SANEM 3

STUDIES ON THE ANCIENT NEAR EAST AND THE MEDITERRANEAN
SANEM
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INTRODUCTION TO THE EDITORIAL SERIES

The SANEM editorial series, 'Studies on the Ancient Near East and the Mediterranean', is the official channel for the scientific monographic studies of CAMNES, Center for Ancient Mediterranean and Near Eastern Studies, created with the support of the publishing house Arbor Sapientiae of Rome.

The logo of the series, a chimera with wings, was chosen as a symbolic embodiment of the close connections and merging traits of Eastern and Western cultures. Indeed, the iconography of the chimera was born within the Classical ambit, but its roots are to be found in the Near East as the examples found in Ebla (18th century BCE) and in Carchemish (11-9th century BCE) demonstrate.

Works of significant scientific value are published in the SANEM series regarding the broad fields of archaeology, anthropology, history, philology and art history of the ancient past of the Near Eastern and Mediterranean cultural areas. Particular attention is devoted to modern methods of investigation for the reconstruction and the interpretation of these cultures in a time span that stretches from prehistory to the Classical period.

According to the principles of CAMNES, the SANEM series is ideal not only for established scholars but also for the publication of the works of young researchers at the beginning of their academic careers and their research projects.

Given the international context in which CAMNES operates, the works of the series are predominantly published in English, and subjected to double-blind peer review by the SANEM Scientific Committee, created specifically for the editorial series. In special cases CAMNES may also rely on a peer review outside the Scientific Committee.

All volumes in the series are published following an irregular chronological sequence and are issued in paper and in digital editions.

INTRODUZIONE ALLA SERIE EDITORIALE

La serie editoriale SANEM, Studies on the Ancient Near East and the Mediterranean, nasce come sede ufficiale delle pubblicazioni scientifiche monografiche del CAMNES, Center for Ancient Mediterranean and Near Eastern Studies, per iniziativa del centro studi e grazie al supporto della casa editrice Arbor Sapientiae di Roma.

Il logo della serie, una chimera alata, è stato scelto come incarnazione simbolica delle strette connessioni e delle reciproche influenze tra le culture d'Oriente e quelle d'Ocidente. Infatti, l'iconografia della chimera nasce in ambito Classico, ma le sue radici sono da ricercare nel Vicino Oriente come dimostrano gli esempi ritrovati a Ebla (XVIII secolo a.C.) e a Karkemish (XI-IX secolo a.C.).

Nei SANEM sono pubblicate opere di significativo valore scientifico inerenti l'archeologia, l'antropologia, la storia, la filologia e la storia dell'arte, con particolare attenzione ai moderni metodi di indagine volti alla ricostruzione e all'interpretazione dell'antico passato delle grandi aree culturali del Vicino Oriente e del Mediterraneo, in un arco cronologico che si estende dalla preistoria, passando per la protostoria, fino al periodo classico.

Secondo i principi ispiratori del CAMNES, i SANEM sono la sede editoriale ideale non solo per studiosi affermati, ma anche per la pubblicazione del lavoro dei giovani ricercatori all'inizio delle loro carriere accademiche e dei loro progetti di ricerca.

Dato il contesto internazionale nel quale opera CAMNES, salvo eccezioni, le opere della serie sono pubblicate in inglese, e sottoposte a double-blind peer review (autore e revisore saranno anonimi) dal Comitato Scientifico del SANEM, creato appositamente per la serie editoriale. In casi particolari CAMNES può avvalersi anche di un referaggio esterno al Comitato Scientifico.

Tutti i volumi della serie, che sono pubblicati senza una cadenza cronologica regolare, hanno un'edizione cartacea e un'edizione digitale.

Guido Guarducci, Stefano Valentini
(Direzione CAMNES)
BETWEEN SYRIA AND THE HIGHLANDS

STUDIES IN HONOR OF
GIORGIO BUCCCELLATI & MARILYN KELLY-BUCCCELLATI

Stefano Valentini - Guido Guarducci (editors)
Nippur, 1966.
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We also would like to thank Arbor Sapientiae, the publishing house, and in particular, Maria Elisa García Barraco, the Editor in Chief, who accepted to create this project with great enthusiasm.

Finally, our gratitude goes out to our close collaborator, Valentina Santini, for providing us advice and assistance during all the development steps of the project, in particular for the editing and the revision of the manuscripts.

Thank you all!

Stefano Valentini & Guido Guarducci
FOREWORD

Stefano Valentini - Guido Guarducci

Since the first time I met them at Tell Mozan in Syria, I think it was the Summer 1993, Marilyn and Giorgio have been a constant presence for me, not only in the field of archaeology, but also, and perhaps above all, from a human point of view. When I worked at Tell Barri under the direction of Paolo Emilio Pecorella, until 2005, we always met in Jezirah, every summer, during the excavation campaigns. It was precisely that year, on the tragic death of my Professor, that my relationship with Marilyn and Giorgio became elective. In those dramatic days, I was able to appreciate their affection, their great friendship, their human depth. In the following years, despite the physical distance and the vicissitudes of life, which unfortunately brought us elsewhere from Syria, I always felt them close to me. Whenever I asked them for advice, an opinion, they have always shown me their sincere closeness, with those manners that are so courteous and affable. Of Marilyn and Giorgio, I have always appreciated their empathy and their intellectual honesty, supported by an innate ability to communicate, share and involve the scientific community with the ultimate goal of giving life to an archeology full of humanity: made up of people and of faces, not only of pottery and of dust. Thanks to them, I gained the awareness that the archaeologist, wherever he is working, must also fulfill his task as cultural mediator: between the cultures of the past and those of the present, and between our Western culture and that of the countries that we host.

Long life to both!

Stefano

It is for me a great honor to have curated together with Stefano this volume dedicated to Giorgio and Marilyn. I had the pleasure to meet them during the tragic event that took place at Tell Barri in 2005. Not only they were the first to visit us after the loss of our Müdir, Pami, they stood next to us, consoling and cheering us up. Last but not least, we receive a huge crate of ice-cold beer from Tell Mozan. It may not appear as so, but that was a very special gift coming after a month of hard work and the loss of our professor, besides the rarity of such a commodity! Trust me when I say that all of us who were there, still remember that crate, almost as a symbol of solidarity for our grief, and the words of comfort expressed by Giorgio and Marilyn. That same year we went to visit their site and I was amazed by the welcoming atmosphere of the Mission House and greatly fascinated by the site of Urkesh that Giorgio, Federico and Marilyn thoroughly illustrated us. Thank you very much for your kind and fundamental support during those days. Finally, I would also like to deeply thank Giorgio for accepting since the very first day, back in 2010, to become a member of Scientific Committee of the newborn Center for Ancient Mediterranean and Near Eastern Studies, CAMNES, as well as his and Marilyn’s constant support in the following events that we organized. Thank you Giorgio, thank you Marilyn, for your remarkable academic and scientific effort and for your precious friendship.

Con affetto e stima,

Guido
GIORGIO BUCCELLATI & MARILYN KELLY-BUCCELLATI

Giorgio Buccellati and Merilyn Kelly-Buccellati have worked for many years in the Near East, especially in Syria, Iraq and Turkey. They are at present co-directors of the archaeological expedition to Tell Mozan/Urkesh in North-Eastern Syria. They work closely together both in the field and on the publication reports from their excavations, of which five volumes, plus audio-visual presentations, have appeared so far. They lead an international staff comprising colleagues and students from the US, Europe, the Near East and Asia and have given joint lectures on the excavations, and workshops on methods used, at major archaeological centers around the world as well as holding positions as visiting professors in various European universities.

GIORGIO BUCCELLATI

Giorgio Buccellati studied at the Catholic University (Milan, Italy), Fordham University and received his Ph.D. from the Oriental Institute at the University of Chicago. He is Research Professor in the Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UCLA, and Professor Emeritus in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Cultures and in the Department of History at UCLA. He founded the Institute of Archaeology at UCLA, of which he served as first director from 1973 until 1983 and where he is now Director of the Mesopotamian Lab. He is currently the Co-Director of the Urkesh/Mozan Archaeological Project as well as Director of IIMAS – The International Institute for Mesopotamian Area Studies and Director of AVASA – Associazione per la Valorizzazione dell’Archeologia e della Storia Antica.

His research interests include the ancient languages, the literature, the religion, the archaeology and the history of Mesopotamia, as well as the theory of archaeology. His publications include site reports, text editions, linguistic and literary studies as well as on archaeological theory, historical monographs and essays on philosophy and spirituality. He has published a structural grammar of ancient Babylonian, two volumes on Mesopotamian civilization (on religion and politics; two more are forthcoming on literature as well as on art and architecture), a volume on archaeological theory dealing with the structural, digital and philosophical aspects of the archaeological record. He has authored two major scholarly websites on the archaeology of Urkesh and on archaeological theory. As a Guggenheim Fellow, he has traveled to Syria to study modern ethnography and geography for a better understanding of the history of the ancient Amorites. In his field work, he has developed new approaches to the preservation and presentation of archaeological sites and to community archaeology. He has spearheaded the Urkesh Extended Project, responding to the crisis of the war in Syria by maintaining a very active presence at the site.

MARILYN KELLY-BUCCELLATI

Professor Marilyn Kelly-Buccellati has been excavating and conducting research on the archaeology and art history of the ancient Near East for over 50 years. Her Ph.D. from the Oriental Institute at the University of Chicago was on the third millennium B.C. in the Caucasus. She taught archaeology and art history in California State University, Los Angeles and is now Visiting Professor at the Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, UCLA.

She is Director of the Urkesh/Mozan Archaeological Project, a site spanning the fourth to the second millennia BC which has provided crucial to our understanding of the history, art and architecture of northern Mesopotamia.

Her research interests include Syro-Mesopotamian seal iconography, ceramics, ancient identification markers, pre-history in the southern Caucasus. She has published many site reports based on work in Teraq and especially Mozan/Urkesh, and is currently finishing a digital volume on the excavated ceramics from Urkesh, to be published within the Urkesh Global Record website. One of her important publications was on the function of the necromantic pit excavated in Urkesh, unique in its monumentality and significance; her research on the seal impressions of the AP Palace has brought to light the artistic value of these objects as well as the complex royal court to which they give witness.

With the cessation of excavations in Syria due to the war she has returned to the Republic of Georgia to work with the Italian team from the Ca’ Foscari University, Venice. This fieldwork activity lead her to curate an exhibit entitled “Georgia Paese d’oro e di fede. Identità e alterità nella storia di un popolo” on the archaeological and artistic heritage of the Republic of Georgia.
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BETWEEN SYRIA AND THE HIGHLANDS

STUDIES IN HONOR OF
GIORGIO BUCCHELLATI & MARILYN KELLY-BUCCHELLATI
TELL MOZAN’S OUTER CITY IN THE THIRD MILLENNIUM BCE*

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Abstract

During the third millennium B.C.E., Tell Mozan, ancient Urkesh, expanded to include an extensive outer city. A variety of investigations in the outer city reveal a complex urban environment: a mix of planned and unplanned activity with the environment and large municipal works acting as constraining factors on more localized activity.

1. INTRODUCTION

During the mid-third millennium, the site of Tell Mozan, ancient Urkesh, saw a period of growth and expanded urbanization and the city added an extensive area, enclosing approximately 100 hectares within a new outer city wall. The outer city encompassed by this area was roughly five times larger than the already extensive high mound. This extended area was critical to the function of the city and provided much more than simply space for additional housing.

Building on Zaccagnini’s¹ analysis of the urban landscape of Arraphe, I have proposed using a modular approach to examining the interrelationship of different components of third millennium cities in Northern Mesopotamia.² By examining the relationship among the various components it is possible to look at the urban form as a whole. In particular, my work has called attention to the ways in which the lower towns and outer cities of urban centers are organized, and how the overlap or co-occurrence of different urban components is more significant than the appearance or location of a particular component.

The main urban components of the third millennium cities identified were city walls, water resources, streets (intramural), roads (extramural), mortuary structures, houses, workshops, temples and shrines, and administrative structures.³

This article outlines the case of outer city at Mozan by examining the evidence for the different modular components and their relationship to each other in order to create a schematic view of the third millennium urban environment. A schematic modular understanding of the city allows comparison with other cities, creating a level view that takes into account evidence from multiple methods including surface survey, geomagnetics, and excavations. At Mozan, most of the urban components of the model can be identified and understood as part of the larger urban environment that brought together individual features to create a functioning, flourishing city during the mid-third millennium. Additionally, this article brings together the various investigations to create an overview of the work the excavation team, led by Marilyn Kelly-Buccellati and Giorgio Buccellati, has conducted since 1984.

Rather than adhering strictly to a planned/unplanned dichotomy that is often present in discussions of urbanism, the investigations in Mozan’s outer city show that there was an aspect of ‘possibilism’⁴ that created preferred locations for certain activities based on a variety of influences including the natural environment, preexisting structures (including the already high central mound), and cultural and economic preferences. Furthermore, the widespread distribution and co-occurrence of the modular components shows a form of ‘distributed urbanism’ with the various functions of an urban city ‘distributed’ across the urban landscape, rather than centered solely on the high mound with undistinguished residential areas spreading out from the central area.⁵

2. MOZAN’S OUTER CITY IN CONTEXT

Extensive excavations, directed by Giorgio Buccellati and Marilyn Kelly-Buccellati, have given the overarching outline of the history of Mozan, ancient Urkesh.⁶ The excavations on the

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¹ This article is adapted in portions from the author’s PhD dissertation. Both the dissertation and this article would not have been possible without the support, both academic and personal, that Giorgio Buccellati and Marilyn Kelly-Buccellati provided over the years. It is truly a pleasure to present this work, made possible by their research, support and vision, in this volume.
² Zaccagnini 1979.
³ Chaves Yates 2014a.
⁴ see Chaves Yates 2014a, figs. 7.1, 7.2.
⁵ Buccellati, Kelly-Buccellati 1988; 1995; 1998; 2000; 2009; 2014; Buccellati 2005a; 2005b; 2010a; 2010b; Kelly-Buccellati

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central mound have revealed a history back into the fourth millennium, demonstrating the centrality and longevity of the site for millennia. During the mid-third millennium, this city experienced a period of rapid expansion, enclosing the outer city and bringing that area more tightly into the control of the urban center. This expansion has been dated to potentially as early as 2600 BCE based on the finds in the outer city and the changes to the inner city wall at that time. Mozart’s expansion is linked to a period of general urbanization across the larger region, sometimes called the ‘Second Urban Revolution’ (table 1). Structures on the high mound dating to the time of the expansion of the outer city include a monumental palace and a large temple complex. Rising more than 20 meters above the level of the outer city, the central high mound remained the center of power and authority in the city, even while the city was rapidly expanding and various small neighborhoods and sectors of the city were developing.

3. Defining the outer city

There are three main areas when thinking about urban Mozart. The outer city, and the area surrounding the city necessary for its support. Extensive excavations on the high mound have given a detailed understanding of its function in the third and second millennia (see above). The high mound was surrounded by a city wall initially and excavations in area K1 in the eastern part of the high mound showed that this wall was subsequently somewhat built over. Another city wall, the outer city wall, was constructed later during the EJI period. The Outer City is defined as the area between these two walls. Beyond the outer city wall areas of scattered occupation, important geographic features, water resources and supporting villages constitute the larger supporting hinterland of the city. Various excavations, surveys and other investigations have been conducted in the outer city, giving an incomplete but cohesive view of the outer city (fig. 1, table 2).

4. City wall

The outer city wall is one of the defining components of the urban structure at Mozart, setting the boundary of the contained urban area and representing a significant investment on behalf of the city. The outer city wall is clearly visible in the Corona images and the topographic survey and identified during the earliest investigations at the site. Surveys and geomagnetic studies have confirmed the location of the outer city wall circumvallating the city at a distance ranging from 200-400 meters from the base of the main mound and the inner city wall (fig. 2). A possible city wall was detected in a limited excavation in an area called OH1. Layered pebbles and stones from the sounding were suggested as a possible internal portion of a casemate wall. Casemate walls, filled with similar types of debris, excavated at Tell Chuera support this idea. The imposing structure would have restricted the points of access to the city and directed the flow of people and animals headed to the villages and fields. Several potential gates have been located. Hubner’s magnetometry study in the southern outer city suggests that the gates were flanked by two towers. These access points would be the first point of centralized control. The inner city wall (excavated at K1) was probably used as an administrative control point as well since its significance as a fortification wall was diminished after the construction of the outer city wall in the mid-third millennium.

Monumental architecture, possibly relating to the city wall, is suggested by the survey in area OG50, which identified almost 400 large stones (approximately 40-60 cm) and 100 smaller stones. Stone architecture using the same types of stones is known on the high mound as part of the major constructions of the temple complex and the palace. The large stones, brought from the Tur Abdin mountain range to the north, were disturbed during modern agricultural work, yet appear to represent a substantial investment in the outer city architecture.

5. Streets and Urban Planning

Integral to understanding the layout and organization of any city is an analysis of the transit routes. Without detailed excavation it is often difficult to identify or be certain about street patterns, however, the geophysical surveys at Mozart give a glimpse into the possible arrangement of the inter-
Tell Mozan’s Outer City in the Third Millennium BCE

city transport routes. The roads and streets in the southern outer city appear to radiate out from the gate area. The largest of these radiating streets leads toward the high mound, but at an angle (fig. 3). The other smaller streets appear to lead to destinations in the outer city, possibly suggesting a more circuitous route throughout the outer city was the norm, rather than a direct passage to the high mound and center city. This street pattern would have the additional benefit of alleviating the need to pass through the high mound to reach different parts of the city. A ring road found at Tell Chuera, seems to operate in this way and serves function similar to a modern bypass highway, allowing transit through the city without passing through the dense center. Smaller streets seem to branch off with little organization or planning, giving additional evidence for a mix of planned and unplanned urban development at Mozan.

6. WATER

Although Mozan received enough rainfall for agriculture during the third millennium, access to water was an important aspect of site placement. Sites are known to be located along waterways which provided secondary access to water for people and animals. Additionally, waterways were used as transport and communication routes between cities and their surrounding villages, as demonstrated by Chagar Bazar. At Mozan a wadi appears to have run past, possibly even through, the city to the west in the third millennium. Known from the first topographic surveys the watercourse was confirmed through deep soundings in OR1 that uncovered water laid sediments. This wadi functioned as a restraint on development in the western outer city and may have helped define the western border of the city during the third millennium.

Within the city, wells were also used to provide water to the population. Stone-lined wells were located in the outer city associated with third millennium ceramics at OS3 and OS8. The presence of ancient wells within the city walls indicated diversified strategies for water use – the local wadis providing water needs in addition to these wells. The chance discovery of two wells in the early years of survey and exact hints at their likely ubiquity in the outer city area. Wells are one example of the ways in which the urban components could be fit in within the larger constraints of the environment and existing infrastructure to create a functioning urban landscape.

7. HABITATION

Across the Jazireh, the widespread addition of outer cities, or lower towns, appears to have been part of a pattern of urban expansion designed to accommodate growing urban populations as evidenced by expansions at sites like Hamoukar, Tell Beydar, Tell Chuera, Tell al-Hawa, and Tell Leilan. Although outer cities are not exclusively used for habitation, habitation and houses do seem to be a large part of the distribution of activities. For example, large-scale excavations within Tell Chuera’s lower town have revealed densely-packed houses and housing complexes, and similar houses and occupation area have been excavated at Leilan and Hamoukar. Like other regional sites, Mozan’s outer city was a locus of habitation for a large portion of its population. Evidence from the surface surveys shows a broad distribution of household cooking wares. Small structures arranged along the streets and alleys have also been revealed by the geomagnetic studies, indicating the likelihood of households in the outer city although none have yet been excavated.

8. PRODUCTION

The expansion of habitation, and extension of the living space of the city into the outer city required the necessary support structures for the people. Production seems to have been part of the neighborhood structure of the city, with multiple loci of production in the outer city. In area OG51, in the northern part of the outer city, a concentration of ceramic slag and ceramic wasters was identified during the Pilot Survey. Fragments of kiln waste were identified in all the surface surveys conducted in the outer city at Mozan indicated the workshops were not confined to any particular section of the outer city. At Tell Chuera in Area W of the Lower Town a a makeshift kiln and large amount of ceramic wasters were found in neighboring houses, suggesting the manufacture of ceramic within the residential areas. Household workshops are common across Northern

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22 see Chaves Yates 2014a; Pfalzner et al. 2004, fig. 5.
24 Wright et al. 2007; Deckers, Riehl 2008; Deckers, Dreschler 2011.
26 Deckers, Riehl 2007; Deckers 2010.
28 Deckers, Riehl 2007.
29 Thompson-Miragliuolo 1988, 52.
30 Akkermans, Schwartz 2003.
31 See Chaves Yates 2014a Chapter 1 for an extended discussion of the presumed function of outer cities in site reports and archaeological literature.
33 Gibson et al. 2002a; 2002b; Colantoni, Ur 2011; Weiss 1990.
36 Chaves Yates 2014b.
Mesopotamia, and widespread co-occurrence of wasters and ceramics across Mozan’s outer city suggests this pattern can also be found at Mozan.

9. Administration
The systematic excavation of area OH2, on the rise of the eastern city wall, revealed small finds that appeared to be part of a larger third millennium administrative complex associated with the city wall. The excavations were conducted over an area 4 meters by 4 meters, to a depth of 2 meters below surface. Although no architectural features were identified, the 35 sealings recovered in a layer of thin laminations seem to indicate the discard in an outside area exposed to the elements. The sealings indicate a variety of uses for sealing technology with identifiable cord, peg, fiber and fingernail impressions. Combined cord and peg impressions may have been associated with the administration of a storeroom along the city wall while the other sealings seem to be associated with moveable objects, again, possibly hinting at the administration and use of a nearby central administration building. The seal impressions that are preserved include animal and geometric shapes and are dated to the EDIII (or EJII) period. The evidence from the seals, seal impressions and other small finds at OH2, together with its location on a rise in the outer city associated with the city wall, all support the idea that the area of OH2 was part of the administration and control of the outer city.

10. Burial
Evidence from across the outer city suggests that during the EJI and EJII, areas of the outer city were being used for burial, predating the addition of the outer city wall. In the NE part of the outer city, a burial dating to the early mid-third millennium, was found intact. OB1 was a simple pit grave with multiple individuals and a minimum of 138 vessels as well as metal objects. The finds from this tomb include Ninevite 5 ware, Metallic ware and painted scarlet ware stands. Kelly-Buccellati has dated the tomb to the late EJI. The remains and the ceramics appear to have been placed or dumped haphazardly possibly indicating reuse and disturbance (fig. 4). Nearby (OA4) a stone lined tomb was also found but it was disturbed in antiquity and could not be dated. In the SE part of the outer city (OD50), plowing disturbed what appears to have been a grave similar to OB1 with Metallic Ware, and ashy material. Metallic Ware and human remains are often correlated in survey collection units at Mozan and Metallic Ware has also been found associated with burials at other sites around the Jazireh into the mid-third millennium which may suggest some intramural burial during the main period of occupation in the outer city. Additional undetected burials or cemeteries may lie beyond the city walls, but have not yet been discovered.

11. Mozan’s broader context
The city relied on the surrounding countryside for more than possibly burial locations. The countryside provided resources, particularly agricultural and pastoral land. A city like Mozan would have required at least an area of 5-6 km around the site to support its populations. Several villages, as of yet uninvestigated, can be seen in Corona images, and some likely existed as support for the larger urban center. Preliminary investigations have suggested that at least 2 of the sites are significant archaeological sites. The limited epigraphic finds from Mozan indicate that the city controlled various villages during the Akkadian Period, sending out workmen under the supervision of different administrators. Although these tablets were found in what is likely a private residence, it still indicates that rural villages were integrated with the urban center, regardless if it was on a household administration level or a broader city-wide administration level. Comparable texts from nearby Beydar indicate that both household and city-wide administration occurred. In the MZ2 tablets at least five villages are identified, but only two village names are completely preserved. The two villages, Dah and Arzakum, are not known from other texts in the region suggesting they were local to Urkes. The variety of occupations found in just two tablets indicates the strong integration of the urban and rural economies. The inclusion of a fuller in the listed professions, being sent out to the village, suggests that the villages were involved in pastoral activities. Additionally, a fowler indicates the exploitation of resources from the surrounding countryside. The importance of the urban skilled specialists is highlighted by the inclusion of several skilled laborers in the list of workers sent out including a scribe, smith, physician and upholsterer. The texts show the integrated links between the city and the greater countryside, with skilled labor from the city center and resources from the surrounding area.

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40 Kelly-Buccellati 1998.
41 Walker 1998.
42 Buccellati 1998b.
43 Kelly-Buccellati 1998.
44 Chaves Yates 2014a, 212.
46 Kelly-Buccellati 2013; Buccellati 2008.
47 Broekmans et al. 2006.
49 Barnard forthcoming; Davidson, McKerrel 1976.
12. CONCLUSIONS

Putting together all the different investigations in the outer city, a coherent, if patchy picture begins to form (fig. 5). It is helpful to think of cities on a spectrum of planned to unplanned, rather than as a sharp either/or.

Mozan seems to be toward the middle of this continuum, exhibiting both the influence of strong centralized forces, as well as more haphazard and localized development. It is clear that the preexisting mound and the geography of the area around Mozan were determining factors in defining the layout of the city. Mozan’s high mound remains more or less centered inside its outer city, unlike some other cities that have a more offset high mound (e.g. Hamoukar, Tell Leilan). The city appears to have expanded roughly equally in all directions from the oval high mound into an oval outer city. The only major constraint seems to be the water course in the western part of the outer city that may have either cut, or slightly restrained the growth in that area.

While the small streets and haphazard buildings indicated by the geomagnetic surveys indicate a position toward the less-planned end of the urban continuum, the large city wall and associated administrative buildings show a clear plan for control and regulation of the city. Furthermore, the relatively even shape of the outer city wall supports the idea that the high mound and center city maintained an important and prominent role in the city, visually and spatially.

Within these larger confines of the city wall and inner city wall, however, there seems to be a range of types of activities, relatively unplanned and unorganized with streets radiating out into the outer city in different directions, mixed use for production and housing, possibly with burials mixed in throughout, and pressing up against the more planned aspects of the city wall and administrative areas. Open areas, as possibly indicated on the geomagnetic surveys, may have also been used for orchards and gardens, a possibility that is also supported by studies of texts regarding the urban layout of later cities. There appears to be no specific craft areas, or zones, in Mozan’s outer city and the neighborhoods do not appear to be organized by production type.

Household workshops, distributed throughout the city without regard for type of production is a common format within region at this time, with the exception of Titris Huyok and its large suburban craft workshop areas.

It is clear that Mozan’s urban success was reliant on more than just the outer city, and it relied on its surrounding countryside for agricultural land, additional water resources, building materials, and as links in the larger trade networks. Large stones for buildings on the high mound such as the palace and the temple complex were likely brought from the nearby Tur Abdin mountains, and the concentration of large stones found in the northern outer city (OG50), may indicate large scale construction in that part of the city closest to the mountains, or a staging area for bringing the stones to the high mound.

Compared to other cities around the region, Mozan seems to represent a fairly typical urban structure, with a roughly distributed form of urbanism, with many of the important aspects of urban living located in the outer city, yet still linked to a significant central city on the high mound. In the Euphrates river valley and into modern-day southern Turkey, the cities begin to take a slightly different form, often with irregular expansion of the lower towns and outer cities and occasional dedicated craft production areas. The Euphrates valley may have served as a limiting factor for expansion and growth of these sites. Some sites in the Balikh river valley also show variation from the pattern of expansion seen in the Jazireh plains, with no major additions of outer cities, perhaps reflecting a preferential difference based on the open plains for agricultural activity of the large sites like Mozan, and the comparatively smaller river valley sites constrained by the environment.

As the evidence from Mozan shows, the expansion and enclosure of the outer city was an integral part of maintaining and securing a larger area as part of an integrated city. The widespread distribution of different activities, however, shows that much of the daily activity and life of the local people was unregulated with haphazard construction, localized resources such as water, and a variety of activities without and particular areas of craft concentration. Nevertheless, this all existed within the larger confines and structures created by the city walls, centralized administration and geographical/ecological limits.

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\( \text{References} \)

\( \text{Acknowledgments} \)

\( \text{Appendices} \)

\( \text{Tables} \)

\( \text{Figures} \)

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Fig. 1. Locations of survey and excavations in Mozan’s outer city

Fig. 2. Views of topography of Mozan’s outer city showing rise of city wall. From left to right, Topographic map of Tell Mozan, composite image of topographic map and Corona satellite image, Corona satellite image. Topographic map after Hughey 1988, Corona image 1968 courtesy Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies, University of Arkansas/U.S. Geological Survey.

Fig. 3. Streets detected in geophysical survey. Numerous streets were detected during the 2002 geophysical survey. The streets are interpreted as radiating out from the city gate (Pfalzner et al. 2004). The main street appears to head directly toward the central mound, but not directly toward a gate location. (See Pfalzner et al. 2004, fig. 5 and Pfalzner 2010, fig. 2 for comparison). Corona image courtesy Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies, University of Arkansas/U.S. Geological Survey.
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Fig. 4. Drawing of Finds from Tomb OB1. Original drawing by Thompson-Miraguilo (1985), inked by Chaves Yates (2013).

Fig. 5. Schematic of area around Mozan showing the ‘distributed urbanism’ during the third millennium.

Table 1. Comparative Chronology Chart

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<th>MZ</th>
<th>Early Jazira</th>
<th>Southern Mesopotamia</th>
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Table 2. Description and labeling of investigations in Mozan’s outer city

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<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Brief Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>OR1</td>
<td>NW</td>
<td>Excavation: Ancient watercourse</td>
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<tr>
<td>OB1</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>Excavation: Grave</td>
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<td>OG50</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Pilot Survey transect</td>
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<tr>
<td>OG51</td>
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<td>OH40</td>
<td>E</td>
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<tr>
<td>OE40</td>
<td>SW</td>
<td>Pilot Survey transect</td>
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<td>OD40</td>
<td>S</td>
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<td>ON</td>
<td>S</td>
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<td>OL</td>
<td>S</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Cuts for power lines</td>
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<td>OH2</td>
<td>NE</td>
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<tr>
<td>OJ1</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Excavation: Mozan village</td>
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<td>OD50</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Surface collection: disturbed burials</td>
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<td>OA4</td>
<td>NE</td>
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