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VOLUME 110

**TOWN AND COUNTRY
IN SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA**

VOL. II: THE STRATIGRAPHIC SEQUENCE AT KURBAN HÖYÜK

Text

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PREFACE

Until recently, the lower Euphrates basin in southeastern Turkey had remained closed to research. The region was virtually unexplored, an archaeological *terra incognita*. This situation was particularly regrettable since downstream in northern Syria recent archaeological work along the Euphrates basin had demonstrated beyond doubt the historical importance of the area. A dramatic change occurred in the second half of the 1970s as a result of the announcement of plans by the Turkish government to build two additional dams on the Euphrates river as part of its long-term development program for southeastern Anatolia, the Güneydoğu Anadolu Projesi. This allowed comprehensive surveys to be made of the areas and sites to be destroyed by the reservoirs of the dams in question, the Karakaya and Karababa (now Atatürk) dams, and ultimately for the start of an international archaeological salvage effort within the reservoir areas. As part of this effort a number of Turkish and foreign expeditions were fielded, and as a result of their work a much clearer picture than was heretofore possible of the archaeological history of an important region of the northern periphery of the Fertile Crescent has begun to emerge.

It is in this context that the Chicago Euphrates Archaeological Project of The Oriental Institute of The University of Chicago should be understood. It conducted excavations at one of the threatened sites, Kurban Höyük, and carried out surveys of its immediate environs. The site is located in the lower portion of the Karababa reservoir area and is one of several sites that hold the key for understanding the archaeological sequence of the lower portion of the Euphrates basin in southeastern Turkey. A complete picture of that sequence will only be possible when final reports are produced for important nearby sites, such as Samsat (the ancient metropolis of Samosata), Lidar Höyük, Gritille Höyük, Hassek Höyük, and Tille, among others. Of the sites being investigated Kurban offers neither the longest sequence, nor the broadest exposures overall, but what it does offer is a carefully excavated cultural sequence spanning the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze periods in the region, as well as the largest exposures yet available for the urban florescence of the Early Bronze Age in the Turkish lower Euphrates area and its decline—a phenomenon paralleled in regions farther afield in northern Syria and northern Mesopotamia.

As detailed at greater length in the *Introduction*, it was the expedition's director, Leon Marfoe, who conceived and organized the project. He is responsible too for the intellectual framework that underlies the final report on the project results. The present volume is the second of a planned series of three volumes. It plunges directly into a thorough discussion of the results obtained for the major vertical operations at the site and the resulting sequence. The task of putting these results into their regional setting is addressed in it only briefly, since a more detailed treatment of that subject appears in Volume I (OIP 109) of this series. The third and last volume, now in preparation, will include a variety of specialists' reports and final reports for the horizontal exposures at the site, which are consequently dealt with here also all too briefly, and only insofar as pertinent for a better understanding of the results from the vertical operations.

Not only did Dr. Marfoe supply the conceptual underpinnings of the project itself and the guidelines for the manner in which its results were to be presented, but he also wrote an original manuscript detailing the stratigraphy of the various vertical operations at the site and a summary of the principal results from the horizontal exposures which became the basis for the four chapters that compose Part one of this volume. The conceptual structure of that manuscript is presented here intact, even though numerous clarifications, corrections, and additions have been introduced. These were necessitated by final checking of data in Chicago and by the preparation of final plans and sections for publication, a task supervised by the editor and the individual area supervisors. Of the four chapters into which Part I is divided, chapters 1 and 2, the stratigraphic summaries of Areas A and C01, respectively, have undergone the greatest number of modifications since they were checked in detail by the actual excavators: Michael L. Ingraham in the case of Area A and Mary A. Evins in the case of Area C01. The final manuscript presented here for those areas, therefore, while retaining Dr. Marfoe's original stratigraphic framework, owes much to their insight.

Part two contains a discussion of the ceramic sequence (chs. 5–12) and the small finds (ch. 13). The discussion of the ceramic sequence was written by the editor. The chapter on small finds was authored by Dr. M. K. Aslihan Yener. However, some additions to Yener's original manuscript (of materials that were not accessible to her) were made by the editor, and specialized contributions on the shells and coins were made by David S. Reese and Robert M. Whiting, Jr., respectively. Part three (ch. 14) is a synthesis, written primarily by Dr. Marfoe with significant additions by the editor, that originated as an outline of settlement history at Kurban Höyük included in Dr. Marfoe's manuscript. That outline dealt primarily with the architectural and stratigraphic sequence from the site and survives largely unchanged, even in its wording. However, grafted onto Dr. Marfoe's comments are pertinent conclusions and observations derived from the analysis of the ceramic and artifactual evidence at the site that were not available when Dr. Marfoe wrote. Also included are preliminary correlations of results from Kurban Höyük and results from nearby excavated sites elsewhere in the Karababa basin area.

The reader should note that the research for this volume was completed during 1985. Therefore, any references to comparative archaeological data published after 1985, which might shed further information on the Kurban Höyük finds, are not included here.

Finally, we cannot close without expressing the hope that, in much the same way that in the late 1960s and 1970s the announcement of construction plans for a number of dams along the Euphrates in Turkey heralded the opening of previously closed areas of southeastern Anatolia for archaeological research, the recent announcement of plans for further dams along the Euphrates and of new dams along the Tigris signals the opening in the near future some of the remaining areas of southeastern Anatolia that are still virtually unexplored and that are surely of considerable interest.

Guillermo Algaze

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LIST OF GENERAL ABBREVIATIONS

avg.	average
bldg.	building
bns.	burnished
bod.	body
BRB	beveled rim bowl
ch.	chapter
cm	centimeter(s)
corr.	corrugations
deco.	decoration
EB	Early Bronze (Age)
EB-MB	Early Bronze-Middle Bronze (Age)
etc.	et cetera
FCN	Find Collection Number
fig(s).	figure(s)
km	kilometer
lt.	light
m	meter(s)
max.	maximum
MB	Middle Bronze (Age)
med.	medium
misc.	miscellaneous
mm	millimeter(s)
MRN	Master Register Number
N.A.	Not Applicable
ped.	pedestal
per.	period
per. comm.	personal communication
ph.	phase
pl(s).	plate(s)
ptd.	painted
rg.	ring
tab(s).	table(s)
T. Sigl.	Terra Sigillata
unass.	unassigned
unbns.	unburnished

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INTRODUCTION

THE CHICAGO EUPHRATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT¹

BACKGROUND

by Leon Marfoe

Shortly before I completed the oral defense of my Ph.D. dissertation in December 1977, I was approached by Professor McGuire Gibson of The Oriental Institute of The University of Chicago who asked whether I would be interested in undertaking excavations on behalf of the Institute in southeastern Turkey. During that autumn, the Turkish government had invited a number of foreign archaeologists to a conference in the hopes of initiating an international program of salvage excavations in the areas of the Euphrates basin to be flooded by the forthcoming construction of dams near Malatya and Urfa, the Karakaya and Karababa (now Atatürk) dams, respectively (fig. 1). That conference was attended on behalf of The Oriental Institute by Professor Robert Braidwood, who was then excavating at Çayönü in eastern Turkey. He returned to Chicago with hopes of arousing interest in an Institute project. At that time, however, all of the archaeologists in residency were actively engaged in their own field projects and none expressed an interest. My initial response too was negative. For several years my research interests had been focused on Lebanon and Syria, and I had hopes of extending my work into central Syria. Furthermore, I had very little research interest in Turkey, had even less knowledge of its archaeology and had never worked there. Soon thereafter, however, I read M. Özdoğan's report on a survey of the two regions to be flooded and realized that the southernmost of the two (the Karababa basin) was archaeologically closely related to northern Syria, an area in which I held a substantial interest.² Consequently, I felt that the possibility of a project was worth further investigation.

Further developments did not occur until November 1978 when it became possible for me to visit the area. Together with David Webster of Pennsylvania State University and Ayşe Baykal from the Prehistory Section of Istanbul University, I visited a number of sites that I had short-listed from Özdoğan's inventory. This reconnaissance, for unavoidable reasons, was much briefer than the more intensive exploratory survey I had hoped for. Furthermore, the short notice available made it impossible for the two staff members I had recruited to join me at that time. But on the basis of this brief reconnaissance, it was clear that only one site roughly fitted all my requirements, and at the same time had not been already claimed by another project. This was Kurban Höyük, listed as Site U50/7 in Özdoğan's survey, and also briefly described in a previous less intensive survey of the same area.³

Kurban Höyük was attractive for several reasons. First, it was located in the left (at this point south) bank of the Euphrates in the southern dam reservoir basin, and thus would presumably bear a closer resemblance to sites in northern Syria than sites further upstream or across the river. Second, my recent work in regional survey convinced me that few of my research interests would be achieved by excavation alone. I was therefore interested only in a project that would closely intertwine excavation and survey work. For this purpose, I

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2. Özdoğan 1977.

3. Özdoğan 1977, pp. 182-3, plates 60 and 100; Serdaroğlu 1977, p. 120, plate 65.

preferred a site located in a region that would be relatively well defined. The only such regions in the Karababa reservoir area were the tributary valleys leading into the Euphrates basin. But there were few sites in these valleys that held my interest. The single exception was Tatarhöyük, in the valley of the İncesu, a small tributary of the Euphrates in Urfa province. This was by far the most interesting region to me because of its potential and historical role as a conduit between the north Syrian steppe and the Euphrates basin. However, Tatarhöyük was already being excavated, and in any case was too large and too disturbed by a modern village to suit my purpose. Kurban Höyük, on the other hand, satisfied my interest on the İncesu since it was located near the mouth of its valley, where it opened onto the Euphrates plain. Moreover, its immediate hinterland was neatly defined by a cul-de-sac in the main terrace overlooking the river and by a ring of low hills on the upper terrace overlooking the site's location (fig. 2).



Figure 1. Map of Turkey, Northern Syria, and Northern Mesopotamia Showing the Location of the Turkish Lower Euphrates Area (Map courtesy of T. J. Wilkinson).

A third criterion that Kurban Höyük satisfied was its span of occupation. On the basis of the brief reconnaissance of November 1978, it was thought that even though there were traces in limited sectors of the site of what at the time we took to represent second millennium B.C. and Byzantine period occupations, the main occupation of the site had taken place in the third millennium B.C., and that it was likely that this occupation had constituted the last major settlement of the site. Moreover, the relative height of the mound also held promise of earlier fourth millennium layers. This presumed settlement sequence, which later turned out to be remarkably close to the real sequence, offered the opportunity to study one of my main research interests, early town formation in the Syrian steppe in the fourth and third millennia B.C.

The last criterion was perhaps the least satisfied by the site. I wanted a small, low or flat site with little or no disturbance or post-third millennium occupation. Such a site would allow relatively unrestricted horizontal excavation of a single period settlement across a broad area to determine intrasettlement differentiation and zonation. Even from the brief initial reconnaissance, however, it was clear that Kurban Höyük was somewhat too high for such an approach and that post-third millennium materials were indeed present at the site. Moreover, the overall extent of the site was also slightly larger than what I had hoped for, since horizontal sampling was an important component of the initial research strategy and our resources were limited. Nevertheless, the site partially compensated for these perceived drawbacks with some advantages. Perhaps the most important of these advantages was its morphology, which displayed a double-mounded configuration (fig. 4) and was flanked by low broad terraces (figs. 2 and 3). This morphology seemed to promise fairly clear distinctions in intrasettlement zones. Additionally, the site was undisturbed by modern settlement, although it was completely covered by cultivated (and plowed) fields. In short, Kurban Höyük seemed to fulfill most of my requirements.

By February of 1979 I had recruited a small staff, and had submitted an application for an excavation permit. In March I submitted a proposal to the National Endowment for the Humanities. Due to a number of circumstances, which were in fact to change the entire agenda of the program over subsequent years, the first season of fieldwork did not begin until July 1980 and lasted for only three weeks. This meant that instead of the two four month-long seasons originally planned for the initial stage of the Chicago Euphrates Project (each involving both excavation and study), we had a six month-long excavation and study season in 1981 and a shorter season in 1982, mainly devoted to processing material from the preceding year. After receiving a second grant award from the National Endowment for the Humanities, another phase of the project was initiated. This phase was limited to an intensive three month excavation season in 1983, followed by a two month study season in 1984 (during which, however, limited excavations were also conducted).

RESEARCH INTERESTS

It is obvious that the somewhat accidental circumstances under which the project was initiated and the site to be excavated was chosen precluded the possibility of a purely hypothetically deductive approach to the project as a research program. Yet, both the decision to undertake a project in the Karababa basin area and the choice of the site were motivated by general research interests that later determined both the strategy that was followed and the implementation of this strategy in field procedures.

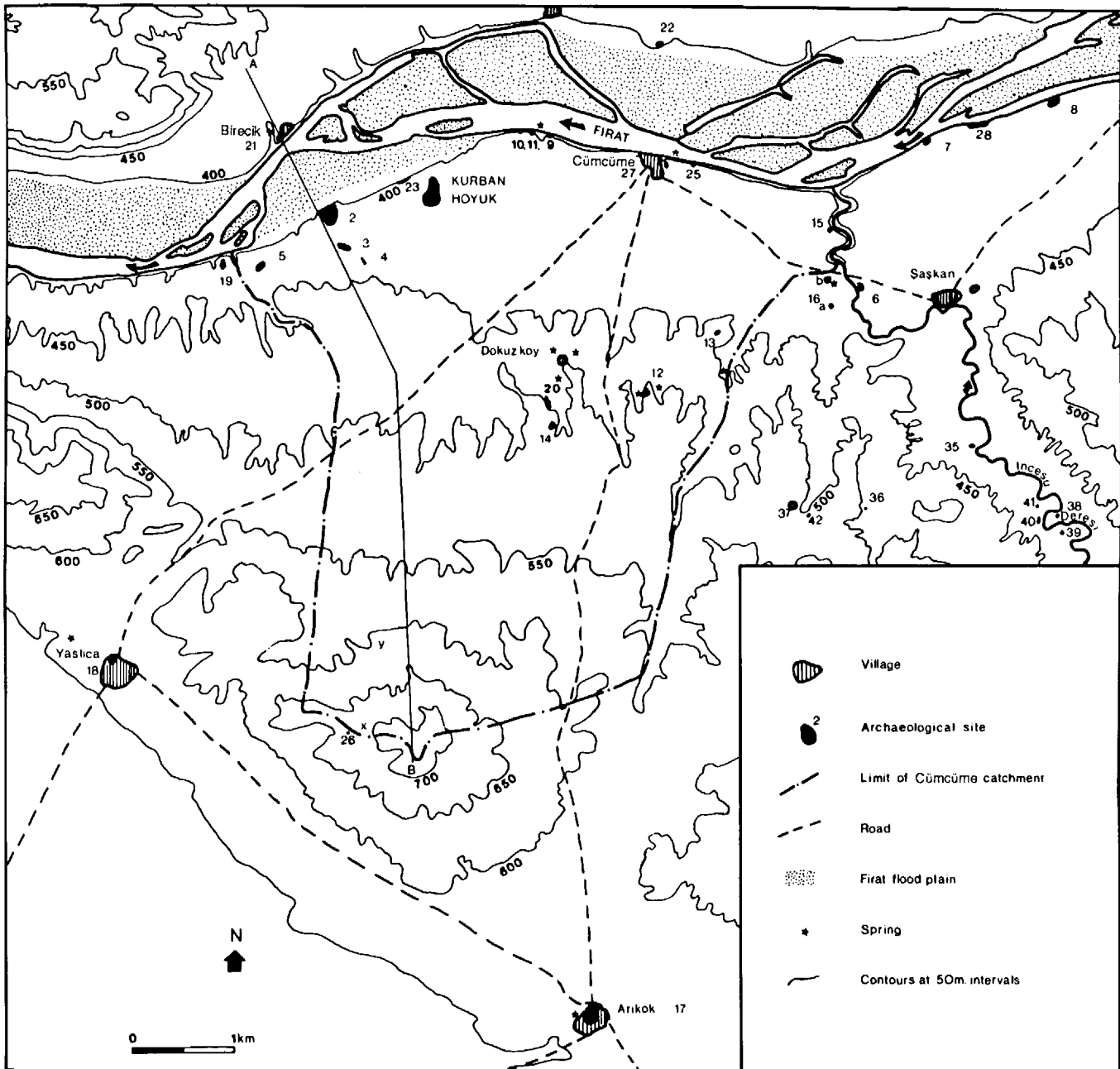


Figure 2. Map of Kurban Höyük and Its Immediate Setting, and Location of Nearby Archaeological Sites.
(Map courtesy of T. J. Wilkinson)

The first general problem that I was interested in was the character of sociopolitical frontiers. This interest was directly derived from my previous work in Lebanon, where a pattern of local political fragmentation throughout its long and turbulent history bore a close relationship with its historical position on the border of successive neighboring empires and civilizations. This dilution of centralized control in regions peripheral to major centers and the accompanying social fluidity in such zones clearly applied, albeit in possibly dissimilar ways, to southeastern Turkey.

Related to this general problem of local political fragmentation and the relationships between sociopolitical centers and their peripheries was the far less concrete theme of ethnic identification and political mobilization in these so-called peripheral regions. At least in Lebanon, the manipulation of shifting crosscurrents of ethnic affiliations and symbols had often provided the basis for which social groups were mobilized into sociopolitical structures. From an archaeological point of view, such historical questions are, of course, difficult to approach. However, in the Lebanese case, there seems to have been a direct relationship between such questions and the emergence of complex, stratified and urbanized societies. At least in Lebanon, the appearance of small polities (the "city states" of modern ancient Near Eastern scholarship) seems to be closely related not only to internal variables, but to episodes of intense interaction with more powerful neighbors (principally Egypt) as well. Certainly by later historical times, such interaction had a profound but uneven impact on local social groups by reinforcing selective social cleavages, which became the basis for ethnic mobilization into politicized groups. These groups, in turn became the core of regional polities.

In southeastern Turkey, ethnically defined fragmentation has formed a shifting mosaic of social groups since historical times, and there are hints from earlier archaeological and textual sources that similar conditions may have preceded them. The area thus provides the opportunity for a further study of the surely complex relationship between ethnic heterogeneity and center-periphery interaction. Significantly, a number of archaeological and historical phenomena were already known prior to the start of the Chicago Euphrates Archaeological Project that suggested that a situation not totally unlike that which may be more clearly documented for the Lebanese case could be at work in southeastern Turkey in general and the Karababa basin in particular, even in early antiquity at the time of the formation of the earliest towns and states there. One such phenomenon was the well-attested, although still poorly understood, expansion of Mesopotamian Late Uruk polities into northern Syria, northern Mesopotamia, and southeastern Turkey, which appears to parallel the Egyptian case in the Levant. Another was the well-known differentiation between the archaeological assemblages recovered in the mountainous terrain of eastern Turkey—related to the so-called Early Transcaucasian culture—and those found in the Syro-Mesopotamian steppe. This archaeological pattern parallels the presumed ethnic and political fragmentation of the area known to have existed by the late third and early second millennia B.C.

Without more extensive archaeological research outside of the river basins, however, adequate textual sources, ethno-archaeological study, and ethnographic investigations, such general questions as the relationship between ethnic groups, center-periphery interaction, and the emergence in frontier zones of complex urbanized societies cannot yet be tackled directly, at least not in southeastern Turkey. However, we believe that the work of the Chicago Euphrates Archaeological Project does contribute towards the eventual study of such questions. The principal contribution is obvious—to document the formation of a single small polity from both a site-oriented and regional viewpoints. In so doing, the establishment of a basic sequence was the first step, while a detailed investigation of the composition of such a town was a second step. As noted above, both of these questions were central to the research goals of our project. Although at this stage of research this contribution is at best indirect, it could very well become critical if by accident a coherent body of textual data bearing directly on the formation and evolution of specific city-states in southeastern Anatolia were to be found. As the finding of the Ebla archives at Tell Mardikh in north central Syria west of the Euphrates shows, such an eventuality is by no means impossible.

THE SITE AND ITS SETTING

The Karababa basin and the broad outlines of the archaeological remains within this region have been described by both Özdoğan and Serdaroğlu. A more detailed description of the immediate vicinity of Kurban Höyük is provided in the first volume of the present series. Here, therefore, a brief and general discussion of the site and its local setting will suffice.

Kurban Höyük is located on a river terrace on the south (left) bank of the Euphrates river (fig. 5), in the Bozova district of Urfa Province (fig. 1). It is roughly 60 km north-northwest of Urfa and approximately 10 km upstream from the actual site of the Karababa dam. The low terrace on which the site was founded is about 1.50 km wide, and is bordered on the south by a higher terrace formed by the limestone upper steppe which rims the Euphrates valley. The Euphrates channel itself lies roughly half a kilometer north of the site and its

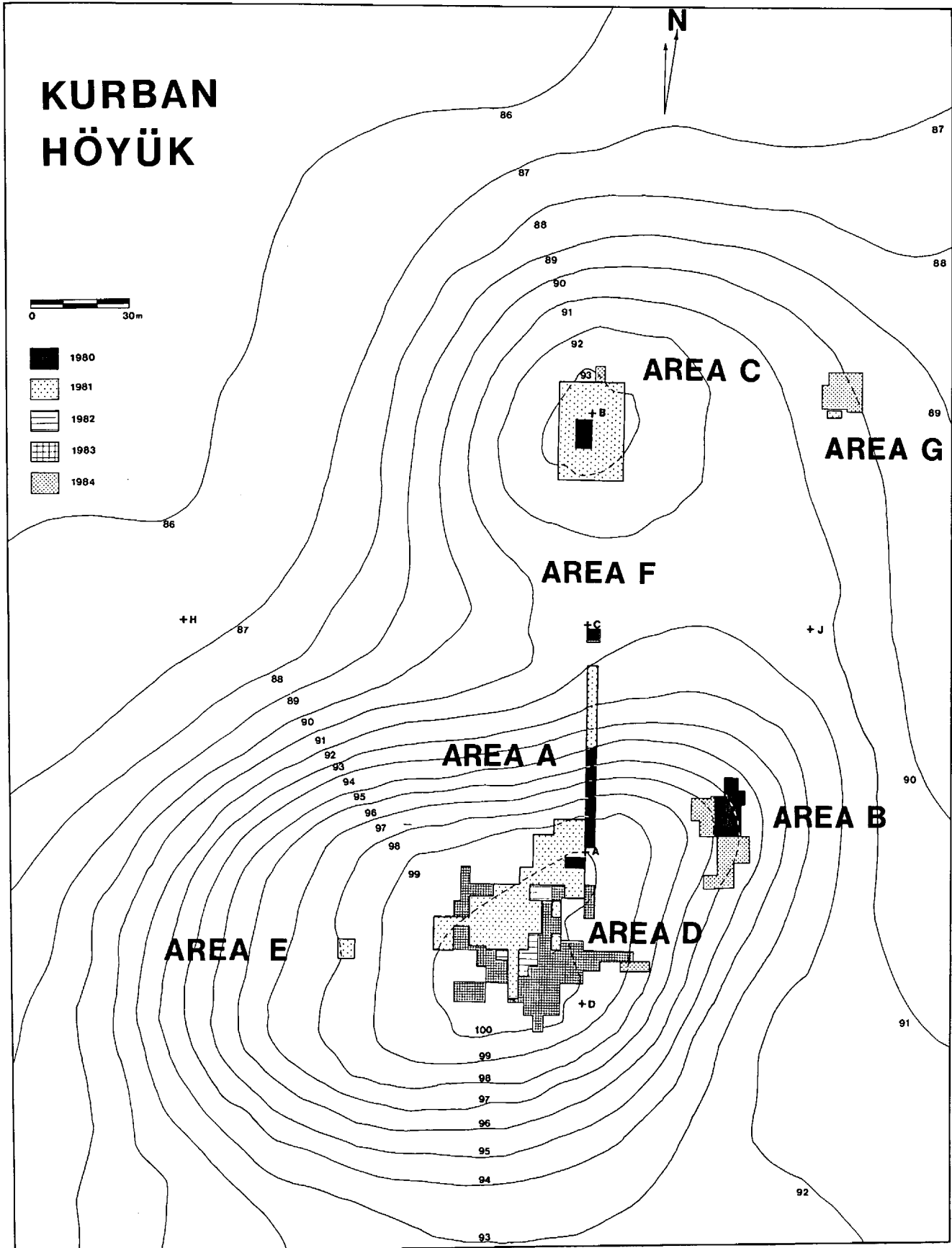


Figure 3. Contour Plan of Kurban Höyük Showing Location of Principal Morphological and Excavation Areas and Sequence of Excavations 1980–1984.



Figure 4. Kurban Höyük Prior to the Start of Excavations. Note Double-Mounded Topography. Photographic View toward the East.



Figure 5. Kurban Höyük and Associated River Terraces. Photographic View from the Opposite (North) Bank of the Euphrates River.

floodplain even nearer. Slightly downstream of the site the lower terrace is pinched off to form a cul-de-sac due to the encroachment of the upper terrace which forms a narrow gorge near the proposed dam site. Upstream, the terrace on which the site is located widens somewhat at the point where it is intersected by the İncesu valley (fig. 2).

A number of dry or seasonal valleys dissect the upper terraces to deposit their load on the lower terrace on which the site is located. Kurban Höyük was founded on the edge of an alluvial fan formed by one of those valleys, and at the junction of two subterraces forming the main lower terrace, where an aquiferous gravel layer permitted the formation of a spring, evidence for which was actually recovered in the excavations.⁴ The early settlement at the site appears to have developed around this spring. More than anything else, this fact explains the peculiar morphology of the site which consists of two low mounds connected by a saddle (fig. 3). The larger south mound rests on the higher subterrace overlooking the spring, while the smaller north mound lies on the slightly lower subterrace. Although the two mounds cannot be precisely distinguished as separate entities, the south mound is roughly 250 meters east-west and 180 meters north-south. Its long axis thus follows the rough edge of the subterrace on which it lies. From the air, the north mound appears as a lower appendage to the south mound, adjoining its northeastern sector and creating a rough overall crescent-shaped form. The maximum dimensions of the north mound are about 170 meters east-west and 120 meters north-south. The inner edge of the crescent is formed by a concavity between the two mounds slightly to the east of the saddle. The outer edge of the crescent is more deceptive, because the eastern slopes of both mounds fan out gradually to form a broad apron around the entire eastern side of the site, which eventually blends into the uneven plain formed by the surrounding terrace and alluvial fan. The height of the site above this plain is consequently quite variable. To the east, where the outer edges of the site merge into the nearby alluvial fan deposits, the maximum height (above plain level) for the south mound is about 9–10 meters, for the north mound about four meters, and for the saddle about two meters. To the west, the height above plain level is somewhat more, about 12–13 meters for the south mound, three to four meters for the saddle, and about six meters for the north mound. The overall dimensions of the site are about 250 meters east-west by about 300 meters north-south, although the eastern edge of the site is not clearly established. These dimensions would indicate a maximum site area of slightly over six hectares (fig. 3).

ORIGINAL FIELD OBJECTIVES

The basic research interests of the project suggested that at least five main sets of activities would have to be carried out to obtain the range of data desired. These, in turn, can be grouped as pertaining either to the excavations at the site itself or to the regional survey program of its immediate surroundings.

SITE EXCAVATIONS

The salvage program under whose auspices the project was undertaken necessitated that the bulk of the project's resources be focussed towards excavation on the main site. The principal objectives of these excavations were two:

1. Vertical soundings in order to establish the sequence of occupation at the site. These would have the primary purpose of obtaining a reasonably complete time series of quantifiable data that would provide a diachronic view of the site's history. Due to the morphology of the mound, which will be discussed in some detail below, several soundings would be necessary. These, we hoped would document the transition from the fourth to the third millennia B.C. and the emergence at the site of increasingly complex forms of social organization.
2. Large scale horizontal exposures combined with judicious probes and randomly situated sampling trenches to determine the layout and organization of the settlement in its main period of occupation, presumably when the settlement expanded into a town. The larger horizontal exposures would attempt to recover detailed and quantifiable data from a single "block" sampling of a portion of the site so that intrasettlement patterns could be recovered within "zones" of the

4. See below, *Part One, Chapter 3*, p. 170.

settlement and such localized patterns could be compared. Random probes could be used to compensate for the “biased” locations of these larger exposures. In this manner, we hoped to delineate “quarters” or “neighborhoods” within the settlement and to characterize their individual nature, if possible, at the apogee of the settlement’s history.

REGIONAL PROGRAM

In order to delineate the regional social and economic context within which the site developed and within which it participated, three sets of activities were planned:

1. To carry out a regional archaeological, geomorphological, and land use survey around the site in two stages. For what we considered to be the “catchment” area of the site, an intensive program of survey was intended—first to document the archaeological sites in the immediate region and then to assess the probable economic exploitation of the hinterland through vegetation, geomorphological, and modern land use investigations. A far less intensive survey program would be carried out over a wider area. Its objective was to reconstruct, insofar as possible, the regional patterns of organization of settlement, its nodes, linkages and territories, and the broader patterns of land use.
2. To delineate further the relationships between local centers and their presumed satellites. It was hoped that it would be possible to excavate one or more small subsidiary sites within the Kurban Höyük “catchment” area for a period contemporary with the main occupation at the site. Such an excavation would yield data directly comparable with that deriving from the horizontal exposures at Kurban and would provide evidence bearing on the kinds of relationships between “urban” centers and villages in their hinterland.
3. Finally, it was hoped that an ancillary program of ethnographic interviews and ethnohistoric research could yield insights about recent and current settlement organization and regional social history.

The regional program, in other words, was intended to study the contexts of local site history within successively wider spheres of relationships over a broad range of time.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF PROJECT RESULTS

Due to a number of constraints, not all of the activities demanded by the original goals of the project were successfully carried out. Some were not conducted at all, while others were modified and narrowed. Concerning the excavations at the site itself, for example, it is possible that our stratigraphic soundings may not be as representative as we would like. Nevertheless, it is clear that our objective of establishing a diachronic sequence of materials for all periods of occupation was successful. Less successful, however, was our original intent to sample fully the extent of the settlement in its main period of occupation. This was due to a substantial occupation of a later period on top of the south mound. Instead, we ended up obtaining an extensive exposure of that later period, while the exposures for the main period were significantly more limited than originally planned. Moreover, although a number of sector probes were also excavated, the random trenches that were planned originally were never dug. It was estimated that a minimum surface area of about 50 square meters was needed for each random trench in order to obtain a structurally interpretable view of the remains exposed. The resources necessary to do this proved beyond our means—in terms of manpower, time, and money (for rental of the land).

The main activity of the regional program, the archaeological, geomorphological, and land use survey around the site, was substantially more successful, and an intensive study of the local catchment was completed. However, a survey of the wider region proved to be more difficult than we had hoped and was soon abandoned as a field objective. Regional vegetation mapping was never carried out, and soil sampling for geomorphological and other purposes was more limited than originally intended. Similarly left undone was the excavation of a suitable subsidiary site of the same period as the main occupation of Kurban Höyük. A site of

the appropriate period simply did not exist within our catchment area, and the resources to excavate those of other pertinent periods represented at Kurban were never available. Finally, due to the sensitive aspects of ethnographic and ethnohistoric studies, these activities were carried out in a far more sporadic and informal manner than the systematic study that we had originally envisioned.

In short, what was in fact accomplished was much more modest than what was originally planned. In essence these accomplishments are summarized as follows.

EXCAVATIONS AT THE SITE

1. A fairly complete cultural sequence from three separate vertical operations on three sectors of the site was obtained, albeit in relatively restricted exposures; all three of the operations reached natural soil.
2. Horizontal exposures revealed settlements of two separate periods, the EB-MB Transition and the mid-late EB. The first of these exposures was more satisfactory than the second in that it focused mainly on a single area and was of substantial size. Moreover, it sampled a significant proportion of the total settlement at the site at the time. In contrast, the second exposure was scattered between several areas and probes and sampled a much smaller percentage of the total settled area of the site. For these two periods, a total of about 3,000 square meters was cleared in eight areas across the site (or about five percent of the total area of the site). Of this, approximately 2,800 square meters were cleared in the four main horizontal exposures, Areas B, C, D, and G.

REGIONAL STUDIES

1. An intensive survey was conducted of archaeological sites in an area of about 70 square km in the environs of Kurban Höyük. Approximately fifty sites of all sizes were identified, sherded, and mapped (at 1:500).
2. Landforms and micro-topography were mapped within this area at 1:10,000.
3. Modern land use was mapped within a smaller area of about 10 square km at 1:5,000, and over a larger area by sampling transects.
4. Ancient land use was studied by obtaining a series of phosphate samples across the region and by intensive pickup of surface scatter in fields using a sampling strategy.
5. Even though a subsidiary site complementary to the sequence obtained from Kurban Höyük was never excavated, collaboration with Dr. J. Roodenberg of the Netherlands Historical-Archaeological Institute in Istanbul enabled the excavation of a Neolithic site not far from Kurban which complemented and filled out the sequence obtained from our soundings.⁵

OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Well over 180,000 sherds were recorded in the field, mostly all from significant contexts (see below, *Part Two*, pp. 211ff.). At this point, about one-half of the total chipped stone finds (i.e., about 15,000 pieces) have been processed in the field. All ground stone (about 500 pieces), registered objects (about 200), and other miscellaneous finds also have been recorded (for the latter two categories, see below, *Part Two*, pp. 409ff.).
2. Ecofactual material was collected and partially recorded; this consisted of macrobotanical samples (about 500 bags), animal bones (about 8,000 bags), and molluscs (about 500 bags). These were partially studied in the field but the bulk is presently undergoing analysis in the United States. Also undergoing study are ceramic ware samples and soil samples for phosphate and phytolith analysis. Reference collections also were obtained for modern vegetation and animal bones.

5. Roodenberg, Wilkinson, and Bayri-Baykan 1984.

3. Also, it was possible to carry out a very informal and unsystematic set of interviews with local informants concerning agricultural practices and the use of domestic tools.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT KURBAN HÖYÜK

SITE SECTORS AND EXCAVATION AREAS

The actual implementation of the main site excavation program, to which we now turn, was largely determined by the relatively unique morphology of the site. In general, six different morphological components of the mound were identified.

1. The trapezoidal-shaped plateau at the top of the south mound (Area D: fig. 3).
2. The broad, gently sloping terrace on the western side of the south mound (Area E: fig. 3).
3. A narrower but also gentle slope on the eastern side of the south mound (Area B: fig. 3).
4. The narrow saddle between the two mounds (Area F: fig. 3).
5. The rounded hillock at the top of the north mound (Area C: fig. 3).
6. The broad, flat terrace extending east of the north mound and saddle (Area G: fig. 3).

Visual inspection of the varied site morphology just outlined suggested that an underlying basis for their differentiation may have lain in the formation of distinctive settlement "quarters" in each of these distinct sectors of the site. However, although an intensive stratified random sampling survey of the site's surface was carried out in the first season, these morphological variations could not be confirmed by the collection of surface matter. In part, the inconclusive results of that survey, which exhibited four questionable clusters of high density scatter, was due to two distorting factors: the patchwork of fallow and stubble fields that covered the mound at that time (and in succeeding seasons), and the movement of surface materials across the mound by plowing and slopewash.

However, even without corroboration from the survey, the existence of the above listed morphological sectors still seemed to be sufficient indication for determining at least the initial location of trenches, both for stratigraphic purposes and for sector sampling. In the latter case, we hoped to excavate a single major "block" exposure in each sector, each preceded by a small probe and then supplemented, as noted above, by random trenches. The following areas were excavated over the course of five seasons:

STRATIGRAPHIC OPERATIONS

Area A

A 3.00 to 3.50 meters wide step trench was extended down the northeastern slope of the south mound for a length of 55 meters in the direction of the saddle and the north mound. The first (and highest) step was begun near the highest point of the south mound.

Area C01

A three meter wide and nine meter long trench was excavated near the top of the north mound, aligned with Area A and the north-south axis of the site.

Area F

A sounding measuring four square meters was excavated in the center of the saddle area between the two mounds in a direct line with both of the above areas.

HORIZONTAL AREAS

Area B

An area of roughly 300 square meters on the east slope of the south mound was excavated mainly to obtain mid-late EB occupation.

INTRODUCTION

Area C

An area of roughly 600 square meters was opened on the top of the north mound to uncover mid-late EB structures.

Area D

An area of about 1,900 square meters was excavated on the plateau of the south mound mainly to reveal a large part of the EB-MB Transition settlement at the site.

SECTOR PROBES

Area E

A probe measuring five square meters was excavated to investigate the depositional sequence of the west slope of the south mound.

Area G

A sector probe was established and later considerably expanded with the intention of obtaining a wider horizontal exposure of the broad terrace east of the north mound. Roughly 100 square meters in area was cleared before time and labor constraints in the last season forced the closing of excavations there.

It should be noted that a fourth stratigraphic sounding through the center of the south mound was planned but never carried out. Of the six possible broad horizontal exposures, only three and part of a fourth were undertaken, although all sectors were sampled to some degree. A sector probe in the saddle proved impractical due to the depth of wash overburden. Similarly, the available resources never allowed us to expand the probe on the west slope of the south mound (Area E) into a larger exposure. For the sectors that were cleared over a larger area, only two (areas B and D) attained the extent that was desired.

SEASONS AND STAFF

The size and duration of each season's fieldwork are given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Duration (weeks)</i>	<i>Excavation (days)</i>	<i>Excavation Areas</i>	<i>Staff (avg.)</i>	<i>No. of Workmen (avg./max.)</i>
1980	3	14	A, B, C01, D, F	6	20/30
1981	12/5	58	A, C, C01, D, E, G	13/3	44/65
1982	8	30	A, C01, D	15	15
1983	9	42	A, C01, D, F	19	44/53
1984	8	31	A, B, C, D, G	15	25/33

The project thus spent a total of forty-five weeks in the field (i.e., in camp), including twenty-nine weeks spent in actual excavation. Approximately 5,900 man-days of excavation were carried out with local labor, or an average of thirty-three workmen per excavation day. During the periods of excavation, the average staff size was about fifteen members, but for the entire span of time in the field—which included excavation and study phases—our average staff size was under ten members.

The composition of the staff in each season and their contributions are given below:

Staff and Their Contributions by Season

<i>Year</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1982</i>	<i>1983</i>	<i>1984</i>
<i>Area A</i>					
Supervisor	M. Ingraham (c) ¹	----->			
Assistant(s)		C. Öztürk (c)	----->		
			S. Akozlu (p) ²	----->	
			S. Congar (p)		
			H. Erdem (p)		

TOWN AND COUNTRY IN SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA

Staff and Their Contributions by Season (*cont.*)

<i>Year</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1982</i>	<i>1983</i>	<i>1984</i>
<i>Area B</i>					
Supervisor	T. McClellan (c)				P. Wattenmaker (c)
Assistant(s)	M. Evins (c)				M. Ingraham (c) G. Stein (p) H. Karagöz (p) B. Tekkök (p)
<i>Area C</i>					
Supervisor		M. McDonald (c)			P. Wattenmaker (c)
Assistant(s)		D. Rahimi (p) M. Liverani (p) K. A. Yener (c) M. Voigt (p)			G. Pulhan (p) C. Kafescioğlu (p)
<i>Area C01</i>					
Supervisor	M. Evins (c)				
Assistant(s)		T. Cross (p)			C. Bezmez (p) G. Overton (p) N. Illingworth (p)
<i>Area D</i>					
Supervisor	G. Algaze (c)	D. Potts (c)	B. Verhaaren (c)		
Assistant(s)		B. Verhaaren(c) M. Brandt (p)	P. Wattenmaker (c) S. Wineberg (c) R. Gorny (p)		I. Finkel (p) K. Ataman (c) B. Tekkök (p) N. Miller (c)
<i>Area E</i>					
Supervisor		K. A. Yener (c)			
<i>Area F</i>					
Supervisor	M. Ingraham (c)			G. Phillip (p)	
<i>Area G</i>					
Supervisor		L. Marfoe (c)			P. Wattenmaker (c)
Assistant(s)					N. Miller (c) K. Ataman (c)
<i>Regional Survey</i>					
Supervisor	T. Wilkinson (c)				
Assistant			G. Stein (p)		
<i>Ceramics</i>		G. Algaze (c)			
<i>Chipped Stone</i>			M. McDonald (c)		
<i>Animal Bone</i>	M. Evins (c)	P. Wattenmaker (c)			
<i>Groundstone</i>				K. Ataman (c)	
<i>Archaeology</i>			N. Miller (c)		
<i>Registered Objects</i>			K. A. Yener (c)		
<i>Misc. Finds</i>			M. Evins (c)		

Staff and Their Contributions by Season (*cont.*)

Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
<i>Regional Survey (cont.)</i>					
<i>Photography/Registry</i>		J. Wilkinson (c)	----->		
<i>Registry</i>				C. Verhaaren (p)	
<i>Conservation</i>		C. Snow (c)	----->		
<i>Illustration</i>		H. Potts (p)	J. Bacon (p)		S. Ashley (p)
		C. Phillips (p)			T. Rickards (p)
Season totals	6	19	22	26	20

¹"c" = core staff; ²"p" part-time field staff members

As may be seen from the above summary, except for the first season, the maximum number of staff members greatly exceeded our average full-time staff size. With but four exceptions (all trainees from The University of Chicago), our policy was to provide full transatlantic fare only for core staff members. This meant that after 1981 when most of the core staff was fully assembled, additional staff help was obtained on a temporary basis. Indeed, a substantial proportion of the field staff in each season after 1980 consisted of part-time members (indicated by a "p"), many of whom were recruited as part of a training program in collaboration with Dr. K. A. Yener of Boğazici University in Istanbul, or else through the Ankara offices of the American Research Institute in Turkey.

The principal burden of the project fell on the core staff (indicated by a "c"), whose chief responsibilities lay in assuring continuity in the supervision of fieldwork or specialists' tasks throughout the duration of the project. An integral part of the overall strategy of the project, in fact, had to do with the selection and organization of the core staff. From the beginning, it was perceived that the available resources were inadequate to sustain a consistent staff size above fifteen members, yet, it was recognized that the fairly intensive recovery and recording methods (discussed in some detail below) as well as the need to study all artifacts in the field (due to antiquities regulations governing the export of artifacts) would require a staff size well in excess of the available finances. The solution, therefore, was to concentrate responsibilities on a smaller group of specialized, continuing staff members, who at times would serve in multiple excavation, specialist, and logistical roles, and whose experience would in part compensate for the lack of manpower. Many of the core staff served in a variety of tasks through the seasons and most also shared some responsibilities in the final analysis and publication of the project results. Each principal area of excavation or specialist task was under the sole supervision of a core staff member. Around these specialized roles, the remaining members of the staff were assigned assisting roles which sometimes varied from season to season along with the size of the staff itself. The site topographic plan, for example, was mapped by T. J. Wilkinson with the assistance of G. Algaze, while trench and area plans and sections were drawn by the individual supervisors and their assistants. Occasionally, however, they were helped by the illustrators or whoever happened to have some free time. Visitors were sometimes also drafted into helping with specific tasks, most notably G. Summers and S. Campbell who were kind enough to help with illustrations. In addition to their regular duties, T. McClellan served as associate director in 1980, and following his departure after that initial season, M. L. Ingraham and T. J. Wilkinson served jointly as co-assistant directors from 1981 to 1984. L. Marfoe was the director of the project throughout its duration.

Apart from the work conducted in the field, a number of specialists both in Turkey and in the United States have also contributed to the project. The human skeletal remains, for example, were analyzed and published by B. Alpagut.⁶ The molluscs are currently being studied by D. Reese, and a portion of his analysis appears in *Chapter 13* of this volume. K. A. Yener and C. Snow are conducting joint investigations into the copper remains, and M. Evins is carrying out an independent neutron activation analysis of the ceramics. In Chicago, most of the illustrations for this volume were inked by C. Friedman and K. Szyjka, both of the School of The Art Institute of Chicago. Invaluable help in the typing of the final manuscript for publication was given by Mrs.

6. Alpagut 1986.

Carolyn Livingood of The Oriental Institute. Finally, Mrs. Cathy Dueñes, a docent in The Oriental Institute Museum, also helped in typing portions of the manuscript into a computer.

METHODS OF SITE EXCAVATION

Although excavations at Kurban Höyük were started with a clear idea of a methodology to follow in order to facilitate the recovery of data necessary to elucidate the sorts of questions posed by our research interests, excavation methods at the site evolved somewhat over time. This was due principally to the interaction between the site's archaeological peculiarities and the experience and expertise of core staff. By the third season, however, the initial excavation methodology had been refined and the summary that follows reflects those refinements. What is presented here, therefore, was not fully in place until the final two seasons.

UNITS OF EXCAVATION

Due to the brevity of the first season, the initial excavation areas were opened at the same time that the topographic map of the site was being prepared. For this reason, and also because the sector approach in effect required that the individual areas be treated as independent units, all areas were aligned with a single site base line, but an overall site grid was not employed. Another reason for this approach lay in the fact that the site was under cultivation, which made grid datum points very difficult to protect between seasons and the land in which they were laid would have been very expensive to rent on an annual basis. The north-south base line of the site (which deviated slightly from the magnetic north-south line) was drawn between the highest point in the south mound (point A) and the highest point in the north mound (point B). Point A was established as the relative elevation datum point for the whole site and assigned an arbitrary value of 100 meters.⁷ All subsequent elevations were established in reference to this point.

As independent units of analysis and comparison, each sector or *Area* was excavated according to a localized grid of ten square meters, which were reestablished each season. These squares, called *Trenches*, were in fact more applicable to the horizontal exposures, but the smaller units required by the vertical operations were also designated as trenches. Thus, the step trench against the northeastern corner of the south mound, Area A, was subdivided into a number of five meters long trenches for recording purposes. These trenches were numbered sequentially beginning with '01'. The north mound sounding, Area C01, was designated as a single trench. In the horizontal areas trenches were numbered by their local grid coordinates.

The ten square meters or trench, however, was a recording unit rather than an excavation unit. The unit of excavation, called a *Strip*, was a smaller rectangular exposure within a trench (cf. fig. 132). Intended principally for use in the horizontal exposures, the strip served several important purposes:

1. To allow for the flexible expansion of the excavated area to suit localized requirements (e.g., to follow architectural remains, to avoid disturbed areas, etc.)
2. To delimit the horizontal area over which recovered artifacts could be recorded.
3. To allow for a degree of stratigraphic control.

The first of these purposes followed the general policy governing the excavation of the horizontal exposures—that coherent structural remains and surfaces were to be excavated as quickly and as efficiently as possible. This meant that the usual excavation pattern of gridded square trenches was to be avoided, since such fixed arbitrary units inevitably included disturbed or incoherent remains that required intensive excavation effort. Instead the procedure was to follow only architecturally coherent features—streets, walls, floors, etc.—and to abandon them when no longer easily recognizable. In this respect, the greatest priority was given to streets, doorways, and walls, as indicators of social linkages and boundaries, and to clearing room interiors, work spaces, and courtyards, as indicators of functional variability. This approach differed significantly from the priorities in the vertical operations, where the emphasis was on delineating sequences of deposits and only

7. According to Özdoğan (1977, p. 182), the maximum elevation of the site (i.e., point A) is about 418 meters above sea level. This estimate is based on available Turkish 1:25,000 maps of the area and has a possible margin of error of about ± 10 meters (Özdoğan 1977, p. 8).

secondarily on architectural coherence. Given the limited horizontal exposures practicable in those operations, the latter was in any case impossible.

The second purpose of the strip, to delimit the horizontal area over which artifacts could be recorded, was influenced by the primary goal of the horizontal exposures—to recognize varying activity areas and thus to recognize intrasettlement patterning. In order to recover the spatial distribution of remains within the horizontal exposures, an arbitrary grid of 100 one meter squares was superimposed over each trench. Whenever possible, the excavation of floors and surfaces was carried out within these smaller units, called the *Fine Grid*. This method was chosen because triangulation of individual artifacts was deemed to be too burdensome (except, of course, for well-preserved objects presumed to be in situ), and was in any case useless for delimiting scatters of sherds, chipped stone, or bone. On the other hand, it was recognized that excavation by fine grids was necessarily slow and therefore could only be used for primary deposits. In the event that such deposits—poor surfaces, for example—were not recognized when first excavated, the strip represents in effect a coarser means of delimiting the recording of artifact scatters. The strip is also the unit of measure for delimiting artifact scatters in secondary or tertiary deposits. The strip further enhanced stratigraphic identification of layers by delimiting the distance over which a single layer could be traced without the aid of nearby balks. In the horizontal areas, such balks moved continuously and were created as new strips were opened. When adjacent strips were excavated, a 25 cm wide partition minibalk was left between them, and then quickly removed once structural features were found. There were thus no permanent balks between trenches and strips, except when needed for temporary reference or access to an excavated sector. Furthermore, an area could eventually take on any configuration depending on the pattern of strips used, which in turn depended on the nature of the remains uncovered. The dimensions of a strip were required to be multiples of a meter, larger than the one meter square of the fine grid, and to have a total surface area not exceeding 20 square meters (i.e., smaller than five square meters). In practice, the most common sizes used were 3 × 5 meters and 2 × 5 meters. These sizes made it easy to designate small probes and test trenches within a trench. Within each trench, strips were identified with a two digit number assigned sequentially according to the order in which they were opened. The actual placement of strips followed the alignment of their trenches.

While *Areas*, *Trenches*, *Strips*, and *Fine Grids* were horizontal units of recording, the vertical unit of recording was the *Locus*, which represented the smallest usefully identifiable stratigraphic entity—a layer, a feature, etc.—within a given trench. Loci were marked by a three digit serial number. All excavated contexts were thus identified by two series of numbers identifying their horizontal (strip and fine grid, when applicable) and stratigraphic (locus) location. This dual system is warranted because a single stratigraphic layer (a destruction layer over or within a room, for example) could conceivably extend over a large area. The provenance of any given find at Kurban Höyük, therefore, is identified by its *Context Number*, which combines all the available information on its vertical and horizontal position. Typical context numbers might be: 1. C56–03–025, 2. D66–0347–035, 3. A04–0452–104, and 4. C01–0177/78/79–089. The first two examples illustrate designations for horizontal areas. They represent respectively: 1. Area C, Trench 56 according to the local area grid coordinates, Strip 03 (no fine grid was used for this context), and Locus 025; and 2. Area D, Trench 66, Strip 03, Fine Grid 47 according to the trench coordinates, and Locus 035. Examples three and four illustrate two further variations, sequentially numbered trenches (only in the vertical operations), and the use of multiple fine grid designations (in example four) in cases or recovery units smaller than a strip but larger than a single fine grid.

The foregoing merely indicates that the excavation system followed the fairly common method of excavation by stratigraphic layers rather than by major architectural levels, although these last were not neglected. The principal modification of this system was to exercise a tighter horizontal control than is normally used (at least in the Near East) on mound excavation, while allowing a significant degree of flexibility and efficiency in the expansion of a given area. This modification does not by any means represent a novel departure in archaeological methodology. Relatively tight horizontal control is, of course, commonly practiced in prehistoric—principally New World and European—projects. Moreover, flexibility in the expansion of a given area had been a feature of large scale architecturally oriented excavations in the Near East prior to the introduction of the so-called “Wheeler” method. The idea of the strip, too, is not particularly new since it is but a variation of the excavation of alternating square quadrants used in some excavations, and of the use of long test trenches (*Streifen*) in others. What is new in the Kurban excavation methodology, therefore, is the bringing together into a single system of what was considered to be some of the best features and advantages of a number of previously distinct excavation “philosophies.”

UNITS OF RECOVERY

The classes of materials recovered in the excavations were divided into twenty distinct categories, which were sorted and bagged separately in the field. These were then processed and recorded in camp, and inevitably some were disposed of. The basic unit of recovery was an individual bag or (in the case of sherds, chipped stone, or bone) bucket, which was given a find collection number (FCN) as well as an overall master register number (MRN). Individual objects also were registered in the same manner. Similar to the "batch" system of collection, this system allowed us to further subdivide materials recovered from a given context either vertically (by excavation day) or horizontally (by fine grid or strip) should a stratigraphic error be made and later recognized. Depending on the context excavated, dry sieving also was carried out with 0.50 cm mesh at ratios varying from 100 to 5 percent. The former ratio was done only on recognized primary deposits (e.g., floors), and successively smaller proportions were sieved with correspondingly less significant layers. There was a dual purpose in this. One was the obvious necessity to recover remains too easily missed by the workmen (e.g., chipped stone debitage or bone fragments). A second reason, however, was to provide a check on the density of recovered remains in a given unit of soil, and hence on the reliability of the sample. Sieved remains were bagged separately and hence received separate FCNs which were prefixed with a 'D' to differentiate them from non-sieved lots.

As a further check on the reliability and comparability of each recovery unit, an attempt was made to estimate the volume of excavated soil for each locus or context. This was done mainly by bucket counts, each roughly ten liters in volume, but when such counts were not available estimates were made from recorded information on depth and extent of deposits. Volume estimates for each separate locus, when available, appear at the end of the stratigraphic discussion for each phase. A measurement of artifact density by volume is more important for the vertical operations than for the horizontal exposures, since in the former the exposed area is usually too small to elucidate the thorny issue of how functional variability may affect the observed distribution of artifacts. Density, therefore, may offer some indication of comparability between deposits that would otherwise be absent in the vertical operations. For the horizontal exposures, however, where the basic assumption of analysis is the contemporaneity of the structures involved, density by volume provides only a check between subphases of the structures. More appropriate there is the density of artifacts by area (rooms, courts, etc., usually involving several context numbers) since activities in specific areas are indicated by spatial clusters. Hence, for the horizontal exposures, attempts were made to estimate the surface or significant stratigraphic layers.

RECORDING

The most obvious outcome of a specialized core staff is that excavation records were kept and maintained for a single area by a single supervisor, usually for the duration of the project. The emphasis here was on continuity and uniformity of style, content, and format. The records for each area consisted of a notebook, context sheets, plans, and sections.

The notebook for each area was a loose-leaf record of loci, ordered serially by trench and locus number. Under each locus, entries were arranged by date of activity, and for each locus a list of field collection numbers (FCN) was provided. When possible, volume excavated was noted. Accompanying the notebook entries were daily sketch plans in which the findspots of all FCNs were marked in relationship to the various layers or structures under excavation. These records were accompanied further by Polaroid photographs and section sketches, when necessary.

The context sheets were individual sheets coded in computer-compatible format containing summary information on each locus excavated. This information included not only a full account of stratigraphic relationships and descriptions of layers or features, but a complete list of associated FCNs as well. Both the registry (MRN) and the ceramics were coded in a similar format designed for eventual merging with the context sheets for later automated retrieval and analysis. Final sections, drawn at a scale of 1:20, were done for the main balks of the vertical operations. Plans, also drawn at 1:20, were done as phase plans for each trench. For the vertical operations, where trenches were small, these phase plans could and often did crosscut one or more trenches. But for the horizontal exposures, phase plans were made in standardized 50 cm square sheets each depicting a trench (10 × 10 meters) in a given phase.

ANALYSIS AND RELIABILITY

In the analysis of the stratigraphic deposits of the site which is included in the following chapters, an attempt is made to differentiate the excavated loci by their reliability and contextual significance. In general, all unreliable deposits and contextually insignificant loci (e.g., plow zone, wash, and balk trimming deposits) are excluded from consideration altogether. A second class of loci includes deposits that are mixed, whether horizontally or vertically, but are still useful. These are included in the discussion and their limitations are noted where pertinent. The third class of deposits are those deemed reliable. These loci are those that form the framework for the analysis of the various artifactual data recovered at the site.

Obviously, reliability is a relative term, since stratigraphic absolutes are unverifiable. Some indication of the caution we have taken in excavating layers, however, can be seen in the ration of supervisors and their assistants to workmen from the staff and season breakdown noted above. In addition, the following statistics on the work carried out in the two main vertical operations discussed in this volume, Areas A and C01, are illustrative of the rate of earth removal:

Year	Area A				Area C01			
	Man-Days	Days	Workmen*	Volume	Man-Days	Days	Workmen*	Volume
1980	144	16	9	70 m ³	39	11	3.5	29 m ³
1981	915	61	15	462 m ³	332	54	6.1	70 m ³
1982	156	18	9	25 m ³	59	12	4.9	15 m ³
1983	455	35	13	92 m ³	193	25	7.7	44 m ³
1984	108	12	9	23 m ³	—	—	—	—
Total	1778	142	12.5	672 m ³	623	102	6.1	158 m ³

*Average

From the above it may be seen that the average rate of earth removal in Area A was thus 0.38 m³ per man-day, while in Area C01 (which contained considerably less wash and tip) the rate was 0.25 m³ per man-day. Note also that the total manpower spent on these two operations was about 40 percent of the total effort at the site. Including the third vertical operation, Area F, this proportion rises to about 50 percent.

For the purposes of the chronological analysis with which the present volume is mainly concerned, the loci from the vertical operations are divided into individual series of *Phases* for each operation. As all three reached natural soil, those phases are numbered from the bottom up. Phases in turn are grouped into eight *Periods*, each representing a significant shift in occupation and cultural assemblages at the site. For the horizontal exposures, where numerous localized changes—some chronologically trivial—can be identified, the phasing is determined by large scale architectural changes, which are grouped into *Building Phases*. As natural soil was not reached in any of the horizontal exposures, these building phases are numbered from the top down. These in turn also are grouped into and correlated with the eight site-wide periods. Periods are designated by neutral numbers which, however, correspond to a more conventional (though still deliberately neutral) classification of cultural assemblages:

Period	'Cultural Assemblage'	Suggested Date
I	Medieval(?)	Twelfth–Thirteenth Centuries A.D.
II	Early Abbasid	Ninth–Tenth Centuries A.D.
III	EB-MB Transition	about 2000 B.C.
IVA–C	Mid-Late EB	about 2500–2100 B.C.
VA–B	Early EB	about 3100–2800 B.C.
VIA–B	Late Chalcolithic	about 3800–3100 B.C.
VII	Middle Chalcolithic	about 4000 B.C.
VIII	Middle-Late Halaf	about 5000 B.C.

A more detailed discussion of these terms appears later in the analysis of the ceramic sequence from the site, *Part Two* of this volume. Here, note that in earlier reports the "EB" period was designated as "third millennium," and the "Middle Chalcolithic" was called "Peripheral Ubaid." Without confirmation from radiocarbon determinations, the suggested dates listed above are obviously only rough guides.

It should be pointed out that the purpose of phasing is not merely to place the stratigraphic history of the site into some sort of order, but also and more importantly to delineate useful units of analysis. For the vertical operations, the phases are the primary unit of analysis. Where some degree of uncertainty exists in assigning a locus to a specific phase, that phase is assigned to a range of phases. The building phases of the horizontal exposures serve a different purpose. They indicate a rough contemporaneity of deposits that may be used for spatial analysis. Particularly in the case of the largest exposures, Areas D and C, efforts were made to assure this contemporaneity by isolating only the final use of the settlement in the respective building phases. This emphasis on final use is important because although the building phases also are subdivided into smaller units, these units at best indicate the original order of construction and many of the subphases were in use during the final occupation. The basic unit of analysis in the horizontal exposures, therefore, are groupings of loci into spatial *Units*, a room, a court, or similar structurally distinct use of space. Units are only assigned within single areas, and there for single building phases. However, although units are more relevant for the analysis of the horizontal areas than that of the vertical operations, in many cases structurally distinct units were recovered in those operations as well. Such units are prefixed with their phase number. Thus, Unit 13.1 in Area C01, for example, should be interpreted to mean Unit 1 in the remains assigned there to Phase 13.

One last point concerning reliability concerns the comparisons that might be made between areas. As noted above, these are seldom stratigraphically linked. Moreover, as will be recalled, the location of the various areas is biased. Although the initial plans included randomly selected horizontal exposures to complement the main areas of excavation, those exposures were never made for reasons already explained. As comparable units, therefore, the horizontal areas are statistically unreliable, although they may be intuitively interpretable. However, this may not be entirely true at the level of the comparison of individual structures within different areas.

DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITION OF MATERIALS

For the most part analytical work was conducted in the field. Materials analyzed were kept until the end of the excavation and only then disposed of, although representative collections and diagnostics were retained for future reference. Only unstudied ecofactual remains were exported from Turkey for later analysis. At the present time, the deposition of all kept materials is as follows:

A total of 125 wooden crates containing artifacts are stored in Urfa Museum. These consist of:

1. Ceramic type series	6
2. Ceramic diagnostics (all areas)	50
3. Survey pottery and finds	4
4. Groundstone type collection	3
5. Chipped stone diagnostics	4

The remaining boxes contain unstudied or partially studied materials, currently in the process of being analyzed:

6. Ceramics (1984 season, Areas B, C, and G)	28
7. Other ceramics	3
8. Partially studied chipped stone	5
9. Chipped stone (1984 season, Areas B, C, and G)	4
10. Chipped stone (all other areas)	18

The first five items listed contain only reference collections that should be kept for possible reanalysis in the future, if warranted by new ideas, insights, or advances in analytical methodology. The last five contain

material that will be disposed of after study and after pertinent materials are added to the reference collections. In addition to the above, there are 199 registered objects which were submitted separately to the Urfa Museum. Some are being exhibited at the museum and the remainder are stored separately from the boxes listed above.

The ecofactual material in the United States (apart from samples that have already been submitted for analysis) consists of:

<i>Material</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Responsible Specialist</i>
1. Animal bone	The Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C.	P. Wattenmaker
2. Macro-botanical remains	The University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	N. Miller
3. ¹⁴ C samples	The University of Chicago, Chicago	—
4. Molluscs	The University of Chicago, Chicago	D. Reese

Already submitted for analysis are small collections of ceramic ware, metallurgical pieces, and soil samples. All excavation documentation, including the registry books, notebooks, context sheets, and original plans and sections, is stored at The Oriental Institute of The University of Chicago. Also stored there are the originals of the ceramic recording sheets, the groundstone and miscellaneous finds recording sheets, the registered object cards, and about 4,000 drawings of ceramics, groundstone, and other finds. The remaining specialists' documentation is currently with the individual responsible specialists.

PUBLICATION

As noted in the *Preface*, this volume is the second of three intended volumes comprising the final report on the results of the work of the Chicago Euphrates Archaeological Project from 1980 to 1984. It consists of three parts: a detailed stratigraphic analysis of the vertical operations, the ceramic analysis and the chronological sequence, and the small finds. The first volume (Oriental Institute Publications 109) was written entirely by T. J. Wilkinson and includes the results of the regional survey program. It contains the detailed description of the context in which the site exists. For this reason, it was considered unnecessary to go into that background information in this volume in anything other than the most general fashion. The third and final volume of the series is now in preparation under the supervision of B. Verhaaren, and will consist of the reports on the horizontal exposures and sector probes. Also included will be specialist reports on categories of ecofactual and artifactual data not included here: primarily the faunal and botanical remains, and the chipped and ground stone artifacts.

The format of these reports is not what the authors consider ideal for the final publication of the results of the Chicago Euphrates Archaeological Project. Originally the plan was to present the results of the excavations as a stratigraphic sequence, as larger snapshots of single settlements period by period, and not as is done here by excavation area or artifact category. Ideally, the report was to provide the contextual analysis of the finds within the sequence and the horizontal exposures as an overall diachronic and synchronic archaeological history. In its current form, however, the raw material is presented in the manner in which it was collected and initially processed rather than in the composite form of a historical reconstruction that would have been more desirable. Only minimal interpretation is included and it is hoped that readers will form their own analyses of the results presented here.

The current format was determined by necessity. It was decided that it would be preferable to present an imperfect work arranged in the order that the initial analyses were received rather than to attempt an ideal reconstruction at some indeterminate time. Given the number of contributors to the final report and the uncertainties and constraints faced by each, a final composite interpretative report would proceed only as fast as its slowest contributor. To some extent, however, a composite and partially interpretive view of the results at the time this manuscript was in preparation has been presented earlier in an interim report.⁸ That report represents the stage of analysis reached by December 1984 and supersedes all previous reports. In turn, the presentation of the stratigraphic sequence from the site provided in this volume supersedes all earlier reports,

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although the interim report remains valuable for its interpretative sections and discussions of categories of evidence not dealt with here.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Throughout the entire length of the project, the work was greatly facilitated by the General Directorate of Antiquities and Museums in Turkey, and particularly by Dr. Hikmet Gürçay and later Dr. Nurettin Yardımcı as Director Generals. In addition, much of the necessary paperwork was smoothly handled initially by Çetin Anlagan and Emel Orgen as Assistant Director of Antiquities and Director of Excavations, respectively, and later by Kudret Ata as Director of Excavations. In Urfa, the director of the local museum, Adnan Misir, was consistently helpful and cooperative throughout all seasons of excavation and study. Equally helpful were the representatives of the Ministry of Culture at the excavations: F. Özçatal (1980), E. Yener (1981), A. Eryılmaz (1982), R. Ökcu (1983), and O. Severoğlu (1984).

A considerable amount of the initial preparations could never have been accomplished without the unflagging aid of professors Halet Çambel and Mehmet Özdoğan, both of the University of Istanbul, as well as that of the Directors of the Lower Euphrates Salvage Project at the Middle East Technical University, Professors Ekmel Derya and Sevin Buluç. The representatives of foreign research institutes in Ankara, particularly Dr. Toni Cross of the American Research Institute and Dr. David French of the British Institute of Archaeology and their respective staffs also extended a great deal of hospitality, aid, and advice to project members.

One of the rewarding aspects of working in an international salvage program is the close cooperation that commonly arises between neighboring projects. For their warm hospitality and cooperation, the Chicago Project is indebted to (from downstream to upstream) Dr. J. Roodenberg (Hayas Höyük and Kumartepe), Professor N. Özguç (Samsat), Professor H. Hauptmann (Lidar Höyük), Professor R. Ellis and Dr. Mary Voigt (Gritille Höyük), Dr. M. Behm-Blancke (Hasek Höyük), Dr. D. French (Tille Höyük), and their staffs. Dr. A. Palmieri (Arslan Tepe), while not directly engaged in the salvage program, was most helpful and hospitable. Naturally, during the course of research, it became necessary to examine a wide range of comparative materials from other sites or to otherwise consult with specialists. Dr. R. Dornemann, Professor U. Esin, Dr. G. Hillman, Dr. T. A. Holland, Professor W. Orthmann, Professor M. Özdoğan, Professor M. van Loon, and Professor H. Weiss, among others, were particularly kind in this regard.

Finally, before proceeding on to a discussion of the stratigraphy of the vertical operations at the site, it should be noted that an earlier version of this manuscript was read by Drs. McGuire Gibson and Thomas McClellan, both of The Oriental Institute, and sections of it by Ms. Mary A. Evins of the Department of Anthropology of The University of Chicago. The present version benefits greatly from their advice, observations, and criticism. Particularly important was Dr. McClellan's contribution since he painstakingly read through that earlier draft and made a number of insightful suggestions which have found their way into the present version. Moreover, he also pointed out numerous inconsistencies and, on occasion, outright mistakes that are now corrected.

PART ONE

EXCAVATION AREAS AND THE STRATIGRAPHY

INTRODUCTION

by Leon Marfoe

The chronological sequence of deposits at Kurban Höyük was obtained from three independent vertical operations (Areas A, C01, and F). All known periods at the site are present in those operations, although far more representative and detailed views of the site for two of those periods (Periods IV and III) were obtained in the horizontal operations (Areas B, C, and D) and sector probes (Areas E and G). The objectives in the vertical operations were not only to obtain a relatively quick guide as to what to expect in the excavations, but also to retrieve samples of data that would provide a quantifiable time series of assemblages. Consequently, some attempt was made to standardize the area over which each phase would be cleared, although, of course, this was often constrained by the morphology of deposition at the site.

All three of the vertical operations were excavated down to natural soil, at least over a reduced area; and in each case a deeper probe was made into natural soil. In Area A, the step trench against the northern slope of the south mound, a total of twelve meters of occupational deposits encompassing twenty-four phases and six periods were recovered. In Area C01, the sounding on the center of the north mound, the depth of deposit was 6.50 meters and spanned sixteen phases grouped into at least four periods. Not surprisingly, the accumulation of occupational debris was shallowest in Area F, the sounding in the saddle area between the north and south mounds. There, natural soil was reached at about 5.50 meters below the current surface and fourteen phases encompassing two periods were uncovered.

The individual sequences obtained from each of the vertical operations are naturally incomplete; the elaboration of the full sequence at the site, therefore, requires the interleaving and occasional correlation of phases from the various operations. Since the widely spread physical location of the soundings meant that no stratigraphic linkage between them was possible, this intercalation is achieved in part by ceramic correlations and in part by a number of explicit inferences and assumptions on architectural and stratigraphic correlations. Consequently, the following account describes each sequence individually, even though a period by period discussion of the results from all three operations together would have been more desirable since only after a detailed presentation of the data from the individual operations has been presented will the reader be able to follow the logic behind the assumptions and inferences that allowed for the correlations of the various operations.

CHAPTER 1

AREA A

by Leon Marfoe and Michael L. Ingraham

INTRODUCTION

The first area to be opened in the excavations at the site was a step trench on the north slope of the larger south mound (figs. 3, 38). It was situated at the northeast corner of the mound, where the main north-south base line for the site formed the west balk of the trench, and its alignment was intended to provide an easier link with Area F, in the saddle area between the two mounds, and Area C01 on the north mound. Excavations in Area A took place in all five seasons, but as with the other areas, the bulk of the work was carried out in the second (1981) and fourth (1983) seasons. The result was a long north-south trench measuring 55 meters in length which began just north of the datum point for the south mound (Point A) and extended almost to the base of the saddle. Originally laid out as a three meter wide trench, Area A in actuality ended up measuring anywhere from three to four meters in width because the considerable erosion of the sides of the trench over the length of five seasons necessitated frequent cutbacks in its sections. For recording purposes, the length of the trench was divided into eleven 5 meter long units ("trenches"). These were identified consecutively from south to north as A01, A02, A04, A05, A06, A07, A08, A09, A10, A11, and A12.¹

Originally, the principal objective of the Area A step trench was only to provide a quick stratigraphic sequence that would later be supplemented by a sounding in the center of the south mound, and possibly by widening selected portions of the trench in order to provide more extensive exposures of specific phases. Due to logistical difficulties these supplementary objectives were abandoned by the 1981 season. Instead, a more thorough sampling by cutting more deeply into the flank of the mound was contemplated. For this purpose, the "trenches" were combined to form three larger "steps," each terminating at a major architecturally significant phase. Thus, A01–A02 formed a 10 meter long step terminating in a late EB Phase (20), A04–A05–A06 formed a 15 meter long step terminating in a middle EB phase (13), and A07–A08–A09 formed a 15 meter long third step terminating at natural soil. The three steps just discussed and the sequence of excavations in the step trench (by season) are illustrated on figure 6, below. Trenches A10–A11–A12 turned out to be filled with tip and wash layers at the edge of the mound and were not excavated to any great depth, consequently no occupational deposits were uncovered there. The significant amount of erosion and disturbances that had occurred in this sector of the site extended even into Trench A09, where only a few isolated occupational deposits were found. For this reason, an earlier objective to stratigraphically link up the step trench with Area F in the saddle was soon abandoned.

Although the complementary occupations of the south and north mounds precluded a complete sequence in the Area A step trench, the longer occupations found there for Periods VI and IV provide the yardstick against which the shallower Area C01 deposits are measured. Area A is also the sole area in which Period VIII material was found and provided supplementary though limited information on Periods III–I.

1. As may be noted, the trench numbers are sequential except for the disparity between Trenches A02 and A04. During the first season of excavation, A03 was assigned to the sounding in the saddle area. That sounding was later expanded and renamed Area F. It is under the latter name that it appears in this report.

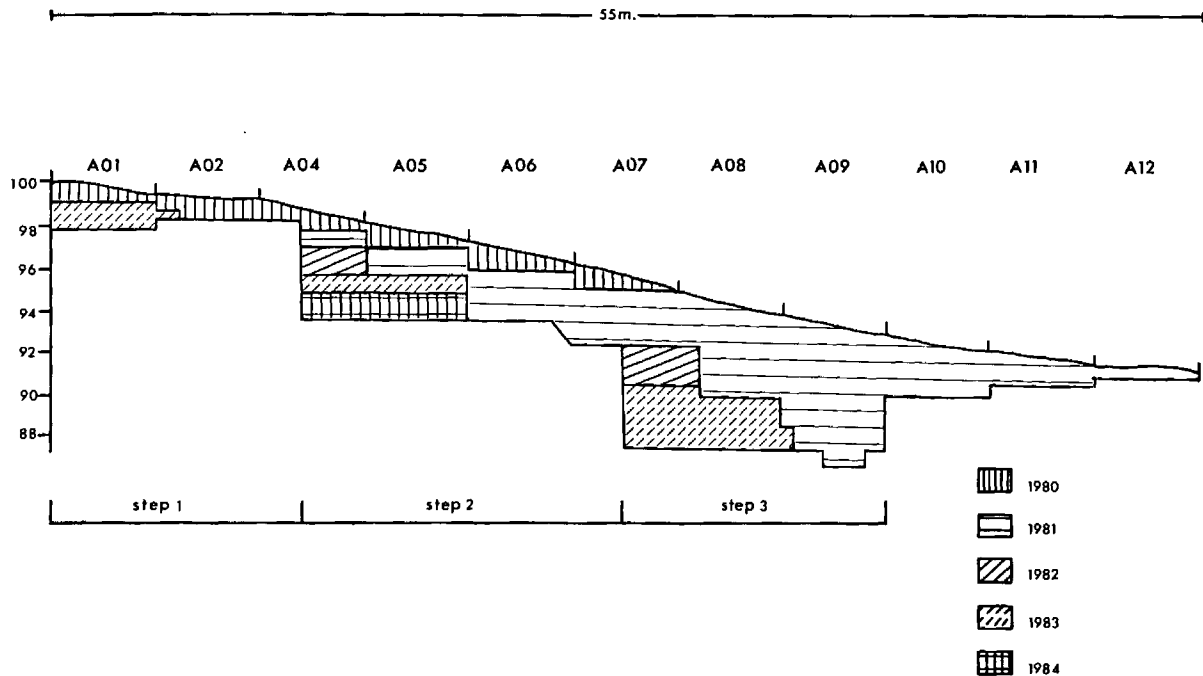


Figure 6. Area A Step Trench. Steps and Sequence of Excavations 1980-1984.

THE STRATIGRAPHY

In general, in this final phasing of the Area A sequence the phasing criteria employed in preliminary reports is followed, although, in a few cases either subtle and minor changes or fragmentary remains are combined together to form a single phase with one or more subphases as necessary.² It should be borne in mind, however, that in preliminary reports phasing in Area A (as in all vertical operations) was from the top down, while in this report it is from the bottom (natural soil) up. The phasing framework presented here, therefore, supersedes that of earlier assessments.

NATURAL SOIL

Natural soil was reached across the entire bottom of Trenches A07-A08-A09 at about 88.15 meters. A deeper test trench in A07-A08 penetrated it to about 87.70 meters, while another test trench in A09 reached about 86.50 meters. In this area of the site, therefore, the total depth of deposit as measured from the start of natural soil to the top of the mound (Point A, at an arbitrary elevation of 100 meters) was some 12 meters (11.85 to be exact).³ The fact that the elevation of natural soil in the bottom of Area A is higher than that measured in Areas F and C01 suggests that the original settlement on the south mound was founded on a slightly higher subterrace overlooking a lower terrace on which the north mound settlement was later to be established. However, the natural soil matrix found at the base of both mounds was identical and consisted of a dense reddish-brown clay loam.

Relevant Loci

Natural soil

A07:118; A08:076, 077; A09:019, 020

2. Marfoe 1982 and Marfoe et al. 1986.

3. For an approximation of the absolute elevation of Point A, see above, *Introduction*, note 7.

PERIOD VIII (MIDDLE-LATE HALAF)

Founded directly on natural soil, the earliest occupation uncovered at the site and of this sector of the south mound belongs to the Halaf period. A total of five phases of the period were identified within 1.50 meters of occupational deposits. However, due to disturbances caused by various human and animal activities, sherds also were found in the uppermost 50 cm or so of natural soil.⁴ As a group the five Halaf phases are rather disparate, each displaying a depositional history and features that evince little continuity with other phases in the group. The significance of this disparity is uncertain. It may reflect an episodic series of settlements or, more likely, the sort of discontinuous use of space that sometimes exists on the periphery of a settlement.

The Halaf period settlement, it should be understood, need not represent the earliest period of occupation at the site, just the earliest identified one. It is not impossible that an earlier period of settlement may have existed near the core of the south mound, since a very small number of isolated and out of context sherds may be of an earlier late Neolithic date (see below, p. 226 and pl. 144:A).

PHASES 1, 2: Plan (fig. 7), Sections (figs. 48, 49, 53)

The installations that characterize Phases 1 and 2 were constructed directly over natural soil and appear to be closely related in time. Although they are chronologically distinct, it was not always possible to differentiate with precision the surfaces associated with each phase. In part this is because the Phase 3 structures overlying them were never removed, and in any case those later structures had cut into and disturbed the earlier ones. Consequently, Phases 1 and 2 are best considered together.

The principal features of Phase 1 are found in Trench A07 and consisted of a circular row of river cobbles, presumably a hearth (Unit 1.1: Locus A07:116), and an adjacent rectangular structure with foundations also made from a single row of river cobbles (Unit 1.2: Locus A07:120). Only a portion of the "hearth" was cleared inside the trench, where it protrudes from the south section of A07. Nevertheless it could be seen that it had a diameter of about 1.50 meters. The rectangular structure, Unit 1.2, was oriented on an almost exact north-south axis and was flimsily built. Possibly serving as a shed of some sort, its preserved dimensions were about 1.90 meters north-south and 1.20 meters east-west. However, its western side was not fully exposed since it was under a Phase 3 structure that was never removed. A narrow opening on its eastern wall suggests an entrance. Slightly to the north of Unit 1.2 was found a roughly circular pile of stones (Locus A07:117) which was too symmetrical to represent "stone fall." However, if indeed a feature, its function is uncertain.

The Phase 2 structure (Unit 2.1) was located just to the west of the Phase 1 features just described, partially unexcavated under the west section. As noted above, it too was founded directly over natural soil. Oriented obliquely to the Phase 1 features in a roughly NNE-SSW direction, Unit 2.1 was a far more substantial rectangular structure than Unit 1.2. Its walls were formed by one or two courses of rough limestone rocks in a variety of sizes which were packed neatly creating fairly smooth edges. Almost exactly three (north-south) by two (east-west) meters in its exterior dimensions, Unit 2.1 had a rear (west) wall about 40 cm thick which had been cut away partially by a later Period VI pit, side (north and south) walls about 50 cm thick, and a wider front (east) wall about 70 cm thick. Although the east wall had been partially cut by a later Phase 3 wall (and in turn may have cut the west wall of the Phase 1 structure, Unit 1.2) a neatly faced door "frame" was preserved indicating an entrance. Inside the structure on its southern corner, a compacted earth floor (Loci 114/115) along the base of the foundation walls (Locus A07:110) was traced.

At one time the possibility was considered that Unit 2.1 might have served as a fairly elaborate tomb chamber for a burial (Locus A07:105, FCNs 1081-1087, now ascribed to Phase 3, see below p. 27), since the burial was found squarely in the interior of the structure. However, in view of the close stratigraphic proximity of the structures of Phases 1, 2, and 3 and the low elevation of the walls of Unit 2.1 (higher walls would have been expected if the structure were in fact a burial chamber) it appears more likely that the burial had been cut into the Phase 2 structure from above.

4. For the purposes of the ceramic analysis this material was kept separate and termed "Phase 0." See below, *Part Two, Chapter 6, Tables 1-4b, pp. 232-34.*

Relevant Loci

Phase 1

Unit 1.1

Hearth	A07:116	
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Unit 1.2

Rectangular structure	A07:120	
Interior floor/fill	A07:119	
South exterior surface/fill	A07:112	0.90 m ³
North exterior surface/fill	A08:074	1.60 m ³
Circular stone feature	A07:117	
Surrounding surface/fill	A07:111	0.30 m ³

Phase 2

Unit 2.1

Rectangular structure	A07:110/A08:075	
Internal fill	A07:109, 113	1.30 m ³
Floor	A07:114/115	
South exterior surface/fill	A07:108	0.20 m ³
North exterior surface/fill	A08:077	0.30 m ³

PHASE 3: Plan (fig. 8), Sections (figs. 42, 43, 48, 49, 53), Architectural Photograph (fig. 27)

The best preserved phase of the Halaf period was Phase 3. Its principal feature was a circular *tholos* structure (Unit 3.1), half of which was uncovered in the eastern portion of the trench and the remainder was left unexcavated under the east balk. The exposed structure wall (Loci A07:106/A08:073) was built of stone and was still standing to a height of four courses (about 50 cm). Since, as will be remembered, these courses had cut into the structures of the preceding phases, and since the associated interior and exterior floors extend into the upper courses of the wall as preserved, it is certain that most of what remains of the *tholos* wall must represent foundations. Moreover, the foundation trench must have been significantly wider than the wall itself since, even though the inner core of the wall was uneven, its exterior and interior faces were fairly regular.⁵ However, it should be noted that it was not possible to differentiate clearly the foundation trench during excavation. The width of the wall varied considerably along its exposed circumference (from 30–50 cm on its south end to 80–90 cm on its north end). However, enough of the *tholos* was preserved inside the trench that it could be seen that it had an external diameter of about 4.10 meters and an internal one of about 2.60 meters (measured along the north-south axis). In all certainty the *tholos* had a mudbrick superstructure. This is shown by a single course of mudbrick (visible on the south section of Trench A07 [fig. 53]) which was found in situ overlying parts of the stone courses of the wall.

The interior surface associated with the *tholos* (Locus A07:107) was well defined and could be traced without difficulty over the northern half of the interior space of the structure. Floor 107 was a plaster speckled surface almost flush, as has already been noted, with the top of the foundations. On this floor was found a finely-crafted bifacial flint “dagger” with a cortex-covered butt (pl. 166:H).⁶ The surface on the exterior of the *tholos* was a compacted earth floor (Locus A07:105) and was therefore more difficult to differentiate with precision, both in A07 and A08. It too was almost flush with the top of the wall as preserved. Associated with this surface was a burial (Locus A07:105, FCNs 1081–1087), which was found slightly to the west of the *tholos*. As noted above, the burial pit had been cut squarely into the interior of a Phase 2 structure (Unit 2.1: fig. 7). Since this burial has already been described in detail elsewhere, here only a cursory description is provided.⁷ It was a single interment containing a female adult in a flexed position with her limbs bent tight against the body. She was laid in a shallow, simple grave which was filled with a dense brown soil with some

5. This point of interpretation was suggested by Dr. Thomas McClellan.

6. Previously published and discussed in some detail by McDonald 1986, p. 60, figure 27.

7. Alpagut 1986. Note that in that report, written while phasing in Area A was still preliminary and still reckoned from the top down rather than from natural soil up, the burial is assigned to “Phase 25.” The phasing of the burial presented here should be considered definitive and supersedes that given in Ms. Alpagut’s report.

concentrations of gray ash.⁸ No grave goods accompanied the burial, although miscellaneous chipped stone, sherd, and shell fragments were recovered from the soil matrix inside the grave.

Relevant Loci

Unit 3.1 *Tholos*

Wall/wall foundations	A07:106/A08:073	
Interior floor/fill	A07:107	0.20 m ³
Exterior surface/fill	A07:105 (except FCNs 1081–1087)	
	A08:069/070, 072	9.30 m ³
Burial	A07:105 (FCNs 1081–1087)	

Comments: The burial was excavated with the same locus number as the surrounding surface and fill. It is easily differentiated, however, since it was restricted to Fine Grid 90.

PHASE 4: Plan (fig. 9), Sections (figs. 48, 49)

In contrast to the major architecture that characterized the preceding phase, Phase 4 was defined simply by a compacted earth surface (Loci A07:103/A08:068) which extended across both A07 and A08 and which was overlain by a fairly thick accumulation of fill. Its matrix was hard and dense and had occasional pebbles and bits of plaster scattered across it. In the southeastern sector of A07, a shallow (about 20 cm deep) depression or pit (Locus A07:104) had been cut. It was filled with soft gray/brown soil which contrasted with the harder matrix of the surrounding surface. Only partially exposed in the trench, Pit 104 was ovoid in shape and had an irregular diameter of about 1.50 meters.

Relevant loci

Compacted surface	A07:103/A08:068	2.60 m ³
Depression or pit	A07:104	0.70 m ³
Fill and fall over surface	A07:098/100/101, A07:102	3.20, 2.70 m ³
	A08:067, 066	5.90 m ³

Comments: Neither Surface A07:103/A08–068 nor Pit 104 show clearly in the east section (fig. 42), even though both were clearly defined during excavation. Also, it should be noted that in the south section of A07 (fig. 53) a pit may be seen that was not detected during excavation. On account of its stratigraphic position, this pit (no locus number) is assignable to Phase 4. It is presumed that only its perimeter protruded into the trench making it likely that little contamination of earlier phases took place during excavation. In any case, only materials from fine grids 60–62 would be affected.

PHASE 5: Plan (fig. 10), Sections (figs. 42, 43, 53), Photograph (fig. 28)

From an architectural standpoint, Phase 5, the final phase of the Halaf period at the site, was also the most elaborate. However, much in the same way that each of the preceding phases bears little resemblance to each other, Phase 5 is also substantially different from the immediately preceding phase. The most distinctive feature of the final Halaf phase was another *tholos* structure which extended across Trenches A07 and A08 (Unit 5.1). This later *tholos* was far less sturdily built than its Phase 3 predecessor. However, it is of additional interest because part of the *dromos* also was exposed. Slightly more than half of the *tholos* foundations were exposed in Trench A08, revealing a horseshoe-shaped structure with a rough external diameter of 4.20 meters and an internal one of about 3.20 meters (measured along the north-south axis). Since the structure is aligned in a NNW-SSE direction, the open side of the horseshoe, presumably the entrance, faces north. Although partially disturbed by later pits, the foundations (Loci A08:052/055) consisted of two horizontal courses of limestone and granite boulders (about 40–50 cm in thickness) and were preserved to a height of two courses (about 10–20 cm). Between the upper and lower preserved courses, a layer of mud had been laid, possibly

8. For a more detailed sketch of the position of the skeleton than that offered here in figure 8, see Alpaut 1986, p. 174, figure 20.

indicating a rebuild. The *tholos* interior, like the foundations, was also disturbed by later pits. Thus, it was difficult to trace the floor of the structure (Loci A08 061, 062) across any great extent. Exterior surfaces also were difficult to trace in this phase and could not be distinguished clearly from the surrounding fill.

A much smaller portion of the *dromos* than of the *tholos* protruded into the trench. Little or nothing was exposed of the *dromos* interior and most of what was cleared consisted of the foundation for the western *dromos* wall (Locus A07:097), which was almost parallel to the east balk of Trench A07. Like the already discussed foundations of the *tholos*, Wall 097 was about 40–50 cm (and two courses) wide, but of its height only one course was preserved (about 10–15 cm). At the point of contact with the *tholos*, the *dromos* bonded directly to form a thickened double wall. The preserved length of the *dromos* was at least 3.60 meters, but it is uncertain whether or not more of its length lies unexcavated under the south balk of A07. Given that so little of the *dromos* was exposed, it is unclear whether or not at Kurban it represented an entrance to the *tholos* itself, as suggested by Mallowan for the Arpachiyah examples,⁹ or rather whether it represented a rectangular annex of possibly differentiated function, as seems to have been the case at other contemporary sites where similar structures have been recovered.¹⁰ Of the two alternatives the latter is more likely since *Tholos* 5.1 actually has a clearly marked entrance on its wall at the point directly opposite the *dromos* making it unlikely that the *dromos* was used as yet another entryway.

In the southwest corner of A07, the stone foundations (Locus A07:096) of what may be the corner of a small rectangular building were found (Unit 5.2). This structure had been disturbed by a Phase 6 pit and much of it still lies unexposed under the eastern and southern balks, although some 2.20 meters of its north-south length protruded into the trench. Only a single course high, these foundations were built from round rocks, about 10 to 20 cm high. The preserved portion of Unit 5.2 is positioned almost parallel to the *dromos* of *tholos* 5.1 and the two structures are separated by a passageway about 1.80 meters in width.

Relevant loci

Unit 5.1

<i>Tholos</i> foundations	A08:052/055	
Mud mortar	A08:065	
<i>Dromos</i> walls	A07:097	
<i>Tholos</i> interior		
Floor	A08:061, 062	0.50 m ³
Fill over floor	A08:059, 060	2.90 m ³
Exterior surfaces and fill		
North	A08:054, 058	0.50 m ³
West	A08:056	2.00 m ³
South	A07:095/A08:063	4.20 m ³

Unit 5.2

Wall foundations	A07:096	
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Comments: Locus A08:060 is partly mixed with material from a later (Phase 8: Late Chalcolithic) pit (Locus A08:053). Locus A07:095 is also partly mixed with material from the earliest Late Chalcolithic (Phase 6) fill layers.

PERIOD VIA–B (LATE CHALCOLITHIC)

On the south mound, there is no evidence for a Period VII occupation such as that recovered from the north mound. Consequently, the south mound would appear to have been unoccupied for a considerable span of time, at least in the sector sampled by the step trench. However, this substantial hiatus was not reflected in any significant accumulation of naturally laid deposits in Area A. Instead, the earliest layers of the Late

9. Mallowan and Rose 1935, pp. 28–31.

10. At Çavi Tarlası near the northern fringes of the Karababa region, for example. There, the *dromos* interior was occupied by a number of partition walls suggesting an enclosed room annexed to the circular *tholos* rather than an unencumbered passageway (Mellink 1985a, p. 556, fig. 2).

Chalcolithic period were found directly and closely superimposed over the Halaf period (Period VIII) layers. At most, 20–30 cm of fill corresponding to Period VIB were found discontinuously across Trenches A07–A08. Above this accumulated the more regular Period VIA layers forming an overall depth of deposits of the Late Chalcolithic period in this part of the mound of about 1.50 meters.

Like the Halaf period phases that preceded them, the Area A Late Chalcolithic phases bear little resemblance with each other. They appear to represent a succession of roofed and unroofed areas of the settlement, first overlooking and later extending across the saddle, where, as is indicated below in the discussion of Area F, a natural spring was utilized throughout the Late Chalcolithic period. The total exposure for Period VI in Area A exceeds that achieved for Period VIII, since in addition to Trenches A07–A08, traces of settlement were discerned in the later period also in Trench A09. However, two factors contribute to make a coherent reconstruction of settlement in the Late Chalcolithic phases more difficult than had been the case in the Halaf period. The first is the rather ephemeral nature of the deposits which, as noted above, consisted in some phases principally of unroofed (unbuilt) exterior activity areas. The second factor is the preservation of the remains within this area in the periphery of the site. In many cases, features were truncated abruptly by the edge of erosion of the mound and by the accompanying tip and wash layers (which in Trench A08 extended up to five meters below the preserved surface of the mound [see, for example, figs. 43, 44, 49, 50]). Moreover, much of the area of Trenches A08 and A09 was pitted extensively in the Late Chalcolithic period and in later periods. Some of the pits were deep enough so as to have disturbed even the deeper-lying Halaf period layers. Because many of these pits were found very close to the edge of erosion, phasing them was sometimes difficult. Many can generally be assigned only roughly to a phase, although all of them can be assigned without doubt to specific periods.

In contrast to the situation just described for Trenches A08–A09, Trench A07 is situated farther away from the edge of the mound and accordingly the sequence there is much better preserved. Because of this, phasing of the Late Chalcolithic sequence in the step trench is based primarily on the stratification uncovered in Trench A07. To the extent that specific layers in that trench can be traced into Trenches A08 and A09, the stratigraphy of those latter trenches are keyed into the A07 sequence. However, the situation is made more confused, or at least more complex, by the fact that in addition to some of the aforementioned pits, a number of other intrusive features (including later wall foundations and a Late Chalcolithic burial), had cut squarely into the middle of Trenches A08 and A09 as well. Because of this, the stratified features of Trenches A08–A09 form in fact two separate sequences against the east and west balks respectively, which must in turn be correlated with the better stratified A07 phases.

PERIOD VIB

PHASE 6: Plan (fig. 11), Sections (figs. 42, 43, 48–50, 53), Ceramics (fig. 54)

The earliest Late Chalcolithic phase in the step trench was also the most difficult to define. It was distinguished as a separate phase largely because it represents a significant series of layers containing some evidence of an occupation as well as a distinctive ceramic assemblage (see below, *Part Two, Chapter 8*, pp. 260ff.) sandwiched between two more clearly defined phases (5 and 7). Directly above several fill layers overlying the latest Period VIII phase (5) was found a compacted earth layer (Locus A07:089), which appears to represent a surface, although it was not always distinguishable as such during excavation. This surface was difficult to trace and only patches of it were recognized across the exposed area. It was most clearly preserved in Trench A07 where it can be discerned against the west and south sections (figs. 48, 53). There, the most distinctive feature identified on the surface was a small ash-filled hearth (Locus A07:093). It was ovoid in shape and measured 30 cm in width and 5 cm in depth. Apparently cut from Surface 089 and directly southwest of Hearth 093, was found a pit (Locus A07:090), which had penetrated deeply into earlier layers. An almost complete pot was found inside (pl. 33:I).

Surface A07:089 extended northwards at least into Trench A08, even though here it was even more difficult to trace with precision and was not assigned a new locus number. The only features of note that may perhaps be associated in this sector were two large pits. The first was found just inside Trench A08 protruding from the

west balk. It had a squarish plan and may have been dug from Surface 089, since its top was preserved at more or less the same elevation as that surface in Trench A07 (Loci A08:057/071). However, because of the already discussed difficulties in tracing Surface 089 in this sector, a clear stratigraphic connection could not be established between the pit and the surface. Pit 057/071 is assigned to Phase 6 principally on account of its distinctive ceramic repertoire which matched closely that of layers securely assigned to Phase 6 in Trench A07. Also assigned to Phase 6 on typological rather than stratigraphic grounds was a second, even larger, pit that had cut deeply into natural soil (Locus A09:016). It was found in Trench A09 protruding into the excavated area from the west balk, more than five meters away and downslope from the preceding in an area where no traces whatsoever of a surface were detected.

Relevant Loci

Surface and fill	A07:089	1.10 m ³
Subsurface fill	A07:091/092/094	5.60 m ³
	A08:049	5.90 m ³
Fill over surface	A07:087/088	
Hearth	A07:093	0.10 m ³
Southwest pit	A07:090	0.20 m ³
Northwest pit	A08:057/071	2.20 m ³
Pit into natural soil	A09:016	

PERIOD VIA

PHASE 7: Plan (fig. 12), Sections (figs. 42, 43, 48, 49, 53), Ceramics (fig. 55)

In contrast with the preceding phase, Phase 7 can be traced without difficulty across large portions of Trenches A07, A08, and A09. It represents the first occupational phase of the Late Chalcolithic period that can be connected, on the basis of the associated ceramics, with the intrusion of Late Uruk period Mesopotamian elements into the Turkish lower Euphrates area. The main feature of this occupation was a series of pebble and cobble surfaces extending across Trenches A07–A08, which appear to represent an exterior (i.e., unroofed) area and thus indicate a certain degree of continuity from the preceding phase in the use of this sector of the mound.

The surface in Trench A07 was easily traced as it was characterized by a dense horizontal scatter of stones and occasional sherds (Locus A07:085). It was bordered to the north by a row of limestone slabs for which no superstructure could be detected (Locus A07:086). Roughly 2.50 meters long (east-west) and 70 cm wide, the slabs zigzag irregularly across the trench. Although originally it was presumed that this structure was a drain, it is more likely that it may represent an insubstantial foundation for a courtyard wall. North of this partition, if that is indeed what it was, a second pebble and cobble surface was found (Locus A08:047). Two pits near the center of the exposed area in Trench A08 (Loci A08:048, 051) appear to have been cut from the 047 surface, although the actual relationship between the surface and the pits was not entirely clear since both pits had been partially disturbed by a later Phase 8 burial (Locus A08:045). One of the pits (051) was about 1.50 meters in diameter and some 90 cm deep.

The various disturbances just enumerated, as well as other contemporary and later pits located further north in the trench, disrupted the connection between the pebble surfaces of Trenches A07–A08 and other features assigned to Phase 7 in the northern part of Trench A08 and in Trench A09 which could be distinguished against the east and west balks of the trench. Against the east balk, for example, a fairly extensive burnt plaster floor could be traced for almost four meters in both A08 and A09 (Loci A08:043/A09:009). At least two subphases of this floor were distinguished. Above a thin layer of occupational deposits and fill covering the original floor (Locus A08:042) a second plastered floor was laid (Locus A08:041). It seems probable that this carefully made and maintained floor belonged to the interior of a building, a wall of which may have originally straddled the area to the south now thoroughly disturbed by pits. If indeed so, the pebble surfaces of A07–A08 referred to above may represent an outdoor area attached to this hypothetical building.

Along the west balk of Trench A09, and separated from the plastered floor just discussed by intrusive wall foundations, was found a small sunken hearth (Locus A09:015). Roughly ovoid in shape, its plastered surface

and perimeter walls had been heavily burnt and its interior was filled with ashy debris. This hearth appears to have been associated with a compacted earth floor (no locus no.) that could be traced for some distance north-south against the balk. Like the series of plastered floors against the east balk neither Hearth 015 nor its associated surface could be linked directly with the pebble surfaces of Trenches A07–A08 to the south.

Relevant Loci

South pebble surface	A07:085	0.50 m ³
Suprafloor fill	A07:083–084	0.90 m ³
Courtyard “wall” or “drain”	A07:086	0.10 m ³
North pebble surface	A08:048	0.10 m ³
Suprafloor fill	A08:046	1.90 m ³
Pits	A08:048, 051	0.3, 2.60 m ³
A08–A09 East balk sequence		
Burnt plaster floor (original)	A08:043/A09:009	0.20 m ³
Subfloor fill	A08:031	
Suprafloor fill	A08:042	0.50 m ³
Later subphase		
Plaster floor	A08:041	
Fall over floor	A08:040	0.90 m ³
A08–A09 West balk sequence		
Hearth	A09:015	0.10 m ³
Fill over hearth	A09:012	6.70 m ³
Fill	A08:054	0.80 m ³

Comments: A variety of Phase 7 loci should be considered to be mixed with Phase 6 deposits. These include Pits A08:048, 051, the fill over and around Hearth 015: A09:012, and the subfloor fill for the east plaster floors, A08:031. The A08:054 fill is mixed with both A09:012 and Phase 6 deposits. Also contained within A08:054 but not differentiated from it is the surface associated with and immediately south of Hearth 015.

PHASE 8: Plan (fig. 13), Sections (figs. 42, 43, 48, 53), Ceramics (fig. 56)

While less well defined than its immediate predecessor, Phase 8 appears to bear a basic similarity to Phase 7, reflecting some degree of continuity in the use of space in this sector of the mound. A pebble and cobble surface, much like the surfaces of the preceding phase but with a heavier concentration of large sherds used as part of the paving, was cleared over most of Trench A07 and part of Trench A08 (Loci A07:079/A08:038).¹¹ Embedded on the northern edge of this surface was found a limestone door socket (MRN 11144, not illustrated). Because of its location in the middle of an apparently outdoor area, the door socket may not be in situ and it is possible that it may have been reused as a post hole. In any case, possibly reused door sockets in the middle of outdoor surfaces were not uncommon at the site and at least one other example of the practice was found in a later Area A phase.¹² Towards the south balk, the A07–A08 pebble and sherd surfaces just discussed grade into a compacted earth surface, red-brown in color, which could be traced clearly towards the east and south balks but not towards the west (Loci A07:077, 080).

As was the case in the previous phase, the area directly north of the pebble and sherd surfaces was disturbed by a number of later pits. In this disturbed area, partly sectioned in the east balk, a pit assignable to Phase 8 was found (Locus A08:053). Pit 053 appeared to be about 1.20 meters in diameter, was approximately 32 cm deep, and had cut into the burnt plaster floor of the preceding phase (A09:009/A08:043). Part of the pit bottom was filled with hard bricky material. Also found in this area north of the pebble and sherd surfaces was a somewhat enigmatic stone feature (Locus A08:032). This feature protruded into the trench from the west balk and continued roughly in an east-west direction for a length of 1.30 meters. It was fairly massive measuring

11. Most of the sherds embedded on this surface (about 78.25 kg worth) were derived from storage-sized chaff/straw-tempered ware jars.

12. Period IVC, Phase 11. See below, figure 15.

about 1 meter in width and about 1.25–1.40 meters in height. The stone feature 032 was originally thought to represent a substantial, if badly built wall. However, removal of the underlying “courses,” which were only loosely packed, suggests an alternative explanation as rubble or fall—were it not for its reasonably straight sides. Another possibility is that Feature 032 might simply represent a boulder-filled pit.

Of greater interest, however, in this disturbed area north of the pebble and sherd surfaces was a burial (Loci A08:045/044) found immediately southeast of the massive stone feature just described. Since the contents of the burial have now been discussed in detail elsewhere, only a cursory description is provided here.¹³ It should be noted, however, that in the earlier report the burial was assigned to Phase 7, when the pits underlying the burial (and cut by it) were as yet undiscovered.¹⁴ Assigning these pits to Phase 7 consequently made a similar date for the burial unlikely, although it is not impossible that it may have belonged to a later subphase. A Phase 8 date now seems more probable even though the southern edge of the burial was not recognized at the time the Phase 8 pebble and sherd surface was excavated. In either case, this change of phasing does not alter the periodization of the burial (Period VIA—erroneously called VIB in the earlier report).

The grave itself was a relatively shallow oval pit (about 1.30 × 1.75 meters) containing two superimposed articulated but poorly preserved individuals; both were in sprawled positions (as if they had been flung into the pit one after the other rather than being gently laid). The lower individual (Skeleton 1) was a female and was not as well preserved or articulated as the upper one (Skeleton 2), which is a young male stretched in an east-west position with arms and legs outflung. His skull was only partially preserved, but the position of the mandible indicates that the head lay on its west side facing south. The backbone was arched as if the individual was thrown backwards into the grave. Skeleton 1 was located immediately below and next to Skeleton 2 with its face to the east and its backbone similarly arched.¹⁵ One nicely burnished Late Chalcolithic bowl (pl. 29:G) was placed against the northern edge of the burial as an offering, thus somewhat contradicting the apparent casual character of the interment.

Relevant Loci

South

Pebble and sherd surface	A07:079/A08:038	0.70 m ³
Associated surfaces	A07:077, 080	0.30 m ³
Subfloor fill	A07:081–082; A08:039	1.60 m ³
Suprafloor fill	A07:078	0.50 m ³

North

Pit	A08:053	0.60 m ³
Burial	A08:045/044	0.10 m ³
Stone feature	A08:032	
Fill/possible surface	A08:030	1.20 m ³
Subfloor fill	A08:037	1.40 m ³
Fill (mixed)	A08:035	1.40 m ³

Comments: A08:044 is partly mixed with materials from Pits A08:048, 051 and thus contains a mixture of Phases 7 and 8. Also mixed with Phase 7 materials is A08:030. Locus A08:035, on the other hand, is mixed with materials from the succeeding phase, Phase 9.

PHASE 9: Plan (fig. 14), Sections (figs. 42, 43, 48, 49, 53), Ceramics (fig. 53)

If Phases 7 and 8 reflect a degree of continuity (in the reuse of A07 and parts of A08 as an exterior [i.e., unroofed] pebble and sherd-paved area), the several subphases of Phase 9 indicate an important change from

13. Alpagut 1986.

14. Note that in the earlier report the burial is assigned to “Phase 21.” For an explanation of phasing changes since that report was written, see above note 6.

15. For a more detailed sketch of the position of the skeletons than that offered here in figure 13, see Alpagut 1986, p. 174, figure 19.

the preceding phases, although the southern and northern parts of the exposed area still appear to reflect unroofed and roofed areas, respectively.

The best defined subphase was exposed in Trench A07, where a compacted dark brown earth surface (Loci A07:072–073) underlaid by soft ashy fill (Loci A07:075–076) extended across the entire area and effectively sealed the Phase 8 layers. Towards the north, Surface 072–073 could be traced into the southern half of Trench A08 (although it was not assigned a separate locus number), where it began to slope downwards following the contours of the mound. On the northern preserved edge of this surface, emerging partially from the west balk of the trench, was found a slight depression with a burnt, plaster-lined hearth in its center (Loci A08:033–034). The hearth was irregularly ovoid in shape, measured roughly 40 cm in width, and was filled with ashy debris. Just north of this feature, Surface 072–073 was traced up to the general vicinity of a mudbrick wall (Locus A08:023), which emerged from the west balk into the trench in a rough east-west direction and was traced for about 2.20 meters. However, the surface was not traceable up to Wall 023 itself which must represent a later subphase, since it seals a circular pit (Locus A08:029) near the center of the trench that had been cut from the 072–073 surface. Unlike other walls of the Late Chalcolithic period, Wall 023 did not have stone foundations but was instead composed entirely of mudbrick. It was two courses (about 60 cm) in width and was preserved to a height of two courses.

As had been the case in the preceding phases, the connection between the northern and southern portions of the 15 meter-long step formed by Trenches A07–A09 was less than clear. That connection had been disrupted not only by Wall 023 and Pit 029, but also by a deep Period IV well (Locus A08:050) near the east balk and by a double pit of similar date near the west balk (Locus A08:014). The Phase 9 features north of the 023 mudbrick wall are difficult to relate to those already discussed and may represent yet another subphase, possibly a slightly earlier one.

The most distinctive feature of the northern sector of the step was an L-shaped room (Unit 9.1) formed by the stone foundations of two walls in the western half of the trench (Loci A08:020, 026). The foundations for the western wall of Room 9.1 (026) were oriented NNW-SSE and were rather flimsily built, consisting of only one loosely laid course of medium-sized stones without any clear bonding arrangement. As preserved, these foundations were about 1.90 meters long and only 40 cm wide. Immediately west of Wall 026 and lying flat flush against it was found a large rectangular limestone boulder. It may represent a fragment of a partially destroyed adjoining crosswall or, more likely, a threshold into Room 9.1. Abutting Wall 026 perpendicularly and thus creating a corner, were the foundations for the southern wall of Room 9.1 (Locus A08:020), which were parallel to the already mentioned mudbrick (023) wall to the south. The foundations for Wall 020 were somewhat better built than those of the wall they abutted, and consisted of two courses of stones some 50 cm in width. Wall 020 was preserved for a length of about 1.40 meters and in turn abutted on its eastern end the partially destroyed foundations of a third wall (Locus A08:027) which extended obliquely to it for about 1.40 meters in a NNE-SSW direction. Because of its orientation, the function of this last wall is difficult to understand in terms of Room 9.1. However, Wall 027 appears to be of the same poorly preserved construction as the western wall of the room, Wall 026, since it consisted of a single course of limestone slabs, about 40 cm in width, rather haphazardly laid. Inside Room 9.1 there was a layer of red brick fall (Locus A08:028), but little evidence of a good surface was found.

It is possible that Room 9.1 and the enigmatic wall diagonal to it (027) represent a continuation of earlier buildings in the northern sector of the A07–A08–A09 step that had been destroyed by the construction of those Phase 9 structures. If so, such hypothetical earlier structures may have been associated with the plaster floors (A08:041, A08:043/A09:009) and hearth (A09:015) of Phase 7, which follow a roughly similar orientation as the Phase 9 walls. This would indicate that this sector of the mound remained a roofed area throughout those phases, in contrast to the area of Trench A07 to the south. However, although it is unlikely that the A07 area may have been roofed, it is not impossible, since despite the lack of plaster flooring, the compacted earth surface there (072–073) was remarkably devoid of courtyard-like debris.

Relevant Loci

Latest Subphase(?)

Mudbrick wall

A08:023

0.10 m³

Middle Subphase

Compacted earth surface	A07:072-73	1.70 m ³
Hearth	A08:033-34	
Pit	A08:029	0.40 m ³
Subfloor fill	A07:075-76	0.50 m ³
	A08:036	0.3 m ³

Early(?) Subphase

Room 9.1		
West wall	A08:026	
South wall	A08:020	
Oblique wall	A08:027	
Fill/surface(?) within room	A08:028	
Fill (mixed)	A08:025	

Comments: Not being associated with any Phase 9 surface, the mudbrick wall A08:023 is assigned to this phase only tentatively and, as noted above, only as a later subphase of uncertain relation to the other features of the phase, even though the wall does extend parallel to the south wall of Room 9.1. An alternative phasing of Wall 023 in Phase 11 (Period IVC) was also considered but eventually discarded for reasons explained more fully below (p. 37).

PHASE 10: Plan (not available), Section (fig. 53), Ceramics (fig. 58)

The final Late Chalcolithic occupation, Phase 10, was cleared mainly in the area of Trench A07 just beneath the earliest layers of Period IV. As in the immediately preceding phase of the Late Chalcolithic period, the principal feature of Phase 10 in this sector of the settlement was a hard packed series of earthen surfaces (Locus A07:062) which had been laid over softer fill and which sealed the Phase 9 layers. Surface 062, however, was not as easily traced as its Phase 9 predecessor. North of Trench A07, deposits had been badly disturbed by the edge of erosion, which had been made particularly oblique at this elevation of the mound by the presence of the massive Period IVB fortification wall immediately upslope (see below, pp. 38f.). Consequently in this area north of Trench A07 layers assigned to Phase 10 are simply those of Late Chalcolithic date which cannot be linked with Phase 9 and are stratigraphically later than it.

Relevant Loci

Trench A07

Compacted earth surface	A07:062	1.20 m ³
Supra- and subfloor fill	A07:060, 068/069/070/071	4.80 m ³

Trench A08

Fill	A08:016, 022, 024	0.40 m ³
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Comments: Locus A07:060 was a small test trench beneath the earliest Period IV phase (11). It cut across the fill above and below the 062 surface. Locus A08:022 is partially mixed with material from the Period IV well (A08:050).

PERIOD IV (MID-LATE EB)

The Late Chalcolithic period in the step trench was followed by a long hiatus. Period V, the early EB, was found only in Area C01 on the north mound and appears to have been absent from the sector of the south mound sampled by the step trench. However, the resulting hiatus in occupation is not represented by a significant accumulation of wash and fill in Area A. Occupational layers of Period IV, the mid-late EB, were found superimposed directly on the last Late Chalcolithic phase, with only a few centimeters of soil separating the lowest Period IV floor from the uppermost Period VI surface. From this juncture to the last Period IV phase

in the step trench there are roughly eight meters of deposits divisible into ten distinct phases. Thus, about two-thirds of the total depth of deposits in the step trench (about twelve meters) is attributable to the Period IV occupation of the south mound, suggesting that the mid-late EB settlement was the most massive and enduring of all those investigated at the site.

The sequence from these eight meters of deposits is demonstrably longer than that of contemporary layers in any of the two other vertical operations, Areas C01 and F, and provides the framework for our subdivision of Period IV into three subperiods, Periods IVC, IVB, and IVA. This subdivision is based largely on stratigraphic and architectural criteria and less on ceramic distinctions which, much to our surprise, proved remarkably difficult to delineate (see below, *Part Two, Chapter 10*, pp. 333ff.). In essence, the middle subperiod, Period IVB, is represented by two phases of substantial architecture in Area A which may be correlated with major construction programs in other sectors of the site resulting from the expansion of the mid-late EB settlement. Periods IVC and IVA, in turn, are thus defined by this middle subperiod, as the timespans which respectively precede and follow this expansion.

PERIOD IVC

The earliest subperiod, that preceding the expansion of the settlement and the accompanying construction programs, was found only in two areas of the site—Area A, the step trench, and nearby in the saddle sounding to the north, Area F. The depth of deposits in both areas was roughly comparable, at most a meter in Area A and only slightly more in Area F. But it is in the former area, the step trench, where the subperiod was initially identified.

PHASE 11: Plan (fig. 15), Sections (figs. 42, 48, 53), Ceramics (fig. 59)

As had been the case with the preceding phase, Phase 10, the occupational layers of Phase 11 had been sharply truncated by wash and tip layers at the edge of erosion of this sector of the mound. Consequently, most of Phase 11 was preserved only in the area of Trench A07. The principal structural features of this phase consisted of two parallel walls of entirely different construction, both of which appear to belong to a later subphase. On the southwestern side of the trench and extending into the western balk in a NNW-SSE direction was exposed a wall built entirely of mudbrick and without stone foundations (Loci A07:059, 066). It was seven courses long (2.20 meters), one course wide (about 50 cm), and was preserved to a height of six courses (60 cm). Abutting this wall and forming the corner of a largely unexcavated room (Unit 11.1) was found a perpendicular crosswall, also built entirely of mudbrick but at least two courses wide, which also extended into the western balk. A particular feature of these walls not found elsewhere at the site was that mudbricks had been laid in a checkered decorative pattern of alternating beige and reddish brown bricks. Although only a miniscule portion of Room 11.1 was exposed in the trench, a series of plastered floors associated with the upper courses of the wall could be seen in the section.

Parallel to the mudbrick wall just described but opposite to it and protruding from the eastern balk was found a fairly massive wall built entirely of stone (Locus A07:055). This wall consisted, in fact, of three separate segments. The southernmost barely protruded from the south balk of A07 but it could be seen that it consisted of six uneven courses of rough limestone blocks stacked vertically. The preserved overall height of this segment was 1.10 meters, although it is likely that a mudbrick superstructure existed originally. Any such superstructure, however, had been secondarily destroyed by the construction of a later Period IVB wall. The middle segment, which was exposed mostly in Trench A07, had a lower stone foundation rising above a series of exterior surfaces immediately west of the wall (Loci A07:058, 061). This segment was composed of somewhat uneven flat blocks eight courses (about three meters) long, at least one course wide, and two courses high (about 40 cm). Several courses of mudbrick were preserved over this segment. It is probable that there was at least another course of the width of the wall beneath the east balk, or that this was in fact a double wall, because the third and northernmost segment (exposed in Trench A08) was recessed from the middle one and seems to be an extension of precisely such a second horizontal course. As preserved, this last segment was only one course high and over a meter long. Its mudbrick superstructure, however, had been destroyed by erosion. In its method of construction, with its stone foundations which rise well above floor level capped by a

mudbrick superstructure, Wall 055, and more specifically its middle segment, represents a typical example of building techniques characteristic at the site only for Periods IV and III.

In the space between the two parallel sets of wall just discussed, two associated compacted earth surfaces were traced, possibly forming an unroofed street or passageway (Unit 11.2).¹⁶ The upper one (Locus A07:058) was poorly built and could not be traced clearly against the southern section. However, it could be seen that it extended between the lowest course of the stone wall (055) to the east and the second course of the mudbrick wall (059/066) to the west. The lower surface, also a compacted earth surface, appears to belong to an earlier subphase (Locus A07:061). It is stratigraphically enigmatic since both the eastern and western wall systems are built directly over it. On the northern preserved edge of this surface (barely into Trench A08) and apparently cut from it, was found a roughly circular pit, about one meter in diameter (Locus A07:067). Its northern edge, like that of Surface 061, had been cut by the edge of erosion. Embedded in Surface 061 almost exactly midway between the two walls was a door socket or post hole made of stone. As a door socket, it would argue for a usage of Surface 061 that later became obsolete when the two sets of walls more clearly associated with Surface 058 were built. However, if the lower surface was used, as we think, at least partially at the same time as the two sets of nearby walls, then the post hole interpretation becomes more reasonable. It should be remembered in this context that a similarly located door socket, presumably also reused as a post hole, was found over an outdoor Period VI surface lower in the step trench (fig. 13).

Relevant Loci

Unit 11.1

Mudbrick wall and crosswall	A07:059/066	
Wall fall	A07:065	0.20 m ³

Area 11.2

Upper surface	A07:058	2.90 m ³
Lower surface	A07:061	0.10 m ³
Fill over surface and wall fall	A07:056–57, 063–064	4.50 m ³
Fill	A08:017, 019	
Pit	A07:067	
East stone wall	A07:055	

Possible Phases 11–12

Pit	A08:014
Fill	A08:015, 018

Comments: The “possible” layers listed above are found too close near the edge of erosion to be phased with precision. On the whole, they are certainly Period IVC in date although they cannot be assigned to any specific phase with certainty.

Originally, an alternative explanation for the Phase 11 architectural features just described was proposed. Instead of a street or passageway between two contemporary but otherwise distinct structures, Area 11.2 was thought to represent an enclosed rectangular courtyard of significant proportions (minimally bigger than about 4.50 × 2.50 meters), since at that time the mudbrick wall A08:023 (downslope in Trench A08, for location see fig. 14), which is now assigned to Phase 9, was assigned to Phase 11. The reasons for this now discarded phasing were principally three: 1) because of erosion, Wall 023 as preserved was not clearly associated with any specific surfaces that could be assigned to any particular phase; 2) unlike any other wall of the Late Chalcolithic period at the site, Wall 023 was built entirely of mudbrick in a manner directly reminiscent of the similarly-built Phase 11 wall, Loci A07:059/066, and 3) although the prolongation northwards of Wall 059/066 lies under the east balk of the trench, Walls A08:023 and A07:059/066 appear to lie roughly perpendicular to each other.

However plausible the above reconstruction may seem, it was discarded for a number of reasons. Most important is the fact that no actual stratigraphic connection may be established between the Phase 11 features and Wall 023, which lies several meters downslope and at least half a meter below the level of the Phase 11 surfaces. Moreover, Wall 023, it will be remembered, is cut by a double pit (Locus A08:014) which is

16. However, see below the “comments” section for this phase for a now discarded but not entirely implausible, alternate explanation of the function of this area.

assignable on stratigraphic and ceramic grounds to Period IVC, even though it cannot be assigned to any specific phase. This makes it unlikely (although not impossible if Pit 014 were to be assigned to Phase 12) that the wall too is Period IVC in date. In view of the already discussed uncertainties involved in dating securely Wall 023 it was decided to take a conservative course and assign it to the Late Chalcolithic period. Although Wall 023 is not clearly associated with any other feature of that period it does extend parallel to the south wall of Room 9.1, an argument which at least carries as much weight as those offered above for a Phase 11 date.

PHASE 12: Plan (not available), Section (fig. 42), Ceramics (fig. 60)

The second phase of Period IVC was much less well defined than its predecessor and was preserved only in the area of Trench A07, where a surface and associated features were found. The poor state of preservation is explained by the fact that not only was Phase 12 cut by the sharply oblique edge of erosion immediately downslope of the Phase 13 fortification wall, but, in addition, it also was disturbed by the impressive construction program that accompanied the earliest Period IVB phase. The Phase 11 structures discussed in the preceding section were sealed by a thick layer of wall collapse and other debris. Approximately 80–90 cm above the later Phase 11 surface (A07:058) and about 10–20 cm above the preserved top of the associated walls (A07:055 and A07:059/066), was found the Phase 12 surface (Locus A07:054). It was a compacted earth surface much like those of the preceding phase and on it two hearths were found. Both lay near the east side of the trench about 70 cm from each other and although neither is illustrated, they were roughly circular in shape and had a deeper central depression, a type of hearth attested at the site throughout the Period IV sequence.¹⁷ Hearth 1 (Locus A07:046) was about 20 cm in diameter and its central depression was about 8 cm deep, while Hearth 2 (Locus A07:048) was roughly of the same shape but was wider and deeper. Slightly to the north and west of the hearths was found an isolated fragment of a mudbrick wall, about 35 cm wide and preserved to a height of 40 cm (Locus A07:053, not illustrated).

Relevant Loci

Surface and subfloor fill	A07:054	3.10 m ³
Suprafloor fill	A07:045/047	1.20 m ³
Hearth 1	A07:046	
Hearth 2	A07:048	
Mudbrick wall	A07:053	
Possible Phase 12		
Fill	A08:011/012	

PERIOD IVB

While the principal objective in excavating the third and lowest step of the step trench, the area of Trenches A07–A08–A09, had been the clearance of the lowest Halaf phases down to natural soil, that in the middle step of the step trench, comprising Trenches A04–A05–A06, was to expose the large scale architectural phases of Period IVB. The Period IVB layers exposed in the middle step, therefore, are for the most part not directly superimposed over the Period IVC, VI, and VIII layers uncovered in the bottom step. However, there is a stratigraphic connection between these two series of layers since the Period IVB layers of the middle step extended into part of Trench A07 and there, the Period IVC layers already discussed could be seen to underlie them (figs. 42, 48, 53).

The remains of Period IVB in Area A can be traced across most of the three trenches of the middle step, reaching a maximum exposure of over 50 meters square at the base of the step. They consist of two main phases and possibly a third more problematic phase as well, all with standing clearly articulated architecture, sometimes on a massive scale. The total depth of these phases is about 3.50 meters, or almost half of the total depth of Period IV deposits in the step trench. Phases 13 and 14, the two main phases, indicate a substantial construction program which we have linked to other architectural changes of similarly massive scale in Areas C,

17. Period IVB, compare Area C01, Phase 13: figure 79. Period IVA, compare Area A, Phase 20: figure 23.

C01, G, and F. They thus reflect a process of dramatic expansion in the Period IV occupation at Kurban Höyük, a process during which the Period IVC settlement was transformed into a small town.

PRE-PHASE 13: Plan (not applicable), Sections (figs. 47, 52), Ceramics (fig. 61)

In Trench A04, at the base of the earliest Period IVB phase, Phase 13, test trenches were excavated into earlier layers. These probes were dug in order to ascertain whether or not an earlier phase of substantial architectural construction preceded Phase 13. Even though these probes were taken down some 50–60 cm below the level of the lowest Phase 13 floors, only what we construe to represent fill layers of a soft gray-brown soil with charcoal fragments were encountered (Loci A04:101–106). Since these layers were only exposed over a limited area, their exact nature is unclear. They may represent either subfloor fill deposited as part of the construction of the Phase 13 buildings immediately above or may perhaps be totally unrelated, in which case they are probably to be dated to Period IVC. It should be remembered, however, that these pre-Phase 13 layers of Trench A04 cannot be directly related to the Period IVC phases defined some 15 meters away in Trench A07. Analysis of the small ceramic assemblage retrieved from these layers is inconclusive and sheds little light on their periodization (see below, *Part Two, Chapter 10*, p. 335).

In any event, it appears certain from the limited exposure below Phase 13 floors in Trench A04 that that phase, the earliest assigned to Period IVB, was not preceded by an earlier phase of substantial architecture. Phase 13, to which we now turn, thus represents a significant change in the use of space of the sector of the mound exposed in Area A.

Relevant Loci

Ashy fill layers	A04:101–106	3.30 m ³
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PHASE 13: Plan (fig. 16), Architectural Photographs (figs. 29–33), Sections (figs. 41, 42, 47, 52), Ceramics (fig. 62)

The clearest evidence of a substantive building program discovered at the site was a massive (about 4.50 meters thick at its base) mudbrick fortification wall that extended in an east-west direction across Trenches A06 and A07 of the step trench (Locus A06:018). Its stratigraphic position in relation to earlier phases is certain because a thick layer of fallen wall debris sealed the Phase 12 layers of Period IVC in Trench A07. Although only a small portion of what must have been the northeastern periphery of the wall was revealed inside the trench, it is likely that it circumscribed the entire south mound. Since the wall was not sectioned, some of the details of its construction are unknown. Most likely, its construction involved cutting a deep terrace into the slope of the existing mound. Excavation down the northern (exterior) face of the wall in Trench A07 indicates that it was constructed entirely of mudbrick without stone foundations, a fact corroborated by the excavation and clearance of a later Period IV deep pit that had been cut squarely into the wall (Locus A06:023). There is neither evidence for a glacis nor a stone core. Its maximum preserved height was some 2.90 meters, although it is likely that the wall originally was significantly higher and it is possible that it may have been reused and even modified in a later phase. The exterior face of the fortification wall had not only been cut into by later occupations but had been the object of much erosion as well. Hence, when found, it was stepped and sloped. Originally, it may have been sloped, although the degree of the incline is now impossible to reconstruct since only about 3.50 meters of its length was exposed in the trench. However, its southern (interior) face was much better preserved and was still standing vertically. It formed the border for a series of rooms inside the settlement built flush against the wall which will be discussed in detail below. There, the lowest floor level directly associated with the wall was about 1.50 meters above the base (of its north face). It is not impossible that even lower associated floor levels may have existed since its south face was never excavated to its base. However, in view of the already discussed evidence for the nature of the layers preceding Phase 13 in Trench A04, this is unlikely.

Immediately south of the fortification wall, a fairly well-articulated complex of rooms with mudbrick partition walls preserved, in some cases, to a height of over a meter, was cleared. Since some of these rooms made use of the interior face of the fortification wall as their northern boundary wall, it stands to reason that

the wall was already standing when the rooms were erected. Although the state of preservation of the complex of rooms south of the fortification wall was on the whole excellent, some slight disturbances were caused by the incorporation of some of the walls into the succeeding Phase 14; by the excavation of foundation trenches for Phase 14 walls; and by a few later pits.

Built directly against the interior face of the fortification wall, which was covered with a coat of plaster, were two rooms, both of which were only partially cleared inside the trench. The eastern one (Unit 13.1) had exposed dimensions of 2.50 (NNW-SSE) by 1.70 (WSW-ENE) meters. Most of the preserved interior space of Room 13.1 was occupied by an oval-shaped plastered basin circumscribed by a mudbrick rim (Locus A06:032), which recalls both in its shape and construction similar features uncovered at the site in earlier contexts.¹⁸ This basin had a north-south diameter of 1.10 meters and its preserved east-west length was 1.25 meters, but some of its length along that axis clearly lies underneath the east balk. Its interior was slightly concave and contained a concentration of ash and pebbles near the rim towards the northwest. Just north of the basin was cleared the floor on which the basin laid (Locus A06:031). Like the basin itself, the floor too was plastered. This floor extended up to the fortification wall and terminated at a slight mudbrick ledge that had been built low against the wall. The area west and southwest of the basin was separated from Floor 031 by a slight mudbrick ledge (5–10 cm high and 10–15 cm thick) and appeared to represent a slightly raised unplastered platform which occupied the rest of the preserved room space and terminated against the western (Locus A06:027) and southern (no locus no.) walls of Room 13.1. The fill within the room was thick and had been cut by what appears to be a plaster-lined pit of uncertain phase attribution (Locus A06:026).

Just west of Unit 13.1 and also built flush against the fortification wall was another room (Unit 13.2), which was separated from the preceding by a mudbrick partition wall extending north-south (Loci A05:044/A06:027). This wall was 45 cm thick and was preserved to a height of about one meter. The south wall of Room 13.2 (Locus A05:029) was similarly constructed, being 40 cm thick, but was even better preserved since it stood 1.50 meters high and it had stone foundations. The interior faces of all three exposed walls were plastered. Even though parts of Room 13.2 lie under the west balk, its preserved dimensions of 3.60 meters (NNE-SSW) and two meters (WSW-ENE) make it the largest room of the complex cleared south of the fortification wall. Inside the room four superimposed floors were identified, all of which were plastered. The lowest (Loci A05:086/A06:035) contained a small plaster-lined pit (no locus no., 36 cm deep, 50 cm in diameter) against the east wall and a hearth (Locus A05:065) against the southeast corner of the room. Over this earliest floor, above an intervening layer of flat-lying mudbricks, was laid a second floor (Locus A05:076). Hearth 065 continued in use. Over the second floor, in turn, was laid yet another (third) floor (Loci A05:062/A06:034), which contained more features than any of the preceding. It was constructed much in the same way as its predecessor with an intervening layer of flat mudbricks sealed with a coat of plaster. Hearth 065 in the corner of the room continued in use in this subphase and, in addition, a second hearth (Locus A06:036) was built on the western (as preserved) side of the room. It consisted of an oval-shaped plaster-lined depression (about 40 or more cm in length and about 30 cm in width) containing at its center a deeper cobble-filled hole, also oval in shape. In its construction, although not in its ovoid shape, Hearth 036 resembles closely a variety Period IV hearths found at the site.¹⁹ Also found on Floor 062 was a large stone mortar (Locus A05:066 = MRN 17823). Like its predecessors, the fourth and last floor of Room 13.2 (Loci A05:056/A06:033) also was laid over a bedding of flat-lying mudbricks, at least over the northern corner of the room. Unit 13.2 appears to have been destroyed by fire. The room walls were burnt red and room fill over the final floor included much ash debris.

South of and adjoining Unit 13.1 was a third room, Unit 13.3. Only a small portion of this room appears within the excavated area and most of it lies unexcavated under the east balk. The north partition wall of this room was shared with Unit 13.1 and was badly preserved. To the west, Room 13.3 was bordered by a thick (about 80 cm) wall (Locus A05:063) that was aligned to and abutted the partition wall between Units 13.1 and 13.2 (Locus A05:044), thus forming a double wall at this point. However, although aligned, the two walls were not exactly parallel and this raises the possibility that one of the walls (044) was built slightly later and incorporated into the preceding one (063), although the sequential relationship between these two walls was never established with certainty since they were not removed. Wall 063 had been cut into by a pit of somewhat

18. Period VA: Area C01, Phase 10, see figure 76 (Unit 10.2). Period VB: Area C01, Phase 3, see figure 70 (Unit 3.1).

19. For specific references see above note 16.

uncertain stratification (Locus A05:079). On its eastern side and built directly against the north wall of the room, was a hearth or oven, which had been cut into the floor (Locus A05:072). Also built against the north wall but on the western corner of the room was a bin-like feature with thin mudbrick walls (no locus number). On its interior ash was found and this last feature may represent a second hearth.

Immediately south of Unit 13.3 and also adjoining was yet another room, Unit 13.4, perhaps the most substantial of the complex, although only a very small corner of it was exposed inside the trench. The northern room wall, which lies mostly unexposed inside the east balk, was of impressive proportions (Locus A05:082 about 1.30 meters thick). Slightly less massive but still substantial was the western wall of the room (Locus A05:080, about 80 cm thick), which represents a continuation of the western wall of Unit 13.3 to the north. The north-south length of this shared wall was about four meters. Of the south wall of the room, only a stub protruded into the trench (no locus number). Its width appears to match closely that of the western room wall (080). Separating this stub and the western wall was an open space some 70 cm in width which may represent a door. Although only a small patch of the room floor was exposed, it could be seen that it was plastered (no locus number).

Directly opposite Unit 13.4 and south of but not adjoining Unit 13.2 was another room, Unit 13.5, which had undergone at least two phases of use. Of the original walls of the room, only the east and south walls were well preserved (both termed Locus A05:077) since the whole northern edge of Room 13.5 had been truncated by the foundation trench of a Phase 14 wall (Locus A05:048). However, some 20 cm south of and parallel to the south wall of Unit 13.2, the stone foundations for the original north wall could still be traced, both in the trench, where they protruded for an east-west length of 1.60 meters, as well as in the section (figs. 31, 47). At some point in the usage of the room this original north wall was replaced by another north wall (also Locus A05:077), shifted slightly south and overlying the floor of the room. The walls of Room 13.5 were constructed in a manner similar to those of Unit 13.2. Their interior faces were plastered, stone foundations were used, and the average wall thickness was about 40 cm. Moreover, they were preserved to a similar height of about one meter. The east room wall was exposed fully inside the excavated area and had a length of 2.90 meters, while the south room wall, which laid partly unexcavated under the west balk, was preserved for a length of about 2.50 meters, so that about 7.25 square meters of the room's interior space were cleared inside the trench. The room floor was plastered (Locus A05:083) and on it, against the south wall, was found a badly preserved ash-filled hearth (Locus A05:084).

As noted above, the north side and original north wall of Room 13.5 had been truncated by the foundations for a Phase 14 wall. In fact, the Phase 14 builders had incorporated all of the still-standing walls of Room 13.5 into a larger room (Unit 14.2, below, pp. 43f.). In so doing, the foundations for that enlarged structure circumscribed precisely (but did not truncate) the exterior faces of the south and east walls of Room 13.5, thus isolating it from the surrounding Phase 13 rooms.

South of Unit 13.5 and separated from it by the Phase 14 wall foundations just discussed was the northern portion of a sixth room, Unit 13.6. The north wall of this room (Locus A04:107), which was still standing to a height of 80–90 cm, extended for about 2.30 meters in a WSW-ENE direction and was about 50 cm thick. There were, however, two distinct phases to this wall and only the earlier phase, preserved to a height of seven courses of mudbrick above the stone foundations, belongs to Phase 13 (Locus A04:107 Lower). The east and west walls of Room 13.6 (Loci A04:083 Lower and A04:082 Lower, respectively) were exposed for a length of 1.10 meters protruding from the south balk of A04 and were of roughly the same thickness as the north wall. Like most of the partition walls in the Phase 13 room complex, both walls had stone foundations, but while the west wall (082 Lower) was built on a single course of stones, the east wall (083 Lower) was founded on four courses. None of the three preserved walls of Room 13.6 seems to have been plastered.

Two phases of use can be discerned within Unit 13.6. The earliest is marked by a compacted earth floor full of ash (Locus A04:096), over which were found numerous pebbles as well as a substantial amount of artifactual debris. On this floor, against the northeast corner of the room was found a small hearth (no locus number). Separated from this lower floor by some 40 cm of suprafloor debris was yet another floor, which unfortunately was not recognized during excavation (no locus number, but see section, fig. 52).

Flanking Room 13.6 were the corners of yet two more rooms. Only a sliver of the eastern one (Unit 13.7) was exposed. Of the western room, Unit 13.8, however, enough was cleared so as to reveal a plastered floor (Locus A04:099), which was overlaid by a thick layer of burnt material.

The complex of rooms described above obviously served a primarily domestic function. Of the five rooms for which a substantial area was excavated, Units 13.2, 13.3, 13.5, and 13.6 yielded evidence for hearths (Unit 13.2 with two). Moreover, Unit 13.3 contained a sunk oven, Unit 13.1 a plastered basin with some evidence of burnt material, and Unit 13.2 contained in addition one large stone mortar. The great number of hearths and fire installations in such close proximity is puzzling. It is possible that the distribution of these hearths among several rooms may indicate a living quarter shared by several separate social units. However, it is difficult to see how these units may have been distributed between the existing rooms.

Bordering Units 13.5, 13.2, and 13.4 a dense packing of fairly large river cobbles was found (Locus A05:078). Following the already mentioned deep-cutting foundations of Phase 14 walls bordering Room 13.5 it was possible to explore the stratigraphic relationship of the 078 cobbled layer and the nearby rooms. The stone foundations for the original north wall of Room 13.5 as well as those for the southern wall of Room 13.2 (Locus A05:029) were found to lie directly over the 078 cobbled surface (figs. 30, 31). Moreover, in the area between Rooms 13.5 and 13.3/13.4 the cobbled layer could also be traced underneath the Phase 14 foundation trench. In fact, there it became clear that the cobbles represented a distinct stratigraphic entity rather than the lowest course of foundation stones for later walls, since in that area it was possible to distinguish neatly the cobbled layer from the overlying courses of stone foundations. Three separate courses of those foundations (Locus A05:071) were observed. Beneath the uppermost course was a 15–20 cm thick mud packing followed by two more courses attaining a further depth of 40 cm. The lowest course rested over yet another layer, possibly a surface, 10–15 cm thick (Locus A05:075), which in turn sealed the 078 cobbled surface.

There are two possible interpretations for the 078 cobbled layer. Most likely it represents the base of an L-shaped passageway or street between several of the Phase 13 rooms, constructed only marginally earlier than the rooms themselves and as part of the same construction program. Supporting this interpretation is the fact that at least one of the rooms, 13.4, seems to open onto the cobbled layer. A second interpretation, less likely and more difficult to verify because the fortification wall was never sectioned and the Phase 13 room complex was left standing, is that the 078 cobbles form the top of a massive stone packing behind the fortification wall, part of a leveling operation in the process of cutting a terrace as a preliminary for the erection of the wall. Such stone packings are known for fortification walls of later times.

Relevant Loci

Fortification wall	A06:018	
Wall collapse (mixed)	A06:009, 013, 015, A06:017, 019, 021	
Wall fall and post-Phase 13 wash	A07:037–039, 041, 043, A07:044, 045, 049–051	
Unit 13.1		
North wall = fortification wall	A06:018	
West wall	A05:044/A06:027	
South wall	no locus number	
Floor	A06:031	0.30 m ³
Basin	A06:032	
Room fill	A06:029	1.70 m ³
Possible Phase 13 (or later) Plastered "pit" or room collapse	A06:026	1.30 m ³
Unit 13.2		
North wall = fortification wall	A06:018	
East wall	A05:044/A06:027	
South wall	A05:029 Lower	
Floor 1 (earliest)	A05:086/A06:035	0.30 m ³
Hearth	A05:065	
Floor 2	A05:076	

Unit 13.2 (<i>cont.</i>)		
Hearth (reuse)	A05:065	
Floor 3	A05:062/A06:034	
Hearth 1	A06:036	
Hearth 2 (reuse)	A05:065	
Stone mortar	A05:066	
Floor 4 (latest)	A05:056/A06:033	1.10 m ³
Suprafloor fill	A05:055	1.00 m ³
Latest room fill/collapse	A05:049-050, 053; A06:028	2.20 m ³
Unit 13.3		
North wall	no locus number	
West wall	A05:063	
South wall	A05:082	
Floor, suprafloor, and oven	A05:072	
Room fill/collapse	A05:060, 064	
Unit 13.4		
North wall	A05:082	
West wall	A05:080	
Possible Phase 13 (or later)		
Fill/wall collapse	A05:067	
Unit 13.5		
North wall	A05:077	
East wall	A05:077	
South wall	A05:077	
Floor	A05:083	0.50 m ³
Hearth	A05:084	
Suprafloor	A05:081	2.50 m ³
Room fill	A05:069, 073 A04:087, A05:057	
Unit 13.6		
North wall	A04:107 Lower	
East wall	A04:083 Lower	
West wall	A04:082 Lower	
Floor and hearth	A04:096	
Suprafloor	A04:095	0.30 m ³
Room fill	A04:094	1.70 m ³
Possible Phase 13 (or later)		
Fill	A04:090	0.20 m ³
Unit 13.7		
West wall	A04:083 Lower	
Unit 13.8		
East wall	A04:082 Lower	
Floor and suprafloor	A04:099	0.80 m ³
Possible street or passageway (Phase 13 or marginally earlier)		
Cobbled surface/layer	A05:078	0.30 m ³
Mud layer over cobbling	A05:075	0.90 m ³

Comments: Locus A06:028 includes both collapse over Room 13.2 and a post-Phase 13 pit, which was, however, only detected in section (fig. 48) and not excavated as such. Locus A05:064 is assignable to Phase 13 and consists of materials from Walls A05:080, 082 as well as of room collapse and wall fall. Some of the fall and rubble layers deriving from the fortification wall may be partially mixed with later wash.

PHASE 14: Plan (fig. 17), Architectural Photograph (fig. 34), Sections (figs. 41, 47, 52), Ceramics (fig. 63)

If the architectural complex of Phase 13 in Area A signifies a major turning point in the development of Kurban Höyük as a settlement, reflecting possibly its initial transformation into a town, Phase 14 is more indicative of its apogee after expansion, when perhaps the initial changes were consolidated. It is clear, however, that some time elapsed between the fall into disuse of the Phase 13 structures and the construction of the succeeding Phase 14 buildings. This is shown by the fact that the Phase 13 rooms, many of which had been destroyed by burning, had filled with collapse rather than deliberate fill. Moreover several pits cutting into the Phase 13 remains had been sunk from a level predating the erection of the Phase 14 structures (Loci A04:091; A05:079; A06:028). Nevertheless, the area did not remain unoccupied for a long time. The most cogent evidence for this is the close relationship which may be discerned between the architectural plans of Phases 13 and 14. As noted above briefly, many of the Phase 13 structures were intricately incorporated into the Phase 14 plan. The construction of the Phase 14 buildings demanded a detailed knowledge of the plan of the previous phase, particularly as to the precise orientation of walls and the depth of their foundations. Rooms were enlarged and walls thickened in such a way as to preserve much of the old plan yet imbued with a substantially different character reflecting a major reorganization of the use of space in this sector of the site.

It is uncertain whether or not the massive Phase 13 fortification wall continued in use in Phase 14. There is, to be sure, no unequivocal evidence of its use in that later phase. However, the considerable amount of wash and fall from the wall and, above all, the sharp slope of wash and tip layers at this elevation of the mound suggest that the possibility of an upper and later addition to the fortification wall in Phase 14 cannot be discarded. Moreover, a mudbrick wall fragment in the west section (Loci A06:004/012, figs. 47, 48) appears to extend against the position where a presumably eroded Phase 14 addition to the fortification wall would have stood.

The principal features of the Phase 14 complex were five rooms, Units 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.4, and 14.5, which were directly derived from Units 13.2, 13.5, 13.6, 13.8, and 13.7, respectively, of the preceding phase. The northern room, Unit 14.1, was the most poorly preserved. Partially underlying the west balk, three sides of the room were exposed. Both its north (Locus A06:030) and east (Loci A05:027, 028) walls had been built over the collapsed room debris inside Unit 13.2 and accordingly bear no resemblance to the corresponding walls of the earlier room, although they are in rough alignment with the lower walls. The resulting room was therefore significantly smaller than its Phase 13 predecessor. Wall 030, in fact, was set back (southwards) from the interior face of the old fortification wall by some 1.40 meters. This wall was narrow (about 30 cm wide) and was built completely of mudbrick, without stone foundations. Its exposed length was about 1.40 meters, although its east end appeared to be disturbed and it is likely that Wall 030 extended originally up to the east room wall, a distance of about 2.20 meters. Even though Wall 030 was relatively badly preserved, traces of plastering were traced on its interior face. The east wall, perpendicular to it, was slightly wider (about 50 cm), but part of the foundation stones were missing and most of the mudbrick superstructure had eroded away (A05:027, 028). Its preserved length was about 1.80 meters, but it seems to have been originally some two meters in length, since it obviously must have abutted the north room wall. The south room wall (Locus A05:029 Upper), however, was simply a reuse of the south wall of Unit 13.2 (A05:029 Lower), although, as noted below, this wall had been modified to become a double wall. The preserved height of Wall 029 (Upper) in this phase was less than 80 cm, considerably less than the corresponding Phase 13 wall over which it was built. However, like the earlier wall, Wall 029 (Upper) was covered with a coat of plaster on its north face. A badly preserved plaster floor (Locus A05:026) was traced over most of the room interior.

The most interesting and best preserved Phase 14 changes to the plan of the architectural complex of the preceding phase, however, were those made in Unit 14.2, the room adjoining Unit 14.1 to the south. As noted earlier in connection with our discussion of the Phase 13 remains, Phase 14 foundation trenches were cut precisely alongside the old walls of Unit 13.5 (above, p. 40). These trenches, which attained a fairly uniform width of 80–90 cm and a depth of 90 cm below the preserved tops of the walls of Unit 13.5, appeared to follow not only the still-standing walls of that Phase 13 room, but also the street or passageway, if that is what it was, that circumscribed Unit 13.5 in at least two of its three sides visible inside the trench. Over these Phase 14 trenches and foundation stones, new walls were erected, forming a room (Unit 14.2), which was thus oriented similarly but was larger than its Phase 13 predecessor (interior: 3.60 meters north-south versus two meters and 2.70 meters east-west versus 2.20 meters [preserved]). Since many of the earlier walls were also reused in

Phase 14 the overall effect of the later walls was to create a new and much thicker wall system. The northern boundary of Room 14.2 was formed by a new wall (Locus A05:048) built next to the south wall of Room 14.1 (029 Upper), thus creating a massive double wall, about 1.10 meters in width. To the east, a second new wall, about 95 cm thick (Loci A04:085/A05:044), was constructed directly adjoining the exterior face of the east wall (Locus A05:077) of Unit 13.5. This Phase 14 wall had three courses of foundation stones (A05:071) that have already been described in some detail. The earlier Phase 13 wall, however, was not integrated directly into the massive Phase 14 wall, but was instead used as the foundation for a bench and an associated crenelated feature, which is discussed in greater detail below, along the interior of the room. The south wall of Unit 13.5, however, was not reused in Phase 14 in any fashion. Instead a new south wall was built for Unit 14.2 (Loci A04:046/084). Much like the eastern wall of Room 14.2, this wall too had stone foundations three courses deep, with a 15–20 cm thick layer of mud separating the upper course from the lower two courses (Loci A04:097/100). Wall 046/084 directly adjoined the old north wall (A04:107 Lower) of Unit 13.6, which was reused in Phase 14 (A04:107 Upper), thus forming a much wider double wall about 1.20 meters in thickness.

Both the interior faces of all three preserved walls of Room 14.2 and its floor (Loci A04:018/045) had undergone successive replasterings. As noted above, against the east wall there was a slight bench extending across the southern length of the wall base. The northern end of this bench adjoined a crenelated, trough-like, mudbrick feature (Locus A04:019), which may have been a hearth (but if so totally unlike any other hearth found at the site). Resting on the floor near the presumed hearth was a large cooking pot (pl. 95:A). Also on the floor but against the north room wall was found a door socket, which barely protruded into the trench from under the west balk. Its location suggests the existence of an unexcavated doorway nearby, just under the balk, allowing for passage between Room 14.2 and Room 14.1 to the north.

Just south of Unit 14.2 and connected to it by a doorway was a third room, Unit 14.3, which was a direct reuse with only minor changes of Unit 13.6 of the preceding phase and was, moreover, of the same (interior) size. All three walls of the earlier room, in fact, were rebuilt (north: A04:107 Upper, east: A04:083 Upper, and west: A04:082 Upper), and the only modifications of significance were the already mentioned incorporation of the northern room wall (107 Upper) to the newly built south wall of Room 14.2 (A04:046/084), thus forming a double partition wall at this point, and the construction of a passage across this thickened wall. Inside Room 14.3, a new floor (Locus A04:079) was laid at the same level as the join between the upper and lower segments of the rebuilt walls. Embedded on this floor, which was plastered, was the body of a very large ovoid pithos (fig. 34), unfortunately broken at the shoulder (Locus A04:070).²⁰ Nearby were found fragments of two unbaked clay door locks, one unimpressed and the other bearing the impression of a circular stamp seal (MRN 11392: not illustrated and pl. 168:A–C, respectively). And, on the floor of the northeastern corner of the room, near the doorway, was found a door socket.

Flanking Unit 14.3 on either side were the mostly unexposed remains of two more rooms. Immediately adjoining Unit 14.3 to the west was Unit 14.4, which was the Phase 14 reuse of Unit 13.8 of the preceding phase. As in the case of the earlier room, very little was excavated of Unit 14.4, although a plastered floor (Locus A04:086) was traced in its interior. Unit 14.5 was located just east of Unit 14.3, but only a sliver of it was exposed inside the trench.

The state of preservation of the complex of rooms just described was relatively good. This was particularly true in the case of Rooms 14.2, 14.3, and 14.4 in the southern sector of the step, which were filled with a substantial layer of collapse materials and burnt debris. Consequently, most of the walls of those rooms were preserved to a height of about 50 cm. Thus, the layout of the rooms, their relationship to each other, and their relationship to the rooms of the earlier Phase 13 complex are all relatively clear. Much more problematic, however, is the character of the northeast portion of the Phase 14 exposure, the area occupied in the preceding phase by Units 13.1, 13.3, and 13.4, where extensive disturbance from later pits and building activity prevents elucidation. In any event, it seems fairly clear that the Phase 14 structures formed part of a single substantial building. How else to interpret the clear unobstructed access allowed from room to room? Judging by the lack of domestic installations such as the usual hearths and mortars, the presence of administrative paraphernalia such as door locks and sealings, and the existence of storage facilities such as the pithos, it is likely that this building may have served a public function or else belonged to a social unit of high status. In contrast, the

20. Lacking its upper body, this pithos was not drawn. However, an impression of its size may be obtained from the fact that its body weighed some 34 kg.

Phase 13 complex, with its obscure circulation patterns and multitude of domestic installations, reflects a more private character and may, as noted above, have been fragmented between a greater number of social units.

Relevant Loci

Pre-Phase 14 Pits	A04:091; A06:028 A05:079	0.30 m ³
Northernmost mudbrick wall in west section	A06:004/012	
Unit 14.1		
North wall	A06:030	
East wall (superstructure and foundations)	A06:027, 028	
South wall	A05:029 Upper/A05:048	
Plaster floor	A05:026	0.20 m ³
Suprafloor	A05:025	
Unit 14.2		
North wall	A05:029 Upper/A05:048	
East wall (superstructure)	A04:085/A05:044	
East wall (stone foundations)	A05:071	
South wall (superstructure)	A04:046/084, A04:107 Upper	
South wall (stone foundations)	A04:097/101	
Plaster floor	A04:018/045	
Crenellated feature/hearth	A04:019	
Suprafloor fill	A04:016; A05:033	1.10 m ³
Room fill	A05:030, 031, 032, 043	2.40 m ³
Unit 14.3		
North wall	A04:046/084, A04:107 Upper	
West wall	A04:082 Upper	
East wall	A04:083 Upper	
Plaster floor	A04:079	
Pithos	A04:070	
Suprafloor	A04:078	1.40 m ³
Fill/fall	A04:062–065, 067–069, 075	5.10 m ³
Unit 14.4		
East wall	A04:082 Upper	
Floor and suprafloor	A04:086	0.10 m ³
Room fill	A04:072, 080, 066	0.10 m ³
Unit 14.5		
West wall	A04:083 Upper	

Comments: Locus A06:004/012, a mudbrick wall, was only recognized in section. Its width and extent inside the trench are unclear.

PERIODS IVA–B

Before we turn our attention to the phases of Period IVA in the middle step of Area A (i.e., the area of Trenches A04–A05) that are directly superimposed on the Period IVB remains just described, it would be appropriate to discuss here the top layers of the lowest step, in Trenches A06–A07 just outside the fortification wall, which may possibly antedate Period IVA, although this is by no means certain. As may be recalled from the discussion above, the Period IV sequence in that area consisted of two Period IVC phases (Phases 11 and 12) which underlaid the fortification wall of Phase 13. These two phases had been sealed by a thick layer of collapse from the massive wall immediately upslope (principally Loci A06:021; A07:050, 051), and by wash. Over these wash and collapse layers were built one well-preserved room and what appears to be an associated courtyard area, which is designated here as Phase 15. This phase designation, however, serves more as an identification for the structures involved than as a chronological statement, since Phase 15 cannot be directly

linked with the main sequence. The remains of that phase are located immediately north of the fortification wall and are partly cut into the slope of the massive wall. Consequently, correlation between the layers of this phase and the sequence south of the wall is impossible. It is, of course, clear that the Phase 15 structures were built after the initial construction of the Phase 13 fortification wall. There are, in fact, layers above the mudbrick wall fall (from the fortification wall) and below the floors of Phase 15 that are discernibly not wall fall debris, and these layers may have derived from an initial stage of fortification wall usage that predates the Phase 15 installation. Nevertheless, it is not impossible that the Phase 15 structures and the fortification wall may have coexisted for some time, in which case Phase 15 could be dated as early as a later subphase of Phase 13. More likely, however, is that Phase 15 is a manifestation of the rapid expansion of the settlement in the later part of Period IVB, in which case it would be correlated with Phase 14. However, as already noted, there is no stratigraphic connection between Phases 14 and 15 and therefore the two phases cannot be equated beyond doubt. By the same token, it should be remembered that there are no compelling stratigraphic reasons why a correlation of Phase 15 with the Period IVA phases above Phase 14 should be impossible and, therefore, Phase 15 could potentially be assigned to Period IVA. Unfortunately, in view of the remarkable resiliency of the Period IV ceramic assemblage through Periods IVB and IVA, analysis of the ceramic assemblage from Phase 15 is inconclusive and sheds little light as to its exact periodization (see below, *Part Two, Chapter 10*, p. 335).

PHASE 15: Plan (fig. 18), Architectural Photographs (figs. 35, 36), Sections (figs. 42, 48), Ceramics (fig. 64)

The remains of Phase 15 were, for the most part, well preserved, and for this reason serve as one of the best examples of an in situ Period IV domestic installation at the site. As already noted, the southern boundary of Phase 15 was marked by the north external face of the Phase 13 fortification wall. Its northern limit, however, was marked by the edge of erosion in this sector of the mound, which sheared off the northernmost features of the Phase 15 structures just at the limit of Trenches A07 and A08. The remains of this phase, therefore, extend for about six meters across Trenches A06 and A07. They consisted of two interconnected units, possibly one roofed (Unit 15.2) and one unroofed (Unit 15.1), directly abutting and cutting into the outer face of the fortification wall.

The south unit, Area 15.1 is defined only by its northern and southern boundary walls. Eastern and western walls, if they existed, were not recovered inside the trench. Two subphases of the use of Unit 15.1 were discerned. In the earlier subphase a horizontal step was cut into the face of the Phase 13 fortification wall and what appears to have served as a retaining wall (Locus A06:022) was built against that massive wall, possibly to hold back slopewash from falling onto the artificial terrace. Of this retaining wall, if that is what it was, only the lower stone structure was recovered. This portion was preserved to a height of about 50 cm (three courses) and was made of a crude assortment of limestone boulders, about 50 cm in width. Wall 022 was orientated in an east-west direction but did not extend across the entire width of the trench, only for a distance of 2.10 meters, leaving a gap on its east end. It is likely that this gap was a deliberate opening or door, since just to the south of this opening, a garbage pit (Locus A06:023) had been cut into the mudbrick mass of the fortification wall. Next to the pit and partly protruding from under the east balk, was a pebbled hearth overlain with ash (Locus A07:024), which had been built directly onto the fortification wall.

North of Wall 022, Unit 15.1 extended across an exposed area of 2.40 meters (north-south) by 3.30 meters (east-west). Within this space, two superimposed surfaces were traced. The lower surface (Loci A07:030) was paved with flagstones and large pebbles and was the original floor associated with Wall 022. Above this original surface was a second surface, also paved with flagstones, pebbles, and sherds (Locus A07:025), on which several basalt querns were found (MRN 3693, 3962, and 4727, not illustrated). In the southwest exposed corner of Unit 15.1, at the edge of the paving and just north of Wall 022, a second garbage pit (Locus A07:023) had been dug. This pit was 1.10 meters wide and 1.70 meters deep and, like Pit A06:023 to the southeast, had been cut into the underlying remnant of the fortification wall. At the very top of the pit, at the level of the surrounding surface, in fact, were found a large jar fragment, a stone weight, and yet another grinding stone (MRN 3694, 3889, and 3691, respectively, none illustrated). Nearby on the paving were found a complete cooking pot (pl. 93:1) and a small cache of chipped stone (Locus A07:020, MRN 3407). The northern boundary of Area 15.1 was marked by the south wall (Loci A07:011/035) of Unit 15.2, a room. Against this wall and facing Area 15.1 were two low stone benches, only the east of which was well preserved (A07:027), which had

been built at either side of a doorway. This doorway was about 90 cm wide and allowed access between the area just described (Unit 15.1) and the adjoining room (Unit 15.2).

It seems likely that Unit 15.1 represented some sort of an open courtyard or activity area adjoining and leading into a nearby room (Unit 15.2). This hypothesis is suggested by several factors. Firstly, the surfaces were not plastered as would have been expected in the case of a roofed area, but rather were paved with flagstones and pebbles as would be expected in the case of an unroofed area exposed to the elements. Moreover, the courtyard/exterior activity area hypothesis is supported by the associated artifactual assemblage. The concentrations of lithic debris in this area, the presence of a hearth, of at least one complete cooking pot, and of the associated garbage pits, all represent features that are readily paralleled in other contemporary areas at the site that can be shown unequivocally to have represented open courtyards and exterior activity areas (Area C, below, pp. 186ff., fig. 121: Units 9 and 13, for example).²¹

Just north of this courtyard and connected to it by the already referred to doorway was Unit 15.2, a room. Its south wall was oriented exactly in an east-west direction and was constructed in the manner characteristic for Period IV and III domestic structures at the site. Preserved to a height of 60 to 80 cm, the lower part of the wall was constructed entirely of crude courses of stone, attaining a width of 50 cm. This portion of the wall was then capped by a mudbrick superstructure, which was preserved to a maximum additional height of 30–40 cm. To the east and west, Unit 15.2 was bordered by walls (also Loci A07:011/035) oriented north-south in such a way as to be precisely aligned with the balks of the trench. Both walls were constructed in the same manner as the south room wall. The preserved length of the west room wall was 2.60 meters, while that of the east wall was only 1.90 meters, their northern ends having been truncated by the edge of erosion. Thus, the exposed interior dimensions of Room 15.2 were about 2.90 meters east-west and 2.30 meters north-south. The interior faces of all three walls delimiting Room 15.2 had been plastered.

Unlike the flagstone, pebble, and sherd paving that characterized Area 15.1, Room 15.2 was surfaced with a plaster floor (Loci A07:014/A08:006), and the same plaster coating covering the floor also overlaid a small pit (45 cm wide and 48 cm deep) dug into the room floor (Locus A07:015). In the interior of the room, against the south wall just east of the doorway, a small plaster-lined mudbrick bench or platform had been built (Loci A07:029/036). It was approximately 28 cm high, one meter long, and protruded from the wall about 60 cm. Buried inside this feature with only its neck and rim visible was a large cooking pot (pl. 148:B). A second platform-like installation (Locus A07:028) also plastered on all sides but built entirely of stone, was found against the west room wall. Resembling similar features found in Period III domestic rooms (see fig. 123, Units 27, 28, 32), it was about 18 cm high, slightly over one meter long, and protruded from the wall about 80 cm. Platform 028 was irregularly rectangular in shape and its sides and top had been paved with flat stones. On the floor itself, a variety of artifacts were found. Ceramics were particularly common and were found in a dense scatter inside the room, but at least one flint blade also was recovered (MRN 2742). The pottery on the floor included several complete or semi-complete vessels. A completely preserved jar stand (pl. 72:N), for example, was found on the northern preserved edge of the floor in Trench A08; while two almost complete metallic ware jars (pl. 78:N, P) were found over a slight plastered depression in a corner of the room, immediately east of the mudbrick platform or bench (029/036). Just north of that feature was a shallow pit (50–60 cm wide and 21 cm deep) apparently dug as a firm base for a large vessel, which was not, however, found. A second similarly located pit serving perhaps a similar function (Locus A07:042) was found just northeast of the stone platform against the west room wall (028). However, that pit had been dug and refilled before the final usage of the room since it was covered by the plaster floor 014.

North of Trench A07, Floor 014 could be traced for only a short distance into A08 (Locus A08:006), where both the floor and the flanking walls terminate at the edge of erosion. About one meter north of this edge, however, a Period IV well was found (Locus A08:050). Although it was not originally detected while excavating Phase 15, the upper outline of the well can be traced to an elevation roughly level with that of the plaster floor of Unit 15.2 just south. From this presumed ledge, the well was traced for a depth of about 6.50 meters, cutting through earlier deposits into natural soil. At that depth, the well surely tapped into an aquiferous layer that emerged near the saddle. As the discussion of the excavations in Area F below shows (p. 170), this layer provided the source for a small spring that was in use certainly as late as Period VI, but

21. For a preliminary report of the artifactual contents of the pertinent Area C courtyards see now, Verhaaren 1986, p. 71.

surely not at the time Well 050 was dug. The contents of the well, which included a large quantity of boulders, animal bones, and pottery can be clearly dated to Period IV. In fact, the ceramics found within the well require a dating in either Periods IVA or IVB since it contained a number of pottery types and wares which preclude a Period IVC date.²² In light of the several strands of evidence just outlined, it is probably not too risky an assumption to associate Well 050 with the Phase 15 remains, although a direct stratigraphic link does not exist. We would assume, therefore, that the well was dug from an exterior surface just outside and north of Unit 15.2, and that both the north wall of the room and the exterior surface from which the well was dug were later destroyed by erosion. Of course, it is possible that Well 050 may date to a Period IVB phase antedating Phase 15 or perhaps even to a Period IVA phase postdating it, but if so, the stratigraphic assumptions would be even less supportable.

In short, the Phase 15 architecture and possible well provide evidence for an extramural domestic installation distinct from the remains south of the fortification wall in at least three important characteristics. Firstly, the walls of the Phase 15 structures were oriented precisely along a north-south axis, and hence were not exactly aligned with the other Period IV remains behind the fortification wall, which were consistently oriented in a NNE-SSW direction. Secondly, the techniques used in erecting the roughly built Phase 15 walls in which stone courses protrude for a significant height above the floor, although similar to those found in other areas at the site such as Areas B and G, are substantially different from those used in building the structures behind the fortification wall. And finally, unlike the sparse scatter of debris found in the largely cleaned out rooms of the main sequence behind the wall, the Phase 15 remains were characterized by numerous artifacts and, moreover, by a sizable amount of evidence for dietary and economic activities. In Room 15.2, it will be recalled, there was a dense scatter of sherds and even several complete or semi-complete vessels. Similarly, in Unit 15.1, which may represent an outdoor activity area, there were significant concentrations of ground and chipped stone artifacts, pottery, and, in addition, the associated garbage pits were rich in bones and charred seeds.²³ To a certain degree, of course, some of the differences just enumerated were caused by the specific circumstances of the abandonment of the remains at either side of the fortification wall and their preservation. However, it is also likely that we may be dealing not only with significantly different functional areas, but possibly with social groupings of varying status as well.

Relevant Loci

Unit 15.1

“Retaining wall”	A06:022	
North wall	A07:011/035	
Lower paved surface	A07:030	
Suprafloor fill	A07:026	0.50 m ³
Stone bench	A07:027	
South pit	A06:023	
Deep pit	A07:023	1.60 m ³
Chipped stone cache	A07:020	
Hearth	A07:024	
Upper paved surface	A07:025	
Suprafloor fill and fall	A07:022	1.80 m ³
Room fill and collapse	A07:019, 021	3.70 m ³

Unit 15.2

South, east, and west walls	A07:011/035	
Plaster floor	A07:014/A08:006	
Suprafloor fill	A07:013; A08:005	1.30 m ³
Mudbrick bench/platform	A07:029/036	
Stone platform	A07:028	

22. Namely, grooved rim jars (Jar 18) and combed wash ware (Ware 07). See below, *Part Two, Chapter 10*, pp. 318ff.
23. A rough impression of how much denser the concentrations of artifacts in the Phase 15 remains were as compared to those in association with the remains of Phases 13–14 may be obtained from the ceramics. As detailed below *Part Two, Chapter 10*, table 31a, the much smaller Phase 15 exposure alone produced more sherds than the much larger exposures of Phases 13 and 14 combined.

AREA A

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Plaster-lined pit	A07:015	
Pit	A07:017	
Room fill and collapse	A07:006, A08:010	3.30 m ³
Possible Phase 15		
Deep well	A08:050	
Associated fill (?)	A07:007, 012, 016; A08:007	
Pit	A07:042	

PERIOD IVA

As noted above, directly superimposed on the Period IVB phases (Phases 13–14) in the middle step of the step trench (Trenches A04–A05) was a further sequence of Period IVA phases. Two meters, in fact, of deposits postdating Period IVB were cleared in this area, and another meter in the top step of Area A, the area of Trenches A01, A02, and the south half of A04. With the exception of this final meter which contained a single well-preserved phase (Phase 20), the remains of Period IVA in the step trench are both poorly preserved and understood. Compressed into the two meters of Period IVA deposit in the middle step were several fragmentary phases, each of which was stratigraphically distinguishable only over a portion of the excavated area. The reasons for this state of preservation are not difficult to discern and have already been stated. The principal focus of erosion on the mound occurred upslope of the Phase 13 fortification wall, with deposition accumulating downslope of this artificial barrier. Moreover, continuous cultivation of the site in at least modern times has resulted in sufficient topsoil movement to blur soil distinctions in the upper meter of deposit. This is of little consequence downslope where this meter is composed entirely of slopewash, but it is of critical importance upslope where occupational deposits are to be found immediately beneath the surface. Lacking a complete coherent plan for each Period IVA phase in the middle step, there is no assurance that a degree of overlap does not occur between phases. Nevertheless, there is a fair degree of confidence that although the use of some structures in these phases may have overlapped, the sequence of construction of the most important structures was indeed sequential. The principal guide to this sequence was the south section of Trench A04 (fig. 52), cut against and underneath the line provided by the northernmost wall of the final and best preserved of the Period IVA Phases, Phase 20. That section provides clear evidence for at least five superimposed floor levels that we have divided into four sequential phases, all of which underlie Phase 20. The remaining features for each phase found farther north within the middle step are keyed into this sequence with varying degrees of reliability.

Over the structures of Phase 14, fill layers varying in thickness from 20 to 60 cm were found. In addition, several pits preceding the construction of Phase 16 were cut into the Phase 14 remains (Loci A04:092, 098; A05:043/051, 068). Despite this stratigraphic discontinuity, however, the general orientation of all succeeding Period IVA structures in Area A follows roughly that of the Period IVB structures, suggesting only a small temporal lapse in the occupation of this sector of the site between Phases 14 and 16. A similar continuity in the architectural orientation of structures between Periods IVB and IVA may also be seen in Area B, which actually provides the clearest evidence for Period IVA at the site. Outside of the south mound, however, evidence for Period IVA remains is sparse and there can be little question that the Area A Period IVA sequence reflects a substantial contraction of the Period IVB settlement to the south mound. Moreover, throughout the several phases of Period IVA, settlement may have contracted even further within the south mound itself resulting in the abandonment of the dwelling areas at the outermost periphery. This progressive contraction of the Period IVA settlement is suggested by the wash and tip lines visible in the eastern and western sections of the step trench in the area of Trenches A06–A07 (figs. 42, 48, respectively).

PHASES 16, 17: Plans (figs. 19–21), Sections (figs. 41, 47, 52), Ceramics (figs. 65, 66)

Of the five superimposed Period IVA floors in the south section of Trench A04, mentioned above, the lower three may be grouped into two distinct but related phases, Phases 16 and 17, the earlier with two subphases. These floors and the immediately associated structures are architecturally related to each other, even though not all structures assigned to each of those two phases are so intimately associated. The main link in this relationship is a north-south oriented wall (Locus A04:051 Lower), with two subphases of use, which is followed by another wall directly superimposed and along the same orientation (Locus A04:051 Upper). These two successive walls distinguish Phases 16 and 17.

Phase 16

Most of the distinctive features of Phase 16 lie in the southern and eastern portions of the step formed by Trenches A04–A05. This distribution may actually account for disturbances in the plan of the immediately preceding phase, since many of the Phase 16 structures, particularly those of the earlier subphase, were located directly over the sector that is largely undefined in Phase 14. In any event, the aforementioned wall system that provides the key to the stratigraphy of Phases 16, 17 (A04:051) was located in the southern part of the step where it protruded into the trench from the south section of A04 (fig. 52). Approximately 50 cm wide and preserved to a height of 40 cm in the earlier Phase 16 subphase, Wall 051 (Lower) was built entirely of mudbrick and overlaid a 10–15 cm thick layer of pebbles (Locus A04:061). The purpose of this layer, which was found in a meter wide strip at either side of the wall, is unclear, but it may have served as subfloor leveling, since traces of a plastered floor (Locus A04:052) were found immediately overlying this layer west of the wall. Over this floor, a rectangular plastered mudbrick bench (also Locus A04:052) had been constructed. It is likely that Wall 051 Lower and the associated floor and bench just discussed formed part of a room (Unit 16.1), even though the northern portion of this room was not preserved, having been disturbed by, among other things, a large pit (Locus A04:013). Nevertheless, as will be recalled, there were clear indications in the extant portion of the room that Unit 16.1 underwent two distinct phases of use. In the second subphase, Wall 051 Lower was widened slightly to about 60–70 cm, and about 20 cm of the height of this wall addition were preserved. Associated with this addition, a new plastered floor and bench (Locus A04:035) were built. This upper floor was separated from the lower one (052) by some 20 cm of brick tumble.

East of this fragmentarily preserved room and of Wall 051 Lower, another similar layer of pebbles (also Locus A04:061) was found. This layer extended up to the western wall (Loci A04:073/074) of a second room, Unit 16.2. Since the pebble layer extends to that wall and not below it as it does in the case of Wall 051 Lower and Room 16.1, it is clear that Unit 16.2 was already standing when Unit 16.1 was built and, in fact, the earlier room is oriented obliquely and not parallel to the later structure.

Very little was preserved of Room 16.2, which could only be defined in the earlier of the two Phase 16 subphases. Only its western (A04:073/074) and northern walls (Locus A04:040) were preserved inside the trench, and then only fragmentarily. Their location inside the trench suggest that the external dimensions of Room 16.2 must have been larger than the four meters (NNW-SSE) by 1.40 meters (WSW-ESE) exposed. Both walls had mudbrick superstructures over a single course of stone foundations. The west wall was about 50 cm wide and was preserved to a height of 40 cm, while the north wall was more massive, about one meter in width, and was preserved to a height of 60 cm. This description of Wall 040 applies in fact to a later phase of the wall, when the rest of Room 16.2 to the south was presumably no longer in use. In the earlier subphase, Wall 040 was narrower, but this subphase of its use was only detected in section. In any case, the junction between the western and northern room walls was not preserved and not enough of the room's interior lies within the excavated area to be delineated clearly. Nevertheless, a series of closely packed plastered floors (no locus no.) could be observed inside the room in a narrow strip along the east balk.

Adjoining Unit 16.2 to the north were portions of yet another fragmentarily preserved room, Unit 16.3, which, together with Unit 16.1 to the southwest, provides the clearest stratigraphic evidence of the existence of at least two separate subphases in Phase 16. The southern wall of Room 16.3 was the northern wall of Room 16.2 (A05:040), which has already been described. Only traces of the northern wall of Unit 16.3 were found (no locus number) inside the trench. Unlike Wall 040 to the south, the northern room wall was built entirely of mudbrick. It was parallel to Wall 040 and about 3.80 meters away from it. A fragmentarily preserved plastered floor (Loci A05:036/042) was traced between the base of the two walls, in what presumably was the interior of the room. On this floor, just north of Wall 040, was found a plaster-lined depression some 25–30 cm deep. A second plaster floor apparently associated with the reuse of Wall 040 which, as noted above, was widened to about one meter, was also traced (Locus A05:035). This later floor, however, can be seen in section to go over the northern wall of Unit 16.3 and it is thus clear that the area underwent significant changes in the second subphase of Phase 16. Whether or not Unit 16.3 still represents a room in this second phase of use is unclear given the fragmentary nature of the remains. In any case, Floor 035 was cut by the edge of erosion just beyond the earlier northern wall of the room and up to that point no traces of a new northern room wall were observed.

It is possible, although far from certain, that in its earlier subphase Unit 16.3 adjoined a Phase 16 reuse of Unit 14.1 of the immediately preceding phase (Phase 14), since the western edge of the 036/042 plastered floor

ends at about the same location as the southeastern corner of the area previously occupied by Unit 14.1. If so, it would suggest that Unit 16.3 was actually added to this remnant of Phase 14, hence reinforcing the view, already noted above, of a substantial continuity between Periods IVB and IVA on the south mound.

Whether or not Unit 14.1 was reused in the earlier Phase 16 subphase, it is clear that by the later subphase a new room (Unit 16.4) was built directly over the remains of Unit 14.1. Room 16.4, however, was considerably smaller and much more poorly built than its Phase 14 predecessor. Only the stone foundations for the south and east room walls (Loci A05:015, 022) were preserved. Nevertheless, it is likely, although largely conjectural, that the northern boundary of this room was delineated by the now eroded reuse of the northern wall of Unit 14.1 (Wall A06:030, represented in dashed lines in the plan, fig. 20).²⁴ However this may be, the preserved length of both the south and east room walls inside the trench was only 1.50 meters and the walls were aligned roughly in a north-south, east-west orientation. Both consisted of a single course of foundation stones, roughly 30–40 cm in width and their mudbrick superstructures had eroded away. If the north wall of Unit 14.1 was indeed reused in the construction of Room 16.4, the internal dimensions would have been very small (about 1.60 × 1.20 meters exposed). The floor within this room was a poorly defined plaster and pebble surface (Locus A05:023). The stratigraphic relationship between Room 16.4 and Unit 16.1, to the south, cannot be established, since as noted above, the northern edge of Room 16.1 had been truncated by a later pit and other disturbances.

Phase 17

Phase 17 is grouped with Phase 16 not only because its fragmentary remains exhibit a certain degree of continuity from the earlier phase, but also because this relationship is far closer to Phase 16 than with any of the succeeding phases. Directly over the east wall of Unit 16.1 (A04:051 Lower) a similar wall (Locus A04:051 Upper) was built along exactly the same orientation. Slightly wider (about 70–90 cm) than its Phase 16 predecessor, but preserved roughly to the same height (about 40 cm), Wall 051 Upper was founded over a single course of stones capped by a mudbrick superstructure. Unlike its predecessor, however, Wall 051 Upper served a different purpose—as the west wall of a new room (Unit 17.1) in the southeast corner of the trench sealing the passage between Units 16.1 and 16.2 of the preceding phase. This room was located roughly in the same position as Room 16.2 of the preceding phase and may have actually functioned as its successor, even though the two units did not share any walls and were thus not linked stratigraphically. The north wall of Room 17.1 (Loci A04:017/058) had more sturdy foundations than those of its west wall (051 Upper). These foundations were two courses of stone wide and another two courses high. However, the mudbrick superstructure of the north wall was poorly preserved and could not be distinguished during excavation, although it could be seen in section (fig. 41). As had been the case with Unit 16.2 which Unit 17.1 appeared to replace, the juncture between the north and west walls of the room was not preserved. The interior of the room also appeared to have been partly disturbed in antiquity. In sections of the room interior, at about the level of the lower course of foundation stones, a layer of small limestone fragments could be traced (Locus A04:057). This layer, which recalls a similar layer (A04:061) associated with Room 16.1 of the preceding phase, may represent some sort of deliberate subfloor fill but, if so, the room floor itself was not recognized.

Most of the northern half of the step in Trenches A04–A05 was undefined in Phase 17. In that sector what could be distinguished were the remnants of a second room, Unit 17.2, over and slightly south of Unit 16.4 of the preceding phase. Room 17.2 was very poorly preserved and is, in fact, defined solely by the partly disturbed stone foundations of its north (Locus A05:010) and eastern walls (Locus A05:017), which were found barely 50 cm below the current surface of the mound. In the open area between Rooms 17.1 and 17.2 traces of an uneven hard compacted surface, ashy in places, were found (excavated as part of Loci A04:028/029). It was especially clear against the western section, where it could be seen to extend to the stone foundations of the north wall (010) of Room 17.2. However, this surface could not be traced clearly across the entire trench.

24. It should be noted that Wall 030 was not excavated as such at this level, but rather as part of an in situ and fallen mudbrick mass in the area, Loci A06: 004, 012 (fig. 47).

Relevant Loci

Post-Phase 14 Pits and Layers

Pits	A04:092, 098 A05:043/051, 068
Layers (east)	A04:076; A05:047

Phase 16

Unit 16.1

Earlier Subphase

East wall	A04:051 Lower	
Pebble layer	A04:061	0.10 m ³
Plaster floor and bench	A04:052	0.10 m ³
Suprafloor fill/fall	A04:053, 055, 056	1.10 m ³

Later Subphase

East wall	A04:051 Lower
Plaster floor and bench	A04:035
Suprafloor fill	A04:031, 033

Unit 16.2

West wall	A04:073/074
North wall (two subphases)	A05:040
Plaster floor	no locus number

Unit 16.3

Earlier Subphase

South wall	A05:040
North wall	no locus number
Plaster floor	A05:036/042
Subfloor fill	A05:046

Later Subphase

South wall	A05:040	
Plaster floor	A05:035	
Fill and fall	A05:038, 039, 041	1.10 m ³

Unit 16.4 (later subphase only)

South and east walls	A05:015, 022
North wall(?)	A06:003, 004, 012, 030 Upper
Plaster and pebble floor	A05:023
Suprafloor/room fill	A05:022
Subfloor fill	A05:024

Phase 17

Unit 17.1

West wall	A04:051 Upper
North wall	A04:017/058
Suprafloor (east)	A04:026, 030
Subfloor (pebble layer)	A04:057

Unit 17.2

North wall	A05:010
East wall	A05:017
Exterior Area	
Fill over surface	A04:027
Surface and subfloor fill	A04:028/029, 032

Mixed Phases 16 and 17

East

Fill between Units 16.1 and 16.2	A04:054
Fill over Unit 16.2	A04:059, 060, 071
Bricky layer over Unit 16.3	A05:013
Pebble layer over Unit 16.3	A05:014/034
Fill over Unit 16.3	A05:037
Fill north of Unit 16.3	A06:011, 024, 025

West

Post-phase 16 pit	A04:013
Possible Phase 16 fill north of Unit 16.1	A04:036-039
Possible Phase 16 fill south of Unit 16.4	A05:018-019
Post-Phase 16 fill south of Unit 17.2	A04:012, 014
Possible Phase 17 surface or fill	A04:011
Possible Phase 17 fall or fill	A05:007, 008

Comments: The mixed loci listed above refer to deposits which can be used to analyze Phases 16 and 17 as a group, but which cannot be assigned reliably to a single phase or to a specific structure within a phase.

PHASES 18, 19: Plans (figs. 22, 23), Sections (figs. 41, 47, 52)

While the fragmentary remains of Phases 16 and 17 display some degree of relationship with each other and with Phase 14 of Period IVB, the two succeeding phases, Phases 18 and 19, although also fragmentarily preserved, appear to display instead some continuity both between themselves and with the final Period IVA occupation in Area A, Phase 20. This differentiation between the two groups of phases, however, may be illusory since Phases 18 and 19 were exposed only in a very small area at the top of the middle step of the step trench. Phase 18, for example, was cleared only in portions of Trenches A04 and A05, an exposure slightly over six meters in length; and Phase 19 was only cleared inside A04, where its principal feature, a plastered floor, could only be traced for a short distance before being truncated by the edge of erosion. Moreover, at its deepest point the depth of soil overburden in Phase 18 was less than one meter and in Phase 19 was even less. Nevertheless, the evidence for Phases 18 and 19 seems to indicate that the surviving layers belong to successive reuses of what appears to have been a single sizable room, most clearly delineated in the earlier phase.

Phase 18

The key indication in Phase 18 of a significant stratigraphic change in the sector of the Period IVA settlement sampled by the middle step of Area A was the shift in the architectural plan of the preceding phase, particularly as reflected in the south section of Trench A04, where the north-south wall (A04:051) that provided some continuity in the architectural features of Phases 16 and 17 was no longer in use. It is possible that this shift is a reflection of the progressive contraction, noted above, of the Period IVA settlement on the south mound. However, the break between the architectural features of Phases 17 and 18 was by no means total, since at least one Phase 18 wall (A04:007, fig. 41) was founded directly on top of a Phase 17 predecessor (A04:017/058) indicating some connection between the two phases.

The remains of Phase 18 appear to represent a single room (Unit 18.1) extending across portions of Trenches A04 and A05. This room must have been sizable. It extended for a distance of at least five meters north of the south section of A04, and since its south wall was not exposed, it must have been even longer. Moreover, no north-south crosswalls were present inside the trench, and therefore Room 18.1 must have been wider than the about 3.20 meters of the exposure itself. The northern boundary of this room was marked by the stone foundations of a wall (Locus A05:004) that extended across the breadth of the trench in a WSW-ENE orientation. Only the lower course of foundation stones of Wall 004 remained in situ. There are indications in the west balk, however, that a second course of stones existed and, in addition, a row of stones just downslope from the wall and roughly aligned with it (Locus A05:009) appear to represent collapse from this or other now eroded courses. Even if the wall's superstructure and upper courses of foundation stones had eroded away, its

width still appeared to be intact and consisted of two courses of fairly large limestone slabs approximately 90–100 cm wide.

South of Wall 004 and thus inside of Room 18.1, was found a poorly preserved plastered floor (Locus A04:022), barely 80 cm below the surface of the mound. This floor was difficult to trace but could be discerned most clearly against the southern and eastern sections of A04 (figs. 52, 41, respectively). It is likely that Floor 022 extended to Wall 004. However, the floor could only be traced up to the vicinity of the wall before it was truncated by erosion and the two features, therefore, cannot be linked stratigraphically. On the east section (fig. 41) Floor 022 could be seen to associate with a fragmentary wall (A04:007) that, as noted above, had been built directly over a Phase 17 wall (over an intervening layer of ash only a few centimeters thick). Wider than its Phase 17 predecessor, Wall 007 was constructed entirely of mudbrick without stone foundations. Unfortunately, given its proximity to the mound's surface, Wall 007 was not detected during excavation, but was only observed in the section. Thus, we do not know exactly its extent inside the trench, its precise orientation, nor even its function in terms of the architectural layout of Phase 18. Towards the west in the interior of Room 18.1 and directly opposite Wall 007, was found a group of flat stones (Locus A04:009) protruding slightly into the trench from the west balk. These could represent a platform or bench, possibly associated with Floor 022. Although, once again it should be noted that the floor itself could not be traced in their immediate vicinity. An alternate explanation is that the 009 stones constitute the foundation for a wall, possibly a continuation of Wall 007 towards the west, but this is less likely for a number of reasons. First, if the 009 stones do represent a wall, its superstructure was not preserved. Moreover, even though the 009 stones are almost exactly aligned with Wall 007 in the east section, they only protruded into the trench for a distance of about 0.50 meter. And finally, it should be noted that the 009 stones were significantly narrower than Wall 007 itself (about 60 cm versus 1.10 meters).

Phase 19

As preserved, Phase 19 consists simply of a series of three plastered floors (Locus A04:005) closely superimposed on each other. As may be seen in the south section of A04, Floor 005 lies barely 20 cm above the floor of the preceding phase (A04:022), only a few cm under the foundations of the Phase 20 room immediately on top, and at most 50 cm below the surface of the mound. It is likely that Floor 005 represents the interior of a room (Unit 19.1). However, of this room little is known, since Floor 005 could only be traced over an irregular area of two to three meters north of the south section of A04 before it was truncated by erosion. Although the northern border of the room defined by Floor 005 is now lost, it is likely that it may have originally extended as far as the north boundary wall of Room 18.1 of the preceding phase and that Room 19.1 represents simply a rebuild or a reuse of the earlier room. In any case, no crosswalls were detected inside the trench in association with Floor 005 indicating that Room 19.1 was of sizable proportions, much like the immediately preceding room in the same area.

In short, because of the poor state of preservation of the remains of Phases 18, 19 only the broad outlines of the occupation at the time may be discerned. Enough is known, however, to indicate that those phases, with their apparently sizable architecture, represented a significant departure from the plan of the immediately preceding Period IVA phases, with their several apparently disjointed structures. Instead, in their use of space, Phases 18, 19 resemble closely the layout of the immediately succeeding and final phase of the Period IV occupation at the site, as is discussed below.

Relevant Loci

Phase 18

Plaster floor	A04:022
Suprafloor fill	A04:006, 007
	A05:003, 006, 011
Subfloor fill	A04:023
Mudbrick wall (in section only)	A04:007
Stone feature/wall/platform(?)	A04:009
North wall	A05:004
North wall fall	A05:009

Possible fall	A05:005
Possible Pre-Phase 18	
Pit	A04:024
Phase 19	
Plaster floors	A04:005
Suprafloor fill	A04:003
Possible Phases 18, 19	
Pit	A04:025

Comments: As noted above, the Phase 18 mudbrick wall in the east section was excavated as part of Locus A04:007 but was not differentiated as a wall during excavation. Locus A04:007, therefore, represents a mixture of the wall itself and the surrounding fill/fall debris.

PHASE 20: Plan (fig. 23), Architectural Photograph (fig. 37), Sections (figs. 40, 41, 46, 47, 51, 52), and Ceramics (fig. 67)

The final Period IVA occupation in Area A was excavated immediately above and south of Phases 18–19, on the top step of the step trench (Trenches A01, A02, and the southern half of A04). Due to the abandonment of the structures at the end of the period, the features of this occupation were relatively well preserved, having filled with collapse. Moreover, as settlement at Kurban Höyük contracted even further away from the edge of the mound in later periods, the remains of the last Period IVA phase in Area A were only disturbed by a few Period III pits dug into what at the time must have been the outer periphery of the settlement. These pits disturbed only features in the southern sector (Trench A01) of the Phase 20 exposure. The principal features of that exposure consisted of portions of three apparently sizable rooms on top of the mound, each almost straddling the width of the trench.

Of the three rooms just mentioned, the northernmost (Unit 20.1) was both the most impressive and the best preserved. Three of its sides were cleared inside the trench—the northern, western, and southern walls. Thus it could be seen that Room 20.1 was 3.20 meters wide (north-south) and more than 4.20 meters long (east-west). The north wall of the room (Locus A04:004) is noteworthy in that it was almost identical in size, orientation, and construction as the northern wall (A05:004) of the Phase 18 (and possibly also Phase 19) room immediately downslope. It was made of fairly large flat limestone slabs, two courses or 80–90 cm wide, and also two courses in height. As may be seen in the east section, part of its mudbrick superstructure was also preserved, but it was difficult to delineate since Wall 004 was found barely 10 to 20 cm below the surface of the mound. The western and southern walls of Room 20.1 were better preserved and provide an idea of what Wall 004 may have looked like, since their mudbrick superstructures were intact. The west wall (Locus A02:019) was almost exactly one meter wide. Although this wall was never sectioned, the erosion of much of its superstructure after the room was first excavated in 1980 revealed details of its construction, which was similar to that of the Period IVB walls in Area C, but resembled even more closely that of contemporary walls in Area B. At least three uneven courses (about 40 cm) of limestone boulders protruded above the level of the floor in the interior of the room and the width of the wall was formed similarly of three courses of unevenly laid stones. The exterior course, however, was laid vertically in contrast to the flat-lying horizontal positions of the interior courses. Due to more limited erosion, details of the construction of the south wall of Room 20.1 (also Locus A02:019) are less clear. However, its foundations appeared to have been constructed in a manner similar to that just described for the west room wall with but one exception. The external face of the wall was not protected with a vertical course of stone. This difference is surely explained by the fact that the south room wall was built directly against the north wall of an immediately adjoining room, Unit 20.2. The corollary of this, of course, is that the vertical stone facing of the western wall was deemed necessary—in all probability because that side of Room 20.1 faced onto an open exterior area, largely unexcavated beyond the confines of the trench.

On the interior of Room 20.1, along the base of all three of the exposed walls, a low and narrow (20 cm wide) mudbrick bench was found. Against the western room wall, this bench adjoined a low (about 10 cm above the floor) mudbrick platform (Locus A02:016), which was roughly square in shape. It extended along the wall for a distance of about 1.25 meters and protruded into the room for a distance of 1.10 meters. On this platform was found a thin deposit of ash, bones, and pebbles. Nearby, on the room floor just south of the 016

platform and possibly associated with it, was found a large flat limestone slab. The floor of Room 20.1 (Loci A02:008–014/018/020/024) was covered with at least three successive coatings of plaster, which extended over the low mudbrick bench and up the sides of the walls.

South of and adjoining the room just described, portions of another room were found, Unit 20.2. This second room was only slightly smaller than the preceding since its exposed internal dimensions were 2.60 meters north-south and 3.50 meters east-west. As had been the case in Room 20.1, only the western, northern, and southern walls of Room 20.2 were exposed inside the trench, although much of the latter had been cut away by a later pit. These walls were constructed in a manner reminiscent to those of Room 20.1 and other Period IVA walls at the site in that the stone foundations rose well (about 70–80 cm) above the level of the room floor. However, they resemble more closely, in fact, later Period III walls in Area D in that the foundations were made of “rubble,” i.e., constructed with numerous cobble-sized stones assembled without any clear delineation of courses. Due to the irregular sizes of their component stones, both the width and height of the walls were somewhat variable. The north wall of Room 20.2 (Locus A02:030) was, as will be recalled, built directly against the south wall of Room 20.1 and was approximately 40 cm wide. The south room wall (Locus A01:020), although badly disturbed, appeared to be of a similar width. However, the west room wall (also Locus A01:020) varied in width between 40 cm at its north end and 60 cm at its south end. Although no evidence of a mudbrick superstructure was found for any of these walls it seems probable that one existed. Indirect evidence of this was provided by a thick (45 cm) layer of brick fall within the room.

Inside Room 20.2 a low (10 cm) and narrow (about 20 cm) mudbrick bench was found along the base of the north wall and along the northern half of the west wall. As had been the case in Room 20.1, this bench adjoined a mudbrick platform built along the west wall. However, this platform was smaller than its counterpart in the room to the north (55 cm east-west, 35 cm north-south), and was, in addition, not built flush against the bench, but was slightly higher (15 cm over the bench and 25 cm over the floor). Portions of the floor within Room 20.2 had been disturbed by a number of Period III pits that had also destroyed much of the south room wall. However, the floor (Loci A01:035/038; A02:034/036) could be traced without difficulty on the northern half of the room. It was covered with a thick coat of plaster which extended over the mudbrick bench and platform, and up the sides of the walls as well. Sunk on the room floor, close to the northern wall, was found an irregularly circular plastered basin or hearth with a diameter of about 70 cm (Locus A01:040) of a type common throughout Period IV levels at the site.²⁵

On the basis of the similarities in the orientations, size, interior arrangement, and features of Rooms 20.1 and 20.2, it would appear that both rooms must have served similar functions, even though their walls are built in such a dissimilar manner. It should be noted, however, that the floor level of Room 20.2 is about 60–70 cm below the level of Room 20.1 to the north. And the associated wall foundations also appear to be set at different levels, although this is less clear since the Phase 20 structures were never removed. Thus it is possible that the two rooms were not built at exactly the same time, something which might help to account for some of the differences that may be observed in their construction. Nevertheless, there can be little doubt that both rooms were in use at the same time for at least part of their existence, since their adjoining walls are built against each other. In any event, since the rooms were left standing, the chronological sequence of their construction cannot be ascertained.

No directly adjacent structures were found to the west and south of Room 20.2, although these areas too had been partly disturbed by large Period III pits. South of Room 20.2, however, there appeared to be an open space separating that room from yet another room, Unit 20.3, only a fragment of which was exposed inside the trench. It is probable that this open space (Unit 20.4) represented in effect an open path or passage extending in an east-west direction and possibly turning north to follow the western external face of the two northern rooms (20.1, 20.2). However, excavation in this open area did not reach a depth at which a surface might be found. In any case, Room 20.3 is poorly understood, not only because of later pit disturbance in the area, but also because only a small portion of the room was cleared. As preserved, it consisted of a room corner. The north wall of the room (Locus A01:031) was oriented ENE-WSW and was parallel to the north and south walls of Room 20.2. for a distance of about 2.60 meters inside the trench. Wall 031 was not only parallel to the walls of the room to the north, but was also constructed in the same rubble masonry technique that characterized those walls. However, its width is uncertain since the south face of the wall had been cut into by a later pit.

25. For specific references see above, note 16.

Nevertheless, it could be seen from a few stones protruding into the side of the pit that Wall 031 may have been as much as 80 cm wide. At its west end Wall 031 turns a corner, but only a sliver of the crosswall was exposed inside the trench, the remainder lies under the south section of A01 (fig. 51). Just west of the exposed corner of Room 20.3 was found a door socket. Very little of the surrounding area, however, was cleared and its function, if in situ, is uncertain.

In addition to the structures just described, it is possible that the remains of Phases 18 and 19 may have been reused in Phase 20 as a further (fourth) room terraced downslope from the three exposed on top of the mound. This possibility is suggested by the close similarities in orientation, size, and construction noted above between the northern wall (A05:004) of Room 18.1 (and Room 19.1?) and the northern wall of Room 20.1 (A04:004), which suggest that the two structures were not constructed very far apart in time. It is true, of course, that the preserved Phase 19 floor (005) lies some 40–50 cm below the level of the floor of the nearest Phase 20 room, but this discrepancy in elevation would have not precluded a reuse since it is not significantly different from a similar but even larger discrepancy of 60 to 70 cm that existed even between the floor levels of Phase 20 rooms in the top step that are unquestionably associated (between Rooms 20.1 and 20.2, for example). However, it is clear that both the Phase 18 and Phase 19 floors extend under the wall foundations for the northernmost Phase 20 wall, which is visible in the south section of A04 (fig. 52). Thus, it is also possible that the similarities observed between the Phases 18, 19 and Phase 20 structures reflect instead merely a continuity in the use of space rather than a direct architectural reuse.

Relevant Loci

Unit 20.1

North wall	A04:004	
West wall	A02:019	
South wall	A02:019	
Mudbrick platform	A02:016	
Plaster floor		
Earliest	A02:010/012/018	
Latest	A02:008/009/011/013/014/020	
General	A02:024	
Suprafloor fill and room fall	A02:003, 005, 015, 022	

Unit 20.2

North wall	A02:030	
West and south walls	A01:020	
Plaster floor	A01:035/038; A02:034/036	0.40 m ³
Plastered basin/hearth	A01:040	
Suprafloor fill and room fall	A02:032, 033, 035,	1.10 m ³
	A01:026, 027, 034, 037 (east)	3.50 m ³

Unit 20.3

North wall	A01:031	
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Unit 20.4

Fill (south)	A01:028, 029 (MRN 16051–16064)	
Fill (west)	A01:036, 037 (west)	

PERIOD III (EB–MB TRANSITION)

It can be seen from the excavations in Area B, where still standing Period IVA structures were reused in Period III, that the temporal interval between the two occupations cannot be unduly stretched (see below, *Part One, Chapter 4*, pp. 189ff.). However, this conclusion is not reflected in the evidence from Area A, where, as noted above, deposits of the final Period IVA phase were sealed by a thick layer of brick fall and compact fill which strongly suggests that that sector of the mound was abandoned for a longer period of time. In Area A, therefore, the distinction between Periods III and IVA is particularly noticeable, both stratigraphically and architecturally. Stratigraphically, the hard orange (decomposed mudbrick) and brown fill and fall layers derived from the collapse and abandonment of the Phase 20 structures are easily distinguishable from the softer gray

and brown layers that characterize Period III deposits in Area A. Architecturally, the remains of the two periods are even more easily differentiated since the sizable structures of the final Period IVA phase were replaced by much more flimsy remains that suggest a radically different use of space. Indeed, the features of the Period III phases on the top step of Area A may be related stratigraphically to the excavations in the northeast corner of Area D, where it can be seen that the sector of the EB-MB transitional occupation sampled by that step was located in an open (i.e., unroofed) work area at the periphery of the settlement. Consequently, the accumulation of Period III layers in this sector of the settlement, at most 50–60 cm thick, was significantly thinner than was the case farther into the mound (in Area D), where more substantial remains of the period were found. Moreover, while those remains were divisible into four architecturally-defined subphases, the layers at the periphery of the mound exposed in Area A could only be divided into two phases. In great measure, this discrepancy is explained by the fact that while the features in this open area could be differentiated with some precision, the steady buildup of the outdoor surfaces linking them proved more difficult to document.

PHASE 21: Plan (fig. 24), Sections (figs. 40, 51), Ceramics (fig. 68)

The earliest recognizable use of the top step of Area A after the abandonment of the Period IVA structures was represented by four pits, which had cut into the southern edge of the fill and fall layers sealing the Phase 20 remains. Two of the pits (Loci D76:032/034/036 = A01:032, and D76:050) straddle the boundary between Areas A and D and were in fact excavated as part of Trench D76. Another pit (Locus A01:030), was that cutting into the northern wall of Room 20.3 of the previous phase, while the last pit (Loci A01:024/025) was in fact a double pit cut into the room immediately to the north, Unit 20.2. All of the pits were fairly large and appear to represent garbage pits, although only the contents of the largest one (D76:032/034/036 = A01:032) were made up of soft ashy fill. It should be pointed out that the exterior surface or surfaces from which these various pits were sunk could not be traced, in great measure because the layers associated with the pits were found fairly close to the surface of the mound and, in addition, lensed out in the southern half of Trench A02, where the fall over the Phase 20 structures was found directly beneath topsoil. Nevertheless, it appears certain that these four pits represent an early subphase of the Period III sequence in that each of the pits was sealed, at least partially, by later Period III features which may be linked with the main architectural sequence of the period in the neighboring Area D exposure. Moreover, as will be noted below in the discussion of the Period III ceramics at the site, the Phase 21 pits and associated fill layers contained a distinctive assemblage which, while intimately related to that recovered in association with the Period III architecture in Area D, was also significantly different (see below, *Part Two, Chapter 11*, pp. 384f.).

Relevant Loci

Pits	D76:032/034/036 = A01:032	
	D76:050	
Fill	A01:030	
	A01:024/025	1.70 m ³
	A01:015–019, 022, 023	8.30 m ³
	A02:004	

Comments: The fill layers listed above represent a mixture of the materials that made up the surfaces associated with the pits, possible subfloor fill underlying Phase 22, and to a much lesser extent portions of the fill/fall over Phase 20 as well.

PHASE 22: Plan (fig. 25), Sections (figs. 40, 46, 51)

The second (and last) Period III phase in the top step of Area A contained a number of features that are strongly suggestive of an outdoor work area. Some of these features were similar, in fact, to outdoor installations found elsewhere at the site, but particularly in Area D. Founded on a hard compacted earth surface which was difficult to trace with precision, the Phase 22 features were exposed at most 30–40 cm below the surface of the mound in the south end of Trench A01, while in the northern half of A01 and A02, they were found directly beneath topsoil.

At the south end of Trench A01, sealing two of the Phase 21 pits already discussed (D76:050, and A01:030), were found the crude stone foundations of a curving enclosure or partition wall (Loci A01:010/012) forming an arc across portions of Trenches D77 and A01. These foundations consisted of a jumble of small and larger stones, without any indication of careful construction. Approximately 30–40 cm wide, this wall at best may have served as a courtyard enclosure wall, and more likely as a pen or corral. Near its east end, the stones were laid flat possibly serving as a paving rather than as a foundation. North of wall 010/012, and partially superimposed on another of the Phase 21 pits (D76:032/034/036 = A01:032), was found a heavy concentration of river cobbles, sherds, and small stones, stretching laterally across the trench forming a slight raised ridge (Locus A01:006). The purpose of this feature is unknown, but a similar construction may be observed in Area D, where it occurs in a clear courtyard context (fig. 123: Trench D66, between Units 41 and 66). Just north of this feature, straddling Trenches A01 and A02, was found a circular platform made of cobbles, pebbles, and larger stone slabs embedded in a matrix of mud (Loci A01:013/A02:006, 026). Approximately 1.65 meters in diameter and 30 cm high, this platform closely resembles, in both size and construction, similar platforms found in Area D (Trench D23: fig. 123), as well as in Area C01 in the final phase of occupation of the north mound (Phase 16: fig. 82). Their function is uncertain, but some of the Period III examples from Area D were found with their tops sealed by a layer of mud and plaster. It is possible that they may have served as either oven or silo bases, but if so their superstructures were not preserved in any of the areas where they were found. Finally, in the northern portion of Trench A02, protruding for about three meters into the trench from the west balk, was found a fragmentarily preserved wall oriented in a NNW-SSE direction (Locus A02:007). Also constructed crudely and entirely of stone, this wall was an unusually poor example of the rubble masonry techniques characteristic of the Period III architecture. Not obviously associated with any other structure inside the exposure, the function of Wall 007 is unclear, but it is possible that it may have served as a low partition wall between outdoor activity areas.

In short, the crudely built Phase 22 features just described appear to reflect the scattered, seemingly haphazardly placed, installations of an outdoor work area such as may be observed in other broader single period exposures at the site (Area C: fig. 121, and Area D: fig. 123). This interpretation is, in fact, demonstrably correct in view of the wider exposures in Trench D76 immediately adjoining Phase 22 to the west (fig. 123). Thus, the features of Phase 22 are particularly instructive for the interpretation of other similarly “incoherent” plans obtained from earlier and more limited exposures within the stratigraphic soundings (Area A, Phases 7, 8: figs. 12, 13; Area C01, Phase 2: fig. 69, for example).

Relevant Loci

Compacted earth surface and fill	A01:003, 004, 008
Curving wall and pavement(?)	A01:010/012
Pebble concentration	A01:006
Circular stone platform	A01:013/A02:006, 026
North wall	A02:007
Mixed fill/topsoil	A01:002, 011; A02:002, 025

Comments: The Phase 22 surface was difficult to trace and could not always be distinguished during excavation from the surrounding fill (A01:003, 004, 008). Loci A01:002, 011 and A02:002, 025 probably constitute fill over the Phase 22 features, but were excavated as topsoil. Most of the fill layers in the southern sector of the exposure (A01) were cut into and disturbed by Phase 23 (Period II) wall foundations.

PERIOD II

PHASE 23: Plan (fig. 26), Sections (figs. 40, 46)

Superimposed on and cutting into the Period III installations in the step trench were found the foundations for a square *khan* or travellers' station of Early Abbasid date occupying the periphery of the plateau of the south mound (for a preliminary account of the structure and plan, see below, *Part One, Chapter 4*, p. 194, fig. 124). However, even though the site was abandoned for some three millennia, there is very little indication in this periphery, or at least in the sector sampled by the top step of Area A, of a substantial accumulation of deposit, save for the relatively thin collapse and fill layers overlying the Phase 22 structures. Only a small portion of

the *khan*'s north enclosure wall was recovered inside Area A, and of this wall only the foundations remained (Loci A01:005/014), the superstructure having long since eroded away. These foundations extended across the trench in a strict east-west orientation and were 1.10 meters wide and about 40 cm high. They consisted of two courses of limestone slabs, cobbles, and basalt fragments, and had been sunk deeply so that their top was in some cases at the same rough elevation as the top of the extant Period III structures. Consequently, the associated floor level lay roughly at the same elevation as topsoil, and was not preserved. South of Wall 005/014 and perpendicular to it, were the foundations of a north-south oriented crosswall (Locus D76:039), which protruded partially into the trench from the south and west balks. About 1.50 meters of its length and about 50 cm of its width were exposed. It should be noted, however, that the whole length and width of this crosswall, which formed a partition between rooms arrayed along the interior of the *khan*, were later cleared as part of the exposure in Area D (fig. 124).

Relevant Loci

North enclosure wall	A01:005/014
Crosswall	D76:039

PERIOD I

PHASE 24: Plan (fig. 26), Sections (figs. 46, 51)

As was the case in the preceding two periods, the final period exposed in the step trench was again better represented in Area D, where several burials cutting into the remains of Periods II and III were found in the northeastern sector of the mound. These burials were not accompanied by offerings, and this plus the orientation of the interments suggests that they are Moslem burials. In any case, they certainly post-date the abandonment of the Early Abbasid *khan*, since some of the burial pits had cut into its walls. In the step trench itself, only one of these interments was found (Locus D76:027). It had cut into the Phase 23 crosswall (D76:039) to a depth of 30 to 40 cm. After the body was deposited, the grave was capped with several large (about 25 × 40 cm) flat-lying limestone slabs (Locus A01:007=D76:031).

Relevant Loci

Burial	D76:027
Burial capstones	A01:007 = D76:031

SUMMARY AND INTERPRETATION

The sequence of cultural deposits exposed in the Area A step trench yielded information valuable not only for understanding the morphology and evolution of the south mound itself, but of the whole site as well. At times when the south mound formed the sole focus of occupation at Kurban Höyük, the step trench probably reflects conditions on the periphery of the settlement (even though located on the northeast corner of the south mound, the step trench sequence must present a slightly skewed sampling of its deposits). Conversely, in times of settlement expansion when the north mound too was occupied, the Area A exposure must represent an occupation closer to the center of the settlement.

PERIOD VIII: PHASES 1-5

The earliest significant occupation of the south mound was that of the Halaf period, although it is not impossible that an earlier occupation not sampled by the step trench exposure may have existed closer to the center of the mound. In any case, the earliest Halaf phases in Area A were founded directly over natural soil in the area of Trenches A07 and A08. When the five superimposed phases of the Halaf period in Area A are looked at as a whole, a lack of continuity in the use of space from one phase to the other is immediately discernible. Whereas substantial architectural remains were recovered in some of those phases, most notably Phases 3 and 5, other phases yielded less significant remains. In Phase 4, for example, the only feature of

significance was a compacted earth surface that appears to represent an unroofed outdoor area. Most likely, this lack of continuity reflects the ebb and flow of occupation on the periphery of the settlement.

PERIODS VIA–B: PHASES 6–10

The south mound was abandoned after the Halaf period for what was probably a considerable span of time. It was again settled in the Late Chalcolithic period, sometime in the first half of the fourth millennium B.C.²⁶ The earliest phase of that occupation was difficult to trace as it consisted of largely featureless fill layers and a possible surface. Once again, the lack of substantial architectural remains may indicate an exposure of a small settlement located solely on the south mound. The succeeding phases of the period yielded, however, fragmentary evidence of what appear to have been more substantial structures built along the northern sector of the exposed area in Trenches A08–A09. Fragmentary as it may be, this evidence so near the edge of the south mound may be taken as indicative of an expanding settlement, a hypothesis that is actually confirmed by independent evidence to be discussed in detail later from Areas F and C01.

In addition to providing evidence for the expansion of settlement in the later part of the Late Chalcolithic period, Area A also produced evidence to suggest some measure of settlement stability at that time. This is indicated by the observed continuity in the use of space within the sector exposed by Trenches A07–A09. Through all three of the Period VIA phases in Area A for which we have significant exposures (i.e., Phases 7–9), the southern sector of the excavated area remained in use as an unroofed, often paved, outdoor surface or courtyard. Similarly, in the more disturbed northern sector of the excavations traces of buildings were detected in at least two of those three phases. However, the authors do not wish to overemphasize what evidence does exist for settlement stability throughout Period VIA, since the purported continuity was not actually reflected in the lasting use of a specific structure, but rather was discerned only more vaguely in the continued use of specific areas of the site as either roofed or unroofed space.

PERIOD IVC: PHASES 11, 12

Since no traces whatsoever of a Period V occupation were detected in Area A, it seems certain that the south mound was abandoned again for a considerable amount of time after the end of the Late Chalcolithic period, probably sometime in last centuries of the fourth millennium B.C. or at the transition to the third millennium. At some point, possibly around the middle of the third millennium, a small settlement was once again reestablished on the south mound. The remains uncovered in relatively limited exposures in Area A were only fragmentarily preserved and thus provide little indication of the character of the Period IVC settlement on the south mound. However, contemporary remains were not recovered in Area C01 on the north mound, and elsewhere at the site were only uncovered in Area F, not far away from the step trench exposure. As the discussion of Area F in *Chapter 3* shows, it appears that the morphology of the site during Period IVC was substantially different from that of the preceding periods.

PERIOD IVB: PHASES 13, 14, AND 15(?)

What is reconstructed here to have been a modest size occupation in Period IVC formed the basis for a radical change by Period IVB. This change can actually be best understood in examining the site as a whole, since there is unequivocal evidence from the various excavated areas that the Period IVB occupation of Kurban Höyük encompassed all of the six or so hectares of the site. Nevertheless, even in isolation, Area A provides crucial evidence for site-wide changes in occupation. The initial stage in this transformation was the construction of a massive fortification wall, almost five meters thick, encompassing the south mound. Either concurrent with the erection of the wall or perhaps only slightly later, a major construction program was undertaken which dwarfed in both its scale and extent the remains of the preceding period. As is seen below in the discussion of Areas F, C01, C, and G, traces of this program were detected across the site, but it is impressively in evidence even in Area A itself, in the presumably domestic architectural complex of Phase 13 cleared immediately behind the fortification wall.

26. This date is suggested by radiocarbon determinations associated with similar materials at Arslan Tepe (Period VII). See Palmieri 1981, p. 102, Table 1.

Unfortunately since neither the fortification wall itself nor the Phase 13 remains behind it were removed, the critical temporal relationship between the construction of the wall and the expansion of settlement is uncertain. If the wall was erected significantly prior to the expansion, then it is possible that in a brief militaristic phase, occupation was confined to the south mound, but grew rapidly thereafter. Alternately, if the erection of the wall went hand in hand with the expansion of settlement, then it is more likely that the wall served as the boundary of a distinctive town quarter—an inner walled “citadel” clearly distinct from the surrounding “lower town”—signaling the existence of significant differences between social groups at the site. Whether or not the south mound served a distinctive social role in Phase 13, there are indications that it did so in Phase 14, although it is not entirely certain whether the fortification wall was still in use at the time. Certainly, the transformation of the area exposed in the step trench in Phase 14 indicates a large central building rather than a series of smaller, possibly domestic, units which characterized the preceding phase. And, if Phase 15 can be correlated roughly with Phase 14, then the Phase 14 complex appears to be substantially different from other excavated quarters on the slopes of the south mound itself, not to mention the rest of the lower town area.

PERIOD IVA: PHASES 16–20

If Period IVB represented the expansion and apogee of the mid-late EB occupation at Kurban Höyük, Period IVA represents its contraction to the south mound and eventual demise. This conclusion is based entirely on presumed correlations between the Period IVB construction program documented in Area A and parallel construction programs exposed in other excavation areas at the site. In any event, the Period IV occupation in Area A was the longest at the site by far, and some of the later phases of that sequence postdate other Period IV remains in the north mound. Together with remains exposed in Area B, which is discussed in a later chapter, Phases 16 to 20 of the Area A sequence provide some evidence for the character of the later development of the Period IV sequence in the south mound. Fragmentary as some of the Period IVA phases in the step trench were, there can be little doubt that the character of the south mound settlement was substantially different in that period from its Period IVB apogee. The possibly public buildings of the last Period IVB phase were replaced by a series of smaller, more cramped, and more sloppily built structures which must have served a different function. And, even if the structures of the best preserved (and final) of the Period IVA phases, Phase 20, are somewhat more sizable, it is clear that by that time settlement in the south mound itself had contracted considerably and that the outer periphery of the south mound had long ceased to be inhabited.

PERIOD III: PHASES 21, 22

In spite of the fact that the evidence from the EB-MB Transition period at the site is best represented not in Area A but rather in the exposure on the plateau on top of the mound, Area D, the limited Period III sequence from the step trench proved surprisingly informative. It was in the step trench that the question of the transition from Period IV to Period III was first addressed. And, while the apparently disjunctive nature of that transition revealed by the Area A exposure needs to be modified in light of evidence from later excavations in Area B, the step trench evidence still remains critical to our understanding of that phenomenon in terms of the south mound as whole. Moreover, while the evidence from Phase 21 is rather fragmentary and limited in its scope, it represents at the present stage of analysis the only clear indication we have of a Period III occupation preceding the well-developed architectural complex uncovered in Area D. This, of course, may change once the full analysis of Area D is completed.

PERIODS II–I: PHASES 23, 24

Finally, after a long abandonment of about three millennia, Kurban Höyük was resettled again in the Early Abbasid period for what turned out to be a brief occupation (Phase 23). In turn, after the end of that brief phase, the site was used as a burial ground (Phase 24). The step trench sequence has little to add to our understanding of those later phases of use of the site, which are more clearly documented in Area D.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the step trench provides the sole evidence which is available from the excavations for the complete sequence of development of the two most important periods at the site, Periods VI and IV. Moreover, even though Periods VII and V were not represented in the Area A sequence, the twelve meters or so of occupational deposits exposed there form the primary benchmark for the history of occupation at Kurban Höyük. It is against this benchmark that complementary sequences from the other vertical (and horizontal) operations at the site are interleaved or correlated. The second most important of those sequences, Area C01, is discussed in the next chapter.

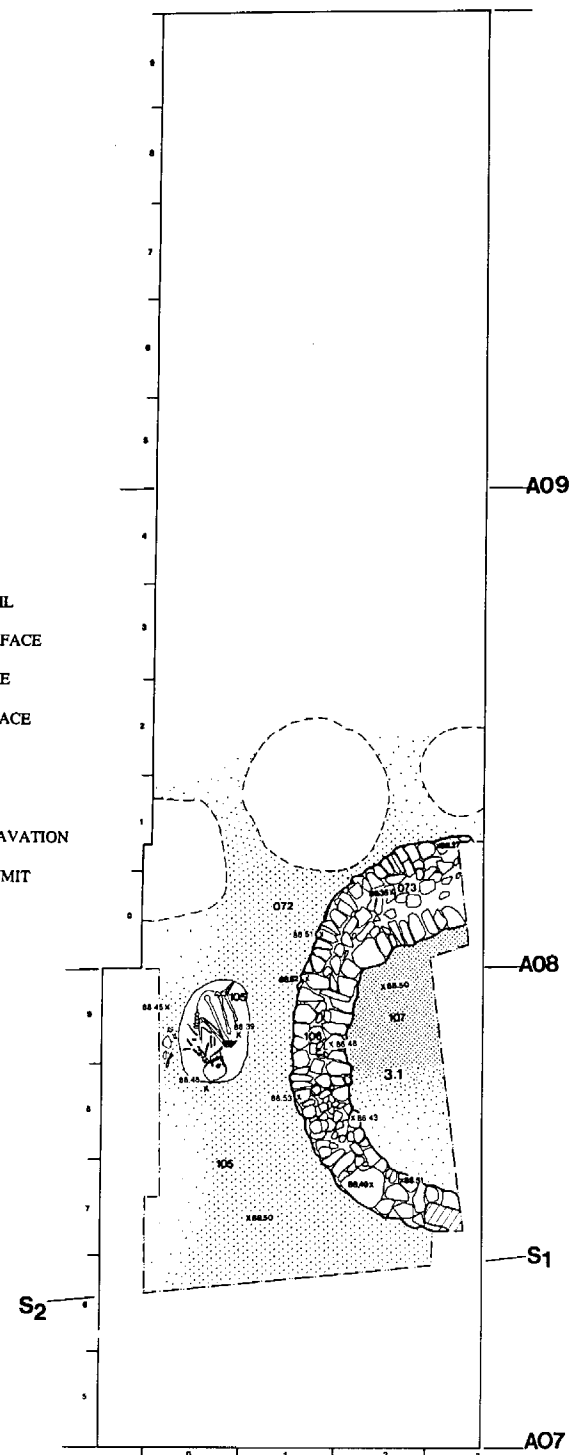
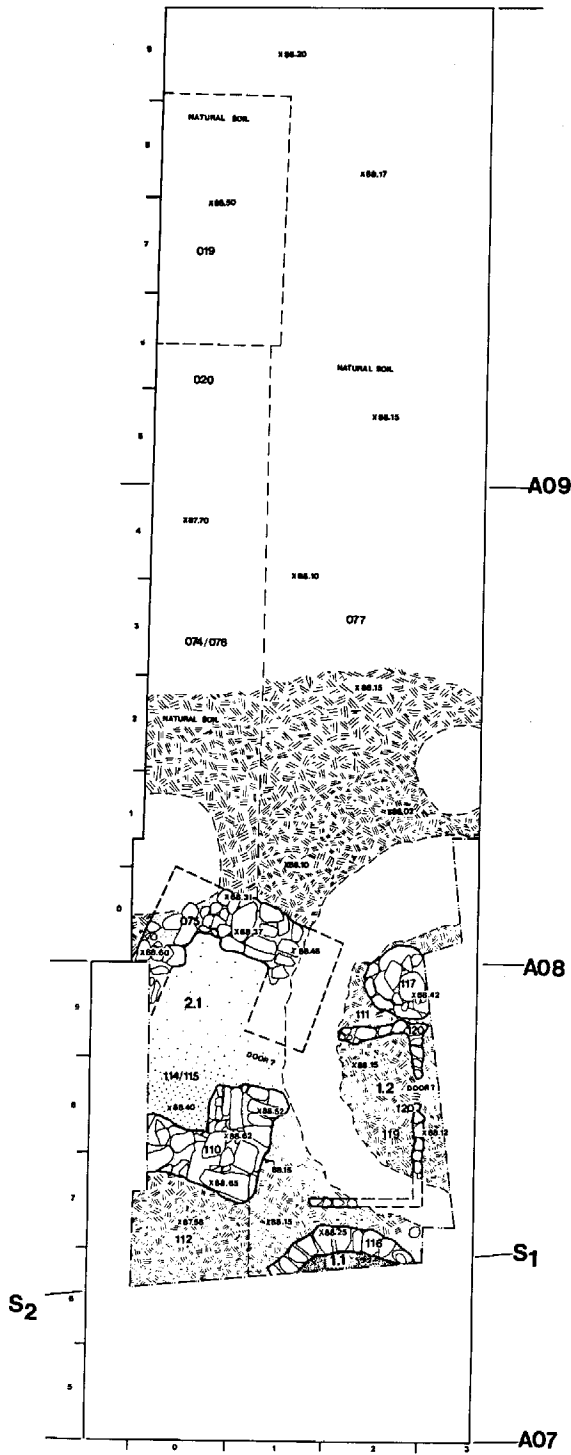


Figure 7. Area A, Phases 1, 2 Plan.

Figure 8. Area A, Phase 3 Plan.

TOWN AND COUNTRY IN SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA

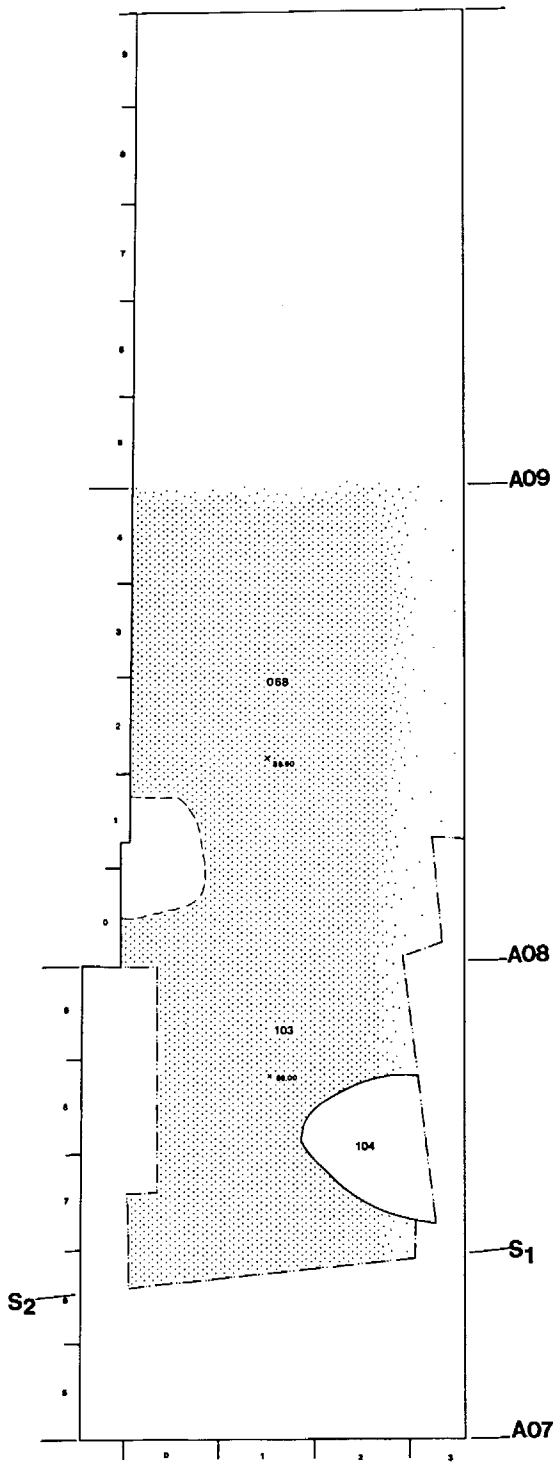


Figure 9. Area A, Phase 4 Plan.

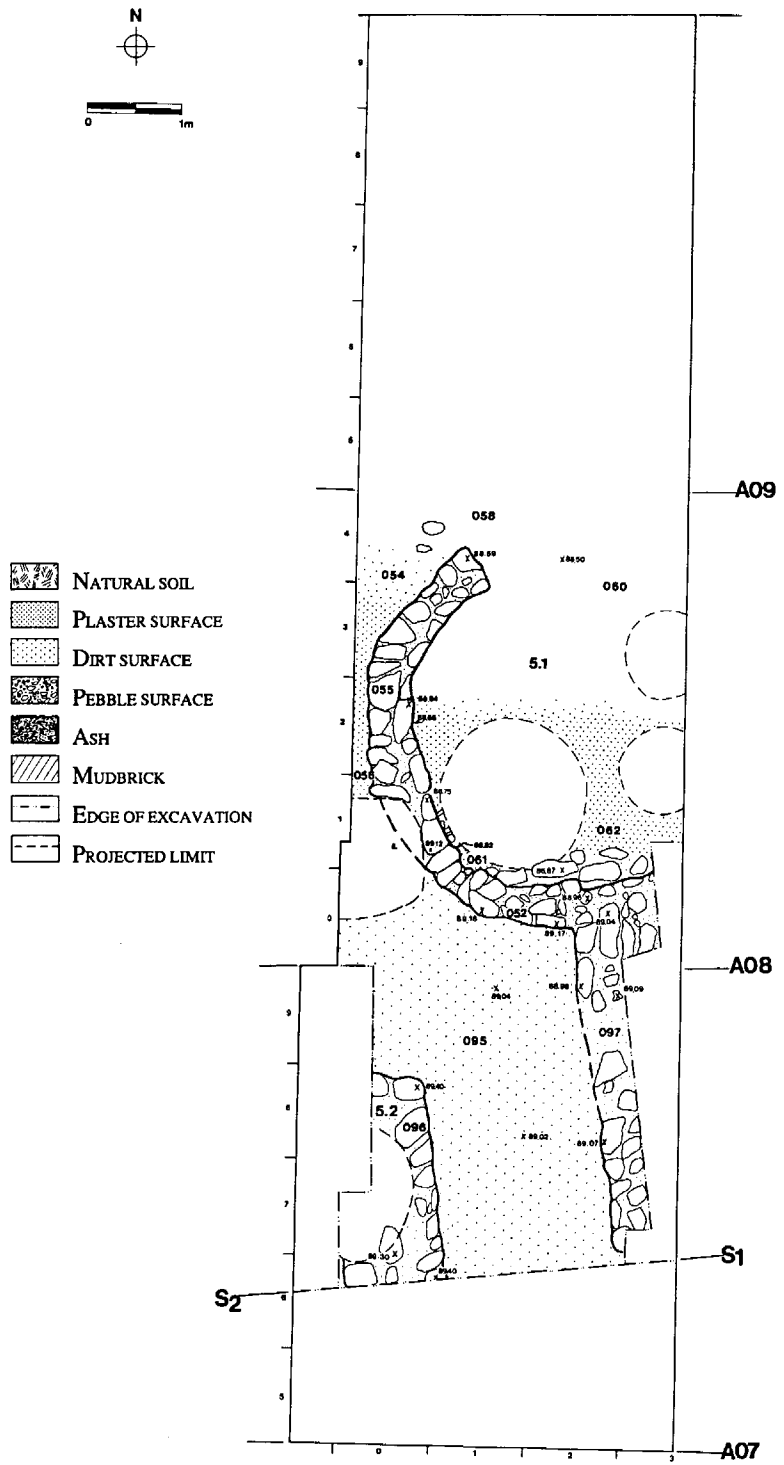
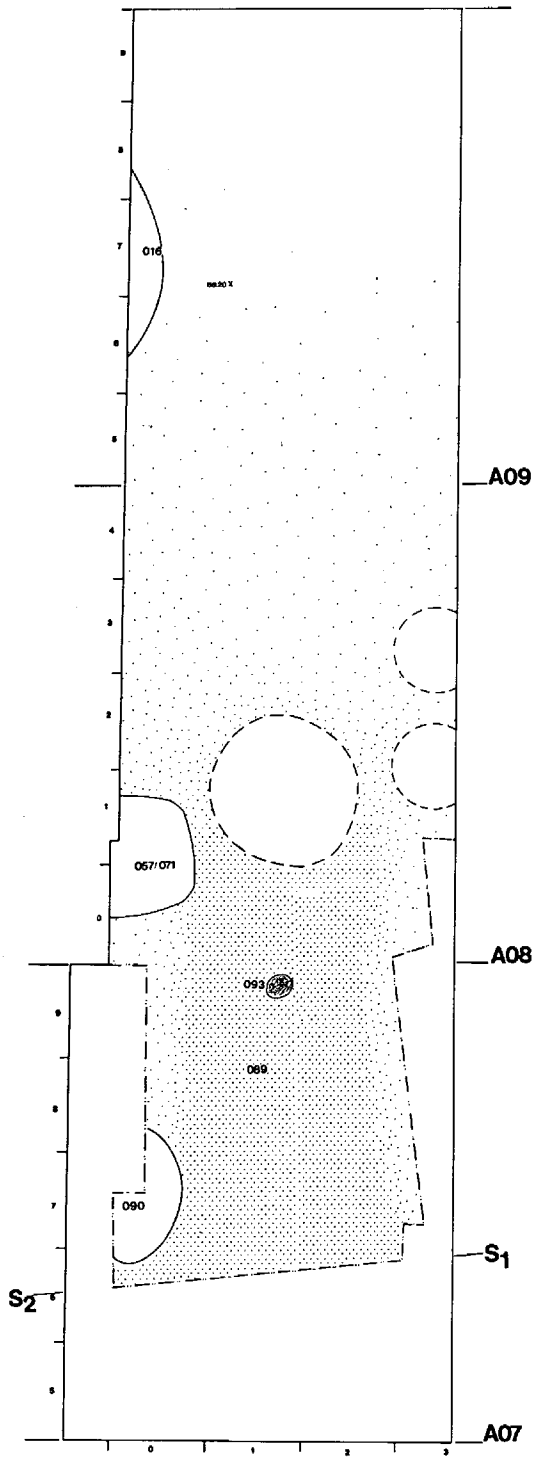










Figure 10. Area A, Phase 5 Plan.



-  NATURAL SOIL
-  PLASTER SURFACE
-  DIRT SURFACE
-  PEBBLE SURFACE
-  ASH
-  MUDBRICK
-  EDGE OF EXCAVATION
-  PROJECTED LIMIT

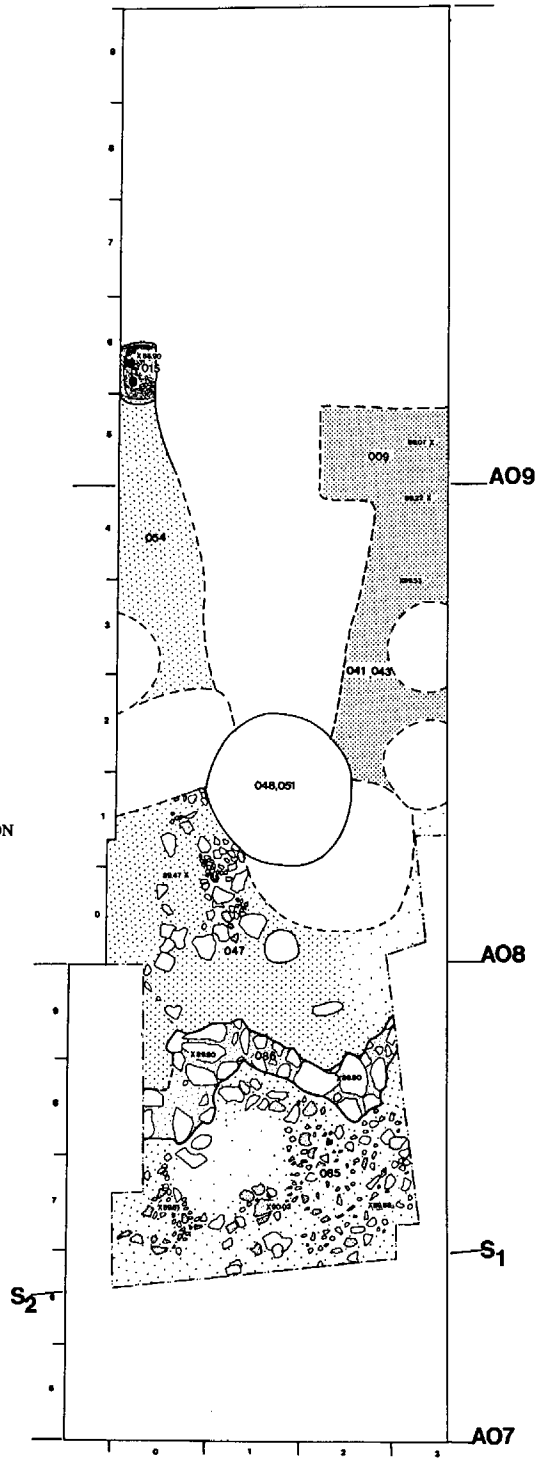


Figure 11. Area A, Phase 6 Plan.

Figure 12. Area A, Phase 7 Plan.

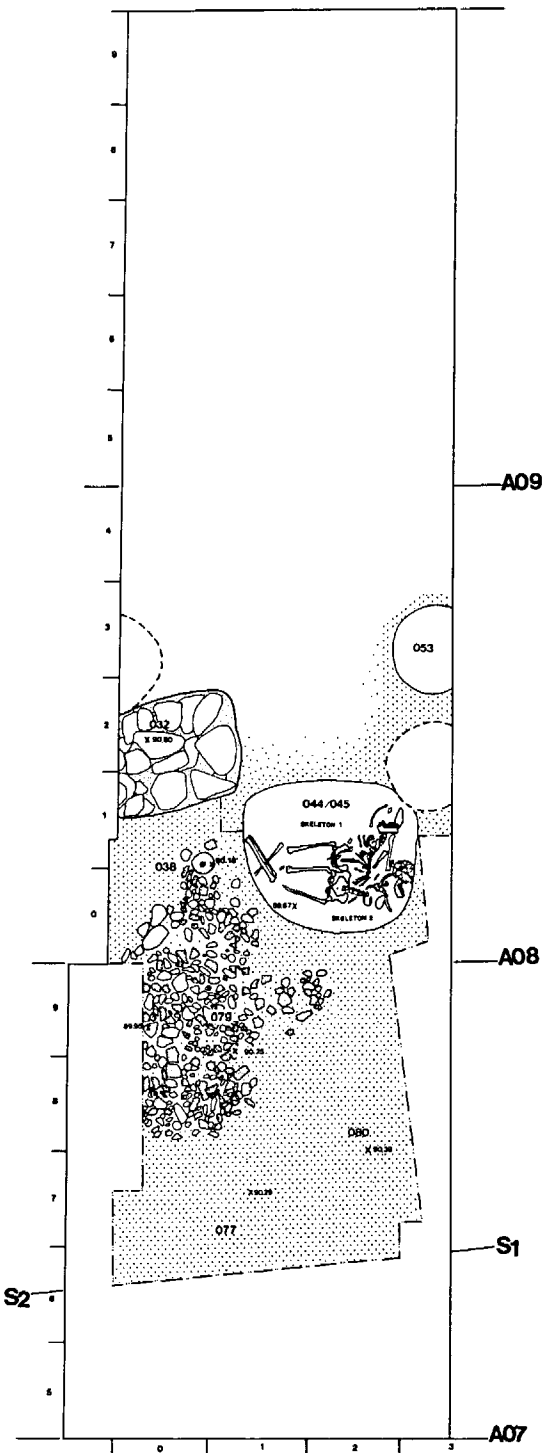
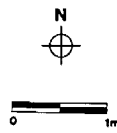










Figure 13. Area A, Phase 8 Plan.



-  NATURAL SOIL
-  PLASTER SURFACE
-  DIRT SURFACE
-  PEBBLE SURFACE
-  ASH
-  MUDBRICK
-  EDGE OF EXCAVATION
-  PROJECTED LIMIT

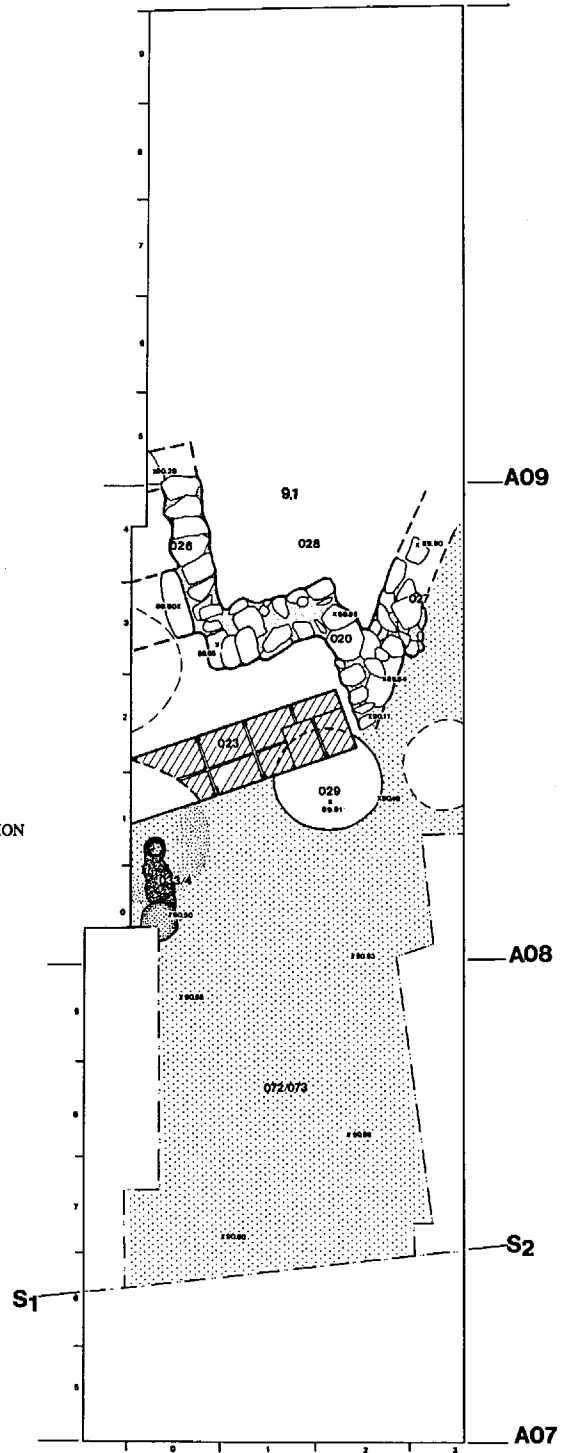


Figure 14. Area A, Phase 9 Plan.

AREA A

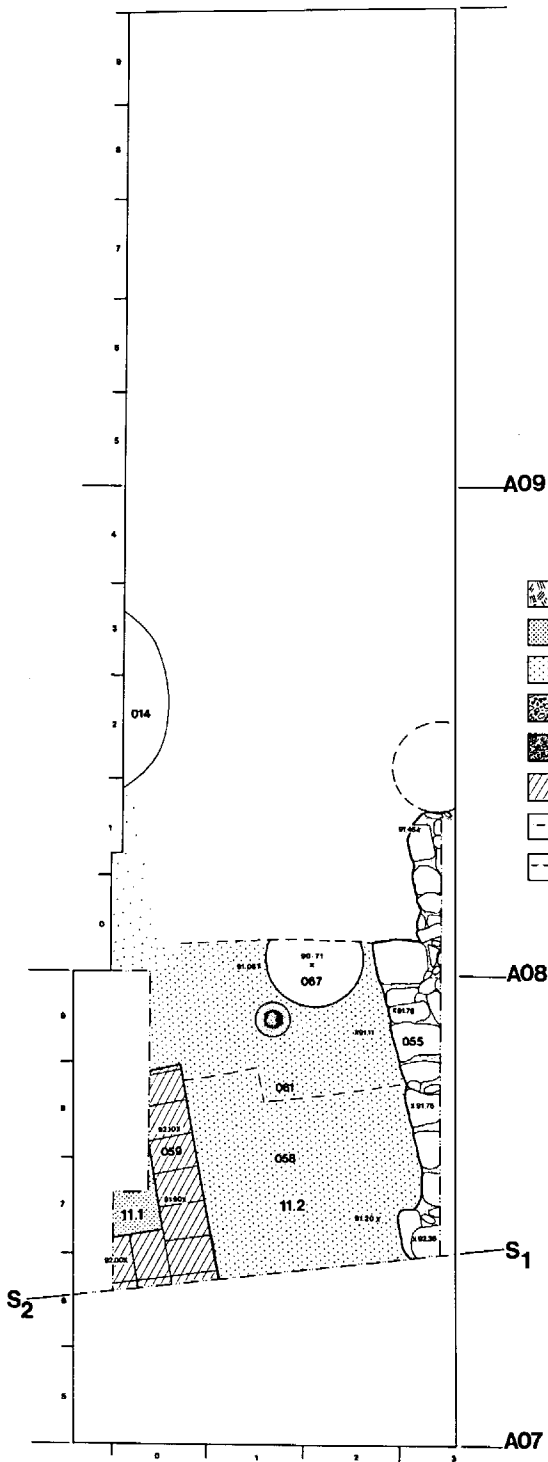


Figure 15. Area A, Phase 11 Plan.

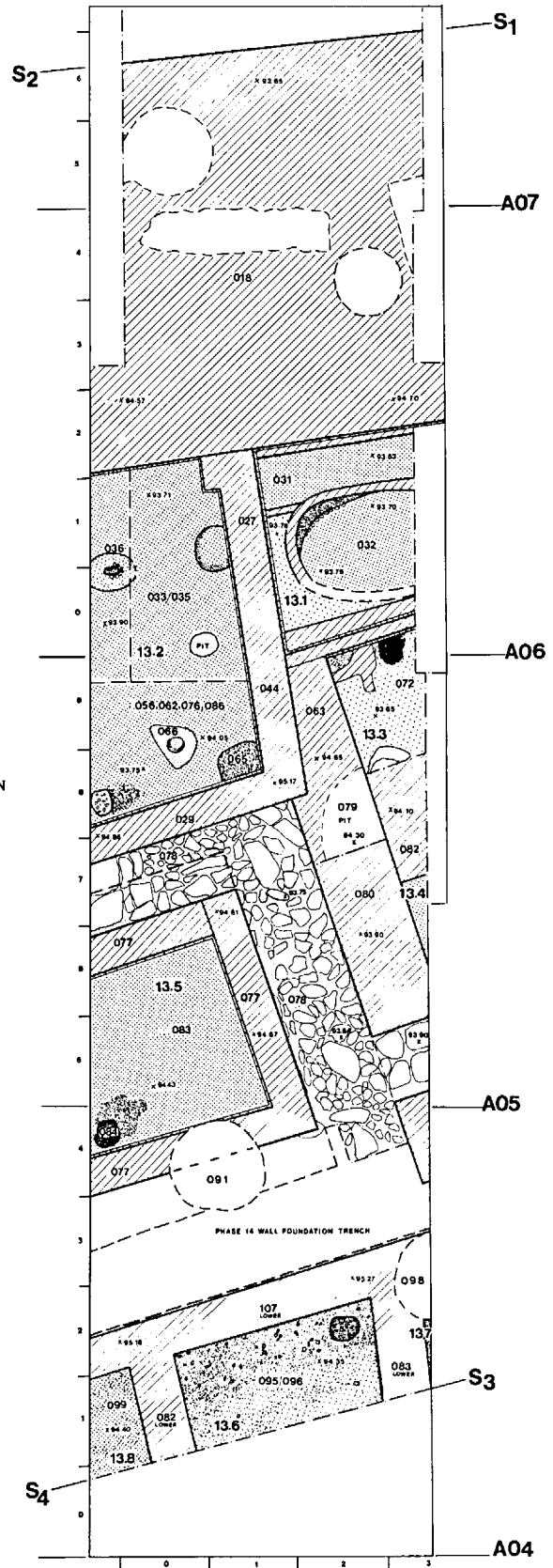


Figure 16. Area A, Phase 13 Plan.

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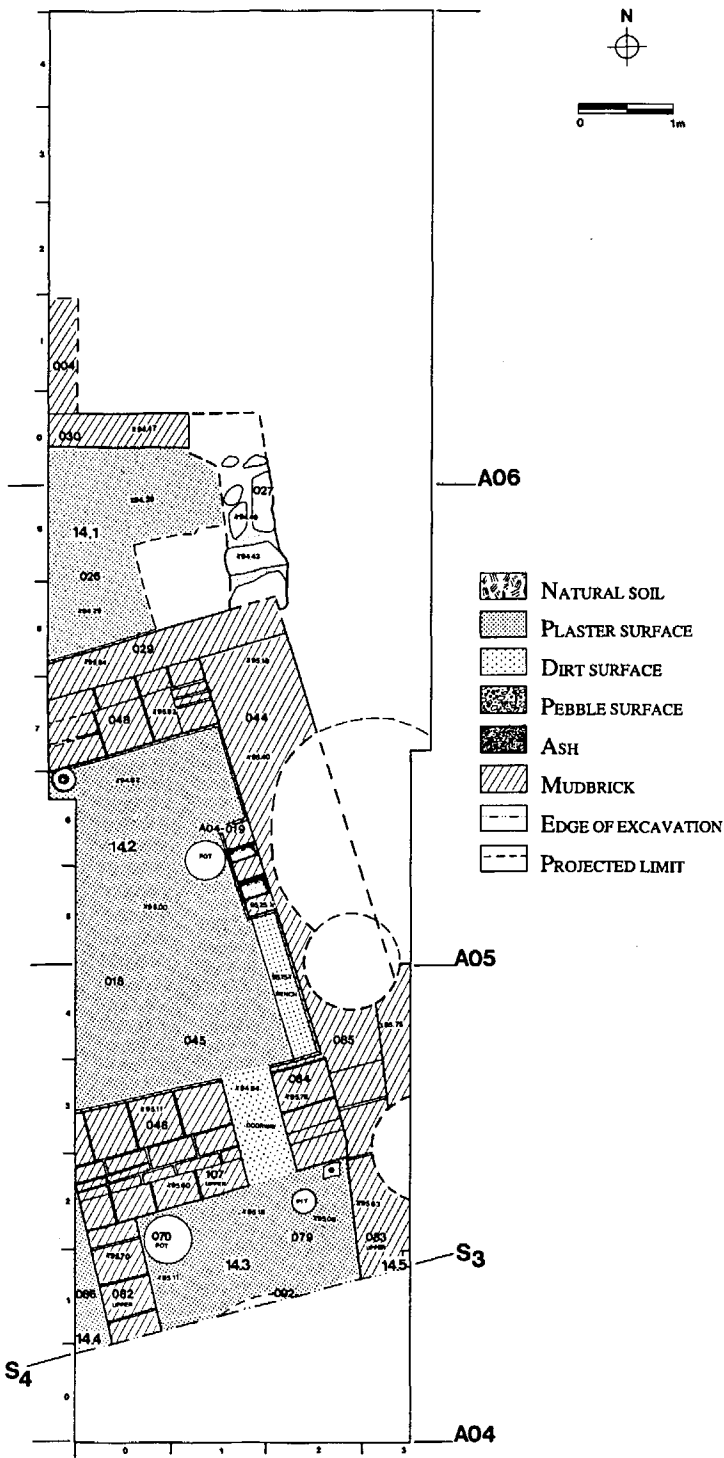


Figure 17. Area A, Phase 14 Plan.

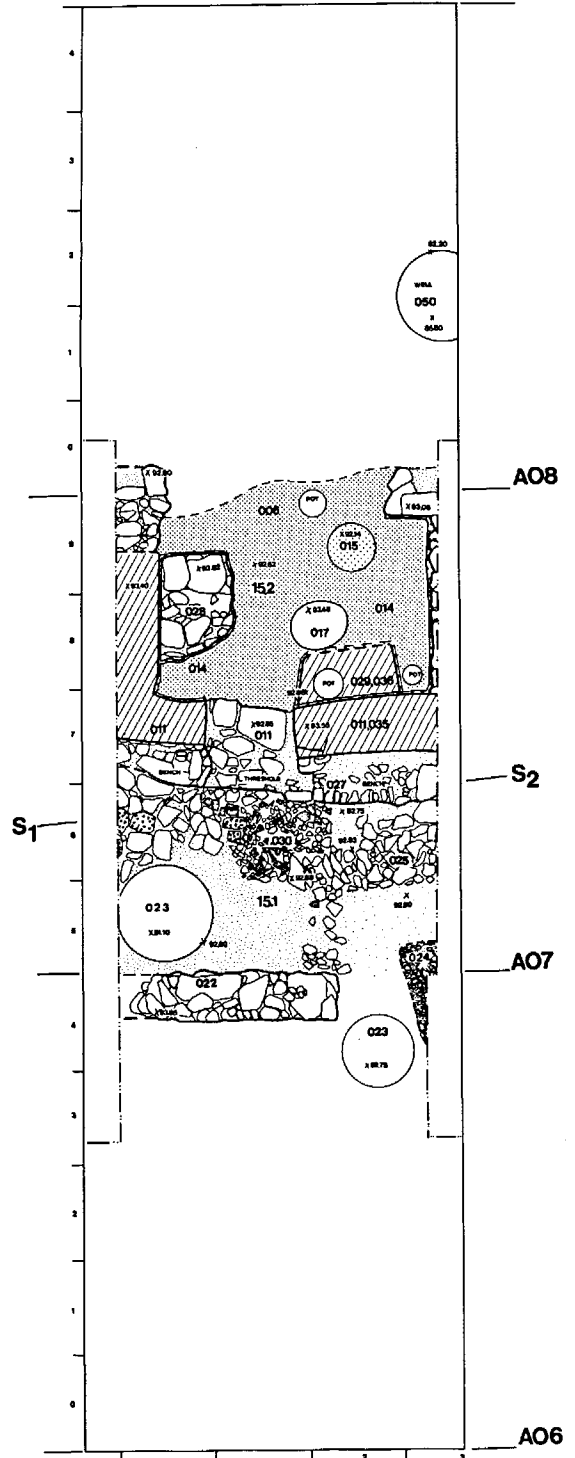


Figure 18. Area A, Phase 15 Plan.

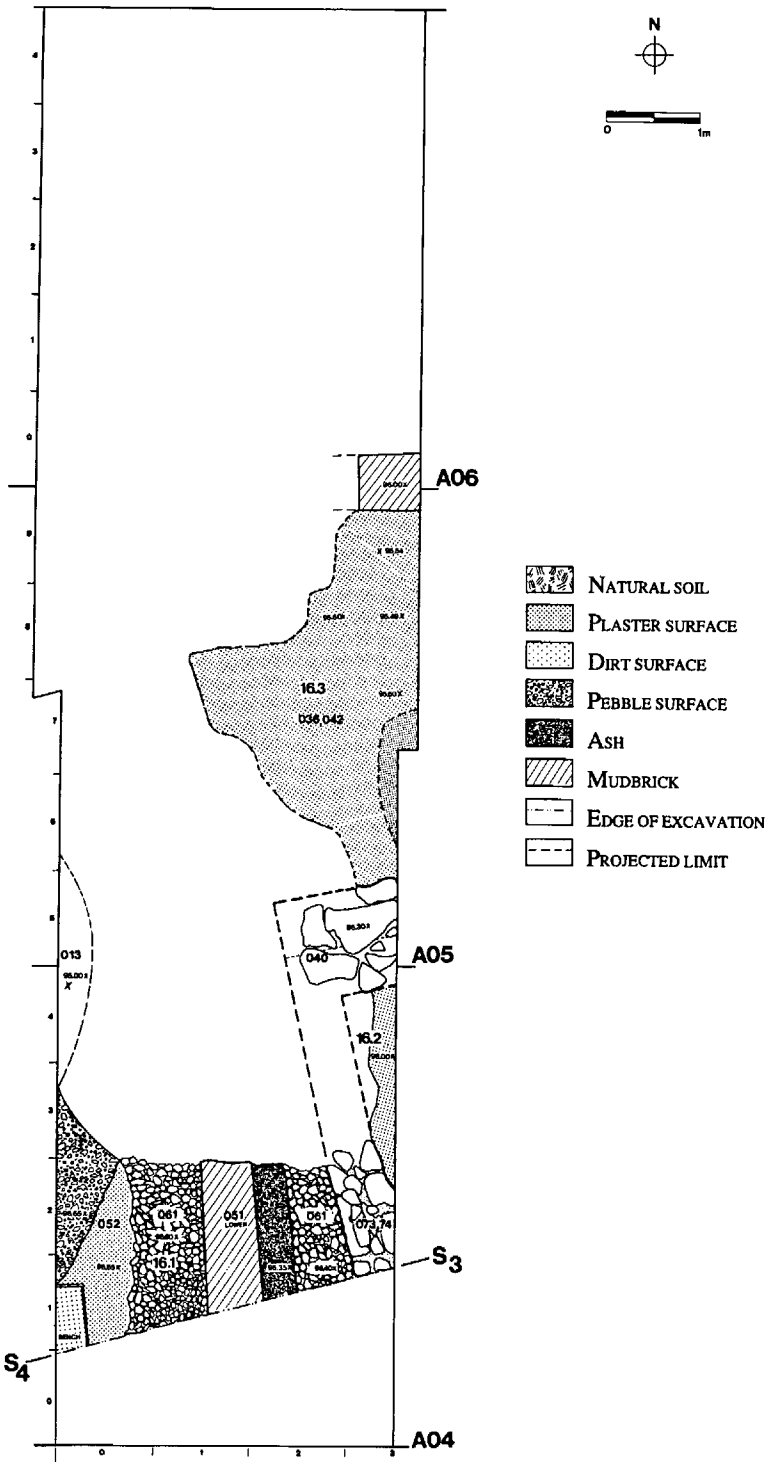


Figure 19. Area A, Phase 16, Earlier Subphase Plan.

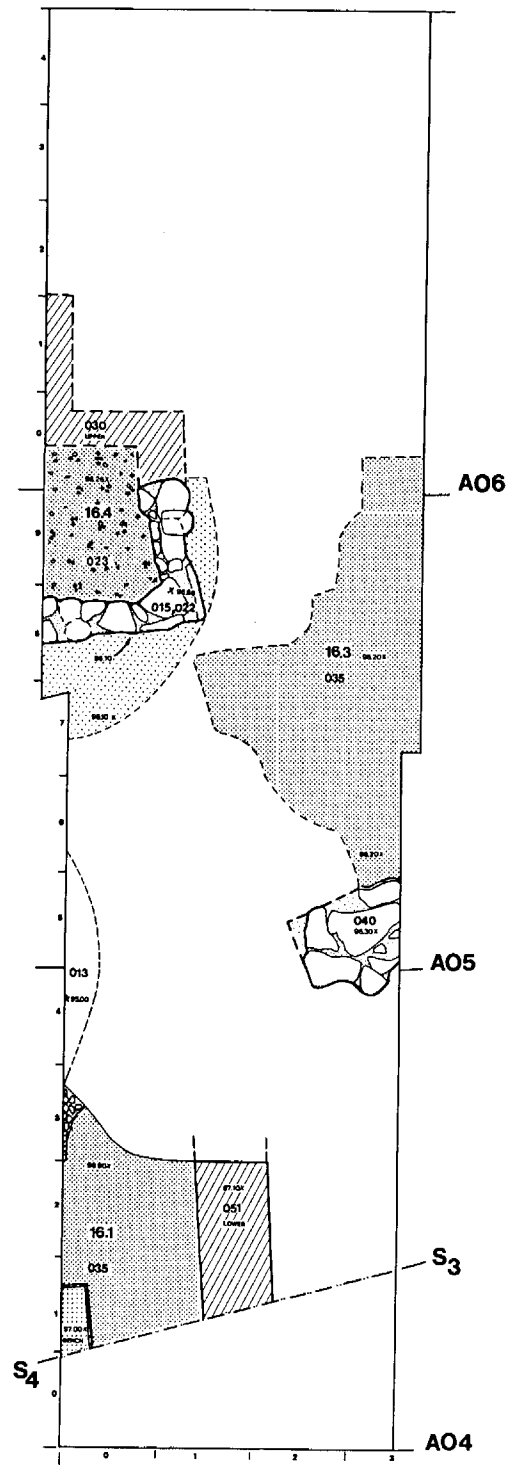


Figure 20. Area A, Phase 16, Later Subphase Plan.

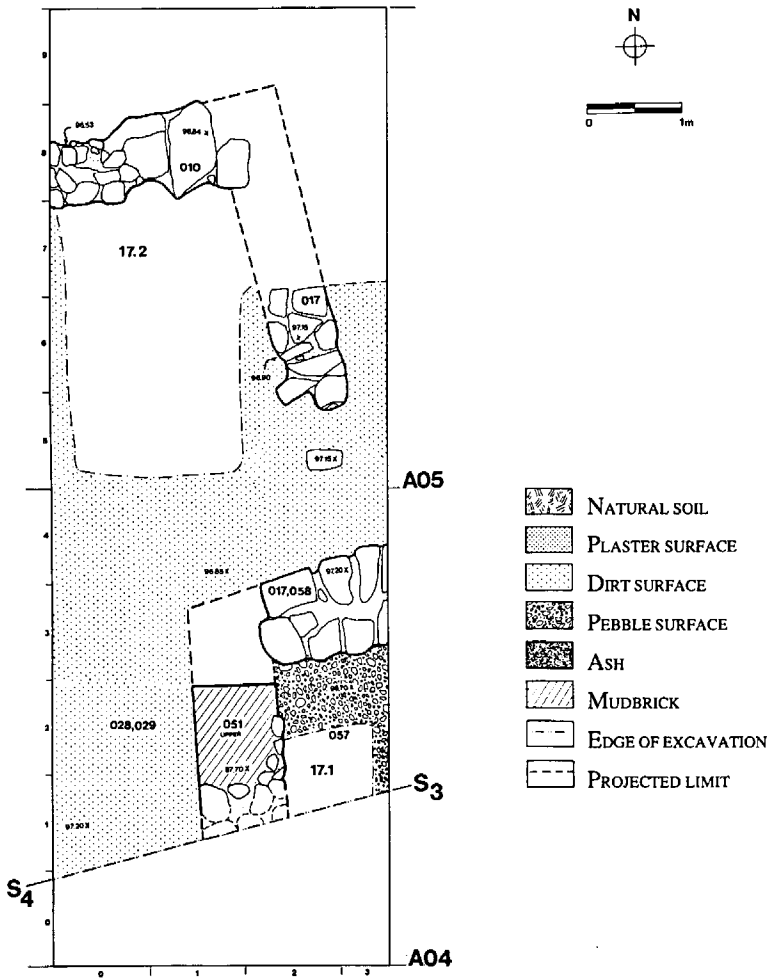


Figure 21. Area A, Phase 17 Plan.

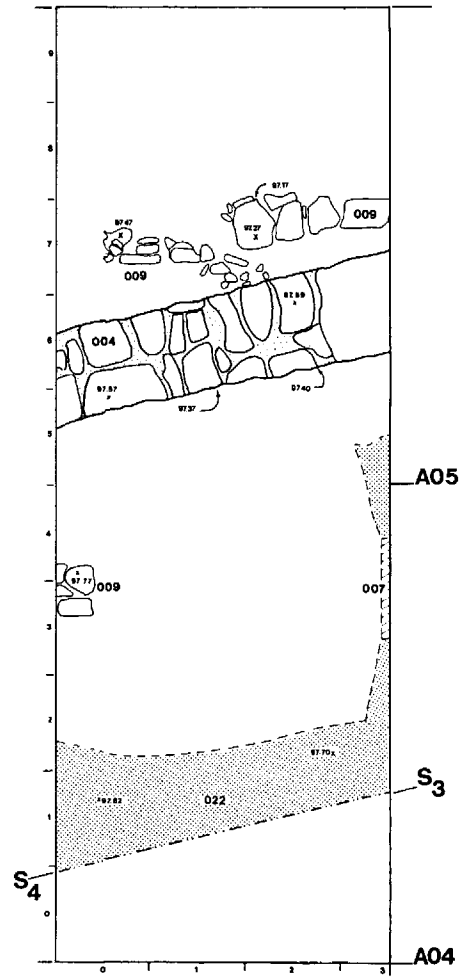


Figure 22. Area A, Phase 18 Plan.

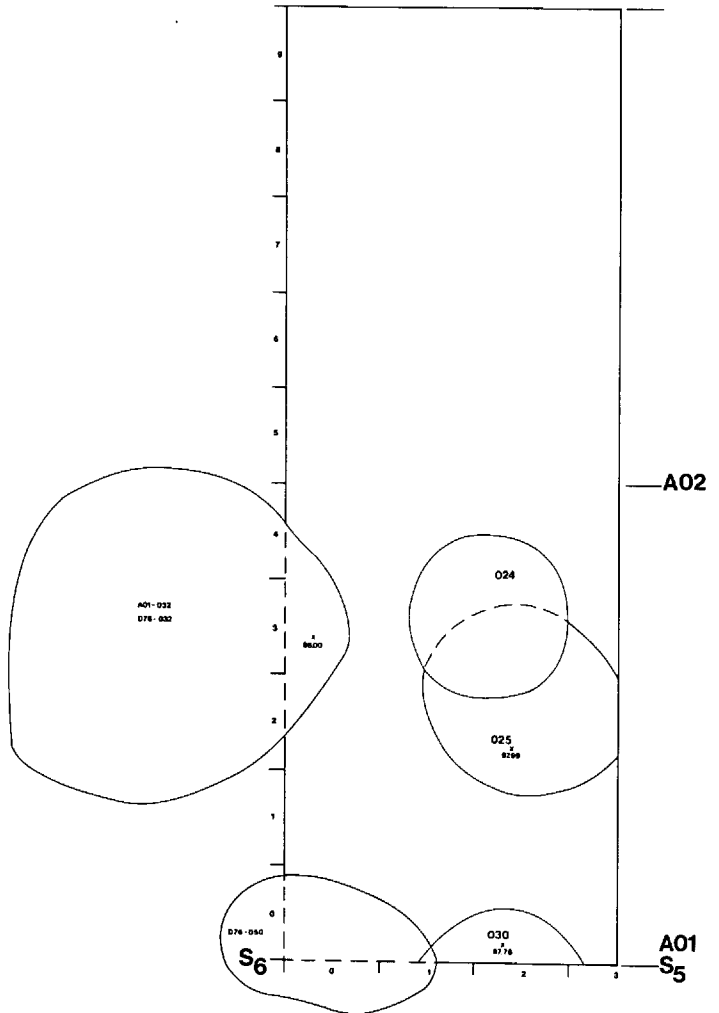
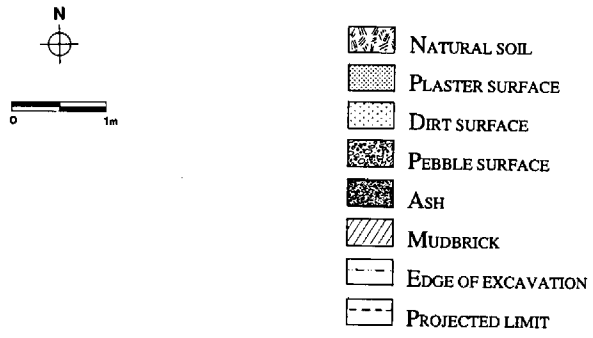
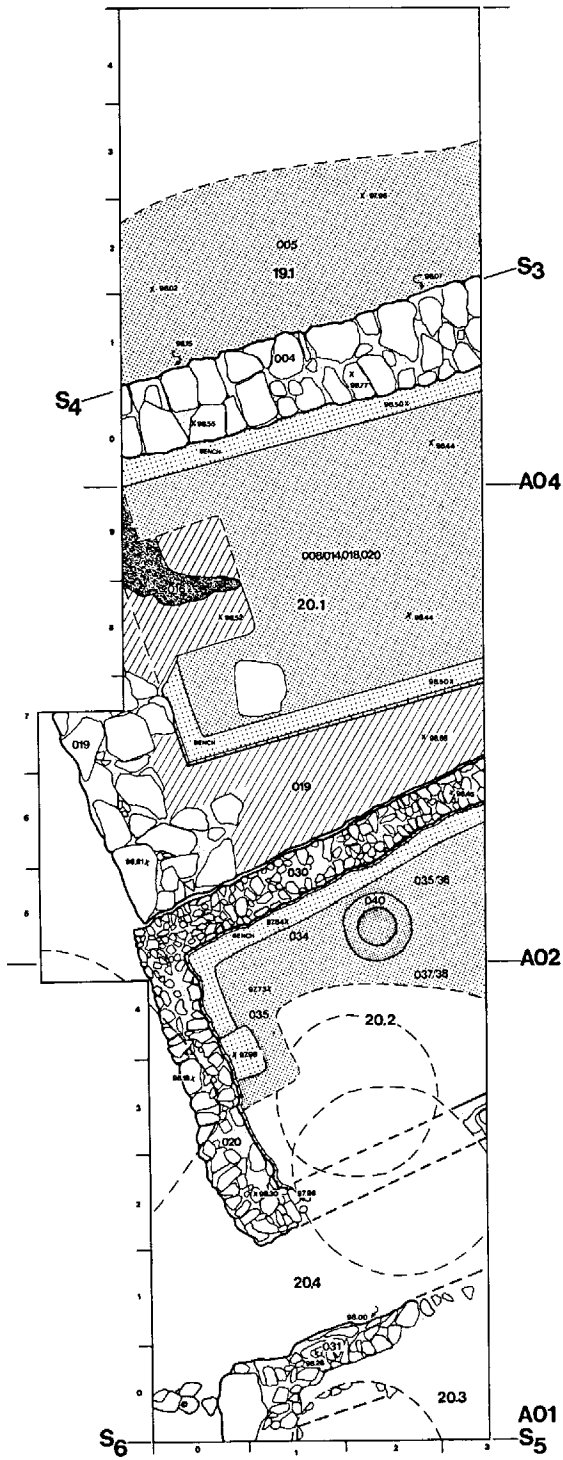
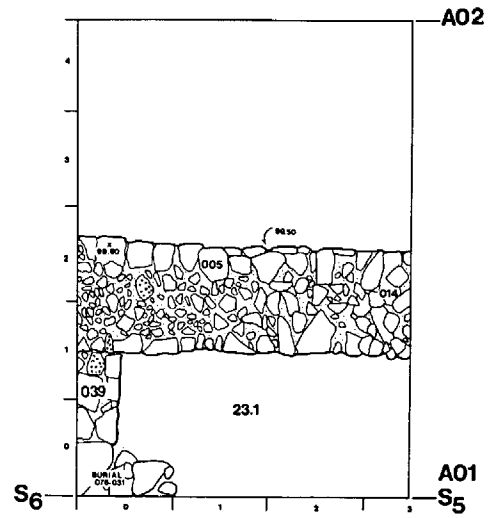
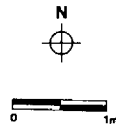
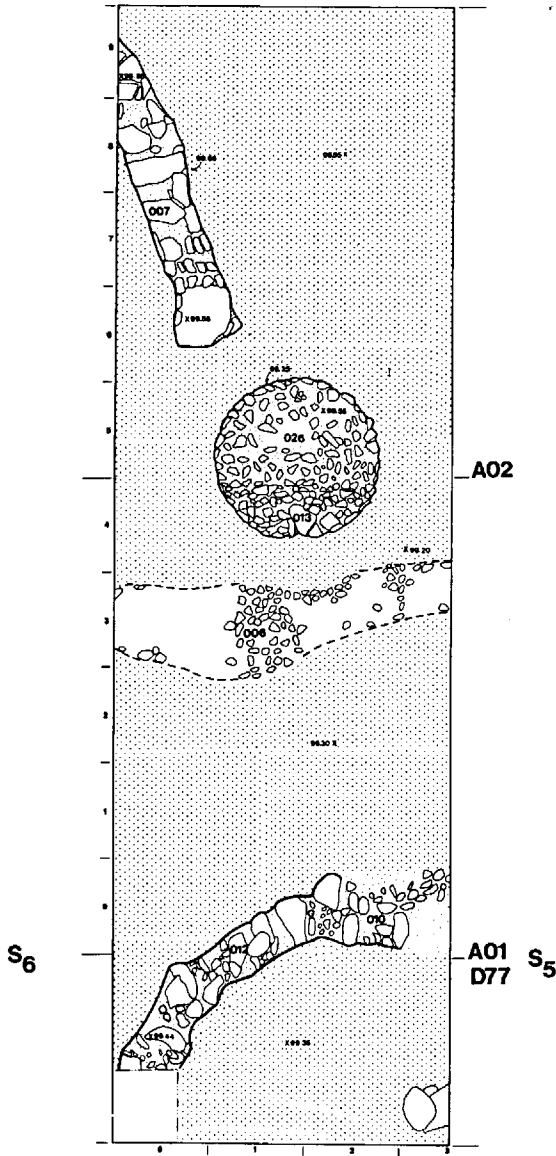


Figure 23. Area A, Phases 19, 20 Plan.

Figure 24. Area A, Phase 21 Plan.

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


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-  PLASTER SURFACE
-  DIRT SURFACE
-  PEBBLE SURFACE
-  ASH
-  MUDBRICK
-  EDGE OF EXCAVATION
-  PROJECTED LIMIT

Figure 25. Area A, Phase 22 Plan.

Figure 26. Area A, Phase 23, 24 Plan.



Figure 27. Area A, Period VIII, Phase 3. Stone Foundations of *Tholos* 3.1. Foundations of Phase 2 Rectangular Structure, Unit 2.1, toward Right. Photographic View toward the South.



Figure 28. Area A, Period VIII, Phase 5. Stone Foundations of *Tholos* 5.1. In Foreground, Center, and Back Period VI Pits. Photographic View toward the South.



Figure 29. Area A, Period IVB Fortification Wall and Adjoining Structures. To the Right, Partial View of Phase 13 Rooms, Units 13.1 and 13.2. To the Left, Phase 15 Wall and Pit Cut into Fortification Wall. Photographic View toward the East.



Figure 30. Area A, Period IVB, Phase 13 Architectural Remains Behind Fortification Wall. In Foreground, Area of Units 13.6–13.8 (Removed) and Phase 14 Foundation Trench. In Background, 13.1–13.5, Locus A05:078 Cobbled Layer, and South (Inner) Face of Fortification Wall. Photographic View toward the North.



Figure 31. Area A, Period IVB, Phases 13, 14. Detail of Stratification Between Units 13.5 and 13.2. Center Left, Foundation Stones for Original Northern Wall of Room 13.5. Center Right, Foundation Stones for Intrusive Phase 14 Wall, Locus A05:033, and Associated Pivot Stone of Unit 14.2. Photographic View toward the West.



Figure 32. Area A, Period IVB, Phase 13. Rooms 13.6 and 13.8. Photographic View toward the South.



Figure 33. Area A, Period IVB, Phase 13. Detail of Interior of Room 13.6. Note Ashy Floor and Pebbled Hearth Area. Photographic View toward the West.



Figure 34. Area A, Period IVB, Phase 14. Detail of Room 14.3 with Pithos in situ. Walls A04:046, 084, and 107 Upper in Foreground at Either Side of Doorway. Photographic View toward the South.



Figure 35. Area A, Period IVA–B, Phase 15 Architectural Remains. To the Left, Room 15.2 Showing Bench with Embedded Jar, Platform, Pits, and Plastered Floor Terminating at the Edge of Erosion. To the Right, Threshold into Unit 15.1. Photographic View toward the East.



Figure 36. Area A, Period IVA–B, Phase 15 Architectural Remains. In Center, Stone-Paved Area of Unit 15.1. To the Right, Period IVB Fortification Wall Partially Cut into by Phase 15 Wall and Pits (see also fig. 29). To the Left, Threshold into Room 15.2 and Southern Room Walls. Photographic View toward the East.



Figure 37. Area A, Period IVA, Phase 20 Architectural Remains. Unit 20.2 in Foreground and Unit 20.1 in Background. Photographic View toward the Southwest.



Figure 38. Area A Step Trench, General View Showing Its Position Against the North Slope of the South Mound. Photographic View from the North.

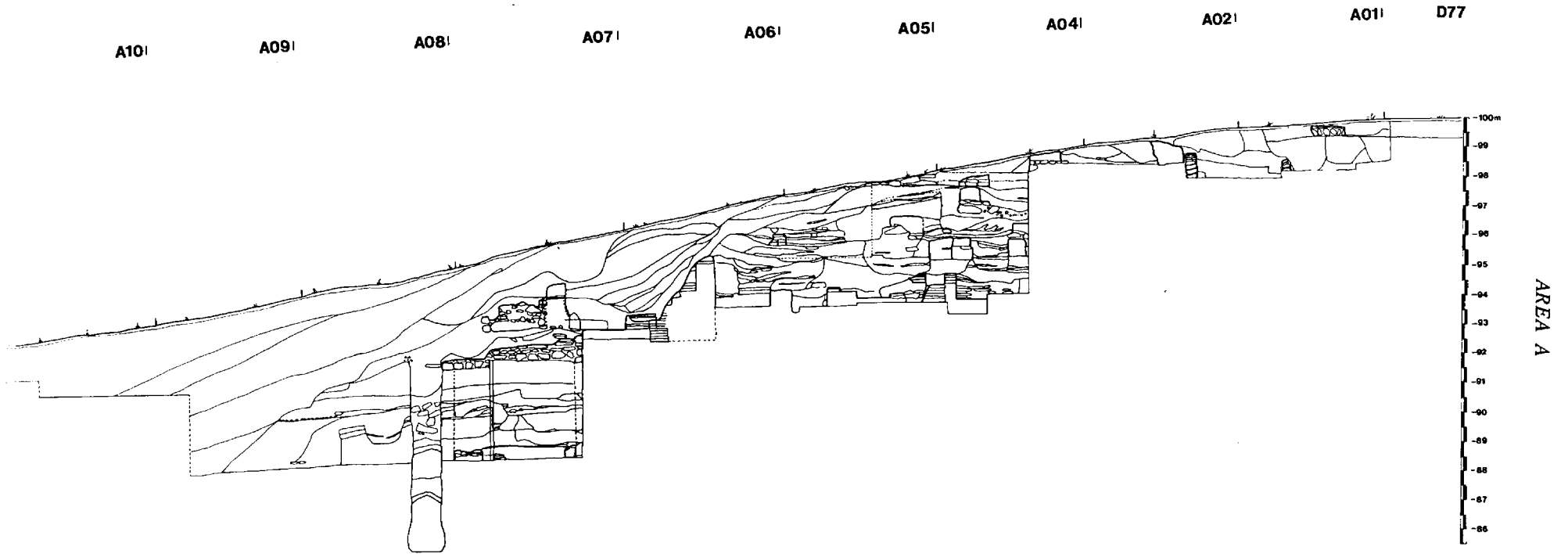


Figure 39. Area A Step Trench, Schematic Diagram of East Section.

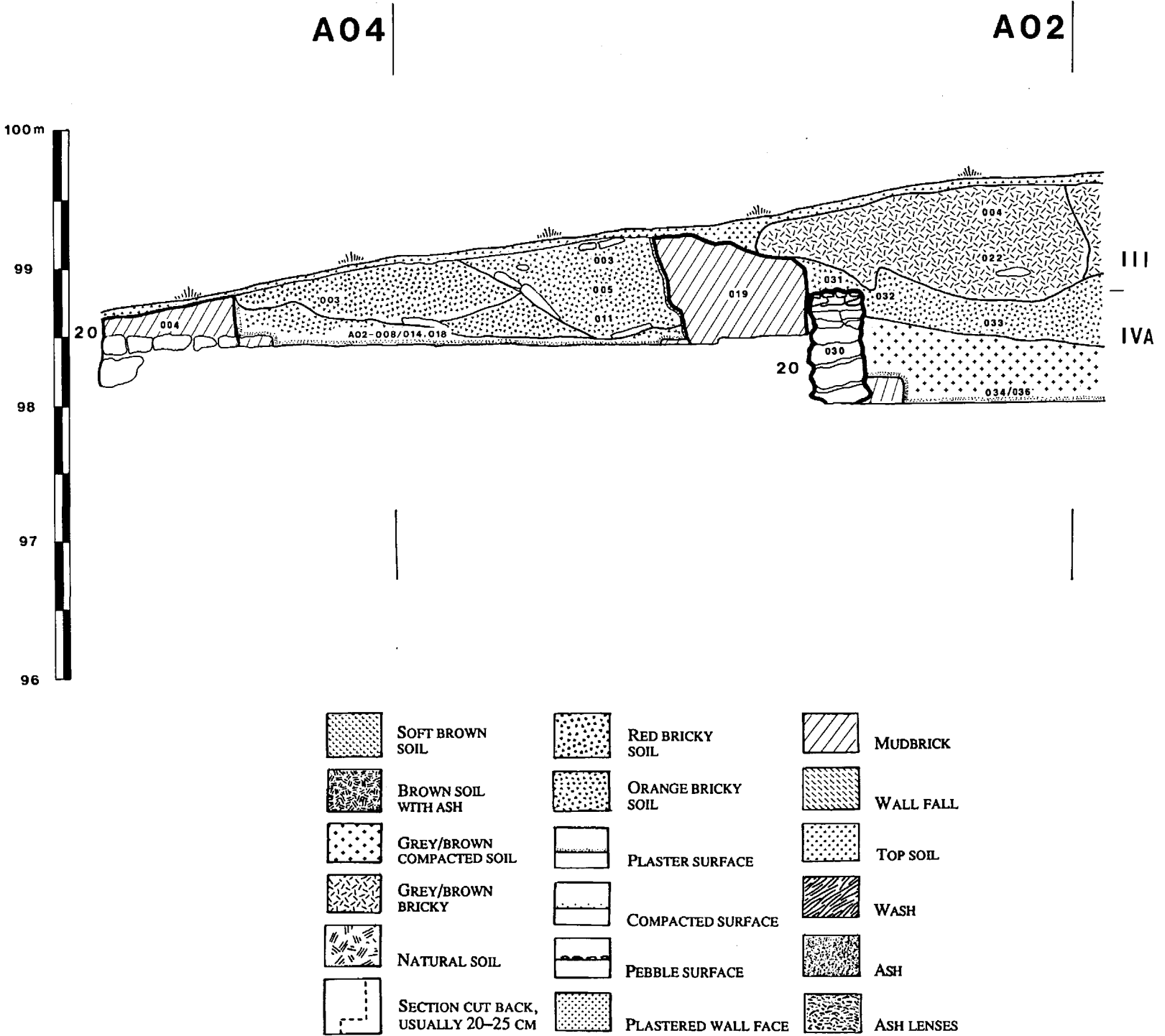


Figure 40. Area A Step Trench, East Section. Detail of Trenches D77, A01, and A02.

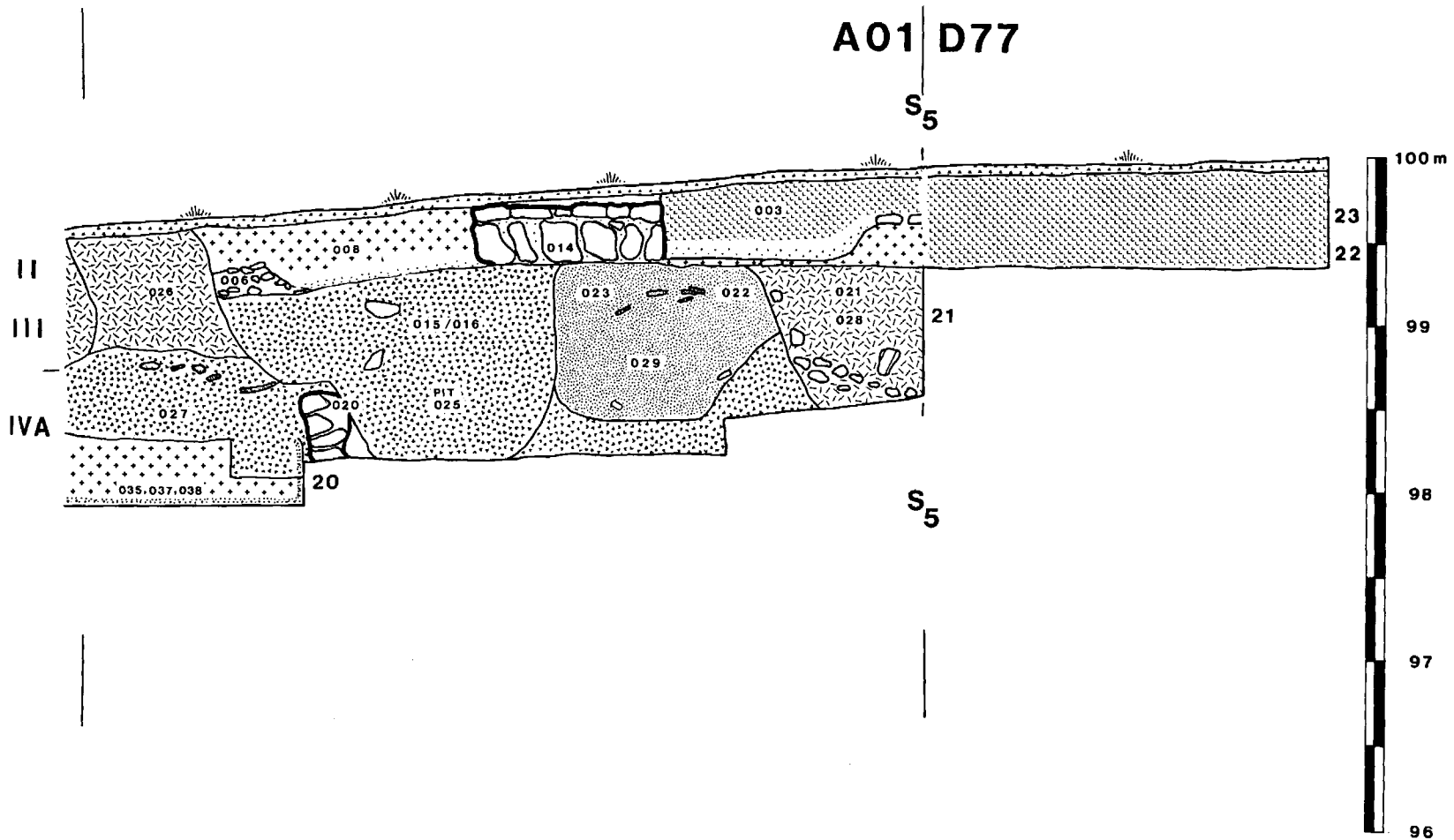


Figure 40. Area A Step Trench, East Section. Detail of Trenches D77, A01, and A02 (cont.).

A06

A05

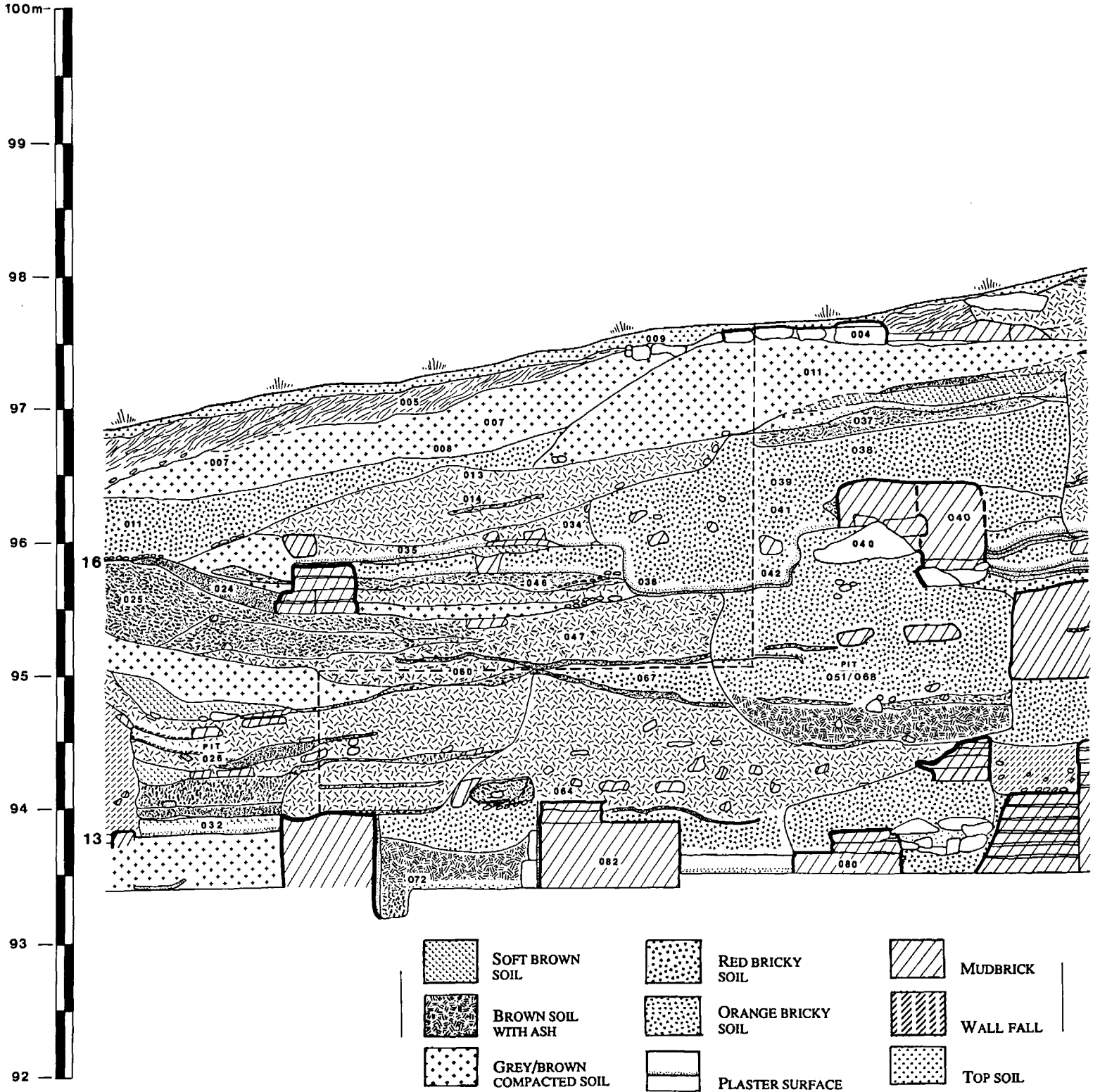


Figure 41. Area A Step Trench, East Section (Continued). Detail of Trenches A04 and A05.

A05

A04

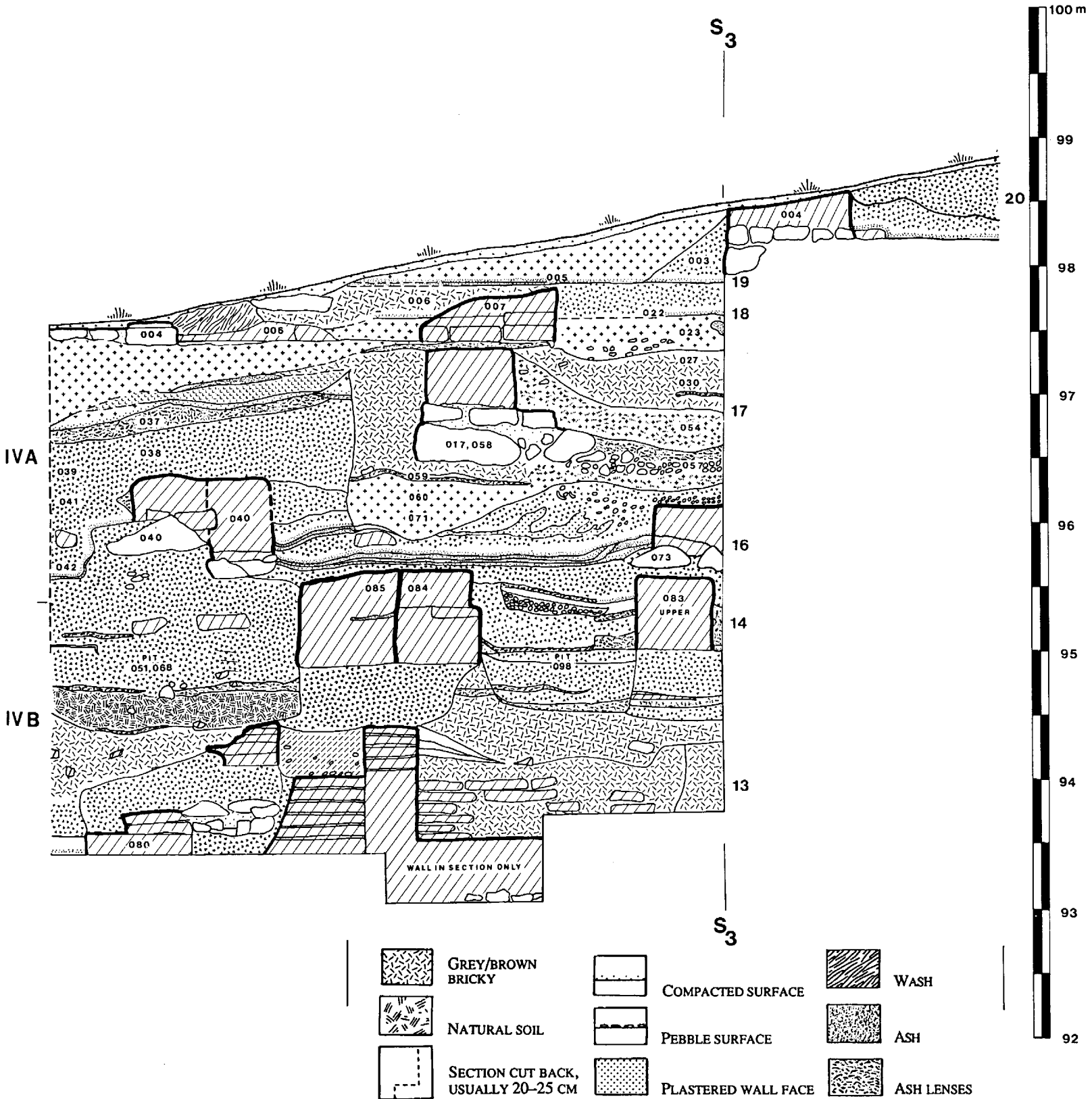


Figure 41. Area A Step Trench, East Section (Continued). Detail of Trenches A04 and A05 (cont.).

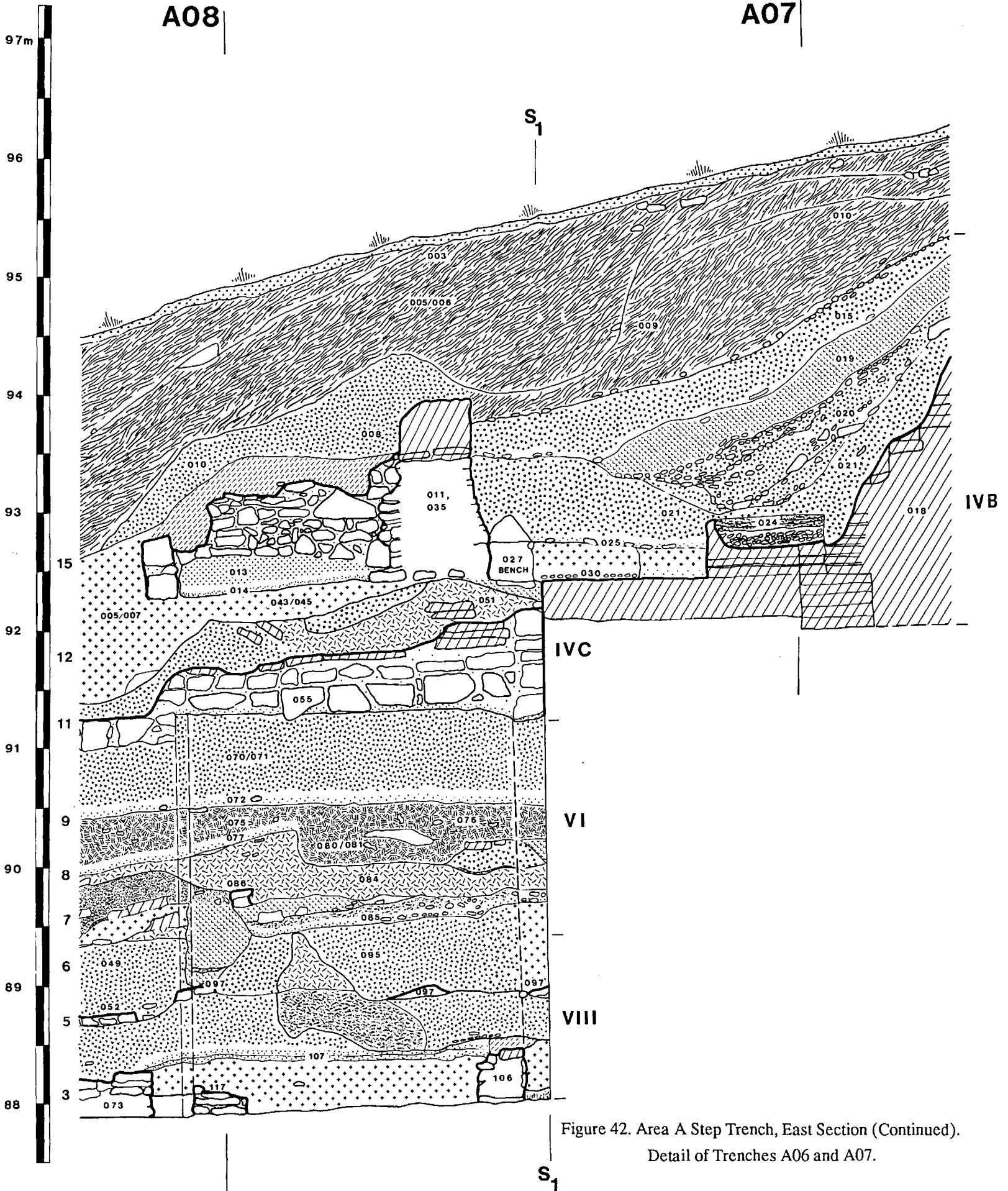


Figure 42. Area A Step Trench, East Section (Continued).
Detail of Trenches A06 and A07.

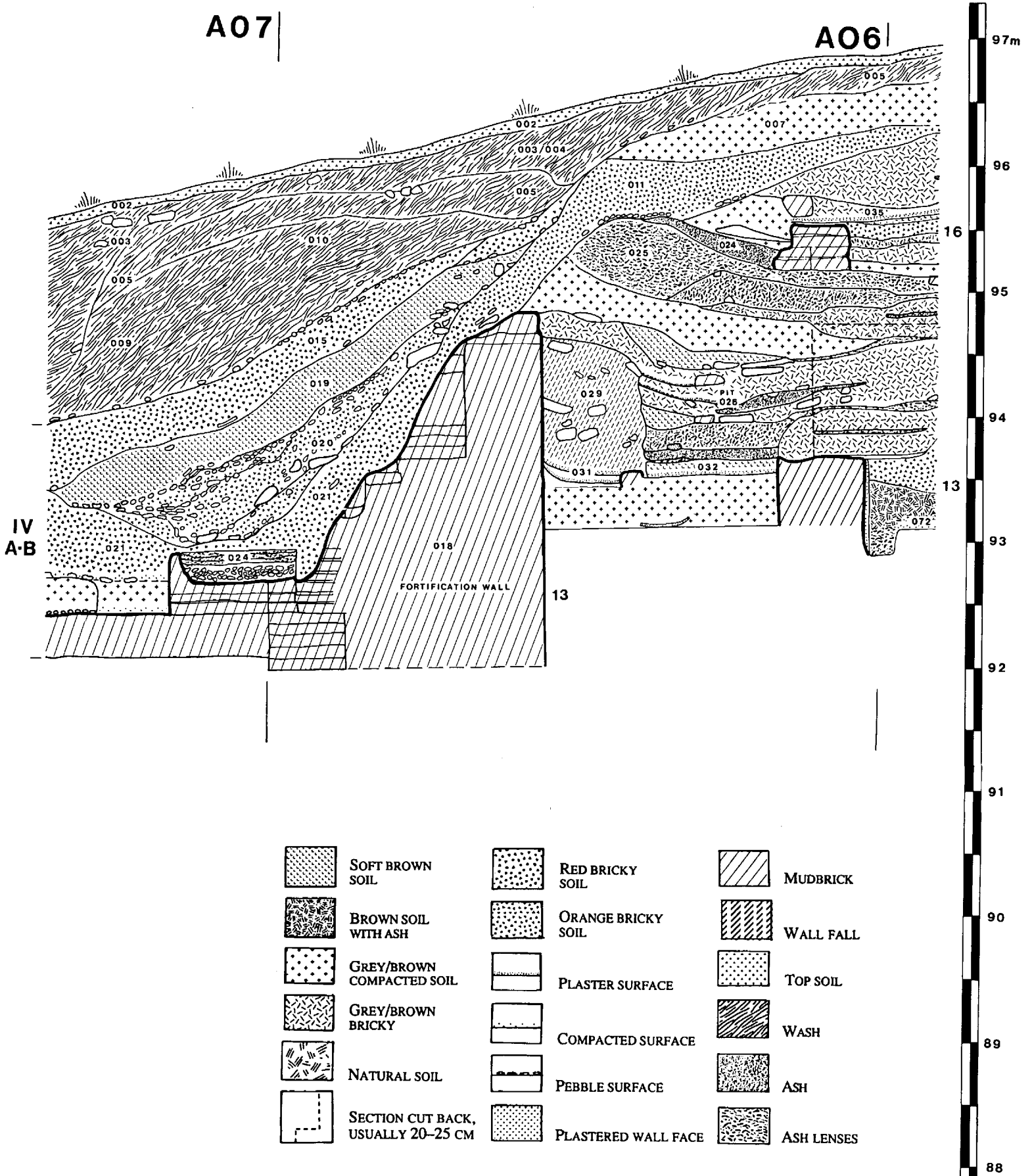


Figure 42. Area A Step Trench, East Section (Continued). Detail of Trenches A06 and A07 (cont.).

A10

A09

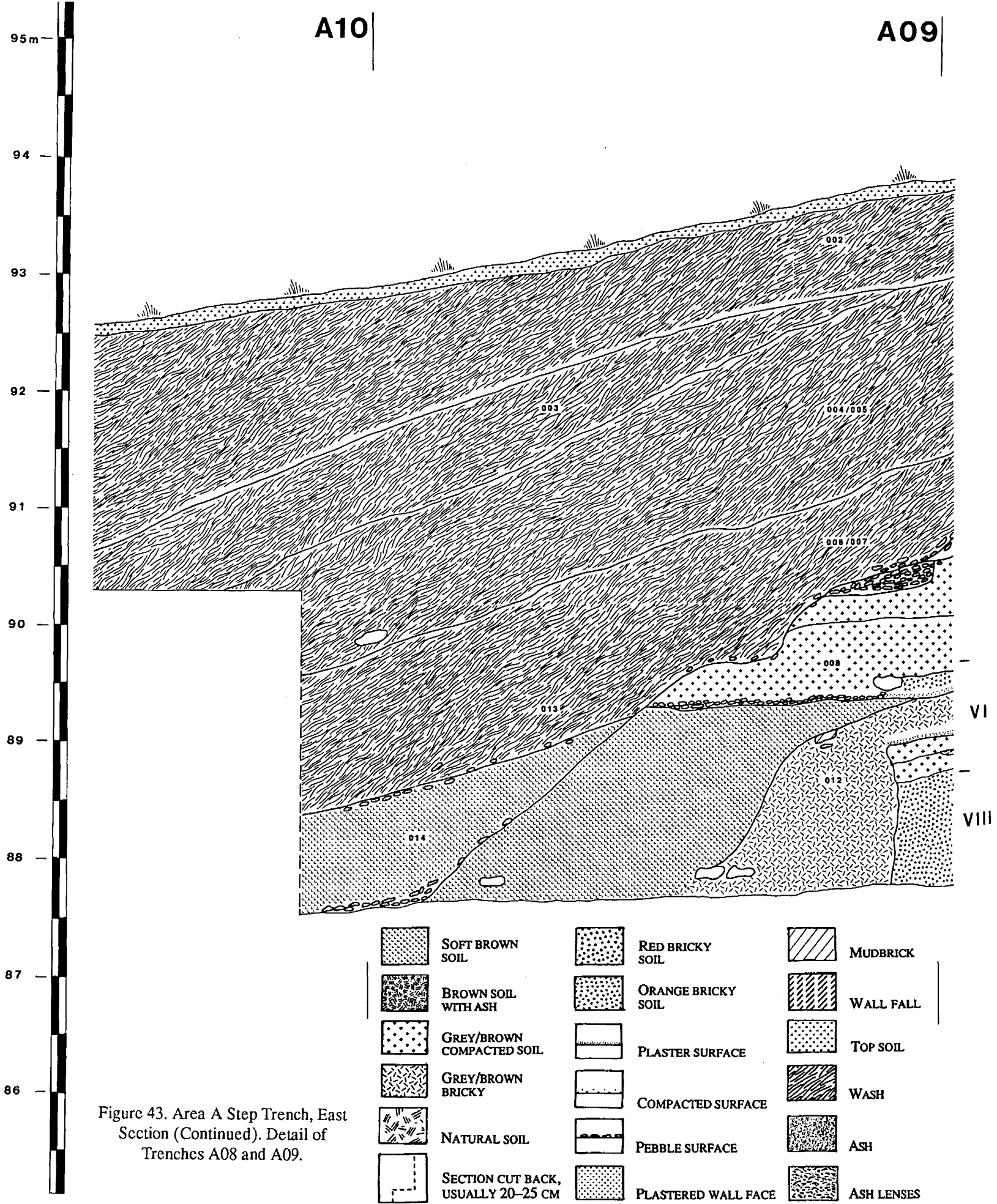


Figure 43. Area A Step Trench, East Section (Continued). Detail of Trenches A08 and A09.

A09

A08

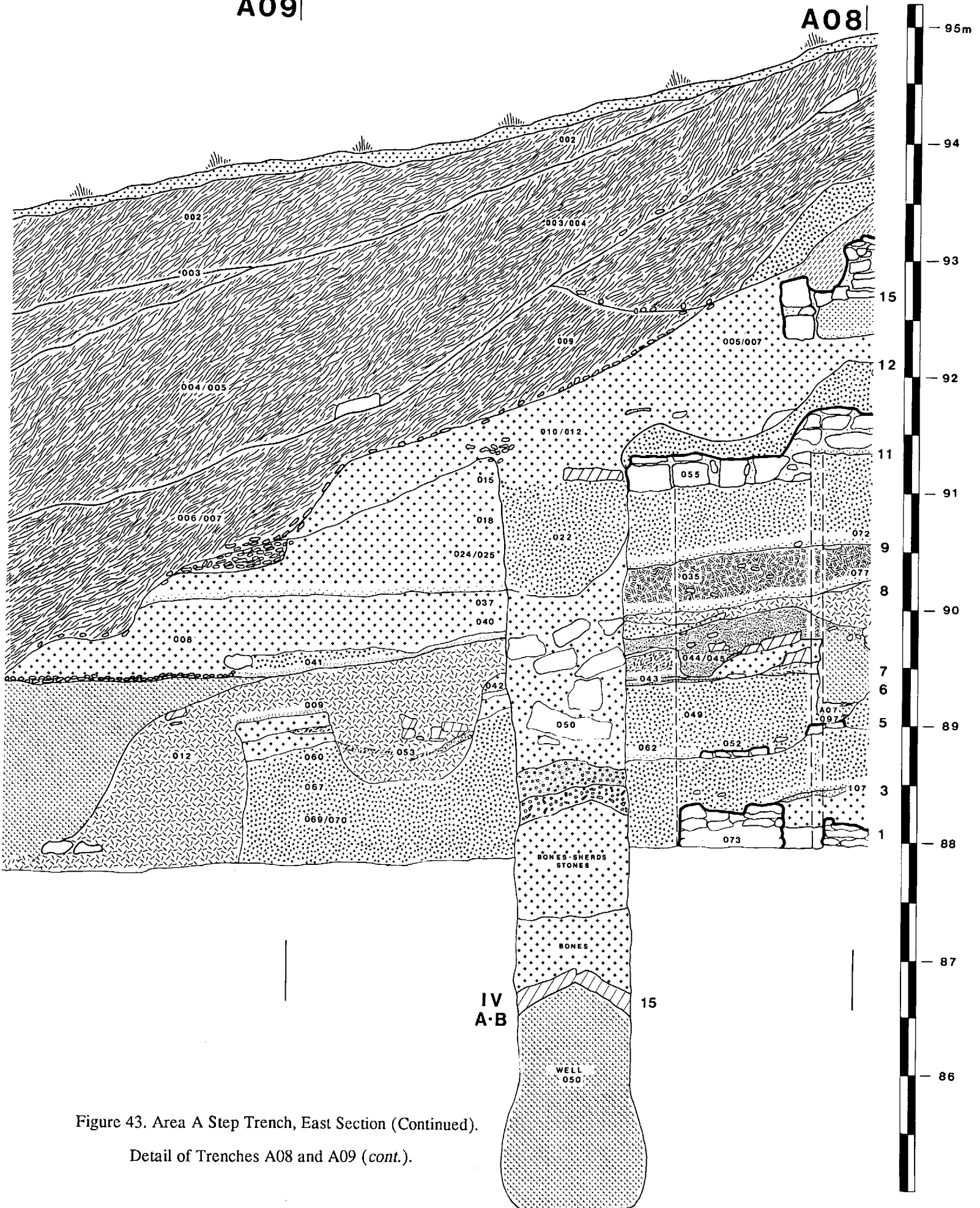


Figure 43. Area A Step Trench, East Section (Continued).

Detail of Trenches A08 and A09 (cont.).

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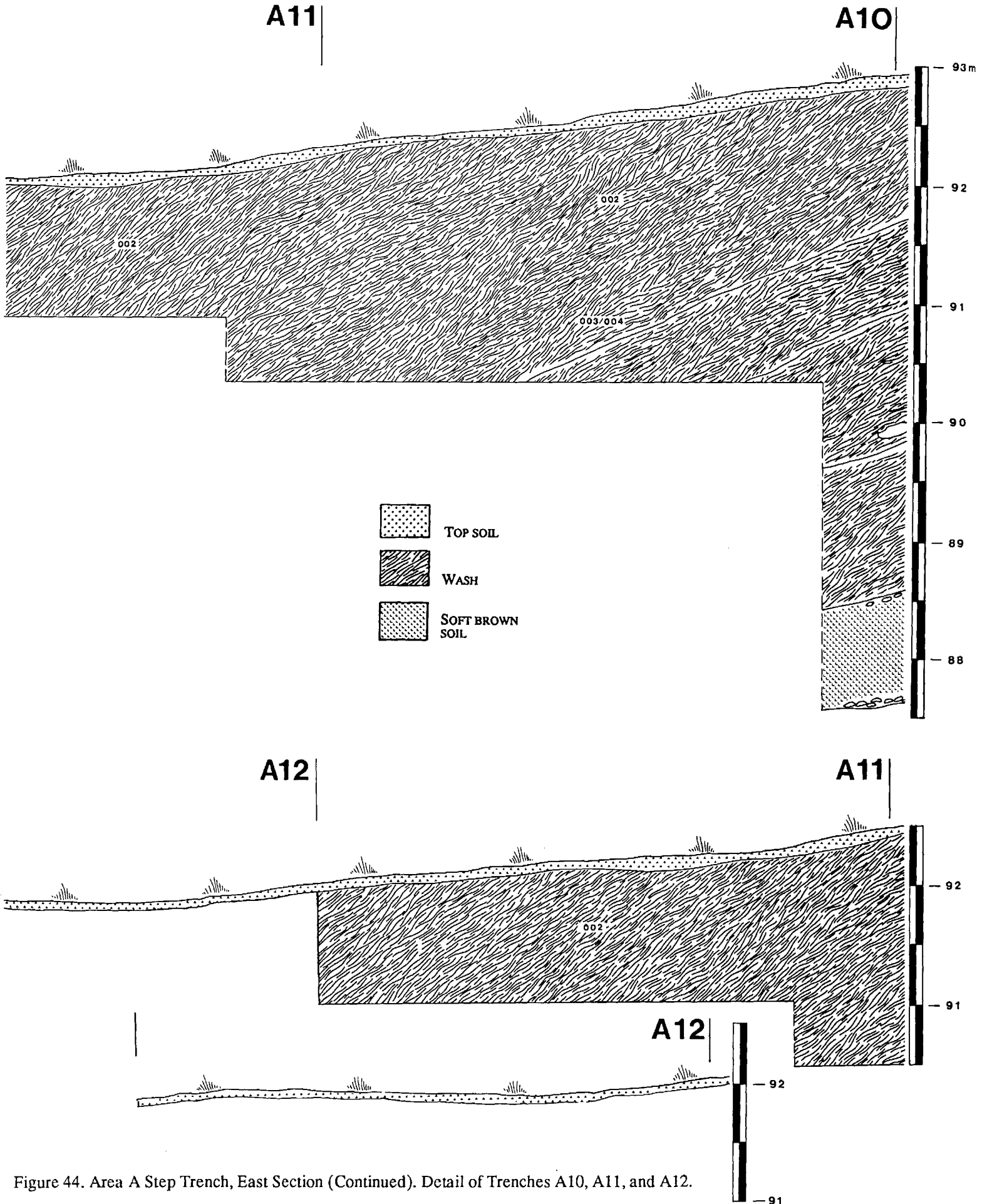


Figure 44. Area A Step Trench, East Section (Continued). Detail of Trenches A10, A11, and A12.

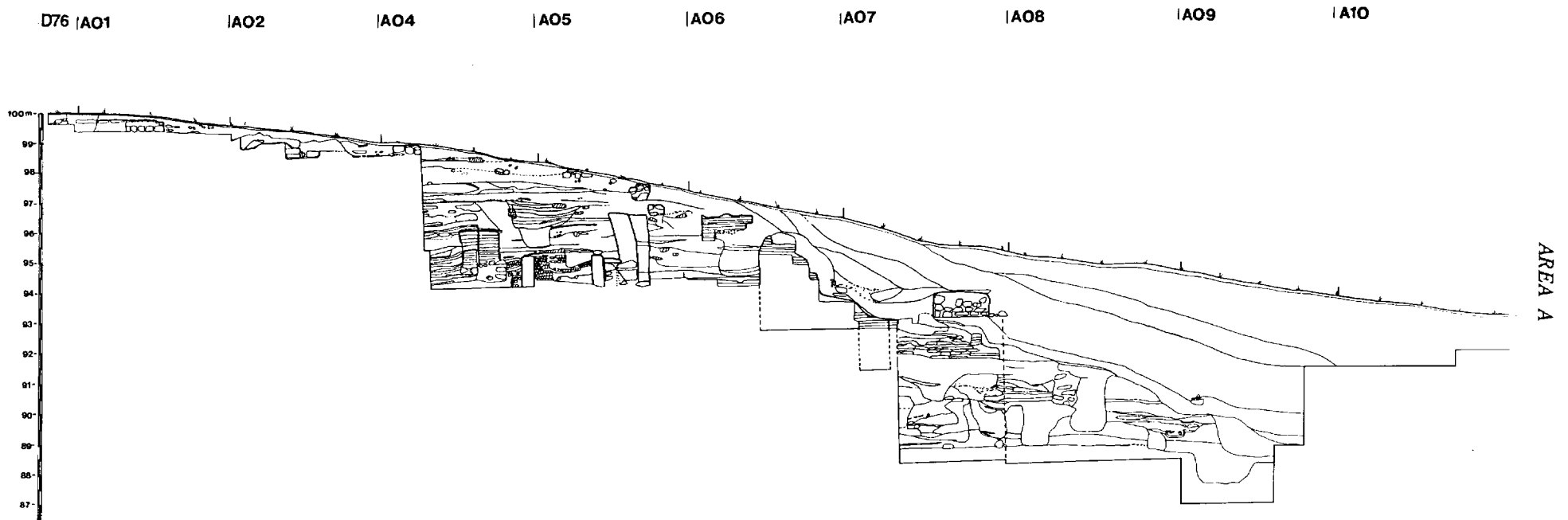


Figure 45. Area A Step Trench, Schematic Diagram of West Section.

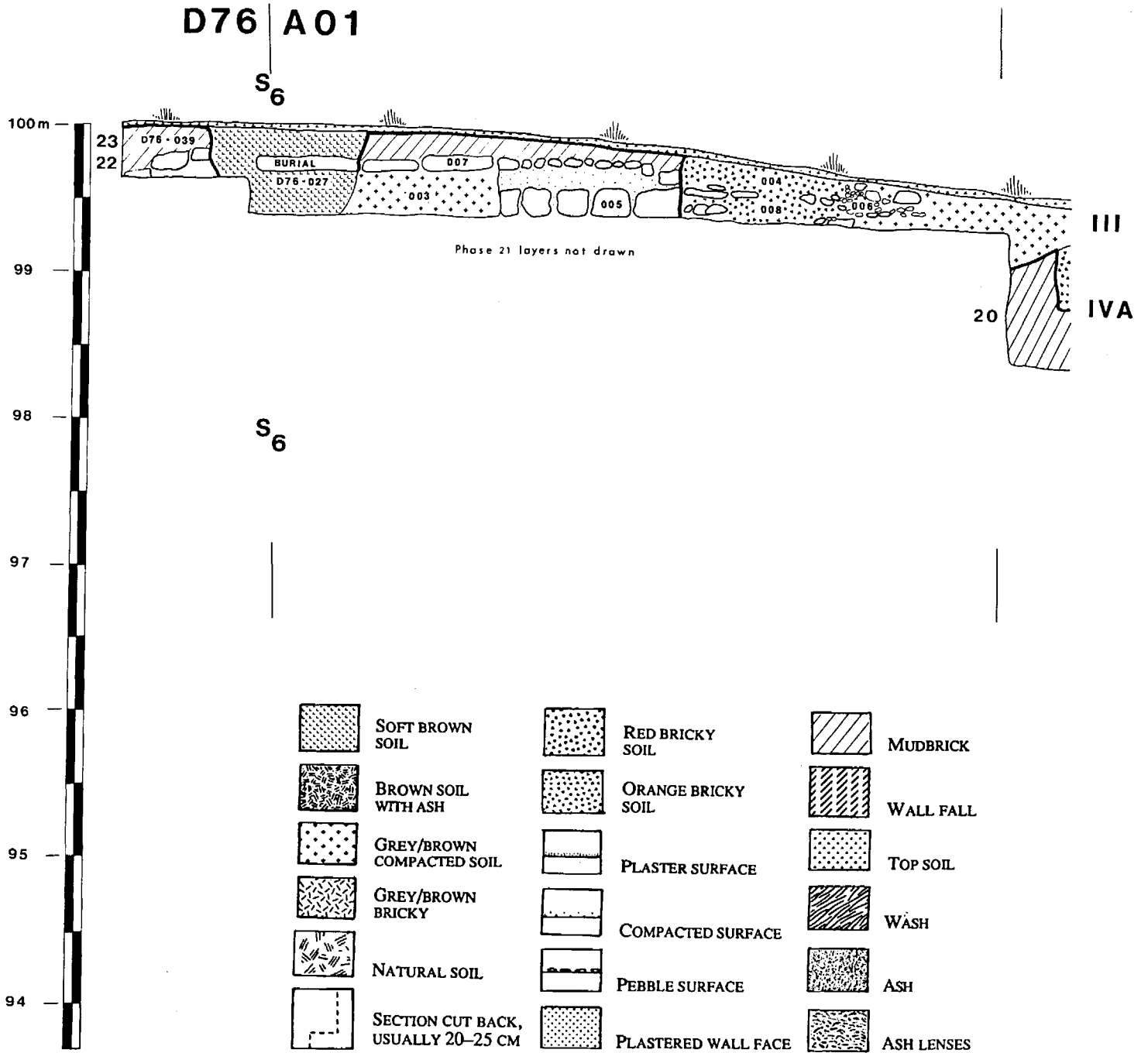


Figure 46. Area A Step Trench, West Section. Detail of Trenches D76, A01, and A02.

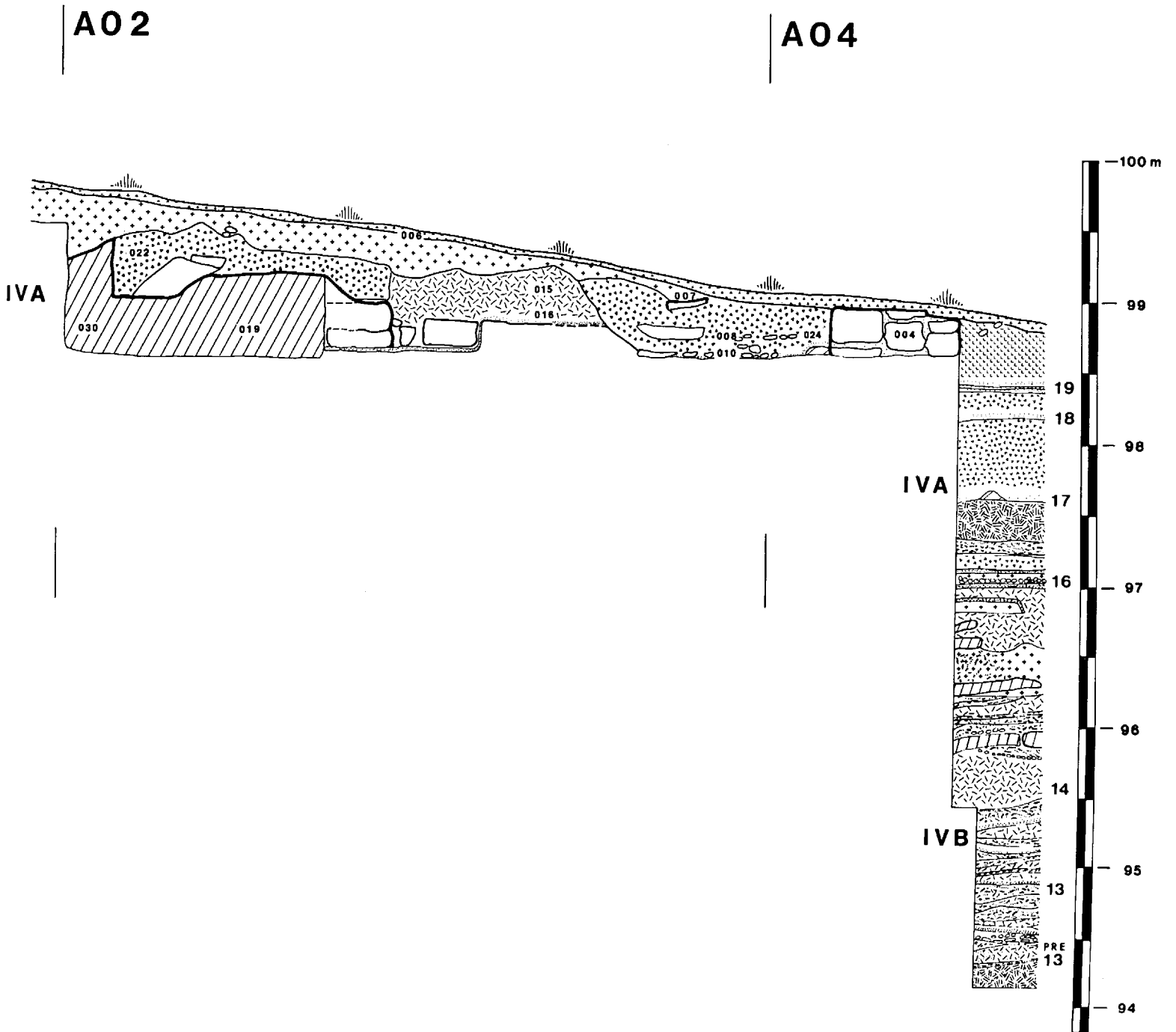


Figure 46. Area A Step Trench, West Section. Detail of Trenches D76, A01, and A02 (cont.).

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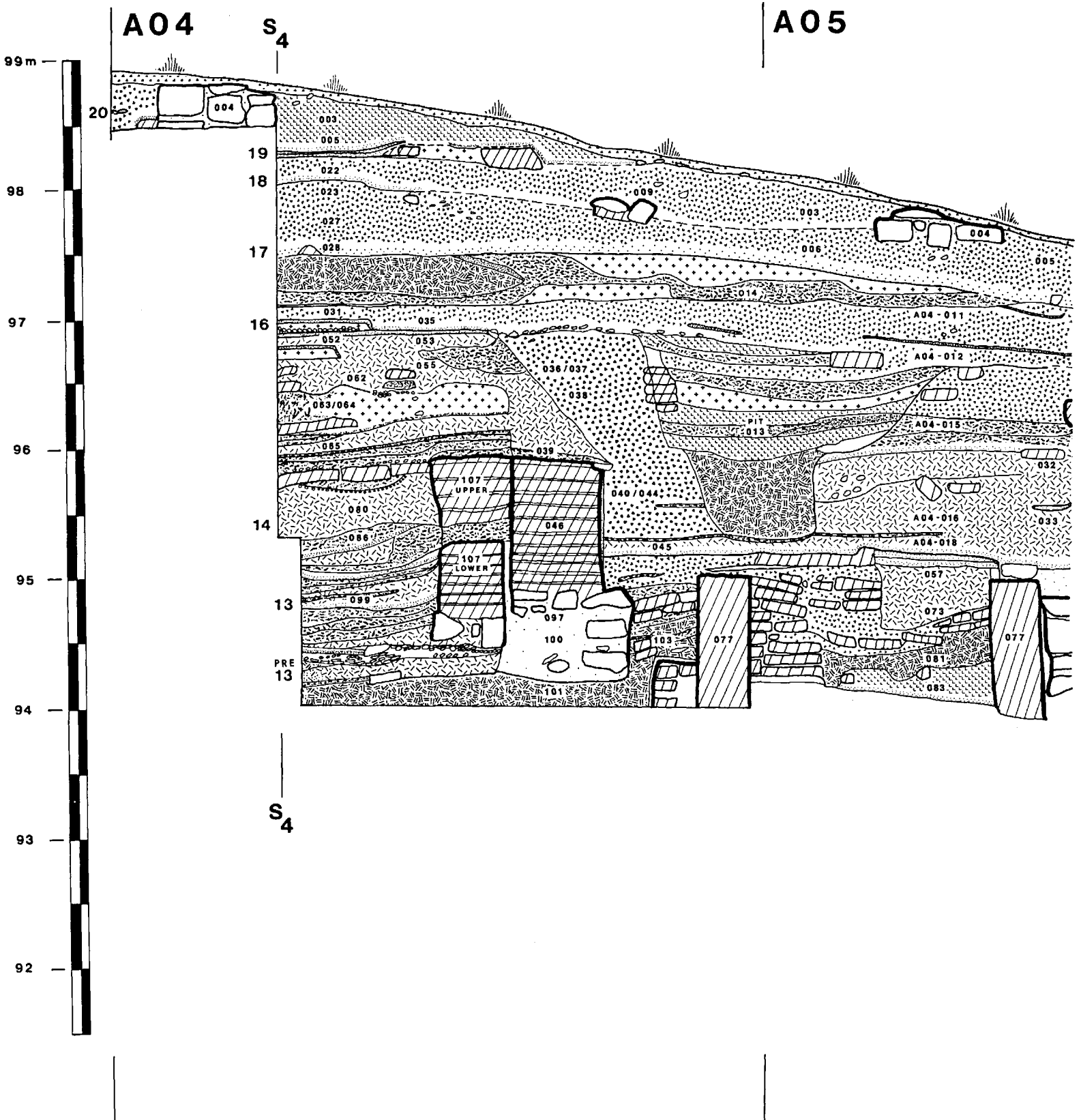


Figure 47. Area A Step Trench, West Section (Continued). Detail of Trenches A04 and A05.

A05

A06

IVA

IVB

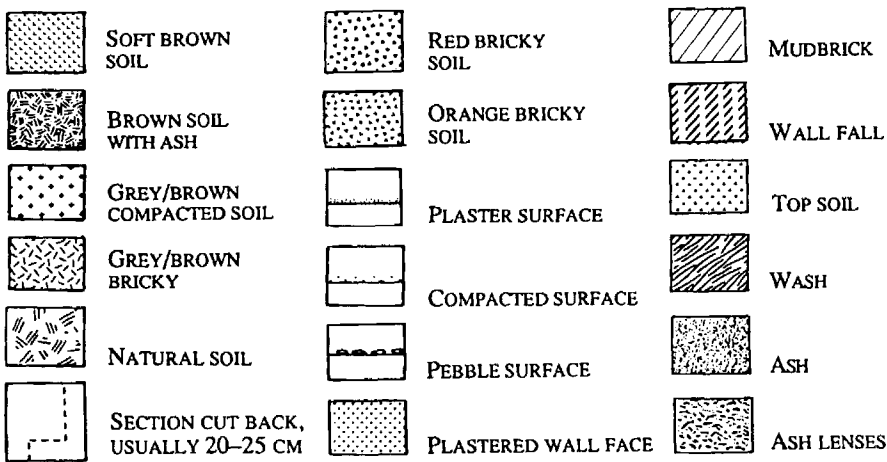
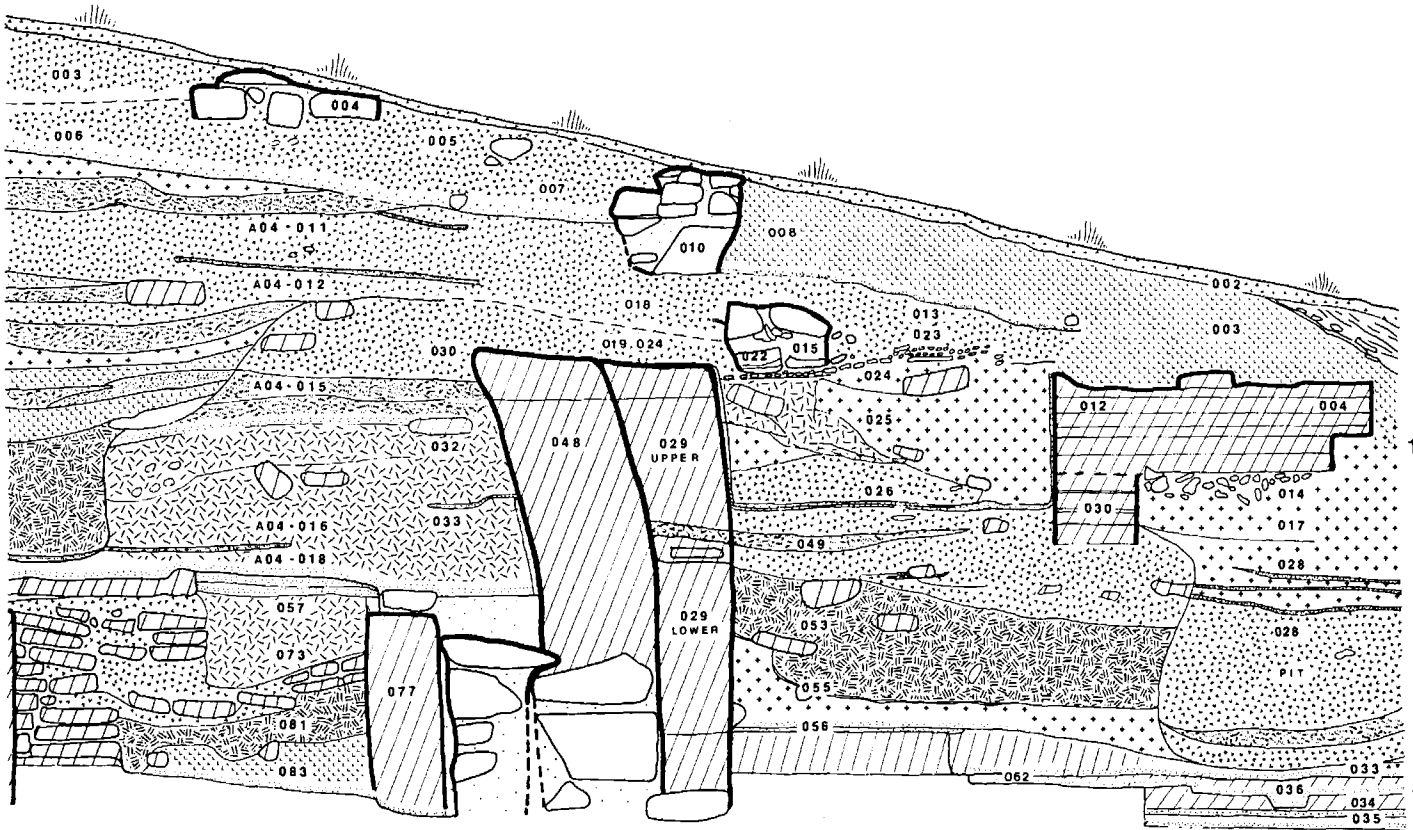


Figure 47. Area A Step Trench, West Section (Continued). Detail of Trenches A04 and A05 (cont.).

A06

A07

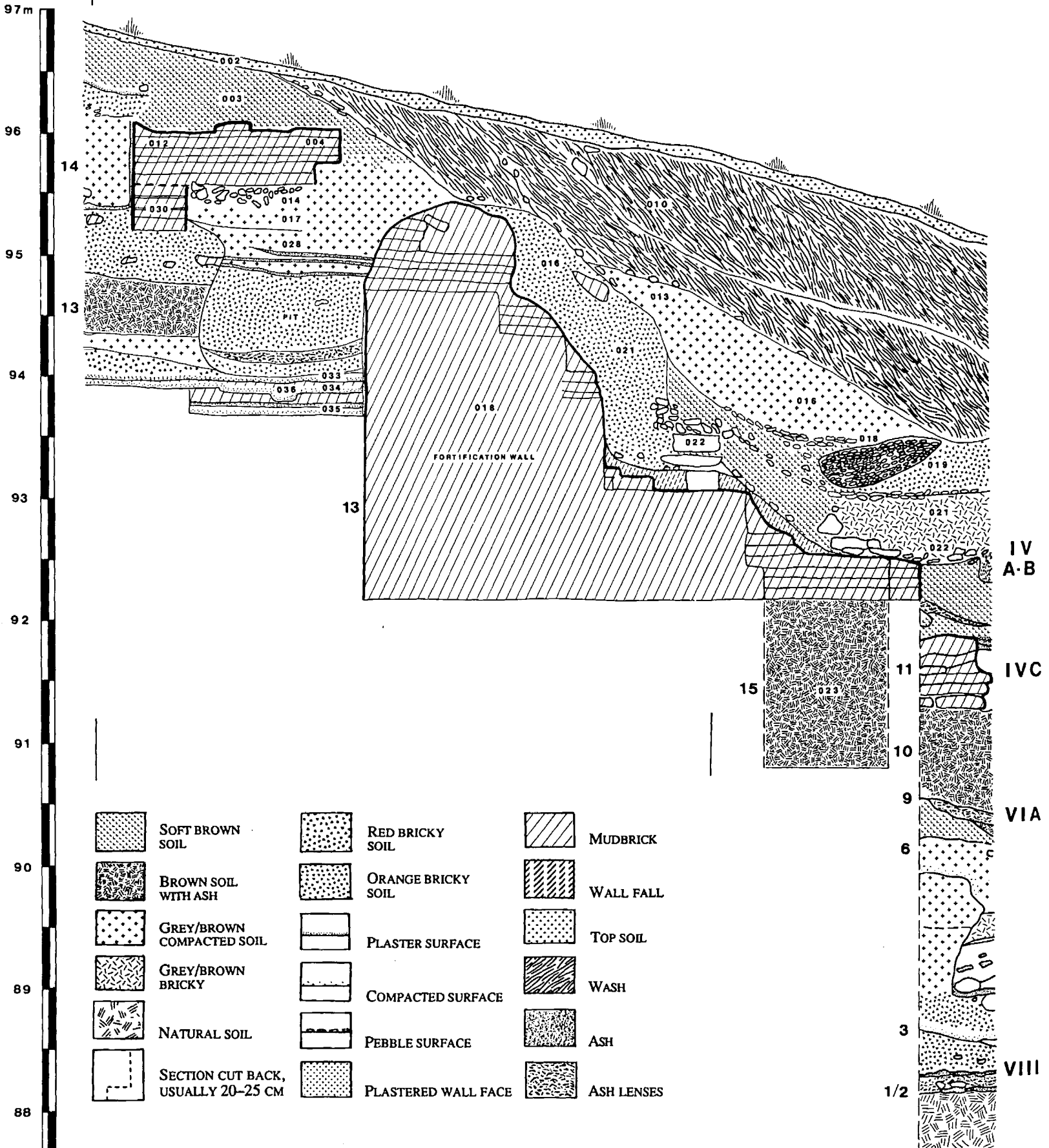


Figure 48. Area A Step Trench, West Section (Continued). Detail of Trenches A06 and A07.

A07

A08

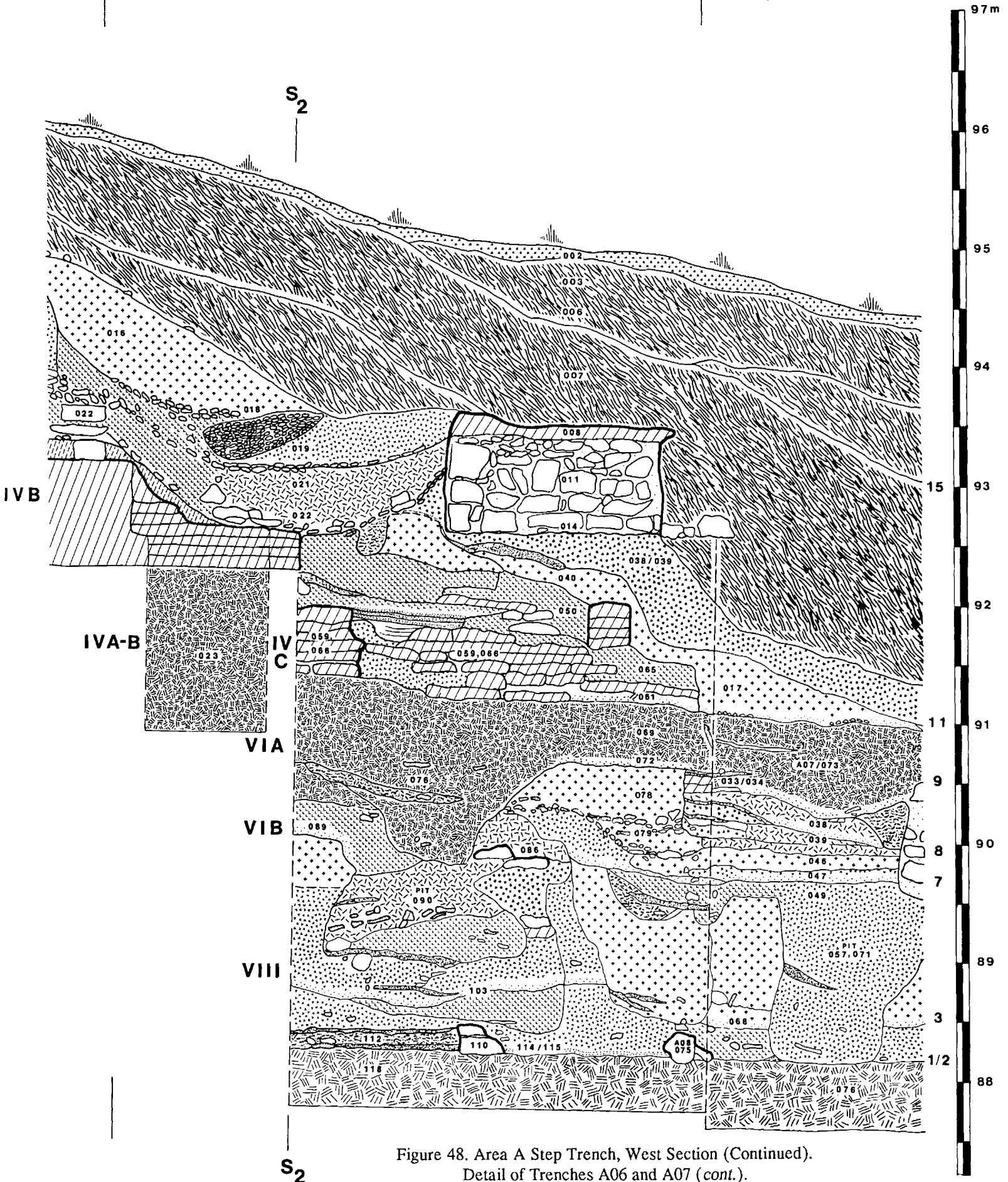


Figure 48. Area A Step Trench, West Section (Continued).
Detail of Trenches A06 and A07 (cont.).

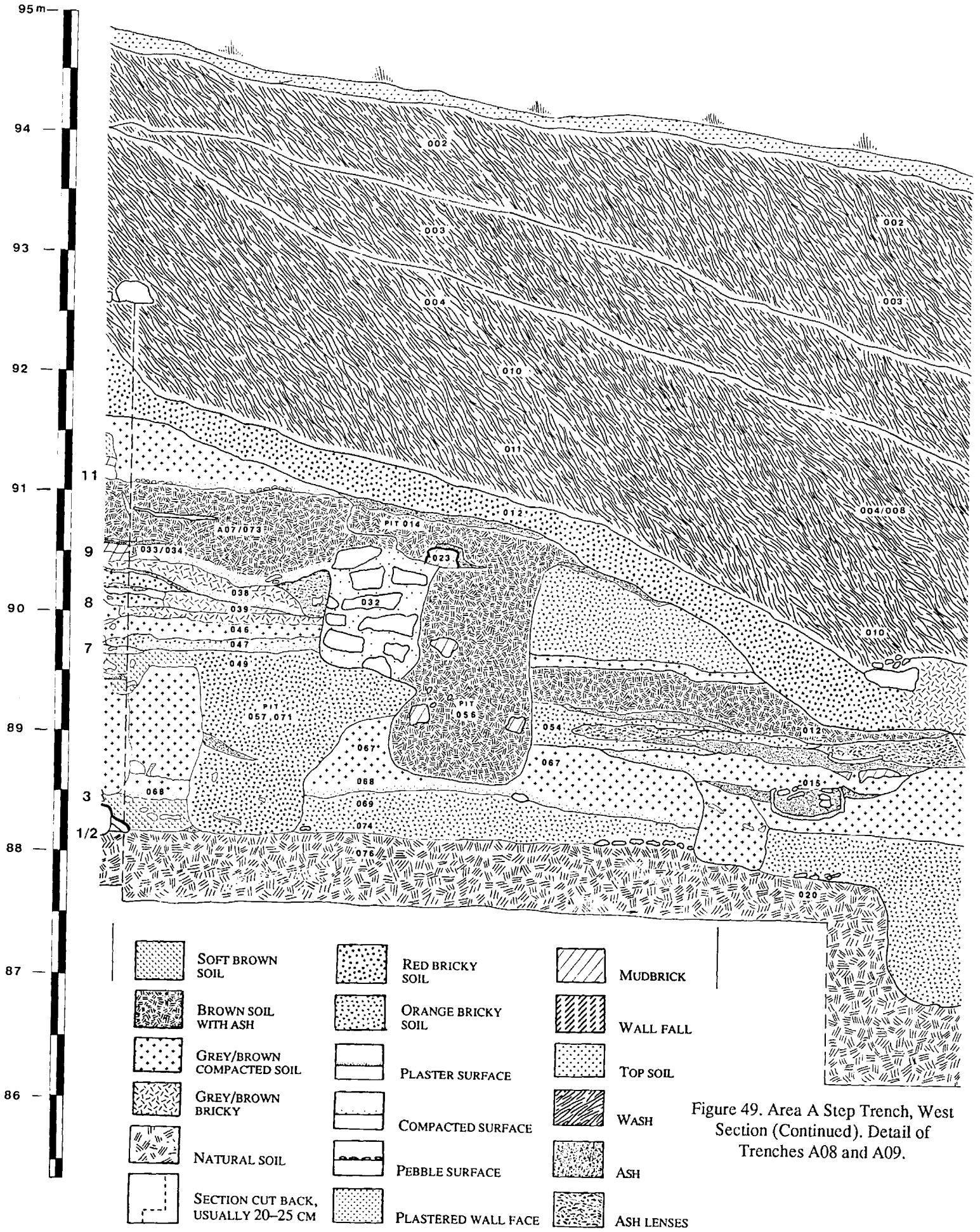


Figure 49. Area A Step Trench, West Section (Continued). Detail of Trenches A08 and A09.

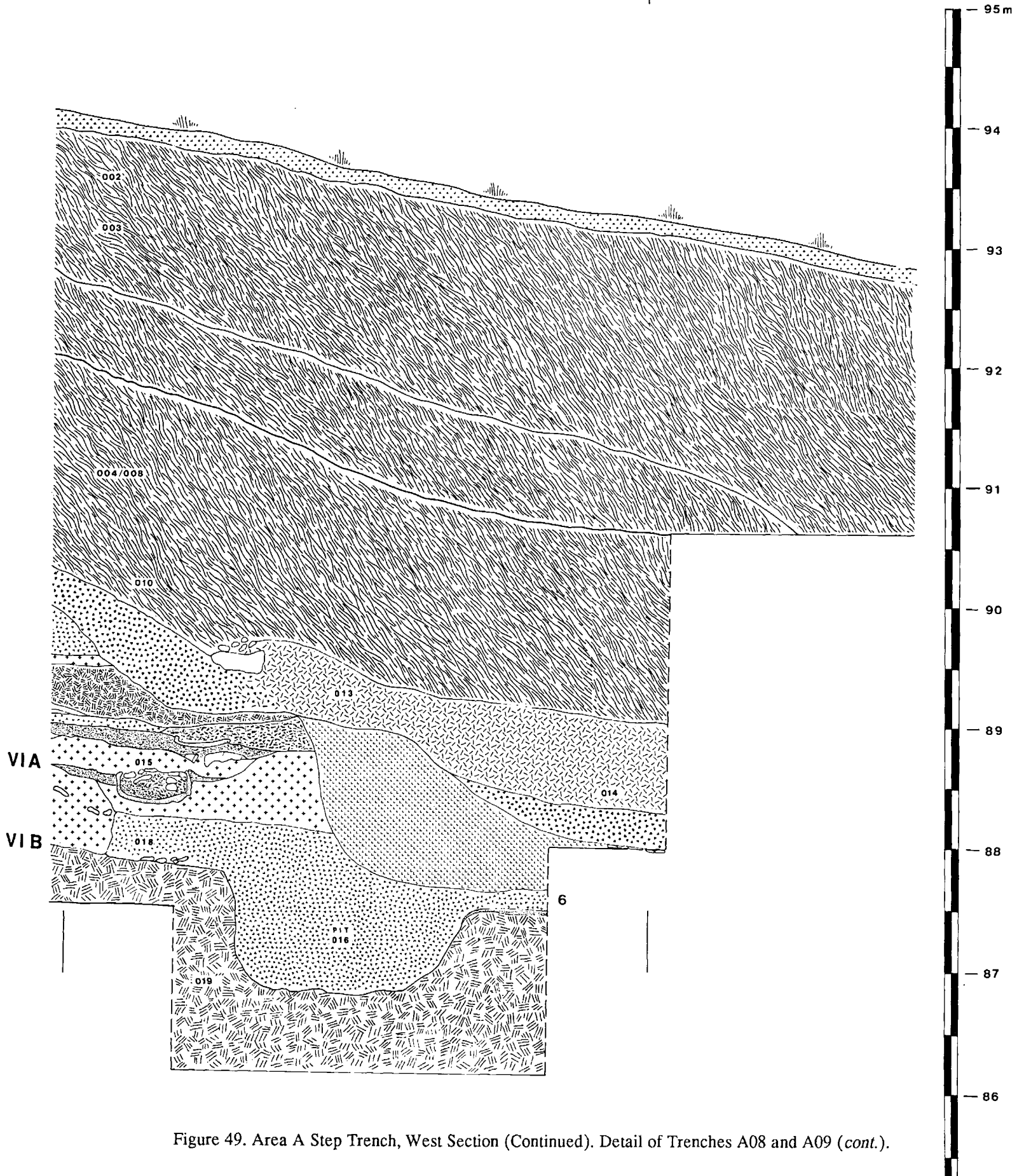


Figure 49. Area A Step Trench, West Section (Continued). Detail of Trenches A08 and A09 (cont.).

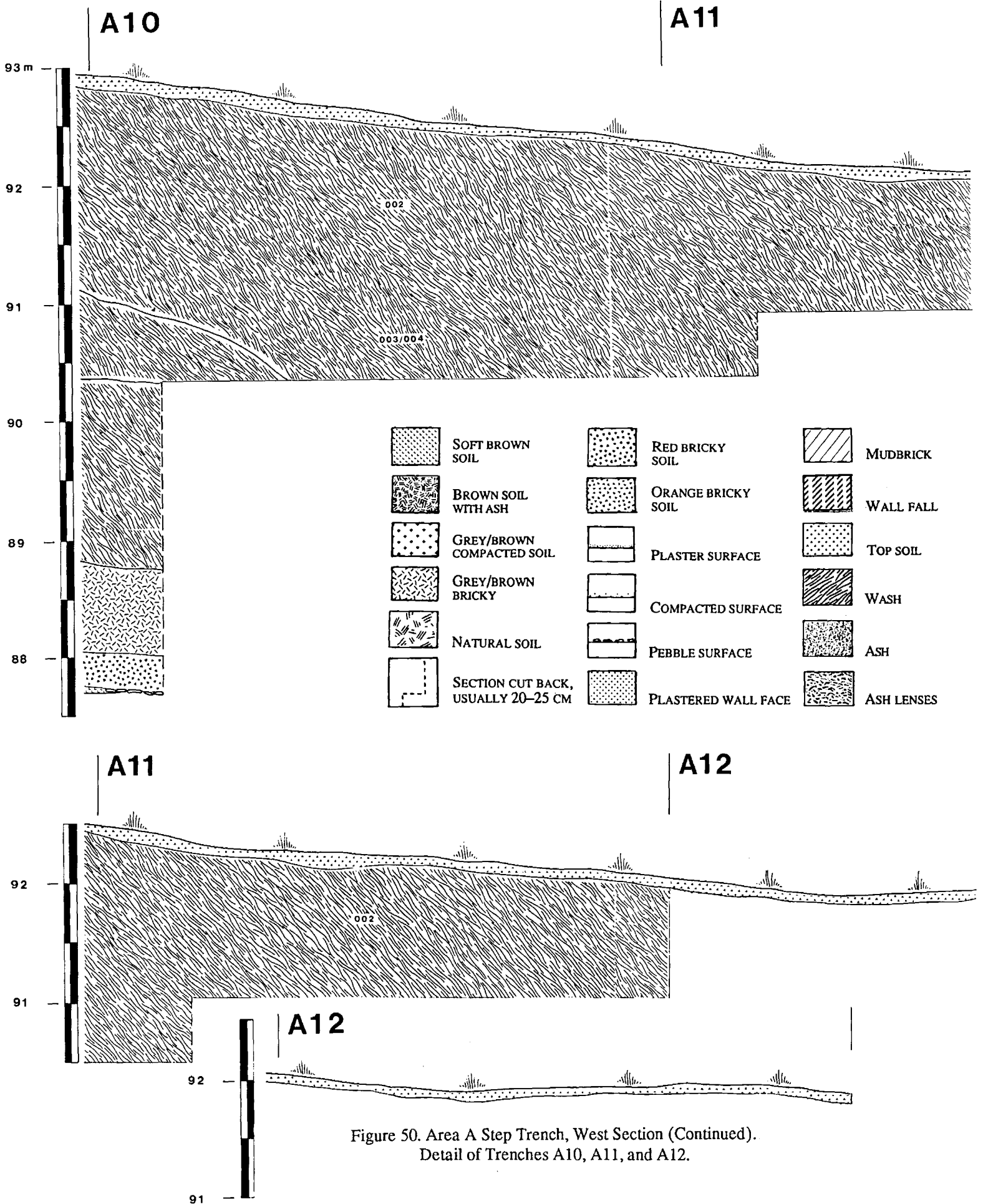


Figure 50. Area A Step Trench, West Section (Continued).
Detail of Trenches A10, A11, and A12.

AREA A

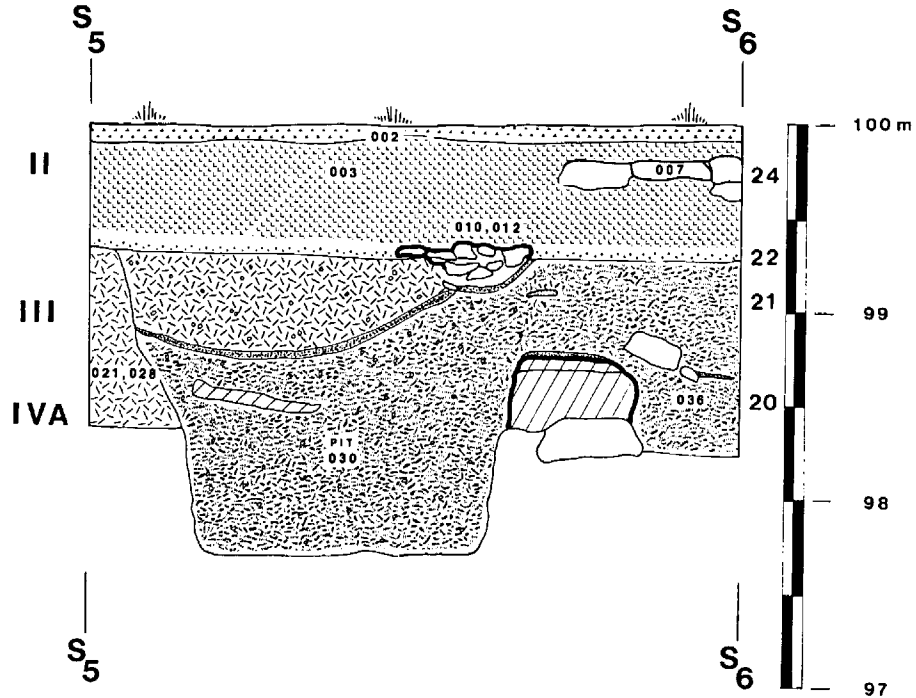


Figure 51. Area A Step Trench, Cross Section S5-S6 (South Section of A01).

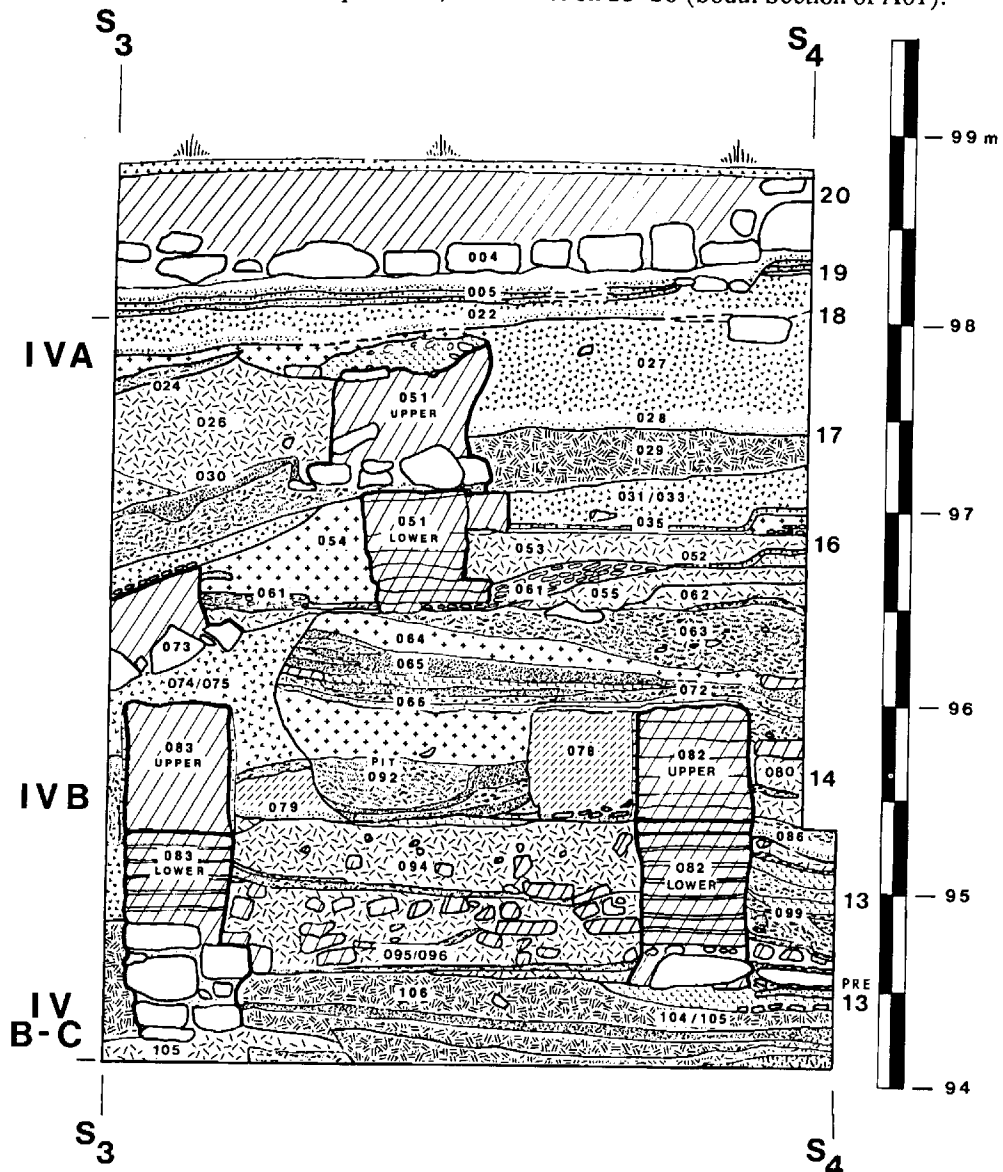


Figure 52. Area A Step Trench, Cross Section S3-S4 (South Section of A04).

TOWN AND COUNTRY IN SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA

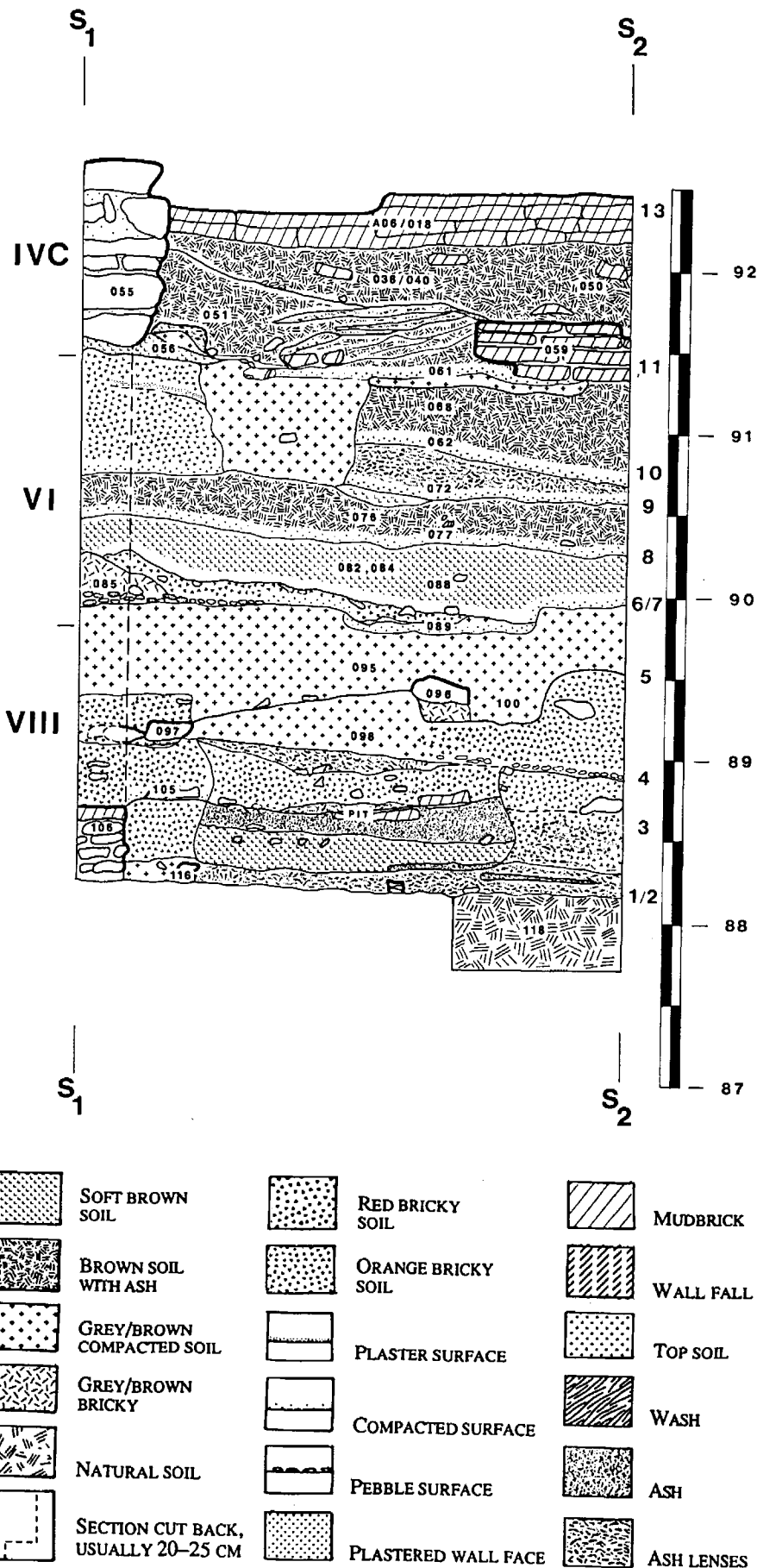


Figure 53. Area A Step Trench, Cross Section S1-S2 (South Section of A07).

Figure 54. Area A, Phase 6 Pottery. Scale 2:5

Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Unit	Ph.	Per.	Plan
A Jar 20a	13/14	--	228	A08-0870/80-016	Pit	—	6	VIB	Fig. 11
B Bowl 3	13/14	--	228	A08-0870/80-016	Pit	—	6	VIB	Fig. 11
C Bowl 26c	13/14	--	228	A08-0870/80-016	Pit	—	6	VIB	Fig. 11
D Bowl 26b	13/14	--	228	A08-0870/80-016	Pit	—	6	VIB	Fig. 11

For other relevant illustrated materials from the same phase, see:

Context	Nature	Illustration
A07:088	Suprafloor	Pls. 23:E, 24:G
A07:089	Surface	Pls. 24:D, 27:L, 39:I
A07:090	Pit	Pls. 30:H, 33:I
A09:016	Pit	Pls. 19:G, H; 30:G, I; 33:E; 34:C; 39:H; 41:B

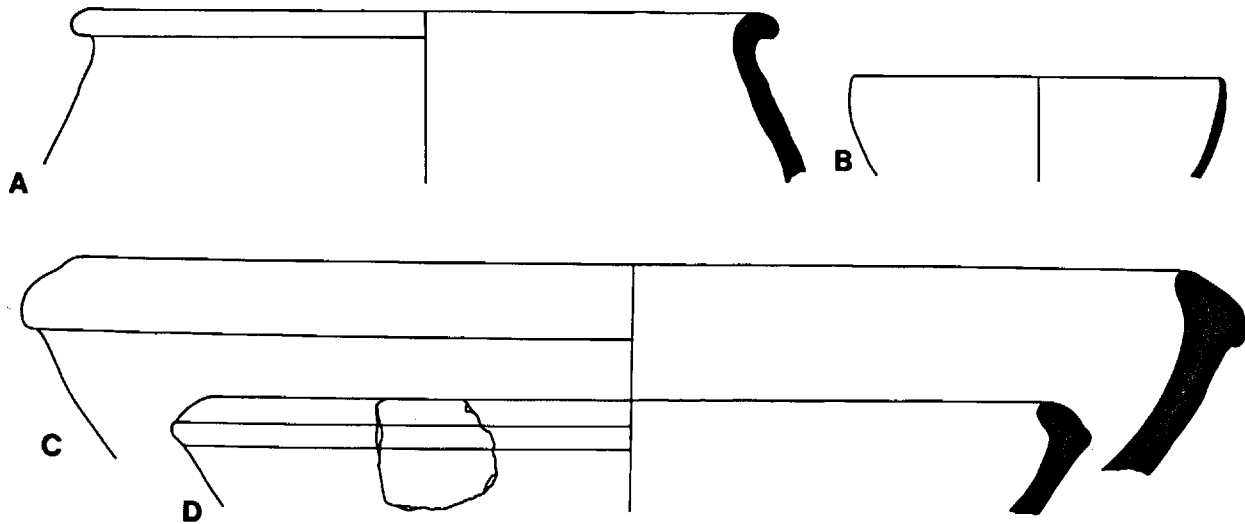


Figure 55. Area A, Phase 7 Pottery. Scale 2:5

Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Unit	Ph.	Per.	Plan	
A	Bowl 6a	04	5318	D117	A09-0450-009	Plaster Floor	—	7	VIA	Fig. 12
B	Bowl 3	04	5322	D121	A09-0462-009	Plaster Floor	—	7	VIA	Fig. 12
C	Bowl 19	17	5318	D117	A09-0450-009	Plaster Floor	—	7	VIA	Fig. 12
D	Jar 4c	04	11478	786	A07-1972-085	Pebble Surface	—	7	VIA	Fig. 12
E	—	04	5322	D121	A09-0462-009	Plaster Floor	—	7	VIA	Fig. 12
F	Jar 20a	13/14	11197	746	A07-19-084	Suprafloor	—	7	VIA	Fig. 12
G	Jar 19c	13/14	11197	746	A07-19-084	Suprafloor	—	7	VIA	Fig. 12
H	Bowl 26c	13/14	5318	D117	A09-0450-009	Plaster Floor	—	7	VIA	Fig. 12
I	Bowl 26c	13/14	5322	D121	A09-0462-009	Plaster Floor	—	7	VIA	Fig. 12
J	Jar 24	13/14	5322	D121	A09-0462-009	Plaster Floor	—	7	VIA	Fig. 12

For other relevant illustrated materials from the same phase, see:

Context	Nature	Illustration
A07:083	Suprafloor	Pls. 19:F, 24:C, 26:I, 27:M, 37:E, 39:A, 40:D
A07:084	Suprafloor	Pls. 19:D, 25:D, 34:F
A07:085	Pebble Surface	Pls. 21:H, 30:E, 35:B, 41:C
A08:040	Suprafloor	Pls. 35:A, 36:G
A08:042	Suprafloor	Pls. 33:D, 38:F
A08:046	Suprafloor	Pls. 20:F, 21:D, 22:D, 27:J, 31:F, 36:I
A09:009	Plaster Floor	Pls. 23:O, 29:A, 31:D, 33:B, 35:C, 38:A, 40:B
A09:015	Hearth	Pls. 20:G, 21:G, 31:B, 32:C

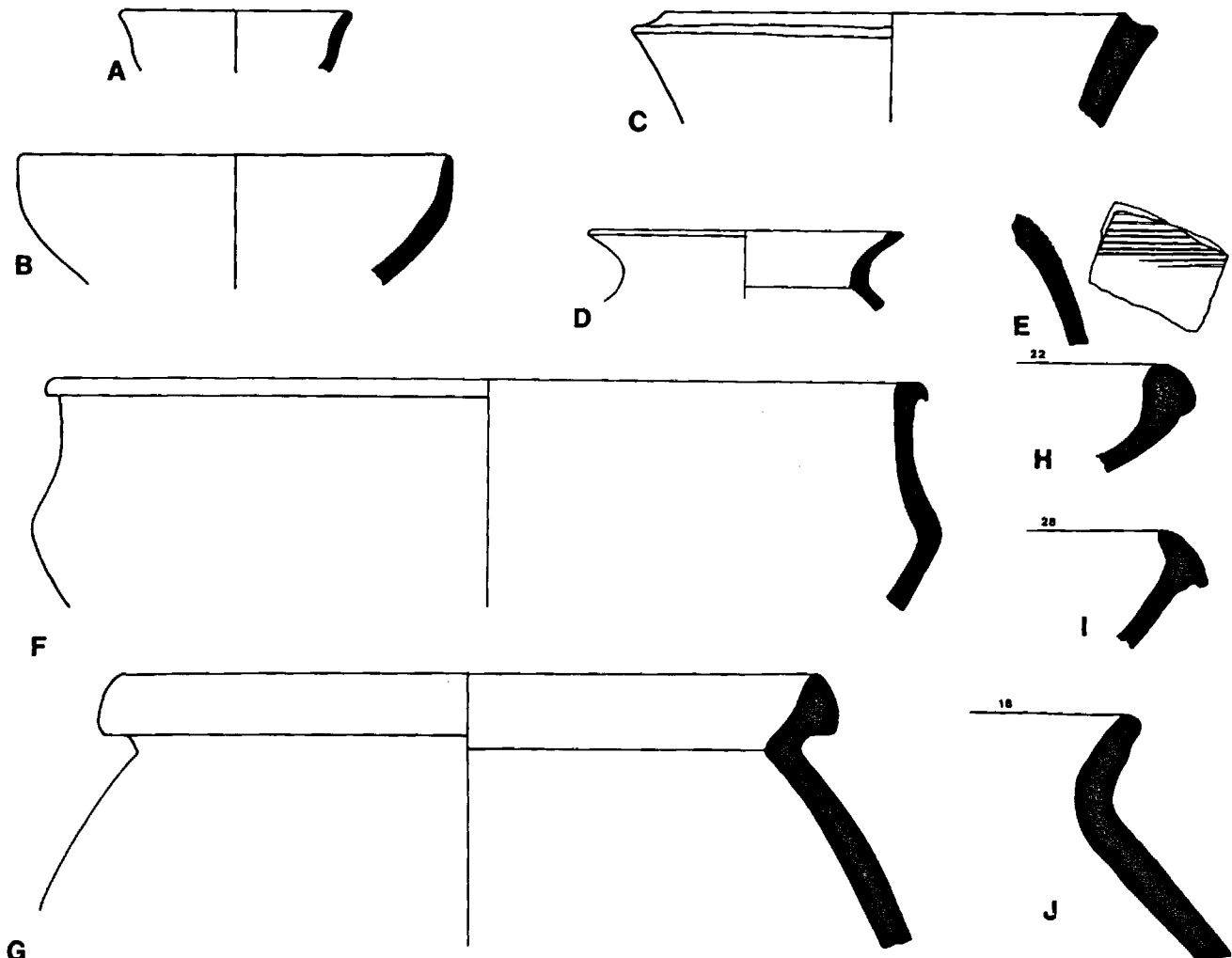


Figure 56. Area A, Phase 8 Pottery. Scale 2:5

Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Unit	Ph.	Per.	Plan
A	Bowl 19	17	11495	400	A08-0502-045	Burial	--	8	VIA Fig. 13
B	Jar 20a	13/14	11081	656	A07-1792-077	Surface	--	8	VIA Fig. 13
C	Bowl 26c	13/14	11128	696	A07-1780-079	Pebble Surface	--	8	VIA Fig. 13
D	Jar 12	04	11495	400	A08-0502-045	Burial	--	8	VIA Fig. 13
E	Unass. jar	13/14	11034	634	A07-1770/72-077	Surface	--	8	VIA Fig. 13
F	Jar 19c	13/14	11128	696	A07-1780-079	Pebble Surface	--	8	VIA Fig. 13
G	Jar 32	13/14	11138	D706	A07-1781-079	Pebble Surface	--	8	VIA Fig. 13

For other relevant illustrated materials from the same phase, see:

Context	Nature	Illustration:
A07:077	Surface	Pl. 23:H
A07:078	Suprafloor	Pl. 21:F
A07:079	Pebble Surface	Pls. 24:I; 28:G; 29:F; 30:M; 31:H; 32:H, L; 36:E; 38:E; 39:E; 42:D
A08:038	Pebble Surface	Pl. 38:G
A08:045/044	Burial	Pls. 22:H, 29:G, 33:C

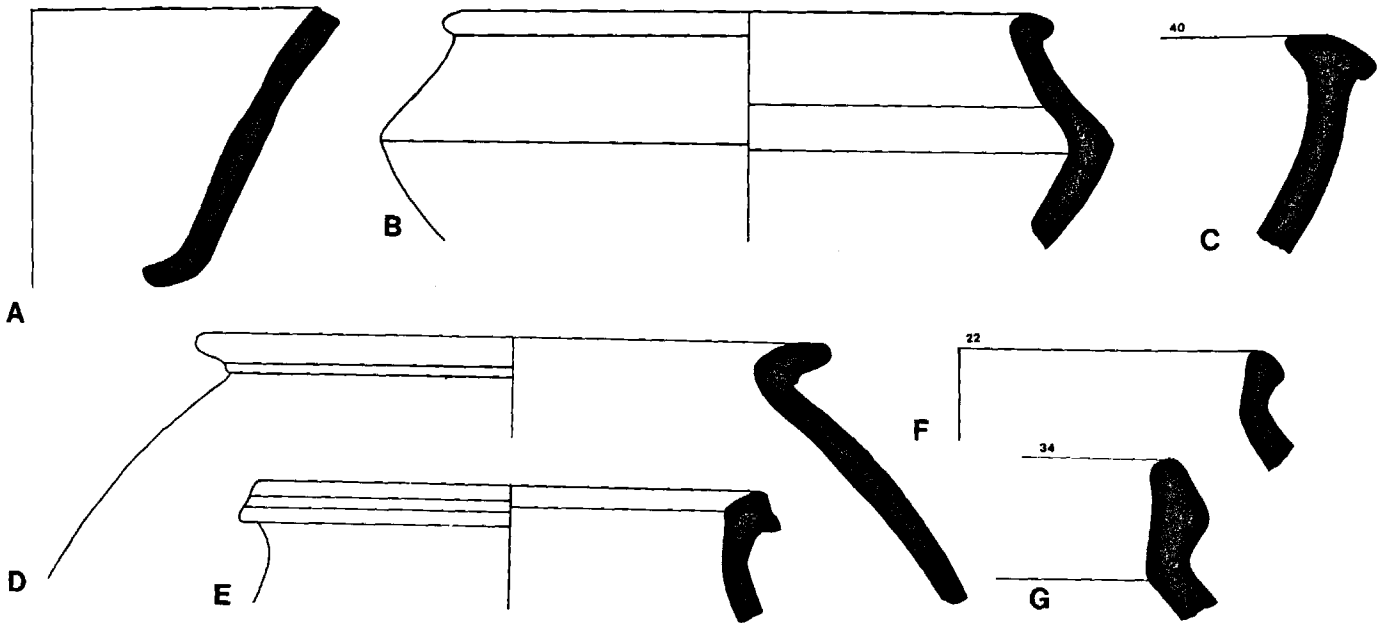


Figure 57. Area A, Phase 9 Pottery. Scale 2:5

Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Unit	Ph.	Per.	Plan
A Bowl 1a	04	8151	519	A07-1592-072	Surface	--	9	VIA	Fig. 14
B Stand 1b	04	8314	549	A07-1592-072	Surface	--	9	VIA	Fig. 14
C Bowl 6a	04	8151	519	A07-1592-072	Surface	--	9	VIA	Fig. 14
D Bowl 1a	04	8141	497	A07-15-072	Surface	--	9	VIA	Fig. 14
E Jar 7	04	8142	506	A07-15-072	Surface	--	9	VIA	Fig. 14
F Handle 1	04	8147	539	A07-1580-072	Surface	--	9	VIA	Fig. 14
G Bowl 19	17	8141	497	A07-15-072	Surface	--	9	VIA	Fig. 14
H Bowl 26b	13/14	8152	D523	A07-1592-072	Surface	--	9	VIA	Fig. 14
I Jar 24	13/14	8141	497	A07-15-072	Surface	--	9	VIA	Fig. 14
J Deco. 405	06	8152	D523	A07-1592-072	Surface	--	9	VIA	Fig. 14
K Jar 32	13/14	8141	497	A07-15-072	Surface	--	9	VIA	Fig. 14
L Unass. jar	13/14	8143	527	A07-1570-072	Surface	--	9	VIA	Fig. 14

For other relevant illustrated materials from the same phase, see:

Context	Nature	Illustration:
A07:072	Surface	Pls. 23:B, M; 26:J; 27:A, C, O; 40:E
A07:073	Surface	Pl. 24:L

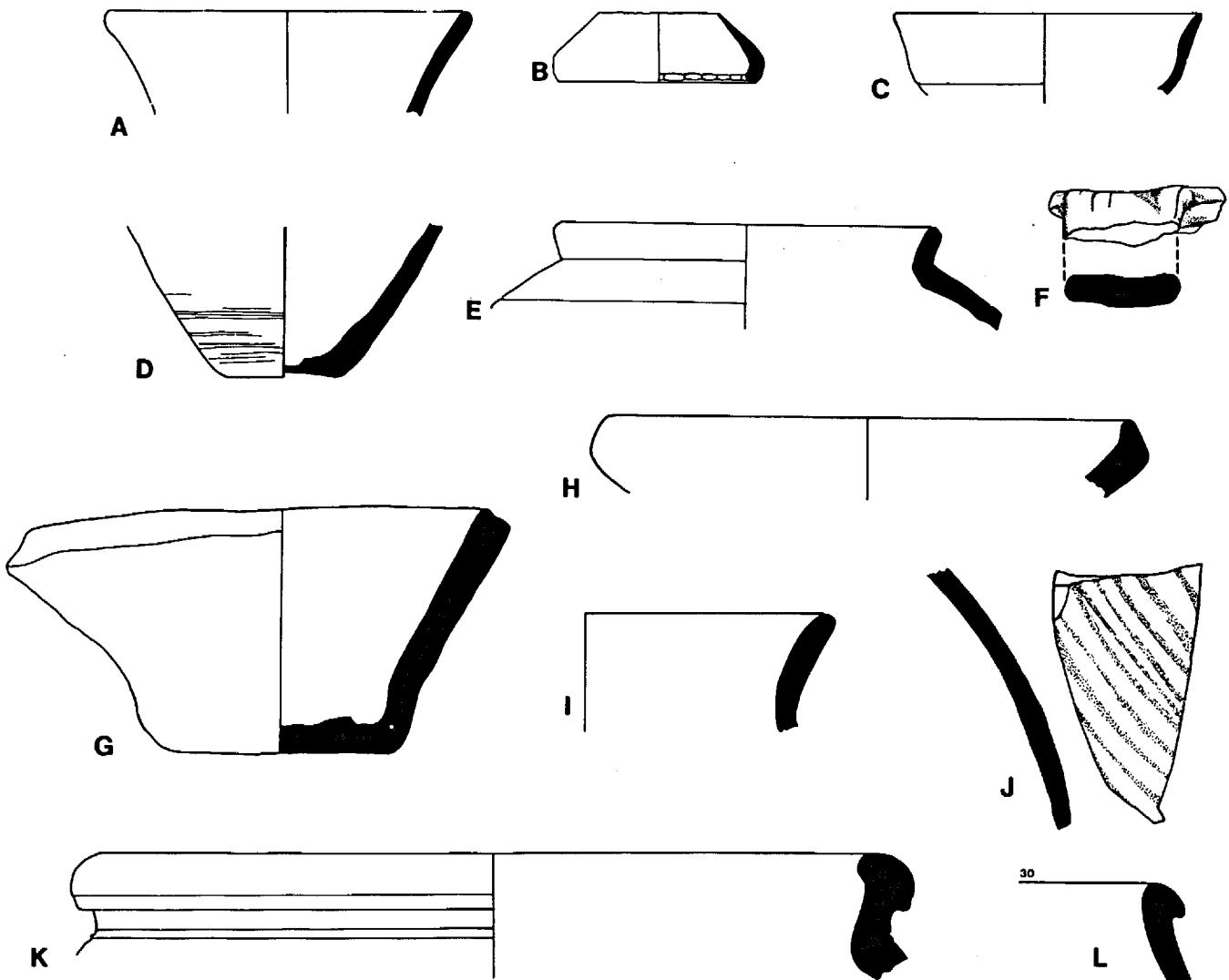


Figure 58. Area A, Phase 10 Pottery. Scale 2:5

	Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Unit	Ph.	Per.	Plan
A	Bowl 1a	04	7997	D481	A07-15-070	Supra/Sub Floor	—	10	VIA	—
B	Jar 17	04	7997	D481	A07-15-070	Supra/Sub Floor	—	10	VIA	—
C	Deco. 304	04	7997	D481	A07-15-070	Supra/Sub Floor	—	10	VIA	—
D	Bowl 26b	13/14	7997	D481	A07-15-070	Supra/Sub Floor	—	10	VIA	—
E	Bowl 26c	13/14	7997	D481	A07-15-070	Supra/Sub Floor	—	10	VIA	—
F	Bowl 9a	04	7997	D481	A07-15-070	Supra/Sub Floor	—	10	VIA	—
G	Bowl 19	17	7803	435	A07-15-062	Surface	—	10	VIA	—
H	Bowl 11b	04	7997	D481	A07-15-070	Supra/Sub Floor	—	10	VIA	—
I	Jar 12	04	7803	435	A07-15-062	Surface	—	10	VIA	—

For other relevant illustrated materials from the same phase, see:

Context	Nature	Illustration:
A07:062	Surface	Pl. 31:M
A07:070	Supra/subfloor	Pls. 24:K, 42:C
A07:071	Supra/subfloor	Pl. 25:J

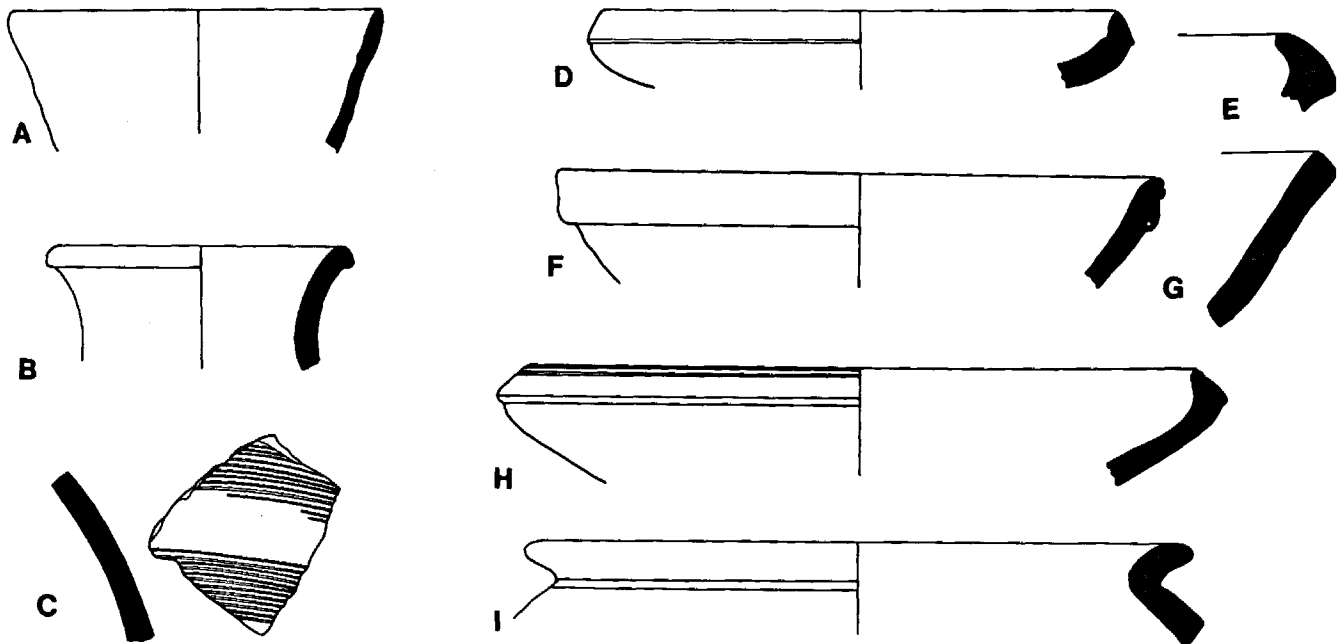


Figure 59. Area A, Phase 11 Pottery. Scale 2:5

Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Unit	Ph.	Per.	Plan	
A	Deco. 402	05	7738	422	A07-14-058	Surface	11.2	11	IVC	Fig. 15
B	Bowl 1e	04	7693	406	A07-14-056	Suprafloor	11.2	11	IVC	Fig. 15
C	Bowl 1e	04	7739	D424	A07-14-058	Surface	11.2	11	IVC	Fig. 15
D	Unass. bowl	04	7738	422	A07-14-058	Surface	11.2	11	IVC	Fig. 15
E	Bowl 7b	01	7802	435	A07-12-061	Surface	11.2	11	IVC	Fig. 15
F	Jar 16c	04	7802	435	A07-12-061	Surface	11.2	11	IVC	Fig. 15
G	Jar 31	08	7802	435	A07-12-061	Surface	11.2	11	IVC	Fig. 15
H	Jar 3c	08	7904	447	A07-15-063	Suprafloor	11.2	11	IVC	Fig. 15
I	Bowl 8d	04	7693	406	A07-14-056	Suprafloor	11.2	11	IVC	Fig. 15

For other relevant illustrated materials from the same phase, see:

Context	Nature	Unit	Illustration:
A07:056	Suprafloor	11.2	Pl. 64: I
A07:058	Surface	11.2	Pls. 77: G, 81: C, G
A07:061	Surface	11.2	Pl. 82: K

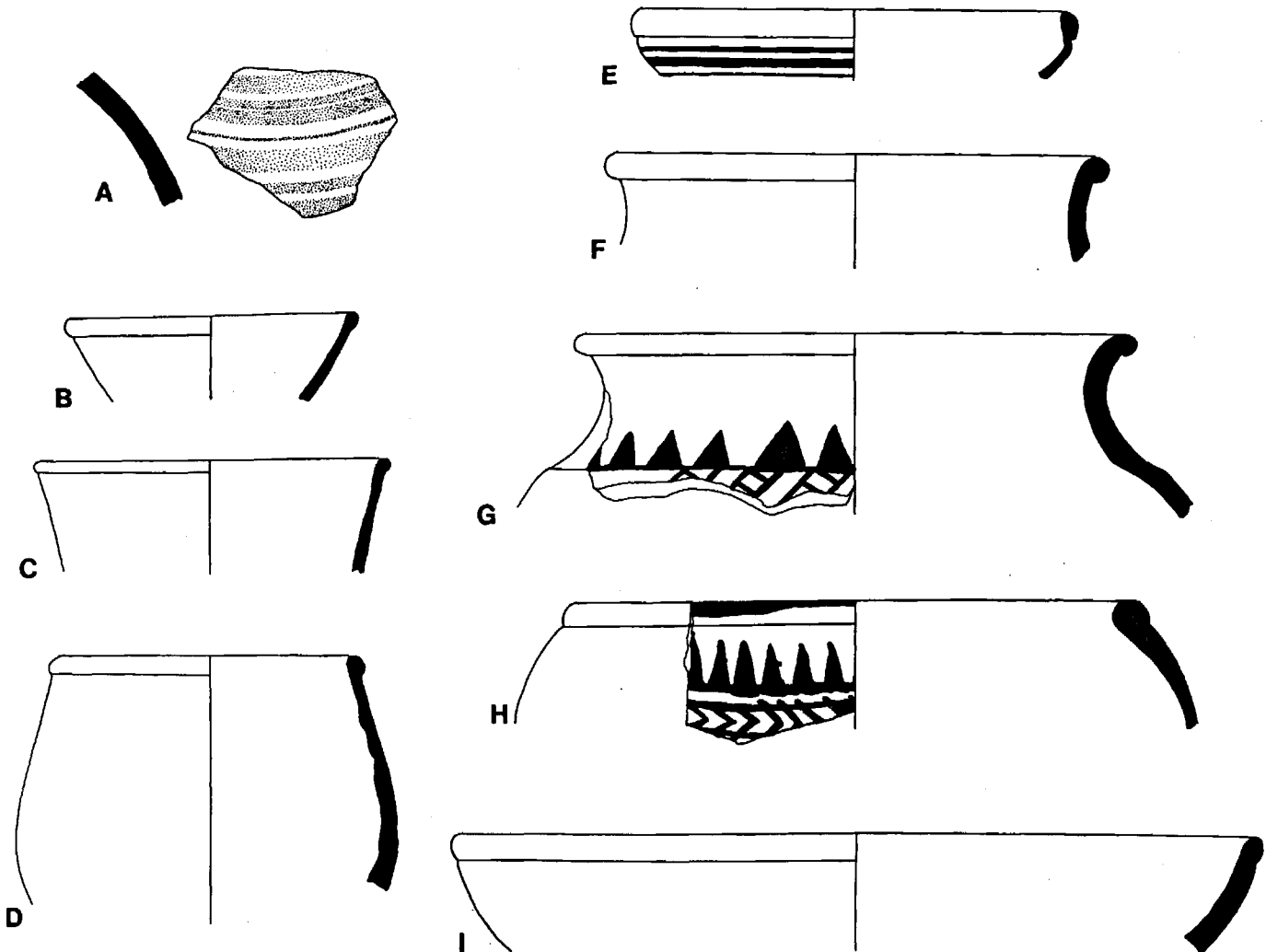


Figure 60. Area A, Phase 12 Pottery. Scale 2:5

Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Ph.	Per.	Plan
A Bowl 1e	04	7667	389	A07-14-054	Surface/subfloor fill	12	IVC	—
B Jar 16c	04	7667	389	A07-14-054	Surface/subfloor fill	12	IVC	—
C Jar 18a	04	7590	349	A07-13-047	Suprafloor	12	IVC	—
D Jar 3d	04	7667	389	A07-14-054	Surface/subfloor fill	12	IVC	—
E Bowl 5	04	7667	389	A07-14-054	Surface/subfloor fill	12	IVC	—
F Bowl 10a	04	7667	389	A07-14-054	Surface/subfloor fill	12	IVC	—
G Jar 34b	09	7692	402	A07-14-054	Surface/subfloor fill	12	IVC	—
H Deco. 402	05	7667	389	A07-14-054	Surface/subfloor fill	12	IVC	—
I Jar 4b	04	7590	349	A07-13-047	Suprafloor	12	IVC	—

For other relevant illustrated materials from the same phase, see:

Context	Nature	Illustration:
A07:047	Suprafloor	Pls. 59:D, 63:E, 64:A
A07:054	Surface/subfloor fill	Pls. 57:J, 69:A

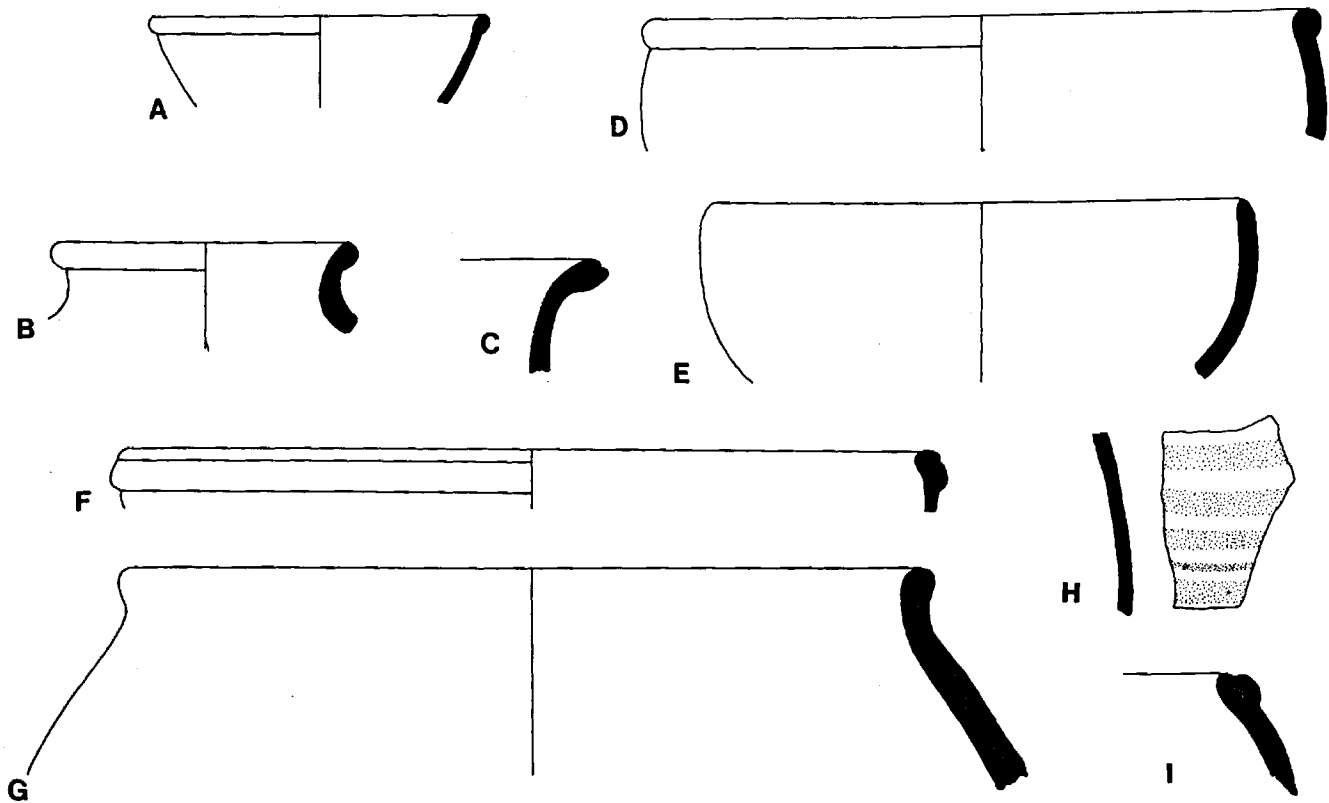


Figure 61. Area A, Pottery Predating Phase 13 in Trench A04. Scale 2:5

Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Ph.	Per.	Plan	
A	Bowl 1e	04	17916	601	A04-1032/42-102	Fill	Pre-13	IVB-C	—
B	Bowl 1e	04	17926	605	A04-10-102	Fill	Pre-13	IVB-C	—
C	Bowl 7b	04	17916	601	A04-1032/42-102	Fill	Pre-13	IVB-C	—
D	Lid 1a	09	17903	587	A04-10-101	Fill	Pre-13	IVB-C	—
E	Lid 1a	13	17903	587	A04-10-101	Fill	Pre-13	IVB-C	—
F	Jar 34b	09	17926	605	A04-10-102	Fill	Pre-13	IVB-C	—
G	Jar 16c	04	17903	587	A04-10-101	Fill	Pre-13	IVB-C	—
H	Jar 31	08	17911	596	A04-1032/42-101	Fill	Pre-13	IVB-C	—
I	Jar 34c	09	17911	596	A04-1032/42-101	Fill	Pre-13	IVB-C	—
J	—	08	17903	587	A04-10-101	Fill	Pre-13	IVB-C	—
K	Jar 34c	09	17916	601	A04-1032/42-102	Fill	Pre-13	IVB-C	—

For other relevant illustrated materials from the same phase, see:

Context	Nature	Illustration:
A04:101-104	Fill	Pls. 56:K, L; 60:G; 65:M; 66:J; 78:C; 81:I; 85:D; 86:K; 90:U

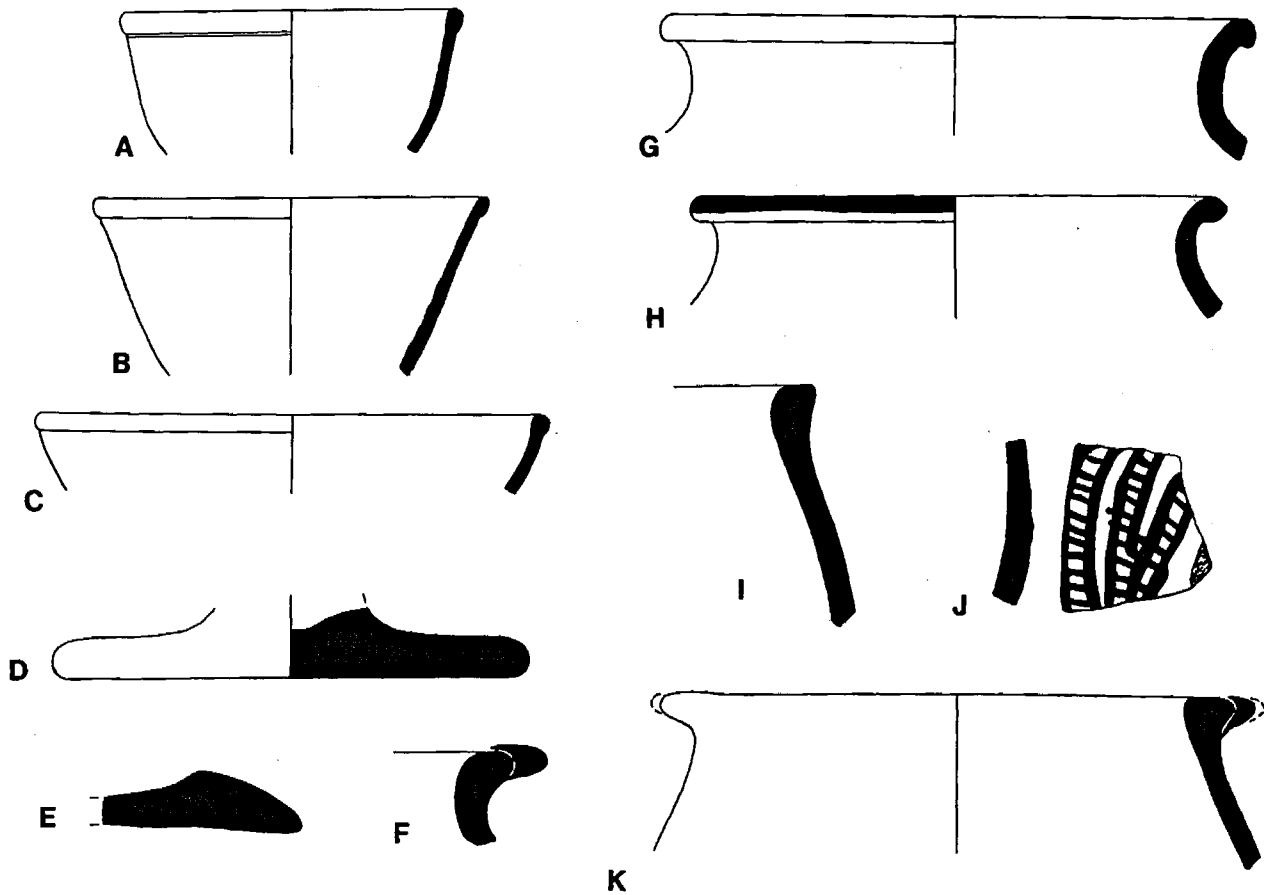


Figure 62. Area A, Phase 13 Pottery. Scale 2:5

Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Unit	Ph.	Per.	Plan
A	Bowl 1b	04	17956	D371	A05-0556/57-083	Floor	13.5	13	IVB Fig. 16
B	Bowl 1e	04	17972	387	A05-05-084	Hearth	13.5	13	IVB Fig. 16
C	Bowl 8a	04	17956	D371	A05-0556/57-083	Floor	13.5	13	IVB Fig. 16
D	Jar 3c	04	5685	150	A06-05-031	Floor	13.1	13	IVB Fig. 16
E	Jar 34b	09	5685	150	A06-05-031	Floor	13.1	13	IVB Fig. 16
F	Jar 31	08	5685	150	A06-05-031	Floor	13.1	13	IVB Fig. 16
G	Jar 16c	04	16031	512	A04-0941-087	Suprafloor	13.5	13	IVB Fig. 16
H	Jar 16c	09	5667	140	A06-05-029	Suprafloor	13.1	13	IVB Fig. 16

For other relevant illustrated materials from the same phase, see:

Context	Nature	Unit	Illustration:
A05:073	Suprafloor	13.5	Pl. 67:D
A06:029	Suprafloor	13.1	Pl. 90:R

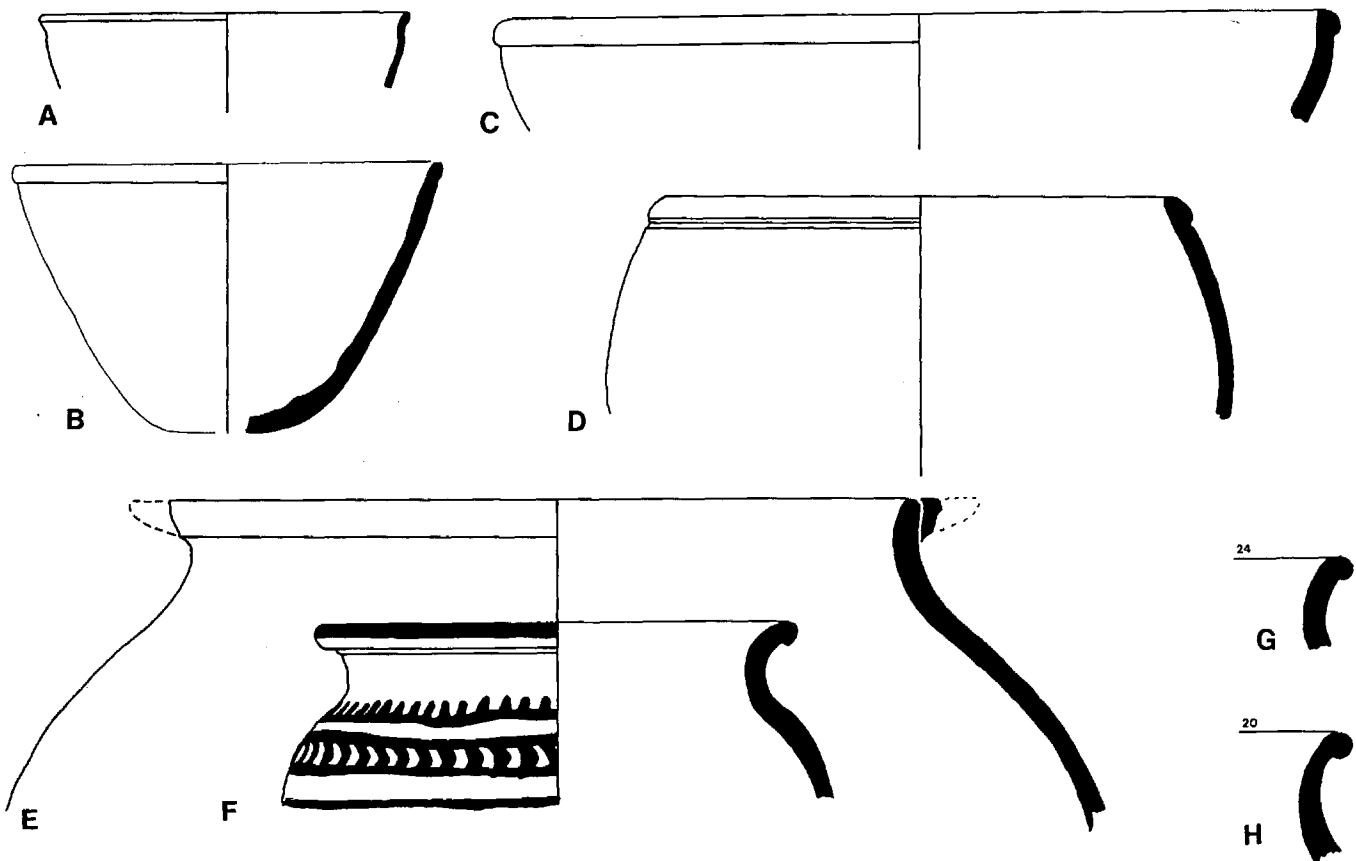


Figure 63. Area A, Phase 14 Pottery. Scale 2:5

Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Unit	Ph.	Per.	Plan
A Bowl 1e	04	11823	472	A04-07-070	Suprafloor (around pithos)	14.3	14	IVB	Fig. 17
B Bowl 1e	04	7155	D078	A04-05-018	Floor	14.2	14	IVB	Fig. 17
C Bowl 1b	04	11394	443	A04-07-079	Floor	14.3	14	IVB	Fig. 17
D Jar 16a	04	6627	064	A04-05-016	Suprafloor	14.2	14	IVB	Fig. 17
E Unass. bowl	04	6700	065	A04-05-016	Suprafloor	14.2	14	IVB	Fig. 17
F Jar 34b	09	7058	074	A04-05-016	Suprafloor	14.2	14	IVB	Fig. 17
G Jar 3c	04	11394	443	A04-07-079	Floor	14.3	14	IVB	Fig. 17
H Jar 16c	04	16020	504	A04-0930/40-087	Suprafloor	14.3	14	IVB	Fig. 17

For other relevant illustrated materials from the same phase, see:

Context	Nature	Unit	Illustration:
A04:016	Suprafloor	14.2	Pls. 53:O, 93:H
A04:018	Floor	14.2	Pl. 95:A
A04:079	Floor	14.3	Pls. 57:C, 85:J
A05:026	Floor	14.1	Pl. 90:T

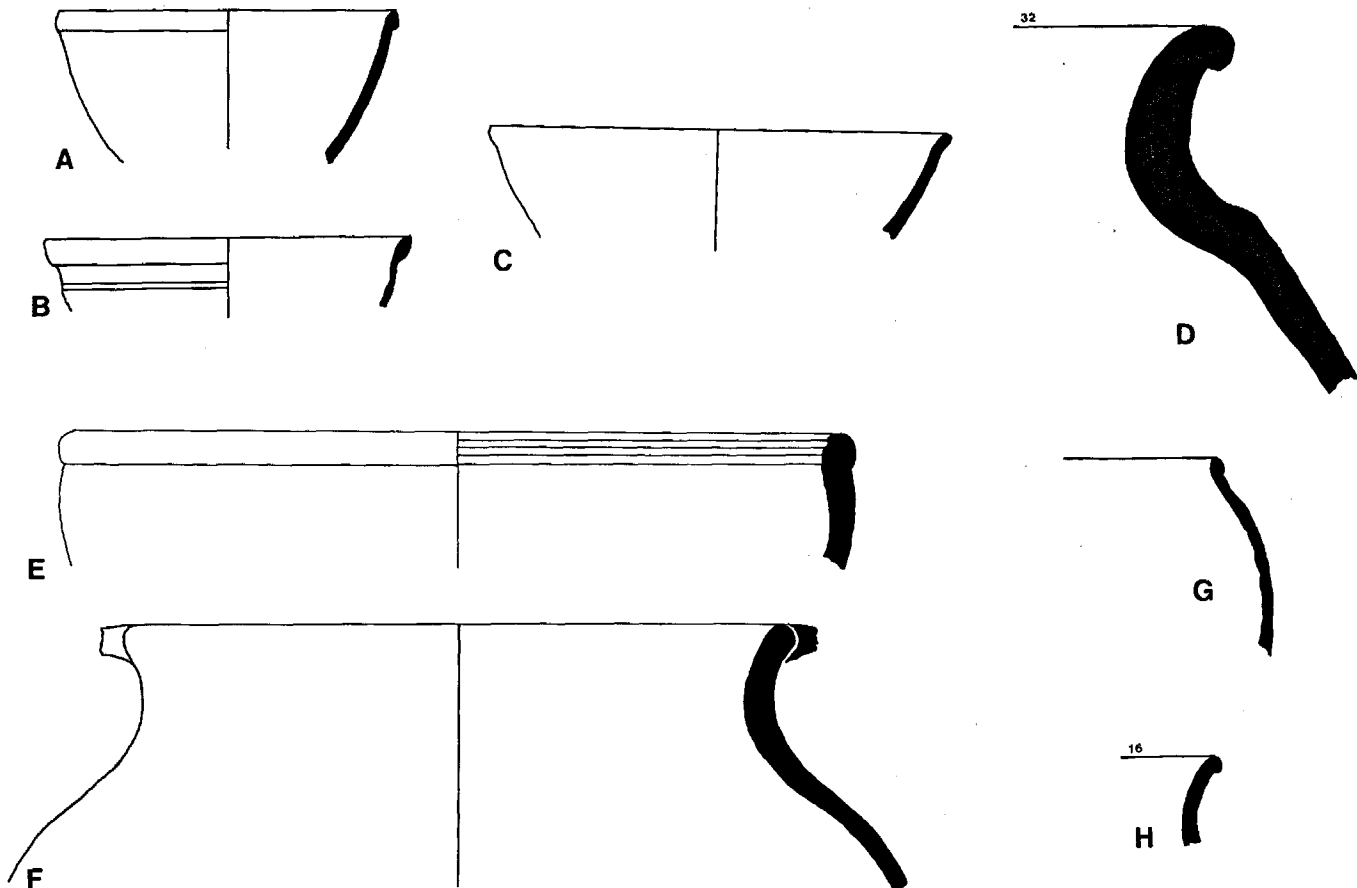


Figure 64. Area A, Phase 15 Pottery.* Scale 2:5

Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Unit	Ph.	Per.	Plan
A	Bowl 1e	04	2755	113	A07-0590-013	Suprafloor	15.2	15	IVA-B Fig. 18
B	Bowl 1e	04	3927	217	A07-0750-023	Pit	15.1	15	IVA-B Fig. 18
C	Jar 15	04	3888	206	A07-0750-023	Pit	15.1	15	IVA-B Fig. 18
D	Bowl 7b	04	3067	127	A07-0591-014	Floor	15.2	15	IVA-B Fig. 18
E	Bowl 8a	04	3927	217	A07-0750-023	Pit	15.1	15	IVA-B Fig. 18
F	Jar 16b	04	2320	089	A08-02-006	Floor	15.2	15	IVA-B Fig. 18
G	Jar 18a	04	3068	134	A07-0591-017	Pit	15.2	15	IVA-B Fig. 18
H	Jar 18a	04	2755	134	A07-0590-013	Suprafloor	15.2	15	IVA-B Fig. 18
I	Jar 34c	09	3066	126	A07-0590-014	Floor	15.2	15	IVA-B Fig. 18
J	Jar 34b	09	3888	206	A07-0750-023	Pit	15.1	15	IVA-B Fig. 18
K	Jar 34c	09	7060	236	A07-0762-030	Pebble surface	15.1	15	IVA-B Fig. 18
L	Jar 15	02	3888	206	A07-0750-023	Pit	15.1	15	IVA-B Fig. 18
M	Jar 15	02	3067	127	A07-0591-014	Floor	15.2	15	IVA-B Fig. 18
N	Deco. 402	05	3712	192	A07-0751-022	Suprafloor	15.1	15	IVA-B Fig. 18
O	Deco. 402	05	7059	233	A07-0761-030	Pebble surface	15.1	15	IVA-B Fig. 18
P	Deco. 403	05	3888	206	A07-0750-023	Pit	15.1	15	IVA-B Fig. 18
Q	Deco. 013	01	3888	206	A07-0750-023	Pit	15.1	15	IVA-B Fig. 18

For other relevant illustrated materials from the same phase, see:

Context	Nature	Unit	Illustration:
A07:010	Room fill/collapse	15.2	Pls. 59:I, 69:B, C
A07:013	Suprafloor	15.2	Pls. 83:G, 92:D
A07:014/A08:006	Floor	15.2	Pls. 55:I; 72:N; 73:B; 78:N, P; 80:O; 90:J
A07:022	Suprafloor	15.1	Pls. 64:W, 71:A, 86:J, 93:I, 94:A
A07:023	Pit	15.1	Pls. 53:T, V; 67:G; 72:I; 79:M

*See p. 114 for illustration.

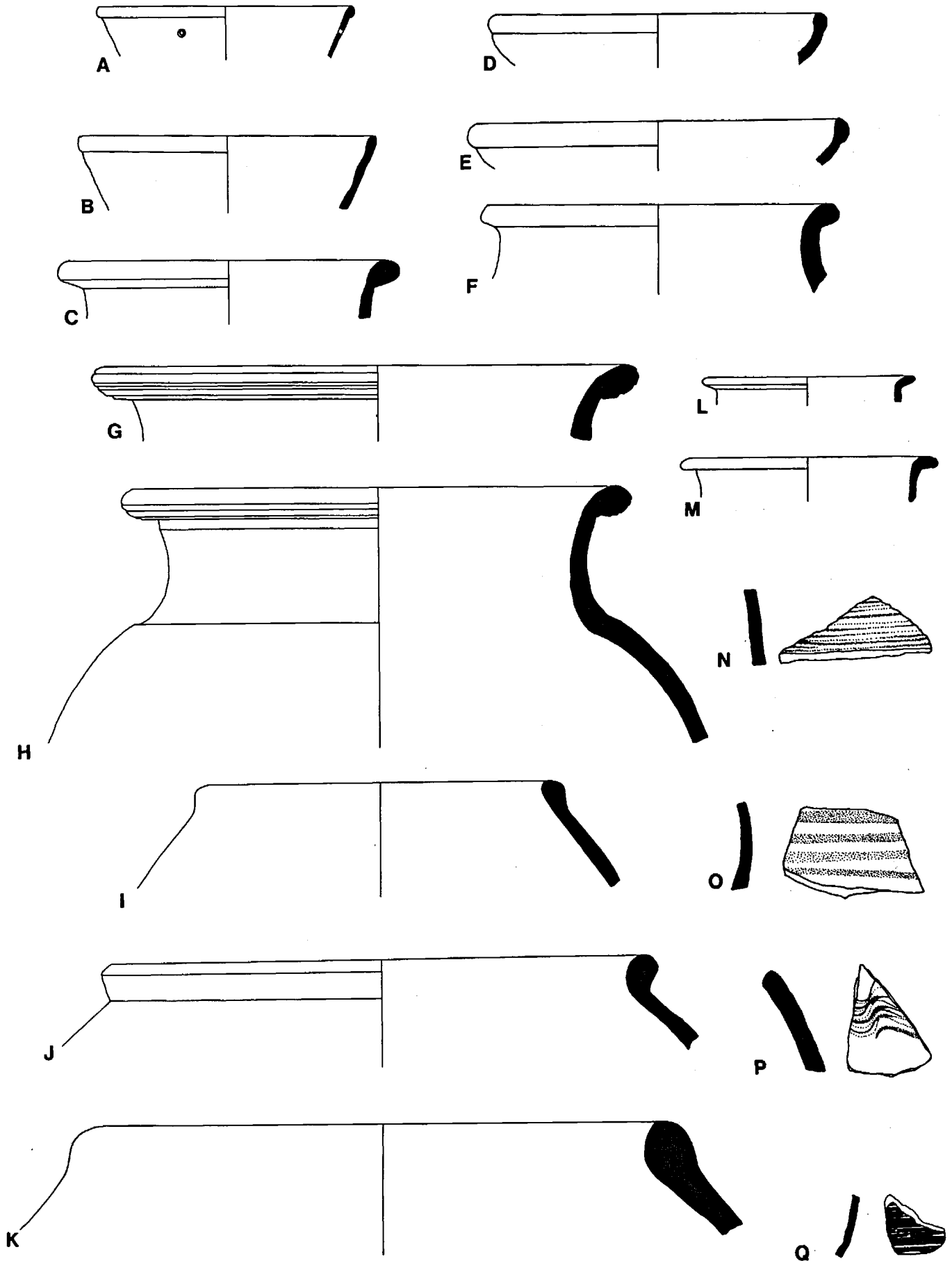


Figure 64. Area A, Phase 15 Pottery. Scale 2:5

Figure 65. Area A, Phase 16 Pottery. Scale 2:5

Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Unit	Ph.	Per.	Plan
A Bowl 1e	04	7795	146	A04-07-033	Suprafloor	16.1	16	IVA	Figs. 19-20
B Bowl 10b	04	7795	146	A04-07-033	Suprafloor	16.1	16	IVA	Figs. 19-20
C Bowl 1e	04	6554	100	A05-07-036	Floor	16.3	16	IVA	Figs. 19-20
D Jar 3c	08	6554	100	A05-07-036	Floor	16.3	16	IVA	Figs. 19-20
E —	08	11268	100	A04-07-061	Pebble Surface	16.1	16	IVA	Figs. 19-20
F Jar 16c	04	6554	100	A05-07-036	Floor	16.3	16	IVA	Figs. 19-20
G Jar 16c	04	11268	100	A04-07-061	Pebble Surface	16.1	16	IVA	Figs. 19-20
H Jar 34b	09	11268	100	A04-07-061	Pebble Surface	16.1	16	IVA	Figs. 19-20
I Jar 34b	09	6554	100	A05-07-036	Floor	16.3	16	IVA	Figs. 19-20
J Deco. 402	05	7797	155	A04-07-035	Floor	16.1	16	IVA	Figs. 19-20

For other relevant illustrated materials from the same phase, see:

Context	Nature	Unit	Illustration:
A04:061	Pebble surface	16.1	Pl. 87:G

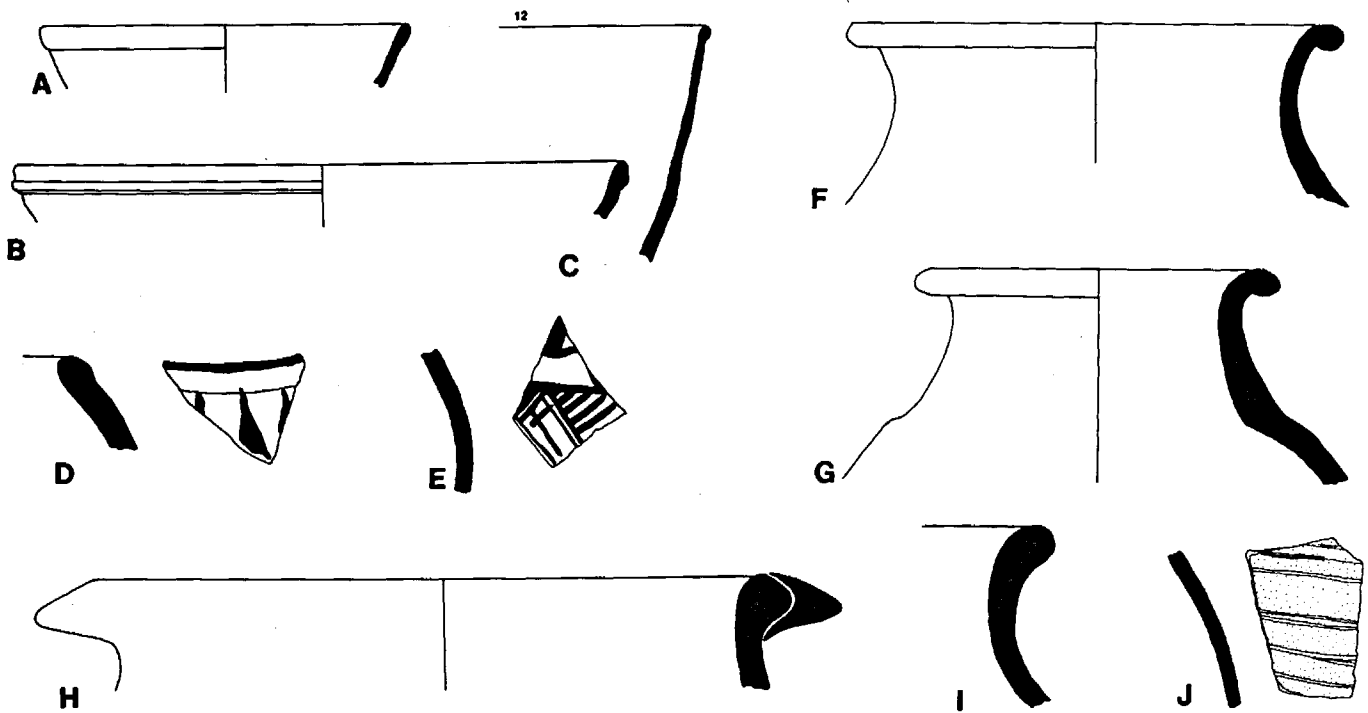


Figure 66. Area A, Phase 17 Pottery. Scale 2:5

Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Unit	Ph.	Per.	Plan	
A	Bowl 1e	04	7730	129	A04-07-030	Suprafloor	17.1	17	IVA	Fig. 21
B	Bowl 1e	04	7691	125	A04-07-030	Suprafloor	17.1	17	IVA	Fig. 21
C	Bowl 1e	04	7663	113	A04-07-027	Suprafloor	—	17	IVA	Fig. 21
D	Bowl 8a	04	7691	125	A04-07-030	Suprafloor	17.1	17	IVA	Fig. 21
E	Bowl 5	04	7663	113	A04-07-027	Suprafloor	—	17	IVA	Fig. 21
F	Unass.	04	7662	110	A04-07-026	Suprafloor	—	17	IVA	Fig. 21
G	Jar 4b	04	7691	125	A04-07-030	Suprafloor	17.1	17	IVA	Fig. 21
H	Deco. 402	05	7691	125	A04-07-030	Suprafloor	17.1	17	IVA	Fig. 21
I	Lid	09	7663	113	A04-07-027	Suprafloor	—	17	IVA	Fig. 21
J	Jar 34b	09	7663	113	A04-07-027	Suprafloor	—	17	IVA	Fig. 21
K	Jar 34b	09	7691	125	A04-07-030	Suprafloor	17.1	17	IVA	Fig. 21

For other relevant illustrated materials from the same phase, see:

Context	Nature	Unit	Illustration:
A04:027	Exterior Suprafloor	—	Pl. 58:E
A04:032	Exterior Surface and subfloor fill	—	Pl. 88:K

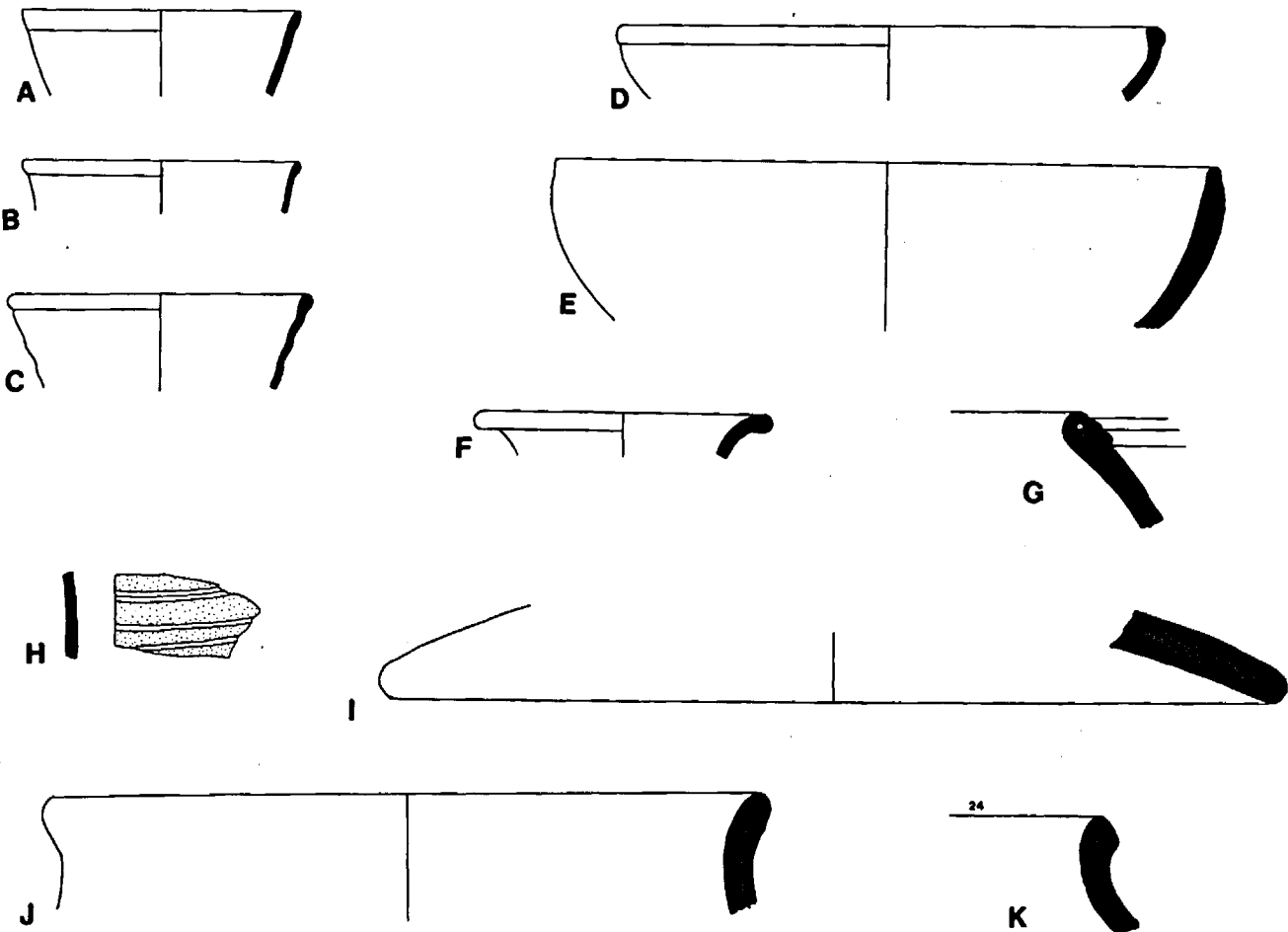


Figure 67. Area A, Phase 20 Pottery. Scale 2:5

	Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Unit	Ph.	Per.	Plan
A	Bowl 1e	04	16149	117	A02-0550/51-034	Floor	20.2	20	IVA	Fig. 23
B	Bowl 1e	04	00314	037	A02-0389-018	Floor	20.1	20	IVA	Fig. 23
C	Bowl 1e	04	00281	036	A02-03-015	Suprafloor/fill	20.1	20	IVA	Fig. 23
D	Deco. 402	05	16105	229	A02-0513-035	Floor	20.1	20	IVA	Fig. 23
E	Deco. 401	05	12799	107	A02-0552/53-033	Suprafloor	20.1	20	IVA	Fig. 23
F	Deco. 013	07	00281	036	A02-03-015	Suprafloor/fill	20.1	20	IVA	Fig. 23
G	Deco. 023	04	00314	037	A02-0389-018	Floor	20.1	20	IVA	Fig. 23
H	Unass.	04	00129	031	A02-03-011	Floor	20.1	20	IVA	Fig. 23
I	Jar 34c	09	16149	117	A02-0550/51-034	Floor	20.2	20	IVA	Fig. 23
J	Jar 3c	04	00129	031	A02-03-011	Floor	20.1	20	IVA	Fig. 23
K	Bowl 8a	04	00281	036	A02-03-015	Suprafloor/fill	20.1	20	IVA	Fig. 23

For other relevant illustrated materials from the same phase, see:

Context	Nature	Unit	Illustration:
A01:028	Fill	20.4	Pls. 64:Q, R; 65:A, B; 83:F
A01:036	Fill	20.4	Pls. 60:E, 75:F
A02:024	Floor	20.1	Pl. 77:Q

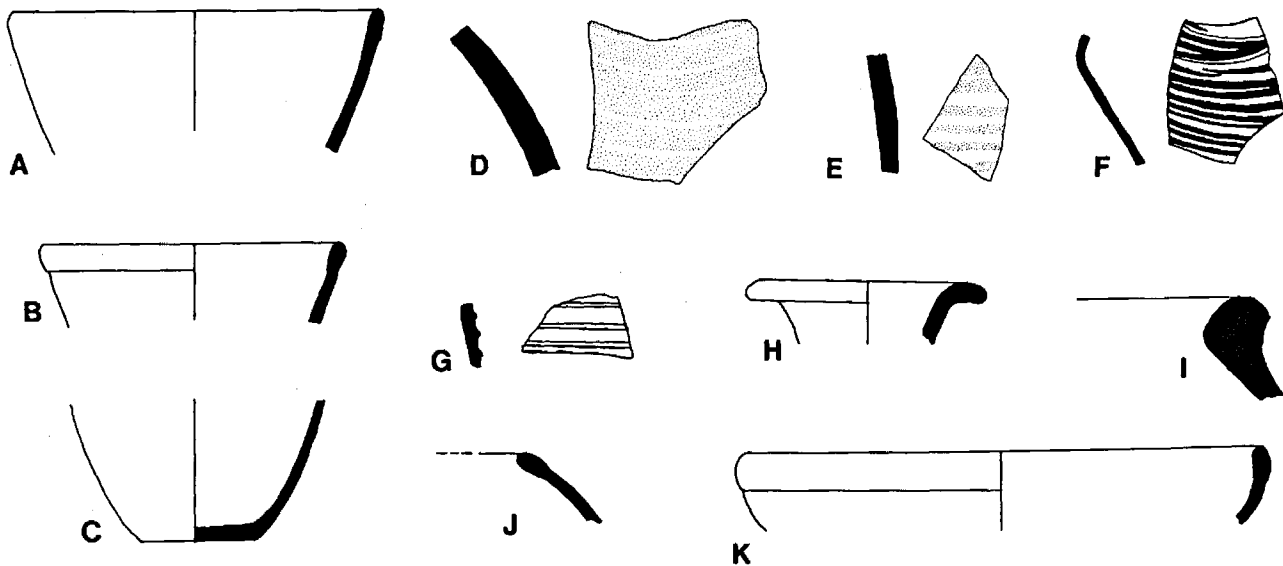
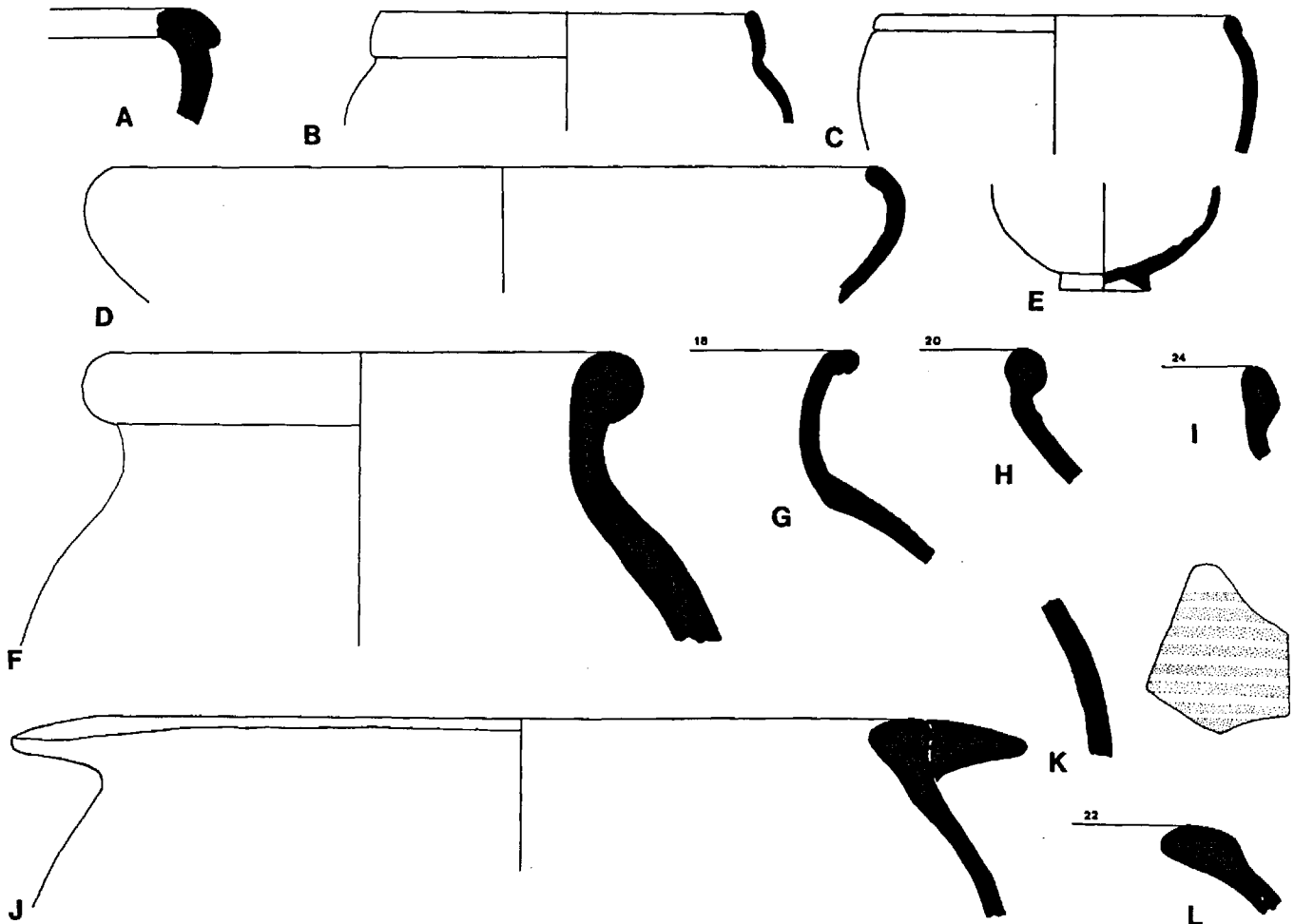


Figure 68. Area A, Phase 21 Pottery. Scale 2:5

Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Unit	Ph.	Per.	Plan
A Bowl 9b	04	12910	098	A01-05-016	Fill	—	21	III	Fig. 24
B Jar 5b	04	12892	081	A01-05-016	Fill	—	21	III	Fig. 24
C Bowl 2	04	6571	173	D76-02-032	Pit	—	21	III	Fig. 24
D Bowl 5a	04	12892	081	A01-05-016	Fill	—	21	III	Fig. 24
E Bowl 1	04	6571	173	D76-02-032	Pit	—	21	III	Fig. 24
F Jar 11	04	12917	—	A01-0522/23-016	Fill	—	21	III	Fig. 24
G Jar 9	04	6571	173	D76-02-032	Pit	—	21	III	Fig. 24
H Jar 8	04	6571	173	D76-02-032	Pit	—	21	III	Fig. 24
I Unass.	04	12892	081	A01-05-016	Fill	—	21	III	Fig. 24
J Jar 30	09	6571	173	D76-02-032	Pit	—	21	III	Fig. 24
K Deco. 401	05	12904	092	A01-05-016	Fill	—	21	III	Fig. 24
L Jar 30	09	12892	081	A01-05-016	Fill	—	21	III	Fig. 24

For other relevant illustrated materials from the same phase, see:

Context	Nature	Illustration:
A01:015	Fill	Pls. 98:I, 99:E, 100:I, 105:K, 108:G, 109:M, 126:B, 127:L, N
A01:016	Fill	Pls. 98:A; 99:F, K; 102:K; 106:D; 107:O; 108:J; 112:F; 118:A; 125:E; 126:M; 127:F; 129:H; 136:B
A01:018	Fill	Pls. 100:D, F; 107:C; 108:E; 109:F
A01:023	Fill	Pl. 105:P
A01:024/025	Pit	Pls. 107:B, H; 109:G
A01:032 = D76:032/034/036/038	Pit	Pls. 97:G, P, Q, U, X; 98:G; 99:S, U; 100:C; 104:A, D; 109:H; 110:E; 112:D, H; 113:P; 118:C; 127:D; 135:E



CHAPTER 2

AREA C01

by Leon Marfoe and Mary A. Evins

INTRODUCTION

The second principal sounding was intended to investigate the stratigraphy of the north mound of Kurban Höyük. The deep sounding of this sector of the site was designated Area C01. In order for its upper strata to tie in to the horizontal exposures surrounding it, C01 was located within grid square C45 but was assigned a distinct trench number which would identify it as a vertical excavation. The northeastern corner of the 10 × 10 meter square C01/C45 was the main north mound datum, Point B. To preserve the datum point, a one meter strip across the top of the square was excluded from all excavation. Although surface cleaning of the full 10 × 9 meter area was initiated, excavation began only in the eastern half of the square. The topmost phase was cleared over a 5 × 9 meter area. It soon became evident, however, that a 3 × 9 meter sounding was a more realistic program. Therefore, Area C01 came to be the deep 3 × 9 meter trench along the eastern edge of square C45. The excavations took place in four consecutive seasons from 1980 to 1983. No work was carried out in Area C01 in 1984 and, consequently, exposure of the very lowest layers was confined to the northern 3 × 3 meter strip. As it turned out, the results from C01 proved to complement and supplement those from Area A, since the sole stratigraphic evidence for two of the Kurban occupational periods—Period VII, the Middle Chalcolithic period, and Period V, the early EB—was recovered only in Area C01.

THE STRATIGRAPHY

In earlier reports, the phasing of the C01 sequence followed the expedition's standard procedure of identifying each discrete change in floors or architecture as a different phase.¹ This method was adequate during the time of the excavations. However, in the final phasing presented here, the phasing sequence is simplified since major building phases can be recognized. Nevertheless, the use of the term *building phase* is purposefully omitted, partly to avoid confusion with the usage of that term for the horizontal areas of excavation at Kurban Höyük and partly because there are phases in the C01 sounding without substantial buildings in association. Instead, the phases defined below now disregard very subtle changes in architecture or surfaces as criteria for phasing and instead consider isolated features to be merely subphases of a phase. This more general "lumping" procedure serves to underline the importance of datable deposits as a principal criterion for a phase. Unless the areal exposure or the deposit itself is extremely limited, the minimum criteria for a phase designation are either good floors or substantial changes in architecture. For convenience, the phases are discussed in this text and are considered for purposes of artifact analysis in groups of phases, each essentially corresponding to a building phase as is done in the horizontal terminology but each conceptualized here simply as a *building period*.

Natural soil was reached at an elevation of about 86.70 meters, or 6.50 meters beneath the surface of the mound at about 93.20 meters. This soil, a red-brown loam, is similar to that of Area A, but due to human disturbance at the basal occupational stratum, the uppermost levels of natural soil were interleaved with thin

1. See, for example, Marfoe 1982.

lenses of ashy material. Thus, what was defined as the beginning of Phase 1 was a relatively extensive, but thin, ash layer across the bottom of the probe.

PERIOD VII (MIDDLE CHALCOLITHIC)

PHASE 1: Plan (not applicable), Sections (figs. 93–95)

Within the 3 × 3 meter area of the deepest probe, Phase 1 was a 70–90 cm deposit, consisting of a thick series of ashy silt lenses alternating between layers of orange-brown debris, presumably derived from mudbrick decay, as it contained numerous straw impressions. The ash lenses may reflect consecutive surfaces, however no clear occupational surface was found. Since at least three principal units of ash layers were identified (Loci 130, 128, 127), Phase 1 probably consisted of several subphases. Actual brick structures were not found, but lumps of fallen brick were isolated in the northeastern and northwestern corners of the probe. A fairly dense scatter of chipped stone, including small chips and flakes, was found in the latest ash unit (Locus 127).

Relevant Loci

Basal ash layer	131
Three superimposed groups of ash lenses	127, 128, 130 (096, mixture)
Brick fall	132
Total Volume	4.90 m ³

Comments: Locus 131 is intermixed with natural soil. Locus 096 is a mixture of Loci 127, 128, and 130, which seem to represent three subphases.

PERIOD VI (LATE CHALCOLITHIC)

PHASE 2: Plan (fig. 69), Sections (figs. 93–95), Ceramics (fig. 97)

The precise character of the transition between Phase 1 and the (possibly) significantly later deposits of Phase 2 is unknown. Phase 2 consisted of roughly 80 cm of deposit above Phase 1, but only one clear occupational surface (Loci 120, 129, and 201/202) and its associated features, located roughly midway between the upper and lower boundaries of the entire deposit, could be traced across a 3 × 6 meter area of the trench. This relatively continuous surface, however, appeared to be part of an outdoor area since no architectural features were found, and the surface itself was identified by patches of cobble/pebble paving and scatters of flat-lying sherds and other artifacts. Artifacts from the surface and from the associated deposit include bone, shell, numerous beveled rim bowl fragments, a small cup (pl. 19:I), a copper pin (pl. 159:A), the head of a terracotta “nail” (pl. 156:N), a spindle whorl (pl. 155:A), a bead (MRN 7278, not illustrated), and various ground stone objects (pl. 165:M; MRNs 13700, 13701, and not illustrated). One pit, Locus 123, appears to have been dug from the pottery (120) and pebble (129) surfaces.

The main surface of this phase may be correlated with the longer Area A Late Chalcolithic sequence and may be assigned to Period VIA on the basis of the associated ceramic assemblage. A second pit, Locus 203, also datable to the Late Chalcolithic period, is more problematic. Located in the northeastern corner of the trench, halfway in the east balk, Locus 203 was a large bell-shaped pit, which was approximately 2.20 meters in diameter at its widest circumference near its base, perhaps 70 cm diameter at the mouth, and cut to a depth of about 1.70 meters into Phase 1 layers and natural soil. The pit, the bottom 30 cm of which were heavily lensed with ash, was filled with pottery, bone, some chipped stone, and fragments of brick. The pottery within the pit, however, belonged entirely to the straw/chaff-tempered component of the Late Chalcolithic assemblage, suggesting a Period VIB dating (for details, see p. 140). This dating raises problems because the layer from which the pit was cut appears in section to be close to the VIA pebble surface (but not initially recognized at this level). The probability remains that Pit 203 was cut from an unrecognized surface just beneath the Locus 129 pebble surface (the hazy transition layer between Phases 1 and 2). Thus, one is left with two possible interpretations: one is of a stratigraphically related Period VIA pit with functionally distinct ceramics and the other is of a Period VIB pit cut from an unrecognized layer. Although the first interpretation is

possible, the second is also possible because the sub-“floor” layer beneath the defined Period VIA surface did yield a quantity of small chipped stone debris in one location, which may possibly have come from an unrecognized surface.

Relevant Loci

Pottery, pebble, and related surface; with suprafloor	120, 129, 201/202	1.30, 0.30, 1.20 m ³
Suprafloor and subfloor deposits	118/121/122	3.70 m ³
Suprafloor deposit	119	2.00 m ³
Pit	123	0.70 m ³
Other Loci:		
VIA or possible VIB pit	203	0.20 m ³
Mixed loci, Phase 1–2 range	095, 126	

Comments: Loci 120, 129, and 201/202 all contain suprafloor deposit. Loci 118, 121, and 122 contain material both above and beneath the main surface.

PERIOD V (EARLY EB)

The main accumulation of deposits on the north mound is clearly derived from the occupational phases of the early EB period, which accounts for about three meters of the overall 6.50 meters of depth. At least three main subperiods of construction can be discerned.

PHASE 3: Plan (fig. 70), Sections (figs. 93–96), Architectural Photographs (figs. 83, 84), Ceramics (fig. 98)

The several subphases of Phase 3 formed a thick deposit of about 80 cm. The earliest subphase, which sealed the Phase 2 deposits across the entire 3 × 9 meter area, was a thin ash layer (Loci 117/198) that conveniently separated the Late Chalcolithic (Period VIA) layers from the early EB (Period V) and which suggests some discontinuity in the use if not in the occupation of the north mound of Kurban Höyük. The foundations of the Phase 3 structures were built directly over this ash layer (117/198), which apparently served as the surface of the earliest room constructed (3.1). The stratigraphic discontinuity between Phase 3 and Phase 2 is plainly evident in the very fact of construction, since the well-built structures erected here in Phase 3 were in sharp contrast to the apparently open work area of the previous phase.

The new structures of Phase 3 formed two adjoining rooms built along a roughly NNW-SSE axis. The northern room (3.1) is defined by its southern (Locus 112) and eastern (Locus 115) walls, both of which were about 40 cm in width. The excavated dimensions of the room were about 3.50 meters east-west, and at least 2.50 meters north-south. The foundations of Loci 112 and 115 consisted of a single course of roughly squared-off limestone slabs, about 10–50 cm high. The superstructure of the walls was fragmentary, but in several locations mudbrick was preserved to a height of 40 cm. Here and there, isolated bricks in the shape of a square slab could be identified. In the corner of Room 3.1, at the intersection of the two walls, lay an oval structure (Locus 113) tentatively identified as an oven. The structure had a curved basin-like plaster-lined base, the perimeter of which was rimmed by mudbrick, each brick 20 × 12 cm and preserved to a height of 10 cm. Within the basin (113) itself, there were successive thick layers of a black, sandy ash. Almost no artifacts were found within the basin. Although the north end of the basin had been destroyed by a later pit (Locus 093), at least two meters of its north-south length and 1.90 meters of its east-west width were preserved.

The adjoining southern room (3.2) was separated from the north room (3.1) by the south wall (112) of the northern room. At some point, this wall (112) was widened into a double wall (also designated Locus 112), which measured 1.40 meters in total width. The wider wall, which was created by the addition of a set of foundations parallel and similar to the first, to form two outer facing rows of stone blocks, had a stone rubble and brick filler between the two rows of foundation stones. The modification of the wall (112) on its south side evidently sealed part of an earlier floor of the south Room 3.2 (no locus number, but see packed-earth and ash lenses extending up against the southern edge of the 40 cm-wide, earlier subphase of Wall 112 in the C01 west section, fig. 94). The remainder of Room 3.2 is defined by a western wall (Locus 190) and a southern wall (Locus 193) to form an almost square interior (as visible within the areal limitations of the C01 sounding),

2.80 meters north-south by at least three meters east-west. Both of these walls were of the same dimensions as those of the north room, but the foundations were built of a single course of more irregular limestone blocks. On both walls mudbrick survived to a height of 30 cm. The main floor between the walls (Locus 188) was of tamped earth with an ashy surface, which was laid up to the mudbrick of the three surrounding walls. At least two subphases of its use were discerned, as evidenced by the reused surfaces of Floor 188 (see C01 east section, fig. 93). At the west end of the room, a pit (1.10 meters in diameter and 45 cm deep) had been dug (Locus 196) which was used with at least the uppermost of the 188 surfaces and perhaps as part of the original floor. Among the artifacts in the pit fill was a fine polished bone pin with a spoon-shaped head (pl. 162:D). The ash, burned chaff, and charcoal at the bottom of the pit suggest that it may have been used as a hearth. Next to the pit was a complete platter (pl. 46:J). A thin partition wall (Locus 197) built against the west wall (190) and perpendicular to it suggests another room lay to the west, as does the gray plaster flooring visible in the C01 west section (fig. 94). And to the south, a pebbly compact surface (Locus 195) overlain with a scatter of flattened plain simple ware body sherds appears to represent an exterior area (3.3).

As suggested by the modifications in the partition wall between the northern and southern rooms, Phase 3 in fact consists of a substantial architectural complex represented by several subphases, each reflecting minor structural changes. The latest subphase can be seen in another modification to Wall 112, a seeming setting back of the northern face of the wall (facing Room 3.1). As seen in the C01 west section (fig. 94), the mudbrick on the northern face of the wall was certainly reworked in some fashion; Basin 113 appears to have fallen into disuse and to have been covered by fall, and an ash surface (Locus 110) sealing the entire lower deposit of Room 3.1 extends up to Wall 112 and is the uppermost surface associated with Phase 3 walls.

The very earliest subphase of Phase 3 can be identified, not only in the basal ash layer 117/198 which sealed the Late Chalcolithic strata, but also by a small pit (Locus 200), 75 cm in diameter and 40 cm in depth, over which Wall 112 was later built, and by a small L-shaped stone feature (Locus 199), probably originally a U-shaped firepit which was cut by a later pit (196) associated with the main floor (188) of the south Room 3.2.

In short, four subphases of Phase 3 can be defined: 1) the basal ashy transition surface preceding the main structures; 2) initial construction of the north room and the earliest use of the area south of Wall 112; 3) widening of the partition wall toward the south and the building of the south room; and 4) modification of the structures in the north room.

Relevant Loci

Subphase 1

Basal transition ash layer	117 = 198	2.90 m ³
L-shaped stone feature	199	0.20 m ³
Pit	200	0.10 m ³

Subphases 2-4

North Room 3.1		
Walls	112 [3 subphases], 115	0.60 m ³
Oven, floor	113	0.40 m ³
Floor and fall deposits	111, 110, 108/094	2.10 m ³
South Room 3.2		
Walls	112 = 116, 190, 193	0.50 m ³
Floor, suprafloor	188 [2 subphases]	1.70 m ³
Pit	196	0.10 m ³
Offset partition wall	197	
South exterior surface 3.3 and suprafloor	195	0.70 m ³

Comments: Locus 198 is the southern continuation of the Locus 117 basal ash but Locus 198 also includes the suprafloor deposit above the 198 ash layer. Locus 116 is a small area of wall fill between the northern and southern faces of Wall 112, given a separate locus number before the full width of Wall 112 was realized.

PHASES 4, 5: Plans (figs. 71, 72), Sections (figs. 93-96), Ceramics (fig. 99)

The evidence for Phase 4 is meager, perhaps averaging 20 cm in depth, and its features appear to be a sharp departure from the well-built structures of Phase 3. Indeed, sufficient evidence exists to indicate that

Phase 4 forms the transition to another period of major building construction, to which it bears a stronger architectural and ceramic resemblance than to its predecessor.

The principal evidence for this continuity with later phases is seen in the southwestern corner of the trench. Here, a segment of a large mudbrick wall (Locus 194) crossing obliquely in a northwest-southeast direction was encountered. One meter of the width of the wall was exposed in the trench, but due to the continued use of the wall in successive phases and to mudbrick additions in the later phases, the preserved height of the wall attributable to Phase 4 is uncertain. Individual bricks were poorly defined horizontally but could be seen clearly in section, where they appeared to be the square slab characteristic of this period and orange in color. The wall was not built on stone foundations, but was cut directly into the soil for a depth of 30–40 cm.

Roughly perpendicular to Wall 194, again encountered in cross-section, is a segment of another mudbrick wall (Locus 204), of which less than 20 cm of its width protruded into the southeastern corner of the trench. Like the southwestern wall (194), the southeastern wall too was built without stone foundations and appears to have been cut about 50 cm beneath the surrounding surface. A fairly thick layer of ashy material (Locus 191) was found within the “corner” formed by the presumed intersection between the two walls and across the southernmost sector of the trench.

The northern half of Phase 4 is less clear due to the leveling operations of the subsequent phase. But the remains of two structures can be discerned. To the west, the remains of a wall stub (Locus 104) oriented east-west across the trench were found. Only the stone foundations were preserved, and these indicate that the wall may have attained a width of over 1.20 meters. The foundations were irregular, composed of limestone blocks of various sizes, and partly overlain by one very large slab. Only about one meter of the length of the wall was visible inside the exposure. Its east end was abruptly truncated in a rough line, presumably to allow for a one meter passageway to the east of the wall stub. Fragments of another structure were found on the east side of the trench. Although fragmentary, this eastern structure (also termed Locus 104) appeared to be an L-shaped segment of a wall, with its corner opposite western wall stub 104 and the passageway. The base of the L, which extended in a north-south direction, was truncated by a slightly later pit from Phase 5, Locus 183. All that was preserved of Wall 104 east were the stone foundations, formed of irregularly-laid limestone blocks with a width of no more than 30 cm and a height of only one course. The walls appear to have been in association with surface 101, which was contiguous to ash layer 191 in the southern sector of the trench.

Phase 5 is grouped with Phase 4 because the features identified with this phase appear to represent a minor reuse of the same sector of the site, but with clear stratigraphic differences. The principal continuity with the previous phase is the reuse of the large mudbrick wall in the southwestern corner of the exposure (excavated in Phase 5 as Locus 187) and use of compacted Phase 4 room fall and fill (upper 101) as an outside surface in Phase 5. However, the other features from Phase 4 were no longer in use. Instead there is evidence that the walls of 104 were leveled, the entire area north of Wall 187 was filled over by ashy, bricky, brown-gray room decay (101), and that three pits were dug in the open area—two of the pits quite sizable.

The largest pit, Locus 093, was located north of wall foundations 104 west and 104 east. The possibility may not be discounted that Pit 093 was dug as early as Phase 4. However, use of such a large pit in such close proximity to Wall 104 west is unlikely. More realistically 093 was associated with Pits 183 and 189 and with the use of the outside open surface defined by compacted Phase 4 decay (101). Only the southeastern quadrant of the roughly elliptical pit was located in the trench, but the visible shape suggests that the pit was at least three meters in diameter, and it was about 1.70 meters in depth. Filled with ceramics and other debris, 093 was composed of extremely soft yellow-gray ashy soil in at least four main layers. The second pit, Locus 183, was a wide (1.70 meters) and deep (about 1.20 meters) pit that cut into and truncated the L-shaped wall of Phase 4. The base and lower face of the pit were plaster lined. This pit too was filled with artifacts and soft ash, and was topped with bricky wash. Among the artifacts were two bone awls (pls. 162:I, 163:AA). To the south of this second pit was a smaller rectangular pit, Locus 189, about 95 × 80 cm and 50 cm deep. The bottom of the pit was layered with ash, and above this was also a fill of decayed brick-like material.

Finally, to the south of the pits was a roughly circular stone feature (Locus 186), the function of which is uncertain because of the incorporation of this feature into walls (179 and 185) of a later phase. Only one half of the stone feature was visible in the trench, but it was sufficient to indicate that 186 may originally have had a diameter of over 2.40 meters. The base of the feature was formed by a single paved layer of relatively small tabular stones, over which was built a rim consisting of a single course of limestone blocks, roughly defining a circular perimeter. The interior of this perimeter was filled with smaller rocks and cobbles. It is possible that

the original purpose of the structure was to serve as a silo base. However, any superstructure that might have existed was destroyed by the incorporation of the base into Phase 6 Walls 179 and 185 and by sealing floor level 175 east.

In short, the features that can be assigned to Phase 5 identify this area as an unroofed work area adjacent to southwestern Wall 187.

Relevant Loci

Phase 4

Southwest wall	194	0.30 m ³
Southeast wall	204	0.10 m ³
Ash layer	191	0.80 m ³
West wall stub		
Foundations	104 west	
Superstructure	102	
L-shaped wall	104 east	
Floor, suprafloor	101	2.20 m ³

Phase 5

Southwest wall	187 (= 194)	
Compacted Phase 4 decay used as outside surface	101	
Northwest pit	093	2.30 m ³
Circular pit	183 = 136	1.70 m ³
Rectangular hearth/pit	189	0.40 m ³
Circular stone feature	186	0.30 m ³

Comments: Locus 187 represents the upper courses of Wall 194 but also includes material in front of the wall. Locus 136 was an early designation given to the pit later excavated as Locus 183.

PHASES 6, 7: Plans (figs. 73, 74), Sections (figs. 93–96), Architectural Photographs (figs. 85, 86), Ceramics (fig. 100)

The next two occupational phases indicate that the unroofed area was reorganized in a substantial way. Again, the principal evidence for a continuity in settlement was the reuse of the southwestern wall (here, Locus 182). The segment of the wall exposed particularly in Phase 7 may indicate a slight shift eastwards in the orientation of the wall, but the limited exposure and the tilt of the brick fall make any precise determination impossible.

The remaining area excavated in the trench was substantially different. The southern half of the exposure now seems to have been a roofed area. In the southeastern quadrant, two sets of walls appear to define two rooms. Room 6.1, in the southeastern corner, was barely exposed in the trench. It was formed by the intersection of two Walls, 185 and 179. Wall 185, orientated east-west, incorporated into its foundations some of the stones of the Phase 5 circular structure, Locus 186, suggesting that feature 186 may have been more closely related to the architecture of Phase 6 than indicated by its phasing. Wall 185 had a brick superstructure 40 cm and one course wide, preserved to a height of about 75 cm (about eight courses) above floor level. The intersecting wall, Locus 179, was aligned north-south. Its foundations were composed of two courses of irregular limestone blocks, 60 cm in width, seemingly dug through layer 101 of Phase 5 and resting on ash 191 of Phase 4. The upper course of foundations lay above floor level. Wall 179 was rebuilt, with an additional course of foundation stones, in Phase 7, so the width of the Phase 6 superstructure, at least 50 cm, survived only in section. Between Walls 185 and 179, Room 6.1 is indicated in section by a connecting plaster floor (no locus number; see C01 east and south sections, figs. 93, 96).

The architectural tradition of laying stone foundations above floor level, as was the case for Wall 179, was begun at Kurban Höyük with the first architectural installations of the early EB (Walls 112 and 115 of Phase 3). This building technique continued throughout Period V and into Periods IV and III, when it became the most common construction method.

Adjoining the southeastern room was Room 6.2. The northern and western boundaries of this room were defined by two intersecting walls. The north wall (Locus 176) was about 30 cm wide and was preserved to a

height of one meter, with irregular, low, stone foundations. The west wall (Locus 184) was about 40 cm in width, and only its northern end was founded on stone. Wall 184, aligned north-south, was oriented roughly in the direction of Wall 179, although the two walls were clumsily positioned. Stones and cobbles between 184 and 179 suggest a passageway existed between Area 6.2 and Area 6.3 to the west. Room 6.2, thus defined, had a length of about 2.50 meters (north-south) and an exposed minimum width of 1.60 meters (east-west). The interior floor consisted of two principal superimposed surfaces (Locus 175 east). The lower surface was composed of a 15–20 cm thick packing of pebbles and cobbles interspersed with a dense scatter of pottery, some bone, and ground stone, which encompassed the area within the surrounding walls.

To the west of Rooms 6.1 and 6.2, adjacent to the southwestern wall (182), was located plaster Floor 180 composed of a series of thin replasterings accumulating to a thickness of 10–15 cm (Area 6.3). A bone pin and a bone awl were found on the floor (pl. 162:E, H). To the north of this floor and the rooms was a large open outside area characterized by a broad deposit of ash which sloped towards the northwest following the depression left by subsiding ashy deposits in the large pit, Locus 093, of Phase 5. Apparently, this Area, 6.4, continued to be used as a refuse dump, a tradition established already in the previous phase.

Phase 7 constitutes further modifications of the basic plan seen in Phase 6. These changes occur in all sectors of the trench. Affecting both Rooms 7.1 and 7.2, Wall 179 was substantially rebuilt. Large, irregularly-set limestone blocks (80–90 cm wide), interlaid with mudbrick and rubble fill, were placed above the 179 foundations of Phase 6. The new 179 foundations were capped by 40 cm of undifferentiated mudbrick, as preserved, 80 cm in width. The rebuilding of the wall made it wider, moved it a bit to the west of its original foundations, and realigned it, at an angle slightly more to the west. The new orientation created a more exact alignment of Wall 179 with Wall 184, immediately to the north. The passageway between the two walls in Phase 6 looks more like a proper doorway in Phase 7, also suggested by a large flat-lying slab of limestone between the two walls in Phase 7.

A second modification in Phase 7 was the addition of a thin mudbrick wall (Locus 181) directly adjacent to Wall 179 and perpendicular to the east-west wall (185) forming the northern boundary of Room 7.1. Composed solely of mudbrick, Wall 181 was preserved to a rough height of 95 cm (possibly fourteen courses) and had a width of about 35 cm (one course). Wall 181, creating a double wall with Wall 179, was built directly over the plaster floor of Room 6.1. The building of a double wall does not seem to reflect a change in architectural tradition but may indicate a change in ownership of Room 7.1.

Another change in Phase 7 was the widening of east-west Wall 176 of Room 7.2. An addition to the wall, about 30 cm wide, was built onto the south face of 176. One course of small foundation stones was laid and topped by mudbrick, of which 70 cm was preserved, and against which extended upper Floor 175 east. Unlike the dense pebbles and cobbles of lower 175 east, the upper floor surface was composed of a compact clayey soil interspersed with some pebbles and numerous artifacts. One artifact of special interest was a square, lightly-fired, brick-like artifact with channels grooved into its outer sides and a perforation through its center, lying on the floor in the northeast of Room 7.2 (pl. 158:G; see fig. 74). Distinctive plaque-shaped artifacts, such as this one, were found throughout the early EB levels of C01. Also in the north of the room was a small oval ash-filled pit (Locus 178), 60 × 80 cm, with hard clay surfaces which sloped down to a central 20 cm deep depression.

To the west of Rooms 7.1 and 7.2 was another series of plaster floors and compacted buildup (Locus 175 west), which immediately overlay the 180 plaster floors of Phase 6 (Area 7.3).

The plaster of Floor 175 west graded into a plaster (Locus 135) and cobble (Locus 088) surface immediately north of Wall 176. On this surface was found a shallow limestone-edged plaster and clay basin, Locus 172, which was filled with ash and may represent a hearth. Its diameter was 70 × 80 cm. Lying on its northwestern perimeter was a bent copper pin (pl. 159:C). Although the uppermost level of 135/088 was largely plastered, deeper-lying 088 cobbles covered most of the eastern and northern portions of the trench. In the northeastern Area 088 was intermixed with a number of large limestone boulders on which was built a massive mudbrick structure, perhaps a wall positioned east-west (Loci 082/083). The wall was some 1.80 meters wide and had distinctive orange-yellow bricks standing as high as 90 cm, perhaps fifteen courses. It is not clear how far west into the trench the wall extended, but to judge from the foundation stones, which barely protrude beyond the eastern section, only the western butt end of 082/083 lay in the trench.

The 088 cobble surface extended for about one meter west of the balk and the stone foundations (Locus 086) of the 082/083 Wall. At that point, the 088 surface thinned out and graded into an area of outdoor refuse (Loci 090/091), which followed the same use of the northwestern section of the trench as in previous phases.

Relevant Loci

Phase 6

Southeast Room 6.1

West wall, with plaster floor	179	0.40 m ³
North wall	185	

North Room 6.2

West wall	184	0.20 m ³
North wall	176	
Pebble floor	lower 175 east	0.40 m ³

Southwest Area 6.3

Wall and fall	182 (= 187 = 194)	1.10 m ³
Plaster floor	180	0.30 m ³

North open Area 6.4

Ash layer and pit fill	089/092	2.10 m ³
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Phase 7

Southeast Room 7.1

West wall	179	
Eastern addition to west wall	181 = 192	
North wall	185	

North Room 7.2

West wall	184	
Widened north wall	176	
Pebble and clay floor, fall over floor	upper 175 east	
Oval pit	178	0.10 m ³

Southwest Area 7.3

Wall and fall	182 (= 187 = 194)	
Plaster floor	175 west	0.90 m ³

North Area 7.4

Cobble, plaster surfaces	088, 135	0.8, 1.50 m ³
Hearth	172	0.10 m ³
Pit fill	090/091	0.60 m ³
Stone wall foundations	086	0.20 m ³
Mudbrick wall	082/083/085 east	

Comments: Floors 175 east and west were excavated as a unit and cannot be as finely divided as suggested by the discussion. Locus 182 represents upper courses of mudbrick of the wall excavated as Loci 187 and 194 in Phases 5 and 4, as well as the deposit in front of the wall. The mudbrick of Wall 181 was removed as two locus units, 181 and 192. Locus 135 includes a plaster floor and fall over the floor.

PHASES 8–10: Plans (figs. 75, 76), Sections (figs. 93–96), Architectural Photographs (figs. 87–89), Ceramics (figs. 101–103)

The difficulties in disentangling the subphases in the construction and deposition of Phases 6, 7, and particularly the latter, contribute to the interpretive ambiguity surrounding the change from Phases 6 and 7 features to the structures of Phases 8, 9, and 10. The relatively good preservation of some of the walls persisting through both Phases 6 and 7, however, suggests that the area remained unused for at least a short period of time. Phases 8–10 mark a significant reorganization of the area.

Nevertheless, the first steps in this change are as poorly understood as the end of the preceding structures. Phase 8 is essentially identified by stratigraphic layers that precede Phases 9 and 10. What apparently connects these layers with the more significant features of the later phases is the conversion of this sector of the mound to an open area, which in Phases 9 and 10 is probably associated with a neighboring kiln or oven activity area just outside the excavated confines of Trench C01. The ashy wastes from (suggested) Phases 9 and 10 kiln activity extend over most of the northern half of the trench and overlie substantial deposits (about 80 cm on the west side of the exposure) of wall collapse and architectural decay sealing Phase 7 and defining Phase 8.

The stratigraphic problem faced in the Phase 8 transition period was essentially that of separating the highly variable fall and fill of Phase 8 from the actual architectural installations and open spaces, particularly in the northern Area 7.4, of Phase 7. Major mudbrick melt and wash northward from Wall 182 and west and north from Wall 082/083/085 are the main components of Phase 8. And in the southwestern corner of the trench are fragments of a plastered floor (Locus 168) disrupted from its associated walls, which must have been pitted out by the construction of Phase 9 walls built along a similar alignment. Also in the south, an oven or hearth area lies immediately beneath Oven 169 of Phases 9–10 (see C01 east section, fig. 93) suggesting continuity between Phase 8 and Phases 9–10 in the use of this southernmost area of the exposure.

Phases 9 and 10 constitute the final occupation of the early EB and are far more coherent. They represent only minor changes in a single plan. In the southern part of the trench, a small portion of a well-preserved room lay next to an oval oven. The room (9.1–10.1) is defined by two mudbrick walls, an east-west wall forming the north border (Locus 170) and a north-south oriented wall forming the east border (Locus 165). The excavated room interior had maximum dimensions of 1.90 meters (east-west) and 2.70 meters (north-south) and was surfaced in Phase 9 by a about 25 cm series of smooth, ashy floors (Locus 164) lying directly over the plaster floor of Phase 8 (168). A limestone spindle whorl (pl. 165:L) and a “cyma-recta” cup (MRN 9235, not illustrated) were found on the floor. An approximately 60 cm deep ash pit (Locus 177), dug into the floor, lay partially in the western balk. The oblong pit had excavated dimensions of 1 m × 90 cm. The foundations of Walls 170 and 165 were formed by a single course of rough limestones, approximately two courses and 60 cm wide. The mudbrick capping the foundations was preserved to a height of over 35 cm, and was apparently one and a half courses wide. The courses were laid so that on the north wall, the interior course was composed of flat, squarish bricks while the exterior course consisted of half-sized bricks laid on end. This pattern was reversed on the east wall, with the interior course made of half-bricks and the exterior course of full, flat, almost-square bricks. As noted above, it is possible that the plaster floor of Phase 8, which extended under the east Wall 165, was at one time connected to an earlier but similar wall and was later destroyed by the Phase 9–10 walls and pits.

Attached to the Phase 9 east wall was an oval oven made of clay, burnt red by firing (Locus 169). Preserved to about 30 cm interior, 50 cm exterior, about the same height as the adjacent room walls, to which it was obviously related, the oven walls rose from a wide base and tapered toward the top, to form a (now destroyed) roughly dome-shaped profile. The base of the walls varied from 25 to 40 cm in thickness, and the preserved tops of the walls from 20 to 30 cm. Only the north-south length of the oven could be measured (about 1.70 meters interior), but the east-west width could be estimated to be at least 1.10 meters (interior), of which about 80 cm protruded into the exposed area. The inside of the oven was filled with ash, where a “cyma-recta” cup was found (pl. 146:D).

The northern sector of the trench was filled with a thick (about 80 cm) deposit of ash (Loci 074/078) and was apparently part of a large ash dump area. The soft black silty ash fill was interspersed with lenses of soil, lumps of brick, and other materials. The area was particularly rich in a variety of finds, including charcoal, bone, worked bone, some chipped and ground stone, fragments of perforated and channeled bricks, and lumps of vitrified kiln material. A copper pin (pl. 159:B) was also recovered. Unusually high densities of pottery were found, a large proportion of which (in fact, two thirds by count of all sherds collected in selected FCN groups of Loci 074 and 078) were “cyma-recta” cups, some complete or almost completely preserved (e.g., MRN 3136, not illustrated) and others clearly kiln wasters. It is evident, therefore, that this work area derived much of its debris from major, nearby kilns or ovens, unexcavated.

In the northwestern and northeastern corners of the trench, plaster-lined refuse pits (Loci 133, 134) had been dug into the brick decay of Phase 8 and had been filled with the ashy fill of 074/078, probably in an early subphase of Phase 9. After the pits were filled completely, the entire outside area of 9.2 apparently became an ash dump. Note that Pits 133 and 134 were not excavated as such, however they appear to be stratigraphically

associated with the Phase 9 ashy layers. Understanding of the apparent pitting into Phase 8 is limited by the unresolved questions surrounding the stratigraphy of Phases 7 and 8 in the northern area of the trench.

A significant portion of the center of the trench had been disturbed by the foundations of the Period IV mid-late EB walls and by other pits dug near the end of early EB. Located in this disturbed area was a semicircular stone structure (Locus 163) lying roughly at the elevation of the base of the stone foundations of Wall 170, with its basal level as low in depth as Phase 8 and perhaps in use at that time. The feature, made of flat-lying limestone slabs and huge river cobbles, may have served as the base for a structure of unknown function in Phases 9 and 8 or it may, more likely, have been the bottommost stones of the massive foundations for the mid-late EB east-west Walls 066/144. The case for the latter usage of these stones is based on the fact that the 066/144 wall foundations, at first linear, extending into both the east and west balks, took on a more humped shape and lost their eastern and western stones as the courses proceeded down. The course just above 163 (Locus 160) was roughly similar in shape to 163 and lay immediately on top of it, separated by only a thin soil matrix.

The final early EB occupation, Phase 10, was clearly a reuse of both the southern room (10.1) and the outdoor work sector (10.2). In the southern room, Walls 170 and 165 and Oven 169 were still in use. Within the room another pit (Locus 152) had been dug into the floor and the room was overlain with a thin, white plaster floor (Locus 145), imperfectly preserved, perhaps altered by the final collapse of the room walls which sealed the floor surface. On the uppermost plaster floor lay a dense cache of bones (principally from cattle). Also found within Room 10.1 were a perforated mudbrick with channeled sides (MRN 8502; see fig. 76 for location) and fragments of two clay jar stoppers (pl. 167:D, E). Outside the room another series of ashy surfaces (Locus 072 west), virtually indistinguishable from the lower layers (074/078), covered much of the remainder of the exposure (except where disturbed by later pitting). In the northern third of the trench, another and different kind of oven was built (Locus 068). This was a large rectangular basin with rounded corners and an interior shaped in the form of a shallow basin. The higher edges of this basin were rimmed with a single, narrow course of bricks. The interior was then layered with a hard brown clay, which in turn was sealed by a plastered surface (Locus 067) extending up to the brick. In the center of the basin, there was an amorphous group of rocks, among which were some pottery sherds. The width of the rectangle was about 1.60 meters, but the length was uncertain, since the southern portion had been cut by the foundations of east-west Period IV Wall 066/144. The preserved length however, was at least 3.80 meters.

The precise function of the "oven" is unknown. In form if not function, the basin bears a resemblance to the basin found in the north Room 3.1 of Phase 3 (also early EB, but with slightly smaller dimensions) and to a similar but smaller basin found in Phase 13 (mid-late EB, Period IVB) in Area A (see p. 39 and fig. 16). The plaster itself was sealed by a layer of red brick material which may be the collapse of an upper structure. On the north rim of the basin was found a "Canaanite" blade (pl. 165:BB). The surfaces outside the basin were the final lenses of the thick ash also associated with Phase 9 (Locus 072 west) and a thin plastered surface (Locus 072 east). On these surfaces, a small limestone bead (pl. 165:D), a terracotta "nail" (pl. 156:O), several examples of "cyma-recta" cups, bone, and worked shell were found. In the northeast corner of the exposure, a small stub of a mudbrick wall (Locus 071) extended into the trench, oriented in a north-south direction (but not visible in C01 north section). Only 90 cm (four courses) long and 20 cm (2 courses) wide, the wall was built without stone foundations.

It is possible that a later subphase of this occupation persisted in the area after the room, oven, and northern basin were no longer in use. Just north of Oven 169 a small ephemeral patch of a pebble surface (Locus 156) was found on the eastern side of the trench. It was apparently in use with the final stages of the oven, or possibly later. However, the actual association of Locus 156 to known features is problematic. If the postulated late subphase existed, almost all of its features were lost in the complete restructuring of the area during the construction programs of the mid-late EB. Indeed, even though it is assumed that a significant hiatus existed at the end of the early EB occupation, no appreciable amount of accumulated decay was found due to the leveling off required by the mid-late EB structures.

Relevant Loci

Phase 8

Initial buildup west of 082 Wall

087

0.30 m³

AREA C01

129

Collapse and decay of 082 Wall	082/083/085 west, 079	2.50 m ³
Fall and decay	171 = 173/174	8.60 m ³
Southwest plaster floor	168	1.60 m ³

Comments: Locus 079 is a thin transition layer of intermixed Locus 082 mudbrick decay and Phase 9 Locus 078 ash. FCNs excavated as the suprafloor of Locus 168 include ash layers of Phase 9 Locus 164.

Phase 9

South Room 9.1

North wall	170	
East wall	165	
Ashy floor, suprafloor	164, 162	1.30 m ³
Pit	177	0.20 m ³
Oven	169	
East of Wall 165, brick collapse of Wall 165 and Oven 169	166	0.30 m ³

North Area 9.2

Fall and fill immediately north of Wall 170	167	0.90 m ³
Stone feature(?)	163	0.50 m ³
Ashy lenses and surfaces	074/078, 084	6.70 m ³
Pits	133, 134	

Comments: Locus 162, lying just over Floor 164, also includes mudbrick of Wall 165 and Oven 169, as excavated. Much of the ash of Locus 164 was excavated as Locus 168, defined in the field as material over the 168 plaster floor. The south room and oven continue into Phase 10, and associated Loci 166 and 167 also can be ascribed to that phase. Locus 167 is a very mixed locus, which includes material slightly earlier than Phase 9. Stone feature 163 should perhaps better be considered with Wall 066/144 of Phases 11–14.

Phase 10

South Room 10.1

North wall	170	
East wall	165	
Plaster floor and suprafloor, pit	145, 152	0.70 m ³
Oven	169	

North Area 10.2

Rectangular basin/oven	067/068	1.30 m ³
Ashy surface, plaster surface	072 west = 155, 072 east	0.70 m ³
North-south wall stub	071	0.10 m ³
Late subphase		
East pebble surface, subfloor	156, 161	0.20 m ³

Comments: Area 10.2 plaster surface (072 east) and ashy surface (072 west) were assigned the same locus number during excavation but were differentiated by distinct FCN designations. The plaster of the 067 Basin sometimes integrated with the plaster of the 072 east surface, particularly in the southeastern corner of the basin.

PERIOD V–PERIOD IVB

Above the approximately three meters of early EB occupation lie 1.60–1.90 meters of deposit datable in terms of the longer Area A step trench sequence to the mid-late EB. However, due to the substantial building activity of the later period, the interface between the early EB and the mid-late EB zones of occupation is not completely clear, at least with respect to the differentiation between the accumulated deposit over the Period V structures versus disturbances brought about by the clearance of the area in C01 in preparation for the Period IV construction program. The disturbed layers, which have an average thickness of about 20–40 cm, have been combined for convenience. For the most part, the actual date of deposition of the layers is unknown although

their contents mostly date to Period V. One pit (Locus 159) is of particular significance because it yielded a seal impression (pl. 167:G), presumably Period V in date.

Relevant Loci

South		
	Collapse of 9.1–10.1 walls and oven	150, 154, 158
Center		
	Probe	157
	Pit	159
North		
	Collapse of 10.2 structures and fill beneath 11.1 Floor	153 = 062/063

PERIOD IVB (MID-LATE EB)

Above the Period V-IVB mixed layers, the mid-late EB deposits in Area C01 can be divided into two major periods of construction, each with several phases of more localized and minor modifications. In addition to Period IVB, a third and final occupation is found just beneath topsoil and is perhaps datable to Period III.

The two major building periods of the mid-late EB in Area C01 are characterized and distinguished by two consecutive large wall systems, forming part of the large architectural complex exposed all across the north mound in wider Area C (fig. 121). The two major (superimposed) C01 wall systems appear to correspond closely to the two main architectural subdivisions that are observed for the Period IVB remains in Areas A and F. Several lines of evidence tie the resettlement of the north mound to the middle Period (IVB) of the longer mid-late EB sequence in the Area A step trench. A fundamental consideration is that the ceramic assemblage from C01 Phases 11–15 does not correlate to the assemblage from Period IVC levels in the Area A step trench and in Area F, but is similar to the assemblages from both Periods IVB (in Area A) and IVA (in both Areas A and B), and therefore should be dated to one or both of the later subperiods (for details, see pp. 37f. and 189ff.). The rationale for placing C01 specifically with Period IVB is twofold. Firstly, Period IVB appears to have been a period of architectural and settlement expansion, and the reoccupation of the apparently abandoned north mound is most likely to have accompanied a time of site-wide growth. As noted in *Chapter 1*, during this period a massive fortification wall with adjoining structures was constructed in Area A, analogous to the construction of substantial buildings in C01 as well as in Area F. Secondly, Areas A and F were each distinguished by two major architectural subdivisions built in Period IVB. In Area A, IVB was characterized by two architecturally related but significantly different phases, Phases 13 and 14. And, particularly important, in Area F Period IVB was represented by two large superimposed wall systems (see pp. 172f.), built immediately over Period IVC deposits and closely matching the size, construction technique, and orientation of the major C01 Period IV walls, and with various phases and subphases of use, as was also the case in Area C01. Therefore, based on these correlations, the sum of the evidence assigns the mid-late EB deposits of C01 Phases 11–15 to Period IVB.

The entire Period IVB building complex across the top of the north mound Area C, of which the two C01 consecutive wall systems form a part, follows an almost exact alignment along the north-south and east-west axes of the mound and, consequently, is somewhat different from the more oblique orientation of the Period V early EB settlement. Within Area C01, the localized manifestation of these wall systems in each building period is a single east-west oriented wall (Loci 066/022) dividing the trench into northern and southern sectors. On either side of this central wall, localized changes can be correlated in only a rough manner. Therefore, phasing decisions for the Period IVB sequence were based on the more substantial changes in architectural additions and floor resurfacings taking place on the south side of the main wall, versus changes in the northern part of the trench which, although more numerous, were defined solely by the buildup of plastered floors.

The extensive clearance in Area C, the horizontal exposure of the uppermost layers of the north mound, showed that the central wall in Area C01 (Locus 066 in Phases 11–14, Locus 022 in Phase 15) formed the southern border of a room (11.1–15.1), the north-south dimension of which was contained within the northern half of C01. The western wall of the north room lay just about a meter or so to the west of Area C01. The north wall of the room lay almost precisely in the north balk of C01 (and C45), although enough emerged into the

trench to indicate that it persisted throughout both main construction periods of C01 Period IVB. The buildup of plastered floors mentioned above thus belonged to this long-lived north room (11.1–15.1). The more variable architecture south of this room belonged of course to the same complex of which these wall systems formed a part, but because no doorway was ever discovered between the north room and the southern area, neither in C01 nor in an adjacent area, it is uncertain if they belonged to the same social unit—as a single coherent complex—or to different social groups sharing the same architectural complex.

PHASES 11–14: Plans (figs. 77–80), Sections (figs. 93–96), Architectural Photographs (figs. 90, 91), Ceramics (figs. 104–106)

The first four phases of the mid-late EB period in C01, as defined by the southern portion of the trench, are grouped together because they are all contemporary with the first stage of the central wall (Locus 066). The massiveness of central Wall 066 is characteristic of the large-scale architecture of this period. A foundation trench was cut in preparation for this wall (see ash and rubble areas at the base of Wall 066/144 on its south side, figs. 93, 94), and the disturbance resulted in the aforementioned difficulty in reconstructing the final occupations of the Period V settlement. The foundation for Wall 066 penetrated as much as 30–70 cm beneath the level of the earliest floors of Period IV. The large limestone rocks used as the foundation stones were laid four courses high in a southern row and three courses high in a northern row (most of which are not visible in section). Perhaps they were laid over a rock and river-cobble bedding (Locus 163; drawn in conjunction with the plan of Phase 9, fig. 75). Lower stones were bonded by a gray-brown soil, upper stones by a gray matrix (with red bricky chunks) similar in composition to the bricky material of Wall 066. On the southern, upper edge of the foundations, a partial lining of a row of flat stones was evidently laid to form a more even external south face (not drawn in plan; visible only in C01 east section, fig. 93; see upright stone tilted against 066 mudbrick). The superstructure of the wall cannot be distinguished as individual bricks, although it seems more likely that it was constructed of bricks rather than *pisé*. Preserved to a height of about 60 cm, the superstructure had an approximate width of 1.20–1.40 meters.

In use only during Phases 11–13, a revetment wall of mudbrick (Locus 144) lay immediately south of Wall 066, directly abutting it. The revetment wall was a single row of mudbricks in width (about 40 cm), preserved to a height of about 40 cm. Wall 144 (or perhaps bench, during its earliest usage) appears to have been constructed as a structural part of 066 when the original wall unit was built. The red bricks of 144 lay exactly over the southernmost foundation stones and upright lining stones of the 066/144 complex. When abutment Wall 144 fell into disuse by Phase 14, 066 continued as the main east-west wall.

The north wall (Locus 070) in C01 was more difficult to define because of its more limited exposure. However, its earlier manifestation may possibly be extrapolated from the later wall cleared between trenches C45 and C55. If so, it was at least as wide as the center wall, and probably constructed of the same material. Individual bricks of Wall 070 were clearly recognized in the northern corner of the west section. As seen in the west and north sections of C01, the foundations may have been different, with only a couple of stone courses discernible, and possibly with more frequent modifications than the center wall. But deductions about the north wall are speculative, since only the thinnest sliver of it lay within the limits of Trench C01. The north-south distance between the north and center walls (and hence the north-south dimension of the north room) was approximately three meters, although this widened slightly in later phases.

Relevant Loci

North wall	070 = 056
Center wall	066/160/163(?)

Comments: Two locus numbers were mistakenly assigned to Wall 070 in the field. Locus designation 056 was discontinued as a term of reference. Deep 066 wall foundation stones, overlying 163, were designated Locus 160 (not in section and not drawn on the plan).

PHASE 11: Plan (fig. 77)

In the north room (11.1), the earliest surface(s) was a burnt floor overlain by white and black ash, a soft brown fill, and some burnt, brick material (Loci 059/060/061). These surfaces lay over a series of burnt layers

with ash and soft earth intermixed with brick debris and plaster fragments (Loci 062/063), which is regarded as disturbed deposit and which either represented the fallen debris associated with and sealing the Phase 9–10 basin/oven, or else represented a final Period V phase destroyed by the initial Period IV building activities. The initial floor unit (059/060/061) extended as far as the mudbrick superstructure of both the center (066) and north (070) walls (i.e., the foundations did not appear above the floors). The north-south dimension of Room 11.1 was about three meters.

South of the center wall was another enclosed area (11.2–11.3), with a north-south dimension of about 4.30 meters. The east-west dimension is unknown, but was unlikely to have exceeded the width of C01 by much (an assumption based on analogy with the dimensions of the southern enclosed area in later phases). The north border of the area was formed by a mudbrick wall or bench (Locus 144) directly abutting the large center wall (066), as mentioned above, to form in effect a double center wall. The eastern boundary of the area was defined by another wall (Locus 105), the dimensions of which were unclear since the wall barely appeared in the trench. What could be discerned was a single course of roughly hewn rectangular limestone block foundations, over which was preserved a mudbrick superstructure only 10 cm high. To the south, the third border of the enclosed area consisted of a wall oriented in an east-west direction (Locus 138), just barely visible in the southeastern corner of the trench. It seemed to be entirely of mudbrick construction, with no foundation stones, and preserved to a height of 20 cm.

The southern enclosed area, thus defined, may have contained an interior room within its perimeter, on the western side of the trench. This southwest room (11.3) was surfaced by a plaster floor (Locus 146), and its eastern perimeter was defined by a wall orientated north-south from the central Wall 066 into the southern balk of the trench. Such a reconstruction for southwest Room 11.3 is based on the significant degree of continuity observed in the general features south of Wall 066 during Phases 11–15, more than on the actual structures uncovered in Phase 11 itself. Nevertheless, some indications of a southwest room such as were excavated in Phases 12–15 (Rooms 12.3–15.3, figs. 78–81) were clearly detected in Phase 11. The plastered floor (146), a seemingly interior surface, did in fact exist, extending for a length of about four meters from Wall 066/144 to the south balk. Associated with this floor was a small, ash-filled pit (Locus 148) near the north side of the room. The plaster floor (146) terminated roughly near the center of the southern part of the trench, creating an indefinable linear broken area, and on the eastern side of this disconformity was a red-gray surface of scattered pebbles (Locus 149) set in a sandy matrix, on which lay a dense deposit of lithic debitage and other artifacts.

Between the plaster floor (146) and the apparently exterior eastern surface (149); the eastern wall of Room 11.3 may have stood. During excavation, the disconformity between the southwestern and southeastern sectors of the trench suggested a robbed-out wall. As here reconstructed, the east wall of southwest Room 11.3 was destroyed by the foundation trench of Wall 107 that came into use in Phase 12. Insofar as the alignment of Wall 107 (of Phases 12–14), Wall 024 (of Phase 15), and of the robbed-out wall (presumed to have existed in Phase 11) were roughly the same, similar long-term uses of the southern enclosed area are suggested for Phases 11–15.

For Phase 11 and for the next four phases, then, the entire area within C01 south of Wall 066/144 is interpreted as being one contained architectural unit. Just as Rooms 11.1–15.1 north of the central wall were one structural unit, which through all of Period IVB looked very much like a roofed interior room, so the southern enclosed area is interpreted as being one structural unit but with smaller interior rooms in use within it during each of Phases 11–15. This “room within a room” concept suggests that the southern area was perhaps a walled courtyard encompassing smaller, walled, interior rooms. Not fully evident in Phase 11, the plan of an enclosed roofed room (11.3) within a larger enclosed area (11.2) is better developed in later phases, and consequently the interpretation of Phase 11 is based on analogy with the more coherent plans of Phases 12–15.

Relevant Loci

North Room 11.1

North wall	070	
Burnt floor	059/060/061	1.30 m ³

South enclosed Area 11.2

Double wall	144, 066/160
East wall	105

AREA C01

133

South wall	138	
Pebble surface	149	0.30 m ³
Southwest Room 11.3		
Plaster floor	146	0.50 m ³
Pit	148	0.01 m ³

Comments: Floors 059/060/061 include suprafloor deposits. Locus 149 is assigned to both Phases 11 and 12. Although Pit 148 was clearly dug from Floor 146, the contents should better be assigned to the mixed loci between Phases 10 and 11, since the interior walls of the pit were difficult to trace.

PHASE 12: Plan (fig. 78)

Immediately overlying the earliest floor(s) (discussed above) of the north room, another series of burnt floors (Loci 045/048/049) interleaved with layers of green-brown brick fall and broken plaster. The constant re-laying of new floor surfaces formed localized lenses, few of which could be traced across the entire room (12.1). One of the earlier replasterings in this series of successive floor levels, if not the earliest, appears to be associated with a rebuilding of the north wall (070), in which (at least in the small exposure against the north balk) an additional layer of foundation stones was laid. To the south, the center double wall (066/144) remained in use. The series of floors (045/048/049) accumulated to a depth of about 15 cm.

In the area south of Wall 066/144, the changes ascribed to this phase are more noticeable. Parallel to and adjoining the double wall forming the north boundary (066/144), a brick paving or bench was added (Locus 151). Approximately 80 cm wide, but preserved to a height of about 10 cm (1 course), the bench/paving consisted of two rows of rectangular mudbricks, each very roughly 35 × 50 cm. The east wall (105) and the south wall (138) of this sector remained unaltered, as did the pebble surface (149) on the eastern side of the trench. Together, the new mudbrick bench/paving and the pebble surface seem to have composed an L-shaped corridor, Area 12.2.

On the western half of the southern enclosed area was Room 12.3, with three of its sides appearing within the trench: the northern (Locus 075), eastern (Locus 107), and southern (Locus 109) walls. The room was a solidly constructed affair. The foundations for all three excavated walls were quite wide, almost 80–90 cm, and two courses of stones deep. The overlying mudbrick superstructure was narrower, about 50 cm for each of the three walls. The mudbrick was preserved to a height of almost 60 cm on the south (109), about 80 cm on the north (075), and only about 35 cm on the east (107). The room interior attained a north-south dimension of 2.10 meters, and an excavated east-west dimension of 1.20 meters. No doorway was preserved in the excavated area. The laying of the stone foundations of north-south Wall 107 in Phase 12 was presumably the construction process that disturbed Floor 146 and perhaps robbed out the foundations of an earlier wall also lying in a north-south direction and in the same general location as 107, in Phase 11. Within Room 12.3, a thick fill (Loci 114/124) had accumulated above the old Phase 11 plaster Floor 146, into which Walls 075 and 109 had been set. The first identified floor of Room 12.3 was Locus 106, not a particularly striking surface and not plastered. It may well be that the so-called exterior Area 12.2 formed an interior passageway, while the interior Room 12.3 was in fact a covered anteroom, since an anteroom was indeed the purpose served by this area of C01 during the next major building period, in Phase 15.

Relevant Loci

North Room 12.1

North wall	070	
Floor replasterings and suprafloor deposits	045/048/049	1.80 m ³

South enclosed Area 12.2

Double wall	144, 066/160	
Bench/paving, suprafloor	151, 103/076	
East wall	105	
South wall	138	
Pebble surface	149	
Wall fall over pebble surface	125 = 147	0.20 m ³

Southwest Room 12.3

North wall	075	
East wall	107 South Wall	109
Floor	106 lower	0.50 m ³
Subfloor fill	114/124	0.70 m ³

Comments: Loci 103/076 are mixed loci that include upper 151 pavement, the mudbrick of Wall 105, and the subfloor of 069/073 of Phase 13. Loci 114/124 can be considered either 106 subfloor fill, of Phase 12, or 146 suprafloor and collapse, of Phase 11.

PHASE 13: Plan (fig. 79)

The changes which took place in the preceding phases culminated in Phase 13 in the best preserved and most elaborate phase cleared in this building period, the earlier of the two Period IVB building periods in Area C01. Phase 13 is best represented in the north room (13.1) where its striking plastered floor (Locus 009) was in fact the final replasterings of the floor series assigned to Phase 12 (045/048/049). Floor 009 was uniquely differentiated from the earlier uses of these floors, however, because the structures and features associated with the uppermost floor were preserved up to a height of 50–70 cm by fall and fill debris resulting from temporary abandonment and destruction of the room. Sealed by this fairly soft and thick layer of brick fall (Locus 008), the uppermost 009 surface showed in some places signs of burning. Room 13.1, already defined by the north (070) and south (066/144) wall systems, and measuring about three meters north-south, contained three major features. In the northeast corner, a short narrow wall stub (Locus 015) was orientated in an east-west direction, roughly parallel to the north wall. It was preserved to a height of almost 70 cm, was approximately 35–40 cm wide, and protruded into the trench for an exposed length of about 1.40 meters. The purpose of the wall stub was not particularly clear since it was parallel to and very close to the north wall system (070). Wall stub 015 appears to have been constructed entirely of mudbrick, with as much as 6 cm of plaster on its exposed faces. In the southeast portion of the room was a small platform or bench (Locus 017) perpendicular to and effectively protruding from east-west Wall 066/144. Platform 017 rose 40 cm from the floor, was about 60 cm wide, and had an approximate length of another 60 cm. In the western half of the room was a small circular plastered hearth (Locus 014), burnt red by firing, with underlying lenses of ash and charcoal, some of which may represent a hearth in the same location during Phase 12. Similarly built plastered hearths were recovered in Period IVC and IVA contexts in Area A (Phases 12 and 20, pp. 37f. and 56 and fig. 23, respectively). These plastered circular hearths are comparable in form to the slightly earlier “floor basins” in Phase H at Tell al-Judeidah in the ‘Amuq.² The finds preserved on the 009 Floor included two ground stone “weights” or “maceheads” (pl. 165:O; MRN 694, not illustrated), both found on the floor near the platform/bench (017) with other possibly associated stones. Towards the center of the room, directly northeast of the 014 hearth, a semi-complete painted jar was also found on the floor (pl. 85:K).

The area south of Wall 066/144 was also particularly well preserved. Mudbrick paving (151) was no longer in use during Phase 13, but the two components of the double wall (066/144) still formed the northern border. However, the main south unit of Phases 11–12 could not be clearly identified as a courtyard or enclosed area in this phase because the east wall (105) and the south wall (138) were no longer in use.

With the removal of the south wall (138, not in use in this phase), southwest Room 13.3 was left freestanding and largely unmodified. Such was not the case for the area outside of it (13.2), however. More so in Phase 13 than in previous phases, the exterior area (13.2) resembled a hallway. A thick (about 20 cm) layer of pebbling (Locus 073), formed of several striations of densely-packed large and small limestone chips interspersed with artifacts, was laid on a bedding of clay or compacted soil over sand, overlying the old south (138) and east (105) walls. The pebble surface (073) appears to have blended into plaster (Locus 069) just near Wall 066/144. The plaster of 069, in turn, trailed off to a compacted earth floor in the extreme west of the trench. The 069/073 surfaces were later sealed by a gray-green upper layer or suprafloor (no locus number) which circumscribed Room 13.3. Again based on the more extensive exposures of a later phase, Room 13.3 and the area surrounding it (13.2), south of the central east-west wall (066/144), may represent respectively an anteroom and a hallway or small courtyard. This interpretation seems to be reflected in the lack of specialized

2. Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, p. 347, figures 259–61.

deposits of artifacts or other domestic features and equipment such as those seen, for instance, in the neighboring but separate north Room 13.1.

Relevant Loci

North Room 13.1

North wall	070
Wall stub	015
Bench/platform	017
Hearth	014
Plaster floor and suprafloor	*009
Ash lens over floor	*016
Fall debris over floor	*008 = *042
Double wall	144, 066/160

South Area 13.2

Pebble surface	073	0.60 m ³
Plaster floor	069	0.40 m ³

Southwest Room 13.3

North wall	075
East wall	107
South wall	109
Surface	106 upper

*Combined volume = 4.5 m³

Comments: Loci 009 and (Phase 12) 045 were a unit of white plaster flooring, removed as a series of floor surfaces. Locus 009 is here defined as the uppermost floor only (and its suprafloor). However, as excavated, 009 includes floor deposits now assigned to Locus 045. Locus 008 includes some of the mudbrick of Wall 066. Pebble surface 073 and plaster Floor 069 should be considered a single unit. Locus 106 appears in section to contain both upper (Phase 13) and lower (Phase 12) floor surfaces.

PHASE 14: Plan (fig. 80)

Although the elements of Phase 14 reflect substantial changes in all areas of the trench, the basic continuity from the previous phases into this phase of two major features, the center wall (066) and the southern interior room (14.3), allows the grouping of Phase 14 with its predecessors rather than its successors. In the north room (14.1) there is some evidence that the superstructure of the north wall system (070) was rebuilt so that the north-south dimension of the room was widened by about 20 cm, to about 3.20 meters. The center wall (066) is now a single wall, with the attached brick wall to the south (144) out of use in this phase. More significantly, a thick layer of fall (Locus 008) apparently accumulated over the floor and features of the Phase 13 north room. Sealing this fall and fill was another, but more fragmentary, plaster floor (Locus 041), but as seen in both the east and west sections (figs. 93, 94), the connection between Floor 041 and Wall 066 was cut through in Phase 15 by the laying of the foundation stones of later, upper Wall 022.

South of the single center wall (066), the signs of rebuilding were even more noticeable. The southern section of the trench, not demarcated by either an eastern or southern boundary wall in Phase 13, was bordered in Phase 14 on its southern edge by a large east-west wall (Locus C02:004). In a probe into the trench immediately south of Area C01 (actually excavated as access steps into C01 in grid square C36, but for recording purposes called Trench C02), this major wall system (C02:004), parallel and similar to the northern (070) and center (066) wall systems, appeared to define the southern border, overlying the pebble surface (073) of Phase 13. In the limited exposure obtained, the foundation stones of the southernmost east-west wall (C02:004) were about 1.30 meters wide (four courses) and about 30–40 cm high (two courses). The preserved height of the mudbrick superstructure, which was as amorphous as that of the center and north wall systems, was about 70 cm. C02:004's position was such that, combined with the reduction of the center wall (066) to a single, narrower wall, the overall north-south dimension of the southern area would have been about 4.80 meters, although no east-west dimension can be extrapolated. Thus, the areas both north and south of Wall 066 appear to have been enlarged in this phase.

The southern enclosed area appears to have undergone extensive modifications during this phase. Although the walls of Room 14.3 remained relatively unchanged from those of Phase 13, the southern end of the room was modified by the addition of a mudbrick bench (Locus 139), about 50 cm wide, against the south wall. The interior of Room 14.3 was thus reduced in size to a north-south dimension of 1.50 meters. The bench was set down into a fall layer sealing the previous floor and below the previous floor itself (upper 106). The preserved height of Bench 139 was about 15 cm above the new (Phase 14) floor level, Locus 099, which was a good plastered surface.

More problematic was a structural change that took place in Area 13.2 of the previous phase. The earlier pebble surface (073) and plaster floor (069) were built over in Phase 14, and occupying much of this space was a new room, or passageway. This new room (14.2) was identified by its northern (Locus 140), southern (Locus 141), and western (Locus 080) walls. The western wall (080) was the least clearly defined since only traces of it were found. Its actual width and placement were not clear, but it may have abutted Wall 107 of Room 14.3. It is uncertain if there may have been a doorway linking the two rooms. The north (140) and south (141) walls, however, were better defined. Protruding into the trench from the east balk, they were made solely of mudbrick, the north wall (140) being about 70 cm wide and possibly preserved to a height of 20 cm, and the south wall (141) 60 cm wide and preserved to a height of 30 cm. Since the width of Wall 080 is unknown, the interior surface of Room 14.2 may have terminated just within the east balk of the trench, which could explain why no floor was identified during excavation.

Exterior to the two rooms south of central Wall 066, two surfaces were identified, one (Locus 064) to the north of Room 14.3 and another (Locus 142) to the south of Room 14.2. Both of these surfaces were poorly defined. Locus 064 was partially disturbed by the foundation stones of Wall 022 of the next building period. Locus 142 appeared to consist of white concretions and was overlain by a small scatter of stones and broken pottery.

Relevant Loci

North Room 14.1

North wall, rebuilt	070	
Plaster floor and suprafloor	041	0.02 m ³
Fall over floor	005/026/040	
Center wall	066/160	

South wall

Foundations	C02:004	
Superstructure and fall	C02:003	0.50 m ³

South area

Northwest surface	064	0.90 m ³
Subfloor	065	
Fall over surface	028/037	
Southeast surface	142	
Wall fall over surface	055/057	

Southeast Room 14.2

North wall	140	
South wall	141	
West wall and fall	080/077/081	1.20 m ³

Southwest Room 14.3

North wall	075	
East wall	107	
South wall		
Foundations	109	
Superstructure	097/100	
Mudbrick bench	139	
Plaster floor, suprafloor	099, 098/046/050/033	0.70 m ³

Comments: Loci 005/026 are mixed with 041 suprafloor; 040 terminates above the 041 suprafloor. Locus 065, below 064, probably includes the mudbrick of Wall 140. Loci 028/037 represent either fall and fill over surface 064 or possibly a surface above 064, of a later subphase of Phase 14. Locus 081 appears to be the stone foundations of Wall 080 or of Wall 141, between the east balk and Wall 107. Loci 097/100 include mudbrick of Wall 109 and Bench 139. Loci 098 and 050 (among the suprafloor loci above plaster Floor 099) include mudbrick of Wall 075.

PHASE 15: Plan (fig. 81), Sections (figs. 93–96), Architectural Photograph (fig. 92), Ceramics (fig. 107)

Despite the substantial modifications to the local plan in Phase 14, Phases 11–14 seem to form a single building period. Nevertheless, the first three of those four phases (11–13) appear to be more closely related in time. Phase 15 exhibits a certain degree of continuity with the previous (Phase 11–14) building period, especially in layout, which indicates that similar functions were served by this area in preceding phases. However, significant changes in the main structures of Phase 15 justify the differentiation of this phase as a new building period. Of the four major architectural features observed in the trench thus far in the Period IVB phases—the north wall (070), the center wall (066), the south wall in C02 (004), and the southwest room (Walls 075/107/109)—only one, north Wall 070, clearly continued into Phase 15, although it was barely visible within the trench. Wall 070 is known from the horizontal exposure in Area C just to have skimmed the edge of the C01 north balk in this phase, widening Room 15.1 to about 3.40 meters north-south. It is possible, but unlikely, that the large south wall (C02:004) continued into an early subphase of Phase 15.

The most important criterion for classifying Phase 15 as a new building period is that central Wall 066 was no longer in use. Instead, a new central wall (Locus 022) was constructed directly over the Phase 11–14 central wall and almost exactly along the same alignment. Although most of its superstructure had eroded away, it appeared to be also the same size as its predecessor, about 1.20–1.40 meters wide. The foundations, too, were similarly built, of large limestone blocks, with a depth of 40 cm. As noted above, a fairly extensive plan for Phase 15 can be seen in the excavations surrounding the C01 sounding, in Area C (fig. 121). From this wider view, it was apparent that north Wall 070 was in fact the boundary wall separating the north room (15.1) from an adjacent street. The center wall (022) was, in this wider view, a heavy partition wall within the building complex that was bordered (at least to the north and west) by the main street of Area C. The west wall of Room 15.1 (not visible in Trench C01) also bordered the street, and the outer facing of both the west and north (070) walls had been worked to provide a smooth curb.

Within the north room (15.1), only one floor level (Locus 003) associated with this building period was identified. Floor 003 was a particularly well-preserved plaster floor extending across the entire room. Unfortunately, with the exception of small amounts of pottery, the proximity of this floor to the topsoil surface of the plowed mound made recovery of other artifacts virtually impossible, at least in their original context.

The wider clearance of Area C during this building period permitted, with some degree of certainty, the identification of the general purpose of the area south of central Wall 022. Although modified several times in neighboring Trench C45, the structures visible in C01 displayed few discernible modifications during Phase 15. Over the southwest room (12.3–14.3) of Phases 12–14 was built a similar room (15.3). This new room, unlike its predecessor, was built flush against the center wall (022). The southern wall of Room 15.3 (Locus 035) lay slightly farther north than did Wall 109 of Phases 12–14, so that the entire room was shifted towards the north, although along the same orientation. The eastern wall (Locus 024), while fragmentary, gave possible evidence for a doorway, permitting access from east to west. Since the entire structure was barely beneath topsoil, virtually all of the mudbrick superstructure was lost. The foundation stones, however, of the north (Locus 027) and south (035) walls were roughly 60 cm wide, while the east wall foundations (024) were more substantial, about 80 cm wide. All three wall foundations were built more crudely than their Phase 12–14 predecessors and consisted of no more than two courses of stone, both in terms of width and height. The interior of Room 15.3 was roughly the same as before, approximately 2.50–2.90 meters north-south (depending on the widths of the mudbrick superstructures), 1.00–1.20 meters east-west (within C01), and paved with a poor plaster floor (Locus 032). It can be seen, however, from the clearance in neighboring C45 that Room 15.3 was in fact part of a larger room extending towards the west up to the street that flanked the Phase 15 complex on the west and north. Room 15.3 was directly accessible from the C45 street through a doorway, and thus may have served as an anteroom.

The interpretation of the function of Room 15.3 as an anteroom is further reinforced by the nature of the remainder of the area south of Wall 022 (15.2). It is apparent by this stage that east and south of Room 15.3 there may have been an interior courtyard paved with a pebble surface, accessible from the street through the 15.3 anteroom. The relatively thin pebble surface appeared in a limited exposure in Trench C46 immediately to the east of C01. Within C01, however, the pebble surface was not found, but it may be correlated to surface 044 just east of Wall 024. On this surface (Locus 044), a thin scatter of pottery and stones was found.

It is apparent that Phase 15 consisted of several subphases, especially if the evidence for changes in the Room 15.3 structures, as seen in Trench C45, is taken into account. However, disentangling these subphases proved difficult because of the disturbed character of the Phase 15 layers due to their proximity to topsoil. One clear distinction is that another fragmentary surface (Locus 137 = C02:002) lay above pottery surface 044 and sealed the large south wall cleared in the C02 probe (C02:004). It is evident that by the late stage of Phase 15, if not for the entire phase, the large south wall was no longer in use. Another reasonably apparent modification was a change in Room 15.3 at this later stage by a shifting of the north wall slightly towards the south, visible in Trench C45 (fig. 121) but not seen clearly in C01. It is possible that the plaster floor (Locus 032) within Room 15.3 belonged to the later subphase, rather than to the earlier, wider room, but whether Floor 032 extended up to, or was cut by, the new wall on the northern edge of Room 15.3 (Locus 143, a brick area in the C01 west section) is uncertain, as details about the wall modification could only be vaguely discerned within C01. Furthermore, delineation of these subphases would not be particularly fruitful since only isolated features can be identified for each subphase.

In short, Phase 15 is a composite phase with several subphases. The earlier are best represented in C01 itself, while the later are more clearly seen in Trench C45 to the west.

Relevant Loci

North Room 15.1		
North wall	070	
Plaster floor	003	0.30 m ³
Center wall		
Foundations	022	
Superstructure	020/018	
South Area 15.2 (courtyard)		
Sherd surface [early subphase]	044/043	0.40 m ³
Fall over floor	023, 034, 036, 039, 038	
Plaster surface [late subphase]	137 = C02:002, 021	0.10 m ³
Southwest Room 15.3 (anteroom)		
North wall		
Foundations	027	
Brick join with center wall	058	
North wall [late subphase]	143 = 051	
Wall and fall	025/047	
East wall		
Foundations	024	
Superstructure	031/052	
South wall		
Foundations	035	
Superstructure and fall	053/054	
Plaster floor	032	0.10 m ³
Suprafloor	029	
Subfloor	030	

Comments: Due to the proximity to topsoil, the differentiation of surfaces in Phase 15 from wall fall over surfaces was difficult and resulted in mixed deposits. Locus 038 is mixed wall collapse both outside and inside Room 15.3. Its FCN groups cannot be properly divided. Locus 051 appears to be excavated brick from wall addition Locus 143, which was recognized only in section and in Area C. Loci 025/047 are mixed loci, containing brick of 143, 024, and their general collapse. Locus 030 is mixed horizontally, but fine grid

designations can largely separate materials collected within Room 15.3 from materials collected east of the room. However, the collections from inside Room 15.3 are mixed vertically as well, containing compacted subfloor deposit in addition to deposit from Floor 032 itself.

POST PERIOD IVB

Based on probes and excavations in other areas, it is known that most of the extended area of the site, with the exception of the south mound, was abandoned after Period IVB. Period IVA therefore represents a contraction of the site to the south mound. In Area C01, however, and in nearby Area C just surrounding C01, there is evidence that limited use of the north mound did take place after Period IVB, in Phase 16. It is possible that other scattered areas of the site also were used sporadically after Period IVB, but beyond the south mound occupation, the only excavated evidence for post-Period IVB use of the site are the installations in C01 Phase 16 and the ephemeral ones in nearby Area C which can be correlated to the Phase 16 features in Area C01. Phase 16 certainly postdates Period IVB, although its exact periodization (Period III or Period IVA) remains unclear.

PHASE 16: Plan (fig. 82), Sections (figs. 93, 94, 96)

The features of Phase 16 are restricted to Area C01 and, to a very limited extent, to the fringes of the C01 sounding in Trench C45. If features associated with Phase 16 existed elsewhere in Area C, they have since been destroyed by modern-day plowing across the north mound. Even in C01, it is impossible to date these features precisely, other than to indicate that because they represent a structural disconformity with the installations of Period IVB, they postdate the Period IVB occupation.

Whatever transition may have occurred between Phases 15 and 16 has been lost due to the disruptive nature of Phase 16 and to modern disturbances. Whatever function the installations of Phase 16 may have served is also lost, for the same reasons.

The principal features of this phase are two circular platforms (not visible in section), one (Locus 004) built over or cut down to the level of the Phase 15 plaster floor (003) in the north room and the other (Locus 007) constructed over the center wall (022) of Phase 15. Obviously, all of the Phase 15 features were no longer in use at this stage. The north platform (004), or perhaps base, over the plaster floor (003) of Phase 15, was 1.40 meters in diameter and 10 cm high. The south platform/base (007) over the center wall (022) was 1.10 meters wide and also about 10 cm in height. Both were built from a matrix of pebbles, chunks of flint, soil, an outer border of larger cobbles to retain the matrix, and a bed of flatter or tabular pieces. Since the tops of the platforms were almost flush with present-day ground level, it is possible that a superstructure may have once existed. It is not impossible that these platforms may have served as oven bases. In Areas A and D (figs. 25 and 123), at Period III levels in both cases, similar round platforms were found with the tops sometimes sealed by a layer of mud or plaster. These round stone features were commonly associated with an outdoor work area and may have been sunk into the ground with a superstructure above ground. All have been tentatively identified as ovens, although their use as silo bases is another possible interpretation. The platforms/bases in C01 therefore appear to be Period III structures on the basis of their similarity to those in other areas of the excavation. During the first season of excavation, it was initially thought that material found near the platforms belonged to the same phase as the platforms. However, it was soon shown that much of the surrounding material derived from the deposits resting on the north room plaster floor (003) of Phase 15. Moreover, modern plowing had churned up a considerable amount of the Period IVB deposit immediately beneath the mound surface, thus making any topsoil deposits insecure dating tools. Therefore, contextual dating is limited. By comparability of form and presumed function, the circular platforms of C01 may relate chronologically to Period III. However, it should be noted that the pottery recovered from within the matrices of the structures themselves dated to Period IV and that no Period III pottery was found on the north mound.

In addition to the platforms or oven bases, several patches of a rough limestone "paving" were found farther to the south in Trench C01. These "pavements," which need not have been walking surfaces, were made of limestone rocks of various sizes—some large, but most cracked and broken (possibly by plowing)—along with river cobbles and soil. It is uncertain if the "channels" between the patches were accidental or deliberate formations.

Relevant Loci

Circular stone platforms	
North	004
South	007
Stone pavements	012, 013, 011/019
Surrounding fill or fall	006, 010
Other Loci:	
Plow zone	002, C02:001
Modern surface	001, 000, C02:000

Comments: Locus 011 also includes materials north of 012 that should be considered fill or fall.

SUMMARY AND INTERPRETATION

PERIOD VII: PHASE 1

The location on which the settlements of the north mound were eventually founded was originally a lower sub-terrace below that on which the south mound developed. The north mound was not settled during the Halaf occupation of the south mound, Period VIII. The first settlement on the north mound was established, possibly as a very small village, in the next period, the so-called Middle Chalcolithic, which was probably contemporary with (but ceramically unrelated to) the northern Ubaid period elsewhere across northern Syro-Mesopotamia. The C01 layers of this period are assigned to a single phase because of the limited exposure, but it is evident that, in spite of the areally restricted probe, several subphases existed. Unfortunately, contemporary layers were not exposed in other areas of the site.

PERIOD VI: PHASE 2

The next period represented in the C01 sequence is the Late Chalcolithic period. Again, the relevant layers are assigned to one phase, due both to the limited exposure and to the lack of substantial architecture. On the basis of its ceramics, this phase correlates with the later phases (Period VIA) of the longer Late Chalcolithic sequence exposed in Area A. It seems quite probable that the thickness of the deposits in Area C01 reflects several subphases, although only one clearly defined surface—probably an open-air work area—was identified. Particularly problematic is the possibility that an earlier Period VIB occupation may have existed in this area. The contents of a large pit (Locus 203) that as a group are markedly different from the finds recovered from the other layers of the phase, including the open work surface and its associated features, hints at such an occupation. From a stratigraphic point of view, there is a possibility that the pit was cut from the work area surface, and thus may well represent a functional, not a chronological, differentiation in deposits. However this may be, it seems clear that, at the least, the Late Chalcolithic settlement on the north mound was a shorter-lived extension of the settlement originally founded on the south mound and represents the first of two periods in which a settlement encompassed both mounds of the site. Some degree of caution is necessitated in this interpretation, however, because it is entirely possible that the north mound was not fully settled in Period VI, but was merely a fringe around a more southern nuclear settlement and was devoted solely to specialized work areas.

PERIOD V: PHASES 3-10

The occupation in the early EB represents the longest sequence of settlement on the north mound, and all the evidence from this period at Kurban Höyük comes solely from C01, as Period V was not found in any other of the excavated areas of the mound. The sequence suggests that a small village was founded in this sector of the site after the demise of the larger Late Chalcolithic settlement. Although there is no stratigraphic continuity between the two periods, it is unlikely that the transition between the two was a long one. What distinguishes the lowest layers of Period V from the layers of Period VI is a substantial change from an open work area in Phase 2 to enclosed domestic quarters in Phase 3.

The phases of Period V can be grouped into four distinct building periods, each representing a substantial reorganization of the north mound settlement. Within each group of phases, there is structural continuity, but minor stratigraphic changes can be detected between and within phases. The first building period, Phase 3, is by far the best preserved and most coherent. The second building period, represented by Phases 4 and 5, contrasts sharply with its predecessor and indicates a shift from the enclosed spaces of a possibly domestic structure in Phase 3 to a more open space in Phases 4 and 5. However, the remains of Phases 4 and 5 are meager and fragmentary.

The third building period, represented by Phases 6 and 7, is a direct continuation of Phases 4 and 5, with some elements remaining in use. However, the more open area of the earlier building period is now reoccupied by more substantial structures, and this reorganization can be seen to represent, at least in part, an area of peripheral rooms between larger, not fully excavated, buildings. Of the two phases in this period, Phase 6 is better understood, whereas Phase 7 contains stratigraphic ambiguities in the northernmost part of the trench.

Part of the ambiguity is caused by the changes that followed the Phases 6 and 7 building period, in which this sector of the site may have remained only sparsely utilized for a time. In any case, the transition to the fourth and final building period of Period V is blurred by the apparent partial abandonment of the area encompassed by C01. When this sector is used again, in Phases 8–10, the new features represent an entirely different purpose. The beginnings of this reorganization, Phase 8, are stratigraphically difficult to interpret. But the last two phases, 9 and 10, are far more clear. They show once again that the area within C01 contained an open, specialized work area on the periphery of a building. The precise nature of this specialized work is uncertain, although the use of different kinds of ovens is immediately apparent. At least some of the work may be related to nearby, but unexcavated, pottery kilns, the debris of which overflowed considerably into the area exposed in Trench C01.

PERIOD IVB: PHASES 11–15

On the basis of correlations between Area C01 and the longer Period IV sequences in Areas A and F, the Period IV phases in C01 (and in the stratigraphically associated surrounding complex cleared in Area C) are assigned to the middle period of the mid-late EB at Kurban Höyük, Period IVB. Following a period of abandonment after the early EB, the north mound came to be occupied again during a time of site-wide expansion and construction in Period IVB. However, the north mound resettlement proved short-lived, as occupation of Kurban Höyük contracted to the south mound in the later part of Period IV. The relatively brief occupation of the north mound during the mid-late EB is also evident in the depths of Period IV deposit in Area C01, of less than two meters, contrasted to that in Area A, of about eight meters.

The substantial break between Periods V and IV in Area C01 is represented by a series of relatively thin and in part disturbed layers. These disturbances were brought about by the resettlement of the north mound in the mid-late EB, which was part of the process of settlement expansion taking place across the whole site during Period IVB. This expansion resulted in a reorganization of the north mound into an urban quarter with large, planned, substantial buildings. A more complete idea of the scale and plan of this quarter is seen in wider Area C, but the magnitude of the construction programs is better gauged in the temporal sequence in the C01 deep sounding, where the architectural phases may be divided into two main building periods. Despite the division into two major periods of construction in C01 during Period IVB, encompassing various phases of architectural modification and the complete rebuilding of a large wall system, it is evident that the basic function of this sector of the site remained unchanged throughout its mid-late EB occupation.

The first and more elaborate building period is represented by Phases 11–14 and the second by Phase 15. For the most part, these phase distinctions reflect only localized changes of floors and individual rooms within a single building complex. If the extrapolation of the second building period plan (Phase 15) to the first building period (Phases 11–14) is valid, then the sector of the mound encompassed by Trench C01 can be divided into two possibly unrelated areas: a roofed room in the north and in the south a building with an entryway and an interior which at times served as a courtyard. The northern room may have served different functions at different times, with the earlier phases reflecting domestic usage.

POST PERIOD IVB: PHASE 16

The north mound was effectively abandoned after Period IVB, but sporadic use of parts of the north mound certainly did take place after the contraction of settlement to the south mound. The indications of Post Period

IVB use are the ephemeral installations in C01 Phase 16 and in nearby Trench C45. Unfortunately, these features of the final occupation of the north mound have been highly disturbed by modern plowing. Removal of most of the traces of the uppermost layers belonging to the second building period of the mid-late EB, Phase 15, can also be attributed to plowing, and to Phase 16. Therefore, with all associated surfaces destroyed, the final phase, Phase 16, perhaps should not be dated by internal data. Only the fragmentary features of outdoor installations, which represent a significant change from the previous use of space in this sector of the mound, can be assigned to Phase 16, and they clearly postdate Period IVB. Based on the similarity between the circular platforms/oven bases found in C01 and those in Areas A and D, this final phase may be part of an isolated work area related to the Period III or EB-MB transition settlement on the south mound.

CONCLUSION

In short, the sequence in C01 indicates that the north mound served either as a complementary or, at times, supplementary settlement area to the south mound. As a complementary settlement, the north mound was the location of a small village when the south mound was abandoned. In such Periods, principally VII and V, the abandonment of the south mound in favor of the north mound reflects general tendencies of population dispersal taking place within the local region. As a supplementary focus of settlement, in Periods VI and IV, and possibly III, the north mound served as either an outlying quarter away from the nucleus of the settlement (perhaps analogous to a "lower town" area) or else as a work area, possibly of a specialized variety.

AREA C01

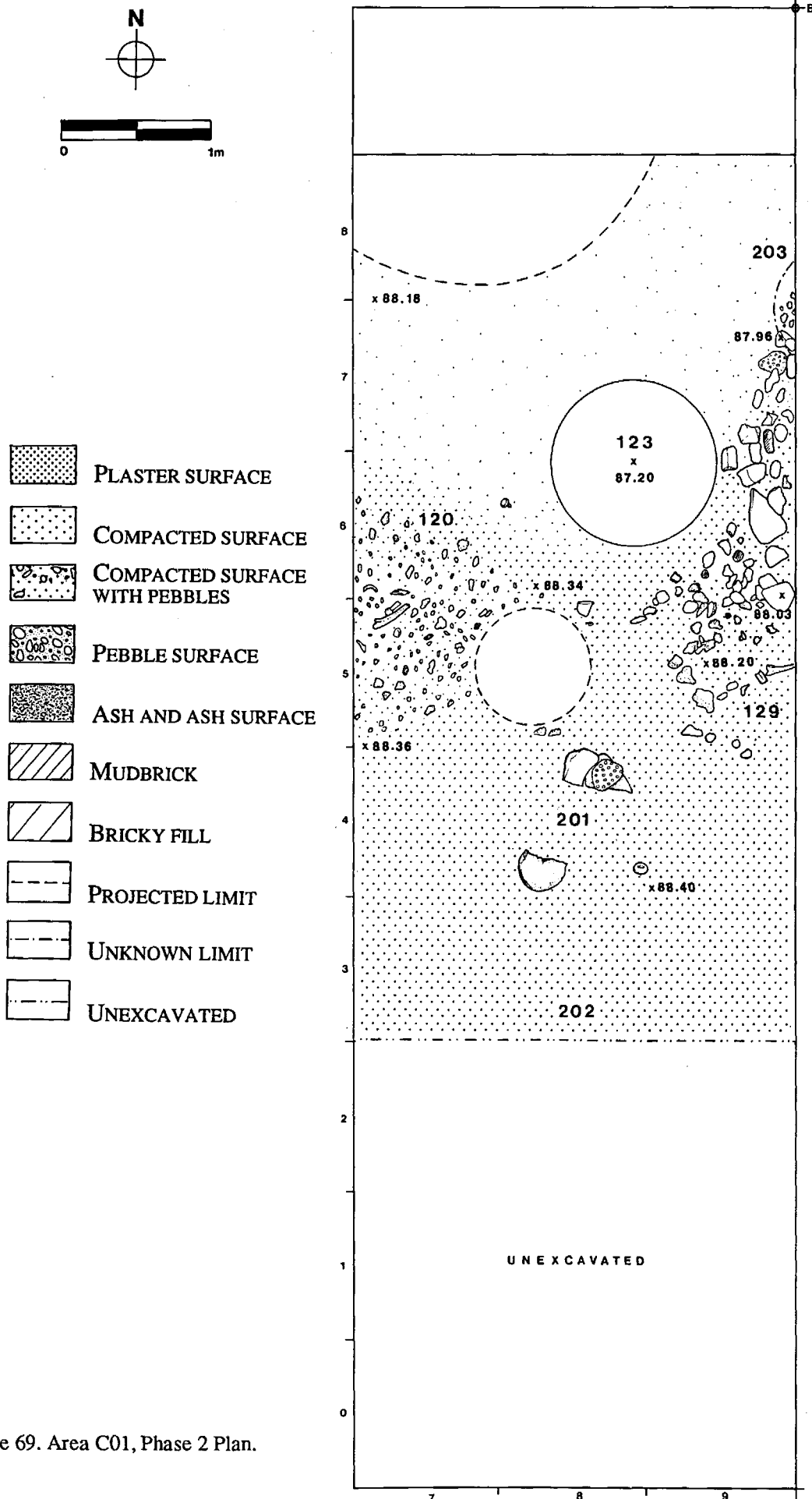


Figure 69. Area C01, Phase 2 Plan.

TOWN AND COUNTRY IN SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA

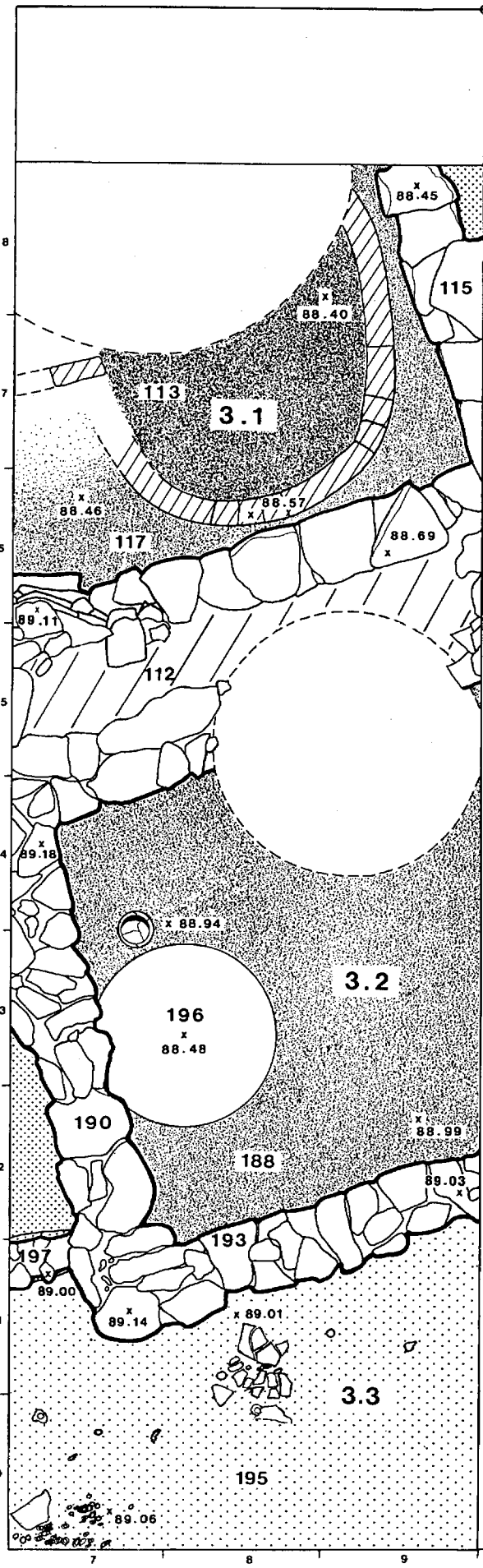
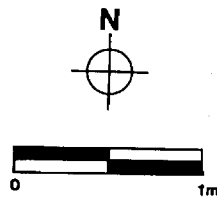












Figure 70. Area C01, Phase 3 Plan.



-  PLASTER SURFACE
-  COMPACTED SURFACE
-  COMPACTED SURFACE WITH PEBBLES
-  PEBBLE SURFACE
-  ASH AND ASH SURFACE
-  MUDBRICK
-  BRICKY FILL
-  PROJECTED LIMIT
-  UNKNOWN LIMIT
-  UNEXCAVATED

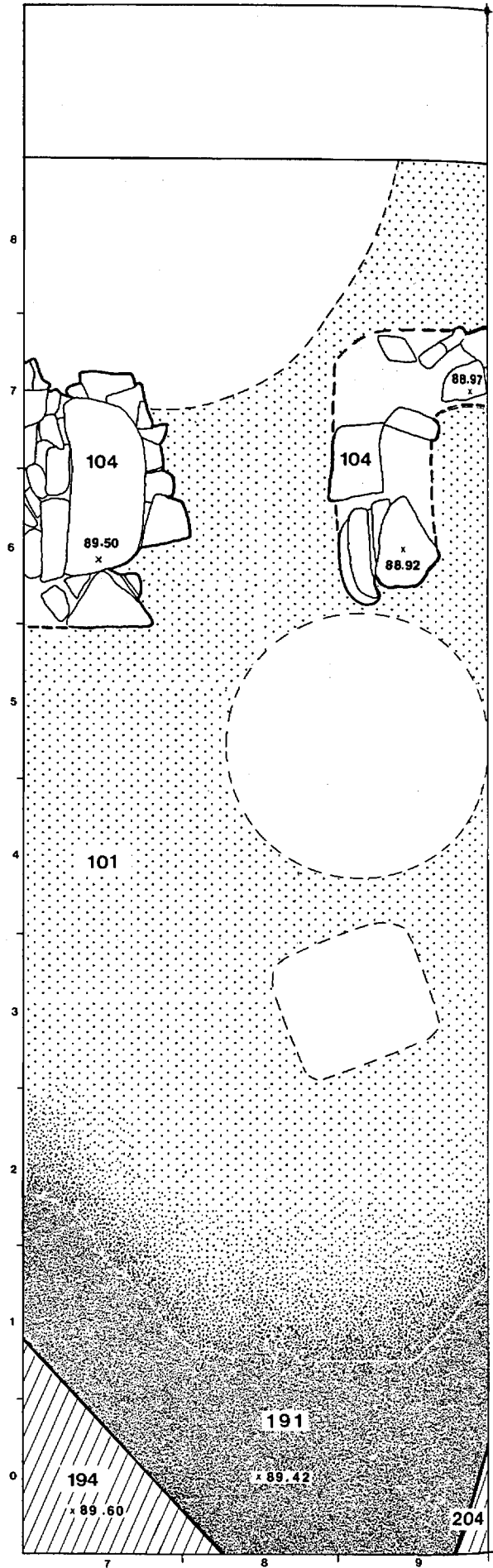
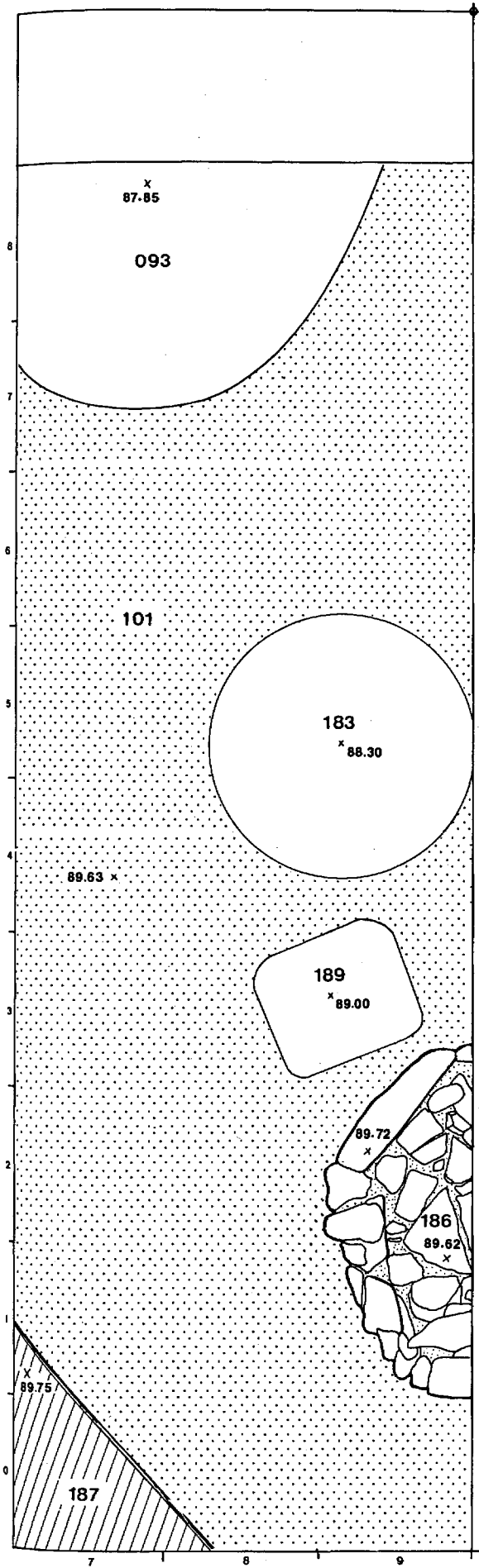
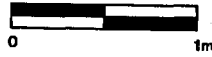
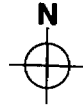












Figure 71. Area C01, Phase 4 Plan.

AREA C01

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-  PLASTER SURFACE
-  COMPACTED SURFACE
-  COMPACTED SURFACE WITH PEBBLES
-  PEBBLE SURFACE
-  ASH AND ASH SURFACE
-  MUDBRICK
-  BRICKY FILL
-  PROJECTED LIMIT
-  UNKNOWN LIMIT
-  UNEXCAVATED

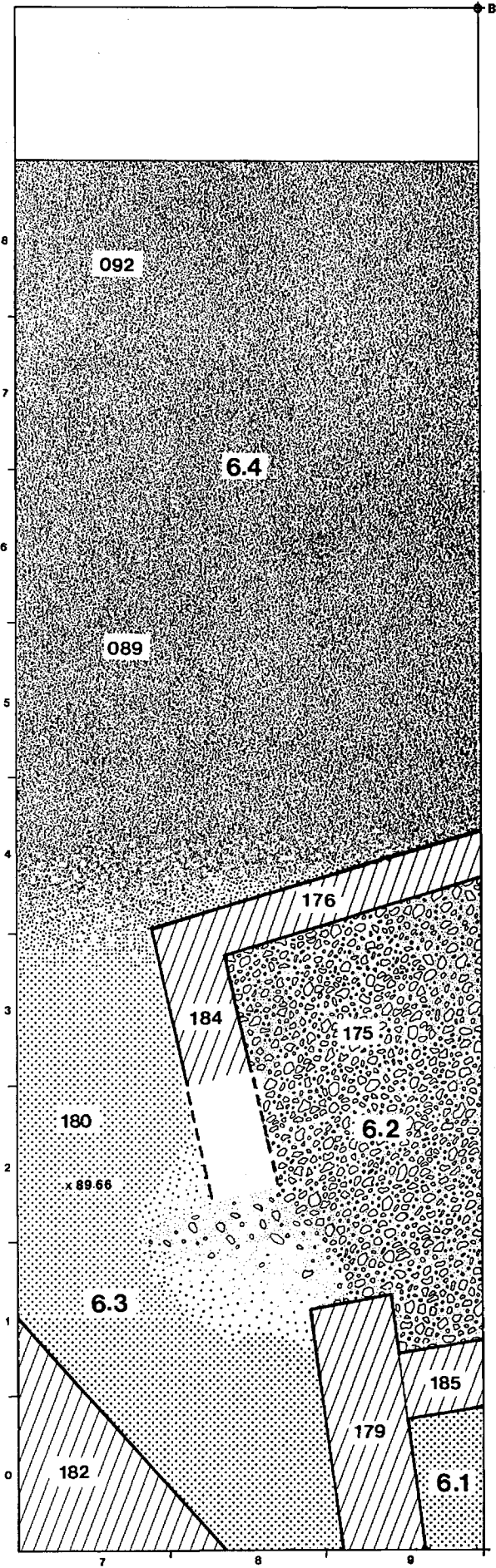


Figure 72. Area C01, Phase 5 Plan.

Figure 73. Area C01, Phase 6 Plan.

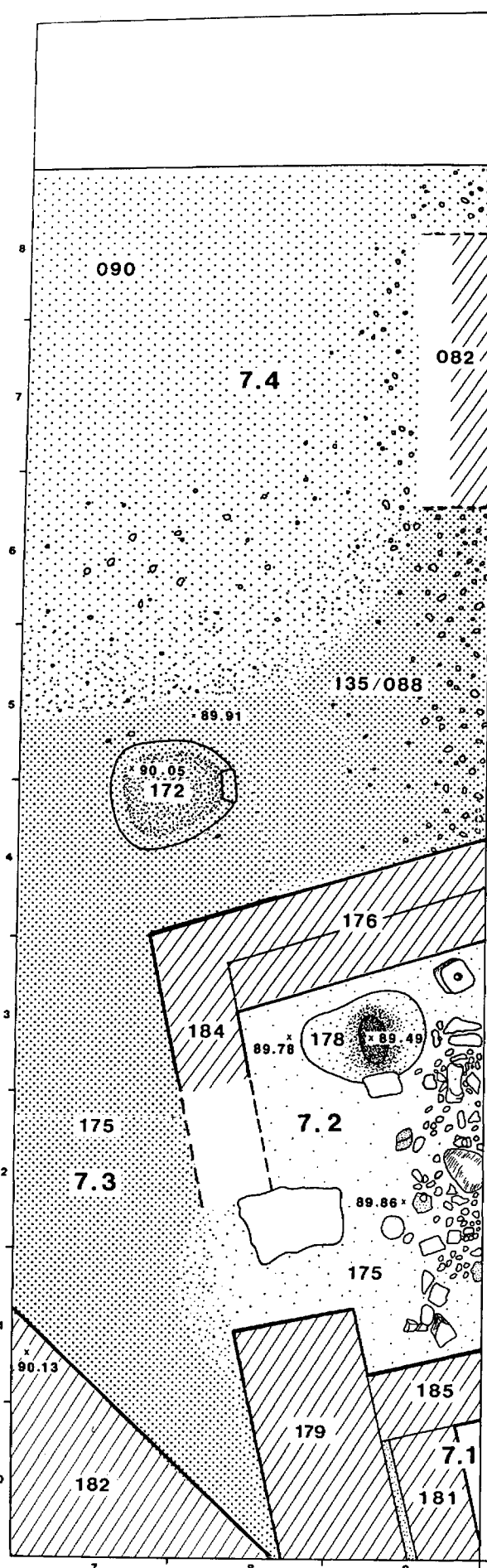
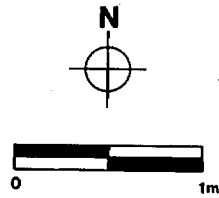












Figure 74. Area C01, Phase 7 Plan.



-  PLASTER SURFACE
-  COMPACTED SURFACE
-  COMPACTED SURFACE WITH PEBBLES
-  PEBBLE SURFACE
-  ASH AND ASH SURFACE
-  MUDBRICK
-  BRICKY FILL
-  PROJECTED LIMIT
-  UNKNOWN LIMIT
-  UNEXCAVATED

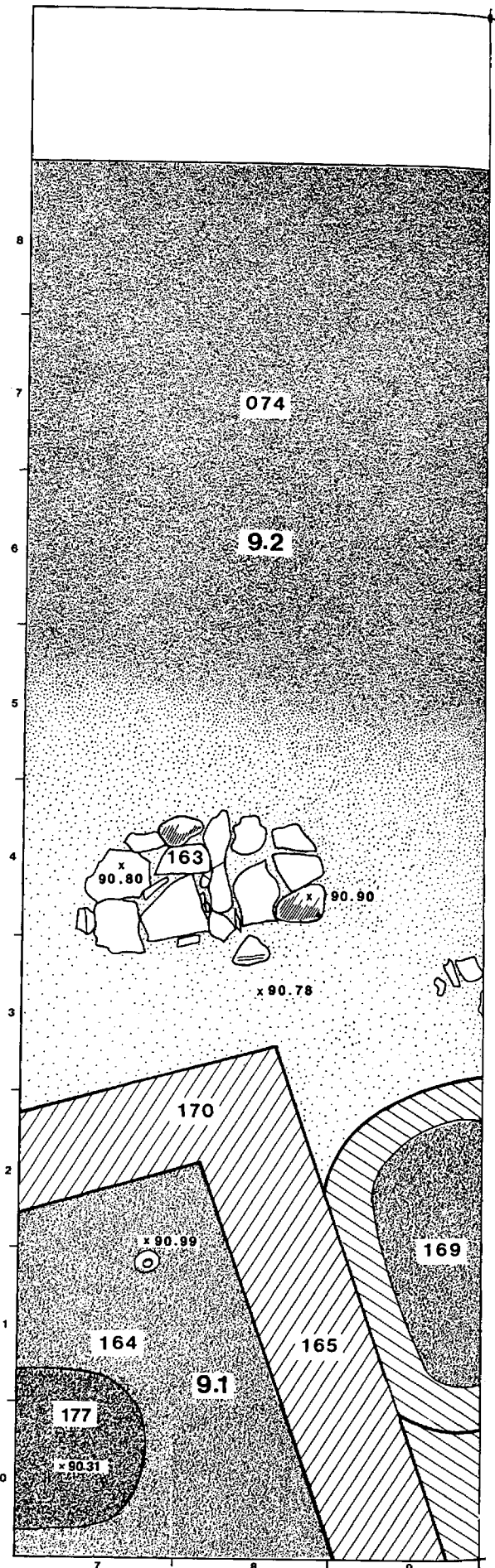


Figure 75. Area C01, Phase 9 Plan.

AREA C01

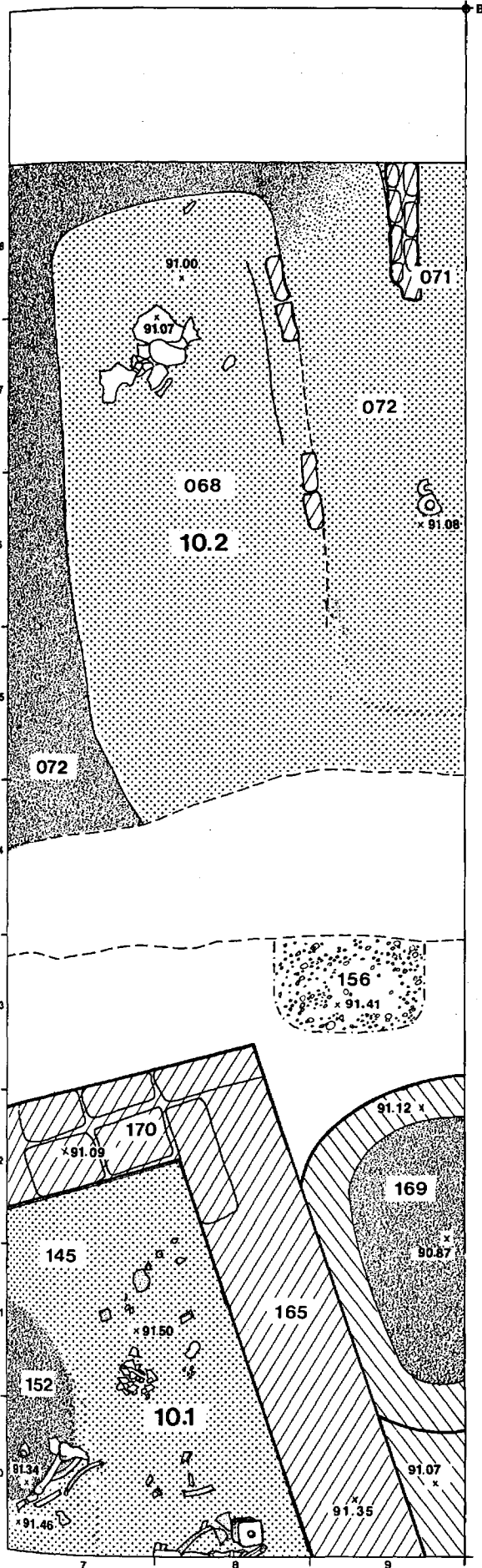
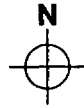












Figure 76. Area C01, Phase 10 Plan.

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-  COMPACTED SURFACE
-  COMPACTED SURFACE WITH PEBBLES
-  PEBBLE SURFACE
-  ASH AND ASH SURFACE
-  MUDBRICK
-  BRICKY FILL
-  PROJECTED LIMIT
-  UNKNOWN LIMIT
-  UNEXCAVATED

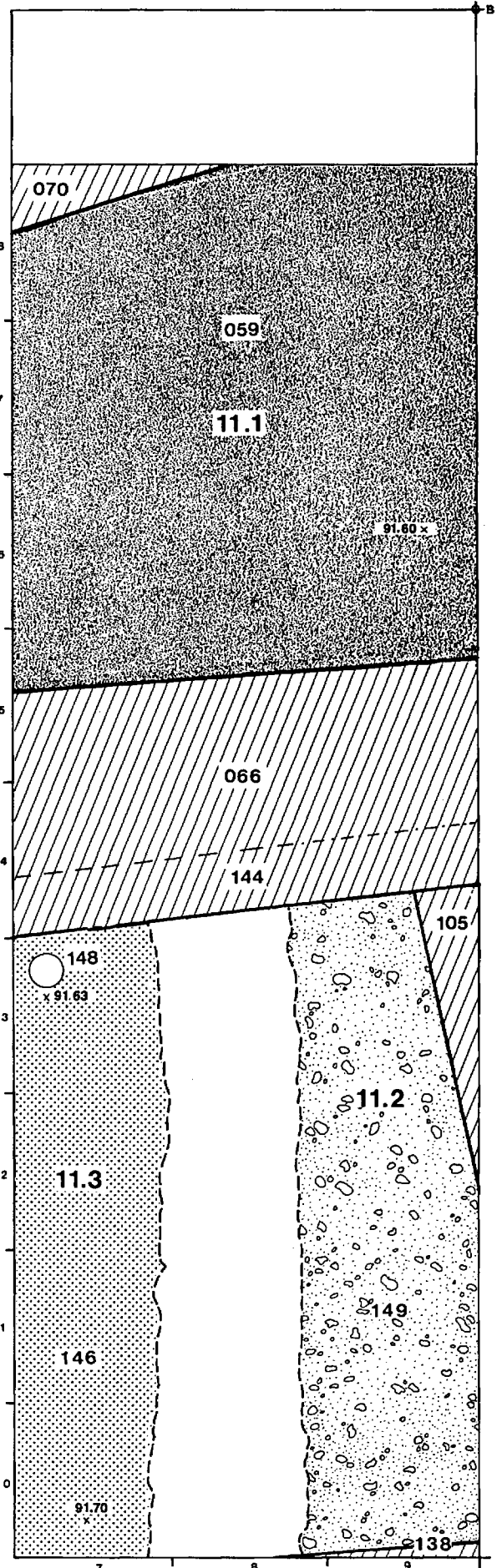


Figure 77. Area C01, Phase 11 Plan.

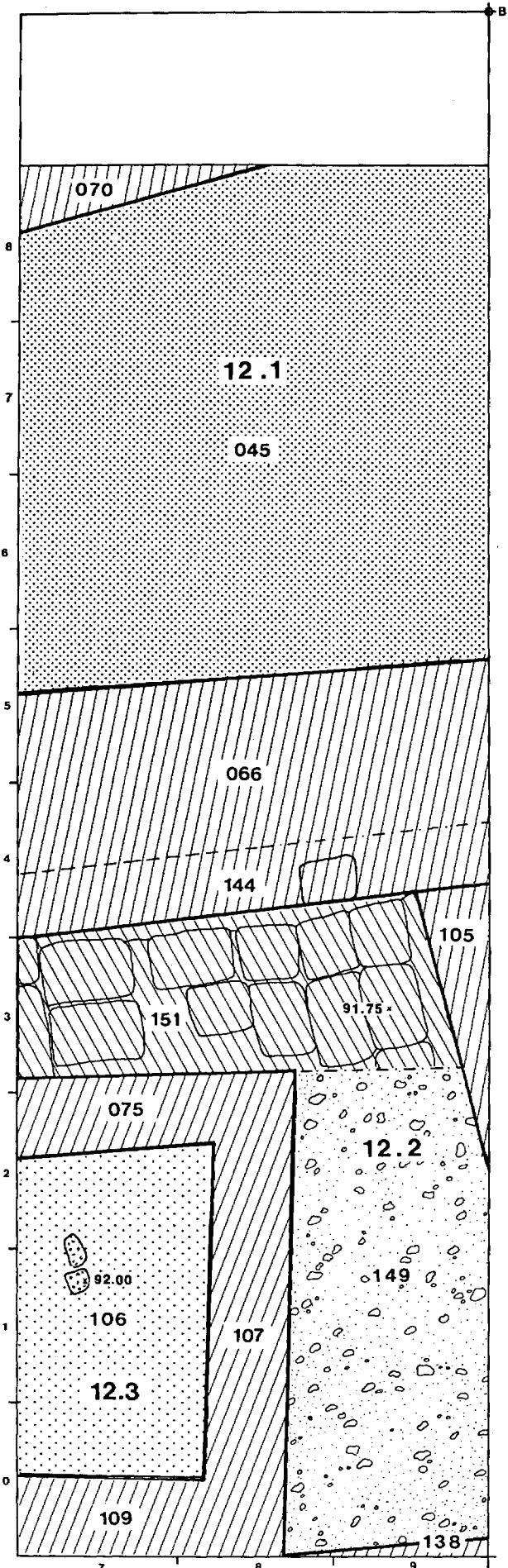












Figure 78. Area C01, Phase 12 Plan.



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-  COMPACTED SURFACE
-  COMPACTED SURFACE WITH PEBBLES
-  PEBBLE SURFACE
-  ASH AND ASH SURFACE
-  MUDBRICK
-  BRICKY FILL
-  PROJECTED LIMIT
-  UNKNOWN LIMIT
-  UNEXCAVATED

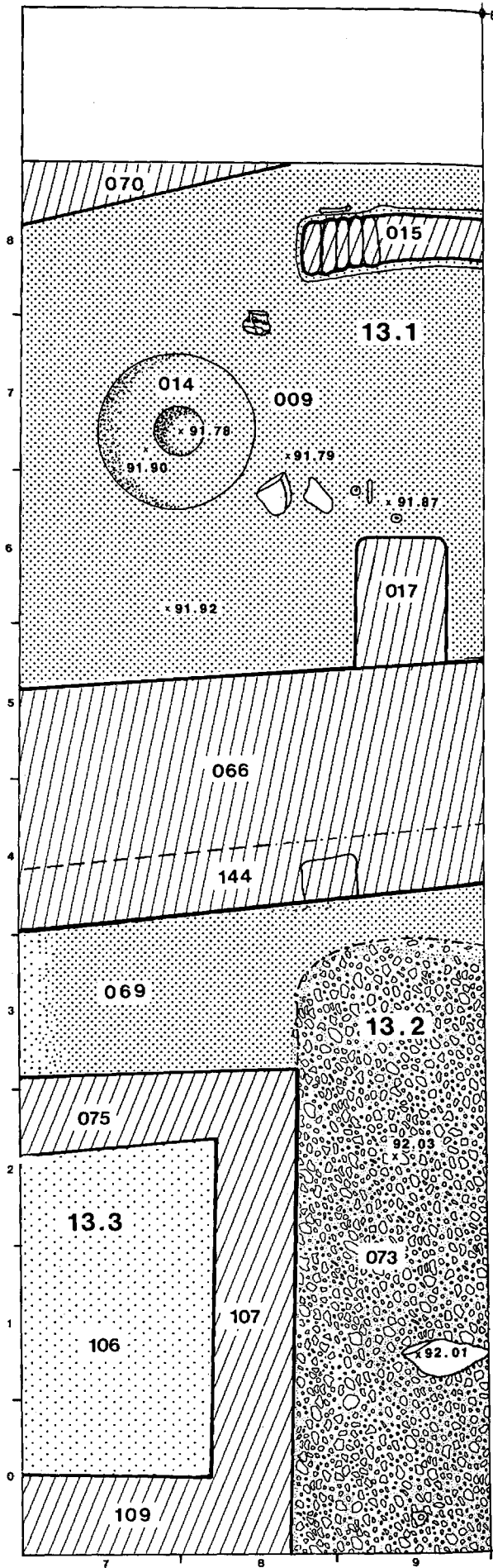


Figure 79. Area C01, Phase 13 Plan.

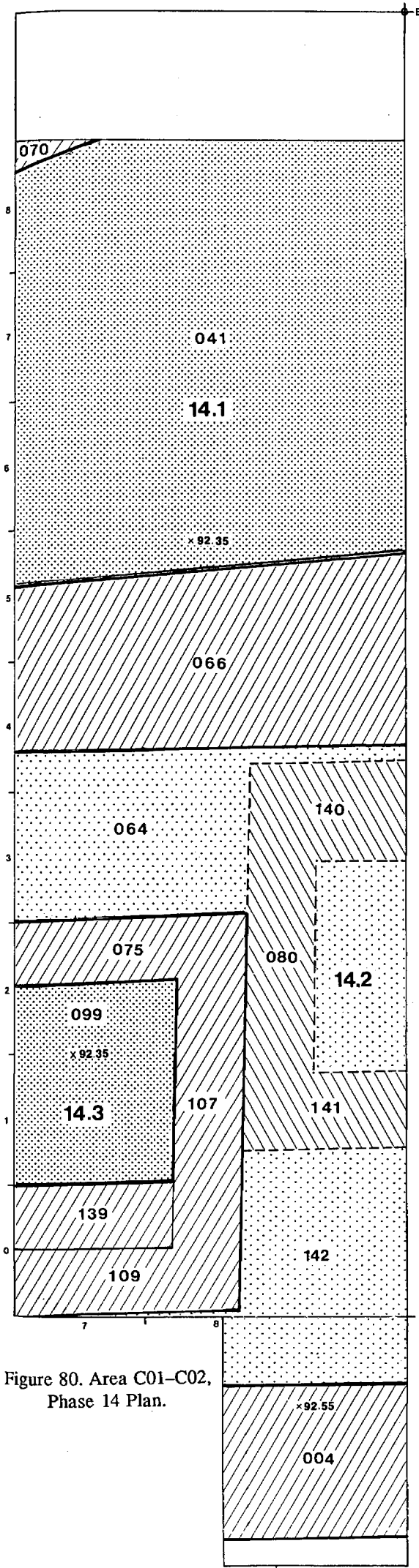


Figure 80. Area C01-C02, Phase 14 Plan.

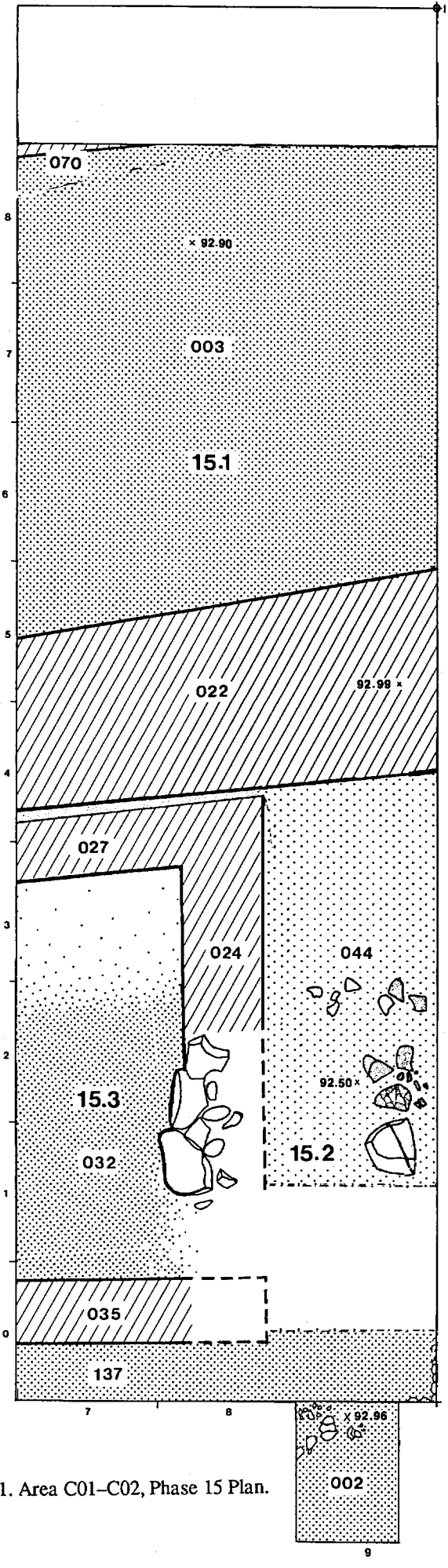












Figure 81. Area C01-C02, Phase 15 Plan.

-  PLASTER SURFACE
-  COMPACTED SURFACE
-  COMPACTED SURFACE WITH PEBBLES
-  PEBBLE SURFACE
-  ASH AND ASH SURFACE
-  MUDBRICK
-  BRICKY FILL
-  PROJECTED LIMIT
-  UNKNOWN LIMIT
-  UNEXCAVATED

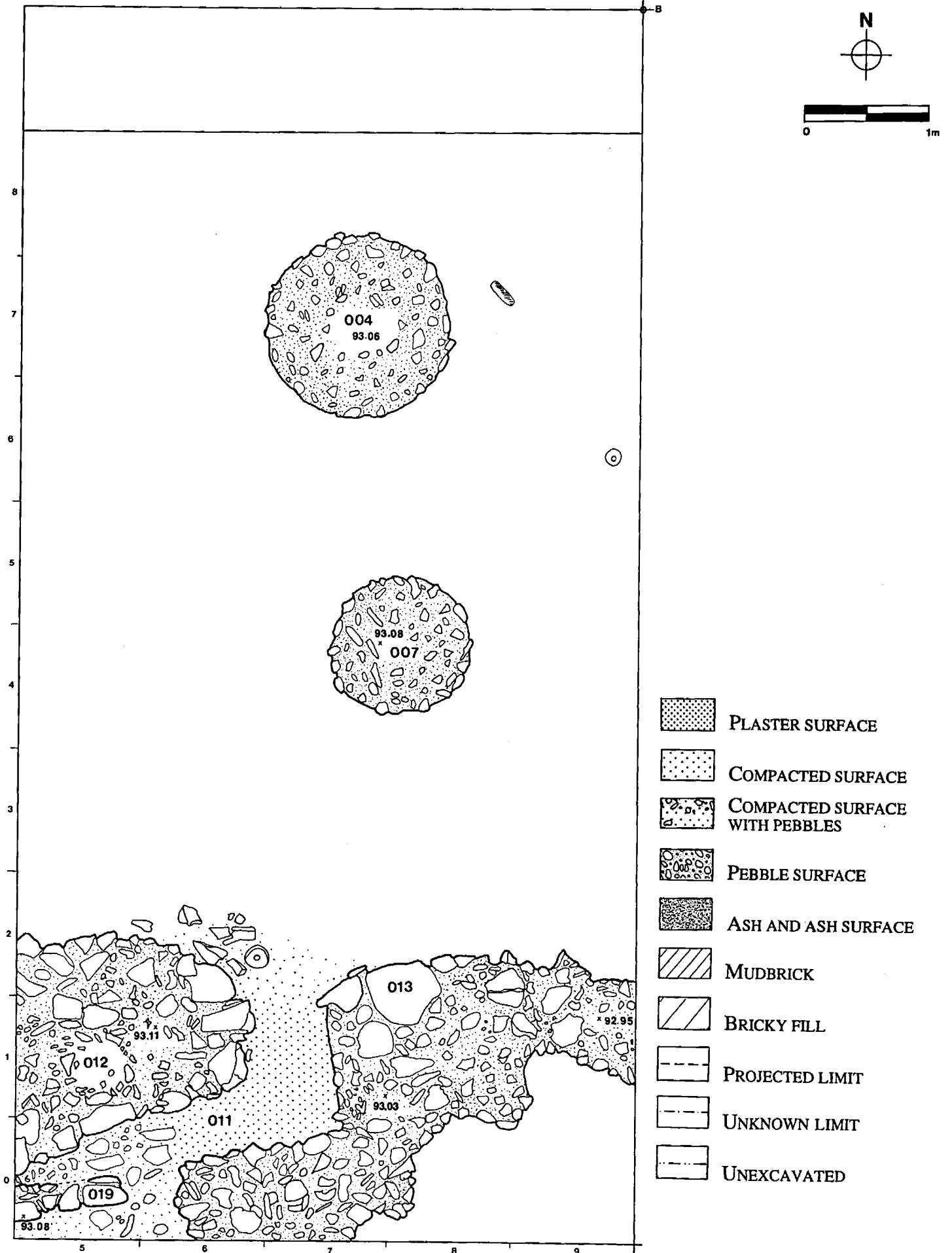


Figure 82. Area C01, Phase 16 Plan.



Figure 83. Area C01, Period VB, Phase 3. Stone Foundation of Walls Forming Perimeter of Room 3.2 with Contemporary Pit in Center. Standing Mudbrick of Northern Wall 112 in Foreground, Cut by Phase 5 Pit. Exterior Surface 3.3 in Background. Photographic View toward the South.



Figure 84. Area C01, Period VB, Phase 3. Northernmost Foundation Stones of Wall 112, Facing Room 3.1. Foundation Stones of Eastern Wall 115 in Lower Left Corner, Not Yet Excavated. Basin 113 in Center Disturbed by Phase 5 Pit in Lower Right Corner. Photographic View toward the South.



Figure 85. Area C01, Period VA, Phases 6, 7. Upper Surface 175 East of Room 7.2, Center Right. Plaster Surface 180 of Area 6.3, Center Left. Foundation Stones of Wall 184 Partially Exposed. Uppermost Foundation Stones of the Phase 7 Rebuilding of Wall 179 in Foreground. Wall 182 Not Yet Excavated. Photographic View toward the North.

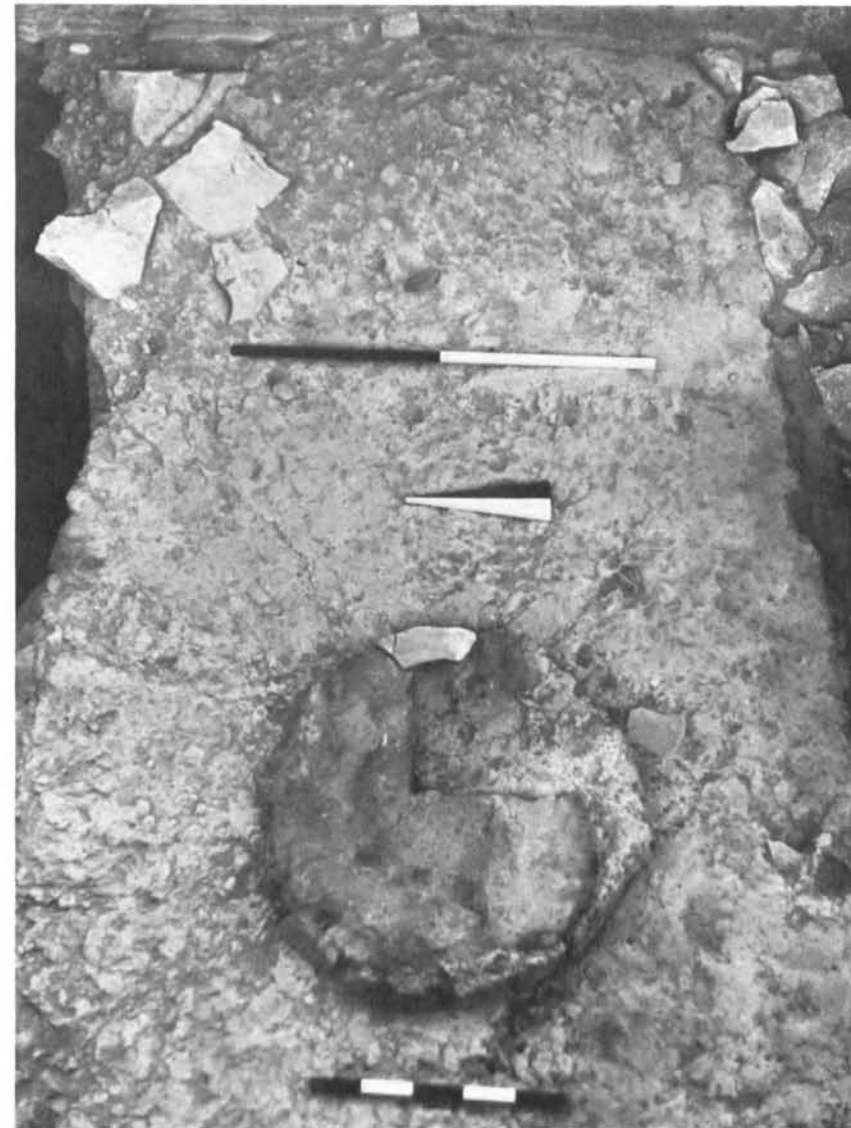


Figure 86. Area C01, Period VA, Phase 7. Plaster and Cobble Surface 135/088 with Basin 172. Foundations of Wall 176 in Upper Right. Drop-Off to 1981 Deep Sounding Visible in Upper Left. Photographic View toward the East.



Figure 87. Area C01, Period VA, Phases 9, 10. Mudbrick Superstructures of Room 9.1–10.1 Walls and, to the Left, Associated Oven, Locus 169. Floor of Room 9.1 Is Exposed Inside the Walls. In the Foreground, Stone Feature 163. Photographic View toward the South.



Figure 88. Area C01, Period VA, Phases 9, 10. Stone Foundations of Walls of Room 9.1–10.1. Plaster Surface of Phase 8 Is Exposed Inside the Walls. Photographic View toward the West.



Figure 89. Area C01, Period VA, Phase 10. Plastered Basin, Locus 068, Partially Exposed. Photographic View toward the East.



Figure 90. Area C01, Period IVB, Phases 11–14. Stone Foundations of Large East-West Wall 066/144. Pit 148, Associated with Plaster Surface 146 of Phase 11 in Upper Right Corner. In Foreground, Behind Drop-Off to 1981 Deep Sounding in Strip 1, Continuation of Period VA, Phase 10, Basin 068, Sealed by Plaster 067, Is Cut by 066/144 Foundation Trench. Photographic View toward the South.



Figure 91. Area C01, Period IVB, Phases 12–14. Stone Foundations of Walls Forming Perimeter of Room 12.3–14.3. Photographic View toward the West.



Figure 92. Area C01, Period IVB, Phase 15. Stone Foundations of Walls Forming Perimeter of Room 15.3. Foundations of Large East-West Wall 022 Just Emerging, to the Right. In Background, Area C Walls of Building Phase IIA–B Are Partially Exposed Beyond the Balk Separating C01 and Trench C45. Note That C01 Features Continue West as Area C, Unit 3 (see fig. 121). Photographic View toward the West.

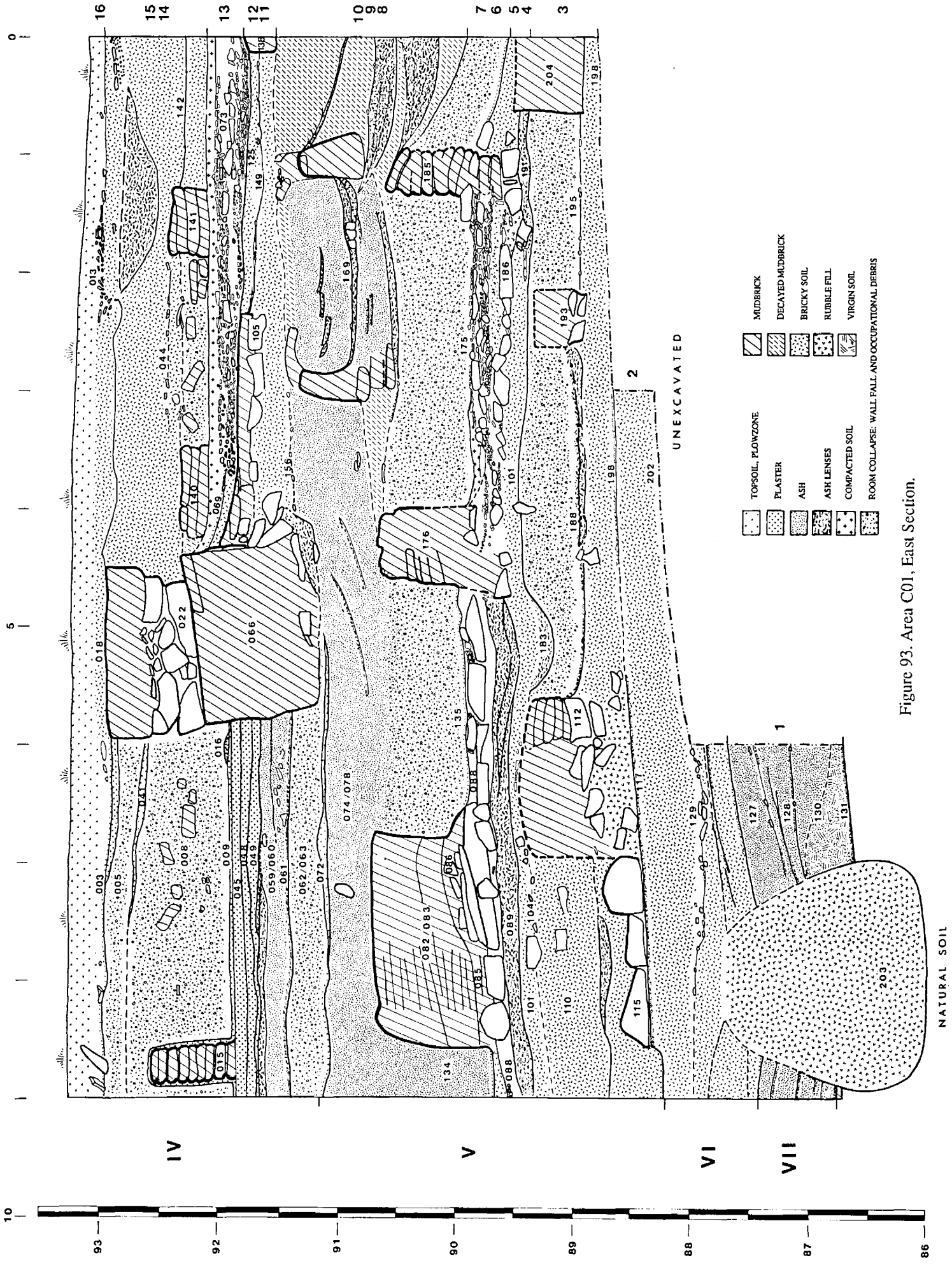


Figure 93. Area C01, East Section.

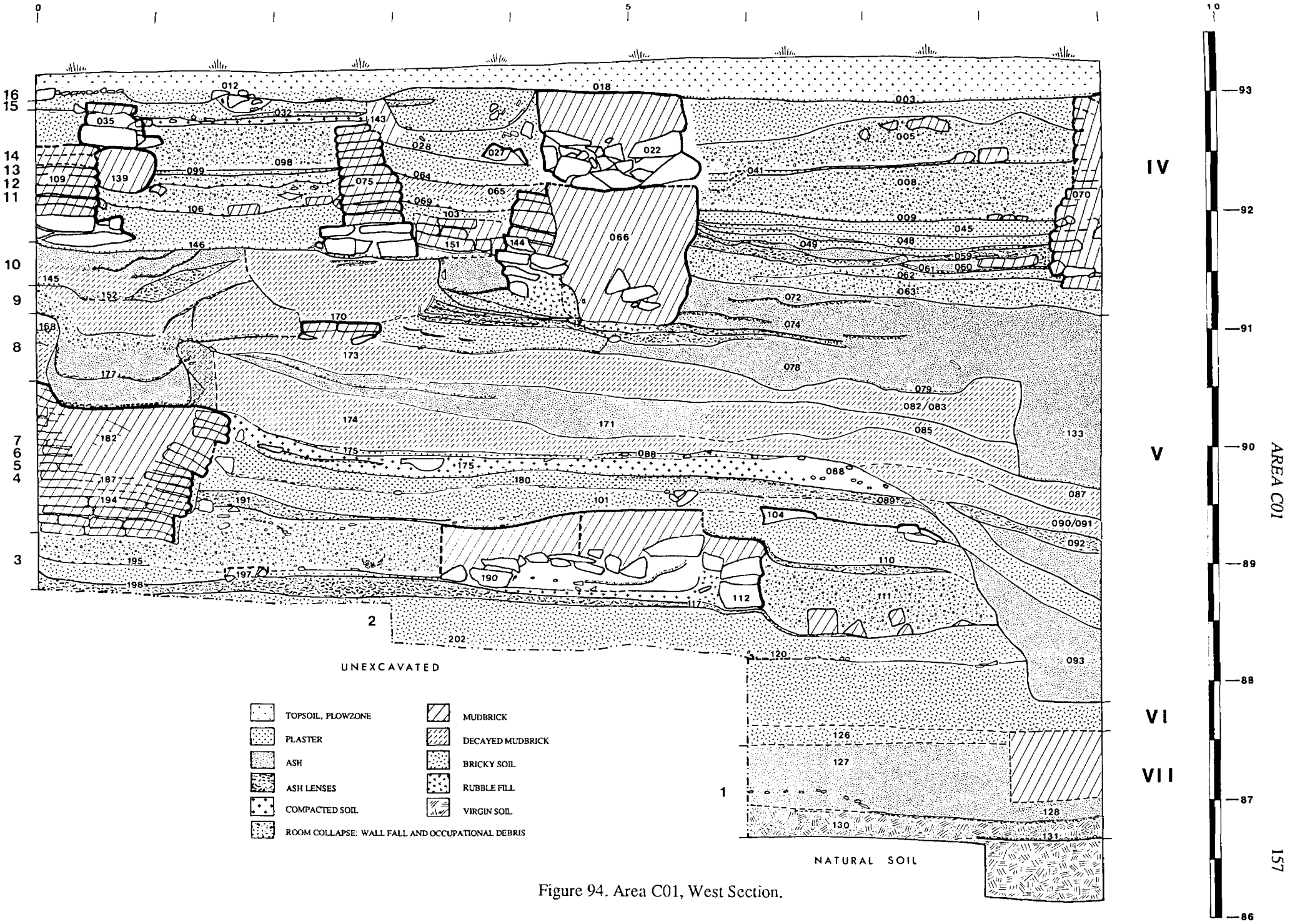


Figure 94. Area C01, West Section.

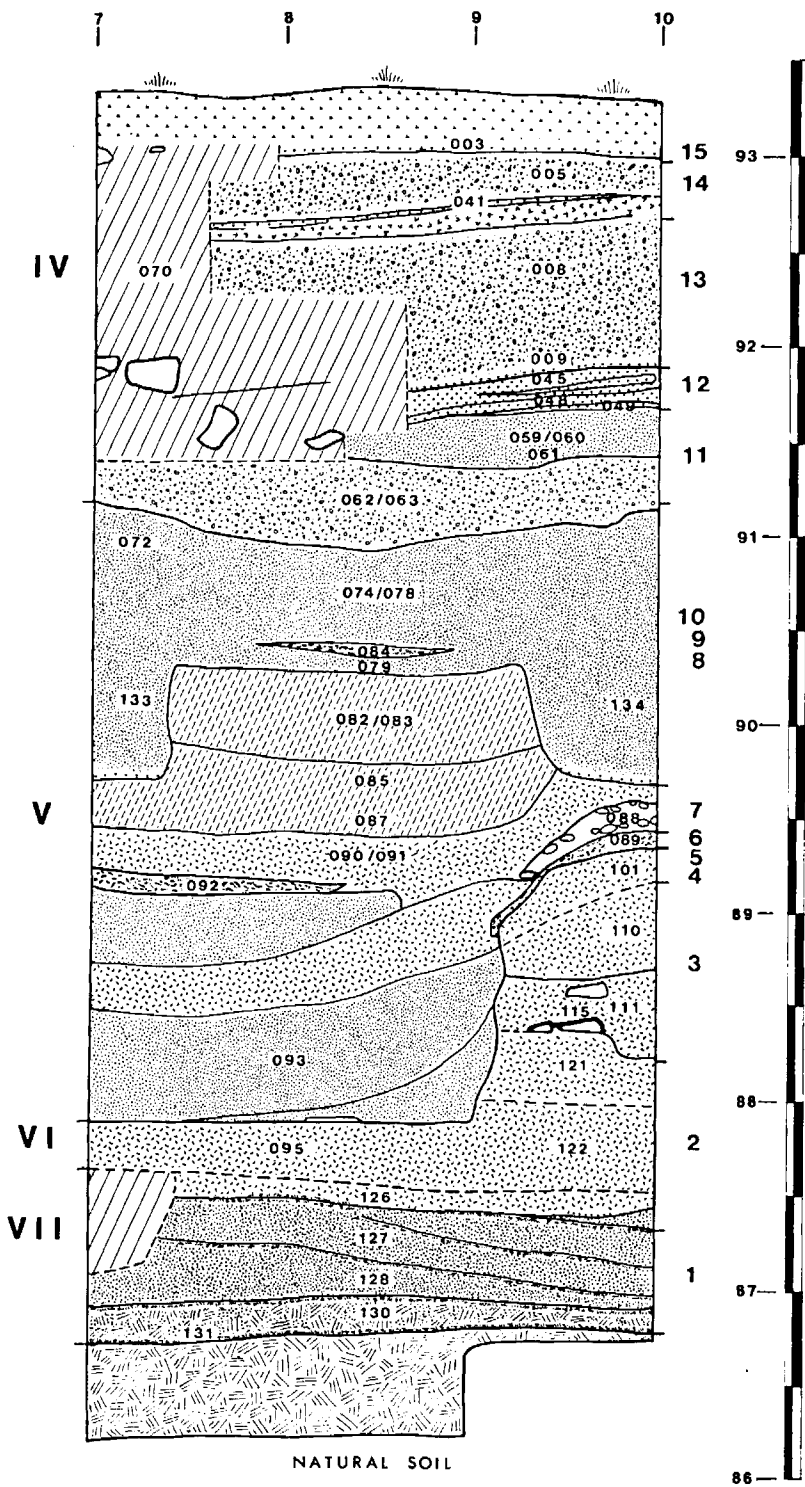


Figure 95. Area C01, North Section.

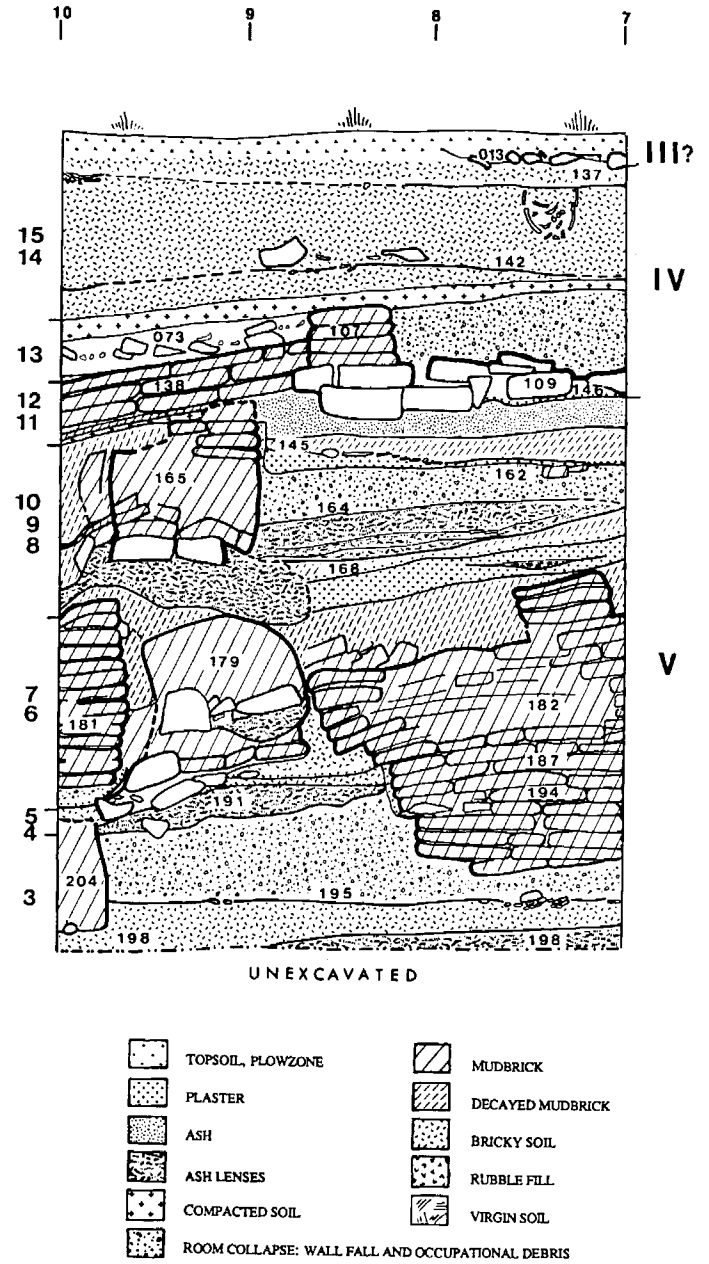


Figure 96. Area C01, South Section.

Figure 97. Area C01, Phase 2 Pottery.* Scale 2:5

	Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Unit	Ph.	Per.	Plan
A	Bowl 1a	04	6266	1690	C01-0168/78/87/88-122	Supra/subfloor	—	2	VIA	Fig. 69
B	Bowl 6a	04	6019	D1651	C01-0189-120	Surface	—	2	VIA	Fig. 69
C	Bowl 6a	04	6266	1690	C01-0168/78/87/88-122	Supra/subfloor	—	2	VIA	Fig. 69
D	Bowl 11a	04	6347	1757	C01-0169/89-122	Supra/subfloor	—	2	VIA	Fig. 69
E	Bowl 9a	04	6056	1659	C01-0169/89-121	Supra/subfloor	—	2	VIA	Fig. 69
F	Bowl 9a	04	5925	1612	C01-0169-119	Suprafloor	—	2	VIA	Fig. 69
G	Bowl 12a	04	13698	3230	C01-0957-120	Surface	—	2	VIA	Fig. 69
H	Bowl 26c	13	5947	D1629	C01-0178-120	Surface	—	2	VIA	Fig. 69
I	Jar 7	04	13698	3230	C01-0957-120	Surface	—	2	VIA	Fig. 69
J	Jar 18	04	6347	1757	C01-0169/89-122	Supra/subfloor	—	2	VIA	Fig. 69
K	Jar 24	13	6266	1690	C01-0168/78/87/88-122	Supra/subfloor	—	2	VIA	Fig. 69
L	Unass.	04	6347	1757	C01-0169/89-122	Supra/subfloor	—	2	VIA	Fig. 69
M	Bowl 19	17	6266	1690	C01-0168/78/87/88-122	Supra/subfloor	—	2	VIA	Fig. 69
N	Deco. 405	06	6266	1690	C01-0168/78/87/88-122	Supra/subfloor	—	2	VIA	Fig. 69

For other relevant illustrated materials from the same phase, see:

Context	Nature	Illustration
C01:118	Supra/subfloor	Pls. 19:J, 27:N, 28:M
C01:120	Surface	Pls. 20:B, K; 23:D; 25:I, O, P
C01:121	Supra/subfloor	Pls. 27:F, H; 28:C
C01:122	Supra/subfloor	Pls. 20:A; 21:A, I; 22:A, J; 27:E; 28:A, D, H; 30:J; 31:G; 35:I; 36:F
C01:123	Pit	Pl. 19:I
C01:129	Surface	Pls. 20:D, 21:C, 27:G, 29:I
C01:202	Surface	Pls. 20:I, 23:F

*See p. 160 for illustration.

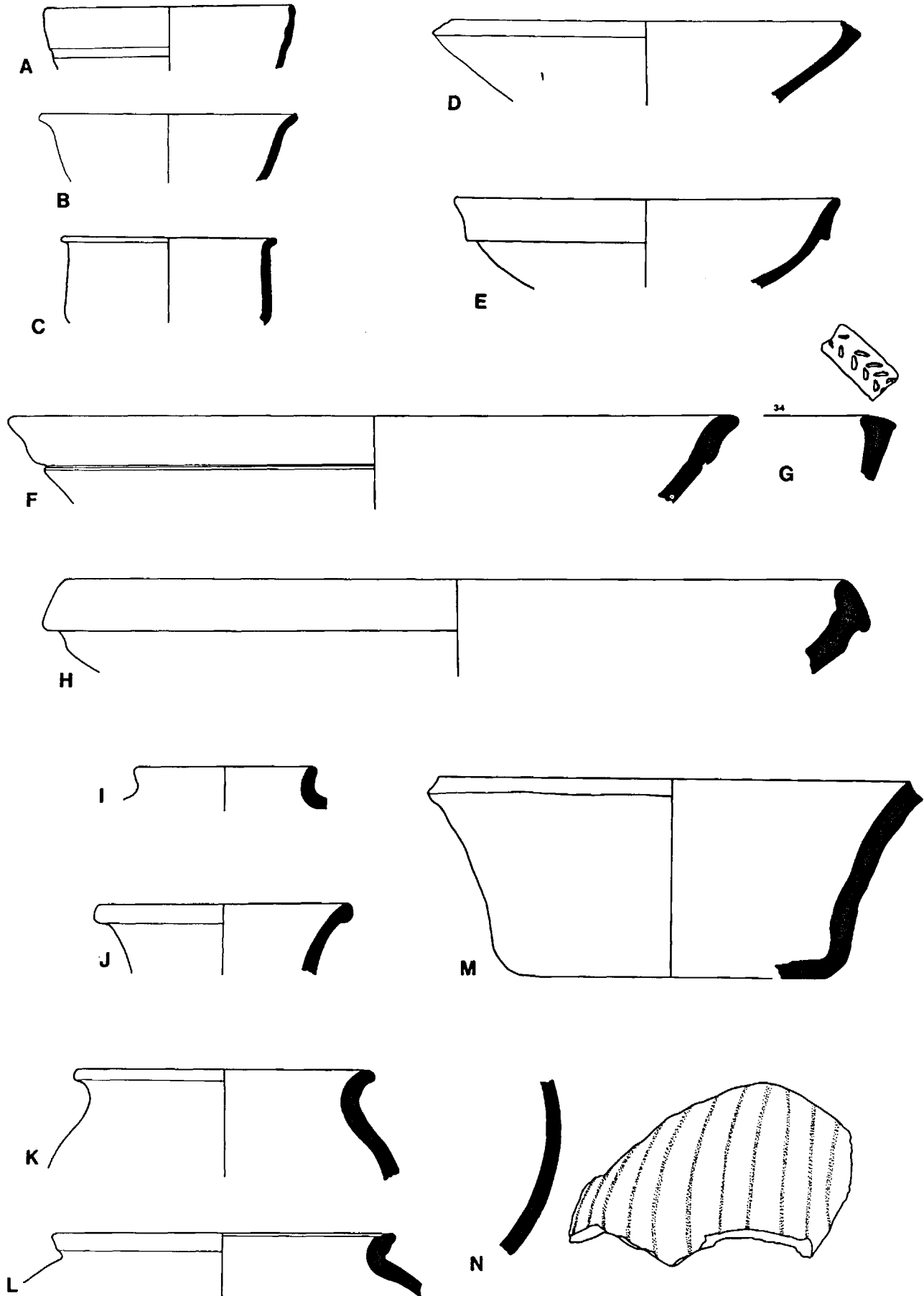


Figure 97. Area C01, Phase 2 Pottery. Scale 2:5

Figure 98. Area C01, Phase 3 Pottery. Scale 2:5

Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Unit	Ph.	Per.	Plan
A Jar 2a	04	13626	3158	C01-0957/58-200	Pit	—	3	VB	Fig. 70
B Boel 5a	04	13541	D3038	C01-1027/29-188	Floor, suprafloor	3.2	3	VB	Fig. 70
C Bowl 5c	04	13506	3004	C01-0937/39-188	Floor, suprafloor	3.2	3	VB	Fig. 70
D Bowl 5	04	13626	3158	C01-0957/58-200	Pit	—	3	VB	Fig. 70
E Bowl 4a	04	13580	3077	C01-0927/37/38/28-196	Pit	3.2	3	VB	Fig. 70
F Jar 15	04	12983	D3115	C01-0937/38/47/48-196	Pit	3.2	3	VB	Fig. 70
G Bowl 12a	04	13606	D3138	C01-0957/58-117	Surface	3.1	3	VB	Fig. 70
H Bowl 11	04	13580	3077	C01-0927/37/38/28-196	Pit	3.2	3	VB	Fig. 70
I Deco. 406	06	13586	D3088	C01-1007/09-195	Surf, suprafloor	3.3	3	VB	Fig. 70
J Pedestal base	04	13626	3158	C01-0957/58-200	Pit	—	3	VB	Fig. 70
K Bowl 6b	04	13461	D2958	C01-094748/49/59-188	Floor, suprafloor	3.2	3	VB	Fig. 70
L Jar 19a	30	13626	3158	C01-0957/58-200	Pit	—	3	VB	Fig. 70

For other relevant illustrated materials from the same phase, see:

Context	Nature	Unit	Illustration
C01:108/110/111	Floor, suprafloor	3.1	Pls. 43:B; 44:A, D; 45:Q; 49:E; 52:B
C01:117 = 198	Surface	3.1	Pls. 44:M; 45:L; 46:A, B; 47:A; 52:D
C01:188	Floor, suprafloor	3.2	Pls. 43:E; 44:G; 45:A, C, P; 46:J; 47:L; 48:M, O; 50:K; 52:G, I
C01:195	Surface, suprafloor	3.3	Pls. 43:F, I; 44:T; 45:B; 47:E
C01:196	Pit	3.2	Pl. 49:L
C01:200	Pit	—	Pls. 44:E, F, L; 46:C; 51:E

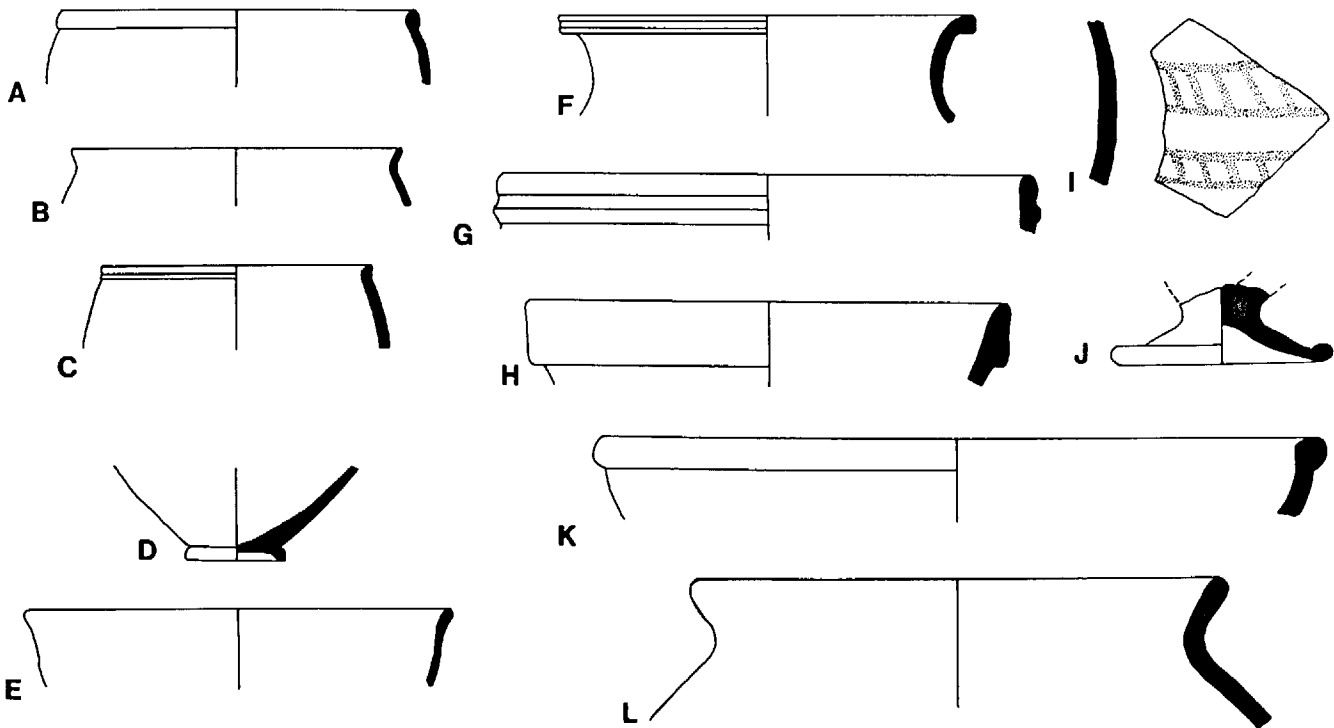


Figure 99. Area C01, Phases 4, 5 Pottery. Scale 2:5

Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Ph.	Per.	Plan	
A	Bowl 4a	03	3884	1255	C01-01-093	Pit	5	VA-B	Fig. 72
B	Bowl 5a	04	4444	1305	C01-0169/79/89-101	Surface, suprafloor	4-5	VA-B	Figs. 71, 72
C	Bowl 6a	03	4935	1414	C01-01-093	Pit	5	VA-B	Fig. 72
D	Bowl 6b	03	3884	1255	C01-01-093	Pit	5	VA-B	Fig. 72
E	Jar 14	04	4930	1430	C01-0188-093	Pit	5	VA-B	Fig. 72
F	Bowl 12a	04	4661	1331	C01-01-101	Surface, suprafloor	4-5	VA-B	Figs. 71, 72
G	Jar 2a	04	4661	1331	C01-01-101	Surface, suprafloor	4-5	VA-B	Figs. 71, 72
H	Pedestal base	03	4826	1400	C01-01-093	Pit	5	VA-B	Fig. 72
I	Pedestal base	04	4661	1331	C01-01-101	Surface, suprafloor	4-5	VA-B	Figs. 71-72
J	Jar 19b	28/29	3884	1255	C01-01-093	Pit	5	VA-B	Fig. 72
K	Jar 17b	04	4442	1313	C01-0168/78-101	Surface, suprafloor	4-5	VA-B	Figs. 71, 72
L	Jar 19b	28/29	4661	1331	C01-01-101	Surface, suprafloor	4-5	VA-B	Figs. 71, 72

For other relevant illustrated materials from the same phase, see:

Context	Nature	Phase	Illustration
C01:093	Pit	5	Pls. 43:O; 46:L; 48:F, H, I, J, N; 51:A, L
C01:101	Surface, suprafloor	4-5	Pls. 43:C; 44:I; 47:O; 48:E, G; 49:A; 50:A, C, F, J; 51:B
C01:183	Pit	5	Pls. 44:B, C; 47:D; 48:D; 50:E
C01:191	Ash layer	4	Pls. 45:E, 46:N, 51:M

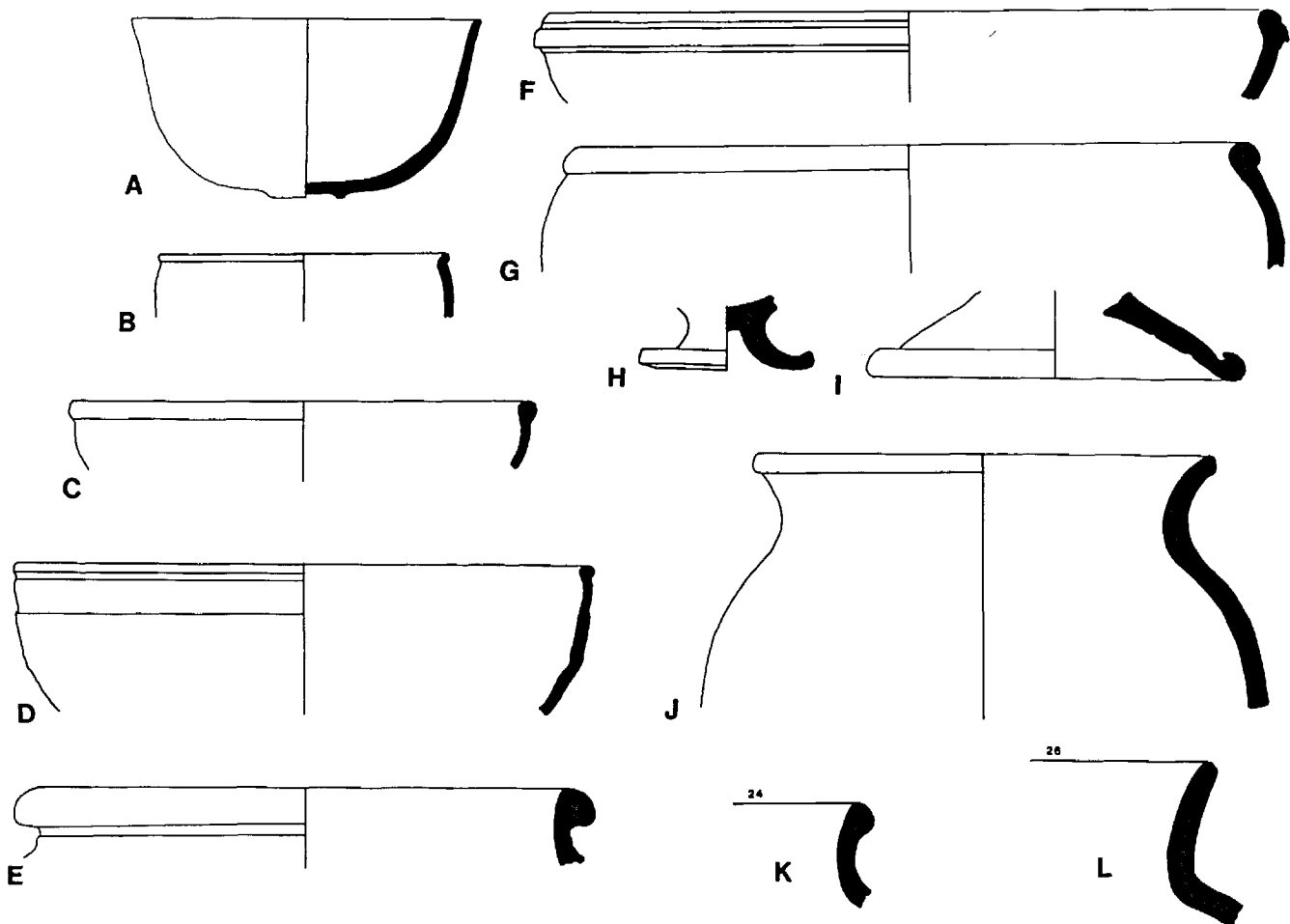


Figure 100. Area C01, Phases 6, 7 Pottery. Scale 2:5

Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Unit	Ph.	Per.	Plan	
A	Bowl 6b	04	13289	D2791	C01-1027/29-175	Surface	7.2-7.3	7	VA	Fig. 74
B	Bowl 6b	04	13289	D2791	C01-1027/29-175	Surface	7.2-7.3	7	VA	Fig. 74
C	Bowl 4a	04	13401	D2898	C01-0919/29/39-175	Pebble Surface	6.2	6	VA	Fig. 73
D	Jar 19b	28/29	13300	D2797	C01-0947/49-088	Pebble Surface	—	7	VA	Fig. 74
E	Jar 19b	29	13339	2836	C01-1027-180	Surface	6.3	7	VA	Fig. 73
F	Unass.	04	4352	1180	C01-0189-088	Pebble Surface	—	7	VA	Fig. 74
G	Deco. 406	06	13208	D2705	C01-0939-175	Room floor	7.2	7	VA	Fig. 74

For other relevant illustrated materials from the same phase, see:

Context	Nature	Phase	Unit	Illustration
C01:088	Pebble surface	7	—	Pl. 48:C
C01:135	Pebble surface	7	—	Pls. 47:C, 49:F
C01:175 (lower)	Pebble surface	6	6.2	Pl. 51:C
C01:175 (upper)	Surfaces	7	7.2/7.3	Pls. 48:T, 51:F

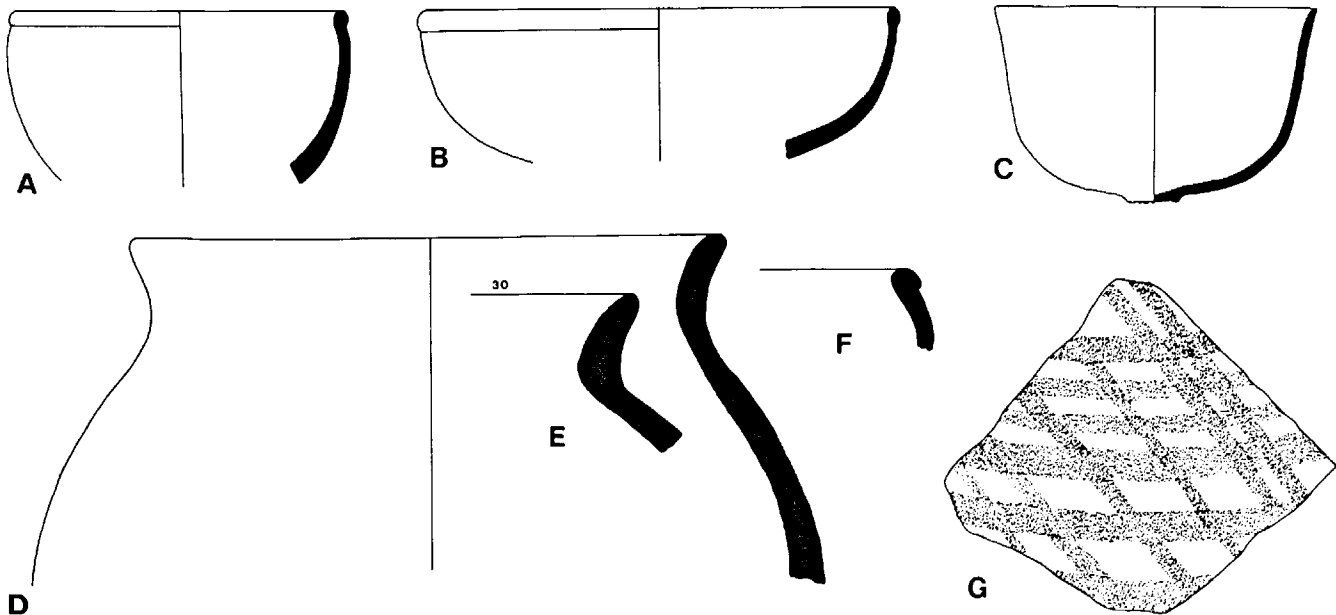


Figure 101. Area C01, Phase 8 Pottery. Scale 2:5

Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Ph.	Per.	Plan	
A	Jar 19b	29	13263	D2760	C01-1007/09-168	Plaster floor	8	VA	—
B	Bowl 4a	03	13263	D2760	C01-1007/09-168	Plaster floor	8	VA	—
C	Bowl 6b	03	13263	D2760	C01-1007/09-168	Plaster floor	8	VA	—

For other relevant illustrated material from the same phase, see C01:168, Plaster floor, pl. 43:H

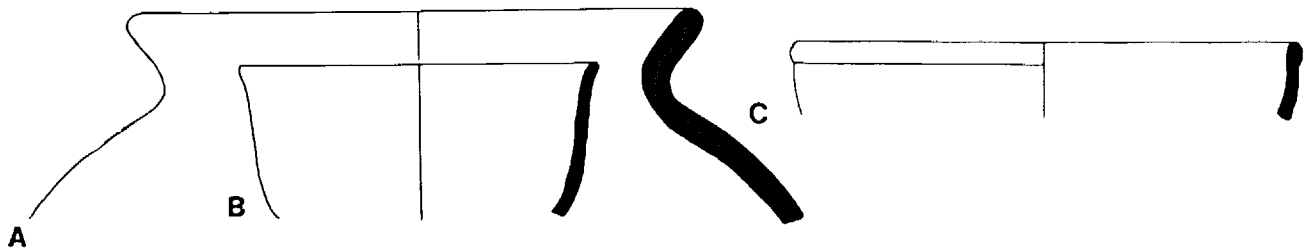


Figure 102. Area C01, Phase 9 Pottery. Scale 2:5

	Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Unit	Ph.	Per.	Plan
A	Bowl 4a	03	3366	1006	C01-0177/79-078	Ashy fill/surfaces	9.2	9	VA	Fig. 75
B	Bowl 4a	03	3145	969	C01-0167/69-074	Ashy fill/surfaces	9.2	9	VA	Fig. 75
C	Bowl 4c	03	3078	923	C01-0177/79-074	Ashy fill/surfaces	9.2	9	VA	Fig. 75
D	Bowl 6a	03	3146	977	C01-0167/69-078	Ashy fill/surfaces	9.2	9	VA	Fig. 75
E	Unass.	04	3078	923	C01-0177/79-074	Ashy fill/surfaces	9.2	9	VA	Fig. 75
F	Bowl 6a	03	3149	1000	C01-0177/79-078	Ashy fill/surfaces	9.2	9	VA	Fig. 75
G	Jar 19b	29	3146	977	C01-0167/69-078	Ashy fill/surfaces	9.2	9	VA	Fig. 75
H	Jar 8b	04	9103	2481	C01-1007-164	Room floor	9.1	9	VA	Fig. 75
I	Jar 17b	04	3146	977	C01-0167/69-078	Ashy fill/surfaces	9.2	9	VA	Fig. 75
J	Jar 17b	04	3078	923	C01-0177/79-074	Ashy fill/surfaces	9.2	9	VA	Fig. 75

For other relevant illustrated material from the same phase, see C01:074/078, Ashy fill/surfaces, pls. 43:A, J, K; 44:K, O, P; 45:G, K, N; 47:B; 48:K, L, Q; 49:B, I, N, O; 50:G; 52:J, K

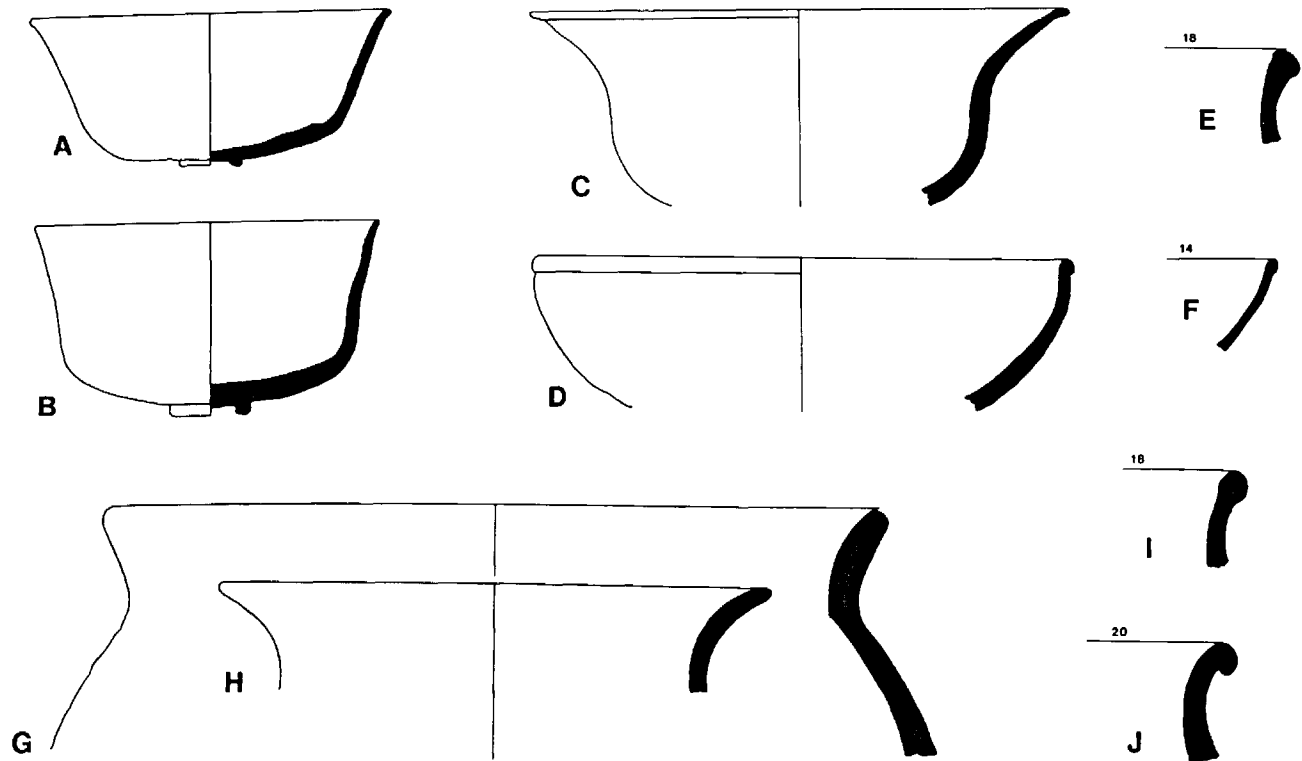


Figure 103. Area C01, Phase 10 Pottery. Scale 2:5

Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Unit	Ph.	Per.	Plan
A Bowl 4a	03	3076	914	C01-0177/78-068	Plastered basin	10.2	10	VA	Fig. 76
B Unass.	03	3077	D917	C01-0177/78-068	Plastered basin	10.2	10	VA	Fig. 76
C Bowl 4a	03	8009	D2070	C01-1007/08-145	Floor	10.1	10	VA	Fig. 76
D Bowl 4a	03/04	3076	914	C01-0177/78-068	Plastered basin	10.2	10	VA	Fig. 76
E Jar 8a	03	2449	791	C01-0177-072	Ash/plaster surface	10.2	10	VA	Fig. 76
F Pedestal base	04	2449	791	C01-0177-072	Ash/plaster surface	10.2	10	VA	Fig. 76
G Jar 2b	03	3076	914	C01-0177/78-068	Plastered basin	10.2	10	VA	Fig. 76
H Jar 19a	29	8401	2233	C01-1008-145	Floor	10.1	10	VA	Fig. 76

For other relevant illustrated materials from the same phase, see: C01:072 (= 155), Ash/plaster surface, 10.2, pls. 47:P, 49:C, 50:H, 51:J; and C01:145, Floor, 10.1, pl. 47:I.

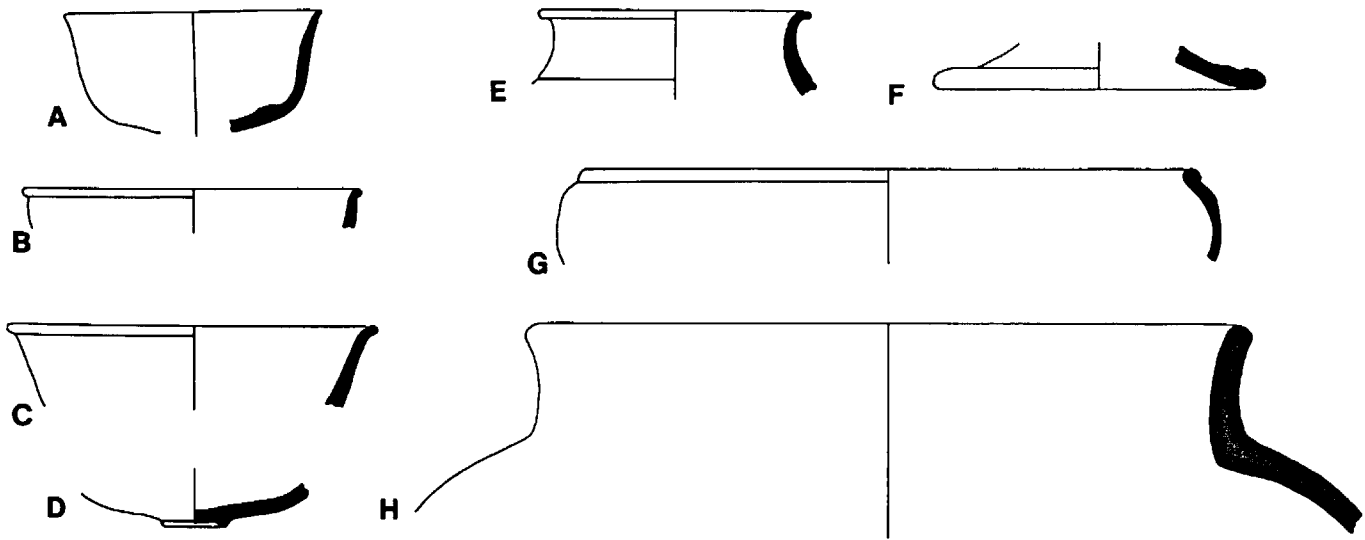


Figure 104. Area C01, Phase 11 Pottery. Scale 2:5

Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Unit	Ph.	Per.	Plan
A Bowl 1c	04	7974	2032	C01-0937-146	Plaster floor	11.2	11	IVB	Fig. 77
B —	08	1974	D586	C01-0179-060	Burnt floor	11.1	11	IVB	Fig. 77
C Bowl 9b	04	1974	D586	C01-0179-060	Burnt floor	11.1	11	IVB	Fig. 77
D Jar 34c	09	1610	486	C01-0189-059	Burnt floor	11.1	11	IVB	Fig. 77

For other relevant illustrated material from the same phase, see C01:059/60/61, Burnt floors, 11.1, pls. 60:C, 61:F, 81:E, 82:L

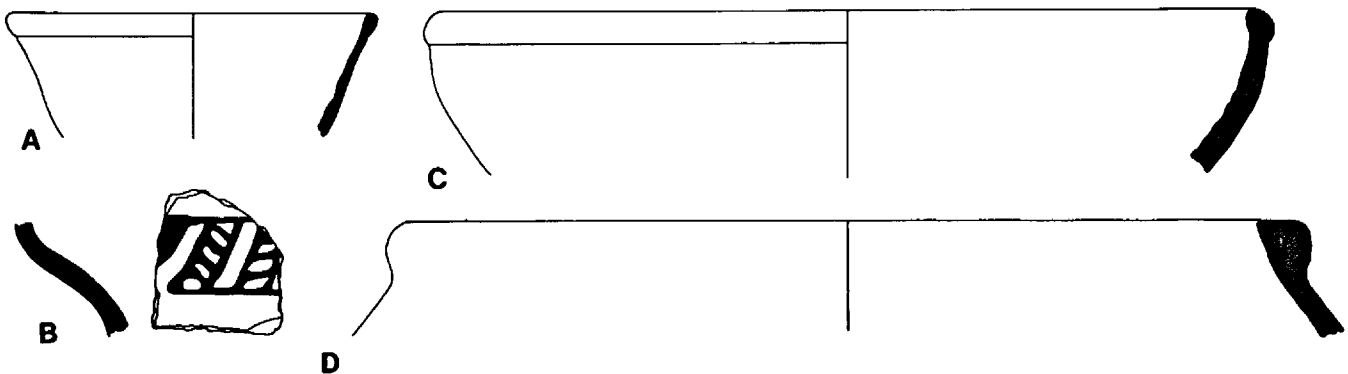


Figure 105. Area C01, Phase 13 Pottery. Scale 2:5

Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Unit	Ph.	Per.	Plan	
A	Jar 29a	08	3123	730	C01-0958-009	Floor/suprafloor	13.1	13	IVB	Fig. 79
B	Bowl 1e	04	0695	128	C01-01-008	Fall over floor	13.1	13	IVB	Fig. 79
C	Bowl 1e	04	6015	1636	C01-1009/19/29-073	Pebble surface	13.2	13	IVB	Fig. 79
D	Bowl 10a	04	6015	1636	C01-1009/19/29-073	Pebble surface	13.2	13	IVB	Fig. 79
E	Jar 16c	04	6015	1636	C01-1009/19/29-073	Pebble surface	13.2	13	IVB	Fig. 79
F	Jar 16c	04	0695	128	C01-01-008	Fall over floor	13.1	13	IVB	Fig. 79

For other relevant illustrated materials from the same phase, see:

Context	Nature	Unit	Illustration
C01:008	Fall over floor	13.1	Pls. 54:H, 89:H, 92:G
C01:009	Floor and suprafloor	13.1	Pl. 85:K

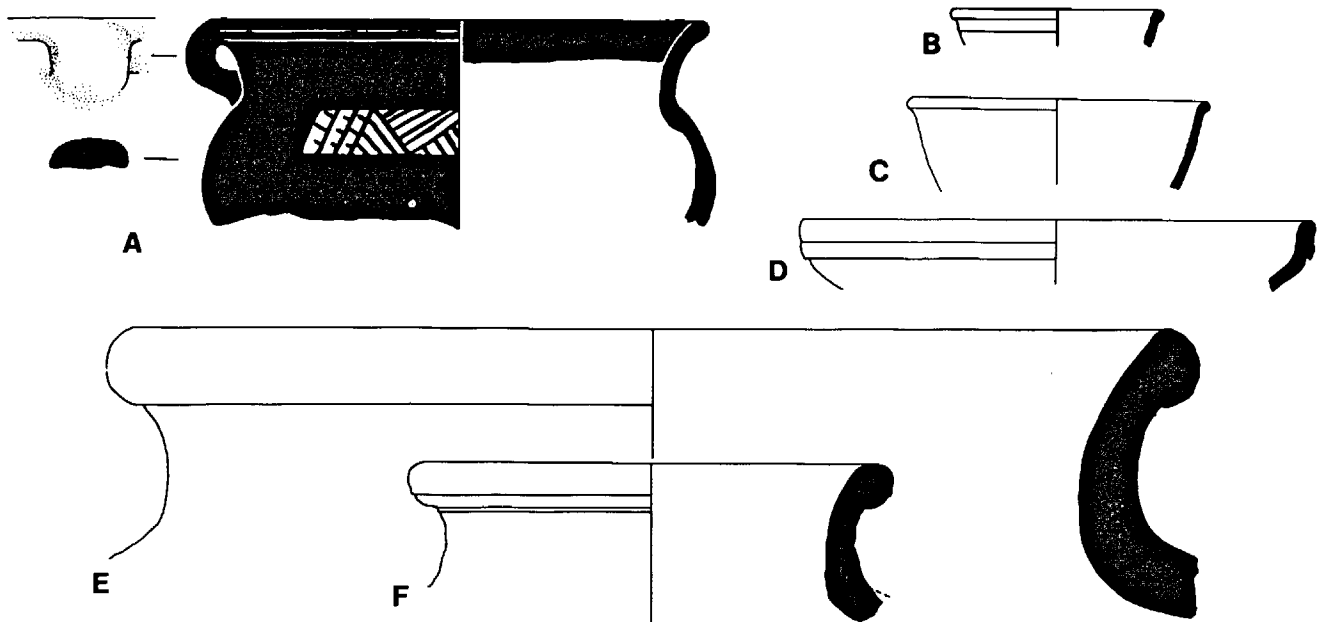


Figure 106. Area C01, Phase 14 Pottery. Scale 2:5

	Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Unit	Ph.	Per.	Plan
A	Bowl 10a	04	0453	103	C01-0177/79-005	Fall over floor	14.1	14	IVB	Fig. 80
B	Jar 16b	04	4368	D1288	C01-1017/27-098	Suprafloor	14.3	14	IVB	Fig. 80
C	Jar 18a	04	0640	124	C01-01-005	Fall over floor	14.1	14	IVB	Fig. 80
D	Jar 34c	09	2148	665	C01-0939/49-064	Surface	—	14	IVB	Fig. 80

For other relevant illustrated materials from the same phase, see:

Context	Nature	Unit	Illustration
C01:005	Fall over floor	14.1	Pls. 68:E, 69:J, 73:I, 93:D
C01:046	Suprafloor	14.3	Pl. 90:K
C01:098	Suprafloor	14.3	Pl. 64:F

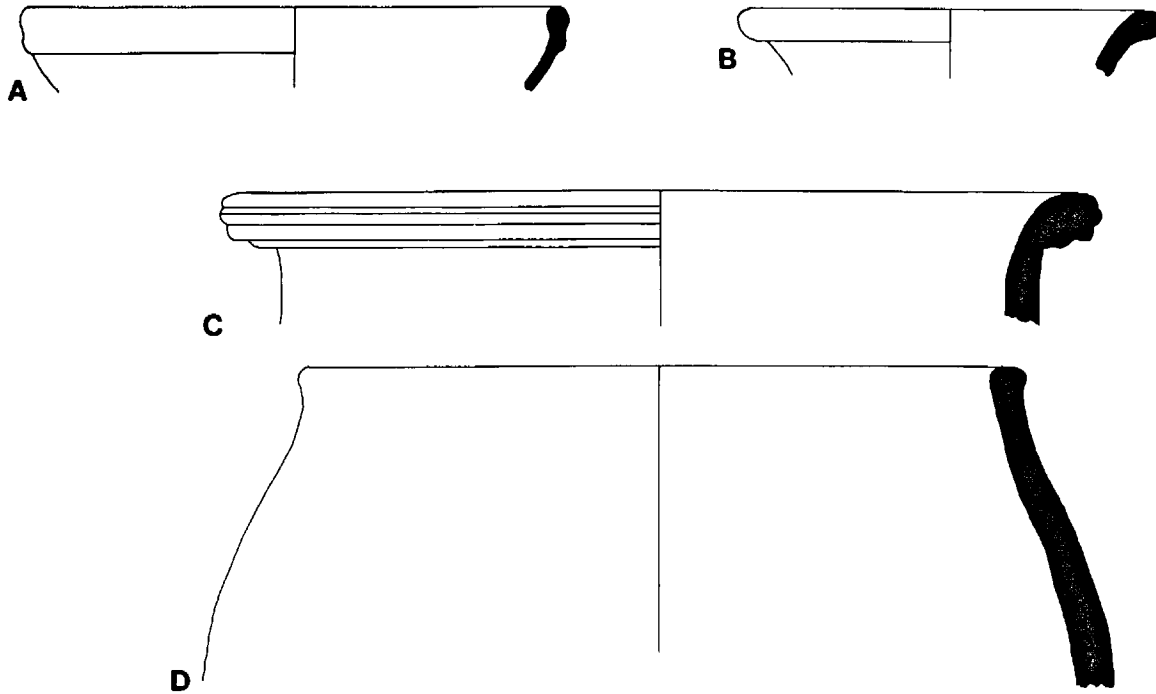
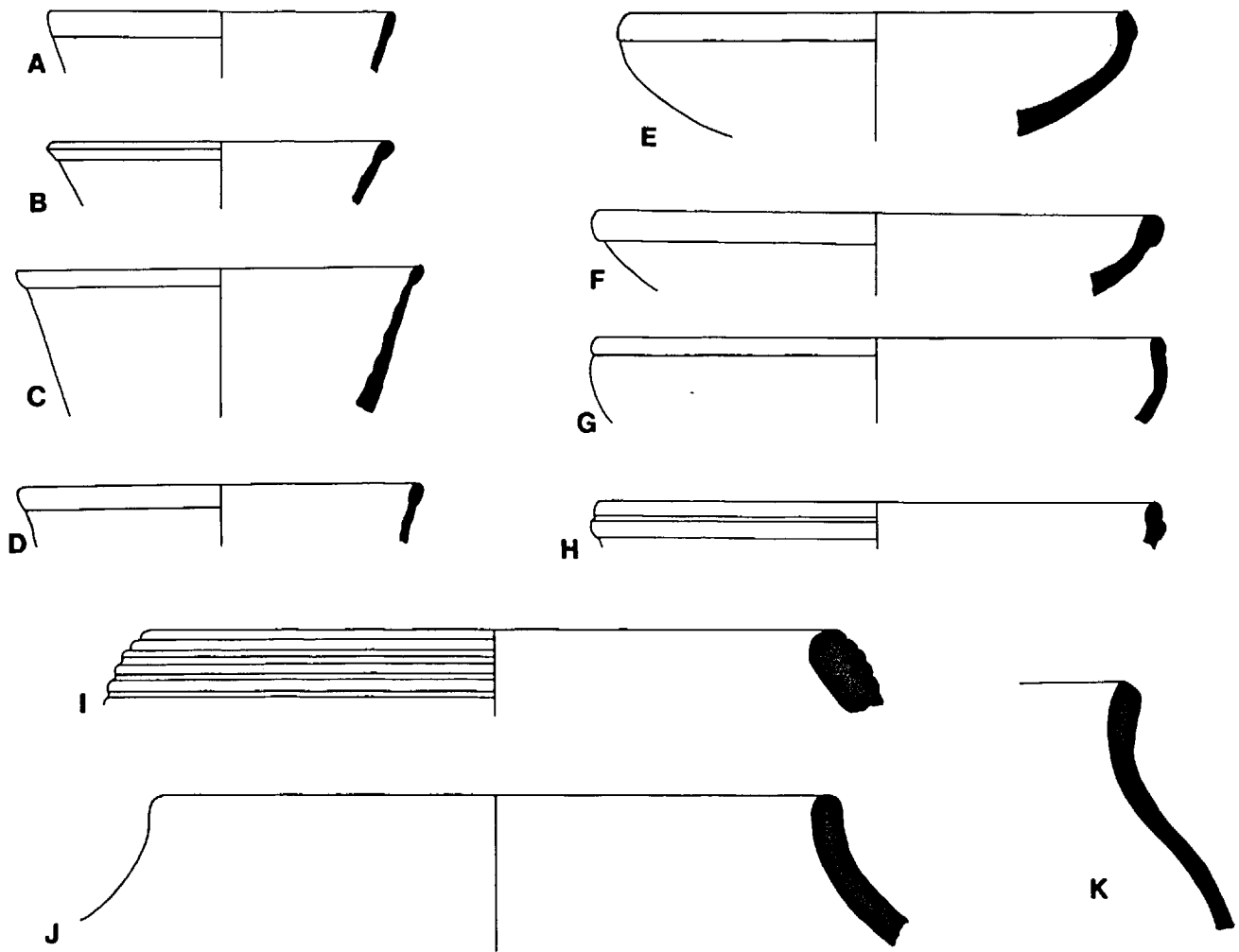


Figure 107. Area C01, Phase 15 Pottery. Scale 2:5

Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Unit	Ph.	Per.	Plan	
A	Bowl 1e	04	0484	096	C01-06-003	Plaster floor	15.1	15	IVB	Fig. 81
B	Bowl 1e	04	0484	096	C01-06-003	Plaster floor	15.1	15	IVB	Fig. 81
C	Bowl 1e	04	1099	244	C01-1017/27-029	Suprafloor	15.3	15	IVB	Fig. 81
D	Bowl 1e	04	0146	008	C01-01-003	Plaster floor	15.1	15	IVB	Fig. 81
E	Bowl 8a	04	0146	008	C01-01-003	Plaster floor	15.1	15	IVB	Fig. 81
F	Bowl 8a	04	0203	019	C01-01-003	Plaster floor	15.1	15	IVB	Fig. 81
G	Bowl 9a	04	1139	292	C01-1019-034	Fall over surface	15.2	15	IVB	Fig. 81
H	Bowl 10b	04	0203	019	C01-01-003	Plaster floor	15.1	15	IVB	Fig. 81
I	Jar 4a	04	0203	019	C01-01-003	Plaster floor	15.1	15	IVB	Fig. 81
J	Jar 34b	09	1391	366	C01-1027/28-043	Surface	15.2	15	IVB	Fig. 81
K	Jar 34b	09	1139	292	C01-1019-034	Fall over surface	15.2	15	IVB	Fig. 81



CHAPTER 3

AREA F

by Leon Marfoe

INTRODUCTION

The third area of excavation for discussion is Area F. Initiated during the 1980 season, Area F was originally intended to be both the lowest step of the Area A step trench and the connecting link between soundings on the northern and southern mounds. Consequently, Area F was laid out at the lowest point of the saddle area between the two mounds, on the north-south datum line along which Areas A and C01 were aligned. Since it was originally excavated as part of Area A, Area F was referred to in all field records as "A03" and was only designated as a separate area, F, when it became clear that the original goal of uniting Areas A and C01 would prove impracticable. Only one half of a 3 × 5 meter step was probed during the brief 1980 season due to the inhibiting depth of wash that had accumulated in the saddle. It was this deep soil overburden in Area F and the related layers in the lowest steps of the step trench (A10–A11–A12) that made any further extension of Area A to the north unprofitable.

After the initial season of work in Area F, excavations there were not resumed until 1983, when the original step was enlarged to a 4 × 4 meter independent sounding.¹ Specifically, its objective was to test a hypothesis generated by the two other vertical soundings, Areas A and C01, namely that the only timespans in which both the north and south mounds of Kurban Höyük were occupied simultaneously were Periods VI and IV (Late Chalcolithic and mid-late EB). As the sequence described below indicates, this hypothesis was indeed confirmed. And, despite its relatively low priority in the excavation strategy, Area F yielded results sufficiently unique to exceed the original expectations.

THE STRATIGRAPHY

As seen in the south section of Area F (fig. 113), the occupational layers there were sealed by some two meters of debris washed down from the slopes surrounding the saddle. The most distinctive feature of the uppermost occupational phases was a series of wall systems dating to Period IV. These walls effectively partitioned the sounding into two partially independent sequences since they were sectioned but not totally removed (due to time and manpower constraints). In delineating a single phasing sequence, therefore, the excavators relied principally on the deposits uncovered to the west of the wall systems, where a longer occupational sequence was obtained. It should be noted, however, that the lowest 2.50 meters of this latter sequence was obtained only in a small probe in the southwestern corner of the trench. The deposits to the east of the wall system are correlated with the more complete sequence of phases to the west wherever possible.

1. Due to the need to straighten the balks which had eroded significantly since 1980, the trench was expanded 0.50 meter to the north, east, and west. Towards the south, it was expanded by one meter so as to form a 4 × 4 meter sounding. Thus, as an independent sounding, the west balk of Area F was no longer aligned with the main north-south datum line of the site as had been the case when the area was first probed in 1980, although the area as a whole still ran parallel to it.

PERIOD VI: LATE CHALCOLITHIC

PHASE 1: Section (fig. 113), Ceramics (fig. 114)

The lowest point reached in the sounding was at a relative elevation of 84.83 meters, or roughly 6.50 meters beneath the surface of the saddle (91.31 meters), where groundwater was encountered. This groundwater, which appears to be close to the original spring source of the site, probably seeped through the interface between the two subterraces straddled by the north and south mounds of Kurban Höyük, and drained westwards to form a small gully across the saddle. The lowest layers excavated in the sounding are thus natural deposits formed by gully deposition and scouring. These deposits consisted of a thick bed of densely packed cobbles within a very moist matrix of fine gray clay, some 0.80–1.00 meter of which was excavated (Loci 066/068). This was overlain by a thinner (about 30 cm) layer in which the cobbles disappeared gradually and a fine gray clay predominated over a scatter of smaller pebbles (Loci 064/065, 054 Lower). Such stratification, of course, is characteristic of water deposition. A sparse scattering of Late Chalcolithic sherds, few of which were diagnostic, was found interspersed throughout both sets of layers, increasing in density towards the topmost layers. However, no occupational surface was identified, and it can be construed that although human activities may have taken place nearby, these layers did not form part of a habitation deposit. Furthermore, the relative lack of diagnostics makes it impossible to date the layers accurately in terms of the two subperiods of Period VI, although it should be noted that two beveled rim bowl sherds were found.

Relevant Loci

Cobble layers	066, 067/068	0.80 m ³
Silt layers	064/065 = 054 Lower	0.30 m ³

PERIOD IVC: MID EB

PHASE 2: Section (fig. 113)

The deposits of the Late Chalcolithic period just described are sealed by a compacted, dark brown fill layer (about 25–30 cm thick), probably representing the long span of time over which the spring was gradually silted up and fell out of use. In any case, this sector of the site was not occupied again until sometime around the middle of the third millennium B.C., in what we, on the basis of ceramic and other evidence, believe to be Period IVC. At that time, it is fairly clear that the spring was no longer accessible to the local inhabitants.

The earliest occupational phase assigned to Period IVC appears to be a thin (about 12 cm) pebble “surface” (Locus 061) sealing the fill layer described above. Over this pebble layer was a thin occupational layer composed mostly of ashy silt.

Relevant Loci

Compacted fill	062 = 054 Upper = 053 Lower	0.50 m ³
Pebble surface	061 = 053 Middle	0.25 m ³

Comments: The ashy layer overlying the pebble surface was excavated as part of the overlying Phase 3 Locus 060. Locus 061 includes, in addition, a small portion of the underlying fill.

PHASE 3: Section (fig. 113)

Superimposed on the occupational remains just described was a plaster floor (Locus 060) which effectively sealed the ashy silt layer overlying the Phase 2 pebble surface.

Relevant Loci

Plaster floor	060 = 053 Upper	0.10 m ³
---------------	-----------------	---------------------

Comments: Both Loci 060 and 053 Upper include the ashy material just beneath the floor, which is partly the Phase 2 suprafloor fill.

PHASE 4: Section (fig. 113), Ceramics (fig. 115)

In this phase, a third plaster floor (Loci 059 = 052 Lower) was built over the previous surface. Between the two surfaces was occupational debris roughly 12–22 cm in thickness. Above the floor was a dark brown ashy occupational layer, which in turn was sealed by an ash lens.

Relevant Loci

Plaster surface:	059 = 052 Lower	0.50 m ³
Suprafloor fill:	058 = 052 Upper	0.20 m ³

Comments: Locus 059 includes the subfloor fill of Phase 4, but may also include the suprafloor deposit of the preceding phase.

PHASE 5: Section (fig. 113)

The ash lens sealing Phase 4 is in fact one of two consecutive ash lenses, between which was found a brown fill with indications of burning (Locus 057). The ash lenses may have been individual but ephemeral surfaces. Overlying these burnt layers and separated by a dark brown clayey soil was a poor pebble surface (Locus 056). This surface, in turn, was sealed by a brown clayey soil, which may represent either suprafloor debris over the pebble surface or the bedding for a clear plaster floor assigned to Phase 6 (Locus 055). In short, Phase 5 consists of at least two probable occupational surfaces grouped together arbitrarily for convenience. These layers were sandwiched between the two clearer plaster floors of Phases 4 and 6. The total thickness of the layers assigned to Phase 5 was roughly 25 cm.

Relevant Loci

Burnt layer over lower ash lens	057 = 051 Lower*
Pebble surface/fill over upper ash lens	056 = 051 Lower*
Fill over pebble surface	055 = 051 Lower*
*Total volume: 0.35 m ³	

PHASE 6: Plan (fig. 108)

The distinguishing feature of this phase was a small wall (Locus 050) which represents the earliest architectural construction found in the sounding. The stone foundations of this wall (fig. 108) were orientated in an east-west alignment and were exposed for a length of 1.30 meters within the probe. These foundations had cut down into Phase 4 deposits. The southernmost row consisted of distinctively larger stones, and it is evident that this edge formed an exterior face. This is confirmed by the existence of an associated interior floor just north of the wall (Locus 051 Upper). This floor was defined by patches of brown-white plaster and charcoal.

Relevant Loci

Wall and wall foundations	050	
Plaster floor	051 Upper	0.20 m ³

Comments: Locus 051 includes material immediately beneath and above the plaster floor.

PHASE 7: Section (fig. 113)

Directly superimposed on the Phase 6 plaster floor just discussed was found a second and later floor which is probably associated with the superstructure of Wall 050. This upper floor (Locus 048) consisted of flat-lying pebbles and some flat limestone fragments over a bedding of red-brown gritty material—presumably brick wash from the earlier usage of Wall 050—and was only found north of the wall. Floor 048, in turn, was sealed by a red-brown, gray-green layer of mudbrick wash.

Relevant Loci

Wall superstructure	050	
Pebble floor/subfloor fill or fall	048	0.50 m ³
Brick wash/suprafloor fill	046 Lower	0.35 m ³

PERIOD IVB: MID-LATE EB

PHASE 8: Section (fig. 113), Ceramics (fig. 116)

The division between Periods IVC and IVB outlined here is rather arbitrary, and is based on the assignment of all layers associated with the major wall systems found in the trench to Period IVB. It is assumed—but with a high degree of confidence—that these large-scale architectural features are related to similar structures attested in construction programs assigned to Period IVB in other areas (principally Areas A, C, and C01).

Phase 8 represents the first floor level (Locus 046 Upper) that can be reasonably associated with the earliest major wall system, Wall 047/070. Floor 046 Upper was defined mainly by patches of gray-green plaster and flat-lying finds. However, it should be noted that there was no stratigraphic connection between this floor and Wall 047/070, since the floor was excavated only in the deep probe and the bottom course of the wall was not excavated. Since most of the major architecture of this period in other areas is characterized by stone foundations emerging above ground level, it is assumed that the rough correlation in elevation between the lowest excavated course of the wall (about 87.25 meters) and the floor (87.28–87.38 meters) is an indication of contemporaneity. Nevertheless, it is not impossible that the floor could be earlier. Similarly, the possibility exists that earlier phases of the major wall system remain unexcavated, contemporaneous with some of the phases assigned to Period IVC.

Relevant Loci

Wall		
Foundations	047	
Superstructure	070	
Plaster floor/suprafloor fill:	046 Upper	0.80 m ³

PHASES 9–11: Plan (fig. 109), Section (fig. 113), Ceramics (fig. 117)

Phases 9–11 are distinguished by a sequence of floors which could be clearly associated with the use of Wall 047/070. That wall represents the earliest in a long series of superimposed walls in Area F that attest to the continued use of the saddle area in Period IVB as the locus of what must have been substantial structures. Thus, it is clear that the nearby spring which had been in use in the Late Chalcolithic period had long fallen into disuse by Period IVB.

The principal evidence for Wall 047/070 was its stone foundations (Locus 047). These foundations extended across the trench in a north-south alignment. Although the entire width of the wall was only exposed in a one meter stretch (where the upper phases of the wall system were cross sectioned), it was clear that it was built by facing the sides of the foundation with large, fairly rough limestone blocks enclosing a rubble core of small stones. This distinctive construction technique is also found in a number of walls in the Area C building complex, also assigned to Period IVB. The width of the wall was 1.20 meters and its preserved height was some 40 cm (three courses), but as noted earlier, the bottom of the foundations were not excavated. During excavation, the superstructure of Wall 047/070 (Locus 070) could not be differentiated neatly from the surrounding mudbrick fall/wash to the west. However, it can be seen in the south section (fig. 113) that the superstructure was preserved to a height of about 60 cm. Also clear from that section is the fact that no intervening packing or bedding fill layer separated the superstructure of the wall and the immediately superimposed wall system, Wall 011/030.

The phasing sequence is derived from the series of associated floors west of Wall 047/070. A medium brown-red bricky fill overlies the preceding Phase 8 floor, and forms the bedding for a very patchy green-white plastered surface (Locus 044), marking Phase 9. Another layer of brown-red fill seals the Phase 9 floor and

forms the bedding for a better preserved greenish plaster floor (Locus 041), which in turn marks Phase 10. In the occupational debris immediately over Floor 041 was found a copper pin (pl. 159:D). A densely packed brown layer of bricky material overlaid Floor 41, and in turn formed the bedding for the third and last floor associated with Wall 047/070. Like the Phase 9 surface, this floor was only preserved in patches of white-green plaster (Locus 037).

The series of plastered floors just described clearly indicate that the space to the west of Wall 047/070 formed a room interior. This is confirmed by the deposits to the east of the wall, where associated surfaces were much more difficult to delineate. The earliest layer excavated in the eastern portion of the trench which was associated with Wall 047/070 was a dark brown fill with patches and flecks of charcoal (Locus 049). This was followed by a softer brown layer with more abundant patches of charcoal (Locus 045). This layer extended up to and partly overlaid the top course of the wall. Layers 049 and 045 may both represent exterior spaces. Superimposed over these layers was a gray black bricky material, possibly charred mudbrick debris (Locus 043). This last layer formed the bedding for a very poor (possible) plastered floor, which was discerned as white patches over a limited area (also Locus 043). Finally this floor was sealed by another dark brown bricky fill or collapse (Locus 039). In short, the layers to the east of Wall 047/070 represent a complex independent sequence that can not always be correlated with the clearer sequence of plaster floors to the west of the wall.

Relevant Loci

Wall		
Foundations	047	
Superstructure	070	
West (interior)		
Phase 9		
Plaster floor and subfloor fill	044	0.90 m ³
Phase 10		
Subfloor fill	042	0.70 m ³
Plaster floor	041	2 cm thick
Suprafloor fill	040	0.20 m ³
Phase 11		
Subfloor fill	038	1.00 m ³
Plaster floor	037	1 cm thick
Suprafloor fill	036	0.10 m ³
East (exterior?)		
Earliest ashy fill	049	0.10 m ³
Second ashy fill/surface?	045	0.15 m ³
Plaster floor over burnt bricky debris?	043	0.40 m ³
Upper bricky fill	039	0.30 m ³

PHASE 12: Plan (fig. 110), Ceramics (fig.118)

The succession of floors and fill associated with Wall 047/070 outlined above in our discussion of Phases 9–11 suggests a continuous usage of the initial stage of the Period IVB wall system without any fundamental modifications to the wall itself. In contrast, later stages of the wall system are marked by fewer associated floors and more extensive modifications. In Phase 12, a new wall (Loci 011/030) was built over the superstructure of the previous wall, along the same orientation but shifted 30–40 cm to the west. In the limited area of exposure, it appears to have been slightly wider than the preceding wall system, about 1.30–1.40 meters, but constructed in a similar manner. The preserved height of the stone foundations (Locus 011) was about 60 cm and about two or three very rough courses could be distinguished. The lowest course appears to have been made of fairly rough limestone blocks, at least along the northern section of the wall. The foundations had been dug into the thick fill that had accumulated on both sides of the earlier wall system (Loci 047/070) and were laid directly over its superstructure. It is possible that much of Wall 011/030 had already been destroyed before the next phase of construction was commenced, since a thick layer of wall fall including

both bricky material from the superstructure and stones from the foundation was found west of the wall. Consequently, only a small segment of the superstructure (Locus 030) was found in situ on the upper east face of the foundations.

West of Wall 011/030, in what must have been the interior of a room, an associated surface was found (Locus 031). Not being plastered, this surface was difficult to trace and was distinguished mostly by the occurrence of flat-lying pottery. On this surface near the west balk were found several large fragments of a partially reconstructible, elaborately incised, tubular stand (pl. 74:C). Floor 031 had been laid over a thick (about 50–60 cm) layer of red/brown wash/collapse sealing the Phase 11 remains and, in turn, was sealed by a layer of wall fall and tumble. East of Wall 011/030, another poor surface, also unplastered, could be distinguished (Locus 024). Once again, the surface was difficult to trace but was marked by flat-lying pottery and some pebbles. Like the surface west of the central wall, Surface 024 too was laid over a thick layer of brown clayey fill, some 70 cm in depth, and extended up to a wall (Locus 025) which was barely exposed in the east and north sections of the trench. Thus, this surface appears to have formed a narrow exterior corridor or street between two separate buildings. Although only a very small section of Wall 025 was actually excavated, it appears to have extended parallel to Wall 011/030 in the center of the trench. Wall 025 was made of large limestone blocks fairly well fitted together and evidently was as substantial as the main exposed wall system. Although it was preserved to a height of 80 cm (four courses) no obvious modifications could be detected in the small exposed area. This is somewhat surprising since Wall 025 remained in use into Phases 13 and 14.

Relevant Loci

Central wall		
Foundations	011	
Superstructure	030	
Eastern wall		
Foundations	025	
West		
Subfloor fill	032 = 033	2.40 m ³
Floor	031	0.40 m ³
Suprafloor fill/tumble	022 Lower	1.20 m ³
East		
Subfloor fill	029 = 010	1.70 m ³
Floor/Suprafloor fill	024	0.70 m ³

Comments: There is no clearly defined stratigraphic connection between the fill layers 032/033 and 029/010, but they may represent the same layer. Most of this fill should be considered collapse.

PHASE 13: Plan (fig. 111), Section (fig. 113), Ceramics (fig. 119)

As noted above, Wall 011/030 appears to have been destroyed before the construction of Phase 13 commenced. The principal evidence for this is a 0.50 meter thick layer of brick fall and tumbled foundation stones to the west, sealing the Phase 12 floor.

The Period IVB wall system was rebuilt again in Phase 13 with a new wall (Locus 008) directly in line with the previous wall, but again shifted some 30 cm to the west. To provide a flat foundation for this new wall, the old foundations of Wall 011/030 were leveled with a fine compacted mud packing varying in thickness up to a maximum of 30 cm (Locus 069: fig. 113). Since Wall 008 was cleared along its entire length, a fuller description of its construction is possible. The preserved height of the stone foundations varied from two to three courses, about 40–50 cm. The limestone blocks used were rough boulders, the largest of which were about 20–25 cm in diameter. Some attempt was made to dress the courses forming the external faces of the wall. In any case, these outer courses were laid roughly in an alternating header-stretcher fashion, while the core of the wall was composed of a less regularly laid course. This three course wide wall was slightly narrower (1.20 meters) than its predecessors. Due to the long period of wash accumulation in the saddle, only a vaguely defined superstructure could be discerned and traced.

Clearly associated with Wall 008 was Wall 025, which has already been described in connection with the Phase 12 remains and which appears to continue unchanged from that phase. As was the case in Phase 12, the two walls within the trench were connected by a poorly preserved surface (Locus 023), which once again formed an exterior corridor or street between two buildings. This surface was marked by flat-lying sherds and pebbles. West of Wall 008, however, in the area in which in the preceding phase had been a room interior, no surface could be traced.

Relevant Loci

Central wall		
Foundations	008	
Eastern wall		
Foundations	025	
East		
Surface and suprafloor	023	0.40 m ³
Fill between Walls 008 and 025	007 = 009	2.40 m ³
West		
Gray/brown fill/surface(?)	022 Upper	0.70 m ³

PHASE 14: Plan (fig. 112), Section (fig. 113), Ceramics (fig. 120)

The final phase of occupation in the saddle appears to be a phase of reuse of the Phase 13 structures. As noted above, Wall 025 continues into this last phase. In the central wall system, however, Wall 008 was modified extensively. The preserved evidence for this modification was localized to the south half of the trench. A thin bed of mud plaster and some flat limestone blocks were laid over the foundations of Wall 008 to form a level base for a new wall (Locus 014). Only one or two courses of this wall addition were preserved, seldom exceeding 20 cm in height. The wall itself was rather crude, consisting of two outer courses of fairly large, rough blocks (approximately the same size as those for Wall 008), which form the face of an earthen core. At least part of this core may be formed by the eroded superstructure of Wall 008. Hence Wall 014 is clearly a modification of the previous wall.

As with all surfaces and layers of these upper phases in Area F, the associated floors were difficult to define due to the accumulation of wash in the saddle over a long period of time. To the west of Wall 014, a dense brown layer appears to indicate brick collapse from the wall superstructure. Between Walls 014 and 025 was traced a well-defined pebble surface (Loci 017, 020). Associated with this pebble surface was a thin layer of soft yellow-brown occupation debris with sherd scatters and patches of ash. The pebble surface appears to indicate that the postulated street of Phases 12 and 13 continued in use in Phase 14. In one small corner there is evidence of stone wall collapse, but otherwise the entire phase is sealed by thick layers of wash accumulating to a depth of about 1.50–1.75 meters.

Relevant Loci

Central wall		
Foundations	014	
Superstructure	012	
Eastern wall		
Foundations	025	
East		
Subfloor fill	019	0.20 m ³
Pebble surface	017	
Surface and suprafloor fill	015 = 016 = 020	0.40 m ³ West
Fall and possible surfaces	018	0.20 m ³

Relevant Loci (cont.)

West

Fall and possible surfaces	018	0.20 m ³
Non-occupational		
Wall collapse	027	
Wash layers	001, 002, 003, 005, 006, 013, 026	

Comments: Locus 020 includes portions of the pebble surface (017).

SUMMARY AND INTERPRETATION

PERIOD VI: PHASE 1

The earliest attested occupation of the saddle occurred in the Late Chalcolithic period. The emphasis here is on occupation, since it seems obvious that the spring outlet in this sector must have been in use in even earlier periods. However, the absence of evidence for Periods VIII and VII suggests that there was no actual settlement between the north and south mounds until Period VI. It should be noted, however, that the Area F Phase 1 layers are probably not actual habitation surfaces, since they lie almost directly over the drainage from the spring outlet. Nevertheless, the ceramics recovered in those layers indicate that a Period VI occupation is to be found nearby and that therefore during the Late Chalcolithic period settlement certainly extended into the saddle area.

PERIOD IVC: PHASES 2-7

Period IVC in Area F is defined simply as those layers with mid-late EB materials that appear to predate the series of massive superimposed walls in the upper part of the sounding (Phases 8-14). That series is assigned to Period IVB on the basis of correlations with the similarly impressive construction programs discernible in Areas A, C, and C01. However, as the bottom courses of the foundation of the earliest wall system uncovered in the trench were never excavated, it is impossible to be absolutely certain whether still earlier versions remain undiscovered. The termination of Period IVC at Phase 7 is therefore a conservative one, although one that appears supported by the ceramic evidence.² Phase 7 represents the latest phase for which there is no direct evidence of a stratigraphic connection with the directly superimposed wall systems.

It is evident that the spring outlet in the saddle had gradually silted over between Periods VI and IVC. The lack of evidence for Period V may indicate that this occurred after the abandonment of the Period VI settlement rather than in Period V itself. However this may be, the reoccupation of the site in the mid-late EB did not occur solely on the south mound, but also in at least a portion of the saddle. Whether or not this Period IVC settlement encompassed all of the south mound and the saddle is uncertain, but if so, it was fairly extensive. More probably, however, it covered the northern part of the south mound and the saddle. Insofar as may be discerned on the basis of the relatively small exposures available from both of the excavated areas where an occupation datable to Period IVC was encountered (Areas A and F), that occupation appears to have been primarily domestic in character. The significance of the Area F deposits for Period IVC is that they appear to confirm the limited evidence available for this period in Area A. Indeed, although there are more phases of Period IVC in the Area F sounding than in the step trench, the thickness of the deposits in both areas (about 1.20 meters in Area F) is not too disparate.

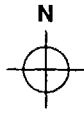
PERIOD IVB: PHASES 8-14

The wall systems that define this period in Area F may be separated, in fact, into two distinct building periods. The earliest is that represented by Wall 047/070 in use throughout Phases 8-11, which, as noted above, appears to have formed part of a massive construction program that took place across the site. More specifically, we would correlate this building period with Phase 13 in Area A, Building Phase IIB in Area C,

2. See below, *Part Two, Chapter 10*, pp. 311ff.








and Phases 11–14 in Area C01. The second and latest building period is represented by the sequence of Walls 011/030, 008, 014, and Wall 025 (Phases 12–14). These various phases of building modification are probably to be correlated with Phase 14 in Area A, Building Phase IIA in Area C, and Phase 15 in Area C01.

It is surely significant that the size and construction technique observed in the Area F major wall systems are closely matched in some Period IVB walls in Area C, specifically in Trench C35 (fig. 121). Moreover, the orientation of the Area F walls also appears to be roughly similar to that of far-away walls in Area C. The possibility that the corridor between Walls 011/030, 008, 014 in the central portion of the Area F exposure and Wall 025 to the east may be a pebble-surfaced street similar to that in Area C (Units 1 and 2, fig. 121) is further suggestive of the architectural similarities between Areas F and C. If so, it seems likely that Area F represents part of the same settlement quarter or zone as Area C, and that this zone extended over at least 100 meters in a north-south direction.



+ C 91.31 M



-  PLASTER SURFACE
-  COMPACTED SURFACE
-  COMPACTED SURFACE WITH PEBBLES
-  PEBBLE SURFACE
-  MUDBRICK
-  PROJECTED LIMIT
-  EXCAVATION LIMIT

+ C 91.31 M

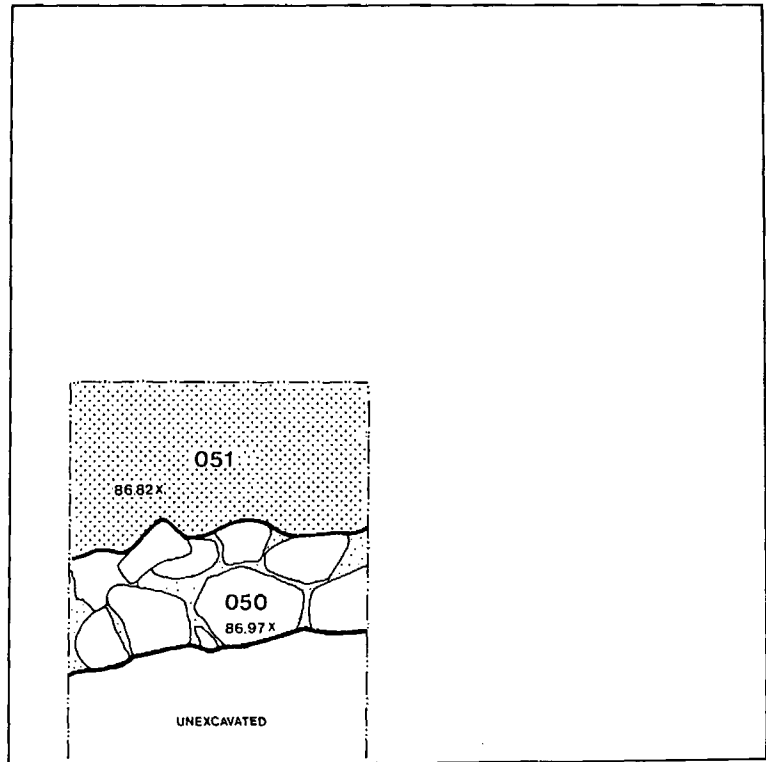


Figure 108. Area F, Phase 6 Plan.

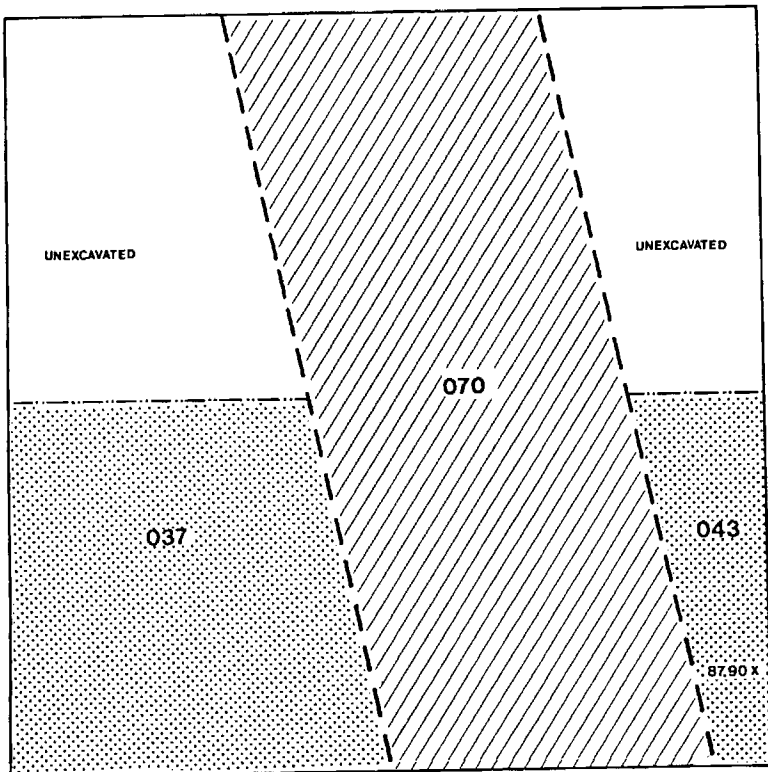


Figure 109. Area F, Phase 11 Plan.

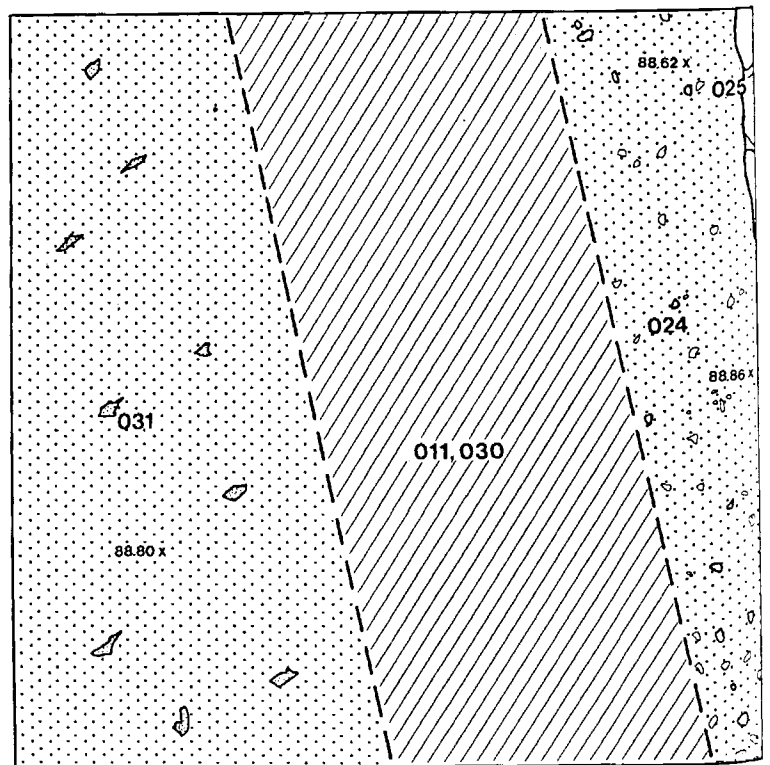


Figure 110. Area F, Phase 12 Plan.

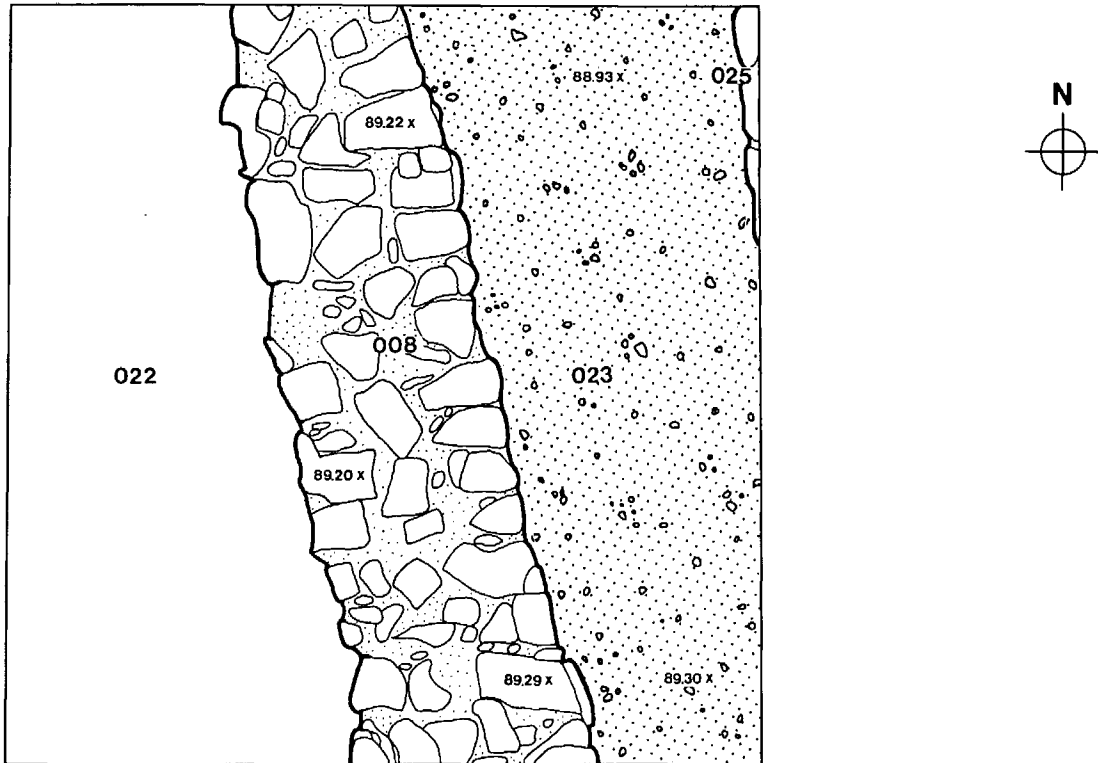


Figure 111. Area F, Phase 13 Plan.

+ C 91.31 M

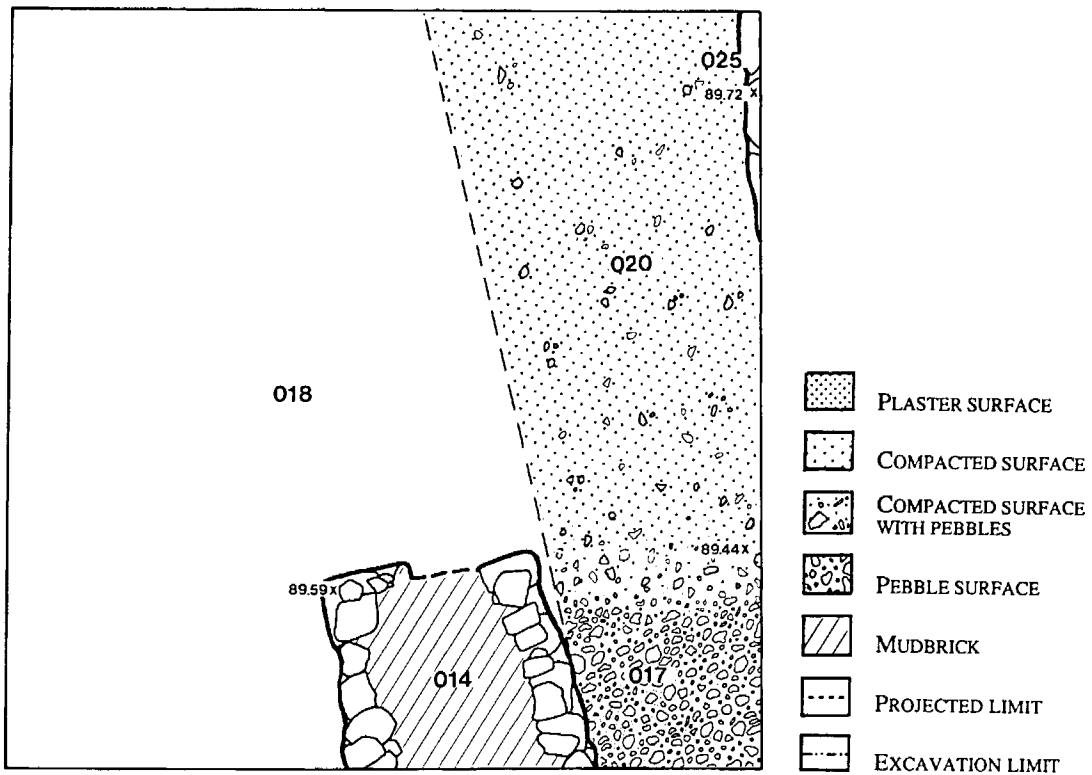


Figure 112. Area F, Phase 14 Plan.

TOWN AND COUNTRY IN SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA

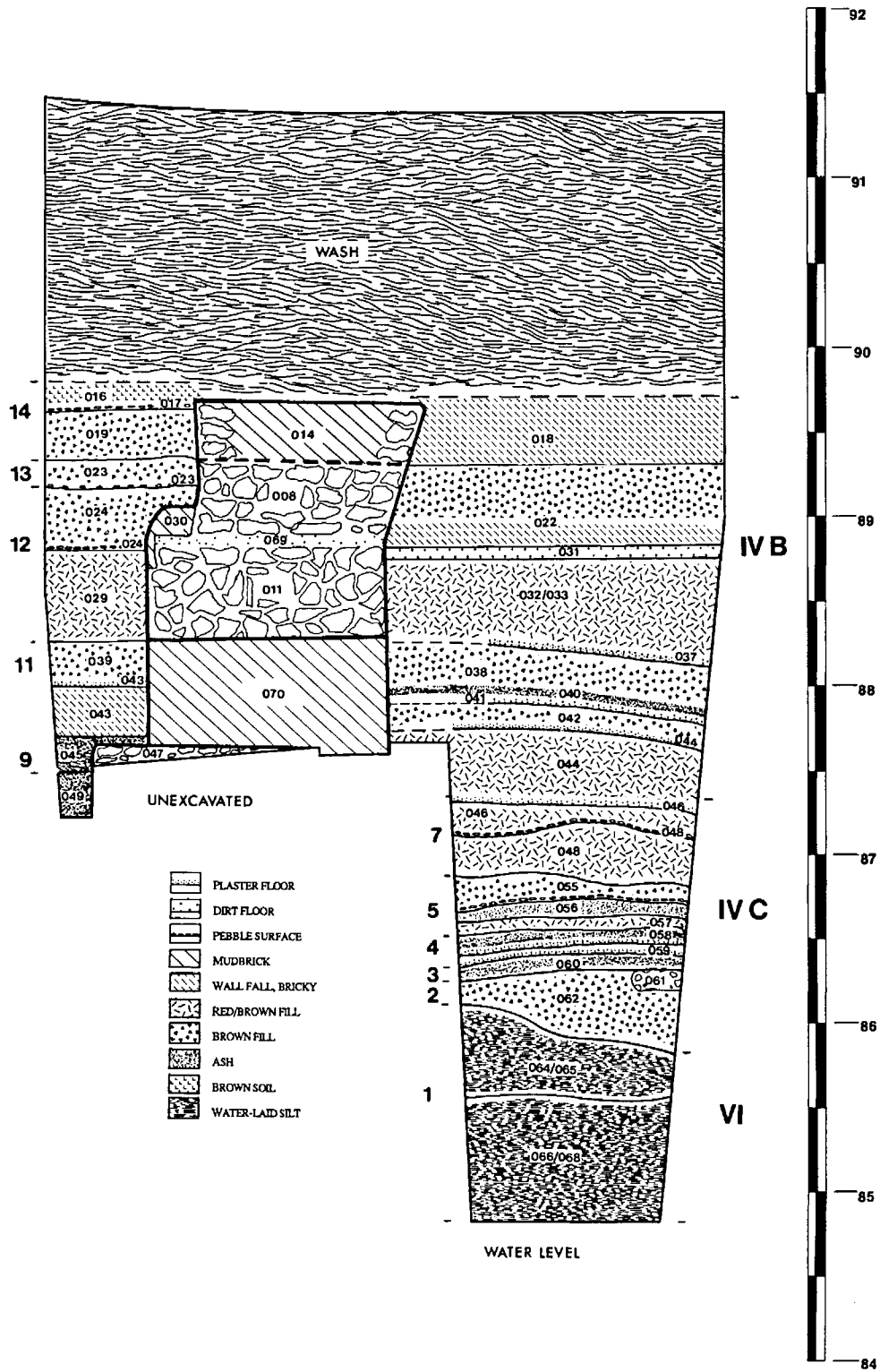


Figure 113. Area F, South Section.

Figure 114. Area F, Phase 1 Pottery. Scale 2:5

	Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Unit	Ph.	Per.	Section
A	Bowl 26c	13	12276	367	F01-05-067	Cobble/silt layer	—	1	VI	Fig. 113
B	Bowl 13	13	12268	359	F01-05-065	Cobble/silt layer	—	1	VI	Fig. 113
C	Bowl 13	13	12276	372	F01-05-068	Cobble/silt layer	—	1	VI	Fig. 113
D	Unass.	13	12276	372	F01-05-068	Cobble/silt layer	—	1	VI	Fig. 113
E	Bowl 26c	13	12276	372	F01-05-068	Cobble/silt layer	—	1	VI	Fig. 113

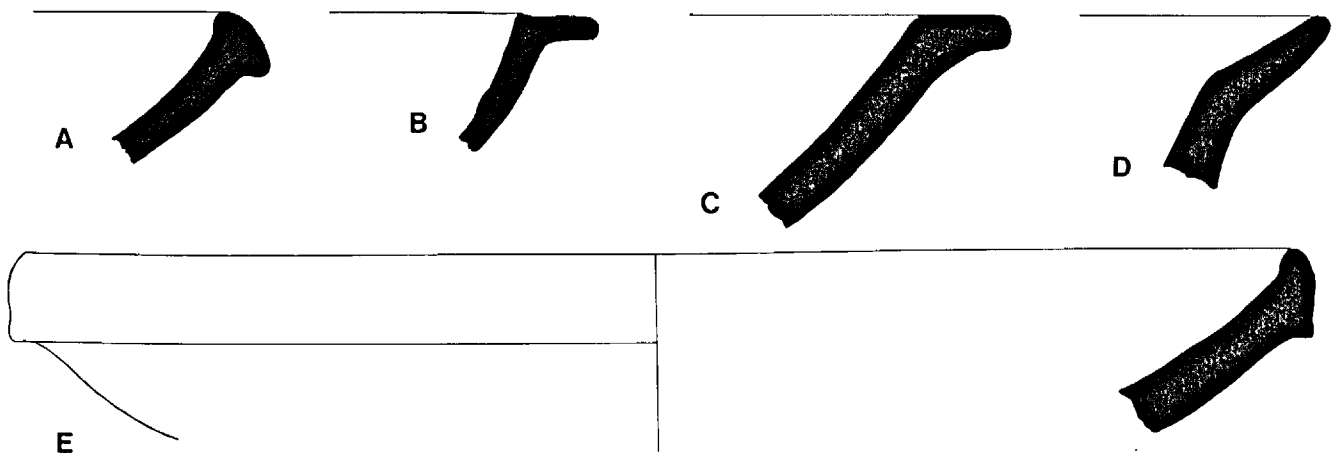


Figure 115. Area F, Phase 4 Pottery. Scale 2:5

Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Unit	Ph.	Per.	Section
A Bowl 1b	04	12187	328	F01-05-058	Suprafloor	—	4	IVC	Fig. 113
B Bowl 1e	04	12157	297	F01-05-052	Suprafloor	—	4	IVC	Fig. 113
C Bowl 1	04	12157	297	F01-05-058	Suprafloor	—	4	IVC	Fig. 113
D Jar 3c	04	12157	297	F01-05-058	Suprafloor	—	4	IVC	Fig. 113
E Jar 16b	04	12157	297	F01-05-058	Suprafloor	—	4	IVC	Fig. 113
F Deco. 402	05	12187	328	F01-05-058	Suprafloor	—	4	IVC	Fig. 113
G Jar 34b	09	12151	291	F01-05-052	Suprafloor	—	4	IVC	Fig. 113
H Unass.	09	12187	328	F01-05-058	Suprafloor	—	4	IVC	Fig. 113
I Jar 34b	09	12159	290	F01-05-052	Plaster floor	—	4	IVC	Fig. 113

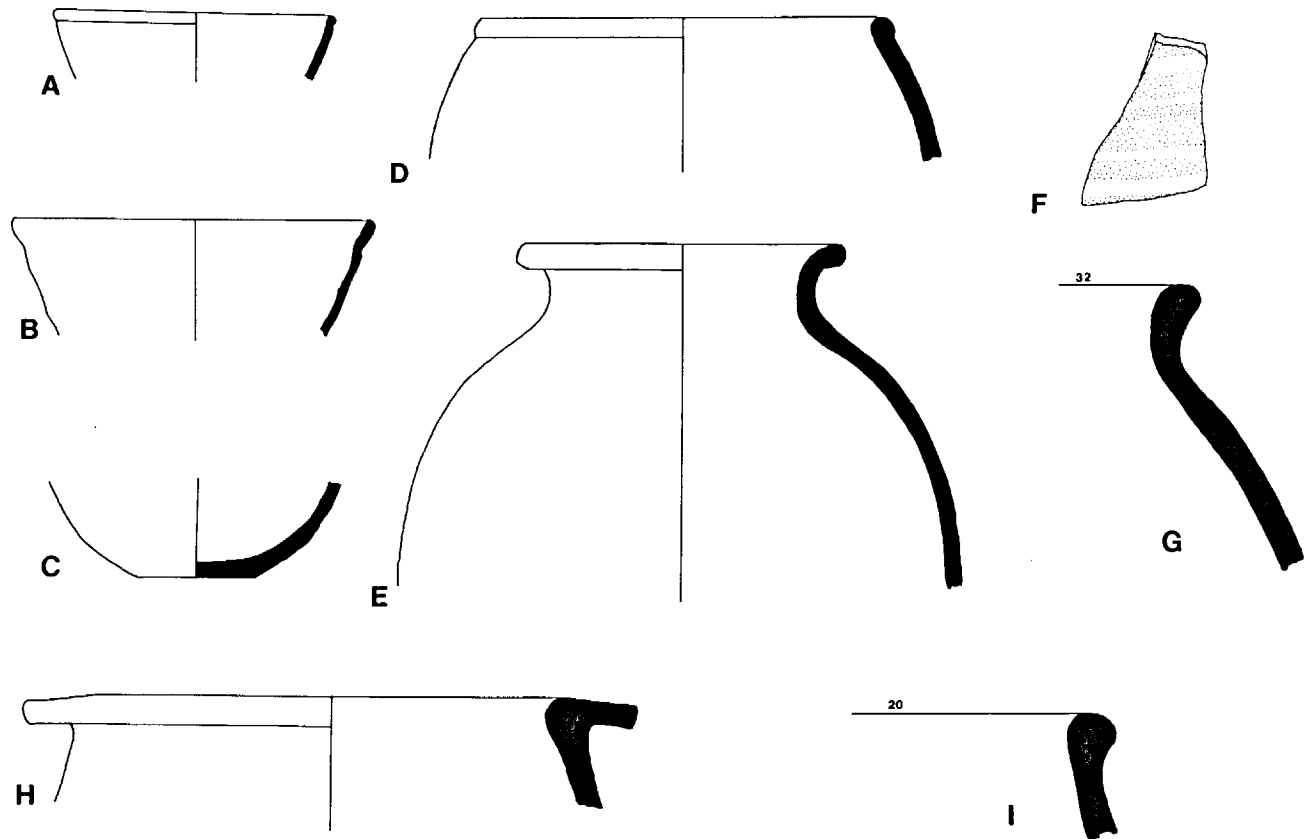


Figure 116. Area F, Phase 8 Pottery. Scale 2:5

Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Unit	Ph.	Per.	Section
A Bowl 1e	04	12117	257	F01-05-046	Floor, suprafloor	—	8	IVB	Fig. 113
B Jar 16b	04	12117	257	F01-05-046	Floor, suprafloor	—	8	IVB	Fig. 113
C Jar 31	08	12117	257	F01-05-046	Floor, suprafloor	—	8	IVB	Fig. 113

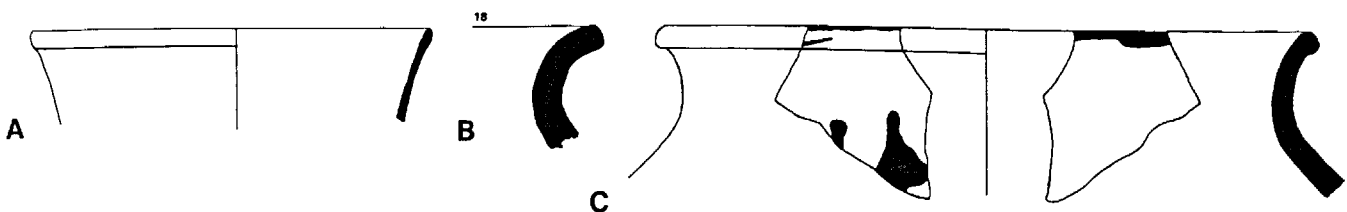


Figure 117. Area F, Phases 9-11 Pottery. Scale 2:5

Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Unit	Ph.	Per.	Section	
A	Bowl 1e	04	12120	260	F01-05-045	Ashy fill/surface (?)	—	9-11	IVB	Fig. 113
B	Bowl 1e	04	12120	260	F01-05-045	Ashy fill/surface (?)	—	9-11	IVB	Fig. 113
C	Jar 34c	09	12120	260	F01-05-045	Ashy fill/surface (?)	—	9-11	IVB	Fig. 113
D	Jar 16c	04	12142	282	F01-05-049	Ashy fill/surface (?)	—	9-11	IVB	Fig. 113

For other relevant illustrated material from the same phase, see F01:049, Ashy fill/surface (?), 9-11, pl. 54:V

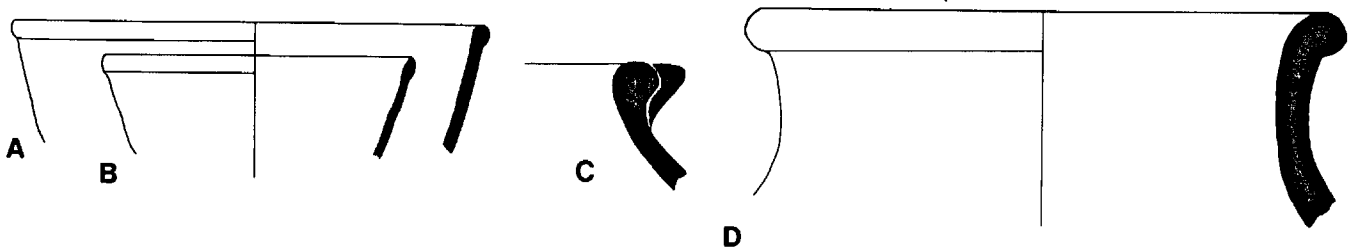


Figure 118. Area F, Phase 12 Pottery. Scale 2:5

Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Unit	Ph.	Per.	Plan	
A	Bowl 1e	04	12009	149	F01-05-024	Floor, suprafloor	—	12	IVB	Fig. 110
B	Bowl 1b	04	12038	178	F01-05-031	Surface	—	12	IVB	Fig. 110
C	Jar 3c	04	11985	D138	F01-05-024	Floor, suprafloor	—	12	IVB	Fig. 110
D	Jar 3d	04	11985	D138	F01-05-024	Floor, suprafloor	—	12	IVB	Fig. 110
E	Jar 16c	04	11985	D138	F01-05-024	Floor, suprafloor	—	12	IVB	Fig. 110
F	Jar 34b	09	11985	D138	F01-05-024	Floor, suprafloor	—	12	IVB	Fig. 110
G	Handle	09	11985	D138	F01-05-024	Floor, suprafloor	—	12	IVB	Fig. 110
H	Deco. 402	05	12009	149	F01-05-024	Floor, suprafloor	—	12	IVB	Fig. 110

For other relevant illustrated material from the same phase, see F01:031, Surface, pl. 74:C

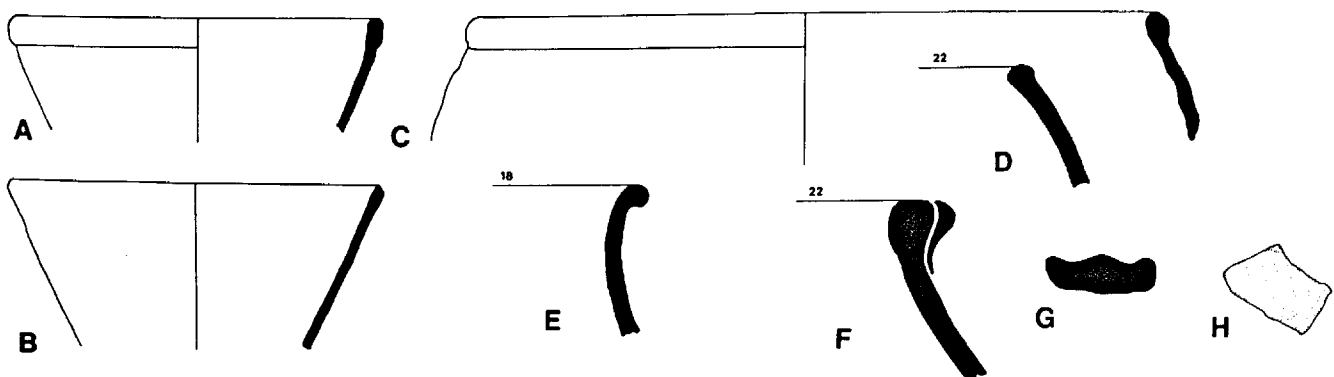


Figure 119. Area F, Phase 13 Pottery. Scale 2:5

	Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Unit	Ph.	Per.	Plan
A	Bowl 1b	04	11957	097	F01-05-023	Surface, suprafloor	—	13	IVB	Fig. 111
B	Bowl 8b	04	11957	097	F01-05-023	Surface, suprafloor	—	13	IVB	Fig. 111
C	Jar 18b	04	11957	097	F01-05-023	Surface, suprafloor	—	13	IVB	Fig. 111

For other relevant illustrated material from the same phase, see F01:023, Surface, suprafloor, pl. 90:I

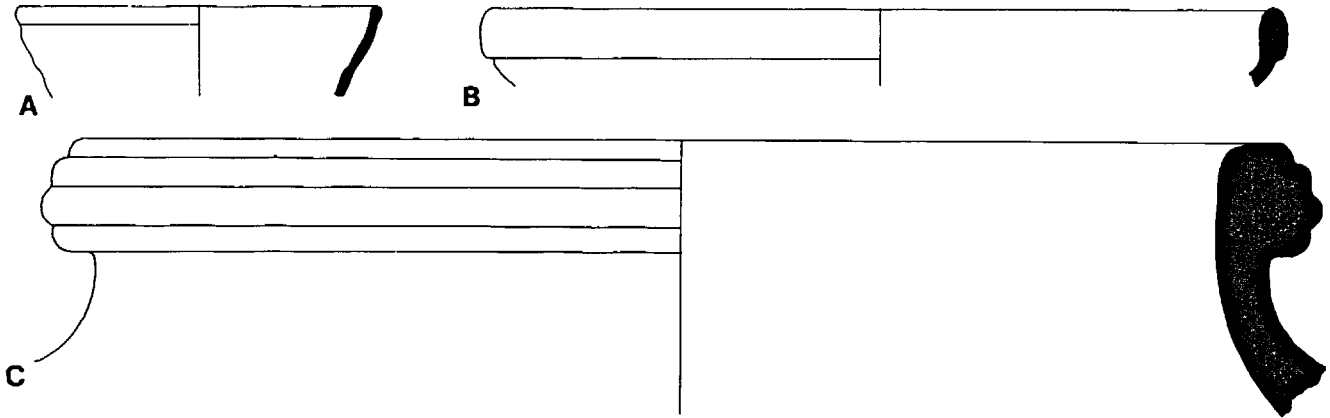
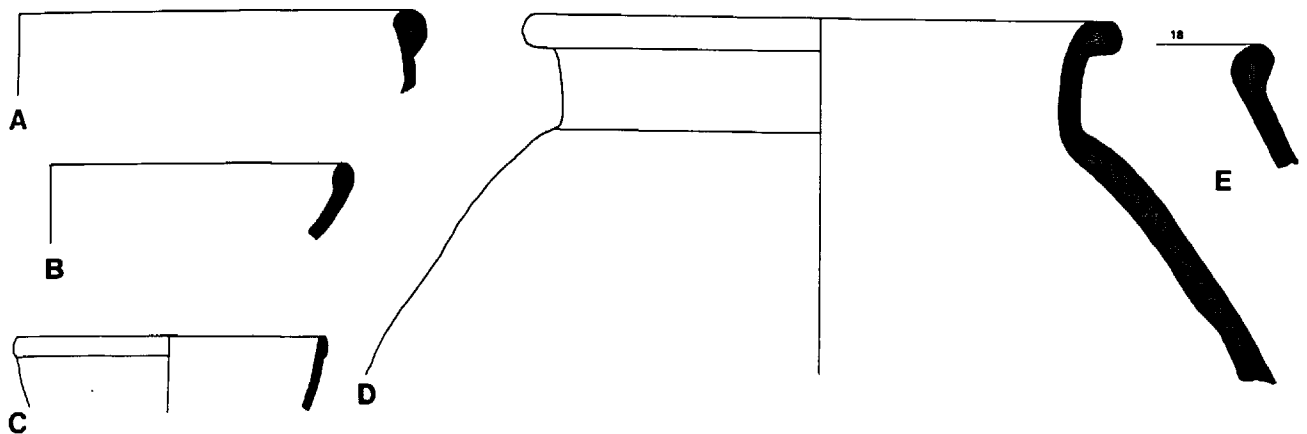


Figure 120. Area F, Phase 14 Pottery. Scale 2:5

	Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Unit	Ph.	Per.	Plan
A	Bowl 8a	04	11909	049	F01-05-016	Suprafloor	—	14	IVB	Fig. 112
B	Bowl 8a	04	11917	057	F01-05-017	Pebble surface	—	14	IVB	Fig. 112
C	Bowl 1e	04	11909	049	F01-05-016	Suprafloor	—	14	IVB	Fig. 112
D	Jar 16b	04	11909	049	F01-05-016	Suprafloor	—	14	IVB	Fig. 112
E	Jar 34c	09	11909	049	F01-05-016	Suprafloor	—	14	IVB	Fig. 112



CHAPTER 4

AN OVERVIEW OF THE HORIZONTAL EXPOSURES

by Leon Marfoe

INTRODUCTION

Before the presentation of a discussion of the ceramic sequence from Kurban Höyük, the small finds, and a concluding survey of the history of settlement at the site, it is necessary to provide here a brief overview of the horizontal exposures as minimal background information required for a clearer understanding of the discussions which follow. Such an overview, however, is at this point necessarily skeletal as it draws upon data from operations still undergoing analysis. As already noted, a full presentation of the stratigraphic, architectural, ceramic, artifactual, and economic data from the horizontal areas is currently in preparation and will appear as the third and last volume of the current series. Nevertheless, at this stage of the analysis it is possible to present preliminary discussions and schematic plans of the architectural remains of the horizontal areas. Obviously, an apology is necessary for the inclusion of some preliminary conclusions in what is meant to be a final report. Yet, it should already be clear from the preceding chapters that a more comprehensive reconstruction of chronology and site history is impossible without reference to other results of the project beyond those from the stratigraphic sequences.

As noted in the introduction, an essentially stratigraphic history was never the main objective of the horizontal exposures and sector probes. The purpose of this project instead was to reconstruct a cross-sectional view of settlement organization and social groupings at the site during its main period of occupation, the mid-late EB. As the following overview of the relevant areas shows, however, the excavations did not yield a coherent Period IV settlement across the site, but rather significant exposures of two different periods, Periods III and IV, with two distinct subperiods being represented for the later. Each period was therefore sampled to a lesser and more biased degree than was originally hoped. Preliminary analyses of these results, however, suggest that a study of patterned organization within (and possibly between) sectors may prove to be a productive approach, and one which will be explored further in the forthcoming volume III of the final Kurban Höyük reports.

In attempting to correlate the *Phases* of the stratigraphic sequence with the *Building Phases* of the horizontal exposures, it should be remembered that the latter are still provisional. However, the correlation of *Periods* should be considered final.

THE PERIOD IV SETTLEMENT

The earliest of the three periods for which a substantial horizontal clearance was obtained was Period IV, the mid-late EB. Apart from their presence in the vertical soundings already discussed, Areas A, C01, and F, Period IV remains were encountered in Areas B, C, and G, as well as in very limited probes in Area D.¹ The

1. In addition, very limited evidence of the period also was recovered from soil test pits near the eastern edge of the site, sealed by later deposition from the nearby alluvial fan. For location, see Wilkinson 1986, p. 132, figure 18 ("Pit 5").

only excavated area in which mid-late EB remains were not found was the sector probe Area E, but this is undoubtedly because the probe was stopped at a relatively shallow depth.² The widespread scatter of the Period IV material on the surface of the mound converges with the evidence from the diverse excavated sectors to suggest that the Period IV settlement extended across most of the six hectares or so of the site, at least for a short period of time, and certainly so in Period IVB.

As argued in a preceding chapter in greater detail, the fortification wall in the step trench (Area A: Phase 13) in use in Period IVB suggests that the south mound may have been walled off as a separate quarter from the remainder of the site. It is possible, however, that the construction of that massive wall may have preceded the expansion and overlapped in usage with it. However this may be, a single enclosure for the entire site was never found, and it may be argued from the shape of the settlement in Period IVB—i.e., a vaguely crescent-shaped plan—that none ever existed.

AREA C, BUILDING PHASES IIA–B

Plan (fig. 121), Architectural Photographs (figs. 125, 126), Ceramics (fig. 133)

Area C, located on top of the smaller northern mound was the second largest horizontal exposure cleared (fig. 3). The remains uncovered there may be dated to the end of the Period IVB sequence on the basis of evidence from the nearby sounding in Area C01. As will be recalled, the five successive mid-late EB phases of the C01 sequence appear to represent successive rebuildings along a similar plan of a single architectural complex, apparently part of the major reorganization of settlement that took place over several sectors of the site in Period IVB. The last of the C01 Period IVB phases, Phase 15, is in fact stratigraphically connected and may be equated wholly with the main exposed phase of the Area C complex.

The Period IVB exposure in Area C consisted of six trenches, two of which were only cleared just beneath topsoil (Trenches C36 and C46). The remaining trenches, Trenches C35–C45–C55–C56, and a single strip in Trench C66, however, yielded substantial architectural remains. The total area over which these remains were exposed was about 400 square meters. As noted above, this area includes the stratigraphic sounding, Area C01, which in fact is located in the eastern portion of Trench C45. Similarly, the extension of C01 that was cut to the south to create access steps into the sounding (termed C02 in the field) forms the eastern part of C35. Area C is aligned with the main north-south base line of the site, since that line forms the eastern edge of Area C01 (and Trench C45). Point B, the northernmost point of this base line lies at the mutual corner of Trenches C45–C46–C55–C56. With the exception of the already mentioned single strip in Trench C66 which was dug briefly in 1984, all Area C trenches were excavated in 1981.

Three building phases can be recognized. Unidentifiable fragmentary stone foundations of structures immediately beneath top soil constitute all that is known of Building Phase I, which can be linked with Phase 16 in Area C01. Aside from that area, Building Phase I remains were only found in Trench C45. With this exception, the next phase of occupation also was recovered immediately beneath topsoil across most of Area C. Building Phase II consisted, in fact, of numerous localized subphases of floors and building modifications of a single coherent plan. This building phase is the one linked stratigraphically with Phase 15 in Area C01, and may be subdivided into two main subphases, A and B. Underlying Building Phase II was a closely related building phase, Building Phase III, which is known to exist only because of its clearance in the Area C01 sounding and in small probes in Trenches C45, C55, and C56. This last building phase must be identical with C01 Phases 11–14, although no stratigraphic link exists between those lower Period IVB phases in Area C01 and the limited Building Phase III probes elsewhere in Area C.

Most of the features cleared in Area C belong to Building Phase IIB, which was relatively well protected from modern plowing and cultivation. For the most part, Building Phase IIA was only fragmentarily preserved, except near the highest part of the north mound, in Trench C45. Some of the substantial Building Phase IIA architectural remains preserved there were never removed. However, the evidence from the C01 sounding indicates that these remains represent only the latest modifications to a single structure spanning the whole of Building Phases II and III and do not entail substantive changes in the plan of the area.

2. For the location of the various excavation areas just mentioned see above, figure 3.

The central feature of the Building Phases IIA–B plan was a narrow street consisting of successive layers of pebbles. This street was clearly in use in both subdivisions of Building Phase II, and possibly also in III (figs. 121, 126). Approximately one meter wide, the street was oriented in a north-south direction in the western half of Trenches C35 and C45, where it was cleared for a distance of just over 20 meters (Unit 1). At the southern edge of Trench C55, the street turned towards the east and extended in an east-west direction for another 19 meters into Trench C56 (Unit 2). Throughout its entire length, at least two distinct phases of street use were discerned.

To the east and south of the street was found a single building complex defined and enclosed by a one meter-thick stone foundation wall. The external face of this wall was revetted with large stones to form a curb against the street. As noted in the preceding chapter, the orientation and construction of this wall resemble closely those of contemporary wall systems along a similar alignment in Area F, and it is possible that both sets of walls are components of a single planned quarter extending across the central and northern sectors of the site.

At least four rooms within the building complex were excavated. The complex could be entered from the street through a stone-paved doorway in the southern half of Trench C45. This doorway led into a small antechamber (Unit 3: fig. 121) in which at least two subphases of use can be discerned. The earlier subphase was partially preserved in Area C01 as Unit 15.3 (fig. 81). As noted in the description of Phase 15 in Area C01, this antechamber led into an inner pebble-paved court (Unit 15.2 = Area C Unit 4), which may have extended into Trench C46 to the east. North of this entry axis was a larger room with a plastered floor (Unit 5), partially excavated as Unit 15.1 in the C01 sounding. South of the entry axis was found a long narrow room (Unit 6). As had been the case in Units 3 and 5 to the north, its floor too was plastered. And, as the mound was higher at this point, its contents were better preserved. An unusually high concentration of Karababa painted pottery was found inside this room and similar ceramics, and some discarded copper implements (pl. 159:G, H) were found just outside the room in the street. The east wall of Unit 6 was unusual for walls in Area C in that its mudbrick superstructure was well preserved.

The area to the west and north of the street consisted of a series of possibly related open courtyards and work areas. Particularly interesting are four, apparently free-standing single room structures, each roughly four meters wide and five meters long (Units 7, 10, 11, and 14). This relative uniformity in size, however, belies markedly different construction techniques and presumably different functions. At least one of these monocellular structures, Unit 7 in Trench C56, was another entryway similar to the already discussed Unit 3 (figs. 121, 125). It was sturdily constructed, with a series of low stone steps at its northern end and a heavy stone lintel fallen from the street entrance at its southern end. Unit 7 permitted access from the street in Trench C56 into a number of courtyard areas immediately north and east (Units 8 and 9, respectively). These last appear to represent open work areas and in Unit 8 several semi-complete grooved rim jars and cooking pots were found. Chipped stone debitage and animal bones also were abundant. In the courtyard east of Unit 7, an ovoid pebbled hearth was found. In the area surrounding it, several complete or semi-complete small cups and bowls were also recovered, including a significant number of examples made in the relatively rare combed wash ware (e.g., pls. 55:A, 79:K).

North of the Unit 8 courtyard, limited excavations in Trench C66 in 1984 revealed what appears to be the fragmentary remains of yet another monocellular structure (Unit 10). A third such structure was found to the west in Trench C55 (Unit 11). It was more crudely built than either Units 7 or 10 and had a small bin on its northeast corner. Unlike the better built Unit 7 entryway, Unit 11 had a single entrance on its western side and may have served a domestic function. In its interior were found a semi-complete cooking pot as well as a number of complete small cups and bowls. The entrance of Unit 11 faces yet another courtyard area where a small hearth was found (Unit 12). Still another courtyard or work area separated the monocellular structures in Trenches C55 and C56 (Unit 13). In this area a pebble path was found and a number of smashed but semi-complete storage-sized jars were recovered in the vicinity. Also found were several complete combed wash ware small bowls and cups of the very same types as were recovered in the courtyards of Trench C56 to the east (pls. 55:B, 79:L, N, for example). The fourth monocellular structure identified was cleared in Trench C45 (Unit 14). It was only fragmentarily preserved but it was clear that it represented a flimsily built structure similar to Unit 11 to the north in Trench C55. Another courtyard/work area immediately north of Unit 14 contained a broken storage-sized jar which had been reused as an oven (Unit 15).

A final interpretation of the nature and function of the Building Phases IIA–B complex in Area C awaits further analysis, and in any case it is not the concern of this brief outline. Nevertheless, a number of obvious and not so obvious points may be raised. First, the Area C complex is architecturally quite different from the Period IV structures on the south mound. The main building of the Area C complex resembles more closely a central public structure or a substantial private dwelling rather than a cluster of adjacent smaller domestic units as were found, for example, in Area A Phase 13 (fig. 16) or in Area B (fig. 122). Second, the arrangement of courtyards and monocellular structures around this central building suggests a specialization in work areas and possibly in the work done. Indeed, this conclusion is supported strongly even by preliminary analyses of the spatial distribution of remains—ceramics, chipped stone, bone, and other objects—found in those courtyards or disposed of in the nearby streets.³

The Area C complex thus indicates a quarter distinct from that on the south mound, although possibly related to that of Area F (and perhaps to Area G also). However, this distinction need not be analogous to “the upper citadel” (Area A) and “lower town” (Area C) configuration mentioned earlier, although the possible existence of the fortification wall in Period IVB may suggest this interpretation. It should be noted that the relative elevations of Phase 13 in Area A and of Building Phase II in Area C are roughly comparable, so that an elevated “citadel” was hardly possible at this time.

AREA G, PHASE 2

Architectural Photograph (fig. 129)

Area G is located on the low broad terrace on the eastern portion of the north mound (fig. 3). Aligned along the same grid as Area C, the excavations there extended across portions of Trenches G54–G55–G64–G65. The western edge of Area G lies 70 meters due east of Point B in Area C. Initially, Area G was opened as a sector probe consisting of a single 2 × 4 meter strip in G64. In 1984, this probe was expanded to encompass a total area of over 120 square meters. Four phases were identified in this expanded probe, all datable to Period IV. These deposits represent only the latest occupation in this sector of the site since natural soil was never reached.

Of the four phases, Phase 4, the latest, was the most fragmentary and ambiguous, being represented only by a number of pits. Phase 3 represents a substantially different usage, and appears to be more closely related to the main occupational phase uncovered in Area G, Phase 2 (fig. 129). Phase 1 was the earliest occupation excavated and it was revealed only in small test probes in Trenches G64 and G65.

Although there is no stratigraphic link between the Area G phases in the eastern terrace and other areas, a tentative correlation of those phases and the apparently contemporaneous remains uncovered from the top of the north mound can be attempted. Phase 4 can possibly be equated with Building Phase I in Area C and Phase 16 in the C01 sounding, both of which are largely ephemeral fragmentary occupations representing the final use of their respective areas. The close relationship between Phases 3 and 2 in Area G, with the earlier phase representing the main occupation, suggests a rough correlation with Area C Building Phase IIA–B. If so, Area G Phase 2 is possibly contemporary with Building Phase IIB in Area C. By inference, then, Phases 3 and 2 in Area G may correlate with the several subphases of Phase 15 in Area C01. By the same token, Phase 1 in G would correspond at least partially to Building Phase III in Area C and to Phases 11–14 in the C01 sounding. At this stage of the analysis, such correlations based on broad architectural similarities between two distant areas exposed to widely varying degrees are, of course, largely speculative. However, it is hoped that a more precise correlation will be possible once the ceramic sequences from Areas C and G are analyzed in full.

In any event, Area G Phase 2, which yielded the most coherent plan, consisted of several localized subphases. Five spatial units can be discerned. The central feature was Unit 1, excavated in Trenches G64 and G65. This unit was a fairly large room defined by walls with roughly built stone foundations on its western, southern, and eastern sides, and possibly by a poorly preserved mudbrick wall on the north. These walls were considerably less substantial than the wide walls of the central building in Area C, and the stone foundations were raised to a higher level above the existing floors. A sequence of two floors, both plastered, extended across the room, and a few ceramic vessels were found on them.

3. Verhaaren 1986, pp. 66–76.

A small portion of two rooms separated by a double wall, Units 2 and 3, was found north of Unit 1. Unit 3 had a plastered floor, but Unit 2, which contained a mud surface with a higher density of artifacts and a possible hearth, may have been an exterior area. To the south of the main room (Unit 1) lay an ashy deposit, Unit 4, which may represent a trash area. Better defined was Unit 5, which lies to the east of Unit 1. Excavated over portions of Trenches G55 and G65, Unit 5 was clearly an exterior courtyard or work area somewhat similar to those in Trenches C55 and C56 of Area C. This courtyard was partly covered with a pebble and cobble surface and partly with just a mud layer. A relatively high density of artifacts were recovered in it.

Area G thus resembled Area C in that it too contained open work spaces interspersed within built areas. Nevertheless, the significant differences that may be detected in architectural construction techniques between Areas C and G indicate that the two areas may have served substantially divergent roles. If this divergence is further confirmed by the ongoing analysis of the non-architectural remains, then it is possible that Area G may represent a fragment of yet another possibly large quarter of the settlement distinct from that sampled by the Area C exposure. Such a quarter may have extended in an arc across the eastern terrace of the site.

AREA B, BUILDING PHASE II

Plan (fig. 122), Architectural Photographs (figs. 127, 128), Ceramics (fig. 134)

Located on the eastern slope of the south mound (fig. 3), Area B was the third largest horizontal exposure at the site. The area was opened in 1980 during the first season of excavation just above the edge of erosion of the slope, where it was believed that later deposits could be avoided and an exposure of the mid-late EB obtained with relative ease. Portions of four trenches, B01–B02–B03–B04, encompassing over 120 square meters, were excavated at that time. Since these initial trenches were laid out before the main north-south base line of the site was established in 1981, they did not follow the alignment of the nearby trenches in Areas A and D. Excavations in Area B were not resumed until the last season, because it was clear that further clearance would have to proceed westwards into the side of the mound, where a greater overburden of deposits was evident. Therefore, when Area B was expanded in 1984, this expansion was carried out mostly towards the south to follow the contours of the slope. The result was a fairly long and narrow exposure encompassing about 280 square meters. The enlarged area, which included the 1980 exposure, was realigned to a new grid following the baseline, and the excavated trenches according to this new grid system were B61–B62–B71–B72–B81–B82–B92 (fig. 122). The 1980 exposure was incorporated into the latter five squares, although most of it lay in Trenches B72–B82.

Three Building Phases were delineated in Area B. The latest, Building Phase I, consists primarily of a Period III reuse of some Period IV structures and is thus discussed elsewhere. Building Phases II and III belong to Period IV, but the latter building phase was excavated in only a few places below the surfaces of Building Phase II or where the remains of that building phase had eroded away. The main occupation of Area B was Building Phase II, which like the other horizontal exposures of Period IV across the site, consisted of a number of localized subphases (A–C). This building phase represents the latest Period IV occupation in this sector of the site and may be dated on the basis of stratigraphic and architectural criteria to Period IVA.

The reasons for this dating are several. In both layout and construction techniques, the cramped domestic structures of Area B are quite similar to the structures uncovered in Area A phases assigned to Period IVA (Phases 16–20), when it appears that settlement at Kurban Höyük contracted to the south mound. Moreover, the reuse of some of the Period IV structures in Area B during Period III, noted above, could have not taken place unless those structures date to the very end of the Period IV sequence. Those remains, therefore, must correlate roughly with the later phases of the Period IVA sequence cleared in the step trench, and it is even possible that at least some portions of the Area B complex may postdate the last Period IVA phase in Area A. This possibility is suggested by the fact that while the Period IVB structures in Area B were still standing and repairable at the onset of the Period III occupation of that sector of the site, those of Area A had long since collapsed. As will be recalled, the earliest Period III remains in the step trench are separated from the last Period IVA phase by an easily discernable collapse layer. It is clear, then, that the exposed Period IVA complex in Area B is not fully comparable with the best preserved mid-late EB structures in Areas A, F, C, C01, and G, which are mostly Period IVB in date.

The focal point of the plan for Building Phase II was, as had been the case in Area C, again a street, Units 1 and 2. This street was about two meters in width and could be traced for well over 15 meters in a north-south direction across Trenches B92–B82–B72–B71. Downslope in B92 the street was closer to the surface and was more difficult to trace. Nevertheless, a drain was found in this area of the street, along the middle, which also was orientated in a north-south direction. At its southernmost exposed end, the street turned towards the west into Trench B71, where it seems to branch southwards again, at least to judge from the southward extension of the wall bordering the east side of the street. It is also possible that the street may have branched westwards at this point, although this is not completely clear as the area immediately to the west in Trench B71 was not excavated. Approximately 5–10 cm thick, the street deposit was paved with cobbles and pebbles, and on occasion with flagstones as well, mostly near the borders of the street.

Buildings were constructed on both sides of the street. On the eastern side of the street, fragments of at least one room were exposed in Trench B82 just below topsoil and near the edge of excavations (Unit 16). Two completely preserved tripod bowls were found in the debris over the floor (pl. 90:A, B). Further to the south on the same side of the street, in Trenches B72 and B62, a row of five rooms was exposed. These rooms shared a single western wall which bordered directly on the street, and were of unequal size and shape, although all were relatively small. Due to the reuse of some of these rooms in Building Phase I (Period III), only the contents of two of these rooms were well preserved. Unit 3, near the bend of the street in Trench B72, was entered through a doorway opening onto the street. Inside the room, several floors as well as modifications in the west wall indicate a fairly long usage, and the debris inside the room points to a domestic function. In the center of the room near its western end was found a roughly circular scatter of pebbles, possibly used as a hearth. A similar domestic function may be postulated for Unit 7 to the north in Trench B62, where a cluster of ceramic vessels were found on the floor (among which were examples illustrated in fig. 134:A–D).

The apparently domestic character of Units 3–8, and 16 on the east side of the street is also attested in the rooms to the west of the street. Here, portions of at least seven rooms terraced up the slope were identified, some with one or more subphases. Units 13 and 14 were delineated but their interiors were not excavated. Units 11 and 10 were originally a single room which was later subdivided by a partition wall. Unit 12, which shares a common wall with Units 10 and 11 was probably constructed before the other two rooms, and at one time was linked with Unit 10 through a common doorway which was later blocked. The rooms contained a series of floors, some plastered, which may indicate that they were roofed. Unit 10 also contained a hearth. Two rooms flanking the street, Units 4 and 9, were among the best preserved. Unit 4 at the street corner, was rebuilt several times. In an earlier phase, it was linked with Unit 9 by a doorway. Later, the north and south walls of Unit 4 were rebuilt slightly to the south, the north wall thus blocking the original doorway. Also in this later subphase, a small oven was added near the front doorway. Unit 9, immediately north of Unit 4, appears to have been a similarly shaped room and also had a doorway facing the street. Traces of yet another room also flanking the street were found further to the north still (Unit 15), but that room was hardly exposed.

Despite the limited exposure of Area B, the excavations there provide a glimpse of the cramped domestic quarters on the south mound at the end of the mid-late EB. In their nature, they share some characteristics with the small, presumably also domestic structures of Phase 13 in Area A, although those are certainly earlier. In construction, however, the architecture of Area B Building Phase II more closely resembles that of Area A Phases 15 and 20 in that the stone foundations rise well above floor level. These similarities are probably not accidental in that they suggest a higher density of occupation in the quarters of the south mound in contrast with the larger structures and more open work spaces that appear to have been typical of the quarters of the site in the north mound exposed in Areas C and G.

In summary, approximately 900 square meters of the Period IV settlement were excavated in six areas—A, B, C, C01, F, and G. With the exception of Area B, all of these areas contained deposits of Period IVB and are directly comparable. Area B, however, contained structures of Period IVA and is only partially comparable with the others (principally with Area A where substantial remains assigned to Period IVA also were recovered). All the exposures are significant, however, in that they illustrate contrasts in the use of settlement space across the site. Densely packed domestic units appear to be represented in Area B, and in Area A Phases 13, 15, and 20. In contrast, Phase 14 in Area A appears to represent a single more massive structure, possibly a public building or a private dwelling in an elite quarter. More spacious buildings are represented in Areas C and G (and possibly Area F as well), but Area C also was occupied by extensive open air work areas possibly organized around a central building. While the open work areas cleared in Area G may be similar to those exposed in

Area C, the G structures were more poorly constructed. The mid-late EB settlement across the site was therefore quite heterogeneous, with significant differentiation between quarters as the rule.

THE PERIOD III SETTLEMENT

The EB-MB Transition settlement, which represents the final occupation of Bronze Age date at Kurban Höyük, was restricted solely to the south mound. All four sides of the preserved settlement were located. These indicate that the original settlement may have covered an area at least 140 meters from east to west and 70 meters from north to south, a rough total of 1.0 to 1.2 hectares. Roughly 2,000 square meters, or about 20 percent of the total area (and probably a higher percentage of the preserved area) were cleared.

AREA D, BUILDING PHASE II; AREA A, PHASE 22; AND AREA B, BUILDING PHASES I-II

Area D: Plan (fig. 123), Architectural Photographs (figs. 130, 131), Ceramics (fig. 135); Area A: Plan (fig. 25); Area B: Plan (fig. 122), Architectural Photograph (fig. 128)

Almost all of the Period III exposure obtained in the south mound was revealed in Area D. However, the northern, eastern, and western edges of the EB-MB settlement were delineated in Areas A, B, and E, respectively, which otherwise yielded little in the way of significant or coherent architectural remains. Begun in 1980, Area D is aligned with the main north-south base line of the site. The southern datum of this line, Point A, lies at the mutual corner of Trenches D66–D67–D76–D77. Area D is, in fact, stratigraphically linked with the upper step of the Area A step trench since Trench A01 and parts of A02 overlap with grid square D77 and since a number of features in that upper step continue and were actually traced into Trench D76. Over the course of five seasons, portions of twenty-eight squares were excavated, covering an area of approximately 1,900 square meters. Area D is thus by far the largest of the horizontal exposures at the site.

Three Building Phases were recognized in Area D. The earliest, Building Phase III, belongs to the final mid-late EB (Period IVA) occupation—presumably correlating with Area A Phase 20—but was reached in only two small probes (in Trenches D53 and D66) excavated beneath the floors of Building Phase II. That Building Phase constitutes in fact the main Period III occupation at the site and was identified and exposed in almost all trenches opened in Area D. In many of those trenches, especially near the center of the mound, the EB-MB Transition structures lay just beneath topsoil. However, near the edges of the plateau of the south mound, these structures either lay beneath or had been cut and in some cases destroyed by the foundations of the rectangular enclosure of Building Phase I, which dates to the early Abbasid period and which is discussed briefly elsewhere. In some parts of the exposure, the foundations of Building Phase I (which lie beneath their respective floor levels) were found at roughly the same elevation as the floor levels of Building Phase II (which are lower than the tops of their respective foundation walls). This situation was further complicated by the ongoing cultivation and plowing of the mound, which rendered the top meter or so of the stratigraphic sections virtually unusable.

Although Building Phase II consists of numerous localized subphases, a construction sequence of four main subphases (A–D) has been delineated. Of these, Building Phase IIA represents the final modifications to structures, and its elements are scattered throughout the settlement. Most of the construction of the EB-MB Transition settlement, however, belongs to Building Phases IIB–C. The earliest recognized deposits, Building Phase IID, consist principally of a number of pits dug into what must have been at the time the periphery of the settlement. These were recognized in Trench D76 and are contemporary with similar pits found in the upper step of Area A (Phase 21: fig. 23). It should be noted, however, that all these subphases represent only the sequence in which the structures were built. Many of the elements from different subphases were in use at the same time, certainly so during the final occupation of the settlement. It is this final occupation that most concerns us and is outlined here, since only these elements are demonstrably contemporary in usage.

The plan of the settlement can be described as five main components or sectors, four of which are on the periphery of the settlement and the fifth at its very core. In these various sectors a total of thirty-nine spatial units were exposed. Most of these units are rooms or courtyards with a roughly uniform construction and orientation. The walls are mostly constructed of poorly preserved mudbrick superstructures over foundations of undressed limestone and river cobbles. As had been the case in other areas of the site beginning already in the

mid-late EB, these foundations rose well above floor level, in some cases over a meter in height. However, room interiors did not contain plaster floors as was normal in the preceding period. Rather, room floors consisted of beaten earth surfaces marked by a high density of sherds, complete and semi-complete vessels, ground stone objects, as well as numerous features such as hearths and platforms. Many rooms also contained benches and buttresses. Despite the relatively small total size of the Period III settlement, its plan displays a degree of planning and spatial organization (fig. 123).

The first sector of the Period III settlement to be discussed was surely one of the earliest—save perhaps for the already mentioned Building Phase IID pits in the northeastern sector of Trench D76. It consists of a complex of buildings in Trenches D53 and D43 associated with what appears to have been an entryway to the settlement. One of the reasons that leads us to believe that the entryway complex is early is its orientation, which followed a slightly different alignment than the remainder of the Period III settlement, and is more in line with the rough north-south orientation common for Period IV structures at the site. The entryway itself (Unit 13) was flanked by walls made of very large limestone boulders, roughly shaped to form orthostats. Entrance to the complex then proceeded through a narrow doorway with a flagstone threshold, which leads into an antechamber with a flagstone floor or pavement. From this pavement, there was a short flight of steps which leads through a second doorway into an inner room (Unit 25) with a similar flagstone paved floor. Unfortunately, the remains of the complex to the west of this room were destroyed by the foundations of Building Phase I. Indeed, most of the walls of the entryway complex were found just beneath topsoil. Built against the west wall of the entrance was a small room, possibly a “gatehouse” (Unit 37). The entire entryway is separated from the main complex to the east by an L-shaped hallway (Unit 12). The western edge of the settlement was found in the small exposure of Area E (Phase 1), which was reached in a small probe. These remains, however, were sealed by a layer of rubble (Area E, Phase 2) which indicates that little of the structures on the western part of the settlement is preserved. Undoubtedly, however, the complex did extend in that direction.

On the northeastern periphery of the south mound, in Trench D76, a second component of the Period III settlement was identified: an extramural work area, the earliest usage of which is indicated by the Building Phase IID pits mentioned earlier. This sector (Unit 67) was reused in later phases as well, as shown by isolated domestic features which were cleared here, including an oval platform similar to that found in Area A Phase 22 (fig. 25).

Towards the southwestern periphery of the south mound, a third component of the EB-MB settlement was found in Trench D23. Separated from the main excavated complex by an open area (Unit 22 in Trench D34), the sector exposed in D23 consisted of minor structures in what is essentially an open air work area near a north-south aligned pebble-paved street (Unit 36). In this area was found a single room (Unit 34) paved with flagstones, which may possibly be connected to an unexcavated building nearby. This room may have been built originally in Building Phase IIC, but was certainly modified later. In the open area (Unit 35) surrounding Unit 34, against the northern exterior wall face of the room, was found a circular raised platform built of cobbles and pebbles over a mud matrix. This platform was surrounded by a scatter of ceramic vessels and is similar in type to those found in Trenches D76–D77, and A01 (fig. 25).

The fourth and last of the peripheral sectors of the settlement was the eastern. Attempting to trace the edge of the settlement in Trench D38 it became evident that parts of the eastern slope of the south mound were indeed occupied in Period III, possibly in a terraced fashion. However, the most coherent evidence of this occupation was recovered not in Area D itself, but rather in Area B further downslope (fig. 3). The eastern extent of the settlement is represented, in fact, by Area B Building Phase I (fig. 122). In Trenches B71 and B81, the remains of this phase lay just beneath the surface and were quite fragmentary. Nevertheless, it is clear that several of the Period IVA rooms and courtyards to the east of the street in Area B (Units 5–8) were reused and modified in Period III. The wall flanking the east side of the street (in fact consisting of several locally built wall segments), for example, was rebuilt in this phase along the same alignment as in the preceding period. This reuse indicates the existence of an important degree of architectural continuity between Periods IV and III. This suggests that Area B Building Phase I was constructed in an early phase of Period III, although it probably remained in use throughout most of the period. Although the contents of the rooms were, for the most part, poorly preserved due to slope erosion, it is likely that they served functions similar to those served in the preceding period, Period IVA, when a domestic character may be postulated. In short, during Period III the eastern sector of the site represented a quarter of domestic units.

The four sectors of the settlement described thus far lie on or close to the periphery of the settlement. The fifth and main sector of the Period III settlement was the most intensively excavated of all. This area, delimited by the entryway to the west, by the open work areas of Trenches D23 and D76 to the southwest and northeast, respectively, and by the Area B dwellings to the east, appears to have been principally a domestic quarter. The rooms and courtyards of this quarter were irregularly shaped and varied considerably in size. They appear to have been built around a large central court (Unit 71 in Trenches D45–D46–D56), only part of which was cleared. Two narrow pebble-paved streets or alleys led from the court towards the north (Unit 8) and south (Unit 33). To the east of the northernmost street or alley, and accessible from it through two doorways, was a large courtyard and a number of smaller rooms. The courtyard (Units 38, 41) contained a large number of complete and semi-complete barrel-shaped vessels and jars. This courtyard was also accessible to another street or alley (Unit 39) via a doorway. This street appears to have flanked the central court.

West of the northern street (Unit 8) and east of the hallway connected to the entryway complex (Unit 12) was another block of rooms and courtyards of domestic character. The rooms to the west, (Units 11 and 15, for example) could be entered from the hallway, while the rooms to the east (Units 9 and 24) were accessible from the street. Hearths were found in Units 10 (possibly a courtyard) and 11, while Unit 15 differed from the other rooms in that benches lined all of its walls and in that it contained principally only small open vessels.

To the south and west of the main court was yet another complex of rooms, also clearly domestic in character. West of a narrow street bisecting this complex (Unit 33) were a number of small rooms, all in a row. Units 19, 23, and 28 contained a number of complete barrel-shaped vessels and jars. All three rooms were interconnected, and Unit 23 was accessible from the open space to the west (Unit 22) through a doorway. Both Units 19 and 28 contained in addition platforms and benches, as did Unit 30 directly south. Adjoining Units 23 and 28 to the east and connected to them was a narrow room (Unit 29), which contained a large oval oven. This room also could be entered from the street or alley (Unit 33). To the north of the row of interconnected rooms just described were two larger rooms or courts, both squarish in shape (Units 17–18). Both were clearly domestic in character with a stone platform in Unit 18 and a circular hearth in Unit 17. The latter room was accessible via a flight of steps and a doorway from Unit 14, a room or enclosed space flanking the central court.

Finally, to the west of the narrow street, Unit 33, was another row of rooms, Units 32, 27, and 44. Both Units 32 and 27 were similar to the row of rooms just west of the street in that they contained stone platforms. Unit 32 was accessible from the street via a doorway, while Units 27 and 44 also were linked by a doorway. Unit 27 was particularly interesting in that it contained a large group of complete vessels. West of this group of rooms, the remains were more fragmentary and the exposures limited. Of particular interest, however, were structures in Trenches D37 and D38, where the presumed terracing of the eastern slope apparently begins (Units 78, 68–69). In Trench D38 a cist grave dating to Period III was found (within Unit 69). This grave, which was lined with limestone blocks, was unfortunately robbed out in antiquity, and only a few bone fragments were left. The disturbance may well have taken place during the early Abbasid period, since the grave was located very close to the foundations of the Building Phase I enclosure wall in this sector of the site.

In summary, the excavations of the Period III remains in Areas D, A, B, and E revealed a significant portion of what must have been a limited occupation of the site, at most about one hectare in extent. The precise character of this settlement is ambiguous as a thorough analysis of the stratigraphy, architecture, and artifactual remains is still in progress. Nevertheless, it appears fairly certain that the EB-MB transition settlement formed a cluster of dwelling units apparently organized around a central courtyard, with a number of open work areas on the periphery. The relatively small size of the settlement and the apparently domestic character of most units suggest that the Period III occupation of the south mound represented but a small village, a far cry from the town-sized settlement that characterized the site for at least parts of the preceding mid-late EB. However this may be, it is important to note that the relatively impressive entryway and associated structures, as well as the fairly ordered spatial organization of the settlement, point, however impressionistically, to a degree of specialization and centralization not entirely consistent with our preconceptions of modern or ancient villages as small as the Period III settlement at Kurban Höyük seems to have represented.

THE PERIOD II SETTLEMENT

AREA D, BUILDING PHASE I

Plan (fig. 124), Photograph (fig. 132)

Area D was not only the locus of the final Bronze age settlement at Kurban Höyük (Building Phase II), but was also the locus for the final occupation at the site altogether (Building Phase I), which took place in the early Abbasid period some three millennia or so after the abandonment of the Period III settlement. Although excavation of these historic layers was not a major objective of the Area D clearance, the exposure obtained was enough to yield an overall view of the Period II settlement.

The exposed complex occupied the center of the south mound plateau (fig. 124) and appears to represent a single massive structure, possibly short-lived, as there are no indications of later reuses or modifications. This structure had a square outer enclosure wall, roughly 57 meters on each side, and was oriented almost exactly on north-south and east-west axes. No entrances were revealed in the exposed area, but a single stone buttress in Trench D75 against the northern exterior face of the enclosure wall, near its center, suggests the existence of one. The enclosure wall was relatively massive, being over a meter in width. Only its foundations were preserved since these remains were commonly found just below topsoil and had been disturbed repeatedly by modern plowing. They consisted of several courses of uneven limestone boulders and smaller stones. As already noted in our discussion of the Period III remains in Area D, these foundations, unlike those of Building Phase II structures in the same area, did not rise significantly over the floor levels of the complex. This means, of course, that with few exceptions both the original wall superstructure and floor levels had long since eroded away. The northern and southern portions of the enclosure wall had cut into and disturbed the underlying Period III (Building Phase II) remains. This disturbance was even more pronounced to the west, where the enclosure wall had totally destroyed the Period III remains near the entryway. On the east, however, the enclosure wall extended over the deeper Building Phase II deposits.

Internally, the complex was built around an open court roughly 43 square meters. This court was flanked on all four sides by rows of long, narrow rooms abutting the outer enclosure wall. Most of the rooms were fairly uniform in construction and dimensions, being approximately six meters long and three meters wide. However, near the northeastern corner of the complex two longer rooms were cleared, each about eleven meters in length. The interior court was not entirely open and traces of fragmentary walls in Trenches D53–D54–D55–D56 indicate that there were some free standing structures within the central court. In addition, a number of relatively large trash pits had been dug into the court.

The nature of the complex is clearly identifiable. The enclosure wall, the external buttress, and the rows of rooms flanking an open court are all elements characteristic of Islamic caravansaries of the twelfth–thirteenth centuries A.D.⁴ However, the square plan is more characteristic of the early Islamic periods. Moreover, the distinctive ceramics finds indicate that the complex is early Abbasid in date, almost certainly datable to the ninth or tenth centuries A.D.⁵ Since the caravanserai, strictly speaking, appears several centuries later, Area D Building Phase I represents a *khan*, a travellers' station that later developed into the caravanserai.

PERIOD I

The final use of the site (as opposed to the final occupation) was as a burial ground. This use has already been mentioned in connection with Area A Phase 24. A cluster of seven individual burials was found in the northeast corner of the south mound plateau, most in or near Trench D66. In some cases these graves had cut into Period II structures. The burials were single interments laid into an oval pit and, occasionally, were overlaid with flat limestone slabs used as capstones. The individuals were all laid in an east-west orientation, facing south, without accompanying offerings or ornamentation. These characteristics are, of course, consistent with Moslem burials. The exact date of the burials, however, is uncertain. Nevertheless, a later medieval date may be suggested on the basis of their post-Abbasid stratigraphic position and the occupational range of a

4. Erdmann 1961.

5. See below, *Part Two, Chapter 12*, p. 395.

nearby site identified as part of our regional survey program (fig. 2: Site 2, directly southwest), for which the abandoned mound of Kurban Höyük may have served as a cemetery.

TOWN AND COUNTRY IN SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA

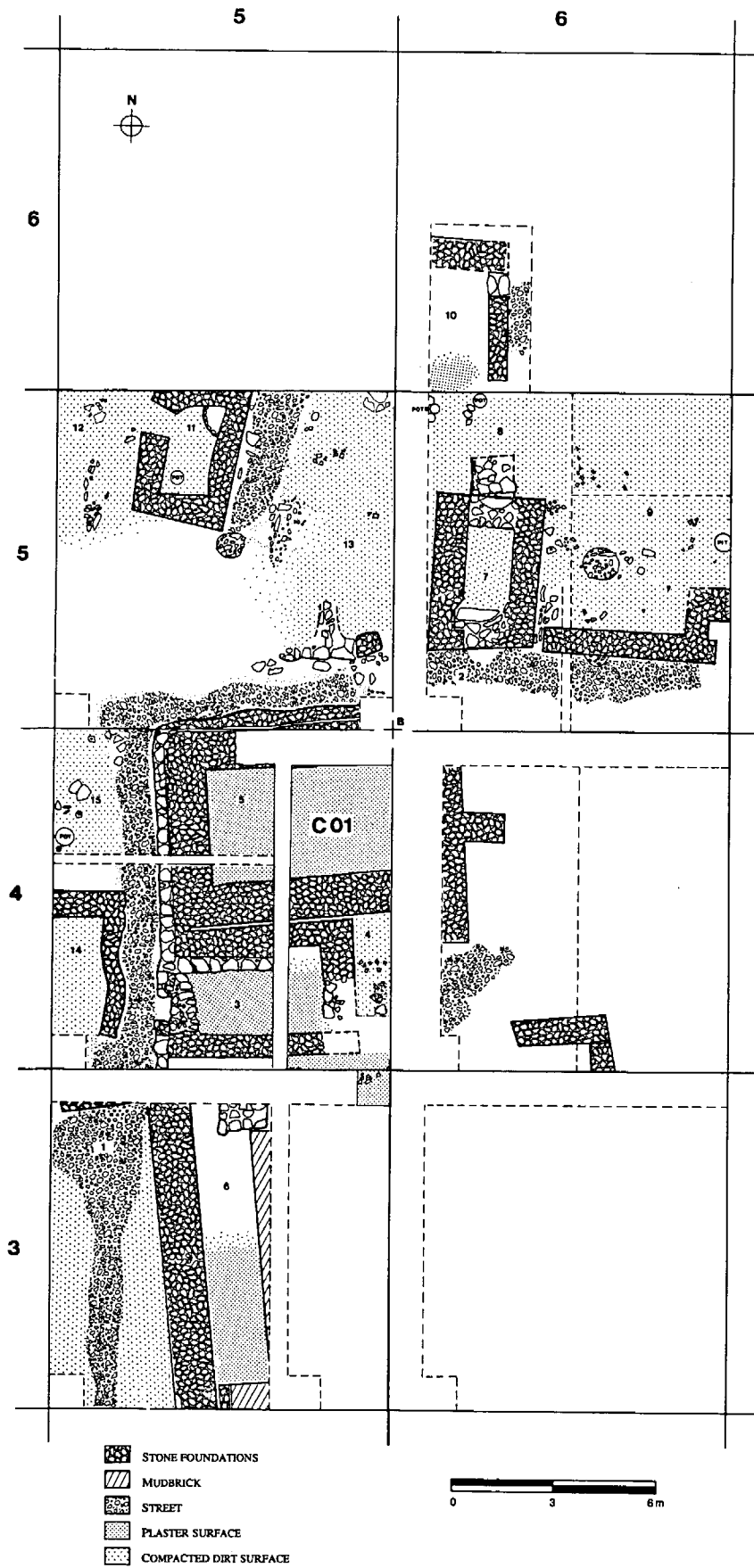


Figure 121. Area C, Period IVB, Building Phases IIA-B Plan.

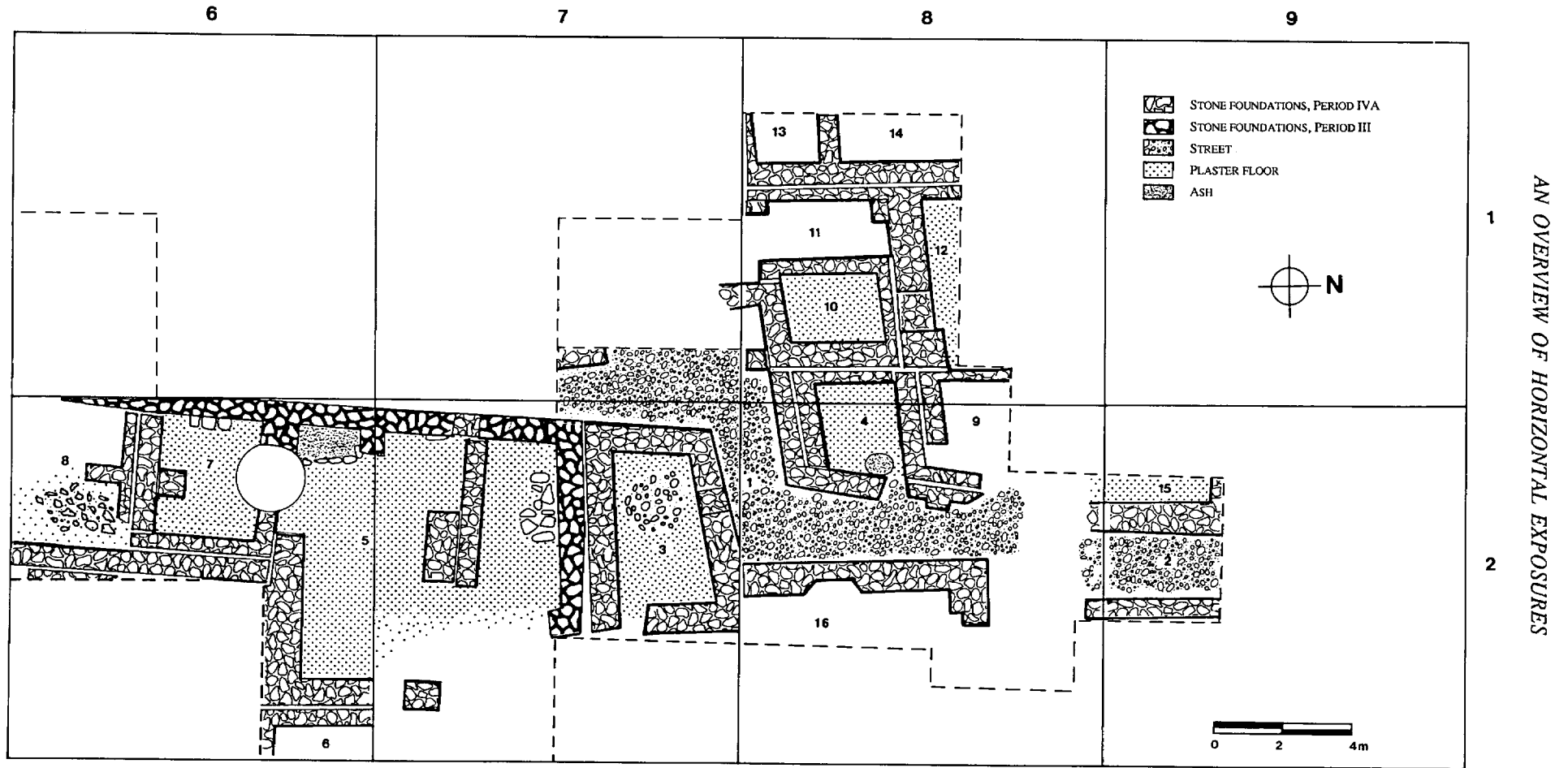


Figure 122. Area B, Periods IVA and III, Building Phases II and I Plan.

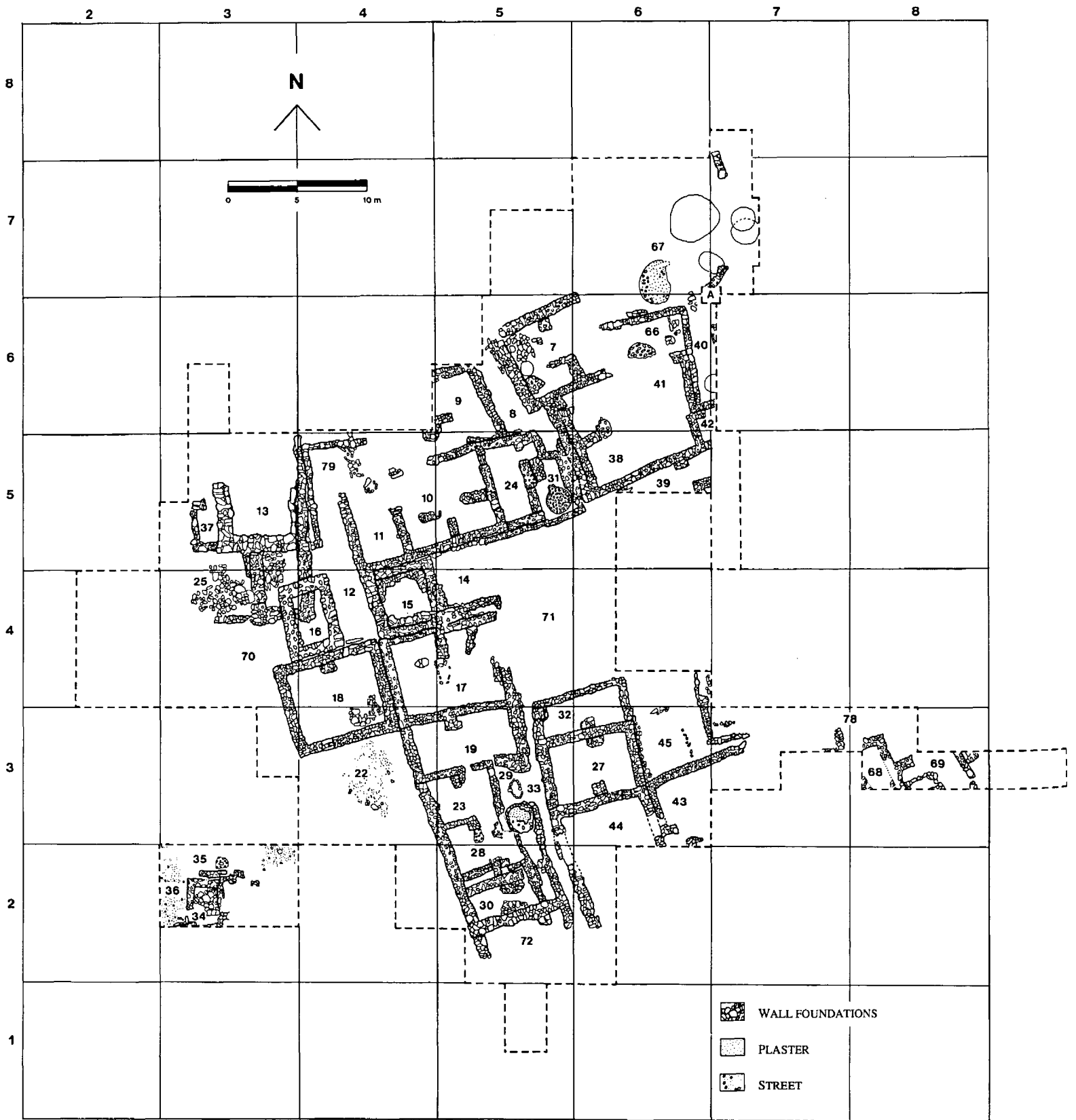


Figure 123. Area D, Period III, Building Phase II Plan.

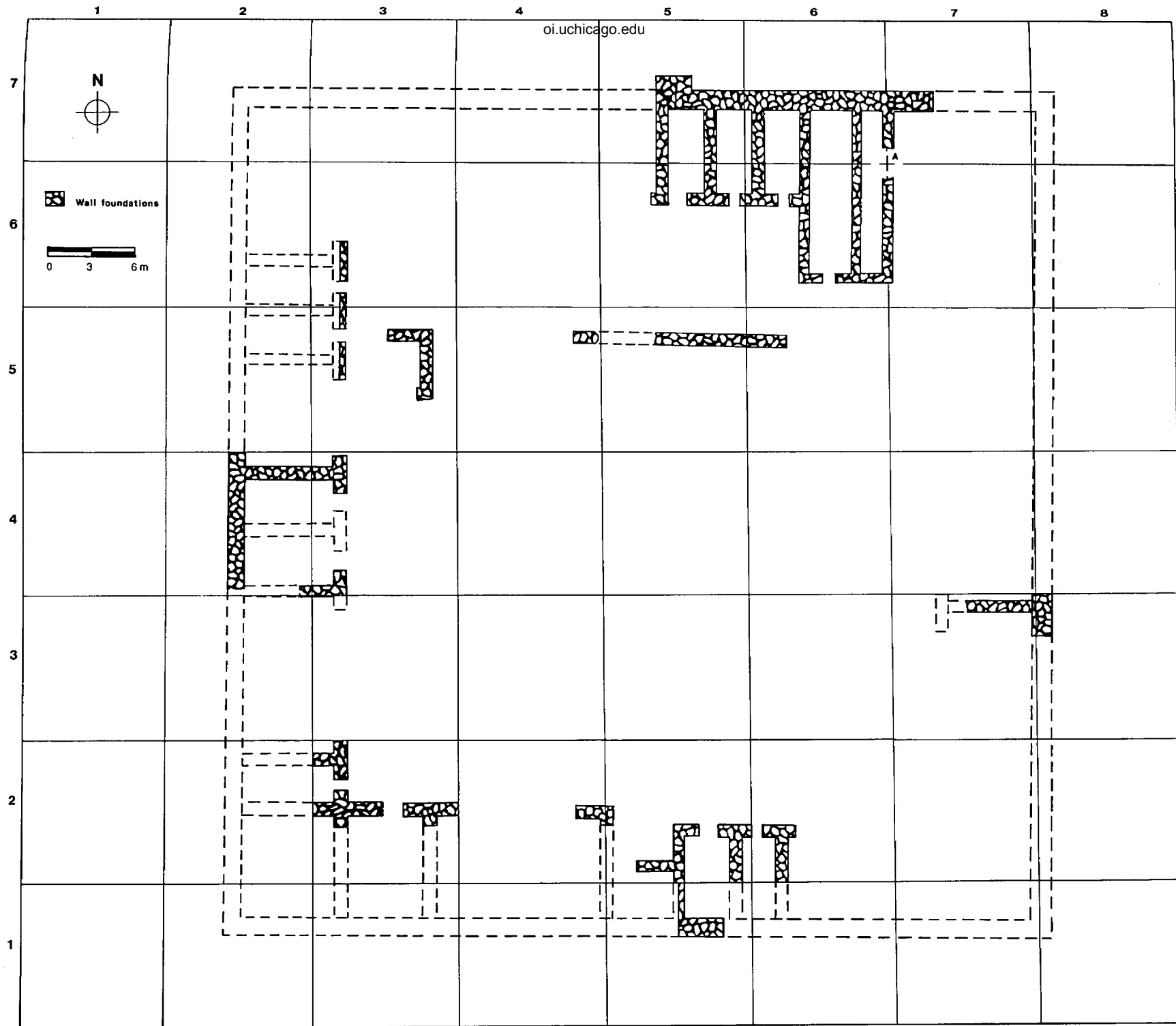


Figure 124. Area D, Period II, Building Phase I Plan.



Figure 125. Area C, Period IVB, Building Phases IIA–B Architectural Remains. In Foreground, Trench C56 and Monocellular Structure, Unit 7. In Background Left, Trench C46 and C01 Sounding. Background Right, Trench C45. Photographic View toward the Southwest.



Figure 126. Area C, Period IVB, Building Phases IIA–B. Architectural Remains in Trenches C35 (Foreground) and C45 (Background) and Associated Street, Unit 1. Photographic View toward the North.



Figure 127. Area B, Period IVA, Building Phase II. Architectural Remains and Associated Street, Unit 1, in Trenches B72, B81, and B82. Unit 16 and Partial View of Unit 3 in Foreground, Units 4, 9, 10, etc., in Background. Photographic View toward the West.



Figure 128. Area B, Periods IVA and III, Building Phases II and I. Architectural Remains in Trench B62, Units 5, 7, and 8. Photographic View toward the East.



Figure 129. Area G, Period IV. General Photographic View toward the Northeast of the Excavated Area.



Figure 130. Area D, Period III, Building Phases IIA-B. General View Before Removal of Minibalks Showing Excavation Strips.



Figure 131. Area D, Period III, Building Phases IIA–B. Architectural Remains in Area of Trenches D43, D44, D53, and D54. Photographic View toward the South.



Figure 132. Area D, Period II, Building Phase I. Islamic *Khan*. Architectural Remains in Trenches D65, D66. Photographic View toward the Northeast.

Figure 133. Area C, Building Phases IIA–B. Pottery from Units 6 and 13. Scale 2:5

	Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Unit	Bldg. Ph.	Per.	Plan
A	Stand 1a	04	4637	305	C55-05-014	Courtyard surf./suprafloor	13	IIA-B	IVB	Fig. 121
B	Bowl 1e	01	7130	658	C55-0457-034	Courtyard surface	13	IIA-B	IVB	Fig. 121
C	Bowl 1e	04	6354	574	C55-05-014	Courtyard surf./suprafloor	13	IIA-B	IVB	Fig. 121
D	Bowl 5	04	6373	553	C55-05-014	Courtyard surf./suprafloor	13	IIA-B	IVB	Fig. 121
E	Bowl 8a	04	6354	574	C55-05-014	Courtyard surf./suprafloor	13	IIA-B	IVB	Fig. 121
F	Jar 16b	04	6373	553	C55-05-014	Courtyard surf./suprafloor	13	IIA-B	IVB	Fig. 121
G	Deco. 401	05	6373	553	C55-05-014	Courtyard surf./suprafloor	13	IIA-B	IVB	Fig. 121
H	Jar 15	02	6552	577	C55-05-025	Courtyard surf./suprafloor	13	IIA-B	IVB	Fig. 121
I	Jar 4a	04	4637	305	C55-05-014	Courtyard surf./suprafloor	13	IIA-B	IVB	Fig. 121
J	Jar 4a	04	7042	606	C55-05-029	Courtyard surf./suprafloor	13	IIA-B	IVB	Fig. 121
K	Jar 34c	09	6373	553	C55-05-014	Courtyard surf./suprafloor	13	IIA-B	IVB	Fig. 121
L	Jar 34b	09	7042	606	C55-05-029	Courtyard surf./suprafloor	13	IIA-B	IVB	Fig. 121
M	Jar 34b	09	6340	496	C55-05-014	Courtyard surf./suprafloor	13	IIA-B	IVB	Fig. 121
N	Jar 36	09	7130	658	C55-0457-034	Courtyard surface	13	IIA-B	IVB	Fig. 121
O	Unass.	08	6329	233	C35-06-017	Suprafloor	6	IIA-B	IVB	Fig. 121
P	Bowl 1e	04	6329	233	C35-06-017	Suprafloor	6	IIA-B	IVB	Fig. 121
Q	Bowl 23	09	6329	233	C35-06-017	Suprafloor	6	IIA-B	IVB	Fig. 121
R	Jar 2	04	6329	233	C35-06-017	Suprafloor	6	IIA-B	IVB	Fig. 121
S	Jar 16c	09	6329	233	C35-06-017	Suprafloor	6	IIA-B	IVB	Fig. 121

For other relevant illustrated materials from the same building phase/unit, see:

Context	Nature	Unit	Illustration
C55:014/025/29	Courtyard surfs./suprafloor	13	Pls. 53:D, M; 55:G; 78:A, G; 85:A; 90:G; 91:A
C55:034/035/036	Courtyard surfaces	13	Pls. 62:C, 68:B, 79:P, 80:L, 94:C, D

AN OVERVIEW OF HORIZONTAL EXPOSURES

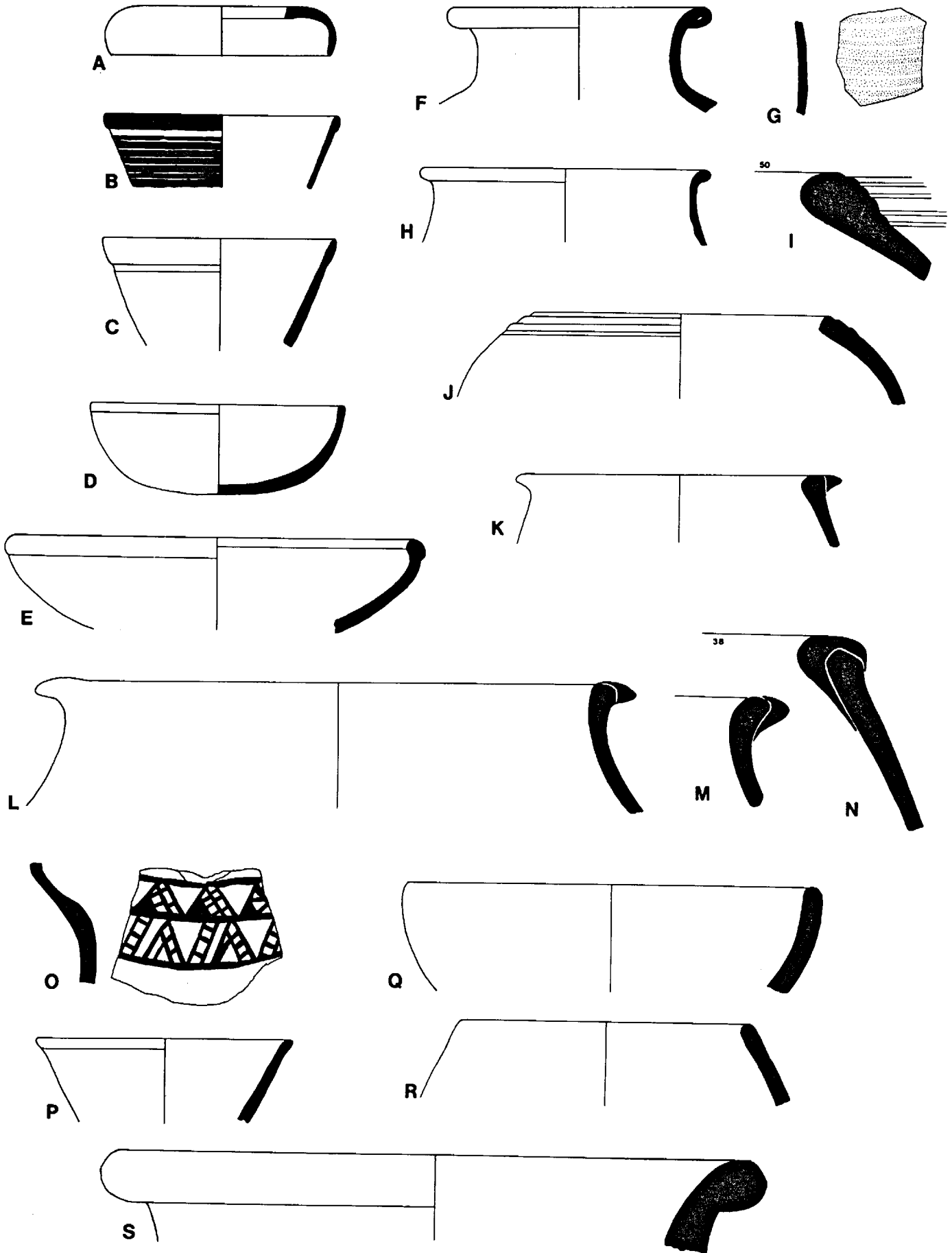


Figure 133. Area C, Building Phases IIA-B. Pottery from Units 6 and 13. Scale 2:5

Figure 134. Area B, Building Phase II. Pottery from Units 1, 3, and 7. Scale 2:5

Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Unit	Bldg. Ph.	Per.	Plan	Obj. No.	
A	Unass.	04	20010	209	B62-0243-008	Plaster floor	7	II	IVA	Fig. 122	KH84/180
B	Jar 4b	08	20172	274	B62-0253-008	Plaster floor	7	II	IVA	Fig. 122	KH84/177
C	Unass.	04	20181	283	B62-0263-008	Plaster floor	7	II	IVA	Fig. 122	KH84/179
D	Unass.	04	20015	214	B62-0243-008	Plaster floor	7	II	IVA	Fig. 122	KH84/178
E	Bowl 1e	04	283	160	B01-04-013	Street	1	II	IVA	Fig. 122	—
F	Unass.	04	283	160	B01-04-013	Street	1	II	IVA	Fig. 122	—
G	Bowl 1b	04	077	068	B01-0521-010	Plaster floor	3	II	IVA	Fig. 122	—
H	Jar 3c	04	283	160	B01-04-013	Street	1	II	IVA	Fig. 122	—
I	Jar 16b	04	680	192	B01-05-019	Floor	3	II	IVA	Fig. 122	—
J	Jar 34c	09	685	191	B01-05-017	Floor	3	II	IVA	Fig. 122	—
K	Jar 34c	09	685	191	B01-05-017	Floor	3	II	IVA	Fig. 122	—
L	Jar 18b	04	283	160	B01-04-013	Street	1	II	IVA	Fig. 122	—
M	Deco. 450	07	656	187	B02-03-015	Street	1	II	IVA	Fig. 122	—
N	Deco. 402	04	709	168	B01-0532-010	Plaster floor	3	II	IVA	Fig. 122	—

For other relevant illustrated materials from the same building phase/unit, see:

Context	Nature	Unit	Illustration
B01:013/B02:015	Street	1	Pls. 54:O; 60:J, N; 68:C; 70:F; 75:B, N; 78:D, F; 79:H, V; 80:C, M; 93:C; 96:A
B01:019	Floor	3	Pls. 68:D, 94:B

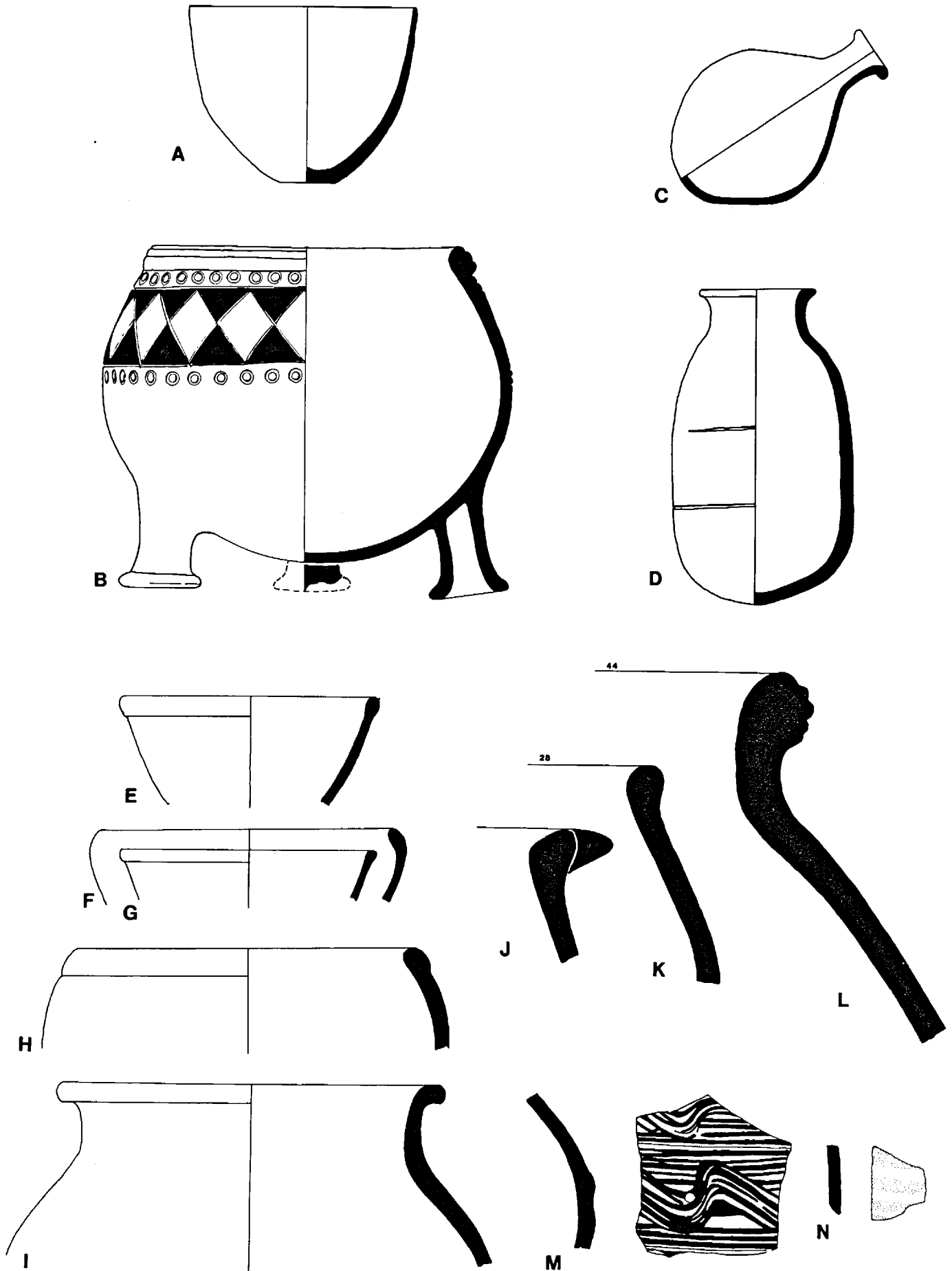


Figure 134. Area B, Building Phase II. Pottery from Units 1, 3, and 7. Scale 2:5

Figure 135. Area D, Building Phase IIB. Pottery from Unit 19. Scale 2:5

	Type	Ware	MRN	FCN	Context	Context Nature	Unit	Bldg. Ph.	Per.	Plan
A	Bowl 2	04	7744	024	D35-0160-002	Suprafloor	19	IIB	III	Fig. 123
B	Bowl 2	04	7696	005	D35-0150-002	Suprafloor	19	IIB	III	Fig. 123
C	Bowl 2	04	8023	D113	D35-0192-002	Suprafloor	19	IIB	III	Fig. 123
D	Bowl 2	04	8489	208	D35-0373-010	Suprafloor	19	IIB	III	Fig. 123
E	Jar 13	04	7810	054	D35-0161-002	Suprafloor	19	IIB	III	Fig. 123
F	Jar 13	04	7813	055	D35-0171-002	Suprafloor	19	IIB	III	Fig. 123
G	Jar 9	04	7696	005	D35-0150-002	Suprafloor	19	IIB	III	Fig. 123
H	Jar 31a	09	7813	055	D35-0171-002	Suprafloor	19	IIB	III	Fig. 123
I	Jar 32	09	8489	208	D35-0373-010	Suprafloor	19	IIB	III	Fig. 123
J	Barrel 1b	04	7813	055	D35-0171-002	Suprafloor	19	IIB	III	Fig. 123
K	Jar 5b	04	7883	087	D35-0172-002	Suprafloor	19	IIB	III	Fig. 123
L	Bowl 5b	04	8489	208	D35-0373-010	Suprafloor	19	IIB	III	Fig. 123
M	Jar 7	04	7886	092	D35-0182-002	Suprafloor	19	IIB	III	Fig. 123
N	Jar 4b	04	7746	D029	D35-0170-002	Suprafloor	19	IIB	III	Fig. 123
O	Unass.	04	7886	092	D35-0182-002	Suprafloor	19	IIB	III	Fig. 123
P	Barrel 2	04	8022	111	D35-0192-002	Suprafloor	19	IIB	III	Fig. 123
Q	Jar 13	04	7813	055	D35-0171-002	Suprafloor	19	IIB	III	Fig. 123

For other relevant illustrated materials from the same building phase/unit, see:

Context	Nature	Unit	Illustration
D34:002, D35:002/010	Suprafloor	19	Pls. 99:O; 104:I; 105:I, N; 115:G, 122:A; 132:A; 133:I; 136:I, L
D34:007	Floor	19	Pls. 104:M; 110:H; 118:H; 120:C, E

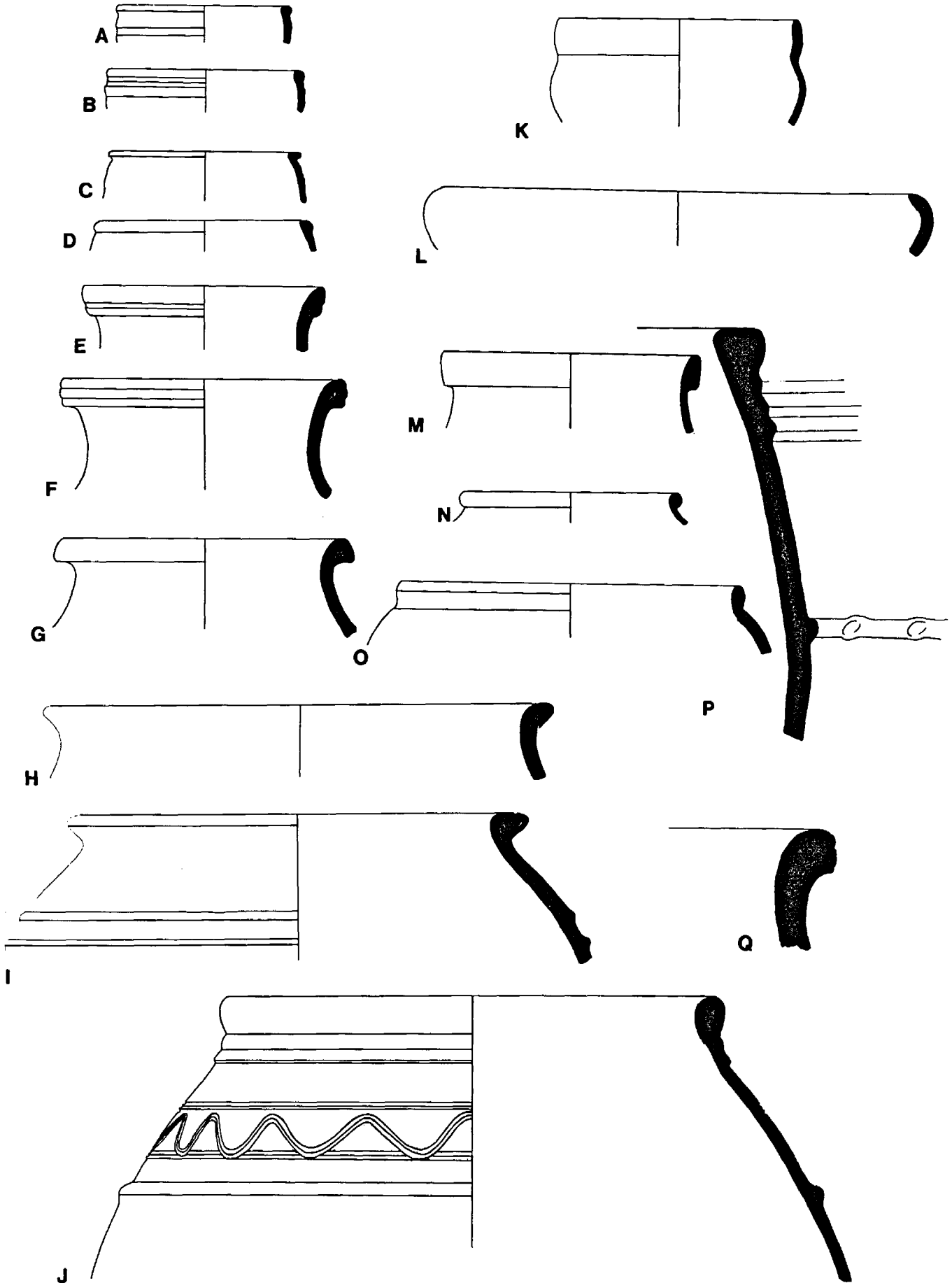


Figure 135. Area D, Building Phase IIB. Pottery from Unit 19. Scale 2:5

PART TWO: THE CERAMIC SEQUENCE AND SMALL FINDS

INTRODUCTION

by Guillermo Algaze

Roughly a decade ago, spurred by plans to construct two major dams along the Euphrates river in Turkey, Dr. M. Özdoğan and his associates from the University of Istanbul conducted and published a pioneering survey of the Turkish lower Euphrates basin.¹ That survey became the cornerstone of further archaeological work in an area which, in spite of being strategically situated at the interface of the Anatolian highlands and the Syro-Mesopotamian plains, was until then virtually unknown. Thus, it is not surprising that Dr. Özdoğan at that time was only able to subdivide the archaeological sequence of the basin area into broad temporal categories such as "Chalcolithic" or "Early Bronze." Today, not many years after the opening of the basin area to archaeological exploration, the combined work of both Turkish and foreign expeditions allows for a much more precise periodization than was possible in 1977. Among the sites that were eventually selected for excavation, Kurban Höyük offers one of the longest and most complete sequences, at least for the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze periods. That sequence spans the time range from the early Chalcolithic period, represented by the Halaf culture sometime in the fifth millennium B.C., to the very end of the Early Bronze Age and the transition to the Middle Bronze Age, around the turn of the third to the second millennia B.C. Additionally, the site also produced evidence for a short-lived occupation of the early Abbasid period.

Analysis of the cultural sequence uncovered by excavations at Kurban Höyük and other sites in the Karababa dam area of the Turkish lower Euphrates river reveals an important number of parallels with the sequences of sites in the Anatolian highlands to the north and an even more impressive number with the sequences of sites in the high plains of northern Syria and northern Mesopotamia to the south. However, in spite of those parallels, which vary significantly in intensity and scope from period to period, the archaeological sequence from the Karababa area retains an overall local identity throughout. That identity, explainable perhaps on account of its geographical position, represents the principal reason why it was decided to describe the sequence from Kurban Höyük in terms of broad periods relating solely to successive occupational deposits at the site, rather than to use better known but not entirely applicable Anatolian, Syrian, or Mesopotamian periodization schemes.

A total of eight cultural periods were defined across the several excavation areas at the site. In all cases but one, those periods can be shown to have represented sequential occupations on the basis of the combined stratigraphic evidence from the two main vertical operations, Areas A and C01. Each period was differentiated on the basis of the total artifactual assemblage, with ceramics often leading the way, and each appears to mark an important shift in the occupation of the site. When applicable, finer subdivisions of some of those periods also were made, mostly on the basis of discernible changes in either the ceramic or the architectural sequences.

1. Özdoğan 1977.

CHAPTER 5

METHODOLOGY

by *Guillermo Algaze*

FIELD RECORDING OF CERAMICS

The ceramics from Kurban Höyük were recorded in the field from 1981 to 1984. The recording system used owes much to the recording systems of The Oriental Institute's Chogha Mish and Nippur expeditions and was designed to ensure the recording of information valuable for both the analysis of chronological and spatial variability throughout the several excavated areas at the site. These goals, of course, were governed by the research interests of the project, which have already been summarized in the introduction to this volume. From the very beginning, therefore, an attempt was made to record information on variables such as ware, shape, and decoration and their relative proportions, essential for the analysis of chronological variance, as well as information such as size and functional category, essential for the analysis of horizontal variability across the site. In accordance with the personnel policies of the project, it was decided to have a single person in charge of ceramic recording for the whole site. This was done in order to maintain a certain degree of homogeneity in the recording of ceramics throughout and to ensure comparability between areas. Nevertheless, over the years a number of people helped on a part-time basis, most notably R. Gorny and B. Verhaaren.

Not long after the recording of the pottery from the site began in earnest in 1981, it became apparent that the processing of all excavated pottery groups was not feasible, and moreover that it would not serve a useful purpose. Accordingly, it was decided to introduce a system of processing priorities whereby only the ceramics from stratigraphically reliable loci would be recorded. The responsibility for establishing the priority of any individual pottery group rested not with the ceramicist but rather with the field supervisor. Every excavated group was assigned a priority category from 1 to 4 according to its presumed stratigraphic importance and reliability, at least as understood at the time of excavation. Floors, exterior surfaces, associated pits, suprafloor debris, and related deposits were assigned Priority 1; fill and similar deposits, Priority 2; fall, collapse, and the like, Priority 3; and lastly, wash, plow zone, and otherwise disturbed deposits were assigned to Priority 4. An attempt was made to record all contexts bearing Priorities 1 and 2, and if possible Priority 3 as well. That goal did not prove entirely practicable, although in general most Priority 1 and 2 contexts were recorded, particularly those from the vertical operations. The greater majority of high priority contexts from the various horizontal operations at the site also were recorded, with the notable exception of the material from Period IV horizontal areas excavated in 1984 (principally from Areas B and G), which will be analyzed and presented by P. Wattenmaker in *Volume III* (forthcoming) of this series.

A conscious attempt was made to standardize the recording process. To that effect, a comparative collection of shapes, decorations, and wares was established. That collection was displayed for easy reference in the sherd yard at all times during recording in order to minimize "type drift." The comparative collection allowed each new group being processed to be compared against the actual typed sherds and wares previously encountered. From those groups, each sherd thought to represent a new diagnostic was added to the type collection for future reference, either as examples of range of variance of previously known wares, forms, or decorative patterns, or as altogether new examples, as appropriate. In the process of assigning diagnostic sherds to specific typed forms an intentional double standard was used. The range of variability allowed for wheel-made, mass-produced forms, was considerably more restricted than that allowed for handmade forms such as cooking pots. While the former can usually be divided into relatively homogeneous groups (types) exhibiting little variance

within well-defined parameters, the latter exhibit a much wider range of variance that can be made sense of only in more broadly defined type categories. Each ware, form, and decoration diagnostic was drawn and described in the field and, when applicable, an attempt was made to illustrate fully the range of variance. Paste and paint colors were compared against a Munsell Color Chart and the range of variance for each was recorded. With permission from the Turkish Department of Antiquities and the director of the Urfa Museum, Mr. A. Misir, a collection of 168 small-body sherds, representing all of the major wares and ware variants (a few examples each) was brought to Chicago for further study. Those samples have now been examined under a low power stereoscopic binocular microscope.¹ The ware descriptions provided in this report represent a combination of information derived from the detailed observations of the few samples in Chicago and naked eye or magnifying glass observations made in the field on a much larger number of samples. In the near future it is hoped to examine the sample ware collection in Chicago by means of an electron microprobe in order to obtain a closer approximation of the elemental composition of the various wares and their tempering material.

For the purposes of recording, every sherd was considered a diagnostic, whether it be a diagnostic of ware only, as in the case of undecorated body sherds, or a diagnostic of shape and/or decoration. Undecorated bodies were counted by ware and recorded according to their average thickness. For each period and ware, three categories of average thickness were established, although not all categories (fine, medium, and coarse) are found in each ware. The actual parameters of each thickness category vary for each individual ware and period and were established by measuring a selection of pottery groups considered to be representative. These thickness categories correlate fairly closely with vessel size and function so that it may be presumed that the majority of sherds recorded as fine came from open forms, that the majority of those recorded as medium belong to standard-sized jars, and that the bulk of those recorded as coarse are body fragments from storage-sized vessels.

Within a single group (FCN), two or more sherds found to join were recorded as one. Diagnostics of shape and/or decoration were first typed, obvious joins made, and then counted. Joins between different groups were recorded when noticed, but no attempt was made to identify joins between different FCNs other than in cases identified during excavation as representing possibly in situ complete or semi-complete vessels. When identified, such vessels were recorded not in terms of their individual sherd components, but rather as single complete forms with a separate form number (prefixed by a 'C' in the catalogue accompanying the plates). However, a separate record was made of the variety and number of individual pieces in which such vessels broke and, at least in the case of periods for which their are a fair-sized collection of reconstructible forms, such as Period III, this record may help in an approximation of the total number of vessels present in any specific room or architectural unit. The failure to go aggressively after joins was the result of a conscious decision taken under pressure of manpower and temporal constraints. Nevertheless, that failure represents perhaps one of the most important shortcomings of the recording of ceramics at Kurban Höyük, since potentially useful information was surely lost, such as circulation patterns in horizontal areas or a more detailed understanding of typological variance.

Diagnostic sherds were assigned to one of nine broad functional categories according to their approximate size range. Those categories are intended for use in the analysis of functional variance within the horizontal exposures. Functional Categories I–III represent the open forms. Sherds assigned to Category I represent cup forms or more rarely bowls small enough to be held in one hand. Sherds assigned to Category II belong to larger bowls requiring two hands to handle. Category III, never particularly common, includes storage-sized open forms. Jars and barrels were assigned to Categories V–VII, like the open forms also on the basis of average size. Small jars capable of being lifted with only one hand were assigned to Category V; larger ones and smaller barrels requiring both hands to be handled were recorded under Category VI; and storage-sized jars and barrels were assigned to Category VII. Category IV was reserved for sherds that could not be recognized with certainty as either open or closed forms. It includes most bases. Miniatures, always rare, were recorded as Category VIII, and accessories such as spouts, handles, and the like were assigned to Category IX.

Also recorded for each diagnostic sherd was information useful for the analysis of chronological variance. As noted above, each sherd was typed and assigned a specific ware, form, and decoration number, as appropriate. Numbers were assigned sequentially with separate lists kept for each category. Diagnostics

1. Made available through the kind courtesy of Ms. Barbara Hall, former conservator at The Oriental Institute of The University of Chicago.

deemed to represent new wares, forms, or decorations were added to the type collection on display, and subsequent examples of the same type were recorded under the same ware, form, or decoration number. However, not all diagnostic sherds were assigned to specific forms. Many diagnostics were too small to be assigned with any degree of confidence and were recorded simply as unassigned open or closed forms or as unassigned bases, spouts, handles, etc., under their proper ware category. Periodically, reviews were made of the reference collection in order to identify identical forms assigned different numbers. Unfortunately such cases were not altogether uncommon. They tended to concentrate around the beginnings of each field season when, occasionally, forms previously encountered were not immediately recognized and assigned new numbers, even when on display. When identified, similar wares, forms, or decorations bearing different numbers were lumped and the appropriate change was recorded, later to be introduced into the records in Chicago. Since those records had been entered into the University's mainframe computer, changes were easily and comprehensively made.

Each of the variables recorded: *Functional Category*, *Ware*, *Form*, and *Decoration* was recorded in a separate column so as to make it possible to document more easily the full range of variability encountered. For example, a single form was occasionally found in more than one functional group or, more rarely, more than one ware. More commonly, a single form could be associated with a number of decorative variants.

Finally, the weight of each of the different ware components of each group also was recorded. That measurement allows changes in the relative frequencies of specific wares to be recognized quickly without reference to the thorny problem of differential breakage patterns, whether it be through a horizontal or a vertical sequence. Additionally, since dry-sieving was the norm at Kurban Höyük for high priority contexts, using relative proportions in terms of weight allowed us to disregard the potentially skewing factor of sieving for ceramic analysis, since sieving may increase significantly the counts of the rarer wares, particularly those that are fine and brittle, beyond their true proportional representation in the assemblage.² At least theoretically, the skewing factor of sieving is eliminated when weights rather than counts are used since irrespective of how many small sherds are recovered from sieving, those sherds are unlikely to affect the total ware weight considerably.³ In any case, as will be seen in the detailed discussions that follow, although the specific proportions of particular wares in the assemblage of each period vary somewhat depending on whether data by count or weight are used, whatever relative trends through time may be discerned in the data remain unchanged irrespective of which category of data (counts or weights) are used in the calculations.

A total of some 3,887 ceramic groups (FCNs) were recorded from all excavation areas at Kurban Höyük from 1981 to 1984. That represents a total of 185,152 sherds of which 22,787 are diagnostics of both ware and form, or about 12 percent of the recorded assemblage. Additionally, 163 complete or semi-complete vessels also were recorded. In terms of weight, the recorded ceramics from the site amount to some 4,830 kg. Only a fraction of the recorded ceramic data from the site, however, is included in this report, since it deals only with the evidence from the vertical operations, Areas A, C01, and F. Data from the horizontal exposures across the site (Areas B, C, D, E, and G) is dealt with only insofar as it may be relevant for the purposes of chronology. Detailed studies of the ceramic evidence from those exposures will accompany the full discussion of the archaeological evidence in the forthcoming *Volume III* of this series.

PRESENTATION OF THE EVIDENCE

Presentation of the ceramic evidence from Kurban Höyük follows a standardized format, with a separate chapter for each of the major cultural periods across the site. Each chapter, in turn, is composed of two sections: the first is typological in nature and in it the wares, the types, and decorative variants characteristic for the period under discussion are described in some detail. When pertinent, specific parallels to identical or related types or wares at other sites are given in footnote form. The second section of each chapter is devoted to the analysis of the evidence and a discussion of its significance. In most cases, it is composed of a number of subsections, as follows:

2. Keighly 1973.

3. Orton 1982, p. 164.

- Introduction
- Continuity and Change
- Periodization
 - Distribution of Wares
 - Distribution of Types
- Internal Correlations
- Dating and Parallels

The *Introduction* details the excavation areas of the site in which the assemblage of a specific period was found and the size of the sample available for analysis for each of those areas. Under *Continuity and Change* is examined the degree of similarity or, alternately, of differences that may be perceived within the ceramic assemblages of the period under discussion and the immediately preceding one. Also reviewed in this context is pertinent stratigraphic evidence bearing on the nature of the transition between the two periods, if any. The section on *Periodization* presents the evidence from the main sequence for each period and outlines the basis for the proposed periodization. At a more detailed level, the subsection on *Distribution of Wares* focuses on the evidence for the relative distribution of specific wares as a percentage of the total ceramic assemblage of the main sequence for each period in terms of both counts and weights; while that on *Distribution of Types* analyses is similar in that it focuses on the distribution of specific types within the sequence. As will be noticed in the individual period discussions that follow, the ceramic assemblages of successive occupations at Kurban Höyük exhibited greatly varying rates of change. While in some periods, including ones with few successive phases and relatively little total accumulation of deposits, changes in the distribution of wares and types were both easily detectable and measurable; in other periods, even ones with the greatest depth of deposits and number of phases, changes through time in the ceramic assemblage were difficult to discern and resiliency rather than change appeared to be the norm throughout. Under *Internal Correlations* is presented the evidence from other excavation areas at the site that produced additional (though smaller and less important) sequences of the period under discussion. It does so in terms of how those sequences fit into, contrast with, or amplify the main sequence on which the periodization is based. Finally, *Dating and Parallels* turns the discussion into an examination of what evidence is available for dating the assemblage in question, examines its correlations with other pertinent sequences elsewhere, and explores its significance in terms of our understanding of the archaeological and historical development of the Turkish lower Euphrates region and beyond.

Appended to the discussion of each period is a comprehensive summary of the actual recorded evidence in tabular form. Tables by weight and by count trace the distribution of specific wares within a period and, when applicable, the relative frequency of wares through successive phases of that period. Tables by count trace the distribution of specific types by both ware and phase.

ANALYSIS OF THE EVIDENCE

This report presents the available ceramic data from the vertical operations for each chronological period at the site. However, the evidence is presented in a semi-digested manner that groups the data into broader categories than those in which it was recorded originally. In the field, the pottery from each context selected for processing was recorded separately as excavated, i.e., by FCN. Only later, in Chicago, were different FCNs from a single context or locus assembled as a unit. Such a recording program was unavoidable at the time since grouping of individual loci and layers into broader archaeologically-defined phases of relevance for the analysis of chronological variance had to await the completion of the sort of stratigraphic analysis presented in *Part One* of this volume.

For the purpose of the analysis which follows, then, the smallest chronological unit will be the occupational phase. With a few notable exceptions, such as pits of somewhat uncertain stratification which may be of relevance to specific chronological questions, the evidence is not presented in terms of individual contexts or loci, irrespective of how important those contexts might be for the analysis of chronological variance. Only reliable loci that could be assigned in the stratigraphic analysis to either a single occupational phase or, more rarely, to a discrete and coherent range of phases are considered for the purposes of the ceramic analysis. Not considered are occupational or collapse layers of uncertain stratification or loci that on stratigraphic grounds are

of suspected reliability. Information on the specific loci included in each phase or group of phases used in the ceramic analysis is detailed in the *Appendix*. Individual contexts of particular stratigraphic importance will not be ignored completely, however. A representative selection of ceramics from some of the primary loci assigned to each successive phase of the main excavation areas, usually floor or suprafloor materials in clear architectural association, are illustrated together with the pertinent phase plans in *Part One* of this volume.

It should be noted that originally it was intended to present the available ceramic data for each occupational phase not only in terms of counts, weight, and relative frequencies, as is done in the present report, but also in terms of density of sherds per cubic meter. This was intended in order to facilitate comparisons between areas by minimizing the skewing factor introduced by comparing phases of widely varying excavated area as well as samples of significantly varying size. However, the use of density for comparisons between the sequences of Areas A, C01, and F proved impractical. While excavated volumes could be reconstructed with reasonable certainty for most loci (and phases) in Area C01, similarly accurate records were not always available for Areas A and F, particularly for loci excavated prior to the 1982 season.⁴ For the latter areas it was only possible to obtain a reasonably accurate record of excavated volumes for some loci within each occupational phase or for some phases within each period, but not all.

The stratigraphic analysis presented in *Part One* had to await both the completion of the excavations and, above all, reflection. Only then could a final phasing scheme be presented for each area. Similarly, the analysis of ceramics also underwent a number of stages. In the field, it will be recalled, each distinctive ware/shape combination was recorded as a separate and unique *Form* number. Such a recording system, which eventually produced (before lumping) some 1,600 forms for all periods and areas at the site, was unavoidable at the time, since when the recording of ceramics was undertaken formally in 1981 all that was known of the ceramic sequence of the Karababa dam reservoir area was the results of Özdoğan's ground-breaking survey. As recording progressed through the seasons and understanding of the sequence grew, it proved possible to group the multitude of individual forms in which the pottery was recorded into a much smaller number of larger groups of related forms, here termed *Types*. In many cases, for example, it became apparent that a specific base form actually belonged to an equally distinctive bowl or jar form. In others, it became clear that a number of forms previously kept separate represented in actuality a range of variants of a particular vessel type.

It is, then, in terms of the broader categories of archaeological *Phases* and ceramic *Types* that the data are organized in this report. The types in which the evidence is summarized are period specific: the pottery from each period is presented as a series of open and closed form types in sequential numbers, Bowl 1, Bowl 2, Jar 1, Jar 2, for example, with a new sequence starting with every period. Thus the distribution of specific types within successive phases of a period can be traced without difficulty, and this has in fact been done in the tables that accompany each chapter. It should be noted, however, that these tables do not attempt complex statistical analyses of the data beyond establishing varying relative proportions through time. Admittedly, this is a potentially significant shortcoming. However, a conscious attempt is made to present the data in such a way that it be of use to statistically-inclined readers wishing to submit it to more sophisticated analyses. It is hoped that such analyses may be of use to discern patterns of chronological significance for periods, such as the Halaf (Period VIII) and the mid-late EB (Period IV), in which the ware and type frequency charts used in this report yielded few results.

In some cases the method of presentation just outlined may not be the most adequate to answer all the questions that may be posed by the data. On occasion, a specific form is found in more than one period. If the form in question is found in a ware that is also common in the earlier period, but which is not otherwise represented in the later, then it is considered to be extrusive and not assigned a type number for the period in which it is presumably no longer in use. However, in those cases in which a specific form appears in the same ware over more than one period, it is assigned a type number for each period in which it appears.⁵ As type numbers are period-specific and sequential only within a period, it may happen that occasionally a specific ware/form combination may actually bear different type numbers in different periods. Thus, while the type

4. Available information on loci volumes is included in the loci lists at the end of the stratigraphic discussion of each occupational phase in *Part One, Chapters 1-3*.

5. Unless it appears only in statistically insignificant amounts in the later period, in which case it is left unassigned as to type and counted as "extrusive" in the tables. However, a detailed account of the numbers and types of such sherds is always given in footnote form so that if further evidence would make a reconsideration necessary, such a reconsideration would always be possible.

system adopted here allows one to trace without difficulty the distribution of types within a period, it may *not* be used to ascertain the degree of ceramic continuity between successive periods. To answer such questions of continuity, specific sets of pertinent evidence are presented in tabular form, not in terms of types but rather in terms of the more specific forms, since each individual form was always recorded under the same number irrespective of which period it was excavated in.

Finally, before turning to a detailed discussion of the pottery from Kurban Höyük, a word on terminology is necessary. Although the ceramic assemblage of the Karababa basin area for any given period is not exactly paralleled as a whole outside of the basin area, in most cases some of its characteristic wares and types are indeed found at sites elsewhere. For the sake of clarity and in the interest of a common terminology it was decided to use, when applicable, currently accepted terminology for specific types and wares that appear in the assemblage under discussion rather than create yet another regionally-specific corpus of ware and type names that would have little validity or use outside of the Turkish lower Euphrates basin. In most cases, terminology used in this report derives directly from the ceramic discussions of Braidwood for the 'Amuq region and Kühne for Tell Chuēra, if only because they are the most pertinent, widely read, comprehensive, and easily accessible.⁶ However, for those wares that are not already well described in the archaeological literature, it was considered appropriate to use either our own terminology or that used by colleagues working elsewhere in the Karababa area.

6. Braidwood and Braidwood 1960; Kühne 1976.

CHAPTER 6

PERIOD VIII: MIDDLE-LATE HALAF

by Guillermo Algaze

INTRODUCTION

The ceramic assemblage of the five basal phases of occupation of the Area A step trench is characterized by the presence of a distinctive grit-tempered pottery of the well-known Halaf painted tradition. At Kurban Höyük, that tradition represents an important, albeit small, proportion of the total assemblage from those five phases. Numerically, the most important ceramic component of the Period VIII assemblage is a chaff/straw-tempered ware which is often burnished. This ware may be equated with the “altmonochrom” assemblage first reported at Tell Halaf itself, and at Kurban is characterized by a limited number of relatively simple shapes, many of which also are found in the succeeding period. In addition, a number of other wares also are found, usually represented only in statistically insignificant amounts. Noteworthy are a few pieces of Dark-Faced Burnished ware, two sherds of a chaff/straw-tempered painted ware, and two sherds of Neolithic Washed and Impressed ware.

WARE GROUP I. GRIT-TEMPERED PAINTED WARES

For recording purposes, the grit-tempered component of the Period VIII assemblage was divided into a number of wares, all of which are closely related and may be considered to represent variants of each other.

HALAF PAINTED WARE (WARE 38)

Invariably, sherds assigned to Ware 38 are made of a dense paste, which usually ranges in color from light to dark brownish-buff (2.5Y 7/2 to 5YR 6/3–4) and occasionally can be pinkish (5YR 7/3–4). The majority are so dense that no tempering material is visible to the naked eye, although occasionally minute white grits may actually be observed. Under low power magnification, however, it is clear that all Halaf painted ware sherds are actually tempered with very small-sized mineral inclusions. Most are white and angular resembling crushed limestone, but even smaller rounded gray or black grits, possibly river sand, also may be seen. No traces whatsoever of vegetal tempering were observed.

On the average, ware thickness ranges from 0.60 to 0.80 cm for smaller vessels such as small bowls and from 1.0 to 1.2 for larger open forms and jars. Paint is usually thickly applied. Brownish and reddish tones predominate with a broad spectrum that ranges from dark brown to orange or pinkish. In many cases the paint is applied over a cream-colored slip or wash. More often than not, sherds covered with such an initial slip bear brownish paint on top, although a few examples of red tones over cream slip also are attested.

UBAID-LIKE PAINTED WARE (WARE 32)

Less common than the preceding, “Ubaid-like” painted ware is characterized by its light greenish-buff paste which recalls (but should not be identified with) the greenish-buff wares of Ubaid period Mesopotamia. Sherds assigned to Ware 32 are usually quite dense, although less so than those assigned to Ware 38. Paste color presents

a range of shades of greenish-buff (5Y 7/2–7/3). Somewhat grittier than examples of the previously discussed Halaf painted ware, Ware 32 sherds have small white, red, and gray grits that are usually visible to the naked eye. Microscopic examination of the tempering reveals a range similar to that of the Halaf painted ware. Once again, no traces of vegetal tempering were detected.

Average ware thickness is identical to the range encountered in Halaf painted ware discussed above. Paint is invariably brown; dark where thickly applied and ranging towards olive brown where thin. In almost all cases the paint was applied directly over the clay's surface, although in a few examples, it appears that the paint was applied over a cream slip, a practice more commonly encountered in association with the Halaf painted ware already described.

PREHISTORIC SIMPLE WARE (WARE 46)

In terms of their paste and tempering characteristics, sherds recorded under Ware 46 do not differ from those assigned to Wares 32 and 38. The only difference is that sherds assigned to Ware 46 bear no traces of painting. However, as the majority of Ware 46 sherds are from vessel bodies, it is likely that most represent in effect unpainted fragments broken off from otherwise painted Ware 32 or 38 vessels. Nevertheless, in a few rare cases diagnostic types that are otherwise well attested and bear painted decoration appear in unpainted examples. Two such diagnostics are illustrated (pls. 2:A, 4:J). Given the small number of diagnostics, it is not clear if Ware 46 represents indeed a separate category—a prehistoric grit-tempered unpainted ware—or rather a small group of atypical or abraded examples of the much more common grit-tempered painted wares.

PREHISTORIC COARSE SIMPLE WARE (WARE 47)

A very small proportion of the grit-tempered wares of the Halaf assemblage are distinguished by their coarse gritty paste characteristically reddish-brown in color. No diagnostic forms are known for this ware and all recorded examples represent either body sherds or basal angles. Microscopic examination of the paste reveals numerous medium to large-sized angular grits. Most commonly, these are white (crushed limestone?), but occasionally shiny gray particles (quartz?) are visible as well. Unlike the examples recorded as Prehistoric Simple ware, which may or may not represent a separate category, sherds assigned to Ware 47 represent a distinctive, albeit rare, group. No traces of either vegetal tempering or paint were observed.

PREHISTORIC "SHATTER WARE" (WARE 48)

Sherds assigned to Ware 48 are somewhat brittle and break easily, always in sharp jagged edges. They are invariably very dense and no tempering material is visible to the naked eye. The paste is usually brownish buff in color and has a dark brown core. A few examples, usually the most dense, have a reddish/purple oxidized core (2.5YR 4/4). Examination under low power magnification reveals very small angular grits identical to those characteristic for the much more common Halaf painted wares. A few diagnostic Ware 48 types are identical to shapes commonly found in Halaf painted ware, and the painted decoration too is also similar. It is likely, therefore, that Ware 48 represents a more highly fired variant of Halaf painted ware, although it is unclear whether by accident or by design.

THE TYPES OF GRIT-TEMPERED PAINTED WARES

Only a limited number of shapes is attested for the grit-tempered painted component of the Period VIII ceramic assemblage at Kurban Höyük. With a few notable exceptions, those forms are attested in both of the main painted ware variants, the greenish-buff "Ubaid-like" (Ware 32) and the brownish-buff Halaf painted ware (Ware 38). Similarly, a number of common painted motifs is attested in both wares, although a few distinctive designs do appear to associate only with a specific ware. Therefore, in selecting examples for illustration care was taken to illustrate the range of variability of attested motifs for each diagnostic form.

Bowl 1 (pl. 1:A–D)

A few small cups or bowls of shallow proportions and flat bases were found. All of the attested examples were made in the brownish-buff Halaf painted ware (Ware 38). These bowls are characterized by either straight,

slightly convex, or slightly concave walls and bear only a small range of painted decoration limited to either a simple pattern of carelessly drawn zigzags between horizontal bands (pl. 1:B, C), or a more elaborate pattern based on dotted triangles (pl. 1:A, D).¹

Bowl 2 (pl. 1:E–H)

Bowl 2 is relatively shallow in proportions and is characterized by its concavo-convex walls. Only a few examples of this type are known, and both of the main grit-tempered painted wares are attested.

Bowl 3 (pls. 1:I–N, 2, 3)

By far the most common of all open forms is represented by deep bowls in a variety of sizes with either straight or slightly concave walls. They are attested in both of the main grit-tempered painted ware variants. Additionally, a single example appears to have been unpainted (pl. 2:A). On the basis of size, two variants of the Bowl 3 type may be distinguished; smaller examples with diameters that range from 12 to 16 cm (Bowl 3a: pl. 1:I–N), and larger versions that range from 20 to 32 cm in diameter (Bowl 3b: pls. 2, 3).²

The main decorative scheme of Type 3 bowls is depicted on their exteriors. A wide range of motifs is attested covering much of the vessel. On the interior, however, only simple designs are common, usually a simple band or pendant loops. One small example tentatively assigned to Bowl 3 is unusual in that it bears its main decorative scheme on the interior (pl. 2:G). Conceivably it may belong to a separate type—perhaps in association with an unassigned basal angle bearing both interior and exterior painted decoration (pl. 8:N).

Bowl 4 (pl. 4:A–E)

Although readily paralleled at a number of Halaf period assemblages elsewhere, sinuous-sided bowls are rare at Kurban Höyük. In fact, all of the known examples are illustrated. Bowl 4a is characterized by its sinuous profile (pl. 4:A–C), while Bowl 4b, which is represented by a single example, has a sharp carination (pl. 4:E). It represents a more sharply profiled variant of the Bowl 4a type. Yet another variant is less shallow and has a more rounded body approaching a closed form (Bowl 4c: pl. 4:D).³ Among the bowls assigned to Type 4 both of the main grit-tempered painted ware variants are represented.

Lid 1 (pl. 4:I)

A single example of this characteristic form, well paralleled at other Halaf assemblages elsewhere, was recorded in the grit-tempered painted ware component of the Period VIII assemblage.⁴ It appears to represent a lid since its decoration is on the exterior surface. Moreover, its diameter seems well matched to that of the necks of many of the contemporary jars found at the site (see, for example, plates 5:D, E, M–O and 6:B, D, E). Two other similarly-shaped and -sized lids also were recovered. One, in the chaff/straw-tempered component of the assemblage (pl. 10:E), and another carved out of a soft steatite-like stone (pl. 168:B).

1. Plate 1:A–D, compare (identical form and related decoration) Tell Halaf (Oppenheim and Schmidt 1943, pl. 10:29); and Shams ed Din, Levels II–III, “Late Halaf” (Gustavson-Gaube 1981, p. 133, fig. 259).
2. Plate 1:I, compare Banahilk (Watson 1983b, fig. 198:19). Plate 2:L, compare Shams ed Din, Levels III/IV and IV, “Late Halaf” (Gustavson-Gaube 1981, p. 133, figs. 262, 263, and 265). Type 3a, b bowls appear to fall fairly early in the middle range of the Halaf sequence at Arpachiyah. Compare for example, Hijara 1980, p. 147, figure 9:373. Significantly, the type is also found at Tell Aqab in “Early” levels which appear to correspond to the middle range of the longer Arpachiyah sequence (Davidson 1977, Ill. 19). For a correlation of the Arpachiyah and Aqab sequences see now Watson 1983a, p. 233 as well as Gustavson-Gaube 1981, pp. 88–89, chart 5.
3. Plate 4:A–C, compare Çavi Tarlası (von Wickede 1984a, p. 133, fig. 27:3, 5); Shams ed Din, Levels II/III, III–IV, “Late Halaf” (Gustavson-Gaube 1981, pp. 137–8, figs. 302–303 and 305–310); Tell Aqab (Davidson and Watkins 1981, p. 6, fig. 2:4); Tell Halaf (Oppenheim and Schmidt 1943, pl. 21:5 and 8). Plate 4:D, compare Arpachiyah, new excavations, Phase H Two (Hijara 1980, p. 147, fig. 9:227). Plate 4:E, compare Shams ed Din, Levels III, III/IV, “Late Halaf” (Gustavson-Gaube 1981, p. 139, figs. 321–323).
4. Plate 4:I, compare Tell Halaf (Oppenheim and Schmidt 1943, pls. 23:1–8, 24:2, 3, and 7); Arpachiyah, TT 6, “Late Halaf” (Mallowan and Rose 1935, p. 120, fig. 58:1); Banahilk (Watson 1983b, fig. 201:25).

Jar 1 (pl. 4:F–H)

Bag-shaped jars are rare. All of the known examples were made in the brownish-buff ware variant (Ware 38) and all are illustrated.⁵

Jar 2a (pl. 4:J, K)

Holemouth jars are only rarely attested in the grit-tempered wares at the site. In fact, only two examples were recorded and both were found extrusive in Period VI deposits.⁶ Similarly-shaped holemouth jars, however, are very common in the chaff/straw-tempered component of the assemblage (pl. 10:M, N).

Jar 3 (pl. 5:A, B, and C?)

A somewhat heterogeneous group, Type 3 jars are distinguished by their sharp lower body carination and equally sharp inner-beveled rims. Only two examples of this type were found, and both are illustrated (pl. 5:A, B). Additionally, a carinated base and basal angle may belong to a similarly-shaped jar. All of the examples just discussed are made in the brownish-buff ware variant (Ware 38).

Jar 4 (pl. 5:D and E)

A small but homogeneous group is characterized by small globular jars with elongated, slightly outflared, wide mouths. Only two examples of this type are known, one in each of the main ware variants.⁷

Jar 5 (pl. 5:F and G)

Jar 5 is represented by only two examples, one of which was found extrusive in a later context. Both of these medium-sized globular jars with short, sharply everted necks were made in the greenish-buff grit-tempered ware variant (Ware 32). One bears the only instance of a naturalistic animal motif recovered in the Halaf period assemblage at the site (pl. 5:F).⁸

Jar 6 (pl. 5:H–J)

Globular jars with upturned necks are found in a range of sizes and are represented by a small number of examples. Two of them bear at least one horizontal lug on their shoulders, used presumably to secure a lid such as that illustrated on plate 4:I.⁹

Jar 7 (pl. 5:K)

A medium-sized elongated jar represents a distinctive type represented by a single example.

Jars 8a–c (pls. 5:L–O, 6:A–I, K, L)

Without question the most common grit-tempered painted ware jar in Halaf period levels at the site, Jar 8 is represented by numerous examples. Usually fairly large, these jars are characterized by restricted mouths and medium to high necks that are either straight or slightly outflared. Three subvariants may be distinguished on the basis of the neck. Jar 8a is represented by a single rim sherd of what must have been a storage-sized jar (pl. 5:L).

5. Plate 4:G, H, compare Shams ed Din, Levels II–IV, “Late Halaf” (Gustavson-Gaube 1981, p. 143, figs. 352–65).

6. Plate 4:J, compare Çavi Tarlası (von Wickede 1984a, p. 132, fig. 26:4). Plate 4:K, compare Shams ed Din, Levels III–IV (Gustavson-Gaube 1981, pp. 143 and 147, figs. 367, 368 and 401).

7. Plate 5:D, E, compare Tell Halaf (Oppenheim and Schmidt 1943, pl. 10:2).

8. Plate 5:F, G, compare Çavi Tarlası (von Wickede 1984a, p. 133, fig. 27:14); Shams ed Din, Levels III/IV, “Late Halaf” (Gustavson-Gaube 1981, p. 145, fig. 387); Tell Halaf (Oppenheim and Schmidt 1943, pls. 12:3, 6, 9, and 12; 19:4, 5, 7, 8, and 20:4). Plate 5:G, Compare Arpachiyah, old excavations, Square Fd IV.4 two meters below surface, (Mallowan and Rose 1935, p. 141, fig. 66:6); new excavations, Phase H Three (Hijara 1980, p. 147, fig. 9:231).

9. Plate 5:H, compare Shams ed Din, Levels II–III/IV, “Late Halaf” (Gustavson-Gaube 1981, p. 145, figs. 380–383). Plate 5:I, J, compare Shams ed Din, Levels III, III/IV, “Late Halaf” (Gustavson-Gaube 1981, p. 147, figs. 395–397); Tell Halaf (Oppenheim and Schmidt 1943, pl. 13:1).

Its shape recalls that of similar vessels found in the chaff/straw-tempered component of the Period VIII assemblage (pl. 11:C).¹⁰ Jars 8b and c represent variants of one and the same shape. Those grouped under 8b (pl. 5:M–O) are characterized by lower necks than those assigned to Jar 8c (pl. 6:A–I and K, L), which is by far the most common variant. Because of their stance and restricted diameters, a number of rim sherds could be assigned to Jar 8c even though the neck root was not preserved (pl. 6:H, I and K).¹¹ Examples of the Jar 8 type are attested in both of the main grit-tempered painted ware variants, although the brownish-buff variant is more common. The range of associated decorative motifs is relatively wide. All major decorative variants are illustrated.

Jar 9 (pl. 6:J)

Represented by only a single example found extrusive in a later deposit, Jar 9 is characterized by its shallow proportions, carinated body, and wide mouth.

THE DECORATION OF GRIT-TEMPERED PAINTED WARES (WARES 32, 38)

In addition to the decorative schemes borne by some of the types discussed above, a sizable number of untyped body sherds from Halaf period levels at Kurban Höyük also bear painted decoration. A selection of those sherds is illustrated on plates 7–8. In selecting specimens for illustration, an attempt was made to illustrate fully the range of decorative motifs encountered in the assemblage. The majority of sherds seem to represent shoulders of large jars, probably of types such as plate 6:A–I and K, L (for example, pls. 7:A–C, E, H, L; 8:B, D, G, H, J, K), while a smaller number appear to have belonged to either smaller-sized jars (pls. 7:D, F, I; 8:F, for example) or to open forms (pls. 7:M, 8:M, N).

Paint color ranges from dark brown (2.5YR 2.5/2) to reddish-orange (5YR 4/6) or pinkish, and there is a clear correlation between paint color and the specific grit-tempered ware variant onto which it was applied. Whereas the greenish-buff ware variant (Ware 32) is invariably decorated with brown or dark brown paint, the brownish-buff ware variant (Ware 38) is decorated with a greater range of colors with reddish tones being as common as brownish ones.

A number of decorative schemes are common to both of the painted ware variants and are found in several color nuances. One such scheme is represented by carelessly drawn horizontal bands (Ware 32: pls. 2:E, 4:E and Ware 38: pls. 1:J, 3:C, for example). Other motifs also are associated with both wares. The most common of these include hatched lozenges (pls. 1:I; 4:B, K; 6:J; 7:C; 8:H), a thickly-woven crisscross between parallel horizontal bands (pls. 2:D, 5:E, N), and zigzagging lines or bands on jar shoulders (pl. 7:D, H). Conversely, some motifs appear to be associated only with one particular ware. Wiggly, scalloped, or stepped patterns on the shoulders of large storage-sized jars are found only on sherds of the greenish-buff ware variant (pls. 7:C–E, 8:B, G, respectively). A wider range of motifs is associated only with the brownish-buff ware variant. These include a geometrized vegetation pattern found both in open and closed forms (pls. 2:J, 5:C, 6:B, 7:I, J), carelessly-drawn horizontal lines with superimposed dots (pls. 5:H, 6:G, 8:I), dot-filled triangle and diamond shapes (pls. 1:A, D; 2:G; 8:C, N), and decorative schemes characterized by alternating vertical metopes, usually in combinations that include minimally several vertical bands and crosshatches (pls. 6:K; 7:J, M; 8:I, L). Also limited to the brownish-buff ware variant is the bucranium motif, represented at Kurban by a single example found extrusive in a Period VI level (pl. 8:J).¹² The Kurban example, which has parallels at Halaf period sites elsewhere, is of the highly stylized type considered by Mallowan to be Late Halaf in date on the basis of finds from early excavations at Arpachiyah.¹³

10. Plate 5:L, compare Shams ed Din, Level IV, "Late Halaf" (Gustavson-Gaube 1981, p. 147, fig. 398); Banahilk (Watson 1983b, fig. 199:13).

11. Plate 6:A–I, compare general shape parallels from Shams ed Din, Levels II–IV, "Late Halaf" (Gustavson-Gaube 1981, p. 149, figs. 402–417); Tell Halaf (Oppenheim and Schmidt 1943, pls. 14:1, 8, 9, and 11; 15:1, 3, and 5); Arpachiyah, new excavations, Phases H Two–Four (Hijara 1980, p. 145, fig. 7: Forms 11, 18, and 26); Banahilk (Watson 1983b, figs. 199:14–18, 200:2).

12. Plate 8:J, compare Çavi Tarlası (von Wickede 1984a, p. 133, fig. 27:13 and 15).

13. Mallowan and Rose 1935, pp. 158–63.

WARE GROUP II: CHAFF/STRAW-TEMPERED WARES

UNBURNISHED AND BURNISHED CHAFF/STRAW-TEMPERED WARE (WARE 13/14)

By far the most common ware of the Period VIII ceramic assemblage is a chaff/straw-tempered ware, which is found in unburnished (Ware 13) and burnished (Ware 14) variants. Sherds assigned to these wares (= Ware 13/14 hereafter) are usually made of a rather porous paste ranging in color from orange (2.5YR 6/6) or brownish (5YR 6/6) to light (10YR 6/3) or dark (5YR 3/1) grayish. Irrespective of their paste color, however, most Ware 13/14 sherds have a gray oxidized core which varies in both tone and extent.

Straw and chaff imprints are clearly visible in the paste to the naked eye. Under low power magnification, it is possible to see the silica shell left by the burnt out vegetal tempering material still embedded in the clay matrix. A few grits are sometimes also visible under the microscope. More rarely, minute flint chunks also may be discerned. It is unclear, however, whether either the grits or the flint represent anything other than accidental inclusions, since Ware 13/14 sherds are overwhelmingly tempered with vegetal material. Less commonly, denser chaff/straw-tempered ware sherds also are found. Those sherds tend towards a more orangish paste, are tempered with fewer and smaller chaff particles, are less likely to have extensive gray cores, and are usually better burnished.

Average ware thickness ranges from 0.70 to 0.90 cm for smaller vessels and from 1.10 to 1.40 cm for larger vessels. Coarser sherds from storage-sized vessels range from 2.00 to 2.40 cm in thickness. The exterior surface of chaff/straw-tempered ware vessels is always mottled, usually in shades of brown, reddish, gray, and black. Other than for a single sherd bearing faint traces of a red wash (pl. 10:D) burnishing is the only decoration attested, although not all vessels are burnished. Those that are, however, are more likely to be more completely burnished towards the top. Consequently, most diagnostics show some traces of burnishing. However, unburnished sherds, mostly represented by body sherds presumably from the lower portions of vessels, are also common.

STRAW/CHAFF-TEMPERED PAINTED WARE (WARE 51)

Represented by only four body sherds that bear traces of painted decoration (pl. 7:K), Ware 51 constitutes a rare variant of the unpainted chaff/straw-tempered wares (Ware 13/14). Insofar as it is possible to generalize on the basis of such a small sample, it appears that the tempering and paste characteristics of Ware 51 sherds do not differ significantly from those of the much more common Ware 13/14.

DARK-FACED BURNISHED WARE (WARE 41)

A very small number of body sherds from Period VIII levels appear to represent examples of Dark-Faced Burnished ware, a type first defined by Braidwood in the *‘Amuq*. No diagnostics were recovered in this ware in Period VIII levels, although a few diagnostics were found in the succeeding Period VII assemblage at the site (pl. 12:A–C). Microscopic examination of a single example revealed a dense grayish paste tempered primarily with very small chaff particles. In addition, a few minute angular white grits (crushed limestone?) and shiny flakes (quartz?) are also visible. Exterior surfaces are gray in color and well burnished.

CHAFF/STRAW-TEMPERED WARE TYPES

Bowl 5 (pl. 9:A–C)

Large hemispherical bowls, usually burnished, with convex walls and blunt rims represent a common shape (pl. 9:A, B).¹⁴ Examples with diameters in the 30–40 cm range are the norm. An example with an irregular band rim (pl. 9:C) represents a unique variant.

14. Plate 9:B, compare *Çavi Tarlası* (von Wickede 1984a, p. 131, fig. 25:22).

Bowl 6 (pl. 10:A–C)

Large- or storage-sized deep open vessels with straight or slightly concave walls and blunt or flattened rims represent a homogeneous group. Diameters range from 20 to 40 cm. Although unburnished sherds of this vessel type are known, most examples are unusually well burnished.

Bowl 7 (pl. 10:D)

A small deep bowl with outflared sides and faint traces of a red wash on the exterior surface is represented by only one example.

Trays 1 and 2 (pl. 9:D, E)

Large, presumably oval, shallow trays which are burnished on the exterior are represented by a few examples. One sherd of this type is unusual in that its interior is fire-blackened and has a series of modeled ridges on the bottom that suggest its use as a husking tray (pl. 9:E).¹⁵

Lid 1 (pl. 10:E)

A single example of this type in the chaff/straw-tempered ware may be recognized as a lid on the basis of parallels to a similarly-shaped sherd in the grit-tempered painted component of the assemblage (pl. 4:I).

Jar 2b (pl. 10:M, N)

Globular holemouth jars represent the most common closed form vessel type in the chaff/straw-tempered ware. The diameter range of these medium- to large-sized vessels is remarkably uniform, ranging from 12 to 18 cm. Most examples are burnished on the exterior, although unburnished examples are also recorded.¹⁶

Jar 8a (pl. 11:C, D)

Fairly large jars with low straight necks and medium width mouths are represented in both the chaff/straw-tempered and the grit-tempered painted components of the Period VIII assemblage, although they are more common in the former (compare pls. 11:C, 5:L, respectively).¹⁷ Two of the chaff/straw examples are distinguished by an inner neck concavity forming a bow-like rim (pl. 11:D) which is not, however, found in grit-tempered versions at the site.¹⁸

Jar 8c (pl. 11:A, B)

Fairly large jars with restricted mouths and either straight or slightly outflared high necks represent a type more commonly found in the grit-tempered painted ware than in the chaff/straw-tempered ware component of the Period VIII assemblage (compare pls. 6:A–J, 11:A, B, respectively).

Jar 10 (pl. 10:F–H)

A rare group is represented by small- or medium-sized globular vessels which are intermediate between open and closed forms. All of the examples are made of a relatively dense paste and are well burnished.

15. Plate 9:D, E, compare Çavi Tarlası (von Wickede 1984a, p. 131, fig. 25:21); Arpachiyah, new excavations, Phases H Two–Four (Hijara 1980, p. 146, fig. 8:5).
16. Plate 10:M, N, compare Çavi Tarlası (von Wickede 1984a, p. 132, fig. 26: 1, 2, and 5); Tell Turlu (Davidson 1977, ill. 37, bottom row, right); Shams ed Din, Levels II–IV, “Late Halaf” (Gustavson-Gaube 1981, pp. 167, 169, and figs. 563–85); Arpachiyah, new excavations, Phases H One–Four (Hijara 1980, p. 144, fig. 8:4).
17. Plate 11:C, compare Çavi Tarlası (von Wickede 1984a, p. 132, fig. 26:12); Tell Turlu, Levels III–IV (Davidson 1977, fig. 37, middle row, left).
18. Although grit-tempered painted examples of the bow-rimmed shape are paralleled at Halaf period sites elsewhere. See Oppenheim and Schmidt 1943, plate 14:1–5 and 10.

Jar 11 (pl. 11:E–H)

Bag-shaped jars with medium width mouths and slightly inturned necks are represented by only a few examples, all of which are burnished. This distinctive shape is not paralleled in the grit-tempered painted component of the Period VIII assemblage.

Knobs (pl. 10:I–K)

A few body sherds have rounded or elongated shoulder knobs. Although no rims were found in association, on the basis of parallels to better preserved examples at sites elsewhere, it is likely that such knobs are associated with globular holemouth vessels of the Jar 2b type.¹⁹ The perforated knob illustrated on pl. 10:J may have served not only as a handle, but as a lug as well, presumably to help secure a lid such as that illustrated on plate 10:E.

NEOLITHIC WASHED AND IMPRESSED WARE (WARE 23)

Two small body fragments with a distinctive bright red burnished wash and incised and impressed decoration were found in Period VIII levels at Kurban Höyük (pl. 144:A, top row left, and bottom row right). Similar isolated body sherds also were found in Periods VII, V, and IV contexts at the site and it is likely that all such sherds are extrusive, since they are broadly similar to pottery from 'Amuq A–B contexts in northern Syria.²⁰ They are discussed here, not because they are thought to be in situ in Period VIII, but rather because they are first encountered in the sequence in that period. As noted in an earlier chapter, it is possible that these few presumably Neolithic sherds mark an earlier more restricted period occupation at Kurban Höyük. But if so, it should be noted that in none of the three vertical operations at the site was such a hypothetical occupation discovered.

PERIOD VIII: DISCUSSION

INTRODUCTION

Remains dated to the Halaf period at Kurban Höyük were recovered only in the lowest five occupational phases of the Area A step trench, where they were found directly over natural soil. Excluding loci of uncertain reliability or stratification, the ceramic assemblage of those phases is represented by a relatively small sample of 2,686 sherds, weighing about 93 kg.²¹ Of that amount, an average of some 10.5 percent of all sherds were diagnostics of both shape and ware.

PERIODIZATION: DISTRIBUTION OF WARES AND TYPES

Analysis of the distribution of the various Period VIII wares through the five superimposed Halaf period phases fails to reveal any obvious trends. The pertinent data are summarized in tables 1–4. Table 1a presents the evidence from all recorded Halaf period loci in terms of ware weight by phase. Materials recovered from the somewhat disturbed upper 50 cm or so of natural soil also are included ("Phase 0"). Table 1b expresses the same data in terms of relative proportions, while tables 2a, b summarize the relative distribution of wares in the assemblage in terms of count.

As is apparent from tables 1 and 2, the average proportions of the individual grit-tempered painted and chaff/straw-tempered wares of the Period VIII assemblage (Ware Group I: Wares 32, 38, 46, 48, and Ware Group II: Ware 13/14, respectively) vary somewhat with each phase, but no clear trend is discernible. However, if those wares are looked at not as individual categories, but rather as larger groups, then a more clear pattern may be

19. Plate 10:I, compare Tell Halaf (Oppenheim and Schmidt 1943, pl. 1:1–2, 12–13); Arpachiyah, new excavations, Phases H Two–Four (Hijara 1980, p. 146, fig. 8:2). Plate 10:K, compare Çavi Tarlası (von Wickede 1984a, p. 132, fig. 26:16, Tell Halaf (Oppenheim and Schmidt 1943, pl. 2:17, 18, and 20); Arpachiyah, new excavations, Phase H Four (Hijara 1980, p. 146, fig. 8:9); Banahilk (Watson 1983b, fig. 202:25, 30).
20. Plate 144:A, confer 'Amuq sites, Phases A–D (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, p. 54, figs 28 and 29, p. 79, fig. 54). Ware 23 sherds are also broadly comparable to pottery from Yarmukian culture sites in northern Palestine and the Golan. Compare Amiran 1970, pl. 1:9 (Jericho VIII) and p. 20, photo 3 (Sha'ar ha-Golan).
21. Details of the specific loci included in the analysis of the five Halaf period phases in Area A may be obtained in the *Appendix*.

observed. The relative proportions of each of the ware groups remain remarkably uniform throughout. The lumping together for the purposes of analysis of Wares 13/14 and 32, 38, 46, 48 into two contrasting groups is actually justifiable on typological grounds. Ware 13/14, it will be remembered, represents decorative variants of one and the same ware. Similarly, it should be clear from the preceding typological discussion that while Wares 32 and 38 may indeed represent distinct groups, wares 46 and 48 surely do not. Moreover, lumping together Wares 32 and 38 is acceptable since in most cases those wares appear interchangeable, with specific types occurring indistinctively in either of the two wares.

Tables 3 and 4 refine the level of analysis further by focusing on data from Halaf period phases in terms of count per type.²² Even at this level of analysis, few distinct trends may be observed. In the grit-tempered painted component, for example, the distribution of even the most common types (Bowls 3a–b and Jar 8, for example) fails to reveal any obvious pattern. However, a few trends, which perhaps could be of chronological significance if only the sample were larger, can be discerned when one focuses on those few types within the chaff/straw-tempered ware component of the assemblage that are relatively common. Deep bowls (Bowl 6) and globular holemouth jars (Jar 2b), for example, appear to increase in frequency towards the later phases.

DATING AND PARALLELS

In spite of a thickness of deposits averaging some 1.50 meters and the existence of five distinct occupational phases, on the whole the evidence summarized in tables 1–4 represents too small a sample and is too ambiguous to allow one to derive any conclusions relevant to the internal chronological development of the Halaf period levels at Kurban Höyük. From the perspective of the ceramics, therefore, the Period VIII levels at the site are best considered as a single chronological unit.²³

Even a cursory glance at the detailed parallels cited in the footnotes accompanying the typological discussion in the first part of this chapter suggests that the Period VIII materials at the site fall in the middle-late range of other better-known Halaf period sequences elsewhere such as Arpachiyah on the upper Tigris and Tell Aqab on the upper Habur, to name only the best stratified sites with the longest sequences.²⁴ It is not possible, however, to be more precise on the actual chronological placement of the Kurban settlement, since the subperiod marker usually taken to differentiate between the middle and late phases of the Halaf period, the appearance of Halaf polychrome ceramics, represents a phenomenon restricted in its geographic scope. In fact, Halaf polychrome pottery is not found at Kurban Höyük, nor is it reported at any excavated or surveyed sites along the Turkish lower Euphrates basin.²⁵ Also not found at Kurban Höyük, or for that matter at any of the other excavated sites along the Euphrates, are Early Halaf painted ceramics such as those defined by excavations at Arpachiyah in northern Iraq.²⁶

22. The intrusive sherds in the Area A Period VIII levels detailed at the end of table 3 include a number of sherds in wares characteristic only for Period VI and IV (Wares 04, 05, 09, and 36) that may be safely presumed to be out of context. In addition, a number of sherds in the chaff/straw-tempered ware (Ware 13/14) that does appear in Period VIII are also included as intrusive on account of their types. Those sherds include the following:

Phase 1. Period VI Types: Bowl 26b (1).

Phase 3. Period VI Types: Jar 20a (8).

Phase 4. Period VI Types: Bowl 26b (5), Jar 20a (3).

Phase 5. Period VI Types: Bowl 14a (3), Bowl 26b (1), Jar 20a (7), Jar 20c (1).

23. A similar phenomenon may be observed at another of the excavated Halaf period sites in the Karababa Dam area, Çavi Tarlası near Hassek Höyük. There, two distinct occupational phases were distinguished but no discernible differences were noticed in the ceramic assemblage (von Wickede 1984b, p. 193).
24. Davidson 1977, Davidson and Watkins 1981, Hijara 1980, and Mallowan and Rose 1935.
25. Recent Neutron Activation studies of Halaf pottery from sites in the upper Habur and upper Tigris basins show that Halaf polychrome ware was one of the varieties of Halaf painted ceramics that were apparently produced at a limited number of locations for export (Davidson and McKerrell 1976, 1980). Therefore, the absence of polychrome ceramics in the Turkish Lower Euphrates basin need not be interpreted in chronological terms, but may simply be explained by presuming that the area was beyond the area of distribution of that specialized ware.
26. Mallowan and Rose 1935, pp. 130–54, 155–63, and Hijara 1980.

REGIONAL DIFFERENTIATION

In the absence of significant discernible chronological differences within the Halaf period ceramic assemblage recovered at Kurban Höyük, it seems here more profitable to examine the issue of regional differentiation within the Halaf material culture tradition, an issue on which the Kurban materials do shed considerable light.

At an impressionistic level, the Halaf assemblage at the site reveals both numerous parallels with contemporary assemblages elsewhere as well as a number of significant differences. When one examines the grit-tempered painted component of the assemblage, for example, it is clear that the Kurban materials are by no means identical to that of sites further east along the upper Habur and upper Tigris basins. The most common painted type at Kurban, deep bowls with straight sides (Bowl 3: pls. 2, 3), is not a type frequently found in other sequences, although many of the motifs that at Kurban associate with the Bowl 3 type are common elsewhere. Moreover, distinctive types common at eastern sites are not always found at Kurban. In addition to the already mentioned lack of Halaf polychrome pottery, the most significant eastern types absent at the site include: finely made "cream bowls" first identified at Arpachiyah,²⁷ bowls with convex or carinated sides and elaborate interior decoration usually involving cruciform designs, such as found at both Tepe Gawra and Arpachiyah,²⁸ jars with restricted necks and bow-like rims such as recovered at Tell Aqab and Tell Halaf on the upper Habur,²⁹ as well as a number of other less common and less characteristic types. There can be little doubt, therefore, that at least in terms of shape, the painted Halaf assemblage at Kurban Höyük exhibits some local characteristics that mark the assemblage as different from that of the Habur and Tigris sites. Significantly, a similar conclusion was reached by Gustavson-Gaube in her analysis of the Halaf assemblage from the presumably contemporary site of Shams ed Din, downstream on the Euphrates in the Tabqa dam area of northern Syria.³⁰ However striking as the local character of the Halaf painted repertoire in the Euphrates basin sites such as Kurban might appear to be in comparison with that of eastern sites, the number of similarities far outweighs differences, particularly when one considers not only shapes but motifs as well.³¹

The homogeneity exhibited by the Halaf painted assemblage from the Tigris to the Euphrates appears to contradict, at least on a qualitative basis, the long-held hypothesis first suggested by Perkins of a basic dichotomy between an eastern (Tigris) and a western (Habur) variants of the Halaf cultural tradition.³² On a quantitative basis, however, the new evidence from Kurban Höyük differs significantly from that of contemporary sites in the upper Habur and upper Tigris basins. Differences are not discernible so much in terms of the presence or absence of specific wares, types, or motifs but rather and perhaps more importantly, in terms of the relative frequencies of the various wares within the assemblage.

In fact, the Kurban evidence suggests that Perkins' insight as to the existence of a significant degree of regional differentiation within the Halaf tradition is still valuable, but in a way quite different from her original formulation. What is perhaps the most important contribution of the Kurban Period VIII data is that it suggests that underneath the umbrella of material culture homogeneity suggested by the spread of Halaf painted ceramics and other typical Halaf culture traits such as *tholoi*, characteristic stone bowls, and distinctive stamp seals and amulets, there are indeed striking regional differences. Those differences are obscured when the evidence is looked at in terms of the presence/absence of specific material culture attributes such as particular shapes or motifs. However, they become strikingly clear when the artifactual assemblages under comparison are analyzed instead in terms of relative frequencies.

Within the ceramic assemblage, for example, regional differences become sharply delineated when the analysis is focused on changing ware frequencies in relationship to varying geographical location. In the Turkish lower Euphrates basin area, the new data from Kurban Höyük now may be added to that from Çavi Tarlası, a contemporary single period Halaf site some 60 km upstream from Kurban where a broader exposure yielded a

27. Mallowan and Rose 1935, pp. 132–33 and figures 62–63.

28. Mallowan and Rose 1935, pl. 19:1–6, for example; Tobler 1950, pls. CX–CXII.

29. Davidson and Watkins 1981, p. 8, figure 3:6; Oppenheim and Schmidt, 1943, plates 14:2–3 and 5.

30. Gustavson-Gaube 1981, p. 90.

31. On this point, see Watson and Le Blanc's statistical analysis of the painted motifs found on Halaf pottery from seven widely separated sites (1973).

32. Perkins 1949, p. 44.

more substantial ceramic sample (about 28,000 sherds).³³ Comparisons of the corpus of evidence from the Karababa area with that from other Halaf assemblages further east is difficult as many of the pertinent sites were excavated earlier in the century and were not recorded in a way that would allow a determination of relative ware frequencies. Nevertheless, the recent excavations at Tell Aqab on the upper Habur and the reexcavation of Arpachiyah on the Tigris have provided a corpus of new well-recorded data from the east that may be profitably contrasted with that from the Euphrates basin. From that comparison, it is clear that the relative proportions of the two main ware components of the Halaf assemblage (Ware Groups I and II) vary significantly from the Tigris to the Euphrates.

At Arpachiyah, for example, it is not exactly clear from the preliminary excavation reports what the relative proportions are for the Ware Group I and the Ware Group II wares in levels contemporary with the Kurban materials. However, it is clear from the report that the chaff/straw-tempered component never rises above 10 percent (by count) of the total. An overwhelming 90 percent of the assemblage, therefore, is constituted by the grit-tempered painted component.³⁴ To the west in the upper Habur, the relative proportions of the two ware groups vary somewhat from the Arpachiyah data. At Tell Aqab the "Early" and "Middle" Halaf layers, which appear to be broadly contemporary with the Kurban materials,³⁵ have relative proportions that average about 75 and 25 percent respectively, for Ware Groups I and II.³⁶ By the time we reach the Turkish lower Euphrates basin the relative proportions of the two ware groups are significantly different. The Halaf period layers at Kurban Höyük have average proportions of 33 and 66 percent, respectively for the grit-tempered painted and the chaff/straw-tempered wares (tab. 2b). And the Kurban data appear to be representative for the region as a whole, since Çavi Tarlası, where a much larger ceramic assemblage was recovered, yielded relative ware proportions that are strikingly similar.³⁷

On the whole, there is no evidence at Kurban Höyük or at any of the other Euphrates sites of a long in situ painted pottery development such as may be shown for the Tigris and to a lesser extent for the upper Habur sites. None of the Euphrates sites yet excavated appears to predate Watson's "Middle" range of the Halaf sequence. This appears to be the case not only at Kurban Höyük, but at Tell Turlu, Yunus, and Shams ed Din as well. Furthermore, examination of the Halaf period ceramics collected by Özdoğan from the surface of Samsat, clearly the most important Halaf period settlement in the Karababa area, also failed to reveal materials antedating the mid-late Halaf period.³⁸

While the temporal priority of the grit-tempered painted component in eastern sites seems assured, that of the chaff/straw-tempered component towards the west is borne by an examination of the available evidence. At Tell Turlu, for example, Halaf painted ceramics appear only in the upper four layers of the excavation, while the chaff/straw-tempered ware component of the Halaf assemblage was found to characterize all levels at the site, including the two basal layers which predate the introduction of Halaf painted ceramics at the site.³⁹ Moreover, that the chaff/straw-tempered component is in situ towards the west is borne out by the fact that this component remains in use in the area *after* the end of the Halaf period there. This is shown by the Period VII materials from Kurban Höyük itself, where not only the chaff/straw-tempered ware continues to be used, but many of its distinctive Period VIII types continue as well (see below, pp. 238ff.). Furthermore, a similar phenomenon may be discerned at sites west of the Euphrates. In coastal northern Syria, for example, at both Tell Kurdu (Phase D) and Ras Shamra (Periods III c-b), the local version of the chaff/straw-tempered burnished ware ("Wiped Burnished

33. von Wickede 1984a.

34. Hijara 1980, p. 143 and Mallowan and Rose 1935, p. 175.

35. Watson suggests that the Aqab "Early" and "Middle" phases may be correlated with the Middle and perhaps the beginnings of the late range of the longer Arpachiyah sequence (1983b, p. 233).

36. The Aqab figures given here represent the average for the "Early" and "Middle" phases (66 and 86 percent for the grit-tempered painted and 33 and 14 percent for the chaff/straw-tempered wares, respectively). See above note 35.

37. Thirty-nine and 57 percent, respectively, for Ware Groups I and II (von Wickede 1984a, p. 117). Moreover, yet another Euphrates basin site, Tell Turlu on the opposite side of the river and further downstream, yielded two levels with a mid-late Halaf assemblage similar to that from Kurban. As only rim sherds were kept at Turlu, no reliable counts are available. However, it is clear from the sherd collections examined by Davidson in the Gaziantep museum that the chaff/straw-tempered ware was at least as common as the (grit-tempered) painted ware, if not more (Davidson 1977, pp. 201-14).

38. Personal Observation, 1983. I wish to thank Drs. M. Özdoğan and U. Esin for kindly allowing me access several times over several years to the Karababa survey materials now stored in the Prehistory Laboratory of Istanbul University.

39. Mellink 1964, p. 156.

and Red Wash wares") survives the wane of the Halaf period influence in the region and continues into the succeeding period.⁴⁰

The striking changes in the relative frequencies of the two ware groups of the Halaf assemblage from east (Tigris) to west (Euphrates) may be plotted using available data from Kurban Höyük, Tell Aqab, and Arpachiyah. As is seen on figure 136, below, a marked east-west gradient may be discerned: the grit-tempered painted component of the assemblage (Ware Group I) appears to decrease in direct proportion to distance away from the Tigris towards the west, while the chaff/straw-tempered component (Ware Group II) appears to decrease in proportion to distance away from the Euphrates towards the east.

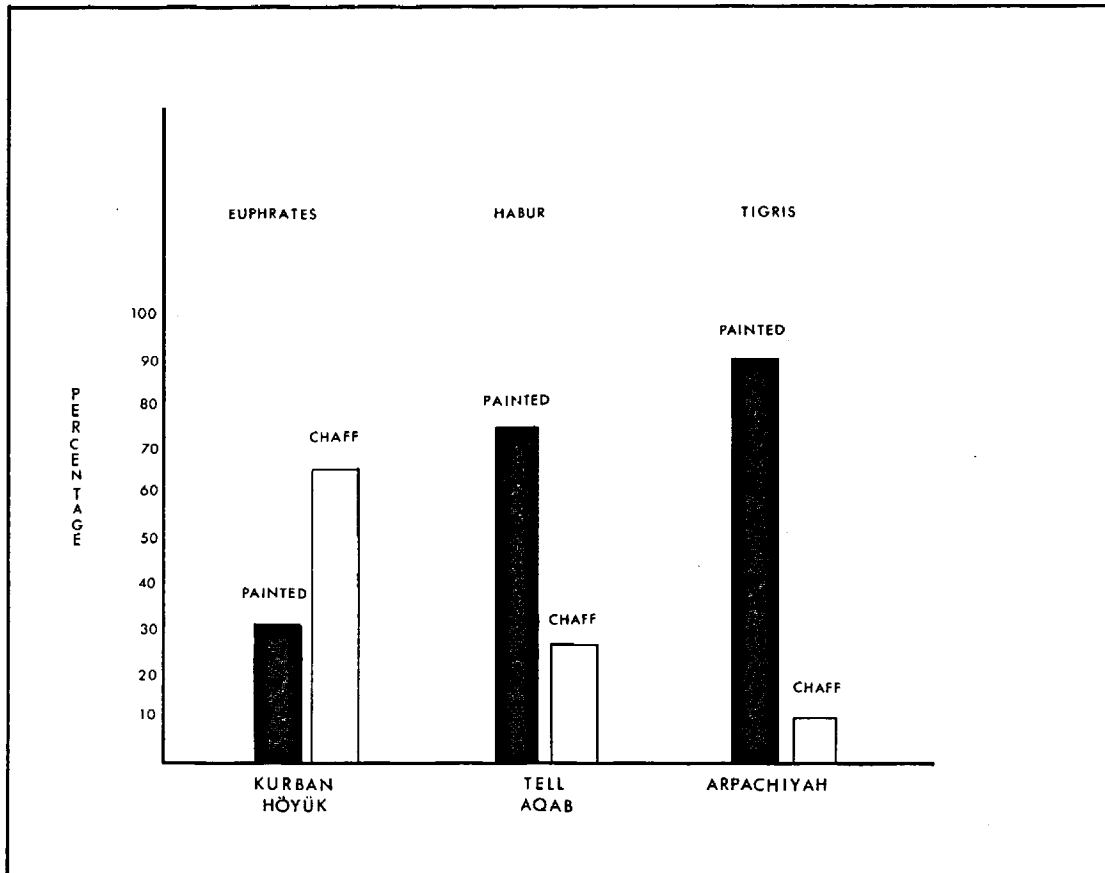


Figure 136. Histogram Showing Relative Frequencies of Halaf Grit-Tempered Painted (Ware Group I) and Chaff/Straw-Tempered Burnished (Ware Group II) Wares by Count at Three Sites in the Euphrates, Habur, and Tigris Basins During the Middle-Late Halaf Period.

The regional differences outlined above in the distribution of the two main ware components of the Halaf assemblage are perhaps best understood in the light of recent Neutron Activation studies of Halaf pottery in the upper Habur and upper Tigris basin areas.⁴¹ Those studies have shown the existence of a number of specialized Halaf painted pottery manufacturing centers and of wide-flung distribution networks for the manufacturers of those centers. It may well be that in the east-west gradient revealed by the data summarized above, what one is looking at is simply the fall-off curve of the movement of ceramics away from the manufacturing centers, which until now only have been identified in the upper Tigris and upper Habur areas.⁴² It should be noted, however, that

40. Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, pp. 160–62 and de Contenson 1960/61, pp. 72–73.

41. Davidson and McKerrell 1976, 1980.

42. This proposition is easily testable by detailed chemical composition analyses of Halaf painted ceramics from the Karababa basin area and known local clay sources. Alternately, it could also be profitable to compare the chemical

while the fall-off curve hypothesis appears to fit data from the Karababa region, it is not entirely compatible with evidence from Halaf period sites downstream on the Euphrates in northern Syria. At Shams ed Din, for example, Ware Group I pottery forms the overwhelming proportion of the Halaf period ceramic assemblage.⁴³ And to the north at Yunus near Carchemish, the materials from the Halaf settlement excavated by Woolley appear to correspond closely to those of Shams ed Din, at least as published.⁴⁴ While it is not possible to explain satisfactorily the observed discrepancy at this time, there is little doubt that the new evidence from the Period VIII settlement at Kurban Höyük and from contemporary sites in the Karababa basin area brings into sharper focus the existence of a significant degree of regional differentiation within the material culture tradition of the Halaf period.

Regional differences aside, it seems certain that the wide ranging connections of the Karababa basin area with regions further afield evidenced by our Period VIII assemblage came to an abrupt end after the wane of the Halaf culture influence in the area. In its stead, in the succeeding period, which is discussed in *Chapter 7*, there is a wholly indigenous assemblage until now unparalleled elsewhere.

profiles of the, presumably imported, painted ceramics against those of the presumably locally made chaff/straw-tempered wares.

43. Gustavson-Gaube 1981, p. 14.

44. Woolley 1934.

Table 1a. Distribution of Wares by Weight, in Grams, in the Area A Period VIII Phases. Note: Phase 0 = Natural Soil

Period	Phase	Period VIII Wares										Extrusive	Intrusive	TOTAL	
		13	14	32	38	46	48	47	51	41	49	23	04, 05, 09, 13, 36		
VIII	5	11,260	10,335	2,150	2,405	2,010	30	100	—	—	—	—	—	220	28,510
VIII	4	7,760	15,525	2,495	3,035	1,885	120	—	—	40	10	50	140	31,060	
VIII	3	3,540	6,475	830	1,495	910	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,400	
VIII	2	290	2,135	280	155	210	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	3,120	
VIII	1	2,930	4,560	715	605	580	—	—	30	—	—	—	20	9,440	
VIII	0	4,160	2,200	300	645	130	—	50	20	—	—	50	10	7,565	
TOTAL		29,940	41,230	6,770	8,340	5,725	300	200	50	40	10	100	390	93,095	

Table 1b. Relative Distribution of Wares by Weight in the Area A Period VIII Phases. Note: Phase 0 = Natural Soil

Period	Phase	Period VIII Wares										Extrusive	Intrusive	%	
		13	14	32	38	46	48	47	51	41	49	23	04, 05, 09, 13, 36		
VIII	5	39.49	36.25	7.54	8.43	7.00	0.11	0.35	—	—	—	—	—	0.77	100
VIII	4	24.98	49.98	8.03	9.77	6.00	0.39	—	—	0.13	0.03	0.16	0.45	100	
VIII	3	26.42	48.32	6.19	11.16	6.70	1.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	
VIII	2	9.29	68.42	8.97	4.97	6.70	—	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	100	
VIII	1	31.04	48.31	7.57	6.41	6.10	—	—	0.32	—	—	—	0.21	100	
VIII	0	54.99	29.08	3.97	8.50	1.72	—	0.66	0.26	—	—	0.66	0.13	100	

Table 2a. Distribution of Wares by Count in the Area A Period VIII Phases. Note: Phase 0 = Natural Soil

Period	Phase	Period VIII Wares										Extrusive	Intrusive	TOTAL	
		13	14	32	38	46	48	47	51	41	49	23	04, 05, 09, 13, 36		
VIII	5	287	219	50	74	61	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	37	731
VIII	4	205	357	95	84	76	4	—	—	3	1	1	—	25	851
VIII	3	119	167	42	54	41	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	435
VIII	2	10	67	18	8	12	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	116
VIII	1	125	117	39	44	34	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	362
VIII	0	98	47	13	19	8	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	191
TOTAL		844	974	257	283	232	9	2	4	3	1	2	—	75	2,686

Table 2b. Relative Distribution of Wares by Weight in the Area A Period VIII Phases. Note: Phase 0 = Natural Soil

Period	Phase	Period VIII Wares										Extrusive	Intrusive	%	
		13	14	32	38	46	48	47	51	41	49	23	04, 05, 09, 13, 36		
VIII	5	39.3	30.0	6.8	10.1	8.3	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	5.1	100
VIII	4	24.1	42.0	11.2	9.9	8.9	0.5	—	—	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	2.9	100
VIII	3	27.4	38.4	9.7	12.4	9.4	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	100
VIII	2	8.6	57.8	15.5	6.9	10.3	—	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
VIII	1	34.5	32.3	10.8	12.2	9.4	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.6	100
VIII	0	51.3	24.6	6.8	9.9	4.2	0.5	—	1.6	—	—	0.5	—	0.5	100

PERIOD VIII: MIDDLE-LATE HALAF

Table 3. Distribution of Wares and Types by Count in the Area A Period VIII Phases. Note: Phase 0 = Natural Soil

		Grit-Tempered Painted Wares (32, 38, 46, 48)													
Period	Phase	Bowl Types							Bowl Total	Jar Types					
		1	2	3a	3b	4a	4c	Unass.		1	2b	3a	3b	4	5
VIII	5	2	1	1	5	—	1	9	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII	4	—	—	8	11	—	—	7	26	—	1	1	—	2	—
VIII	3	3	2	3	8	1	—	2	19	1	—	—	—	—	—
VIII	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1
VIII	0	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		5	3	12	31	1	1	19	72	2	1	1	2	2	1

		Grit-Tempered Painted Wares (32, 38, 46, 48 cont.)													
Period	Phase	Jar Types (cont.)					Jar Total	Lid Type		Base Type		Body Types		Body Total	Wares 32, 38, 46, 48 Total
		6a	6b	8a	8b	8c		Unass.	1	Plain	Ptd.	Plain			
VIII	5	—	1	1	—	2	2	6	—	6	101	55	156	187	
VIII	4	1	—	—	2	10	3	20	—	10	132	71	203	259	
VIII	3	—	1	—	1	8	2	13	—	5	62	40	102	139	
VIII	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	22	11	33	38	
VIII	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	§	3	73	33	106	117	
VIII	0	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	6	20	8	28	41	
TOTAL		1	2	1	3	26	8	50	1	30	410	218	628	781	

		Chaff/Straw-Tempered Ware (13/14)													
Period	Phase	Bowls Types					Bowl Total	Jar Types							Jar Total
		5	6	7	Unass.	Tray		2b	8a	8c	10a	10b	11	Unass.	
VIII	5	—	10	—	9	1	20	15	1	1	1	—	2	2	22
VIII	4	3	15	—	7	4	29	19	6	2	1	1	—	2	31
VIII	3	1	3	1	6	—	11	9	2	3	—	—	—	1	15
VIII	2	1	1	—	2	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
VIII	1	2	1	—	2	—	5	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	4
VIII	0	3	2	—	1	1	7	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	3
TOTAL		10	32	1	27	6	76	47	12	7	2	1	3	5	77

		Chaff/Straw-Tempered Ware (13/14 cont.)													
Period	Phase	Misc. Types		Body Types		Base Plain	Ware 13/14 Total	Ware 41	Ware 47	Ware 49	Ware 51	Extrusive Ware 23	Intrusive Wares 04, 05, 09, 13, 36	PHASE TOTAL	
		Knob	Lid	Med.	Coarse										
VIII	5	—	1	402	47	14	506	—	1	—	—	—	37	731	
VIII	4	1	—	461	26	14	562	3	—	1	—	1	25	851	
VIII	3	—	—	247	6	7	286	—	—	—	—	—	10	435	
VIII	2	—	—	66	4	1	77	—	1	—	—	—	—	116	
VIII	1	1	—	215	4	13	242	—	—	—	1	—	2	362	
VIII	0	—	—	129	4	2	145	—	—	—	3	1	1	191	
TOTAL		2	1	1,520	91	51	1,818	3	2	1	4	2	75	2,686	

Table 4a. Relative Distribution in Percentages for Specific Bowl and Jar Types in the Period VIII Grit-Tempered Painted Ware Assemblage (Wares 32, 38, 46, 48). Note: Phase 0 = Natural Soil

		<i>Grit-Tempered Painted Wares (32, 38, 46, 48)</i>																				
		<i>Bowl Types</i>								<i>Jar Types</i>												
Period	Ph.	1	2	3a	3b	4a	4c	Unass.	%	1	2b	3a	3b	4	5	6a	6b	8a	8b	8c	Unass.	%
VIII	5	10.5	5.3	5.3	26.3	—	5.3	47.4	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.7	16.7	—	33.3	33.3	100
VIII	4	—	—	30.8	42.3	—	—	26.9	100	—	5.0	5.0	—	10.0	—	5.0	—	—	10.0	50.0	15.0	100
VIII	3	15.8	10.5	15.8	42.1	5.3	—	10.5	100	7.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.7	—	7.7	61.5	15.4	100
VIII	2	—	—	—	50.0	—	—	50.0	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66.7	33.3	100
VIII	1	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	33.3	—	16.7	—	—	—	—	50.0	—	100
VIII	0	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	100	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.0	—	100

Table 4b. Relative Distribution in Percentages for Specific Bowl and Jar Types in the Period VIII Chaff/Straw-Tempered Ware Assemblage (Ware 13/14). Note: Phase 0 = Natural Soil

		<i>Chaff/Straw-Tempered Ware (13/14)</i>													
		<i>Bowl Types</i>						<i>Jar Types</i>							
Period	Phase	5	6	7	Unass.	Tray	%	2b	8a	8c	10a	10b	11	Unass.	%
VIII	5	—	50.0	—	45.0	5.0	100	68.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	—	9.1	9.1	100
VIII	4	10.3	51.7	—	24.1	13.8	100	61.3	19.4	6.5	3.2	3.2	—	6.5	100
VIII	3	9.1	27.3	9.1	54.5	—	100	60.0	13.3	20.0	—	—	—	6.7	100
VIII	2	25.0	25.0	—	50.0	—	100	50.0	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	100
VIII	1	40.0	20.0	—	40.0	—	100	50.0	25.0	25.0	—	—	—	—	100
VIII	0	42.9	28.6	—	14.3	14.3	100	33.3	33.3	—	—	—	—	33.3	100

CHAPTER 7

PERIOD VII: MIDDLE CHALCOLITHIC

by Guillermo Algaze

INTRODUCTION

The ceramic assemblage of the lowest phase of occupation of the C01 sounding on the center of the north mound at Kurban Höyük was characterized primarily by two distinctive ware groups: a dense, crudely painted ware with mixed chaff and grit tempering (pls. 12:D–S, 13, 14:A–D), which constitutes only a small proportion of the total assemblage; and a much more common coarse chaff/straw-tempered ware (pls. 14:F–L, 15, 16), which continues unchanged from the preceding period. Additionally, a limited number of other numerically less significant wares also was found. Included are a few sherds of Dark-Faced Burnished ware (pls. 12:A–C, 16:E) as well as two small body fragments of Neolithic Washed and Impressed ware (see above, p. 226; pl. 144:A, top row, right, and bottom row, left).

WARE GROUP I: MIXED GRIT AND CHAFF-TEMPERED PAINTED WARE (WARE 31)

Albeit numerically small, the most distinctive component of the Middle Chalcolithic period ceramic assemblage is represented by a mixed grit and chaff-tempered ware which is usually painted, although occasionally unpainted examples are also found (pls. 15:L, 16:C, D). Under low power magnification, examples of this ware appear to be fairly dense and are tempered with a combination of finely-chopped chaff and small to medium-sized angular white (crushed limestone?) or red grits. Less commonly, small flint chunks also may be observed embedded in the clay, but as they are rare their presence is likely to be accidental. In terms of paste color, most sherds are orange-buff in color (5YR 7/6) and have a light or medium gray core (5YR 4/1). Somewhat less common are sherds with a greenish-buff paste (5YR 6/4, 7/3), also with a light gray core (5YR 3/1). Ware thickness varies on the average from 0.60 to 1.10 cm. No coarse sherds from storage-sized vessels were recorded for Ware 31.

Paint is usually crudely applied and only simple designs are attested. Brownish and reddish tones predominate. The latter are commonly found in association with orange-buff paste sherds, while the former are usually found in association with greenish-buff paste examples.

THE TYPES OF MIXED GRIT AND CHAFF-TEMPERED WARE

Bowls 1 and 2 (pl. 12:D, E, F)

A miniature bowl with beveled rim is represented by only one example (pl. 12:D). Also rare are small- to medium-sized deep bowls with a painted crosshatch on the exterior (pl. 12:E, F).

Bowl 3 (pl. 12:H–K, P–R)

By far the most common Ware 31 bowl type is represented by an assortment of small- to medium-sized hemispherical bowls with convex sides. Exterior decoration consists of either a horizontal crosshatched panel (pl. 12:K, P–R), or a panel of vertical (pl. 12:J), or diagonal (pl. 12:H, I) lines. Interior decoration, when present, consists of simple loops positioned from the top edge of the blunt rim.

Bowl 4 (pl. 12:L–N)

A group of small carinated bowls is represented by only a few examples. Crosshatched painted decoration seems to be the norm.

Bowl 5 (pl. 13:A)

Deep, storage-sized bowls with straight or slightly concave sides are only rarely found in the Ware 31 assemblage. The same type, however, is more commonly found in the chaff/straw-tempered component of the Period VII assemblage (pl. 15:F, G).

Jar 2 (pl. 13:B)

A small globular widemouthed jar with slightly outflared short neck is represented by only one example. Its decoration, based on a pattern of vertical and horizontal bands, is paralleled in the more common jars with medium to high vertical necks (Jar 7a: pl. 14:B).

Jar 3 (pl. 13:C)

A small, bag-shaped, widemouthed jar is represented in Ware 31 by only one example. The same type also is attested in the chaff/straw-tempered component of the assemblage (pl. 15:H).

Jars 4a, c, 5 a, b (pls. 13:G–L; 16:C, D)

Globular holemouth jars with wide mouths and blunt rims constitute the most common neckless jar shape in the Ware 31 jar repertoire. Most examples of the type are usually painted (Jar 4a: pl. 13:G–K), although one unpainted example with a spout is also attested (Jar 4c: pl. 16:C). Less common are examples with more restricted mouths (Jar 5a: pl. 13:L). Once again, one unpainted example with a spout is attested (Jar 5b: pl. 16:D). Both of the holemouth jar variants just described are paralleled and are more commonly found in the chaff/straw-tempered component of the assemblage (pl. 16:B, E–I).

Jar 6 (pl. 14:A)

A large rim sherd from a storage-sized vessel may be inferred to have belonged to a carinated shape because of its stance. It represents a type also represented in chaff/straw-tempered examples (pl. 16:A). It is possible that a number of sherds recorded as holemouth shapes with wide mouths (pl. 13:I, for example) may actually have represented further examples of the Jar 6 carinated vessel type. The presence of similar decorative patterns in both types (compare pls. 13:G, 14:A) reinforces this possibility.

Jar 7a (pls. 14:B, D; 15:L)

Small- to medium-sized jars with vertical necks and blunt rims are a common Period VII type which recalls similar shapes in the repertoire of the preceding period (cf. pls. 14:B, D; 15:L; 6:A–L). They are usually painted, although at least one example seems to have borne no traces of paint. The Jar 7a type is also found in chaff/straw-tempered examples (pl. 15:K, M–N).

Jar 8 (pl. 14:C)

A large jar with a short thickened neck is represented by only one example. The same shape also is attested in the chaff/straw-tempered component of the assemblage (pl. 15:I).

WARE GROUP II: CHAFF/STRAW-TEMPERED UNBURNISHED AND BURNISHED WARE (WARE 13/14)

Overwhelmingly, the greater proportion of the Period VII ceramic assemblage is composed of a chaff and straw-tempered ware which is only rarely burnished. Other than for the frequency of burnishing, sherds assigned

to this ware are for the most part undistinguishable, both in terms of their paste and shape, from examples of the same ware found in the preceding Halaf period assemblage at the site. Ware 13/14 sherds are invariably made of a porous paste in which straw and chaff imprints are clearly visible. Under low power magnification, a few scattered grits also may be observed, but these are probably accidental inclusions as they are only rarely attested. The dense variant of Ware 13/14, which is attested in the Period VIII assemblage at the site, is not paralleled in the Period VII assemblage.

The paste color of Period VII chaff/straw-tempered sherds exhibits the same spectrum characteristic for examples of the same ware in the preceding period. Most characteristic are brownish (5YR 5/4) or grayish (7.5YR 6/2) tones. Most sherds have a gray oxidized core which varies in both tone and extent, dark gray tones (5YR 3/1) being the most common. The exterior surface of Ware 13/14 sherds is invariably mottled, usually in shades of orange, brown, and gray. Decoration is restricted to burnishing, but only a small proportion of examples are actually burnished. A unique sherd in the chaff/straw-tempered ware bears traces of painted decoration (pl. 14:E). Average ware thickness is identical to that characteristic for the same ware in the preceding period, not without surprise in view of the close parallels in shape. Most sherds have an average thickness of 0.70 to 1.20 cm, while sherds from coarser storage-sized vessels have an average thickness range from 2.00 to 2.40 cm.

THE TYPES OF CHAFF/STRAW-TEMPERED UNBURNISHED AND BURNISHED WARE

Bowl 5 (pl. 15:F, G)

Deep storage-sized bowls with either straight or slightly convex sides represent a common Ware 13/14 shape that is also represented in the mixed grit and chaff-tempered component of the assemblage (pl. 13:A).

Bowls 6a, b (pl. 14:F, G, H)

Small- to medium-sized bowls with flat bases, straight or slightly convex outflared walls, and blunt rims are represented by only a few examples. Both burnished and unburnished versions of the type were found.

Bowls 7a, b (pl. 14:I, J, K, L)

Medium- to large-sized hemispherical bowls with convex walls and blunt rims are fairly common. In shape, these simple bowls parallel the most common bowl shape in the mixed chaff and grit-tempered component of the assemblage (Bowl 3: pl. 12:H–K, P–R).

Bowl 8 (pl. 15:C–E)

A small but homogeneous group is characterized by relatively deep bowls with concavo-convex walls. All examples of the type are illustrated.

Tray 1 (pl. 15:A, B)

Low shallow trays are usually made in a relatively coarse paste with abundant straw used as tempering material. None of the recorded examples was burnished. Some of the trays are clearly circular in shape (pl. 15:B), while others may have been ovoid in shape (pl. 15:A).

Jar 3 (pl. 15:H)

A large bag-shaped jar with a wide mouth and no rim represents a unique sherd in the chaff/straw-tempered ware. A similarly-shaped example, also a unique sherd, was recorded in the mixed grit and chaff-tempered ware (pl. 13:C).

Jar 4a (pl. 16:B)

Somewhat elongated holemouth jars with wide mouths represent a common type. Both burnished and unburnished examples are recorded. Similarly-shaped jars also are found in the mixed grit and chaff-tempered component of the assemblage (pl. 13:H–K).

Jar 5a (pl. 16:F–I)

Large- to storage-sized globular holemouth jars with restricted mouths represent a common jar type. Both burnished and unburnished examples are recorded. The same type is also attested in the mixed chaff and grit-tempered ware by at least one example (pl. 13:L).

Jar 6 (pl. 16:A)

It may be inferred that this rim sherd from a large vessel belonged to a carinated shape because of its stance. Similarly-shaped vessels are apparently also represented in the mixed chaff and grit-tempered ware of the assemblage (pl. 14:A).

Jar 7a (pl. 15:K, M, N)

Medium- to large-sized jars with either vertical or slightly outflared necks represent a common jar shape. Both burnished and unburnished examples are recorded. Similarly-shaped jars are also found in the mixed grit and chaff-tempered ware (pls. 14:B, D; 15:L).

Jar 7b (pls. 14:E, 15:J)

Large storage-sized jars with wide mouths and with medium width vertical necks constitute larger versions of the more common and smaller jars with more restricted mouths and taller necks (Jar 7a: pls. 14:B, D; 15:K–N). Both burnished and unburnished examples are recorded. A unique example of this type bears traces of painted decoration (pl. 14:E), a trait not otherwise attested in the chaff/straw-tempered component of the assemblage.

Jar 8 (pl. 15:I)

A large jar with medium width mouth and a short vertical neck is represented by a single example. It recalls a similarly-shaped jar in the mixed grit and chaff-tempered ware (pl. 14:C).

DARK-FACED BURNISHED WARE (WARE 41, PL. 12:A–C)

A total of three sherds from Period VII levels, all diagnostics, seem to represent examples of Dark-Faced Burnished ware as defined by Braidwood in the 'Amuq. At Kurban Höyük, this ware is characterized by its dense dark gray paste. Under low power magnification, it appears that very finely-chopped chaff was the primary tempering material, but scattered minute white and gray grits and quartz flakes also can be observed. Surfaces are uniformly dark gray in color and not mottled. All three sherds are burnished, one with vertical strokes (pl. 12:B). One sherd bears a carefully incised crosshatched band on its exterior surface near the rim (pl. 12:A).

DARK-FACED BURNISHED WARE VARIANT (WARE 39, PL. 16:E)

What may well be a variant of Dark-Faced Burnished ware at the site is represented in Period VII levels at the site by a small number of sherds, all bodies. One diagnostic example of the same ware comes from a mixed Period VII/VI locus in Area C01 and may be assigned to the earlier period on typological grounds. Its shape recalls the globular holemouth jars common of the Period VII chaff/straw-tempered wares (Jar 5a: cf. pl. 16:F, G, I). Sherds recorded under Ware 39 are characterized by a dense dark gray paste that is not, however, as compact as that of sherds assigned to Ware 41. Tempering is similar in both wares, but in the case of Ware 39 larger white angular grits may be observed, even to the naked eye. Another difference is that although burnished like that of Ware 41 sherds, the exterior surface of Ware 39 sherds is always mottled, usually in shades of gray, brown, and black.

PERIOD VII: DISCUSSION

INTRODUCTION

Excavated only over a 3 × 3 meter strip in Area C01, the ceramic assemblage of Period VII at Kurban Höyük is represented by little more than 1,200 sherds, weighing only some 41.50 kg.¹ Of that amount, an average eleven

1. Details of the specific C01 loci assigned to Period VII are provided in the *Appendix*.

percent of sherds were diagnostics of both form and ware. The small size of the available sample belies the crucial importance of the Period VII materials for an understanding of the cultural development and chronology of the Karababa basin area as a whole, since a similar assemblage has not been identified in any of the excavated or surveyed sites elsewhere in the basin.

PERIODIZATION: DISTRIBUTION OF WARES AND TYPES

As the Period VII ceramic evidence is numerically so meager, is found only in a single area at the site without clear architectural association, and is paralleled at no nearby sites, there seems to be little point in summarizing here the distribution of wares and types within the assemblage. Suffice it to say that the mixed chaff and grit-tempered ware, albeit distinctive, represents only a small proportion of the assemblage, about six percent (Ware Group I). The overwhelming proportion of the assemblage, an average of about ninety percent, is represented by the chaff/straw-tempered wares (Ware Group II). More detailed information on the relative proportions of specific wares and types may be obtained in tables 5 and 6.

INTERPRETATION AND DATING

In view of the already mentioned limited nature of the available Period VII evidence at Kurban Höyük, it seems here more profitable to concentrate on the question of the chronological relationship between the Halaf and Middle Chalcolithic periods at the site. As there was no stratigraphic correlation between the two periods, each of which was found directly over natural soil on opposite ends of the site, any information on their chronological relationship must be derived exclusively from a typological study of the respective ceramic assemblages. It appears certain that the Period VIII assemblage, identified only in the larger southern mound (Area A), predates that of Period VII, recovered only in the smaller northern mound (Area C01). The most telling evidence for this is the presence of numerous, presumably extrusive, Halaf painted sherds, mostly bodies, in the basal C01 assemblage. This indicates that the Halaf period assemblage is indeed earlier, since no distinctive Period VII sherds were identified in the basal Area A Halaf period layers.

The magnitude of the temporal gap that may have existed between the Halaf (Period VIII) and the Middle Chalcolithic (Period VII) settlements at Kurban Höyük may be inferred from a typological examination of the ceramic assemblages of both periods. The hiatus between the two is likely to have been short. This impression comes out clearly when we compare the distribution of wares and types in both periods. Numerically, the most important ware of both periods is one and the same: a coarse chaff/straw-tempered ware which may or may not be burnished (Ware 13/14). In the Middle Chalcolithic period this ware is represented by a limited number of shapes, almost all of which are attested already in the Halaf period. The shapes common to both periods include hemispherical bowls (compare pls. 9:A–C, 14:K, L), shallow trays (pls. 9:D, E; 14:H; 15:A, B), deep, storage-sized bowls (pls. 10:A–C, 15:F, G), holemouth jars (pls. 10:M, N; 16:F–I), bag-shaped jars (pls. 11:E–G, 15:H), widemouthed, storage-sized jars with short vertical necks (pls. 11:C, 15:J), and finally, jars with high vertical necks and narrow mouths (pls. 11:A, B; 15:K–N). In fact, the only significant difference between the chaff/straw-tempered ware component of the assemblages of Periods VIII and VII at Kurban Höyük seems to lie not in the range of shapes attested in each period, but rather in the frequency of exterior surface burnishing used as decoration. Whereas in the Halaf period burnishing is common (fifty-three percent of the chaff/straw-tempered ware total by count and fifty-eight percent by weight: see tabs. 1–2), in the Middle Chalcolithic period burnishing is only rarely attested (less than ten percent by both count and weight: see tabs. 5a, b).

Whatever differences may be observed between the ceramic assemblages of the two periods under consideration are best visualized when one focuses on their respective painted ware components. There, the relationship between the two assemblages is much more tenuous. Not only are the wares themselves different, but many of the shapes also are different, although a few distinctive shapes are shared, most notably the jars with narrow mouths and high vertical necks (compare pls. 6:A, B, E; 14:B, D).

In overall terms, the degree of similarity between the ceramic assemblages of the Halaf and Middle Chalcolithic periods at the site may be traced in terms of the number of common forms that appear in both periods. The pertinent data has been summarized in table 7, which details the distribution of diagnostic forms in both assemblages. Examination of the data summarized in table 7 reveals a number of striking trends. The painted wares of both periods are for the most part mutually exclusive. What similarities exist between the two assemblages concentrate in the chaff/straw-tempered ware that both assemblages hold in common: more than half

of all the chaff/straw-tempered ware forms of the Middle Chalcolithic period had already appeared in the preceding period.

It can perhaps be argued on the basis of the evidence just summarized that the degree of continuity that may be observed in the ceramic assemblages of Periods VII and VIII, particularly in the chaff/straw-tempered ware, is indicative of a short temporal gap between the two occupations at opposite ends of the site. That continuity, coupled with the indigenous character of the Period VII assemblage (which is not paralleled elsewhere) suggests that the Middle Chalcolithic period at Kurban Höyük represents a local tradition that developed in the Turkish lower Euphrates basin soon after the wane of the middle-late Halaf tradition in the area.

Chronologically, thus, the Middle Chalcolithic period at Kurban Höyük correlates with the end of the Halaf and the onset of the Ubaid periods elsewhere in northern Syria and northern Mesopotamia—a process that is by no means well understood. However, it should be emphasized that the term “Local Ubaid,” which has been applied to possibly related assemblages in the Anatolian highlands,² is only useful in relationship to the Middle Chalcolithic assemblage at Kurban in a chronological rather than a cultural sense. In fact, from the perspective of the ceramic assemblage, the Kurban Period VII assemblage has little or no connection with the Ubaid period as presently known at locations elsewhere across the Syro-Mesopotamian plains.³ The greenish-buff Ubaid grit-tempered pottery of other sites finds no parallel in the Period VII assemblage at Kurban, although they are known from Samsat, about 7 km upstream, as well as from a number of small sites in the immediate vicinity.⁴

The apparent dichotomy in the Turkish lower Euphrates basin between the presumably contemporaneous assemblages of sites such as Samsat, with its Ubaid-like grit-tempered ceramics, and Kurban Höyük, with its Middle Chalcolithic period assemblage is indicative of the complexity of the patterns of interaction between the Euphrates basin and the rest of the northern Syro-Mesopotamian plains to the east. In many ways, that dichotomy prefigures the patterns of interaction between the two areas that will become more intense and hence more sharply focused in the succeeding Late Chalcolithic period, which is presented in *Chapter 8*.

2. See for example Esin 1983.

3. Increasingly, as more excavations are conducted and more regional sequences emerge for northern Syria and northern Mesopotamia, it becomes more and more apparent that there are not one, but rather several distinctive, “Ubaid” traditions in the area. The sequences that may be shown for the Balikh (Tell Hammam et-Turkman) or Euphrates basins (Kurban Höyük), for example, appear to be quite distinctive, both from each other and from those of sites further east in the Habur and the Tigris (P. P. M. G. Akkermans, pers. comm.). By the same token, “Ubaid” sequences in Syria west of the Euphrates are easily distinguished from the northern Mesopotamian ones just mentioned (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, pp. 175ff.).

4. Özdoğan 1977, p. 133, plates 84 and 85.

PERIOD VII: MIDDLE CHALCOLITHIC

Table 5a. Distribution of Wares by Weight and Their Relative Proportions in the Area C01 Period VII Assemblage

Period	Phase		Period VII Wares				Extrusive		Intrusive	PHASE TOTAL
			13	14	31	39/41	32, 38, 46	23	03	
VII	1	(Weight)	33,830	3,640	2,640	425	855	50	10	41,450
VII	1	(Percent)	81.62	8.78	6.37	1.03	2.06	0.12	0.02	100

Table 5b. Distribution of Wares by Count and Their Relative Proportions in the Area C01 Period VII Assemblage

Period	Phase		Period VII Wares				Extrusive		Intrusive	PHASE TOTAL
			13	14	31	39/41	32, 38, 46	23	03	
VII	1	(Weight)	1,052	74	80	11	46	2	1	1,266
VII	1	(Percent)	83.09	5.85	6.32	0.87	3.63	0.15	0.07	100

Table 6. Distribution of Wares and Types by Count in the Area C01 Period VII Assemblage

Period	Phase	Mixed Grit and Chaff-Tempered Painted Ware (31)															WARE 31 TOTAL
		Bowl Types							BOWL TOTAL	Jar Types					JAR TOTAL	Bodies Med.	
		1	2	3	4	5	Unass.	2		3	4a	5a	6	7a			
VII	1	1	1	9	3	2	5	21	1	1	2	1	2	6	13	46	80

Period	Phase	Chaff/Straw-Tempered Ware (13/14)															JAR TOTAL	
		Bowl Types								BOWL TOTAL	Jar Types							
		5	6a	6b	7a	7b	8	Unass.	Tray		3	4a, b	5a	6	7a	7b		8
VII	1	10	2	3	1	8	3	26	2	55	2	18	10	1	8	3	1	43

Period	Phase	Ware 13/14 (cont.)			Wares 39, 41			WARE 39, 41 TOTAL	PERIOD VII WARES TOTAL	EXTRUSIVE WARES 23, 32, 38, 46	INTRUSIVE WARE 03	PERIOD/ PHASE TOTAL
		Bases Unass.	Bodies Med.	WARE 13/14 TOTAL	Jar 1	Bowl Unass.	Bodies Med.					
		VII	1	4	1,024	1,126	1					

Table 7. Comparison of the Ceramic Assemblages of Periods VII and VIII in Terms of Common Forms

<i>Chaff/Straw Tempered Wares</i>						<i>Chaff/Straw Tempered Wares</i>							
<i>Period VII</i>			<i>Period VIII</i>			<i>Period VII</i>			<i>Period VIII</i>				
<i>Ware</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Compare</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Compare</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Compare</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Compare</i>		
13/14	336	Pl. 15:B	13/14	336	Pl. 9:D	—	—	—	32/38	445	—		
13/14	597, 992	Pl. 16:F-I	13/14	597	Pl. 10:M, N	31	801	—	—	—	—		
13/14	801	—	—	—	—	31	871	—	—	—	—		
13/14	871	Pl. 15:F, G	13/14	871	Pl. 10:A-C	—	—	—	32/38	930	—		
13/14	973	—	—	—	—	31	992	—	—	—	—		
13/14	993	—	32/38	—	—	—	—	—	—	1013 = 9846	—		
—	—	—	13/14	994	—	—	—	—	32/38	1027	—		
13/14	1081	Pl. 15:J	13/14	1081	Pl. 11:C	31	1075	—	—	—	—		
13/14	1084	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32/38	1081	—		
—	—	—	13/14	1096	—	31	1086	—	—	—	—		
13/14	1143	Pl. 15:C-E	13/14	1143	Pl. 10:D	31	1088	—	—	—	—		
13/14	1454	Pl. 15:H	13/14	1454	Pl. 11:E-G	—	—	—	32/38	1132	—		
—	—	—	13/14	1459	—	31	1136	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	13/14	1463	—	31	1148	—	—	—	—		
13/14	1472	Pl. 14:K, L	13/14	1472	Pl. 9:A, B	31	1454	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	13/14	1476	—	—	—	—	32/38	1462	—		
—	—	—	13/14	1480	—	—	—	—	32/38	1471	—		
—	—	—	13/14	1490	—	—	—	—	32/38	1479	—		
13/14	1533 = 1461	Pl. 15:K-N	13/14	1533 = 1461	Pl. 11:A, B	—	—	—	32/38	1486	—		
—	—	—	13/14	1544	—	—	—	—	32/38	1488	—		
—	—	—	13/14	1567	—	—	—	—	32/38	1491	—		
13/14	1661	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32/38	1495	—		
13/14	9831	—	—	—	—	31	1533	Pl. 14:B, D	32/38	1533 = 1461	Pl. 6:A-I		
13/14	9844	—	—	—	—	31	1538	—	—	—	—		
						31	1541	—	—	—	—		
Total Forms = 15			Total Forms = 18			—			32/38			1545	—
Common Forms = 8			Common Forms = 8			31			32/38			1546	Pl. 4:H
Forms in Common = 53.3%			Forms in Common = 44.4%			—			32/38			1547	—
						—			32/38			1568	—
						—			32/38			1569	—
						—			32/38			1654	—
						31			9825			—	—
						—			32/38			9949	—
						Total Forms = 15			Total Forms = 21				
						Common Forms = 2			Common Forms = 2				
						Forms in Common = 13.3%			Forms in Common = 9.5%				
						<i>Dark-Faced Burnished Ware</i>							
<i>Period VII</i>			<i>Period VIII</i>										
<i>Ware</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Compare</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Compare</i>								
41	1138	—	—	—	—								
41	1148	—	—	—	—								
41	1239	—	—	—	—								
Total Forms = 3			Total Forms = 0										
Common Forms = 0			Common Forms = 0										
Forms in Common = 0%			Forms in Common = 0%										
						<i>Period VII Summary</i>							
						<i>Period VIII Summary</i>							
Total Period Forms = 33						Total Period Forms = 39							
Forms in Common with Period VIII = 10						Forms in Common with Period VII = 10							
Percentage of Forms in Common = 33.3						Percentage of Forms in Common = 39.0							

CHAPTER 8

PERIOD VI: LATE CHALCOLITHIC

by Guillermo Algaze

INTRODUCTION

Two distinct pottery manufacturing traditions interweave in the ceramic assemblage of the Late Chalcolithic period at Kurban Höyük. A chaff/straw-tempered ware, of a type first described systematically by Braidwood in the ‘Amuq (Phase F), finds parallels at numerous sites across northern Syria, northern Mesopotamia, and the Taurus/Anti-Taurus highlands as well, while a buff, grit-tempered, plain simple ware finds parallels and may ultimately be traced to the pottery tradition of Uruk period sites in alluvial Mesopotamia. In addition to these, a number of related but numerically less significant wares also are attested. Chaff/straw-tempered ones include the beveled rim bowl and “brittle” wares, while other grit-tempered wares of note include reserved slip ware. Finally, a few pieces of red/black burnished Karaz ware, presumably imports from central-eastern Anatolia, also were found in Late Chalcolithic levels.

WARE GROUP I: GRIT-TEMPERED WARES

For the purposes of recording, the grit-tempered component of the Period VI ceramic assemblage may be subdivided into two closely related wares: plain simple (Ware 04) and (diagonally) reserved slip (Ware 06) wares. Kept separate for statistical purposes, the two “wares” represent in actuality but decorative variants of one and the same ware.

PLAIN SIMPLE WARE (WARE 04)

Plain simple ware constitutes the overwhelming proportion of the grit-tempered component of the assemblage. This fast wheel-made ware, which becomes normative at the site by the later phases of the Late Chalcolithic sequence and throughout the Early Bronze Age, exhibits a wide range of variance in terms of both paste color and density. Normally, the greater proportion of plain simple ware sherds has a somewhat gritty, not very dense paste, which ranges in color from light (7YR 7/4) or medium (10YR 6/3) brownish-buff to pinkish-buff (7.5YR 7/2–4). More rarely, sherds made of a pale greenish-buff (2.5Y 7/2), reddish (2.5YR 6/6), or orangish (5YR 6/6) paste. Significantly, most of the reddish or orangish plain simple ware examples appear in association with types characteristic of the ceramic tradition of the Uruk period in Mesopotamia, such as four-lugged (pl. 25:A–C) or spouted jars (pl. 25:J, K, M). However, not all Uruk-related types in the sequence were made of the reddish-orangish paste variants and many such types are found in the far more common brownish-buff paste variant.

Plain simple ware sherds are usually somewhat gritty with numerous small-sized grits, mostly white, visible to the naked eye. Under low power magnification it appears that most sherds were tempered with a combination of angular grits (crushed limestone?) and smaller rounded black and red grits (sand?). Occasionally, a small amount of very finely chopped chaff also could be detected in a specific grit-tempered sherd or vessel (pl. 27:M, for example).

Average ware thickness ranges from 0.30 to 0.60 cm for most open form sherds to 0.50 to 1.00 cm for the majority of closed forms. Surface treatment is limited to an occasional slip, usually of the same color of the clay, and to a sort of rough paring or scrapping down, presumably with a flint blade, of the exterior lower surface of some open forms. This last mentioned surface treatment, which also is attested in the chaff/straw-tempered component of the assemblage, is commonly found around the basal angle of conical cups (Bowl 1a: pl. 19:A, B) and occasionally in association with other grit-tempered bowl forms as well (pls. 20:H, 22:E, for example).

A finer version of plain simple ware is found only rarely and almost always in association with a single distinctive jar type (Jar 4a, c, pl. 24:B, C, H, I). Sherds of this subvariant are usually cream colored (2.5Y 8/2–7/2; 10YR 7/2), relatively thin (0.3 to 0.50 cm), and fairly dense. Grits, when visible to the naked eye are relatively small and white. Examination under low power magnification shows small angular grits to be predominant, but a few sherds also are tempered with smaller rounded red grits (crushed sandstone?). Surface treatment is limited to an occasional self slip.

DIAGONALLY RESERVED SLIP WARE (WARE 06)

Recorded as a separate ware only because of its possible chronological significance, diagonally reserved slip ware is not characterized by a specific paste, but rather by its distinctive exterior surface decoration, which is made by wiping up the slip over specific portions of the vessel while still wet. Since its paste does not differ from that of the normal buff plain simple ware (Ware 04), sherds or vessels decorated by means of diagonally reserved slip are discussed in conjunction with the broader corpus of plain simple ware types.

THE TYPES OF LATE CHALCOLITHIC GRIT-TEMPERED WARES

Bowls 1a, b (pl. 19:A–D, and figs. 57:A, B, 58:A)

Conical cups of fairly tall proportions with either straight or slightly convex walls constitute a distinctive type that finds numerous parallels in Uruk period assemblages elsewhere. At Kurban Höyük, these distinctive cups were invariably made by means of a fast wheel, and closely-packed concentric striations are commonly visible on the interior walls (e.g., pl. 19:A). The lower exterior walls just above the base are roughly pared or scrapped down, presumably with a flint blade, at the point in which the cup was originally attached to the potter's wheel (pl. 19:C and fig. 57:D). Most of the conical cup bases examined had characteristic eccentric marks that indicate that the cups were cut from the wheel by means of a string (pl. 19:C). More rarely, some bases exhibited concentric marks terminating on a small central protuberance or navel (pl. 19:B). A unique example had a hole cut through its base after firing and suggests that secondarily some cups may have been reused as funnels (pl. 19:C).¹

A carefully made conical cup with a miniature pouring spout is represented by only one example (Bowl 1b: pl. 19:D). This subtype, which like the preceding has parallels in Uruk period sites elsewhere, seems to represent a better-made shallower variant of the more common mass-manufactured Type 1a cups.²

Bowl 2 (pl. 19:E)

Shallow hemispherical bowls with convex walls and blunt rims represent a simple and yet rare type. Similarly-shaped bowls also are found in the earliest phases of the early EB (Period V) sequence at the site (pl. 45:A–D).

1. Plate 19:A–C, compare Hassek Höyük, "Late Chalcolithic" (Hoh 1984, fig. 10:17); Habuba Kabira-süd, "Late Uruk" (Sürenhagen 1974/1975, pl. 1:4–5); Warka, Eanna IV (von Haller 1932, pl. 20A:W); Susa, Acropole I Sounding, Levels 18 (Le Brun 1978a, fig. 32:8) and 17B (Le Brun 1978b, fig. 19:1–2); Chogha Mish, "Protoliterate B" (Delougaz and Kantor, forthcoming).
2. Plate 19:D, compare Warka, Eanna VI–V (Lensen 1961, p. 28, pl. 16b); Susa, Acropole I Sounding, Levels 18 (Le Brun 1978a, fig. 32:7) and 17 (Le Brun 1978b, fig. 19:6); Chogha Mish, "Protoliterate B" (Delougaz and Kantor, forthcoming).

Bowl 3 (pl. 19:F–H and fig. 54:B)

Finely-made deep hemispherical bowls with thin walls and blunt rims constitute a distinctive type found throughout all phases of the Late Chalcolithic period. Paralleled in contemporary assemblages elsewhere, Type 3 bowls represent one of the earliest grit-tempered forms to appear in the Kurban sequence (tab. 11).³ A unique example of this type from a secure Period VIA deposit bears a pale greenish-buff slip on its surface and incisions which recall vaguely the somewhat later incised Ninevite V pottery (pl. 19:F).

Bowl 4 (pl. 19:I)

A small slightly carinated cup with an outflared rim is represented by a single completely preserved example.

Bowl 5 (pl. 19:K, L)

Small conical cups with beaded rims are represented by only two examples, both of which are made in an unusually dense greenish-buff plain simple ware variant that is not otherwise attested in Period VI levels at the site. In their form, these two unique sherds recall the beaded or band-rimmed cups of the mid-late EB (Period IV: pl. 55:N, S, U, for example). It is unlikely, however, that these two examples are intrusive, since their distinctive ware is not attested in the Period IV assemblage. Moreover, although their ware is identical to the dense greenish-buff ware variant so common in Period V levels at the site (Ware 3), it is even less likely that these two sherds are intrusive from those levels since both examples of the Bowl 5 type come from Area A, where no traces whatsoever of an early EB occupation were discerned.

Bowls 6a, b (pl. 19:M–P, S, T and figs. 55:A, 57:C)

Small bowls with sinuous-sided concavo-convex walls and slightly outflared rims represent a common type found throughout the Late Chalcolithic sequence at the site. Most commonly, these bowls are represented by a variety of small examples (Bowl 6a: pl. 19:M–P, T), although a larger version of the type also is found (Bowl 6b: pl. 19:S).⁴ Comparable sinuous-sided bowls also are present in the earliest EB period levels (Period VB: pl. 43:B) and it is possible that the Late Chalcolithic Type 6 bowls represent the precursors of the ubiquitous cyma-recta and related cups of the Period V assemblage (see below, p. 283, compare pl. 43:F–H, J–P).

Bowl 7 (pl. 19:Q)

Small bowls with convex walls and a ledge rim represent a variant of the sinuous-sided bowls with outflared rims (Bowl 6: pl. 19:M–P). Like the more common Type 6 bowls, Type 7 bowls also continue unchanged into the earliest Phases of the early EB (Period VB: pl. 43:C).⁵

Bowl 8 (pl. 19:R)

A small carinated bowl with a ledge rim represents a rare grit-tempered ware example of a common type that is almost invariably found in the chaff/straw-tempered component of the assemblage (compare Jar 20a: pls. 33:D–J, 34:A, B).

Bowls 9a–c (pl. 20:A–J)

One of the most distinctive and common types of the Late Chalcolithic grit-tempered bowl assemblage is represented by a series of convex-sided bowls with a variety of band rims, which are paralleled in the ceramic repertoire of Uruk sites elsewhere.

Although there is a wide range of variance among the band-rimmed bowls found in Late Chalcolithic levels at the site, most examples can be assigned to one of three subtypes. Bowl 9a is distinguished by a well-marked

3. Plate 19:G, H, compare Tell Leilan, "Periods IV–V" (Schwartz 1982, pp. 315 and 321, figs. 42:7 and 45:9).

4. Plate 19:M–P, compare Hassek Höyük, "Late Chalcolithic" (Hoh 1984, fig. 10:18); Habuba Kabira-süd, "Late Uruk" (Sürenhagen 1974/75, pl. 22:77–78).

5. Plate 19:Q, compare Hassek Höyük, "Late Chalcolithic" (Hoh 1984, fig. 10:16).

thickening of the rim which forms a slightly concave band (pl. 20:A–D).⁶ Bowl 9b bears the same concave band rim treatment as the Bowl 9a type, but differs in that there is no appreciable thickening of the upper vessel wall (pl. 20:E, F).⁷ Bowl 9c, on the other hand, exhibits the upper wall treatment of the Bowl 9a variant, but not the concavity (pl. 20:G–J). Of the three Period VI band-rimmed bowl variants just described, Bowl types 9a and 9c continued in use unchanged into the early EB at the site (compare, for example, pl. 45:M, N, P).

Bowl 10 (pl. 20:K)

A small bowl with a slightly incurved wall and a distinctively pointed raised ridge on the exterior body near the rim is represented by only one example from Area C01. A similar, but larger example of this type also was found there in the earliest phase of the succeeding early EB period (pl. 46:N).

Bowls 11a, b (pl. 21:A–H)

A variety of grit-tempered bowls or platters represent a characteristic group that appears late in the Period VI sequence at Kurban and continues into Period V. These bowls represent smaller plain simple ware versions of a form that begins earlier in the chaff/straw-tempered component of the assemblage (compare Bowl 26: pls. 31:A–H, 32:A–M). Two varieties of the Bowl 11 type may be distinguished. Bowl 11a is characterized by an inturned, sometimes thickened beveled rim (pl. 21:A–C, G, H), which finds close parallels among similarly-shaped contemporary chaff/straw-tempered platters (compare, for example, pls. 21:C, 32:D–F, 21:H, 31:B, respectively). Bowl 11b, on the other hand, is characterized by an overhung and somewhat pointed club rim (pl. 21:D–F), which recalls only vaguely chaff/straw-tempered prototypes (pl. 31:I–M), but which is actually closer in shape to examples from the earliest Period V phases (compare pls. 21:D–F, 46:J–K).⁸

Bowl 12a (pl. 21:I, K)

Shallow but fairly large bowls with upright walls, a beveled ledge rim, and characteristic incised or punctated decoration on the top of the rim are represented by only a few examples, all from Area C01. This distinctive type finds close parallels in the ceramic repertoire of Uruk sites elsewhere.⁹

Bowl 13 (pl. 22:B, C)

Large- to storage-sized grit-tempered bowls with prominent ledge rims represent a type that is readily paralleled in Uruk period assemblages elsewhere, but which is only rarely found at Kurban.¹⁰ Only two examples are known and neither comes from a reliable context. They can be assigned to the Late Chalcolithic period, however, on the strength of parallels with similarly-shaped bowls found in the chaff/straw-tempered component of the assemblage (pls. 17:F, 29:H, I).

Bowl 14a (pl. 22:D)

Medium- to large-sized hemispherical bowls with convex walls and blunt rims represent a simple form that is found in both of the major ware groups of the Period VI assemblage. Grit-tempered examples such as plate 22:D, however, are outnumbered by chaff/straw-tempered versions of the same type (pl. 28:I).

6. Plate 20:A–D, compare Hassek Höyük, “Late Chalcolithic” (Hoh, 1984, fig. 11:2); Hayaz Höyük (Thissen 1985, fig. 4:17); Habuba Kabira-süd, “Late Uruk” (Sürenhagen 1974/75, fig. 1:18, 20:32, 34); Arslan Tepe, Level VIA, “EB I” (Palmieri 1969, p. 33, fig. 16:24–25); Tepecik, “Uruk Building” (Esin 1982, pl. 2:20).
7. Plate 20:E, F, H–J, compare Habuba Kabira-süd, “Late Uruk” (Sürenhagen 1974/75, pls. 20:8 and 28–31); Tell Judeidah, JK3 Sounding, Phase G, “earliest floors” (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, p. 267, fig. 205:15).
8. Plate 21:A, compare Habuba Kabira-süd, “Late Uruk” (Sürenhagen 1974/75, pl. 20:12). Plate 21:B–H (compare *ibid.*, pl. 20:11 and 39); Tell Judeidah, JK3 Sounding, Phase G, “earliest floors” (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, p. 267, fig. 205:5–6); Warka, K/L XII Sounding, Layer 39 (Nissen 1970, pls. 93:27, 99:114); Susa, Acropole I Sounding, Level 17B (Le Brun 1978b, fig. 22:4).
9. Plate 21:I, K, compare Susa, Acropole I Sounding, Level 17B (Le Brun 1978b, fig. 23:12); Chogha Mish, “Protoliterate B” (Delougaz and Kantor, forthcoming).
10. Plate 22:B, C, compare Warka, K/L XII sounding, Layer 40 (Nissen 1970, pl. 100:7); Chogha Mish, “Protoliterate B” (Delougaz and Kantor, forthcoming).

Bowl 15 (pl. 22:F, G)

Shallow platters with thickened flat rims represent a distinctive, albeit rare type.

Stand 1 (pl. 22:I)

A large open form with a ledge rim was thought originally to represent the rim of a storage-sized bowl (pl. 22:I), but may be reconstructed instead on the basis of parallels (pl. 33:C, for example) as a low open stand—presumably for a large round-bottomed jar. This very specific type, which finds exact parallels at Uruk period sites elsewhere, also is found at Kurban in the chaff/straw-tempered component of the assemblage.¹¹

Stand 2 (pl. 22:J and fig. 57:B)

A small form open on both ends may represent a stand. It is characterized by an inner beveled bottom rim and by a blunt upper rim. Variations of this type, usually made of a fine greenish version of plain simple ware, also were found at Kurban throughout the Early Bronze Age sequence (Period V: pl. 51:B, Period IV: pl. 72:L, M, and Period III: pl. 129:E–H). The long temporal distribution of this distinctive type in the sequence here is matched at an impressive number of fourth and third millennium sites across the ancient Near East.¹²

Jars 1a, b (pl. 23:A–G)

Small- and medium-sized holemouth jars with thickened or ledge rims may be grouped together on account of their shape. Two variants may be distinguished: globular examples are assigned to Type 1a (pl. 23:A, C–E, and G, while slightly carinated ones are assigned to Type 1b (pl. 23:B, F).

Jar 2a, b (pl. 23:H, I, K, L)

Under Jar 2 are recorded a variety of small- and medium-sized holemouth jars with tapered and rounded rims. Examples with simple blunt rims are grouped together as Jar 2b (pl. 23:I, K, L), while examples distinguished by an internal concavity just below the rim are assigned to Jar 2a (pl. 23:H). There also are parallels in similarly-shaped but larger examples in the chaff/straw-tempered component of the assemblage (pl. 35:D, E).

Jar 3 (pl. 23:J)

Although rare in the Late Chalcolithic period, large holemouth jars with band rims represent a common form that at Kurban Höyük also is found throughout the EB sequence (Period V: pl. 47:M–P, Period IV: pl. 61:A–N, and Period III: pl. 127:J–N).

11. Plates 22:I, 33:C, compare Chogha Mish, “Protoliterate B” (Delougaz and Kantor, forthcoming); see also a related but not identical chaff-tempered example from Habuba Kabira-süd, “Late Uruk” (Sürenhagen 1974/75, pl. 32:2).

12. Note, however, that similar objects with a sharp blunt edge from Banesh Period contexts in Fars province in southern Iran are considered to have functioned as potter’s tools by Alden (1979, p. 276, fig. 54:1–24). Whatever their function, these objects have a surprisingly wide chronological and geographical distribution throughout the ancient Near East. Examples of the type have been recorded in the Karababa area in early EB (Period V) contexts at both Hassek and Burhan Höyük (Hoh 1981, fig. 24: 1–6; and *ibid.*, 1984, fig. 31:19). In northern Syria, similar objects are reported in Late Uruk period contexts at Habuba Kabira-süd (Sürenhagen 1974/75, pl. 32:1), and in the “earliest floors” of Phase G levels in the ‘Amuq sites (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, p. 270, fig. 215:5). In Iran, in addition to the Banesh period parallels noted above, similar objects are found in contemporary levels at sites in Khuzestan, such as Chogha Mish (Delougaz and Kantor, forthcoming).

The Stand 2 type continues in use with no discernible typological change throughout the third and possibly even into the second millennium. This is shown not only by the evidence from Kurban Höyük, but also by that of Tell Brak and Susa. At Brak, for example, similar stands come from the Akkadian period levels (Oates 1986, p. 261, fig. 4:72). At Susa, these distinctive objects are reported as late as the Early Sakkalmahu period levels of the Ville Royale excavations (Carter 1980, fig. 38:9).

Jars 4a–c (pl. 24:A–I)

Globular jars with narrow mouths, outflared necks, and a variety of rims constitute a distinctive type that is found in both the grit-tempered (pl. 24:A, B, E–I) and the somewhat more specialized brittle ware (pl. 24:C, D) components of the Late Chalcolithic period assemblage. Three subtypes may be distinguished on the basis of rim treatment, and each subtype is represented on either of the wares mentioned. Jar 4a is marked by a simple outflared rim which borders on an incipient ledge rim (pl. 24:A–C). Jar 4b is characterized by a squared-off ledge rim which may be either rectangular or square in section (pl. 24:D–F). Jar 4c, on the other hand, is distinguished by an inner beveled ledge on the rim (pl. 24:G–I).¹³ A few small sherds belonging to apparently larger versions of the Jar 4c subtype were recovered in the chaff/straw-tempered component of the Late Chalcolithic assemblage (pl. 39:C, D).

Jar 5 (pl. 24:L)

Sherds recorded as Jar 5 appear to represent a much larger and coarser variant of the Jar 4b type (compare pl. 24:L, F, for example), but constitute a rare type. In any case, Jar 5 is distinguished from Jar 4b by its higher neck and rim with an outer concavity.

Jar 6 (pl. 25:A–C)

Four-lugged jars with herringbone-shaped incisions on their shoulders represent a very distinctive type with numerous parallels in Uruk period assemblages across the ancient Near East. On the basis of parallels to similar but more completely preserved examples elsewhere, two subtypes may be distinguished in the Kurban assemblage. Jar 6a represents probably globular or slightly ovoid versions of the type (pl. 25:A, B), while Jar 6b with its flat shoulder surely belonged to a larger vessel with a sharp carination between shoulder and body (pl. 25:C). All of the Jar 6 examples at Kurban bear traces of a distinctive thick red wash which is lightly burnished.¹⁴

Jar 7 and Handle 1 (pl. 25:D–I and fig. 57:E, F)

Strap-handled jars represent a distinctive type that, like the four-lugged jars just discussed, is paralleled in Uruk period assemblages at an array of wide-flung sites across the ancient Near East. Although only one actual example of this distinctive type was found with its handle still attached (pl. 25:H), a number of sherds may be recognized as strap-handled jars on account of their distinctive short vertical blunt necks (pl. 25:D–F, I). Additionally, many of their characteristically flattened handles also have been recovered (pl. 25:G and fig. 57:F). The majority of the Jar 7 examples at Kurban Höyük were either globular or slightly ovoid in shape (pl. 25:E, F, H, I), but at least one example had a double-angled body (pl. 25:D). Most had undecorated shoulders. However, horizontal combing (pl. 25:E) and a row of fingernail impressions between two thinly incised lines (pl. 25:D) are attested as shoulder decoration.¹⁵

Jars 8a, b (pl. 25:J–N)

A number of jars with short- or medium-height everted rims may be grouped together. However, two subtypes may be distinguished on the basis of mouth width. Jar 8a is characterized by its wider mouth and represents the most common variant of this type (pl. 25:J–L, N). Jar 8b is represented by only one example and is distinguished by its narrow mouth (pl. 25:M). On the strength of parallels from other sites it would seem that most Type 8 jars

13. Plate 24:B, C, G–I, compare Tell Brak, "Late Uruk" (Fielden 1981, p. 163, fig. I:17–18, and 20. For a clarification of context, see now Oates 1985, p. 176).

14. Plate 25:A–C, compare Hassek Höyük, "Late Chalcolithic" (Hoh 1984, fig. 12:4); Habuba Kabira-süd, "Late Uruk" (Sürenhagen 1974/75, pl. 10:72); Nippur, Inanna Temple area, Level XIX (Hansen 1965, p. 203, fig. 11b); Chogha Mish, "Protoliterate B" (Delougaz and Kantor, forthcoming).

15. Plate 25:E, G–H, compare Habuba Kabira-süd, "Late Uruk" (Sürenhagen 1974/75, fig. 51, pls. 5:58, 33:1–2), Tell el Hajj (Stucky et al. 1974, p. 47, fig. 10); Nineveh, Ninevite IV (Campbell Thompson and Mallowan 1933, pl. 50I:6); Susa, Acropole I Sounding, Level 17 (Le Brun 1971, fig. 49:2); Chogha Mish, "Protoliterate B" (Delougaz and Kantor, forthcoming).

were probably spouted, although at Kurban none were actually recovered with the spout still attached.¹⁶ The only decoration attested in association with Type 8 jars is herringbone-shaped incisions within incised parallel lines (pl. 25:N).

Jars 9a–c (pl. 25:O, P, R)

Elongated bottles with narrow necks, drooping spouts, and collared (pl. 25:P) or ledge (pl. 25:R) rims, are represented at Kurban Höyük by only a few examples. They are, however, of a type paralleled at Uruk sites elsewhere.¹⁷ Somewhat more common are the characteristic drooping spouts that usually accompany the bottles, but which also occur in association with a number of other jar forms (pl. 25:Q). A miniature example of the Jar 9 type, unfortunately without its upper body, may be reconstructed with the help of a normal-sized rim (pl. 25:P). The interior is marked by fast wheel striations in a spiral pattern, a manufacturing feature also commonly found in full-sized examples of the type at other sites.

Jar 10 (pl. 26:A)

A globular spouted jar with a short neck and a club-shaped rim is represented by a single example. On the strength of parallels from similar types at Uruk period assemblages at other sites, it is probable that this jar probably had a trumpet spout such as plate 26:B, which was actually found in the same locus. Its shoulder is decorated with diagonally reserved slip under a row of winkelhaken-like punctations.¹⁸ A similarly-shaped but undecorated jar also was found at the site in the chaff/straw-tempered component of the Late Chalcolithic assemblage (pl. 39:G).

Jar 11 (pl. 26:C, D)

Characteristically undercut band rims belonging to large jars are represented by only a few rim sherds. These distinctive rims surely belonged to ovoid-shaped storage-sized jars of a type that finds good parallels at Uruk period sites.¹⁹

Jars 12, 13 (pl. 26:E–G and fig. 56:D)

Under Jars 12–13 are grouped a variety of large- to storage-sized globular jars with characteristic short, sharply everted, necks, which in retrospect should have been recorded as a single type. Smaller versions of the type (Jar 12: pl. 26:E, F) usually bear horizontally-combed decoration on their shoulders, while larger versions are seldom decorated (Jar 13: pl. 26:G and fig. 56:D). Close parallels may be drawn between the Jar 12/13 type and similarly-shaped jars from Uruk period assemblages elsewhere.²⁰

16. Plate 25:M, compare Susa, Apadana Trench 1038 (Miroschedji 1976, fig. 7:7); Chogha Mish, "Protoliterate B" (Delougaz and Kantor, forthcoming).
17. Plate 25:O, compare a similarly-shaped but much larger example in a mixed chaff and grit-tempered ware from Late Chalcolithic levels at Hassek Höyük (Hoh 1981, fig. 23:7). Plate 25:R, compare Hassek Höyük, "Late Chalcolithic" (Hoh 1981, fig. 23:4 [made in a mixed chaff and grit-tempered ware]); Habuba Kabira-süd, "Late Uruk" (Sürenhagen 1974/75, pl. 17:100); Arslan Tepe, Period VIA, "EB I" (Palmieri 1973, fig. 66:19). Plate 25:P, compare Habuba Kabira-süd, "Late Chalcolithic" (Sürenhagen 1974/75, pl. 31:82).
For general parallels to the type, confer Warka, Eanna VII–IV (von Haller 1932, pls. 18D:af; 19D:v; 20A:o, r); Nippur, Inanna Temple area, Levels XVII–XII (Hansen 1965, p. 202, fig. 7); Susa, Acropole I Sounding, Levels 18 (Le Brun 1978a, fig. 34:8) and 17 (Le Brun 1971, fig. 52:5)
18. Plate 26:A, compare Habuba Kabira-süd, "Late Uruk" (Sürenhagen 1974/75, pl. 5:60); Chogha Mish, "Protoliterate B" (Delougaz and Kantor, forthcoming).
19. Plate 26:C, D, compare Habuba Kabira-süd, "Late Uruk" (Sürenhagen 1974/75, pl. 27:95, 28:130); Nineveh, Ninevite IV (Campbell Thompson and Mallowan 1933, pl. 49:21); Warka, K/L XII Sounding, Layer 39 (Nissen 1970, pl. 95:56–62); Susa, Acropole I Sounding, Level 17B (Le Brun 1978b, fig. 25:4); Chogha Mish, "Protoliterate B" (Delougaz and Kantor, forthcoming)
20. Plate 26:E–G, fig. 56:D, compare Habuba Kabira-süd, "Late Uruk" (Sürenhagen 1974/75, pl. 25:36–39); Nineveh, Ninevite IV (Campbell Thompson and Mallowan 1933, pl. 49:37); Susa, Acropole I Sounding, Level 17B (Le Brun 1978b, fig. 25:8–10); Chogha Mish, "Protoliterate B" (Delougaz and Kantor, forthcoming).

Jar 14 (pl. 26:J, K)

Jars with relatively restricted mouths and distinctive ledge rims are represented by only two examples.²¹

Jar 15 (pl. 26:L)

What must have been unusually large storage-sized vessels are represented by their distinctive vertical necks with medium-width mouths and flattened ledge rims, which may be paralleled at contemporary sites elsewhere.²²

Jar 16 (pl. 27:A–C)

Medium-sized jars with medium-height necks and flattened ledge rims represent a coherent but rare group. One example (pl. 27:C) is decorated on its shoulder by means of a distinctive row of fingernail impressions between two incised lines of a type usually attested in association with a number of Uruk-related types (pl. 25:B–D, N, for example).²³

Jar 17 (pl. 27:F, G)

Jar necks with relatively constricted mouths and everted thickened rims constitute a simple type which also is found in the succeeding early EB assemblage (pl. 48:D, E).

Jar 18 (pl. 27:H–J)

Jars with medium to high necks, relatively narrow mouths, and a variety of simple rounded rims come in a whole range of sizes ranging from medium- to storage-sized. This jar rim type continues in use throughout the early EB sequence at Kurban (cf. Period V: pl. 50:G–J, Period IV: pl. 68:A–F, and Period III: pl. 109:F–O).²⁴

Jar 19a (pl. 27:M)

A distinctive jar with mixed grit and chaff-tempering, a carinated rim, and a series of deeply incised corrugations on the interior rim wall. It represents a variant of a type more commonly found in the chaff/straw-tempered component of the assemblage (pl. 39:H–J, for example).

THE ACCESSORIES OF LATE CHALCOLITHIC GRIT-TEMPERED WARES

Handle 1 (pl. 25:G, H)

Flattened strap-like handles with a characteristic ovoid shape were attached to the shoulder and rim of distinctive ovoid or globular jars with short vertical necks (Jar 7). One example was actually found still attached to one such jar, although most of the examples recovered had broken-off in antiquity (pl. 25:H).

Handle 2 (pl. 25:S)

A single example of a strap handle appears to be too straight to have been attached to a jar shoulder such as such as plate 25:H. It may be reconstructed as the handle of a spoon on the strength of parallels to similar but more completely preserved handles in contemporary assemblages elsewhere.²⁵

21. Plate 26:J, K, compare Habuba Kabira-süd, "Late Uruk" (Sürenhagen 1974/75, pl. 27:98–99); Susa, Acropole I Sounding, Level 17B (Le Brun 1978b, fig. 27:2).

22. Plate 26:L, compare Habuba Kabira-süd, "Late Uruk" (Sürenhagen 1974/75, pls. 27:108, 28:6–9, 29:12, and 14).

23. Plate 27:C, confer Habuba Kabira-süd, "Late Uruk" (Sürenhagen 1974/75, pl. 36:85).

24. Plate 27:J, compare Hassek Höyük, "Late Chalcolithic/EB I" (Hoh 1981, fig. 17:1); Habuba Kabira-süd, "Late Uruk" (Sürenhagen 1974/75, pl. 29:22).

25. Plate 25:S, compare Warka, Eanna VII–VI (von Haller 1932, pl. 18D:if, 19C:a, d); Susa, Apadana Trench 1038 (Miroschedji 1976, fig. 8:7); Chogha Mish, "Protoliterate B" (Delougaz and Kantor, forthcoming).

Spout 1 (pl. 25:Q)

Down-bent or drooping spouts represent one of the universally recognized hallmarks of Uruk period ceramics. A number of spouts of this type were found at Kurban Höyük, although none was recovered actually attached to a vessel. At least some may have come from the shoulders of elongated bottles with restricted mouths and collared or ledge rims (Jar 9: pl. 25:P, R), while others may have been attached to spouted jars (pl. 25:J–N).²⁶

Spout 2 (pl. 26:B)

A single trumpet-shaped spout was found. As indicated above, it may associate with a globular spouted jar with a club-shaped rim such as that illustrated on plate 26:A, which was recovered in the same locus as the trumpet spout.

THE DECORATION OF LATE CHALCOLITHIC GRIT-TEMPERED WARES

The greater proportion of Late Chalcolithic grit-tempered ware pottery is undecorated. A few sherds, however, bear some form of decoration. Some sherds are covered with a thick red wash or paint (Deco. 024), which is in some cases burnished (Deco. 022). All of the fragments of Uruk four-lugged jars recovered, for example, bear traces of a red burnished wash (pls. 23:R, 25:A–C). Additionally a small number of other pieces are similarly decorated, such as a bowl with a rectangular ledge handle attached to the rim (pl. 22:D), as well as a number of unassigned body sherds (tab. 11). An even smaller number of sherds are covered with a thick red slip or paint which is not burnished. Distinctive though unique shapes that are so decorated include one holemouth jar and one pedestal base fragment (pls. 23:I, 27:N, respectively).

Equally rare in the Late Chalcolithic period is the incidence of diagonally reserved slip decoration, usually in association with medium- to large-sized jars. This decorative technique which is first attested in the grit-tempered component of the Late Chalcolithic period assemblage continues into the succeeding early EB (pl. 49:K–M, O, P, for example). Most examples of this decoration represent body (shoulder) sherds with simple diagonal bands of reserved slip radiating from the rim (Deco. 404: pl. 23:M, O and fig. 57:J). However, in at least one case diagonally reserved slip decoration associates with a row of winkelhaken-like punctations immediately below the rim (pl. 26:A). A second unique sherd with similar punctations is decorated by means of horizontally rather than diagonally reserved slip on its shoulder (Deco. 407: pl. 23:N).

A variety of incised decoration also is attested. The most common is represented by a series of parallel registers of thinly spaced horizontally “combed” incisions (Deco. 304: pl. 23:P and fig. 58:C). This decorative scheme is most commonly found in association with globular vessels of the Jar 12 type (e.g., pl. 26:F). A variant of the decoration just described is characterized by a single register of usually deeply incised grooves (Deco. 315). This technique is usually found on the shoulders of strap-handled jars (Jar 7: pl. 25:E). Somewhat less common are fingernail-shaped incisions on jar shoulders, usually between parallel incised lines which are commonly found on four-lugged and fine spouted jars. When a single register is present, incisions are usually diagonal or vertical in orientation. However, when more than one register is present, incisions are usually made on a herringbone-shaped pattern (Deco. 525: pls. 23:R, 25:B, C, N). Two incised sherds remain unique: plate 23:S bears a band which, on the basis of wheel-mark striations on the interior surface, was inscribed vertically. A sherd decorated with a frieze of incised triangles may represent the shoulder of a large buff-ware four-lugged jar; however, the preserved fragment is too small to be certain (pl. 23:T).²⁷

Decoration by means of impressions rather than incisions is rare. A very small number of body sherds were decorated with a row of thumb(?) impressions on a slightly raised ridge (Deco. 640: pl. 23:Q). However, no diagnostic forms bearing this decoration were recovered.

26. The distribution of drooping spouts is too well known to require a detailed discussion. Here, only references to examples in northern Syro-Mesopotamian sites are detailed.

Plate 25:Q, compare Hassek Höyük, “Late Chalcolithic” (Hoh 1984, fig. 14:4) and “EB I” (Hoh 1981, fig. 24:13); Habuba Kabira-süd, “Late Uruk” (Sürenhagen 1974/75, pl. 33:17–18); Tell al Judeidah, JK3 Sounding, Floors 21–19, Phases F and F/G (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, p. 272, fig. 213:18, pp. 277–78, figs. 218:10 and 219:3); Nineveh, Ishtar Temple excavation area (Campbell Thompson and Hamilton 1932, pl. 61:16).

27. Plate 23:T, compare Habuba Kabira-süd, “Late Uruk” (Sürenhagen 1974/75, pl. 35:27).

WARE GROUP II: CHAFF/STRAW-TEMPERED WARES

CHAFF/STRAW-TEMPERED UNBURNISHED AND BURNISHED WARE (WARE 13/14)

Although recorded as separate wares for statistical purposes, Wares 13 and 14 represent decorative subvariants of one and the same ware. They constitute a homogeneous group that may be equated wholly with the Chaff-Faced Simple, Chaff-Faced Slipped, and Chaff-Faced Slipped and Burnished assemblage described by Braidwood as characteristic of Phase F of the 'Amuq sequence.²⁸ At Kurban Höyük, these related wares constitute the overwhelming proportion of the Ware Group II ceramic component of the Late Chalcolithic period.

Most commonly, the paste of Ware 13/14 sherds is somewhat porous and is either brownish buff (10YR 7/3, 7/4), pinkish buff (2.5YR 6/4), or orange buff (5YR 3/4) in color. Frequently, sherds have a prominent gray oxidized core which varies in both tone and extent. Numerous imprints of chaff and straw particles used as tempering are clearly visible to the naked eye in the paste. Under low power magnification, the silica shell of the burned vegetal matter is still visible in the clay matrix. Although vegetal tempering predominates in all sherds assigned to Wares 13 and 14, occasionally some sherds have, in addition, some mineral tempering as well. Small angular grits (crushed limestone?) are sometimes visible on sherds of smaller finer vessels, while thicker sherds belonging to coarser, storage-sized vessels may have scattered miniature river pebbles (about 2–4 mm in size) added as tempering. Very rarely, crushed flint chunks also are found as tempering material. One vessel in particular had fairly sizable gray flint chunks embedded in the clay matrix. These were so abundant that it is not possible to explain their presence as accidental (pl. 33:I).

Average ware thickness ranges from 0.90 to 1.50 cm for most sherds, while coarser sherds from very large vessels range from 1.90 to 2.50 mm in thickness. Thinner sherds are not recorded in Ware 13/14.

The fairly porous paste of Late Chalcolithic period examples of Ware 13/14 does not differ significantly from that encountered already in the Halaf and Middle Chalcolithic periods. However, the range of shapes attested in the later period is altogether different from that encountered in the earlier assemblages. Also significantly different is the manufacturing technology. Whereas all the Ware 13/14 examples in the Halaf and Middle Chalcolithic periods are handmade, a high proportion of those dated to the Late Chalcolithic period, particularly those belonging to the later phases of the period (Period VIA), show traces of having been made, or at least finished, on a fast wheel.

Among the jars, fast wheel striations are usually visible on the inner wall of the neck and rim, usually near the junction with the shoulder. This is particularly clear in the case of a number of jar rims with characteristic corrugations visible on the interior rim wall (pl. 39:H, J). However, fast wheel striations are seldom seen on jar bodies suggesting that most bodies were made by hand, while the rims were made separately on the wheel and later assembled. Among the bowls, traces of wheel manufacture are more common. They can be discerned in the form of a regular lightly incised groove on the bowl wall, either interior or exterior, immediately underneath the rim (pls. 30:J, 31:C, J–L, for example).

The exterior surfaces of undecorated Late Chalcolithic chaff/straw-tempered ware sherds are usually smoothed, but unlike examples of the same ware in earlier periods, they are only rarely mottled. This difference suggests that more even and better controlled firing conditions had been achieved by the later period. For most vessels, surface treatment is restricted to smoothing and an occasional slip. However, in the case of Type 26 bowls or platters, a rough paring or scrapping down of the lower exterior surface is common (pls. 30:N; 31:I, K; 32:L, M). The same surface treatment is sometimes also found on other chaff/straw-tempered ware open vessels, but only rarely (pls. 30:E, 33:C). It is not, however, attested in closed forms in the chaff/straw-tempered wares, although it also is found in association with plain simple ware open forms in the Late Chalcolithic assemblage (pls. 19:C, 20:H, 22:F). This distinctive surface treatment, which had a wide geographical distribution across northern Syria, northern Mesopotamia, and southeastern Anatolia, was presumably achieved by scrapping the lower vessel surface with a flint knife while inverted on a slow moving wheel.²⁹

28. Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, pp. 232–39.

29. The geographical and chronological distribution of flint scrapping has been discussed recently by Thissen (1985, pp. 82–84) and Esin (1982, p. 19, notes 11 and 12) and little more can be added here. It should be noted, however, that the distribution of flint scrapping at Kurban, where it appears in association with Late Uruk period ceramics indicates that that technique continues throughout the Late Chalcolithic period and is not restricted to its earlier phases.

In many cases, fire-blackened smudges are found on the exterior surfaces of Ware 13/14 bowls and jars. Since similar smudges are not commonly found on the exterior surfaces of plain simple ware vessels in the assemblage, it seems clear that Ware 13/14 represented the cooking pot ware of the Late Chalcolithic period.

THE TYPES OF LATE CHALCOLITHIC CHAFF/STRAW-TEMPERED WARE (WARE 13/14)

Bowl 13 (pl. 29:H, I and see also pl. 17:F)

Large to storage-sized bowls with ledge handles do not represent a frequent Ware 13/14 type. Similarly-shaped and sized bowls are attested in the grit-tempered component of the Late Chalcolithic period assemblage (pl. 22:B, C).³⁰

Bowls 14a, b (pl. 28:E, F, H-L)

Hemispherical bowls with convex sides represent a simple type commonly found over a whole range of sizes in the chaff/straw-tempered component of the assemblage. A unique example has a spout near the rim (pl. 28:F). In their simple form, these bowls recall similarly-shaped and tempered examples dated to the Halaf and Middle Chalcolithic periods (cf. pls. 9:A-C, 14:K, L, respectively), as well as also similarly-shaped but grit-tempered Late Chalcolithic period bowls (pl. 22:E, F).

Bowl 16 (pl. 28:A, B)

Small bowls with either straight (pl. 28:A) or slightly convex (pl. 28:B) outflared walls represent a simple type which does not differ much from earlier Middle Chalcolithic period examples (pl. 14:G).

Bowl 17 (pl. 28:D)

A cup-like vessel with concavo-convex walls is covered with a thick dark plum colored wash and represents a unique example. Its paste recalls the mixed chaff and grit-tempered ware of the early EB (Period VB: Ware 30, see p. 288), because although tempered primarily with the usual chaff particles, it contains an unusually high proportion of grits as well.

Bowl 18 (pl. 28:M, N)

Medium- to large-sized bowls with straight outflared walls and flat rims are represented by only a few examples.

Bowl 21 (pl. 29:E, G)

A rare but distinctive type is constituted by small- to medium-sized hemispherical bowls with a thickened beaded rim. Only two examples of this type were recorded, and both were made of an unusually fine paste with well burnished exterior surfaces.³¹

Bowl 22 (pl. 29:F)

A medium-sized hemispherical bowl with an inner beveled ledge rim is represented by only one example. It may represent a smaller variant of the similarly-shaped Type 13 bowls (compare, for example, pl. 29:H, I).

30. Plates 29:H-I, 17:F, compare Nineveh, Ninevite III (Campbell Thompson and Mallowan 1933, pl. 49:38, 42); 'Amuq sites, Phase F (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, p. 234, fig. 174:26).

31. Plate 29:G, compare 'Amuq sites, Phase F (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, p. 231, fig. 171:18 ["Smooth-Faced" ware]).

Bowl 23 (pl. 30:A–C)

Shallow, small- to medium-sized hemispherical bowls with incurved walls and blunt rims are usually carelessly made. A curve outwards in the lower preserved exterior of one example (pl. 30:A) suggests that at least some of these bowls may have been attached to a pedestal base.

Bowl 24 (pl. 30:E, F)

Shallow, medium-sized bowls with simple outflared walls and a blunt (pl. 30:E) or slightly thickened rim (pl. 30:F) constitute a simple yet rare type.

Bowl 25 (pl. 30:G–J)

A variety of shallow platters are distinguished by their ledge (pl. 30:G), inner ledge (pl. 30:J), or inner beveled (pl. 30:H, I) rims.³² These bowls represent a variant of the much more common Bowl 26 type platters (pls. 30:K–O, 31, 32).

Bowls 26a–e (pls. 30:K–O, 31, 32)

By far the most common open form type of the Late Chalcolithic Ware 13/14 assemblage is constituted by relatively shallow medium- to large-sized platters with a variety of rims and surface treatment that recall similarly-shaped but differently tempered platters from Early Bronze Age contexts in Palestine.³³ At Kurban Höyük, larger, coarser, examples of the Bowl 26 type are always unburnished and in most cases bear on their lower exterior surfaces traces of flint scuffing (pls. 30:N; 31:I, K; 32:L, M). Smaller, more carefully made, versions of the type usually do not bear traces of flint scuffing on their outer surfaces. Commonly, such bowls may be burnished, usually uniformly so (pl. 32:C, E, I), but sometimes by means of distinctive vertical or horizontal patterns as well (pl. 32:A–I). More rarely, examples of the Bowl 26 type also may be covered with a thick red or reddish-brown slip which is usually but not always burnished.

Bowl 26 platters may be assigned to several subtypes on the basis of rim treatment. Examples assigned to subtype 26a are relative shallow and have simple blunt (pl. 30:K) or more commonly beveled rims (pl. 30:L, M, N). On occasion, they exhibit an incipient rim-like thickening (pl. 30:O).³⁴ Subtype 26b is characterized by its carinated exterior beveled rims and also is represented by relatively shallow examples (pls. 31:A–F, K; 32:H), although occasionally examples of taller proportions also are attested (pls. 31:J, 32:G).³⁵ Platters assigned to subtype 26c also are distinguished by their shallow proportions but have an exterior ledge (pl. 31:I) or beveled ledge rims (pls. 31:G–H, 32:A–F);³⁶ while those recorded as subtype 26d, a rare variant, are characterized by a pronounced concavity in their exterior beveled rims (pl. 31:L–N). A final subtype, 26e, is defined by platters with club-like rims which tend to be of somewhat taller proportions than the other subtypes already discussed (pl. 32:I–

32. Plate 30:G, compare Tell Leilan, Periods IV and V (Schwartz 1982, pp. 313, 321 and figs. 41:9, 45:7, 10, and 12). Plate 30:H–I, compare Hayaz Höyük (Thissen, fig. 1:43); Arslan Tepe, Level VIIb (Palmieri 1969, p. 28, fig. 12:5–6); Grai Resh, Level II, "Uruk House" (Lloyd 1940, p. 18, fig. 7:7, left); Tell Leilan, Period V (Schwartz 1982, p. 321, fig. 45:6 and 8).

33. See, for example, Ai, Levels III–VII, "EB Ic–III" (Callaway 1980, figs. 62:4, 7, 9; 68:9, 11, 15; 90:19–20; 111:1–7; 126:1–16, 18–19, and 21–24).

34. Plate 30:L–O, compare Environs of Aleppo, Qoueiq survey (Mellaart 1981, p. 283, fig. 163:929); Tell Brak, "Late Uruk" (Fielden 1981, p. 163, fig. 1:28–29 and 31–32, for clarification of context, see now Oates 1985, p. 176); Grai Resh, Level II, "Uruk House" (Lloyd 1940, p. 18, fig. 7:7, middle).

35. Plate 31:A–F, J–K, compare Hayaz Höyük (Thissen 1985, figs. 1:39–40 and 3:12); Environs of Aleppo, Qoueiq survey (Mellaart 1981, p. 284, fig. 164:930–934); Abu Danné, Level VII (Tefnin 1980, pl. 12:7); Tepecik, Deep Sounding 8–0, Layer 19, "Chalcolithic" (Esin 1982, pl. I:6); Tell Leilan, Period IV (Schwartz 1982, pp. 313, 315, figs. 41:16, and 42:11); Nineveh, Ninevite III (Campbell Thompson and Mallowan 1933, pl. 49:6). Plate 31:F, compare Tabara el Akrad, Levels VII–IV (Hood 1951, p. 126, fig. 6:4h). Plate 31:J, K, compare Arslan Tepe, Level VIIa, "Late Chalcolithic" (Palmieri 1973, p. 29, fig. 13:24).

36. Plate 32:A–C, E, F, compare Hassek Höyük, "Late Chalcolithic" (Hoh 1981, fig. 11:7–8); Environs of Aleppo, Qoueiq Survey (Mellaart 1981, pp. 285–87, figs. 165–67); Tepecik, "Uruk Building" (Esin 1982, pl. I:18); Arslan Tepe, Level VIIc (Palmieri 1969, fig. 11:2); Tell Leilan, Periods IV and V (Schwartz 1982, pp. 313, 321, figs. 41:5–8 and 45:4).

K, M), although shallower examples also are known (pl. 32:L).³⁷ Most of the larger examples of the Bowl 26 type appear to belong to the last mentioned subtype (pl. 32:K, M).

Bowl 26 type platters are sometimes also found in the brittle (pl. 32:F) and grit-tempered ware (pl. 21:A–H) components of the Period VI assemblage. The former are very rare and represent finer versions of the much more common chaff/straw-tempered ware types. The grit-tempered versions are somewhat more common and of some chronological significance since they appear only in the later phases of the Late Chalcolithic period.

Tray 1 (pl. 33:A)

A small fragment of a presumably ovoid tray with a slight incurved rim represents a unique type and was found, presumably out of context, in a Period IV deposit. It is assigned to the Late Chalcolithic period primarily on account of both its ware and its shape, which is paralleled in similarly-shaped trays dated to the Middle Chalcolithic period in Area C01 (pl. 15:A).

Tray 2 (pl. 33:B)

A flat tray with a beveled edge is represented in Period VI levels by only two examples. These trays must represent an important functional type as other trays of similar shape and ware are commonly attested in later EB period deposits (pl. 90:T, U). Because of their flat shape, it is possible that these trays may have served in the preparation of bread.

Stand 1 (pl. 33:C)

A large, low open stand represents a distinct type which finds parallels in the grit-tempered component of the Late Chalcolithic period assemblage at Kurban (pl. 22:1), as well as in Uruk period assemblages at sites elsewhere.³⁸

Funnel (pl. 35:H)

On the basis of parallels to identical but more complete examples from contemporary sites elsewhere, a unique sherd with a restricted opening may be identified as part of a funnel.³⁹

Jar 2a (pl. 35:D, E)

Globular holemouth jars with a distinctive inner rim concavity represent larger, chaff/straw-tempered, versions of a type that also is found in the grit-tempered component of the assemblage (pl. 23:H).

Jar 3 (pl. 35:F)

A globular holemouth jar with a ledge rim represents a rare chaff/straw-tempered ware version of a type that also is found in the grit-tempered component of the Late Chalcolithic period assemblage (pl. 23:J).

Jar 4c (pl. 39:C, D)

Only a few very fragmentary but distinctive examples of inner beveled jar rims were found in the chaff/straw-tempered component of the Period VI assemblage. These characteristic rims are more commonly found in either the grit-tempered or brittle ware components of the assemblage, where they appear in association with finely made globular jars with high necks (pl. 24:G–I).

37. Plate 32:I, K, M, compare Hayaz Höyük (Thissen 1985, fig. 1:38); Tepecik, "Uruk Building" (Esin 1982, pl. I:18); Grai Resh, Level II, "Uruk House" (Lloyd 1940, pl. III, fig. 7:7/8, center and right); Tell Leilan, Periods V and VIb (Schwartz 1982, pp. 321, 333, figs. 45:3, and 51:1, 6).

38. See note 11, above.

39. For the complete form, compare Arslan Tepe, Level VIA, "EB I" (Palmieri 1973, fig. 66:12 [plain simple ware]), and Tell Brak, "Late Uruk" (Oates 1985, p. 181, fig. I:8 [chaff-tempered ware]).

Jar 13 (pl. 36:D)

Globular jars with no necks and short, sharply everted rims are represented by a few examples. Sherds of this type appear to belong to large- and storage-sized vessels and also are found in the grit-tempered component of the assemblage (pl. 26:G).

Jar 19a–c (pl. 39:G–J)

A group of medium- to large-sized jars is distinguished by their carinated or club-shaped rims and, on occasion, by a series of deeply incised fast wheel corrugations on the interior rim wall. Three subtypes may be distinguished on the basis of rim shape and accessories. Subtype 19a is marked by its carinated rim and inner wall corrugations (pl. 39:H). It represents a chaff/straw-tempered version of a type which also is made in the grit-tempered plain simple ware component of the assemblage (pl. 27:M). Subtypes 19b–c also have deeply incised inner rim marks but are distinguished from the preceding by their club-shaped rims. Jar 19c has no accessories (pl. 39:I, J), while Jar 19b has a spout on its shoulder (pl. 39:G), which recalls a similarly-shaped grit-tempered ware jar with reserved slip decoration (pl. 26:A).⁴⁰

Jars 20a–c (pls. 33:D–J, 34)

One of the most distinctive and common types in the Late Chalcolithic chaff/straw wares is represented by a series of low carinated vessels, intermediate between open and closed forms, which are found with either simple rims or, more commonly, with a variety of rim shapes. Both burnished and unburnished examples of the type are attested. These distinctive vessels are paralleled at Late Chalcolithic period sites elsewhere and can be divided into three subtypes on the basis of their rim treatment, proportions, and the sharpness of the body carination. By far the most common variant (Jar 20a) is constituted by sharply carinated vessels which are significantly wider than they are higher and have a variety of rim shapes ranging from simple ledge (pls. 33:D–F, 34:A, B) to beveled ledge rims (pl. 33:G–J).⁴¹ A rare variant (Jar 20b) is represented by only a few examples that appear to be of taller proportions than subtype 20a and have a much less marked body carination (pl. 34:C and presumably 34:D, E, as well). The last variant, Jar 20c, shows the sharp carination and the low proportions of subtype 20a, but not its rim. Instead, examples assigned to Jar 20c have a simple thickened (pl. 34:F) or, more commonly, blunt rim (pl. 34:G–I).

Jar 21 (pl. 35:A, B)

A rare type, a shallow vessel with a sharply incurved rim (pl. 35:A, B) represents a form intermediate between bowls with incurved rims (pl. 32:G) and holemouth jars (pl. 35:D–F).⁴²

Jar 22 (pls. 35:I–L, 36:A)

A number of medium- to large-sized jars may be grouped together on account of their barrel-like shape. Characterized by their wide mouths, these jars have either low necks with an inner concavity and club-shaped rims (pl. 35:I–L), or no necks and a ledge rim (pl. 36:A).

40. Plate 39:H, J, compare similarly-shaped jars with characteristic inner rim corrugations: ‘Amuq sites, Phase F (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, p. 236, fig. 176:13–14); Environs of Aleppo, Qoueiq Survey (Mellaart 1981, p. 273, fig. 153:813); Arslan Tepe, Level VIIc (Palmieri 1969, p. 27, fig. 11:22); Tell Brak, “Late Uruk” (Oates 1985, p. 183, fig. 2:17–18); Tell Leilan, Period V (Schwartz 1982, p. 321 and fig. 45:1).

41. Plate 33:D–J, compare Tell Leilan, Periods IV, V, and VIb (Schwartz 1982, pp. 315, 319, 333, figs. 42:1–2, 44:1–2, and 51:16); Nineveh, Ninevite III(?) (Campbell Thompson and Mallowan 1933, pl. 49:34–36). Plate 33:F, compare Hayaz Höyük (Thissen 1985, fig. 2:12); Tell Brak, “Late Uruk” (Fielden 1981, p. 165 and fig. 2:1–2. For clarification of context see now Oates 1985, p. 176).

42. Plate 35:A, B, compare Hayaz Höyük (Thissen 1985, p. 119, fig. 1:17); Tell Leilan, Period IV (Schwartz 1982, p. 315 and fig. 42:9). For the complete shape see Tell Brak, “Late Uruk” (Oates 1985, p. 181 and fig. I:5).

Jar 23 (pl. 36:B, C)

A small number of jar rims seem to have belonged to large jars with incurved upper walls and thickened or ledge rims. They may represent the upper portions of unusually large Type 20 carinated vessels, but in the absence of more complete examples showing the characteristic body carination this cannot be proven (compare, for example, pls. 36:B, C, 34:D–I, 35:F).

Jar 24 (pl. 36:E–I)

Ovoid jars with simple straight (pl. 36:I) or slightly everted (pl. 36:E–H) blunt rims and medium width mouths are found in a variety of sizes.

Jar 25 (pl. 37:A–D)

A group of medium- to large-sized jars have distinctive short, straight, and flat rims.

Jar 26 (pl. 37:E–G)

Jars assigned to this group are distinguished by relatively wide mouths and short blunt necks. They represent a type related to the similarly-shaped but narrow-necked Type 24 jars (pl. 36:E–H).⁴³

Jar 27 (pl. 37:H, I)

Large jars with high everted necks are represented by only a few examples. They represent a form that continues into the early EB (Period V), albeit in a different ware (pl. 52:F–I, for example).

Jar 28 (pl. 38:A–C)

A small number of jars with relatively narrow rims and thickened (pl. 38:A) or beveled ledge (pl. 38:B, C) rims are commonly made of an unusually fine and dense paste, tempered only with small chaff particles. In almost all cases their exterior surfaces are covered with a thick red slip or wash that is well burnished.

Jar 29 (pl. 38:D–K)

A common large- to storage-sized jar type is represented by numerous neck and shoulder fragments belonging to possibly ovoid-shaped vessels. Necks are invariably of medium height and width and have either beveled (pl. 38:D, F–I) or beveled ledge (pl. 38:E, J, K) rims. The greater proportion of these jars are unburnished and somewhat coarse, although occasionally a burnished example may also be found.⁴⁴

Jar 30 (pl. 39:A, B)

A somewhat heterogeneous group is composed of rims of jars with constricted mouths and everted necks of medium height.

Jar 31 (pl. 39:E, F)

A rare type, rims assigned to Jar 31 are distinguished by their carinated (pl. 39:E) or sharply pointed club-shaped rims (pl. 39:F).

43. Plate 37:F, compare 'Amuq sites, Phase F (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, p. 236 and fig. 176:6); Environs of Aleppo, Qoueiq Survey (Mellaart 1981, p. 273 and fig. 153:815); Arslan Tepe, Level VIIc (Palmieri 1969, p. 27 and fig. 11:30).

44. Plate 38:D–K, compare 'Amuq sites, Phase F (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, p. 236 and fig. 176:22–23); Environs of Aleppo, Qoueiq Survey (Mellaart 1981, pp. 272–273 and figs. 152:807, 153:911); Arslan Tepe, Levels VIIa–c (Palmieri 1969, pp. 27–29, figs. 11:11, 27, 12:13, and 13:31–32); Tell Leilan, Periods IV and V (Schwartz 1982, pp. 315, 319, figs. 42:3 and 44:3–4).

Jar 32 (pl. 40)

A variety of large- and storage-sized jars may be grouped together on account of their club-shaped rims. Usually somewhat coarse, Type 32 jars constitute a common form which, together with the Jar 29 type, represents the standard Late Chalcolithic storage jar type at the site. These large jars are never burnished and are only rarely covered with a thick reddish or brownish slip or wash.⁴⁵

Jar 33 (pl. 41:A–C)

A distinctive but not common type is represented by medium to storage-sized jars with thickened exterior band and beveled inner rims. Their distinctive rim shape appears to represent a much larger variant of the rims characteristic of the Jar 4c type (pls. 24:G–I, 39:C, D).⁴⁶ Examples of the Jar 33 type are in general made more carefully than most other comparable size jars in the repertoire and are usually covered with a thick red slip or wash, sometimes burnished.

Jar 34 (pl. 41:D, F)

A variety of large- to storage-sized jars with no necks and club-shaped rims may be grouped together. These jars represent larger and more incurved versions of the barrel-shaped Type 22 jars (pl. 35:K, L).⁴⁷

Jar 35 (pl. 41:G)

A rare type, Jar 35 is distinguished by its short everted neck and bead-shaped rim. A somewhat coarser undecorated version of the same type was found in the assemblage within Pit 203 in Area C01 (pl. 18:D).

Jar 36 (pl. 41:H)

A globular jar with a very prominent and distinctive ledge rim is represented by a single example.

THE DECORATION OF LATE CHALCOLITHIC CHAFF/STRAW-TEMPERED WARE (WARE 13/14)

By far the greater majority of Late Chalcolithic chaff/straw-tempered ware vessels are undecorated. Decoration, when it appears, is most commonly represented by burnishing. Vessels that are so decorated usually exhibit fairly regular horizontally burnished strokes covering the whole surface (Deco. 005). Occasionally, however, vessels with irregular burnished strokes are found, sometimes forming a pattern such as can be seen on a well burnished bowl with horizontal strokes visible on the exterior surface and vertical ones on the interior (pl. 32:A). More rarely, vessels may be covered with a thick red or reddish brown slip or wash, which may or may not be burnished (Deco. 024).

BEVELED RIM BOWL WARE (WARE 17)

Kept separate for statistical purposes, beveled rim bowl ware does not constitute a separate ware proper, but rather a coarser variant of the more common chaff/straw-tempered ware that is used for the manufacture of a single very specific and distinctive type: the beveled rim bowl. Diagnostic sherds are, therefore, easily recognized. Non-diagnostics also are easily assigned to this ware on account of their characteristically rugged exterior and smoother interior surfaces.

Under low powered magnification the paste of beveled rim bowl ware differed from that of the standard chaff/straw-tempered ware only in that beveled rim bowls are usually tempered with heavier concentrations of

45. Plate 40:A, B, compare 'Amuq sites, Phase F (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, p. 236 and fig. 176:9, 24); Arslan Tepe, Level VIIc (Palmieri 1969, p. 27 and fig. 11:23).

46. Plate 41:A, compare Environs of Aleppo, Qoueiq Survey (Mellaart 1981, p. 272 and fig. 152:809). Plate 41:B, C, compare Tell Brak, "Late Uruk" (Fielden 1981, p. 165, fig. 2:16–17. For clarification of context see now Oates 1985, p. 176); Nineveh, Ninevite III(?) (Campbell Thompson and Mallowan 1933, pl. 49:23).

47. Plate 41:D, compare Hayaz Höyük (Thissen 1985, p. 120 and fig. 2:20–21); Environs of Aleppo, Qoueiq survey (Mellaart 1981, p. 273 and fig. 153:816); Tell Brak, "Late Uruk" (Fielden 1981, pp. 165 and fig. 2:5, 8. For clarification of context see now Oates 1985, p. 176).

coarser chaff and straw particles. The result, of course, is a noticeably coarser and more porous paste. Additionally, the unusually large number of silica shells left by the burnt tempering material that are still preserved in the clay matrix and are visible under the microscope suggests that beveled rim bowls were subject to an overall lower firing temperature than that common for the standard chaff/straw-tempered ware (Ware 13/14).

By far the greater majority of sherds examined had a prominent gray core and a light brownish buff (10YR 7/4) or light reddish buff (5YR 6/3) paste that resembles the normal color ranges for the chaff/straw-tempered ware. A smaller number of beveled rim bowl sherds, however, were made of a somewhat denser light greenish-buff paste (5Y 7/2–7/3), usually with only a very faint gray core, that is not paralleled in the normal paste range of the standard chaff/straw-tempered ware.

BEVELED RIM BOWL WARE TYPES

Bowl 19 (pl. 29:A–C)

Beveled rim bowls, one of the ceramic hallmarks of the Uruk period, are distinguished because of their coarsely cut beveled rims, sinuous sides, and characteristically rough exterior surface. They constitute a common type in Late Chalcolithic period levels at Kurban Höyük. In some but not all cases, the interior bases of the bowls bear two finger impressed ridges which appear to be related to the method of their manufacture (pl. 29:B).⁴⁸ To judge from measurable semi-complete bowl profiles, the beveled rim bowls of Kurban were fairly standardized with most rim diameters falling in the 18–20 cm range (pl. 29:A, B). A much larger example (pl. 29:C) represents a unique piece.⁴⁹

Bowl 20 (pl. 29:D)

Chaff/straw tempered medium-sized bowls with straight upright walls and flat thick rims are represented by only a few examples. Usually these bowls have the smoothed inner and outer surfaces that characterize Ware 13. A unique example, however, is more coarsely made and has the distinctive inner smoothed and outer rugged surfaces that mark the beveled rim bowl ware (pl. 29:D).

BRITTLE WARE (WARE 36)

A rare ware in the Period VI ceramic assemblage at Kurban Höyük, brittle ware may perhaps be equated with the Smooth-Faced ware defined by Braidwood as characteristic for Phase F in the ‘Amuq region. However, whereas in the ‘Amuq that ware constitutes a small but nevertheless significant proportion of the Late Chalcolithic assemblage, at Kurban brittle ware is represented by only a few body sherds and even fewer diagnostics. It is made of a dense tan colored paste (10YR 5/4–6/4) which, when struck, breaks easily and into jagged edges. Sherds assigned to this ware are invariably highly fired and relatively thin. To the naked eye they appear to have either no visible tempering or to have been tempered with only finely textured chaff. This impression is confirmed under the microscope. Under low power magnification some sherds revealed no visible traces of tempering, whether mineral or vegetal, and this fact surely explains their brittleness and hence the ware name. Brittle ware vessels are usually burnished.

The number of diagnostic types attested in brittle ware is quite small. In all cases, those types also are attested and are more commonly found in the grit-tempered plain simple ware component of the Late Chalcolithic period assemblage. For this reason and in view of the rarity of the ware overall, brittle ware vessels have not been illustrated separately as is the case with the more numerous wares of the assemblage, but rather together

48. Kalsbeek 1980.

49. The distribution of this ubiquitous type is too well known to require much comment. For a convenient summary of data up to 1980, see Le Brun 1980. Recent pertinent material from northern Mesopotamia, northern Syria, and southeastern Anatolia that has appeared since the publication of Le Brun's article includes the following: Hayaz Höyük (Thissen 1985, fig. 1:18); Hassek Höyük "Late Chalcolithic" (Hoh 1981, fig. 8:9). For a summary of the distribution of beveled rim bowls in surveyed sites in the Karababa/Karakaya area, see Esin 1982, pp. 15–16, table 2. In the Taurus highlands, beveled rim bowls are now reported at Arslan Tepe (lowest floor of Building IV, Level VIA, "EB I," Palmieri 1981, pp. 104–05, fig. 2:6) and Tepecik ("Uruk Building" Esin 1982). In the Upper Habur area the following occurrences not listed in Le Brun (1980) deserve notice: Tell Brak, "Late Uruk" (Oates 1985, p. 185 and fig. 3:39–41); Tell Leilan, Period IV (Schwartz 1982, p. 313, fig. 41:1–2), Qahtaniyah (Weiss 1983, p. 44, n. 27).

with their plain simple ware type counterparts. A small carinated bowl with a beveled ledge rim (Bowl 12b: pl. 21:J), for example, appears to represent a miniature version of a larger grit-tempered form (pl. 21:K). The most common brittle ware type is constituted by a series of finely made globular jars with restricted mouths, high necks, and a variety of rims (Jar 4a-c), which seem to have been manufactured indistinctively in either brittle (pl. 24:C, D) or plain simple ware (pl. 24:B, G-I).

KARAZ WARE (WARE 37)

Three sherds recovered in Late Chalcolithic period deposits at the site stand out because of their distinctive paste and their highly burnished black/orange surfaces. Surprisingly, all three sherds were diagnostics and all are illustrated (pl. 42:F-H). These sherds, rare at Kurban Höyük and apparently in the Karababa basin area as well, appear to be at home only in the central/eastern Anatolian highlands (Karaz ware) and it is likely that the Kurban examples are either imports from that area or local imitations.

All three sherds have a distinctive dense brownish paste with varying amounts of fine grit and chaff tempering. Two have bichrome surfaces with interiors orange and exteriors black and brownish in color (pl. 42:F, H), while the third is black all over (pl. 42:G). It is perhaps noteworthy in terms of their provenance that the two bichrome examples appear in shapes that are not otherwise attested in the assemblage, while the monochrome example represents a shape commonly found in plain simple ware versions (pl. 20:G-K). At Kurban Höyük, Karaz ware sherds are not restricted to the Late Chalcolithic period. A few examples also were recovered in later levels (Period V: below p. 289; Period IV: pl. 90:J, K).

EARLY EB COOKING POT WARES (WARES 28-30)

A small number of cooking pot ware sherds characteristic of the Early EB (Period V) at Kurban Höyük were recovered from apparently undisturbed Late Chalcolithic period deposits in Area C01. Unless these sherds represent unrecognized intrusions, it would appear that early EB cooking pot wares begin already in the preceding period and actually represent a small proportion of the ceramic assemblage of the Late Chalcolithic period. It should be noted, however, that perhaps significantly similar sherds were not recovered in Late Chalcolithic deposits in Area A. Details of the forms recovered in these wares from Area C01 Period VI deposits are recorded in table 17. For full ware description, see below pp. 288-89. For a discussion of the possible chronological implications of these sherds see pp. 289ff.

PERIOD VI: DISCUSSION

INTRODUCTION

As will be recalled, remains dated to the Late Chalcolithic period were excavated in all three of the vertical operations at Kurban Höyük, Areas A, C01, and F. The longest sequence of deposits comes from the step trench, Area A, where at least 1.9 m of deposits were recovered, spanning five occupational phases. In Area C01, the average thickness of deposits was significantly less, about 80 cm, and only one occupational phase was distinguished. Materials from the Late Chalcolithic period in Area F do not appear to represent an actual occupational phase, although they surely indicate the presence of one nearby.

Excluding loci of uncertain stratification or reliability, the ceramic assemblage of the excavated Late Chalcolithic period deposits at Kurban Höyük is constituted by 14,376 sherds weighing some 432 kg. Of that amount, an average of ten percent of all sherds were diagnostic of both form and ware. Of the three areas where Period VI remains were exposed, Area A has both the longest sequence and by far the best sample. Consequently, the presentation of the ceramic evidence from the Late Chalcolithic period which follows relies heavily on the Area A data. Areas C01 and F with smaller samples and no sequence will be discussed only insofar as they fit into or contrast with the Area A sequence.⁵⁰

50. Details of the specific loci included in the analysis of the Period VI evidence from each of the vertical operations may be obtained in the *Appendix*.

CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

A stratigraphic relationship between the Late Chalcolithic and the preceding Middle Chalcolithic period was only obtained in Area C01. In that sounding, there was no evidence whatsoever of continuity between the two periods, an impression that is reinforced by typological analyses of the material culture of both periods. From the perspective of ceramics, at least, there were substantial changes. The distinctive, albeit rare, painted ware which characterizes the Middle Chalcolithic assemblage disappears altogether, and while the chaff/straw-tempered ware of the earlier period continues into the later, it appears there in a new range of forms not previously encountered.

Additionally, at Kurban Höyük a level characterized by a typologically transitional assemblage with features of both, the Middle Chalcolithic—with its painted ceramics—and the Late Chalcolithic—with its plain chaff-faced pottery—has not been recovered. Such a transitional period, however, has been found at a number of other sites across northern Mesopotamia and could have been expected to occur at Kurban Höyük as well.⁵¹ Its absence at the site can, therefore, be interpreted to buttress the suggestion of a chronological gap in the Kurban sequence which was arrived at by internal stratigraphic and typological considerations already outlined.

In the absence of reliable clusters of radiocarbon determinations it is useless to speculate on the length of the hypothesized chronological gap. However, if one can judge solely on the basis of typological evidence, the gap must have been substantial.

PERIODIZATION: AREA A

In the absence of major discernible architectural or stratigraphic breaks within the Late Chalcolithic period sequence at Kurban Höyük, periodization relies solely on the evidence provided by ceramics. For the Late Chalcolithic period the best sequence by far is that from Area A, with a sample of 11,421 sherds (tab. 11), weighing some 390 kg. That sequence is discussed below.

In a sense, the Area A Chalcolithic assemblage may be described as revolving around two typological and chronological poles; two distinct and to some degree mutually exclusive ware traditions, the relative proportions of which vis-à-vis one another vary significantly and complementarily through successive phases in the period. Whereas in the earliest phase the chaff/straw-tempered component predominates, in the later phases it is the grit-tempered component which becomes numerically more significant. On typological grounds, these differences in frequency allow us to distinguish two subperiods: the later, VIA, is represented by a succession of four architectural phases (Phases 7–10) and is characterized by a mixed assemblage in which varying proportions of chaff/straw-tempered ceramics of the well-known 'Amuq F type are found in association with both beveled rim bowls of traditionally southern Mesopotamian Uruk type, as well as with a grit-tempered ceramic manufacturing tradition in which a number of characteristic Late Uruk types occur. The earlier subperiod, VIB, is represented in Area A by a single poorly defined architectural phase and is distinguished ceramically by an assemblage that is overwhelmingly composed of 'Amuq F Chaff-Faced pottery and a very small grit-tempered component among which characteristically Mesopotamian Uruk types do not appear to be present.

The evolution undergone by the ceramic assemblage of Area A in the Late Chalcolithic period may be plotted statistically for each succeeding phase and will be examined in broad terms. At a more detailed level, a number of tables are included at the end of the Period VI discussion which summarize the evidence both in terms of count and weight by ware, and in terms of count of types. The former allow one to obtain at a glance a reading of the major changes in the relative distribution of wares within the period, while the latter provides the evidence for tracing in greater detail the distribution of specific types within the sequence and their changing frequencies.

DISTRIBUTION OF WARES

Table 8a summarizes the evidence for all Late Chalcolithic period loci in Area A (Trenches A07–A09) in terms of ware weight by phase. Table 8b expresses the same data in terms of relative proportions by phase. Even at the rather coarse level of analysis represented by tables 8a, b, it is possible to observe a shift in time towards increasing relative frequencies of plain simple ware and decreasing frequencies of chaff/straw-tempered ware.

51. Such a transitional level has been identified at Hammam et Turkman on the Balikh (Squares AI–AL 16, van Loon 1983, p. 2), Değirmentepe at Malatya (Period 3, Esin 1983) and at Tell Leilan on the eastern Habur (Period VIB, Schwartz, pp. 259–80 and fig. 51).

However, this pattern of presumed chronological significance can only be observed in rather broad terms, as the data assigned to a number of mixed phases (7–8 and 6–7) appears to deviate from the general trend. If the data is eliminated from those mixed phase ranges, the observed trend becomes much more sharply defined. The elimination of those materials from consideration is actually justifiable on stratigraphic grounds as the bulk of materials assigned to those mixed phases comes from a number of loci (A09:012, A08:030, A08:031) which were purposely excavated in a less stratigraphically reliable manner at the end of the 1981 season.⁵² In so doing, the overall size of the sample is reduced, but not by much. On the other hand, its reliability is increased.

Table 8c summarizes the same data of table 8b also in terms of relative frequency by phase, but selects only those loci that can be reliably assigned to a single phase. The results are broadly comparable to those of table 8b, but present a clearer trend. Tables 9a, b on the other hand, represent an attempt to further check on the results of tables 8b, c by increasing the level of stratigraphic reliability of the data by considering only materials from Trench A07 and excluding those from Trenches A08 and A09. This is justifiable in view of the stratigraphic difficulties in correlating, for some phases, the badly pitted-out remains of Trenches A08–09 with the better preserved and understood sequence of Trench A07, which in effect forms a single stratigraphic column. The results of both sets of tables (8 and 9) are fully comparable and allow one to trace the evolution of the Late Chalcolithic assemblage at Kurban Höyük through time with ever increasing precision. As a final check on the results presented in tables 8 and 9, the same data on ware frequencies by phase also was analyzed for stratigraphically reliable loci in terms of counts by ware, rather than weight. The data by count, presented in tables 10a, b, appear to be in close statistical agreement with that obtained previously by weight.

From the data summarized in tables 8–10, a number of patterns may be discerned. Most noticeably, the two main components of the Late Chalcolithic ceramic assemblage, the grit-tempered plain simple ware and the 'Amuq F chaff-faced traditions, vary through time in an inversely proportional manner: the chaff/straw-tempered ware becomes markedly less common towards the later two phases of the Late Chalcolithic sequence while, at the same time, the grit-tempered plain simple ware increases and becomes numerically the most important component of the assemblage. The data on relative ware frequencies, which has been summarized in visual form in figure 137, below, are indicative of an important shift in the ceramic manufacturing industry of the site during the Late Chalcolithic period. That shift appears to have taken place only by Phase 9 of the sequence and becomes even more accentuated in Phase 10.⁵³

Additionally, a number of other patterns of possible chronological significance may be discerned within the data summarized in tables 8–10. Within the grit-tempered component of the assemblage, diagonally reserved slip ware, always a minute proportion of the assemblage, appears to be restricted to the later phases of the Period VI sequence. Within the chaff/straw-tempered component, the most noticeable pattern is the increase of beveled rim bowl ware through the phases assigned to Period VIA.

DISTRIBUTION OF TYPES

Further insights into the nature of the evolution of wares and types throughout the Late Chalcolithic sequence at Kurban Höyük may be obtained by shifting to a consideration of the data in the more precise terms of type counts per phase rather than ware frequencies. Table 11 summarizes data on the distribution of in situ wares and types in terms of count for all loci in the Area A Late Chalcolithic sequence.⁵⁴ Tables 12 and 13 use some of the data

52. As part of a probe down to natural soil conducted almost at the very end of the season.

53. For an earlier attempt to define patterns of change in the distribution of wares in the Late Chalcolithic assemblage of Area A, see Algaze 1986b, pp. 277–82, tables 1, 2, and figure 1. That study, undertaken at a time when the final stratigraphic analysis of the Area A step trench had still not been completed, is now superseded by the data presented here.

54. In table 11 sherds considered to be either extrusive or intrusive into the Area A Period VI sequence are lumped together by ware at the end of the chart. Most of the sherds considered extrusive may be recognized by their distinctive wares which are characteristic for Period VIII but not for Period VI, such as Wares 32/38, 46, and 39. Similarly, a number of sherds may be recognized as intrusive since they represent Period IV wares not otherwise found in the most reliable Period VI contexts, such as Wares 08 and 09. Most of the intrusive sherds are found in layers that were close to the edge of erosion (such as A09:012, for example) or were recovered in Trench A08 in the immediate vicinity of the Period IV well (Locus A08:050, see figs. 18 and 43), which cuts into earlier levels.

Not all sherds deemed to be out of context were recognized by their distinctive period-specific wares, however. Some were recognized because they represent distinctive types in either plain simple (Ware 04) or chaff-tempered wares

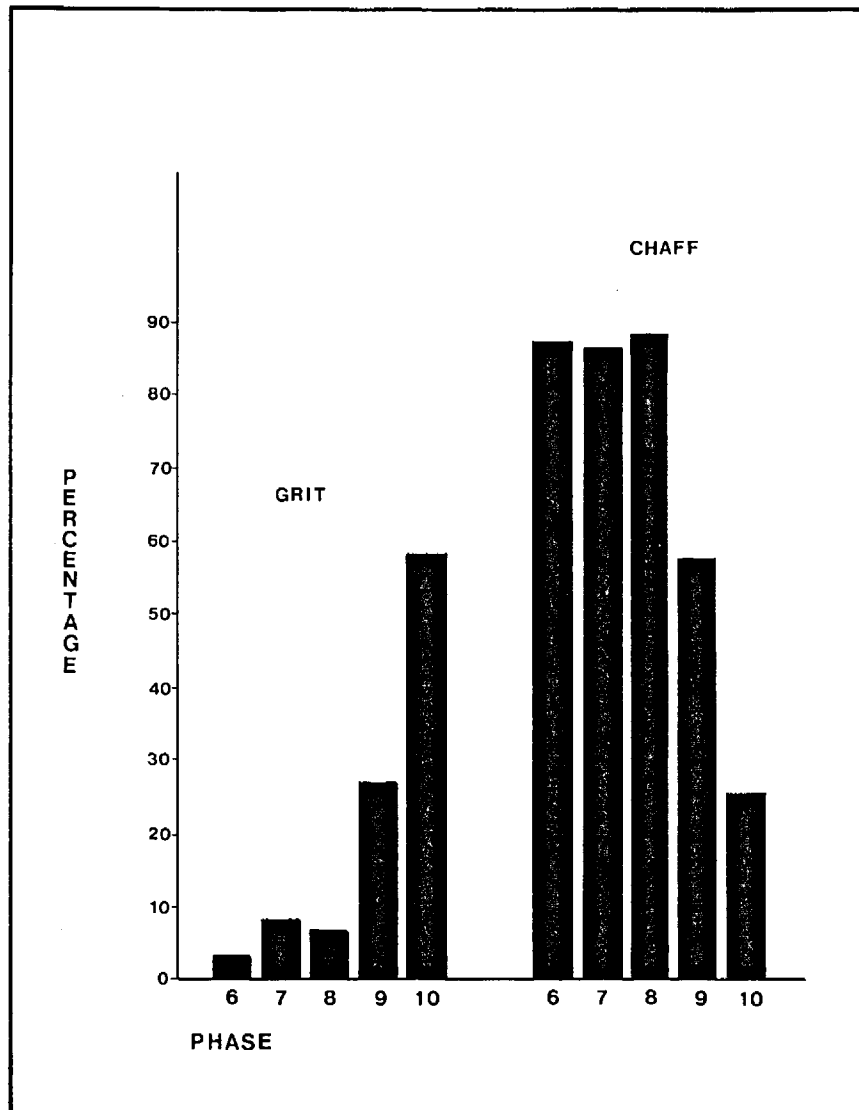


Figure 137. Histogram Showing Relative Frequencies of Grit-Tempered, Plain Simple (Ware Group I) and Chaff/Straw-Tempered (Ware Group II) Wares by Weight in Late Chalcolithic Phases (6–10) of Area A.

(Ware 13/14). However, since both of those wares are present in Period VI levels and thus, at least theoretically, some of the sherds in question could be in situ, a list of the actual Ware 04 or 13/14 sherds considered either extrusive or intrusive in table 11 is provided here with the number of examples within parentheses:

- Phase 6.* Extrusive Period VIII Ware 13/14 types: Bowls 6 (9), 7 (1), Jar 2b (12).
- Phase 6–7.* Extrusive Period VIII Ware 13/14 types: Bowl 6 (2).
Intrusive Period III Ware 04 types: Jar 5c (1), Unass. Base (1).
Intrusive Period IV Ware 04 types: Jar 16b (1), Unass. Bases (3).
- Phase 7.* Extrusive Period VIII Ware 13/14 types: Bowl 6 (1), Jar 2b (5).
Intrusive Period IV Ware 04 types: Bowls 8a–b (2).
- Phase 7–8.* Extrusive Period VIII Ware 13/14 types: Bowl 6 (1).
Intrusive Period IV Ware 04 types: Base 1 (1).
- Phase 8.* Extrusive Period VIII Ware 13/14 types: Jar 2b (3).
- Phase 9.* Intrusive Period IV Ware 04 types: Bowl 9b (1), Jar 16b (1).
- Phase 10.* Intrusive Period IV Ware 04 types: Jar 16b (1).

presented in table 11 to trace the distribution of specific types within the sequence as a relative percentage of the total open or closed form assemblage for the principal wares. Only loci of high reliability that could be assigned to a specific phase are considered for tables 12 and 13. At the level of analysis represented by tables 12 and 13, a number of patterns may be discerned which further refine the impression obtained from tables 8–10. Among the most obvious of these patterns is that when one traces the distribution of types within the sequence that have exact parallels in the ceramic assemblage of Uruk period Mesopotamia, those types, with the single exception of only two sherds in Phase 6, only appear in Phases 7–10.⁵⁵ Moreover, the relative proportions of these Mesopotamian-related types appear to increase with each succeeding phase.⁵⁶ This becomes clear when one focuses on the plain simple ware component of the assemblage. Table 14 summarizes the relative frequencies within that component of Mesopotamian-related types as a proportion of the total bowl and jar assemblage. Although, admittedly, the sample is small, the trend towards Mesopotamian forms does indeed appear to become accentuated with each succeeding phase. Whereas in Phase 7, the earliest phase assigned to Period VIA, non-Mesopotamian-related plain simple ware bowls and jars predominate, by Phase 10, the latest, the reverse has become the norm.

A similar trend towards an increasing proportion of Mesopotamian types also may be discerned even within the chaff/straw-tempered component of the Late Chalcolithic period. This trend is evident if one focuses on beveled rim bowls as a proportion of the total chaff/straw-tempered bowl assemblage for each succeeding phase of Period VIA. The data, which may be seen in table 13a, indicates that the relative frequency of beveled rim bowls increases with each succeeding phase as the relative frequencies of other chaff/straw-tempered ware bowls decrease in a converse and complimentary manner. This trend is particularly clear when one compares the relative frequencies through the period of usage of beveled rim bowls against those of the most common chaff/straw-tempered bowl type, the Bowl 26 platters (pls. 30:L–O, 31, 32).

A number of other less marked patterns through the sequence may be observed. A number of techniques of pottery decoration are clearly associated with the introduction of Mesopotamian-related types and therefore concentrate only in Phases 7–10. Apart from reserved slip, these include herringbone-shaped incisions (Deco. 523: pl. 23:R, and Deco. 525: pl. 25:B, C, N) and thin bands of parallel grooves (Deco. 315: pl. 25:E) on jar shoulders. Other decorative techniques appear throughout the sequence, albeit in changing frequencies. Simple burnishing (Deco. 005), for example, never a particularly common decoration (found only in association with vessels of the chaff/straw-tempered component) appears to decrease in time. Horizontal combing on the shoulders of closed form vessels (Deco. 304: pls. 23:P, 26:E, F) represents a technique that becomes, on the contrary, more common with each succeeding level. The distribution of decorated sherds throughout the Area A sequence has been summarized in table 15.

Important as the above discussed shift towards Mesopotamian oriented ceramic manufacturing traditions (plain simple ware) and forms (beveled rim bowls, etc.) may be, a noteworthy element of continuity also may be observed throughout the Late Chalcolithic ceramic sequence. This resiliency is especially clear in the chaff/straw-tempered component of the assemblage which, on the basis of frequent fire smudges on the exterior of many vessels, clearly represents the cooking pot ware of the period. As may be observed in tables 13a–b, the chaff/straw-tempered component continues with little or no typological change throughout the Period VIA–B sequence, although important changes in the frequencies of specific types do take place. Almost without exception, those chaff/straw-tempered bowl and jar types found in the earliest phase of the period, Phase 6, continue into the later phases of the sequence. This trend is most clearly seen when one focuses, for example, on the only types which occur in large enough numbers to reveal a significant pattern, Bowl 26 platters (pls. 30:L–O, 31, 32) and the Jar 20 carinated vessels (pls. 33:D–S, 34). These two types, which constitute by far the greater

55. The sherds in question are one beveled rim bowl rim fragment from a Phase 6 fill layer (Locus A07:092) and one conical cup rim fragment from a pit, Locus A07:090, also assigned to Phase 6 (tb. 9a). In terms of the total Phase 6 sherd count (2,159) these two sherds are of little statistical significance. Moreover, as the deposits of Phase 6 were particularly difficult to define with precision, it is not impossible that these sherds may be intrusive.

56. Typical Mesopotamian Uruk period types appearing in Period VIA contexts at Kurban Höyük include the following types: conical cups with or without pouring rims (pl. 19:A–D), band-rimmed bowls (pl. 20:A–I), beveled ledge-rimmed platters (pl. 21), open jar stands (pl. 22:H, I), Red-washed, four-lugged jars (pl. 25:A–C), strap-handled jars (pl. 25:D–I), presumably spouted jars with narrow or medium width everted necks (pl. 25:I–N), narrow-necked bottles with either band or ledge rims (pl. 25:O–Q), drooping spouts (pl. 25:Q), storage-sized jars with undercut rims (pl. 26:C, D), club-rimmed jars with reserve decoration and trumpet spouts (pl. 26:A, B), narrow-necked jars with beveled ledge rims (pl. 26:J, K), reserved slip decoration (pl. 23:M–O), and beveled rim bowls (pl. 29:A–C).

majority of the chaff/straw-tempered diagnostics in Phase 6, continue without interruption into the later phases of the period, although in ever decreasing relative frequencies.

Even when one focuses on the plain simple ware component of the assemblage, where typological changes are the norm rather than the exception, a certain degree of resiliency may still be detected. A number of types which first appear in the earliest phase of the Area A Late Chalcolithic sequence continue into later phases, albeit in progressively reduced frequencies as Mesopotamian-related types become increasingly common. This is particularly clear, for example, when one traces the relative distribution through the sequence of simple hemispherical (Bowl 3: pl. 19:G, H) and sinuous-sided bowls (Bowl 6: pl. 19:M-P, S-T) and of finely-made globular jars with everted necks (Jar 4: pl. 24:B-I).

A certain degree of resilience throughout the Area A sequence also is evident in the techniques of ceramic manufacture. Traces of fast wheel striations are found throughout the sequence and not only in the plain simple ware component of the assemblage, where the use of the fast wheel was the norm, but also on at least some vessels of the chaff/straw-tempered component, including some from the earliest phase, 6. Flint scrapping, mostly on the lower exterior surface of wheelmade open forms also is found throughout the sequence. Data on the distribution of flint scrapping may be found in table 15.

Lastly, before turning to a consideration of the Late Chalcolithic remains in Areas C01 and F at the site, it should be emphasized here that meager as the total excavated area of Late Chalcolithic period levels in Area A might be, that sequence represents the only guide to the evolution of the Period VI assemblage at the site, since neither Area C01 nor F produced a sequence. Moreover, the importance of the Area A sequence is heightened by the fact that no other excavated site in the Karababa basin area has produced a stratified sequence of the period either.

A small selection of representative ceramics from reliable Area A Phases 6-10 loci is illustrated on figures 54-58.

INTERNAL CORRELATIONS: AREAS C01, C01 PIT 203, AND F

A comparison of the Late Chalcolithic assemblage of Area A with that of Areas C01 and F reveals important differences. These differences may represent both chronological and functional variables. A further possibility, which may not be discarded, is that some differences may be attributable to the inadequacy of the samples under comparison. That from Area A with 11,421 sherds is barely adequate. However, the sample from Area C01 with only 2,495 sherds, weighing 40 kg, is surely not. Moreover, that from Area F is so small that comparisons may only be made at great peril. Nevertheless, and keeping these caveats in mind, some useful information of possible chronological significance may be gleaned from a comparison of the data from all three areas, but especially that from Areas A and C01.

Area C01

Table 16 summarizes the distribution of wares within the single phase of Late Chalcolithic period deposits in Area C01 in terms of weight, count, and relative frequencies. Table 17 details the distribution of specific types in situ within that assemblage.⁵⁷ Although the specific ware proportions vary somewhat on whether counts or weights are used, the presence of numerous beveled rim bowls and the relative proportions within the assemblage of the plain simple and chaff/straw-tempered wares place the C01 deposits squarely within the later subperiod of the Area A Late Chalcolithic sequence, Period VIA. Moreover, the specific proportions of the main wares are more in agreement with the later phases of that subperiod, than with the earlier.

The chronological position of the Area C01 deposits late in the Area A sequence is further reinforced by a consideration of the data on the distribution of specific types within the C01 assemblage. At this level of analysis, the most striking difference between the deposits in Areas C01 and A is that while C01 has a full complement of Mesopotamian-related plain simple ware types, its complement of even the most common chaff/straw-tempered types, other than beveled rim bowls, is very small (tab. 17). Some of these differences are, of course, surely explained by functional differences. The frequency of beveled rim bowls, for example, as a proportion of the total chaff/straw-tempered bowl assemblage in Area C01 is far greater than that of any phase of contemporary Area A

57. In tables 16-17, the following Period V types lumped together at the end of the charts are considered intrusive: Ware 03 bodies (4), Bowl 5 (2), Bowl 12a (1), and Jar 17a (1). In addition one Period IV type was also recovered: Bowl 1a (1).

deposits (cf. tabs. 17 and 11, respectively). Nevertheless, however one assesses the factor of functional variance between the two areas, the preponderance in Area C01 of grit-tempered ceramics and beveled rim bowls argues for a placement of those deposits late in the chronological scheme of the longer Area A sequence.

Moreover, another important difference between the Late Chalcolithic assemblages of Areas A and C01 is that the C01 assemblage contains a limited, but significant amount of cooking pot wares (Wares 28–30) of a type that will become common only in the succeeding early EB. Sherds of those cooking pot wares are found in small quantities throughout the Late Chalcolithic loci of Area C01 and are thus unlikely to be intrusive. As these EB cooking pot wares are, for all practical purposes, not attested in the Area A sequence, their presence in Late Chalcolithic deposits of Area C01 is surely not without significance. It may well be that the apparent beginning of the early EB cooking pot ware tradition already in Late Chalcolithic levels of Area C01 is indicative that those levels are actually closer in time to the transition to the Early Bronze Age than even the latest phase of Late Chalcolithic deposits in Area A.

In short, the combined weight of the lines of evidence summarized above unequivocally indicates that the main phase of Period VI deposits in Area C01, consisting of an outside surface and associated sub and suprafloor debris, cannot date any earlier than the end of Period VI sequence as presently understood from Area A. Additionally, the possibility that the C01 Late Chalcolithic deposits may represent an even later phase of deposits not otherwise attested in Area A cannot be discounted.

A small selection of representative ceramics from reliable Phase 2 Late Chalcolithic loci in Area C01 is illustrated on figure 97.

Area C01, Pit 203

Before the presentation of the pertinent materials from Area F, the evidence from a Late Chalcolithic pit of somewhat uncertain stratification, Locus 203, found in the northeastern corner of Area C01 is considered. While it would appear from the eastern section of the C01 sounding (fig. 93) that Pit 203 was in fact under the main surface (Loci 120/129/201/202) defining the Late Chalcolithic deposits there, an associated surface from which the pit would have been cut could not be traced. Moreover the materials inside the pit stand in sharp contrast to those recovered in the main phase of Period VIA deposits in the C01 sounding which, as noted above, were characterized by a preponderance of grit-tempered wares and forms. In contrast, the assemblage within the pit was composed almost exclusively of hand-made chaff/straw-tempered ceramics of the 'Amuq F type, with very few small Halaf painted sherds and only two plain simple ware sherds, both belonging to a single hemispherical bowl (Bowl 3: pl. 17:A). Tables 18a, b summarize the distribution of wares and types within Pit 203.

Two hypotheses may be advanced to explain the marked differences in the assemblages of Pit 203 and the main C01 Late Chalcolithic deposits. The first is that Pit 203 was in fact cut from the main surface in Area C01 and that its assemblage is functionally specialized. The second alternative is that Pit 203 represents a very early stage of the Late Chalcolithic period, a stage characterized by a preponderance of chaff/straw-tempered ceramics and which predates the observed shift at Kurban Höyük (and presumably the Karababa dam area as well) towards a grit-tempered plain simple ware tradition. If such is indeed the case, and if one can extrapolate backwards from the relative proportions of the chaff/straw-tempered and plain simple ware components of the earliest Period VI phase in Area A (Phase 6), where plain simple ware represents but a minute proportion of the total assemblage, then it would appear that Pit 203 with its almost exclusively vegetal-tempered assemblage represents probably the very beginnings of the Period VIB sequence, an early phase possibly not represented in Area A. Representative ceramics from Pit 203 are illustrated on plates 17, 18.

Given the above discussed stratigraphic difficulties, it is not possible to provide a definitive answer to the question of the chronological placement of Pit 203. However, the suggestion that this pit represents, in fact, a very early stage of the Late Chalcolithic period in the Karababa dam area is buttressed both by a careful examination of the materials from the pit itself, and by external parallels to assemblages in contemporary sites elsewhere. Close examination of the chaff/straw-tempered forms within Pit 203 reveals that while a number have parallels in materials from Area A, the greater majority do not. Moreover, and more importantly, a noteworthy difference may be observed between the ceramics of Pit 203 and those of Area A. On the whole, the ceramics of the pit are coarser and there are no traces whatsoever of manufacture on a wheel. As traces of wheel manufacture are found throughout the Area A sequence, even in its earliest phase, it would seem that it is possible that the materials from Pit 203 may predate the introduction of wheel-made ceramic technology into the Karababa area.

Furthermore, parallels may be drawn to contemporary sites elsewhere across northern Syro-Mesopotamia and southwestern Anatolia which suggests that an assemblage composed exclusively of hand-made Late Chalcolithic ceramics of the 'Amuq F type precedes the introduction of both the fast wheel and a grit-tempered plain simple ware tradition. This phenomenon can be observed in at least two independent sequences, those of Tell al-Judeidah near Antioch and Arslan Tepe in the Malatya area of the Anatolian highlands. At Judeidah, the earliest floors assigned to Phase G of the JK3 Sounding (Floors 20–18) are actually characterized by a mixed assemblage which parallels that of Kurban's Period VIA in Areas A and C01. Not only do a significant proportion of 'Amuq F chaff-tempered ceramics continue into the earliest 'Amuq G Floor (Floor 20), 17–23 percent by count in fact, but also it appears that a not negligible proportion of the ceramic assemblage of the latest 'Amuq F Floor, 21, was composed of plain simple ware of the 'Amuq G type, some 13–18 percent by count according to the published report.⁵⁸ Moreover, in floors 20–18 of the Judeidah sounding, like at Kurban's Period VIA, there is the introduction of a number of ceramic indicators of the Uruk period, including beveled rim bowls, drooping spouts, diagonally reserved slip, band-rimmed bowls, and elongated nose-like spouts.⁵⁹ In contrast, the assemblage of the earliest 'Amuq F Floor in the JK3 sounding, 22, like that of Area A Phase 6 and Area C01 Pit 203 at Kurban, was overwhelmingly chaff-tempered. Thus it would appear that the sequence at Tell al-Judeidah mirrors closely that of Periods VIB–A at Kurban.

Similarly, at Arslan Tepe a sequence of developments which closely parallels that of the Karababa and Antioch regions may be discerned, albeit more hazily. The Late Chalcolithic levels of Arslan Tepe (Period VII) revealed an 'Amuq F-related assemblage with only trace amounts of plain simple ware ceramics. In this respect, this assemblage is similar to that of Kurban's Period VIB and to that of Judeidah's JK3 sounding, Floors 21 and 22. However, by the succeeding excavated level at Malatya, Period VIA, the previous Late Chalcolithic chaff-tempered assemblage had largely been replaced by a mixed assemblage which included an important regional Karaz ware component in addition to a mass-manufactured local plain simple ware component with some clear Mesopotamian affinities.⁶⁰ The Arslan Tepe sequence, therefore, also appears to mirror the evolution of Kurban's Period VIB–A assemblage. However, since at Malatya a stratigraphic connection between Periods VII and VIA is still lacking, the nature of the transition between the two assemblages must remain poorly understood.

Area F

Given that the Late Chalcolithic levels of Area F do not appear to represent an actual occupational deposit (see above, pp. 170 and 176), it serves no useful purpose to discuss in detail the ceramic evidence. Moreover, the size of the sample is so small, a paltry 460 sherds weighing some 12 kg, that it would be stretching the evidence to draw any conclusions from it, chronological or otherwise. However, for the sake of completeness the pertinent data is presented in the usual fashion in tables 19, 20. For the moment, suffice it to say that the relative frequencies of the various wares would, if in situ, suggest a date early in the Area A Late Chalcolithic sequence. Other than two beveled rim bowl sherds, no Uruk types were recovered in the Area F sounding. A small selection of representative ceramics from Area F Period VI loci is illustrated on figure 115.

DATING AND PARALLELS

The chronological position of the Period VI assemblage at Kurban Höyük may be fixed by means of parallels to Late Chalcolithic assemblages elsewhere across northern Syria, northern Mesopotamia, and southeastern Anatolia. In addition, and perhaps more importantly from the point of view of chronology, close parallels also may be drawn to the well understood sequence of late fourth millennium southern Mesopotamia and its colonial enclaves along the upper Euphrates basin.

Towards the west the chaff-tempered component of the Late Chalcolithic assemblage at Kurban can be paralleled at a number of excavated and surveyed sites ranging as far as Cilicia (Tarsus), and the Anti-Taurus highlands.⁶¹ Further south in the northern Syrian plains and coast, sites are more numerous and parallels more

58. Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, p. 228, table 3 and p. 264.

59. Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, p. 234, n. 10 and p. 235, fig. 175:1; p. 272, fig. 213:18; pp. 275–276, fig. 218; p. 278, fig. 219:3 (from JK3 Floor 21 !); p. 267, fig. 205:15; and p. 272, fig. 213:1–9, respectively.

60. Palmieri 1969, 1981.

61. Brown 1967 and Goldman 1956.

specific. In the 'Amuq region alone, for example, Braidwood's early survey identified at least twenty-six sites that produced pottery similar to that of Kurban's Period VI chaff-tempered assemblage.⁶² Correlations between the Tell al-Judeidah Phases F-F/G sequence and the Kurban Period VI assemblage have already been discussed. Those correlations are very important since Judeidah has until now constituted and continues to represent a key sequence tying together developments along the coast and the northern inland plains of Syria. In addition to Judeidah, similar materials also were excavated at the nearby sites of Tell Dhahab and Çatal Höyük, as well as at Tabara el Akrad (Levels VII-IV).⁶³ Along the fertile Syrian plains in the environs of Aleppo, a recent survey identified at least thirty-two sites with chaff-tempered ceramics of the 'Amuq F type, and that number is likely to represent only a minimum, since in that survey an important component of the Late Chalcolithic assemblage, the distinctive Type 26 club and ledge-rimmed bowls were misdated.⁶⁴ Related materials are also reported at the base of the great mound of Tell Mardikh/Ebla, but have not yet been excavated.⁶⁵ Hama on the Orontes also has produced evidence of a related chaff-tempered assemblage, but the stratigraphy of the relevant levels appears to be mixed and is not useful for detailed analysis. Finally in northeastern Syria, similar ceramics also have been found in the Jabbul plain between Aleppo and the Upper Euphrates and remains of the period have been excavated in at least one site, Tell Abou Danné (VII).⁶⁶

East of the Euphrates basin, surveys are less informative as most remain at least partially unpublished. Nevertheless a number of excavated sites have yielded sequences that can be correlated with that of Kurban's Period VI. In the Balikh, an assemblage that appears related to the chaff-tempered component of the Kurban Period VI materials has been excavated recently at Tell Hammam et Turkman. There, it appears in the context of an impressive tripartite building with elaborate triple recessed niches. That building, which was destroyed in a fire, also has yielded a number of still unpublished radiocarbon determinations, as well as a single associated sealing considered by the excavator, van Loon, to be "provincial Uruk" in style.⁶⁷ Further east, along parallel branches of the upper Habur river system, both Tell Brak and Tell Leilan have produced assemblages which are comparable to some degree with the Late Chalcolithic sequence from Kurban. At Tell Brak both components of the Kurban Period VI assemblage: the grit-tempered plain simple ware with its Mesopotamian-related forms and the 'Amuq F chaff/straw-tempered ware, have been recovered. However, a single sequence showing the stratigraphic relationship between those assemblages is not yet available from Brak.⁶⁸

The sequence at Leilan is more useful. There, the Operation 1 step trench yielded a longer sequence of Late Chalcolithic deposits than that found at Kurban Höyük. A total of seven layers (Leilan Period V, Strata 44-51) was characterized by a chaff/straw-tempered assemblage of the 'Amuq F type with little or insignificant traces of grit-tempered ceramics. This assemblage parallels the materials from Phase 6 of the Kurban Area A sequence, and perhaps those of Pit 203 in Area C01 as well. The succeeding four layers at Leilan (Period IV, Strata 41-43) contained a similar assemblage with the addition of a beveled rim bowl component. Although the increase in frequency of the grit-tempered, plain simple ware ceramics of Phases 7-10 of the Kurban sequence is not paralleled at Leilan, the presence of beveled rim bowls in the Period IV layers at that site, allows us to correlate, at least in broad terms, those layers at Leilan to Period VIA of the Kurban sequence.⁶⁹

Somewhat less useful from the perspective of comparability to the Kurban sequence are the sequences from the upper Tigris sites, most notably Nineveh and Tepe Gawra. Careful reading of the excavation reports of the deep sounding in the Ishtar Temple excavation area at Nineveh (Kuyunyik), suggests a sequence that is comparable in broad terms to that of Kurban in that at both sites, a phase characterized by chaff/straw-tempered 'Amuq F-related ceramics (Ninevite III) precedes the introduction of Uruk period types and the associated grit-tempered plain simple ware tradition (Ninevite IV). However, the usefulness of the Nineveh materials is

62. Braidwood 1937.

63. Hood 1951.

64. Mellaart 1981, pp. 152-54. Note that Type 26 bowls in the Qoueiq survey area were assigned to the Qoueiq H period which Mellaart dates to the "EB III" period. Compare, for example, Mellaart 1981, pp. 284-87, figs. 164-167 and examples from Kurban Period VI levels: pls. 31 and 32. Particularly note the close similarity in both shape and decoration of Kurban's plate 32:A and Qoueiq's figures 165:942 and 167:953).

65. Matthiae 1980, p. 52.

66. Tefnin 1979.

67. van Loon 1983, fig. 5.

68. Oates 1985.

69. Schwartz 1982.

diminished to some degree by the lack of stratigraphic precision of the excavations there.⁷⁰ Tepe Gawra, barely 12 km to the northeast of Nineveh, was excavated in a stratigraphically more reliable manner, but is not immediately comparable to the Kurban sequence, as few if any close parallels may be drawn between the chaff/straw-tempered ceramics of the Late Chalcolithic period assemblages of both sites. Moreover the plain simple ware Mesopotamian-influenced tradition of Kurban's Period VIA is not attested at Gawra, even though it was recovered at the nearby site of Nineveh.⁷¹

To the north, correlations have already been drawn between the key sequence of Arslan Tepe and the Kurban Period VI sequence. In addition, a number of sites in the Keban/Altinova region farther east have produced related assemblages. The Late Chalcolithic assemblages of both Korucutepe and Norşuntepe, for example, appear to be germane to the Late Chalcolithic chaff/straw-tempered tradition of Kurban and related north Syrian sites, although specific parallels between individual ceramic types are few.⁷² Connections are much stronger with the site of Tepecik, particularly with the assemblage recovered in the so called "Uruk Building" which was found isolated from the main Late Chalcolithic settlement in the southwestern slope of the mound. The presence in that context of numerous chaff and grit-tempered forms that find exact parallels in the Period VIA levels at Kurban indicates at the very least some measure of contemporaneity.⁷³

Within the Karababa area itself, a recent reconsideration of Özdoğan's 1977 survey materials now in Istanbul showed that in addition to Kurban Höyük, Late Chalcolithic materials were recovered in at least eleven other sites. Two of these produced evidence for an exclusively chaff-tempered assemblage which can be equated with the earliest Late Chalcolithic phase at Kurban (Period VIB), while nine sites had a mixed assemblage in which both chaff and grit-tempered traditions were present. These last appear to correlate with the later phase of the Late Chalcolithic sequence at Kurban (Period VIA).⁷⁴ The most important settlement of the period in the area was clearly the imposing site of Samsat, some 7 km upstream from Kurban but on the opposite bank of the river, which was excavated by an expedition led by Nimet Özğüç. The results of Özdoğan's survey show that at a minimum the full extent of the high mound at Samsat (about 17.50 hectares or so) was occupied in the later phase of the Late Chalcolithic period, since typical Late Chalcolithic 'Amuq F Chaff-Faced and Uruk ceramics (principally beveled rim bowls) were found eroding from the steep slopes in all areas of the mound.⁷⁵ And the total occupied area at the time could have been considerably more than the extent of the high mound itself, since because of the considerable overburden of the classical periods it was not possible to ascertain whether or not the Late Chalcolithic occupation of Samsat extended into the lower terrace surrounding the high mound. However, that substantial architecture of the period existed at that site is now shown by a small test trench excavated on the west slope of the mound. In addition to typical sealings, beveled rim bowls, and other Uruk pottery types, numerous clay cones of the exact type used to decorate the walls of public buildings at Uruk were excavated here.⁷⁶

A much more extensive and representative exposure of the Late Chalcolithic period than was practicable at Samsat was achieved at Hassek Höyük, a small but very important site some 50 km upstream from Samsat near the border between the basin area and the lower reaches of the Anti-Taurus Piedmont. There, a single coherent Late Chalcolithic building phase was recovered. The associated ceramic assemblage mirrors closely that of Kurban's Period VIA with its mixture of 'Amuq F Chaff-Faced ceramics, beveled rim bowls, and grit-tempered plain simple wares, including a number of characteristically Mesopotamian Uruk types. A more precise

70. Campbell Thompson and Hamilton 1932 and Campbell Thompson and Mallowan 1933. For a recent reappraisal of the pertinent evidence, see now Algaze 1986a.

71. Tobler 1950.

72. van Loon et al. 1978 and Hauptman 1982.

73. Esin 1982.

74. The following sites produced evidence only of 'Amuq F Chaff-Faced ceramics: Birecik (U50:01) and Almalık (U50:13). The following contained traces of both chaff-tempered and grit-tempered Late Chalcolithic ceramics: Hayaz (U50:4), Samsat (T51:14), Grik (T51:20), Lidar (T51:40), Incirli (T51:42), Torçik Mevkii (T51:49), Tille (S52:11), Hassek (S52:18), and Toprakkale (S52:19).

I wish to thank Dr. M. Özdoğan for his kind permission to study the Karababa survey collection now in the Prehistory Laboratory at the University of Istanbul. I have also benefited greatly (and gratefully) from both his advice and hospitality.

75. Özdoğan 1977, pp. 130ff.

76. Özten 1984.

assessment of the exact chronological position of Kurban and Hassek Höyük vis-à-vis one another must await the final publication of the carefully recorded ceramic data from the latter site. However, enough information has already appeared to suggest that both sites overlap, at least partially.⁷⁷

In addition to the aforementioned sequences of northern Syrian, northern Mesopotamian, and southeastern Anatolian sites, the Late Chalcolithic sequence from Kurban Höyük also may be correlated with the chronology of alluvial Mesopotamia in the second half of the fourth millennium B.C. The extensive ceramic parallels which may be drawn between the plain simple ware component of Phases 7–10 of the Area A sequence (or the contemporary assemblage at Hassek Höyük, for that matter) and Uruk period sequences in southern Mesopotamia and Khuzestan indicate that Period VIA at Kurban may be equated with the Late Uruk or Early Protoliterate period in the south. This dating is supported further by a single Uruk style sealing depicting a griffon in a style typical only for Mesopotamian glyptic of the Uruk period which was recovered in Late Chalcolithic levels at Hassek.⁷⁸

It is likely that the contacts between the Turkish lower Euphrates basin and southern Mesopotamia in the Late Uruk period that are documented by the ceramic and glyptic evidence just discussed were not direct, but were mediated by Mesopotamian enclaves established along the Upper Euphrates basin in Syria. If so, the onset of Period VIA at Kurban must postdate, but probably not by much, the establishment of such enclaves as Habuba Kabira-süd and Jebel Aruda—to mention only the best known—along the Tabqa dam area. By the same token, Period VIB at the site must predate the expansion phase of southern Mesopotamian civilization towards its north and northwestern periphery of the Late Uruk period. While Phase 6 in Area A with its minimal component of grit-tempered ceramics (none in traditional Mesopotamian Uruk forms) may mark a marginally earlier stage of indirect contacts with the south predating the full scale implantation of Mesopotamian enclaves along the river, Pit 203 in Area C01 with its exclusively chaff-tempered, handmade, assemblage may represent an indigenous stage in the development of the Late Chalcolithic period in the Karababa area that fully antedates the Uruk expansion northwards. On the basis of radiocarbon determinations from comparable materials at Arslan Tepe (Period VII), that putative earlier indigenous stage may perhaps be dated sometime in the second quarter of the fourth millennium B.C.⁷⁹

In spite of the limited exposures that were practical into Late Chalcolithic period deposits at Kurban Höyük, the resulting sequence is of crucial importance for the understanding of the chronology of the period as it represents the only sequence yet available from the Turkish lower Euphrates basin and one of very few overall across northern Syria and northern Mesopotamia. As such, the Kurban sequence adds a temporal dimension that is lacking in contemporary settlements along the upper Euphrates, whether nearby ones such as Hassek Höyük, or ones further downstream such as the Habuba/Qannas/Aruda complex. This dimension is no doubt crucial for a better understanding of the surely complex patterns of interaction that must have taken place between indigenous Late Chalcolithic cultures of the area and the intrusive Mesopotamian enclaves.⁸⁰ That intrusion is now shown by the evidence from Kurban Höyük and related sites to have taken place only after a long in situ evolution of the indigenous communities.

In any event, for reasons that are not fully understood but that are likely to be related to the sociopolitical evolution of communities both in the Mesopotamian alluvium and in the plains of northern Syria, northern Mesopotamia, and southeastern Anatolia, the expansion phase of Uruk period polities collapsed sometime at the very end of the fourth millennium B.C. and the transition to the third millennium. That short-lived but intense episode of expansion may be seen as a catalytic factor in the growth of increasingly complex and differentiated indigenous polities in the northern plains—a region which had a substantial economic potential for sustaining such growth.⁸¹ Archaeologically, this process is discernible in the fragmentation of what had previously been a relatively undifferentiated Late Chalcolithic material culture area (delineated by the broad distribution of chaff-tempered ceramics of the 'Amuq F type) into a number of localized Early Bronze Age adaptations reflected in a variety of archaeological assemblages with very specific geographic distributions. These range from the painted and incised Ninevite V tradition of the upper Tigris and the eastern reaches of the upper Habur, to the plain

77. Hoh 1981 and 1984.

78. Behm-Blancke et al. 1984, pl. 12:5.

79. Palmieri 1981, p. 102, table 1.

80. For a more detailed discussion on this topic, see now Algaze 1986d.

81. Weiss 1983, pp. 39–42 and figure 3.

simple ware traditions of the Balikh and upper Euphrates basins, and ultimately, to the distinctive brittle orange and plain simple ware assemblages of the plains of Antioch and Islahiyyeh close to the Mediterranean. One such localized adaptation is that represented in the Karababa area by the distinctive Period V assemblage, which is discussed in *Chapter 9*.

Table 8a. Distribution of Wares by Weight, in Grams, in the Area A Period VI Phases

Period	Phase	Period VIII Wares									Extrusive 32, 38, 39, 48	Intrusive 04, 08, 09	PHASE TOTAL
		04	06	36	13	14	17	28/29	37	42			
VIA	10	7,320	140	70	3,080	5	1,370	20	—	20	30	395	12,450
VIA	9	9,840	320	450	20,910	200	3,090	—	100	—	140	620	35,670
VIA	8-9	2,950	60	20	16,320	—	1,400	—	—	—	120	30	20,900
VIA	8	5,385	—	350	69,450	190	2,250	—	—	75	915	120	78,735
VIA	7-8	3,540	30	40	6,250	100	1,030	—	—	160	115	150	11,415
VIA	7	11,185	—	580	104,670	890	2,955	—	50	100	1,660	50	122,140
VIA-B	6-7	8,680	30	110	11,490	1,530	1,690	40	—	70	730	350	24,720
VIB	6	2,815	—	180	63,240	2,570	60	—	—	—	4,255	—	73,120
Total		51,715	580	1,800	295,410	5,485	13,845	60	150	425	7,965	1,715	379,150

Table 8b. Relative Distribution of Wares by Weight, in Grams, in the Area A Period VI Phases

Period	Phase	Period VIII Wares									Extrusive 32, 38, 48, 39	Intrusive 04, 08, 09	%
		04	06	36	13	14	17	28/29	37	42			
VIA	10	58.79	1.12	0.56	24.74	0.04	11.00	0.16	—	0.16	0.24	3.17	100
VIA	9	27.59	0.90	1.26	58.62	0.56	8.66	—	0.28	—	0.39	1.74	100
VIA	8-9	14.11	0.29	0.09	78.09	—	6.70	—	—	—	0.57	0.14	100
VIA	8	6.84	—	0.44	88.21	0.24	2.86	—	—	0.09	1.16	0.15	100
VIA	7-8	31.01	0.26	0.35	54.75	0.88	9.02	—	—	1.40	1.01	1.31	100
VIA	7	9.16	—	0.47	85.69	0.73	2.42	—	0.04	0.08	1.36	0.04	100
VIA-B	6-7	35.11	0.12	0.44	46.48	6.19	6.84	0.16	—	0.28	2.95	1.42	100
VIB	6	3.85	—	0.25	86.49	3.51	0.08	—	—	—	5.82	—	100

Table 8c. Relative Distribution of Wares by Weight, in Grams, for Reliable Area A Period VI Loci Assignable to Specific Phases

Period	Phase	Period VIII Wares									Extrusive 32, 38, 39, 48	Intrusive 04, 08, 09	%
		04	06	36	13	14	17	28/29	37	42			
VIA	10	58.79	1.12	0.56	24.74	0.04	11.00	0.16	—	0.16	0.24	3.17	100
VIA	9	27.59	0.90	1.26	58.62	0.56	8.66	—	0.28	—	0.39	1.74	100
VIA	8	6.84	—	0.44	88.21	0.24	2.86	—	—	0.09	1.16	0.15	100
VIA	7	9.16	—	0.47	85.69	0.73	2.42	—	0.04	0.08	1.36	0.04	100
VIB	6	3.85	—	0.25	86.49	3.51	0.08	—	—	—	5.82	—	100

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Table 9a. Distribution of Wares by Weight, in Grams, for Reliable Area A Loci Assignable to Specific Phases in the Trench A07 Period VI Sequence

Period	Phase	Period VIII Wares									Extrusive 32, 38, 39, 48	Intrusive 04, 08, 09	PHASE TOTAL
		04	06	36	13	14	17	28/29	37	42			
VIA	10	7,090	140	70	3,010	5	1,300	20	—	20	30	375	12,060
VIA	9	8,130	150	450	12,860	160	2,875	—	—	—	205	40	24,870
VIA	8	3,405	—	265	61,490	20	1,470	—	—	35	435	—	67,120
VIA	7	3,020	—	490	54,300	100	905	—	—	50	125	—	58,990
VIB	6	1,880	—	90	43,850	1,210	60	—	—	—	3,240	—	50,330
Total		23,525	290	1,365	175,510	1,495	6,610	20	—	105	4,035	415	213,370

Table 9b. Relative Distribution of Wares by Weight, in Grams, for Reliable Area A Loci Assignable to Specific Phases in the Trench A07 Period VI Sequence

Period	Phase	Period VIII Wares									Extrusive 32, 38, 39, 48	Intrusive 04, 08, 09	%
		04	06	36	13	14	17	28/29	37	42			
VIA	10	58.79	1.16	0.58	24.96	0.04	10.78	0.17	—	0.17	0.25	3.11	100
VIA	9	32.69	0.60	1.81	51.71	0.64	11.56	—	—	—	0.82	0.16	100
VIA	8	5.07	—	0.39	91.61	0.03	2.19	—	—	0.05	0.65	—	100
VIA	7	5.12	—	0.83	92.05	0.17	1.53	—	—	0.08	0.21	—	100
VIB	6	3.74	—	0.18	87.12	2.40	0.12	—	—	—	6.44	—	100

Table 10a. Distribution of Wares by Count for Reliable Loci Assignable to Specific Phases in the Area A Period VI Sequence

Period	Phase	Period VIII Wares									Extrusive 32, 38, 39, 48	Intrusive 04, 08, 09	PHASE TOTAL
		04	06	36	13/14	17	28/29	37	42	13/14			
VIA	10	362	2	3	122	42	1	—	—	—	4	1	537
VIA	9	620	6	29	624	63	—	1	—	—	8	26	1,377
VIA	8	341	—	25	1,991	40	—	—	3	3	50	3	2,456
VIA	7	626	—	32	2,619	55	—	1	1	6	76	6	3,422
VIB	6	214	—	15	1,754	1	—	—	—	22	153	—	2,159
Total		2,163	8	104	7,110	201	1	2	4	31	291	36	9,951

Table 10b. Relative Distribution of Wares by Count for Reliable Loci Assignable to Specific Phases in the Area A Period VI Sequence

Period	Phase	Period VIII Wares									Extrusive 32, 38, 39, 48	Intrusive 04, 08, 09	%
		04	06	36	13/14	17	28/29	37	42	13/14			
VIA	10	67.41	0.37	0.56	22.72	7.82	0.19	—	—	—	0.74	0.10	100
VIA	9	45.03	0.44	2.11	45.32	4.58	—	0.07	—	—	0.58	1.89	100
VIA	8	13.88	—	1.02	81.07	1.63	—	—	0.12	0.12	2.04	0.24	100
VIA	7	18.29	—	0.94	76.53	1.61	—	0.03	0.03	0.18	2.22	0.18	100
VIB	6	9.91	—	0.69	81.24	0.05	—	—	—	1.02	7.09	—	100

Table 11. Distribution of Wares and Types in the Area A Period VI Phases

		Plain Simple Ware (04)														BOWL		
		Bowl Types																
Period	Phase	1a	1b	2	3	5	6a	8	9a	9b	9c	11a	11b	12a	14a	15	Unass.	TOTAL
VIA	10	7	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	16
VIA	9	18	—	—	7	—	9	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	1	—	2	43
VIA	8-9	8	—	—	1	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	20
VIA	8	6	—	1	5	1	5	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	24
VIA	7-8	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
VIA	7	2	1	—	20	1	4	—	1	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	9	44
VIA-B	6-7	8	—	—	2	—	2	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	22
VIB	6	1	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12
TOTAL		52	1	1	44	2	30	1	10	2	6	5	7	1	2	2	21	187

		Plain Simple Ware (04 cont.)																
		Stand Types				Jar Types												
Period	Phase	1	2	1a	1b	2a	2b	4a	4b	4c	6a, b	7	Handle 1	8a	8b	9b	11	12
VIA	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	1	—	2
VIA	9	—	1	3	1	—	2	—	—	1	2	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
VIA	8-9	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIA	8	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	5	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
VIA	7-8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
VIA	7	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	—
VIA-B	6-7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
VIB	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		2	1	7	1	2	3	3	2	16	3	11	8	4	1	1	6	3

		Plain Simple Ware (04 cont.)																
		Jar Types (cont.)						JAR	Spout Types		Handle	Body Decoration						
Period	Phase	14	15	16	17	18	19	Unass.	TOTAL	1	2	2	024	304	315	522	640	Other
VIA	10	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	15	1	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
VIA	9	1	1	3	—	2	—	5	31	1	—	—	—	10	2	—	—	—
VIA	8-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	2
VIA	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	18	1	—	—	2	5	3	—	—	—
VIA	7-8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIA	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	22	—	—	—	1	9	2	—	—	2
VIA-B	6-7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	1	—	6	—	1	—	1
VIB	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	11	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	—
TOTAL		1	1	4	1	6	1	25	110	3	1	1	6	50	12	1	1	5

		Plain Simple Ware (04 cont.)						Ware 06			BRB Ware (17)			Ware 28/29		
		Plain Bodies			Bases			WARE 04 TOTAL	Jar	Bodies	WARE 04, 06 TOTAL	Bowl Bodies		Unass.	Bodies	
Period	Phase	Fine	Med.	Coarse	Ped.	Ring	Plain					19	Total			
VIA	10	16	286	9	—	1	2	362	—	2	364	13	29	42	—	1
VIA	9	70	451	2	1	2	6	620	—	6	626	37	26	63	—	—
VIA	8-9	31	68	1	—	—	2	137	—	1	138	18	4	22	—	—
VIA	8	79	206	—	—	1	2	341	—	—	341	23	17	40	—	—
VIA	7-8	3	75	4	—	—	1	93	—	—	93	11	14	25	—	—
VIA	7	183	349	6	—	—	7	626	—	—	626	30	25	55	—	—
VIA-B	6-7	8	176	6	—	—	13	240	1	3	244	34	12	46	1	1
VIB	6	68	117	—	—	—	1	214	—	—	214	1	—	1	—	—
TOTAL		458	1,728	28	1	4	34	2,633	1	12	2,646	167	127	294	1	2

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Table 11. Distribution of Wares and Types in the Area A Period VI Phases (*cont.*)

		Chaff/Straw Tempered Wares (13/14)															BOWL TOTAL	
		Bowl Types																
Period	Phase	14a	16	18	20	21	22	23	24	25	26a	26b	26c	26d	26e	Trays	Unass.	
VIA	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	1	1	—	2	11
VIA	9	2	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	2	18	8	—	5	1	4	45
VIA	8-9	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	12	8	—	1	—	1	26
VIA	8	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	30	18	—	2	—	9	65
VIA	7-8	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	1	—	3	12
VIA	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	1	50	26	1	14	—	20	120
VIA-B	6-7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	15	—	—	1	1	29
VIB	6	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	41	17	—	6	—	13	91
TOTAL		16	2	1	1	1	1	6	6	7	9	166	96	2	30	2	53	399

		Chaff/Straw Tempered Wares (13/14 cont.)																
		Jar Types																
Period	Phase	2a	3	4c	5	13	20a, b	20c	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
VIA	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIA	9	—	—	1	—	1	12	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	3	—	5	—
VIA	8-9	—	1	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
VIA	8	—	—	—	1	—	38	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	1	—	8	—
VIA	7-8	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—
VIA	7	1	2	—	—	2	39	2	2	1	—	4	1	2	3	3	8	1
VIA-B	6-7	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	5	—
VIB	6	—	—	3	—	1	34	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	1	4	1
TOTAL		1	3	4	1	5	134	3	2	3	1	12	8	5	10	5	31	2

		Chaff/Straw Tempered Ware (13/14 cont.)														WARE 13/14 TOTAL
		Jar Types (cont.)						JAR TOTAL	Stand	Bases	Body Deco.		Plain Bodies			
Period	Phase	31	32	33	34	35	36	Unass.	1	Plain	R.	Wash	Other	Med.	Coarse	
VIA	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	101	5	122
VIA	9	1	5	—	—	—	—	23	56	—	4	—	—	437	82	624
VIA	8-9	—	1	2	—	—	—	7	18	—	—	—	—	224	70	338
VIA	8	1	3	2	—	1	—	31	92	—	3	2	—	1,480	349	1,991
VIA	7-8	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	14	1	—	2	—	144	8	181
VIA	7	—	6	2	—	5	1	37	122	—	6	2	1	2,015	351	2,617
VIA-B	6-7	1	—	—	1	—	—	5	18	—	1	—	—	259	6	313
VIB	6	—	2	2	—	—	—	22	76	—	6	1	—	1,400	180	1,754
TOTAL		3	18	8	1	6	1	134	401	1	20	7	1	6,060	1,051	7,940

		Brittle Ware (36)										Extrusive Wares		Intrusive Wares		PERIOD/ PHASE TOTALS
		Bowl Types		Jar Types			Base	Bodies	Ware 37	Ware 42	13/14	32, 38, 39, 48	04	08, 09		
Period	Phase	12b	Unass.	1a	4a	Unass.	Unass.	Unass.	Misc.	Wasters						
VIA	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	1	—	537	
VIA	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	1	—	—	8	2	24	1,377	
VIA	8-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	7	—	2	510	
VIA	8	—	—	—	1	1	—	23	—	3	3	50	—	3	2,456	
VIA	7-8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	5	1	5	314	
VIA	7	—	—	1	1	1	1	28	1	1	6	76	2	4	3,420	
VIA-B	6-7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	26	6	4	646	
VIB	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	—	—	22	153	—	—	2,159	
TOTAL		1	1	1	2	2	3	100	2	7	34	329	12	42	11,419	

Table 12a. Relative Distribution in Percentages for Specific Bowl Types as a Proportion of the Total Late Chalcolithic Plain Simple Ware Open Form Assemblage for Reliable Loci of the Area A Period VI Sequence

Period	Phase	Plain Simple Ware (04)															Unass.	%
		Bowl Types																
		1a	1b	2	3	5	6a	8	9a	9b	9c	11a	11b	12a	14a	15		
VIA	10	43.8	—	—	—	—	6.2	6.2	12.5	6.2	6.2	6.2	—	—	—	—	12.5	100
VIA	9	41.9	—	—	16.3	—	20.9	—	—	—	4.7	—	9.3	—	2.3	—	4.7	100
VIA	8	25.0	—	4.2	20.8	4.1	20.8	—	4.2	—	—	—	4.2	—	—	—	16.7	100
VIA	7	4.5	2.3	—	45.5	2.2	9.1	—	2.3	2.3	2.3	4.5	2.3	—	2.3	—	20.5	100
VIB	6	8.3	—	—	66.7	—	8.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.7	100

Table 12b. Relative Distribution in Percentages for Specific Jar Types as a Proportion of the Total Late Chalcolithic Plain Simple Ware Closed Form Assemblage for Reliable Loci of the Area A Period VI Sequence

Period	Phase	Plain Simple Ware (04)																				Unass.	%	
		Jar Types																						
		1a	1b	2a	2b	4a	4b	4c	6a, b	7	Handle 1	8a	8b	9b	11	12	14	15	16	17	18	19		
VIA	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.7	20.0	6.7	—	6.7	—	13.3	—	—	—	6.7	13.3	—	20.0	100
VIA	9	9.7	3.2	—	6.5	—	—	3.2	6.5	16.1	16.1	—	—	—	—	3.2	3.2	9.7	—	6.5	—	16.1	100	
VIA	8	5.6	—	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	27.8	—	5.6	—	5.6	5.6	—	5.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.2	100
VIA	7	9.1	—	—	—	—	—	22.7	—	9.1	—	9.1	—	—	4.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.5	40.9	100
VIB	6	—	—	9.1	—	9.1	9.1	27.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.1	9.1	27.3	100

Table 13a. Relative Distribution in Percentages for Specific Bowl Types as a Proportion of the Total Late Chalcolithic Chaff/Straw-Tempered Ware Open Form Assemblage for Reliable Loci of the Area A Period VI Sequence

Period	Phase	Chaff/Straw-Tempered Wares (13/14, 17)																	Unass.	%
		Bowl Types																		
		BRB*	14a	16	18	20	21	22	23	24	25	26a	26b	26c	26d	26e	Trays			
VIA	10	54.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	—	8.3	100	
VIA	9	45.1	2.4	1.2	—	1.2	—	—	2.4	—	1.2	2.4	22.0	9.8	—	6.1	1.2	4.9	100	
VIA	8	26.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	1.1	1.1	—	—	3.4	34.1	20.5	—	2.3	—	10.3	100	
VIA	7	20.0	0.7	0.7	—	—	—	—	0.7	2.0	1.3	0.7	33.3	17.3	0.7	9.3	—	13.3	100	
VIB	6	1.1	5.4	—	1.1	—	—	—	—	2.2	4.3	2.2	44.6	18.5	—	6.5	—	14.1	100	

*BRB = Beveled Rim Bowl (Ware 17), all other = Ware 13/14

Table 13b. Relative Distribution in Percentages for Specific Jar Types as a Proportion of the Total Late Chalcolithic Chaff/Straw-Tempered Ware Closed Form Assemblage for Reliable Loci of the Area A Period VI Sequence

Per.	Phase	Chaff/Straw-Tempered Ware (13/14)																				Unass.	%			
		Jar Types																								
		2a	3	4c	5	13	20a, b	20c	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
VIA	10	—	—	—	—	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80.0	100
VIA	9	—	—	1.8	—	1.8	21.4	—	1.8	—	3.6	1.8	1.8	5.4	—	8.9	—	1.8	8.9	—	—	—	—	—	41.1	100
VIA	8	—	—	1.1	—	41.3	1.1	—	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.2	—	1.1	—	8.7	—	1.1	3.3	2.2	—	1.1	—	—	33.7	100
VIA	7	0.8	1.6	—	—	1.6	31.9	1.6	1.6	0.8	—	3.3	0.8	1.6	2.5	2.5	6.6	0.8	—	4.9	1.6	—	4.1	0.8	30.3	100
VIB	6	—	—	3.9	—	1.3	44.7	—	—	—	—	2.6	1.3	1.3	2.6	1.3	5.3	1.3	—	2.6	2.6	—	—	—	28.9	100

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Table 14a. Distribution of Mesopotamian Uruk-Related Types in the Plain Simple Ware Open and Closed Form Assemblages for Reliable Area A Period VI Loci

Period	Phase	<i>Counts of Plain Simple Ware Bowls</i>		TOTAL
		Mesopotamian Types 1, 9, 11, 12, 15	All Other Types	
VIA	10	12	4	16
VIA	9	24	19	43
VIA	8	8	16	24
VIA	7	9	35	44
VIB	6	1	11	12

Period	Phase	<i>Counts of Plain Simple Ware Jars</i>		TOTAL
		Mesopotamian Types 6-9, 11, 12, 14 + Hdl. 1	All Other Types	
VIA	10	8	7	15
VIA	9	13	19	32
VIA	8	4	14	18
VIA	7	5	18	23
VIB	6	—	11	11
TOTAL		84	154	238

Table 14b. Relative Distribution of Mesopotamian Uruk-Related Types in the Plain Simple Ware Open and Closed Form Assemblages for Reliable Area A Period VI Loci

Period	Phase	<i>Percentages of Plain Simple Ware Bowls</i>		TOTAL
		Mesopotamian Types 1, 9, 11, 12, 15	All Other Types	
VIA	10	75.0	25.0	100
VIA	9	55.8	44.2	100
VIA	8	33.3	66.6	100
VIA	7	20.5	79.5	100
VIB	6	8.3	91.7	100

Period	Phase	<i>Percentages of Plain Simple Ware Jars</i>		TOTAL
		Mesopotamian Types 6-9, 11, 12, 14 + Hdl. 1	All Other Types	
VIA	10	53.3	46.7	100
VIA	9	40.6	59.4	100
VIA	8	22.2	77.8	100
VIA	7	21.7	78.3	100
VIB	6	—	100.0	100
TOTAL		35.3	64.7	100

Table 15. Distribution of Decorated Plain Simple and Chaff/Straw Tempered Ware Sherds in the Area A Period VI Sequence and Their Relative Frequencies as a Proportion of the Total Sherd Count Per Phase

Period	Phase	Ware Deco. Plate	14 Bns.	Plain Simple and Chaff/Straw-Tempered Wares (04, 13/14)								TOTAL	04		TOTAL	
				04		13/14		04		13			Flint Scraping			
				022/024 38:A	304 23:P	315 25:E	523 25:D	525 25:B	640 23:Q	Other	20:H		31:K			
VIA	10		3	—	1	16	—	—	—	—	1	—	537	3	—	3
VIA	9		9	1	—	10	—	3	1	2	—	—	1,377	4	2	6
VIA	8		14	2	1	9	—	3	—	—	—	—	2,456	9	16	25
VIA	7		44	1	3	9	1	4	1	—	1	—	3,420	—	17	17
VIB	6		53	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2,159	—	10	10

Period	Phase	Ware	14	Percentages						TOTAL	04	13	TOTAL	
				04 + 13/14	04 + 13/14	04	04	04	04					
VIA	10		0.56	0.19	2.98	—	—	—	0.19	—	100	0.56	—	0.56
VIA	9		0.65	0.07	0.73	0.22	0.07	0.15	—	—	100	0.29	0.15	0.44
VIA	8		0.57	0.12	0.37	0.12	—	—	—	—	100	0.37	0.65	1.02
VIA	7		1.29	0.12	0.29	0.12	0.03	—	0.02	—	100	—	0.50	0.50
VIB	6		2.45	0.23	0.04	—	—	—	—	0.05	100	—	0.46	0.46

Table 16a. Distribution of Wares by Weight, in Grams, in the Single Area C01 Period VIA Phase and Their Relative Distribution within the Assemblage

Period	Phase	Ware	Period VI Wares							31, 32, 38, 39, 46	03	TOTAL	
			04	06	36	13	14	17	28/29				30
VIA	2	(Weight)	13,200	45	365	15,975	2,415	5,385	1,650	320	1,435	50	40,840
VIA	2	(Percent)	32.3	0.1	0.9	39.1	5.9	13.2	4.0	0.8	3.5	0.1	100

Table 16b. Distribution of Wares by Count in the Single Area C01 Period VIA Phase and Their Relative Distribution within the Assemblage

Period	Phase	Ware	Period VI Wares							31, 32, 38, 39, 46	03	TOTAL	
			04	06	36	13	14	17	28/29				30
VIA	2	(Count)	1,194	8	26	690	96	304	71	17	80	9	2,495
VIA	2	(Percent)	47.9	0.3	1.0	27.7	3.8	12.2	2.8	0.7	3.2	0.4	100

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Table 17. Distribution of Wares and Types in the Single Area C01 Period VIA Phase

		<i>Plain Simple Ware (04)</i>											<i>Stand Type</i>	<i>Jar Types</i>		
Period	Phase	<i>Bowl Types</i>												<i>BOWL TOTAL</i>	2	1a
		1a	3	4	6a	7	9a	9c	10	11a	12a	Unass.				
VIA	2	7	1	1	19	7	12	2	1	4	2	9	65	2	1	1

		<i>Plain Simple Ware (04 cont.)</i>											<i>JAR TOTAL</i>	<i>Spout Type</i>	
Period	Phase	<i>Jar Types (cont.)</i>													
		2b	3	7	Handle 1	8a	9a	9b	11	12	18	25	Unass.		
VIA	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	13	34	3

		<i>Plain Simple Ware (04 cont.)</i>									<i>WARE 04 TOTAL</i>	<i>Ware 06 Bodies</i>	<i>WARES 04, 06 TOTAL</i>	<i>Ware 36 Bodies</i>
Period	Phase	<i>Bases</i>		<i>Deco. Bodies</i>			<i>Plain Bodies</i>							
		Ped.	Plain	024	304	315	Fine	Med.	Coarse					
VIA	2	1	16	14	1	1	146	909	2	1,194	8	1,202	26	

		<i>Beveled Rim Bowl Ware (17)</i>					<i>Chaff/Straw-Tempered Ware (13/14)</i>								
Period	Phase	<i>Bowl Types</i>		<i>Bodies Bases</i>	<i>WARE TOTAL</i>	<i>Bodies</i>		<i>Bowl Types</i>							<i>BOWL TOTAL</i>
		19	20			Med.	Coarse	13	14a	16	18	25	26c	Unass.	
VIA	2	104	1	199	304	717	29	1	2	1	1	1	1	15	22

		<i>Chaff/Straw-Tempered Ware (13/14 cont.)</i>									<i>JAR TOTAL</i>	<i>WARE 13/14 TOTAL</i>
Period	Phase	<i>Jar Types</i>										
		13	20a	22	24	25	27	Unass.				
VIA	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	18	786		

		<i>Early Bronze Age Wares 28, 29, 30</i>							<i>EXTRUSIVE WARES 31, 32, 38, 39, 46</i>	<i>INTRUSIVE WARES 03, 04, 06</i>	<i>PHASE TOTAL</i>
Period	Phase	<i>Bowl Types</i>		<i>Jar Type</i>	<i>Bodies Med.</i>	<i>WARE TOTAL</i>					
		14a	17				Unass.	24			
VIA	2	1	1	1	6	79	88	80	9	2,495	

Table 18a. Distribution of Wares by Weight in Grams in C01 Pit 203 and Their Relative Frequency

Locus	<i>Wares</i>						TOTAL
	13	14	04	32, 38	46		
Pit 203 (Weight)	20,930	190	30	10	20	21,180	
Pit 203 (Percent)	98.82	0.90	0.14	0.05	0.09	100	

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Table 18b. Distribution of Wares and Types by Count in C01 Pit 203 (*cont.*)

Locus	Ware 04			Chaff/Straw-Tempered Ware (13)									JAR TOTAL
	Bowl 3	Body Med.	WARE 04 TOTAL	Bowl Types				BOWL TOTAL	Jar Types				
				13	26b	26c	Unass.		20a	24	35	Unass.	
Pit 203	1	1	2	1	2	1	5	9	1	11	1	10	23

Locus	Chaff/Straw-Tempered Ware (13 cont.)				Ware 14			Extrusive Wares			LOCUS TOTAL
	Bodies			WARE 13 TOTAL	Bowl Unass.	Body Med.	WARE 14 TOTAL	14	32, 38, 46	Total	
	Med.	Coarse	Scraped								
Pit 203	323	60	1	416	2	6	8	1	6	7	433

Table 19a. Distribution of Wares by Weight, in Grams, and Their Relative Frequencies for the Single Period VI Phase in Area F

Period	Phase	Period VI Wares						Extrusive Wares 32, 38, 46	Intrusive Ware 09	TOTAL
		04	06	36	13	14	17			
VI	1 (Weight)	395	—	10	11,100	100	20	385	5	12,015
VI	1 (Percent)	3.29	—	0.08	92.38	0.83	0.17	3.20	0.04	100

Table 19b. Distribution of Wares by Count and Their Relative Frequencies for the Single Period VI Phase in Area F

Period	Phase	Period VI Wares						Extrusive Wares 32, 38, 46	Intrusive Ware 09	TOTAL
		04	06	36	13	14	17			
VI	1 (Count)	31	—	1	401	3	2	20	2	460
VI	1 (Percent)	6.7	—	0.2	87.2	0.7	0.4	4.3	0.4	100

Table 20. Distribution of Wares and Types by Count for the Single Period VI Phase in Area F

Period	Phase	Plain Simple Ware (04)			Ware 36 Body	Ware 17 Bodies	Chaff/Straw-Tempered Ware (13/14)					BOWL TOTAL
		Bowl 3	Bodies Med.	WARE 04 TOTAL			Bases	Bodies Med.	Bowl Types			
					24	26b			26c			
VI	1	1	30	31	1	2	3	385	1	2	2	5

Period	Phase	Chaff/Straw-Tempered Ware (13/14 cont.)						JAR TOTAL	WARE 13/14 TOTAL	Extrusive Wares 32, 38, 46	Intrusive Ware 09	PHASE TOTAL
		Jar Types										
		20a	25	27	28	29	Unass.					
VI	1	1	1	4	1	1	3	11	404	20	2	460

CHAPTER 9

PERIOD V: THE EARLY PART OF THE EARLY BRONZE AGE

by *Guillermo Algaze*

INTRODUCTION

The ceramic assemblage of the very beginnings of the Early Bronze Age at Kurban Höyük, recovered only in the C01 sounding, is characterized by a number of distinct wares. These may be subdivided into two major ware groups: Ware Group I includes a series of grit-tempered plain simple ware variants, while Ware Group II consists of a series of cooking pot ware variants with either grit, chaff, or mixed chaff and grit tempering. While the former represents a continuation of the plain simple ware assemblage of the Late Chalcolithic period, the latter differs substantially from the chaff/straw-tempered cooking pot wares of that earlier period and marks the ceramic assemblage of the early EB as a significantly different tradition. Additionally, a sprinkling of other less common wares is also found.

WARE GROUP I: GRIT-TEMPERED PLAIN SIMPLE WARES

As noted above, the grit-tempered component of the early EB ceramic assemblage may be subdivided into a number of related wares. All are wheel-made and may be considered to represent variants of each other. These various variants are distinguished by their specific paste, color, and decoration, and they appear to undergo significant changes in their relative frequencies throughout the Period V sequence.

BUFF, PLAIN SIMPLE WARE (WARE 04)

The buff, plain simple ware of the early EB exhibits a fairly broad range of paste and color variance, not unlike that of the plain simple ware tradition of the preceding period from which it is derived. On the whole, two main variants of this ware may be distinguished. Open forms and smaller jars are usually made of a somewhat dense paste that ranges in color from light greenish-buff (2.5Y 7/2, 8/2) to light brownish-buff (10YR 7/3, 8/3). Most sherds of this finer Ware 04 variant appear to the naked eye to have been tempered with small-sized black grits (sand?). In addition to these, minute red grits also may be observed under low power magnification. More rarely, small angular white grits (crushed limestone?) also may be seen.

Sherds belonging to larger vessels are proportionally thicker, more porous, and grittier. Normally the paste color range tends towards the light greenish or brownish-buff that is common for the already discussed denser Ware 04 variant, but more rarely reddish/pinkish-buff (5YR 7/4), darker brownish-buff (10YR 6/4) or grayish (10YR 7/1) paste colors also are found. Under low power magnification these gritty sherds appear to be tempered with a combination of black and red rounded grits as well as white angular grits. However, it is the latter which predominate. No traces of vegetal tempering whatsoever were observed.

Average ware thickness varies with paste density and vessel size. Most sherds belonging to open and small closed forms ranged from 0.30 to 0.70 cm in thickness, while those of the grittier variety, belonging mostly to larger closed forms, ranged from 0.70 to 1.20 cm. On occasion, sherds of storage-sized vessels also are found, presumably of jars such as plate 50:J. These coarser sherds ranged in thickness from 1.70 to 2.10 cm. Surface treatment is limited to an occasional slip, usually of the same color of the clay, but sometimes lighter.

DENSE GREENISH PLAIN SIMPLE WARE (WARE 03)

A finer variant of plain simple ware, Ware 03, is found only in a limited number of open and closed forms and becomes increasingly common towards the later phases of the Period V sequence at the site. It is distinguished by its dense greenish paste (5YR 5/3, 5/4, 6/3, 6/4, 6/6) which has no visible tempering, at least to the naked eye. Sherds of this ware are invariably highly fired and in many instances misshapen and warped examples are found (e.g., pl. 43:O). Moreover, they tend to break in sharp jagged edges.

Under low power magnification, the extreme density of Ware 03 sherds is all the more obvious, as air pockets are seldom if ever seen. Minute white grits actually may be detected under the microscope, but they are substantially smaller than the usual, larger white angular grits commonly found in the buff plain simple ware component of the assemblage (Ware 04).

Average ware thickness concentrates in the 0.30–0.40 cm range for most sherds, particularly those of open vessels. More rarely, sherds up to 0.70 cm in thickness may be found. Vessels of the dense greenish plain simple ware variant are never slipped and have no other distinctive form of surface treatment.

DIAGONALLY RESERVED SLIP WARE (WARE 06)

Recorded as a separate ware because of its possible chronological significance, the paste of diagonally reserved slip ware is identical in almost all respects to that characteristic for the larger vessels of the buff, plain simple ware variant already described (Ware 04). The only difference between the paste of Wares 04 and 06 is that most sherds or vessels with reserved slip decoration are made in a gritty light greenish-buff paste. The reddish or pinkish-buff paste variants of plain simple ware, only rarely attested in Ware 04, are not found in association with diagonally reserved slip decoration.

The “ware” itself is defined only by its distinctive exterior surface decoration, which characteristically appears in this period as a series of alternating registers of diagonally and horizontally reserved bands (Deco. 406: pl. 49:L, M). Sherds with only a register of diagonally reserved bands (Deco. 405: pl. 49:O) also are common. These last are indistinguishable from examples of the same decorative technique of the preceding Late Chalcolithic period (compare, for example, pl. 23:N, O). In most cases, the same jar types will appear in the Period V assemblage with or without reserved slip decoration. At Kurban Höyük, diagonally reserved slipped decoration does not appear in the Period V sequence in association with open forms.¹

THE TYPES OF PERIOD V PLAIN SIMPLE WARES

Bowl 1 (pl. 43:A)

Small conical-shaped cups are similar in shape to the distinctive Uruk-related conical cups of the Late Chalcolithic period (compare pl. 19:A and figs 57:A, 58:A, 97:A). However, Bowl 1 examples in Period V contexts are distinguished by their characteristic ware which is commonly buff or greenish-buff, rather than the darker reddish or brownish-buff plain simple ware variant that characterizes the Period VI cups. A single example has clearly marked wheel corrugations on the interior (pl. 43:A). Most sherds of the Bowl 1 type, however, are not so distinctively marked.

Bowl 2 (pl. 43:B)

Small cups with sinuous sides are always made in the buff variant (Ware 04) of plain simple ware and represent a type which is only infrequently found in Period V levels (pl. 43:B), but which continues unchanged from the preceding period (compare pl. 19:M–P, S, T) where it represents a common type.

Bowl 3 (pl. 43:C, D)

A somewhat heterogeneous group is constituted by small cups with a distinctive ledge rim. Both carinated (pl. 43:C) and straight-sided (pl. 43:D) examples are known. Bowl 3 represents a type which continues unchanged from the preceding period (compare pl. 19:I, Q).

1. For the distribution of this ware, see Mazzoni 1980.

Bowls 4a, b (pl. 43:F–P)

The most common of the Period V grit-tempered open ware types is represented by the cyma-recta cup, a type which appears throughout the sequence, but which becomes particularly common only in its later phases and is of significance on the analysis of chronological variance within the period. First named and defined by Braidwood in his analysis of the ‘Amuq sequence,² these cups are distinguished by their blunt rims, sinuous sides, flat basal angle, and small button-like ring bases (Bowl 4a: pl. 43:J–P).³ A rare variant with more sharply outflared walls (Bowl 4b: pl. 43:G, H) is represented by only a few examples.⁴ Cyma-recta type cups are found in the sequence in both the regular buff (Ware 04) and dense greenish (Ware 03) plain simple ware variants, but are far more common in the latter.

Bowls 5a–c (pl. 44:A–K)

A number of tall fine-walled cups appear to be common only early in the Period V sequence, and are only found in the buff variant of plain simple ware (Ware 04). On account of their shape, frequency, and temporal distribution, these cups may perhaps be considered as “precursors” for the cyma-recta cups just discussed.

On the basis of complete or semi-complete examples, three subvariants may be distinguished. Those with sinuous or incurved walls (Bowls 5a and 5c, respectively, pl. 44:A–C, E–K) are common, while those with straight walls (Bowl 5b: pl. 44:D) are less so. However, in many cases smaller rim fragments are not easily assigned to a specific subtype.⁵

Bowls 6a, b (pl. 44:L–P, Q–T)

Simple hemispherical bowls with flat bases and club-shaped rims represent a common type which is well represented throughout the Period V sequence and which continues into the succeeding mid-late EB period (compare pl. 56:C–N). Examples of this bowl type are found in both of the main plain simple ware variants. Two subtypes may be distinguished on the basis of proportions and upper wall treatment. Bowl 6a is marked by its slightly outflared wall, while Bowl 6b is set apart by its incurved upper wall and higher proportions.⁶

Bowl 7 (pl. 45:A–D)

Bowl 7 is represented by a number of simple hemispherical bowls with blunt rims and outflared (pl. 45:A, B, D) or straight (pl. 45:C) upper walls. These bowls, which are only represented in the normal buff variant of plain simple ware, are restricted to the earlier levels of the Period V sequence, and recall similar examples from Late Chalcolithic period levels (compare pl. 19:E, for example). On the basis of parallels to better preserved examples at contemporary sites in the area, it appears likely that Type 7 bowls may have represented a high pedestaled form with bases such as illustrated on pl. 51:C–E.⁷

2. Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, pp. 352–53 and figure 269:9–10. Note, however, that contrary to the published report which places this distinctive type only in Phase H of the ‘Amuq sequence, it appears that cyma-recta cups start earlier, at least at Tell al-Judeidah. A number of distinctive sherds of this type may be found in the ‘Amuq sherd study collection at The Oriental Institute in levels of the Judeidah JK3 sounding assigned to Phase G (personal observation).
3. Plate 43:J–P, compare Hayaz Höyük (Thissen 1985, p. 123 and fig. 5:15–18, 24); Hassek Höyük, “EB I–II” (Hoh 1981, p. 67 and fig. 9:10–12); Burhan Höyük (Karg 1984, p. 142 and fig. 30:10); Chagar Bazar, Grave 67, Level 5 (Mallowan 1936, fig. 10:16–17); Terqa, “Early Third Millennium” (Buccellati 1979, figure 20, second row from top, left); Gelinciktepe (Palmieri 1967, figs. 22, 23:3, 10, and 23); Norşuntepe, “EB I” (Hauptmann 1982, pl. 42:6–8); Değirmentepe, Level II (Duru 1979, pl. 30:15).
4. Plate 43:G, H, compare Hassek Höyük, “EB I–II” (Hoh 1981, p. 69, fig. 11:10); Norşuntepe, “EB I” (Hauptmann 1972, fig. 73:4). Plate 43:I, compare Hassek Höyük “EB I” (Hoh 1981, p. 70, fig. 12:6).
5. Plate 44:A–C, compare Hassek Höyük, “EB I” (Hoh 1981, pp. 66–67, figs. 8:8 and 9:7). Plate 44:E, compare Hassek Höyük, “EB I” (Hoh 1981, p. 67, fig. 9:3–5); Burhan Höyük, “EB” (Karg 1984, p. 142, fig. 30:12); Arslan Tepe, Period VIB (Palmieri 1981, p. 115, fig. 8:6 and 8–9); Norşuntepe, “EB I” (Hauptmann 1982, pl. 42:2–3).
6. Plate 44:L–P, compare Hassek Höyük, “EB I–II” (Hoh 1981, p. 68, fig. 10:4).
7. Plate 45:A–D, compare Hassek Höyük, “EB I–II” (Hoh 1981, p. 71, fig. 13:2, 4, 6).

Bowl 8 (pl. 45:E, F)

Simple bowls with either a straight (pl. 45:E) or an incurved (pl. 45:F) upper wall and a tubular spout near the rim are represented by only two examples, both made in the normal plain simple buff ware variant.⁸

Bowl 9 (pl. 45:G, H)

Bowls with a slightly thickened rim and a distinctive groove on the rim exterior represent a characteristic if infrequent type found only in the dense greenish plain simple ware variant.

Bowl 10 (pl. 45:I, J)

A rare type, shallow bowls with a markedly thickened band rim are represented by only two examples, both from the same locus.

Bowl 11 (pl. 45:M, N, P, Q)

A number of bowls with band (pl. 45:M, N, P) or inturned beveled (pl. 45:Q) rims are grouped together because they represent related types that, although attested in the Period V assemblage, are more characteristic of the Late Chalcolithic period (compare pls. 20:A–D, G–K; 21:A, B). As bowls of Type 11 are not infrequent in Period V deposits and furthermore are sometimes found over occupational floors of the period, it is likely that they represent a type which continues unchanged into the earliest EB levels from the preceding period.⁹

Bowls 12a, b (pl. 46:A–I)

A variety of hemispherical bowls have thickened band rims and a distinctive groove on the rim exterior. Although these bowls occur throughout the sequence, they appear to be concentrated in its early levels. Type 12 bowls may be further subdivided on the basis of proportions. Bowl 12a (pl. 46:A–E) is deeper and usually has slightly outflared or incurved walls. Bowl 12b (pl. 46:F–I) is shallower and more finely made.¹⁰

In retrospect it would appear that the earlier versions of the Bowl 12b type with incurved upper walls (pl. 46:C, for example), are deeper than versions of the same type found later in the Period V sequence (pl. 46:G, H, for example). However this observation cannot be confirmed in the records, because while recording in the field the shallower and deeper versions of the type were not considered as separate subtypes. Type 12 bowls seem to represent the Period V continuation of the common Late Chalcolithic band-rimmed bowls (compare pl. 20:A–D), and in turn constitute a connecting link with the common Period IV band-rimmed bowls (compare pl. 57:A–O).

Bowl 13 (pl. 46:J, K)

An infrequent, but chronologically significant type is represented by club-rimmed platters, which are only found in the earliest phase of the Period V sequence. Only two examples of this bowl type were recovered, one completely preserved and smashed on a Phase 3 floor (pl. 46:J, for location see fig. 70). Type 13 bowls represent a continuation into the earliest EB of the common Late Chalcolithic period grit-tempered platters—a type which only appears in the latter part of the Period VI sequence (compare pls. 46:J, K; 21:D, E).

Bowls 14a, b (pl. 46:L, M, N)

A small number of bowls are characterized by a raised ridge on their exterior body immediately underneath the rim. Two subvariants of this type may be distinguished on the basis of the upper wall treatment and, although the sample is small, these subvariants appear to be of chronological significance. Bowl 14a has a straight upper

8. Plate 45:E, F, compare Hassek Höyük, "EB I–II" (Hoh 1981, p. 68, fig. 10:1–2).

9. Plate 45:N, P, compare Hassek Höyük, "EB I" (Hoh 1981, p. 70, fig. 12:2); Burhan Höyük, "EB" (Karg 1984, p. 143, fig. 31:14); Arslan Tepe, Period VIB (Palmieri 1981, p. 115, fig. 8:7).

10. Plate 46:A–H, compare Hassek Höyük, "EB I–II" (Hoh 1984, p. 143, fig. 31:1); 'Amuq, Phase H (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, p. 353, fig. 269:3); Norşuntepe, "EB I" (Hauptmann 1982, pls. 40:2 and 42:5).

wall (pl. 46:L, M), while Bowl 14b, which is paralleled in the Late Chalcolithic period assemblage of Area C01 (compare pl. 20:K), has an incurved one (pl. 46:N).

Jar 1 (pl. 47:A)

A small carinated holemouth jar is represented by only one example, found in the earliest phase of the Period V sequence. Its exterior is covered with a thick, well-burnished red slip.

Jars 2a, b (pl. 47:B, C, H–P)

Holemouth jars with flattened band (pl. 47:B, C, H, I, P), beaded (pl. 47:J–L), or club (pl. 47:M, N, O) rims represent a common type found in a whole range of sizes from very small (pl. 47:C) to quite large (pl. 47:O). These jars are found throughout the Period V sequence in both of the main plain simple ware variants. On the whole, however, larger examples are rarely found in the dense greenish ware variant.

Jar 3a, b (pl. 47:D–G)

Simple holemouth jars with blunt (pl. 47:D, E, G) or slightly thickened (pl. 47:F) rims are not nearly as common as holemouth jars with rims. Two subtypes may be distinguished on the basis of how restricted the mouth is. Jar 3a is constituted by simple narrow mouthed vessels of a type already present in the preceding Late Chalcolithic period (compare pls. 47:D; 23:K). Jar 3b, on the other hand, has a wider mouth and appears to be shallower (pl. 47:E–G).

Jar 4 (pl. 48:A, B)

Small ovoid jars with wide mouths and everted rims represent a simple type of which only a few examples were found. All of the examples of this type are made in the normal buff variant of plain simple ware, but at least one example (pl. 48:A) is handmade.

Jar 5 (pl. 48:D, E)

Jar necks with relatively constricted mouths and high, slightly everted blunt or thickened rims are only found in the normal buff plain simple ware variant. This simple type continues with little change from the time of the Late Chalcolithic period levels until the EB (pl. 27:F, G).

Jar 6 (pl. 48:F, G)

Finely-made jar necks with relatively constricted mouths, slightly everted necks, and ledge rims are found in both of the plain simple ware variants. This simple jar neck type is already found in the Late Chalcolithic period (compare pl. 24:B), and also appears in the succeeding mid-late EB assemblage (compare pl. 66:C, E, F).

Jar 7 (pl. 48:H–J)

Small jars with relatively wide mouths, short necks, and vertically perforated shoulder lugs are represented by only a few small fragments, all of which are in the dense greenish plain simple ware variant. These distinctive sherds may be reconstructed fully as small ovoid jars with the help of better preserved examples at sites in the Karababa dam area and beyond.¹¹

Jar 8 (pl. 48:K–M)

Finely-made ovoid jars, with relatively constricted mouths and simple everted blunt rims, represent a common type found in a variety of sizes, which usually appear in the dense plain simple ware variant (pl. 48:K, L). These distinctive jars are concentrated in the later phases of the Period V sequence and appear to replace an

11. Plate 48:I, compare related but not identical examples from Hassek-West, Necropolis (Hoh 1984, p. 91, fig. 16:1–2); Arslan Tepe, Period VIB (Palmieri 1981, p. 116, fig. 9:2, 3, and 5).

earlier version of the same type which has a wider mouth and was made in the normal buff plain simple ware variant (pl. 48:M).

Jar 9 (pl. 48:N, O)

A number of slightly outflared jar necks with ovoid thickened rims belong to finely made jars of a type perhaps related to Type 6 jar necks (pl. 48:N, O, F, G respectively). These jar rims are found in small amounts throughout the Period V sequence and appear in both of the plain simple ware variants. Similar jar necks are found in the assemblage of the succeeding mid-late EB period (compare pl. 66:D).

Jar 10 (pl. 48:P–R)

A small number of jar rims appear to have belonged to bag-shaped jars and may be grouped together because of their incurved necks and ledge or club-shaped rims. Examples of this type are only found in the normal buff variant of plain simple ware. One jar bears horizontally reserved slip decoration on its neck, which presumably would have alternated with diagonally drawn bands on the shoulder (pl. 48:R).

Jar 11 (pl. 48:S–U)

A number of jar necks from fairly large jars of the normal buff plain simple ware variant are grouped together because of their short, sharply outflared blunt necks. These jars represent a simple type which is also found in the succeeding Period IV assemblage (compare pl. 65:C, D).

Jar 12 (pl. 49:A, B)

Two unique jar necks are grouped together in spite of their differences in form, because of their band rims. The example on plate 49:A has a short everted neck, while that on plate 49:B appears to have belonged to a neckless bag-shaped jar.¹²

Jar 13 (pl. 48:D, E)

A very distinctive, albeit infrequent, jar rim is distinguished by its band rim with a characteristic groove or concavity on the exterior. These rims, which are represented only in the earlier phases of the Period V sequence, also are found on a number of bowls from the same levels (pl. 46:A–C, E).

Jar 14 (pl. 49:F, G, M)

A small number of large jars have short straight necks, medium-width mouths, and either club or ledge rims (pls. 49:G, 49:F, M, respectively). A single example has its shoulder preserved and bears the distinctive Period V pattern of horizontal and diagonally reserved slip (pl. 49:M).

Jar 15 (pl. 49:H–L)

Medium-sized jars with relatively wide mouths and high slightly outflared blunt rims (pl. 49:H–J) or thickened rims (pl. 49:K, L) are found throughout the Period V sequence in the normal buff variant of plain simple ware. A number of examples are decorated with diagonally reserved slip on their shoulders.

Jar 16 (pl. 49:N)

Represented by only a single example, Jar 16 is characterized by its short vertical neck and its distinctive red slip burnished decoration.

12. Plate 49:B, compare 'Amuq, Phase H (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, p. 353, fig. 269:3).

Jars 17a, b (pl. 50:A–J)

The larger jars of the Period V plain simple ware assemblage are relatively standardized and are found in a variety of sizes ranging from medium- to storage-sized. These jars are characterized by their medium to high necks and rims with either an ovoid (Jar 17a: pl. 50:A–F) or rounded (Jar 17b: pl. 50:G–J) section. Jar 17b with a rounded rim represents a type that continues with little or no change from the Late Chalcolithic period (pl. 27:I, J), while Jar 17a with its ovoid rim appears first in the Period V sequence. Both subvariants continue in use throughout the EB sequence at the site (compare pls. 67, 68, 109:M–O).¹³

Stand 1 (pl. 51:A)

A small body fragment of a hollow tubular stand is represented by a single sherd in the Period V deposits. It appears to have formed part of a fruit stand-like pedestaled bowl of a type that is well paralleled at contemporary sites in the vicinity. Similar stands also were recovered in the succeeding mid-late EB period deposits at the site (compare pl. 73:L).

Stand 2 (pl. 51:B)

A small form open on both ends with a characteristic inner-beveled bottom and top marked by a fairly sharp blunt rim may represent a stand. As noted in the preceding chapter, this distinctive type enjoys a wide geographical and chronological distribution throughout the ancient Near East and is found at Kurban Höyük in deposits that range from Periods VI to III (compare pls. 22:J; 51:B; 72:L, M; 129:E–H).¹⁴

Pedestal Bases (pl. 51:C–E)

A variety of pedestal bases, presumably belonging to small footed jars and bowls, are commonly found in Period V levels. Not attested in the preceding Late Chalcolithic period, pedestal bases constitute a common accessory that appears first at Kurban in Period V deposits and continues with little change throughout the EB sequence (compare pls. 72:O–Q, 73:A–F).

WARE GROUP II: COOKING POT WARES

In the early EB, two cooking pot wares may be distinguished on the basis of their tempering characteristics. A mixed chaff and grit-tempered ware (Ware 28–29) represents the predominant variant throughout the period and is found in a limited range of types. A coarser, exclusively grit-tempered cooking pot ware variant (Ware 30) is found in an even more limited range of shapes and appears to be concentrated early in the sequence.

MIXED-TEMPERED UNBURNISHED AND BURNISHED COOKING POT WARES (WARES 28 AND 29)

All of the open forms of the Period V cooking pot ware component and the majority of the open form jars are characterized by a distinctive paste that is tempered with a combination of both chaff and grits. The paste color is usually dark, tending towards brown or black (10YR 6/4, 7YR 3/0), but orange (5YR 5/4) or reddish (5YR 4/6) examples are not altogether uncommon. A gray core is sometimes visible. The relative proportions of vegetal vis-à-vis mineral tempering vary with each sherd. Some sherds are tempered overwhelmingly with chaff and have but few grits, while others are grittier and have but a few visible chaff impressions; in either case, however, tempering material is abundant and easily visible to the naked eye.

Under low power magnification, most of the grits appear to be of the white angular type (crushed limestone?) that also are found in the plain simple ware sherds of the assemblage, although medium-sized rounded gray grits

13. Plate 50:B–J, compare Hassek Höyük, “EB I” (Hoh 1981, pp. 75–77, figs. 17:1–5, 18:2, and 19:6), Burhan Höyük, “EB” (Karg 1984, p. 142, fig. 30:1–2), ‘Amuq, Phases G–H (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, pp. 277–78, figs. 210:1, 4, 13; 218:3; 219:1–2, and p. 355, fig. 273:2, respectively), Arslan Tepe, Period VIB (Palmieri 1981, p. 115, fig. 8:11), Norşuntepe “EB I” (Hauptmann 1982, pls. 42:7 and 43:3–4) and Taşkun Mevkii, Phase IB (Helms 1973, p. 118, fig. 9; Tepecik “EB” (Esin 1970, pl. 18).
14. Plate 51:B, compare Hassek Höyük, “Late Chalcolithic-EB” (Hoh 1981, p. 82, fig. 24: 1–6). Cf. above, *Part Two, Chapter 8*, note 11.

(sand?) also are visible on occasion. Chaff impressions are usually abundant and not difficult to see, even though the firing temperature appears to have been high enough so that no traces of white silica shells from the chaff, such as may be observed in the Chalcolithic chaff/straw-tempered wares, are visible.

Average ware thickness ranges from 0.70 to 1.10 cm in the case of all open and most closed form sherds. More rarely, sherds belonging to unusually large vessels also are found. Such sherds are usually coarser and have an average thickness of 1.40–1.90 cm.

The majority of sherds have extensively mottled surfaces, and their exterior finish varies. Most sherds are nicely burnished (Ware 29), but unburnished examples also are well attested (Ware 28). Unburnished sherds are usually smooth on the outside, although a small number of sherds have roughly textured surfaces (pl. 52:F, for example). All sherds have smooth interior surfaces.

GRIT-TEMPERED COOKING POT WARE (WARE 30)

A less common cooking pot ware variant is represented in the Period V assemblage only by two jar forms (Jars 19a, 17b: pl. 52:A, D, K respectively). Ware 30 is characterized by a distinctive gritty reddish-buff (2.5YR 4/6) paste, which only occasionally has a thin light gray oxidized core (5YR 6/1). Under low power magnification, traces of vegetal tempering were not detected. Grits are abundant and mostly of the white angular type, but smaller rounded gray and red ones also are visible.

Average ware thickness does not differ from that of the more common mixed tempering of the cooking pot wares just discussed. The exterior surface is never burnished nor smooth, but is usually covered with either a reddish (2.5YR 4/6) or grayish/brownish (5YR 5/1) slip or wash.

THE TYPES OF PERIOD V COOKING POT WARES

Bowl 15 (pl. 51:G–H)

The standard cooking pot ware bowl type is represented by a variety of simple bowls with outflared straight walls and blunt rims (pl. 51:G–I). These bowls are usually burnished.

Jar 17b (pl. 52:K)

Fairly large jars with necks of characteristic medium height and width and rounded club rims, common in the plain simple ware component of the assemblage (pl. 50:G, H), are only rarely found in the cooking pot ware component of the Period V assemblage. All of the examples of this type in the cooking pot ware component are made of the gritty ware variant (Ware 30).

Jar 18 (pl. 51:J, K)

Holemouth jar forms are rarely found in cooking pot ware. Jar 18 groups together the few examples attested.

Jars 19a, b (pl. 52:A–D, F–J)

By far the greatest majority of the Period V cooking pot ware jars appear to have been relatively simple vessels with short outflared necks. In retrospect, two subvariants may be distinguished. The first consists of apparently ovoid jars with everted blunt necks and medium-width mouths (pl. 52:A–D), while the second is represented by lower, more globular jars which also have everted blunt necks, but have wider mouths (pl. 52:F–J). However, these differences in shape and width of mouth only became apparent upon later reflection and were not recorded in the field. Therefore, it is not possible to differentiate in the records between these separate variants which are here lumped together as Jar 19.¹⁵

On the whole, the Type 19 cooking pot ware jars do not have any accessories or handles. However, at Kurban Höyük a single small rim sherd of a Period V Type 19 cooking pot ware jar bears a small triangular-shaped ledge handle attached to the rim (pl. 52:C), a feature which was characteristic only later in the EB sequence at the site (compare Period IV: pls. 93:A, B, I–M; 94:E, F), and which connects the cooking pot ware traditions of the early

15. Plate 52:E–J, compare Hassek Höyük, "Late Chalcolithic-EB I" (Hoh 1981, p. 74, fig. 16:3, 5, and 7) and Burhan Höyük, "EB" (Karg 1984, p. 141, fig. 29:1–2). Plate 52:C, cf. Norşuntepe, "EB I" (Hauptmann 1982, pls. 25:1 and 42:9–10).

and later phases of the EB in the Turkish lower Euphrates area. Examples of the Type 19 jars were found in both of the Period V cooking pot ware variants (Wares 28/29 and 30). Additionally a small number of exclusively chaff-tempered Type 19 jars also were found. These are discussed separately.

CHAFF/STRAW-TEMPERED WARE (WARE 13/14)

Overall a small proportion of the Period V assemblage is composed of chaff/straw-tempered ware sherds. By far the great majority of diagnostics of that ware in Period V contexts represent typical Late Chalcolithic period types and may be considered extrusive. A few diagnostic sherds, however, appear to represent chaff/straw-tempered versions of the typical Period V cooking pot ware jar (Jar 19a: pl. 52:E). On typological grounds, therefore, it is likely that these sherds are in situ. If indeed so, then Ware 13/14 appears to represent a minute component of the Period V ceramic assemblage, a rare variant of the much more common cooking pot ware jars with mixed tempering. It should be noted, however, that the paste and tempering characteristics of Period V chaff/straw-tempered cooking pot ware jars do not differ in any significant respect from those of Late Chalcolithic chaff/straw-tempered ware sherds.

KARAZ WARE (WARE 37)

Only two sherds of the central-eastern Anatolia Karaz type were recovered in deposits dated to the early EB at Kurban Höyük. Both come from contexts assigned to Phase 9 of the C01 sequence. Given the size of the sample, it is impossible to generalize on the characteristics of Karaz ware in this period. One small sherd appears to have belonged to the shoulder of a rather large jar and has a protuberance which suggests a ledge handle or a lug (not illustrated). It is made of a grit-tempered orange clay which grades into black towards the exterior surface. It is highly burnished on its exterior and irregular horizontal burnishing strokes are discernible. A second sherd, which is also small and fragmentary, appears to have been a lid, because it is flat on one side and slightly concave on the other (not illustrated). Both surfaces are highly burnished and concentric burnishing strokes are visible. The flat side is grayish/black in color, while the concave side is dark red. This sherd had a very dense brownish paste with no tempering material visible, even under low power magnification.

PERIOD V: DISCUSSION

INTRODUCTION

Remains dated to the very beginnings of the EB sequence at Kurban Höyük were recovered in only one of the three vertical operations at the site, Area C01. There at least three meters of deposits of the period were excavated and eight successive occupational phases were distinguished. Excluding loci of uncertain reliability or stratification, the ceramic assemblage of the early EB is represented by a sizable sample of 19,127 sherds (tab. 23a) weighing close to 300 kg (tab. 22a).¹⁶ Of that amount, an average of twelve percent of all sherds were diagnostics of both form and ware.

CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

Although stratigraphically the transition in Area C01 from the Late Chalcolithic period to the early EB was abrupt, involving, as it did, a major reorganization of the excavated area from an open outdoor work surface to an enclosed, fairly substantial architectural complex; ceramically, that transition appears to have been somewhat less dramatic. On the whole, however, the perceived stratigraphic disjunction is indeed reflected in ceramic assemblages that are distinctive as well as significantly different. Nevertheless a certain degree of continuity may be traced between the ceramic assemblages of Periods VI and V, particularly so if only the earliest phase of Period V deposits is considered.

In the early EB ceramic assemblage, chaff/straw-tempered wares of the 'Amuq F tradition are, for all practical purposes, no longer in use and the small quantities recorded (tabs. 22–23) are presumed to be extrusive. The same is true for beveled rim bowls and other ceramic indicators of the Uruk period found as scattered sherds

16. Details of the specific loci included in the analysis of the Period V evidence from Area C01 are given in the *Appendix*.

throughout the Period V sequence. Moreover, the cooking pot ware tradition of the time is altogether different from that of the preceding period. It is not visibly related to the chaff/straw-tempered forms that were used as cooking pots in the Late Chalcolithic period and is rather more closely related to the cooking pot ware tradition with characteristic triangular lug handles of the succeeding mid-late EB (Period IV). In fact, the affinities of the cooking pot ware traditions of both Period V and IV are Anatolian rather than Syro-Mesopotamian as had been the case in Period VI. On the whole, similarities between the ceramics of the Late Chalcolithic and the early EB periods are restricted mostly to the grit-tempered, plain simple ware component which both assemblages hold in common. A number of plain simple ware forms appear to straddle both the end of the Late Chalcolithic sequence, represented at Areas A and C01, and the very beginnings of the early EB sequence, represented only at Area C01.

The degree of similarity between the two periods varies according to the corpus of data being analyzed. In Area C01, for example, the relationships are stronger. There, the early EB cooking pot wares which only become a significant component of the assemblage by Phase 3, the earliest assigned to Period V, have already appeared, albeit in statistically insignificant amounts, by the preceding phase, Phase 2, assigned to the end of the Late Chalcolithic period. Within the plain simple ware component of the assemblage, a certain degree of continuity also may be observed. Not only does the ware itself continue unchanged, but also several distinct forms appear to continue as well. A number of these, of course, represent extrusions; while still others may represent undetected intrusions. However, enough forms occur in both periods in secure enough contexts and in sufficient amounts so as to suggest at least some measure of continuity.

Table 21a is an attempt to trace the degree of similarity in the plain simple ware components of Phases 2 and 3 of the C01 sequence, assigned respectively to the end of the Period VI and the beginning of the Period V sequence. It does so in a rather crude, but nevertheless useful, fashion by tracing the number of distinct forms that appear in the plain simple ware components of both periods. *Forms* rather than *types* are used to trace the degree of continuity between the assemblages because, unlike types which are period specific, forms remain constant irrespective of chronological context. In order to maximize reliability and minimize the problem of extrusive sherds appearing in later period fill, only actual floor or suprafloor materials are considered in table 21a.

The results of table 21a would appear to indicate that a noteworthy proportion of plain simple ware forms appearing in reliable Phase 3 deposits had already appeared in the preceding phase: 15 out of 40 or a full 37.5 percent in fact.¹⁷ However, closer examination of the actual forms involved suggests that while a certain degree of continuity may indeed be found, the relationship between the two assemblages may not be as strong as suggested by the results of table 21a. A number of the common forms represent Uruk types, which are presumably out of context and extrusive in Period V deposits, even if found over occupational floors (Forms 420, 851, 967, 975 = pls. 25:F, I; 26:E, F; 19:A-C; 25:Q; respectively). Still other forms represent types which are typical only for Period V and which, although found in presumably secure Late Chalcolithic period contexts, are seldom represented there by more than a single example (Forms 47d, 120, 728, 909, 1501 = pls. 46:B, C; 47:M-P; 44:I, K; 44:A, H; 46:N; respectively). Whether or not these forms are intrusive, they may be dismissed as statistically insignificant. Nevertheless, a number of forms do occur in sufficient amounts in both periods so as to suggest that they are indeed in situ (Forms 47e, 72, 864, 985 [= 1390], 1526 = pls. 20:A-C; 45:N, P; 27:I, J; 50:G-J; 27:F, G; 48:D, E; 19:M-N; 43:B; 21:D-F, 46:J, K; respectively). Moreover, the continued use of diagonally reserved slip decoration in both periods serves as a further tie (pls. 23:M-O, 49:L, M, O, P).

Addressing the question of continuity between the ceramic assemblages of Periods VI and V with data derived not only from Area C01 but also from Area A produces results that vary significantly. Unlike the Late Chalcolithic levels of Area C01 which produced small but not insignificant amounts of the early EB cooking pot ware, the Late Chalcolithic levels of Area A produced no significant evidence of that ware (tab. 11). Furthermore, the relationship between the plain simple ware component of the end of the Late Chalcolithic period and that of the beginning of the early EB appears greatly diminished if data from Area A are used in the analysis. Table 21b traces the degree of similarity between the plain simple ware components of the end of the Late Chalcolithic period in Area A (Period VIA) and the beginnings of the early EB in Area C01 (Period VB). It does so by comparing the Period VIA (Phases 7-10) materials from Area A to Period VB (Phase 3) materials from

17. Materials from the following loci were taken into consideration for table 21a: Phase 2, Late Chalcolithic: C01:120/129/201/202 = surface and suprafloor, C01:119 = suprafloor and Phase 3, Early EB: C01:188, 195, 198 = 117 = floor and suprafloor deposits. Cf. above, *Part One, Chapter 2*, p. 120-22.

Area C01. As shown in table 21a, only a selection of actual floor or suprafloor materials from both areas were used to compile the data presented in table 21b.¹⁸

The results of table 21b show a significant decrease in the degree of similarity between the plain simple ware components of Periods VIA and VB from those obtained in table 21a. In fact only nine out of forty distinct forms or about 22.5 percent of all forms found in the earliest phase of C01 early EB period deposits had appeared previously in Area A Late Chalcolithic levels. However, of these nine forms four represent Uruk types which are clearly out of context in Period V deposits (420, 851, 967, 975: pls. 25:F, I; 26:E, F; 19:A–C; 25:Q; respectively). The remaining five forms which do appear in both assemblages (47e, 72, 864, 985 [= 1390], 1526 = pls. 20:A–C; 45:N, P; 27:I, J; 50:G–J; 27:F, G; 48:D, E; 19:M, N; 43:B; 21:D–F; 46:J, K; respectively) constitute a good 12.5 percent of the plain simple ware component of the earliest EB phase. Moreover, as was the case in Area C01, diagonally reserved slip decoration is also common to both assemblages.

In addition to the actual plain simple ware forms common to both the Late Chalcolithic and the early EB periods, a number of typical Period V types may be traced back to prototypes in the earlier period. The sequence of cyma-recta and related cups, for example, may be connected with the sinuous-sided cups of the preceding period (compare pls. 43:F–P; 44:B, C; 19:M–P, S–T). Similarly the series of band-rimmed bowls that appears characteristic of the Period V sequence may be viewed as having developed out of the Late Chalcolithic band-rimmed bowl series (compare pls. 46:A–J, 20:A–J).

Crude and impressionistic as these results might be, they indicate that although the ceramic assemblages of the Late Chalcolithic and early EB are substantially different, still a not negligible measure of continuity may indeed be traced between the two assemblages. That that relationship appears to be closer when only data from Area C01 itself are used in the analysis (as opposed to a comparison of Areas C01 and A) might indicate that a certain degree of mixing of the assemblages has taken place in that area, whether as a result of building activities in antiquity, as a result of excavation, or both. The likelihood of some contamination is to be expected in areas such as C01 where the deposits of the two separate periods are found directly superimposed and where a number of later pits had cut into earlier levels. However, insofar as only data from presumably more reliable floor and suprafloor contexts have been used in this analysis, an alternative explanation for the varying results presented in tables 21a and 21b cannot be discarded. It is possible, we would argue, that the greater degree of similarity between the ceramic assemblages of the Late Chalcolithic and early EB periods which emerges when only data from Area C01 are considered as opposed to a consideration of pertinent data from Area A as well actually reflects a chronological variable. In other words, that the C01 Late Chalcolithic assemblage is actually closer in time, albeit marginally, to the beginnings of the EB than that of Area A. The hypothesis, which cannot be tested with the limited evidence available, would appear to be buttressed by the relative scarcity in Late Chalcolithic levels of Area C01 of chaff/straw-tempered wares of the 'Amuq F type, at least as compared with Area A. Moreover, it is also supported by the apparent beginnings of the early EB cooking pot ware tradition in Late Chalcolithic period levels of Area C01, a phenomenon which finds no parallels in Area A.

PERIODIZATION: AREA C01

In rather broad and impressionistic terms it is possible to subdivide the Period V sequence from Area C01 into two subperiods. The earlier, VB, appears to correlate wholly only with Phase 3 of the C01 occupational sequence, while the later, VA, encompasses Phases 6–10. Phases 4–5 are not easily assigned to either subperiod on ceramic criteria. The earlier subperiod is characterized by a grit-tempered component in which several forms previously encountered in the Late Chalcolithic period are still represented, and appear in proportions which suggest that they may actually be in situ even though these continuing forms appear in association with numerous new, not previously attested types. In fact some of these forms (Bowl 13: pl. 46:J, for example) were actually found directly over the occupational floor of Room 3.2 in Phase 3 of the C01 sequence. In contrast, in Period VA grit-tempered Late Chalcolithic forms become increasingly rare and are no longer commonly found on occupational floors. Also distinguishing the plain simple ware component of both subperiods is the fact that the dense greenish variant of plain simple ware (Ware 03) appears largely absent in Period VB. This ware only appears in statistically significant amounts by Period VA when, as will become apparent later in the discussion, it becomes

18. From Area A Late Chalcolithic: Phase 7, surfaces: A07:085, A08:047, 043, and A09:009; suprafloor: A07:083, 084, A08:046. Phase 8, surfaces: A07:079, 080; A08:038; suprafloor: A07:077, 078. Phase 9, surfaces: A07:072, 073. Phase 10, surface: A07:062. From Area C01 Early EB, Phase 3, same loci as note 17 above.

increasingly common with each succeeding building period. In addition to the above noted differences in the grit-tempered components of Periods VB and VA, a noteworthy difference also may be discerned in the cooking pot ware component of both subperiods. In the earlier subperiod is found a substantial proportion of exclusively grit-tempered cooking pots (Ware 30) which are absent in the succeeding occupational phases that are characterized by mixed tempering cooking pots.

DISTRIBUTION OF WARES

A careful weighing of the ceramic evidence suggests that it may be easier to distinguish Periods VB and VA impressionistically than it is to distinguish them statistically. In fact, the data on distribution within the sequence of both wares and types suggest a continuous evolving assemblage in which sharp breaks are the exception rather than the rule. More often than not the patterns that may be observed in the distribution of both wares and types throughout the sequence fail to correlate with single occupational phases or building periods. Nevertheless, a number of gradual trends of possible chronological significance may be discerned in the evolution of the Period V assemblage of Area C01. These trends may be plotted for each succeeding phase. A number of tables appended to this discussion summarize the evidence both in terms of count and weight by ware and in terms of count by types.¹⁹ The former allow us to attain at a glance a reading of the major changes in the relative distribution of wares within the period, while the latter allow us to refine further the level of analysis by tracing the distribution of specific types within the sequence and their changing frequencies.

Tables 22a, b summarize the evidence from all stratigraphically reliable loci assigned to Period V in Area C01 in terms of ware weight and their relative proportions by phase (or group of related phases). Tables 23a, b also summarize available data on ware distribution within the Period V assemblage, but use as their database counts rather than weights.

Even at the rather coarse level of analysis of tables 22, 23 a number of patterns may be discerned. Within the plain simple ware component, for example, the dense greenish variant (Ware 03) becomes increasingly common with time, while the normal buff variant (Ware 04) decreases concomitantly. Reserved slip ware (Ware 06), never particularly common in the assemblage, appears to decrease in frequency through time. Within the cooking pot ware component of the assemblage, the most obvious trend is that the gritty cooking pot ware variant (Ware 30) is virtually absent after Phase 3 (Building Period 1).

These trends are more easily discerned if the relative proportions of each component of the assemblage are analyzed in isolation. Tables 24a, b trace the relative distribution by both weight and count of the various variants of the plain simple ware component of the assemblage. That distribution is traced not by occupational phases but by building periods in order to eliminate from consideration those phases, such as eight, which are not characterized by substantial architectural remains, but rather by stratigraphically defined layers of uncertain architectural association.

As expected the actual relative frequencies of the several plain simple ware variants of the Period V assemblage vary somewhat depending on whether weights (tab. 24a) or counts (tab. 24b) are used. However, at least two clear trends may be discerned. The relative distribution of diagonally reserved slip ware (Ware 06) for example, remains fairly constant throughout Building Periods 1-3, but decreases sharply in the last building period of the Period V sequence, 4. Perhaps more importantly, a clear trend may be observed in the distribution of the two most common variants of plain simple ware, the dense greenish (Ware 03) and the normal buff (Ware 04) variants. Statistically, the greenish variant is absent from Building Period 1, appears in Building Period 2, and increases gradually through Building Periods 3 and 4. This trend is summarized visually in figure 138.

Admittedly, the results illustrated in figure 138 may not only reflect chronological factors, but functional ones as well. The heavy concentration of cyma-recta cups manufactured in the dense greenish plain ware variant recovered in the ashy debris layers associated with Building Period 4 (Loci C01:074/ 078), for example, may represent a functionally specialized deposit: possible debris from a ceramic manufacture area nearby which may not be totally representative, and which may be skewing our results. Nevertheless the gradual increase in the relative frequency of the dense greenish ware variant through Building Periods 2 and 3, where such a hypothesized specialized deposit was not recognized, indicates that the observed trend over the whole of the Period V sequence is almost certainly of chronological relevance.

19. Materials from disturbed or suspect contexts (see above, *Part One, Chapter 2*, pp. 130f.) at the transition from Phase 10 to Phase 11 have not been considered in tables 21-29.

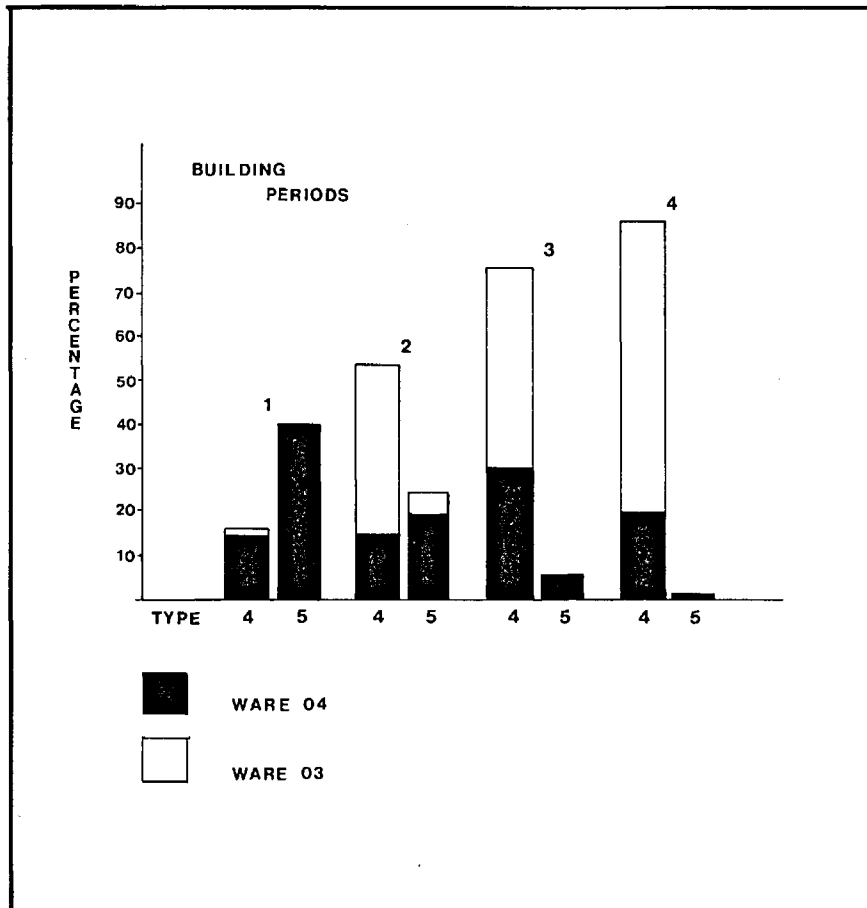


Figure 138. Histogram Showing Relative Distribution of Dense Greenish (Ware 03), Buff (Ware 04), and Reserved Slip (Ware 06) Variants of Plain Simple Ware by Building Periods as a Percentage of the Period V Ware Group I Ceramic Assemblage in Area C01.

Table 25 refines the level of analysis further by focusing not on the sequence as a whole, but rather by turning to a consideration of the actual occupational phase, Phase 5, in which the dense greenish plain simple ware variant first appears as a significant component of the assemblage. The available data from this phase are contrasted against that from the immediately preceding Period V phases. At this finer level of analysis, the introduction of the greenish plain simple ware variant appears not as a gradual phenomenon, but rather as a fairly abrupt one: while Ware 03 constitutes an insignificant proportion of the plain simple ware component of Phase 3, and only less than 3 percent of that of Phase 4, it constitutes a full 19 percent of the plain simple ware component of Phase 5. This significant shift taking place between Phases 3, 4 and Phase 5 may reflect perhaps refinements in the ceramic technology of the early EB that allowed for the routine manufacture of specialized highly fired types that were only infrequently produced prior to Phase 5.

Significantly, the data summarized in table 25, which presents data only from loci that can be reliably assigned to a single occupational phase, warn us against facile correlations of observed changes in the ceramic and stratigraphic sequences. While the disjunction in the relative distribution of the various plain simple ware variants between Building Periods 1 (Phase 3) and 2 (Phases 4, 5) is real, that disjunction does not correlate with, and appears to have been an independent phenomenon from, the functional reorganization observable in Area C01 at the transition from the earlier to the later of the above mentioned building periods. In fact, the data presented in table 25 show that the relative frequencies of Wares 03 and 04 in Phase 4, the earliest assigned to Building Period 2, do not differ markedly from those of Phase 3, assigned to Building Period 1. Rather, the fairly sudden increase in the relative frequency of Ware 03 vis-à-vis Ware 04 occurs at the transition between Phases 4 and 5, both encompassed within Building Period 2.

Turning now to an examination of the relative distribution within the Period V sequence of the various cooking pot ware variants we find a pattern of continuity and change that parallels, at least in rather broad and impressionistic terms, the patterns just described for the various plain simple ware variants in the assemblage. Some of the pertinent evidence is summarized in tables 22 and 23 in terms of ware weight and count per phase or groups of phases. Furthermore, tables 26a, b trace the distribution of the various cooking pot ware variants in terms of building periods rather than occupational phases. The results of both sets of tables fully confirm the patterns of continuity and change mentioned above. Continuity and resiliency are evident in the distribution throughout the early EB sequence of the unburnished and burnished variants of the mixed-tempered cooking pot ware (Wares 28 and 29, respectively). Change, and rather abrupt at that, is evident in the distribution of the gritty cooking pot ware variant (Ware 30), which appears restricted to Building Period 1 (Phase 3) of the C01 sequence.

DISTRIBUTION OF TYPES

By shifting now to a consideration of the relative distribution of specific types rather than wares within the long Period V sequence it is possible to obtain further insights into the evolution of the ceramic assemblage of the period. Data on the distribution of in situ types within the Period V sequence are summarized by ware category and occupational phase in table 27.²⁰ A number of patterns of possible chronological significance may be observed in the data. These patterns are best visualized when the data are presented in terms of the distribution of a specific type not as a proportion of the total ceramic assemblage for any given occupational phase, but rather more specifically as a proportion of the total examples of its ware and functional category (i.e., whether an open or closed form) within that phase. Once again, in order to increase the reliability of the sample and to equalize, insofar as possible, the nature of the deposits, only loci associated with architecturally-defined phases will be considered. Thus, data on relative frequencies of specific types will be presented in terms of the broader building periods into which the Period V sequence in Area C01 may be subdivided rather than in terms of the individual occupational phases.

Tables 28a, b focus on the plain simple ware component of the Period V assemblage (Wares 03, 04) and trace the relative frequencies of specific bowl (tab. 28a) or jar (tab. 28b) types as a proportion of the total open or closed form plain simple ware assemblage, as pertinent. A number of patterns of possible chronological relevance may be observed. Among the bowls, the clearest trend may be discerned in the distribution of an evolving series of related cup forms which characterize the early EB sequence and constitute the bulk of its grit-tempered open form assemblage. The earliest examples of this series are represented by fairly tall cups with concavo-convex walls, incurved upper bodies, and flat or ring bases (Bowls 5a–c, pl. 44:A–K). The later examples of the series may be equated with the *cyma-recta* type cups first defined by Braidwood in the 'Amuq sequence. They are shallower and more open than their already discussed predecessors and are characterized by their sinuous walls and distinctive button-shaped ring bases (Bowl 4a, pl. 43:J–P).

The evolution within the Period V sequence of these related cup types is clearly appreciated in terms of their varying relative proportions through time. However, both sets of cup types overlap to some degree. Figure 139, below, is abstracted from the data summarized in tables 28a, b and presents the relative frequencies of these

20. In table 27 sherds considered to be not in situ are lumped together by ware as either extrusive or intrusive at the end of the chart. Most of the sherds considered extrusive may be recognized by their distinctive wares which are presumably no longer being made in the early EB, Wares 17, 23, 31, 32/38, and 39/41, for example. In addition, a number of plain simple ware sherds deemed to be either extrusive or intrusive may be recognized on account of their distinctive shapes which appear to be characteristic for Periods VI and IV, but not V. However, since it is possible that at least some of those sherds may represent types which either continue in the sequence into Period V or start in that period but do not become common until the succeeding mid-late EB, a list is provided here of the types in question:

- Phase 3.* Extrusive Period VI Types: Bowl 1a (1), Jar 7 (2), Jar 9a (1), Jar 12 (2), Spout 1 (1), Decoration 304 (2), Decoration 315 (4).
- Phase 4.* Intrusive Period IV Type: Bowl 1e (1).
- Phase 5.* Extrusive Period VI Types: Jar 7 (3), Spout 1 (1).
- Phase 7–8.* Extrusive Period VI Type: Handle 1 (1).
- Phase 8.* Extrusive Period VI Type: Jar 16 (1).
- Phase 9.* Extrusive Period VI Types Jar 16 (1).
- Phase 10.* Intrusive Period IV Type: Bowl 1e (1).

related types vis-à-vis one another and in terms of the total plain simple ware bowl assemblage through the four building periods of the Period V sequence. As may be observed, the dominant cup type for Building Period 1, the earliest, is represented by the various variants of Bowl Type 5, the deep cup type with incurved upper body. The shallower cyma-recta type cup (Bowl 4a) is already attested in Building Period 1 but constitutes only a small proportion of the open form assemblage in that level. In the immediately succeeding building period, however, the deeper cup variant remains an important type, but the shallower cyma-recta form becomes the predominant type. By Building Periods 3 and 4 an important shift has occurred: the earlier cup version (Bowl 5) has, for all practical purposes, disappeared and the cyma-recta type cups constitute not only the overwhelming proportion of the open form assemblage but the bulk of the total diagnostics in the plain simple ware component of the assemblage as well. In fact, it appears that the increasing popularity of these distinctive cups actually explains the aforementioned shift in the early EB sequence towards increasing proportions of the dense greenish variant of plain simple ware over the normal buff variant of the same ware which may be observed in the later building periods of the sequence (tab. 24). That shift may be perceived in the relative proportions of cyma-recta and related type cups made in each of the main plain simple ware variants. Whereas in Building Period 1 only a minute proportion of the cups are made in the dense greenish variant, in the succeeding building periods ever increasing proportions of the types appear in that more highly fired ware variant. Once again, the pertinent data have been summarized in visual form in figure 139.

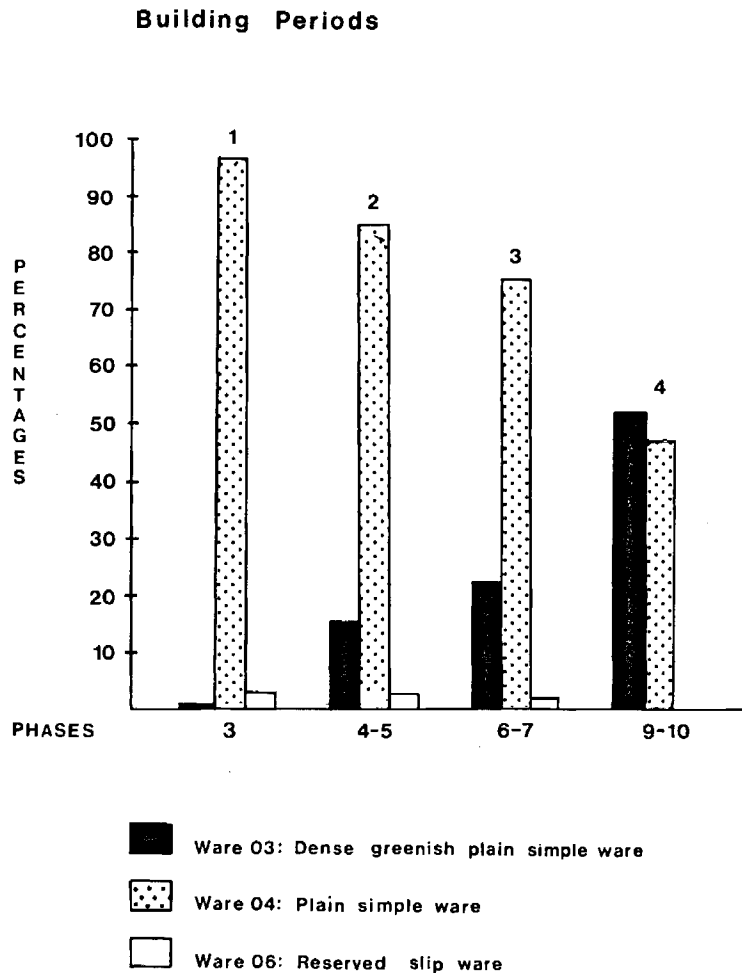


Figure 139. Histogram Showing Relative Distribution of Cyma-Recta (Bowl 4) and Related (Bowl 5) Cups by Building Periods in Period V Area C01 Deposits.

Among other open forms such as bowls that are less frequently represented in the assemblage than the cups, a number of distributional patterns of possible chronological significance also may be observed (tab. 28). Several distinctive types are found only in Building Period 1 of the C01 early EB sequence or concentrate in that level.

Most noticeably, bowls with distinctive thickened band rims and a characteristic groove on the rim exterior, invariably manufactured in the normal buff variant of plain simple ware (Bowl 12a: pl. 46:A–E). It should be noted, however, that the majority of the types which concentrate or appear only in Building Period 1 appear to represent types which continue unchanged from the preceding Late Chalcolithic period and provide an element of continuity between the sequences of Periods V and VI (tab. 21a, b). Among the types that are so distributed are a variety of bowls with either band or inner-beveled rims (Bowl 11: pl. 45:M, N, P, Q), which constitute a full 11.5 percent of the total plain simple ware open form assemblage in Building Period 1. Less common, but equally characteristic for the assemblage of that building period are a variety of other bowl types that also have Late Chalcolithic period parallels. These include simple hemispherical bowls with convex walls and either blunt or flattened rims (Bowl 7: pl. 45:A–D, compare pl. 19:E) and club-rimmed platters (Bowl 13: pl. 46:J, K, compare pl. 21:E, F). Admittedly, a number of the sherds assigned to any of the types that bridge the transition from the Chalcolithic to the EB might prove to be extrusive. However, since some of these types actually constitute a significant proportion of the Building Period 1 bowl assemblage (Bowl 11, for example) and as several were actually recovered directly over occupational floors (tabs. 21a, b), there can be little doubt that an important proportion of those Period VI types that continue into the early EB are actually in situ in the later period.

A number of other bowl types appear, on the other hand, to concentrate only late in the Period V sequence, rather than early. A rare variant of the cyma-recta type cup with sharply outflared rims (Bowl 4b: pl. 43:G, H), for example, appears only in Building Period 4, and the immediately preceding occupational phase, Phase 8. The same seems to be the case with a later variant of the already discussed thickened band-rimmed bowls characteristic for Building Period 1 (Bowl 12a: pl. 46:A–E). Later versions of the type concentrate only in Phases 7–8 (Bowl 12b: tab. 28, Ware 03, pl. 46:F, G, I). These later variants differ from the earlier versions of the Bowl 12 type in that they are of shallower proportions and in that they are manufactured only in the dense greenish variant of plain simple ware that becomes increasingly common towards the end of the Period V sequence.

An examination of the plain simple ware closed forms reveals that distributional patterns are more difficult to detect and that the importance of whatever trends are apparent is diminished by the small overall size of the sample. Nevertheless, it may be noted that the few examples of jar rims characterized by a thickened band rim with a distinctive exterior central groove were recovered only in Building Period 1 (Jar 13: pl. 49:D, E). In their shape, these jar rims parallel the rims of contemporary bowls whose distribution also appears limited to the same level (compare Bowl 12a: pl. 46:A–E). Jars with narrow mouths and simple everted blunt rims (Jar 8a: pl. 48:K, L) are found only in levels assigned to Building Periods 2–4, but not in levels assigned to the earliest building period. These jars appear to increase in frequency through time.

However important the aforementioned trends in the distributional patterns of specific open and closed forms may be in the Period V sequence, an equal number of types appear without interruption throughout the sequence (tabs. 28–29). These types buttress the overall impression of continuity in the sequence provided by the already discussed analysis of ware frequencies. Among the bowls, most notable for its resilience are the hemispherical bowls with club or beaded rims and either straight or incurved walls (Bowls 6a, b: pl. 44:L–T). Among the jars we find an even greater number of types which appear throughout the sequence. These include such common types as several variant holemouth jars (Jars 2a–3a: pl. 47:B–D), jars with high necks and blunt or beveled rims (Jar 15: pl. 49:H–L), and jars with medium to high necks and ovoid or rounded rims (Jars 17a, b: pl. 50:A–J).

Examining the cooking pot ware component of the Period V assemblage, we find that while the distributional patterns of the wares themselves are sharply marked, with the gritty cooking pot ware variant (Ware 30) being restricted to Building Period 1, the distribution of specific types are not so sharply delineated. In fact, only very few distinct types are attested overall and the only common type: an ovoid or globular jar with everted blunt neck (Jar 19 a, b: pl. 52:A–J) appears through the sequence (tab. 27).

A selection of representative ceramics from reliable Phases 3–10 loci of the Period V sequence is illustrated on figures 98–103.

DATING AND PARALLELS

The chronological position of the Period V sequence at Kurban Höyük may be fixed in relationship to internal stratigraphic evidence as well as on external parallels. On stratigraphic grounds, the evidence from the site indicates that the beginnings of the EB in the Turkish lower Euphrates basin followed closely after the collapse of the expansion phase of Uruk period southern Mesopotamia towards its north and northwestern periphery. That

collapse, which resulted in dramatic changes in the patterns of settlement within the Karababa dam area, may be dated on the basis of Mesopotamian chronology to the end of the fourth millennium B.C. Therefore, the beginnings of the early EB sequence at Kurban must be placed sometime at the transition from the fourth to the third millennia B.C.

If the chronological placement of the beginnings of the Period V sequence is reasonably clear, that of its end is not. In the absence of clusters of radiocarbon determinations from either Kurban Höyük or contemporary sites elsewhere in the Karababa area one can only speculate on the length of the early EB sequence uncovered in Area C01. Clearly, the depth of deposits there and the number of occupational phases suggest that the sequence must have lasted for at least a few centuries. A more specific determination of its length is provided by a recently published seal impression found on the shoulder of a jar sherd with diagonally reserved slip from the contemporaneous early EB settlement of Hassek Höyük, some 60 km upstream of Kurban on the Euphrates. It depicts two people carrying a vessel hanging from a rope by means of a stick in a style that, albeit provincial, is equated by the excavator, Behm-Blancke, with similar representations in Mesopotamian Early Dynastic plaques dating to the Early Dynastic II–III periods.²¹ This impression suggests that the early EB sequence of the Karababa region extends well into the first half of the third millennium B.C., particularly since the seal in question was found in the second of four superimposed early EB building phases at Hassek. However, care should be taken not to place undue emphasis on this single piece of evidence for the dating of the associated assemblage since the motif depicted in the Hassek sealing is already known in Uruk period glyptic in southern Mesopotamia and since the present state of knowledge of Mesopotamian Early Dynastic I glyptic is notoriously unreliable and unrepresentative.

In any event, whatever its exact chronological placement in terms of the better understood Mesopotamian Early Dynastic sequence, there can be little doubt that the Period V assemblage at Kurban Höyük represents an indigenous development that although not entirely unrelated to contemporary materials elsewhere is not exactly paralleled *as an assemblage* outside of the Karababa basin in Turkey. Nevertheless, ceramic parallels to specific types in contemporary assemblages elsewhere allow the early EB sequence at the site to be correlated in broad terms with archaeological developments across northern Syria, northern Mesopotamia, and southeastern Anatolia.

Towards the east, the Period V assemblage of the Karababa basin finds few parallels with the assemblage of sites along the eastern branches of the upper Habur and upper Tigris river basins, where the Ninevite V material culture tradition appears to be centered.²² A notable exception to this pattern, however, is the presence of cyma-recta cups in a burial presumably associated with Level 5 at Chagar Bazar on the upper Habur river.²³ Connections with the western branches of the upper Habur and the Balikh basin areas west of the Ninevite V material culture centers appear to have been equally tenuous. Along the Balikh, for example, materials of the early third millennium have been excavated at Tell Hammam et Turkman (Hammam VI East). A preliminary assessment of that material by Hans Curvers reveals an assemblage with few parallels to other known sequences that appears closest to developments along the Syrian upper Euphrates (Halawa Tell B), but which has few obvious connections to Period V in the Karababa basin area. Temporal indicators such as cyma-recta and related cups or diagonally reserved slip are not reported at Hammam.²⁴ Materials of the period also were uncovered by Mallowan in the deep sounding at Tell Jiddle (Level 6).²⁵ However, the publication of those materials is too brief to be of much use in this context.

Downstream on the Euphrates, parallels are few and far between. Save for the use of diagonally reserved slip as a decorative technique on jar shoulders, the absence of parallels between the Period V materials of the Karababa area and the contemporary assemblages of alluvial Mesopotamia (Jemdet Nasr–Early Dynastic I, and possibly Early Dynastic II) contrasts sharply with the situation in the preceding period. This absence suggests a radically different orientation for the foreign contacts of the Turkish lower Euphrates region compared to that prevalent in the Late Chalcolithic period. Closer to the Karababa, it is difficult to speculate on the intensity of the

21. Behm-Blancke et al. 1984, p. 34, plate 11:1. For detailed discussion, see *ibid.*, p. 60, n. 62.

22. Note, however, the close shape parallels between the Period V high necked jars on a pedestal with four vertical shoulder lugs (pl. 48:Q, but particularly examples from the Hassek West Necropolis [Hoh 1984, p. 91, fig. 16:1–2]) and Ninevite V shapes. For detailed references confer Palmieri 1981, p. 112.

23. See note 3, above.

24. Hans H. Curvers (pers. comm.), 1985. I wish to thank Dr. Curvers for showing me some of the early third millennium (Hammam VI) materials from Tell Hammam et Turkman that he is soon to publish.

25. Mallowan 1946, p. 136.

connections with the Syrian upper Euphrates basin, since so little is known there of developments in the early third millennium. However, it is surely significant that the earliest third millennium assemblage yet identified in the Tabqa Dam area (Halawa Tell B: Temples 1–2) appears to have few if any connections with the Period V materials in the Karababa.²⁶ Elsewhere in the Tabqa Dam area, traces of early third millennium materials have been excavated in limited soundings at both Tell es-Sweyhat and Tell Hadidi, but as the materials are mostly unpublished and the sample is so restricted, it is difficult to reach any firm conclusions on possible correlations and connections.²⁷ Further downstream on the Euphrates, the presence of cyma-recta cups in “early third millennium” levels at Terqa, near the present Syrian-Iraqi border, suggests once more some measure of interaction. However, since the associated assemblage at that site is still not fully published, it is not yet possible to be more precise on either the nature or the intensity of that interaction.

A somewhat more intense pattern of contacts between the Turkish lower Euphrates basin, the northern Syrian plains west of the river, and the Taurus highlands to the north is suggested by a greater number of ceramic parallels with sites and assemblages in those directions. Towards the Syrian plains a number of ceramic parallels may be drawn between the Kurban Höyük Period V assemblage and the north central inland region of Syria centering around Aleppo where, on the basis of the recently published Qoueiq river survey, settlement appears to have flourished in this period.²⁸ However, since no excavated sequence of the early third millennium is available for this area, it is not possible at this point to be more precise on the intensity of connections. West of the Aleppo region, in the Hatay, connections are more easily defined on the basis of the well-known ‘Amuq sequence. Numerous ware and type parallels, particularly the presence of diagonally reserved slip decoration and cyma-recta type cups, appear to equate the assemblages of Phases G and H in the ‘Amuq plain with Period V at Kurban Höyük.²⁹

It is not surprising that towards the north contacts appear to have followed the course of the Euphrates into its headwaters in the Malatya region. There, close parallels may be drawn between the plain simple ware components of the assemblages of Arslan Tepe VIB and the nearby hilltop settlement of Gelinciktepe, and the Kurban Höyük Period V materials. Although otherwise quite distinct, types common to both assemblages include characteristic types such as cyma-recta and related cups as well as distinctive wares such as diagonally reserved slip ware.³⁰ Somewhat more surprising is the intensity of parallels to other less immediately accessible highland regions. Connections appear to have been particularly intense east of the Malatya area towards the plains of the mineral-rich Keban/Altinova region. There, diagonally reserved slip ware and cyma-recta and related cups find close parallels in early third millennium levels at an impressive number of sites, including Norşuntepe, Tepecik, Değirmentepe, and others.³¹ As was the case in the more central Malatya region, the buff wares with lowland parallels appear within the context of an otherwise central-eastern Anatolian (Karaz) assemblage. West of the Malatya region, parallels also may be drawn to the Anti-Taurus highlands where Brown’s survey of the Elbistan plain has documented the extensive distribution of diagonally reserved slip ware.³²

Within the Turkish lower Euphrates basin itself, the early EB sequence of Kurban Höyük may be correlated with that of Hassek Höyük nearby on the northern fringes of the Karababa basin area. There, a much broader exposure of the early EB period than was practicable at Kurban was obtained, and four closely-packed architectural phases, some with one or more subphases, were delineated.³³ A detailed assessment of the precise chronological relationship between the early EB levels of both Kurban and Hassek Höyük must await the final publication of evidence from the latter site. However, it may well be that the Kurban Höyük Period V settlement

26. Lüth 1981, pp. 44–48, plates 56 and 57.

27. Tell es-Sweyhat; Trench IIA, Phases A–C (Holland 1976, pp. 38–43, fig. 4); Tell Hadidi, R. Dornemann (pers. comm., 1983).

28. Matthers et al. 1981, pp. 154–56.

29. For specific parallels see notes 2, 10, and 13, above. It should be noted, however, that since there is no evidence in the ‘Amuq sequence for a hiatus corresponding to that of Kurban Höyük between the end of Early EB in Area C01 and the beginnings of the mid-late EB in Areas A and F, it may well be that the Kurban Period V sequence is shorter than that of Phases G–H in the Hatay and thus parts of the latter, particularly Phase H, may actually correspond with the break in settlement at Kurban.

30. See notes 3 and 13, above.

31. See notes 3 and 13, above.

32. Brown 1967, pp. 130, 140, 141, and figures 7, 8.

33. Behm-Blancke et al. 1981 and 1984.

with its three meters or so of deposits and eight occupational phases represents a longer, though not necessarily more representative, sequence. Indeed, the preliminary reports of excavations at Hassek indicate that the sequences of both sites exhibit an important number of differences. A case in point appears to be the frequency of cyma-recta cups and associated dense, greenish plain simple ware variant so common in the later phases of Period V deposits at Kurban. While both the cups and the ware are attested at the Hassek settlement, they are recorded there only in comparatively small amounts.³⁴ The increase in frequency of both the cups and the ware through time which can be perceived at Kurban appears to be absent at Hassek. Other important differences between the ceramic assemblages of both sites also concern varying ware frequencies. At Hassek the proportion of diagonally reserved slip ware as a percentage of the plain simple ware assemblage appears to be significantly higher than that of Kurban.³⁵ Likewise at Hassek the proportion of plain simple ware sherds covered with thick red (sometimes burnished) slip also appears to have been substantially higher than at Kurban, where only a few sherds of that type were recorded.³⁶

The differences just outlined between nearby early EB sites which should be largely contemporaneous is indicative of the degree to which the production and distribution of ceramics in the Karababa basin area had become a specialized activity. It is this specialization (which may be perceived not only between settlements but within a single settlement as well) that accounts for the high proportions of cyma-recta cups and the associated dense greenish ware variant in the later phases of the Period V sequence at Kurban. Those phases actually represent an archaeological accident, a functionally specialized deposit closely connected with the use or more likely the manufacture of cyma-recta cups. As suggested above in the stratigraphic discussion of Area C01, it is likely that the thick ashy trash deposits of Phase 9 (fig. 75, Loci C01:074/078), which were filled with fragmentary as well as numerous complete and semi-complete examples of the cyma-recta cups, may be associated with a nearby, but unexcavated ceramic kiln area engaged in the production of this distinctive type of ware. This suggestion is buttressed by the fact that in the same ashy deposit were found relatively large amounts of vitrified slag, presumably debris from ceramic production. A similar situation appears to have existed at the site of Hayas Höyük, five kilometers downstream from Kurban Höyük but on the opposite bank of the river, where masses of semi-complete cyma-recta cups including wasters were found in ashy pits.³⁷ Similarly, although there is no independent confirmation of this, it may well be that the relative abundance of diagonally reserved slip ware at Hassek Höyük marks that site as a specialized center for the production of that ware, which at other sites such as Kurban represents a much smaller proportion of the ceramic assemblage of the early EB.

Whether completely representative or not, the long Period V sequence from Kurban Höyük represents one of very few regional sequences across northern Syria and Mesopotamia which cover not only the transition from the Late Chalcolithic period to the EB, but the earliest stages of Early Bronze Age development as well. Thus, the importance of the Period V sequence cannot be underestimated since it illuminates, however dim and regionally-specific that light might be, a particularly obscure period in our understanding of archaeological developments that later, by the middle of the third millennium B.C., were to lead to the creation of a number of powerful independent states across the northern Syro-Mesopotamian plains. That phenomenon did not bypass the Karababa area and is in fact reflected in a significant expansion of settlement at Kurban Höyük and nearby sites during Period IV, which is presented in *Chapter 10*.

34. Hoh 1981, pp. 38, 39.

35. Hoh 1981, pp. 46–48. Note however, that the published Hassek data are only preliminary and includes evidence from both Late Chalcolithic and EB levels. However, it is still clear from the report that reserved slip ware was substantially more common at Hassek than at Kurban in both Periods VI and V.

36. Hoh 1981, pp. 48, 49.

37. Thissen 1985, pp. 87, 88.

TOWN AND COUNTRY IN SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA

Table 21a. Shared Forms in the Grit-Tempered Ware Assemblages of Reliable Loci Assigned to Periods VB (Phase 3) and VIA (Phase 2) in Area C01

<i>Area C01</i>					
<i>Grit Tempered Wares (03, 04, 06)</i>					
<i>Period VB</i>			<i>Period VIA</i>		
<i>Ware</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Compare</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Compare</i>
03/04	05 =184	—	—	—	—
04	47c	—	—	—	—
04	47d	Pl. 46:A-C	04	47d	—
04	47e	Pl. 45:P	04	47e	Pl. 20:B
04	72	Pl. 50:G-J	04	72	Pl. 27:I, J
04	120	Pl. 47:M-P	04	120	Pl. 23:J
04	126	—	—	—	—
03	230	—	—	—	—
04	420	—	04	420	Pl. 25:I
04	479	—	—	—	—
04	650	—	—	—	—
04	697	—	—	—	—
04	698	—	—	—	—
04	702	—	—	—	—
04	728	Pl. 44:F	04	728	—
04	737	—	—	—	—
04	752	—	—	—	—
04	769	—	—	—	—
04	779	—	—	—	—
04	780	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	04	807	—
04	851	—	04	851	—
04	864	Pl. 48:D, E	04	864	Pl. 27:G
—	—	—	04	901	—
04	904	—	—	—	—
04	909	Pl. 44:A	04	909	—
04	918	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	04	949	—
04	967	—	04	967	Pl. 19:A
—	—	—	04	972	—
04	975	—	04	975	Pl. 25:Q
—	—	—	04	976	—
04	985=1390	Pl. 43:B	04	985=1390	Pl. 19:P
—	—	—	04	1028	—
—	—	—	04	1044	—
—	—	—	04	1275	—
04	1356	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	04	1363	—
—	—	—	04	1364	—
—	—	—	04	1414	—
04	1501	Pl. 46:N	04	1501	Pl. 20:K
04	1502	—	—	—	—
04	1503	—	—	—	—
04	1506	—	—	—	—
04	1507	—	—	—	—
04	1508	—	—	—	—
04	1524	—	—	—	—
04	1526	—	04	C60/1526	Pl. 46:J
—	—	—	04	1552	—
—	—	—	04	1567	—
04	1590	—	—	—	—
04	1592	—	—	—	—
06	Deco. 405	—	06	Deco. 405	Pl. 49:O
Total Forms = 40			Total Forms = 27		
Common Forms = 15			Common Forms = 15		
37% of Forms in Common			55% of Forms in Common		

PERIOD V: THE EARLY PART OF THE EARLY BRONZE AGE

Table 21b. Shared Forms in the Grit-Tempered Ware Assemblages of Reliable Loci Assigned to Period VB (Phase 3) in Area C01 and Period IVA in Area A (Phases 7-10)

Area C01			Area A		
Grit Tempered Wares (03, 04, 06)					
Period VB			Period VIA		
Ware	Form	Compare	Ware	Form	Compare
03/04	05=184	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	04	33	—
04	47c	—	—	—	—
04	47d	—	—	—	—
04	47e	Pl. 45:P	04	47e	Pl. 20:C
04	72	Pl. 50:G-J	04	72	Pl. 27:I, J
04	120	—	—	—	—
04	126	—	—	—	—
03	230	—	—	—	—
04	420	—	04	420	Pl. 25:F, I
—	—	—	04	447	—
04	479	—	—	—	—
04	650	—	—	—	—
04	697	—	—	—	—
04	698	—	—	—	—
04	702	—	—	—	—
04	728	—	—	—	—
04	737	—	—	—	—
04	752	—	—	—	—
04	769	—	—	—	—
04	779	—	—	—	—
04	780	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	04	807	—
04	851	—	04	851	Pl. 26:E, F
04	864	Pl. 48:D, E	04	864	Pl. 27:G
—	—	—	04	901	—
04	904	—	—	—	—
04	909	—	—	—	—
04	918	—	—	—	—
04	967	—	04	967	Pl. 19:A
04	975	—	04	975	—
04	985=1390	Pl. 43:B	04	985=1390	Pl. 19:N
—	—	—	04	1007	—
—	—	—	04	1028	—
—	—	—	04	1029a	—
—	—	—	04	1030	—
—	—	—	04	1044=1371	—
—	—	—	04	1059	—
—	—	—	04	1069	—
—	—	—	04	1097	—
—	—	—	04	1325	—
—	—	—	04	1326	—
—	—	—	04	1328	—
—	—	—	04	1329	—
—	—	—	04	1331	—
04	1356	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	04	1363	—
—	—	—	04	1409	—
—	—	—	04	1414	—
—	—	—	04	1415	—
—	—	—	04	1424	—
—	—	—	04	1430	—
—	—	—	04	1435	—
04	1501	—	—	—	—
04	1502	—	—	—	—
04	1503	—	—	—	—
04	1506	—	—	—	—
04	1507	—	—	—	—
04	1508	—	—	—	—
04	1524	—	—	—	—
04	C60/1526	Pl. 46:J	04	1526	Pl. 21:D-F
04	1590	—	—	—	—
04	1592	—	—	—	—
06	Deco. 405	—	06	Deco. 405	Pl. 23:M
Total Forms = 40			Total Forms = 34		
Common Forms = 9			Common Forms = 9		
22% of Forms in Common			26% of Forms in Common		

TOWN AND COUNTRY IN SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA

Table 22a. Distribution of Wares by Weight, in Grams, in the Area C01 Period V Phases

Period	Phase	Period V Wares							Extrusive Wares					Intrusive		TOTAL	
		03	04	06	28	29	30	37	42	13/14	17	23	31	32/38	39/41		Ware 07
VA	10	1,710	4,745	20	1,610	7,710	—	—	—	560	180	—	—	40	—	—	16,575
VA	9-10	430	1,520	—	—	860	—	—	—	30	20	—	—	—	—	—	2,860
VA	9	8,420	6,630	40	4,115	13,810	—	150	—	2,520	40	—	20	—	—	—	35,745
VA	8	3,865	14,690	195	3,430	24,710	35	—	—	460	160	—	—	130	—	—	47,675
VA	7-8	2,840	3,200	—	990	5,875	—	—	—	160	90	—	—	80	—	5	13,240
VA	7	2,565	10,615	140	1,800	16,420	35	—	—	795	320	—	—	65	—	—	32,755
VA	6-7	800	5,685	440	3,520	8,970	—	—	—	490	125	10	—	30	—	—	20,070
VA	6	990	4,105	40	930	3,960	—	—	—	240	70	—	—	25	—	—	10,360
VA-B	5	3,075	13,985	110	3,060	16,240	160	—	—	780	455	—	30	185	—	—	38,080
VA-B	4-5	520	5,660	260	2,140	3,540	—	—	—	525	830	—	15	105	10	—	13,605
VA-B	4	40	2,610	70	2,060	3,030	—	—	—	40	10	—	—	—	—	—	7,860
VB	3	75	30,040	945	5,710	4,435	5,935	—	40	5,250	1,815	30	465	350	200	—	55,290
TOTAL		25,330	103,485	2,260	29,365	109,560	6,165	150	40	11,850	4,115	40	530	1,010	210	5	294,115

Table 22b. Relative Distribution of Wares by Weight, in Grams, in the Area C01 Period V Phases

Period	Phase	Period V Wares							Extrusive Wares					Intrusive		%	
		03	04	06	28	29	30	37	42	13/14	17	23	31	32/38	39/41		Ware 07
VA	10	10.32	28.63	0.12	9.71	46.52	—	—	—	3.38	1.09	—	—	0.24	—	—	100
VA	9-10	15.03	53.15	—	—	30.07	—	—	—	1.05	0.70	—	—	—	—	—	100
VA	9	23.56	18.55	0.11	11.51	38.63	—	0.42	—	7.05	0.11	—	0.06	—	—	—	100
VA	8	8.11	30.81	0.41	7.19	51.83	0.07	—	—	0.96	0.34	—	—	0.27	—	—	100
VA	7-8	21.45	24.17	—	7.48	44.37	—	—	—	1.21	0.68	—	—	0.60	—	0.04	100
VA	7	7.83	32.41	0.43	5.50	50.13	0.11	—	—	2.43	0.98	—	—	0.20	—	—	100
VA	6-7	3.99	28.33	2.19	17.54	44.69	—	—	—	2.44	0.62	0.05	—	0.15	—	—	100
VA	6	9.56	39.62	0.39	8.98	38.22	—	—	—	2.32	0.68	—	—	0.24	—	—	100
VA-B	5	8.08	36.73	0.29	8.04	42.65	0.42	—	—	2.05	1.19	—	0.08	0.49	—	—	100
VA-B	4-5	3.82	41.60	1.91	15.73	26.02	—	—	—	3.86	6.10	—	0.11	0.77	0.07	—	100
VA-B	4	0.51	33.21	0.89	26.21	38.55	—	—	—	0.51	0.13	—	—	—	—	—	100
VB	3	0.14	54.33	1.71	10.33	8.02	10.73	—	0.07	9.50	3.28	0.05	0.84	0.63	0.36	—	100

PERIOD V: THE EARLY PART OF THE EARLY BRONZE AGE

Table 23a. Distribution of Wares by Count in the Area C01 Period V Phases

Period	Phase	Period V Wares									Extrusive Wares						Intrusive Wares		TOTAL
		03	04	06	28	29	30	37	42	13/14	17	04	23	31	32/38	39/41	04	07	
VA	10	237	395	1	82	334	—	—	—	25	6	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1,084
VA	9-10	44	94	—	—	45	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185
VA	9	1,062	747	2	241	472	3	2	—	59	2	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	2,595
VA	8	511	1,108	10	213	1,282	2	—	—	21	7	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	3,159
VA	7-8	288	298	—	35	312	—	—	—	3	8	1	—	—	4	—	—	1	950
VA	7	315	921	8	149	864	2	—	—	25	19	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	2,309
VA	6-7	63	556	12	295	503	—	—	—	24	11	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	1,469
VA	6	100	258	6	21	238	—	—	—	8	6	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	642
VA-B	5	213	890	5	260	499	4	—	—	20	28	4	—	2	16	—	—	—	1,941
VA-B	4-5	53	564	18	110	231	—	—	—	39	38	—	—	1	9	1	—	—	1,064
VA-B	4	4	131	2	81	90	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	311
VB	3	8	1,943	30	414	178	452	—	1	207	124	14	1	10	29	7	—	—	3,418
TOTAL		2,898	7,905	94	1,901	5,048	463	2	1	433	251	21	2	14	83	8	2	1	19,127

Table 23b. Relative Distribution of Wares by Count in the Area C01 Period V Phases

Period	Phase	Period V Wares									Extrusive Wares						Intrusive		%
		03	04	06	28	29	30	37	42	13/14	04	17	23	31	32/38	39/41	04	Ware 07	
VA	10	21.86	36.44	0.09	7.56	30.81	—	—	—	2.31	—	0.55	—	—	0.28	—	0.09	—	100
VA	9-10	23.78	50.81	—	—	24.32	—	—	—	0.50	—	0.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
VA	9	40.92	28.79	0.08	9.29	18.19	0.12	0.08	—	2.27	0.04	0.08	—	0.04	0.12	—	—	—	100
VA	8	16.18	35.07	0.32	6.74	40.58	0.06	—	—	0.66	0.03	0.22	—	—	0.13	—	—	—	100
VA	7-8	30.32	31.37	—	3.72	32.84	—	—	—	0.32	0.11	0.84	—	—	0.42	—	—	0.10	100
VA	7	13.64	39.89	0.35	6.45	37.42	0.09	—	—	1.08	—	0.82	—	—	0.26	—	—	—	100
VA	6-7	4.29	37.85	0.82	20.08	34.24	—	—	—	1.63	—	0.75	0.07	—	0.27	—	—	—	100
VA	6	15.58	40.19	0.93	3.27	37.07	—	—	—	1.25	—	0.93	—	—	0.78	—	—	—	100
VA-B	5	10.97	45.85	0.26	13.40	25.71	0.21	—	—	1.03	0.21	1.44	—	0.10	0.82	—	—	—	100
VA-B	4-5	4.98	53.01	1.69	10.34	21.71	—	—	—	3.67	—	3.57	—	0.09	0.85	0.09	—	—	100
VA-B	4	1.29	42.12	0.64	26.05	28.94	—	—	—	0.32	—	0.32	—	—	—	—	0.32	—	100
VB	3	0.23	56.85	0.89	12.11	5.21	13.22	—	0.03	6.06	0.41	3.63	0.02	0.29	0.85	0.20	—	—	100

TOWN AND COUNTRY IN SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA

Table 24a. Distribution of Wares 03, 04, and 06 by Weight in Grams, in the Area C01 Period V Assemblage, and Their Relative Frequencies as a Proportion of the Grit-Tempered Ware Component of That Assemblage

Period	Phase	Bldg. Per.	Weights Grit-Tempered Wares			TOTAL
			03	04	06	
VA	9, 9-10, 10	4	10,560	12,895	60	23,515
VA	6, 6-7, 7	3	4,355	20,405	620	25,380
VA-B	4, 4-5, 5	2	3,635	22,255	440	26,330
VB	3	1	75	30,040	945	31,060
TOTAL			18,625	85,595	2,065	106,285
Percentage						
VA	9, 9-10, 10	4	44.9	54.8	0.3	100
VA	6, 6-7, 7	3	17.2	80.4	2.4	100
VA-B	4, 4-5, 5	2	13.8	84.5	1.7	100
VB	3	1	0.2	96.7	3.1	100

Table 24b. Distribution of Wares 03, 04, and 06 by Count in the Area C01 Period V Assemblage, and Their Relative Frequencies as a Proportion of the Grit-Tempered Ware Component of That Assemblage

Period	Phase	Bldg. Per.	Counts Grit-Tempered Wares			TOTAL
			03	04	06	
VA	9, 9-10, 10	4	1,343	1,236	3	2,582
VA	6, 6-7, 7	3	478	1,735	26	2,239
VA-B	4, 4-5, 5	2	270	1,585	25	1,880
VB	3	1	8	1,943	30	1,981
TOTAL			2,099	6,499	84	8,682
Percentage						
VA	9, 9-10, 10	4	52.0	47.9	0.1	100
VA	6, 6-7, 7	3	21.3	77.5	1.2	100
VA-B	4, 4-5, 5	2	14.4	84.3	1.3	100
VB	3	1	0.4	98.1	1.5	100

Table 25. Distribution of Wares 03, 04, and 06 by Count in the Ceramic Assemblage of Area C01 Period V Phases 3-5, and Their Relative Frequencies as a Proportion of the Grit-Tempered Ware Component of That Assemblage

Period	Phase	Bldg. Per.	Counts Grit-Tempered Wares			TOTAL
			03	04	06	
VA-B	5	2	213	904	5	1,122
VA-B	4	2	4	132	2	138
VB	3	1	4	2,035	30	2,069
TOTAL			221	3,071	37	3,329
Percentage						
VA-B	5	2	19.0	80.6	0.4	100
VA-B	4	2	2.9	95.7	1.4	100
VB	3	1	0.2	98.4	1.4	100

PERIOD V: THE EARLY PART OF THE EARLY BRONZE AGE

Table 26a. Distribution of Wares 28, 29, and 30 by Weight, in Grams, in the Area C01 Period V Assemblage, and Their Relative Frequencies as a Proportion of the Cooking Pot Ware Component of That Assemblage

Period	Phase	Bldg. Per.	Weights Cooking Pot Wares			TOTAL
			28	29	30	
VA	9, 9-10, 10	4	5,725	22,380	—	28,105
VA	6, 6-7, 7	3	6,250	29,350	35	35,635
VA-B	4, 4-5, 5	2	7,260	22,810	160	30,230
VB	3	1	5,710	4,435	5,935	16,080
TOTAL			24,945	78,975	6,130	110,050
Percentage						
VA	9, 9-10, 10	4	20.4	79.6	—	100
VA	6, 6-7, 7	3	17.5	82.4	0.1	100
VA-B	4, 4-5, 5	2	24.0	75.5	0.5	100
VB	3	1	35.5	27.6	36.9	100

Table 26b. Distribution of Wares 28, 29, and 30 by Count in the Area C01 Period V Assemblage, and Their Relative Frequencies as a Proportion of the Cooking Pot Ware Component of That Assemblage

Period	Phase	Bldg. Per.	Counts Cooking Pot Wares			TOTAL
			28	29	30	
VA	9, 9-10, 10	4	323	851	3	1,177
VA	6, 6-7, 7	3	465	1,605	2	2,072
VA-B	4, 4-5, 5	2	451	820	4	1,275
VB	3	1	414	178	452	1,044
TOTAL			1,653	3,454	461	5,568
Percentage						
VA	9, 9-10, 10	4	27.4	72.3	0.3	100
VA	6, 6-7, 7	3	22.4	77.5	0.1	100
VA-B	4, 4-5, 5	2	35.4	64.3	0.3	100
VB	3	1	39.7	17.0	43.3	100

Table 27. Distribution of Wares and Types in the Area C01 Period V Phases

		<i>Dense, Greenish Plain Simple Ware (03)</i>												<i>Jar Types</i>					
Period	Phase	<i>Bowl Types</i>											BOWL TOTAL						
		1	4a	4b	5a	6a	6b	9	10	12a	12b	14a		Unass.	2a	3b	6	7	8a
VA	10	—	69	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	5	78	—	—	—	—	1
VA	9-10	—	18	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—
VA	9	—	385	1	—	7	4	2	1	—	—	—	7	407	—	—	—	—	—
VA	8	—	192	—	—	7	4	—	—	2	2	—	5	212	1	—	—	1	1
VA	7-8	—	120	—	—	12	—	2	—	—	1	—	3	138	—	—	—	—	—
VA	7	—	99	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	107	—	—	—	—	—
VA	6-7	—	25	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—
VA	6	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	39	—	1	1	—	1
VA-B	5	—	89	—	7	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	102	—	2	—	1	—
VA-B	4-5	1	10	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	1	—	—	—
VA-B	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
VB	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		1	1,044	1	8	29	24	4	6	2	3	1	26	1,149	1	4	1	2	3

		<i>Dense, Greenish Plain Simple Ware (03 cont.)</i>							<i>Plain Simple Ware (04)</i>											
Period	Phase	<i>Jar Types (cont.)</i>			JAR TOTAL	<i>Bases</i>			<i>Bodies</i>		WARE 03 TOTAL	<i>Bowl Types</i>								
		9	15	Unass.		Plain	Ring	Ped.	Fine	1		2	3	4a	4b	4c	5a	5b	5c	
VA	10	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	157	237	1	—	—	34	—	—	—	1	2	
VA	9-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	44	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	
VA	9	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	653	1,062	—	—	—	87	1	—	—	—	2	
VA	8	—	—	1	4	—	2	—	293	511	1	—	—	74	1	—	10	1	1	
VA	7-8	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	149	288	1	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	2	
VA	7	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	205	315	—	2	—	48	—	—	2	1	4	
VA	6-7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	32	63	—	1	—	38	—	—	1	2	1	
VA	6	1	—	1	5	2	—	—	54	100	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	2	2	
VA-B	5	—	1	—	4	6	4	—	97	213	—	6	—	23	—	—	22	3	2	
VA-B	4-5	1	—	1	3	1	2	—	34	53	1	—	2	3	—	—	8	—	3	
VA-B	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	
VB	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	8	3	5	1	32	—	1	13	21	45	
TOTAL		2	1	3	17	13	12	2	1,705	2,898	7	14	3	383	2	1	57	31	64	

		<i>Plain Simple Ware (04 cont.)</i>												<i>Jar Types</i>				
Period	Phase	<i>Bowl Types (cont.)</i>											BOWL TOTAL					
		6a	6b	7	8	9	10	11	12a	12b	13	14a		14b	Unass.	1	2a	2b
VA	10	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	49	—	1	2
VA	9-10	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	17	—	—	—
VA	9	23	10	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	6	133	—	1	1
VA	8	11	11	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	16	130	—	2	6
VA	7-8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	29	—	—	2
VA	7	4	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	83	—	2	3
VA	6-7	—	7	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	56	—	1	1
VA	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	20	—	2	4
VA-B	5	2	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	9	73	—	1	9
VA-B	4-5	2	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	3	29	—	2	3
VA-B	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	16	—	1	1
VB	3	4	5	5	—	—	2	23	2	6	2	2	2	19	193	1	7	4
TOTAL		61	51	6	1	1	3	39	3	7	2	4	4	84	828	1	20	36

PERIOD V: THE EARLY PART OF THE EARLY BRONZE AGE

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Table 27. Distribution of Wares and Types in the Area C01 Period V Phases (cont.)

		Plain Simple Ware (04 cont.)																			JAR	
		Jar Types (cont.)																			TOTAL	
Period	Phase	3a	3b	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17a	17b	Unass.	TOTAL	
VA	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	11	
VA	9-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
VA	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	5	1	1	1	7	24	
VA	8	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	10	26	
VA	7-8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	3	11	
VA	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	4	7	20	
VA	6-7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	8	14	
VA	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	12	
VA-B	5	2	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	15	41
VA-B	4-5	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	4	6	5	27
VA-B	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4
VB	3	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	8	—	—	11	17	60	
TOTAL		4	5	2	5	1	2	10	3	5	4	3	2	3	2	24	1	8	29	81	251	

		Plain Simple Ware (04 cont.)											WARE 04
		Bases			Stands			Spout	Bodies				TOTAL
Period	Phase	Plain	Ring	Ped.	1	2	Unass.	Fine	Med.	Coarse	Red Slip	TOTAL	
VA	10	1	1	1	—	—	—	185	138	9	—	395	
VA	9-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	31	1	—	94	
VA	9	—	2	2	—	—	—	249	332	5	—	747	
VA	8	2	8	2	—	—	—	607	309	24	—	1,108	
VA	7-8	4	—	2	—	—	1	86	157	6	2	298	
VA	7	1	3	3	—	—	—	285	518	7	1	921	
VA	6-7	6	4	2	—	—	—	192	278	4	—	556	
VA	6	3	—	4	—	—	—	24	191	3	1	258	
VA-B	5	5	5	4	1	—	—	262	488	7	4	890	
VA-B	4-5	1	2	3	—	1	—	126	374	1	—	564	
VA-B	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	22	81	3	—	131	
VB	3	21	7	19	—	—	—	629	1,002	11	1	1,943	
TOTAL		48	33	42	1	1	1	2,711	3,899	81	9	7,905	

		Ware 06					Body Deco.		WARE 06
		Jar Types			JAR	Body Deco.		TOTAL	
Period	Phase	14	15	17B	TOTAL	405	406	TOTAL	
VA	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
VA	9-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
VA	9	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	
VA	8	—	—	—	—	6	4	10	
VA	7-8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
VA	7	—	—	—	—	1	7	8	
VA	6-7	—	—	—	—	4	8	12	
VA	6	3	—	—	3	3	—	6	
VA-B	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	
VA-B	4-5	—	—	—	—	15	3	18	
VA-B	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	
VB	3	—	1	1	2	15	13	30	
TOTAL		3	1	1	5	51	38	94	

TOWN AND COUNTRY IN SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA

Table 27. Distribution of Wares and Types in the Area C01 Period V Phases (*cont.*)

Period	Phase	Mixed-Tempered Cooking Pot Wares (28, 29)										WARE 28, 29 TOTAL
		Bowl Types		BOWL TOTAL	Jar Types			JAR TOTAL	Stand 3	Bases Plain	Bodies Med.	
		15	Unass.		18	19	Unass.					
VA	10	—	1	1	1	7	1	9	—	—	406	416
VA	9-10	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	45
VA	9	2	3	5	—	20	3	23	—	1	684	713
VA	8	3	1	4	—	62	5	67	—	—	1,424	1,495
VA	7-8	1	3	4	—	19	1	20	—	—	323	347
VA	7	—	1	1	—	43	1	44	—	—	968	1,013
VA	6-7	—	1	1	—	38	—	38	—	—	759	798
VA	6	—	1	1	—	17	—	17	—	—	241	259
VA-B	5	—	1	1	—	28	1	29	—	—	729	759
VA-B	4-5	—	2	2	—	17	1	18	—	1	320	341
VA-B	4	—	—	—	—	12	—	12	1	—	158	171
VB	3	1	—	1	1	29	1	31	—	—	560	592
TOTAL		7	15	22	2	292	14	308	1	2	6,616	6,949

Period	Phase	Grit-Tempered Cooking Pot Ware (30)							Ware 13/14		
		WARE 37 Bodies	WARE 42 Bodies	17b	Jar Types		Bodies Med.	WARE 30 TOTAL	Jar 19	Stand 3	Bodies Med.
		19	Unass.								
VA	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	23
VA	9-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
VA	9	2	—	3	—	—	—	3	7	—	52
VA	8	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	21
VA	7-8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
VA	7	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	25
VA	6-7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
VA	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
VA-B	5	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	—	1	19
VA-B	4-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
VA-B	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
VB	3	—	1	—	22	1	429	452	3	—	204
TOTAL		2	1	4	24	1	434	463	12	1	420

Period	Phase	Extrusive Wares						Intrusive Wares		PHASE TOTAL
		17	04	23	31	39/41	32/38	04	07	
VA	10	6	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1,084
VA	9-10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185
VA	9	2	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	2,595
VA	8	7	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	3,159
VA	7-8	8	1	—	—	—	4	—	1	950
VA	7	19	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	2,309
VA	6-7	11	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	1,469
VA	6	6	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	642
VA-B	5	28	4	—	2	—	16	—	—	1,941
VA-B	4-5	38	—	—	1	1	9	—	—	1,064
VA-B	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	311
VB	3	24	14	1	10	7	29	—	—	3,418
TOTAL		251	21	2	14	8	83	2	1	19,127

Table 28. Distribution of Plain Simple Ware (Wares 03, 04) Bowl Types by Count and by Building Period in the Area C01 Period V Sequence and Their Relative Distribution as a Percentage of the Total Plain Simple Ware Open Form Assemblage

<i>Period V Plain Simple Wares (03, 04)</i>																									
<i>Bowl Types</i>																									
Period	Phase	Bldg. Per.	1	2	3	4a	4b	4c	5a	5b	5c	6a	6b	7	8	9	10	11	12a	12b	13	14a	14b	Unass.	BOWL TOTAL
VA	9, 9-10, 10	4	1	—	—	606	2	—	—	1	4	36	22	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	24	703
VA	6, 6-7, 7	3	—	3	—	250	—	—	4	5	7	8	24	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	1	—	25	335
VA-B	4, 4-5, 5	2	2	6	2	134	—	—	38	3	5	4	9	—	1	—	2	7	1	—	—	1	2	17	234
VB	3	1	3	5	1	35	—	1	13	21	45	4	5	5	—	—	2	23	2	6	2	2	2	19	196
TOTAL			6	14	3	1,025	2	1	55	30	61	52	60	5	1	3	9	36	3	6	2	5	4	85	1,468
<i>Percentage</i>																									
VA	9, 9-10, 10	4	0.1	—	—	86.2	0.3	—	—	0.1	0.6	5.1	3.1	—	—	0.4	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	0.1	—	3.4	100
VA	6, 6-7, 7	3	—	0.9	—	74.6	—	—	1.2	1.5	2.1	2.4	7.2	—	—	—	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	0.3	—	7.5	100
VA-B	4, 4-5, 5	2	0.9	2.6	0.8	57.3	—	—	16.2	1.3	2.1	1.7	3.8	—	0.4	—	0.9	3.0	0.4	—	—	0.4	0.9	7.3	100
VB	3	1	1.5	2.6	0.5	17.9	—	0.5	6.6	10.7	22.9	2.0	2.6	2.6	—	—	1.0	11.7	1.0	3.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	9.7	100

Table 29. Distribution of Plain Simple Ware (Wares 03, 04) Jar Types by Count and by Building Periods in the Area C01 Period V Sequence, and Their Relative Distribution as a Percentage of the Total Plain Simple Ware Closed Form Assemblage

<i>Period V Plain Simple Wares (03, 04)</i>																									
<i>Jar Types</i>																									
Period	Phase	Bldg. Per.	1	2a	2b	3a	3b	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17a	17b	Unass.	JAR TOTAL
VA	9, 9-10, 10	4	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	5	1	1	2	13	36
VA	6, 6-7, 7	3	—	5	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	1	2	—	—	2	3	—	—	5	19	50
VA-B	4, 4-5, 5	2	—	4	13	3	4	—	3	1	3	2	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	7	11	21	79
VB	3	1	1	7	4	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	8	—	—	11	17	60
TOTAL			1	18	28	4	7	1	5	2	3	11	2	5	2	2	2	3	2	19	1	8	29	70	225
<i>Percentage</i>																									
VA	9, 9-10, 10	4	—	5.6	8.3	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	16.7	—	—	2.8	—	2.8	—	—	13.9	2.8	2.8	5.6	36.1	100
VA	6, 6-7, 7	3	—	10.0	16.0	—	—	—	—	2.0	—	6.0	—	2.0	2.0	4.0	—	—	4.0	6.0	—	—	10.0	38.0	100
VA-B	4, 4-5, 5	2	—	5.1	16.5	3.8	5.1	—	3.8	1.3	3.8	2.5	—	3.8	—	—	1.3	—	—	3.8	—	8.9	13.9	26.6	100
VB	3	1	1.7	11.7	6.7	—	5.0	1.7	3.3	—	—	—	3.3	1.7	—	—	—	5	—	13.3	—	—	18.3	28.3	100

CHAPTER 10

PERIOD IV: THE MIDDLE-LATE PART OF THE EARLY BRONZE AGE

by *Guillermo Algaze*

INTRODUCTION

The ceramic assemblage of the mid-late EB is characterized by an array of distinctive wares, most of which appear for the first time in this period. As in previous periods, these various wares may be subdivided into two major ware groups: the first is characterized by a series of wheel-made, grit-tempered, wares that are all closely related, while the second is constituted principally by a handmade, grit and quartz-tempered, burnished cooking pot ware. Additionally, a number of other wares also are found, usually in statistically insignificant amounts. These include at least a few pieces of central-eastern Anatolian Karaz ware, a small component of dense vegetal-tempered sherds, and other less distinctive wares.

WARE GROUP I: GRIT-TEMPERED WARES

The grit-tempered component of the Period IV ceramic assemblage may be further subdivided into a number of related “wares.” All are wheel-made and are standardized to some degree. Some, like horizontally reserved slip ware for example, represent only a particular decorative scheme common in association with specific plain simple ware vessel types, and do not constitute a separate ware with distinct paste, tempering, and firing characteristics, or with a distinctive typological repertoire. Others, such as Karababa and band painted wares have a paste that does not differ significantly from that of the normal buff plain simple ware, but appear in an otherwise distinctive and characteristic range of types. Still others, such as metallic ware for example, appear in a typological range which mirrors closely that of plain simple ware types, but are made in a denser and more highly fired paste. The dense greenish plain simple ware variant (Ware 03) which characterized the Period V sequence at the site is no longer found in the Period IV sequence.

BUFF, PLAIN SIMPLE WARE (WARE 04)

Visually, the plain simple ware of the mid-late EB does not differ significantly from its counterpart of the preceding early EB. In fact, in most cases, it would not be possible to differentiate isolated body sherds belonging to either of the two periods. However, one difference between the plain simple ware tradition of both periods is that while in the early EB sherds belonging to smaller vessels and open forms consistently exhibited a denser paste than those from larger vessels; in the later EB period no appreciable difference may be detected (to the naked eye) in the paste density of smaller and larger vessels. In any event, like those of the preceding period, mid-late EB plain simple ware vessels are always wheel-made. However, they are even more highly standardized: potter’s marks, previously unknown in the sequence, are now sometimes found on the interior of the rims of large jars (pls. 67:J, 68:B, 70:A, 71:A, 72:N) and, more rarely, in association with smaller open forms (pl. 55:E and possibly pl. 75:C).

By far the greater majority of Period IV plain simple ware sherds have a compact paste in one of several buff tones: most commonly, pale brownish-buff or cream (7.5YR 8/2), but darker brownish-buff (10YR 8/2–8/4) and pale greenish-buff (2.5Y 8/2) tones are not uncommon. A smaller number of sherds are made of a reddish or pinkish-buff paste (5YR 7/4–7/6). These sherds are, on the whole, somewhat more porous and grittier than the browner variants of plain simple ware.

Grits are usually visible to the naked eye, and in almost all cases white grits may be seen. Under low power magnification, it is possible to see not only white angular grits (crushed limestone?), but smaller, more rounded gray, black, and red grits (sand?) as well. In the composition of their tempering material, the Period IV plain simple ware sherds are thus similar to those of the preceding period. However, whereas in the early EB the smaller rounded grits appeared to be predominant in the finer grades of plain simple ware and larger more angular ones were common only in larger vessels, in the mid-late EB, white angular grits appear to be more of a norm throughout.

Average ware thickness varies. Sherds belonging to smaller open forms usually range in thickness from 0.25 to 0.50 cm. Sherds from larger open forms and smaller jars usually range from 0.70 to 1.30 cm in thickness, while those from storage-sized vessels commonly fall in the 1.70 to 2.40 cm range. Surface treatment is limited to an occasional slip, usually of the same color of the clay, but sometimes of a different color. In some cases, it is not uncommon to find sherds of the more reddish grittier paste with a buff or even a greenish-buff slip.

HORIZONTALLY RESERVED SLIP WARE (WARE 05)

Recorded as a separate ware only because of its possible chronological significance, the paste of horizontally reserved slip ware is identical in all respects to that of the normal buff, plain simple ware (Ware 04). The only difference appears to be that the range of paste color attested for reserved slip sherds is more restricted than that of the buff, plain simple ware. In general, sherds decorated with thin horizontally reserved bands (Deco. 402: pl. 75:F–J) tend to be made of the pinkish/reddish plain simple ware variant and are usually covered with a thickly applied buff slip, while sherds decorated with the wider horizontally reserved bands (Deco. 401: pl. 75:K) tend to be made of a pale greenish-buff paste and are covered with either a buff or greenish-buff slip. Both paste/decoration variants appear to coexist at Kurban, at least partially. Sherds of the darker brownish-buff plain simple ware paste variant, while not absent from the reserve slipped ware repertoire, appear to be rare.

Horizontally reserved slip ware itself is not defined by a distinctive typological repertoire. In fact, all types bearing this decorative technique also are attested and are more commonly found in the normal, buff plain simple ware repertoire. The overwhelming majority of horizontally reserved slip decorated forms are jars, although rarely bowls also are found bearing that decoration (e.g., Bowl 8b: pl. 75:F). Horizontally reserved slip ware is thus defined only by its characteristic exterior surface decoration, which is achieved by wiping off in a patterned fashion, possibly by means of a comb-like instrument, portions of the still wet slip covering the surface of the vessel. In Period IV this decoration appears usually as a series of parallel horizontal registers covering most or all of the exterior vessel surface (pl. 76:B). Occasionally, the horizontal registers may be interrupted by a register of reserved wavy bands (e.g., pl. 75:L, M); and more rarely, only an isolated reserved wavy band register is found (e.g., pl. 75:N).¹

THE TYPES OF PLAIN SIMPLE AND HORIZONTALLY RESERVED SLIP WARES

Bowls 1a–e, Bases 1, 2 (pls. 53:A–V, 54:A–F, respectively)

The most common open form of the Period IV grit-tempered assemblage is represented by a series of small conical cups with a variety of rim treatments and bases which are found in the Period IV assemblage not only in the normal plain simple ware, but also in metallic, band painted, and combed wash wares as well. Usually these

1. Horizontally reserved slip ware is reported from a number of sites across northern Syria and Mesopotamia, but especially the former. East of the Euphrates, it is common in Karababa basin area sites as shown by recent excavations and surveys (Özdoğan 1977, p. 11). However, it is only rarely found at sites far away from the river in the northern Mesopotamian plains, although a few pieces are reported at both Tell Chuēra (Kühne 1976, pp. 89–90, figs. 225–227) and Tepe Gawra (Level VI, Speiser 1935, pp. 50–51, not illustrated). West of the Euphrates in northern Syria, horizontally reserved slip ware is more widely distributed. Noteworthy are the following occurrences: Coastal Syria: Tell Simiryan (near Tartous), and ‘Amuq plain, Phase I (Braidwood and Braidwood 1940, p. 216, pl. 27:1; and 1960, p. 413, fig. 316); Inland Northern Syria: Tell Mardikh, Palace G, IIB1 (Matthiae 1980, p. 100, and 1985, pl. 40, bottom center), and Environs of Aleppo (Mellaart 1981, figs. 156:840, 849 and 157:864–866). For an overview of the distribution of reserved slip ware in general see Mazzoni (1980) and Mellaart (1981, pp. 156ff.). It is unfortunate, however, that in their analysis both Mazzoni and Mellaart missed the chronological differentiation between diagonally (i.e., early) and horizontally (i.e., late) reserved slip ware, which had already been noticed by Braidwood in his analysis of the ‘Amuq sequence (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, p. 413), and which is now confirmed by the Period V–IV sequence at Kurban.

cups have clear fast wheel striations or corrugations on either or both of their surfaces. Moreover, those with flat bases exhibit characteristic concentric marks terminating on a slight protuberance or “navel” on the center of the base (pl. 53:T, V). If one is to judge by their numbers, these conical cups appear to have served in the mid-late EB whatever functions were served in the preceding early EB by the distinctive *cyma-recta* and related cup types.

Several subtypes of the Period IV conical cups may be distinguished on the basis of size and rim treatment. Bowl 1a, of miniature size, is represented by only a few examples, all apparently handmade (pl. 53:A). Bowl 1b constitutes in effect the start of the mass-produced conical cup series and is characterized by its simple blunt or tapered rim (pl. 53:B–G).² Bowl 1c represents a rare type which is paralleled only in the metallic ware component of the assemblage and which is characterized by its sinuous sides and rilled exterior surface (pl. 53:H). Bowl 1d, on the other hand, may be recognized by its distinctive inner beveled rim (pl. 53:J–L), and is only recorded in the normal plain simple ware component of the grit-tempered assemblage; while the most common subtype of the series, Bowl 1e, is distinguished by a thickened band rim (pl. 53:N–V) and is found in several of the Ware Group I wares. Associated bases vary. A few complete examples indicate that most commonly bases are flat with either sharp (pls. 53:S–V, 54:A, B) or somewhat rounded (pls. 53:D, P; 54:C, D) basal angles. Less common are cups that have simple rounded bases (pl. 53:M, O); while an even smaller number of examples have ring bases (pls. 53:H, 54:E).

Bowls 2a, b (pl. 54:G–J)

These bowls are of a rare type, which may perhaps be considered as a further subvariant of the Bowl 1 series, but which are not included because of their characteristically lower proportions, are represented by a few shallower hemispherical bowls with either thickened (Bowl 2a: pl. 54:G, H) or more commonly beaded rims (Bowl 2b: pl. 54:I, J).

Bowl 3 (pl. 54:K, L)

A heterogeneous group, Bowl 3 brings together a limited number of small cup-like forms with fairly cylindrical body shapes that are not easily grouped elsewhere.

Bowls 4a, b (pl. 54:N–Q)

Small hemispherical bowls are usually found in the finer grades of plain simple ware. They may be subdivided on the basis of their proportions, with shallower, more rounded forms assigned to Subtype 4a (pl. 54:N, O), and taller, deeper forms to Subtype 4b (pl. 54:P, Q).

Bowl 5 (pl. 54:S–V)

A small but homogeneous group, Bowl 5 is characterized by small and shallow hemispherical bowls with either blunt or finely tapered rims.

Bowl 6 (pl. 54:W–Y)

A number of small- to medium-sized bowls with characteristic incurved simple rims may be grouped together. All of the known examples of this type, which is paralleled in the metallic ware component of the assemblage, are relatively shallow, and when preserved, have flat bases.³

2. Plate 53:B, compare Tell Chuēra, Steinbau III (Kühne 1976, fig. 11 [metallic ware]). Plate 53:C, D, compare ‘Amuq sites, Phase I (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, p. 412, fig. 315:3–6); Tell Chuēra, Steinbau I (Kühne 1976, fig. 107); Tell Ailun (Kühne 1976, figs. 82–84 [metallic ware]); Norşuntepe, West Area, Schicht 18 (Hauptmann 1982a, pl. 49:13). Plate 53:M–V, compare Norşuntepe, West Area, Schicht XXI (Hauptmann 1982a, pl. 46:8, 9).
3. Plate 54:X, Y, compare Tell Chuēra, Kleiner Anteiltempel (Kühne 1976, fig. 188); Tepe Gawra, Level VI (Speiser 1935, pl. 67:84).

Bowls 7a, b (pl. 55:A–E)

Characteristic of the Period IV sequence are shallow bowls with flat or concave bases, convex walls, and band or club-shaped rims, which are also found in the metallic ware component of the assemblage (pl. 77:Q, R). Only miniature bowls (Bowl 7a: pl. 55:A–C) and small-sized bowls (Bowl 7b: pl. 55:D, E) are attested.⁴

Bowls 8a–d (pls. 55:F–O, 56:A, B)

A common open form type in the Period IV repertoire is represented by a series of wide, open bowls with a variety of banded, beaded, or club-shaped rims. Only medium to large sizes of this bowl type are attested. Four subtypes may be distinguished on the basis of proportions and rim treatment.

Bowl 8a is characterized by shallow medium- to large-sized bowls with convex walls and band rims (pl. 55:F–I). It represents, essentially, a substantially larger version of the Bowl 7 type already discussed. The Bowl 8a type also is commonly found in the metallic ware (pl. 77:T) and band painted ware (pl. 80:B) components of the assemblage and, more rarely, in reserved slip ware (pl. 75:F). Bowl 8b is similar in shape to Bowl 8a but has instead a distinctive rounded, club-shaped rim (pl. 55:J, K, M). Bowl 8c represents a variant of the same type as 8a, but has taller proportions and has a more sharply incurved upper wall (pl. 55:L, N, O). A final variant, Bowl 8d, is characterized by outflared rather than incurved walls similar to those of bowl 8b, but instead of a club-shaped rim it has a flattened band rim (pl. 56:A, B).

Bowls 9a, b (pl. 56:C–N)

Bowl 9 groups together a number of medium-sized bowls with a variety of beaded rims. Two variants may be distinguished on the basis of vessel proportions. Bowl 9a, the most common subtype, is represented by fairly shallow, hemispherical bowls (pl. 56:C–J), while Bowl 9b groups together taller versions of the same type (pl. 56:K–N).⁵ Both subtypes are similar in form to bowl types previously encountered in the ceramic repertoire of the preceding period (compare pl. 44:M–T).

Bowls 10a, b (pl. 57:A–J)

A fairly common bowl type is constituted by a variety of band-rimmed bowls with a characteristic thickening of the lower rim surface at the point the rim meets the wall of the vessel. Two subtypes may be distinguished: outflared wall examples are assigned to Bowl 10a (pl. 57:A–D, F–H), while incurved walls are assigned to Bowl 10b (pl. 57:E, I, J).⁶ This distinctive Period IV type is similar in shape and profile to band-rimmed bowls of the preceding period (compare pl. 46:A–I, M).

Bowls 11a–c (pl. 57:K–P)

Bowl 11 groups together a number of distinctive but rare bowls with flattened band rims. Bowl 11a (pl. 57:K, L) is characterized by its inner beveled rim, and recalls an equally rare bowl type of the early EB (compare pl. 46:N). Bowl 11b is distinguished by its flattened band rim and shallow proportions (pl. 57:M, N), while 11c has a similar rim but taller proportions (pl. 57:O, P). Both Bowls 11b and 11c, only rarely attested in the Period IV assemblage, represent prototypes for the much more common band-rimmed bowls which characterize the open form repertoire of the succeeding Period III assemblage (compare pls. 99:V, 101:G, H).

Bowl 12 (pl. 58:C, D)

A distinctive yet rare type only recorded in Area C is represented by a small number of bowls with pointed club-shaped rims and a characteristic thin raised ridge near the juncture of the rim and the vessel wall.

4. Plate 55:D, compare Ebla, Palace G, IIB1 (Matthiae 1980, p. 97, fig. 16). Plate 55:F, compare Tell Chuëra, Steinbau I (Kühne 1976, fig. 197).

5. Plate 56:G, compare Tell Chuëra, Steinbau I (Kühne 1976, fig. 190).

6. Plate 57:A–D, compare Ebla, Palace G, IIB1 (Matthiae 1980, p. 97, fig. 16); Tawi, Tomb T6 (Kampschulte and Orthmann 1984, pl. 5:19).

Bowl 13 (pl. 58:E–H)

Small- to medium-sized bowls with thickened rims and a sharp carination on the lower vessel body constitute a homogeneous, yet infrequent, type.⁷

Bowl 14 (pl. 58:I–L)

A variety of medium-sized bowls with beveled ledge or club rims are grouped together. They represent a rare type that is perhaps related to the larger and more common bowls with rounded club rims (Bowl 17: pl. 59:H–J).⁸

Bowl 15 (pl. 58:M–P)

A rare and somewhat heterogeneous group is formed by a number of apparently shallow bowls with thickened rim (pl. 58:M), ledge rims (pl. 58:N, O), or inner beveled rim (pl. 58:P). It is possible that a few of the sherds assigned to the Bowl 15 type may represent rims and upper body fragments of carinated bowls such as those grouped under the Bowl 13 type (compare pl. 58:E–H).

Bowl 16 (pl. 59:B, C)

A variety of shallow bowls with sinuous sides are grouped together. They are neither particularly distinctive or common.

Bowl 17 (pl. 59:H–J)

A group of distinctive, medium- to large-sized deep bowls are characterized by their rounded club-shaped rims and fairly vertical walls forming a vat-like shape.⁹ These vessels represent a larger, deeper variant of the Bowl 14 type.

Bowl 18 (pl. 60:A)

A deep bowl with inner corrugated club-shaped rim constitutes a type intermediate between open and closed forms that is represented by only a single example in the plain simple ware component of the assemblage. A second example of the same type, however, is attested in the Karababa painted ware component of the assemblage (compare pl. 81:H).

Jars 1a, b (pl. 60:B–E)

A small number of medium-sized barrel-shaped cups are grouped together because of their distinctive shape. These rare vessels are characterized by either simple (pl. 60:B–D) or somewhat thickened (pl. 60:E) band rims.

Jar 2 (pl. 60:I–L)

Small- to medium-sized holemouth jars with no rims are grouped together as Jar 2. They represent a simple type that does not differ substantially from similarly-shaped examples of the preceding early EB and Late Chalcolithic periods (compare pls. 47:D, E; 23:K, L; respectively). Examples of the Jar 2 type are also found occasionally in the metallic ware component of the assemblage (pl. 78:F, G). The majority of plain simple ware examples have no external decoration whatsoever. One sherd, however, has an exterior rilled surface, a decorative type more commonly encountered in association with metallic ware examples of the type (compare pls. 60:I, 78:F, G).

7. Plate 58:E–H, compare Tell Chuëra, Steinbau III (Kühne 1976, fig. 198).

8. Plate 58:J, compare Tell Chuëra, Aussenbau I and Kleiner Anteiltempel (Kühne 1976, figs. 158, 174); Tell Brak, Phase 3 "Akkadian-Ur III" (Fielden 1977, pl. 11:17).

9. Plate 59:H–J, compare Tell Chuëra, Steinbau III (Kühne 1976, figs. 159 and 161). Also, for a perhaps related type, see Tell Mardikh, Palace G, IIB1 (Matthiae 1985, pl. 40, bottom row).

Jars 3a–d (pls. 60:M, N; 61:A–N)

Holemouth jars with a variety of rims constitute a common type in the Period IV repertoire, and like the rimless version of the type (Jar 2) these jars continue unchanged into the mid-late EB from the preceding periods (compare pls. 47:M–P, 23:J). A number of subvariants of the Jar 3 type may be recognized on the basis of size, rim shape, and width of mouth. Jar 3a groups together all the small-sized examples of the type (pl. 60:M). Jar 3b is represented by a group of distinctive medium-sized vessels which are always particularly well made and have flattened band rims on medium width mouths (pls. 60:N, 61:A). Jars of the 3b type are also commonly found in the metallic ware component of the assemblage, where usually they appear with characteristic exterior corrugations or rills (compare pl. 78:H–J). Type 3c groups together an assortment of medium to large-sized holemouth jars with a variety of thickened band or club-shaped rims (pl. 61:B–D, H–N).¹⁰ Jars assigned to subtype 3c are only rarely found in the metallic ware component of the assemblage (compare pl. 78:K). A final subtype, Jar 3d, is only attested in plain simple ware, and is distinguished from Subtype 3c by its characteristically wider mouth and more rounded rims (pl. 61:E–G).

Jars 4a–c (pls. 62:A–K, 63:A–G)

A variety of holemouth jars with either grooved or rilled rims are grouped together as Jar 4, a fairly common type in the Period IV repertoire. The majority of these jars are undecorated, but a few examples bear fairly complex incised decoration on their shoulders. Noteworthy is the unique example illustrated on plate 62:G, which has traces of white paste still filling some of the incisions on its shoulder, a decorative technique more characteristic for the rare gray ware with white incrustations component of the assemblage (pl. 90:G–I).

Three subtypes of the Jar 4 type may be distinguished on the basis of rim profiles. Jar 4a groups a wide variety of examples that are similar only in that they have no necks and have slightly thickened, not well-defined rims (pls. 62, 63:A, B).¹¹ Subtype 4b represents a heterogeneous group defined mostly in contradistinction to the previous subtype. It is characterized by holemouth jars with grooved, rounded or club-shaped rims (pl. 63:C–F), and constitutes a type that continues in use with no discernible typological change into the succeeding period (compare pl. 126:F–K). As shown by a single, completely preserved painted example (fig. 134:B), most Type 4b jars may have been footed, possibly with three solid or hollow feet of the Foot 1 and 2 types (compare pl. 73:I–K, M–R). The last subtype, Jar 4c, has a slightly developed short neck (pl. 63:G), and represents a type intermediate between holemouth jars with grooved rims (Jar 4b) and grooved rim jars with well-developed necks (Jar 18: pls. 70, 71:A, D, E). Like the Jar 4b subtype, Jar 4c also continues unchanged into Period III (compare pl. 126:L, M).

Jars 5a, b (pl. 64:A–G)

Small, ovoid jars with simple everted necks and inverted rims constitute a distinctive type which is also found in the Karababa painted ware component of the assemblage (pl. 86:G, H). Those with narrow mouths (Jar 5a, pl. 64:A–E) are common, while those with wider mouths (Jar 5b, pl. 64:F, G) are more rare.¹²

Jar 6 (pl. 64:J–M)

A somewhat heterogeneous group, Jar 6 assembles together narrow-necked bottles with a variety of rims. Examples with beaded rim (pl. 64:K, L) are paralleled in the metallic, band painted ware component of the assemblage (pl. 80:H).

Jar 7 (pl. 64:N, O)

Simple, apparently globular jars with short outflared necks, fairly plain rims, and wide mouths, represent a rare type.

10. Plate 61:L, compare Tell Mardikh, Palace G, IIB1 (Matthiae 1980, fig. 17, bottom).

11. Plate 62:J, K, compare Tell Mardikh, Palace G, IIB1 (Matthiae 1980, fig. 19, top).

12. Plate 64:A–C, compare Tell Chuēra, Steinbau I (Kühne 1976, figs. 213–214); Tell Brak, Late ED III (Oates [J.] 1982, fig. 4:59). Plate 64:G, compare Tell Chuēra, Steinbau III (Kühne 1976, fig. 203).

Jars 8a, b (pl. 64:P–R)

A number of small, globular, holemouth jars with either ledge (Jar 8a: pl. 64:P) or club-shaped rims (Jar 8b: pl. 64:Q, R) represent an infrequent type which is, however, also found in reserved slip ware (pl. 75:G).

Jar 9 (pl. 64:S, T)

A small number of jars are distinguished by their incurved, medium high necks and ledge rims.

Jar 10 (pl. 64:V, W)

A rare type in the Period IV sequence, barrel-shaped jars with no necks and short thickened rims may represent the prototypes for the ubiquitous Period III barrel-shaped vessels (compare pls. 118–123).

Jar 11 (pl. 65:A, B)

A distinctive, albeit rare, type is characterized by jars with wide mouths, short necks, and club-shaped rims. These jars are only found in levels assigned to Period IVA.

Jar 12 (pl. 65:C, D)

Fairly large ovoid jars with short everted necks are grouped together as Jar 12, a simple yet rare type.

Jar 13 (pl. 65:E–L)

A variety of jars, all presumably ovoid in shape, are similar to those assigned to Jar 12 but are distinguished by their medium-width mouths and medium to high everted blunt necks and rims.

Jars 14a, b (pl. 66:A–F)

Fine jars with narrow mouths, medium to high necks, and simple everted rims do not represent a common type (Jar 14a: pl. 66:A–C). Similar jars but with a distinctive thickened bulbous rim (Jar 14b: pl. 66:D–F) are more common and are, moreover, also found in metallic ware (pl. 78:R).

Jar 15 (pl. 66:H–K)

Ovoid jars with narrow mouths, high necks, and either ledge or thickened bulbous rims are usually carefully made and represent a type that is perhaps related to the equally distinctive Type 23 Jars (compare pl. 66:G).¹³

Jars 16–18

These jars represent, in effect, a number of variants of the standard jar type of the Period IV grit-tempered ware assemblage. Because of their possible chronological significance, these variants have been grouped into three distinct types on the basis of rim treatment. All three are found in a range of sizes from medium- to storage-sized, and are characterized by their ovoid or sometimes globular bodies, medium to narrow mouths, and slightly everted high necks. “Potter’s” marks made prior to firing, usually consisting of notches and incisions (fingernail), or of rounded impressions of a hollow tube (reeds), are sometimes found on the neck interior just below the rim of Type 16–18 vessels (pls. 67:J, 68:B, 70:A, 71:A, 72:N). Plain simple and reserved slip ware examples appear to be the norm, but occasionally Type 16 jars are also found in the Karababa painted ware (pl. 89:G–J).

Jars 16a–c (pls. 66:L–O, 67:A–J, 68:A–F)

Perhaps the most common variant of the standard Period IV jar is that recorded as Jar 16. Examples assigned to this group are distinguished by a variety of standardized rim profiles that may be subdivided into three separate subtypes. Those with an overhanging, usually squared-off rim are the least frequent of all three and are assigned

13. Plate 66:K, compare Tawi Tomb T19–22 (Kampschulte and Orthmann 1984, pl. 20:209).

to Subtype 16a (pl. 66:L–O). Subtypes 16b and c are much more common: examples with rims that are ovoid in section are assigned to Jar 16b (pl. 67:A–J), while those with a rounded or beaded rim (pl. 68:A–F) are grouped under Jar 16c.¹⁴ In terms of both their rim profile and body shape, these last two subtypes are similar to vessels found in the early EB and Late Chalcolithic period repertoires (compare, pls. 50:A–J, 27:J, respectively).

Jar 17 (pl. 69:A–D, G)

Not attested prior to Period IV are examples recorded under Jar 17, which are similar to the preceding in their body shape, but are less common. They are characterized by their blunt or flattened rims with a single distinctive rim groove on their exterior (pl. 69:A–D, G).

Jars 18a, b (pls. 69:E, F, H–K; 70:A–H; 71:A, D, E; 76:A)

Also not attested prior to Period IV, but much more common than the preceding type, is Jar 18. While similar to Jars 16 and 17 in terms of body shape, examples grouped under Jar 18 are distinguished by their rims with multiple exterior grooves. These rims vary somewhat in their profiles and may be either ovoid or rounded in section but characteristically have three to five deeply incised wheel-made grooves (pl. 70:F) or corrugations (pl. 70:D, G) on their exterior. Type 18 jars are found in a variety of sizes, but fairly large- to storage-sized examples predominate.

Two subtypes may be distinguished on the basis of rim profile. Those with rims that are ovoid in section are assigned to Jar 18a, while those with rims that are round in section are grouped under Jar 18b. These rim profile differences, however, were not recorded in the field and therefore cannot be traced in the expedition's records. However, it may well be that the observed differences are related to vessel size, since most storage-sized examples of the Jar 18 type have rounded profiled rims (pl. 71:A, D, E), while smaller examples of the type may have rims with either round (pl. 70:F, G) or ovoid (pl. 70:A–C) profiles.¹⁵

Jar 19 (pl. 71:C, F)

A small number of otherwise unassigned jars are grouped together because of the distinctive exterior corrugations on their necks.

Jar 20 (pl. 71:G, H)

Two jars are unique and may be grouped together on account of their incurved high necks and interior thickened club-shaped rims, a distinctive albeit rare type.

Jar 23 (pl. 66:G)

A number of plain simple ware jars are always carefully made and are distinguished by their ovoid bodies, fairly high slightly everted necks, and ledge rims. These jars represent rare plain simple ware versions of a type with numerous parallels at sites elsewhere that is more commonly found at Kurban in the metallic ware component of the assemblage (pls. 78:N–Q).¹⁶

14. Plates 67, 68, compare 'Amuq sites, Phase I (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, p. 439, fig. 339:1–6, 11); Tell Mardikh, Palace G, IIB1 (Matthiae 1980, fig. 17); Tell Chuëra, Steinbau III (Kühne 1976, figs. 237–239).

15. Plates 70, 71:A, D, E, compare Tell Munbatah, surface (de Maigret 1974, p. 284, fig. 10:92–93); Adiyaman region, Burney survey (Russell 1980, fig. 17, Group CC, nos. 294:23, 24 [mistakenly assigned to the first millennium B.C.]); Tell Chuëra, Steinbau I and III (Kühne 1976, figs. 243, 244, and 247).

For a related type with a grooved but flattened rim see also Tell Mardikh, Palace G, IIB1 (Matthiae 1980, fig. 19, bottom). Note also that grooved rim pithoi with rounded section identical to the Kurban examples are reported at Tell Mardikh in Period II A levels predating Palace G (Mazzoni 1985, pp. 8–9, fig. 7:16).

16. Plate 66:G, compare Tawi, Tombs T5 and T6 (Kampschulte and Orthmann 1984, pls. 4:22–23, and 5:91, 92, 94); Halawa, Tomb H64 (Orthmann et al. 1981, pl. 58:17); Tell Hadidi, "1972" Tomb, "EB IV" (Dornemann 1979, fig. 13:25–29).

Stands 1a, b (pl. 72:G–M)

A variety of sherds may be recognized as stands because of their characteristic shapes which are open on both ends. Those assigned to Stand 1a have plain blunt rims towards their lower sides and a variety of thickened or inner beveled rims on their upper ends, where presumably jars with either pointed or rounded bases would have been placed (pl. 72:G–K). A closely related subtype, Stand 1b, differs from the preceding in that it has a plain blunt rim on its upper end, rather than a more elaborate rim, and has one of a variety of thickened rims on its lower end (pl. 72:L, M).¹⁷ As a norm, Types 1a and b stands are found only in the normal plain simple ware component of the assemblage, although at least one example was made in metallic ware (pl. 79:G).

While Stand 1a is a distinctive type not encountered in the sequence prior to Period IV, Stand 1b represents a long-lived type that is found throughout the Period VI–III sequence (compare, pls. 22:J, 51:B, 129:E–H).

Stand 2 (pl. 72:N)

Stand 2 is represented by a single example, a grooved rim jar of the Jar 18 type which had been secondarily cut at the height of the shoulder and reground while still at the leather-hard stage. That this unique piece was intended for use as a stand, probably for a round-bottomed vessel, is shown by the fact that it was actually found inverted as illustrated on plate 72:N, in situ over an Area A Phase 15 floor (for location see above, p. 70, fig. 18: “pot” in Locus A08:006).

Stand 3 (pl. 73:L)

A number of sherds may be recognized as belonging to “fruit stand-like” pedestaled bowls, even though no complete profiles of the type were recovered. Similar sherds also were found in the metallic ware component of the assemblage (pl. 79:D, E).

Stand 4 (pl. 74:A–F)

A variety of sherds, some with elaborate incised, excised, and imprinted decoration, represent fragments of stands or of stand-like forms, and are grouped together more on functional than on typological grounds, since each fragment appears to be somewhat unique. Most fragments recorded as Stand 4 are likely to have represented elaborately decorated tubular stands of impressive size, similar perhaps to the large fragment of a stand illustrated on plate 74:C which were found smashed on a Period IVB floor in Area F (Phase 12: F01:031, fig. 110). This was certainly the case for the sherds illustrated on plate 74:D, F. The piece illustrated on plate 74:B, on the other hand, represents a stand of some sort but clearly not of the tubular type. Finally, because of its sharper body angles, the example illustrated on plate 74:A could conceivably belong to some squarish box rather than a stand.¹⁸

Pedestal Base 1 (pls. 72:O–Q, 73:F–H)

Under Pedestal Base 1 are grouped sherds that, because of their stance and diameters, are unlikely to have represented jar rims. On the basis of analogy to sherds with similar stances and diameters that definitively served as pedestal bases recovered in Period III contexts, these Period IV sherds are best interpreted as pedestal bases, probably for vessels of substantial size (compare pls. 122:D, 130:C–J).

Pedestal Base 2 (pl. 73:A–E)

A variety of smaller pedestal bases are grouped under Pedestal Base 2. These may have been attached to smaller jars and perhaps bowls as well. Similar bases were recovered in the metallic ware component of the assemblage (pl. 79:A–C, F).

17. See above, *Part Two, Chapter 8*, note 12.

18. Plate 74:B, C, compare Tell Chuēra, Steinbau I (Kühne 1976, pl. 24:5).

Foot 1 (pl. 73:I–K, M)

Small, hollow tubular pierces of pottery, usually bearing concentric wheel-marks or incisions near the bottom, may be recognized as broken off feet from footed vessels. At Kurban Höyük a holemouth jar with three such feet still attached was recovered over a Period IVA floor in Area B (fig. 134:B). A variety of other open and closed forms with similar feet are attested at sites elsewhere.¹⁹ It is possible, of course, that a few sherds broken off at both ends assigned to the Foot 1 type may have represented instead fragments of “fruit stand” type vessels (Stand 3), perhaps similar to plate 73:L.

Foot 2 (pl. 73:N–R)

More on functional than on typological grounds, Foot 2 includes a heterogeneous assortment of feet with solid cores which may have been attached to both open and closed forms (compare plate 90:A, B for similar feet attached to small bowls).

BAND PAINTED AND COMBED WASH WARES (WARES 01 AND 07)

Although originally distinguished and recorded as separate wares in the field, it became apparent after further reflection that band painted and combed wash wares are in fact closely related.²⁰ This relationship becomes particularly clear in the case of a number of distinctive small cups from Areas C and B. Those from Area C, which were commonly found over exterior courtyard surfaces (fig. 121: Units 9, 13), are characteristically conical in shape, are ring-based, and have thickened band rims (Bowl 1e: pl. 79:K, L, N). Otherwise identical in profile and paste characteristics, these cups were recorded alternately as either band painted or combed wash ware depending solely on their exterior decoration: those bearing horizontally-arranged concentric painted bands (pl. 79:N) were recorded as Ware 01, while those bearing a combination of concentric horizontal painted bands and opposing registers of vertical bands (pl. 79:K, L) were recorded as Ware 07. A similar situation obtains in Area B, where a series of otherwise identical small conical cups with simple blunt rims were recorded as either band painted or combed wash ware only on the basis of whether or not a wavy band register was used as part of the decoration (compare pl. 79:H, I).

The similarities just outlined suggest that the division between band painted and combed wash wares may be somewhat artificial and that both are perhaps best thought of as variants of each other. In fact, it is possible and even likely that many sherds recorded as of Ware 01 (band painted ware) may actually represent fragments of combed wash ware (Ware 07) vessels from outside the limited area of their bodies where the tell-tale smeared wavy (pl. 79:H, M) or perpendicular (pl. 79:K, L) band decoration is found. However, it is clear that as a whole the two assemblages are far from identical: not all types appear indistinctively in each of the two wares. In view of the above, it was considered safest to keep both wares separate in the actual records and counts, even though both are illustrated and discussed together.

Band Painted Ware (Ware 01)

The paste, color, and tempering characteristics of band painted ware are similar to those of the normal, buff plain simple ware (Ware 04), discussed above. However, band painted ware should not be considered to represent merely a decorative variant of that much more common ware, since unlike the case of reserved slip ware, not all band painted ware types find parallels in the typological repertoire of plain simple ware. Paste color ranges from light greenish to reddish-buff, with most sherds exhibiting a brownish-buff paste. A lighter buff slip of the same color of the paste is common. Grits, when visible to the naked eye, are always of the white angular type, and under low power magnification the usual smaller rounded, gray, black, and red grits are also visible. Average ware thickness does not differ from that characteristic for the undecorated plain simple ware, although coarse sherds from storage-sized vessels are not recorded in band painted ware.

19. See, for example, Til Barsip, *Hypogeum* (Thureau-Dangin and Dunand 1936, pl. 25:1–8).

20. This similarity had been already noticed by Kühne in his discussion of the ceramics from Tell Chuëra, (1976, p. 95). Note also that in her analysis of the pottery from the 1959 Deep Sounding at Harran, Prag lumps the two wares together as one (1970, pp. 83, 85, and fig. 8:48–53).

Decoration invariably takes the form of horizontal bands which appear to have covered the whole exterior of the vessel. This is clear, of course, in the case of smaller open forms for which completely preserved profiles were recovered (pl. 79:N, for example). However, even larger jars were covered with paint from base to rim, as can be inferred from several painted band ware bases (pl. 80:N) at the site as well as from parallels to completely preserved examples at nearby sites.²¹ In some cases these bands were painted directly over the vessel's surface and in others they were created by first applying a uniform coat of paint which was then wiped away partially in horizontal strokes leaving behind registers of sometimes carelessly drawn parallel bands. The attested range of paint color is fairly restricted, with olive brown tones (2.5 YR 2.5/2, 3/2) predominating, while orange/reddish (10 YR 6/6) ones are less frequent.

Combed Wash Ware (Ware 07)

Not a particularly common ware at Kurban Höyük, combed wash ware is nevertheless of significance since it finds numerous parallels at widely distributed sites across northern Mesopotamia. Following Prag, it derives its name from its characteristic exterior decoration which often features registers of wavy and horizontal painted bands left in reserve over the vessel body after an original coat of paint was wiped away partially in horizontal and undulating strokes with a comb-like instrument.²² Although possibly related and almost certainly contemporary, combed wash ware should not be confused with the similarly-decorated Smearred Wash ware of northern and coastal Syria, discussed at length by Braidwood.²³

At Kurban, combed wash ware is characterized by its dense paste, usually somewhat denser and more highly fired than that characteristic for plain simple and band painted wares. Paste color usually ranges from brownish buff (7.5YR 4/2) to reddish (2.5YR 6/6) or dark greenish buff (5Y 6/2). The lighter buff tones, so common in the undecorated plain simple ware are absent in the combed wash ware.

The choice of exterior paint color appears to have been deliberate and varies according to paste color. Sherds with a greenish paste are invariably decorated with an olive green paint (5Y 5/4), those with a reddish paste bear a darker reddish paint (10YR 4/6), while those with a brownish-buff paste are decorated by means of a dark brown/black paint. As noted above, paint is always applied in the form of an all over coat which was then wiped away partially in horizontal strokes leaving behind registers of parallel bands covering the vessel body. While still wet, selected groups of these bands were wiped away once again with either undulating or vertical strokes, creating either a smearred register of wavy bands (Deco. 450: pl. 80:K, M), or an equally smearred panel of vertical bands (Deco. 451: pl. 79:K, L, T), both contained within the primary register of horizontally-arranged bands.

Grits, when visible, are always of the white angular type. Under low power magnification, however, occasional smaller rounded grits also may be seen. For the smaller open forms, average ware thickness is identical to that typical for similar-sized vessels of the normal, plain simple ware. For larger closed forms, however, the greater density of combed wash ware sherds means that their average ware thickness is lower, ranging only from 0.50 to 0.70 cm. Thicker, coarser sherds are not recorded in the combed wash ware.

BAND PAINTED AND COMBED WASH WARE TYPES

Bowl 1e, Bases 1 and 2 (pl. 79:K-R, S-W)

Of the several subtypes of the common Bowl 1 conical cups that are found in either plain simple or metallic wares, only one, Subtype 1e, is attested in Wares 01 and 07. Typologically, these band painted and combed wash ware conical cups are very similar to their plain simple and metallic ware counterparts. However, some differences may be noted: whereas most examples of the Type 1e cups in Wares 01 and 07 have ring bases and

21. Hauptmann 1983, p. 109, fig. 12.

22. Prag 1970, p. 83.

23. Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, pp. 446-50 and figs. 319, 345-47. The distribution of combed wash ware and the possibility of a relationship between it and the Smearred Wash ware of northern and coastal Syria have been discussed by both Kühne (1976, pp. 96-97) and Prag (1970, p. 85).

relatively wide band rims (pl. 79:K–N and S–U), examples of the same type in Wares 04 and 02 are more likely to have flat bases and narrower rims (compare pl. 53:P–V).²⁴

Bowl 4b (pl. 79:H–J)

A small number of sherds belong to small, deep bowls or cups with convex walls, blunt rims and, on the basis of a single complete profile, flat bases. Examples of this bowl type are attested in both band painted and combed wash wares.

Bowl 8a (pl. 80:A, B)

Of the various subtypes of the common Bowl 8 type recorded in plain simple ware, only one, Bowl 8a, is found in band painted ware. However, only relatively small examples of the type are found in that latter ware, and the larger versions that are normal in the plain simple ware component appear to be absent. No combed wash ware examples of the Bowl 8a type were recorded.²⁵

Jars 3b–d (pl. 80:C–E)

Holemouth jars are only rarely found in band painted ware and are never recorded in combed wash ware. The few examples illustrated have parallels in the plain simple ware component of the assemblage (compare pls. 60:N, 61:A, B, L).

Jar 16c (pl. 80:F)

The standard Period IV jar with ovoid body, restricted mouth, high everted neck, and a variety of rims, is only rarely represented in the painted band ware component of the assemblage (pl. 80:F), and is not recorded in combed wash ware.²⁶

Jar 25 (pl. 80:L, M)

Large ovoid or globular jars with medium-width mouths, medium-height necks, and ledge rims represent a rare type found in both band painted (pl. 80:L) and combed wash (pl. 80:M) wares. This distinctive type has no parallels in the other ware components of the assemblage.

KARABABA PAINTED WARE (WARE 08)

A characteristic ware of the Period IV assemblage is represented by a variety of painted sherds and vessels of a type that, although known at a number of previously excavated sites in southeastern Anatolia and northern Mesopotamia, appears to be common only along the lower reaches of the Euphrates basin in Turkey.²⁷ For this reason, and following the lead of Thissen, who studied the pottery from the nearby site of Hayaz Höyük, the term Karababa painted has been adopted here for this distinctive ware.²⁸ It is distinguished as a separate ware not only by its unique decoration, but also and more importantly by its unique typological range which has little overlap with other contemporary wares.

Karababa painted ware sherds have paste characteristics which resemble those common for the normal plain simple ware component of the assemblage. Grits are overwhelmingly of the white angular type and are readily visible to the naked eye. In addition, under low power magnification, smaller black and gray rounded grits also

24. Plate 79:K, L, compare Lidar Höyük, Chamber Tomb G34 (Hauptmann 1983, p. 110, fig. 12, top row, left). Plate 79:N–R, compare Tell Chuēra, Steinbau III and Kleiner Anteltempel (Kühne 1976, figs. 364–366). Plate 79:M, compare Tell Chuēra, Kleiner Anteltempel (Moortgat 1965, fig. 35, left = Kühne 1976, fig. 369).

25. Plate 80:A, B, compare Lidar Höyük, Chamber Tomb G34 (Hauptmann 1983, p. 110, fig. 12, top row, right); Harran, Deep Sounding (Prag 1970, fig. 8:48); Tell Chuēra, Kleiner Anteltempel (Kühne 1976, fig. 367).

26. Plate 80:F, compare Harran, Deep Sounding (Prag 1970, fig. 8:51).

27. The distribution of Karababa painted ware has been discussed recently by Thissen and his discussion need not be repeated here (1985, pp. 93–95). The following references, however, should be added: Chagar Bazar, Levels 4–5 (Mallowan 1936, fig. 19:7–8), and Tell Hammam et Turkman (van Loon 1982, p. 43, fig. 4).

28. Thissen 1985, pp. 93–95.

may be observed. Average ware thickness does not differ from that characteristic for normal plain simple ware sherds. Sherds of either fine or coarse thickness were not recorded.

Three paste variants may be distinguished. Interestingly, these variants seem to be associated closely with the types of decorative schemes applied on the vessel exterior and, as becomes clear in the more detailed typological discussion which follows, they also are associated closely with specific Jar types. The majority of sherds have a compact buff paste which does not differ from that normal for buff, plain simple ware sherds in the assemblage. On their exterior, these sherds bear painted decoration applied directly on the vessel body without any intervening slip. Invariably, this decoration takes the form of a free-standing band or frieze over the shoulder, almost always geometrical in nature (Jars 2, 3, 4b, 5, 29, 30: pls. 82:D–G, J–K; 83:B; 85:I, K; 86:A, B, E–M; 88). A smaller number of Karababa painted ware sherds have a grittier reddish buff (2.5YR 6/8) paste, usually with white grits quite prominent. These sherds are commonly covered with a thick cream slip which is sometimes burnished with light irregular strokes. Over this slip was applied the painted decoration on the vessel exterior: this took the form of a thick coat of paint covering most of the vessel other than for a rectangle left in reserve on the jar shoulder. Designs, always geometrical in nature, were painted only within this rectangle, thus creating a negative decorative field (Jars 28, 29: pls. 84:G, L; 85:C, E; 86:C; 87:A, B). A still less common paste variant has a gritty greenish paste, also with white grits quite prominent. Usually but not always, this last variant is encountered in association with vessels decorated simply by means of a thick overall coat of paint on their exterior (Jar 29a: pl. 86:D, for example).

Plum (10R 4/2, 3/2) or red-colored (10R 4/6, 3/6) paint appears to have been the norm, particularly in the case of types with open decorative patterns restricted to shoulder friezes. Types with more restricted decorative fields reserved within an overall exterior paint coat also bear in most cases plum-colored paint. However, examples with a dark brown paint (10R 2.5/1) are not uncommon. Interior decoration is rare for both bowls and jars. When present, it is always limited to a simple band by the rim. Bowl sherds, the minority by far, almost never bear complex exterior designs (see, however, pl. 81:F), and are usually decorated simply with a painted band which commonly covers the interior and exterior of the rim, as well as its top (pl. 81:A–E, G–I). As noted above, jars usually bear more complex designs, although on occasion a simple rim band is also recorded (pl. 89:H, J). Decorative schemes that can be associated with specific jar types are discussed in greater detail under the specific type in which they occur.

KARABABA PAINTED WARE TYPES

Bowl 8e (pl. 81:G)

Fairly large hemispherical bowls with band rims represent a rare type in the Karababa painted ware repertoire which is, however, more common in the plain simple ware component of the assemblage (compare pl. 56:A, B).

Bowl 18 (pl. 81:H)

A deep, club-rimmed bowl with vertical walls represents a rare type that is also found in the plain simple ware component of the assemblage (compare pl. 60:A).

Bowl 19 (pl. 81:A–C)

A small number of simple bowls have complex walls and usually blunt rims (pl. 81:A, B), or a simple club-shaped rim (pl. 81:C). All examples have a simple interior-exterior painted band near the rim.

Bowl 20 (pl. 81:D, E)

A small number of vessels are intermediate between bowls and holemouth jars and are distinguished by their deep proportions, incurved upper wall, and painted band at the rim. A unique example of the type has a vertical lug attached just below the rim of the bowl (pl. 81:D).

Bowl 21 (pl. 81:I)

A rare but distinctive type is represented by a club-rimmed bowl with a ledge handle attached to the rim and a painted band near the rim interior.

Footed Bowls 1, 2 (pl. 82:A, B)

Two unique examples appear to represent footed vessels. The example illustrated on plate 82:A is a footed bowl, probably a tripod, although only one foot is preserved. Decoration consists of a single vertical row of inverted Vs along the foot and a painted band at the rim. Plate 82:B, is somewhat more enigmatic and rather than a bowl could have represented a fragment of a squarish vessel, perhaps a box. Once again, decoration consists of a simple row of inverted Vs arranged vertically along the foot.

Jar 2 (pl. 82:H, I)

A small number of holemouth jars have plain simple rims and are usually decorated simply with a painted band at the rim. Similar jars are found in the plain simple ware component of the assemblage (pl. 60:J-L).

Jars 3c, d (pl. 82:D-G, J-M)

Holemouth jars with a variety of band or club-shaped rims represent a common type in the Karababa painted ware repertoire, and one that may be paralleled in the plain simple ware component of the assemblage (compare pl. 61:B-N). Examples with both a narrow (Jar 3c: pl. 82:E, J-M) and a wide (Jar 3d: pl. 82:D, F, G) mouth are attested.

Types 3c, d holemouth jars are usually decorated with simple bands of carelessly drawn horizontal Vs on their shoulders, or with somewhat more complex friezes. These friezes are always geometrical in design and commonly involve several combinations of solidly painted and hatched triangles (pl. 82:E, J, K, M). Similar friezes are found in association with Type 31 jars (compare pls. 87, 88). A small number of examples of this type are decorated by means of a single row of large triangles, invariably painted bright red, separated by deep incisions (pl. 82:L).

Jar 4b (pl. 83:A, B and fig. 134:B)

Holemouth jars with grooved rims are not nearly as common in the Karababa painted ware as they are in the plain simple ware component of the assemblage. Examples with a simple flattened or slightly thickened rim (Jar 4a: pls. 62, 63:A, B) are altogether absent in Karababa painted ware and the only variant of the type recorded in this ware is that with a more rounded rim (Jar 4b: pl. 83:A, B and fig. 134:B).

Noteworthy among the forms assigned to Jar 4b are a small number of sherds decorated with a complex pattern involving a combination of both painted and elaborately incised designs. The examples illustrated on plate 83:A and figure 134:B are typical and have a frieze of crosshatched incisions filled-in selectively with bright red paint creating a band of juxtaposed triangles. This frieze is in turn delimited by sharp horizontal incisions bordered by rows of deeply-cut rounded impressions, possibly made with hollow reeds.

Jars 5a, c (pl. 86:E-J)

Small bottles with narrow mouths, simple everted rims, and ovoid bodies (Jar 5a: pl. 85:G, H) represent a type which is paralleled in the plain simple ware component of the assemblage (compare pl. 64:A-E). A related subtype (Jar 5c: pl. 85:E, I) has a more rounded body and a short everted neck with a slightly thickened rim, a variant not encountered in plain simple ware.

Jars 16a-c (pl. 89:G-J)

A number of jar rims represent Karababa painted ware examples of the standard Period IV ovoid jar with restricted mouth, medium to high necks, and a variety of rims. An infrequent type in this ware, these jars are usually decorated by means of an all over wash, usually red or orangish in color (Jar 16a: pl. 89:G) or, more commonly, with a simple painted rim band (Jars 16b, c: pl. 89:H, J).

Jars 26a, b (pl. 83:C-G)

A small number of globular jars have either short outflared necks (Jar 26a: pl. 83:C, D) or simple vertical thickened rims (Jar 26b: pl. 83:E-G). These jars constitute a distinctive but rare type that is usually decorated

with an exterior all-over coat of dark paint (pl. 83:D, F) or by means of a variety of simple geometric shoulder friezes (pl. 83:C, E, G).

Jar 27 (pl. 84:A–E)

Distinctive bag-shaped jars with no necks and band (pl. 84:C–E) or carinated (pl. 84:A, B) rims are commonly decorated simply with a painted rim band. More rarely, examples of the type are decorated by means of a more elaborate painted design within a reserve field (pl. 84:D) reminiscent of that encountered in association with Type 28 jars (compare pl. 84:D and pl. 84:G, H, L).²⁹

Jar 28 (pl. 84:F–J, L)

A variety of shallow rounded vessels may be grouped together on account of their lack of neck, sinuous sides, and distinctive wide mouth. Rim treatment varies from simple thickened outflared rims (pl. 84:F, G) to more elaborate band rims over thickened walls (pl. 84:H, J, L). More rarely, examples with a ledge rim (pl. 84:I) are also found. Decoration is distinctive. The exterior surface of the vessel is covered with a thick coat of paint, either dark brown or purplish in color, invariably applied over a thick cream slip. Designs are always geometrical involving a variety of crosshatched or ladder-like patterns, and are always placed within a negative rectangular space on the shoulder left reserved out of the otherwise overall exterior coat of paint (pl. 84:G, H, K, L).³⁰

Jars 29a, b (pls. 85:C–K; 86:A–D; 87:A, B; and fig. 105:A)

Small- to medium-sized jars of low globular shape with medium to wide mouths and a high, slightly outflared neck represent a distinctive Karababa painted ware type. Those with blunt plain rims (Jar 29a: pl. 85:C–J, 86:A) are common. Occasionally, larger examples or examples with one or more vertical loop handles attached to the rim are also found (pls. 85:F, J; 86:B–D; and fig. 105:A; respectively).³¹ Less common are jars with mouths almost as wide as the maximum vessel body width, shorter outflared necks, and a variety of club-shaped rims (Jar 29b: pl. 85:K, pl. 87:A, B).³²

Jars assigned to Type 29 are usually found in association with a restricted range of decoration which is similar to that already discussed for Jar 28. As noted above, this decoration commonly consists of a thick plum/purplish or dark brown coat of paint which may either cover the whole exterior of the vessel (pls. 85:F, J; 86:D) or may be reserved on the shoulder forming a band of space within which a decorative frieze is painted over the usual cream slip. In the latter case, friezes usually consist of juxtaposed hatched triangles, sometimes alternating with a geometrized “tree branch” pattern (pls. 85:E, 86:C, 87:B). More rarely, Type 29 jars are not covered with an overall coat of paint, but are decorated instead with a simple rim band and a free-standing geometrized shoulder frieze applied directly over the underlying slip (pls. 85:K, 86:A).

Jar 30 (pl. 86:K–M)

A small number of sherds are grouped together on account of their wide mouths and simple outflared blunt rims. A variety of decorative patterns are attested.

Jar 31 (pls. 87:C–E, K–L; 88:A–K; 89:E, F; and figs. 62:F, 133:O)

The most common of the Karababa painted ware types is represented by ovoid jars with outflared necks, medium-width mouths, and ledge, beaded, or club-shaped rims. Examples of this type are found in a range of sizes.³³

29. For shape parallels, see Norşuntepe West Area, Schicht 21 (Hauptmann 1982, pls. 50:2–3 and 51:3). Compare pl. 84:A–E.

30. Plate 84:G, compare Hayaz Höyük (Thissen 1985, fig. 9).

31. Plates 85:F, J; 86:D; compare Gelinciktepe (Palmieri 1967, p. 159, fig. 21); Hayaz Höyük (Thissen 1985, fig. 10:1).

32. Plate 87:A, B, compare Hayaz Höyük (Thissen 1985, fig. 10:4). Plate 85:G, motif, compare Tell Chuëra, Steinbau III (Kühne 1976, fig. 375).

33. Plates 87:C–E, K–L; 88:A–C, shape, compare Hayaz Höyük (Thissen 1985, fig. 10:5). Plate 87:C, F, motif, compare Tell Chuëra, Steinbau III (Kühne 1976, figs. 377 and 381).

Painted decoration is applied directly over the exterior surface of the vessel without any intervening slip. Most examples are decorated with a simple painted band by the rim and a distinctive geometric frieze on the shoulder. Designs usually involve different combinations of hatched triangles, ladder-like patterns, crosshatching, and parallel rows of obliquely drawn lines within solid painted bands. Also common are rows of painted triangles, perhaps imitating flames, usually placed on the shoulder immediately underneath the neck (pls. 87:C–E, K, L; 88:A–K; and figs. 62:F, 133:O). Very rarely, naturalistic decoration is also found, usually in the form of stylized and geometrized sheep (pl. 87:J) or goats (pl. 87:G–I).

Jars 32a, b (pl. 89:A–C)

Three unique handled jugs with globular bodies and narrow mouths with high vertical necks represent a distinctive, albeit rare Karababa painted ware type not paralleled in any other ware of the Period IV assemblage. All recognizable examples of this type are illustrated. Two subtypes may be distinguished on the basis of handle position. Those with a small handle attached to both the neck and rim of the vessel are assigned to Subtype 32a, represented by a single example (pl. 89:A). Jugs with handles straddling the vessel's rim and shoulder are represented by only two examples and are assigned to Jar 32b (pl. 89:B, C). Insofar as may be judged from the small sample available, only simple linear patterns were used as decoration.

Jar 33 (pl. 89:K)

Represented by only a single example, Jar 33 is distinguished by its globular body, lack of neck, and thickened club-shaped rim. Its simple decoration consisting of carelessly drawn horizontal and vertical bands in an interlocking pattern which also is found in association with other types in the Karababa painted ware repertoire (compare pls. 85:D, 89:B).

METALLIC WARE (WARE 02)

Metallic ware, a term borrowed from Kühne's discussion of the ceramics from Tell Chuēra (where this ware appears to have been particularly common), represents a specialized ceramic product that has clearly distinct paste, tempering, color, and firing characteristics.³⁴ In general, at Kurban Höyük this ware is found in a relatively limited typological range that mirrors closely that of the far more common buff, plain simple ware. However, a small number of distinctive metallic ware types appear to be unique to that ware.

Within the Period IV assemblage, metallic ware sherds are marked by their dense paste which is often gray (10YR 4/1), reddish (2.5YR 6/6), orange or, less often, purplish (10R 3/1) in color. It is not uncommon to find vessels exhibiting two or more paste colors, with the upper body usually gray and the lower body usually reddish (pls. 78:P, 146:F, and 147:C, for example). Also common are metallic ware sherds that exhibit in their paste a "sandwich" effect, usually with the outside surface orange in color, while the interior is gray. More rare are sherds in which the paste color varies in horizontal registers that imitate painted bands, usually alternating in gray and red or orange registers.

Even though as a rule metallic ware sherds have a dense paste in which no tempering is visible to the naked eye, occasionally, scattered small-sized grits may be seen. In qualitative terms, under low power magnification the tempering characteristics of metallic ware sherds do not differ from those of the normal, buff plain simple ware: both the white angular grits and the smaller, more rounded black and gray grits may be observed. In quantitative terms, however, there are important differences since tempering material in metallic ware is appreciably smaller and more scarce. Highly fired, metallic ware sherds tend to fracture in jagged edges and have a metallic "clink" when struck.

Average ware thickness for metallic ware sherds of both open and closed forms is appreciably smaller than that characteristic of comparable plain simple ware vessels. For smaller vessels and open forms, ware thickness ranges from 0.30 to 0.40 cm, while for larger vessels and most closed forms the range is 0.40 to 0.50 cm. Thicker, coarser, sherds are not recorded for metallic ware.

Decoration is in many cases achieved by the firing process, producing two-tone vessels in a systematic way that precludes such exterior surface treatment being unintended. The majority of metallic ware sherds are not

34. Kühne 1976, pp. 33ff.

burnished. Some however, have faint traces of all-over burnishing, while others exhibit traces of burnish in regular concentric horizontal bands or rings (Deco. 004: pls. 77:S, 78:O). As a rule, only vessels with gray paste are decorated by means of ring burnishing, and it is not uncommon to find this decorative technique only over the gray sections of vessels with two paste colors (pl. 146:F, for example). Lastly, a number of metallic ware vessels also are decorated by means of deeply incised exterior corrugations or rills, produced while the vessel was still on the wheel (Deco. 023: pls. 77:B, E, H–J; 78:E–G). Similar exterior surface treatment is also found, albeit more rarely, in the plain simple ware component of the assemblage (compare pl. 53:H).

METALLIC, BAND PAINTED WARE (WARE 12)

One of the least common wares of the Period IV assemblage is metallic, band painted ware. Vessels or sherds assigned to this ware are, as the name implies, decorated simply by means of painted horizontal bands on their shoulders, usually found in a single group of three. For this reason, these vessels are illustrated together with those of Wares 01 and 07. However, while the decoration of metallic band painted ware vessels is similar to that of the more common buff, band painted ware (Ware 01), their paste, tempering, firing, color, and average thickness characteristics are identical to those of metallic ware (Ware 02), just described. In light of this, metallic band painted ware types are discussed here together with other metallic ware types.

THE TYPES OF METALLIC AND METALLIC, BAND PAINTED WARES

Bowls 1c–e and Bases 1, 2 (pls. 77:A–J, M, N, P; 79:R, W)

Small conical cups with various rim treatments represent a type that is commonly found not only in the plain simple ware component of the assemblage, but in metallic ware as well. In most cases, metallic ware examples of the Bowl 1 cups are typologically identical to their plain simple ware counterparts. The only significant difference between them appears to be in the frequency of rilling or corrugations on the exterior surface. Whereas exterior-rilled surfaces are only rarely found in plain simple ware cups, they are relatively more common in association with metallic ware examples of the type (pl. 77:B, E, H–J).

The most common Bowl 1 subtype that appears in metallic ware is the cup with a thickened band rim (Bowl 1e: pl. 77:D, H), which in this ware is also often found with a smaller, bead-like rim (pl. 77:C, G, J). Both plain and band painted (pl. 79:R) examples of this subtype are known, although the former are more common by far.³⁵ Less common are examples with either a blunt (Bowl 1c: pl. 77:B) or an inner-beveled (Bowl 1d: pl. 77:I) rim. As was the case with plain simple ware examples of the Type 1 cups, metallic ware examples have flat bases with sharp or rounded basal angles (pl. 77:A, M), rounded bases (pl. 77:C, D), or ring bases (pl. 77:E, N, P).

Bowl 4a (pl. 77:L)

Small hemispherical bowls or cups with simple convex walls and blunt rims are only rarely found in metallic ware, although they are more common in the plain simple ware component of the assemblage (cf. pl. 54:N, O).

Bowl 6 (pl. 77:S, V, W)

Fairly shallow bowls with incurved blunt rims are found in both metallic and plain simple ware. Most of the metallic ware examples of the type have a gray paste and bear traces of ring burnishing (pl. 77:S, V).³⁶

Bowl 7a (pl. 77:Q, R)

Miniature shallow bowls with flat bases, convex walls, and club-shaped rims represent a distinctive type that is found in both metallic (pl. 77:Q, R) and plain simple wares (compare pl. 55:A–C).

35. Plate 77:C, D, compare Tell Chuēra, Steinbau III (Kühne 1976, figs. 17 and 19). Plate 77:G, compare Tell Brak, Phase 2, "Akkadian" (Fielden 1977, pl. 12:10). Plate 77:J, compare Tell Chuēra, Kleiner Anteltempel and Steinbau III (Kühne 1976, figs. 12–13, 18); Harran, Deep Sounding (Prag 1970, fig. 8:39).

36. For parallels see note 3, above.

Bowl 8a (pl. 77:T)

Of the several variants of the Bowl 8 type which are recorded in the plain simple ware component of the assemblage, only one, Subtype 8a, is recorded in metallic ware. Bowl 8a examples in this ware are characterized by their elongated band rims and are usually smaller than their plain simple ware counterparts (cf. pl. 55:F-I).

Bowl 15 (pl. 77:U)

Shallow bowls with an interior-exterior thickened ledge rim are a rare metallic ware type that is paralleled in the plain simple ware component of the assemblage (compare pl. 58:M-P).

Jar 2 (pl. 78:F, G)

Small- to medium-sized holemouth jars with simple blunt rims are yet another type found in both metallic and plain simple ware. Metallic ware examples of the type, however, are more likely to bear corrugations or rills on their exterior surface than their plain simple ware counterparts (compare pl. 60:I-L).³⁷

Jars 3b, c (pl. 78:H-K)

Medium-sized holemouth jars with wide mouths and flattened band rims (Jar 3b: pl. 78:H-J) represent a distinctive type found both in metallic and plain simple wares. As was the case with rimless holemouth vessels assigned to Jar 2, Jar 3b examples with exterior corrugations are common only in metallic ware (pl. 78:J).³⁸

Larger holemouth jars with more restricted mouths and band or club-shaped rims (Jar 3c: pl. 78:K), a common type in plain simple ware, are only rarely found in metallic ware.

Jar 6 (pl. 80:H)

A unique example of a narrow-necked bottle with a beaded rim is decorated by means of painted bands. Similarly shaped examples are found in the plain simple ware component of the assemblage (compare pl. 64:K).³⁹

Jar 14b (pl. 78:R)

Jars with outflared necks are characterized by their thickened bulbous rims and they are found in both metallic and plain simple wares (compare pl. 66:D-F).

Jar 21 (pl. 78:A, B)

A small number of jar rims are distinguished by their narrow mouths, medium to high necks, and outflared rims. They may belong to ovoid bottle shapes such as that illustrated on pl. 64:M.

Jar 22 (pl. 78:C)

Noteworthy among the types of ring burnished metallic ware sherds of the Period IV repertoire is a single shoulder and rim fragment of the very distinctive "Syrian bottle" type, a form which enjoyed a wide geographical (and possibly chronological) distribution.⁴⁰ Sherds of this characteristic type, and even one almost completely-preserved example, also were recovered in Period III contexts at the site (pl. 149:D).

37. Plate 78:F, G, compare Harran, Deep Sounding (Prag 1970, fig. 7:31).

38. Plate 78:H-J; compare Tell Ailun (Kühne 1976, figs. 78-79).

39. Plate 80:H, compare Lidar Höyük, Chamber Tomb G34 (Hauptmann 1983, p. 109, fig. 12, middle row); Tawi Tomb T20 (Kampschulte and Orthmann 1984, pl. 16a:2).

40. The distribution of the distinctive "Syrian Bottles" has been the object of a number of studies. The best summary is still Kühne's (1976, pp. 63ff., map 2). To that discussion, the following examples may now be added: Tell Mardikh, Palace G, IIBI (Mazzoni 1985, fig. 3:6-10, 13-14 [without rilled rim]); Halawa, Tomb H64 (Orthmann et al. 1981, pl. 59:28); Tawi, Tombs T2 and T5 (Kampschulte and Orthmann 1984, pls. 1b:5, and 11:107-08).

Jar 23 (pl. 78:N–Q)

A very distinctive metallic ware type, which is also found in the finer grades of plain simple ware (pl. 66:G) and which is widely paralleled at sites elsewhere, is represented by a series of finely-made globular or ovoid jars with high, slightly everted necks and ledge rims.⁴¹ Two of the examples illustrated (pl. 78:N, P) were actually found in situ over a Phase 15 floor in Area A. Most metallic ware examples of this type are decorated by means of ring burnishing, usually restricted to the neck and shoulder areas of the vessels. Additionally, examples with two paste colors are also common, with the exterior surface usually orange or reddish below the shoulder and grayish on top (pl. 146:F). The possibility that some Type 23 jars may have had a pedestal base is raised by a completely preserved example of the type discovered inside a Period III room in Area D (compare pl. 133:O).

Jar 24 (pl. 80:I, J)

Jar 24 groups together a small number of metallic ware sherds that are similar in shape to Jar 23, but which are always of a uniform paste color and are decorated with three thin brownish or reddish bands of paint on their shoulders. Examples of this distinctive type, termed by Prag “early or eggshell Habur ware,” have been recovered at an impressive number of sites across northern Syria and northern Mesopotamia.⁴²

WARE GROUP II: COOKING POT WARES

Overwhelmingly, the cooking pot ware component of the mid-late EB at Kurban Höyük is represented by a handmade, grit- and quartz-tempered, burnished ware (Ware 09), which may perhaps be related to the early Transcaucasian culture tradition of central-eastern Anatolia. A number of other numerically less significant wares tempered with either chaff (Ware 13/14) or with a mixture of both grits and chaff (Ware 40) may also be considered to represent cooking pot wares since they occur in distinctive types that are paralleled in the normal (Ware 09) cooking pot ware repertoire.

“TRI-LUG” COOKING POT WARE (WARE 09)

The most common, by far, of all wares included in Ware Group II is Ware 09. This ware is represented by a series of handmade, grit- and quartz-tempered, vessels in a small variety of simple bowl and jar shapes which usually bear characteristic triangular-shaped ledge handles near the rim. These vessels may be readily identified as the cooking pots of the mid-late EB since in many cases traces of fire-blackening may be observed on their exterior surfaces, which are usually well burnished. Moreover, on occasion, such vessels were recovered in situ near hearths (pl. 95:A, for example, recovered by Hearth A04:019, above, p. 72 fig. 17). In shape, if not completely in terms of paste and coloration, these cooking pots may be equated with the “ware with triangular ledge handles” described by Kühne in his discussion of the ceramics from Tell Chuëra.⁴³

Ware 09 sherds have a somewhat porous medium-fired paste, usually with a brownish-buff (7.5YR 7/4) or more rarely a brown or gray core. Paste color varies, with most sherds grading from dark gray or black towards the exterior surface into brownish or orangish towards the interior surface. Invariably, the exterior surfaces of cooking pot ware sherds are covered with a thick black slip, which was burnished with hard irregular horizontal strokes. Although overall of a black color (7.5YR 2.5/0), the exterior surfaces of Ware 09 sherds are always mottled in tones that range from gray (7.5YR 4/0, 3/0) to brown (7.5YR 5/4) and even orange (2.5YR 5/8). It is not uncommon to find fairly extensively mottled patches in a single vessel covering the full range from black to

41. Plate 78:N, compare Tell Chuëra, Kleiner Anteltempel (Kühne 1976, fig. 206 [plain simple ware]). Plate 78:O–Q, for identical examples (presumably in metallic, band painted ware), see Lidar Höyük, Chamber Tomb G34 (Hauptmann 1983, p. 109, fig. 12, bottom row). Compare also, Tell Chuëra, Kleiner Anteltempel and Steinbau III (Kühne 1976, figs. 48–49 and 56–57); Tell Brak, “Late ED III” (Oates [J.] 1982, p. 209, fig. 1:2, 4); Tell Arbit, “ED” (Mallowan 1937, pl. 19:4).

42. For the distribution of this type see Kühne’s discussion (1976, pp. 67–70). Add now: Tawi, Tombs T1, T2, T5, T6, T19–22, T70, and T71 (Kampschulte and Orthmann 1984, pls. 1a:4–5; 1b:2; 3:11, 24; 10:95; 26:215; 33:10, 12, and 34:11), Tell Hadidi, “1972” Tomb, and Area C, “EB IV” (Dornemann 1979, figs. 13:1–5, 11–17, 20, 21, 24, 26, 30, and 16:16). Also of interest is an unmistakable Type 24 jar from Tomb P23 at Jericho, in the Jordan valley, apparently out of chronological context (Kenyon 1965, pp. 286ff., fig. 139:14).

43. Kühne 1976, pp. 99ff., figs. 383–395. For the distribution of this ware see *idem*, pp. 99–103, map 3.

orange. The interior surfaces are smoothed but not burnished, and are almost invariably orange or brown in color. Not all Ware 09 sherds or vessels are burnished, however. A small number of sherds belonging to larger, coarser vessels do not bear exterior burnishing (pls. 91:E, 95:H, for example). These sherds tend to be more friable than is otherwise the norm for Ware 09.

Usually fairly gritty, Ware 09 sherds are tempered with a combination of white grits and shiny quartz flakes, both readily visible to the naked eye. Under low power magnification it can be observed that the white grits are of the angular type (crushed limestone?) that is commonly found in the buff, grit-tempered wares of the Period IV assemblage, but individual grits are usually larger and coarser. Neither small rounded grits (sand?) nor traces of vegetal tempering were detected.

Average ware thickness ranges from 0.70 to 1.30 cm for smaller vessels and sherds recorded as of medium thickness, while coarser sherds from larger jars fall in the 1.60–1.90 cm range. Thinner, finer sherds are not recorded for Ware 09. The only decoration attested is burnishing on the exterior surface, and this of course may be functional (waterproofing) rather than decorative.

UNBURNISHED, MIXED-TEMPERED COOKING POT WARE (WARE 40)

A small handful of cooking pot ware sherds appear to belong typologically to the same sorts of vessels commonly found in Ware 09, but are recorded as a separate ware on account of their distinctive tempering characteristics. These sherds are tempered with a combination of both grits and chaff and are, in addition, distinguished from the more common Ware 09 in that their coarsely textured exterior surfaces are never burnished. Paste is usually either brownish or grayish in color and a thick gray core is the norm. Chaff imprints are visible to the naked eye as are the usual large angular grits. Quartz flakes, so prominent in the normal cooking pot ware are absent. The few sherds recorded as Ware 40 belong to rather large coarse jars that appear identical in shape to common Ware 09 types (pl. 93:G, for example).

CHAFF/STRAW-TEMPERED WARE (WARE 13/14)

A small proportion of the Period IV ceramic assemblage is composed of chaff/straw-tempered ware sherds. By far the greater majority of these represent typical Late Chalcolithic period types and may be considered extrusive. A few diagnostic sherds, however, are identical to common Period IV cooking pot ware types and may therefore be considered to be in situ. These sherds constitute yet another mid-late EB cooking pot ware variant.

The paste and appearance of Period IV chaff/straw-tempered cooking pot ware sherds resemble closely those of Late Chalcolithic sherds of the same ware. Paste is usually brownish/orangish in color (5YR 7/4), and most sherds have a thick gray core (10YR 4/1). Exterior surfaces are usually unburnished (Ware 13), but burnished examples (Ware 14) are also recorded. A unique example, a tray, is decorated by means of reddish paint (pl. 90:T). Unlike their Late Chalcolithic period counterparts which only rarely have visible additions of grits used as tempering, Ware 13/14 sherds of the mid-late EB have a noticeable mixture of both chaff and clearly visible grits. Under low power magnification, it is clear that these last are of the white angular type, however, it is also clear that finely chopped chaff is the predominant tempering material by far.

In their mixed tempering, then, Ware 13/14 sherds in the Period IV assemblage resemble the other mixed-tempered cooking pot ware variant just discussed, Ware 40. But whereas the latter ware is primarily grit-tempered and invariably dark grayish in color, Ware 13–14 is primarily chaff-tempered and always brownish or orange in color. The range of shapes in which the Period IV chaff-tempered ware is found is limited, and all attested types (Bowl 23: pl. 90:R; Jar 34b: pl. 90:O; Lids 1a, b: pl. 90:P, Q, S; Tray 2: pl. 90:T, U; Unassigned Handles: pl. 90:M, N, and Stand 5: pl. 90:L) are otherwise known and are almost always better represented in the normal, burnished cooking pot ware of the period.

THE TYPES OF COOKING POT WARES

Bowl 5 (pl. 91:A)

A small, shallow open bowl with straight walls represents a simple albeit rare type. Similarly-shaped bowls, however, are attested in plain simple ware (compare pl. 54:S–V).

Bowl 22 (pl. 91:E)

Represented by only a single example, Bowl 22 is nevertheless a distinctive type for which almost the complete profile is known. Fairly friable, this type is characterized by its vat-like shape with two thickened ledge handles applied secondarily to the vessel rim.

Bowl 23 (pls. 90:R, 91:F–I)

By far the greater majority of cooking pot ware bowls are represented by simple hemispherical bowls, sometimes fairly shallow, with either blunt (pls. 90:R; 91:F, G, I) or, more rarely, flat rims (pl. 91:H). Most examples of this type have no accessories, although at least one example had a pair of triangular ledge handles applied to the rim (pl. 91:G), and another had a tab-like protuberance also attached to the rim (pl. 91:I).⁴⁴

Jars 34a–d (pls. 90:O; 92:G, H; 93:A–M; 94:A–F; 95:A)

The standard Period IV cooking pot ware jar is ovoid in shape and ranges in size from medium to large. However, no two cooking pot jars are exactly alike. This, of course, is accounted for by the fact that they are always handmade, presumably in a wide variety of individual households. In light of this, in the field an attempt was made to record differences only according to rather broad categories of rim treatment; whether incurved, outflared, squared-off, and the like. On that basis, four generalized subtypes of the standard Period IV cooking pot jar may be distinguished. Jar 34a, never a particularly common subtype, has a rim, usually club-shaped, attached to the neck (pl. 92:G, H). Jar 34b has a variety of simple outflared necks, with simple rounded rims (pls. 90:O; 93:A–H, J, L, and M).⁴⁵ Neither of the remaining subtypes, Jar 34c and Jar 34d, have a separate neck. Jar 34c is characterized by its sharply incurved upper body, usually in combination with a thickened rim (pl. 94:A–D), while Jar 34d is distinguished from the preceding by its upper walls that are only slightly incurved and it has a squared rim (pls. 93:I; 94:E, F; 95:A).⁴⁶

The several subtypes just described, however, should not be considered to represent hard and fast categories adequately encompassing the range of variance encountered in Period IV cooking pot ware jars. It is sometimes difficult to assign a specific example to a specific subtype, and in fact it is not uncommon to find that two sides of a single vessel would be assigned to different subtypes if found as isolated sherds. Thus, it may perhaps be more accurate to conceive the common Period IV cooking pot as a single type, one which is often irregular and exhibits a great range of variance. When fairly complete profiles were recovered, it could be seen that in most cases these medium- to large-sized cooking pots were ovoid in shape, and had two triangular ledge handles attached to their rims (pl. 93:I, J). However, it is clear that not all cooking jars of the period fit the generalized description just given as is shown by at least one complete bag-shaped cooking pot which never had triangular ledge handles (pl. 95:A).

Jar 35 (pl. 95:B)

Represented by only a few rim fragments, Jar 35 appears to have been a very large holemouth form with a rectangular mouth and a distinctive channeled rim. Its function is uncertain.

Jar 36 (pl. 95:C–E, G, H)

Two distinct types which should have received separate type numbers are grouped under Jar 36. These types were recorded under a single form number in the field and can therefore no longer be separated in our records. A coherent group is formed by a number of holemouth jars, sometimes with an attached handle, which are found in a range of sizes and are usually burnished (pl. 95:C–E). A second group is represented by holemouth vessels that are always larger and coarser than the preceding. These vessels have a thickened protuberance attached to the rim interior, which must have served as a handle. Characteristically, they also have a distinctive coarse-textured

44. Plate 91:G, H, compare Tell Brak, Phases 3 "Late ED" and 2 "Akkadian" (Fielden 1977, pl. 13:8, 10).

45. Plate 93:A, B, C, J, compare Environs of Aleppo (Mellaart 1981, fig. 161:897–900, 906–907).

46. Plate 94:E, F, compare Environs of Aleppo (Mellaart 1981, fig. 162:914–915, and 917); Tell Brak, Area EH, "Late ED III destruction level" (Oates [J.] 1982, p. 205, pl. 16b).

exterior surface (pl. 95:H), although smoothed and even burnished examples of the type are also recorded (pl. 95:G).

Andiron (pl. 96:C)

A number of cooking pot ware sherds may be recognized as fragments of portable andirons on the basis of parallels to more completely preserved examples of the type at sites elsewhere.⁴⁷ These sherds may be recognized by their finished surfaces all around, and by the distinctive interior protuberance designed to hold a pot in place over a fire (pl. 96:C).

Lids 1a, b (pls. 90:P, Q, S; 96:D–G)

A variety of sherds with beveled or blunt rims may be recognized as fragments of lids by their characteristic shape, which usually is flat on one side and slightly concave on the other. A few of the more completely preserved examples indicate that such lids had either a central protuberance (pl. 96:F) or hole (pl. 90:S) serving as a handle. However, examples with two asymmetrically located holes are also known (pl. 96:G). Lids of the type just described are found in either the normal burnished cooking pot ware variant (pls. 90:S, 96:D–G) or in its chaff-tempered counterpart (pl. 90:P, Q). Because of their size and ware, it is likely that these lids were used in association with cooking pot vessels of the Jar 34 type.

Tray 2 (pls. 90:T, U; 96:H)

A small number of sherds appear to represent shallow, possibly ovoid, trays of a type previously encountered in the Late Chalcolithic period (compare pl. 33:B). Like the lids just discussed, examples of this type are found either in the normal burnished cooking pot ware variant (pl. 96:H) or in its chaff-tempered counterpart (pl. 90:T, U). As a number of these sherds bear traces of burning on their interior surfaces, they may have served a function related to food preparation, perhaps the making of bread.⁴⁸

Unassigned Handles (pls. 90:M, N, 96:A, B)

A series of unassigned broken off shoulder handles are grouped together on functional rather than typological grounds. Both strap-like (pls. 90:M, 96:A, B) and rod-like (pl. 90:N) handles are attested, and examples of this type appear indistinctively in Wares 09 and 13. No associated shapes or rims are known.

Stand 5 (pl. 90:L)

Originally thought to represent handles, two unique sherds may be identified instead as small and rather crude stands because of their characteristic shapes, open on both ends, and their equally distinctive profiles with one flat rim and one flared rim.

MISCELLANEOUS WARES IN STATISTICALLY INSIGNIFICANT AMOUNTS

Mixed Tempering "Tripod" Ware (Ware 18)

Ware 18 is a specialized ware in the Period IV assemblage that is represented by only a single type, a small footed tripod bowl (pl. 90:A–C). Only three examples of this type were recognized at Kurban Höyük, and two of those were recovered intact on the floor of a room in the Area B Period IVA complex (fig. 122: Unit 16).

Although the tempering components of Ware 18 are similar to those characteristic for Wares 13–14, their relative proportions are inverted. Whereas Wares 13–14 are tempered primarily with finely-chopped chaff and contain only small amounts of small-sized grits, Ware 18 is tempered primarily with small grits and contains only

47. Plate 96:C, compare more elaborate examples of the type in either "Karaz" or "Khirbet Kerak" ware from eastern Anatolia, Pulur (Koşay 1976, pls. 32, 35), the 'Amuq region, Phases H–I (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, p. 374, fig. 290; and the site of Khirbet Kerak itself (Amiran 1970, p. 70, photo 69).

48. Another possibility is that Tray 2 type sherds represent fragments of large-sized lids such as recovered at Tepecik in Early Bronze Age contexts in the Keban region. Compare pls. 90:T, U; 96:H; and Esin 1979, pl. 64:28, 29.

small amounts of finely-chopped chaff. The exterior surface of all three vessels is mottled and lightly burnished, and both of the complete Area B examples mentioned above show large fire smudges on their exteriors. This suggests that Ware 18 may represent a rare specialized variant of the more common cooking pot wares.

Gray Burnished, White Encrusted Ware (Ware 10)

A rare component of the mid-late EB ceramic assemblage is represented by only three sherds, all of which have characteristic incisions on their exterior filled with white paste. These sherds have a fairly porous brownish clay which resembles that of the normal burnished cooking pot ware in that white angular grits and quartz flakes are the primary tempering materials. A single example examined under low power magnification had, in addition, a number of translucent grits (quartz chunks?). The surface of all three examples is homogeneously gray in color and is not mottled. In at least one case, traces of burnishing can be distinguished.

Interestingly, two of the three Ware 10 sherds at the site represent small stands (Stand 5: pl. 90:G, H) open at both ends. The third sherd, much more fragmentarily preserved, has been reconstructed as a jar rim (pl. 90:I), although a reconstruction as a stand is also possible. Since Ware 10 is only rarely attested at the site and since it appears to be more common elsewhere, it is likely that the few sherds just discussed were imported into the Karababa basin area.⁴⁹

Karaz Ware (Ware 37)

As was the case in the preceding Late Chalcolithic and early EB periods, only a small number of Karaz ware sherds were recovered in Period IV contexts at the site. Of the three sherds found, only two are diagnostic. Given the size of the sample, it is impossible to generalize. One sherd was recovered in Phase 15 deposits in Area A and thus may date to either Period IVA or IVB. It is a small shallow bowl with an inner ledge rim (pl. 90:J). Its paste is brown in color and is somewhat gritty with red grits and quartz flakes prominent. Its surface is covered with a black slip and is highly burnished. The second diagnostic was found in Phase 15 in Area C01 and dates to Period IVB. It belongs to a jar with restricted mouth and a simple high neck (pl. 90:K). It is made of a dense grayish clay with no visible tempering. Its exterior was grayish, mottled orange in spots, and highly burnished. The last sherd, a body, was recovered in the Area C Period IVB complex and is thus contemporary with the C01 example discussed above.

Dense, Vegetal-Tempered Ware (Ware 21)

A very small number of sherds in the Period IV assemblage are characterized by dense dark brown or gray paste which is tempered with very finely-chopped chaff. Only three distinctive forms are represented in this ware and all are illustrated (pl. 90:D–F). All three represent small, almost miniature-sized, handmade vessels.

PERIOD IV: DISCUSSION

INTRODUCTION

Remains dated to the mid-late EB at Kurban Höyük were recovered in all three of the vertical operations, Areas A, C01, and F, as well as in the horizontal exposures in Area B, the eastern slope of the southern mound, Area C, the top of the north mound, and Area G, the eastern slope of the northern mound. In addition, remains of the period also were recovered in limited soundings below EB-MB transition floors in Area D, on the top of the southern mound.

In this report only the evidence from the three vertical operations are discussed in detail. The longest Period IV sequence at the site was found in the Area A step trench, where at least eight meters of deposits were uncovered, spanning ten occupational phases. The ceramic sample from reliable step trench occupational deposits amounts to 12,158 sherds weighing slightly more than 400 kg. However, this sample is unevenly distributed: not

49. For a summary of the distribution of gray wares with white incrustations, which are reported at wide-flung sites in Anatolia ranging from Cilicia to the central-eastern Taurus highlands, see Kühne 1976, pp. 104–05). The closest parallels to the Kurban stands (both in terms of shape and ware) come from Pular in the Keban area (Koşay 1976, pls. 80, 81). Note, however that those examples are bigger and more elaborately incised than the Kurban ones.

all phases are represented by assemblages of substantial size. The second longest sequence of the mid-late EB at the site was that from Area F, where at least thirteen occupational phases were distinguished within deposits some four meters or so thick. Because only a limited exposure was practicable there, the available sample is composed of only about 1,960 sherds weighing some 36 kg. The shortest Period IV sequence was that from Area C01, which spans only 2.50 meters and five or six occupational phases. The sample there amounts to 3,504 sherds weighing some 53 kg. In summary, excluding loci of uncertain reliability and stratification, the available Period IV sample from the three vertical operations comes out to 17,622 sherds weighing about 500 kg.⁵⁰

It should be remembered, however, that unlike the periods thus far discussed for which Areas A, C01, and F provide all of the available evidence, for Period IV, the vertical operations provide only a limited proportion of the total evidence uncovered at the site. As stated above, the most important exposures of the mid-late EB are those of Areas C, and B, in which coherent architectural complexes dating to Periods IVB and IVA, respectively, were revealed. The evidence from those areas is not fully analyzed at present and is thus not discussed here in much detail. This means of course, that the present treatment of the ceramics from the mid-late EB at Kurban Höyük should be considered preliminary, and any conclusions or hypotheses that may emerge should be reexamined in the future when all of the pertinent data can be taken into consideration. Nevertheless, the evidence from Areas C and B is not neglected altogether. Rather, a limited range of evidence from those exposures also is included in this report, but only insofar as that material bears on issues of chronology raised by the analysis of the vertical sequences. More specifically, a selection of loci (by no means exhaustive) from securely dated Area C Building Phase IIA–B (fig. 121) deposits is analyzed in order to present a larger sample contemporary with Period IVB materials in the vertical operations. Similarly, selected Building Phase II contexts from the 1980 excavations in Area B (fig. 122) also are included in order to provide a larger sample dated to the last subperiod of the mid-late EB sequence, Period IVA. This is important since the available sample for that subperiod in Area A is relatively small.

Since Area A has both the longest sequence and by far the best sample of the three vertical operations where Period IV deposits were excavated, the presentation of the chronological framework of the mid-late EB relies heavily on the evidence from that area. Areas C01 and F, with smaller samples and less complete sequences, are discussed primarily in terms of how they fit into or contrast with the longer step trench sequence. The evidence from Areas C and B is discussed in similar terms.

CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

As remains of the early EB were absent from both Areas A and F, where the earliest mid-late EB deposits were found directly superimposed over Late Chalcolithic period levels, a stratigraphic relationship between Periods V and IV was only obtained in Area C01. There, the earliest Period IV floors were found directly over Period V deposits with no intervening collapse or wash layer. This suggests that either very little time had elapsed between the two periods or, more probably, that the area was leveled at the onset of the Period IV sequence in that sector of the mound. That the latter seems to be the case is indicated by what appears to have been a significant disjunction of settlement at Kurban Höyük between Periods V and IV: whereas the early EB settlement at the site was centered on the north mound, the very beginnings of the Period IV occupation at the site were only recovered and appear to have been centered at the south mound and saddle sectors.

In fact, analysis of the ceramics from Periods V and IV indicates that typologically the two assemblages are substantially different, suggesting that a temporal gap of some magnitude must have existed indeed. As noted above, an array of new wares was introduced in the mid-late EB. These include not only distinctive albeit rare wares such as metallic, combed wash, painted band, Karababa painted, and horizontally reserved slip wares, but also an altogether new cooking pot ware which constituted a sizable proportion of the Period IV assemblage. Indeed, of the main Period V wares, only one, the common plain simple ware, continues into the Period IV sequence. And there it appears in a substantially different repertoire of types.

In light of these significant differences, it was considered unnecessary to trace the degree of similarity between the ceramic assemblages of the early and mid-late EB at Kurban Höyük. Although a number of parallels may actually be drawn between the ceramic assemblages of both periods, these parallels are restricted to the plain simple ware component of the assemblage, and on the whole represent simple types that are usually found

50. Details on the specific loci included in the analysis of the Period IV evidence from each of the vertical operations may be obtained in the *Appendix*.

in earlier and later periods as well. In short, to judge solely from the ceramic evidence, a substantial hiatus appears to have existed between the end of the early EB and the beginnings of the mid-late EB at the site.

PERIODIZATION: AREA A

For all of the periods discussed above, periodization and internal subdivisions depended primarily on the analysis of the ceramic sequence and only secondarily on the stratigraphic and architectural record. In the mid-late EB, however, periodization firstly takes into account the existing stratigraphic and architectural discontinuities and only then the ceramic record. This is justifiable on several accounts. First, as striking as the changes in architecture and area layout may have been in some of the periods preceding the mid-late EB, these changes were localized and could not be shown to have represented site-wide phenomena. Period IV, on the other hand, represents the first temporal span for which we have unequivocal evidence of broad changes over the whole settlement that must be taken into account if any attempt at periodization of the sequence is to be made. As outlined above in *Part One* of this volume, there is clear evidence at Kurban for a major reorganization of the use of space at the settlement during the mid-late EB. This reorganization is discernible in Areas C01 and F but is best perceived in Phases 13, 14 of the Area A sequence, and it constitutes in effect the basis for periodization of the period, with layers preceding it (Area A: Phases 11, 12) assigned to Period IVC and those succeeding it (Area A: Phases 16–20) assigned to Period IVA. Second, the use of stratigraphic or architectural criteria instead of ceramic criteria for arriving at finer subdivisions of the long mid-late EB sequence is justifiable since there are fewer discernible ceramic changes of possible chronological significance throughout the long mid-late EB sequence than in the preceding periods.

The resiliency of the ceramic assemblage of the mid-late EB is particularly clear when the sequence from Area A is analyzed, which, as noted above, produced both the best samples (even if unevenly distributed), and the clearest stratigraphy. Following the now usual procedure, the evidence is summarized in a number of tables arranged in terms of ware weight and count per phase, and in terms of type count per phase. As usual, only loci that could be reliably assigned to either a single occupational phases or, more rarely, a discrete and coherent group of phases are included. Not considered in the tables are numerous loci considered to be of uncertain stratification or reliability because of their proximity to the edge of erosion and the possibility of contamination with later wash.⁵¹ Finally, it should be pointed out that the coherent ashy fill layers that underlie Phase 13 in Trench A04 (Loci A04:101–106) are included, but as their stratigraphic placement in terms of the sequence as a whole is uncertain, they are kept separate (“Pre-13” in tabs. 30–35).

DISTRIBUTION OF WARES

Tables 30a and 31a summarize the evidence from all mid-late EB phases in Area A in terms of ware weight and count. Tables 30b and 31b present the same data in a manner more useful for analysis by recalculating it in terms of relative frequencies for each ware by subperiod, rather than by occupational phase. As may be observed in these tables, Periods IVA–B are represented by a substantial number of sherds. However, the same is not the case for Period IVC, which was excavated only over a limited area. Automatically, thus, any patterns that may be discerned that would appear to differentiate the poorly represented Period IVC from the better represented Periods IVA–B should be considered tainted. Moreover, although the sample from Periods IVA–B is substantial, an important portion of that assemblage, about 33 percent in fact, comes from Phase 15. And, as noted in a preceding chapter, the lack of a stratigraphic connection between Phase 15 and the immediately preceding (14) and succeeding phases (16–20) makes it impossible to assign the Phase 15 materials to either Period IVA or IVB on stratigraphic grounds. Thus, in tables 30–35 the Phase 15 assemblage is not combined with that of any specific subperiod, but is dealt with as a separate unit.

Having the above caveats in mind, a number of points may be made on the basis of the data summarized in tables 30 and 31. Although the Period IV assemblage is composed of an array of distinctive wares, only three occur in significant amounts. Far and away, the most common wares are the plain simple and cooking pot wares (Wares 04 and 09). Additionally, in some phases the chaff/straw-tempered ware (Ware 13/14) is also a numerically significant component. The two most common wares show some variation in relative frequencies

51. Details on the specific loci included in the analysis of the Period IV evidence from Area A are noted in the *Appendix*.

over successive phases, but no clear trend may be discerned, and whatever differences may be observed are almost surely due (and better attributed to) variance in the functional nature of the various occupational phases.

The distribution of the chaff/straw-tempered ware would appear at first glance to be more patterned and to correlate better with the subdivisions of the Period IV sequence suggested by the architectural remains. On the basis of ware weights and counts, this ware is significantly more frequent in Period IVC deposits than in later Period IV levels. However, since most chaff/straw-tempered ware sherds are from unidentified bodies, it is not clear whether the higher frequencies recorded in the phases assigned to Period IVC actually represent a pattern of chronological significance within the mid-late EB sequence or whether they are due simply to the presence of a greater number of extrusive Late Chalcolithic period sherds churned up as a result of normal building activities. That the latter is the case is suggested by the fact that a significantly higher proportion of extrusive Late Chalcolithic diagnostics of all wares could be recognized in layers assigned to Period IVC than could be recognized in later Period IV layers.⁵² This is not surprising since the earliest Period IVC phase, Phase 11, was found directly superimposed on the latest Late Chalcolithic period phase, Phase 10.

Given the lack of significant patterns in the distribution of the more common wares of the Period IV assemblage, the analysis of the distribution of the somewhat more exotic wares of the assemblage is all that remains. However, although distinctive, these wares represent on the average only a statistically minute proportion of the total assemblage and, thus, whatever patterns may be perceived in their distribution must automatically be considered suspect. Moreover, the analysis of the distributional patterns of the less common wares yields few clear patterns of use in periodization. The distribution of metallic (Ware 02) and horizontally reserved slip (Ware 05) wares, for example, varies from phase to phase, but not in a discernible pattern. Somewhat more promising appears to be the distribution of the closely related painted band and combed wash wares (Wares 01, and 07). The latter is altogether absent from deposits assigned to Period IVC, while the former is represented by only one sherd (fig. 59:E), constituting a minuscule proportion of the assemblage (tabs. 30, 31). Finally, a pattern of questionable significance may also be noted: after remaining reasonably constant through a number of phases, the relative proportions of Karababa painted ware as a component of the Period IV assemblage drop off markedly by the last Period IVA phase in Area A, Phase 20 (tabs. 30a, 31a). By itself, this drop would be unremarkable, however, coupled with the almost total absence of Karababa painted ware in Area B (which as noted in an earlier chapter correlates roughly with the last Period IVA phases in Area A and may even postdate them) this drop may reveal a pattern whereby the relative proportions of Karababa painted ware decrease in the latest phases of the Period IV sequence before disappearing altogether in Period III.

In summary, what seems to be clear in the relative distribution of wares in the Period IV sequence from Area A is that continuity rather than change is the norm. At this rather coarse level of analysis no patterns of undisputable significance may be discerned in the long Period IVA-B sequence, even though in the step trench that sequence spans about six meters of deposits, the same number of occupational phases, and a surely considerable amount of time. What patterns may be observed appear to differentiate, although ever so slightly, Period IVC from Periods IVA-B. It may well be that the complete or almost total absence of painted band and combed wash wares from Period IVC, mentioned above, is indeed a chronological indicator of help in differentiating Period IVC from the rest of the Period IV sequence. However, even that minimal conclusion, which appears corroborated by evidence from Area F, may not be asserted categorically in light of the limitations of the Period IVC sample discussed previously.

It is evident from the foregoing discussion that changing ware frequencies, a measurement that proved significant in some of the preceding Periods, is of little help in the case of the mid-late EB sequence. Whatever information of chronological significance may be elicited from the data will have to come from a more detailed analysis of the distribution of types, rather than wares.

DISTRIBUTION OF TYPES

By shifting now to a consideration of the relative distribution of specific types within the long Period IV sequence, it is possible to obtain further insights into the patterns of resiliency and change within the mid-late EB assemblage. Data on the distribution of types in the Area A sequence are summarized by ware category,

52. See table 32, and for specific details below note 53.

occupational phase, and subperiod in table 32.⁵³ At a more detailed level, tables 33a and b focus on the various Ware Group I wares of the assemblage (Wares 01, 07, 04, 05, 08, 02, 12) as a single unit of analysis, and traces the distribution of specific types within that Ware Group in terms of relative frequencies within their respective functional categories, i.e., whether open or closed. Tables 33a and b also group the data presented in table 32 at a more general level by considering only successive subperiods, rather than individual occupational phases.

Even at the more fine-grained level of analysis represented by tables 33a and b, the overall impression of homogeneity throughout the Period IV sequence derived from the analysis of relative ware frequencies through time is maintained. The most common open and closed form types that occur in significant amounts are all, on the whole, evenly distributed throughout the sequence. Among the open forms, for example, the finely-made conical cups with a variety of rim treatments (Bowls 1b–1e: pl. 53:B–V) or the shallow bowls with club-shaped or band rims (Bowls 7a, b, 8a: pl. 55:A–I), are both found throughout the sequence. The same is the case for some of the most common closed form types, such as holemouth jars (Jars 3a–d: pls. 60:M, N; 61:A–N), or even the typical Period IV ovoid jar with narrow mouths, high everted necks, and a variety of rims (Jars 16a–c: pls. 66:L–O, 67:A–J, 68:A–F).

A number of distinctive types, however, do appear to have a more restricted chronological distribution. Among the bowls, all of the types that appear to have a restricted chronological range are found only in statistically insignificant amounts and thus no incontrovertible patterns may be discerned. Nevertheless, and keeping the above in mind as a caveat, a number of observations may be ventured. At best, these should be thought of as working hypotheses. Band-rimmed bowls with incurved upper walls (Bowl 10b: pl. 57:I, J), represented by only a few examples, appear restricted to Period IVC, while related examples with less thickened rims and outflared walls (Bowl 10a: pl. 57:A–D) are only found in levels assigned to Periods IVA–B. Additionally, in the step trench sequence, a number of other bowls, also represented by only a few examples, appear restricted to Period IVA levels and are not recorded in earlier deposits. These include deep vat-like bowls with characteristic club-shaped rims (Bowls 14, 17: pls. 58:I–L, 59:H–J, respectively) and shallow bowls with a sharp body carination and thickened or ledge rims (Bowl 13: pl. 58:G, H). However, as both of the bowl types just discussed also are found in Period IVB contexts in Areas C01 and C (tabs. 41, 43), it would appear that once again those bowl types distinguish Periods IVA and IVB from Period IVC.

Similarly, among the jars a number of types are found with a restricted vertical distribution. A few, such as Jars 8b and 11 (pls. 64:Q, R; 65:A, B, respectively), appear only in Period IVA. However, they are represented in such small numbers that to use them as chronological indicators would be foolhardy. By the same token, other jar types, such as Jar 20 (pl. 71:G) for example, are found only in Period IVC levels, but once again in microscopic quantities to which little significance can be attached. Of greater relevance, if only because the sample is larger, are the distinctive large ovoid jars with intricately grooved rims (Jar 18: pls. 69:E–K, 70:A–H, 71:A, D, E), which

53. In table 32, sherds considered to be either extrusive or intrusive are lumped together at the end of the chart by ware. Many of the sherds recorded as extrusive are recognized easily by their wares which are no longer made in Period IV, such as Halaf painted or beveled rim bowl wares, for example. A number of sherds deemed extrusive, however, are made in the normal plain simple ware that continues in use in Period IV and are recorded as extrusive on account of their type. Similarly, a number of plain simple ware sherds were deemed to be intrusive on account of their types, which appear common only in Period III deposits. Since the possibility that the sherds in question may represent either rare Period IV continuations of types no longer popular or, alternately, early examples of types that will become common in the succeeding period cannot be discarded *a priori*, it was deemed important to provide here a listing of plain simple ware sherds recorded as either extrusive or intrusive in table 32.

Phase 11.	Extrusive Period VI types: Bowl 1a (1), Bowl 6a (2), Bowl 9c (3), Bowl 11a (1), Stand 1 (1), Handle 1 (1), Deco. 640 (1).
Phase 12.	Extrusive Period VI type: Bowl 1a (1).
Phase 13.	Extrusive Period VI type: Bowl 9a (1). Intrusive Period III type: Jar 8 (1).
Phase 14.	Extrusive Period VI types: Bowl 9a (1), Deco. 304 (1).
Phase 15.	Extrusive Period VI types: Bowl 1a (1), Bowl 9c (1), Jar 17 (1), Deco. 304 (3). Intrusive Period III types: Base 1 (2), Bowl 2 (1), Bowl 9b (3), Jar 5c (1), Jar 9 (1), Unassigned Jars (2), Unassigned Ring Base (2), Deco. 308 (3). Most of the above sherds come from Loci A07:006, 008, considered to be room fill, but which were very close to the edge of wash and erosion on the slope of the mound (see fig. 43).
Phases 16, 17.	Extrusive Period V cyma-recta cup rim (1). Intrusive Period III types: Jar 8 (1), Base 1 (1).
Phase 20.	Intrusive Period III types: Bowl 4 (2), Bowl 9b (1), Jar 5a (2), Jar 25a (1).

are absent altogether from Period IVC levels and appear only in deposits assigned to Periods IVA–B. Another type with a similar distribution is the finely-made metallic ware globular jars with high necks (Jar 23: pl. 78:N–Q). These jars are only found in the Area A sequence in Phase 15 (Period IVA or IVB) and in the phases assigned to Period IVA. No examples were recorded in contexts securely dated to either Periods IVB or IVC, but as this jar type is represented in the Area C Period IVB repertoire, all that can be said is that its distribution provides yet another clue to typological differences between Periods IVC and IVA–B.

It also may be possible to detect patterns of possible chronological significance in the distribution of specific types and decorations in the Karababa painted ware component of the Period IV assemblage. Unfortunately, while it is possible from the records to trace the distribution of specific Karababa painted ware types, it may not always be possible to trace the distribution of specific decorative schemes in that ware, since detailed recording of decoration variants was only undertaken in the last two recording seasons, 1983–1984. Added to the small overall number of Karababa painted ware sherds, that shortcoming makes it impractical to attempt a detailed analysis of motif distribution in the sequence. Nevertheless, a number of points may be made on the basis of the records for type distribution for 1981–1984 and motif distribution for 1983–1984. While holemouth jars (Jars 2, 3c, d: pl. 82:D–M) and Type 31 jars (pls. 87:C–E, K, L; 88:A–K), which are decorated by means of geometric friezes on their shoulders, are found throughout the Period IV sequence, Type 27, 28, and 29 jars, which invariably bear decoration based on the use of negative space on the vessel shoulder (pls. 84, 85), are only attested in Periods IVA–B, but not IVC. This is of particular significance since the presence of a single jar of the latter type in layers predating Phase 13 in Trench A04 (Locs A04:101–106) constitutes the only evidence available, slight as it may be, as to the date of those layers.

Also significant for chronological purposes is the distribution of horizontally reserved slip decoration. Table 34, abstracted from the data summarized in table 32, focuses on the temporal distribution of the several variants of this decorative technique. Particularly significant appears to be the distribution of the rare wavy band variant of the decoration (Deco. 403, 404: pl. 75:L–N), which is only found in Periods IVA–B but not in IVC. Moreover, while sherds with horizontally reserved slip bands appear in all subperiods, the width of the bands appears to be chronologically significant. In Period IVC all but one of the sherds are of the wider band variety (Deco. 401: similar to pl. 75:K). Although that variant is still recorded in Periods IVA–B, it appears in those levels in association with a new variant characterized by its thinner bands (Deco. 402: pl. 75:J). Once again, distinctions may be drawn between Periods IVA–B and IVC, but not between IVA and IVB. Admittedly, these distinctions in the width of the horizontally reserved bands need not be interpreted as of chronological significance, since the observed differences could also be easily explained as reflecting different workshops. Nevertheless, the almost total absence of the thinner band variety from step trench Period IVC deposits is suggestive, particularly since that variety is not recorded in Period IVC deposits in Area F.

Analysis of the Ware Group II component of the Period IV assemblage is less useful for the study of chronological variance as cooking pot types are less specific and more difficult to define with precision. However, a number of patterns may still be discerned. Table 35 focuses on the distribution of jar types within the cooking pot ware component of the assemblage. The most common jar types of the assemblage (Jars 34a–d: pls. 92:G, H; 93; 94, 95:A) continue without interruption throughout the sequence. However, the distribution of a number of holemouth types appears more restricted and may be of chronological significance. Jar 35, a distinctive storage-sized holemouth vessel with rectangular rim (pl. 95:B), is only found in Phase 15 of the step trench sequence and in deposits assigned to Period IVA. However, as that distinctive rim type also is recorded in Areas C and B (tabs. 43, 46), it is clear that Jar 35 once again is a type characteristic for Periods IVA–B, but not IVC. Similarly, Jar 36, a heterogeneous group of holemouth vessels (pl. 95:C–E, G, H), represents a type not found in Period IVC. Appearing first in the step trench sequence in Period IVB, these vessels become increasingly common towards the end of the Period IV sequence.

In summary, the various strands of evidence outlined above and summarized in tables 33–35 overwhelmingly confirm and slightly modify the impression of overall homogeneity throughout the Period IV sequence that had been derived from the data on relative ware frequencies (tabs. 30, 31). Continuity and resiliency rather than change appears to be the norm: not only do most wares continue throughout the sequence but also most common types continue as well. Chronological differentiation and change, when they may be detected, seem to reside in either poorly represented wares or in equally rare types, a caveat that has important implications for the interpretation of survey data. Trends, when discernible, are therefore difficult to perceive and more difficult to confirm. In general, it may be said that the assemblages of Periods IVB and IVA are so similar that the two are

impossible to separate solely on ceramic grounds, at least on the basis of the sample available from Area A. Ceramics, therefore, have little to add to the question of the chronological placement of Phase 15 in terms of the step trench sequence: its assemblage could date to either of the two periods. While Periods IVA and IVB are difficult to differentiate ceramically, Period IVC appears more easily defined. But as the sample is so limited, it is not possible to discard the possibility that some of the observed traits that separate Period IVC from Periods IVA–B may be due to sampling differentials. However, it should be noted that many of the same patterns that appear to differentiate Period IVC from the later Period IV sequence in Area A are also repeated in the saddle sounding, Area F, which is discussed below.

A small selection of representative ceramics from reliable Period IV loci in Area A is illustrated on figures 59–67.

INTERNAL CORRELATIONS: AREAS F AND C01

In spite of the small size of their samples, barely 5,464 sherds, the Period IV sequences from Areas F and C01 are important in that they amplify the longer sequence and better sample from Area A. For this reason, discussion of the pertinent evidence from Areas F and C01 revolves mostly around how those areas fit into, contrast with, and clarify the larger periodization scheme developed from the Area A evidence, which has been discussed above in some detail.

The basis for the mid-late EB periodization in Areas F and C01 is the same as that of Area A: the major reorganization of settlement that took place in Period IVB may be identified over several sectors of the site. As reported above, in Area F the Period IVB construction program was detected in the successive rebuildings of the massive north-south oriented wall system in the middle of the sounding area (figs. 109–112), which appeared aligned with the architecture of far-away Area C (fig. 121). Levels associated with those rebuildings are assigned to Period IVB, while levels preceding the wall system are assigned to Period IVC. Unlike Area F, where evidence was found for an occupation preceding the expansion phase of the mid-late EB, all of the main phases in Area C01 (i.e., all but Phase 16) may be correlated with the Period IVB construction program (see above, pp. 147–49, figs. 77–81). As noted in an earlier chapter, Phases 11 to 15 of the C01 sequence appear to represent successive rebuildings along a similar plan of a single architectural complex (more thoroughly exposed in the nearby Area C), and this complex, in turn, appears aligned and is correlated with the also successively rebuilt remains in Area F.

Area F: Distribution of Wares and Types

As a whole, the available Period IV ceramic evidence from Area F, 4 × 4 meters at its maximum extent and narrowing considerably towards the lower occupational phases, is meager: only 1,960 sherds in total. Nevertheless, that sequence is of crucial importance since Area F supplies the only other excavated sample from Kurban Höyük straddling the poorly represented Period IVC and the transition to Period IVB. In so doing, Area F allows for an independent check on the few ceramic trends that on the basis of the Area A sequence appeared to differentiate—although ever so slightly—the assemblages characteristic for the expansion period of the mid-late EB settlement at the site and that of the subperiod that immediately preceded that phenomenon.

Tables 36 and 37 summarize the distribution of wares in the Area F Period IV sequence in terms of both weight and count per phases, while table 38 traces the distribution of specific types per phase.⁵⁴ The majority of sherds, by far, come from levels associated with the successive rebuildings of the massive Period IVB wall system. The sample from Period IVC levels predating that wall system is substantially smaller, some 355 sherds or some 18 percent of the total. Although the size of the sample is too small to prove anything, it is noteworthy that many of the ceramic trends that in Area A appeared to differentiate Periods IVC and IVB are repeated in Area F.

Continuity rather than change appears to be the norm in the Area F sequence as had been the case in the Area A sequence previously discussed. With the exception of combed wash ware which was not represented in the Area F assemblage, most wares appear throughout the sequence. One exception that is significant is painted band ware, which is absent from levels assigned to Period IVC (tabs. 36, 37). The significance of this distribution

54. In addition to the three beveled rim bowl sherds, the extrusive sherds in table 38 include one Period VI plain simple ware bowl Type 6a (in Phase 14).

is that it corroborates a similar pattern in the step trench sequence where, save for a single sherd, painted band ware also was found to be absent from Period IVC deposits. At the more detailed level of type distribution a similar case for resiliency may be made: the most common open and closed forms in the sequence continue throughout. However, a number of chronologically more sensitive types which appear only in the later subperiods of the mid-late EB sequence in Area A are similarly distributed in Area F. The following types are present in Period IVB levels in Area F but absent from Period IVC deposits there: globular metallic ware jars (Type 23), large ovoid jars with grooved rims (Type 18), and Karababa painted jars with reserved, negative space decoration on their shoulders (Types 28, 29). Also relevant is the distribution of the several variants of horizontally reserved slip decoration within the Area F sequence, which once again closely parallels distribution patterns noticed above for Area A. Sherds bearing the wider horizontal bands (Deco. 401) are only recorded for levels assigned to Period IVC, while both that variety and sherds with thinner bands (Deco. 402) are present in levels associated with the successively rebuilt Period IVB wall system (tab. 38).

In short, a number of trends may be detected in the evolution of the Period IV assemblage in Area F. In spite of the small size of the available sample, those trends are significant in that they appear to mirror closely trends also noticed in the analysis of the step trench sequence.

A selection of representative ceramics from reliable Period IVB–C loci in Area F is illustrated on figures 115–120.

Area C01: Distribution of Wares and Types, Phases 11–16

In spite of a sample size, almost twice as large as that of Area F (3,504 sherds), the evidence from Area C01 is of less importance than the mid-late EB sequence which is shorter. As noted above, all of the main Period IV phases in Area C01 may be dated to Period IVB.

Tables 39 and 40 summarize the available Period IVB ceramic evidence from Area C01 in terms of ware weights and counts per phase, while table 41 focuses on the distribution of in situ types per phase.⁵⁵ In light of the small size of the sample and the lack of a sequence straddling more than one subperiod of the mid-late EB, these tables require little comment other than pointing out that although differences may be discerned between the C01 Period IVB assemblage and its Area A counterpart (Phases 13, 14), those differences need not be interpreted to reflect chronological variables. Rather, they are more easily explained in terms of sample size differentials and functional variability.

A case in point appears to be the distribution within the C01 sequence of combed wash and band painted wares, both of which are represented in Area A. Combed wash ware is altogether absent from Period IVB levels in Area C01, although a single sherd of that ware was found intrusive in a Period V context (tab. 27: Phase 7–8). Band painted ware is similarly absent from the Period IVB phases in Area C01, although examples of that ware were found in deposits of uncertain reliability post-dating Period IVB in Phase 16. That the absence of either of these wares from the Period IVB phases in C01 is attributable to sample size differentials and functional factors rather than to chronological ones is shown by the fact that both wares were recovered in the nearby Area C settlement, which may be equated on stratigraphic grounds with the latest Period IVB phase in C01, Phase 15. Moreover, a preliminary analysis of the evidence from Area C by Verhaaren indicates that these rare wares appear in functionally specialized contexts, usually open courtyard areas of a type not uncovered within the C01 sounding.⁵⁶

55. The extrusive sherds in the Area C01 Period IVB levels detailed at the end of table 41 include a number of sherds characteristic only for Period V and earlier periods (Wares 03, 13, 17, 23, 28/29, 31, and 32/38). Because of their ware, these may be safely presumed to be out of context. In addition, a number of sherds in the normal, plain simple ware (Ware 04) also are included as extrusive on account of their types. The Ware 04 sherds include the following:

<i>Phase 11.</i>	Period V types: Cyma-Recta Cup Rims (11), Bowl 5 (1), Bowl 11 (1).
<i>Phase 11–12.</i>	Period V type: Cyma-Recta Cup Rims (3).
<i>Phase 12–13.</i>	Period V types: Cyma-Recta Cup Rims and Bases (5), Bowl 8 (1), Jar 9 (1).
<i>Phase 13.</i>	Period V types: Cyma-Recta Cup (11), Bowl 5 (1).
<i>Phase 14.</i>	Period V types: Cyma-Recta Cup Rims and Bases (10).
<i>Phase 15.</i>	Period V types: Cyma-Recta Cup Rims (12), Bowl 11 (1).

56. Verhaaren 1986.

A selection of representative ceramics from reliable Period IVB loci in Area C01 is illustrated on figures 104–107.

Finally, before proceeding on to a discussion of the more extensive contemporary evidence from Area C, a few points must be made on the question of the date of the last phase of the C01 sequence, Phase 16. On the basis of structural parallels between its round structures and similar structures datable to EB-MB transition levels in Areas A and D (compare figs. 82, 25), a tentative Period III date has already been suggested for C01, Phase 16 (above, *Part One, Chapter 2*, pp. 141f.). From a ceramic point of view, however, it should be emphasized here that no Period III ceramics whatsoever were found in the C01 sounding, nor for that matter in any of the other excavated sectors of the north mound, Areas C and G. Moreover, all of the ceramics contained within the round structures themselves were Period IV in date. It is possible, therefore, that whatever occupation the badly eroded Phase 16 represented should be assigned to Period IVA and not III. However, that hypothesis cannot be confirmed since Phase 16 yielded no associated occupational surfaces.

INTERNAL CORRELATIONS: AREAS C AND B

Our understanding of chronological differentiation within the Period IV sequence may perhaps be expanded by a consideration of some data from the horizontal exposures of the Period IV settlement at Kurban Höyük. In particular, Areas C and B offer broader samples from secure contexts assignable on the basis of architectural and stratigraphic considerations to Periods IVB and IVA, respectively. The reasons underlying the dating of the Area C remains to Period IVB are reviewed above in connection with Area C01 and need not be repeated here. However, it may be necessary to recapitulate briefly the underlying rationale for the date of the exposed remains in Area B. As noted in an earlier chapter, that rationale revolves around the reuse of Period IV structures in Area B during Period III and similarities in layout and construction techniques between the structures of Area B and those of Phases 16–20 in Area A.

Area C: Distribution of Wares and Types

This report uses the ceramic assemblage from a cross section of related loci (room interiors, floors, courtyard surfaces, and street surfaces) assignable to Building Phases IIA–B of the Area C settlement (fig. 121) as a homogeneous chronological “slice.” These data are useful as they provide a body of comparative material dated to the expansion phase of the mid-late EB. The evidence is summarized in tables 42–44, and even though not all pertinent loci are included in this preliminary stage of the analysis, the size of the sample is substantial: some 23,318 sherds weighing about 420 kg.⁵⁷

At both the rather crude level of relative ware frequencies (tabs. 42a, b) and the more detailed level of type distribution (tabs. 43, 44a, b), the ceramic data from Area C confirms what is perhaps the most obvious conclusion derived from the already discussed Area A data: namely, that on the evidence of ceramics alone and in the absence of a stratified sequence it is impossible to differentiate Periods IVA and IVB.⁵⁸ Indeed, while the possibility of a Period IVC date for the Area C remains may be discarded on ceramic grounds, those remains can not be assigned with any degree of confidence to either Period IVB or IVA on the basis of pottery alone: the data on relative ware frequencies from Building Phase IIA–B loci match closely that expected on the basis of the Area A sequence for Periods IVB and IVA. Moreover, analysis of the distribution of specific types yields similar results. In terms of the longer Area A sequence, the presence in the Area C settlement of grooved rim jars (Jar 18), Karababa painted ware jars with reserved decoration on their shoulders (Jars 27–29), globular metallic ware jars (Jar 23), and reserved slip sherds with either thin horizontal (Deco. 402) or wavy (Deco. 403, 404) bands points to either Period IVB or IVA, but not IVC.

Pending a full presentation of the ceramic evidence of Area C which will accompany the final report of the stratigraphy of the area, it is possible to illustrate here a small selection of ceramics considered representative.

57. Details on the specific loci included in the analysis of the Period IVB evidence from Area C are given in the *Appendix*.

58. The extrusive sherds in the Area C Period IVB Complex detailed at the end of table 43 include a number of sherds characteristic only for Period V and earlier periods (Wares 04, 17, 28/29, and 38). Because of their ware, these may be safely presumed to be out of context. In addition, a number of sherds in the dense, greenish plain simple ware variant (Ware 03) also are included as extrusive on account of their types. The Ware 03 sherds include the following:

Period V Types Cyma-Recta Cup (Bowl 4a) fragments (33); Bowl 5a (7); Bowl 5c (2); Unassigned Bowl similar to plate 45:K (1); Jar 15 (2).

Figure 133 illustrates pottery from courtyard surfaces in Trench C55 (fig. 121: Unit 13) and from occupational debris inside one of the rooms of the Area C complex, Unit 6.

Area B: Distribution of Wares and Types

Tables 45–47 summarize evidence from a limited selection of Area B loci: room interiors, fill, and street surfaces, all securely assignable to Building Phase II of the Area B Period IVA settlement (fig. 122).⁵⁹ As much of the evidence from that area was excavated in 1984 and most is not yet recorded, the data presented here are derived from the excavations undertaken in 1980 in the area of Units 1–3, and 16 in Trenches B72–B82. That amounts to a sample of some 3,465 sherds weighing about 112 kg. This limited evidence is intended to amplify the Period IVA sample from Area A and is thus discussed as a single, homogeneous chronological unit.

Comparison of the relative distribution of wares in the Area B Period IVA horizontal exposure (tab. 45a, b) and the contemporary Area A phases (Phases 16–20: tabs. 30, 31) reveal assemblages that are substantially similar, although not identical. Combed wash ware, always rare in the step trench sequence, appears to be somewhat more abundant in Area B. Painted band ware, on the other hand, is more common in Area A than in B. Another important difference lies in the frequency of the chaff/straw-tempered cooking pot ware variant, which is rare in Area B but more common in the step trench. Finally, the most noticeable difference between the two areas appears to be in the frequency of Karababa painted ware, which is almost absent altogether from the Area B assemblage. At the level of type distribution, once again there are some differences, but these are not substantial (compare tabs. 46, 47, 32–35).⁶⁰ Differences tend to lie in the relative frequency of specific types rather than in terms of their presence or absence. Holemouth jars (Jars 2, 3a–d, 4a, b), for example, are substantially more common in Area B than in A. So too are the distinctive grooved rim jars (Jar 18).

A selection of representative ceramics from reliable Period IVA loci in Trenches B72–B82 in Area B is illustrated on figure 134.

It is unclear whether whatever differences in the frequencies of specific wares or types do exist between the Area B assemblage and the Period IVA assemblage from Area A should be explained as reflecting chronological or functional variables. Supporting the latter possibility are preliminary results, alluded to above, that show a significant degree of spatial differentiation in the distribution of wares within the Area C Period IVB complex at the site. Although dealing with data from a different sector of the settlement, those results warn us against facile attributions of varying ceramic distribution patterns to chronological differences.⁶¹ On the other hand and keeping the above caveat in mind, there are some indications that the remains uncovered in Area B might indeed represent a final Period IVA phase not necessarily represented in Area A. And, if indeed this is the case, then it may be possible to see temporal variation as a factor of significance in explaining the observed differences between the Period IVA assemblages from Areas A and B.

From a chronological point of view, perhaps the most interesting sector of the Area B excavations is not the area of Trenches B72–B82 in the northern sector of the exposure, for which recorded data are available, but rather the area to the south consisting of a series of rooms in Trenches B62–B72 (fig. 122: Units 5–8). In the latter area, there is clear stratigraphic evidence that the Period IVA rooms had been reused in the succeeding period, Period III, thus preserving the very latest Period IVA floors from erosion. This reuse points to a temporal interval between the two periods of only limited duration, since the earlier structures must have been still standing and repairable at the onset of Period III. Moreover, as was argued in an earlier chapter, this reuse raises the possibility that the sector of the mound sampled by the southern portion of the Area B exposure continued to be used even after the abandonment of the last Period IVA structures in Area A, since in that latter area the earliest Period III remains are separated from the last Period IVA phase, Phase 20, by a thick collapse layer.

Unfortunately, the ceramic evidence from this putative latest occupation of the Period IV settlement has not yet been recorded in full. Nevertheless, it is possible to present here four complete vessels (fig. 134:A–D) found in the uppermost Period IVA floor in Unit 7 (figs. 122, 128). Of the four vessels, only one, a distinctively painted and incised holemouth jar with grooved rim and three feet, can be paralleled elsewhere at Kurban Höyük (compare fig. 134:B with pl. 83:A, an identical type also from Area B, and plate 82:L, a related type from Area

59. Details on the specific loci included in the analysis of the Period IVA evidence from Area B are given in the *Appendix*.

60. The presumably intrusive sherds in the analyzed loci of the Area B Period IVA Complex detailed at the end of table 46 include the following Period III (Ware 04) types: Bowl 2 (1); Jar 8 (1); Jar 9 (1); and wavy band combed sherds (2).

61. See above, note 56.

C). The other three vessels, a narrow-necked bottle built to lie diagonally (fig. 134:C), a simple blunt-rimmed cup (fig. 134:A), and a bag-shaped jar (fig. 134:D), represent types not attested elsewhere at the site. At this stage of the analysis it is too early to hazard a guess on whether these vessels represent a discrete chronological unit, a distinct assemblage predating Period III that is possibly later than that of Area A Phase 20, or rather whether they represent simply a specialized assemblage serving a specific function performed in Unit 7 of the Area B complex not encountered elsewhere at the site.

Finally, in an attempt to discern differences within the Period IVA–B sequence, a comparison of the Area B Period IVA assemblage (tabs. 45–47) with the Period IVB materials from Area C (tabs. 42–44) is given here. As is shown by the data summarized in the tables, the two assemblages are essentially similar, a point already noticed on the basis of the Area A evidence discussed previously. Focusing on ware frequencies, the only noticeable difference appears to lie in the relative proportions of Karababa painted ware, rare to the point of absence in the Area B assemblage.

At the level of type distribution other differences may be noted between the assemblages of Areas B and C, but their significance is questionable. One difference is that while in Area B the standard small combed wash/band painted ware conical cup is represented by examples that have convex walls and blunt rims (Bowl 4b: pl. 79:H), in Area C it is the cups with straight walls and band or thickened rims (Bowl 1e: pl. 79:K, L) that are attested. A second difference in the same ware component is that all of the small combed wash ware cups in Area B are decorated by means of horizontal bands interrupted by a wavy band register (Deco. 450: pl. 79:H, J), while in Area C the equivalent cups are decorated by horizontal bands interrupted instead by panels of perpendicular bands (Deco. 451 pl. 79:K, L). As small cups of the type in question are rare in Area A (only one example is from a secure context, and that example is from Phase 15), it is unclear whether the differences just outlined are truly of chronological import (and thus may be used to differentiate Periods IVB and IVA) or whether they are better and more simply explained as reflecting access to different ceramic workshops.

In summary, the large sample from Area C, which substantially expands the available repertoire for Period IVB, and that from Area B, which to a lesser extent does the same for Period IVA, appear to indicate that the lack of clearly discernible patterns of chronological import perceived in the Period IVA–B sequence of the step trench is indeed real and not due simply to an inadequate sample. Admittedly, much of the pertinent evidence from Areas C and B remains unanalyzed and patterns differentiating Periods IVA from IVB may yet become clear once a full presentation of the evidence is possible. Indeed, a few scraps of rather tantalizing evidence from the southern sector of Area B suggest that it may eventually be possible to subdivide Period IV with greater precision on the basis of ceramic evidence. In the meantime, however, patterns are either not discernible or appear only in wares and types that are only poorly represented and are thus not significant.

DATING AND PARALLELS

The chronological position of the long mid-late EB sequence at Kurban Höyük, when the site achieved both its maximum extent and presumably greatest importance, is perhaps more difficult to fix with any degree of precision than that of almost any other of the main periods of occupation at the site. Clearly, the depth of deposits of the period, which is evident in the step trench, suggests that one is dealing with a substantial span of time. As reliable clusters of relevant radiocarbon determinations are not yet available from either Kurban or from any of the contemporary Period IV sites in the Karababa basin area, all that is available in order to ascertain the length of the period and its relative chronological placement is either stratigraphical and typological evidence from the site itself, or parallels to better dated sequences at sites elsewhere.⁶²

As outlined above, there appears to have been a hiatus in occupation at Kurban Höyük, which is reflected in a substantial discontinuity in the distribution of settlement at the site between the end of the early EB and the beginnings of the mid-late EB. The only internal evidence we possess on the length of that hiatus and thus indirectly on the beginnings of the Period IV sequence is based on the wholesale changes that may be discerned in the ceramic assemblages of both periods. While these changes are suggestive of the substantial magnitude of the phenomenon, they are hardly useful as a precise chronological indicator. Moreover, even if it were possible to

62. Note, however, that there are two radiocarbon determinations associated with relevant materials from new excavations at Tell Brak, on the Jaghjagh branch of the upper Habur river. After recalibration, the Brak dates fall in the 2100–2200 B.C. range and are considered at least 200–300 years too late by the excavator, who is at a loss to explain the presumed discrepancy (Oates [D.] 1982, pp. 197–98).

be more precise on the length of the hiatus, there still remains the problem that the date of the end of the early EB sequence is far from clear. It follows, then, that the beginnings of the mid-late EB at Kurban cannot be fixed on the basis of evidence from the site itself.

More promising for the chronological placement of the Period IV sequence as a whole are parallels between the mid-late EB assemblage at Kurban and contemporary sites in the Karababa basin area. Also useful are parallels between specific ceramic elements of the Kurban sequence and the sequences of other sites across northern Syria and Mesopotamia that are more amenable to precise dating.

Within the basin area itself, relative dating evidence for the mid-late EB sequence is provided by finds from contemporary levels at two nearby sites: Lidar Höyük, some 15 km upstream from Kurban, and Tiriş Höyük, some 7 km to the east of Lidar. At Lidar, a “Mesilim” style cylinder seal and the impression of a similar style seal on a jar shoulder were found in levels associated with Period IV ceramics, at least insofar as can be gathered from the preliminary report.⁶³ Additionally, a second cylinder seal said to be made of bone and carved, according to Hauptmann, the excavator, in an “Early Dynastic III” style, was recovered in a mid-late EB room cleared in the step trench excavation area.⁶⁴ As neither the cylinder seals and impression in question nor the associated ceramics are yet published, it is not possible to correlate precisely the Lidar evidence with any particular phase of the long Period IV sequence at Kurban. However, the excavator’s observation to the effect that pottery wasters from the nearby EB kiln area had been used in the construction of the walls of the room within which the “Early Dynastic III” seal was found allows one to narrow down the context of that seal to either Period IVA or IVB, since among the several wares being produced in the kiln area were combed wash, band painted, and horizontally reserved slip (of the thin band variety) wares.⁶⁵ At Kurban, it will be remembered, those wares are never found in Period IVC, but only in Periods IVA–B. Moreover, the manufacture in the Lidar kilns of specific Period IVA–B plain simple ware types such as grooved rim pithoi (Jar 18), further buttresses a Period IVA–B date for the seal in question.⁶⁶

Nearby, at the site of Tiriş Höyük (which at about 25–30 hectares was clearly the most important Period IV settlement in the Karababa basin area) a number of cist tombs that were being plundered by local villagers were excavated by German archaeologists on behalf of the regional archaeological authorities in Urfa. Among the finds now in an exhibition in Urfa Museum is a finely-carved bone cylinder seal in an unmistakable Mesopotamian Early Dynastic III contest scene style. The associated ceramics, also on exhibit, include complete band painted ware jars and thus leave no doubt as to a Period IVA–B dating for the seal.⁶⁷

The combined weight of the glyptic and ceramic evidence from both Lidar and Tiriş Höyük indicates that the Period IV assemblage as a whole is associated with glyptic styles characteristic of the later half of the Early Dynastic period in southern Mesopotamia. However, that evidence cannot be used as anything more precise than a *terminus post quem*, and indicates only that Periods IVA–B cannot be earlier than the the Early Dynastic II–III period. Thus, the possibility that those seals are appearing in the somewhat peripheral Karababa area at a time later than that indicated by their style cannot be discarded. Indeed, there is suggestive (but far from conclusive) evidence that indicates that Periods IVA–B may date substantially later than the second quarter of the third millennium B.C.

As happens so often in archaeology, the one find crucial for the precise dating of a particular cultural assemblage is the one that has the worst possible provenience. During the course of the 1981 season at Kurban, one of the workers brought in a stone weight bearing a cuneiform inscription which was turned in to the Turkish government representative at the time, and is now deposited in the Urfa Museum. In a later season, this object was read by Dr. I. Finkel of the British Museum. It turned out to be a one *mana* weight belonging to a well-known official of the somewhat obscure penultimate king of the Akkadian dynasty, Shu-Durul, one of very few Old Akkadian inscriptions found in Turkey.⁶⁸ According to the workman, the inscribed weight came from the nearby

63. Hauptmann 1981, p. 198.

64. Mellink 1985b, p. 555.

65. Hauptmann 1984, p. 227.

66. Hauptmann 1982b, p. 18. Also, personal inspection. I wish to thank Dr. H. Hauptmann and the members of his team for showing me (during repeated visits to Lidar Höyük over several seasons) many of the unpublished materials from the site, including some of the kiln area ceramics.

67. Personal observation, 1984.

68. Finkel, personal communication.

site of Tiriş Höyük. If so, almost certainly it would have been plundered from one of the cist tombs at the site, a suggestion buttressed by the fact that materials of presumed southern Mesopotamian origin (in this case the Early Dynastic III contest style seal now in exhibition at the Urfa museum mentioned previously) can actually be shown to have come from the Tiriş tombs. Moreover, it should be noted that since the object was offered as a gift to one of the expedition members without commercial value having played any part in the transaction at all, there is no compelling reason to distrust *a priori* the worker's assertion as to its provenience.

Thus, a plausible if circumstantial case may be made for a plundered tomb at Tiriş Höyük as the original source of the inscribed Old Akkadian weight. If indeed so, a number of assumptions bearing on the chronology of Period IV may be made. The first is that since the aforementioned ceramics from the Tiriş tombs in Urfa museum date to Period IVA or IVB, and since surveys of the Tiriş site show that the floruit of the settlement must be dated to either of those periods, then the putative context of the inscribed weight should also date to the same range.⁶⁹ A second assumption is that since the expansion phase of the Period IV settlement at Kurban Höyük is unlikely to have been an isolated phenomenon, but rather part of a wider regional process, then the main period of occupation at Tiriş, when the site achieved its maximum extent and when the Tiriş weight was in use, may be narrowed further to Period IVB.

The consequences of this latter assumption for an understanding of the framework of the Period IV sequence are far-reaching in that the evidence places the middle phase of the mid-late EB at the transition from the third to the fourth quarter of the third millennium B.C., at the earliest. Such a dating, of course, contrasts sharply with the much earlier one suggested by the above discussed glyptic evidence from both Tiriş and Lidar Höyük. However, problematic as a dating so late into the third millennium may appear to be on the basis of evidence from the Karababa basin, it is by no means implausible as is indicated by relevant evidence from sites across northern Syria and northern Mesopotamia.

Outside of the Karababa basin area, parallels may be drawn between individual ceramic elements of the mid-late EB assemblage at Kurban and a number of sites in an arc that sweeps as far north as the Malatya/Keban region and which ranges minimally from the Çamuq plain in the Hatay to the Balikh and upper Habur river basins of northern Mesopotamia. However, within this broad region, connections are unevenly distributed: tenuous at best towards the north, closer with sites east of the Euphrates, and less intense with sites to the west of it.

Towards the north, not surprisingly in view of the proximity of the Anti-Taurus foothills and the difficulty in land transport through that rugged territory, connections between the Karababa region and sites in the Anatolian highlands are few. Similarities, when present, are limited to occasional and probably imported examples of plain simple and metallic ware types, most commonly globular jars and conical cups (Jar 23, Bowl 1).⁷⁰ In the highlands, however, these types are found in the context of otherwise altogether different assemblages that are related to the central/eastern Anatolian Karaz culture. In the Malatya area in particular, the buff plain simple ware of lowland origin appears restricted to sites in the immediate vicinity of the Euphrates river and is not found much further inland.⁷¹ This suggests that in that rugged territory, the river itself and the passes resulting from its passage through the mountains may have been an important conduit for trade and communication. In addition to the specific types just discussed, somewhat more tenuous parallels may be drawn between the Karababa painted ware component of the Period IV assemblage and the partly contemporaneous Early Bronze II–III painted wares of the Karakaya, Keban/Altinova, and Malatya areas. Those similarities may be discerned in specific vessel shapes, decorative schemes, and individual motifs, and suggest some sort of generic connection—in the words of L. Thissen—or at the very least some measure of interaction and communication.⁷²

Connections between the Karababa area and sites in the northern Syrian plains west of the Euphrates are somewhat more intense than those just outlined towards the north, at least to judge from the greater number of Period IV wares and types that find parallels towards the west. Parallels with coastal region assemblages,

69. Personal observation, 1983. Among the characteristic Period IVA–B types from the surface of the extended lower city area at Tiriş were numerous grooved rim pithoi (Jar 18), thin banded examples of horizontally reserved slip ware (Deco. 402), and band painted ware sherds. For details of the site's morphology, size, and surface ceramics see Wilkinson 1990.

70. For specific metallic ware parallels, see Tepecik "EB III" (Esin 1979, pl. 57:1), compare Kurban plates 53:C, 78:O–Q; Değirmen-tepe, Level III (Duru 1979, pls. 28:20–31 and 36:7). For plain simple ware cup (Bowl 1) parallels in the highlands, see above, note 2.

71. Yakar and Gürsan-Salzman 1979, p. 50.

72. For specific parallels see Thissen 1985, pp. 94–95.

characterized by the spread of Khirbet Kerak and pattern combed wares, are tenuous at best. However, connections become stronger towards the north, in the Hatay. Even though important differences do exist between the assemblages as a whole, ceramic parallels with the well-known 'Amuq sequence appear restricted to Phase I.⁷³ Correlations are limited to the plain simple and reserved slip ware components.⁷⁴ Particularly relevant is the presence of horizontally reserved slip ware which at Kurban is restricted to the mid-late EB and in the 'Amuq is limited only to Phase I.⁷⁵ Also significant are simple conical cups (Bowl 1), which once again are restricted to 'Amuq's Phase I and Kurban's Period IV.⁷⁶

Towards northern inland Syria, a greater number of parallels may be drawn, both in terms of wares and types. The existence of the distinctive Period IV "tri-lug" cooking pots in that area has now been demonstrated by the results of a recent survey in the environs of Aleppo.⁷⁷ Nearby, parallels may also be drawn to the important site of Tell Mardikh-Ebla which, with its abundant textual documentation and well understood chronological framework, holds the key to the understanding of the historical development of inland Syria in the third millennium B.C. The ceramic assemblage of Period IIB1 at Mardikh, represented by the destruction level of Palace G, exhibits a number of similarities with the Period IV repertoire of the Karababa. Among the common wares in both assemblages are plain simple, horizontally reserved slip, and band painted wares.⁷⁸ Of equal importance, a number of distinctive Period IVA-B plain simple ware types also are paralleled in the Mardikh Palace G repertoire. These include grooved rim jars (Jar 18), hole mouthed jars with grooved rims (Jar 4a), band-rimmed bowls (Bowl 10a), and tripod bowls with distinctive club-shaped rims (Bowl 17).⁷⁹

In spite of the typological correlations just listed, it should be noted that as had been the case in the 'Amuq, important differences do exist between the assemblages of the destruction level of Palace G at Tell Mardikh and Period IV at Kurban, at least insofar as the Palace G materials have been published. Noteworthy is the absence at Mardikh of a number of wares that are common in the Karababa area. A case in point appears to be metallic ware which, except for the widely distributed "Syrian Bottles," is not really common west of the Euphrates.⁸⁰ Another important difference between the Mardikh Palace G assemblage and that of Kurban's Period IV is the presence at Ebla of the distinctive "Hama Goblets," a type which at Kurban is not attested in reliable Period IV levels, but which is common by the succeeding period, Period III.⁸¹ These differences underscore the fact that the assemblages of the Karababa region and inland northern Syria cannot be compared on a one to one basis and suggest that regional variability in the distribution of specific wares and types is an important consideration indeed.⁸²

Nevertheless, it appears certain from the specific correlations drawn above that the assemblages of Mardikh's Palace G and Kurban's Period IVA-B are at least partially contemporaneous. However, a more precise correlation between the sequences of Kurban and Tell Mardikh cannot be made, since little or nothing is

73. In spite of the fact that there is a strong resemblance between the distinctive 'Amuq H sunken floor basins and similar Kurban Period IV features. Compare floor basins from Area C01, Phase 13 (fig. 79) and Area A, Phase 20 (fig. 23) with those from 'Amuq area sites such as Tell al-Judeidah, JK 3 sounding, Levels 9-11 (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, p. 347, figs. 259-261).

74. As noted above, the relationship, if any, between the 'Amuq I-J smeared wash ware and Kurban's combed wash ware is not clear.

75. See note 1, above.

76. Plate 53:C-E, compare 'Amuq sites, Phase I (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, pp. 410, 412, figs. 313:1-3 and 315:3-5).

77. See notes 45-46, above.

78. Reserved slip ware: see note 1 above. Band painted ware: it should be noted that it is not entirely clear that the band painted ware of Kurban's Period IV and sites east of the Euphrates equates wholly with the painted simple ware (sometimes decorated with parallel horizontal bands, but sometimes bearing more elaborate designs) that is found in northern Syrian sites west of the river.

For the closest parallels to the Kurban materials, compare Tell Mardikh, Palace G, IIB1 (Mathiae 1985, pl. 40); Hama, Levels J 2-6 (Fugmann 1958, figs. 64:3k370; 65:3G286; 74:3b495, 3K200; 75:3D775; 85:3K170; 93:3H62; and 98:3H86).

79. For references see above, notes 15, 11, 6, and 9, respectively.

80. For a summary of its distribution see Kühne 1976, pp. 56ff., map 1, and Heinrich et al. 1970, pp. 82-85, Map 8.

81. Mazzoni 1985, pp. 1, 3, and fig. 2:1-3. See also 'Amuq, Phases I-J (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, pp. 410, 438, figs. 313:8-12 and 338:15-16).

82. On this point, see Mazzoni (1985, pp. 10-11) who argues for a significant measure of regional variability as an important factor even within northern Syria west of the Euphrates.

known of the levels that precede Palace G at Ebla. A few remarks by Mazzoni in her recent study of the Mardikh IIB pottery would appear to indicate that the levels immediately under Palace G (Mardikh IIA) correlate with Phase H in the 'Amuq. Specifically, she mentions the presence in those pre-Palace G levels of diagonally reserved slip decoration.⁸³ If so, the possibility that correlations may be drawn between those levels at Ebla and Period IV materials at Kurban would appear to be slight.⁸⁴

In short, in spite of the incomplete state of our knowledge of the crucial sequence from Tell Mardikh-Ebla, it appears certain that there is at least some overlap between the end of the IIB1 sequence at Ebla, an event that on the basis of Mesopotamian historical documentation may be dated to the Akkadian period, and the later portions of the Period IV sequence in the Karababa region. This suggests that the somewhat earlier political floruit of the Ebla kingdom, a process reflected in the state archives recovered in Palace G, must also correlate with portions of the Period IV sequence.

Unfortunately, it is somewhat easier to draw these broad temporal correlations than it is to define the nature of the connections between the two areas. Nevertheless, the political situation of the Karababa basin area in the mid-late EB is clarified by documentation of historical value gleaned from commercial texts in the Ebla archives. Those texts indicate that at least in the period covered by those archives, the areas south of the Anti-Taurus piedmont and both immediately west (Urshu) and east (Iritum and Harran) of the Euphrates basin were outside direct political control of the Ebla kings. Those regions, which include the Karababa basin, were in fact ruled by independent (at least from Ebla) local kings.⁸⁵ Indeed, to judge from the intensity of ceramic correlations, it seems that in the mid-late EB the Karababa basin area was more closely tied to developments in the direction of northern Mesopotamia east of the Euphrates than it was to developments in northern Syria west of the river.

To the east, not surprisingly in view of the number of broad valleys leading southeast from the Euphrates towards the alluvial plains of Harran, connections between the Karababa region and the Balikh and western Habur river basins appear to have been particularly close. Excavations in contemporary mid-late EB settlements such as Harran (deep sounding) and Tell Chuēra reveal assemblages that are, at least on a subjective presence/absence basis, typologically very close to those uncovered in Karababa basin sites. Prag's study of the Harran deep sounding ceramics and Kühne's exhaustive study of a sample of pottery from Moortgat's excavations at Chuēra provide what appears to be a coherent corpus of material where all of the significant Period IV wares at Kurban and a broad cross section of its types find close parallels. However, the degree of similarity between the assemblages of Karababa area sites and those of sites such as Harran or Chuēra cannot be quantified since data on relative ware and type frequencies are not available for either of those latter sites.⁸⁶

Nevertheless, the close similarities discerned between the Period IV ceramic materials and the assemblages of sites such as Chuēra allow one to use available dating evidence from that latter site to review the question of the relative date of the Kurban mid-late EB sequence. At Tell Chuēra, dating evidence is provided by a number of presumably associated cylinder seals and sealings in Early Dynastic II–III styles, assorted metalwork with parallels to Mesopotamian materials, and a remarkable group of votive statues found inside the Kleiner Anteltempel and surrounding rooms, which appear to represent provincial imitations of the well-known Sumerian Early Dynastic votive statuettes.⁸⁷ These various finds have led Kühne to date the Chuēra materials (including the ceramic wares and types that find parallels in Kurban's Period IV assemblage) to a timespan roughly equivalent to the Early Dynastic II–III periods of alluvial Mesopotamia.

Kühne's dating is problematic for a number of reasons. Part of the controversy stems from the fact that although some information on stratigraphic position is available for the corpus of Chuēra pottery studied by Kühne, that corpus, a mere 1,700 sherds of which 518 were published, must represent but a minute proportion of the evidence uncovered at the site.⁸⁸ Moreover, it is not even clear just how representative that corpus really is.

83. Mazzoni 1985, p. 9.

84. Note, however, that grooved rim pithoi of the Jar 18 type are reported by Mazzoni in Mardikh IIA contexts at Ebla (1985, pp. 8–9 and fig. 7:16).

85. Archi 1980, p. 3.

86. In the case of Tell Chuēra, this shortcoming is now being corrected by new excavations directed by W. Orthmann. See now Orthmann et al. 1986.

87. Glyptic: see Homes-Fredericq et al., n.d., pp. 19–21, nos. 6–8. Add: Moortgat 1965, p. 41, fig. 29a–b, Moortgat and Moortgat-Correns 1976, pp. 47, 59, figs. 19a–b, and 22a–b. Metalwork: particularly the bent pins with ball heads and perforated shanks. See Moortgat 1965, fig. 30. Statues: See Moortgat 1965, figures 12–28.

88. Kühne 1976.

Matters are complicated even further by the fact that while at Chuēra it may be possible to determine from the published information stratigraphic relationships for a single coherent architectural complex, no overarching scheme tying together the architecture and associated finds excavated by Moortgat and Moortgat-Correns across the site has yet appeared. Nevertheless, the Chuēra ceramics are discussed as a single coherent chronological unit even though there are no compelling stratigraphic reasons to do so. Thus, at Chuēra it is not always possible to reconstruct what exactly was the nature of the ceramic assemblage found in direct association with the glyptic, metalwork, and statuary evidence that is being used as the basis for dating.⁸⁹

Perhaps the most important objection to Kühne's dating of the Chuēra materials and by implication of the Karababa Period IV assemblage, stems from the fact that even if we were to grant that the Chuēra assemblage is a reasonably coherent chronological group and that the dating evidence in question may indeed be associated with that assemblage, that dating evidence need only be taken as a *terminus post quem*. In other words, the Chuēra materials cannot be earlier than Early Dynastic II–III, but they can certainly be later. This point is underscored clearly by a pear-shaped bulla found in a Level 2 room in excavation Area B.D. at Chagar Bazar. The bulla in question bears a cuneiform inscription on its surface considered to be Akkadian in period by Gadd on paleographic grounds. However, that bulla also bears the impression of a cylinder seal in an unmistakable Early Dynastic III banquet scene style, which can be readily paralleled in the corpus of known Sumerian Early Dynastic glyptic.⁹⁰ Moreover, there is independent confirmation at Chagar Bazar that the date suggested by the paleography (i.e., Akkadian) is indeed correct. Also in Level 2 of Area B.D. was found a well-preserved sealing depicting a combat scene between gods in an unmistakable mature Akkadian style.⁹¹

Similarly, at Tell Brak a number of sealings and at least one seal in a variety of Early Dynastic styles come from contexts securely dated to the Akkadian period, in this case several rooms of the monumental Naram-Sin "palace" structure.⁹² Moreover, a similar situation obtains in northern Syria where Amiet, in his classic study of the diffusion of Mesopotamian glyptic styles at sites west of the Euphrates, sees the persistence of "archaic" (i.e., Early Dynastic) styles well into the second half of the third millennium.⁹³ In short, the various strands of glyptic and epigraphic evidence outlined above suggest that in the north there was a sizable time lag between the onset of Akkadian domination and the change in artistic styles: even at a site such as Tell Brak, arguably situated at the very core of Akkadian power and influence in northern Syria and Mesopotamia, this change was far from complete well into the Akkadian period.⁹⁴ In isolation from other more reliable dating criteria, then, style can only be taken as a rough indication of dating, one which cannot be used as anything other than a *terminus post quem*.⁹⁵

Further afield towards the eastern branches of the upper Habur, ceramic similarities become more diffuse, but that region's history of connections with alluvial Mesopotamia makes those parallels particularly important. It is possible to use the Habur materials to relate indirectly the Karababa mid-late EB sequence to the well-known and better understood relative chronology of southern Mesopotamia. Inscriptional and glyptic material from sites such as Brak and Chagar Bazar, already discussed in some detail, allow for a more secure chronological framework for some of the Period IV materials than was possible at Chuēra.

Excavations at the upper Habur sites have revealed relatively well-dated ceramic assemblages that are on the whole significantly different than that characteristic for the Karababa region. Nevertheless, a number of

89. It should be noted, however, that this objection is weakened in light of the Kurban Period IV evidence which shows that the Tell Chuēra materials published by Kühne do represent a reasonably coherent chronological unit.

90. Mallowan 1937, p. 151, pl. 13B; now republished in line drawing by Curtis (1982, p. 81, fig. 61, top). For the inscription, see Gadd 1937, p. 178. For sealing style, compare Amiet 1980, pl. 90.

91. Mallowan 1937, fig. 14:5. Note that in his study of Akkadian glyptic, Boehmer places this particular sealing in his "Akkadish II" style, which he considers as characteristic only of the reigns of Manishtushu and Rimush (1965, p. 167, no. 879).

92. Mallowan 1947, pls. 22:13–14, and 24:13, 16, and 19. For other Early Dynastic style sealings from secure Akkadian contexts at Brak, see Buchanan 1966, nos. 756 and 762. Additionally, see nos. 751, 753, 763, 769, 783, 797, and 802, all from the Akkadian "palace" excavation area and presumably (although not demonstrably) from Akkadian and later contexts.

93. Amiet 1963, p. 81.

94. For a similar argument based mostly on evidence from Chagar Bazar, see Curtis 1982, p. 82.

95. Essentially, this same point has already been made by Schwartz who approached the issue of the dating of the Tell Chuēra materials from the perspective of the sequence from Operation 1 at Tell Leilan. He argues for a mid to late third millennium date for the Chuēra assemblage on the basis of metallic ware parallels to both Tell Leilan and Tell Taya, and suggests that the Tell Chuēra statues represent heirlooms (1982, p. 207).

important correlations may still be drawn. Connections appear largely restricted to two main wares: metallic ware ("stone ware" in local terminology) and the distinctive "tri-lug" cooking pot ware.⁹⁶ Close parallels between the metallic ware components of Karababa basin and the upper Habur region sites are especially significant for the dating of the Period IV assemblage at Kurban. Particularly relevant are the globular metallic ware jars (Jar 23) which are only found in Periods IVA–B at Kurban and have good parallels from the Habur area.⁹⁷ We are fortunate in that the temporal distribution of metallic ware from upper Habur sites has been the object of several thorough studies and is relatively well understood. Originally thought to represent a reliable indicator of the Akkadian period in the north, it is now clear that metallic ware was already in use prior to the Akkadian intrusion. This point was argued convincingly by Kühne on the basis of the old Mallowan excavations at Brak, and is now demonstrated beyond doubt by new British excavations in the vicinity of the Naram-Sin "palace" area, where an extensive destruction level predating the great Akkadian structure has been cleared. The associated pottery assemblage contained an important metallic ware component.⁹⁸

However, the fact that at Brak metallic ware can be shown to predate the Akkadian intrusion does not necessarily negate the possibility that that ware continued in use well into the Akkadian period. In fact, it is becoming increasingly clear that at Brak the Akkadian presence, for all its construction activities and presumed economic, political, and military power, had remarkably little impact on the local ceramic manufacturing industry. Metallic ware continues in use, apparently unchanged, well into Akkadian levels.⁹⁹ This point is clear not only on the basis of new excavations at Brak but has, in addition, been demonstrated by Zettler who shows that notwithstanding Kühne's lengthy discussion trying to redate the majority of metallic ware occurrences at Brak to the Early Dynastic period (i.e., pre-Naram-Sin), it is certain that metallic ware does occur at that site in direct association with inscriptional material of the Akkadian period.¹⁰⁰ Similarly, at Chagar Bazar, metallic ware is reported from Area B.D. Level 2 which, as noted above, must date to the Akkadian period on the basis of associated inscriptional and glyptic material.¹⁰¹

The importance of the Balikh and upper Habur evidence just reviewed in relationship to the date of the mid-late EB sequence in the Karababa lies in that it corroborates the rather tenuous and at times untrustworthy dating evidence available from the Karababa area itself. The varied glyptic and statuary evidence from Lidar and Titriş Höyük and from Tell Chuēra indicates that the Period IV sequence as a whole, and certainly its later subperiods, cannot be earlier than the second quarter of the third millennium B.C., a period roughly equivalent to the end of the Early Dynastic period in the Mesopotamian alluvium. The inscriptional evidence from the Karababa suggests that in fact Period IV may date wholly to the second half of the third millennium and that it may even continue into its fourth quarter. This last possibility is buttressed by inscriptional and glyptic evidence from upper Habur sites which clearly indicates the persistence of ceramic traits associated with Kurban's Period IV sequence well into the late Akkadian period. Moreover, this late dating is further supported by the association of a number of Kurban Period IV ceramic traits with the destruction level of Palace G at Ebla, an event which is commonly agreed upon must have taken place in the Akkadian period, perhaps during the reign of Sargon of Akkad, but more probably under the reign of his formidable grandson, Naram-Sin.

In summary, it would appear that while the mid-late EB sequence at Kurban may perhaps go as far back as the second quarter of the third millennium, most if not all of the sequence certainly is to be dated substantially later. This indicates that the hiatus in the occupation of the site between the end of the early EB and the beginnings of the mid-late EB must have been substantial and lasted at the very least a number of centuries.

The mid-late EB represents the first period at Kurban Höyük for which we have not only an adequate vertical sample but, of equal importance, a broad horizontal exposure as well. From that perspective, Kurban Höyük represents for the archaeological sequence of the Karababa area in Period IV (and Period III) what Hassek Höyük, on the northern fringes of the basin area, represents for Periods V and VI. Thus, it is possible to see the development of the mid-late EB settlement at Kurban as a "microcosm" of wider processes of urban

96. For specific cooking pot ware parallels see above, notes 44 and 46.

97. For specific references, see note 41, above.

98. Kühne 1976, pp. 59–63; Oates [D.] 1982, pp. 191–94, and Oates [J.] 1982, p. 206.

99. Fielden 1977, p. 250; Oates [J.] 1982, 206.

100. Zettler 1978, pp. 348–50.

101. For metallic ware from this context at Chagar Bazar, see Mallowan 1937, fig. 17:1, 9, 11. It should be noted here that even Kühne recognizes that Chagar Bazar Area B.D. Level 2 must date to the Akkadian period (1976, p. 83, n. 635).

agglomeration and dispersal of regional import. Moreover, the relevance of the Kurban Period IV sequence extends far beyond the confines of the Karababa basin: it has important implications for our understanding, or lack of it, of the historical development of the northern Mesopotamian plains in the second half of the third millennium B.C. It may well be that the demonstrable, albeit unexplained, resiliency of the mid-late EB ceramic assemblage at Kurban is not an isolated phenomenon, but one paralleled at sites elsewhere, particularly along the Balikh and upper Habur basins. At Tell Brak, for example, as noted above, the superimposition of Akkadian control appears to have altered the ceramic assemblage of the site but little. If so, this resiliency must surely be at the root of difficulties in correlating archaeological developments in the north with available historical documentation from the southern alluvium. Those difficulties, of course, are magnified by the collapse of the "urban" phase of settlement in the Karababa area represented by sites such as Lidar and Titriş Höyük and to a lesser extent by Kurban's Period IV. And while that collapse had surely started by the last subperiod of the mid-late EB, it is most clearly in evidence in the succeeding period, the EB-MB transition, discussed below in *Chapter 11*.

PERIOD IV: THE MIDDLE-LATE PART OF THE EARLY BRONZE AGE

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Table 30a. Distribution of Wares by Weight, in Grams, in the Area A Period IV Phases

Period	Phase	Period IV Wares												Extrusive			PHASE TOTAL	
		04	05	01	07	08	02	12	09	40	13/14	21	37	42	03	17		32/38
IVA	20	13,575	1,875	165	45	150	360	30	3,915	—	100	—	—	90	—	55	—	20,360
IVA	18	2,310	235	—	—	35	35	—	1,235	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,870
IVA	17	2,660	80	—	—	110	60	—	840	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,820
IVA	16-17	34,460	310	—	—	915	260	—	9,570	100	1,670	—	—	—	—	20	—	47,305
IVA	16	8,110	130	—	—	345	75	—	3,180	—	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,090
IVA	Post-14	7,105	210	—	—	70	60	—	7,320	—	520	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,285
IVA-B	15	60,750	1,975	250	55	165	2,545	20	55,965	—	1,700	—	20	—	—	260	120	123,825
IVB	14	57,785	380	—	—	705	30	—	20,230	—	795	—	—	—	—	30	—	79,955
IVB	13	32,095	810	135	340	1,285	425	10	29,430	285	1,490	20	—	—	—	110	30	66,465
IVB-C	Pre-13	8,040	30	—	—	450	20	—	3,300	—	2,730	—	—	—	—	20	20	14,610
IVC	12	4,895	245	—	—	—	105	—	2,895	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	20	100	9,260
IVC	11-12	400	—	—	—	—	10	—	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	590
IVC	11	9,040	55	15	—	525	220	—	7,290	—	2,600	—	—	20	—	615	40	20,420
TOTAL		241,225	6,335	565	440	4,755	4,205	60	145,350	385	12,945	20	20	110	20	1,210	210	417,855

Table 30b. Relative Distribution of Wares by Weight in the Area A Period IV Subperiods

Period	Phase	Period IV Wares												Extrusive			%	
		04	05	01	07	08	02	12	09	40	13/14	21	37	42	03	17		32/38
IVA	16-20	67.88	3.01	0.19	0.05	1.78	0.90	0.03	21.43	0.11	2.41	—	—	0.10	—	0.06	—	100
IVA-B	15	49.06	1.59	0.20	0.04	0.13	2.05	0.02	45.19	—	1.37	—	0.02	—	—	0.21	0.09	100
IVB	13-14	61.39	0.81	0.09	0.23	1.36	0.31	0.01	33.92	0.19	1.56	0.01	—	—	—	0.09	0.02	100
IVB-C	Pre-13	55.03	0.21	—	—	3.08	0.14	—	22.59	—	18.69	—	—	—	—	0.14	0.14	100
IVC	11-12	47.36	0.99	0.05	—	1.73	1.11	—	34.24	—	11.89	—	—	0.07	0.07	2.36	0.13	100

Table 31a. Distribution of Wares by Count in the Area A Period IV Phases

Period	Phase	Period IV Wares												Extrusive					Intrusive	PHASE TOTAL	
		04	05	01	07	08	02	12	09	40	13/14	21	37	42	03	04	13/14	17	32/38		04
IVA	20	740	73	17	4	10	43	1	241	—	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	6	1,144
IVA	18	168	10	—	—	6	5	—	85	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	276
IVA	17	147	3	—	—	6	7	—	69	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	235
IVA	16-17	934	17	1	—	40	21	—	330	1	31	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	2	1,381
IVA	16	331	6	—	—	15	3	—	208	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	567
IVA	Post-14	181	3	—	—	3	5	—	208	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	414
IVA-B	15	1,791	28	28	8	11	86	2	1,235	—	63	—	1	—	1	6	6	11	6	15	3,298
IVB	14	757	16	—	—	19	5	—	470	—	22	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1,291
IVB	13	1,042	62	11	2	27	23	1	772	2	33	1	—	—	—	2	4	3	2	1	1,988
IVB-C	Pre-13	293	1	—	—	11	1	—	111	—	35	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	455
IVC	12	152	15	—	—	—	10	—	124	—	28	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	3	—	338
IVC	11-12	28	—	—	—	—	2	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
IVC	11	387	8	1	—	14	14	—	171	—	91	—	—	1	—	11	8	21	3	—	730
TOTAL		6,951	242	58	14	162	225	4	4,035	3	330	1	1	2	4	23	24	43	12	24	12,158

Table 31b. Relative Distribution of Wares by Count in the Area A Period IV Subperiods

Period	Phase	Period IV Wares												Extrusive					Intrusive	%	
		04	05	01	07	08	02	12	09	40	13/14	21	37	42	03	04	13/14	17	32/38		04
IVA	16-20	64.39	3.03	0.50	0.11	2.14	2.19	0.03	25.90	—	1.22	—	—	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.08	—	0.22	100
IVA-B	15	54.31	0.85	0.85	0.24	0.33	2.61	0.06	37.45	—	1.91	—	0.03	—	0.03	0.18	0.18	0.33	0.20	0.45	100
IVB	13-14	55.90	2.30	0.3	0.06	1.50	0.80	—	36.70	0.06	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	0.09	0.09	0.06	—	100
IVB-C	Pre-13	64.40	0.20	—	—	2.42	0.22	—	24.40	—	7.69	—	—	—	—	0.22	—	0.22	0.20	—	100
IVC	11-12	51.13	2.10	0.09	—	1.26	2.34	—	27.59	—	10.73	—	—	0.09	0.18	1.08	0.99	2.27	0.20	—	100

TOWN AND COUNTRY IN SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA

Table 32. Distribution of Wares and Types in the Area A Period IV Phases

		Plain Simple Ware (04)																	
		Bowl Types																	
Period	Phase	1a	1b	1d	1e Plain	1e Corr.	Base 1	2b	4a	4b	5	6	8a	8b	8c	9a	9b	10a	10b
IVA	20	—	1	1	19	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—
IVA	18	—	—	—	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
IVA	17	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
IVA	16-17	—	—	2	37	3	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	2	7	—
IVA	16	—	—	2	23	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—
IVA	Post-14	—	—	2	8	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
IVA-B	15	1	12	1	46	2	18	1	3	—	—	3	—	19	1	—	—	—	—
IVB	14	—	3	4	43	5	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	6	—
IVB	13	—	1	2	26	3	10	1	1	1	—	—	2	8	5	—	1	3	1
IVB-C	Pre-13	—	—	—	20	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IVC	12	—	—	—	11	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
IVC	11-12	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IVC	11	—	—	2	15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL		1	18	16	258	17	85	7	4	2	1	3	8	35	19	1	5	19	2

		Plain Simple Ware (04 cont.)																		
		Bowl Types (cont.)							Jar Types											
Period	Phase	11a	11c	13	14	17	18	Unass.	BOWL TOTAL	1a	1b	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	4a	4b	5a	6
IVA	20	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	51	—	1	—	1	1	3	—	1	—	—	—
IVA	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IVA	17	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
IVA	16-17	1	1	1	1	—	—	8	87	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
IVA	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	39	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
IVA	Post-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
IVA-B	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	116	—	—	3	1	2	10	—	3	1	—	1
IVB	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	82	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
IVB	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	66	1	—	1	—	—	7	1	1	—	—	—
IVB-C	Pre-13	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	25	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IVC	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	18	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
IVC	11-12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IVC	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	27	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		1	1	2	1	1	1	43	551	2	1	7	4	5	23	3	7	3	1	1

		Plain Simple Ware (04 cont.)																		
		Jar Types (cont.)															JAR TOTAL		Feet	
Period	Phase	8b	10	11	13	14a	14b	15	16a	16b	16c	17	18	19	20	23	Unass.	TOTAL	1	2
IVA	20	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	3	—	—	—	10	30	2	2
IVA	18	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—
IVA	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
IVA	16-17	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	10	14	—	—	—	—	—	9	41	—	3
IVA	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	—	—
IVA	Post-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	1
IVA-B	15	—	2	—	1	—	—	5	—	6	10	3	15	—	—	2	27	92	—	2
IVB	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	4	14	—	—	—	—	—	4	30	—	—
IVB	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	9	10	—	4	1	—	—	9	49	—	2
IVB-C	Pre-13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	—	—
IVC	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	10	—	1
IVA	11-12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
IVA	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	7	16	—	1
TOTAL		1	2	2	3	1	2	8	14	37	61	6	23	1	1	2	82	303	2	12

PERIOD IV: THE MIDDLE-LATE PART OF THE EARLY BRONZE AGE

Table 32. Distribution of Wares and Types in the Area A Period IV Phases (cont.)

Period	Phase	Stand	Plain Simple Ware (04 cont.)										Reserved Slip Ware (05)					
			Bases				Bodies						Bodies					
			1a	Unass.	Ring	Ped.	Ped.	BASE		Decorated		Plain		WARE 04 TOTAL	401	402	403	404
	Unass.	2	TOTAL	Red	Corr.	Fine	Med.	Coarse										
IVA	20	1	5	6	—	2	13	—	3	131	490	17	740	34	36	1	—	1
IVA	18	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	43	101	4	168	9	1	—	—	—
IVA	17	—	2	—	—	2	4	—	—	21	103	7	147	3	—	—	—	—
IVA	16-17	—	1	1	—	4	6	—	—	140	533	124	934	13	1	—	—	3
IVA	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	206	30	331	5	—	—	—	1
IVA	Post-14	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	13	124	17	181	2	1	—	—	—
IVA-B	15	—	13	9	2	3	27	—	—	148	1,287	119	1,791	19	—	4	2	—
IVB	14	—	2	1	1	—	4	—	—	117	460	64	757	11	3	—	—	2
IVB	13	—	10	3	4	—	17	—	—	115	741	52	1,042	20	32	3	3	3
IVB-C	Pre-13	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	10	222	25	293	1	—	—	—	—
IVC	12	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	18	98	6	152	13	1	—	—	—
IVC	11-12	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	22	—	28	—	—	—	—	—
IVC	11	—	2	1	—	—	3	1	—	15	314	10	387	8	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		1	40	21	9	11	81	1	3	821	4,701	475	6,951	138	75	8	5	10

Period	Phase	Ware 05 (cont.)				Painted Band Ware (01)						Combed Wash Ware (07)						
		Bowl		Jar Types		Bowl Types			Bodies			Bowl		Bodies				
		8b	4b	16b, c	18	WARE 05 TOTAL	1e	Base 2	4a	8b	Unass.	Fine	Med.	WARE 01 TOTAL	1e	Fine	Med.	WARE 07 TOTAL
IVA	20	1	—	—	—	73	—	—	—	—	4	13	17	—	1	3	4	
IVA	18	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
IVA	17	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
IVA	16-17	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
IVA	16	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
IVA	Post-14	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
IVA-B	15	—	—	2	1	28	1	1	—	—	2	24	28	1	1	6	8	
IVB	14	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
IVB	13	—	1	—	—	62	—	—	1	1	2	7	11	—	—	2	2	
IVB-C	Pre-13	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
IVC	12	—	—	1	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
IVC	11-12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
IVC	11	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL		1	1	3	1	242	1	1	1	2	1	8	44	58	1	2	11	14

Period	Phase	Metallic Ware (02)																
		Bowl Types						Jar Types										
		1b	1d	1e	Base 1	8b	Unass.	BOWL TOTAL	2	3b	14b	15	19	22	23 Plain	23 Ring bns.	Unass.	JAR TOTAL
IVA	20	—	—	3	1	—	—	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	7
IVA	18	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IVA	17	1	—	1	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IVA	16-17	—	—	—	7	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
IVA	16	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IVA	Post-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
IVA-B	15	2	—	1	5	2	1	11	1	5	1	1	—	2	1	1	12	
IVB	14	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IVB	13	—	—	2	1	2	—	5	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3
IVB-C	Pre-13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
IVC	12	—	1	1	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IVC	11-12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IVC	11	1	—	8	3	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		4	1	19	20	8	2	54	1	8	2	1	1	1	3	2	6	25

TOWN AND COUNTRY IN SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA

Table 32. Distribution of Wares and Types in the Area A Period IV Phases (*cont.*)

<i>Metallic Ware (02 cont.)</i>													<i>Metallic, Band Painted Ware (12)</i>				
Period	Phase	<i>Bases</i>					<i>Bodies</i>					WARE 02 TOTAL	Jar 24	<i>Bodies</i>		WARE 12 TOTAL	WARES 02+12 TOTAL
		Unass.	Pedestal Bases		Unass.	BASE TOTAL	Decorated		Plain		Med.			FINE	Med.		
			1	2			Bns	R. Bns.	Corr.	Fine							
IVA	20	—	—	1	—	1	4	4	2	8	13	43	—	—	1	1	44
IVA	18	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
IVA	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
IVA	16-17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	3	21	—	—	—	—	21
IVA	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
IVA	Post-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
IVA-B	15	3	—	4	1	8	3	8	2	3	39	86	1	—	1	2	88
IVB	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	—	—	—	—	5
IVB	13	1	—	1	1	3	3	—	1	5	3	23	—	1	—	1	24
IVB-C	Pre-13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
IVC	12	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	10	—	—	—	—	10
IVC	11-12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
IVC	11	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	14	—	—	—	—	14
TOTAL		8	—	6	2	16	10	13	7	40	60	225	1	1	2	4	229

<i>Karababa Painted Ware (08)</i>																			
Period	Phase	<i>Bowl Types</i>					BOWL TOTAL	<i>Jar Types</i>											
		8e	19	20	21	Unass.		2	3c	3d	16a	16b	26b	27	28	29a	30	31	32a
IVA	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
IVA	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	
IVA	17	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
IVA	16-17	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	
IVA	16	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	
IVA	Post-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
IVA-B	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	
IVB	14	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
IVB	13	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
IVB-C	Pre-13	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	
IVC	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
IVC	11-12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
IVC	11	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
TOTAL		1	5	1	1	2	10	1	7	1	4	6	2	3	1	4	1	9	

<i>Karababa Painted Ware (08 cont.)</i>							
Period	Phase	<i>Jar Types (cont.)</i>		JAR TOTAL	<i>Bodies</i> Med.	<i>Bases</i> Unass.	WARE 08 TOTAL
		32b	Unass.				
IVA	20	—	2	3	7	—	10
IVA	18	—	—	3	3	—	6
IVA	17	—	1	1	4	—	6
IVA	16-17	—	6	14	25	—	40
IVA	16	—	1	3	10	1	15
IVA	Post-14	—	1	2	1	—	3
IVA-B	15	—	2	7	4	—	11
IVB	14	—	4	6	11	—	19
IVB	13	1	4	12	13	—	27
IVB-C	Pre-13	—	—	6	4	—	11
IVC	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
IVC	11-12	—	—	—	—	—	—
IVC	11	—	—	5	7	—	14
TOTAL		1	21	62	89	1	162

PERIOD IV: THE MIDDLE-LATE PART OF THE EARLY BRONZE AGE

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Table 32. Distribution of Wares and Types in the Area A Period IV Phases (cont.)

Period	Phase	"Tri-Lug" Cooking Pot Ware (09)																	WARE TOTAL
		Bowl Types		Jar Types								JAR	Lid	Tray	Stand	Bodies			
		23	Unass.	34a	34b	34c	34d	35	36	Unass.	TOTAL	1a	1	5	Andiron	Med.	Coarse		
IVA	20	—	1	3	1	7	—	—	6	3	20	—	—	—	—	219	1	241	
IVA	18	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	82	1	85	
IVA	17	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	64	—	69		
IVA	16-17	6	—	1	39	4	1	—	3	—	48	5	1	—	262	8	330		
IVA	16	—	—	—	1	14	—	—	—	1	16	1	—	—	191	—	208		
IVA	Post-14	—	—	—	1	9	—	1	—	—	11	—	—	—	197	—	208		
IVA-B	15	5	—	1	38	44	10	2	4	3	102	2	—	—	1,122	3	1,235		
IVB	14	1	—	—	9	15	2	—	—	3	29	1	—	—	432	7	470		
IVB	13	—	2	—	27	25	2	—	2	5	61	1	—	—	696	12	772		
IVB-C	Pre-13	—	1	—	3	8	2	—	—	—	13	1	1	—	92	3	111		
IVC	12	—	1	1	11	6	—	—	—	—	18	1	1	1	102	—	124		
IVC	11-12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11		
IVC	11	1	—	—	6	9	2	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	148	5	171		
TOTAL		13	5	6	139	143	19	3	15	16	341	13	3	1	1	3,618	40	4,035	

Period	Phase	Chaff/Straw-Tempered Cooking Pot Ware (13/14)													WARE TOTAL	
		Bowl Types		Jar Types		Lids		Tray	Handle	Stand	Bases	Bodies				
		23	Unass.	34b	Unass.	1a	1b	1	Unass.	5	Unass.	Med	Coarse			
IVA	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
IVA	18	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
IVA	17	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
IVA	16-17	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	10	12	31
IVA	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	4
IVA	Post-14	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	14
IVA-B	15	—	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	54	1	63
IVB	14	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	16	2	22
IVB	13	1	1	1	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	19	6	33
IVB-C	Pre-13	—	1	—	4	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	5	20	35
IVC	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	28
IVC	11-12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IVC	11	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	12	91
TOTAL		1	8	4	14	11	1	1	9	1	2	222	56	330		

Period	Phase	Cooking Pot Ware (40)		WARE TOTAL	WARES 09, 13/14, 40 TOTAL	Ware 21 Unass.	Ware 37 Unass.	Ware 42 Bodies	PERIOD IV WARES TOTAL	Extrusive Wares					Intrusive Ware 04	PHASE TOTAL
		Jar 34b	Lid 1a							03	04	13/14	17	32/38		
		IVA	20							—	—	—	246	—		
IVA	18	—	—	—	87	—	—	—	276	—	—	—	—	—	—	276
IVA	17	—	—	—	71	—	—	—	234	—	—	1	—	—	—	235
IVA	16-17	1	—	1	362	—	—	—	1,375	—	1	2	1	—	2	1,381
IVA	16	—	—	—	212	—	—	—	567	—	—	—	—	—	—	567
IVA	Post-14	—	—	—	222	—	—	—	414	—	—	—	—	—	—	414
IVA-B	15	—	—	—	1,298	—	1	—	3,253	1	6	6	11	6	15	3,298
IVB	14	—	—	—	492	—	—	—	1,289	—	1	—	1	—	—	1,291
IVB	13	1	1	2	807	1	—	—	1,976	—	2	4	3	2	1	1,988
IVB-C	Pre-13	—	—	—	146	—	—	—	452	—	1	—	1	1	—	455
IVC	12	—	—	—	152	—	—	—	329	2	1	3	3	—	—	338
IVC	11-12	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
IVC	11	—	—	—	262	—	—	1	687	—	11	8	21	3	—	730
TOTAL		2	1	3	4,368	1	1	2	12,028	4	23	24	43	12	24	12,158

Table 33a. Relative Distribution of Bowl Types by Count in the Area A Period IV Sequence as a Percentage of the Total Ware Group I Open Form Assemblage by Subperiod

<i>Period IV Ware Group I Wares (01, 02, 04, 05, 07, 08, 12)</i>																
<i>Bowl Types</i>																
Period	Phase	1a	1b	1d	1e	Base 1	Base 2	2b	4a	4b	5	6	8a	8b	8c	8e
IVA	16-20	—	1.3	2.2	44.9	21.8	—	—	0.4	—	0.4	—	1.3	4.4	4.8	—
IVA-B	15	0.8	10.8	0.8	39.2	17.7	0.8	0.8	2.3	—	—	2.3	—	16.2	0.8	—
IVB	13-14	—	2.5	3.7	50.3	16.1	—	1.2	0.6	0.6	—	—	1.2	8.1	3.1	—
IVB-C	Pre-13	—	—	—	76.9	—	—	7.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IVC	11-12	—	1.5	4.6	53.8	10.8	—	—	—	1.5	—	—	1.5	4.6	1.5	1.5

<i>Period IV Ware Group I Wares (01, 02, 04, 05, 07, 08, 12)</i>																
<i>Bowl Types</i>																
Period	Phase	9a	9b	10a	10b	11a	11c	13	14	17	18	19	20	21	Unass.	%
IVA	16-20	0.4	1.3	4.4	—	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.4	—	0.9	—	—	9.3	100
IVA-B	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.7	100
IVB	13-14	—	1.2	5.6	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	1.2	0.6	—	3.1	100
IVB-C	Pre-13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.8	11.5	100
IVC	11-12	—	—	—	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	—	—	15.4	100

Table 33b. Relative Distribution of Jar Types by Count in the Area A Period IV Sequence as a Percentage of the Total Ware Group I Closed Form Assemblage by Subperiod

<i>Period IV Ware Group I Wares (01, 02, 04, 05, 07, 08, 12)</i>																			
<i>Jar Types</i>																			
Period	Phase	1a	1b	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	4a	4b	5a	6	8b	10	11	13	14a	14b	15
IVA	16-20	—	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.5	5.9	1.7	1.7	0.8	—	—	0.8	—	1.7	1.7	0.8	1.7	—
IVA-B	15	—	—	3.5	0.9	6.1	8.7	—	2.6	0.9	—	0.9	—	1.7	—	0.9	—	0.9	5.2
IVB	13-14	2.0	—	1.0	—	2.0	8.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	2.0
IVB-C	Pre-13	—	—	—	6.3	—	6.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.3
IVC	11-12	—	—	8.6	—	2.9	5.7	—	2.9	2.9	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<i>Period IV Ware Group I Wares (01, 02, 04, 05, 07, 08, 12)</i>																					
<i>Jar Types</i>																					
Period	Phase	16a	16b	16c	17	18	19	20	22	23	24	26b	27	28	29a	30	31	32a	32b	Unass.	%
IVA	16-20	4.2	15.3	16.9	—	2.5	—	—	—	0.8	—	—	1.5	0.8	0.8	—	1.5	0.8	—	33.1	100
IVA-B	15	0.9	7.0	9.6	2.6	13.9	—	—	—	4.3	0.9	1.7	—	—	0.9	—	—	—	—	26.1	100
IVB	13-14	6.9	12.9	23.8	—	4.0	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	1.0	—	5.9	—	1.0	21.8	100
IVB-C	Pre-13	25.0	6.3	—	—	—	—	—	6.3	—	—	—	—	—	6.3	6.3	—	—	—	31.3	100
IVC	11-12	2.9	10.0	10.0	8.6	—	—	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	—	—	37.1	100

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Table 34. Distribution of Decorative Variants by Count as a Percentage of the Total Reserved Slip Ware (05) Component of the Area A Period IV Assemblage

		<i>Area A Reserved Slip Ware (05)</i>						
		<i>Decoration</i>						
Period	Phase	401	402	403	404	Unass.	%	
IVA	16-20	59.3	35.2	0.9	—	4.6	100	
IVA-B	15	76.0	—	16.0	8.0	—	100	
IVB	13-14	40.3	45.5	3.9	3.9	6.5	100	
IVB-C	Pre-13	100.0	—	—	—	—	100	
IVC	11-12	95.5	4.5	—	—	—	100	

Table 35. Distribution of Jar Types by Count as a Percentage of the Total Burnished Cooking Pot Ware (09) Closed Form Component of the Area A Period IV Assemblage

		<i>Area A Burnished Cooking Pot Ware (09)</i>							
		<i>Jar Types</i>							
Period	Phase	34a	34b	34c	34d	35	36	Unass.	%
IVA	16-20	4.4	48.9	30.0	1.1	—	10.0	5.6	100
IVA-B	15	1.0	37.3	43.1	9.8	2.0	3.9	2.9	100
IVB	13-14	—	40.0	44.4	4.4	—	2.2	8.9	100
IVB-C	Pre-13	—	23.1	61.5	15.4	—	—	—	100
IVC	11-12	2.9	48.6	42.9	5.7	—	—	—	100

Table 36a. Distribution of Wares by Weight, in Grams, in the Area F Period IV Phases

		<i>Period IV Wares</i>								<i>Extrusive</i>		
Period	Phase	04	05	01	08	02	09	13/14	10	Ware 17	TOTAL	
IVB	14	3,215	65	20	25	55	1,880	20	—	—	5,280	
IVB	13	6,720	455	20	—	35	1,675	—	10	—	8,915	
IVB	12-13	565	—	—	10	10	245	30	—	—	860	
IVB	12	7,545	60	30	80	75	1,910	365	—	—	10,065	
IVB	9-11	1,865	—	—	35	5	665	865	—	60	3,495	
IVB-C	7-8	600	—	—	20	—	80	—	—	—	700	
IVC	7	1,510	—	—	—	—	990	230	—	20	2,750	
IVC	5-6	600	50	—	—	—	195	—	—	—	845	
IVC	5	390	—	—	10	—	220	60	—	30	710	
IVC	4	1,390	20	—	15	—	1,155	310	—	—	2,890	
TOTAL		24,400	650	70	195	180	9,015	1,880	10	110	36,510	

Table 36b. Relative Distribution of Wares by Weight in the Area F Period IV Phases

		<i>Period IV Wares</i>								<i>Extrusive</i>		
Period	Phase	04	05	01	08	02	09	13/14	10	Ware 17	%	
IVB	14	60.9	1.2	0.4	0.5	1.0	35.6	0.4	—	—	100	
IVB	13	75.4	5.1	0.2	—	0.4	18.8	—	0.1	—	100	
IVB	12-13	65.7	—	—	1.2	1.2	28.5	3.5	—	—	100	
IVB	12	75.0	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.7	19.0	3.6	—	—	100	
IVB	9-11	53.4	—	—	1.0	0.1	19.0	24.7	—	1.7	100	
IVB-C	7-8	85.7	—	—	2.9	—	11.4	—	—	—	100	
IVC	7	54.9	—	—	—	—	36.0	8.4	—	0.7	100	
IVC	5-6	71.0	5.9	—	—	—	23.1	—	—	—	100	
IVC	5	54.9	—	—	1.4	—	31.0	8.5	—	4.2	100	
IVC	4	48.1	0.7	—	0.5	—	40.0	10.7	—	—	100	

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Table 37a. Distribution of Wares by Count in the Area F Period IV Phases

Period	Phase	Period IV Wares								Extrusive		TOTAL
		04	05	01	08	02	09	13/14	10	04	17	
IVB	14	251	4	1	2	6	88	1	—	1	—	354
IVB	13	289	17	2	—	4	85	—	1	—	—	398
IVB	12-13	66	—	—	1	1	14	1	—	—	—	83
IVB	12	405	—	4	5	8	129	8	—	—	—	559
IVB	9-11	97	—	—	1	1	49	27	—	—	1	176
IVB-C	7-8	30	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	35
IVC	7	71	—	—	—	—	46	11	—	—	1	129
IVC	5-6	25	1	—	1	—	10	—	—	—	—	37
IVC	5	22	—	—	1	—	14	3	—	—	1	41
IVC	4	91	1	—	1	—	49	6	—	—	—	148
TOTAL		1,347	23	7	13	20	488	57	1	1	3	1,960

Table 37b. Relative Distribution of Wares by Count in the Area F Period IV Phases

Period	Phase	Period IV Wares								Extrusive		%
		04	05	01	08	02	09	13/14	10	04	17	
IVB	14	70.9	1.1	0.3	0.6	1.7	24.9	0.3	—	0.3	—	100
IVB	13	72.6	4.3	0.5	—	1.0	21.4	—	0.5	—	—	100
IVB	12-13	79.5	—	—	1.2	1.2	16.9	1.2	—	—	—	100
IVB	12	72.5	—	0.7	0.9	1.4	23.1	1.4	—	—	—	100
IVB	9-11	55.1	—	—	0.6	0.6	27.8	15.3	—	—	0.6	100
IVB-C	7-8	85.7	—	—	2.9	—	11.4	—	—	—	—	100
IVC	7	55.0	—	—	—	—	35.7	8.5	—	—	0.8	100
IVC	5-6	67.6	2.7	—	2.7	—	27.0	—	—	—	—	100
IVC	5	53.7	—	—	2.4	—	34.1	7.3	—	—	2.4	100
IVC	4	61.5	0.7	—	0.7	—	33.1	4.1	—	—	—	100

Table 38. Distribution of Wares and Types in the Area F Period IV Phases

Period	Phase	Plain Simple Ware (04)											BOWL TOTAL	Jar Types							
		1b	1e	Base 1	5	6	8b	8c	9a	9b	10a	Unass.		2	3a	3b	3c	4a	16a	16b	16c
IVB	14	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
IVB	13	—	3	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	11	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	1
IVB	12-13	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IVB	12	2	8	5	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	2
IVB	9-11	—	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
IVB-C	7-8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IVC	7	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
IVC	5-6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
IVC	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IVC	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL		3	28	9	2	1	7	1	1	2	1	11	66	1	1	4	1	1	2	6	6

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Table 38. Distribution of Wares and Types in the Area F Period IV Phases (cont.)

Period	Phase	Plain Simple Ware (04 cont.)											Ware 05		
		Jars Types (cont.)			Stand 4	Handle Unass.	Bases			Bodies			WARE 04 TOTAL	Bodies	
		18	Unass.	JAR TOTAL			Unass.	Ring	Ped.	Fine	Med.	Coarse		401	402
IVB	14	—	3	5	—	—	—	1	—	70	161	6	251	1	3
IVB	13	2	2	11	—	—	1	1	—	27	220	18	289	2	15
IVB	12-13	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	52	—	66	—	—
IVB	12	—	8	15	1	1	1	—	2	82	270	11	405	—	—
IVB	9-11	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	1	13	63	7	97	—	—
IVB-C	7-8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	20	1	30	—	—
IVC	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	55	6	71	—	—
IVC	5-6	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	12	2	25	1	—
IVC	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	11	1	22	—	—
IVC	4	—	1	3	—	—	2	—	—	29	52	—	91	1	—
TOTAL		2	18	42	1	1	5	2	5	257	916	52	1,347	5	18

Period	Phase	Metallic Ware (02)												Ware 01				
		Bowl Types						BOWL TOTAL	Jar Types		Base Unass.	Bodies Fine	Bodies Med.	WARE 02 TOTAL	Bowl 1e	Bodies		WARE 01 TOTAL
		1b	1e	Base 1	6	8b	Unass.		2	23						Fine	Med.	
IVB	14	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	6	—	—	1	1
IVB	13	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	2	2
IVB	12-13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
IVB	12	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	1	3	—	8	1	2	1	4
IVB	9-11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
IVB-C	7-8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IVC	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IVC	5-6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IVC	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IVC	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	3	1	8	1	20	1	2	4	7

Period	Phase	Karababa Painted Ware (08)						Cooking Pot Ware (09)							
		Jar Types				JAR TOTAL	Bodies Med.	WARE 08 TOTAL	Bowl Unass.	Jar Types					JAR TOTAL
		16a	28	29	Unass.					34b	34c	34d	35	Unass.	
IVB	14	1	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	1	5	1	1	1	9
IVB	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	—	—	—	13
IVB	12-13	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
IVB	12	—	1	1	—	2	3	5	—	2	7	—	—	2	11
IVB	9-11	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	4
IVB-C	7-8	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
IVC	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IVC	5-6	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
IVC	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IVC	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	5
TOTAL		1	1	1	6	9	4	13	1	5	29	4	1	5	45

Table 38. Distribution of Wares and Types in the Area F Period IV Phases (*cont.*)

Period	Phase	Cooking Pot Ware (09 <i>cont.</i>)				Cooking Pot Ware (13/14)				Ware 10	Extrusive Wares		PHASE TOTAL	
		Lid 1a	Bodies Med.	Handle Unass.	WARE 09 TOTAL	Bowl Unass.	Lid 1a	Bodies Med. Coarse	WARE 13/14 TOTAL	Jar Unass.	04	17		
IVB	14	—	79	—	88	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	354
IVB	13	—	72	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	398
IVB	12-13	—	13	—	14	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	83
IVB	12	1	116	1	129	1	—	6	1	8	—	—	—	559
IVB	9-11	1	44	—	49	2	1	18	6	27	—	—	1	176
IVB-C	7-8	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
IVC	7	—	46	—	47	—	—	9	2	11	—	—	1	129
IVC	5-6	—	9	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
IVC	5	—	14	—	14	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	1	41
IVC	4	—	44	—	49	—	—	5	1	6	—	—	—	148
TOTAL		2	440	1	488	3	1	43	10	57	1	1	3	1,960

Table 39a. Distribution of Wares by Weight, in Grams, in the Area C01 Period IVB Phases

Period	Phase	Period IV Wares								Extrusive Wares						TOTAL
		04	05	08	02	09	13/14	37	42	03	28/29	17	23	31	32, 38	
IVB	15	8,240	15	80	55	5,210	715	—	—	—	—	25	20	—	5	14,365
IVB	14	4,730	—	10	75	4,795	700	—	—	150	270	230	—	—	—	10,960
IVB	13	3,565	15	360	5	1,205	360	—	—	195	170	125	—	—	—	6,000
IVB	12-13	1,400	—	—	20	670	200	—	—	120	305	115	—	—	—	2,830
IVB	12	1,720	—	—	60	330	320	—	—	135	210	—	—	—	—	2,775
IVB	11-12	370	—	—	—	200	180	—	—	—	140	40	—	—	—	930
IVB	11	3,030	480	105	165	2,795	1,045	—	5	345	240	—	—	—	—	8,210
TOTAL		23,055	510	555	380	15,205	3,520	—	5	945	1,335	535	20	—	5	46,070

Table 39b. Relative Distribution of Wares by Weight in the Area C01 Period IVB Phases

Period	Phase	Period IV Wares								Extrusive Wares						%
		04	05	08	02	09	13/14	37	42	03	28/29	17	23	31	32, 38	
IVB	15	57.4	0.1	0.6	0.4	36.3	5.0	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	100
IVB	14	43.2	—	0.1	0.7	43.8	6.4	—	—	1.4	2.5	2.1	—	—	—	100
IVB	13	59.4	0.3	6.0	0.1	20.1	6.0	—	—	3.3	2.8	2.1	—	—	—	100
IVB	12-13	49.5	—	—	0.7	23.7	7.1	—	—	4.2	10.8	4.1	—	—	—	100
IVB	12	62.0	—	—	2.2	11.9	11.5	—	—	4.9	7.6	—	—	—	—	100
IVB	11-12	39.8	—	—	—	21.5	19.4	—	—	—	15.1	4.3	—	—	—	100
IVB	11	36.9	5.8	1.3	2.0	34.0	12.7	—	10.1	4.2	2.9	—	—	—	—	100

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Table 40a. Distribution of Wares by Count in the Area C01 Period IVB Phases

Period	Phase	Period IV Wares									Extrusive Wares							WARE TOTAL
		04	05	08	02	09	13/14	37	42	03	04	13	17	23	28/29	31	32, 38	
IVB	15	518	1	6	4	522	29	1	—	—	13	—	4	1	—	—	1	1,100
IVB	14	380	1	5	5	462	36	—	—	29	10	1	11	—	15	—	—	955
IVB	13	249	1	7	2	143	19	—	—	12	12	1	5	—	17	—	—	468
IVB	12-13	95	1	—	2	22	9	—	—	15	7	—	6	—	27	—	—	184
IVB	12	62	—	—	—	26	7	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	12	1	—	117
IVB	11-12	28	—	—	—	9	6	—	—	4	3	—	2	—	13	—	—	65
IVB	11	266	13	6	10	223	44	—	1	23	13	—	1	—	15	—	—	615
TOTAL		1,598	17	24	23	1,407	150	1	1	92	58	2	29	1	99	1	1	3,504

Table 40b. Relative Distribution of Wares by Count in the Area C01 Period IVB Phases

Period	Phase	Period IV Wares									Extrusive Wares							%
		04	05	08	02	09	13/14	37	42	03	04	13	17	23	28/29	31	32, 38	
IVB	15	47.09	0.09	0.55	0.36	47.45	2.64	0.09	—	—	1.18	—	0.36	0.09	—	—	0.09	100
IVB	14	39.79	0.10	0.52	0.52	48.48	3.78	—	—	3.04	1.05	0.10	1.15	—	1.57	—	—	100
IVB	13	53.21	0.21	1.50	0.43	30.56	3.56	—	—	2.56	2.56	0.21	1.07	—	3.63	—	—	100
IVB	12-13	51.63	0.54	—	1.09	11.96	4.89	—	—	8.15	3.80	—	3.26	—	14.67	—	—	100
IVB	12	52.99	—	—	—	22.22	5.98	—	—	7.69	—	—	—	—	10.26	0.85	—	100
IVB	11-12	43.08	—	—	—	13.85	9.23	—	—	6.15	4.62	—	3.08	—	20.00	—	—	100
IVB	11	43.25	2.11	0.98	1.63	36.26	7.15	—	0.16	3.74	2.11	—	0.16	—	2.44	—	—	100

Table 41. Distribution of Wares and Types in the Area C01 Period IVB Phases

Period	Phase	Plain Simple Ware (04) Bowl Types														BOWL TOTAL
		1b	1d	1e	Base 1	2b	4a	8a	8b	8c	9a	9b	10a	17	Unass.	
IVB	15	1	1	12	4	2	5	2	2	1	—	—	3	—	5	38
IVB	14	2	1	9	4	3	2	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	3	29
IVB	13	1	1	5	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	14
IVB	12-13	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	5
IVB	12	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	9
IVB	11-12	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
IVB	11	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	10
TOTAL		4	7	34	8	5	11	6	4	2	1	1	11	1	13	108

Period	Phase	Plain Simple Ware (04 cont.) Jar Types															JAR TOTAL	
		1a	3a	3b	3c	3d	4a	5a	5b	12	13	14b	16a	16b	16c	18		Unass.
IVB	15	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	1	—	5	13
IVB	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	3	2	1	11
IVB	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	1	7
IVB	12-13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	4
IVB	12	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
IVB	11-12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IVB	11	6	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11
TOTAL		6	1	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	7	9	2	13	49

Table 41. Distribution of Wares and Types in the Area C01 Period IVB Phases (cont.)

Period	Phase	Plain Simple Ware (04 cont.)						Reserved Slip Ware (05)				Karababa Painted Ware (08)					
		Bases			Bodies			WARE 04 TOTAL	Decoration			WARE 05 TOTAL	Bodies		Bowls		BOWL TOTAL
		Unass.	Ped.	Ring	Fine	Med.	Coarse		401	402	404		Unass.	19	20	Unass.	
IVB	15	2	1	4	67	386	7	518	—	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	—
IVB	14	3	—	1	70	252	14	380	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
IVB	13	1	—	—	40	180	7	249	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	2
IVB	12-13	1	—	1	32	51	1	95	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
IVB	12	—	—	—	13	31	6	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IVB	11-12	1	1	1	13	9	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IVB	11	1	2	1	77	154	10	266	12	—	1	13	2	—	2	—	2
TOTAL		9	4	8	312	1,063	45	1,598	14	2	1	17	9	1	2	1	4

Period	Phase	Karababa Painted Ware (08 cont.)								Metallic Ware (02)								
		Jar Types							JAR TOTAL	WARE 08 TOTAL	Bowls		Jar	Base	Bodies			WARE 02 TOTAL
		3c	16a	27	29a	29b	30	Unass.			1e	Base 1			23	Unass.	Fine	
IVB	15	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	6	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	4
IVB	14	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	3	5	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	5
IVB	13	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	4	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
IVB	12-13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
IVB	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IVB	11-12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IVB	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	6	1	—	2	1	—	—	10
TOTAL		1	1	4	1	1	1	2	11	24	11	1	1	2	4	3	1	23

Period	Phase	Burnished Cooking Pot Ware (09)									Chaff Cooking Pot Ware (13)						
		Bowl Types		Jar Types					JAR TOTAL	Lid 1a	Handle Unass.	Bodies Med.	WARE 09 TOTAL	Bodies		Lid 1a	
		23	Unass.	34a	34b	34c	34d	36						Unass.	Med.		Coarse
IVB	15	—	—	—	11	1	3	1	4	20	3	—	499	522	24	1	1
IVB	14	—	2	—	9	2	2	—	3	16	—	—	444	462	36	—	—
IVB	13	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	138	143	18	—	—
IVB	12-13	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	19	22	9	—	—
IVB	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	26	7	—	—
IVB	11-12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	8	9	6	—	—
IVB	11	—	—	—	3	2	2	—	—	7	1	1	214	223	38	—	—
TOTAL		1	4	1	24	6	7	2	9	49	4	1	1,348	1,407	138	1	1

Period	Phase	Chaff Cooking Pot Ware (13 cont.)					WARE 13 TOTAL	Ware 37 Jar Unass.	Ware 42 Body Unass.	PERIOD IV TOTAL	Extrusive Wares							
		Bowl Types		Jar Types							03	04	13	17	23	28/29	31	32,38
		23	Unass.	34b	Unass.	Unass.												
IVB	15	1	1	1	—	29	1	—	1,081	—	13	—	4	1	—	—	1	1,100
IVB	14	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	889	29	10	1	11	—	15	—	—	955
IVB	13	1	—	—	—	19	—	—	421	12	12	1	5	—	17	—	—	468
IVB	12-13	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	129	15	7	—	6	—	27	—	—	184
IVB	12	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	95	9	—	—	—	—	12	1	—	117
IVB	11-12	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	43	4	3	—	2	—	13	—	—	65
IVB	11	2	1	2	1	44	—	1	563	23	13	—	1	—	15	—	—	615
TOTAL		4	2	3	1	150	1	1	3,221	92	58	2	29	1	99	1	1	3,504

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Table 42a. Distribution of Wares by Weight, in Grams, for Selected Loci in the Area C Period IVB Complex and Their Relative Frequencies

Period	Bldg. Phase	Period IV Wares												Extrusive Wares				PHASE TOTAL
		04	05	01	07	08	02	12	09	13/14	10	21	37	03	17	28/29	38	
IVB	IIA-B (Weight)	251,130	4,725	910	335	3,000	2,545	10	151,440	4,475	20	70	50	1,600	210	190	10	420,720
IVB	IIA-B (Percent)	59.69	1.12	0.22	0.08	0.71	0.60	—	35.99	1.06	—	0.02	0.01	0.38	0.05	0.05	—	100

Table 42b. Distribution of Wares by Count for Selected Loci in the Area C Period IVB Complex and Their Relative Frequencies

Period	Bldg. Phase	Period IV Wares												Extrusive Wares				PHASE TOTAL	
		04	05	01	07	08	02	12	09	13/14	10	21	37	03	04	17	28/29		38
IVB	IIA-B (Count)	14,748	122	53	11	123	174	4	7,790	183	1	3	1	45	39	11	9	1	23,318
IVB	IIA-B (Percent)	63.25	0.52	0.22	0.05	0.53	0.75	0.02	33.41	0.78	—	0.01	—	0.19	0.17	0.05	0.04	—	100

Table 43. Distribution of Wares and Types for Selected Loci in the Area C Period IVB Complex (Building Phases IIA-B)

Period	Building Phase	Plain Simple Ware (04)																	
		Bowl Types																	
		1b	1d	1e Plain	1e Corr.	Base 1	Base 2	2a	2b	3	4a	4b	5	6	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e
IVB	IIA-B	19	8	509	4	178	2	1	16	1	33	3	4	6	33	92	41	2	6

Period	Building Phase	Plain Simple Ware (04 cont.)														Jar Types			
		Bowl Types														JAR			
		9a	10a	11a	11b	12	13	14	15	16	Unass.	TOTAL	1a	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	
IVB	IIA-B	8	9	1	2	2	2	3	1	4	75	1,065	2	10	2	13	22	1	

Period	Building Phase	Plain Simple Ware (04 cont.)																		
		Jar Types																		
		4a	4b	5a	6	7	9	10	13	14b	15	16a	16b	16c	17	18	21	23	Unass.	JAR TOTAL
IVB	IIA-B	27	5	2	6	2	1	3	8	8	5	7	83	91	5	29	1	5	186	524

Period	Building Phase	Plain Simple Ware (04 cont.)																	
		Stands		Spout		Bases					Feet		Bodies						WARE 04 TOTAL
		1a	3	Unass.	Unass.	Ring	Ped.	Ped.	Ped.	1	2	Decorated			Plain				
						Unass.	1	2				Bns.	Red	Wash	Corr.	Fine	Med.	Coarse	
IVB	IIA-B	4	1	2	82	37	9	4	26	2	16	10	1	18	1,817	10,683	447	14,748	

Period	Building Phase	Reserved Slip Ware (05)										Combed Wash Ware (07)					
		Jar Types				Bodies						Bowl		Jar			WARE 07 TOTAL
		16b	16c	18	JAR TOTAL	401	402	403	404	Unass.	TOTAL	1e	Unass.	Ring	Deco 450	Deco 451	
IVB	IIA-B	1	3	1	5	32	66	2	2	15	122	2	1	1	3	4	

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Table 43. Distribution of Wares and Types for Selected Loci in the Area C Period IVB Complex (Building Phases IIA-B) (cont.)

Period	Building Phase	Painted Band Ware (01)										Metallic, Band Painted Ware (12)						
		Bowl Types				BOWL TOTAL	Jar		Bases		Bodies		WARE 01 TOTAL	WARES 01+07 TOTAL	Bowls		Jar	WARE 12 TOTAL
		1b	1e	Base 1	16		Unass.	Unass.	Ring	Fine	Med.	1b			1e	24		
IVB	IIA-B	1	5	3	1	10	4	1	2	8	28	53	64	1	1	2	4	

Period	Building Phase	Metallic Ware (02)										Jar Types										
		Bowl Types					Base 1	2b		6	8b	Unass.	BOWL TOTAL	3b	6	14b		21		23 Plain	23 Bns.	23 Rg. Bns.
		1b	1d	1e Plain	1e Corr.	Unass.		Unass.	Unass.							Bns.	Bns.	Bns.	Bns.			
IVB	IIA-B	1	1	24	2	10	1	3	4	3	49	8	1	2	1	5	1	2				

Period	Building Phase	Metallic Ware (02 cont.)										WARE 02 TOTAL	WARES 02 + 12 TOTAL		
		Jars (cont.) Unass.	JAR TOTAL	Stand 3	Bases				Bodies						
					Unass.	Ring	Ped.	Ped.	Unass.	2	Decorated Bns.	Rg. Bns.	Corr.	Plain Fine	Med.
IVB	IIA-B	6	26	3	9	1	1	1	3	2	6	31	42	174	178

Period	Building Phase	Karababa Painted Ware (08)														WARE 08 TOTAL			
		Bowl Types					Jar Types							Handle Bodies					
		18	Unass.	2	3c	5a	16b	16c	26b	28	29a	30	31	32b	Unass.	JAR TOTAL	Unass.	Med.	
IVB	IIA-B	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	10	8	1	7	1	18	56	1	66	123

Period	Building Phase	Burnished Cooking Pot Ware (09)																WARE 09 TOTAL		
		Bowl Types			Jar Types						JAR TOTAL	Base Unass.	Andron	Handle	Lids		Bodies			
		5	23	Unass.	34a	34b	34c	34c	35	36					Unass.	Med.	Coarse	1a	1b	Med.
IVB	IIA-B	1	13	17	6	134	321	24	10	15	47	557	2	4	7	28	1	7,136	24	7,790

Period	Building Phase	Chaff Cooking Pot Wares (13/14)									Ware 10	Ware 21	Ware 37	PERIOD IV TOTAL	
		Bowl Unass.	Jar Types		Handle Unass.	Lids		Bodies		WARE 13/14 TOTAL	Stand 5	Jar			Body
			34b	Unass.		1a	1b	Med.	Coarse			Unass.	Unass.		
IVB	IIA-B	5	5	6	1	2	2	161	1	183	1	1	2	1	23,213

Period	Building Phase	Extrusive Wares					AREA C TOTAL
		03	04	17	28/29	38	
IVB	IIA-B	45	39	11	9	1	23,318

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Table 44a. Relative Distribution of Bowl Types by Count in the Analyzed Area C Period IVB Complex Loci as a Percentage of the Total Ware Group I Open Form Assemblage

		<i>Period IV Ware Group I Wares (01, 02, 04, 05, 07, 08, 12)</i>																
		<i>Bowl Types</i>																
Period	Phase	1b	1d	1e	Base 1	Base 2	2a	2b	3	4a	4b	5	6	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e
IVB	IIA-B	1.94	0.80	48.41	16.90	0.18	0.09	1.50	0.09	2.92	0.27	0.35	0.80	2.92	8.49	3.63	0.10	0.53

		<i>Period IV Ware Group I Wares (01, 02, 04, 05, 07, 08, 12 cont.)</i>												
		<i>Bowl Types (cont.)</i>												
Period	Phase	9a	10a	11a, b	12	13	14	15	16	18	Unass.	%		
IVB	IIA-B	0.71	0.80	0.27	0.18	0.18	0.27	0.09	0.44	0.09	6.99	100		

Table 44b. Relative Distribution of Jar Types by Count in the Analyzed Area C Period IVB Complex Loci as a Percentage of the Total Ware Group I Closed Form Assemblage

		<i>Period IV Ware Group I Wares (01, 02, 04, 05, 07, 08, 12)</i>															
		<i>Jar Types</i>															
Period	Phase	1a	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	4a	4b	5a	6	7	9	10	13	14b	15
IVB	IIA-B	0.3	1.8	0.3	3.4	3.9	0.2	4.4	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.3	1.6	0.8

		<i>Period IV Ware Group I Wares (01, 02, 04, 05, 07, 08, 12 cont.)</i>															
		<i>Jar Types (cont.)</i>															
Period	Phase	16a	16b	16c	17	18	21	23	24	26b	28	29a	30	31	32b	Unass.	%
IVB	IIA-B	1.1	14.1	15.4	0.8	4.9	0.3	2.1	0.3	0.2	1.6	1.3	0.2	1.1	0.2	34.8	100

Table 45a. Distribution of Wares by Weight, in Grams, for Selected Loci in the Area B Period IVA Complex and Their Relative Frequencies

Period	Bldg. Phase		<i>Period IV Wares</i>										<i>Extrusive</i>		TOTAL
			04	05	01	07	08	02	09	13/14	18	03	17		
IVA	II	(Weight)	74,580	3,805	75	345	85	505	32,770	185	N.A.	5	155	112,510	
IVA	II	(Percent)	66.29	3.38	0.07	0.31	0.08	0.45	29.13	0.16	—	—	0.14	100	

Table 45b. Distribution of Wares by Count for Selected Loci in the Area B Period IVA Complex and Their Relative Frequencies

Period	Bldg. Phase		<i>Period IV Wares</i>										<i>Extrusive</i>		<i>Intrusive</i>	TOTAL
			04	05	01	07	08	02	09	13/14	18	03	17	04		
IVA	II	(Count)	1,858	105	9	18	9	72	1,371	8	2	1	7	5	3,465	
IVA	II	(Percent)	53.6	3.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	2.1	39.6	0.2	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	100	

Table 46. Distribution of Wares and Types for Selected Loci in the Area B Period IVA Complex (Building Phase II)

		<i>Plain Simple Ware (04)</i>														BOWL TOTAL
		<i>Bowl Types</i>														
Period	Bldg. Phase	1b	1c	Base 1	2b	4a	4b	5	6	8a	8b	8c	9b	17	Unass.	
IVA	II	14	38	13	1	1	1	1	4	4	8	1	1	1	12	100

		<i>Plain Simple Ware (04 cont.)</i>															
		<i>Jar Types</i>											<i>Stand</i>	<i>Bases</i>			
Period	Bldg. Phase	2	3b	3c	4a	14b	15	16b	16c	18	23b	Unass.	JAR TOTAL	1a	Unass.	Ring	Ped.
IVA	II	4	1	3	4	2	1	1	23	11	2	16	68	1	9	10	2

		<i>Plain Simple Ware (04 cont.)</i>					<i>Reserved Slip Ware (05)</i>					WARE 04 + 05 TOTAL		
		<i>Bodies</i>				WARE 04 TOTAL	<i>Jar Types</i>		<i>Body Decoration</i>				WARE 05 TOTAL	
Period	Bldg. Phase	Corr.	Fine	Med.	Coarse		16c	Unass.	401	402	403	404		
IVA	II	1	171	1,379	117	1,858	1	1	6	68	2	27	105	1,963

		<i>Painted Band Ware (01)</i>					<i>Combed Wash Ware (07)</i>					WARE 07 TOTAL	WARES 01 + 07 TOTAL		
		<i>Bowl Types</i>		<i>Jar</i>	<i>Bodies</i>		<i>Bowl Types</i>		<i>Jar</i>	<i>Bodies</i>				<i>Base</i>	
Period	Bldg. Phase	1c	8b	3b	Fine	Med.	WARE 04 TOTAL	4b	Base 1	25	Fine Wavy Band	Med.	Unass.		
IVA	II	1	1	1	2	4	9	2	1	1	4	9	1	18	27

		<i>Karababa Painted Ware (08)</i>					<i>Metallic Ware (02)</i>									
		<i>Jar Types</i>			<i>Bodies</i>	WARE 08 TOTAL	<i>Bowl Types</i>			<i>BOWL TOTAL</i>	<i>Jar Types</i>					
Period	Bldg. Phase	4b	16b	31	Unass.	Med.	1b	1e	Base 1	8b	2	3b	14b	23b		
IVA	II	1	1	1	1	5	9	2	3	3	3	11	5	5	1	2

		<i>Metallic Ware (02 cont.)</i>								<i>Burnished Cooking Pot Ware (09)</i>					
		<i>Jars (cont.)</i>		<i>Stand</i>	<i>Base</i>	<i>Bodies</i>			WARE 02 TOTAL	<i>Bodies</i>		<i>Lid</i>	<i>Handle</i>		
Period	Bldg. Phase	Unass.	JAR TOTAL	1b	Ring	<i>Decorated</i>		<i>Plain</i>		Med.	Andiron	1b	Unass.		
						Rg.	Bns.	Corr.	Fine	Med.					
IVA	II	2	15	1	1	1	3	1	17	22	72	1,281	1	6	1

		<i>Burnished Cooking Pot Ware (09 cont.)</i>										WARE 13/14 Bodies	WARE 18 Bowls	<i>Extrusive Wares</i> 03	<i>Intrusive Ware</i> 17	BLDG. PHASE TOTAL	
		<i>Bowl Types</i>		<i>Jar Types</i>				JAR TOTAL	WARE 09 TOTAL								
Period	Bldg. Phase	5	Unass.	34b	34c	34d	35	36	Unass.								
IVA	II	1	2	4	58	6	3	5	3	79	1,371	8	2	1	7	5	3,465

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Table 47a. Relative Distribution of Bowl Types by Count in the Analyzed Area B Period IVA Complex Loci as a Percentage of the Total Ware Group I Open Form Assemblage

		<i>Period IV Ware Group I Wares (01, 02, 04, 05, 07, 08, 12)</i>														
		<i>Bowl Types</i>														
Period	Bldg. Phase	1b	1e	Base 1	2b	4a	4b	5	6	8a	8b	8e	9b	17	Unass.	%
IVA	II	13.8	36.2	14.7	0.9	0.9	2.6	0.9	3.4	3.4	10.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	10.3	100

Table 47b. Relative Distribution of Jar Types by Count in the Analyzed Area B Period IVA Complex Loci as a Percentage of the Total Ware Group I Closed Form Assemblage

		<i>Period IV Ware Group I Wares (01, 02, 04, 05, 07, 08, 12)</i>														
		<i>Jar Types</i>														
Period	Bldg. Phase	2	3b	3c	4a	4b	14b	15	16b	16c	18	23b	25	31	Unass.	%
IVA	II	9.9	7.7	3.3	4.4	1.1	3.3	1.1	2.2	26.4	12.1	4.4	1.1	1.1	22.0	100

CHAPTER 11

PERIOD III: EARLY BRONZE-MIDDLE BRONZE TRANSITION

by Guillermo Algaze

INTRODUCTION

Compared with the ceramic assemblage of the mid-late EB, with its relatively wide array of distinct wares, the ceramic assemblage of the EB-MB Transition period appears impoverished and more highly standardized. It is characterized by a small number of wares, most of which continue unchanged from the earlier period. Two wares are predominant: a grit-tempered plain simple ware appears in a limited number of mass-manufactured types, sometimes with “potter’s marks,” and a hand or slow wheel-made cooking pot ware tempered with a combination of coarse grits and quartz flakes, which is found in an even more limited number of distinctive types. Additionally, a sprinkling of other wares is found, but always in relatively insignificant amounts. The most important of these are metallic ware and a rare painted ware.

WARE GROUP I: WHEEL-MADE, GRIT-TEMPERED WARES

BUFF, PLAIN SIMPLE WARE (WARE 04)

The buff, plain simple ware of the Period III assemblage does not differ significantly in terms of paste, color range, or density from examples of the same ware in the preceding period. Indeed, were it not for the fact that most Period III sherds are encrusted with salt and mineral deposits caused by their position close to the mound’s surface, it would be difficult to tell apart nondiagnostic sherds belonging to either period. A number of color and density variants may be observed in the plain simple ware repertoire of the period. By far the greater majority of sherds are made of a compact paste that varies in color and density. Most sherds are light brownish-buff in color (7.5YR 8/2). Grits are usually visible to the naked eye and white ones predominate. Under low power magnification, white angular grits (crushed limestone?) predominate. In addition, it is possible to see smaller rounded gray, red, and black grits (river sand?). Less common but still frequent are sherds with a grayish paste (5Y 5/1–7/1) which tend to be grittier and are characterized by abundant white grits. Rarest of all are sherds with a light greenish-buff paste that is usually tempered with grits of the black/gray rounded type.

In addition to the above discussed variants, the Period III plain simple ware repertoire includes a denser variant that in retrospect should have had (but did not receive) a separate ware number. Sherds of this variant are invariably reddish or pinkish buff in color (2.5YR 6/6, 5/4) and occasionally may either have a diffuse gray core (5YR 6/1, 7/1) or have a paste that grades from grayish towards the interior surface into reddish towards the exterior. Grits are predominantly white but are unusually small. The exterior surface is always well smoothed, but is never burnished. This ware variant is frequently but not always found in association with a limited number of types: most commonly, Bowls 2 and 9b, and Jars 5, 8, 9, and 14. It is never found in association with either barrel shapes nor with jar shapes in types that usually bear combed or incised decoration.

Average ware thickness varies with vessel size; sherds belonging to smaller open and closed forms usually range from 0.30 to 0.40 cm. Sherds from larger open and closed forms usually range from 1.40 to 1.70 cm, but occasionally even thicker examples are recorded. Surface treatment other than decoration is limited to the use of an occasional slip, most commonly a self slip of the same color as the clay, but sometimes of a different color.

PLAIN SIMPLE WARE TYPES

Bowls 1a, b (pl. 97:A, B)

Fine conical cups with plain blunt rims and outflared straight walls represent a type which continues unchanged from the previous period (compare pl. 53:A–E), but which is not frequent. A miniature example, Bowl 1a, represents a unique piece (pl. 97:A). Somewhat better represented are larger examples which usually bear on their bodies traces of manufacture on the fast wheel (pl. 97:B).

Bowl 2 (pl. 97:D, G–I, K, M–S), and Base 1 (pl. 97:J, L)

The standard cup type of the Period III ceramic repertoire is represented at Kurban Höyük by the distinctive, mass-manufactured, barrel-shaped “Hama Goblets,” a type that has a wide distribution across northern Syria west of the Euphrates and in the Balikh basin to the east of it.¹ These cups are usually found in the finer grades of plain simple ware and sometimes approach but do not attain the paste density of metallic ware. The majority of examples, by far, have a slightly thickened band rim and corrugated bodies (Form 6a: pl. 97:H, I, K, N). Versions of the same form without corrugations on their exterior surfaces are also found (pl. 97:D, M, P). More rare are shallower versions that usually have less incurved upper bodies, a club-shaped rim, and are also found in both corrugated and plain-walled varieties (pl. 97:O, R, S). Although no complete base to rim example of the Hama goblet type was recovered, it would appear certain that these cups were ring based. In many cases distinctively small ring bases may be identified as belonging to the type because of their barrel-shaped lower bodies and exterior wall corrugations (Base 1: pl. 97:J, L).

Bowl 3 (pl. 97:W, X)

A distinctive albeit rare type, Bowl 3 is represented by only a few examples. All are small and are characterized by their round bases, convex walls, and sharply outflared rims which are positioned ninety degrees to the vessel walls. One example (pl. 97:X), bears traces of at least one hole near the bottom and, unless it represents a mend hole, it may have been used secondarily as a strainer.

Bowl 4 (pl. 98:A–K)

A common type that is paralleled at a number of northern Syrian sites, Bowl 4 is characterized by its convex walls and sharp body carination immediately underneath the rim.² Examples assigned to this type are remarkably uniform in size and usually have rim diameters ranging from 14 to 18 cm. Rims vary: most common are club-shaped ones (pl. 98:G–K), but examples with an incurved blunt (pl. 98:A, B) or flattened rim (pl. 98:C–F) are also well represented.

1. For a comprehensive overview of the distribution of Hama Goblets see Heinrich et al. 1970, pp. 79–81, Map 7. Add now: Tell Mardikh/Ebla, Period IIB1, “EB IVa” (Mazzoni 1985, pp. 1, 3, fig. 2:1–5), Ansari/Aleppo, “EB” (Suleiman 1984, pl. 2:1–3, 5–6), Qoueiq region, “EB IV” (Mathers et al. 1981, p. 343, fig. 210), Tell es-Sweyhat, Area IV, “end of third millennium” (Holland 1976, p. 52, fig. 9:18); Tell Hadidi, “EB IV” (Dornemann 1979, pp. 128–29, figs. 17:8, 10–13, 15–16, 19–21, and 18:15–27); Halawa, Tell A, Planquadraten T and X, “Late EB” (Orthmann et al. 1981, pls. 54:16–17, 19; and 55:7, respectively), Tomb H119 (ibid., pl. 65:64–65); Tawi, tombs T6, T9, T19–22, T22, and T27 (Kampschulte and Orthmann 1984, pls. 6:32–45, 12:22–23, 17:6–8; 21:73–83 and 30:5, respectively); Tell Hammam et Turkman, “EB IVb” (van Loon 1985, p. 34, fig. 6:H).
2. Plate 98:A–K, compare Hama, level J1 (Fugmann 1958, p. 80, fig. 103:3B978); Tell Akhtarine, east side, room F, (van der Meer and Hillen 1952, p. 198, fig. 23:12); Tell Kadrich, kiln dump, and Qoueiq region, “EB IV” (Mathers et al. 1981, p. 343, fig. 208:3, 7, and p. 347, fig. 210, respectively); Tell Abu Danné, Level VI.1 (Tefnin 1980, pl. 9:8, 10); Tell Hadidi, 1972 Tomb, “late third millennium” and Area D, “EB IV” (Dornemann 1979, p. 123, fig. 12:1–8, 12–13; p. 127, fig. 16:1); Halawa, Tell A, Planquadrat X, “Late EB” (Orthmann et al. 1981, pl. 55:2); Tawi, Tombs T6 and T9 (Kampschulte and Orthmann 1984, pls. 5:17–18, 20, 22, 23 and 12:8, respectively); Tell es-Sweyhat, Area IV, “end of third millennium” (Holland 1977, pp. 44–45, fig. 2:1–6); Mari, Tomb IXQ50–SE.T6, “MB I–II, late third millennium” (Le Beau 1984, p. 221, figs. 1–5); Tell Hammam et Turkman, “EB IVb” (van Loon 1985, p. 34, fig. 6:F). Also, possibly related but not identical: Tepe Gawra, Level VI (Speiser 1935, pl. 67:90).

Bowls 5a, b (pl. 98:L–P)

Closely related to the Bowl 4 type are bowls with convex walls and a sharply inturned rim. Two varieties may be distinguished. Those with a more definite carination point (Bowl 5a: pl. 98:L, M) are less common. Examples with smooth incurved upper walls are much better represented (Bowl 5b: pl. 98:N–P). This last variant appears to represent a continuation into Period III levels of a type that first appeared in the previous period (compare pl. 54:W–Y). On the whole, however, the later examples are easily distinguished because of their more sharply incurved upper walls.³

Bowl 6 (pl. 99:A–C)

A distinctive type that is important because it can be paralleled at a number of sites elsewhere, Bowl 6 is represented at Kurban by only a few examples.⁴ They are characterized by a sharp carination at the juncture point between the body and the rim and by their characteristic rilled rims which may be positioned either vertically (pl. 99:A, B) or be somewhat more incurved (pl. 99:C). These distinctive bowls also are represented in the metallic ware component of the Period III assemblage (pl. 133:B).

Bowl 7 (pl. 99:D–H)

A small number of bowls seem not to have represented vessels, but rather appear to have served as strainers. They are uniformly small and range from 12–14 cm in rim diameter. Their lower bodies have a large number of perforations made while the clay was still wet. Most commonly, these strainers have band rims of a type that is also found in contemporary bowls (pl. 99:E, G, H; compare pl. 99:O, P), but occasionally simple blunt rims are also found (pl. 99:F). Bowl 7 represents a functional type that is not previously encountered in the Kurban sequence (although it is known from earlier contexts elsewhere) and may conceivably have been used to strain the contents of larger vessels with either holes or spouts near their bottoms (pls. 107:N, 120:D, 131:E).⁵

Bowls 8a–d (pl. 99:I–V)

Bowl 8 includes a heterogeneous group of open forms characterized by their convex walls and club-shaped or band rims. A number of variants of this type may be distinguished on the basis of vessel size and rim shape. Two complete miniature bowls constitute unique pieces and are assigned to Bowl 8a (pl. 99:I, J). Bowl 8b, not a particularly common type, is characterized by its pointed club rims and is represented by small- and medium-sized examples (pl. 99:K–M). Also rare are band-rimmed bowls with a rectangular section (Bowl 8d), which are paralleled in the previous period (pl. 99:S–U, compare pls. 57:N, 58:F–H). By far the most common of the Bowl 8 variants is represented by examples that have a simple thickened band rim which is usually ovoid in section (Bowl 8c: pl. 99:N–R, V). These last appear to be a continuation into Period III levels of a type that made their first appearance in the preceding period (compare pl. 55:F–I).⁶

3. Plate 98:M–P, compare Tell Hadidi, 1972 Tomb, “end of third millennium” and Area D tomb, “EB IV” (Dornemann 1979, p. 123, fig. 12:19–20, and p. 126, fig. 15:18–27), Halawa Tell A, Planquadrat X, “late EB” and Tomb H119 (Orthmann et al. 1981, pls. 55:5 and 64), Tell Brak, “possibly Ur III” (Mallowan 1947, p. 233, pl. 66:10); Tepe Gawra, Level VI (Speiser 1935, pl. 67:87).
4. Plate 99:A–C, compare Hama, Level J1 (Fugmann 1958, p. 80, fig. 103:3C89); Tell Mardikh/Ebla, Period IIB2, “EB IVb” (Matthiae 1980, fig. 21, top row right); Halawa Tell A, Planquadrat X, “late EB” (Orthmann et al. 1981, pl. 55:3); Selenkahiye, Phase V (van Loon 1979, p. 111); Tell Hadidi, Area D Tomb, “EB IV” (Dornemann 1979, p. 126, fig. 15:29–30).
5. Plate 99:D–H, compare ‘Amuq, Phase J (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, p. 436, fig. 336:25); Hama, Levels J2 and J4 (Fugmann 1958, p. 69, fig. 85:3G466 and p. 77 fig. 98:3E40, respectively); Tell es-Sweyhat, Area IV “end of third millennium” (Holland 1976, p. 52, fig. 9:26, 29); Tell Hadidi, 1972 Tomb “late third millennium” and Areas C and M, “EB IV” (Dornemann 1979, p. 123, fig. 12:42 and pp. 127, 129, figs. 16:9 and 18:9, respectively); Tepe Gawra, Level VI (Speiser 1935, pl. 67:97, 100).
6. For comparanda, see above, *Part Two, Chapter 10*, note 4.

Bowls 9a–c (pls. 100:A–M, 101:A–H)

The most common bowl type of the Period III assemblage is represented by a number of medium- to large-sized bowls with a variety of club or, more rarely, band rims. A number of variants may be distinguished on the basis of stance and rim shape. Bowl 9a is characterized by its outflared walls and club rims (pl. 100:A, B). It represents a simple yet not very common type that continues unchanged from the preceding period (pl. 55:J, K, M). The most common variant of the Bowl 9 series is 9b. It is found in a range of sizes ranging from about 20 to 40 cm in rim diameter. It is characterized by its convex walls which are curved inwards and by a variety of heavy club-shaped rims (pls. 100:C–M, 101:F). Bowl 9b with its incurved upper wall appears to represent a continuation into Period III of a type that was only rarely found in the previous period (compare pl. 55:N, O), where club-rimmed bowls are usually shallower and have more outflared walls.⁷

Bowl 9c represents a less common but still frequent variant of the Bowl 9b type. It is characterized by its even more sharply incurved upper body and folded over band rims (pl. 101:D, E). A small number of bowls of the 9b and c types were found with body/rim attachments that suggest handles. These examples are grouped together as Bowl 9d, but represent in effect handled variants of the more common incurved wall bowls. One example appears to have had a protuberance attached to the upper body and rim as a ledge handle (pl. 101:A). Another had the remnants of what probably was a strap-like handle but only its root remained (pl. 101:B). Still a third variant had attached to its body below the rim what may represent a loop-like handle (pl. 101:C). Finally, Bowl 9e represents a finer, smaller, version of the Bowl 9c variant (compare pl. 101:D, E, G, H) or, alternately, a taller version of the lower Bowl 8c type (compare pls. 101:G, H; 99:N–Q; respectively.⁸)

Bowl 10 (pl. 101:I, J)

A rare type in the Period III repertoire is represented by medium to large-sized bowls with straight walls and band rims. One fairly small example is unique in that it bears an incised pattern on its exterior surface that is not otherwise paralleled in open forms (pl. 101:I).

Bowl 11 (pl. 102:C–F)

A somewhat heterogeneous and not common group is composed of a variety of bowls with convex walls and distinctively grooved rims which recall the rims found in association with the very common barrel-shaped vessels of the Period III assemblage (compare pls. 102:C–F, 118–124).

Bowl 12 (pl. 102:G, H)

Medium- to large-sized bowls with convex walls and beveled ledge rims are only infrequently found.

Bowl 13 (pl. 102:L–N)

Fairly large and deep barrel-shaped bowls with club rims are rare. They represent, however, a type that continues with little or no change from the preceding period (compare pl. 59:H–J).

Bowl 14 (pl. 103:A–G, I)

A variety of bowls are characterized by simple flattened (pl. 103:A–F) or blunt (pl. 103:G, I) rims. The greater majority of examples assigned to this type represent medium- to large-sized bowls, but occasionally smaller examples also are found (pl. 103:D). A unique sherd had a small protuberance attached to the exterior wall near the rim, probably a ledge handle (pl. 103:E).

7. Plate 100:E–M, compare Tell Mardikh/Ebla, Period IIB1, “EB IVa” (Matthiae 1980, p. 98, fig. 17, center), Hama, Levels J5 and J7 (Fugmann 1958, p. 64, fig. 74:3G178, and p. 56, fig. 62:3H189, respectively), Tawi, Tombs T6, and T27 (Kampschulte and Orthmann 1984, pls. 5:8, 10, and 30a:1, respectively), Tell Hadidi, 1972 Tomb, “late third millennium” and Area M “EB IV” (Dornemann 1979, p. 123, fig. 12:23–27, and p. 129, fig. 18:10, respectively), Tell Hammam et Turkman “EBIVb” (van Loon 1985, p. 34, fig. 6g).

8. Plate 101:G, compare Tell Hadidi, Area C, “EB IV” (Dornemann 1979, p. 127, fig. 16:6).

Bowl 15 (pl. 103:J)

Bowl 15 is represented by a single distinctive example. It recalls a similarly-shaped but not handled Period IV type (compare pl. 57:K), which is equally rare. Its wavy ledge handle resembles examples more commonly found in Syro-Palestinian contexts. Its interior is decorated by means of carelessly drawn horizontal and vertical burnishing strokes that create an irregular pattern.⁹

Jar 1 (pl. 104:A, B)

Two unique sherds, one with a distinctively rilled rim, appear to have belonged to bottles with fairly constricted necks, probably of the well-known "Syrian Bottle" type. If so, they represent plain simple ware examples of a widely distributed type which at Kurban Höyük is more commonly found in metallic ware (compare pls. 78:C, 133:H, I).¹⁰

Jars 2a–c (pl. 104:E–P)

Small- to medium-sized jars with wide mouths and distinctive thickened, ledge, or rolled rims represent a commonly found type in the Period III assemblage. Three subvariants may be distinguished on the basis of the body and rim profiles. Jar 2a is characterized by its thickened or ledge rims and its elongated body, which has its maximum width near the top of the vessel immediately below the rim (pl. 104:E–I). Jar 2b represents a variant of the 2a type and is more globular, having its maximum diameter near the middle of the vessel (pl. 104:J–N).¹¹ Jar 2c, the less common of the Jar 2 variants, has its maximum body diameter near the top of the vessel like Jar 2a, but is distinguished by its folded over rounded rim (pl. 104:O, P). All of the completely preserved examples of the Type 2 jar have some sort of a ring base. However, it is possible that the more globular Jar 2b examples, for which no complete profile was recovered, may have had a simple rounded base.

Jar 3 (pl. 104:Q, R)

A rare type, Jar 3 is characterized by small- to medium-sized vessels with wide mouths and simple outflared necks. It is possible that Jar 3 may represent simply yet another variant of the more common Jar 2a type (compare pls. 104:Q, R; 104:E–G; respectively).

Jars 4a, b (pl. 105:A–G)

A distinctive but not very frequent type is represented by a number of globular jars, usually with either corrugations or horizontal grooves on their shoulders and a variety of rim treatments. Two subtypes may be distinguished on the basis of rim profile. Jars with club-shaped rims (Jar 4b: pl. 105:D–G) are more common, while jars with either a thickened or a ledge rim (Jar 4a: pl. 105:A–C) are rare.¹²

Jars 5a–c (pls. 105:H–P, 106:A–D)

A common type which is paralleled at a number of sites elsewhere, Jar 5 is characterized by its inner concave band rim which is attached to a globular body without an intervening neck. A number of variants may be distinguished. Jar 5b, by far the most common, is found in a range of sizes and is characterized by its rim which is clearly set apart from the body at a different angle (pl. 105:J–P). Much less common is the Jar 5a variant, which is distinguished by the fact that its rim and body are not set at angles to each other, but rather blend together (pl. 105:H, I).¹³ A third variant, Jar 5c (pl. 106:A–D), is set apart by its rim treatment, which is usually grooved. In its

9. For a close shape parallel (no handle) compare Ansari/Aleppo, "EB" (Suleiman 1984, pl. 3:22).

10. For presumably similar shapes from a later context see Baghous, Necropolis (Du Mesnil du Buisson 1948, pls. 76: G7, z280 and 77:z289).

11. Plate 104:K–N, compare Gritille Höyük, "middle and latest EB phases" (Voigt and Ellis 1981, pp. 96–97, figs 8:E and 9:E, F).

12. Plate 105:D, G, compare Gritille Höyük, "latest EB phase" (Voigt and Ellis 1981, p. 97, fig. 9:C).

13. Plate 105:J–M, compare Tell Hadidi, Area M, "EB IV" (Dornemann 1979, p. 129, fig. 18:46–47); Halawa, Tell A, Planquadraten T and X, "late EB" (Orthmann et al. 1981, pls. 54:20 and 55:12–15, respectively), Tawi, Tombs T9 and

shape, Jar 5c is identical to 5b, but is only found in the larger size range. It is similar to holemouth jars with grooved rims of the Jar 24a type (pl. 126:C–E) but differs in that the grooved rim is clearly set at an angle to the body rather than representing an extension from it.¹⁴ In general Type 5 jars are manufactured in the finer and denser grades of plain simple ware, especially the 5c variant, and sometimes even approach the density of metallic ware.

Jar 6 (pl. 106:E–H)

A small and heterogeneous collection, Jar 6 brings together a number of sherds, mostly unique pieces, that are characterized by their inturned necks.

Jar 7 (pl. 106:I–M)

A rare but homogeneous group, Jar 7 is characterized by band or folded over rims on jars with short necks and medium-width mouths.

Jar 8 (pl. 107:A–P)

Medium- to large-sized globular jars with fairly restricted mouths, short necks, and a variety of club rims constitute a frequent type. Examples with short necks and a distinctive concavity in the inner rim wall (pl. 107:D, F, I–N) are by far the most frequent. Less common are examples with higher necks (pl. 107:A–C, E, G, H, P). One complete example (pl. 107:N) has a hole in the base of the vessel made while the clay was still wet. As only one rim-to-base profile of this jar type could be assembled, it is not known whether all examples of the type had a similarly perforated base. However, one presumes that if such had been the case a number of such perforated bases would have been identified since Type 8 jars are common in the assemblage. Since such bases were not frequent, it is presumed that the example illustrated on plate 107:N, represents an exception.¹⁵

Jar 9 (pl. 108:A–K)

Medium- to large-sized globular jars with fairly restricted mouths and simple outflared blunt or flattened necks constitute a common type (pl. 108:A, B, D–G, I, J). Occasionally examples are found in which the simple neck is more vertical and its ending is angled outwards forming a simple ledge rim (pl. 108:H, K). Most commonly, Type 9 jars are made in the denser grades of plain simple ware and are seldom decorated. Decorated examples such as those illustrated on plate 108:B, C are unique. Moreover, plate 108:C is more ovoid than globular and could conceivably represent a separate type, but as it is not a common form, it is best lumped together with the other Type 9 jars.¹⁶

T21 (Kampschulte and Orthmann 1984, pls. 12:27–32 and 16:9, respectively), Tell Hammam et Turkman, “EB IVb” (van Loon 1985, p. 34, fig. 6:I). Plate 105:N, O, compare Tell Bi‘a, “earliest floor of Old Babylonian fortification wall” (Herbordt et al. 1982, p. 97, fig. 14, bottom row center).

14. Plate 106:A, B, compare Tell es-Sweyhat, Area IV, “end of third millennium” (Holland 1976, p. 52, fig. 9:43–44); Halawa, Tell A, Planquadrat X, “late EB” (Orthmann et al. 1981, pls. 54:12–13 and 55:16); Tawi, Tomb T6 (Kampschulte and Orthmann 1984, pl. 2:103); Tell Brak, site C.H., “Sargonic” (Mallowan 1947, pl. 65:11). Plate 106:C, D, compare Tell Mardikh/Ebla, Period IIB1, “EB IVa” (Mazzoni 1985, p. 5, fig. 4:3–4); Hama, Level J2 (Fugmann 1958, p. 77, fig. 98:3B685); Halawa, Tell A, Planquadraten T and X “late EB” (Orthmann et al. 1981, pls. 54:15 and 55:20, 22, 24, respectively); Tawi, Tomb T9 (Kampschulte and Orthmann 1984, pl. 13:39–40).
15. Plate 107:D–O, compare Tell es-Sweyhat, Area IV, “end of third millennium” (Holland 1976, p. 62, fig. 14:1–3, and 1977, p. 59, fig. 10:6). Note that at least three of the complete examples from Sweyhat have a hole in their base similar to that of the completely preserved Kurban example (pl. 107:N). Compare also, Halawa, Tell A, Planquadrat T, “late EB” (Orthmann et al. 1981, pl. 54:24 and 26); Tell Hadidi, Area C, “EB IV” (Dornemann 1979, p. 127, fig. 16:27 and 31).
16. Plate 108:A, E–G, compare Halawa, Tell A, Planquadraten T and X, “late EB” (Orthmann et al. 1981, pls. 54:23 and 55:17–19, respectively); Tell es-Sweyhat, Area IV, “end of third millennium” (Holland 1976, p. 60, fig. 13:10, and 1977, pp. 49ff., fig. 3:30). Plate 108:D, H, K, compare Mari, Palais Presargonique, “EB IVa” (Le Beau 1985, p. 131, fig. 1 and 3).

Jar 10 (pl. 109:A–E)

A heterogeneous group that lumps together a small number of singular sherds, Jar 10 is characterized by high necked jars with a variety of band or folded-over club-shaped rims.

Jar 11 (pl. 109:F–O)

Jar 11 comprises medium- to large-sized vessels with not very wide mouths, medium to high necks, and rounded rims. It represents the Period III version of a common type that already began in the Late Chalcolithic period and is found throughout the EB sequence at Kurban (pls. 27:H, I; 50:G–J; 68:A–F).

Jars 12a, b (pls. 110:A–H, 111:A–D)

Jar 12 represents a distinctive Period III type. This type includes a number of ovoid-shaped vessels with narrow- to medium-width mouths, short outflared necks, and usually one or two raised shoulder ridges. Rims are ovoid in section and at least in a few cases, it is clear that they were made by folding over the neck (pl. 110:F, G). Examples assigned to this type are found in a wide range of sizes ranging from miniature vessels (Jar 12a: pl. 110:A) to medium (Jar 12b: pl. 110:B–D) and larger-sized examples (Jar 12b: pls. 110:E–H, 111:A–D). Ring bases appear to be the norm, but at least some examples had simple round bases (pl. 110:H).

Jar 13 (pl. 112:A–I)

A group of large- to storage-sized jars with medium to wide mouths, medium height necks, and grooved rims are classified as Jar 13. Examples with rims that have either a round or an ovoid section (pl. 112:A, C, D, G–I) continue unchanged from the previous period (compare pls. 69:I–K, 70:A–H, 71:A, D, E). However, examples with triangular-shaped rims (pl. 112:B, E, F) are not found prior to Period III.¹⁷

Jar 14 (pl. 113:A–G)

Globular jars with narrow mouths, high vertical or slightly outflared necks, and inner concave, exterior rilled, “screw top” rims constitute a very distinctive Period III type that is paralleled at a number of sites elsewhere. Sherds assigned to this type are usually easily distinguished by their characteristic rims and are usually made of the finer and denser variants of plain simple ware. One complete example is unusually large (pl. 113:F) and bears on its shoulder a number of parallel brown painted bands, a unique decorative scheme in Period III. All of the complete profiles of the Jar 14 type have ring bases.¹⁸

Jars 15a, b (pl. 113:H–K)

A number of jar rims belonging to small- to medium-sized vessels are classified together because of their characteristic shape. Two variants may be distinguished. Jar 15a includes rims that appear to represent attenuated versions of the multiple-rilled rims typical for Type 14 jars (compare pl. 113:A, H, I). Jar 15b includes thickened rims with a single exterior groove of a type that parallels the rim profiles of metallic ware “Syrian bottles” (compare pls. 113:K, 133:H, J), and which continues unchanged from the previous period (compare pl. 71:B). On the basis of parallels to sites elsewhere, it appears that Jar 15 rims belong to vessels similar to Jar 14 and should therefore be considered as a variant of that type.¹⁹ However, no complete examples of the Jar 15 type were recovered at Kurban Höyük.

17. Plate 112:C, D, G–I, see above, *Part Two, Chapter 10*, note 15. Additionally, Tell Hadidi, Areas C and M, “EB IV” (Dornemann 1979, p. 127, fig. 16:3, 29; p. 129, fig. 18:2, and p. 130, fig. 19:5). Plate 112:F, compare Hama, Level J5 (Fugmann 1958, p. 65, fig. 75:3D843–844).

18. Plate 113:A–G, compare Tawi, Tomb T6 (Kampschulte and Orthmann 1984, pl. 10:90).

19. Plate 113:H–K, compare Qoueiq Region, “EB IV” (Mathers et al. 1981, p. 348, fig. 211); Tawi, Tomb T6 (Kampschulte and Orthmann 1984, pl. 10:88 and 89). The Tawi examples being completely preserved show that Jar 15 rims actually represent a related type to Jar 14 (compare *ibid.* and Jar 14 examples from Kurban: pl. 113:E–G).

Jars 16a, b (pl. 113:L–P)

The Jar 16 classification includes a small number of short-necked jars with narrow or medium-width mouths and grooved band (Jar 16a: pl. 113:L–N) or carinated (Jar 16b: pl. 113:O, P) rims. These last represent a distinctive type not common in Period III levels at Kurban, but which is more characteristic of the ceramic assemblage of the first half of the second millennium B.C., at least as known from sites elsewhere.²⁰

Jar 17 (pl. 114:A–O)

A distinctive Period III type which strongly recalls later MB types, Jar 17 is represented by large- to storage-sized ovoid vessels with narrow mouths, medium to high outflared necks, and a variety of rilled (pl. 114:D–G, K), carinated (pl. 114:A–C), or grooved (pl. 114:H, M–O) rims. More rarely, rims with attenuated rills or grooves are also found (pl. 114:H, I). Decoration is usually restricted to the upper portion of the shoulder and consists of a wavy band or related combing (pls. 114:F, G; 132:A–D). Less commonly, a notched raised ridge may also be found on larger examples (pl. 114:N).²¹

Jar 18 (pl. 115:B, C)

Medium- to large-sized ovoid jars with constricted mouths, high necks, and band rims constitute a distinctive albeit infrequent type.

Jar 19 (pl. 115:J–L)

A number of beveled ledge rims are found on medium to high necks and are considered together because of their distinctive profile. Rather than a separate type, these rims probably represent an infrequent variant of the common Jar 9 type (pl. 108:A–K).

Jar 20 and Handle 1 (pl. 116:A–F)

An unusual type that is only reported at sites along the Euphrates basin in Syria and Anatolia, Jar 20 is only found at Kurban Höyük in the later phases of the Period III settlement.²² It is characterized by its asymmetrically ovoid body, high neck and constricted mouth, and one double-stranded handle on the shoulder. Examination of sherds belonging to this type indicates that the vessel was formed from at least four individual parts. The body was assembled from two separate bowl-like pieces clumsily fused together, hence its asymmetrical profile. The spout-like neck and the distinctive handle were made separately and added secondarily.

Jar 21 (pl. 117:A–I)

A distinctive type that is related to the very common barrel-shaped vessels of the Period III repertoire (pls. 121, 122), the Jar 21 class includes a number of large- to storage-sized jars with ovoid bodies, short necks, and thickened rims with a rectangular profile (pl. 117:A–I).²³ Most commonly, rims have multiple grooves on their

20. Plate 113:L, O, P, compare, for example, Tawi, Tomb T6 (Kampschulte and Orthmann 1984, pls. 9:84 and 11:102), and Tell es-Sweyhat, Area IV (Holland 1977, p. 56, fig. 7:5) with Baghous, Necropolis (Du Mesnil du Buisson 1948, pls. 68:z66, z159; 70; and 72:z49, z104).

21. Plate 114:A–G, I, J, compare Gritille Höyük (Voigt and Ellis 1981, p. 96, fig. 8:N); Tell Mardikh/Ebla, Period IIIA, “MB I” (Matthiae 1980, p. 142, fig. 35, top three rows; 1982, p. 86, fig. 24:15), Period IIIB, Tomb of the Lord of the Goats and Tomb of the Princess, “MB II” (Matthiae 1979, figs. L:5, O:5); Tell Hadidi, Area B, “MB II” (Dornemann 1979, p. 134, fig. 22:7); Tell es-Sweyhat, Area IIIF (Holland 1977, p. 155, fig. 2:8); Halawa, Tell A, Planquadrat Q, “early MBA” (Orthmann et al. 1981, pl. 44:16, 20). Plate 114:K–N, compare Tell Mardikh/Ebla, Building Q, Period IIIA, “MB I” (Matthiae 1982, p. 86, fig. 24:16); Tomb of the Lord of the Goats, Period IIIB, “MB II” (Matthiae 1984, p. 25, photo, center background); Baghous, Necropolis (Du Mesnil du Buisson 1948, pl. 64:z19, z39, and z80); Tell Bi‘a, “earliest floor of Old Babylonian fortification wall” (Herbordt et al. 1982, p. 97, fig. 14, bottom row, left).

22. Plate 116:A–F, Compare Mari, Zimrilim Palace (Parrot 1959, p. 117, fig. 84, pl. 35:857); Ashara/Terqa “second quarter of the second millennium” (Kelly-Buccellati and Shelby 1977, p. 25, fig. 11: TPR 4:18); Baghous, Necropolis (Du Mesnil du Buisson 1948, pl. 78:z203 [2 examples]).

23. Plate 117:G, compare Tell es-Sweyhat, Area IIIF (Holland 1980, p. 154, fig. 1:5). See also some related but not identical examples from Tell Bi‘a, “earliest floor of Old Babylonian fortification wall” (Herbordt et al. 1982, p. 97, fig. 14, top row, left).

exteriors (pl. 117:D, G–I). Single grooves are less common (pl. 117:A, E), and plain rims are even less frequent (pl. 117:B, C). One completely preserved example bears on its shoulder an incised pattern which may represent an elaborate “potter’s mark.” Another example has horizontal combing on its shoulder, a decorative scheme commonly encountered in association with the already mentioned related barrel-shaped vessels (compare pls. 117:G, 121:A, C, E, I, J).

Jar 22 (pl. 118:A–C)

A small number of sherds belong to elongated barrel-shaped vessels. They are characterized by their rilled rims and no necks and are usually found in the finer, denser wares of plain simple ware. Examples of the Jar 22 type are also found in the metallic ware component of the Period III assemblage.²⁴

Jar 23 (pl. 125:D–F)

The Jar 23 category includes a small number of distinctive sherds characterized by their inturned necks and ledge rims. Two of the known examples come from slope wash and would have been left unassigned were it not for the fact that other distinctive examples of the type were recovered from reliable Period III contexts.

Jars 24a, b (pl. 126:A–M)

The Jar 24 group comprises an assortment of holemouth jars with grooved rims. A number of variants may be distinguished on the basis of rim/mouth treatment and size. Examples in which the rim is but an extension of the vessel’s wall and mouth are assigned to Jar 24a (pl. 126:A–F, I). Sherds of this type come in a range of sizes from medium to large and have exact parallels in the preceding period (compare, for example, pls. 126:A, B; 62:I; 126:F, I; 62:J, K). Examples with a more definite rim, usually rounded or ovoid in profile, are assigned to Jar 24b (pl. 126:G, H, J–M). They too represent a continuation into Period III levels of a type that appeared in the preceding period (compare, for example, pls. 126:J, K with 62:H; 126:G, H with 63:F; 126:L, M; 63:G). Jars of the 24b type are found in a range of sizes from large- (pl. 126:G, H, J, K) to storage-sized (pl. 126:L, M).²⁵

Jars 25 a, b (pl. 127:A–G)

Holemouth jars characterized by their fairly wide mouths are assigned to Jar 25. Examples with a distinctively pinched rim (Jar 25a: pl. 127:A, B) are rare and characteristic only for Period III. Examples assigned to Type 25b are marked by their simple blunt or flattened rims and are more common, particularly the smaller variants (pl. 127:C, D, E, respectively).

Jars 26a, b (pl. 127:H–N)

Globular holemouth jars with a variety of band or club-shaped rims constitute a Period III version of a type that continues with little or no change throughout the EB sequence at Kurban (compare pls. 127:H–N; 61:B–D, H–L; 47:M–P). They are found in a range of sizes. Smaller versions are assigned to Jar 26a; they are only rarely found and tend to be of shallow proportions (pl. 127:H, I). Larger versions of the type, assigned to Jar 26b, are more frequent and more globular in shape (pl. 127:J–N).²⁶

24. Plate 118:B, compare a similar but larger example from Mari, Area A, Level 3 “early second millennium” (Le Beau 1983, p. 185, fig. 5:10).

25. See above, *Part Two, Chapter 10*, note 11.

26. See above, *Part Two, Chapter 10*, note 10.

Jar 27 (pl. 128:A–H)

A heterogeneous group, Jar 27 assembles together an assortment of rims whose only similarity lies in that they belong to very large pithoi. The majority have rounded or club-shaped rims and no necks (pl. 128:A–F), while a smaller number have a short neck (pl. 128:G, H).²⁷

Jar 28 (pl. 129:A–D)

A small number of holemouth jars are characterized by distinctive carinated club-shaped rims of a type that unlike the more common Type 26 holemouth jars (pl. 127:H–N) is not found in the preceding period.

Barrels 1a–c (pls. 118:D–L, 119–123, 124:A, B)

Perhaps the most distinctive jar type of the Period III closed form repertoire is represented by numerous barrel-shaped vessels with wide mouths, incurved upper walls, and a variety of characteristic thickened rims with attenuated exterior ribs or corrugations. On the basis of complete examples of the type a number of variants may be distinguished that differ in terms of size, shape, and proportions.

The Barrel 1a class includes a number of small- (pl. 118:G, I–L) or medium-sized (pls. 118:H, 119:A) examples which are globular in shape. Usually, vessels assigned to this variant are decorated with one (Deco. 603: pl. 118:G, L) or two (Deco. 604: pl. 118:I, J) raised shoulder ridges. Less commonly, horizontal combing decoration (Deco. 307, 311: pls. 118:K, 119:A) is also attested.²⁸ Barrel 1b represents by far the most common variant and is characterized by large-sized deep vessels with ovoid profiles (pls. 119:B–G, 120:A–C, 121:A–J, 122:A–F, 123:A–E, G). Less commonly, medium- (pl. 120:D, E) or storage-sized examples (pls. 123:F, 124:A, B) are also found. Round-based examples (pl. 121:E, I, J) appear to be more frequent, but ring based ones are not uncommon (pls. 119:B, 122:C), and one example had a high pedestaled base (pl. 122:D). Rims are usually elongated and fairly rectangular in section (pl. 119:C–G, for example), but more rounded or club-shaped varieties are also attested (pls. 122:C, D; 123:A–G). Decoration varies considerably but usually involves horizontal or wavy band combing either in isolation (Deco. 307–308: pls. 120:E; 121:C, E; 122:B; 123:A) or in combination with one or more raised shoulder ridges (Deco. 310–311, 331: pls. 120:A, D; 121:I, J; 122:A, C, D, F; 123:C). Notched raised ridges are infrequent and are only found on the largest examples of the type (Deco. 622: pls. 122:E, 123:F). Of the completely preserved examples of the Barrel 1b variant, a single example (pl. 120:D) bears on its base a hole that was cut when the vessel was still in the leather-hard stage and may have served a special function as a funnel.²⁹

Barrel 1c is represented only by a small number of sherds which may be grouped together on account of their thin profiles and sharply intumed upper bodies which resemble holemouth shapes (pl. 118:D–F). These sherds are usually found only in the finer grades of plain simple ware and may represent simply a better made version of the common Barrel 1b type. In many cases, when only small rim fragments from barrel-shaped vessels were recovered, it was impossible to assign them with certainty to either Barrel 1a or 1b. Thus, both variants should be lumped together for statistical purposes.

Barrel 2 (pls. 124:C–E, 125:A, B)

The greater majority of the storage-sized vessels of the Period III ceramic repertoire may be assigned to Barrel 2. They are usually shallower, wider, and have less incurved upper walls than is the rule for the Type 1b

27. Plate 128:A–H, compare Tell Mardikh/Ebla, Period IIB1, “EB IVa” (Matthiae 1980, p. 101, fig. 18); Tell es-Sweyhat, Area IV, “end of third millennium” (Holland 1977, p. 54, fig. 6:1–7); Tell Hadidi, Area M, “EB IV” (Dornemann 1979, p. 130, fig. 19:2, 4).
28. Plate 118:G, I–L, compare Gritille Höyük (Voigt and Ellis 1981, p. 97, fig. 9:G–I).
29. Plate 119:B, G; 120:A–E; 121:C, E; 122:B; compare Tell Abu Danné, Level VI.1 (Tefnin 1980, pl. 8:2, 3, 5–8); Mari, Area A, Level 3, “early second millennium” and Level 2, “MB II” (Le Beau 1983, p. 185, fig. 5:7, 9 and p. 181, fig. 3:5, 6, 10, respectively); Tell Bi‘a, “earliest floor of Old Babylonian fortification wall” (Herbordt et al. 1982, p. 97, fig. 14, top row, center); Tell Hammam et Turkman, “MB I” (van Loon 1985, p. 35, fig. 7:E [with a hole on its base similar to pl. 120:D]). Plates 119:F, 121:A, B, D, H; compare Gritille Höyük (Voigt and Ellis 1981, p. 96, fig. 8:K, M); Tell Mumbaqaat, Planquadrat 2733, Schicht 2 (Orthmann and Kühne 1974, p. 76, fig. 21:3). Plates 122:C, D; 123:C–E, G (rim shape); compare Gritille Höyük (Voigt and Ellis 1981, p. 97, fig. 9:H, I).

barrels (compare pls. 124:C–E; 125:A, B; 123:F; 124:A, B; respectively). Type 2 barrels are never found with combed decoration and usually are decorated by means of one or more rope-like notched raised ridges (pls. 124:D, 125:A, B). Rims are uniformly of the rectangular thickened type and the more rounded or club-shaped rims found in association with Barrel 1b are not recorded for Barrel 2. Bases are round.³⁰

Stand 1 (pl. 129:E–H)

A number of small sherds open at both ends may be recognized as stands of a type that continues with little or no change at Kurban from the Late Chalcolithic to the EB-MB Transition period (compare pls. 129:E–H; 72:G, L, M; 51:B; 22:J). Sherds of this type have blunt simple rims on their tops and a variety of rolled (pl. 129:E) or inner beveled (pl. 129:F–H) rims on the lower side.³¹

Stand 2 (pl. 129:I–N)

Tubular stands open on both ends constitute a distinctive type and may have been used in conjunction with round-based vessels such as barrels (pl. 120:D, E, for example) or jars (pls. 107:N, 108:A, 110:H, for example). One completely preserved example (pl. 129:N) shows that the stand's bottom is composed of a thick flat rim with a squarish or rectangular section (cf. pl. 129:K, M). The upper rim is always thinner and is marked by attenuated rills (pl. 129:I, J, L). Some examples are undecorated (pl. 129:I, N), while others have either raised notched ridges (pl. 129:M) or an elaborate incised pattern (pl. 129:J).

Stand 3 (pl. 130:A, B)

Represented by only a few sherds, Stand 3 appears to have been a barrel-shaped form, probably open on both sides, with fenestrations on its body (pl. 130:B).

Pedestal Base 1 (pl. 130:C–J)

High pedestal bases are frequently found in the Period III repertoire and represent a type already in use in the preceding period (compare pls. 72:Q, 130:E, 73:F, 130:H, for example). These bases were probably attached to a variety of jar types, but only one example can be identified as belonging to a vessel of the Barrel 1b type (pl. 122:D). The majority of bases assigned to this type are undecorated (pl. 130:C, D, F, G); a small number, however, have either horizontal (Deco. 307: pl. 130:J) or wavy band combing (Deco. 308: pl. 130:I). One example (pl. 130:H) even bears traces of pattern burnish, a decoration only rarely found in the Period III repertoire.

THE DECORATION OF PERIOD III PLAIN SIMPLE WARE

Far and away, the most common decorative scheme encountered in association with Period III plain simple ware types is either horizontal or wavy band combing (pls. 114:F, G; 121:A, E–J; for example). Occasionally other decorative schemes done by means of combing are also found, but these are much less common (pls. 108:B, 132:A–D, for example). Combed decoration is associated only with a limited number of types, mostly vessels of the Jar 17 type and barrel shapes. The combing effect, always fairly regular, appears to have been achieved by dragging a sharp multipointed tool over the clay while the vessel was still at the wheel, and most combed decorated vessels have a standardized mass-produced look which suggests we may be dealing with only a limited number of workshops.

Raised ridges on the shoulders of closed forms also are commonly found. They appear either in isolation, singly or in pairs, or in association with combed decoration (pls. 111; 118:G, L; 122:C). In isolation, raised ridges usually associated with vessels of the Jar 12 or Barrel 1a type (pls. 111:A–D, 118:G–J, for example), while in association with combed decoration, they are commonly found on the shoulders of Type 1b barrels (pl. 122:A, D, for example). Notched raised ridges are usually only found on larger storage-sized vessels, usually Type 2 barrels

30. Plates 124:C–E, 125:A, B, compare Tell es-Sweyhat, Area IV, “end of third millennium” (Holland 1977, p. 58, fig. 9:5).

31. For comparanda, see above, *Part Two, Chapter 8*, note 12.

(pls. 123:F, 124:A, B), but occasionally in other types as well (pl. 114:N, for example). More rarely, notched raised ridges also are found on accessories such as stands (pl. 129:M).

A small number of uniquely decorated sherds include one shoulder sherd decorated with a wavy band combed register and a raised ridge in a zigzag pattern, perhaps in imitation of a snake (Deco. 701: pl. 131:P), a sherd incised in an unclear pattern (Deco. 313: pl. 131:N), and another sherd with an elaborate incised and impressed decorative scheme (Deco. 327: pl. 131:M).

Applied decoration is rare, with only one shoulder sherd recorded. It bears a fragmentary animal figure (pl. 131:Q). Equally rare is painted decoration. Two vessels with brown painted bands on their shoulders are unique in Period III levels at Kurban Höyük (pls. 113:F, 115:Q) and recall the decoration of painted band ware vessels of the previous period (pl. 80:L, I, J, for example). Burnishing is rare, with only a few pattern burnished sherds attested (pls. 103:J, 130:H, for example).

METALLIC WARE (WARE 02)

Proportionally, metallic ware represents only a very small component of the Period III assemblage and although a number of distinct types are attested, most are represented by either a single or at best very few examples. Both the ware itself and some of its types continue unchanged from the preceding period, although a number of typically Period III shapes also are attested in metallic ware. The range of shapes in which metallic ware is found is limited and almost all of the Period III metallic ware types also are represented and are far more common in the plain simple ware component of the assemblage. Not all plain simple ware types are paralleled in metallic ware, however. By the same token, not all metallic ware types have exact counterparts in plain simple ware (Jar 29: pl. 133:N, O, for example).

Although individual Period III metallic ware sherds do not differ in terms of paste or color characteristics from their Period IV counterparts, as a whole, both assemblages are different. Whereas in the earlier assemblage metallic ware sherds exhibited a wide color range from gray to brownish to reddish and ultimately to purplish; in Period III most metallic ware sherds are gray (10YR 4/1–6/1). Brownish or reddish ones, while not unknown, are rare, and purplish ones are not recorded. Paste is always very dense and “clinks” when struck. Usually no tempering is visible to the naked eye, although occasionally white grits may be observed. Under low power magnification, it appears that only scattered grits of the white angular type were used as tempering. Sand was not observed as a temper inclusion. Average ware thickness does not appear to differ significantly from the range found among plain simple ware examples of the same types. Unlike many metallic ware examples of the preceding period when decoration was sometimes achieved by manipulating the firing process to produce two-tone vessels, Period III metallic ware vessels are always uniform in color. Decoration is restricted mostly to exterior burnishing, always in horizontal bands or rings (Deco. 004: pl. 133:A, B, G, I, O), although occasionally exterior surface corrugations produced while the vessel was still on the wheel are also used (Deco. 023: pl. 133:N).

METALLIC WARE TYPES

Bowl 6 (pl. 133:B)

A distinctive type characterized by its rilled rim and sharp carination at the juncture of body and rim, Bowl 6 is represented in the metallic ware component of the Period III assemblage by only a single sherd. It is finely made and bears traces of ring burnishing on both of its surfaces.

Bowl 8b (pl. 133:C, E)

Bowls with characteristically out-beveled and club-shaped rims represent an infrequent type in metallic ware that is paralleled in equally rare plain simple ware examples of the Period III repertoire (pl. 99:M).

Jar 1 (pl. 133:G, H, I)

Surprisingly enough, typical metallic ware examples of the widely distributed “Syrian Bottle” type appear at Kurban Höyük not only in Period IV contexts (pl. 78:C), but in Period III levels as well. These distinctive vessels are always made of a fine dense paste and bear traces of horizontal ring burnish on their exterior surfaces. They

are characterized by their elongated bag-shaped bodies, constricted necks, and single grooved rims (pl. 133:G–I). One almost complete example (pl. 133:I) was found in suprafloor debris inside an Area D Building Phase II room (Unit 19). At least two plain simple ware examples of the Syrian Bottle type were also found in Period III levels at the site (pl. 104:A, B).³²

Jar 14 (pl. 133:J)

Distinctively rilled rims represent metallic ware versions of the Jar 14 type, a type more often found in the plain simple ware component of the assemblage (pl. 113:A–G).

Jar 15a (pl. 133:K)

Like the preceding type, jar rims with attenuated exterior rills represent a type more commonly found in the plain simple ware component of the assemblage.

Jar 22 (pl. 133:F)

An elongated barrel-shaped jar with no neck and a well-marked rilled rim represents an infrequent type that is also found in the plain simple ware component of the assemblage (pl. 118:B).

Jar 24a (pl. 133:M)

Thin walled, holemouth jars with grooved rims represent a rare metallic ware type that is most commonly found in the denser grades of the plain simple ware component of the assemblage (pl. 126:A, B).

Jar 29 (pl. 133:N, O)

Globular jars with high very slightly outflared necks and ledge rims (pl. 133:N, O) constitute a very distinctive type that continues unchanged into Period III levels from the preceding period (compare pl. 78:N–Q). One completely preserved example (pl. 133:O) was found inside an Area D Building Phase II room (Unit 23). The majority of sherds of this type in Period III levels, however, are recognized by their distinctive rims, which when not burnished are usually corrugated (pl. 133:N).

PERIOD III PAINTED WARE (WARE 24)

Ware 24 is represented but by a few sherds and even fewer diagnostics, the majority of which are illustrated (pls. 149:E, 133:P–R, T). Given the small size of the sample, it is difficult to generalize. However, it would appear that two distinct types and maybe even wares are lumped together under Ware 24. Diagnostic forms invariably represent holemouth forms and share the paste characteristics typical for plain simple ware. The paint is brown and the decoration varies (pls. 133:P, Q, T; 152:E, top row). However, body sherds are uniformly thinner ranging from 0.30 to 0.40 cm and appear to belong to a different type altogether. Plate 133:R suggests a small necked jar. Paste is yellowish-buff in color (5Y 8/3, 8/4), unusually porous and friable. Grits are black and of the small rounded type (sand?). The exterior surface is covered with a slip of the same color of the clay but lighter, and decoration, usually consisting of registers of thin horizontal bands and horizontally arranged Vs, is always done on brown paint (pls. 133:R, 152:E).

WARE GROUP II: COOKING POT WARES

GRIT- AND QUARTZ-TEMPERED COOKING POT WARE (WARE 09)

Two distinct traditions may be discerned within the cooking pot ware component of the EB-MB Transition period. An earlier tradition that persists throughout represents a direct continuation of the typical Period IV “tri-lug” cooking pot ware. A second tradition appears to represent a very specialized Period III type and only appears

32. For comparanda, see above, *Part Two, Chapter 10*, note 40.

in the final phase of use of the settlement (Building Phase IIB), and then, only in association with one very specific and frequent type, Jar 32 (pl. 136:D–L).

Although represented by some distinctive new forms (Jar 30, for example) the earlier of the aforementioned traditions is, as a ware, undistinguishable from Period IV examples. It is handmade and therefore a great degree of shape variability may be observed. It is characterized by a somewhat porous medium-fired paste, usually dark brownish-buff (7.5 YR 4/2, 5/2) but sometimes gray in color. The exterior surface is invariably covered with a thick gray slip which is burnished all over with hard irregular horizontal strokes. That surface is always mottled with tones that range from brown (7.5 YR 5/2, 5/4) to gray (7.5 YR 4/0, 3/0) and sometimes orange (2.5 YR 4/8, 5/8). The paste is always fairly gritty with medium-sized white angular grits prominent. Quartz flakes are also frequent. Under low power magnification no traces of vegetal tempering were detected. Average ware thickness does not differ from the ranges common for the preceding period. Most sherds were recorded as of medium thickness and ranged from 0.70 to 1.30 cm. Thicker sherds were less common but ranged from 1.60 to 2 cm.

The second ware variant also recorded as Period III Ware 09 differs from the preceding not only in terms of form (only one distinctive type being made in it), but also differs in terms of paste, color and tempering. Most sherds have a grayish paste (2.5 YR 4/0, 5/0), but lighter brownish buff (7.5 YR 7/4) ones are not altogether uncommon. Typically sherds of this variant are tempered with both white angular grits and quartz flakes as was also the case with the earlier variant, but under low power magnification it is clear that the grits are smaller and the quartz flakes more prominent in the later variant. Another difference is that the exterior surface mottling of the earlier variant is not common in the later variant. Surfaces are usually smoothed and may be burnished, although this is rare. The fairly standardized look of vessels of the Jar 32 type, the only type found in this ware variant, and its distinctive raised shoulder ridges may indicate that those vessels are wheel-turned, perhaps on a slow wheel. But if so, no visible traces may be observed in the well-smoothed surfaces.

In retrospect, the second of the above discussed Period III Ware 09 variants should have been recorded separately, since it appears to represent a specialized ware that is associated with a singular type, perhaps the product of a single workshop. When dealing with diagnostics, therefore, it is possible to separate neatly both ware variants in the Kurban records. However, it is not possible to separate both variants in the case of non-diagnostic body sherds.

COOKING POT WARE TYPES

Bowl 16 (pl. 134:B)

Simple hemispherical bowls with convex sides and blunt rims represent a simple type that continues unchanged from the previous period (compare pl. 91:F–H).

Bowl 17 (pl. 134:C, D)

Deep bowls with either a ledge rim (pl. 134:C) or two miniature triangular-shaped ledge handles (pl. 134:D) constitute a distinctive type represented by only a few examples.

Jar 30 (pl. 135:A–F)

Jar 30 represents a frequent and distinctive Period III type that is, however, related to Period IV prototypes (compare pls. 94:A, C; 95:G, H; for example). This class combines a homogeneous group of handmade medium- to large-sized globular jars with no necks and holemouth-like sharply inturned upper bodies. Rims vary, but are on the whole thickened or club-shaped. A distinguishing characteristic of this type is a pair of fairly prominent triangular ledge handles protruding from the rim at opposite ends of the otherwise globular vessel (pl. 135:D). Jars of this type are invariably well burnished on their exterior surfaces, which are usually mottled as well.³³

33. Plate 135:A–E, compare Gritille Höyük (Voigt and Ellis 1981, p. 96, fig. 8:Q); Qouciq region, "EB IV" (Matthers et al. 1981, p. 348, fig. 211); Tell Mardikh/Ebla, Period IIB1, "EB IV" (Mazzoni 1985, p. 6, fig. 5:7–8). Tell Hadidi, 1972 Tomb, "late third millennium" (Dornemann 1979, p. 125, fig. 14:28); Tell es-Sweyhat, Area IV, "end of third millennium" (Holland 1977, p. 52, fig. 5:8); Tell Brak, Phases 3 and 2, "Late ED and Akkadian" (Fielden 1977, p. 249, pls. XIII:9, XIV:68).

Jars 31a, b (pls. 135:G–J, 136:A–C)

Jar 31 is comprised of a number of presumably ovoid Period III cooking pot ware jars, typically with triangular ledge handles attached to their rims similar to but smaller than those characteristic for the more globular Jar 30 type. Jar 31 represents a direct continuation into Period III of types more characteristic of the preceding period (compare pls. 135:G, H; 94:E, F; 95:A; 136:A, B; 93:G–K). Two variants may be distinguished on the basis of rim profile. Jar 31a includes examples with little or no neck and flattened rims (pl. 135:G–J). Examples with simple blunt outflared necks (pl. 136:A–C) are assigned to Jar 31b. The exterior surface of vessels of the Jar 31 type are usually mottled and commonly burnished.³⁴

Jar 32 (pl. 136:D–L)

As noted above, the most characteristic cooking pot ware jar of the final phase of use of the Area D Building Phase II complex is represented by Jar 32, a globular jar which is usually found with distinctive raised ridges on its shoulder and a variety of ledge-shaped rims. These vessels are never found with large triangular-shaped ledge rim handles such as those found in vessels of the Jars 30 and 31 types. Occasionally, however, much smaller vestigial rim attachments are found (pl. 136:I). An unusually thin and well made example of the type is unique in that it has a strap handle attached to its body and rim (pl. 136:D). Such handles are not common in Period III levels but recall similar cooking pot ware handles of the preceding period (pl. 95:F, for example). Vessels of the Jar 32 type are invariably manufactured in the second of the Period III cooking pot ware variants discussed above. They are usually unburnished, although lightly burnished examples are also found.³⁵

DENSE, VEGETAL-TEMPERED COOKING POT WARE (WARE 21)

As was the case in the preceding period, a dense primarily vegetal-tempered ware is present in the Period III ceramic assemblage, but is represented by only a handful of body sherds and only two diagnostics. These sherds are characterized by their dense brown or gray paste that is tempered principally with very finely chopped chaff. Occasionally, a few grits, usually white, also may be observed, but in such small quantities so as to suggest that their presence may be accidental. A small body fragment bears on its exterior surface a carefully made herringbone-like punctated pattern of a type not otherwise paralleled at the site (pl. 133:S). A second unique sherd in this ware represents a globular jar with a ledge rim and a notched raised ridge on its shoulder (pl. 134:A).

PERIOD III: DISCUSSION

Remains dated to the EB-MB Transition period were actually recovered in all of the excavation areas on the south mound to a greater or lesser extent. Area D, of course, with its ca. 1,900 square meters of excavated area provides both the largest exposure by far and the best sample. The exposure in the Area A step trench, on the other hand, was much reduced in extent, encompassing only an area of some 20 square meters, and the sample is proportionately smaller. Moreover, unlike the Area D exposure which uncovered the very core of the Period III settlement at the site, that of Area A appears to have exposed only its periphery.

Given the discrepancies between Areas D and A in terms of context nature, exposure, and sample size, comparisons are difficult and possibly unrepresentative. Nevertheless, such a comparison can be instructive, particularly on matters of chronology, since the relevance of the Area A exposure goes far beyond its reduced sample size and lack of clear architectural association. Two Period III phases were isolated in Area A: the upper one, Phase 22, represents an outdoor work area connected with the main phase of the Area D Building Phase II complex and the lowest phase, Phase 21, is of greater interest as it is stratigraphically distinct from and clearly earlier than the Area D complex directly above. At this stage of analysis Phase 21 provides the only definitive evidence at the site for a Period III phase predating the main settlement at the top of the mound. Less significant are the Period III remains in Areas B and E on the eastern and western periphery of the mound, respectively. Those of Area B have not been systematically recorded, while those of Area E with a limited sample of

34. Plates 135:G, H; 136:A, B; compare Tell es-Sweyhat, Area IV, "end of third millennium" (Holland 1977, p. 52, fig. 5:10–11); Tawi, Tomb T6 (Kampschulte and Orthmann 1984, pl. 7:57–61).

35. Plate 136:E–L, compare Gritille Höyük (Voigt and Ellis 1981, p. 97, fig. 9:I).

somewhat uncertain reliability since no structures of significance were uncovered in that small probe. The report below, therefore, focuses only on the evidence from Areas A and D.

The available Period III evidence from Areas A and D is substantial. Some 1,800 pottery groups for a total of about 90,000 sherds weighing some 2,300 kg were recorded for Area D, while a much smaller amount, only 31 groups for a total of 2,551 sherds, was recorded for Area A. Most of that evidence, and particularly that from Area D, however, pertains more to issues of spatial variability than it does to issues of chronological relevance, and indeed a preliminary analysis of variability in the horizontal distribution of ceramics in the area has shown promising results.³⁶ Moreover, a number of stratigraphically separate but sometimes localized subphases have been identified in the Area D complex, but a final correlation of all the relevant loci is still in preparation. As a result, the present discussion of the Period III evidence is not accompanied by the usual full summary of the data in tabular form. Rather, at this point only issues of typology and chronology are examined as a preliminary step for what will be a more comprehensive analysis by Verhaaren³⁷ in the future.

CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

As the remains of both Periods IVA and III were found at Kurban Höyük close to the mound's surface, reliable clusters of radiocarbon samples were neither expected nor recovered for either period. In their absence, it is necessary to rely solely on the available stratigraphic and ceramic evidence from the mound in order to illuminate the issue of continuity and change between Periods III and IVA. What evidence is available is somewhat ambiguous. On the one hand, some mid-late EB structures, particularly those of the southern sections of Area B, were reused in Period III, indicating that if a gap existed between the two periods it was minimal at best. On the other hand, however, the overall orientation of the Area D complex was different from that of the Period IVA settlement, even if individual Period III walls appear in some cases to follow closely in the orientation of underlying Period IVA walls. The same ambiguous and seemingly contradictory pattern may be discerned when the ceramic assemblages of the two periods are compared.

A comparison of the ceramic assemblages of Periods III and IV as a whole, reveals a number of important similarities and equally significant differences. Although a number of distinctive Period IV wares appear to be no longer in use in Period III, most notably reserved slip ware, band painted and combed wash wares, and Karababa painted ware, all of the principal EB-MB Transition wares; namely, plain simple, "tri-lug" cooking pot, and metallic wares, continue unchanged from the previous period. Furthermore, a number of Period IV types also continue into the succeeding period. Among the bowls, the following Period III types at Kurban represent continuations: Bowls 1, 5b, 8c, d, 9a, and 13. Among the jars an even larger number also continue seemingly unchanged: Jars 1, 11, 13, 24, 25b, 26, 29, and 31. Moreover, even several types that are characteristic only for Period III may be traced back to earlier mid-late EB prototypes at other areas of the site. The very common club or band-rimmed Period III bowls with incurved walls, for example, may be traced to clearly related but far less common Period IV types (compare pls. 100:C-M; 55:N, O; 101:G; 57:O, P).

However impressive as the degree of continuity in the ceramic traditions of Periods III and IV might be, on overall balance, the ceramic assemblage of the EB-MB Transition period is significantly different from that of the preceding period. The greater proportion of the Period III ceramic repertoire is represented not by types which continue in the sequence, but rather by types which are not previously paralleled in the Karababa basin area and which appear closely connected to the ceramic traditions of northern Syria west of the Euphrates. This becomes clear when a selection of the evidence is analyzed.

PERIODIZATION: DISTRIBUTION OF WARES AND TYPES

Since at this stage in the analysis it is not yet possible to unravel in detail the attribution of particular loci to specific subphases in the Area D Building Phase II complex, it was decided to contrast that complex as a whole with the typologically related, but stratigraphically earlier Period III materials from Area A Phase 21 (for the stratigraphic relationship between these two deposits, see above, p. 58). For this purpose, a small selection was made of Area D materials considered to be representative of the settlement as a whole in its last major phase of occupation (Building Phase IIB). Floor and suprafloor materials from three contemporary rooms were selected for

36. Verhaaren 1986.

37. Verhaaren, forthcoming.

analysis (fig. 123: Units 19, 27, 28). These deposits are considered to represent a single vertical “slice” to which the stratigraphically distinct Area A Phase 21 materials may be compared.

Table 48 summarizes the evidence from both the selected Area D units and Area A, Phase 21.³⁸ The evidence is presented only in terms of raw counts as the nature and reliability of the assemblages being compared is so different that more detailed comparisons would be meaningless. Whereas the Area D materials derive from primary contexts in clear architectural association, those from Area A Phase 21 derive from less reliable contexts, principally trash pits dug into what must have been the external edge of the settlement. Nevertheless, a number of distributional patterns of possible chronological significance may be observed.

In terms of ware distribution, it is clear that the principal wares of both Period III phases are the same; namely, plain simple, cooking pot, and metallic wares. Moreover, there is no observable change in the paste or tempering characteristics of those wares that are shared by both phases, although the earliest phase (Area A Phase 21) provides evidence for a greater range of Period IV wares than does the later phase of the period. Undoubtedly, many of these represent extrusions, particularly as most of the materials from Area A are coming out of pits cutting into Period IVA deposits. Nevertheless, the possibility that a number of those wares may still be in use in the earliest Period III phase cannot be discarded. Reserved slip ware, for example, constitutes about 1.1 percent of all sherds by count in Phase 21, an amount that is only slightly smaller than that common for the preceding period (compare tbs. 48, 30, 31). A few sherds each of Karababa painted, band painted, and combed wash ware are probably extrusive. Ware 24, a rare Period III painted ware variant, is only found in the later phase of the period. However, as only a handful of sherds of that ware were recorded overall, it would be foolhardy to use it as a chronological indicator.

If analysis of ware distribution throughout the Period III sequence is uninformative, analysis of type distribution reveals a number of obvious and significant patterns that distinguish both phases neatly. Nearly all of the Period III types that appear in the earlier phase continue into the later phase of the period represented in the Area D building complex. These include a number of important and frequent types traditionally assigned to the end of the EB (“EB IV”) at a number of sites elsewhere. The most frequent and distinctive of these are: Hama Goblets (Bowl 2: pl. 97:G–S), carinated bowls (Bowl 4: pl. 98:A–K), club-rimmed bowls (Bowl 9b: pl. 100:E–M), globular band-rimmed jars (Jars 5b, c: pls. 105:J–P, 106:A–D), large globular jars with a variety of club-shaped rims (Jar 8: pl. 107:A–P), and holemouth cooking pots with triangular ledge handles (Jar 30: pl. 135:A–E).³⁹ In the later phase of the Period III sequence represented in Area D, however, those types which continue are found in direct association with a constellation of new types. Some of those types not previously encountered recall closely forms and decorative schemes that are usually associated with the early MB period in northern Syria—at least as it is now understood. The most common of these are the very frequent barrel shapes (Barrels 1, 2: pls. 118–125) and ovoid jars with rilled rims and wavy band or horizontally combed decoration on their shoulders (Jar 17: pl. 114:A–O). Less common but equally distinctive and also widely paralleled are a series of crudely made spheroid or ovoid bottles with restricted necks, and a single double-stranded handle on their shoulders (Jar 20 and Handle 1: pl. 116:A–F). A number of other types that are not readily paralleled at sites elsewhere, are also characteristic only of the later phase of the period represented in the final use phase of the Area D building complex. Among the most frequent are a series of distinctive small ovoid or globular jars with a variety of rims (Jars 2a–c: pl. 104:E–P), medium- to large-sized ovoid jars with prominent raised ridges on their shoulders (Jar 12b: pls. 110:B–H, 111:A–D), and globular cooking pots with raised shoulder ridges (Jar 32: pl. 136:D–L).

In short, even from a limited presentation of the evidence, it is clear that unless the assemblage recovered in the Area A Phase 21 pits represents a carefully selected repertoire that is unrepresentative of the earliest phase of the period as a whole, then two distinct chronological units may be discerned in the Period III sequence at the site. A substantial degree of ceramic continuity between the two may be observed, but the later phase of the period is marked by the appearance of a substantial number of new types.

A selection of representative ceramics from Area A Phase 21 loci and from one of the Area D Building Phase IIB complex rooms, Unit 19, is illustrated on figures 68 and 135, respectively.

38. Details on the specific Area A Phase 21 and Area D Building Phase IIB Loci included in table 48 may be obtained in the *Appendix*.

39. For specific references, see above notes 1, 2, 7, 13, 15, and 33, respectively.

DATING AND PARALLELS

A number of separate lines of evidence converge in placing the Period III settlement at Kurban Höyük somewhere at the transition from the third to the second millennia B.C. As noted above, in terms of the stratigraphic sequence at the site itself, it appears certain that little time elapsed between the end of the Period IVA settlement and the reoccupation of the site in Period III. Accordingly, the beginning date of the latter period is intimately connected to the end date of the former. As discussed in greater detail in the preceding chapter, an impressive, if somewhat circumstantial corpus of evidence may be marshaled to suggest that Period IV at Kurban may have lasted well into the last quarter of the third millennium. This *terminus post quem* is in fact in agreement with a substantial body of evidence derived from a number of other sites where materials comparable to those of Period III at Kurban have been found. A significant number of Period III types at Kurban Höyük, and particularly those recovered in the earliest phase of the period, have close parallels in assemblages assigned to the very end of the EB in northern Syria, the period sometimes referred to in the literature as "EB IVa-b."

Close connections between a number of early Period III types at Kurban and the assemblage of Ebla IIB1 indicate that both periods may be at least partially contemporaneous, although it is probable that the latter is somewhat earlier since a number of parallels also may be drawn between Kurban Period IVA-B and Ebla IIB1.⁴⁰ If so, it is likely that the earlier phase of Period III at Kurban postdates the destruction of Palace G at Ebla, an event that surely dates within the Akkadian period and possibly to the reign of Naram-Sin of Akkad. This *terminus* for the onset of Period III at Kurban is alternately supported and narrowed down further on the basis of excavations at a number of sites in the Tabqa Dam area. At Selenkahiye, for example, two unmistakably Akkadian seal impressions were recovered in a fortified Phase III structure in association with ceramics which presumably parallel those from the earlier phase of Period III at Kurban.⁴¹ The excavations at Tell es-Sweyhat allow one to be even more precise. An extensive number of parallels between Kurban Period III ceramics and materials from the fortified Area IV building there suggest a certain degree of contemporaneity, although Sweyhat lacks most of the typical late types of Kurban's Area D settlement. Thus, an inscribed one *mana* weight found in a room of the Area IV structure at Sweyhat may be used as dating evidence for the earliest Period III phase at Kurban and as a *terminus* for the Area D complex at the site. This weight is datable to the Ur III period on paleographic grounds.⁴²

While the earliest phase of the Period III sequence at Kurban Höyük may be correlated on a one to one basis with the end of the EB in northern Syria and is thus datable to the very end of the third millennium B.C., the date for the later phase of the Period III sequence at the site is less obvious. Correlations with other sites suggest a range early in the second millennium. The barrel shapes (Barrels 1, 2), for example, are paralleled in post EB early second millennium levels at Tell Abu Danné, Tell Bi'a, and Tell Hammam et Turkman, among other sites.⁴³ A similar if not later date is suggested for the ovoid jars with rilled rims and combed decoration on their shoulders (Jar 17) by parallels to "MB II" materials from Tell Mardikh/Ebla, and Tell Hadidi.⁴⁴ Moreover, the distinctive spheroid bottles with long narrow necks and double-stranded shoulder handles (Jar 20) were found in the destruction level of Zimrilim's palace at Mari, an event that took place late in the reign of Hammurabi of Babylon at the end of the first quarter of the second millennium B.C.⁴⁵

However, impressive as the number of specific correlations that can be drawn between individual Area D Building Phase IIB-C types and MB sequences elsewhere may be, the assemblage of the late phase of Period III at Kurban cannot be called MB—at least not as that period is presently understood, unless it be assigned to the still elusive and largely undefined Syrian "MB I." Many typical early MB types that could be expected in the area and some of which are actually found at sites nearby are absent at Kurban. These include shallow carinated bowls with sharply outflared blunt rims,⁴⁶ tall carinated bowls with slightly outflared rims of the type common at Hama

40. See above, *Part Two, Chapter 10*, pp. 346ff.

41. van Loon 1979, pp. 108–10, figure 21.

42. Holland 1975.

43. See above, note 29.

44. See above, note 21.

45. See above, note 22.

46. See, for example, Tell Mardikh/Ebla, Periods IIIA-B (Matthiae 1982, p. 86, fig. 24:1, 4–6; 1979, fig. I:1–7).

H,⁴⁷ carinated goblets with button bases and high slightly outflared necks,⁴⁸ and ledge rimmed barrels, frequently with wavy band combed decoration.⁴⁹ Also not recorded at Kurban in Period III levels is the widely distributed Habur ware, an important marker of the nineteenth and eighteenth centuries B.C. But perhaps the most compelling difference that distinguishes the Kurban Area D assemblage from early MB sequences in northern Syria and Mesopotamia is the fact that at Kurban the limited repertoire of types more characteristic of MB sequences elsewhere is found in direct association, frequently even side by side on the same floors, with an important component of late EB types (tab. 48).

This last point becomes clearer when we focus, by way of an example, on the floor and suprafloor materials recovered in one of the Area D rooms selected for study here, Unit 19. On the floor in one corner of the room was found a cache of pottery vessels composed of a number of barrels and one large ovoid jar with shoulder ridges (pls. 110:H, 120:E, 151:E). Nearby, a smaller cache contained two additional barrels (pls. 118:H, 120:C). In addition, suprafloor materials within the room included some eight identifiable rims of Hama Goblets (Bowl 2), at least three carinated bowl sherds (Bowl 4), one complete metallic ware "Syrian Bottle" (pl. 133:I), a number of globular jars with characteristic band rims (Jars 5a, b: pl. 105:I, N), several sherds of ovoid jars with rilled rims (Jar 17), numerous other large- and storage-sized barrel sherds (Barrels 1, 2: pl. 122:A), a number of cooking pot ware sherds (Jars 30, 32) as well as miscellaneous other types. A representative sample of pottery from Room 19 is illustrated on figure 135.

In short, as its name implies, the EB-MB Transition settlement in Area D at Kurban Höyük represents a relatively thin "chronological slice" that appears to bridge the gap between the end of the EB and the beginnings of the MB in northern Syria and northern Mesopotamia, a poorly understood transition that until now has been remarkably devoid of archaeological evidence.⁵⁰ The importance of the Area D sample for issues of chronology is heightened by the fact that the site was abandoned for several millennia after Period III and thus the EB-MB Transition settlement remained uncontaminated by immediately successive second millennium occupations. Typologically, its assemblage falls between the "EB IV" of the northern Syrian plains and the Upper Euphrates basin (Mardikh IIB1-2, Hama J, Sweyhat Area IV, for example) and the "MB I" of central Syria (Mardikh IIIA) or "MB II" of the Tabqa area (Hadidi, Halawa Planquadrat Q).

The ceramic evidence from Kurban Period III settlement indicates that a much greater degree of continuity existed, at least in the Karababa area, between the EB and the MB than has been heretofore allowed for. The marked changes in the ceramic assemblages of both periods that have been observed until now in most areas are indicative not so much of substantially different traditions as they are of a chronological hiatus within a continuous evolving typological series. Those changes appear to be representative only for the larger centers, precisely where most excavations have been conducted, but as shown by the EB-MB Transition settlement at Kurban, they need not be representative of conditions in possibly more peripheral areas.

47. See, for example, Fugmann 1958, p. 90, fig. 110: 3H66, 3B922, 3b927.

48. See, for example, Tell Mardikh/Ebla, Period IIIB (Matthiae 1979, fig. G:2-3), and Mari, Zimrilim Palace (Parrot 1959, fig. 88:915).

49. See, for example, Halawa, Tell A, Planquadrat Q (Orthmann et al. 1981, pls. 47:25 and 49:5), and Tell Mardikh/Ebla, Period IIIA (Matthiae 1980, p. 144, fig. 37).

50. It is likely, however, that full publication of excavations at Tell Hammam et Turkman (Hammam West VI-VII), Tell Bi'a ("earliest Old Babylonian floor"), and Tell Abu Danné (Level VI) may yet reveal materials directly comparable to those of the late phase of Kurban Period III.

TOWN AND COUNTRY IN SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA

Table 48. Distribution of Wares and Types for Selected Building Phase IIB Loci in Area D, Units 19, 27, and 28, and Phase 21 Deposits in Area A

<i>Period III Plain Simple Ware (04)</i>																							
<i>Bowl Types</i>																							
Period	Phase	Area	1b	2	Base 1	3	4	5a	5b	7	8b	8c	8d	9a	9b	9c	9e	10	11	13	14	Unass.	BOWL TOTAL
III	Bldg. IIB	D	2	37	5	—	8	1	8	4	—	3	—	1	13	6	3	1	2	—	3	40	137
III	21	A	—	23	31	2	13	—	8	4	1	2	4	—	31	4	—	—	—	2	1	9	135

<i>Period III Plain Simple Ware (04 cont.)</i>																						
<i>Jar Types</i>																						
Period	Phase	Area	1	2a	2b	2c	3	4a	4b	5a	5b	5c	6	8	9	11	12b	13	14	15a	16b	17
III	Bldg. IIB	D	—	3	7	2	1	1	5	1	13	—	1	13	37	4	5	4	4	1	—	1
III	21	A	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	27	1	—	15	10	12	—	8	—	—	1	—

<i>Period III Plain Simple Ware (04 cont.)</i>																					
<i>Jar Types (cont.)</i>																					
Period	Phase	Area	18	19	20	22	23	24a	24b	25b	26b	28	Unass.	JAR TOTAL	<i>Barrels</i>			BARREL TOTAL	<i>Stands</i>		
															1a	1b	2		1	2	
III	Bldg. IIB	D	3	—	2	1	1	—	2	8	7	1	96	224	3	87	13	103	4	1	
III	21	A	—	1	—	2	2	1	1	2	11	—	19	115	—	—	—	—	1	—	

<i>Period III Plain Simple Ware (04 cont.)</i>																					
<i>Bases</i>																					
<i>Handle</i>																					
<i>Bodies</i>																					
Period	Period	Area	Feet	Ped.	Ring	Unass.	Unass.	<i>Plain</i>			<i>Decorated</i>				WARE 04 TOTAL						
								Fine	Med.	Coarse	Combed	R. Ridge	R. Notched	Corr.							
III	Bldg. IIB	D	1	12	104	16	—	1,910	5,045	108	152	64	41	7	7,929						
III	21	A	2	1	67	11	2	69	1,688	62	—	—	—	13	2,166						

<i>Period III Metallic Ware (02)</i>														
<i>Bowl</i>														
<i>Jar Types</i>														
<i>Base</i>														
<i>Bodies</i>														
Period	Phase	Area	Unass.	1	15a	29	Unass.	<i>Plain</i>		<i>Decorated</i>			WARE 02 TOTAL	
								Fine	Med.	Corr.	Bns.	Rg. Bns.		
III	Bldg. IIB	D	1	1	1	—	3	9	3	1	—	1	20	
III	21	A	2	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	12	

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Table 48. Distribution of Wares and Types for Selected Building Phase IIB Loci in Area D, Units 19, 27, and 28, and Phase 21 Deposits in Area A (*cont.*)

Period	Phase	Area	Period III Burnished and Unburnished Cooking Pot Ware (09)										Ware 24	Ware 42	PERIOD III TOTAL		
			Bowls		Jar Types				JAR	Bodies			WARE 09 TOTAL	Bodies		Bodies	
			17	Unass.	30	31a	31b	32	Unass.	TOTAL	Plain	Bns.		Ridge		TOTAL	
III	Bldg. IIB	D	2	1	23	3	5	39	12	82	962	71	40	1,158	3	3	9,113
III	21	A	—	—	30	—	18	—	4	52	19	226	—	297	—	2	2,477

Period	Phase	Area	Period IV(?) Wares and Types												BOWL TOTAL	
			Painted Band Ware (01)			Ware 02	Reserved Slip Ware (05)			Plain Simple Ware (04)						
			Bowl	Base	Bodies	Bowl	Bodies	Bowl	Jar	Bowl Types						
8c	Unass.	Unass.	1e		8b	16c	WARE 05 TOTAL	1e	Base 1	2b	9a	9b				
III	Bldg. IIB	D	1	—	2	—	22	—	—	22	2	1	—	—	1	4
III	21	A	1	1	—	1	26	1	3	30	3	6	3	1	1	14

Period	Phase	Area	Period IV(?) Wares and Types (<i>cont.</i>)									PERIOD IV(?) TOTAL
			Plain Simple Ware (04 <i>cont.</i>)			Ware 04	Ware 07	Ware 08	Cooking Pot Ware (09)		Ware 12	
			Jar Types		WARE 04 TOTAL	Bodies	Bodies	Jar Types		Body		
8b	16b	TOTAL			35	36						
III	Bldg. IIB	D	3	—	7	—	2	—	1	—	35	
III	21	A	1	1	16	2	4	3	8	1	67	

Period	Phase	Area	Extrusive Wares		Intrusive Wares			PHASE TOTAL
			Chaff 13	BRB 17	Plain Simple Ware 04	Islamic Glazed 22	Roman T. Sigl. 27	
III	Bldg. IIB	D	10	1	1	2	1	9,163
III	21	A	7	1	—	—	—	2,552

CHAPTER 12

Period II: Early Abbasid

by Guillermo Algaze

INTRODUCTION

The ceramic assemblage of the early Abbasid period was recovered only in Area D on top of the south mound, where it is associated with a single well-planned and sturdily built square *Khan* that has already been briefly described. Unfortunately, the structure was found immediately under the surface of the mound and had been severely disturbed by both erosion and modern plowing. Occupational surfaces had for the most part long since eroded away, although occasionally, small patches of apparent surfaces and occupational fill could be traced. A number of pits dug in the interior courtyard area of the building also were detected, but as they were so close to the mound's surface, they were difficult to isolate with any degree of precision. As a consequence of these various factors, the greater proportion of Islamic ceramics recovered at the site were found out of context, principally in the undifferentiated plow zone, but occasionally scattered in the midst of Period III deposits as well, presumably coming out of unrecognized pits and rodent holes.

Given the fragmentary condition of the available archaeological data, the presentation of the Period II materials which follows is purely typological in nature and more cursory than that possible for the preceding periods. No attempt was made to divide the ceramics into types since no reliable counts could be made. However, the Period II ceramics are treated as a reasonably homogeneous group in spite of the lack of stratigraphic precision. To some degree this is justifiable since it is likely that in Period II at Kurban Höyük we are dealing with a relatively short span of time. This assumption is implicit in the fact that the structure from which the materials derive appears to have been of relatively short duration: no traces whatsoever of secondary rebuildings were noticed. Moreover, as the site had not been occupied for several millennia prior to Period II and since it was not reoccupied after its demise, it is not difficult to differentiate with some precision the ceramic assemblage of the early Abbasid period, which is characterized by a relatively limited repertoire of both wares and forms. Four principal wares were found. Although the first two wares, a glazed ware and a porous greenish/cream grit-tempered ware, are rare at the site, they have numerous parallels at sites elsewhere across the Islamic world, and may have been imported. Most Period II sherds at the site, however, are actually assignable to either a common plain simple ware in various shades of buff or to a limestone-tempered cooking pot ware.

GLAZED WARE (WARE 22)

Never particularly common at Kurban, the corpus of Period II glazed ware may be assigned in its entirety to the simpler versions of the "splash ware" category of early Islamic wares, discussed most recently by Holod and Wilkinson in connection with material from excavations at Qasr al-Hayr East and Nishapur, respectively.¹ The majority of glazed sherds at the site are made of a dense orange paste (5YR 7/6, 7/8), which is tempered with occasional scattered small-sized white grits. Under low power magnification no additional tempering material was observed. Since the dense orange paste characteristic at the site for glazed ware sherds is not otherwise attested in the Period II assemblage, it is possible that most of those sherds were imports. However, it should be

1. Grabar et al. 1978 and Wilkinson 1973.

noted that a small number of glazed ware sherds have a greenish paste and may have been produced locally (pl. 138:G–M). Glaze color varies and specific color ranges and decorative combinations are associated with specific types. In general shades of green are most frequent although examples with a bright yellow glaze are also common. Brown, black, blue, and purple tones, although attested, are rare. In almost all cases the colored glaze was not applied directly over the clay, but was applied instead over a thin intervening coat of cream/opaque white glaze. Unfortunately, as a result of an oversight, no systematic Munsell readings were taken in the field for the various colors and shades of glazed decoration.

Only a handful of distinctive glazed ware forms are attested at the site. Simple hemispherical bowls with convex sides are found in a range of sizes (pl. 137:B, C, E–G) and it is likely that the larger examples had ring bases since a number of glazed open form ring bases were recovered, although no completely preserved rim to base form was found. Hemispherical bowls are usually clumsily decorated, their interiors are covered with either a cream or bright yellow glaze over which occasionally splotches of green glaze in various shades are found, forming however no obvious pattern. Exteriors are usually partially unglazed and are covered with randomly applied splotches of glaze, usually dripping from the rim (pls. 137:C, F, G; 150:B, third row, first and second from right). Less commonly, elaborately decorated examples of the larger hemispherical bowls are also found. A bowl sherd decorated by means of closely packed yellow and black glazed stripes arranged diagonally on its interior may be paralleled at widely-spread sites across the Near East, and finds close correspondence with examples dated to the early Abbasid period at both Susa and Nishapur in southern Iran (pls. 137:E, 150:B, second row, second from left).² Moreover, examples of the same form decorated with more widely spaced radiating stripes of green or brown glaze over an overall coat of cream glaze are paralleled at the early Abbasid site of Qasr al-Hayr East in northern Syria (pl. 150:B, second row right, fourth row, second from right).³ A small number of sherds are decorated by means of a dense swirl of multicolored glaze applied, as is usual at Kurban, over an initial coat of cream-colored glaze. Most of the examples of this decorative type are represented by body sherds that appear to have belonged to open bowls. One diagnostic example has an hemispherical body and a sharply out-turned rim. It uses various shades of green and brown to achieve the swirling effect (pls. 137:H, 150:B, second row, second from right). Other examples of the same technique in body sherds have various combinations of green, yellow, and purplish glaze. Once again, close parallels may be drawn to the glazed ware assemblages of early Abbasid Susa and Nishapur.⁴

If not the most frequent, at least the most distinctive of glazed ware forms at the site is represented by a number of shallow basin-like bowls with vertical walls, a sharp basal angle carination, flat rims, and an elaborate excised decorative pattern on their exteriors. Bowls of this type are attested in a wide range of sizes ranging from fairly large ones (pl. 137:I) to miniature examples (pl. 138:A), although medium-sized variants are most common (pls. 138:B, C, F–I; 150:B, top row). Decoration usually consists of various combinations of excised triangles and elongated slashes under several coats of green over cream glaze. Examples of this distinctive type appear to have had a wide distribution across the Islamic Near East and parallels may be found ranging from Al-Mina and Antioch on the Syrian coast through the great Abbasid capital of Samarra in central Mesopotamia and ultimately to Susa in southeastern Iran.⁵

Glazed ware closed forms are rare at the site. A single semi-complete jar had both a spout and a handle and bears on its exterior surface a dark greenish glaze and excisions similar to those more commonly found in open forms (pls. 138:E, 150:B, left). It may have had a simple everted rim (pl. 138:D). A handful of other pieces of note include a small oil lamp covered with irregular splotches of green over cream glaze (pl. 138:K), and a holemouth jar covered with dark green glaze (pl. 138:M).

2. Plates 137:E, 150:B, compare Susa Apadana, Level 1, "Early Abbasid" (Kervran 1977, fig. 42:2, 4); Nishapur, "IXth century" (Wilkinson 1973, p. 73, no. 9); Antioch, undated (Waaege 1948, fig. 57).
3. Plate 150:B, compare Qasr al-Hayr East, "VIII–X centuries" (Grabar et al. 1978, p. 223, fig. H1:14).
4. Plates 137:H, 150:B, second row, second from right, compare Nishapur, "IXth century" (Wilkinson 1973, p. 71, nos. 1, 2, 3, and 6); Susa Apadana, Level 1 "Early Abbasid" (Kervran 1977, fig. 42:1).
5. Plates 137:I, 138:A–C, F–I, compare Antioch, undated (Waaege 1948, p. 101, fig. 78:15, 16, 17, and 19); Al Mina, "IX century" (Lane 1937, p. 38, pl. 18:C); Samarra, "836–892 A.D." (Sarre 1925, pl. 5:8–9); Gurgan Region (northeastern Iran), provenance unknown, "IX century" (Fukai 1981, fig. 113); Susa Apadana, Level 2 (Rosen-Ayalon 1974, p. 154, fig. 355). Additionally, three examples of this distinctive type, of unknown provenance however, are also found in the collection of early Islamic ceramics of the Benaki Museum in Athens (Philon 1980, figs. 642–44).

CREAM WARE (WARE 52)

A small number of sherds are made of a distinctive pale greenish or cream colored ware (5Y 8/3, 8/4) that has parallels at wide-flung early Islamic sites ranging from northern Syria to southern Iran.⁶ The paste is always rather porous and lightweight. Air pockets are frequent. Most sherds are relatively thin and average ware thickness ranges from 0.30 to 0.70 cm. Grits are uniformly small and round, usually black but occasionally gray and red as well (sand?). Grits of the white angular type, so common in the plain simple and cooking pot wares of the period at the site, are not attested in Ware 52. Cream ware sherds usually bear on their surfaces traces of fast wheel mark striations (pl. 140:G–I, for example).

Only a limited number of distinctive cream ware shapes are attested at Kurban. Most appear to represent pitcher-like vessels. A group of ribbed sherds (e.g., pl. 140:B–D) may be reconstructed as pitcher shapes with high narrow necks on the basis of parallels to better preserved examples at contemporary sites.⁷ Two sherds in a carefully-made “egg shell” variant of cream ware also represent pitchers, but with wider outflared necks (pl. 140:G, I). These last also find numerous parallels at sites elsewhere.⁸ Several pitcher handles were also found. Simple rod-shaped ones appear to be the norm (pl. 140:F), while a handle with applique thumbknobs represents a unique piece (pl. 140:L). A handful of other shapes are also represented by unique pieces; the most notable is a small rim sherd with a constricted mouth which may have belonged to a “pilgrim flask” (pl. 140:A).

PLAIN SIMPLE WARE (WARE 04)

By far the greater majority of identifiable Islamic sherds are made of a compact paste in several shades of buff which differs little from the paste characteristics common for EB plain simple ware at the site. Sherds are invariably wheel-made and frequently fast wheel striations may be observed on the interior surface of vessels. Paste color ranges from brownish (7.5YR 8/2, 7/2) to pinkish or light reddish (5YR 7/4, 2.5YR 6/6) buff. Most commonly, sherds are tempered with small white grits, which under the microscope appear to be of the white angular type (crushed limestone?). On occasion, smaller rounded black grits (sand?) are also visible, usually they appear in combination with the always more prominent white grits, but more rarely they are also found in isolation. Average ware thickness varies with vessel size, but in general only medium thickness sherds were found. Neither fine nor coarse examples of Islamic plain simple ware were recorded.

Bowl shapes are rare and in fact most of the examples illustrated on plate 139 are represented by a single or at best a pair of examples. Most of the Islamic plain simple ware forms at the site represent closed forms. The most common type is a double strap handled amphora-like vessel, invariably with a high neck and usually with some sort of a band rim (pl. 141:B–K). Handles straddle both the neck and the shoulder of the vessel and usually have three well-marked wide grooves on their exterior surfaces (pl. 141:E, F). Similar vessels appear to have a wide geographical and chronological distribution at Islamic sites.⁹ Less common but still represented by more than a handful of examples are apparently globular jars with wide mouths, short necks, club rims, and at least one and possibly two strap handles attached to the rims (pl. 140:M, N). Holemouth jars are rare in Islamic plain simple ware, although they represent a shape that is much more frequently found in the cooking pot ware component of the assemblage (pl. 142:A–C, compare pl. 143:D–F). Finally, a number of vessels are represented by single examples but are noteworthy because they find parallels at other sites. A pitcher with a high and narrow undulating neck has an elaborately impressed and incised decorative pattern on its body (pl. 140:E). Although its top is not preserved, the asymmetrical outward curve of its neck suggests a pinched rim spout. It recalls similarly

6. See, for example, Grabar et al. 1978, p. 111; Sarre 1925, p. 5; and Kervran 1977, p. 91).

7. Plate 140:B–D, for complete shapes see examples from Nishapur, “IXth century A.D.” (Wilkinson 1973, pp. 303, 309, figs. 30 and 60 [made, however, in a different ware]). Less complete examples which closely parallel the shape and ware of the Kurban examples are reported from Qasr al-Hayr East “VIII–Xth centuries A.D.” (Grabar et al. 1978, p. 131, fig. A1:22a–b). Glazed examples of the same form are also reported at Samarra, “836–892 A.D.” (Sarre 1925, pl. 7:2).

8. Plate 140:G, I, compare Qasr al-Hayr East, “VIII–Xth centuries A.D.” (Grabar et al. 1978, p. 131, fig. A1:13); Samarra “836–892 A.D.” (Sarre 1925, p. 6, fig. 6); Susa Apadana, Level I “Early Abbasid,” and no provenance (Kervran 1977, figs. 30:1–2, 31:1, and 30:8, respectively); Nishapur, “IXth century A.D.” (Wilkinson 1973, pp. 296–98, 303, nos. 6, 14, and 33, for example).

9. Plate 141:B–K, cf. Qasr al-Hayr East, “VIII–Xth centuries A.D.” (Grabar et al. 1978, p. 161, fig. C:8); Nishapur, “IXth century” (Wilkinson 1973, pp. 314, 344, figs. 72 and 57, respectively); Hama (Riis and Poulsen 1957, p. 265, fig. 975).

shaped vessels from Umayyid levels at Susa.¹⁰ A bag-shaped jar with a pointed club rim (pl. 142:D) may be paralleled at Hama, presumably in a later context.¹¹

Decoration is rare in conjunction with the Islamic plain simple ware, but when present usually consists of simple incised patterns. Incisions are usually fairly wide and a few sherds bear an incised wavy line (pl. 139:F, L, M). One bowl, a unique piece, is decorated on its interior surface with concentric registers of incised decoration (pl. 139:E). Another bowl, also unique, has an impressed raised ridge (pl. 139:J). Perhaps more significant than the range of decoration attested at the site in association with the plain simple ware of the early Abbasid period is the range of decoration that seems to be absent. Combed decoration, which is sometimes found at contemporary assemblages elsewhere is not attested at Kurban, unless Islamic examples of that decorative technique were recorded as EB-MB transition sherds. Also not found at the site are vessels with elaborate barbotine, impressed, or stamped decoration, types routinely found at contemporary assemblages at larger sites.

ISLAMIC COOKING POT WARE (WARE 19)

Unlike the previously discussed Period II wares, the cooking pot ware of the Islamic period at the site finds no obvious parallels at sites elsewhere. It may represent a local tradition common only in the Karababa dam area, although it is also possible that the lack of parallels only reflects the lack of publication of the coarser wares at other sites. The paste is usually fairly compact and the clay color ranges from gray (5YR 4/1) to reddish (10R 4/4, 4/6), although the former is more common. Grits are always very prominent, fairly coarse, and are of the usual white angular type (crushed limestone?). Surfaces are covered with a thick slip usually of the same color as the paste. It is always smoothed, but never burnished. The presence in some Islamic cooking pot ware sherds of fairly regular exterior grooves (pl. 143:C, F, L) suggests that they may have been made on a wheel, but if so, few traces could be detected on most sherds due to the thick slip cover and subsequent smoothing. Average ware thickness ranges from 0.50 to 1 cm and neither fine nor coarse variants were recorded.

The range of forms attested in Islamic cooking pot ware is limited. Holemouth shapes are most frequent. They had certainly one and more probably two shoulder handles (pl. 143:C–F) and represent a type also found in the plain simple ware component of the assemblage (pl. 142:A, B). A less common variant has a simple vertical blunt neck (pl. 143:A, B, G, J) and was also handled. Invariably, handles have three distinctive exterior grooves (pl. 143:B, K) and recall identical plain simple ware handles (pl. 141:E, F). Open forms are represented only by a single barrel-like shape (pl. 143:L).

ISLAMIC CHAFF/STRAW-TEMPERED WARE (WARE 13)

A few chaff/straw-tempered ware sherds appear to be early Abbasid in date as they have no parallels in reliable Period III contexts, and are found only in mixed groups which also have unmistakable Islamic diagnostics. Only one form is attested: a crudely made jar rim (pl. 143:H), and it is clear that chaff-tempered ceramics did not represent a significant component of the Period II assemblage at Kurban Höyük.

MISCELLANEOUS EARLY FIRST MILLENNIUM A.D. WARES

A small number of sherds from Area D loci represent forms and wares characteristic of the late Roman, Partho-Sasanian and early Byzantine periods in the Karababa dam area preceding the onset of Period II occupation at Kurban. As only a handful of these usually small and highly eroded sherds are involved, it is likely that they do not mark an unrecognized occupation of the site, but probably were introduced in the course of agricultural activities on the abandoned mound of Kurban prior to the establishment of the early Abbasid settlement. Included in this group are one small red-slipped Hellenistic/Roman *Terra Sigillata* body fragment (Ware 27); one rim sherd of late Hellenistic/late Roman “Brittle” cooking pot ware (Ware 26: pl. 142:I), and a few Partho-Sasanian/Byzantine plain simple and “scroll painted” ware forms (Ware 04: pl. 142:E, and Ware 20: pl. 142:G, H, respectively).

10. Plate 140:E, compare Susa Apadana, Level III, “Umayyid” (Kervran 1977, fig. 27:2). For the possible shape of the rim spout see an unstratified example also from Susa (*ibid.*, fig. 28:7 [glazed]).

11. Plate 142:D, compare Hama (Riis and Poulsen 1957, p. 266, fig. 977).

PERIOD II: DISCUSSION

INTERPRETATION AND DATING

A combination of architectural, archaeological, and historical evidence allows one to date the Period II remains at Kurban Höyük with a degree of precision not possible for any of the preceding periods at the site. The structure itself, with its distinctive square plan and rows of long rooms facing an open courtyard (fig. 124), is characteristic only for Islamic culture and this provides a well-dated *terminus post quem*. The ceramics provide evidence for narrowing the possible chronological range considerably. While many of the plain simple ware forms represented at the site have either a long or a not well understood chronological distribution in the Islamic period, the glazed ware sherds in the assemblage (pls. 137, 138) are susceptible to closer dating, since most appear to have been imported and can be paralleled at other sites with sequences more amenable to precise dating.

As outlined above in greater detail, the majority of the Period II glazed ceramics at Kurban are assignable to the “splash ware” category of early Islamic glazed ceramics. More specifically, parallels to Qasr al-Hayr East in northern Syria, Samarra in central Iraq, and Susa and Nishapur in southern Iran point to an early Abbasid date (ninth–tenth centuries A.D.) for the glazed ceramics of Kurban Period II. It should be noted, however, that only a limited typological range is present at the site and some of the more “exotic” varieties of contemporary glazed wares such as “sgraffiato” or “luster” wares were not found at the site. The evidence from early excavations at the great Abbasid capital of Samarra, where some of the Kurban materials find close parallels, fully confirms the early Abbasid date of Period II and possibly provides material for a closer chronological comparison. Although it is likely that Samarra continued to be inhabited for a limited period of time after it ceased to function as the capital of the Abbasid caliphate,¹² it is widely agreed that most of the materials from that key site must date to the political flourish of the city in the ninth century A.D. (836–892). A date in the ninth century A.D. for Period II at Kurban in fact agrees well with what historical documentation is available bearing on conditions in the Karababa area during the early Islamic period.

As argued at greater length by Marfoe in a preliminary report, it is likely that the Period II reoccupation of Kurban represents a conscious act of policy by the early Abbasid state as part of a broader program to extend and protect their northern frontier with the Byzantine empire.¹³ Historical evidence summarized by von Sievers indicates that such a policy was in effect only from the mid eighth to the mid tenth centuries A.D. and that the aggressive northern policy of the Hamdanid rulers of Aleppo of the ninth century represents the best historical context for the reoccupation of the Karababa area.¹⁴ In any case, the successful Byzantine penetration of northern Syria in the mid tenth century A.D. represents a *terminus* for the Islamic occupation of Kurban and most probably the immediate reason for its abandonment. While the Hamdanids were eventually able to retake Aleppo, the areas to the north including the Karababa basin were lost to the Arab world for several centuries and Kurban Höyük was never again reoccupied.

12. Whitehouse 1979, p. 46.

13. In Marfoe et al. 1986, pp. 76 and 105.

14. von Sievers 1982.

CHAPTER 13

THE SMALL FINDS

*by K. Aslihan Yener**

INTRODUCTION

Originally, it was planned to include in this volume only an account of the registered objects from the excavations at Kurban Höyük now deposited in the Archaeological Museum of Urfa, with a more thorough presentation of the small finds evidence to follow in volume three of the present series. However, analysis has progressed to a point where it is possible to include here not only the registered objects from all seasons and excavation areas, but a more complete presentation of some categories of unregistered small finds for seasons 1980–1983 as well. Those categories include: animal and human figurines, miscellaneous clay objects, seals and sealings, stone bowls, bone objects, metal artifacts, and worked shell. Other categories of objects such as chipped and ground stone, however, are still undergoing analyses and save for the registered pieces are not dealt with here. For those small finds which were registered, numbers are provided in the detailed catalogue that accompanies the illustrations and may be recognized readily as they follow a standardized format: KH xxxx/yyy, where the first four numbers represent the excavation year from 1980 to 1984 and the last three digits represent the object numbers from 001 to 199. It should be noted that since the analysis of the horizontal excavation areas at the site is still unfinished, the presentation which follows is essentially typological in nature as a more thorough analysis of the context of some of the objects included will only be possible when the full analysis of the stratigraphic evidence of the site is completed. Thus, although all the objects discussed are assigned to specific periods, sometimes detailed phasing or contextual information may not be available for objects from the horizontal areas. Detailed contextual information is available, however, for those small finds which stem from the vertical operations at the site discussed in this volume, Areas A, C01, and F.

BAKED CLAY OBJECTS

FIGURINES

Of a total of forty-three terracotta figurines studied, the greater majority by far appear to represent animals, principally quadrupeds. Human figurines are much less common and are represented by only four examples. Additionally, a single highly stylized figurine is not easily assigned to either category. The paste used in the manufacture of figurines at the site was very homogeneous and in most cases does not differ significantly from the paste and color characteristics of contemporary plain simple ware vessels found in the same levels as the figurines. The clay ranges in color from cream, pinkish buff through brownish buff and several shades of gray. Firing temperatures differed as well. Some figurines are somewhat brittle, being only lightly baked and have a dark core, while others are more highly fired and have a solid almost stone-like consistency. Less commonly, figurines made of a coarser straw-tempered ware are also attested (pl. 152:K, for example). These last appear to be concentrated in Period III levels. While most figurines are undecorated, occasionally, some figurines are burnished. Others have a charred gray surface which may indicate burning in a fire. Surface decoration includes a

*With additions by G. Algaze.

variety of incisions, punctures, impressions, applique, and paint. Pointed tools and fingernails were used to execute the incisions and a small hollow tube, probably a reed, was used to create circular impressions. Pellets of clay were used at times to accentuate the eyes of some animal figurines (pl. 151:F) as well as to create the coiling snake around the neck of a human figurine (pl. 151:B). For those figurines that are painted, paint ranges in color from light reddish brown to darker red. Ten examples of the animal figurines, mostly bovinds, were painted with stripped designs (pl. 151:G, I, for example), while two of the four human figurines were decorated with paint (pls. 151:C, 152:A).

Human Figurines

In spite of the substantial exposures obtained for some periods at the site, a total of only four human figurines, all fragmentary, were recovered. Three come from Period IV contexts, while one was found in Period III deposits.¹ Insofar as it is possible to extrapolate from such meager evidence, the predominant type consists of a simple form with a stalk-like trunk and extended arms (pl. 151:B, C). The tall thin trunk appears to have no delineation of either hips or waist. The Period III example is headless but had a tall and conical torso and an indentation at the lower extremity designating either a navel or vagina (pls. 152:A, 153:F). Its surface is painted in red with irregular splotchy parallel lines applied in a rather haphazard manner. An example dated to Period IVB from Area C was painted more carefully, although the painted design is now badly eroded. It appears to represent a robed woman. Flounces at the bottom of the skirt, and a looped collar or necklace indicate a well-garbed personage (pl. 151:C). The painted stalk figurines from Kurban are related to the anthropomorphic figurine type prevalent in late third millennium levels in northern Syria and parallels may be drawn to contemporary painted figurines in the 'Amuq region.²

Closely allied to the figurine type just discussed is the figurine illustrated on plate 151:B. This fragmentary figurine has a slender torso and extended arms with a spotted snake entwined around its neck. Numerous parallels may be drawn to middle-late third millennium sites across northern Syria where similar figurines have been recovered, most notably, Tell Chu'era, Selenkehiyah, Hama, and the 'Amuq sites.³

Worthy of special note is the figurine illustrated on plate 151:A since it stands apart from the other figurines at the site in type. It comes from a Period IVA level in Area B and represents the hip fragment of a female with sharply bulging hips. The pubic area is accentuated by means of incisions and punctures. Both legs are articulated and divided by an incised line. On the basis of parallels to better preserved examples elsewhere, it appears to belong to a distinctive type of female figurine with characteristically exaggerated hips, bird-like head, perforations around the ears for earring appliques, and pellets inserted to delineate the eyes, hair and necklace. Following similar distribution patterns, but more widespread than the stalk variety, the figurine type represented by plate 151:A can be traced at a variety of late third and early second millennium Syrian sites and has been considered by many as of north Syrian origin on account of its distribution.⁴

As the human figurines from Kurban have no indications of pregnancy, it is difficult to relate them to human fertility. Therefore, the symbolism of these abstracted forms is difficult to ascertain. The consensus rotates around a cultic, magical association with fertility, motherhood, and health.⁵

One figurine from an early Period IV context in Area A appears to represent a unique type. It is conical in shape and near its top had a pair of horn-like protuberances, of which one is preserved (pl. 153:D). It may represent a stylized female form with accentuated breasts. Alternately, it could be interpreted as a stylized representation of the bucranium motif.

1. Two small terracotta cylinders may perhaps represent small torso fragments from additional human stalk-like figurines: MRN 3951 and MRN 6251, both from Period IV levels in Area C.
2. 'Amuq sites, Second Mixed Range (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, p. 467, fig. 368:5).
3. Badre 1980, pls. 32:2; 44:99, 100, 102, 106, 107, 110, 111; pl. 3:63-65; and Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, p. 467, figure 368:4, respectively.
4. Moortgat 1933. For more complete examples of the type see Badre 1980, plate 2:46-50 (Hama H).
5. Barrelet 1968, Korfmann 1979, Rice 1981, and van Buren 1930.

Animal Figurines

At Kurban Höyük, animal figurines are only attested for Periods VI, V, IV, and III. While it may be argued that their absence from Middle Chalcolithic period levels at the site is possibly due to the insufficient exposure of those levels, the fact that animal figurines were not recovered in Halaf period levels is more difficult to explain away as accidental, since a considerably broader and deeper exposure of those levels was achieved in Area A. Perhaps significantly, animal figurines also were not reported at the contemporary Halaf site of Çavi Tarlası, some 60 km upstream from Kurban where a wider horizontal exposure was practicable.⁶ The majority of examples from Kurban stem from Periods III and IV and in fact, only one example each is recorded for Periods V and VI. This distribution, of course, reflects the fact that considerably larger exposures were achieved at the site for Periods III and IV than was possible for the earlier periods. The earliest example recovered, that from Period VI, appears to represent the rather indistinct head of an animal, perhaps a dog or a sheep (MRN 9313, not illustrated). The single Period V example is unusually small in size and represents a quadruped but since its head is missing, it is not possible to be more specific (MRN 3404, not illustrated).

The corpus of animal figurines from Periods IV and III is larger, some thirty-six pieces in total of which eighteen are assignable to the later period and eighteen to the earlier. There are, of course, a few unique pieces that appear in one period but not the other, but in general the figurines of the two periods are very similar, although the earlier ones tend to be modeled more carefully. Amorphous, blob-like figurines with hardly any articulated features are more common in Period III levels. In addition, a total of four figurines were found out of context in slope wash levels and probably date to either Periods III or IV but cannot be assigned with any certainty.⁷

The animals fall into three readily recognizable groups, although in most cases it is not possible to assign every example to a specific group: bovids, caprids, and dog/pig forms. The bovids are the most numerous and are easily identifiable by their accentuated horns and massive chests. One unusually well-made example was found in a Period IVB context in Area C and was decorated with stripes of red paint (pl. 151:I). Another unusual example has two horned heads at opposite ends of a single body and may represent a cow giving birth. It comes from a Period III context in Area D (pl. 152:K). The dog/pig group is less reliably identified. One carefully made example covered with stripes of brown paint may be identified as a dog on account of its floppy tail and pointed ears (pl. 151:G). It was recovered in a Period IVA level in Area B. An example with a serrated spine represents a unique type at the site. It was decorated with traces of brown painted stripes and had clearly articulated nipples on its underside (pl. 151:H). It may represent either a pig or a porcupine and can be assigned to Period IV since it was found in plow zone deposits in Trench C56.

At least one of the small figurines was hollow inside with openings, presumably for pouring liquids, through its muzzle and rear right haunch (pls. 152:H, 153:A). It was found in a Period III level in Area A and appears to represent a miniature version of larger and apparently more common theriomorphic vessels. One unusually well-preserved example of the latter representing a ram was found inside an Area D room. It is hollow and had openings through both its nozzle and back (pl. 154:A). Another theriomorphic vessel (pl. 154:C) was found in the vicinity of Bench A07:027 in Area A, Phase 15 (Unit 15.1: fig. 18). Two other theriomorphic vessels were recorded at the site, although they are quite fragmentary. Both come from Period IV levels, one each from Areas C and A, and both represent bovids. The Area A example was painted (MRN 3549, not illustrated), whereas the other bore no traces of exterior decoration (pl. 154:B). Although the theriomorphic vessels from Kurban appear to have been independent objects, it is possible that at least some may have formed part of a composite animal cart with wheels, perhaps similar to the well-known example from the Royal Cemetery at Ur.⁸

6. von Wickede 1984a.

7. In addition to the examples illustrated on plates 154–156, the following animal figurines or figurine fragments also were recorded: Unidentified Torsos: MRNs 2090 (KH 1981/23), 3408 (KH 1981/42), 3948 (KH 1981/51), 4258 (KH 1981/75), 4270 (KH 1981/60), 5192 (KH 1981/77), 5634 (KH 1981/91), 7195 (painted), 14304 (painted). Hollow Torso Fragment: MRN 5813 (KH 1981/92). Forepart, Unassigned: MRNs 4269 (KH 1981/59, burnt), 9313. Forepart, Possibly Horned: MRNs 6981 (KH 1981/22), 10978, 15068 (KH 1983/150). Forepart, Long Snout, Possibly a Sheep: MRNs 0516 (KH 1980/6), 0602 (KH 1980/7), 1682 (KH 1981/19), 12911 (KH 1983/130). Unidentified Figurine Fragments: MRNs 0888, 3124, 14441.

8. Woolley 1934, p. 389, plate 188a.

Animal figurines of baked clay have a long history of discovery from archaeological sites in the ancient Near East. Early examples in aceramic Neolithic levels in Anatolia include the ones at Çayönü, near Ergani.⁹ Similar figurines appear almost without exception in all Neolithic, Chalcolithic, and EB southwest Asian sites. This makes their absence from Period VIII levels at the site all the more puzzling since similar figurines were not uncommon at other Halaf period sites such as Arpachiyah.¹⁰ In the 'Amuq, figurines with painted stripes similar to some examples from Kurban appear by Phase G.¹¹ Similarly, theriomorphic vessels have a long chronological and geographical distribution, beginning during the late Neolithic period.¹² Directly relevant to the Kurban examples are parallels to the nearby site of Hassek Höyük where a theriomorphic vessel in the form of a bovid is reported from early EB period levels.¹³ An example from Nuzi in the shape of a recumbent ram is typologically and presumably chronologically close to the similarly-shaped Kurban Period III vessel.¹⁴

Varying suggestions have been put forth on the meaning and use of the animal figurines.¹⁵ They may, on one level, have simply been used as toys for children. A further suggestion, however, is that the figurines may have been imbued with a symbolic or magical value such as a protective fetish in a house or as a cult accessory.¹⁶ Moreover, as Morales has recently suggested, it is also possible that the figurines may have functioned as a charm to promote the well being of a flock in a ritual.¹⁷ There is evidence from Syro-Mesopotamian sites that clay animal figurines were mounted on altar-like structures where they can be seen as appendages of composite figures featuring a deity.¹⁸ However, it is difficult to ascertain their exact function at Kurban since most come from either Areas C or D and a full analysis of the contextual evidence from those areas has not yet been completed. A factor of note that may have a bearing on the function of the animal figurines is that a significant number of them bear traces of having been subjected to fire.

MODEL HOUSES(?)

A small number of objects appear to represent architectural models. The best preserved one is that illustrated on plate 156:P. It could be interpreted as a model of a tower-like structure, with its circular perforation standing in lieu of a door and with rectangular slits to indicate the windows. Painted decoration on the exterior may perhaps suggest palm fronds. It was found discarded on the C35 portion of the street of the Period IVB complex in Area C. Two separate fragments that clearly belonged to a similar object and could conceivably be part of plate 156:P, although they do not join, were found close nearby on the street surface in Trench C45 (MRN 1235, not illustrated). In addition, it is perhaps possible to see the tubular stand illustrated on plate 74:C as also representing an intricate architectural model, with windows indicated by rectangular cut out spaces and several stories separated by herringbone shaped incisions.

LIDS

A number of distinctive objects may be interpreted as handled lids, presumably to be used in association with narrow necked jars. They are characterized by a solid disc, usually 5 to 6 cm in diameter, attached to a handle which is also solid. The disc is in most cases slightly concave (pl. 157:B–D, F–H), but flat examples are also known (pl. 157:E, I). Handles are usually cylindrical and on occasion have a fine perforation through their top, presumably to attach a string (pl. 157:D, I, for example). Less commonly, flattened handles are also attested (pl. 157:F). A total of fourteen lids or fragments of the type just described were recorded at the site.¹⁹ All are found in

9. Çambel and Braidwood 1980, plate 47:3, 6, and 7; and Morales 1990, pp. 57–75 and plates 19–30.
10. Mallowan and Rose 1935, p. 86, figure 48.
11. Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, p. 297, figure 237:2 and 8.
12. At Hacilar, for example, see Mellaart 1970, vol. 1, p. 107; vol. 2: pl. 61:1, figure 57:1.
13. Behm-Blancke et al. 1984, plate 14:1–2.
14. Starr 1939, plate 57:V, W.
15. Behm-Blancke 1979 and van Buren 1930.
16. Badre 1980.
17. Morales 1983.
18. At Assur, Ishtar Temple, Levels G–H, for example (Andrae 1922, pl. 15a–b).
19. In addition to the lids illustrated on plate 157, the following complete or fragmentary examples were also recorded: Period IV: MRNs 4636 (similar to pl. 157:F), 5292 (body and handle root fragment, similar to pl. 157:F = KH 1981/94).

contexts dating to Periods III and IV. Eight come from Period IV levels in Areas A and C, while four come from Period III levels in Areas D and A. Another example was found on the surface of Area D and is thus assignable to Period III or II, almost surely the former. The last example was recovered from slope wash in Area A and cannot be dated. In general, it seems clear that the lids of both Periods III and IV are very similar. The only discernible difference given the small size of the sample appears to revolve around the incidence of painting. Whereas the Period IV examples are more likely than not painted, usually with a pattern of radial red stripes (pl. 157:B, G–I), those from Period III levels are seldom painted (pl. 157:E, F). In fact, only one lid from the later period is painted (pl. 157:C), and the example in question comes from an early Period III pit cutting into Period IVA deposits and could thus easily be extrusive. However, it should be noted that a few examples from reliable mid-late EB deposits do not bear traces of paint (pl. 157:A, for example), and one example is incised (pl. 157:D). The observed trend from painted lids in Period IV levels to unpainted ones in Period III agrees well with the distribution of Karababa painted ware at the site which is only typical for Period IV and disappears by III. In their form, the Kurban lids appear to represent grit-tempered versions of a lid type that is more commonly found and has a wider distribution in the red/black burnished Karaz or Khirbet Kerak ware.²⁰

SPINDLE WHORLS

Objects of the type traditionally identified in the archaeological literature as spindle whorls are rare at Kurban Höyük. In fact only three terracotta examples were recovered at the site, all made in plain simple ware paste. Two come from Late Chalcolithic period floors in Areas A and C01. Both have solid cores, but whereas one example is bead-shaped (pl. 155:A), the other is shaped like a low cone or dome (pl. 155:B) and recalls an identically-shaped stone example also found in Period VI levels (pl. 165:K). The third spindle whorl was found inside the mudbrick superstructure of a wall in the Period IVB complex in Area C and may either date to that period or possibly earlier. It too has a solid core but is slightly biconical in shape (pl. 155:C). The small quantities of terracotta spindle whorls at the site are striking in view of preliminary analysis that indicates that the presence of a significant sheep and goat component in the faunal assemblage exploited at the site was a feature common to all periods for which there is evidence. This is particularly true for the mid-late EB when sheep and goat became the dominant component of the faunal assemblage.²¹ Moreover, there is also other artifactual evidence to indicate that weaving was an important activity at the site including two spools (pl. 156:A, B), and a loomweight (pl. 165:P).

CHARIOT WHEELS

Significantly more common than spindle whorls at the site are a series of objects of the type traditionally discussed in the literature as “chariot wheels.” They are characterized by a sharp biconical shape, a solid core, and a well-formed hub, presumably for either an axle or a spindle rod (pl. 155:D–M). At Kurban Höyük, such objects were only recovered in contexts dated to Periods III and IV. The majority are made of a buff plain simple ware paste, although a small number also bear in addition traces of chaff used as tempering. Out of a total of thirteen wheels, eight came from contexts assignable to Period IV, and three were found in Period III levels. Additionally, two examples come from slope wash and cannot be assigned to any specific period.²² No obvious differences are discernible between examples assigned to either Period III or IV. One example with painted bands on both sides comes, however, from a Period IV context (pl. 155:F), while a single incised example comes from a Period III level (pl. 155:L).

Chariot wheels have actually been found at a number of other third millennium sites in both Syria and Anatolia in direct association with model carts or chariots, presumably toys made either of metal or terracotta.

Period III: MRNs 2802 (handle fragment similar to pl. 157:B, but no paint), 15790 (handle fragment similar to pl. 157:F). Period Unassigned, slope wash: MRN 1429 (handle and body fragment similar to pl. 157:E).

20. See, for example, parallels from Tarsus, EB III (Goldman 1956, fig. 271:641); ‘Amuq sites, Second Mixed Range (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, p. 461, fig. 358:6–8); and Tell Chuēra, Steinbau 3 (Kühne 1976, fig. 287). For a general summary of the distribution of similar shaped lids in red/black burnished ware, see Huot 1982.

21. Wattenmaker and Stein 1986.

22. In addition to the examples illustrated in plate 155, the following “chariot wheels” were also recorded at the site: MRN 0356 (= KH 1980/5), similar to plate 155:G; MRN 5291 (= KH 1981/86), similar to plate 155:H; MRNs 19555 (KH 1984/186) and 20074, similar to plate 155:I–L.

Numerous examples of such objects are found at Tepe Gawra spanning Levels VIII to III.²³ Examples at other sites are too numerous to detail, but those of Tell Chuēra and Kish are among the best known.²⁴ Moreover, representations of four-wheeled wagons are well attested in third millennium contexts elsewhere. Best known are the famous standard from Ur (ED III) and inlay fragments from Pre-Sargonic levels at Mari,²⁵ while actual carts have been excavated at a number of places including Ur, Kish, and Susa. On the strength of these parallels, it is likely that some or perhaps even all of the biconical wheel-like objects at the site may have belonged to wheeled models. However, it should be noted that neither model vehicles nor figurines with axles for wheels were identified at Kurban. This suggests the possibility that at least some of the objects in question may have served a different function.

One possibility is that some of these objects may have served as spindle whorls. If indeed all were part of wheeled models then one is left at a loss to explain the almost total lack of recognizable spindle whorls for Periods III and IV. As noted above, Period III lacks any example of the traditional type spindle whorls, while the single Period IV example (pl. 155:C) does not come from a reliable context. Moreover, the absence of significant numbers of spindle whorls at the site in Periods III and IV cannot be explained away as an accident of discovery since it is precisely for those periods that Kurban has fairly broad exposures. Thus, there is the possibility that some of the "chariot wheels" at the site may have functioned as spindle whorls.

ROUNDELS

Perforated

Perforated terracotta roundels were recovered at Kurban Höyük in all periods from the Middle Chalcolithic to the EB-MB Transition. No roundels were recovered in Halaf period levels at the site, but this is surely accidental since similar roundels are reported at Arpachiyah and, closer yet, at the contemporary Halaf period site of Çavi Tarlası.²⁶ All the roundels are made of reused pottery sherds and the wares vary according to the period. One example from Period VII levels in Area C01 is made of the common straw-tempered ware characteristic of that period (pl. 155:W). Another found incorporated into the wall foundations of a Period IVB wall, also in Area C01, is made of a chaff-tempered ware that is common for the Late Chalcolithic period at the site (pl. 155:U). The greater majority, however, are made of reused plain simple ware sherds. Two types may be distinguished and this distinction appears to be of chronological significance. The first type comprises most of the perforated terracotta roundels at the site, which were made by chipping at the edges of sherds until a roughly circular shape was achieved. No attempt at smoothing of edges is apparent and accordingly most roundels of this type are somewhat rough. A total of fourteen such roundels were recorded: one each for Periods VII and VI, two for Period V, six for Period IV, and four for Period III.²⁷ Most roundels were perforated from both sides (pl. 155:T, U) although in the case of at least one example (pl. 155:W), it appears that the perforation was made from one side only. No appreciable chronological difference may be observed among the roundels of the type just described, although in most cases the ware of specific examples may be identified readily. Two examples were made out of cyma-recta cup bases, which were perforated through the center of their characteristic button-like base.

A second type of perforated roundel differs from the type just described and appears characteristic only for the Late Chalcolithic period at the site. Like the preceding, these roundels are made out of reused sherds but their edges appear carefully smoothed and rounded. Sizes vary considerably with some examples being made from fine ware sherds (pl. 155:O, P), while others are made from thicker sherds (pl. 155:Q-S). Only a few examples of the better made roundels are recorded and all are illustrated. All but one of the examples illustrated come from reliable Period VI deposits. The only exception is plate 155:S, which comes from a locus of uncertain stratification between Phases 10 and 11 in Area A which yielded, however, purely Late Chalcolithic ceramic material.

23. Speiser 1935, pp. 73-76, plate 35a:2.

24. Littauer and Crowell 1973.

25. Parrot 1956, plate 61.

26. Behm-Blancke et al. 1981, figure 23:4 and Mallowan and Rose 1935, figure 49:22.

27. In addition to the examples illustrated on plate 155, the following examples of perforated roundels were recorded at the site: MRNs 3320 and 7093 (cyma-recta cup bases); 3327 and 5310 (similar to pl. 155:Y); 6993, 7196, and 12023 (similar to pl. 155:T).

The function of terracotta perforated roundels is unclear, but is likely to be related to that of the less common but similarly shaped perforated stone roundels (pl. 165:J). While it is possible that the nicely smoothed and symmetrical ones, which always have fairly wide central perforations, may have functioned as spindle whorls, that function is precluded for the rougher type since many have a significantly narrower central hole. Mallowan suggested that similar roundels may have served as lids for narrow necked jars.²⁸ While such a function is possible, it appears more likely that they may have served as light weights perhaps connected with textile manufacture, an activity for which there is other artifactual evidence at the site. Another possibility is that they may have served as plummets strung from dress pins.

Roundels

Like the somewhat more common perforated roundels, unperforated roundels were formed by roughly chipping away at the edges of sherds until a roughly circular shape was achieved. However, whereas perforated examples have fairly sharp jagged edges, unperforated ones have edges dulled by abrasion. Thus, it appears certain that these roundels were used as scrapers, perhaps for leatherwork. The earliest example of the type comes from a Middle Chalcolithic period level in Area C01 (pl. 155:DD). An example from a Late Chalcolithic level in Area A was made out of a reused painted Halaf sherd. No examples were recovered from either Periods V or IV, although this is probably accidental since at least six examples were found in Period III levels in Area D.²⁹

BEADS

Two small perforated roundels appear not to have been manufactured from reused sherds, but actually to have been formed originally as small objects. Because of this and in view of their small size, they are best conceived as terracotta beads. One example comes from the plow zone in Trench C45 and is thus datable to Period IV. It is crudely made, but its sides were faceted to form a star-like shape which resembles closely a stone bead from Period V levels in Area C01 (pl. 155:N, compare pl. 165:D). An example from a Period III context in Area D is rounded and its sides are well smoothed (pl. 155:M). A third bead also was recovered at the site. It was found in a Period IVB context in Area C01 and was asymmetrically round in shape (MRN 1426, not illustrated). It was only lightly baked, if at all, and its perforation was pin-fine in diameter. It may have been intended for stringing.

SPOOLS

Two dumbbell-shaped terracotta objects may have functioned as spools in connection with the weaving process. One comes from a Late Chalcolithic period level in Area A (pl. 156:A), while the second example was found in a Period IVA level in Area B (pl. 156:B). Parallels to similarly-shaped objects may be found at a number of widely separated sites across the ancient Near East spanning at least several millennia.³⁰

CRUCIBLES

Two shallow handmade bowls may have functioned as crucibles. One comes from the plow zone deposits in Trench C45 and is thus datable to Period IV (pl. 156:J), while a second example was found in a Period III level in Area D (pl. 156:K). Significantly, both are made of a paste that stands in sharp contrast to that of the normal ceramic assemblage of their respective periods. That from Area C is made of a very dense and heavy clay with no visible tempering whatsoever, whereas that from Area D is made of a very coarse chaffy ware. Their use as crucibles is suggested by the fact that plate 156:K showed extensive traces of burning on both its interior and exterior surface. Moreover, a similarly shaped bowl, also made of a very coarse paste, was found at Tell es-

28. Mallowan and Rose 1935, figure 49:23.

29. In addition to the examples illustrated on plate 155, the following scrapers were also recorded at the site: MRNs 7210 (similar to pl. 155:AA); 15661 (two examples more in addition to pl. 155:AA).

30. Plate 156:A, B, compare Tell Uqair, House A, "Late Ubaid" (Lloyd 1978, p. 46, fig. 14); Chogha Mish, "Protoliterate B" (Delougaz and Kantor, forthcoming); Jemdet Nasr (Mackay 1931, pl. 70:28-30); Tepe Gawra, Level VIII (Speiser 1935, p. 80, pl. 70:2); Alishar, Assyrian Colony period (Schmidt 1932, p. 122, fig. 150:2686-2687).

Sweyhat in a late third millennium context with actual traces of metal corrosion by-products preserved in its interior.³¹ The very close similarities between the Sweyhat and Kurban examples constitute a strong argument indicating that the two Kurban bowls may have served as crucibles as well.

WALL PEGS

A small number of baked clay objects at the site may have been intended for use in an architectural context. A fragmentary chaff-tempered object appears to represent the head of a fairly massive clay nail. Its interior is hollow, presumably to accommodate some sort of decorative element, and may have been intended for use as a wall peg (pl. 156:O). Although its ware is characteristic of the Late Chalcolithic period, it was actually found on a Period V floor in Area C01 (Unit 10.2; fig. 76). Parallels may be drawn to similarly-shaped objects from Uruk Period levels at a number of sites.³² A more massive version of the same functional type was found in the vicinity of Unit 14 in the Area C Period IVB complex (pl. 156:Q). Its head is rectangular rather than round and has crisscrossed channels leading to a central perforation, presumably to hold some sort of decorative element. A fragment of what may have been a much smaller wall peg has a concave hollow head that can be paralleled at a number of other sites.³³ It was found in a Period IV context in Area G. Finally what appears to be the solid head of a clay nail may have also been intended as a wall peg, although this is less clear (pl. 156:N). It was found on a Period VIA surface in Area C01.

PERFORATED BRICKS

A number of solid lightly-fired clay artifacts resemble mudbricks in composition, form, and size. They are characterized by their almost square shape, have a channel or groove along their sides, and have a small hole all the way through the center of their bodies (pl. 158:G). Although complete or even partially reconstructible examples were rare, numerous fragments of such artifacts were found throughout the Period V sequence in Area C01.³⁴ The two best preserved examples were recovered on floors inside rooms in Phases 7 and 10 (Units 7.2 and 10.1, figs. 74, 76). The function of these artifacts is enigmatic. Identical objects in contemporary contexts at Arslan Tepe are considered by Palmieri to represent bases for "kitchen spits."³⁵ It is perhaps noteworthy that both of the best preserved examples at Kurban were actually found close to hearths or ash filled pits, which may support Palmieri's hypothesis. Whatever their function, it seems clear that the channeled sides must have been intended for securing a rope since in one of the Kurban examples wear marks, possibly from fiber cord, may be seen inside the channels.

MISCELLANEOUS CLAY OBJECTS

Included under this heterogeneous category are a number of terracotta objects represented by a small number of mostly unique pieces. A ladle or spoon made of a coarse chaff-tempered paste was found in fill/fall deposits over a Halaf period surface in Area A (pl. 156:I). From Period III levels in Area D there are two unique pieces of unclear function. A solid disk made of a reddish plain simple ware like paste is flat on one side and concave on the other. Its concave surface is marked by a number of randomly spaced punctures (pl. 156:M). A solid

31. Holland 1976, pp. 64–65, figure 15:30.

32. See, for example, Steve and Gasche 1971, plate 33.

33. Compare Tell Halaf (Oppenheim and Schmidt 1943, pl. 106:1); Tepe Gawra, unstratified (Speiser 1935, pl. 75:210).

34. The following fragments from Area C01 can be identified as further examples of perforated bricks on the basis of one or both distinguishing features; either traces of the central transversal hole, or traces of the characteristic side channels or grooves: MRNs 3343 (C01:078), 4288 (C01:088), 4301 (C01:078), 5218 (C01:108), 8264, 8502, 8681, 8682, 8684, all part of a single example (C01:145), 8680 (C01:157), 8899 (C01:159), 8901, 8915 (C01:160), 8976 (C01–074), 13019 (C01:168), 13068 (C01–078), 13270 (C01:168), 13318 (C01:181) and 13399 (C01:176).

It is significant that all but a few of the perforated brick examples listed come from reliable Period V loci, many from floors. A few examples were actually found in loci dated to Period IVB, rather than Period V (MRNs 8901, 8915, for example). However, those examples were found incorporated into the foundations of a wall and are likely to be extrusive. No examples of the type were recovered in situ in reliable Period IV contexts. In addition to the examples listed above, numerous other fragments of lightly baked mudbrick like material, usually with rounded corners, were also found throughout the Period V sequence in Area C01. Most surely represent yet more fragments of similar perforated objects, but in the absence of the tell-tale side channel or central hole are best left unassigned.

35. Palmieri 1973, p. 147, figure 55:9.

rectangular object made of a cooking pot ware-like paste was found out of context in plow zone deposits in Trench D36. It can be assigned to Period III on account of its provenience and ware. It may have served as either a hearth stand or an andiron. However, no obvious traces of fire mottling were visible on its surface (pl. 156:H). Two terracotta objects are characterized by their rectangular corners and the deep channels on their bodies. One (pl. 158:D) was made of the typical mid-late EB cooking pot ware and was recovered from a Period IV pit in Area C. A second example comes from Period III fill in Area A and, although of similar shape as the preceding, was made of a plain simple ware-like paste (pl. 158:C). Both the function and even the complete shape of these objects is unknown. One possibility is that they may form part of elaborate architectural models, however, it is also possible that they may have served as molds. The last object to be discussed in this category is a fragmentary Turkish pipe bowl with scalloped decoration (KH 1981/30, not illustrated). This object, which surely dates to a time long after the site had been abandoned, was found in Locus A08:010 in Area A, a layer containing Period IV ceramics but which was very close to the edge of erosion of the site in Trench A08 (for location see fig. 43).³⁶ It is possible that the Turkish pipe bowl derives from agricultural activities at the site in relatively modern times. Also relevant in this context is the fact that a nineteenth century Ottoman coin (pl. 169:C) was found on the surface of the mound in Area D.

THE METAL ARTIFACTS

A total of forty-four metal artifacts and fragments were recovered at Kurban Höyük. Thirteen examples appear primarily to contain copper and/or copper alloy and were recovered in contexts dating from Periods VI to III. Thirty examples are made of iron and date primarily to the Islamic occupation of the site. Lead is represented by only a single artifact found in a Period III level.

COPPER, COPPER ALLOY, AND LEAD ARTIFACTS

Of the fourteen pieces of metal at the site dating to the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze ages, ten represent pins. They are of considerable import not only for issues of chronology, but also because they reveal important clues of the level of metallurgical technology at both the site and the region. Moreover, in an indirect way, these artifacts also throw light on the intensity of connections between the Karababa basin and the mineral-rich Anatolian highlands to the north and northeast, the closest source of raw copper. A number of the artifacts were sampled in the field and a preliminary metallographic analysis reveals that all pins at the site irrespective of period are made almost exclusively of copper/copper alloy and have no significant traces of tin or arsenic. More thorough studies by means of atomic spectroscopy and lead isotope analysis are currently underway at the chemistry department of Boğaziçi University in Istanbul.³⁷

The earliest pins are dated to the Late Chalcolithic period. One pin shank with a round cross section but no preserved head was discarded on an exterior pebble surface (Locus A07:085) in Area A (MRN 11474, not illustrated). Area C01, on the other hand, produced evidence of an elaborate mold-made copper pin decorated with a finial with flanking birds (pl. 159:A). Unfortunately, it was found in a mixed Period VII/VI group. However, it is best assigned to the later period on the basis of external parallels. The double bird-headed pin at Kurban represents an early example of pin heads with zoomorphic motifs, which had become a characteristic attribute of the jewelry repertoire of southwest Asian sites by the late fourth millennium B.C. and continued for millennia thereafter. An array of birds, boars, horned animals, and demons decorate the heads of pins from sites distributed along a wide-flung arc ranging from southeastern Iran all the way to the Aegean.³⁸ The bird decorated finial of the Kurban example finds close parallels among the pins of a number of late fourth-early third millennia sites both in Iran (Susa) and northern Syria (Chagar Bazar).³⁹ Slightly later examples can be found at Habuba Kabira (Tell) downstream on the Euphrates in northern Syria, Tilmen Höyük near Gaziantep, and Alaca Höyük in central Turkey.⁴⁰

36. The particular layer in which the Turkish pipe was found was not assigned to any specific phase of the Area A sequence.

37. For a preliminary report, see Snow and Yener 1986.

38. Jacobsthal 1956 and Moorey 1971, p. 191.

39. Le Breton 1957, p. 109, figure 27 and Mallowan 1936, figure 8:2.

40. Heinrich et al. 1970, figure 17; Alkim 1969, p. 288; and Koşay and Akok 1973, plate 83, respectively.

Two pins were recovered in Period V levels at the site. One of them, plate 159:B, is a simple pin with round cross section which was found in fill deposits assigned to Phase 9 of the C01 sequence. The second, illustrated on plate 159:C, is of more intrinsic interest because it represents an early example of the mushroom-shaped pins that have such a broad chronological and geographical distribution in third millennium contexts. Moreover, it is also of greater interest since it was found in a primary context, inside a hearth in Phase 7 of the C01 sequence (Locus 172: fig. 74). On the shank immediately underneath the head, traces of a partially broken off loop can still be discerned.

A greater number of metal artifacts come from Period IV contexts at Kurban Höyük, not surprising in view of the larger exposures of the period, and in view of the fact that the site achieved its maximum size and presumably importance at that time. Small pins with perforated shanks (pl. 159:G, H) and a shank fragment of a third pin (MRN 6630 = KH 1981/108, not illustrated) were found discarded on the C35 section of the Period IVB street in Area C (Unit 1: fig. 121). Contemporary deposits in Area F produced, in addition, a pin with a distinctive twisted and bent upper end, a unique type at Kurban Höyük (pl. 159:D). It was found in deposits assigned to Phase 10 of the architectural sequence of that small but important sounding. On the floor of the succeeding phase, Phase 11, was found a fragmentary rectangular sheet of copper with rounded corners and a central perforation, presumably part of a pendant or ornament (MRN 11991, not illustrated).

In spite of the comparatively much broader exposures of the EB-MB Transition period achieved in Area D, only three copper/copper alloy artifacts, all pins, were recovered there. One has a mushroom-shaped head which recalls that of a Period V pin in Area C01 (pl. 159:F, compare pl. 159:C). However, unlike the earlier example which had a small loop attached to the shank, the Period III example has a perforated shank. Faint traces of horizontal grooves may be discerned on the shank immediately underneath the head. A second pin is simpler but larger and has no distinct head separate from the body (pl. 159:E). The third Period III example is shorter and has a nail-like swollen head. In its shape, it recalls a bone pin from Period V levels at the site (pl. 159:I, compare pls. 162:E, 163:B).

Since most of the pins excavated at the site were found discarded, it is difficult to reconstruct their function on the basis of internal evidence alone. However, evidence from other EB excavations in Turkey is available which throws considerable light on their use. In some instances, pins were actually found in burials and in situ with the skeletons.⁴¹ Additionally, there is ample representational evidence that illustrates clearly the usage of pins in third millennium contexts. There is little doubt that the pins served to fasten clothing, most likely securing a cloak at one shoulder. Pins illustrated on a series of Early Dynastic plaques from a mosaic panel excavated at Mari show how the pins were worn: point down with the decorative head showing on top, although exceptions do occur. The pin is shown securing the garment, while several biconical beads and a cylinder seal-like object or amulet dangle from a string or chain attached to the pin.⁴² The Mari representation, which is roughly contemporary with at least some of the Kurban pins, shows what must have been an Early Bronze Age fashion. One of the figures in the Mari plaques bears a pin with a bent shank, apparently similar to a Kurban Period IV pin from Area F (pls. 159:D, 161:E). This may reflect a measure against slippage and may be understood as functionally related.

The vestigial shank loop of one of the Period V pins (pl. 159:C) served perhaps to draw a string through. Later examples of a similar side loop were recovered at Chagar Bazar (Level I) and also are found in northwestern Iran in contexts dating to the first millennium B.C.⁴³ Mushroom-shaped dome or conical-headed pins such as plate 159:C, F, have an impressive geographical and chronological distribution. In the Karababa area, examples dated to the early EB (Period V) were recovered in situ in burials at the necropolis near Hassek Höyük (Hassek West) as well as in the contemporary settlement at Hassek itself.⁴⁴ In Cilicia they appear at Tarsus in levels dated locally to the EB II period and versions of the type continue to be found there for several millennia into the Late Bronze Age.⁴⁵ More pertinent to the Kurban examples are those from Tell Brak, where similar pins were recovered in contexts dated by Mallowan to the Early Dynastic and Sargonic periods.⁴⁶

41. Bordaz 1973. In the Karababa area in situ pins in burials have been found at the necropolis site (Hassek West) near Hassek Höyük (Behm-Blancke et al. 1984, pl. 10:1).

42. Parrot 1962, plate 11:2.

43. Mallowan 1936, figure 9:11 and Moorey 1971, no. 284.

44. Behm-Blancke et al. 1984, plate 13; Behm-Blancke et al. 1981, plate 13:1a-h.

45. Goldman 1956, figure 431:210, 211, and p. 285.

46. Mallowan 1947, pp. 166ff.

Another method of securing the pin in place after it pierces the garment is achieved by a string looped through a perforation and wound around both the projecting head and point of the pin. All of the Period IV and Period III pins at Kurban belong to the perforated shank type just described. That pin type is commonly referred to in the literature as "toggle pins." Plate 159:E, H are simple types with the pin shank flattened at the point of perforation. Parallels may be drawn to similar pins in Phase I contexts in the 'Amuq, or earlier ones at Tarsus.⁴⁷ Other pins at the site which may be identified as toggle pins include the mushroom-headed and the simple nail-like pins from Area D (pl. 159:F, I, respectively), and the already mentioned pin with a lozenge-shaped perforated shank and twisted head bent into a hook from Area F (pl. 159:D). Its sharply carinated shank and twisted head may be stylistically related to knot-headed twisted pins found in 'Amuq H levels.⁴⁸ The curious flattening out of the shank at the point of perforation may have had as much to do with stopping the pin from sliding through the fabric as it does with the method of manufacture of the pin.

Other copper/copper alloy artifacts at the site include a needle or pin with an eyelet manufactured by twisting the wire into a loop at the top (pl. 159:G). It was found on a Period IVB street in Area C near where a pin and pin fragment were also found (pl. 159:H). Nearby in the contemporary deposits of Area C01 Phase 15, a small tool with a square cross section was found, apparently a reamer (not illustrated).⁴⁹ Like the metal artifacts found in the neighboring street, it too was found discarded on an outside surface (Area 15.2; fig. 81).

Only one lead artifact was recovered at the site, a bent and partially coiled length of lead (pl. 159:J). It was found in a Period III level in Area D. Similar lead coils have been recovered in earlier contexts in the 'Amuq (Phase G) and Tarsus (EB II).⁵⁰

IRON ARTIFACTS

Iron artifacts from Area D constitute the greater majority of metal finds at Kurban Höyük. A total of 28 pieces or fragments were recovered there. The repertoire includes tools, ornaments, and weapons, as well as a few unidentifiable fragments. The most frequent are nails (pls. 160:E, F; 161:P-S, U, X-AA). An instrument with a splayed edge may have been used for gauging (pl. 160:G), while a hafted tool with a point appears to have a spike or a reamer (pls. 160:A, 161:BB). Other tools include an adze of impressive size (pls. 160:B, 161:JJ), and a chisel or spike, also of impressive size (pls. 160:J, 161:K). Ornaments include a few pins (pls. 160:H, K; 161:N, O), a bracelet (pls. 160:C, 161:GG), and a fibula fragment (pl. 160:D). Two spatula-like implements have a thin rectangular section and come to a tapered but not pointed end (pl. 160:I). They could represent arrowheads, but this is unclear. Other fragments include a number of thin wafers of metal of uncertain shape and function (pl. 161:CC-FF).

The majority of iron artifacts from Area D stem surely from the Islamic occupation there. However, it should be noted that most come from the plow zone or similar contexts of little reliability. It is possible that a small number among those objects may either predate or postdate the early Abbasid period at the site and were introduced as part of centuries of agricultural use of the mound after it fell into disuse. Such an explanation probably accounts for two iron nail fragments from Area C, where no traces whatsoever of an Islamic occupation were discerned (pl. 161:KK, LL).

THE REGISTERED GROUND STONE OBJECTS

Included here for the sake of completeness, the registered ground stone objects from Kurban Höyük constitute but a small minority of the total recorded ground stone artifacts at the site. Moreover, it is not necessarily even a representative minority, since some categories such as ornaments and tools, for example, might be overrepresented, while others, coarser larger utilitarian pieces such as grinding stones, for example, are certainly

47. Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, p. 421, figure 324:7; Goldman 1956, p. 285.

48. Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, p. 377, figure 292:14.

49. MRN 1965. 2.10 cm long. Top: square cross section 0.45 × 0.45 cm, Bottom: rectangular cross section 0.30 × 0.35 cm. Similar in shape to Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, p. 246, figure 185:3.

50. Analysis: revealed: 85.7% Pb, 0% Zn, 0% Cu, 0.01% Fe, 0% Sn, 0.01% Sb, 60 ppm Ag, 2.52 ppm Au. Analysis by Atomic Absorption Spectrometer courtesy of Dr. Hadi Özbal, Chemistry Department, Boğaziçi University, Istanbul. For parallels, cf. Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, p. 299, figure 239:14 and Goldman 1956, p. 302, figure 435:2.

underrepresented. A preliminary report on the ground stone artifacts from the site has already appeared,⁵¹ and a final report is scheduled to appear in volume three of the present series.

Among the registered groundstone finds, three stone vessels, all from Halaf period levels, are noteworthy. They represent in fact all of the stone vessels recorded at the site and all three are made of a dark blue/gray chlorite/steatite-like stone, probably imported. A small bowl with a grooved rim finds an exact shape parallel in a similarly-sized pottery bowl ("altmonochrom" ware) from Tell Halaf (pls. 165:A, 166:E).⁵² A small flat, dish-like, vessel probably represents a lid (pls. 165:B, 166:F). Similar lids are also found in the Halaf period ceramic repertoire at the site, both in the grit-tempered painted and chaff-tempered burnished wares (pls. 4:I, 10:E). The third stone vessel is represented by a fragmentary lugged vessel with no neck (pls. 165:C, 166:G). Apparently similar vessels, also fragmentary, have been recovered at Çavi Tarlası, near Hassek Höyük.⁵³ The close correspondence that is evident in the sizes of the lid and the lugged neckless jar suggest that the lids may have been used in association with such vessels, although the actual examples recovered at Kurban Höyük come from different phases and were not found in association.

Other registered ground stone objects at the site include ornaments, utilitarian artifacts, and tools. The ornaments include a number of pendants carved out of simple river cobbles (pl. 165:G) which resemble in shape examples made out of fresh bivalve shells (pl. 164:R–T), limestone (pl. 165:I), or other more exotic stones (pl. 165:H). The illustrated examples all date to Period IV. One faceted limestone bead found on an Area C0I Period V floor (pl. 165:D) can be paralleled in a presumably later, but similarly-shaped terracotta bead from Area C (pl. 155:N): Utilitarian artifacts include a number of roundels (pl. 165:E, F, J), spindle whorls (pl. 162:K, L), one loomweight (pl. 165:P), and a few polished and perforated stones of the type traditionally referred in the literature as "maceheads" (pl. 165:M, O). The thin polished stone roundel illustrated on plate 165:J was found in a Period IVB context in Area C. It resembles closely similarly-shaped terracotta roundels at the site (pl. 155:O, P) which, however, are only attested in Late Chalcolithic period levels. Similarly, a low conical spindle whorl from a Late Chalcolithic level in Area A finds close shape parallels with terracotta examples also recovered in the same contexts (pls. 165:K, 166:A, compare pl. 155:B). A biconical perforated limestone object resembles closely the spindle whorls in shape but is significantly larger and heavier (pl. 165:L) It was found on the floor of a Period V room in Area C0I (Phase 9, Unit 9.1: fig. 75). The objects previously referred to as "maceheads" (pls. 165:M, O; 166:C) are significant in that they were all found on surfaces in Area C0I. Plate 165:M, a nicely polished veined stone example, was found on a Period VIA exterior work area (Phase 2: fig. 69), while the example illustrated on plate 165:O and another identical example (MRN 694 = KH 1980/9, not illustrated) were recovered on the floor of a Period IVB room (Unit 13.1, Phase 13: fig. 16). Other registered utilitarian artifacts include one loomweight (pl. 165:P), three concave grinding slabs made of vesicular basalt (not illustrated), and one pivot stone (not illustrated), all found within Room 15.1 in Area A Phase 15 (fig. 18).⁵⁴

The registered tools include a number of pieces which probably served as adzes or hammers (pl. 165:Q–T) as well as a rectangular handled artifact made of basalt which may have served as a smoother or rubber (pls. 165:U, 166:B). All of the illustrated adzes/hammers were recovered in Period IV levels at the site. The rectangular rubber/smoothers was found in a disturbed plow zone deposit in Trench B02 and cannot be dated with precision. It should be emphasized here once again that ground stone materials other than the stone vessels illustrated in this report represent but a small proportion of the total available evidence from the site and that therefore no reliable conclusions on issues of chronology, typology, or relative frequency may be derived from the data presented in this volume.

THE REGISTERED CHIPPED STONE OBJECTS

A minute proportion of the total chipped stone assemblage at the site was actually registered. The registered pieces include a number of flint blades of the so-called Canaanean type (pl. 165:AA, BB, and MRN 17969 = KH 1983/193, not illustrated), which at Kurban begin in the Late Chalcolithic period and continue well into the EB, a

51. Ataman 1986.

52. Oppenheim and Schmidt 1943, plate 2:12.

53. von Wickede 1984a, p. 129, figure 23:6–7.

54. MRNs 3691–3693 = KH 1981/63–65, and MRN 3690 = KH 1981/54, respectively.

very small number of obsidian bladelets (pl. 165:X–Z), three fine flint arrowheads (two from Period IV levels [pl. 165:V, W] and one from a Period III context [pl. 166:D]), and one elaborately-made bifacial flint dagger with a cortex-covered butt (pl. 166:H) found on the floor inside the earlier Halaf *tholos* in Area A (Unit 3.1: fig. 8). A preliminary analysis of the chipped stone assemblage of the site has already appeared⁵⁵ and a more thorough analysis of the chipped stone evidence will appear in volume III of this series.

THE BONE ARTIFACTS

A variety of bone artifacts was found at the site, representing both tools and ornaments, although the former are by far the most common. Among the tools, the predominant type is the awl, usually with a dense articulated end preserved in the butt for use as a handle (pl. 162:G, H, M, for example). All awls have a more or less highly polished surface resulting from use and at least two examples had been subjected to fire prior to being used, presumably for hardening (pls. 162:G, 163:T, U). Preliminary field identifications suggest not only that a variety of different animal species was exploited for the making of tools, but also that different bone elements were being used, although metapodials and long bones with dense articular ends, such as tibiae, appear to have been preferred. Specific information on genus and bone type, when available, is provided in the detailed catalogue accompanying the illustrations (pls. 162, 163).⁵⁶

A total of twenty-four awls and fragments were recorded. All but two were made by splitting the bone lengthwise and sharpening the break to a point. One exception, made from the second metapodial of an equid, was a naturally thin bone carved to a point for use as a boring tool (pls. 162:K, 163:X). It comes from a Period IVB context in Area A. A more unusual example made from the tibia of a small ruminant, possibly a gazelle, was split transversely instead of longitudinally, resulting in a hollow central shaft surrounding the point (pl. 162:G). This latter example also constitutes the only awl recovered from Halaf period levels at the site. No examples were recorded from the Middle Chalcolithic period at the site, but this is explainable in view of the small size of the exposure. Period VI, in spite of significantly more substantial exposures, produced evidence of only a single fragmentary awl (pl. 163:S). This Period VI example has a smooth but perhaps not use-polished surface, and may represent simply an accidental spiral break of an unmodified bone. Alternately, it could represent a little-used implement which was discarded before its surface could become highly polished from continued use.

Period V produced a better sample with a total of six awls or awl fragments recorded from the several early EB phases in Area C01. An unusually well-preserved example carved out of the metacarpal of a gazelle was found on an exterior surface area near a Phase 6 room (pls. 162:H, 163:EE; Locus 180: fig. 73). Period IV produced evidence for a total of thirteen awls or awl fragments. The majority come from the Area C Period IVB architectural complex and were found discarded on the street. However, a number come from Area A, including one fragmentary example found inside Room 13.1 of the Phase 13 complex (pl. 162:L and fig. 16). One awl with its articular surface preserved was recovered in Area B (pl. 162:M). It was found, however, relatively close to the surface of the mound in a context of uncertain reliability so that it could date to either Period IVA or III. Only one awl fragment, a small broken-off tip, can be definitively assigned to Period III (pl. 163:Q). The lack of awls in that period is striking in view of both the fairly broad exposures achieved at the site and the probable primary economic function of the implements, that of leatherworking.⁵⁷

Other tools from the site include a smoothed sawed-off fragment of a horn core that was found in suprafloor debris inside Room 13.8 of the Area A Period IVB Phase 13 complex (pls. 162:F, 163:I). Its function is uncertain; since the horn core is not bored, it does not appear to have been intended for use as a haft. Of a more clearly understood functional nature are the perforated head of a needle, which was found discarded on a Period V exterior surface in Area C01 (pls. 162:J, 163:C), and a possible needle point and shaft from fill deposits also assigned to Period V in Area C01 (pl. 163:II). No needles were recognized in any of the other cultural periods at

55. McDonald 1986.

56. Faunal identifications of worked bone objects from Kurban Höyük were made in the field by Ms. Mary Evins, staff member of the Chicago Euphrates Archaeological Project. Ms. Patricia Wattenmaker, also a staff member of the project, and Mr. Hilke Buitenhuis, faunal analyst for the Kumartepe expedition of the Dutch Archaeological Institute in Istanbul, assisted at varying times in the identification process. Their cooperation and help are gratefully acknowledged. As analysis was performed without benefit of a comparative collection, all identifications should be considered preliminary.

57. Watson 1983, p. 362.

the site. Significantly, the only other worked bone artifact that may be considered a tool also comes from Period V deposits in Area C01. It is a slender implement, fairly complete, that does not come to a pointed end and thus cannot be considered a piercing/reaming tool (pls. 162:N, 163:JJ). It may have represented some sort of a spatula or a smoothing/scraping tool.

Worked bone ornaments are not common and are represented mostly by unique pieces. Two pins from Period V contexts in Area C01 are remarkable because of their fine manufacture. One, found inside an ashy pit in Phase 3 of the sequence, has a miniature scoop for a head, which may have been functional. Immediately under the head there is a band of fine incised diagonal lines (pls. 162:D, 163:A, J; Locus 196: fig. 70). The second pin was found on an exterior surface near a Phase 6 room (pls. 162:E, 163:B; Locus 180: fig. 73). Not far away and on the same surface was also found a nicely preserved complete bone awl (pl. 162:H). Both pins were carved out of now unidentifiable, dense long bone shafts and both are highly polished. Other than Period V, no other cultural period at the site produced evidence of bone pins, although metal ones are attested for Periods VI–II.

Beads made out of bone are represented by only three examples and all are cylindrical in shape. Two of the three were found in a single Late Chalcolithic pit in Area A (pls. 162:B, 163:E, F; Locus A08:029: fig. 14). The third dates to the mid-late EB and was found in Area C. It bears traces of horizontal grooving near one end and its narrow longitudinal perforation indicates it probably formed part of a necklace (pl. 163:G). Of uncertain function are two fragmentary solid bone pieces, both carved. One comes from Late Chalcolithic fill in Area A and perhaps may represent a figurine fragment (pls. 162:A, 163:H). The second fragment was found in the plow zone deposits in Area D and thus must date to either Periods III or II. It may represent a fragment from an ornament, probably a pendant (pls. 162:C, 163:D).

MARINE AND WORKED SHELLS

by David S. Reese

Included in this report are the marine shells found at Kurban Höyük, most of which were worked or modified in some fashion, as well as the worked shell artifacts made from the fresh water bivalve *Unio tigridis* (Bourguignat 1852). The latter is the most common shell at the site with over 300 valves preserved. The unmodified fresh water shells and land snails at the site will be the subject of a more lengthy report scheduled for the final volume of the Kurban Höyük final reports.

MARINE SHELLS

A total of twenty-one marine shells representing ten different species were found in the excavations at Kurban Höyük. Of these, nineteen were species found in the Mediterranean Sea, some 210 km away,⁵⁸ while two represented Indo-Pacific species whose origin could have been either the Red Sea about 950 km away (Gulf of Aqaba), or the Persian Gulf even farther away (about 1300 km).⁵⁹ Eleven of the shells, representing slightly more than half of the total, were recovered in Period IV contexts and were found in all of the excavated areas where that period was exposed except the saddle sounding, Area F. The majority of these were excavated in association with the Period IVB complex in Area C, usually found discarded in courtyard surfaces or the street there. A

58. The Mediterranean marine shell species present at the site are the following:

- 6 *Glycymeris* (= *Petunculus*) *glycymeris* (Linnaeus, 1758). Dog-cockle, Comb-shell.
- 5 *Arcularia* (= *Nassarius* = *Nassa*) *gibbosula* (Linnaeus, 1758). Nassa shell, Basket shell.
- 3 *Conus mediterraneus* Hwass in Bruguière, 1792. (Mediterranean) Cone shell.
- 1 *Semicassis* (= *Cassis* = *Tylocassis*) sp. Helmet Shell.
- 1 *Murex* (= *Trunculariopsis* = *Hexaplex*) *trunculus* (Linnaeus, 1758). (Rock) Murex.
- 1 *Cerastoderma* (= *Cardium*) *edule glaucum* (Bruguière, 1789). (Common) Cockle.
- 1 *Murex* (= *Bolinus*) *brandaris* (Linnaeus, 1758). Murex.
- 1 *Venus* (= *Chamelea*) *gallina* (Linnaeus, 1758). (Striped) Venus shell.

Of the above, the *Glycymeris*, *Cerastoderma*, and *Venus* are bivalves, the rest are gastropods.

59. The Indo-Pacific marine species at the site of are the following:

- 1 *Nerita polita* (Linnaeus, 1758). Nerite.
- 1 *Strombus* sp. Strombus, Conch.

smaller number of specimens were recovered from Period IV deposits in Areas B and G and a single bead made from a marine shell was found in fill/fall layers inside a Phase 14 room in Area A. Six different species of marine shells are attested in Period IV levels at the site: *Arcularia*, *Conus*, *Glycymeris*, *Nerita*, *Murex brandaris*, and *Venus*.

Table 49. Marine Shells Recovered at Kurban Höyük

Period	Phase	Description	Plate	MRN	FCN	Context	Nature
VIII	3	<i>Semicassis</i> lip frag. Pendant, rounded off, smoothed.	164:O	12526	724	A08-13-069	Fill and possible surface
VIA	7	<i>Murex trunculus</i> , apex lacking. Ground-down.	164:F	12424	959	A07-1972-085	Pebble surface
VA	9	<i>Cerastoderma</i> frag. ground and holed at umbo.	—	8978	2414	C01-0957/59-074	Fill and surfaces
IVC	2	<i>Arcularia</i> . Open body. L. 13, W. 8.5 mm.	—	12256	347	F01-05-061	Pebble surface
IVB	—	<i>Arcularia</i> . Ground down. L.15, W. 9.5 mm.	—	7280	465	C56-0646-019	Open Court
IVB	—	<i>Arcularia</i> . Open body L. 15, W. 11 mm.	—	19623	151	G64-0206-012	Suprafloor
IV	—	<i>Arcularia</i> . Open body.	164:D	20505	208	G64-06-024	—
IVA	—	<i>Arcularia</i> . Open body.	164:Q	19505	110	B81-0116/17-006	—
IVB	14	<i>Conus</i> , bead.	164:J	11333	388	A04-08-069	Fill (Unit 14.3)
IVB	—	<i>Conus</i> , ground-down. Hole at apex.	164:C	7189	304	C35-05-009	Street (Unit 1)
IVB	—	<i>Glycymeris</i> ; sm. fresh. L. 12.3, W. 12 mm	—	5300	329	C56-08-031	Courtyard surface (Unit 9)
IVB	—	<i>Nerita</i> , ground-down, hole at apex.	164:E	5188	381	C55-0765-011	Courtyard surface (Unit 13)
IVB	—	<i>Murex brandaris</i> , worn. No distal end.	164:G	4273	201	C55-05-007	Fill over street
IV	—	<i>Venus</i> . Ground-down, holed at umbo.	164:A	5799	494	C55-06-012	—
III	21	<i>Glycymeris</i> . Ground-down, holed at umbo. L. 22, W. 36, H. 2.8 mm.	—	12898	087	A01-05-016	Fill
III	—	<i>Glycymeris</i> . Ground-down, holed at umbo.	164:B	5872	083	D45-0332-007	Suprafloor (Unit 17)
III	—	<i>Glycymeris</i> . Ground-down, holed at umbo. Not complete. L. 16, W. 20, H. 2 mm.	—	8896	148	D34-0375-013	—
III	—	<i>Glycymeris</i> , irregular. Holed at umbo. L. 30, W. 31, H. 2 mm.	—	10156	257	D65-04-046	Fill above floor (Unit 9)
III	—	<i>Strombus</i> , worn. Recent hole on body.	164:H	19229	089	B62-0192-008	Floor (Unit 5)
II/III	—	<i>Glycymeris</i> , holed at umbo. L. 26.3, W. 25.5 mm.	—	15455	190	D53-07-001	Plow zone
II/III	—	<i>Conus</i> , bead.	164:K	15274	049	D37-03-007	—

The second largest group of marine shells at the site is that of Period III with a total of five shells, the majority from Area D, but one example of each was found in Areas A and B. Only two species are represented: *Glycymeris*, which accounts for four of the specimens, and a single *Strombus* of either Red Sea or Persian Gulf origin. Another *Glycymeris* and a bead made from a *Conus* shell were found in mixed Period II/III deposits in Area D and cannot be assigned with certainty to either period. The evidence for Periods VIII–V is more limited. One specimen each was found for Periods V, VIA, and VIII, all shells of Mediterranean origin. No examples were recovered from Period VII deposits, but this is probably explainable by the small exposure. Table 49, above, describes each of the marine shells found at the site by period and species. A representative selection of marine shell specimens found at Kurban is illustrated on plate 164.

The marine shells from Kurban Höyük can be described in more detail by species and compared with the marine shell assemblage of relevant sites of Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age date in Anatolia and Syria. Unless otherwise noted, all mollusc identifications are my own.

HOLED BIVALVES

This group includes five *Glycymeris*, the *Cerastoderma*, and the *Venus*, all with holes at the shell umbo ("beak"). Three of the *Glycymeris* (pl. 164:B), the *Cerastoderma*, and the *Venus* (pl. 164:A) had been ground-down to make the hole. The two other *Glycymeris* have naturally made holes. The presence of the hole indicates that these shells were probably intended for use as pendants, probably strung as part of necklaces. Kurban also produced a small unmodified *Glycymeris*, the use of which is unclear. Nearby, at Lidar Höyük three water-worn unholed *Glycymeris* were also found. They are, however, of later date than the Kurban examples discussed here.

Parallels for the Kurban holed bivalves can be found at numerous sites spanning a broad geographical and chronological range. Aceramic Neolithic Suberde, 40 km from the Mediterranean, produced evidence for four holed *Cerastoderma*, while a worn *Acanthocardia tuberculata* (L.) holed at the umbo (a larger cockle than *Cerastoderma*) was found in late Neolithic Erbaba, 120 km from the sea. Levels dated to the Early Chalcolithic period at Hacilar (Room 5), 90 km from the sea, yielded three holed cockles,⁶⁰ and at least two *Glycymeris* were found in Chalcolithic period levels at Alishar Höyük, some 300 km from the sea. In addition, one holed *Acanthocardia* was also found at that site, but in Middle Bronze Age levels.⁶¹ The Middle Chalcolithic settlement of Can Hasan, located about 40 km from the sea, produced one worked *Glycymeris*.⁶² Another, holed at the umbo, was found in a Late Chalcolithic room at Mersin, on the south coast of Anatolia.⁶³

A number of other Anatolian sites produced holed bivalves in Early and Middle Bronze age contexts. Aphrodisias, located some 125 km from the sea yielded a ground-down and holed *Glycymeris* as well as one *Acanthocardia* probably holed at the umbo from EB levels. EB-MB levels there also produced another holed *Glycymeris*, while a holed *Cerastoderma* was found in MB levels.⁶⁴ A number of *Glycymeris* holed at the umbo are reported from Troy, closer to the coast in western Anatolia,⁶⁵ while a cockle holed at the umbo was found in "EB IIIA" levels of Korucutepe located much farther inland in the Keban/Altinova region, some 375 km from the sea.⁶⁶

At Ras Shamra on the Syrian coast, Neolithic and "Halaf" period levels each produced one *Glycymeris*, while EB levels yielded eighteen holed examples.⁶⁷ To the south at Byblos, twelve *Glycymeris* holed at the umbo and one *Cerastoderma* holed on the body were found in levels assigned to the "Eneolithic" period.⁶⁸ At Tell Nebi Mend on the southern Orontes, some 50 km from the sea, seven *Glycymeris* were recovered in deposits that remain so far undated. Of the seven, six were water-worn, one was worn, and two were holed at the umbo. Also undated are four small *Venus* shells, all ground-down and holed at the umbo, from Tell Brak on the upper Habur, some 400 km away from the Mediterranean. Numerous ornamental shells were found at Tell Hadidi on the Syrian upper Euphrates, which is located some 200 km from the sea. Only the dated examples are noted here. Four *Glycymeris* were recovered from deposits assigned to the "EB IV" period. Of the four, three are water-worn and naturally holed at the umbo. The fourth was a small, fresh water shell which had been bored by a carnivorous gastropod. Downstream on the river, an *Acanthocardia* with a hole below the umbo was recovered in Khana period levels at Terqa, some 380 km from the Mediterranean Sea on the Syrian middle Euphrates,⁶⁹ while Mari located even further downstream some 450 km from the sea, produced evidence for a number of bivalves. One *Glycymeris* used as a container for pigment and another holed example forming part of a necklace were found in the Temple of Ishtar.⁷⁰ In addition, another holed bivalve was found also as part of a necklace at the site.⁷¹

60. Mellaart 1961, p. 46 and 1970, p. 159.

61. Gries 1937, pp. 324, 327 and Schmidt 1932, p. 180, figure 234:b1496.

62. French 1963, p. 34, plate 2c.

63. Garstang 1953, p. 172, figure 109.

64. Reese 1986, pp. 191, 193, figures 195:1, 8; 420:12; 451:39, and 453:18.

65. Schliemann 1880, pp. 116 and 318.

66. van Loon 1978, p. 108.

67. de Contenson 1969, pp. 48, 63, and 73 and Poulain 1978, pp. 179–80

68. Dunand 1973, p. 324, n. 1, figure 199:27952; plate 165:20817.

69. Mount-Williams 1980, p. 43, figure 20: TPR 8 55.

70. Parrot 1956, p. 170, figure 95:416, plate 61c:310.

71. Parrot 1972, p. 19, figure 5.

BASKET SHELLS

At Kurban Höyük this group includes five *Arcularia*, all from Period IV levels (pl. 164:D, P, Q). Similar specimens also with open bodies were recovered nearby at Lidar Höyük in levels that are dated there to the "MB" period. These small gastropods are not a food source and have a long history of ornamental use in the Mediterranean basin and the Near East.⁷² Erbabba produced two holed examples, and there are at least two holed specimens in Chalcolithic and EB levels at Alishar. In addition, at least three basket shells were also found in MB levels at Alishar.⁷³ An *Arcularia* with a ground-down body is reported from "EB-MB" levels at Aphrodisias, and one holed example was found at Troy.⁷⁴

At least eight *Arcularia* with an open body are reported at "Eneolithic" Byblos.⁷⁵ So far undated levels at Nebi Mend produced three *Arcularia*, of which one has an open body, one is holed, and one is unmodified. Also undated are three specimens from Tell Brak, all with open bodies. At Tell Hadidi eighteen specimens were found in Tomb LI ("EB III-IV"). Also found at the site were thirty-nine additional *Arcularia* in "EB IV" levels. They were recovered from several deposits in groups of thirteen, six, four, three, and two specimens. One group of twelve shells was also found at Hadidi in a "MB II" level. All of the Hadidi specimens have an open body or are holed. One holed *Arcularia* is reported from Khana period levels at Terqa,⁷⁶ while at Mari, a single necklace contained almost a hundred holed *Arcularia*.⁷⁷

CONE SHELLS

Two ornament types are commonly made from *Conus* shells and both are found at Kurban. The simplest is made by poking or grinding a hole at the apical end of the shell (pl. 164:C, for example). The other involves cutting the shell and smoothing it to form a ring or bead (pl. 164:J, L). Parallels for the former will be discussed first. In Anatolia, Suberde produced a water-worn apically-holed example. Later examples were recovered in EB levels at Troy, where seven apically-holed specimens are reported.⁷⁸

In Syria, Neolithic Arjoune produced one *Conus* shell holed at the apex, while an unmodified example of unknown date was found Nearby at Nebi Mend. Two additional specimens were reported in "Halaf" period levels at Ras Shamra.⁷⁹ At Byblos, an apically-holed example was found inside the "Eneolithic" Jar 2309 as part of a necklace.⁸⁰ Six water-worn and apically-holed examples were recovered inside Tomb LI at Tell Hadidi. Levels assigned there to the "EB IV" period produced an additional six specimens from four separate deposits, all holed at the apex. Finally, a group of eight water-worn and holed examples were found together at Hadidi in a deposit dated to the "MB II" period. One *Conus* from Tell Brak is ground-down and holed at the apex in a manner similar to plate 164:C, while another Brak specimen was simply holed at the apex. Khana period levels at Terqa produced a *Conus* apparently ground-down and holed at the apex and a further *Conus* specimen, worn, holed at the apex, and drilled on the edge of the spire, was found in a contemporary burnt house at that site.⁸¹ A number of apically-holed examples were also found at Mari.⁸²

The *Conus* whorl beads also have parallels at a number of Anatolian and Syrian sites. A ring-shaped shell from "EB I-IIA" levels at Korucutepe with a diameter of 22 mm may be a *Conus* whorl bead.⁸³ Early Bronze Age levels at Ras Shamra produced a worked shell ring with a diameter of 23 mm, possibly from a *Conus* shell.⁸⁴ In

72. Reese, n.d.

73. Gries 1937, pp. 324, 327, figure 259:d2184 and Schmidt 1932, p. 180, figure 234:b2592, b2591, b1003.

74. Reese 1986, p. 193.

75. Dunand 1973, p. 325, figure 199:20958.

76. Mount-Williams 1980, p. 39, figure 18: TPR 8 47.

77. Parrot 1975, p. 13, figure 6.

78. Blegen et al. 1950, pp. 48, 161, figure 215:37-609; 1951, pp. 72, 95, 202, 254, 259, 274, figures 51:34-449, 37-538, 149:32-329, 235:35-485.

79. Poulain 1978, p. 180.

80. Dunand 1937, plate 138, center.

81. Mount-Williams 1980, p. 41: TPR 8 49; Kelly-Buccellati and Mount-Williams 1977, pp. 4, 16, figure 6:TPR 3 25.

82. Parrot 1956, pl. 61c:310; 1975, p. 13, figure 6.

83. van Loon 1978, p. 108.

84. de Contenson 1969, p. 63.

the 'Amuq, there are at least six circular *Conus* whorl beads from Phases G and F at Tell al-Judeidah, some 60 km from the sea.⁸⁵ Tomb LI at Hadidi yielded eight examples and an additional eight specimens were recovered in "EB IV" levels there. Downstream, two *Conus* whorl beads with diameters of 24 and 25 mm were found at Terqa, one of the two comes from a burial dated to the mid third millennium B.C.⁸⁶ Twelve examples, called "anneaux," are reported at Mari. Six were found in the "chambre des prêtres" of the Ishtar Temple. They range in diameter from 15 to 23 mm. Additionally at Mari, three votive deposits at the Temple of Dagan each yielded two circular examples.⁸⁷

MUREX SHELLS

Only two *Murex* shells were found at Kurban. One *Murex trunculus* recovered from a Period VIA pebble surface in Area A lacks its apex and has been ground-down extensively on at least two sides, a unique feature not paralleled elsewhere (pl. 164:F). The second specimen was an apparently unmodified *Murex brandaris* and was found in fill over the Period IVB street in Area C (pl. 164:G).

Murex shells have a broad geographical distribution at ancient Near Eastern sites. Suberde produced a water-worn *M. trunculus*, and Erbaba yielded two additional water-worn examples. Another water-worn specimen with a hole drilled through its body was found in Neolithic levels at Çayönü Tepesi, in eastern Anatolia, some 350 km from the Mediterranean.⁸⁸ A *Murex* is also known from Late Neolithic levels at Hacilar.⁸⁹ Specimens from later contexts are also attested in Anatolia. Two *Murex trunculus* come from Lidar Höyük in levels assigned to the MB. Of similar date are at least three water-worn *M. trunculus* and one fresh *M. brandaris* from Alishar.⁹⁰

Syria also produced evidence for a fair number of *Murex* specimens. At Ras Shamra, for example, one specimen was found in Neolithic levels, seven in "Halaf" levels, and two in EB contexts.⁹¹ Tomb LI at Hadidi yielded one worn specimen, while a *M. trunculus* was found in "EB IV" deposits. At Tell al-Judeidah, a number of *M. trunculus* examples were found spanning a wide chronological range. Five examples are reported in Phase A, of which two are water-worn and incomplete. Additional examples were recovered in Phases D and F.⁹²

HELMET SHELLS

The single *Semicassis* lip found at the site appears to have been intended as a pendant, although its hole is partially broken off (pl. 164:O). It was found in a Halaf period level in Area A, in exterior fill and possible surface associated with *Tholos* 3.1. Since the author has recently discussed *Semicassis* lips at some length elsewhere, here only a rundown of parallels at pertinent Anatolian and Syrian sites is provided.⁹³ In Anatolia, Late Neolithic levels at Hacilar yielded a water-worn and holed example.⁹⁴ *Semicassis* lips appear to have been common at Mersin and at least one example was water-worn.⁹⁵ Tomb LI at Hadidi produced five water-worn lips ranging in length from 28 to 43 mm. Two specimens with a hole at the distal end were also found in this tomb, as was a similar water-worn *Cymatium* or *Bursa* lip. There are two *Semicassis undulata* (Gmel.) lips with carved animal heads at one end from the "chambre des prêtres" at the Temple of Ishtar at Mari, and a holed cassid lip was also found as part of a necklace there.⁹⁶

85. Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, pp. 342–43, 395, 518, plate 78:13–15.

86. Kelly-Buccellati and Mount-Williams 1977, pp. 4, 16, figure 6: TPR 3 22–23.

87. Parrot 1956, pp. 169–70, figure 95:228, 352, 257; 1940, figure 15, plate 10:1–2.

88. Çambel and Braidwood 1972, p. 117.

89. Mellaart 1970, plate 117a, center.

90. Schmidt 1932, p. 180, figure 234:b1698, b1994, b1697, b2123.

91. Poulain 1978, pp. 179–80, de Contenson 1969, p. 63.

92. Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, pp. 174, 258, 343–44, plate 78:18–19.

93. Reese 1989.

94. Mellaart 1970, figure 176:21, plate 117a, bottom left.

95. That *Semicassis* lips were common in Middle Chalcolithic levels at Mersin may be inferred from Garstang's discussion of one water-worn specimen:

The crescental object ... is carved from a tusk. It has on its inner side a serrated edge of uncertain use; its overall length is 3.7 cm. The use of tusks is fairly common at this level (1953, p. 108, fig. 68, lower right).

96. Parrot 1956, p. 165, plates 60: 204–205, 61c.

INDO-PACIFIC SHELLS

Only two Indo-Pacific shells were found at Kurban. One fragmentary *Nerita* has been ground-down and holed at its apex suggesting its use as an ornament (pl. 164:E). It was found on a Period IVB courtyard in Area C. The second specimen is a *Strombus*, worn but apparently unmodified, that was found on a Period III floor in Area B (pl. 164:H). These shells are likely to be of Red Sea origin. In spite of the long distances involved, their presence at the site does not represent a unique phenomenon since a widespread trade in Red Sea shells can be documented early on across the ancient Near East and beyond.⁹⁷ Since the trade of Red Sea shells has been the object of a recent analysis elsewhere, here only parallels relevant to the Kurban specimens will be discussed. Unless otherwise noted, all quoted distances are to the Gulf of Aqaba.

In Anatolia, Suberde (over 800 km to the Gulf of Suez) produced a holed *Cypraea moneta* (L.) Money cowrie, while a holed *Engina mendicaria* Lam. Whelk was found in a Chalcolithic tomb at Alaca Höyük (over 350 km to the Mediterranean and over 1,100 km to Aqaba).⁹⁸ In Syria, numerous beads including four *Engina* ground-down and holed on the body were recovered at Byblos (550 km) inside Jar 2309. Late "Eneolithic" levels there produced, in addition, at least two *Nerita* ground-down and holed at the apex.⁹⁹ Hadidi, some 800 km from Aqaba, produced a holed *Nerita*, fourteen holed *Engina*, and an ornament made from a *Pinctada margaritifera* (L.) Black-lip Pearl Oyster, all in Tomb LI. Levels assigned to the "EB IV" period there also yielded a holed *Nerita*, four holed *Engina*, and an apically-holed *Olivia* Olive shell. Lastly at Hadidi, a *Cypraea annulus* (L.) Money cowrie with an open body was found in Burial 8, assigned to the "MB II" period. Selenkahiye, not far from Hadidi has also produced evidence for a number of Indo-Pacific shell ornaments in late third millennium levels.¹⁰⁰ Mari, located some 800 km away from both Aqaba and the Persian Gulf, also yielded a number of Indo-Pacific shells. Five *Strombus* were recovered in the Temple of Dagan, while a holed *Engina* was found in the Temple of Ishtar.¹⁰¹

WORKED FRESH WATER SHELLS

Not all worked shell artifacts at the site were made from exotic marine shells. A total of eight ornaments were carved from fresh water bivalve shells (*Unio*) available locally in the nearby Euphrates barely a few hundred meters away from the site. The majority were pendants (pl. 164:I, R, S, T, U),¹⁰² but one bead (pl. 164:M), one ring fragment (pl. 164:N), and one small nacre circle, probably part of an inlay (MRN 7257, not illustrated), were also found.¹⁰³ Some of the pendants, generally, resemble in shape cruder ornaments also found at the site made in stone (pl. 165:G, for example). Five of the specimens come from Period IV loci, three from Period IVA deposits in Areas A and B, and two from Period IVB deposits in Area C. No obvious distributional patterns are discernible but this is attributable to the small sample size. Most of the pieces were apparently found discarded, some in pits (pl. 164:N), but the majority on exterior surfaces or fill over such surfaces (pl. 164:I, S, U, MRN 7257).

Of the three remaining worked shell objects, one, a pendant, was recovered in fill inside one of the Area D rooms and is thus datable to Period III (pl. 164:T). The other two, a pendant (pl. 164:R) and a bead (pl. 164:M) cannot be dated with any degree of precision. The bead was found cleaning balks of the deep sounding in the southwest sector of Area F and thus must date to either Period IVC or VI. Similarly, the pendant was found in a locus of uncertain stratification in Area A which cannot be assigned with precision to a specific phase. Stratigraphically the locus falls between Phase 10 (Period VIA) and 11 (Period IVC), although the associated ceramics appeared to be homogeneously Late Chalcolithic in date.

97. Reese, forthcoming.

98. Koşay 1951, plate 207, at left, third from top.

99. Dunand 1937, plate 138, center; 1973, p. 325, figure 199:24935.

100. Ijzereef 1977–1978, p. 173.

101. Parrot 1940, figure 15, plate 10:1–2; 1956, plate 61a, c:310.

102. In addition to the pendants illustrated in plate 164, one other shell pendant was also found at the site: MRN 12706: A05:046, FCN D156 (length: 18.50 mm, width: 17.50 mm, hole diameter: 3 mm). It was recovered in subfloor fill for Unit 16.3 in Area A, Phase 16.

103. The small nacre circle has an edge chipped away, is 11.30 mm in diameter and only 1 mm thick (C45:0181–006, FCN 319).

In addition to the worked *Unio* objects just listed, one apparently unmodified pearl, probably from a fresh water bivalve, was also found (pl. 164:V). It was recovered inside a room (Unit 4: fig. 122) in the Period IVA complex in Area B near what appeared to be a broken pot burial and may thus represent a burial gift.

Nacre or mother-of-pearl, usually from *Unio* or another fresh water bivalve was commonly utilized as ornaments at various sites in the Mediterranean Basin and the Near East. Ornaments made of nacre are commonly found in Anatolian and Syrian sites from the Neolithic period onwards. At Çatal Höyük in the Konya plain, for example, perforated nacre pendants were used as burial gifts.¹⁰⁴ Worked nacre is also present at Erbaba,¹⁰⁵ nacre pendants were recovered from late Neolithic and Early Chalcolithic levels at Hacilar, and nacre objects were found in the Middle Chalcolithic settlement at Can Hasan.¹⁰⁶ A disc-shaped piece of nacre, apparently an inlay or an ornament, was recovered in Late Chalcolithic levels at Korucutepe.¹⁰⁷ Chalcolithic and Early Bronze levels at Alishar produced *Unio*, including at least one holed valve.¹⁰⁸

In Syria, worked nacre is known from Ras Shamra, Neolithic Abu Hureyra and Tell Ramad, and late Neolithic and "Eneolithic" Byblos.¹⁰⁹ At Tell al-Judeidah a large fresh water bivalve with a hole drilled in it was found in levels assigned to Phase G, while worked nacre was recovered in Phases F and B/C.¹¹⁰ At Tell Hadidi, worked nacre pendants were found in deposits assigned to the "EB III-IV, IV, and MB II" periods. The "MB II" piece from Hadidi is noteworthy since it is very similar to the Period IVA winged pendant from Area B (pl. 164:I, U). *Unio* shells with naturally-made holes in them, possibly used as ornaments, are reported from Khana period levels at Terqa. In addition, a worked nacre pendant/disc was found near the forehead of a burial there assigned to the mid-third millennium.¹¹¹ Worked nacre was also recovered at Mari.¹¹²

CONCLUSIONS

The marine and worked fresh-water shells from Kurban Höyük do not diverge significantly from the general picture of mollusc utilization in Syro-Anatolia. Most of the specimens appear to have been used or intended for use as ornaments. The temporal distribution of the objects is significant. While a few specimens are found in almost all periods, the majority of the objects date to Period IV when the site achieved its maximum size and importance. The marine shells attest to what probably was a lively "down-the-line" trade. The demise of the Period IV settlement brought, not surprisingly, a decline in the volume of imported shells. This is clear since, in spite of the more substantial exposures for Period III over those of the preceding period, a significantly smaller number of marine shells was found. Ongoing analysis of other shell collections from nearby sites in the Karababa area as well as from relevant Syro-Anatolian sites promises to clarify the functional and distributional patterns barely glimpsed in the small collection of imported and worked shell from Kurban Höyük.

SEALS AND SEALINGS

An important category of small finds that is unfortunately represented by too few examples is that of seals and sealings. The earliest in situ evidence from the site for this category dates to the Late Chalcolithic period. A very small fragment of sealing clay found within a Late Chalcolithic pit in Area A may represent a small fragment from a seal impression, but if so, it is so fragmentary and the design so unclear that little can be said about it (MRN 9313, not illustrated). No seals or sealings were recovered from reliable Period V loci, although fragments of two jar stoppers were found inside a Phase 10 room in Area C0I (Unit 10.1, fig. 76). However, the

104. Mellaart 1966, pp. 182-83.

105. J. Bordaz, pers. comm., April 20, 1980.

106. Mellaart 1958, plate 32c, center; 1961, p. 46; 1970, p. 160, figure 176:2-3, 5-8, plate 124a-d, f-g; French 1963, p. 34, plate 2b, d, f, respectively.

107. Brandt 1978, p. 63.

108. Gries 1937, p. 326, figure 260:d2105.

109. Courtois 1962, figure 47, center at right; Moore 1975, figure 6:1-2; de Contenson 1969, figure 15; Dunand 1973, pp. 82, 323, figure 196.

110. Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, p. 342, plate 78:16 (Phase G), p. 258, figure 194, plate 78:8 (Phase F), and p. 135, figure 104, plate 78:9 (Phases B/C).

111. Mount-Williams 1980, p. 41, figure 19: TPR 8 52-53; pp. 7, 43, figure 20: TPR 8 56.

112. Parrot 1956, pp. 161-65 and plate 60.

stoppers were in such condition that if they were ever sealed, traces were no longer discernible (pl. 167:D, E). Similarly, a single door lock fragment from a C01 Phase 8 layer (Locus 171) was identified on the basis of its characteristic interior conical shape and coiled string impressions, but if it was ever sealed, traces were no longer preserved (MRN 13146, not illustrated). What possibly is the earliest clear sealing at the site was found in a pit of uncertain stratification in Area C01. Stratigraphically, the pit in which the impression was found cannot be assigned reliably to a specific phase although it clearly dates to either the very end of the Period V or the very beginnings of the Period IVB sequence there. The ceramic materials inside the pit, however, were homogeneously Period V in type making it likely (but by no means certain) that the sealing is also Period V in date. The sealing in question was impressed from a circular stamp seal on a flattish lump of clay (pls. 167:G, 168:E). The seal design appears to have been that of a circle divided into a number of quadrants, each marked by a globular triangle. A circular stamp seal bearing what appears to have been a somewhat related design was found at Tarsus in levels assigned to the EB II period.¹¹³ On the reverse side of the impression, faint traces of rope marks may be seen. However, as the sealing is flattish in shape it is doubtful that it formed part of a door lock. It is more likely that it was attached to a bale of some sort.

Period IV produced evidence of yet another stamp seal impression as well as two actual seals, both stamps. The sealing was found in suprafloor debris inside a Phase 14 room in Area A (Unit 14.3: fig. 17). On its obverse, it bears two separate impressions of a single fairly large circular stamp seal. Its design is geometric and is composed of parallel zigzag lines and solid triangular filling motifs. It may be related to a series of seals with similar juxtapositions of squares, parallel zigzags, and concentric triangles found at Tarsus in levels assigned to the EB II–III (pl. 168:A, B).¹¹⁴ On the reverse, very clear traces of spiral string marks are visible indicating that this sealing formed part of a door lock (pl. 168:C). Significantly, an unsealed fragment of a second door lock was also found in the debris inside the same room (MRN 11392, not illustrated).

Of the two stamp seals recovered in Period IV levels at the site, one was found on a courtyard surface in the Period IVB complex in Area C, while the other was recovered in a contemporary deposit in Area F. The Area F seal is a small fragment of an apparently square stamp seal with a small loop handle on its back and a well carved crosshatched design on its face (pls. 167:A, 168:G). Although found in a Period IVB level, it is likely that this fragmentary seal is extrusive. Typologically, it is very similar to prehistoric stamp seals of a type common in fourth and fifth millennia B.C. Anatolian, northern Syrian, and northern Mesopotamian sites. Thus, it is likely that the Area F seal may have originally come from either Period VIII or VII levels at the site, probably the former. Specific parallels may actually be drawn between the Kurban example and seals from the ‘Amuq region dated to Phases B–E.¹¹⁵ Moreover, parallels to Ubaid/Halaf seals from Arpachiyah, Halaf ones from Chagar Bazar, and Ubaid ones from Tepe Gawra, strongly suggest an early date for the Kurban example.¹¹⁶ The persistence of such an early seal into a significantly later level, presumably as an accidental extrusion or as a heirloom, is not an isolated phenomenon, since at a number of other sites too, such presumably early seals are found in much later levels.¹¹⁷

The second stamp seal from a Period IV level at the site was found on a courtyard surface in Area C and was certainly in situ. It is made of pink limestone and has a stalk-like handle and a rectangular face where the design is carved (pls. 167:C, 168:H). The design was carelessly executed and consists of an irregular geometric motif: parallel registers of incised zigzags within a rectangular frame (pl. 168:I). When used, the relatively large size of the resulting impression would have resembled the impression of a cylinder seal. Identically shaped seals but made out of terracotta were found in Level VI at Tepe Gawra, a context that cannot be far removed in time from Kurban Period IV.¹¹⁸

The only cylinder seal found at the site was recovered from a Period III level in Area E. It is made of a hard black stone and cut with a simple irregular crosshatched design which is badly worn from use (pls. 167:B, 168:F).

113. Goldman 1956, figure 392:3.

114. Goldman 1956, figures 397:7, 8, and 398:8.

115. Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, p. 95, figure 68:1–2 (Phase B); p. 130, figure 101:2 (First Mixed Range); p. 221, figure 167:2 (Phase E).

116. Mallowan and Rose 1935, plate 7:8, 563; Hómes-Fredericq 1970, plate 23:309 and plate 1:4, respectively.

117. In the ‘Amuq, for example, where related seals are found in late third millennium levels (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, p. 485, fig. 379).

118. Speiser 1935, plate 37b.

The design itself is too simple to say much, but it resembles in some respects that of the handled stamp seal from Area C discussed above. Since the seal is so worn, it is possible that the Area E cylinder seal may actually represent an heirloom. Its simple geometric patterned design finds general parallels at a multitude of sites covering an enormous geographical expanse and an equally impressive chronological range.¹¹⁹ Chronologically and geographically relevant to the Kurban seal are an example from Norşuntepe in the Keban region of the Anatolian highlands found in levels assigned to the EB I period, and examples from Tarsus dated to the EB III period.¹²⁰

The similarity of the designs of the Period IVB seal from Area C and the cylinder seal from a Period III context in Area E (pl. 168:H, I, F, respectively) allow one to hypothesize the synthesis of a persistent Anatolian stamp seal tradition with that of a Mesopotamian cylinder seal design. Although only dimly observed at Kurban where all seals and impressions prior to Period III are either stamps or made from stamps, the dichotomy between a stamp and a cylinder seal tradition is actually clearly discernible at a number of other sites, mostly in Anatolia, where stamp seals continue to be used well after the introduction of cylinder seals, frequently both types appearing side by side. At Tarsus, for example, EB III pottery vessels are found which bear the impressions of both cylinder and stamp seals, both in geometrical styles.¹²¹ Similarly, but in an earlier context, the sealings found in the Arslan Tepe Period VI A public building show the use side by side of both an Anatolian stamp seal tradition and a Mesopotamian influenced cylinder seal tradition.¹²² Even in the Karababa basin area, a similar phenomenon may be discerned, particularly if one considers the evidence from the area as a whole. Cylinder seals dated to the early EB are known from Hassek Höyük, while both Lidar and Tiriş Höyük have produced a number of seals in unmistakable Mesopotamian-influenced designs that are contemporary with the Period IV stamp seal and impression from Kurban.¹²³

The last seals from the site considered here are also stamp seals but appear to have served completely different functions from those seals discussed above and are separated by several millennia. Two fragments from what must have been apparently fairly large round stamp seals may be assigned to the Islamic period on account of their provenience. Both are carved out of locally available limestone. One example is carved only on one side and if complete could have had a diameter of 18 cm (pl. 167:H). The second example is only slightly smaller, with a measurement of some 16 cm, and differs from the first example by being carved on both sides (pls. 167:I, 168:D). Because of their size and coarse texture it is likely that these stamps were used as grain stamps, presumably for ownership identification or tax purposes.

ACCOUNTING / RECKONING DEVICES

“Tablet.” A unique rectangular tablet-shaped object found on a Late Chalcolithic period floor in Area A (Phase 9) is made of a dense untempered, unfired clay and has rounded corners (pl. 167:F). Its composition, size, shape and provenience suggest that this object may actually represent an early or “proto tablet” of the type which at some contemporary late fourth millennium B.C. sites in northern Syria and Mesopotamia, such as Tell Brak, Jebel Aruda, and Habuba-süd, usually bear deeply incised numerical notation signs.¹²⁴ However, the Kurban example does not bear any obvious traces of ever having been impressed, nor does it bear traces of other crude accounting mechanisms attested at contemporary and earlier sites such as fingernail or other similar impressions.¹²⁵ Insofar as the Kurban tablet appears to be blank, it is actually closer in shape and perhaps function to a number of similarly-shaped and -sized objects, also unincised, found at several late fifth and early fourth millennia sites across the ancient Near East. Similar objects have been recovered at Susa (Acropolis I, Level 25) and Tell Abada (Late Ubaid).¹²⁶

119. Boehmer 1974.

120. Goldman 1956, figures 393–394 and Hauptmann 1974, plate 80:1.

121. Goldman 1956, figure 397:6.

122. Amiet 1973 and Palmieri 1981, pp. 106, 109, and plates 15–16.

123. See above, *Part Two, Chapter 10*, p. 344.

124. Jasim and Oates 1986, figure 4; Strommenger 1980, and van Driel 1982.

125. See, for example, “proto-tablets” with finger nail impressions from Level XIII at Tepe Gawra (Tobler 1950, pl. 157:71), and Late Ubaid levels at Tell Abada (Jasim and Oates 1986, p. 356, fig. 3, bottom).

126. Le Brun 1971, figure 35:4; Jasim and Oates 1986, p. 356, figure 3, bottom, right.

"Gaming Pieces" / Counters. A small number of objects are characterized by their conical shape and represent a type commonly dismissed in the archaeological literature as "gaming pieces." A total of four such pieces were recorded. Two come from Period IVB contexts in Area C (pl. 156:D, E), one comes from a Period III context in Area D (pl. 156:F), while a fourth piece was found out of context in slope wash (pl. 156:C). All of the objects are made of lightly baked clay and two have charred surfaces having been subjected to fire. The recent attention drawn to similar objects by Schmandt-Besserat and other authors suggests that these pieces at Kurban may have functioned as "primitive counters," although it should be noted that all come from relatively late contexts that cannot be earlier than the second half of the third millennium.¹²⁷

COINS

by Robert M. Whiting, Jr.

A total of three coins were found in Area D at Kurban Höyük and all were registered. Unfortunately, none appears to be in context. Two of the coins are Roman in date, while the third is late Ottoman. The earlier of the Roman coins was found in the plow zone deposits in Trench D37. It is a badly preserved bronze coin of Nerva (AE 22) struck at Antioch (pl. 169:B). The later Roman coin was recovered in Trench D43 in a disturbed deposit that contained Period III materials in addition to some Islamic ceramics as well as iron artifacts. The coin is an AE 4 of Arcadius (pl. 169:A) and like the earlier coin was also struck at Antioch (officina B between A.D. 383 and 392). Since there are no traces of a Roman period occupation of the site, it is likely that both of the coins just discussed represent heirlooms and ultimately stem from the Islamic period *Khan* at Kurban.

The third and last coin recovered at the site dates to the late nineteenth century, and was struck in the reign of the Ottoman ruler Abdulhamed II. It was found on the surface of the mound in the area of Trench D16 and surely must have been dropped there in the course of modern agricultural activities on the site (pl. 169:C). A more detailed description of the coins is found in the catalogue accompanying plate 169.

127. Schmandt-Besserat 1978.

PART THREE: SYNTHESIS

CHAPTER 14

KURBAN HÖYÜK AND ITS WIDER CONTEXT: AN OUTLINE OF SETTLEMENT HISTORY

by Leon Marfoe and Guillermo Algaze

With the foregoing chapters on the vertical operations, horizontal exposures, ceramic sequence, and small finds as a background, it is now possible to correlate broadly the results of the different excavation areas at Kurban Höyük and to express those correlations in tabular form (tab. 50, below). The resulting sequence also may be summarized briefly in outline fashion. A carefully thought out synthesis of the results of the Chicago Euphrates Archaeological Project, however, must await the full publication of all of the pertinent data, much of which is still undergoing analysis and is scheduled to appear in the third volume of this series. In its stead, only a preliminary assessment of the sequence of settlement at the site and a brief evaluation of its significance in terms of wider regional developments are offered here. The discussion which follows includes information derived not only from excavations at Kurban Höyük itself, but also from the closely associated regional survey program. Occasionally, when pertinent, preliminary results from the analyses of other categories of artifactual, faunal, and botanical data also are included, insofar as available at the present stage of analysis.¹


PERIOD VIII: MIDDLE-LATE HALAF

Area A: Phases 1–5

Settlement prior to the Halaf period is unknown at Kurban Höyük, although a few apparently Neolithic sherds suggest that an earlier occupation may have existed. Otherwise, the nearest earlier settlement is Kumartepe in the Şaşkan plain some 5 km to the east of Kurban. It belongs to a late phase (ceramic) of the Neolithic in the area.² On the basis of the excavations in Area F, it is known that at Kurban Höyük itself, early settlement developed around a spring at the juncture of the two subterraces that compose the lower Euphrates terrace on which the site is located. The Halaf settlement exposed in the south mound was founded on the edge of the upper subterrace overlooking both the spring and the lower subterrace where the north mound was subsequently formed. The five successive phases of Halaf period occupation in Area A exhibit little evidence of continuity in the use of space and probably represent the northern periphery of what, if one can judge on the basis of ceramics, was a relatively short-lived settlement.

1. Preliminary results of the regional survey and geomorphology program as well as of categories of artifactual and economic data not treated in this volume have already appeared (Marfoe et al. 1986). In most cases information about the site not included in this volume in detail, but alluded to cursorily in this chapter, is derived from that preliminary report. For a more detailed analysis of the results of our regional survey program, see Vol. 1 of the present series: *Town and Country in Southeastern Anatolia: Settlement and Land Use in the Lower Karababa Basin* (Wilkinson 1990).
2. Roodenberg, Wilkinson, and Bayri-Baykan 1984.

Table 50. Correlations of Periods and Phases Between the Various Excavation Areas at Kurban Höyük

SITE PERIOD	SOUTH MOUND				SADDLE	NORTH MOUND				
	B	E	D	A	F	C01	C	G		
I			0	24					MEDIEVAL BURIALS	
GAP					"	"				
II			I	23					9-10th Cent. A.D.	
GAP					"	"				
III	I	2	II A B C D	22		?			EB-MB TRANSITION	
		1		21						
IVA	II A B C D	UNEXCAVATED	III	20			16	I?	4?	MID/LATE EBA
				19						
IVB	III			(15)	14	15	14	A	3	
				14	13	12	13	II	B	
IVC				13	10	9	12	III	1	
				12	8	7	11			
GAP					"	"				
VA						9-10	UNEXCAVATED		EARLY EBA	
VB						8				6-7
VIA				10						LATE CHALCOLITHIC
VIB				8-9	1	2				
GAP					"	"				
VII						1				MIDDLE CHALCOLITHIC
VIII				5						HALAF
				2-4						
NATURAL SOIL										
 PERIOD NOT REPRESENTED										

The combined results of our regional program and of Özdoğan's original survey leave no doubt that in the Halaf period Kurban Höyük was far from unique. A number of small sites of the period have been recognized in its vicinity, and it is likely that Samsat, where numerous Halaf period ceramics have been collected by survey, represented the most important Halaf site in the Karababa basin area.³ An exposure of Period VIII levels broader than that practicable at Kurban is available from a contemporary and apparently also short-lived Halaf settlement in the northern fringes of Karababa basin area, Çavi Tarlası some 60 km upstream from Kurban Höyük.⁴

The characteristic features of the Halaf period at the site suggest a fairly close relationship with contemporary Halaf assemblages in northern Mesopotamia. The number of typical features of the Halaf culture found at Kurban is impressive and includes the two *tholoi* structures, the probably imported chlorite/steatite vessels, the fine bifacial dagger found inside *Tholos* 3.1, the extrusive loop-handled square stamp seal found in Period IV levels in Area F, and last but not least, the frequent Halaf painted ceramics at the site. These features leave little doubt that Kurban Höyük was within what might be considered the "core area" of the Halaf culture. The site thus represents a markedly different phenomenon from "Halaf" sites in northern Syria west of the Euphrates basin, where some of the distinctive Halaf culture traits present at Kurban are found, but not all. However, many analyses of large categories of artifactual and economic data remain undone and a cautionary note is sounded by the ceramic analysis which indicates that the striking similarities listed above may well mask equally striking regional differences even within the presumed "core area."

PERIOD VII: MIDDLE CHALCOLITHIC

Area C01: Phase 1

Following the abandonment of the Halaf settlement on the southern mound, after possibly only a slight temporal hiatus, a later settlement was established on the lower subterrace north of the spring, in the area that was later to become the north mound. Almost nothing is known of this occupation, which was revealed only in Area C01, since the exposure there was very limited in extent. Moreover, if one is to judge on the basis of the distinctive ceramic assemblage that characterized this occupation, no other contemporary settlements have been identified in the Karababa basin area. It is clear that by the onset of Period VII at Kurban the close connections of the preceding period between the Karababa basin area and northern Mesopotamia to the east were no longer viable. Although Period VII at Kurban is surely roughly contemporary with assemblages considered to be "western" or "peripheral" Ubaid in northern Syria and southeastern Anatolia, the Middle Chalcolithic assemblage at the site represents a local adaptation that has little or no relationship to those wider Ubaid period phenomena. It should be noted, however, that the Ubaid tradition did not bypass the Turkish lower Euphrates region altogether, since typical Ubaid ceramics were recovered at a few small sites not far from Kurban Höyük and, more notably, at Samsat not far away.⁵

PERIODS VIA–B: LATE CHALCOLITHIC

PERIOD VIB

Area A: Phase 6

Area C01: Pit 203(?)

The first occupation to extend across both subterraces occurred in the Late Chalcolithic period. The initial phase of that occupation, however, was apparently of limited extent and appears to have taken place once again on the south mound overlooking the spring. No structures have been found for this initial phase, which is characterized by an indigenous chaff-tempered ceramic assemblage widely paralleled at sites across northern

3. Özdoğan 1977.

4. von Wickede 1984a and b.

5. Özdoğan 1977, p. 10, plates 84 and 85.

Syria, northern Mesopotamia and southeastern Anatolia. It is likely that the limited exposure in Area A was actually located close to the northern periphery of the site. It is possible, however, that even if the Period VIB occupation did not extend beyond the south mound, sporadic and scattered use of other sectors of the site took place in that period, since a deep pit in Area C01 on the north mound also may date to Period VIB.

PERIOD VIA

Area A: Phases 7–10

Area C01: Phase 2

Area F: Phase 1(?)

After what appears to have been a brief initial phase of Late Chalcolithic occupation restricted in extent in Period VIB, in the succeeding period, Period VIA, the size of the settlement increased considerably and probably formed an arc around the spring. This later period of site expansion can be shown to have encompassed more clearly both the saddle area (Area F) and the north mound (Area C01). Structures of the period, however, were found only in the Area A step trench, where part of a building and an adjacent pebble-paved courtyard seem to have existed for at least two of the four phases assignable to Period VIA. In contrast, only what appears to have been an open work area was revealed in the smaller exposure on the north mound. Given the small overall size of the sampled area across the site, it is uncertain how far the settlement may have extended or what its composition may have been in the later phase of the Late Chalcolithic period. What seems certain is that since Area A contained the greater volume of deposits by far, presumably the south mound formed the core of the expanded settlement. Evidence for continuity in the use of space in the exposed sector of that area is consistent with this hypothesis. However, since no traces of a Period V occupation were detected in the step trench, details of the later development of the Period VIA settlement are unclear. Was the expanded Late Chalcolithic settlement abandoned for a brief span of time at its peak, or did it contract slowly throughout the later phases of Period VIA and, if so, did it contract to the south mound, where the core of the settlement appears to have been located, or did it contract to the north mound, where the succeeding occupation of the Early Bronze Age was discovered?

While the later history of the Late Chalcolithic settlement at Kurban may not be fully understood, it seems clear that the expansion of the settlement in Period VIA was not an isolated phenomenon, but rather one that may be connected with wider regional developments. As the ceramic assemblage of the period saw the introduction of grit-tempered ceramics in well-known Mesopotamian Late Uruk types, it is probably not farfetched to hypothesize that the later Period VI phases at Kurban, and the contemporary Late Chalcolithic settlement at Hassek Höyük for that matter, represent the local manifestation of the wider process of Mesopotamian Late Uruk period intrusion into its north and northwestern periphery. That process, which culminated in the inplantation of short-lived urban centers along the major north-south waterways at points astride the principal east-west crossing points, is only poorly understood as none of the urban enclaves along the upper Euphrates has produced a stratified sequence predating the actual inplantation. Kurban Höyük, although at this time probably never more than a small subsidiary site attached to the great site of Samsat, offers a sequence which not only predates the Mesopotamian intrusion, but also documents the impact that it had on the development of indigenous Late Chalcolithic cultures of Syro-Mesopotamia.

More specifically, it is perhaps possible to see the expansion of settlement in the later part of Period VI at Kurban as an indication of the profound disequilibrating impact that the Uruk period phenomenon may have had on both site and regional organization. Even a cursory examination of the results of Özdoğan's survey for the Karababa basin area shows that the Late Chalcolithic period saw a significant increase in both the number of major sites and settled area in the region. Moreover, a recent reexamination of that evidence indicates that the majority of the Late Chalcolithic sites identified by Özdoğan actually date to the later half of the period.⁶ Within Kurban Höyük itself, several lines of evidence converge in showing a number of important economic changes taking place at the time. It is surely not without significance that the earliest evidence of grape cultivation at the site comes from Period VIA.⁷ This suggests that the expansion of settlement was

6. See above *Part Two, Chapter 8*, note 74.

7. Miller 1986.

accompanied by a concomitant intensification of land use in its vicinity. Also appearing in the archaeological record of the site for the first time in Period VIA are copper implements. Their introduction is indicative of a pattern of intensified long distance trade contacts between the Karababa area and the mineral-rich Anatolian highlands to the north. This pattern is perhaps related to the inclusion of the Karababa area into a wider network of contacts focused towards the south.

A closely-related phenomenon that may actually account for the movement of exotic imported resources within the basin area itself is the finding of an important measure of intraregional trade developing also by the Late Chalcolithic period. Evidence is provided by the well-known long blades of the so-called "Canaanean" type, which first appear in the archaeological record of Kurban Höyük in the Late Chalcolithic period and continue in significant proportions through the mid-late EB. Since at the site no evidence whatsoever was recovered for the production of this specialized tool type, it is certain that the blades were imported, probably from a source not far away.⁸ This hypothesis now appears confirmed by recently published evidence from contemporary levels at Hassek Höyük where numerous cores and masses of debitage from the production of Canaanean-type blades were found.⁹

Other categories of artifactual data from Kurban also throw light on important economic and presumably social changes taking place by the later half of Period VI in the Karababa area, possibly as a result of contacts with Mesopotamian enclaves in the north and northwest. From the perspective of ceramics, the measurable shift from a straw/chaff-tempered tradition to a fast wheel-made, mass-produced, plain simple ware tradition is indicative of a restructuring of patterns of ceramic production and possibly distribution within the Karababa basin. Significantly, those changes do not appear to be strictly coterminous with the actual onset of contacts: typically Mesopotamian Uruk ceramic types appear in the Area A sequence by Phase 7, but the shift in the ceramic industry of the site can only be detected statistically sometime later, by Phase 9. A unique object from that later phase, which may represent an uninscribed "tablet," further buttresses the suggestion that profound changes are being felt in the social texture of indigenous communities of the period.

While a clearer understanding of the full impact that contacts between Late Chalcolithic polities of northern Syria, northern Mesopotamia, and southeastern Anatolia, and the civilization of Late Uruk southern Mesopotamia may have had on the later historical development of both areas must await a fuller publication of results of excavations and surveys either recently finished or still in progress, enough information may be gleaned from preliminary reports to begin to document a process that was complex, directional, and probably functionally-specialized as well. The evidence from either Kurban or Hassek Höyük in the Turkish lower Euphrates differs substantially from that of more important and at least partially contemporaneous sites downstream in Syria, and for that matter, also differs significantly from that of a number of large sites currently under excavation along the upper Habur and Balikh river systems. Moreover, it also diverges substantially from that of sites in the Anatolian highlands just north of the Karababa region. It is then against this mosaic-like pattern of regional differentiation, divergent adaptations, and varying impact, that the data from the Late Chalcolithic levels at Kurban Höyük should be seen.

PERIODS VA–B: EARLY EB

PERIOD VB

Area C01: Phase 3

Since Period V deposits are absent from both the saddle area and the south mound, at least from its periphery in Area A, it appears certain that at Kurban Höyük there was a significant contraction of settlement by the onset of Period V if not already in the later phases of the preceding period. Curiously enough, settlement was reestablished not around the old core area of settlement on the south mound, but on the north mound where only an open work area had existed in the previous period. What appears to have been a well-built structure in Phase 3 of Area C01 is thus the first clear indication of building construction to the north of the spring. At that time Kurban must have represented but a small village site. Thus, at the site the transition from

8. McDonald 1986.

9. Behm-Blancke et al. 1984, p. 35, and plate 5:2–3.

the Late Chalcolithic period to the early EB was at least partially disruptive. It is clear that in terms of the Karababa region as a whole, the contraction of settlement at Kurban was not an isolated phenomenon, but represents instead a process paralleled at a number of sites across the region, of which one, Hassek Höyük, has been excavated extensively. By the beginning of the early EB, connections with Mesopotamian civilization, so prominent in the preceding period, were either nonexistent or indirect, and the ceramic assemblage of the period has a strong local flavor which persists throughout the early EB sequence.

The evidence from Kurban Höyük clearly indicates that by the onset of Period V, the Turkish lower Euphrates basin represented one more fragment within the mosaic of early EB assemblages that appeared across northern Mesopotamia, northern Syria, and southeastern Anatolia at the transition from the fourth to the third millennia B.C. That fragmentation, which presumably reflects ceramic distribution networks and possibly some semblance of socio-political borders as well, is perhaps indicative of the enduring impact which the previous episode of southern Mesopotamian penetration of its north and northwestern periphery and its collapse had on the further development of indigenous societies in the area.

PERIOD VA

Area C01: Phases 4, 5(?), and 6–10

The north mound remained the locus of settlement at the site throughout Period V. Although there is little architectural continuity between Periods VB and VA, there is evidence of an uninterrupted evolution of ceramic wares and types between the two periods. Within Period VA itself, there is some indication of architectural continuity over several phases, most notably Phases 6–7 and 9–10, each set representing two discrete phases in the use of distinct architectural complexes. In any case, the substantial depth of deposits attests to a settlement of significant duration. Although there is no direct evidence for the use of the spring in this period, there is a fair probability that it was still in use. Both our regional survey program and excavations at other sites within the basin area indicate that other settlements dating to Period VA were small and dispersed, possibly suggesting that the small settlement on the north mound at Kurban was not atypical for the early EB in the region.

Characteristic for the early EB occupation of Kurban Höyük was a varied artifactual assemblage indicating that a diverse number of activities were carried out in what must have been a very small site. The relatively large number of bone tools from Area C01, for example, is indicative of the economic importance of leatherworking at the time. Moreover, other categories of artifacts also yielded evidence for the variegated economic life of the settlement in the early EB. The use of copper implements represents one example, while the probable use of seals and the receipt of sealed consignments constitutes another. But perhaps most surprising for a village-size settlement such as Kurban Höyük represented throughout Period V was the finding of clear indications in the later part of the period for the specialized mass-manufacture of ceramics at the site, particularly cyma-recta cups. The diverse artifactual assemblage of the early EB at the site contrasts sharply with the comparatively more homogeneous assemblage of other periods when the site represented an equally small settlement, such as Period III.

Also surprising was the continuing strength of connections northwards evidenced by the introduction of copper into the Karababa basin. Some implements from Period V deposits at Kurban attest to that process, but the best sample actually comes from the contemporary necropolis near Hassek Höyük, where numerous copper artifacts were found.¹⁰ Equally revealing of the strength of those connections was the introduction of typical Period V ceramic types and wares into Anatolian highland sites. Taken together, these complementary lines of evidence suggest that in spite of the non-hierarchical settlement pattern revealed by our regional program for the early EB period, the Karababa basin area was far from isolated.

Rather, it is probable that by the early EB the basin area may have actually played a crucial role as mediator of contacts between the Anatolian Highlands and early third millennium polities across the northern Syro-Mesopotamian plains. The possibility of such a role, which is suggested by the remarkable amount of evidence available for copper artifacts in Karababa basin sites at the time, is buttressed further by the fact that only in the Karababa area do we find evidence for the mass production of precisely those ceramic types (cyma-recta cups) and wares (diagonally reserved slip) that are widely distributed and which tie together the

10. Behm-Blancke et al. 1984, plate 13.

otherwise distinct sequences of highland Anatolia, northern Syria, and northern Mesopotamia. Whether or not, in fact, those specialized types are being produced in the Karababa and exchanged further afield, probably alongside other more valuable commodities, is a proposition that is certainly testable. It may well be that in the distribution of those specialized ceramic types we may discern the skeleton of a wide-flung trade network with the Karababa basin as an important link tying together the agriculturally-rich plains of northern Syro-Mesopotamia and the mineral-rich highlands directly north.

PERIODS IVA–C: MID-LATE EB

PERIOD IVC

Area A: Phases 11, 12

Area F: Phases 2–7

Following the abandonment of the small Period V settlement on the north mound, Kurban Höyük was not settled for a span of time that lasted probably several centuries. Around the middle of the third millennium, the site was again reoccupied. The stratigraphic hiatus at Kurban Höyük between Periods VA and IVC is not unique. A similar phenomenon may be discerned at sites elsewhere in southeastern Anatolia and northern Syria, particularly between the western Habur and the upper Euphrates. Only in regions farther west, north, and east is there indisputable evidence of settlement continuity—in the ‘Amuq, the Keban, and the eastern Habur basin, respectively. The resettlement of Kurban at the onset of Period IV was consequently abrupt. Only minor exposures for the early phase of this occupation were achieved, and curiously, they suggest that the original center of settlement in the south mound may have shifted slightly to the north. Nevertheless, the south mound was once again the main focus of the settlement, with structures found in Area A. However, a roughly equal depth of deposit of this period also existed in Area F in the saddle. This slight shift in the focus of settlement may have been a result of the gradual blocking of the spring outlet. This is shown by the fact that this occupation was established over a fairly thick layer of silt that had accumulated over the saddle sector after Phase 1, probably attributable to deposition during the hiatus in settlement and perhaps starting as early as Period V. A comparable occupation of the north mound sector is not attested for Period IVC and there is no evidence that at that time settlement extended beyond the south mound and the saddle.

PERIOD IVB

Area A: Phases 13, 14 and possibly 15

Area C01: Phases 11–15

Area F: Phases 8–14

Area C: Building Phases II–III

Area G: Phases 1–3

Area B: Building Phase III

In Period IVB settlement appears to have expanded rapidly, although it is possible that the expansion may have been preceded marginally by the construction of a fortification wall around the south mound (Area A, Phase 13). Settlement outside of the fortification wall proceeded quickly and certainly extended into the northern mound sector, well beyond the limits of the occupation of the earlier phase of the mid-late EB (Period IVC). Moreover, this expansion was accompanied by a substantial and well-planned construction program which may be discerned over several sectors of the site. In most of these, but most clearly in Areas C01 and F, two phases of construction may be distinguished, the first of which may have lasted longer. While the correlation of phases between different sectors is quite hypothetical given the difficulties in breaking down the Period IV ceramic assemblage into distinct chronological groups, these two phases appear to represent but rebuildings along substantially the same plan (Area C01: Phases 11–14 and 15, and Area F: Phases 8–11 and 12–14). Only Area A is an exception to this. There, the apparently domestic quarters beyond the fortification wall (Phase 13) were replaced by a single more substantial and certainly different structure, possibly public in nature (Phase 14).

What evidence is available indicates that at the peak of settlement in Period IVB Kurban Höyük represented a small town composed of a number of clearly distinct quarters. The south mound was separated from the remainder of the settlement by the massive fortification wall. Inside the walled quarter, public structures or perhaps elite houses appear to have existed. Just outside the wall on the slopes of the south mound, however, densely packed domestic dwellings seem to have been the rule (Phase 15). To the north, both the saddle and the north mound sectors seem to have been organized as a single quarter with fairly substantial structures connected by at least one, and probably more streets. These are more clearly seen in Area C on the top of the north mound, where in addition, a number of open courtyard work areas were also found. To the east, on the slopes of the settlement, a similar pattern was revealed in Area G, where buildings interspersed by open courtyard work areas were also found. Structures there, however, are less crowded and more flimsily made, and the area must have represented a poorer subsector of the settlement which probably extended along a rough arc to the east of both mounds. No traces of an outer fortification wall were detected in either excavation or survey and none can be predicted from the contours of the mound. In short, during Period IVB Kurban Höyük achieved its maximum extent and the full six hectares of the site may have been occupied; the settlement had become a small town with a fortified inner quarter centered on the southern mound surrounded by a sprawling, only slightly lower, and apparently unfortified outer town.

There is no evidence to indicate how long the apogee of the Period IVB settlement may have lasted, but the accumulation of deposits in the outer town sectors was at least 1.50 meters and no more than 2 meters thick. On the south mound, more substantial architecture accounts for a thicker deposit. In the saddle, the spring was no longer in use since structures were built directly over it. Thus, at this time water must have been obtained by wells tapping the aquiferous layer directly underneath the south mound. One such well was actually excavated in Area A not far from the Phase 15 structures and possibly associated with them. And, while the well cannot be assigned unequivocally to Period IVB, such a dating is possible on the basis of the ceramics recovered within.

Although population densities are necessarily speculative, a rough density of 200 persons per hectare would suggest that the total population of the town at its peak was slightly over a thousand. This population must have been drawn from the surrounding rural countryside, since survey results point to the absence of nearby satellite settlements of the period. In terms of developments in the Karababa area basin as a whole, the situation at Kurban and its environs appears to have been typical. At this time, the area was characterized by a process of settlement agglomeration into a small number of usually fortified enclaves. Kurban appears to have been one of the smallest of such enclaves, while Tiriş Höyük, some 25 km to the northeast of Kurban, appears to have been one of the largest at some 25–30 hectares. This process of population agglomeration must have had important implications for the economy of the area and some archaeological correlates may actually be detected at Kurban. The appearance for the first time in the sequence in Period IVB of “potter’s marks” in association with particular pottery types is suggestive of the development of centralized ceramic production in the area, presumably for regional distribution. Although the specialized production of ceramics may have already existed in the early EB, that earlier period offers evidence of nothing as elaborate as the impressive mid-late EB kiln complex exposed at the nearby site of Lidar Höyük.¹¹ Similarly, important economic changes may be detected in the agricultural and pastoral economy of the area. Preliminary analysis of carbonized seeds indicates that by Period IVB, the production of “market” crops increased considerably, with the exploitation of grape and nuts leading the way.¹² By the same token, animal bone evidence indicates that in this period sheep and goat became the dominant component of the faunal assemblage and this may be an indication of increasingly specialized economic strategies that must have accompanied the observed settlement pattern shift.¹³

The continued importation of copper into the Karababa area attests to the persistence of strong connections northwards and the fact that the majority of marine shells recovered at the site were found in Period IV levels is also indicative of the strength of trade relationships at that time. Moreover, ceramic correlations indicate that the parochial character of the preceding early EB assemblage had been replaced by connections with areas both further east into northern Mesopotamia and further west into northern Syria, but particularly the former. Indeed,

11. Mellink 1984.

12. Miller 1986.

13. Wattenmaker and Stein 1986.

these correlations suggest that while the process of urban agglomeration in the Karababa basin area may have been an independent phenomenon, it was not an isolated one. The processes in action at Kurban and the Karababa can be correlated with similar but even wider processes of urban genesis across northern Mesopotamia and northern Syria at about the same time. The Period IVB growth of centers such as Kurban and more importantly the larger sites of Lidar and Tiriş Höyük in its vicinity, appears to represent the local manifestation of the same forces that elsewhere resulted in the explosive growth of major Syro-Mesopotamian city-states such as Tell Taya in the Sinjar, Tell Brak and Tell Leilan along the upper Habur, Tell Chuēra near the Balikh, and Tell Mardikh/Ebla near Aleppo, to mention only a few of the excavated and therefore better known sites.¹⁴

PERIOD IVA

Area A: Phases 16–20 and possibly 15(?)

Area C01: Phase 16(?)

Area C: Building Phase I

Area G: Phase 4(?)

Area B: Building Phase II

Area D: Building Phase III

Unlike Period VIA, when the possibility of settlement contraction could not be documented, the changing settlement morphology of Period IV Kurban is clearer. The total depth of deposit of the mid-late EB on the south mound was substantially greater than that of any other sector of the site. A significant proportion of that depth postdates the construction programs of Period IVB and may be assigned to Period IVA. Contemporary layers in other sectors of the site are much more poorly preserved and suggest at best only sporadic and insubstantial use of the outer town area. Outside of the south mound, for example, remains postdating Period IVB are found only in Areas C01, C45, and G, but only as isolated fragmentary features succeeding and disturbing the main Period IVB levels. However, while there were significant discontinuities in settlement at the site between Periods IVB and IVA, these discontinuities did not affect the occupation of the south mound itself, where little or no time must have elapsed between the successive occupations of Periods IVB and IVA. This is shown by the fact that in both Areas A and B, but particularly the former, the orientation of Period IVA structures follows closely that of underlying Period IVB walls.

It would appear, therefore, that over a period of time the town gradually diminished in size while the residual population became increasingly concentrated on the south mound. Even for this reduced area, there is some evidence that as occupation debris accumulated, the gradually increasing height of the mound further limited settlement to a contracting area. The main evidence for this subperiod of contraction comes from Areas B and A. The remains in Area A were fragmentary, but those of Area B were better preserved. By the later part of Period IVA, the closely packed domestic structures of Area B clearly suggest that the settlement no longer represented a town, but rather a small village perched on top of a mound. The focus of settlement on the south mound of Kurban Höyük at this time is undoubtedly attributable to the fact that beginning already in the previous period, if not before, the spring outlet in the saddle was no longer in use and water could only be obtained by wells tapping the aquiferous layer that underlaid the south mound.

It is possible that the small Period IVA settlement at Kurban may have become a satellite to a larger center some distance away in the region. This hypothesis, however, is difficult to confirm given the difficulties in breaking the Period IV assemblage into chronologically significant groups, particularly the last two Subperiods, IVB and IVA.

14. Weiss 1983.

PERIOD III: EB-MB TRANSITION

Area A: Phases 21, 22

Area C01: Phase 16(?)

Area D: Building Phase II

Area B: Building Phase I

Area E: Phases 1, 2

Following a brief abandonment of the site at the end of the mid-late EB, only the top of the southern mound, an area of about one hectare, was reoccupied in the EB-MB transition period. There is some evidence to indicate that the temporal gap between the two periods was minimal since some of the Period IVA structures in Area B were reused in Period III. The earliest phase of this later occupation is little understood as only a few pits in what must have been a peripheral trash area are known. The second phase is much better understood and was composed of a number of localized subphases. It is represented by an extensively-exposed architectural complex on top of the south mound, Area D. The internal composition of the settlement at this time is, however, somewhat ambiguous. One major component was the fairly impressive entryway and its associated structures which were apparently built in an early phase of the settlement and remained in use throughout. This structure suggests some measure of labor mobilization beyond the resources usually associated with a small village settlement such as Kurban seems to have represented in Period III. In contrast, the remainder of the settlement was clearly domestic in nature and was divided into a number of dwelling units (probably organized around a central court) and peripheral work areas. Within a relatively small area, therefore, there are significant indications of spatial and presumably social differentiation as well. These differences appear to endure throughout the several subphases of the Area D settlement. The duration of the settlement, however, was probably relatively short. Although some of its structures underwent considerable modification and rebuilding, other structures constructed in an early phase continue in use without modifications through the end.

Like all transitional periods, the EB-MB transition settlement at the site presents a number of contradictory clues as to the processes that took place at that time. On the one hand there is substantial evidence of continuity from the preceding period. As noted above, in Area B Period IVA structures were reused in Period III and floors of the later period are directly superimposed over those of the earlier. Moreover, in Area D the orientation of early Period III structures appears to follow closely that of underlying Period IVA ones. The ceramics too exhibit relationships with the preceding period: the most important Period III wares continue unchanged from Period IV and a not negligible number of earlier types also are found in the later repertoire. However, on the other hand, in Period III there also is substantial evidence of change. Notwithstanding that some early walls follow closely the orientation of the Period IVA settlement, the overall orientation of the Period III settlement in Area D was significantly different. Moreover, a substantial number of EB-MB transition pottery types are new and recall shapes and decorations characteristic of the earlier phases of the Middle Bronze Age in northern Syria.

The results of the Kurban regional survey program indicate that, in sharp contrast to the preceding period, Period III was characterized by a dispersed scatter of fairly numerous small sites. Thus, the settlement pattern of at least the lower half of the Karababa area at the time would appear to represent a reflection of conditions at the transition from the third to the second millennia B.C. Presumably, such small sites, of which Kurban is but one example, formed the core around which powerful early second millennium MB states were later to develop in northern Syria and northern Mesopotamia. However, once again the evidence from Kurban Höyük offers a number of contradictory clues that do not quite fit into the expected pattern. Artifactual and other evidence from the site appear to indicate a surprising degree of internal specialization within the Period III settlement that is simply incompatible with a presumably self-supporting agricultural village.

One such contradictory clue is the already discussed fairly impressive gateway in the context of an otherwise unimpressive small village. Another is that unlike the previous Period VI-IV occupations of the site, which yielded evidence for the use of sickle blades presumably for agriculture, Period III produced no significant evidence for the use of sickles.¹⁵ Nor, for that matter, were alternate flint or metal blades recovered in spite of the broad horizontal exposures achieved. This lack of identifiable implements for agricultural use is

15. McDonald 1986.

particularly striking since our regional survey program was able to document the intense agricultural exploitation of the nearby terrace at this time by tracing sherd scatters derived presumably from the manuring of fields with settlement-derived organic refuse.¹⁶ Moreover, Period III also failed to produce significant evidence of a variety of other artifacts such as bone awls, spindle whorls, spools, and loom weights. Once again, their absence is surely not entirely accidental in view of the large exposures and also contrasts sharply with the more heterogeneous artifactual assemblages of the preceding periods at the site.

The meaning of these seemingly disparate lines of evidence is, of course, far from self evident. What seems clear, however, is that in spite of the dispersed, apparently rural character of the Karababa area in the EB-MB transition period, a surprising degree of settlement specialization seems to have existed. Whatever function or functions the Period III settlement at Kurban Höyük may have served, it yielded unexpectedly little evidence of having been the locus for a number of crucial economic activities such as agriculture (sickles), leather-working (awls), or textile manufacturing (spindle whorls, spools, etc.), all of which were surely located at sites nearby, probably in the Şaşkan plain to the east. Similarly at odds with the small size of the Kurban settlement and with the observed non-hierarchical settlement pattern in the Karababa basin area at the time is the fact that the Period III ceramic industry is, if anything, even more highly standardized than that of the preceding period for which there is unequivocal evidence of centralized production and distribution of ceramics at an "industrial" scale. To presume the existence of a similar pattern in the EB-MB transition period, however, is simply incompatible with the observed settlement pattern.

It is certainly not farfetched to see in the close correlations discernible between the Period III ceramic assemblage at Kurban and that of northern Syrian sites a reflection of wider processes of social, political, and economic import. On the strength of those correlations it is perhaps possible to suggest that by the onset of Period III the Karababa basin had become peripheral to a more powerful north Syrian center elsewhere, perhaps Carchemish downstream on the river or maybe even Urshu (Tell Touqan?) farther away on the fertile north Syrian plains. This hypothesis would go a long way towards explaining the dramatic regional settlement pattern change in the basin area from Period IV to III as well as the otherwise unexplainable surprising degree of specialization discernible in the artifactual assemblage of the Kurban Period III settlement. Such a hypothesis, however, flies in the face of current consensus of conditions in northern Syria at the transition from the third to the second millennia B.C. and the authors are at this time unable to resolve the apparent contradiction.

What seems clear is that unless our understanding of the chronological position of the Period III settlement at Kurban is seriously flawed, the still unexplained widespread collapse of urban civilization in Syria at the transition from the Early to the Middle Bronze Age, which may be recognized archaeologically as a hiatus in the occupation of major Syrian EB centers, appears to have left the Karababa area untouched. The exact reasons for this are, of course, unknown as the phenomenon itself is poorly understood, but it is possible that the absence in the area of any urban-sized settlement of significance may have been a factor. In any case, Kurban Höyük was abandoned after Period III and not reoccupied for several millennia. At that time occupation in the lower Karababa basin area shifted to nearby centers, certainly Şaşkan Büyük and Lidar Höyük immediately upstream from Kurban, and possibly Tiriş Höyük as well.

PERIOD II: EARLY ABBASID

Area A: Phase 23

Area D: Building Phase I

The results of the regional survey indicate that after the EB-MB transition, the focus of settlement in the lower Karababa region had shifted irrevocably away from the plain in the immediate vicinity of Kurban Höyük.¹⁷ Thus, after the abandonment of the Period III settlement, probably at the beginning of the second millennium B.C., the site was not occupied for almost three millennia. However, the uninhabited mound of Kurban Höyük may have been the focus of agricultural activities during that time, particularly during periods of

16. Wilkinson 1986.

17. Wilkinson 1986, pp. 43-44.

population expansion. Indeed, a handful of badly eroded late Roman/Byzantine sherds from Area D suggests that such was indeed the case in the earlier part of the first millennium A.D., when a considerable expansion of settlement took place in the lower portion of the Karababa area surrounding Kurban Höyük.¹⁸ It was not until the last quarter of the first millennium A.D., in the early Abbasid period, however, that the site itself was resettled. At that time a small complex was constructed on the plateau of the south mound, directly over and cutting into the Period III remains. The Abbasid occupation of the site consisted of a single well-planned structure, a square *Khan* or travelers' station, which was probably in use for only a short period since no traces of rebuildings were detected.

Similar in shape and purpose to the caravanserais of the twelfth–thirteenth centuries A.D., the Kurban *Khan* was probably built to link more densely populated neighboring regions. As such, it was possibly a conscious act of policy by a centralized authority. The location of such a travellers' station at Kurban represents indisputable evidence that the site must have been located along an important east-west route and suggests that earlier settlements at the site also may have derived some of their importance for similar reasons—particularly in Periods VI and IV. Since survey results indicate that apart from those periods, the main locus of settlement in the lower Karababa basin area lay not in the immediate vicinity of Kurban but rather directly north in the Şaşkan plain at the head of the İncesu (fig. 2), the settlement shift in the early Abbasid period to the Kurban Höyük location may have been partially related to its presumed function as a river crossing point.

PERIOD I: MEDIEVAL

Area A: Phase 24

Area D: Building Phase 0

The final use of the site occurred at an undetermined period when the northeastern sector of the south mound plateau was utilized as a cemetery. However, only a few graves were found and thus the use of the mound as a burial ground was either short-lived or sporadic. Because of their stratigraphic position and orientation, and since none of the graves contained any associated burial goods, it is likely that the graves are Islamic in date. They may be related to a nearby Medieval site (twelfth–thirteenth centuries A.D.), located on a higher river terrace about a kilometer to the southeast of Kurban (Site 2).

18. Wilkinson 1986, pp. 44–45.

APPENDIX

List of Loci Considered in the Analysis of Ceramics From the Vertical Operations in This Volume and Their Period, Phase, and Building Phase Attributions

<i>Locus</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Bldg. Phase</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Bldg. Phase</i>
A01				A04:005	IVA	19	—
A01:015	III	21	—	A04:006	IVA	18	—
A01:016	III	21	—	A04:007	IVA	18	—
A01:017	III	21	—	A04:011	IVA	16-17	—
A01:018	III	21	—	A04:012	IVA	16-17	—
A01:019	III	21	—	A04:013	IVA	16-17	—
A01:022	III	21	—	A04:014	IVA	16-17	—
A01:023	IVA	20	—	A04:016	IVB	14	—
A01:024	III	21	—	A04:018	IVB	14	—
A01:025	III	21	—	A04:022	IVA	18	—
A01:026	IVA	20	—	A04:023	IVA	18	—
A01:027	IVA	20	—	A04:025	IVA	18	—
A01:028	IVA	20	—	A04:026	IVA	17	—
A01:029	IVA	20	—	A04:027	IVA	17	—
A01:030	III	21	—	A04:028	IVA	17	—
A01:032	III	21	—	A04:029	IVA	17	—
A01:035	IVA	20	—	A04:030	IVA	17	—
A01:036	IVA	20	—	A04:031	IVA	16	—
A01:037	IVA	20	—	A04:032	IVA	17	—
A01:038	IVA	20	—	A04:033	IVA	16	—
A01:040	IVA	20	—	A04:035	IVA	16	—
A02				A04:036	IVA	16-17	—
A02:003	IVA	20	—	A04:037	IVA	16-17	—
A02:005	IVA	20	—	A04:038	IVA	16-17	—
A02:008	IVA	20	—	A04:039	IVA	16-17	—
A02:009	IVA	20	—	A04:045	IVB	14	—
A02:010	IVA	20	—	A04:052	IVA	16	—
A02:011	IVA	20	—	A04:053	IVA	16	—
A02:012	IVA	20	—	A04:054	IVA	16-17	—
A02:013	IVA	20	—	A04:055	IVA	16	—
A02:014	IVA	20	—	A04:056	IVA	16	—
A02:015	IVA	20	—	A04:057	IVA	16-17	—
A02:016	IVA	20	—	A04:059	IVA	16-17	—
A02:018	IVA	20	—	A04:060	IVA	16-17	—
A02:022	IVA	20	—	A04:061	IVA	16	—
A02:024	IVA	20	—	A04:062	IVB	14	—
A02:032	IVA	20	—	A04:063	IVB	14	—
A02:033	IVA	20	—	A04:064	IVB	14	—
A02:034	IVA	20	—	A04:065	IVB	14	—
A02:035	IVA	20	—	A04:066	IVB	14	—
A02:036	IVA	20	—	A04:067	IVB	14	—
A04				A04:068	IVB	14	—
A04:003	IVA	19	—	A04:069	IVB	14	—
				A04:070	IVB	14	—
				A04:071	IVA	16-17	—

TOWN AND COUNTRY IN SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA

<i>Locus</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Bldg. Phase</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Bldg. Phase</i>
A04:072	IVB	14	—	A05:073	IVB	13	—
A04:075	IVB	14	—	A05:075	IVB	13	—
A04:076	IVA-B	Post-14	—	A05:076	IVB	13	—
A04:078	IVB	14	—	A05:078	IVB	13	—
A04:079	IVB	14	—	A05:079	IVB	13	—
A04:080	IVB	14	—	A05:081	IVB	13	—
A04:086	IVB	14	—	A05:084	IVB	13	—
A04:087	IVB	13	—	A05:086	IVB	13	—
A04:094	IVB	13	—	A06			
A04:095	IVB	13	—	A06:023	IVA-B	15	—
A04:096	IVB	13	—	A06:024	IVA	16-17	—
A04:099	IVB	13	—	A06:026	IVB	13	—
A04:100	IVB-C	Pre-13	—	A06:028	IVB	13	—
A04:101	IVB-C	Pre-13	—	A06:029	IVB	13	—
A04:102	IVB-C	Pre-13	—	A06:031	IVB	13	—
A04:103	IVB-C	Pre-13	—	A06:032	IVB	13	—
A04:104	IVB-C	Pre-13	—	A06:033	IVB	13	—
A04:105	IVB-C	Pre-13	—	A06:034	IVB	13	—
A04:106	IVB-C	Pre-13	—	A06:035	IVB	13	—
A05				A06:036	IVB	13	—
A05:003	IVA	18	—	A07			
A05:006	IVA	18	—	A07:006	IVA-B	15	—
A05:011	IVA	18	—	A07:008	IVA-B	15	—
A05:013	IVA	16-17	—	A07:009	IVA-B	15	—
A05:014	IVA	16-17	—	A07:010	IVA-B	15	—
A05:018	IVA	16-17	—	A07:013	IVA-B	15	—
A05:019	IVA	16-17	—	A07:014	IVA-B	15	—
A05:023	IVA	16	—	A07:015	IVA-B	15	—
A05:024	IVA	16	—	A07:017	IVA-B	15	—
A05:025	IVB	14	—	A07:019	IVA-B	15	—
A05:026	IVB	14	—	A07:021	IVA-B	15	—
A05:030	IVB	14	—	A07:022	IVA-B	15	—
A05:031	IVB	14	—	A07:023	IVA-B	15	—
A05:032	IVB	14	—	A07:024	IVA-B	15	—
A05:033	IVB	14	—	A07:025	IVA-B	15	—
A05:034	IVA	16-17	—	A07:026	IVA-B	15	—
A05:035	IVA	16	—	A07:028	IVA-B	15	—
A05:036	IVA	16	—	A07:029	IVA-B	15	—
A05:037	IVA	16-17	—	A07:030	IVA-B	15	—
A05:038	IVA	16	—	A07:038	IVA-B	15	—
A05:039	IVA	16	—	A07:045	IVC	12	—
A05:041	IVA	16	—	A07:046	IVC	12	—
A05:042	IVA	16	—	A07:047	IVC	12	—
A05:043	IVA-B	Post-14	—	A07:048	IVC	12	—
A05:046	IVA	16	—	A07:053	IVC	12	—
A05:047	IVA-B	Post-14	—	A07:054	IVC	12	—
A05:049	IVB	13	—	A07:056	IVC	12	—
A05:050	IVB	13	—	A07:057	IVC	12	—
A05:051	IVA-B	Post-14	—	A07:058	IVC	12	—
A05:055	IVB	13	—	A07:060	VIA	10	—
A05:057	IVB	13	—	A07:061	IVC	11	—
A05:060	IVB	13	—	A07:062	VIA	10	—
A05:062	IVB	13	—	A07:063	IVC	11	—
A05:064	IVB	13	—	A07:064	IVC	11	—
A05:065	IVB	13	—	A07:065	IVC	11	—
A05:067	IVB	13	—	A07:067	IVC	11	—
A05:068	IVA-B	Post-14	—	A07:068	VIA	10	—
A05:069	IVB	13	—	A07:069	VIA	10	—
A05:072	IVB	13	—	A07:070	VIA	10	—

APPENDIX

<i>Locus</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Bldg. Phase</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Bldg. Phase</i>
A07:071	VIA	10	—	A08:040	VIA	7	—
A07:072	VIA	9	—	A08:041	VIA	7	—
A07:073	VIA	9	—	A08:042	VIA	7	—
A07:075	VIA	9	—	A08:043	VIA	7	—
A07:076	VIA	9	—	A08:044	VIA	7-8	—
A07:077	VIA	8	—	A08:045	VIA	8	—
A07:078	VIA	8	—	A08:046	VIA	7	—
A07:079	VIA	8	—	A08:047	VIA	7	—
A07:080	VIA	8	—	A08:048	VIA	7	—
A07:081	VIA	8	—	A08:049	VIA	7	—
A07:082	VIA	8	—	A08:051	VIA	7	—
A07:083	VIA	7	—	A08:053	VIA	8	—
A07:084	VIA	7	—	A08:054	VIA-B	6-7	—
A07:085	VIA	7	—	A08:056	VIII	5	—
A07:087	VIB	6	—	A08:057	VIB	6	—
A07:089	VIB	6	—	A08:058	VIII	5	—
A07:090	VIB	6	—	A08:059	VIII	5	—
A07:091	VIB	6	—	A08:060	VIII	5	—
A07:092	VIB	6	—	A08:061	VIII	5	—
A07:094	VIB	6	—	A08:062	VIII	5	—
A07:095	VIII	5	—	A08:063	VIII	5	—
A07:098	VIII	4	—	A08:065	VIII	5	—
A07:100	VIII	4	—	A08:066	VIII	4	—
A07:101	VIII	4	—	A08:067	VIII	4	—
A07:102	VIII	4	—	A08:068	VIII	4	—
A07:103	VIII	4	—	A08:069	VIII	3	—
A07:104	VIII	4	—	A08:070	VIII	3	—
A07:105	VIII	3	—	A08:071	VIB	6	—
A07:107	VIII	3	—	A08:072	VIII	2	—
A07:108	VIII	2	—	A08:074	VIII	1	—
A07:109	VIII	2	—	A08:076	VIII	'0'	—
A07:111	VIII	1	—	A08:077	VIII	'0'	—
A07:112	VIII	1	—	A09			
A07:113	VIII	2	—	A09:009	VIA	7	—
A07:114	VIII	2	—	A09:012	VIA-B	6-7	—
A07:115	VIII	2	—	A09:015	VIA	7	—
A07:118	VIII	'0'	—	A09:016	VIB	6	—
A07:119	VIII	1	—	A09:020	VIII	'0'	—
A08				C01			
A08:005	IVA-B	15	—	C01:003	IVB	15	—
A08:006	IVA-B	15	—	C01:005	IVB	14	—
A08:014	IVC	11-12	—	C01:008	IVB	13	—
A08:015	IVC	11-12	—	C01:009	IVB	13	—
A08:016	VIA	10	—	C01:016	IVB	13	—
A08:017	IVC	11	—	C01:021	IVB	15	—
A08:018	IVC	11-12	—	C01:023	IVB	15	—
A08:019	IVC	11	—	C01:025	IVB	15	—
A08:023	VIA	9	—	C01:026	IVB	14	—
A08:028	VIA	9	—	C01:028	IVB	14	—
A08:029	VIA	9	—	C01:029	IVB	15	—
A08:030	VIA	7-8	—	C01:030	IVB	15	—
A08:031	VIA-B	6-7	—	C01:032	IVB	15	—
A08:032	VIA	8	—	C01:033	IVB	14	—
A08:033	VIA	9	—	C01:034	IVB	15	—
A08:034	VIA	9	—	C01:036	IVB	15	—
A08:035	VIA	8-9	—	C01:037	IVB	14	—
A08:036	VIA	9	—	C01:038	IVB	15	—
A08:037	VIA	8	—	C01:039	IVB	15	—
A08:039	VIA	8	—	C01:040	IVB	14	—

TOWN AND COUNTRY IN SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA

<i>Locus</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Bldg. Phase</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Bldg. Phase</i>
C01:041	IVB	14	—	C01:120	VIA	2	—
C01:042	IVB	13	—	C01:121	VIA	2	—
C01:043	IVB	15	—	C01:122	VIA	2	—
C01:044	IVB	15	—	C01:123	VIA	2	—
C01:045	IVB	12	—	C01:124	IVB	11-12	—
C01:046	IVB	14	—	C01:125	IVB	12	—
C01:047	IVB	15	—	C01:127	VII	1	—
C01:048	IVB	12	—	C01:128	VII	1	—
C01:049	IVB	12	—	C01:129	VIA	2	—
C01:050	IVB	14	—	C01:130	VII	1	—
C01:055	IVB	14	—	C01:131	VII	1	—
C01:057	IVB	14	—	C01:135	VA	7	—
C01:059	IVB	11	—	C01:137	IVB	15	—
C01:060	IVB	11	—	C01:142	IVB	14	—
C01:061	IVB	11	—	C01:145	VA	10	—
C01:064	IVB	14	—	C01:146	IVB	11	—
C01:065	IVB	14	—	C01:147	IVB	12	—
C01:067	VA	10	—	C01:149	IVB	11-12	—
C01:068	VA	10	—	C01:151	IVB	12	—
C01:069	IVB	13	—	C01:152	VA	10	—
C01:071	VA	10	—	C01:155	VA	10	—
C01:072	VA	10	—	C01:156	VA	10	—
C01:073	IVB	13	—	C01:161	VA	10	—
C01:074	VA	9	—	C01:162	VA	9	—
C01:076	IVB	12-13	—	C01:164	VA	8-9	—
C01:077	IVB	14	—	C01:166	VA	9	—
C01:078	VA	9	—	C01:167	VA	9	—
C01:079	VA	8	—	C01:168	VA	8	—
C01:080	IVB	14	—	C01:169	VA	9-10	—
C01:081	IVB	14	—	C01:171	VA	8	—
C01:082	VA	7-8	—	C01:172	VA	7	—
C01:083	VA	7-8	—	C01:173	VA	8	—
C01:084	VA	9	—	C01:174	VA	8	—
C01:085	VA	7-8	—	C01:175	VA	6-7	—
C01:086	VA	7	—	C01:177	VA	9	—
C01:087	VA	8	—	C01:178	VA	7	—
C01:088	VA	7	—	C01:180	VA	6	—
C01:089	VA	6	—	C01:183	VA-B	5	—
C01:090	VA	7	—	C01:186	VA-B	5	—
C01:091	VA	7	—	C01:187	VA-B	5	—
C01:092	VA	6	—	C01:188	VB	3	—
C01:093	VA-B	5	—	C01:189	VA-B	5	—
C01:096	VII	1	—	C01:191	VA-B	4	—
C01:098	IVB	14	—	C01:194	VA-B	4	—
C01:099	IVB	14	—	C01:195	VB	3	—
C01:101	VA-B	4-5	—	C01:196	VB	3	—
C01:102	VA-B	4-5	—	C01:197	VB	3	—
C01:103	IVB	12-13	—	C01:198	VB	3	—
C01:104	VA-B	4	—	C01:199	VB	3	—
C01:106	IVB	12-13	—	C01:200	VB	3	—
C01:108	VB	3	—	C01:201	VIA	2	—
C01:110	VB	3	—	C01:202	VIA	2	—
C01:111	VB	3	—	C01:203	VIA-B	2(?)	—
C01:112	VB	3	—				
C01:113	VB	3	—	F01			
C01:114	IVB	11-12	—	F01:007	IVB	13	—
C01:116	VB	3	—	F01:009	IVB	13	—
C01:117	VB	3	—	F01:010	IVB	12	—
C01:118	VIA	2	—	F01:015	IVB	14	—
C01:119	VIA	2	—	F01:016	IVB	14	—

APPENDIX

<i>Locus</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Bldg. Phase</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Bldg. Phase</i>
F01:017	IVB	14	—	B03			
F01:018	IVB	14	—	B03:005	IVA	—	II
F01:019	IVB	14	—	B03:008	IVA	—	II
F01:020	IVB	14	—	B04			
F01:022	IVB	12-13	—	B04:003	IVA	—	II
F01:023	IVB	13	—	B04:004	IVA	—	II
F01:024	IVB	12	—	C35			
F01:029	IVB	12	—	C35:004	IVB	—	IIA-B
F01:031	IVB	12	—	C35:005	IVB	—	IIA-B
F01:032	IVB	12	—	C35:007	IVB	—	IIA-B
F01:033	IVB	12	—	C35:008	IVB	—	IIA-B
F01:036	IVB	11	—	C35:009	IVB	—	IIA-B
F01:037	IVB	11	—	C35:017	IVB	—	IIA-B
F01:038	IVB	11	—	C35:019	IVB	—	IIA-B
F01:039	IVB	9-11	—	C35:020	IVB	—	IIA-B
F01:040	IVB	10	—	C35:023	IVB	—	IIA-B
F01:041	IVB	10	—	C45			
F01:042	IVB	10	—	C45:005	IVB	—	IIA-B
F01:043	IVB	9-11	—	C45:006	IVB	—	IIA-B
F01:044	IVB	9	—	C45:007	IVB	—	IIA-B
F01:045	IVB	9-11	—	C45:015	IVB	—	IIA-B
F01:046	IVB-C	7-8	—	C45:017	IVB	—	IIA-B
F01:048	IVC	7	—	C45:018	IVB	—	IIA-B
F01:049	IVB	9-11	—	C45:019	IVB	—	IIA-B
F01:051	IVC	5-6	—	C45:028	IVB	—	IIA-B
F01:052	IVC	4	—	C45:029	IVB	—	IIA-B
F01:054	VI	1	—	C45:031	IVB	—	IIA-B
F01:055	IVC	5	—	C55			
F01:056	IVC	5	—	C55:007	IVB	—	IIA-B
F01:057	IVC	5	—	C55:010	IVB	—	IIA-B
F01:058	IVC	4	—	C55:011	IVB	—	IIA-B
F01:059	IVC	4	—	C55:014	IVB	—	IIA-B
F01:061	VI	1	—	C55:016	IVB	—	IIA-B
F01:062	VI	1	—	C55:017	IVB	—	IIA-B
F01:064	VI	1	—	C55:018	IVB	—	IIA-B
F01:065	VI	1	—	C55:019	IVB	—	IIA-B
F01:066	VI	1	—	C55:020	IVB	—	IIA-B
F01:067	VI	1	—	C55:023	IVB	—	IIA-B
F01:068	VI	1	—	C55:025	IVB	—	IIA-B
B01				C55:029	IVB	—	IIA-B
B01:007	IVA	—	II	C56			
B01:010	IVA	—	II	C56:007	IVB	—	IIA-B
B01:012	IVA	—	II	C56:010	IVB	—	IIA-B
B01:013	IVA	—	II	C56:011	IVB	—	IIA-B
B01:015	IVA	—	II	C56:013	IVB	—	IIA-B
B01:016	IVA	—	II	C56:015	IVB	—	IIA-B
B01:017	IVA	—	II	C56:016	IVB	—	IIA-B
B01:018	IVA	—	II	C56:017	IVB	—	IIA-B
B01:019	IVA	—	II	C56:019	IVB	—	IIA-B
B02				C56:020	IVB	—	IIA-B
B02:006	IVA	—	II	C56:021	IVB	—	IIA-B
B02:007	IVA	—	II	C56:023	IVB	—	IIA-B
B02:009	IVA	—	II	C56:025	IVB	—	IIA-B
B02:010	IVA	—	II	C56:026	IVB	—	IIA-B
B02:011	IVA	—	II	C56:027	IVB	—	IIA-B
B02:012	IVA	—	II	C56:028	IVB	—	IIA-B
B02:015	IVA	—	II				
B02:016	IVA	—	II				

TOWN AND COUNTRY IN SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA

<i>Locus</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Bldg. Phase</i>
C56:029	IVB	—	IIA-B
C56:030	IVB	—	IIA-B
C56:031	IVB	—	IIA-B
C56:032	IVB	—	IIA-B
C56:035	IVB	—	IIA-B
C56:036	IVB	—	IIA-B
C56:038	IVB	—	IIA-B
C56:039	IVB	—	IIA-B
C56:040	IVB	—	IIA-B
D25			
D25:003	III	Unit 19	IIB
D34			
D34:002	III	Unit 19	IIB
D34:007	III	Unit 19	IIB
D35			
D35:002	III	Unit 19	IIB
D35:007	III	Unit 19	IIB
D35:010	III	Unit 19	IIB
D35:018	III	Unit 19	IIB
D35:028	III	Unit 19	IIB
D35:033	III	Unit 19	IIB
D36			
D36:006	III	Unit 19	IIB
D36:007	III	Unit 19	IIB
D36:010	III	Unit 19	IIB
D76			
D76:032	III = Area A	Phase 21	IID
D76:034	III = Area A	Phase 21	IID
D76:036	III = Area A	Phase 21	IID
D76:050	III = Area A	Phase 21	IID