

# ラーフィダーン

第 IX 卷 1988

テル・フィスナ遺跡の発掘調査

沼本宏俊

エスキ・モースル、テル・デル・ハル調査概報：

第6層出土の石器（英文）

大沼克彦・松本 健

エスキ・モースル、テル・デル・ハル出土の動物遺体（英文）

安部みき子

テル・ダッバ出土の印章および印章印影

井 博幸

ソンゴルA発掘調査報告 — イシン・ラルサ、サーサーン朝

およびイスラーム期の墓 — （英文）

鎌田博子・大津忠彦

ウラルトゥ北辺の防御線（英文）

スラッタリー、D. J. G.

個人所蔵のシェメール語粘土板（Ⅲ）（英文）

吉川 守

sag—rig<sub>7</sub> の意味について（英文）

大江節子

研究ノート

書評・紹介

国士館大学イラク古代文化研究所

© 1988 The Institute for Cultural Studies of Ancient Iraq  
Kokushikan University, Tōkyō

ISSN 0285-4406

Published by the Institute for Cultural Studies of Ancient Iraq  
Kokushikan University, 844 Hirobakama, Machida, Tōkyō, Japan.

Printed in Japan  
by Daigaku Letterpress Co. Ltd., Hiroshima

# ラーフィダーン AL-RĀFIDĀN

第 IX 卷      1988

## 目 次 ————— CONTENTS

テル・フィスナ遺跡の発掘調査	沼本宏俊………	1
LITHIC ARTIFACTS FROM LEVEL 6 OF TELL DER HALL, ESKI-MOSUL (IRAQ): A PRELIMINARY REPORT	K. OHNUMA and K. MATSUMOTO………	73
THE FAUNA FROM TELL DER HALL, ESKI-MOSUL (IRAQ)	M. ABE………	91
テル・グッバ出土の印章および印章印影	井 博幸………	97
REPORT ON THE EXCAVATIONS AT SONGOR A — ISIN-LARSA, SASANIAN AND ISLAMIC GRAVES —	H. KAMADA and T. OHTSU………	135
THE DEFENCE OF THE URARTIAN NORTHERN FRONTIER	D. J. G. SLATTERY………	173
SUMERIAN TABLETS IN JAPANESE PRIVATE COLLECTIONS (III)	M. YOSHIKAWA………	195
ON THE MEANING OF SAG—RIG <sub>7</sub>	S. OH'E………	201
Brief Notes		209
A Note on <sup>4</sup> Dagan-illat	M. YOSHIKAWA	
The Second Campaign of Ashurbanipal against Elam (653 B.C.)		
Riad al-DOORI, translation by N. FUKUHARA		
Book Review		213
Muayad S. B. Damerji: <i>The Development of the Architecture of Doors and Gates in Ancient Mesopotamia</i>	C. BURNEY	
研究所彙報		215

# テル・フィスナ遺跡の発掘調査

沼本 宏俊\*

## はじめに

國立館大学イクラ考古学調査隊（隊長：藤井秀夫教授）は、イラク共和国、ティグリス川上流のエスキ・モースルダムの建設に伴う水没予定遺跡の調査を、イラク考古庁協力下に1983年秋から実施した。当初、調査区域は前年度の遺跡踏査に基づき、ダム建設地の上流域ズンマル地区の予定であった。しかし、北部担当長官ベヘナム・アブ・アル・スープ氏の要請により、ダムに近く水没の早まるテル・ジガーンを中心とした地区に急遽、調査地は変更された。この様な状況の中で、テル・フィスナ遺跡は調査隊がこの地区で最初に選定し、調査を開始した遺跡であった。調査は1983年10月19日に開始して1984年1月31日まで継続し、一時中断の後1984年2月10日から再開して1984年5月10日に終了した。調査団は前記隊長の他、吉川守（広島大学教授）、松本健（國立館大学イラク古代文化研究所）、小池やよい（広島大学大学院生）、および筆者からなる。イラク考古庁からは調査官ファルファーン・アハメッド、モハメド・ザキー、マムーン・ガニー各氏が調査に参加した。彼等の多方面における協力の下に調査はすすめられた。なお日本側費用は文部省科学研究費補助金と國立館大学による。

調査期間中、イラク考古庁長官ムアヤッド・サイード・ダメルジ氏、北部担当長官ベヘナム・アブ・アル・スープ氏をはじめとする考古庁関係者、ならびにヘルバト・サーレ村、ジガーン村の方々には多大な援助をいただいた。報告書作成には、所長ほか所員各位から有益な助言を得た。吉川守教授には粘土板文書片の書写しをしていただいた。また、図面の製作には、比佐泰之、加藤毅、村田晋一（以上國立館大学学生）、川俣昭子の各位に協力を得た。以上の方々に記して深く謝意を表したい。

## 1. 遺跡の位置と現状

テル・フィスナはテル・ジガーンの北東約5.5 km、ティグリス川東岸に位置する<sup>1)</sup> [井、川又、1984-85: p. 151]。テルはティグリス川とロバール川が合流する地点の南側に立地する。ロバール川はファイダ付近の山麓に源を発する流域距離約7 kmの小川である。この水域には上流から順にサイト・ネムリク、テル・カラナ2号、3号丘の遺跡が所在する。またテルの北東約500 mにはイスラム期の小遺跡テル・ヘルバト・サーレが立地する [Kozłowski and Szymczak, 1987: pp. 8-12; Wilhelm, et al., 1987: pp. 99-128]。ロバール川が形成した農耕に可能な平地はテル・フィスナ周辺部に限られ、テル・カラナ3号丘付近より上流は狭小な谷間となる。テルの北側にはティグリス川の氾濫原が広がり、渴水期には耕作地として利用されている。

テルの規模は東西約210 m、南北約170 mで、北半部は中心部まで馬蹄形に大きく浸食を受けている (Fig. 1)。この浸食によりテルの約3分の1は消失したものと考えられる。南側の平坦部から頂上までの高さは約14 mで、側面形は台形をなす。テルの主軸はほぼ真北を示す。ティグリス川沿いの西側は、礫岩の露頭が随所に

\* 国立館大学イラク古代文化研究所



Fig. 1 Contour map of Tell Fisna

認められる急な斜面となっており、かつては頻繁に水に洗われていたと推測される。自然丘の上に遺跡は形成されており、浸食部から観察されるその堆積は西側部で約7~8mと最も厚く、中央部で約4mを計る。東に向って堆積はうすくなる。

テルの上には約50年以前まで村が存在し<sup>2)</sup>、標高280~273mラインにかけての平坦部には、今も住居の壁の基礎を成した石列が広範囲にわたって認められる。南西側川沿いにある径約30mの高まりは自然丘であるが、住時には礼拝堂が存在したという。テルの頂上付近には多数の墓が存在する。また、テルの最高部や頂部には英國統治期の軍隊が駐留した際の、給水用の掘り込み施設や玉砂利が認められた。

テルの構成は頂部（標高286m以上）、中腹部（280mラインまで）、裾部（280mライン以下）に区別される。表面の遺物散布は傾斜の始まる277mライン以上に集中してみられる。東北側傾斜面では極端に減少する。散布する土器の大部分はイスラム期、ヘレニズム期に属するものであった。

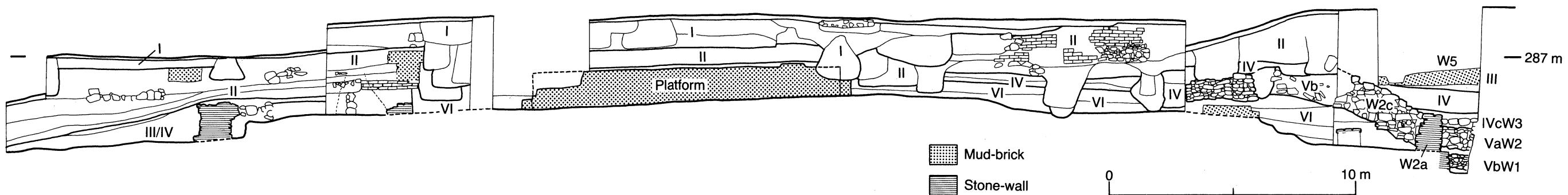
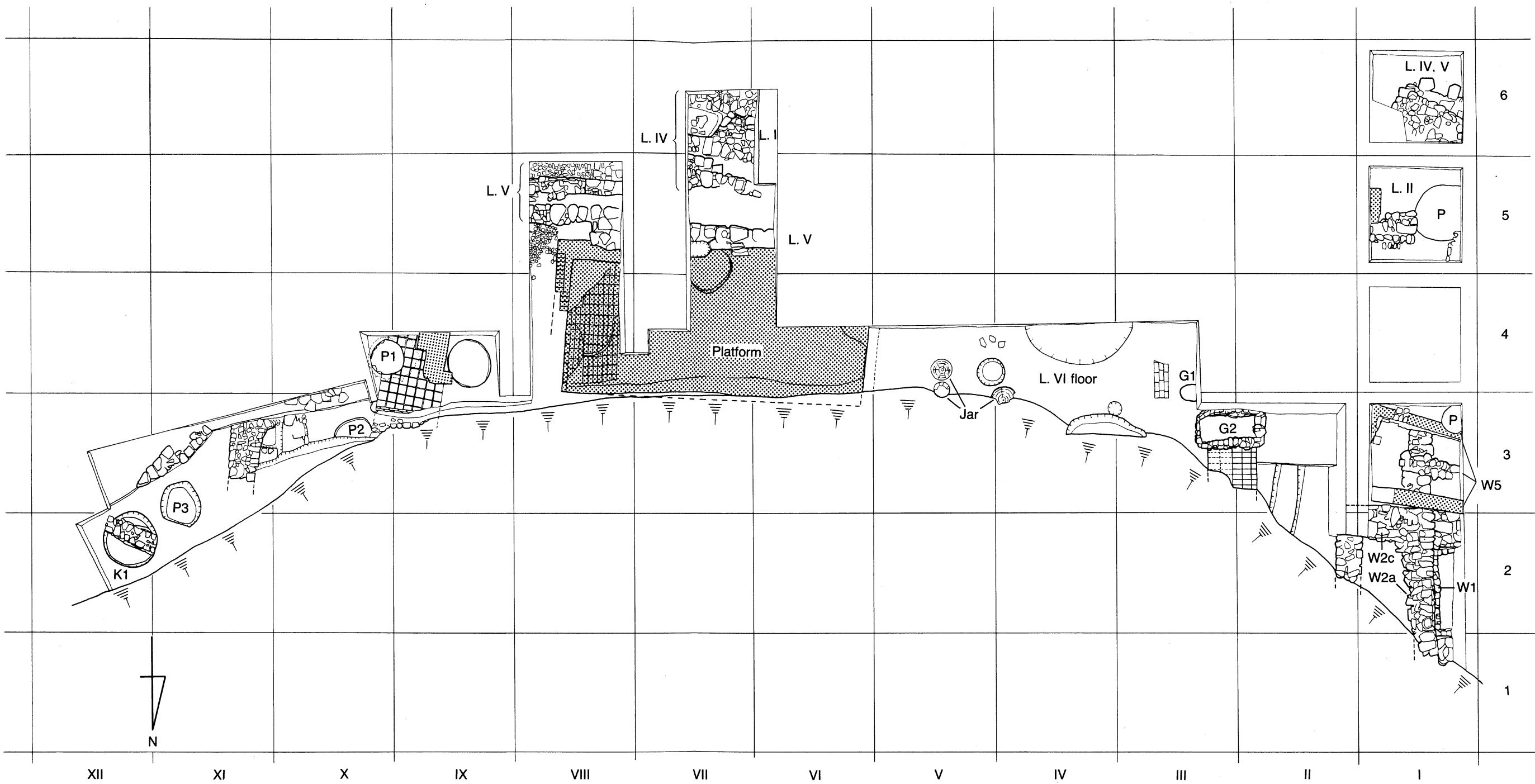


Fig. 2 Plan and section of the excavated area

## 2. 層位と遺構

テル全体の層位と堆積状態を把握するため、最も遺存状態の良いと考えられる、中軸線よりやや西側部分の傾斜面に発掘区を選定し、頂部から裾部にかけて真北方向の5×5mのグリッドを設定し、1m幅の畔を残して掘り下げを開始した(Fig. 1)。地山面まで到達したのはI-1, I-2, I-6, I-18, I-19区である。一方、調査中、崖部で確認した煉瓦積基壇の性格と他の遺構との関連を追求するため、東側を崖線沿いに拡張していった。層位の前後関係が明瞭で、遺存状態が良好な生活面の堆積はI-1, 2, 3区で確認したにすぎない(Fig. 6参照)。III-3区より東側の区域は攪乱が激しく整然とした生活層の堆積は認められなかった。層位は6つの時期に大別でき、上層から番号を付けた。概要は以下のとおりである。

**第I層** イスラム期：アッバース朝からオスマン朝期、テルのほぼ全面を占める。

**第II層** アケメネス朝からササン朝期：各時期の遺構は複雑に重複しあつて攪乱を受けており、各遺構の明確な時期を断定することは困難であったが、パルティア期からササン朝期の堆積が厚い。ヘレニズム期と称されるピットも多数検出した[Roaf, 1984: pp. 144～145]。この時期の遺構はテル裾部を除く発掘区域全域で確認した。

**第III層** 中アッシリア期：日乾煉瓦積の建物跡(I-3区)と、生活面(VII-5区)を確認した。

**第IV層** ハブル式土器期：頂部付近の発掘区域すべてにおいて土器の出土が認められた。しかし残存する遺構は数少ない。I-2区では厚さ約1mの生活に伴う堆積を認め、上からa, b, cと区別した。

**第Va層** アッカド期：テル・タヤ式土器を包含する層で、石積基礎を有する壁が伴う。IV層と同様に土器は頂部発掘区域の随所に認められた。

**第Vb層** ニネヴェV最終末期からアッカド期以前：II-3区の石壁状遺構がある。

**第VI層** ニネヴェV期：中央部の日乾煉瓦積基壇を中心とする遺構である。

この他、層位に伴わない遺構として墓、窯跡、ピットなどを検出した。また、中央部の煉瓦積基壇が構築されている地山面直上部付近から、フリント製の剝片類を数点採集した。これらの石器は新石器時代以前の特徴を有しており、この地山面がテルで最初の生活址となる可能性が強い<sup>3)</sup>。以下各遺構について層位ごとに記す。

### (1) 第VI層

日乾煉瓦積基壇を中心に、西はI-1区、東はIX-1区の範囲に認められた。方形の基壇は現状で東西約12m、南北約5.5m、高さ約1.2mの規模を有する(Fig. 2)。東側部の上面は上層からのピットにより大きく破壊されていた。北東コーナーは遺存するが、北辺部は崖に接しているため若干崩落したものと推測する。南辺部は部分的な調査のためその全容は明らかでないが、中央部は造り出し状に築かれている可能性が強い。使用された煉瓦寸法は40×19～20×11cm、小口断面は台形(上底長19cm、下底長20cm)を呈する。煉瓦は地山面上から上底を下にして非常に密にかつ整然と小口積されていた。輪郭部に限り小口積と長手積を交互に繰返していたことが、西辺部の側面観察により判明した。使用された煉瓦の材質は上面から2段目までは暗褐色で軟質、それより下方ではピンク系色とクリーム色を呈する粘土質で硬質の煉瓦が使用されていた。なお南東コーナーにおいて基壇本体の外周に煉瓦を長手1丁半ほど腰巻状に廻らせた高さ約40～20cmのベンチ状遺構を検出した(Pl. 4-a)。この施設は南辺の中央部を除くすべてに設置されていたものとみなしうる。

基壇に伴う生活面は地山面直上から堆積し東西に延びる。南東コーナー付近では基壇から外側に傾斜した床面

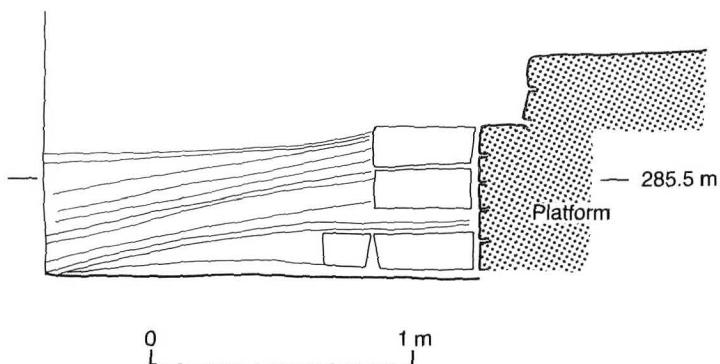


Fig. 3 Section of the Level VI structure in VIII-4

直上の床Cには4個の埋設された大型甕や、焼土面、ピットなどを認めた。床Bは基壇部からほぼ水平に走り、II-3区の黒灰色土層まで続く。黒灰色土層は厚さ50~60 cm堆積しており、多量の遺物が出土した。以上の床C、BからはニネヴェV期の初期的な特徴を有した彩文土器と素文土器が出土した〔Roaf and Killick, 1987: p. 223〕。床Aは遺存する部分が希少なため、土器の出土量は下面に比べ極端に少なかった。

基壇に伴う付属施設と考えられる遺構として、I-2、3区では地山を切土した遺構と、日乾燥瓦積の外壁遺構を検出した。II-3区まで基壇からほぼ水平に延びていたと推定される地山面は、深さ約1 mにわたり階段状(三段)に切込まれていた(Pl. 4-d)。切込みの始る東側地山面上には、36×18×10 cmの暗褐色の日乾燥瓦を小口積にした幅約1.5 m、残存高約30~40 cmの壁を検出した。この二つの遺構は明らかに同時期のもので、南側の未発掘区域に延びると思われる。これらの遺構の構築は基壇とほぼ同時期になされたと考えられ、床Cがそれ

の細かい堆積が顕著に認められ(Fig. 3)，地山面上に存在する床面には5~10 cm大の河原石群が、踏み締められたような状態で発見された(Pl. 4-c)。西側に広がる床面の堆積は、最も厚い堆積部で厚さ約80 cmを計る。ただ上層から掘り込まれた遺構のため遺存状況は悪い。床面は最も遺存状況の良好な部分で三つに大別できた(A, B, C)。地山面

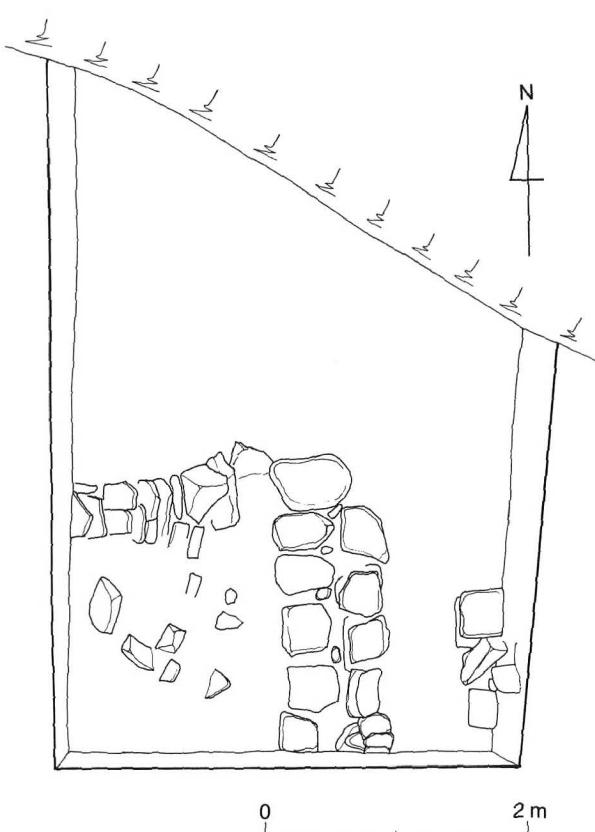


Fig. 4 Plan of the Level Vb structure in II-3

らに伴う生活面である。床B期には、切土部分は既に水平に埋没し、外壁も完全に削平されているため実質的な役割は全く果さなかつたと推測する。切土部分の地山面上から床Bの間には日乾燥瓦混じりの硬い土が堆積していた。この埋積土中から壁の基部と考えられる石列を検出した。この石列は石一段分のみで、切土遺構と並行し南北に延びていたと考えられるが、一部を検出したにすぎないため詳細は不明である。切土部分上面から出土する遺物の量は他に比べ非常に少なかつた。

ニネヴェV期の土器を包含する層位はIX-3区以東とI-6区以南では認められない。従ってニネヴェV期に伴う生活遺構はテル頂部を中心とする狭い範囲に限定できるようである<sup>4)</sup>。

## (2) 第Vb層

Va層の石積により徹底的に破壊されたため、残存する遺構は極めて少なかつた。検出した遺構はI-2区の石壁(W1)が形成する部屋と(Fig. 2, Pl.

5-d), II-3 区の石壁である (Fig. 4, Pl. 5-e)。W1 は地山面を掘り込んで築いた壁の基部で、20~30 cm の角礫を丁寧に積む。壁の残高は約 60 cm, 部屋の南北幅は約 3 m, 地山面を床とし、その直上から少量の遺物が出土した。II-3 区の石壁は VI 層の黒灰色土層の上面に築かれ、60~70 cm 大の石が一段分南北方向に長さ約 2 m にわたり遺存していた。この壁に直交して西側に石列があるが、その積み方は整然としておらず、壁の基部をなすものか、あるいは崩壊したものか判然としない。以上二つの遺構に伴って出土した土器は、後述のとおりテル・ジガーン A 区濠底および同 B 区 G15 出土の碗<sup>5)</sup>, さらにテル・ブラック CH 区および ER 区<sup>6)</sup> の出土例に極めて類似する。III-3 区以東では墓 G1 を除いてこの種の土器は発見されなかった。

### (3) 第 Va 層

I-1, 2, 3 区の石積 (W2) と基壇南辺に接する石列が主な遺構である。W2 は Vb 層の W1 を取囲むよう構築され、部屋の南北幅は約 3.8 m を計る。W2a は地山面上から 70~80 cm という大ぶりの割石を小口積にして南北方向に延びる。残高約 1.4 m を計る。この石積みの特異な点は外壁面が全く不揃いなことである (Pl. 5-b)。このことは当時この面が土中に埋っていたことを暗示し、VI 層を掘り込んで設置した可能性も否定できない。W2c は幅約 1 m, 厚さ約 1.5 m で W2a に直交し東側を高くして積まれる。壁の東端は II-2 区の中間部 Vb 層上面付近に位置していた。壁の北面は整然としており、石と石との間には練土を認めた。壁の下面は VI 層、Vb 層の堆積の傾斜に沿うように設置されたと考えられる。この壁がどのような性格を有したものか明らかではないが、その規模や形態が一般住居とは異なるため公共的な建物の一部と推察する。また同時期に構築された墓 G2 と関連する施設となる可能性もある。

I-6 区の地山面上で検出した石壁は、W2a を真南に延長した同一線上に位置し、かつ同様の大石を使用していることから一連の壁を形成すると想定できる (Pl. 6-d)。この石壁に伴う床面からはテル・タヤ式土器とハブル式土器が混在し出土した。

VIII-5 区の基壇南側の石壁は幅約 2 m, 60~70 cm の割石と 20~30 cm の石を練積する。石一段分の残高がある。基壇南辺部のベンチ状遺構の上面には、この石壁の続きが張り出して一部のっていた。この部分には石二段分が遺存し、VII-5 区の基壇南辺部に据えられている石列につながるとみられる。これらの石例は W2 などと共に、一連の施設を構成するものと想像される<sup>7)</sup>。

他の遺構として XI-3 区で幅約 1.4 m, 残高約 1.5 m の石壁を長さ約 2.5 m にわたって検出した。壁は下部に 50~60 cm の石を積み、上部には 20~30 cm の石を使用する。東壁面は整然とし直線的な延びを示すが、西壁面はセクション部近くで外側にカーブし広がりを見せる。この石壁を境に東側と西側の地山面のレベルは極端に異なっており、石壁を設置する際に地山面がカットされたと推測する。壁の西側ではピットと浅い掘り込みを検出した。ピットは西壁面に沿って地山を掘り込む。掘り込みは若干地山を削っており、底面から人骨片とストーン・ウェア Stone ware の碗形完形土器が出土した (Fig. 22-150, Pl. 9-f)。このため埋葬施設としての性格が強く感じられ、石壁が墓室を形成していた可能性がある。

この時期の居住区もテルの頂部を中心とした地区に限定される。

### (4) 第 IVc 層

I-2 区の Va 層 W2 室が廃棄された後、多量の土器片、焼土、小石を包含した土で充填され平らにならされる<sup>8)</sup>。そして新たな石壁 W3 が築かれる。W2a はそのまま存続し内側に W3a が並行する。W3b は W2b の上面に据えられ、W3b' は平らにされた面の上に置かれる (Fig. 6, Pl. 5-a)。これらの壁に囲まれて部屋となる部分には

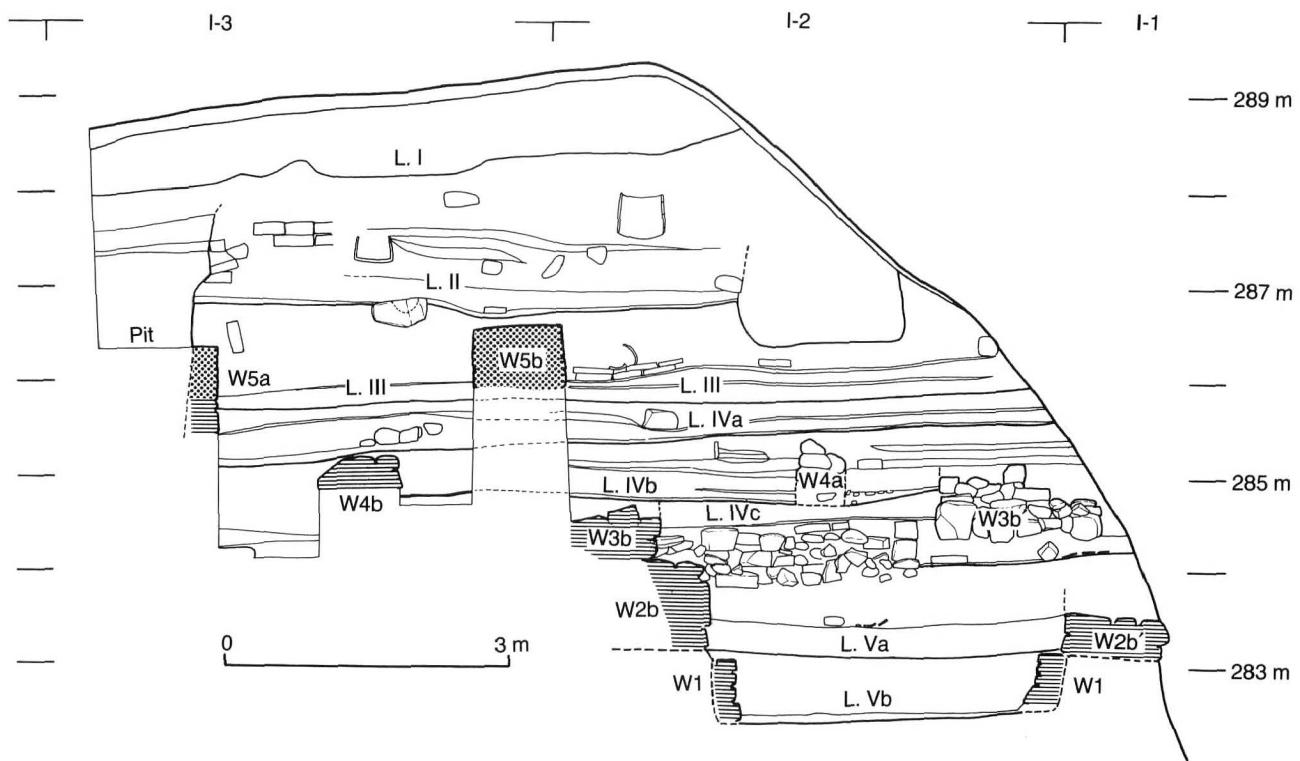


Fig. 5 Section of I-1 to I-3

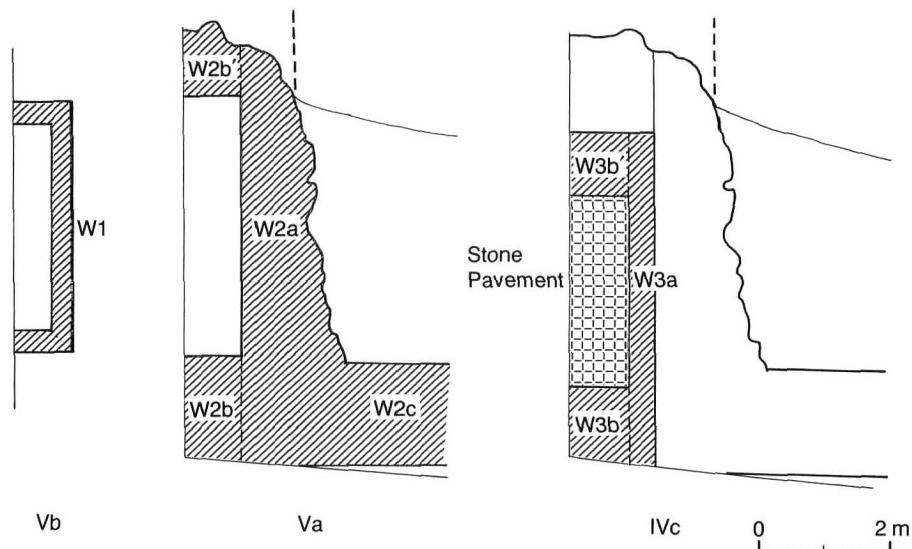


Fig. 6 Plan of stone structures of Levels Vb, Va and IVc

石敷が存在し、その上面には薄い床面を認めた (Fig. 5)。この直上から遺物は出土しなかったが、W3b'の下面よりほぼ完形の小型壺が出土した (Fig. 25-230, Pl. 13-97)。

##### (5) 第IVb層

I-2, 3区で二つの石列 (W4a, b) を検出した (Fig. 5)。両者は同一の部屋を形成する壁の基部であるが、大部分が破壊され共に東西に長さ 1.5~2 m の範囲に確認したにすぎない。W4a と W4b の間が部屋内部と思われるが、他の二辺は全く不明である。W4 に伴う床面は数枚とみとめられ、厚さ約 50 cm に達する。ここからの出土品にはハブル式土器とテル・タヤ式土器が混在する。最下面にはテル・タヤ式土器が比較的多かった。

## (6) 第 IVa 層

I-2, 3 区 W4 の上層にはほぼ水平に延びる二枚の床面の堆積を認めたが、それに伴う遺構は確認できなかつた (Fig. 5)。床面の堆積の厚さは 30~40 cm で黒灰色土、緑灰色土が積り固く締っていた。出土量は少ないがハブル式土器が出土した。

I-6 区では石壁の崩壊跡を検出したが、崩れた石を除去していないため詳細は不明である。この石壁は Va 層の石壁の上面から約 30 cm 上方に位置し、そのプランも下層の石壁とほぼ同様である (Pl. 6-d)。この石壁に伴う床面は、上層から掘り込まれたピットによって破壊されほとんど遺存していない。そのため採集できた遺物も少ないと IVb 層に伴う可能性が強い。

基壇南側 VII-5, 6 区では、IVc 層ないし IVb 層に推定される遺構として、通路を形成する石壁と、それに伴う石敷の一部を検出した (Fig. 7, Pl. 6-a, c)。通路は幅約 80 cm を計り東へ延びる。長さ約 1.2 m の範囲を確認した。通路底面には 70×40 cm の方形で偏平な石が框状に敷かれ、この部分が出入口であったことを暗示する。南側壁の残高は約 80 cm で石と泥土で練積され、壁面には砂を多量に含んだ泥土の上塗りが厚さ 7~8 cm 施されていた (Pl. 6-b)。北側壁と南側壁の南部はピットによる破壊を受け、基部の石が残存するに留まる (Fig. 8)。石敷は通路の西側に広がり南へやや傾斜する。主として偏平な河原石が敷かれ、石と石の隙間には円礫を詰める。石敷上面に框状の石や南側壁の基部の石が一部のっていることから、石敷の方が若干早い時期に構築されたことがわかる。石敷直上面からはハブル式土器が少量出土した。全体のプランを擱んでいないため遺構の性格は判然としないが、明言できることは一般住居とは全く異なる様相を呈した施設ということである。この時期の居住区はテルの中腹以上に想定できる。

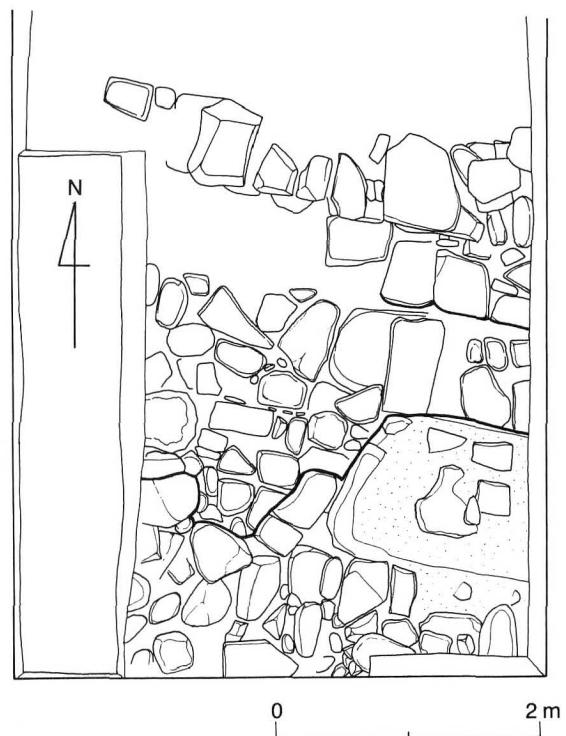


Fig. 7 Plan of the Level IV structure in VII-5, 6

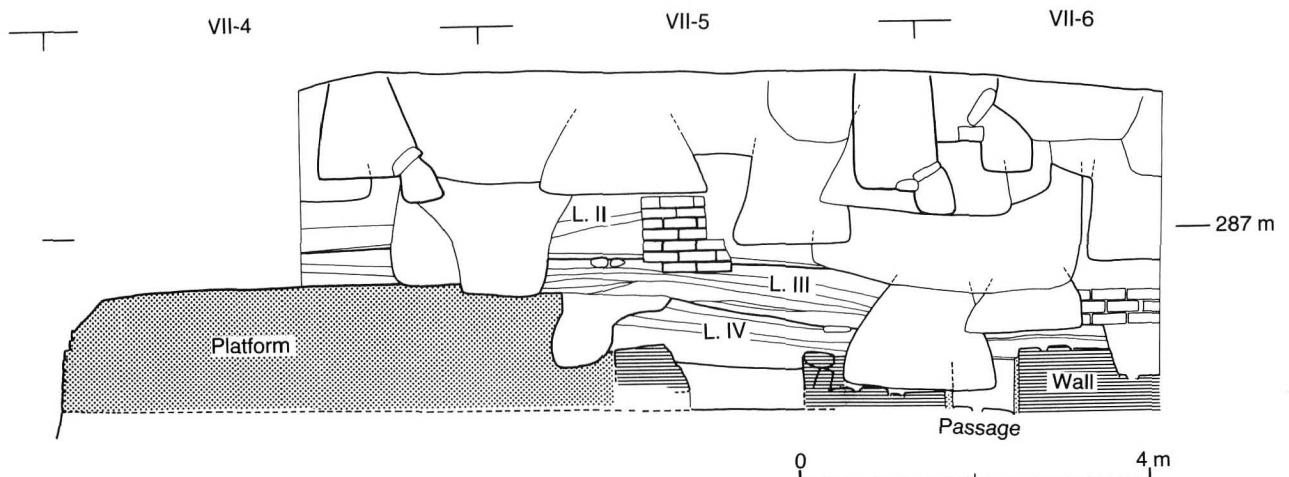


Fig. 8 Section of VII-4 to VII-6

## (7) 第III層

I-3区で日乾煉瓦造の2列の壁(W5a, b)が形成する部屋を検出した(Fig. 9)。W5aは20~30cmの石の基礎の上に煉瓦(38×38×12cm)を積む<sup>9)</sup>。煉瓦5段分の高さが残存する。この東部に煉瓦約1丁半分、壁を欠く部分が存在し、これが出入口もしくは龕状施設であった可能性がある(Pl. 6-e)。W5bには石の基礎がなく日乾煉瓦だけで積まれる。壁の幅は煉瓦2丁分である。出入口は東端部に推定され、石膏分を多く含む床面と、良く磨滅した踏石を検出した。W5aに直交する東壁の一部をグリッドの南東隅で検出した。東壁には壁の基礎石が遺存し、残高はW5aとほぼ同じであった。壁面の一部には上面に煤が付着した石膏の上塗りを認め、これらの壁に囲まれた室内とW5b北側の床面からは、大型土器約15個体分が出土した(Pl. 6-f)。他に室内東端部からは焼成煉瓦(33×33×6.5cm)と、床に据えられた大型甕を検出した。また中央部に焼土面を認めた。以上のような遺物出土状況から、この部屋は貯蔵庫の機能を有するものと推測する。

W5bの北側には三枚の水平な床面の堆積が厚さ約40cmにわたって広がる(Fig. 5)。最下層の床面に伴ってヌジ式土器の破片(Fig. 31-318, Pl. 14-106)が出土した。

VII-5区基壇南側では、壁こそ検出していないが、数時に及ぶ細かい床面の堆積を厚さ40~50cm認めた(Fig. 8)。この堆積からは鳥文のあるヌジ式土器が出土した(Fig. 31-319, Pl. 14-105)。これらの床面は基壇上にも広がり、南側に緩やかな傾斜をみせる。I-6区においてもIV層の上面に生活面を認めた。この時期の居住区もIV層と同様にテルの中腹以上に存在したと思われる。

## (8) 第II層

前記したように、この層に伴う遺構は激しく攪乱されており、各遺構の明確な時期を決めるのは困難であった。遺構はテル裾部を除く全面に認められたが、ここでは比較的遺存状態の良い部分に関してのみ記述する。

IX-3, 4区では性格不明の日乾煉瓦敷遺構を検出した(Fig. 10, Pl. 7-e, f)。この煉瓦敷は以下のような特殊な構造を成す。まず、IV, VI層の堆積土を幅約2.7m, 深さ約1.5mにわたって南北に地山面まで掘削し、U字形の掘り込みをつくる。次に掘り込みの底面に30~50cmの割石を雜然と敷きならべる。掘り込み東壁に沿うようく石積を築く。但し、崖部では石膏の上塗りを施した円柱を設置する。西壁面には何もなされない。そして、掘り込みは砂を多量含むきめの細かい緑灰色土と暗褐色土により充填される。緑灰色土は下面から約70cm、暗褐色土はその上に約40cm堆積していた。最後にこの上部に赤褐色の日乾煉瓦(36×36×12~13cm)を三段分整然と敷き並べる。目地は3~4cmと大きく、緑灰色土と同質の土を使用している。この煉瓦敷に伴う床面は灰を多量に含み、東側へ傾斜して延びる。床面は崖に沿って確認しただけで、遺物はほとんど採集できなかっ

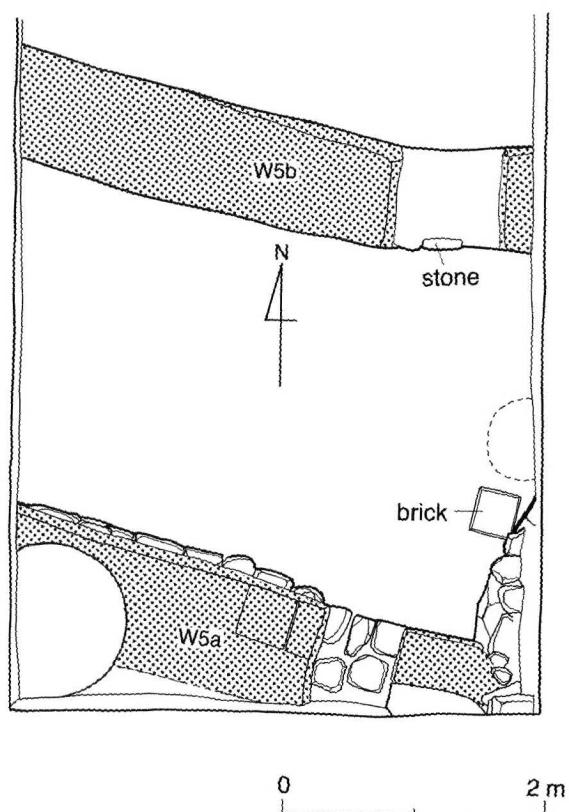


Fig. 9 Plan of the Level III structure in I-3

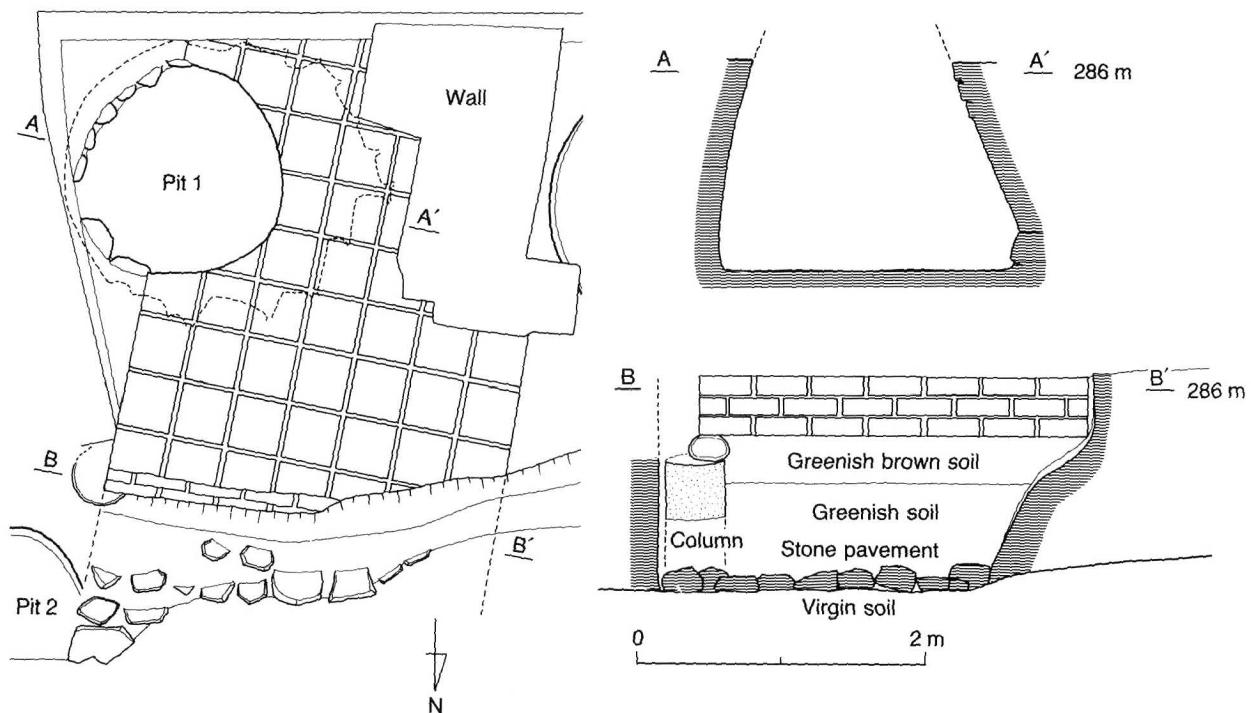


Fig. 10 Plan and sections of Pit 1 and mud-brick pavement, Level II

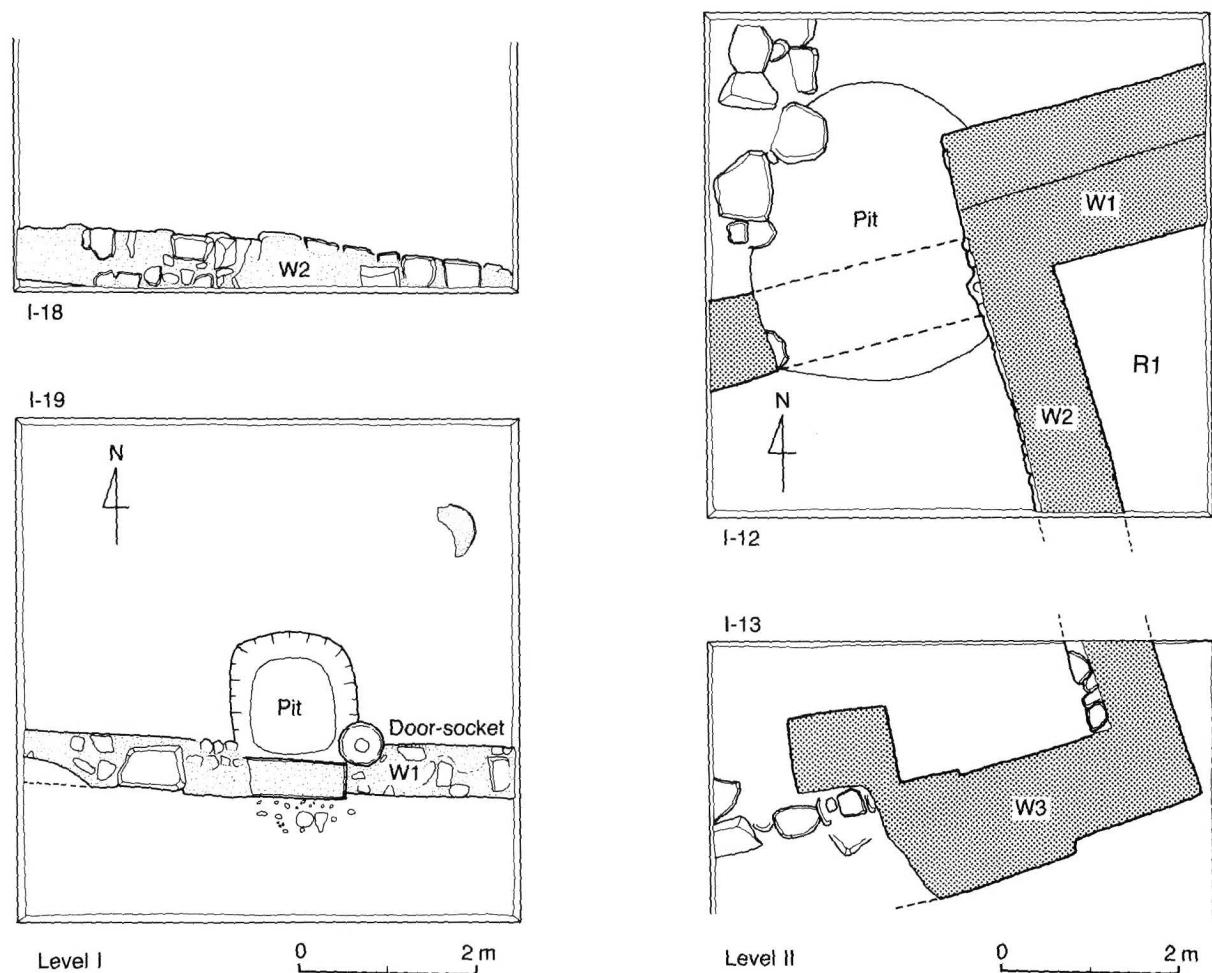


Fig. 11 Plans of the Levels I and II structures

た。アケメネス朝期以降の遺構と推測する。

I-12, 13区では部屋R1を形成する日乾煉瓦壁W1, 2, 3を検出した(Fig. 11)。壁は石の基礎の上に日乾煉瓦(40×40×12~13 cm)を積む。W1は北側が一段低くベンチ状となる。この床面からは多量の土器が出土した。

他の区域で検出した遺構について簡単にふれることにする。I-2, 3区では壁の基部をなす石列とパン焼き窯を検出した。石列は遺存が悪くプランも判然としない。I-5区には石列と日乾煉瓦の壁がある。ピットにより大きく破壊され、建物のプランは不明。III-4区、IV-4区ではセクション部分で重複した二つの日乾煉瓦壁を検出した。高さ約90 cmの石積の基部を有する壁に、ほぼ同規模の壁が外側に密着していた。VII-5区では幅80~90 cm、残高約60 cmの日乾煉瓦壁を東西方向に長さ約1.5 mの範囲に検出した。VIII-4, 5区には日乾煉瓦造りの建物跡があり、壁の基部のみ残存する。東西約1.5 m、南北約3.5 mの範囲に認めた。北側と南側はピットにより破壊されており、全体のプランは把握できなかった。IX-4区では煉瓦敷遺構の上部に、時期の若干異なる二つの日乾煉瓦壁を認めた。VIII-4, 5区の壁に続く可能性もある。以上の日乾煉瓦壁に使用された煉瓦のサイズは大略40×40×12 cmであった。

他に特に注目されることは、多数のピットを検出したことである。規模に企画性はなく、そのほとんどの断面形がペル形をなし、大きいものは深さ約3 m、底径約2 mを計る。ピット内の埋積土は黒色土、灰色土など締りのない土が互層をなす(Pl. 7-b)。土器片、ランプ等のほかに獸骨片が数多く出土した。これらのピットは貯蔵穴として使用されたものと考えられ、同様のピットはエスキ・モースル地区の他遺跡においても頻繁に検出されている。これらのピットの年代は出土土器から前3~前2世紀に位置付けられている[Roaf, 1983: p. 77]。

#### (9) 第I層

テル裾部のI-18, 19区で、地表面より約1.3 m下層で東西に走る部屋を形成する2列の壁(W1, 2)を検出した(Fig. 11)。両壁とも地山面上から、砂粒を多量含む石膏と石を練積しており幅約40 cm、残高約30 cmを計る。W1は中央部に出入口を有し、石膏製の敷居、軸受石、浅い掘り込みが設けられていた。北側が部屋内部となり床面は固く締っていた。I-4区では、表層直下より石と泥土の練積壁が倒壊した跡を検出した。オスマン期以降の建物跡と考えられる。VII-6区では、地表下約50 cmより石膏の上塗りが施された建物基壇の一部(東西約80 cm、南北約4 m)を検出した。残高約40 cmを計り、方形のプランをなす墓廟状建物の基部と考えられる。VIII-4, 5区、IX-4区にはピット状の掘り込みが多数存在した。石膏粒、炭化粒を含む緑色土、灰色土が内部に堆積し、綠釉・彩釉陶器、刻文土器、ガラス器などが出土した。

#### (10) 墳 墓

**G1** 成人の単葬土壙墓で幅約80 cm、長さ90 cm以上を計る(Fig. 41, Pl. 9-c, d, e)。主軸はほぼ真東を示す。墓壙はVI層を深さ約60 cm掘り込んでおり、床Bに達している。被葬者は東頭位北面状態で伸展葬されていた。骨の遺存状態はさほど良くない。副葬品は土器、銅/青銅製の頭飾板および槍先、ビーズ類で、これらはすべて原位置を保って出土した。四個の碗形土器(Fig. 41-1~4)は頭部の南ぎわにかたまって出土し、碗3は碗4の中に納められていた。頭飾板6は頭部にヘアバンド状に巻かれ、ビーズ7~13は胸部付近から出土した。左右手首からは小ビーズ14~31が、左腰側部からは槍先が出土した。土器はVb層の出土品と同一種で、墓の埋葬期もVb層と同時期とみなされる。

**G2** 横穴式石室墓で主軸は真東を示し、西側に閉塞施設を有する。墓室は内法2.2×1.1 m、壁残高約1 mを計る(Fig. 12)。奥壁は15~20 cm大の石を小口積とし、両側壁は15~50 cm大の不均一な河原石を粗く積む。

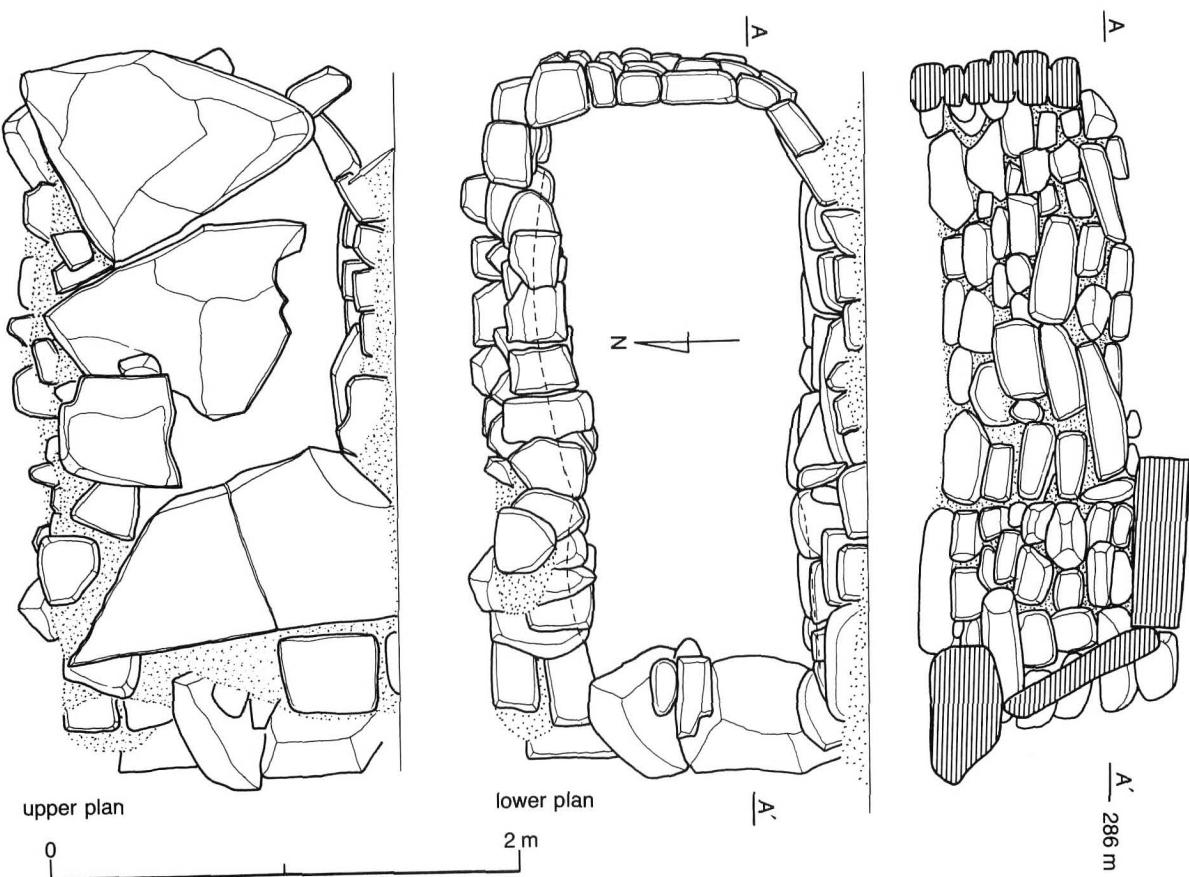


Fig. 12 Plans and section of the Grave 2 structure

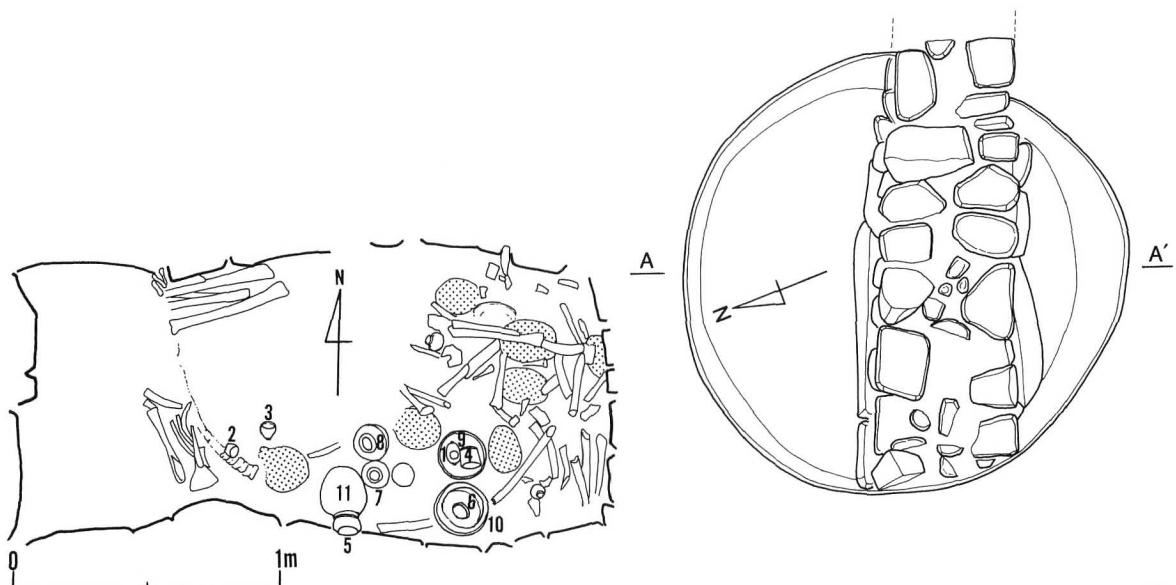


Fig. 13 Sketch plan of the Grave 2 burial

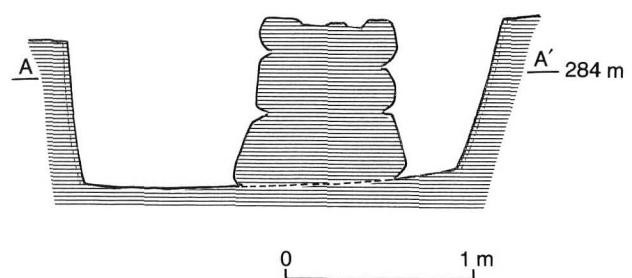


Fig. 14 Plan and section of Kiln 1

北側壁は若干内傾する。両側壁は西半部で内側にせり出しており、石室底面のプランはくびれ部を有した形状を成す。天井石には4枚の偏平な石灰岩の割石を使用している。閉塞部では框状に置かれた石と天井石の間に、斜めに立てかけられた70×70×13cmの平らな石を検出した。墓室はVb層上面からVI層床Bまでを掘り込んで構築しており、墓底面は床B上に位置する。石室内部には天井石の直下付近までサラサラの風成砂が堆積していた。石室内部には計7体の成人の埋葬が認められた。最後に追葬された被葬者のみが原形を保ち、南頭位で横臥屈葬されていた。他の6体は原形を留めておらず、奥壁側にまとめて寄せられていた(Fig. 13)。最終埋葬者と共に副葬された土器(Fig. 42-1~11)は原位置のまま出土した(Pl. 8-c, d)。即ち、碗2, 3が被葬者の口元に置かれ、平碗9の中には小型二耳壺1と碗4が、平碗10の中には壺6がそれぞれ納められていた。壺11の上部に碗5を重ね、二つの壺7, 8は並列していた。これらはすべてテル・タヤ式土器であった。他の遺物の大部分は奥壁側の6体分の人骨が厚く堆積した中から出土した(Pl. 8-e, f, Pl. 9-a, b)。しかし槍先は南側壁東端部の上面より出土した。墓の時期はVa層とほぼ同時期と考えられる。

### (11) 窯跡

K1 XII-2区で検出した。径約2.3mを計る円形の土器窯で、地山を掘り込んで構築されていた(Fig. 14)。上部施設は削平され燃焼室のみ残存する。燃焼室は深さ約80cmあり、底面は平らである。内壁面は強い火を受け、表面から2~3cmの深さまで灰色に変化していた。底面はあまり焼けた痕跡がなく、薄く灰が堆積していた。窯内部に存在する幅80cm~1m、残高約80cmの石壁は底面直上に積まれるが、北東部は壁面に接して積まれるのに対し、南西部は壁面を切り込み更に延びていた。このことは明らかに、石壁が窯の廃棄直後に意図的に構築されたことを示唆しているが、その用途は全く不明である。窯内部から15点の中アッシリア期と推定する土器片が出土した(Fig. 30)。これらの土器片とI-2, 3区III層出土の土器の胎土、焼成状況は極めて類似しており、本窯跡で焼成された可能性が強い。

### (12) ピット

P3 K1の西側に接して地山に掘り込まれた不整形なピットである(Fig. 2)。長径約2m、短径約1.7m、深さ約90cm。掘削後すぐに埋め戻されたようでは遺物は出土しなかった。K1に隣接することから窯を構築する目的で掘削されたものの、途中で放棄されたのであろう。時期はK1と同時期とみなしうる。

P2 推定径約1.6mを計る。崖線部で検出したため大半は欠失している(Fig. 2)。深さは約0.6m、底面は地山に達している。西端部はII層の日乾燥瓦敷遺構にカットされる。内部からはカタツムリの殻が多量に出土した。出土した土器の中には乳首形底部をもつビーカーが数点認められた(Fig. 31-326~328)。時期は中アッシリア期以降と推測する。

P1 IX, X-4区のヘレニズム期のピットで底径約2m、深さ約2.7mを計り、断面形はベル形を呈す(Fig. 10)。下層の煉瓦敷遺構を掘り込み、底面は地山まで達する(Pl. 7-d, e, f)。内部には縞りのない黒灰色土が堆積していた。出土遺物は土器片、獸骨、ランプ、土錐、石製紡錘車などである(Fig. 35)。特に注目に値すべきものとして、焼成粘土板文書片がピット底面から約1.1m上の位置から出土した(Fig. 35-414)。

## 3. 遺物

### (1) 第VI層出土土器 (Figs. 15~20)

中心部の基壇から西側へ延びる床面の堆積層からニネヴェV式土器が出土した。その大半は床Bに伴うII-3

区黒灰色土層からの出土であった。土器は彩文、刻文、素文土器に大別される。彩文土器はその大部分が破片のため、完形に復元できるものは数点にすぎなかった。素文土器は精成された胎土の小型土器と、比較的粗い胎土の大型土器、そして硬質の灰色土器に分類される。刻文土器は3点が出土し、このうち2点は灰色土器である。彩文土器と素文土器の形態に差異は認められず、同一時期の土器とみなしうる。時期的にはニネヴェV期の中でも最も早い時期に位置づけられる [Roaf and Killick, 1987: p. 223]<sup>10)</sup>。

#### 素文小型土器 (Fig. 15)

碗 Carinated bowl (1~11) は内傾した口縁部と丸底を特徴とする。口径 6~10 cm のものが主で、胴部の中位よりやや上方に屈曲部を有する。口唇部には玉縁 Bead rim が付く。ロクロ成形された後、外面下半部に削りが施され、丸く成形される。台付鉢 Footed bowl (12~19) は、やや内傾した口縁部と低い脚部を有する。屈曲部は体部の上半に位置する。碗、台付鉢は共に淡黄褐色、淡緑灰色を呈したものが多く、細砂粒、微細な茚を少量混入した胎土が使用される。台付鉢13は刻文土器であるが形態的に類似するため、このグループとした。この土器の外面口縁部から体部にかけては丁寧な磨きが施され、口縁部にロープ状の刻文が施されている。

#### 彩文土器 (Figs. 16~18)

彩文が施された器種は碗、台付鉢、壺、甕に分類される。碗と台付鉢の形態、胎土、調整は素文土器と同様である。彩文は大部分が外面に淡いクリーム色の化粧土をかけた後に施文している。彩文は濃紫色、赤紫色、赤茶色、濃茶色などを呈するが、中でも濃紫色、赤紫色に発色したものが大半を占める。破片が多いため文様の全貌は明らかでないが、格子文、幾何学文、飛鳥文、斜線文、蝶文、鋸歯文、平行線文、山形文、重弧文などがある。文様帶はこれらの図柄を組合せて1単位とし、規則的に反復させて構成する。

碗 (20~39)：彩色は体部上半を中心に認められる。口唇部と屈曲部に水平線を配することを基調とし、並行線で画された空間に文様を描く。中には下半部に彩色された例もある (38, 39)。20はこのグループの中では特異な形態を示す。精良な胎土で器肉は非常に薄く、外面上半部の全面に赤紫色の彩色が施される。21は焼成不良のため彩文は充分に発色していない。計4個の蝶文が器周に配されていたと推定される。22は唯一のほぼ完形品である。類似品はニネヴェの第V層の出土品にみられるが、飛鳥文が逆方向に描かれている [Campbell and Hamilton, 1932: Pl. LIII]。

台付鉢 (40~58)：この器種にみられる彩文の特徴は、体部下半に器周を3分割ないし4分割する重弧文が施文されることである (44, 48, 55, 58)。上半部の彩文は碗と同様に水平線で区画された空間に描かれる。全面に彩色が施されたと推測される例もある (56, 57)。小型、中型の器形が大部分であるが、53, 54は同一個体とみなしうる大型土器で、フルーツ・スタンド状の長い脚を有した器形であろう。58は上半部に6個の三角格子文と、下半部に器周を4分割する重弧文が描かれていたと想像される。

壺・甕 (59~71)：出土点数が少なく、大部分が破片のため器形は判然としない。このうち64は小型台付甕で、肩部に斜格子文と胴部に器周を3分割する3条、4条、5条の重弧文が描かれている。肩部には穿孔された釣手が1個残存する。70は著しく内傾した肩部を有する。底面の剝離状態から台付鉢と同様の脚が付いていたと考えられる。4個の釣手を伴うが、いずれも完全には穿孔されておらず、装飾的な要素が強い。肩部、胴部はそれぞれ8つのパネルに区画され、肩部には4個の斜格子文、胴部には幾何学文と斜格子文が2個ずつ交互に配される。71は器高と最大径の比率が約1:1で、最大径部は鋭い稜をなす。口縁部はやや外反し、底部は外面に2条の稜をもつ高台を有す。肩部には植物状の幾何学文が不規則に施されている。胴部内面から底部にかけて籠状

具による幅広い搔き取り痕が認められた。この土器に類似する形態は他のニネヴェV期遺跡の出土品にはみられない<sup>11)</sup>。

#### 刻文・灰色土器 (Fig. 18)

碗96, 97, 98は床面に伴わない堆積土中から出土した。時期的にも下層出土の素文、彩文土器より降ることは明らかである。96は口縁部片で器面にはロープ状の刻文帯が3条施文されている。97も灰色を呈した刻文土器で、胴部の凸帯状部分には内側を斜線で充たした蝶文6個が配される。98は尖底を特徴とし、口縁部は僅かに内傾する。台付鉢99, 100は最下層面(床C)から出土した。共に精良な胎土が使用され、硬質に焼成され灰色を呈する。99はカップ形で、体部上半に5条の刻線が巡る。100は丸みをおび内傾した口縁部と、非常に薄い器肉を特色とする。100の脚部および99の剝離部分には土器本体より多量の砂を含む胎土が使用されており、土器成形時の接合を示す貴重な例といえる<sup>12)</sup>。

#### 素文大型土器 (Figs. 19, 20)

101, 102は台付鉢の体部と脚部で、外面には厚いクリーム色の化粧土が認められる。甕には口径15~20cmのものが多い(103~110)。口縁部の形態はほぼ直立する例(105~108), 外反する例(109, 110), 立上がりがありない例(103, 104)に分類される。いずれも砂, 細砂粒, 白色砂粒を多量に混入した胎土が使用され、外面にはクリーム色の化粧土をかけたものが多い。体部内外面には搔き取り状の削りが施される。完形品の出土はみなかつたが、胴部は卵形、底部は丸底ないし平底を呈した形態が推定される[深井, 堀内, 松谷, 1974: Pl. LIII~LV]。なお地山面に埋め込まれていた大甕の底部には2cm大の孔が認められた。鉢(111~116)は口径20~25cmを計る。体部上半に屈曲部を有し、口縁部はやや内傾する。屈曲部より下半は総じて削りが施される。胎土は甕に使用されたものと同様である。111の底部には孔が認められる。

#### 粗製土器 (Fig. 20)

深鉢形の器形を呈し、外面には半月形の把手や円形突起などを認める(117~121)。半月形の把手は通常、器周に等間隔に4個貼り付けられている。胎土は小礫状の粗砂粒を多量に混入したものが使用される。焼成は軟質。器面全体に磨きが認められる。117の体部には爪形状の圧痕が不規則に多数認められた。122は円盤状土製品で、容器の蓋を成したものと考えられる。中央部の凹部に摘みが存在した可能性が強い。ニネヴェV期に頻繁にみられる製品である。

#### (2) 第Vb層出土土器 (Fig. 21)

テル・ジガーンA区濠内、同B区G15からの出土品や、テル・ブラック初期王朝III期後半「破壊層 destruction level」の出土例に類似するもので、時期的にはアッカド期に先行し、ニネヴェV期最終末期頃に比定されている[井、川又, 1984-85: Figs. 10, 11, 25; Oates, J., 1982: p. 205, Fig. 2]。大部分はII-3区とI-2区のW1が形成する室内から出土した。器形は碗、平碗、壺、壺に分類される。色調は総じてクリーム系ピンク色ないし淡緑色を呈する。

碗(125~132)：ほぼ直立する体部と、小さく僅かに外反する口唇部を有する。底部は平底で糸切り痕を有する例(125, 127, 131), 回転削りされ丸底のもの(126, 130, 132), 細かい磨きが施され丸底を呈するもの(128)に分類される。胎土は比較的精良であるが、微細砂粒を多量に含んでいたため器面はざらついている。器面には水挽痕が明瞭に認められる。クリーム色の化粧土がかけられた例もある(125, 127, 131)。

平碗(135~140)：体部上半部に屈曲部を有し、口縁部は直立ないし僅かに内傾する。底部は糸切りの後、か

るく削られ平底を呈するものが多い（137～139）。中には丸底に整形された例もある（135）。胎土は碗に使用されたものと同様のものが用いられる。水挽痕も顕著に認められる。屈曲部より下部は135, 139を除きすべてに回転削りが施されている。

埴（123, 124）：精良な胎土が使用され、全面を細かく丁寧に磨研している。色調は緑灰色で、焼成は硬質になる。底部は尖り気味の丸底を呈する。123は特異な形状の口縁部と、肩部に穿たれた注口状の孔を特色とする。

壺（133, 134）：134はほぼ直立する頸部と著しく外反した口縁部を有する。口縁部から底部にかけて丁寧な磨きが内面では横方向に、外面では縦方向に施されている。外面には平行線により6つに区画された帯状部に、籠状具、櫛状具による浅い刻文が施文されている。この土器はVa層出土の刻文土器より精緻なつくりをなしている。

器形不明土器（141, 142）：141は底部が欠損しているため器形は判然としないが、脚付であった可能性が強い。平碗と同様に体部下半部には回転削り痕が認められる。142は底部片で外面には回転削り痕が明瞭にのこる。

### （3）第Va層出土土器（Figs. 22～25）

出土土器の大半はI-2区のW2室内側の埋土中より出土した。すべて破片であった。テル・タヤVIII, IX層出土の土器群に類似するもので〔Reade, 1968: Pl. LXXXIV〕、ストーン・ウェアと称される硬質で精良な胎土の小型土器群（143～166）と、砂粒、砾などの混入物を含む比較的大型の土器群（167～185）、そして刻文土器（186～207）に大別される。ストーン・ウェアに属する器形には平碗、碗、小型甕、小型壺が認められる。これらの土器の色調は総じて淡緑色か淡黄色を呈する。大部分の土器の体部外面下半および底部はロクロ形成後、籠状工具により回転削りが施され、最終的にナデおよび磨きにより仕上げられている。

平碗（143～149）：Vb層出土品にみられた口縁部と体部の境に屈曲部を有した器形は減少する傾向にある。逆に体部から口縁にかけて丸みを帯びた器形が盛行する。口唇部内側に玉縁を有する例もある（143, 145, 146）。

碗（150～155, 165, 166）：器形的にはVb層の一群に比べさほど変化は認められないが、体部下半から底部にかけての器肉は回転削りにより極端に薄くなる。150は完形品で器面にはリザーブド・スリップ Reserved slip状の化粧を留める。165, 166はこの時期の特徴的な器形の一つで、平らな底部と直線的に延びた体部を特色とする。類似品はテル・タヤVIII層〔Reade, 1968: Pl. LXXXIV〕、テル・プラク〔Oates, J., 1982: Fig. 1〕から出土している。また墓G2から完形品が出土した（Fig. 43-26）。

小型甕（156～160）：156～158はラッパ状に開いた短い口縁部を有する。外面はナデか磨きにより仕上げられている。159, 160は四つ葉形を呈した口縁部片である（Pl. 13-94）。ロクロ形成直後に口縁部を4等分に指で内側に窄めて形作っている。この土器も碗165, 166と同様にこの時期に限り認められる独特な器形であるとされ、完形品はテル・タヤIX層から出土している〔Reade, 1968: Pl. LXXXIV〕。

小型壺（161～164）：161はミニチュア土器で底部の形状は不明、他の土器に比べ著しく軟質である。162の口縁部には縦に径約1mmの小孔が穿たれている。164の頸部は縦方向に丁寧に磨かれた後、ミシン目状の刻文が平行に2条器周に施される。

素文中型、大型土器（167～185, 208～214）：図示した土器は碗、鉢、甕、壺の破片で砾、砂粒を混入した胎土が使用される。色調は淡緑色、淡褐色を呈したものが多い。167～170は口径20～25cmの平碗と鉢である。外

面下半部は回転削りが施されているため器肉は比較的薄い。口唇部外面には小さな玉縁を有する。171～176は口径 27～33 cm の鉢ないし皿で器肉も概して厚い。外面下半部は削り、ナデによる調整がおこなわれ、口縁部の器肉より薄く仕上げられる。176には横孔を穿孔した把手が貼り付けられていた痕跡があった。甕177～185はいずれも短い口縁部を有しており、外反する例（178～180, 184, 185）と直立する例（181～183）に大別される。208～214は壺の口縁部片で類似形態を示す。ほぼ直立した口縁部と、鋭く張った肩部を特色とする。

刻文土器（186～207, 215）：186～188, 195はストーン・ウェアで精良な胎土が使用されている。187, 188は長頸壺で体部外面は丁寧な磨きの後、刻文が施される。刻文は主に甕、深鉢系統の土器に認められ、体部上半部に限り存在する。施文は籠状具、櫛状具により斜行刺突文、波状文、三角文、幾何学文などが相互に組合され描かれる。朝顔状に外反した口縁部を有した甕、深鉢（192, 198～201）はこの時期の代表的な器形と言えよう。206, 207は粗製土器で小石、砂粒を多量に含み赤褐色を呈する。口縁部外面には、指による楕円形の圧痕が施された粘土紐の凸帯が存在する。

他の土器（216～223）：218, 219は同一個体片と考えられ、胴部が卵形を呈す長頸壺である。精良な胎土で219の外面には細かい磨きが認められる。細部は若干異なるが、類似品はテル・ジガーンB区G4の出土品にみられる〔井、川又、1984-85: Fig. 20-8〕。216, 217は三足土器の底部片である。共に一脚のみが残存していた。脚は器体成形後に貼り付けられ、削りおよびナデにより仕上げられる。221, 222は縦穿孔の把手を有した甕の口縁部片である。孔は把手を貼り付けた後、上部から下部方向にあけられている。223は削り出し高台を有した底部片で、外面には回転削り痕を顯著に留める。この層で高台を有した底部は唯一の出土例である<sup>13)</sup>。220は彩文の施されたストーン・ウェアの肩部片である（Pl. 12-64）<sup>14)</sup>。非常に硬質で縁がかった灰色を呈する。外面は磨研した後、灰色と朱色の顔料で三角格子文が施文される。水平線と三角形の輪郭線は灰色の顔料で、格子文の線は朱色の顔料でそれぞれ描かれる。顔料は強い粘性を持っており器面に隆起した状態で遺存する。このような彩文を有したストーン・ウェアの報告例は現在のところ皆無である。

#### （4）第IV層出土土器（Figs. 25～28）

この層からはハブル式土器 Khabur ware の出土を認めた。I-2 区に限り層位の堆積が整然と認められ、上層から IVa, IVb, IVc に細分した。しかし、これらの層から採集できた土器は少なく、形態の変化を把握するまでにはいたらない。ちなみに層ごとにみると IVc から 230, IVb から 227, 239, 246, 251, 262, 273, IVa から 281, 284, 285 が出土している。また、ここに図示した土器の中には層位に伴わず出土したものもあるが、形態的特徴や彩文などからこの層に帰するものとして取扱った。器形はビーカー、小型壺、碗、鉢、甕、深鉢に分類される。これらの土器にはハブル式土器の典型ともいえる、平行線を基調とした帶状の彩色を器面に施文した彩文土器が含まれる。彩文は主に茶色、黒褐色、或いは黒色を呈し、大部分は化粧土がかけられた後、ロクロの回転を利用し施文される。

ビーカー、小型壺（224～238）：砂粒を若干含む精良な胎土が使用され、口縁部から肩部にかけて一様に彩文が認められる。226はビーカーで直立した口縁部とボタン状の底部を特色とする。I-2 区の崖部で採集したため、出土層は判然としないが IVa または IVb 層に伴うものと考えられる。230は小型壺で IVc 層唯一の出土品である。淡褐色を呈し、精良な胎土が使用され器肉は非常に薄い。ラッパ状に開く口縁部と球状の胴部を有し、口縁部中段には棱が存在する。胴部下半部は回転削りが施され、底部には削り出した小さな高台がつく。口唇部と頸部には茶褐色の細い平行線が彩色される<sup>15)</sup>。Va 層のテル・タヤ式土器が消滅した直後にこの土器が出現し

たことは、層位的に明らかである。両者の間にはさほど大きな時期的な隔たりはないと推測される。228, 229は比較的短い口縁部を有する。229は外反する口縁部に彩色が施された小型壺である。器形はVa層の156~158に類似している。232, 233は外反する口縁部と肩部に鋭い稜を有した彩文壺である。底部は欠損しているが236~238と同様の底部形を呈していたと考えられる。233の胴部には平行線で区画されたパネル内に、蝶文、格子文が組合せて描かれている。この二つの土器に類似する器形の土器はテル・タヤIV層 [Reade, 1967: Pl. LXXXVII], テル・ジガーンC区グリッド4, 窯内 [Fujii, et al., 1987: Fig. 5] から出土している。234は広口の彩文壺で小型土器の中では特異な器形である。頸部には一条の稜を有し、体部外面は削られ薄く仕上げられている。

**碗, 鉢 (239~254, 259)**:すべて破片で底部の形状は不明である。口縁部の形態はバラエティに富む。239~242は口縁部上面に彩色を有した碗である。239と240は類似した器形を成し、精良な胎土で淡緑色を呈する。243, 244は内湾気味の口縁部を有した碗で、外面下半には回転削りが施される。245~249は全面磨研された碗もしくは鉢である。245, 247は灰色がかった黒色を呈する。247の口縁部片と259の高台付底部片は胎土、色調、調整などから同一個体と考えられる。248, 249には緻密な磨きが施され器面は光沢を放つ。しかし、層に伴って出土していないためこの時期に属するかどうか不明である。250~254は口径 20~23 cm を計る鉢である。250と254, 251と253は共に類似し、折返し状の口縁部を特色とする。252は口縁部が鋭く屈曲した彩文鉢で、彩色は口縁部外面に限り認められた。255~258, 260, 261は器形不明の底部片である。255~258は小型の器形で底部には削りによる高台状の突起が存在する。258は彩文土器で底部には高台が貼り付けられている。260, 261は比較的大型の土器である。261にみられる削出し高台はこの時期の甕、壺、深鉢の底部に頻繁に認められる。

**彩文壺, 甕 (262, 264~272)**:胎土は総じて砂, 砂粒を含み淡褐色、淡黄褐色を呈する。帯状彩文は口縁部の外面ないし内面のいずれかに必ず施される。口縁部の形態は上面が水平な例 (264~266, 269, 270), 丸みをおびた例 (271, 272), 外反した例 (268) に分類される。262は特殊は器形を呈した壺で、精良な胎土で器肉も薄い。肩部には菱形の連続文が平行線の間に配される。266, 269, 270は甕もしくは深鉢形を呈する器形である。

**彩文大型鉢 (273)**:口径約 40 cm を計る。僅かに開く口縁部と内湾した肩部を有する。細砂粒、砂を少量含む比較的精良な胎土が使用される。外面下半には削り痕が認められた。薄い白色の化粧土の上に黒茶色の平行線の彩文が施されている。

**無文甕, 深鉢 (274~285)**:274~276, 279, 280はこの時期の特徴的な甕あるいは深鉢で、いずれも肩部に4~5条の沈線を有する。277, 281~283は甕の口縁部で、上面が水平でその断面形はT字形をなす。281の口縁部上面には爪形の刻文が施されていた。284は甕形の調理用土器で暗褐色を呈し、胎土中には白色の砂粒を多量に含む。軟質で内外面に横方向を基調にした磨研が認められた。278, 285は同一形態をなす深鉢で体部内外面に粗い削りが施されていた。

### (5) 第 III 層出土土器 (Figs. 28~30)

I-3 区W5 室内側 (286~304) と K1 (305~316) からの出土品で、器種にはゴブレット、鉢、壺、甕が認められた。I-3 区からの出土品は大半が大型であった。

#### I-3 区出土土器

**ゴブレット (286~288)**:色調はクリーム色、胎土は比較的精良である。底部には径 2.5~3 cm のボタン状の脚が付く。286の脚底面には籠おこしの痕跡を認める。口縁部の形態はすべて不明。

**鉢** (291~293) : 291は大きく開いた口縁部と高台を有する。292, 293は大型鉢で胎土中には多量の砂を混入する。軟質で器面は摩滅が激しい。形態的には292は僅かに屈曲した胴部と付け高台を有し, 293は折返し状に鋭く外反した口縁部を特色とする。

**壺** (289, 290, 294) : やや外反する口縁部となだらかな肩部を有する。289は微細砂粒を多量に含んだ胎土で非常にもろい。肩部に黒褐色の帯状彩文が認められる。294は輪積みで形成され, 内面には粘土の継目が明瞭にのこる。胎土中に砂を多量に含む。289, 294の底部には低い削出し高台が存在する。

**甕** (295~304) : 砂, 粗砂粒を多量に含んだ胎土が使用され, 輪積みのちロクロ成形される。外面には刷毛, 指によるナデが認められ, クリーム色の化粧土をかけ仕上げているものもある (296, 301~304)。体部内面下半には粗い搔き取り状の削りが施される。形態的には水平な口縁部と円筒状の胴部を有する例 (299~302, 304) と膨らみをもった胴部を有するもの (295, 296, 303) に大別される。底部が遺存するものは303, 304のみで, 共に削出し高台を持つ。304には径 1.4 cm の孔が穿たれている。外面には水平な刻線 (295, 299, 300, 303) や波状の刻線 (301, 304) を施したもののが認められる。296の肩部には指の圧痕文を配した凸帯が, 302の口縁下部には4条の畦状凸帯がそれぞれ存在する。

### K1出土土器

305~316はK1からの出土品である。ゴブレット, 鉢, 甕などの器形が認められたが, すべて破片であった。ゴブレット底部305は精良な胎土で淡緑色を呈する。焼成は堅緻。鉢口縁部片306~309はそれぞれ異なった形状をなし, 胎土中には砂を多量に含む。310~313は甕口縁部片である。特徴的なものは311で口縁部内外面に黒褐色の幅広い彩文が施されている。314は大型土器片で器形不明。315, 316は大型土器底部片。316は穿孔されており304と同様の器形とみなされる。以上の土器とW5室内出土品は, 前述のとおり使用された胎土や焼成状態など極めて類似しており, W5室内出土品も同窯内で焼成されたと推定できる。

III層から出土した以上の土器の形態はテル・モハメド・アラブの中アッシリア期 b 層出土品 [Roaf, 1983: Fig. 5] に類似した特徴をもつ。ほか, 鉢291, 293に類似する器形はヌジ遺跡からも報告されており [Starr, 1939: Pl. 85], 時期的には中アッシリア期に比定してほぼ間違いないと考えられる。

なお, 以上の土器とは別に扱うべき出土品として以下の土器群がある (Fig. 31)。

### 黒地白彩土器 (317~319)

ヌジ式土器 Nuzi ware の破片である。時期的には III層に先行するとみられる土器で, 318は I-2 区の III層と IVa 層の境界付近の床面から出土した。この土器の表面には黒色彩文の上に白彩で格子文が描かれている。317と319は VII-5 区の基壇南側の床面上より出土した。317はゴブレットの口縁部片で茶系黒彩の帯状部の上に, 白色で斜線を充填した三角文様が施文されている。319は碗形土器, 精良な胎土で彩文部を除く全面に, 繊密な磨きが施される。彩文は黒彩帯状部の上下端部に白色で水平線をめぐらせ, その間に白彩の鳥文様を描く。鳥文は1羽のみが完存するが, 器周には6羽ないし7羽を配していたと想定される。描かれた鳥の形はテル・ビラ 3層 [Speiser, 1933: Pl. LXI], テル・ブラク [Mallowan, 1947: Pl. LXXVII] 出土の例に類似するが, それらはすべてゴブレット形土器に施文されている。その点, 碗形土器に施文されたものは他に類例がなく貴重な資料といえよう。

### その他の土器 (320~330)

320, 322は器台。床面に伴って出土していないため確実な時期は特定できない。

321は乳首状底部を有するビーカー形土器。中アッシリア期に頻繁にみられる器形で<sup>16)</sup>、III層の土器群と同時期とみなされる。

323～330は主にP2より出土した。325～328は乳首状底部を有したビーカー片、323と324はビーカー形土器の口縁部片と思われる。324と325は同一個体を形成すると考えられる。これらの土器の明確な時期は断定できないが、上記のIII層出土土器にはみられない器形を有しており<sup>17)</sup>、中アッシリア期より若干降る時期に位置付けられよう。

#### (6) 第II層出土土器 (Figs. 31～34)

アケメネス朝期以降からササン朝期頃にかけての土器群で、発掘区の全域において多量に出土した。その大半は、ニムルドから出土したヘレニズム期<sup>18)</sup>の土器群 [Oates and Oates, 1958: Pls. XXI～XXVIII] に酷似するもので、大部分はピット内から出土した。素文、彩文、刻文土器に大別され、器形は小型壺、皿、碗、壺、甕などに分類される。

小型壺 (331～334)：ビーカー形をなし、口縁部は外に開くか、直立し、丸みを帯びた胴部を有する。パサルガダエの出土品 [Stronach, 1978: p. 242] に類例があり時期的にはヘレニズム期以前、アケメネス朝期頃に比定できよう。

皿、碗 (335～355)：ヘレニズム期のものが大半を占める。細砂粒を多量に含む胎土が使用され胎色は淡赤褐色を呈す。焼成は堅緻。器表面は総じて胴部下半から底部にかけて範削りが施される。高台は全て削り出しによる。口縁部から底部に見られる彩色は赤茶色か黒褐色を呈す。大部分の彩色帶の下端は水平をなさず、顔料が垂れたり、溜まつたりした状況を示しており、顔料に直接器体を浸し施文したものと推測される。皿335～337はいわゆるフィッシュ・プレート Fish plate である。338、339は特異な器形で、338は全面に磨研が施されている。碗は小型で内湾した口縁部を有する例 (340～343) と、口径 20 cm 前後の内湾した口縁部を特色とする例 (348～353) が比較的多く出土した。これらの碗はヘレニズム期の典型的なタイプである。

甕、壺 (356～379)：すべて口縁部の破片で胎土、色調、焼成状況などは碗類とほとんど同様である。356、357の器肉は薄い。357の外面全体には彩色が認められる。358～360は内傾した広口の口縁部である。362～367は壺の口縁部で362と363には彩色が施されている。370～374はヘレニズム期の最も典型的な甕の口縁部である。370～372は朝顔状に外反した形状をなし、373、374は折返された二重口縁となっている。

堤瓶 (380, 382)：382は半完形品で表土下層より出土した。細砂粒を多量に含む粗悪な胎土であるが、外面にガラス質で淡緑色の釉が遺存していた。内面にも釉は認められ白色を呈していた。体部は半分ずつを予め碗形にロクロ成形した後、接合させ製作している。パルティア期の代表的な土器である。

底部片 (383～388)：底部に範おこし、範削りの痕跡が認められた。387は大型の貯蔵用甕の底部片で、比較的精良な胎土が使用されていた。

刻文土器 (389～392, 396)：389の口縁部上面と側面には、範状具により三角形の連続文が押捺状に刻まれる。390は口縁部側面に爪形文の連続を、肩部には櫛状具による波状文を施す。392はハンドル付土器の破片で、頸部には叩き目状のスタンプの押捺がある。391は灰色象嵌土器である。口縁部上面に竹管文が、肩部全面には密に馬蹄形の刻文が施された後、刻文部に灰色の石膏を充填する。なお肩部にはハンドルの剥離痕がある。396は同心円の刻線を施した破片である。

ハンドル付土器 (393, 394)：393のハンドルは側面部に貼られており、正面部が円形を呈した器形が想像され

る。正面部外面には叩き目の痕跡を留める。394は甕で肩部にある十字形の円形スタンプは内面から指を当てがい押捺している。

以上の刻文、ハンドル付土器はパルティア期のローマ軍の駐屯遺跡AIN・シヌの出土品に類似している [Oates and Oates, 1959: p. 207]。

押捺文土器片 (397~402) : 397, 400~402はヘレニズム期の典型的な土器である。397は碗の口縁部片で外面にパルメット文のスタンプが押捺され、全面に黒褐色の光沢を放つ彩色が認められる。400, 402は木の葉文、401はパルメット文をもつ。400は大型土器の破片でその外面に、401と402は碗、皿で底部内面に押捺されている。401はテル・モハメド・アラブの出土例に類似する [Roaf, 1984: Fig. 3]。398と399は動物文の円形スタンプを押捺した大型土器の体部片である。ササン朝期に特徴的な土器で類似品は多くの遺跡から発見されている。

その他の土器 (395) : 395は表面に泥状の粘土を指でなでつけて文様を形成しており、類似品はササン朝後期からイスラム初期頃にかけての土器に認められる [Finster and Schmidt, 1976: Tafel 60]。

#### (7) P1出土遺物 (Fig. 35)

焼成粘土板文書片414は長さ 7.1 cm, 幅 4.7 cm, 厚さ約 1.4 cm を計る。胎土はヘレニズム期の土器と同質で細砂粒、白色砂粒を多量に含み、赤褐色を呈す。焼成は堅緻である。表裏面に楔形文字が記されている。文字、および文面に関しては現在解読を依頼中のため説明は控えたい。共伴の土器403~408は前記したヘレニズム期に典型的な器形を有した碗、甕である。他にランプ409、土錘 (410~412)、石製紡錘車413が出土した。ランプは油槽部をロクロ形成した後、燈口部を接合している。外面に赤彩が施され、肩部には耳状の突起が1個存在する。油槽部口縁と燈口部上面には煤が多量に付着する。土錘は約13個体分が出土した。径 4~5 cm の未焼成品で、比較的きめの細かい褐色の粘土が使用されている。石製紡錘車は径 2 cm、黒緑色の石が使用され表面は良く磨研され、底面は中凹みに作られている。

#### (8) 第I層出土土器 (Figs. 36, 37)

無文土器、彩釉陶器、レリーフ文土器 Barbotine、刻文土器が出土した。無文土器415~424は主に淡緑灰色を呈す。破片のため器形は判然としない。422は特殊な底部形をみせる土器である。彩釉陶器425~443は緑釉 (430, 432~434, 442)、緑・臙脂・黄土色の三彩釉 (441, 439)、刻文を施したのち釉をかけたもの (431, 435, 436, 438) に大別される。器形には碗、鉢が多くみられ、彩釉は内面を主体に施されている。レリーフ文土器444~447の文様は貼付け文と刻文を組合せて構成される。444と445は大型土器の同一個体とみられ、動物文が貼り付けられている。446の花文は円形突起を貼り付けた後、スタンプを押捺し製作したものと考えられる。457~460はハンドル部の破片である。460は透し付宝珠形頂部を特徴とし、ハンドルの表面には唐草文の貼付が存在する。449と452の文様はスタンプにより施文されており、449は唐草状の文様を成す。刻文土器は比較的浅い刻みを特色とするもの (448, 450, 451) と、文様の中に深い刻みを導入した例 (453~456) に分類される。前者はイスラム初期の土器に類似しており<sup>19)</sup>、時期的には後者より若干遡る可能性が強い。

第I層出土の彩釉陶器やレリーフ文、刻文土器の大多数に類似するものは、エスキ・モースル地区の他遺跡においても多数の出土例が報告されており [Amin-Agha, 1987]、その時期は9~10世紀頃とみなされている。

#### (9) その他の遺物

##### 第VI層出土品 (Figs. 38, 39)

石製品 (461~479) : 461~474はニネヴェV期の典型的な鎌刃である。474は黒耀石、他はすべてフリント製

である。466と467の刃部には使用痕が顕著に認められた。475, 476は砥石もしくは石錐で、偏平な棒状形をなし端部には紐を掛けたと想定される亀頭状の造り出しを有す。477は摺石で乳褐色の石灰岩が使用され、全面に擦痕が認められ光沢を放つ。478, 479は石臼。478は灰色で硬質の石材が使用され容器形をなす。479は石灰岩製で両面に凹みが穿たれている。石臼は他に鞍形をなしたものが多く出土した(Pl. 16-150)。

方解石製ビーズ(480)：偏平な六角形を呈し、両面穿孔がなされる。表裏面ともに円の中に点を配した文様が2個ずつ刻まれている。同種のビーズはテル・サラサート5号丘で出土している〔深井、堀内、松谷、1974: Pl. LX〕。

銅／青銅製品(481, 482)：481は刀子、長さ4.5cmが残存する。非常に薄く厚さ約0.8mmを計る。482はピンもしくは髪飾りで上部は板状となり、その端部はロールしている。類似した形態のものはウル王墓の出土品にみられる〔Woolley, 1934: Pl. 231〕。

印泥(483～485)：焼成品で表面には具象文が押捺される。483には鹿か山羊と想像される動物と植物が表現され、裏面には葦の敷物と推定される格子目の圧痕が認められた。484の表面は不明瞭だが蟻の文様が存在する。裏面には笊状の網目の圧痕が認められた。485には抽象的な動物文が多数みられる。裏面は土器頸部のくびれ形を呈し、布目と一条の紐痕が遺存することから土器に貼り付けられていたと推測する。

土匙(486)：焼成品で手捏ねにより成形され、外面には削り調整が施されている。

石膏製品(487)：円錐形をなし、粗い石膏粒を練って製作している。平坦な面に、何かに貼り付けられていた痕跡をとどめる。用途は判然としないが容器の支脚と想像される。

#### 第V—第II層出土品(Fig. 39)

刻文付土器片(488)：土器口縁部の装飾部分の断片と考えられる。表面には刻文の上にクリーム色の化粧土が厚くかけられている。確実な時期は不明である。

動物像付鉢形土器(489)：口縁部上面から内面にかけて動物の頭部が付属する。耳ないし角は欠損し器面は摩滅が激しい。層位に伴わざず出土しているため時期は判然としない。

銅／青銅製ピン(490)：上部に連珠状装飾を有する。テル・ジガーンB区墓G16の副葬品に酷似するものがあり同一時期とみなされる〔井、川又、1984-85: Fig. 26-3〕<sup>20)</sup>。

骨製品(491, 492)：491はピンもしくは針で表面は鮮やかな光沢を放つ。492は籠の一種で、凸面部は磨研され光沢があるが、平らな面には骨の海綿部とみられる小さな凹みが多数存在する。

アラバスター製紡錘車(493)：凸面部表面に削り痕が顕著に認められ、周縁部は丁寧に磨研されている。I-2区III層から出土した。

鳥形テラコッタ像(494)：頭部は破損、三つの足が存在する。胎土は比較的精良で全面にナデによる調整が認められる。時期は不明。

土製品(495)：黒褐色を呈し軟質である。把手を有したスタンプの形をなすが用途は全く不明である。基壇上面部より出土した。

石製砥石(496)：携帯用品と考えられ、端部に紐通しの孔が穿たれている。全面に顕著な擦痕が認められた。

石製紡錘車(497)：黒緑色の石が使用され、凸面部に同心円の刻みが3個ほど等間隔に配されている。表面は良く磨研され光沢を放つ。

### 第II—第I層出土品 (Fig. 40)

テラコッタ像 (498)：型により成形され裏面に指痕を認める。ヘレニズム期に伴うもので、衣を着た大人と子供が手を繋いだ状態で表わされている。ニムルドからは母親が子供を抱いた同種の像が出土しており、衣を着た大人像は母である可能性が強い [Oates and Oates, 1958: Pl. XIX]。

石膏像 (499)：抽象的な形をした人形で、腕、足は深い切込みで表現してある。顔面には目、鼻、口を表わした凹みが存在する。胸部には斜格子の刻線が施されている。

ランプ (500, 501)：500はII層のピット底部より出土した (Pl. 7-c)。型ぬきにより成形され上半部に放射状の文様が、底部に印花文が認められる。外面には赤彩が施され、油槽部口縁と燈口部上面に煤が多量に付着する。類似品はニムルドから出土している [Oates and Oates, 1958: Pl. XXI]。501は手捏ねにより成形されているため器体は不整形である。底部内面は搔き取りの後ナデにより、外面は削り及びナデにより仕上げられている。

土製香炉 (502)：平面形は方形であったと考えられる。上面には円形の凹みが存在し、底部には方形の脚が付く。上面周縁部と側面には三角形の深い刻文が施されている。緑灰色を呈し、胎土は比較的精良である。

石膏製蓋 (503, 504)：土器に使用された蓋と推測され平面形は円形を呈す。削りにより整形されている。503は上部に摘みと考えられる突起を有す。下半部は球形を呈し良く摩滅している。

土製パイプ (505, Pl. 18-193)：オスマン期頃の喫煙用具で大半は表層から出土した。外面は磨研され、赤茶色の彩色を施して丁寧に仕上げられている。胎土は粘土質で精良である。

ガラス器 (Pl. 16-149)：切子ガラス片、脚片、口縁片など少量が出土した。II層ないしI層に伴う遺物である。

ガラス製リング (Pl. 18-194)：すべてイスラム墓に伴って出土したものと考えられる。

### (10) G1 出土遺物 (Fig. 41)

土器 (1~4)：4点の碗が出土した。胎土は微細砂粒を多量に含むが精良な質で、口クロ成形される。器面には水挽痕が認められクリーム色の化粧土がかけられる。底部の形態は糸切りで平底のもの (1), 回転削りされ丸底をなすもの (2, 4), 篦おこしされて平底をもつ例 (3) に分類される。これらの碗は器形、胎土、色調、調整などの点で Vb 層出土の碗 (Fig. 21-125~132) に酷似する。

銅／青銅製槍先 (5)：鋳造品で長さ 30.2 cm, 最大幅 2.2 cm を計る。穂は柳葉形をなし明瞭な鎬が存在する。蟠首は長さ 12.6 cm で穂より長く、断面は七角形を呈する。茎は方形に打出され表面に木質痕を看取した。

銅／青銅製頭飾板 (6)：出土時には完存したが、遺存状態が悪く粉状となつたため復元は不可能であった。約半分が残存した。厚さ約 0.5 mm の薄い板で中央部付近はカーブし、端部には紐通しの孔が認められる。全長約 20 cm はあったと推定される。

銅／青銅製型造りビーズ (7~12)：すべての製品の側面部に鋳型のずれや、はみ出しを認めた。形状は鐸形 (7), 管形 (8~10), 檜形 (11, 12) をなす。7 は両面に横縞状凸起の装飾が、8 の中央部と 9 の端部には 2 条の畦条凸起が存在する。11, 12 は中央部に稜を有する。これらのビーズは出土状況から首飾りとして使用されたと考えられる。

土製ビーズ (13)：焼成品で灰色を呈し硬質である。上記ビーズと共に出土した。

小型ビーズ (14~31)：すべて両手首から出土した (14~22 右手首, 23~31 左手首)。製品の材質はファイアン

ス／フリット製 (14~20, 23, 24, 30, 31), 石製 (21, 22, 28, 29), 焼凍石製 (25~27) である。ファイアンス／フリット製品は風化作用により変色し, 黒灰色, 白色, 黒緑色を呈する。14は型造りされた三重連ビーズで計3点が出土した。15~20は樽形か管形で計12点, うち左手首からは計5点が出土した。石製ビーズはあずき色で硬質の石が使用され臼玉形をなす。表面は良く磨研され光沢を放つ。両手首から2点ずつ出土した。焼凍石製ビーズは左手首から計25点出土した。白色の樽形で, 表面に丁寧な磨研が施されたもの (26, 27) と七角形にカットされた例 (25) がある。これらは何重にも並列された連結状態で出土し, 装着面は平らにカットされていた。

#### (11) G2 出土遺物 (Figs. 42, 43)

土器 (1~27) : 1~11は最終埋葬に伴う副葬品である。小型二耳壺, 碗, 壺, 平碗, 甕の器種を認める。小型二耳壺1は精良な胎土で淡黄褐色を呈す。肩部と胴部下端に鋭い稜を有し, 底部は丸底となる。胴部と底部外面はロクロ成形後, 削り及び緻密な磨きにより仕上げられている。肩部には縦穿孔の釣手が2個貼り付けられている。器形的には小型長頸壺 (16~21) の変種とみなしうる。碗には全て精良な胎土が使用される。碗2, 4はほぼ直立した口縁部を特徴とし, 3と5は口縁部が内湾気味で胴部がやや膨らんだ形状をなす。外面にはクリーム色の化粧土が認められる。2, 4, 5の胴部下半から底部には回転削りが施されている。壺は細砂粒を少量含んだ精良な胎土で, 淡赤褐色, 緑褐色を呈す。壺6は短頸で細い口縁部と肩の張った胴部を有する。底部には削りの後に磨いた痕跡が認められた。壺7, 8は同一の器形であるが, 7の口縁部が直立するのに対し8は外反した口縁部を有する。共に肩部には2条の斜行刺突文が刻まれている。肩部から底部にかけて幅約1cmを基調とする削りが丹念に施されていた。7の体部下面には削りの後更に磨きが施されている。平碗9, 10は内湾した口縁部と平らな底部を特色とする。精良な胎土で器面にはロクロ目が明瞭に遺存する。体部下半から底部にかけて回転削りによる調整が認められた。甕11はほぼ直立した口縁部と卵形の胴部を有する。粗砂粒を多量に混入した胎土で硬質である。輪積成形されたものと考えられ体部の形状は均一でない。体部内外面に粗い削り調整を施した後, 外面にクリーム色の化粧土をなでつけて仕上げている。

12~27は最終埋葬以前に副葬された土器である。小型壺, 小型長頸壺, 平碗, 碗, 壺の器種が出土した。小型壺 (12~15) と小型長頸壺 (16~21) は精良な胎土が使用され, ロクロ成形の後底部外面は総じて削られ丸底をなす。器面の最終調整は, 磨研されたもの (12, 13, 16~19), ナデにより仕上げられたもの (14, 20, 21), 削りのみのもの (15) に分類される。12, 13, 17, 18は赤色磨研土器で他のものに比べ軟質である。これらの土器はテル・ジガーンA区G6の出土品に酷似する [井, 川又, 1984-85: Fig. 10]。平碗には小型で特徴的な口縁部を有する形態 (22) と, 丸底で類似形態を示す例 (23, 24) とがある。これらはいずれも精良な胎土で堅緻に焼成がなされ, 淡黄褐色, 緑褐色を呈す。22, 23の底部外面は削り後ナデにより仕上げられるが, 24の内外面には磨きが施されている。碗25は上記の2, 4と同じタイプで底部に削出しによる低い高台を有する。碗26はカップ形をなし, 外面全体に回転削りが施されている。焼成は硬質で緑灰色を示す。類似した器形の破片がVa層で出土したことは既に述べた。壺27は器形の上で7, 8と類似しているが, 体部の器肉は厚く, 胴部の形状は均整がとれていない。肩部に菱形状の文様が線刻されている。

銅／青銅製槍先 (28) : 鋳造品で全長21.5cm, 最大幅2cm, 最大厚0.7cmを計る。穂は柳葉形を呈し, 刃は砥ぎ出され鋭い。蝮蛇首の断面は七角形, 茎の断面は方形である。

銅／青銅製ピン (29) : 上部に牛頭状装飾を有したピンで全長13.5cmを計る。牛頭部には鼻, 口の痕跡が認められるが, 鑄が付着しており明瞭ではない。頭部下半に両面から穿たれた孔がある。墓の底面より出土した。

銅／青銅製頭飾板 (30, 31) : 30は全長 11 cm, 最大幅 0.6 cm, 厚さ 0.8 mm を計る。遺存状態は比較的よく弾力性に富む。端部から中央部にかけて湾曲し、周縁部には浅い畦状の凹凸が認められる。両端部には装着のための屈曲部と小孔が存在する。31は全長 12.8 cm, 最大幅 2.2 cm, 厚さ 0.8 mm を計る。大きく湾曲し端部に向って徐々に幅は狭まる。周縁部の一方が直線的であるのに対し、反対側はやや凸状を成している。どちらの面を上にして着用したかは不明である。片側端部に内折した留金状施設が形成されている。

ファイアンス／フリット製腕輪片 (32) : 残存長 5.3 cm, 断面は方形をなし最大厚 0.7 cm である。型造りされたものと考えられ、表面部の半分には刻線が認められる。風化しており暗青灰色および部分的に白色を呈す。

鉛製耳環 (36) : 径約 1.1 cm, 幅約 1 cm でコイル状に形づくられている。断面形は円形で装着部にあたる頂部は細く、垂れ下がる部分は太くなる。類似品はテル・ジガーンB区墓G5で出土し、この種の耳環はアッカド期前後に盛行するものとされている [井、川又, 1984-85: p. 186]。

ファイアンス／フリット製垂飾 (37) : 型造り製品で長さ 2.2 cm を計る。上部には動物の頭部を表現した装飾が二つ存在する。表面には線刻の文様が、中央部には片面穿孔された孔が認められる。同種の類似品はアシュール出土の砂岩製鎔范の中に認められる [Andrae, 1922: Taf. 29]。

貝製ビーズ (33~35, 38, 39, 50, 51, 59) : すべて鹹水産巻貝を利用したものである。33~35は巻貝を切断し環状に加工したものであるが、遺存状態は極めて悪い。38と39は貝本体に孔をあけたのみで製品としている。50, 51は38, 39とは種類の異なる小さな貝で、51は縦に半截したものを利用している。59は円盤状をなし片面穿孔。これらの製品はいずれも風化しており白色を呈す。

土製ビーズ (40, 41) : 焼成品で灰色を呈す。管形で孔は太く小口部は昆布巻状になっている。

ファイアンス／フリット製ビーズ (42~48, 52~56, 58) : 総数20点が出土。いずれも風化しており暗茶褐色、黒灰色などを呈す。形状には細長い樽形 (42, 43), 樽形 (44~46), 直方体形 (47, 48), 連珠形 (52, 53), 南瓜形 (54, 55) などを認める。58は上部に横穿孔を有したビーズの断片である。

銅／青銅製ビーズ (57) : 1点のみが出土した。樽形を呈した型造りの製品である。

石製ビーズ (49, 60) : 49は青白色の石が使用され、平面形は三角形を呈す。表面は磨研され光沢を放つ。60は橙色の瑪瑙質の石で石臼形に作り両面穿孔がなされている。

#### 4. 小 結

テル・フィスナではニネヴェV期からイスラム期までの層位を確認した。中でも特に注目されることはニネヴェV期に伴う日乾燥瓦積基壇遺構を検出したことである。現在まで他遺跡のニネヴェV期層で検出された遺構は倉庫跡、住居跡などが主で<sup>21)</sup>、基壇遺構の発見は貴重である<sup>22)</sup>。基壇は築造当初、西側区域と区画するよう階段状切土、外壁状煉瓦壁が構築された。基壇と外壁状煉瓦壁の間のV-3区、IV-3区、III-3区は一般居住区ではなく、共同体の公共的な広場として利用されたものと考えられる。しかし床B期には既に切土部が水平に埋没した上、外壁状壁も崩壊しており、基壇は実質的な機能を果さなかったと推測する。床A期には基壇は上部付近まで埋没したと見られる。基壇の性格であるが、基壇本体及び付属施設など特殊な形態を成している点や、出土遺物にも印泥などを認めたことから、一般住居とは全く区別できる。共同体の中心をなす神聖な施設であったことは間違いない。

基壇に伴い出土したニネヴェV期の土器について気付いた点をあげてみることにする。床C、B期出土の彩文

碗・台付鉢を中心とする土器は、ニネヴェのV層出土の一群 [Campbell Thompson and Hamilton, 1932: Pls. LIII, LIV] やテル・カラナ3号丘の第2, 3層出土の土器群 [Wilhelm. C, et al., 1987: Figs. 10, 11] に類似する。これらの土器の年代はウルク後期直後とみなされており [Roaf and Killick, 1987: p. 233]、彩文土器と素文土器が中心をなす初期的なニネヴェV期と考えられてる。なお、この時期に灰色刻文土器は共伴しない。彩文土器の特色としては具象文が極端に少ない点と、計80片のうち10片に飛鳥文 (Fig. 16–22, 35, 39 etc) が存在する点があげられる。灰色土器 (Fig. 19–99, 100) は上記の彩文土器と同一面から出土しており、初期的な特徴を有するものと思われる。灰色刻文土器 (Fig. 19–96, 97) はテル・モハメド・アラブ2期やテル・サラサート出土の刻文土器に共通しており [Roaf and Killick, 1987: Fig. 4; 深井, 堀内, 松谷, 1974: Pl. LVII]、これらとほぼ同時期に比定しうる。この時期には彩文土器と刻文土器が共伴することが明らかとなっているが、明確な生活層を確認することはできなかった。

ニネヴェV期の後半に出現する刻文・削文土器<sup>23)</sup>の出土は認められなかった。このことは、この時期には既に基壇の存続は途絶えていたことを暗示する。その時期の生活層は他の未発掘部分に存在するかもしれないが、いずれにせよ基壇部を中心とした地区における居住はニネヴェV期最終末期 (Vb層) まで中断したと考えられる。Vb層, Va層期には居住区の中心はI-3区以西の未発掘部に移動したとみられ、この時期には基壇は全く意味をなさなかったのであろう。このことはG1, G2の立地とも矛盾しない。

G2では計7体の埋葬を認めたが副葬品は比較的少なかった。また被葬者がすべて成人であることは注目に値する。

アッカド期以降から中アッシリア期頃まではテルの居住は連綿と続いたと考えられる。特にハブル式土器を包含した層はテル中腹以上の全面を覆っていたと推定される。ヌジ式土器の包含層は遺構こそ伴わなかつたが、ハブル期と同様に広範囲にわたると推測される。最も繁栄した時期が多数のピット群を伴うヘレニズム期で、テルの裾部を除く全域を占めていたものとみられる。P1出土の粘土板文書片は、今までメソポタミアで発見された中に類例がない。字体も新しい様式のものが使用され<sup>24)</sup>、現在なお未解読であるが解明の待たれる貴重な資料である。

最後に、テル・フィスナとこの地域で最大級の規模を誇るテル・ジガーンとは似通った文化層の変遷を辿っており [井, 川又, 1984–85: pp. 156–161]、各時代を通して絶えず密接に結びついていたと想定しうる。ニネヴェV期以後のエスキ・モースル地域の中心はテル・ジガーンで<sup>25)</sup>、その近隣をとり巻く小規模で衛星的なテルは常にその統治下にあった筈である。この様な状況の下でテル・フィスナはロバール川流域に広がった狭小な平地での農業生産を経済的な基盤として存続したものと考えられる。

## 注

- 1) エスキ・モースル地区の全体地図に関しては、『ラーフィダーン』V–VI卷所収「テル・ジガーン第1次発掘調査報告」のFig. 1およびFig. 2を参照していただきたい [井, 川又, 1984–85: pp. 152, 153]。
- 2) テル・フィスナから約700m下流にあるヘルバト・サレ村は、フィスナの村落が廃絶後新たに形成されたという。現在でも住民の政府登録はテル・フィスナにあるという。
- 3) 大沼克彦氏の教示によれば、これらの石器剝片類はロバール川上流にあるサイト・ネムリク遺跡出土の石器に類似するという。ネムリクの石器の年代は前9000–10000年とされている。
- 4) テル西側に当る未発掘の崖部でニネヴェV期の土器を包含する層を確認した。
- 5) 報告者はこれらの土器をアッカド期に先行するものとし、刻文ニネヴェV式土器の末期的様相を有したものと考えて

- いる〔井、川又、1984-85: p. 172〕。
- 6) CH区、ER区のLate ED IIIのdestruction levelから出土した。報告によればこの層は初期アッカド期の建造物レベルの下層に位置し、層位的にもしっかりしているため出土した土器群をLate ED IIIに当てる間に間違いてとしている〔Oates, J., 1982: p. 205〕。
  - 7) 最初の報告では基壇はアッカド期まで存続したとし、Va期の石列が基壇に伴う施設と考えた〔Fujii and others, 1987: p. 45〕。しかし、発掘区域ではニネヴェV期に伴う後期刻文・削文土器を包含した層は認められず、この範囲では少なくとも約300年間にわたり居住は中断したと推測する。したがって基壇がアッカド期まで継続使用されたとは考えがたく、ここに訂正しておく。
  - 8) 土器片の大半はテル・タヤ式ストーン・ウェアで、厚さ約60cmの層の中にはぎっしりと隙間なく詰まっていた。
  - 9) 日乾燥瓦のサイズはテル・モハメド・アラブの中アッシリア期d層の煉瓦と同一である〔Roaf, 1984: p. 147〕。
  - 10)マイケル・ローフ氏とロバート・キリック氏はこれらの土器を、ウルク後期からニネヴェV期へ移行する過渡期のもとのと称している〔Roaf and Killick, 1987: p. 223〕。
  - 11) 器形の上では南の初期王朝I期頃の彩文甕形土器に共通する特徴を有している〔井、小谷、1981: Pl. 35~40〕。
  - 12) ニネヴェV期の台付鉢の脚部には通常多量の茚が混入されている。
  - 13) Va層出土土器の底部はすべて平底か丸底であった。
  - 14) VI層の土器群に混じり出土したが、胎土、焼成などの特徴からこの層に帰するものと判断した。
  - 15) シャガル・バザル出土の土器に類似品が認められる〔Mallowan, 1947: Fig. 17〕。
  - 16) テル・モハメド・アラブとテル・ビラ第2層から類似品が出土している〔Roaf, 1983: Fig. 5; Speiser, 1932: Pl. LXV〕。
  - 17) 形態的には新アッシリア期のビーカーに共通する〔Oates, J., 1959: Pl. XXXVII〕。
  - 18) ニムルドのヘレニズム期は、共伴し出土したコインから6層に細分され、その年代は前226~140年と定められている〔Oates and Oates, 1958: pp. 135, 136〕。
  - 19) 初期イスラム期の刻文の施文方法に類似している。
  - 20) G16はニネヴェV期最終末期に造営されたものとされている〔井、川又、1984-85: p. 208〕。
  - 21) テル・サラサートからは穀物倉庫跡と窯跡〔深井、堀内、松谷、1974〕が、テル・カラナ3号丘からも同様の倉庫跡〔Wilhelm, et al., 1987〕が発見されている。またテル・モハメド・アラブからは住居跡と墓〔Roaf, 1984: pp. 150~154〕が検出された。そして後に日本隊が調査したテル・ツウェイジにおいても住居跡と墓を発見した。
  - 22) 時期や規模こそ異なるが、この基壇の形態に類似する遺構としては、テル・プラクの「目神殿」に伴う基壇がある〔Mallowan, 1947: Pl. LIX〕。
  - 23) テル・モハメド・アラブのニネヴェV第3期とされている土器群〔Roaf and Killick, 1987: Fig. 5〕を指す。
  - 24) 吉川守教授の教示による。
  - 25) テル・ジガーンのほぼ全域から彩文ニネヴェV式土器が出土しており、この時期になって大集落が形成されたと考えられている〔井、川又、1984-85: p. 156〕。

## 参考文献

- Amin-Agha, A., 1987, Excavations at Karabuk, Khirbet Mushrapha, Reha Mushrapha, Mezar Hasan Al-Basri, *Researches on the Antiquities of Saddam Dam Basin Salvage and Other Researches*, pp. 79~108.
- Andrae, W., 1922, *Die Archaischen Ishtar-Tempel in Assur* (W.V.D.O.G. 39).
- Campbell Thompson, R. and R. W. Hamilon,  
1932, The British Museum Excavations on the Temple of Ishtar at Nineveh 1930-31, *A.A.A.* 19, pp. 55~116.
- Campbell Thompson, R. and M. E. L. Mallowan,  
1933, The British Museum Excavations at Nineveh 1931-32, *A.A.A.* 20, pp. 71~186.
- Finster, B. and J. Schmidt,  
1976, Sasanidische und frühislamische Ruinen im Iraq, *Baghdader Mitteilungen*, Bd. 8.
- Fujii, H., et al., 1987, Working Report of Japanese Archaeological Excavations in Saddam Dam Salvage Project, *Researches on the Antiquities of Saddam Dam Basin Salvage and Other Researches*, pp. 33~68.
- 深井晋司、堀内清治、松谷敏雄,  
1974, 『テル・サラサートIII, 第5号丘の発掘』(東京大学イラク・イラン学術調査報告 15)。
- 井 博幸、川又正智、1984-85、テル・ジガーン第一次発掘調査報告、『ラーフィダーン』V-VI, pp. 151~214。
- 井 博幸、小谷伸男、1981、イラク・ハムリン発掘調査概報 II テル・グッバ、『ラーフィダーン』II, pp. 16~49。
- Oates, D., 1977, The Excavations at Tell Brak, 1976, *Iraq* 39, pp. 233~255.  
1982, The Excavations at Tell Brak, 1978-81, *Iraq* 44, pp. 187~204.

- Oates, J., 1959, Late Assyrian Pottery from Fort Shalmaneser, *Iraq* 21, pp. 130~146.
- 1982, Some Late Early Dynastic Pottery from Tell Brak, *Iraq* 44, pp. 203~219.
- Oates, D. and J. Oates, 1958, Nimrud (1957): The Hellenistic Settlement, *Iraq* 20, pp. 114~157.
- 1959, Ain Sinu: A Roman Frontier Post in Northern Iraq, *Iraq* 21, pp. 207~242.
- Reade, J., 1968, Tell Taya (1967): Summary Report, *Iraq* 30, pp. 234~264.
- 1971, Tell Taya (1968~69): Summary Report, *Iraq* 33, pp. 87~100.
- 1973, Tell Taya (1972~73): Summary Report, *Iraq* 35, pp. 155~187.
- Roaf, M., 1983, The Work of the British Archaeological Expedition in the Eski Mosul Dam Salvage Project, *Sumer* 39, pp. 68~90.
- 1984, Excavations at Tell Mohammed 'Arab in the Eski Mosul Dam Salvage Project, *Iraq* 46, pp. 141~156.
- Roaf, M. and R. Killick,
- 1987, A Mysterious Affair of Styles: The Ninevite 5 Pottery of Northern Mesopotamia, *Iraq* 49, pp. 199~229.
- Speiser, R., 1932, The Pottery of Tell Billa, *The Museum Journal*, Vol. 23, pp. 249~311.
- Starr, R., 1939, *Nuzi*, Harvard University.
- Stronach, D., 1978, *Pasargadae*, Oxford.
- Wilhelm, C., et al., 1987, Preliminary Report on the First Campaign of the German-Italian Expedition at Saddam Dam Reservoir  
1984, *Researches on the Antiquities of Saddam Dam Basin Salvage and Other Researches*, pp. 79~108.
- Woolley, C. L., 1934, *The Royal Cemetery (Ur Excavations, Vol. II)*, London.

### 出土 遺物 観察 結果 一覧

(原則として出土地点、種類または器種、寸法・法量、組成・色調・調整等、その他の順に記す。)

#### VI層出土ニネヴェV式土器 (Fig. 15)

1. II-3 黒灰色土、碗、高9cm、口径8.5cm、濃いクリーム色、砂・細砂粒混入、完形。
2. II-3 地山上層、碗、高約9.6cm、口径8.5cm、淡褐色、粗砂粒を微量含む精良な胎土、硬質、底部範削り。
3. II-3 黒灰色土、碗、高10cm、口径約6cm、淡緑灰色、微細砂粒を含む精良な胎土、軟質、底部範削り。
4. II-2 地山上層、碗、口径約6cm、淡赤褐色、細砂粒多量混入、外面下半削り後ナデ。
5. II-3 黒灰色土、碗、口径約6.4cm、淡褐色、微細砂粒少量混入、内外面ナデ。
6. II-3 黒灰色土、碗、口径約8.4cm、淡褐色、微細砂粒多量混入、砂少量含む、軟質。
7. II-3 黒灰色土、碗、高約11cm、口径約8.2cm、緑灰色、細砂粒少量含む精良な胎土、外面下半横方向の削り。
8. III-3 煉瓦壁上層、碗、口径約5cm、クリーム色、粗砂粒若干含む、ロクロ目は遺存しない、内外面ナデ。
9. II-3 黒灰色土、碗、口径約7cm、緑灰色、微細砂粒を少量含む精良な胎土、硬質。
10. II-3 黒灰色土、碗、口径約8cm、緑灰色、砂・微細砂粒少量混入、硬質。
11. II-3 黒灰色土、碗、口径約10.4cm、淡褐色、細砂粒を少量含む精良な胎土、外面範状具により横方向のナデ。
12. II-3 黒灰色土、台付鉢、高7cm、口径約9.4cm、淡褐色、細砂粒少量・砂多量混入の粗悪な胎土、2/3残存。
13. III-3 煉瓦壁上層、台付鉢、高9.7cm、口径12.6cm、淡褐色、微細砂粒・砂少量混入、口縁部外面から体部下半にかけ緻密な磨き、ロープ状の刻文は磨き後施文される、2/3残存。
14. II-3 黒灰色土、台付鉢、口径約15cm、淡褐色、微細砂粒・砂少量混入、外面下半回転削り、底部に範記号あり。
15. IV-3 床面Cピット、台付鉢?、口径約6cm、黒灰色、精製された胎土、焼成不良で軟質、内外面指ナデ。
16. II-3 黒灰色土、台付鉢、口径約13cm、緑灰色、精良な胎土、外面下半回転削り。
17. II-3 黒灰色土、台付鉢、口径約14.8cm、クリーム色、細砂粒少量・砂多量混入。
18. II-3 黒灰色土、台付鉢、口径約16cm、淡褐色、砂・細砂粒少量混入。
19. II-3 黒灰色土、台付鉢、口径約16cm、クリーム色、砂少量・細砂粒微量混入、外面水挽き。

#### VI層出土彩文ニネヴェV式土器 (Fig. 16)

20. II-3 黒灰色土下層、碗、口径約8cm、外面クリーム色化粧土、彩文濃紫色、粘土質の精良な胎土、底部範削り。
21. IV-4 床面C、碗、口径約8.6cm、淡褐色、彩色茶色、砂少量混入した精良な胎土、外面下半回転削り後範削り、彩色は充分に発色していない。
22. II-3 黒灰色土、碗、高9.2cm、口径7.1cm、外面クリーム色化粧土、彩色赤紫色、微細砂粒多量混入、ほぼ完形。
23. II-3 黒灰色土、碗口縁部、口径約8.8cm、外面濃いクリーム色化粧土、彩色赤紫色、白色石粒を微量含む精良な胎土、軟質。
24. IV-4 床面C、碗口縁部、外面淡緑灰色化粧土、彩色赤紫色、砂少量混入、軟質、磨滅激しい。

25. IV-4 床面C, 瓢口縁部, 外面緑灰色, 彩色黒緑色, 微細砂粒多量混入, 高温焼成。
26. V-4 床面C, 瓢口縁部, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色赤紫色, 精良な胎土。
27. III-3 煉瓦壁上層, 瓢口縁部, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色赤紫色, 粗砂粒を微量含む精良な胎土。
28. IV-4 床面C, 瓢口縁部, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色黒緑色, 苛・粗砂粒少量混入。
29. II-2 地山上層, 瓢口縁部, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色濃赤紫色, 苛・細砂粒微量混入。
30. I-2 W1 室内, 瓢口縁部?, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色茶色, 微細な苛・微細砂粒少量混入。
31. II-3 黒灰色土, 瓢口縁部?, 外面淡緑灰色化粧土, 彩色赤茶色, 苛・細砂粒を微量含む精良な胎土。
32. V-4 床面C, 瓢胴部, 外面緑灰色化粧土, 彩色濃紫色, 精良な胎土, 硬質。
33. III-4 床面C, 瓢胴部, 外面淡緑灰色化粧土, 彩色濃赤紫色, 苛少量・粗砂粒微量混入, 外面下半削り。
34. II-3 黒灰色土, 瓢口辺部, 外面淡緑灰色化粧土, 彩色暗赤紫色, 精良な胎土。
35. I-2 地山上層, 瓢口辺部, 外面緑白色化粧土, 彩色薄い赤紫色, 苛・微細砂粒少量混入。
36. IV-4 床面C, 瓢胴部, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色赤紫色, 細砂粒を少量含む精良な胎土, 外面下半削り。
37. IV-4 床面B, 瓢胴部, 緑灰色, 彩色黒色, 精良な胎土, 焼成堅緻, 外面下半削り。
38. III-4 床面C, 瓢体部下半?, 外面淡緑灰色化粧土, 彩色濃赤紫色, 白色細砂粒少量・苛微量混入, 外面削り。
39. II-3 黒灰色土, 瓢体部下半?, 外面赤黄白色化粧土, 彩色淡赤紫色, 精良な胎土, 硬質。
40. 排土中, 台付鉢口縁部, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色茶色, 苛を多量混入するが精良な胎土。
41. II-3 黒灰色土, 台付鉢口縁部, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色茶色, 微細砂粒を少量含む精良な胎土。
42. III-3 床面C, 台付鉢口縁部, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色赤紫色, 苛を多量混入した精良な胎土。
43. II-3 黒灰色土, 台付鉢口縁部, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色赤紫色, 苛を微量混入した精良な胎土, 硬質。
44. 排土中, 台付鉢胴部?, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色濃紫色, 細砂粒を微量含む精良な胎土, 軟質。
45. III-3 床面B, 台付鉢口縁部, 淡黄褐色, 彩色薄茶色, 苛多量・細砂粒少量混入, 軟質。
46. 排土中, 台付鉢口縁部?, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色赤紫色, 苛・微細砂粒を少量含む精良な胎土。
47. III-3, 台付鉢口縁部?, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色濃紫色, 苛を少量混入した精良な胎土。
48. II-3 黒灰色土, 台付鉢口縁部, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色淡紫色, 微細砂粒を微量含む精良な胎土, 硬質。
49. II-3 黒灰色土, 台付鉢口縁部, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色黒茶色, 苛を少量含む精良な胎土。
50. III-3 床面C, 台付鉢口縁部, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色濃紫色, 精良な胎土, 焼成堅緻。
51. VIII-3 崖部, 台付鉢胴部?, 外面淡緑灰色化粧土, 彩色濃紫色, 苛微量・微細砂粒多量混入。
52. IV-4 床面C, 台付鉢口縁部, 淡褐色, 彩色赤紫色, 苛多量・微細砂粒少量混入, 彩文は磨滅し明瞭でない, 外面下半削り。
53. II-3 黒灰色土下層, 台付鉢口縁部, 口径 28 cm~30 cm, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色濃紫色, 苛を多量混入した胎土。
54. II-3 黒灰色土下層, 台付鉢体部下半部, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色濃紫色, 苛を多量含む, 53と同一個体?。
55. II-3 黒灰色土, 台付鉢胴部, 淡乳褐色, 彩色茶色, 微細砂粒を混入した胎土, 軟質, 彩文は磨滅している。
56. III-3 床面B, 台付鉢胴部, 外面淡緑灰色化粧土, 彩色濃紫色, 苛・粗砂粒少量混入, 内面削り, 外面水挽き, 硬質。
57. III-3 床面C, 台付鉢体部下半, 底径 6.5 cm, 緑灰色, 彩色濃黄緑色, 苛・細砂粒少量混入, 硬質。
58. V-4 床面C, 台付鉢, 高 11.5 cm, 口径約 14 cm, 外面淡乳褐色化粧土, 彩色赤茶色, 白色細砂粒少量混入, 脚部のみ苛混入, 体部1/5残存。

#### VI層出土彩文ニネヴェV式土器 (Fig. 17)

59. III-3 床面C, 瓢口縁部, 外面淡緑灰色化粧土, 彩色濃紫色, 微細砂粒多量・苛少量混入。
60. II-3 黒灰色土, 瓢口縁部, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色濃紫色, 苛を多量含むが胎土は精良。
61. IV-4 床面A, 瓢体部, 外面淡乳褐色化粧土, 彩色濃紫色, 細砂粒多量・苛少量混入, 体部下半内外面削り。
62. IV-4 床面B, 瓢底部?, 外面淡黄褐色化粧土, 彩色赤紫色, 白色細砂粒少量混入, 脚部には多量の苛が含まれる, 内面水挽き, 外面ナデ。
63. II-3 黒灰色土, 瓢胴部, 淡黄褐色, 彩色濃茶色, 精良な胎土, 釣手貼付。
64. III-3 床面C, 瓢, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色綠褐色, 微細砂粒多量混入, 貼付高台, 釣手は2個存在していた, 軟質で内外面とも剥離が激しい。
65. III-3 床面B, 瓢体部, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色黒茶色, 苛・白色細砂粒多量混入, 内面下半削り。
66. IX-4 ピット, 瓢体部, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色濃紫色, 苛・細砂粒少量混入, 内面下半削り, 外面下半削り後ナデ。
67. III-4 床面C, 瓢底部, 底径 10 cm, 外面淡緑灰色化粧土, 彩色濃紫色, 苛・細砂粒多量混入, 内面搔取状の削り, 高台貼付。

68. IV-4 床面 A, 蔊体部, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色茶色, 苛・細砂粒少量混入, 硬質。
69. I-2 地山上層, 蔊体部, 外面淡乳褐色化粧土, 彩色茶色, 白色粒・苛少量混入, 内面前削り, 外面範ナデ。
70. IV-4 床面 A, 蔊, 外面淡緑灰色化粧土, 彩色綠黒茶色, 苛を少量含む精製された胎土, 体部外面削り後ナデ, 釣手は4個貼付, 脚は欠損, 脚部完存。
71. IV-3 床面 B, 蔊, 高約34 cm, 最大径約36.2 cm, 口径約12 cm, 外面淡乳褐色化粧土, 彩色赤紫色, 苛・白色粗砂粒多量混入, 体部内面下半搔取り状の削り, 体部外面下半削り後ナデ, 内面の肩部と体部の継目には細い磨き有り, 高台貼付, 底部完存, 他は約1/5残存。

#### VI層出土彩文ニネヴェ V式土器 (Fig. 18)

72. III-3, 器形不明, 外面淡緑灰色化粧土, 彩色赤紫色, 苛・微細砂粒少量混入。
73. I-2 W1 室内, 器形不明, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色赤紫色, 微細な苛・微細砂粒混入。
74. 排土中, 器形不明, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色暗赤紫色, 苛・粗砂粒少量混入した精良な胎土。
75. II-3 黒灰色土, 器形不明, 緑灰色, 彩色綠褐色, 細砂粒多量混入, 硬質。
76. 排土中, 器形不明, 黄褐色, 彩色茶色, 苛・白色粗砂粒少量混入, 軟質。
77. III-3, 器形不明, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色赤紫色, 苛少量・微細砂粒多量混入。
78. III-3, 器形不明, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色濃赤紫色, 苛多量・白色細砂粒少量混入。
79. I-2 W1 室内, 器形不明, 外面淡緑灰色化粧土, 彩色暗紫色, 苛を微量含む精良な胎土。
80. 排土中, 器形不明, 外面淡黄褐色化粧土, 彩色茶色, 苛・粗砂粒多量混入。
81. IV-3 床面 B, 器形不明, 外面淡黄褐色化粧土, 彩色赤紫色, 苛・微細砂粒多量混入, 硬質, 動物文?。
82. III-3 床面 C, 器形不明, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色暗赤紫色, 苛多量・白色細砂粒少量混入。
83. II-3 黒灰色土, 器形不明, 外面淡緑灰色化粧土, 彩色濃紫色, 苛・粗砂粒少量混入, 硬質。
84. II-3 黒灰色土, 器形不明, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色紫色, 苛多量・細砂粒少量混入, 軟質, 断面に二次使用の痕跡有り。
85. III-3, 器形不明, 黄褐色, 彩色赤茶色, 苛多量・細砂粒少量混入, 内外面ともに磨き。
86. II-3 黒灰色土, 器形不明, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色濃赤紫色, 苛少量を混入した精良な胎土, 内面前削り, 硬質。
87. III-4 床面 C, 器形不明, 外面淡緑灰色化粧土, 彩色濃紫色, 苛少量を含んだ精良な胎土, 外面削り後ナデ。
88. III-4 床面 C, 器形不明, 外面淡緑灰色化粧土, 彩色綠黒色, 苛・細砂粒少量混入, 外面削り。
89. I-2 地山上層, 器形不明, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色濃紫色, 苛・微細砂粒多量混入。
90. 排土中, 器形不明, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色黒茶色, 苛多量・粗砂粒若干混入。
91. II-3 黒灰色土, 器形不明, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色淡紫色, 苛・細砂粒多量混入。
92. IV-4, 器台片, 外面淡緑灰色化粧土, 彩色濃紫色, 苛・細砂粒多量混入, 粗砂粒少量含む。
93. IV-4, 器台片, 92と同一個体と推定される。
94. VII-5, 器台片, 外面淡緑灰色化粧土, 彩色濃紫色, 苛・細砂粒多量・小石少量含む, 透孔部の一端を認める, 輪積成形。
95. III-3, 器形不明, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色濃赤紫色, 苛を多量混入するが比較的精良な胎土, 硬質。

#### VI層出土ニネヴェ V式土器 (Fig. 19)

96. III-3, 刻文碗口縁部, 口径約7.5 cm, 灰色, 精良な胎土, 内面水挽き。
97. IV-3, 刻文碗, 口径8.9 cm, 灰色, 精良な胎土, 底部外面削り, 硬質, 器表面には6個体のバタフライ状の線刻が施文されている。
98. III-3, 碗, 高7 cm, 口径6.6 cm, 灰色, 細砂粒を少量含んだ精良な胎土, 底部外面削り後ナデ, やや軟質。
99. III-3 床面 C, 台付鉢, 口径14 cm, 灰色, 微細砂粒混入, 精製された胎土, 脚部欠損・体部はほぼ完存, 硬質。
100. III-3 床面 C, 台付鉢, 高13.6 cm, 口径15.2 cm, 灰色, 微細砂粒を少量混入した精良な胎土, 脚部のみ苛多量含む, 体部外面下半回転削り後ナデ, 内面底部にしづり痕有り, 脚部貼付, 底部完存・体部1/2残存。
101. II-3 黒灰色土, 台付鉢体部, ピンク色, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 苛・微細砂粒多量混入, 内外面ナデ, 脚部貼付。
102. II-3 黒灰色土, 脚部, 底径約17 cm, ピンク色, 内外面クリーム色化粧土, 苛・白色砂粒混入, 内外面ナデ。
103. II-3 黒灰色土, 蔊口縁部, ピンク色, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 白色粗砂粒・苛混入, 内面下半削り, 外面下半削り後ナデ, 口縁部ナデ。
104. II-3 黒灰色土, 蔊口縁部, 口径約30 cm, 淡赤褐色, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 苛多量・粗砂粒少量混入, 輪積成形。
105. II-3 黒灰色土, 蔊口縁部, 口径約10 cm, 淡黄褐色, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 苛・白色砂粒混入。
106. II-3 黒灰色土, 蔊口縁部, 口径約14 cm, ピンク色, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 苛・白色砂粒混入。
107. II-3 黒灰色土, 蔊口縁部, 口径約19 cm, 淡黄褐色, 苛多量・粗砂粒少量混入。

108. II-3 黒灰色土、甕口縁部、口径約 14 cm、淡赤褐色、砂・細砂粒多量混入、内面下半削り、外面ナデ、硬質。
109. II-3 黒灰色土、甕口縁部、口径約 14 cm、淡黄褐色、内外面クリーム色化粧土、砂・微細砂粒多量混入、肩部外面搔取り状の削り。
110. II-3 黒灰色土、甕口縁部、口径約 20 cm、淡赤褐色、外面クリーム色化粧土、砂多量・粗砂粒少量混入、体部内面削り、輪積成形。

## VI層出土ニネヴェV式土器 (Fig. 20)

111. III-3 床面C、大型鉢、高 12.5 cm、口径 20.7 cm、淡黄褐色、クリーム色化粧土、砂・白色粗砂粒多量混入、体部内面削り、体部外面削り後ナデ、底部外面には粘土をなでつけている、底部に孔を有す、1/2残存。
112. I-2 地山上層、鉢口縁部、口径約 28 cm、淡黄褐色、外面クリーム色化粧土、砂多量・白色粗砂粒少量混入、内外面下半削り。
113. III-3、鉢口縁部、口径約 37 cm、ピンク色、内外面クリーム色化粧土、砂・白色砂粒混入、硬質。
114. 排土中、鉢口縁部、口径 35~40 cm、淡乳褐色、砂・細砂粒少量混入、外面下半荒い削り。
115. II-3 黒灰色土、鉢口縁部、口径約 24 cm、淡黄褐色、砂・粗砂粒多量混入。
116. 排土中、鉢口縁部、口径約 45 cm、淡黄褐色、外面クリーム色化粧土、砂多量混入、砂粒はあまり含まない、体部外面下半削り。
117. IV-3、粗製土器、高 6.9 cm、口径 9.9 cm、黒褐色、細砂粒多量・粗砂粒若干混入、内面荒い磨き、外面ナデ、底部外面には爪形状の刻みが多数ある、把手は 1 個のみが残存、1/3残存。
118. III-3 床面C、粗製土器口縁部、口径約 12 cm、明褐色、粗砂粒多量混入、内外面磨き、把手貼付、軟質。
119. II-3 黒灰色土、粗製土器口縁部、赤褐色、粗砂粒多量混入、内面磨き、外面ナデ、半月状の把手貼付。
120. IV-3 床面C ピット、粗製土器口縁部、黄褐色、粗砂粒・小石多量混入、内面削り、外面刷毛ナデと磨き、円形突起 2 個が並列し貼付、軟質。
121. II-3 黒灰色土下層、粗製土器口縁部、内面黒灰色、外面赤褐色、細砂粒・粗砂粒多量混入、内外面ナデ。
122. II-3 地山上層、円盤状土製品、径約 19 cm、厚 1.8 cm、ピンク色、外面クリーム色化粧土、白色砂粒・砂多量混入、外面指ナデ、中央部の凹部には把手が付いていた可能性あり。

## Vb層出土土器 (Fig. 21)

123. II-3、埴、高 4.9 cm、口径 5.4 cm、緑灰色、粘土質の精良な胎土、外面丁寧な磨き、注口は外から内へ穿孔、完形。
124. II-3、埴、高 6.5 cm、最大径 7.2 cm、緑灰色、精良な胎土、外面緻密な磨き、ほぼ完形。
125. II-3、碗、高 6.5 cm、口径 6.8 cm、淡乳褐色、微細砂粒を少量混入した精良な胎土、内外面水挽き、底部糸切り、完形。
126. I-2 W1 室内、碗、高 6 cm、口径 7.3 cm、淡乳褐色、精良な胎土、外面下半回転削り、2/3残存。
127. II-3、碗、高 6.7 cm、口径 8.6 cm、淡赤褐色、外面上半クリーム色化粧土、微細砂粒を多量混入、内外面水挽き、2/3残存。
128. II-3、碗、高 6.6 cm、口径 9 cm、緑灰色、粘土質の精良な胎土、外面底部磨き、完形。
129. II-3、碗、口径約 7 cm、緑灰色、微細砂粒混入、内外面水挽き。
130. III-3、碗、口径約 7.4 cm、淡黄褐色、外面クリーム色化粧土、微細砂粒多量混入、内外面水挽き、外面下半回転削り。
131. II-3、碗、底径 2.9 cm、淡緑灰色、細砂粒を多量混入、底部糸切り、軟質で器面磨滅。
132. II-3、碗底部?、淡乳褐色、微細砂粒多量混入、外面回転削り。
133. II-3、壺、口径 9.6 cm、淡赤褐色、細砂粒混入、硬質。
134. I-2、刻文壺、口径約 16 cm、淡緑黄色、砂少量・微細砂粒多量混入、頸部内面横方向の磨き、頸部外面縦方向の磨き、胴部削り、下半部削り。
135. I-2 W1 室内、平碗、高 4.4 cm、口径 14.4 cm、緑灰色、微細砂粒多量混入、底部外面削り、1/4残存。
136. II-3、平碗口縁部、口径約 14 cm、淡黄褐色、微細砂粒多量混入、内外面水挽き。
137. II-3、平碗、高 6 cm、口径 14 cm、淡赤褐色、微細砂粒混入、体部外面下半回転削り、1/8残存。
138. II-3、平碗、高 6.1 cm、口径 15.6 cm、淡乳褐色、微細砂粒多量混入、体部外面回転削り、1/2残存。
139. II-3、平碗、高 6.3 cm、口径 16.6 cm、淡赤褐色、細砂粒・粗砂粒少量混入、内外面水挽き、底部糸切り後削り、1/2 残存。
140. I-2 地山上層、平碗、口径約 16 cm、ピンク色、内外面淡緑灰色の化粧土、微細砂粒多量・砂少量混入、外面下半削り。
141. I-2 W1 室内、碗?、口径約 22 cm、淡赤褐色、微細な砂・微細砂粒多量混入、外面下半回転削り。

142. II-3, 器形不明, 淡緑黄色, 苺少量・細砂粒多量混入, 外面回転削り。

Va層出土土器 (Fig. 22)

143. I-2 W2 室内, 平碗, 高 2.3 cm, 口径 9.6 cm, 緑灰色, 精良な胎土, 体部外面回転削り, 2/5残存。
144. I-2 W2 室内, 平碗口縁部, 口径約 16 cm, クリーム色, 精良な胎土, 体部外面回転削り。
145. I-2 W2 室内, 平碗, 高 4.7 cm, 口径 17.6 cm, 緑灰色, 精良な胎土, 体部外面回転削り, 底部範おこし。
146. I-2 W2 室内, 平碗, 高 4.8 cm, 口径 18 cm, 淡乳褐色, 精良な胎土, 体部外面回転削り, 2/5残存。
147. I-2 W2 室内, 平碗, 口径 15.6 cm, 淡緑色, 苺を・細砂粒少量混入。
148. I-2 W2 室内, 平碗, 口径 16.4 cm, 緑灰色, 精良な胎土, 体部外面回転削り。
149. I-2 W2 室内, 平碗, 口径約 22 cm, 緑灰色, 微細砂粒少量混入, 外面削り後磨き。
150. X-3 墓 ?, 碗, 高 6.5 cm, 口径 5.6 cm, 緑灰色, 精良な胎土, 外面下半から底部回転削り, 焼成堅緻, 完形。
151. I-2 W2 室内, 碗, 高 5 cm, 口径 7.2 cm, 緑灰色, 粗砂粒少量混入, 外面回転削り, 底部範おこし, 1/3残存。
152. I-2 W2 室内, 碗, 底径 2.5 cm, 淡緑灰色, 精良な胎土, 底部範おこし。
153. I-2 W2 室内, 碗 ?, 底径 3.6 cm, 淡緑褐色, 精良な胎土, 底部範おこし。
154. I-2 W2 室内, 碗, 口径約 10 cm, 灰色, 黒色砂粒を若干含む精良な胎土。
155. I-2 W2 室内, 碗, 口径約 9.2 cm, 淡緑灰色, 精良な胎土, 外面下半回転削り。
156. I-2 W2 室内, 小型甕, 口径約 7 cm, 淡黄褐色, 細砂粒を少量含む精良な胎土。
157. I-2 W2 室内, 小型甕, 口径約 9 cm, 緑灰色, 精良な胎土, 体部外面縦方向に磨き。
158. I-2 W2 室内, 小型甕, 口径約 10 cm, 緑灰色, 精良な胎土。
159. I-2 W2 室内, 小型甕口縁部, 緑灰色, 精良な胎土, 外面水挽き, 四葉形口縁。
160. I-2 W2 室内, 小型甕口縁部, 淡緑灰色, 微細砂粒を少量含む精良な胎土, 四葉形口縁。
161. I-2 W2 室内, 小型壺, 口径約 3.3 cm, クリーム色, 精良な胎土, ミニチュア土器, 軟質。
162. I-2 W2 室内, 壺口縁部, 口径約 7 cm, 緑灰色, 精良な胎土, 口縁部に 3 個の孔が存在する。
163. I-2 W2 室内, 壺口縁部, 口径約 7.4 cm, クリーム色, 精良な胎土。
164. I-3, 壺, 口径約 9 cm, 淡緑灰色, 微細砂粒を少量含む精良な胎土, 頸部外面縦磨き後刻文を施す, 胴部外面削り後ナデ。
165. I-2 W2 室内, 碗, 底部約 5.2 cm, 緑灰色, 精良な胎土, 底部範おこし。
166. I-2 W2 室内, 碗, 高 5 cm, 口径約 13 cm, 淡緑灰色, 細砂粒を少量含む精良な胎土, 体部外面回転削り, 底部範おこし。

Va層出土土器 (Fig. 23)

167. I-2 W2 室内, 平碗, 口径約 21 cm, 淡緑灰色, 苺・細砂粒混入, 体部外面回転削り。
168. I-2 W2 室内, 平碗, 口径約 23 cm, 淡緑褐色, 細砂粒混入, 体部外面回転削り。
169. I-2 W2 室内, 平碗, 口径約 23.2 cm, 淡緑色, 苺・細砂粒混入。
170. I-2 W2 室内, 鉢口縁部, 口径約 22 cm, 淡黄褐色, 苺・細砂粒多量混入, 体部外面削り後ナデ, 軟質。
171. II-3, 鉢口縁部, 口径約 23.6 cm, 淡緑灰色, 細砂粒少量混入, 外面下半削り。
172. I-2 W2 室内, 鉢口縁部, 口径約 23 cm, 淡赤褐色, 内外面クリーム色化粧土, 苺・細砂粒少量混入, 外面下半削り。
173. I-2 W2 室内, 鉢口縁部, 口径約 27 cm, 淡赤褐色, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 苺・細砂粒混入, 外面削り。
174. I-2 W2 室内, 鉢口縁部, 口径約 29 cm, 淡赤褐色, 内外面クリーム色化粧土, 苺・細砂粒含む。
175. I-2 W2 室内, 鉢口縁部, 口径約 27.6 cm, 淡赤褐色, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 苺・細砂粒混入。
176. I-2 W2 室内, 鉢口縁部, 口径約 33.4 cm, 淡赤褐色, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 苺・細砂粒混入, 横穿孔の釣手が剥離した痕跡あり。
177. I-2 W2 室内, 甕口縁部, 口径約 17 cm, 淡赤褐色, 内外面クリーム色化粧土, 苺・細砂粒混入, 硬質。
178. I-2 W2 室内, 甕口縁部, 口径約 22 cm, 緑灰色, 苺・細砂粒混入, 体部内面削り。
179. I-2 W2 室内, 甕口縁部, 口径約 19 cm, 淡黄褐色, 内外面淡緑灰色化粧土, 苺・細砂粒混入, 体部外面磨き。
180. I-2 W2 室内, 甕口縁部, 口径約 23 cm, 淡緑黄色, 苺・細砂粒混入。
181. I-2 W2 室内, 甕口縁部, 口径約 20 cm, 淡黄褐色, 苺・細砂粒混入, 体部外面磨き。
182. I-2 W2 室内, 甕口縁部, 口径約 22 cm, 赤褐色, 白色粗砂粒多量混入, 内外面磨き, 硬質。
183. I-2 W2 室内, 甕口縁部, 口径約 23 cm, 赤褐色, 粗砂粒多量混入, 外面丁寧なナデ, 硬質。
184. I-2 W2 室内, 甕口縁部, 口径約 25 cm, 淡赤褐色, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 苺・細砂粒混入, 硬質。
185. I-2 W2 室内, 甕口縁部, 口径約 22.6 cm, 淡緑褐色, 苺・細砂粒混入, 体部内面削り。

## Va層出土土器 (Fig. 24)

186. I-6 地山面上, 刻文碗, 口径約 10 cm, 淡緑灰色, 精良な胎土, 焼成堅緻。
187. I-2 W2 室内, 刻文壺, 淡黄褐色, 内外面淡緑灰色化粧土, 精良な胎土, 体部外面下半丁寧な縦磨き。
188. I-2 W2 室内, 刻文壺?, 淡緑灰色, 微細砂粒を少量含む精良な胎土, 外面縦方向に磨き, 刺突文。
189. I-2 W2 室内, 刻文甕口縁部, 淡赤褐色, 外面淡緑灰色化粧土, 苛・細砂粒多量混入。
190. I-2 W2 室内, 刻文甕口縁部, 淡黄褐色, 苛・細砂粒混入, 体部内面削り。
191. I-2 W2 室内, 刻文甕口縁部, 淡緑灰色, 苛・微細砂粒少量混入, 体部内面削り。
192. VII-5, 刻文甕口縁部, 淡緑色, 口縁部外面と内面に薄い黒色彩色, 微細な苛を多量混入するが胎土は精良。
193. I-2 W2 室内, 刻文甕口縁部, 淡赤褐色, 苛・細砂粒混入。
194. I-2 W2 室内, 刻文甕口縁部, 淡赤褐色, 内外面クリーム色化粧土, 苛・細砂粒少量混入。
195. I-2 W2 室内, 刻文断片, 淡赤褐色, 苛・細砂粒混入, 内面削り。
196. I-2 W2 室内, 刻文甕口縁部, 淡緑灰色, 苛・細砂粒少量混入。
197. I-2 W2 室内, 刻文甕口縁部, 淡赤褐色, 外面淡黄色化粧土, 苛・細砂粒混入。
198. I-2 W2 室内, 刻文甕口縁部, 口径約 23 cm, 緑灰色, 細砂粒多量混入, 体部内面削り後ナデ。
199. I-2 W2 室内, 刻文甕口縁部, 口径約 34 cm, 淡緑色, 苛・細砂粒混入, 体部内面部分的に削り。
200. I-2 W2 室内, 刻文甕口縁部, 淡緑褐色, 苛・細砂粒混入, 体部内面削り。
201. I-2 W2 室内, 刻文甕口縁部, 淡緑褐色, 内外面クリーム色化粧土, 苛・細砂粒混入, 体部内面削り。
202. I-2 W2 室内, 刻文甕口縁部, 淡赤褐色, 外面淡緑灰色化粧土, 苛・細砂粒混入, 体部内面削り。
203. I-2 W2 室内, 刻文甕口縁部, 淡赤褐色, 苛・細砂粒少量混入。
204. I-2 W2 室内, 刻文甕口縁部, 淡緑灰色, 細砂粒混入, 体部内面削り。
205. I-2 W2 室内, 刻文胴部, 淡緑灰色, 苛少量・細砂粒多量混入, ロープ状の突帯貼付, 硬質。
206. I-2 W2 室内, 粗製甕口縁部, 赤褐色, 粗砂粒・細砂粒多量混入, 内外面磨きおよびナデ, 内外面に黒色の付着物有り, 口縁外面に刻文紐貼付。
207. I-2 W2 室内, 粗製甕口縁部, 色調, 胎土, 調整など206と同一。

## Va層出土土器 (Fig. 25)

208. I-2 W2 室内, 壺口縁部, 口径約 12.6 cm, 淡黄褐色, 外面淡緑灰色化粧土, 苛・細砂粒混入。
209. I-2 W2 室内, 壺口縁部, 口径約 12.8 cm, 淡赤褐色, 内外面クリーム色化粧土, 苛・細砂粒混入。
210. I-2 W2 室内, 壺口縁部, 口径約 16.2 cm, 淡赤褐色, 内外面淡緑灰色化粧土, 苛・細砂粒混入。
211. I-2 W2 室内, 壺口縁部, 口径約 15.8 cm, 淡赤褐色, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 苛・細砂粒混入。
212. I-2 W2 室内, 壺口縁部, 口径約 19 cm, 淡赤褐色, 内外面淡緑灰色化粧土, 苛・細砂粒混入。
213. I-2 W2 室内, 壺口縁部, 口径約 15 cm, 淡赤褐色, 内外面クリーム色化粧土, 苛・細砂粒混入。
214. I-2 W2 室内, 壺口縁部, 口径約 18 cm, 淡黄褐色, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 苛・細砂粒混入。
215. I-2 W2 室内, 刻文甕, 口径約 13 cm, 淡緑色, 苛・細砂粒混入。
216. I-2 W2 室内, 脚付底部, 淡黄褐色, 内外面クリーム色化粧土, 微細砂粒混入, 外面磨き, 脚貼付。
217. I-2 W2 室内, 脚付底部, 淡緑褐色, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 苛多量混入, 脚貼付。
218. I-2 W2 室内, 壺口縁部, 口径約 8 cm, 淡緑灰色, 細砂粒少量含む精良な胎土, 内面にしづり痕有り。
219. I-2 W2 室内, 壺底部, 淡緑灰色, 苛・細砂粒少量混入した精良な胎土, 外面丁寧な磨き。
220. 排土中, 彩文断片, 灰色, 彩色濃灰色と朱色, 粘土質の精良な胎土, 外面緻密な磨き後粘性のある顔料を盛上るほどつける, 焼成堅緻, ストーン・ウェア。
221. I-2 W2 室内, 把手付口縁部, 淡赤褐色, 内外面クリーム色化粧土, 苛・細砂粒混入, 把手貼付後縦穿孔。
222. I-2 W2 室内, 把手付口縁部, 淡赤褐色, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 苛小片・細砂粒少量混入, 把手貼付。
223. I-2 W2 室内, 底部, 底径約 9 cm, 淡黄褐色, 苛・細砂粒混入, 外面回転削り, 高台削出し。

## IV層出土土器 (Fig. 25)

224. VII-5, 小型壺口縁部, 口径約 5.8 cm, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色黒茶色, 微細砂粒を若干含む精良な胎土, やや軟質。
225. VIII-5, 小型壺, 口径約 7.8 cm, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色茶色, 細砂粒多量混入, 胴部外面下半削り。
226. I-2 IVb 層, ビーカー, 高 9 cm, 口径 5.6 cm, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色茶色, 細砂粒少量混入, 胴部外面下半回転削り, ボタン状底部, 1/2残存。
227. I-2 IVb 層, ビーカー底部, 最大径 7.4 cm, 淡緑灰色, 彩色黒茶色, 微細砂粒を混入した精良な胎土。
228. I-6 地山上層, 小型壺破片, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色暗茶褐色, 苛・細砂粒微量含む。

229. I-6 地山上層, 小型壺破片, 口径約 8 cm, 淡黄褐色, 彩色黒茶色, 精良な胎土。
230. I-II IVc 層, 小型壺, 高 8.6 cm, 口径 7.8 cm, 淡褐色, 彩色黒茶色, 微細砂粒を少量含む精良な胎土, 胴部外面下半回転削り, 高台削出し。
231. I-6, 底部, 底径約 4.8 cm, クリーム色, 微細砂粒多量混入, 外面回転削り, 内外面剥離激しい。
232. I-6 地山上層, 小型壺, 口径約 6.5 cm, 淡黄褐色, 彩色茶色, 微細砂粒を少量含む精良な胎土, 過焼成のためいびつ。
233. V-4, 彩文甕, 口径約 12 cm, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色黑色, 白色細砂粒を含む精良な胎土。
234. VII-5, 彩文甕, 口径約 11.1 cm, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色黒茶色, 微細砂粒多量混入, 体部外面下半削り, 軟質。
235. I-2 III 層, 底部, 底径 2.6 cm, 淡黄褐色, 微細砂粒多量混入, 底部範おこし, ヌジ期頃の土器。
236. IV-4, 底部, 底径約 2.8 cm, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 苛少量を含む精良な胎土, 外面回転削り後ナデ, 高台貼付。
237. IV-4, 底部, 底径 2.4 cm, 淡黄褐色, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 精良な胎土, 外面回転削り後ナデ。
238. V-3, 底部, 底径 2.6 cm, 淡黄褐色, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色黒緑色, 精良な胎土, 外面回転削り後ナデ, 高台貼付後削出し。

#### IV層出土土器 (Fig. 26)

239. I-2 IVb 層, 碗口縁部, 口径約 10 cm, 淡黄灰色, 彩色黒茶, 微細砂粒を少量含む精良な胎土。
240. IX-3, 碗口縁部, 口径約 11 cm, 淡緑色, 彩色黑色, 微細砂粒を少量混入した精良な胎土, 硬質。
241. VIII-4, 碗口縁部, 淡黄褐色, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色黑色, 微細砂粒混入。
242. VII-5, 碗口縁部, 淡黄褐色, 彩色茶色, 苛を多量混入するが精製された胎土。
243. VII-5, 碗口縁部, 口径約 13.2 cm, 淡緑灰色, 微細砂粒を多量混入, 外面削り後ナデ。
244. VII-5, 碗, 口径約 12.8 cm, 淡黄褐色, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 細砂粒を若干含む精良な胎土, 外面回転削り後ナデ。
245. VII-5, 碗, 口径 13.6 cm, 黒灰色, 細砂粒を多量混入, 全面磨研, 軟質で部分的に剥離。
246. I-2 IVb 層, 口縁部破片, 淡黄褐色, 精良な胎土, 外面全体に磨き。
247. IV-4, 口縁部破片, 黒灰色, 精良な胎土, 全面に磨研, 硬質。
248. IV-3, 口縁部破片, 淡赤褐色, 粘土質の精良な胎土, 全面に水平の細い磨き, 硬質で光沢を放つ。
249. IV-3, 口縁部破片, 淡黄褐色, 微細砂粒を若干含む精良な胎土, 全面に水平の細い丁寧な磨き, 硬質。
250. I-3 III 層, 口縁部破片, 淡黄褐色, 内外面クリーム色化粧土, 微細な苛・微細砂粒混入。
251. I-2 IVb 層, 口縁部破片, 淡黄褐色, 細砂粒・粗砂粒多量混入・苛少量含む。
252. VIII-4, 鉢口縁部, 口径約 21 cm, 淡緑灰色, 彩色黒茶, 苛多量混入, 内外面水挽き。
253. IV-4, 鉢口縁部, 口径約 21 cm, 淡赤褐色, 苛多量・細砂粒少量混入, 内外面水挽き。
254. VII-5, 鉢口縁部, 口径約 23.6 cm, 淡緑灰色, 微細砂粒多量混入, 外面から口縁部内面にかけ水挽き。
255. VIII-4, 底部破片, 底径 2.8 cm, 淡緑灰色, 精良な胎土, 全面指ナデ, 高台削出し。
256. IV-4, 底部破片, 底径約 5 cm, クリーム色, 精良な胎土, 外面回転削り, 底部範おこし後沈線施す。
257. IV-5, 底部破片, 底径約 7 cm, 淡緑灰色, 白色石粒多量混入, 内面削り後ナデ。
258. I-6, 底部破片, 底径 5.9 cm, 淡緑灰色, 彩色黒茶色, 苛・微細砂粒多量混入。
259. IV-4, 鉢底部破片, 底径 10 cm, 色調, 胎土, 調整において247と同一。
260. I-6, 大型土器底部破片, 底径約 9 cm, 灰色, 細砂粒混入, 外面回転削り, 底部範おこし。
261. IV-4, 大型土器底部破片, 底径約 13 cm, クリーム色, 苛小片若干混入・砂粒は含まず, 内面削り, 外面水挽き, 高台削出し。

#### IV層出土土器 (Fig. 27)

262. I-2 VIIb 層, 彩文壺, 最大径約 16.6 cm, 淡黄褐色, 彩色黒茶色, 細砂粒を少量混入した精良な胎土。
263. I-6 地山上層, 甕口縁部, 口径約 12.6 cm, 淡黄褐色, 苛・細砂粒混入。
264. I-6, 甕口縁部, 口径約 14.6 cm, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色黒茶色, 苛多量・細砂粒少量混入。
265. I-6 地山上層, 彩文甕口縁部, 口径約 16 cm, 淡黄褐色, 彩色黒茶色, 細砂粒混入, 軟質。
266. I-6 地山上層, 彩文甕口縁部, 赤褐色, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色黒茶色, 苛・細砂粒混入。
267. I-6 地山上層, 彩文土器胴部片, 淡赤褐色, 彩色黑色, 苛・細砂粒混入, 内面削り。
268. VII-5, 彩文甕口縁部, 口径約 18 cm, 外面淡緑灰色化粧土, 彩色黒茶色, 苛・粗砂粒多量混入, 体部内面削り。
269. VII-3, 彩文甕／深鉢, 口径約 26 cm, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色濃茶色, 軟質。
270. IV-4, 彩文甕／深鉢, 口径約 24.6 cm, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色茶色, 苛・粗砂粒少量混入, 内面水挽き。

271. I-5, 彩文甕, 口径約 19 cm, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色黒茶色, 苛・細砂粒混入。
272. I-2 IVb 層, 彩文壺口縁部, 口径約 15 cm, 外面淡緑灰色化粧土, 彩色黒茶色, 苛・細砂量混入。
273. I-2 IVb 層, 彩文大型鉢, 口径約 38 cm, 淡赤褐色, 外面薄いクリーム色化粧土, 彩色黒茶色, 苛・細砂粒少量混入, 体部外面下半削り。

## IV層出土土器 (Fig. 28)

274. VI-5, 甕/深鉢口縁部, 口径約 18.5 cm, 淡黄褐色, 内外面クリーム色化粧土, 苛を多量混入した胎土, 体部内面下半削り。
275. XI-3, 甕/深鉢口縁部, 口径約 26 cm, 淡緑褐色, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 苛少量・細砂粒多量混入。
276. VI-5, 甕/深鉢口縁部, 口径約 29 cm, 淡黄褐色, 苛多量・粗砂粒少量混入。
277. I-2 IVb 層, 甕口縁部, 口径約 27 cm, 淡黄褐色, 粗砂粒多量混入・苛含む。
278. VIII-4, 深鉢口縁部, 口径約 30 cm 前後, 淡緑灰色, 苛を少量混入した比較的精製された胎土, 体部内面削り, 体部外面削り後ナデ。
279. I-6 地山上層, 甕/深鉢口縁部, 淡褐色, 内外面クリーム色化粧土, 細砂粒・苛小片混入, 外面に 4 条の沈線有り。
280. VII-5, 甕/深鉢口縁部, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 苛少量・微細砂粒多量混入, 体部内面削り, 外面水挽き。
281. I-2 IVa 層, 甕口縁部, 灰色, 内外面淡緑色化粧土, 苛微量・細砂粒含む, 焼成堅緻。
282. I-6 地山上層, 甕口縁部, 赤褐色, 内外面クリーム色化粧土, 苛・細砂粒混入。
283. IV-4, 甕口縁部, 淡黄褐色, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 苛少量混入・砂粒はあまり含まず, 体部内面削り。
284. I-2 IVa 層, 粗製甕口縁部, 暗褐色, 石英質の白色粗砂粒多量混入, 内外面ナデ後横方向の磨き, 軟質, 調理用土器。
285. I-2 IVa 層, 深鉢口縁部, 淡黄褐色, 苛多量・細砂粒・粗砂粒少量混入, 体部内面削り。

## III層出土土器 (Figs. 28, 29, 30)

286. I-2 III 層, ゴブレット底部, 底径 3.1 cm, 淡黄褐色, 微細砂粒を多量混入した精良な胎土, 底部範おこし。
287. I-3 III 層室内, ゴブレット底部, 底径 2.4 cm, クリーム色, 白色粒を多量含む精良な胎土, 底部外面回転削り後脚貼付。
288. I-3 III 層室内, ゴブレット, 底径 2.6 cm, クリーム色, 精良な胎土, 底部外面回転削り後ナデ, 脚貼付。
289. I-3 III 層室内, 小型壺, 高 12.4 cm, 口径約 5.4 cm, 淡茶褐色, 彩色黒褐色, 細砂粒を多量混入した粗い胎土。
290. I-3 III 層室内, 甕口縁部, 口径約 10 cm, 淡黄褐色, 苛・細砂粒多量混入, 硬質。
291. I-3 III 層室内, 鉢, 高約 5.9 cm, 口径約 22 cm, 淡緑色, 細砂粒多量混入・苛含む。
292. I-3 III 層室内, 鉢, 高 9.8 cm, 口径約 30 cm, 淡黄褐色, 苛多量・粗砂粒少量混入, 軟質で磨滅激しい。約2/3残存。
293. I-3 III 層室内, 鉢, 高 5.8 cm, 口径 41.6 cm, 淡黄褐色, 苛多量・小石少量混入, 体部外面回転削り後ナデ, 軟質, 1/3残存。
294. I-3 III 層室内, 壺, 高 38.8 cm, 最大径 31.4 cm, 淡赤褐色, 苛を多量混入するが比較的精良な胎土, 輪積成形, 粘土の継目の痕跡あり, 2/3残存。
295. I-3 III 層室内, 甕口縁部, 口径約 29.5 cm, 淡緑色, 苛・白色粗砂粒多量混入, 硬質。
296. I-3 III 層室内, 甕, 口径約 23.7 cm, 淡赤褐色, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 細砂粒多量混入, 輪積成形, 外面あらいナデ, 突帶は貼付, 硬質。
297. I-3 III 層室内, 甕口縁部, 口径約 23 cm, 淡黄褐色, 苛・細砂粒多量・粗砂粒少量含む, 体部外面削り。
298. I-3 III 層室内, 甕口縁部, 口径約 25 cm, 暗褐色, 粗砂粒多量混入, 全面に磨き, 軟質。
299. I-3 III 層室内, 甕口縁部, 口径約 30 cm, 淡緑色, 苛多量・粗砂粒少量混入, 硬質。
300. I-3 III 層室内, 甕口縁部, 口径約 30 cm, 淡緑色, 苛・細砂粒多量・粗砂粒少量混入, 外面水挽き。
301. I-3 III 層室内, 甕口縁部, 口径約 38.4 cm, 淡緑色, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 苛・粗砂粒多量混入, 軟質で内面磨滅, 外面に波状刻線有り。
302. I-3 III 層室内, 甕口縁部, 口径 49.5 cm, 淡黄褐色, 苛多量混入, 口縁部外面に畦状突帶有り, 胴部刷毛ナデ, 軟質, 輪積成形。
303. I-3 III 層室内, 甕, 高約 52.8 cm, 最大径 38.5 cm, 淡黄褐色, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 苛・細砂粒多量混入, 体部内面下半搔取状の削り, 高台削出し, ほぼ完形。
304. I-3 III 層室内, 深鉢, 高 45 cm, 口径 43.6 cm, 淡黄褐色, 外面淡緑灰色化粧土, 苛・粗砂粒・小石を多量含む, 体部内面下半搔取状の縦削り, 外面体部削り後ナデ, 高台削出し, 底部に 1.4 cm の孔, 外面に浅い波状刻線あり。

## III層, 黒 K1 内出土土器 (Fig. 30)

305. XII-2 黒内, ゴブレット底部, 底径約 3 cm, 淡緑色, 細砂粒を少量含む精良な胎土, 硬質。

306. XII-2 窯内, 鉢口縁部片, 淡緑灰色, 苛・微細砂粒多量・粗砂粒少量混入。
307. XII-2 窯内, 鉢口縁部片, 淡黄褐色, 苛多量・粗砂粒少量混入。
308. XII-2 窯内, 鉢口縁部片, 淡黄褐色, 苛・微細砂粒を多量含んだ粗悪な胎土, 軟質で器面磨滅。
309. XII-2 窯内, 鉢口縁部片, 淡黄褐色, 内外面クリーム色化粧土, 苛多量・粗砂粒微量混入。
310. XII-2 窯内, 壺口縁部片, 淡緑褐色, 内外面淡緑白色化粧土, 苛・微細砂粒多量混入。
311. XII-2 窯内, 壺口縁部片, 口径約 19 cm, 淡緑色, 彩色黒茶色, 苛・細砂粒・粗砂粒多量混入, 特に口縁部に苛が集中。
312. XII-2 窯内, 壺口縁部片, 口径約 26 cm, 淡緑色, 苛少量・微細砂粒多量混入。
313. XII-2 窯内, 壺口縁部片, 口径約 34 cm, 黒灰色, 苛・粗砂粒多量混入。
314. XII-2 窯内, 大型土器口縁部片, 淡緑色, 苛・細砂粒・微細砂粒多量混入, 外面に 2 条の突帶有り, 硬質。
315. XII-2 窯内, 底部片, 底径 11 cm, 淡黄褐色, 外面淡緑灰色化粧土, 苛・細砂粒多量混入, 内面削り後ナデ, 高台貼付。
316. XII-2 窯内, 底部穿孔土器片, 底径 13 cm, 淡緑灰色, 苛・粗砂粒多量混入, 304 と同一器形。

#### ヌジ式土器 (Fig. 31)

317. VII-5, ゴブレット口縁部片, 淡黄褐色, 濃茶色の彩色帯に白色彩色, 微細砂粒を少量含む精良な胎土, 軟質で内面磨滅。
318. I-2 III 層下層, 彩文片, 淡黄褐色, 黒茶色の彩色の地に白色彩色, 苛・細砂粒多量混入, 内面削り。
319. VII-5, 彩文碗, 口径約 17 cm, 淡緑灰色, 黑彩色の地に白色彩色, 砂粒を全く含まない精良な胎土, 彩色帯部を除く全面に細かい磨き, 鳥文は計 6 ~ 7 羽描かれていた。

#### P2, その他出土土器 (Fig. 31)

320. VI-4, 輪状土器製品, 口径約 7.2 cm, 淡赤褐色, 外面淡緑白色化粧土, 微細砂粒を少量含む精良な胎土, 下半部は貼付, 時期不明。
321. VI-4, ピーカー, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色茶色, 細砂粒多量混入, 乳首形底部削出し, 内面に黑色物付着, 軟質。
322. VII-5, 器台, 高 9.7 cm, 最大径 21.9 cm, 淡緑灰色, 苛多量・粗砂粒少量混入, 天地不明, 1/2 残存。
323. X-3 P2, ピーカー口縁部 ?, 口径約 8 cm, クリーム色, 精良な胎土, 内外面水挽き, 硬質。
324. X-3 P2, ピーカー口縁部 ?, 口径約 8 cm, クリーム色, 細砂粒多量混入, 軟質。
325. IX-3, ピーカー底部, 淡黄褐色, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 精良な胎土, 外面削り後ナデ, 乳首形底部削出し。
326. X-3 P2, ピーカー底部, 324 と同一個体か?
327. X-3 P2, ピーカー底部, 淡赤褐色, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 微細砂粒多量混入。
328. X-3 P2, ピーカー, 最大径 7.7 cm, 淡乳褐色, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 精製された胎土, 乳首形底部は削出し, 硬質, 2/3 残存。
329. X-3 P2, 底部片, 底径約 5 cm, 淡赤褐色, 内外面淡緑白色化粧土, 苛・微細砂粒混入。
330. X-3 P2, 底部片, 底径約 4 cm, 赤褐色, 苛多量・細砂粒少量混入, 内面しづら痕跡, 底部範おこし。

#### II 層出土土器 (Figs. 31~34)

331. I-3, 口縁部片, 口径約 10 cm, 淡緑褐色, 微細砂粒混入。
332. I-19, 口縁部片, 口径約 10 cm, 淡赤褐色, 細砂粒多量混入, 体部外面削り。
333. VIII-5, 口縁部片, 口径約 7.8 cm, 淡赤褐色, 細砂粒多量混入, 体部外面削り, 軟質。
334. VII-4, 口縁部片, 口径約 10 cm, 淡緑灰色, 細砂粒多量混入, 軟質。
335. I-14, 皿, 高 3.2 cm, 口径 20.3 cm, 暗緑灰色, 細砂粒混入, 底部削り, 高温焼成のためひずんでいる。
336. I-3, 皿, 高 3.3 cm, 口径約 13.6 cm, 淡赤褐色, 彩色赤茶色, 細砂粒混入, 外面削り, 高台削出し。
337. I-13, 皿, 高 3.5 cm, 口径約 17.4 cm, 淡赤褐色, 細砂粒多量混入, 体部外面削り, 底部範おこし。
338. I-2, 皿, 高 3.8 cm, 口径約 15 cm, クリーム色, 微細砂粒を少量混入した精良な胎土, 体部内外面磨き。
339. I-15, 皿, 口径約 13.2 cm, 淡褐色, 微細砂粒混入。
340. I-12, 碗, 高 4.7 cm, 口径約 9.4 cm, 淡赤褐色, 細砂粒混入, 外面下半削り, 高台削出し。
341. I-12, 碗, 高 4.5 cm, 口径約 10 cm, 淡褐色, 細砂粒混入, 外面下半削り, 高台削出し。
342. I-12, 碗, 高 5.5 cm, 口径約 9 cm, 淡黄褐色, 細砂粒混入, 外面下半削り。
343. I-2, 碗, 高 5 cm, 口径約 11.2 cm, 淡黄褐色, 彩色濃茶色, 細砂粒混入, 内外面下半削り後ナデ, 高台削出し。
344. I-5, 碗, 淡赤褐色, 彩色赤茶色・黒褐色と部分的に異なる。細砂粒混入。
345. I-13, 碗, 高 7.2 cm, 口径約 18 cm, 淡褐色, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 細砂粒多量混入, 軟質。
346. I-13, 碗, 口径約 20 cm, 淡赤褐色, 細砂粒混入。

347. 不明, 碗, 高 8.5 cm, 口径約 17.6 cm, 淡赤褐色, 外面淡緑白色化粧土, 細砂粒混入, 体部外面下半削り。
348. I-13, 碗口縁部, 口径約 8.5 cm, 淡赤褐色, 赤彩, 細砂粒多量混入。
349. I-5, 碗口縁部, 口径約 19.6 cm, 淡黄褐色, 彩色赤茶色, 細砂粒多量混入, 外面下半削り。
350. I-2, 碗口縁部, 口径約 22.4 cm, 淡黄褐色, 彩色内面黒褐色・外面赤茶色, 細砂粒多量混入。
351. I-12, 碗口縁部, 口径約 26 cm, 淡褐色, 彩色赤褐色, 細砂粒少量混入。
352. I-2, 碗口縁部, 口径約 22 cm, 淡黄褐色, 細砂粒多量混入。
353. I-3, 碗口縁部, 口径約 24 cm, 淡赤褐色, 細砂粒多量混入。
354. I-3, 碗口縁部, 口径約 23 cm, 淡赤褐色, 精良な胎土。
355. VII-4, 碗口縁部, 口径約 32 cm, 淡黄褐色, 細砂粒多量混入, 内面磨滅。
356. VIII-4, 壺?, 口径約 14 cm, 淡黄褐色, 細砂粒多量混入, 体部外面削り, 軟質。
357. I-5, 壺?, 口径約 22 cm, 淡赤褐色, 彩色赤紫色, 細砂粒混入。
358. VIII-5, 壺口縁部, 口径約 19.6 cm, 淡赤褐色, 細砂粒混入, 時期不明。
359. I-3, 壺口縁部, 口径約 21 cm, 淡黄褐色, 細砂粒混入, 口縁部外面に刻文。
360. I-13, 壺口縁部, 口径約 25 cm, 淡赤褐色, 細砂粒混入, 内面削り後ナデ。
361. I-3, 壺口縁部, 口径約 24.2 cm, 淡黄褐色, 精良な胎土, 体部内面削り後ナデ。
362. I-12, 壺口縁部, 口径約 11 cm, 淡赤褐色, 細砂粒多量混入, 彩色黒茶色, 軟質で外面磨滅。
363. I-3, 壺口縁部, 口径約 10.4 cm, 淡赤褐色, 彩色暗褐色, 細砂粒多量混入。
364. I-5, 壺口縁部, 口径約 11 cm, 淡赤褐色, 細砂粒多量混入。
365. I-2, 壺口縁部, 口径約 9.4 cm, 淡赤褐色, 微細砂粒混入。
366. I-5, 壺口縁部, 口径約 7.8 cm, 淡黄褐色, 粗砂粒混入, 体部外面削り後ナデ。
367. I-14, 壺口縁部, 口径約 11.2 cm, 淡赤褐色, 細砂粒混入, 内面下半削り後ナデ。
368. I-4, 口縁部, 口径約 16 cm, 淡赤褐色, 細砂粒混入。
369. I-5, 口縁部, 口径約 18 cm, 淡赤褐色, 細砂粒多量混入, 内面下半削り後ナデ, 孔有り。
370. I-12, 壺口縁部, 口径約 8.6 cm, 緑灰色, 細砂粒多量混入。
371. I-12, 壺口縁部, 口径約 11.2 cm, 淡黄褐色, 細砂粒多量混入。
372. I-12, 壺口縁部, 口径約 16 cm, 淡褐色, 細砂粒・粗砂粒混入。
373. I-12, 壺口縁部, 口径約 20 cm, 淡黄褐色, 彩色内面黒色・外面茶色, 苛・細砂粒混入, 体部外面回転削り, 折返し口縁。
374. I-12, 壺口縁部, 口径約 27.6 cm, 淡赤褐色, 外面淡黄白色化粧土, 細砂粒・石膏粒を含む。
375. I-3, 壺口縁部, 口径約 10 cm, 淡黄褐色, 細砂粒多量混入, 外面水挽き。
376. I-2, 壺口縁部, 口径約 13.4 cm, 淡赤褐色, 細砂粒・白色石粒混入。
377. VI-4, 壺口縁部, 口径約 17 cm, 淡黄褐色, 細砂粒混入。
378. I-3, 壺口縁部, 口径約 19.6 cm, 淡黄褐色, 細砂粒混入。
379. I-5, 壺口縁部, 口径約 32.6 cm, 淡赤褐色, 細砂粒混入。
380. I-12, 提瓶, 口径約 3 cm, 淡赤褐色, 細砂粒混入, 軟質で外面剥離。
381. I-3, 把手付土器, 淡褐色, 細砂粒多量混入, 把手は1個付くが破損。
382. IV-4, 彩釉提瓶, 最大径 14.8 cm, 淡黄褐色, 外面淡緑釉, 内面白色釉, 細砂粒多量混入, 軟質, 外面の釉はガラス質, 外面には同心円の沈線, 1/2残存。
383. II-3, 底部片, 底径約 6.6 cm, 淡緑黄色, 細砂粒多量混入, 外面削り, 底部窓おこし。
384. I-2, 底部片, 底径約 5.2 cm, 淡黄褐色, 白色細砂粒混入, 底部外面削り。
385. VI-4, 底部片, 底径約 7 cm, 淡赤褐色, 細砂粒混入, 外面削り後ナデ。
386. I-13, 底部片, 底径約 7.3 cm, 淡赤褐色, 石膏粒混入, 底部外面に指の圧痕有り, 高台削出し。
387. I-4, 大型貯蔵用壺の底部片, 底径 2.2 cm, クリーム色, 微細砂粒多量・細砂粒・粗砂粒少量混入, 底部削出し。
388. I-12, 底部片, 底径 3.6 cm, 淡黄褐色, 粗砂粒多量混入, 内面にしづりの痕跡, 軟質。
389. VIII-4, 刻文土器片, 淡緑色, 細砂粒多量・粗砂粒少量混入, 硬質。
390. I-13, 刻文壺口縁部, 赤褐色, 外面淡緑灰色化粧土, 細砂粒多量混入, 硬質。
391. I-12, 刻文壺, 淡赤褐色, 外面体部に刻文施文後灰色の石膏を象嵌, 苛・細砂粒少量・微細砂粒多量混入, 外面にハンドルが剥離した痕跡あり。
392. I-12, 刻文壺, 淡赤褐色, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 細砂粒多量混入, 刻文施文後ハンドル貼付。
393. VIII-5, ハンドル付土器, 淡緑灰色, 微細砂粒多量混入, 横瓶状の器形で側面にハンドルが付く, 正面部外面に叩目の痕跡有り。
394. VIII-4, ハンドル付壺, 淡赤褐色, 外面淡黄白色化粧土, 細砂粒多量・粗砂粒少量混入。

395. I-4, 体部片, 暗茶褐色, 外面淡緑白色化粧土, 細砂粒多量混入, 内面削り, 粘土をなでつけ隆起した文様。
396. I-5, 刻文片, 赤褐色, 細砂粒多量混入, 同心円の刻文。
397. 不明, 彩文押捺文土器, 淡褐色, 精良な胎土, 内外面に黒茶色の光沢のある彩色, 唐草状の文様はスタンプにより施文, 硬質。
398. 表層, 押捺文土器, 淡黄褐色, 細砂粒多量含む, 動物文様のスタンプ。
399. VIII-5, 押捺文土器, 暗緑灰色, 細砂粒多量混入, 動物文様のスタンプ, 内面に指痕。
400. 表層, 押捺文土器, 淡黄褐色, 粗砂粒多量混入, 大型土器の外面にスタンプは押捺されている。
401. VIII-5, 押捺文土器, 碗底部内面にスタンプ文がある, 淡黄褐色, 内面黒茶色彩色, 微細砂粒多量混入, 内面磨き, スタンプは唐草文?。
402. I-14, 押捺文土器, 皿形土器の内面に木の葉状スタンプ文あり, 内外面赤茶色の彩色。

#### P1 出土遺物 (Fig. 35)

403. 碗, 口径約 11 cm, 淡赤褐色, 内外面クリーム色化粧土, 彩色茶色, 苛微量・粗砂粒少量混入, 体部外面下半回転削り。
404. 碗, 口径約 20 cm, 淡赤褐色, 内外面淡明褐色化粧土, 彩色黒茶色, 微細砂粒多量混入, 内外面ナデ。
405. 碗, 口径約 23 cm, 淡黄褐色, 微細砂粒・細砂粒多量混入, 内外面ナデ。
406. 甕口縁部, 口径約 18 cm, 赤褐色, 内外面クリーム色化粧土, 微細砂粒・細砂粒多量混入, 折返し口縁。
407. 甕口縁部, 口径約 17 cm, 淡黄褐色, 細砂粒多量混入, 外面水挽き, 内面磨滅。
408. 甕口縁部, 口径約 12 cm, 淡赤褐色, 細砂粒多量混入, 外面水挽き。
409. ランプ, 全長 9.8 cm, 最大幅 7.9 cm, 高 4.4 cm, 外面赤彩, 細砂粒多量含む, 体部はロクロ成形, 注口は貼付。
- 410, 411, 412. 土錘, 径 4~5 cm, 厚 3.1~3.9 cm, 未焼成, 手捏ね, 淡黄褐色, 石粒を混入した比較的細かい土。
413. 石製紡錘車, 径 2 cm, 厚 1 cm, 黒緑褐色の石, 表面は良く磨研され光沢有り。
414. 焼成粘土板文書片, 長 7.1 cm, 最大幅 4.7 cm, 厚 1.3~1.4 cm, 胎色淡赤褐色, 表面濃いクリーム色, 細砂粒・白色粒多量混入, 焼成硬質。

#### I層出土土器 (Fig. 36)

415. VIII-5, 壺口縁部, 口径約 7 cm, 淡緑灰色, 細砂粒多量混入, 口縁突帯部に刻文。
416. I-4, 壺口縁部, 口径約 10 cm, 淡緑黄色, 砂粒を多量に含む粗い胎土。
417. I-6, 底部片, 底径約 4.5 cm, 緑灰色, 粘土質の精良な胎土, 底部範おこし。
418. I-4, 底部片, 底径約 3.4 cm, 淡緑灰色, 精良な胎土, 内外面水挽き, 底部範おこし。
419. VIII-5, 底部片, 底径約 3.6 cm, 淡黄褐色, 細砂粒混入, 底部範おこし。
420. I-5, 底部片, 底径約 5 cm, 淡黄褐色, 細砂粒混入, 底部糸切り。
421. VIII-5, 底部片, 底径約 4.6 cm, 淡緑黄色, 細砂粒混入, 外面削り後ナデ, 底部範おこし。
422. II-3, 底部片, 底径約 5.6 cm, 淡緑灰色, 細砂粒を少量含む精良な胎土, 外面回転削り, 底部内面しづり痕, 底部外削り。
423. VII-3, 底部片, 底径約 6.8 cm, 緑灰色, 粘土質の胎土, 内外面ナデ。
424. I-5, 底部片, 底径約 5.6 cm, 緑灰色, 細砂粒混入。
425. I-5, 彩釉陶器口縁部, 胎色クリーム色, 微細砂粒混入, 内外面緑色・臙脂色・黄白色釉が流れる, ガラス質。
426. I-5, 彩釉陶器口縁部, 胎色淡明褐色, 微細砂粒多量混入, 内面黄土色・臙脂色・緑色釉が斑点状となる, 外面乳白色釉, 外面下半削り。
427. I-5, 彩釉陶器口縁部, 胎色淡黄褐色, 微細砂粒多量混入, 内外面黄土色・緑色・臙脂色釉を口縁から縞状に流す, 釉は風化し白銀色。
428. I-5, 彩釉陶器口縁部, 胎色淡明黄色, 細砂粒・粗砂粒少量混入, 内面緑色釉, 外面白色釉。
429. VIII-5, 彩釉陶器口縁部, 内面白色釉, 外面黄土色・緑色・白色が混った釉。
430. VI-4, 緑釉陶器, 器形不明, 胎色淡黄褐色, 微細砂粒混入, 内外面緑色釉, ガラス質。
431. VIII-4, 彩釉陶器口縁部, 胎色淡赤褐色, 精良な胎土, 内面黄土色釉, 刻線部茶色釉, 口縁上面に刻線文あり, 外面の釉は剥離。
432. I-5, 緑釉陶器口縁部, 胎色淡黄褐色, 細砂粒多量・苛少量混入, 内外面緑釉。
433. X-3, 緑釉陶器口縁部, 口径約 22 cm, 胎色淡赤褐色, 微細砂粒多量混入, 内外面緑釉, 外面釉は剥離。
434. I-5, 彩釉陶器口縁部, 口径約 23 cm, 胎色淡赤褐色, 微細砂粒多量混入, 内面と口縁部外面に緑釉, ガラス質。
435. I-5, 彩釉陶器, 胎色淡黄色, 微細砂粒混入, 内面に刻文, 内面黄土色・黄緑色・クリーム色の釉, 外面クリーム色の釉, ガラス質。

436. I-5, 彩釉陶器, 胎色淡赤褐色, 細砂粒少量含む, 内面白色・緑白色釉, 刻線部黄土色釉, 外面緑白色釉, ガラス質。
437. I-13, 彩釉陶器, 内面灰白色釉, 外面茶色彩色文様と灰白色釉, 過焼成, オスマン期。
438. VIII-5, 彩釉陶器底部, 胎色淡赤褐色, 微細砂粒多量混入, 内面黄土色釉, 刻文部は茶色釉, ガラス質, 高台削出し。
439. I-5, 彩釉陶器底部, 胎色淡赤褐色, 微細砂粒多量混入, 内面クリーム色の地に緑色・赤紫色・黄土色の斑点文様の釉, 外面クリーム色の釉, ガラス質, 高台削出し。
440. VII-3, 彩釉陶器底部, 胎色淡赤褐色, 微細砂粒多量混入, 内面緑色・臘脂色・黄土色の三彩釉, 外面クリーム色釉, ガラス質, 高台削出し。
441. I-13, 緑釉陶器底部, 胎色淡黄褐色, 細砂粒少量混入, 内面緑釉, 外面回転削り, 高台削出し。
442. I-12, 緑釉陶器底部, 胎色淡赤褐色, 細砂粒・粗砂粒混入, 内面緑釉, 外面剥離。
443. VIII-3, 彩釉陶器底部, 外面黄土色の釉, 内面薄い灰色の釉, 軟質で釉は剝離激しい。

## I層出土土器 (Fig. 37)

444. I-3, レリーフ文土器, 緑灰色, 細砂粒多量混入, 動物文は貼付, 硬質。
445. VII-3, レリーフ文土器, 緑灰色, 細砂粒多量混入, 動物文は貼付, 貼付文と刻文の組合せ。
446. I-3, レリーフ文土器, 胎色緑灰色, 外面黒灰色, 細砂粒多量混入, 花文はスタンプにより押捺。
447. I-4, レリーフ文土器, 肩部片, 緑灰色, 苺・細砂粒少量混入, 唐草文と円形文は貼付。
448. I-12, 刻文土器, 頸部片, 淡黄褐色, 外面淡緑灰色化粧土, 微細砂粒多量混入, 櫛目状刻文, ハンドル付。
449. I-5, 押捺文土器, 淡緑灰色, 精良な胎土, 内面水挽き, 外面の唐草状文様はスタンプを押捺。
450. I-6, 刻文土器片, 淡黄褐色, 内外面クリーム色化粧土, 細砂粒・粗砂粒を微量含む。
451. I-5, 刻文土器片, 淡黄褐色, 外面クリーム色化粧土, 細砂粒少量・微細砂粒多量混入, 櫛状具により波状文・山形文・円形刺突文を施文。
452. 表層, 押捺文土器, 淡緑灰色, 微細砂粒多量混入, 文様はスタンプ押捺, 全面磨滅。
453. VII-3, 刻文土器片, 淡緑灰色, 細砂粒少量混入, 鱗状の突帯を有す。
454. I-14, 刻文土器片, 淡黄褐色, 外面淡緑白色化粧土, 細砂粒多量混入。
455. I-5, 刻文土器片, 淡黄褐色, 外面淡緑白色化粧土, 微細砂粒多量混入, 天地不明。
456. I-4, 刻文土器片, 淡緑灰色, 微細砂粒多量混入, 天地不明。
457. 不明, ハンドル片, 淡緑灰色, 微細砂粒多量混入, 手捏ね。
458. VII-3, ハンドル片, 緑灰色, 細砂粒少量混入, 刻文・貼付文の装飾を有す。
459. I-5, ハンドル付肩部片, 緑灰色, 苺微量・微細砂粒多量混入, 刻文・レリーフ文土器。
460. VII-3, ハンドル, 緑灰色, 苺少量・粗砂粒を少量含む, 透し付宝珠形頂部・唐草状の貼付文を特徴とする, 大型土器のハンドル。

## VI層出土石製品 (Fig. 38)

461. II-3, 黒灰色土, 鎌刃, 長 9.5 cm, 最大幅 4 cm, フリント。
462. III-3, 鎌刃, 長 8.3 cm, 最大幅 4 cm, フリント。
463. III-3, 鎌刃, 長 4.2 cm, 最大幅 4 cm, 自然面あり, フリント。
464. IV-4 床面B, 鎌刃, 長 4.9 cm, 最大幅 3.2 cm, フリント。
465. II-3 黒灰色土, 鎌刃, 長 4.8 cm, 最大幅 3.2 cm, フリント。
466. IV-4 床面C, 鎌刃, 長 5 cm, 最大幅 2.9 cm, フリント, 片刃付け, 使用痕あり。
467. II-3 黒灰色土, 鎌刃, 長 4.3 cm, 最大幅 3 cm, フリント, 片刃付け, 使用痕あり。
468. II-3 黒灰色土, 鎌刃, 長 4 cm, 最大幅 2.2 cm, フリント, 火を受けており黒色。
469. II-3 黒灰色土, 鎌刃, 長 2.8 cm, 最大幅 2.5 cm, フリント。
470. IV-4 床面C, 鎌刃, 長 4.7 cm, 最大幅 2.3 cm, フリント。
471. I-2 地山上層, 鎌刃, 長 4.8 cm, 最大幅 2.6 cm, フリント。
472. IV-4 床面C, 鎌刃?, 長 2.9 cm, 最大幅 3.6 cm, フリント, 自然面あり。
473. IV-4 床面B, 鎌刃, 長 3.5 cm, 最大幅 1.8 cm, フリント。
474. III-4 床面A, 鎌刃, 長 3.3 cm, 最大幅 2.2 cm, 黒耀石。
475. III-4 床面A, 砥石もしくは石錐, 長 14.4 cm, 最大幅 4.7 cm, 海老茶色の硬質火成岩。
476. III-4 床面A, 砥石もしくは石錐, 長 14 cm, 最大幅 4.4 cm, 暗青灰色の硬質火成岩。
477. II-3 黒灰色土, 磁石, 長 10.5 cm, 厚 6.9 cm, 乳褐色のフリント質の石, 全面に光沢あり。
478. IV-4, 石臼もしくは容器, 底径 8.3 cm, 残高 8 cm, 暗青灰色の硬質火成岩。

479. II-3 黒灰色土, 石臼, 長 25.5 cm, 最大幅 12.8 cm, 石灰岩, 乳白色, 両面に凹部をもつ。

その他の遺物 (Figs. 39, 40)

480. VI層, IV-4 床面C, ビーズ, 長さ 3 cm, 最大幅 2.7 cm, 厚 0.7 cm, 方解石, 白色, 両面穿孔, 両面に2個づつの円と点の刻み。
481. VI層, II-3 黒灰色土, 刀子, 長 4.5 cm, 最大幅 1.3 cm, 銅／青銅製, 全面に鋸付着。
482. VI層, II-3 黒灰色土, ピンもしくは髪飾り, 長さ 8.8 cm, 最大幅 1.2 cm, 銅／青銅製。
483. VI層, III-4 床面B, 焼成印泥, 長 4.8 cm, 幅 3 cm, 黒灰色, 裏面にマット状の圧痕, 文様はガゼルと植物文。
484. VI層, IV-4 床面B, 焼成印泥, 長 5.7 cm, 幅 3.0 cm, 明褐色, 微細砂粒を含む精良な胎土, 裏面に編物の圧痕あり, 文様は蟻。
485. VI層, II-3 黒灰色土, 焼成印泥, 長 6.5 cm, 幅 5 cm, 黒色, 細砂粒少量混入, 裏面に布と紐の圧痕あり, 土器の肩部に貼られたものと推測, 文様は抽象的な動物文が重複。
486. VI層, IV-3 ピット, 土匙, 長 4.6 cm, 幅 2.5 cm, 黄褐色, 細砂粒・粗砂粒混入, 外面削り調整。
487. VI層, II-3 黒灰色土, 円錐形石膏製品, 長 10.6 cm, 最大径 7.9 cm, 白色, 粗い石膏粒, 容器の脚。
488. IV層, VII-5, 刻文付土器, 長 7.1 cm, 幅 5 cm, 外面淡緑白色化粧土, 微細粒少量混入, 土器口縁部の装飾?。
489. IV層, II-3, 動物像付鉢, 口径約 20 cm, 高約 9.3 cm, 淡赤褐色, 内外面淡緑白色化粧土, 苛・微細砂粒多量混入。
490. VII-5, ピン, 長 8.8 cm, 径約 0.3 cm, 銅／青銅製, 頭部に連珠状装飾。
491. II-3, ピンもしくは針, 長 8.6 cm, 最大径 0.45 cm, 骨製, 磨研され光沢放つ, 時期不明。
492. II層, I-6, 篠, 長 9.8 cm, 最大幅 1.4 cm, 骨製, 凸面部光沢あり。
493. III層, I-3, 紡錘車, 径約 7.5 cm, 厚 2 cm, アラバスター製, 乳白色, 削りおよび磨研, 片面穿孔。
494. VII-4, 鳥形テラコッタ像, 長 9.9 cm, 最大幅 3.7 cm, 緑灰色, 精良な胎土, 全面ナデ, 頭部欠損, 3足, 時期不明。
495. VII-4 基壇上面, 土製品, 長 6.1 cm, 幅 4.0 cm, 厚 3.7 cm, 黒褐色, 微細砂粒多量混入, 軟質, 用途・時期不明。
496. II層, VIII-5, 砥石, 長 6.6 cm, 最大径 1.4 cm, 青灰色の石, 全面磨滅, 携帯用品。
497. II層, VII-4, 紡錘車, 径 2.9 cm, 厚 0.9 cm, 黒緑色の石, 表面磨研, 3個の同心円文の刻みあり。
498. II層, I-5, テラコッタ像, 長 8.1 cm, 最大幅 6.8 cm, 黄褐色, 細砂粒多量混入, 型づくり, 裏面には粘土を詰た際のナデ痕あり, 母子像?。
499. I層, IX-4, 石膏像, 長 10.6 cm, 最大幅 9.4 cm, 厚 3.4 cm, 白色, 輪隔はカットにより成形。
500. II層, VII-6, ランプ, 長 9.3 cm, 最大幅 5.8 cm, 高 2.6 cm, 全面赤彩, 微細砂粒多量混入, 軟質で表面剥離, 型づくり。
501. II層, I-12, ランプ, 長 10.4 cm, 最大幅 7.5 cm, 淡黄褐色, 細砂粒多量混入, 硬質, 手捏ね, 底部内面搔取り後ナデ, 外面底部削り。
502. I層, VIII-5, 土製香炉, 長 8 cm, 高 4.5 cm, 緑灰色, 微細砂粒多量混入。
503. 表層, I-14, 石膏製蓋, 径 10.6 cm, 高 7.6 cm, 下半部は磨滅。
504. 表層, 石膏製蓋, 径 9.2 cm, 高 5 cm, 全面磨滅。
505. 表層, 土製パイプ, 長 7 cm, 最大幅 3.8 cm, 胎色灰色, 表面茶彩色, 精良な胎土, 全面磨研。
506. II層, VIII-5, 石臼もしくは石皿, 径 25.2 cm, 高 10.1 cm, 暗青灰色のバサルト質の石。

G1 出土遺物 (Fig. 41)

1. 碗, 口径 7.9 cm, 高 5.4 cm, 内外面薄いクリーム色化粧土, 微細砂粒少量を含む精良な胎土, やや軟質, 内外面水挽き, 底部糸切り, 完形。
2. 碗, 口径 8.3 cm, 高 6.7 cm, 淡赤褐色, 外面上半クリーム色化粧土, 微細砂粒多量混入, 体部外面下半から底部回転削り, 完形。
3. 碗, 口径 8.2 cm, 高 6.2 cm, 淡赤褐色, 内外面クリーム色化粧土, 微細砂粒を少量含む精良な胎土, 体部外面下半回転削り, 内外面水挽き。
4. 碗, 口径 10.1 cm, 高 6.5 cm, 内外面淡緑白色化粧土, 微細砂粒多量・小石少量混入, 体部外面下半から底部回転削り, 完形。
5. 槍先, 長 30.2 cm, 最大幅 2.3 cm, 銅／青銅製, 保存状態は良好。
6. 頭飾板, 長 10 cm, 幅 2.5 cm, 厚 0.5 cm, 銅／青銅製, 完形状態で出土したが破損が激しく復元不可能, 全長約 20 cm と推定される。
7. ビーズ, 長 2 cm, 最大幅 1 cm, 厚 0.75 cm, 銅／青銅製, 型づくり, 鐸形, 胸部出土。
8. ビーズ, 長 7.5 cm, 最大径 0.8 cm, 銅／青銅製, 型づくり, 管形, 胸部出土。

9. ビーズ, 長 4.5 cm, 最大径 0.8 cm, 銅／青銅製, 型づくり, 管形, 胸部出土。
10. ビーズ, 長 3.7 cm, 最大径 0.8 cm, 銅／青銅製, 型づくり, 管形, 胸部出土。
11. ビーズ, 長 1.4 cm, 最大径 0.9 cm, 銅／青銅製, 型づくり, 檜形, 胸部出土。
12. ビーズ, 長 1.5 cm, 最大径 1 cm, 銅／青銅製, 型づくり, 檜形, 胸部出土。
13. ビーズ, 長 3.9 cm, 最大径 0.8 cm, 粘土製, 暗灰色, 硬質, 胸部出土。
14. 重連ビーズ, 長 2.5 cm, 最大幅 2.3 cm, 厚 0.75 cm, ファイアンス／フリット製, 暗緑色, 右手首出土。
15. ビーズ, 長 0.75 cm, 最大径 0.5 cm, ファイアンス／フリット製, 淡黒褐色, 右手首出土。
16. ビーズ, 長 0.9 cm, 最大径 0.55 cm, ファイアンス／フリット製, 淡黒褐色, 右手首出土。
17. ビーズ, 長 0.8 cm, 径 0.45 cm, ファイアンス／フリット製, 淡黒褐色, 右手首出土。
18. ビーズ, 長 0.5 cm, 径 0.4 cm, ファイアンス／フリット製, 淡黒褐色, 右手首出土。
19. ビーズ, 長 0.8 cm, 径 0.27 cm, ファイアンス／フリット製, 淡黒褐色, 右手首出土。
20. ビーズ, 長 0.45 cm, 径 0.4 cm, ファイアンス／フリット製, 白灰色, 右手首出土。
21. ビーズ, 長 0.2 cm, 径 0.4 cm, 石製, 赤紫色, 硬質で全面磨研, 右手首出土。
22. ビーズ, 長 0.2 cm, 径 0.4 cm, 石製, 赤紫色, 21と同質の石, 全面磨研, 右手首出土。
23. ビーズ, 長 0.9 cm, 最大径 0.4 cm, ファイアンス／フリット製, 暗緑色, 左手首出土。
24. ビーズ, 長 0.8 cm, 径 0.35 cm, ファイアンス／フリット製, 淡黒褐色, 左手首出土。
25. ビーズ, 長 0.6 cm, 最大径 0.35 cm, 焼凍石製, 白色, 外面光沢あり, 軟質, 左手首出土。
26. ビーズ, 長 0.47 cm, 最大径 0.35 cm, 焼凍石製, 白色, 軟質, 左手首出土。
27. ビーズ, 長 0.4 cm, 径 0.3 cm, 焼凍石製, 白色, 軟質, 左手首出土。
28. ビーズ, 長 0.2 cm, 径 0.42 cm, 石製, 赤紫色, 全面磨研, 21, 22と同質, 左手首出土。
29. ビーズ, 長 0.2 cm, 径 0.4 cm, 石製, 赤紫色, 全面磨研, 21, 22, 28と同質, 左手首出土。
30. ビーズ, 長 0.15 cm, 径 0.2 cm, ファイアンス／フリット製, 左手首出土。
31. ビーズ, 長 0.2 cm, 径 0.24 cm, ファイアンス／フリット製, 左手首出土。

## G2出土遺物 (Figs. 42, 43)

1. 小型二耳壺, 最大径 6.1 cm, 高 5.2 cm, 淡黄褐色, 精良な胎土, 体部外面削り後磨き, 外面化粧土, 完形。
2. 碗, 口径 5.2 cm, 高 4.4 cm, 淡緑色, 粘土質の精良な胎土, 底部外面回転削り, 焼成堅緻, ストーン・ウェア。
3. 碗, 口径 6 cm, 高 5.8 cm, クリーム色, 微細砂粒を少量含む精良な胎土, 底部籠おこし, 内外面化粧土, 水挽き, 完形。
4. 碗, 口径 7.5 cm, 高 7.2 cm, 淡黄褐色, 白色砂粒を少量含む精良な胎土, 底部外面回転削り, 内外面水挽き, 完形。
5. 碗, 口径 8.7 cm, 高 10.5 cm, 淡黄褐色, 精良な胎土, 外面体部下半から底部回転削り, 内外面化粧土, 完形。
6. 壺, 最大径 12.9 cm, 高 11.1 cm, 淡赤褐色, 白色砂粒が混る精良な胎土, 底部削り後磨き, 器面の風化激しい, 軟質, 完形。
7. 壺, 最大径 11.8 cm, 高 10 cm, 緑灰色, 白色粗砂粒を少量含む精良な胎土, 体部外面下半削り後磨き, 硬質, 肩部に刻文, 完形。
8. 壺, 最大径 13.1 cm, 高 11 cm, 緑灰色, 微細粒を少量含む精良な胎土, 体部外面下半削り, やや軟質, 肩部に刻文, 完形。
9. 平碗, 口径 11.7 cm, 高 6.3 cm, 淡黄白色, 精良な胎土, 底部外面回転削り, 内外面化粧土・水挽き, 完形。
10. 平碗, 口径 17 cm, 高 7.7 cm, 緑灰色, 小石を若干含む精良な胎土, 底部回転削り, 内外面水挽き, 硬質, 完形。
11. 大型壺, 最大径 18.9 cm, 高 22.1 cm, クリーム色, 微細砂粒・粗砂粒多量混入, 体部内外面削り, 外面化粧土, 硬質, 不均整な形状, 完形。
12. 赤彩平底壺, 最大径 5.7 cm, 高 4.9 cm, 淡黄褐色, 精良な胎土, 底部糸切り, 赤彩後磨き, 完形。
13. 赤彩丸底壺, 最大径 7.4 cm, 高 6.8 cm, 淡黄褐色, 精良な胎土, 赤彩後磨き, 完形。
14. 小型丸底壺, 最大径 7.3 cm, 高 5.9 cm, 淡緑色, 苛少量・微細砂粒多量混入, 外面体部下半削り後ナデ, 硬質, 完形。
15. 小型丸底壺, 最大径 7.5 cm, 高 6.5 cm, 淡緑灰色, 微細砂粒多量混入, 体部外面下半削り, 硬質, 完形。
16. 小型長頸壺, 最大径 7.2 cm, 高 8.1 cm, 淡黄灰色, 精良な胎土, 外面縦方向を基調とした磨き, 硬質, 完形。
17. 赤彩長頸壺, 最大径 6.9 cm, 高 9.6 cm, 赤褐色, 精良な胎土, 赤彩後磨き, 軟質で外面磨滅, 完形。
18. 赤彩長頸壺, 最大径 6.7 cm, 赤褐色, 精良な胎土, 赤彩後磨き, 軟質で内外面磨滅。
19. 小型長頸壺, 最大径 8.3 cm, 高 10.3 cm, 淡緑灰色, 精良な胎土, 外面磨きの痕跡, 外面磨滅, 完形。
20. 小型長頸壺, 最大径 8.3 cm, 高 11 cm, 淡黄灰色, 精良な胎土, 体部外面削り後ナデ, 硬質, 完形。
21. 小型長頸壺, 最大径 7.7 cm, 高 9 cm, 淡緑灰色, 精良な胎土, 体部外面削り後ナデ, 硬質, 完形。

22. 碗, 口径 8 cm, 高 2.5 cm, 淡黄褐色, 精良な胎土, 底部外面削り後ナデ, 完形。
23. 碗, 口径約 11.2 cm, 高 3 cm, 淡緑灰色, 精良な胎土, 硬質, 1/2残存。
24. 碗, 口径約 13.7 cm, 高 4 cm, 淡緑灰色, 精良な胎土, 底部内面削り後磨き, 底部外面細かい磨き, 硬質, ほぼ完形。
25. 碗, 口径 6.1 cm, 高 5.9 cm, 淡黄灰色, 精良な胎土, 底部外面回転削り後ナデ, 内外面化粧土, 軟質, 完形。
26. 碗, 口径 11 cm, 高 11 cm, 淡緑灰色, 精良な胎土, 外面全体に回転削り, 硬質, 完形。
27. 壺, 最大径 12 cm, 高 10 cm, 緑灰色, 微細砂粒を少量含む精良な胎土, 体部外面削り後磨き, 外面に刻文あり, 体部不均整, 硬質, 完形。
28. 槍先, 長 21.5 cm, 最大幅 2 cm, 銅／青銅製。
29. 牛頭飾付ピン, 長 13.5 cm, 最大幅 1.7 cm, 銅／青銅製, 保存状態良好。
30. 頭飾板, 長 11 cm, 最大幅 0.5 cm, 厚約 0.8 mm, 銅／青銅製, 弹力性あり。
31. 頭飾板, 長 12.8 cm, 最大幅 2.2 cm, 厚 0.8 mm, 銅／青銅製, 全面に鋸付着。
32. 腕輪片 ?, 残存長 5.3 cm, 最大幅 0.7 cm, ファイアンス／フリット製, 暗青灰色。
33. リング, 径 2.2 cm, 厚約 0.4 cm, 卷貝製, 白色, 風化激しく保存状態悪い。
34. リング片, 長 2.5 cm, 卷貝製, 白色, 表面は磨滅している。
35. リング片, 長 2.4 cm, 卷貝製, クリーム色, 軟質で保存状態悪い。
36. 耳環, 長 1.1 cm, 最大幅 1 cm, 鉛製, 黒灰色。
37. 垂飾, 長 2.2 cm, 最大幅 2.3 cm, ファイアンス／フリット製, 双頭動物の装飾, 型づくり。
38. 貝製飾り, 長 6 cm, 最大幅 3.6 cm, 鹹水産巻貝製, 白色, 小孔あり, 表面の磨滅激しい。
39. 貝製飾り, 長 3.8 cm, 最大幅 2.5 cm, 鹹水産巻貝製, 白色, 風化激しい。
40. ビーズ, 長 6.7 cm, 径 1.4 cm, 土製, 灰色。
41. ビーズ, 長 6 cm, 径 1.2 cm, 土製, 灰色, 表面剥離激しい。
42. ビーズ, 長 6.1 cm, 最大径 0.9 cm, ファイアンス／フリット製, 暗茶褐色。
43. ビーズ, 長 4.8 cm, 最大径 1.1 cm, ファイアンス／フリット製, 暗茶褐色。
44. ビーズ, 長 1.5 cm, 最大径 0.8 cm, ファイアンス／フリット製, 暗茶褐色。
45. ビーズ, 長 1.3 cm, 最大径 0.8 cm, ファイアンス／フリット製, 灰茶褐色。
46. ビーズ, 長 1.1 cm, 最大径 0.7 cm, ファイアンス／フリット製, 灰茶褐色。
47. ビーズ, 長 1.5 cm, 幅 0.7 cm, ファイアンス／フリット製, 暗黒灰色。
48. ビーズ, 長 0.9 cm, 幅 0.6 cm, ファイアンス／フリット製, 暗黒灰色。
49. 石製ビーズ, 長 2.3 cm, 最大幅 1.1 cm, 厚 0.4 cm, 青白色の石, 全面磨研, 片面穿孔。
50. 貝製ビーズ, 長 1.2 cm, 幅 0.7 cm, 鹹水産貝, 白色。
51. 貝製ビーズ, 長 1.7 cm, 幅 0.5 cm, 鹹水産貝, 白色。
52. ビーズ, 長 0.8 cm, 径 0.7 cm, ファイアンス／フリット製, 暗灰色。
53. ビーズ, 長 0.6 cm, 最大径 0.75 cm, ファイアンス／フリット製, 暗茶褐色。
54. ビーズ, 長 1.25 cm, 最大径 0.35 cm, ファイアンス／フリット製, 暗茶褐色。
55. ビーズ, 長 1 cm, 径 0.4 cm, ファイアンス／フリット製, 暗黒灰色。
56. ビーズ, 長 0.85 cm, 径 0.5 cm, ファイアンス／フリット製, 黒褐色。
57. ビーズ, 長 0.75 cm, 最大幅 0.6 cm, 銅／青銅製。
58. ビーズ, 径 0.5 cm, ファイアンス／フリット製, 青白色。
59. ビーズ, 最大径 0.5 cm, 幅 0.25 cm, 凍石製, クリーム色。
60. 石製ビーズ, 最大径 0.7 cm, 幅 0.3 cm, 瑪瑙質の石, 橙色。

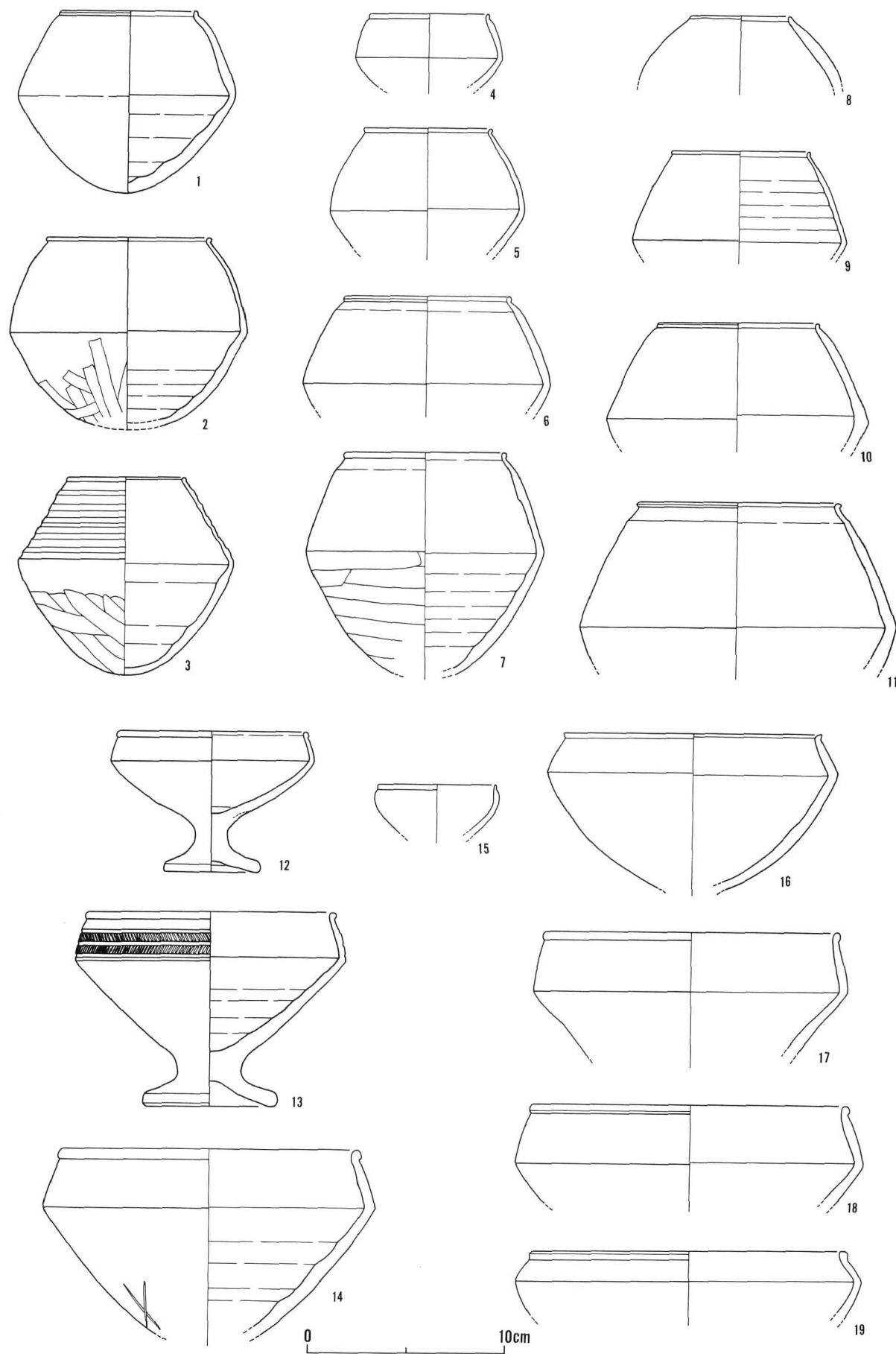


Fig. 15 Ninevite 5 pottery from Level VI, carinated bowls (1-11), footed bowls (12-19)

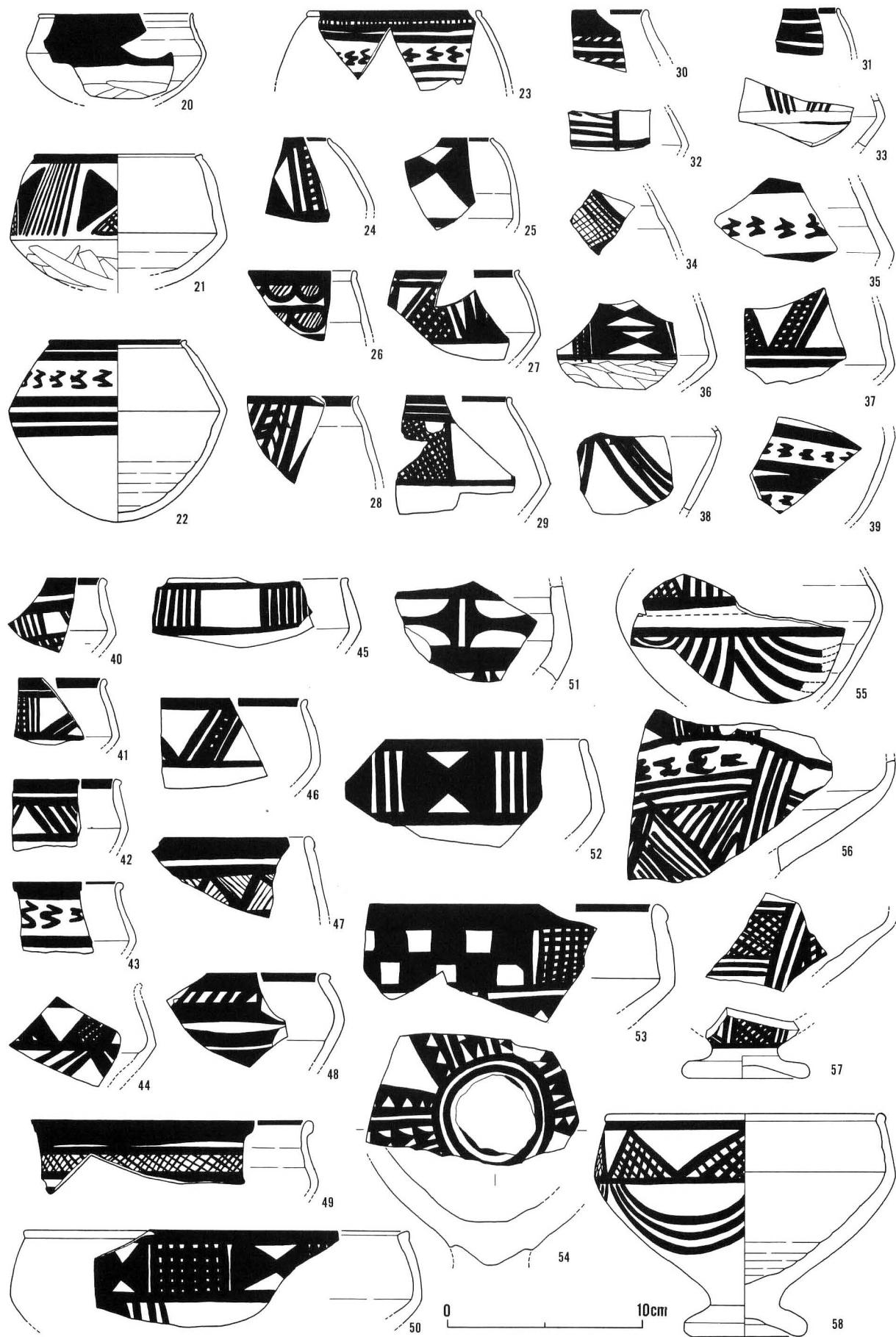


Fig. 16 Painted Ninevite 5 pottery from Level VI, carinated bowls (20–39), footed bowls (40–58)

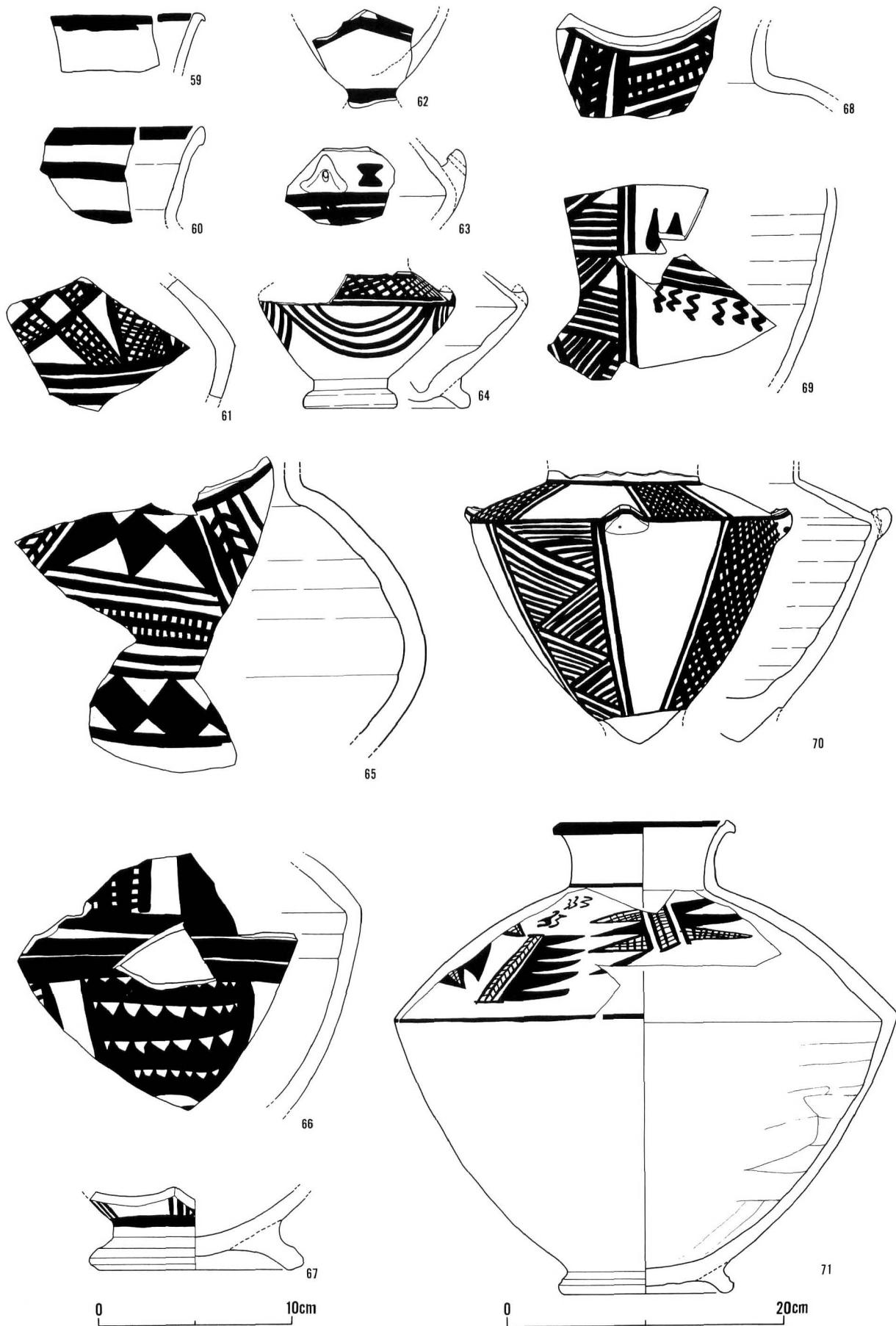


Fig. 17 Painted Ninevite 5 pottery from Level VI, jars (59-71)

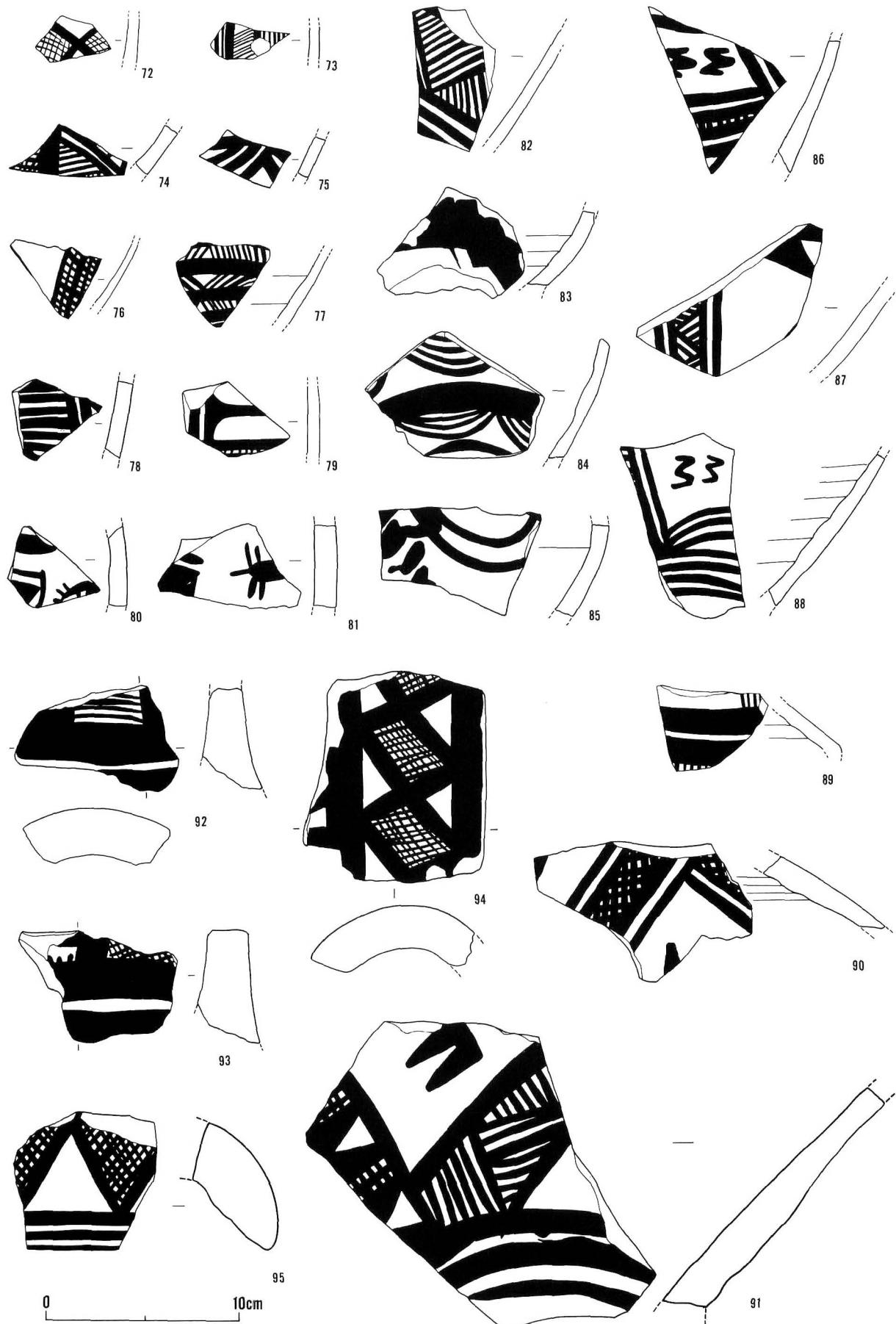


Fig. 18 Painted sherds from Level VI

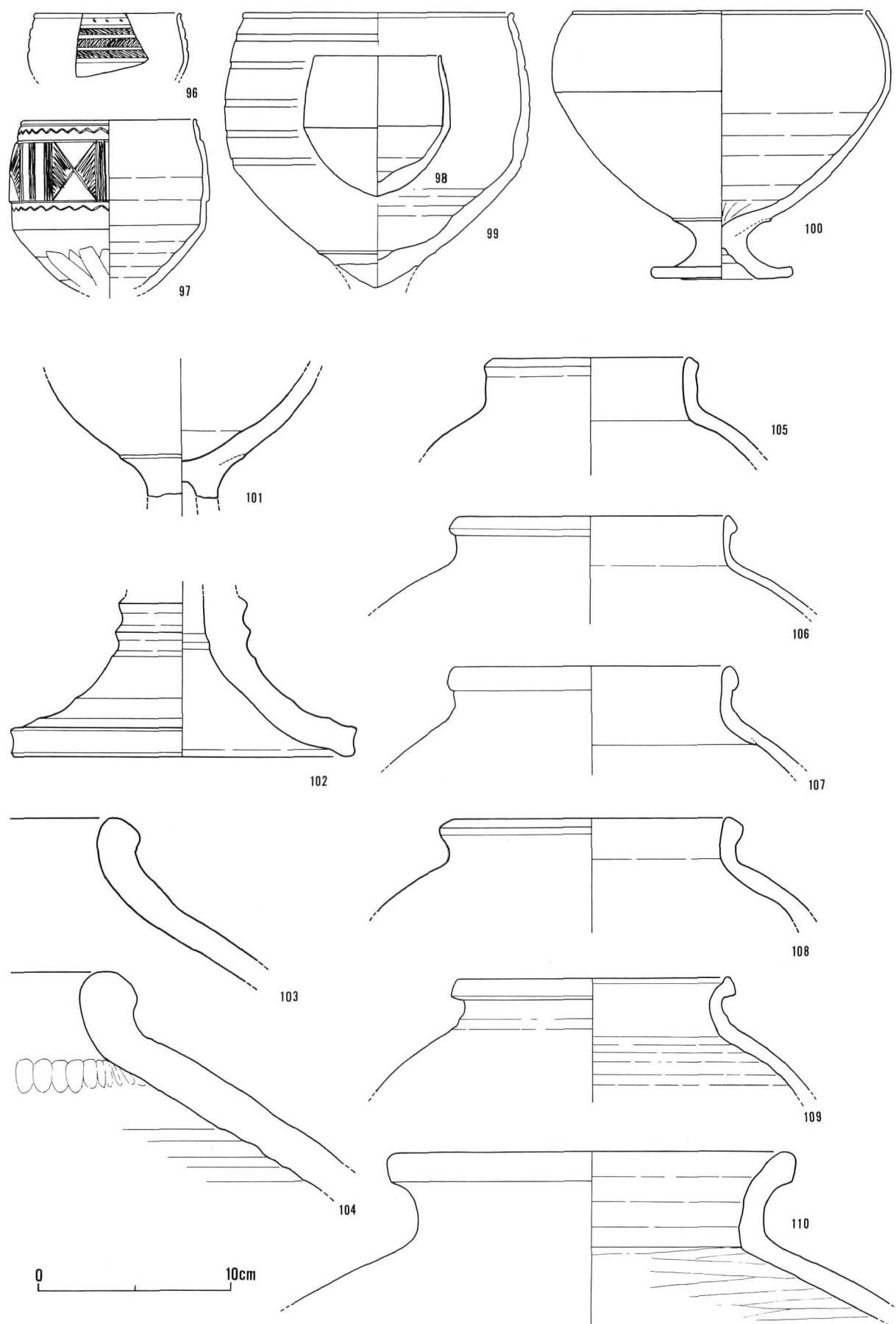


Fig. 19 Incised and grey wares (96–100) and plain wares (101–110) from Level VI

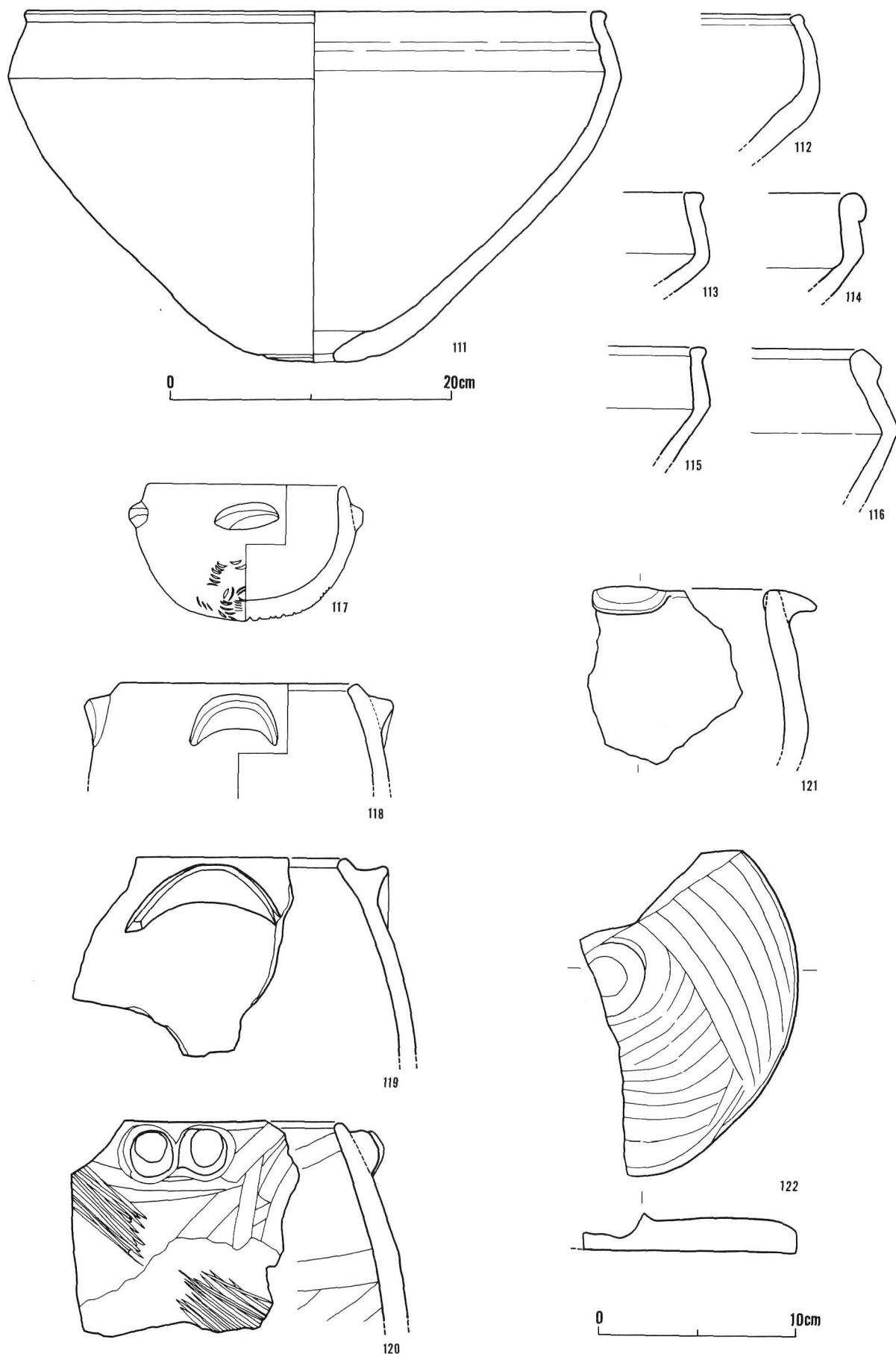


Fig. 20 Plain and coarse wares from Level VI

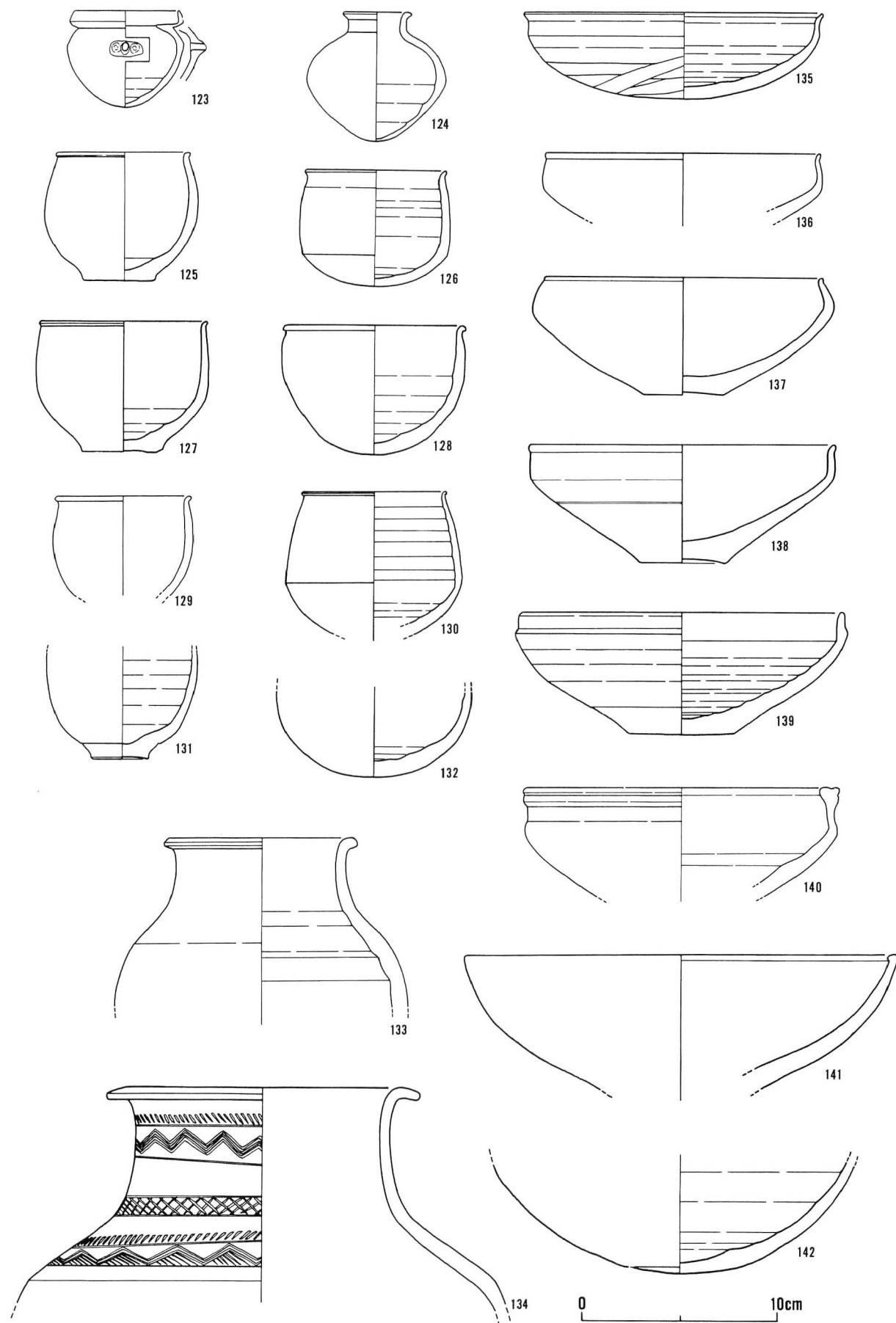


Fig. 21 Pottery from Level Vb

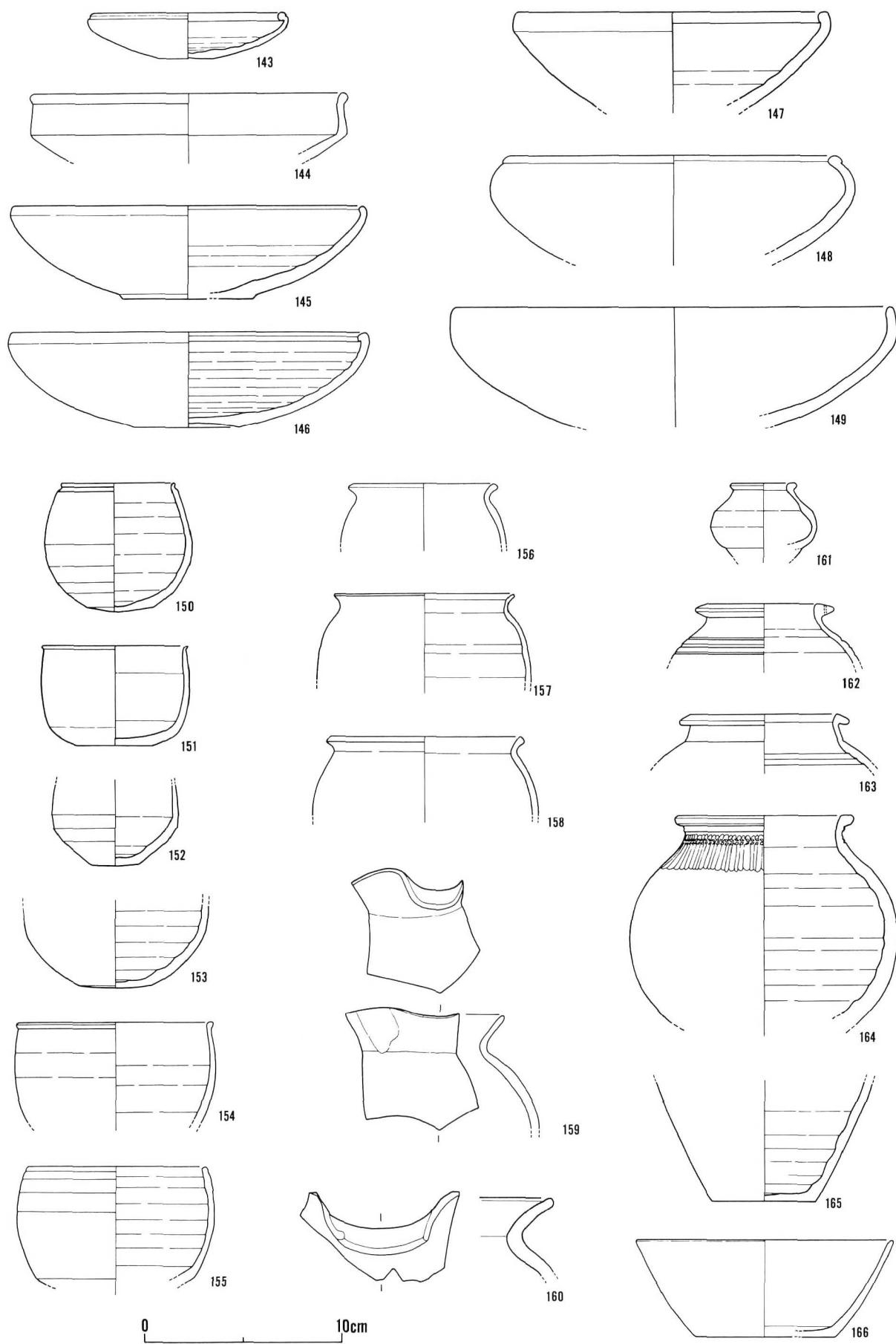


Fig. 22 Pottery from Level Va

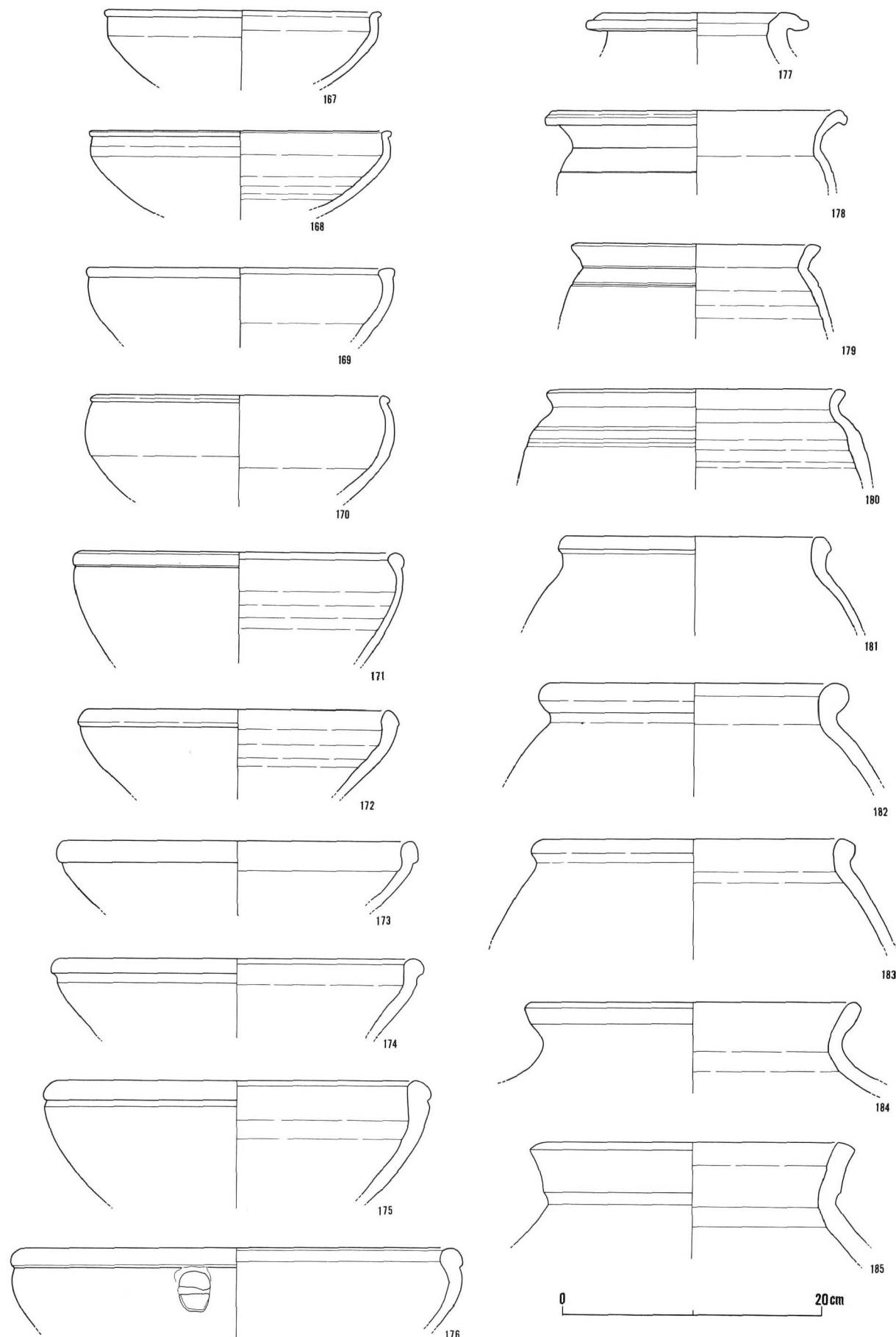


Fig. 23 Pottery from Level Va

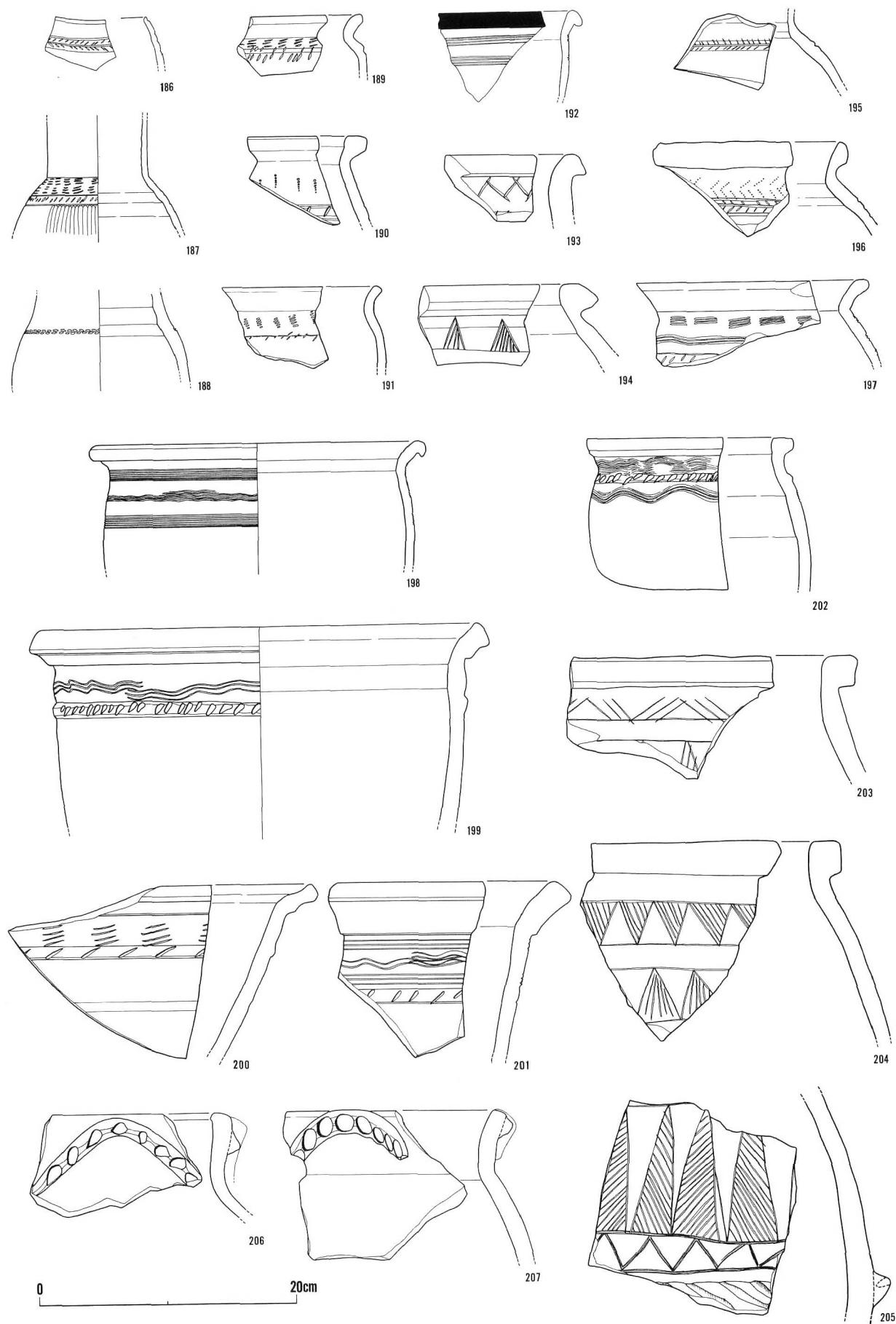


Fig. 24 Incised pottery from Level Va

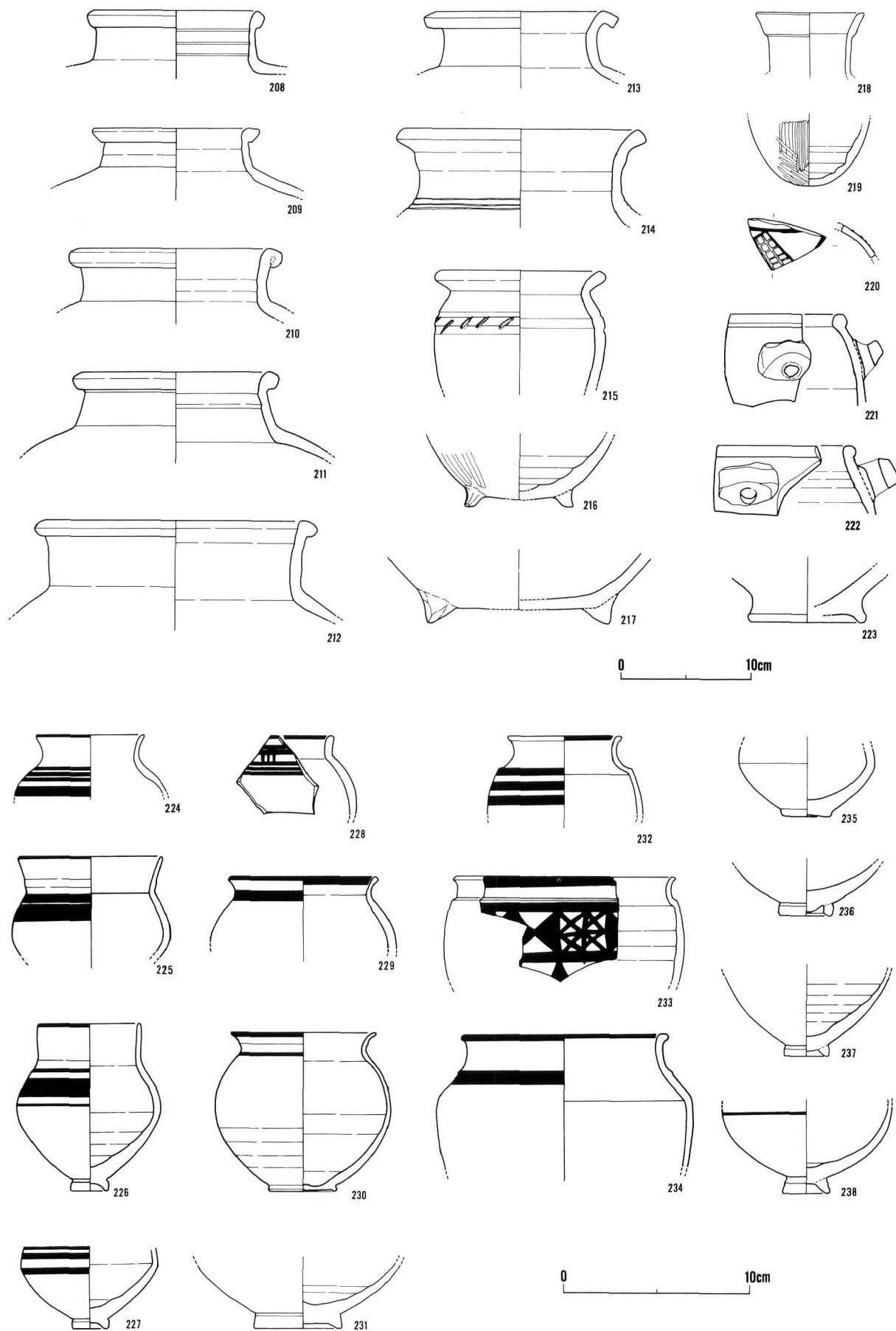


Fig. 25 Pottery from Level Va (208–223) and Level IV (224–238)

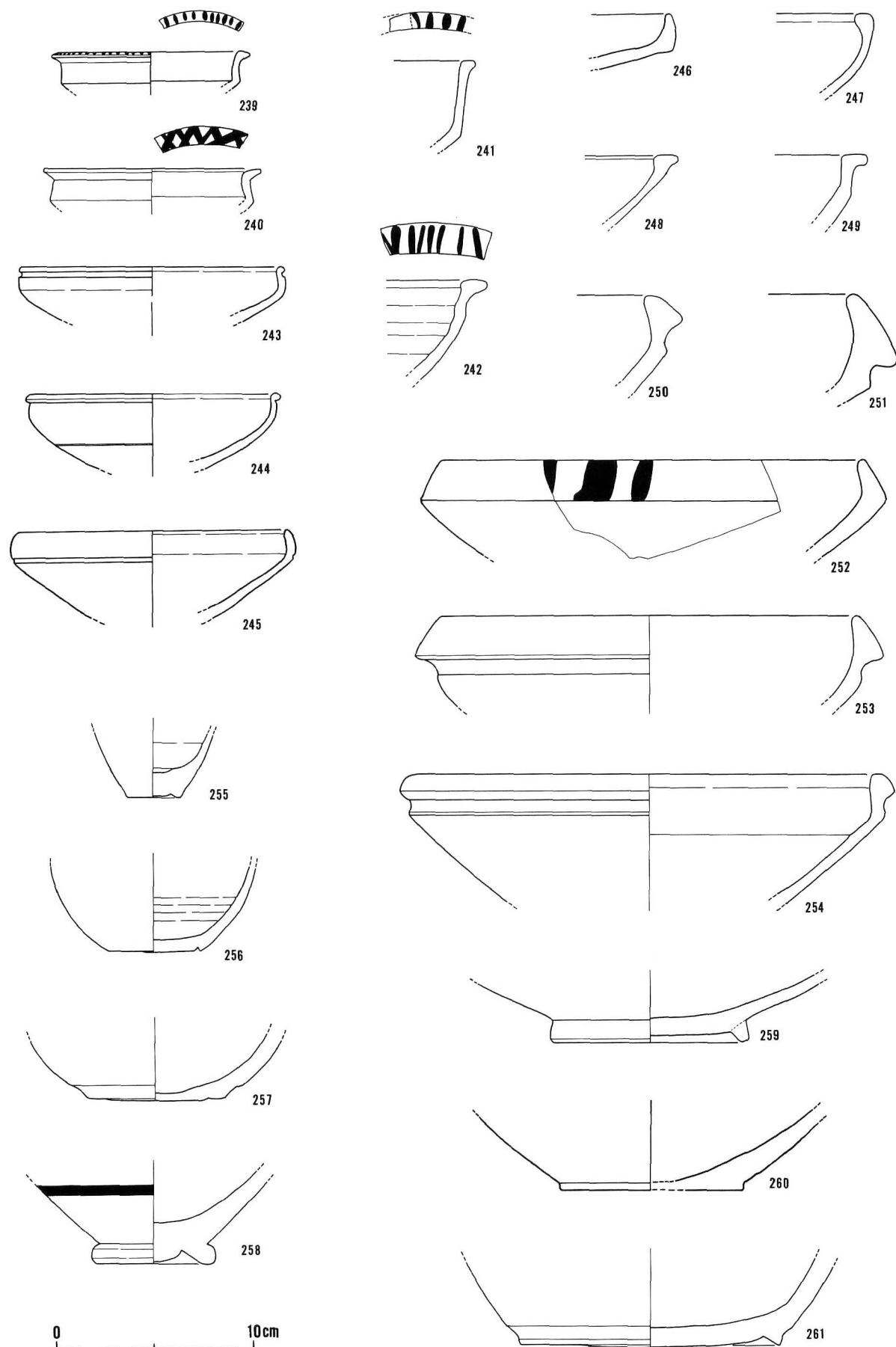


Fig. 26 Pottery from Level IV

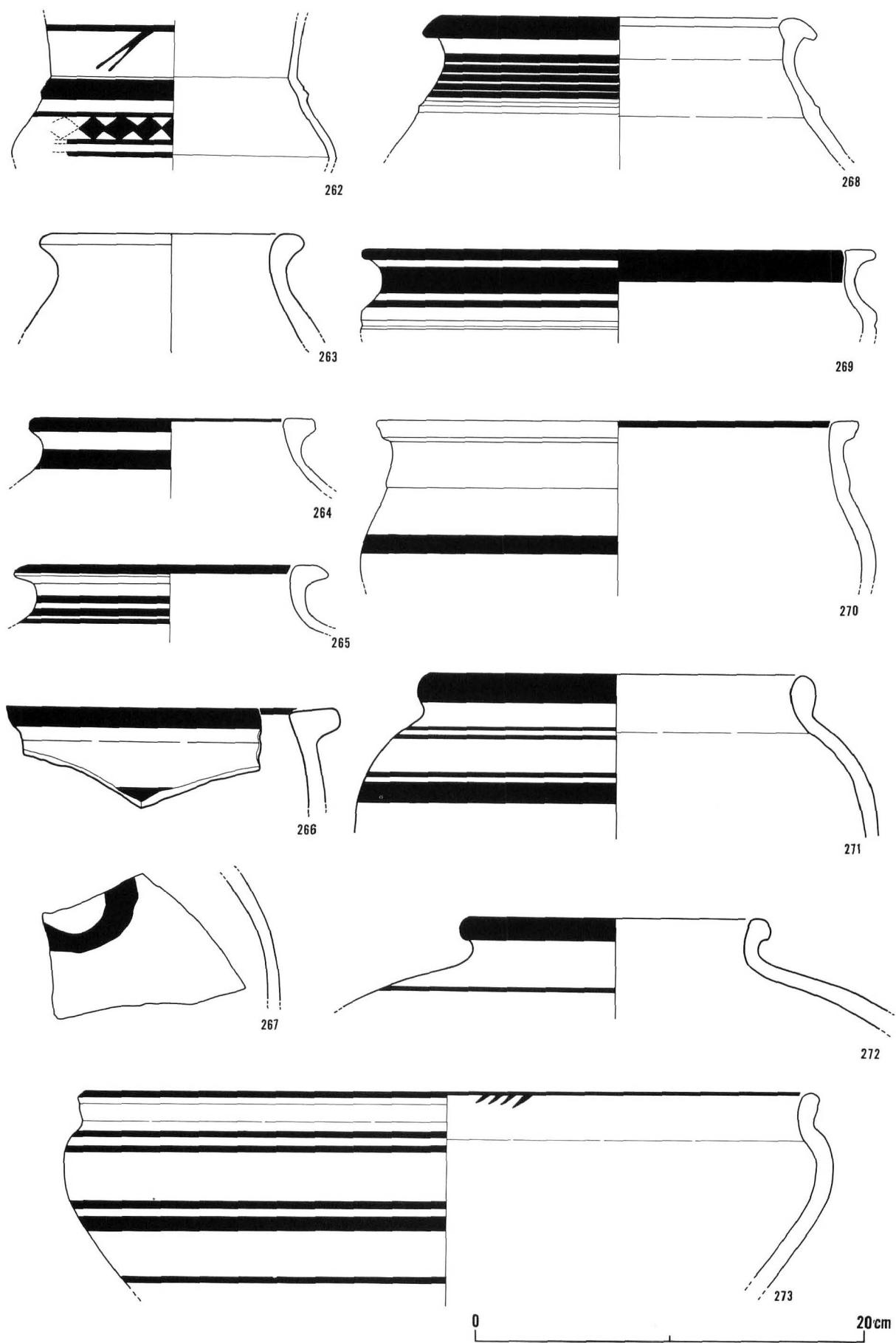


Fig. 27 Painted pottery from Level IV

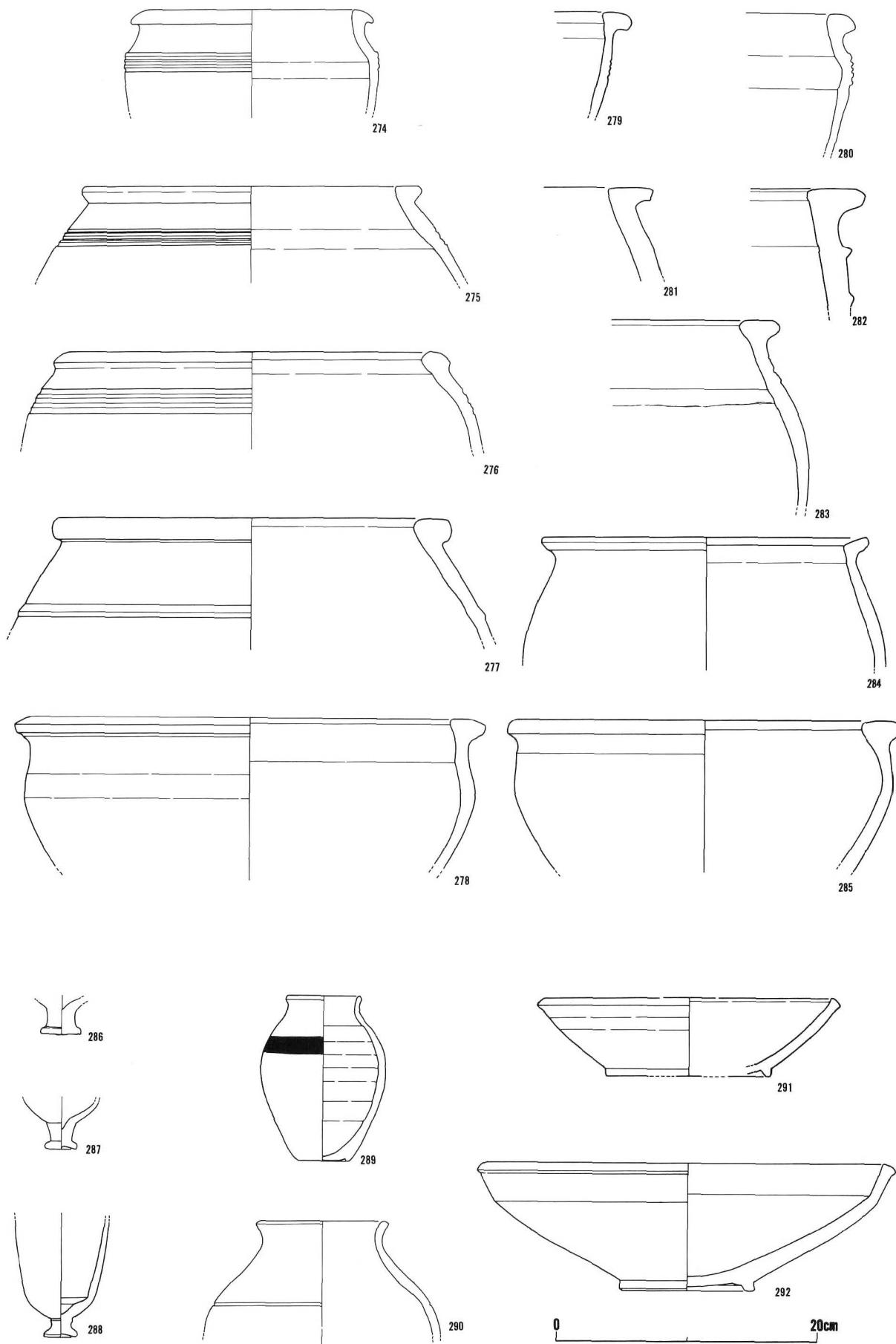


Fig. 28 Pottery from Level IV (274–285) and Level III (286–292)

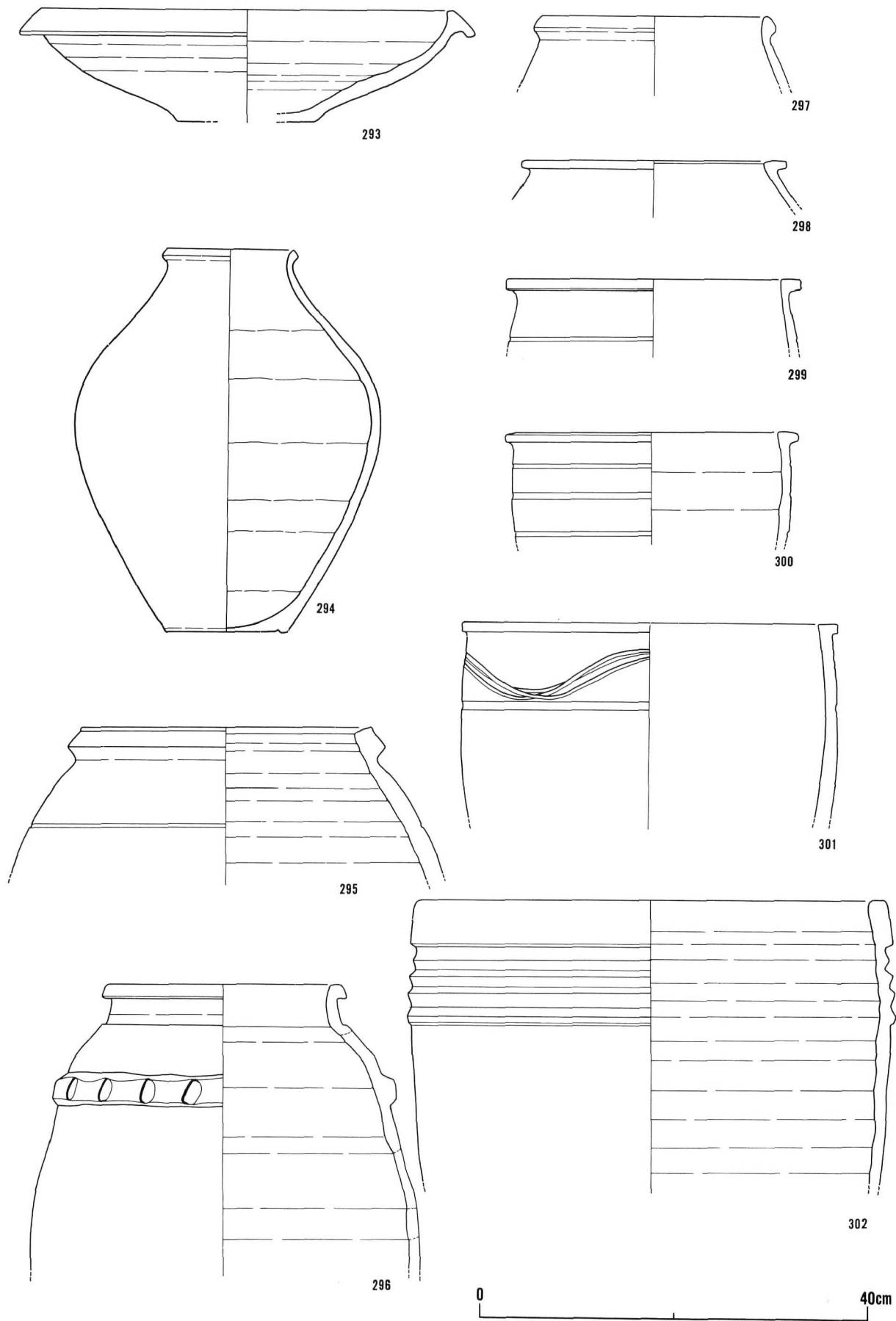


Fig. 29 Pottery from Level III

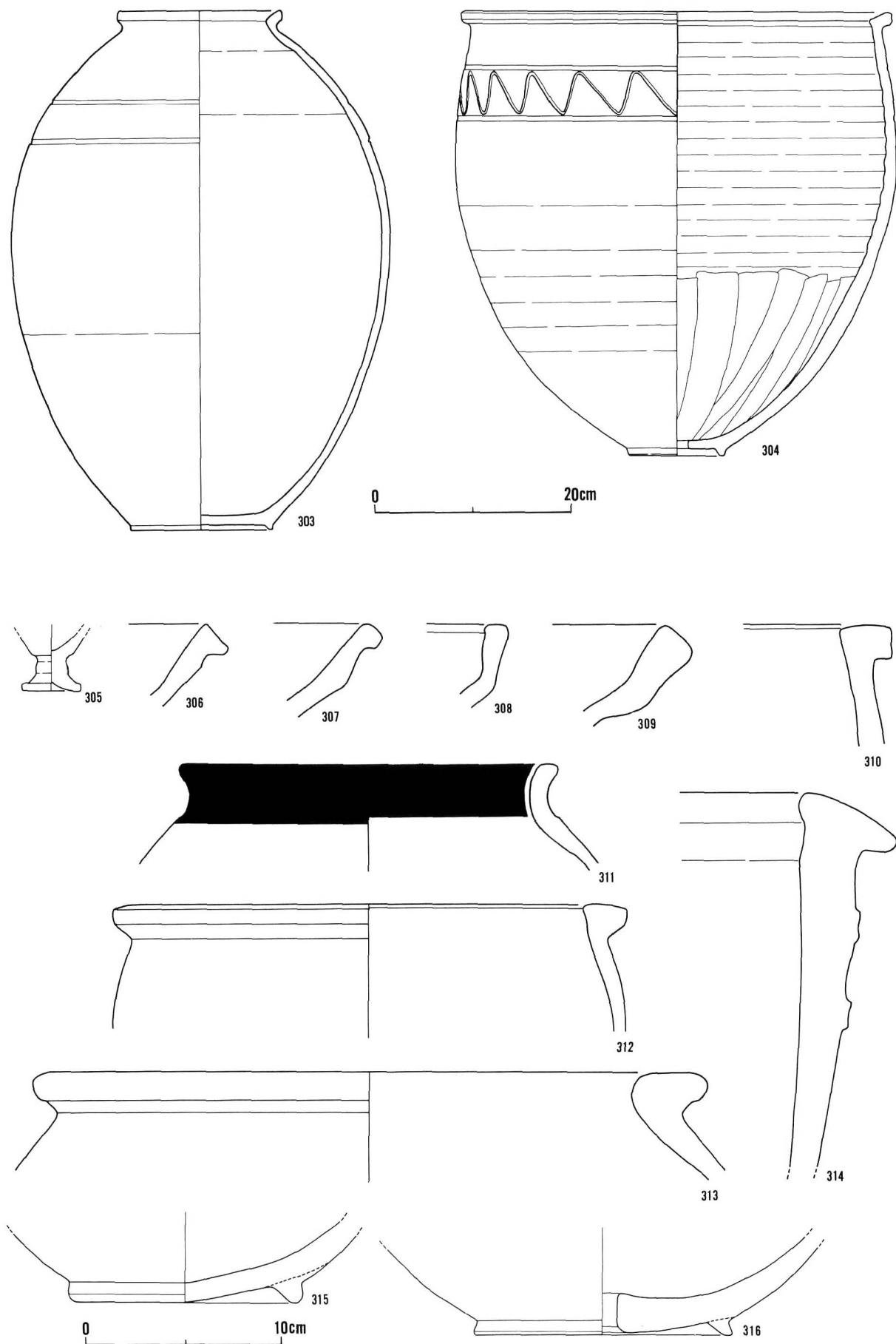


Fig. 30 Pottery from Level III (303, 304) and from Kiln 1 (305–316)

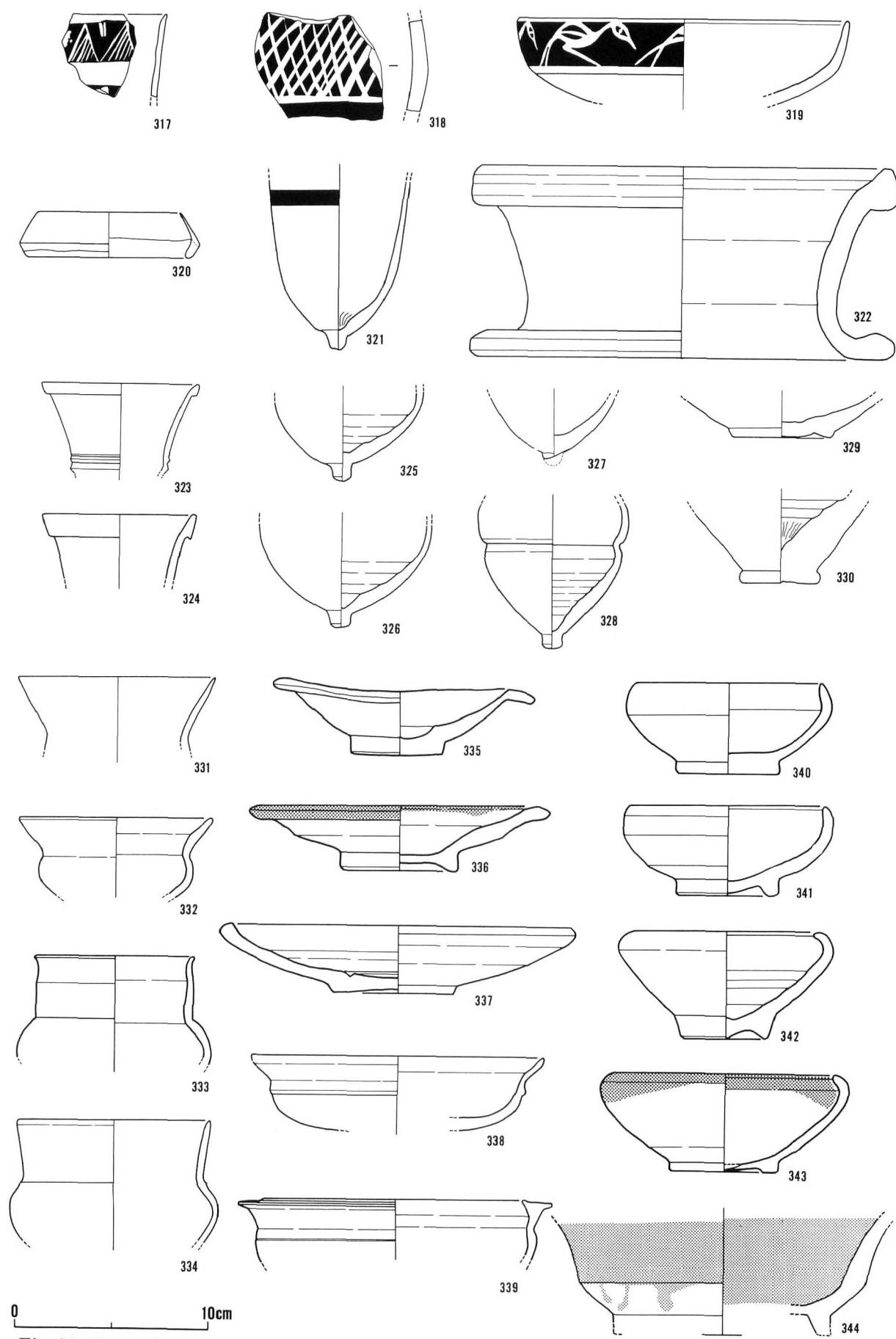


Fig. 31 Pottery from Pit 2 (323, 324, 326–330), Level II (331–343) and from other spots (320–322), and Nuzi ware (317–319)

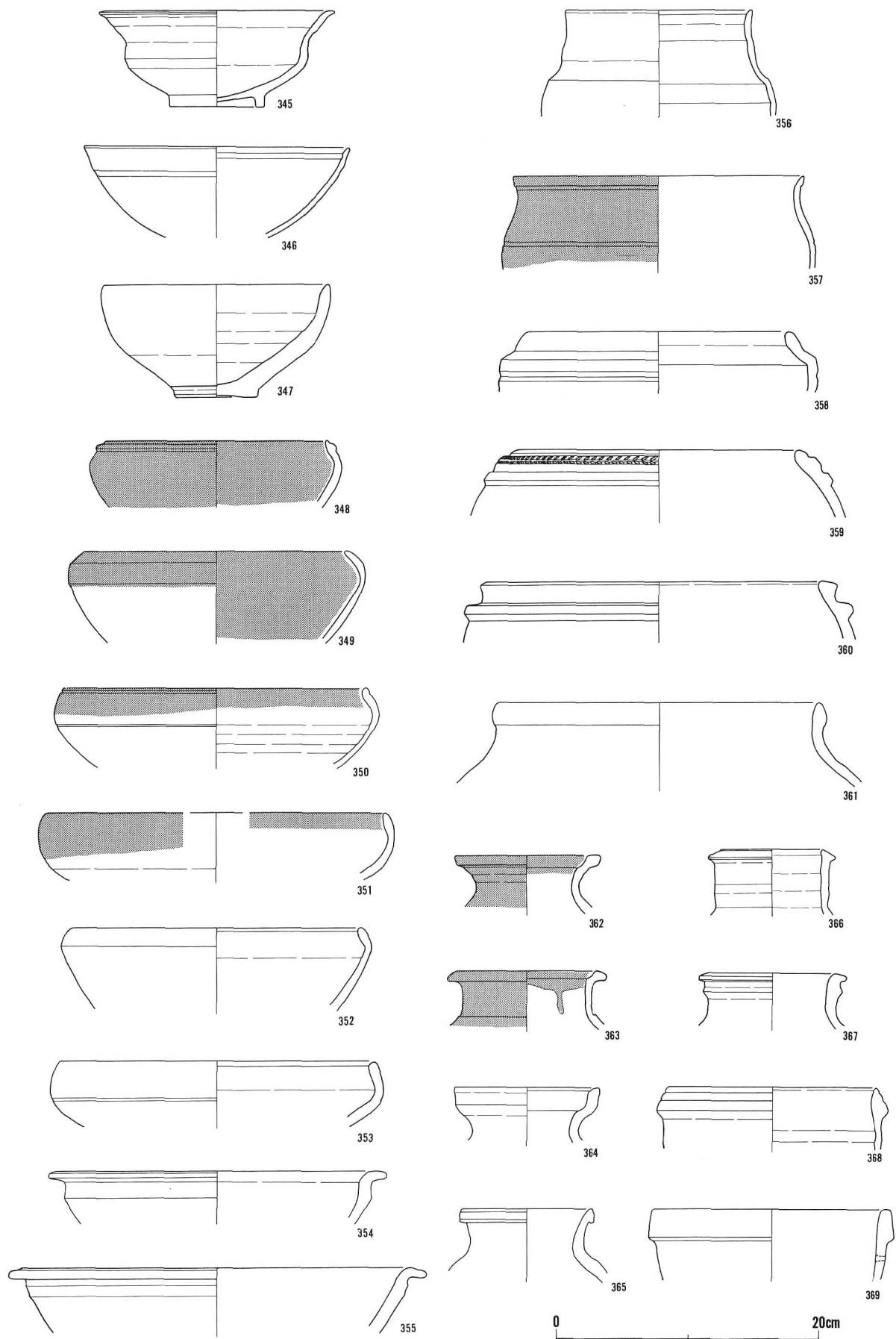


Fig. 32 Painted and plain pottery from Level II

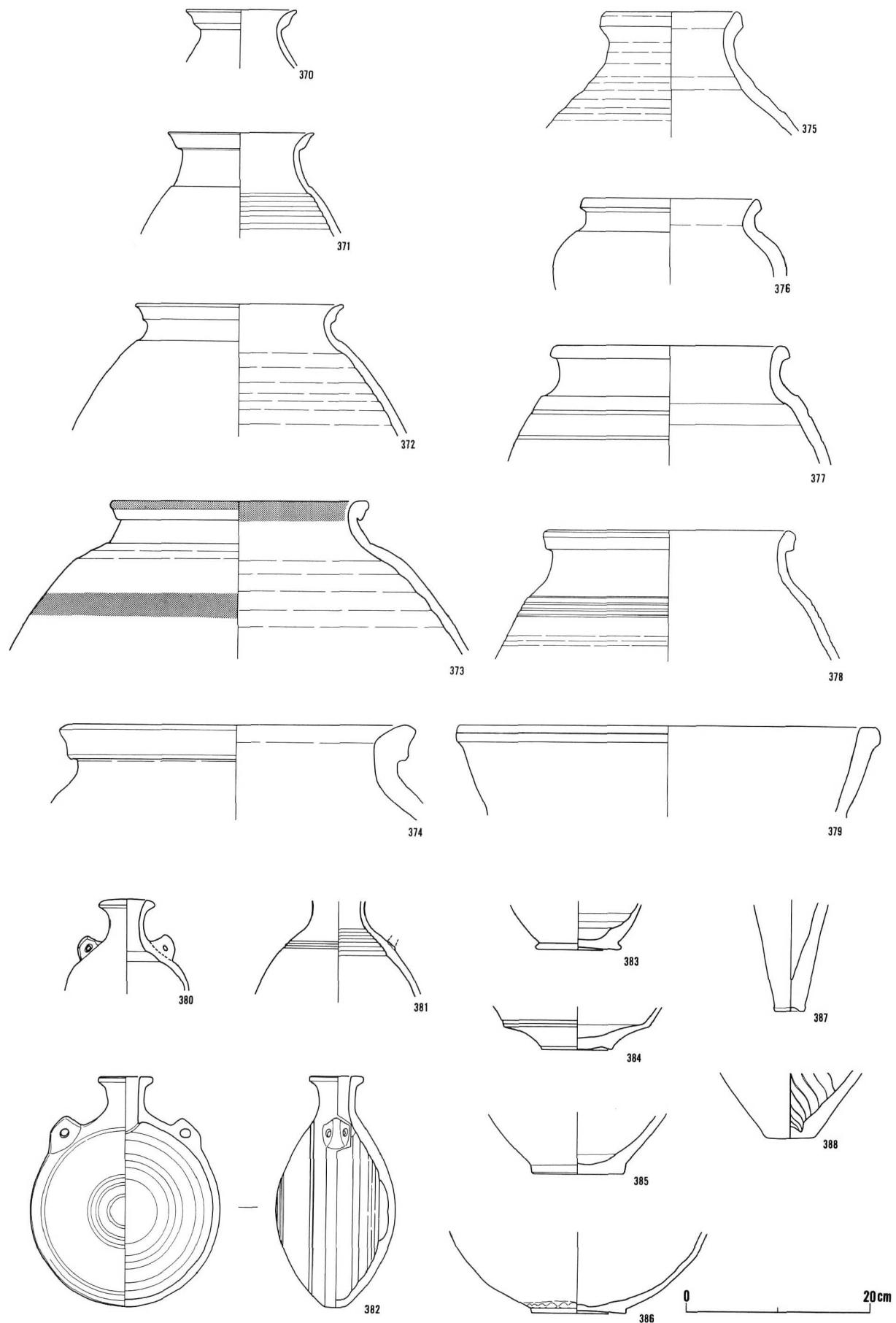


Fig. 33 Pottery from Level II

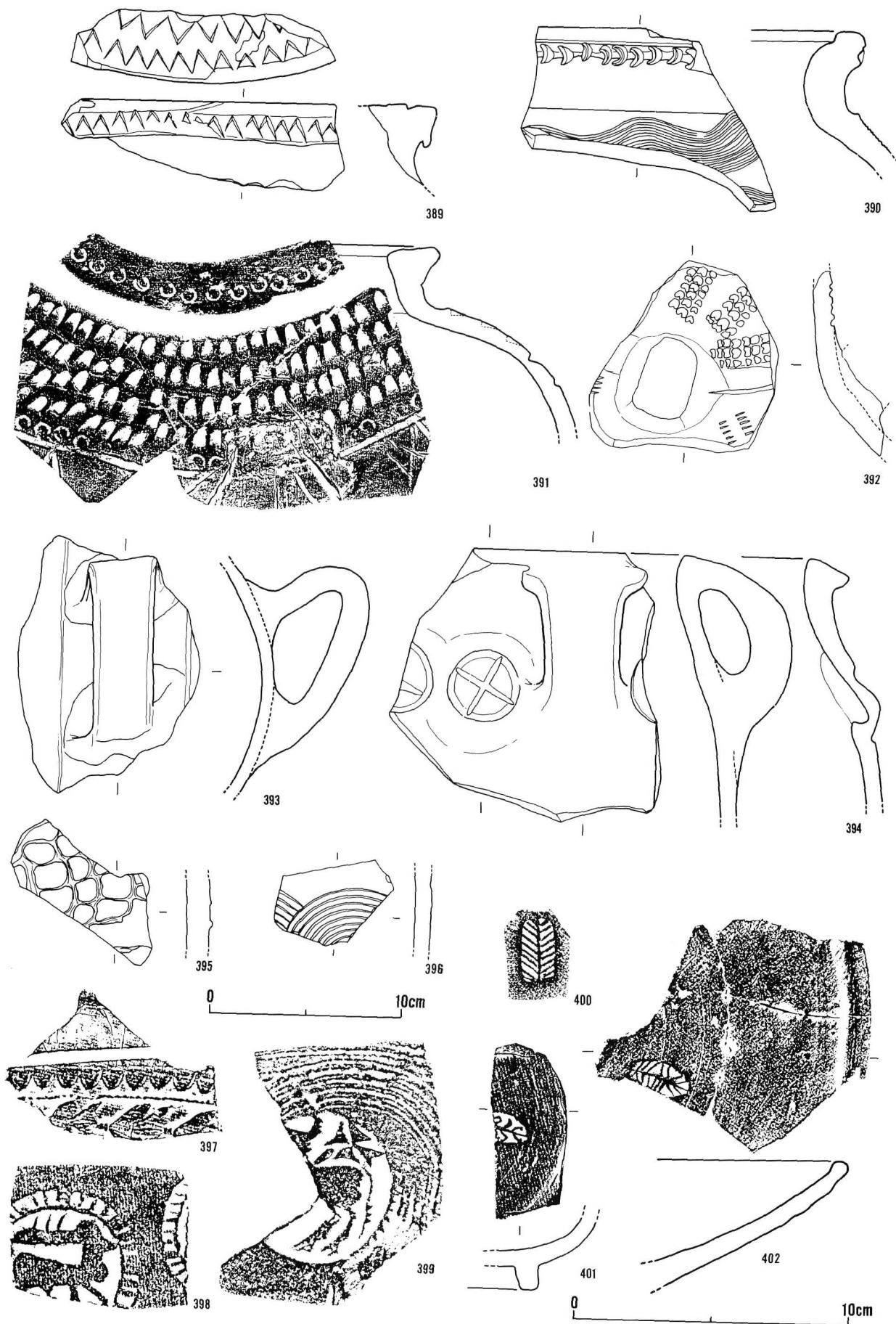


Fig. 34 Incised and impressed pottery from Level II

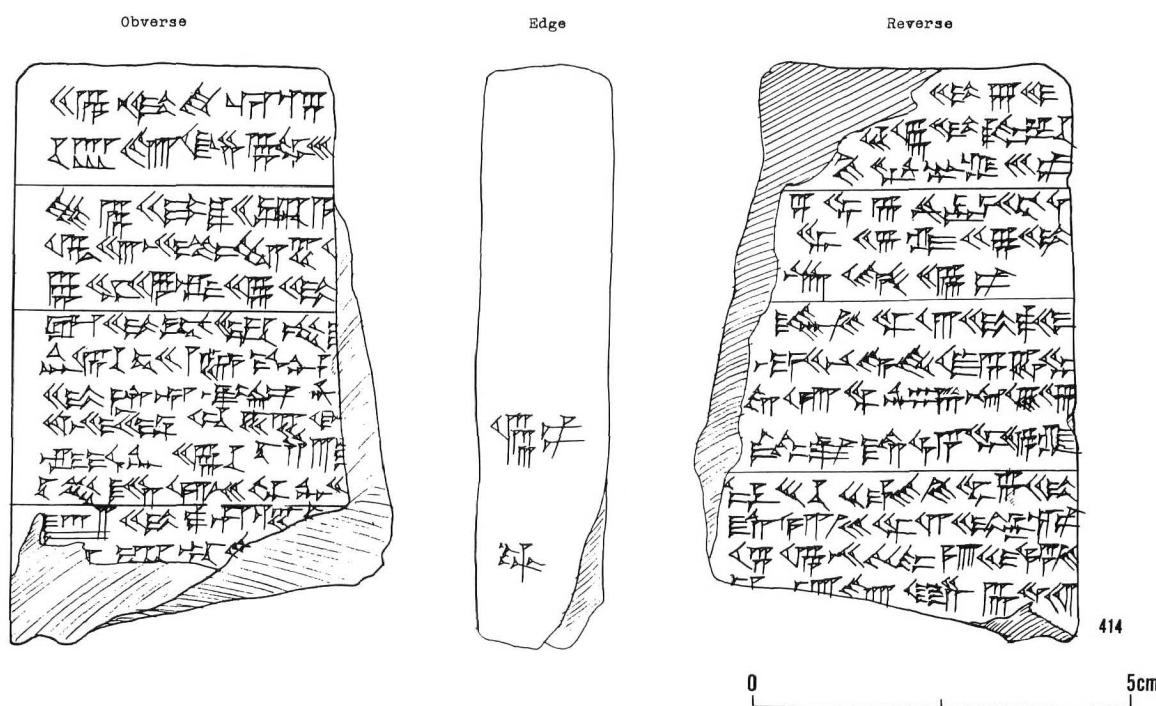
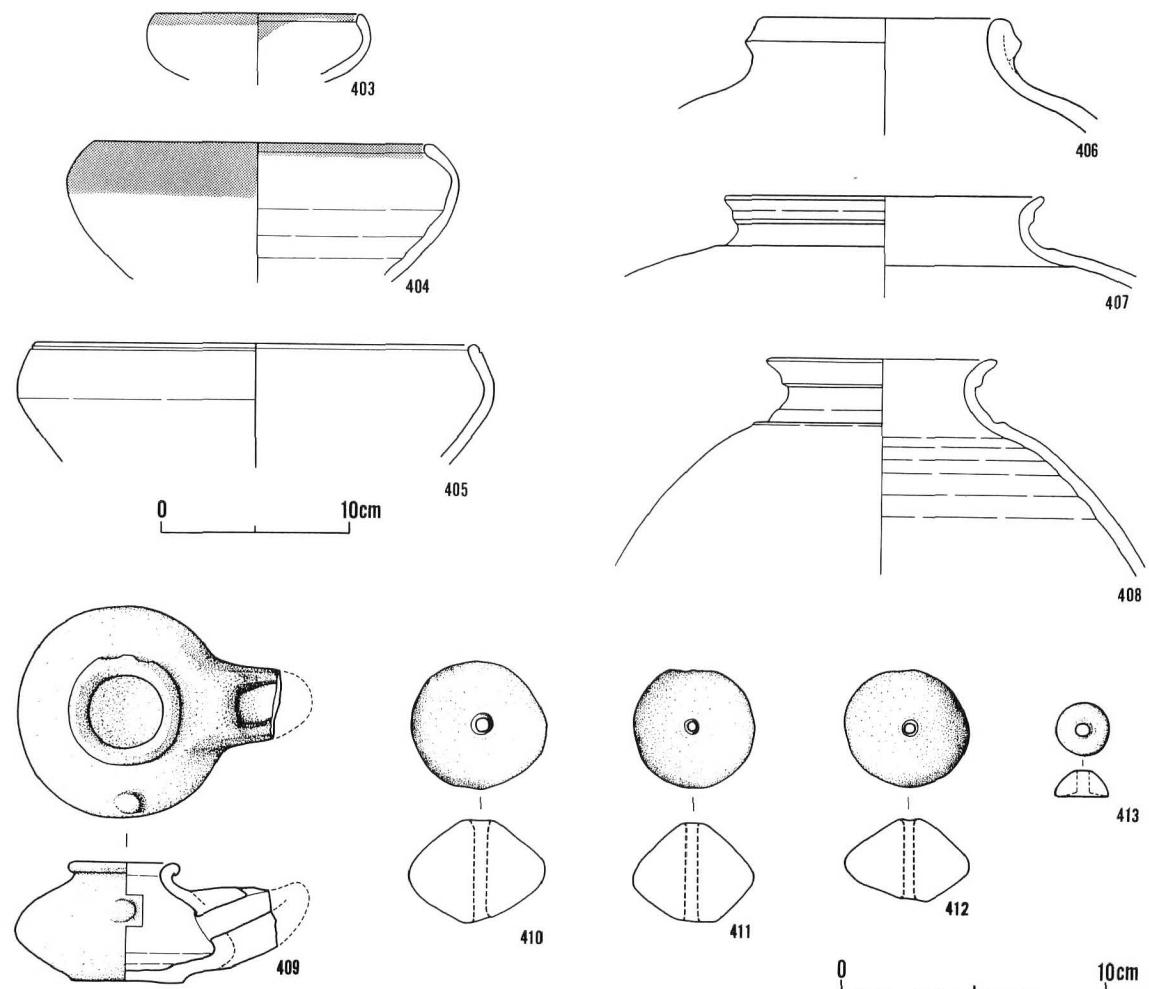


Fig. 35 Findings from Pit 1

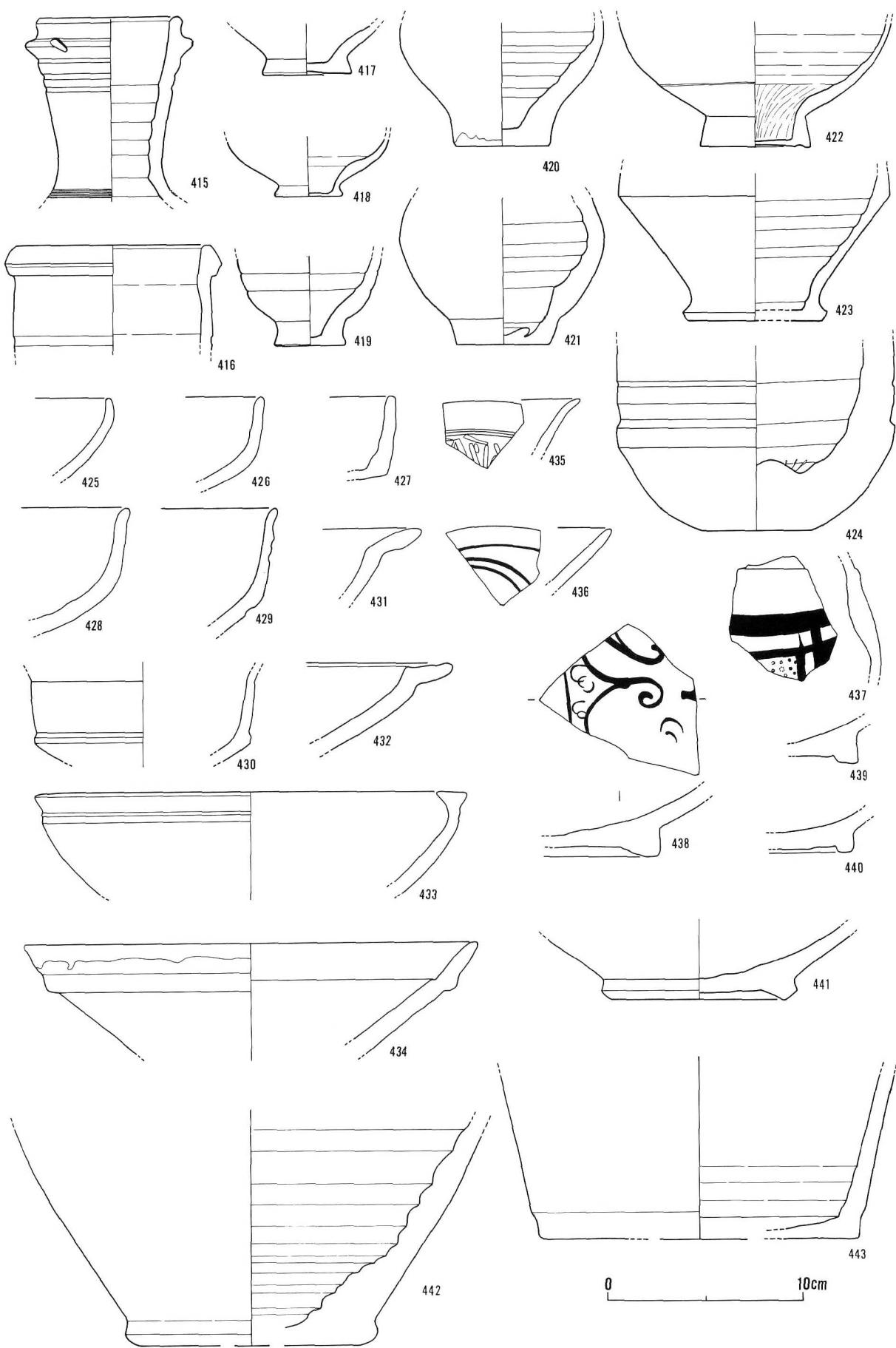


Fig. 36 Pottery from Level I: plain (415–424), glazed (425–443)

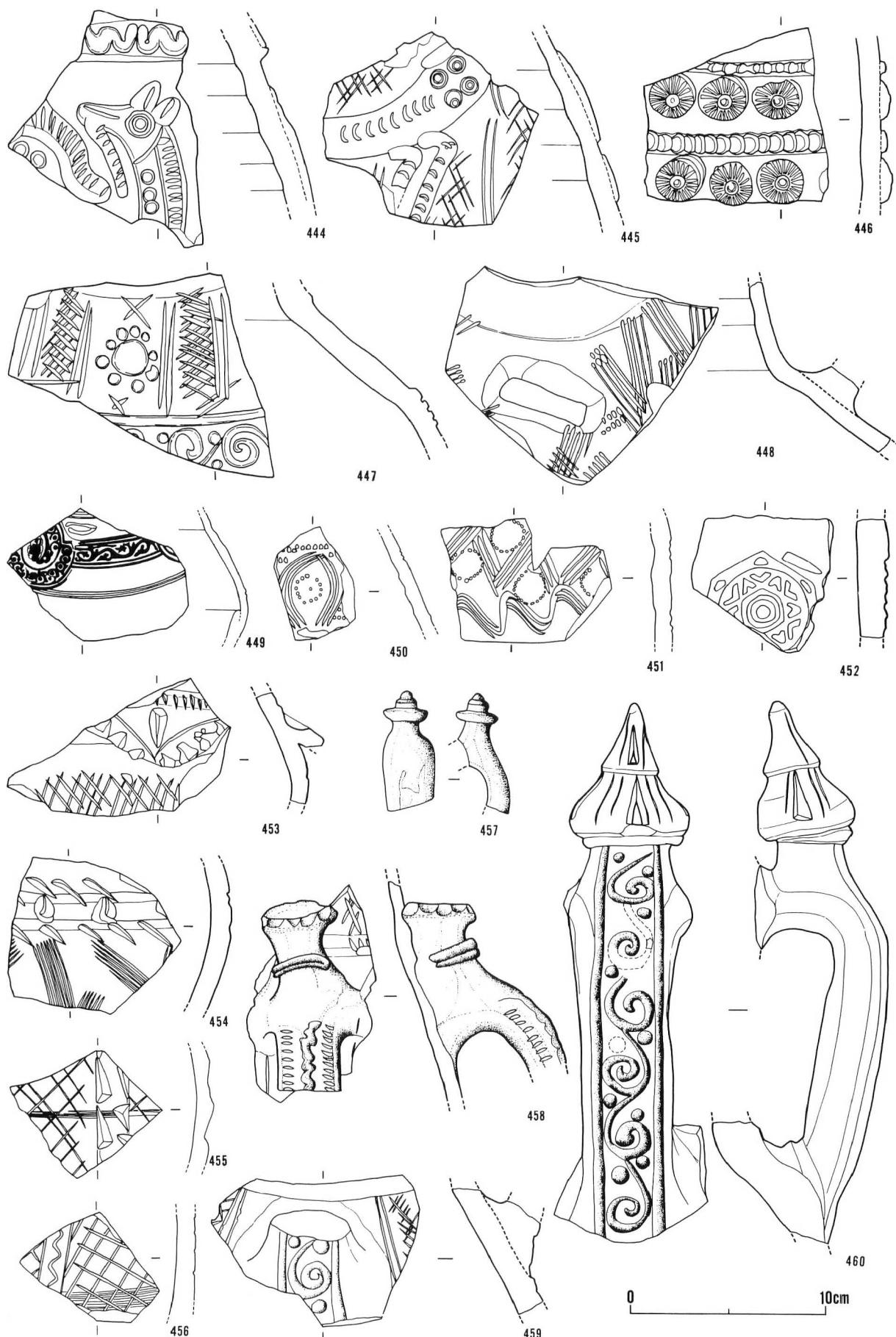


Fig. 37 Incised pottery from Level I

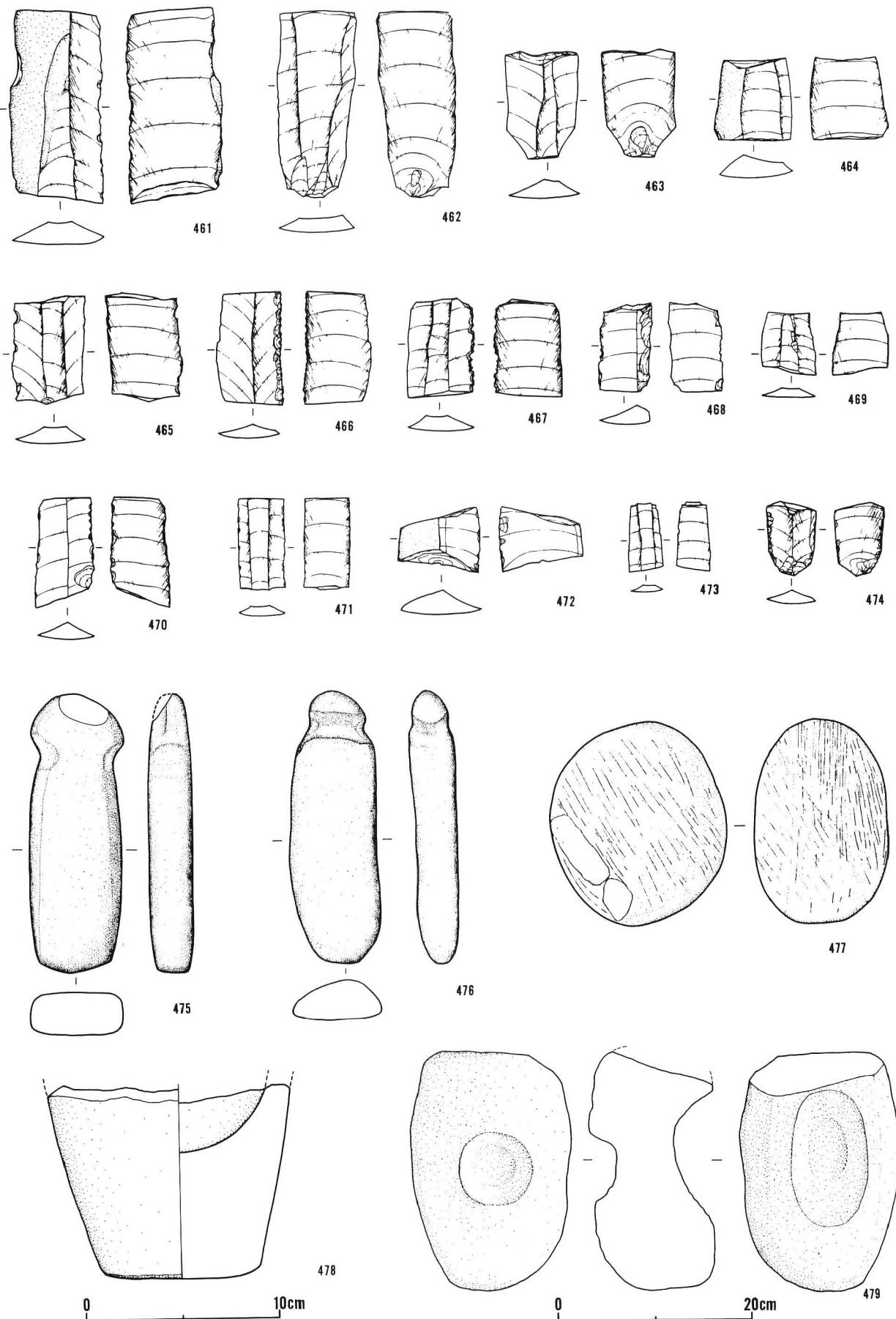
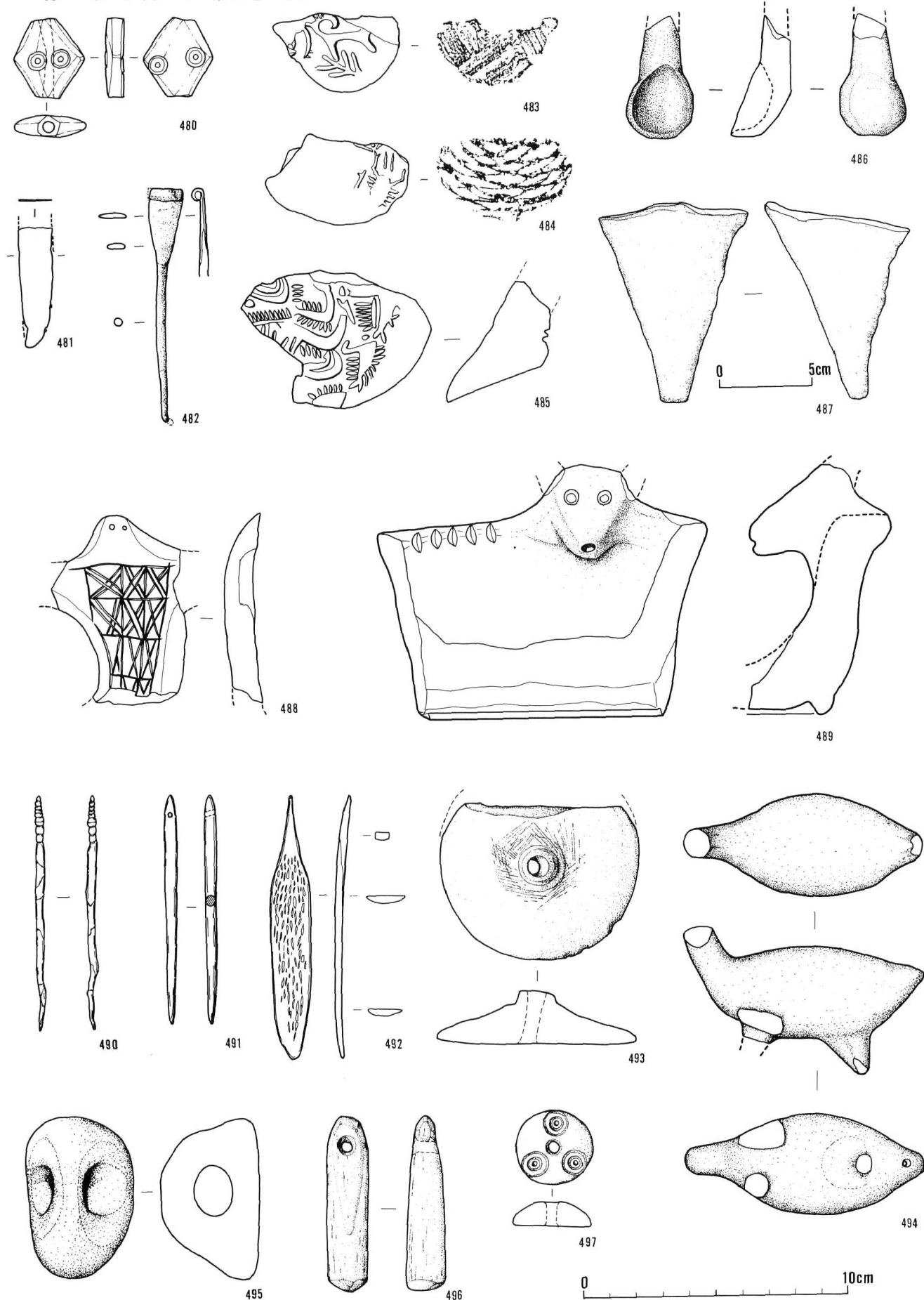
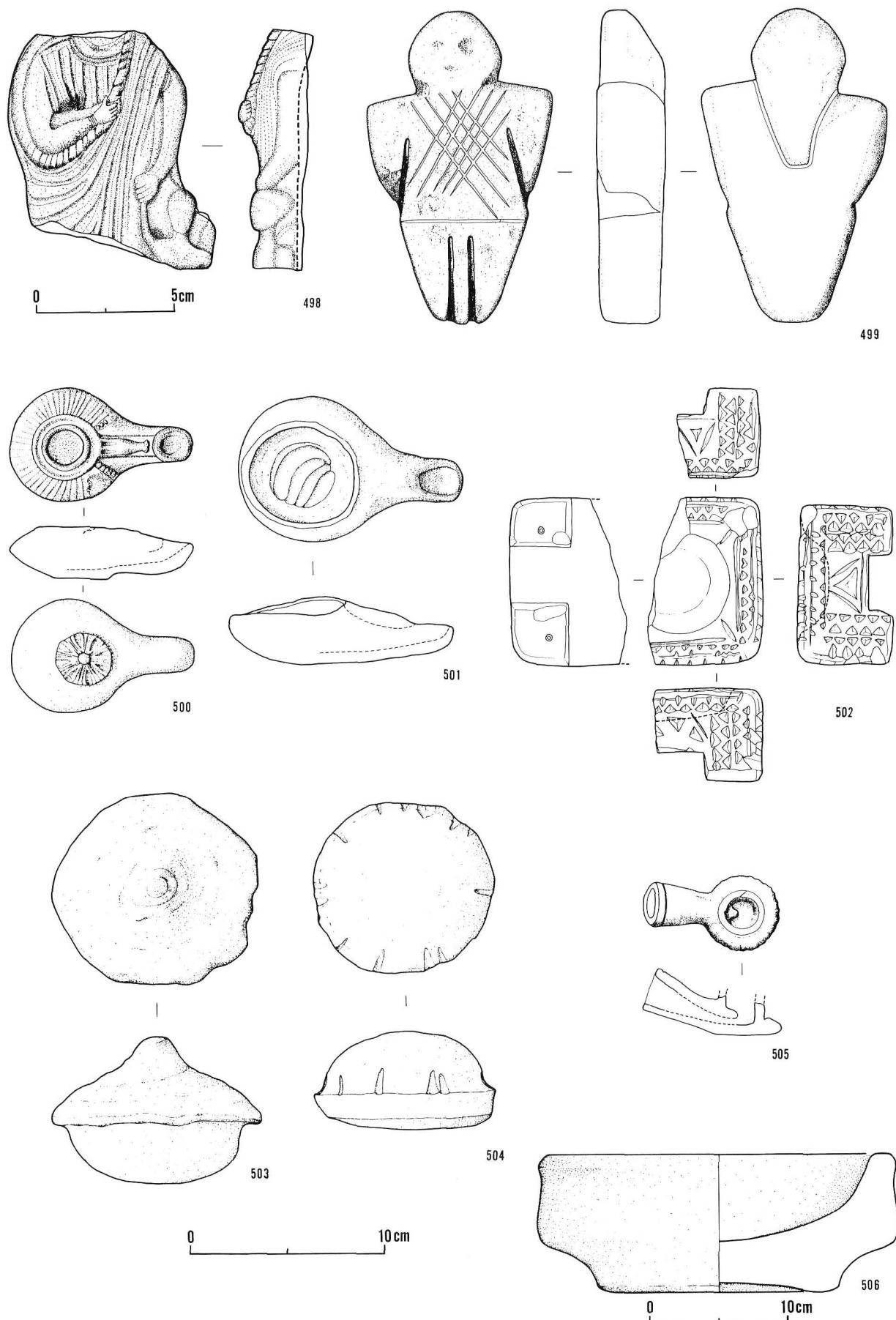


Fig. 38 Stone objects from Level VI: blades (461–474), pestles (475–477) querns (478, 479)



**Fig. 39** Small objects from Level VI (480–487): stone beads (480), copper/bronze objects (481, 482), seal impressions (483–485), clay spoon (486), gypsum object (487); from Levels V-II (488–497): pottery sherds (488, 489), copper/bronze pin (490), bone objects (491, 492), stone spindle whorls (493, 497), clay objects (494, 495), pestle (496)



**Fig. 40** Findings from Level II: terra-cotta figurine (498), lamps (500, 501), stone vessel/quern (506); from Level I: gypsum figurine (499), clay object (502), gypsum lids (503, 504), clay pipe (505)

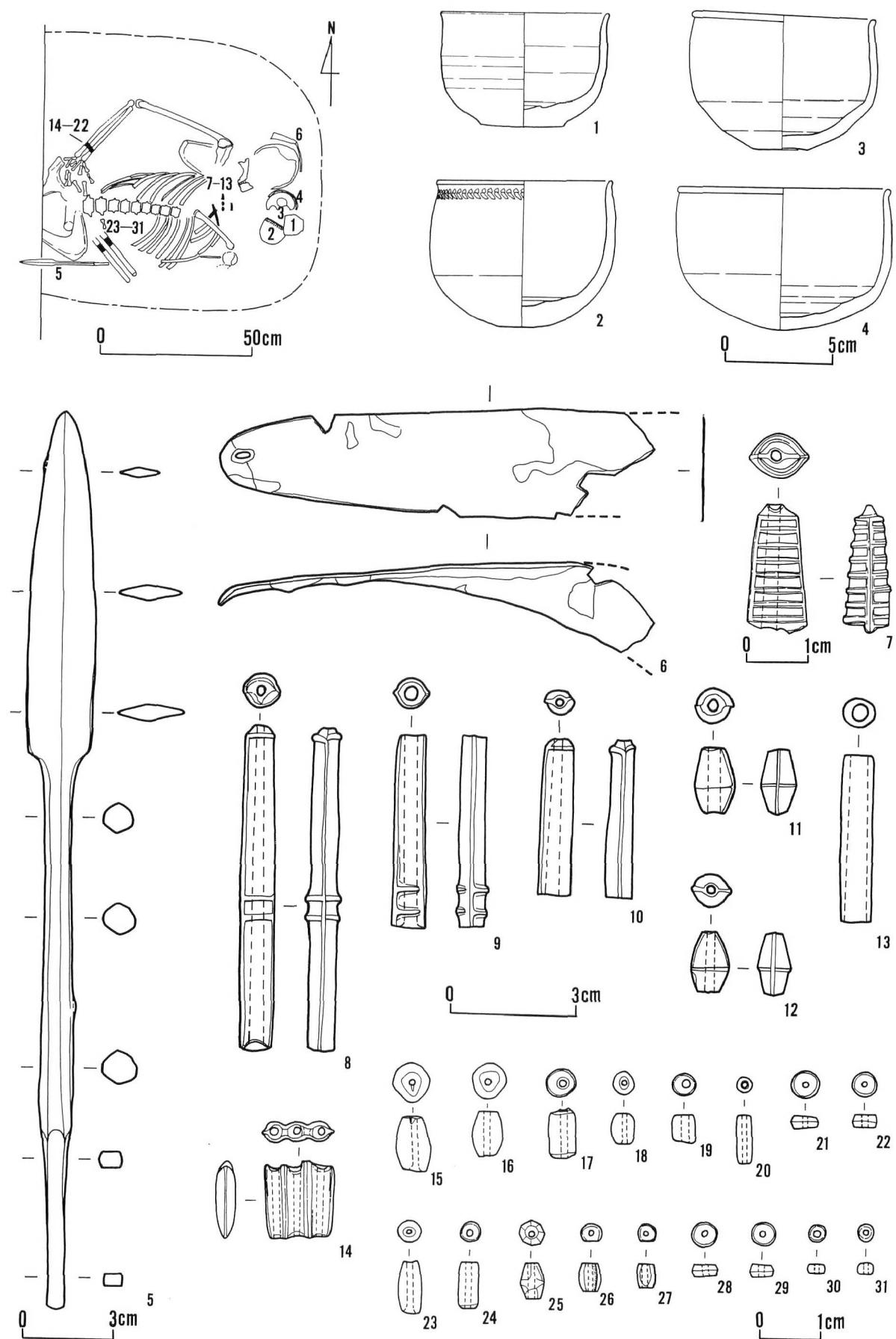


Fig. 41 Grave 1, plan and findings

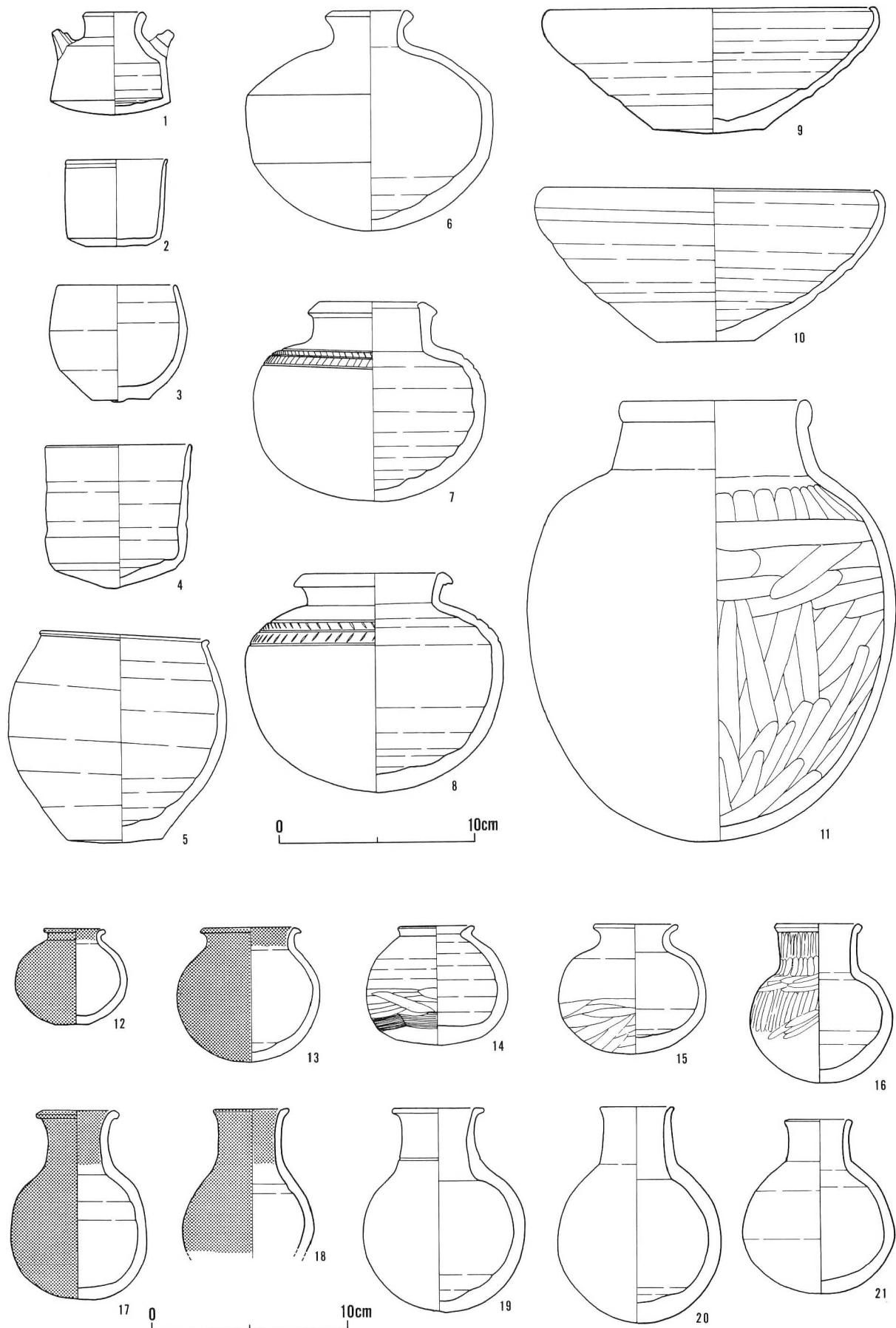


Fig. 42 Pottery from Grave 2

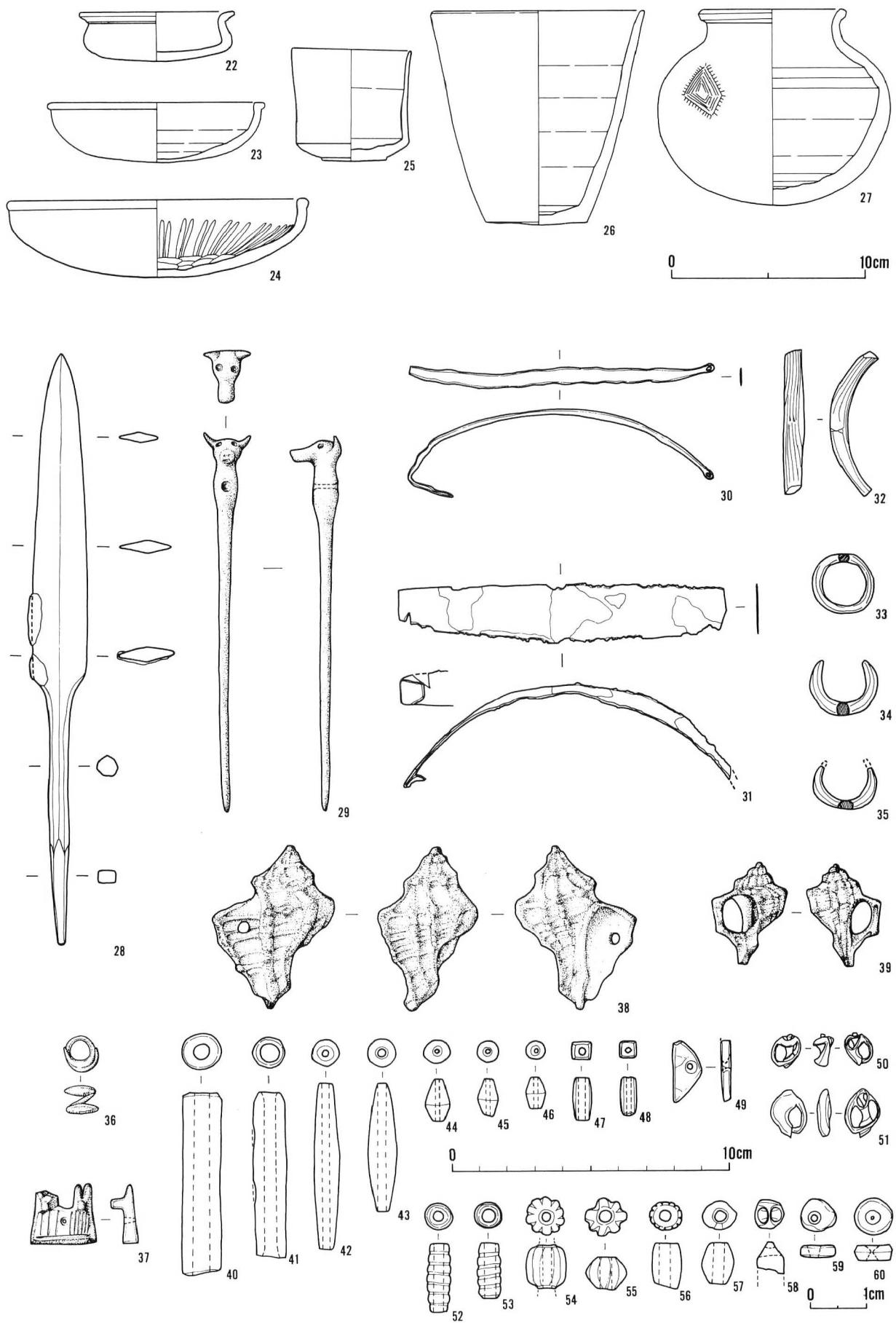
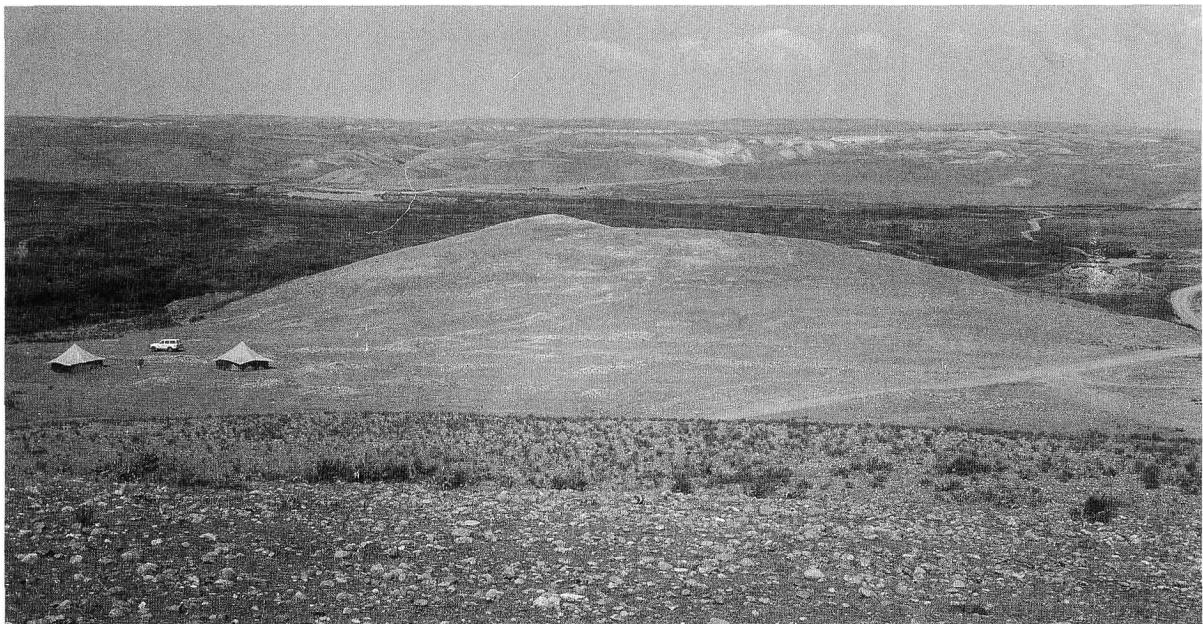
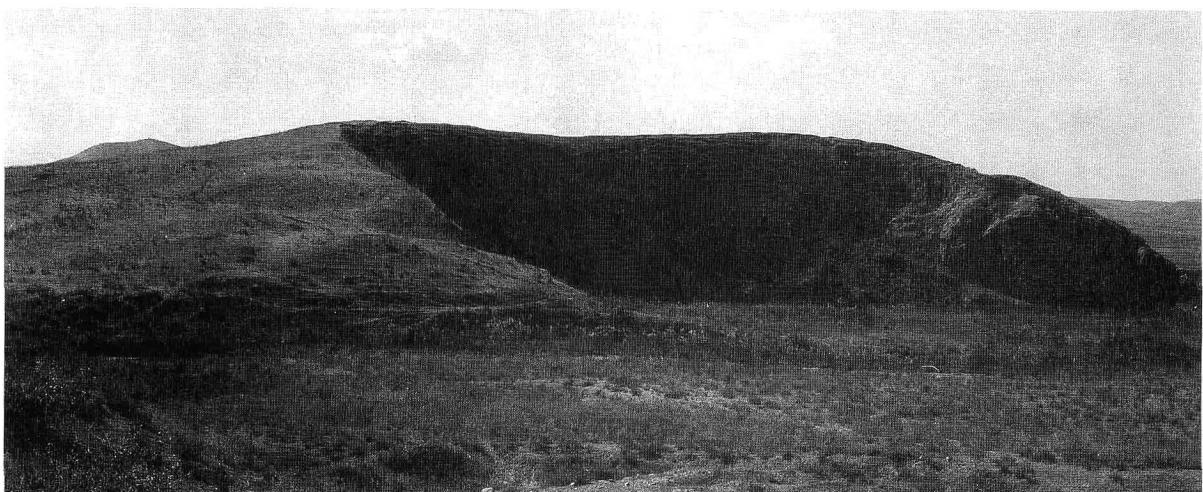


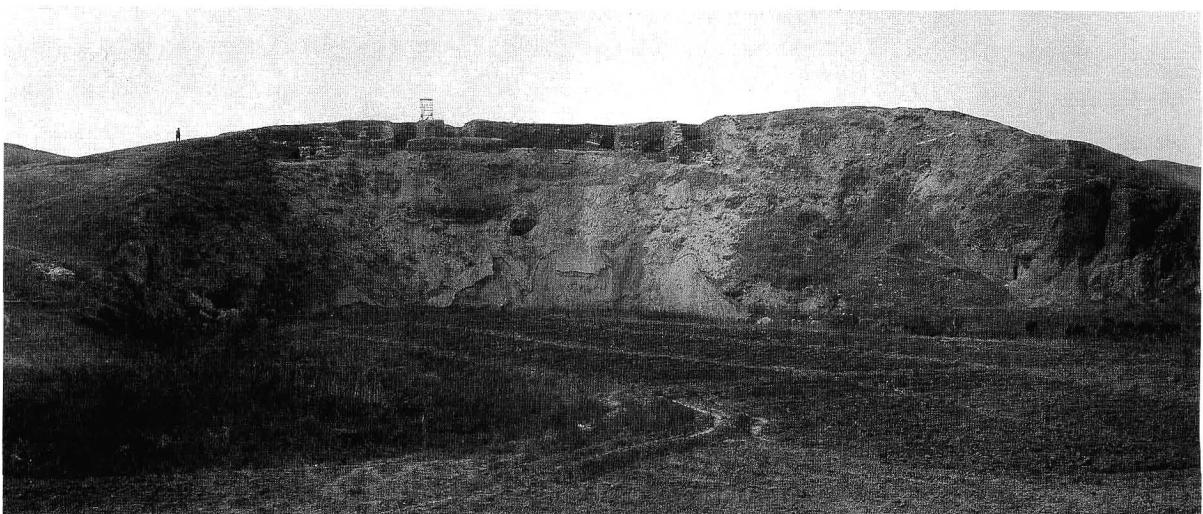
Fig. 43 Pottery and other findings from Grave 2



a. Before excavation, from the southeast



b. Before excavation, from the northeast



c. After excavation, from the north

General view of Tell Fisna

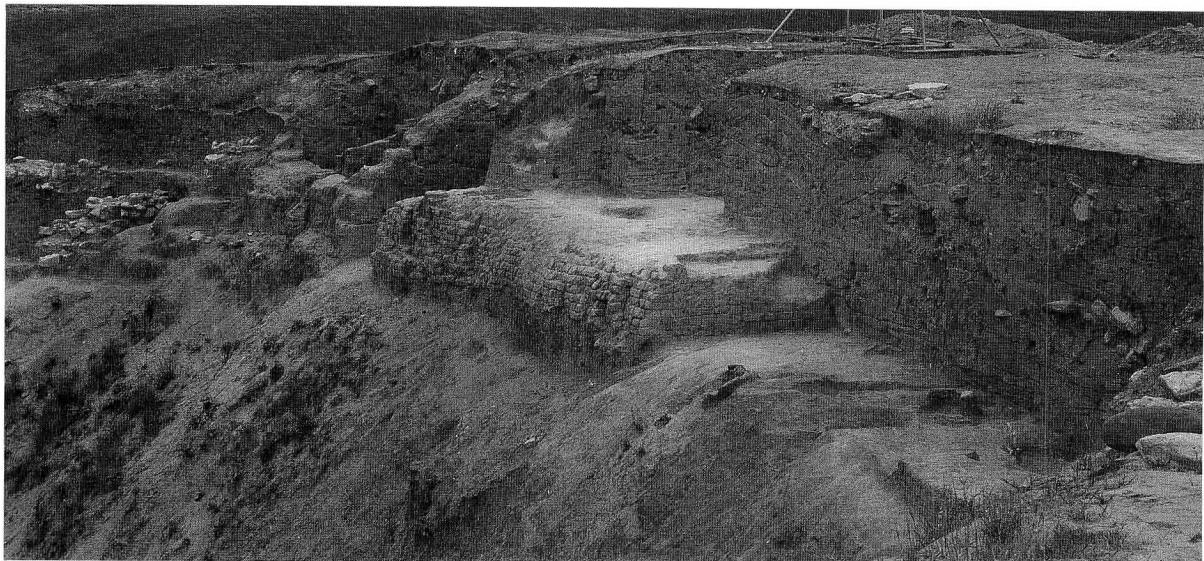


a. General view of the excavated area from the north

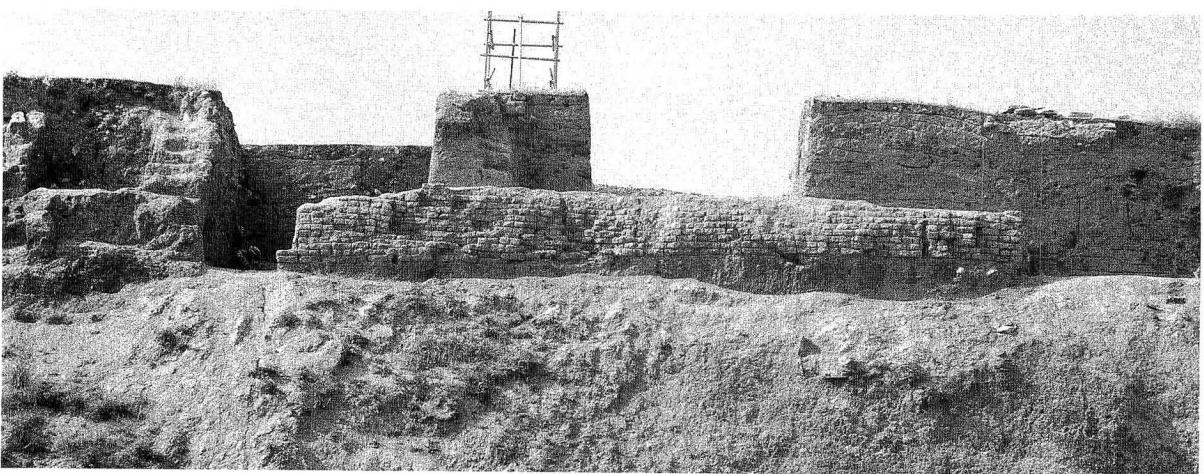


b. Platform, from the northwest

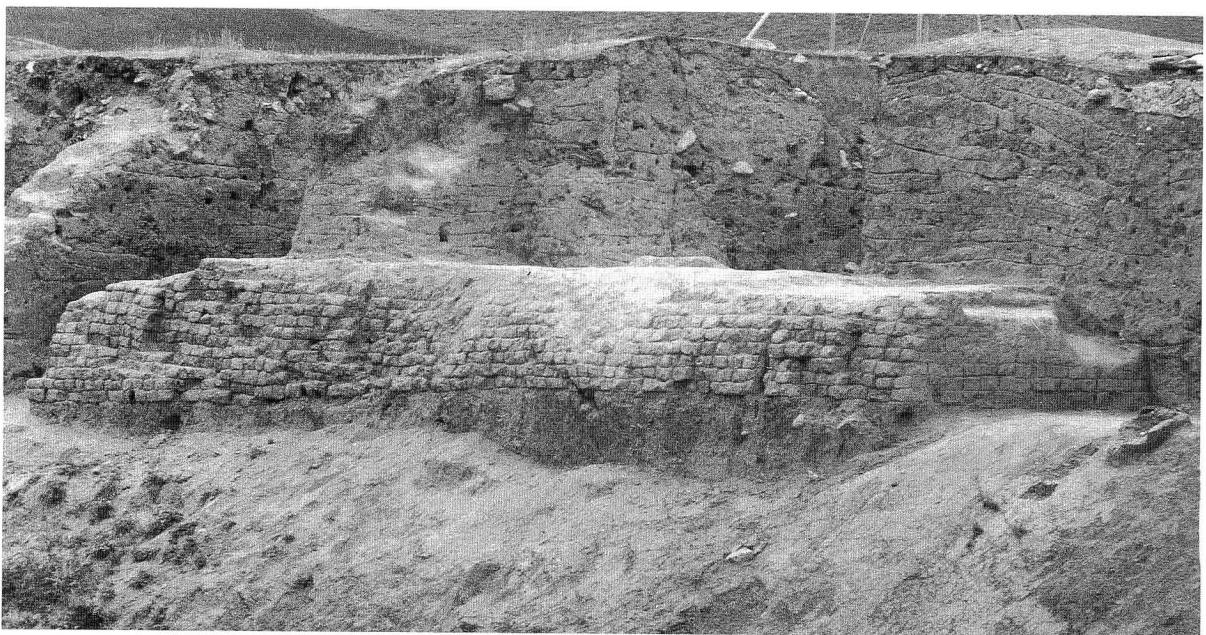
**Tell Fisna**



a. Western view of the platform



b. Northern view of the platform



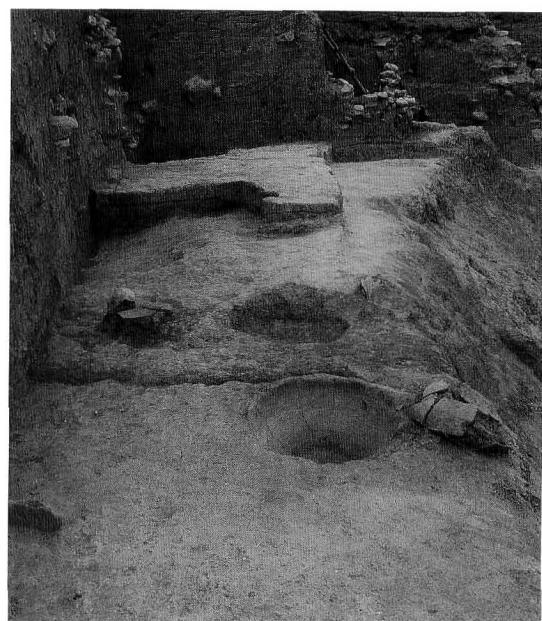
c. Northwestern view of the platform

Tell Fisna

**Pl. 4**



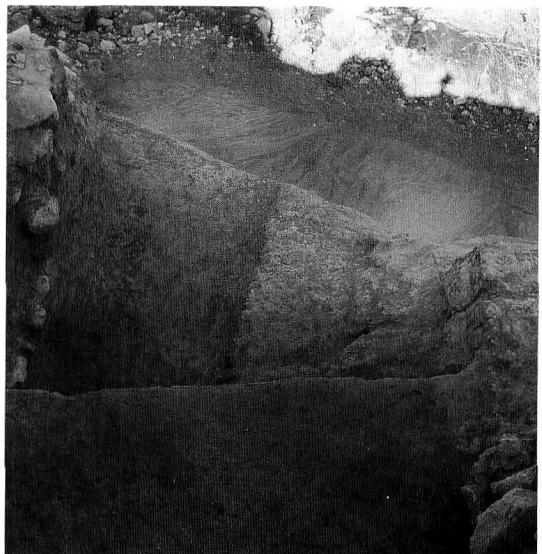
a. Southeast corner of the platform



b. Floor of Level VI, from the east



c. Section of the platform with floor accumulation



d. Cutting of the natural ground, Level VI



e. Ninevite 5 sherds from Level VI, *in situ*

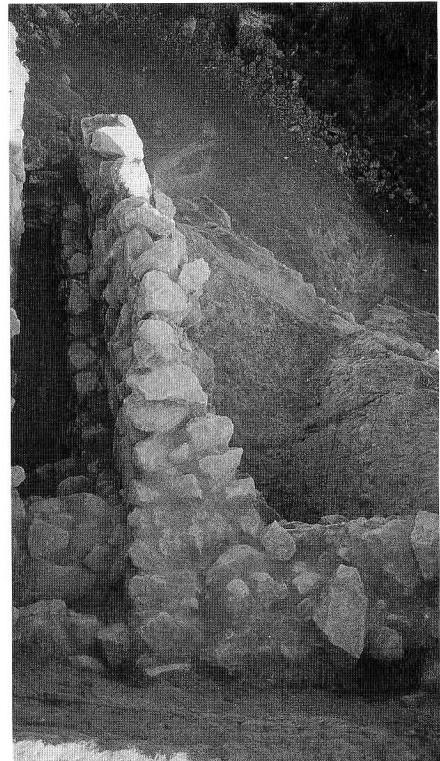


f. Painted Ninevite 5 sherd unearthed

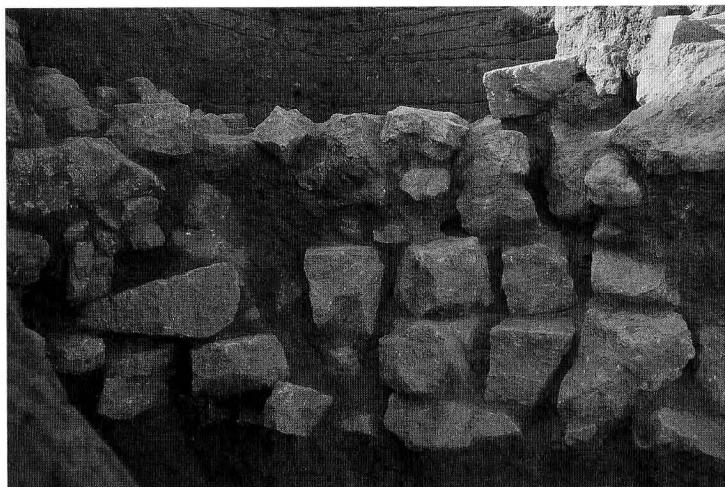
**Tell Fisna**



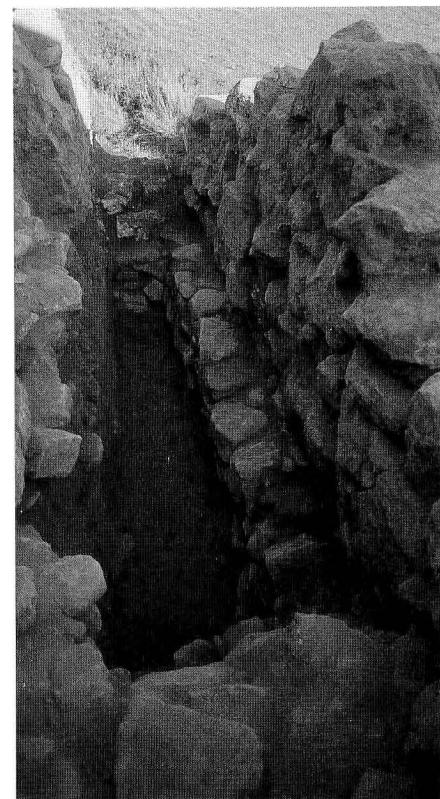
a. Stone structure of Level IVc in Square I-2, from the southeast



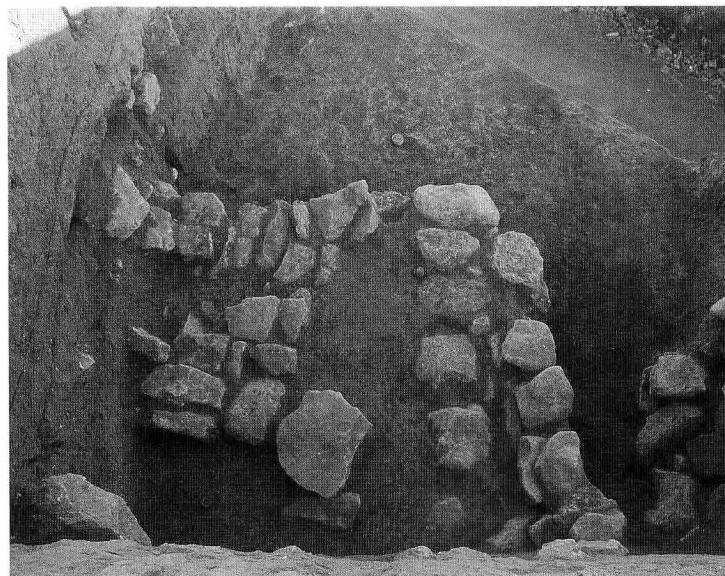
c. I-2 stone structure of Levels Va and Vb, from the south



b. Eastern side of the I-2 stone structure



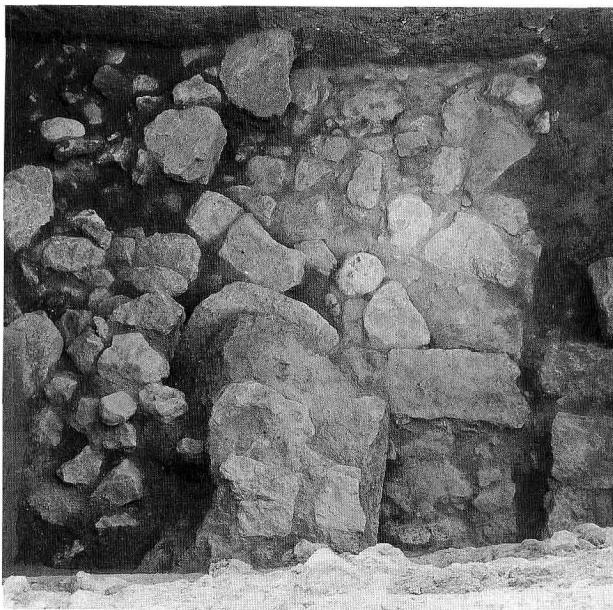
d. Walls 1 and 2 of the I-2 stone structure, facing the room



e. Stone structure of Level Vb in Square II-3, from the south

**Tell Fisna**

**Pl. 6**



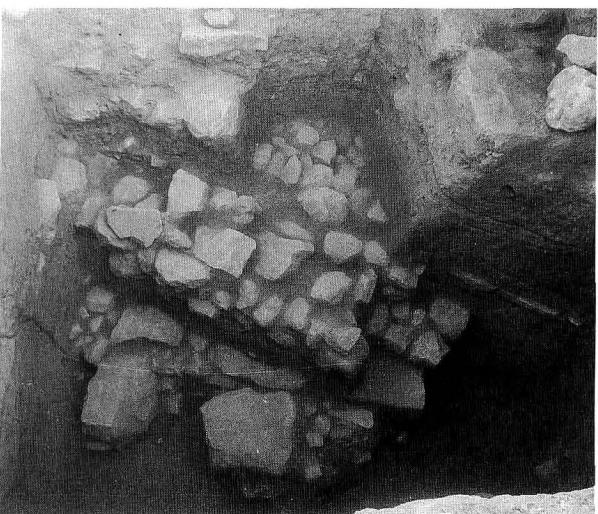
a. Stone structure of Level IV in Squares VII-5 and 6



b. Passage? from the northwest



c. Stone structure of Level IV, from the north



d. Stone accumulation in Square I-6



e. Mud-brick wall and floor of Level III, from the northeast



f. Pottery sherds on the floor of Level III

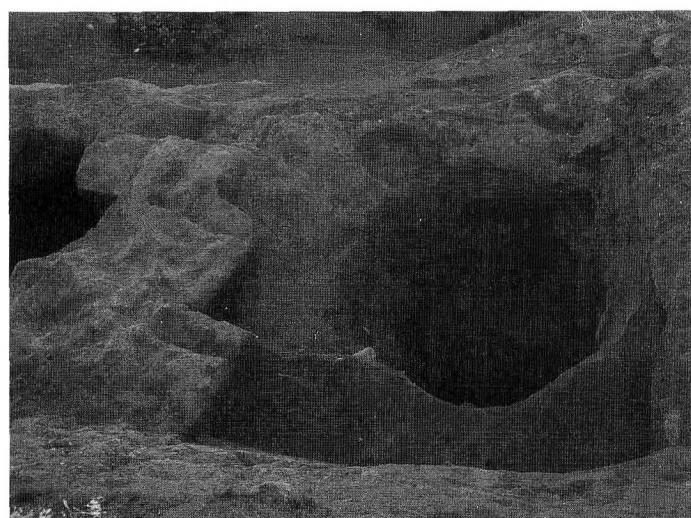
**Tell Fisna**



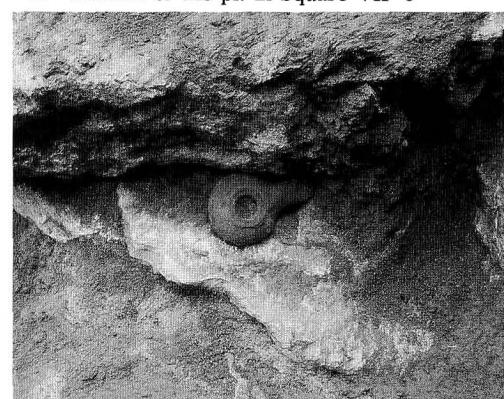
a. Kiln 1, from the southwest



b. Section of the pit in Square VII-6



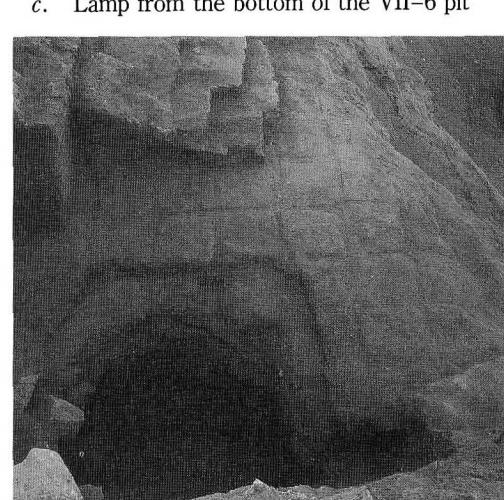
d. Pit 1, from the south



c. Lamp from the bottom of the VII-6 pit



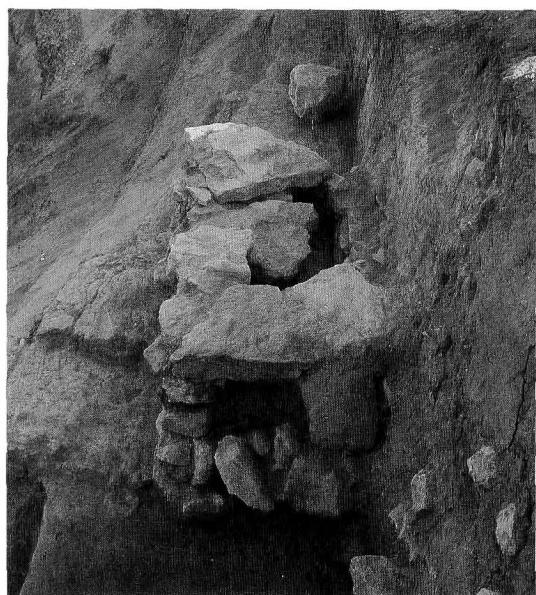
e. Pit 1 and mud-brick pavement, from the south



f. Pit 1 and mud-brick pavement, from the east

Tell Fisna

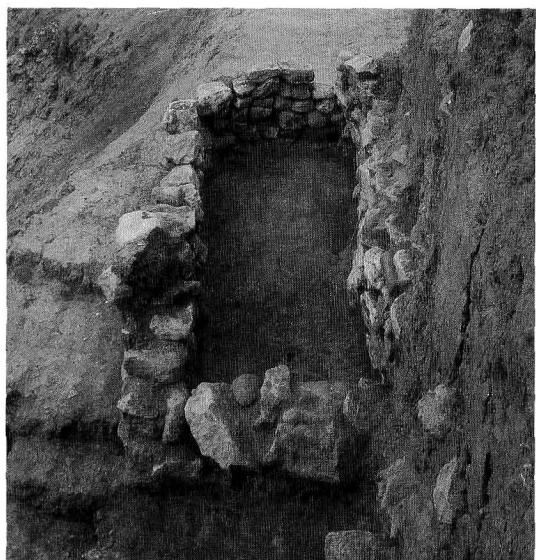
**Pl. 8**



a. Grave 2, before excavation



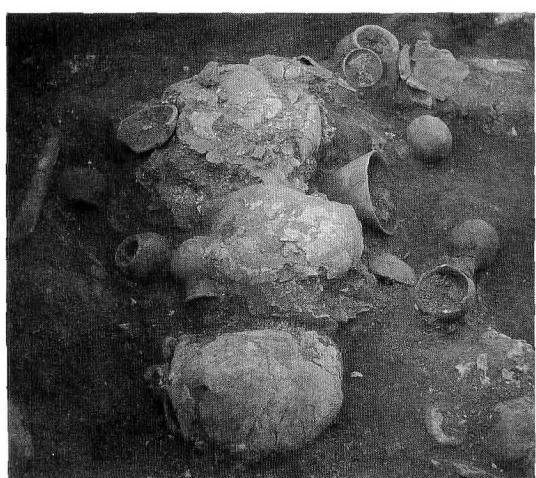
c. Grave 2, pottery and human skeletons



b. Grave 2, after excavation



d. Pottery in Grave 2, from the north



e. Human skulls in Grave 2, from the north



f. Human skulls in Grave 2, from the west

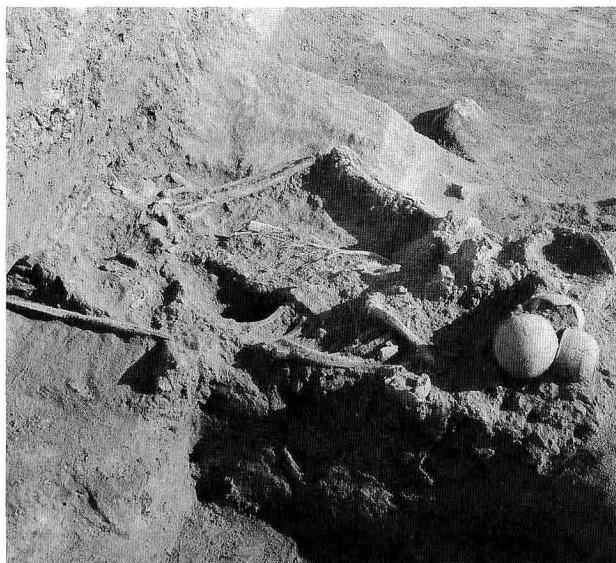
**Tell Fisna**



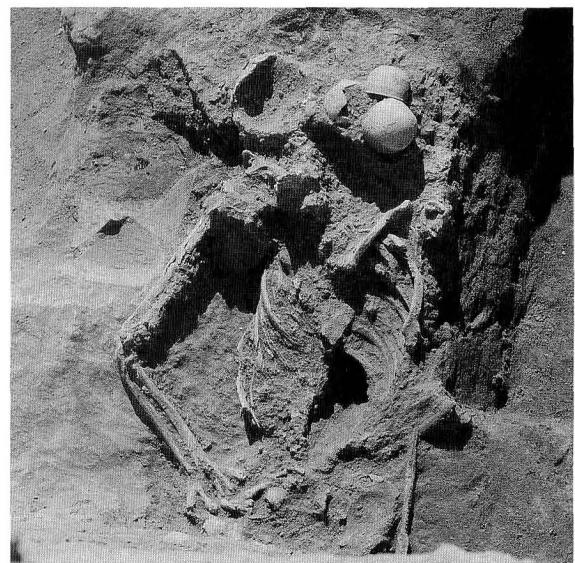
a. Pottery in Grave 2



b. Skuls in Grave 2



c. Grave 1, from the south



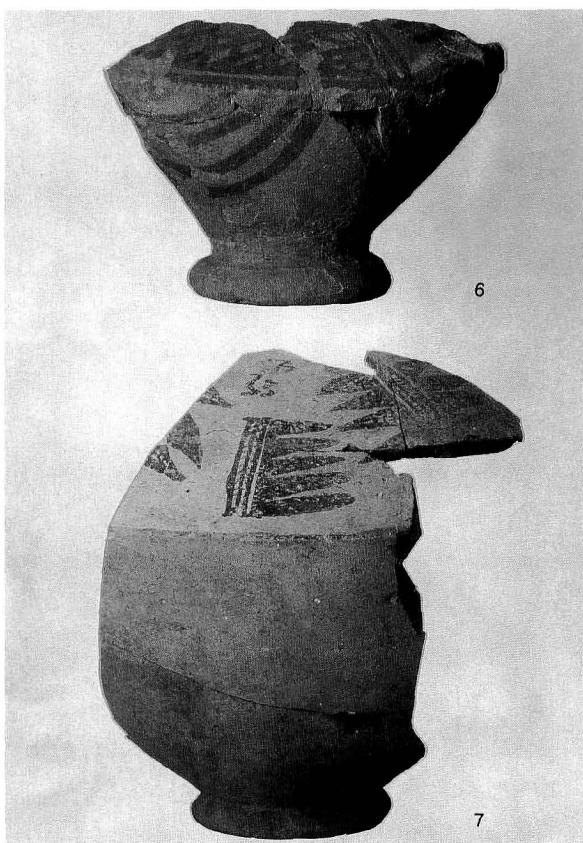
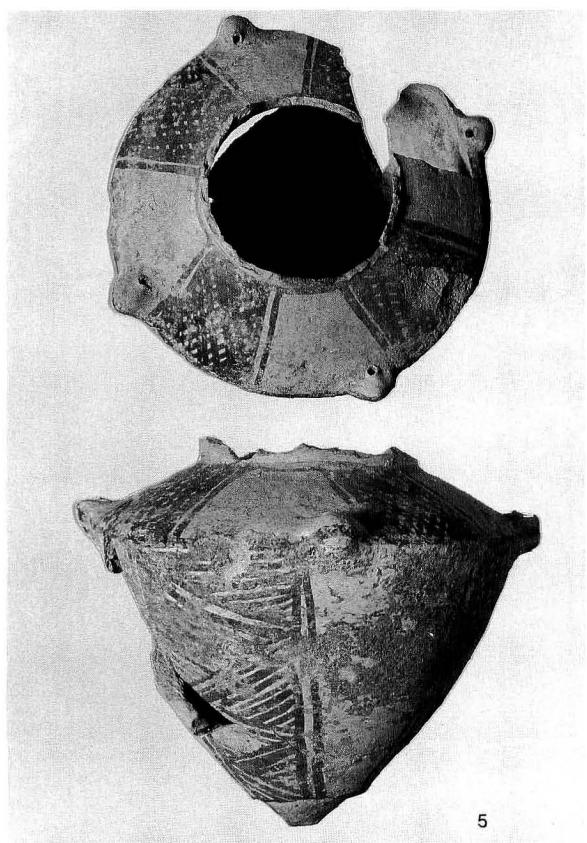
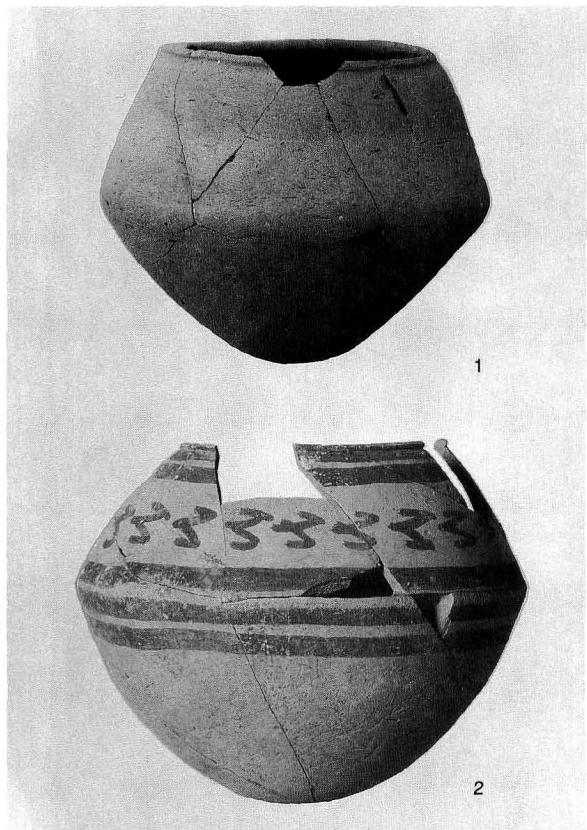
d. Grave 1, from the west



e. Grave 1, from the east

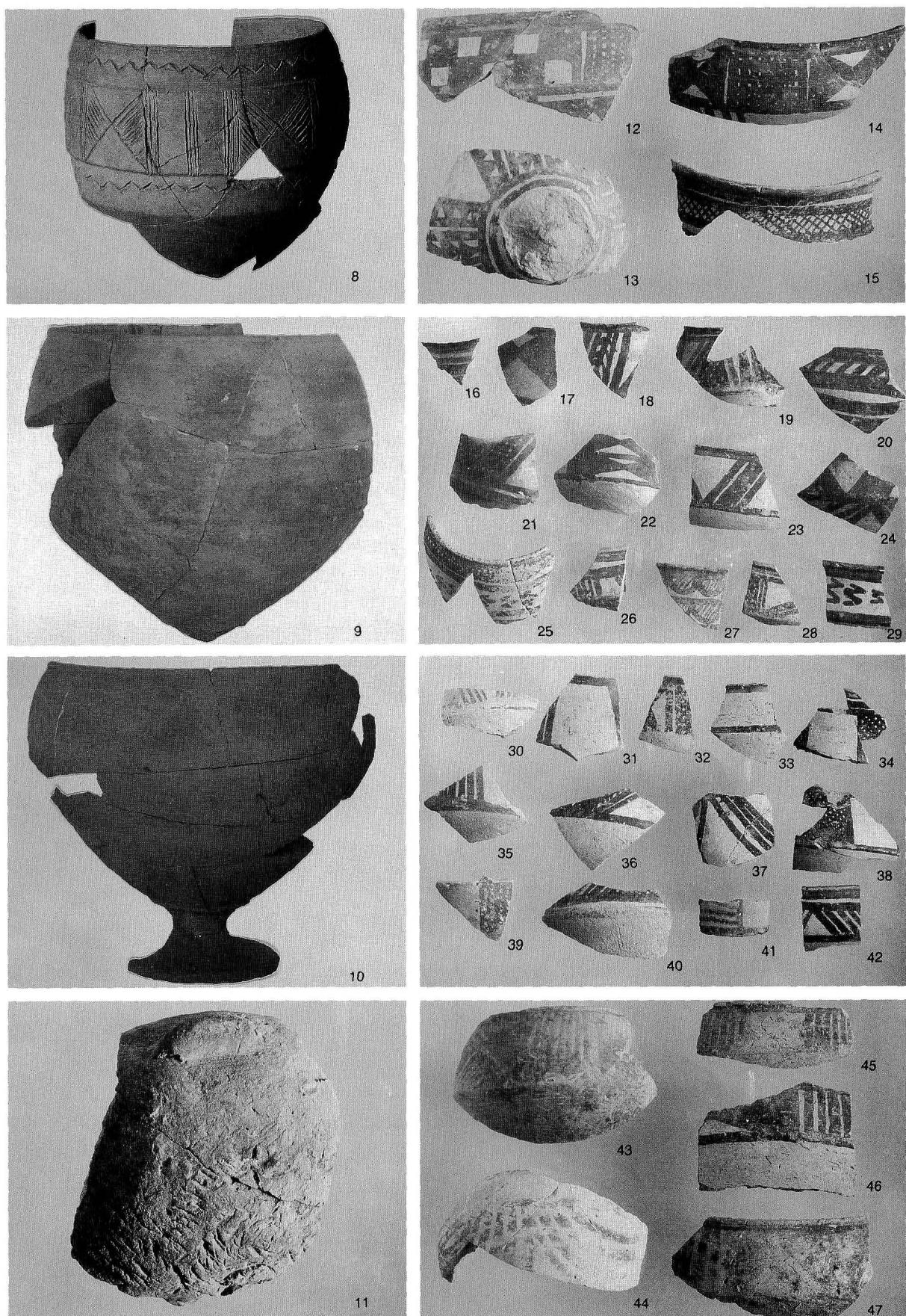


f. Pottery from Square XI-3



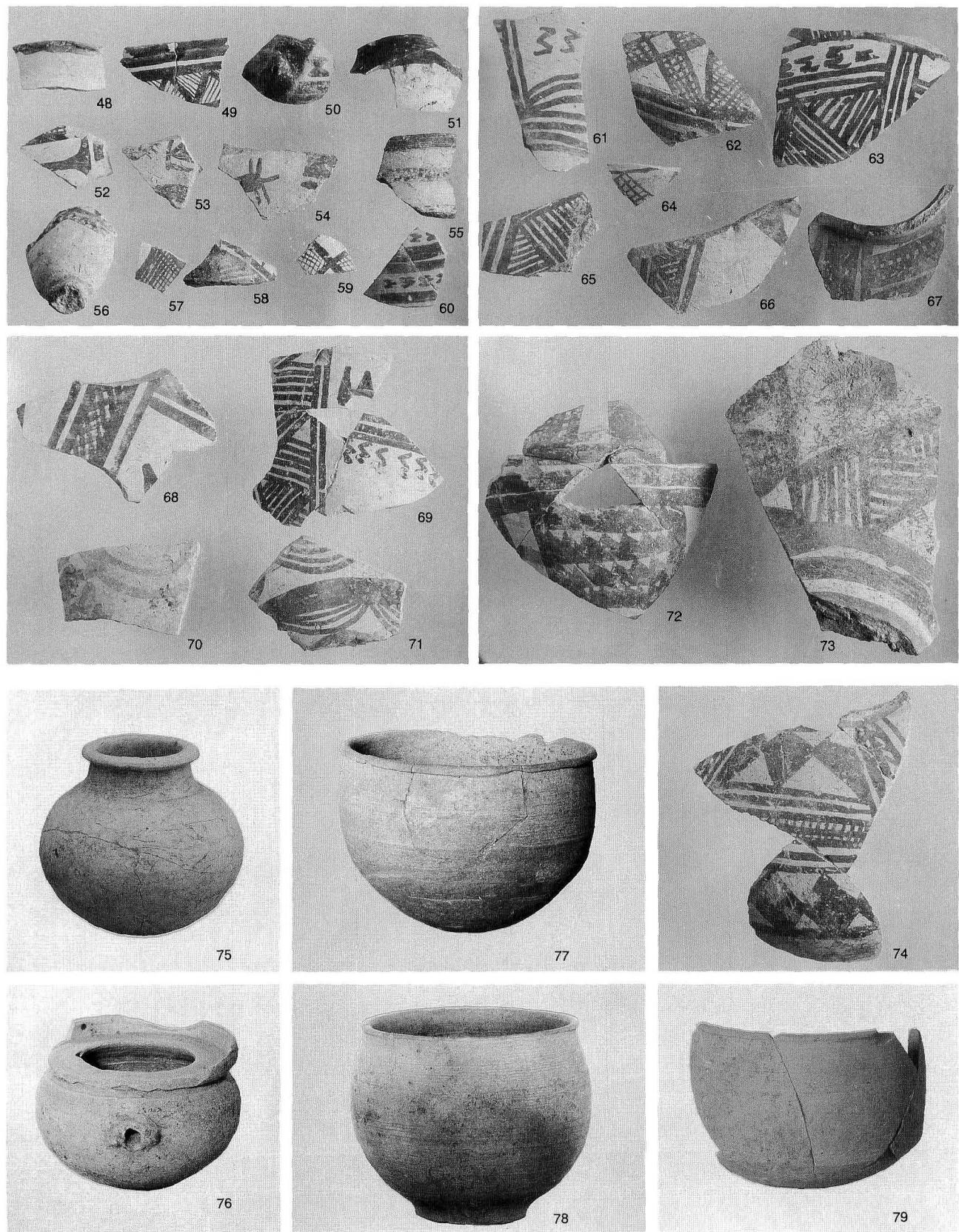
Pottery from Level VI

Tell Fisna



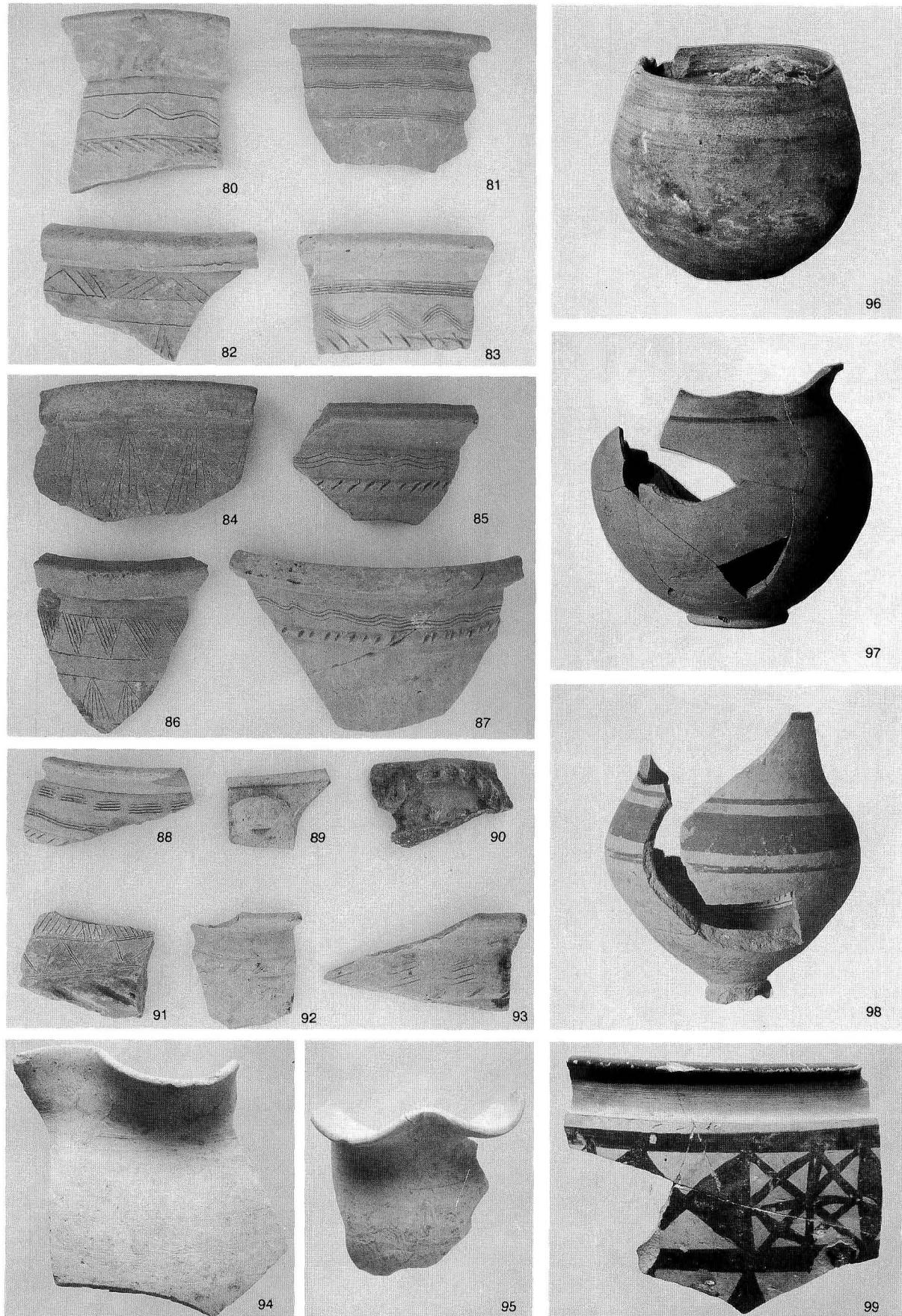
Pottery from Level VI

Tell Fisna



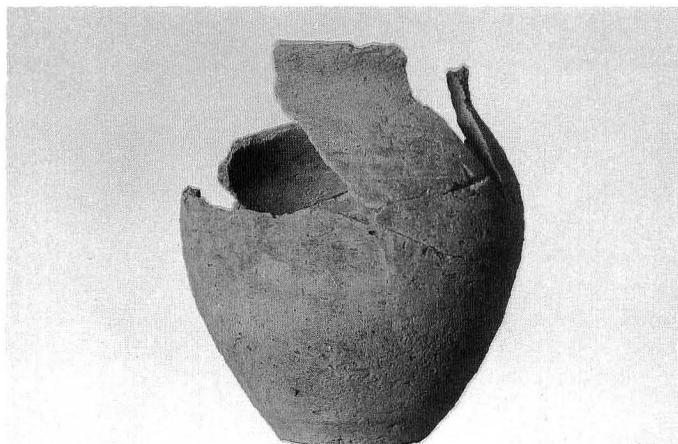
Pottery from Level VI (48–74) and Level Vb (75–79)

**Tell Fisna**

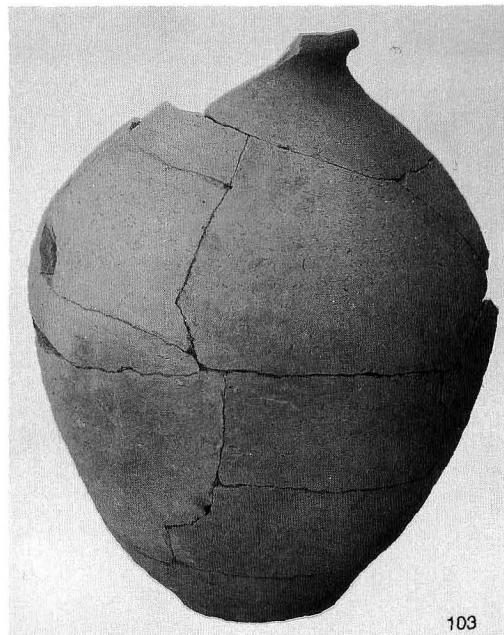


Pottery from Level Va (80–95), Grave ? at Square XI-3 (96), Level IVc (97), Level IVb (98) and from Square V-4 (99)

Tell Fisna



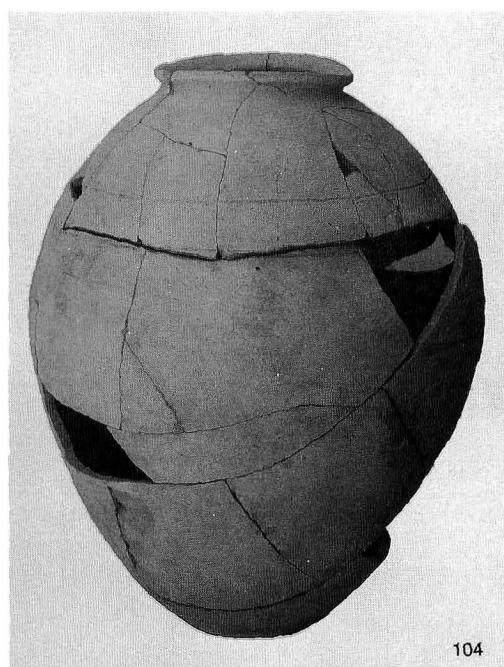
100



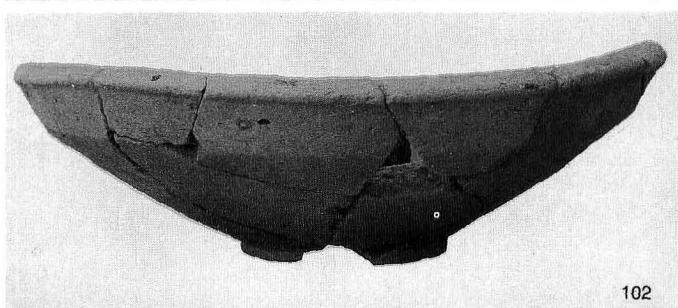
103



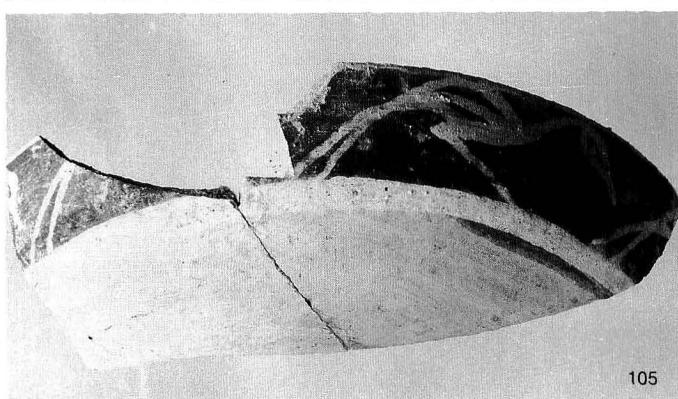
101



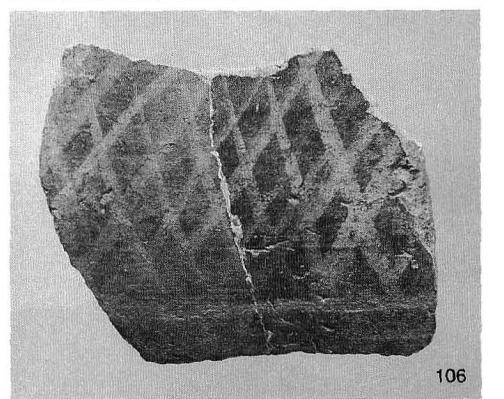
104



102



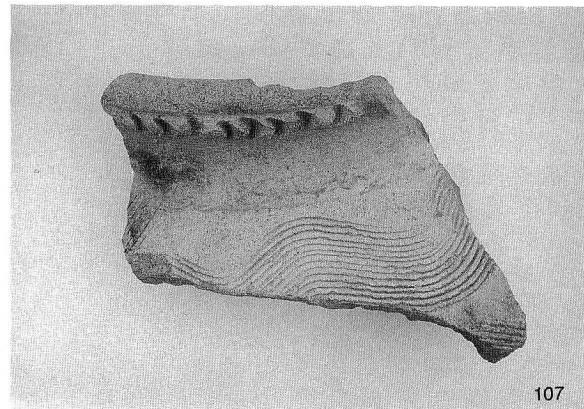
105



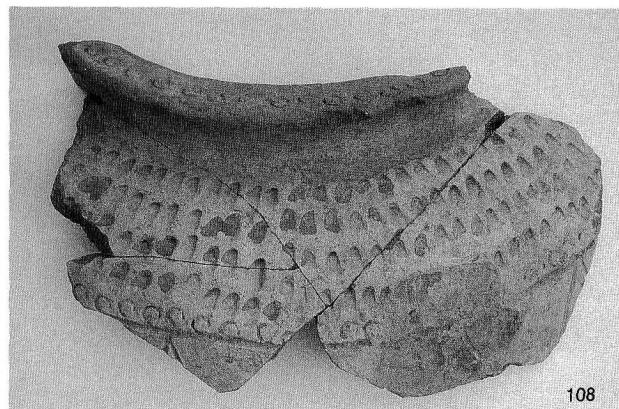
106

Pottery from Level III (100–104) and Nuzi ware (105, 106)

Tell Fisna



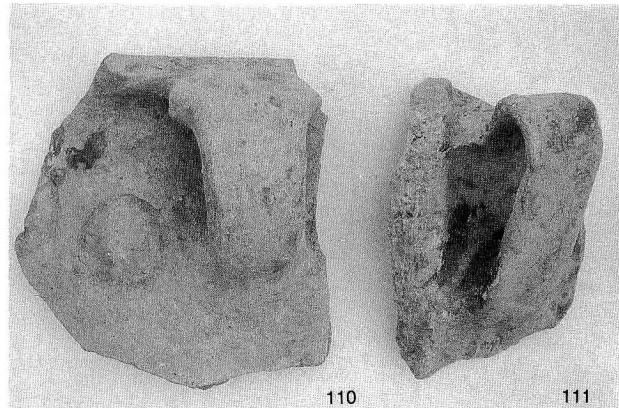
107



108

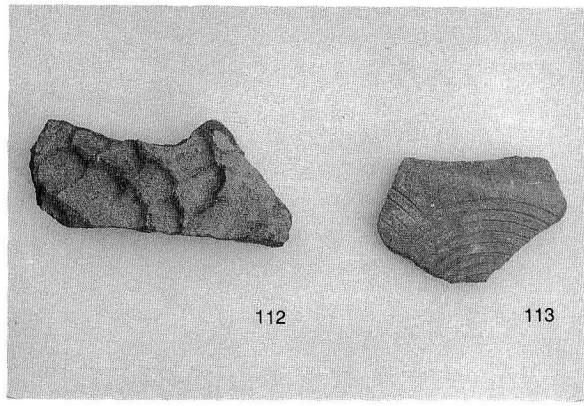


109



110

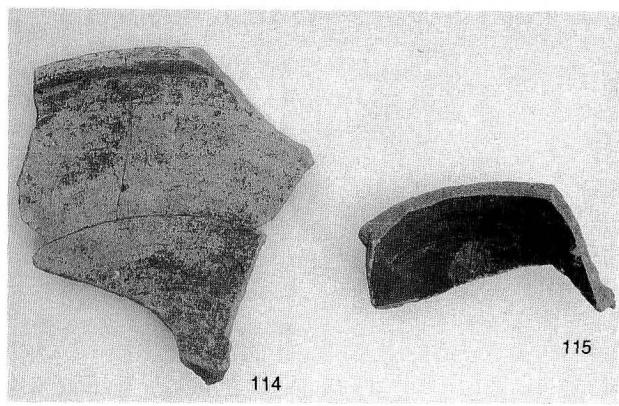
111



112

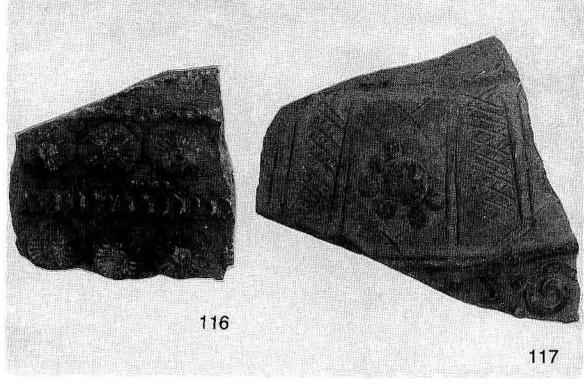


113



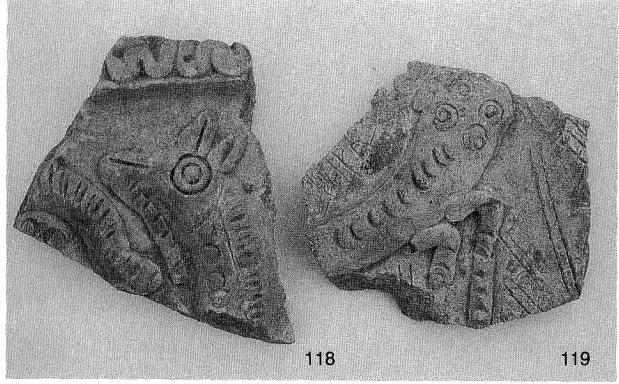
114

115



116

117

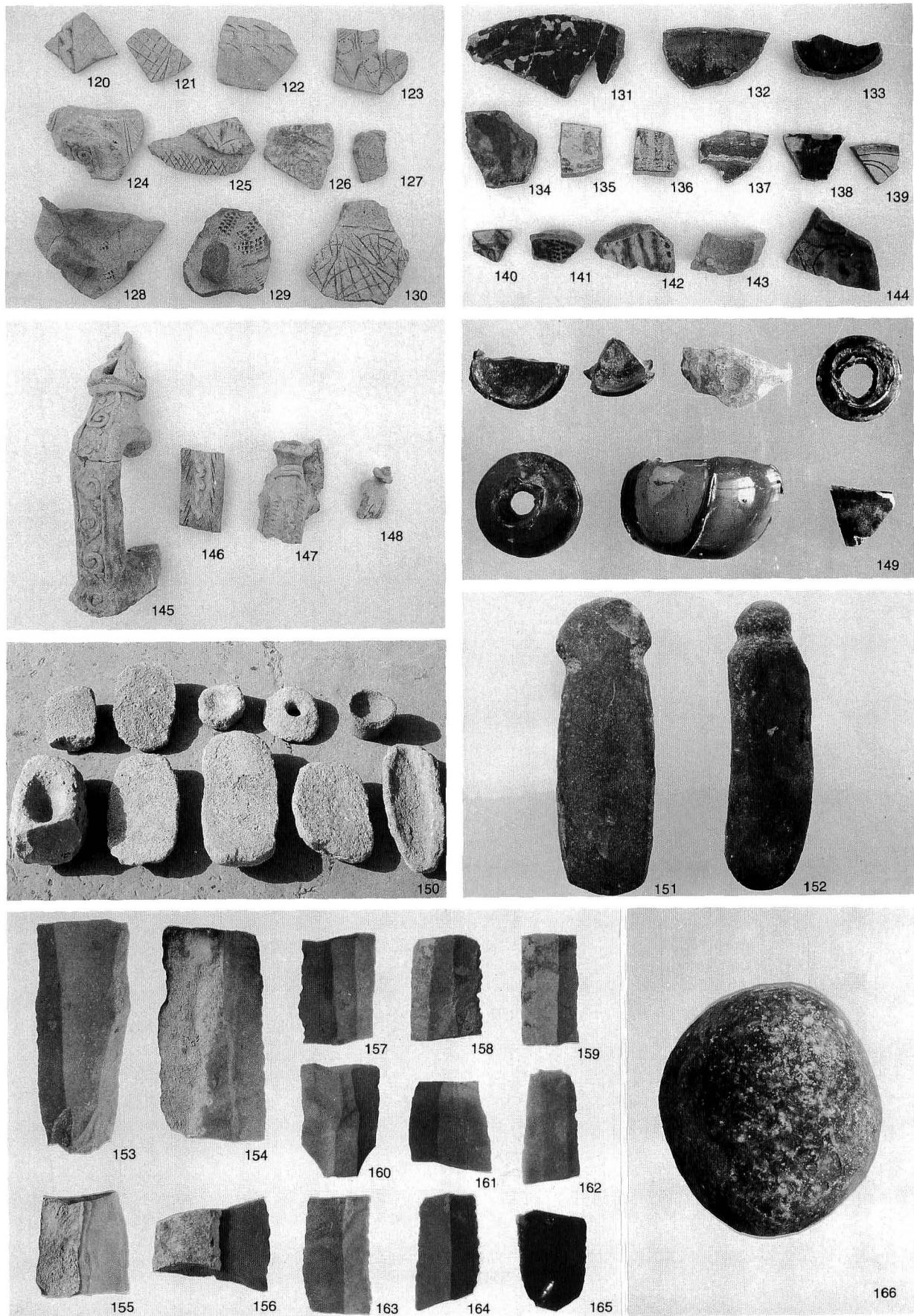


118

119

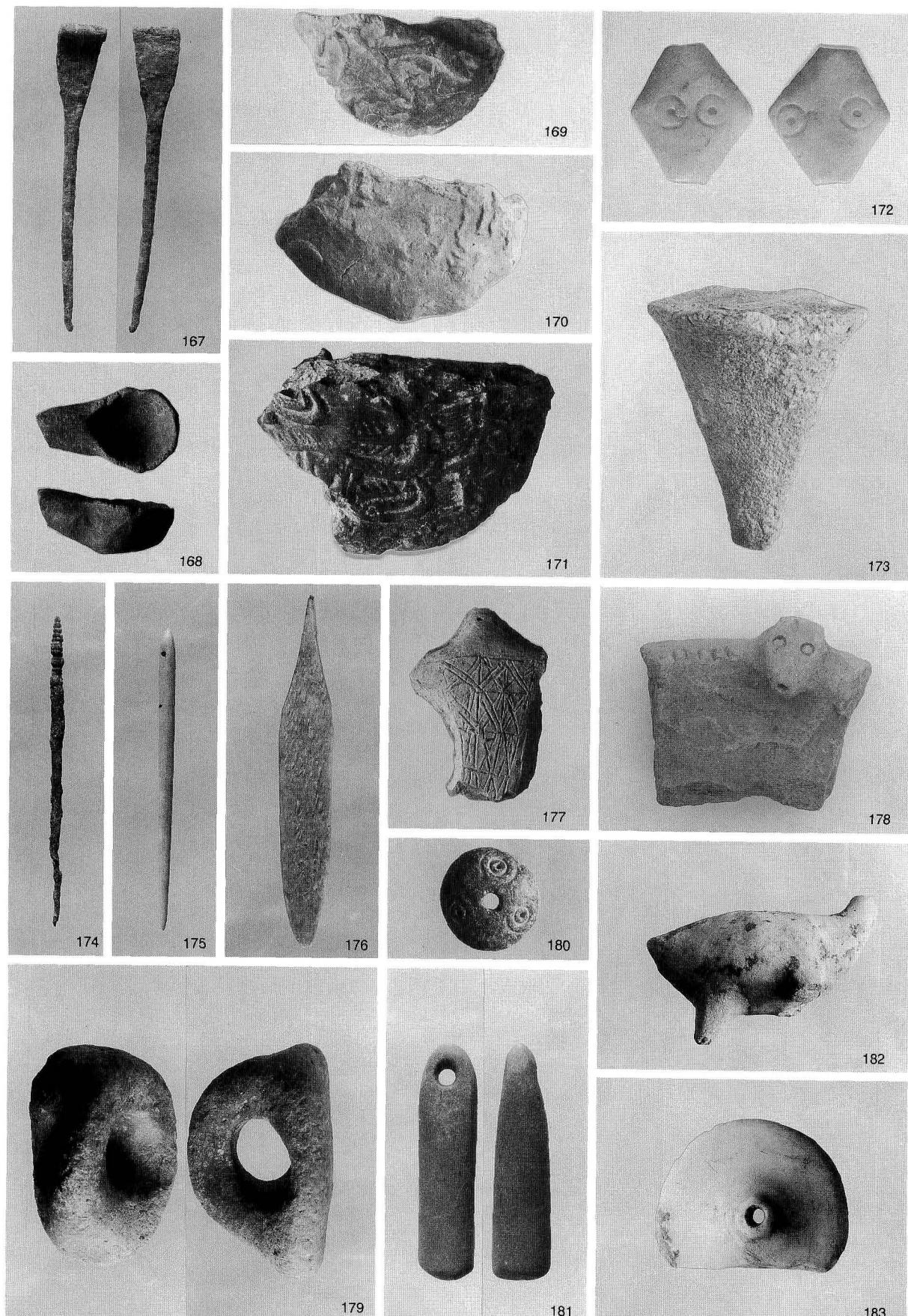
Pottery from Level II (107–115) and Level I (116–119)

Tell Fisna



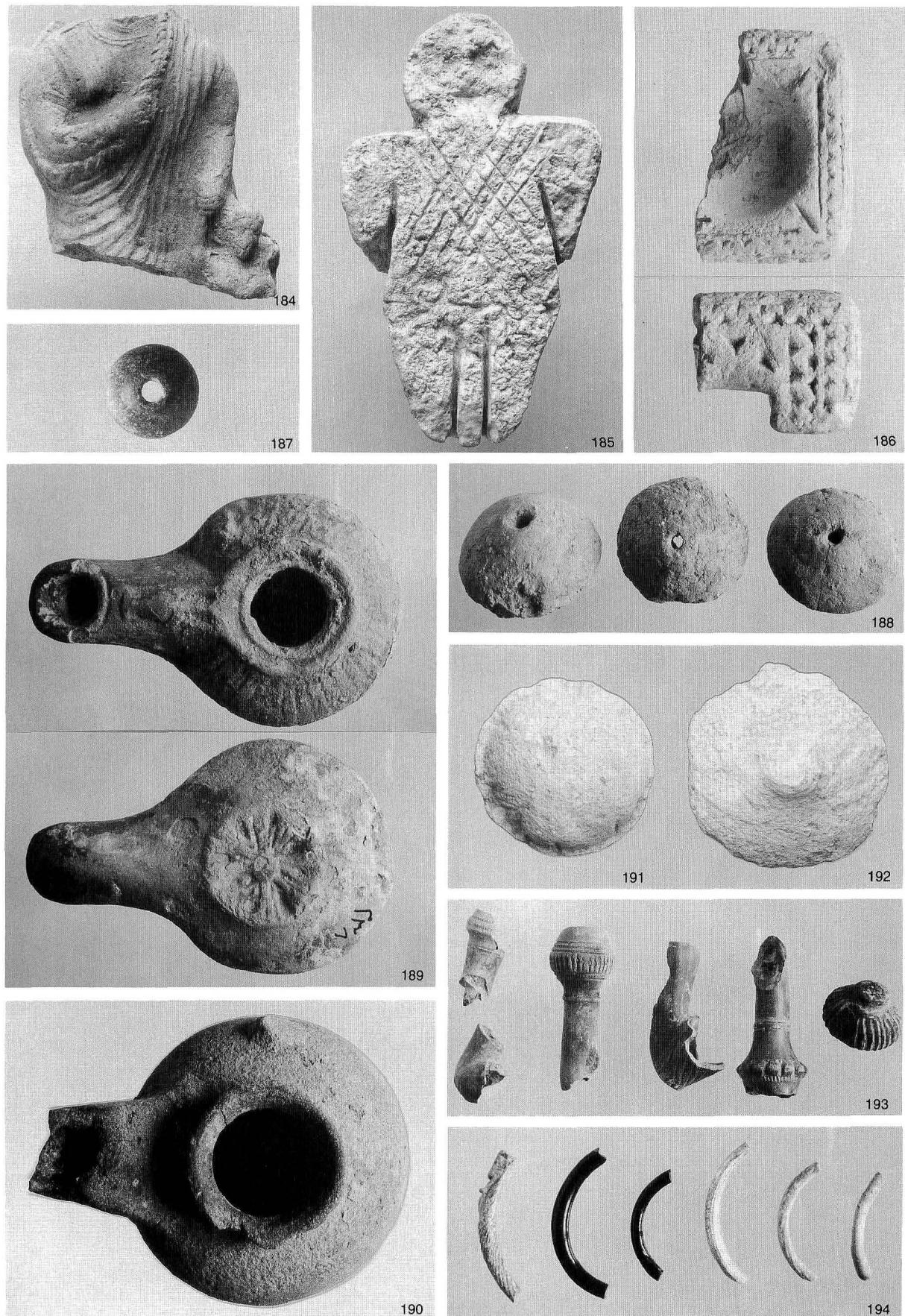
Incised and glazed wares and glass sherds from Level I (120–149); stone objects from Level VI (150–166)

Tell Fisna



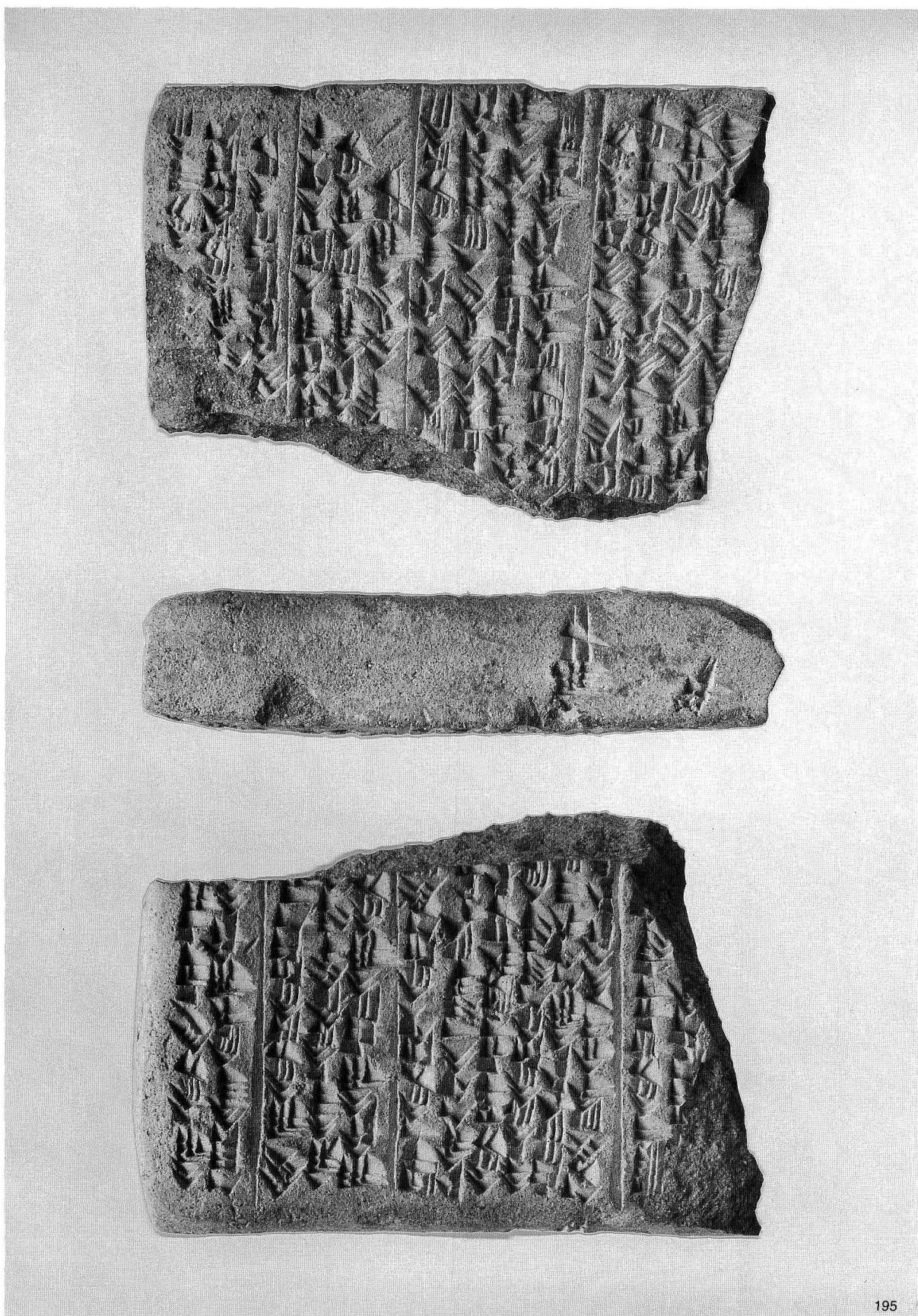
Small objects from Level VI (167–173) and Levels V–II (174–183)

Tell Fisna



Small objects from Level II (184, 189), Pit 1 (187, 188, 190), Level I (185, 186, 191, 192) and surface layer (193, 194)

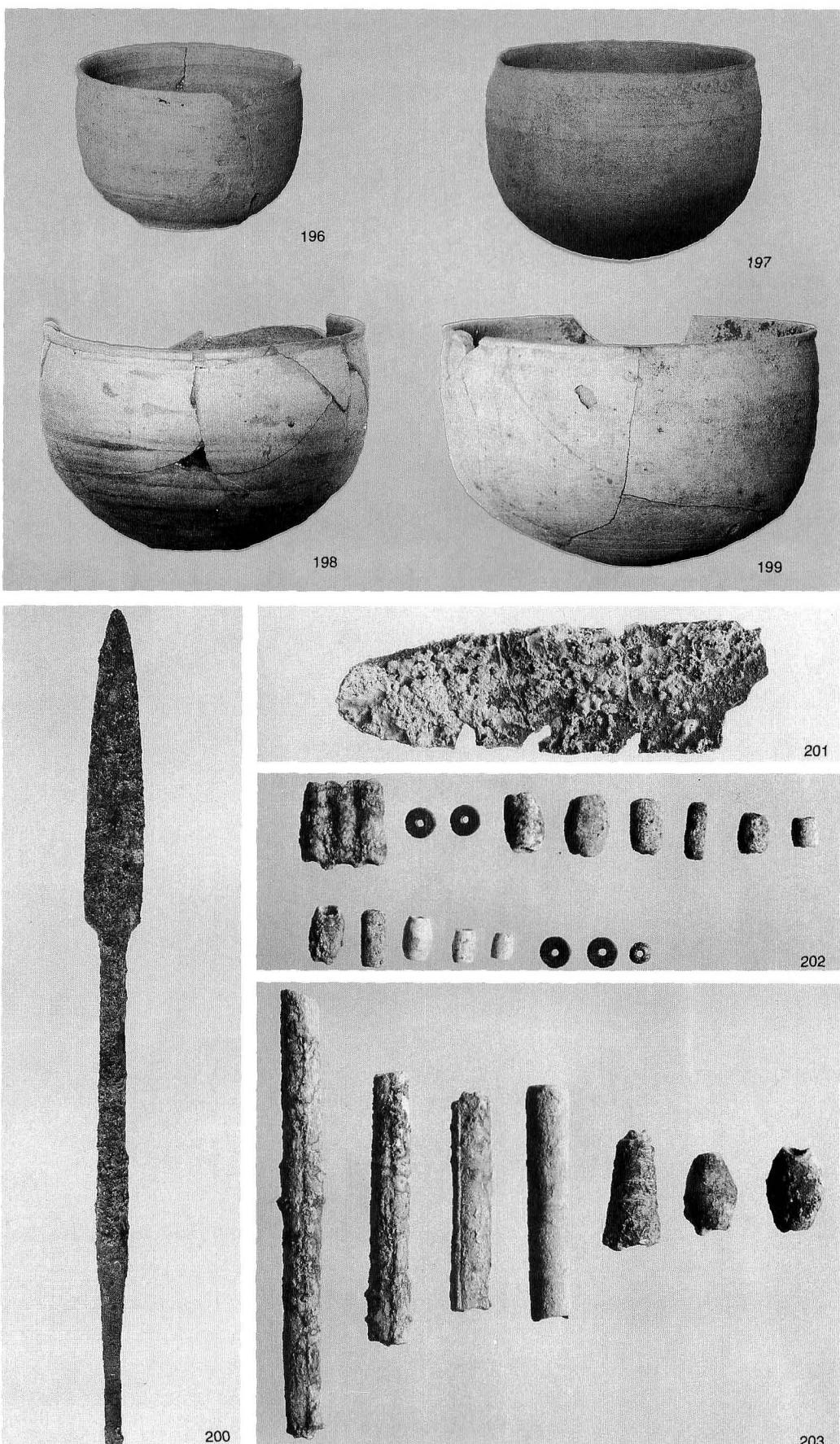
Tell Fisna



195

Cuneiform Tablet from Pit 1

**Tell Fisna**



Findings from Grave 1

Tell Fisna



204

205



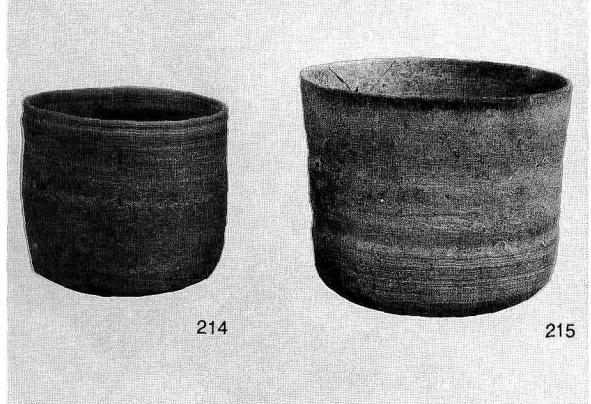
206

207



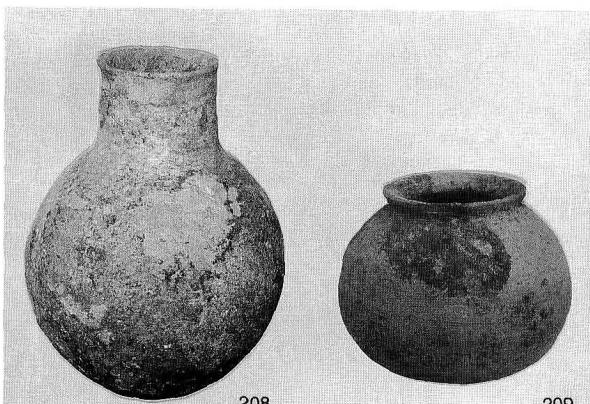
212

213



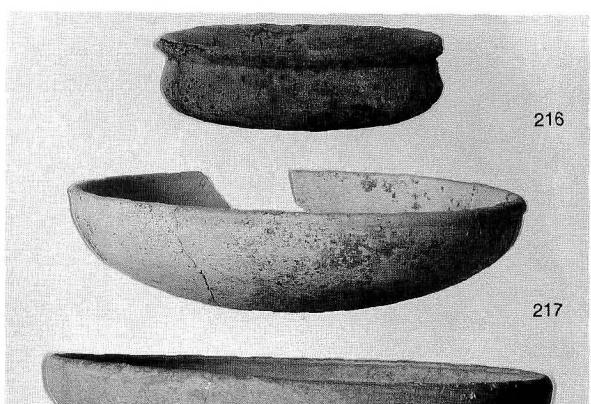
214

215



208

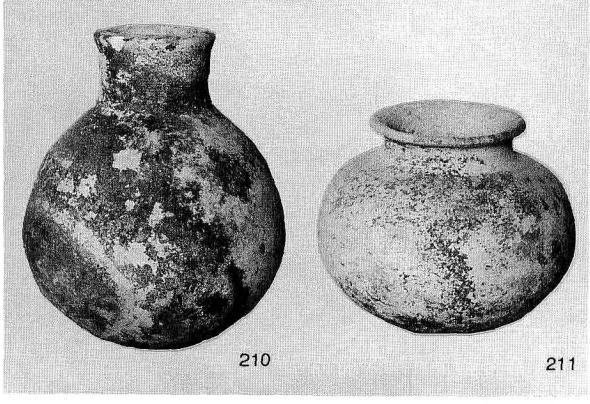
209



216

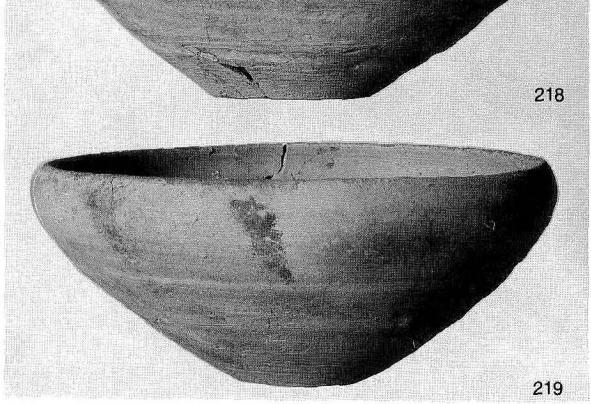
217

218



210

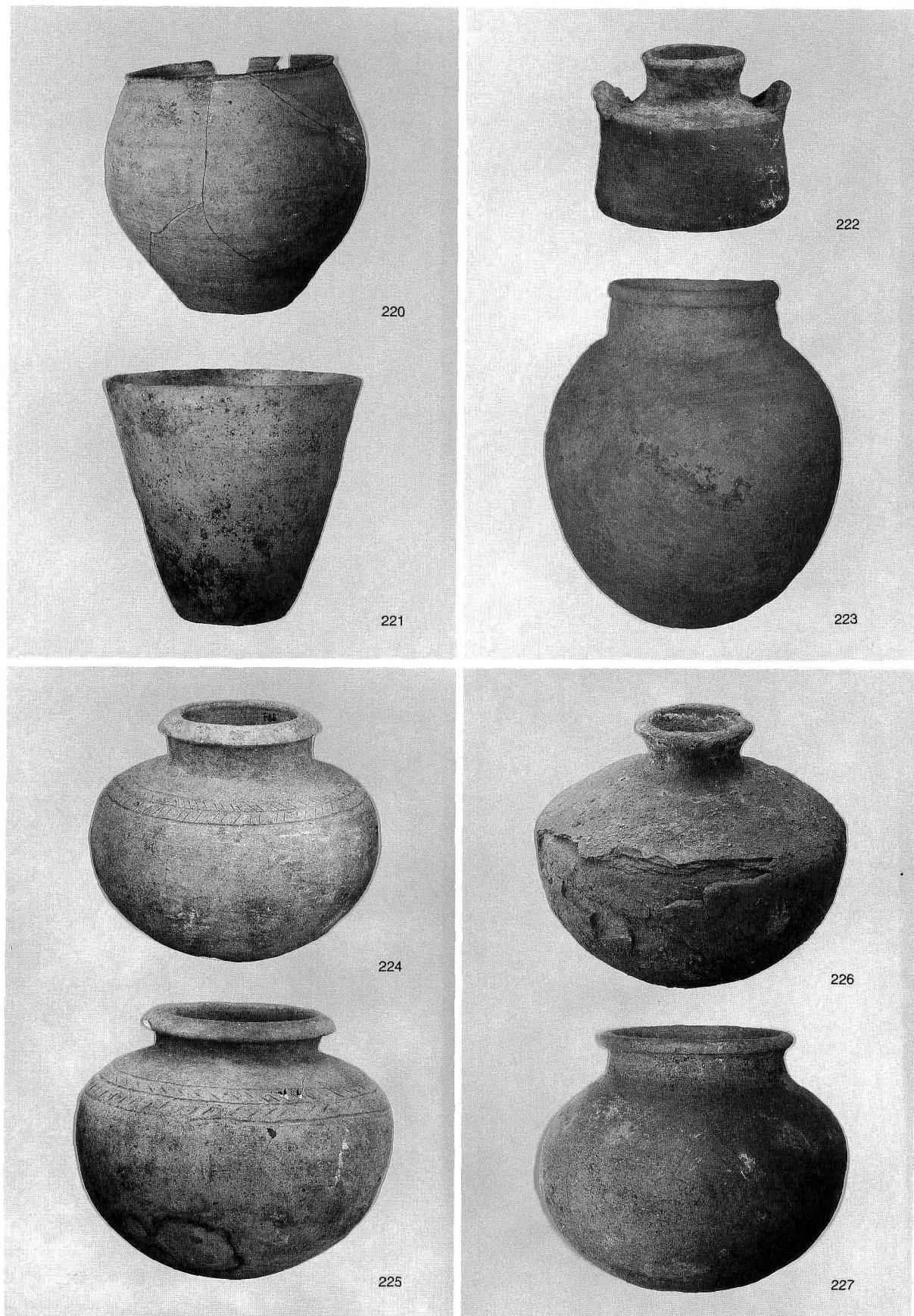
211



219

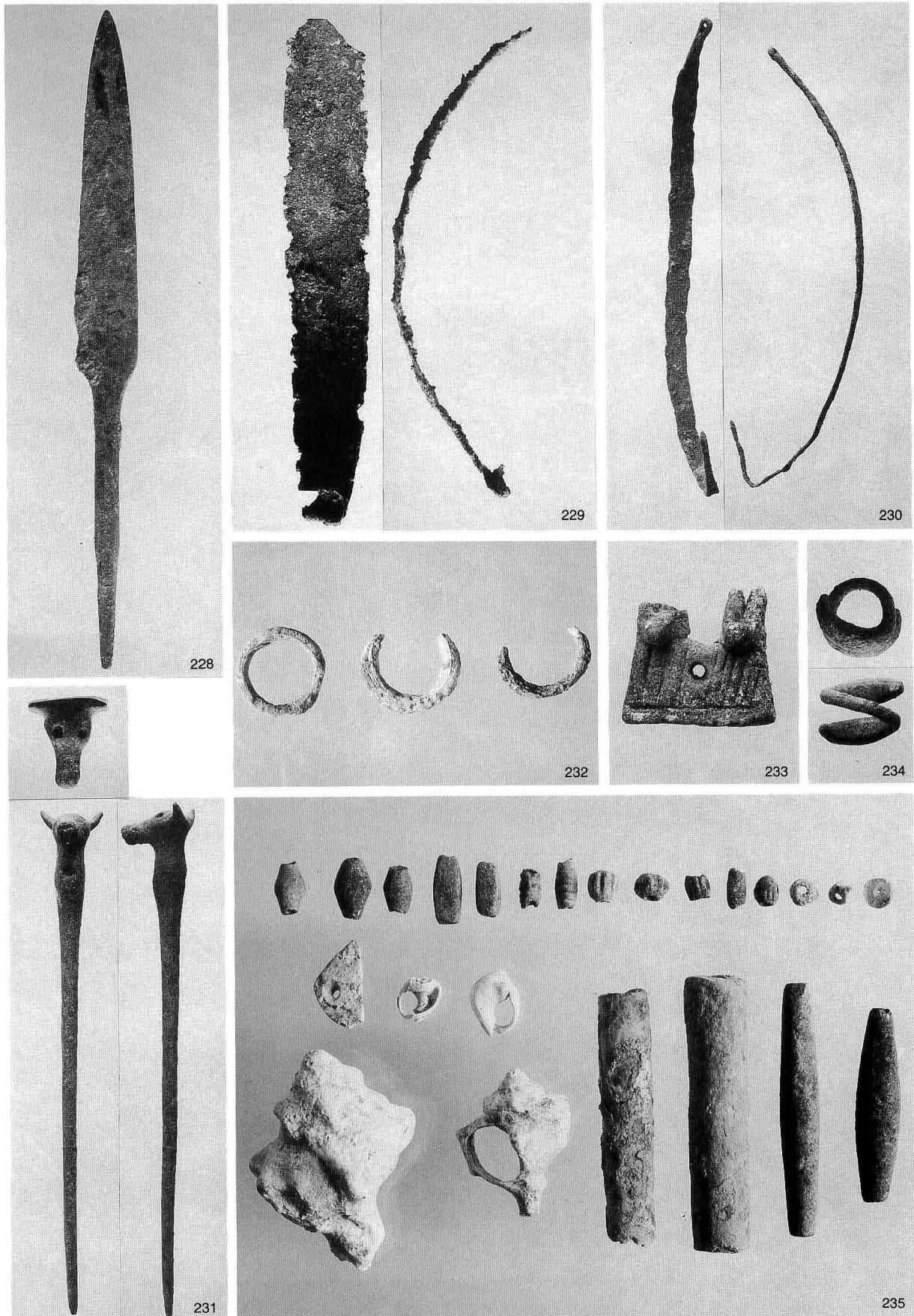
Pottery from Grave 2

Tell Fisna



Pottery from Grave 2

Tell Fisna



Findings from Grave 2

Tell Fisna



a. General view of Tell Der Hall



b. Section in Square VII-6, Tell Der Hall

Tell Der Hall

# LITHIC ARTIFACTS FROM LEVEL 6 OF TELL DER HALL, ESKI-MOSUL (IRAQ): A PRELIMINARY REPORT

Katsuhiko OHNUMA\* and Ken MATSUMOTO\*

## Introduction

The archaeological site of Tell Der Hall ( $36^{\circ}30'N$ ,  $42^{\circ}45'E$ ) is located some 40 km N-N-W of the city of Mosul, northern Iraq (Fig. 1). It was situated on the edge of the projected left bank of the meandering area of the river Tigris (Fig. 2). The modern village of Der Hall, composed of some 20 houses, existed around the site. The site itself measured  $20 \times 30$  m and was 3.5 m high from the surrounding plain. The top of the site, about 270 m above sea level, is 10 m high from the river of Tigris (Pl. 24-a).

When we started the archaeological works at the site, its northern and western sides had been artificially cut to a considerable degree, and modern houses were standing on its southern side as well as two houses abandoned several years before on its top.

There is a range of low hills nearby which bear pebbles, and the village people cultivated wheat, watermelon, tomato, eggplant, okra, etc., and fed cattle, sheep, and goat in small quantities on these hills and the river bank. The village people were also engaged in collecting pebbles and gravel for buildings from the river bank using machines.

This site was paid attention in 1983 by Matsumoto of the first Japanese Archaeological Expedition to Eski-Mosul from Kokushikan University headed by Professor Hideo Fujii. The actual sounding at the site was commenced in November 1983 by one of the parties of the expedition, composed of Mr. Ken Matsumoto, Mrs. Kazumi Oguchi, and Mr. Hirotoshi Numoto, and was continued until January 1984 as a part of the Saddam Dam Basin Salvage Project of the State Organization of Antiquities and Heritage, the Ministry of Culture and Information, the Republic of Iraq.

Because of a limited time of work, we could not conduct such excavations as to reveal a complete structural remain at Tell Der Hall, and ended the works after soundings alone.

The lithic artifacts uncovered from Levels 5 and 6 of this site have been studied by Ohnuma, who did not join the soundings, with the aid of the staff members of the party. All of the lithic artifacts unearthed are now stored in the Iraq Museum, Baghdad.

## Stratigraphy

The soundings at the site were conducted at several squares, each of which was  $5 \times 5$  m in size and was named with the combinations of Roman numerals (I to IX) running in the north to south direction and Arabic numerals (1 to 7) running in the west to east direction.

The archaeological levels confirmed at these squares amounted to six, and were named Levels 1 to 6 from the top downwards (Fig. 3; Pl. 24-b).

**Level 1 (Islamic period):** It is believed that the top of the site was cut, filled and modified to a considerable degree when the two abandoned houses were built. Level 1 also yielded four graves at Square VII-6 and two graves at Square VII-7. The graves were found to have been dug down to 20 to 90 cm below the surface of the site. Most of the graves were dug in the east to west direction, with heads of

\* The Institute for Cultural Studies of Ancient Iraq, Kokushikan University, Tokyo

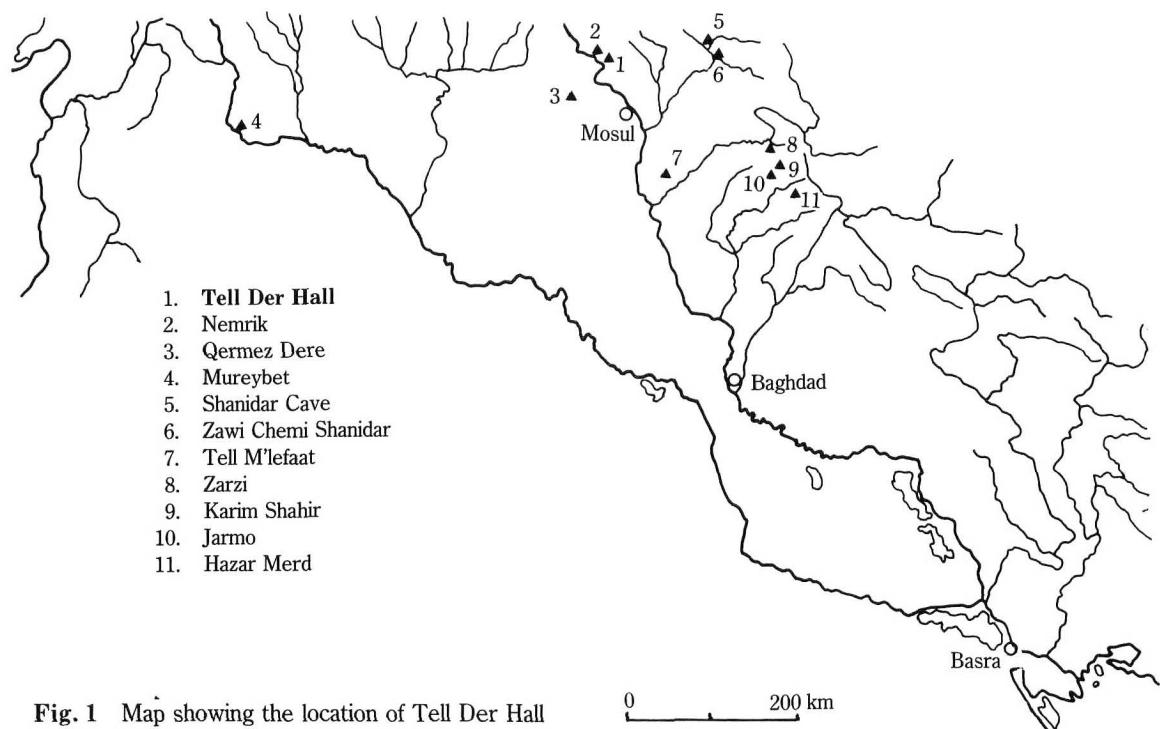


Fig. 1 Map showing the location of Tell Der Hall

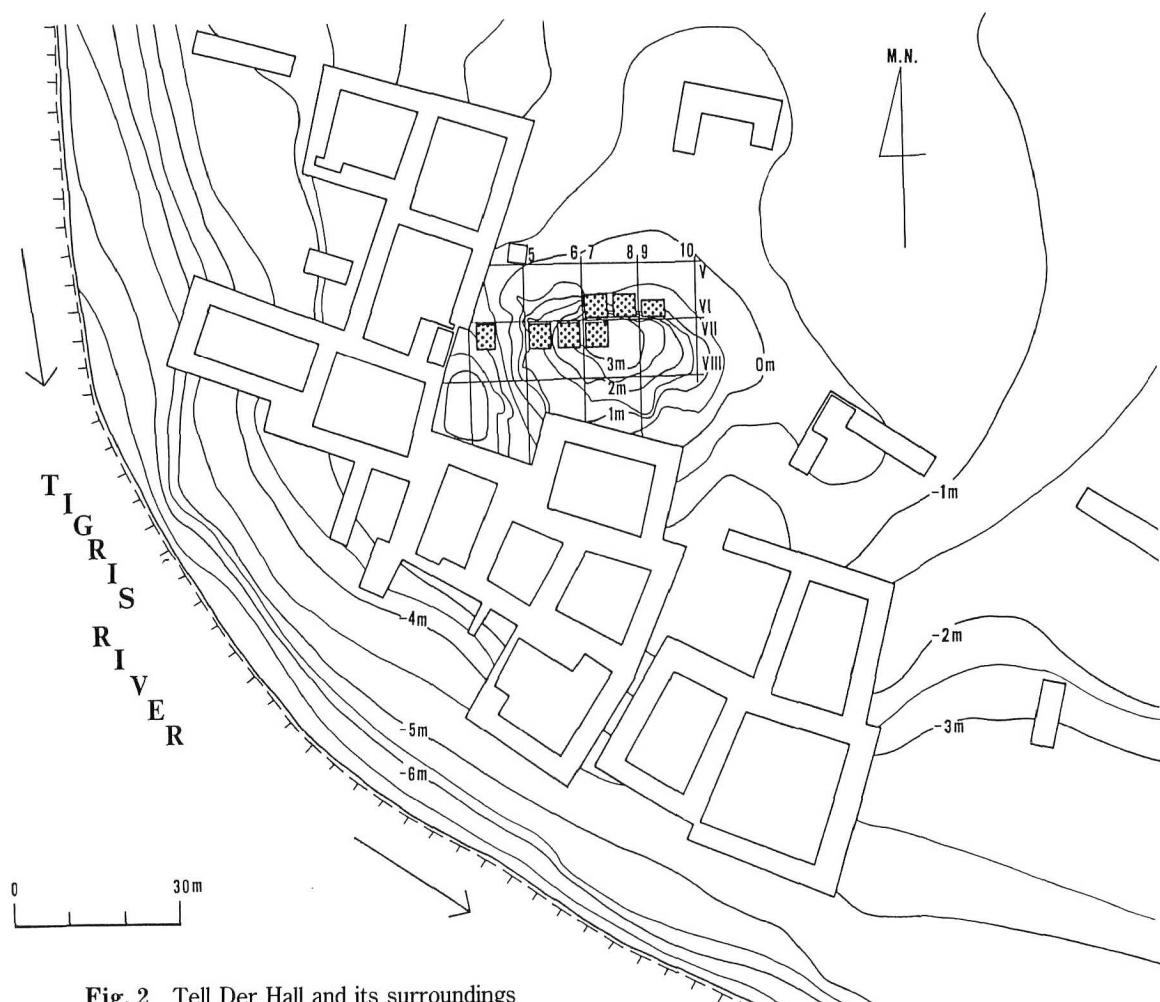


Fig. 2 Tell Der Hall and its surroundings

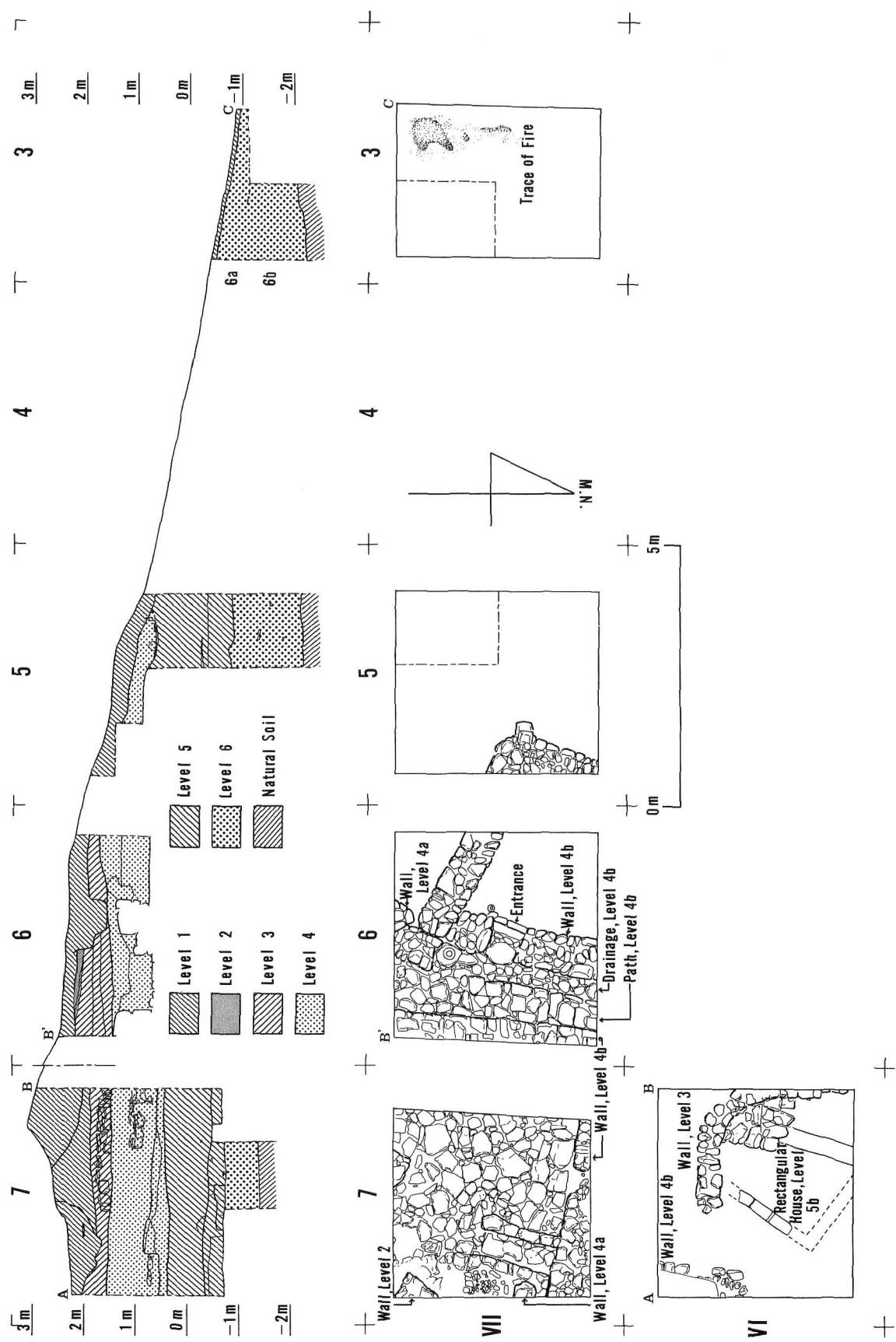


Fig. 3 Plans and sections of Tell Der Hall

the buried directed to the west and the faces to the south. These graves accompanied no burial goods, and their human skeletons were preserved very well.

**Level 2 (Middle 2nd Millennium B.C.):** A part of a wall made of piled stone blocks was confirmed in this level at Square VII-7, and fragments of Nuzi ware were found on the floor associated with the stone wall at Squares VII-6 and VII-7. The thickness of the level, however, is only 30 to 50 cm, suggesting with smallness of pottery quantity a short period of inhabitation.

**Level 3 (Early 2nd Millennium B.C.):** A stone-piled wall was confirmed at Square VI-7. The wall measured 30 cm in height and 40 cm in width. Judging from the rounded corner of the stone-piled wall, it seems that a building of the stone-piled walls was either square or circular in plan. Fragments of Khabur ware were found on the floor associated with the wall.

**Level 4:** This level is subdivided into 4a, 4b, 4c, and 4d. Judging from the mixture of fragments of Khabur ware, "Middle Gawra" period pottery, and Halaf pottery in Level 4d, it seems highly likely that Level 4 was the filling for arranging basements of houses. This filling of earth and potsherds was very clear at Square VI-8, where it measured 80 cm in the thickest section. It appears most probable that the repairing of houses was conducted three times at least, with each time of repairing corresponding to Level 4c, 4b, and 4a.

**Level 5 (Halaf period):** At Square VI-8, a part of the wall of a Thoros-like structure and a probable pavement of river pebbles were found. At Square VI-7, the remain of a house, probably square in shape, was found. The wall of the former structure was made of two kinds of mud-bricks measuring  $53 \times 23 \times 12$  cm and  $25 \times 23 \times 12$  cm, whereas the wall of the latter was made of mud-bricks measuring  $25 \times 25 \times 12$  cm. At Square VII-5, there was found an earthen floor, brownish-red in colour. It was confirmed that these structural remains were accompanied by lithic artifacts, made on flint and obsidian, and fragments of Halaf pottery.

**Level 6:** This is a level without pottery, and was confirmed at Squares VI-7 ( $1.5 \times 1.5$  m), VI-8 ( $1.5 \times 1.5$  m), VII-3 ( $2 \times 1.5$  m), and VII-5 ( $2 \times 1.5$  m). Except at Square VII-3, Level 6 was immediately overlain by the bottom of Level 5. There were traces of modern cutting around Square VII-3, thereby exposing this level on the surface of the site there. Level 6 at Squares VI-7 and VI-8 is brown in colour, about 50 cm in thickness, and yielded fewer lithic artifacts and fragments of animal bone than in Level 6 at Squares VII-3 and VII-5, which is dark-brown in colour, more than 1.5 m thick, and with river pebbles and fragments of burnt mud. Neither structural remain nor continuous living floor was uncovered in Level 6. We subdivided Level 6 at Square VII-3 into 6a, above the line of 20 to 50 cm below the surface, and 6b below this line, since a discontinuous living floor, burnt red, was confirmed along this depth line. A *tennor* was uncovered at the depth of 20 cm below the surface at the northern part of Square VII-3. We are inclined to consider this oven as a modern origin. The subdivision of Level 6 was not possible at the squares other than VII-3. It is noteworthy that Level 6 at Square VII-3 was thicker in accumulation and its top was higher than at the other squares in spite of the natural soil at this square appearing lower than at other squares. The findings from Level 6 consist of lithic artifacts reported in the present paper, bone fragments of such animals as sheep, goat, and deer,<sup>1</sup> five fragments of human skeleton,<sup>2</sup> and a small quantity of shells. Floral remains such as seeds, however, could not be sampled.

### Method of classifying lithic artifacts

In the present paper, the chipped lithic artifacts from Level 6 are classified into cores, débitage,<sup>3</sup> retouched pieces considered as tools and/or weapons, retouch flakes from manufacture of retouched pieces, and

1) See Abe, this volume: pp. 91-96.

2) These fragments are now under study of Professor Hidemi Ishida of Osaka University.

debris. The cores are classified by shape into prismatic, pyramidal, discoidal, and globular forms. The débitage is classified into cortical débitage, partially-cortical débitage, non-cortical débitage (which is subdivided into flakes with the length less than twice the width, blades with the length equal to or more than twice the width [Bordes, 1961], and bladelets that are blades narrower than 1.2 cm [Tixier, 1963]), crested débitage, core tablets detached from the striking platforms of cores to rejuvenate the platform surface, and tiny flakes mostly with the length less than 20 mm.

### Lithic artifacts from Level 6

The lithic artifacts from Level 6 of Squares VI-7 and VII-5 and Levels 6a and 6b of Square VII-3 total 2,649. They are predominantly made on chert-like or agate-like flint, which is generally fine-grained and varies in colour such as white, grey, pink, brown, and dark-brown. Only 0.15 percent of the artifacts are made on obsidian. There is not a single example with sickle sheen. No trace of pressure flaking is recognizable on either the cores or the débitage. The cortical and partially-cortical débitage as well as tiny flakes exist in such a quantity as to suggest that the manufacture of the lithic artifacts, starting with roughing-out of the river pebbles and ending with retouching the débitage produced by the core reductions as tool blanks, was carried out at the site.

The material from Level 6 of Square VI-7 totals 105 (Table 1). Almost all (104: 99.0%) of the artifacts are made on various kinds of flint, and there is one specimen (0.95%) made on obsidian. Most of the débitage are non-cortical flakes and tiny flakes (Table 2).

The material from Level 6a of Square VII-3 totals 1,232 (Table 5) (Figs. 4 to 6). All of the raw material are various kinds of flint, and there is no obsidian artifact. The cores are mainly prismatic and pyramidal (Table 6). The most numerous categories of the débitage are non-cortical flakes, bladelets, and tiny flakes (Table 7). The retouched pieces total 37, and consist of denticulated pieces, nibbled pieces, backed pieces, notched pieces, borers, geometric microliths, choppers, etc. (Table 8). The retouch flakes total 10, of which nine are micro-burins and one is a burin spall.

The material from Level 6b of Square VII-3 totals 1,012 (Table 10) (Figs. 7 and 8). Almost all (1,009: 99.7%) of the artifacts are made on various kinds of flint, but there are three (0.3%) specimens made on obsidian. The cores are mainly prismatic and pyramidal (Table 11). The main classes of the débitage are partially-cortical débitage, non-cortical flakes, bladelets, and tiny flakes (Table 12). About half of the retouched pieces are denticulated pieces (Table 13). The retouch flakes are four burin spalls and one micro-burin. Comparing Level 6b with the overlying level 6a, we may recognize two clear differences in the inventories of the artifacts; the micro-burins are more numerous in 6a and the pièces esquillées exist in 6b only.

The material from Level 6 of Square VII-5 totals 300 (Table 15) (Figs. 9 and 10). All the artifacts are made on various kinds of flint but one partially-polished axe of green slate-like stone, and there is no obsidian artifact. The débitage totals 71, and mainly consists of partially-cortical débitage, non-cortical flakes, bladelets, and tiny flakes (Table 17). The main categories of the retouched pieces are denticulated pieces, nibbled pieces, burins, and side-scrappers, although they are small in number (Table 18). Two of the three retouch flakes are micro-burins and one is a burin spall.

---

3) Débitage is the intentional action of breaking a block of hard rock in order to use the products as they are or to convert them into tools by retouch modification. It also comprises the products of this action [Tixier, 1963]. In the present paper, débitage means the products from the intentional breaking of raw material, but in practice excludes cores, retouched pieces, and retouch flakes.

## Conclusion

Although the soundings at Tell Der Hall could not reveal any structural remains belonging to Level 6, they have yielded important data of lithic artifacts which may be placed within a time range from the Epipalaeolithic to the Neolithic of northern Iraq.

Carbon-14 dating applied to one of the fragments of animal bone has produced the value  $7,400 \pm 200$  B.P. (Gak-13934). This date, however, is believed to be inconsistent with the time range proposed here.

In overall artifactual features, Tell Der Hall is similar to Karim Shahir, Layer B of Zawi Chemi Shanidar, and M'lefaat, of which the details of artifacts have been published.

In spite of the similarities, however, Tell Der Hall seems to differ from these three sites in some items of the artifactual inventories.

Karim Shahir has micro-burins, bi-products of the micro-burin technique to produce geometric microliths, most probably derived from the southern Levant during the Natufian period [Solecki and Solecki, 1983], but strangely and importantly "geometric microliths as a true category are unconvincing typologically and so are considered to be absent from the site" [Howe, 1983: p. 73]. Pressure flaking, seemingly an important innovation in flaking technology, existed at Karim Shahir [Howe, 1983: Fig. 21-No. 4]. The nonexistence of a clear example of geometric microlith and the existence of pressure flaking at Karim Shahir seem to indicate a considerable techno-typological difference from Tell Der Hall.

Zawi Chemi Shanidar Layer B has geometric microliths, far more often in the form of lunate than triangle or trapezoid, and pièces esquillées which are characteristic of this layer [Solecki, 1980; Solecki and Solecki, 1983], resembling Tell Der Hall in these respects. Neither pressure-flaked artifacts nor micro-burins are reported from Zawi Chemi Shanidar; the nonexistence of the former is like at Tell Der Hall, whereas that of the latter is unlike.

At M'lefaat, neither micro-burins nor pièces esquillées are reported, but pressure flaking existed at the site [Dittemore, 1983]. In these three techno-typological features, therefore, M'lefaat shows an important difference from Tell Der Hall.

In view of the similarities and differences in artifactual evidences mentioned above, Level 6 (6a and 6b included) of Tell Der Hall seems to approach Zawi Chemi Shanidar Layer B rather than Karim Shahir and M'lefaat.

There remains a problem for the future, however, whether the artifactual variations seen between Tell Der Hall and comparable sites including those mentioned in the present paper are ascribable to their temporal or spatial differences [Braidwood and Braidwood, 1986].

## Acknowledgements

We thank Dr. Muayad Said Damerji, director general of the Directorate General of Antiquities and Heritage, the Republic of Iraq, and Dr. Behenam Abu al-Soof, former director of the antiquities in the northern region of Iraq and the Saddam Dam Salvage Project, for their help kindly given to us Japanese Archaeological Expedition during and after the works at Tell Der Hall.

Professor Toshio Matsutani of the University of Tokyo kindly showed us a collection of lithic artifacts from Zarzi and Karim Shahir, and Mr. Masahito Anzai of the University of Tokyo warmly showed us the original drawings of the Karim Shahir material which he had completed in the Iraq Museum. We thank both of them for their kind and valuable information.

We thank Professor Trevor Watkins of Edinburgh University and Professor Stefan Kozlowski of Warsaw University, who kindly gave us information concerning the lithic materials from Qermez Dere and Nemrik 9 respectively.

We also thank Professor Robert Braidwood of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago and

Professor Rose Solecki of Columbia University, who warmly responded with information to our letters regarding the material from Tell Der Hall.

Finally, we thank Mr. Yasuyuki Hisa, student in archaeology at Kokushikan University, who completed the drawings of the lithic artifacts which have appeared in the present paper.

**Table 1** Inventory of Lithic Artifacts from Level 6  
(Square VI-7)

	Frequency	Percent
Discoidal cores	1	0.95
Débitage	18	17.1
Fragments of débitage	68	64.8
Retouched pieces	6	5.7
Fragments of retouched pieces	6	5.7
Debris	6	5.7
Total	105	99.95

**Table 2** Inventory of Débitage from Level 6 (Square VI-7)

	Frequency
Cortical débitage	1
Partially-cortical débitage	1
Non-cortical débitage: Flakes	7
Core tablets	1
Tiny flakes	8
Total	18

**Table 3** Inventory of Retouched Pieces from Level 6  
(Square VI-7)

	Frequency
Denticulated pieces	1
Notched pieces	1
Geometric microliths (Lunates)	1
Choppers	1
Denticulated side-scrapers	1
Irregularly-retouched pieces	1
Total	6

**Table 4** Inventory of Fragmentary Retouched Pieces from Level 6 (Square VI-7)

	Frequency
Denticulated pieces	3
Nibbled pieces	2
Notched pieces	1
Total	6

**Table 5** Inventory of Lithic Artifacts from Level 6a  
(Square VII-3)

	Frequency	Percent
Cores	34	2.8
Fragments of cores	9	0.7
Débitage	337	27.4
Fragments of débitage	726	58.9
Retouched pieces	37	3.0
Fragments of retouched pieces	57	4.6
Retouch flakes	10	0.8
Debris	22	1.8
Total	1,232	100.0

**Table 6** Inventory of Cores from Level 6a (Square VII-3)

	Frequency	Percent
Single platform prismatic cores	8	23.5
Pyramidal cores	6	17.6
Prismatic/pyramidal cores	2	5.9
Discoidal cores	2	5.9
Opposed platform prismatic cores	1	2.9
Miscellaneous cores	11	32.4
Unclassifiable cores	4	11.8
Total	34	100.0

**Table 7** Inventory of Débitage from Level 6a (Square VII-3)

	Frequency	Percent
Cortical débitage	10	3.0
Partially-cortical débitage	37	11.0
Non-cortical débitage:		
Flakes	102	30.3
Blades	1	0.3
Bladelets	75	22.3
Crested débitage	5	1.5
Tiny flakes	94	27.9
Unclassifiable débitage	13	3.9
Total	337	100.2

**Table 8** Inventory of Retouched Pieces from Level 6a (Square VII-3)

	Frequency	Percent
Denticulated pieces	7	18.9
Nibbled pieces	6	16.2
Backed pieces	5	13.5
Notched pieces	4	10.8
Borers	4	10.8
Geometric microliths (Lunates)	3	8.1
Choppers	3	8.1
Irregularly-retouched pieces	3	8.1
Side-scrapers	1	2.7
Denticulated pieces on side-scrapers	1	2.7
Total	37	99.9

**Table 11** Inventory of Cores from Level 6b (Square VII-3)

	Frequency	Percent
Single platform prismatic cores	12	32.4
Pyramidal cores	8	21.6
Prismatic/pyramidal cores	3	8.1
Opposed platform prismatic cores	1	2.7
Discoidal cores	1	2.7
Globular cores	1	2.7
Pyramidal/discoidal cores	1	2.7
Miscellaneous cores	7	18.9
Unclassifiable cores	3	8.1
Total	37	99.9

**Table 9** Inventory of Fragmentary Retouched Pieces from Level 6a (Square VII-3)

	Frequency	Percent
Denticulated pieces	28	49.1
Nibbled pieces	11	19.3
Backed pieces	5	8.8
Notched pieces	5	8.8
Denticulated side-scrapers	2	3.5
Side-scrapers	2	3.5
Borers	1	1.8
Regularly-retouched pieces	1	1.8
End-scrapers	1	1.8
End-notches	1	1.8
Total	57	100.2

**Table 12** Inventory of Débitage from Level 6b (Square VII-3)

	Frequency	Percent
Cortical débitage	5	1.8
Partially-cortical débitage	44	15.9
Non-cortical débitage:		
Flakes	88	31.9
Blades	5	1.8
Bladelets	64	23.2
Crested débitage	2	0.7
Core tablets	1	0.4
Tiny flakes	56	20.3
Unclassifiable débitage	11	4.0
Total	276	100.0

**Table 10** Inventory of Lithic Artifacts from Level 6b (Square VII-3)

	Frequency	Percent
Cores	37	3.7
Fragments of cores	5	0.5
Débitage	276	27.3
Fragments of débitage	583	57.6
Retouched pieces	43	4.2
Fragments of retouched pieces	42	4.2
Retouch flakes	5	0.5
Debris	21	2.1
Total	1,012	100.1

**Table 13** Inventory of Retouched Pieces from Level 6b (Square VII-3)

	Frequency	Percent
Denticulated pieces	23	53.5
Nibbled pieces	3	7.0
Notched pieces	3	7.0
Irregularly-retouched pieces	3	7.0
Pièces esquillées	3	7.0
Burins	3	7.0
Choppers	1	2.3
Notches on side-scrapers	1	2.3
Unclassifiable retouched pieces	3	7.0
Total	43	100.1

**Table 14** Inventory of Fragmentary Retouched Pieces from Level 6b (Square VII-3)

	Frequency	Percent
Denticulated pieces	20	47.6
Backed pieces	9	21.4
Nibbled pieces	7	16.7
Pièces esquillées	3	7.1
Irregularly-retouched pieces	2	4.8
Notched pieces	1	2.4
Total	42	100.0

**Table 15** Inventory of Lithic Artifacts from Level 6 (Square VII-5)

	Frequency	Percent
Cores	4	1.3
Fragments of cores	3	1.0
Débitage	71	23.7
Fragments of débitage	190	63.3
Retouched pieces	12	4.0
Fragments of retouched pieces	16	5.3
Partially-polished axes	1	0.3
Retouch flakes	3	1.0
Total	300	99.9

**Table 16** Inventory of Cores from Level 6 (Square VII-5)

	Frequency
Discoidal cores	2
Opposed platform prismatic cores	1
Unclassifiable cores	1
Total	4

**Table 17** Inventory of Débitage from Level 6 (Square VII-5)

	Frequency	Percent
Cortical débitage	1	1.4
Partially-cortical débitage	13	18.3
Non-cortical débitage:		
Flakes	18	25.4
Bladelets	14	19.7
Crested débitage	1	1.4
Tiny flakes	24	33.8
Total	71	100.0

**Table 18** Inventory of Retouched Pieces from Level 6 (Square VII-5)

	Frequency
Denticulated pieces	2
Nibbled pieces	2
Burins	2
Side-scrapers	2
Denticulated side-scrapers	1
Notched pieces	1
Pièces esquillées	1
Unclassifiable retouched pieces	1
Total	12

**Table 19** Inventory of Fragmentary Retouched Pieces from Level 6 (Square VII-5)

	Frequency
Denticulated pieces	8
Nibbled pieces	3
Notched pieces	3
Backed pieces	1
Scrapers	1
Total	16

## Bibliography

- Bordes, F., 1961, *Typologie du Paléolithique ancien et moyen*, Mémoire No. 1, Publications de L'Institut de Préhistoire de l'Université de Bordeaux, Bordeaux.
- Braidwood, R. S. and R. J. Braidwood, 1986, Prelude to the Appearance of Village-Farming Communities in Southwestern Asia, *Ancient Anatolia: Aspects of Change and Cultural Development*, edited by J. V. Canby, E. Porada, B. S. Ridgway and T. Stech, The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, pp. 3–11.
- Braidwood, R. J., 1951, From Cave to Village in Prehistoric Iraq, *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*, No. 124, pp. 12–18.
- Braidwood, R. J. and B. Howe, 1960, *Prehistoric Investigations in Iraqi Kurdistan*, Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization No. 31, The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, Chicago.
- Cauvin, M.-C., 1980, Du Natoufien sur l'Euphrate?, *Actes du Colloque de Strasbourg 10–12/mars/1977: Le Moyen Euphrate — Zone de contacts et d'échanges*, 5, pp. 11–20.

- Dittemore, M., 1983, 21. The Soundings at M'lefaat, *Prehistoric Archaeology along the Zagros Flanks*, edited by L. S. Braidwood, R. J. Braidwood, B. Howe, C. A. Reed and P. J. Watson, The University of Chicago Oriental Institute Publications, Vol. 105, Chicago, pp. 671–692.
- Garrod, D. A. E., 1930, The Palaeolithic of Southern Kurdistan: Excavations in the Caves of Zarzi and Hazar Merd, *Bulletin of the American School of Prehistoric Research*, No. 6, pp. 8–43.
- Henry, D. O., 1974, The Utilization of the Microburin Technique in the Levant, *Paleorient*, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 389–398.
- Howe, B., 1983, 1. Karim Shahir, *Prehistoric Archaeology along the Zagros Flanks*, edited by L. S. Braidwood, R. J. Braidwood, B. Howe, C. A. Reed and P. J. Watson, The University of Chicago Oriental Institute Publications, Vol. 105, Chicago, pp. 23–154.
- Kozlowski, S. K. and K. Szymczak, 1987, Preneolithic Site Nemrik 9 (Saddam's Dam Salvage Project), *Researches on the Antiquities of Saddam Dam Basin Salvage and Other Researches*, The State Organization of Antiquities and Heritage, the Republic of Iraq (Saddam Dam Basin Salvage Project), pp. 8–12.
- Matsumoto, K. and K. Yagi, 1987, Tell Der Hall, *Researches on the Antiquities of Saddam Dam Basin Salvage and Other Researches*, The State Organization of Antiquities and Heritage, the Republic of Iraq (Saddam Dam Basin Salvage Project), pp. 54–61.
- Solecki, R. L., 1980, *An Early Village Site at Zawi Chemi Shanidar*, Bibliotheca Mesopotamica, Vol. 13, edited by G. Buccellati, Undena Publications, Malibu.
- Solecki, R. L. and R. S. Solecki, 1983, Late Pleistocene — Early Holocene Cultural Traditions in the Zagros and the Levant, *The Hilly Flanks and Beyond*, edited by T. C. Young, Jr., P. E. L. Smith and P. Mortensen, Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization No. 36, The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, Chicago, pp. 123–137.
- Solecki, R. S., 1952, A Paleolithic Site in the Zagros Mountains of Northern Iraq, Report on a Sounding at Shanidar Cave, Part I, *Sumer*, Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 127–192.
- , 1953, A Paleolithic Site in the Zagros Mountains of Northern Iraq, Report on a Sounding at Shanidar Cave, Part II, *Sumer*, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 60–93.
- , 1955, Shanidar Cave, a Paleolithic Site in Northern Iraq, *The Smithsonian Report for 1954*, pp. 389–425.
- , 1963, Prehistory in Shanidar Valley, Northern Iraq, *Science*, Vol. 139, No. 3551, pp. 179–193.
- Tixier, J., 1963, *Typologie de l'Épipaléolithique du Maghreb*, Arts et Métiers Graphiques, Paris.
- Watkins, T. and D. Baird, 1987, *Qermez Dere*, The University of Edinburgh Department of Archaeology Project Paper No. 6, Edinburgh.

#### Explanation of Figs. 4 to 10

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>Fig. 4 Lithic artifacts from Level 6a, Square VII-3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pyramidal core</li> <li>2. Opposed platform prismatic core</li> <li>3. Single platform prismatic core</li> </ol> <p>Fig. 5 Lithic artifacts from Level 6a, Square VII-3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Crested débitage</li> <li>2. Micro-burin</li> <li>3. Micro-burin</li> <li>4. Micro-burin</li> <li>5. Geometric microlith (Lunate)</li> <li>6. Nibbled piece</li> <li>7. Borer</li> <li>8. Double denticulated piece</li> <li>9. Partially-backed piece</li> <li>10. Double partially-backed piece</li> </ol> <p>Fig. 6 Lithic artifacts from Level 6a, Square VII-3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Double convex side-scraper</li> <li>2. Chopper</li> </ol> <p>Fig. 7 Lithic artifacts from Level 6b, Square VII-3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Crested débitage</li> <li>2. Bladelet</li> <li>3. Bladelet</li> <li>4. Blade</li> <li>5. Blade</li> </ol> | <p>Fig. 8 Lithic artifacts from Level 6b, Square VII-3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Multiple notched piece</li> <li>2. Double denticulated piece</li> <li>3. Unclassifiable retouched piece reminiscent of a straightly-edged projectile weapon</li> <li>4. Burin on a truncation</li> <li>5. Burin on a break</li> <li>6. Pièce esquillée</li> <li>7. Micro-burin</li> </ol> <p>Fig. 9 Lithic artifacts from Level 6, Square VII-5</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bladelet</li> <li>2. Crested débitage</li> <li>3. Burin spall</li> <li>4. Micro-burin</li> <li>5. Partially-polished axe</li> </ol> <p>Fig. 10 Lithic artifacts from Level 6, Square VII-5</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Burin on a break</li> <li>2. Pièce esquillée</li> <li>3. Notched piece</li> <li>4. Multiple notched piece</li> <li>5. Double convex/concave side-scraper</li> <li>6. Borer</li> </ol> |
|---|---|

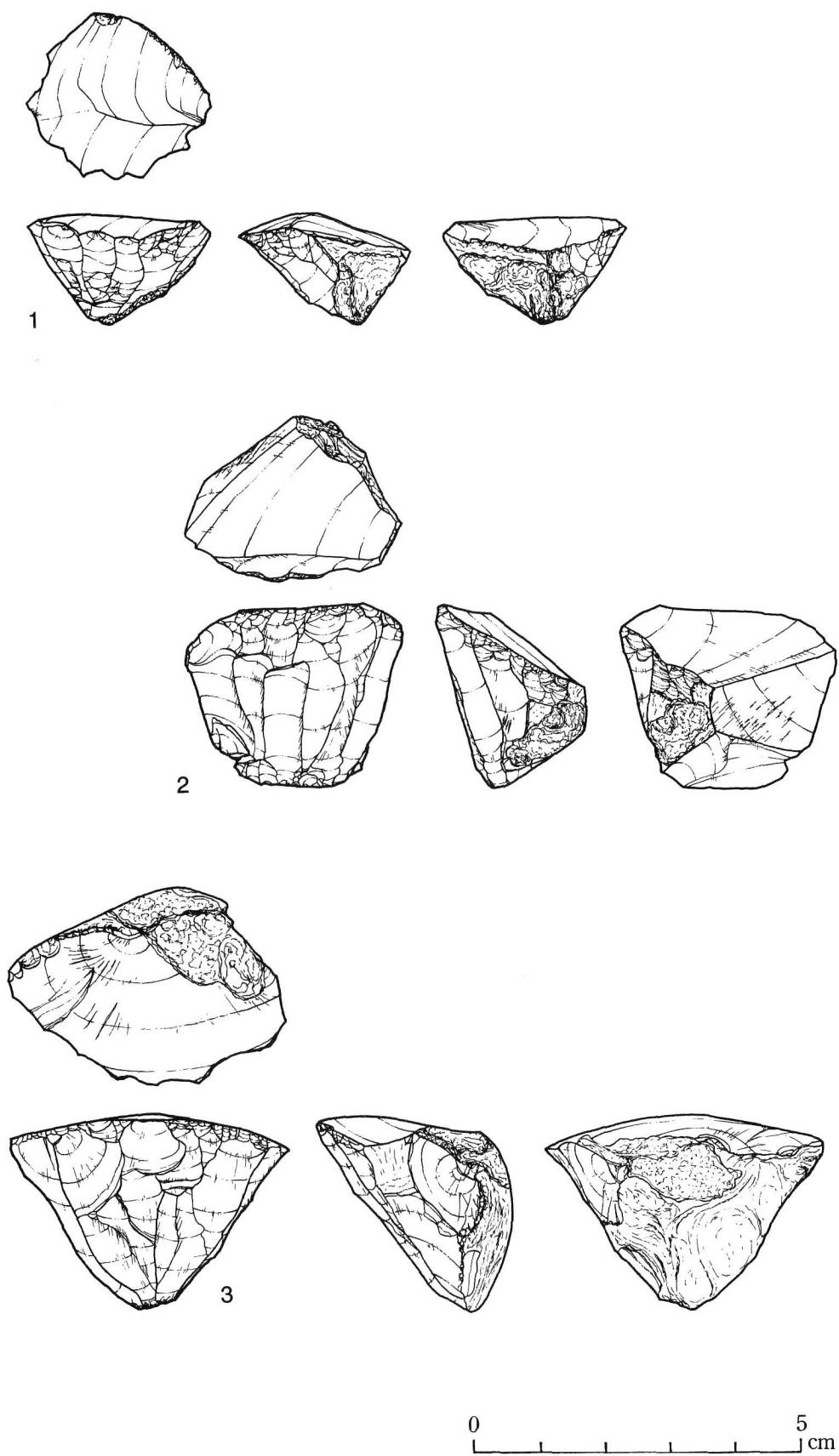


Fig. 4 Lithic artifacts from Level 6a, Square VII-3

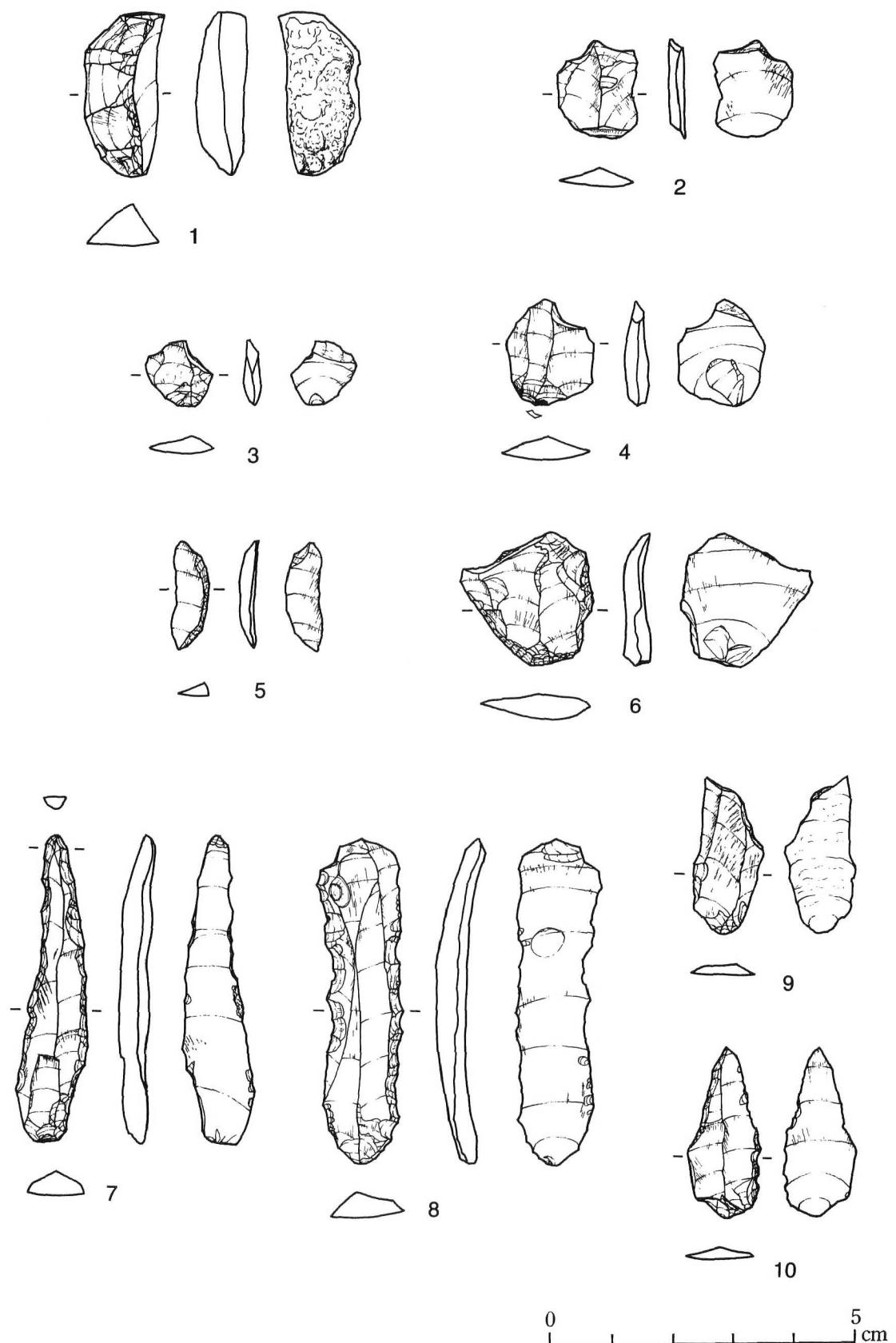


Fig. 5 Lithic artifacts from Level 6a, Square VII-3

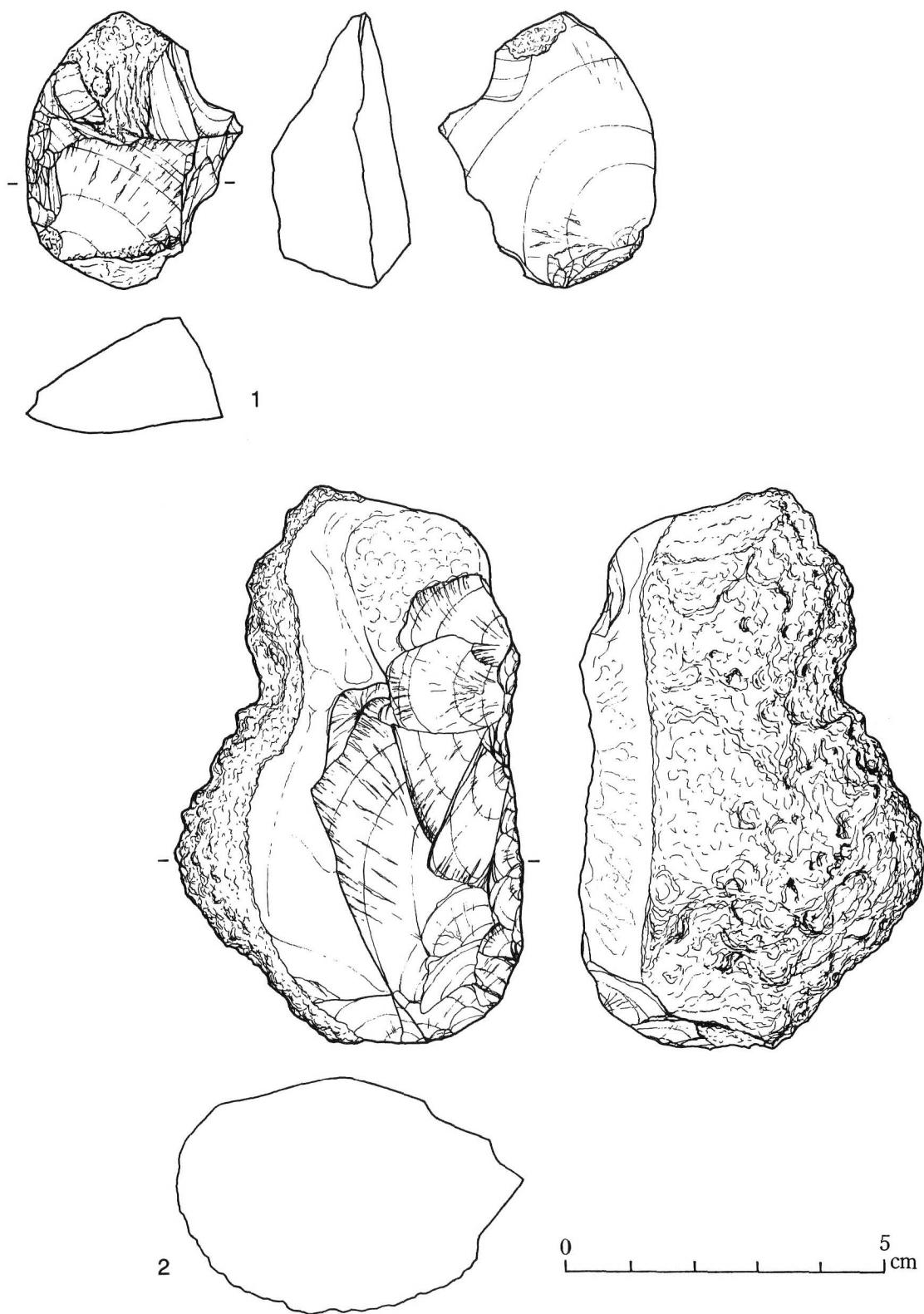


Fig. 6 Lithic artifacts from Level 6a, Square VII-3

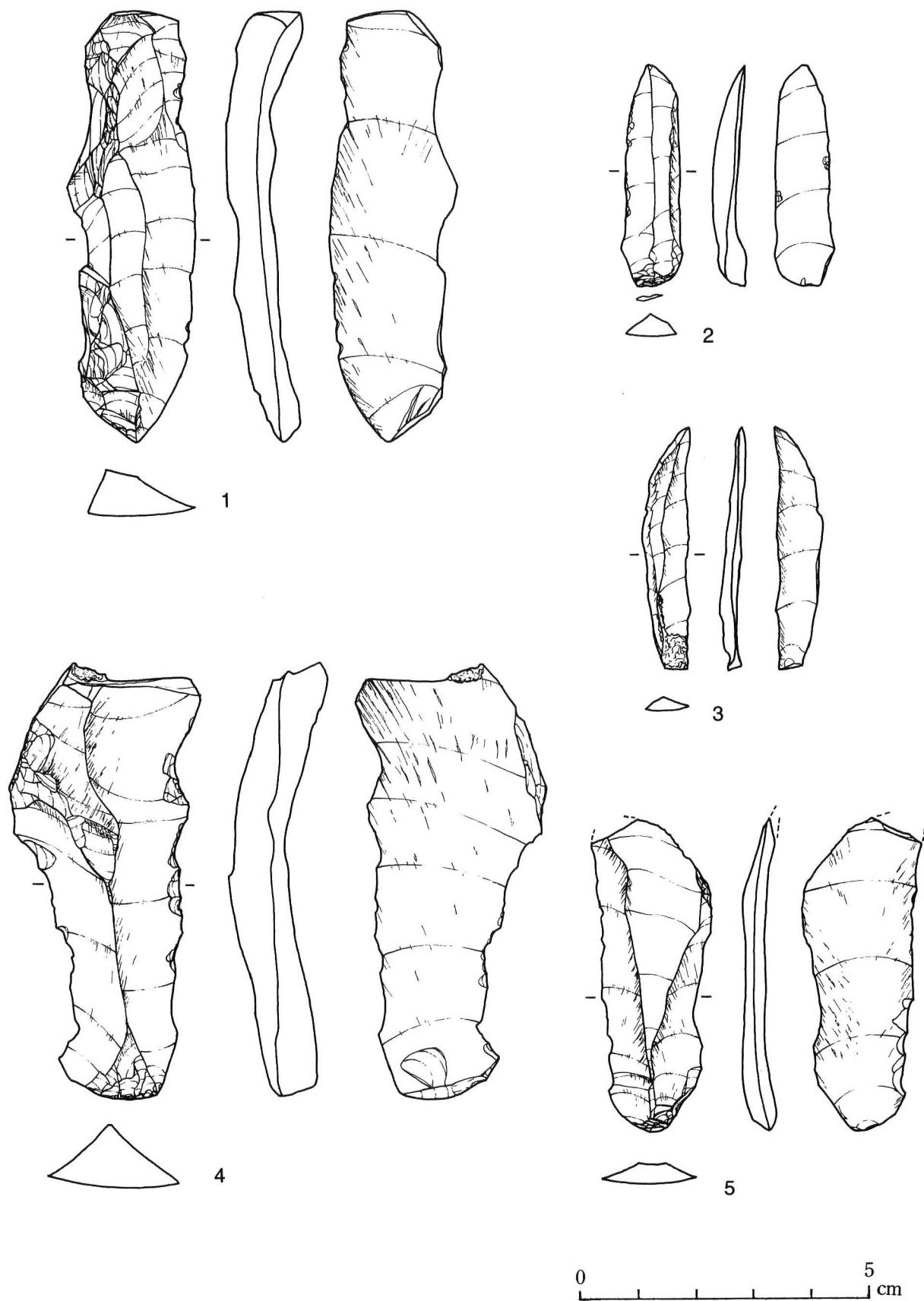


Fig. 7 Lithic artifacts from Level 6b, Square VII-3

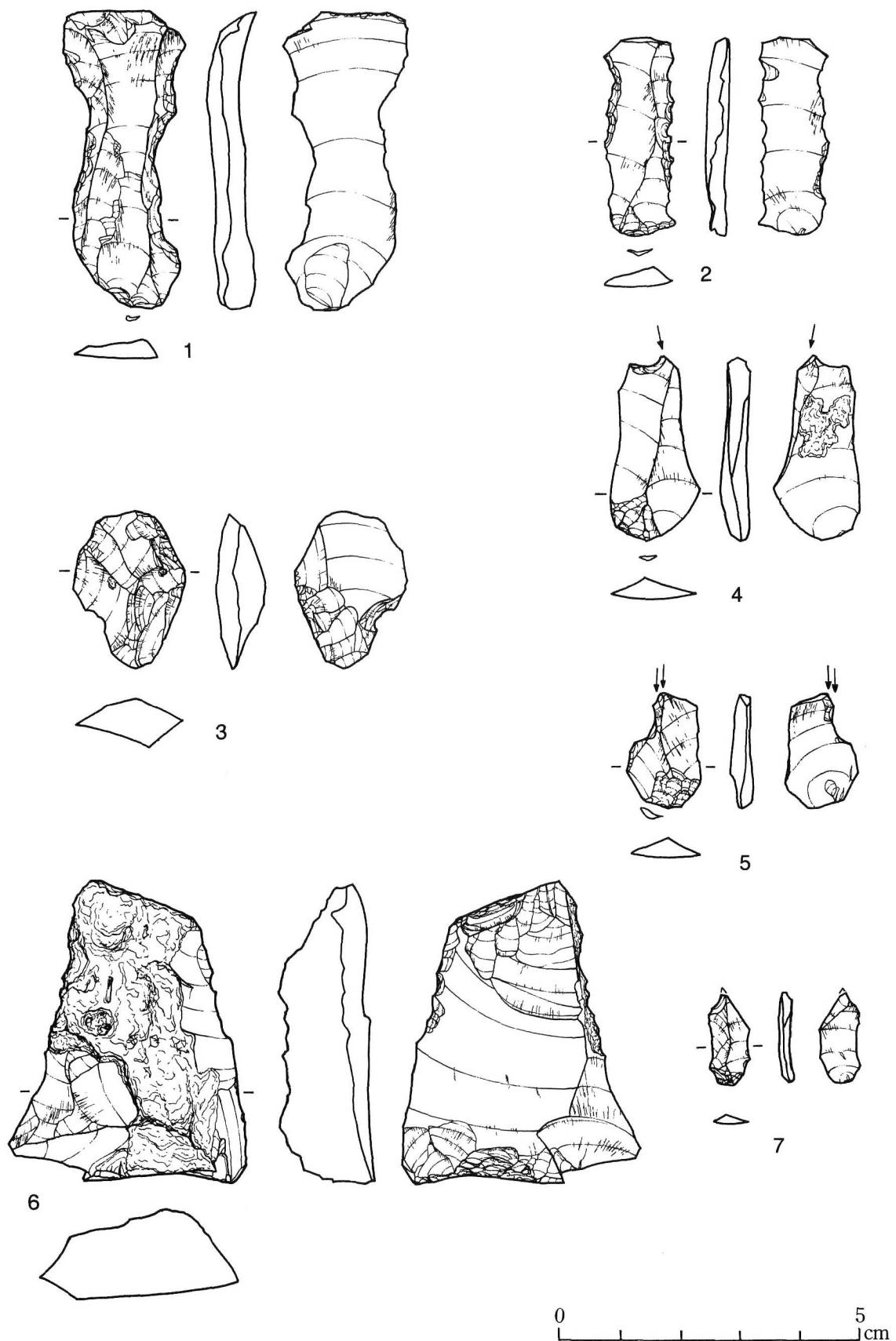


Fig. 8 Lithic artifacts from Level 6b, Square VII-3

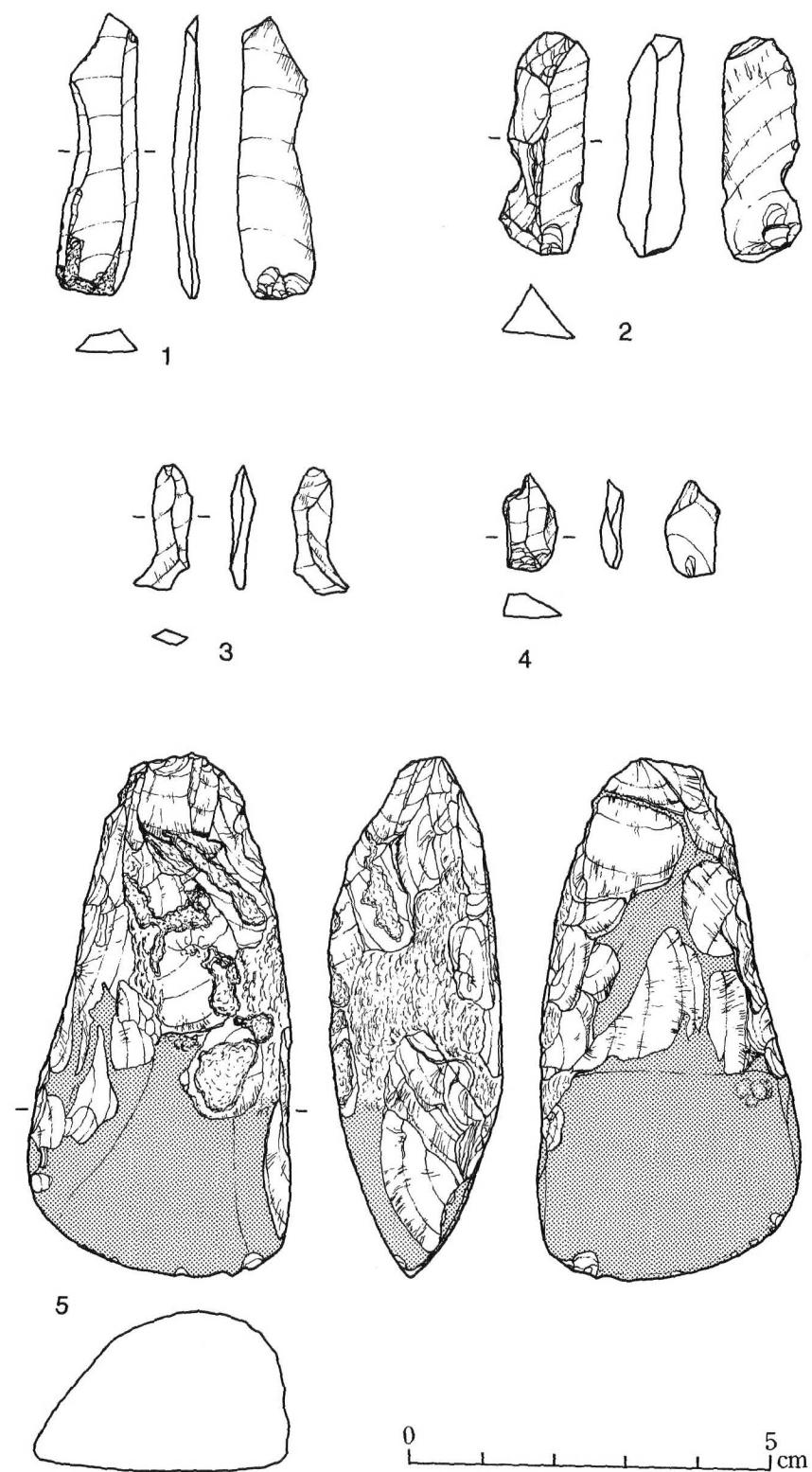


Fig. 9 Lithic artifacts from Level 6, Square VII-5

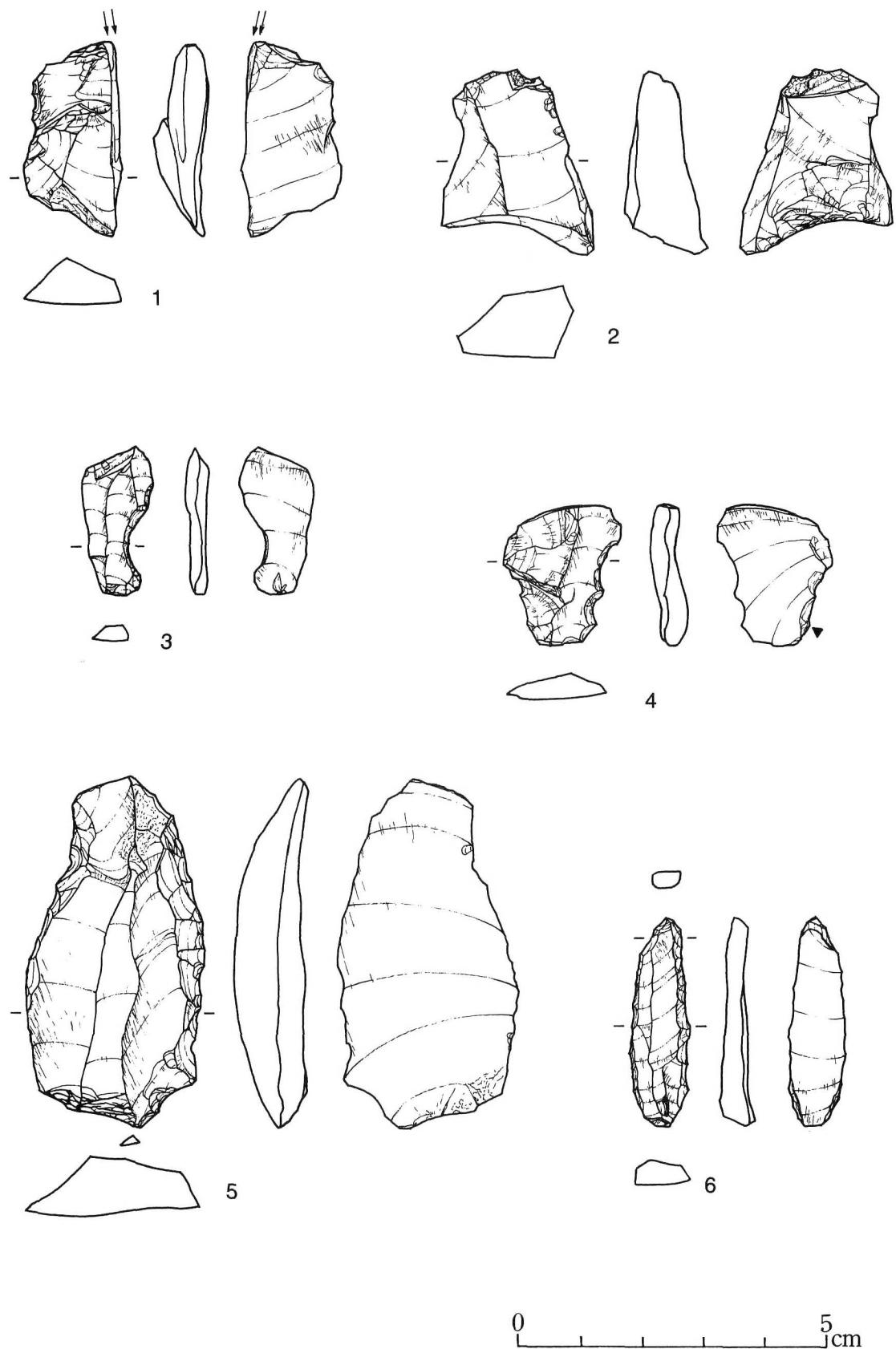


Fig. 10 Lithic artifacts from Level 6, Square VII-5



# THE FAUNA FROM TELL DER HALL, ESKI-MOSUL (IRAQ)

Mikiko ABE\*

This is a preliminary report on the animal remains from Tell Der Hall in Eski-Mosul, north-eastern Iraq. The archaeological levels uncovered at this site amount to six: Level 1 (Islamic period), Level 2 (Middle 2nd millennium B.C.), Level 3 (Early 2nd millennium B.C.), Level 4, Level 5 (Halaf period), and Level 6 without pottery (see Ohnuma and Matsumoto (this volume: pp. 73–76) for the stratigraphic detail of the site).

Although the sample consists of more than 2,000 pieces of bone and teeth, only 208 pieces could be identified because of their fragmental condition and the thick deposition of travertine on their surfaces.

## 1. Description of identified bones and teeth

The identified fauna from this site includes tortoise, bird, and eight genera of six families of mammals. Since it is almost impossible to distinguish goats (*Capra sp.*) from sheep (*Ovis sp.*) for many parts of skeleton, the fragments of such parts were diagnosed as “Capra/Ovis” (See Table 1 for details).

### a) Class Reptilia

Order Chelona (Tortoise)

Suborder Cryptodira

Family unknown. One right humerus, one entoplastron, one hypoplastron, two fragments of peripheal plates and two fragments of pleural plates.

### b) Class Aves (Bird)

Order unknown. One left humerus possibly of a very small bird.

### c) Class Mammalia

Order Lagomorpha

Family Leporidae

*Lepus sp.* (Hare): One right tibia.

Order Carnivora

Family Felidae

*Felis sp.* (Cat): One left humerus of about the size of domestic cats.

Family unknown. One calcaneus of very young individual.

Order Perissodactyla

Family Equidae

*Equus sp.* (Horse): Four cheek teeth.

Order Artiodactyla

Family Suidae

*Sus scrofa* (Wild boar): One left mandible and one left third molar.

Family Cervidae

*Cervus sp.* (Deer): Three fragments of right scapula, three fragments of left scapula, two fragments of right humerus, one humerus, one right tibia, one left tibia and one left talus.

Family Bovidae

\* Department of Anatomy, Osaka City University Medical School, Osaka

*Bos sp.* (Cattle): One left radius, one left tibia and two phalanges.

*Capra sp.* (Goat): Two fragments of right scapula, one left scapula, two fragments of right humerus, two fragments of left humerus and one left calcaneus.

*Ovis sp.* (Sheep): Seven fragments of right scapula, two fragments of left scapula, two fragments of right humerus, one right femur, three fragments of right talus, two fragments of left talus, one right calcaneus, one left calcaneus, one right centroquartale and two fragments of left centroquartale.

*Capra sp.* or *Ovis sp.*: Two fragments of atlas, three fragments of axis, One right maxilla, five cheek teeth, two fragments of left mandible, one right humerus, two fragments of left humerus, four fragments of right radius, one left radius, two fragments of right ulna, five fragments of left ulna, one right metacarpus, three fragments of right innominate bone, two fragments of left innominate bone, one left femur, two fragments of right tibia, nine fragments of left tibia, two fragments of right talus and one right calcaneus.

## 2. Minimum number of individuals

The number of identified fragments and the minimum number of individuals of each taxon are shown in Table 2 with their percentages.

Most of the identified fragments belongs to either goat or sheep (36.8%), and sheep showed the greatest on the minimum number.

## 3. Comparison of the composition of identified bones and teeth among different levels

Table 1 shows the composition of identified bones and teeth from each level.

Most of the identified fragments were detected from levels 6b (48.5%) and 6a (24.2%). The bones of sheep and sheep/goat (*Capra sp.* or *Ovis sp.*) were found from every level. Moreover, sheep/goat occupied the highest rate of identified fragments in every level, except level 3.

## 4. Conclusion

Sheep and goats were the main components of the Tell Der Hall fauna; they occupied about 45 per cent of the minimum number of individuals and 69.1 per cent of the total of the identified bones and teeth (excluding the bones of unknown family). They seemed to have been the major food sources for the prehistoric people of Tell Der Hall. As to sheep and goats of levels 6a and 6b, it is not conclusively clear whether or not they were domesticated. It is hoped, however, that this problem will be clarified when additional data from Tell Der Hall and comparable data from nearby sites are available.

## Acknowledgments

The author wish to thank Prof. Y. Terakado and Dr. A. Tagaya of the Second Department of Anatomy, Osaka City University Medical School.

## Bibliography

- Boessneck, J., H.-H. Müller and M. Teichert,  
1964, Osteologische Unterschiede zwischen Schaf (*Ovis aries* Linne) und Ziege (*Capra hircus* Linne), *Kuhn-Archiv*,  
78: pp. 1-129.  
Boessneck, J., 1969, Osteological differences between sheep and goat, *Science in Archaeology*, pp. 331-358, Thames & Hudson,  
London.  
Clutton-Brock, J. and H.-P. Uerpmann,  
1974, The sheep of early Jericho, *Journal of Archaeological Science*, 1: pp. 261-274.  
Hatt, R. T., 1959, *The Mammals of Iraq*, Miscellaneous Publication of Museum of Zoology, 106, University of Michigan.

- Nadler, C. F., K. V. Kolobitsina, R. S. Hoffman and N. N. Vorontsov,  
 1973, Cytogenetic differentiation, geographic distribution and domestication in paleoarctic sheep (*Ovis*), *Zeitschrift Saugetierkunde*, 38: pp. 109–125.
- Romer, A. S. and T. S. Parsons,  
 1983, *The Vertebrate Body*, Hosei University Press, Tokyo.
- Schmid, E., 1972, *Atlas of Animal Bones*, Elsevier publishing Co., Amsterdam, London and New York.
- Turnbull, F. T. and C. A. Reed,  
 1974, The fauna from the terminal Pleistocene of Palegawra Cave, *Fieldiana Anthropology*, 63: pp. 81–146.

**Table 1** The appearance frequency of the identified bone or teeth from each level.

*Legend* Capra/Ovis: *Capra* sp. or *Ovis* sp., \*: Genus unknown, ': Young, R: Right side, L: Left side, ( ): Side unknown, p: The proximal end, b: The diaphysis, d: The distal end, ac: Acetabulum, il: Os ilium, is: Os ischii, pu: Os pubis.

(1-1)

Level (square)		Os Frontale		Cornum		Atlas	Axis	Sternum	Maxilla		Premolar			Molar		Others	
		R	L	R	L				R	L	R	R	R	R	R		
3 (VI-7, VII-7)	Capra/Ovis					1	2										
	Artiodactyla*		1		1					1							
4 (VI-8)	Capra/Ovis							1									
	Artiodactyla*												1				
5 (VI-8)	Artiodactyla*			(2)													
6a (VII-3)	Artiodactyla*										1						
	Cryptodia															Peripheral plates 1	
6b (VII-3)	Capra/Ovis					1					1		1	1	1	1	
	Artiodactyla*		(1)	(1)		1											
	Cryptodia															Entoplastron 1, Hypoplastron 1, Peripheral plates 1, Pleural plates 2	

(1-2)

Level (square)		Mandibula		Premolar				Molar				Others		
		R	L	R	L	R	L	R	R	L	R			
3 (VI-7, VII-7)	Equus sp.												Premolar or Molar 4	
	Sus scrofa		1											
4 (VI-8)	Capra/Ovis		1											
6a (VII-3)	Artiodactyla*	2 1'	2	1'		1'								
6b (VII-3)	Capra/Ovis		1											
	Artiodactyla*	3	3		1'		1'	1'	2'	1	2	1	2	1

(1-3)

(1-4)

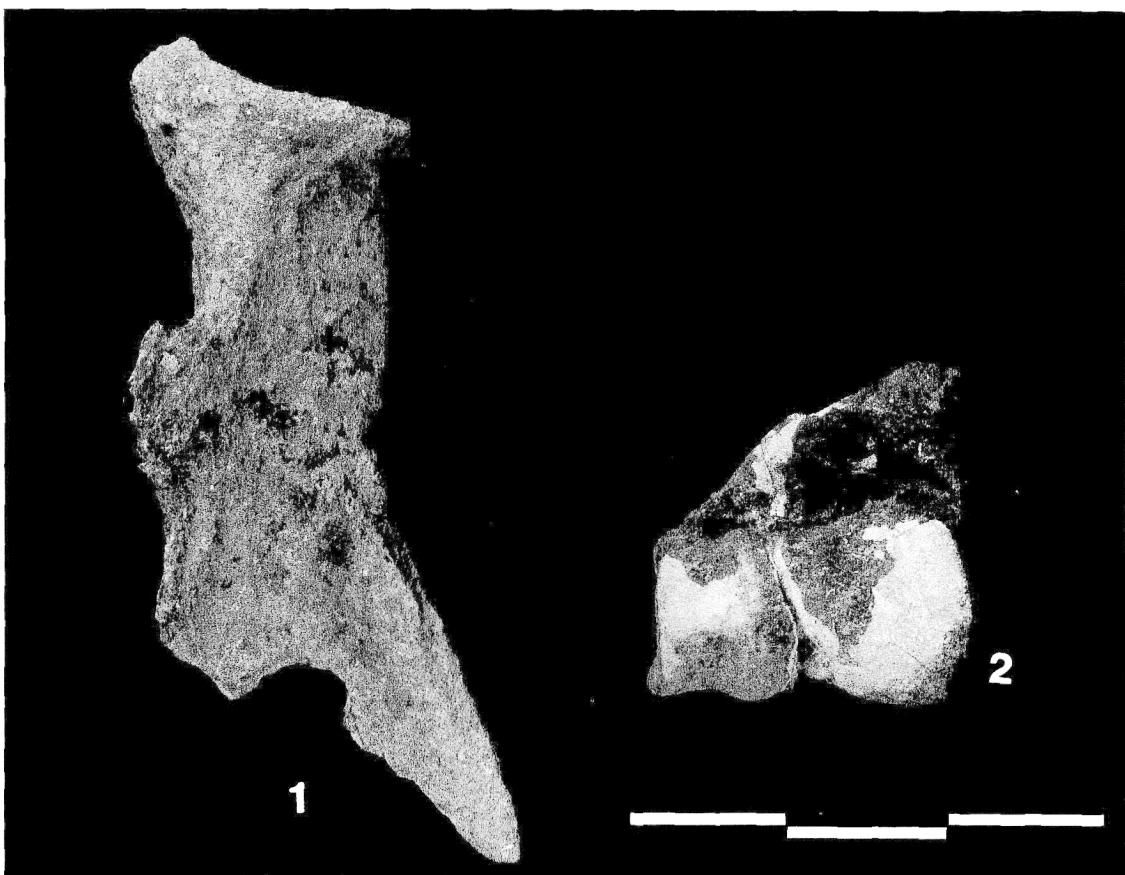
Level (square)		Os coxae				Femur		Tibia				Patella		Talus		Calcaneus		Others			
		R ac	il	is	pu	L ac	il	is	R p	d	L d	R b	d	p	L b	d	L	R	L	R	L
3 (VI-7, VII-7)	Ovis sp.							1													
	Capra/Ovis	1		1																	
	Bos sp.																				Phalanx 1
	Artiodactyla*	1	2					1'													
4 (VI-8)	Capra/Ovis	1			1							1			1						
	Cervus sp.																	1			
	Artiodactyla*															1					
5 (VI-8)	Ovis sp.																1				
	Capra/Ovis																	1			
	Cervus sp.											1'									
	Lepus sp.								1												
	Artiodactyla*	1		1				1'	1			1									
6a (VII-3)	Capra sp.																		1		
	Ovis sp.																2			1'	
	Capra/Ovis											1	1'		2						
	Artiodactyla*	1			2	1	1	1'		1		1	1	1							
6b (VII-3)	Ovis sp.																	2		1	Os centro-quartale R 1, L 2
	Capra/Ovis							1		1			2	1	2			2			
	Cervus sp.										1'										
	Bos sp.													1							Phalanx 1
	Carnivora																			1'	
	Artiodactyla*	2 1'		1	2	1	1	1	1'	1			1'	1'	2	1	1	1	1	1	Os centro-quartale 1

**Table 2** Total counts of species from Tell Der Hall

	Number of identified bones and teeth	Percentage of total identified bones and teeth	Minimum number of individuals	Percentage of minimum number of individuals
Cyptodira	8	3.8	1	5.0
Aves	1	0.5	1	5.0
<i>Lepus sp.</i>	1	0.5	1	5.0
Carnivora	1	0.5	1	5.0
<i>Felis sp.</i>	1	0.5	1	5.0
<i>Equus sp.</i>	4	1.9	1	5.0
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	2	1.0	1	5.0
<i>Cervus sp.</i>	12	5.7	3	15.0
<i>Bos sp.</i>	4	1.9	1	5.0
<i>Capra sp.</i>	8	3.8	2	10.0
<i>Ovis sp.</i>	22	10.5	7	35.0
Capra/Ovis	47	22.5		
Unknown	98	46.9		
Total	209	100.0	20	100.0

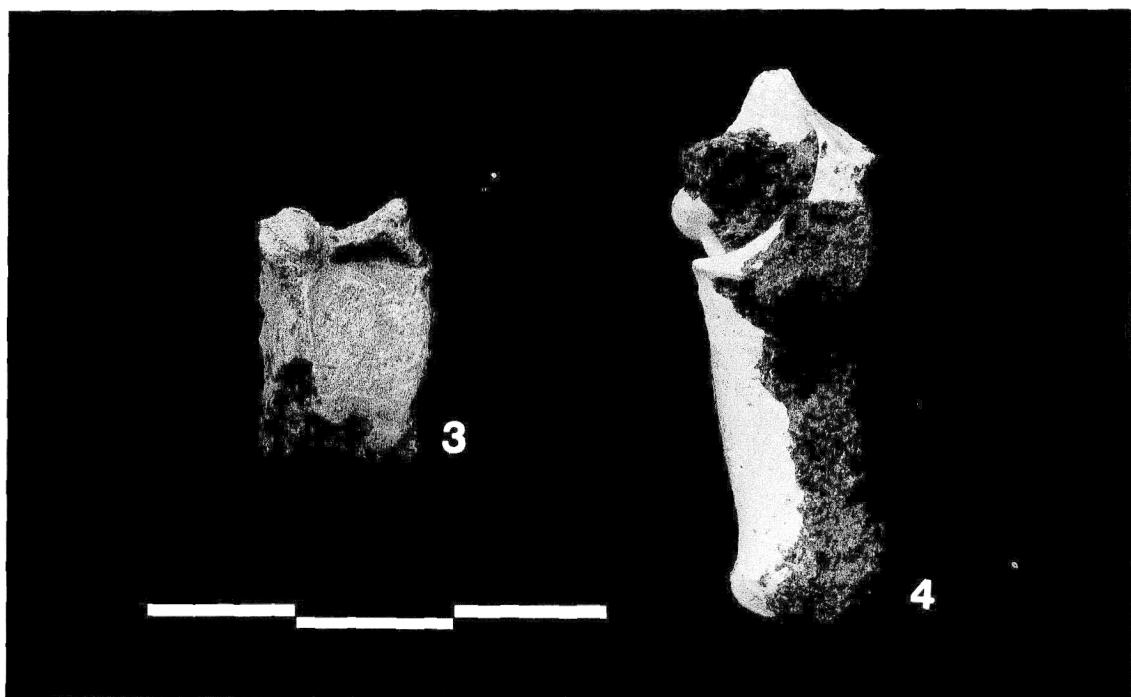
\* \* \*

All of the scales in the photos which follow on Pl. 25 to Pl. 28 are in cm.



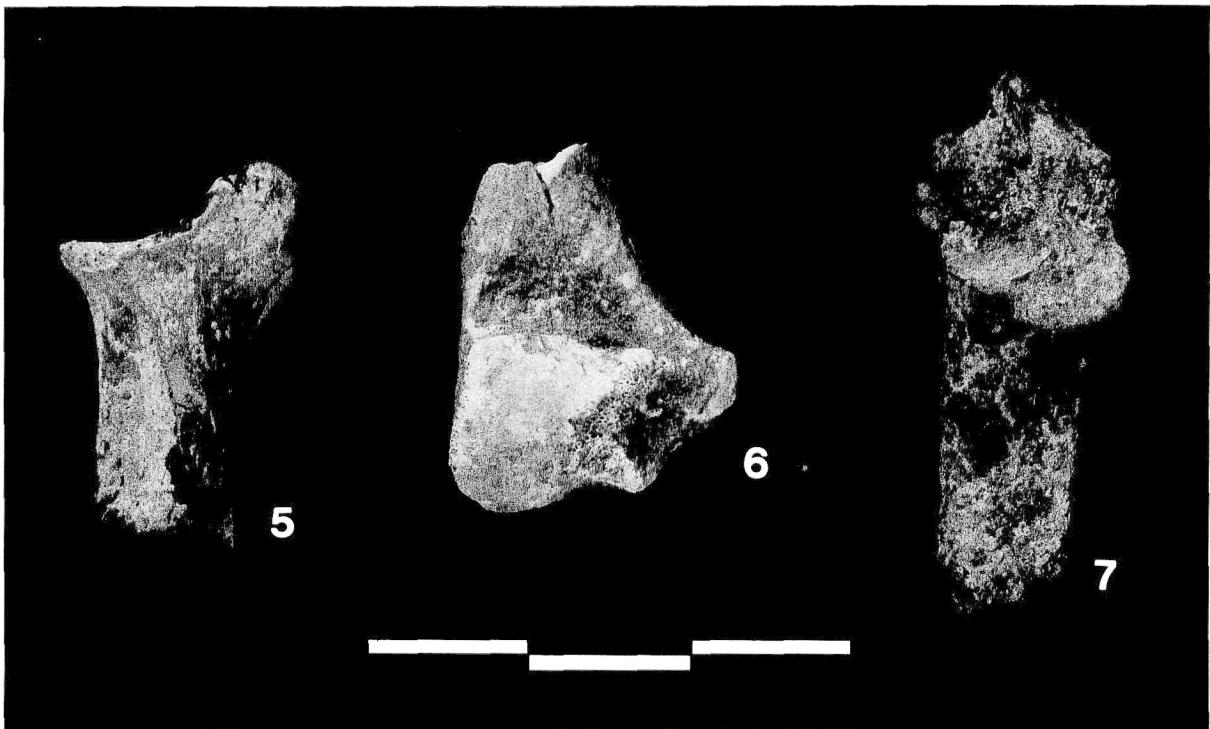
1 Sheep: Right scapula

2 Sheep: Right humerus



3 Sheep: Right talus

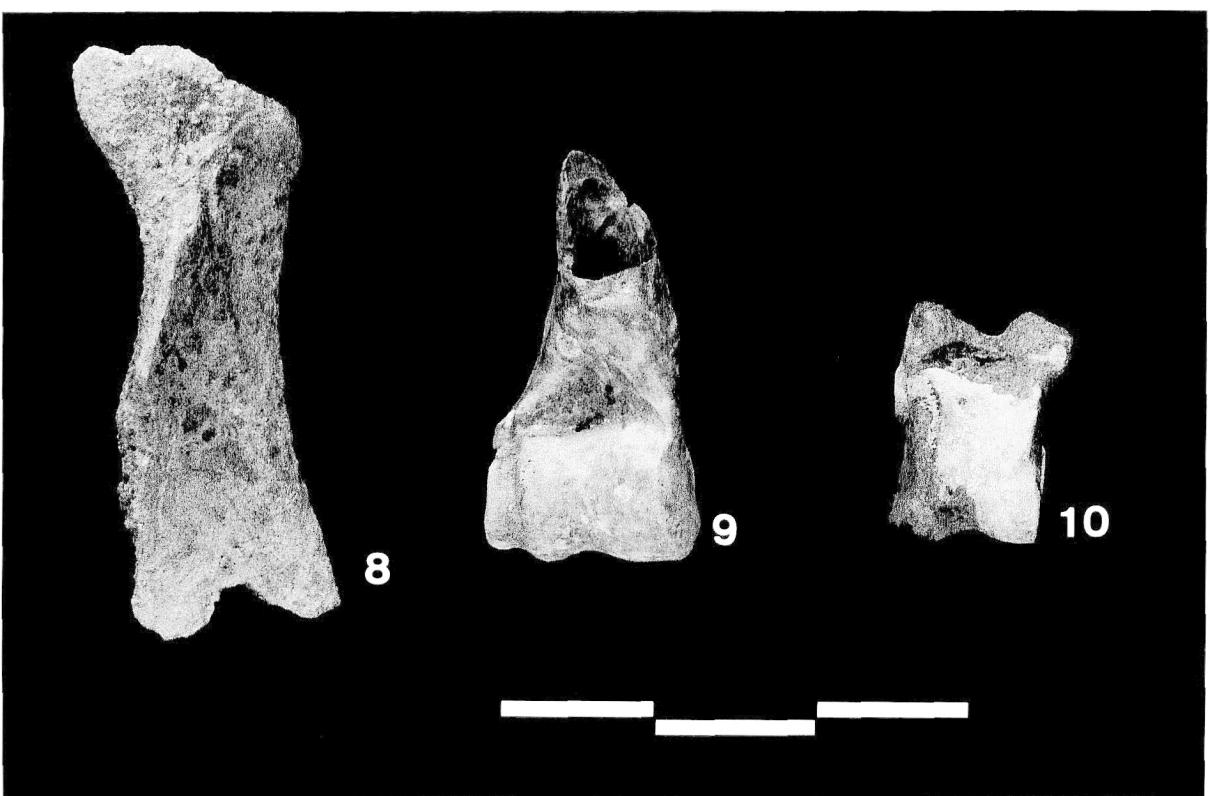
4 Sheep: Left calcaneus



5 Goat: Left scapula

6 Goat: Left humerus

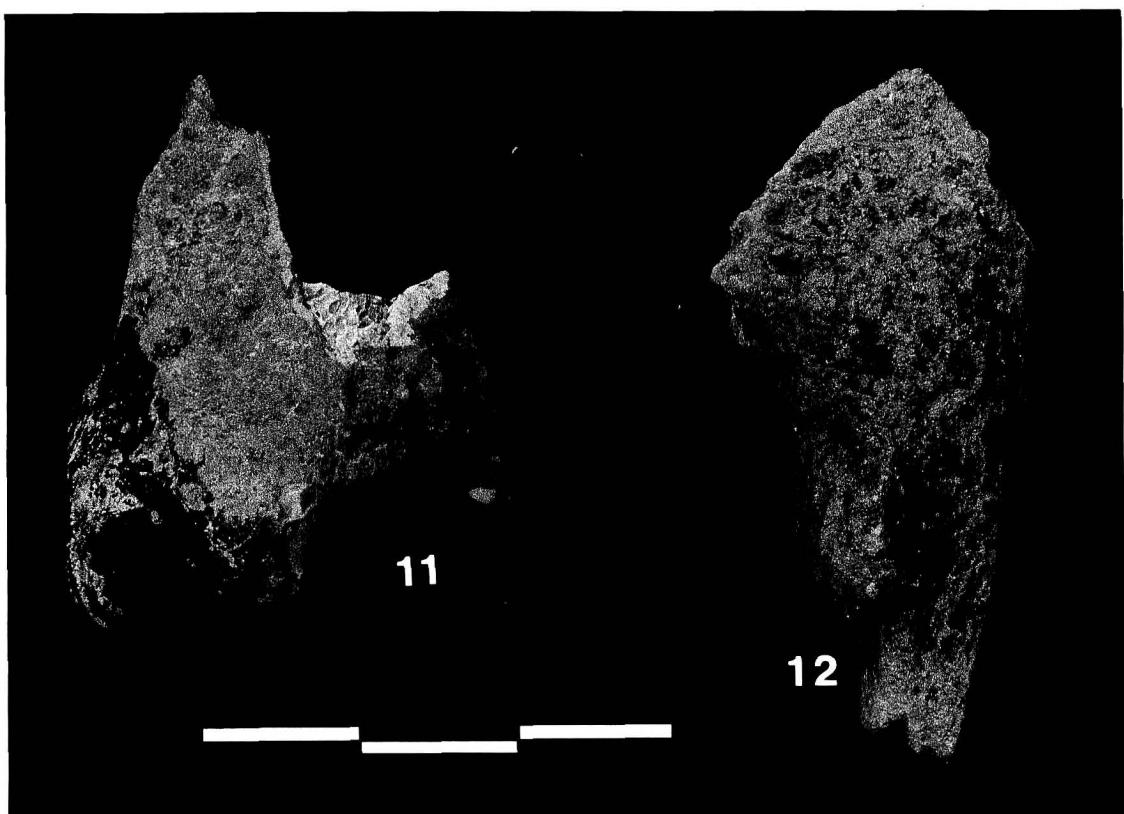
7 Goat: Left calcaneus



8 Deer: Right scapula

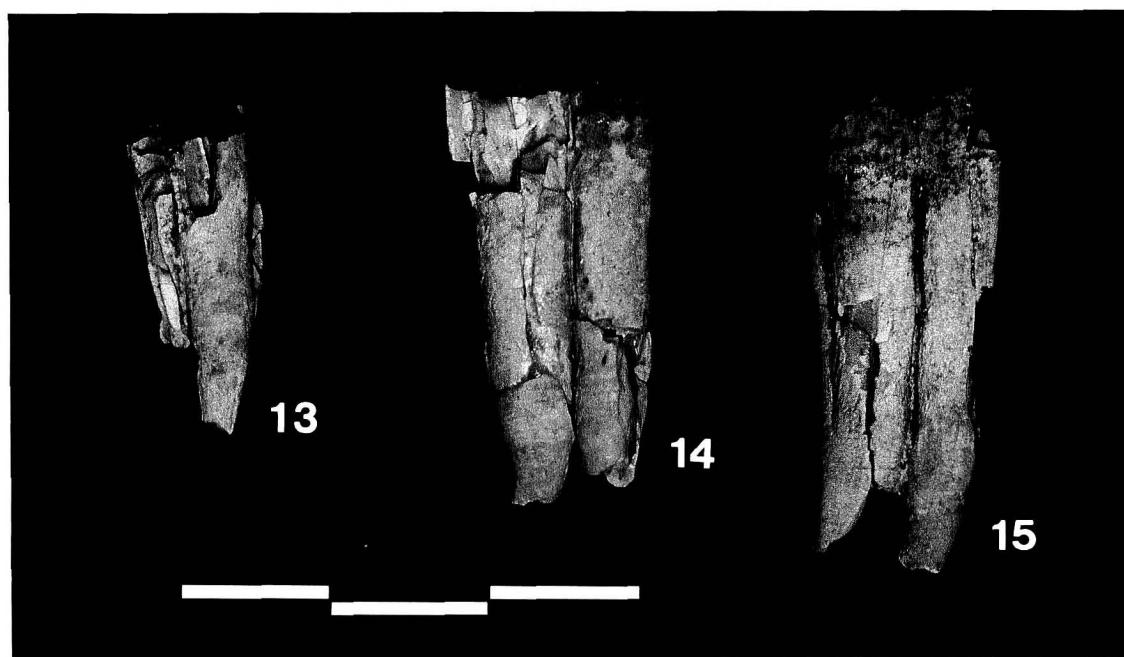
9 Deer: Right humerus

10 Deer: Left talus



11 Cattle: Left tibia

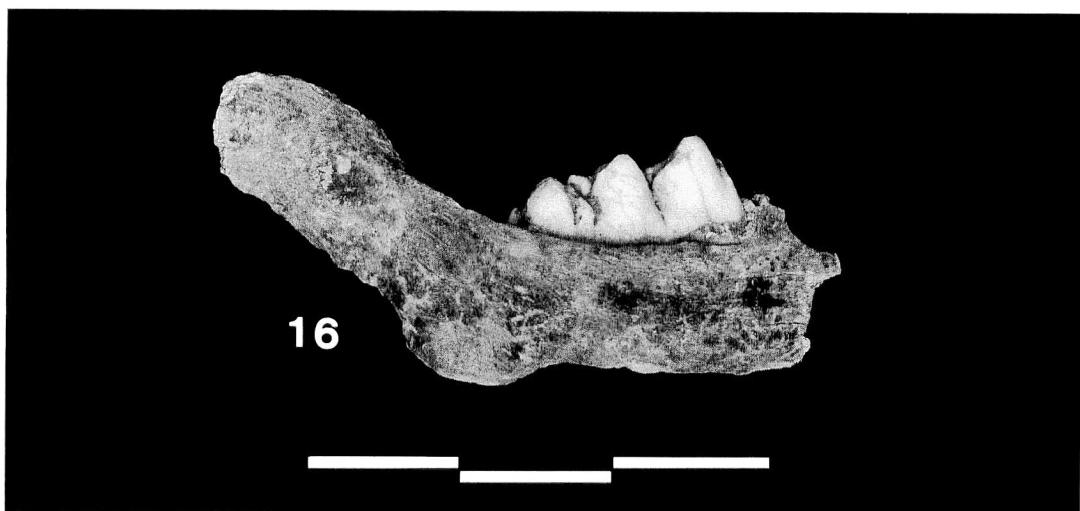
12 Cattle: Left ulna



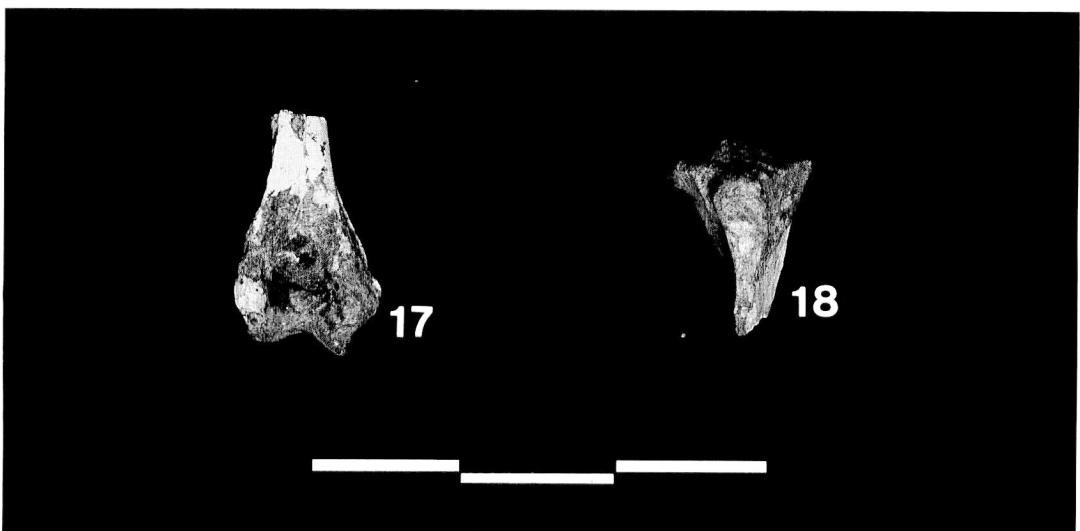
13 Horse: Cheek tooth

14 Horse: Cheek tooth

15 Horse: Cheek tooth

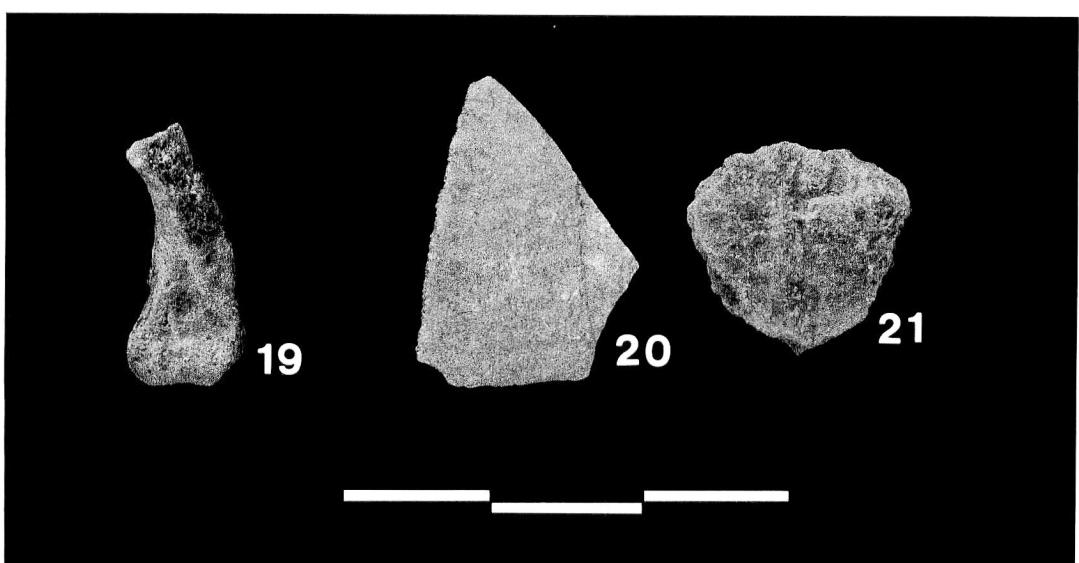


16 Wild boar: Left mandible



17 Cat: Left humerus

18 Hare: Right tibia



19 Tortoise: Right humerus

20 Tortoise: Hypoplastron

21 Tortoise: Entoplastron

# テル・グッバ出土の印章および印章印影

井 博幸\*

## はじめに

1977年10月から1980年3月まで発掘調査を行ったテル・グッバからは143点の印章関係遺物が出土した。これにはスタンプ印章、円筒印章、円筒印章を口縁部や肩部に押捺した粗製土器（以下、印影土器という）、印泥〔小野山、1985〕、印影のある土製蓋がある。

印章や印影土器の一部については既に公表したが〔小谷・井、1981〕、それらは、ごく限られた資料であった。幸にも、國立大学イラク古代文化研究所の了解をえて、ここにテル・グッバ出土の印章関係遺物の全点を報告することができた。研究所およびハムリン遺跡調査団関係者に感謝を述べる。なお本報告で使用した印章関係遺物の整理は小谷伸男（富山大学）、八木和美（イラク古代文化研究所）、井が当たり、遺物の実測とトレースは井が行なった。写真撮影の大部分は小谷伸男教授が担当した。調査期間中や終了後も、懇切な助言と指導を賜ったドイツ考古学研究所のR. M. Boehmer教授にふかく感謝を申し上げる。ここに記していない人も含め、グッバの発掘調査に参加した方々に、感謝申しあげる。遺跡の発掘調査には文部省科学研究費の補助（代表者：藤井秀夫）をうけた。以下に記述する印章関係遺物には通し番号を付し、挿図及び写真図版中に明示した。

**基本的年代観** テル・グッバの調査では大きく7層（I～VII層）を確認した。本報告であつかう印章関係遺物のほとんどは、ジャムダト・ナスル期 Jamdat Nasr と推定される VII 層と、初期王朝 I 期 Early Dynastic I（以下 ED I 期という）に伴う VI～IV 層に集中して出土した。ジャムダト・ナスル期の編年上の位置付けや、絶対・相対年代についてはおおくの意見があるが〔Finkbeiner and Röllig ed., 1986〕、ここでは基本的にモーレイの編年を採用する〔Moorey, 1985: xv〕。またジャムダト・ナスル期の終末を B.C. 3000 年頃に想定する。ED I 期の堆積は厚さ約 3 m で、これについても大きく 3 時期に細分できる可能性が高く、VI 層を前葉 Early, V 層を中葉 Middle, IV 層を後葉 Late と推定し、ED I 期の存続期間を 3000 B.C. から 2800～2750 B.C. 頃に考える。参考までに、以下にテル・グッバ関係の  $^{14}\text{C}$  年代測定値を示す。 $^{14}\text{C}$  年代の測定は学習院大学木越研究室で 1983 年に行われ、年代値の算出には  $^{14}\text{C}$  の半減期として Libby の半減期 5570 年を使用してある。

Code No.	Sample	B.P. 年代 (1950 年よりの年数)
Gak-11510.	Charred wheat, Gubba Level VIIc, 800327.	4960±110 (3010 B.C.)
Gak-11511.	Charred wheat, Gubba Level VIIb, 791209.	5060±100 (3110 B.C.)
Gak-11517.	Charred wood, Gubba Level VIIb, Grid XIV-10, 790925.	5230±130 (3280 B.C.)
Gak-11523.	Ash, Gubba Level VIIc, 7910.	4940±130 (2990 B.C.)
Gak-11520.	Charred wood, Gubba Level VI, Grid XIII-11, 790417.	5290±100 (3340 B.C.)
Gak-11512.	Charred wheat, Gubba Level V/VI, 791009.	4950±130 (3000 B.C.)
Gak-11519.	Charred wood, Gubba Level IVb/V, 781104.	4880±110 (2930 B.C.)

\* 國立大学イラク古代文化研究所

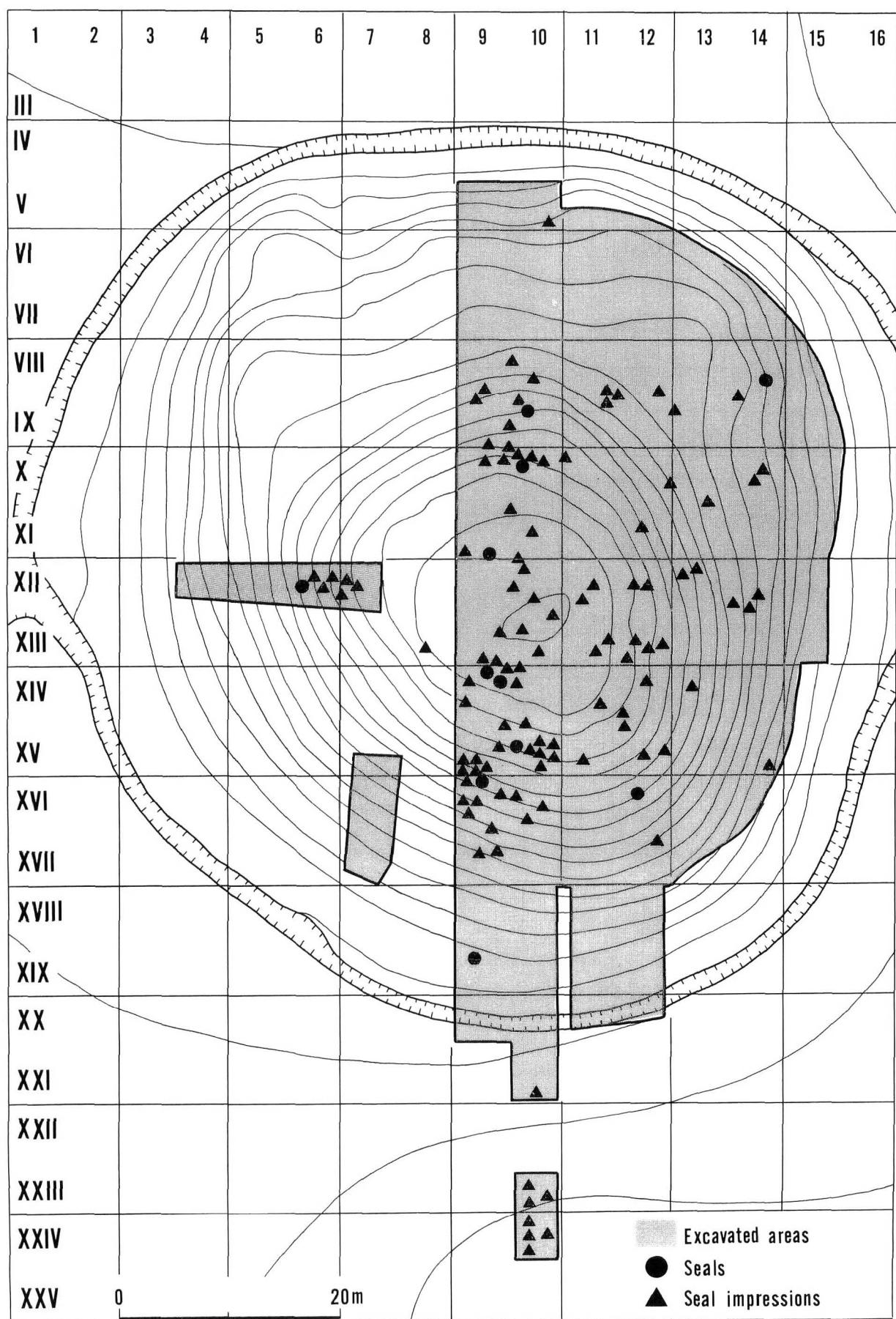


Fig. 1 Findspots of seals and seal impressions, Tell Gubba.

Gak-11521.	Charred wood, Gubba Level IVb, 790228.	$4990 \pm 120$ (3040 B.C.)
Gak-11515.	Charred wheat, Gubba Level IVa, Grid XVII-12, 790319.	$4740 \pm 140$ (2790 B.C.)

以上は比較的よい測定値の得られたサンプルであり、特に小麦関係の資料では年代値の集中化が顕著である。

VII 層に伴う資料では 3280 B.C. (Gak-11517) ~ 2990 B.C. (Gak-11523) と、これまでとなえられている編年を補足する良い結果が得られた。ED I 期関係の資料についても 3000 B.C. 頃に集中し、このなかでも特に、ED I 期の終末に近い時期に相当すると推定できる IVa 層出土の Gak-11515 が示す 2790 B.C. は看過できない。しかし、下記に示した 4 点のように年代値の誤差がやや大きいと思われる資料もある。これは測定誤差もさることながら、採取方法や管理方法にも問題があった、といえるかもしれない<sup>1)</sup>。

Gak-11513.	Charred wheat, Gubba Level VIIc, 7910.	$4230 \pm 110$ (2370 B.C.)
Gak-11514.	Charred wood, Gubba Level IVa/b, Grid XIV-11 · 12.	$3890 \pm 130$ (1940 B.C.)
Gak-11516.	Charred wheat, Gubba Level Va, Grid XV-9, 790710.	$4160 \pm 120$ (2210 B.C.)
Gak-11518.	Charred wood, Gubba Level IIIb, Grid XIV-11.	$4910 \pm 110$ (2960 B.C.)

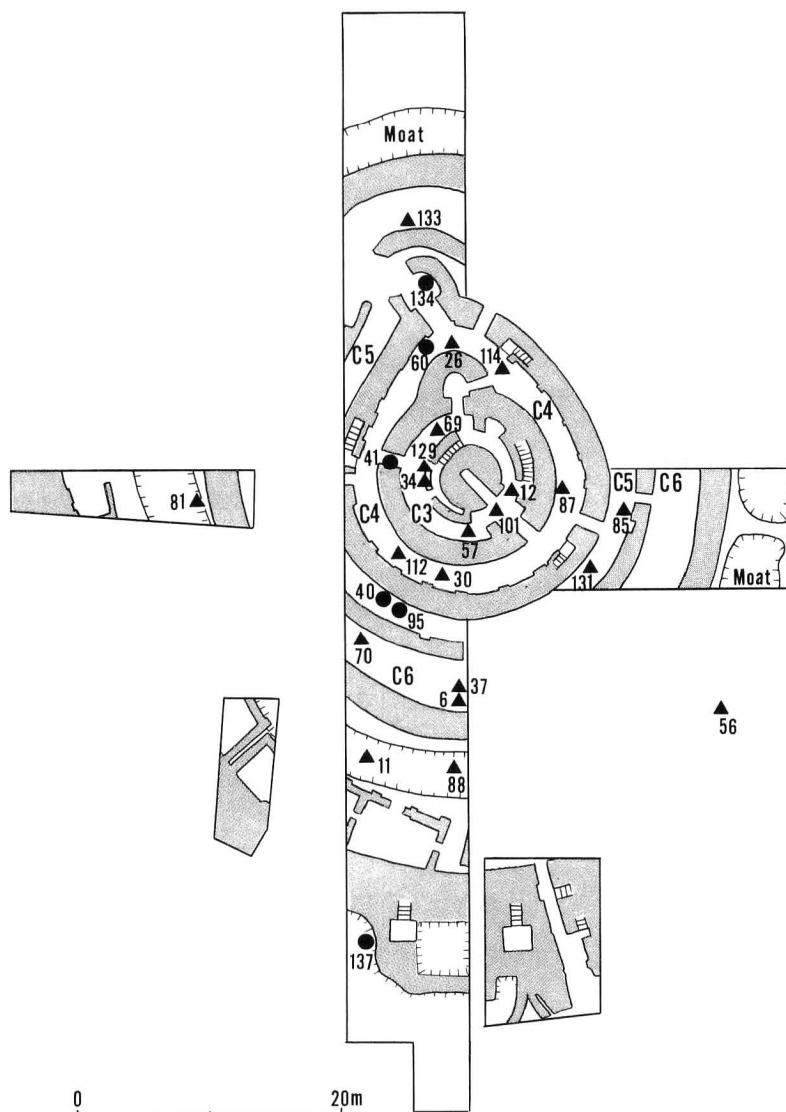


Fig. 2 Findspots of seals and seal impressions of Level VII, Tell Gubba.

## 出土状況

テル・グッバにおける印章関係遺物はほぼ全層から出土した。各層ごとの発見数は VII 層27例, VI 層39例, V 層20例, IV 層37例, III 層 2 例, II 層 1 例, I 層 1 例, 表層および帰属不明13例を数えた。このうち明らかに層に伴うと判定できるものは VII 層12点 (26, 40, 41, 57, 60, 69, 70, 87, 95, 114, 134, 137), VI 層 7 点 (3, 7, 14, 46, 54, 62, 99), V 層 2 点 (20, 25), IV 層11点 (8, 13, 19, 48, 49, 72, 74, 92, 111, 123, 130) にすぎない<sup>2)</sup>。このほかは破片状態で埋土中（覆土）や、不要遺物を廃棄した穴から発見した。

出土地点の明らかな121点を調査区域図に投影する (Fig. 1)。遺物はテルの端部を除くほぼ全域から検出され、とくに、VII 層の円形建物の核部を中心とした半径約 25 m の範囲内に集中しており、端部に向かうに従い減少傾向を示す。以下、層毎に出土状況を概観する。

**VII 層**　円筒印章 4 点、スタンプ印章 1 点、印影土器18点、印影付き蓋 2 点を発見した (Fig. 2)。円形建物の中央基壇や回廊 C1, C2 からは出土せず、多くは回廊 C3~C5 に集中する [小谷, 井, 1981; Fig. 5 参照]。印章は VIIb および VIIc 層に伴い、回廊 C4, C5 において出土し、W4 より内側の中心部では発見されなかった。時期的な特徴としては、VIIc・b 層には印章が比較的多く、印影土器は回廊 C3 より 2 点、C4 で 2 点を検出した。いっぽう、ジャムダト・ナスル期から ED I 期の過渡期に相当すると推定できる VIIa 層では、印章は発見されず、変わって印影土器が流行し、回廊 C3 に集中する傾向をみとめる。回廊 C4 にて検出した No 87 は完形に復元できた例で、押捺を伴わない 2 個の大型粗製土器とともに壁に接して出土した。このほか、回廊 C6 やその外側からも出土をみたが、中心部の出土状況と比べると明らかに疎である。なお、No 56 は層に伴う確証はない。

**VI 層**　動物形スタンプ印章の破片と推定できる 1 点を除き、他はすべて印影土器である。VII 層との顕著な変化は、テルの中心部（径約 30 m の範囲）で印章関係遺物が出土しないことであり、従って出土区域は、この中心部を幅約 20 m でドーナツ状に取り巻く (Fig. 3)。特に遺物の集中が顕著な 3 地点は、いずれも既存の堅穴や、不要物（主に土器）投棄のために掘削された堅穴からで、使用状況を知る参考にはならない。テルの端部 XXIII, XXIV-10 区でも多量の遺物を発見したが、ここも不要となった器物が投棄された場所であり、伴出した彩文土器の特徴から当層に伴うと判断した。さらに、穀物倉庫と推定できる床下に通気孔をもつ建物より 2 点 (67, 108) が出土し注目されたが、共に破片状態で埋土中からであり、これらの建物に直接関係するか否かは不明である。このほか、比較的大型の建物の周辺や (83, 125) 通路からも出土をみた (50, 61)。この時期、VII 層の円形建物の核部分は崩壊し、使用不能となり、特殊な区画もしくは単なる土塊となって、集落の中心部に高く残存していたらしい<sup>3)</sup>。なお VI-X-11~13 区では平面調査を行っておらず、部分的な確認にとどまる。

**V 層**　円筒印章 2 点、印泥 1 点と印影土器が出土した。下層の円形建物に起因する空白部は相変わらず存在するが、その径は約 15 m 程に狭くなる。出土状況は大略 VI 層に類似した傾向をもち、大型で单室構造の建物<sup>4)</sup>の周辺部や、狭い通路の床面に敷き込まれた状態で発見された。No 73 は上記の大型单室構造建物中のピット中より出土した。円筒印章 2 点は遺構に伴うと考えた。当層での出土傾向はテルの東側や北東側に比較的多く、南側 (XV~XX-9, 10 区) では著しく少ない、これはテルの南側部分が窯や炉を伴う工房区として使用されたためである。

**IV 層**　円筒印章 3 点、スタンプ印章 1 点、印泥 1 点と、印影土器32点が出土した。VI, V 層で出土を見な

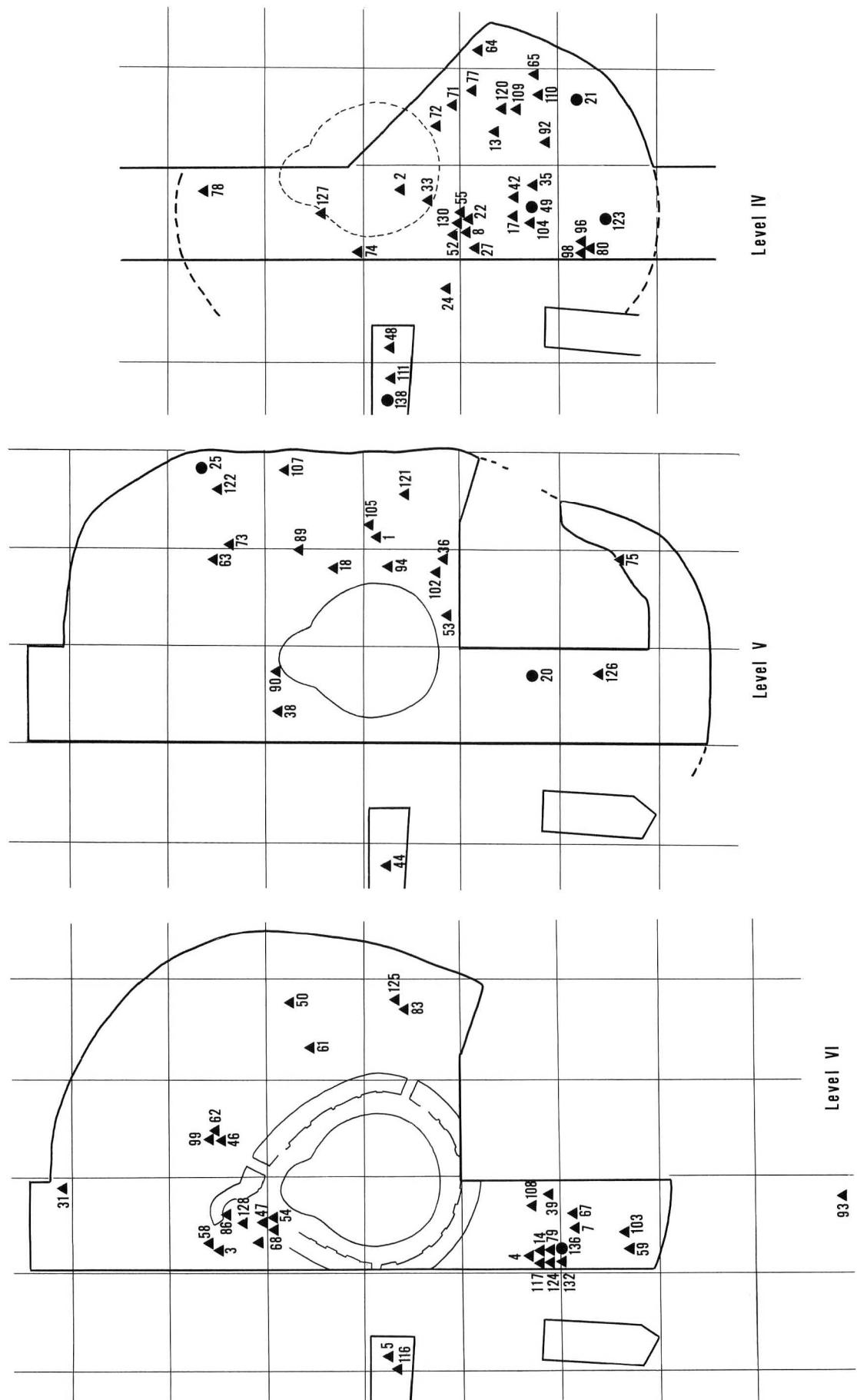


Fig. 3 Findspots of seals and seal impressions of Levels VI, V and IV, Tell Gubba.

かったテルの中心部でも遺物を発見した。分布範囲は概ね径約 45 m で、テル端部からの出土は少ない。北東側で出土範囲がほぼ直線的に切れているが、これは上層遺構の削平による。また分布（出土）範囲が南側にやや偏在するが、これは遺構の残存状況が影響した結果である。印影土器の多くは部屋の内部から発見され、No 13 のような、完形に復元できた例のいくつかは、部屋のコーナー部に底部を埋め込んで据えられていた。もちろん、通路などの屋外でも検出したが、それらはいずれも破片であり、原位置を保っているとは考えられない。

これまで極めて長期間に渡って残存していた VII 層の堅牢な壁体に起因する高まりは、本層になりはじめて周囲との高度差が解消され、ほぼ平坦な面が形成された。その結果、周辺部と同じ機能を持つと考えられる建造物が中心部にも構築されるようになる。

## 印章の種類

印章として、円筒印章、半球形スタンプ印章、動物形スタンプ印章、スカラベ形スタンプ印章があり、印章の形態と使用状況を知ることのできるものとして、印影土器、印泥、印影付き蓋がある。出土印章の材質は以下のとおりである<sup>5)</sup>。材質で注目できるのが、いわゆる焼凍石 “Glazed/burnt steatite” で、VII 層に集中して発見された。さらに石灰岩も好まれた石材の一つであることがわかる。

材質	円筒印章	スタンプ印章
凍石	123	
焼凍石	40, 41, 49(?) , 60	
石灰岩	20, 21	134, 135, 136, 138
半透明緑石（オニックス？／アルゴナイト？）		137
フリット・ファイアンス	25	140
アラバスター	95	
カーネリアン		139

**円筒印章の形態的特徴** 出土した印章 9 点の側面形は、1 点の例外 (25) を除きすべて直線的な円筒形である。例外とした No 25 についても、その中央部が僅かに膨れているが、いわゆる樽形と称されるほど顕著ではない。また、頂部につまみを有した例や、中央部がくぼむ (Concave) 形の印章も発見されなかった。

印章の法量は、高さ（長さ）についてみると No 95 が 47 mm、次いで No 25 が 41 mm を計り、最も短い例は No 123 で 12 mm の高さしかない。なお No 40, 41, 49, 60 の現存高は 20~29 mm であるが、これらはいずれも中央部付近で破損しており、復元高で 50 mm 以上に達するものが存在したとおもわれる。印影資料では No 23 が高さ 60 mm 以上の非常に長い印章と推定でき<sup>6)</sup>、同様の形態を持つ例はディヤラ河流域から多数出土している [Frankfort, 1955]。

つぎに径についてみると、印章資料では No 21 のそれが 16 mm で、40, 41 は 14.5 mm を計り、最小例は No 123 の 7~8 mm であった。いっぽう、印影には 44 mm 以上もの径をもつと思われる例 (7) や、21.6 mm 以上 (3), 21 mm (101), 19 mm (54) など、比較的、径の大きい印章の存在を肯定する例があった。しかし、印影が示す印章の復元径の趨勢は 10 mm 以上 15 mm 前後にあり、今回の調査で発見した印章の平均値約 12 mm にちかい。

**印影土器** 印影土器は円筒印章による押捺を有した粗製の大型土器で、輪積技法で成形され、胎土中に多量の細礫や砂粒、スサなどの混入物を含み、酸化焰焼成により赤褐色～茶褐色を呈する。ほとんどは高さ 50~60 cm に達するカメ形土器で、胴部最大径もほぼ器高に匹敵する (Fig. 4)。グッバから出土した最大の粗製土器

は、VII層にともなうグリッド XII-5 から発見され、その胴部最大径は約 95 cm を計った。粗製大型土器のすべてに印章の押捺が行われたのではない。貯蔵用と推測される大型のカメ形土器では押捺を伴うものの比率が比較的大きいが<sup>7)</sup>、小型のカメ形土器や注口土器、さらには鉢、皿、塊形土器では 1 点の例外 (No 57) を除き行われていない。

完形に復元できた数例を参考にすると、これらの印影土器のうち大型のものは、収蔵庫・貯蔵庫的な性格をもつと考えられる部屋や、炉を伴い調理場的な性格を有したと推測される部屋のコーナー部や、壁に接して、底部を床面下に埋め込んで発見されている。かかることからも、印影土器の多くは、持ち運ぶためでなく、部屋に据え付けて使用されたと推定できる。

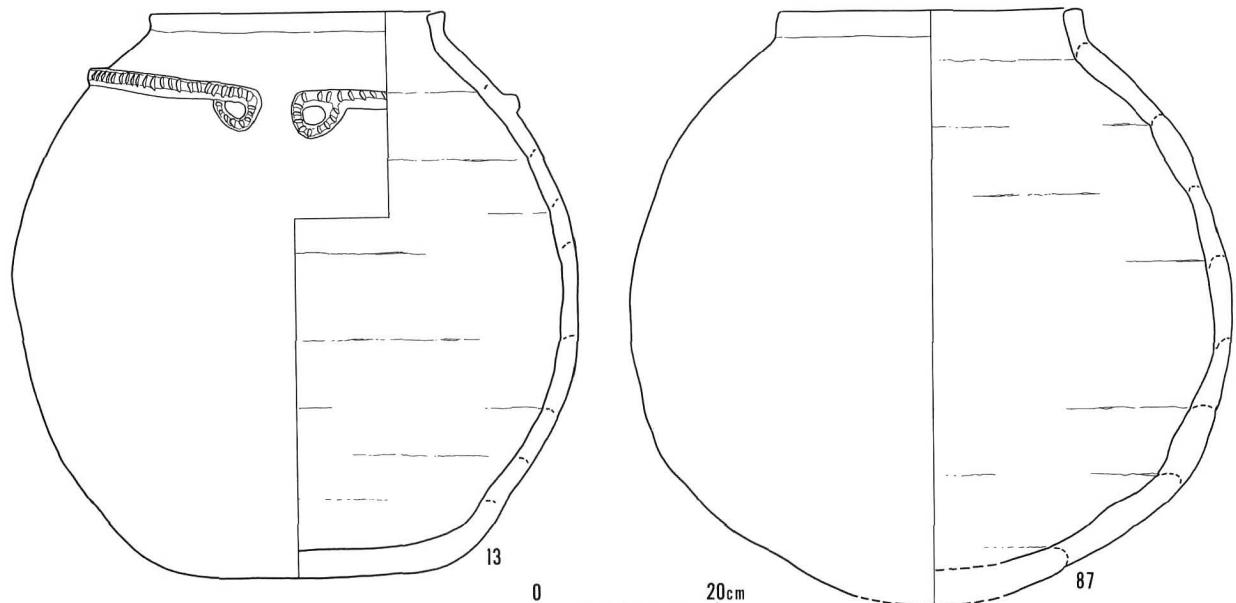


Fig. 4 Coarse pottery jars with seal impression on the rim from Tell Gubba.

印影土器における印章押捺の部位 押捺にはすべて円筒印章が使われ、スタンプ印章は使用されていない。印影土器では肩部に張付凸帯をめぐらした例が多く 39 点を数えた、これは印影土器総数の約 30% に相当する。土器への押捺はおもに口縁部になされ、肩部、肩部の凸带上にもしばしば施されている。しかし肩部凸带上には印章の押捺に変わって、指圧文や紐もしくは縄を転がして施文することも行われた。以下に押捺部位毎の発生頻度を示すが、あくまでも多くは破片状態での観察であることを、ことわっておく。

印影土器	口縁部押捺のみ	74点	56.9%
	口縁部、肩部押捺	9点	6.9%
	口縁部、肩部、肩部凸带上押捺	1点	0.8%
	口縁部、肩部凸带上押捺	6点	4.6%
	口縁部押捺 + 肩部凸带上の指圧文	18点	13.8%
	口縁部押捺 + 肩部凸带上の縄文	9点	6.9%
	口縁部押捺 + 肩部凸带上の縄文状不明文	3点	2.3%
	肩部押捺のみ	3点	2.3%
	肩部凸带上押捺のみ	2点	1.5%
印泥および土製蓋		5点	3.8%
	計	130点	99.8%

## 印章と印影文様の分類

グッバ出土の印章および印影に採用された文様は、大きく人物文（タイプ1）、動物文（タイプ2）、幾何学文（タイプ3）に分類可能である。出土した印章文様の主流を占める幾何学文では、花文、アーチ状文なども含め細分を試みた。明らかに印章以外の施文具を使用して、押捺と同様の効果を持たせた例や、幾何学文のうち細分の難しい例は別のグループ（タイプ4）に分け、さらに半球形スタンプ印章や動物型印章を区別（タイプ5）した。なお、印章の構成文様が複数に及ぶものや、類別が困難な例もあり、さほど厳密な分類となっていらないものもある（Fig. 23）。

**タイプ1** 人物および人物像と推定できる文様を主としたもの。4例がある。これには立像（3, 4）、と座像（1, 2）がある。No 3は着衣の人物？を中心に配し、その左右に、大きく巻き込んだ角をもつ動物が、頭を人物側に向け、一方は正位置で、他は天地逆に表現されている。No 4も人物文と動物を描くと推定できるが、人物の主要部が欠損しているため正確には判らない。No 1, 2はドリル技法 Drilling と線刻による施文である。No 1には向きあって坐る人物、台状の器物、土器が表現されており、人物はそれぞれ手を中心側に挙げている。文様の一部が不明瞭で何を行っているのか判読できないが、土器の製作か、ヨーグルトを作る様子のようである。No 2には4個の注口土器と人物が交互に配されており、あるいは注口土器の製作を表現したのかもしれない。

**タイプ2** 動物および動物文と推定できるもので、a, b のサブタイプがある。

**2a** 動物がやや写実的で肉厚に表現されている。動物を上下に組合せたり（5, 9）、絡ませた例（7）がある。構成文様は動物が主体で、隙間の充填に幾何学図形を充てた例（6, 21）もある。しかし No 23 の羽根状のものを伴う動物（？）は、全体の一構成要素として登場してくる。多くは有角獣が表現されており（5, 6, 7, 11?, 13, 21）、誇張された角を特色とする。種別ではアイベックス？（5, 7）、ライオン？（5）、山羊・羊もししくは牛（8, 9, 10, 13）、鹿（21）などが認められ、このうち No 10 は授乳の情景を表現したと判断した。No 11 と 12 については文様が不鮮明で全体を把握できないが、このグループに含めた。

**2b** 線描的な表現で、一方向を向いて疾走する動物と、充填された幾何学文で構成される。いわゆるブロケードスタイル “Brocade style”（17, 18, 20, 141）を含む。これには動物を明瞭に表現した例（14, 15, 16, 20）と、抽象化した表現（17, 18, 19）の二態が存在する。動物はいずれも大きな角を特色としており、その形状からアンテロープ（14, 15, 16）と、アイベックス（20）が表現されたようである。No 15 と 16 は同一の印章を用いて別個体に押捺した例で、動物と共に、波状文と星形がある。これは山岳部を疾走するアンテロープを表現しているのかもしれない。No 21 はタイプ 2a と 2b の折衷型をなすようである。

**タイプ3** 幾何学文を主文様とし、a~j に細分できる。

**3a** 圏文、重圏文を主文様としたもので、5例ある。圏文とした例（22）は、正確には独立した橢円を一列に並べたもので、印章文様の一構成要素にすぎない。また、No 23 には3個以上の螺旋形があるが、どのように展開するのか明らかにできない。他の3例は同心円をなす。このほか構成文様の一部に圏・重圏を採用した例は後述するタイプ 3c~e にしばしば散見される。No 25 はフリット製円筒印章。No 26 は印泥で、裏面には葦製のアンペラと二条の紐の圧痕がのこる。

**3b** 花文のみで文様をなすもの。3例出土。No 28, 29 は全体の図柄が確認できるが、No 30 は花文としては

多少疑わしい。No 29 は放射状の線であらわされている。No 28 は底部が尖った重圧と、その左右に配された植物状文様からなる。植物状文様は茎上に葉と花が表現されているようにみえる。

3c 中心文様に花文を配し、その外側を円で囲んだ例と、刻みをいれた環帯をめぐらす例がある。その外側を幾何学文で充填する。このグループはグッバから最も多く発見された。いわゆる山麓地帯ジャムダト・ナスル様式 “Piedmont Jamdat Nasr style” といわれるものの一つである。花文の外側を一重の円で囲むもの (32) と、二重の円をめぐらした例 (33~36) があり、縁取りのある台状の図形を花文間に充填する。中心ドットのある小円を配したもの (32) もある。環帯の刻みは放射状になされることがおおい。しかし、花弁状を呈するものも例外的に存在する (43)。中心部の花文は花弁のみを放射状に配した例 (38~43, 45) と、界線を伴うもの (46) の二態がある。花文間の充填は幾何学文が充てられ、花文状のもの (43, 46) は少ない。No 44 の中心文様は“目”状であるが、基本的な文様構成がこのグループに共通する。また No 27 はやや異質な文様展開をみせるが、中心にある花文から当グループに含めた。

3d 刻みのあるアーチ状（半円形）モティーフを主文様とし、その内側と外側に様々な幾何学文を充填する。印章の全体像を復元できるものが少ないため、不明な点がおおい。独立したアーチ状をなすと思われるもの (48, 53, 54, 56~59) と、連続するアーチと推定できるもの (47, 51, 52)，および波状に連続すると推測されるもの (49, 50, 55) に細分が可能なようである。No 54 は独立したアーチ状モティーフを正位置と倒置して配し、隙間を三角形で構成された十字形や、葉形？、花文？などでみたす。波状に文様が展開すると推測した例には、波状文帯をはさんで、同じ文様をそれぞれ倒置させて配することが行われたようである。特に No 49 のそれは、アーチ状のものと、両脇に立つ柱状品、人物像？、囲みのある花文？が存在し注目される。

3e 三角形を基本文様とし、その外側に刻みをいれたハシゴ形の枠をつける。枠の内部と外側には幾何学文を充填。文様の構成はタイプ 3d に類似するが、3d 類が直線と曲線で構成されるのに対し、3e の文様構成はほぼ直線のみによる。隙間の充填にもちいられたモティーフは三角形の組み合わせが多く、ほかに楕円形 (70)，判別不明の曲線文 (61, 62) もある。なお No 60 の余白部には幾何学文の充填があり、この組み合わせが、人物の顔（もしくは蝶）のようにみえる。

3f 構成文様が縦方向に細かく分割され、かつ連続するもの。いわゆる縦欄・柱状パターン “Column pattern” で、常にハシゴ形 “Ladder” をともなう。厳密には垂直方向に文様が展開するもの (71, 72, 74, 77, 80) と、斜行するもの (76, 78, 81, 82) がある。後者のなかでも No 76 と 82 は、このグループであるのか、あるいは 3e に帰属するのか明らかでない。文様の構成要素を観察すると、ハシゴ形のほかジクザグ (80), 面互三角文 (71, 72, 81), 綾杉 (80, 82), 三角形の集合 (71, 72, 74, 75), 格子 (82) などがある。

3g 文様が横方向に展開するもの。綾杉 (83, 84, 86~88), ジグザグ (85), 刻みのある横帯 (89~91) 縁取りのある面互三角文 (90), 連続三角文 (102), 不明文様 (87) が認められる。No 91 は円筒印章の端部文様であろう。

3h 格子文を基調としたもの。明瞭な斜格子をなすもの (92, 93) と、やや不規則なもの (95, 99), およびタイプ 3f に近い例 (96~98) がある。No 96 と 98 は中心の分割線をはさんで、上下にほぼ相似形の文様展開をみせる。なお No 96 と 97 は同一印章により別個体に押捺したものと思われる。

3i 基本文様が菱形および菱形に類するもの。基調をなす菱形は横方向に連続する。単線で菱形を表現したもの (100, 111) と、複数の線を菱形に沿って平行に配した例 (103, 105~110) がある。菱形の内部には横方

向の平行線 (103, 105, 107, 108), 楕円形 (100, 110), 三角形 (111), 十字形 (109) などが、外側の余白にはおもに平行線がほぼ隙間なく充填してある。No 104 は明瞭な菱形文をなさない、しかし No 103 に類似点が多くこのタイプに含めた。No 100 の全貌は不明であり、構成文様の一部が菱形をなすにすぎない。

**3j** “目”と称されるもの (112, 113, 114~117) と、それに類すると判断したもの (118~121, 123) を含む。前者では細かい突起のある楕円形を囲いの中に配したり (112, 113), 楕円形および一方が開く楕円形を伴うもの (114~117) がある。後者は明瞭な目状をなさず、異なる文様タイプのようでもあるが、便宜上、ここに加えた。しかしながら、その文様構成は明らかに前者に類似する。それは囲い (この場合より菱形に近いが) と、その内部に配されてセットをなす 2 条の線をみれば明らかであろう。とくに No 123 を両者の中間形とみることもできる。このほか菱形に近い囲いのみで、中心部の目状モティーフを伴わないものもある (119, 120)。なお No 118 は、菱形を主文様としたタイプ 3i の一つのバリエーションとみることもできる。

いずれよせよ、これらは人間の目の形状にさほど似ておらず、目とすれば明らかに抽象化した表現になる。我々の感覚からいえば、出土品中で最も人間の目に近い表現がなされたものは、前述タイプ 3c の No 44 といえよう。

**タイプ4** 不明文様を中心として、前記のタイプ 1~3 に含まれないものと、印章以外の施文具を使用したもの。No 101 は縦と横の平行線による文様で、建物（神殿？）を表現したようにみえる。No 122, 124 は平行線による文様で、122 はタイプ 3i もしくは 3j に近い構成を示す。No 125 と 126 は同一の円筒印章による施文で、同一個体の可能性がつよい。植物文様的であるが、これは連続する面互の三角文であろう。ほぼ同種の文様が大型（長い）印章の端部に出現している (Fig. 22-130 参照)。No 127 は幾何学图形による不明文。No 128, 129 は曲線によってなる不明文。No 130 は三角形の集合による十字形、枠囲いのある木、葉形？、三角形、縁取りのある三角形によって構成される。No 131, 132 は印章以外の物を使用して施文した例で、131 の口縁部には円形の植物の茎による刻文がほぼ等間隔にある。また頸部外面には、口縁部に使用された施文具より径の小さい施文具でもって施された刻文が一列に並ぶ。No 132 の口縁部と肩部凸帯上には、小枝によると思われる密な押圧痕がある。図示はしていないがこのほかにも、口縁部上に植物の圧痕の認められるものがあった。これらは明らかに印章と同じ目的をもって施された、といえる。

**タイプ5** スタンプ印章である。材質については前項「印章の種類」を参照されたい。動物形印章は足を折って寝そべる姿で表現されており、No 134, 135 とも芸術的に優れた作品である。No 136 は平面的な彫像になる動物形印章の頭部破片で、二次加工痕がある。No 137, 138 は両面穿孔の半球形印章。以上の 5 点は本来 VII 層に伴う遺物であったと思われるが、層に伴って出土したのは No 134 と 137 のみであった。印面にはドリル技法で動物と不明文様を描く。No 139 はササン朝ペルシア期の印章で、印面に動物文がある。No 140 はアケメネス朝期に属すると考えられるスカラベ形印章である。

## ま と め

テル・グッバの発掘調査では印章本体よりも、その使用形態を知る上で重要な発見があった。今日まで印影土器はメソポタミアや、その周辺地域において散発的に報告されてきたが、このようにまとまって、しかも時期的にもはっきりした資料が揃ったことに意味がある。最近の成果では北イラクのエスキ・モースル地区でも、ほぼ同時代の遺跡から印影土器の出土が報告されており [Roaf and Killick, 1987]、さらに我々の調査したテル・ジガー

ンでは、アッカド期と考えられる精製土器の肩部に文様として捺印が行われたものを発見している〔井・川又, 1984/85: Pl. 34, 201~206〕。このようにイラク国内での分布は、時間的、空間的な広がりをみせつつある。しかし、1930年代に発掘調査が行われたディヤラ河流域の調査報告書は、印影土器の存在について何も触れてはいない〔Frankfort, 1955; Delougaz, 1954〕。それは、存在しなかったのではなく、見落とされた可能性がつよい、といえるのではなかろうか。

ハムリン盆地におけるED I期の遺跡はアブカーシム、カーシム、マドフル、アハメド・ハッチョー、ヤルヒ、スレイマ、ハラワ、アブガ、オアサートなどのテルで発見・調査されており、ほとんどの遺跡で印影土器の出土をみた。このほか未調査のテル（ルベイダ）でも印影土器を採集した（Fig. 5）。つまりハムリン盆地内に存在するED I期の遺跡には、必ず印影土器が伴う、と言っても過言ではないだろう。これは彩文土器の流行期間にはほぼ一致しており、非常に興味ぶかい。いっぽうグッバに類似する円形建物を伴い、ED I期の終末からED II期に属すると想定されたテル・ラズーケでは、印影土器の出土は報告されていない〔Gibson ed., 1981〕。以上からハムリン地区における印影土器の嚆矢はグッバVII層期に遡り、ほぼED I期を通じて行われた、といえるようだ。

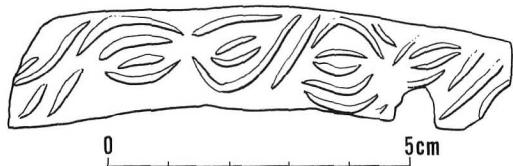


Fig. 5 Seal impression on a coarse pottery jar rim from Tell Rubeidha near Bahiza.

グッバ出土の円筒印章には、ウルクIV層タイプの写実的な文様を有したものはなく、またED II期を特徴づける資料も発見されなかった。個々の印章に採用されたモティーフや、印章の形態は、いわゆる“Piedmont Jamdat Nasr Style”とされるものが極めて多く、これがジャムダト・ナスル期からED I期の円筒印章文様の主流を占めている。さらにディヤラ河流域のED I期の遺跡で顕著な Brocade style は、量は多くないが出土し、フランクフォートの編年にある〔Frankfort, 1955〕。これまでジャムダト・ナスル型／期として処理されていたタイプ3の幾何学文印章の多くは、ED I期まで残存し、使用されたことを確認できた。このこともディヤラ河流域の分析結果に良く符号した〔Frankfort, 1955: Table 1〕。特にピードモント様式はVIIb層以降に盛行したようだ<sup>8)</sup>。

モティーフや形態がディヤラ河流域の出土品と類似性をもつことは既にのべた。異なる要素、とくにグッバの特徴となるような要素は顕著でなく、強いてそれを挙げるとすれば、タイプ3aとした重圈文が比較的おおく出土したこと、典型的な Brocade style が少ない、目文様の目の表現法がやや異なる、などであろう。文様分類を通じて言えることは、タイプ3fの縦欄パターンがED I期後半（IV層）に集中し、タイプ3gはV層より古い層に伴うことである。なお、No 23と101は建築文様と考えられ、No 23のそれが2段もしくは3段の重層建物を表現したものであれば、聖塔“ジックラト”的成立過程を考える上で重要な発見といえる。ドリル技法の文様はウルク／ジャムダト・ナスル期に盛行するが、グッバではその技法の印影土器がED I期の層から2点出土した、これは印章が伝世したか、あるいは攪乱に伴うものであろう。

テル・グッバのVIIc層では、円筒印章と共に半球形スタンプ印章や動物形スタンプ印章が併用されていた。しかし、VIIa層以降ではスタンプ印章が新たに製作された形跡はない。VI層期以降、もっぱら製作された印章

は円筒形のみであったと思われるが、スタンプ印章も残存し使用されていた。いずれにせよ印影土器はVIIa層以降盛行し、これがほぼED I期の全期間を通じて行われた。使用された印章がすべて円筒印章であるのも注目できる。

グッバではスタンプ印章もふくめ、ジャムダト・ナスル期からED I期に属する13点の印章を発見したが、出土印章と、印影土器に使用された印章で一致するものは存在しない<sup>9)</sup>。しかし、同一の印章を別個体に使用したと思われるもの、およびその可能性が強いものが比較的多く、すでに文中で触れた例の他にも、No 15と16、No 33と34、No 93と94、96と97、115～117などがある。このうちNo 15と16は明らかに別の個体に押捺した同一印章と証明できる<sup>10)</sup>。No 33と34は出土した層位の違いもあり、同一印章との証明は難しい、ここではその可能性を指摘するに留める。No 93と94も同一印章に拠るとみてよいだろう。No 96と97は同一印章でもって押捺されている、同一個体の可能性もあるが、96は器肉厚く、97は薄い、出土地点も異なるなどから別個体であろうと判断した。No 115～117は同一印章が使用され<sup>11)</sup>、このほかにも図示してはいないが2点の別個体に伴う破片が存在する。

出土した印影は、その目的によって二つのグループに分類できる。第一は押捺の本来の目的である経済的活動に伴う証明、確認を行うためになされたもので、印泥、印影付きの蓋がこれにあたる。第二はそれ以外の目的でなされたと推定できる印影土器である。後者の押捺方法を観察すると、おもに土器の口縁部に、円周方向に沿ってなされ、全周を隙間なく押捺する。口縁部以外では肩部、肩部凸带上などにもなされたものがあったが、押捺の方法は口縁部とおなじである。ただ肩部の押捺は垂直方向になされることが多い。土器への押捺が確認や証明のためになされたとすれば、著しくくどい方法といえる。

土器への捺印が、どのような目的でなされたのかを推測するにあたって考慮せねばならないのが、土器焼成以前に押捺が行われたことである。粗製の大型土器は輪積で成形され、全体の完成までは数日を要したとおもわれる、押捺は口縁部まで完成した時点で行われており、従って押捺の施された範囲は、比較的胎土の柔らかい土器の上半部に限られていた。さらに押捺と同じ方法で植物による竹管文を施したものも存在した。以上の観点に立ち、これに当時における彩文土器や刻文土器の流行という要素を加えると、粗製土器に対する印章の押捺は、あくまでも土器の装飾を目的とした、と結論づけることができるのではなかろうか。そして、彩文土器の衰退と共に装飾としての印影土器も行われなくなった、とみることができる。また、その意味については、印影土器の割合が比較的少なく、粗製の大型土器でも特に径50cmを越える最大のグループにこれが認められることから、特別な用途や目的に使用された可能性が強く、たとえば種モミの保存などに使用されたのかもしれない。じっさい、VII層の円形建物では、回廊(C5)中より、多量の炭化麦がつまつた粗製土器が出土した。

仮にそれが土器装飾の一技法であったにせよ、ここに残された印章の印影は、当時の印章の実態と、押捺の方法を雄弁に語っている。もし土器に押捺された印章の所有者がグッバの居住者であった、と仮定できれば、3000B.C.頃から2800～2750B.C.頃までの間に、少なくとも300個以上の印章がグッバで使用されたと推測できる<sup>12)</sup>。

とかく印章の研究は、その文様の分類を中心とした研究が継続的に踏襲され、カタログの形で報告・出版されることが多かった。最近になって、印章本体の研究も新段階を迎えており、新しい方法論が試みられるようになった〔小野山、1985〕。また、かつてやや粗末に扱われ、あくまでも印章の副産物と考えられていた印泥につ

いても、新たな研究法が開拓され、その使用形態の一端が明らかになった [Zettler, 1988]。このようなことを踏まえ、今後、印章とその使用方法に関するより突っ込んだ議論が展開することを期待している。

### 注

- 1) <sup>14</sup>C 年代はあくまでも参考年代であり、実年代を示すものではない。参考までにグッパ VII 層の編年上の位置付けを示すと、VII 層はウルク III 層と同時期と考えられ、さらにテル・プラクの目神殿期、およびスーサのアクロポリス 16 層期と並行すると考えている。グッパ VII 層をジャムダト・ナスル期とすることに疑問を持つ研究者もいないではないが、現時点ではジャムダト・ナスル期もしくは並行期の遺構であると確信している。とかく問題の多いジャムダト・ナスル期の編年上の位置付けについても、イギリス考古学研究所によって本年以降再開されるジャムダト・ナスル遺跡の再調査に期待している。
- 2) 遺物を発見した場合、その遺物が床面に接しているか、あるいは覆土中にあるかで、遺物のもつ性格はもちろん、その帰属年代さえも異なってくる。特に印影土器は個体が大きいため、破片状態で出土することが多く、完形品は非常に少ない。ここで言う層に伴う遺物とは、床面に接し、完形もしくは半完形に復元できる印影土器、床面には接して出土した印章などをさす。一括して土器などを廃棄したと思われるピット出土品は、特別な例を除き、層に伴う遺物としてあつかわない。
- 3) この時期において、中央部がどのように使用（利用）されていたのか判然としない。というのも、ここは常に上層の遺構によって削平を受けたと推測できるからである。従って遺物が存在したとしても、それを発見するのは困難である。これは VII 層や V 層についても同じことがいえる。
- 4) この建物が居住のためとは考えられず、公共の施設、もしくは宗教的な性格を持つ特殊な建物と考えている。ほぼ同じようなプランを持つ建物が、ディヤラ河流域のテル・アスマルでも出土し、アブ神殿とされている。
- 5) あくまでも現状の観察で、専門家による科学的分析結果ではないことを、ことわっておく。特に石灰岩と大理石の区別などは困難といえる。
- 6) 胎土の乾燥および焼成を経た現状での採寸である。実物は計測値よりさらに長い。
- 7) グッパでは極めて多量の粗製土器を発見したが、全体の統計処理を行うまでには、遺物の調査、整理は進んでいない。あまり不確定なことは言えないが、出土の大形カメに対する印影土器の比率はおよそ 20% 前後であったように思う。
- 8) グッパにおけるピードモント様式は VIIc 層期に遡る。しかし、VIIc 層では僅か 1 例が存在したに過ぎず、多くは VIIb 層に伴って出土した。ピードモント様式印章が多量に発見されたディヤラ河流域例と比較すると、グッパの VIId~c 層はハファジエのシン神殿 III 層と、VIIb~a 層はシン神殿 IV 層とほぼ同時期とみなしうる。また、これらの印章は幾何学文様を主体としており、同様の幾何学文を多用する彩文土器との関係を考慮する必要もありそうだ。
- 9) 印章の出土状況をみると、発見された印章はすべて突発的事態のため放置されたか、あるいは紛失、さらにはそれ以外の理由で遺存していた訳である。印章と印影でなぜ同じものがないのかを推測すると、筆者は、印影土器に用いられた印章は、所有者の死とともに副葬品として墓中に納められたのではないかと考えている。この時に限らず、メソポタミアの墓からは、所有者のものと推定できる多くの印章が出土する。もし、この仮説が正しければ、出土印章と印影土器の押捺が一致しないのは当然である。従って文様の不一致をもって、印影土器を外部からの搬入品とするこどもできない。調査ではジャムダト・ナスル～EDI I 期の墓は発見できなかったが、印影土器の印章はおそらくグッパ居住者もしくは関係者の所有になるものが使用されたと思う。
- 10) 両者を別個体とした証明は、No 15 の肩部凸帯には印章の押捺があるが、No 16 の凸帯上には縄文が存在することである。なお文様の僅かなずれは、押捺速度の差によるものであろう。粗製土器は極めて粗い胎土を使用して成形されているため、印章の押捺によって、胎土中の砂礫やスサの移動がおこる、このために図文のズレや欠落が生じやすい。これに押捺速度による変化、加圧による変化などの諸要因を加えると、たとえ、同一印章を使用したとしても、寸分違わない文様は生じない。従って同一印章によると思われる印影を発見したとしても、その決定には大きな困難が伴う。このほかにも、この時代に限らず印章は、専業集団（？）による多量生産が行われていたらしく、特に幾何学文の印章は極めて類似する形態と図文をもつものが多く存在する。そのことも印影から印章を推測する際の一つの障害となる。
- 11) No 116 と他では異なる印章文様のようにみえる、しかし、No 116 は口縁部に平行に二度押捺したため、文様が幅広く見えるのである。特に目文様の中心にあるコーヒー豆形モティーフの形状などは、有力な判断基準となる。No 116 と同一印章とみなせる 5 点は、いずれも VI 層出土品である。粗製土器をだれが製作したか、という問題にもかかわるが、この印章の所有者はグッパの居住者であったように思う。
- 12) ジャムダト・ナスル期から EDI I 期の調査面積は、およそテルの 1/2 にあたり、出土印章（含印影）の総数は約 140 個体に達する。ほぼ同密度で印章関係遺物が存在するとすれば、およそ 300 個体の資料が揃うこと計算上ではなる。これを少ないとみるか多いと見るかは別として、極めて多量の印章がグッパで使用されていたと推測してよい。

## 参考文献

- Amiet, P., 1972, *Gliptique Susienne*, Memoires de la Delegation Archeologique en Iran, tome 43, Paris.
- Buchanan, B., 1966, *Catalogue of the Ancient Near Eastern Seals in the Ashmolean Museum*, Oxford.
- 1981, *Early Near Eastern Seals in the Yale Babylonian Collection*, Yale University press.
- Delougaz, P., 1947, *Pottery from the Diyala Region*, Oriental Institute Publications, vol. 43.
- Finkbeiner, U., and W. Röllig, ed.
- 1986, *Ǧamdat Naṣr Period or Regional Style?*, Beihefte zum Tübinger Atlas des Vorderen Orients, B 62, Wiesbaden.
- Frankfort, H., 1955, *Stratified Cylinder Seals from the Diyala Region*, Oriental Institute Publications, vol. 72, Chicago.
- Gibson, McG. ed., 1981, *Uch Tepe I, Chicago-Copenhagen Expedition to the Hamrin*, Chicago and Copenhagen.
- 井 博幸, 川又正智, 1984/85, テル・ジガン第一次発掘調査報告, 『ラーフィダーン』第5/6卷
- Moorey, P. R. S., 1985, *Materials and Manufacture in Ancient Mesopotamia*, BAR S237.
- 小野山節, 1985, 円筒印章と考古学, 『西南アジア研究』No. 24
- 小谷伸男, 井 博幸, 1981, テル・グッバ, 『ラーフィダーン』第2卷
- Roaf, M., 1984, Excavations at Tell Mohammad Arab in the Esiki Mosul Dam Salvage Project, *Iraq* 46.
- Roaf, M. ed., 1984, Tell Madhhur, a summary report on the excavations, *Sumer* 43.
- Roaf, M., and R. Killick, 1987, A Mysterious Affair of Styles: The Ninevite 5 Pottery of Northern Mesopotamia, *Iraq* 49.
- Zettler, R. L., 1988, Sealings as artifacts of institutional administration in ancient Mesopotamia, *Journal of Cuneiform Studies*, vol. 39-2.

## Catalogue of seals and seal impressions from Tell Gubba

Descriptions are as follows: Level; findspot. Material. Seal-impressed portion; dimensions of height and diameter of actual seal, or height and length for ancient seal impression of one rotation. Description of designs and remarks. Place of keeping. Iraq Museum number (IM.). Registration number.

1. Level V; room 16. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 16×32 mm. Seated figures and vases, drillings. Antiquities office at Bahiza in Hamrin.
2. Level IV; XI, XII-10, 11. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; 17×28 mm. Seated figures and four spouted vases, drillings and incised lines. Baghdad Iraq Museum; IM. 89951. G. 187.
3. Level VI; VIII-9 pit. Coarse pottery jar of nearly complete. Seal impression on rim; ext. 30×68 mm. Human figure and animals with spiral horns. Baghdad. G. 453.
4. Level VIb; XV-9 pit. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 18×ext. 40 mm. Human figure(?) and animals. Bahiza.
5. Level V/VI (probably VI); XII-7 deep sounding. Complete coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 32×ext. 50 mm. Row of horned animals (ibex) and lion(?) *tête-bêche*. Bahiza.
6. Level VII; XVI-10, in the well. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 17×42~43 mm. Horned animal and geometric motifs of spiral and triangles. Bahiza.
7. Level VIb; XVI-9, 10 room 7. Coarse pottery jar nearly complete. Seal impression on rim, ext. 31×140(?) mm. Interlocked lying animals (ibex?). Baghdad. G. 454.
8. Level IVb; XIV-9, 10 room 6. Coarse pottery jar nearly complete. Seal impression on rim; ext. 20×ext. 30 mm. Animal and geometric fill. Baghdad. G. 456.
9. Level VI; XXIII, XXIV-10 pit. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 16×ext. 45 mm. Probably animal design of *tête-bêche*. Baghdad. G. 398.
10. Surface; XIV, XV-9, 10. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 10×26~28 mm. Animal? (suckling her kid?). Baghdad. G. 446.
11. Level VII; XVI-9, in the moat. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 10×? mm. Unknown design (probably animal). Bahiza.
12. Level VIIa; XII-11 corridor 3. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 13×ext. 30 mm. Unknown design (probably animal). Baghdad. G. 425.
13. Level IVb; XIV-11, in the room. Complete coarse pottery jar (height 630, rim diam. 326, maximum diam. 627 mm, see Fig. 4). Seal impression on rim; 12×25 mm. Two animals (cattle or goat). Baghdad. G. 112.
14. Level VIb; XV-9 pit. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 16×ext. 30 mm. Row of horned animals (antelope), geometric fill. Baghdad. G. 455.

15. Surface; XI-14. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on shoulder ridge; ext. 13×35 mm. Horned animal (antelope?), wavy line, star. Baghdad. G. 393.
16. Surface; XIV, XV-9, 10. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 22×35 mm. Impressed by identical cylinder seal with No. 15. Baghdad; IM. 89953. G. 394.
17. Level IVb; XIV, XV-9, 10. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 12×ext. 27 mm. Horned animals (ibex?), "brocade style". Bahiza.
18. Level V; XI-12 corridor 2. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 20×39 mm. Animal (goat?) design, "brocade style". Baghdad. G. 458.
19. Level IVb; XV, XVI-12 in the room. Complete coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 10×28 mm. Two horned animals. Bahiza.
20. Level Va; XV-10. Cylinder seal, straight side, reddish-brown limestone; 29.5×16 mm. Two horned animals (ibex) and geometric fill, "brocade style". Baghdad; IM. 87640. G. 175.
21. Level IVa; XVI-12. Cylinder seal, straight side, creamy limestone; 30×9~10 mm. Animal (stag), ovals, star. Baghdad; IM. 87641. G. 176.
22. Level IV; XIV-9, 10. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 25×? mm. Row of ovals and wavy line separated by horizontal line, alternating triangles. Baghdad. G. 326.
23. Probably parallel to the later half of level VI; XXIII, XXIV-10 dust pit. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on shoulder; 60×ext. 42 mm. Animal, spirals, triangles, architectural motif of shrine or stepped building. Baghdad. G. 399.
24. Level IV; XIII-8. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 14×29 mm. Concentric circles. Baghdad. G. 465.
25. Level V; VIII-14. Cylinder seal, slightly convex side, grayish-white composition (frit); 41×9~10 mm. Concentric circles. Baghdad; IM. 87639. G. 174.
26. Level VIIc; X-10 corridor 4. Fragment of burnt clay bulla. Seal impression on obverse; ?×? mm. Concentric circles, imprint of reed mat and two ropes on reverse. Bahiza.
27. Level IVa; XIV-9. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; 38×ext. 50 mm. Encircled rosette. Baghdad. G. 404.
28. Surface; VIII, IX-11, 12. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 24×34~35 mm. Concentric circles or rosette, floral fill. Baghdad. G. 412.
29. Surface; XII-5. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 17×40~42 mm. Rosette design. Bahiza.
30. Level VIIb; XIII-10 corridor 4. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim and on shoulder; ext. 16×ext. 20 mm. Floral design. Baghdad. G. 447.
31. Level VI; V-10. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 17×40 mm. Rosette(?) with hatched bands. Bahiza.
32. Level VI; XXIII, XXIV-10 dust pit (see No. 23). Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 19×30(?) mm. Encircled rosette?, small encircled dot. Baghdad. G. 408.
33. Level IVb; XII, XIII-9, 10. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 22×45 mm. Encircled rosette, fill. Baghdad. G. 421.
34. Level VIIa; XI-10 corridor 2. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 23×43 mm. Encircled rosette, quite similar design to No. 33. Baghdad. G. 466.
35. Level IV; XIV-10. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 16×32(?) mm. Encircled rosette and fill. Bahiza.
36. Level V; XIII-12. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 12×ext. 32 mm. Encircled rosette and fill, probably identical seal with No. 35. Baghdad. G. 467.
37. Level VII; XIV-10, in the well. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 30×48 mm. Rosette with enclosed hatched band, fill. Bahiza.
38. Level Vb; X-9. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 20×40~43 mm. Rosette with enclosed hatched band, linear fill. Baghdad. G. 188.
39. Level VIIa/VIIb; XV-9, 10. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 18×56 mm. Rosette with enclosed hatched band, blobs beside hatched band, chain of triangles with frame. Baghdad. G. 422.
40. Level VIIb; XIV-9 corridor 4. Cylinder seal, glazed/burnt steatite; white, straight side, broken in antiquity; ext. 26×14.5 mm. Rosette with enclosed hatched band. Baghdad; IM. 87636. G. 171.
41. Level VIIb; IX-9 corridor 4 entrance. Cylinder seal, glazed/burnt steatite; white, straight side, broken in antiquity; ext. 29×14.5 mm. Rosette with enclosed hatched band, "ladder"-like geometric fill. Baghdad, IM. 87637. G. 172.
42. Level IVb; XV-10 room 5. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 17×36 mm. Rosette with enclosed hatched band, linear fill. Bahiza.
43. Level IIIb; XIV-9, 10. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 23×40~42 mm. Rosette with

- enclosed hatched band, floral fill. Baghdad, IM. 89946. G. 179.
44. Level V; XII-6 deep sounding. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 22×42 mm. Enclosed hatched band with "eye" motif at the center. Bahiza.
  45. Surface collection. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 20×42 mm. Rosette with enclosed hatched band, fill. Baghdad. G. 426.
  46. Level VI; VIII-11 pit. Complete coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim, shoulder ridge and part of shoulder; ext. 30×45 mm. Rosette with enclosed hatched band, floral fill. Baghdad. G. 452.
  47. Level VI; X-9 pit. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 22×32~33 mm. Hatched arch with floral and geometric fill. Baghdad. G. 415.
  48. Level IVb; XII-7 deep sounding. Complete coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 27×35 mm. Hatched arch with geometric fill. Baghdad. G. 469.
  49. Level IVa; XV-10. Cylinder seal, glazed/burnt steatite(?), slightly concave side, broken in antiquity; ext. 29×13 mm. Hatched arch with human figure(?), encircled rosette, geometric fill. Baghdad; IM. 87634. G. 169.
  50. Level VI; X-12, 13 corridor 2. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim and on shoulder ridge; ext. 18×45 mm. Hatched arch with floral(?) fill. Baghdad. G. 390.
  51. Surface. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 17×38 mm. Hatched arch, fill. Bahiza.
  52. Level IVb; XIV-9, 10 room 6. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 13×33 mm. Hatched arch, encircled dot. Bahiza.
  53. Level V; XIII-11, 12. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 16×ext. 27 mm. Hatched arch(?). Bahiza.
  54. Level VI; X-9 pit. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim and on shoulder ridge; 40~43×58~60 mm. Hatched arch, triangular cross, floral fill of leaf(?) and rosette(?). Baghdad. G. 183.
  55. Level IVb; XIV-9 room 6. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 17×ext. 43 mm. Hatched arch, concentric ovals(?). Bahiza.
  56. Level VII; XV-14. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 12×34~35 mm. Hatched arch with floral(?) fill. Bahiza.
  57. Level VIIc; XIII-10 corridor 3. Fragment of coarse pottery jar with spout. Seal impression on shoulder and around the spout; ext. 23×33 mm. Hatched arch with geometric fill. Baghdad. G. 189.
  58. Level VI; VIII-9 pit. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 18×ext. 28 mm. Hatched arch with floral fill. Baghdad. G. 463.
  59. Level VI; XVII-9. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 10×ext. 30 mm. Hatched arch(?). Bahiza.
  60. Level VIIb; X-10 corridor 4. Cylinder seal, glazed/burnt steatite; white, straight side, broken; ext. 20×11 mm. Hatched pointed arch with geometric fill. Baghdad; IM. 87635. G. 170.
  61. Level VI; XI-12, 13. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 13×22~23 mm. Hatched pointed arch with geometric fill. Baghdad; IM. 89952. G. 388.
  62. Level VI; VIII-11 pit. Coarse pottery jar nearly complete. Seal impression on rim; ext. 17×42 mm. Hatched pointed arch, fill. Baghdad. G. 460.
  63. Level V; VIII, IX-12. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; 21~22×43 mm. Hatched pointed arch. Baghdad. G. 423.
  64. Level IVb; XIV-13 corridor. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 19×38~39 mm. Hatched pointed arch with geometric fill. Baghdad. G. 407.
  65. Level IVa; XV-12, in the room. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 18×33 mm. Hatched pointed arch. Bahiza.
  66. Level IV; XII-10 deep sounding. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 18×33 mm. Hatched pointed arch, geometric fill. Bahiza.
  67. Level VIb; XVI-9, 10 room 7. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 17×ext. 32 mm. Hatched pointed arch. Baghdad. G. 397.
  68. Level VI; IX-9 pit. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 13×33 mm. Hatched pointed arch with linear fill. Baghdad. G. 439.
  69. Level VIIb; XI-9. Burnt clay lid (jar-stopper; height 46 mm, diameter 120 mm). Seal impression on edge; ext. 14×ext. 29 mm. Hatched pointed arch. Baghdad. G. 450.
  70. Level VIIa; XVI-9. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim and on shoulder; 33×40 mm. Hatched pointed arch, row of blobs, triangle. Baghdad. G. 184.
  71. Level IVb; XII, XIII-11, 12. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 18×34 mm. Column pattern of "ladder", triangles, connected triangles. Baghdad. G. 416.

72. Level IVb; XII, XIII-11, 12, in the room. Complete coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 23×38 mm. Column pattern of "ladder", triangles, connected triangles. Bahiza.
73. Level V; IX-13 pit. Clay bulla (ext. length 54 mm) with seal impression; ext. 20×ext. 22 mm. Hatched pointed arch. Bahiza.
74. Level IVa; XI-9 room 3. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim and on shoulder; 24~25×30 mm. Columns of "ladder", triangles, wavy lines or connected triangles. Baghdad. G. 409.
75. Level Va; XV, XVI-12. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 14×30 mm. Column pattern of "ladder", blobs(?), wavy line or connected triangles. Baghdad. G. 438.
76. Surface. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 15×ext. 24 mm. Column pattern. Baghdad. G. 449.
77. Level IVa; XIV-12. Fragment of burnt clay bulla. Seal impression on obverse; ext. 19×ext. 20 mm. "Ladders", imprint of rope on reverse. Baghdad. G. 436.
78. Level IV; VIII-10. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 8×ext. 20? mm. "Ladders". Baghdad. G. 440.
79. Level VIIb; XV-9 pit. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 23×ext. 27 mm. Hatched pointed arch or "ladder". Baghdad. G. 427.
80. Level IVb; XVI-9. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; 18×33 mm. Column pattern of "ladder", wavy line, herringbone. Baghdad. G. 179.
81. Level VIIa; XII-5 deep sounding. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 14×34 mm. Oblique column pattern of "ladder", zigzag, blobs. Bahiza.
82. Surface. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 23×ext. 18 mm. Crossed lines of column pattern(?). Baghdad. G. 401.
83. Level VI; XII-14. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 18×ext. 47~49 mm. Herringbone. Bahiza.
84. Level VI; XXIII, XXIV-10 (see No. 23). Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 26×? mm. Herringbone. Baghdad. G. 462.
85. Level VIIa; XII-10 corridor 3. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 16×31 mm. Parallel zigzags. Baghdad; IM. 89950. G. 186 and 461.
86. Level VI; VIII, IX-9, 10. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 18×ext. 16 mm. Herringbone. Baghdad. G. 430.
87. Level VIIa; XII-12 corridor 4. Complete coarse pottery jar (height 656, rim diam. 336, maximum diam. 668 mm. see Fig. 4). Seal impression on rim; ext. 16×28~31(?) mm. Herringbone and linear motif. Bahiza.
88. Level VIIa; XVI-10. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 17×28(?) mm. Herringbone. Baghdad. G. 441.
89. Level V; room 18. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 15×26 mm. Hatched festoon band. Baghdad. G. 443.
90. Level Vb; X-10. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 24×? mm. Hatched festoon band and alternating triangles with frame. Baghdad. G. 414.
91. Surface. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim and on shoulder ridge; ext. 8×? mm. Hatched band. Baghdad. G. 406.
92. Level IVb; XV-11 room. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 13×? mm. Crossed lines. Baghdad. G. 457.
93. Level V/VI (probably VI); XXI-10 deep sounding. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 18×? mm. Crossed lines with hatched band. Bahiza.
94. Level V; XII-12 corridor 1. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 23×? mm. Crossed lines. Baghdad. G. 419.
95. Level VIIb; XIV-9 corridor 4. Cylinder seal, alabaster, straight side, partially broken; 47×12~17 mm. Crossed lines. Baghdad; IM. 87638. G. 173.
96. Level IVb; XVI-9. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim and shoulder; 26×29 mm. Two rows of "ladder" in oblique angle. Baghdad. G. 411.
97. Level IIIb; XIV-11. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim and on shoulder; 26×29 mm. Identical seal impression with No. 96.
98. Level IVb; XIV-9, 10. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim and on shoulder; 25×28 mm. Crossed lines. Baghdad; IM. 89947. G. 181.
99. Level VI; VIII-11 pit. Coarse pottery jar nearly complete. Seal impression on rim; ext. 11×ext. 30 mm. Crossed lines. Baghdad. G. 405 and 470.

100. Level VI; XXIII, XXIV-10 (see No. 23). Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 18×ext. 32(?) mm. Unknown design (crossed lines or lozenges?). Baghdad. G. 464.
101. Level VIIb; XII-11 room 1. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim and on shoulder ridge; ext. 20×ext. 67 mm. Linear design (architectural motif of shrine?). Baghdad. G. 391.
102. Level V; XIII-12 corridor 1, and Level IVb; X, XI-9, 10. Two fragments of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 16×39 mm. Linear design of alternating concentric triangles (see Plate 36-102b). Baghdad. G. 396.
103. Level VIb; XVII-9, 10. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim and on shoulder; ext. 16×ext. 35 mm. Connected multi-linear lozenges. Baghdad. G. 400.
104. Level IVb; XV-10. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 19×40 mm. Linear design. Baghdad. G. 417.
105. Level V; room 16. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim and on shoulder; ext. 12×28 mm. Connected multi-linear lozenges. Baghdad. G. 448.
106. Level VI; XXIII, XXIV-10 (see No. 23). Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 20×32 mm. Connected multi-linear lozenges, fill. Baghdad. G. 418.
107. Level V; X-14 corridor 2. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on shoulder; ext. 27×ext. 40 mm. Connected multi-linear lozenges. Baghdad. G. 445.
108. Level VI; XV-9, 10 room 6. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 15×30? mm. Connected multi-linear lozenges(?). Bahiza.
109. Level IVb; XVI, XVII-11, 12. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 17×30 mm. Multi-linear lozenges and geometric fill. Baghdad. G. 185.
110. Level IVb; XV-12. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 17×32 mm. Connected multi-linear lozenges with fill. Baghdad. G. 395.
111. Level IVb; XII-6, 7 floor. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim, shoulder, and on shoulder ridge; ext. 28×30~31 mm (see Fig. 21). Row of lozenges filled with triangles. Baghdad. G. 471.
112. Level VIIa; XIII-9, 10. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on shoulder ridge; ext. 14×26 mm. Enclosed edged lentoid, vertical border lines. Baghdad; IM. 89954. G. 410.
113. Surface. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 11×ext. 22 mm. Enclosed edged lentoid. Baghdad. G. 429.
114. Level VIIc; X-11 corridor 4. Coarse pottery jar nearly complete. Seal impression on rim and upper part of inner surface; ext. 7×21~22(?) mm. Connected "eyes". Baghdad. G. 459.
115. Level VI; XXIII, XXIV-10 (see No. 23). Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 14×? mm. Enclosed "eye". Baghdad. G. 433.
116. Level VI; XII-7. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 24×31 mm. Enclosed "eye", linear fill, hatched band. Bahiza.
117. Level VIb; XV-9 pit. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 12×30~31 mm. Enclosed "eye". Baghdad. G. 424.
118. Surface. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 13×34 mm. Connected lozenges(?) and fill. Baghdad. G. 435.
119. Level VI; IX-9. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 12×33(?) mm. Concentric lozenges(?). Baghdad. G. 402.
120. Level IVa; XIV, XV-11, 12. Fragment of the coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 12×ext. 19 mm. Lozenges(?) design as in No. 118. Baghdad. G. 428.
121. Level V; XII-13, 14. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 9×? mm. Row of lozenges(?). Bahiza.
122. Level V; VIII, IX-14 corridor. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 12×ext. 30 mm. Parallel lines (lozenges?). Baghdad. G. 431.
123. Level IVb; XIV-9 room 10. Cylinder seal, straight side, greenish-gray steatite(?); 12×7.5 mm. Geometrical design (lozenges or "eye" motifs). Baghdad; IM. 87642. G. 177.
124. Level VIb; XV-9 pit. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim and on shoulder ridge; ext. 9×? (28~35) mm. Alternating concentric triangles(?). Baghdad. G. 442.
125. Level VI; XII-14. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 10×? mm. Alternating triangles. Bahiza.
126. Level Va; XVI-10, in the well. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 11×? mm. Alternating triangles. Baghdad. G. 451.
127. Level IVb; X, XI-9, 10. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 16×? mm. Unknown design. Baghdad. G. 468.
128. Level VI; VIII, IX-9, 10. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 26×? mm. Unknown design. Bahiza.

129. Level VIIa; corridor 2~3. Fragment of coarse jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 12×ext. 29 mm. Unknown design. Bahiza.
130. Level IVb; XIV, XV-9, 10 room 6. Complete coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim; ext. 37×56 mm. Triangular crosses with frame, "tree", geometric fills of triangles and leaf(?), alternating triangles (see Fig. 22). Baghdad; IM. 89948. G. 182.
131. Level VII; XIII-12 corridor 5. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Two different types of circular incision on rim and on shoulder (instead of seal impression). Baghdad. G. 392.
132. Level VIb; XV-9 pit. Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Imprints of twig on rim (instead of seal impression). Baghdad. G. 403.
133. Level VII; VIII-9, 10. Burnt clay lid (jar-stopper; height 38 mm, maximum diam. 113 mm, see Fig. 22). Seal impression on obverse; ext. 26×ext. 30 mm. Hatched pointed arch. Bahiza.
134. Level VIIc; IX-10 room 4. Stamp seal of lying bull(?), creamy limestone, ext. height; 23, length; 51, width; 34 mm. Face of seal; two animals and unknown motifs, drillings and incised lines. Baghdad; IM. 87629. G. 163.
135. Unstratified (probably level VII). Stamp seal of lying bull(?), creamy-white limestone, height; 16, length; 30, width; 20 mm. Face of seal; unknown design of drillings. Baghdad; IM. 87630. G. 164.
136. Level VIb; XV-9 pit. Fragment of stamp seal of lying animal (recut), creamy limestone, ext. height; 8, ext. length; 13, ext. width; 14 mm. Face of seal; traces of drillings. Baghdad. G. 165.
137. Level VII; XIX-9, in the round wall 8. Hemispherical stamp seal, semitransparent light-green stone (onyx or green argonite?), height; 14.5, diameter; 33 mm. Face of seal; two animals (fox?) *tête-bêche*, drillings and incised lines. Baghdad; IM. 87632. G. 167.
138. Level IVb; XII-6 deep sounding. Hemispherical stamp seal, creamy-white limestone, height; 16, diameter; 37 mm. Face of seal; two animals *tête-bêche*, drillings. Baghdad; IM. 87631. G. 166.
139. Level I; XIV, XV-9, 10. Elliptical stamp seal, carnelian, height; 13, length; 16, width; 12 mm. Face of seal; animal design. Baghdad; IM. 87643. G. 178. (Sasanian period)
140. Level II; XIV-8. Scarab, Greenish-white faience, height; 7, length; 15, width; 10 mm. Starlike incised lines on reverse. Baghdad; IM. 87633. G. 168. (Achaemenian period)
141. Unknown (surface). Fragment of coarse pottery jar. Seal impression on rim. Horned animal and geometric fill, "brocade style" (see Pl. 37-141). Bahiza.



Fig. 6 Seal impressions on coarse pottery jars from Tell Gubba.

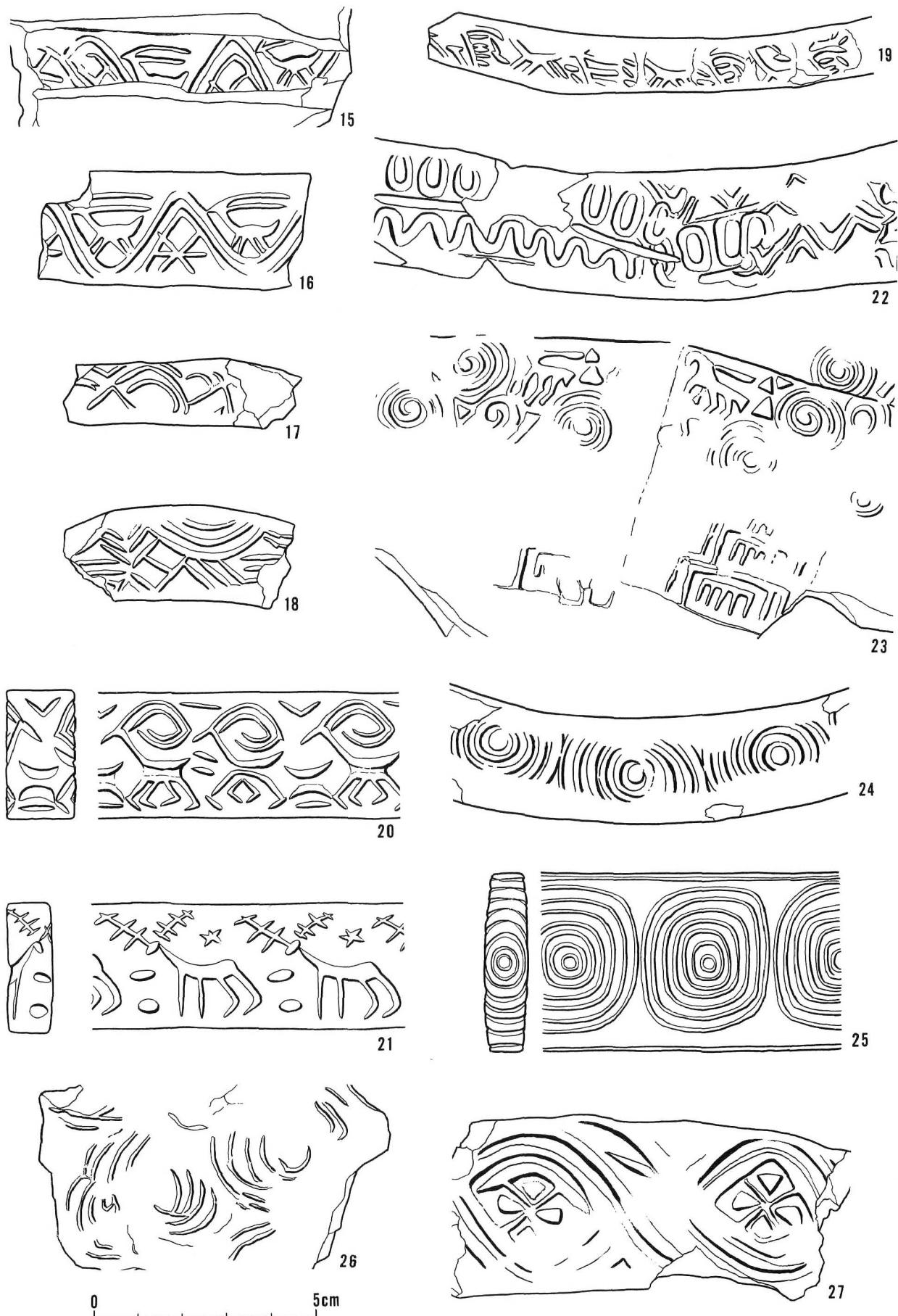


Fig. 7 Cylinder seals (20, 21, 25), seal impressions on a burnt clay bulla (26) and coarse pottery jars (others) from Tell Gubba.

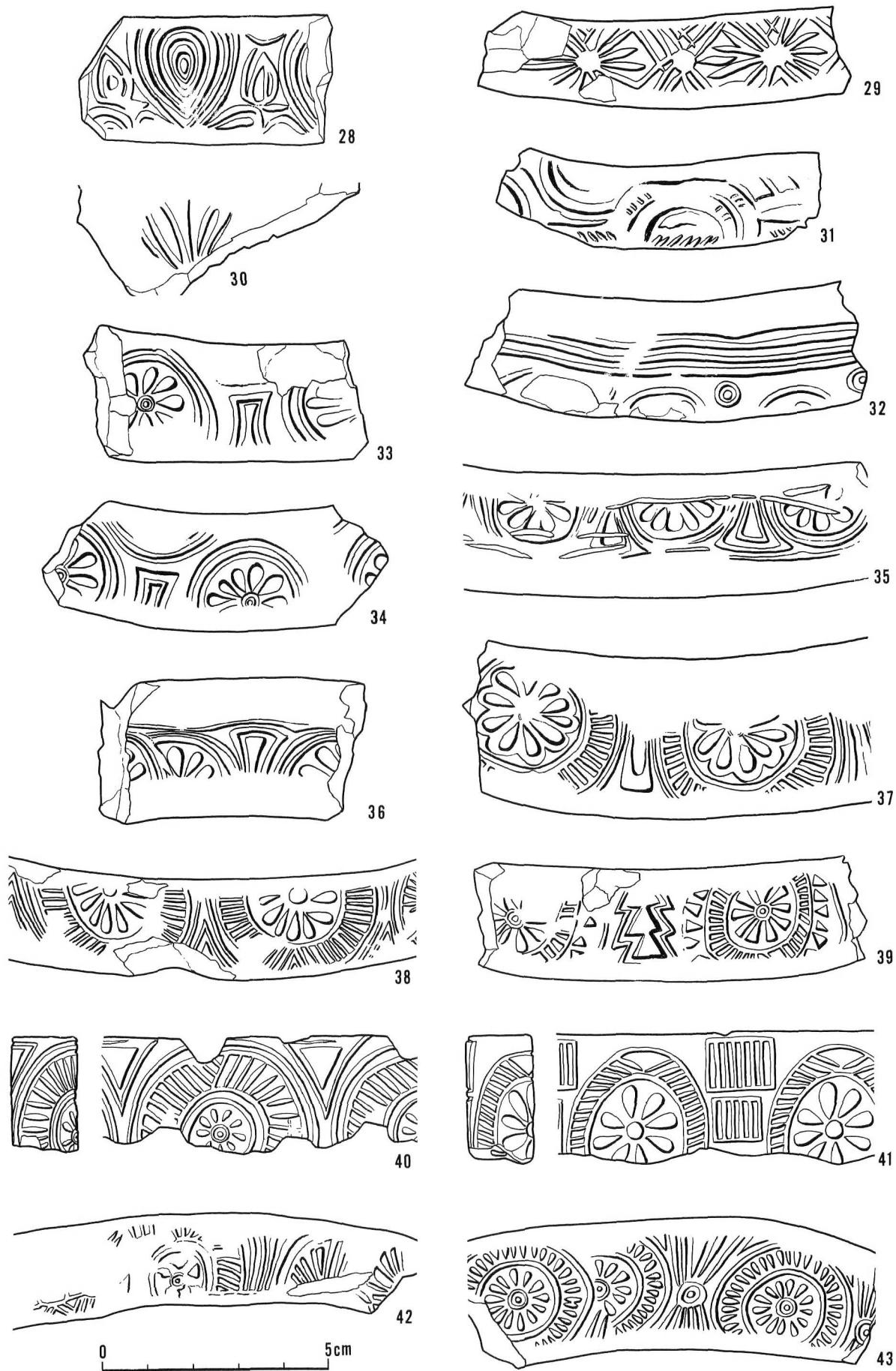


Fig. 8 Cylinder seals (40, 41) and seal impressions on coarse pottery jars from Tell Gubba.

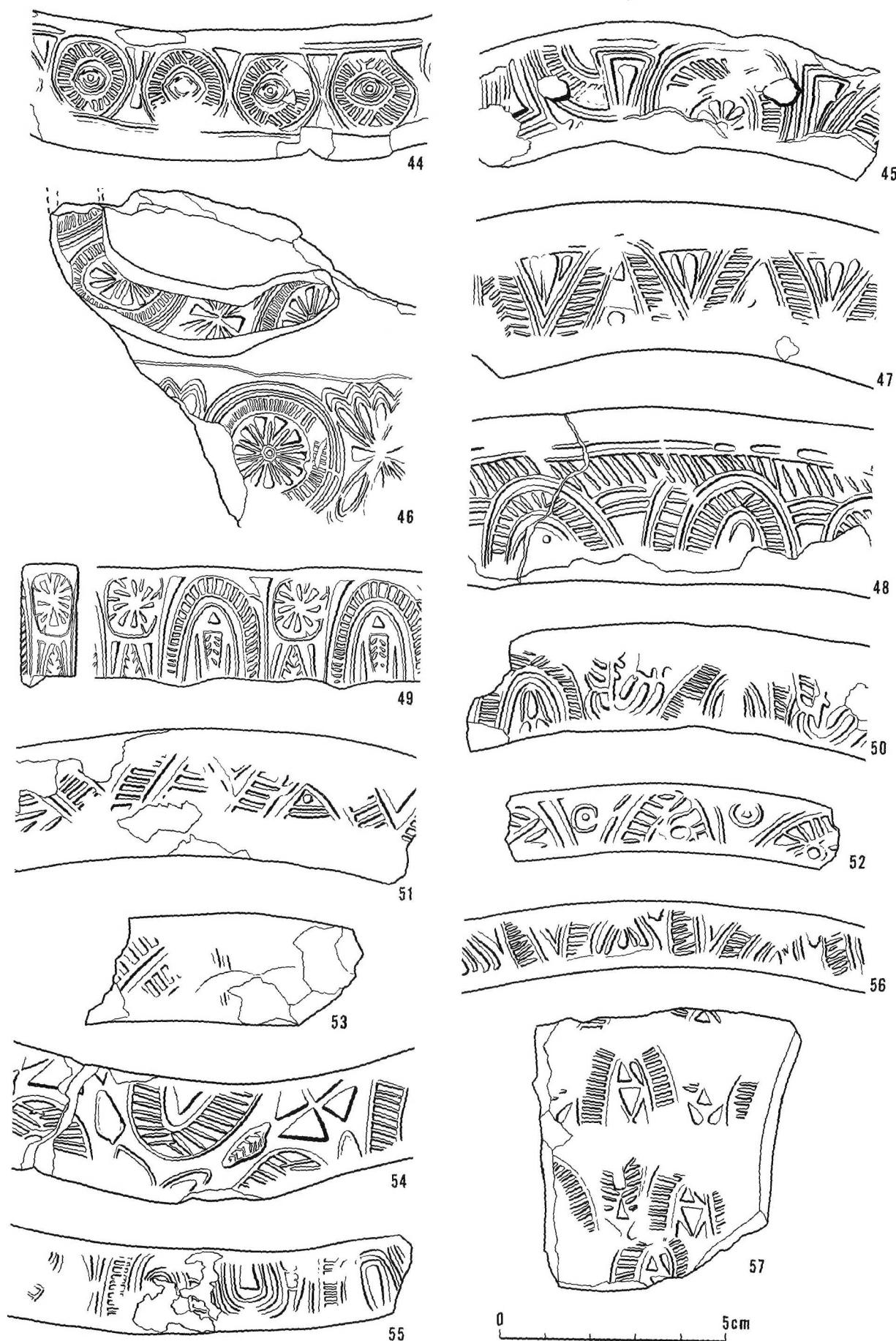


Fig. 9 Cylinder seal (49) and seal impressions on coarse pottery jars from Tell Gubba.

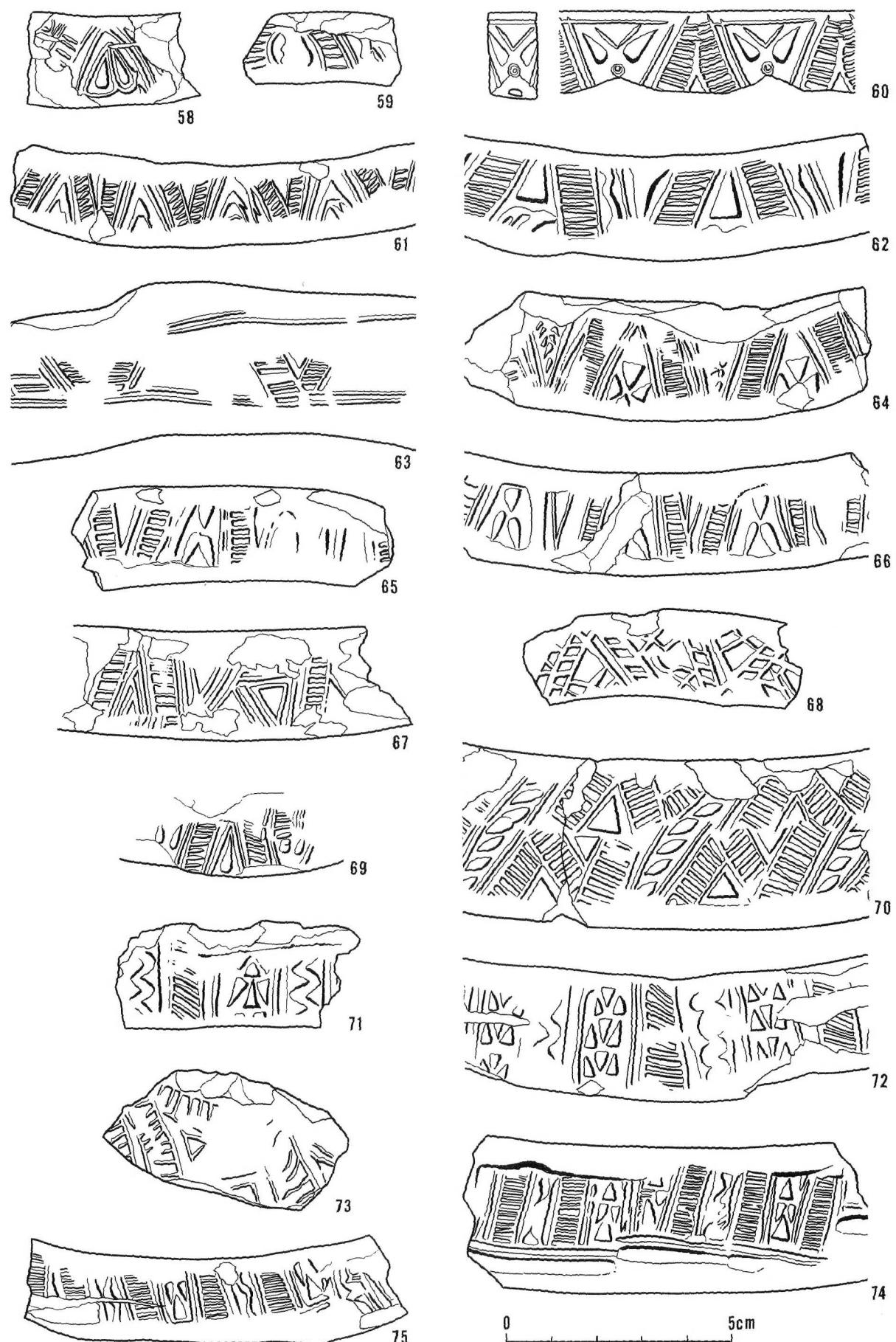


Fig. 10 Cylinder seal (60) and seal impressions on clay bulla (73), burnt clay lid (69) and coarse pottery jars from Tell Gubba.

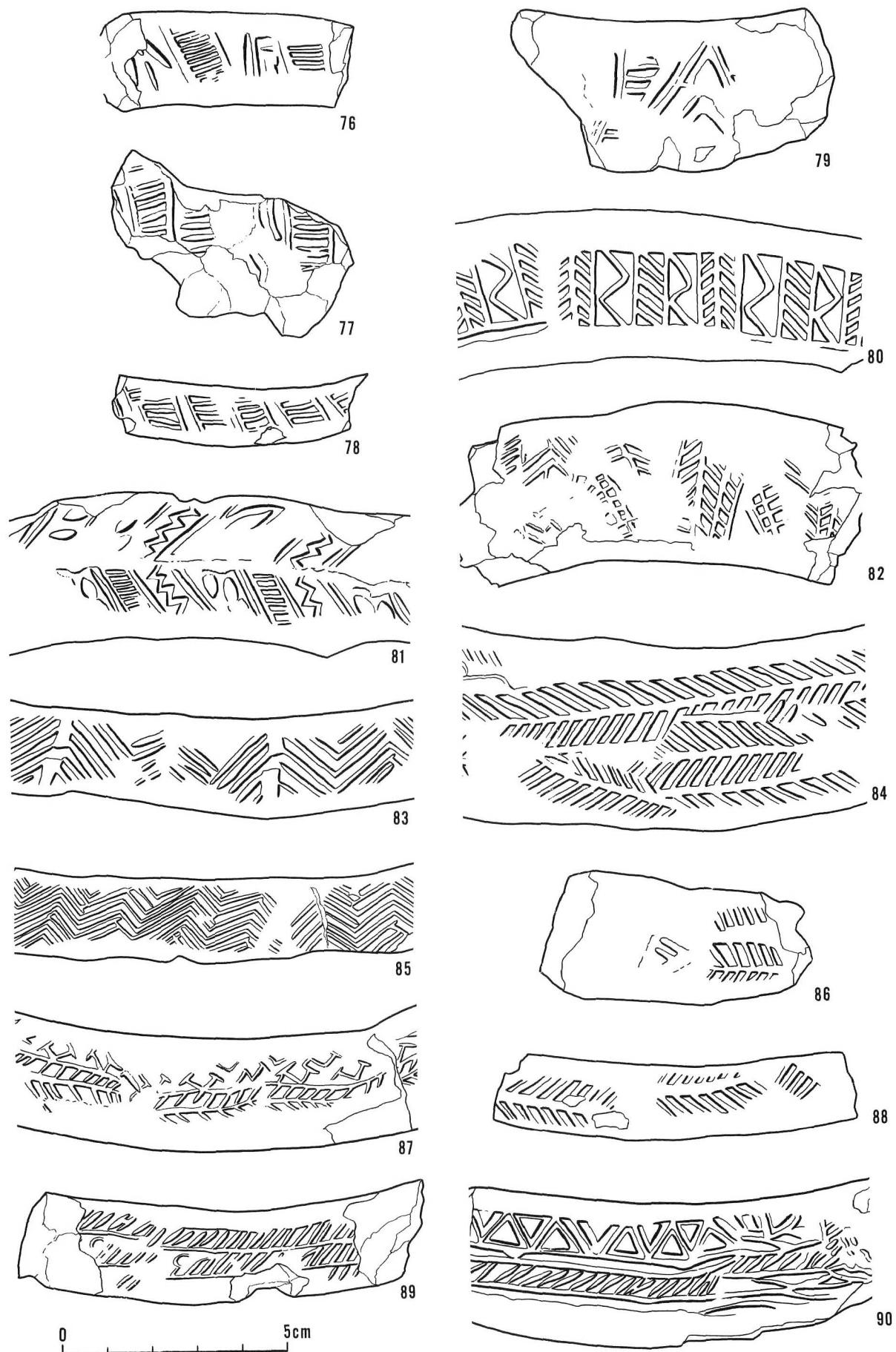


Fig. 11 Seal impressions on a burnt clay bulla (77) and coarse pottery jars from Tell Gubba.

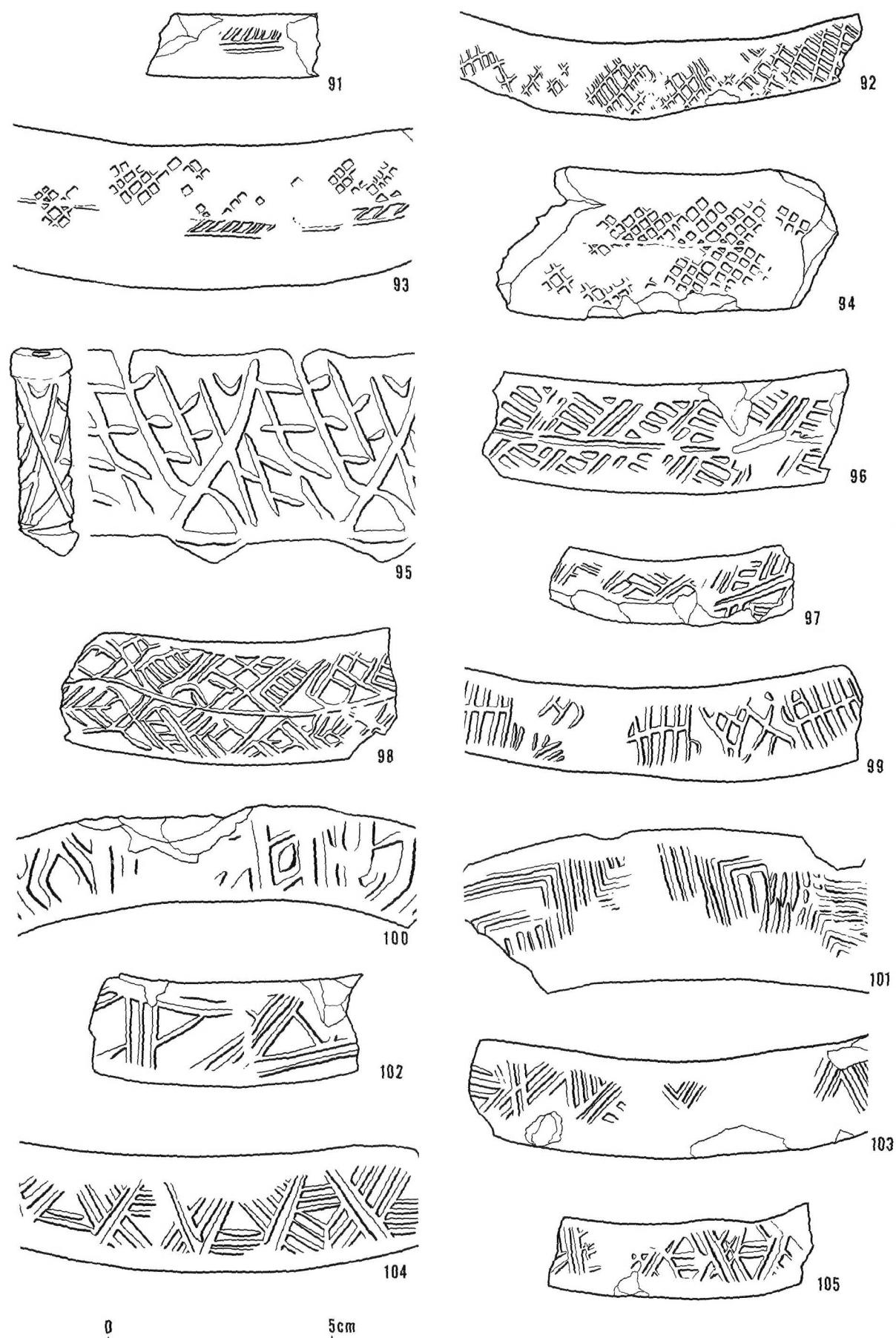


Fig. 12 Cylinder seal (95) and seal impressions on coarse pottery jars from Telf Gubba.

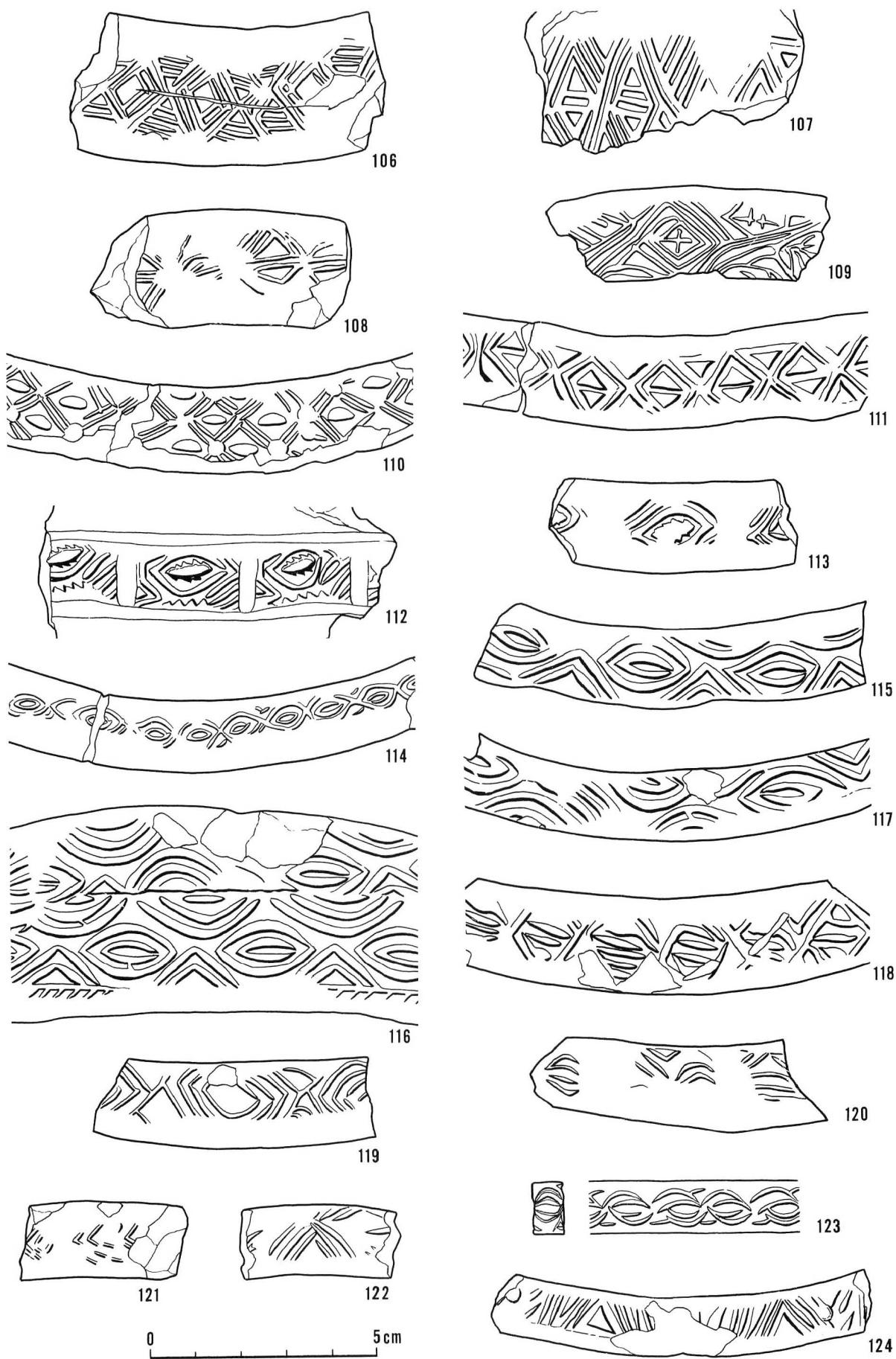


Fig. 13 Cylinder seal (123) and seal impressions on coarse pottery jars from Tell Gubba.

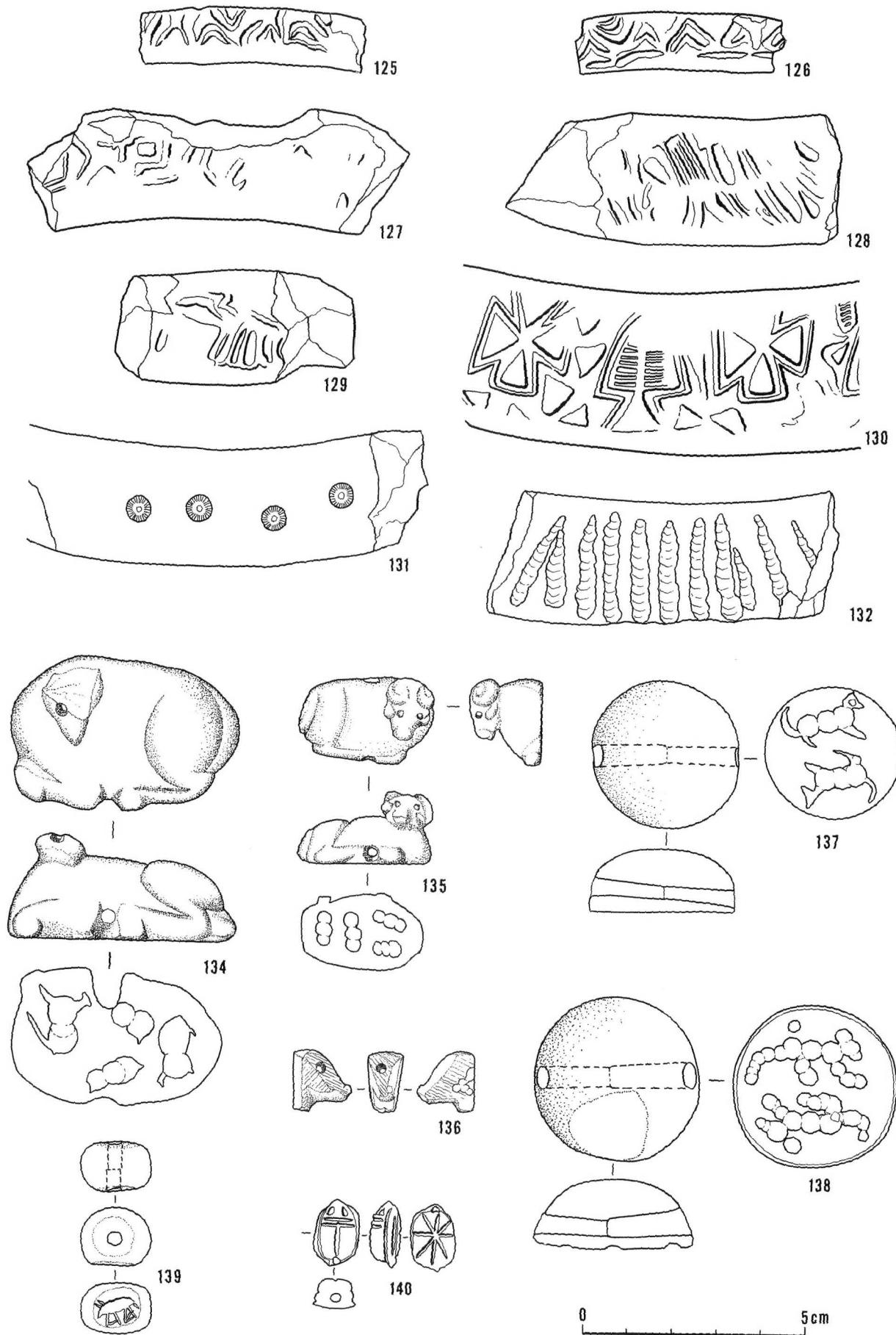


Fig. 14 Stamp seals (134~140), seal impressions on coarse pottery jars (125~130), and incised decorations (131, 132) from Tell Gubba.

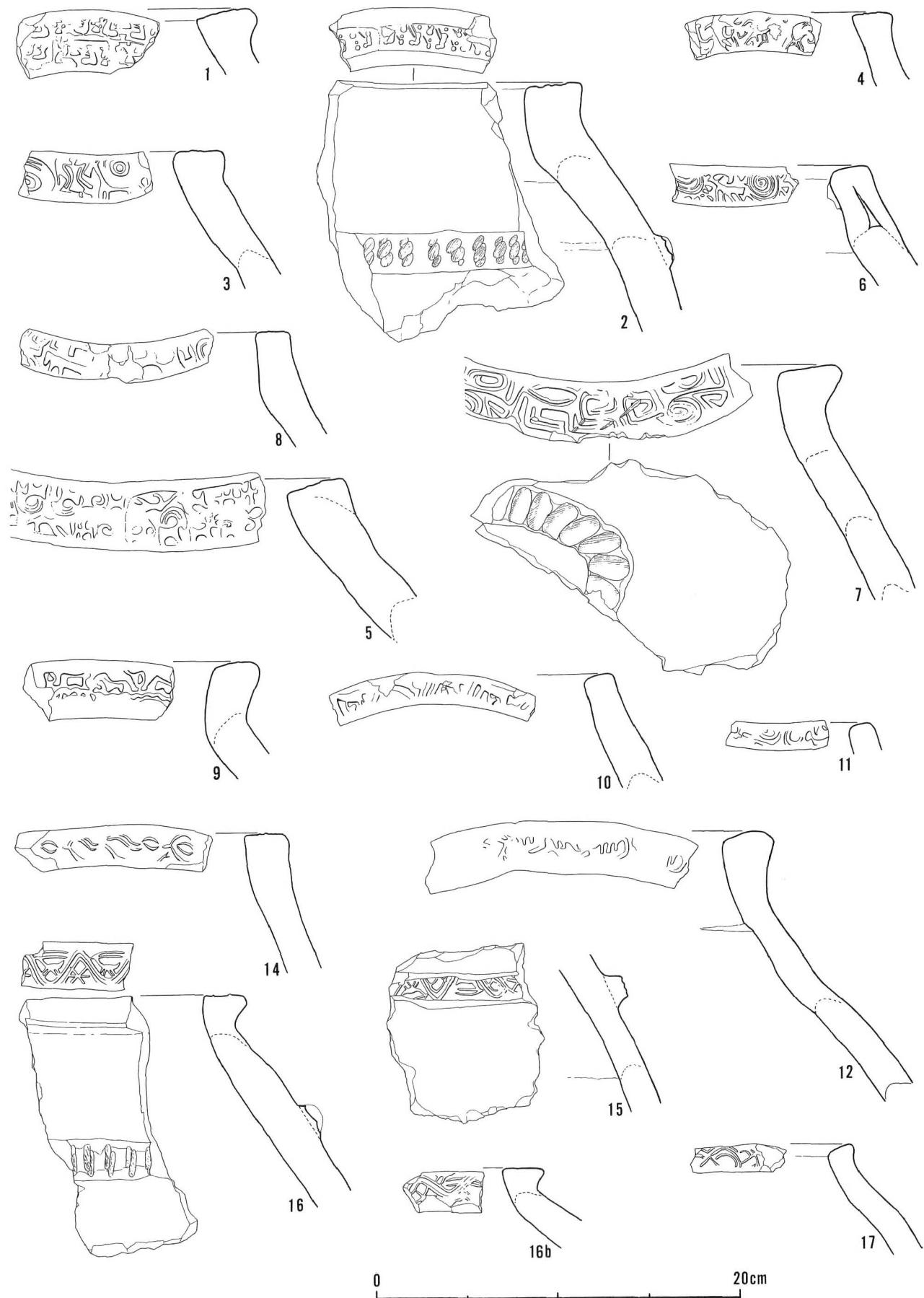


Fig. 15 Coarse pottery jars with seal impression from Tell Gubba.

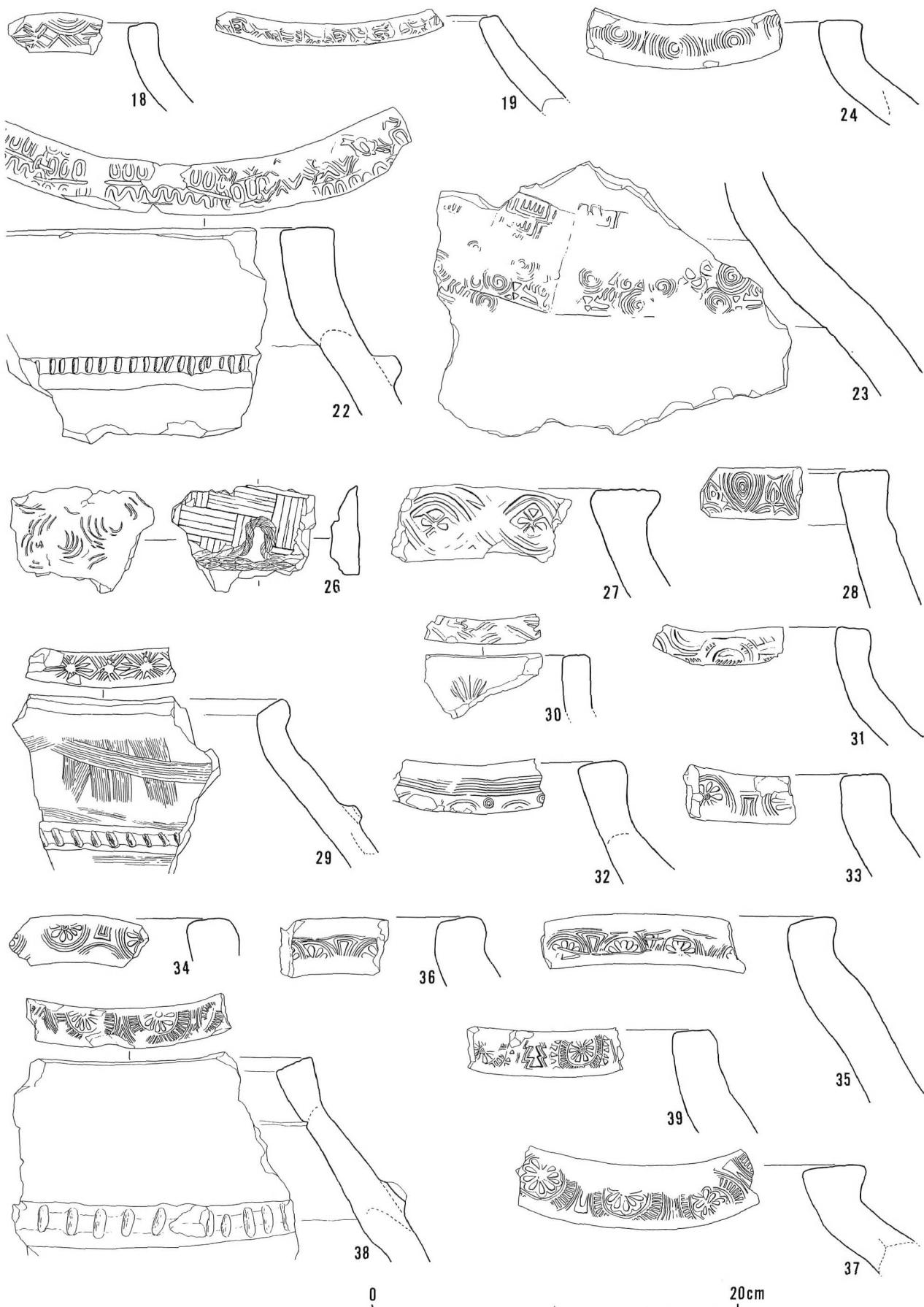


Fig. 16 Coarse pottery jars and burnt clay bulla with seal impression from Tell Gubba.

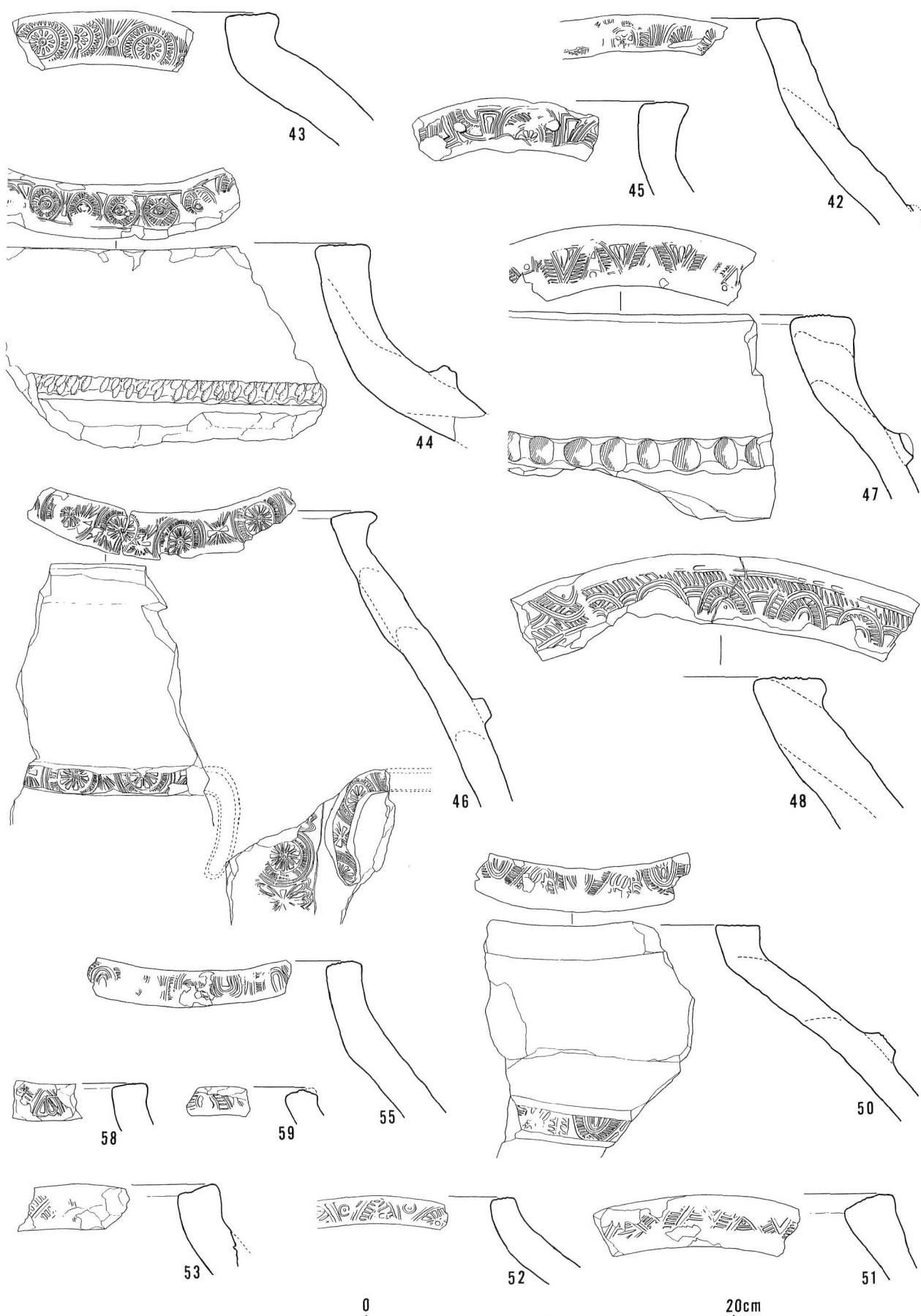


Fig. 17 Coarse pottery jars with seal impression from Tell Gubba.



**Fig. 18** Coarse pottery jars and burnt clay lid with seal impression from Tell Gubba.

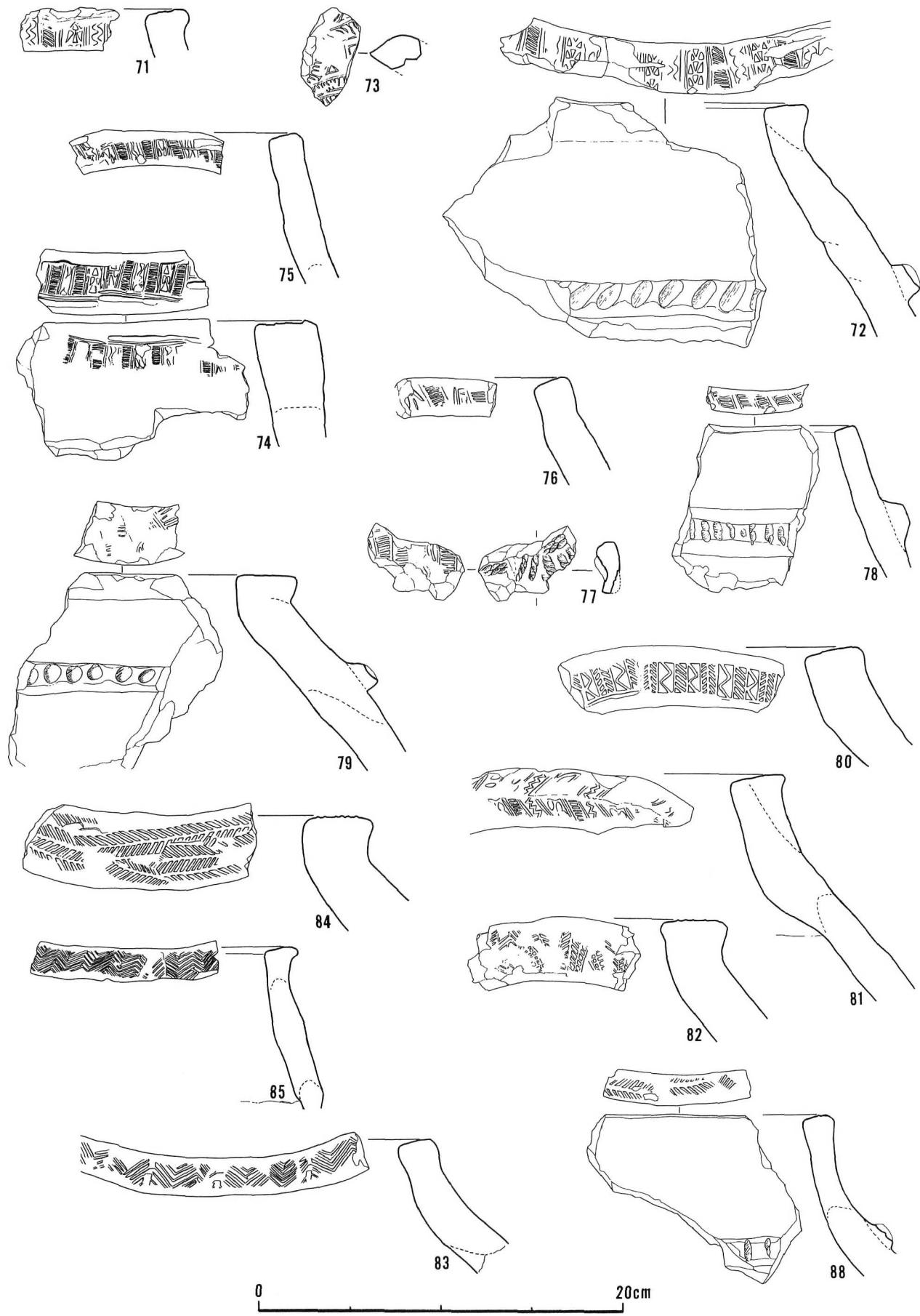


Fig. 19 Coarse pottery jars and bullae with seal impression from Tell Gubba.

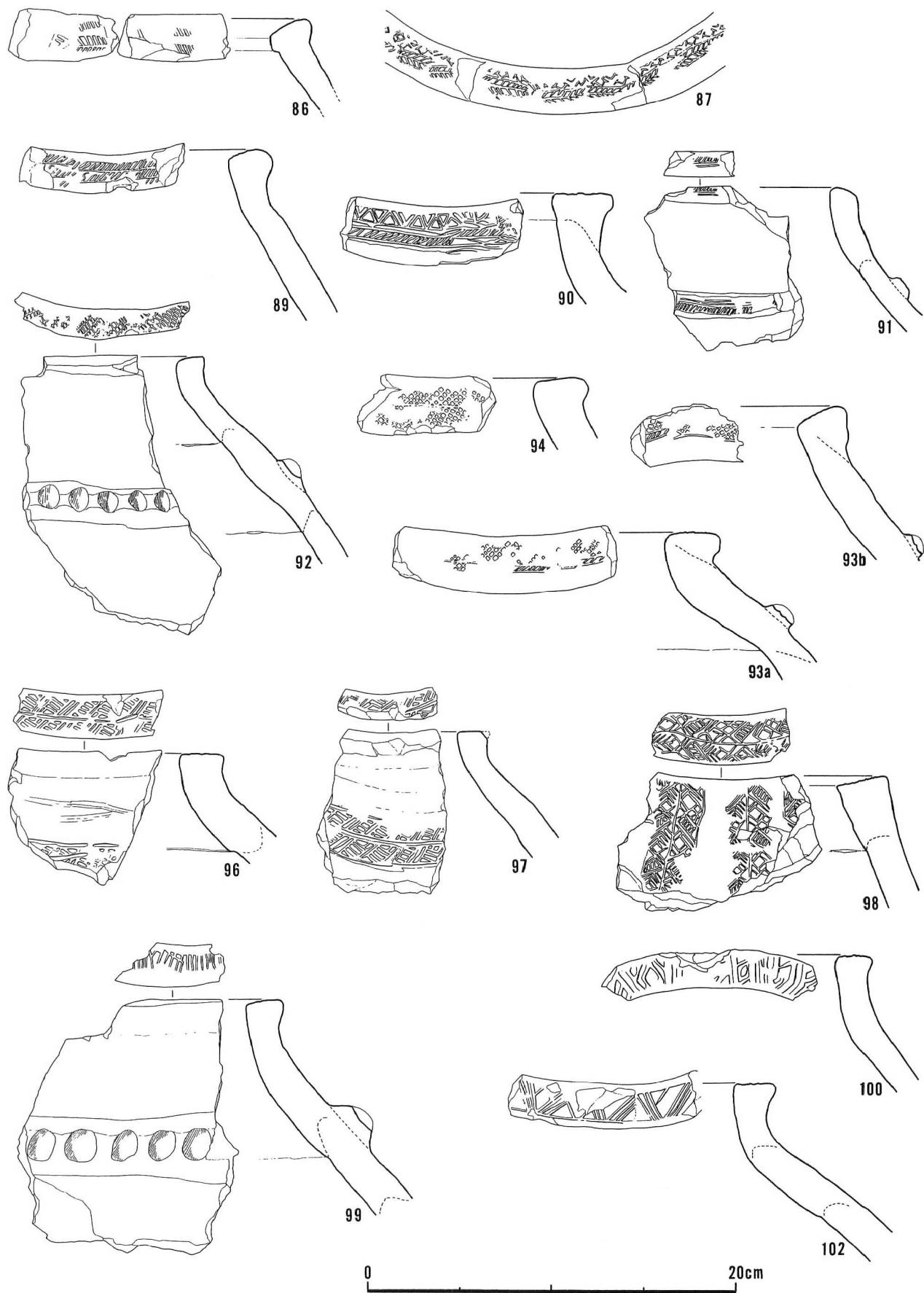


Fig. 20 Coarse pottery jars with seal impression from Tell Gubba.

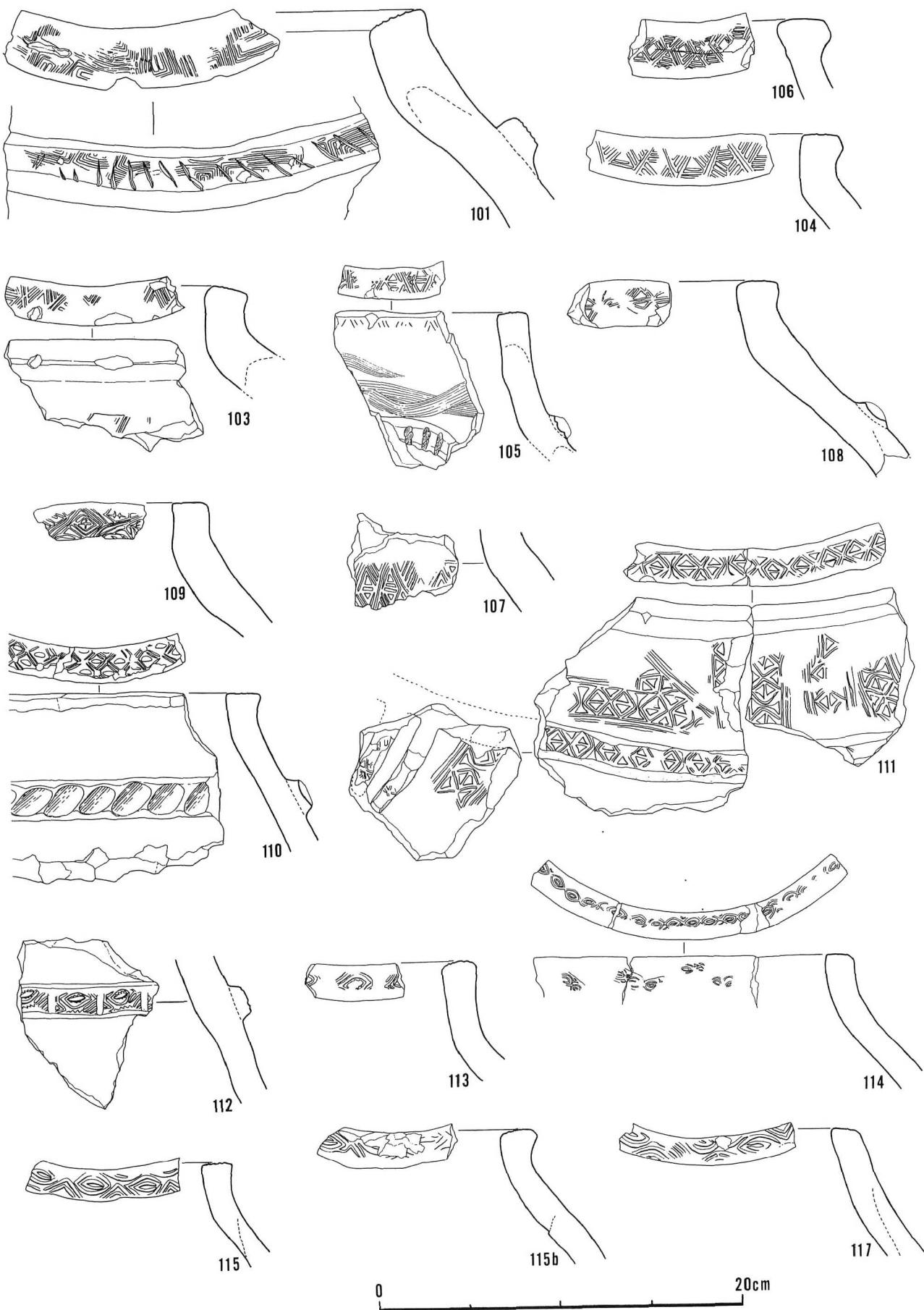
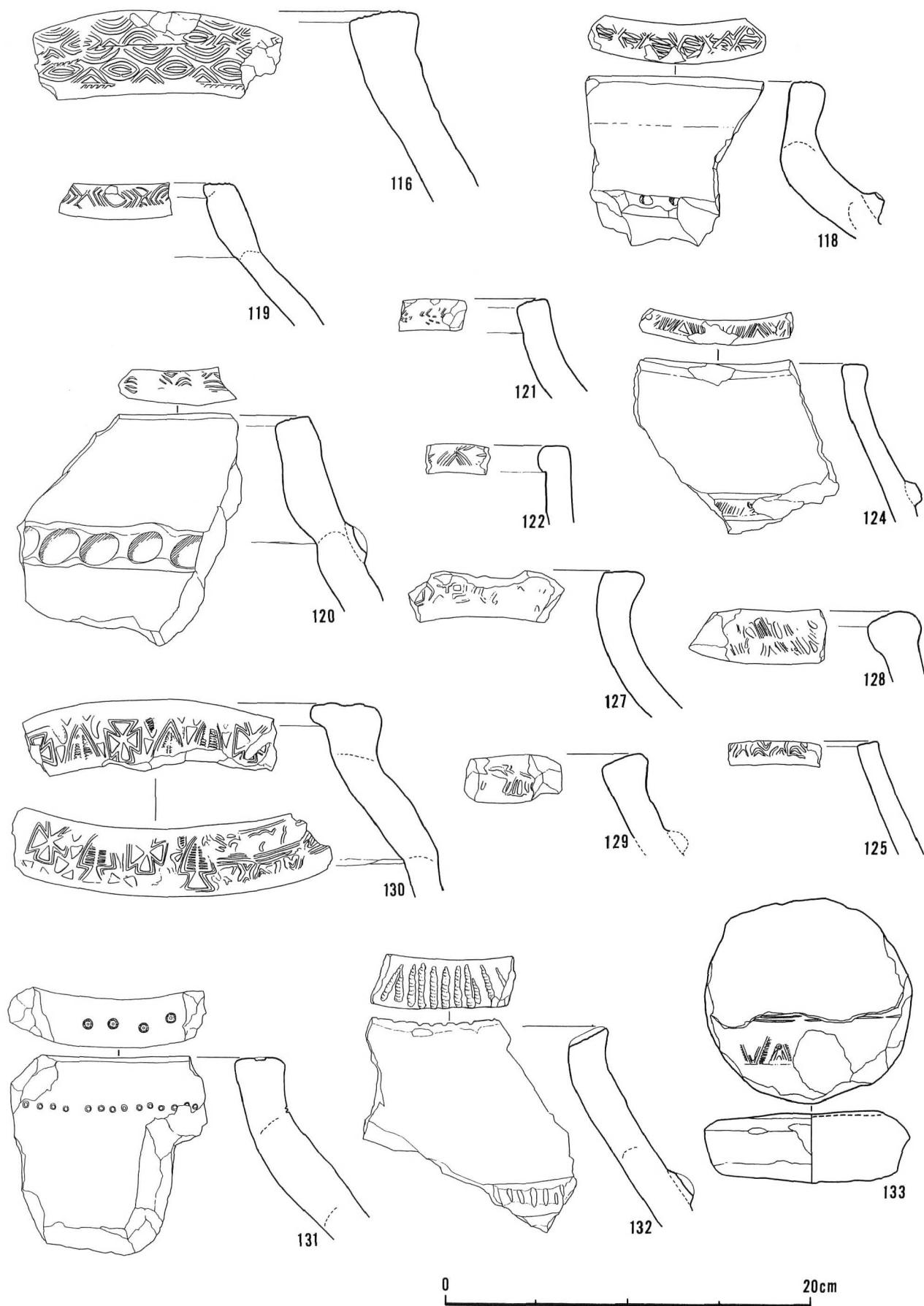


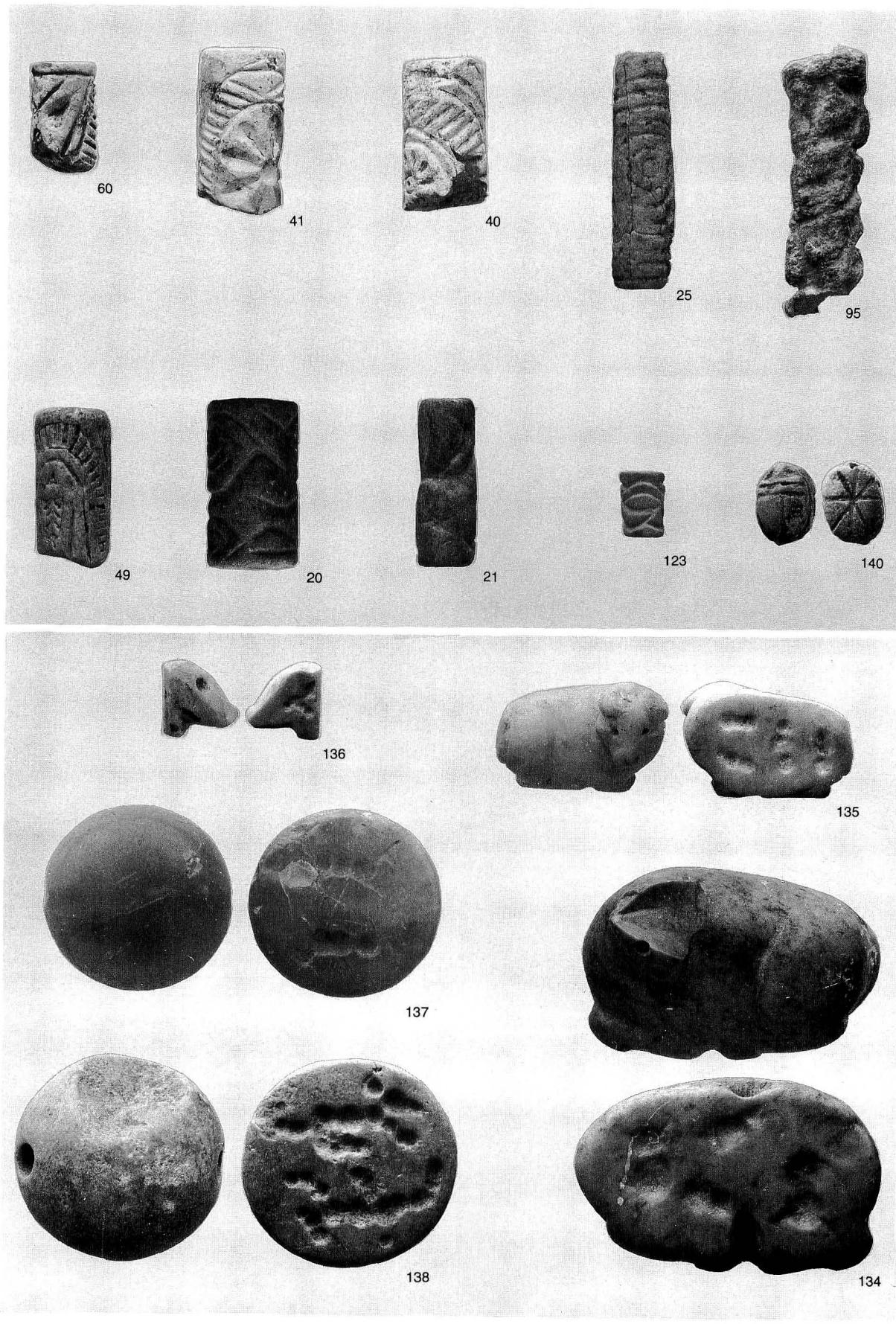
Fig. 21 Coarse pottery jars with seal impression from Tell Gubba.



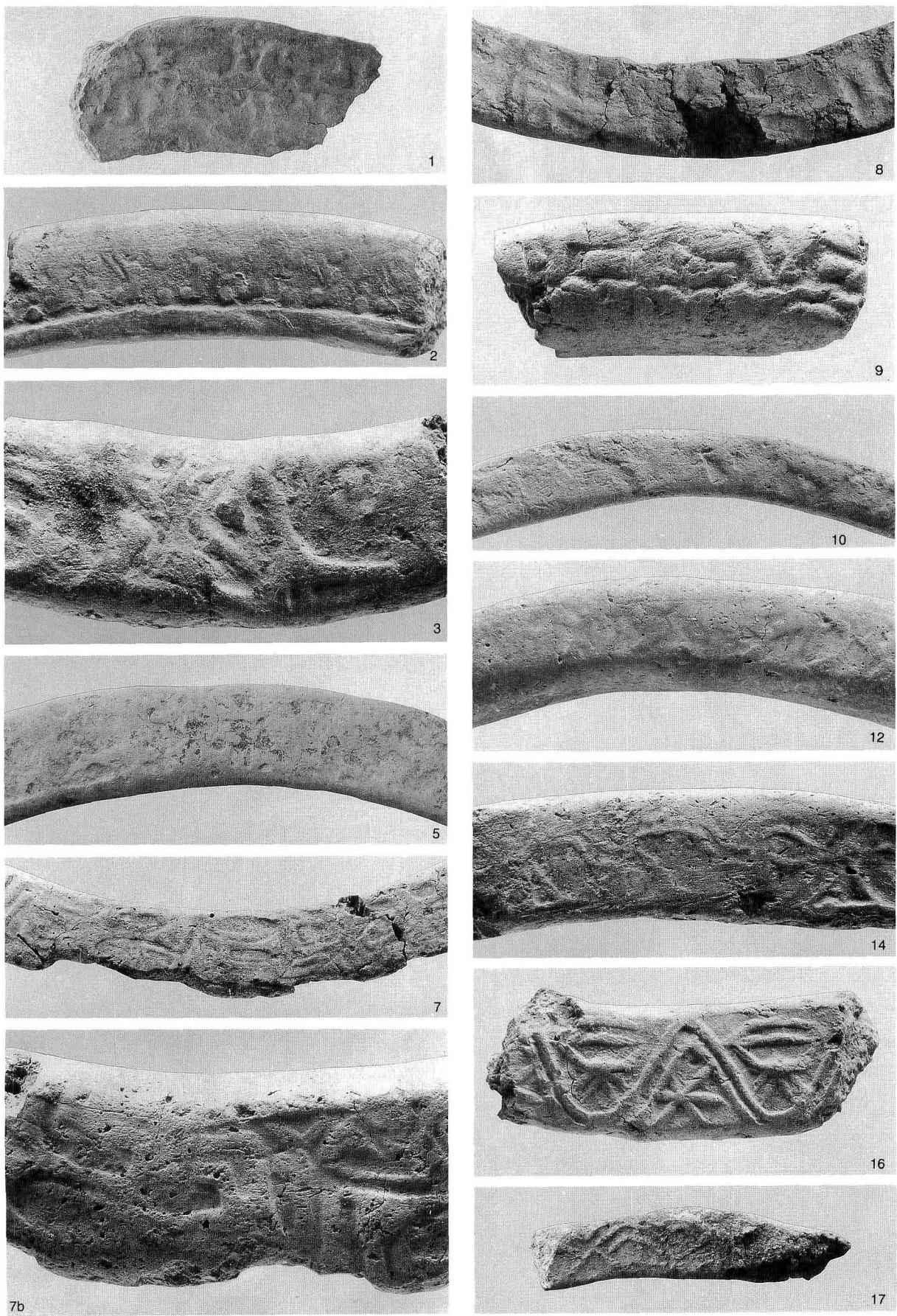
**Fig. 22** Coarse pottery jars and burnt clay lid with seal impression, and incised decoration on coarse pottery from Tell Gubba.

Type 1	Type 2a	2b	Type 3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3g	3h	3i	3j	Type 4	Type 5	
Level VII															
VII	6		26	30	41	57	60			88			114	101	
	11				40	56	69			87			112	131	
	12				37	56	70	81		85	95		129	134	
					34									137	
VI	3	7			46	54	62			83			103	128	
	4	9	14		47	67				86			108	136	
	5				50	68							116	132	
			23		58	79							125	124	
					59	81							119	115	
V	1	23			38					90			107		
					44					93			105		
					53					99			121		
					36					84			122		
										88				126	
IV	2	13	17	22		35	48	64	71		102			123	130
			8	19	42	52	66	72	78				110	127	
				24	33	55	65	74	80				98		
					27	49							96		
										77			109		
III to Surface			10	15									113		
			16		29	43	51			76	91	97			
					45					82			118		
													140	135	
													139	138	

Fig. 23 Chart of seals and seal impressions from Tell Gubba.



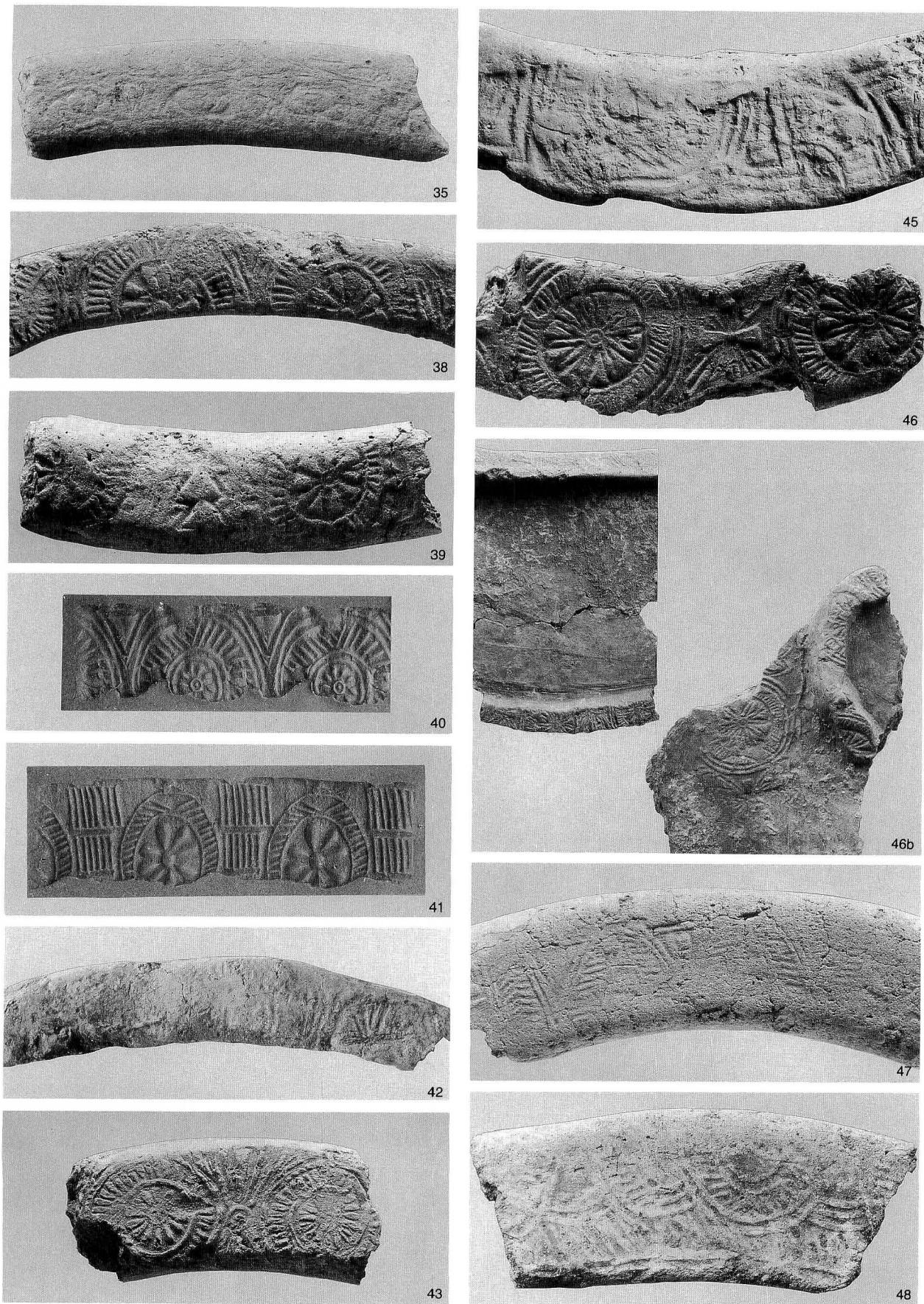
Cylinder seals and stamp seals from Tell Gubba



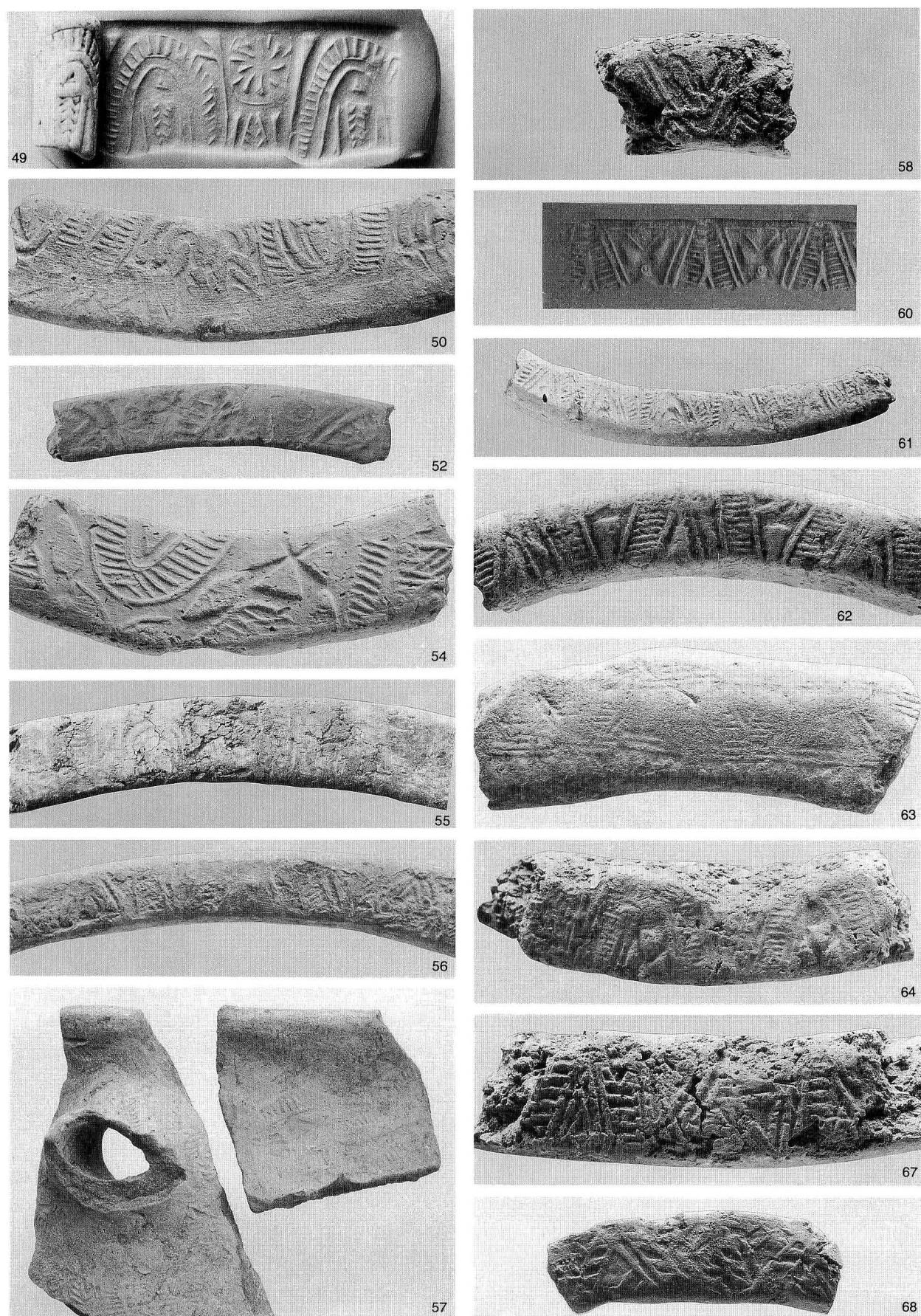
Seal impressions on coarse pottery jars from Tell Gubba



Cylinder seals (20, 21) and seal impressions on coarse pottery jars from Tell Gubba

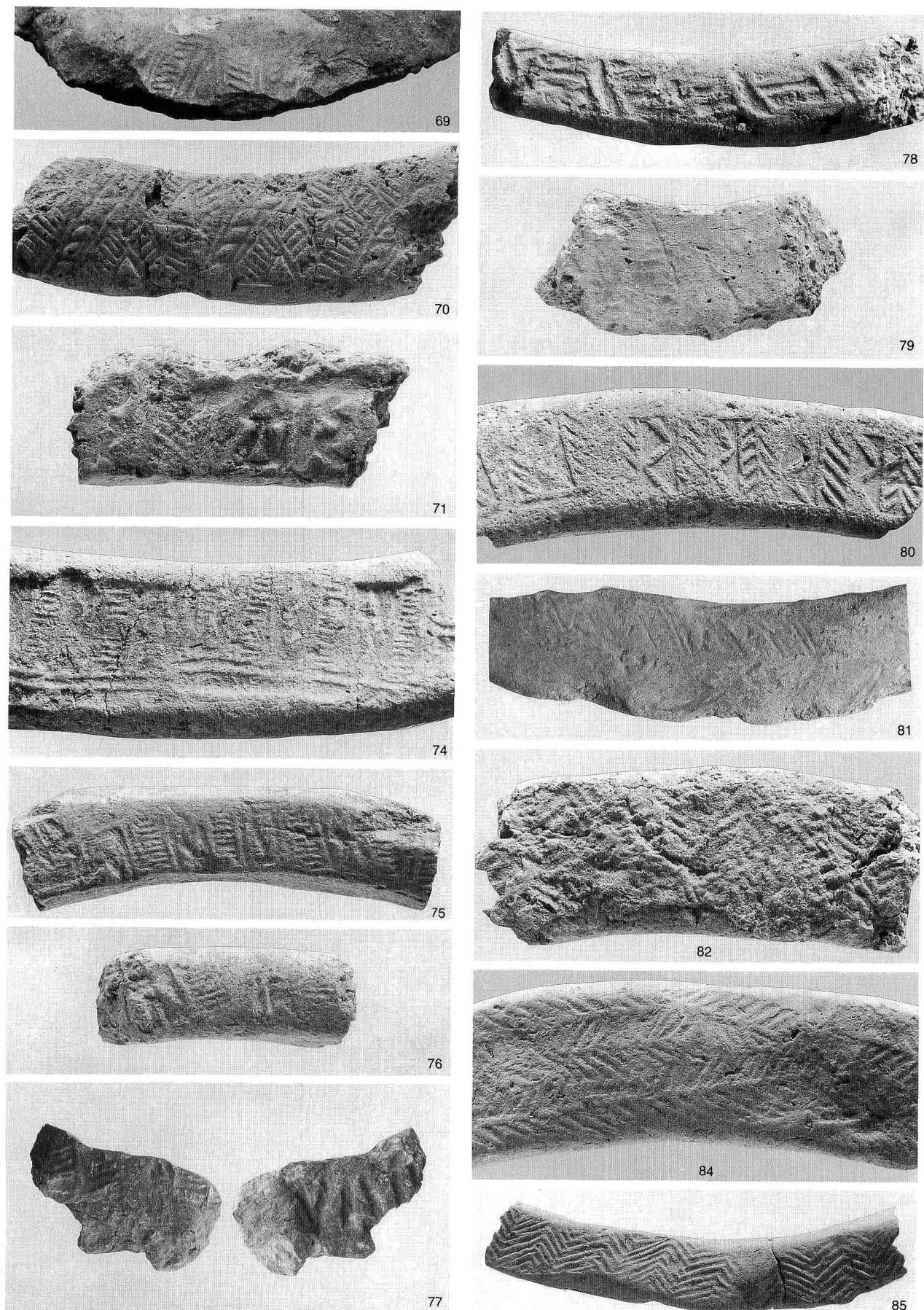


Cylinder seals (40, 41) and seal impressions on coarse pottery jars from Tell Gubba

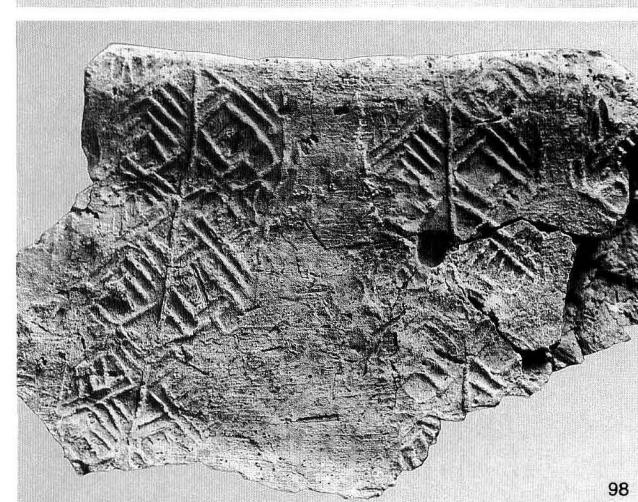
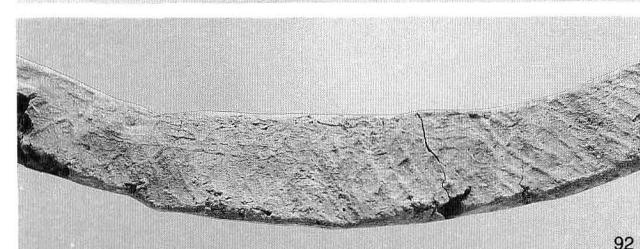
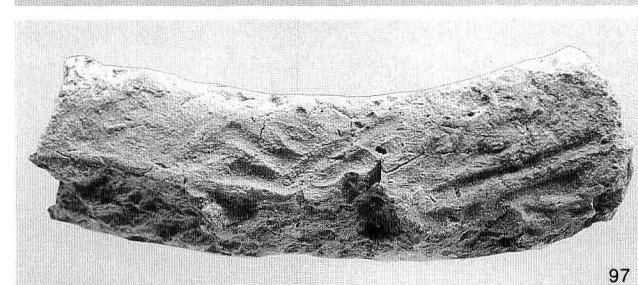
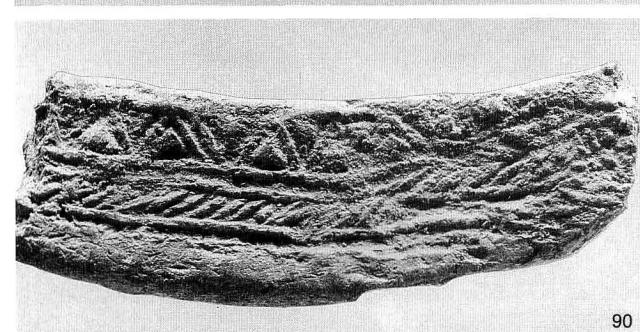
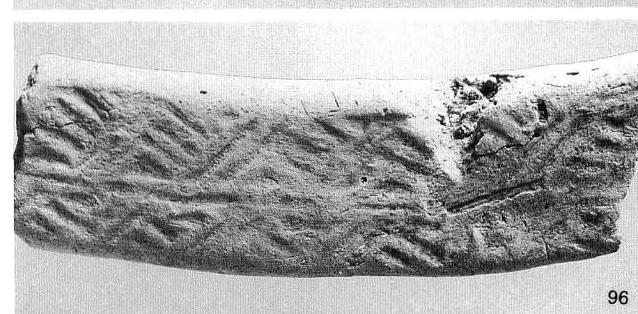
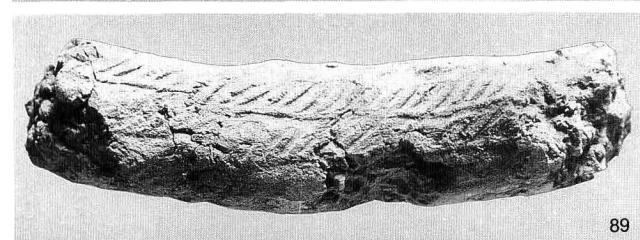
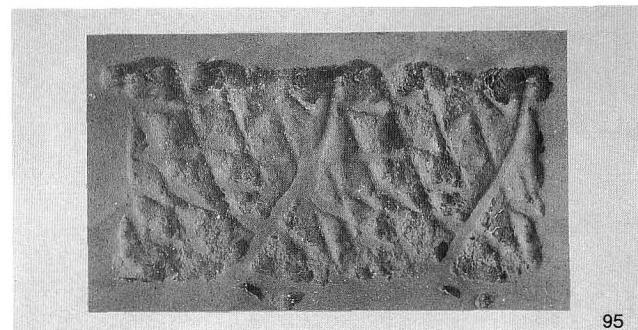
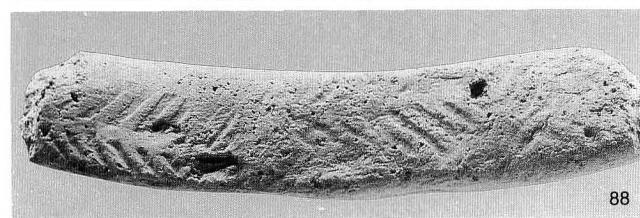
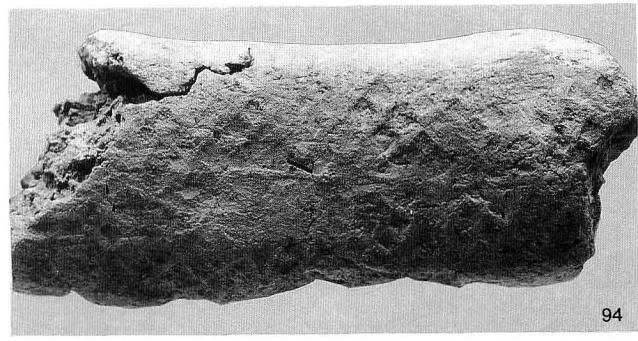
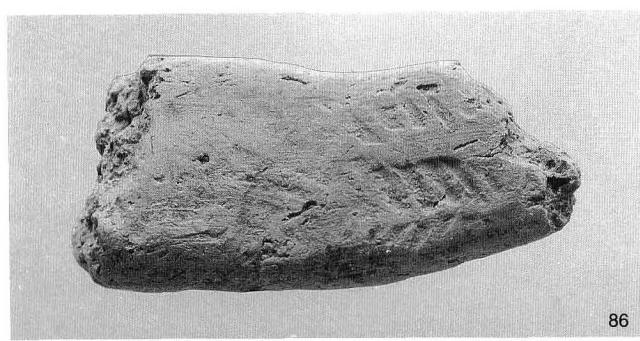


Cylinder seals (49, 60) and seal impressions on coarse pottery jars from Tell Gubba

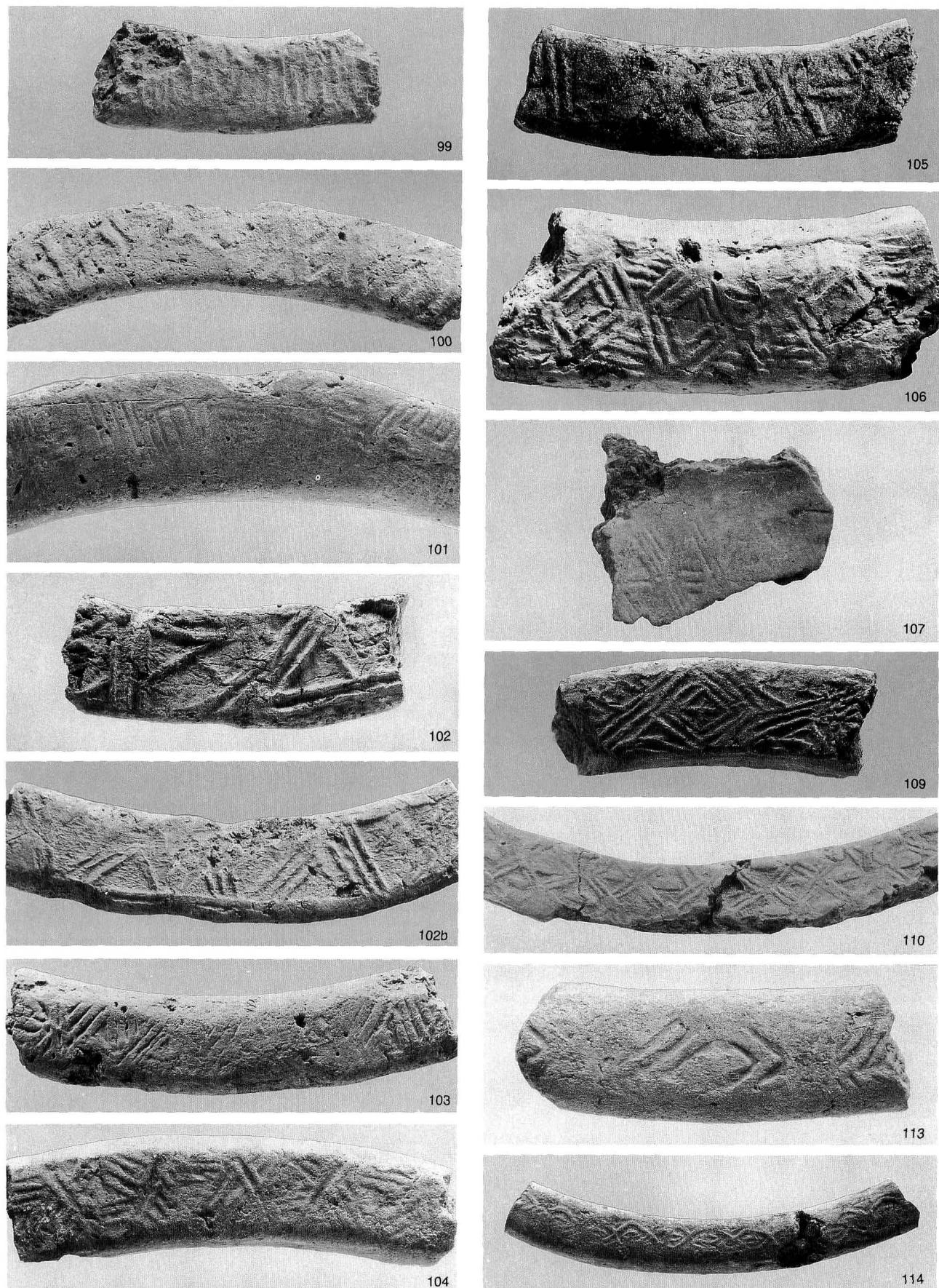
**Pl. 34**



Seal impressions on a burnt clay lid (69), a burnt clay bulla (77) and coarse pottery jars from Tell Gubba



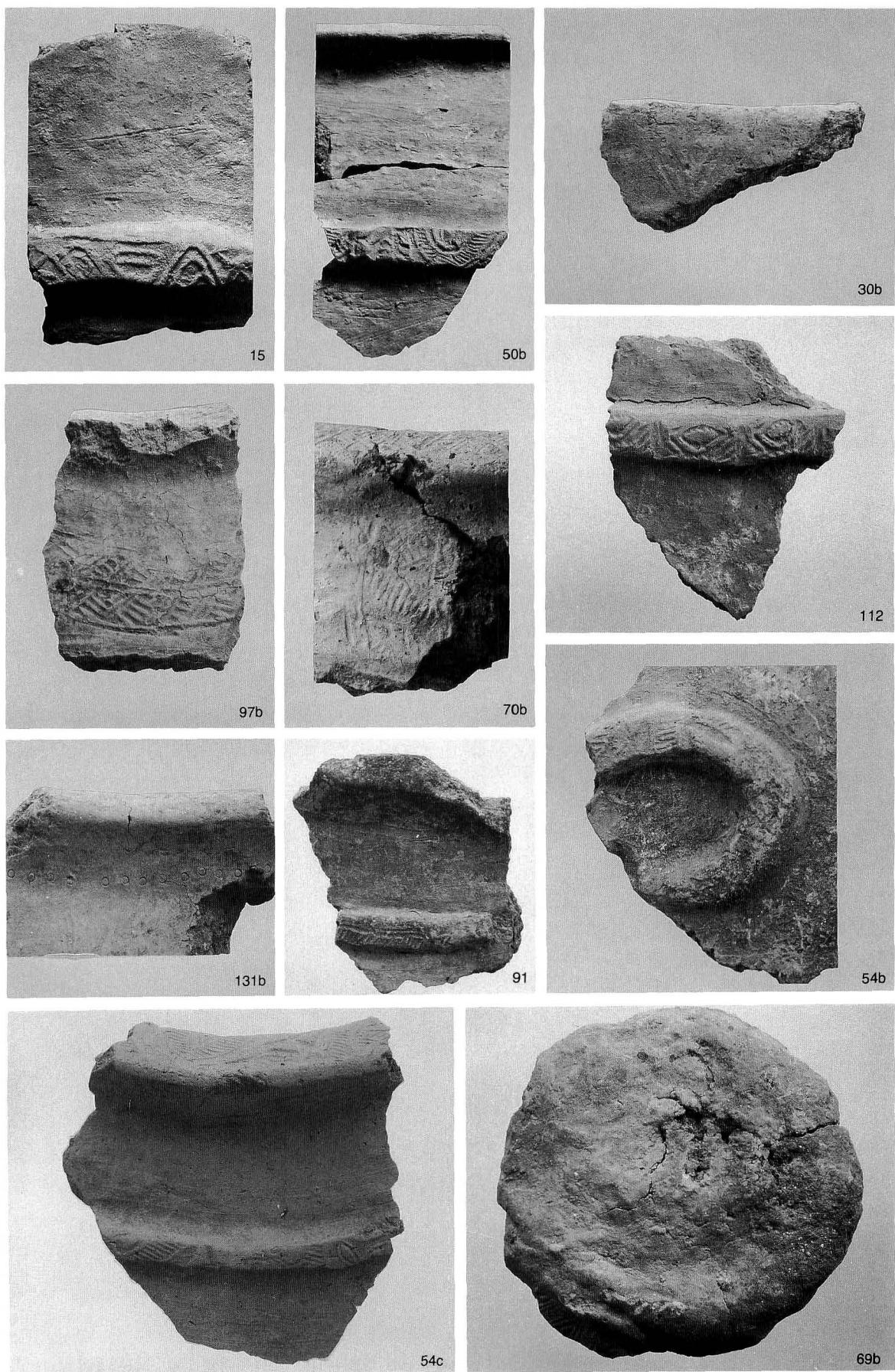
Cylinder seal (95) and seal impressions on coarse pottery jars from Tell Gubba



Seal impressions on coarse pottery jars from Tell Gubba



Cylinder seal (123), seal impressions on coarse pottery jars (115~122, 124, 125, 130, 141), and incised decorations (131, 132) from Tell Gubba



Seal impressions on a burnt clay lid (69b) and coarse pottery jars from Tell Gubba

# REPORT ON THE EXCAVATIONS AT SONGOR A — ISIN-LARSA, SASANIAN AND ISLAMIC GRAVES —

Hiroko KAMADA\* and Tadahiko OHTSU\*\*

## Foreword

Eight years have passed since the Hamrin Basin, the Republic of Iraq, was submerged by the dam construction. Hence, lots of archaeological sites there have disappeared into the depths of the water. And the beautiful south swamp located close to Tell Songor A, which used to be the image of an earthly paradise in the brief spring, has gone out of sight without losing time. Also, for the people who were buried fully believing in a peaceful sleep after death, their stillness has been shattered.

This is the second report covering the excavation of Tell Songor A, the south of the Hamrin Basin, following the report which was made public in AL-RĀFIDĀN, Vol. II in 1982 [Kamada and Ohtsu, 1982]. The major dwelling time of this site dates back to the Samarra Period, and then after that it has been utilized mostly as graveyard. Within the scope of our excavation areas, the number of the graves whose human bones were taken up as our objects of research for numeration amounts up to 281. In this report, we will write about the graves belonging to the time in and later than the Early Dynastic Period, which comprise a large percentage of all the graves there. The urgent excavations in 1977–80 were the first full-scale work at the Hamrin Basin. Thus, its research history has just begun, we might say. And the analyses on the human bones based on physical anthropology are now under way, whose solution has not been brought about yet. Such being the situation, this is far from the final research work. However, the graves of the Islamic Period, the Sasanian Period and the Isin-Larsa Period will be valuable for the coming research data, though they have been neglected or not well studied. In this connection, we sincerely wish that this report could be of help to the public at large. We do hope the dead may be in tranquility.

In reply to the appeal of the Republic of Iraq and UNESCO, the research work was set up by us under the directions of Prof. Hideo Fujii of Kokushikan University, thanks to the invaluable understanding and support of State Organization of Antiquities and Heritage, Iraq, the Ministry of Education, Japan and Kokushikan University. The excavation was held from June, 1978 to March, 1980, with several months of intermission on the way. We are extremely grateful to Dr. Muaiyad Said Damerji, President of Iraqi State Organization of Antiquities and Heritage, Dr. Behenam Abu al-Soof, Head of the Hamrin Region Expedition, Mr. Salahaldeen Hamed Ferid, Researcher of the same organization and many other concerned and participants for helping us to facilitate our excavation work.

Listed below are the procedures of work shared out from excavation up to report-making:

Director: Hideo Fujii

Researches (archaeology): Hiroko Kamada, Tadahiko Ohtsu

(physical anthropology): Hidemi Ishida, Yō Wada

Drawing of pottery: Ryuji Matsubara

Drawing of small objects: Hiroko Kamada

Photographing of objects: Nakao Odani, Ken Matsumoto

Layout and illustrations: Hiroko Kamada, Ken Matsumoto

Compilation: Yasuyoshi Okada

\* 2-8-14 Sagisu, Fukushima-ku, Osaka

\*\* Middle Eastern Culture Center in Japan, Tokyo

Translation: Maya Ikuma

Moreover, the full view of the hill was photographed by Mr. Masanori Kawamata and the scene of excavating work, by Mr. Ken Matsumoto.

July 7, 1988

Hiroko Kamada

## I. General View

(by H. Kamada and T. Ohtsu)

Tell Songor A is located in the south of the Hamrin Basin near the junction of the River Diyala and River Narin. The tell is 190 m in the north-south direction, 140 m in the east-west direction and about 3 m high from the surrounding field (Fig. 1). Toward its southeastern part there is a swamp. At the lowermost

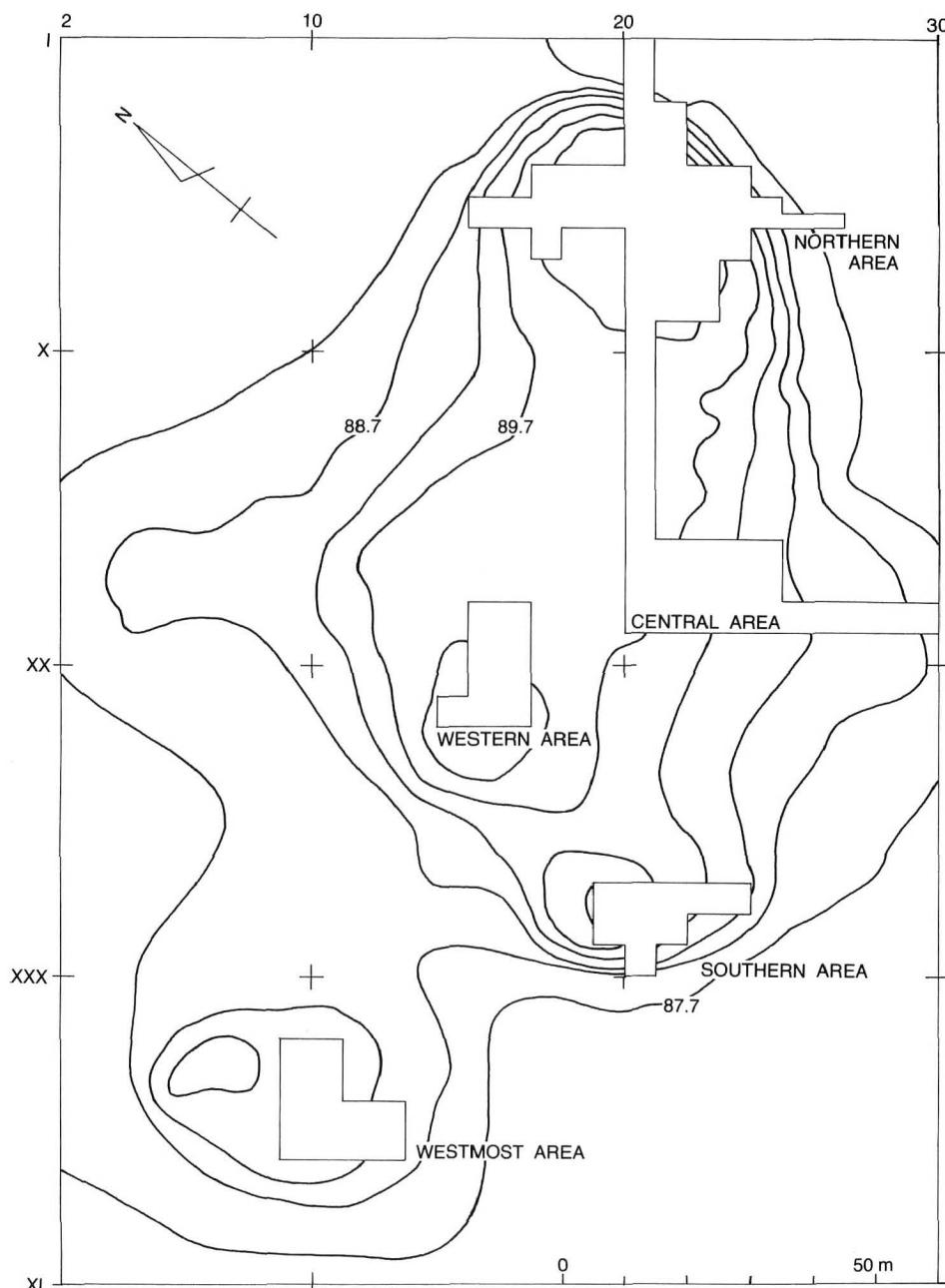


Fig. 1 Areas Excavated, Songor A

level, the Samarran architectural remains were uncovered, and we see mud-brick features in some areas, which might belong to the Early Dynastic Period. But no other architectural levels have been identified so far. None of the graves which were dug down in later generations can be classified into distinct layers except their chronological relation of the cutting among them (Fig. 2).

A mass of graves has been found in the Northern Area. It is not due to such large scope of exposed area actually done by us there, but due to the fact that the graves in the Islamic Period were built chiefly in the Northern Area whose relative height is higher. The following are the number of graves which are classified according to the periods. The numerals in the parentheses show the graves in the North:

Early Dynastic Period	1
Isin-Larsa Period	21 ( 19)
Sasanian Period	4 ( 3)
Islamic Period	235 (234)

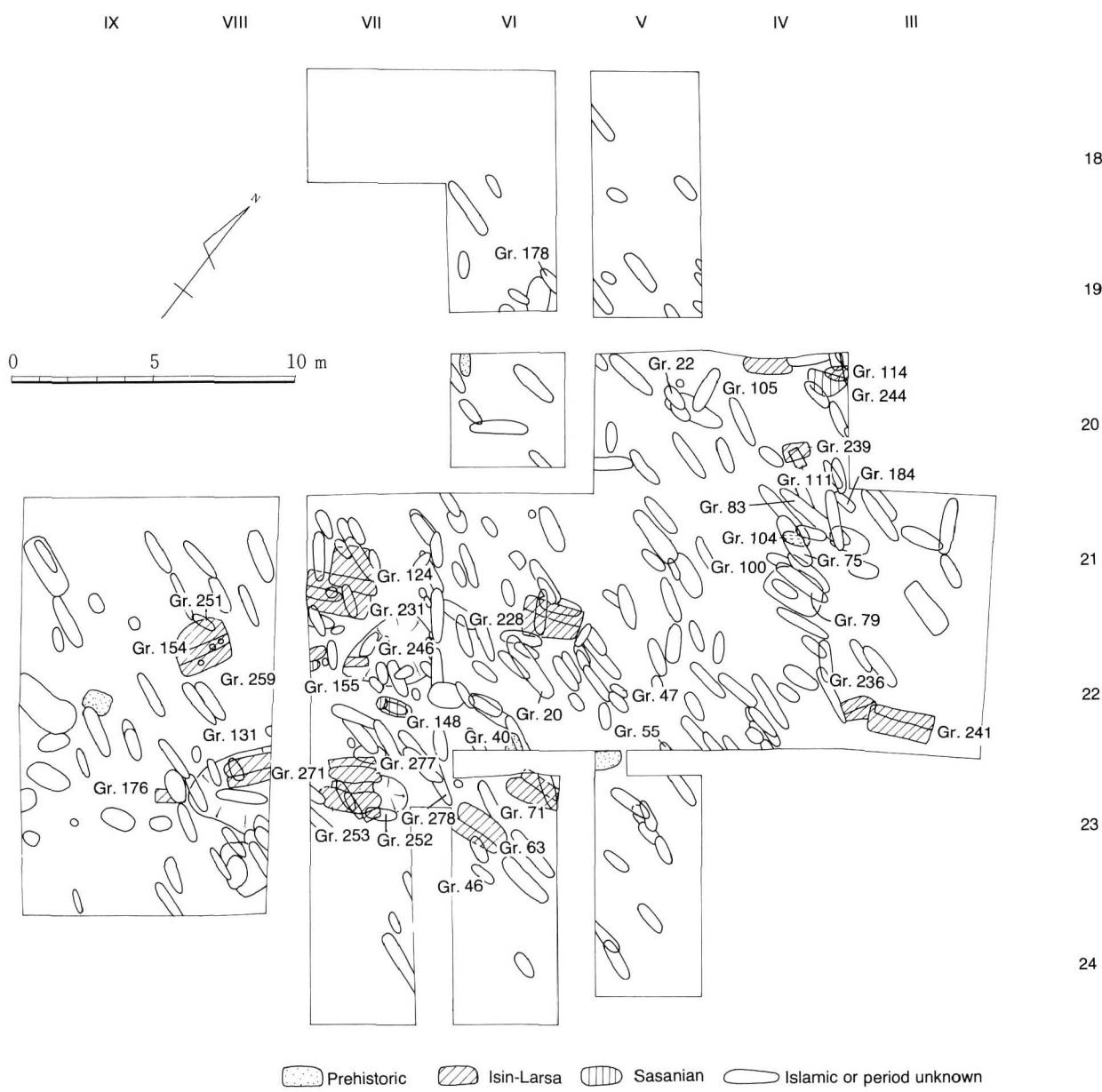


Fig. 2 Distribution of graves in the Northern Area, Songor A

Unknown Period

20 ( 17)

total: 281 (273)

The remains of the Early Dynastic Period in the Western Area may have been a graveyard. But we don't handle them here. In spite of a small number of graves, those of the Isin-Larsa Period reveal a certain type of burial method of their own, from which we have obtained precious data of complete pottery.

The graves of the Sasanian Period are important in the matter of their relationship with the people who acted at Telul Hamediyat to the southwest. The graves of unknown periods are by no means the ones of a single character. There is a possibility of their being older than the ones of the Early Dynastic Period. Here in this report, only two of these graves accompanied with grave goods will be taken up. As for the human bones in the Islamic Period, we have a series of reports made by Mr. Hidemi Ishida and Mr. Yō Wada [Ishida and Wada, 1982; Wada, 1982]. However, we differ with them in their racial classification, so that we feel it necessary to draw out some other probabilities from all angles.

## II. Graves

### 1. The Early Dynastic Period and others (by H. Kamada)

**Gr. 183**, XVII-23: A spout jar (P. 27) has been unearthed together with two bones. The jar was found standing upright 50 cm below the ground surface. The grave pit is indistinct.

**Gr. 40** (Fig. 8-3), VI-22: The feet were caught up in the baulk. An oval grave pit is 0.7 m in width. The human body is in the state of strongly bent burial with its head northwestward and face northeastward. By the side of its abdominal region, a small jar (P. 24) has been found with its mouth outward.

**Gr. 104** (Fig. 8-4), IV-21: This is a slender grave pit of 0.43 m wide and 1.12 m long, whose both ends are round. It has cut the Samarran wall. The head is placed in the northeast direction. The skull preservation is bad. The mandible is lying on its back. It seems that the upper half of the body was slightly tilted toward the northeast with its left side down, and hands were placed on the shoulders. The legs were strongly curved to the left. Eleven small shell rings and a trace of one more ring are lining up in a rectangular way at the outside of the abdomen. We have found beads (Be. 14) beside the left arm.

### 2. The Isin-Larsa Period (by H. Kamada)

#### (1) General view

Twenty-one graves of the Isin-Larsa Period have been uncovered at the Northern and the Southern Areas. Among them, two graves on the Southern Area and some graves on the north are mostly stuck in the baulks.

The graves located on the Northern Area are to be reported here. One of the indexes of these graves is the use of bluish dark gray mud bricks of square shape. Because of the use such bricks, it was easier for us to identify these graves. We can learn a certain type of burial method in these groups of graves.

**Grave pits:** A plan of almost rectangular shape with its long side in the northeast-southwest direction. One side contains a dead body and its grave goods while the other has a pile of mud bricks. We will call the former a burial chamber and the latter, a closing wall.

As the construction method of the grave pit it seems likely that a shaft was dug down first for the part of the closing wall until it gets to the bottom; then it was switched to tunnel-like digging in the horizontal way to make the burial chamber, resulting in its formation of one step below. The section of the whole pit looks like a boot. The maximum height of the closing wall remaining up to the present time makes eight courses-bricks. Different from architectural remains, the way of their piling-up is rather awkward. So, it

**Table 1** Graves of the Isin-Larsa Period (see Figs. 3-8 and Pls. 40, 41)

legend ( ) : not whole A.B.: animal bones

Grave	Locus	Burial Pit		Grave Goods	Condition of Skelton
		Orientation	Dimension		
Gr. 10	XXVIII-22	E-W	(1.4×0.85) <sup>m</sup>	P. 8	normal
Gr. 63	VI-23	E-W	2.0×0.67	P. 4, A.B.	— do —
Gr. 71	VI-23	E-W	2.0×1.0	P. 5, Br. 1, Br. 2, A.B.	— do —
Gr. 105	IV-20	NE-SW	1.8×(0.52)	P. 11, P. 20, P. 25, P. 28	— do —
Gr. 109	III-21	E-W	—	P. 22	— do —
Gr. 114	IV-20	NE-SW	(1.1×0.5)	P. 14	— do —
Gr. 120	IV-21	NE-SW	(0.65×1.0)	P. 16, P. 17	— do —
Gr. 124	VII-21	E-W	—	P. 12	— do —
Gr. 176	VIII-IX-23	NE-SW	(?×1.4)	P. 7	— do —
Gr. 190	VII-22	NNE-SSW	—	P. 10	— do —
Gr. 228	VI-21	ESE-WNW	(2.0×1.3)	P. 3, Br. 3, A.B.	piled
Gr. 231	VII-21-22	NE-SW	(2.3×1.6)	P. 21, Br. 7, Br. 9	normal
Gr. 236	III-22	NE-SW	1.1×0.9	P. 23	— do —
Gr. 239	IV-20	NE-SW	1.0×0.85	a piece of bronze, A.B.	piled
Gr. 241	III-22	ENE-WSW	(2.0×1.0)	P. 6	normal
Gr. 246	VII-22	NE-SW	(1.1×0.76)	A.B.	piled
Gr. 253	VII-23	NE-SW	2.0×1.1	P. 2, Gd. 1, A.B.	piled
Gr. 259	VIII-21-22	NE-SW	2.0×1.7	P. 1, P. 13, P. 18	normal
Gr. 271	VIII-23	NE-SW	1.7×1.0	P. 9, Br. 6, Br. 10, Br. 11	— do —
Gr. 277	VII-22-23	NNE-SSW	1.6×0.8	Br. 22, Br. 23	— do —

fails to be on the horizontal level. And the bonding mortar is so thickly made. Its upper portion is projecting toward the burial chamber. Most of the bricks are 36×36×7 cm apiece, others ranging from 30 to 40 cm in length.

**The dead body:** The human bones are scarce of information in which good examples of their burial postures are obtainable because they are badly damaged by the later graves. Besides, there are four examples of graves which are regarded to have been robbed of soon after the body was buried or as the secondary burial. It is customary that the dead is lying on its side in the bending-posture with its face directed toward the closing wall, its bent arms are placed near the face as if its hands were pressed together. Its legs are tilted aside while bending its knees to a small extent. Bronze pins, anklets and a gold earring have been discovered. But there are few discoveries of such personal ornaments. Further, there are few human bones which are definitely thought to come from infants.

**Grave goods:** Some pottery have been set at the outside of the dead's feet, southwestern end of the grave pit. Typical of them is the large jar of an ovoid body. This round-based jar was seen to stand upright without any stand-like device or anything else.

Animal bones are seen between the human bones and the pottery and/or at the outside of the human skull. The animal is about the size of a dog, and its skull is missing. Several bronze spearheads have been uncovered on the arms or behind the back.

## (2) The graves

Gr. 228 and Gr. 271 reveal the clearest technique of grave pit-digging. Gr. 63 and Gr. 71 are very good in human bone preservation.

**Gr. 228** (Fig. 3), VI-21: Of the bricks at the closing wall, remained four courses or more, the upper two courses of which are gone to pieces. The pit is 2.02 m long in the east-southeast to west-northwest direction and about 1.3 m wide. The grave digging was started at the west side, so that more than half of

the west side of the Samarran wall was found broken. And the grave itself was also damaged at its upper west side by the graves of the Sasanian and Islamic Periods. The burial chamber is so built that the lower portion of the Samarran wall and the earth under the floor are cut in the slant way, which has the space of

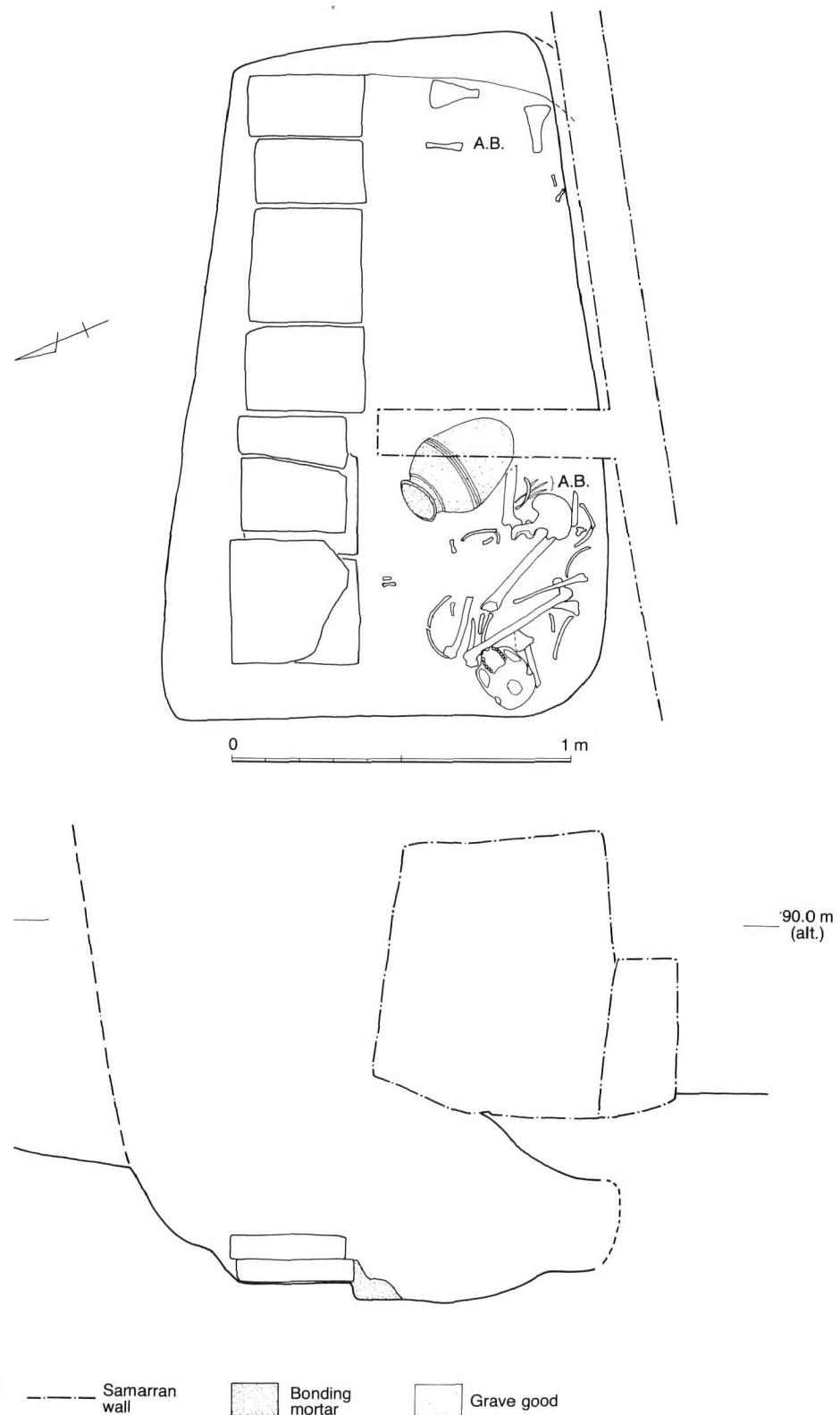


Fig. 3 Grave 228, Isin-Larsa Period, Songor A

0.6–0.7 m in width and 0.65 m in height in the section. The floor surface of the burial chamber is over 5 cm deeper than the basement of the closing wall. At the north end, the burial chamber has been nearly vertically dug down 10 cm or more. The human bones and grave goods are moved from their original places to the south half in a messy state. Animal bones at the north end, a bronze spearhead at the south end (Br. 3) and a large jar (P. 3) at the center have been uncovered, respectively. The human bones found here will suffice for a whole body. And none of the bones are damaged. Probably this gives us the evidence that the very grave had its goods thief in the distant past. Similarly, Grs. 239, 246 and 253 are also the graves where human bones have been unearthed in confusion.

**Gr. 271** (Fig. 4), VIII-23: The grave pit is 1.7 m long in the northeast-southwest direction and 1.0 m wide. The survival of the closing wall is eight-course bricks. The bricks, which are a little tilting toward the burial chamber, push out over 10 cm at their upper portion. Some bricks are squares of 37–40 cm a side and 7–8 cm in height, and others are smaller pieces. The human bones are placed with its head east, feet west and face southward, toward the closing wall, which is a typical burial method. It seems that the body was placed with its left down, hands pressed together near the face, whose preservation is not good.

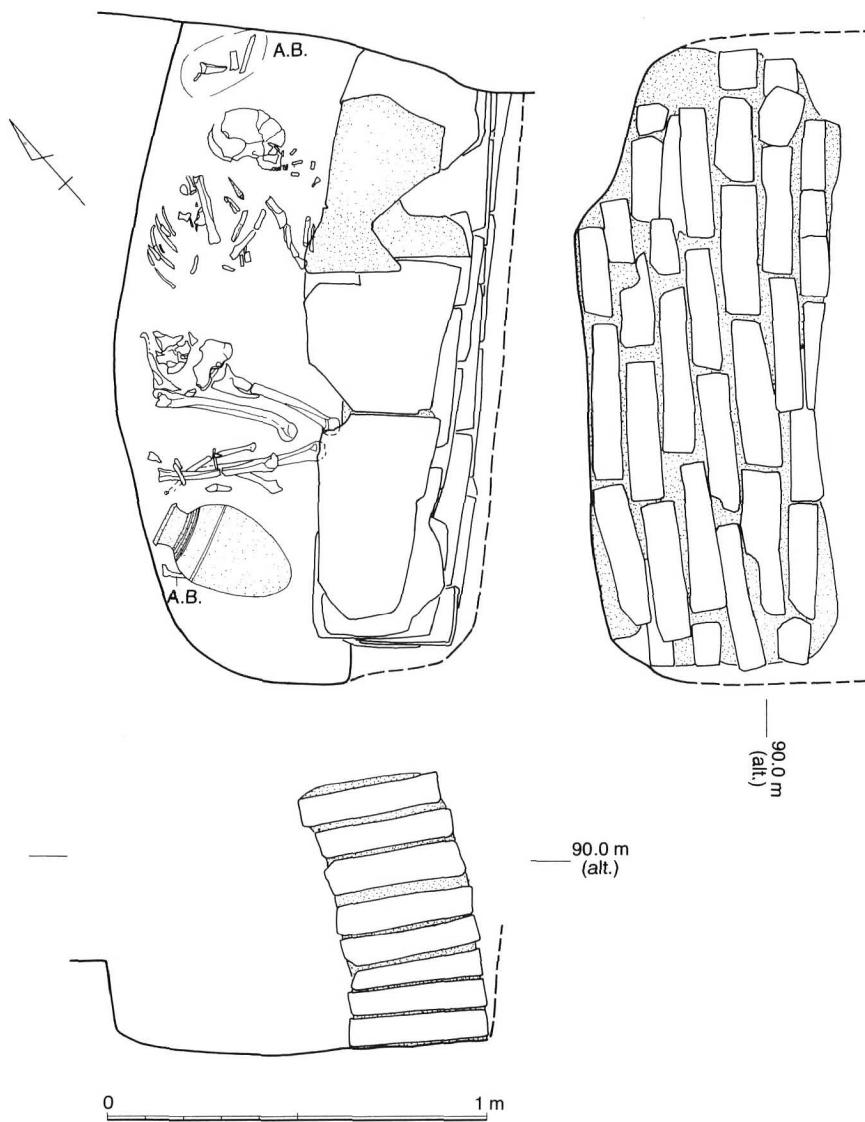
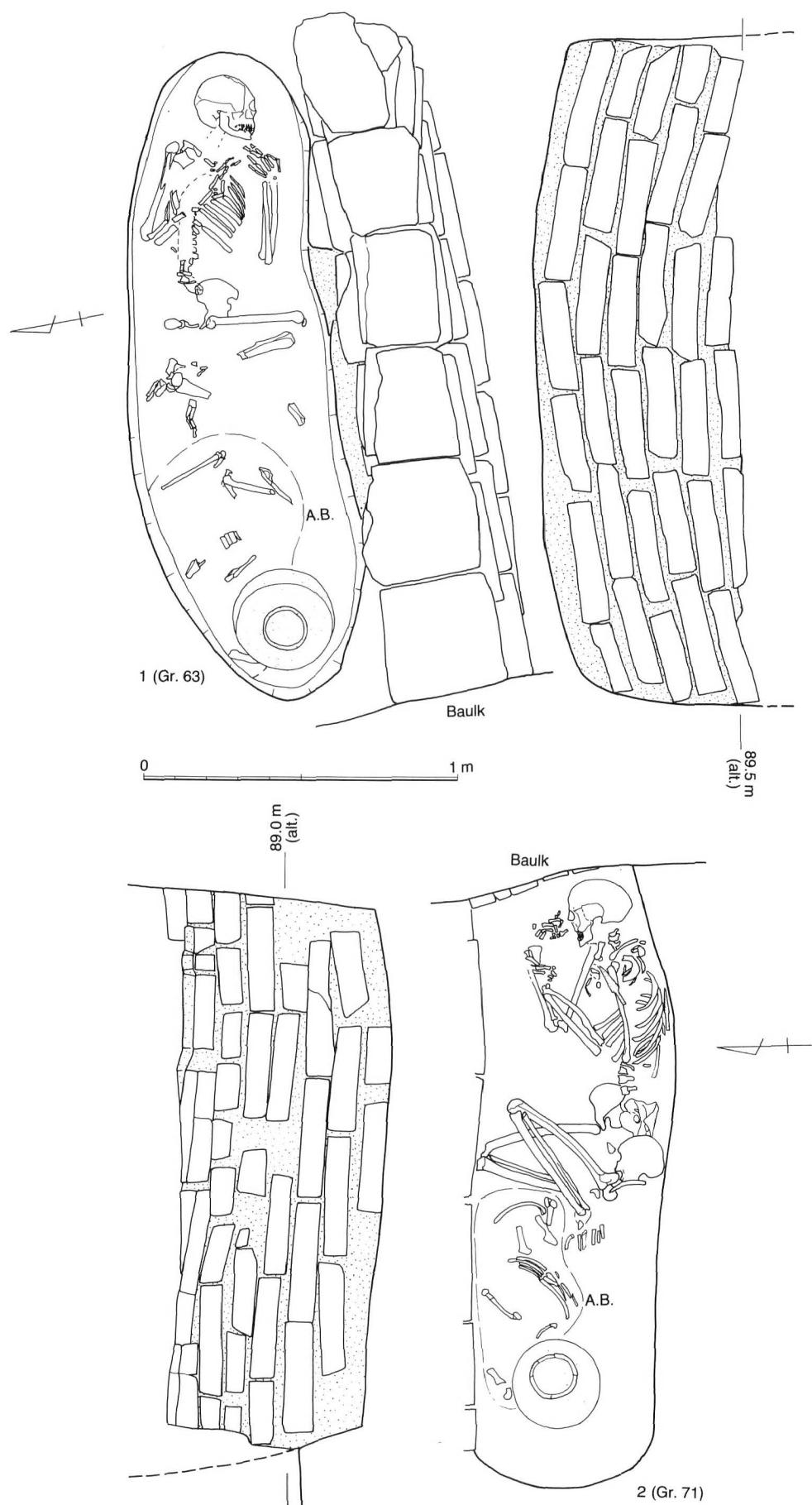


Fig. 4 Grave 271, Isin-Larsa Period, Songor A



**Fig. 5** Graves, Isin-Larsa Period, Songor A

There is a bronze pin (Br. 6) beside the breast, and each bronze anklet is worn on each ankle of the two (Br. 10, Br. 11). Animal bones are found at the outside of the head and near the ovoid jar (P. 9). The burial chamber is no more than 0.25 m from the uncovered surface down to the bottom. It seems likely, however, that when setting a large jar, digging at least about the same height of the jar had been done. The burial chamber is just fit for the human bones in space, which makes us presume that the grave digging was reduced to a minimum degree.

**Gr. 63** (Fig. 5-1), VI-23: The grave pit takes its long axis nearly in the east-west direction. The burial chamber shapes like an oval of 2.06 m in length and 0.67 m in maximum width, which is dug down 10 cm or more deeper than the basement of the closing wall. The closing wall on the south is 2.20 m or longer and total width of the grave hole is over 1.10 m. The bone preservation is rather bad, but it is quite adequate for us to learn its burial situation. Just as other instances, so are its legs and feet turned aside. As for its upper body, however, both the shoulders touch on the floor, and its body tilting toward the closing wall is not so strong. Its hands are clasped on the left shoulder, while their fingers remain straight. At the west edge of the burial chamber, we see a large jar (P. 4) stand upright and animal bones scattered among the human bones. Six layers of bricks remain for the closing wall, which is lower on the south with its upper portion pushing out inward as a general view, just as in Gr. 271.

**Gr. 71** (Fig. 5-2), VI-23: This is lined up in the same direction with Gr. 63 to its north side. The baulk existing on the east and the north prevented us from digging out the whole grave. The burial chamber and the human bones are rather well preserved. At the east end of the burial chamber, some six mud bricks are seen to be vertically piled up, covering the human bones. We are not sure whether they were placed on purpose or they have come from the ruin of the closing wall. The section of the baulk tells us the digging condition. The grave pit within the scope of our excavation area is about 1.0 m wide and 2.0 m long. The dead is lying with its right side down and face northward. What is interesting is both the fingers: the right hand looks like gripping something on the face and the left hand is just like that way with its palm directed west (outside). One (Br. 2) of the spearheads (Br. 1, Br. 2) as grave goods seems to have come down to the back of the body from the top of the left shoulder. At the west end of the burial chamber, a large jar (P. 5) stands upright, and between the jar and the feet of the human body are some animal bones.

**Gr. 105** (Fig. 6-1), IV-20: The whole situation is not clear because its northwest side has not been excavated. The north half and the south-eastern part have been damaged by the Islamic graves. The grave pit is 1.8 m long in the northeast-southwest direction and no more than 0.52 m in its excavated width. It has a rectangular shape with round corners.

The human body is placed with its head northeastward, its left side down and its legs are turned toward southeast with its bent knees. The face is directed south; the right clavicle and the right upper arm bone are closely put just next to the east side of the mandible. They are found under a large jar. We see the right fingers placed on the outside of the clavicle with its fingers straightened out. A jar with a carination at the shoulder (P. 28) has been found on the femurs, and a tumbler-shaped vessel (P. 25) has been uncovered from inside the large jar (P. 11). Behind the human body, there is another pottery (P. 20), too.

**Gr. 109** (Fig. 6-3), III-21: It was mostly damaged by the Islamic graves. Survivals here are a part of the closing wall in the east-west direction, the skull and a small jar (P. 22). Beside the skull there are fragmentary human bones in small quantity. The jar is placed by the side of the closing wall.

**Gr. 114** (Fig. 6-2) IV-20: The southeast side is broken by other graves. The north side is out of our excavation area. In this grave, we were unable to identify the existence of the closing wall. The grave pit is long in the northeast-southwest direction, in which the range of 1.1 m in length has been clarified. This is a bending-burial with its left side down and its knees are placed southeast. The femurs, having

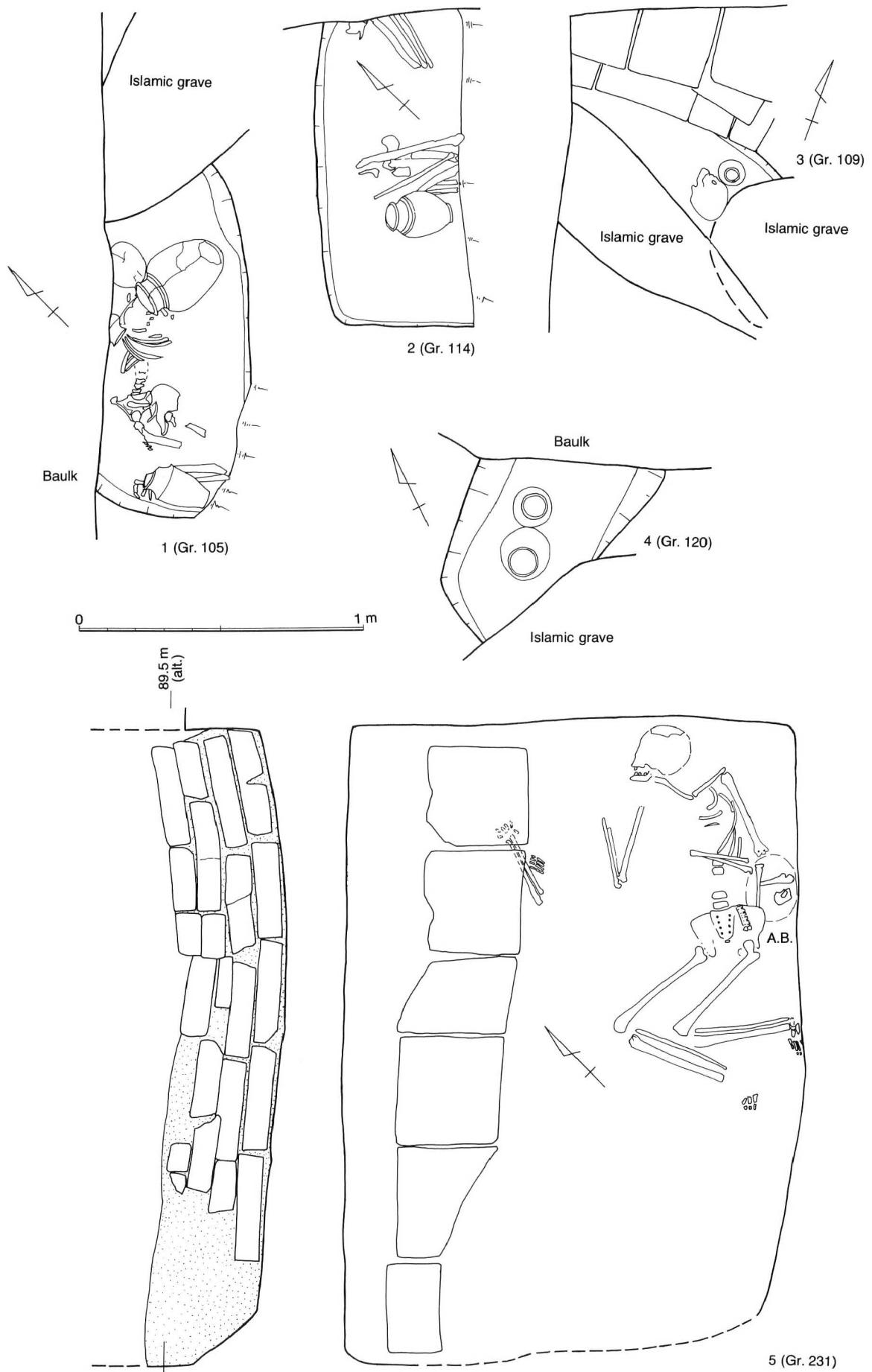


Fig. 6 Graves, Isin-Larsa Period, Songor A

been taken off from the pelvis, were found upper than them. On the legs, a pottery vessel is lying down (P. 14).

**Gr. 120** (Fig. 6-4), IV-21: This grave is long in the northeast-southwest direction. On the northwest side, there is some survival of the closing wall, which has been broken by the Islamic graves. Its south is also damaged by the Islamic graves. Two pottery vessels have been uncovered (P. 16, P. 17).

**Gr. 124**, VII-21: Just as in other graves, a pottery vessel has been uncovered on the south side of the mud bricks which are lining in the east-west direction. But they are broken by many Islamic graves. Neither the grave pit nor the human remains have been confirmed.

**Gr. 176**, VIII, IX-23: Here we have found the southwest portion of the grave pit in the northeast-southwest direction and four courses of the bricks of the closing wall. The northeast portion of the grave pit has been damaged by the Islamic graves. The grave pit is 1.4 m wide, and its closing wall is pushing out toward southeast at its upper portion, as usual. Preservation of the human bones is very bad. So, only femurs have been discovered at its southeast portion. We see a large jar (P. 7) standing upright at the southwestern end.

**Gr. 190**, VII-22: Uncovered here are the closing wall of the north-northeast—south-southwest direction and an ovoid jar (P. 10). According to the sectional observation of the baulk, the bricks of the closing wall on the east side tilt toward the pottery located on the west. Because the burial chamber has made cutting the soft ash-mixed soil, the west side of the grave pit cannot be clarified. But over the pottery there is a layer of rather hard quality. And on it we see a layer of fallen mud bricks from the grave walls. This seems to be the evidence of horizontal digging of the burial chamber.

**Gr. 231** (Fig. 6-5), VII-21, 22: The grave pit has been left only 0.4 m deep. It is rectangular and 2.30 m long in the northeast-southwest direction and 1.63 m wide. The body is in the bending-posture with its right side down and its head directed northeast. The face is directed west toward the closing wall. With bent arms, the right hand is in front of the face while the left hand, in front of the breast. Besides, bones of stretching arms have been observed under the closing wall, whose origin is different from that of the bones already mentioned above. Some animal bones are found between the left elbow and the pelvis, lower than the human bones. It is probable that they are the ones belonging to the grave earlier than Gr. 231. There are bronze pins (Br. 7, Br. 9) under the human bones and a small jar (P. 21) near the closing wall. It is still uncertain which of the human bones, old and new, these things are accompanied with.

**Gr. 236**, III-22: Its grave pit is 1.1 m long in the northeast-southwest direction and 0.9 m wide. The southwest portion is in poor preservation owing to its location near the ground surface and its damage caused by the Islamic graves. The weathered mud bricks can only tell us their traces of location. The dead is in the bending-burial with its face westward and its right side down. A single pottery vessel (P. 23) has been unearthed between the human bones and the bricks.

**Gr. 239** (Fig. 7-1), IV-20: This has an oblong grave pit of  $1.0 \times 0.85$  m, longer in the northeast-southwest direction. The survival of the closing wall located southeast is not good. We see fragmentary bricks at its longer edge, but it is unknown whether they are in the original location. The human bones are in messy condition: the right femur is on the northeast of the skull while the ribs and the left femur are on the southwest side. Animal bones are scattered on three separate places. On the northeast edge, a bronze fragment has been uncovered.

**Gr. 241** (Fig. 7-3), III-22: This is located to the east side of Gr. 236, by which its west edge has been damaged. The grave pit is an oblong which is longer in the east-northeast to the west-southwest direction. Its east edge is not clear because it is located near the ground surface. Its closing wall is on the north. The dead is lying with its right side down, and its face and knees are directed north in the bending-position. The arms are placed near the face. The left ribs left behind are very scarce. At the

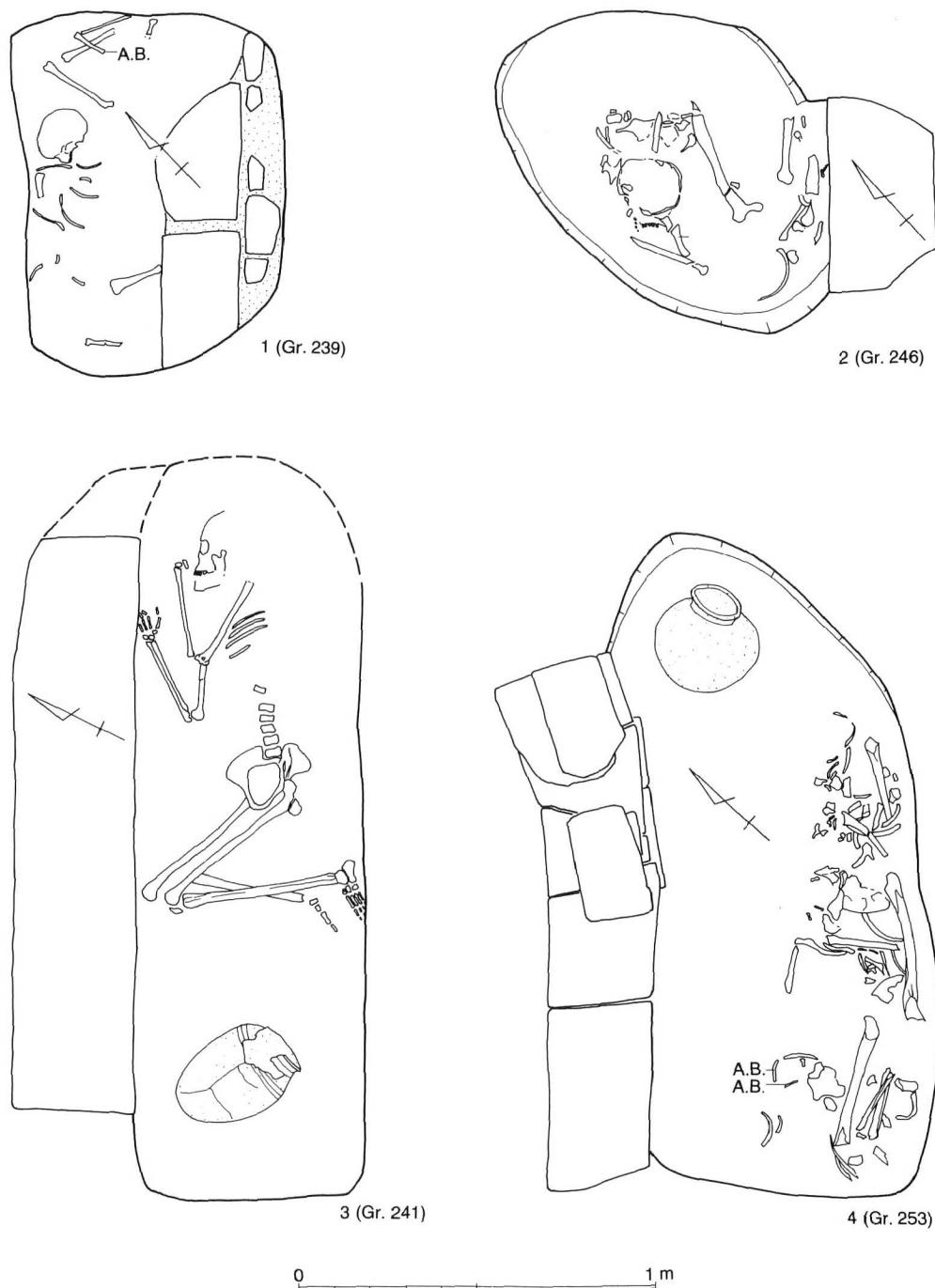


Fig. 7 Graves, Isin-Larsa Period, Songor A

west edge of the grave pit, a large jar (P. 6) has been discovered.

**Gr. 246** (Fig. 7-2), VII-22: It has been found in the layer of much confusion. Remaining here are the grave pit of indefinite circle in the dimensions of  $1.1 \times 0.76$  m and one and a half brick row which is long in the northeast-southwest direction. The human bones are accumulated at random, among which some animal bones are mixed.

**Gr. 253** (Fig. 7-4), VII-23: All over the upper portions have been damaged by the Islamic graves. Also, the grave itself has damaged the earlier one. We cannot decide the individual locations of the grave goods and their phases. The grave pit is long in the northeast-southwest direction. The closing wall is

1.5 m long, built with such rather small bricks as about 30 cm a side. The oval burial chamber of 2.0 m long and 0.8 m wide has been dug down one step lower than the closing wall. The south of the burial chamber is damaged, where human bones, fallen to pieces, are gathered toward the east side of the grave

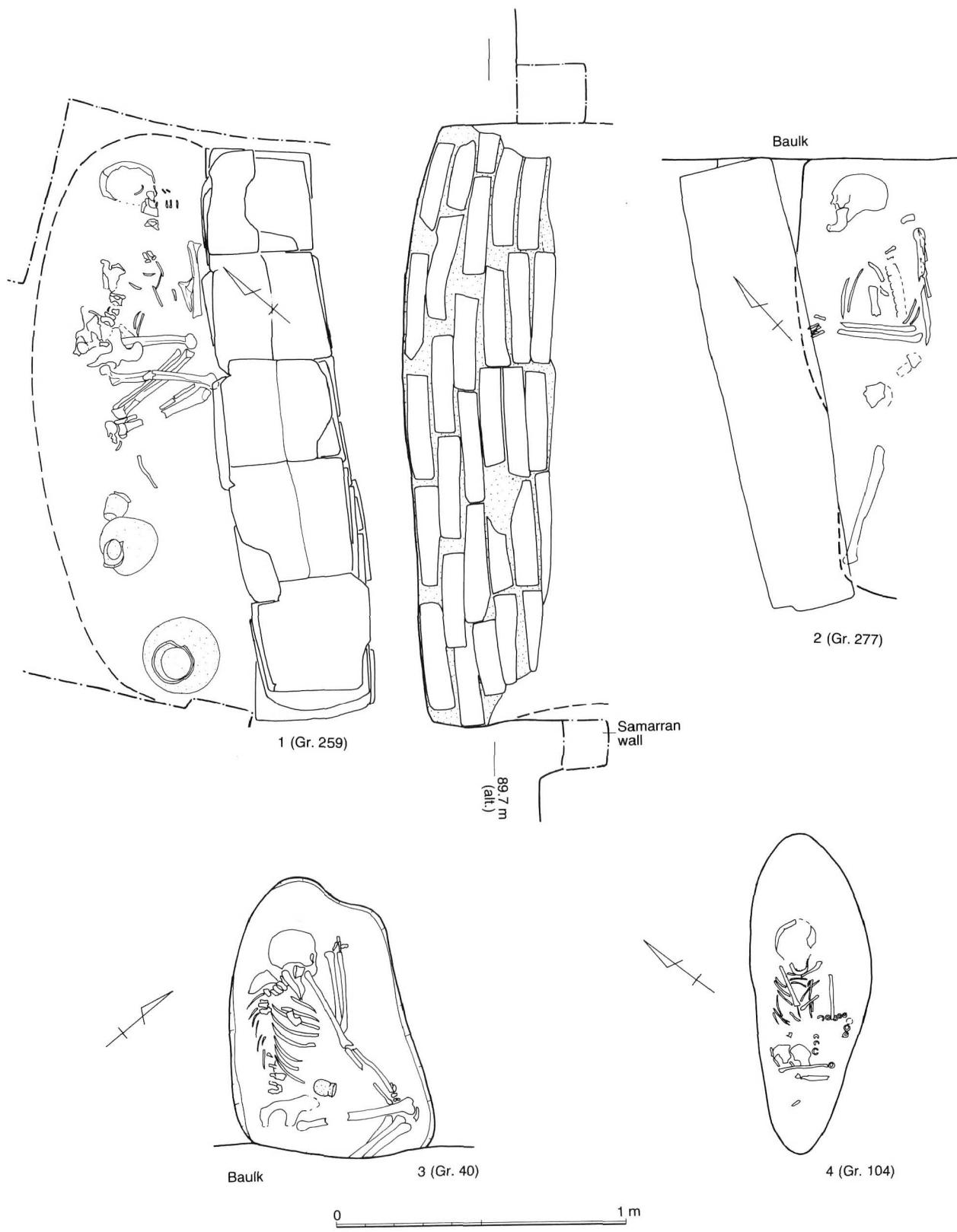


Fig. 8 Graves, Isin-Larsa Period: 1, 2; graves of unknown period: 3, 4

pit. At the north side, there are bones of arms and ribs; cranial bones separated from the suture, femurs and others are seen from the center toward the south. Animal bones are at the south and around the center of the grave pit. At the northeast end of the grave pit, a large jar (P. 2) stands tilting a little toward north. We see a quantity of ash around the jar; outside the jar there are human finger bones and a gold earring (Gd. 1). The closing wall has its survival of 0.4 m in height, and is severely weathered. On the mud bricks there are three other graves.

**Gr. 259** (Fig. 8-1), VIII-21, 22: It has cut a wall of the Samarran building. The grave pit is  $2.0 \times 1.7$  m in the northeast-southwest direction and has a rectangular shape with its a little swollen west side. It consists of three parts: human bones are on the east and west; a mud-brick wall is at the center; a human skull, a stone and a large potsherd only are found on the east (Gr. 159), which seem likely to be the evidence of damage when Gr. 259 was built. However, we find quantities of mud bricks and bonding mortar in Gr. 159, where human bones are uncovered at the position higher than Gr. 259. Thus, little is known as to whether it belongs to the Isin-Larsa period or not. In particular, the bones of the upper body and the pelvis are made to move. However, we can grasp its burial posture. Its body is lying with its left side down, facing east while its hands are put in front of the face, and its legs are bent. On the outside of the legs, there are animal bone pieces, and we see three pottery vessels in the north-south direction. As for the vessels, P. 18 placed northernmost is small; P. 1 placed to its south is large; P. 13 is a medium-sized one. P. 18 is upside down. It does not seem that P. 1 and P. 13, whose rims are broken, have been largely moved from their original positions. Six courses of the bricks still remain at the closing wall, upper portion of which is pushing out over the human bones.

**Gr. 277** (Fig. 8-2), VII-22, 23: It has been built to the west of Gr. 253. Its excavation has been delayed because it was located in the baulk. The grave pit is in the north-northeast-south-southwest direction, among which  $1.6 \times 0.8$  m is surviving to the present time. The portion from its center toward the south has been broken by the Islamic graves. The dead is placed with its face northwest with its right side down. The left arm is bent nearly at right angle from its elbow. The portion lower than the pelvis is broken. A femur is uncovered at the position of their having been separated from the pelvis. The thighbones and other bones uncovered on the closing wall of Gr. 253 are perhaps the accompaniments of Gr. 277. Behind the back of the body, we see two bronze spearheads whose points are directed north. The survival of the closing wall is 0.3 m high.

### (3) Comparison

The reports on the Hamrin graves of the Isin-Larsa Period can also be read in 'Tells Songor B and C' [Matsumoto, 1982], 'Tell Yelkhi, Tell Hassan, Tell Abu Kesaran' which are excavated by the Italian team [Fiorina, 1986: pp. 62–63], 'Uch Tepe' which is excavated by the American and Danish team [Gibson et al., 1981: p. 80 and pl. 100] and 'Tell Imlahiye' by the German team [Boehmer and Dämmer, 1985: pp. 6–7]. Because of the appearance of the Yelkhi graves only on an exhibition catalogue, their drawings are not ready at hand. But their burial goods and burial postures are common to ours. So too is a single example of the Uch Tepe grave. In this way, in spite of such little data ready for comparative studies, it is known that minimum necessities of grave goods for the Hamrin graves in the Isin Larsa Period were a large or medium-sized jar to put some drink in for the dead and some food which is suggested by the existing animal bones, next followed by a tumbler, etc. Some of the graves have yielded bronze objects (six instances of the 21 graves in Songor A), but the grave goods are simpler than the ones from other periods, we might say. The burial posture of Songor A graves is somewhat in slight bending-burial, where the dead places its hands near the face. It is not clear whether Songor A has the evidences of putting the hands on the face just as those of Yelkhi.

It is remarkable to note that the Songor A graves are in rather fine preservation, from which we were

able to draw a certain type of grave pit construction incomparable with others.<sup>1</sup> The graves of this sort have such closing walls as have been piled up with bricks one course after another. And only a single body has been buried there. The same is also true when untidy bones have been discovered. It is not necessarily caused by the situation that a secondary burial made the bones put away on one side at random. We would rather take them for the ones of steal-digging.

Secondly, as for the people comprised in the graveyard, we cannot jump at conclusions yet because we have not excavated all over Tell Songor A. But now the following may be pointed out about it: there are no such specific grave goods as half-moon-shaped axes which have been uncovered at Yelkhi; none of the babies have been identified here. There are no dwelling traces of the Isin-Larsa Period around here. Therefore, it is impossible to know what sort of people had been buried here.

### 3. The Sasanian Period (by T. Ohtsu)

Three graves presumably belonging to the Sasanian Period have been identified at the north and the east parts of Songor A. (Besides, there are two more graves whose goods imply that they originate in the same generation as above, though their human remains are somewhat uncertain.)

**Gr. 7** (Fig. 9), XIX-30: A grave pit of irregular rectangle,  $0.6 \times 0.8$  m or more in the depth of about 0.3 m. We see a burnt-brick lying on the upper west corner of the grave pit. The buried here is an infant who is laid down on its back with its head slightly raised northeastward. The arms are stretching along the body with their elbows bent a little. The lower body is leaning aside in the northwest direction. The grave goods uncovered here are a glazed jar (P. 32) furnished with two handles beside the head at the location to have made it possible to be placed against the grave wall, an iron blade (Ir. 1) between the right arm and the body trunk, and bronze rings (Br. 13–Br. 15) just at the position of the left wrist.

**Gr. 148** (Fig. 10), VII-22: A funeral urn inside the grave pit. The jar is grayish green in colour, 1.5 cm thick of hard firing, but is defective in rim, the base protruding in a tube-like way. Another base of the similar jar is used as a cover over the urn. We see a hole bored through the middle of the cover,

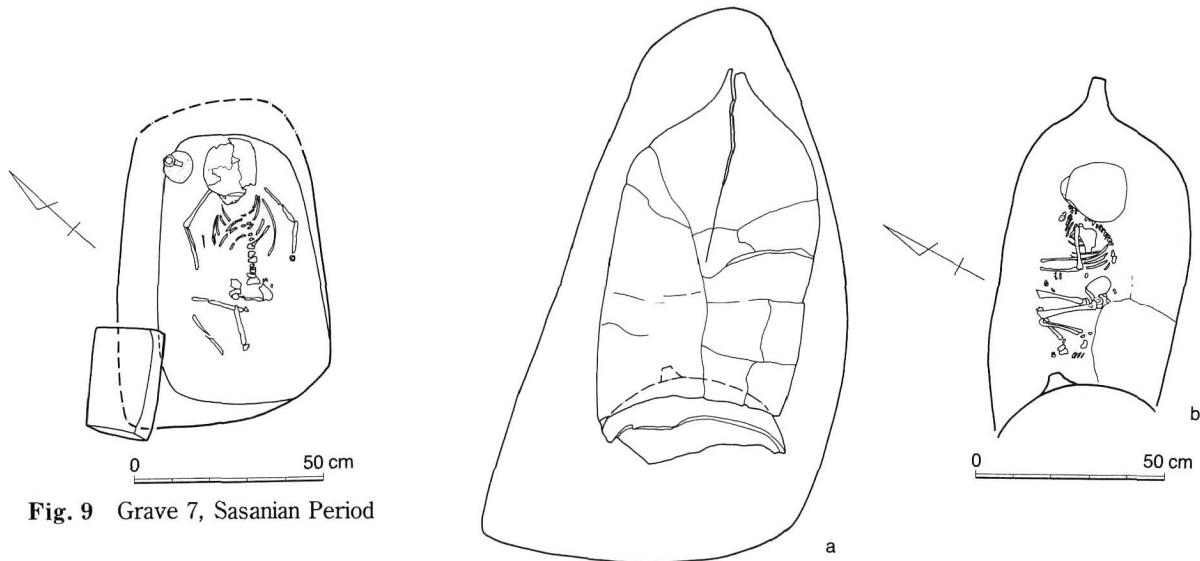


Fig. 9 Grave 7, Sasanian Period

Fig. 10 Grave 148, Sasanian Period, a: urn, b: human skeleton

1) The 'Catacomb' graves in Shahr-i Sokhta located eastern part of Iran resemble the Songor A graves in the shaft and burial chamber structures. But the 'Catacomb' graves are quite different from the Songor A graves in the matter of the grave goods placed at the bottom of the shaft too as well as the practice of secondary burial [Tosi and Piperno, 1975].

which has been found stuffed with a rubble. An infant is buried here with its head directed northeast, lying on its side. Its arms are bent at the elbows while so are its legs with somewhat raised knees. Beside the dead's arm, we have found an iron ring with a bronze plate set in it (Ir. 3) and a smaller one (Ir. 2).

**Gr. 244** (Fig. 11), IV-20: An irregular circular grave pit. The dead (adult) lying on its side in the northeast-southwest direction has its upper and lower parts of the body so strongly bent that they almost reach the trunk of the body. The grave goods unearthed here are two small jars (P. 35, Gl. 4) and one bronze ring (Br. 12) near the head. Moreover, iron articles (Ir. 6, Ir. 7) have been uncovered beside the pit wall on the opposite side across the dead body.

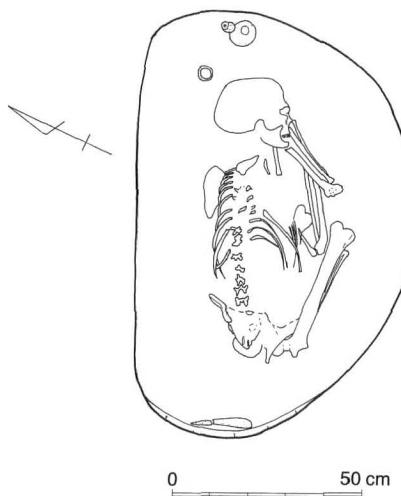


Fig. 11 Grave 244, Sasanian Period

#### 4. The Islamic Period (by T. Ohtsu)

##### (1) General view

In the excavation area of Songor A, there are 235 graves which are regarded as Islamic graves, which is about 80 percent of all the graves. Most of them have been found gathering on the north of Songor A which is located considerably high.

Many of these Islamic graves have general features common to them: they are slender pit graves with their slightly roundish short sides; the long axes of the grave pits are in the west-east direction or the northwest-southeast direction; the earth covering the grave pit inside is loose and soft; the human remains are in fair state of preservation; there are few grave goods. None of them have been accompanied with such structures as a grave-post, the earth laid on the ground, a pile of stone or a mausoleum, which are often seen in the modern Islamic graves.

There are lots of cutting-interruptions caused against one another among the Islamic graves, from which we noticed that a new grave had been built by destroying the grave in the earlier generation one after the other. Some of them are the same in the long axes of the grave pis, and others are not. Some have been cut into complex forms in manifold ways. The result is that we have often met with such defective human remains as skull or legs only without the upper body. This is the situation suggestive enough to us that the north hill of Songor A had been utilized for quite a long time as an Islamic graveyard.

##### (2) Grave types

(i) Pits dug down into a simple, slender shape. The majority of grave pits fill the minimum requirements of holding the whole stretched body in size. Thus, it seems likely that the difference in size

of the grave pit was dependent on the difference in size of the dead body buried there. On the other hand, we have sometimes come across exceptionally long grave pits (Gr. 20, Gr. 83).

(ii) Pits dug down into double stages (Gr. 43, Gr. 75, Gr. 79). An irregular oval hole of rather wide range is first bored; then, the hole range is narrowed while kept on digging further deeper. The resultant grave pit has therefore the shape of 'ridge' turned upside down or that of 'boot' as a whole, accordingly. The dead is laid down on the narrower second stage.

(iii) The graves with bricks (Gr. 22, Gr. 73, Gr. 131, Gr. 178, Gr. 184). The burnt-bricks are placed along a long side of the grave pit the way it is covered with them. In this case, it is uncertain whether the bricks actually functioned as a cover for the grave pit where the dead had been laid down, or the bricks were just arranged over the grave pit after such types of graves as mentioned in (i) or (ii) had been founded. We see some others of this sort made of mud bricks.

Gr. 111 is the only instance that the buried (infant) has been put in a box-like device arranged with burnt-bricks (Pl. 44-b). And some other burnt-bricks laid over are used as a cover.

### (3) Burial posture

The body is lying on its side or on its back. Some arms are lightly bent down and others are mostly stretched along the body of their own accords. The legs are also stretched out.

### (4) Grave goods

The Islamic graves are scarcely accompanied with grave goods. Such examples are beads (Gr. 46, Gr. 47, Gr. 55, Gr. 154, Gr. 251, Gr. 278) and an iron bracelet worn on the left forearm (Gr. 264). However, Gr. 278 (Pl. 44-a) has plenty of grave goods. Gr. 278 (VI, VII-22, 23) has an exceptional character among the graves in Songor A. But the grave pit is a type not uncommon. It was covered with three square mud bricks which leaned against one side of the long pit, measuring  $1.7 \times 0.5$  m. Its axis is in the west-east direction. And the dead was buried facing the south, Mecca; the body was extended on its right with the arms lightly bent. All of them show the characters common to Islamic graves. But the dead, though being an adult, had personal ornaments and a bronze mirror at the outside of the skull. Unfortunately, we could not make records of the ornaments though the beads of the necklace were beautiful ones: their materials are crystal, coral, carnelian, shell and paste. There were a bronze bracelet on the right arm, iron and bronze bracelets on the left arm. Such personal ornaments are not to be seen in the Islamic graves for adults.

## III. Archaeological Objects

(by H. Kamada)

### 1. Pottery

#### (1) The Early Dynastic Period and others

**P. 24:** Period unknown, but maybe dating back to the prehistoric age. This is a small jar with thick wall with a short rim on a globular body. It is made utterly by hand. The paste includes fine to medium-sized particles of sand and chaff. Paring and wet smoothing finish. Red in colour; rather soft firing finish.

**P. 27:** The Early Dynastic I Period; squat spouted jar. Much sand in the paste; hard firing finish. Wheel-finished; dull yellow in colour.

#### (2) The Isin-Larsa Period (Figs. 12-15)

In general, pottery have been classified or named after customary principles or after the historical results of researches. Here we have classified them on the basis of the body form and height, and the value of Height/Maximum diameter (H/Md.). As far as the morphological studies on pottery classification are concerned, the Diyala pottery classification [Delougaz, 1952] and the research on American pottery

**Table 2** Pottery (see Figs. 12–15 and Pls. 45–50)

No.	Locus	Height	Diameter	Paste and Tempering Material	Making	Colour		Registration No. <sup>2</sup>
						Paste	Surface	
P. 1	VIII-21-22, Gr. 259	40.1	28.5	tem: fine to medium sand	r→w, scraping outside	grayish green	grayish cream	56
P. 2	VII-23, Gr. 253	42.7	29.2	tem: fine to medium sand, chaff	r→w, scraping inner surface	buff to reddish brown	cream	72
P. 3	VI-21, Gr. 228	41.3	27.4	tem: fine sand, chaff	r→w, scraping inner surface	pale green	grayish cream	51
P. 4	VI-23, Gr. 63	41.8	29.0	tem: fine sand, chaff	r→w, paring outer surface	grayish cream	grayish cream	15
P. 5	VI-23, Gr. 71	41.0	28.6	tem: a little fine sand, chaff	r→w	buff to grayish red	buff to grayish red	16
P. 6	III-22, Gr. 241	33.5	24.4	pst: a little coarse tem: fine sand	r→w, scraping inner surface	grayish green	grayish cream	—
P. 7	VIII-IX-23, Gr. 176	30.1	22.0	tem: much fine sand and chaff	r→w, scraping inner surface	grayish cream	grayish cream	39
P. 8	XXVIII-22, Gr. 10	33.8	22.7	pst: a little coarse tem: fine sand	r→w, scraping inner surface paring outer surface	pale green	buff	1
P. 9	VIII-22-23, Gr. 271	34.0	24.4	pst: fine tem: a little fine sand	r→w, partial scraping	reddish brown	cream, *red	73
P. 10	VII-22, in baulk	32.4	21.8	tem: fine sand, chaff	r→w, scraping inner surface, paring outer surface	reddish brown	cream	35
P. 11	IV-20, Gr. 105	32.0	21.1	tem: fine sand, chaff	r→w, scraping outer surface	reddish brown	reddish brown, *dark	—
P. 12	VII-21, Gr. 124	(24.6)	29.4	tem: fine to medium sand	r→w, scraping outer surface, paring outer surface	buff	cream	—
P. 13	VIII-21-22, Gr. 259	25.2	20.2	tem: a little fine sand, chaff	r→w	grayish brown	cream	57
P. 14	IV-20, Gr. 114	22.8	17.2	pst: well levigated tem: fine sand, chaff	r→w, scraping inner surface paring outer surface	grayish cream to light brown	grayish cream to light brown	32
P. 15	VI-22	20.2	17.4	tem: a little fine sand, chaff	r→w, scraping inner surface	greenish gray	greenish gray	—
P. 16	IV-21, Gr. 120	22.0	18.2	tem: a little fine sand, chaff	r→w, paring outer surface	grayish cream	grayish cream	61
P. 17	IV-21, Gr. 120	15.9	14.6	tem: fine to medium sand	wheel made	reddish brown	cream	27
P. 18	VIII-21-22, Gr. 259	9.1	9.1	tem: fine sand	wheel made	grayish green	pale cream	58
P. 19	VI-25, pit	10.3	10.7	tem: fine sand	wheel made	yellowish gray	yellowish gray	31
P. 20	IV-20, Gr. 105	10.5	10.4	tem: fine to medium sand, chaff	wheel made, paring outer surface	grayish green to buff	cream, *red	26
P. 21	VII-21, Gr. 231	10.0	9.2	tem: a little fine sand, chaff	wheel made, paring outer surface, soft firing	light brown	whitish	—
P. 22	III-21, Gr. 109	10.5	9.7	tem: fine sand, chaff	wheel made, paring at the lowest part	reddish	cream	22
P. 23	III-22, Gr. 236	10.2	9.7	tem: fine sand	wheel made	grayish cream	grayish cream	—
P. 24	VI-22, Gr. 40	8.4	7.3	tem: fine to medium sand	ring/coil building finished by paring and smoothing	grayish red	grayish red	13

2) i.e. index number put by Iraqi co-researcher for registration at Iraq Museum, not IM. number.

Table 2 (Continue)

No.	Locus	Height	Dia-meter	Paste and Tempering Material	Making	Colour		Registration No.
						Paste	Surface	
P. 25	IV-20, Gr. 105	10.4	cm 8.2	tem: a little fine sand	wheel made, paring at the lower part	light green	light green, *pale brown	36
P. 26	V-24, pit	10.1	7.4	tem: fine to medium sand	wheel made, paring at the lower part	reddish brown	cream, *red	—
P. 27	XVII-23, Gr. 183	12.8	14.6	tem: midium sand	wheel made, paring outer surface	buff	cream, *red and green	11
P. 28	IV-20, Gr. 105	21.1	13.5	tem: much fine sand, chaff	wheel made	greenish cream	greenish cream	24
P. 29	VII-21-22	25.1	10.4	tem: fine sand	wheel made	light gray	glz: thick, yellow	37
P. 30	VII-21	17.3	15.2	tem: fine sand	wheel made, scraping on shoulder bitumen on inner surface	grayish cream	grayish cream	42
P. 31	VII-22	16.1	9.6	rare sand	wheel made	light gray	glz: yellowish to dark green	80
P. 32	XIX-30, Gr. 7	13.0	7.7	rare sand	wheel made, paring outer surface	light gray	glz: greenish yellow	10
P. 33	VII-22, Gr. 155	13.0	9.0	rare sand	wheel made	light gray	glz: pale green to brown	34
P. 34	VI-21	4.1	15.1	tem: fine sand	wheel made	light gray	glz: light green	14
P. 35	IV-20, Gr. 244	8.0	6.2	pst: very fine, levigated	wheel made, soft firing	brown	black and red painting	53

[Shepard, 1965] are well known to us all. In this connection, the methods given by G. F. Dales and J. M. Kenoyer who classified the pottery of the Indus Civilization in recent years [Dales and Kenoyer, 1986] supply detailes and realistic information. By reference to the above, we have systematically classified the pottery from the morphological standpoint and proposed seven forms.

The pottery paste is generally fine. As tempering material, a small quantity of fine to medium sand and fine chaff have been detected. The composition somewhat differs in individual vessels: some of them contain no chaff in them. In general, large vessels include more tempering material than small and medium-sized ones.

Forms I, II and III are common in building technique. Basically, the vessel is finished on wheel after it has been coiled. Horizontal grooving is made on wheel as a decoration. Many of these wares have the evidences of vertical scraping as surface treatment on the inner lower parts and those of paring on the outer surfaces for the finish work. Paring is done on wheel before wet smoothing has been applied to obtain smooth finish. The joined portion of clay bands can be most clearly observed in both the inside and outside of P. 11. The ring base of P. 14 is so made that clay is stuck around the finished body.

Forms IV, V, VI and VII leave no traces of coil or ring-building. Wheel is frequently adopted on the process of pottery making. Form VI has paring on wheel at the portion lower than the carination. The pottery colours are not fixed such as green, red, cream or buff. In addition, we see some examples where difference in colour tones has emerged in part on a single ware from different conditions of firing.

#### Forms

**Form I** (P. 1): This is a little squat, oval shaped jar in its sectional view of the body. An incised groove and a weak raised band go round the portion a little upper than the one of maximum diameter and clear incised grooves run on the shoulder. The slightly everted neck straightly stands up and the short rim is projected externally, resulting in the formation of triangular sectional view.  $H/Md=1.41$ .

**Form II** (P. 2-P. 11): This sort is a large-sized jar of an ovoid body, whose maximum diameter is at

2/3 of the vessel height. Some necks stand upright and others are slightly everted. Their rims have triangular shapes in section.  $H/Md = 1.37 - 1.52$ . They can be grouped into three separate sizes. IIa: (P. 2-P. 5), 40.1-42.7 cm in height; there are plain ones (P. 2, P. 5) and those having grooves on the shoulders and bodies (P. 3, P. 4); the slenderness of the lower body and the shapes of their rims and necks are individually different from one another. IIb: (P. 7-P. 11), the height is 30.1-34.0 cm; their rims are everted more strongly than IIa; all of their shoulders have incised grooves. P. 9 has grooves around the body in addition to its shoulder; its rim does not project strongly. IIc: (P. 6), resembling Form I (P. 1), rather squat; its lower body is very roundish. We see two ridge bands running around the belly portion.

**Form III** (P. 12-P. 16): Strictly speaking, these five vessels should be subdivided further. But here they have been brought together since we have collected only one each. Each of them is a medium-sized jar with rather short body. P. 12 and P. 15 are provided with necks a little inward tilt. Some grooves run around the shoulders. The rim of P. 13 has a simple quadrangular section with one ridge band and two grooves around its straight-everted neck. Of all the large and medium-sized jars, P. 14 is the only example that has a ring base. It also has a simple quadrangular rim in section, whose external projection is small. It has some grooves on the shoulder. P. 16 has a neck rising up straight outward with an everted rim.  $H/Md = 1.16 - 1.33$ .

**Form IV** (P. 17-P. 20): Those are small jars with rather narrow necks. Some have ring bases and others flat bases. Its maximum diameter is at a position a little higher than 1/2 of the whole height. Around the upper portion, there are several grooves. It has a short everted rim. Their sizes can be classified into three: P. 17; P. 18 and P. 19; P. 20. Because of such limited number, it is doubtful whether their grouping is reasonable or not. Unlike the other three, P. 17 has a rim similar to the ones in Forms I and II provided with a low ring base. It is important to distinguish the thin flaring rim of P. 20 from the thick, straight everted rims of P. 18 and P. 19.  $H/Md = 0.96 - 1.09$ .

**Form V** (P. 21-P. 23): This is a small jar whose neck is rather tight and upright, and its upper body is roundish. The base is a little projected. Va (P. 21) has a globular body. The rim is not tapering but has a quadrangular sectional view. Vb (P. 22) is small in its lower body with a tapering rim of round section. Vc (P. 23) has a longer rim than that of P. 21. The rim is externally flared.  $H/Md = 1.03 - 1.09$ .

**Form VI** (P. 25, P. 26): There is little difference in size and form between these two tumblers. This sort of vessel has a flat base with carination at the lower portion. The body diameter diminishes upward and then opens until the flaring rim. The rim diameter is a little larger than the maximum diameter of the body.

**Form VII** (P. 28): The body portion rises from the ring base with little opening until it gets to the shoulder carination, and then is narrowed. Its short rim is everted very much. The rim has a simple quadrangular section.

#### *Analyses*

Each set of pottery uncovered at a single grave each is shown below:

- Gr. 259: P. 1 (Form I)
  - P. 13 (Form III)
  - P. 18 (Form IVb)
- Gr. 105: P. 11 (Form IIb)
  - P. 20 (Form IVb)
  - P. 25 (Form VI)
  - P. 28 (Form VII)
- Gr. 120: P. 16 (Form III)

### P. 17 (Form IVa)

Gr. 236 has cut into Gr. 241, from which the chronological relation of pottery in these two graves is clear.

P. 2 to P. 6 and P. 9 are found to be a sole vessel in a grave which are limited only to Forms IIa and IIb. Whenever pottery are uncovered in the plural number, there are a large or medium-sized jar of Forms I to III, mostly one large jar, and a small jar of Form IV without fail. Thus, it can be said that a large jar (Form I and II) or a medium-sized jar (Form III) had been indispensable for graves of those days. Sixteen jars of these sorts have come uncovered in all. It is then considered that the next important to the above as grave goods are four small jars (Form IV), three small jars (Form V) and the other two (Form VI). It is interesting to notice that P. 25 has been found inside P. 11 as pottery association. P. 11 is of a complete shape in spite of its existing cracks (Pl. 48, below left). It may imply that ancients would put some liquid in large and medium-sized jars to drink it with tumbler. P. 19 has also been discovered inside a large or medium-sized jar located close to the ground surface. The very jar has been found broken to pieces due to the salt under ground.

In referring back to the subject of pottery association, P. 1 and P. 13 from Gr. 259 have both ridge bands. The quadrangular rim section of P. 13 and the squat rim of P. 18 show remarkable features among Songor A pottery. All of them are squat in proportion. On the contrary, P. 11 from Gr. 105 is the largest in H/Md and slender. P. 18 and P. 25 have rather thin flaring rims. Studies on the features of these vessels from Gr. 259 and Gr. 105 enable us to presume the phases from Gr. 259 to Gr. 105. However, both the evidences of P. 28 from Gr. 105 which has a quadrangular rim in section and P. 1 from Gr. 259 which has a triangular rim in section may suggest to us that the phases of the two graves are not so distant in spite of their differences in form.

In examining them according to individual forms, it seems that the difference of phases are shown in the value of H/Md, the earlier the smaller, and existence or not of the ridge band in Forms I and II. The phases are also noticed in the changes from 'the thick, short and straight rim' to 'the thin, long and flaring rim' in Forms IV and V.

As for the pottery from other sites, the table of stratigraphic sequence in Tell Yelkhi, the Hamrin Basin excavated by the Italian team is very helpful (Bengamini et al., 1985).

The round based large jar, which is one of the characteristics in Songor A graves, can be referred to the squat body with ridges, the short rim whose neck is not developed and the small outside thickened rim in the Ur III Period.  $H/Md \approx 1.33$ , small. Remarkable in the Isin-Larsa Period are displayed in the grooved ovoid body, the developed neck and the outside round, thick rim.  $H/Md \approx 1.65$ , large. Next, in the Old Babylonian Period, the vessel has a slender body, and an everted triangular rim in sectional view.  $H/Md \approx 1.63$ . At Yelkhi, there is another form of large-sized pottery. In the Ur III Period, the vessel has a ring base, adhered a clay band out of the round base; the rim has a quadrangular section which is thickly projected outward. The form of this sort cannot be shown among the ones of the Isin-Larsa Period on the table. The vessels in the Old Babylonian Period are fitted with ring bases and small rims of nearly quadrangles in section. The neck has changed from straight to flaring in the course of the Ur III to the Old Babylonian Period.

In regard to small jars (Form IV, Songor A), the ones belonging to the end of the Ur III Period in Yelkhi have round bodies with ring bases and short, thick rims. The one of the Isin-Larsa Period has a slender body and a rim, with a flat base, whose vessel wall is thick. The Old Babylonian vessel has grooves around the upper part of the body. It is recognizable that the pedestalled base form grows slenderer there. The slender-tumbler (Form VI, Songor A) with carination at the lower body, makes its appearance in the end of the Ur III Period; the vessel of the Isin-Larsa Period is rather small in height with

a thick base, middle part of which gets narrower; the one of the Old Babylonian Period generally has a curved shape with an everted rim. The maximum diameter is measured at the middle to lower part of the body.

Roughly speaking, it can be said that the changes in the vessel form on the Yelkhi goods have resulted from the progress in the pottery making technique on wheel. For example, the small jar and the tumbler tend to have flat bases whose pedestals get thicker and longer; as a whole it has a slender, curving proportion; the rim comes to be thinner and longer. Such changes in vessel shape influenced with the progress of the pottery making technique on wheel can be found everywhere in the world so long as the vessel shape goes on changing in a fixed tradition. As a research example in an area near Mesopotamia, we can refer to the paper on the pear-shaped beaker at Shahr-i Sokhta, Iran [Vidale, 1984].

When the pottery in Songor A are studied relying on the sequence of Yelkhi pottery, none of them are equivalent to the Ur III Period, but the ridge and proportion in Form I and the proportion in Form IV still leave the end of Ur III Period trait in themselves. Besides, such trait as the rim in Form VI slightly gets longer outward can be led to the Old Babylonian Period. We have already mentioned the phases from Gr. 259 to Gr. 105. Furthermore, through their comparative studies with the sequence of Yelkhi, we will be able to make more advanced studies about the problem. We have not obtained any reports as to the pottery sequence except that in the Hamrin Basin [Gibson, 1982].<sup>3</sup> Therefore, it is hard to establish true comparative researches among them. In the other sites of the Hamrin Basin, the pottery uncovered at Burial Nr. 7 at Uch Tepe closely resembles Form IIa of Songor A [Gibson, 1981: p. 80 and PL. 100–1]. And some pottery vessels from Tell Imlahiye can be comparable with the ones from Songor A [Boehmer and Dämmer, 1985: Taf. 54–283, 284].

The comparative examples in some other areas are given below:

#### Form II:

Susa, Mem 46. Pl. 4-15 (SAC2749):  $H/Md \approx 1.50$ , which is close to Songor A in form. But the maximum diameter of this vessel is at the middle part of the body. Groupe 29, in Mem. 47. variante b: largely differs in body proportion and neck shape. But in rough comparison, it looks similar. In particular, the rim shape of the Susa pottery is the closest to that of Songor A.

Tell Ed-Dēr III, Pl. 24-4:  $H/Md \approx 1.51$ . It has a rather slender body. Its inner neck diameter corresponds to P. 12 and P. 15, Songor A (Form III).

#### Form III:

Tell Ed-Dēr IV, Pl. 10-14.

#### Form VI:

Tell Ed-Dēr II, Pl. 20-1, 3. The proportion of Pl. 20-3 is similar to the one from Songor A, but not its base.

Diyala—OIP 63, Pl. 153, B236, 200C, B. 236, 300.

We have widely found similar examples of tumbler. As for large jars, however, it is rather hard for us to locate comparable data. This is probably because the technical difficulty in the production of large jars unlike that of small ones has brought about a variety of regional differences in technical skills, thus leading to the difficulty in finding comparable data of large jars.

#### (3) The Sasanian Period (Fig. 15)

The paste is well levigated. Tempering material is not seen except for P. 29 and P. 30. Here we see the following three kinds: glazed pottery (P. 29, P. 31–P. 34), non-glazed pottery (P. 30) and painted soft pottery (P. 35). All of them are wheel-made. Most of them are similar to the ones from Tell Mahuz

3) Having examined McGuire Gibson's past studies, he disclosed his intention to put out the pottery sequence in the Nippur, Diyala and Hamrin Regions. As of June, 1988, however, we have not seen its publication.

[Ricciardi, 1971], but the base of P. 29 is unique.

**Glazed pottery:** Very hard firing. P. 29 is a slender pitcher-shaped jar furnished with a handle. It has a pedestalled base which gradually swells toward the lower part. Its body is plump. We see some grooves and a single raised band running around the neck, where round appliqués are observed. Just as in other vessels, the whole shape is finished with horizontal paring. The glaze colour is yellow. P. 31-P. 33 are small jars furnished with two handles. Their bodies are swollen whereas their necks are narrow. Both of them have a short rising neck after it has bent once, with the upper ends of the handles positioned on the neck. P. 33 has a straight rim with its upper ends of the handles on the rim. The glaze is yellowish green, but the thickly glazed portion of P. 33 is coloured brown. P. 34 is a dish, the upper part of which is slightly courved into a simple round rim. Its glaze is pale green.

**Non-glazed pottery** (P. 30): A wide-mouthed jar fitted with a single handle. The neck is decorated with short oblique lines and wavy patterns by a rod-like tool. It may have been used for a receptacle of bitumen, since it still adheres to all over the inner surface and part of the outer surface.

**Painted soft pottery** (P. 35): A soft quality vessel, miniature but elaborate making. The globular body has a slender, upright neck. After opening outward and bending, the rim finally rises upright. The whole vessel including the base surface is painted in black, and its shoulder is painted in red.

## 2. Metal objects

### (1) The Isin-Larsa Period (Fig. 16)

As for the copper/bronze objects, there are spearheads, pins and anklets. Br. 1 to Br. 3, Br. 22 and Br. 23 (Pl. 51) are spearheads. The blade narrows to the socketed shaft with clear corners. The axis of the blade forms a thick and sharp ridge while the sides are thin. The shafts are furnished with two holes and rivets (Br. 1). They can be divided into three groups according to the whole length, but there are no significant differences in their widths of blades or their diameters of shafts. Br. 4-Br. 9 are pins. Br. 7 and Br. 9 have been discovered with human bones in Gr. 231. Br. 6 was unearthed from the breast-region in Gr. 271. Other pins are from the disturbed layer. Br. 10 and Br. 11 are anklets which have been worn by the dead in Gr. 271 together with Br. 6, a pin.

There is one gold object, Gd. 1. It is a half-moon-shaped earring with three ridges. Its both ends are fitted with small round bands. There is filling of white paste in it.

### (2) The Sasanian Period (Fig. 17, Br. 12-Br. 15, Ir. 1-Ir. 6, Sl. 1-Sl. 2)

Br. 12-Br. 15 in Fig. 17 are the copper/bronze objects from the Sasanian graves. Br. 12 has been found near the back of the cranial bones in Gr. 244. It is a ring whose diameter is 4.6 cm with two small projections. Br. 13-Br. 15 have been found near the human skeleton in Gr. 7. Br. 13 has been unearthed outside of the left arm; its diameter is 2.1 cm. It is made of a ribbon-like band with its thickness 0.2 cm and the width 0.6 cm. The raised parts on both ends may have been intended for fixing something. Br. 14 and Br. 15 are earrings. Br. 14 has been found under the region of the left ear. The cores of the rings are white, looking like a kind of paste.

Iron objects have also been unearthed in the Sasanian graves. Ir. 1 and Ir. 4-Ir. 6 are knives. Ir. 7 is a small saw. Ir. 1 has been found on the region of the right upper arm in Gr. 7. Ir. 3 is a ring with a copper central ornament. Ir. 2 is a very small ring, which may be a particle of Ir. 3. Both Ir. 2 and Ir. 3 are from Gr. 148. Ir. 4 and Ir. 5 were found without any distinct features. Ir. 6 has been discovered from the southwest part of Gr. 244, the blade of which curves to the back. It has three holes for the rivets, of which we have found two. Ir. 1, Ir. 6 and Ir. 7 have remains of wood.

We found a silver coin in the Westernmost area. It has a breakage from beating. Its diameter is 3.2 cm. It is 4 gr. or little more in weight. A crown-like pattern is observed on one face while dots on the

**Table 3** Metal objects (see Figs. 16, 17 and Pls. 51–53)

No.	Locus	Period	Kind	Length (Diameter)	Maximum Width	Registration No.
Br. 1	VII-23, Gr. 71	Isin-Larsa	spearhead	13.8	2.6	111
Br. 2	VII-23, Gr. 71	— do —	spearhead	13.8	2.6	112
Br. 3	VI-21, Gr. 228	— do —	spearhead	15.2	2.8	114
Br. 4	VII-21-22	— do —	pin	12.7	1.1	126
Br. 5	V-24 on cranial bones	— do —	pin	(11.2)	1.0	110
Br. 6	VIII-22-23, Gr. 271	— do —	pin	7.3	1.5	115
Br. 7	VII-21-22, Gr. 231	— do —	pin	(5.4)	1.2	116
Br. 8	VI-VII-21	— do —	pin	(4.6)	0.5	—
Br. 9	VII-21-22, Gr. 231	— do —	pin	5.2	0.5	—
Br. 10	VIII-22-23, Gr. 271	— do —	anklet	7.7		115
Br. 11	VIII-22-23, Gr. 271	— do —	anklet	8.4		115
Br. 12	IV-20, Gr. 244	Sasanian	ring	4.6		113
Br. 13	XIX-30, Gr. 7	— do —	ring	2.1		108
Br. 14	XIX-30, Gr. 7	— do —	ring	1.5		108
Br. 15	XIX-30, Gr. 7	— do —	ring	1.5		108
Br. 16	IX-22, Gr. 154	Islamic	ring	3.8		—
Br. 17	V-18-19 in the baulk	— do —	ring	1.3		—
Br. 18	VII-22	— do —	ring	1.3		—
Br. 19	IV-21, Gr. 100	— do —	bell	2.6	2.1	—
Br. 20, 21	V-22, Gr. 47	— do —	earrings	2.7		109
Br. 22	VII-22-23, Gr. 277	— do —	spearhead	16.3	2.9	118
Br. 23	VII-22-23, Gr. 277	— do —	spearhead	16.3	2.9	118
Br. 24	VII-22-23, Gr. 278	Islamic	mirror	8.6		119
Br. 25	V-21, pit	uncertain	ornament?	2.9	1.8	
Ir. 1	XIX-30, Gr. 7	Sasanian	knife	7.9	1.8	122
Ir. 2	VII-22, Gr. 148	— do —	ring	2.6		—
Ir. 3	VII-22, Gr. 148	— do —	ring	0.9		—
Ir. 4	VII-21-22	— do —	knife	4.0	1.6	—
Ir. 5	IX-23, near Gr. 111	— do —	knife	9.1	1.7	—
Ir. 6	IV-20, Gr. 244	— do —	knife	14.1	1.7	125
Ir. 7	IV-20, Gr. 244	— do —	saw	7.2	0.8	124
Ir. 8	V-22, Gr. 47	Islamic	ring	4.5		—
Ir. 9	VII-23, Gr. 252	uncertain	fragment	1.6	1.4	—
Gd. 1	VII-23, Gr. 253	Isin-Larsa	earring	1.8	1.6	127
Sl. 1	VIII-23	uncertain	ring	2.3	2.4	128
Sl. 2	Westmost Area	Sasanian?	coin	3.2	3.3	129

other.

There was found a silver ring though its period is not certain (Fig. 17, Sl. 1). Its central depression may have had some precious stone.

### (3) The Islamic Period

Some Islamic graves have yielded bronze objects. Br. 16 to Br. 18 are rings; Br. 19 is a bell; Br. 20 and Br. 21 are earrings; Br. 24 is a mirror (Pl. 53).

### 3. Glass vessels and bangles (Fig. 17, Gl. 1–Gl. 7)

Gl. 4 was found near the human skull in Gr. 244, but the others mentioned here are from the baulks or the disturbed area. Gl. 1 is a fragment of a cut-glass bowl. Engraving on it is very strong, but looks a little rough. There are six or more double circle designs in one circuit on the vessel, perhaps near the base.

Its surface is black because of the devitrification.

Gl. 2–Gl. 4 are small glass vessels. Gl. 5–Gl. 7 are fragments of glass bangles, all from the surface soil. Gl. 5 is buff; Gl. 6 is gray with partly yellow and green designs; Gl. 7 is gray.

Gl. 1–Gl. 4 belong to the Sasanian Period. Gl. 5–Gl. 7 may belong to the Islamic Period.

**Table 4** Glass vessels and bangles (see Fig. 17 and Pl. 53)

No.	Locus	Period	Kind	Length/ Height	Maximum Width	Colour	Registration No.
Gl. 1	VI-VII-22	Sasanian	bowl	7.3 cm	5.6 cm	bluish green	160
Gl. 2	V-22, in the baulk	— do —	vessel	8.6	4.8	creamy to pale brown	157
Gl. 3	VII-21, Gr. 145	— do —	vessel	3.0	(3.8)	dark green	156
Gl. 4	IV-20, Gr. 244	— do —	vessel	3.2	3.9	white (devitrified)	159
Gl. 5	XIX-31	Islamic	bangle	3.7	0.4	buff	154
Gl. 6	XIX-30	— do —	bangle	5.7	0.9	gray with green and yellow designs	153
Gl. 7	XXVIII-20	— do —	bangle	7.2	0.8	gray	151

#### 4. Beads and pendants (Figs. 18, 19)

The beads and the pendants here cover a wide range of goods uncovered from the graves, the ground surface, the devastated layer and the other layers which are not identified as graves.

They can be assorted into seven groups according to period, unearthed situation and material:

- i) The present age, ground surface, plastic: Be. 5.
- ii) The Islamic Period, graves: Be. 2 (Gr. 46), Be. 3 (Gr. 47), Be. 6 (Gr. 55), Be. 7 (Gr. 154), Be. 8 (Gr. 154), Be. 10 (Gr. 251).  
Material: glass, agate, paste, wood, cowry. Most of them are made of glass.
- iii) The Sasanian period, grave, glass and stone: Be. 11 (Gr. 155).
- iv) Time unknown, grave and surface soil, inclusive of glassmake: Be. 1, Be. 4, Be. 9 (Gr. 252), Be. 13.  
In addition to glass, there are stone and cowry.
- v) The Jemdet Nasr Period to the Early Dynastic I Period: Be. 20, associated with mud-brick remains.
- vi) Time unknown, grave, stone and paste: Be. 14 (Gr. 104), Be. 15.
- vii) Sole discovery from the surface soil and the devastated layer: Be. 12, Be. 16–Be. 19, Be. 21.  
Material: stone, shell or ivory.

The plastic bead assorted into i) is not the accompaniment for a grave. Probably it had been the lost thing by the villagers or visitors here.

The Islamic graves grouped into ii) have the characteristics of infants' graves except for G. 251 where a juvenile has been buried. The beads found together with these graves are distinctively made of glass. Most surfaces of the beads are nearly black due to devitrification. However, their original colours may have been very bright. The colours given in the table 5 depended on the naked-eye observation. Technically, they can be divided into four groups:

- a) a bead is so made that a glass paste is coiled around a core rod or glass pastes are adhered together. It has a round section with a perforation of some 2 mm through it. It has a variety of forms such as trunco-ball, elliptical or cylindrical ones.
- b) Tube-like ones are cut into arbitrary lengths (long/short).
- c) A number of small lumps with dots in the center are rounded into a ball. We have confirmed only

Table 5 Beads and pendants (see Figs. 18, 19 and Pl. 54)

No.	Locus	Material	Colour	Section	Shape	Measurements (mm)	Notes*	Registration No.
1-1	XXVIII-20, disturbed grave	glass	light brown	elleptical	trunco-rhomboid	6.0× 6.5× 3.0	folded (3)	
1-2		glass	dev.	elleptical	trunco-rhomboid	6.5× 6.0× 2.7	folded	
1-3		stone	gray	square	square	7.0× 7.0× 8.0	faceted	
1-4		glass	white-brown	round	rhomboid, projected ends	5.5× 6.5× 6.0	drawn out and cut at ends (4)	
1-5		glass	white-brown	round	cylindrical	5.0× 6.0× 5.0	cut at ends (2)	
1-6		glass	white-brown	round	elliptical	5.0× 8.5× 4.2	folded	
2-1	VI-23, Gr. 46, at the neck of skelton	wood	carbonized, black	rectangular	rectangular	6.0× 12.0× 11.0		1
2-2		stone	white	round	trunco-ball	10.0× 7.5× 9.0		
2-3		paste	white	round	square	7.0× 6.0× 7.5		
2-4		glass	buff	round	round, with a flat end	9.5× 9.0× broken	folded	
2-5		glass	grayish yellow and dark blue	round	cylindrical	10.0× 7.0× 9.5	made of 8 pellets	
2-6		glass	black, with white and brown stripes	round	cylindrical	7.0× 14.0× 8.5	folded, (3), cream and black, yellowish and black	
2-7		glass	black with three yellow stripes	round	elliptical	6.2× 10.1× 7.0	(2), yellow and black	
2-8		glass	buff	round	elliptical	8.0× 13.2× 7.0		
2-9		glass	buff	round	elliptical	9.0× 17.3× 8.0		
2-10		glass	dark blue and cream	square	square	5.7× 7.3× 5.5		
2-11		glass	dev.	elliptical, split into four parts	trapezoid	12.0× 13.0× 7.5		
2-12		glass	pale blue	flat hexagonal	square	15.7× 18.0× 5.0	faceted	
2-13		paste	white	elliptical	round	13.0× 13.0× 5.5		
2-14		agate	white	round	elliptical	9.0× 12.0× 8.5		
2-15		agate	plum red	round	elliptical	6.0× 11.0× 5.5		
2-16		agate	deep red	round	cylindrical	9.0× 6.2× 9.0		
2-17		agate	white striated	round	cylindrical	7.0× 3.0× 7.0		
2-18		glass	black	round	cylindrical	5.0× 5.0× 5.5		
2-19		glass	yellowish gray	round	cylindrical	3.5× 2.0× 4.0		
3-1	V-22, Gr. 47, between the ankles	agate	light and dark gray, white	flat	crescent	(18.5)× 13.0× 4.5		13
3-2		glass	cream	round	cylindrical	3.5× 2.5× 3.5		
3-3		glass	dev.	round	cylindrical	4.5× 3.0× 4.0	{ (18)	
4-1	IV-20, near the east baulk	glass	vivid blue	round	trunco-ball	11.0× 10.0× 11.0		13
4-2		glass	vivid blue	round	trunco-ball	10.0× 8.5× 10.0		
5	XX-17, surface soil	plastic	pale blue	round	trunco-ball	8.0× 6.5× 8.2		
6-1	V-22, Gr. 55, on and around the head	glass	cream	round	tubular	4.0× 22.5× 4.0		1
6-2		glass	dev.	dev.	tubular	3.0× 16.0× 3.0		
6-3		glass	red, white and blue stripes	round	ball	14.5× 14.0× 14.5	folded	

Table 5 (Continue)

No.	Locus	Material	Colour	Section	Shape	Measurements (mm)	Notes*	Registration No.
6-4		glass	dev., partly greenish	round	cylindrical	11.0×14.0×12.4	folded	
6-5		glass	dev., cream and black stripes	round	cylindrical	9.0×13.5× 9.0	folded (2)	
6-6		glass	green	round	round	9.5× 9.5× 9.0	(2)	
6-7		glass	dev., cream and black	round	round	7.8× 8.0× 7.0	made of 4 pellets	
6-8		glass	dev.	round	cylindrical	4.0× 3.0× 3.5	(2)	
6-9		wood	carbonized	rectangular	rectangular	7.0× 9.0× 8.0		
6-10		shell	white			8.0× 7.0×12.0	(2)	
6-11		agate	reddish	round	cylindrical	8.5× 6.0× —	sticks at the iron chain	
7-1	IX-22, Gr. 154, on the left arm with a bronze ring	glass	dev. (cream and black)	round	cylindrical	3.5× 1.0× 3.3	{(15)}	141
7-2		glass	— do —	round	cylindrical	3.5× 3.5× 3.5		
8-1	IX-22, Gr. 154, at the neck	glass	pale blue striped	roundish	cylindrical	12.6×13.0×12.0	folded (7)	142
8-2		glass	cream	round	rhomboid	10.5×10.5×10.5	folded	
8-3		glass	yellow	round	cylindrical	7.5×11.0× 7.0	folded (9)	
8-4		glass	yellowish brown	square	cylindrical	6.0× 6.5× 5.5	folded (5)	
8-5		glass	black	round	ball	7.0× 7.0× 7.0	folded (7)	
8-6		shell	white			12.0×18.0		
9-1	VII-23, Gr. 252, near the left wrist	glass	cream	roundish	elliptical	8.0×13.5× 5.0	folded	145
9-2		glass	dev. (black)	flat	four-cornered, roundish	7.0× 2.5×11.5	pendant	
9-3		glass	dev.	square	trunco-ball	5.0× 6.0× 4.5	(2)	
9-4		glass	dev.	round	cylindrical	4.3× 4.5× 4.0	cut tube (21)	
9-5		stone	red	round	flat, cylindrical	5.0× 1.5× 4.0		
9-6		shell	white				no drawing, two shells in all	
10-1	VIII-21, Gr. 251, on the left wrist	glass	cream	round	roundish	4.0× 3.5× 4.0	{(60) maximum diameter: 4 mm}	147
10-2		glass	cream	round	cylindrical	4.0× 2.5× 4.0		
11-1	VII-22, Gr. 155	glass	dev. (black) partly white	round	trunco-ball	18.0×16.5×19.0	folded, weight: 4.8 g	140
11-2		glass	dev. (cream)	ribbed-ball	trunco-ball	17.5×13.5×16.5	weight: 3.1 g	
11-3		stone	dark brown	hexagonal	rhomboid	14.0×12.5× 9.7	faceted, 14 faces	
11-4		stone	mottled in white and gray	four-cornered	triangle	11.5×21.0×12.5	smooth surface	
12	VIII-21, surface soil	lapis lazuri	blue	rectangular	rectangular	12.0×13.5×10.0	faceted, a rhomboid in each face	143
13	VII-23, grave in baulk	glass	buff to black	round	flat cylindrical	16.7× 4.5×16.0		158
14-1	IV-21, Gr. 104	agate	yellowish pink	round	trunco-ball	8.5× 5.0× 9.0		
14-2		agate	white and red striped	four-cornered	elliptical	6.2× 8.5× 6.0		
14-3		obsidian	transparent gray	round	flat	5.5× 1.0× 5.5		

Table 5 (Continue)

No.	Locus	Material	Colour	Section	Shape	Measurements (mm)	Notes*	Registration No.
15-1	VIII-23, disturbed grave	stone	creamy white	round	cylindrical	7.8× 4.8× 8.0	(2) (4) (30)	148
15-2		agate	red	round	cylindrical	8.8× 4.2× 9.0		
15-3		agate	red	round	cylindrical	7.5× 3.5× 7.5		
15-4		paste	white	round	flat cylindrical	4.2× 1.8× 4.2		
15-5		paste	white	round	flat cylindrical	3.7× 1.7× 4.0		
15-6		paste	white	round	flat cylindrical	3.0× 1.8× 3.1		
16	IX-22, 23, surface soil	stone	transparent green	round	tubular	6.0× 3.0× 5.7		149
17	VI-22, surface soil	stone	white	hexagonal	cylindrical	9.7× 49.0× 8.6	faceted, suspen- sion holes at both ends	131
18	IX-22, surface soil	core of shell	white	round	flat	21.0× 7.8× 20.5		
19	VIII-IX-22-23, surface soil	stone	white	tapering to the lower end	drop-shaped	9.3× 17.0× 5.0	pendant	162
20	XX-16	ivory?	white	trapezoid	rectangular	10.0×(15.0)× 6.5	broken, more than three holes, incised dot-in- circles	155
21	VI, VII-21, surface soil	horn?	tan	round	tubular	16.5× 37.5× 16.2		144
22	IV-21, Gr. 100	shell	white					

\* In the column, numeral between parentheses indicates the total number of beads of the same type, otherwise only one unearthed.

two examples of this sort: In Be. 2-5, eight lumps in all, where upper four plus lower four; in Be. 6-7, four lumps are rounded.

d) Specific shape: Be. 2-11 is made into a wing-shaped one by making four depressions on its sides.

As a matter of convenience, the word, paste is used to mean a paste except for glass quality (Be. 2-3, Be. 2-13). All of them are white in colour, but their materials cannot be identified. The rounded shape resembles glass beads. The existing perforation from both directions up and down are their character which is common to stone beads. The stone beads are made of agate, and include three kinds such as white, red and stripe pattern. Be. 3-1 is made into a pendant hung at the center, whose slant perforation passes from both upper edges with good use of the horizontal stripe pattern running on it. The cowry beads are a simple-make with perforations on their sides. Be. 6-11 has been found adhering to a rusty lump of an iron chain. Iron rust also adheres to one edge of Be. 6-5. The other Be. 6 beads are without any rust, from which it is known that the iron chain had not passed through all the Be. 6 beads. They were probably separate ornaments. Such characters as are common to the Islamic beads can also be seen in iv) Be. 4 and Be. 9. Besides, Be. 1, which are rather small, are similar make in shape and technique.

The beads belonging to the Sasanian graves in iii) are by far the biggest and most brilliant of all. Be. 12 and Be. 13 are considered to come from the Sasanian Period.

The ornament in v) is provided with pale coloured fine stripes. In spite of its breakage, there remain nine incised dot-in-circle patterns on one face, and 2 pairs of perforations from both sides are left. We have a great interest in the discovery of such object at Tell Gubba, too [Odani and Ii, 1982].<sup>4</sup>

4) Personal communication: Mr. Ii tells that this sort of form and perforation is frequently seen in the Jamdat Nasr layers of Tell Gubba.

It is probable that vi) Be. 14 and Be. 15 are older than the Early Dynastic Period. Gr. 104 has yielded eleven shell or bone ornaments in addition to Be. 14. They are thin rings of 2 cm in diameter. When they were taken up together with human bones, they were so fragile that they mostly came to be broken into powdery pieces. The wide perforated edge is characteristic of Be. 14 and Be. 15. Be. 14-2 only has a small perforation from both directions.

As for the ornaments listed in vii), there is a possibility of Be. 17 belonging to the Jamdat Nasr/Early Dynastic Period. But the others may date back to the prehistoric age.

None of the beads and pendants uncovered at Songor A are made of precious metals. They are far from luxurious and their number of materials adopted here is limited. However, now we are short of available excavation data of beads and pendants later than the Sasanian Period, so that these data will surely play an important role in the central part of Mesopotamia. The glass beads in the Islamic Period include three kinds: monochrome, stripe and dot patterns, the techniques of which attract our attention. Some of the Sasanian beads, for example, Be. 12, can be compared with the ones excavated at Tell Mahuz [Ponzi, 1971].

With respect to the shapes of the beads shown in Table 5, we have referred to the morphological classification in 'The Royal Cemetery (1934), Chapter XVIII Beads' by C. L. Woolley et al., Ur Excavations, Vol. II. The radius and height of the beads are in accordance with the sectional figures.

#### IV. Conclusion

A number of places at Songor A have yielded the potsherds belonging to the Early Dynastic Period. But the activities of the ancients in those days are still unknown except for the information given from Gr. 183 and the Western Area remains. But it is certain that Songor A used to be the sphere of activities by the Gubba people.

The dwelling traces of the Isin-Larsa Period have not been uncovered around here. However, their graves and grave goods here will present us one of the data to unlock the Hamrin ancient history of those days, since we can learn from them their close relationship with other areas in Hamrin. Judging from the evidence that some old and new graves have been discovered in arbitrary succession, the graveyard was not intended for a single use, but was continuously utilized for a certain period.

The graves in the Sasanian Period may have something to do with those at Telul Hamediyat. But the graves are not in high concentration. As is evident from the discoveries of the fragment of a cut-glass bowl and the bitumen jar, this may have been used for some other purposes than a graveyard.

Lastly, the graves of the Islamic Period, which dates from the 7th century, are hard for us to identify what stage of the very period their individual origins are ascribable to. But they can be clearly distinguished from those in the Sasanian Period from the standpoint of burial system. Furthermore, the abundant grave goods from Gr. 278 absorb much interest due to the fact that they disclose a mode of acculturation since the advent of the Islamic religion.

#### Bibliography

- Bergamini, G., et al., 1985, "Tell Yelkhi" in *The Land Between Two Rivers* (4th ed.), Torino.
- Boehmer, R. M. and H. W. Dämmer, 1985, *Tell Imlahiye Tell Zubeidi Tell Abbas* (Baghdader Forschungen, Bd. 17).
- Dales, G. F. and J. M. Kenoyer, 1986, *Excavations at Mohenjodaro, Pakistan; The Pottery* (The University Museum Monograph 53), University of Pennsylvania.
- Delougaz, P., 1952, *Pottery from the Diyala Region* (OIP 63).
- Fiorina, P., 1986, "Funeral Customs" in *The Land Between Two Rivers* (4th ed.), Torino.

- Gibson, Mc., et al., 1981, *Uch Tepe I*, The Chicago-Copenhagen Expedition to the Hamrin (Hamrin Report 10).
- Gibson, Mc., 1982, A Re-evaluation of the Akkad Period in the Diyala Region on the Basis of Recent Excavations at Nippur and in the Hamrin, *AJA* 86–4.
- Ishida, H. and Y. Wada, 1982, Human Remains from Himrin, *Al-Rāfidān* II, 1982.
- Kamada, H. and T. Ohtsu, 1982, Tell Songor A, *Al-Rāfidān* II.
- Matsumoto, K., 1982, Tells Songor B and C, *Al-Rāfidān* II.
- Odani, N. and H. Ii, 1982, Tell Gubba, *Al-Rāfidān* II.
- Ponzi, M. N., 1971, Jewellery and Small Objects from Tell Mahuz (North Mesopotamia), *Mesopotamia* V–VI (1970–71).
- Ricciardi, R. V., 1971, Sasanian Pottery from Tell Mahuz (North Mesopotamia), *Mesopotamia* V–VI (1970–71).
- Shepard, A., 1965, *Ceramics for the Archaeologist*, Carnegie Institution of Washington.
- Tosi, M. and M. Piperno, 1975, "The Grave Yard of Šahr-e Sūxteh" in F. Bagherzadeh ed., *Proceedings of the IIIrd Annual Symposium on Archaeological Research in Iran*, Tehran.
- Vidale, M., 1984, "The Pear-Shaped Beaker of Shahr-i Sokhta: evolution of a ceramic morphotype during the third millennium B.C." in *South Asian Archaeology 1981*, Cambridge.
- Wada, Y., 1982, Anthropological Studies on the Skulls of the Islamic Period, Unearthed in the Himrin Basin, Iraq, *Anthropological Report* 43, pp. 1–32 (in Japanese).

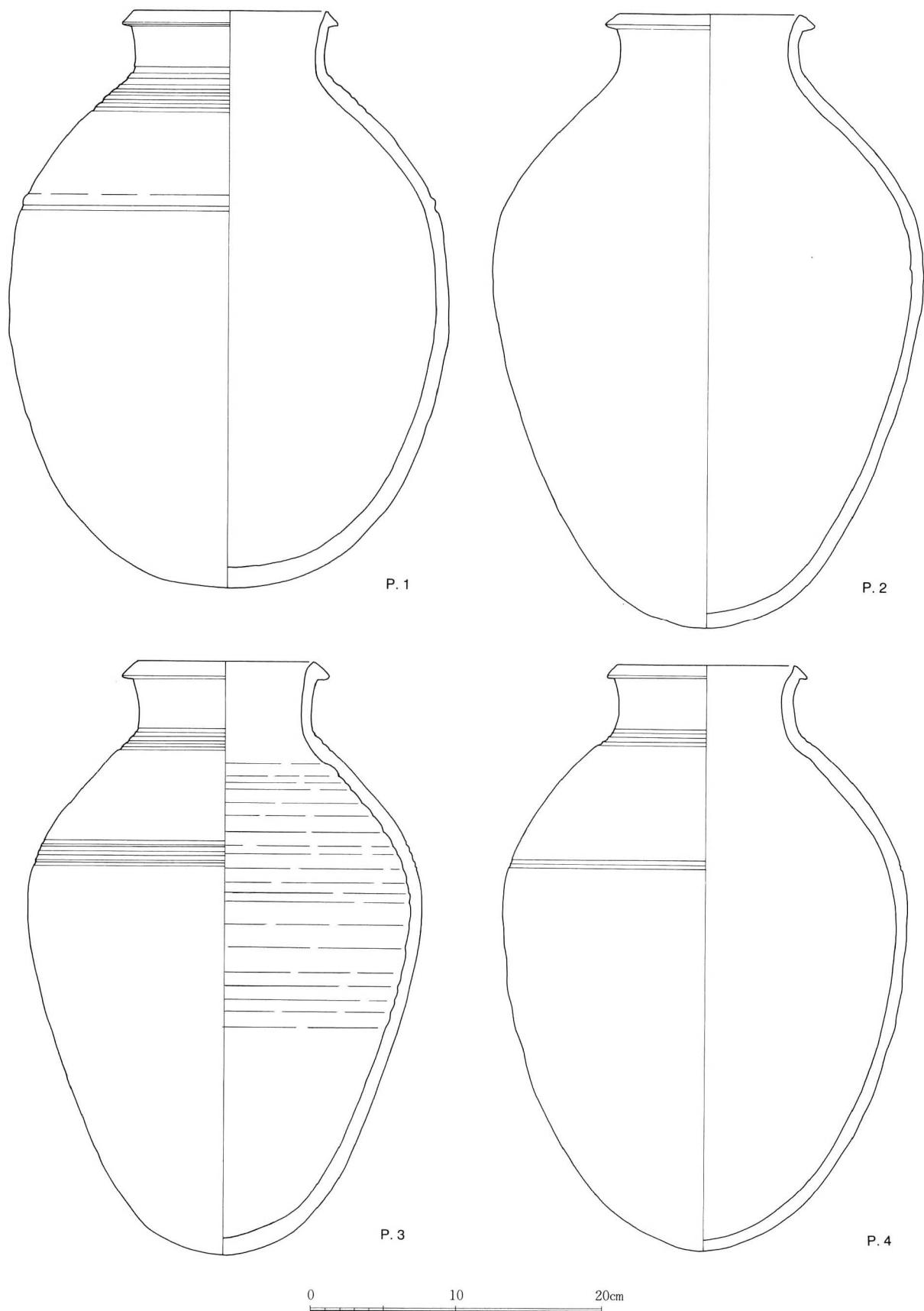


Fig. 12 Pottery, Isin-Larsa Period

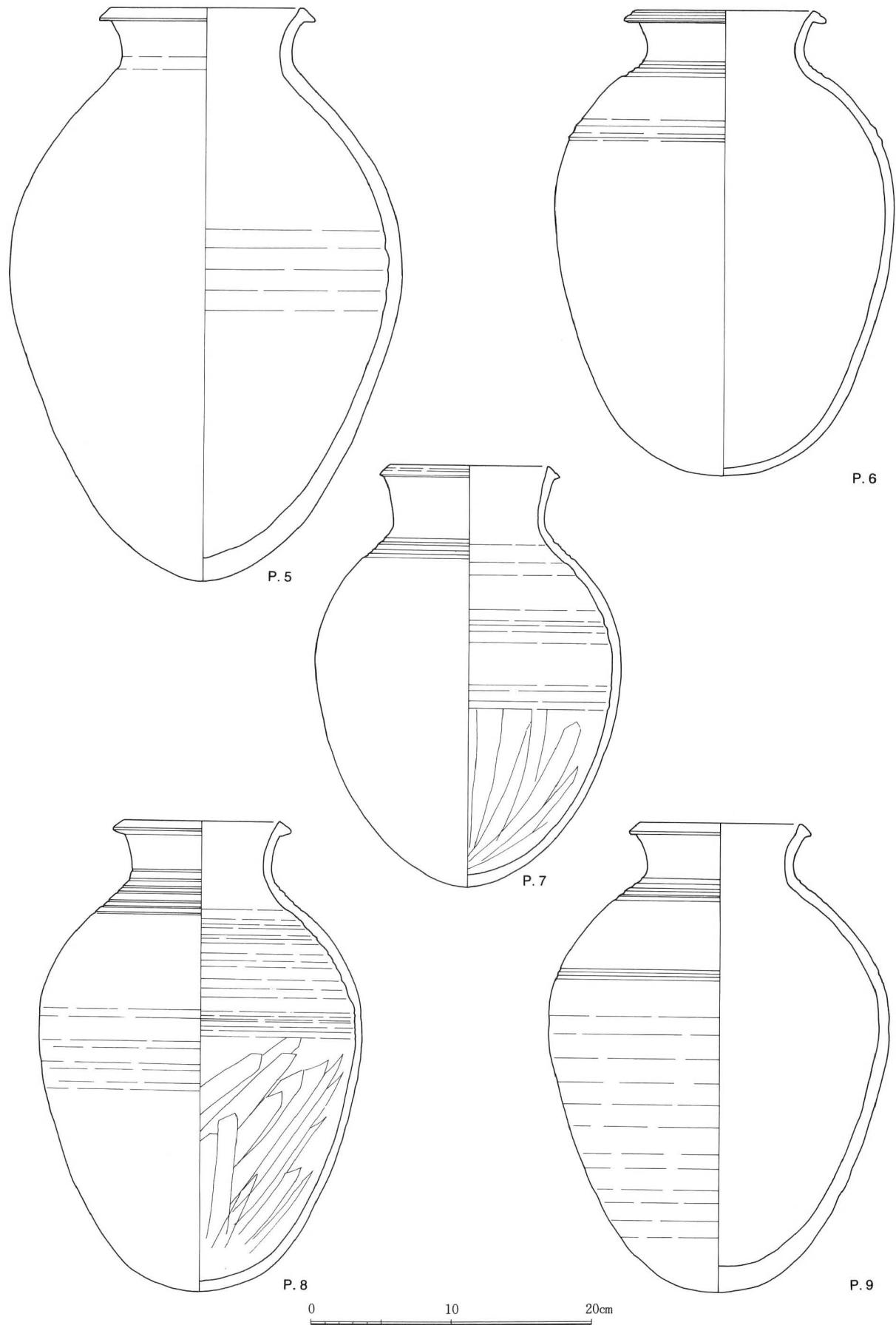
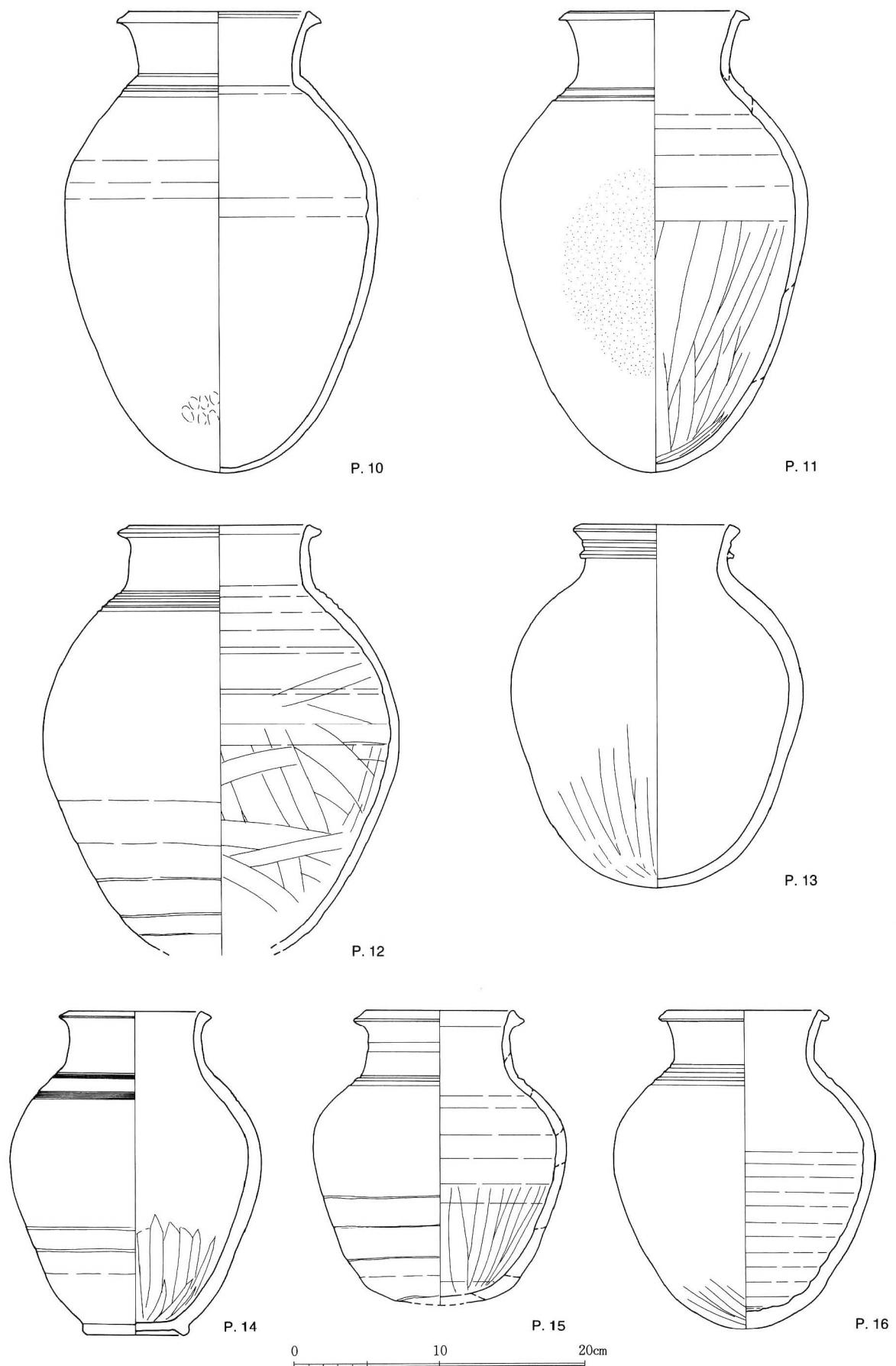
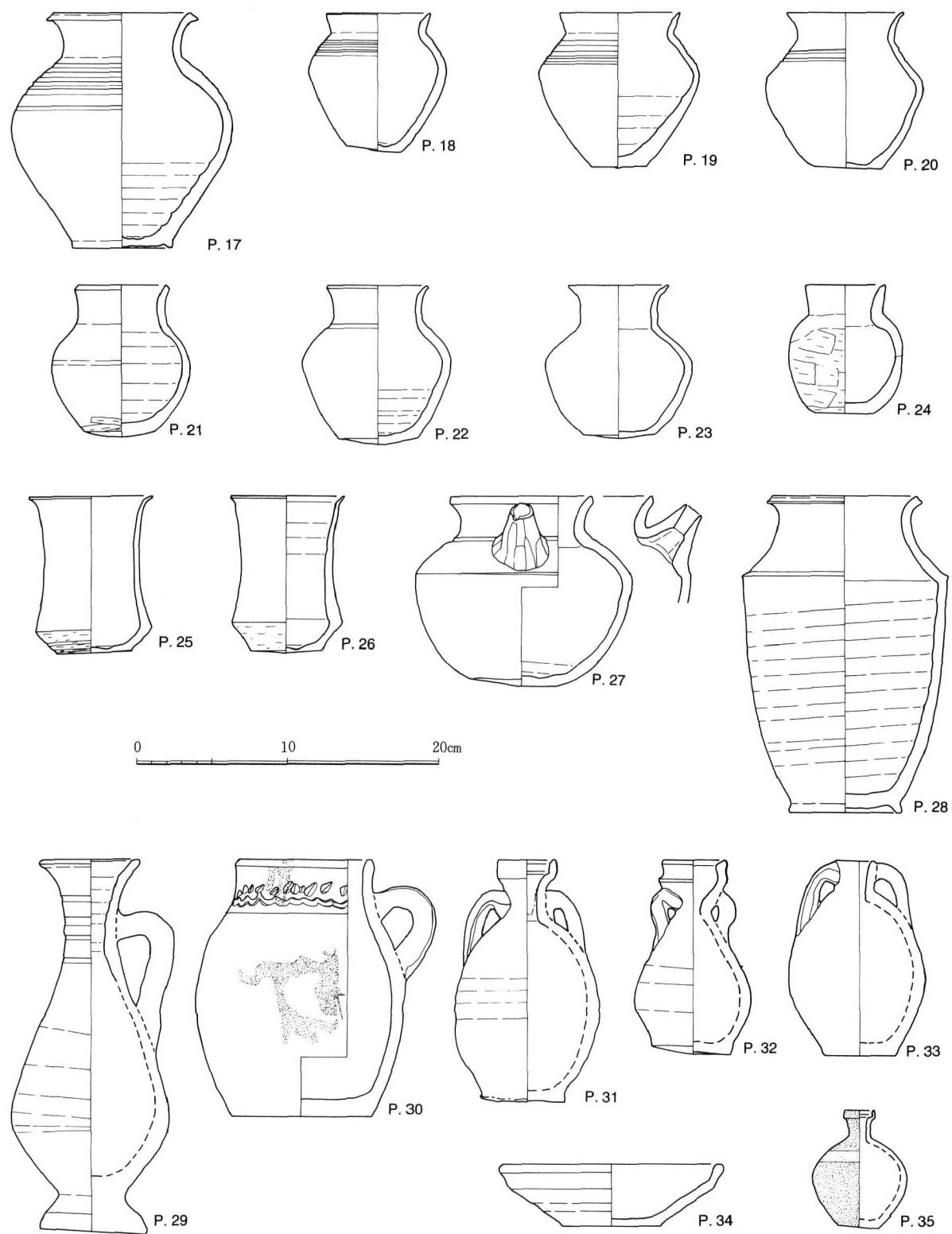


Fig. 13 Pottery, Isin-Larsa Period



**Fig. 14** Pottery, Isin-Larsa Period



**Fig. 15** Pottery, Isin-Larsa Period: P. 17–P. 23, P. 25, P. 26, P. 28; Period unknown: P. 24; Early Dynastic Period: P. 27; Sasanian Period: P. 29–P. 35

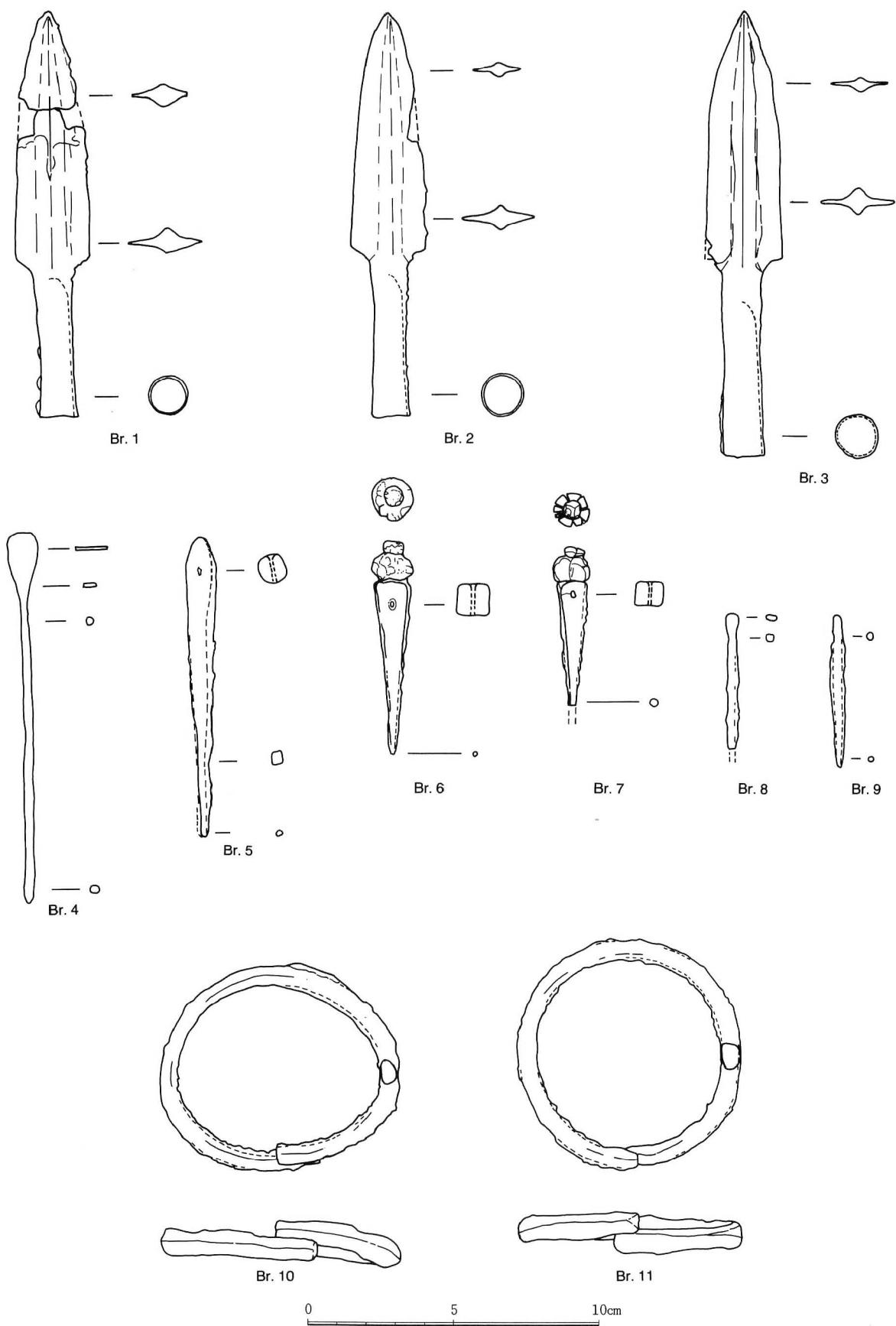


Fig. 16 Bronze objects, Isin-Larsa Period

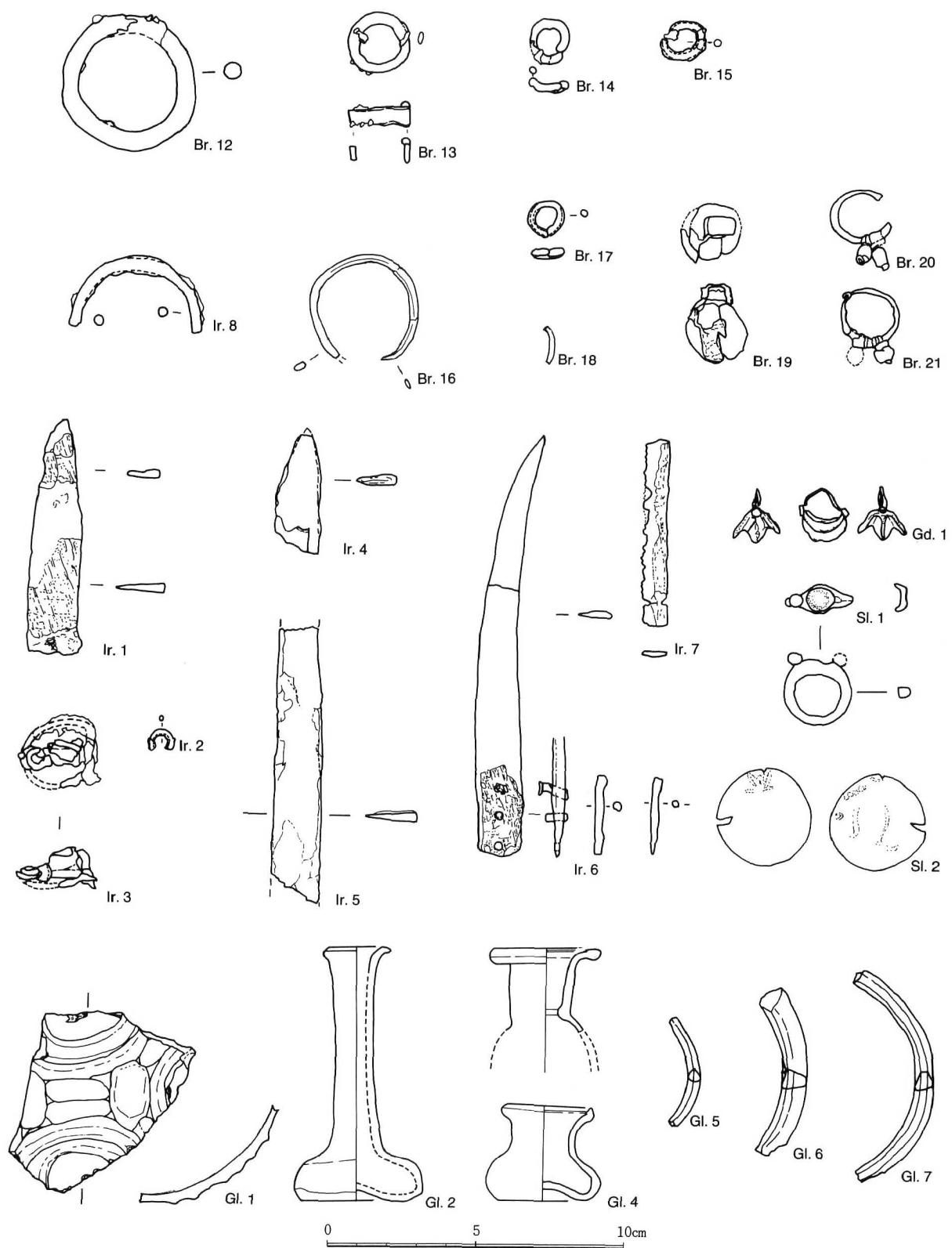


Fig. 17 Metal and glass objects, from Sasanian Period onward

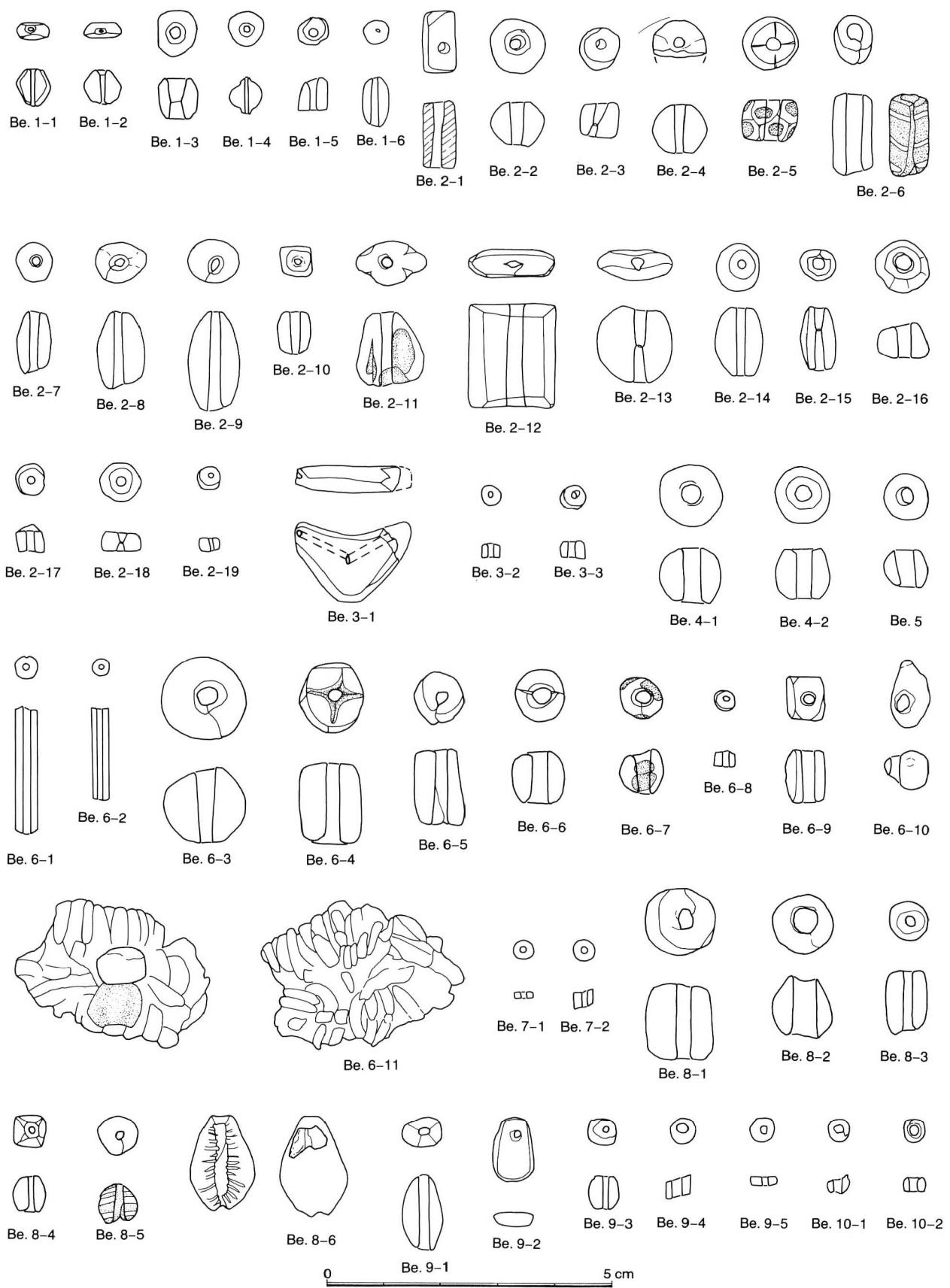


Fig. 18 Beads and pendants

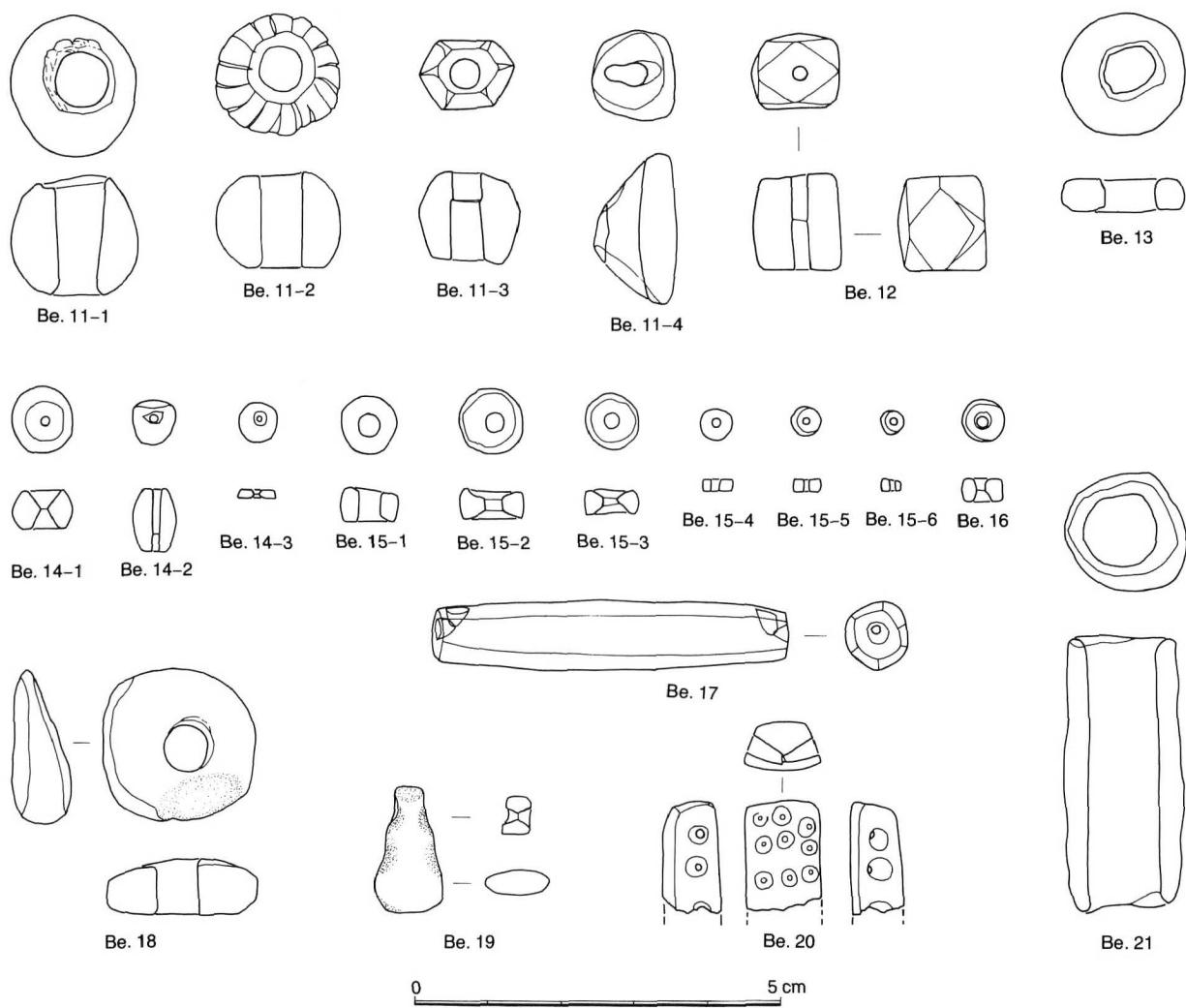


Fig. 19 Beads and pendants



a. Songor A before excavation viewed from the south in 1978



b. Northern Area viewed from the north during 1978's season

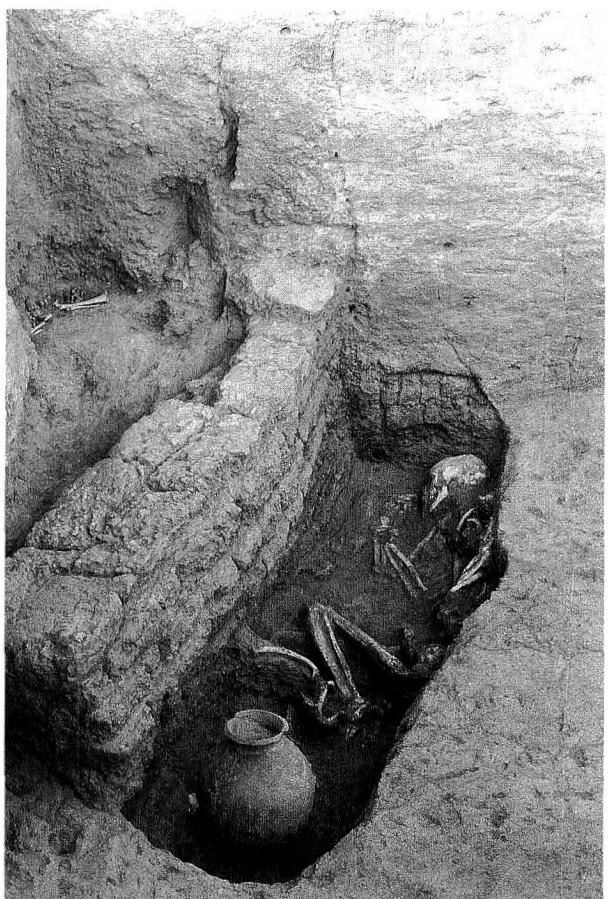
**Songor A**



a. Grave 228



b. Grave 63



c. Grave 71

Songor A



a. Grave 271



b. Grave 231



c. Grave 259



d. Grave 241

Songor A



a. Grave 40



b. Grave 104

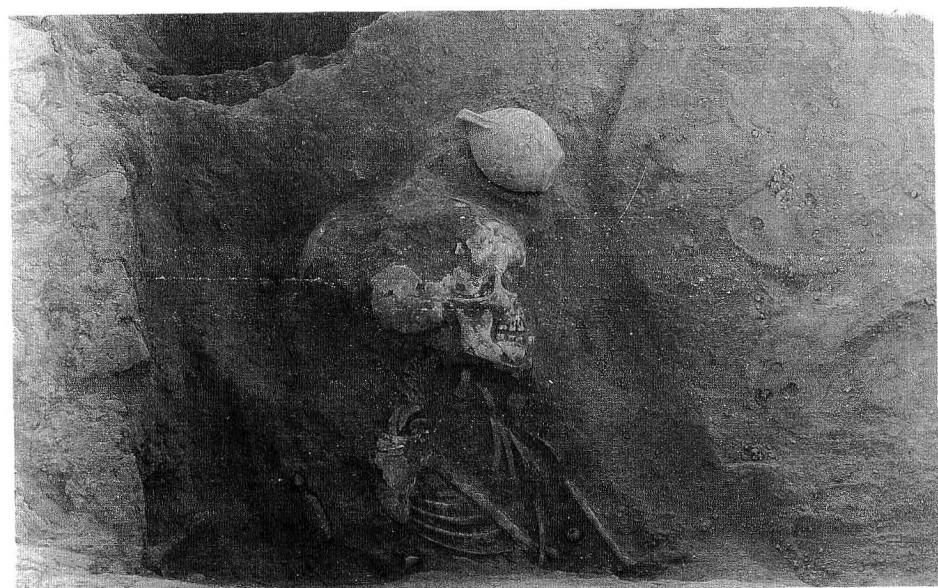


c. Grave 7

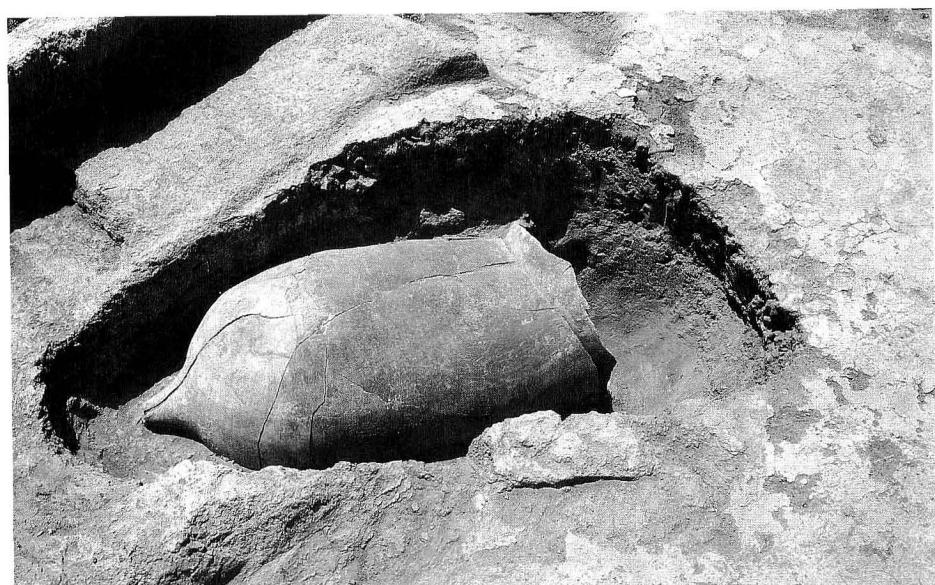


d. Grave 244

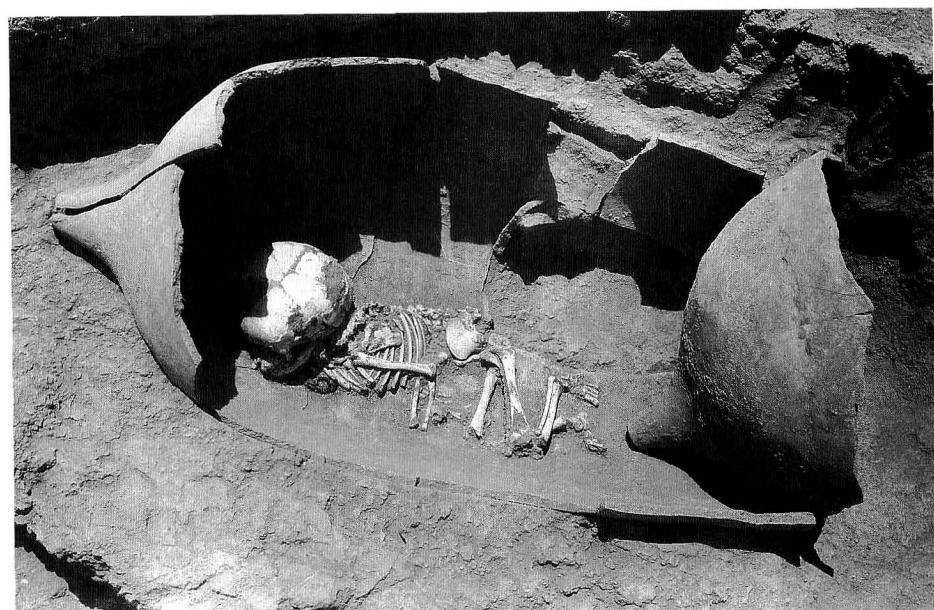
Songor A



a. Grave 155



b. Grave 148,  
funeral urn



c. Grave 148,  
after removing the  
upper part of the  
urn

Songor A

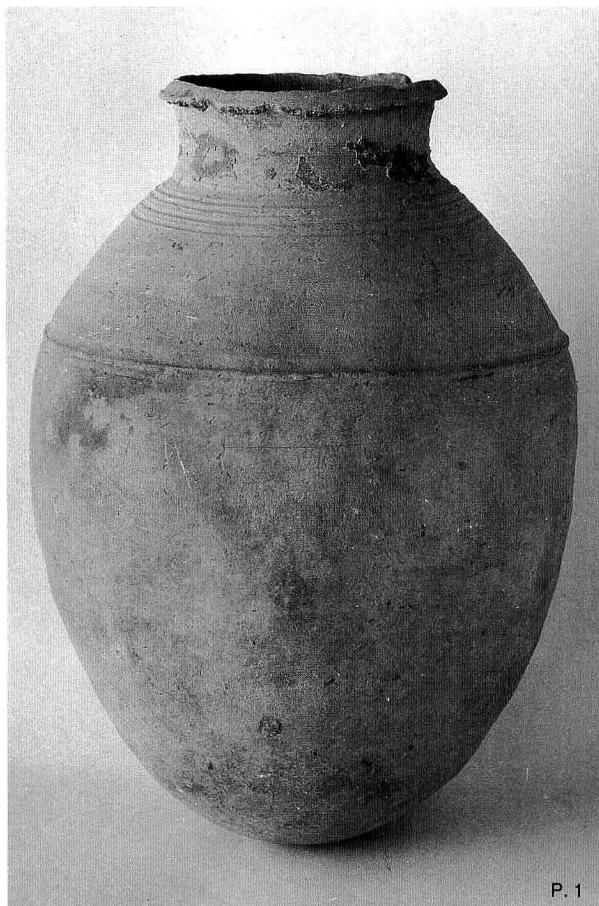


a. Gr. 278



b. Gr. 111

Songor A



P.1



P.2



P.3



P.4

Pottery, Isin-Larsa Period

**Songor A**

**Pl. 46**



P.5



P.6



P.8



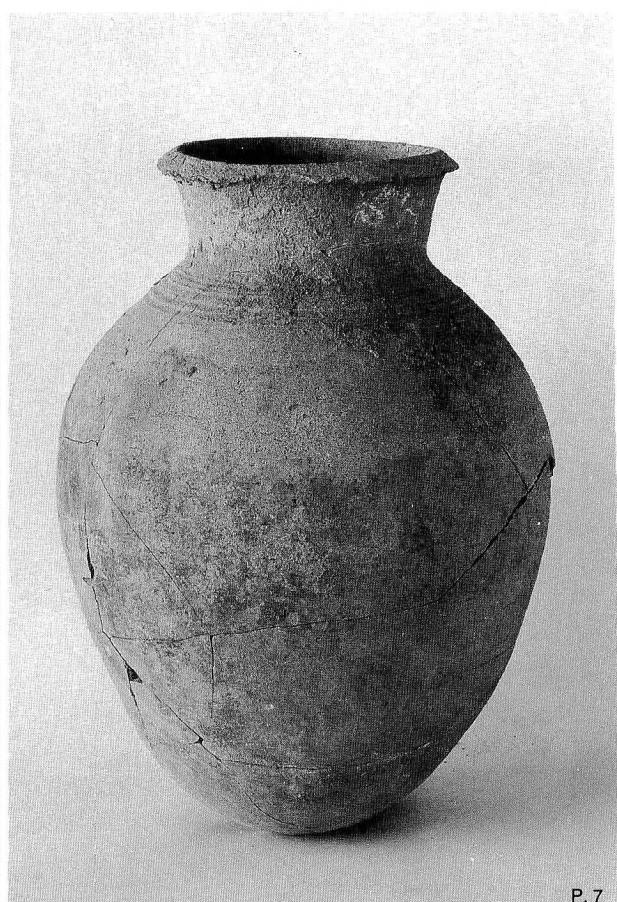
P.9

Pottery, Isin-Larsa Period

Songor A



P. 10



P. 7



P. 13



P. 14

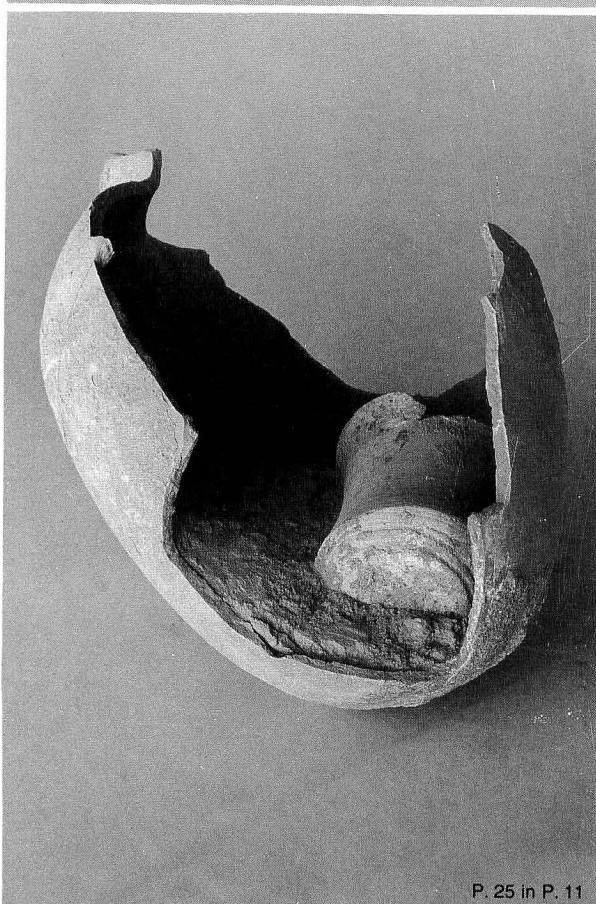
Pottery, Isin-Larsa Period  
**Songor A**



P. 15



P. 16

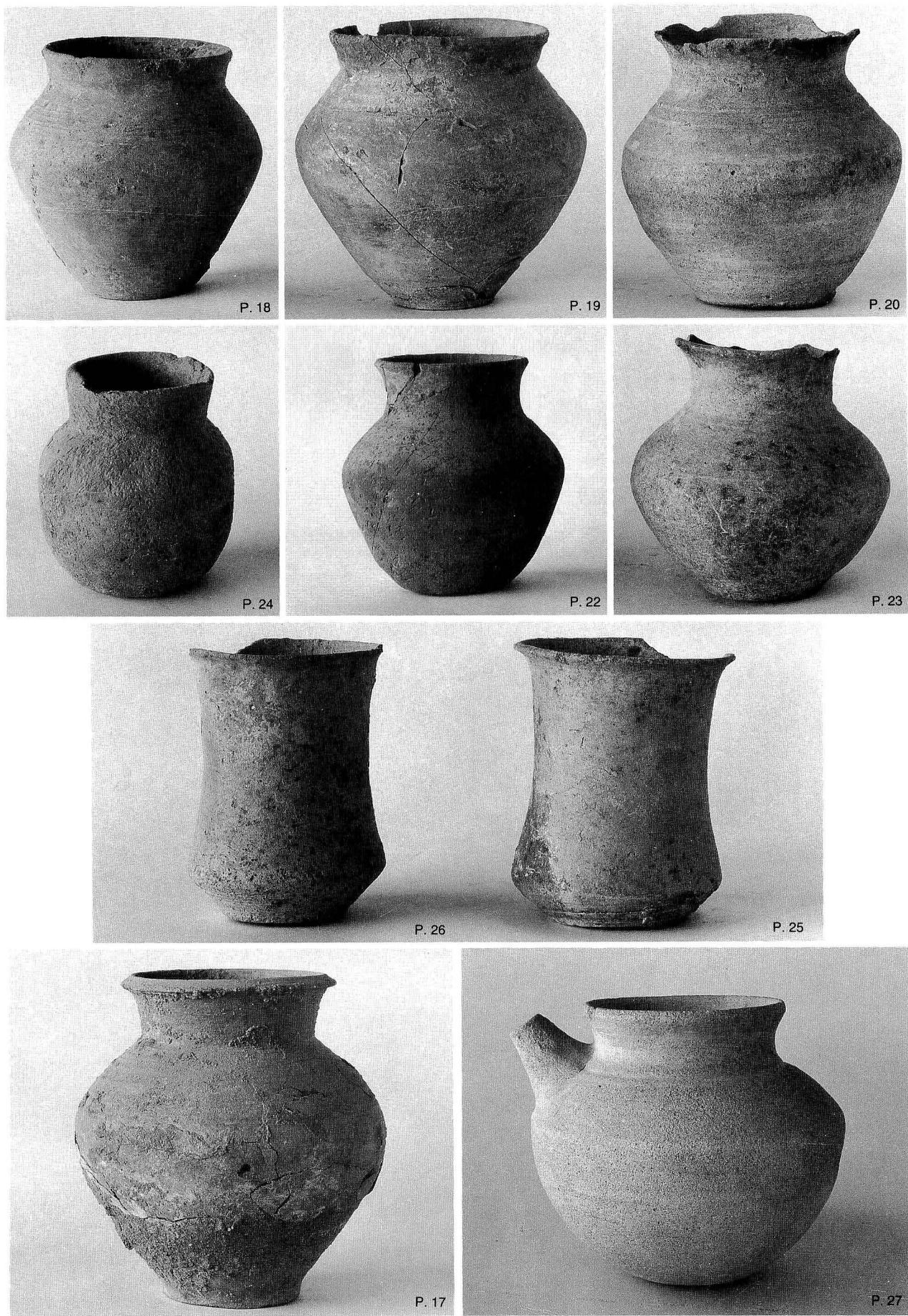


P. 25 in P. 11

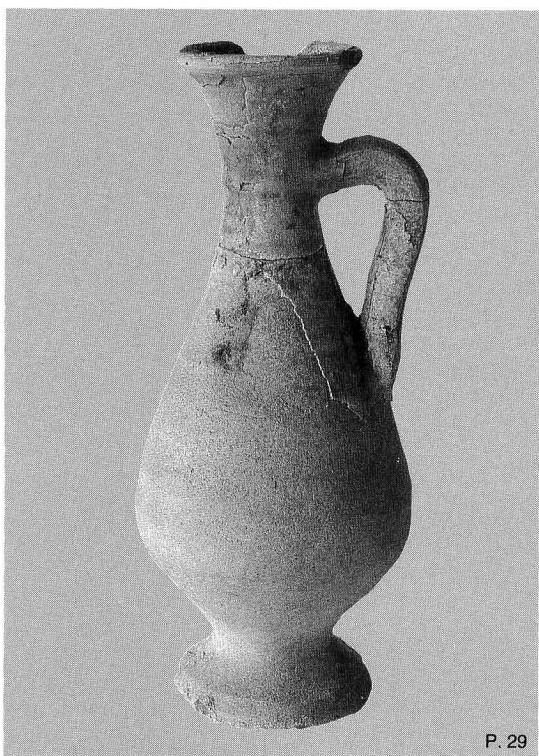


P. 28

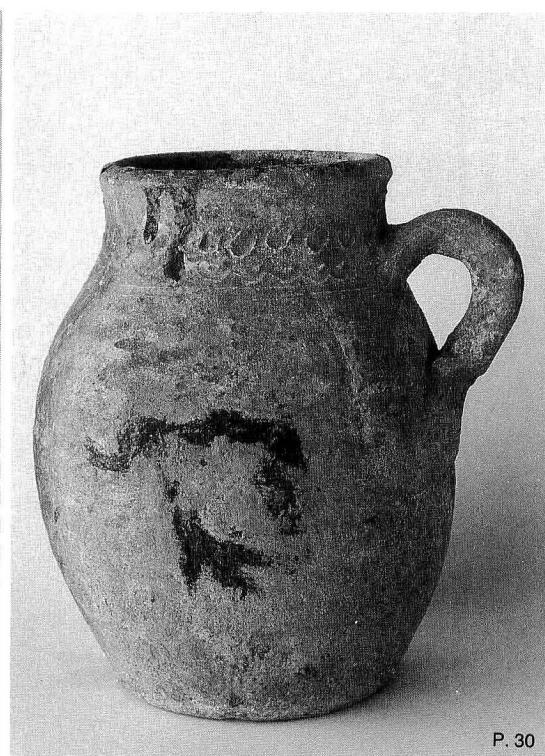
Pottery, Isin-Larsa Period  
Songor A



Pottery, Isin-Larsa Period (exc. P. 24, P. 27)  
Songor A



P. 29



P. 30



P. 31



P. 33

P. 32

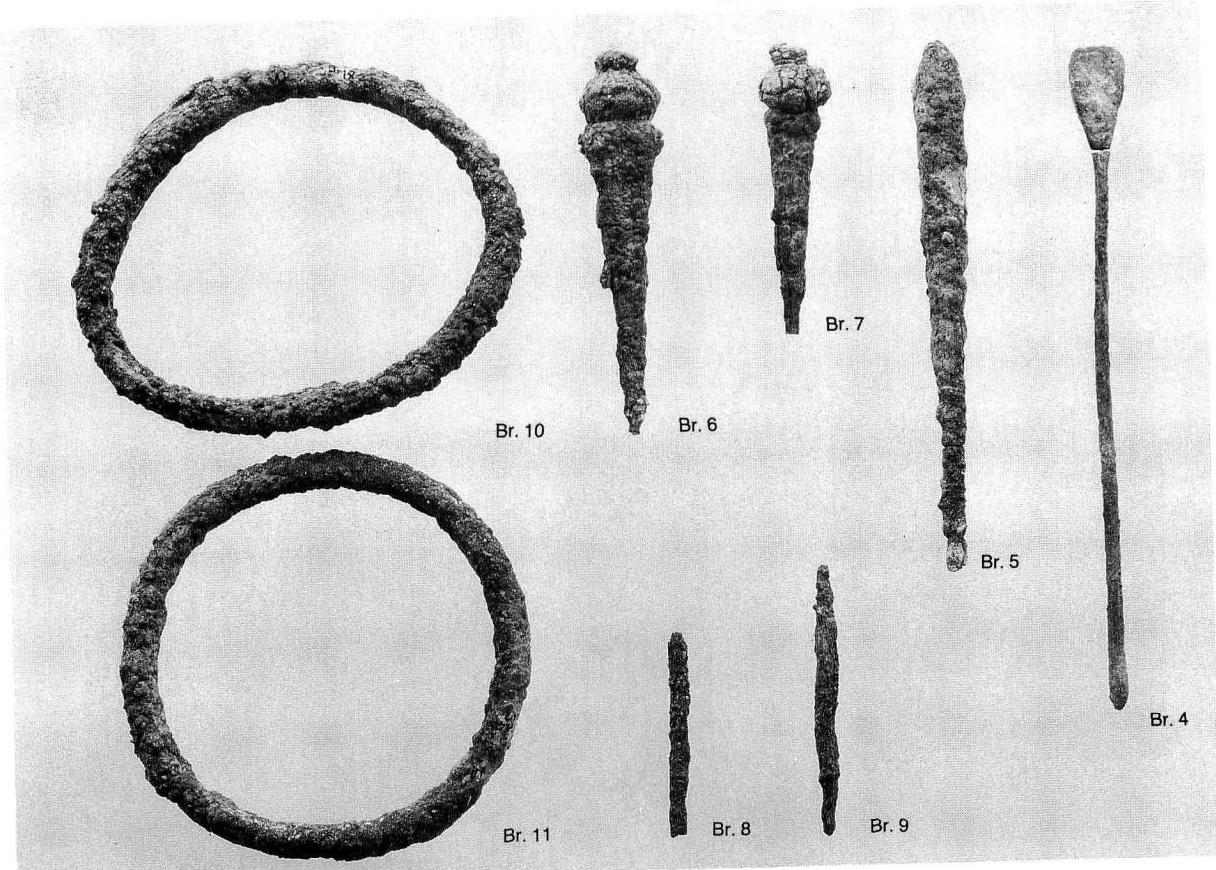
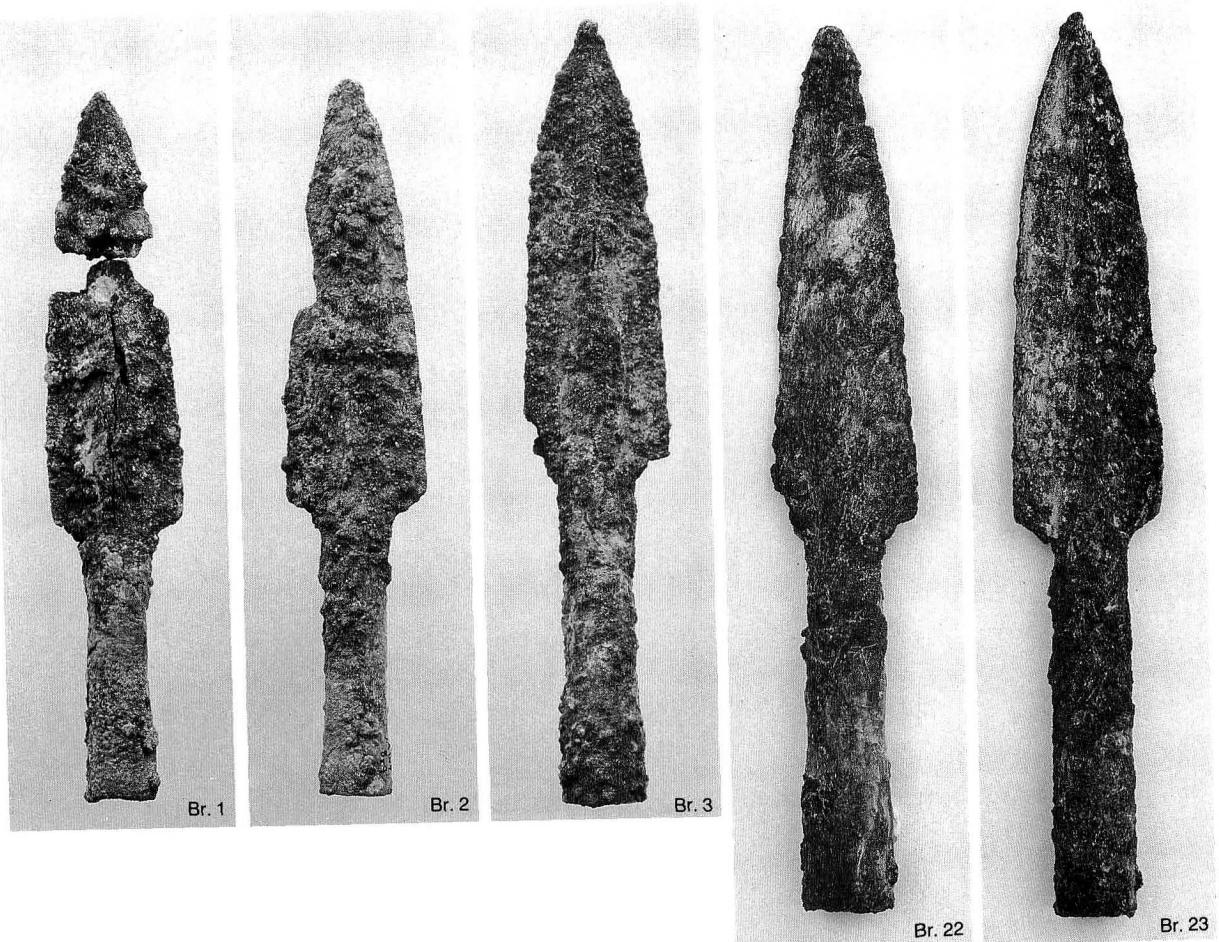


P. 34

P. 35

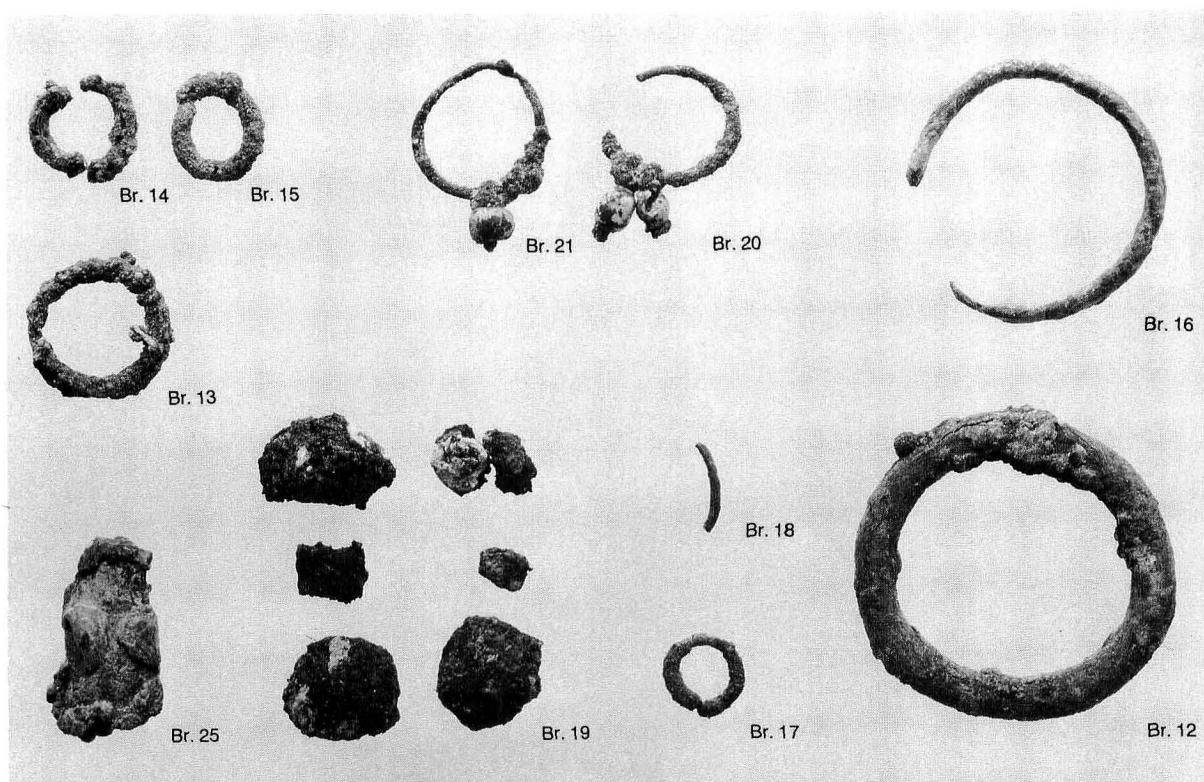
Pottery, Sasanian Period

Songor A

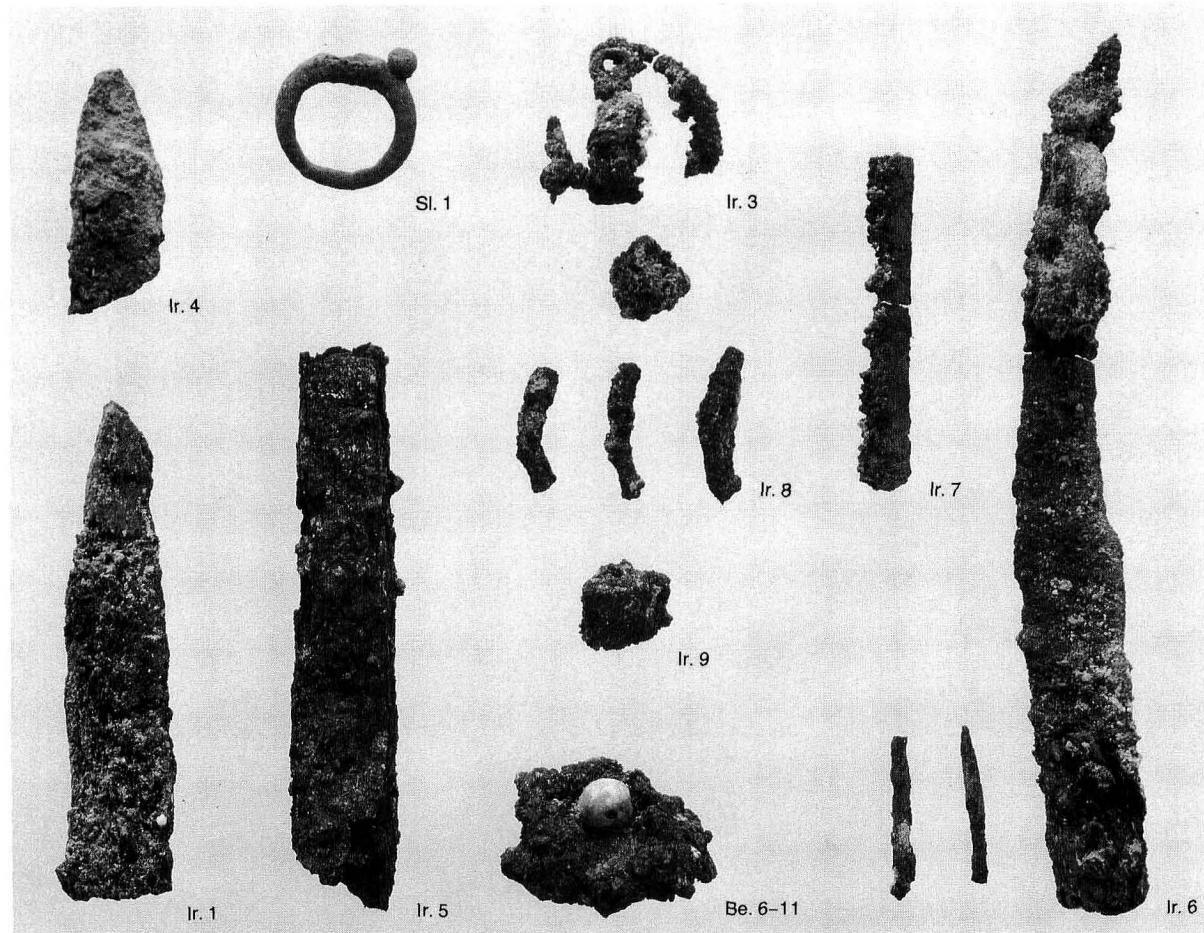


Bronze objects, Isin-Larsa Period

Songor A



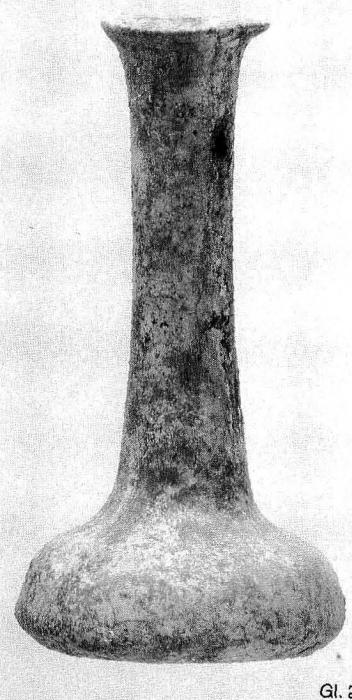
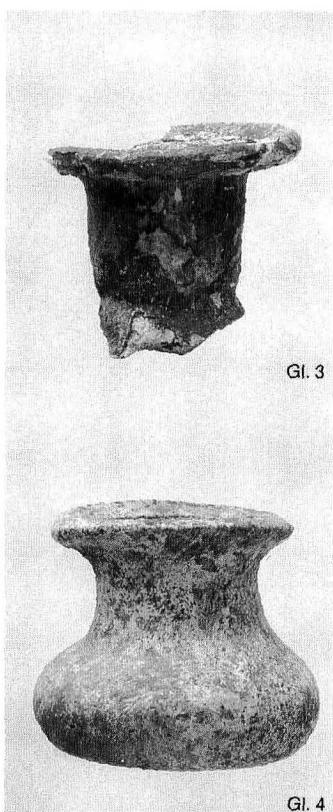
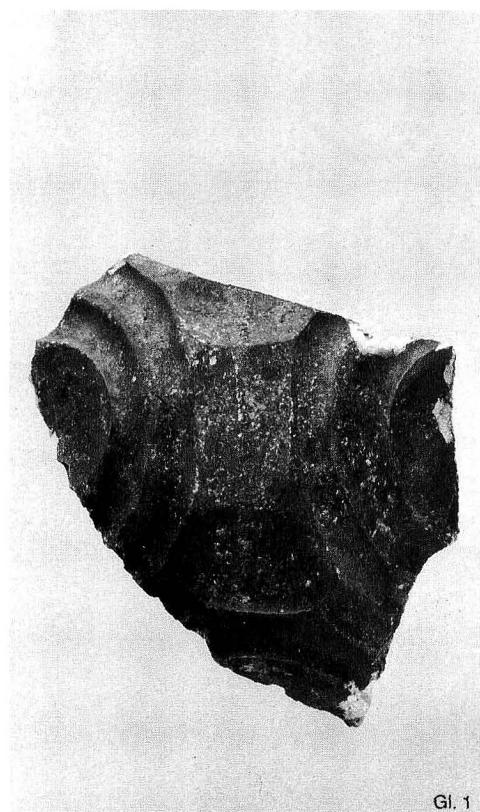
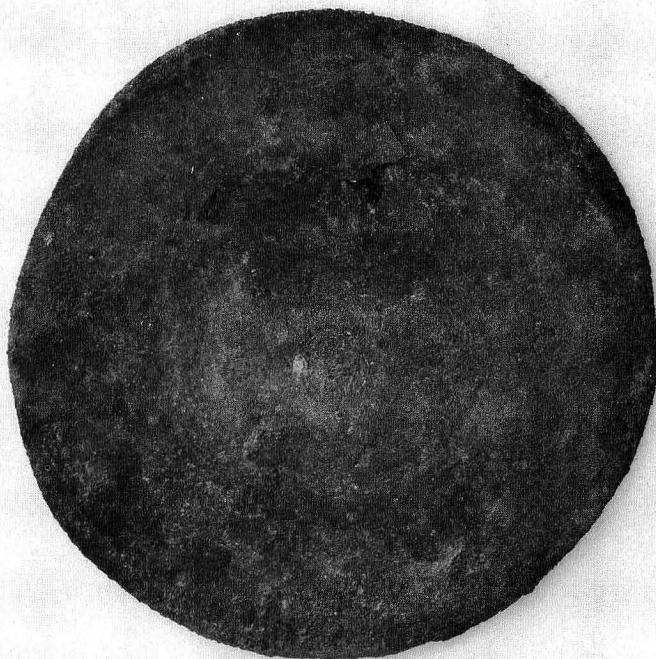
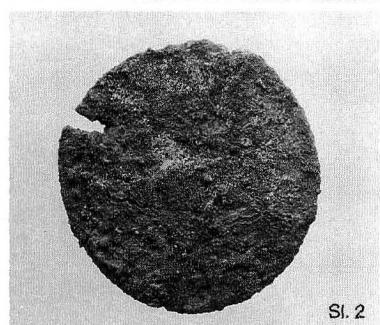
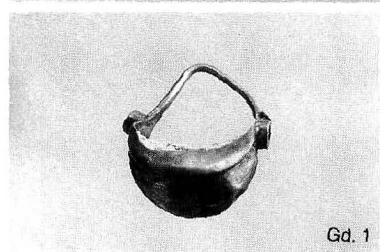
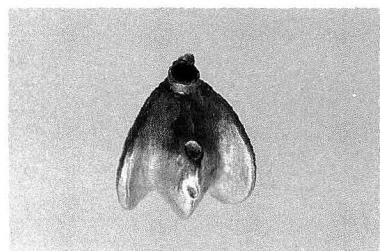
a. Bronze objects, Sasanian: Br. 12–Br. 15; Islamic: Br. 16–Br. 21, Br. 25



b. Iron objects, Sasanian: Ir. 1, Ir. 3–Ir. 7; Islamic: Ir. 8, Ir. 9. Bead, Islamic: Be. 6–Be. 11.

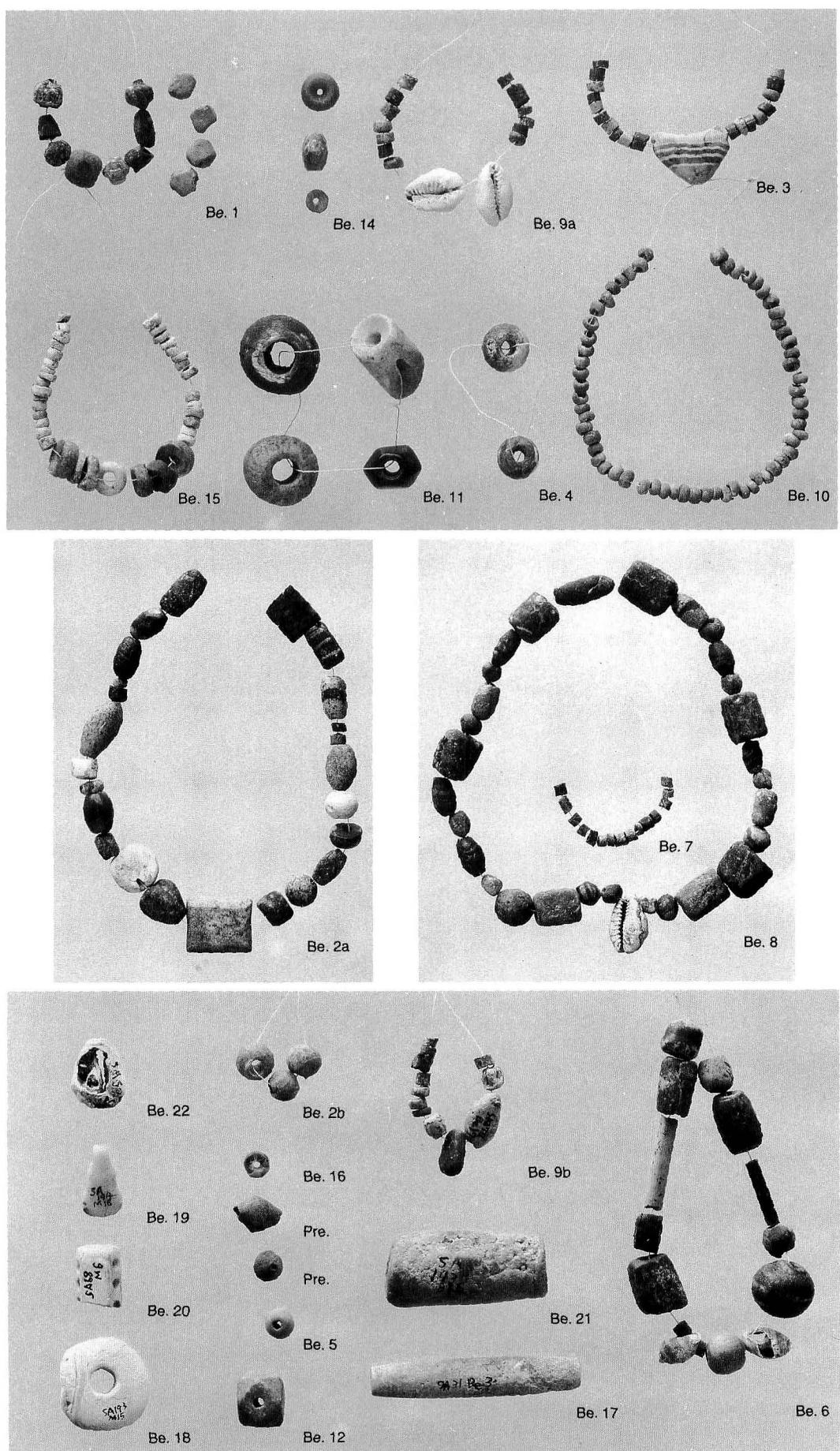
Ring, uncertain period: Sl. 1

Songor A



Metal objects, Isin-Larsa Period: Gd. 1; Sasanian: Sl. 2; Islamic: Br. 24.  
Glass objects, Sasanian Period: Gl. 1-Gl. 4

### Songor A



Beads and pendants (Pre: prehistoric)

Songor A

## THE DEFENCE OF THE URARTIAN NORTHERN FRONTIER

David J. G. Slattery\*

While much of the literature on Urartu is dominated by its relationship with Assyria, events which occurred on the northern frontier, although partly in response to Assyrian aggression in the south, provide an opportunity to study the Urartian state's skill in both military and administrative affairs in an area where some degree of success was achieved. While economic concerns clearly dominated Urartian interest this paper explores the military exploits associated with the capture of the territory and discusses the means by which they fortified it.

The development of Urartu into a state is marked by our very fragmented understanding of its early stages. Assyrian epigraphic evidence suggests that the land which later became Urartu was populated by a number of tribes or "lands" which came under the control of a single king at Van sometime after 1000 B.C.

The first reference to the area comes from an inscription of the Assyrian king, Shalmaneser I:

"...at the beginning of my priesthood, the land of Uruadri rebelled... I mobilized my armies, went up against their mighty mountain fastnesses... The whole land of Uruadri, in three days' time, I brought in submission at the feet of Assur... Heavy tribute for a mountainous region (to pay) for all time I imposed upon them." (Luckenbill, 1926: No. 114).

This campaign, while typically successful, points out that Uruadri was not a particularly large region since, if Shalmaneser is not exaggerating, his victory took only three days. In trying to locate Uruadri, the reference that this region was in the mountains, north of Assyria is significant.

Another of Shalmaneser I's inscriptions mentions Uruadri only in passing. The emphasis is on the campaign in the land of Kutmuchi. As such, the inscription: "From the border of the land of Uruadri to the land of Kutmuchi" (Luckenbill, 1926: No. 117) gives only circumstantial evidence to suggest that these two lands were close to one another. In addition to Uruadri, it lists eight of the districts which formed part, if not all, of Uruadri. These included Himme, Uadkun, Bargun, Salua, Halila, Luha, Nilipahri and Zingum. While various shifts in the political balance of the region resulted in short periods of independence, Uruadri was no match for Assyria.

Despite scanty detail in the epigraphic record, Uruadri can be convincingly located in the mountains of eastern Anatolia, along the northern border of Assyria. The few details fit the land around Lake Van. If Uruadri was the ancestor of the Kingdom of Nairi, and hence Urartu, it is plausible that it would be located in the same area.

While it is possible to link Uruadri and Urartu by the similarity of their names, it is more difficult to identify the nature of Nairi. The lack of epigraphic evidence concerning Nairi makes it impossible to differentiate the subtle distinctions between Uruadri, Nairi and Urartu.

The earliest description of Nairi comes, probably, from the early part of the reign of Tukulti-Ninetta I, and is not dissimilar to the references by Shalmaneser I:

"The remote mountains, where there were no roads whose paths no (former) king knew, in the strength of my transcendent might I crossed and forty-three kings of the Nairi-lands boldly took their stand..." (Luckenbill, 1926: No. 144).

The close chronological relationship between Shalmaneser I and Tukulti-Ninetta I makes it difficult to

\* Department of Archaeology, University of Manchester, Manchester, England

see Nairi as the direct descendant of Uruadri. If the two lands were identical, it is necessary to explain the change in names.

Not until the reign of Tukulti-Ninerta do the inscriptions give any firm indication of the size of Nairi. The Yoncali inscription lists some twenty-three kings defeated by the Assyrians [Luckenbill, 1926: No. 270].<sup>1</sup> While only three of these kingdoms can be firmly located: Nasabia (modern Nusaybin), Himua (Hittite Himmuwa) and Abarsium (Urartian Abasini), they are sufficient to indicate the vast size of Nairi [Barnett, 1982: p. 330]. The identification of Nasabia places Nairi as far south as the northern border of Assyria. Himua relates to the Euphrates, especially in the vicinity of Malatya as supported by an inscription of Tiglath-pileser referring to the "city of Milidia" [Luckenbill, 1926: No. 237]. Aside from the information concerning the extent of Assyrian conquests, they also show that during the periods of its greatest strength, Nairi controlled those lands which had previously been Uruadri.

The Assyrian inscriptions also make it clear that it is impossible to speak of Nairi as an empire in the same manner as can be done with Urartu under Menua. There was no central authority, and the term Nairi was a general term meaning "northerner". Although the Urartian kings referred to their land as Biainili, the equivalent of Nairi, there is no implication that it represented a unified area. In fact, the references to numerous kings suggest that the army was under a single leader, who was no more than *primus inter pares*.

The location of Kuti may give some answers to this problem. During the reign of Shalmaneser I, the land of Kuti stretched from Uruadri to Kutmuhi, as shown in Luckenbill, No. 117. An inscription of Tukulti-Ninerta I also refers to the "widespreading Kuti" [Luckenbill, 1926: No. 149].

The location of Shubari also outlines some of the political shifts which occurred at this time. Adad-nirari I refers to the "widespreading Shubari" [Luckenbill, 1926: No. 73]. Tukulti-Ninerta I assists in the location of these lands for he:

"...tramples down the Ukumani, the Kutmuhi (in their) mountain fortresses; (who destroys the armies) of the hostile Kuti; who overthrows (the forces) of the land of Shubari (in its totality), together with the distant Nairi-lands..." [Luckenbill, 1926: No. 155].

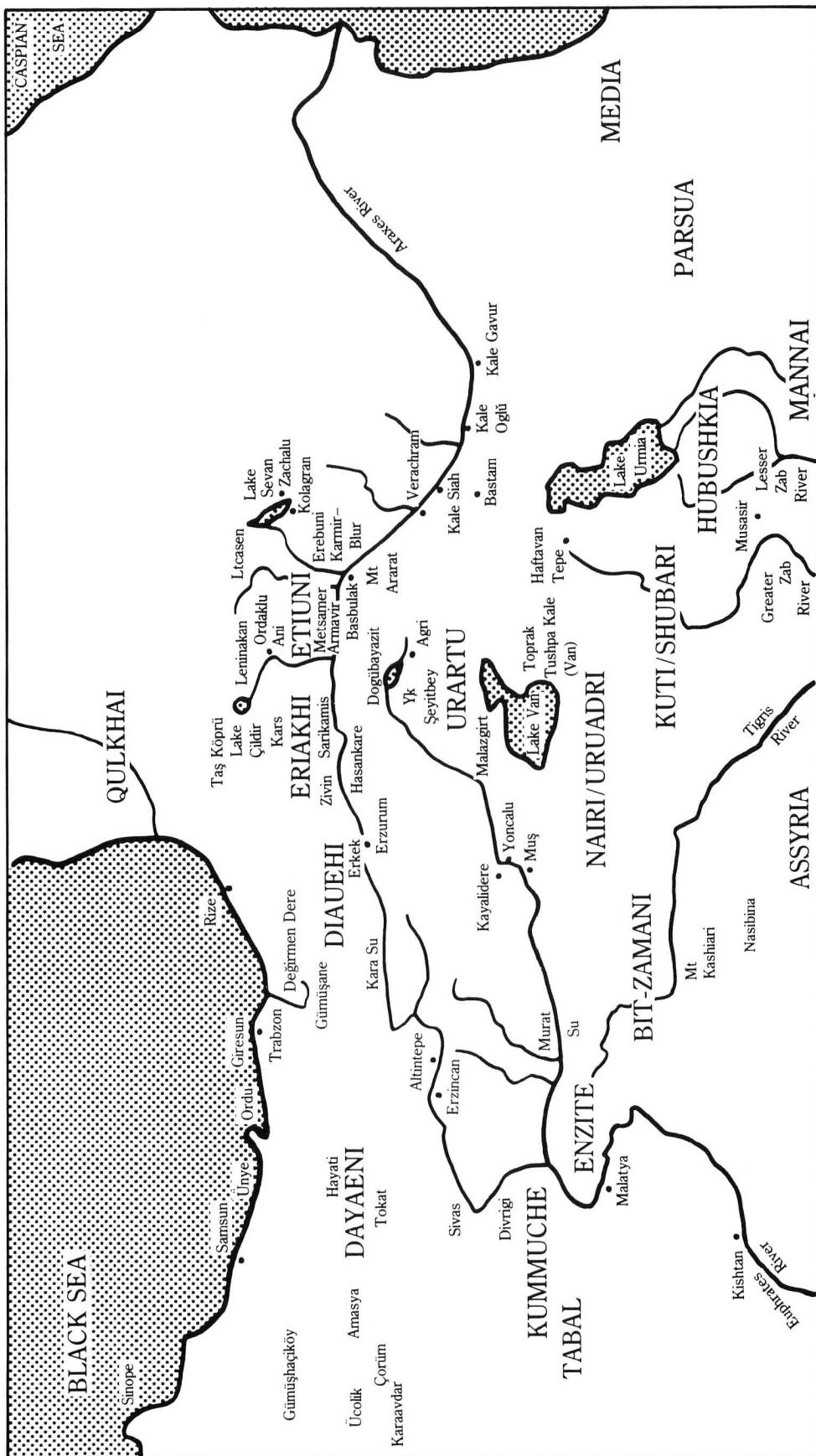
After Tukulti-Ninerta I, there are only two references to Kuti, suggesting a new political alignment. In the north, Kuti was assimilated into two new states, the land of Shubari, nearest Assyria, and the distant lands of Nairi.

Evidence would suggest that this situation did not last long. Shamshi-Adad V refers to his conquest of the twenty-six kings of Nairi [Luckenbill, 1926: Nos. 718–22]. Since the campaign was directed against the Median kings, Nairi must have extended west and south of Lake Van. Before attacking the Medes, it was necessary for Shamshi-Adad V to protect his northern flank by attacking Nairi. It was only during his third campaign that he actually attacked the Medes, for by then Nairi was not a major obstacle, requiring only token military intervention. At this time, another realignment in the political balance resulted in the assimilation of Nairi into the lands of Shubari.

Tukulti-Ninerta I tells of the defeat of forty-three kings of Nairi [Luckenbill, 1926: Nos. 144, 152, 165 and 171]. The difference in number either reflects a growth of Nairi or, more likely, a shift in direction and extent of the Assyrian campaign. Whereas Shamshi-Adad V defeated Nairi in preparation for his eastern campaigns, Tukulti-Ninerta I directed his attacks against the northern tribes. Consequently, more tribes were encountered.

Confusion concerning Nairi continued throughout its existence. Until the development of the Urartian empire, the Assyrian kings considered Nairi and Urartu to have existed side by side. They identified Nairi as either synonymous with Hubushkia, as noted by Shalmaneser III [Luckenbill, 1926: No. 598], or

1) See also No. 271 (from Sebeneh-Su).



Map of Urartu and surrounding regions

alternatively, as done by Tiglath-pileser III, indicating an Assyrian province on the upper Tigris River [Luckenbill, 1926: No. 785]. Neither allows for a direct transposition of the name Urartu onto the area previously known as Nairi.

Possibly Urartu derived from Uruadri, and may have been one of the confederate states of Nairi. The incursions by the Assyrians hindered the organization of the country under a single king. Uruadri/Urartu, located in the safe, remote mountains, may have had considerable independence allowing them to prosper at the expense of their neighbours, who took the brunt of Assyrian aggression. Uruadri survived to assimilate its neighbours and form Urartu.

It is with Assurnasirpal II, in the early IXth century B.C., that the epigraphic evidence begins to give a clear picture of the development of Urartu as a major state. The banquet stele from Calah refers to the leaders of Muşasir [Wiseman, 1952: p. 24ff], a major Urartian cult centre and perhaps the original home of Haldi, the state deity. The Balawat Gates also show military activity in this region [Barnett, 1973: p. 19ff]. The routes of two campaigns, in Assurnasirpal II's first and third *palu*, concentrated on the areas to the south of Lake Urmia. This area later became part of Urartu. The probable route of these marches was through Zamua, south of Lake Urmia, through the Bazian Pass and then into those lands of Nairi located north of the Kashiari Mountains [Levine, 1974: Pl. 1].

Direct attacks against Van only occurred after the accession of Shalmaneser III. In his first *palu*, Shalmaneser III attacked Hubushkia, the southern lands of Nairi. He then moved northward to Lake Van and attacked Sugunia, a "fortress of Aramu", perhaps to be located to the south or south-west of the lake. Finally, he completed his victory by washing his weapons. These events are preserved on the first two bands of the Balawat Gates. The first band, divided into two registers, reads: "I set up an image on the shore of the sea of Nairi; I offered sacrifices to my gods". This is followed by: "I captured Sugunia, the city of Aramu of Urartu" and finally, the text speaks of "smiting of ( ) of the land of Urartu" [Luckenbill, 1926: No. 614].

The record of this campaign is interesting for the details concerning Urartian government. Aramu is the first Urartian king noted in the Assyrian records [Barnett, 1982: p. 332]. The "fortress of Aramu" may suggest that he was the first to fortify the southern border. This marks a transition from simple defence of the capital and important cities to one dominated by border protection.

In 855 B.C., Shalmaneser III's third *palu*, he campaigned into Urartu [Luckenbill, 1926: No. 617]. From Kar-Shalmaneser he marched:

"From Enzite to Daiaeni, from Daiaeni... Arzashkun, the royal city of Aramu of Urartu, I captured..." [Luckenbill, 1926: No. 619].

It appears that he crossed through Bit-Zamani, to Enzite. Crossing the Arsanias River, the modern Murat Su, he reached Sukhe. While the rest of the campaign is difficult to follow, he entered Daiaeni, north of the Kara Su [Slattery, 1987]. It was on the return trip that Arzashkun was destroyed. Leaving this city, located west or north-west of lake Van [Russell, 1984: p. 191], he reached nearby Armarili. After washing his weapons in Lake Van, he returned home.

Peaceful conditions reigned until Shalmaneser III's fifteenth *palu*, when:

"Into the pass of the land of Tunibuni I entered. The cities of Aramu of Urartu, as far as the source of the Euphrates, I destroyed, I devastated, I burned with fire" [Luckenbill, 1926: No. 661].

"To the source of the Euphrates I advanced. I offered sacrifices to my gods. The weapons of Assur I washed therein. Asia, king of Daianu, laid hold of my feet..." [Luckenbill, 1926: No. 662].

Again, the campaign took him to Arzashkun and Daiaeni.

During the rest of his reign campaigns into Urartu were limited in scope. In his twenty-second *palu*,

he marched on Hubushkia [Barnett, 1982: p. 337]. The *turtan*, Dayyan-Ashur, during the twenty-seventh *palu*, crossed into Bit-Zamani and defeated Sarduri I near the Arsanias River [Barnett, 1982: p. 338]. Finally, in his thirtieth or thirty-first *palu*, Shalmaneser led a series of raids on Muşasir [Barnett, 1982: p. 338].

The internal politics of Urartu, at this time, also played a major role in the development of the empire. Although the exact nature of events is far from clear, it is evident that by 844 B.C. Sarduri, son of Lutipri, had come to the throne. Since he did not take the ancestry of Aramu, he may represent a new dynasty.

By the reign of Shamshi-Adad V, Urartu had become a major power although he records his victory over Ishpuini in his second *palu*:

"In my second campaign, Mutarris-Assur, the *Rabshake*, a clever, experienced soldier, a man of judgement, I dispatched and sent against Nairi with my army and camp. As far as the upper sea of the setting sun he marched... 11 strong cities, together with 200 (small) cities of Ushpina, he captured" [Luckenbill, 1926: No. 717].

The lack of a detailed list of tribute and booty suggests that the results were modest.

The final years of Ishpuini's reign were as co-regent with his son, Menua. This period of co-regency marks the beginning of the Urartian empire.<sup>2</sup> Initially, their expansionist policy was towards the south, with campaigns in the Greater Zab Valley and on the southern shores of Lake Urmia [König, 1955–7: No. 9]. Co-ordinated attempts to fortify the Lake Van basin, to protect the capital, Tushpa, were begun. This period is marked by a transition from a defensive foreign policy to one of expansion. In dealing with the empire it is easy to overlook this co-regnal period and begin with the reign of Menua. The Eleşkirt inscription, however, clearly notes that Ishpuini was active in the north [König, 1955–7: No. 23].

Menua, although reigning only from 810–786 B.C., continued in dramatic fashion the policies of the co-regency with initial campaigns around Lake Urmia. In the transitional years, between the IXth–VIIIth centuries B.C., northern expansion began. In the north-east, he seized the southern bank of the Araxes River and began its fortification with the construction of Verachram [Kleiss, 1971: p. 60ff]. Unfortunately, while this line of defence was crucial during Menua's reign, successive kings maintained it, to the detriment of a cohesive empire. He also attacked Erikua(khi), on the slopes of Mount Ararat, constructing there the administrative-economic centre of Menuahinili, perhaps, on the site of Luhuni [König, 1955–7: Nos. 24 and 45].

The military exploits of Menua placed the northern frontier of Urartu in direct contact with the metal producing areas north of the Kara Su. He soon established his border along the southern banks of the Kara Su and the Araxes River.

An inscription from the temple at Aznavurtepe refers to Menua's twin objectives in the south; the fortification of the Lake Urmia basin and expansion into Parsua [Balkan, 1960: p. 99ff]. The predominantly military presence in the south suggests that economic interests were secondary. The aims of Menua's foreign, military policy in the south were to develop a buffer between the Assyrians and Lake Van, and to establish an extended flank into Parsua, which the Assyrians would have to attack before launching a direct campaign against Tushpa.

The policies of military expansion and administrative organization were carried on by Menua's son, Argishti I. Although the events of his reign are generally well documented, the details of his first campaign, against one of the local lands, are lost.

In his second year he campaigned against Diauehi seizing 41 *minas* of gold, 37 *minas* of silver, 10,000

2) The term empire refers to the period of Urartian history when offence replaced defence as the main foreign, military policy, resulting in the widening of Urartian influence in the north. This concept also includes scope for economic coercion, a factor dealt with in Slattery, 1987.

*minas* of copper, 1,000 horses and 300 head of cattle.<sup>3</sup> An annual tribute in copper, gold, cattle and horses was also imposed.

The order of Argishti's campaigns is also worthy of note. He first attacked the north-west to secure his flank, in preparation for a deep penetration into the more accessible regions of the north-east.

In the third year, although he did campaign into the Etiuni lands, his activity was directed towards the south-east, south of Lake Urmia. Argishti boasted that this was a feat never before accomplished by an Urartian king.

In his fourth year, Argishti left Verachram, crossed the Araxes River and marched to Lake Sevan. There he constructed a series of fortresses along the southern and western shores, many on the ruins of previous tribal centres. With the exception of Ltcasen, which had a clear military role, the others, such as Kolagran and Zachalu, were primarily administrative-economic centres. The location of Ltcasen, blocking the only major access from the north into the Lake Sevan basin, and hence Urartu, placed it in a different light from those located along the southern shore. Ltcasen was the furthest point of Urartian military and political control. The northern boundary stretched from Lake Çıldır to Lake Sevan, the highlands between providing a natural barrier.

It was during this period that Argishti began the construction of Erebuni, near Erevan. The settlers for this administrative-economic centre were 6,600 prisoners captured from Hatte and Supani, in the west, during the previous season [Melikishvili, 1960: No. 127]. Although the resettlement of prisoners was common policy in Assyria, this represents one of the very few cases where it was employed by Urartu.

Whereas hindsight illustrates the problems associated with the rigid defence of the southern bank of the Araxes River by Menua, the policy of Argishti to develop a more fluid defence south of the highlands must also be questioned. While it did provide an adequate defence for the rich agricultural areas, there was no basis for necessary pre-emptive strikes into the economically important areas beyond the frontier. The concentration of forces in the basins of Lake Çıldır and Lake Sevan was adequate to protect the frontier from attack; it was not, however, sufficient to mount major attacks. This weakness was most clearly revealed much later with the appearance of the Cimmerians. While the northern fortresses could easily handle isolated revolts, the presence of a large, well equipped force was beyond their resources to control. Without attacking any of the major Urartian strongholds, the Cimmerians were able to disrupt the local tribal economies of the north producing an immediate effect on the Urartian state.

Although perhaps short-sighted, the construction and military activity of Argishti I finally forced the Assyrians to address what had become a growing threat on their northern boundary. During the reign of Shalmaneser IV, the Assyrian *turtan*, Shamshi-ilu, led at least six campaigns against Urartu [Thureau-Dangin, 1936: p. 141]. While the inscription commemorating these victories cannot be securely dated, there is a reference to the defeat of Argishti.

It is in light of these attacks in southern Urartu that one must view the expansion in the north. Since the south was impossible to adequately defend, Argishti made use of his northern conquests to replace the income lost in the south, and to provide a safe area on which to base his economy. While the bulk of the effort involved the work at Erebuni, the area around Argishtihinili was also further fortified by the construction of a series of less massive, subsidiary fortresses [Kleiss, 1976: pp. 25–7].

In the later years of Argishti's reign military campaigns shifted from the north-east to the north-west. Diauehi was one of the few lands which was also expected to contribute an annual tribute:

“(Here) is the kind of tribute... I established for the land of Diauehi, so that it gave (it) yearly...  
*minas* of heated gold, 10,000 *minas* of copper... bulls, 100 cows, 500 sheep, 300 horses...”  
 [Melikishvili, 1960: No. 127].

3) Approx. 20.5 kg., 18.5 kg. and over 5 tons, respectively.

This suggests that the king of Diauehi, Utupurshi, had been forced to sign a vassal treaty. Although this treaty is lost, it does indicate a major difference between Diauehi and the other areas which came under Urartian influence.

While the reign of Argishti I can be identified as the zenith of Urartian power, in terms of the development of a political, military and economy strategy, this period was short-lived. The details of the reign of Argishti's successor, Sarduri II, can be gleaned from several inscriptions, including those from the Van citadel, the church of Surp Pogos and Izolu. According to these, Sarduri, in his second year (764 B.C.), attacked the region of Malatya and received a tribute of gold, silver and cattle. The Van inscription notes: "... the city of Melitia... the king of the city of Melitia... prostrated himself... I spared him under terms (of payment) of tribute..." (Melikishvili, 1960: No. 156). The reference to tribute may indicate a shift in Urartian foreign policy. The Urartian kings may have reached the extent of their ability to maintain direct control over the furthest reaches of their empire. While military control of Diauehi posed particular problems, especially related to the difficult terrain, the Malatya region posed no such obstacles. Altintepe, the only known major Urartian site in the far north-west, was under the rule of a client king with sufficient autonomy and wealth to allow him to construct elaborate personal monuments. The development of a number of vassal areas illustrates a development, away from absolute political, military and economic control, to a system designed to reduce the costs of administration while still maintaining substantial economic benefits.

Although the records are scanty for the first ten years of Sarduri's reign, there is a reference to his attack on Ueliku(khi), located on the western shores of Lake Sevan (Melikishvili, 1960: No. 156). Since the records of the first year are complete, these events must date to between the second and ninth regnal years. Being that Uelik(khi) was located in an area already under Urartian control, a date in the early part of the reign can be suggested as this event must surely denote an internal revolt common during the first years of a new reign.

In the tenth year (754 B.C.), the annals become somewhat clearer. He defeated the Assyrian army, led by Ashur-nirari V, near Arme. This was repeated in 752 B.C. Aside from these two campaigns in the south, most of the military activity took place in the north. The level of success enjoyed by Sarduri II appears to have changed between the early and late years of his reign. While successful during the early years, his defeat at Kishtan, in 742 B.C., highlights a more general decline (Luckenbill, 1926: No. 769).

In the early years, Sarduri II also led campaigns against the Etiuni lands (Melikishvili, 1960: No. 156). These included, in 750 B.C., far-flung attacks through Abilia(ni), Diauehi and Qulkai (Melikishvili, 1960: No. 156). While this can be seen simply as an attempt to increase the size of the empire, later events suggest that Sarduri may have been hoping to fill his treasury to support an attack on the Assyrians.

Although more campaigns were staged the following year, centred, primarily, against Abilia(ni) and Eria(khi), they were neither as ambitious nor as successful. While of limited scale, these attack did provide the basis for new raids the next year, concentrating on the Etiuni lands and reaching the shores of Lake Çildır. He

"... defeated the king of the land of Eriachi... Hidden storehouses (?) which father and grandfather had created, and where the wealth (?) was (stored), so that the kings (of Urartu) would never seize (it), through the divine greatness of the god Haldi I won one hundred and fifty hidden storehouses (?)... I carried off from there a herd of cattle (?)... There came Murini, (king) of Abilianih... I established him on (his rightful) seat, I spared him under terms (of payment) of tribute..." (Melikishvili, 1960: No. 155).

Another of Sarduri's campaigns against the land of Eriachi notes that:

"In that year for a third time (?) I took the field against the land of Eriachi... I conquered the land... I built fortresses there, annexed the land to my land..." (Melikishvili, 1960: No. 155).

This victory marks a shift in relations between Urartu and Eriahi. Other references in Sarduri's annals speak of Eriahi as a place where booty could be gained. This particular text notes the construction of fortresses and the actual integration of Eriahi into Urartu.

Fresh from his successes in the north, Sarduri II turned his attention to the south-west, where he defeated Kummuche. From this land he seized 40 *minas* of gold, 800 *minas* of silver, 300 robes, 2,600 copper shields and 1,535 copper cups [Melikishvili, 1960: No. 155].

The following season, Sarduri II was forced to return to Eria(khi) to quell another revolt:

"In that year, for a third time (?) I sent warriors against the land of Eriahi..." [Melikishvili, 1960: No. 155].

As previously noted, the final years to Sarduri's reign were marked by the re-emergence of Assyria. In 745 B.C. Tiglath-pileser III seized the Assyrian throne. During his third *palu*, while Sarduri was boasting of his victories over the Etiuni lands, Tiglath-pileser notes a major victory over the Urartians at Kishtan:

"(In my third) year of reign, (Sarduri of Urartu) revolted against me... (with) Mati-ilu... large numbers of them I slew. The gorges and precipices of the mountains I filled with (their bodies). Their chariots... without number, I carried away from that slaughter and of Sarduri... I seized with my own hands. 72,950 people... (Sarduri) to save his life, escaped at night and was seen no more... up to the bridge across the Euphrates, the boundary of his land, I pursued him. And his bed... his royal couch, the seal-cylinder, (hung) about his neck, together with (his) rings... his royal chariot..." [Luckenbill, 1926: No. 769].

The flight of Sarduri, on the back of a mare, suggests that the Urartian army had been annihilated, yet the Assyrian king did not enter Urartu on this occasion. Perhaps this defeat, while serious, was not the one-sided affair suggested by the Assyrian records. This fact is also witnessed by Sarduri's ability to mount a successful campaign against the Lake Sevan basin. The necessity for such military intervention, however, indicates that Sarduri was no longer able to fully control the more remote parts of the empire and that those areas took the opportunity to revolt on the occasion of the Assyrian victory.

Although the Urartian records are incomplete for the final years of his reign, the Assyrian texts refer to a victory over Urartu which appears to have ended Sarduri's rule. In the eleventh *palu* Tiglath-pileser III attacked Urartu:

"Sarduri, of Urartu, revolted against me... I defeated him and took from him the whole of his camp. He became frightened at the fury of my arms and ran away, alone, to save his life. In Turushpa, his city, I shut him up and slew many of his warriors before his (city's) gates. My royal image I set up in front of Turushpa. A distance of 80 (?) *beru* I marched victoriously through the wide land of Urartu, from its upper to its lower (border) and found none to oppose..." [Luckenbill, 1926: No. 785].

The destruction of southern Urartu was a major disaster. This was soon followed by the death of the king. The only benefit was that the death of Sarduri resulted in his energetic son, Rusa, coming to the throne. Naturally, the first task of the new king was the rebuilding of the empire which had slowly slipped out of Sarduri II's control. Although Rusa's reign is not well documented, he did campaign in the north and recouped much of the territory around Lake Sevan [König, 1955-7: No. 122]. In re-asserting his claims, he constructed fortresses along the southern shore and at Nor-Bayazit on the west.

While the Assyrian victories in the south and Sarduri's growing weakness contributed to the unsettled conditions in the north, the appearance of the Cimmerians provided the most immediate threat. According to Assyrian sources, the Cimmerians launched successful attacks against Urartu:

"The Cimmerians went forth from the midst of the Mannai and into the land of Urartu they entered... The whole land of Urartu is exceedingly afraid on account of the people of the city of Bulia... Plunder he has taken..." [Waterman, 1972: No. 112].

Rusa's activity in the north was an attempt to correct this situation.

While these efforts improved the internal situation in Urartu, they also re-opened hostilities with the Assyrians, especially when Rusa seized some twenty-two cities from Mannai, an Assyrian ally. Although the details of Sargon II's VIIIth campaign of 714 B.C. are well known, what is unclear is the effect it had on Urartu [Luckenbill, 1926: Nos. 139–178]. With the exception of Musasir, no other major Urartian sites were sacked. The only direct evidence that this campaign caused problems in Urartu was the outbreak of a revolt, led by Rusa's northern commander-in-chief, Kakkadanu:

"Five governors of the land of Armenia<sup>4</sup> have entered into the city of Uesi... Now these have brought up their forces, the army is strong. The king has gone forth from the city of Turushpa. He has entered the city of Kanium." [Waterman, 1972: No. 444].

"... the Urartian went forth from the city of Turushpa... his commander-in-chief, came to the city of Uesi." [Waterman, 1972: No. 492].

While the revolt was unsuccessful and its leaders put to death, it provides a clue to the limited nature of Sargon's victory in the south. Kakkadanu was in charge of a substantial army. Yet Rusa's army, which had just returned from being defeated by the Assyrians, was sufficiently strong to put down the revolt. Rusa could not have been a soundly defeated as implied by the Assyrian accounts. The discrepancy can be explained, however, if Rusa followed a policy of retreating into the larger fortresses and allowing the Assyrians to ravage the land with only limited opposition, accounting for the lack of references to the capture of major Urartian fortresses, since Sargon need not have attacked them. This would also allow one to consider much of Sargon's text as essentially accurate. Such a policy could also explain why Kakkadanu decided to revolt. Aside from any desire to occupy the throne, the commander-in-chief must have been angered at any military policy which employed retreat as its main element. Rusa's "folly" and the growing pressure from the Cimmerians in the north may have forced the commander-in-chief to act.

In the north the growing impact of the Cimmerians was beginning to affect Urartu. These nomads, from the steppes of Russia, are known primarily from the writings of Herodotus [Herodotus, IV, 12]. Although there is no evidence to suggest that they actually attacked Urartu, their mere presence on the frontier could not be tolerated. Rusa marched forth to face them and, according to the Assyrian records, was soundly defeated:

"... The land of Gurania and the land of Nagiu are between the land of Urartu and the land of Gamirra. The latter used to give tribute to the people of Urartu. When the people of Urartu went against the land of Gamirra, and when a defeat was inflicted upon the people of Urartu..." [Waterman, 1972: No. 146].

Another reference in the Assyrian texts, from a spy within Urartu, gives a more detailed account of this defeat and the revolt by Kakkadanu:

"... When the king of the people of Urartu went to the land of Gamir, his army met with a debacle, he himself and his district commanders with their contingents have been hurled back... News of Urartu... A great slaughter has taken place among them. Now his land is quiet. His officers have gone, each to his own district. Kakkadanu his commander-in-chief has been captured. The king of the land of Urartu is in the land of Uazaun... Unto the garrisons of the fortified cities which command the border I sent for news of the king of Urartu... When he went to the land of Gamir, his army met with a debacle. Three of his officers, together with their troops, were slain. He himself escaped and entered his own land. His camp has not yet been attacked... The garrison of every fortress on the border sends reports like this..." [Waterman, 1972: No. 197].

Although defeated, Rusa forced the Cimmerians away from the border. They moved westward,

---

4) Waterman, erroneously, prefers Armenia to Urartu

probably into Diauehi. It is possible to link the abandonment of the Greek colonies, along the shores of the Black Sea, to the upheavals caused by the Cimmerians.

What remains unclear is the affect which all of these problems had on the state. In the south, while much of the land was sacked, the army remained virtually intact. While Sargon II did occupy some of the border areas, there is no indication of widespread annexation. In the north, the revolt by Kakkadanu was more serious, since it highlighted internal opposition to the king. Finally, the Cimmerian problem, while a serious blow, was essentially an external problem.

With the suicide of Rusa the throne was inherited by his son, Argishti II. Although, through necessity, much of Argishti's reign was dominated by the reconstruction of the empire, manifested in the planting of vineyards and fields and the construction of irrigation systems, he also campaigned extensively in the eastern and north-eastern regions. This activity was designed to provide a defensive border in the area of the previous Cimmerian attacks, and where another of the nomadic tribes, the Scythians, were beginning to make their presence felt. Although the epigraphic evidence concerning the Scythian arrival in the east is lacking, archaeological excavations in the Soviet steppes indicate that, by this time, they had reached the northern boundary of Urartu (Minns, 1913; Rolle, 1976). Herodotus, who provides the best detailed evidence, considered them to be a second wave of northerners, following after the Cimmerians (Herodotus, IV, 13).

The death of Rusa II marks the end of an overall masterplan to improve the defence of the northern frontier zone. The lack of references to military campaigns suggests that Urartu enjoyed a period of stability. While during the final years of the Urartian empire the north was fairly quiet, the main sphere of foreign activity shifted to the south. Urartu, allied with the Scythians, Medes and Mannaeans, defeated the Assyrians and effectively brought an end to the Assyrian empire. The joy in Urartu, however, was short-lived for the loose alliance could never survive after the common enemy had been defeated. This Rusa II realized and constructed a series of fortresses along the eastern border (Burney, 1970: p. 157ff). Once Assyria had been defeated, both the Medes and the Scythians attacked Urartu. The collapse of Urartu is noted, not only in the destruction levels at many sites but also by the presence of socketed, trilobate arrowheads, characteristic of the Scythians.

Turning to the actual defences of the northern frontier it is clear that two systems were employed. The Araxes Valley was defended differently than the area between Lake Sevan and Lake Çildir. As noted previously, fortifications were an important aspect of the administrative-economic centres, and it appears that some of the fortresses along the Araxes River were used to tax the passing, long distance trade. The basis of the defensive network was the establishment of a static line of defence along the Araxes Valley and the adoption of a more fluid, defence-in-depth strategy between the Araxes Valley and the basins of Lake Çildir and Lake Sevan.

The Araxes Valley formed the south-east limits of the northern frontier zone. The construction of a system of fortresses along this river suggests that the Urartian kings considered this line to be the main defence for the heartland, and that those areas further north were not truly part of Urartu. This line of defence was maintained throughout the Urartian empire even when parts of it were militarily obsolete. In the west, the Kara Su formed the boundary between Urartu and Diauehi. While geographical barriers formed the limits of Urartu, the army could cross the frontier at any point. The marshes of the Caspian Sea provided a convenient border. Although difficult to travel through, had an Urartian king wanted anything from the area, he could have marched into it. The lack of economic advantage resulted in its being used as a natural border.

A feature of the Urartian expansion into the northern frontier was that settlement tended to concentrate on the lower lands in the river valleys and the basins of the two major lakes. This may give a

due to the expansion of Urartu. Military control of the northern frontier was gained by campaigning along these valleys, quickly controlling the main lines of communication. Once completed, the interior could be subjugated.

The location of defensive sites in the far north also confirms that the valleys were the main areas prone to attack. The construction of Ltcasen and Taşkopru shows that the Urartian kings were interested in defending the natural passes. The choice of the highland area between Lake Çıldır and Lake Sevan as part of the northern border was a method of protecting the border at less cost, since fortresses along much of its length would have been unnecessary.

It was the ease of transportation which appears to have finally shaped northern Urartu. As has been noted, the Urartian army was unable to gain lasting victories north of the Kara Su. The physical geography of the area consists of an alternating series of parallel, east-west bands of highlands and valleys. In the east, the rivers flowing into the Araxes allowed for penetration. This was not possible in the west. Therefore, access, especially important in the later administration of the empire, allowed for greater northern expansion in the east than in the west. Again, it appears that this northern expansion was stopped once the Urartian army reached an east-west barrier. The major arteries into the frontier were defended, and the expansion of the empire was stopped.

This expansion appears to have taken a fairly short period of time to complete. While certain military victories are recorded in the early history of Urartu, it is with the reign of Menua that the drive to create an empire began in earnest, or at least with notable success, and was completed by the reign of Argishti I.

In approaching the archaeological material in order to understand the settlement pattern in the region and the role which their military potential played in the defence of the empire, it is best to divide the northern frontier into a series of regions based upon the physical geography. The eastern part of the region can be divided into six main units:

1. Araxes Valley
2. Hrazdan Valley
3. K'asal Valley
4. Akhurean Valley
5. Lake Sevan Basin
6. Lake Cildir Basin

## **1. Araxes Valley**

Although the Araxes Valley is a single unit in terms of physical geography, settlement of the area was accomplished in two different fashions. The eastern part has more affinity with the rest of the frontier, as the emphasis was on expansion. The western sector, as already noted, was not an area where the Urartian kings were able to expand their territory. Evidence from east of the Akhurean River shows that Urartian expansion in this sector did not occur until the beginning of the VIIth century B.C., with the reign of Menua.

### **(i) İğdir**

İğdir is a long mound some 40 km. east of Kars. Its potential importance is demonstrated by the numerous pre-revolution and Soviet excavations which have been carried out here. In 1912–13, P. F. Petrov excavated a large number of cremation burials in the southern part of the site [Petrov, 1917: p. 21f]. Although known for many years, when the road from İğdir to Markar was cut through it, it was not until these excavations that the importance of this early northern Urartian settlement became clear. While the results of the excavation are good, although perhaps not as good as has been suggested by some

scholars [Barnett, 1963: p. 153], aspects of the excavation technique have made it difficult for modern archaeologists to determine the exact provenance for most of the finds. While relative dating of the urns is difficult except on stylistic merit, it is possible to make some observations concerning the importance of this material to the history of the northern frontier. The remains discovered in Grave No. 1 should be considered separate from the rest of the material excavated [Kuftin, 1946: pls. 4–6]. The burial is an inhumation, unlike the rest which are cremations. It is also located outside the primary burial area. Those within the urn-field show that this cemetery had been disturbed and the burials made in a haphazard fashion. Stylistic evidence would support this for the cemetery had a long period of usage from the mid- or early VIIIth century B.C. until the end of the Urartian empire [Kuftin, 1946: p. 8f]. The material also yields some clues concerning the nature of the people who lived in the area being characteristic of both the indigenous population and the newly arrived Urartian peoples. The Koban-styled axes show a strong parallel with the early 1st millennium B.C. material from Lechkhum [Przeworski, 1935: pp. 409–12]. While Kuftin correctly dates this material to the mid-VIIIth century B.C., fails to divide it into at least two subdivisions, an early and a late phase [Kuftin, 1946: p. 23]. Later material, from the second half of the VIth century B.C., is also present [Lehmann-Haupt, 1910: p. 63]. The ribbed bronze bowl has close parallels from the early VIth century B.C. levels at Toprakkale [Lehmann-Haupt, 1910: p. 506] and, less significantly, a vessel of even later date from Idalion [Gjerstadt, 1936: pl. CLXXX]. If further proof of the long duration of the cemetery is necessary the discovery of a silver denarius, minted by Antoninus Pius (131–161 A.D.), provides it [Barnett, 1982: p. 161].

Although the settlement has not been excavated, the distribution of objects in the burials suggests that, while an indigenous population may have lived there before the Urartians, after the military campaigns into the region the main settlement must date to the period of Urartian control. At that time the site was first established as a small military post. As the Urartian frontier moved further north, the role of this town shifted away from defence, as it became a thriving small town along one of the main lines of communication from the new frontier to the interior.

The differences between the objects from İğdir and those which one might expect from either a wholly indigenous population or a civilian settlement suggest that this site was a meeting place of the two cultures. While most of the metalwork was bronze, the weaponry was iron. Only the bronze Koban-styled axes were found in any large numbers. Iron weaponry appear to have been part of the Urartian military equipment and, apparently, somewhat foreign to the indigenous population.

The other objects from the cemetery also illustrate the mixing of Urartian and non-Urartian elements. The majority of the objects are of Urartian type, including the bulk of the pottery, especially the Red Burnished wares and other important items such as cylinder seals [Barnett, 1982: p. 192]. Although Red Burnished wares were imported from the south at an early date [Burney and Lang, 1971: p. 129], by the time of the Urartian empire one can assume that such pottery reflects an Urartian element intrusive into the culture of the indigenous population. This is also true of the cylinder seals which have certain non-Urartian elements, primarily borrowed from the Assyrians. While most of the material is Urartian, there are certain elements clearly imported from the north. Chalcedony and agate beads suggest importation from the nearby sources in Georgia [Barnett, 1982: p. 184].

Most of the metal weapons date to the early period, and are partly contemporary with the indigenous material, related to the Koban culture. The later graves show a more domestic character, with non-military items and imports. There appears to be a greater emphasis on decorative bronzework. The shift from an important military post to a small town is also marked by the absence in the latest levels of "Scythian" points. The town did not play a major role in the defence of the empire against the nomads, nor in the defeat of the Assyrians. The presence of the arrowheads could indicate either that Scythians were

in residence or that they attacked the site. Their absence suggests that neither event occurred.

(ii) Colegert

Although there has been no excavation, it is clear that here was a small Urartian fortress along the southern bank of the Araxes River. Two inscriptions suggest that the site was founded by Menua [König, 1955–7: Nos. 21–2]. If correct, Colegert supports the view that the major expansion of Urartu into the northern frontier region occurred during the reign of Menua, and was then continued by his successor Argishti I.

The inscriptions give some interesting notes concerning the historical geography of the region. The first tells of the city of Luhuni and the land of Erikua [König, 1955–7: No. 21]. The area around Colegert may have been the ancient Urartian state of Erikua and one of the tells nearby, its capital. It seems unlikely that the fortress was built on the site of the earlier capital, since its relatively small size seems incongruous with a supposed capital. Yet without excavation it is impossible to determine nature of the pre-Urartian settlement.

The second text from Colegert duplicates many of the details in the first inscription. The names of Menua, Erikua and Luhuni figure prominently. Although much more fragmentary than the first, one important addition is found. Reference is made to the construction of presence there of a fortress, Urartian *E. GAL* [König, 1955–7: No. 22].

As such, Colegert, although not having been excavated, provides some indication concerning the expansion of the Urartian northern frontier during the reign of Menua. While it is impossible to date the small fortress, the epigraphic evidence supports a *terminus ante quem* of the death of Menua, suggesting that this fortress reflects the tradition of northern expansion, the hallmark of this king's reign. Unlike İğdir, it is impossible to illustrate a long occupation of the site. If İğdir, however, is representative of the small fortresses in the area and if the view expressed here that all of the Urartian kings attempted to preserve this line of defence is correct, then it can be said that Colegert, as was true of İğdir, was occupied for most of the empire period. Its location, along the banks of the Araxes River, also suggests that it played a role in the economy, as part of the taxation of trade along the east-west route of the Araxes River and the Kara Su. Unfortunately, there is little direct evidence for this taxation.

(iii) Başbulak (Menuahinili)

Menuahinili, located on the south bank of the Araxes River, appears to have been the key site in this sector of the fortification system. As with most of the sites in this politically sensitive area, there has been no excavation. Only from the building inscriptions have scholars been able to identify it as Menuahinili [König, 1955–7: No. 45]. Its importance is suggested by the fact that it bears the name of the king. This was an honour given to only the most prestigious building projects.

The inscriptions note that Menua ordered the construction of the fortress: an important point, since it is one of the few sites on the south bank of the Araxes River which can be firmly assigned to him. It also serves to date Urartian expansion into this area, since one can suggest that it was Menua who began this northern expansion and the fortification of his new border.

Considering the military role of the site, its location was of paramount importance to the successful function of the defensive network. Not surprisingly, the main site in this sector was situated near the confluence of the Hrazdan and Araxes Rivers. As such, it provided protection for the Urartian heartland from the tribes to the north.

While the foundation date of Menuahinili can be established with certainty, it is difficult to determine its precise role during the latter part of the empire period. As Urartu expanded further north, the need for a major fortress at this point was not as great as during the reign of Menua. Other fortresses were constructed along the Hrazdan River to protect the economically important areas of the northern frontier.

While Menuahinili was relegated to the role of a secondary fortress, since the line of fortresses along the Araxes River was not abandoned, some significance was still attached to it. The Urartian kings were never content to leave the defence of the empire solely to the fortresses in the far north, but rather attempted to maintain a division between the northern frontier region and central Urartu.

#### (iv) Hasankale

In the western part of the Araxes River little is known concerning the nature of the fortifications. While Kleiss has provided a great deal of information on the eastern defences (Kleiss, 1969–74: *passim*), the western areas have not been thoroughly investigated.

Although Hasankale has not been excavated, the surface remains of fortification walls and a stairway, built of large, dressed blocks, a standard feature of Urartian masonry, are evident. The identification of this fortress as Urartian is further supported by an inscription of Menua (König, 1955–7: No. 44). Unfortunately, although it names the builder, there is little further detail concerning the historical geography of the region.

It is also impossible to understand the role of this site in the fortification of the frontier without proper excavation and survey of the other fortresses which surely must have been constructed along this sector. Perhaps Hasankale is another example of the fortresses created by Menua to protect the northern frontier of his empire and gives some indication of the great width on which the Urartian king operated. The construction of several fortresses along the Araxes River however, points to the fact that, although Menua was a great expansionist, his interests were only extended northward to the southern banks of the Araxes River and perhaps the Kara Su. The line of fortifications along this geographical barrier would suggest that he saw this as the logical boundary of the empire. Expansion into the area beyond the Araxes River was the work of his successors.

As with Menuahinili, Hasankale was situated at a point where a major transportation route entered the frontier region from the north. Moreover, it is located to control trade along the major east-west route. The northern route ran from Kars, south-west through Horasan, then joined the east-west route along the Araxes River and the Kara Su. Hasankale was also an important staging point for military expeditions into the far north.

Whereas the importance of many sites in the eastern Araxes frontier decreased with further expansion of the empire, there is little indication that this was the case in the west. The continued interest in the western fortresses is linked to the nature of the expansion in later periods. As has been noted, the Urartians were able to expand their empire north of the Araxes Valley, along the eastern frontier, with little difficulty. In the west, however, there was little penetration beyond the valley of the Kara Su. While raids and the collection of booty are recorded in the Urartian texts, there is no evidence of successful political control over the area. The western fortresses maintained their importance because the Kara Su remained the northern frontier, while in the east Urartu expanded further north and limited the role of the older fortresses, created by Menua, to protect the north-eastern frontier.

#### (v) Kale Sarandj

The westernmost site discovered by Kleiss was Kale Sarandj, located some 6 km. south of where the borders of Iran, Turkey and Soviet Union meet. Although the site has only been surveyed and some of the surface architectural remains planned (Kleiss, 1971: p. 60f), it can be identified as a typical Urartian fortress of the late period. The fortress is irregular in plan, conforming to the natural shape of the bluff on which it sits. Regularly spaced along the outside of the wall are a series of bastions with towers at the corners. The gateways on the north and south are at points which provided the easiest access to the top. The dating of the site is based almost exclusively on Kleiss's view that the typology of Urartian fortresses is a chronological determinant (Kleiss, 1975: figs. 1–4). While the validity of this view is open to question,

there is little other published evidence on which to assess his dating. There is little reference to the ceramic material collected during the survey, but the few pieces which are known appear to confirm a VIIth century B.C. date. Yet dating Urartian pottery is a subject not without controversy [Burney and Lang, 1971: p. 115f].

The small site of Kale Sarandj served only as a secondary fortress. The more important sites of Menuahinili to the west and Werachram (see below) to the east were the keystones on which was based the defence of the Araxes River. This division between primary and secondary sites suggests that a certain amount of regionalization occurred in the planning of the defence of the area. Major sites were placed at particularly important points, and other smaller sites built to complete the chain. Kale Sarandj was one of these linking sites.

If the VIIth century B.C. date is accepted, consistent with the information from other sites in the region (albeit they too rely heavily on Kleiss's interpretation, and as such may only be consistent with Kleiss's view of the fortification of the region), it is possible that much of the eastern Araxes Valley was fortified in the latter part of the Urartian empire. These late fortresses illustrate the continuing effort which the Urartian kings made to maintain and develop this line of fortification.

That the early kings of Urartu concentrated to defend other parts of the Araxes River and the Kara Su suggests that in the early expansion of the empire the far east was not considered a particularly threatening area. The widening of the northern defences reflects the more unsettled conditions in the north, associated with the Cimmerians and then the final downfall of the empire under the combined pressure of former allies.

#### (vi) Werachram

South-east of Kale Sarandj, along the banks of the Araxes River, is Werachram, one of the major Urartian fortresses [Kleiss, 1971: p. 60f; 1974, p. 82ff], located where another of the larger tributaries meets the Araxes River. As such, it joined the defence of a possible route by which a northern enemy could move southward into Urartu with a trade link to exploit the riches of the north.

Although the layout of the site is impossible to determine without excavation, the survey suggests that it was much larger than other fortresses along the river. The presence of a citadel and lower town implies a large civilian population, unlike smaller fortresses, where only a military presence is evident.

The northern part of the site is situated on top of the bluff, closest to the river, providing a good view and presenting an imposing impression to those approaching it. The eastern wall has a long frontage on the Araxes River. The slope down to the river is quite gentle. The lower town occupies about 60% of the site. Today it is divided from the citadel by a large erosion channel, running east-west, through the site. This makes the reconstruction of the plan somewhat difficult. For example, it is impossible to locate the gates which must have joined the lower town to the citadel. Kleiss presents a plausible reconstruction of the line of the wall in his plan [Kleiss, 1974: pl. 2]. There are minor problems. The small piece of wall which does remain suggests that it was somewhat straighter than is presented by Kleiss. He prefers to follow the natural contour of the site, which may have changed over the centuries, rather than suggest that the Urartians constructed the wall on a slope.

The varying line and the various methods of wall construction belie the long history and continued importance of the site. The eastern wall is fairly straight, made possible by the gentle topography. Regularly spaced are towers which protrude and intrude from it. In the south-east corner is one of the main gates.

The western wall, although poorly preserved, is constructed very differently. While this could be of chronological importance, it may relate to the topography. This wall, much of which was reconstructed by Kleiss, consists of a series of straight walls conforming to variations in the edge of the rock. Periodically,

clearly noticed in the south-west, were massive protruding and intruding towers. These were to protect weak points as the slope here is less than on the west. Possibly, another gate was located in this area, since it was the custom to locate gates in areas of easiest access. Aside from the towers, which could have been gate-towers, the only other evidence for the reconstruction of a gate in this area is that the modern road passes into the site at this point. Although the rest of the western wall is all but eroded away, there remains a two-roomed structure; referred to as a *Resalitgebäude* (projection/buttressed building) [Kleiss, 1974: p. 3]. Although Kleiss suggests a link between this building and the rock-cut niche and platform below [Kleiss, 1974: p. 3], the connection is tenuous.

The area between the *Resalitgebäude* and the north-west corner is fortified by a double wall. The outer wall is only preserved in its foundations, which follow the edge of the lower slope until the north-west corner where it meets one of the large corner towers. The inner wall follows the upper edge of the slope until it too meets this corner tower. The reason for this double wall could not have been defensive. This sector is at the steepest point along the wall-line, and as such would have been the least likely spot for attack. More likely, the outer wall reflects the first attempts to fortify the site. These walls, located on the edge, appear not to have survived erosion. As a result, an inner wall, in a more suitable location, was constructed and the outer wall left to decay. The reverse can be argued, with the inner wall being abandoned in favour of the outer wall as the need for space in the citadel increase. In either case, this shows that the fortress was used for a long period of time, and was considered of sufficient importance to justify a major rebuilding.

The last part of the outer fortifications consisted of a short wall running north-west to north-east between two towers. These towers are much smaller than those which flanked the gateway on the south-west.

At some point, after the construction of this citadel fortress, the site was extended to the south to increase the overall size by about a third. The eastern wall continued along the bank of the Araxes River ending in the south-east corner at a massive extruding tower. While very little of the wall remains, in one short section a small buttress protrudes outward. It is safe to suggest that the rest of the wall would have been of a similar style; a view supported by the southern wall of this extension which is also constructed in the same fashion. Along the southern wall are a series of towers of various constructional styles confined to a section which runs across the modern erosion channel; justification that erosion was not only a modern problem. The styles include all those already noted as well as a section along the southern end of the west wall constructed with the buttresses on the interior.

In one tomb, discovered in 1859, bronzework inscribed with the name of Argishti I was uncovered [Kleiss, 1974: p. 14]. This piece provides a valuable *terminus ante quem*. Beyond that, however, there is no solid indication of the date of construction. Kleiss suggests that Werachram is fairly early, first occupied by Urartians either at the end of the VIIIth century B.C. or in the early part of the VIIth century B.C.; justified, not only by the tombs, but also the numerous reconstructions would argue for a long occupation.

#### (vii) Kale Siah

South-east of Werachram, on the Araxes River, is Kale Siah, another small fortress. The surveyed remains, as published by Kleiss, make it difficult to determine which walls are actually Urartian, since there are at least three major phases of construction preserved [Kleiss, 1973: p. 81ff]. The inner-most is small and dominated by large round towers. The shape of the towers suggests that it is post-Urartian period, most likely Sassanian when such towers are more common [Kleiss, 1973: pl. 2]. The second line of walls are more likely Urartian. They run along the edge of the citadel to form an irregular square. There are large towers on the corners and another at the mid-point of each wall. Along the walls are spaced smaller

protruding buttresses. All of these features are consistent with Kleiss's typology of Urartian fortifications in the Araxes Valley [Kleiss, 1973: figs. 1–4]. The major problem is that, overall, the walls are much thicker than is the norm.

More typical, in plan and scale, are the walls forming the outermost circuit. The line is irregular as it follows changes in terrain. The walls are only about half as thick as those of the second ring. While badly eroded there is evidence, especially along the northern wall, that small buttresses protruded outwards from at least some of the walls. The main gate was located along the north-eastern wall, facing the river, while a second was found, also facing the river, on the south-east.

While actual excavation could solve problems of phasing, clearly Urartian builders constructed at least one, if not two, of the three fortresses. The pottery, although only partly published, is dated to the IXth century B.C. [Kleiss, 1973: p. 95]. This is somewhat problematic since it is much earlier than other sites in this sector of the frontier.

#### (viii) Kale Oglu

Kale Oglu is another minor fortress along this stretch of the Araxes River, south-east of Kale Siah. Kleiss's survey revealed an Urartian fortress and an associated settlement beyond the southern and eastern walls. The plan is standard with irregular walls and buttresses which protrude from it. Access was by two gates, opposite one another, on the north and south.

The location and size of the site suggest that it confirms a general picture of the development of fortifications along the Araxes River during the Urartian empire. Between the main fortresses such as Werachram were a series of smaller military establishments.

The date of the site, as proposed by Kleiss, is of only limited value since without excavation he is only very general, suggesting that it was occupied between the IX-VIIth centuries B.C. [Kleiss, 1973: p. 93]. Since it is obvious that it was part of the general expansion and development of the empire, Kleiss suggests a date which begins with the reign of Menua, or perhaps a little earlier, and ends before the collapse of the empire.

The major problem in dealing with Kale Siah, however, is not the question of date, but rather of relating the site to a major fortress on which this sector of the defences was based. While, for the most part, Werachram was the major fortress in the area Kale Oglu is a fair distance away. Looking for alternatives, only Bastam fits the criterion of importance. Accepting Bastam as the centre, for some reason the Urartian administration of this sector was different from that in most other areas. Although Bastam is only 39 km. south-west, the normal pattern was to have the central site as part of the same geographical and functional area as the other sites over which it exerted influence. Therefore, such sites as Werachram were responsible for the protection of the Araxes Valley and were in control of other sites also built for this purpose. Another problem with Bastam is that, according to Kleiss, it was built relatively late, by Rusa II in the VIIth century B.C., and known as Rusahinili. This date makes it unlikely that it served as the basis of an already existing defensive system [Kleiss, 1976: p. 29].

The civilian settlement is dated to the VIth century B.C. and is post-Urartian [Kleiss, 1976: p. 29].

#### (ix) Kale Gavur

The last of the fortified sites along the southern bank of the Araxes River is Kale Gavur. Based on a fairly large corpus of pottery Kleiss correctly dates it to the VIth century B.C. [Kleiss and Kroll, 1976: p. 36]. As such it reflects the building traditions of the late Urartian empire. The plan is irregular and the walls have regular buttresses along their length. Periodically, mainly at corners and points where the wall either makes a turn or is particularly vulnerable to attack, such as at the gates, there are other more massive towers. The main access is in the north-east corner near the Araxes River.

Kale Gavur is a large site along the south-easternmost part of the frontier region. It served as the

last post in the line of defensive sites along the Araxes Valley marking the end of Urartu in the east. The large size of this fortress is important for it would have been the first point of contact between the Urartians and the peoples to the east. The growing rift between the Urartians and the Medes could have been the reason for construction of this fortress.

## 2. Hrazdan Valley

Although the fortresses of the Araxes Valley served as the most southern line of defence there were other sites along the valleys which penetrated the northern frontier zone.

### (i) Ltcasen

While the remains of the Urartian fortress at Ltcasen stand well exposed on a high bluff there has been no archaeological work to outline the details of its construction. The visible remains indicate that it was one of the small northern fortresses. An inscription of Argishti I gives the *terminus ante quem* of his death, illustrating concern for the protection of the large and economically important areas south of Lake Sevan.

### (ii) Karmir-Blur

Karmir-Blur was built by Rusa II as part of a change in the overall economic and military policy of the Urartian state. Central to his plans was the greater importance attached to the agricultural potential of the northern frontier. The shift from Erebuni to Karmir-Blur is the most obvious illustration. Although both sites are in the same area Karmir-Blur is more accessible to allow for the capitalization of trade and agriculture at the expense of defence.

While economic concerns were dominant, Karmir-Blur was also an important defensive site. Its location, at the confluence of the Hrazdan and Araxes Rivers, allowed it to protect this major pass.

Unlike many smaller fortresses, Karmir-Blur had a fairly regular plan, undoubtedly assisted by its lowland position. Pentagonal in shape, it had thick walls with large and small towers at intervals. On the east side a massive gate is flanked by large towers. The wall along the river was constructed in offsets and insets. This enfilade system maximized the firing range of the troops while giving the enemy only a limited wall-face to attack.

## 3. K'asal Valley

The paucity of sites along this valley suggests that its role in the defence of the empire was minimal. It is only a small valley between the Hrazdan and Akhurean Rivers. Those fortresses which were constructed were small, and although surveyed, have not been excavated [Tiracian, 1976: p. 134].

### (i) Osakan

This is the northernmost Urartian site identified in Tiracian's survey. Unfortunately its date cannot be determined. In plan it is irregular with a gate on the west, nearest the river.

Urartian material has also been found at Echmiadzin and inscriptions are known from Bamakasat [Melikishvili, 1960: No. 166; König, 1955–7: Nos. 98a and 116a and c]. Lack of archaeological excavation at Echmiadzin is particularly unfortunate since from its size it could have been of similar importance as Werachram or Altintepe. Another indication of this is that it was located at the confluence of the K'asal and Araxes Rivers.

## 4. Akhurean River

Although, potentially, the Akhurean River was an important part of the northern frontier, lack of archaeological excavation limits the role which can be assigned to it. This valley did provide a potentially important transportation route from Lake Çıldır to the Araxes Valley.

## (i) Ani

The excavations suggest that the Urartian fortress was constructed on the remains of an earlier complex [Marr, 1921: p. 26ff]. Only the pre-Urartian levels, however, have been published and few references are made to the Urartian material.

**5. Lake Sevan Basin**

By contrast, information from this area is more detailed, and suggests that Rusa I and Sarduri II instigated building activity here. The late date of construction indicates that the Urartian kings were only then beginning to develop this area into the northern defensive frontier of the empire. Ltcasen, Nor-Bayazet, Atamchan and Kolagran were the four main sites. Like Ani, each was an important pre-Urartian settlement. Unlike the defence of the Araxes Valley, speed may have been of great importance, therefore, existing sites were employed. Perhaps the defence of the Lake Sevan area had previously been left to local rulers. Only with the increase in hostilities in the north did the Urartian kings decide that it was necessary to incorporate the area into the overall defensive network of the state.

## (i) Nor-Bayazet

According to the foundation inscriptions, the fortress was constructed by Rusa I, in the second half of the VIIIth century B.C. The citadel is surrounded by an irregular wall which combines some of the pre-Urartian masonry with additions by Rusa. The lower town has a more regular wall, which as been almost totally denuded.

## (ii) Atamchan

According to the foundation inscriptions, it was constructed by Sarduri II. Unfortunately, this site has not been excavated and therefore, there are no details concerning its plan. From a military stand point, however, Atamchan must have served as a subsidiary fortress for Ltcasen.

## (iii) Kolagran

Since Ltcasen has been dealt with already, Kolagran is the last major site in the Lake Sevan basin. Aside from the epigraphic material, there has been no excavation. One is left to suggest that this fortress also served as a support base for Ltcasen.

**6. Lake Çıldır Basin**

The archaeological evidence would suggest that Taşkopru served as the main Urartian defensive bulwark in the area. Similar to Ltcasen, it blocked the main access into the basin from the north.

## (i) Taşkopru

An inscription indicates that this large fortress was constructed by Sarduri II [König, 1955–7: No. 108]. While limited excavation has been carried out, nothing has been published except general notes [Kökten, 1953: p. 192]. The plan shows that the walls are irregular, conforming to the natural line of the rock. These are buttressed by small towers projecting out from it. The main gate, in the north-east, was flanked by two large towers. Evidence, in the form of large mounds of dressed masonry, exists for two more towers along the southern wall, furthest from the lake, while another can be identified along the western wall [Kökten, 1953: fig. 3].

**Discussion and Conclusions**

The military policy of the Urartian kings reflects a division between the lands north of the Araxes River and those to the south. The southern region was the Kingdom of Van, while areas to the north, never fully appreciated as part of Urartu, were considered as imperial aspects of the state. The northern frontier is bordered on the south by the banks of the Kara Su and the Araxes River while on the north the fortifications

along the southern shores of Lake Çıldır and Lake Sevan formed the boundary.

This marked the furthest point of expansion and as such the beginning of the end of Urartu. While a logical point for stopping, in terms of physical geography, the unwillingness, or inability, to expand further meant that certain important aspects of Urartu's military policy could no longer be maintained. The expansion forced the indigenous tribes to remain on their guard and respectful of Urartu. Therefore they were in a defensive posture. With the end of the Urartian expansion this fear was removed and a defensive policy by Urartu replaced the previous strategy dominated by the offensive.

The defensive strategy was based on a defence-in-depth. Basically, there are two responses to external pressure. The first is fairly fluid, whereby the perimeter is abandoned, including the fortresses. The troops resort to guerrilla warfare, relying exclusively on forces at least as mobile as those of the enemy. The two sides then fight on equal footing as the defence can be as concentrated as the enemy since it does not need to assign troops to hold any fixed positions such as fortifications. Unfortunately, this defence requires the abandonment of many tactical advantages which mark static defences; safety and protection of supplies being two of the more important. This strategy is usually employed only where the defending army is so numerically overwhelmed that protection of the fortresses is futile.

The second strategy is more common, defense-in-depth; a combination of self-contained strongholds and a mobile force deployed between or behind them. The battle is no longer between forces with a similar structure. While only the offensive army has the advantages of full mobility, the defence has, aside from those already noted, mutual support between the self-contained fortresses and the mobile auxiliary troops. A defence-in-depth strategy can only work, however, if the fortresses are able to resist the enemy without falling or forcing the mobile troops to abandon their main role of harassing the attackers to come to the rescue. It is also necessary for the mobile troops to be able to harry the enemy and resist counterattacks without being forced to retire to the fortresses for protection, allowing the enemy to concentrate on the fortresses without fear of guerrilla action. If either group fails, the defenders lose one advantage, depending on which one falters, and inherit all of the disadvantages of the other.

In Urartu, the settlement pattern of the northern frontier was linked to the military, and more importantly, economic needs of the region. The Urartians opted for a static policy of defence-in-depth, having the two-fold advantage of security, as well as assisting in the development of an expansionist, imperialist policy. A fortress is primarily an offensive weapon. While it may serve as a last refuge for a badly defeated army, its main role is to provide a base for offensive operations. Altintepe, for example, was a base for attacks into Diauehi. A fortress is unsuitable as a defensive feature since it is static and the enemy is mobile. Full-scale war involves the seige of fortresses only because bypassing them would leave a large body of enemy troops behind your lines; an opportunity for guerrilla warfare. The march by Rusa, beyond the limits of his fortresses indicated he was aware of their usefulness and limitations.

In contrast, the limited success of the Urartian army in Diauehi was caused by the adoption of the first form of defence. There are no major defensive sites in Diauehi. They opted for a mobile defence, based on the advantages of difficult terrain and small numbers of men who could move more quickly and harry the attackers.

Since defence-in-depth requires large numbers of troops, the establishment of two battle fronts, in the north and south, reduced Urartu's ability to maintain its defences. This strategy also requires periodic raids to keep the enemy off-balance. During the decline of Urartu these raids could not have been frequent with the ever-decreasing numbers of troops stationed in the north. In response to the growing might of Assyria, the Urartian army may have been forced to adopt a less successful policy of establishing a zone in which it could expect to meet the enemy. This combat zone would have been defended by small forts, with few troops. In this manner, a large area could be controlled. No way, however, could they have

withstood a major attack. Rather than immediately repulse the enemy, the Urartians attempted to limit the depth to which they could penetrate. In the north, during the reign of Rusa III, numerous small forts and fortified granaries were constructed to serve as focal points for regional defence and to hold provisions for the army. The fortresses in the northern frontier were not intended as the sole means of defence. Ltcasen and Taşkopru could not have survived under sustained pressure from the Cimmerian army. Rather, they served to maintain the line until the rest of the army could be mobilized. The success of Rusa I's campaign against the Cimmerians is evidence that, although he was defeated inbattle, the effort was sufficient to compel the enemy to move away from Urartu.

This system, which the Urartians attempted to construct in the north, was designed on the premise that the military infrastructure was only needed against local uprisings and the limited defence of the frontier. With the necessity of changing this view, Urartu was unable to protect both the north and the south adequately. Defence of the northern frontier was secondary, as seen in the establishment of Karmir-Blur, Kolagra, Nor-Bayazet and Atamchan, to the establishment of an essentially sound agricultural administrative system.

The fact that throughout the Urartian empire the main line of defence was established along the southern banks of the Araxes River, meant one of the most important economic regions of the empire lay under-protected, beyond the heartland of the state. Attempts of later Urartian kings to construct a solid defence for the northern frontier failed because they did not have the resources to protect the south and develop a new system in the north. The necessity of providing a strong military presence in the north meant that the economic advantages decreased as the costs of exploitation dramatically increased without a similar increase in production and revenues.

Naturally, the location of the defences along the southern bank of the river was a sound logistical move since it would force the enemy to break ranks to cross safely and then regroup. This would decrease the possibility of surprise. Moreover, fortresses on the southern bank gave added protection to their own lines of supply and communication, since they would not have to cross the river. By forcing the enemy supply lines to cross the river Urartian forces created another advantage.

### Bibliography

- Balkan, K., 1960, Ein Urartäisches Tempel auf Aznavurtepe bei Patnos und hier entdeckte Inschriften, *Anatolia*, Vol. 5.
- Barnett, R. D., 1963, The Urartian Cemetery at Igdir, *Anatolian Studies*, Vol. 13, London.
- \_\_\_\_\_, 1973, More Balawat Gates, in Beck, M. A. et al., *Symbolae bibliae et mesopotamicae Francisco Mario de Liagre Bohl dedicatae*, Leiden.
- \_\_\_\_\_, 1982, *Cambridge Ancient History*, Vol. III, pt. 1, Cambridge.
- Burney, C. A., 1966, A First Season of Excavations at the Urartian Citadel of Kayalidere, *Anatolian Studies*, Vol. 16, London.
- Burney, C. A. and D. Lang, 1971, *Peoples of the Hills*, London.
- Gjerstadt, E., 1936, *The Swedish Cyprus Expedition*, Vol. 2, Stockholm.
- Kleiss, W., 1969, Bericht über zwei Erkundungsfahrten in Nord-west-Iran, *AMI*, Vol. 2, Berlin.
- \_\_\_\_\_, 1970, Ausgrabungen in der Urartäischen Festung Bastam (Rusahinili) 1969, *AMI*, Vol. 3, Berlin.
- \_\_\_\_\_, 1970, Bericht über Erkundungsfahrten in Nordwest-Iran 1969, *AMI*, Vol. 3, Berlin.
- \_\_\_\_\_, 1971, Bericht über Erkundungsfahrten in Nordwest-Iran 1970, *AMI*, Vol. 4, Berlin.
- \_\_\_\_\_, 1972, Ausgrabungen in der Urartäischen Festung Bastam (Rusahinili) 1970, *AMI*, Vol. 5, Berlin.
- \_\_\_\_\_, 1973, Bericht über Erkundungsfahrten in Iran im Jahre 1972, *AMI*, Vol. 6, Berlin.
- \_\_\_\_\_, 1973, Planaufnahmen Urartäischer Burgen in Iranisch-Azerbaidjan im Jahre 1972, *AMI*, Vol. 6, Berlin.
- \_\_\_\_\_, 1973, Die Urartäischen Anlagen in Bastam nach der Grabung 1973, *AMI*, Vol. 6, Berlin.
- \_\_\_\_\_, 1974, Planaufnahmen Urartäischer Burgen und Neufunde Urartäischer Anlagen in Iranisch-Azerbaidjan im Jahre 1973, *AMI*, Vol. 7, Berlin.
- \_\_\_\_\_, 1975, Siedlungen und Burgen Azerbaidjan, *AMI*, Vol. 8, Berlin.

- , 1975, Planaufnahmen Urartäischer Burgen und Urartäische Neufunde in Iranisch-Azerbaidjan im Jahre 1974, *AMI*, Vol. 8, Berlin.
- , 1975, Planaufnahmen Urartäischer Burgen und Neufunde Urartäischer Anlagen in Iranisch-Azerbaidjan im Jahre 1973, *AMI*, Vol. 7, Berlin.
- , 1976, *Topographische Karte von Urartu*, Berlin.
- , 1976, Urartäische Platze im Iran, *AMI*, Vol. 9, Berlin.
- , 1979, *Bastam*, Vol. 1, Berlin.
- , 1983, Excavations of the Urartian Fortress Rusahinili, Bastam, 1969, *Bulletin of the Asia Institute of Pahlavi University*, Tehran.
- Kleiss, W. and S. Kroll, 1976, Zwei Platze des 6. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. in Iranisch-Azerbaidjan, *AMI*, Vol. 9, Berlin.
- Kökten, I. K., 1953, 1952 Yılında yaptığım Tarihoncesi arastırmaları hakkında, *Dil ve Tarih-Cografya Fakültesi Dergesi*, Vol. II, Ankara.
- König, F. W., 1955–7, *Handbuch der Chaldischen Inschriften*, Vols. I–II, Graz.
- Kuftin, B. A., 1943, *Urartian "Kolumarii" from the Ararat Region and the Kuro-Araxes Eneolithic*, Tbilisi.
- Lehmann-Haupt, C. F., 1910, *Armenien: Einst und Jetzt*, Vol. II, pt. 2, Berlin.
- Levine, L. D., 1977, *Mountains and Lowlands*, Malibu.
- Luckenbill, D. D., 1926, *Ancient Records of Assyria and Babylonia*, Vols. I–II, Chicago.
- Marr, N., 1921, Ani, *Revue des Études Arméniennes*, Vol. 1, Paris.
- Melikishvili, G. A., 1960, *UKN*, Moscow.
- Minns, E. H., 1913, *Scythians and Greeks*, Cambridge.
- Petrov, P. E., 1917, *Work of the Caucasus Museum in 1914*, Tbilisi.
- Przeworski, S., 1935, Der Grottfund von Ordu, *Archiv Orientalni*, Vol. VII, pt. 3.
- Rolle, R., 1976, Urartu und die Steppenvölker, *Urartu*, Munich.
- Russell, H. F., 1984, Shalmaneser's Campaign to Urartu in 856 B.C. and the Historical Geography of Eastern Anatolia according to the Assyrian Sources, *Anatolian Studies*, London.
- Slattery, D. J. G., 1987, Urartu and the Black Sea Colonies, *Al-Rāfidān*, Vol. 8, Tokyo.
- Thureau-Dangin, F., 1936, *Til Barsip*, Paris.
- Tiracian, G. A., 1976, New Archaeological Material of the Late Urartian Period from the territory of Zapadnoj Armenia (Turkey), *VDI*, pt. 2, Moscow.
- Waterman, L., 1972, *Royal Correspondence of the Assyrian Empire*, Vols. I–III, London.
- Wiseman, D. J., 1956, A Fragmentary Inscription of Tiglath-pileser III from Nimrud, *Iraq*, Vol. 18, London.

# SUMERIAN TABLETS IN JAPANESE PRIVATE COLLECTIONS (III)\*

Mamoru YOSHIKAWA\*\*

Seven Sumerian texts in this article were previously published by Theophilus G. Pinches in *The Amherst Tablets*, I, 1908, and at present belong to Mr. Keiryoh Yoshida, Hiroshima.

These tablets are republished here by his kind permission, and with up-to-date transliterations, translations and comments. The catalogue of the tablets is as follows:

Text number	Date	Size in cm.	Remarks
1	Šulgi 29	3.0 × 2.5	<i>Amherst</i> 97. Girsu
2	Šulgi 46	3.0 × 2.6	<i>Amherst</i> 43. Girsu
3	Šulgi 48 ?	3.0 × 2.7	<i>Amherst</i> 51. Girsu
4	Amar-Sin 3	2.8 × 2.3	<i>Amherst</i> 68. Girsu
5	Amar-Sin 4	2.8 × 2.6	<i>Amherst</i> 78. Girsu
6	Amar-Sin 5	2.7 × 2.0	<i>Amherst</i> 80, Right. Girsu
7	No date	2.7 × 2.4	<i>Amherst</i> 113. Girsu

## Text 1

### Obverse

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) 5 sīla k[āš] 3 sīla ninda | 2) 2 gín [i]                 |
| 3) šu-ma-ma sukkal           | 4) 3 sīla kaš 2 sīla ninda   |
| 5) 2 gín i                   | 6) na-di lú.kaš <sub>4</sub> |

### Reverse

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 7) 3 sīla kaš 2 sīla ninda      | 8) 2 gín i                                      |
| 9) a-ḥu-ni lú.kaš <sub>4</sub>  | 10) 5 sīla kaš 3 sīla ninda                     |
| 11) 2 gín i                     | 12) šu-eš <sub>4</sub> -[tár]                   |
| 13) itu-munu <sub>4</sub> -[kú] | Left edge) [m]u en-eridu <sup>ki</sup> ba-a-ḥun |

“5 *sila* of beer, [3 *sila* of bread] and 2 shekel of [oil] (for) Šumama, the *sukkal*-officer; 3 *sila* of beer, 2 *sila* of bread and 2 shekel of oil (for) Nadi, the courier; 3 *sila* of beer, 2 *sila* of bread and 2 shekel of oil (for) Aḥuni, the courier; 5 *sila* of beer, 3 *sila* of bread and 2 shekel of oil (for) Šu-Eš-[tar], the *sukkal*-officer. The 6th month. Šulgi’s 29th regnal year.”

### Comments:

Line 3. Person(s) named Šumama also appear(s) in Umma “messenger” texts (cf. McNeil, *The messenger texts of the third Ur dynasty*, p. 245 s.v.), while the name is not listed in Girsu personal names (ib. p. 260). For the discussions on *Sukkal*, see McNeil, *op. cit.* p. 23f. fn. 2.

Line 6. A person named Nadi is also attested in a Umma “messenger” text (cf. McNeil, *op. cit.* p. 235. For lú.kaš<sub>4</sub>/lúIM, see ib. p. 24f. fn. 4.

Lines 9 and 12. Persons named Aḥuni and Šu-Eštar occur in both Umma and Girsu “messenger” texts (cf. McNeil, *op. cit.* pp. 196/258 and 244/260).

\* For (I) and (II), see *Acta Sumerologica* No. 9, pp. 303–319 and No. 10, pp. 243–263 respectively.

\*\* Department of Linguistics, the University of Hiroshima, Hiroshima.

**Text 2**

Obverse

- |                                  |                               |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) 1 na-ba-šag <sub>5</sub>      | 2) 1 ùr-re-ba-du <sub>7</sub> |
| 3) 1 ur-dgá-tùm-du <sub>10</sub> | 4) šà-é-àr-àr                 |

Reverse

- |                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 5) ki lú-dnin-šubur   | 6) itu-še-íl-la |
| 7) mu ki-maški ba-hul |                 |

"1 Nabašag, 1 Urrebadu, 1 Ur-Gatumdu. (They were stationed at) the mill house under (the supervision of) Nin-Šubur. The 1st month. Šulgi's 46th regnal year."

Comments:

Lines 1–3. For three persons mentioned here, see for instance *TuT*, Verzeichniss der männlichen Personennamen.

Line 4. Although the mill house is written as é-àr, é-àr-àr of é-na<sub>4</sub> kín-na (Gordon, *SP* 2.29, etc.), the exact reading is not yet decided.

Line 5. For lú-dnin-šubur, see *TuT* s.v. Gàl-dingir-Nin-šah (p. 44).

**Text 3**

Obverse

- |                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1) 30-lá-1 mǎš lá-ni   | 2) mu ur-bí-lum |
| 3) ù mu-ús-sa ki-maški | 4) lú-gi-na     |
- "29 goats: the deficit of Šulgi's 45th and 47th regnal years; (To be brought by) Lugina."

**Text 4**

Obverse

- |                                 |                                  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) 2(!?) dida[-gin(?)]          | 2) 0.1.0. zíd-še lugal           |
| 3) 1 KU-šeg <sub>6</sub> -gá(?) | 4) mí-sa-bu-um <sup>ki</sup> -me |
| 5) 5 sǐla kaš                   | 6) 3 sǐla ninda                  |

Reverse

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 7) 4 gín ì-giš                               | 8) šu-dsin lú-gištukul-gu-la                       |
| 9) itu-še-gur <sub>10</sub> -ku <sub>5</sub> | 10) mu gišgu-za-mah <sup>d</sup> -en-líl-lá ba-dím |

"2 ordinary(?) *dida*-beer, 60 *sila* of barley flour (measured by) royal(-*gur*) for KU-šeg<sub>6</sub>-gá, a woman from Sabum. 5 *sila* of beer, 3 *sila* of bread and 4 shekel of sesame oil (for) Šu-Sin, a heavyarmed escort. The 12th month. Amar-Sin's third regnal year."

Comments:

Line 1. According to the copy of Pinches, there was a space for "gur" after "dida", but the space was chipped off thereafter. Since, however, *dida*-beer is not measured by *gur*, *gur* must be a misreading of *gin*.

Line 3. Pinches translated this line as "60 *qa* of *ku-lagga*", interpreting KU-šeg<sub>6</sub>-gá as an object.

**Text 5**

Obverse

- |                               |                  |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 1) 4 m[a]-na síg(!?)          | 2) ur-bàd-dúr-ra |
| 3) ì-du <sub>8</sub> -é-engur |                  |

Reverse

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 4) mu en-me-mah <sup>d</sup> -gal-an-na en-dinanna ba-hun-a |  |
|---|--|

"4 mina of wool (for) Ur-Baddurra, a doorkeeper of the E-engur temple. Amar-Sin's 4th regnal year."

Comments:

Line 1. This line was translated by Pinches "4 *mana* of meal (*zíd*)". Since, however, *zíd* "flour" is not measured by *mana*, the sign must be an incomplete writing of *sig* "wool".

Line 2. For the reading of Bàd-dúr-ra, see Bauer, *AWL* p. 438 ad *Fö.* 74 IX 2, Edzard, *Répertoire II* p. 23, s.v. Bàd-gi<sub>7</sub>-ra, Pettinato, *OA* X/1, p. 19 and others.

Line 3. Pinches translated this line as "the caretaker of the chariot-house". Since the chariot-house is usually written as é-gišgigir-ra (Sollberger, *Corpus* Ent. 22, 6 & 9; Gudea, Cyl. A XXVIII 15; *UET* 9, 1165, left edge; *UET* III 1011, 3: i-du<sub>8</sub>-é-gišgigir-ra-ka, ib. 346, 347, 354, 357, 362, 1025, 1105) and the sign is clearly *esír/engur*, é-engur is chosen as above.

## Text 6

Obverse

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1) 5 sìla ninda      | 2) mar-tu-mí        |
| 3) 3 sìla ur-é-dar-a | 4) 2 sìla lú-kal-la |
| 5) má-gín-me         |                     |

Reverse

- |                                    |                                 |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 6) 2 sìla ùr-re-ba-du <sub>7</sub> | 7) zi-ga u <sub>4</sub> -10-kam |
| 8) itu-gán-maš                     | 9) mu-ús-sa en-mah              |

"5 *sila* of bread (for) a female Amorite; 3 *sila* (of bread for) Ur-Edara; 2 *sila* (of bread for) Lukalla. (They) are asphalteurs. 2 *sila* (of bread for) Urrebadu. Expenditure of the 10th day. The 2nd month. Amar-Sin's 5th regnal year."

Comments:

Line 2. For mar-tu-mí, see Yoshikawa, *ASJ* 10, p. 254f. Text 19.

Line 5. For má-gín/má-TÙN, see J. Bauer, *AWL* (St. Pohl 9), p. 101 comment on III 5 and D. O. Edzard, *AfO* 19, p. 18 Anm. 47.

## Text 7

Obverse

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| 1) 201.4.[0]. 4 sìla še gur-[lugal] <sup>1</sup> | 2) şu-şum engar |
| 3) ugula ba-ta-[e <sub>11</sub> ]-dè             |                 |
- "201 *gur* and 244 *sila* (?) of barley (measured by) royal *gur*. Şuşum, a cultivator. *Ugula* ("overseer") is Bataede."

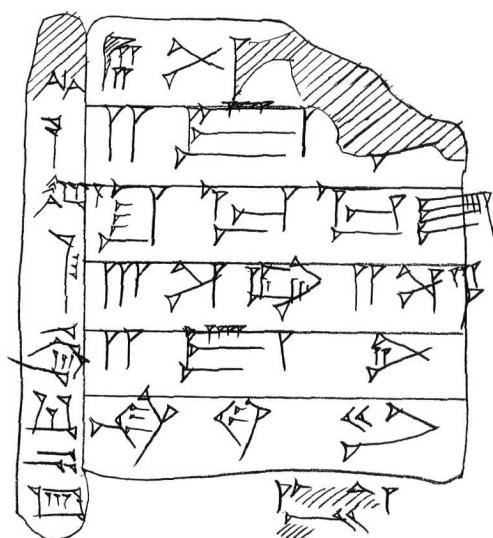
Comments:

Line 2. For the personal name Şuşum, cf. *Amherst* No. 31, Rs. IV, 5': şu-şu-um ugula-är.

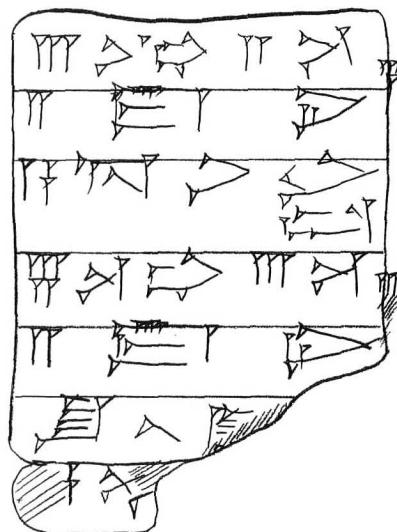
Line 3. For the personal name ba-ta-e<sub>11</sub>-dè/ba-ra-e<sub>11</sub>-dè, see H. Limet, *L'Anthroponymie sumérienne* p. 385f. s.v., T. Fish, *Catalogue* 33, 13 etc.

Text 1

Obv.

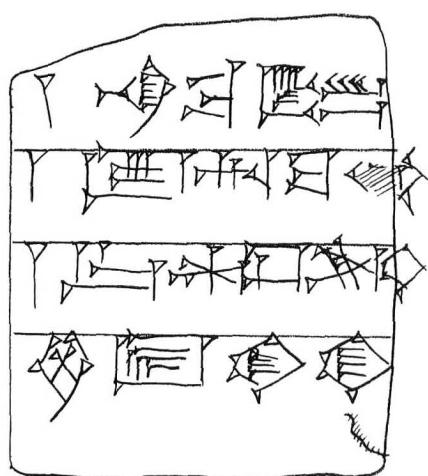


Rev.

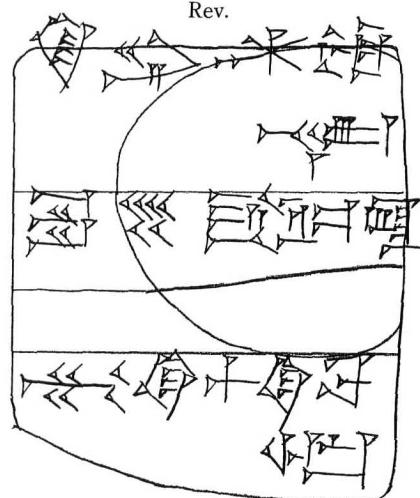


Text 2

Obv.

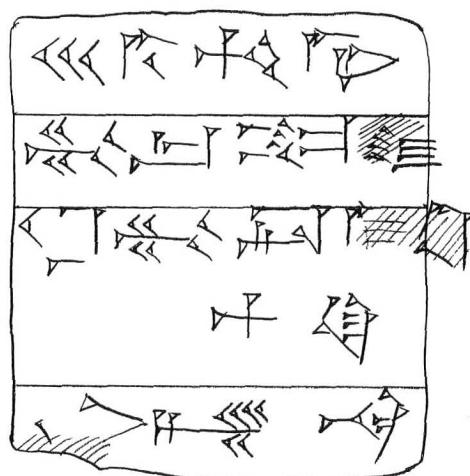


Rev.



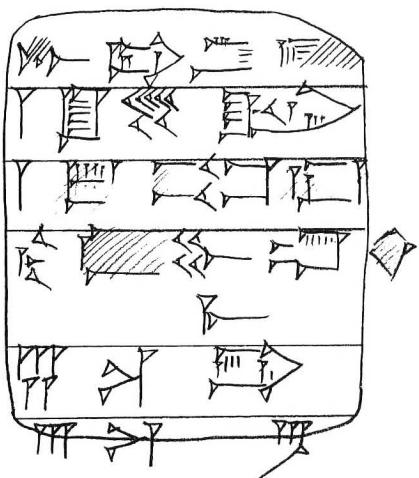
Text 3

Obv.

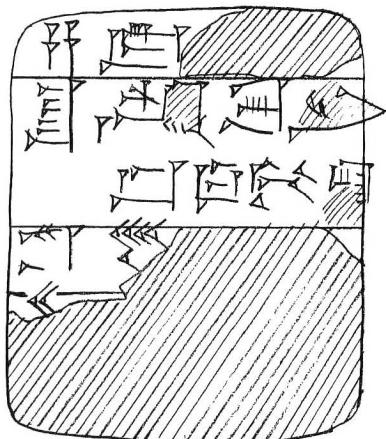


## Text 4

Obv.

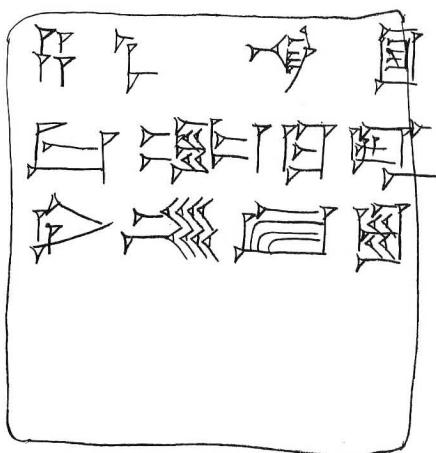


Rev.

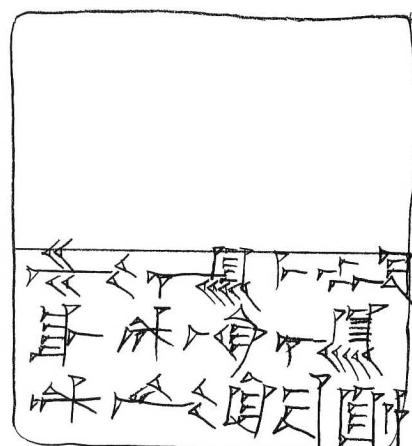


## Text 5

Obv.

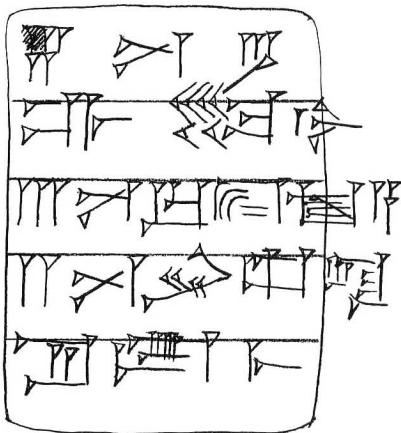


Rev.

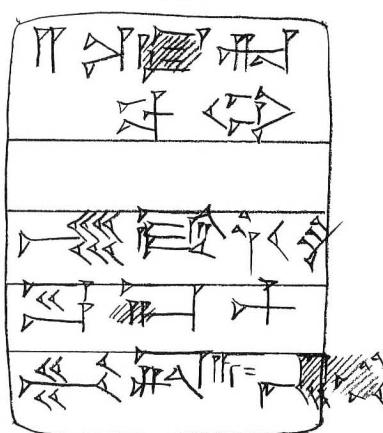


## Text 6

Obv.

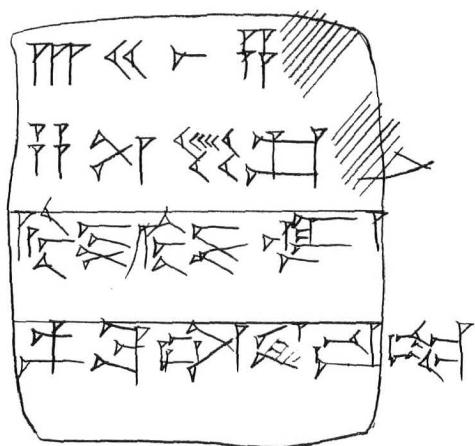


Rev.



Text 7

Obv.



# ON THE MEANING OF SAG—RIG<sub>7</sub>

Setsuko OH'E\*

The term sag-rig<sub>7</sub> (PA.HÚB.DU)/ rig<sub>8</sub> (PA.HÚB)/ rig<sub>9</sub> (HÚB.DU)<sup>1</sup> occurs in various texts, including the ED Lu E text from Abū-Šalābīkh (*MSL* 12 p. 17 56) and lexical texts from Ebla (*MEE* 3 p. 28 Rev. III 6–7; p. 31 III 14–15; p. 207 IV 7). Th. Jacobsen pointed out that the phrase sag-šē—rig<sub>7</sub> had been “used typically of (1) votive offerings (including persons: votaries) presented to a deity and (2) the dowry given to a woman at her marriage” (*JNES* 5 (1946) p. 144).

Up to now this term<sup>2</sup> has traditionally been regarded as having the general meaning of “a present” (or “the act of presenting”),<sup>3</sup> and has not been subjected to further inquiry. G. Farber-Flügge, however, assumes in connection with ‘me’ that sag—rig<sub>7</sub> is a compound verb used to describe its endowment by specified gods (i.e., An and Enki).<sup>4</sup>

I. J. Gelb noted in *MAD* 3 p. 284 sub *šarākum* (also *MAD* 22 pp. 5 and 20–21) that “a logogram SAG.KAB.DU=Sum. sa(g)-rig<sub>x</sub> is used for an Akkadian verb *išruk* «he offered ex-vote»” and that “It occurs only in PSarg. From the Sarg. Period on it is replaced by A.MU.RU or A.MU.NA.RU.”

In fact, the term sag—rig<sub>7</sub> does appear in Sumerian texts also from the Sargonic period onward, being used to signify “granting (of a special thing(s)) by a superior to an inferior.” It is only in pre-Ur III royal inscriptions that it carries the reverse meaning of an offering by an inferior to a superior. The present article seeks to clarify the usages of the term by examining its occurrences in dedicatory inscriptions and in economic, legal, literary and lexical texts.

## 1. Occurrences of sag—rig<sub>7</sub> in dedicatory inscriptions<sup>5</sup>

The following examples are listed in roughly chronological order:

1. *FAOS* 5/II, AnSippar 1<sup>6</sup>: 1') [ ], 2') DUMU, 3') *Luh-ha*, 4') d<sub>NIN.MEN</sub>, 5') SAG.RIG<sub>9</sub>. “[ ], son of Luhha, dedicated (this) to Ninmen.”
2. *Ibid.*, Uhub 1: 1) d<sub>Za-[ba<sub>4</sub>-ba<sub>4</sub>]</sub>, 2) Ú-ḥú[b], 3) én[si]-, 4) K[iški], .... 9) sag-ri[g<sub>9</sub>]. “To Za[baba], Uhu[b], ru[ler] of K[iš], .... dedic[ated] (this).”
3. *Ibid.*, Enna'il A1: 1) d<sub>Inanna</sub>, 2) *En-na-il*, 3) dumu-, 4) A-d[A]nzumušen, .... Rev. 1) [sag]-HÚB-[ ]. “To Inanna, Enna'il, son of A'anzu, .... [d]edica[ted] (this).”
4. *Ibid.* 5/1, E'annatum 2: vi 12) É-an-na-túm, 13) énsi-, 14) Lagaški-ke<sub>4</sub>, .... vii 3) dNin-gír-su-ra,

\* Department of West Asian History, Faculty of Letters, Kyoto University, Kyoto

1) For the reading and variants of rig<sub>7</sub>, cf. G. Dossin, *RA* 29 (1932) pp. 193–196, 30 (1933) pp. 91–92 and 31 (1934) p. 48; M. Lambert, *CRAI* 1 (1950) pp. 2–4; A. Goetze, *JCS* 15 (1961) p. 108 n. 17.

2) ŠL 115 182 provides Akk. equivalents a) *esú šá* [*awatim*], b) *nudunnû*, and c) *šarāku* for the Sum. sag—rig<sub>7</sub>.

3) See *AHW* pp. 1183–1184 sub *šarāku(m)* I, p. 1216 sub *še/iriktu(m)*, and also, A. Falkenstein, *NSGU* 1 pp. 128–129; Szlechter, *LS* p. 69 n. 5 and pp. 97–98.

4) *StP* 10 (1973) pp. 131–132. He investigates the connection between ‘me’ and the verbs used to denote the endowment of ‘me’: *ibid.* pp. 130–137.

5) For interpretation of the examples, cf. the works listed by H. Steible in *FAOS* 5/1-II and I. Kärki in *StOr* 49, 55/1 and 58, also, J. S. Cooper, *Sumerian and Akkadian Royal Inscriptions* I, 1986; and Hall, *The Sumerian Moon-God, Nanna/Suen* pp. 93–168.

6) This inscription should be read as Old Akkadian using Sumerian logograms. For occurrences of Sum. logogram SAG.RIG<sub>9</sub> in Old Akkadian inscriptions, see e.g., Steible, *FAOS* 5/II Ansippar 2 l. 4'; AnHaf. 4 l. 5; AnHaf. 8 l. 10; AnHaf. 9 l. 2'; AnHaf. 10 l. 5'; AnAgr. 3 l. 4; AnAgr. 4 l. 11 2'; *CT* V 2 BM 12146 l. 9; Thureau-Dangin, *RA* 31 (1934) p. 140 no. 174 l. 8; and A. Parrot, *MAM* 3, passim.

4) Lum-ma-gim-du<sub>10</sub>, 5) mu-na-ús, 6) sag-šè mu-ni-rig<sub>8</sub>,

"E'annatum, ruler of Lagaš, .... made Lummagimdu(-canal) flow(?) in Ningirsu's favor, (and) offered (it) to him (=Ningirsu) as a present,"

5. *Ibid.* 5/II, Giššakidu 1: 1) dŠára lugal-é-mah̄-ra, 2) Bára-ir-nun dam-Giš-šà-ki-du<sub>10</sub> lugal-ŠÁRxDIŠ-ka-ke<sub>4</sub>, .... 8) nam-ti-la-ni-da, 9) dŠára é-mah̄-šè sag-šè mu-ni-rig<sub>9</sub>.

"To Šara, master of the Emah̄, Bara'irnun, wife of Giššakidu, king of Umma(?), .... dedicated (this) for her life as a present to Šara in the Emah̄."

6. Gudea Cyl. B: XIII 14) é-e lú-é-dù-a-ke<sub>4</sub>, 15) Gu-dé-a énsi-, 16) Lagaški-ke<sub>4</sub>, 17) sag im-rig<sub>7</sub>-ge,  
"A builder of the temple, Gudea, ruler of Lagaš, dedicates the temple (to Ningirsu),"

7. Gudea Stat. D: III 8) lú-má-gur<sub>8</sub>-bi, 9) nu-bànda-bi, 10) KA mu-na-kéš, 11) é-lugal-na-ke<sub>4</sub>, 12) sag-šè im-mi-rig<sub>7</sub>,

"(Gudea) made the boatmen and the captain bind up with him, (and) presented (them) to the temple of his king (=Ningirsu) as offerings,"

8. *StOr* 58, Šusuen 20b: i 30) [ ] nam-ur-sag-šè, 31) [t]u-da, 32) [ ] gištukul ti mar-uru<sub>5</sub>, 33) sag-šè rig<sub>7</sub>-a, .... iv 29) Si-ma-númkī, 30) Ha-bu-račī, 31) ù ma-da-ma-da-bi, 32) nam-arad-da-ni-šè, 33) sag-šè mu-ni-rig<sub>7</sub>,

"[ ] [bo]rn to be a warrior, who was presented with a [ ], a mace, arrows (and) quiver, .... he (=Šusu'en) imposed servitude as a gift upon Simanum, Habra and the surrounding districts,"<sup>7</sup>

9. *StOr* 49, Sîmaddinam 6: 10) u<sub>4</sub> An-né dEn-líl dNanna dUtu-bi, 11) bala-du<sub>10</sub>-nì-si-sá, 12) u<sub>4</sub>-bi sù-sù-ud-rá, 13) gá-ra sag-e-eš-e! ma-ni-in-rig<sub>7</sub>-eš-a,

"When they (=An, Enlil, Nanna and Utu) had deigned to confer a lasting good reign of justice upon me (=Sîmaddinam) as a gift,"

10. *Ibid.*, Waradsîn 4: 23) nam-tar-nam-ti-la, 24) bala-su<sub>13</sub>-rá, 25) gišgu-za-suļuš-gi-na, 26) sag-e-eš, 27) ha-ma-ab-rig<sub>7</sub>-ge.

"May he (=Nanna) grant me (=Waradsîn) as gifts the power to determine the fate of lives, a long reign, (and) a throne with a foundation firmly established."

11. *Ibid.*, Waradsîn 6: 26) bala-ka-téš-sè-ge<sub>5</sub>, 27) mu-šà-du<sub>10</sub>-du<sub>10</sub>-ga, 28) sag-e-eš, 29) h̄u-mu-ni-rig<sub>7</sub>.

"May she (=Inanna of Zabalam) deign to grant unanimous reign (and) happy years to me (=Waradsîn) as gifts."

The term sag—rig<sub>7</sub> appears in the inscriptions of Waradsîn at the following lines, applying to the donors and recipients listed:

12. *Ibid.*, Waradsîn 7, l. 38:

Nininsina (donor) → Waradsîn (recipient)

13. *Ibid.*, Waradsîn 8, l. 50/49:

Inanna → Waradsîn

14. *Ibid.*, Waradsîn 9, l. 29:

Nanna → Waradsîn

15. *Ibid.*, Waradsîn 10, l. 50:

Nanna → Waradsîn

16. *Ibid.*, Waradsîn 11, ll. 46–47:

Nanna → Waradsîn

17. *Ibid.*, Waradsîn 12, l. 39:

Nergal → Waradsîn

18. *Ibid.*, Waradsîn 13, ll. 38–39:

Nergal → Waradsîn

19. *Ibid.*, Waradsîn 19, ll. II 14–15, v 20:

(illegible)

20. *Ibid.*, Waradsîn 29, l. 37:

Nanna → Waradsîn;

l. 112:

Nanna → Waradsîn

21. *Ibid.*, Waradsîn 33, l. 2':

[ ] → Waradsîn

7) Cf. M. Civil, *JCS* 21 (1967) pp. 24–38.

22. *Ibid.*, Waradsîn 36, l. II 34': Nanna → Waradsîn  
 23. *Ibid.*, Waradsîn 38, l. II 16': [ ] → Waradsîn  
 24. *Ibid.*, Rîmsîn 2: 27) u<sub>4</sub>-bal-a-na-šè mu-bi su<sub>13</sub>-rá, 28) im-hé-gál-la, 29) ab-sín-zi-kalam-ma, 30) sag-e-eš hé-en-na-rig<sub>7</sub>.

“May he (=Iškur) grant him (=Rîmsîn) his long reign, rain in abundance, (and) proper harvests of the land as gifts.”

25. *Ibid.*, Rîmsîn 27: 6) [bala]-n[am-h]é a nu-šilig-g[e], 7) [sag-e]-eš mu-u[n]-rig<sub>8</sub>-RE<sup>!</sup>-eš, .... 57) [ba]la-hé-gál-la gišgu-za-suḫuš-gi-na, 58) [s]ag-e-eš ḥa-ma-ab-rig<sub>7</sub>-e-ne,

“(When...) they (=An, Enlil, Enki and Ninmah) had granted [a reign of pr]osp[erity] (and) uninterrupted water (to Rîmsîn) as [gifts], .... May they (=An, Enlil, Enki and Ninmah) grant me (=Rîmsîn) a [re]ign of prosperity (and) a throne with a foundation firmly established as [gi]fts,”

Again, in the following citations, only donors and recipients are listed.

26. *StOr* 55/1, Samsuilûna Kalksteintafeln p. 23 l. IV 19: great gods → Samsu'îlûna  
 27. *Ibid.*, Samsuilûna Tonnägel p. 29 l. 87: Utu → Samsu'îlûna  
 28. *Ibid.*, Samsuilûna Tonfässchen p. 41 l. 89: An, Enlil, Marduk, Enki and Inanna → Samsu'îlûna

The above examples show that up through the Gudea inscriptions (i.e., in pre-Ur III dedicatory inscriptions), the term sag—rig<sub>7</sub> was always used to mean “consecration of an offering from a dignitary to a god,” that is, a presentation to an honored superior; while in the Ur III and later periods sag—rig<sub>7</sub> was used exclusively to signify “granting of a special thing(s) by a deity(ies) to a king,” that is, a presentation to an inferior. Before the Ur III period, sag—rig<sub>7</sub> was interchangeable with the term a—ru in dedicatory inscriptions, but from about the time of Ur III onward a—ru was the only term which represented the act of making votary offering.<sup>8</sup>

## 2. Occurrences of sag—rig<sub>7</sub> in economic and legal texts

1. *RTC* 12: I 1) 1 1/2 é-SAR, 2) 1 sag-nita, 3) sag-rig<sub>x</sub> (=TUK.DU), 4) A-ba-mu-da-ni-e, 5) ZUBI<sup>?</sup>, 6) PÙ.SAR, II 1) i-na-ba,

“Abamudani'e, ... endowed PU.SAR with a one-and-a-half-SAR house (and) a slave as dowry,”<sup>9</sup>

2. *ARET* 1 no. 5<sup>10</sup>: Rev. XIII 14) 2 gu-mug-TÚG, 15) HÚB.SAG.DU, 16) d'À-da, 17) lú Ha-lam<sup>ki</sup>,

“Two «gu-mug»-fabrics, offerings to Ḥadad<sup>11</sup> (presented by) a person of Ḥalam,”

3. *TCL* 5 6047 (Cf. Falkenstein, *NSGU* 2 214): Rev. 6) 2 sag-rig<sub>7</sub>-a-ni, 7) 1 sag dam-né in-na-an-ba, 8) 3 sag šeš-a-né in-na-an-ba,

“Two (slaves were) dowry (given to) her; A slave whom her husband apportioned to her; Three slaves whom her brother apportioned to her,”<sup>12</sup>

4. *ITT* 2 928 (Cf. *NSGU* 2 87): 7) géme-sag-rig<sub>8</sub>-[Nin-me-kal-la] dam-Ur-mes-nar-[ka-me], 8) ki-dBa-Ú-i-zu dumu-Ur-mes-nar-[ka], 9) i-gub-ba-à[m],

“Female slave[s], a dowry (given to) [Ninmekalla], a wife [of] Urmes, served in (the family of) Ba'U'izu, a daughter [of] Urmes,”

8) Dossin states that ru is just a variant of rig<sub>7</sub>: *RA* 29 p. 196.

9) For this Fara text, cf. D. O. Edzart, *SRD* 62; M. Lambert, *RA* 66 (1972) p. 191, 18. Lambert assumes that the term sag-rig<sub>x</sub> means “douaire”.

10) Although written in the Eblaite language, the text is mentioned here since Eblaite is said to have been closely related to the languages of Abū-Šalābīkh and of Kish.

11) For the god Ḥadad, see C. Gordon, *Eblatrica* 1 (1987) p. 27.

12) Cf. *Sumerian Dictionary* B p. 3 sub 1.1.2.2. This record is an agreement for the transfer of slaves. There are three types of transactions involved, and it is logical to assume that sag-rig<sub>7</sub> is the term which differentiates one of them from the others. It seems that sag-rig<sub>7</sub> is appropriate to describe the dowry, but not the gift from the husband or the gift from the brother.

5. *ITT* 2 932 (Cf. *NSGU* 2 88): 2) <sup>1</sup>Géme-dIškur géme, 3) sag-rig<sub>8</sub>(⟨PA-⟩<sup>2</sup>HÚB)-šè, 4) mu-d[a]-10-ta, 5) Lú-d[Dumu-z]i šitim-e, 6) Nin-tur-ab-ba dumu-ni-ir i[n]-na-sum,

“Lu[dumuz]i, an architect, had provided Ninturabba, his daughter, with Geme’iškur, a female slave, as dowry ten years before,”

6. *ITT* 2 3529 (Cf. *NSGU* 2 103): 2') é-sag-rig<sub>8</sub> A[m-ma] dam-Ku-li-ke<sub>4</sub>, 3') Ama-kal-la dam-Ur-⟨é⟩-alim dumu-na-ka, 4') túg úr-ra si-ga-a-aš, 5') in-na-ba-a, 6') Ur-dSu'en šeš-Ām-ma-ke<sub>4</sub>, 7') inim bí-in-gá,

“Ursu’en, a brother of Amma, claimed that A[mma], a wife of Kuli, had allotted a house of dowry (given to Amma) to Amakalla, a wife of Ur⟨e⟩’alim, her son, ....”<sup>13</sup>

7. *ITT* 3 6563 (Cf. *NSGU* 2 195): Rev. 5') <sup>1</sup>Lugal-urí ir<sub>11</sub>-⟨sag⟩-rig<sub>8</sub>-Nin-gizkim-zi dam-Ur-kisal-ka, 6') Nin-gizkim-zi-e Géme-dŠul-pa-è dumu-mí-a-né in-na-ba,

“Ningizkimzi had apportioned Lugaluri, a dowry slave belonging to Ningizkimzi, a wife of Urkisal, to Gemešulpa’e, her daughter,”

In extant economic and legal texts, only the nominal form, sag-rig<sub>7</sub>, is attested,<sup>14</sup> and its occurrences are rather few. Yet it is clear that in all such texts from the Fara period onward, with the exception of one use in Ebla economic text referring to an offering from a person to a god, sag-rig<sub>7</sub> is used exclusively to mean “a special thing of dowry.”<sup>15</sup>

### 3. Occurrences of sag—rig<sub>7</sub> in literary texts

The phrase sag—rig<sub>7</sub> is most frequently attested in literary texts, but unfortunately the extant compositions which are dated to pre-Ur III times are few, and do not necessarily suffice for purposes of comparison.

1. Sjöberg, *ZA* 65 (1975) p. 196 (Hymn to Inanna): 200) An-da dEn-líl-da lú<sup>2</sup>-zu-a unkin-na gal-gal [ ] munus sag-e-eš mu-e-rig<sub>7</sub>,

“With An and Enlil .... in the assembly .... woman (=Inanna?), you(?) have presented as a gift,”

2. *STVC* 36 (Hymn to Ba’U for Gudea)<sup>16</sup>: 10) a-a-tu-da-zu An lugal-e, 11) me-ní-galam sag-e-eš mu-ri-in-rig<sub>7</sub>,

“The father who had begot you, An, king, has bestowed perfect ‘me’ upon you (=Ba’U) as a gift,”

3. Castellino, *ZA* 53 (1959) p. 108 (Urnammu Hymn B)<sup>17</sup>: 69) ki-lugal-a-ni-dEn-líl-lá-ka sag-e-eš hé-[na-rig<sub>7</sub>],

“In the place of his king Enlil he (=Enlil) [bestowed it upon him (=Urnammu)] as a gift,”

4. *Ibid.* p. 118 (Urnammu Hymn C): 23) dEn-ki-ke<sub>4</sub> mí-zi mu-un-du<sub>11</sub> a-eštubku<sub>6</sub> ašnan še-gu-nu sag-e-eš mu-un-rig<sub>7</sub>,

“Enki gently cared for you (=the city i.e., Ur) (and) donated spring floods, grain, (and) «šegunu»-wheat (to the city) as gifts,”

5. Hallo, *JCS* 20 (1966) p. 139 (Urnammu Hymn D): 21) dEn-ki-[ke<sub>4</sub>] giš-túggeštug-dag[al s]ag-e-eš m[u-rig<sub>7</sub>],

“Enki has [endowed] (Urnammu) with extens[ive] wisdom as a [g]ift,”

13) Since the phrase é-sag-rig<sub>8</sub> means what Amma brought from her parents’ home, that is, her dowry, it seems that her brother was stating a claim of ownership.

14) The pre-Sargonic sign-group sag-rig<sub>8</sub> (PA.HÚB) frequently appears in the Ur III legal texts from Lagaš. For variants of sag—rig<sub>7</sub> in pre-Sargonic times, cf. M. Lambert, *CRAI* 1 pp. 2–4.

15) Falkenstein notes, at *NSGU* 1 p. 128 n. 3, that “Die Bezeichnung sag-rig<sub>x</sub> (rig<sub>7</sub>) ist anscheinend nur für die Schenkung der Eltern oder eines Elternteils an eine Tochter gebraucht. Obwohl die Belege wenig zahlreich sind, dürfte dies kein Zufall sein.”

16) Cf. Falkenstein, *SAHG* pp. 85–87 no. 16.

17) Cf. *ibid.* pp. 87–90 no. 17; Sjöberg, *OrSuec* 10 (1961) pp. 3–12.

6. Klein, *Three Šulgi Hymns*, 4. Šulgi Hymn A<sup>18</sup>: 96) <sup>d</sup>Suen-e é-kiš-nu-gál-ta, 97) nam-ur-sag nam-kalag-ga nam-ti-nì-du<sub>10</sub> sag-e-eš rig<sub>7</sub>-ga,

“(Šulgi, whom) Su'en, from the Ekišnugal, had endowed with heroism, power (and) a good life as gifts,”

7. *Ibid.*, 2. Šulgi Hymn D: 5) nita-zi <sup>d</sup>Utu-ù nì-si-sá sag-e-éš rig<sub>7</sub>-ga, .... 210) [ g]á?-ra sag-še gú-mu-ni-rig<sub>7</sub>,

“A righteous man (=Šulgi), whom Utu had invested with justice, .... I (=Šulgi) will impose as a gift upon them? (=foreigners?),”

8. Sjöberg, *AOAT* 25 (1976) p. 418 (Hymn to Ninurta for Šusu'en): 117) [ Šu]l-gi-re ti-sù-ud mu-nam-hé sag-e-eš rig<sub>7</sub>-ga[?],

“... Šulgi ... (Ninurta) grants/granted? him (=Šusu'en) a long-lasting life (and) a year of abundance as gifts,”

9. Id., *OrSuec* 19–20 (1970–71) p. 149 no. 4 (Hymn to Su'en for Ibbisîn): 61) [ ]-gál [ ] šul <sup>d</sup>Suen-na-?, 62) [sag]-eš mu-ni-in-rig<sub>7</sub> lugal-an-na-ra,

“.... youthful Su'en, he/she? has presented (something) as (a gift) to him (=Su'en), the king of heaven,”

10. *Ibid.* p. 143 no. 1 (Hymn to Meslamta'e'a and Lugalirra for Ibbisîn): 40') nam-tar-re-bi gal-bi mu-un-ú-ús, 41') [ ] <sup>d</sup>En-lí-le sag-e-eš mu-un-rig<sub>7</sub>,

“Their (=Meslamta'e'a and Lugalirra) destiny greatly .... Enlil granted as a gift,”

11. Falkenstein, *SGL* 1 no. 1 (Hymn to Enlil) p. 12: 29) uru nì-gi-na sag-e-eš rig<sub>7</sub>-ga,

“The city (=Nippur), which had been invested with steadfastness (by Enlil?) as a gift,”

12. van Dijk, *SSA* p. 116 (Hymn to Ninurta): 13') lú-nam-kalag-ga si-ga sag-e-še bí-in-rig<sub>7</sub>-ga,

“The strong who imposes (himself) as a gift upon the weak,”

13. *Ibid.* p. 122 (Man and his God — “Righteous Sufferer poem”): Obv. II 7) du-lum-ma ki-bíl-bíl-la-bi sag-e-eš mu-e-rig<sub>7</sub>,

“You (=God) bestowed upon me (=a man) hardship(s) of the hottest place as a gift,”<sup>19</sup>

14. Römer, *SKIZ* p. 84 (Hymn to Nusk? for? Išbi'erra): IV 3) [<sup>d</sup>Iš-bi-è]r-ra-ra sag-e-eš mu-ni-in-rig<sub>7</sub>,

“He had bestowed (it?) upon [Išbi'e]rra as a gift,”

15. Benito, *Enki and the World Order* pp. 93, 99: 132) [Mar-t]u máš-anše sag-e-eš mu-ni-ri[g<sub>7</sub>], .... 249) <sup>d</sup>En-ki-ke<sub>4</sub> Mar-tu máš-anše sag-e-eš mu-ni-ri[g<sub>7</sub>],

“To Martu, Enki prese[nted] the cattle as a gift,”

16. Farber-Flügge, *Inanna und Enki*, Tab. 2 p. 34 i 34) =p. 36 i 68) =p. 40 II 34) =p. 42 III 4) =p. 46 III 38) =p. 48 IV 8) =p. 52 IV 55): <sup>d</sup>Inanna me-sag-rig<sub>7</sub>-ga-ni má-an-na um-ma-da-an-kar,

“Inanna took away, on the boat of heaven, ‘me’ which had been invested in her (by Enki) as a gift,”

17. Civil, *JAOS* 103 (1984) pp. 52, 57, 58 (The Marriage of Sud/Ninlil): 36) gá-geš-šú-a nam-èrim-na-še sag-e-eš ga-na-rig<sub>7</sub>, .... 155) [k]i-ni ì-gál gi-ti-le [ ] sag-e hé-na-ri[g<sub>7</sub>], .... 174) [è]š-Nibur<sup>k</sup>i sag-e-eš rig<sub>7</sub>-ga-ba,

“I (=Enlil) will present her (=Sud) with the Gagiššua as her storehouse, .... he (=Enlil) has gran[ted] a pl]ace set for her, honor, (and) a [favorable] protective spirit to her (=Sud) as a gift, .... when (all that) is donated in the Nippur [shr]ine as gifts,”

18. Cooper, *Angim dimma* (The Return of Ninurta to Nippur): 70) ní me-lám-An-na an-šà-ta sag-gá-eš mu-un-rig<sub>7</sub>-ga,

“The one (=Ninurta) who, in heaven's midst, was invested with An's awesome radiance (by An) as a

18) Cf. Falkenstein, *ZA* 50 (1952) pp. 61–91.

19) See *Sumerian Dictionary* B p. 153 sub bil<sub>2</sub>-la 1. ki-bil<sub>2</sub>-la.

gift,"

19. van Dijk, *Lugale*: 688) *lugal-mè ki-bal-a u<sub>4</sub>-a[n<sup>2</sup>-n]a?* *sag-e-eš hé-rig<sub>7</sub>*, 689) *gištukul mar-uru<sub>5</sub>*  
*kur-re izi sum-mu*, 690) *ur-sag-an-ki-ke<sub>4</sub>* *sag-e-eš hé-rig<sub>7</sub>*, .... 713) *geštu-mah dEn-ki du<sub>6</sub>-kù-ga-ta sag-e-eš*  
*rig<sub>7</sub>-ga*,

"The king of war (=Ninurta), let me (=Enlil) present you (=Ninurta), at the rebellious land, with a storm of h[eave]n<sup>2</sup> as a gift. May a weapon and quiver which set fire to the foreign land be presented (by me i.e., Enlil) to the hero of heaven and earth (=Ninurta) as gifts, .... The one (=Ninurta) whom Enki, from the Duku, endowed with great intelligence as a gift,"

20. Shaffer, *Sumerian Sources of Tablet XII of the Epic of Gilgameš* (Diss. Univ. of Pennsylvania, 1963): 13) =56) =100) *dEreš-/dGa-ša-an-ki-gal-la-ra kur-ra sag-rig<sub>7</sub>-bi-šè im-ma-ab-rig<sub>7</sub>-a-ba*,

"After it had been presented (as a dowry) to Ereškigal in the Netherworld (by Enlil),"

21. S. Cohen, *Enmerkar and the Lord of Aratta* (Diss. Univ. of Pennsylvania, 1973): 614) [ ] *dEn-lil-le sag-eš mu-ri-in-rig<sub>7</sub> [-l]a-la-gá? hé-zu-zu*,

"[ ] Enlil has bestowed upon you (=Enmerkar?) ...."

22. Falkenstein, *op. cit.* no. 2 (Hymn to Ninurta) p. 82: ii 11) *me u<sub>4</sub>-ti-la-ke<sub>4</sub>* *sag mu-na-r[ig<sub>7</sub>]*  
*ur-sag-An-na-ke<sub>4</sub>*,

"He (=Enki), the hero of An, had deigned to grant the 'me' for life to him (=Ninurta),"<sup>20</sup>

23. *Ibid.* no. 4 (Hymn to Martu) p. 122: 30) *ḥur-sag-sikir kur-na<sub>4</sub>za-gìn-na sag-e-eš mu-ni-in-[rig<sub>7</sub>]*  
*kur-MAR.TU*,

"(Father i.e., An) had [donated] pure mountain, Mount-Lapislazuli, Mount-Amurru (to Martu) as a gift,"

24. van Dijk, *Ibid.* 2 no. 1 (Hymn to Nergal) p. 7: 12) =17) *ḥur-sag-ki-a ūku-gú-si-a*, 13) =18)  
*a-[a]-zu dEn-lil-le sag-e-eš mu-ri-in-r[ig<sub>7</sub>]*,

"Your fath[er], Enlil, had don[ated] mountains of earth and men all together to you (=Nergal) as gifts,"

25. Sjöberg, *Nanna-Suen* no. 2 p. 35: 7) *a-a-zu An-kù-ge sag-e-eš mu-ri-in-rig<sub>7</sub>*,

"Your father, holy An, had invested you (=Nanna) (with 'me') as a gift,"

Moreover, sag—rig<sub>7</sub> is found in the following literary texts, applying to the donors and recipients listed, respectively.

26. Id., ZA 63 (1973) p. 33 no. 5 (Hymn to Nanna) l. 46: [ ? ] (donor) → Nanna? (recipient)

27. Id., JCS 29 (1977) p. 7 no. 2 (Hymn to Martu) l. Rev. 12': Martu → king?

28. *Ibid.* 34 (1982) p. 67 no. 2 (Hymn to Nininsina) l. 4': An → Niminsina

29. Hall, *The Sumerian Moon-God, Nanna/Suen* p. 817 (Hymn to Su'en) l. 16:

Enlil? → Su'en

30. M. Cohen, *Eršemma* no. 166.1 (Lamentation of Ba'U) l. 21: Her father → Ba'U

31. *Ibid.* no. 166.2 (Lamentation of Ba'U) l. 23: Her father → Ba'U

32. Römer, *op. cit.* p. 129 (Hymn to Inanna)<sup>21</sup> l. 23: Her father Enki → Inanna

33. Sjöberg, JCS 29 p. 31 no. 7 (Hymn to Enki for Išmedagan) l. Rev. 10:

Enki → Išmedagan

34. Römer, *op. cit.* pp. 236, 238 (Hymn to Ba'U for Išmedagan) l. 22: An → Ba'U;

l. 64: Ba'U → Išmedagan

35. Hall, *op. cit.* pp. 802, 804 (Hymn to Nanna for Išmedagan) l. 16:

20) Falkenstein thought that Ninurta had given 'me' to Enki. D. Reisman in *JCS* 24 (1971) p. 8 and Farber-Flügge in *Inanna und Enki* p. 132 have suggested that the reverse is more likely, and I am of the same opinion.

21) Cf. Reisman, *Two Neo-Sumerian Royal Hymns* (Diss. Univ. of Pennsylvania, 1969) pp. 147–211.

	An, Enlil and Nanna → Išmedagan <sup>22</sup> ;
	I. Rev. 4': Enlil → Nanna
36. Sjöberg, <i>OrSuec</i> 23–24 (1974–75) p. 164 no. 3 (Hymn to the city Nippur for Išmedagan) I. Rev.	
II 11':	Enlil and Ninlil → Nusku
37. Römer, <i>op. cit.</i> p. 12 (Hymn to Lipitištar) I. 1 28:	An → Lipitištar
38. <i>Ibid.</i> p. 23 (Hymn to Lipitištar) B 1 I. 17:	Enki → Lipitištar
39. Falkenstein, <i>ZA</i> 49 (1950) pp. 80–150, text a (Hymn to Inanna) <sup>23</sup> I. 19:	An and Enlil → Urninurta;
text b (Hymn to Enki) II. Rev. 17–18:	Enki → Urninurta;
text c (Hymn to Ninurta) II. 21, 40:	Ninurta? → Urninurta
40. Id., <i>ZA</i> 52 (1957) p. 60 (Hymn to Inanna for Urninurta) I. 40:	Inanna → Urninurta
41. Borger, <i>JCS</i> 21 (1967) pp. 11, 12 (Hymn to Utu. bīt rimki) II. 32+a; 2+c.	

Aside from texts which are ambiguous or illegible, in all of the above cases, as in Ur III and later dedicatory inscriptions, sag—rig<sub>7</sub> is used to signify “the granting of a special thing(s)” by a superior to an inferior (e.g., by an important god to a minor god, or by a god to a king).

In *MSL* 16 pp. 154–155 = *Nabnītu* XVII, under the catch line of *nadānu*, there is the following vocabulary of Akkadian and Sumerian equivalents:<sup>23</sup>

1	[sum]	[na-da-nu]
38	sag-rig <sub>7</sub>	nu-du-un-nu-ú
44	gar	ša-ra-ku
49	i-ri	ša-ra-ku
50	a-ru-a	3
51	rig <sub>7</sub>	4
52	sag-rig <sub>7</sub>	5
61	arad-sag-rig <sub>7</sub>	ši-ir-ku
62	géme-sag-rig <sub>7</sub>	šar-rak-tu
65	uru-sag-rig <sub>7</sub>	URU šar-ra-ki
67	ba	qa-šu
68	níg-ba	qiš-tu

It may be assumed that, in basic senses or in implications, there are subtle distinctions between the synonyms sum, sag—rig<sub>7</sub> and ba.

Hallo, in an investigation of the verbs used to describe endowment of ‘me’ by a god (*YNER* 3 p. 48f.), translated ḥal-ḥal as “distribute, assign,” sum as “give,” and ba as “bestow.” He stated that “the implication (of me-ba) is of an ‘act of grace’ on the part of the donor, not of a legal claim on the part of the recipient.” Considering the basic sense of ba (“abteilen”),<sup>24</sup> it would seem rather that it is the term sag—rig<sub>7</sub> which is used in the sense of “gracious bestowal” (occasionally, “gracious imposition”) upon a

22) Cf. Sjöberg, In *Finkelstein-Memorial essays* (=CAAS 19, 1977), pp. 189–195.

23) In addition, cf. *MSL* 2 p. 147 I 12–17; *MSL* 13 p. 249 Section 12 8–9; *MSL* 16 p. 144 91; *MSL SS* 1 p. 19 49.

24) See J. Krecher, *ZA* 63 pp. 158–160, esp. p. 159.

recipient of inferior rank.

The term sum is ‘ungenauer terminologie’<sup>25</sup> and seems to have the general meaning of “give.”

In legal texts, sag-rig<sub>7</sub> is used to designate “dowry.” In royal inscriptions, the term is used prior to the Ur III period to signify “offering to a superior,” and in the Ur III and later periods to represent “granting (of a special thing(s)) to an inferior.” In literary texts, however, it is consistently used to mean “presentation to an inferior.” It is presently unclear whether the difference between the usages in literary texts and in dedicatory inscriptions is attributable solely to the paucity of pre-Ur III literary texts; alternatively, for example, the special usage of sag—rig<sub>7</sub> might have arisen only in dedicatory inscriptions prior to the Ur III period. The term sag—rig<sub>7</sub> invites further investigation, particularly as to the reason for the change in meaning.

\* \* \*

Abbreviations are those of the *Archiv für Orientforschung* with the following additions:

Benito, *Enki and the World Order*=C. Benito, “*Enki and Ninnah*” and “*Enki and the World Order*” (Diss. Univ. of Pennsylvania, 1969).

van Dijk, SSA=J. van Dijk, *La Sagesse Suméro-Accadienne* (Leiden, 1953).

Farber-Flügge, *Inanna und Enki*=G. Farber-Flügge, *Der Mythos “Inanna und Enki” unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Liste der me*, StP 10 (Roma, 1973).

Hall, *The Sumerian Moon-God, Nanna/Suen*=M. G. Hall, *A Study of the Sumerian Moon-God, Nanna/Suen* (Diss. Univ. of Pennsylvania, 1985).

Sjöberg, *Nanna-Suen*=Å. Sjöberg, *Der Mondgott Nanna-Suen in der sumerischen Überlieferung* (Stockholm, 1960).

Szlechter, LS=E. Szlechter, *Le lois sumériennes, Studia et Documenta* 6 (Roma, 1983).

---

25) Falkenstein, *NSGU* 1 p. 128 C. Schenkung 1.

## A Note on <sup>d</sup>Dagan-illat

Mamoru YOSHIKAWA\*

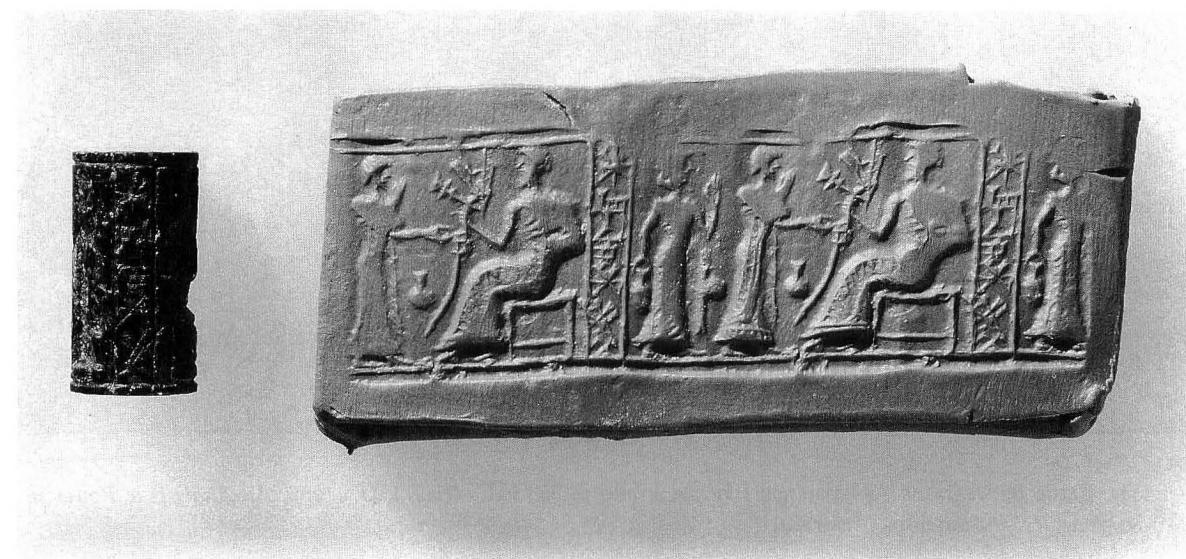
The Kokushikan Archaeological Expedition In Iraq unearthed fifteen cylinder seals on the excavations at areas A and B of Usiyeh in the Haditha region during the campaign of the years 1982 and 1983. Only one of them carries a short inscription (see photo below). Since the inscription seems to be of importance to consider the cultural background of the Haditha area in the Old Babylonian period, a brief note is given below.

Although Dagan was the most popular and important deity in the Mari empire, known, for instance, as Dagan of Mari, Terqa, Tuttul, Šubātu and Emar, a personal name Dagan-illat and Illat as a constituent element of the personal name are not attested in the Mari documents (cf. Ichiro Nakata, *Deities in the Mari texts*, Ph. D. Dissertation submitted to the Columbia University, 1974). Illat as a constituent of the personal name is well attested, however, in the Ur III and Isin-Larsa periods in Babylonia. We may refer, for instance, to <sup>d</sup>Sin-illat (Samuel A. B. Mercer, *Journal of the Society of Oriental Research* 14, No. 64, 3; Marcel Sigrist, *Neo-Sumerian accounts texts in the Horn Archaeological Museum*, No. 972, 9, etc.), <sup>d</sup>UTU-illat (David I. Owen, *Neo-Sumerian archival texts primarily*

from *Nippur*, No. 268, 17, etc.), <sup>d</sup>ŠU-illat (B. Lafont, *Revue d'Assyriologie* 77/2, 1983, p. 113, etc.) and <sup>d</sup>Āš-ki-illas-su (<<sup>d</sup>Āš-ki-illat-šu; cf. *Journal of Cuneiform Studies* 38/1, 1986, No. 1, 5; for <sup>d</sup>Āš-ki, cf. <sup>d</sup>ašaš<sub>7</sub>-gi<sub>4</sub> in *Revue d'Assyriologie* 77, p. 113). The reading 'illat' in the case of the personal name 'deity + KASKAL.KUR' will be ascertained from a number of examples gathered in I. J. Gelb, *Materials for the Assyrian Dictionary*, No. 3, p. 39f., s.v. 'LL illatum "power?" or "family?" (cf. J. J. Stamm, *Die akkadische Namengebung*, p. 299, s.v. 8 Typus *Ili-ummati*):

DINGIR-II-la-at (Fish, *Catalogue* 17+)  
<sup>i</sup>-lī-II-la-at (*ITT* II/2, p. 15, 3093, etc.)  
Eš<sub>4</sub>-dar-il-la-at (See Gelb, *MAD* I=Sargonic  
texts from the Diyala region)  
<sup>d</sup>IM-il-la-at/<sup>d</sup>IM-illat  
<sup>d</sup>UTU-il-at (F. Thureau-Dangin, *RTC* 180)  
<sup>d</sup>UTU-il-la-at (*RTC* 108)  
<sup>d</sup>UTU-ši-la-at (=<sup>d</sup>Šamši<sup>ši</sup>-illat; Lau, *OBTR*  
22), etc.

The parallel between <sup>d</sup>UTU-il-la-at and <sup>d</sup>UTU-illat seems to be in particular decisive in this respect. Since, to my knowledge, a type of naming 'deity + illat' is almost exclusively attested in



\* Department of Linguistics, the University of Hiroshima, Hiroshima

Babylonia, it is very probable that <sup>d</sup>Da-gan-illat was named under the influence of Babylonia. In Babylonia, the deity Dagan occurs as early as Sargon b 2, Col. V, 14–18 / Col. VI, 17–22 (cf. H. Hirsch, *AfO* XX, p. 38; 「sar-um-GI」 「lugal」 du<sub>8</sub>-du<sub>8</sub>-「lī」ki-a <sup>d</sup>da-gan-ra ki-a mu-na-za/「sar-ru-GI」 [LU]G[AL] in tu-tu-līki a-na <sup>d</sup>da-gan uš-ga-en “‘Šarrukīn」 「der König」, in Tutuli vor Dagan fiel er huldigend nieder”). Also in personal names, Dagan frequently occurs from the Sargonic period on (cf. I. J. Gelb, *MAD* III, p. 109, s.v. DGN). In the Old Babylonian period, personal names such as <sup>d</sup>Adad-ILLAT, Eš<sub>4</sub>-tár-ILLAT and <sup>d</sup>Šamaš-ILLAT are attested. We can refer, for instance, to Marc van

de Mieroop, *Sumerian administrative documents from the reigns of Išbi-Erra and Šū-ilišu (=BIN X)*, indices of personal names, s.v. <sup>d</sup>Adad-ellatī, Eš<sub>4</sub>-tár-ellatī and <sup>d</sup>Šamaš-ellatī.

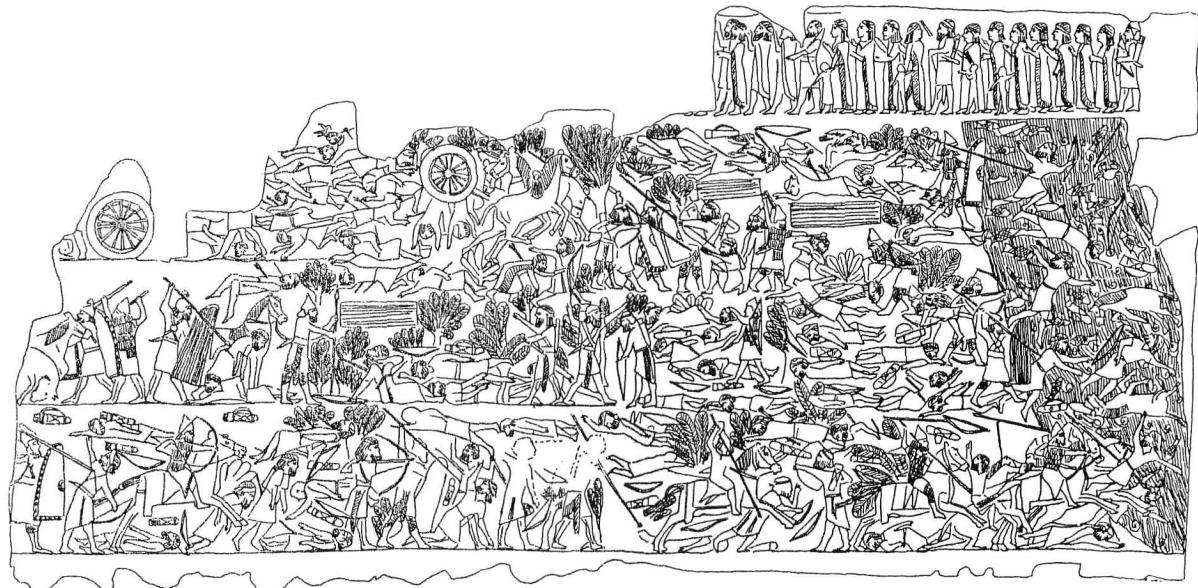
On the other hand, the god(s) <sup>d</sup>KASKAL. KUR.(RA.MEŠ)/<sup>d</sup>ba-li-ḥa(<sup>d</sup>ba-li-ḥé) occurs in the Emar texts recently published by Daniel Arnaud, *Recherches au pays d' Astata*, Emar VI, Tome 3, 1986 (cf. Nos. 168, 373, 378, 379 and others). It may be difficult, however, to interpret <sup>d</sup>Da-gan-KASKAL.KUR as <sup>d</sup>Da-gan-baliḥa/baliḥe, since the type of naming ‘deity + KASKAL.KUR’ is characteristic of Babylonia, as was mentioned above.

## The Second Campaign of Ashurbanipal against Elam (653 B.C.)

Riad al-DOORI (M. A.)\*  
Translation by Nobuyoshi FUKUHARA\*\*

After the death of Urtaku in 664 B.C., his brother, Tept-Humban (the *Teumann* of Assyrian inscriptions) seized the throne of Elam and plotted his plan toward murdering the sons of Urtaku and the sons of Ummanaldashe, Urtaku's brother. Aware of this plot, they fled all to Assyria accompanied

with many members of the royal family, archers and freemen.<sup>1</sup> Their refuge in Nineveh caused outbreak of war between Assyrians and Elamites when Ashurbanipal refused Teumman's demand of their extraction. On the pretext of this, Elamites made an attack on Mesopotamia.<sup>2</sup>



The Battle between the Assyrian and Elamite armies in 653 B.C. (Hall, J. D., 1985, *An Analysis of Power in Assyrian Relief Sculptures*, Australia)

\* Directorate General of Antiquities and Heritage, Ministry of Culture and Information, Baghdad.

\*\* Arabic-African Department, Osaka University of Foreign Studies, Osaka

In ancient Iraq it was the custom that kings consulted diviners to predict the fortune before going on the military campaigns. Ashurbanipal also practiced this custom before his march against Elam and his diviners observed the appearance of lunar and solar eclipses in the month of Abu, which was a favorable omen signifying the end of the reign of the king of Elam and the destruction of his land. And also the diviners revealed to him that the Goddess had sent down her curses upon Teumman and warned him of his incessant malicious deeds. But Teumman assembled his troops in the month of Abu, when Ashurbanipal was tarrying in the city of Arbela to worship the Goddess Ishtar.<sup>3</sup>

Among the important records concerning this event, we have a text from the period of Ashurbanipal which dates back to 648 B.C. and contains the words of the Goddess Ishtar<sup>4</sup> to the king. From this Assyrian text we know that the king went up to the temple of the Goddess in Arbela to worship her great divinity and asked her for help to defeat the king of Elam. It is interesting that the Goddess' oracle descended in the form of dream which the priest of the temple saw and narrated to the king in the next day.

«The Goddess Ishtar heard my anxious sighs and, "Fear not!" she said, and filled my heart with confidence. "Inasmuch as you have lifted your hands in prayer and your eyes are filled with tears, I have mercy." During the night in which I appeared before her, a seer reclined and saw a dream. When he awoke Ishtar showed him a night vision. He reported to me as follows: "Ishtar who dwells in Arbela came in. Right and left quiver were hanging from her. She held the bow in her hand and a sharp sword was drawn to do battle. You are standing in front of her and she spoke to you like the mother who bore you. Ishtar called unto you, she who is exalted among the gods, giving you the following instructions: 'You will contemplate fulfilling my orders. Whither your face is turned, I shall go forth. You told me: Wherever you go, let me go with you, O! Lady of Ladies!' She informed you as follows: 'You shall stay here, where the dwelling of Nebu<sup>5</sup> is. Eat food, drink wine, supply music, praise my divinity, while I go and do that work in order that you attain your heart's desire. Your face need not become pale, nor your feet become exhausted, nor your

strength come to nought in the onslaught of battle.' In her loving bosom she embraced you and protected your whole figure. Before her fire was the burning. To the conquest of your enemies she will march forth at your side. Against Teumman, king of Elam, with whom she is wroth, she has set her face.»<sup>6</sup>

Having received the permission from the Goddess, Ashurbanipal commanded his army in the month of Aylul against Teumman, king of Elam, who made a halt of his army in the city of Bit-Imbi.<sup>7</sup> But when he heard of the invasion of the Assyrian army to the city of Der,<sup>8</sup> he was terrified and turned back to Susa in his territory to save his life. Then he divided gold and silver among the people to get their support. But knowing that this plan proved ineffective, he withdrew his army behind to the opposite bank of the Ulayya, where he made the strong battle line for the expected war. Then he was intent on prevention from the Assyrian army which was marching against him. But in spite of these preparations the war broke out and the both armies met in Tell Tuba. Ashurbanipal and his army won a victory over Elamites in this battle and he annihilated the troops of Elamites by force<sup>9</sup> as recorded in his following text:

«I swept away the land of Elam like a furious whirlwind. I cut off the head of their king Teumman, a ridiculous person who had spread the evils. And I slaughtered innumerable soldiers and captured many. I shed their blood like the flood in the Ulayya,<sup>10</sup> the water of which turned red like dyed wool.»<sup>11</sup>

And in this campaign Ashurbanipal took back with him Ummanigash, Urtaku's son, and appointed him as king of Elam and his brother Tammaritu as king of Khidalu.<sup>12</sup>

#### Notes:

- 1 Arthur Piepkorn, *Historical Prism Inscription of Ashurbanipal*, London, 1933, Edition B, p. 61, col. iv, lines 74~80.
- 2 Georges Roux, *Ancient Iraq*, Arabic translation by Hussain Alwan and Fadel Abdel Wahid, Baghdad, 1984, p. 443.
- 3 A. Piepkorn, *op. cit.*, pp. 63~65, col. iv, ll. 5~25.
- 4 Goddess Ishtar: the goddess of love and war among the ancient Iraqians.
- 5 God Nabu: the god of writing and knowledge in the ancient Iraqi civilization.

- 6 Fadel Abdel Wahid, *Ishtar and Tragedy of Tammuz*, 1973, pp. 51~52; *ANET*, 1969, New Jersey, pp. 450~451; A. Piepkorn, *op. cit.*, pp. 65~67, col. v, ll. 41~76.
- 7 Bit Ambi: a fortified city located to the southeast of Der. Reference; Fuad Safar, Badrah; Tarikhuhu wa-hammiyyatuha al-athariyyah, *Sumer*, vol. 7, Baghdad, 1951, p. 57.
- 8 Der: a city located on the boundary between Iraq and Iran near the present Badrah (Tulul Al-Aqr). It was an advanced reconnaissance-center of Assyrian Empire at that time, where the commercial and military roads of the kings of Ancient Iraq started to the land of Elam. Ashurbanipal used this city as an advanced base to send his Assyrian forces toward the land of Elam in his several campaigns against it. Reference: Fuad Safar, Badrah; tarikhuhu wa-hammiyyatuha al-athariyyah, *Sumer*, vol. 7, Baghdad, 1951, pp. 53~57; J. Brinkman, Elamite military aid to Merodach-Baladan, *JNES*, vol. xxiv, Chicago, 1965, p. 161.
- 9 A. Piepkorn, *op. cit.*, pp. 67~69, col. v, ll. 77~99; Luckenbill, *Ancient Records of Assyria and Babylonia*, vol. II, Chicago, 1927, T.N. 787.
- 10 the Ulayya: it is called the Karkhah River now, which takes its rise in the Zagrus, and goes down southwards across the plain of Ahwaz until it flows into the lakes of Huwayzah. Reference: Sami Said al-Ahmad and Ridha al-Hashimi, *Tarikh al-sharq al-adna al-qadim (Iran wal-Andul)*, Baghdad, undated, p. 11.
- 11 Qaruq al-Rawi, *Ma'arik al-nasr*; Sijillatuha fil-kitabat al-mismariyyah, Majallah Bayna Al-Nahrayn, Baghdad, 1984, p. 109.
- 12 Khidalu: the city of Rabma located in Shushtar Province. Reference: R. Girshman, *Iran*, London, 1954, p. 97.

Muayad S. B. Damerji: *The Development of the Architecture of Doors and Gates in Ancient Mesopotamia*

pp. xx+250, 6 photos, 72 figures, 158 plans, 1 map, The Institute for Cultural Studies of Ancient Iraq, Kokushikan University, Tokyo, 1987; ISBN 4-930821-89-4.

Charles BURNEY\*

This book will undoubtedly come to be seen as filling a gap in our understanding of the rich variety of ancient Mesopotamian architecture, and is accordingly to be warmly welcomed. The erudition which it displays is enhanced by the arrangement of the text and by the numerous and excellent illustrations. As the author early on observes, there has been no comprehensive treatment of Mesopotamian architecture to compare, for example, with Naumann's *Architektur Kleinasiens...* (Tübingen, 1955): his task, however, was the easier for the smaller volume of data. Mesopotamian architecture was not simply a phenomenon of the empires of Assyria and Babylon, although it is those which have bequeathed the most impressive monuments to posterity, monuments resurrected by the labours of archaeologists of different nationalities since the days of Botta and Layard. Mesopotamian architecture had its roots in the earliest prehistoric settlements. The author, who acknowledges his debt to German and other authorities from earlier and more recent times, studied under Professor Dr. Barthel Hrouda, completing his doctoral thesis in 1972. This book is the English translation of the German text, with some annotations by the translator.

The different types of building, forms and groupings of rooms and situation of doors in each grouping are here carefully and systematically expounded. The extent to which the builders were aware of a deliberate choice of plan is perhaps not always clear, although, for example, the tripartite plan has long been associated with temples from the Ubaid period onwards, with good reason. Not all types of building plan can so readily be associated with a particular function: for example, as the

author states, the Mesopotamian disjunctive design, including a unit standing on its own, and exemplified in the Enunmakh of Ur (Ur III) and the southern Citadel of Babylon (Neo-Babylonian period), was used for religious and secular buildings alike. The long room, so common in Mesopotamia and elsewhere in the Near East, had the practical advantage of requiring only relatively short timbers for roofing, being equally convenient for brick vaulting. The author handles the wealth of evidence with assurance and skill, being well aware of the shortcomings in the archaeological record, such as the limited height of surviving remains, inhibiting precise reconstructions. Those offered in earlier publications are sometimes modified. The doors and gates are described not merely in themselves but also as a means to a wider discussion of much of Mesopotamian architecture (e.g. figs. 12–13, showing chained rooms and those lying transversely round a courtyard).

In the second chapter, on the plan and construction of doors and gates, five types of door are distinguished: simple interruption of the wall; interruption of the wall with a 'genuine door stop' inside; interruption of the wall with a 'rabbeting' (*sic*) outside; interruption of the wall flanked by 'projections'; and interruption of the wall flanked by ornamental or genuine towers (pp. 53–4). The varieties of placing of gates and doors, jambs, thresholds and upper closures are successively dealt with. A chart (p. 97) tabulates the occurrences of doors with or without passage room; with two and more rooms; with guard rooms on one or two sides; and gates or doors with a forecourt. The successive periods, from Hassuna to Neo-Babylonian, are indicated, demonstrating the inevit-

\* Department of Archaeology, University of Manchester, England

ably disproportionate weighting of examples in the Neo-Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian periods. Thresholds coated with bitumen (asphalt) occur as early as the Anu Ziggurat E at Uruk. Copper plates might occasionally be used for a similar purpose. The finely decorated stone slabs used as thresholds in Neo-Assyrian palaces clearly represent carpets. Arched and otherwise spanned doors are discussed in detail.

In the third chapter the door leaf and its mechanism are described. Cuneiform sources, to which reference is made as appropriate throughout this book, reveal very much more of wooden doors than do the meagre remains discovered, although there is of course better evidence of decorated bronze sheeting from Balawat and Khorsabad and also from Assur and Borsippa; but this was essentially an Assyrian tradition. The sliding door at Mari, as reconstructed by Parrot, is thought questionable. One of the best of the innumerable examples of door sockets comes from the throne room of the palace of Level II at Nuzi, the marble pivot-stone being set in baked brickwork, the base of the pivot being one metre beneath the level of the stamped clay pavement. Bolts are not well documented, locks even less so, although on Akkadian seals servants of Shamash are depicted using a "stick-like object" to open the "Gate of Heaven".

In the fourth chapter city and precinct gates are discussed. Here a parallel from outside Mesopotamia is cited, although, as stated, the south gate at Alişar Hüyük, in south central Anatolia, dates to

the Early Bronze Age, millennia later than the gate at Tell-es-Suwan. City and precinct gates at Assur, Tell Asmar, Tell Taya, Ur, Khorsabad, Nineveh and Babylon, of widely varying plans, are illustrated, here as elsewhere in convenient form.

City gates naturally served for defence, and were therefore particularly well constructed: Neo-Assyrian gates especially reveal much of the structural techniques used. They could also, as literary sources in and beyond Mesopotamia record, serve as meeting-places, notably for merchants. As for recessed doorways, so characteristic of temples from the days of Eridu onwards, these were widely imitated outside Mesopotamia, as, for example, in the burnt citadel of Hasanlu IV (c. 1100–800 B.C.) near Lake Urmia, Iran; and likewise in Urartian rock inscriptions set in niches and evidently inspired by the design of contemporary temple doors. Gates and doors thus had more than their purely practical purpose, the doors of Mesopotamian buildings allowing light and air as well as access. The palace of Zimri-Lim at Mari is one of the best-known examples of indirect access, presumably for reasons of security.

The author has done his best to guide the reader over the wide range of examples cited, from sites covering a long time-span. This will assuredly remain a valuable work of reference long after other such publications have become obsolete. The archaeological profession is greatly indebted to Dr. Damerji. The Japanese translators are also to be congratulated.

## 研究所彙報

### 1988年の記録

1987年11月—1988年2月

イラク西南沙漠、AIN・シャーイアおよびドゥカキン遺跡の第2次発掘調査。

1988年2月 所長の任期満了にともない、所員会にて藤井秀夫所長の再任（任期4年）を決める。

3月 イラク考古総局長官ムアイヤッド・ダメルジ博士一行来日し、「なら・シルクロード博覧会」開会式に列席。「シルクロード大文明展」出展協力。

4月 小口裕通、小口和美ひきつづき英国マン彻スター大学に留学。

イラク西南沙漠遺跡調査隊員会議開催。

5月 大沼克彦、フランスC.N.R.S.主催シンポジウム（テーマ「レヴァント地方の先史時代—前6千年紀以前」）に参加。演題：Ecology of the Early Middle Paleolithic Occupation at Douara Cave および A Techno-typological Study of the Lithic Artifacts from Layer B (Square 8-19) of the Amud Cave, Israel (ともに東京大学赤沢威助教授との共同発表)。

6月 米国コーネル大学デヴィッド・オーウエン教授、研究所を訪問。

7月 藤井、ペイルートの遺跡調査のためレバノンへ出張。ついで国際シンポジウム「シルクロード'88 NARA」に参加。演題：沙漠世界の交易。

イラク考古総局ターハ・ムニエル博士ら、同シンポジウムのため来日。

小口裕通、研究資料収集のため一時帰国。

8月 本学柴田徳文、戸田有二両講師の研究所兼担を解く。

9月 藤井、マン彻スター大学における研究会Early Textile Studyに出席のため渡英。演題：Textiles from Al-Tar Caves, Cave 12, Hill C—some relations with those of Palmyra, Dura-Europos and Cave of Letters.

10月—11月 松本健「メソポタミアにおける前二千年

紀の考古学的研究」（科研費海外学術研究—大学間協力研究）のため西独ミュンヘン大学へ出張。後に藤井、小口裕通、小口和美も渡独し、同大学B.ルーダ教授らと共同研究会開催。

11月 イラク西南沙漠遺跡第3次調査開始。派遣出張者：藤井、大沼、松本、岡田保良、小口裕通、小口和美、吉川守。

12月 井博幸、沼本宏俊ともにエール大学におけるシンポジウム（テーマ：北メソポタミアのニネヴェV期研究）に参加。演題：井、Tell Jigan and the Relationship between the Ninevite 5 and Scarlet Ware; 沼本、Ninevite 5 Pottery from Tells Fisna and Thuwajj and their Chronological Problems in Mosul, Iraq.

### 所員名簿（1988年12月現在）

所長・教授 藤井秀夫（メソポタミア史学）

助教授 大沼克彦（先史学）

講師 岡田保良（建築史学）

松本 健（メソポタミア史学）

井 博幸（考古学）

助手 小口裕通（メソポタミア史学）

小口和美（考古学）

沼本宏俊（考古学）

非常勤講師 石田英実（京都大学、形質人類学）

共同研究員 小谷伸男（富山大学、東洋史学）

坂本和子（染織史学）

高木 豊（大阪教育大学、染色化学）

市橋幹蔵（織技法）

高世富夫（建築史学）

吉川 守（広島大学、言語学）

大津忠彦（中近東文化センター、考古学）

鎌田博子（考古学）

横山昭一（目黒区教育委員会、考古学）

嘱託研究員 横倉雅幸（考古学）

事務職員 佐藤芳郎

## 『ラーフィダーン』編集方針

研究所の紀要ですが、研究所外の投稿希望者にも広く誌面を開放し、学術の進展に寄与したいと思います。投稿資格は問いません。年1回発行を原則とし、原稿の採否と掲載方法は編集委員会が決定します。

電話：0427-92-9872  
FAX：0427-34-3275

### 投稿規定

1. 古代西アジアの研究及びそれに関連する諸分野を掲載対象とします。
2. 論文、報告、書評、翻訳、研究ノートなど、原稿の種類と長短を問いません。ただし未発表のものに限ります。また翻訳に関しては、予め原著者との合意を必要とします。
3. 用語は日本語または英語を原則とします。他の言語で投稿を希望する方は前もって編集委員に相談してください。
4. 投稿原稿はすべて署名原稿としてあつかい、著作権は当研究所に属するものとします。
5. 引用文献、参考文献はかならず明記してください。
6. 注および引用は、論旨をすすめる上でどうしても必要なものに限ります。
7. 採否にかかわらず投稿原稿は返却しません。
8. 他言語のレジュメを同時に掲載する場合は、投稿者において作成の上、原稿とともに送ってください。
9. 目次は毎号和欧両言語で掲載しますので、日本語の論題には英訳を、欧文の論題には日本語訳を合せて記載してください。
10. 掲載とっても原稿料はさしあげません。刊行後に本誌2部と別刷り50部までを無料でお送りします。1原稿の執筆者が2名以上の場合、本誌は各人に2部ずつ、別刷りは25部ずつとします。
11. 投稿は隨時受け付けますが、その年の巻の締切は8月末日とします。
12. 原稿の送付先、連絡先は次のとおりです。

〒194-02 東京都町田市広袴町 844

国士館大学イラク古代文化研究所  
「ラーフィダーン」編集委員会

### 執筆要項（日本語の場合）

1. 原稿は横書きとし、原稿用紙に青または黒のペン書き、もしくはワープロ印字とする。本誌専用の900字原稿用紙(50字18行)を準備してありますのでご注文ください。
2. 原稿の第1ページ(表紙)には、論題(タイトル)および著者の住所、氏名、所属だけを記し、論題の英訳をかならず併記すること。
3. 原稿中の見出しには数字を付すことを原則とし、章を立てる場合はI, II, III……、大見出し1, 2, 3……、以下(1), (2), (3)……、(i), (ii), (iii)……、を用います。
4. 特殊な場合を除き、原稿中の数字はアラビア数字を用いる。年号は西暦を原則とする。
5. 挿図および表は、一図一表ごとに別紙に描いた上で一括する。刷り上がり寸法を指定する場合は、なるべく本文版面(約23.5×16cm)の大きさ以内とする。やむをえず折込とする場合は左側が綴じしろになります。図、表それぞれに通し番号を付し、かならず見出し文を記すこと。本文欄外にそれぞれの挿入位置を指定してください。
6. 図原稿はインキングを済ませ、カバーをかけること。図中の文字や記号は原則として印刷所で貼込みますので、確実な方法で指定してください。
7. 写真は、刷り上がり寸法より大きめの鮮明な紙焼きを送ってください。プレート用と挿図あつかいのものをはっきり区別すること。プレートあつかいの写真は、一つの巻の中に他稿の写真とともに一括される場合があります。プレートページの版面はおよそ25×17.5cmを最大とします。そのほかの要領は上記第5項に準じてください。カラー写真の掲載を希望する場合は編集者と相談してください。
8. 注記は本文と切りはなして番号順に別紙に一括し、その番号を本文中の該当箇所に明示する。

9. 本文中に引用文献を指示するときは、大括弧の中に、著者名、刊行年次、引用ページの順序で記載する。  
例) [松井, 1960: pp. 30–35] [大岡, 1987: fig. 12; Naharagha, 1981: pp. 45ff]  
ただし同一著者による同年刊行物が複数ある場合は、年次にアルファベットを付して区別すること。
10. 引用文献のリストも別紙にまとめてください。記載要領は下記のとおり。

## “AL-RĀFIDĀN” EDITORIAL POLICY

This journal is of an annual issue, designed to cover various studies of ancient Western Asia. Though it is an institute journal, any external contributor will be welcome, but the adoption of article shall be left to the discretion of the editorial board.

### *Notes to contributors*

1. The papers handled include unpublished theses, reports, book reviews, translations, brief notes, etc. All articles must be written in either Japanese or English in principle.
2. For translated articles, the contributor should make him/herself responsible for completing necessary procedures such as copyright and permission to translate between him/her and the original writer, before submission to this journal.
3. All the manuscripts accepted by the editorial board will be published with the writers' names.
4. Contributors should clarify the literature cited in the article.
5. Notes and quotations should be exclusively limited to those indispensable to the discussion.
6. Any manuscript, together with photos, maps, figures, etc., submitted to the editorial board shall not be returned irrespective of its adoption or not.
7. If a resume in any language is necessary, send it with manuscript.
8. Tables of contents in every volume will be presented in both Japanese and English. Contributors are required to submit the papers with the title trans-

- (1) 文献の配列は、著者名のアルファベット順とし、日本人やアラブ人などの名もラテン字で表記したと仮定して順序を決める。
- (2) 文献の記載は、著者名、年号、論題、誌名、巻、号、発行者（地）の順、もしくは著者名、年号、書名、発行者の順で配列する。書名、雑誌名は、下線をほどこすなどして明示すること。
11. 原稿の印刷に際しては、初校のみを著者校正としますが、その場合の加除筆は認めません。

lated in Japanese, otherwise trust it to the editorial board.

9. No payment shall be made for your manuscript. Two original copies of the journal and fifty offprints will be distributed free of charge. If more offprints are necessary, pay for their cost and postage.
10. The following is the address for contributions and inquiries:  
AL-RĀFIDĀN Editorial Board,  
The Institute for Cultural Studies of Ancient Iraq,  
Kokushikan University,  
844 Hirobakama, Machida, Tokyo, 194–01 Japan.

### *Guideline to writing*

1. The manuscript should be typed on one side only of A-4 size paper.
2. On the front page, to the exclusion of the text, the title of article should be written as well as the name, address and position of author(s).
3. Headings in the course of text are to be preceded by serial numbers such as I, II, III...; 1, 2, 3...; (1), (2), (3)...
4. Be sure to prepare necessary drawings and tables on separate papers one by one (less than 23.5×16.0 cm each in size of completion of printing), with explanations and consecutive numbers respectively, and compile them aside from the text. In addition, designate on the margin of the text where each one should be inserted.
5. The drawings should be inked over, then covered.

- In general, photo typesetting of letters, numbers, etc. in illustrations will be done by the editorial board.
6. In principle, monochrome photographs, clearly printed larger than  $12 \times 8$  cm, are acceptable, but not negative films. They shall also require explanations, consecutive numbers, etc., as mentioned in item 4, and may be collected on plate pages in a volume.
  7. Explanatory notes should be written on separate papers, each with a consecutive number to be given to the relevant sentence in the text.
  8. In the text, specify the literature for reference as below; writer's name, publication year, and quoted pages are arranged in order, enclosed in brackets:

[Childe, 1956: pp. 30–32]

[Annahar, 1943: p. 123; Agha, 1946: pl. 15]

If those of the same writer are published in the same year, classify them by additional alphabet to the

publication year.

9. Put all the references that have been quoted in the text and notes, and write them as follow: (1) The writers' names are to be listed in alphabetical order. The names of Japanese, Arabs, etc. must be arranged among the European names based on the supposition of their having been rewritten in Latin. (2) The writer's name, issue year, title, volume name, volume number, issue number and publisher's name (place) are to be filled in the references in regular sequence. The title of journals or independent publications should be specified, with underline or by the use of Italic letters.
10. As a rule, the first proofreading shall be done by the original author. No permission shall be granted to alter the original manuscript.

正 誤 表 CORRIGENDA  
(Vol. VIII)

	誤 errors	正 corrections
p. 2 ℓ. 5	date	data
p. 4 ℓ. 31	Port	port
p. 6 ℓ. 41	the Dayaeni and	(to be eliminated)
p. 7 ℓ. 13	, an art historian,	(to be eliminated)
p. 7 ℓ. 14	secondlly	secondly
p. 7 ℓ. 26	modern town	town
p. 8 ℓ. 2	established	created
p. 8 ℓ. 3	establish	develop
p. 16 ℓ. 15	somewhat to the	somewhere
p. 17 ℓ. 32	campeign	campaign
p. 19 ℓ. 1	Slattely	Slattery
p. 20 ℓℓ. 37-8	the inhabitants of the Colchis	Scythians

刊行物案内 ————— Publications

*AL-TAR, I, Excavations in Iraq, 1971~1974*

藤井秀夫編 A4版 英文 全460頁 (カラー図版入)

申込先 国士館大学イラク古代文化研究所

郵便振替口座 東京6—76264

価格1冊9,000円 (送料とも)

『メソポタミア建築序説—門と扉の建築術—』(和文)

*THE DEVELOPMENT of THE ARCHITECTURE of DOORS  
and GATES in ANCIENT MESOPOTAMIA* (英文)

ムアヤッド S. B. ダメリジ著 高世富夫, 岡田保良 編訳

発行 国士館大学イラク古代文化研究所 (1987)

発売 日本教育新聞社 〒150 東京都渋谷区恵比寿西2-17-21

和文 B5判・上製 330ページ・定価 8,800円

英文 B5判・上製 340ページ・定価 9,800円

著者は現イラク考古総局長官

壁体と門と扉に視点をおくという立場でメソポタミア建築のすべてを語る。

(日本図書館協会選定図書・全国学校図書館協議会選定図書)

## 編集後記

今回は、編集者自身がイラク調査のため年度末に不在となるので投稿締切を8月末に繰上げたにもかかわらず、多くの方が原稿を寄せられた。感謝。うち2篇は1980年に終結したハムリン調査の成果である。本誌第2巻で概要を公表して以来、その詳細な報告が待ち望まれていたので、まだほんの一部とはいえようやくの感がある。当分はこういう形での掲載が続くと思うが、いずれは日本隊によるハムリン調査の全容が本誌を通じて明らかにされることであろう。投稿者が多いほど、各稿の掲載順序の決定は編集者を悩ませる。特集記事など特別な事情がないかぎり、いまのところ本誌の特色として調査報告を先にすることを編集会議で申し合せている。読者諸兄の御高配を仰ぐ次第である。 (岡田)

ラーフィダーン 第IX巻 1988

1988年(昭和63年)12月31日発行

編集発行 国士館大学イラク古代文化研究所

東京都町田市広袴町844

印刷 製本 大学印刷株式会社

広島市安佐北区上深川町809-5

# الرافدان

# AL-RĀFIDĀN

JOURNAL OF WESTERN ASIATIC STUDIES  
VOLUME IX 1988

EXCAVATIONS AT TELL FISNA (in Japanese)  
by H. NUMOTO

LITHIC ARTIFACTS FROM LEVEL 6 OF TELL DER HALL, ESKI-MOSUL (IRAQ): A PRELIMINARY REPORT  
by K. OHNUMA and K. MATSUMOTO

THE FAUNA FROM TELL DER HALL, ESKI-MOSUL (IRAQ)  
by M. ABE

SEALS AND SEAL IMPRESSIONS FROM TELL GUBBA (in Japanese)  
by H. II

REPORT ON THE EXCAVATIONS AT SONGOR A  
— ISIN-LARSA, SASANIAN AND ISLAMIC GRAVES —  
by H. KAMADA and T. OHTSU

THE DEFENCE OF THE URARTIAN NORTHERN FRONTIER  
by D. J. G. SLATTERY

SUMERIAN TABLETS IN JAPANESE PRIVATE COLLECTIONS (III)  
by M. YOSHIKAWA

ON THE MEANING OF SAG—RIG<sub>7</sub>  
by S. OH'E

Brief Notes

Book Review

THE INSTITUTE FOR CULTURAL STUDIES OF ANCIENT IRAQ  
KOKUSHIKAN UNIVERSITY  
Tōkyō