Connecting cultures, dividing countries: a preliminary assessment of the Khabur Ware from Girnavaz Höyük, Southeastern Turkey

SERGIO GIUSEPPE RUSSO

University of Catania and British Institute at Ankara

Abstract

Girnavaz Höyük is a key site for better understanding the cultural and economic relationship between northern Mesopotamia and the Upper Tigris region between the third and the first millennia BC. The site is located in the liminal zone of the northern Jazirah at the start of the Tur ʻAbdin mountains, in a spot that most likely allowed it to play an important role in financial, cultural, and social exchange during the end of the third and the beginning of the second millennium BC when Assyrian merchants began engaging in long-distance trade with Anatolian settlements. During this period, the Khabur Ware (within the Upper Khabur river valley) and other types of Band Painted Wares (from other neighbouring regions) became clear archaeological correlates of this temporal phase.

In this paper, I will focus on a preliminary analysis of the Khabur Ware from Girnavaz Höyük in order to define the similarities and differences between contemporary pottery assemblages discovered in the region as well as in other neighbouring areas. The aim will be to provide an initial definition of a relative inner chronology for this specific ceramic assemblage at the site that has never been previously published.

Keywords

Middle Bronze Age, Khabur Ware, Southeastern Anatolia, Upper Khabur Valley, Girnavaz Höyük, band painted ware, relative chronology

1. Introduction[1]

The so-called Khabur Ware (hereafter KW) represents the most indicative repertoire of the first half of the second millennium BC, i.e. Middle Bronze Age (ca. 2000-1600 BC, hereafter MBA), within Upper Mesopotamia. The first definition and classification of this ware was given by Sir Max Mallowan who, while excavating at Chagar Bazar in the Upper Khabur river valley, noticed the high percentage of these painted vessels within the MBA levels.[2] The following excavations and the related discoveries led scholars to review Mallowan's work and examine in depth the characteristic of KW, such as its chronological span and distribution.[3] Mallowan himself distinguished between an earlier stage in which potters had used coarse buff ware and later periods marked by well-refined pinkish/creamy clay. However, it was Hrouda who firstly subdivided the KW into 'older' and 'younger', mostly on the basis of shape development and type occurrence.[4]

In 1997, archaeologist H. Oguchi refined Mallowan and Hrouda's works by proposing a more detailed periodization. Specifically, he argued for four sub-periods: Period I (ca. 1900-1813 BC), defined also as 'Early Khabur Ware' period; Period II (ca. 1813-1700 BC) or the 'Classic Khabur Ware' period; Period III (ca. 1700-1550 BC) or 'Late Khabur Ware' period; Period IV (ca. 1550-1400 BC) or 'Transitional Khabur-Mitannian' pottery.[5] Despite this clear yet approximate chronological classification several problems exist, especially in the first period: the transitional phase between the end of the third and the beginning of the second millennium has so far still produced scarce archaeological evidence, and is not supported by written sources, thus preventing an adequate calibration of the compared ceramic sequence.[6]

Furthermore, recent data from the Upper Khabur river valley also challenges such easy categorisations, as archaeological evidence reveals that the first appearance of the KW might be dated back to around 1950 BC.[7] Earlier, P. Pfälzner proposed a controversial hypothesis, also embraced by Schimdt and based on the discovery of KW sherds within the 'House of *Puššam'* at Tell Mozan (Phase C7 in inner chronology), which pushes the dates of the Early Khabur Ware back to the very end of the third millennium (i.e., end of the Early Jezirah V period – 2100-2000 BC).[8] This view has, however, been rejected by Kolinski who stated that the sherds from this area do not show resemblances with the earlier assemblage discovered, for instance at Barri and Arbid, but belong to the Classic Khabur horizon.[9] Recently, thanks to ^{14}C analysis from short-lived plants deposited in Phase C7 accumulations, Pfälzner confirmed the dates of these contexts to the twenty-first century BC and proposed a new periodization of the KW.[10] Thus, in his paper he hypothesizes that the first appearance of this ware occurred during the last century of the third millennium BC. However, this proposal is far from being generally accepted and so the debate on the chronological issue of this pottery remains still open.

As concerns the distribution of the KW, since the first publications of this painted pottery scholars have mainly adopted one criterion for determining the diffusion of this assemblage, i.e. a qualitative approach.[11] These studies allowed recognizing several areas of distribution, in which the sites have been listed according to their location in the mod-

[1] This paper is based on my Master's thesis titled *Typological and Distributional Analysis of Khabur Ware and Band Painted Wares in the Ancient Near East during the Middle Bronze Age: the Case of Girnavaz Höyük, Southeastern Turkey*.

[2] Mallowan 1936; 1937, p. 102.

[3] E.g., Hrouda 1957, 1989, 2001; Hamlin 1971; Stein 1984; Oguchi 1997, 1998, 2001, 2003, 2006.

[4] Mallowan 1937, p. 102; Hrouda 1957, pp. 38-40.

[5] Oguchi 1997, pp. 195-196.

[6] Orsi 2010, p. 864.

[7] Kolinski 2014. According to him, clear examples of Early Khabur Ware dated to the beginning of the twentieth century BC have been found at Tell Barri (stratum 34A) and Tell Arbid (Sector P). Moreover, dispersed sherds similar to those recovered from these sites can be identified at Tell Brak (Area TW), Tell Muhammad Diyab (chartier 5a) and Tell Rimah (Area AS – Level A4).

[8] Dohmann-Pfälzner, Pfälzner 2002, p. 154; Schimdt 2012, p. 173.

[9] Kolinski 2014, p. 31.

[10] In his paper, the scholar proposes also a new periodization of the MBA: MBA IA, 2100-2000 BC; MBA IB, 2000-1850 BC; MBA II, 1850-1650 BC (Pfälzner 2017, p. 176, tab. 7.2).

[11] E.g., Hamlin 1971; Oguchi 1997; Faivre, Nicolle 2007; Palmisano 2012.

ern countries' boundaries. In particular, Oguchi – and successively the other scholars who based their research on his studies – distinguished a main distribution zone, i.e. the Upper Khabur valley and northern Iraq, from a secondary area that included sites of southern and southeastern Turkey, western Iran, and inner Syria.[12] The spread of this ware over such a large territory led to hypotheses that certain relationships existed between the various regions, perhaps linked to economic, cultural, and/or socio-political factors.[13] However, archaeometric investigations on the MBA band painted vessels have demonstrated that in some peripheral regions, such as the Upper Tigris valley in southeastern Turkey and the Ushnu-Solduz valley in northwestern Iran, the KW is locally produced and thus it is better to label it as Band Painted Ware.[14] Indeed, the archaeological dilemma on the appearance and diffusion of KW and other band painted wares and on their connections is far from being solved.

The study of the unpublished KW sherds from the site of Girnavaz Höyük, located in the Upper Khabur river valley, may provide further information on those links. Due to its strategic position at the crossroad between the Upper Khabur river valley and the Upper Tigris region, the site represents an important centre for appreciating the connections between northeastern Syria and southeastern Turkey. Furthermore, a macroscopic and typological description of the vessels together with a comparative analysis of the assemblages found in other regions will be helpful in establishing an inner relative chronology of the MBA layers.

2. The site and the history of research

Girnavaz Höyük (UTM 37, 698198, 4108872) is located 4 km north of the modern city of Nusaybin, in the district of Mardin in southeastern Turkey, and 5 km north of the modern Syrian-Turkish border. The mound (ca. 300 m in diameter and 24 m high, ca. 7 ha.) lies on the right bank of the Çağ Çağ river, in a strategic position dominating the southern plain of the Upper Khabur valley and the northern mountainous lands of the Tur 'Abdin (fig. 1).

The site's proximity to both the Çağ Çağ and the Tur 'Abdin might have led the inhabitants of the site to diversify their economic subsistence, characterized by farming in the surrounding fertile lands and by pastoral and hunting activities in the mountains.[15] In addition, its position could grant control over the access to Tur 'Abdin, making Girnavaz a key-site within the political landscape of the region.

The site was first recorded in scholarly literature by A.T. Olmstead who mentioned the city of *Naṣibina* as a prominent settlement during the ninth century BC.[16] After almost forty years, E. Lucius and K. Sornig evoked again the site suggesting

[12] Oguchi 1997.

[13] Theories on the diffusion of KW related to economic factors are mainly based on the establishment of the Old Assyrian long-distance trade system, being the Upper Khabur valley both the main distribution zone of this painted pottery and the region of utmost importance for the exchange of goods. C. Hamlin hypothesized that the presence of KW at Dinkha Tepe, in northwestern Iran, might be explained as a consequence of the role played by the site and the Ushnu-Solduz valley area within the commercial network (1971, pp. 306-307). H. Oguchi, aware of the KW occurrence at Kültepe, in central Anatolia, and in other Mesopotamian areas was much more careful in linking it to the Assyrian trade, stating that there were certain contacts between the regions involved in the network (1997).

Instead, theories on the connection between KW and cultural factors suggest that this ware was a product of foreign tribal groups or populations, e.g. the Hatti, Hurrians or Amorites, that slowly had been insinuated and adapted within the Mesopotamian society (Speiser 1933, p. 273; Welker 1948, p. 218; Mallowan 1956, p. 218; Hrouda 1957, p. 44; Thomas 1967, p. 69; Faivre, Nicolle 2007, pp. 194-196).

At last, theories based on socio-political factors explain the occurrence of KW within a wide interregional context as the consequence of the establishment of the so-called 'Kingdom of Upper Mesopotamia' of Shamshi-Adad I. The territory conquered by the Amorite king, spanning from the Euphrates to the Zagros, and the alliances with other rulers enlarged the influence sphere of Assyrians throughout Iraq, Syria, Turkey and part of Iran. Either political or military control of these areas might have played an important role in the rising of a 'court' ware, represented by KW, highly valued and imitated in order to emulate Assyrian élites (this view has been suggested by K. Kaercher in a paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Schools of Oriental Research held in San Diego, November 2014).

[14] D'Agostino 2016, pp. 81-82. For archaeometric analyses, see Bedal et Al. 1995; D'Agostino 2012; Laneri et Al. 2015.

[15] E.g., a similar situation has been suggested for the site of Hirbemerdon Tepe, SE Turkey, which is close both to the Tigris river and the Tur 'Abdin mountains (Laneri, Schwartz, Valentini 2012).

[16] Olmstead 1918, p. 218, fn. 22.

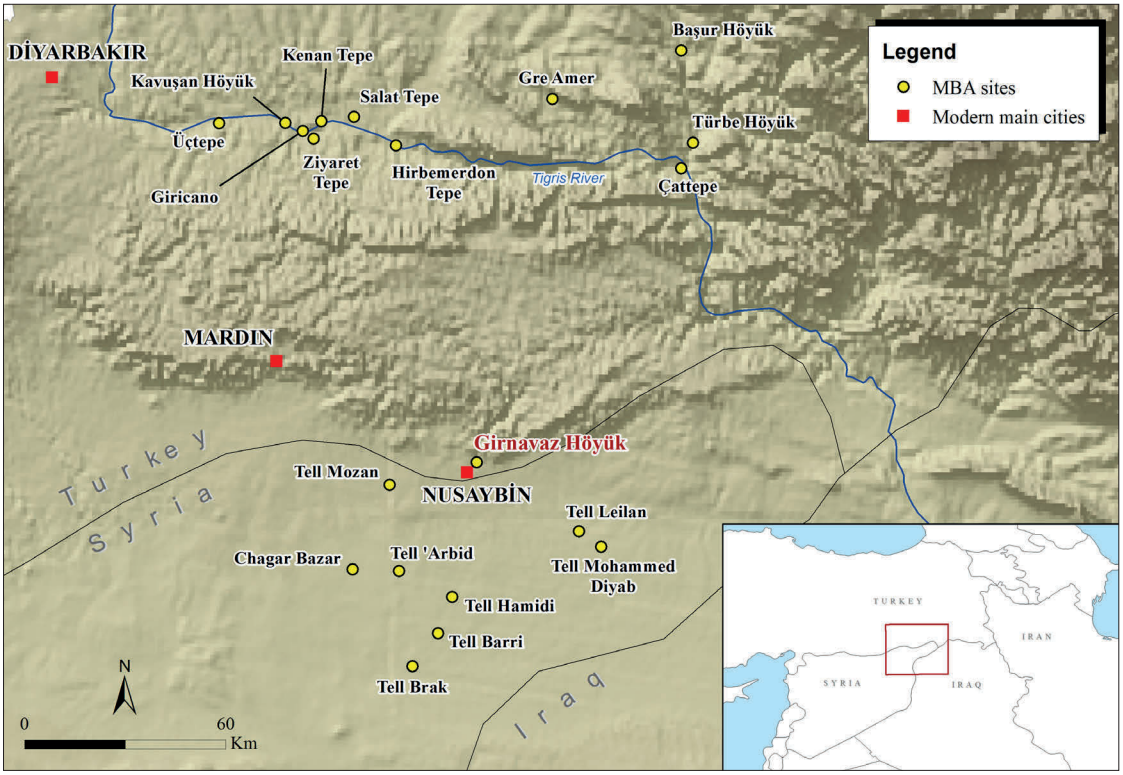

Figure 1
Map showing the location of Girnavaz Höyük and of the main MBA sites of the Upper Tigris and Upper Khabur valleys

that it was located 1 km south of a village, Vesiki, which they thought to be the ancient Mitanni capital of Washukanni (*Waššukanni*).[17] Later, Sornig approached the issue on the localization of the Mitanni centre in a new way, which this time he identified as being Girnavaz.[18] One year earlier, K. Kessler published a study in which, according to some letters from Mari and Tell el-Amarna, he proposed that Girnavaz was in fact the Neo-Assyrian city of *Nabula*, called *Nawala* in the Old Babylonian period.[19] With this is mind, and with the attempt to solve this problem of identification, a survey on the mound was planned in 1980. Prof. Hayat Erkanal and his team collected artefacts that allowed him to hypothesize a human occupation spanning from the Late Uruk period (i.e., end of the fourth millennium BC) to the Neo-Assyrian Empire (tab. 1).[20]

In 1982, the excavations began under the supervision of Prof. Erkanal with the permission of the Mardin Museum. The archaeological investigation of the site was carried out for eight seasons (1982-1984 and 1986-1991) but was abruptly stopped on 25.9.1991 when the team was struck by a terror-

[17] Lucius, Sornig 1969, pp. 5, 10.

[18] Sornig 1980, pp. 321-322.

[19] Kessler 1978-79. The Old Babylonian city of *Nawala* is mentioned in one letter from Mari that is part of the royal correspondence between the family members of Shamshi-Adad I. In ARM 4, 42, Ishme-Dagan gives information about his health to his brother, Yasmakh-Addu (Dossin 1951, p. 6). Moreover, he apprises him of a famine that is affecting the town of *Amursakim*, which he is trying to eradicate with sending pears from *Nawala*. Probably, this famine was caused by the presence of Turukku, a tribe that was committing crimes in the region (see ARM 1, 90 and ARM 4, 52; Dossin 1950, p. 161; 1951, p. 7).

The Neo-Assyrian spelling Na-bu-la is instead attested in two royal inscriptions: in the so-called 'Broken Obelisk' of Ashur-bel-kala (1074-1053 BC), the king is recorded to have fought the Arameans at *Nabula* (RIMA 2 A.0.89.7 iii, 10; Grayson 1991, p. 102). In his inscription, Shamshi-Adad V (824-811 BC) reminds a rebellion of 27 towns, among which *Nabula*, against his father Shalmaneser III (RIMA 3 A.0.103.1 i, 47; Grayson 1996, p. 183).

[20] Erkanal 1983.

Table 1
Chronological phases identified at Girnavaz

Phase	Dates	Period	Archaeological Traces	References
I	3500-3000 BC	LC4-5	*Architecture*: badly preserved remains (NE Area) Finds collected during the survey	Erkanal 1983 Erkanal 1990
IIa	2800-2750 BC	EBA I (EJ I)	*Architecture*: badly preserved remains (N Area); mudbrick wall (NE Area) *Pottery*: few Ninevite 5	Erkanal 1985 Uysal 1998
IIb	2750-2600 BC	EBA II (EJ II)	*Architecture*: burials, wall foundation (NE Area); mudbrick wall *Pottery*: Ninevite 5, Metallic Ware *Other*: metal objects, stone tools	Erkanal 1988 Gökçe 1991 Yalçıklı 1991 Uysal 1991 Uysal 1998
IIc	2600-2350 BC	EBA II/III (EJ III)	*Architecture*: burials, large buıldıng (NE Area) *Pottery*: Ninevite 5, Metallic Ware, Common Ware *Other*: metal objects, grave goods, animal figurines	Erkanal 1990 Gökçe 1991 Yalçıklı 1991 Uysal 1991 Akyurt et al. 1993 Şenyurt 1994 Uysal 1998
III	2100-1600 BC ?	MBA (EJ V-OJ)	*Architecture*: garbage pit, mudbrick wall and pebbled-paved floor (N Area); stone piles, tannur, pits, mudbrick walls and burials (NE Area) *Pottery*: Khabur Ware, Grey Ware *Other*: grinding stones, weight	Erkanal 1990 Akyurt et al. 1993
IVa	1450-1050 BC	LBA/EIA (Middle Assyrian	*Architecture*: dwellings (N Area) *Pottery*: few Nuzi Ware and Late Khabur Ware (LBA), other painted sherds, Common Ware *Other*: limestone figurine, gold objecs, ivory stalk, cylinder seal, cuneiform tablet	Erkanal 1985 Erkanal 1988 Erkanal 1989 Erkanal 1990
IVb	900-612 BC	MIA (Neo-Assyrian)	*Architecture*: official buildings (C and N Areas); workshop (C Area) *Pottery*: Cooking Ware, Palace Ware *Other*: metal objects, cuneiform tablets, cylinder seals	Erkanal 1983 Erkanal 1984 Erkanal 1985 Erkanal 1987 Erkanal 1990 Şenyurt 1988 Şenyurt 1995
V	V-IV cent. BC	Classical Age	Traces of a used road	Erkanal 1983
VI	VII-X cent. CE	Early Islamic	*Architecture*: cemetery *Other*: grave goods	Erkanal 1983 Erkanal 1984 Erkanal 1985

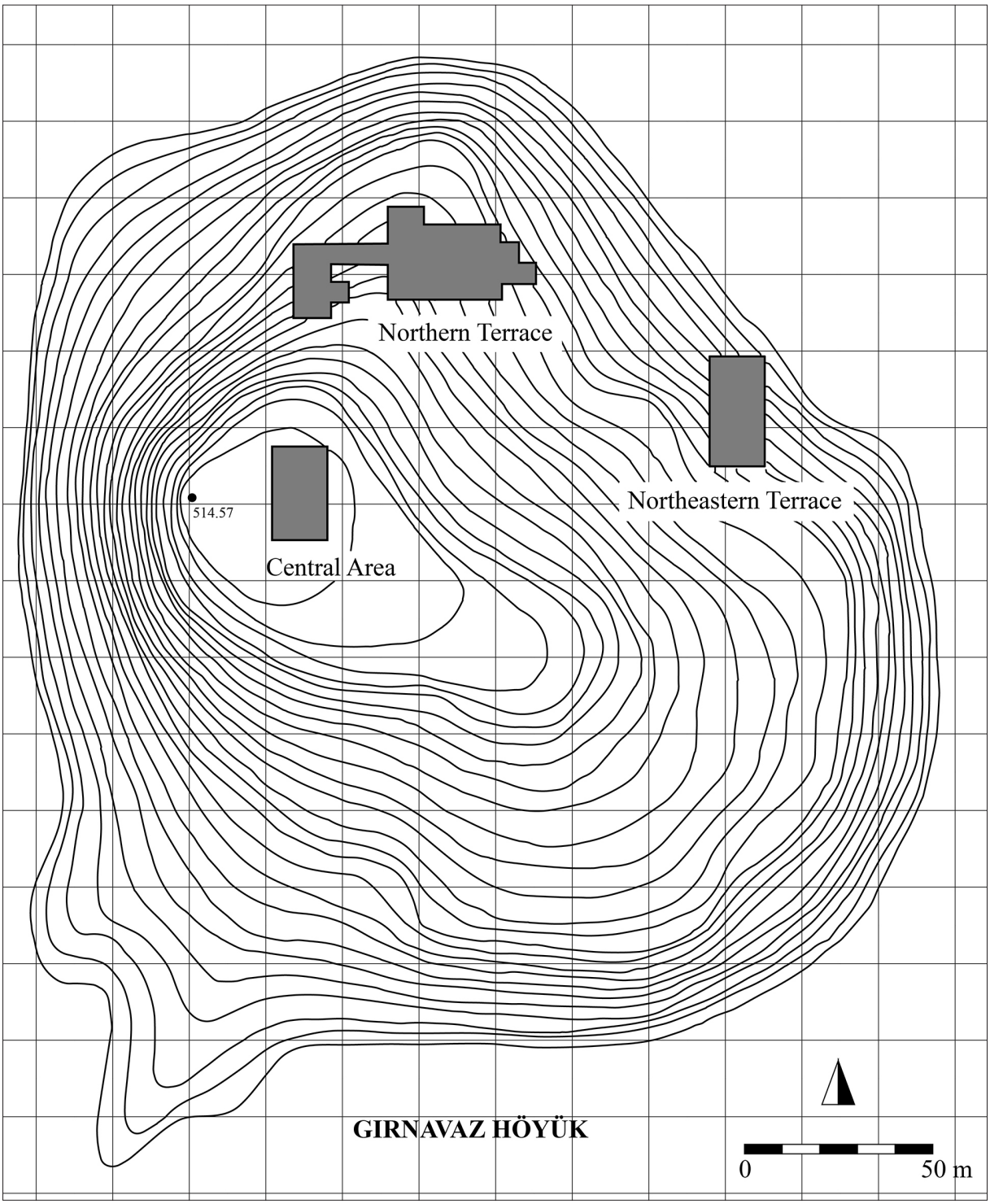

Figure 2
Topographic map of the site with the excavated areas (modified from Uysal 1998, fig. 3)

ist attack, which killed two archaeologists, Metin Akyurt and Bahattin Devam.[21]

The work was conducted in three different sectors of the mound, respectively named 'Central Area' (C), 'Northern Terrace Area' (N) and 'Northeastern Terrace Area' (NE), covering an average of 0.18 ha, about 2.75% of the whole site (fig. 2).[22]

Due to the interruption of the excavations, the layers dating back to the MBA period have not been completely reached; a few remains have been brought to light in the N and NE areas. In the first sector, which was marked by the presence of a probable official Neo-Assyrian architectural complex, the archaeologists opened a deep sounding (V-Y/10-11). Here, scholars uncovered a garbage pit where pots and miniature vessels were discarded. They labelled the vessels as Nuzi and Khabur wares and related the pit to an adjacent wall built in the early second millennium that was probably reused in the Hurrian-Mitanni period. Next to the wall, built with very large stones in an overlay technique, a pebble floor was also recovered.[23] In the NE sector, above a cemetery of the third millennium BC, archaeologists unearthed remains of the MBA (layers I and II) characterized by stone piles, pits, a probable tannur, mudbrick walls, and simple earthen burials, and was marked by the presence of KW sherds.[24] Unfortunately, no complete structures and intact contexts have been recovered.

3. Description of the assemblage (tabs. 2-3, figs. 6, 8-9)

A total of 224 band painted sherds have been recovered from sectors M 19-22 and O 22 (NE area), Y-V/10-11, I 11 and B 11-12 (N area).[25] The number of ceramics considered to be diagnostic are 88 (fig. 3).[26]

The KW from Girnavaz can be defined as a wheel-made monochrome painted ware with the colour of the fabric ranging from buff to brown-reddish, including shades of beige, light yellow and light orange. The inner surface is often of the same colour of the paste and in just a few cases a 'sandwich' section – in light grey – is found. The surface has a light slip or self-slip and it is sometimes smoothed; the tempers are quite depurated prevailing with chaff or sand in fine granulation and small inclusions of chalk, lime and sometimes grits. The decorations are mostly simple lines and parallel bands, sometimes combined with incised or impressed motifs. Hatched triangles or cross-hatched motifs are also attested, and they are generally located between the rim and the shoulder. More complex decorations are extremely rare, usually consisting of triangles with dots or wavy lines (fig. 4). In one case (fig. 4: j), the combination with animal figures, e.g. a bird or duck/goose, cannot be excluded. The most common colours for the painted decoration are brown-blackish, reddish-brown and orange. In terms of typologies and shapes, the KW repertoire consists mainly of bowls (17) and jars (35) (fig. 5).

Bowls can be distinguished into either shallow and deep: the former are characterized by a carination and an internally thickened rim (fig. 8: 1).[27] Painted bands are usually applied on the rim and occasionally on the inner surface. In one case, strokes are painted on the rim (fig. 9: 2).[28] Deep bowls have straight

[21] Uysal 1998, p. 27.

[22] Erkanal 1985.

[23] Erkanal 1991.

[24] Akyurt et Al. 1993.

[25] Unfortunately, no relevant information on the percentages of other contemporaneous ceramic assemblages (i.e., common wares, Plain Ware, Kitchen Ware) are here provided. A study with the aim of contextualizing the KW within the MBA pottery horizon is planned for the future.

[26] Specimens like rims, bases, and decorated body sherds are here considered as diagnostic. First hand observation and macroscopic analyses were conducted. Thin sections microscopic analysis are planned for the future.

[27] Parallels can be found at Chagar Bazar (Mallowan 1936, fig. 17, n. 14; 1937, fig. 16, n. 18), Tell Barri (Baccelli, Manuelli 2008, pl. 2, n. 6), Tell Leilan (Weiss 1985, p. 13; Frayne 1995, fig. 41, n. 4), Tell al-Rimah (Postgate, Oates D., Oates J. 1997, p. 523), Hirbemerdon Tepe (Laneri 2016 (ed.), pl. 33, n. 76), İmikuşağı (Kozbe 1993, pl. 36, n. 3), and al-Andalus (Ristvet 2005, fig. A1.7, n. 6).

[28] Parallels can be found at Tell Leilan (Frayne 1995, fig. 38, n. 1), in Tell al-Rimah (Postgate, Oates D., Oates J. 1997, p. 520), Tell Mohammed Diyab (Faivre, Nicolle 2007, pl. 11, n. 523), Tell Arbid (Bielinski 2005, fig. 10), Tell Brak (Oates D., Oates J., McDonald H. 1997, fig. 190, ns. 210, 218), Dinkha Tepe (Hamlin 1974, fig 2, ns. 1a-b), and Tell Mozan (Pfälzner 2017, fig. 7.15, K2362).

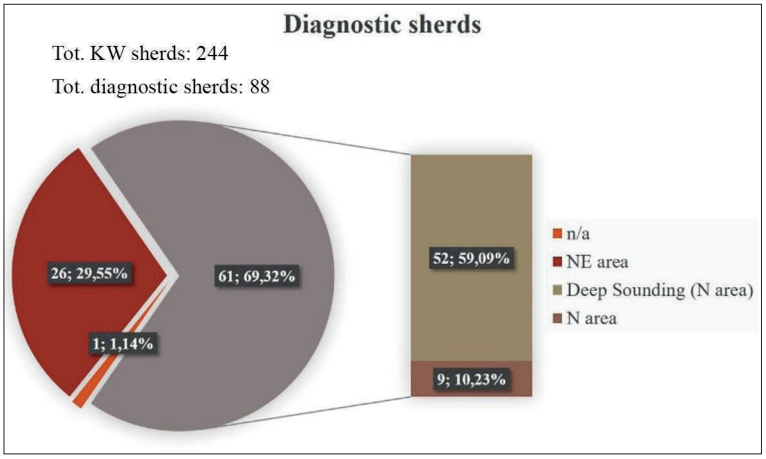

Figure 3
Numbers and percentages
of the KW diagnostic sherds
collected from the different areas

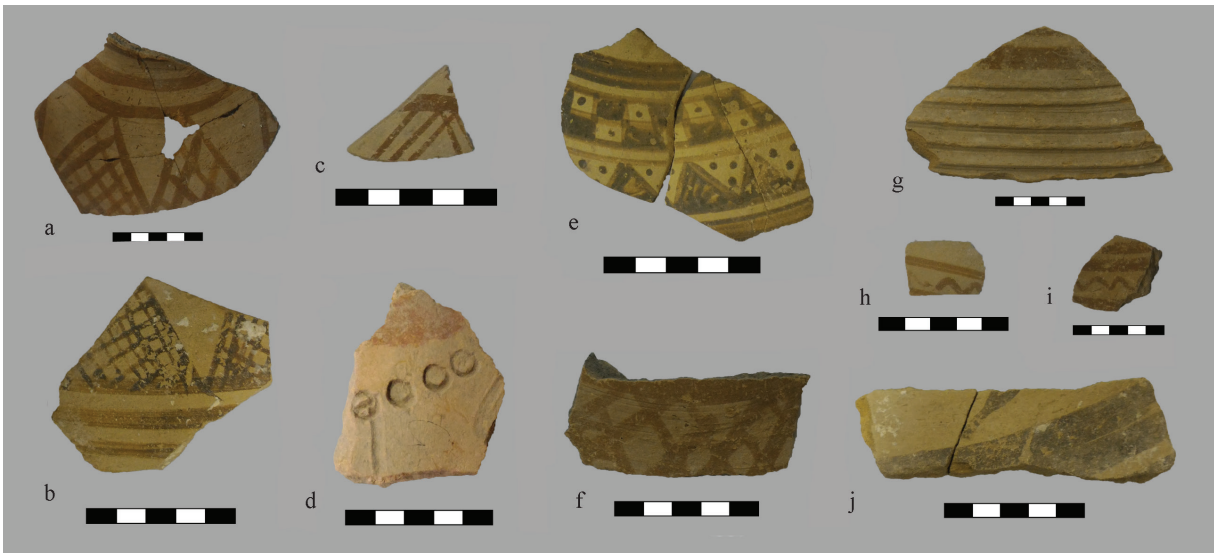

Figure 4
Decorative patterns
of the KW found at the site

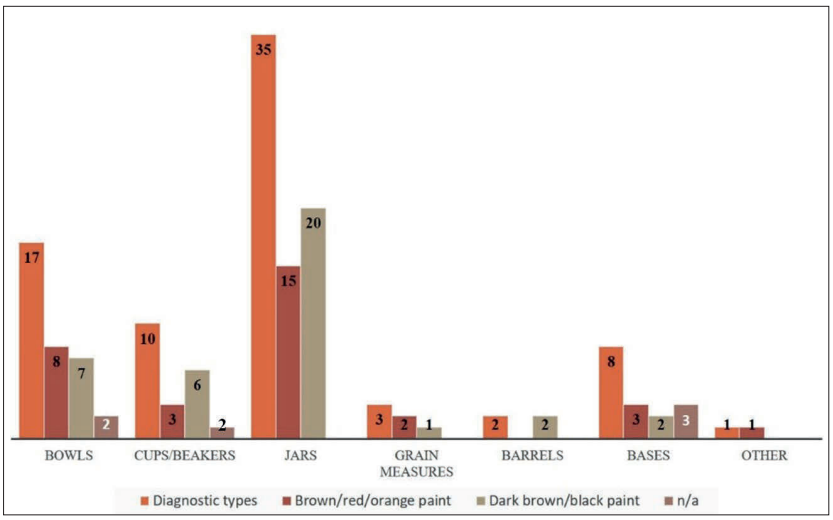

Figure 5
Types and related painted
decoration of the diagnostic sherds

Figure 6
KW vessels exhibited at Mardin Museum (photo by Abdullah Bilen)

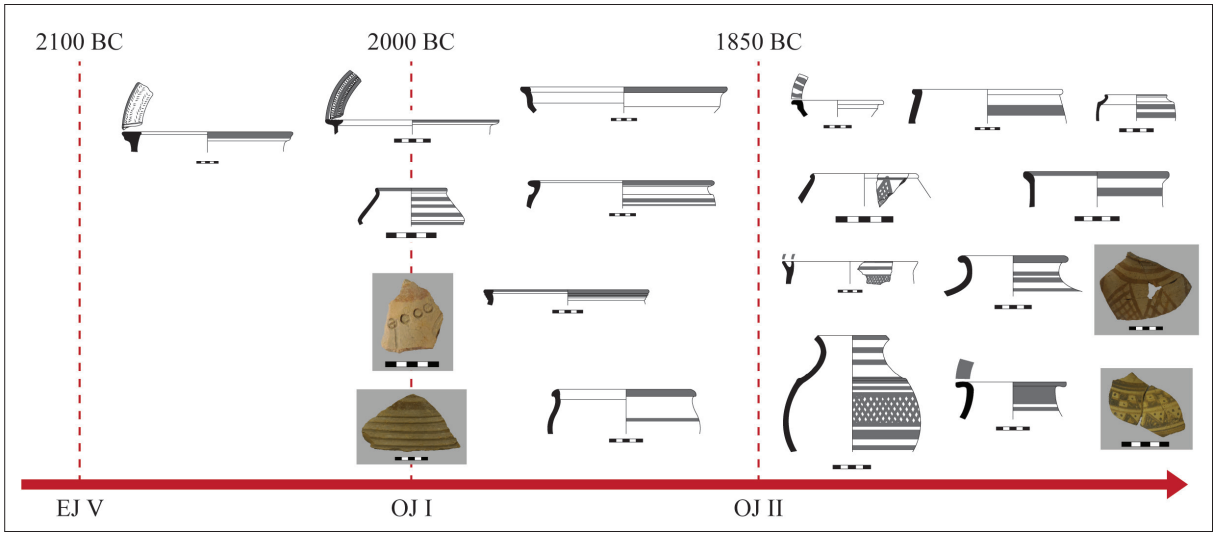

Figure 7
Preliminary chronological assessment of the KW found at the site

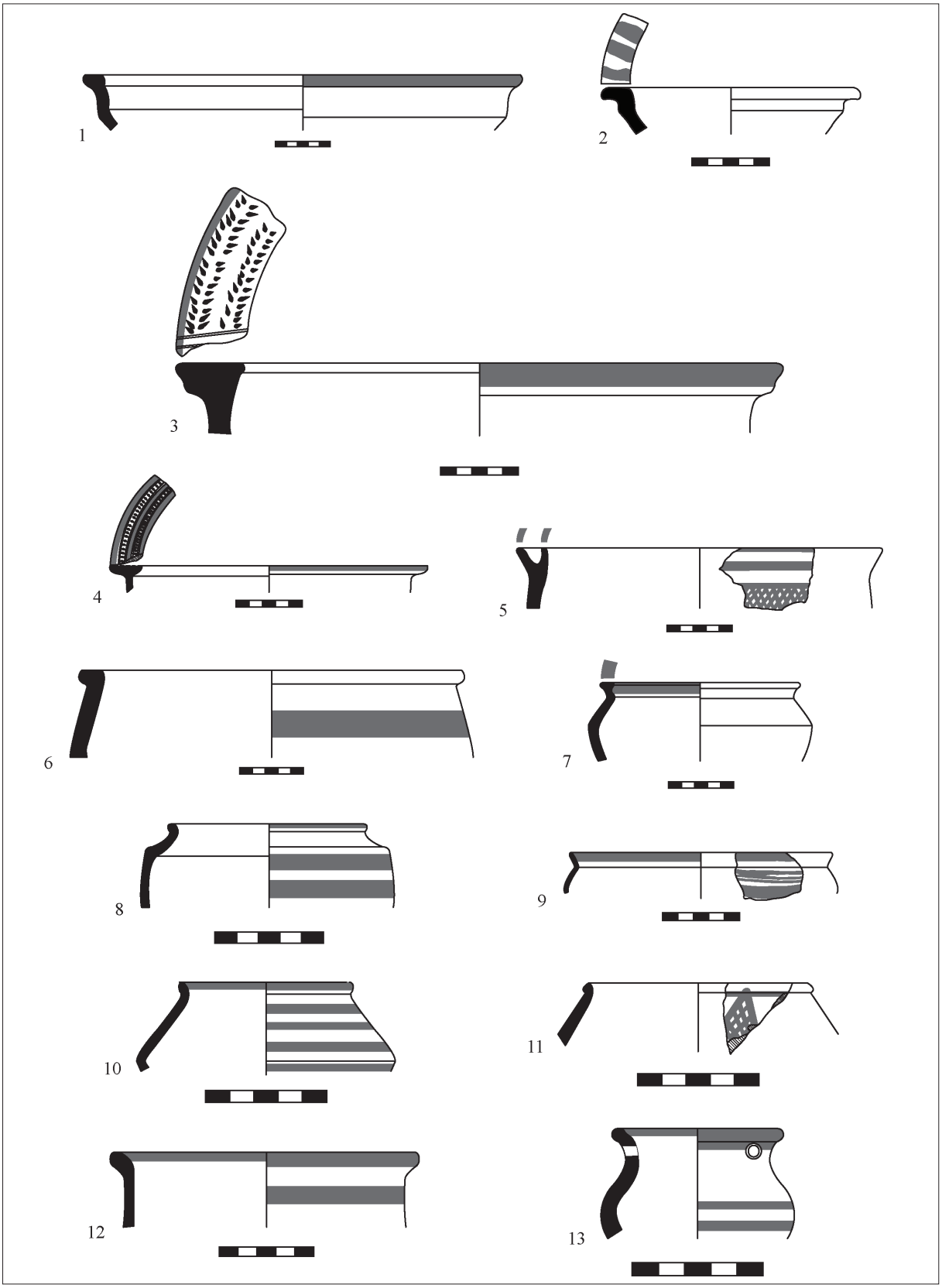

Figure 8
Selected sherds from the shallow (1-2) and deep (3-9) bowls and from the cups and beakers (10-13)

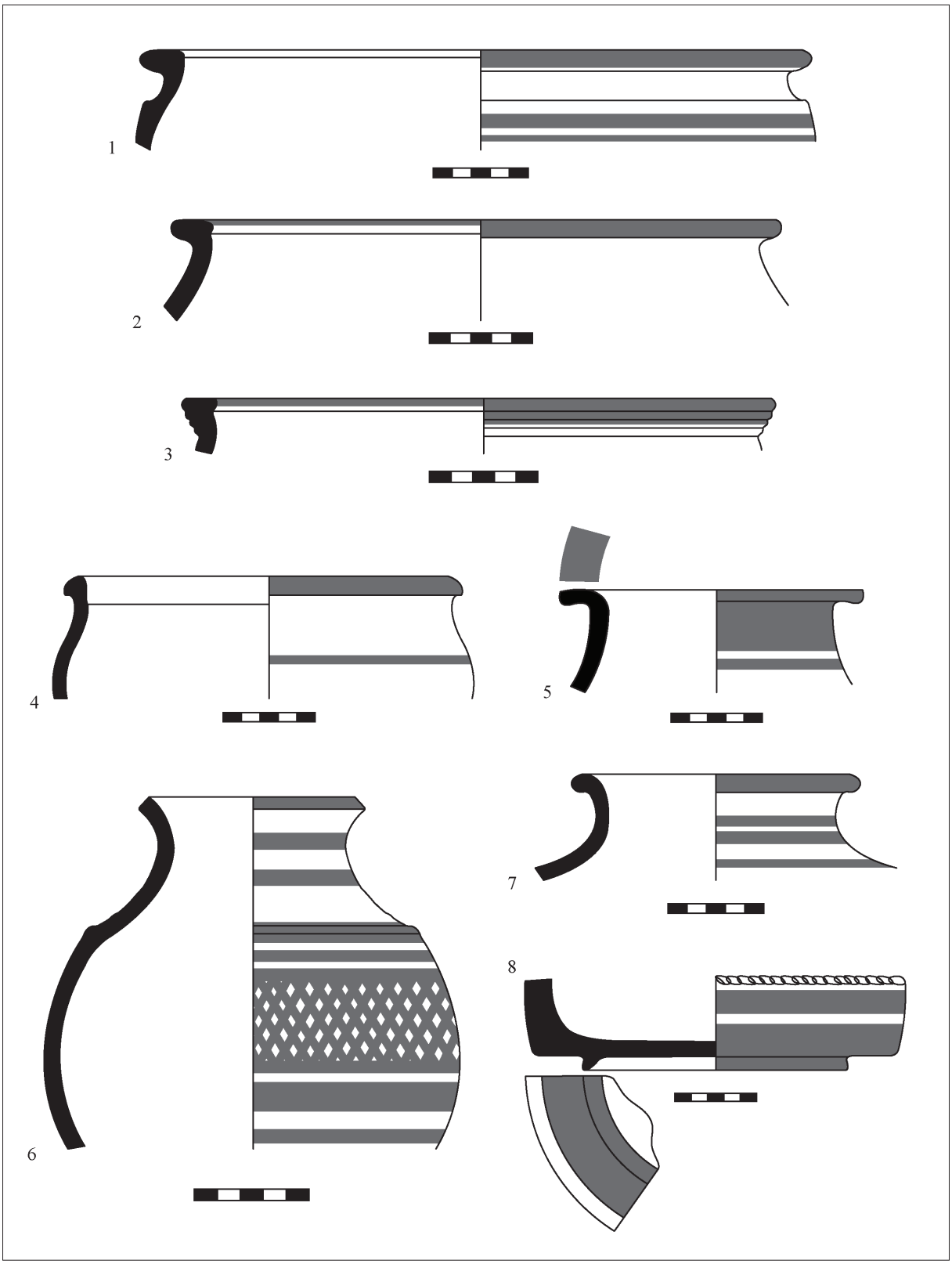

Figure 9
Selected sherds from the barrels (1), the jars (2-7) and the basins (8)

or slightly curved profiles, externally and internally thickened painted rims (fig. 8: 9).[29] Carinated variants are also present (fig. 8: 6-8).[30] Of particular interest are the small carinated bowls (or beakers) with thin walls and painted bands or crosshatched triangles (fig. 8: 10-11).[31] Incised and painted decorations are found together in four examples (fig. 8: 3-4)[32]: one of the sherds presents a fishbone pattern and a band on the rim whereas the other ones have incised lines on the rims or shoulders. Finally, a *unicum* is represented by a double-rimmed bowl with a crosshatched motif on the body (fig. 8: 5).[33] A few cups and beakers have painted bands in the upper part of the bodies, which present curved or carinated profiles (fig. 8: 12-13).[34]

Jars can be divided into two main categories, small and medium sized. The diameter of the small jars varies between 9 and 18 cm. Jars with a high or narrow neck and rounded body with a thickened rim belong to this group (fig. 9: 5-7).[35] Painted bands and stripes are usually applied on the rim, on the neck, and in some cases on the inner surface. One example, without a neck, has an ovoid body, painted bands and vertical strokes under the rim.[36] The most complete vessel of this group is a small

[29] Parallels can be found at Chagar Bazar (McMahon 2009, pl. 31, ns. 3, 5; pl. 37, n. 6), Tell Mozan (Pfälzner 2017, fig. 7.15, K2425), Tell Mohammed Diyab (Faivre, Nicolle 2007, pl. 10, n. 344), Tell Brak (Oates D., Oates J., McDonald H. 1997, fig. 195, n. 368), Tell al-Rimah (Postgate, Oates D., Oates J. 1997, pl. 60, n. 564; pl. 79, n. 885), Kültepe (Özgüç 1953, fig. 26), Hirbemerdon Tepe (Laneri 2016 (ed.), pl. 64, n. 468), İmikuşağı (Kozbe 1993, pl. 21, n. 1), and Dinkha Tepe (Hamlin 1974, fig. 9, n. 35).

[30] Parallels can be found at Tell Brak (Oates D., Oates J., McDonald H. 1997, fig. 192, n. 285; fig. 290), Chagar Bazar (McMahon 2009, pl. 31, ns. 7-8; pl. 33, n. 5), Tell al-Rimah (Postgate, Oates D., Oates J. 1997, pl. 59, n. 542; pl. 79, n. 879), Dinkha Tepe (Hamlin 1974, fig. 2, n. 10b; fig. 10, n. 29c), and Türbe Höyük (Baştürk 2009, pl. 2, a-c). Parallels to bowl 14 can be found at Chagar Bazar (McMahon 2009, pl. 31, n. 18), Tell Mohammed Diyab (Faivre, Nicolle 2007, pl. 10, n. 348), Tell Brak (Oates D., Oates J., McDonald H. 1997, fig. 191, ns. 244, 248-249), Tell Leilan (Frayne 1995, fig. 75, n. 4), Tell Mozan (Pfälzner 2017, fig. 7.5, K1136), and Tell Barri (Baccelli, Manuelli 2008, pl. 4, n. 9).

[31] Parallels can be found at Chagar Bazar (McMahon 2009, pl. 37, n. 22; pl. 45), Tell Arbid (Kolinski 2014, fig. 4), Tell Barri (Baccelli, Manuelli 2008, pl. 1, ns. 2-3; pl. 3, ns. 1-6), Tell Brak (Oates D., Oates J., McDonald H. 1997, fig. 190, n. 206), Sagar (Ristvet 2005, fig. A1.8, n. 1), Tell al-Rimah (Postgate, Oates D., Oates J. 1997, pl. 79, n. 892), Tell Mozan (Pfälzner 2017, fig. 7.15, K2427, K1141), and İmamoğlu (Kozbe 1993, pl. 100, n. 3).

[32] Bowls 5-7 are characterised by an atypical decoration for KW. This, together with the uncertain and incomplete stratigraphy of the excavated areas, makes their listing within the KW repertoire rather problematic. However, parallels to bowl 5 can be found at Tell Brak (Oates D., Oates J., McDonald H. 1997, fig. 200, n. 455; fig. 214, n. 635; 2001, fig. 416, n. 467; fig. 428), Tell al-Rimah (Postgate, Oates D., Oates J. 1997, pls. 64-65), Tell Mozan (Pfälzner 2017, fig. 7.5, K1134), Hansa (Ristvet 2005, fig. A1.7, n. 5), Tell Arbid (Kolinski 2014, fig. 5, n. 9), and Hirbemerdon Tepe (Laneri 2016 (ed.), pl. 44, n. 470). Parallels to bowl 6 can be found at Tell Barri (Orsi 2011, pl. 194, ns. 490-493) whereas parallels to bowl 7 can be found at Tell Mozan (Orsi 2011, app. 4.IV, A7q1150-p121455) and Tell Barri (Baccelli, Manuelli 2008, pl. 2).

[33] Bowl 8 presents a channel or double rim that is typical, in the unpainted variant, of the Late Chalcolithic period in the Upper Khabur basin (e.g., in the Hamoukar area and in the Tell Leilan region; Wilkinson 2002, fig. 6, ns. 10-11; Al Quntar, Qalidi, Ur 2011, fig. 7, ns. 1-2; Brustolon, Rova 2007, fig. 3, n. 2). As concerns the painted decoration, cross-hatched motifs are found from the fifth millennium onwards. Interestingly, similar decorations to the one of bowl 8 can be found at Tell Brak (of unknown attribution, Oates D., Oates J., McDonald H. 2001, fig. 220; fig. 402, n. 286) and in the late third to early second millennium period at Tell al-Rimah (Postgate, Oates D., Oates J. 1997, pl. 19.a, n. 7; pl. 60, n. 558). In addition, the same pattern is applied on jar 58, here attributed to the KW assemblage, which does not show relevant differences in terms of fabric. However, it should be noted that a similar shape is found in northern Babylonia, at Tell ed-Der, which is dated from the end of the eighteenth century through the sixteenth (Armstrong, Gasche 2014: p. 33; pl. 51, n. 7). Therefore, I suggest that this specimen at Girnavaz may be dated to the MBAII.

[34] Vessels 22-24 are most probably grain measures; parallels can be found at Chagar Bazar (McMahon 2009, pl. 47, n. 6), in Tell Brak (Oates D., Oates J., McDonald H. 1997, fig. 191, ns. 256, 262, 265), and at Tell al-Rimah (Postgate, Oates D., Oates J. 1997, pl. 78, n. 871). Cups 25-28 have parallels at Chagar Bazar (McMahon 2009, pl. 45, ns. 3-4, 15; pl. 46, ns. 17-18, 23), and Tell Brak (Oates et Al. 1997, fig. 191, ns. 245, 249). Parallels to beaker 29 can be found at Tell Brak (Oates D., Oates J., McDonald H. 1997, fig. 197, n. 403), Tell Mozan (Pfälzner 2017, fig. 7.21, K4359), and Tell al-Rimah (Postgate, Oates D., Oates J. 1997, pl. 76, n. 833) whereas parallels to cup 30 can be found at Chagar Bazar (Mallowan 1937, fig. 24, ns. 12, 15), Tell Mohammed Diyab (Faivre, Nicolle 2007, pl. 10, n. 336), Tell Barri (Baccelli, Manuelli 2008, pl. 1, n. 8), Tell Mozan (Pfälzner 2017, fig. 7.19, K4023), and Tell al-Rimah (Postgate, Oates D., Oates J. 1997, pl. 59, n. 536).

[35] Parallels can be found in the Şırnak area (Kozbe 1993, pl. 111, n. 5; pl. 112, n. 1), at İmikuşağı (Kozbe 1993, pl. 4, n. 5; pl. 17, n. 6), Tell Mozan (Pfälzner 2017, fig. 7.16, K2522; fig. 7.20), Tell al-Rimah (Postgate, Oates D., Oates J. 1997, pl. 90), and İmamoğlu (Kozbe 1993, pl. 99, n. 2).

[36] Parallels can be found at Chagar Bazar (McMahon 2009, pl. 37, n. 2) and İmikuşağı (Kozbe 1993, pl. 32, n. 3).

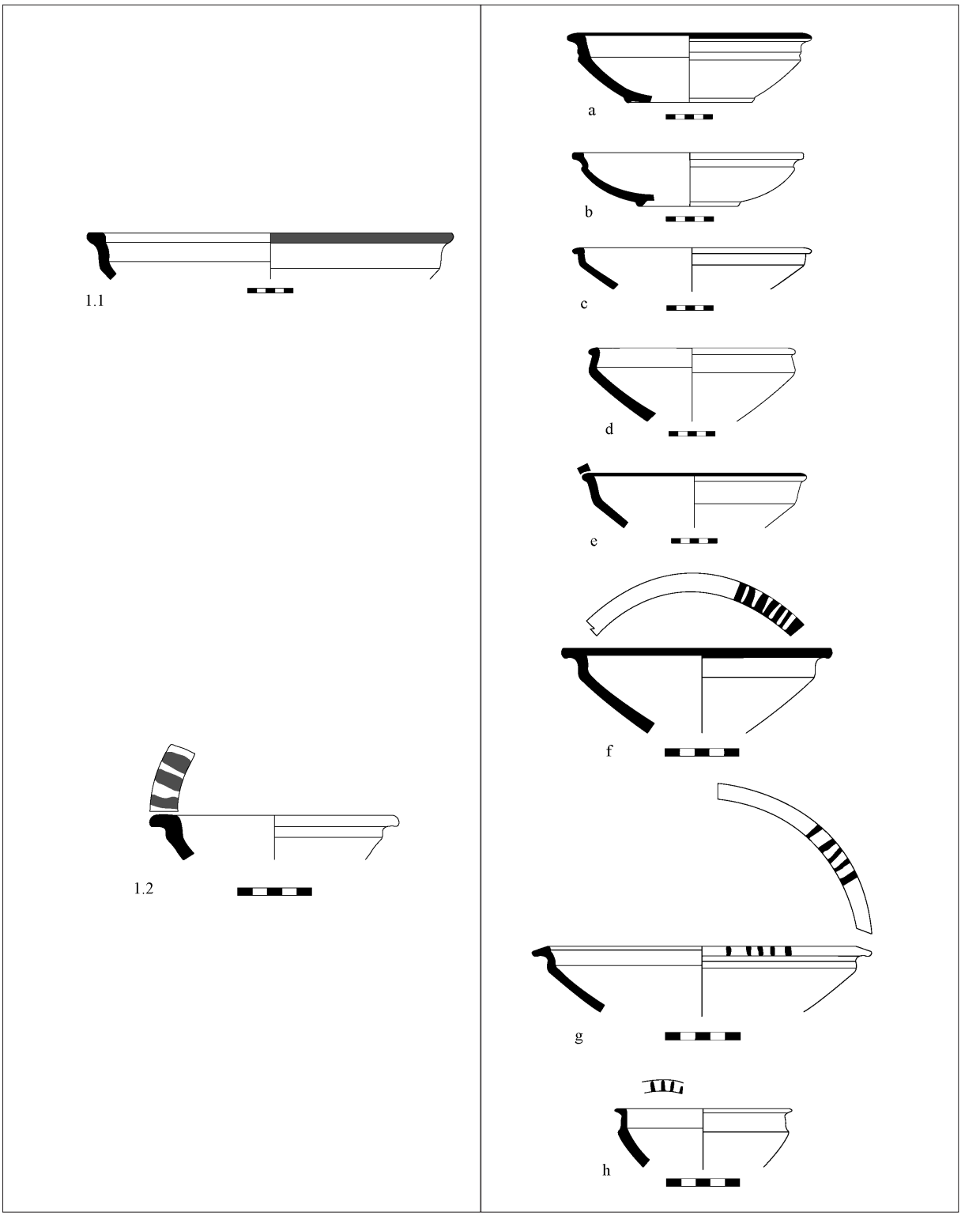

Figure 10
Comparisons of shallow carinated bowls: a, Tell Barri (after Baccelli, Manuelli 2008, pl. 2, 6); b, Tell al-Rimah (after Postgate, Oates D., Oates J. 1997, pl. 59, 522); c, Tell Leilan (after Frayne 1995, fig. 41, 4); d, Hirbemerdon Tepe (Laneri 2016 (ed), pl. 33, 76); e, İmikuşağı (after Kozbe 1993, pl. 36, 3); f, Dinkha Tepe (after Hamlin 1974, fig. 2, 1a); g, Mohammed Diyab (after Faivre, Nicolle 2007, pl. 11, 353); h, Tell Brak (after Oates D., Oates J., McDonald H. 1997, fig. 190, 210)

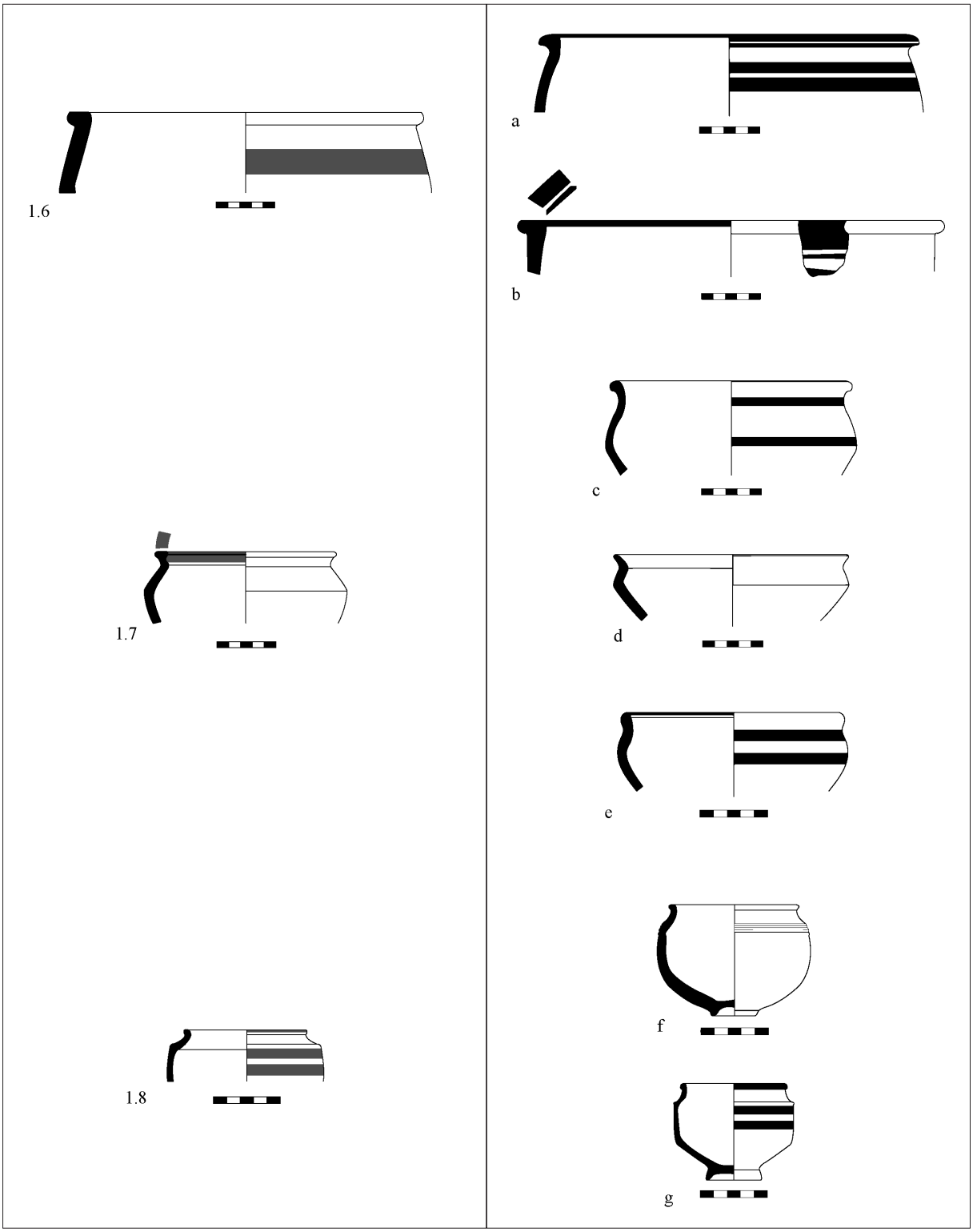

Figure 11
Comparisons of deep carinated bowls: a, Chagar Bazar (after McMahon 2009, pl. 33, 5); b, Türbe Höyük (after Başтürк 2009, lev. 2, b); c, Tell Brak (after Oates D., Oates J., McDonald H. 1997, fig. 192, 285); d, Dinkha Tepe (after Hamlin 1974, fig. 2, 10b); e, Chagar Bazar (after McMahon 2009, pl. 31, 7); f, Tell al-Rimah (after Postgate, Oates D., Oates J. 1997, pl. 79, 879); g, Mohammed Diyab (after Faivre, Nicolle 2007, pl. 10, 348)

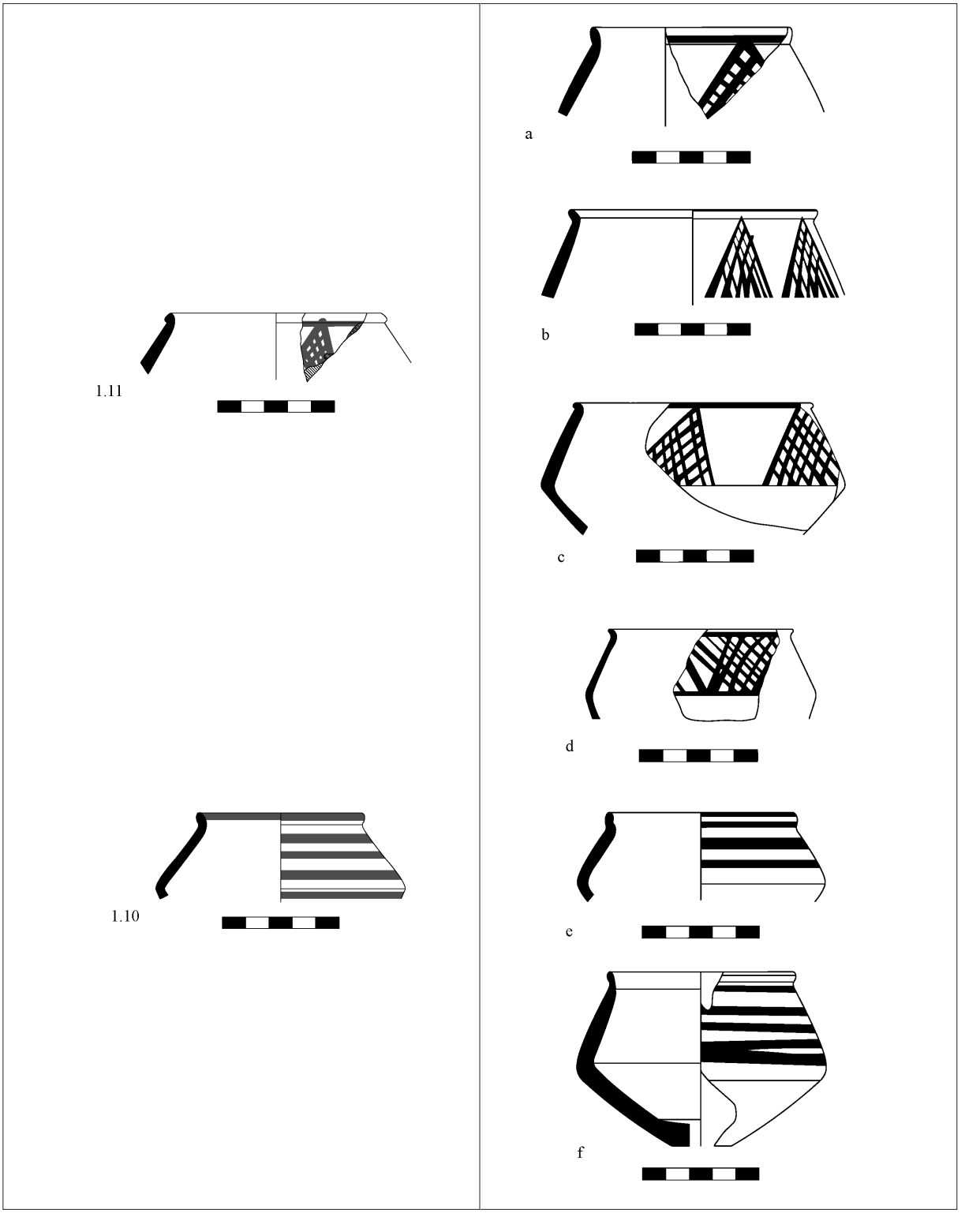

Figure 12
Comparisons of small carinated bowls/beakers: a, Sagar (after Ristvet 2005, fig. A1.8, 1); b, Chagar Bazar (after McMahon 2009, pl. 45, 9); c, Tell Barri (after Baccelli, Manuelli 2008, pl. 3, 3); d, Tell Mozan (after Pfälzner 2017, fig. 7.15, K2427); e, Tell Mozan (after Pfälzner 2017, 7.5, K1141); f, Tell Arbid (after Kolinski 2014, fig. 4, 2)

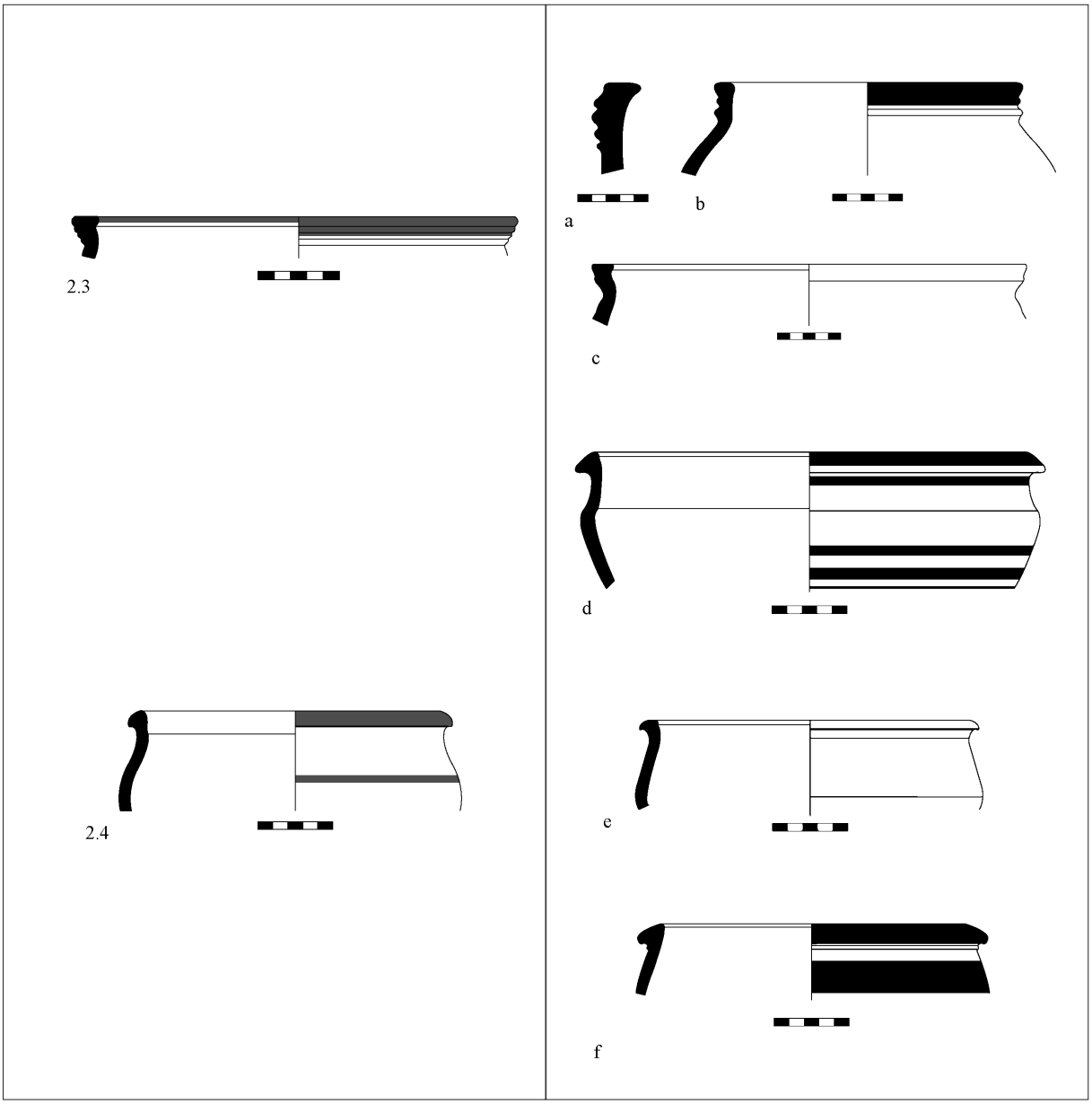

Figure 13
Comparisons of medium jars with low necks: a, Hirbemerdon Tepe (after Laneri 2016 (ed.), pl. 49, 323); b, Tell Barri (after Baccelli, Manuelli 2008, pl. 1, 9); c, Dinkha Tepe (after Hamlin 197, fig. 9, 32); d, Tell Mozan (after Pfälzner 2017, fig. 7.15, K2394); e, Chagar Bazar (after McMahon 2009, pl. 31, 23); f, Şırnak area (after Kozbe 1993, lev. 112, 4)

jar with a squared everted rim and rounded body (fig. 9: 6).[37] Painted bands are applied on the rim and on the upper and lower part of the body, while the central area is occupied by a cross-hatching motif. Medium-sized jars have a diameter which is between 18 and 35 cm and have a short or low neck. Most of the vessels have a hole-mouth rim, often internally and externally thickened, and a slightly curved profile (fig. 9: 2).[38] A few carinated exam-

[37] Parallels can be found at Tell Mohammed Diyab (Faivre, Nicolle 2007, pl. 12, n. 372) and İmikuşağı (Kozbe 1993, pl. 7, n. 5).

[38] Parallels can be found at Chagar Bazar (McMahon 2009, pl. 31, n. 23; pl. 34, ns. 1, 5; pl. 35, n. 5; pl. 36, n. 2; pl. 37,

ples are also attested (fig. 9: 1)[39] as well as grooved rims (fig. 9: 3).[40] As with the small ones, the medium-sized jars have painted bands on the rim and on the shoulder. Finally, two basins with painted bands, in one case combined with a rope decoration (fig. 9: 8), are attested.[41]

3.1 Proposal of inner relative chronology

The definition of an inner chronology for the site is rather difficult, considering that excavations were abruptly stopped and that, consequently, all the stratigraphic layers were not fully exposed. While some periods, such as the Early Bronze Age and the Neo-Assyrian period, do have related architectural remains that can help in dating the *strata*, for the MBA we can only take into account the pottery uncovered within mixed or uncertain contexts. Supplementary information can be obtained from the comparison of KW sherds with the contemporary repertoires of the sites of the surrounding regions (figs. 10-13).

In general, it seems that the site was frequented throughout the MBA, perhaps with a main occupation during MBA II (1800-1600 BC). The site might have been inhabited in the earlier phase, i.e. during the twentyfirt century BC, witnessed by the presence of bowls with combined incised/impressed and painted decorations, which are contemporary in other sites such as in Tell Mozan. Some carinated vessels with painted rims and simpler patterns may belong to the MBA I (2000-1800 BC), whereas small-to-medium sized jars, cups/beakers and bowls with a finer clay and more complex designs find parallels in the MBA II contexts (fig. 7).

4. Conclusion

Girnavaz Höyük, located within the main distribution zone of KW, i.e. theUpper Khabur river valley, should be considered as the northernmost edge of a homogeneous cultural area centred in northeastern Syria, observed through the discovery of several MBA painted sherds. Furthermore, its location at a crossing point from/to southeastern Anatolia and the parallels to Anatolian band painted wares support the hypothesis of the existence at the site either of a trading outpost or, at least, a rest stop. In terms of settlement pattern, the fact that no relevant second millennium architectures were found on the NE terrace could be explained by the presence of a related settlement in other parts of the mound. The high percentage of KW uncovered from the northern sector suggests that it would perhaps be located on the N terrace, underlying the Neo- and Middle Assyrian levels. Indeed, a residential sector might have also been located either in the Central area – a flat portion of the mound where earlier layers were not investigated – or in the southern sector which was not excavated at all. Thus, the eastern area, due to its steep slope, would not have been frquented intensely by humans; it probably represented the shortest passage to the lower arable fields and to the river. If this hypothesis is reliable, the Neo-Assyrian buildings would reflect the settlement pattern of the second millennium BC.

n. 6; pl. 50, n. 5; pl. 54, n. 1; pl. 55, ns. 5, 10-11, 23; pl. 56, ns. 8, 17; pl. 57, ns. 5, 12; pl. 58, ns. 8-9; pl. 59, n. 17; pl. 60, ns. 3, 14; pl. 63, n. 5), Tell Barri (Baccelli, Manuelli 2008, pl. 1, n. 5; pl. 3, n. 7), Tell Mohammed Diyab (Faivre, Nicolle 2007, pl. 10, ns. 317, 320-321), Tell Leilan (Frayne 1995, fig. 60, n. 6; fig. 65, n. 3; Ristvet 2005, fig. A1.8, n. 10), Tell Mozan (Pfälzner 2017, fig. 7.15, K2394; fig. 7.16, K2616; fig. 7.21, K4355), Tell al-Rimah (Postgate, Oates D., Oates J. 1997, pl. 85, n. 983; pl. 88), Tell Brak (Oates D., Oates J., McDonald H. 1997, fig. 192, n. 285; fig. 214, n. 646), Türbe Höyük (Baştürk 2009, pl. 4, c), İmikuşağı (Kozbe 1993, pl. 32, n. 5; pl. 49, n. 1), in the Şırnak area (Kozbe 1993, pl. 112, n. 4; pl. 116, n. 2), and at Dinkha Tepe (Hamlin 1974, fig. 7, ns. 15a, 18; fig. 8, n. 22b; fig. 9, n. 33).

[39] These vessels are most probably barrels; parallels can be found at Chagar Bazar (McMahon 2009, pl. 17, n. 8; pl. 30, n. 22; pl. 39, n. 9), Tell Arbid (Kolinski 2014, fig. 5, n. 7-9), Tell Leilan (Frayne 1995, fig. 73, n. 2; fig. 76, n. 3), Tell Mozan (Pfälzner 2017, fig. 7.15, K2401; fig. 7.21, K4351), and in the Şırnak area (Kozbe 1993, pl. 113, ns.1-2; pl. 114, ns. 1, 3).

[40] Parallels can be found at Chagar Bazar (McMahon 2009, pl. 61, n. 2), Tell Barri (Baccelli, Manuelli 2008, pl. 1, n. 9), Hirbemerdon Tepe (Laneri 2016 (ed.), pl. 49, ns. 323, 325-326), and Dinkha Tepe (Hamlin 1974, fig. 9, n. 32).

[41] Parallels can be found at Tell Barri (Orsi 2011, p. 876, n. 628) and Tell Mohammed Diyab (Faivre, Nicolle 2007, pl. 11, n. 359).

Table 2
Catalogue of the selected sherds cited in the text

fig.	Area	Sector	Class	RØ	BØ	Th.	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decoration	Surface treatments
8.1	NE	O' 22	B	40		0,9	5Y 8/2 light gray	25YR 8/2 light gray	25YR 8/2 light gray	coarse-medium, limestone, grit	painted, 5YR 6/8 orange	smoothed
8.2	NE	M' 22	B	16		0,8	5Y 8/2 light gray	25YR 8/2 light gray	25YR 8/2 light gray	coarse-medium, limestone, mica, grit	painted, 10YR 6/4 dull yellow orange	slip
8.3	N	Y' 11	B	38		1,9	5Y 8/3 pale yellow	5Y 8/3 pale yellow	5Y 8/3 pale yellow	coarse-medium, sand, chaff, limestone	incised; painted, 5Y 2/2 olive black	slip
8.4	N	Y' 11	B	24		0,4	7.5Y 8/3 pale yellow	7.5Y 8/2 light gray	7.5Y 8/2 light gray	medium, sand, chaff, grit	incised; painted, 7.5GY 2/1 dark greenish gray	slip, smoothed
8.5	N	V' 11	B	28		0,9	5Y 8/3 pale yellow	5Y 8/3 pale yellow	5Y 8/3 pale yellow	medium, sand, limestone, chaff	painted, 5Y 2/2 olive black	smoothed
8.6	N	Y' 10	B	30		1,2	5Y 7/4 light yellow	5Y 7/4 light yellow	5Y 7/4 light yellow	coarse-medium, chaff, sand, limestone	painted, 10YR 5/4 dull yellowish brown	slip
8.7	N	Y' 11	B	15		0,8	5Y 8/3 pale yellow	5Y 8/3 pale yellow	5Y 8/3 pale yellow	medium, sand, chaff, limestone	painted, 5Y 2/2 olive black	
8.8	N	Y' 10	B	9		0,5	5Y 7/4 light yellow	5Y 7/4 light yellow	5Y 7/4 light yellow	medium, sand, grit	painted, 5YR 4/4 dull reddish brown	slip
8.9	NE	M' 22	B	17		0,3	7.5YR 6/6 orange	7.5YR 6/6 orange	7.5YR 5/6 bright brown	medium-fine, grit, limestone	painted, 5YR 5/4 dull reddish brown	slip
8.10	N	Y' 10	B	7		0,4	7.5Y 8/3 pale yellow	7.5Y 8/3 pale yellow	7.5Y 8/3 pale yellow	fine, sand, grit	painted, 5YR 4/4 dull reddish brown	slip, smoothed
8.11	N	Y' 11	B	9		0,4	7.5Y 8/3 pale yellow	7.5Y 8/3 pale yellow	10YR 6/3 dull yellow orange	medium-fine, sand, limestone	painted, 7.5GY 2/1 dark greenish gray	slip
8.12	n/a	n/a	C	16		0,5	5Y 8/2 light gray	25YR 8/2 light gray	25YR 8/2 light gray	medium, limestone, mica	painted, 10YR 6/4 dull yellow orange	slip, smoothed
8.13	N	V' 11	C	9		0,6	5Y 8/3 pale yellow	5Y 8/3 pale yellow	5Y 8/3 pale yellow	medium, sand, chaff, limestone	painted	slip

(**Area**: N: Northern Terrace; NE: Northeastern Terrace; **Class**: general morphology: B: bowl; Ba: base; Be: beaker; Br: Barrel; BS: body sherd; C: cup; G: grain measure; M: miscellaneous; J: jar; **RØ**: rim diameter in cm; **BØ**: base diameter in in cm; **Th.**: thickness in cm; **Fabric**: sequence of inclusions from highest to lowest density; **Color**: with reference to the Munsell Soil Colour Charts 2009)

Table 3
Catalogue of the selected sherds cited in the text

fig.	Area	Sector	Class	RØ	BØ	Th.	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decoration	Surface treatments
9.1	NE	O' 22	J	34		0,8	5Y 8/2 light gray	7.5Y 8/3 pale yellow	7.5Y 8/3 pale yellow	coarse-medium, limestone	painted, 5YR 5/4 dull reddish brown	slip, smoothed
9.2	N	Y' 10	J	29		0,9	7.5Y 8/3 pale yellow	7.5Y 8/3 pale yellow	7.5Y 8/3 pale yellow	coarse-medium, sand, grit, limestone	painted, 5YR 4/4 dull reddish brown	
9.3	N	Y' 10	J	28		0,7	5Y 7/4 light yellow	5Y 7/4 light yellow	5Y 7/4 light yellow	coarse-medium, sand, chaff, limestone	grooved; painted, 5YR 5/3 dull reddish brown	slip
9.4	N	B' 12	J	20		0,5	7.5Y 8/3 pale yellow	7.5Y 8/3 pale yellow	10YR 8/3 light yellow	medium, limestone, grit	painted, 5YR 5/4 dull reddish brown	slip, smoothed
9.5	N	Y' 11	J	16		0,8	5Y 8/4 pale yellow	5Y 8/4 pale yellow	5Y 8/4 pale yellow	medium, grit, chaff, limestone	painted, 5YR 3/6 dark reddish brown	slip, smoothed
9.6	N	I' 11	J	9		0,7	5Y 8/3 pale yellow	5Y 8/3 pale yellow	5Y 8/3 pale yellow	medium-fine, sand, chaff, limestone	painted, 5Y 2/2 olive black	slip, smoothed
9.7	N	Y' 11	J	14		0,7	5Y 8/3 pale yellow	5Y 8/3 pale yellow	5Y 8/3 pale yellow	coarse-medium, sand, chaff, limestone	painted, 5Y 2/2 olive black	slip
9.8	N	Y' 11	Ba		16	1,7	25YR 8/4 pale yellow	25YR 8/4 pale yellow	25YR 7/4 light yellow	medium, chaff, limestone, grit	applied; painted, 5YR 5/6 bright reddish brown	slip

(**Area**: N: Northern Terrace; NE: Northeastern Terrace; **Class**: general morphology: B: bowl; Ba: base; Be: beaker; Br: Barrel; BS: body sherd; C: cup; G: grain measure; M: miscellaneous; J: jar; **RØ**: rim diameter in cm; **BØ**: base diameter in in cm; **Th.**: thickness in cm; **Fabric**: sequence of inclusions from highest to lowest density; **Color**: with reference to the Munsell Soil Colour Charts 2009)

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank Professor Hayat Erkanal for authorizing my research on the materials from Girnavaz Höyük and Dr. Ayşegül Aykurt for granting me access to the depository of Hacettepe University, Ankara where the materials are stored. I also thank the two anonymous reviewers whose comments helped improve and clarify this paper. Lastly, I would like also to dedicate this work to the two archaeologists, Metin Akyurt and Bahattin Devam, who lost their lives while working at the site.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Akyurt M., Devam B., Erkanal H., Ökse T.A. 1993, *1991 Girnavaz Kazıları*, «Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı» 14/1, pp. 267-280.

Al Quntar S., Qalidi L., Ur J. 2011, *Protourbanism in the Late 5th Millennium BC: Survey and Excavations at Khirbat al-Fakhar (Hamoukar), Northeast Syria*, «Paléorient» 37/2, pp. 151-175.

Armstrong J.A., Gasche H., 2014, *Mesopotamian Pottery: A Guide to the Babylonian Tradition in the Second Millennium B.C.* (Mesopotamian History and Environment). Ghent and Chicago.

Baccelli G, Manuelli F. 2008, *Middle Bronze Khabur Ware from Tell Barri/Kahat*, in: Córdoba J.M., Molist M., Pérez M.C., Rubio I., Martínez S. (eds.), *Proceedings of the 5th International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East, Vol. I*, Madrid, pp. 187-206.

Baştürk E. 2009, *Habur* çanak çömleğinin *Siirt-Türbe Höyük verileri* ışığında *değerlendirilmesi* (1st International Symposium on the History and culture of Batman and its vicinity, Batman, 15-17 apr., 2009).

Bedal L.-A, Fleming S., De Schauensee M., Hancock R. 1995, *Second Millennium B.C. Pottery at Hasanlu Tepe and Dinkha Tepe: INAA and Petrographic Studies*, «MRS Proceedings» 352, pp. 453-467.

Bielinski P. 2005, *Tell Arbid, the Ninth Season of Syrian-Polish Excavations. Preliminary Report*, «Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean» 16, pp. 475-489.

Brustolon A, Rova E. 2007, *The Late Chalcolithic Period in the Tell Leilan Region: A Report on the Ceramic Material of the 1995 Survey*, «Kaskal» 4, pp. 1-42.

D'Agostino A. 2012, *Hibermerdon Tepe and The Upper Tigris Valley during the Early Second Millennium BC: A First Assessment of the Local Pottery Horizon*, in: Laneri N., Pfälzner P., Valentini S. (eds.), *Looking North, The Socioeconomic Dynamics of Northern Mesopotamian and Anatolian Regions during the Late Third and Early Second Millennium BC*, Wiesbaden, pp. 139-212.

D'Agostino A. 2016, *L'Alto Tigri nelle età del Bronzo Antico e Medio: Siti, sequenze e ceramiche rosso-brune tra fine III e inizio II mill. a.C.* (Studia Asiana 11). Firenze.

Dohmann-Pfälzner H., Pfälzner P. 2002, *Ausgrabungen Der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft in Der Zentralen Oberstadt von Tall Mozan/Urkeš*, «Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orient Gesellschaft» 132, pp. 185-228.

Dossin G. 1950, *Correspondance de* Šamši-Addu *et de ses fils* (Archives Royales de Mari 1), Paris.

Dossin G. 1951, *Correspondance de* Šamši-Addu *et de ses fils (Suite)* (Archives Royales de Mari 4), Paris.

Erkanal H. 1983, *1982 Girnavaz Kazıları*, «Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı» 5, pp. 131-135, 393-396.

Erkanal H. 1984, *1983 Girnavaz Kazıları*, «Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı» 6, pp. 121-136.

Erkanal H. 1985, *1984 Girnavaz Kazıları*, «Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı» 7, pp. 201-210.

Erkanal H. 1985, *1984 Girnavaz Kazıları*, «Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı» 7, pp. 201-210.

Erkanal H. 1987, *1986 Girnavaz Kazıları*, «Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı» 9/1, pp. 361-370.

Erkanal H. 1988, *1987 Girnavaz Kazıları*, «Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı» 10/1, pp. 273-286.

Erkanal H. 1990, *1988 Girnavaz Kazıları*, «Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı» 11/1, pp. 261-274.

Erkanal H. 1991, *1989 Girnavaz Kazıları*, «Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı» 12/1, pp. 277-292.

Faivre X., Nicolle C. 2007, *La Jézireh au Bronze moyen et la céramique du Khabur*, in: Al-Maqdissi M., Matoian M., Nicolle C. (eds.), *Céramique de l'Âge du Bronze en Syrie, II, L'Euphrate et la région de Jézireh*, Beyrouth, pp. 179-229.

Frayne J. 1995, *The Tell Leilan Period I Khabur Ware Assemblage* (Ph.D. dissertation, University of North Carolina), Chapel Hill.

Grayson A.K. 1991, *Assyrian Rulers of the Early First Millennium BC (1114-859 BC)* (The Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia, Assyrian Periods 2), Toronto.

Grayson A.K. 1996, *Assyrian Rulers of the Early First Millennium BC II (858-745 BC)*, (The Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia, Assyrian Periods 3), Toronto.

Hamlin C. 1971, *The Habur Ceramic Assemblage of Northern Mesopotamia: an Analysis of its Distribution*, (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pennsylvania), Philadelphia.

Hamlin C. 1974, *The Early Second Millennium Ceramic Assemblage of Dinkha Tepe*, «Iran» 12, pp. 125-153.

Hrouda B. 1957, *Die bemalte Keramik des zweiten Jahrtausends in Nordmesopotamien und Nordsyrien*, Berlin.

Hrouda B. 1989, *Die Habur-Ware in neuerer Sicht*, in: Emre K., Mellink M., Hrouda B., Özgüç N. (eds.), *Anatolia and the Ancient Near East. Studies in honor of Tahsin* Özgüç, Ankara, pp. 205-214.

Hrouda B. 2001, *About Habur-Ware, hopefully for the last time*, «Al-Rafidan» 22, pp. 89-92.

Kessler K. 1978-1979, *Nawala und Nabula*, «Archiv für Orientforschung» 26, pp. 99-103.

Kolinski R. 2014, *20th Century BC in the Khabur Triangle Region and the Advent of the Old Assyrian Trade with Anatolia*, in: Bonatz D. (ed.), *The Archaeology of Political Spaces. The Upper Mesopotamian Piedmont in the 2nd Millennium BCE* (TOPOI Berlin Studies of the Ancient World 12), Berlin, pp. 11-34.

Kozbe G. 1993, *Habur* Çanak Çömleği *ve Bu* Çanak Çömleğin *Yeni Buluntular Işığında Anadolu'daki Dağılımı* (Ph.D. dissertation, Ege Üniversitesi), Izmir.

Laneri N. (ed.) 2016, *Hirbemerdon Tepe Archaeological Project 2003-2013 Final Report: Chronology and Material Culture*, Bologna.

Laneri N., Schwartz M., Ur J., Berthon R., D'Agostino A., Hald M.M., Marsh A. 2015, *Ritual and Identity in Rural Mesopotamia: Hirbemerdon and the Upper Tigris River Valley During the Middle Bronze Age*, «AJA» 119/4, pp. 533-564.

Laneri N., Schwartz M., Valentini S. 2012, *Hirbemerdon Tepe: A Middle Bronze Age site in Mesopotamia*, in: Laneri N., Pfälzner P., Valentini S. (eds.), *Looking North, The Socioeconomic Dynamics of Northern Mesopotamia and Anatolian Regions during the Late Third and Early Second Millennium BC*, Wiesbaden, pp. 137-147.

Lucius E., Sornig K. 1969, *Zum Lokalisierungsproblem von Wassuganni und anderen mitannisch – hurrischen Siedlungszentren*, Istanbul.

Mallowan M.E.L. 1936, *The excavations at Tall Chagar Bazar and an Archaeological Survey of the Habur Region, 1934-5*, «Iraq» 3, pp. 1-86.

Mallowan M.E.L. 1937, *The excavations at Tell Chagar Bazar and an Archaeological Survey of the Habur Region, Second Campaign, 1936*, «Iraq» 4, pp. 91-177.

Mallowan M.E.L. 1956, *Twenty-five years of Mesopotamian Discovery*, London.

McMahon A. 2009, *Once There Was a Place: Settlement Archaeology at Chagar Bazar, 1999-2002*, London.

Oates D., Oates J., McDonald H. 1997, *Excavations at Tell Brak. Vol. 1: The Mitanni and Old Babylonian periods*, Cambridge.

Oates D., Oates J., McDonald H. 2001, *Excavations at Tell Brak. Vol. 2: Nagar in the third millennium BC*, Cambridge.

Oguchi H. 1997, *A Reassessment of the Distribution of Khabur-Ware: an approach from an aspect of its main phase*, «Al-Rafidan» 18, pp. 195-224.

Oguchi H. 1998, *Notes of Khabur Ware from sites outside its main distribution zone*, «Al-Rafidan» 19, pp. 119-133.

Oguchi H. 2001, *The Origins of Khabur Ware: A Tentative Note*, «Al-Rafidan» 22, pp. 71-87.

Oguchi H. 2003, *20th century BC North Mesopotamia: an archaeological dilemma*, «Al-Rafidan» 24, pp. 83-100.

Oguchi H. 2006, *Notes on Khabur Ware from the Haditha Dam Area*, in: Kepinski C., Lecomte O., Tenu A. (eds.), *Studia Euphratica. Le moyen Euphrate iraquien révélé par les fouilles preventives de Haditha* (Travanx de la Maison 3), Paris, pp. 203-216.

Olmstead A.T. 1918, *The Calculated Frightfulness of Ashur Nasir Apal*, «Journal of the American Oriental Society» 38, pp. 209-263.

Orsi V. 2010, *The Passage from the Early Bronze to the Middle Bronze Age in Jezirah: A Parallel between Tell Mozan and Tell Barri Ceramic Sequences*, in: Matthiae P., Pinnock F., Nigro L. (eds.), *Proceedings of the 6th International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East* (5-10 may 2008), Wiesbaden, pp. 863-881.

Orsi V. 2011, *Crisi e Rigenerazione nella valle dell'Alto Khabur (Siria): la produzione ceramica nel passaggio dal Bronzo Antico al Bronzo Medio*, Firenze.

Özgüç T. 1953, *Vorläufiger Bericht über die Grabungen von 1950 in Kültepe Ausgeführt im Auftrage des Türk Tarih Kurumu*, «Belleten» 17, pp. 109-118.

Palmisano A. 2012, *Diachronic and Spatial Distribution of Khabur Ware in the Early Second*

Millennium BC, «Journal of Open Archaeology Data» 1, p. e8 (doi: 10.5334/data.1334754978; http://doi.org/10.5334/4f8d6ed49bd54).

Pfälzner P. 2017, *Ḫabur Ware and Social Continuity: The Chronology of the Early to Middle Bronze Age Transition in the Syrian Jezireh*, in: Höflmayer F. (ed.), *The Late Third Millennium in the Ancient Near East: Chronology, C14, and Climate Change* (Oriental Institute Seminars 11), Chicago, pp. 163-204.

Postgate C., Oates D., Oates J. 1997, *The Excavations at Tell Al Rimah: The Pottery*, Cambridge.

Ristvet L. 2005, *Settlement, Economy, and Society in the Tell Leilan Region, Syria, 3000-1000 BC*, Ph.D. dissertation, University of Cambridge.

Schimdt C. 2012, *The Late Third and Early Second Millennium BC Pottery Tradition in the Syrian Jazirah and Beyond*, in: Laneri N., Pfälzner P., Valentini S. (eds.), *Looking North, The Socioeconomic Dynamics of Northern Mesopotamian and Anatolian Regions during the Late Third and Early Second Millennium BC*, Wiesbaden, pp. 163-174.

Şenyurt Y.S. 1988, *Girnavaz Kazıları Işığında Geç Assur Devri Düğme Dipli Vazoları*, «Dil ve Tarih-Coğrafya Fakültesi Dergisi» 33/1-2, pp. 281-291.

Şenyurt Y.S. 1994, *M.Ö. 3. Binde Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölgesi'nde Metalik Seramik ve Bu Seramiğin Anadolu'daki Yayılmı*, Ph.D dissertation, Ankara Üniversitesi.

Şenyurt Y.S. 1995, *Late Assyrian Painted Pottery from Girnavaz*, in Erkanal A. et Al. (eds.), *In Memoriam İ. Metin Akyurt ve Bahattin Devam Anı Kitabı, Eski Yakındoğu Kültürleri* Üzerine İncelemeler (Studies for Ancient Near Eastern Cultures), Istanbul, pp. 327-336.

Sornig K. 1980, *Hurritische Spuren. Vielsprachigkeit im Alten Orient, der Tur Abdin und die Wassuganni-Frage*, «Grazer Linguistische Studien» 11/12, pp. 298-325.

Speiser E.A. 1933, *The Pottery of Tell Billa*, «The Museum Journal» 23, pp. 249-283.

Stein D.L. 1984, *Khabur Ware and Nuzi Ware: their origin, relationship, and significance*, «Assur» 4, pp. 3-65.

Thomas H.L. 1967, *Near Eastern, Mediterranean and European Chronology* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology, vol. XVII/1). Lund.

Uysal B. 1991, *Mardin Bölgesi M.Ö. 3. Bin Kolye ve Bilezikleri* (M.A. dissertation, Ankara Üniversitesi), Ankara.

Uysal B. 1998, *Girnavaz Kazılarının Işığı Altında Anadolu'da Ninive 5 Seramiği* (Ph.D. dissertation, Hacettepe Üniversitesi), Hacettepe.

Weiss H. 1985, *Tell Leilan on the Habur Plains of Syria*, «Biblical Archaeology» 48/1, pp. 5-34.

Welker M. 1948, *The Painted Pottery of the Near East in the Second Millennium B.C. and Its Chronological Background*, «Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, New Series» 38/2, pp. 185-245.

Wilkinson T.J. 2002, *Physical and cultural landscapes of the Hamoukar area, (Syria)*, «Akkadica» 123/1, pp. 89-105.

Yalçıkli D. 1991, *Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölgesinin M.Ö. III Bine Tarihlendirilen Tunç Silahları* (M.A. dissertation, Hacettepe Üniversitesi), Hacettepe.