

REPORT ON THE FIELD ACTIVITIES OF THE
UPPER GREATER ZAB ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE PROJECT
FOR THE 2014 SEASON

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GENERAL INFORMATION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Upper Greater Zab Archaeological Reconnaissance (UGZAR) is a scientific project aimed at reconstruction of the settlement history of Iraqi Kurdistan in its full historical extent, focusing on the area of approximately 3 000 km², to the east and to the west of the Greater Zab valley, roughly between the towns of Xabat and Kelek located downstream and the village of Bexme situated upstream. The project, sponsored by grant no. 2011/B/03/HS3/01472 of the National Science Centre, Poland, is scheduled for years 2012-2014.

The first field season of the UGZAR Project was carried out in the Erbil/Hawler province between September 20 and October 23, 2012, when 37 ancient sites located in the territory between the Greater Zab and the Bastora Çay Valley were evidenced.

The 2013 season of fieldwork was carried out in the Duhok province and lasted from August 23 till October 13. This season was much more intensive and resulted in registering of 62 archaeological sites, located mainly in the westernmost part of the area described in the work permit.

The third field season of the UGZAR project was carried out in the Duhok province as well, starting on August 18 (the first day of actual field work fell on August 29) and lasted till October 16.

The field team of the UGZAR project led, as previously, by Professor Rafał Koliński (Institute of Prehistory, Adam Mickiewicz University), was composed of Dr. Dorota Ławecka (deputy director, Institute of Archaeology, University of Warsaw), Mrs. Xenia Kolińska (deputy director, Past and Present Foundation), Ms. Joanna Mardas, Ms. Agata Smilgin, Mr. Adam Lokś (all Institute of Prehistory, Adam Mickiewicz University), and Mr. Dariusz Piasecki (photographer, free-lance). The Department of Antiquities of the Dohuk province of Iraqi Kurdistan was represented by Mr. Sarkaft A. Tajaldin, and Mr. Khaleed A. Mahmud, both of the Akre Office of Antiquities.

The UGZAR team is greatly indebted to the authorities of the Kurdistan Regional Government for providing conditions for work during this much disturbed period of the present year and safety of the members of the team. The fieldwork was possible not only due to the assistance of the officials of the Antiquities Service (first of all, to Dr. Hassan A. Qasim, the Director of the Antiquities Service in the Duhok province, Mr. Abubakir O.

Zinadin (Mala Awat), the General Director of the Antiquities of Kurdistan, and Mr. Hiwa Š. Ahmad, the Director of the Akrê Office of Antiquities), but also thanks to the hundreds of anonymous *peşmerga*-soldiers, police and security staff whose efforts towards protection of the territory of Kurdistan were crucial for our activities. The team would like to express its gratitude to all these persons, as well as to those who contributed to the final success of the field season in a more direct way: the *kaymakam* of Akrê, Mr. Jahwar A. Aziz, the mayor of Akrê, Eng. Kamiran Q. Abdulrahman, and more than a hundred *muxtars* of villages visited during the survey, whose knowledge of local archaeological sites and other heritage monuments was invaluable, and who always willingly offered their hospitality. A separate thanks are due to Lorvan K. Walika, Kim S. Walika and Orhan M. Hoj who helped the team both in fieldwork and processing of finds. Finally, we owe thanks to Mr. Masa'ud N. Muhammad and to *haji* Diyar Saleh, the owner of the house, living in which we enjoyed so much in 2013 and which again was at our disposal this year. Both of them did all that was possible to lift the burden of the everyday life duties of our shoulders.

As in the previous year, the UGZAR field team worked in the territory of the Duhok province of Iraqi Kurdistan. The focus of the 2014 season was twofold. On one hand, we planned to survey an extensive, but somewhat unfriendly area of heights and deep *wadis*, delimited by the Akrê-Rovia and Rovia-Çeme roads in the west, the Greater Zab river in the south and east, and the Şaxi Akrê mountains in the north. On the other hand, some work was planned in the alluvial Navkur plain, in the southern part of the area, where the survey could not be terminated in 2013. It was expected that activities in this second area will lead to a reconstruction of the full picture of settlement in the eastern part of the Navkur plain. This would consequently allow to draw better comparisons between the settlement history of the easternmost part of the Duhok province together with the more westward areas studied by the "Land of Nineveh Regional Project", and the area on the eastern bank of the Greater Zab, in the Erbil/Hawler province, studied by the UGZAR project in 2012. In this way, the realization of the above outlined aims will result in an increased understanding of the settlement trends within this part of Iraqi Kurdistan.

In the meantime, additional documentation of sites and monuments identified in the 2013 season was executed. Finally, pottery from that season was further studied, allowing for a multidimensional analysis of all the recovered archaeological finds.

THE SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS

INTRODUCTION

The fieldwork of the present season was carried out in two separate zones. Because they differ in their general character, they will be discussed independently.

The smaller zone was confined roughly to Sectors G-H/1-2 on the project map (covering c. 70 km²), and covered the part of the Navkur plain which was not surveyed in 2013. Moreover, to the same geomorphologic area belong several sites located to the north of the Rovia-Çeme road (S101, S102, S105, S110, S114 and S 131). Fourteen sites were documented in squares G-H/1-2, increasing the total of identified sites in the area to 57 (including the above listed sites located north of the Rovia-Çeme road).

The larger zone was delimited by the Akrê-Rovia highway on the north-west, by the Rovia-Çeme tarmac road on the south-west, the Greater Zab river on the south and east, and by the Şaxi Akrê and Şaxi Pirat mountains in the north. The area under study covered c. 650 km² of rough undulating plain cut by deep valleys of seasonal and, more rarely, of perennial streams. Only along the Greater Zab more extensive flat areas could be encountered, most often on the 1st and the 2nd terrace of the Zab valley. This vast area yielded only 20 archaeological sites (1 site per 30 km², on average), an amazingly low site density in comparison to other areas surveyed by UGZAR, and other similar projects (Ur et al. 2013 Fig. 16).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A great difference in settlement density between the Navkur plain and the remaining part of the surveyed area forced the UGZAR team to reconsider the survey methodology and its implementation.

Basic procedures, as described in earlier reports, combined satellite imagery evaluation, information in the *Atlas of the Archaeological Sites in Iraq* (Salman 1976), interviews with local population, and transects along the main water courses. They were used in the Navkur plain area with satisfactory results in the previous year. Similarly, in 2014 this combination of procedures turned out to be very effective, resulting in documentation of 20 sites, seven of which were previously unknown.

However, in the second area of activities of the UGZAR team, the first two sources of information turned out to be inefficient. The satellite imagery does not allow for satisfactory identification of archaeological sites, because shadow marks treated as an indication of the

presence of settlement mounds on flat areas were masked by numerous shadows resulting from a hilly and rugged character of the area. Lighter spots on the surface of the earth, which usually indicate the presence of decomposed mud-brick, in this area were in most cases caused by the presence of concentrations of pebbles of decomposed conglomerate rock (Bakhtiari formation) which constitutes the bed-rock. The *Atlas of the Archaeological Sites in Iraq* does not provide a map covering the area under discussion, that is the territories of the *nahia* of Girdasin and of Bcil. The information in the second volume of the said *Atlas* refers nearly exclusively to caves and late historical structures, such as churches or monasteries, and not to archaeological sites. In this situation the survey needed to rely on information provided by local population and on transects along main water courses. Finally, already during the first week of work in the area under discussion, it turned out that the ancient settlement network here has an extremely dispersed character.

This situation resulted in changes in the survey methodology, and in the modification of the survey procedures for the sake of higher efficiency of fieldwork. Instead of going into the field with a full team, reconnaissance trips were undertaken, aimed at visiting villages and conducting interviews with local population in order to identify archaeological sites and heritage monuments. During these trips, geographical information on the area visited was recorded with a GPS, and later transferred to GIS database and plotted on the UGZAR project map of the area. Identified archaeological sites and historical monuments were also marked, but not studied during these trips. The sites were fully recorded later by the survey team, traveling exclusively to the previously identified locations. At this time a contour map or plan of the site was executed and pottery was collected for further study. Transects were conducted only along the three most significant streams, two of which were most probably of perennial character in the antiquity, namely Dole Omar Huşa, and Sivka Allai. Transects were also performed on the lower terraces of the meanders of the Greater Zab, but without covering their entire area.

During the reconnaissance it turned out that there are some monuments, mainly ruined or still standing structures of historical importance, where archaeological surface materials were either scarce or not visible. Such monuments could hardly be described as archaeological sites. For these cases a new category of monuments was introduced, marked with capital letter "A" (for architecture). During the season 23 monuments of this kind were registered, including some located in the villages surveyed during the previous season (Şermen, Şuş, Gunduk, Xardis and Akrê itself). All the registered architectural objects are of Medieval or later date.

SURVEY ROUTINES

The survey routines employed basically followed those of the 2013 season.

The on-site routines

Once an archaeological site was identified, it was documented in the field in three ways. First, a description card was filled for each site recording its location, local conditions and the state of preservation. Then the site was surveyed with Leica TC407 total-station using a temporary, local reference point. The measurements taken in the field were later elaborated with QGIS 2.4.0 program, and the contour map of the site was prepared. The local reference point, as well as the limits of collection areas were recorded by a handheld Garmin GPSmap 60 CSx instrument, both in respect to the WGT 84 and to the UTM 38S grid. This practice allowed to establish the exact geographic location of the site and to pinpoint it both on the satellite images and on the traditional map. Finally, photographic documentation was executed, including a general and sometimes a panoramic view of the site and its surroundings, as well as the documentation of damages and of archaeological features in evidence.

Another important activity was the collection of surface material in order to obtain a representative sample of sherds allowing for a full reconstruction of the settlement history of the site. The general rule that the site was never covered with collection areas in its entirety was observed only in the case of larger sites with abundant surface material. In such instances, pottery and other artifacts were collected only in several areas chosen according to the morphology of the site. In case a zone of extensive damages (pits or cuts) was present on the site, the affected part was usually considered as a separate collection unit (such areas provided richer and better preserved pottery material than those located on the undisturbed surface of the site). This strategy of collection was meant to provide the data for identification of fluctuations in the size and intensiveness of settlement, especially in the case of sites composed of a high mound and of a lower city. Small sites, especially those with scarce material scatter, were collected in its entirety, to provide enough material for dating. In such a case information on settlement size changes was disregarded, mainly because the likelihood of noticing alternations in the extent of the settlement in subsequent periods was very low.

As a rule, rim and base sherds were collected, as well as other characteristic vessel elements (as spouts or handles) and decorated sherds. In cases when the resulting material was abundant a selection of the pottery was carried out at the site. At this stage sherds whose state of preservation would preclude documentation and identification of the form were discarded. In case of repeating examples of the same type of decoration only the best preserved

sherds/motives were taken; similarly, if a particular vessel type was represented by many examples, the most damaged ones were discarded. Therefore, while the studied pottery material may hint at the presence of a settlement of particular cultural periods on the site, the pottery assemblages do not constitute material for statistical evaluations. When large movable objects were identified on the surface of the site, such as querns, millstones, mortars, stone door sockets, and burned bricks (if complete, or nearly complete) they were not collected, but measured, described and photographed.

The off-site routines

The collected material was transported to the UGZAR project base in Akrê where it was washed, catalogued and documented. The processing of finds included drawing, and technological description, and, if required, photography. Chronological determinations were done on the basis of the Working Ceramic Typology, 7th edition (2013) prepared by Dr. Jason Ur of Harvard University for all the projects cooperating in the framework of the Assyrian Landscapes Working Group.¹ The use of the same catalogue in different field projects was agreed upon with the aim to maximize the correspondence between the results of all the involved projects, at least in respect of the settlement chronology.

All the data concerning the archaeological sites and the archaeological material collected will be in the future entered into a FileMaker™ 4.1 database, already containing all the information collected during the previous field seasons.

A significant part of the project was the mapping of sites and other features. A GIS data collected in the field were compared to information extracted from the satellite imagery, and available maps. The field GPS measurements were used to correct geo-referencing of the maps and imagery. As a result, an updated archaeological map of the survey area (attached to the report) was executed. The 2014 season's innovation was the execution of this map in Kurdish, instead of English, as it was the case in the earlier seasons.

SURVEY IN THE EASTERN NAVKUR PLAIN

During the 2014 field season two areas within the Navkur plain have been surveyed. One was located along the western border of the work permit, covering Sector G1, and a considerable part of Sector H1 (north of the Bardaraş-Daratu tarmac road), the other comprised the south-western part of Sector G2 and the western part of Sector H2. The area surveyed covered approximately 40 km². With 15 archaeological sites documented in this

¹ Erbil Plain Archaeological Survey (EPAS), Land of Nineveh Regional Project (LoNRP), Upper Greater Zab Archaeological Reconnaissance (UGZAR) Project, and Eastern Khabur Archaeological Survey.

area, the settlement density was considerably high, with one site per c. 2.7 km², and it was similar to the density registered in the eastern part of Dolu Qurabak valley surveyed in 2013. Among those sites there were several settlement mounds of various size, quite often accompanied by an extensive lower city (Table 1).

Type of site	Tell	Tell with lower town	Flat site
No. of sites	4	4	7

Table 1. Typology of sites surveyed in the western part of Dolu Qurabak area in 2014

Three of the sites featuring a lower town covered an area of around 15 ha (Table 2), but only in one case (Tell Zyl, S100) the lower city was founded during the Late Bronze Age. In other cases it dates either to the Sasanian, or to the Abbasid period, or both, confirming an earlier impression about the intensification of settlement in the Greater Zab area in the later 1st millennium AD.

Area	0-1 ha	1-2 ha	2-4 ha	4-10 ha	10-20 ha
No. of sites	3	3	2	4	3

Table 2. Size of the settlement sites surveyed in 2014 in the Qurabak area.

As far as the settlement history is concerned, no Neolithic site has been encountered in the described area (Table 3 and Graph 1). Chalcolithic sites are scanty, moreover they seem to be overlaid with later settlement debris. Limited in number are also the sites of the 3rd millennium BC. Only during the Middle Bronze period the number and the size of the sites grow considerably. This moderately dense settlement pattern continues into the Late Bronze and the Early Iron Ages. Another increase in settlement density can be observed in the Sasanian/Abbasid period due to yet larger size of the sites, some of which were provided with open lower town areas. The majority of flat sites belongs to this period, bearing another witness to the intensification of the settlement.² The development of the settlement is best illustrated by Graph 1, referring to the aggregate settled area of all sites documented on the

² Another site worth mentioning is Palasan (S114), covering an area of at least 15.5 ha (the site is in its large part covered with the present village of Palasan and could not be measured in its entirety). The site is located on the northern border of the Navkur plain, in the village of the same name.

Navkur plain during both field seasons, according to chronological periods,³ and to the number of settlements.⁴

UGZAR Period	Cultural period	2013	2014	TOTAL
0	Pre-Pottery Neolithic	0	0	0
1	Hassuna,	1 + 2	0	1 + 2
2	Halaf	5 + 4	2	7 + 4
3	Ubaid	2 + 6	1	3 + 6
4	LC1-2, Northern Early Uruk	9 + 3	2 + 1	11 + 4
5b	LC3-5, Northern Middle Uruk	3 + 3	1 + 5	4 + 8
5a	Southern Late Uruk	2 + 1	0	2 + 1
6	Ninevite V, ED I-II	6 + 7	3 + 4	9 + 7
7	Mid- and Late 3 rd millennium, Akkadian, Ur III	7	3	10
8	Khabur Ware, Middle Bronze Age	11 + 4	6 + 1	17 + 5
9	Mitanni	0	0	0
10	Middle Assyrian, Late Bronze Age	13 + 5	7 + 1	18 + 6
11	Neo-Late Assyrian, Iron Age,	15 + 7	10	25 + 7
12	Post-Assyrian, Neo-Babylonian, Achaemenid	3 + 5	1 + 1	4 + 6
13	Seleucid, Hellenistic	9 + 5	7 + 2	16 + 7
14	Parthian, Roman	14 + 5	8	22 + 5
15	Sasanian	10 + 6	4 + 7	14 + 23
16	Late Sasanian – Early Islamic	18 + 5	9 + 4	27 + 9
17	Early Abbasid	10 + 3	8 + 5	18 + 8
18	Middle and Late Abbasid	2 + 2	0	2 + 2
19	Late Islamic	5 + 8	4 + 5	9 + 13
20	Ottoman	7 + 5	3 + 7	10 + 12

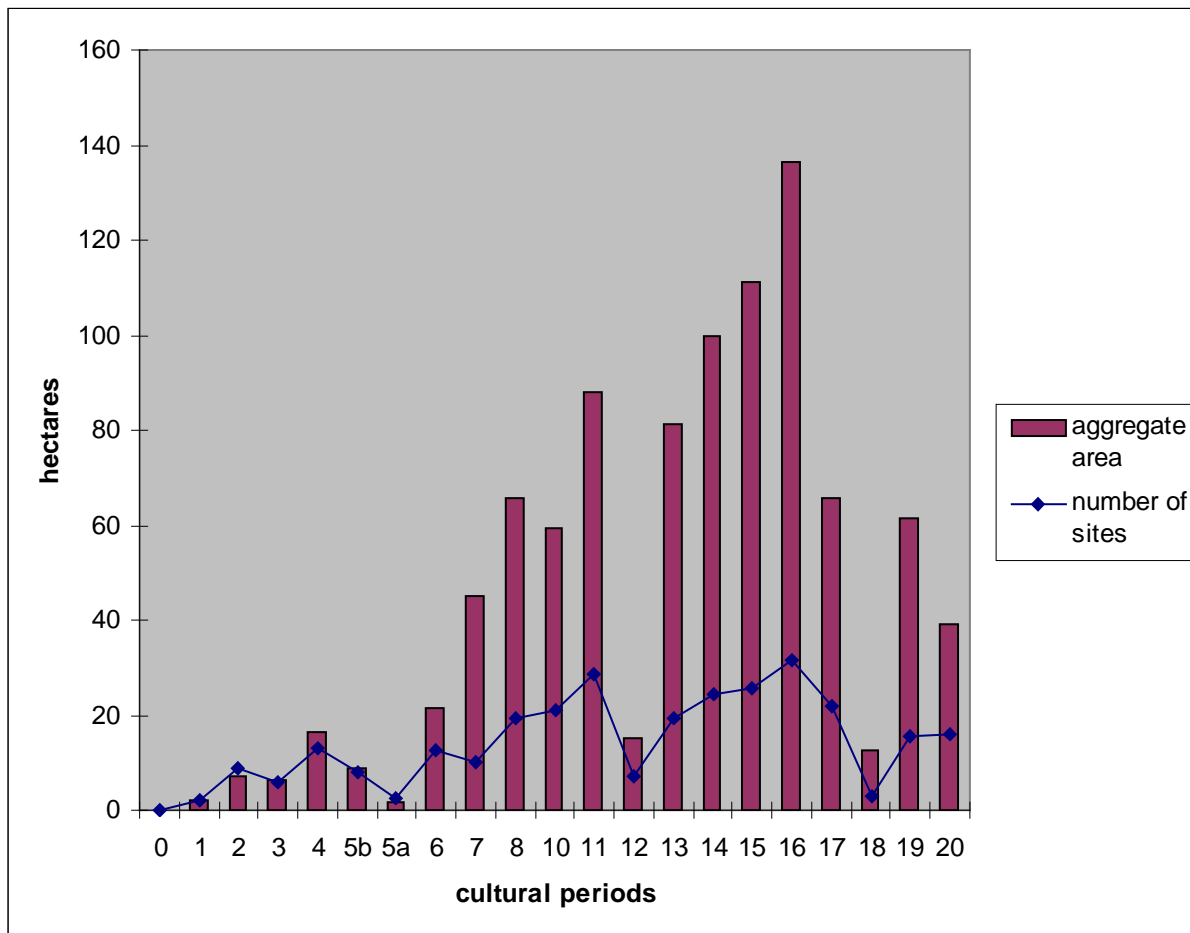
Table 3. Settlement history of the eastern part of the Navkur plain: summary of the results of the 2013 and 2014 seasons (the table gives number of settlements + settlement traces)

Several of the surveyed sites yielded interesting archaeological material that may encourage further excavations. Tell Zyl (S100) seems to be an important settlement during the Middle Assyrian period, probably a regional center and possibly a provincial capital. Girdi Darbestan (S110) yielded an extremely interesting collection of pottery witnessing settlement contemporary with the Third III Dynasty of Ur (numerous sherds with combed decoration) and of the Middle Bronze Age (extremely fine painted Khabur ware). The site of Palasan

³ The UGZAR periodization is presented on. p. 13, below.

⁴ Sites that yielded only a single sherd which could be dated according to „Working Chronology” are considered as „settlement traces” in table 3, and counted as 0.5 site in Graph 1. Only places which yielded two or more datable sherds are considered as settlement sites, and listed as such in Table 3 and as 1 site in Graph 1.

(S114) yielded a surprisingly rich collection of Sasanian-Early Islamic pottery. This site is endangered by the village of Palasan, which already encroached on most of its area, therefore it would be advisable to carry out rescue excavations at the site. Worth mentioning is also Xaraba Pan (S122) which yielded a collection of pottery of the Hellenistic period, including the only Eastern Sigillata fragments discovered so far, as well as a fragmentary terracotta showing a face of young men.



Graph 1. Settlement history of the Navkur plain: aggregate area of sites vs. the number of sites per chronological period.

Survey activities in the area of the Navkur confirmed the results of the 2013 field season, further enlightening the history of the settlement on this territory. A comparison to the remaining part of the Navkur is not yet possible because work in this area is progressing much slower than in the UGZAR project and it still has not achieved the stage of a general survey (Morandi 2012-13). Moreover, because of the situation in Iraq, the 2014 field season of the Land of Nineveh Regional Project was cancelled. The results of the UGZAR 2014 field season have confirmed earlier observations on differences in the settlement history between

the eastern (north of Bastora Çay) and the western bank of the Greater Zab (the lack of Southern Uruk in the west, and of proper Khabur Ware in the east).

RESULTS OF THE SURVEY EAST AND SOUTH-EAST OF AKRÊ

The vast region south and east of the city of Akre has a totally different character than the Navkur plain. There are relatively flat areas along the Greater Zab, but usually of a very limited extent, separated from one another by the river bed cutting into rocky hills and forming steep banks or even cliffs overhanging the river. It seems that the higher river terraces were too elevated to attract settlers, as no Prehistoric site, and only a few Early Historic ones were discovered there. The area between the Şaxi Sarta and the Greater Zab represents a particularly unfriendly and rugged landscape, and is very thinly inhabited even today. The remaining part of the land is characterized by deep valleys, sometimes with permanent water flow, augmented by numerous small springs. Nowadays, water from deep wells pumped into fields and gardens is contributing to this flow as well, thus it is difficult to evaluate which streams enjoyed a permanent flow, and which were only seasonal. However, soils seem to be quite sterile in all the area, and this is probably the reason for the scarcity of the settlement, even in places with abundant supply of water.

Only 20 sites were identified in the discussed area,⁵ which covers c. 650 km², witnessing an extremely dispersed settlement pattern. One site formed a settlement mound – Girdarsin (G104) located in small town of the same name, in the northern part of the Rubar Rovia valley. All the remaining sites are flat, despite their size, and usually they represent only a very short settlement history (the only exception being Banya Haşek - S116).

There are however sites which stand out of this group, both by their location and by the settlement history, namely S113, S115, S116, S136 and S137. All of them are located in proximity of the Greater Zab, profiting from flat areas on the northern bank of the river. Three of them (S115, S136 and S137) are very small and witness only a late settlement (Sasanian period and later). S113 is small as well, but it yielded evidence of the Middle Assyrian and Seleucid settlement. The last one, Banya Haşek is exceptional in many aspects. First, it covers an area of c. 10 ha, thus it is much bigger than any site previously recorded by the UGZAR team in the Greater Zab valley. Second, it was occupied during a relatively long time (the pottery collected covers long period from the Middle Assyrian to Sasanian times, with a few

⁵ It is very likely that S109 and S117 were originally parts of a single site which was divided when the road leading from Akre to Zerav was constructed. If so, the overall number of sites should be reduced by one.

Late Chalcolithic sherds found in one of the areas). Finally, the pottery shows some unusual features, especially concerning the quality of clay, and composition of temper, which is much different than the standard wares typical of each of the occupation period. It may be a result of using a local clay source, but without more extensive search for this source and without petrographic analysis of clay, it will be very difficult to verify this hypothesis. The presence of such a large site can be explained by its location on a kind of peninsula formed by the highest river terrace of the Greater Zab, in the place where it is contributed by its only perennial tributary, the Sivka Allai.

All the remaining evidenced sites are Parthian, or even later. Most of these sites are either eroded, or small. As a result, pottery collections from these sites are usually very limited. On some sites it was difficult to collect even one distinctive sherd,⁶ and they were never more numerous than 20. In this situation the dates proposed for the occupation period at those sites need to be considered tentative.

ARCHITECTURE AND CAVES

During the 2014 season it was decided that two classes of monuments/sites need a new form of documentation, differing from the standard used in the case of archeological settlements. As the architectural objects are often located in villages, or smaller towns, and they are enclosed by other buildings, they could not be considered within their original context. In other cases, buildings were raised in isolation, without settlement context. Many of them were used for religious purposes, not fitting the definition of a settlement site. Finally, in many cases they are still in use (either according to their original purpose, or against it). In any case, collecting pottery in such places turned out to be impossible, thus the basic tool of the archeologist could not be used. Conversely, architectural features and documentation of these structures required much more attention. It was therefore decided that architectonic monuments will be recorded in a different way, and they will receive different designations, forming a series starting with letter "A" (for Architecture). A great help in identifying such objects was provided by studies on the history of the region, for instance the seminal book by Fiey on Christianity in Iraq (Fiey 1965).

Designation A01 was allotted to the Tomb of Şex Abdel Aziz al-Gailani in Akrê, previously recorded as S038. During the season 24 architectural objects were recorded,

⁶ They are marked in the catalogue as „not collected”.

mainly churches, mosques, monasteries and small forts. Appendix A (page 17) contains the full list of these structures.

A similar approach has been adopted for the sites of another category, namely caves. Many of them could have been in use in Prehistoric times, but more recently they have been extensively utilized for keeping herds and their bottom is usually covered with a thick layer of animal dung. It is possible that there are some Prehistoric finds to be discovered on the talus below the caves. An attempt has been made to visit some caves and look for stone materials inside and outside, but this task turned out to be time consuming, and producing unsatisfactory results. Because there was no specialist on Paleolithic period among the team members, after registering five caves (designated with letter “C”), this activity was abandoned. However, it will be resumed in the future on a much larger scale.

CONCLUSIONS

The 2014 season of fieldwork brought very significant results, broadening the understanding of the settlement history and the past settlement trends on the territory of Iraqi Kurdistan.

It is now clear that the Greater Zab constitutes a kind of border between two areas of different settlement history. The territory on the eastern bank shows much weaker Prehistoric settlement than the western bank (especially the Navkur plain). Moreover, the Southern Uruk pottery, penetrating North Mesopotamia, Southern Anatolia and Western Iran towards the end of the 4th millennium BC is present on the eastern bank, represented by two sites with a predominantly southern pottery repertoire, and by one site with a mixture of local and southern sherds, but it is nearly entirely absent from the western bank (the only site with sherds of this type is S080, located only a few kilometers from the bank of the Greater Zab). The differences continue in the Early Historic period, as demonstrated by the presence of decorated sherds of “Classical Khabur Ware”⁷ mainly on the western bank. Along the Bastora, Khabur ware is much more infrequent and never so richly decorated as on the opposite bank. Moreover, in the case of sherds recovered on the eastern bank of the Greater Zab, the fabric and the shapes of the vessels suggest the dating to the Mitanni period, not to the Middle Bronze Age. Only in the later period differences between the eastern and the western bank disappear.

⁷ A few sherds which could be qualified as „Early Khabur Ware” were discovered as well. For the definition of the “Early Khabur Ware”, see Koliński 2014.

Another result which requires a comment is the scarcity of settlement between the Rovia-Akrê road and the Greater Zab in the area of Bexme-Steiran. It seems that most of the area along the mountains was not settled before the Parthian period, and even then the number of settlements was extremely limited. Thus, this extensive area must have been a “no man’s land”. This is even more surprising, because a similar in character territory lying west of Akrê, along the mountains, yielded numerous sites of the Early and Later Historic period. This state of the matter is at present difficult to explain; it certainly needs further and more thorough study.

The work in the Dohuk province has not been terminated. There is still some territory in the south, limited by Şaxi Zilka Bardaraş, the Greater Zab and the 43° 40’ line, which still has not been surveyed. More attention needs to be devoted to the potential Paleolithic settlement, especially in the caves. Next season, the present author expects to bring a specialist on this period who will be entrusted with this specific task.

Akrê, October 20, 2014

Dr. Rafał KOLIŃSKI
The Director of the UGZAR Project

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APPENDIX A: LIST OF DOCUMENTED ARCHITECTURAL OBJECTS

NUMBER	TYPE OF THE STRUCTURE	NAME	LOCATION
A01	Mausoleum	Şex Abdel Aziz al-Gailani	Akrê
A02	Monastery		Şuş
A03	Church	Mar Axxa	Şermen
A04	Synagogue		Gunduk
A05	Fort	<i>kala</i>	Gunduk
A06	Mosque & cemetery		Gunduk
A07	Church	St. Mary the Virgin	Xardis
A08	Administrative building	<i>kişla</i>	Akrê
A09	Church	St. Mary	Akrê
A10	Church	St. Joseph	Xarcawa
A11	Grave	Haci Tacin	Mir Kawa
A12	Oratory & spring	Kani Çenar	Xarcawa
A13	Fort	Markaza Gavilan	Gavilan
A14	Mosque		Zanta
A15	Fort	Sa Qasre	Galuk Žeri
A16	Mosque	Sxaba	Busil
A17	Bath	<i>hammam</i>	Akrê
A18	Mosque	Malkawa	Malkawa
A19	Monastery	Mar Quriakos	Kalati
A20	Mosque	Kani Mrova	Busil
A21	Monastery	Mar Matti	Nahawa
A22	Erem/grave		Narwa
A23	Monastery		Narwa
A24	Mosque	The Great Mosque	Akrê
A25	Mosque	Tulitan	Akrê

THE UGZAR PROJECT PERIOD DETERMINATIONS:

PERIOD	DESIGNATION
PAL	PALEOLITHIC
PPN	PRE-POTTERY NEOLITHIC
0	PROTO-HASSUNA
1	HASSUNA, SAMARRA
2	HALAF
3	UBAID
4	LC1-2, EARLY NORTHERN URUK, POST-UBAID
5	LC3-5, NORTHERN MIDDLE URUK, SOUTHERN MIDDLE AND LATE URUK
6	NINEVITE V, EJ I-II, ED I-II
7	MID- AND LATE 3 RD MILLENNIUM, EJ III-V, ED III, AKKADIAN, POST-AKKADIAN, UR III
8	OLD BABYLONIAN, KHABUR WARE, MIDDLE BRONZE AGE
9	MITANNI
10	MIDDLE ASSYRIAN, LATE BRONZE AGE
11	NEO-LATE ASSYRIAN, IRON AGE,
12	POST-ASSYRIAN, NEO-BABYLONIAN, ACHAEMENID
13	SELEUCID, HELLENISTIC
14	PARTHIAN, ROMAN
15	SASANIAN
16	LATE SASANIAN – EARLY ISLAMIC
17	EARLY ISLAMIC (ABBASID)
18	MIDDLE ISLAMIC
19	MIDDLE-LATE ISLAMIC
20	LATE ISLAMIC
21	UNDIFFERENTIATED ISLAMIC