

HIRBEMERDON TEPE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT 2003-2013 FINAL REPORT

CHRONOLOGY AND MATERIAL CULTURE

by NICOLA LANERI



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

by Nicola Laneri

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

Rodolfo Brancato

Phase VI: The Medieval period

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

Architecture

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

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

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

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

Pottery

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

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

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

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

Small finds

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

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

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

Phase VII: The Ottoman Period

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

Architecture

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pottery

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

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

Small finds

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

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

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

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

Phase VI

| Nr. | HM no. | Ware | Color (out) | Color (in) | Color (sec) | Fabric | Decoration | Surface treatments |
|-----|--------|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 5543 | GLW | GLE1 5/1 5GY grayish green | GLE1 5/1 5GY grayish green | 2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown | medium, sand, grit, limestone, mica | glazed | |
| 2 | 6482 | CRW | 7.5YR 6/3 light brown | 7.5YR 6/3 light brown | 7.5YR 7/4 pink | fine, sand, mica, grit | slip | |
| 3 | 6547 | CRW | 10YR 8/2 very pale brown | 10YR 8/2 very pale brown | 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow | medium-fine, sand, limestone, mica | slip | |
| 4 | 6396 | CRW | 2.5Y 7/3 pale brown | 2.5Y 7/3 pale brown | 2.5Y 5/1 gray | medium, sand, mica, grit | slip | |
| 5 | 5461 | COW | 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow | 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow | 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow | medium, sand, mica, grit, limestone | | |
| 6 | 5458 | COW | 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow | 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow | 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow | medium, sand, mica, grit, limestone | | |
| 7 | 5455 | COW | 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow | 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow | 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow | medium, sand, mica, grit, limestone | | |
| 8 | 6473 | CRW | 2.5Y 7/2 light gray | 2.5Y 7/2 light gray | 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; 10YR 5/1 gray; 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown | medium, sand, limestone, mica | slip | |
| 9 | 5451 | CRW | 2.5Y 7/3 pale brown | 2.5Y 7/3 pale brown | 2.5Y 7/2 light gray | medium, sand, limestone | slip | |
| 10 | 5448 | CRW | 2.5Y 7/3 pale brown | 2.5Y 7/3 pale brown | 2.5Y 7/2 light gray | medium, sand, limestone | slip | |
| 11 | 5466 | COW | 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow | 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow | 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow | medium-coarse, chaff, sand, limestone, mica | | |
| 12 | 6479 | CRW | 2.5Y 7/2 light gray | 7.5YR 7/4 pink | 7.5YR 6/3 light brown | medium, sand, limestone, mica, grit | slip | |
| 13 | 5452 | CRW | 2.5Y 7/3 pale brown | 2.5Y 7/3 pale brown | 2.5YR 7/6 light red | medium fine, sand, limestone, quartz | slip | |

| Nr. | HM no. | Ware | Color (out) | Color (in) | Color (sec) | Fabric | Decoration | Surface treatments |
|-----|--------|------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|------------|--------------------|
| 14 | 5453 | CRW | 2.5Y 7/3 pale brown | 2.5Y 7/3 pale brown | 5YR 7/3 pink | medium, sand, grit, limestone, quartz | slip | |
| 15 | 5447 | CRW | 2.5 7/3 pale brown | 2.5 7/3 pale brown | 2.5 7/2 light gray | medium, sand, grit, limestone | slip | |
| 16 | 5463 | COW | 5YR 5/6 yellowish red | N/A | 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow | medium-coarse, chaff, sand, limestone, grit | painting | |
| 17 | 6397 | CRW | 2.5Y 8/2 pale brown | 2.5Y 8/2 pale brown | 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow; 2.5Y 5/2 grayish brown; 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow | medium, sand, limestone, mica | slip | |
| 18 | 6481 | CRW | 10YR 8/3 very pale brown | 7.5YR 7/4 pink | 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow | medium, sand, grit, limestone, mica | slip | |
| 19 | 6483 | COW | 10YR 7/2 light gray | 7.5YR 7/4 pink | 7.5YR 6/3 light brown | medium, sand, limestone, mica, grit | slip | |
| 20 | 6558 | CRW | 10YR 8/3 very pale brown | 10YR 8/2 very pale brown | 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown | medium-fine, sand, limestone, mica | slip | |
| 21 | 6429 | CIW | 2.5Y 7/2 light gray | 2.5Y 7/2 light gray | 2.5Y 7/2 light gray | medium, sand, mica, grit | incised | |
| 22 | 6436 | CIW | 10YR 7/2 light gray | 10YR 6/1 gray | 10YR 6/1 gray | medium, sand, mica, limestone | incised | |
| 23 | 6551 | CIW | 2.5Y 7/2 light gray | 2.5Y 7/3 pale brown | 2.5Y 6/3 light yellowish brown | medium, sand, mica, limestone | incised | self-slip |
| 24 | 929 | GLW | GLE 1 7/2 pale green | GLE 1 7/2 pale green | 2.5Y 7/3 pale brown | medium, sand, mica, limestone | glazed | |
| 25 | 5457 | CRW | 2.5Y 7/3 pale brown | 7.5YR 6/3 light brown | 7.5YR 6/3 light brown | medium, sand, chaff, grit, limestone | slip | burnished |
| 26 | 6537 | CRW | 10YR 7/3 very pale brown | 2.5YR 6/6 light red | 2.5YR 5/8 red | medium, sand, limestone, mica | slip | |
| 27 | 6550 | CRW | 10YR 8/2 very pale brown | 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown | 2.5YR 6/6 light red; 5YR 5/3 reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/6 light red | medium, sand, limestone, mica | slip | |
| 28 | 5446 | CRW | 2.5Y 7/3 pale brown | 2.5Y 7/3 9 pale brown | 2.5Y 7/2 light gray | medium, sand, limestone, grit | slip | |
| 29 | 5449 | CRW | 2.5Y 7/3 pale brown | 2.5Y 7/3 pale brown | 2.5Y 7/2 light gray | medium, sand, chaff, limestone | slip | |

| Nr. | HM no. | Ware | Color (out) | Color (in) | Color (sec) | Fabric | Decoration | Surface treatments |
|-----|--------|------|---|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------------|
| 30 | 5465 | COW | 2.5YR 6/6 light red; 10YR 7/4 very pale brown | 2.5YR 6/6 light red | 2.5YR 6/6 light red | medium, sand, mica, limestone | slip | |
| 31 | 5445 | CRW | 2.5Y 7/3 pale brown | 2.5Y 7/3 pale brown | 2.5Y 7/2 light gray | medium, sand, grit, limestone | slip | |
| 32 | 5464 | COW | 10YR 7/4 very pale brown | 2.5YR 6/6 light red | 2.5YR 6/6 light red | medium, sand, limestone, mica | slip | |
| 33 | 5456 | COW | 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow | 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow | 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow | medium, sand, mica, grit, limestone | | |

Plate CXXII

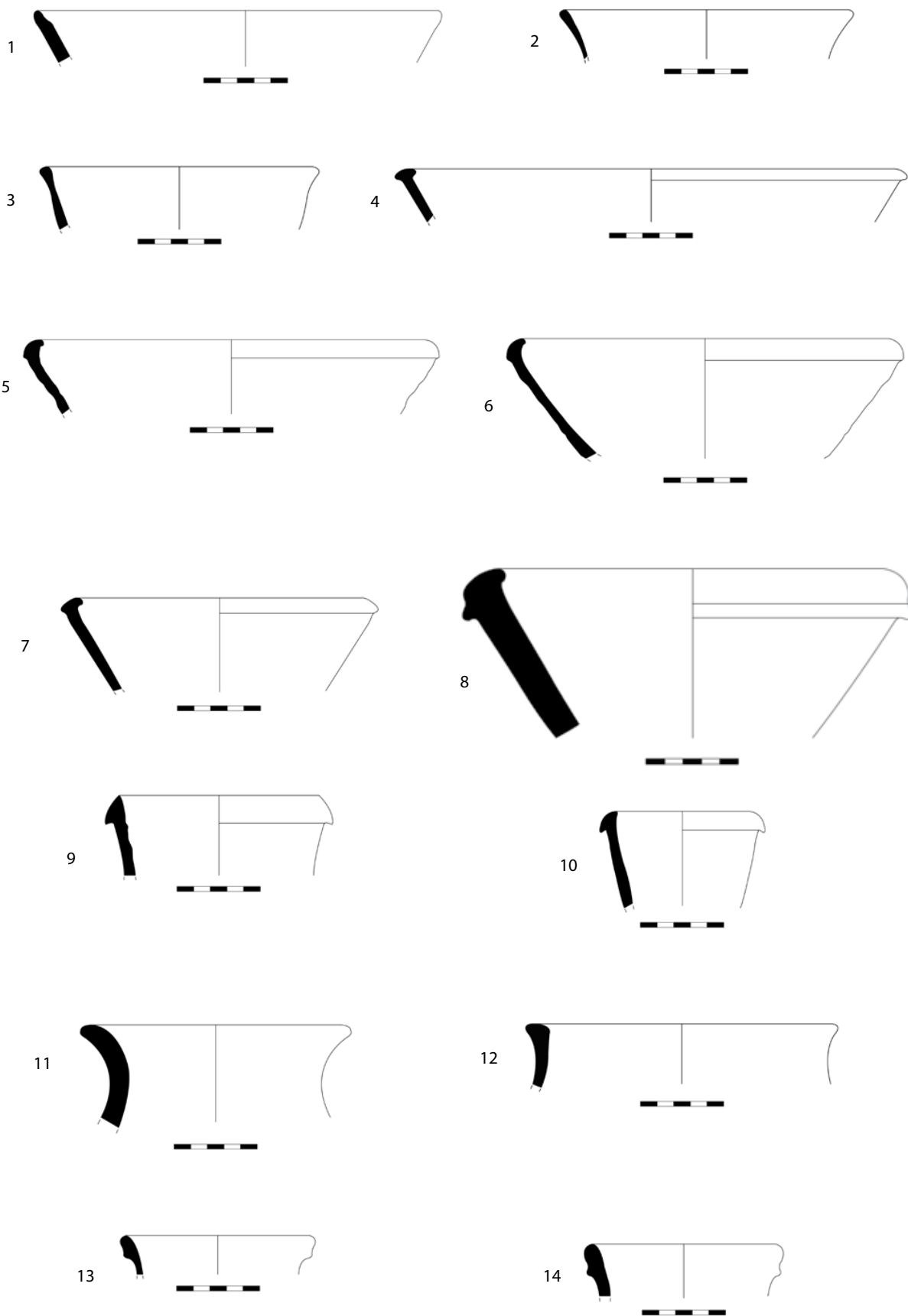


Plate CXXIII

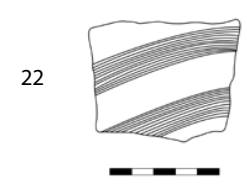
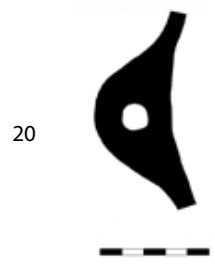
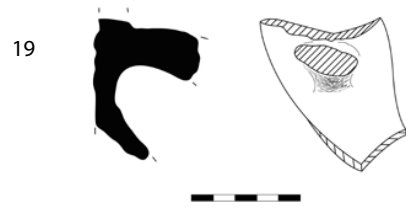
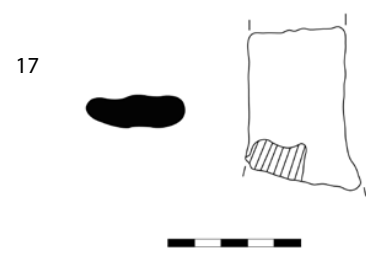
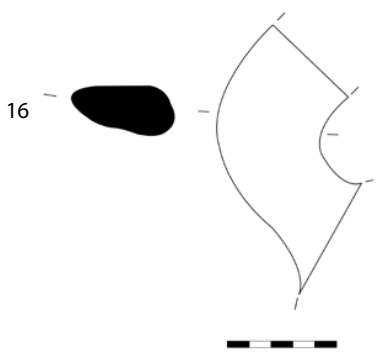
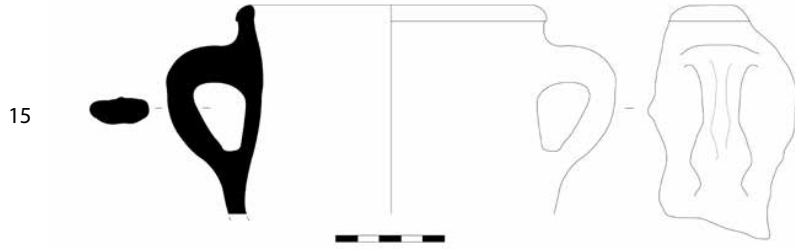
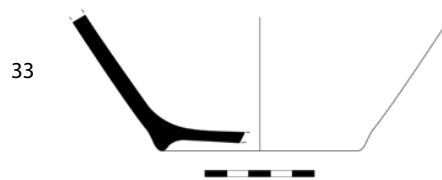
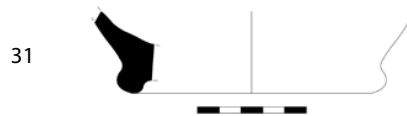
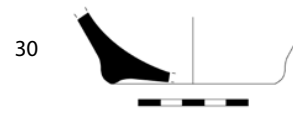
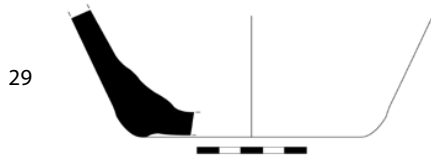
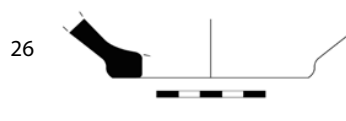


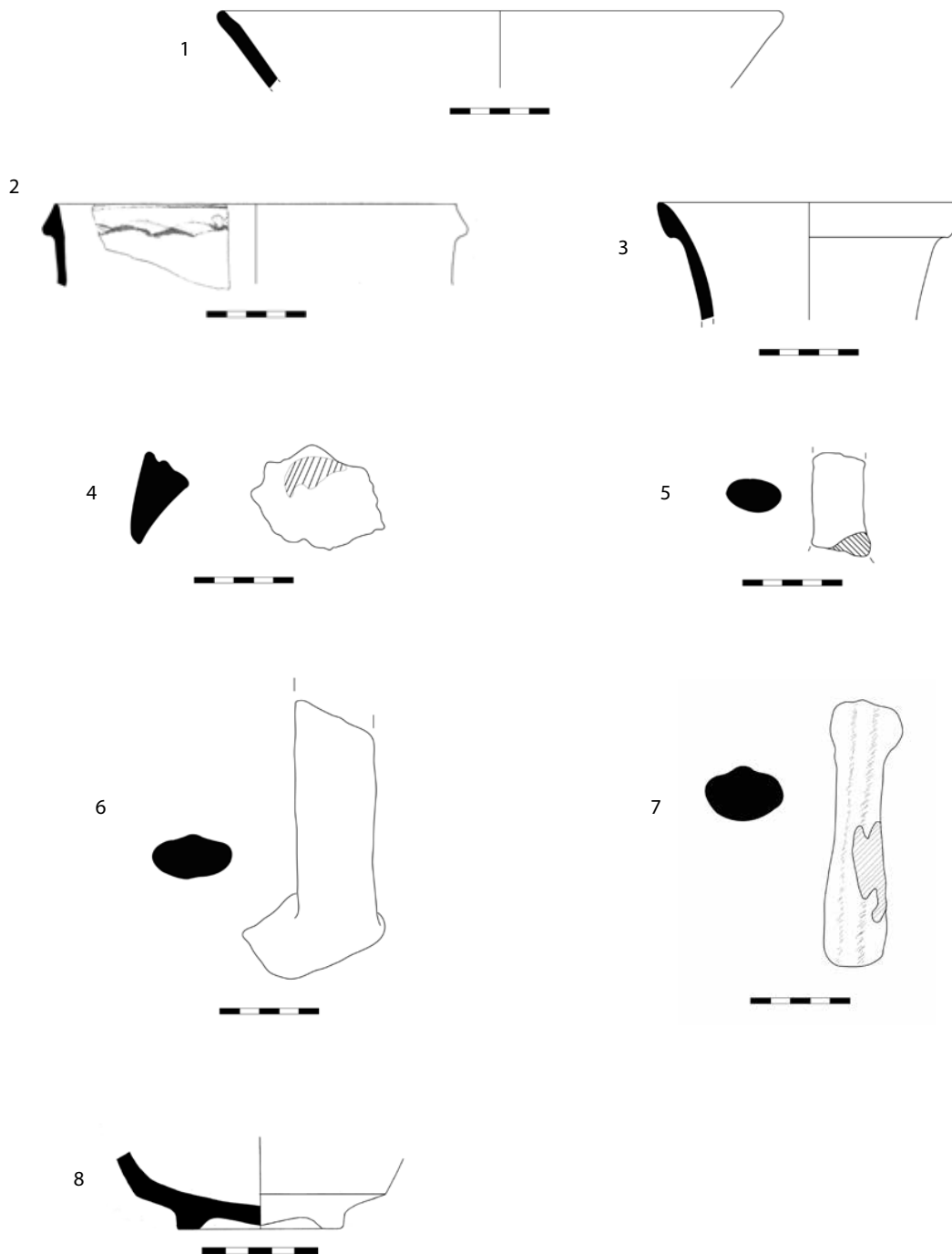
Plate CXXIV



Phase VII

| Nr. | HM no. | Ware | Color (out) | Color (in) | Color (sec) | Fabric | Decoration | Surface treatments |
|-----|--------|--------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 6450 | GLW | 5YR 7/3 pink | GLE Y1 3/2 very dark grayish green | 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow | medium, sand, grit, mica, limestone | glazed | |
| 2 | 6402 | GreenW | 2.5 Y 7/3 pale brown | 2.5 Y 7/3 pale brown | 2.5 Y 6/3 light yellowish brown | medium-fine, sand, limestone, grit | | self-slip |
| 3 | 6403 | GreenW | 2.5 Y 7/3 pale brown | 2.5 Y 7/3 pale brown | 2.5 Y 6/3 light yellowish brown | medium, sand, limestone, grit | | self-slip |
| 4 | 6398 | GreenW | 2.5 Y 7/1 light gray | 2.5 Y 7/1 light gray | 2.5 Y 7/3 pale brown | medium, sand, grit, limestone, mica | | self-slip |
| 5 | 6404 | GreenW | 2.5 Y 7/1 light gray | 2.5 Y 7/1 light gray | 2.5 Y 7/3 pale brown | medium-coarse, sand, grit, limestone, mica | | self-slip |
| 6 | 6405 | GreenW | 2.5 Y 7/1 light gray | 2.5 Y 7/1 light gray | 2.5 Y 7/3 pale brown | medium, sand, grit, limestone, mica | | self-slip |
| 7 | 6447 | GreenW | 2.5 Y 7/2 light gray | 2.5 Y 7/2 light gray | 2.5 Y 6/2 light brownish gray; 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; 2.5 Y 6/2 light brownish gray | medium-coarse, sand, limestone, grit, mica | | self-slip |
| 8 | 6426 | COW | 10YR 7/3 very pale brown | 10YR 7/3 very pale brown | 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow | medium, sand, mica, grit, limestone | slip | |
| | | | | | | | | |

Plate CXXV



Phase VI

| Nr. | HM no. | Description | Material | Color | Color (sec) | Decoration | Ht | Lg | Th | Wh | Wt | D1 | D2 | Notes |
|-----|--------|-------------|----------|-----------------|-------------|------------|----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|---|
| 1 | 5411 | Loom weight | clay | black | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0,5 | |
| 2 | 5916 | Needle | iron | brown | | | 0 | 15 | 0,6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 3 | 5836 | Pin | iron | brown | brown | | 0 | 2,5 | 0,3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Iron pin fragment. |
| 4 | 938 | Bracelet | iron | blackish brown | | | 0 | 0 | 0,5 | 0 | 0 | 6,4 | 0 | Heavily encrustated. |
| 5 | 5419 | Bracelet | iron | very dark brown | | | 0 | 9 | 0,5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Iron bracelet with rounded and flat ends. |
| 6 | 5406 | Sickle | iron | dark brown | | | 0 | 8,5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fragment of an iron sickle. |
| 7 | 945 | Handle | iron | oxidized brown | gray | | 0 | 18 | 0,6 | 0,9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Spoon handle V-shaped in section. The handle curves describing a sort of light S. Encrustated and corroded. |
| 8 | 5400 | Blade | iron | gray | gray | | 0 | 6,6 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 9 | 5410 | Blade | iron | brown | | | 0 | 7,5 | 0,5 | 2,1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fragment of iron blade. |

Plate CLXXXIV



Phase VII

| Nr. | HM no. | Description | Material | Color | Color (sec) | Decorations | Ht | Lg | Th | Wh | Wt | D1 | D2 | Notes |
|-----|--------|--------------|----------|-------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|----|-----|----|---|
| 1 | 285 | Button | bronze | dark green | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,3 | 0 | |
| 2 | 5987 | Button | bone | yellow | | | 0 | 0 | 0,3 | 0 | 0 | 1,5 | 0 | Bone button with five holes. |
| 3 | 5993 | Worked bone | bone | yellowish brown | | | 0 | 3,5 | 0,3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 4 | 5997 | Worked bone | bone | yellow | yellow | | 0 | 5 | 0,4 | 0,6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Worked bone. Toothed edge. |
| 5 | 6000 | Bracelet | glass | blue | light blue | twisted | 0,7 | 3,7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fragment of a bracelet decorated with a spiral motif. |
| 6 | 2763 | Tobacco pipe | clay | light olive brown | gray | bur-nished, self-slip | 4,3 | 0 | 0,5 | 0 | 0 | 2,5 | 0 | Fragment of fluted pipe-bowl. Thin grooves incised along the body. Small circular elements are applied at the end of each one of the incised grooves. |
| 7 | 5275 | Tobacco pipe | clay | red | gray | bur-nished, incised | 3 | 4,5 | 0 | 2,5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fragment of a tobacco pipe |
| 8 | 5399 | Tobacco pipe | clay | reddish brown | red | slip, bur-nished, incised | 0 | 2,2 | 0,5 | 3,5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Tobacco pipe fragment with incised decoration (geometric motifs and possibly an awl). |
| 9 | 5413 | Tobacco pipe | clay | black | gray | slip, bur-nished, incised, applied | 0 | 5,5 | 0,6 | 3,5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Tobacco pipe fragment decorated with floral motifs. |
| 10 | 5414 | Tobacco pipe | clay | brown | brown | | 0 | 3,5 | 0,5 | 0,02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Tobacco pipe fragment. |
| 11 | 5425 | Tobacco pipe | clay | reddish brown | gray | | 2,3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | |

| Nr. | HM no. | Description | Material | Color | Color (sec) | Decoration | Ht | Lg | Th | Wh | Wt | D1 | D2 | Notes |
|-----|--------|--------------|----------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|----|--|
| 12 | 5540 | Tobacco pipe | clay | red | reddish yellow | incised, painted | 0 | 5,5 | 0,5 | 0 | 0 | 2,5 | 0 | Tobacco pipe with a floral decoration. |
| 13 | 5988 | Tobacco pipe | clay | black | dark gray | slip, bur-nished, incised, excised. | 0 | 5,5 | 0,3 | 2,8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Tobacco pipe decorated with incised and excised geometric motif along the outer surface. |
| 14 | 5986 | Needle | iron | brown | | | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 15 | 5985 | Pestle | stone | gray | | | 0 | 11 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 16 | 6007 | Tool | iron | dark yellowish brown | | | 0 | 3,2 | 0,5 | 1,2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Uncertain function. |
| 17 | 6001 | Band | iron | dark brown | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 18 | 6002 | Blade | iron | brown | | | 0 | 8,6 | 0,3 | 1,5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 19 | 5996 | Pin | iron | brown | | | 0 | 5 | 0,2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fragment of iron pin. |
| 20 | 5989 | Tack | iron | dark brown | | | 0 | 0 | 0,3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | |
| 21 | 5990 | Fishing hook | iron | brown | | | 6 | 0 | 0,5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 22 | 5991 | Spatula | iron | dark brown | | | 0 | 5 | 0,2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 23 | 5995 | Coin | bronze | green | | en-graved | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,5 | 0 | Coin dated to 1277 (AD 1861), to the reign of Abdulaziz (1830-1861 AD). |

Plate CLXXXV

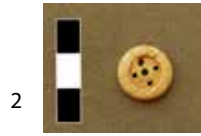


Plate CLXXXVI

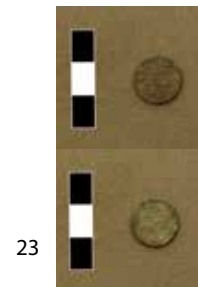
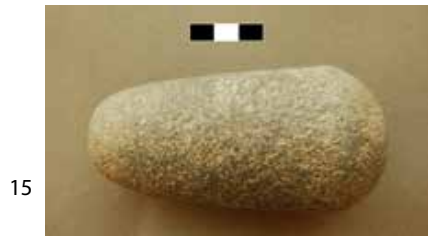
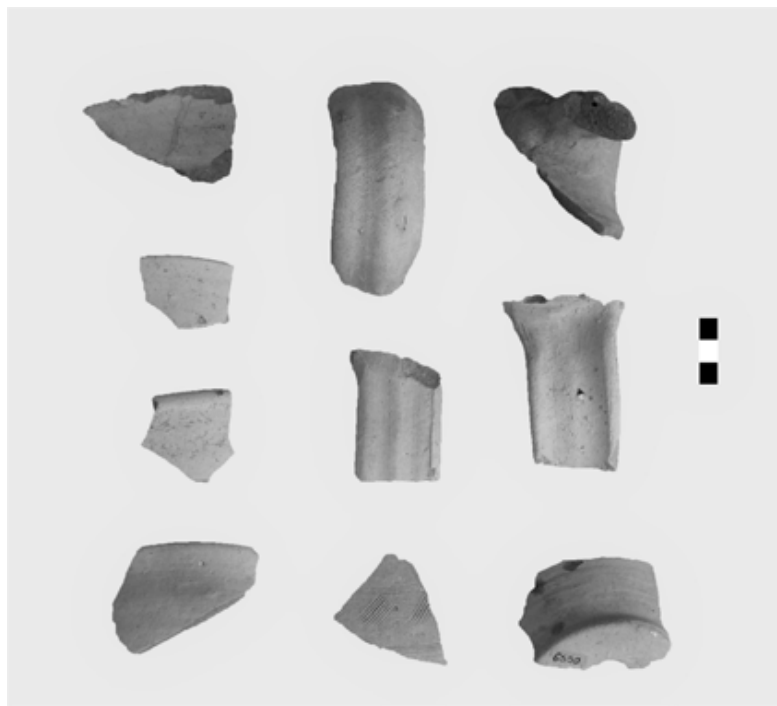


Plate CXCI

Phase VI



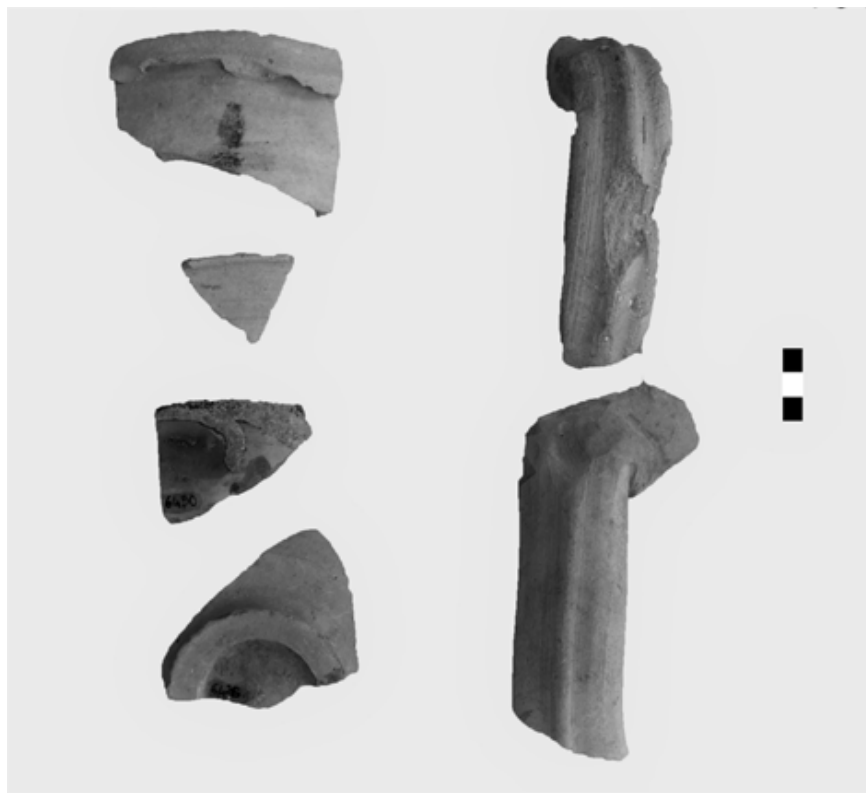
Ware:GLW



Ware:CRW

Plate CC

Phase VII



Ware:GreenW