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SŪKĀS IX

The Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age Periods

By EVELYN OLDENBURG



Historisk-filosofiske Skrifter **14**

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Synopsis

The present volume deals with the finds from the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age periods at Tall Sūkās, a coastal site on the Ġabla plain in northern Syria, which was excavated by the Carlsberg Expedition to Phoenicia in 1958-1963. The archaeological material came from a sounding on the tall, reaching down through the Neolithic layers, and it is supplemented with a few objects found in later contexts outside the sounding. The Neolithic finds are published in Sūkās III, the finds from the Middle – Late Bronze Age, the Iron Age and later periods in Sūkās IV, V, VII and VIII. In this volume the material is presented in chapters II-VI, and in chapter VII an attempt is made to compare the finds from the Sūkās sounding with those from earlier excavations in the Ġabla plain.

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Abbreviations

- AASyr Annales archéologiques de Syrie, Damas.
- Amiran R. Amiran, *Ancient Pottery from the Holy Land*, Jerusalem 1969.
- Byblos IV J. Cauvin, *Les outillages néolithiques de Byblos et du littoral Libanais. Fouilles de Byblos Tome IV*, Paris 1968.
- Byblos V M. Dunand, *L'architecture, les tombes, le matériel domestique, des origines néolithiques à l'avènement urbain. Fouilles de Byblos Tome V*, Paris 1973.
- Darūk E. Oldenburg and J. Rohweder, *The Excavations at Tall Darūk (Usnatu?) and 'Arab al-Mulk (Paltos). Publications of the Carlsberg Expedition to Phoenicia 8. Det Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskab, Historisk-Filosofiske Skrifter 10:3, København 1981.*
- Ehrich A. M. H. Ehrich, *Early Pottery of the Jebel-Lebanon Region. Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society XIII*, Philadelphia 1939.
- Hama I I. Thuesen, *Hama. Fouilles et recherches 1931-1938. The Pre- and Protohistoric Periods. Nationalmuseets Skrifter, Større Beretninger vol. XI*, Copenhagen 1988.
- Hama II 1 E. Fugmann, *Hama. Fouilles et recherches 1931-1938. L'architecture des périodes pré-Hellénistiques. Nationalmuseets Skrifter, Større Beretninger vol. IV*, Copenhagen 1958.
- Hama II 2 P. J. Riis et M.-L. Buhl, *Les petits objets de la période dite Syro-Hittite (Âge du Fer). Nationalmuseets Skrifter, Større Beretninger vol. XII*, Copenhagen 1990.
- Hennessy J. B. Hennessy, *The Foreign Relations of Palestine during the Early Bronze Age*, London 1967.
- Ingholt H. Ingholt, *Rapport préliminaire sur sept campagnes de fouilles à Hama en Syrie (1932-1938). Det. Kgl. Danske Videnskabernes Selskab. Archæologisk-kunsthistoriske Meddelelser III.1*, København 1940.
- MDOG *Mitteilungen der deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft zu Berlin.*
- OIP 61 1960 R. J. Braidwood and L. Braidwood, *Excavations in the Plain of Antioch vol. I*, Chicago 1960.
- Qoueiq Ed. J. Matthers, *The River Qoueiq, Northern Syria, and its Catchment. BAR International Series 98*, 1981.

- Sūkās I, III,
IV, V, VII,
VIII P.J. Riis, Sūkās I. The North-East Sancturary and the First Settling of Greeks in Syria and Palestine. P.J. Riis and H. Thrane, Sūkās III. The Neolithic Periods. H. Thrane, Sūkās IV. A Middle Bronze Age Collective Grave on Tall Sūkās. V. Alexandersen, Sūkās V. A Study of Teeth and Jaws from a Middle Bronze Age Collective Grave on Tall Sūkās. M.-L. Buhl, Sūkās VII. The Near Eastern Pottery and Objects of Other Materials from the Upper Strata. J. Lund, Sūkās VIII. the Habitation Quarters. Publications of the Carlsberg Expedition to Phoenicia 1, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10. Det Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskab, Historisk-Filosofiske Skrifter 5.1, 7.2, 10.1, 10.4, 12. København 1970, 1978, 1983, 1986. Biologiske Skrifter 22:2, København 1978.
- Ugaritica IV,
VI C. F. A. Schaeffer a.o., Ungaritica IV, VI. Institut français d'archéologie de Beyrouth, Bibliotheque Archéologique et Historique, Tome LXXIV Paris 1962, Tome LXXXI Paris 1969.

I: Introduction

In the years 1958-61 and 1963 a Danish expedition, The Carlsberg Expedition to Phoenicia, made excavations at Tall Sūkās on the coast of northern Syria (fig. 1). The main purpose of the expedition was to study the Iron Age remains on the tell, but it was soon decided also to dig a sounding through the earlier levels, in order to get information about the habitation periods from their beginning on bedrock and up to the Iron Age levels. The sounding was made in sector G 11 SW, situated on the high northern part of the tell (fig. 2). Its excavation was supervised in 1958 by the director of the expedition, P.J. Riis, while the measuring was made by E. Fugmann. In 1959-60 H. Thrane supervised and made the original excavation notes, plans and sections¹.

The area of the sounding was 4.0 m × 4.0 m at the top (levels 18.6-18.7), and it diminished downwards to 2.5 m × 2.7 m at the bottom (bedrock, levels 4.00-4.32) (fig. 3). Its upper part comprised Late and Middle Bronze Age levels, Layers 14-16 and Layers 17-18 respectively, which are published by J. Lund (the architecture and stratigraphy) and M.-L. Buhl (the pottery and small finds), and a Middle Bronze Age collective grave, published by H. Thrane (the skeletons and the finds) and V. Alexandersen (the teeth and jaws)². The grave was related to Layers 17 and 18, and it contained Layer 19. It penetrated the Early Bronze Age Layers 20-22.

The Early Bronze Age period is represented by Layers 20-52 with a total thickness of 8.7 m, the Chalcolithic period by Layers 53-59 A with a total thickness of 1.6 m. The lowest 2.3 m are the Neolithic Layers 60-83 and the archaeologically almost sterile Layer 84, published by P.J. Riis and H. Thrane³. A period without habitation seems to

separate the Neolithic from the Chalcolithic periods.

This volume deals with the Chalcolithic period which is subdivided into Periods M 2 and M 1, and the Early Bronze Age divided into Periods L 4-L 1. The architectural remains, the pottery and other manufactured finds are described according to each sub-period, while animal bones and shells are dealt with in chapter IV. A few objects of Chalcolithic or Early Bronze Age date found outside the sounding are dealt with in chapter V, but references to these finds are also given in connection with the various Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age periods.

During the excavation the flint artifacts were registered and described by H. Thrane and J. Jensen, the pottery by P.J. Riis and J. Jensen, while T. Hatting determined the animal bones and the shells. A classification of the flint artifacts has later been worked out by J. Lavrsen, based on the above mentioned descriptions.

The pottery has been classified according to observed features of the clay (coarseness and colours), and to the surface treatment (burnish, slip, painting, impressions etc.). The classification is based partly on the excavation files with their short descriptions and sparse ware determinations (p.ex. "Ubaid Ware", "Combed Ware"), partly on visual identifications of surface treatment as seen on the photographs. It follows that only the more characteristic wares could be distinguished, and that comparisons with wares from other sites have been very difficult. Chaff-faced Ware p.ex. which might have been expected in Period M 1, was very seldom mentioned in the excavation files, and could not be identified on the photographs.

The pottery classification given in Table 1 shows

1: Preliminary notes by P.J. Riis appeared in AASyr 8/9 1958/9, 118-119, 127 and 131-132, 10 1960, 128-130, 11/12 1961/2, 135-137 (with an additional note on the carbonized

grains by H. Helbæk, *ibid.* 185-186).

2: Sūkās VIII, Sūkās VII, Sūkās IV, Sūkās V.

3: Sūkās III.

a rather precarious small amount of sherds as compared with the number of sherds from the sounding at Tall Darūk, a tell situated about 5 km south of Tall Sūkās⁴. The total amount of Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age sherds from the Sūkās sounding was 2497 against 10,379 from the Darūk sounding (Chalcolithic Period, Middle Bronze Age and Iron Age). A calculation of the amount of sherds/m³ from the Chalcolithic period at both sites has resulted in 76 sherds/m³ at Tall Sūkās (892 sherds from 11.66 m³) and 1576 sherds/m³ at Tall Darūk (2742 sherds from 1.74 m³)⁵. This difference in sherd amount at the two sites may, however, be due to circumstances in antiquity, p.ex. casual placement of refuse, i.e. different use of habitation areas. No Early Bronze Age levels were found in the Darūk sounding which might be compared with those at Tall Sūkās.

The final drawings have been made by P. Christensen who also arranged the photographic material.

The writer wishes to express her deep gratitude to Mrs. T. Hatting, senior lecturer in zoology, Miss J. Lavrsen, senior lecturer in prehistory, Mr. H. Thrane, keeper at Odense Bys Museer, Mr. H. Tauber, director of the Carbon 14-Laboratory of the Danish National Museum, Mr. I. Thuesen, research associate, Mr. P. Mortensen, director of the Prehistoric Museum at Moesgård, Mr. P. Christensen, draughtsman at the Institute of Prehistory and Classical Archeology at the University of Copenhagen, and not least to the director of the expedition, professor P.J. Riis, for their contributions to this volume, and for their kind help and good advice during the work.

4: Darūk, 20-21, Table 1.

5: The high frequency at Tall Darūk corresponds with similar

high frequencies for the Chalcolithic Period at Hama, see Hama I, 20 fig. 9.

II: The Chalcolithic Period

Period M 2 (Layers 59-58)

The architectural remains

A break in the stratigraphical sequence may be indicated by an earth layer, 59 A, which partially covered the Neolithic Layer 60⁶ (fig. 4).

Above Layers 60 and 59 A was found a layer of grey filling (Layer 59, fig. 5) which towards north was mixed with yellow clay, and which in the southeastern corner showed a reddish-brown colour. The lower part of Layer 59 contained very few building remains. A few medium-sized stones were found in the middle part of the area, and in the western wall of the sounding a thin calcareous layer indicated a floor. In the upper part of Layer 59 was an irregular pavement in the southwestern area, and at the western sounding wall was seen part of a clay-lined pit belonging to Layer 58, but continuing down into Layers 59-61 (see below Pit 58).

Layer 58 was a layer of brown to dark grey earth. In the southeastern corner a dark grey clayish material covered the reddish-brown clay in Layer 59. The northwestern corner of the sounding walls showed a thin calcareous layer, probably a floor.

In the lower western part of Layer 58 was an irregular stone layer, and a few stones were also found in the middle and southeastern part (fig. 6). A little higher than the stone layer was a small area

of burnt red clay, and at the same level a small heap of flint artifacts and chips. These two features indicate a working floor. In the southwestern corner a 4 cm high fragment of a carbonized wooden post with flat bottom was found standing vertical⁷, but it was impossible to distinguish any post hole. At the western side of the sounding was found the eastern part of a clay-lined pit, dug from the lowermost part of Layer 58. The bottom of the pit was covered with ashes and grey clayish earth, and it contained some sherds (fig. 6, no. 1, fig. 9:7, 20, fig. 52:1)⁸.

The earth-layer was replaced in the upper part of Layer 58 by a grey sandy layer containing sherds and animal bones in the northeastern area, and to this layer belonged a pavement in the southwestern area, consisting of rather small stones (fig. 7). In the southeastern corner was a small round pavement of closely packed stones including a quernstone (fig. 7 no. 1)⁹. A stone mortar (figs. 7 no. 2, 9:22)¹⁰ was found in the southern side of the sounding.

The two layers 59 and 58 showed floors and pavements. The pit and the flint working floor indicate an outdoor area.

6: Sūkās III, 83.

7: Radiocarbon 15 1973, 108 (K-393): 3960 ± 100 B.C.

8: Inv. Nos. 3935 = TS 6008, 6229 = TS 4124.

9: Inv. No. 9010.

10: Inv. No. 3934/1 = TS 6036.

The pottery

White Ware

A single fragment was found in Layer 59¹¹. The ware is lime mortar tempered with straw and gravel¹², and covered with a pink paint or slip.

Dark-Faced Burnished Ware

Being common in the layers below 59, this ware was still found in some amount in Layers 59-58 (Table 1). The clay colours are buff, light brown, brown, dark brown, grey, and black. The burnished surface is pale buff, red, reddish-brown, brown, grey or black. The burnish may be more or less lustrous, and when the single streaks can be seen, they are horizontal or vertical. In the layers above 58 were found two sherds which seem to belong to this ware, a sidesherd of brown clay with jetblack lustrous burnish on exterior¹³ and a sidesherd with ledge handle of buff clay with black burnish on both sides¹⁴.

The forms comprise bowls and jars. The most common bowl type has greatest diameter at the rim, slightly convex sides and plain rounded or pointed rim (figs. 8:1, 9:3)¹⁵. Another bowl type shows slightly thickened rim (figs. 8:3, 9:4)¹⁶. A single rimsherd is from a carinated bowl (fig. 9:1)¹⁷.

The jars are of two types, with low to high vertical neck and plain rounded rim (figs. 8:2, 9:5, 9:2)¹⁸ or with high everted pointed rim (fig. 8:4)¹⁹. Characteristic bottom sherds are lacking.

Matt Red-Slipped Ware

Very few examples were found. The clay is buff, in

one case brown, and it may be rather coarse. The slip is orange-red or tile-red.

One example is a rimsherd from a bowl with plain rim and horizontal knob or ledge handle, slipped on both sides (fig. 8:7)²⁰. The others are from various jars: rimsherd from jar with high everted rim, slipped on both sides (fig. 9:6)²¹, and rimsherd from a smaller jar with everted rim, slipped on exterior (fig. 8:6)²². The last example is a shoulder- and nechsherd, slipped on exterior (figs. 8:5, 55:1)²³. A ridge is marking the transition from body to neck, and below the ridge are two short vertical ridges. Similar vertical ridges or knobs are seen on a bowl from Byblos énéolithique récent²⁴, and single lug handles are known from Hama, Period L²⁵.

The Sūkās material is very similar to the matt red-slipped pottery from Tall Darūk Layers 36-35 B²⁶. A tile-red matt slipped pottery is also one of the Chalcolithic wares at Rās Šamra where it is compared with the Wiped-Burnish Ware and the Red-Wash Ware in 'Amuq Phase D²⁷. The Red-Slipped Ware at Tall Sūkās may well be of local manufacture, as red soils are common in the surrounding area²⁸.

Matt White-Slipped Ware

Only one example was found, a rim- and shoulder-sherd of fine light grey clay with greyish-white slip on exterior²⁹. It is not stated if this slip is calcareous as that found with painted decoration.

11: Inv. No. 3945/4.

12: Sūkās III, 26.

13: Inv. No. 3899/6, Layer 53.

14: Inv. No. 3891/8, Layer 51.

15: Inv. Nos. 3944/1, 3931/2.

16: Inv. Nos. 3946/2, 3928/3.

17: Inv. No. 3933/2.

18: Inv. Nos. 3944/5, 3928/2, 3932/1 = TS 6030.

19: Inv. No. 3946/3.

20: Inv. No. 3946/5.

21: Inv. No. 3931/6.

22: Inv. No. 3945/9.

23: Inv. No. 3945/2 = TS 6031.

24: Byblos V, fig. 152 no. 19483.

25: Hama I, pl. IV:1.

26: Darūk, 25-26, Chalcolithic Period.

27: Ugaritica IV, 375-376, 369, 489.

28: Sūkās I, 10.

29: Inv. No. 3945/4.

Matt Light-Slipped Ware

Except for one example of brown clay with light brown slip, the light slips are found with light clay. The slip colours are buff, light brown, pink and grey.

A few sherds show form: A thick rimsherd, probably from a dish (fig. 9:12)³⁰, a rim from a thin-walled bowl (fig. 8:9)³¹, a vertical rim from a big jar (fig. 8:8)³², and a disc base probably from a jar (fig. 9:9)³³.

Matt Dark-Slipped Ware

In all cases the dark slip (reddish-brown, brown, dark brown to black, and mottled red-and-black) is found in connection with dark clay.

Forms are: bowl or holemouth jar with carination below the rim (fig. 9:11)³⁴ of brown clay with reddish-brown slip, bowl with plain rim, curving side and flat base (fig. 9:7)³⁵ with red-and-black slip on both sides, small jar without neck but with low almost cylindrical rim (fig. 9:10)³⁶, and a large jar with high cylindrical rim (fig. 9:8)³⁷.

Painted Wares

Pottery with painted decoration was found continuously through Layers 59-45, and a single sherd in Layer 41. This material has been divided into four wares and a group of unclassified painted sherds. Three of the wares are fine-textured with horizontally painted bands, while the fourth is a gritty ware with band and stripe decoration. In Period M 2 only the Slipped and Painted Wares are represented. All the painted pottery is hand-made.

Matt White-Slipped and Painted Ware

The clay is fine-textured, of buff or white colour with grey to black core. The slip is calcareous, and usually applied as a thick layer. The paint is matt red except for one example, where a brown band is added to a red one (fig. 8:11)³⁸.

The only form represented is the bowl, either hemispherical (figs. 8:10, 9:13, 55:3)³⁹ or with contracted rim (fig. 8:11)⁴⁰. The decoration consists exclusively of horizontal bands. A single band may be placed on the exterior below the rim (fig. 8:10)⁴¹, or a band is seen on both sides, covering the rim (fig. 9:13)⁴². One example has two parallel bands in the same red colour (fig. 55:4)⁴³, another has a red band under the brown rimband on both sides (fig. 8:11)⁴⁴.

Matt Buff- or Yellow-Slipped and Painted Ware

The ware is the same as the above-mentioned except for the buff or yellow slip. In one case the clay is brown (fig. 8:14)⁴⁵, in another the red paint is slightly lustrous (fig. 9:14)⁴⁶.

Only bowl forms are represented, and they are quite similar to those in Matt White-Slipped and Painted Ware (figs. 8:12-14, 9:14)⁴⁷. Also the decoration is similar, consisting of bands below or covering the rim.

Unclassified painted sherds

The only example is a sidesherd from a coarse jar of greyish-brown gritty clay⁴⁸. On the exterior are traces of dark brown paint on matt red slip. A similar example is a sherd from 'Amuq Phase F of

30: Inv. No. 3932/2.

31: Inv. No. 3946/1.

32: Inv. No. 3945/1.

33: Inv. No. 3931/7.

34: Inv. No. 3928/4. Cf. various bowl forms from Byblos énéolithique récent: Byblos V, fig. 152 no. 5703, fig. 153 no. 5799, fig. 158 no. 23109.

35: Inv. No. 3935/1 = TS 6008 from the pit in Layer 58.

36: Inv. No. 3928/1.

37: Inv. No. 3931/5.

38: Inv. No. 3944/3 = TS 6009.

39: Inv. Nos. 3944/2 = TS 6037, 3931/4 = TS 6005.

40: Inv. No. 3944/3 = TS 6009.

41: Inv. No. 3944/2 = TS 6037.

42: Inv. No. 3931/4 = TS 6005.

43: Inv. No. 3931/8 = TS 6007.

44: Inv. No. 3944/3 = TS 6009.

45: Inv. No. 3945/8 = TS 6026.

46: Inv. No. 3936/1 = TS 6035.

47: Inv. Nos. 3944/4, 8, 3945/8 = TS 6026, 3936/1 = TS 6035 from the pit in Layer 58.

48: Inv. No. 3937/2 from the pit in Layer 58.

orange-buff clay with dark purplish-brown paint on a red-orange film which is, however, burnished⁴⁹. The Sūkās sherd may also be compared with the second Chalcolithic ware at Rās Šamra⁵⁰.

The two Light-Slipped and Painted Wares are similar to the painted ware found at the neighbouring Tall Darūk in Layers 36-35 B⁵¹. The Darūk painted decoration was slightly more varied, but included also the rimbands, and the general appearance of the pottery with its usually red paint was the same as on Tall Sūkās.

The Sūkās wares may also be compared with the third Chalcolithic ware at Rās Šamra⁵², and with the painted pottery in Hama Period L. They will be discussed further in connection with the painted wares in Period M 1.

Slipped and Burnished Light Ware

Of this ware which became rather common in the following period was found a single rimsherd from a bowl or jar with high everted rim and rather thin lip (fig. 9:15)⁵³. The clay is buff with white grits. On both sides is a vertically streak-polished reddish-brown thin slip.

Simple Wares

It has not been possible to distinguish various wares inside this broad group. In most cases the clay is dark, and often coarse and gritty. Only a few

examples are of light ware: some sidesherds of hard fired yellowish-greenish clay, and two sherds of light grey clay, both in form of high ringfoot (figs. 8:16, 9:19)⁵⁴.

Surface treatment or decoration is rare. There are examples of cord impressions (fig. 55:2)⁵⁵, and a single sidesherd of grey clay is covered with incised lines crossing each other⁵⁶. The sherd is too little to decide whether the crossing lines are part of a band, a triangle or other design. An incised ware is known from 'Amuq G, especially from the early and middle Phase G⁵⁷.

Forms are: jar with medium high almost vertical rim (fig. 9:18)⁵⁸, jar with high everted rim (fig. 9:16)⁵⁹. A jar, probably a cooking pot, of coarse brownish clay with numerous dark and light particles has a wide opening, slightly everted rim and convex side (fig. 9:20)⁶⁰. Greater parts are blackened by fire, preserved height 18.8 cm. Similar jars are known in 'Amuq E and D as New-Style Cooking-Pot Ware⁶¹. Bottomsherds show flat base (fig. 8:15)⁶² and high ringfoot (fig. 9:19)⁶³. The very high ringfoot or pedestal base (fig. 8:16)⁶⁴ is a form with parallels in Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age periods, p.ex. in 'Amuq E and G⁶⁵, Tepe Gawra Stratum XI⁶⁶, in Palestine's Ghassulian culture⁶⁷, and at Byblos énéolithique récent⁶⁸. Secondary features are vertical handle (fig. 9:17)⁶⁹ and a fragment of a spout (?) (fig. 9:21)⁷⁰.

49: OIP 61 1960, fig. 183:3.

50: Ugaritica IV, 375.

51: Darūk, 23-25.

52: Ugaritica IV, 375.

53: Inv. No. 3933/1.

54: Inv. Nos. 3931/3, 3945/10.

55: Inv. No. 3944/7 = TS 6043. OIP 61 1960, fig. 215:1 Phase G. Ugaritica IV, 367 fig. 33 K, 373 fig. 36 bis Y.

56: Inv. No. 5213 = TS 3312.

57: OIP 61 1960, fig. 221.

58: Inv. No. 3933/4.

59: Inv. No. 3937/1 from the pit in Layer 58. Ugaritica IV, 482 fig. 3 G which is smaller.

60: Inv. No. 6229 = TS 4124 from the pit in Layer 58.

61: OIP 61 1960, figs. 139:5, 125:2.

62: Inv. No. 3945/7.

63: Inv. no. 3931/3. OIP 61 1960, fig. 179:10 Chaff-Faced Red-Slipped Ware, Phase F.

64: Inv. No. 3945/10.

65: OIP 61 1960, figs. 137:18, 214:24.

66: A.J. Tobler, Excavations at Tepe Gawra II, Philadelphia 1950, fig. 401.

67: Amiran, pl. 2:12-15.

68: Byblos V, fig. 149 no. 5674.

69: Inv. No. 3933/3.

70: Inv. No. 5223/1 = TS 3318.

Small finds other than pottery

To avoid repeating, flint and obsidian artifacts are dealt with in general in this place before description of the finds from Period M 2.

In only a very few cases the colour, patination and measures of the flint artifacts from Layer 59-21 were recorded. The colours mentioned are whitish-grey to brown and black, which is quite in accordance with the flint colours in the Neolithic Layers 82-59 A. Most probably the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age flint artifacts were made of material from the same natural flint occurrences in the neighbourhood as were the Neolithic artifacts⁷¹.

The number of flint and obsidian objects in each layer is shown in Table 2. Except for a few examples the flint industry is based on blades. The exceptions are two flake borers from layers 56 and 54⁷² and two flake scrapers from Layers 47 and 45⁷³. The amount of flint did not decrease remarkably until Period L 1. In this period the amount of pottery was quite as great as in some of the earlier periods, indicating that the descent in flint amount was not due to fewer finds in Period L 1. The greatest part of the flint blades is unworked, in some cases with traces of use. The implements comprise scrapers, borers, denticulates (sickle blades), knives (?), arrowheads, celts and percussion stones.

Two obsidian blades were found in Layers 50 and 47⁷⁴, the remaining examples being chips. With one exception in Layer 59 all the obsidian examples were found in Layers 51-43, i.e. the Periods L 4-L 3. It might be supposed that the single example in Layer 59 was intrusive from the Neolithic layers below Layer 59, as was the case with some of the

pottery, and that import of obsidian later than Neolithic time was restricted to an early period of the Early Bronze Age. But the number of obsidian artifacts is in fact far too small to allow such a conclusion.

Among the seventeen flint implements from Period M 2 are five denticulates, all of them probably sickle blades. A blade of black, somewhat patinated flint (fig. 8:17)⁷⁵ shows regular retouch along one edge, and rather irregular retouch along the other, perhaps caused by use. The upper face has sinuous ridges. The bulbar end is broken. Another blade of dark brown, slightly patinated flint (fig. 8:18)⁷⁶ is of rhomboid shape with regular denticulation along two adjoining edges. It is described as an arrowhead, but may as well be part of a sickle blade.

A blade of grey, very patinated flint (fig. 8:19)⁷⁷ has one pointed end. The edges are notched from use, and about 1 cm from the pointed end is a short retouched concave edge.

Of the five recorded points (arrowheads or javelins) one is of blackish, somewhat patinated flint with triangular section (fig. 8:20)⁷⁸. Fluting retouch is seen on the upper face at both edges, supplemented with a fine retouch at one edge, while the point has oblique retouch. The lower end is broken. This point, and another from Layer 54, may belong to the Neolithic tradition as illustrated by the points from the Neolithic layers at Tall Sūkās⁷⁹. Points with triangular section are mentioned from Rās Šamra Niveau III B as "similaires à celles du niveau V"⁸⁰. A point from 'Amuq E shows the same

71: Sūkās III, 20-21.

72: Inv. Nos. 6389/1 = TS 4312, 6430/1.

73: Inv. Nos. 6444/1, 6456/6.

74: Inv. Nos. 6437/1, 6447/1.

75: Inv. No. 6378/1 = TS 4310.

76: Inv. No. 6376/6 = TS 4309.

77: Inv. No. 6376/3 = TS 4308.

78: Inv. No. 6365/1 = TS 4294.

79: P.ex. Sūkās III, figs. 146-147 Period N 3, fig. 182 Period N 2. Cf. OIP 61 1960, figs. 30:1-2, 59:1-4, 60:1 Phases A-B, Byblos IV, fig 3 "pointe l d'Amouq".

80: Syria 47 1970, 15. See also Ugaritica IV, 385 fig. 44:5.

fluting retouch and secondary retouch as the Sūkās points, and probably also a triangular section⁸¹. It thus seems that, if all these points are not intrusive from lower layers, the tradition for projectile points with triangular section still lived on into the Chalcolithic period. The remaining four examples from Tall Sūkās are described as preliminary works or fragments of arrowheads.

The single scraper⁸² is described as being made on a coarse blade, the only blade scraper recorded in the sounding.

Two polished celts were found in Layer 59. One is of whitish-grey, very patinated flint (fig. 8:21)⁸³. Its shape is trapezoid with rectangular section. The edge is damaged. A fragment (butt?) of another celt with almost square section is of grey, patinated flint (fig. 8:22)⁸⁴. Quite similar celts, though not made of flint, were found in other sectors at Tall Sūkās⁸⁵, and they are known from most of the 'Amuq Phases

A-J⁸⁶. At Rās Šamra too the celts were of stone other than flint⁸⁷. Polished flint celts were found in the Neolithic layers at Tall Sūkās⁸⁸ and at Byblos⁸⁹. The remaining implements are three percussion stones⁹⁰.

Besides fragments of basalt grinding stones must be mentioned a fragmentary basalt mortar, shaped like a steep-sided bowl (fig. 9:22)⁹¹, and a rim fragment with horizontal handle from a limestone bowl (fig. 59:1)⁹². The fragment is damaged by fire.

A single fragment of copper from the pit in Layer 58 was the earliest example found in the sounding⁹³. Copper (or bronze) examples remained few in the following layers, being found only in Layers 57, 55, 54, 48 and 46⁹⁴.

A fragment of an animal figurine, probably the hind part, is of greyish-brown clay (fig. 59:2)⁹⁵. Two fragments of bone awls have almost round section, and a third is flat (figs. 59:3-4)⁹⁶.

81: OIP 61 1960, fig. 161:2.

82: Inv. No. 6376/1.

83: Inv. No. 6376/2 = TS 4307.

84: Inv. No. 6372/1 = TS 4298.

85: See chapter V.

86: OIP 61 1960, figs. 34, 64, 97, 134, 164, 188, 249, 326.

87: Ugaritica IV, 387 fig. 46.

88: Sūkās III, figs. 29-30 Period N 11, fig. 131 Period N 5.

89: Byblos IV, 146 fig. 59:1 Néolithique Récent.

90: Inv. Nos. 6374/2, 6386/1-2 from the pit in Layer 58.

91: Inv. No. 3934/1 = TS 6038.

92: Inv. No. TS 4302, W. 5.2 cm, H. 4.2 cm.

93: Inv. No. 5212.

94: Inv. Nos. 5211, 5208 = TS 3309, 5207, 6011/1 = TS 4004, 5199, 5196, 5192.

95: Inv. No. 6090 = TS 4038, L. 3.0 cm, W. 3.1 cm, H. 4.5 cm.

96: Inv. Nos. 5214 = TS 3313, 5210 = TS 3311, both from Layer 58, L. 6.9 cm and 7.2 cm, and 5209 = TS 3310.

Period M 1 (Layers 57-53)

The architectural remains

In the northeastern corner of the sounding, and resting directly on Layer 58, was an area with superseded layers of red ashes with charcoal and yellow clay (Layer 57 figs. 10, 52:2). This area reached its highest point towards the corner itself, with top level 7.80.

In the remaining area this layer was replaced by brown earth (Layer 56), being coarse towards northwest, and of a finer texture towards southwest. Embedded in the layer was a row of big stones running north-south, possibly a foundation for a wall facing east. The surface of the stone row sloped a little from north to south. Layer 56 seems to have been built up contemporaneously with the heap of ashes Layer 57.

Layer 55 is the designation of a heap in the northeastern corner, consisting of alternating layers of grey to brown earth, layers of grey and yellow clay, and some ashes with charcoal (fig. 11). In the heap were found a fragmentary bronze needle (fig. 11 no. 1)⁹⁷ and a bone point (fig. 11 no. 2)⁹⁸. Spreading from the northeast corner Layer 55 became a greyish-brown filling which covered a stone layer running northwest-southeast. The stones were laid in one row of headsize stones, with smaller stones towards northeast, and a few stones towards southwest. The Layer belongs to the earliest phase of Layer 55. At about the middle of the eastern sounding wall Layer 55 was disturbed down to about level 8.00 by building activities in Layer 54.

Southwest of the stone layer was still seen Layer 56, on which the stone layer rested. It seems that while the features of Layer 55 accumulated, the area of Layer 56 was left unaltered.

Above Layers 56 and 55 was ordinary filling (Layer 54, fig. 12) containing grey and brown layers, the grey ones with organic material. The surface of Layer 54 was partially hard and covered with charcoal. At the eastern sounding wall a group of stones embedded in yellow clay (Layer 54 A) may be the remains of a wall belonging to Layer 54, but extending downwards into the upper part of Layer 55. In the western part of Layer 54 was found a bronze needle (fig. 12 no. 1)⁹⁹.

Layer 53 (fig. 13) was very similar to Layer 54, consisting of grey and brown earth layers with some clay, sand, and a few scattered stones. In the northeastern area it was replaced by a yellow fatty layer (54 A), probably part of the same feature as the yellow clay with stones found in connection with Layer 54. A band of the same layer recurred along the southern sounding wall, where it contained a few stones and some sherds¹⁰⁰. The top level of Layer 54 A in northeast was about 8.40, marking the bottom of a pit from Layers 52-51. In the southwestern corner of Layer 53 was found a seal (figs. 13 no. 1, 59:8)¹⁰¹.

The character of the architectural remains did not change from Period M 2 to M 1. Besides floors and pavements were found a few remains of walls. In Layer 56 only a row of stones from a wall was preserved. The yellow clay labelled Layer 54 A may be the remains of a mudbrick wall, probably on a stone foundation. The refuse heap labelled Layers 57 and 55 indicates an outdoor area.

The stones used for pavements and for walls in both periods were generally rather small in comparison with those from the following period.

97: Inv. No. 5208 = TS 3309.

98: Inv. No. 6021 = TS 4006.

99: Inv. No. 5207.

100: Inv. No. 6228 = TS 4123.

101: Inv. No. 6013 = TS 9005.

The pottery

Matt-Slipped Wares

Some of these wares are the same as those found in Period M 2. The Light-Slipped and Dark-Slipped Wares are so well represented in both Periods M 2 and M 1, and in the following Period L, that they can be considered continuing wares (Table 1).

The rather few examples of Red-Slipped and White-Slipped Wares make it difficult to ascribe them to one or to both of the Periods M 2-1, but it seems that Red-Slipped Ware, with only one example in Layer 56 must belong to Period M 2, and that the White-Slipped Ware, with only one example in Layer 59 most probably belongs to Period M 1 and the following periods.

Matt Red-Slipped Ware

Only one sherd was recorded (fig. 14:12)¹⁰², a rim-sherd of buff clay with traces of red slip, from an open bowl with profiled rim. Similar bowls are known from 'Amuq F and G¹⁰³, where they are most numerous on the earliest three floors, and also from Habūba Kabira-Süd¹⁰⁴.

Matt White-Slipped Ware

Only one sherd is of fine-textured reddish clay (fig. 15:6)¹⁰⁵, and in this case the slip is whitish-creamy. The other examples are of gritty or very coarse and straw-tempered clay of indistinct colour. The slip is white, calcareous, and usually applied as a thick layer. The white slip in itself is quite similar to that found on the painted sherds of MWP-Ware, but

with exception of the above mentioned fine-textured example, the white-slipped sherds cannot be regarded as unpainted fragments of the painted pottery, as this is always of fine-textured ware.

A sidesherd¹⁰⁶ with thin white slip in stripes indicates reserved-slip technique. The only forms recorded are jars (not illustrated).

Matt Light-Slipped Ware

The three examples are very different from each other. Light brown slip is seen on buff clay (fig. 14:1)¹⁰⁷, greenish-grey slip on reddish-brown clay (fig. 14:4)¹⁰⁸, and thick pink slip on yellowish-buff clay¹⁰⁹. Only two forms are recorded, a jar with cylindrical neck and a small ridge on the upper side of the rim (fig. 14:1)¹¹⁰, and a jar with rim thickened on exterior (fig. 14:4)¹¹¹, similar to a jar of Simple Ware (fig. 15:5)¹¹².

Matt Dark-Slipped Ware

One sherd is of reddish-buff clay covered with mottled slip in dark reddish-brown to black colour (fig. 15:7)¹¹³. The remaining sherds are dark reddish-brown, brown or dark brown, and the slip colours are dark brown, black (fig. 15:8)¹¹⁴, or black to grey.

Forms are open bowl with plain rim (fig. 15:7-8)¹¹⁵, bowl or hole-mouth jar (fig. 21:1)¹¹⁶, jar with everted neck and plain rim (fig. 14:2)¹¹⁷, and neckless jar with everted rim (fig. 14:3)¹¹⁸.

Though dark slip, and even one example of dark

102: Inv. No. 3920/9.

103: OIP 61 1960, fig. 171:7 Smooth-Faced Simple Ware, fig. 174:12 Chaff-Faced Simple Ware, fig. 205:9, 11 Plain Simple Ware.

104: D. Sürenhagen, Untersuchungen zur Keramikproduktion innerhalb der Spät-Urukzeitlichen Siedlung Habūba Kabira-Süd in Nordsyrien, Berlin 1977, tab. 20:39, 21:45.

105: Inv. No. 3909/18.

106: Inv. No. 3913/4.

107: Inv. No. 3917/1.

108: Inv. No. 3915/1.

109: Inv. No. 3899/8.

110: Inv. No. 3917/1.

111: Inv. No. 3915/1.

112: Inv. No. 3911/1.

113: Inv. No. 3910/6.

114: Inv. No. 3909/16.

115: Inv. Nos. 3910/6, 3909/16.

116: Inv. No. 3899/5. Cf. Byblos V, fig. 154 no. 24032, fig. 157 no. 21211, énéolithique récent.

117: Inv. No. 3917/2.

118: Inv. No. 3917/3.

brown to black slip was found in Layers 59-58, a real black slip was not met with until Layer 54. A black to grey slipped example from Layer 53 may be of a different fabric, but a black-slipped sherd appeared again in Layer 51. The ware was not seen at Tall Darūk, neither at Qal'at ar-Rūs.

Painted Wares

The painted wares from Period M 2 were still seen, and two others began with Layer 57. Also the new wares seem to be handmade.

Matt White-Slipped and Painted Ware

The ware is represented by a sidesherd from Layer 56¹¹⁹ and by a rimsherd from a small jar with everted plain rim (fig. 14:5)¹²⁰. The last mentioned example adds a new form to the bowls from period M 2. Its decoration consists of brown-painted rimbands on both sides of the rim.

Matt Yellow-Slipped and Painted Ware

Only one example was found, a sidesherd of fine brown clay from Layer 53¹²¹.

Unslipped Painted Ware

This ware was found in Layers 57-54, and a single sherd in Layer 47. The clay is the same as found with the Matt White-Slipped and Painted Ware, i.e. fine and light-coloured, in some cases with dark core. The colour of the paint is red in three cases (figs. 14:13-14, 15:1)¹²², the remaining sherds showing reddish-brown, brown, but mostly dark brown painting colour. The paint is matt with one exception in Layer 57¹²³.

Forms are hemispherical bowl (fig. 15:1)¹²⁴, bowl

with inverted rim (fig. 14:13, 15)¹²⁵, bowl with everted rim (or jar rim?) (fig. 14:16)¹²⁶, and jars illustrated by necksherds (fig. 14:14)¹²⁷.

The decoration is usually the same as on the Matt White-Slipped and Painted Ware: rimbands on both sides of the rim, p.ex. with a brown band on exterior, and on interior one brown and one red band (fig. 14:13)¹²⁸. Other examples have only a rimband on interior (fig. 15:1)¹²⁹. Necksherds from jars show single bands marking the transition from body to neck (fig. 14:14)¹³⁰. More than one horizontal band on exterior are seen on one sherd (figs. 14:15, 55:5)¹³¹.

As shown, the clay and painting motifs of this ware are the same as found with the Slipped and Painted Wares from Period M 2. The differences are that the painting is made on an unslipped surface, and that the painting colour seems to change from dominantly red in Period M 2 to dominantly brown or dark brown in Period M 1. These features may be explained as influence from the unslipped brown-painted gritty ware which appeared for the first time in Layer 57 (Unslipped Painted Ware).

Parallels do not seem to be found at Rās Šamra, but the red-painted rimbands on Chaff-Faced Ware in 'Amuq F may be of a similar tradition¹³².

Gritty Unslipped Painted Ware

The range of this ware is Layers 57-45 (Table 1). The clay is fine and hard-fired, usually of white colour with a greenish shade, but it may also be yellow or grey. It contains numerous small black particles which are clearly seen. The paint is usually of a matt dark brown colour which in some cases turns black or violet-brown. A few sherds (fig.

119: Inv. No. 3925/1.

120: Inv. No. 3919/3 = TS 6033.

121: Inv. No. 3899/9.

122: Inv. Nos. 3926/3 = TS 6039, 3925/3, 3911/2.

123: Inv. No. 3919/7.

124: Inv. No. 3911/2.

125: Inv. Nos. 3926/3 = TS 6039, 3924/8 = TS 6040.

126: Inv. No. 3924/11.

127: Inv. No. 3925/3.

128: Inv. No. 3926/3 = TS 6039.

129: Inv. No. 3911/2.

130: Inv. No. 3925/3.

131: Inv. No. 3924/8 = TS 6040.

132: OIP 61 1960, fig. 180:1-5.

14:6)¹³³ have slightly lustrous painting. The ware may be the same as or similar to the first Chalcolithic ware in Rās Šamra, though numerous black particles are not mentioned in connection with that ware¹³⁴.

The forms are the same as those found with the non-gritty painted wares. Hemispherical bowl (fig. 15:9)¹³⁵, bowl with contracted rim (fig. 14:6-7)¹³⁶, bowl with vertical rim (fig. 15:10)¹³⁷, and jars with everted necks (figs. 14:17, 15:11)¹³⁸. To these is added a rimsherd from a jar or jug with fragmentary vertical handle starting at the rim (fig. 14:18)¹³⁹. It has to be noticed that forms are not indicated by the material above Layer 54, though the ware itself was found up to Layer 45.

Plain rimbands are found as decoration on both sides of the rim (figs. 14:6, 15:9)¹⁴⁰, or on exterior alone (fig. 15:10)¹⁴¹. Horizontal neckbands are seen on jars (figs. 14:17, 15:11)¹⁴².

Besides this very simple design which was also seen on the other painted wares, there is found a slightly more varied one. One sherd has a decoration which covers greater parts of the surface (fig. 14:7)¹⁴³. A great part of the pottery is decorated with broad and narrow parallel bands (figs. 14:19, 55:10)¹⁴⁴ with additional wavy lines which may re-

call multiple brush painting but which, on close examination, is probably not (fig. 55:7-8)¹⁴⁵. The lines may be horizontal or vertical, and there is an example of cross-hatching (fig. 55:9)¹⁴⁶. Transverse stripes are found on a handle (fig. 14:18)¹⁴⁷.

This decorating is not found at Tall Darūk, but it is well represented at Rās Šamra in Niveau III B (Ubaid Period). The examples are of various wares¹⁴⁸ and are quoted here alone for their decoration patterns. Parallel wavy lines in connection with parallel straight lines are common from Strate D in the 1953 Sounding¹⁴⁹, but the closest parallel at all is a sherd from Strate A¹⁵⁰ found among p.ex. combed ware of early Bronze Age date. It may be supposed that this sherd is intrusive from Strate B, as painted decoration of this kind is not characteristic for the Early Bronze Age at Rās Šamra.

Cross-hatching (except for some very fine-lined examples) was met with at Rās Šamra from Strate E¹⁵¹, but the examples most similar to the Sūkās pottery are from Strates C-B¹⁵². The Sūkās gritty painted pottery thus seem to be paralleled in the upper and uppermost Ubaid-levels at Rās Šamra. Similar examples of painting are also found in Hama L and K 10-8¹⁵³, and the River Qoueiq area¹⁵⁴.

133: Inv. No. 3919/5.

134: Ugaritica IV, 375.

135: Inv. No. 3910/1 = TS 6059.

136: Inv. Nos. 3919/5, 3919/4 = TS 6032.

137: Inv. No. 3902/7 = TS 6053.

138: Inv. Nos. 3920/2 = TS 6049, 3902/10 = TS 6054.

139: Inv. Nos. 3916/1. Cf. Ugaritica IV, 482 fig. 3 B, - 3.40 m, Strate D.

140: Inv. Nos. 3919/5, 3910/1 = TS 6059.

141: Inv. No. 3902/7 = TS 6053.

142: Inv. Nos. 3920/2 = TS 6049, 3902/10 = TS 6054.

143: Inv. No. 3919/4 = TS 6032. Cf. Ugaritica IV, 360 fig. 26 H, - 2.70 m, Strate C, 380 fig. 41 top row, - 3.50-3.30 m, Strate D. Hama I, pl. XIII:4, Period L 3 b.

144: Inv. Nos. 3924/1-2, 3902/4.

145: Inv. No. 3902/1-2.

146: Inv. No. 3902/3 = TS 6052.

147: Inv. No. 3916/1. Cf. Ugaritica IV, 482 fig. 3 B, - 3.40 m,

Niveau III B. Hama I, pl. XIV:1, Period L 3 b.

148: Ugaritica IV, 375.

149: Ugaritica IV, 364 fig. 31 Q, - 3.30 m, Strate D: céramique groupe 2°, 379 fig. 40 Strates D-C, 353 fig. 21 A, - 1.80 m, Strate B: céramique groupe 3°. Cf. also 480 fig. 1 F, - 2.30 m, Strate C in the 1955-60 sounding.

150: Ugaritica IV, 350 fig. 18 A, - 1.30 m: céramique groupe 3°.

151: Ugaritica IV, 365 fig. 32 F, - 3.50 m: céramique groupe 3°.

152: Ugaritica IV, 358 fig. 25 T, - 2.60 m, Strate C: céramique groupe 2°, 353 fig. 21 D, - 1.80 m, Strate B: céramique groupe 1°.

153: Hama I, pls. XVII:6, XXI:3,11, XXIV:5, XXV:3, XXVII:4 (Period L 3a-1), pls. XXXIII:4, 5, 7, 8, XXXIX:4, 6, 11, XL:2 (Period K 10-8).

154: Qoueiq, nos. 609, 653, 691, 695, 707, Phase E.

Unclassified painted sherds

Five of the six examples are similar to one or two of the main wares, and they may be supposed to be the result of influence from one of these wares to another.

A sidesherd of buff gritty clay with black core from Layer 54¹⁵⁵ has two dark brown stripes painted on buff slip. The clay seems similar to that of gritty painted ware. The same may be said of a sidesherd of white clay with numerous black particles (fig. 14:8)¹⁵⁶. Black somewhat lustrous bands are painted on whitish slip. A sidesherd of fine whitish clay with thick white to yellow slip has fine parallel lines and remains of two other lines in another direction, all in matt red paint¹⁵⁷.

Two sherds are without slip. The first is a sidesherd of yellowish-buff clay with dark brown band- and stripe-painting¹⁵⁸, the other is a rim- and necksherd from a jar of creamy-whitish clay with dark brown painted rimband and an additional stripe on the neck exterior (fig. 14:20)¹⁵⁹. The ware of both examples is like that of non-gritty painted wares.

The last example is a sidesherd of dark brown clay with a red-painted net-pattern on yellowish-brown polished slip (fig. 15:12)¹⁶⁰. The clay is different from that of the other painted wares.

When the painted wares from Period M 1 are compared with those from Period M 2 it becomes evident that there is a marked difference. In Period M 2 the painting is usually red and applied on a matt white, buff or yellow slip. The designs are horizontal bands. In Period M 1 the gritty ware appears. The painting is usually dark brown and applied directly on the clay surface without slip. The new designs are multiple straight or wavy lines, also in connection with rimbands.

On the other hand it seems quite clear that there

is no disruption between Periods M 2 and M 1. The Unslipped Painted Ware is a continuation of the Period M 2 painted wares though without slip, and with red or more often brown painting, which makes it a transitional ware. A few other sherds show a mixture of the two painting styles (see above, Unclassified painted sherds).

Slipped and Burnished Wares

These wares began with Layer 58, were common from Layer 56, and ended with Layer 40, a few sherds still being found in Layers 35 and 28 (Table 1).

The great majority of the sampling from Layers 57-53 consists of light-coloured sherds, the clay being described as light buff, buff, buff to yellow, buff to greyish, buff to reddish and greyish-brown. Dark-coloured sherds are brown to dark brown. Almost one half of the sherds are of fine-textured clay, the other half of gritty, sometimes rather coarse clay, and two examples are straw-tempered (one light-coloured, the other dark-coloured). With very few exceptions the core is black.

The slip colours are mostly light (pink, pink to red, pink to brown), but darker colours (red, red to brown, and brown) are not unusual. There does not seem to be any difference in the use of slip colour on light or dark sherds, and it may therefore seem unreasonable to separate a slipped and burnished dark ware from the usual slipped and burnished light ware. In the following Periods L 4-L 3 the dark-coloured sherds are, however, exclusively covered with dark slip, and therefore this pottery has been kept as a separate ware in Table 1, also in Period M 1.

Two examples differ a little from the other. A rimsherd (fig. 14:9)¹⁶¹ of coarse greyish-brown clay has a buff slip with red burnished surface, and may

155: Inv. No. 3907/17.

156: Inv. No. 3919/8.

157: Inv. No. 3926/2.

158: Inv. No. 3918/3.

159: Inv. No. 3926/1 = TS 6045.

160: Inv. No. 3904/3. Cf. Ehrich, pl. XXI:16.P.1, Layer 16.

161: Inv. No. 3919/1.

be compared with the Red Double-Slipped Ware in 'Amuq F¹⁶². The other is a sidesherd¹⁶³ of very coarse gritty clay with straw temper, covered with a yellowish-white thick polished slip.

It was often difficult to distinguish the burnish strokes on the sherd material, but it seems that horizontal burnishing was more usual than vertical burnishing. The burnishing is rather irregular (fig. 56:1)¹⁶⁴.

Among the forms is a bowl with slightly inturned lip (fig. 15:13)¹⁶⁵. The exterior is wet-smoothed, the interior horizontally burnished on pink to brown slip. The form is met with in 'Amuq F and G¹⁶⁶ where bowls with moulded lips are characteristic for the earlier Phase G floors. Another bowl which seems to be rather low (?) has a small almost vertical rim (fig. 15:2)¹⁶⁷. The whole interior, and a ca 1 cm broad band on the exterior of the rim are covered with reddish-brown horizontally burnished slip. The same practice, leaving the exterior of bowls unslipped below the rim, is known in 'Amuq F¹⁶⁸. The form itself may be paralleled in 'Amuq Chaff-Faced Simple Ware and in Chaff-Faced Red-Slipped and Burnished Ware¹⁶⁹. A small carinated bowl (fig. 21:2)¹⁷⁰ has parallels in 'Amuq F and G¹⁷¹ where such bowls "with fairly well-marked shoulder or carination" seem to belong to the earliest Phase G floors. A small fragmentary bowl with everted rim and flat bottom may be paralleled in Byblos néolithique récent (fig. 15:14)¹⁷²

A jar fragment shows rim thickened on exterior (fig. 14:9)¹⁷³. It has horizontally burnished double-

slip, see above. Another rim fragment shows very broad out- and downturned rim and vertical neck (fig. 15:15)¹⁷⁴. The form is similar to that of a tub fragment from 'Amuq F¹⁷⁵. A rim fragment with vertical burnish on both sides of the high everted rim may be from a jar or bowl (fig. 9:15)¹⁷⁶. A rim from a closed bowl or hole-mouth jar with slightly marked rim (fig. 21:3)¹⁷⁷ has a parallel in 'Amuq F¹⁷⁸.

A fragment of a high ringfoot or pedestal base is covered with a deep brown to reddish polished slip on exterior (fig. 15:16)¹⁷⁹. It is of the same type as those from the deeper Layers 59-58 of Simple Ware. As slipped and burnished light ware was not characteristic for those layers, it is supposed that this pedestal base is not extrusive from Layers 59-58, but belongs to Period M 1. Pedestal bases are known from 'Amuq F and G¹⁸⁰ where they were found throughout Phase G, but apparently were most common on the earliest floors.

A single sidesherd shows an unusual surface treatment in having incised lines under a pink burnished slip (fig. 15:17)¹⁸¹. All the above mentioned examples are of light-coloured ware.

Though certain forms are found in 'Amuq F and G, the Slipped and Burnished Ware in itself does not seem to be exactly paralleled. The red or reddish-brown slip may well be the same as the deep red-orange slip on Chaff-Faced Red-Slipped and Burnished Ware at 'Amuq, but at Tall Sūkās it is found on fine-textured as well as on gritty ware, and only twice on straw-tempered sherds. At Tabāra el-

162: OIP 61 1960, 241.

163: Inv. No. 3903/9.

164: Inv. No. 3907/1 = TS 6044.

165: Inv. No. 3905/1 = TS 6042.

166: OIP 61 1960, fig. 179:1 Chaff-Faced Red-Slipped Ware, fig. 205:12 Plain Simple Ware.

167: Inv. No. 3914/8.

168: OIP 61 1960, 239.

169: OIP 61 1960, figs. 174:5, 7, 179:12.

170: Inv. No. 3899/7.

171: OIP 61 1960, fig. 174:15-17 Smooth-Faced Simple Ware, fig. 206:9-10 Plain Simple Ware.

172: Inv. No. 3910/3. Cf. Byblos V, fig. 82 no. 31416.

173: Inv. No. 3919/1.

174: Inv. No. 3910/5.

175: OIP 61 1960, fig. 174:26.

176: Inv. No. 3933/1.

177: Inv. No. 3899/4.

178: OIP 61 1960, fig. 176:1 Chaff-Faced Simple Ware.

179: Inv. No. 3900/1. Cf. Byblos V, fig. 149 no. 5674, énéolithique récent.

180: OIP 61 1960, fig. 179:10 Chaff-Faced Red-Slipped Ware, fig. 214:24 Plain Simple Ware.

181: Inv. No. 3910/4.

Akrād a red wash (Level VII) or a dark red wash (Levels VI-V) is sometimes burnished¹⁸². At Ḥabūba Kabira-Sūd a great part of the slipped pottery showed various red to brown colours, and a lesser number of sherds had yellowish-brown burnished slip. It is difficult to associate the Sūkās Slipped and Burnished Ware with the above mentioned from various localities, but the Sūkās pottery may in some way be part of a general tradition for these wares.

Simple Wares

Various wares are recognized, but except for the cooking pots 1 and 2, the recorded sherds are too few to allow a dividing of the material into different wares. The range of variations is rather broad: from fine buff or gritty buff to gritty red, brown and dark brown, usually with black core.

Three bowl types are present. A very thin-walled bowl with vertical straight side and thin plain lip (fig. 14:21)¹⁸³ may be of the same kind of small bowls as in 'Amuq F or G¹⁸⁴. It is of fine buff clay. A bowl of more open form with rim very slightly thickened on exterior is also of buff clay (fig. 14:22)¹⁸⁵. The third type is an open bowl with a rim which is made slightly thinner than the lower part of the bowl, one of buff clay, another of red gritty clay (fig. 15:18-19)¹⁸⁶. This type is similar to bowls from 'Amuq F¹⁸⁷.

The range of cooking pot type 1 is Layers 56-45. Its beginning in Layer 56 was contemporary with the beginning of cooking pot type 2, but it disappeared before the end of that type.

The clay is coarse or very coarse and gritty. The colour varies from leather-brown to dark brown, only two examples having a red surface (figs. 14:24, 21:13)¹⁸⁸. The surface is usually wet-smoothed, the core black. There does not seem to be any change in this ware from Layer 56 to Layer 45.

The jars show globular body with (probably) rounded base, no neck, high everted rim (figs. 14:23-24, 55:6, 15:3)¹⁸⁹. The rim diameters recorded vary from 14-16 cm in Layers 56-55 to 22 cm in Layer 54.

A similar rim form may be quoted from Ḥabūba Kabira-Sūd, in the Serienproduktion 5, Sphärische Gefäße mit kurzem Trichterrand (D8-39, 53-61)¹⁹⁰, with rim diameters of ca 13-19 cm. Other parallels are found in the River Qoueiq area¹⁹¹, and in 'Amuq F. The Sūkās ware seems most similar to the Coarse Cooking-Pot Ware at 'Amuq, but the form is identical with forms in Well Made Cooking-Pot Ware¹⁹², though the rim diameters (22.5 and 20 cm) are greater than those of the Sūkās examples. The cooking pot rims from Tabāra al-Akrād VII-V are rather different, only one being of the plain flaring type¹⁹³. The rim form is represented at Ḥama in Periods L 2-1 and K 10-1, shape V A 1, in various wares¹⁹⁴, and in Byblos énéolithique récent¹⁹⁵.

The range of cooking pot type 2 is Layers 56-40. It was a very common form in Layers 56-47, whereafter it became sparse.

The ware is coarse and gritty, sometimes with rather big dark and white particles and straw temper. The colour varies from buff to reddish-buff, red, reddish-brown, light brown, greyish-brown

182: *Anatolian Studies* 1 1951, 130.

183: Inv. No. 3925/4.

184: OIP 61 1960, fig. 174:18-21 Chaff-Faced Simple Ware, fig. 208:5 Plain Simple Ware.

185: Inv. No. 3920/7.

186: Inv. Nos. 3910/21, 3902/11.

187: OIP 61 1960, fig. 171:3 Smooth-Faced Simple Ware, fig. 179:16 Chaff-Faced Red-Slipped and Burnished Ware.

188: Inv. Nos. 3920/3, 3891/4.

189: Inv. Nos. 3923/1 = TS 6010, 3920/3, 3913/1.

190: D. Sürenhagen, *Untersuchungen zur Keramikproduktion innerhalb der Spät-Urukzeitlichen Siedlung Ḥabūba Kabira-Süd in Nordsyrien*, Berlin 1977, tab. 24:21, 25:27, 28.

191: Qoueiq, no. 796, Phase F.

192: OIP 61 1960, fig. 175:2-4, 182/3, 8-9, pl. 23:1.

193: *Anatolian Studies* 1 1951, 131 fig. 7 b.

194: Hama I, pls. XXII:3, 5, XXVI:8, 10, 11 (Period L 2-1), pls. XXXIV:1, XLII:1, IL:1, LVIII:1, LXIII:5, LXVI:1 (Period K 10-1).

195: Byblos V, fig. 169 nos. 19817, 27642.

and brown, usually with black core. The number of sherds with buff to red colour is rather great in relation to those with reddish, greyish-brown or brown colour. The surface is usually wet-smoothed. One example is blackened by fire on the exterior lower part (fig. 15:21)¹⁹⁶.

The shape is very distinct. Globular body with rounded base, no neck, everted rim with oblique inner side (figs. 14:25, 15:4, 20-32, 21:4)¹⁹⁷. A complete jar was found outside the sounding¹⁹⁸. The rim diameters vary from ca 16 to ca 24 cm, one example from Layer 56 measuring 28 cm. There is no visible difference in size from Layer 56 to Layer 40, and in Layer 54 the whole range from 16 to 24 cm was found. The width of the rims (measuring the oblique side) is generally 2 cm. Also the shape was consistent through the layers, the latest examples not differing from the earliest ones. In fact the rather large number of these rims in Layer 54 (37 examples) showed almost the full range of variations, of which the only notable is fig. 15:25 on which the inner oblique side has become an upper

horizontal side, cf. examples in 'Amuq F¹⁹⁹.

Similar rims are seen in 'Amuq F²⁰⁰. They are found with various wares which means that they do not represent a cooking pot ware at that site. The rim type in connection with globular body is seen in Hama K 7-2 which may at first seem rather late. But the Hama jars may quite well correspond to the later examples at Tall Sūkās, i.e. from Layer 52 upwards²⁰¹.

Various profiled jar rims occur in this period. A big necked jar with rim thickened on exterior is of buff clay (fig. 15:5)²⁰². A rim showing the same thickening of the rim but without neck, is of brown clay (fig. 15:33)²⁰³. Two rims show interior curving (fig. 15:34-35)²⁰⁴ as on some examples from 'Amuq F²⁰⁵. Both are of brown clay. A vertical handle with exterior groove is of yellowish-buff clay (fig. 14:10)²⁰⁶. The upper attachment is at the rim. A sidesherd of red gritty clay is covered with small angular impressions (fig. 21:5)²⁰⁷. A sidesherd with combed surface (fig. 14:26)²⁰⁸ is considered intrusive from the upper layers, see Period L 2.

Small finds other than pottery

Denticulates, probably sickle blades, are recorded, but only one is described (fig. 14:11)²⁰⁹. It is a complete blade of dark brown, somewhat patinated flint. Both edges are finely denticulated on the bulbous face, and retouch is also seen at one end on the upper face. Notches indicate use. The two ridges on

the upper face are almost parallel. This blade is the earliest example of the "Canaanite" blades with two parallel ridges as known from 'Amuq F and the following Early Bronze Age phases²¹⁰, from Rās Šamra Niveaux III B and III A 1²¹¹, from Niveaux III A 2 and III A 3²¹², and from Byblos²¹³. Other

196: Inv. No. 3908/1.

197: Inv. Nos. 3918/1, 3914/2, 3905/2, 3908/1, 3900/3-12, 3904/1, 3899/1.

198: See chapter V, Inv. No. 8413 = TS 4747 (fig. 51:1).

199: OIP 61 1960, fig. 171:22 Smooth-Faced Simple Ware.

200: OIP 61 1960, fig. 171:21-22 Smooth-Faced Simple Ware, fig. 176:6 Chaff-Faced Simple Ware, fig. 178:2 Various clays, fig. 179:18 Red-Slipped and Burnished Ware.

201: Hama I, pls. XLVI:2, LVIII:4, LXIII:4.

202: Inv. No. 3911/1.

203: Inv. No. 3910/7.

204: Inv. Nos. 3909/15, 3910/19.

205: OIP 61 1960, fig. 178:4 Various clays.

206: Inv. No. 3919/2.

207: Inv. No. 3901/3. Cf. Ugaritica IV, 357 fig. 24 I, J, K, 360 fig. 26 E, Niveau III B.

208: Inv. No. 3916/4.

209: Inv. No. 6387 = TS 4311.

210: OIP 61 1960, fig. 186:9-10 Phase F, fig. 246:12-14 Phase G, fig. 294:8 Phase H, fig. 325 Phase I, fig. 353 Phase J.

211: Syria XLVII 1970, 15 and 7.

212: Ugaritica VI, 62 fig. 9:3-4, 47 fig. 1:2.

213: Byblos IV, fig. 79:9, énéolithique.

blades of this type came from Layers 46 and 41²¹⁴, and from outside the sounding came one rather large example²¹⁵.

Four borers are recorded, two of them made on flakes. One of these is of greyish patinated flint (fig. 14:27)²¹⁶. The point is made by irregular retouch. A projectile point of brown, very patinated flint (fig. 15:36)²¹⁷ shows triangular section and fluting retouch on the upper face. Both ends are broken. Cf. the similar point in Layer 59.

A stamp seal of yellowish-grey steatite (fig. 59:8)²¹⁸ with perforated rigde shows an oval (?) base with incised diagonal crossing lines. In each side is a V-shaped cut. This seal type, with its ridged upper side and simple geometric decoration was

seen in 'Amuq A-B²¹⁹ and in Rās Šamra Niveau V B²²⁰, but it seems to have existed also in later periods²²¹. Another stamp seal (?) is of baked clay (fig. 59:5)²²². The upper side is domed (without perforation), the flat base has incised crossing lines. A similar seal of baked clay is known from Rās Šamra Niveau V B²²³.

Among the very few examples of copper is a pin with knob on the top (fig. 59:6)²²⁴, a type found in 'Amuq G²²⁵. A small cylindrical bead was made of blue frit²²⁶. A point with serrated edges (fig. 59:7)²²⁷ is made of the pectoral spine from catfish or sting ray (trygonidae). It may well have been used as a spear- or arrowhead, as was the case in Egypt²²⁸.

214: Inv. Nos. 6367/1 = TS 4296, 6488/1 = TS 4313.'

215: Sūkās I, 64 No. 21 fig. 30 a, from G 14 SE Layer 5, Period G 2.

216: Inv. No. 6389/1 = TS 4312.

217: Inv. No. 6366/1 = TS 4295.

218: Inv. No. 6013 = TS 4005, 4.0 × 2.5 cm, H. 2.0 cm, published in Sūkās VII, no. 519.

219: OIP 61 1960, fig. 37:1, 3, fig. 68:1, fig. 379:3-7.

220: Ugaritica IV, 508 fig. 32.

221: P.ex. OIP 61 1960, fig. 253:1 Phase G.

222: Inv. No. 6089 = TS 4037, 4.5 × 2.5 cm, H. 2.5 cm. Published in Sūkās VII, 85 no. 518.

223: Ugaritica IV, 286 fig. 7.

224: Inv. No. 5208 = TS 3309, L. 7.2 cm.

225: OIP 61 1960, fig. 239:7.

226: Inv. No. 5206 = TS 3308, L. 0.75 cm.

227: Inv. No. 6021 = TS 4006, L. 11.0 cm. Published in AASyr 11 1961, 136 and fig. 4.

228: W. B. Emery and Z. Y. Saad, Excavations at Saqqara. The Tomb of Hemaka, Cairo 1938, 45 fig. 13:3, pl. 20 above, 46 type 3: First Dynasty. F. Wendorf and R. Schild, Prehistory of the Nile Vally, New York 1976, 316 fig. 209 a (unprepared example) and fig. 209 b (prepared example): Fayum Terminal Paleolithic.

III: The Early Bronze Age

Period L 4 (Layers 52-48)

The architectural remains

Layer 52 (fig. 16) was a band of yellow to brown clay with gravel, running north-south between a wall (Layer 51 B) and a stone-lined pit in the north-eastern corner. The pit was most probably contemporaneous with Layers 52 and 51, its extension being greater in connection with these layers than with the following Layer 50. It was lined with stones in two courses (Layer 52). The bottom of the pit was level with the surface of Layer 54 A. At the edge of the pit were found two sherds from a storage jar (fig. 16 no. 1)²²⁹ which must be considered intrusive, as the remaining parts of the jar were found in Layers 49-47.

Layer 51 was grey, fatty filling. In the lower part of this layer (fig. 16) was found a wall (Layer 51 B) running almost north-south, and turning westwards in the southwestern corner of the sounding. The eastern limit of the wall followed the edge of the yellow Layer 52 except at the northern sounding wall, where a few stones rested on Layer 52. A spindle whorl was found under one of the stones (figs. 16 no. 2, 59:10)²³⁰

South of the pit Layer 51 A contained scattered stones which may well be part of the pavement 51 A resting directly on the wall 51 B and on Layer 52 in the western excavation area (fig. 17), and containing similar big stones as seen in the southeastern corner on fig. 16.

Layer 50 (fig. 17) was found only in the eastern part of the sounding. It consisted of earth with ashes and carbonized grain, and in the southeastern area were some stray mudbricks. In the northeast-

ern corner were concentric bands of red-burnt and black earth sloping down towards the pit, which was first seen in connection with Layer 52.

Layer 49 (fig. 17) was found in the southeastern and central area, where it rested on layer 50 and on the stone pavement Layer 51 A. It consisted of grey filling with a little carbonized grain.

Layer 48 was recognized all over the area. In the southwestern corner the bottom of Layer 48 consisted of a group of big flat stones placed close to each other, the space between them being packed with smaller stones (fig. 18). The surface of this stone layer sloped down from north to south. The stones had been used as a foundation for an oven, but they need not originally have been placed for this purpose, as similar stones were found along the southern sounding wall, outside the oven area.

On top of the stones was built a circular oven (figs. 19, 52:3). The remains show a round bottom of earth and clay, the lower part of which was unaffected by heat, while its surface was burnt and showed dark brown, black and red colours. Directly on this bottom was a thin layer of carbonized grain, covered first by charcoal and then by white ashes. On top of this was a layer of grey earth and more carbonized grain. The sides of the oven which had been built up of clay, were found collapsed on the layer of ashes (fig. 53:1).

Carbonized grain was also found outside the oven towards north and east. North of the oven the grain was found under a layer of red-burnt clay on top of a great stone. Between this feature and the

229: Inv. No. 6134 = TS 4058, see Layer 47.

230: Inv. No. 5205 = TS 3307.

oven was a layer of burnt wattle-and-daub consisting of fragments of red-burnt and whitish clay with impressions of parallel reeds. All the fragments were lying horizontally, and they are supposed to be the remains of a burnt and turned over wall. Remains of another wall affected by heat were found southeast of the oven at the southern sounding wall. It was made of mudbrick, and its direction was westsouthwest-eastnortheast.

In the remaining area Layer 48 consisted of brown clay towards north, and of brown to grey earth with scattered carbonized grain towards east. In the central area the layer was disturbed by a pit from Layer 47 in which was placed a jar (figs. 19 no. 1, 52:4, 20:1, 27:3)²³¹. The jar bottom was embedded in Layer 48. The pit in the northeastern corner was partly filled up to about level 8.85, the filling showing ashes of various colours and a layer

with charcoal.

The carbonized grain, the burnt and fallen wattle-and-daub structure, and the red-burnt mudbrick wall taken together suggest a great fire around the oven. The great quantities of grain in and around the oven²³² may originate from a single store from which it was scattered during the fire²³³. On the carbonized grain were found a spindle whorl (figs. 20 no. 3, 59:12)²³⁴, and a copper axe (figs. 20 no. 4, 59:11)²³⁵.

In the Period L 4 only Layer 51 B yielded an example of a wall. The pit 52/51 and the oven in Layer 48 indicate outdoor activities in the area, and this is supported by the wattle-and-daub structure in Layer 48, probably a shelter in a courtyard. The use of larger stones for walls and pavements than in the previous period was introduced with Layer 51.

The pottery

Matt-Slipped Wares

The few examples all came from Layer 51, and they did not differ from the same wares in Period M 1. The only form shown is a fragment of a bowl of brown clay with matt black slip (fig. 21:6)²³⁶, a type also found in 'Amuq Phases F and G'²³⁷.

Painted Wares

Apart from one sherd of seemingly normal Unslipped Painted Ware²³⁸, there is one example with reddish-violet matt paint on pink to brown slip²³⁹, and another with a red band of buff slip²⁴⁰. No forms were recognized.

Slipped and Burnished Wares

The only example of Slipped and Burnished Dark Ware is a rimsherd, probably from a bowl with vertical side (fig. 21:7)²⁴¹. The light ware sherds are all of buff clay, usually with black core, and with pink, red or reddish-brown slip.

Forms are hole-mouth jar or bowl (fig. 21:8)²⁴², great jar with small slightly everted rim (fig. 21:9)²⁴³, possibly a variant of the neckless storage jars seen in 'Amuq G'²⁴⁴, and carinated bowl (fig. 21:10)²⁴⁵. Only part of side and bottom is preserved of the last mentioned example, but it is most probably a bowl like the carinated, usually burnished

231: Inv. No. 3880/1.

232: Radiocarbon 15 1973, 108 (K-713): 2500 ± 120 B.C.

233: H. Helbæk, Les grains carbonisés de la 48ème couche des fouilles de Tall Soukas, AASyr 11/12 1961/62, 185-186.

234: Inv. No. 5202 = TS 3305.

235: Inv. No. 6011/1 = TS 4004.

236: Inv. No. 3893/8 of brown clay with matt black slip.

237: OIP 61 1960, fig. 174:15 Chaff-Faced Simple Ware, fig. 208:2 Plain Simple Ware of which "somewhat taller cups

and goblets appear throughout middle and late Phase G".

238: Inv. No. 3897/3.

239: Inv. No. 3897/5.

240: Inv. No. 3886/1.

241: Inv. No. 3893/9.

242: Inv. No. 3896/3.

243: Inv. No. 3896/2.

244: OIP 61 1960, fig. 210:12 Plain Simple Ware.

245: Inv. No. 3897/4.

bowls from 'Amuq F²⁴⁶. A complete bowl of this type was found outside the sounding²⁴⁷.

Simple Wares

As in the preceding period a broad range of wares are used, spanning from buff, pale red, light brown to grey, reddish-brown and brown clay, usually with black core.

Forms are open bowl with convex side and plain rim (fig. 20:11)²⁴⁸ and bowl or hole-mouth jar (fig. 21:12)²⁴⁹. This form was not common at 'Amuq, and the best parallels are from Phase G²⁵⁰.

Both ware and form of cooking pot type 1 are quite similar to the earlier examples, and these pots (fig. 21:13-14)²⁵¹ may be considered a continuation of the Chalcolithic ones. The ware of cooking pot type 2 is varied in the same way as in Period M 1,

and most of the rimsherds also show the same form (figs. 21:15-16, 56:2)²⁵². A few variants are seen, one rim with horizontal upper side (fig. 21:17)²⁵³ and another with straight-cut lip (fig. 21:19)²⁵⁴. A third cooking pot type may be represented by a rimsherd of coarse gritty reddish clay with wet-smoothed surface and black core (fig. 21:18)²⁵⁵. An almost complete jar with rim of the same shape was found in the following Period L 3 (figs. 27:17, 56:4)²⁵⁶. A similar form was found in 'Amuq G²⁵⁷ in Third Cooking-Pot Ware, which appeared on the second earliest floor and was the most characteristic Phase G Cooking-Pot Ware. Yet another rimsherd (fig. 21:20)²⁵⁸ may be ascribed to the cooking pots because of its great rim diameter (32 cm), but it may quite as well belong to a big storage jar.

Small finds other than pottery

No flint implements were found. A blade and two chips of obsidian came from Layers 51 and 50.

Among the stone implements are loaf-shaped grinding stones of basalt and some percussion stones²⁵⁹. A horn from an animal figurine is made of bluish-grey stone (fig. 59:9)²⁶⁰. An elongated, trapezoid, flat copper or bronze axe has slightly convex cutting edge and rounded butt (fig. 59:11)²⁶¹. This type was widespread during the Early Bronze Age, and a Chalcolithic example is known from Ḥabūba Kabira-Süd²⁶². A similar axe

was found at Tall Sūkās outside the sounding²⁶³. A pierced disc made from a potsherd was probably used as a spindle whorl (fig. 59:10)²⁶⁴. Another spindle whorl is of bone, with rounded and polished upper side (fig. 59:12)²⁶⁵.

According to a preliminary microscopy of the carbonized grain from Layer 48 barley was totally absent, most of the examples being emmer (*triticum dicoccum*), and a few examples perhaps small spelt (*triticum monococcum*)²⁶³. It is suggested by H. Helbæk that all the grain was har-

246: OIP 61 1960, fig. 171:14-17 Smooth-Faced Simple Ware. Cf. also Byblos V, fig. 153 nos. 20741, 21579, énéolithique récent.

247: See chapter V, Inv. No. 8414 = TS 4748 (figs. 51:6, 58:2). Compare also Inv. No. 3899/7 from Layer 53 (fig. 21:2).

248: Inv. No. 3894/1.

249: Inv. No. 3893/7. Cf. Byblos V, fig. 154 no. 24032, fig. 157 no. 21211, énéolithique récent.

250: OIP 61 1960, fig. 220:1, Incised and Impressed Ware.

251: Inv. Nos. 3891/4, 3897/1.

252: Inv. Nos. 3891/1, 3889/1.

253: Inv. No. 3896/1.

254: Inv. No. 3888/1.

255: Inv. No. 3895/1.

256: Inv. No. 6134/1 = TS 4058 (figs. 27:17, 56:4).

257: OIP 61 1960, fig. 228:1, pl. 26:1, H. ca. 40 cm, rim diam. 22.5 cm.

258: Inv. No. 3888/2.

259: Inv. Nos. 7278, 7279, 6434, 6439, 6436, 6490.

260: Inv. No. 6416 = TS 4303, L. 1.5 cm.

261: Inv. No. 6011/1 = TS 4004, L. 17.0 cm, W. 5.0 cm, Th. 1.1 cm.

262: E. Strommenger in MDOG 102 1970, 70 fig. 26.

263: See chapter V, inv. No. 6732 = TS 4549 (fig. 59:24).

264: Inv. No. 5205 = TS 3307, diam. 5.2 cm.

265: Inv. No. 5202 = TS 3305, diam. 1.6 cm.

vested in the same year, perhaps from the same field, and that irrigation technique has been used. This is based on the following observations and considerations: The single grains are of uniform shape, and most of them are middle-sized. Certain weeds common in “dry-farming“ fields are absent.

The composition of weeds in the various samples is very uniform, and the only weed found in great quantity is rye-grass (*lolium*). A grain-field totally devoid of barley may only be obtained by irrigation technique.

Period L 3 (Layers 47-42)

The architectural remains

Layer 47 (fig. 20) was a grey to brown filling with patches of yellow clay. In the eastern part of the sounding was a wall running northnorthwest-southsoutheast. One of the stones had a round concavity on its upper face, and was probably the socket for a door pivot. A jar (figs. 20 no. 1, 27:3)²⁶⁶ was found standing in a pit dug through Layer 48. Its lower part rested on Layer 49, and its upper part was crushed by some stones. In the northeastern corner the ground sloped down from the wall towards the corner, and here was found a lot of sherds belonging to one jar (figs. 20 no. 2, 27:17, 56:4)²⁶⁷. Sherds from the same jar were recognized earlier, in various depths down into Layer 51, where they were lying at the edge of a pit. It is supposed that the jar belongs to Layer 47, and was placed in a pit cutting through earlier layers. The section of the eastern sounding wall shows that Layers 48-50 are disturbed at this place. The sherds in Layer 47 were found at a lower level than the wall which partially covered them, and the jar may well have been crushed during construction of the wall.

The lower part of Layer 46 (figs. 22, 53:2) consisted of grey to dark grey earth which contained the remains of three walls A, B, and C, all running north-south. Walls A and B were preserved in three courses, wall C in one. A fourth wall (D), also run-

ing north-south and with at least two courses preserved, was placed at a higher level than the first three walls (fig. 23).

In the upper part of Layer 46 were seen some layers of grey, white, red and yellow ashes in the southeastern area, sloping down towards north and west. A pit in the northeastern corner was partly filled up with these ashes.

Layer 45 (fig. 24) consisted of various thin deposits of earth with dung, ashes and charcoal. In the western area was an irregular stone layer, and in the northeastern corner a pebble floor covered with white ashes.

The designation Layer 44 (fig. 25) was used on two features. The first one was a layer of very decayed, crossing reeds and a big branch lying horizontally in the southeastern area. The colours of this organic material were green, yellow and white. The second feature was a layer of sherds in the northern area, probably belonging to one very big and thickwalled jar²⁶⁸.

Layer 43 (figs. 25-26) consisted of brown earth. Covering the layer of sherds (Layer 44) in the northern excavation area was a horizontal layer of almost parallel thin reeds, in all respects very similar to the reed layer labelled Layer 44. Along the eastern sounding wall was a stone wall running

266: Inv. No. 3880/1.

267: Inv. No. 6134 = TS 4058.

268: Inv. No. 3849/1.

north-south, preserved in five courses at its highest point. On top of this wall was seen a layer of light brown to yellow clay containing oval to rectangular, somewhat irregular mudbricks. This layer was found only above the southernmost two thirds of the stone wall. Its western limit was clearly defined as a white line running north-south, probably remains of plaster. The (plastered?) mudbricks may well have formed an upper part of wall 43, thus showing the use of mudbrick walls on stone foundations. The two patches of reeds, the northern one as well as the southern one from Layer 44, are supposed to be fallen structures of light material, or rather parts of one structure built in connection with wall 43, and sheltering the big jar (Layer 44).

Above the northern layer of reeds was found a closely packed floor of big flat stones and some smaller ones. As most of this floor was resting on earth rising to about the top level of wall 43, it must be somewhat later than this wall, or at least later than its foundation. The floor may, however, have been laid at a time when wall 43 (stone foundation with mudbrick wall) was still in use, as is also supposed for the earth floor Layer 42 (see below).

In the northwestern corner the earth was yellow in a sharply defined area, corresponding to a wall in Layer 41, probably being a foundation trench.

Layer 42 (fig. 26) was a thin floor of grey earth,

its area being restricted to the middle and southern excavation area. The eastern limit of this floor was well defined by the white line supposed to be plastering of a mudbrick wall from Layer 43. Floor 42 is therefore supposed to have existed when Wall 43 was still in use.

Period L 3 was characterized by a series of walls, all orientated north-south. At least two of the walls in Layer 46 (Walls A and B) had well marked faces towards west, indicating that they were not part of the same thick wall, though built at almost the same level, unless Wall B was built to strengthen Wall A.

The layers labelled 44-42 most probably belonged to one, rather short period. A mudbrick wall on stone foundation was the eastern limit of a courtyard with a big jar under a shelter of wooden posts and reeds. The stone pavement Layer 43 and the earth floor Layer 42 were also related to Wall 43, but at a slightly later time than the reed shelter.

The type of wall, or foundation, with big stones used as facing on both sides and smaller stones in the wall interior is well represented in this period, see p.ex. Wall D in Layer 46. As this wall type was much older than Period L 2 at Tall Sūkās²⁶⁹, some of the walls of the earlier periods may have been similar, though it was not easily recognized.

The pottery

Matt White-Slipped Ware

With one exception the clay is described as gritty as in the previous periods, and the white slip is usually a thick layer. The example of non gritty clay is a rimsherd from a jar of light reddish-brown clay with everted, slightly thickened rim (fig. 28:1)²⁷⁰

Another rimsherd shows everted neck and rim grooved on exterior (figs. 29:1, 56:5)²⁷¹. A similar example is seen at Qal'at ar-Rūs²⁷² and in 'Amuq F²⁷³. The type is also known from Palestine in Early Bronze Age II²⁷⁴. Quite similar rims were found in Layer 41 with brown slip²⁷⁵ and in Layer 35 with

269: Sūkās III, fig. 179, Neolithic Period.

270: Inv. No. 3864/4.

271: Inv. No. 3854/1 = TS 6061.

272: Ehrich, pl. VII fig. IX left, White-Washed Ware.

273: OIP 61 1960, fig. 182:4 Well-Made Cooking-Pot Ware.

274: Hennessy, pl. VI:65 from Jericho EB II. J. A. Callaway, The Early Bronze Age Sanctuary at Ai (et-Tell), London 1972, fig. 37:25, EB II A, with white slip.

275: Inv. No. 3835/1 = TS 6083.

white slip²⁷⁶. A rimsherd from a necked jar with rim thickened on exterior (fig. 29:15)²⁷⁷ is similar to rims commonly found in Simple Ware.

One of the bottomsherds is a high ringfoot of buff gritty clay (fig. 27:1)²⁷⁸. The other (fig. 28:2)²⁷⁹ shows rim, side and bottom of a low thick-walled bowl or pan (for making bread?)²⁸⁰.

Matt Light-Slipped and Dark-Slipped Wares

The clays and the slip colour vary as in the previous period. The only form recorded is a rim from a big jar (fig. 28:3)²⁸¹, similar to rims of Simple Ware (fig. 28:17)²⁸², and of Slipped and Burnished Ware (fig. 28:5)²⁸³.

Painted Ware

A few examples of the Unslipped Painted Wares were still found. Of the seven examples of unclassified painted sherds one is a fragment of a bowl (fig. 28:4)²⁸⁴ of coarse greyish-buff clay with black core, and with traces of matt reddish-brown paint.

Slipped and Burnished Wares

One example is of brown clay with brown slip, all the others being of light ware. The slip colours vary from pink to red and brown. A single example from Layer 42 of very coarse buff clay has mottled yellow to brown slip. Both vertical and horizontal burnishing were noticed. There does not seem to be any change in this ware from the previous period.

The brown example (fig. 27:2)²⁸⁵ was a rimsherd from a bowl with slightly inturned rim. Cf. a fragment of a similar but more open bowl from Layer 54 (fig. 15:13). A rim from a big jar (fig. 28:5)²⁸⁶ is

of the same type as fig. 28:3 in Matt Slipped Ware and fig. 28:17 in Simple Ware. Fragments from another big jar show very thickened rounded rim, no neck, and flat base (fig. 27:3)²⁸⁷. The original height is supposed to be about 50 cm. The slip is thin and irregular. A rim with sharp edges on interior is from a jar with wide mouth (fig. 27:4)²⁸⁸. It might be a variant of cooking pot type 2, but the clay is rather fine buff with red burnish on exterior and on the upper part of the rim²⁸⁹. A bottom fragment shows ringfoot of moderate height (fig. 27:5)²⁹⁰.

Mottled Ware

Several sherds of this ware appeared in Layer 47, and two sherds in Layers 46-45. The clay is fine-textured, sometimes porous, and light-coloured, the colours changing from whitish to light buff, light grey, light greenish, and usually with black core. One example differs by its brown colour. The clay is covered with slip which on the single sherds changes from red to brown, light yellow to dark brown, reddish-brown to black, red to black, pink to black, or even yellow to dark brown and black. Most of the sherds are burnished, a lesser part being matt slipped. A rimsherd from Layer 46 (fig. 28:6)²⁹¹ has been included in this group because of its clay, though it is neither slipped nor burnished.

Forms are rim of small narrow-necked jar (fig. 27:6)²⁹² and bottom of small jar with flat base (fig. 29:2)²⁹³. Both are polished on red to brown slip, and they may belong to the same type of small jar or bottle. Three rimsherds (fig. 27:7-9)²⁹⁴ are from necked jars of the same type as the cooking pots

276: Inv. No. 3819/2.

277: Inv. No. 3844/1.

278: Inv. No. 3881/3.

279: Inv. No. 3856/3.

280: Callaway, op.cit., fig. 42:40, EB II A.

281: Inv. No. 3864/1.

282: Inv. No. 3863/1.

283: Inv. No. 3857/1.

284: Inv. No. 3856/2.

285: Inv. No. 3884/2.

286: Inv. No. 3857/1.

287: Inv. No. 3880/1.

288: Inv. No. 3877/1.

289: Cf. Tabāra al-Akrād, *Anatolian Studies* 1 1951, fig. 6 jar rim g, Levels VII-V.

290: Inv. No. 3874/1 = TS 6073.

291: Inv. No. 3864/3.

292: Inv. No. 3870/2.

293: Inv. No. 3852/1.

294: Inv. Nos. 3870/1, 3871/5, 3875/1.

with straight cut rim of Simple Ware (figs. 27:16, 29:6)²⁹⁵. A single jar neck is everted, curved and with rounded rim (fig. 28:6)²⁹⁶.

The ware does not seem to be found at Qal'at ar-Rūs, but the rim forms with straight cut lips were found in Red Cream Ware, in Unburnished Light Ware, and in the class of Cooking Pots²⁹⁷. They are also found in 'Amuq Phase F in Chaff-Faced Red-Slipped and Burnished Ware, and in the Cooking Pot Wares of Phase G²⁹⁸. A few examples may be quoted from the River Qoueiq area²⁹⁹.

Burnished Unslipped Ware

If the single example in Layer 54 is excepted³⁰⁰, this ware began with Layer 47, though with only a few examples in Layers 47 and 43.

The clay colour is dark, from dark red to dark brown. The stripe burnish is noted as being vertical (fig. 29:16)³⁰¹. The forms are: Bowl with plain rim and almost vertical side with a slight carination (fig. 29:17)³⁰², necked jar with plain rim (fig. 27:10)³⁰³, and jug or juglet (with root of handle?) (fig. 29:16)³⁰⁴. Only a very narrow neck was preserved of the last mentioned example.

Light Ware

This ware appeared with Layer 47, was rather common in Layers 47-43, and then became scarce. The clay is fine-textured, hard fired, and light coloured (whitish-buff, greenish-buff, yellow, light grey, pale

red and reddish-buff, only one example being reddish-brown). The wall thickness varies from 0.2 to 0.4 cm, 0.3 cm being most usual. Three sidesherds from Layer 46 are covered on the exterior with a thin white, grey, or greenish matt slip (fig. 28:7)³⁰⁵. One of these examples and two others from Layer 43³⁰⁶ are vertically scraped on exterior.

This ware is most probably identical with Type VIII C, Unburnished Light Ware at Qal'at ar-Rūs, which was found sparsely but regularly through Layers 18-8³⁰⁷. Thin-walled pottery was also found at 'Amuq among the Plain Simple Ware, Reserved-Slip Ware, and Multiple-Brush Painted Ware in Phases G-H.

Small bowls with plain rim have either an almost vertical side (fig. 28:7)³⁰⁸ or a more open form (figs. 28:8, 29:3)³⁰⁹. A fragment of a small neckless jar shows double-curved rim (fig. 27:11)³¹⁰. This jar has exact parallels at Qal'at ar-Rūs and Ḥama³¹¹. A sidesherd shows two vertical coarse incisions (fig. 28:9)³¹².

Simple Wares

The clays used for this group are very different, and except for the cooking pots 1 and 2 the clay is described in connection with the single sherds. A very small group (three examples) of grain-washed sherds was noticed in Layer 46 (fig. 28:14, 16, 18)³¹³. They are made of different clays and belong to different jar forms.

295: Inv. Nos. 3874/10, 3850/8.

296: Inv. No. 3864/3. H. Kühne, *Die Keramik vom Tell Chuëra*, Berlin 1976, Abb. 40.

297: Ehrich, pl. VI fig. V:17.1.2, pl. VII fig. VIII upper row no. 7 from left, pl. VII fig. X.

298: OIP 61 1960, figs. 179:23, 229-231.

299: Qoueiq, nos. 902, 907, Phase G.

300: Inv. No. 3906/3.

301: Inv. No. 3845/1.

302: Inv. No. 3842/1.

303: Inv. No. 3884/1.

304: Inv. No. 3845/1.

305: Inv. No. 3866/1.

306: Inv. No. 3862/2.

307: Ehrich, 23-24.

308: Inv. No. 3866/1. Cf. OIP 61 1960, fig. 208:1 Phase G, Plain Simple Ware.

309: Inv. Nos. 3867/7, 3859/1 = TS 6067. Cf. OIP 61 1960, fig. 204:1 Phase G, Plain Simple Ware.

310: Inv. No. 3870/3 = TS 6011.

311: Ehrich, pl. VII fig. VIII:15.1. Hama I, pl. L:2, Period K 7-5.

312: Inv. No. 3863/3. Cf. Ugaritica IV, 448 fig. 38 C, Niveau III A 1, which is however of another ware. H. Kühne, *Die Keramik vom Tell Chuëra*, Berlin 1976, Taf. 39:7, Geritzte Ninive-5-Ware.

313: Inv. Nos. 3867/9, 3864/5, 3857/2.

A single bowl fragment of brown gritty clay shows slightly everted bead rim (fig. 28:10)³¹⁴. A fragment from a bowl with corrugation on exterior is of very hard fired gritty red clay (fig. 29:18)³¹⁵. The rim is thickened on exterior. This sherd shows a form known in the Tell Chuēra corrugated Metallic Ware³¹⁶.

The ware of cooking pot type 1 is the same as in the previous periods, and so are most of the forms (figs. 27:12, 28:11, 56:3)³¹⁷. Two examples show even thickness of neck and body, and a sharp angle at the transition from body to neck (fig. 27:13)³¹⁸. Both have an diameter bigger than usual (28 and 30 cm). An incised cross is seen on the shoulder of fig. 56:3. No examples was found above Layer 45. Also cooking pot type 2 shows the same ware and forms as in the previous periods (figs. 27:14-15, 28:12, 29:4, 19)³¹⁹.

An almost complete jar of reddish clay had everted rim and flat base (figs. 27:17, 56:4)³²⁰. The rim type was also found in Layer 51 (fig. 21:18). It is paralleled in 'Amuq G³²¹.

In Layer 47 appeared a type of jar with everted, more or less concave neck and straight-cut lip. Most of the examples are of reddish-brown, brown or dark brown clay, some with large grits (figs. 27:16, 29:5-6)³²². The rim form is similar to that of three rims of Mottled Ware, all from Layer 47 (fig. 27:7-9). A grooved rim (fig. 29:20) may belong to

this group. These jars may also be labelled cooking pots because of their similarity to Phase G cooking pots at 'Amuq³²³. The form is also seen at Qal'at ar-Rūs in Layers 14-12³²⁴, and in Ḥama K 7-5, J 6-5³²⁵.

In Layer 46 began a series of rimsherds from necked jars with rims thickened on exterior (figs. 28:13, 29:7-9)³²⁶. This form seems to be most common in Layers 46 and 45, only one example being recorded in each of the Layers 44, 43, 41, 40 and 35, and two examples in Layer 31. The clay colour may be light brown to grey or buff, but usually it is gritty red or reddish-brown with black core and wet-smoothed surface. The neck may be vertical or concave. The rim form is known at 'Amuq during the Phases E-J, and is represented in various wares³²⁷. It is also seen at Qal'at ar-Rūs as Cooking Pot Ware³²⁸, and at Ḥabūba Kabira Level 6³²⁹. Jars with the same rim seem to be common at Ḥama from K9-8 to J 2³³⁰, and they are known from the River Qoueiq area³³¹.

Another thickened and everted rim type is from a jar of very gritty reddish-brown clay with black core and wet-smoothed surface (fig. 27:18)³³². It is paralleled in 'Amuq G³³³. Other rims are similar but more vertical, one of whitish-grey clay with black core and grain-washed surface, another of reddish-brown gritty clay with dark core and wet-smoothed surface (figs. 28:14, 29:10)³³⁴.

A rim and shoulder of dark brown clay (fig.

314: Inv. No. 3866/3.

315: Inv. No. 3843/1.

316: H. Kühne, op.cit. Abb. 9.

317: Inv. Nos. 3879/1 = TS 6064, 3877/2, 3862/6.

318: Inv. No. 3881/1.

319: Inv. Nos. 3884/3, 3877/4, 3862/3, 3851/3, 3842/3.

320: Inv. No. 6134/1 = TS 4058.

321: OIP 61 1960, fig. 228:1 pl. 26:1, Third Cooking-Pot Ware.

322: Inv. Nos. 3874/10, 3851/4, 3850/8.

323: OIP 61 1960, figs. 228:3, 230:3, 232:2, First, Second and Fourth Cooking-Pot Wares. Some of the cooking-pot wares of Phase G appeared also in Phase H though restricted almost entirely to the earliest two floors, p. 358.

324: Ehrich, pl. VII fig. X:12.3, 14.1, 14.6, Cooking Pot Ware.

325: Cf. Hama I, pl. L:1, Hama II 1, fig. 65:3 F 938 (Ḥama J 6),

fig. 74:3 J 103 (Ḥama J 5). MDOG 106 1974, 28 fig. 44, Tell Munbaqa H 6/H 7, "Ḥama J 4 und älter".

326: Inv. Nos. 3862/4, 3851/2, 3853/2, 3854/2.

327: OIP 61 1960, figs. 145, 176, 179, 181, 211, 231, 269, 273, 312, 336.

328: Ehrich, pl. VII fig. X:12.4.

329: MDOG 103 1971, 22 fig. 8:10.

330: Hama I, pls. XL:12, XLI:6 (Period K 9-8), XLVI:5, XLVII:2, LI:3 (Period K 7-5), LVIII:6, 7 (Period K 5-3), LXIII:1-3 (Period K 3-2). Hama II 1, fig. 98:3 K 366.

331: Qoueiq, nos 786, 787, 811, 812, Phase F.

332: Inv. No. 3883/5.

333: OIP 61 1960, fig. 207:2 Plain Simple Ware.

334: Inv. Nos. 3867/9, 3850/6.

29:21)³³⁵ shows almost horizontal shoulder, vertical short neck, and sharply everted rim. It may belong to a jar like the high-shouldered jars from 'Amuq which are characteristic of the Phase H sortings alone³³⁶.

Some rims are plain, with almost vertical neck, of gritty brown clay with black core and wet-smoothed surface (figs. 27:19, 29:11)³³⁷, or with everted neck (figs. 28:15, 29:12)³³⁸ of gritty red or dark brown clay with black core and wet-smoothed surface. The everted rims are similar to rims of cooking pots type 1, but bigger. A few very thick-walled jars were represented in Layer 46, one of very gritty buff clay with black core and grain-washed surface (fig. 28:16)³³⁹, another of very fine

buff hard fired clay (fig. 28:17)³⁴⁰. A rim from a neckless jar is of reddish-pink very coarse gritty clay (fig. 29:24)³⁴¹. Fragments from a big storage jar are of very coarse pinkish clay with wet-smoothed surface³⁴². Rim and bottom are not preserved. Shoulder-diameter ca. 66 cm, preserved height ca 60 cm.

Bottomsherds show flat base, one probably from a jar with rounded body (fig. 29:13)³⁴³ of buff gritty clay, others are from jars with more steep side (fig. 29:14,22)³⁴⁴. These bottoms remind the "Syrian jug" type which became more common in the following period L 2. The very thick bottomsherds are of reddish brown clay with big particles, black core and grain-washed exterior (fig. 28:18)³⁴⁵.

Small finds other than pottery

Four denticulates (sickle blades) were recorded. One of them is of lustrous brown, somewhat patinated flint (fig. 28:19)³⁴⁶. Rather coarse flat retouche is seen on part of the upper face, and fine denticulation along both edges, though not in their full length. Another example (fig. 28:20)³⁴⁷ of light brown, somewhat patinated flint is of the Canaanite blade type. Two parallel ridges are seen on the upper face, one edge is finely denticulated, the other notched by use. Two scrapers made on flint flakes came from Layers 47 and 45³⁴⁸. A blade and three chips of obsidian were found in Layers 47, 45 and 43.

Beyond fragments of basalt grinding stones and various percussion stones were found a ring-shaped

carnelian bead (fig. 29:23)³⁴⁹ and a button seal of steatite (fig. 59:13)³⁵⁰. Its trapezoid base is covered with incised crossing lines, its upper part has a perforated ridge (cf. the similar seal fig. 59:8).

One of the three copper fragments from Layer 46 seemed to be from a ring. Pierced discs made from potsherds came from Layers 47 and 46. A small ring bead from layer 46 is made of blue frit³⁵¹. Bone awls came from Layers 46 and 42 (fig. 59:14-15)³⁵². A small bone fragment is polished and decorated with incised lines on exterior (fig. 59:16)³⁵³. It is probably from a decorated tube as known from Rās Šamra³⁵⁴, from 'Amuq G-H³⁵⁵, and also from Qal'at ar-Rūs³⁵⁶.

335: Inv. No. 3842/2.

336: OIP 61 1960, fig. 352:18-20 Plain Simple Ware.

337: Inv. Nos. 3876/1, 3852/1.

338: Inv. Nos. 3867/3, 3851/7.

339: Inv. No. 3857/2.

340: Inv. No. 3863/1.

341: Inv. No. 3841/1.

342: Inv. No. 3849/1.

343: Inv. No. 3851/1.

344: Inv. Nos. 3850/4 of brown clay, 3845/2 of red to brown clay. Cf. Ehrich, pl. VII fig. X lower row left, Cooking Pot Ware.

345: Inv. No. 3864/5.

346: Inv. No. 6368/1 = TS 4297.

347: Inv. No. 6367/1 = TS 4296.

348: Inv. Nos. 6444/1, 6456/6.

349: Inv. No. 6369/1 = TS 4299, diam. 0.7 cm.

350: Inv. No. 6010/1 = TS 4003, 3.4 × 1.9 cm, H. 1.6 cm. Published in Sūkās VII 85 no. 520.

351: Inv. No. 5193 = TS 3300, diam. 0.45 cm.

352: Inv. Nos. 5191 = TS 3299, 5194 = TS 3301, L. 6.1 and 9.5 cm.

353: Inv. No. 5187 = TS 3295, 4.1 × 2.8 cm.

354: Ugaritica IV, 207 fig. 18, Early Bronze Age.

355: OIP 61 1960, pl. 76:1, fig. 300.

356: Ehrich, 127 fig. 3, Layer 8.

Period L 2 (Layers 41-33)

The architectural remains

Layer 41 (figs. 30, 53:3) consisted of grey to brown earth or clay with some charcoal. Two parallel walls running east-west were both preserved in four courses, wall 41 A along the southern sounding wall, and wall 41 B just north of wall 41 A. The top course of wall 41 B was only preserved towards east where it was almost level with the top course of wall 41 A. A narrow space filled with coarse earth was found between the top courses of the two walls, while their lower courses joined each other. Remains of a third wall, 41 C running north-south was seen in the northwestern corner where it, together with wall 41 B may have formed a corner of a room. A rather thin layer of yellow clay or clayish earth was found in the uppermost part of Layer 41. Above wall 41 C was a fragmentary jar (fig. 35:4)³⁵⁷.

Layer 40 (figs. 31, 53:4) was a destruction layer. In the southern area a wall was running east-west, with only one course preserved. The filling among the stones was loose earth and yellow clay which marked the wall clearly from the earth filling south of it. At the southern sounding wall was a big stone, resting on a foundation of smaller stones.

North of the wall was a thick layer of crushed pottery, covered with a rather uneven layer of red-burnt earth with charcoal and white ashes. Along the northern edge of the east-west going wall was a rather broad band of charcoal with some carbonized fragments of wooden posts. Similar fragments were found in the northwestern corner of the sounding (Layer 38, fig. 54:2)³⁵⁸.

The great amount of more or less complete vessels and the carbonized wooden fragments prove

that this area was not a usual refuse area, but a room in a building destroyed by fire.

The sherds were usually found in groups, each group containing sherds belonging to one or more vessels, but sherds belonging to one vessel were also scattered over a rather big area, e.g. No. 4 on fig. 31. The pottery Nos. 1-2 and the wooden fragments in the northwestern corner was ascribed to Layer 38, and this designation has been retained though Layer 38 was later shown to be part of Layer 40.

The sherd groups in Layer 38 (Nos. 1-2) and in Layer 40 (Nos. 2-16) were: No. 1 jug (figs. 36:8, 56:7), No. 2 jug (fig. 36:2), No. 3 neck (fig. 37:8), No. 4 jar (figs. 37:10; 57:4), No. 5 bowl (fig. 37:2), No. 6 jar (fig. 56:8), No. 7 jug (fig. 37:12), No. 8 jug (figs. 36:7, 56:6), No. 9 jar (figs. 37:1, 57:1), No. 10 rim (fig. 37:4), No. 11 jar (fig. 37:5), No. 12 bowl (figs. 36:5, 57:2), No. 13 bowl (fig. 36:6), No. 14 rim (fig. 37:6), No. 15 rim (figs. 37:3, 57:3), No. 16 fragment of mortar (fig. 37:14)³⁵⁹.

A wall built directly on Layer 40 was the earliest of a series of east-west going walls placed on top of each other (fig. 32). Most probably each of the upper walls was built as a heightening of the previous one which had been more or less buried in rubbish as time went on. The earliest phase of the wall (1 st phase on the east and west sections on pls. 3 and 1) was preserved in four courses, up till about level 12.80. Its southern side had been plastered, remains of plaster being found from about the level of Layer 35 down to the bottom of the wall. Towards east was only seen a single layer of white plaster, while the western part of the wall showed

357: Inv. No. 8415 = TS 4749.

358: Radiocarbon 15 1973, 108 (K-1127 and K-1126): 2300 ± 120 B.C., and 2310 ± 120 B.C.

359: Inv. Nos. 6136/1 = TS 4060, 6230 = TS 4125, 9009 = TS

6012, 6135 = TS 4059, 3999, 4542 = TS 2534, 4566 = TS 2557, 6224/1 = TS 4118, 6170/1 = TS 4078, 9007/1, 3834/1, 6227/1 = TS 4121, 6227/2 = TS 4122, 3828/1 = TS 6077, 3828/2 = TS 6075, 3995.

more details: a layer of grey filling covered with a 2 cm thick layer of clay (burnt red and black), which again was covered with a very thin layer of chalky plaster. In a small area were found two white layers, indicating re-plastering of the wall. The burnt clay behind the white plaster must be due to one of the fires in this area, either in Layer 39 or in Layer 35. The earliest phase of the wall was certainly later than Layer 40, and it was older than or contemporary with the lowest deposits of Layers 39 and 37.

The lowermost layers accumulated against the wall were Layer 39 south of the wall, and Layer 37 north of it (Layer 38 is described in connection with Layer 40, see above).

Layer 39 (fig. 54:1) contained carbonized planks and other wooden fragments, most of them lying horizontally east-west, one of them north-south, and a few northwest-southeast³⁶⁰. A single plank lying southwest-northeast had top level 12.40 at the western sounding wall, thus reaching well up into Layer 35. Some of the planks continued outside the excavation area. Most of the wooden fragments were flat, but the north-south lying plank had oval section. The plank reaching up in Layer 35 had rounded sides and flattened surface with a long groove.

Layer 37 consisted of dark grey earth. A wall (?) preserved in two courses was built directly and at right angles to the east-west going wall. It was contemporary with this wall, its two courses being level with the lower course of the wall. It seemed to continue northwards outside the excavation area. In the northwestern corner were some patches of yellow clay, and in the northeastern corner was seen an area with black-burnt earth and clay running directly to the lowest course of the east-west going wall. A stone mortar³⁶¹ was found in the corner between the east-west going and the north-south going walls.

Layer 36 (fig. 33) north of the east-west going wall was a thin layer of yellow clay sloping down from the northern side of the wall towards north and east, without reaching the east corner where Layer 37 was still seen.

Layer 35 (fig. 33) south of the wall was a clayish filling with concentrations of charcoal³⁶². In the uppermost levels of the western part of this area were also seen some burnt spots consisting of a centre of white to grey vitrified clay, encircled by red and brownish-black burnt earth. No charcoal was connected with these spots. At the same level was seen a thin layer of chalky earth running as an irregular band along the southern side of the wall. If it is not the remains of a floor, it may be plaster fallen from the wall.

Layer 34 was found north of the east-west going wall, Layer 33 south of it (fig. 34). Both layers comprised a series of thin layers of grey earth and yellow to brown clay with charcoal, probably representing different floors. The layers on both sides of the wall seemed to correspond to each other.

In the southeastern corner Layer 33 contained a very thin layer of decayed reeds or branches (Layer 33 A)³⁶³. Individual reeds as well as bundles of reeds were observed, orientated north-south and sloping slightly down towards south. The width of the reeds or branches varied from one half to four cm, and the colour varied from white to grey and black, grey being the predominant colour.

Period L 2 did not differ architecturally from the preceding period. All the walls were directed east-west, thus following the same pattern north-south and east-west as in Period L 3. In Layer 41 was another example of two walls built very close to each other (compare Layer 46), in this case both facing north.

The east-west going wall built above Layer 40 seems to have formed the northern limit of a co-

360: Radiocarbon 15 1973, 108 (K-1124 and K-1128): 2340 ± 120 B.C. and 2270 ± 120 B.C.

361: Inv. No. 3991.

362: Radiocarbon 15 1973, 108 (K-1125): 2370 ± 120 B.C.

363: Radiocarbon 15 1973, 108 (K-1123): 2320 ± 120 B.C.

vered room with plastered walls. The wooden fragments (Layer 39) are most probably the remains of a roof which fell down during a fire. The reeds (Layer 33 A) may be from a later roof. The wall or pavement in Layer 37 found at right angles to the east-west going wall may continue into the northern

sounding wall, but it looks rather like a short east-west going wall with big facing stones. If this is so, the two parallel walls are yet another example of double walls. As only two courses were preserved of the short wall, it may, however, quite as well have been a pavement or a bench.

The pottery

Matt Slipped Wares

A fragment of a small bowl with slightly everted rim and flattened bottom is pierced in the side (fig. 38:3)³⁶⁴. The clay is buff with greenish slip. Another rimsherd (fig. 38:10)³⁶⁵ is said to be of the same ware as fig. 29:1 from Layer 45, i.e. coarse, gritty and straw-tempered greyish-brown clay with matt white slip. Also the rim form is the same, and so is that of a rim of reddish-brown clay with black core and brown slip (fig. 35:1)³⁶⁶. Dark brown slip is seen on a rim from a storage jar of gritty greyish-brown clay (fig. 38:4)³⁶⁷, and on a jar form usually found in Simple Ware, and beginning with Layer 41 (fig. 35:2)³⁶⁸. A rimsherd from a jar with everted undercut rim (fig. 35:3)³⁶⁹ was of brown very gritty clay covered with dark red slip.

The continuous occurrence of Matt Slipped Wares came to an end with Layer 40, as was also the case with Slipped and Burnished Wares.

Slipped and Burnished Wares

These wares are continuations from the previous periods, and they seem to end with Layer 40 despite the example in each of the Layers 35 and 28.

The fabric is easily divided into a group of light coloured clay (fine light buff, yellow, light greyish-

brown and creamy white) and another group of dark coloured clay (red to dark red or brown, usually gritty). Slip colours are pink, red and reddish-brown, and two sherds from Layer 40 have buff to yellow and reddish-yellow slip respectively. A shouldersherd from Layer 41 is burnished in net pattern, and vertical burnish is quoted for sidesherds.

Bowl rims are represented by three different forms. One is from a low open bowl with sharp rim and flat base (fig. 36:1)³⁷⁰, another is a fragment of a carinated bowl (fig. 38:11)³⁷¹, a form which is more usually found with Burnished Unslipped Ware (see below). Both are of Burnished and Slipped Light Ware. The third bowl fragment is of Slipped and Burnished Dark Ware (fig. 38:5)³⁷². It is of brown clay with horizontally burnished brown slip on both sides. The rim is thickened on interior, and the side curve indicates a very low bowl or platter like those common in 'Amuq Phases Middle to Late G and H'³⁷³.

A fragmentary jar of gritty greyish-brown clay with vertically burnished reddish slip (Slipped and Burnished Light Ware) has flat base and root of a handle on the shoulder (fig. 35:4)³⁷⁴. Though rim and neck are missing the form seems similar to that

364: Inv. No. 3993/1.

365: Inv. No. 3819/2.

366: Inv. No. 3835/1 = TS 6083.

367: Inv. No. 9004/1.

368: Inv. No. 3997/1.

369: Inv. No. 9005/2.

370: Inv. No. 3833/1.

371: Inv. No. 3819/1 = TS 6078.

372: Inv. No. 9003/1.

373: OIP 61 1960, fig. 202:1 Plain Simple Ware, fig. 216 Simple Ware with Orange-Brown Slip and Burnish, fig. 269:8 Plain Simple Ware, fig. 272:2 Simple Ware with Orange-Brown Slip and Burnish.

374: Inv. No. 8515 = TS 4749.

of a red-slipped jar from Tall al-Far 'a (N), dated EB II in Palestine³⁷⁵. A fragmentary jug of the "Syrian jug" type is of a gritty greyish-red clay with vertically burnished reddish slip (fig. 36.2)³⁷⁶. The rim is everted, the neck is narrowing upwards, and the handle is attached to shoulder and neck. Though the bottom is missing, this jug with its neck-handle and rather bulging body seems very close to a stump base jug from Palestine EB III³⁷⁷. A shoulder-shoulder with part of a vertical handle from a similar jug was found in Layer 41.

Three bottomsherds from jars show flat base (figs. 35:5, 36:3-4)³⁷⁸. All three are vertically burnished. The bottom-shoulders and the jug fragments are of Slipped and Burnished Dark Ware.

Burnished Unslipped Ware

Though a few examples were found in previous periods (one in Layer 54, two in each of the Layers 47 and 43), this ware did not seem to be common until Layer 40, above which the Slipped and Burnished Wares almost ceased to occur. Very few examples of Burnished Unslipped Ware were found in layers above 33, and not continuously. But it is hardly possible to deduce anything from the occurrence above Layer 33, because these layers did not yield much material at all.

A shift in clay colours was noticed with Layer 33. Below this layer the often gritty ware was usually dark, the colour ranging from greyish-buff to red, dark red and brown, in fact being very similar to the Slipped and Burnished Dark Ware. In Layers 33-21 the clay is, with one exception, described as red, and only in one case as gritty red.

Vertical or horizontal burnish was recorded for

Layers 43, 39, 38, 37, 33 and 27, while net pattern burnish seems to be confined to Layers 28, 27/25, 26 and 21³⁷⁹.

One of the bowl types is a carinated bowl or dish with inverted rim and flat base (figs. 36:5-6, 38:1, 15, 57:2)³⁸⁰. This form is known from Qal 'at ar-Rūs from Layer 13 upwards³⁸¹, from Rās Šamra niveau III A 1³⁸², and from 'Amuq G-H³⁸³, from the River Qoueiq area³⁸⁴, and from Hama K 3-1³⁸⁵. The form was also found with Slipped and Burnished Light Ware (fig. 38:11) and with the Simple Ware (fig. 37:2). A platter or pan had flat bottom and straight everted side (fig. 38:16)³⁸⁶.

Among the jar forms are two almost complete jugs of the "Syrian jug" type (figs. 36:7-8, 56:6-7)³⁸⁷. The first is of brownish vertically burnished clay with numerous dark and white particles, the other³⁸⁸ is of reddish clay, also with numerous particles and with traces of burnish. Both have narrow, almost cylindrical neck, the lower part of the body is very slightly concave, and the base is flat. On both jugs a vertical handle has been attached to the shoulder. The rim of the jug from Layer 40 was partly preserved, and as neck-attachment of the handle is not observed, it has most probably been attached to the rim. The upper handle attachment (to rim or neck) on the jug from Layer 38 is unknown.

A neck fragment from a similar jug came from Layer 43, and on top of the east-west going wall was found a narrow base (stump base) of another jug (fig. 38:6)³⁸⁹. Jugs of similar type were also found with Slipped and Burnished Dark Ware and with Simple Ware.

The almost cylindrical necks are paralleled at

375: Amiran, pl. 15:17.

376: Inv. No. 6230/1-5 = TS 4125.

377: Amiran, 75 photo 75.

378: Inv. Nos. 9005/1, 3827/1, 3829/1.

379: Cf. Ehrich, pl. XV fig. XI, Stone Ware Type A X 1.

380: Inv. Nos. 6227/1-2 = TS 4121-4122, 3825/2, 3814/2.

381: Ehrich, pl. VIII fig. XI, Stone Ware.

382: Ugaritica VI, 78 fig. 20:1-6.

383: OIP 61 1960, figs. 205:6, 269:4, 270:5-6, 271:2, Plain Sim-

ple Ware.

384: Qoueiq, nos. 930, 937, Phase H.

385: Hama I, pls. LXII:3 (Period K 3-2), LXV:1, 3 (Period K 1).

386: Inv. No. 3813/1.

387: Inv. Nos. 6224/1 = TS 4118 (Layer 40), 6136/1 = TS 4060 (Layer 38).

388: Published in AASyr 11 1961, 136-137 and fig. 5.

389: Inv. No. 6225 = TS 4119.

Qal'at ar-Rūs in Layers 10-5, but of the bases only the stump base with concave side seems to be found at that site³⁹⁰. Among the "Syrian jugs" from Phases G and H at 'Amuq no example shows the distinct transition from body to neck as seen on the Sūkās jugs, but the 'Amuq bases may be compared with the various Sūkās bases³⁹¹. A single example is mentioned from Rās Šamra niveau III A 2 in connection with pottery series 7³⁹². Among the various jug forms found in Layer 40, the jugs with neck handle are dated in Palestine to the second half of EB II and later³⁹³. Stump bases which in Palestine begin in EB II are said to be predominant in EB III³⁹⁴.

Other jar types are shown by rims very similar to cooking pot type 1 of Simple Ware and by a rim with slightly profiling on the exterior, of brown gritty clay (fig. 38:12)³⁹⁵. The last one is probably from a jar like the cooking pots in 'Amuq I-J³⁹⁶. An almost complete jar of brownish clay has flaring rim, flat base and two vertical handles at about half height of the body (figs. 37:1, 57:1)³⁹⁷. Jars with handles at about mid-height are well known from Palestine in EB II-III³⁹⁸. At Tall Sūkās this rim form is also found with Simple Ware (figs. 35:8, 37:5-6).

Combed Ware

The range of this ware was Layers 41-21, with a single example in Layer 56.

A few examples are light-coloured (buff and creamy buff in Layer 41, pale red in Layer 35), all the others are dark-coloured (from red to dark red, dark brown or greyish-brown). A few sherds are

matt slipped. One example from Layer 40 shows brownish-grey slip, another from the wall belonging to Layer 34 is covered with a thick grey slip. Slip-ped and combed ware was also noticed at Qal'at ar-Rūs³⁹⁹. The ware contains more or less white grits. The pottery is hand-made and usually hard fired.

Only one kind of combing is found: pattern combing consisting of bands of horizontal lines alternating with bands of short vertical or oblique lines, for the most part as combinations of superimposed lines (fig. 35:6)⁴⁰⁰. The file descriptions being very short, it is impossible to be sure of the earliest occurrence of the other known kind of combing, consisting exclusively of horizontal lines, which at Qal'at ar-Rūs continued into the Middle Bronze Age levels⁴⁰¹. The earliest example quoted at Tall Sūkās is in Layer 28 (fig. 50:6).

The combing on the sherd from Layer 56 (fig. 14:26)⁴⁰², differs from the usual in Layers 41-21 in being arranged as a herringbone pattern, and in being deeply incised. As this pattern is also seen at Qal'at ar-Rūs⁴⁰³, the sherd may well be considered intrusive from one of the Layers 41-21, most probably fallen down from the sounding wall.

The only form indicated is a jar with flat base (fig. 35:6)⁴⁰⁴. A single handle is mentioned from Layer 41. A rimshape is described in chapter V⁴⁰⁵.

Simple Wares

The clay colour is usually dark, ranging from red to tile-red, reddish-brown, brown and dark brown. An example of buff clay was found in each of the Layers 40 and 35, two examples of pale red colour in Layer 41 and in Layer 34. The greatest part of the pottery

390: Ehrich, pl. VIII fig. XI, Stone Ware.

391: OIP 61 1960, Phase G: fig. 209:7, 211:12-15 Plain Simple Ware, fig. 217:3-5 Simple Ware with Orange-Brown Slip and Burnish. Phase H: fig. 269:24-26 Plain Simple Ware, fig. 288 Metallic Ware.

392: Ugaritica VI, 71 fig. 15:5.

393: R. Amiran, The date of the end of the EB II city of Arad, in IEJ 28 1978, 182-184. Amiran, 62.

394: Amiran, 62 pl. 17:13 EB II, and pl. 20:13 EB III.

395: Inv. No. 3818/1.

396: OIP 61 1960, figs. 308:10, 333:5.

397: Inv. No. 6170/1 = TS 4078.

398: Amiran, pls. 16:3, 21:5.

399: Ehrich, 30.

400: Inv. No. 3837/1.

401: Ehrich, 33.

402: Inv. No. 3916/4.

403: Ehrich, pl. XVI fig. XII.

404: Inv. No. 3837/1.

405: Inv. No. 8585 = TS 4820 (figs. 51:7, 58:3).

is gritty. It seems that the firing is better in this period than in the earlier, as black or dark core is quoted only for a lesser part of the material.

A rimsherd from a bowl of brown clay shows rounded side and plain rim (fig. 38:7)⁴⁰⁶, another of red clay is from a dish (fig. 38:9)⁴⁰⁷. An example of the carinated bowl type which was more usual in the burnished wares was found in Layer 40 (fig. 37:2)⁴⁰⁸. It is of dark red clay with white particles. A more closed form of gritty red clay (fig. 38:2)⁴⁰⁹ has parallels at Qal'at ar-Rūs⁴¹⁰. A fragment from a small very thin-walled bowl of reddish-brown clay has plain everted rim (fig. 38:8)⁴¹¹. The bottom seems rather horizontal, but is not flat, and as its central part is missing, the bowl may well have had a ringfoot. Some thin-walled cups said to be peculiar to 'Amuq Phase H sortings are very similar, though they are higher in proportion to their diameters⁴¹². The 'Amuq cups are suggested to be imitations of a Red-Black Burnished Ware form⁴¹³. Another fragment is from a bowl of coarse red clay with black core and wet-smoothed surface (fig. 35:7)⁴¹⁴. The rather tall rim is everted, the side rounded.

A single example of cooking pot type 2 was found in Layer 40 as a survival from the previous period⁴¹⁵, and some examples of the cooking pots with straight cut lips were also found (figs. 37:3-4, 57:3)⁴¹⁶. Two of the rims (fig. 37:3)⁴¹⁷ show a thickening on the interior⁴¹⁸. A small group of fragments seem to belong to one type of jar, with plain everted rim, no neck, and bulging body (figs. 35:8, 37:5-

6)⁴¹⁹. The clay is gritty dark brown, red to brown or leatherbrown. These jars may also be considered cooking pots. The rim form reminds some of the rims of cooking pot type 1 which was still common in Layer 46. But as there apparently is a gap in its occurrence between Layers 46 and 41, a development from type 1 is not clear. Quite similar rims were found in Rās Šamra niveau III A 1⁴²⁰. A rim with slight undercutting may belong to the same group (fig. 37:7)⁴²¹.

Some jars are probably of the "Syrian jug" type as illustrated by a neck with part of a vertical handle, of tile-red gritty clay (fig. 37:8)⁴²², and by a bottom with flat base and steep side (fig. 37:9)⁴²³ of dark red clay.

The jar rim with thickening on exterior which was common in the previous period, was represented by a few examples (figs. 35:9, 37:10, 38:13, 57:4)⁴²⁴. The clay is gritty dark brown, gritty reddish or gritty red respectively. Of these examples fig. 37:10 seems to belong to a greater jar than the others, as indicated by its wall thickness. This example is an almost complete jar with convex side and flat base. Its form is very similar to jars from Palestine EB II⁴²⁵. Other great jars, probably storage jars, are represented by a rim fragment showing thickened everted rim, but no neck (fig. 35:10)⁴²⁶.

A rim form not met with in the previous period is the very splayed rim with plain lip (figs. 35:11, 37:11)⁴²⁷. To this category may be reckoned a flat-based jug with tall, almost vertical neck (fig. 37:12)⁴²⁸. A fragment of a vertical handle is re-

406: Inv. No. 9004/3.

407: Inv. No. 3821/1.

408: Inv. No. 3999.

409: Inv. No. 3825/1.

410: Ehrich, pl. VIII fig. XI.8.8, Stone Ware.

411: Inv. No. 9003/2.

412: OIP 61 1960, figs. 269:9-10, 271:2 Plain Simple Ware.

413: OIP 61 1960, 352.

414: Inv. No. 3839/1.

415: Inv. Nos. 3845/4, 3842/3.

416: Inv. Nos. 3828/2 = TS 6075, 9007/1.

417: Inv. Nos. 3828/2 = TS 6075.

418: OIP 61 1960, fig. 232:2 Phase G.

419: Inv. Nos. 3837/2, 3834/1, 3828/1 = TS 6077.

420: Ugaritica VI, 79 fig. 21:3-4, 81 fig. 22:3 poterie série 3 c.

421: Inv. No. 3829/3.

422: Inv. No. 9009 = TS 6012.

423: Inv. No. 3827/3.

424: Inv. Nos. 3837/4, 6135 = TS 4059, 3819/3.

425: Amiran, pl. 16:7-8 from Tall al-Far'a (N).

426: Inv. No. 3835/2.

427: Inv. Nos. 3835/4, 3829/2.

428: Inv. No. 4566 = TS 2557.

corded, but not its placement on the jug. Except for the handle, this jar form is similar to one from Hama J 5⁴²⁹. Though reckoned as jar-rims, it cannot be excluded that some of the splayed rims belong to potstands like some from Rās Šamra Niveau III A 1⁴³⁰. The clay is gritty pale red, gritty dark reddish-brown, dark brown and very fine buff respectively.

Of the remaining jar fragments a rim of gritty dark brown clay has a thickening on the exterior and no neck (fig. 35:12)⁴³¹. It comes very close to some of the grooved-rim jars from 'Amuq G-H⁴³².

Similar rims are seen in Hama J 7-5⁴³³. A fragment of a small jar of gritty, very hard fired red clay shows everted rim (fig. 35:13)⁴³⁴. A very fragmentary jar of coarse brown clay (fig. 56:8)⁴³⁵ has plain slightly everted rim, vertical concave neck and flat base. Two vertical handles are attached to the upper part of the body. A rim of very hard fired gritty red clay (fig. 38:14)⁴³⁶ has everted rim with vertical outer side. It may belong to a narrow-necked jar. A sidesherd with a small knob handle is of hard fired brown clay (fig. 37:13)⁴³⁷.

Small finds other than pottery

A flint denticulate with one working edge came from Layer 41⁴³⁸, and a flint projectile point with triangular section from Layer 35. Among the unworked blades was one of greyish-buff, very patin-

ated flint of the Canaanite blade type (fig. 35:14)⁴³⁹. Two basalt mortars were found in Layers 40 and 36 (fig. 37:14)⁴⁴⁰.

Period L 1 (Layers 32-20)

The architectural remains

The preserved upper course of the east-west going wall in its earliest phase was level with the upper parts of Layers 34 and 33. At this level a new wall was built above the old one (fig. 39, 2nd phase on the east and west sections on pls. 3, 1). The northern face of the new wall was almost in line with the northern face of the older one, while its southern side extended more towards south, resting on Layer 33. The wall must therefore be later than Layer 33,

and probably also later than Layer 34, while it is older than or contemporary with the lowest parts of Layers 32 and 31.

The wall was built as a coffer wall with the biggest stones laid as outer faces. Five to seven courses were preserved, the top course reaching to about level 14.00. At the southern face of the wall, level with the lower courses, were seen a few stones which seemed to be an addition to the wall. It

429: Hama II 1, fig. 75:3 D 970.

430: Ugaritica VI, 77 fig. 19:6-8, Khirbet Kerak Ware.

431: Inv. No. 3838/3.

432: OIP 61 1960, figs. 224:8-9, 276, Multiple Brush Painted Ware.

433: Hama II 1, figs. 62:3 K 376 (Hama J 7), 65:3 J 18 (Hama J 6), 75:3 C 993 (Hama J 5).

434: Inv. No. 3836 = TS 6080.

435: Inv. No. 4542 = TS 2534.

436: Inv. No. 3816/1.

437: Inv. No. 3833/3.

438: Inv. Nos. 6466/1, 6477/1.

439: Inv. No. 6488/1 = TS 4313.

440: Inv. Nos. 3995, 3991.

seems obvious from the well-built southern wall face that this addition cannot have been planned from the beginning. On the other hand it could not be much later than the wall itself, as Layer 32 stopped against these stones. The southern face of the wall was plastered with brown to yellow clay, the plaster being found also on the additioned stones at the south side.

Layer 32 south of the wall consisted of thin layers of yellow clay with a patch of charcoal in the southwestern corner. The yellow clay may be a floor, but as it was very like the clay plaster on the southern wall face, it may have been washed down from this wall. A great stone was resting on a foundation of smaller stones just south of the wall.

Layer 31 north of the wall was yellow to brown clayish earth mixed with lime and with thin layers of ashes. A big flat stone was covered with ashes. Patches of charcoal were found as a thin layer (Layer 30).

Layer 29 south of the wall and Layer 28 north of it comprised many layers of varying thickness which were not numbered individually (figs. 40, 54:3). These layers were deposits of various refuse. While Layer 28 contained both pottery and bones, Layer 29 did not yield anything but bones and a few scattered stones. In the lowest part of Layer 28 was seen a stone floor or a wall in one course placed at right angles to the east-west going wall, and with the same thickness. At level 15.00 was found a fragmentary bowl (figs. 42 No. 1, 57:6).

At about level 14.00 the east-west going wall was replaced by a new wall (3rd phase, fig. 41, pls. 1, 3). It was thicker than the old wall, its two faces extending more towards south and north than the faces of the old one. This means that Layers 29 and 28 must have accumulated up to about level 14.00 at the time when the new wall was built. It was a coffer wall like the previous one. Its uppermost course was found about level 16.00-16.40 towards west, and about level 15.90 towards east, where a

disturbance was observed in connection with Layer 27 (fig. 42).

Layer 27 (figs. 42-43, 54:4) was found on both sides of the wall, and it consisted of yellow clayish earth. North of the wall it contained remains of a floor and scattered stones at various levels. South of the wall three postholes were seen along the wall, though not quite in line.

The basis for each of the three postholes A, B, and C was a big flat stone with top levels 15.60 (A), 15.39 (B), and 15.60 (C). Depths of the holes were 44 cm, 32 cm, and about 40 cm respectively. White ashes and charcoal in all three holes, in posthole C even a vertical piece of charcoal indicated wooden posts. The centre of the posthole bottoms showed a small area of vitrified clay with diameters of 15, 13, and 10 cm. In the holes were further found some stones, and in postholes B and C some more or less vitrified remains of clay plaster.

North of the wall was found a carbonized wooden plank, 33 cm long, 10 cm wide, and 1.5 cm thick, lying southwest-northeast⁴⁴¹, and a 60 cm long carbonized branch lying north-south. Other finds in Layer 27 were a fragmentary jar (figs. 43 No. 3, 50:11), a cylindrical bone bead (figs. 43 No. 2, 59:18), and an amulet of bone, the last one among the stones of the wall (figs. 43 No. 1, 59:17)⁴⁴².

Layer 26 (fig. 44) in the northwestern corner contained a stone layer covered with clay and earth layers, and in the northeastern area was a floor of yellow clay mixed with small stones and charcoal.

The east-west going wall must have been preserved up to at least level 16.20 when Layer 26 north of it was deposited. The eastern wall of the sounding shows Layer 26 sloping down towards north from a line marking the continuation upwards of the wall facade. The disturbance of the eastern part of the wall must have happened in the period of Layer 26, and the empty space left by removed stones was filled up with deposits from that layer.

441: Radiocarbon 15 1973, 109 (K-714): 2260 ± 120 B.C.

442: Inv. Nos. 1777 = TS 1763, 2291 = TS 2243, 2279 = TS 2233.

South of the wall Layer 26 consisted of vitrified red and grey clay with charcoal and ashes. In this area it was covered with red-burnt clay (Layer 25) which is supposed to be the remains of a turned-over wall. In fact both Layers 26 and 25 seem to belong to the same destroyed wall, its remains covering both the area south of the east-west going wall, and partly that wall too. The eastern wall of the sounding shows various layers of red clay overlying each other and sloping from south to north.

Layer 25 (fig. 45) consisted in the southern area of red-burnt clay and fragments of mudbricks lying as a band east-west, cf. Layer 26. Fragments of carbonized wood were found embedded in the clay. North of the red clay the layer was red to brown clayish earth on which a layer of grey, very clean clay was found along the northern wall of the sounding (Layer 25 A). Towards west were seen the uppermost stones of the east-west going wall.

Layer 24 (fig. 46) consisted of clayish earth towards west. In the middle of the area was a floor of small stones, and towards north was seen a layer of ashes with many animal bones.

Layer 23 (fig. 46) in the southern part of the sounding was grey to brown earth. The lowest course of a wall placed across the southeastern corner of the sounding was found in this layer, and the bottom of a stonset posthole (D) was seen in the upper part of Layer 23. Towards north the layer contained a patch of ashes.

Layer 22 (fig. 47) was found in the southern and western excavation area, surrounding the lowermost part of a Middle Bronze Age collective grave which penetrated Layers 20-22 (Tomb IV)⁴⁴³. The bottom level of the grave (16.55) corresponded to the bottom level of Layer 22. The layer consisted of black ashes with scattered stones. Posthole D be-

longing to Layer 21 was seen in the southeastern corner.

Layers 21 and 21 A (fig. 48) surrounded the lower part of Tomb IV. Layer 21 consisted mainly of charcoal and black ashes, with white ashes in the northwestern corner. In the southwestern corner was a layer of sherds (figs. 48 No. 2, 57:10-11)⁴⁴⁴ (a floor?), a small almost rectangular stone packing, probably a hearth, and a stone mortar (fig. 48 no. 1)⁴⁴⁵. In the southeastern corner was the upper part of a stonset posthole (D) reaching down through Layer 22 into the upper part of Layer 23. The stone setting consisted of three layers, the depth of the hole being about 45 cm. Nothing but earth was found in the hole.

Layer 21 A consisted of earth with clay lumps and ashes, and it was only found as patches, p.ex. under the ashes and the hearth in the southern area.

Layer 20 (fig. 49) was a grey filling with ashes in the northwestern corner. It rested on a floor of hard, partly burnt clay with spots of white lime, and was disturbed in the middle area by Tomb IV with its lining stones. In the southeastern corner was found the top course of a wall of rather small stones crossing the corner. The lowest course of this wall was seen in Layer 23. A row of big stones running north-south in the western area is the lowest course or foundation of a wall found in Layers 18 and 17 (Middle Bronze Age)⁴⁴⁶. Layer 20 has been included in the Early Bronze Age period and was accordingly not mentioned in Sūkās VIII, but it may quite as well belong to the Middle Bronze Age. No pottery was found, and the walls show connections with both periods. Layer 19 is a designation for Tomb IV⁴⁴⁷.

443: Sūkās IV, 21 and fig. 31.

444: Inv. Nos. 2533/1, 4 = TS 1814-1815, 2536/1-3 = TS 1817-1819.

445: Inv. No. 4436 = TS 2917.

446: Sūkās VIII, 11-12, pls. 1-2: "western Wall".

447: Sūkās IV, 5.

The pottery

Burnished Unslipped Ware

One example of dark red gritty clay is a fragmentary jar with flat base and vertical burnishing (fig. 50:11)⁴⁴⁸. The other examples are all of red gritty clay with pattern burnish. Sidesherds of this kind were represented in Layers 28, 27/25, 26 and 21. A few fragments indicate a form: small narrow-necked jar with plain rim and at least one handle (figs. 50:12, 57:8)⁴⁴⁹.

Pattern burnishing at Tall Sūkās is restricted to this phase, but at other sites it was found in various periods. At Qal'at ar-Rūs this pottery was found in Layers 18-5 and 8-7⁴⁵⁰, at 'Amuq in Phases G and H⁴⁵¹, and at Rās Šamra in Niveau III A 2⁴⁵².

Light Ware

The clay is fine-textured and light-coloured, i.e. greyish-buff or grey to greenish, and the ware is hard fired.

A bottom fragment of greyish-buff clay is from a bowl or cup with carination on the lower part of the body, and with a small ringfoot (fig. 50:4)⁴⁵³. Similar cups were found in 'Amuq H⁴⁵⁴. The form is also met with in Ḥama J 7⁴⁵⁵, in Tabāra al-Akrād Levels IV-I⁴⁵⁶, at Qal'at ar-Rūs Layers 7-4, and at Tall Sūkās 1934-excavation⁴⁵⁷. Another bowl fragment of fine grey to greenish clay shows convex side and everted plain rim (fig. 50:13)⁴⁵⁸. It may belong to the same group of small bowls or cups as the above mentioned, though without carination⁴⁵⁹.

Jars are represented by a plain rim (fig. 50:5)⁴⁶⁰

and by a bottom fragment (fig. 50:14)⁴⁶¹. The last one has a small ringfoot, and a little above the foot is a horizontal ridge. The single example of Light Ware in Layer 40 is a sidesherd with two horizontal flat ridges, possibly from a jar like fig. 50:14.

Combed Ware

The ware is a continuation of that found in the previous period. One example of greyish-buff clay occurred in each of the layers 31 and 28, but dark colours were the usual (red, reddish-brown or brown). An example with brown slip came from Layer 28.

Both pattern combing (fig. 57:5)⁴⁶² and horizontal combing are quoted for Layer 28, while horizontal combing alone is stated for the layers above 28. As far as can be seen from the photographs the horizontal combing is not of the later (EB/MB-MB) wheelmade type, but rather irregular. To this may be added that with one exception in Layer 21 the horizontally combed examples are bottom- and shouldersherds, and it cannot be excluded that pattern combing might have been found on bodysherds from these pots.

Very few sherds show a form. Bottom- and necksherds indicate a necked jar with flat base (figs. 50:6, 57:10-11)⁴⁶³. A few sidesherds have root of a handle. No rims were recognized as belonging to these jars, but as combing need not be extended up to the rim, some Simple Ware rims may in fact belong to Combed Ware jars (p.ex. fig. 50:10).

448: Inv. No. 1777 = TS 1763.

449: Inv. Nos. 4488/1-4 = TS 2978.

450: Ehrich, pl. XIII fig. VI:17.10, Red-Slipped Burnished Ware.

451: OIP 61 1960, fig. 233:3, 11, Miscellaneous Sherds Phase G, fig. 272:2, 3, Simple Ware with Orange-Brown Slip and Burnish Phase H.

452: Ugaritica IV, 442 fig. 30 C.

453: Inv. No. 3810/6.

454: OIP 61 1960, fig. 270:8 Plain Simple Ware.

455: Hama II 1, fig. 62:3 H 143.

456: Anatolian Studies 1 1951, 140 fig. 10 lowest example.

457: It is not clear if Ehrich, pl. XI fig. XVI:7.7 belongs to Qal'at ar-Rūs Layer 7 or to Tall Sūkās Layer 7, but the shape was seemingly found at both sites, cf. p. 49 and 66.

458: Inv. No. 4489 A = TS 2979 A.

459: OIP 61 1960, figs. 269:9-10, 271:2 Phase H, Plain Simple Ware. Cf. also Ugaritica VI, 53 fig. 4:9, Niveau III A 3.

460: Inv. No. 3808/1. Ehrich, pl. XI fig. XVI upper left corner.

461: Inv. No. 4489 B = TS 2979 B.

462: Inv. No. 2539/4 = TS 1827.

463: Inv. Nos. 3810/10, 2536/2-3 = TS 1817, 1819.

Simple Wares

The clay colour is usually dark, ranging from red to reddish-brown and dark brown. One example is of reddish clay which changes into greenish on the interior and on the upper part of the exterior (fig. 57:6)⁴⁶⁴. Grits are quoted for most of the recorded examples. Dark core is seldom mentioned.

A fragment of an open bowl or a dish of gritty dark red clay has a small vertical rim (fig. 50:7)⁴⁶⁵. Similar forms are seen in 'Amuq H⁴⁶⁶, Ḥama J 6⁴⁶⁷, and at Qal'at ar-Rūs⁴⁶⁸. Another bowl fragment of reddish to greenish clay shows a small bead rim, carination, and low ringfoot (fig. 57:6)⁴⁶⁹. The shape is similar to Rās Šamra bowls from Niveau III A 2, although the latter have flat base, and to Niveau III A 3 bowls, in both cases of burnished ware⁴⁷⁰. A small bowl fragment of hard fired gritty clay with a slight carination below the plain rim has parallels in Ḥama K and J, though these rims are of greater dimensions (fig. 50:1-2)⁴⁷¹. A bowl fragment of very hard fired gritty red clay has plain everted rim (fig. 50:2)⁴⁷².

One of the jar fragments is a rim from a neckless

jar of dark brown gritty clay with dark core (fig. 50:8)⁴⁷³. The rim shows grooving on the exterior like examples from Ebla (Mardikh II B 1)⁴⁷⁴ and Ḥama J 5⁴⁷⁵. Another fragment from a neckless jar of gritty dark brown clay has plain everted rim (fig. 50:9)⁴⁷⁶.

Narrownecked jars are represented by some neck- and rimsherds showing rather high neck. Two of them are of gritty reddish-brown clay (fig. 50:10)⁴⁷⁷. The sharply everted and slightly undercut rim has vertical exterior side like jars from Palestine EB III⁴⁷⁸. It cannot be excluded that some of the Sūkās rims of this form belong to Combed Ware jars, as combing may not be extended to the neck (cf. fig. 57:10, Combed Ware). A single necksherd of gritty light brown clay shows horizontal ridges below impressed circlets (fig. 57:9)⁴⁷⁹.

A bottom fragment from a jar with very narrow base is of gritty red clay (fig. 57:7)⁴⁸⁰. It may well belong to a small jug like those with "spike base" (stump base) from Palestine EB III⁴⁸¹. A bottom from a "Syrian jug" was of brown to black very hard fired gritty clay (fig. 50:3)⁴⁸².

Small finds other than pottery

The only flint implement recorded is an irregular block from Layer 21⁴⁸³. A small round bowl of limestone came from Layer 21⁴⁸⁴, and a disc-shaped bead of red carnelian from Layer 26⁴⁸⁵. A tooth-shaped amulet of bone with suspension hole was

found in Layer 27 (fig. 59:17)⁴⁸⁶. The remaining bone objects are two awls from Layer 22 and two tubes (beads?) from Layers 27 and 26 (fig. 59:18)⁴⁸⁷.

464: Inv. No. 2372/1 = TS 2322.

465: Inv. No. 3810/7.

466: OIP 61 1960, fig. 269:8 Plain Simple Ware.

467: Hama II 1, fig. 64:3 H 442.

468: Ehrich, pl. X fig. XV:4.3, 3.21.

469: Inv. No. 2372/1 = TS 2322.

470: Ugaritica VI, 66 fig. 11:9-11, 53 fig. 4:6, 9.

471: Inv. No. 3811/1 = TS 6082. Hama I, pl. XLV:5, 9 (Period K 7-5). Hama II 1, figs. 49:4 B 815 (Period K 3), 62:S. No. 11 x (Period J 7).

472: Inv. No. 3811/4 = TS 6081.

473: Inv. No. 3810/8.

474: P. Matthiae, Ebla, Un Impero Ritrovato, Torino 1977, fig. 19:4-5.

475: Hama II 1, fig. 75:3 D 843.

476: Inv. No. 2538/5 = TS 2999.

477: Inv. Nos. 3811/3, 2539/8 = TS 3007.

478: Hennessy, pl. LX:8, Combed Ware from Gizeh.

479: Inv. No. 4490 = TS 2980. For the circlets, see OIP 61 1960, figs. 221:24, 274:2, Incised and Impressed Ware Phases G-H.

480: Inv. No. 2538/3 = TS 1823, H. 3.4 cm.

481: Hennessy, pls. VII:73, IX:92, XIII:5. Amiran, pl. 20:17-19.

482: Inv. No. 3811/2 = TS 6079.

483: Inv. No. 2535/6.

484: Inv. No. 4436 = TS 2917.

485: Inv. No. 4048 = TS 2749, diam. 0.7 cm.

486: Inv. No. 2279/1 = TS 2233, 3.0 × 2.8 cm.

487: Inv. No. 2291/1 = TS 2243, L. 3.5 cm.

IV: The animal bones and the shells

Tables 3-4 are based on the registration and examinations made by Tove Hatting during the excavation. In the tables the number of animal bones and shells from various species is given in actual numbers in relation to the periods to which they belong.

The number of determined animal bones in each layer being rather small, any conclusions on their number will only be tentative. It can be said, however, that among the domestic animals, pig, sheep

and oxen were present in all periods, while horse, ass and camel did not appear until the latest phase of the Early Bronze Age (Period L 1).

Bones from game make up only a small part of the determined examples. Deer (*cervus* sp.) was found from the earliest to the latest layers, while the examples of big game (bear? and hippopotamus) appeared only in the latest period (L 1)⁴⁸⁸.

488: For other examples of hippopotamus, see Sūkās I, 30. Hama I, 89 and 180, Hama II 2, 194. Ugaritica IV, XXIX,

119, 230, 233, 309. BASOR 132 1953, 30-34.

V: The Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age objects found at Tall Sūkās outside the sounding

Though the excavations outside the sounding at Tall Sūkās were usually not carried further down than to Late Bronze Age levels, a few objects of Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age date were found in various sectors. They are dealt with here in so far as they supplement the finds from the sounding.

Some of these finds have already been published in order to connect them with later examples of the same categories, and so have others which may be dated to various Bronze Age periods⁴⁸⁹. The remaining objects comprise a Chalcolithic pottery group from sector B 8, and a few Early Bronze Age objects from other sectors, mainly pottery. A plan of the sectors is seen in fig. 2.

Chalcolithic period, sector B 8

This sector was situated rather low on the northern slope of the tall. The examination of a short east-west going wall led to the discovery of a layer of crushed pottery lying in situ on a floor under the wall. The levels of the pottery layer were 8.30-8.52, thus corresponding to levels of Period M 1 in the sounding.

Among the pottery, which showed rim types similar to some of those appearing from Period M 1 and later in the sounding, were five complete or almost complete vessels. One of the jars was a cooking pot of type 2, Simple Ware (figs. 51:1, 58:1)⁴⁹⁰.

Two others, also of Simple Ware, were almost identical in shape, with straight everted undercut rim, rounded side and base. One of them had wet-smoothed surface (fig. 51:2)⁴⁹¹, on the other is seen a spot and some vertical stripes of dark brown paint (fig. 51:3)⁴⁹². Both jars may have been cooking pots. A fragmentary storage jar of gritty Burnished Unslipped Ware had plain slightly everted rim and rounded body (fig. 51:4)⁴⁹³.

A rim fragment of Simple Ware showed thickened rim with a groove on the upper edge (fig. 51:5)⁴⁹⁴. Such “channeled” rims were noticed at ‘Amuq as “consistent with the type of modeling used in Phase F in general”⁴⁹⁵. At Tabāra al-Akrād levels VII-V similar rims were seen on potstands⁴⁹⁶. A small carinated bowl with bead-rim (figs. 51:6, 58:2)⁴⁹⁷ was of Burnished Unslipped Ware. Similar bowls with bead-rim were found in ‘Amuq Phase F⁴⁹⁸, while the small bowls with plain rim from Rās Šamra Niveau III B⁴⁹⁹ are in fact more similar to the carinated bowls from ‘Amuq Phase E⁵⁰⁰.

Early Bronze Age

A jar fragment of Combed Ware has a handle attached to rim and shoulder (figs. 51:7, 58:3)⁵⁰¹. Horizontal combing is seen on the neck, criss-cross combing on the shoulder. This fragment, and another from a big combed jar with remains of a

489: Sūkās VII, nos. 256, 298: pottery. 394, 396: bronze pins. 493: bead. 503, 522, 523: seals. 569, 629: figurines. 659, 660, 661, 667-670, 680, 702: stone objects.

490: Inv. No. 8413 = TS 4747.

491: Inv. No. 9015/1.

492: Inv. No. 9013/1.

493: Inv. No. 5160/1 = TS 3213.

494: Inv. No. 9018/1.

495: OIP 61 1960, fig. 179:20, Chaff-Faced Red-Slipped and Burnished Ware.

496: *Anatolian Studies* 1 1951, 126 fig. 6:11.

497: Inv. No. 8414 = TS 4748. See the sounding Periods M 1 and L 4, Slipped and Burnished Wares, inv. nos. 3899/7 and 3897/4 from Layers 53 and 51, figs. 21:2, 10.

498: OIP 61 1960, fig. 174:23, Chaff-Faced Simple Ware.

499: *Ugaritica* IV, 482 fig. 3 F and I.

500: OIP 61 1960, fig. 143:1-2, Simple Ware.

501: Inv. No. 8585 = TS 4820 from G 13 SW layer 8/9. Published in Sūkās I, 23 no. 9. Cf. *Ugaritica* IV, 203 fig. 16 A. *Ugarit Forschungen* 11 1979, 861 note 60, Niveau III A 3.

vertical handle at about middle height of the jar⁵⁰² are the only examples at Tall Sūkās, bottom sherds excepted, which show details of the shapes of combed jars. A sidesherd of Combed Ware has a potter's mark consisting of one vertical stroke crossed by two or three horizontal ones. It was incised before firing (fig. 58:6)⁵⁰³.

A rimsherd of red clay with white particles is from a painted goblet (fig. 58:7)⁵⁰⁴. Matt black paint covers the rim and the uppermost part of the side, and below this are seen some narrow parallel painted lines. A similar rimsherd is of yellow clay with matt brown paint⁵⁰⁵. These examples come close to the Hama G III type⁵⁰⁶, though the Sūkās examples are described as painted, not painted and incised. The G III type was found in Hama J 7-1. At Ebla the painted goblets belong to Mardikh II B 2, and at 'Amuq to Phase J⁵⁰⁷. No example was found in the Sūkās sounding.

A fragmentary slightly corrugated goblet is of Hama G I type (fig. 51:8)⁵⁰⁸. It is of brown gritty clay, and has thickened rim and disc foot. This goblet type was found at 'Amuq at the end of Phase I, and especially in Phase J, at Hama in the entire period J, at Ebla in the period Mardikh II B 1, and at Qal'at ar-Rūs in Layer 3⁵⁰⁹. The lower part of

another slightly corrugated goblet is of reddish gritty clay (fig. 58:8)⁵¹⁰. It has a tall splaying ringfoot as seen in Rās Šamra Niveau III A 3 and in Hama J 4.

A conical lid has hole in the top (figs. 51:9, 58:4)⁵¹¹. It is of light brown, somewhat porous and gritty clay. A matt black band is painted along the inner side of the rim. This type was common in Hama J 5-3⁵¹².

A fragmentary jar with ovoid body and flat base is of reddish gritty clay (figs. 51:10, 58:5)⁵¹³. It is covered with yellow slip on which are painted oblique crossing lines descending from two horizontal bands, all in matt brownish-black paint. Quite similar jars are known from Rās Šamra Niveau III A 3, and examples were also found in Qal'at ar-Rūs Layer 5⁵¹⁴.

A fragment of a flat tray with vertical rim and remains of a loop handle is of brownish gritty clay (figs. 51:11, 58:9)⁵¹⁵. The upper side is blackened by fire, while the lower side is covered with an incised herringbone pattern and small holes. Similar (baking?) trays or hearths were found in Hama J 5-3⁵¹⁶.

While the two celts from the sounding were both of flint (Period M 2), some basalt celts were found in other sectors⁵¹⁷. Two main types are distinguished, a triangular shape with rather pointed butt, and

502: Inv. No. 3990/1 from G 11 SW Layer 10 (?). Cf. Ugaritica VI, 50 fig. 2:1, Niveau III A 3.

503: Inv. No. 8489 = TS 4775 from J 14 Layer 2. See the sounding Periods L 2 and L 1.

504: Inv. No. 2621/1 = TS 2368 from G 15 NE Layer 7.

505: Inv. No. 5531/4 = TS 3623 from G 13 NE Layer 1.

506: Ingholt, 34 pl. XI:1.

507: Hama II 1, 56, 61, 63, 71, 72, 74, 77. P. Matthiae, *Ebla, Un Impero Ritrovato*, Torino 1977, fig. 21. OIP 61 1960, fig. 342:4-5.

508: Inv. No. 7218 = TS 5618 from G 14 SW Layer 9. Published in Sūkās I, 26 no. 20. Ingholt, 29.

509: OIP 61 1960, fig. 338:15-16. Hama II 1, 82. Matthiae, *op.cit.*, fig. 15. Ehrich, 68 pl. XX:XVI, *Miniature Light Ware*.

510: Inv. No. 8565 = TS 4814 from G 13 NW Layer 8. Preserved height: 7.3 cm. Ugaritica VI, 54 fig. 5:1-7. Hama II 1, fig. 85:3 K 34.

511: Inv. No. 8590 = TS 4821 from H 14 NE Layer 5.

512: Hama II 1, fig. 74:3 B 959, fig. 85:3 K 173, fig. 93:3 F 600. Cf. S. Mazzoni, *Elements of the Ceramic Culture of Early Syrian Ebla in Comparison with Syro-Palestinian EB IV*, BASOR 257 1985, 3 fig. 2:16 (Mardikh II B 1).

513: Inv. No. 8606 = TS 4863 from G 13 NE Layer 9.

514: Ugaritica IV, 436 fig. 24. Cf. Ugarit Forschungen 11 1979, 861 note 59 (Niveau III A 3). Ehrich, pl. XXII:5 P 1. Cf. also p. 80-81, 84, pl. XXII Type P 3 from the 1934 excavation at Tall Sūkās, where this type was represented in Layers 5 upper, 4 and 3.

515: Inv. No. 8526 = TS 4798 from G 13 SE Layer 12. Published in Sūkās I, 23 no. 16.

516: Hama II 1, fig. 75:3 H 917, fig. 85:3 E 980 and fig. 93:3 D 394.

517: H 10 NE Layer 21, H 13 NE Layer 6, H 14 NW Layer 5, G 11 SW Layer 9, G 15 SW Layer 9.

another of trapezoid shape (fig. 59:19-20)⁵¹⁸. Both types are known from Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age periods⁵¹⁹. A fragmentary axe-like tool of basalt with shaft-hole (fig. 59:21)⁵²⁰ may be a hammer-axe as those mentioned from 'Amuq⁵²¹. A fragmentary pear-shaped macehead of white polished marble (fig. 51:12)⁵²² is a type common in 'Amuq Phase G, less common in 'Amuq Phase H⁵²³. Another fragment is from a flattened

globular steatite macehead (fig. 59:22)⁵²⁴. A rectangular basalt bowl has four low feet (fig. 59:23)⁵²⁵.

Only a few copper objects could be assigned to the Early Bronze Age: A copper or bronze pin with spiral head (fig. 51:13)⁵²⁶, and a copper or bronze axe of trapezoid shape with rounded butt as the very similar example from the sounding (fig. 59:24)⁵²⁷.

518: Inv. No. 10077/1 = TS 3853 from G 15 SW Layer 9, 7.8 × 5.5 × 3.8 cm. Cf. Sūkās VII, 108 no. 702. Inv. No. 6657 = TS 4474 from J 14 NW Layer 5, 9.1 × 6.5 cm.

519: P.ex. OIP 61 1960, fig. 63:3 and fig. 64:1 Phase B, fig. 188:1-2 Phase F, fig. 249:1 Phase G.

520: Inv. No. 6709 = TS 4526 from G 13 SE Layer 11, 6.7 × 4.3 cm, thickness 4.9 cm. Published in Sūkās I, 23 no. 15.

521: OIP 61 1960, 479-480 fig. 295:3 Phase H, fig. 377:1 Second Mixed Range.

522: Inv. No. 1698/1 = TS 1751 from the surface of the northern slope.

523: OIP 61 1960, 482 fig. 250 Phase G, fig. 295:4-5 Phase H.

524: Inv. No. 551/1 = TS 692 from F 15 SE Layer 2, H. 4.0 cm, W. 6.0 cm. Cf. OIP 61 1960, fig. 65:11 Phase B, fig. 165:5 Phase E.

525: Inv. No. 69/1 = TS 6 from E 8 NE Layer 2, 16.7 × 11.9 cm, H. 5.9 cm. Cf. Hama II 1, fig. 74:3 J 138 and 3 J 137 (Hama J 5), fig. 85:3 E 254 (Hama J 4).

526: Inv. No. 6652 = TS 4469 from G 13 SW Layer 9. Published in Sūkās I, 23 no. 11 and Sūkās VII, 72 no. 394. Cf. OIP 61 1960, fig. 239:9, 11, Phase G.

527: Inv. No. 6732 = TS 4549 from G 10 NE Layer 12. For references, see the sounding Period L 4, fig. 59:11.

VI: Conclusions

The Chalcolithic period (Periods M 2-M 1)

The earliest remains from a Chalcolithic period were met with in Layer 59. As previously stated⁵²⁸ a partially preserved layer of earth, Layer 59 A, indicated a hiatus between the latest Neolithic period (N 1) and the Chalcolithic period (M 2). The beginning of this period without habitation depends on the dating of Period N 1⁵²⁹, and its termination may be placed in the Late Chalcolithic period, as Ḥalāf pottery was not found, at least not in the sounding.

The remains of architecture in Periods M 2 and M 1 did not differ from that of the Neolithic period, and the suggested beginning of the Chalcolithic period is therefore based on pottery alone, in particular the Ubaid-related painted wares. The amount of Dark-Faced Burnished Ware in both Layers 59 and 58 is admittedly rather large to be considered intrusive, but some of the sherds, at least those from Layer 58, may have come from the pit belonging to Layer 58, which had been dug through the Neolithic Layers 60 and 61. The rim-forms are very similar to those seen in Period N 1. Another explanation may be that the finds from Period M 2, or at least those of Layer 59, do not represent a distinct Chalcolithic habitation, but activities in various periods from the Neolithic to the Late Chalcolithic period.

It is possible to see some changes of the painted pottery from Layer 58 to 57: From fine smooth ware to fine ware with numerous black particles, from slipped and painted pottery to dominantly unslipped painted pottery (Table 1), from red to dark red,

brown or black painting colour, and from band-painting to straight-and-wavy line painting (“multiple brush“ painting). This change, and the appearance of the Slipped and Burnished Wares common from Layer 56 and of a new type of flint artifact, the Canaanite blades from Layer 57, determine the beginning of Period M 1 (Layers 57-53).

Though the very simple decoration on the Slipped and Painted Wares from Period M 2 makes comparisons problematic, this pottery seems to be paralleled in the Ubaid-related wares at Tall Darūk in Layers 36 and 35 B, even though the Darūk pottery shows more varied designs including hanging bows, crosshatching, and row of dots⁵³⁰. No straight-and-wavy line decoration was found at Tall Darūk.

Among the Ubaid-like painted pottery from Rās Šamra Niveau III B some wares are similar to, though not identical with the Sūkās painted wares⁵³¹. The most significant similarities are seen in the line decoration on the Gritty Unslipped Painted Ware from Tall Sūkās Period M 1, and on some of the Rās Šamra pottery. It was suggested in connection with the description of this ware that the best parallels from Rās Šamra were found in the upper Chalcolithic levels (see Period M 1).

The slipped and band-painted pottery may perhaps also be compared with the slipped Ubaid-like wares from Ḥama’s Period L⁵³², while the straight-and-wavy line decoration from Period M 1 has obvious parallels in the multiple brush painted pottery from Period L and Period K 10-7. At Ḥama

528: Sūkās III, 83.

529: Sūkās III, 85, and H. de Contenson in Syria LII 1985, 148-150.

530: Darūk, 23-25, figs. 28, 27. These motifs are seen in Ḥamā Period L 3-1, cf. Hama I, pls. IX-2-3, XIII:9, XXIII:4, 11, XXVI:7. The great amount of Chaff-Faced Wares in the

same layers at Tall Darūk (64.1 % in Layer 36 and 67.2 % in Layer 35 B) as opposed to the amount of painted sherds (6.5 % and 2.1 % respectively) points to a late phase of the period, cf. Hama I, 55, 182.

531: Ugaritica IV, 375 (Pottery groups 1, 2, 3).

532: Hama I, 41-43.

the last mentioned decoration was found in association with motifs of the Ubaid-like painted tradition⁵³³, and this seems to be the situation also at Tall Sūkās, where the simple band-painting from Period M 2 continued in Period M 1, though on unslipped ware.

The Slipped and Burnished Wares common from Period M 1 is paralleled at Tabāra al-Akrād in Levels VI-V, at 'Amuq in Phase F, and at Ḥabūba Kabira-Sūd, although the similarities of wares seem to be of a rather general kind. At Tall Darūk three examples (out of 77 slipped sherds) came from the latest Chalcolithic Layer 35 B, indicating the beginning of a period like M 1 at Tall Sūkās, a period which was, however, not further attested in the Tall Darūk sounding.

It is the pottery forms in Period M 1 more than the wares which point to 'Amuq Phase F, and to a lesser degree to Ḥabūba Kabira-Sūd. In the descriptions of the Period M 1 pottery forms it was seen that some were paralleled in 'Amuq Phase F, but also in Phase G. It seems that these Phase F-G examples often are pottery forms which are said to be common or most common on the earliest Phase G floors. That some Phase F forms continued into early Phase G is commented upon in the 'Amuq publication⁵³⁴. It thus seems that Period M 1 at Tall Sūkās covers 'Amuq Phases F and early G. Southern connections are demonstrated by certain forms found at Byblos, in particular from the period énéolithique récent.

The outlined development from Period M 2 to M 1 is further underlined by the appearance in M 1 of Canaanese blades⁵³⁵ which also had their beginning in 'Amuq Phase F and Ḥama Period K 10-7, while they were found at Rās Šamra already in Niveau III B.

Period M 2 is placed in the beginning of the

fourth millennium by a carbon 14-dating of Layer 58⁵³⁶. A calibration of this date will bring it back to an early part of the fifth millennium⁵³⁷. As calibration of carbon 14-dates in this area is questioned⁵³⁸, the un-calibrated carbon 14-date is preferred for the time being. As shown by the pottery, Period M 2 seems to develop into M 1 without interruption. During Period M 2 there may, however, have been periods without habitation as indicated by the earth-mixed filling in Layer 58.

Early Bronze Age

The beginning of the Early Bronze Age in the Sūkās material is not clear. Some wares and forms from the Chalcolithic period (matt slipped, painted, slipped and burnished wares, cooking pot types 1 and 2) continued into Period L 4 (Layers 52-48). The holmouth form was represented as well in Layer 53 (Period M 1) as in 51 (Period L 4). Differences from the earlier period are that the number of painted sherds shows a sudden drop, and that more forms point to 'Amuq Phase G than in the previous period. The period may include a hiatus at the beginning of the Early Bronze Age.

The beginning of Period L 3 (Layers 47-42) is on the other hand very clearly defined by the appearance of Burnished Un-Slipped Ware, Mottled Ware and Light Ware, the two last mentioned being restricted to this period. Other wares continued from the previous period: painted sherds including examples of Unslipped Painted Ware were still seen in the lowermost layers, but only in a very small amount. Examples of the matt slipped wares were found in a sufficient number to show that this pottery was still in use, and so were the Burnished and Slipped Wares, especially the light variant.

The fragments with straight cut rims found in both Mottled Ware and Simple Ware are paralleled

533: Hama I, 182.

534: OIP 61 1960, 263.

535: No examples were seemingly found at Tall Sūkās from Period M 2. Only two of the five denticulates, and none of the unworked blades were described and drawn in the ex-

vation files.

536: Radiocarbon 15 1973, 108 (K-936): 3960 ± 100 B.C.

537: Sūkās III, 84.

538: H. de Contenson in Syria LII 1975, 149.

in 'Amuq Phases F-G, other jar types⁵³⁹ in Phase G. The only example which clearly belongs to 'Amuq Phase H⁵⁴⁰ came from Layer 43, and may be intrusive. In Period L 3 began also the series of rims thickened on the exterior⁵⁴¹ which probably belonged to jars with more or less globular body. These jars have a long sequence at Ḥama (K9/8-J 2), and an even longer at 'Amuq (Phases E-J). In Ḥabūba Kabira their beginning is dated to an early phase of the Early Dynastic period⁵⁴². As most connections seem, however, to be with 'Amuq G(or F-G), Period L 3 is supposed to cover the later part of 'Amuq G, Ḥama from K9/8, and Ḥabūba Kabira from level 6, and to be placed in an early part of the Early Bronze Age. In this connection the carbon 14-date for Layer 48 (2500 ± 120 B.C.) seems rather late⁵⁴³.

The beginning of Period L 2 (Layers 41-33) was defined by the appearance of Combed Ware. Above Layers 41-40 disappeared the matt slipped wares, the painted wares, and the Slipped and Burnished Wares. The only pottery to be found throughout the period was Burnished Unslipped Ware, Combed Ware and Simple Ware, which also continued into Period L 1. The Burnished Unslipped Ware was represented also in Layers 54 (Period M 1), 47 and 43 (Period L 3), but not continuously as in Period L 2.

A few examples of Khirbet Kerak Ware were noticed in the 1934-excavation at Tall Sūkās⁵⁴⁴, but not a single sherd of this ware was found in the present material from the 1958-60 excavations.

As for the forms, both cooking pot type 1 and 2 disappeared at the beginning of Period L 2, and jars

with thickened rim⁵⁴⁵ were less numerous than in Period L 3. New forms were especially the carinated bowls found in Layers 40-33⁵⁴⁶ and the supposed cooking pot with plain everted rim⁵⁴⁷ from layers 41-40. Both forms are well known from Rās Šamra Niveau III A 1. From this period it is again possible to compare the Sūkās material with that from Rās Šamra after a hiatus at that site stated between the Ubaid period and the Early Bronze Age III⁵⁴⁸. The carinated bowl type was also found in Ḥama K3-1.

Another new form is the narrow-necked jug with vertical handle ("Syrian jug") from Layers 41-38. A possible earlier example is a fragment of a neck from Layer 43⁵⁴⁹. The two almost complete examples have flat bases, and on one of them⁵⁵⁰ the handle is probably attached to the rim, while the two fragmentary examples⁵⁵¹ clearly show a handle attached to the neck as in Palestinian Early Bronze III or later Early Bronze II jugs⁵⁵². As both types were found in Layer 40 together with the carinated bowls and supposed cooking pots of the same types as from Rās Šamra Niveau III A 1, these examples cannot be older than Early Bronze III.

A series of Carbon 14-dates were obtained for this period⁵⁵³:

Layer 38 (=40):	2310 ± 120 B. C.
Layer 38 - :	2300 ± 120 B. C.
Layer 39:	2340 ± 120 B. C.
Layer 39:	2270 ± 120 B. C.
Layer 35:	2370 ± 120 B. C.
Layer 33:	2320 ± 120 B. C.

539: Inv. Nos. 6134/1 = TS 4058 and 3883/5 from Layer 47.

540: Inv. No. 3842/2.

541: Inv. Nos. 3862/4, 3851/2, 3853/2, 3854/2.

542: MDOG 103 1971, 21.

543: Radiocarbon 15 1973, 108 (K-713).

544: Ehrich, 70.

545: P.ex. Inv. No. 3837/4 from Layer 41.

546: P.ex. Inv. Nos. 6227/1-2.

547: P.ex. Inv. No. 3828/1.

548: H. de Contenson in Ugarit Forschungen 11 1979, 859.

549: Inv. No. 3845/1.

550: Inv. No. 6224/1 = TS 4118.

551: Inv. Nos. 6230 = TS 4125 and 9009 = TS 6012, both from Layer 40.

552: Amiran, 62, and IEJ 28 1978, 182-184.

553: Radiocarbon 15 1973, 108 (K-1127, K-1126, K-1124, K-1128, K-1125, K-1123).

554: Ugarit Forschungen 11 1979, 857-862. P. Matthiae, Ebla, Un Impero Ritrovato, Torino 1977, 66.

The six carbon 14-dates are almost identical from Layers 38 (= 40) to 33. An explanation may be that the total height of deposits from these layers was only about 80 cm. In any case the series of dates suggest a rather short length of time for Period L 2.

More problematic is that the (uncalibrated) dates fit the Early Bronze Age IV better than Early Bronze III, according to the usual chronological tables⁵⁵⁴, if the limits of the carbon 14-dates are not stretched towards the very end of Early Bronze Age III. There is, however, no doubt that the Sūkās pottery must be placed in the same period as the material from Rās Šamra Niveau III A 1.

In Period L 1 (Layers 32-21) the pottery comprises Burnished Unslipped Ware, Combed Ware, Simple Ware and Light Ware. It has not been possible to state if the Light Ware is a continuation of the similar ware in Period L 3.

As mentioned in the description of Combed Ware, the appearance of horizontal combing as in Rās Šamra Niveau III A 2 is uncertain⁵⁵⁵.

Some of the wares are paralleled in 'Amuq G-H⁵⁵⁶, in Ḥama J 7-5⁵⁵⁷, in Mardikh II B 1⁵⁵⁸, and to a lesser degree in Rās Šamra Niveau III A 2⁵⁵⁹. The only possible relation to Rās Šamra Niveau III A 3 may be the fragmentary bowl from Layer 24⁵⁶⁰, but the bowl may quite as well be compared with 'Amuq Phase H bowls. Beakers of the Ḥama types G II and IV were reported from the 1934 excavation⁵⁶¹, but no example was seen in the material from the sounding. A few sherds of the painted type were found in areas outside the sounding, thus proving that this pottery was known at Tall Sūkās (see chapter V). The positive evidence seems to place Period L 1 in the Early Bronze Age IV A.

The last carbon 14-date from the sounding (2260 ± 120 B.C.) was made on material from Layer

27⁵⁶². This date fits the Early Bronze IV A, but it seems strange that it is so similar to the datings of Layers 38 (= 40) to 33, although it came from deposits about 3 meters above Layer 33.

The series of carbon 14-dates from the Early Bronze Age, except that from Layer 27, seems rather late in relation to the archaeological datings. As on the other hand the calibrated dates seem rather early⁵⁶³, they are not used here, and the whole problem has seemingly to await further discussion⁵⁶⁴. The chronology suggested for Tall Sūkās is seen in Table 5.

The extension of the Chalcolithic habitation area can hardly be calculated, as it is based on finds from only two localities, the sounding in sector G 11 SW and the sector B 8 on the northern slope (see chapter V). In both cases objects in situ proved, however, that a settlement existed in at least this northern area.

The Early Bronze Age habitation outside the sounding is, with some reservation, demonstrated by finds in sectors E 8, F 15, G 10-11, 13-15, H 10, 13-14, and J 15 (fig. 2). These finds came from later levels, from the top levels through deeper levels, the earliest one belonging to the Middle Bronze Age. Seven objects came from sector G 13, one or two from each of the others. Less than half of the excavated area yielded finds from the Early Bronze Age, and the sectors in question were all situated in the northern part of the tell, where a greater area was excavated than in the southern part.

Considering the total amount of 8.80 m of accumulated Early Bronze Age remains in the sounding, it seems probable that the habitation extended beyond the 50 × 80 m area in which the Early Bronze Age objects were found. A calculation of the area confined within contour lines related to

555: Ugaritica VI, 64.

556: P.ex. Inv. Nos. 3810/6, 3910/7, 4490.

557: Inv. Nos. 3810/6, 3810/7, 3810/8.

558: Inv. No. 3810/8.

559: Inv. No. 2372/1 = TS 2322.

560: Inv. No. 4489 = TS 2979 A.

561: Ehrich, 78 pl. XXI fig. XX.

562: Radiocarbon 15 1973, 109 (K-714).

563: R. M. Clark, A calibration curve for radiocarbon dates, *Antiquity* XLIX 1975, 264.

564: Syria LII 1975, 149.

various periods in the sounding may give the hypothetical maximum extension of habitation. A rather big habitation area is in fact possible, as the tell has extended further east than is seen today, its upper part being diminished during the Middle Ages and later⁵⁶⁵. The 10 m contour line relating to the Early Bronze Age Period L 3 in the sounding, thus delimits an area of roughly 22.900 sq.m. which is more than twice the size of the recent tell surface (8425 sq.m.). As no Early Bronze Age remains seem to be recorded outside the rather restricted area of the above mentioned sectors, this calculation has of course only a hypothetical value.

Houses from both the Chalcolithic Period and the Early Bronze Age were usually indicated only by rows of stones which are supposed to be the bases for mudbrick walls. A few stray mudbricks were noticed in Layer 50 (Period L 4). In Layer 43 (Period L 3) the remains of a white-plastered mudbrick wall was found on top of its stone foundation. Some reeds and a wooden branch lying close to this wall may have belonged to a roof, either above a room or on a shelter for a big jar. Another example of wall plaster was seen on the southern side of the east-west going wall in Layers 39 and 35.

The carbonized wooden fragments in Layer 39 (Period L 2) may be remains from some kind of furniture, as wooden planks are rather unexpected as roof covering. Some of these fragments are of olive wood⁵⁶⁶. Reeds and oak branches found together in Layer 33 A (Period L 2) may have been part of a roof.

The most substantial building was represented by the east-west going stone wall in its second and

third phases from Period L1, with thicknesses of about 1.00 m and 1.50 m. It has been proposed that this wall might be part of a town wall, and in some way connected with the great wall found by E. Forrer in 1934 in sector F/G 13⁵⁶⁷. As the lowermost part of the wall in sector G 11 SW (first phase) was in no way different from the usual walls supposed to be remains of houses, only the upper parts (second and third phases) come into consideration. The wall thickness is greater than seen in earlier levels, but although such a wall might be useful for defense, its placement rather far from the edge of the tell seems curious. The bottom levels of the wall in the second and third phases being 12.80 and 14.00, its distance from the northern 12 m and 14 m contour lines is about 30 m (fig. 2). The wall may in fact be part of a well-built house, rebuilt first on the house walls from Layers 39 and 35, later in relation to Layers 29 and 28.

As for a connection with the wall in sector F/G 13 it has to be noticed that this wall was found from level 17.50 to level 19.50 (Table 7), its bottom level thus being about 3.50 m above the bottom level of the G 11 SW wall in its third phase. The area between Forrer's trench and G 11 SW was not excavated down to these levels, and nothing is therefore known of a possible connection, but the distance from the middle of Forrer's trench to the middle of G 11 SW being only 26 m, it seems unlikely that the two walls were connected. Both walls belong to the Early Bronze Age IV, but to different building periods. Later in Period L 1 the wall in G 11 SW went out of use, and habitation features like floors and post holes were found close to or on top of it.

565: Sūkās I, 10-11 figs. 3-4.

566: Determinations of charcoal and wooden fragments were made at the Danish National Museum, 10.11.1965. The examples are: Pd 3877 and Pd 3885 from Layer 39: olea

europaea (olive). Pd 3882 and Pd 3884 from Layer 38: olea europaea. Pd 3878 from Layer 35: arbutus sp. (strawberry tree). Pd 7850 from Layer 33: quercus sp. (oak).

567: Sūkās I, 20.21.

VII: Earlier excavations in the Ġabla Plain⁵⁶⁸

Excavations have been carried out in 1934 at Tall Sūkās and at Qal'at ar-Rūs⁵⁶⁹, in 1958 at 'Arab al-Mulk and in 1959 at Tall Darūk⁵⁷⁰. At 'Arab al-Mulk the earliest habitation proved to be of Late Bronze Age date, while the other three excavations yielded Chalcolithic or Early Bronze Age material comparable to that from the 1958-60 excavations at Tall Sūkās. In the following the relations of those sites with Tall Sūkās will be commented upon.

At Tall Darūk the Chalcolithic Layers 36-35 B rested directly on the rock. The greatest part of the pottery consisted of chaff-faced coarse wares A, C, E and F, a smaller part of the gritty wares D and J of the fine wares B and G. To these were added the pottery with red matt slip and the pottery with matt painted decoration⁵⁷¹.

The chaff-faced wares and the red matt slipped ware were compared with similar wares in 'Amuq Phase F, while the best parallels to some of the painted pottery were found in Rās Šamra's Niveau III B (Ubaid period). It was stated that with exception of the lowest level of Layer 36⁵⁷² which contained a more varied decoration than the usual very monotonous painted bands, these layers might belong to a post-Ubaid phase. After the examination of the Sūkās pottery a few remarks may be added.

When the pottery assemblage from Tall Sūkās Layers 59-58 is compared with that from Tall Darūk Layers 36-35 B, certain similarities are evident. Matt Red-Slipped Ware is present at both places, and so is the Ubaid-like painted pottery. But differences are quite as clear. Though some sherds from Tall Darūk show white calcareous slip under the painted decoration, most of the painted

pottery does not. The painting colour at Tall Sūkās is bright red as on most of the Darūk pottery, but at Tall Darūk there are also examples of dark red and black paint in both Layers 36 and 35 B. The various matt slipped pottery at Tall Sūkās was not found at Tall Darūk. Of the coarse wares from Tall Darūk the gritty brick-red D-Ware was not recorded at Tall Sūkās, and of the chaff-faced wares only a few examples were recognised at Tall Sūkās, but both wares may have been present among the coarse sherds.

Among the pottery from the following period at Tall Sūkās (Period M 1), the Unslipped Painted Ware may well be compared with the Darūk painted pottery which was mostly unslipped. The gritty Unslipped Painted Ware was perhaps met with, as two sherds are described as containing small black particles (one painted sherd and one with matt red slip, both from Layer 36). The Slipped and Burnished Wares from Tall Sūkās may be represented by three examples of burnished slip (similar to QE-Ware from Layer 35 B), while the Matt White-Slipped Ware was not seen at Tall Darūk.

The forms of the Darūk painted pottery did not differ from those of the painted Sūkās pottery from Layers 59-58, while the coarse ware forms were different. The new forms in Tall Sūkās Layer 56 and upwards were not found at Tall Darūk.

One might assume that the Tall Darūk assemblage with its unslipped painted pottery, and the appearance of slipped and burnished ware in Layer 35 B should be placed chronologically at about the beginning of Sūkās Period M 1. The evidence being

568: See map in Sūkās III, fig. 2.

569: E. O. Forrer in Bericht über den 6. internationalen Kongress für Archäologie, Berlin 1939, 360-365. A. M. H. Ehrich, Early Pottery of the Jebel Region, Memoirs of the

American Philosophical Society XIII 1939.

570: Darūk.

571: Darūk, 20-26.

572: Darūk, 66-67.

very slight, and also contradicting, the Darūk Chalcolithic material must for the present be paralleled broadly with that from Tall Sūkās Periods M 2-1. As for the Early Bronze Age, no layers in the sounding at Tall Darūk could be assigned to that period⁵⁷³.

The habitation at Qal'at ar-Rūs was mainly of Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age date⁵⁷⁴. Some ware types and pottery shapes were the same as those found at Tall Sūkās, but the pottery assemblages were not identical.

Two painted fragments from Qal'at ar-Rūs Layer 19 are of buff fabric with greenish-grey surface, and painting in warm black colour⁵⁷⁵. As black particles are not mentioned, the two sherds are most probably of the same kind of pottery as the Unslipped Painted Ware at Tall Sūkās, common in Layers 57-54⁵⁷⁶.

The Red-Slip Burnished Ware (Type VI A, B) from Qal'at ar-Rūs Layers 18-15 and sporadic in several later layers⁵⁷⁷ corresponds with the Sūkās Slipped and Burnished Ware, in particular the light variant, which was common in Layers 56-47, and sporadic before and after this period (Table 1).

Some of the Unburnished Light Ware (Type VIII C) in Qal'at ar-Rūs Layers 18-8⁵⁷⁸ is described as stone tempered, thin, wheelmade and crisply fired, qualities found also in the Sūkās Light Ware from Layers 47-45 and 43. In this ware was found an example with pored surface (Layer 18), a technique known also in connection with the Light Ware at Tall Sūkās⁵⁷⁹.

White-Washed Ware (Type IX A, B) was found at Qal'at ar-Rūs in small amount throughout Layers 18-8 and in Layer 5⁵⁸⁰. It is most probably

the same ware as the Matt White-Slipped Ware at Tall Sūkās, found sparsely during a period covering mainly Layers 57-41.

Combed Ware (Type XII) occurred at Qal'at ar-Rūs from Layer 15 to 1⁵⁸¹, at Tall Sūkās from Layer 41 and continuously throughout the remaining Early Bronze Age.

The Burnished Stone Ware (Type XI) from Qal'at ar-Rūs Layers 13-4⁵⁸² may be compared with the Sūkās Burnished Unslipped Ware in Layers 47-33 and Layers 28-26, but the two wares do not seem to be identical.

The remaining wares from Qal'at ar-Rūs cannot with any certainty be paralleled with wares from Tall Sūkās. No Khirbet Kerak Ware was found in the sounding in G 11 SW. The two examples of that ware from Qal'at ar-Rūs Layers 8 and 7⁵⁸³ must be linked with examples in Layers Lower and Middle 5 in the 1934 excavation at Tall Sūkās (see below).

In addition to the wares mentioned above, some rim forms testify to the close connection between Tall Sūkās and Qal'at ar-Rūs. Parallels are quoted in the text in connection with the various wares. In Table 6 most of the examples are arranged chronologically to show the evolution on the two sites⁵⁸⁴.

According to the comparable rim types, Layers 19-17/16 at Qal'at ar-Rūs correspond broadly to Sūkās Period M 1 (Layers 57-53) and Period L 4 (Layers 52-48), Layers 16-14 to Period L 3 (Layers 47-42), and Layers 13-5 to the Periods L 2-1 (Layers 41-21).

A division of the Layers 13-5 into a "bowl phase" (Layers 13-10) and a "stump base phase" (Layers 10-5) has been proposed⁵⁸⁵, as well as a relation

573: Darūk, 67.

574: Ehrich, 49-53.

575: Ehrich, 43 pl. XXI fig. P:19.P.1, pl. XI fig. P:19.1.

576: P.ex. Inv. No. 3924/8 = TS 6040 from Layer 56.

577: Ehrich, 18.

578: Ehrich, 23.

579: Inv. Nos. 3862/1-2 from Layer 46, 3845/3 from Layer 43.

580: Ehrich, 25.

581: Ehrich, 30-34.

582: Ehrich, 27.

583: Ehrich, 70.

584: The plates quoted refer to Ehrich.

585: Ehrich, 27, 51-52.

between Qal'at ar-Rūs Layers 8-5 with the Sūkās Layers 7 – Lower 5 in the 1934 excavation⁵⁸⁶. A late Stone Ware phase⁵⁸⁷ without bowls as represented at Tall Sūkās in Forrer's Layers 7 – Lower (or Middle) 5, and corresponding with Qal'at ar-Rūs Layers 8-5, may also be suggested for Tall Sūkās Layers 32-21, where these bowls were absent. Qal'at ar-Rūs Layers 13-8 are thus to be placed in connection with Period L 2, and Layers 8-5 with Period L 1 (see Table 8).

Two soundings were made in 1934 at Tall Sūkās. One of them (Forrer's "pit") was identified by the present expedition in sector M 10⁵⁸⁸. Its lowest level was dated to the Late Bronze Age. The other sounding (Forrer's "trench") was identified in sector G 13 NE⁵⁸⁹. Its lower levels contained Early Bronze Age material⁵⁹⁰.

A correlation of Forrer's layers in the "trench" in sector G 13 and the layers as found by the Danish expedition was made by P.J. Riis⁵⁹¹. Table 7 shows Forrer's layers and their depths⁵⁹², and the corresponding levels of the upper Layer 4 and Layer 3 in the later excavation of G 13⁵⁹³. The levels below 20.00/20.20 m above sea level are suggestions based on Ehrich's depth notations. The table also shows Ehrich's dating of Layers 1-7, as well as the dating of Layers upper 4 and 3 proposed by P.J. Riis. The dating of Layers lower 4-7 is based on the following observations.

Before dealing with the present wares it might be of interest to note that certain wares found in Period L 3 and the beginning of L 2 in the sounding in G 11 SW were absent in the 1934 excavation: Matt White-Slipped Ware (Ehrich: White-

Washed Ware), and Matt Light or Dark Slipped Wares. Absent were also the rims with straight cut lip (Ehrich: Cooking Pot) which were characteristic for Period L 3, and occurred with a single example in Period L 2. Forrer's Layers 7-5 are, on this evidence alone, to be placed later than Period L 3. It is stated by Ehrich that no Stone Ware bowls with inverted rim were found, and that Layers 7-5 belong to a late Stone Ware phase, comprising only stump base forms⁵⁹⁴. The latest example of the bowl form found in the sounding in G 11 was in Layer 33⁵⁹⁵, while stump bases were still found with one in each of the Layers 31 and 28. The last mentioned example is the only pointed stump base, a type which according to Ehrich is a late development⁵⁹⁶. The absence of Stone Ware bowls thus places Layers 7-5 after Period L 2.

The Miniature Light Ware (1934 excavation) was distinguished from the Unburnished Light Ware, the last one being found only at Qal'at ar-Rūs. This distinction was not possible in the material from the G 11 sounding, but the Light Ware in Period L 1 may well have included Miniature Light Ware, or even been identical with it, as indicated by the cup with low carination from Layer 28⁵⁹⁷ which has an exact parallel in the 1934 excavation⁵⁹⁸. This cup form belonged to the earliest part of the cup-and-goblet phase at both Tall Sūkās (Layer 7) and at 'Amuq (Phase H). Cups with low carination from Rās Šamra have quite another foot⁵⁹⁹.

Streak-Burnished Ware appeared from Layer Lower 5 in the 1934 excavation, and in Layers 28-21 in the G 11 sounding. Though handles were noticed in two cases, it cannot be stated if these

586: Ehrich, 59-60. It is stated by Ehrich p. 59 that Stone Ware was present in Sūkās Layers 7, 6 and Lower 5, but the table p. 87 has it also in Layer Middle 5.

587: Burnished Dark Ware and Simple Ware in the G 11 sounding.

588: Sūkās I, 13-14 fig. 4.

589: AASyr 8/9 1958/59, 118-119.

590: Ehrich, 86-88.

591: Sūkās I, 20-26.

592: Ehrich, 87.

593: Sūkās I, pl. I.

594: Ehrich, 59-60.

595: Inv. No. 3814/2.

596: Ehrich, 59.

597: Inv. No. 3810/6.

598: Ehrich, pl. XI fig. XVI:7.7 from Layer 7.

599: Ugaritica VI, 54 fig. 5:1-6, Niveau III A 3.

were horizontal as in Ehrich's material⁶⁰⁰. Bowls with horizontal handles are seen in Rās Šamra Niveau III A 3 and Ḥama J 7-1⁶⁰¹. The irregular burnishing at Rās Šamra belonged to Niveau III A 2-3.

The Scrabbled Ware, confined to Layers 7-5 Lower, and paralleled in Rās Šamra Niveau III A 2-3 and in 'Amuq Phases H-I⁶⁰² were not found in the G 11 sounding, neither were the later wares like Khirbet Kerak (Layers 5 Lower and 5 Middle)⁶⁰³, Later Reserved Slip (Layer 5 Lower and upwards), or Goblet Ware (Layer 5 Upper and upwards).

The links between the 1934 excavation and the sounding in G 11 SW are thus Combed Ware, Stone Ware (Burnished Unslipped Ware) with stump bases (Simple Ware in G 11 SW), Miniature Light Ware (Light Ware) including the cup with low carination, and Streak-Burnished Ware (vari-

ant of Burnished Unslipped Ware). These wares and forms place Layers 7-6 and Lower/Middle 5 within Period L 1 in the G 11 sounding, though neither Khirbet Kerak nor Scrabbled Ware were found there.

Layers 5 Upper and 4 showed the appearance of Goblet Ware (painted and incised) and examples of corrugated Miniature Light Ware, both lacking in the G 11 sounding. It is therefore suggested that Layer 5 Upper and the lower part of Layer 4 are later than Period L 1. A few Cypriote Late Bronze Age sherds were found with one in each of Layers Lower and Middle 5⁶⁰⁴. If they are considered intrusive, Layer Upper 5 and part of Layer 4 may be supposed to continue the sequence of the sounding in G 11, and to be placed in the Early Bronze Age IV B.

600: Inv. No. 4488/1-4 = TS 2978. Ehrich, pl. XI fig. XVIII:3.58, 4.31.

601: Ugaritica VI, 53 fig. 4:1, 13-15, bols à lustrage horizontal irrégulier ("pattern burnishing"). Hama II 1, fig. 62:3 K 371, 3 H 500, fig. 65:3 H 581, fig. 75:3 H 685, 3 D 341, fig.

85:3 B 340, fig. 103:3 K 287.

602: Ugaritica VI, pl. I:6, 7. OIP 61 1960, figs. 274:4, 5, 320:2.

603: Ehrich, 70.

604: Ehrich, 84.

Tables 1 – 8

TABLE 1. Wares

Period	Layer	White Ware	Dark-Faced Burnished Ware	Matt Red-Slipped Ware	Matt White-Slipped Ware	Matt Light- or Dark-Slipped Ware	Matt White-Slipped and Painted Ware	Matt Buff- or Yellow-Slipped and Painted Ware	Unslipped Painted Ware	Gritty Unslipped Painted Ware	Unclassified painted sherds	Slipped and Burnished Light Ware	Slipped and Burnished Dark Ware	Mottled Ware	Burnished Unslipped Ware	Light Ware	Combed Ware	Simple Wares	Unclassified
		M 2	59 58	1	11 9	3 1	1 6	4 6	2 2	3 1			1	1					
M 1	57 56 55 54 53			1	1 1 2	5 1 2	1 1		1 9 1 2	3 13 1 13	1 3 3 2	1 5 5 14	1 1 2		1		1	1 18 10 46 14	38 176 60 149 28
L 4	52 51 50 49 48		1		2	2				1	1	1 9	1					1 34 3	6 115 14
L 3	47 46 45 44 43 42				1 2 1	6 1 1			1	1 2 1	7	13 4 1 1 1 1	1	13	2	12 15 4		30 25 18 2 8 1	111 150 56 2 32 7
L 2	41 40 39 38 37 36 35 34 33				1	5 2					3	2 6	8 3		13	1	11 12 4 1 4	9 19 1 1 1	49 81 31 18 16
L 1	32 31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21A 21					1							1		1 1 1	2 2	15 20	5 12 1	14 126 55
															1		6	1 1	61 82

TABLE 2. Flint and obsidian

Period	Layer	Flint				Obsidian	
		Implements	Blades with traces of use	Unworked blades	Chips	Blades	Chips
M 2	59	12	6	36	336		1
	58	5	1	35	198		
M 1	57	1		3	49		
	56	2	6	13	176		
	55	1	2	8	51		
	54	6	5	10	120		
	53			1	35		
L 4	52				8		
	51		4	2	77		2
	50				4	1	
	48		1	1	3		
L 3	47	1		6	105	1	
	46	2	5	6	188		
	45	2		8	62		1
	43	2	1		44		2
	42				1		
L 2	41	1	2	1	16		
	40				18		
	39				26		
	38		1		1		
	37		2		10		
	35	1	2	1	35		
33		2		34			
L 1	32		1				
	31		1		15		
	28				1		
	21	2			15		

TABLE 3. The animal bones

Period	M 2	M 1	L 4	L 3	L 2	L 1
MAMMALIA						
Rodentia:						
Muridae						1
Carnivora:						
Felis sp.						1
Canis familiaris						1
Ursus arctos						2
Perissodactyla:						
Equus asinus						3
Equus sp.						1
Artiodactyla:						
Sus scrofa domesticus	25	21	1	11	3	19
Hippopotamus aquaticus						18
Camelus sp.						3
Cervus sp.	3	3		2	15	157
Gazella sp./Capreolus sp.				1	2	
Capra hircus						1
Ovis aries	13	63	19	17	34	88
Bos taurus domesticus	9	11	3	5	12	243
Bovidae		2	4			
AVES						
Aves indeterminata		1			1	3
REPTILIA						
Chelonia:						
Indeterminata					16	103
Sauria:						
Gekkonidae ? (egg shells)						1
Pisces:						
Indeterminata						3
Selachii:						
Indeterminata						12
INDETERMINABLE BONES	149	559	78	116	313	2332

TABLE 4. The shells

Period	M 2	M 1	L 4	L 3	L 2	L 1
SCAPHOPODA						
Dentalium sp.	5	1			2	2
GASTROPODA						
Patella sp.		2	1	3	2	3
Aphorrais pes-pellicani	1					1
Cyprea sp.				2		1
Dolium galea					1	3
Murex trunculus		1	2			1
Purpura patula						1
Fusus sp.						1
Turris sp.		1				1
Conus mediterraneus			1	1		3
PULMONATA						
Helix sp.	28	38	2	15	9	148
BIVALVIA						
Arca sp.				1	1	
Pecten sp.					1	11
Gryphaea sp.	1		1			
Cardium sp.	3	4				3
Spisula sp.						5
Venerupis decusata		4		1	4	17
Glycimeris sp.		2				
Donax trunculus					1	
Unio semirugatus						2
OTHERS						
Gibbula sp.		4				
Vermetus sp.						6
Konkylis		1		1		
Anthozoa sp.		1				1
INDETERMINABLE SHELLS	13	13		3	3	23

TABLE 5. Tall Sūkās in relation to other sites

Tall Sūkās	Rās Šamra	‘Amuq	Ḥamā	Period
M 2, Layers 59-58	} Niveau III C-B	E	L	} Late Chalcolithic
M 1, Layers 57-53		F	K 10-8	
L 4, Layers 52-48		G	} K 7-5	} EB I-II
L 3, Layers 47-42		G		
L 2, Layers 41-33	Niveau III A 1	H	K 4-1	EB III
L 1, Layers 32-21	Niveau III A 2	I	J 8-5	EB IV A

TABLE 6. Tall Sūkās and Qal ‘at ar-Rūs

Tall Sūkās			Qal ‘at ar-Rūs		
Fig.	Ware	Layer	Pl.	Ware type	Layer
14:9	SBL	57	VI Fig. IV:17.16	IV	17
14:15	P	56	XI Fig. P:19.1 XXI Fig. P:19.P.1	Painted	19
14:23	S	56	V Fig. III A:19.2	III	19
14:25	S	56	V Fig. III B:18.4 V Fig. III C:19.2	III	19, 18
15:2	SBL	55	V Fig. II B below to the right	II	19-17
15:13	SBL	54	V Fig. III A:19.6 V Fig. III B:18.1	III	19, 18
15:12	UP	54	XXI Fig. P:16.P.1	Painted	16
21:2	SBL	53	VI Fig. VI:18.1-2	VI	18
21:10	SBL	51	VI Fig. VI:18.1-2	VI	18
27:7	MT	47	VI Fig. V:17.1.2 VII Fig. X:14.1,4,6 Fig. X:12.3	VI X	17 14, 12
27:11	L	47	VII Fig. VIII:15.1	VIII C	15
29:1	MW	45	VII Fig. IX: left	IX	18-8
29:6	S	45	VII Fig. X:14.6	X	14
29:21	S	43	VIII Fig. XI:6.4	XI	6
36:2	SBD	40	VIII Fig. XI bottles	XI	10-5
37:8	S	40	VIII Fig. XI bottles	XI	10-5
36:5-6	BD	40	VIII Fig. XI bowls	XI	13-10
38:2	S	39	VIII Fig. XI:13.1	XI	13
38:11	SBL	35	VIII Fig. XI left bowls	XI	13-10
38:10	MW	35	VII Fig. IX left	IX	18-8
38:6	BD	39-33	VIII Fig. XI bottles	XI	10-5
50:3	S	31	VIII Fig. XI bottles	XI	10-5

TABLE 7. Tall Sūkās sector G 13

Tall Sūkās 1934, "trench"			Tall Sūkās 1958-63	
Layer	Depth	Date	Level	Period
7	7.35-6.35	} 2800-ca2400	14.50-15.50	} L 1 Early Bronze IV A
6	6.35-4.30		15.50-17.50	
5 L	} 4.30-2.30	} 2300-1900	17.50-19.50	
5 M			} 19.50-ca 20.00	} Early Bronze IV B
5 U	ca 20.00-20.00/20.20			
4 L	} 2.30-1.60	} 2300-1900	20.00/20.20-20.40/20.60	} K-J Middle-Late Bronze
4 U			} 1.60-1.20	
3	1.20-0.80			
2	0.80-0.00			
1				

TABLE 8. Relations of sites in the Ğabla Plain

Tall Sūkās, G 11 SW		Tall Sūkās 1934	Qal 'at ar-Rūs	Tall Darūk
Period	Layer	Layer	Layer	Layer
M 2	59-58		19-17/6	36-35 B
M 1	57			
	56-53			
L 4	52-48		16-14	
L 3	47-42			
L 2	41-33		13-8	
L 1	32-21	7-5 Lower/Middle	8-5	
		5 Upper-4 Lower		

Figures 1-59

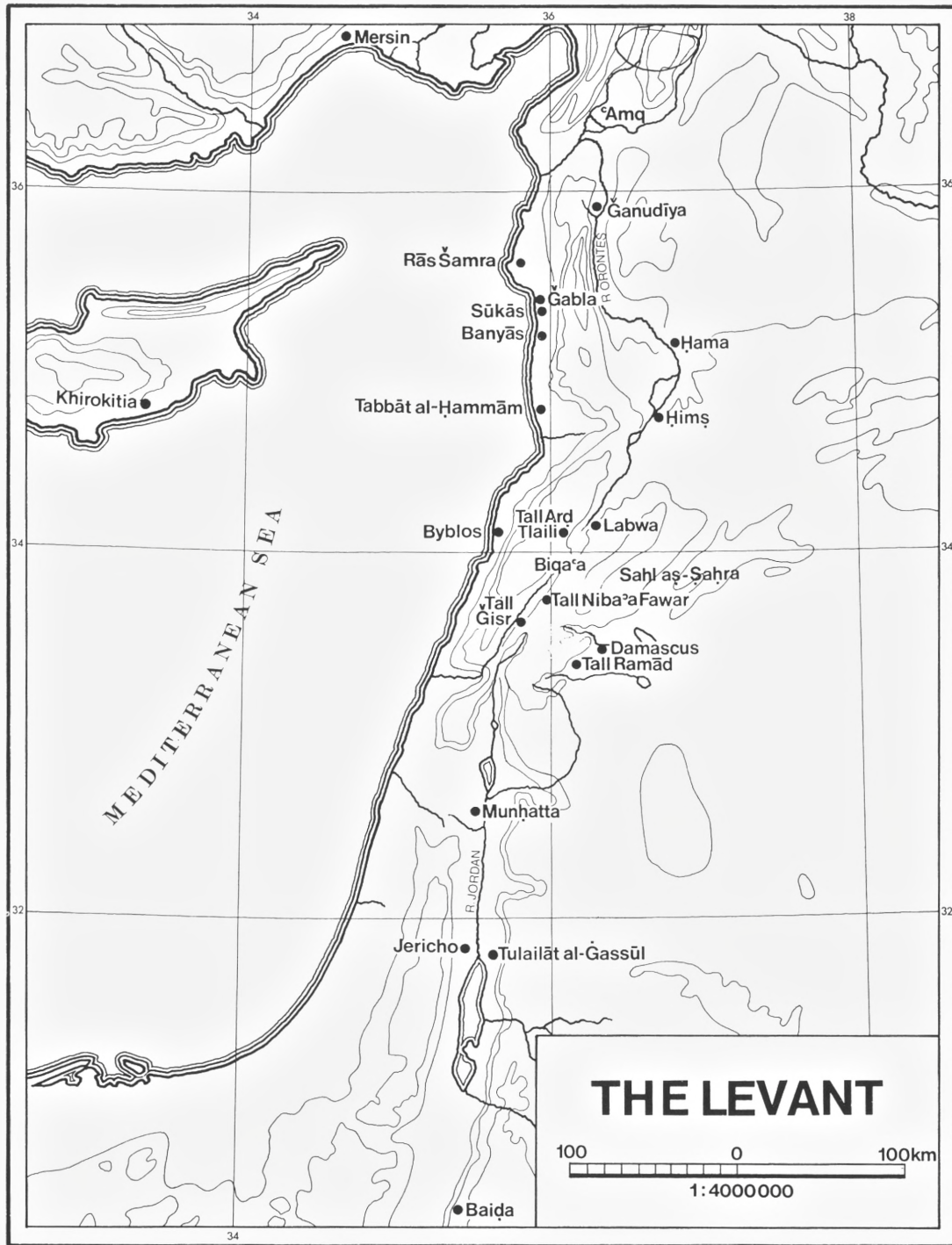


Fig. 1. Map of the Levant. 1:4000.000.

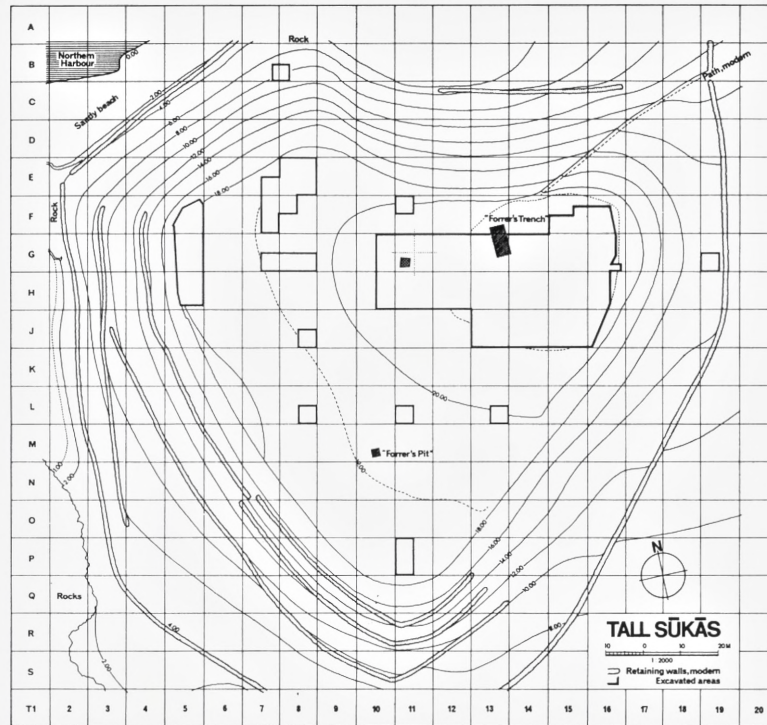


Fig. 2. Plan of Tall Sūkās. 1:2000.

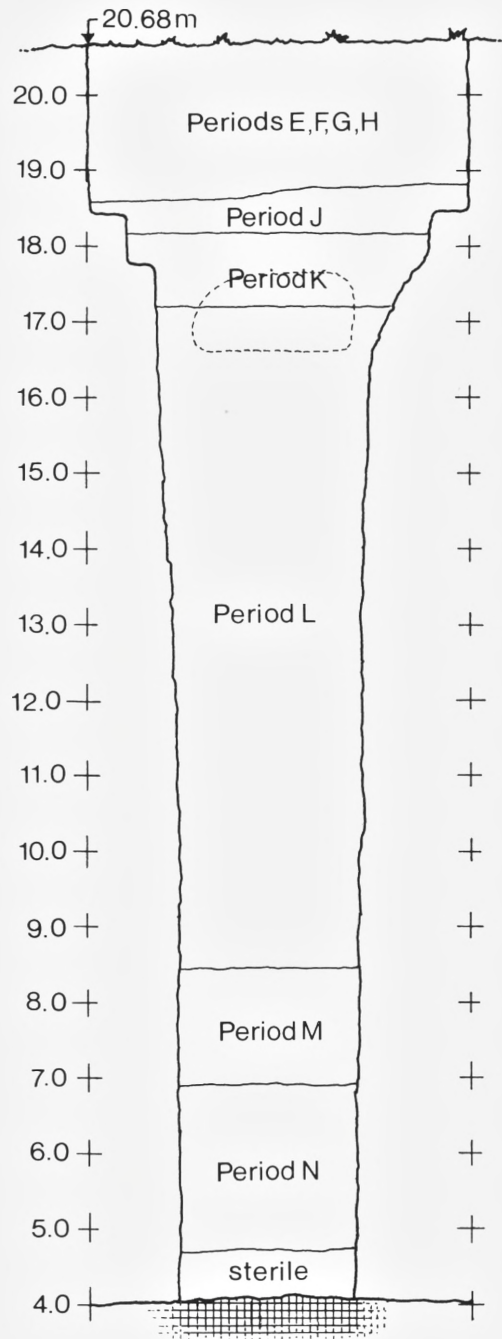
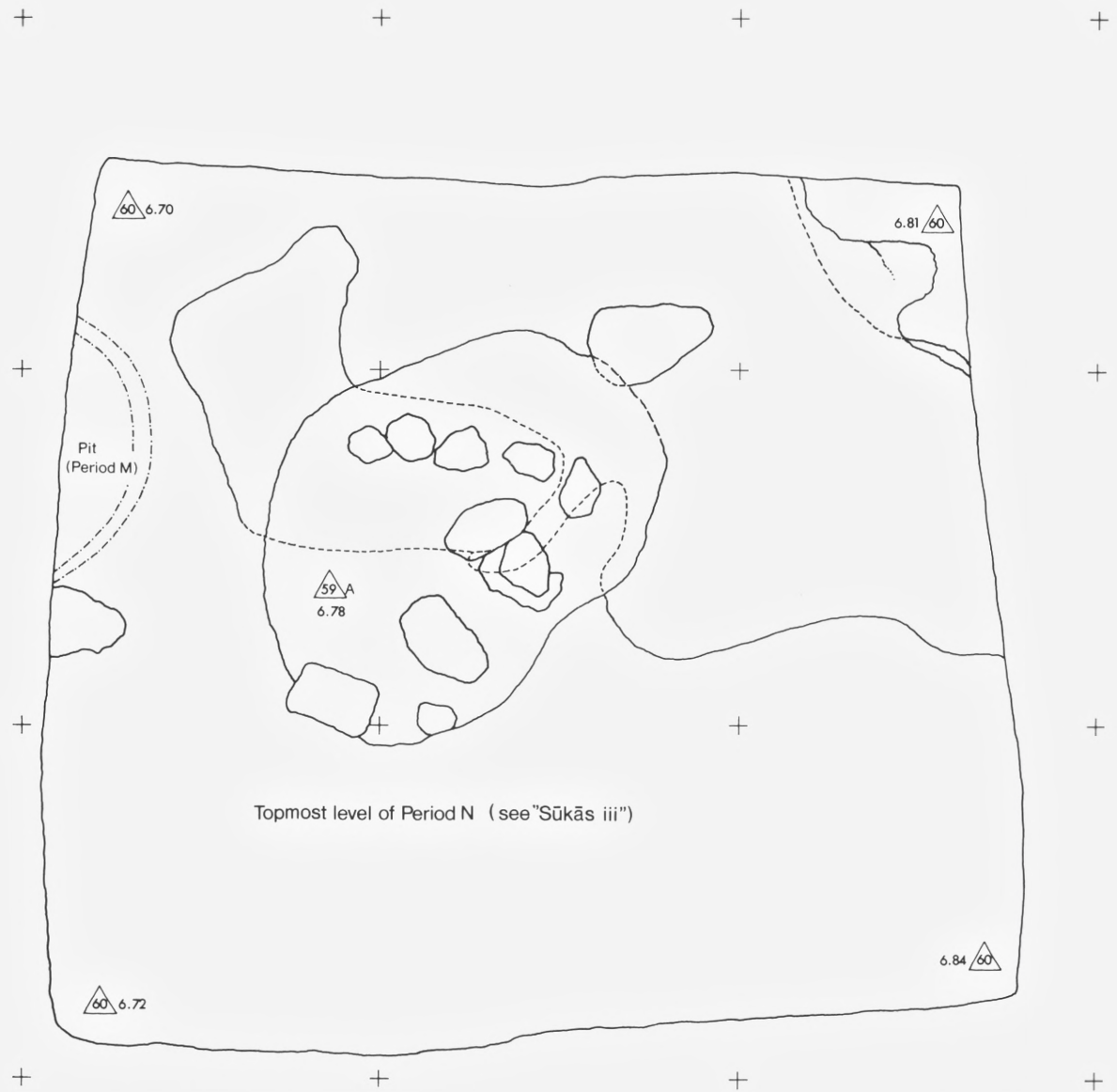


Fig. 3. Sector G 11 SW. Schematic section of the eastern wall as seen from the west. Periods E, F and G: Late Hellenistic, Neo-Phoenician and Greek building phases. Period H: Iron Age. Period J, K and L: Late, Middle and Early Bronze Age. Period M: Chalcolithic Period. Period N: Neolithic Period.



TALL SŪKĀS
G 11 SW
End of Period N

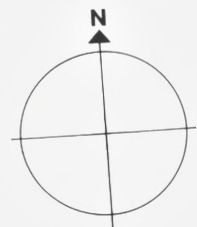
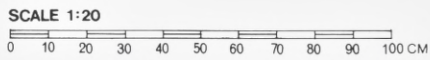


Fig. 4. Plan of the architectural remains in Layers 60-59 A.

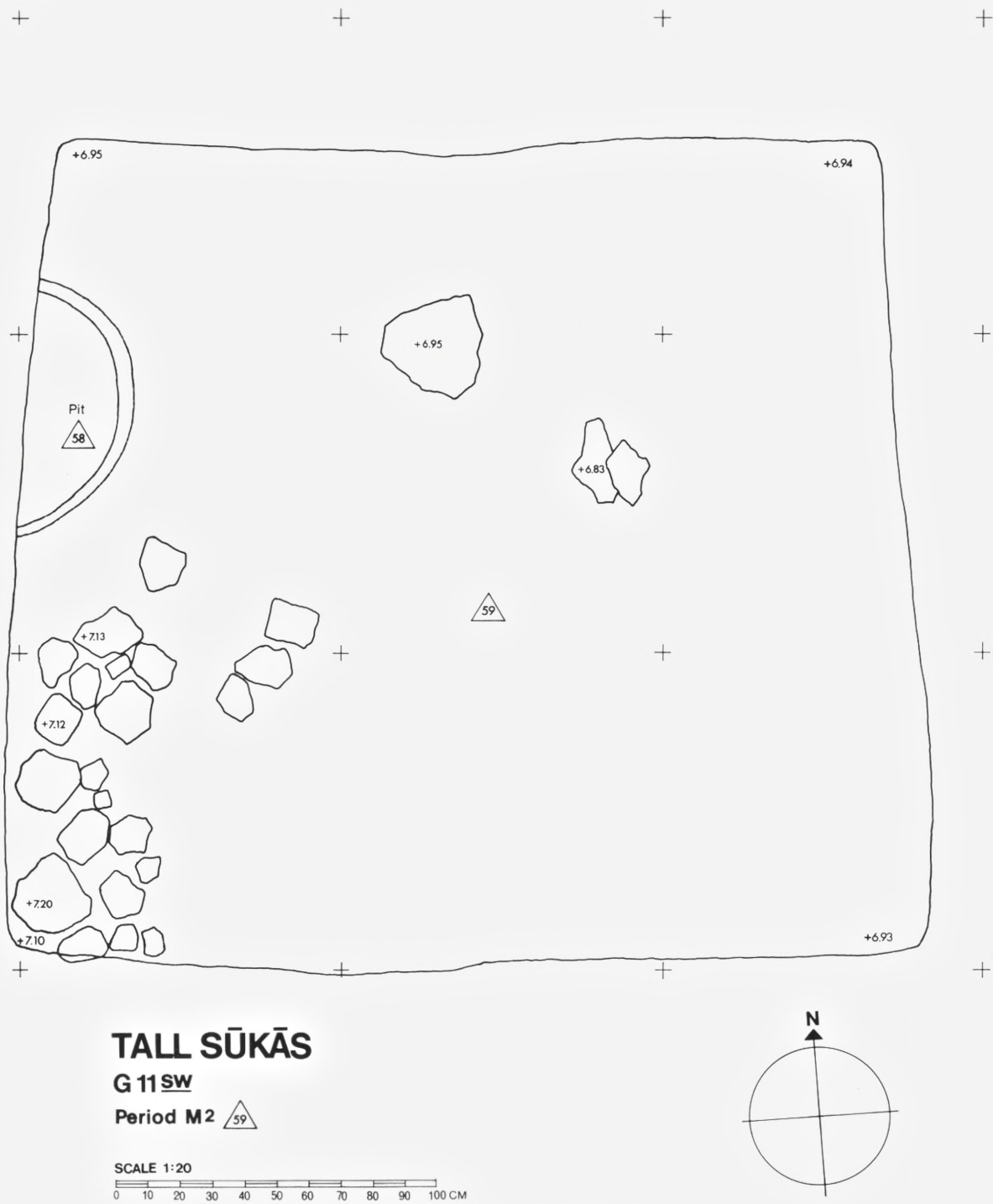


Fig. 5. Plan of the architectural remains in Layer 59.

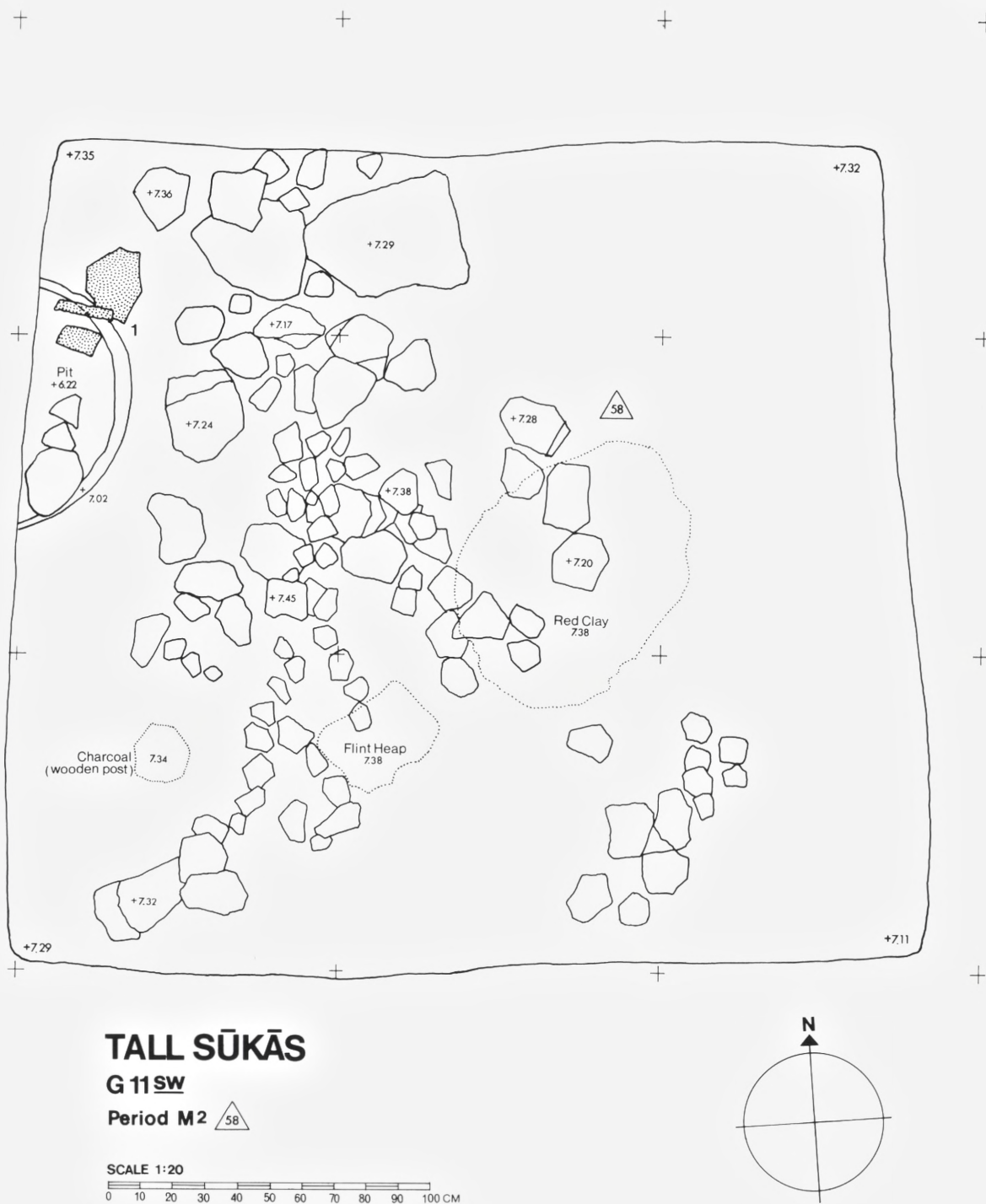


Fig. 6. Plan of the lower architectural remains in Layer 58.

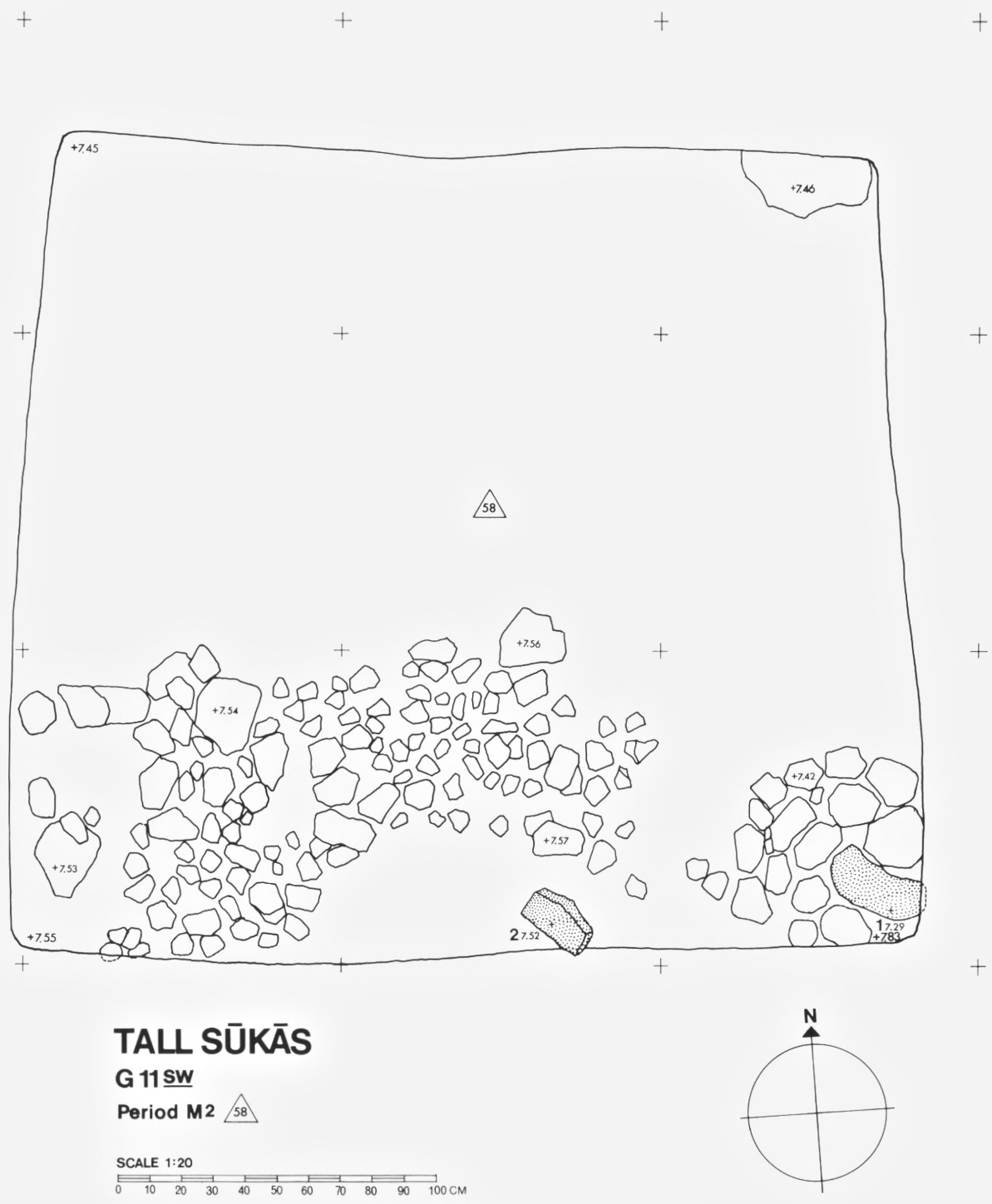


Fig. 7. Plan of the upper architectural remains in Layer 58.

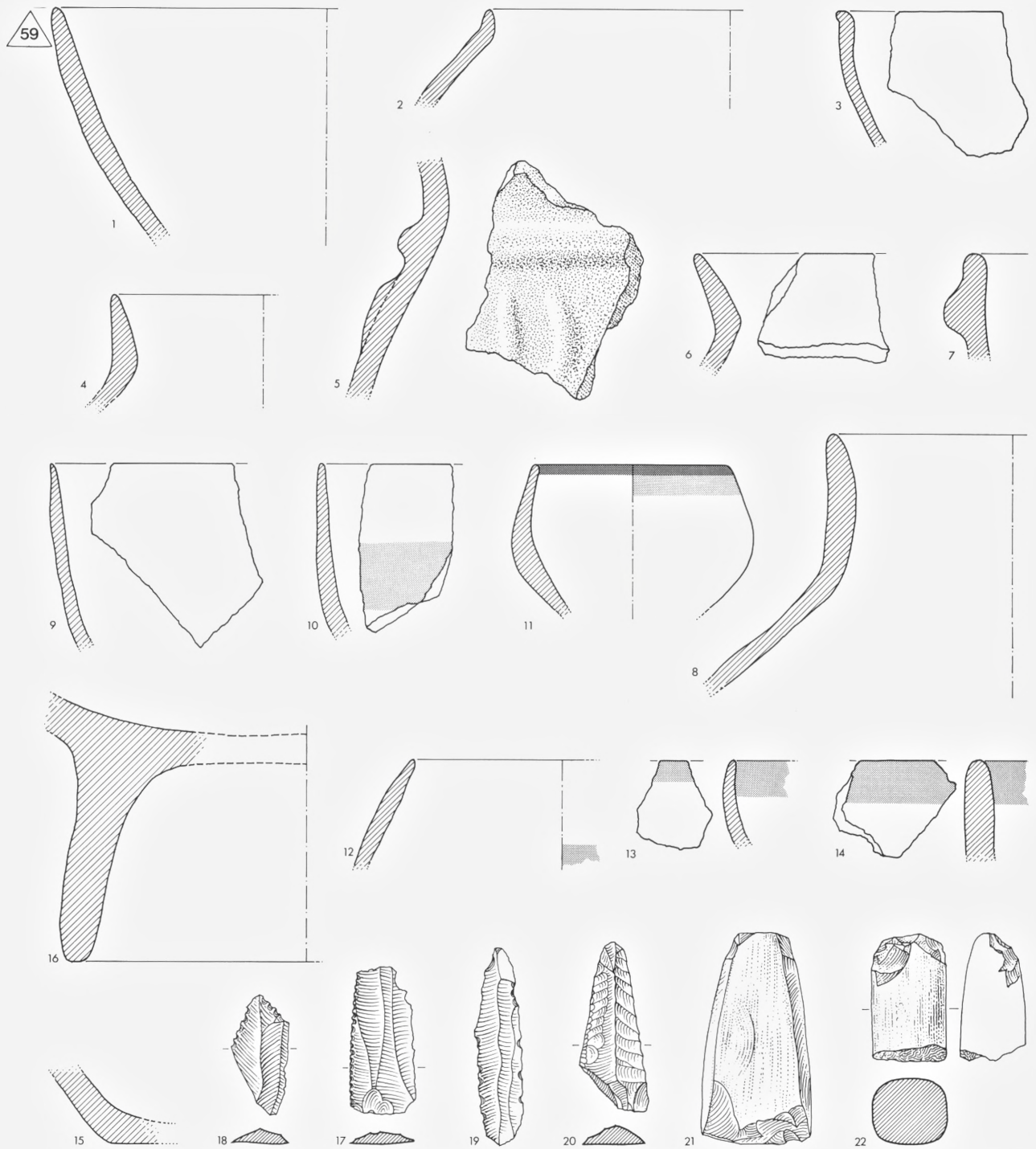


Fig. 8. 1-22. Pottery and flint artifacts from Layer 59, Period M 2. 1-4: Darkfaced Burnished Ware. 5-9: Matt Slipped Wares. 10-14: Matt Slipped and Painted Wares. 15-16: Simple Wares. 17-22: Flint artifacts.

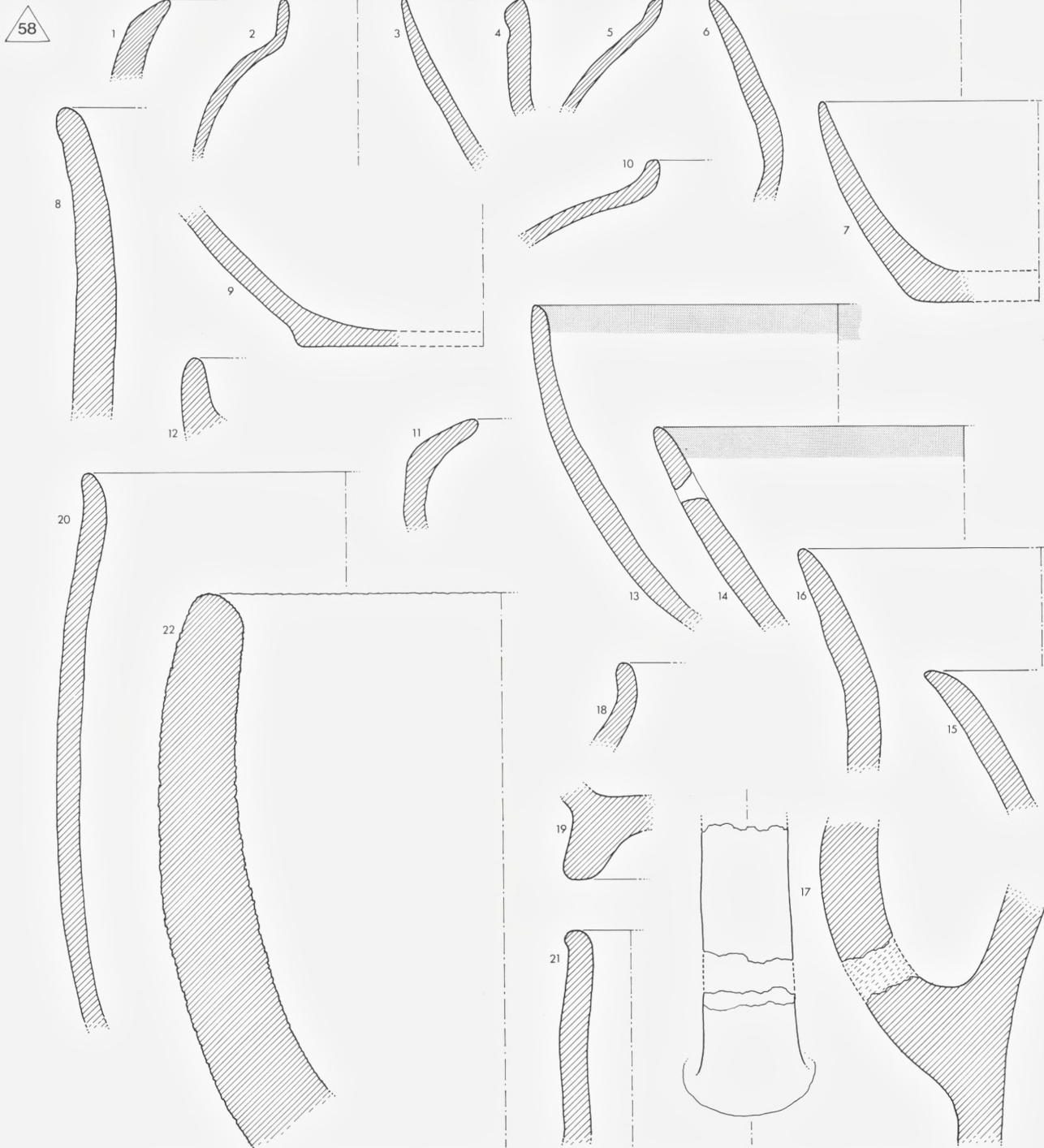
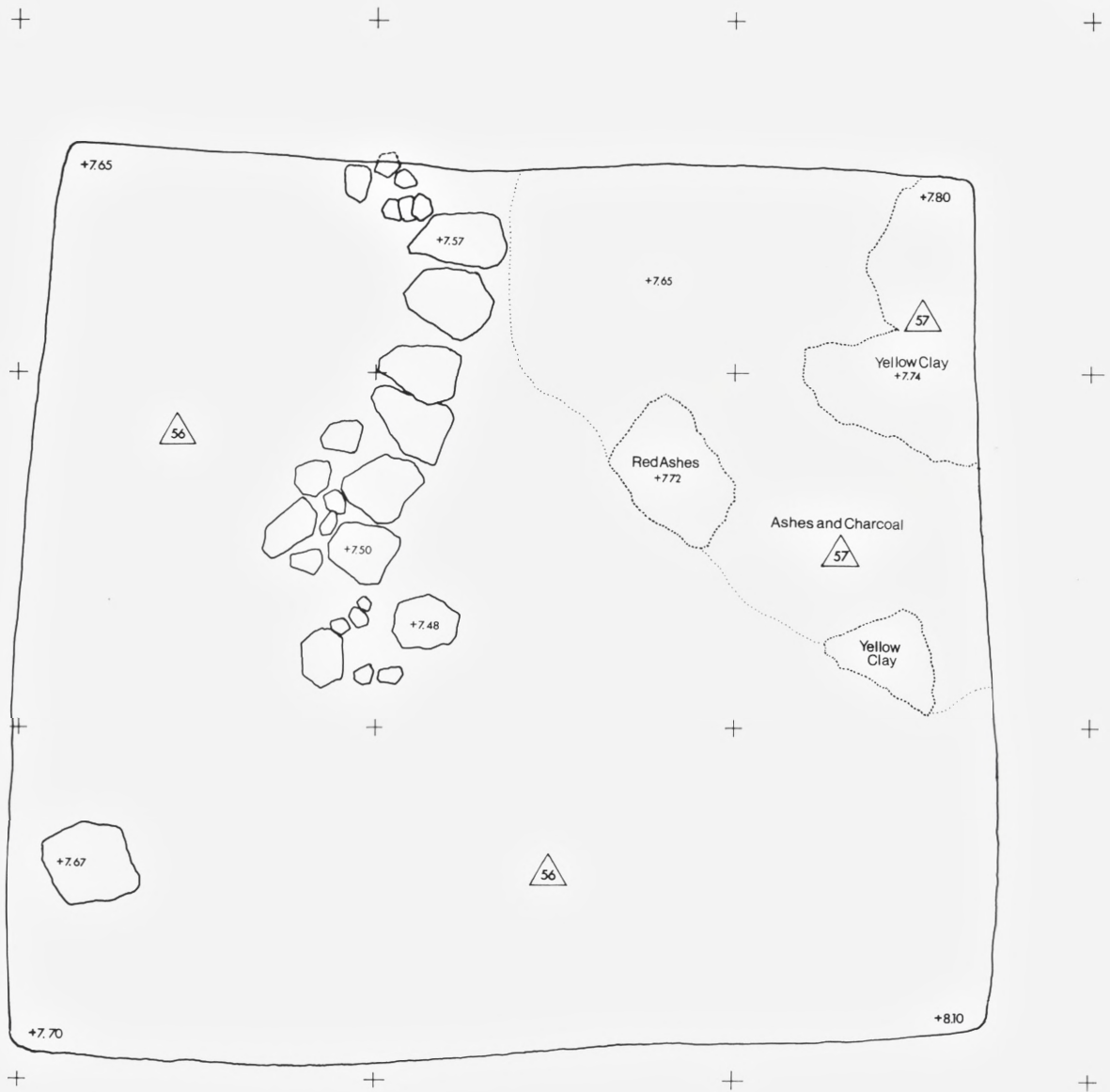


Fig. 9. 1-22. Pottery and stone artifact from layer 58, Period M 2. 1-5: Dark-Faced Burnished Ware. 6-12: Matt Slipped Wares. 13-14: Matt Slipped and Painted Wares. 15: Slipped and Burnished Ware. 16-21: Simple Wares. 22: Stone mortar.



TALL SŪKĀS

G 11SW

Period M1  + 

SCALE 1:20

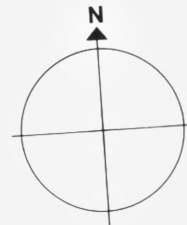
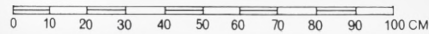


Fig. 10. Plan of the architectural remains in Layers 57-56.

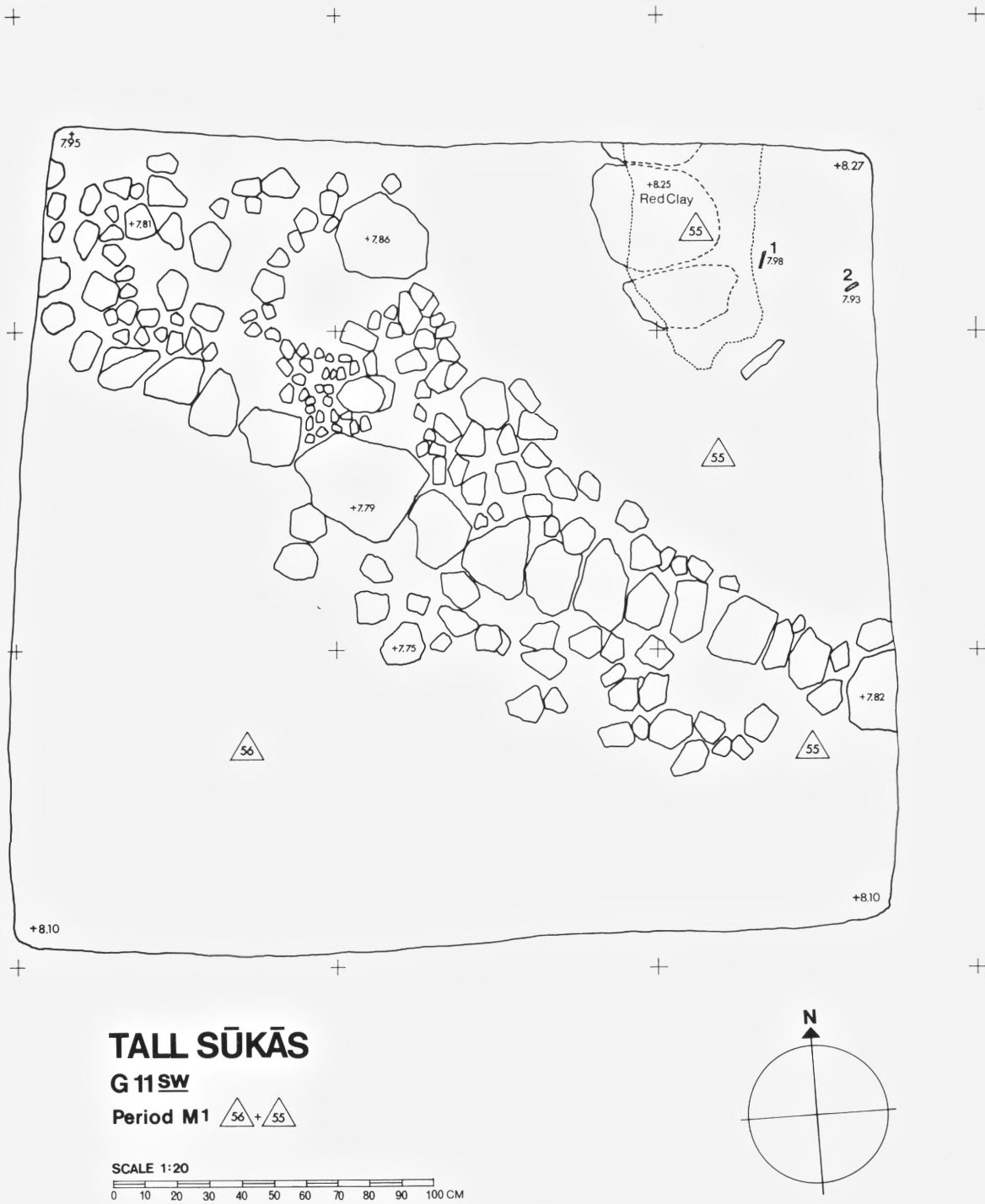
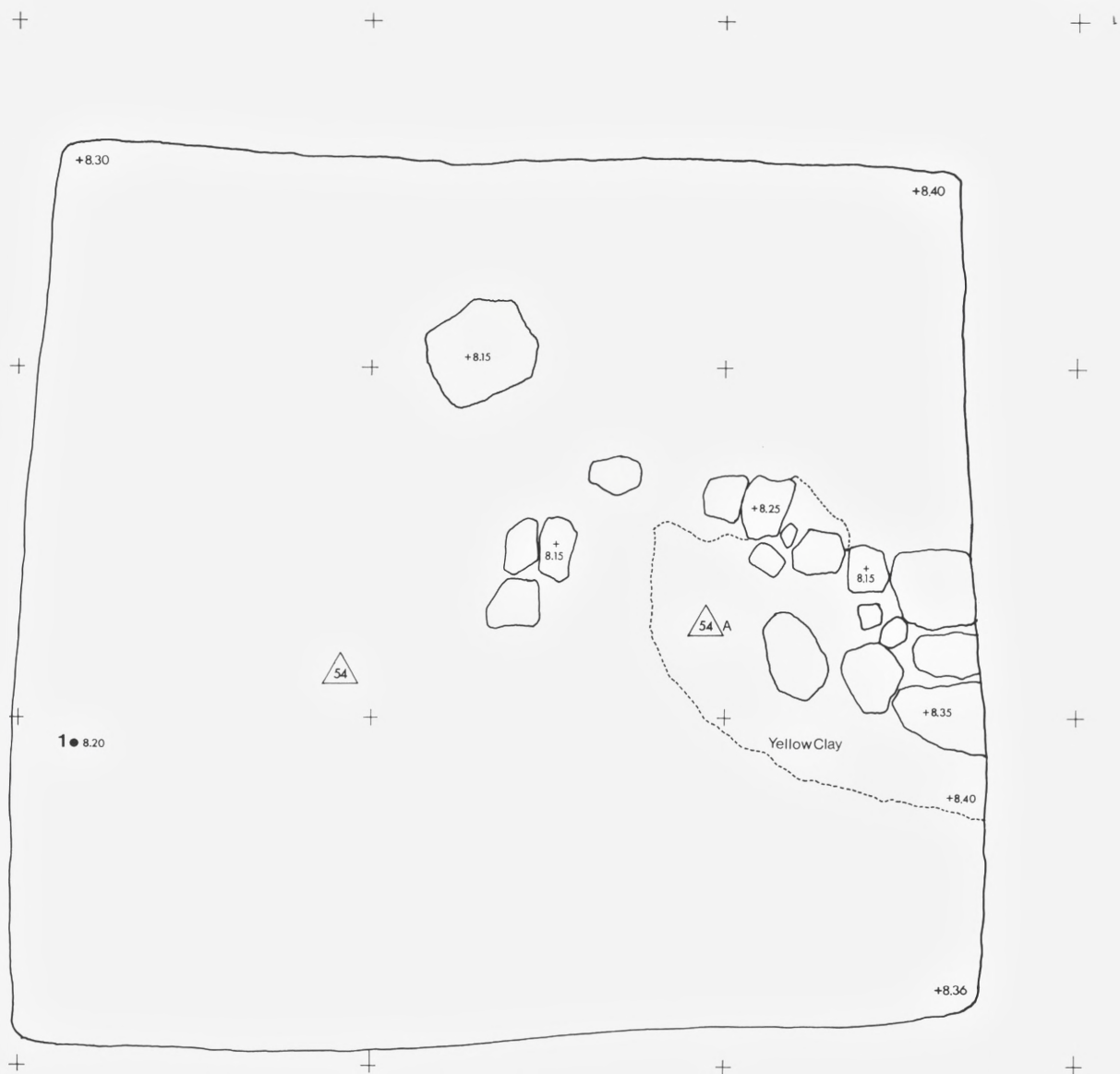


Fig. 11. Plan of the architectural remains in Layers 56-55.



TALL SŪKĀS

G 11SW

Period M1  

SCALE 1:20

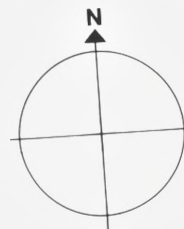
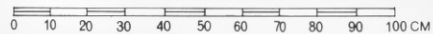


Fig. 12. Plan of the architectural remains in Layers 54 A-54.

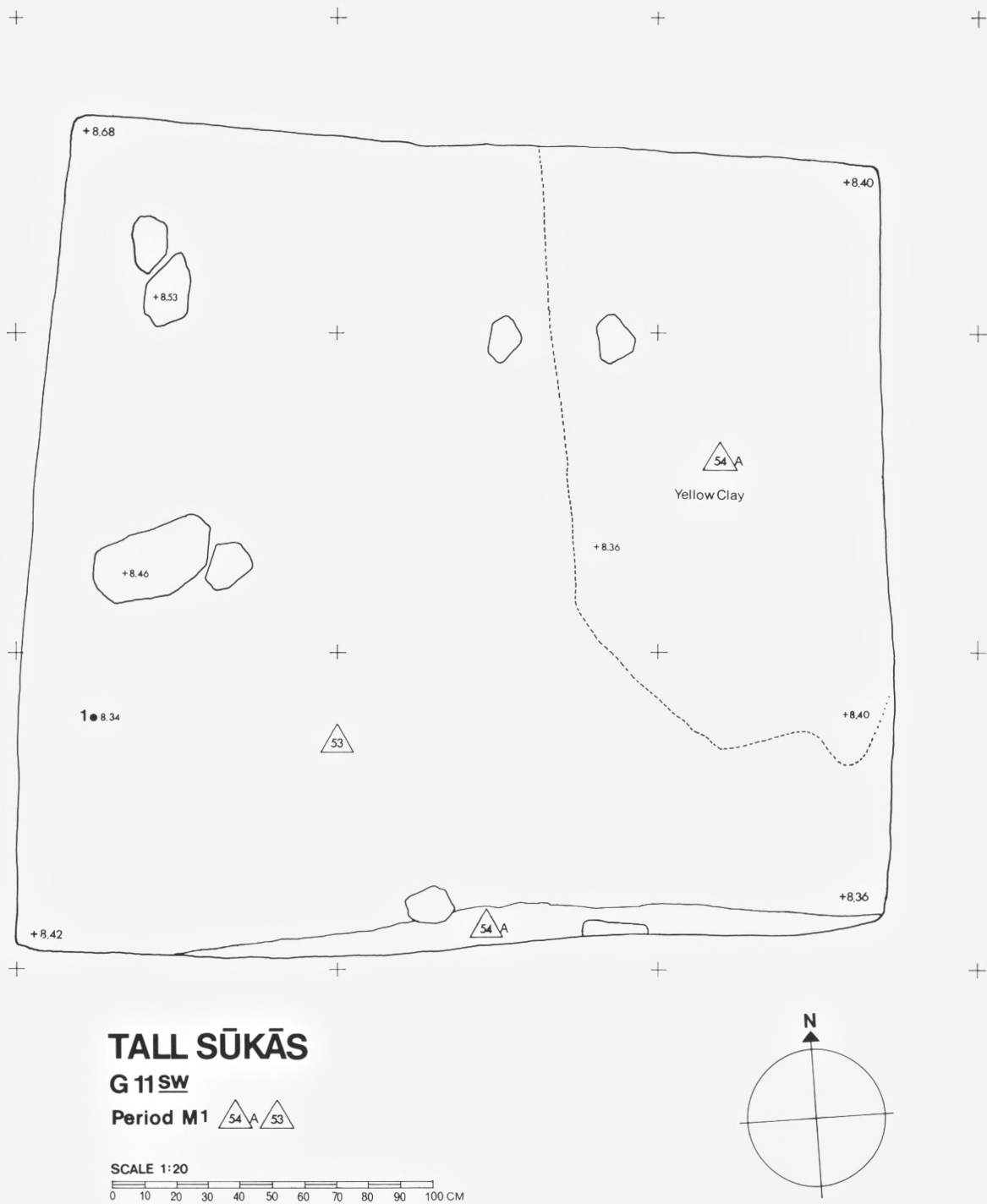


Fig. 13. Plan of the architectural remains in Layers 54A-53.



Fig. 14. 1-27. Pottery and flint artifacts from Layers 57-56, Period M 1. 1-4, 12: Matt Slipped Wares. 5: Matt Slipped and Painted Ware. 6-7, 13-19: Unslipped Painted Wares. 8, 20: Unclassified painted sherds. 9: Slipped and Burnished Ware. 26: Combed Ware. 10, 21-25: Simple Wares. 11, 27: Flint artifacts.

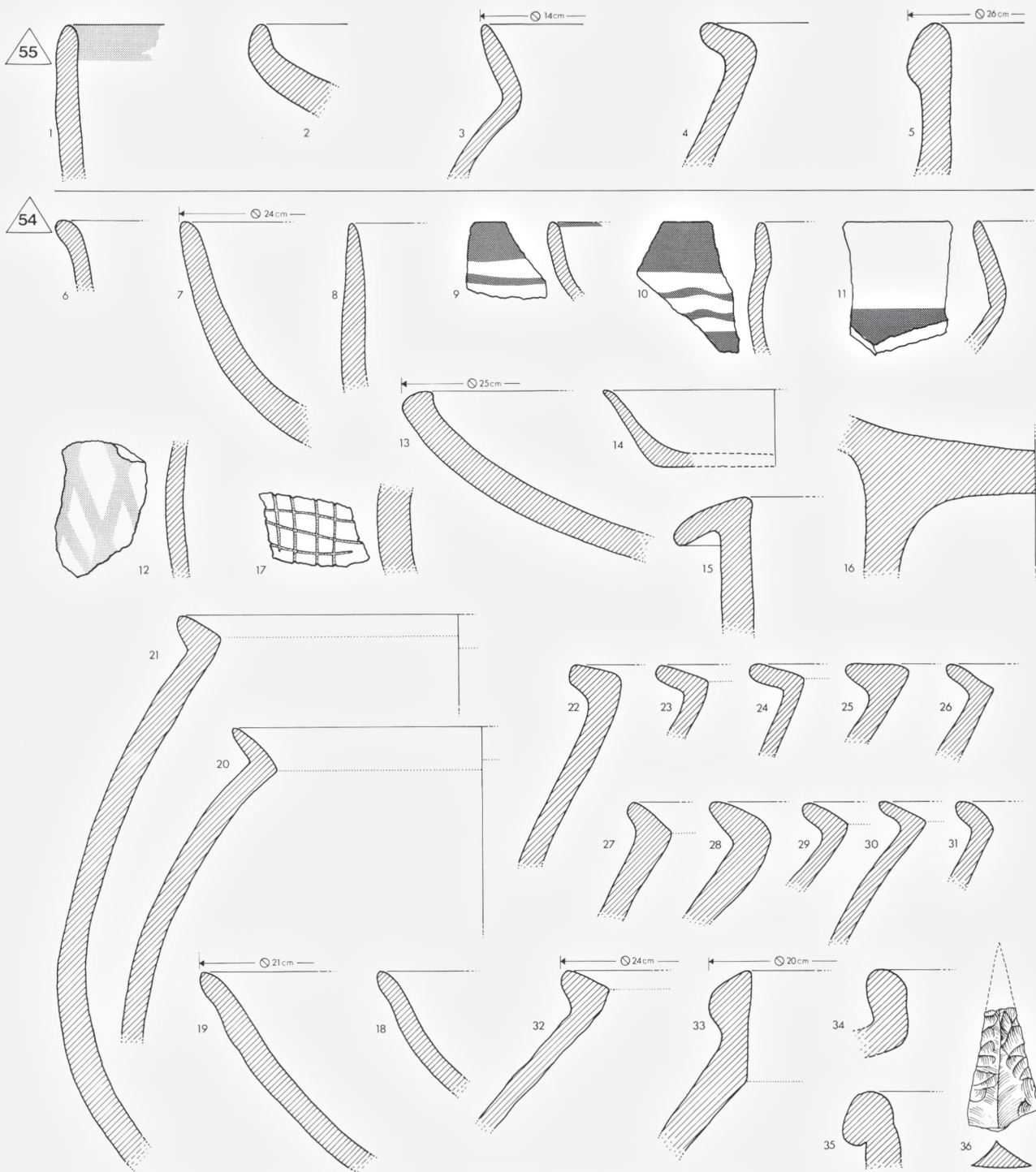


Fig. 15. 1-36. Pottery and flint artifact from Layers 55-54, Period M 1. 6-8: Matt Slipped Wares. 1, 9-11: Unslipped Painted Wares. 12: Unclassified painted sherd. 2, 13-17: Slipped and Burnished Wares. 3-5, 18-35: Simple Wares. 36: Flint artifact.

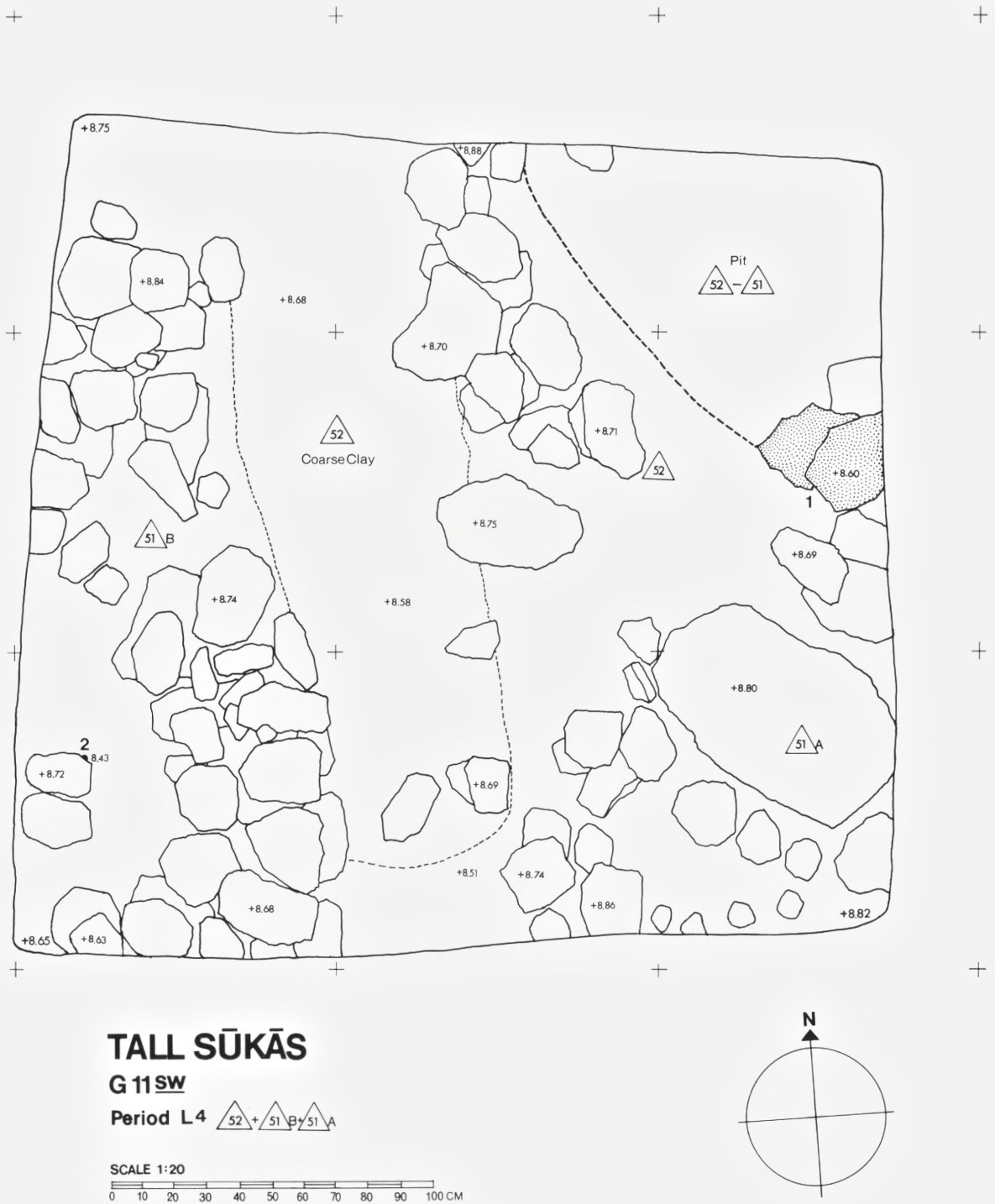


Fig. 16. Plan of the architectural remains in Layers 52, 51 B, 51 A.

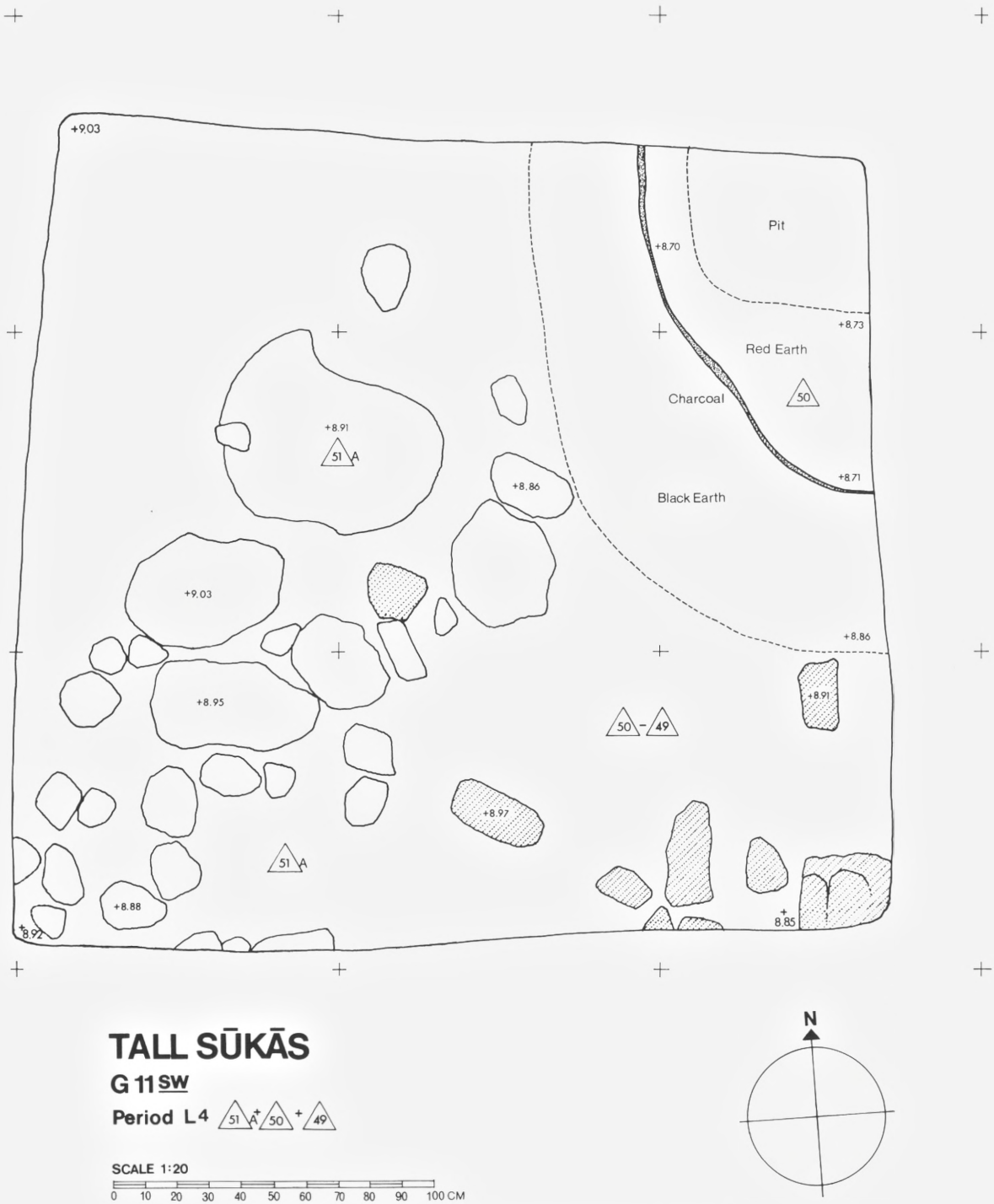


Fig. 17. Plan of the architectural remains in Layers 51 A, 50, 49.



TALL SŪKĀS

G 11SW

Period L4 

SCALE 1:20

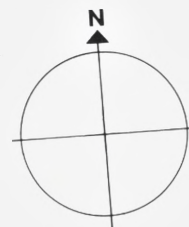
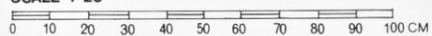
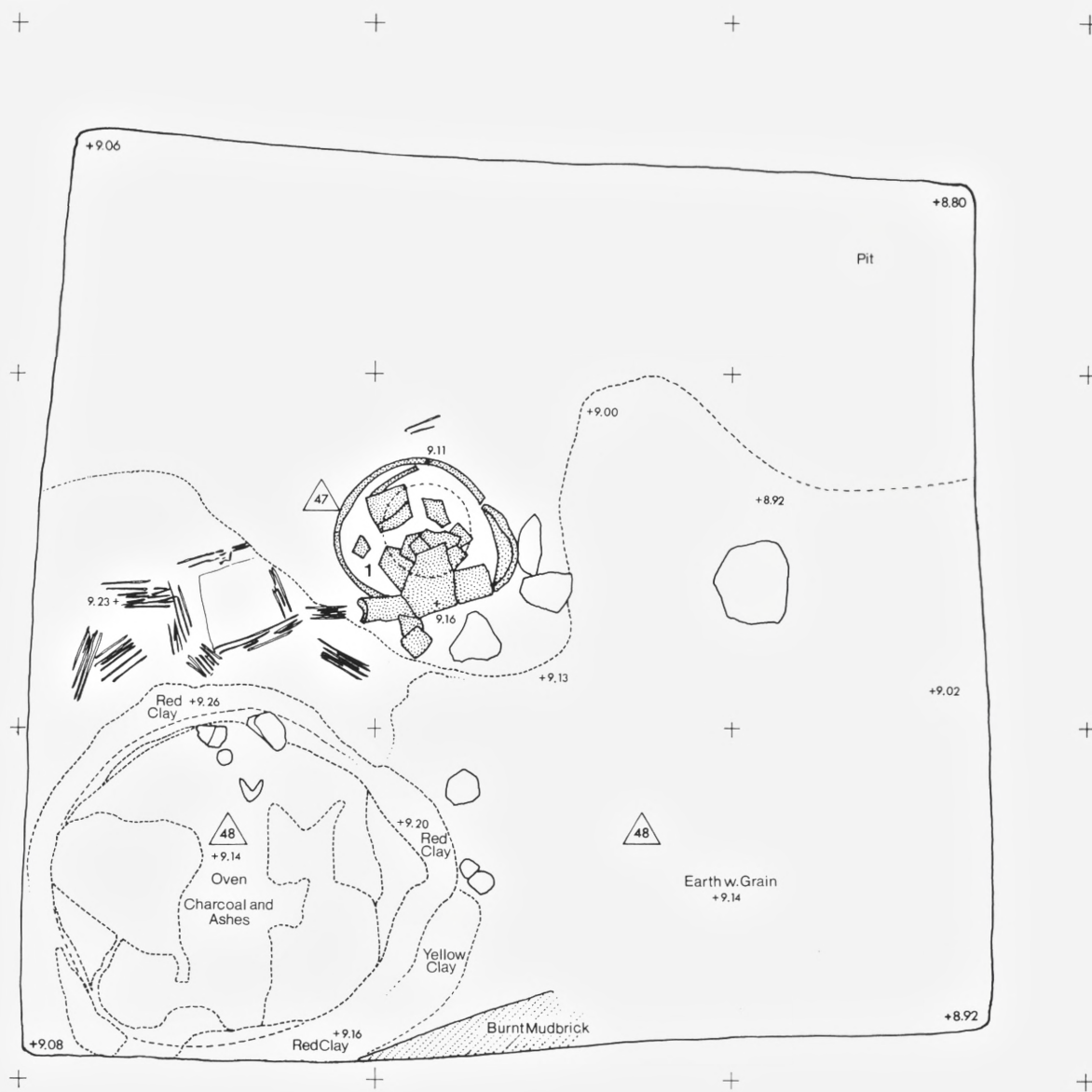


Fig. 18. Plan of the architectural remains in Layer 48.



TALL SŪKĀS

G 11SW

Period L4

SCALE 1:20

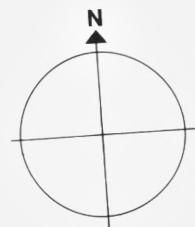
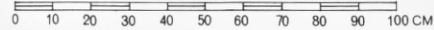



Fig. 19. Plan of the architectural remains in Layer 48.



TALL SŪKĀS

G 11SW

Period L4-3  

SCALE 1:20

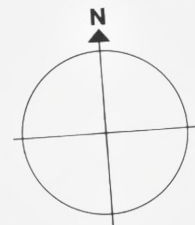
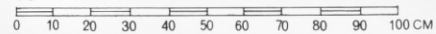
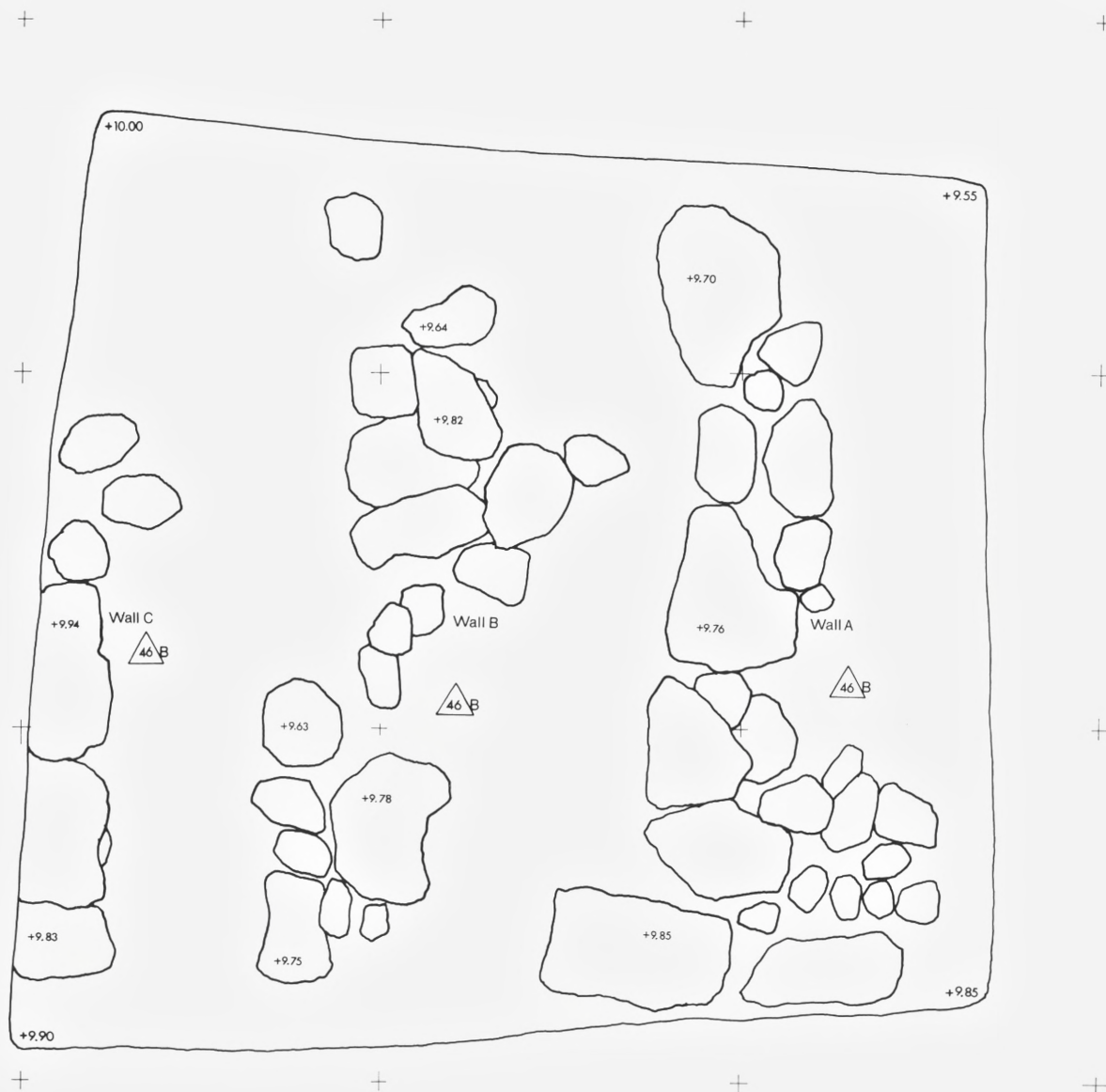


Fig. 20. Plan of the architectural remains in Layers 48-47.



Fig. 21. 1-20. Pottery from Layers 53, Period M 1, and 51-50, Period L 4. 1, 6: Matt Slipped Wares. 2-3, 7-10: Slipped and Burnished Wares. 4-5, 11-20: Simple Wares.



TALL SŪKĀS

G 11SW

Period L3 

SCALE 1:20

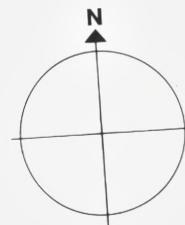
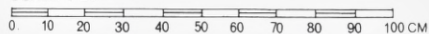
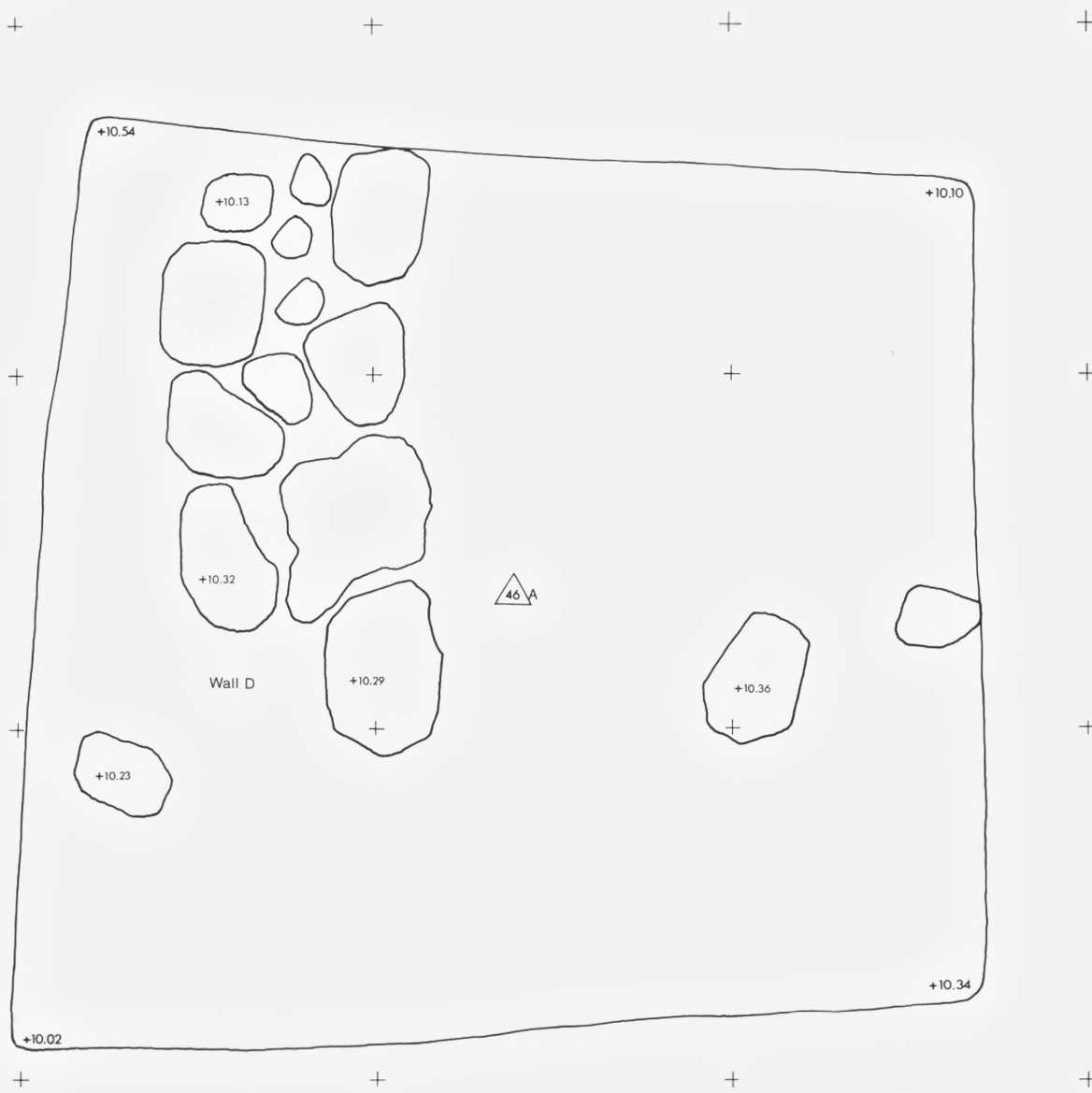


Fig. 22. Plan of the architectural remains in Layer 46.



TALL SŪKĀS

G 11 SW

Period L3 

SCALE 1:20

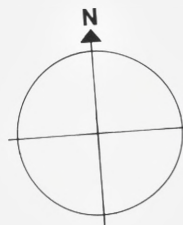
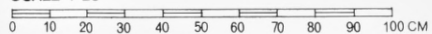
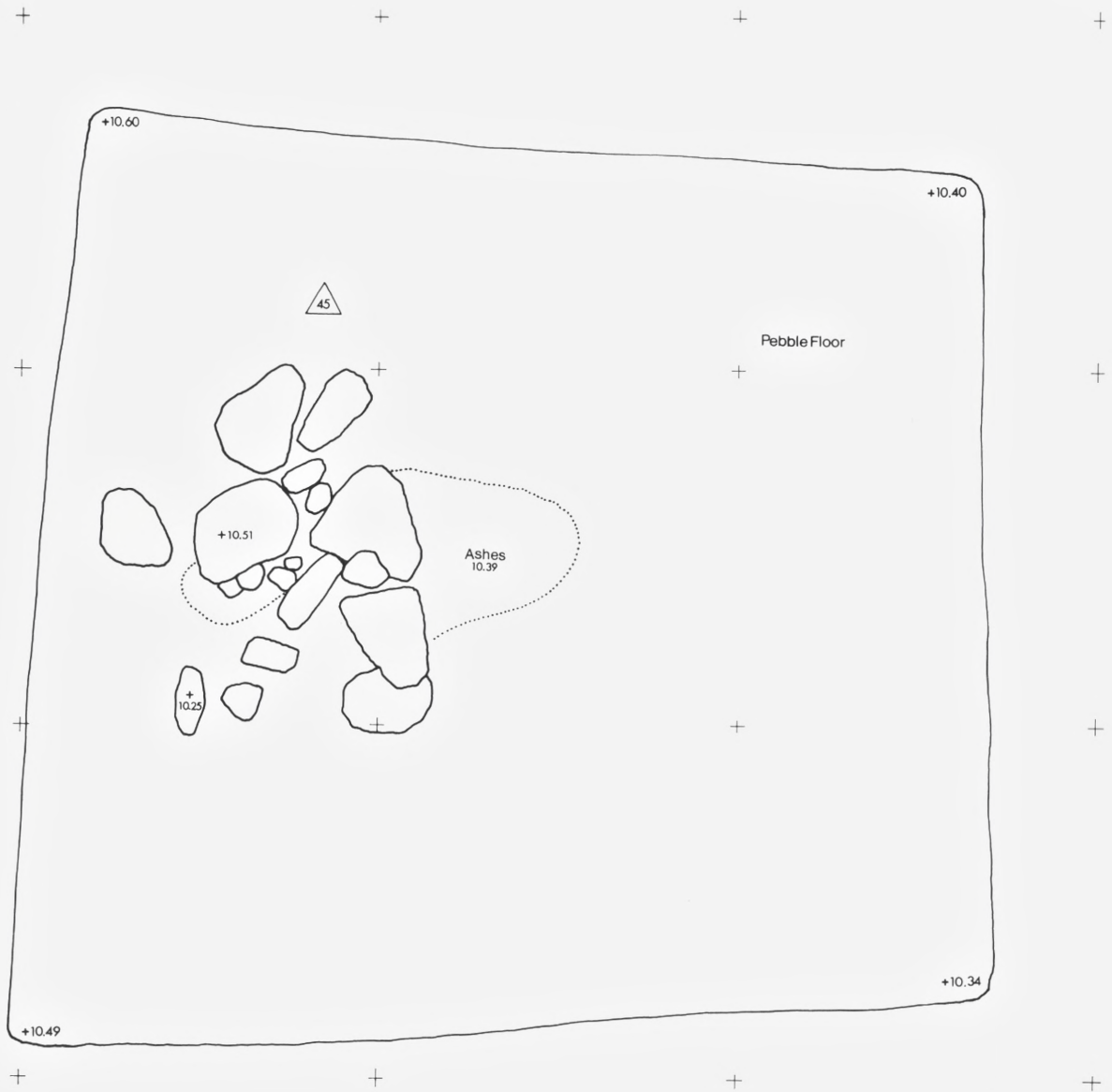



Fig. 23. Plan of the architectural remains in Layer 46.



TALL SŪKĀS

G 11SW

Period L3 

SCALE 1:20

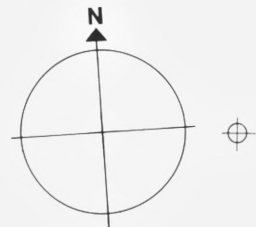
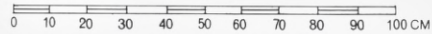
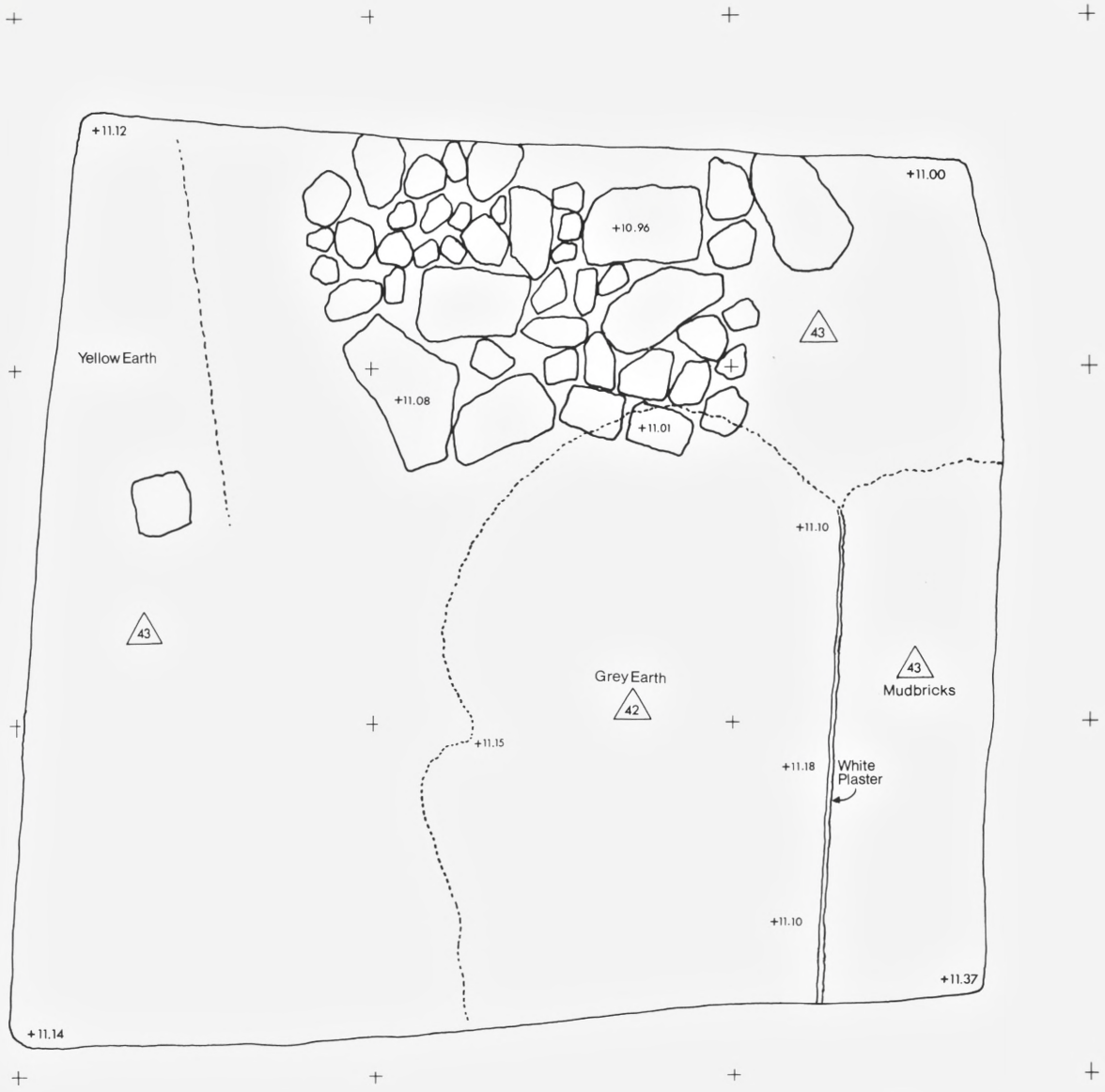


Fig. 24. Plan of the architectural remains in Layer 45.



Fig. 25. Plan of the architectural remains in Layers 44-43.



TALL SŪKĀS

G 11SW

Period L3 

SCALE 1:20

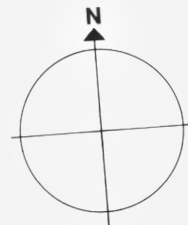
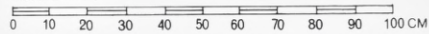


Fig. 26. Plan of the architectural remains in Layers 43-42.

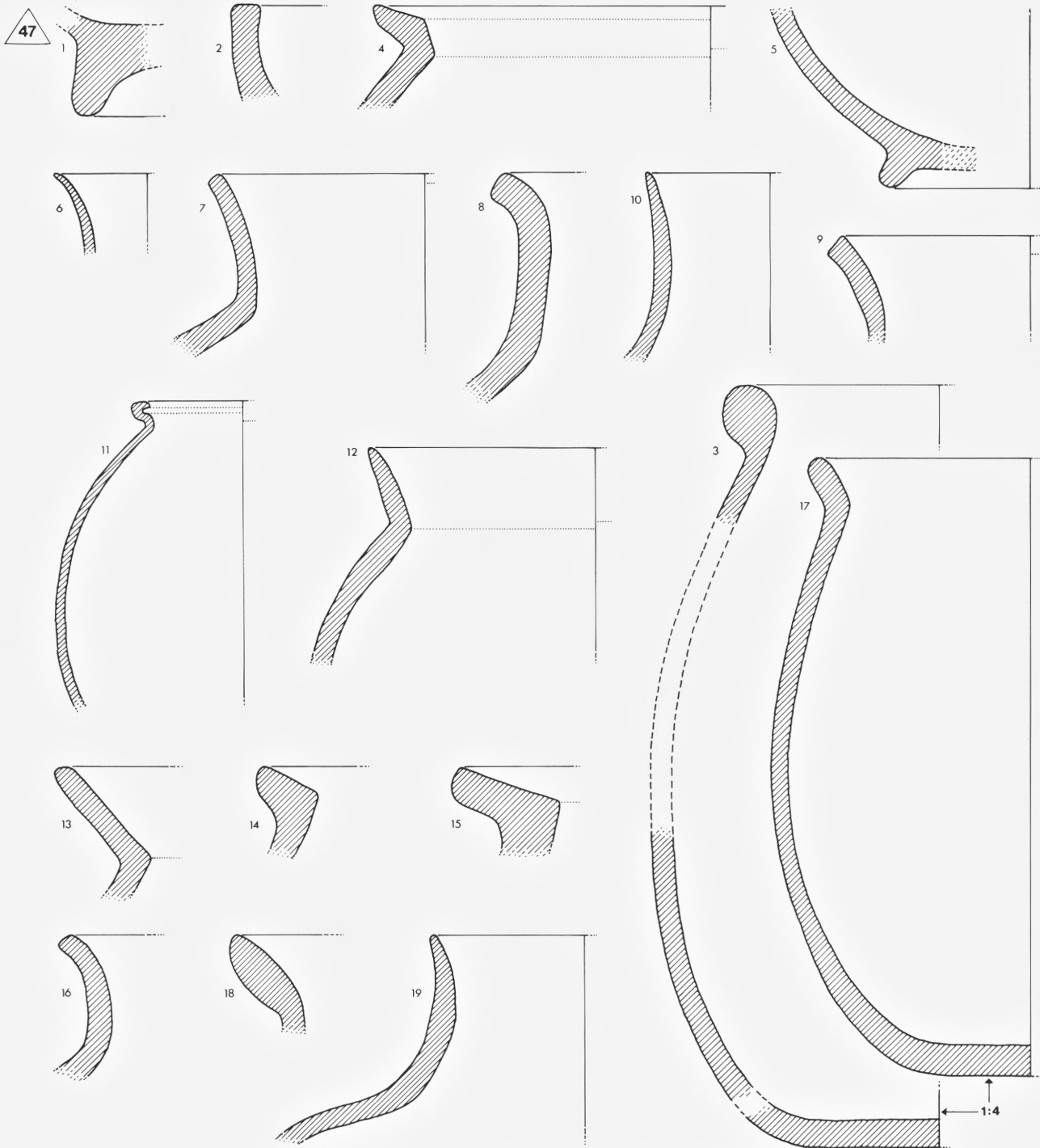


Fig. 27. 1-19. Pottery from Layer 47, Period L 3. 1: Matt Slipped Ware. 2-5: Slipped and Burnished Wares. 6-9: Mottled Ware. 10: Burnished Unslipped Ware. 11: Light Ware. 12-19: Simple Wares.

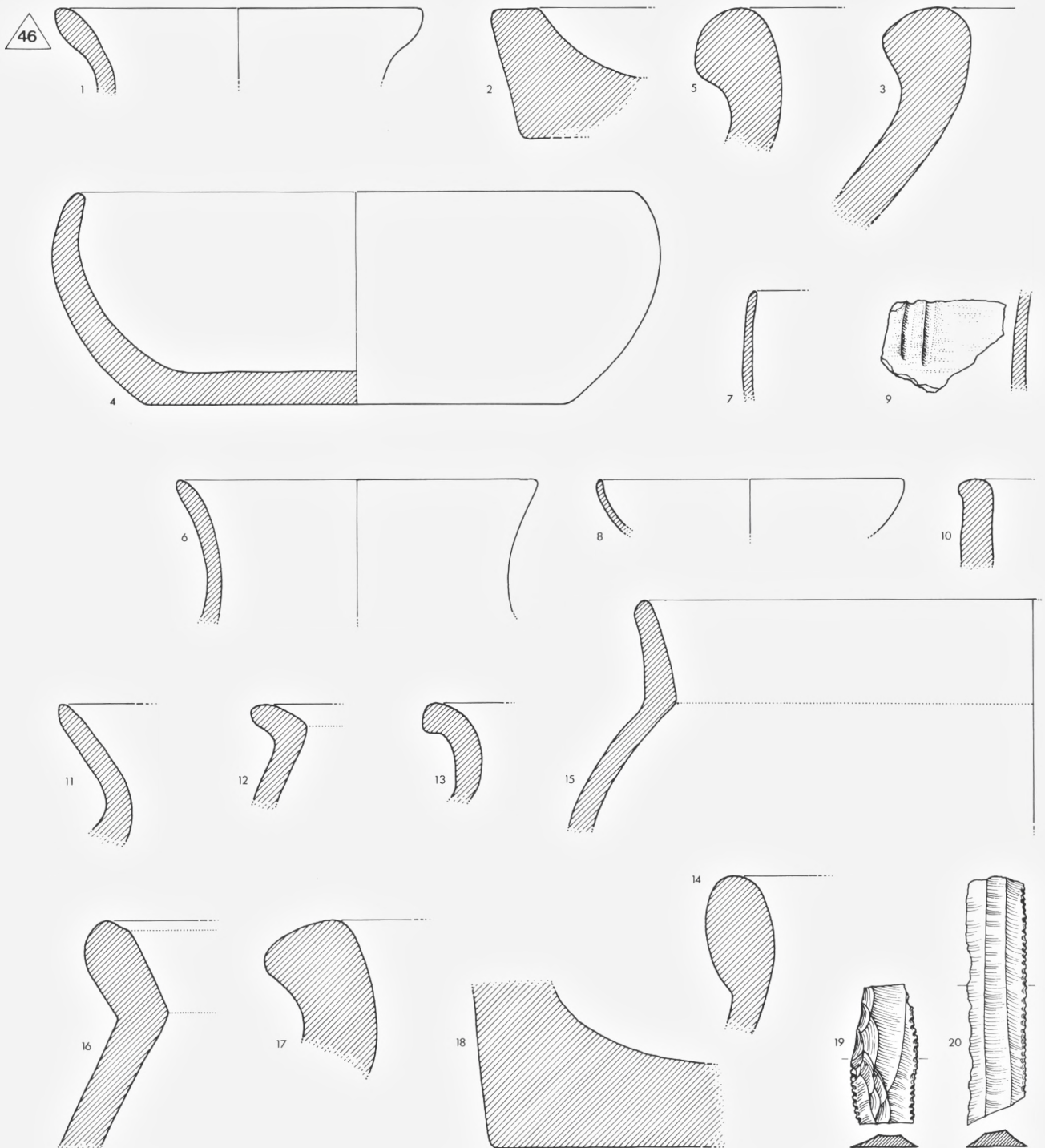


Fig. 28. 1-20. Pottery and flint artifacts from Layer 46, Period L 3. 1-3: Matt Slipped Wares. 4: Unclassified painted sherd. 5: Slipped and Burnished Ware. 6: Mottled Ware. 7-9: Light Ware. 10-18: Simple Wares. 19-20: Flint artifacts.

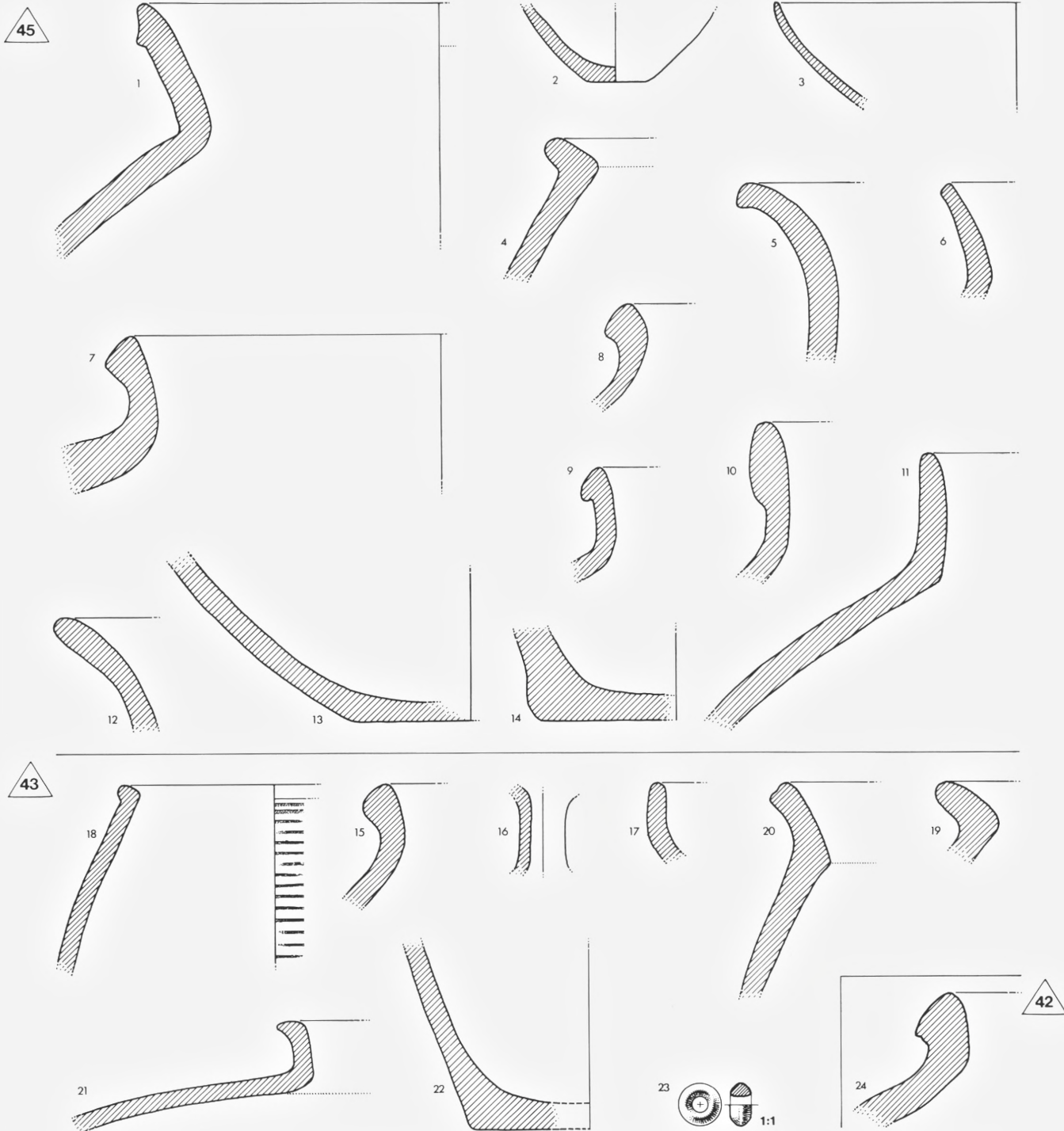


Fig. 29. 1-24. Pottery and bead from Layers 45, 43-42, Period L 3. 1, 15: Matt Slipped Wares. 2: Mottled Ware. 16-17: Burnished Unslipped Ware. 3: Light Ware. 4-14, 18-22, 24: Simple Wares. 23: Bead.



Fig. 30. Plan of the architectural remains in Layer 41.

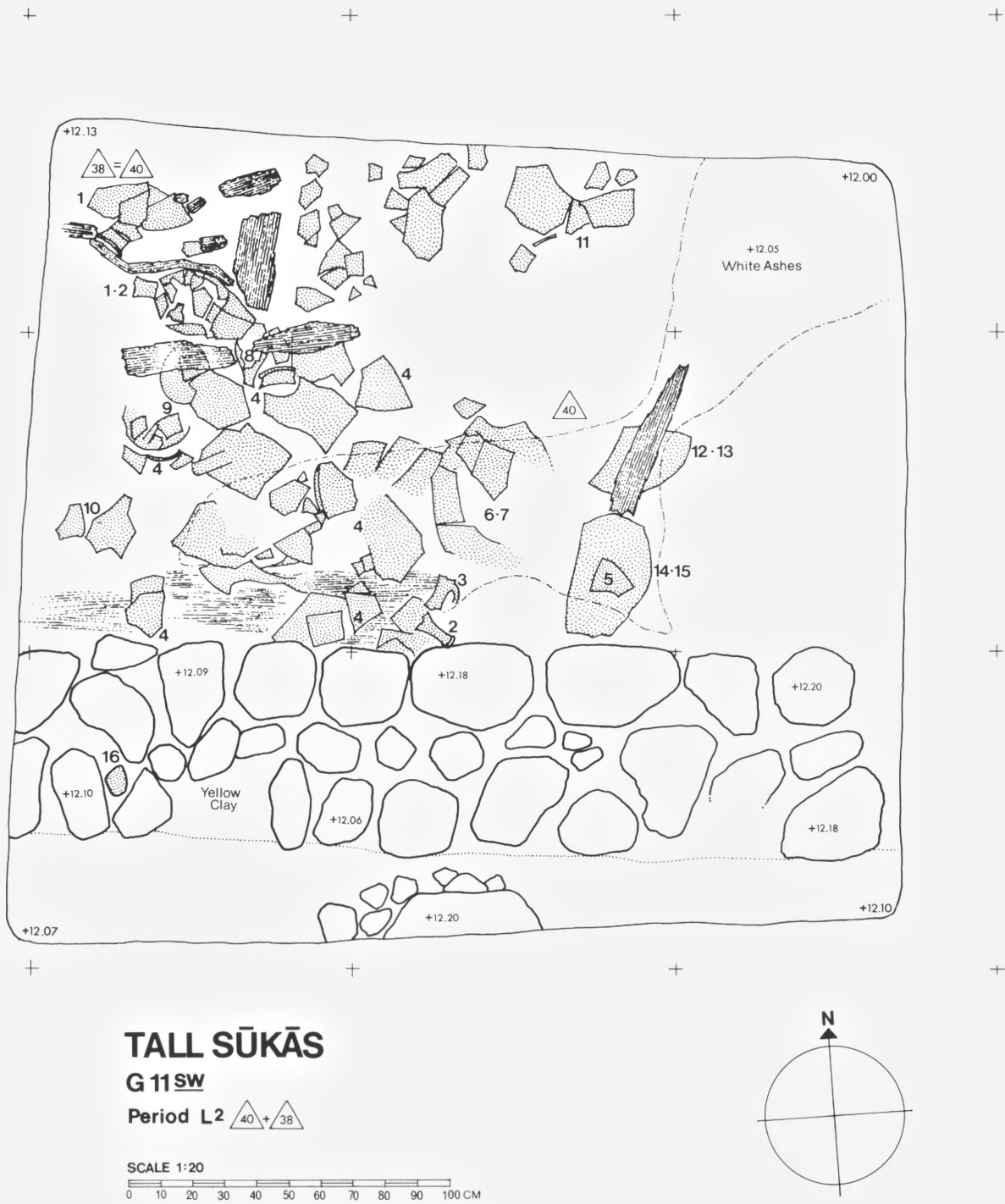
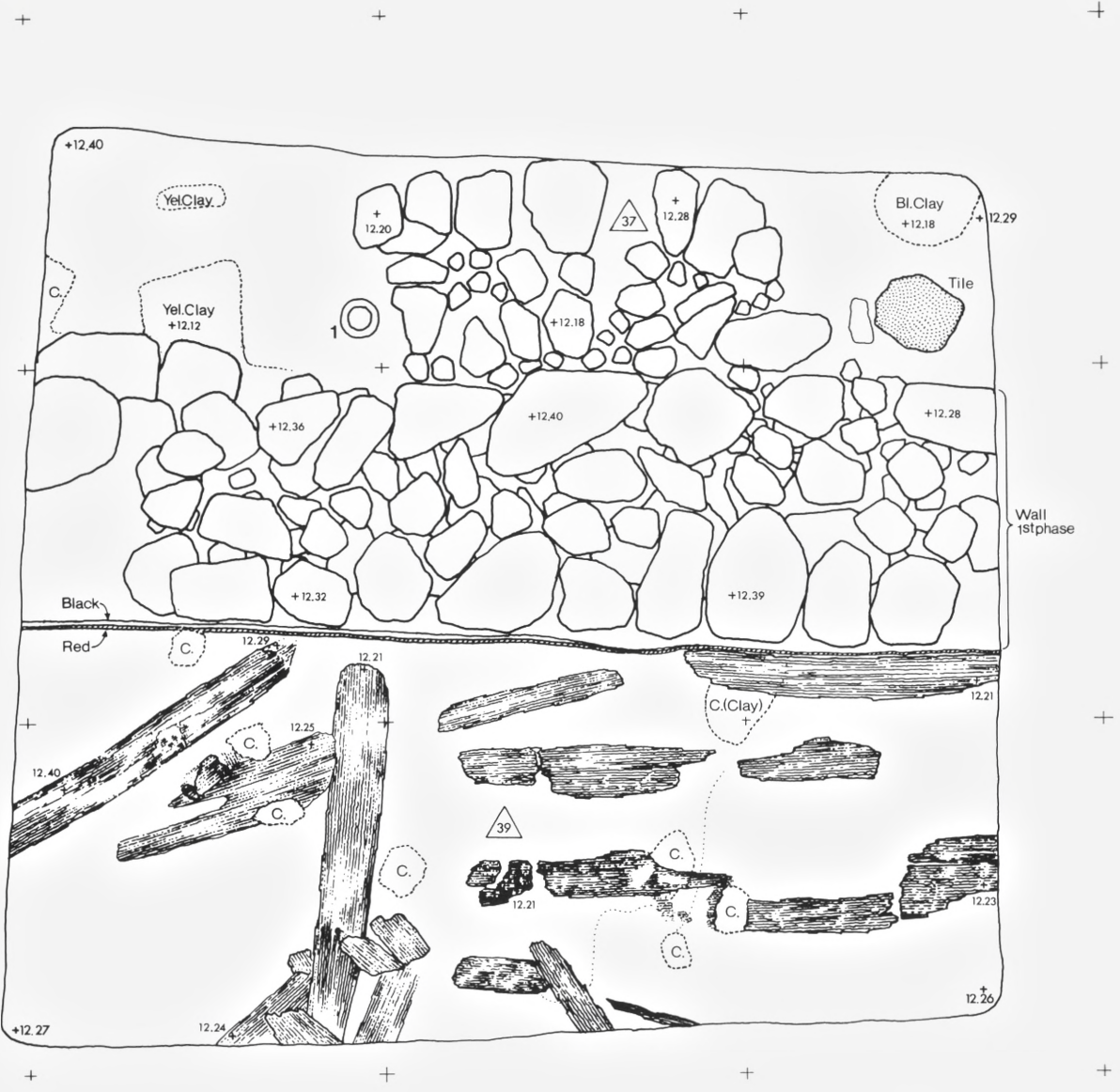


Fig. 31. Plan of the architectural remains in Layers 40 and 38.



TALL SŪKĀS

G 11SW

Period L2  + 

SCALE 1:20

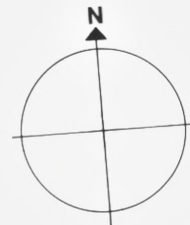
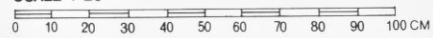
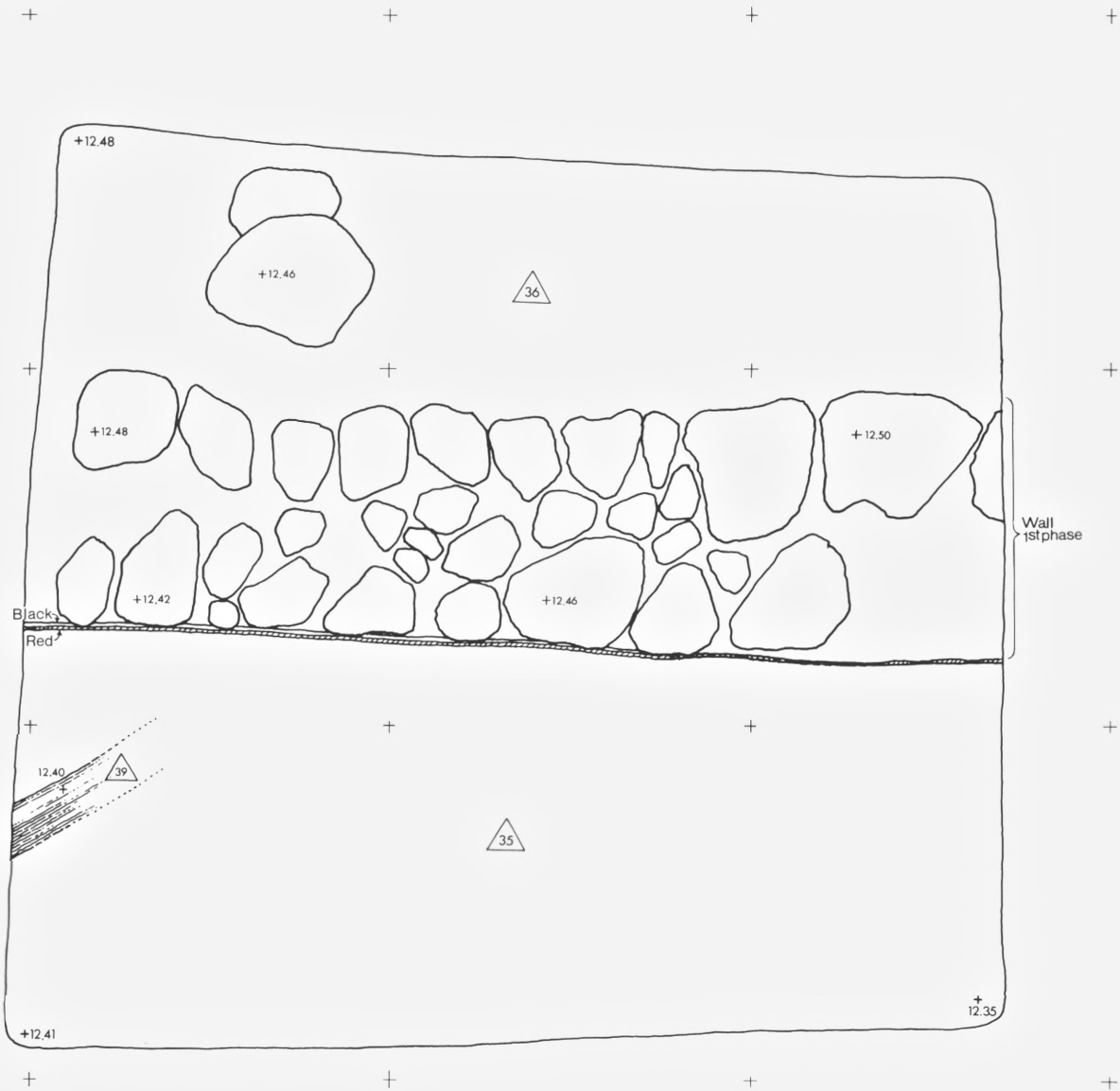


Fig. 32. Plan of the architectural remains in Layers 39, 37.



TALL SŪKĀS

G 11 SW

Period L2  + 

SCALE 1:20

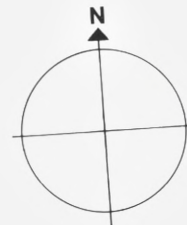
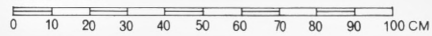
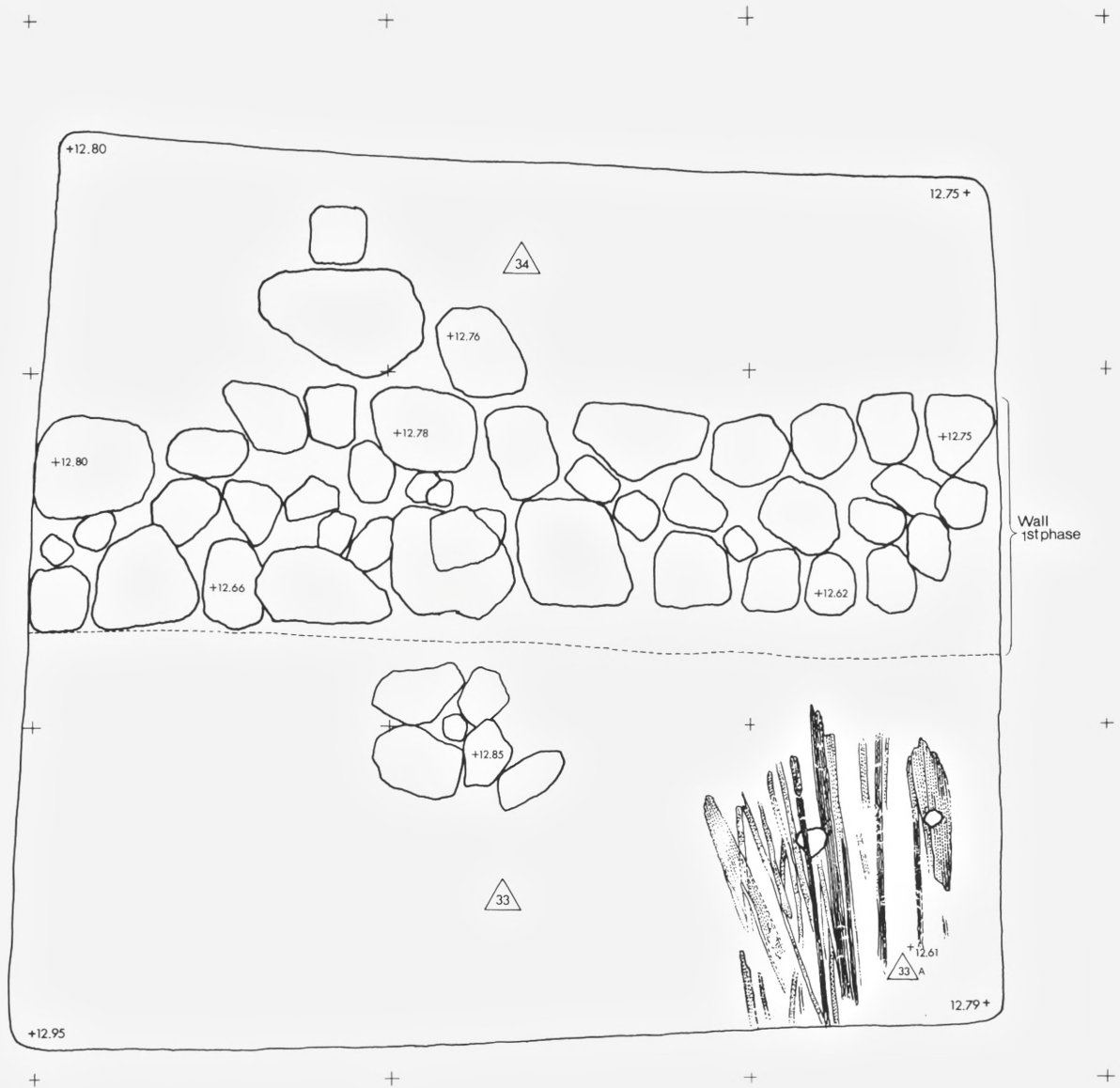


Fig. 33. Plan of the architectural remains in Layers 36-35.



TALL SŪKĀS

G 11SW

Period L2 $\triangle_{34} + \triangle_{33} + \triangle_{33A}$

SCALE 1:20

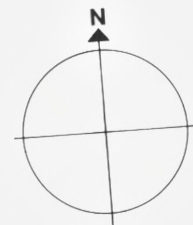
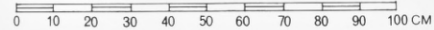


Fig. 34. Plan of the architectural remains in Layers 34, 33, 33 A.

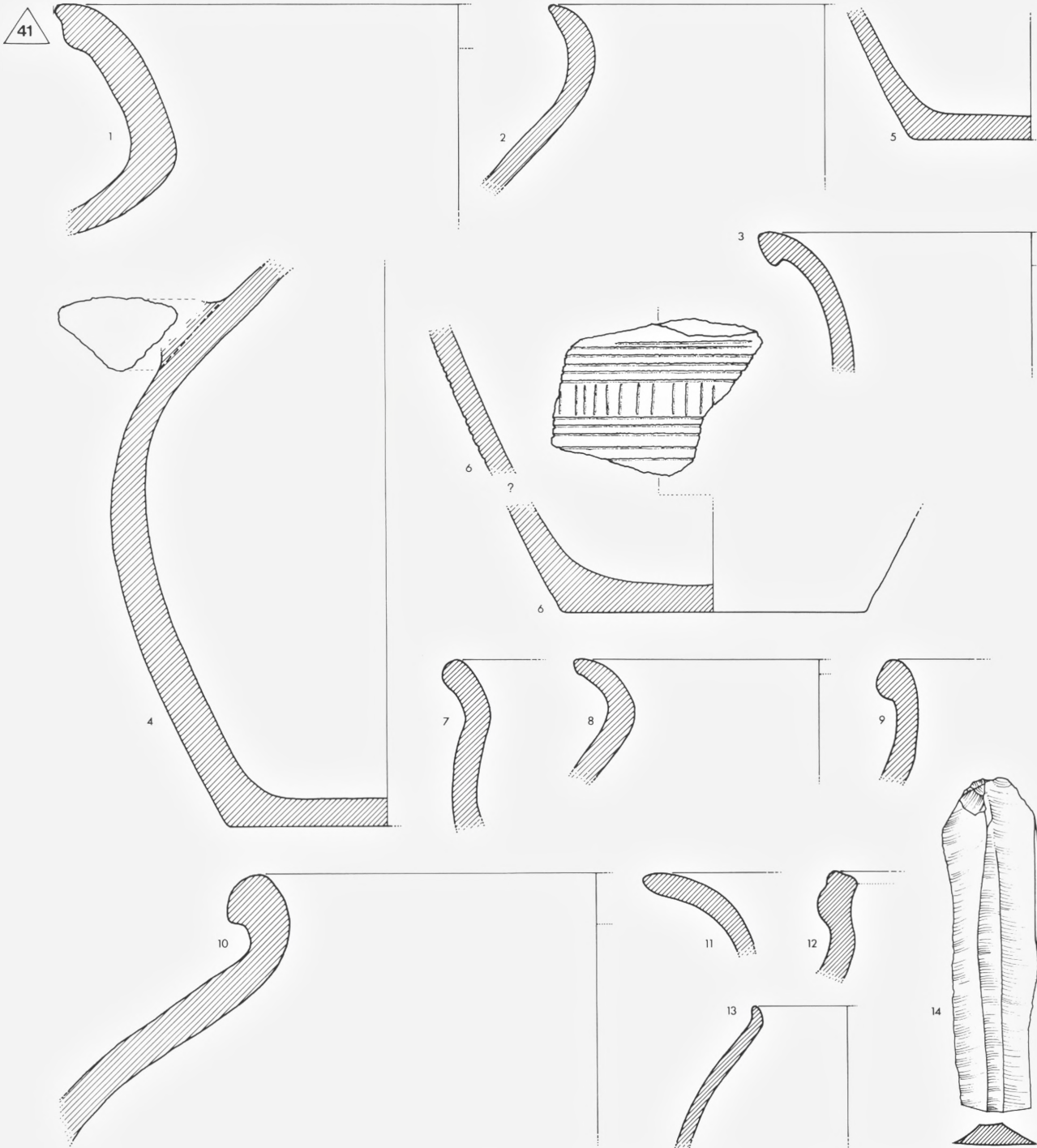


Fig. 35. 1-14: Pottery and flint artifact from Layer 41, Period L 2. 1-3: Matt Slipped Wares. 4-5: Slipped and Burnished Wares. 6: Combed Ware. 7-13: Simple Wares. 14: Flint artifact.



Fig. 36. 1-8. Pottery from Layer 40, Period L 2. 1-4: Slipped and Burnished Wares. 5-8: Burnished Unslipped Ware.

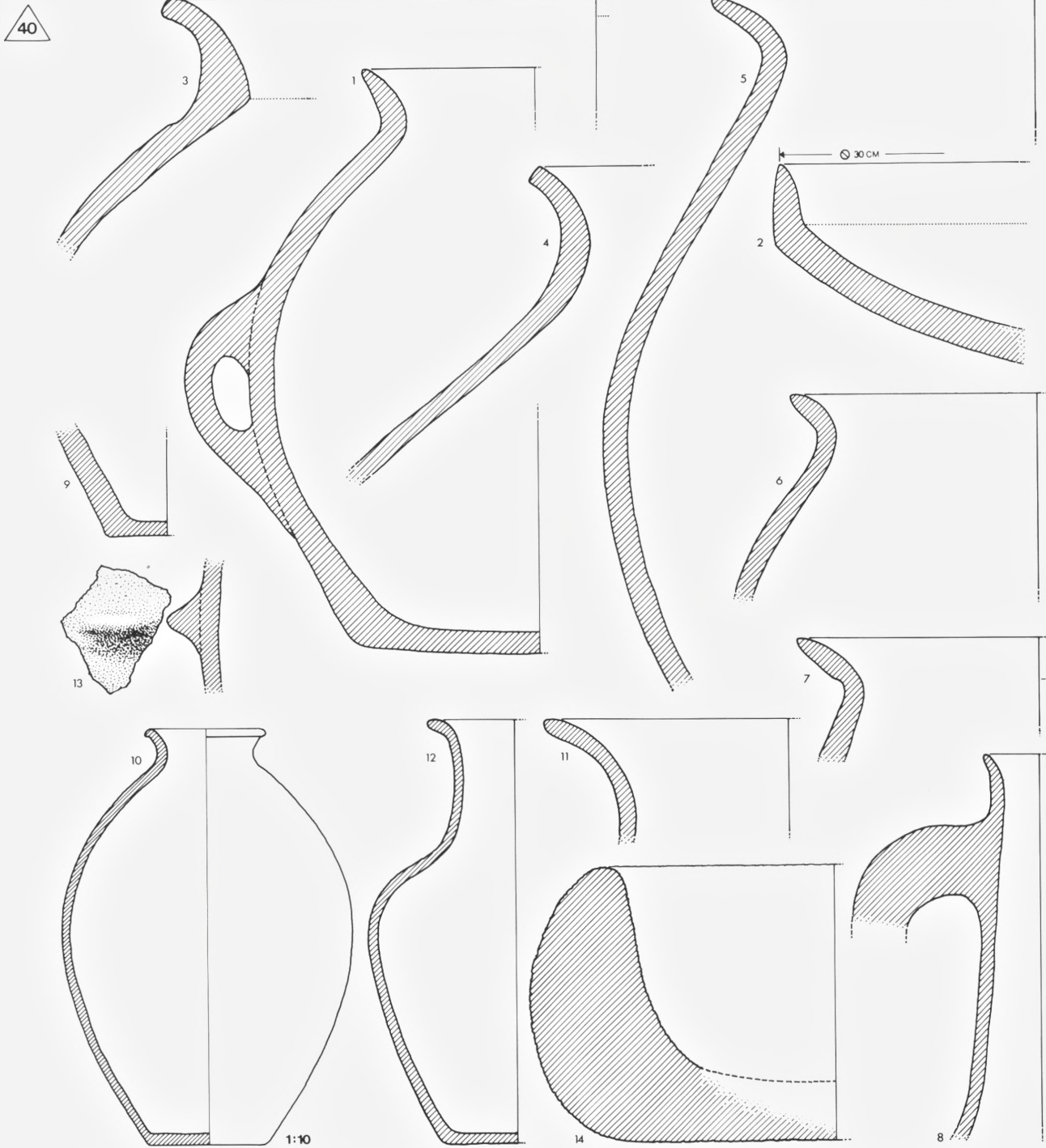


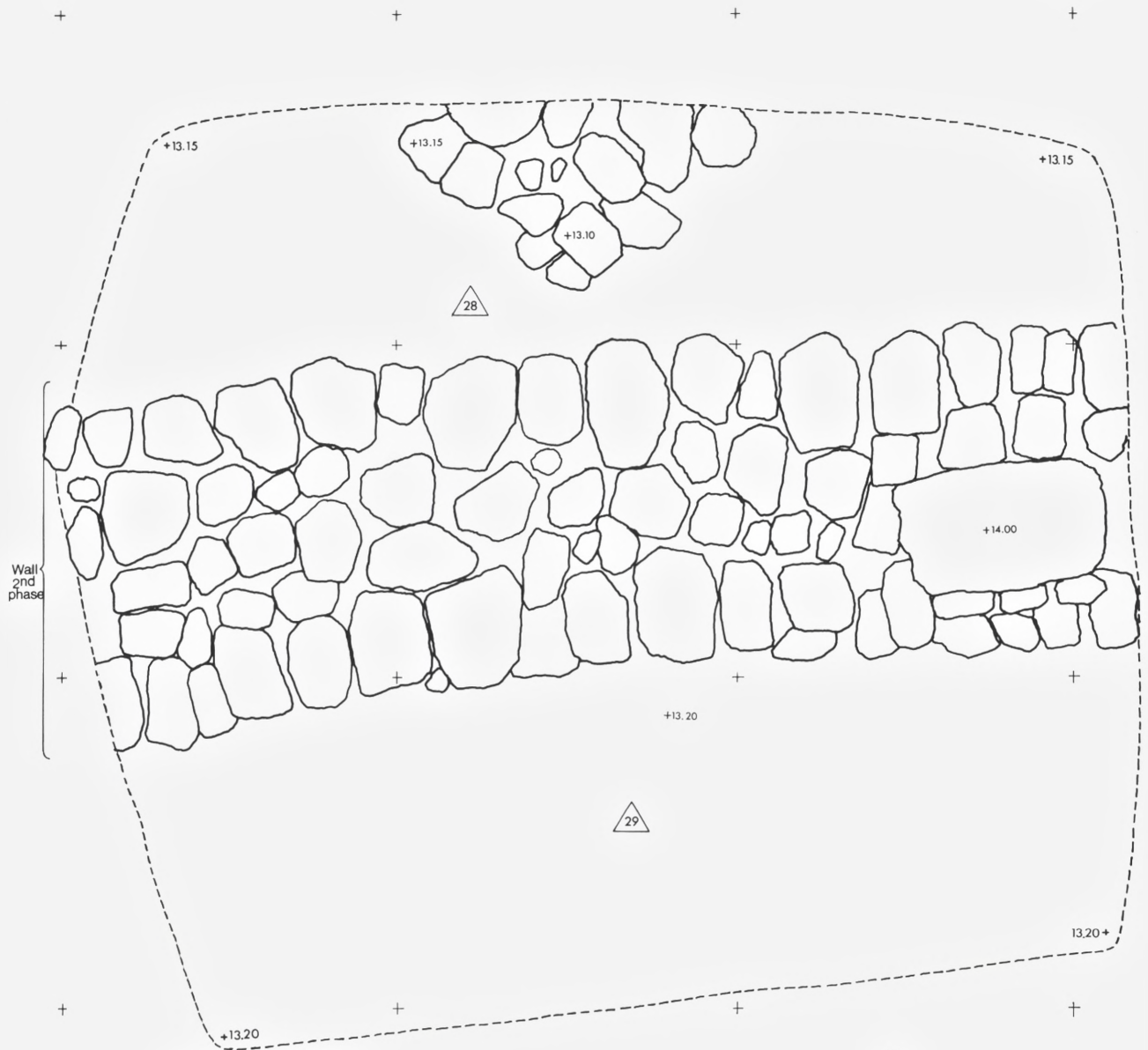
Fig. 37. 1-14. Pottery and stone artifact from Layer 40, Period L 2. 1: Burnished Unslipped Ware. 2-13: Simple Wares. 14: Stone mortar.



Fig. 38. 1-16. Pottery from Layers 39, 37, 35-33, Period L 2. 3-4, 10: Matt Slipped Wares. 5, 11: Slipped and Burnished Wares. 1, 6, 12, 15-16: Burnished Unslipped Wares. 2, 7-9, 13-14: Simple Wares.



Fig. 39. Plan of the architectural remains in Layers 32, 31, 30.



TALL SŪKĀS

G 11 SW

Period L1  + 

SCALE 1:20

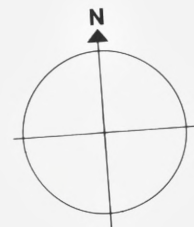
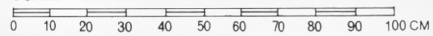


Fig. 40. Plan of the architectural remains in Layers 29-28.

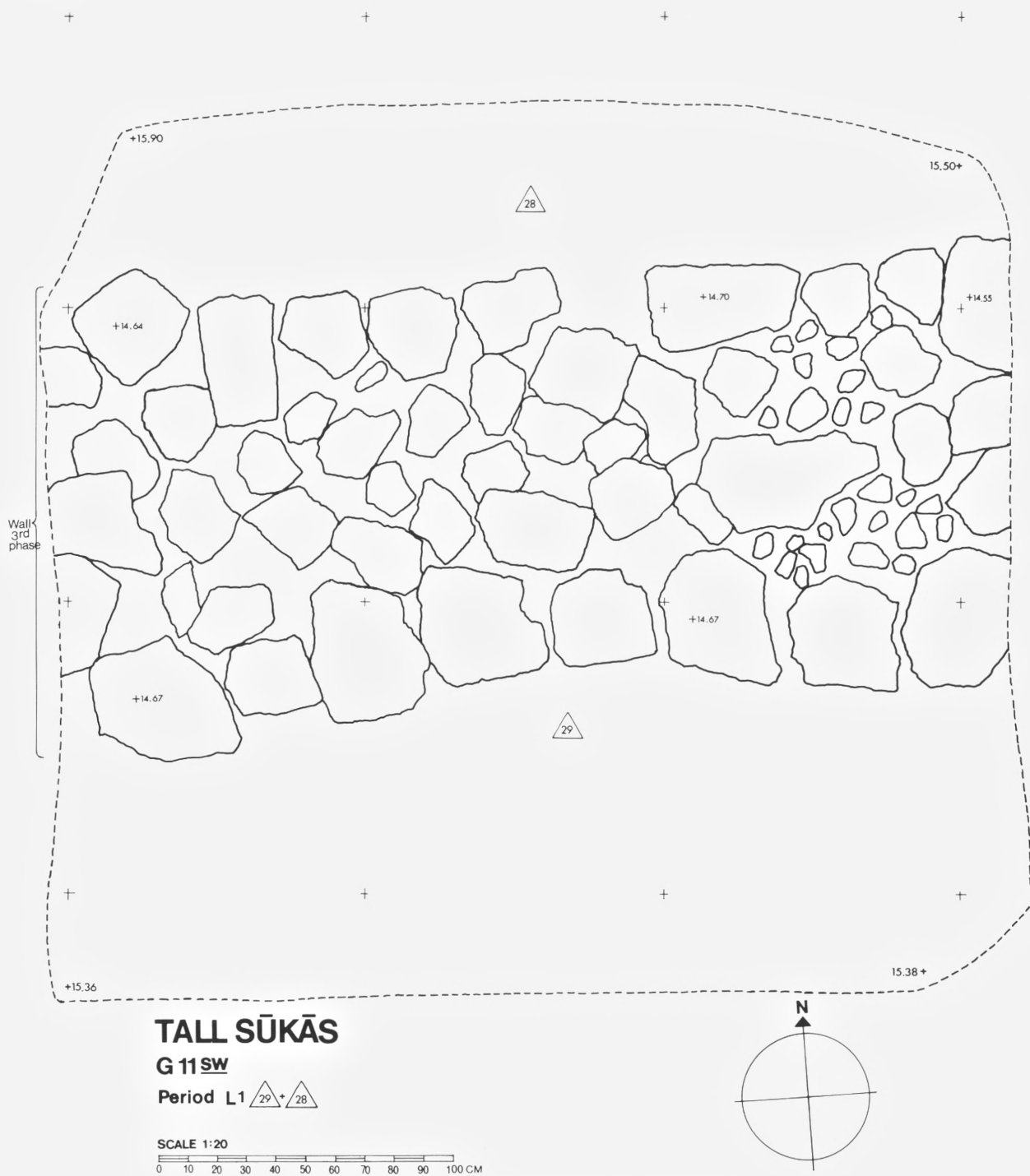
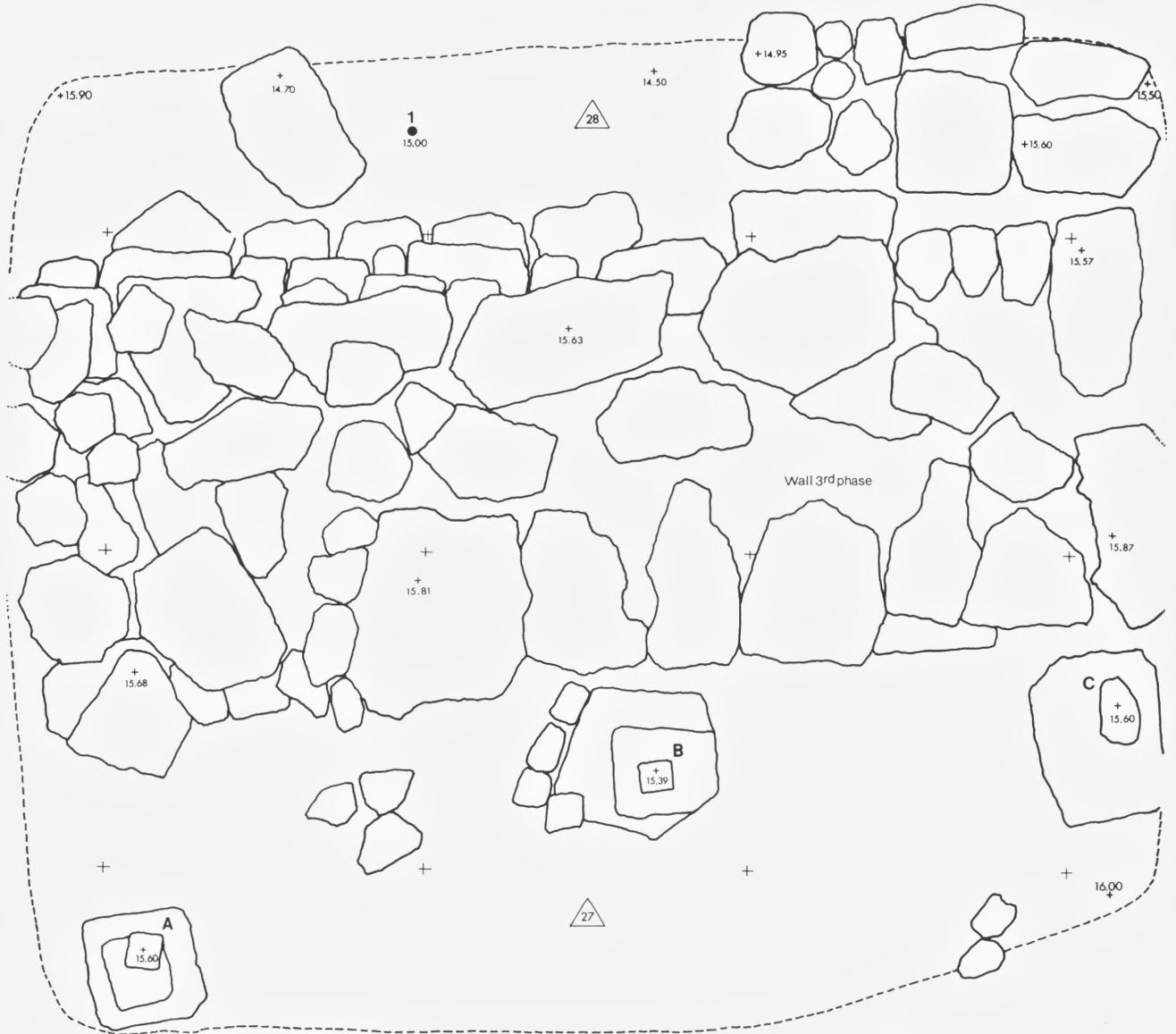


Fig. 41. Plan of the architectural remains in Layers 29-28.



TALL SŪKĀS

G 11 SW

Period L1 

SCALE 1:20

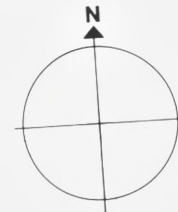
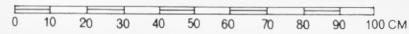
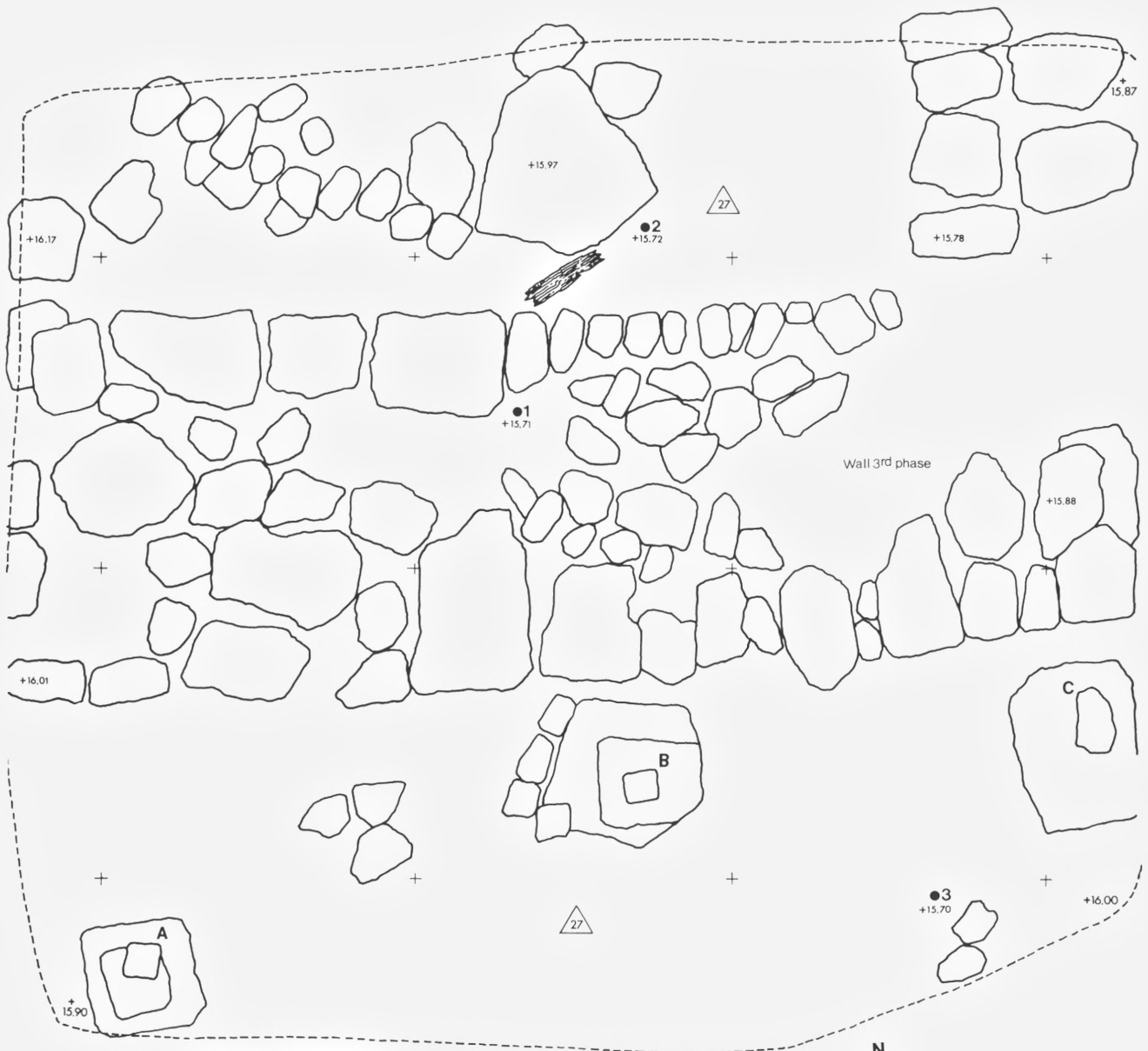



Fig. 42. Plan of the architectural remains in Layers 28-27.



TALL SŪKĀS

G 11 SW

Period L1 

SCALE 1:20

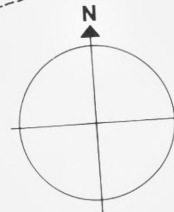
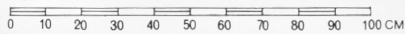


Fig. 43. Plan of the architectural remains in Layer 27.



Fig. 44. Plan of the architectural remains in Layer 26.

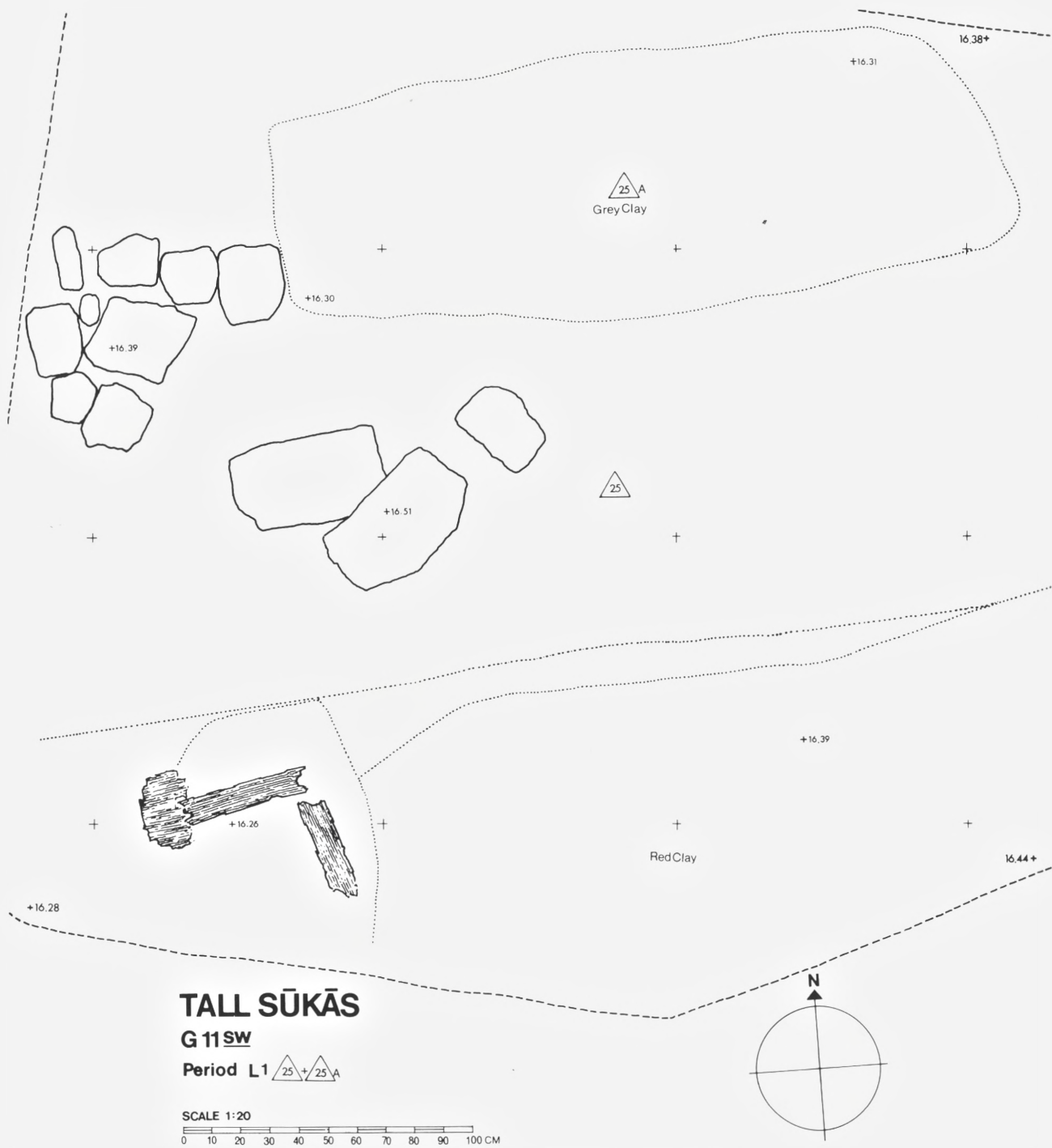


Fig. 45. Plan of the architectural remains in Layer 25-25 A.

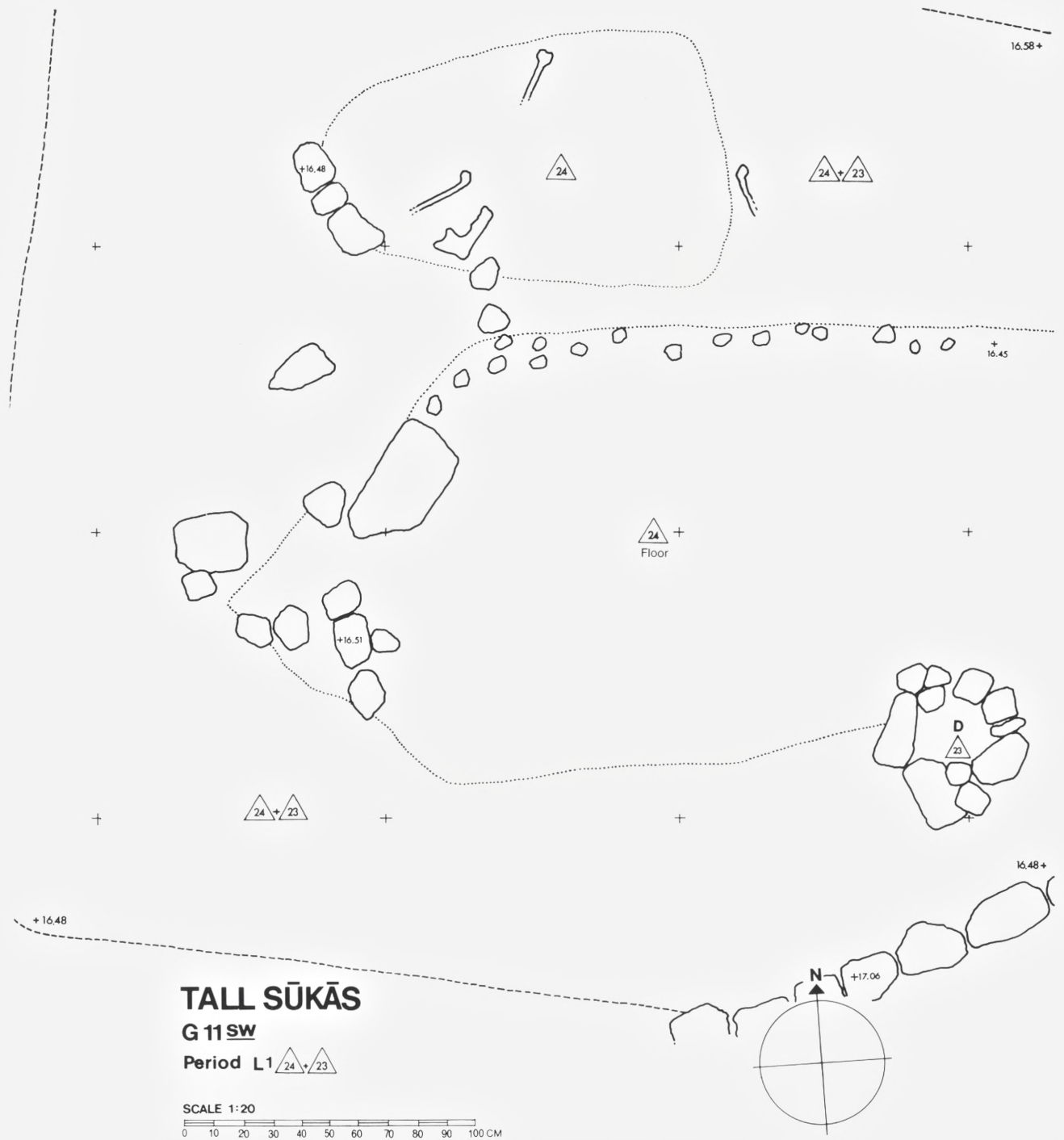


Fig. 46. Plan of the architectural remains in Layers 24-23.

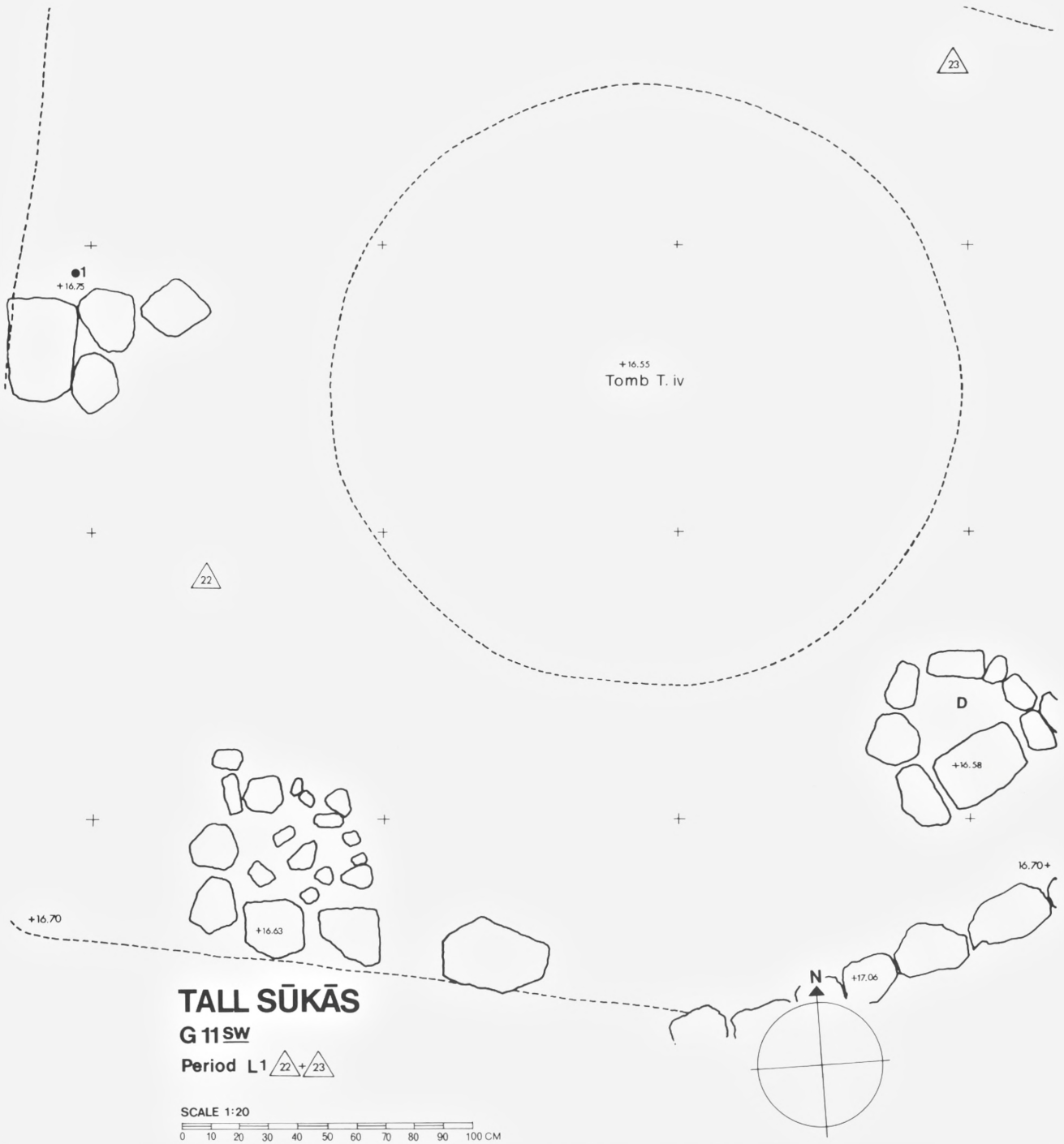


Fig. 47. Plan of the architectural remains in Layers 23-22.

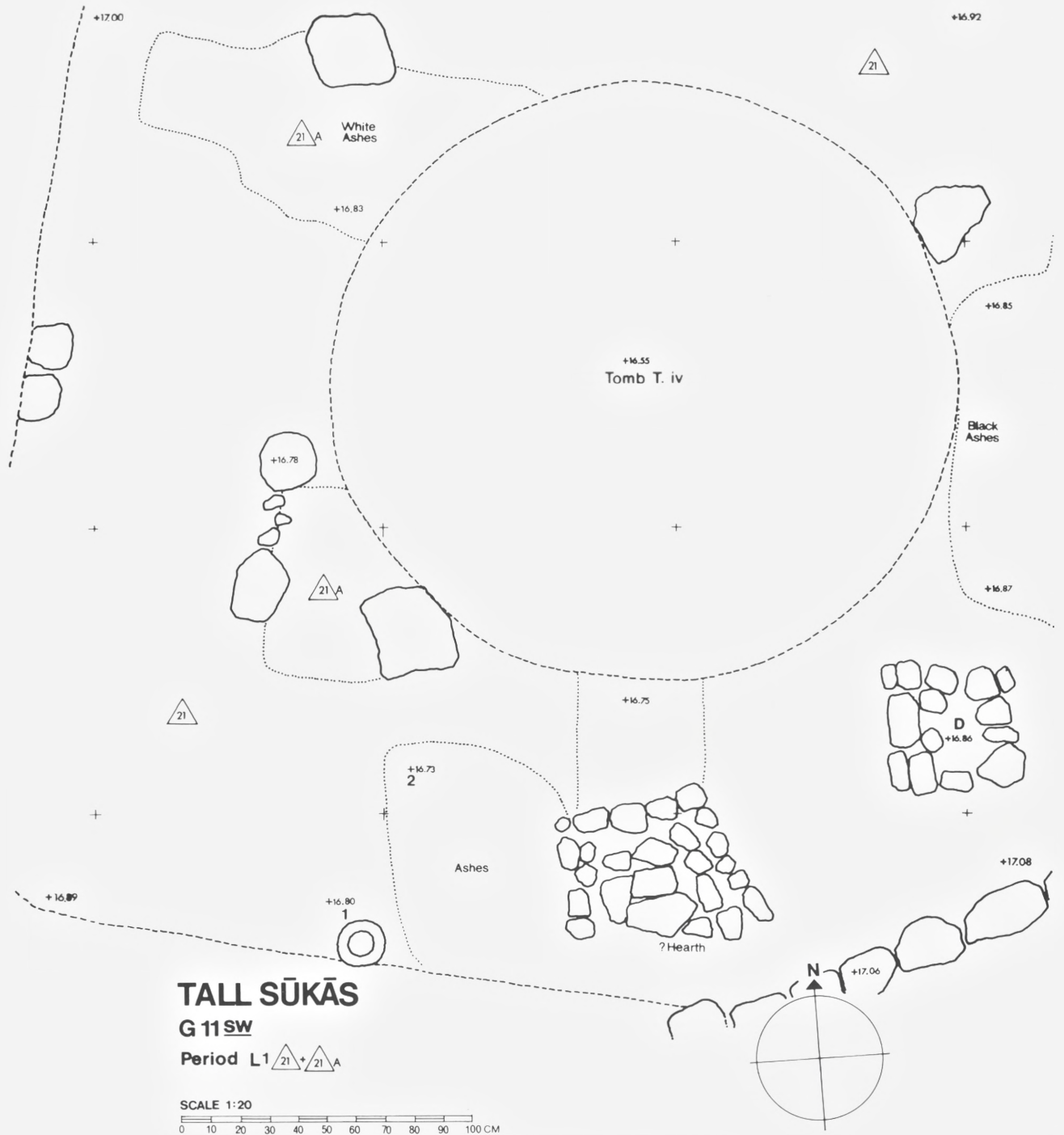


Fig. 48. Plan of the architectural remains in Layers 21, 21 A.



Fig. 49. Plan of the architectural remains in Layer 20.

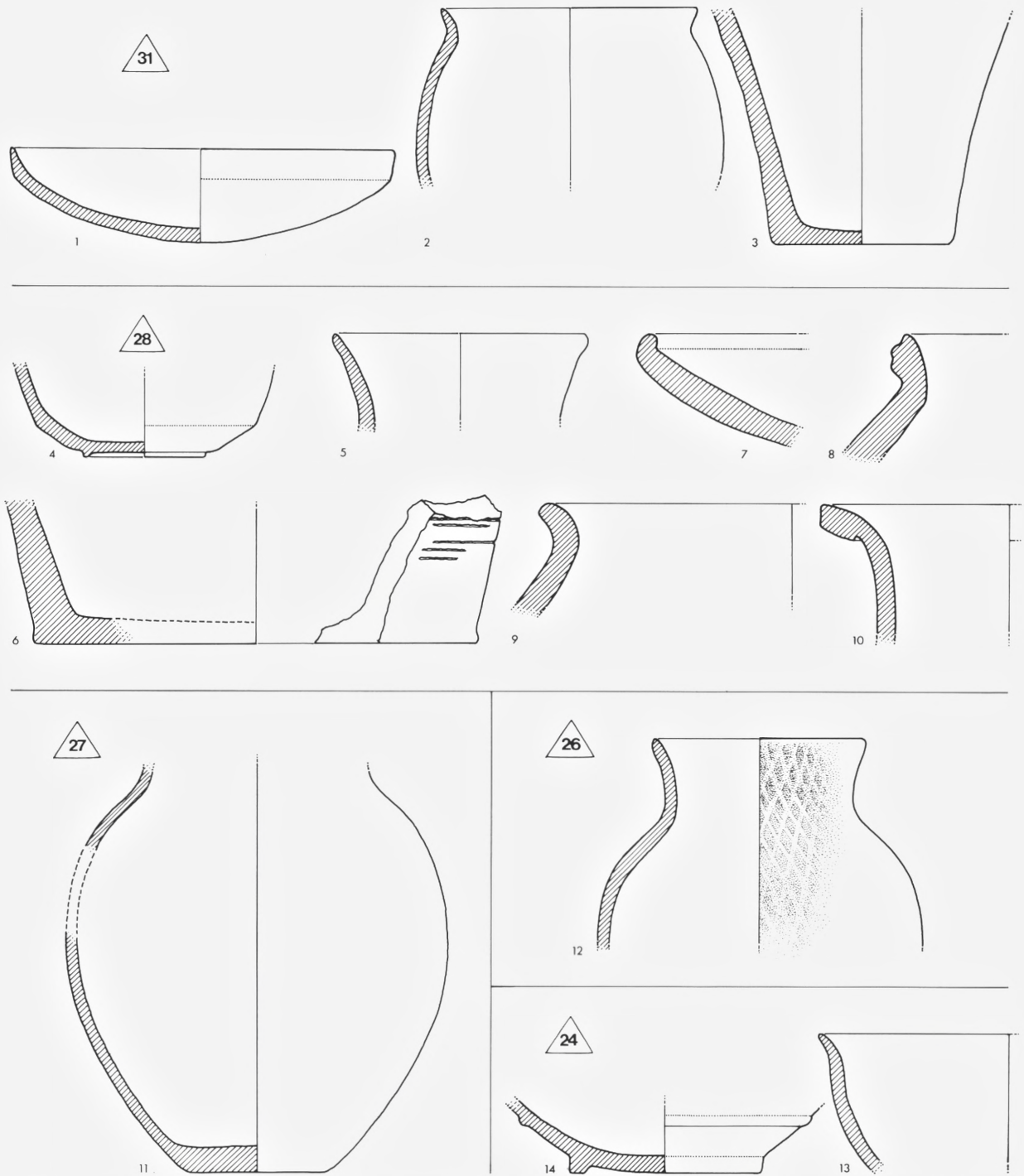


Fig. 50. 1-14. Pottery from Layers 31, 28, 27, 26, 24, Period L 1. 11-12: Burnished Unslipped Ware. 4-5, 13-14: Light Ware. 6: Combed Ware. 1-3, 7-10: Simple Wares.

All items 1:4

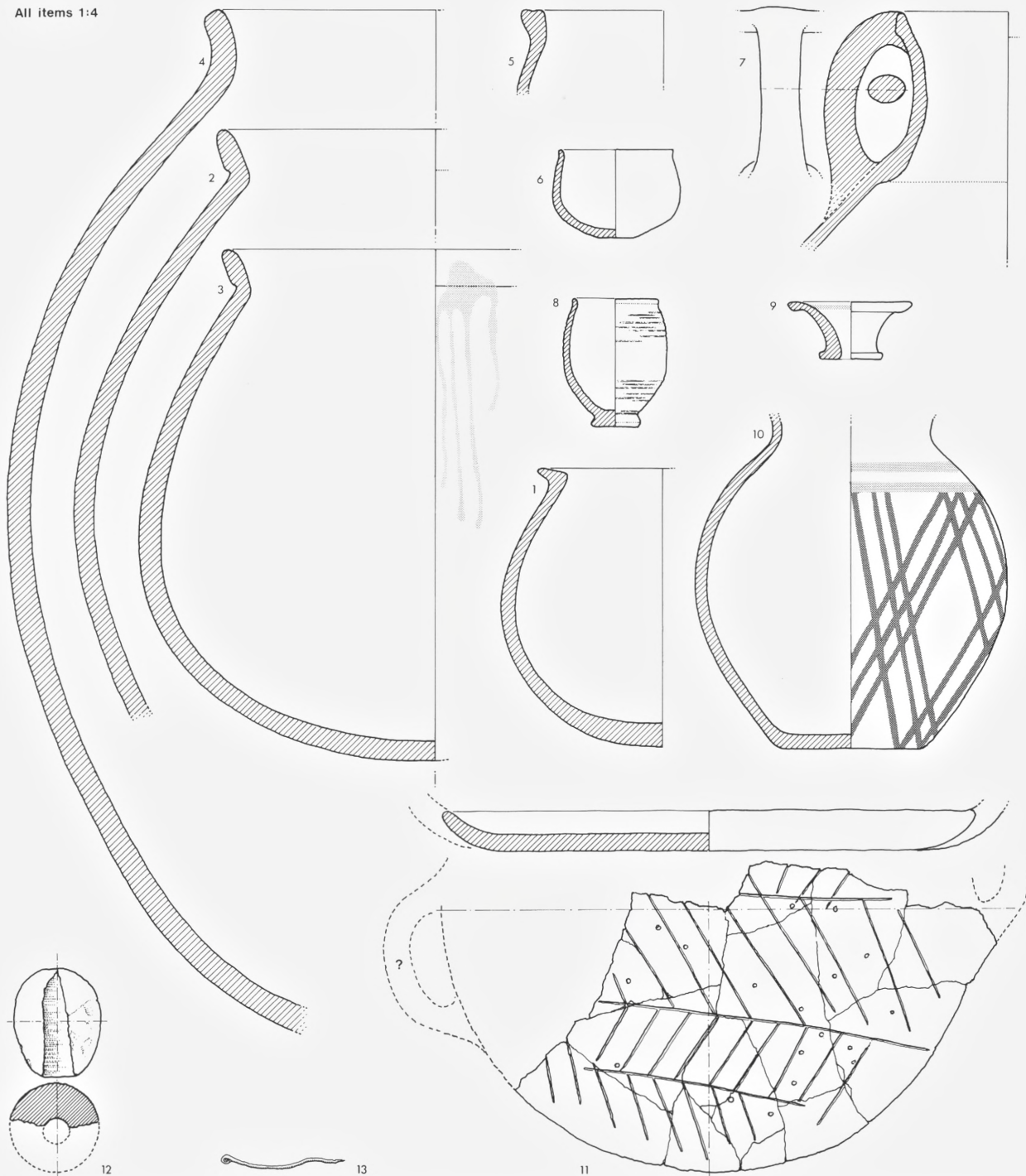
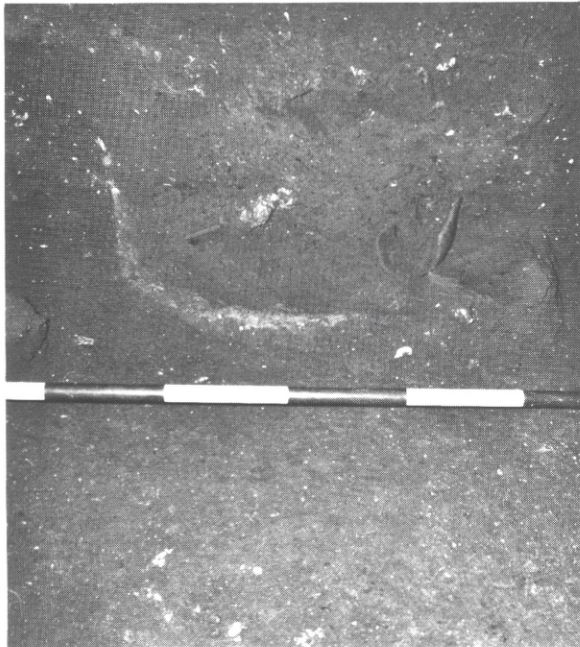
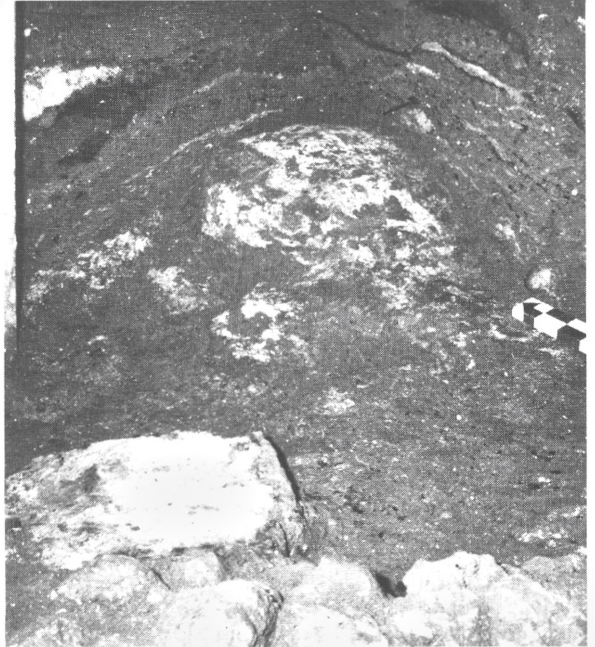


Fig. 51. 1-13: Pottery and other small objects found outside the sounding. 1-6: Pottery from sector B 8. 7-11: Pottery from sectors G 13 SW, G 13 SE, G 13 NE, H 14 NE. 12: Mace-head from the north slope. 13: Bronze pin from sector G 13 SW.



1



2

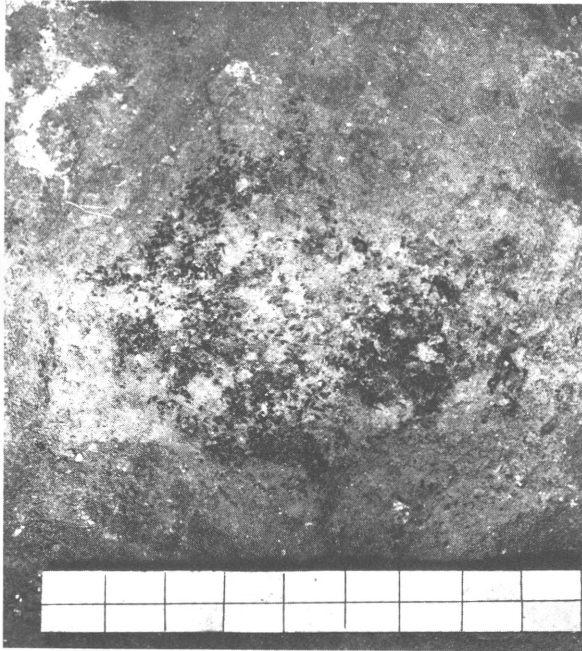


3

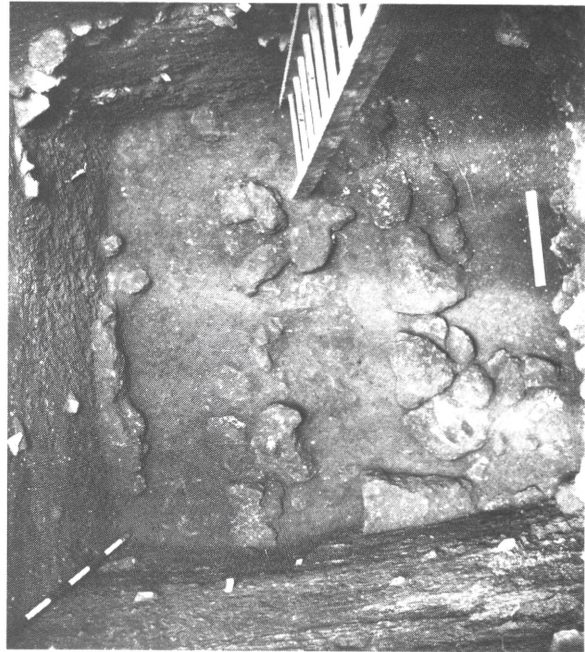


4

Fig. 52. 1: Western sounding wall with pit from Layer 58. 2: Layer 57, heap in the northeastern corner. 3: Layer 48, bottom of oven, seen from the east. 4: Layer 48, jar in pit from Layer 47, seen from the east.



1



2



3



4

Fig. 53. 1: Layer 48, carbonized grain in the southwestern corner, seen from the east. 2: Layer 46, Walls C, B and A, seen from the south. 3: Layer 41, two parallel walls seen from the east. 4: Layer 40, wall and layer of sherds, seen from the southeast.



1



2



3



4

Fig. 54. 1: Layer 39, burnt wood, seen from the north. 2: Layer 38 (=40), pottery and burnt wood, seen from the east. 3: Layers 29-28, 2nd phase of the wall, seen from the southeast. 4: Layer 27 with postholes A and B, and 3rd phase of the wall, seen from the east.

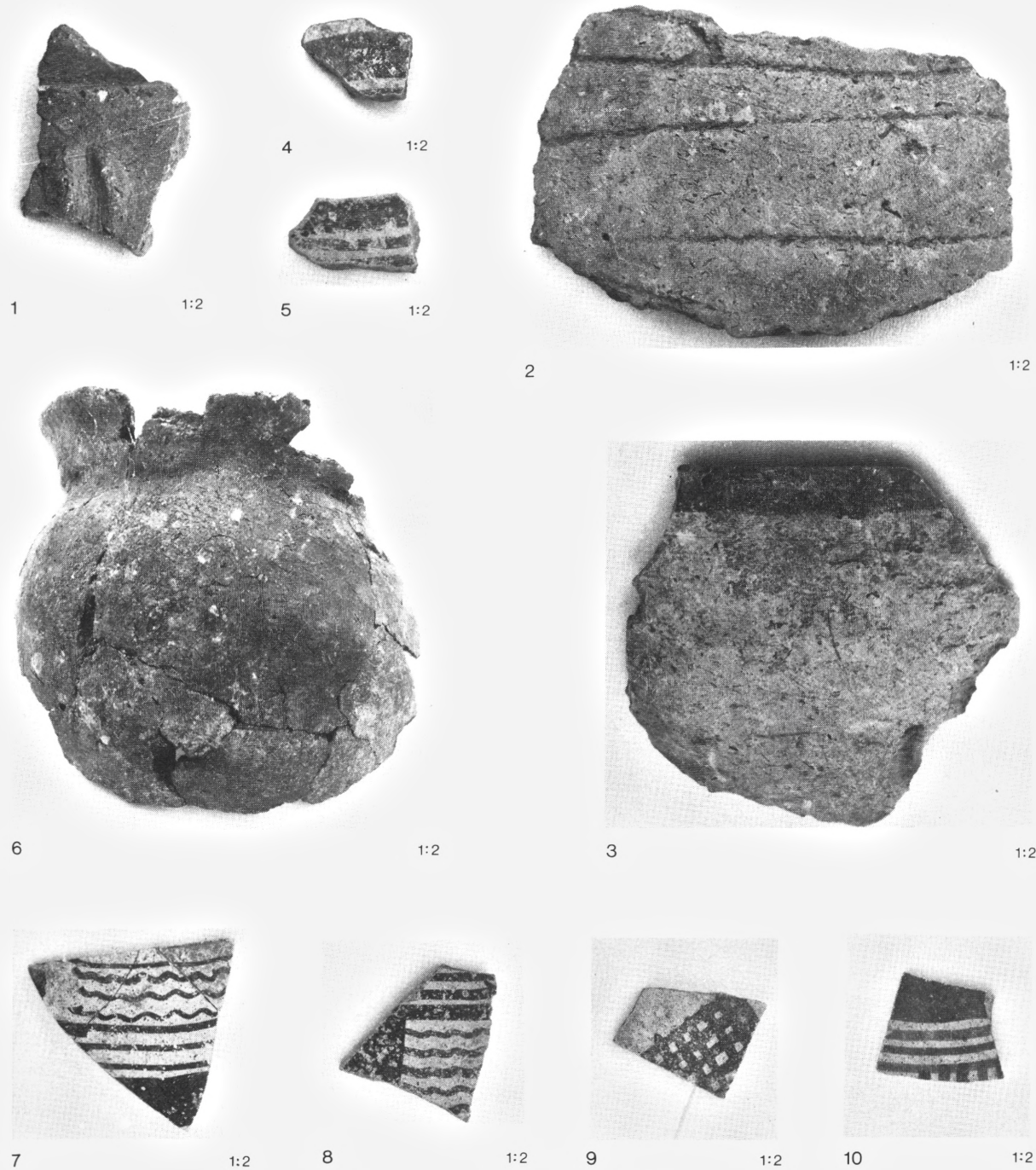


Fig. 55. Pottery. 1-4: Period M 2. 5-10: Period M 1.

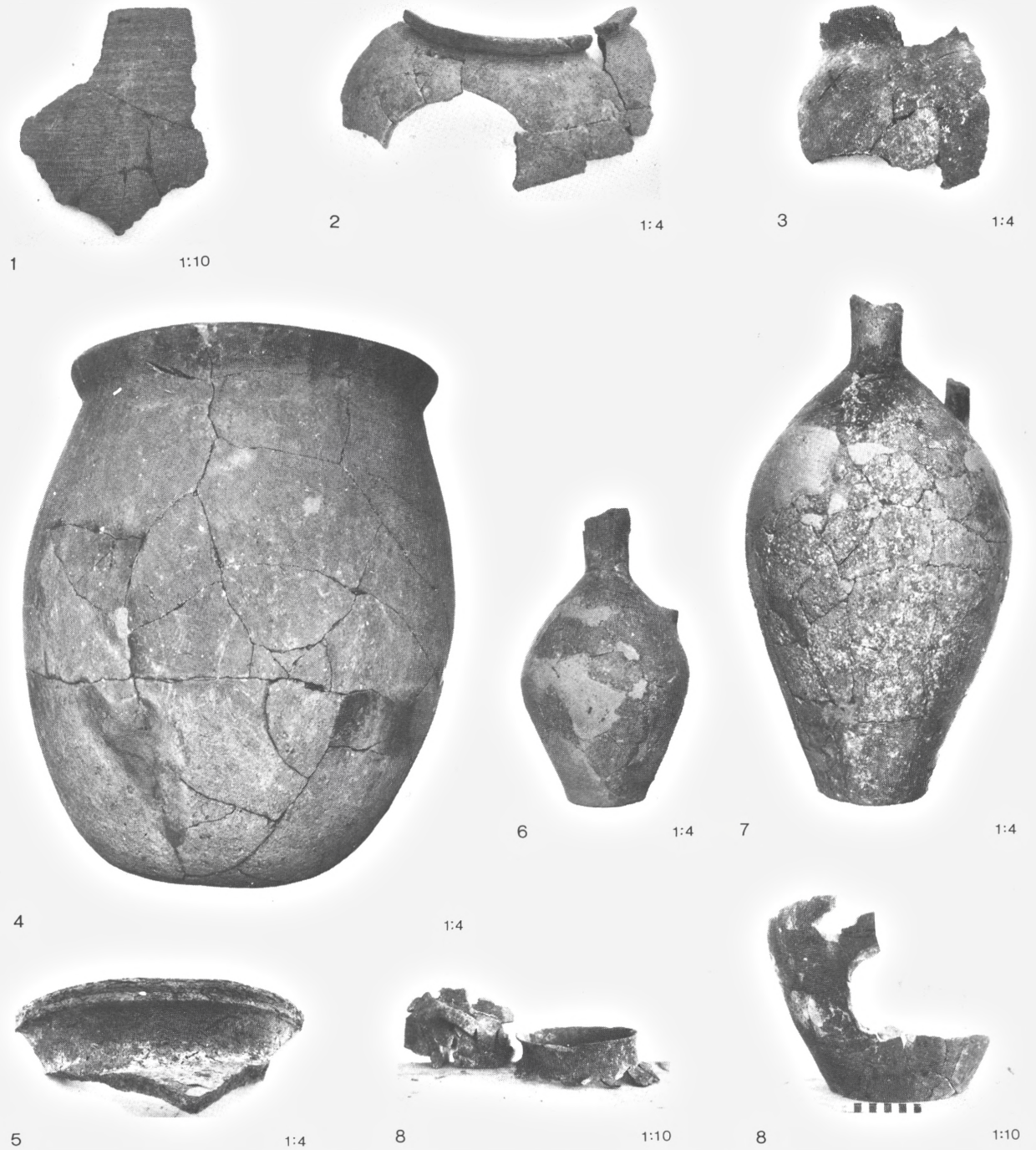


Fig. 56. Pottery. 1: Period M 1. 2: Period L 4. 3-5: Period L 3. 6-8: Period L 2.

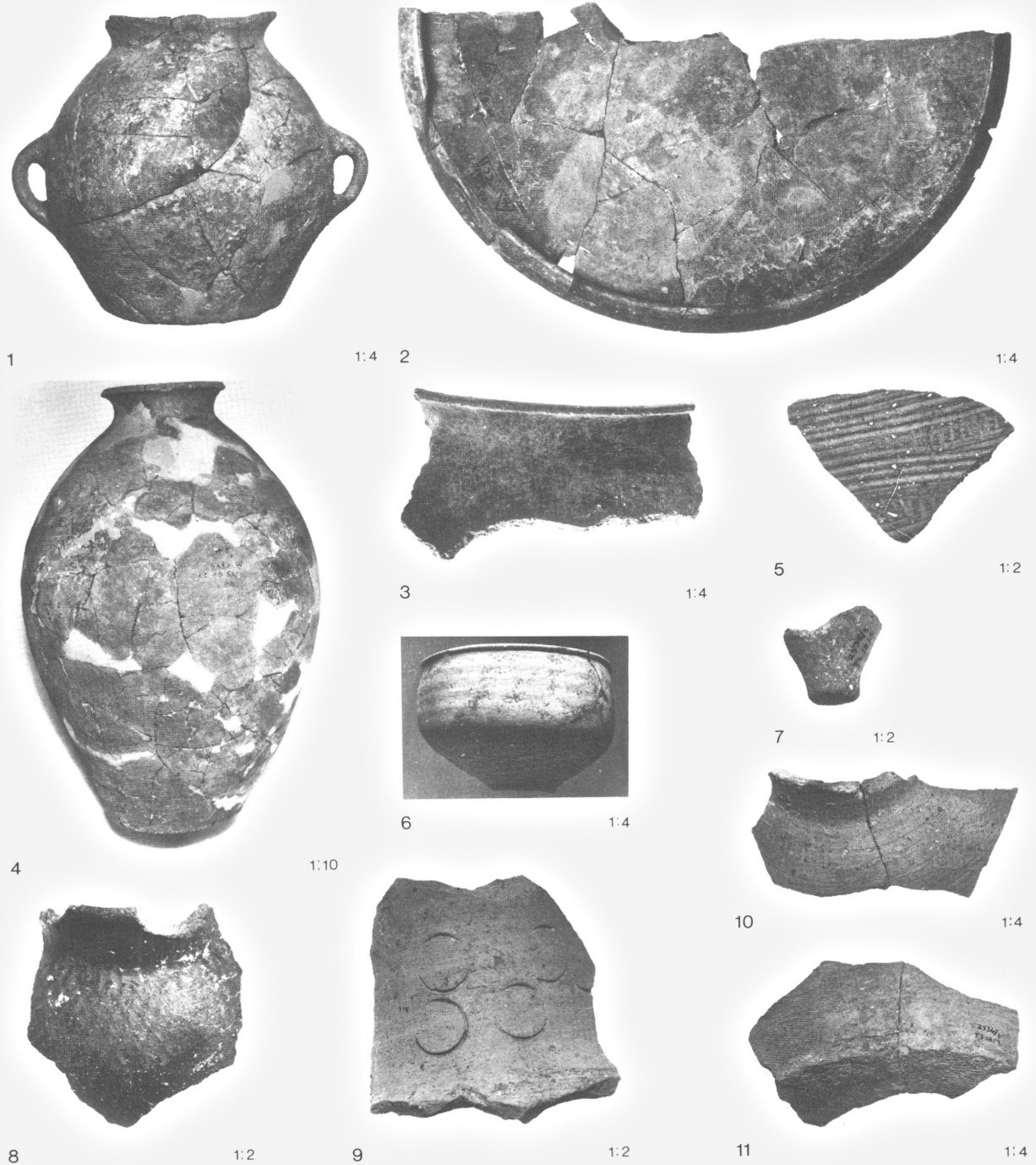


Fig. 57. Pottery. 1-4:Period L 2. 5-11: Period L 1.

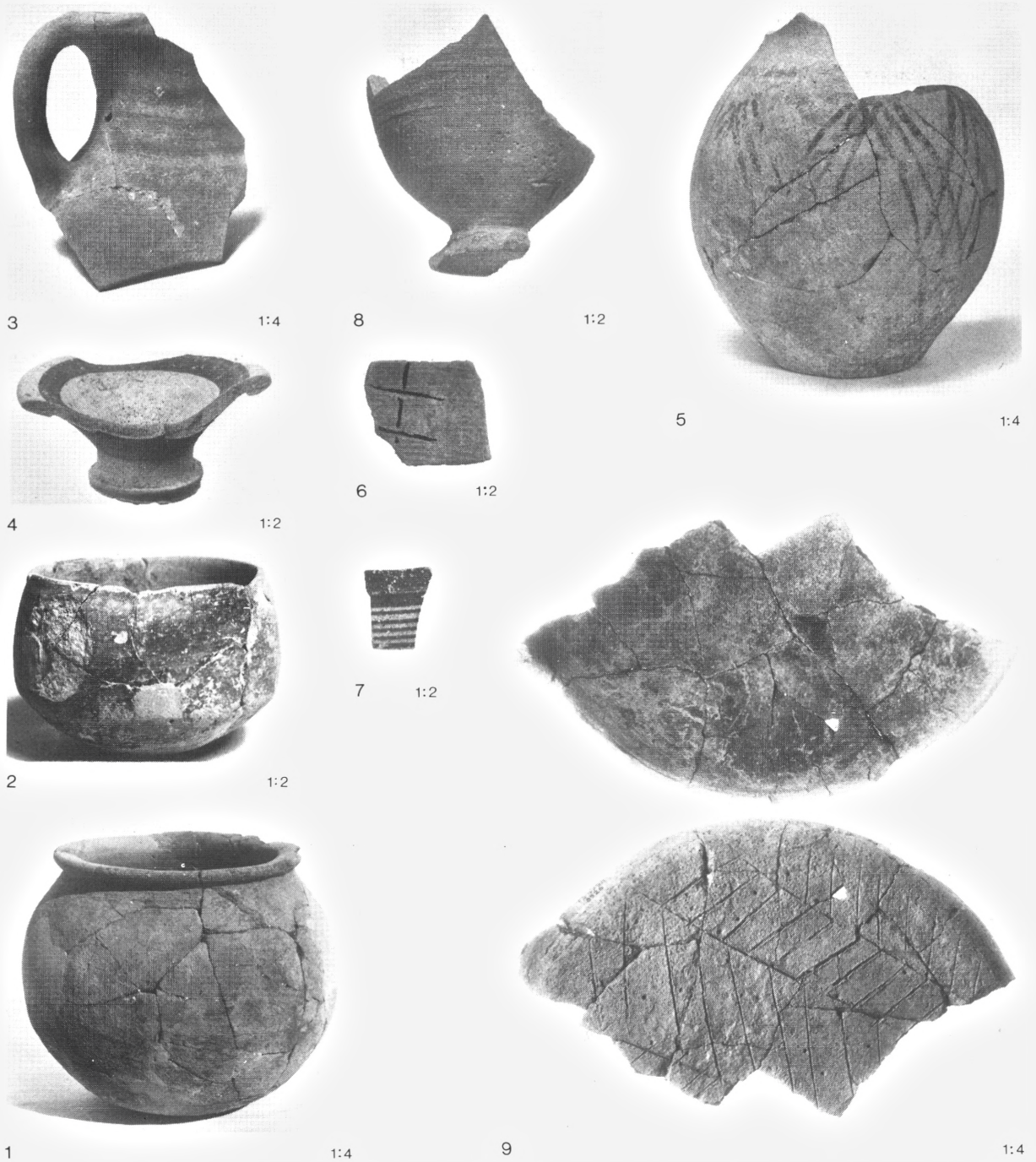


Fig. 58. Pottery from sectors outside the sounding. 1-2: Sector B 8. 3-9: Sectors G 13 SW, H 14 NE, G 13 NE, J 11, G 15 NE, G 13 NW, G 13 SE.

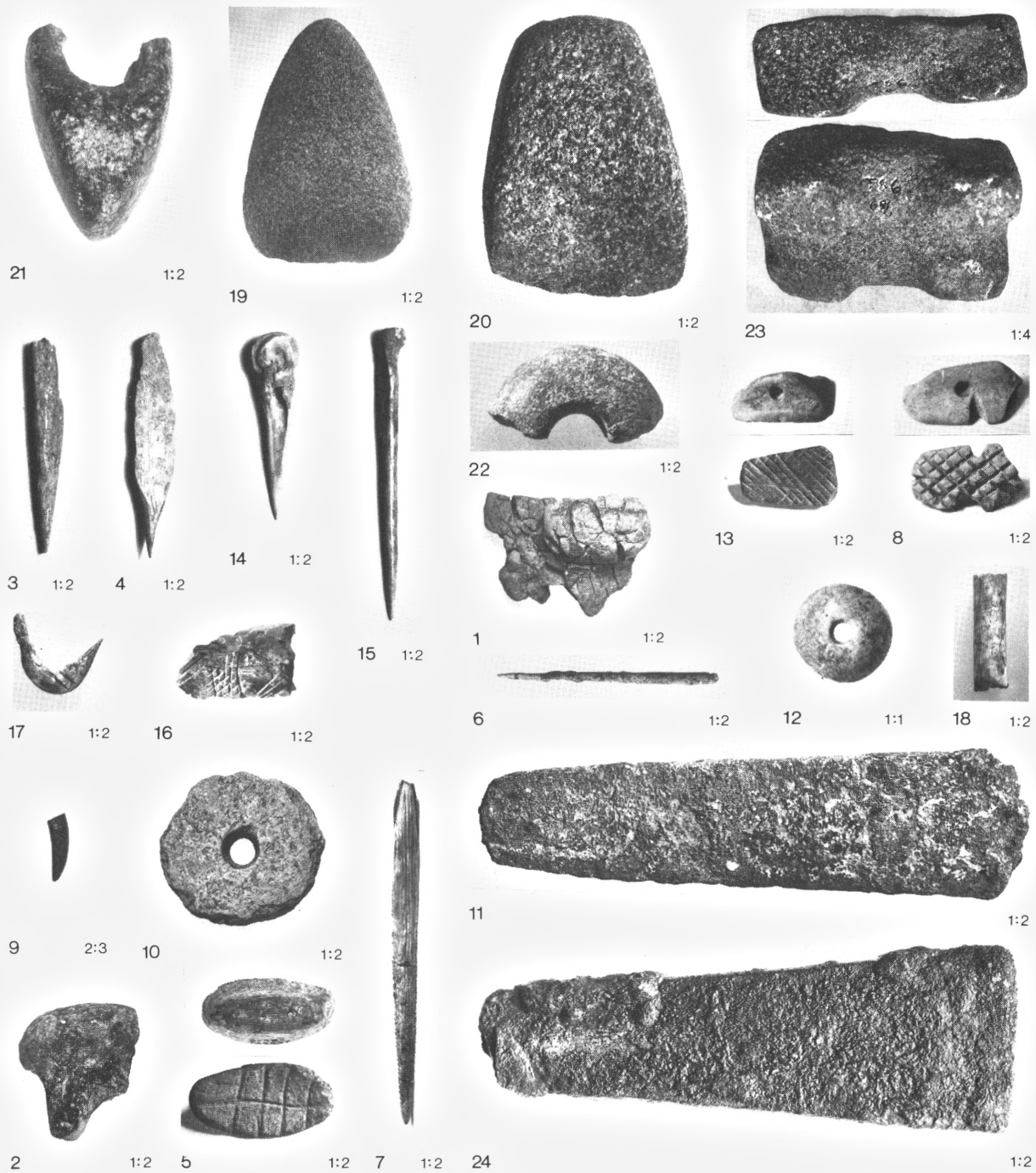


Fig. 59. Various objects. 1-4: Period M 2. 5-8: Period M 1. 9-12: Period L 4. 13-16: Period L 3. 17-18: Period L 1. 19-24: From sectors outside the sounding, G 15 SW, J 14 NW, G 13 SE, F 15 SE, E 8 NE, G 10 NE.

Submitted to the Academy May 1990.

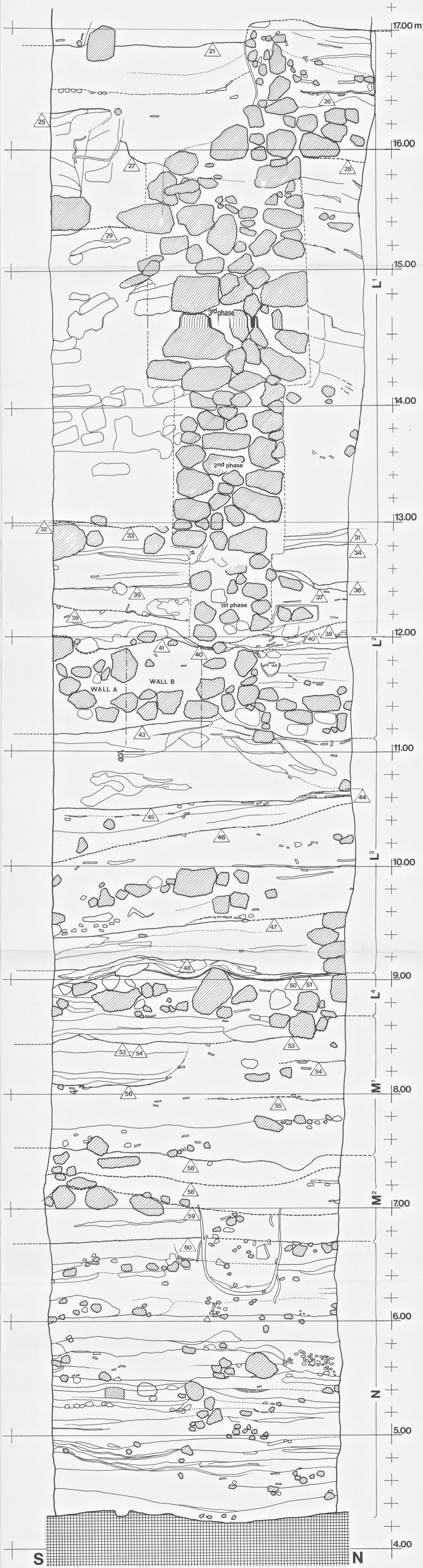
Published September 1991.

TALL SŪKĀS G 11 SW SOUNDING

Section S-N Western face

Scale 1:20

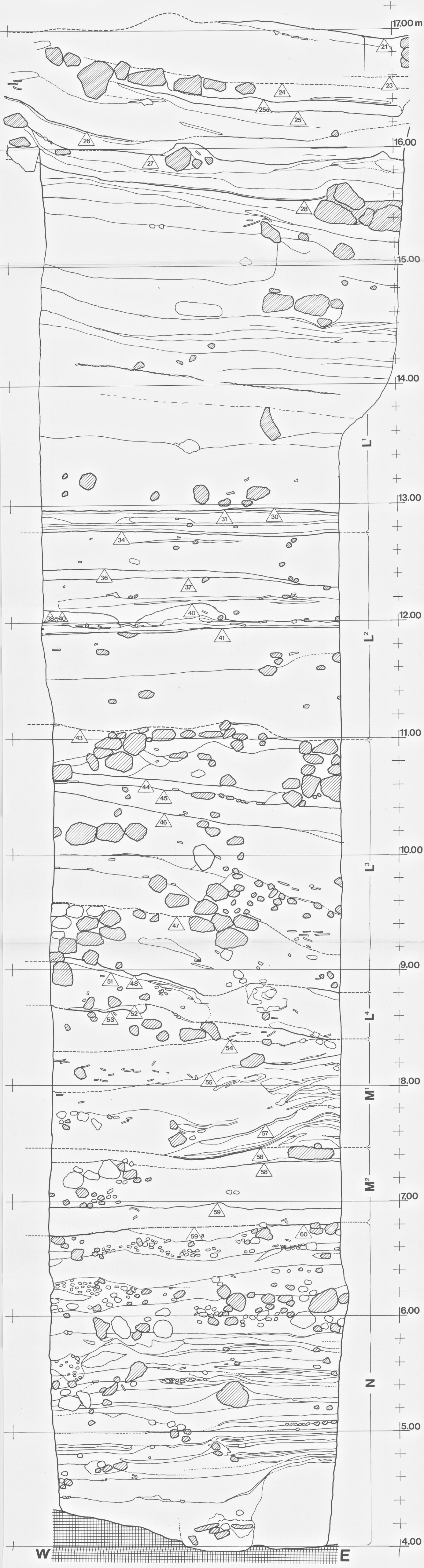
PI.1



TALL SŪKĀS G 11^{SW} SOUNDING

Section W-E (Northern face)

Scale 1:20

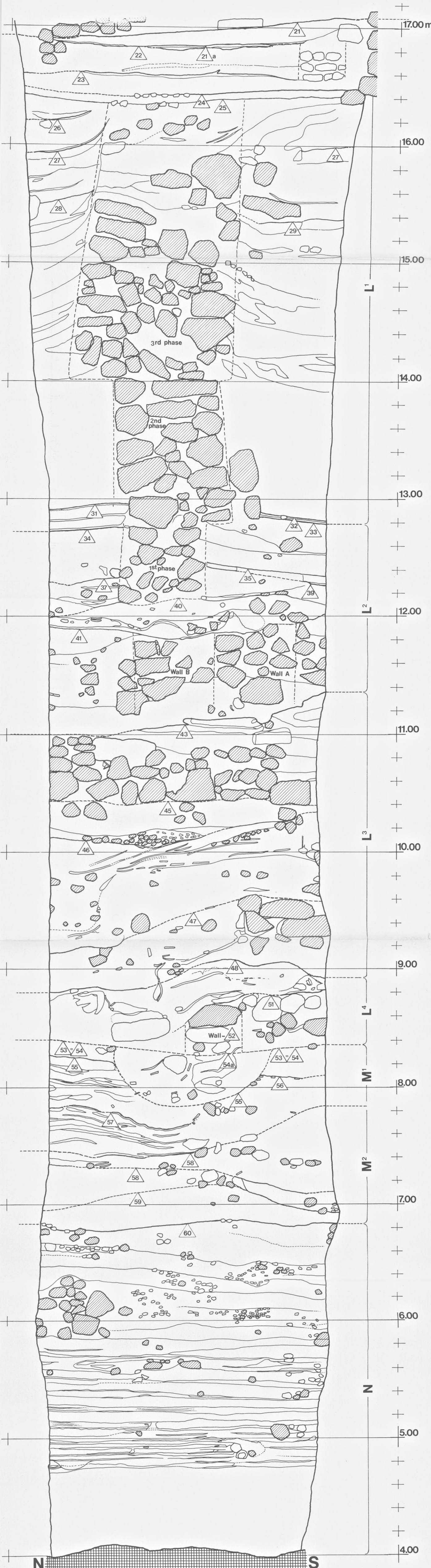


TALL SŪKĀS G 11 SW SOUNDING

Section N-S Eastern face

Scale 1:20

Pl. 3



TALL SŪKĀS G 11^{SW} SOUNDING

Section E-W Southern face

Scale 1:20

