



The Pottery Forms of Tell Abu-Qasim within the Context of Hamrin Region, Iraq

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Abstract

This article presents a typological study of 38 ceramic vessels from Tell Abu Qasim within the context of the Hamrin region excavations during the rescue of the archaeological sites of Hamrin Basin in 1979. Although significant research has been done about the Middle Diyala and the Hamrin region, these studies have not addressed this site.

The results of this study highlight a relationship between Tell Abu-Qasim and the cemetery of Kheit Qasim, excavated by the French mission. They may also clarify the reasons behind the construction of this small, enclosed settlement at Tell Abu-Qasim.

This article is limited to a typological study of the ceramics from Tell Abu-Qasim. However, all of the results are part of a comparative analysis of ceramics from Tell Abu-Qasim and other Hamrin sites, which is currently in preparation. Both studies (this study and the other which is in preparation) are based on the author's M.A. thesis submitted to the University of Mosul.

Keywords: Tell Abu-Qasim, Pottery forms, Hamrin pottery, Scarlet ware.

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أشكال فخاريات تل أبو قاسم في سياق منطقة حميرين، العراق

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الملخص:

يبحث هذا المقال في أشكال الفخاريات التي ظهرت في تل أبو قاسم ضمن تنقيبات إنقاذ حوض حميرين ١٩٧٩م. ويحتوي تل أبو قاسم على ست طبقات ضمن سورته وخندقه الدفاعي. وأظهر المجس الذي حُفر في تل أبو قاسم بقايا أثرية مختلفة من الفخار والبنائيات والجران، كما اتضح أن الفخاريات في التل تعود إلى العصور التاريخية وما قبل التاريخية، من العبيد وأواخر دور الوركاء وجمدة نصر وعصر فجر السلالات الأول والثاني والثالث والعصر الأكدي والبابلي وانتهائها بالفترة الفرثية.

أما أشكال هذه الفخاريات فكانت متباينة بين الأبدان الكروية وشبه الكروية ونصف الكروية والجرسية والمخروطية والأسطوانية والبصلية وأشكال أخرى، وتتضوي تحت هذه الأشكال الرئيسية أنواع مختلفة من الحواف وطريقة صناعتها ومنها حافات تميل نحو الخارج وغير مستوية ومنتظمة ومشظوفة نحو الخارج وبارزة إلى الأعلى ومنبسطة وعادية فضلاً عن بعض من ذات الفوهات المفقودة. الكلمات المفتاحية: تل أبو قاسم، أشكال الفخار، فخار حميرين، الفخار القرمزي.

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Introduction

This article examines the pottery from Tell Abu Qasim, excavated during the Hamrin Basin archaeology rescue in 1979 (Fig. 1). Tell Abu-Qasim comprises six occupational layers within an enclosure wall and a defensive moat. Excavations at the Tell revealed a range of archaeological remains, including architectural features, ceramics, stones, skeletons and various other materials. The ceramic spans a long chronological sequence, from the Ubaid and Late Uruk periods through the Early Dynastic, Akkadian, and Babylonian periods, and extends to the Parthian period.

Although there are significant archaeological works about the Hamrin region and Middle Diyala, the ceramics from Tell Abu-Qasim have not been studied by systematic typological research. This gap is particularly significant given the site's long occupation sequence (about six thousand years) and its potential to contribute to regional ceramic studies.

The present study also aims to establish a typological framework for the pottery from Tell Abu-Qasim based on morphological criteria. The collection of 38 ceramic vessels is classified into categories, groups, and types according to three principal criteria: the overall form of the vessel body, rim form, and another group comprising vessels whose body forms are either unknown or not preserved.

Indeed, all of our studies about Tell Abu-Qasim are one research to illustrate its culture context, its relation to Khiet Qasim and Hamrin sites, and the reasons behind its construction, all the above based on limited available information except for the pottery information.

1. Archaeological Background

1.1 The site and topography

The excavation mission⁽¹⁾ at Tell Abu-Qasim was chaired by Mr Awad Abdul Karim al-Kassar, with the participation of Ms Ilham Hisham Ali al-Salhi and Prof. Dr. Nawal Ahmed Mahmoud al-Mutawalli. So, Ms al-Salhi was in charge of the engineering documentation, while Prof. Dr. al-Mutawalli was responsible for the artistic and illustrative work. (al-Kassar, 1979).

Tell Abu-Qasim is located approximately 150 m west of Tell Khait Qasim, south of the village of 'Ayun Khashalat, and around 25 km from the center of the Jalawla District. The site is accessible via an unpaved road, lying at the northern of the Hamrin Dam Basin. (see Fig. 1). (al-Kassar, 1979).

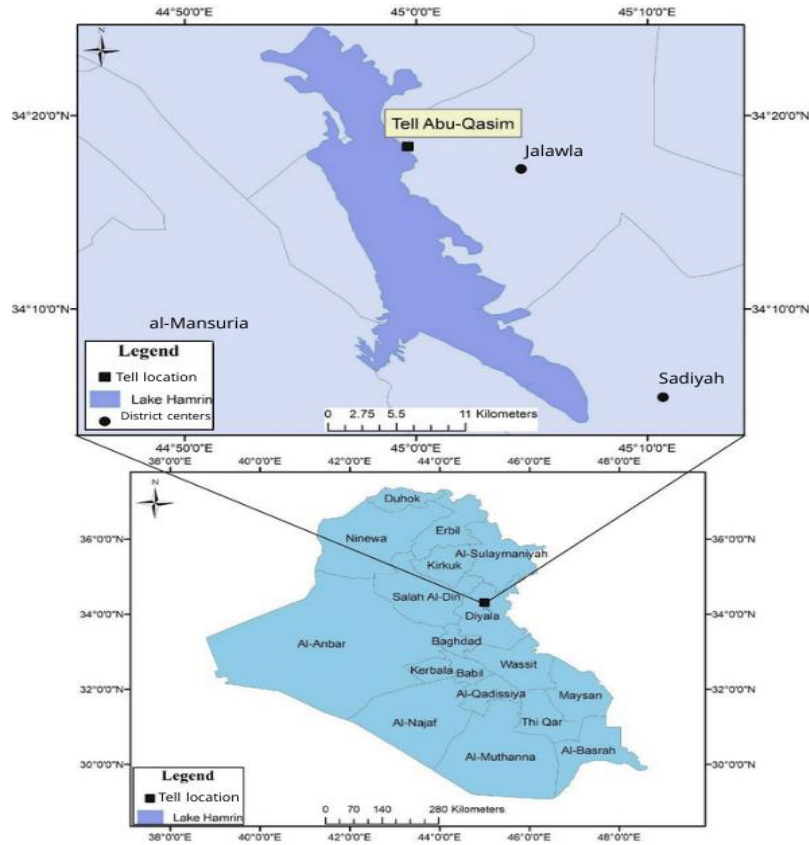


Fig. 1, Shows the location of Tell Abu-Qasim

The tell is nearly circular and rises 2.5 m above the surrounding agricultural plain. And it slopes in all directions, with dimensions range from 100 to 80 m. Its internal layers comprises multiple superimposed cultural Levels enclosed within a primary architectural structure. (al-Kassar, 1979). This structure has an unusual form, consisting of four consecutive perimeter walls with corner towers, and is surrounded by a defensive trench that may date to the Early Dynastic I or even to a pre-Sumerian period. (see Fig. 2). (al-Kassar, 1979).



Fig. 2, shows the Tell morph during the excavations 1979.

1.2 The Tell levels

Here is a summarised overview of the tell levels, based on the excavation reports. (see Fig. 3). (al-Kassar, 1979):

- Level I extends over 60 m and primarily dates to the early Old Babylonian period. It includes two Akkadian graves and one Sassanian grave.
- Level II is only briefly described, but it includes evidence of architectural units, undecorated jars, and painted sherds with geometric motifs. It also yielded ovens, hearths, and storages. The dating of these remains is still uncertain.
- Level III was dated to the Early Dynastic period. Architectural features include rooms, storage units, and ovens built from standardised mud bricks measuring $24 \times 18 \times 8$ cm. The pottery group includes undecorated jars and bowls, as well as painted vessels with geometric and animal motifs, including fish and birds.
- Level IV appears to encompass the entire tell and overlaps with Level III, suggesting continuity of settling in the same level. It includes large walls and many pottery types, notably bichrome and polychrome pottery decorated with human and animal motifs—such as deer, gazelles, and ibexes—alongside coarse utility wares and fragments bearing cylinder seal impressions.
- Level V remains incompletely excavated. However, it appears to contain storage facilities, ovens, and hearths. The pottery

predominantly coarse and undecorated and likely dates to the Late Uruk or early Jamdat Nasr period.

- Level VI, resting directly above virgin soil, has been only minimally explored, and its cultural context remains undetermined. (al-Kassar, 1979).

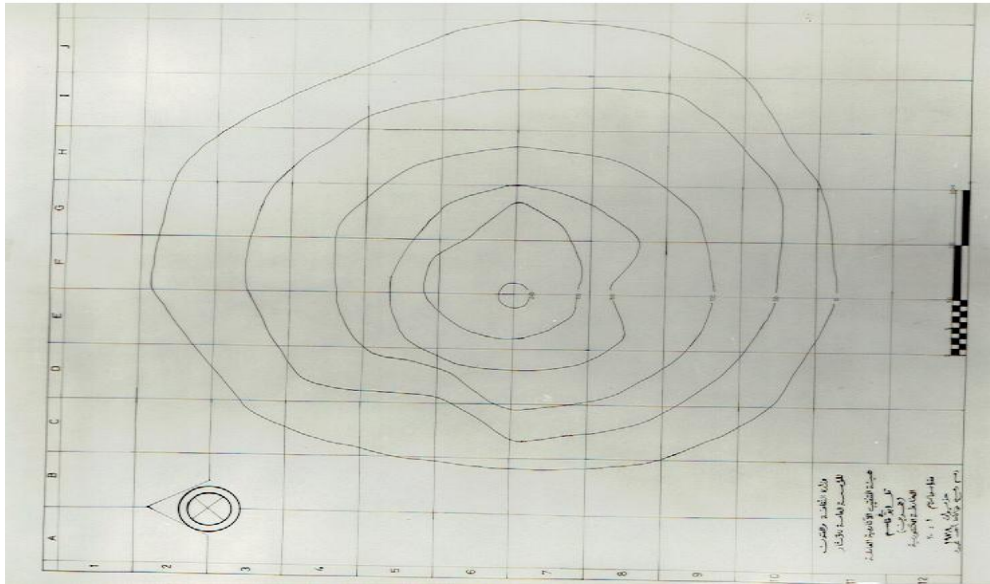


Fig. 3, Shows the Contour map of Tell Abu-Qasim

1.3 The architectural remains

The main building in the tell features a square with four equal sides, each measuring 30 m in length, and enclosed by massive sequential walls. The eastern side includes an additional fifth wall. Wall heights range from 4 m at the northeast corner to 2.3 m at the southwest corner. Wall thickness reaches 150 cm. Construction appears to have followed an inside-outward style, with lime plaster applied to the outer face of the inner wall. The uniform mudbrick size of $34 \times 18 \times 8$ cm is consistent throughout the various occupational levels. (al-Kassar, 1979).

The pottery material recovered from the structure shows strong parallels with that from Tell Khait Qasim, suggesting contemporaneity or interaction between the two sites. The other feature is the total enclosed area of 800 m² is similar to other fortified sites in the Hamrin Basin, such as Tell Rzouq and Tell Kubbah. It is possible that the building served as a foundation platform for later, less fortified occupation phases. As excavations are still incomplete, further comparative analysis with other Hamrin sites remains pending. (al-Kassar, 1979).

A group of pottery was discovered at the tell, including both complete and fragmentary pots. These include spherical and conical jars and bowls, some decorated with geometric, floral, and animal motifs in one or two colors. Numerous fragments have human, animal, and abstract designs. Thick pottery and large pots were also documented, as well as

fragments stamped with cylinder seal impressions. (al-Kassar, 1979). Metal artefacts discovered at the burials include a range of copper—rings, bracelets, anklets, earrings, arrowheads, knives, spears, and axes—as well as silver and bronze materials. Sealings included both cylindrical and flat, accompanied by beads and necklaces. Human and faunal remains were also discovered, including bones of cattle, sheep, and birds. (al-Kassar, 1979). Additional finds include stone tools such as grinding stones, sling stones, door pivots, and sharpening stones, as well as flint and obsidian implements—sickles, knives, and scrapers. Small animal figurines made from various materials were also discovered. (see Fig. 4). (al-Kassar, 1979).

2. Classification of Pottery by Shape, Rims, and Bases

The typological classification relies on dividing the ceramics into eight various groups. These groups subdivided into further categories according to the shape of the body, followed by the shape and manufacture of the rim, and subsequently the base. Thus, jars, goblets, or bowls are placed within these groups and their subcategories. There are ceramics featuring globular bodies and outwardly beveled rims or upward-protruding rims, in addition to ceramics with hemispherical, semi-globular, conical, or bulbous bodies, featuring beveled, protruding, everted, missing, or uneven rims. Furthermore, some feature disc bases, flat bases, or are baseless and pointed. The eighth group of the classified ceramics comprised a collection with indeterminate bodies. Table. 1.



Fig. 4, shows Stone, metal tools and Skeleton hand.

2.1 Globular Bodies

Within this type of pottery featuring globular shapes, four subcategories emerged, depending on the rim shape and manufacture. These include outwardly beveled rims, outwardly everted rims, and upward-protruding rims.

A- Outwardly Beveled Rims

Only one pottery vessel with an outwardly beveled rim appeared among the selected ceramics, which numbered 38 pieces, namely Jar No. 12. The following is a general description of the manufacture and other details.

Jar No. 12: Large jar, globular body, irregular flat base, very short neck, wide aperture, and outwardly beveled rim. Medium workmanship, yellowish impure clay. The jar is broken and restored.

B- Outwardly Everted Rims

There are also two types of bases in this category among the selected ceramics from Tell Abu Qasim: globular jars with flat bases and globular jars with convex bases. These are Jar No. 4, Jar No. 5, Jar No. 9, and Jar No. 23.

Jar No. 4: Medium jar, globular body, flat base, wide aperture, and outwardly everted rim. The neck is short with two grooves, and two grooves at the beginning of the body. Good workmanship, straw-colored clay.

Jar No. 5: Large jar, flat base, long neck, having two handles, wide aperture, and outwardly everted rim. Good workmanship, impure straw-colored clay.

Jar No. 9: Small jar, globular body, convex base, neckless, wide aperture, and outwardly everted rim. Good workmanship, reddish impure clay.

Jar No. 23: Broken and restored jar, painted in two colors (bichrome), wide aperture and outwardly everted rim, short-necked. The shoulder features a spout and painted geometric shapes. Globular body, flat base. Good workmanship, straw-colored clay, irregular base.

C- Upward-Protruding Rims

As in the previous two categories, two jars appeared in this category with a narrow aperture and an upward-protruding rim, namely Jar No. 7 and Jar No. 13.

Jar No. 7: Medium glazed jar, globular body, flat base, two handles, long neck, narrow aperture, and upward-protruding rim. Good workmanship, the glaze color is yellowish-green.

Jar No. 13: Small green-glazed jar, globular body, flat base, having two handles, medium-length neck, narrow aperture, and upward-protruding rim. Medium workmanship, impure straw-colored clay.

2.2 Semi-Globular Bodies

This type contains only two categories of ceramics, according to the secondary subdivision based on aperture shape and manufacture. These two types are ceramics with outwardly beveled rims and another piece with an outwardly everted rim.

A- Outwardly Beveled Rims

Jar No. 1, Jar No. 2, and Jar No. 18 appeared within this category of rims, and all these jars have a semi-globular body shape.

Jar No. 1: Large jar with a semi-globular body, complete shape, irregular body and rim. Ordinary workmanship, a small perforation in the middle of the body. The rim is outwardly beveled with black traces on it. The neck is relatively short, encircled by black dots; lacking a base. Three grooves at the base of the neck encircle the shoulder, and another three grooves follow the first ones at the middle of the body.

Jar No. 2: Large jar, semi-globular body, complete shape. The rim is outwardly beveled with the presence of a small chipping. The neck is relatively short; three grooves at the end of the neck, followed by a plain interval with a repetition of the three grooves around the upper body. Lacking a base, ordinary workmanship, greenish clay.

Jar No. 18: Large, semi-globular body, ring base sloping inward, neckless, and having an outwardly beveled rim. Small parts of the rim are missing. There are six deep grooves encircling the shoulder. Medium workmanship, and the clay is straw-colored.

B- Outwardly Everted Rims

There is only one piece, Jar No. 3, which appeared in this type among the semi-globular body shapes.

Jar No. 3: Medium jar, semi-globular body, flat base, has two handles—one complete and the other broken. Wide aperture and outwardly everted rim. The neck is long. Good workmanship, pure straw-colored clay.

2.3 Hemispherical Bodies

This group, consisting of five pottery vessels with hemispherical bodies, contained somewhat various types. There is one jar with a missing aperture, and a bowl with an upward-rising rim and a wide aperture, in addition to a third category consisting of two jars with outwardly beveled rims and a medium aperture, as is evident below.

A- Missing Apertures

There are two jars in this type, namely Jar No. 8 and Jar No. 21.

Jar No. 8: Small jar, painted in one color (monochrome), hemispherical body, flat base, missing aperture. Good workmanship, straw-colored clay, and the jar is broken and restored.

Jar No. 21: Large jar, missing aperture, painted in two colors (bichrome). The shoulder features geometric and animal shapes. The body is hemispherical in shape, featuring painted geometric, vegetal, and animal shapes. Flat ring base. Good workmanship, straw-colored clay.

B- Upward-Rising Rims

This type of ceramics with hemispherical bodies contained a single vessel, which is Bowl No. 2.

Bowl No. 2: Small bowl, hemispherical body, flat base, neckless, wide aperture, and an upward-rising rim. Good workmanship, yellowish impure clay.

C- Outwardly Beveled Rims

This type contains two pottery vessels from the group of ceramics with hemispherical bodies, namely Jar No. 11 and Jar No. 14.

Jar No. 11: Medium jar, painted in two colors (bichrome), hemispherical body painted in red. The junction of the shoulder with the body is carinated. It has a medium aperture and an outwardly beveled rim, a flat ring base, and a medium-length neck. The shoulder features geometric, vegetal, and animal shapes. Good workmanship, straw-colored clay.

Jar No. 14: Small jar, painted in one color (monochrome), hemispherical body, flat base, medium-length neck. The shoulder features geometric shapes. It has a medium aperture and an outwardly beveled rim. Good workmanship, reddish impure clay.

2.4 Bell-Shaped Bodies

This type of pottery with bell-shaped bodies contains five subtypes, namely: outwardly everted rims, straight rims with a slight inward inclination, uneven rims, upward-protruding rims, outwardly beveled rims, and straight rims, as follows:

A- Outwardly Everted Rims

One jar in this category, namely Jar No. 6.

Jar No. 6: Small jar, bell-shaped body, flat base, the junction of the shoulder with the body is carinated, short neck, medium aperture, and outwardly everted rim. Good workmanship, impure straw-colored clay.

B- Straight Rims

There is one pottery vessel within this type of straight rims and bell-shaped bodies, which is Bowl No. 1.

Bowl No. 1: Small bowl, bell-shaped body, flat base, neckless, wide aperture, and straight rim. Good workmanship, impure straw-colored clay.

C- Uneven Rims

There is one vessel that appeared from this type among the bell-shaped bodies, which is Plate No. 1.

Plate No. 1: Medium, bell-shaped body, flat base, neckless, having a wide, uneven aperture. Medium workmanship, impure reddish clay.

D- Outwardly Beveled Rims

Here, one vessel also appeared in the category of outwardly beveled rims among the ceramics with bell-shaped bodies, which is Plate No. 3.

Plate No. 3: Medium vessel, bell-shaped body, flat base, neckless, wide aperture, and outwardly beveled rim. Good workmanship, impure straw-colored clay; the vessel is broken and restored.

E- Upward-Protruding Rims

In this type, Plate No. 4 appeared among the ceramics with bell-shaped bodies.

Plate No. 4: Medium vessel, bell-shaped body, flat base, neckless, having a wide aperture and an upward-protruding rim. Medium workmanship, straw-colored clay.

2.5 Conical Bodies

There are three types of pottery that appear in the group of conical bodies, namely outwardly beveled rims, flattened rims, and straight rims.

A- Outwardly Beveled Rims

Four pottery vessels appeared in this type among the conical bodies, namely Jar No. 10, Jar No. 15, Jar No. 20, and Goblet No. 1.

Jar No. 10: Large jar, conical body, convex base with a perforation in its side, neckless. At the beginning of the body, there is an animal figure affixed with bitumen. It has a wide aperture and an outwardly beveled rim. Good workmanship, impure reddish clay; the jar is broken and restored.

Jar No. 15: Large jar, conical body, concave ring base, very short neck, medium aperture, and outwardly beveled rim. Good workmanship, impure straw-colored clay, broken and restored.

Jar No. 20: Large jar, conical body, and incomplete, painted in two colors (bichrome), having a medium aperture and an outwardly beveled rim, medium-length neck. On the shoulder, there are geometric shapes painted in two colors, and on the body, there are geometric, vegetal, animal, and human shapes painted in two colors (red & black). Flat ring base. Good workmanship, straw-colored clay.

Large Cup No. 1: The body is a truncated cone, concave ring base, having a wide aperture and an outwardly beveled rim. On the body, there are grooves and bands, and decorations made with fingernails before the base. Good workmanship, impure reddish clay; the goblet is broken and restored.

B- Flattened Rims

There is one bowl within this category of conical bodies and flattened rims, which is Bowl No. 3.

Bowl No. 3: Small bowl, the body is a truncated cone, irregular flat base, neckless, having a wide aperture and a flattened rim. Medium workmanship, impure reddish clay.

C- Straight Rims

There is one cup within the category of straight rims and conical bodies, which is Small Cup No. 1.

Small Cup No. 1: Truncated conical body with convexity and concavity, flat base, having a wide aperture and a straight rim, neckless. Medium workmanship, impure yellowish clay.

2.6 Cylindrical Bodies

This group contains three Cups with cylindrical bodies, namely Cup No. 2, Cup No. 3, and Cup No. 4. They appeared within two types: the first with outwardly everted rims and the second with a plain rim.

A- Outwardly Everted Rims

Two goblets appeared in this category among the outwardly everted rims with cylindrical bodies, namely Cup No. 2 and Cup No. 3.

Goblet No. 2: Medium goblet, cylindrical body, flat base, neckless, having a wide aperture and an outwardly everted rim. Before the base, there is a convexity. Medium workmanship, greenish impure clay.

Goblet No. 3: Small goblet, cylindrical body, flat base, neckless, having a wide aperture and an outwardly everted rim. Before the base, there is a convexity. Good workmanship, straw-colored clay.

D- Plain Rim

Cup No. 4: Medium goblet, nearly complete, medium aperture, and plain rim. The body is cylindrical, sloping gradually and widening near the base; the base is flat. It is among the well-known goblets from the (Early Old Babylonian period). Medium workmanship, reddish clay.

2.7 Bulbous Bodies

In this type of selected ceramics from Tell Abu-Qasim, one jar appears with a bulbous body and an outwardly beveled rim.

Jar No. 16: Large jar, bulbous body, flat base, short neck, having a spout on the shoulder of the body. The decorations and colors are unclear. Wide aperture and its rim is outwardly beveled; the jar is broken and restored.

2.8 Other Shapes

This group consists of four pottery vessels whose bodies were either not classified within the known classifications or are missing, as follows:

Jar No. 22: Half of a broken and restored jar, painted in two colors (bichrome), having a wide aperture and an outwardly beveled rim, short-necked. There are painted geometric shapes on the shoulder. Only a small part of the body remains. Good workmanship, straw-colored clay.

Jar Stand No. 1: Incomplete jar stand having an aperture that is mostly missing. The base is wide, medium workmanship, impure straw-colored clay inclining to redness.

Jar Stand No. 2: Medium jar stand, open at both ends. The body is concave in the middle and widens at the base. The rim is inwardly beveled. Good workmanship, impure reddish clay, broken and restored.

Vessel Base No. 1: Base of a large pottery vessel, open at both ends. The body of the piece is conical in shape, featuring triangular perforations. Traces of bitumen are present on the upper aperture of the base; it was perhaps used to affix a vessel on it.

Conclusion

This study has produced a catalogue of the ceramic forms from Tell Abu Qasim. The collection shows a variety of forms that were compared with pottery from Middle Diyala, Lower Diyala and other excavated sites in the Hamrin region.













This group displays simple forms, which may reflect limited affection for the cultures of Lower Diyala and Mesopotamia. Across all occupational phases at the site, the ceramics are largely characterised by plain and functional forms. However, the ritual pottery, especially from the Early Dynastic period (Scarlet Ware), generally has less workmanship and designation when compared with Lower Diyala and other Hamrin sites' pottery.

Except, a single early dynastic jar had wonderful quality, and it is displayed in the Sumerian Hall in the Iraq Museum.



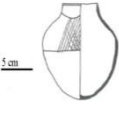












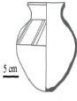

Overall, the character of the ceramic production at the site is simple in nature. Further comparative results with other archaeological sites are currently under preparation. The present article is primarily concerned with the classification of the ceramic forms based on their morphology.

















Appendix;

Table. 1: Ceramics Information with Forms and figures.

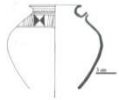















No.	Type	Excavation Unit	Find context	Museum No.-	Measurements	Relative chronology	Form	Figure
1	Jar No. 1	14\A	Grave No. 23, Level I Burial, Square (F/7)/B	86509	H. 31 cm; R. 14.3 cm; B. not found	Middle Early Old Babyloni an.		
2	Jar No. 2	14\B	Grave No. 23, Level I Burial, Square (F/7)/B	86510	H. 30 cm; R. 13.8 cm; B. not found	Middle Early Old Babyloni an.		
3	Jar No. 3	38	2 m below the Tell surface, Western Side Burial.	89404	H. 27 cm; R. 11.5 cm; B. 5 cm	Parthian Period.		
4	Jar No. 4	40	Grave No. 2 gifts.	89406	H. 11.4 cm; R. 11.5 cm; B. 6.5 cm	Early Akkadian .		
5	Jar No. 5	107	Grave No. 16 gifts.	89407	H. 26.4 cm; R. 10.5 cm; B. 5.5 cm	Parthian Period.		
6	Jar No. 6	118	Grave No. 19 gifts.	89428	H. 9.5 cm; R. 6.8 cm; B. 3.8 cm	Early Akkadian or Late Early Dynastic III/ Akkadian .		















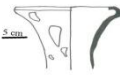

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7	Jar No. 7	200	Grave No. 31 gifts.	89448	H. 15.4 cm; R. 3 cm; B. 5.4 cm	Achaemenid Period.		
8	Jar No. 8	201	Level III Burial, Room No. 14.	89449	H. 13.5 cm; R. missing; B. 4 cm	Early Dynastic II.		
9	Jar No. 9	289	Northeastern corner, outside main building.	89468	H. 8.2 cm; R. 9 cm; B. 1 cm	Early Akkadian.		
10	Jar No. 10	313	Southwestern corner, outside main building.	89469	H. 38 cm; R. 13 cm; B. 2 cm	Middle Akkadian.		
11	Jar No. 11	337	Level V floor, Room No. 41.	89476	H. 21.2 cm; R. 9.6 cm; B. 10.2 cm	Early Akkadian or Late Early Dynastic III/Akkadian.		
12	Jar No. 12	339	Level V floor, Room No. 41.	89477	H. 24.3 cm; R. 22.5 cm; B. 12.5 cm	Achaemenid Period.		 
13	Jar No. 13	365	Grave No. 35 gifts.	89481	H. 9.5 cm; R. 3.5 cm; B. 5 cm	Early Dynastic II.		
14	Jar No. 14	344	Room No. 43 floor.	89487	H. 15 cm; R. 9.8 cm; B. 5.5 cm	Early Akkadian.		

15	Jar No. 15	32 6	Southwestern corner, outside main building	1297 82	H. 28.8 cm; R. 12.5 cm; B. 9.5 cm	Middle Akkadian		
16	Jar No. 16	37 3	Not recorded	1302 18	H. 34 cm; R. 13 cm; B. 13 cm	Early Akkadian or Early Dynastic III/ Akkadian		
17	Jar No. 17	29 4	Northeastern corner, outside main building	1303 32	H. 26.4 cm; R. 12 cm; B. not found	Early Akkadian		
18	Jar No. 18	13\B	Grave No. 22, Level I Burial, Square (E/10)/B	8650 8	H. 16.6 cm; R. 11.6 cm; B. 8.8 cm	Middle/ Late Early Old Babylonian.		
19	Jar No. 19	28	Grave No. 1 gifts.	١٣٠٠ ٨٣	H. 29 cm; R. 12 cm; B. 10cm	Early Akkadian		
20	Jar No. 20	٣٤ ٢	Northern side, outside main building	٨٩٤٨ ٥	H. ٢٧.٥ cm; R. ١٣ cm; B. ١٤.4 cm	Early Dynastic III.		
21	Jar No. 21	16 5	Level III Burial, Room No. 28.	٨٩٤٤ ١	H. 25.5 cm; R. not found; B. 12 cm	Beginnings –Early Dynastic.		
22	Jar No. 22	14 5	On the Room No. 7 floor, about 10 cm, level III.	8948 4	H. ١٧.٣ cm; R. ١١.٢ cm; B. not found	Beginnings –Early Dynastic.		

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23	Jar No. 23	١٤ ٤	On the Room No. 6 floor, about 15 cm, level III.	Not recor ded.	H. 25.5 cm; R. 16 cm; B. 2 cm	Early Dynastic I.		
24	Plate No. ١	60	Western side burial, outside main building	٨٩٤١ ٢	H. 10 cm; R. 18.4 cm; B. 5.6 cm	Akkadian Period.		
25	Plate No. 2	28 7	Northeastern corner, outside main building	8946 7	H. 8.3 cm; R. 22.4 cm; B. 5.8 cm	Akkadian Period.		
26	Plate No. 3	35 3	Northern side, outside main building	٨٩٤٧ ٩	H. 9 cm; R. 16.4 cm; B. 4 cm	Akkadian Period.		
27	Plate No. 4	28 6	Northeastern corner, outside main building	1300 73	H. 6 cm; R. 16 cm; B. 5.6 cm	Akkadian Period.		
28	Large Cup No. ١	86	Outside the First wall, Northern side.	8941 9	H. 22.3 cm; R. 13 cm; B. 8.5 cm	Early Dynastic III.		
29	Cup No. ٢	١١ ١	Grave No. 17 gifts.	٨٩٤٢ ٤	H. ١٠.٥ cm; R. 8 cm; B. ٤.5 cm	Middle Early Old Babyloni an.		
30	Cup No. ٣	١٧ ٦	Grave No. 27 gifts.	8944 3	H. 9.4 cm; R. 7.2 cm; B. 3.6 cm	Middle Early Old Babyloni an.		

31	Cup No. ε	14\ C	Grave No. 23, Level I Burial, Square (F/7)/B	1320 135	H. 10.5 cm; R. 6.4 cm; B. 5.5 cm	Middle Early Old Babyloni an		
32	Bo wl No. 1	14 6	Level III Burial, Room No. 6.	8943 7	H. 5.8 cm; R. 9.6 cm; B. 4 cm	Early Dynastic I.		
33	Bo wl No. 2	24 2	Room No. 20 floor, level IV Burial.	8946 3	H. 6.2 cm; R. 10.6 cm; B. 4 cm	Early Dynastic I.		
34	Bo wl No. 3	32 7	Room No. 43, level V floor.	٨٩٤٧ ٧	H. 5.8 cm; R. 10.4 cm; B. 3.8 cm	Early Dynastic I.		
35	Sm all Cup No. 1	25	level III Burial.	8940 1	H. 7.8 cm; R. 7 cm; B. 3 cm	Early Dynastic III.		
36	Jar Sta nd No. 1	35 2	Northern side, outside main building	٨٩٤٠ ٣	H. 26 cm; R. not found; B. 14.8 cm	Early Dynastic III.		
37	Jar Sta nd No. 2	37	level II Burial.	١٣٠٠ ٦٨	H. 27.3 cm; R. 12 cm; B. 16 cm	Early Dynastic III/ Akkadian		
38	Ves sel Sta nd No. 1	16 4	Room No. 30, level IV floor.	8944 0	H. 24 cm; R. 26 cm; B. not found	Early Dynastic I.		

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- (1) The excavator, Mr Awad al-Kassar, passed away before these materials were published: the topographic map; the contour map; the plan of the first level (showing the sites of graves); the plans of the second, third, fourth, and fifth levels; the general plan; the northern section drawing; the southern section drawing; and the entrance. In addition, the colored and uncolored slides; the drawings of all graves and skeletal remains; the drawings of all installations (ovens/kilns); the drawings of all complete pottery (both colored and uncolored); and the detailed drawings (decorative motifs) on the painted pottery—geometric, vegetal, animals, and anthropomorphic—were also not published. Mr al-Kassar documented these details in his excavation report, which is preserved in the archives of the Iraq Museum and signed by him on 19 September 1979. It must be noted here that Professor. Dr. Nawala al-Mutawally made significant efforts to contact the family of Mr Awad al-Kassar in order to obtain these essential documents for this study, but no information could be obtained in this regard.
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