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北東シリア・ハッサケ市近郊タバン遺跡の表面採集石器 (英文)	大沼克彦
近代イラクの文化遺産をめぐる国際協力と保護法制	岡田保良

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目次 ————— CONTENTS

EXCAVATIONS AT KISH, 2000	Ken MATSUMOTO and Hiromichi OGUCHI……………	1
イラン南部の隊商町ロウニー遺跡について	山内和也……………	17
STAMP SEALS AND CYLINDER SEALS FROM AREA A OF 'USIYEH	Kazumi OGUCHI……………	29
LITHIC ARTIFACTS FROM TELL TABAN, HASSAKE, NORTH-EAST SYRIA	Katsuhiko OHNUMA……………	53
近代イラクの文化遺産をめぐる国際協力と保護法制	岡田保良……………	69

EXCAVATIONS AT KISH, 2000

Ken MATSUMOTO* and Hiromichi OGUCHI**

The Kokushikan University Archaeological Expedition to Iraq resumed work at Kish in the autumn of 2000, given financial support by Kokushikan University itself. For this resumption, Professor Dr. Nobuyuki Miura, President of Kokushikan University, and Mr. Rabi M. Sami al-Kaisi, Acting President of the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage of Iraq, gave us generous support and great encouragement. Without their help, the resumption of our work at Kish would never have been realized. We would sincerely like to express our gratitude to both of them.

The actual work in the field of this second season of excavation, which took place after a break of ten years following the first season at Kish in the area of ancient Hursagkalama [Matsumoto 1991], was carried out from the 9th to the 24th of November in 2000. The expedition staff in this short season were the writers, Ken Matsumoto, Director of the Kish Expedition and Professor of Kokushikan University, and Hiromichi Oguchi who acted as site supervisor. In the course of this investigation, we were joined by Professor Dr. Katsuhiko Ohnuma, Director of the Institute for Cultural Studies of Ancient Iraq, Kokushikan University, whose efforts also contributed towards resuming work at Kish, and who further gave valuable help in the field. Through this season, we were also joined by Mr. Ata Kadim and Mr. Mohamad Abdl al-Rhaman, who, as the representatives of the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage of Iraq, provided us with friendly and kind cooperation not only in administrative matters but also in actually supervising fieldwork. We are very grateful to them all.

The 2000 work

Our work in the first season, 1988–89, was concentrated on obtaining archaeological data from an area (Area JA) near mound A, the site of palace A¹⁾, excavated in 1924–25 by Ernest Mackay leading the Oxford University-Field Museum (Chicago) Joint Expedition to Kish [see Matsumoto 1991: p.262ff.]. On the occasion of this resumption of work, however, we decided to turn our attention from the southern part, including Area JA, of the Tell Ingharra complex into another place, and chose an extensive flat area spreading out to the north of Ingharra and around mound P where the so-called “plano-convex building (PCB)”²⁾ was revealed through the 1923–24 work carried out by the Oxford-Field Museum Expedition (see Fig.1). The reason for this choice was that the observation of the surface of this “area P”, which we provisionally called the PCB area and which we may rename Area JP hereafter, convinced us that as suggested by P.R.S. Moorey³⁾, there was without doubt a major area of urban settlement, in particular in the Early Dynastic period. In fact, numerous lines of wet soil suggesting the existence of walls beneath were visible on the surface, which further indicated that walls of many Early Dynastic houses would be able to be easily planned by scraping topsoil (see Pl.1 and Pl.2:a). Thus we undertook investigation in “area P” with a view to manifesting aspects of urban settlement at Kish in the Early Dynastic period⁴⁾.

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1) See Gibson 1972a: p.78ff. or Moorey 1978: p.55ff.

2) See Gibson 1972a: p.76 or Moorey 1978: p.34ff.

3) Moorey 1978: p.34.

4) However, the date of the “area P” houses seems to remain a problem, which is referred to below in the appendix of this report.

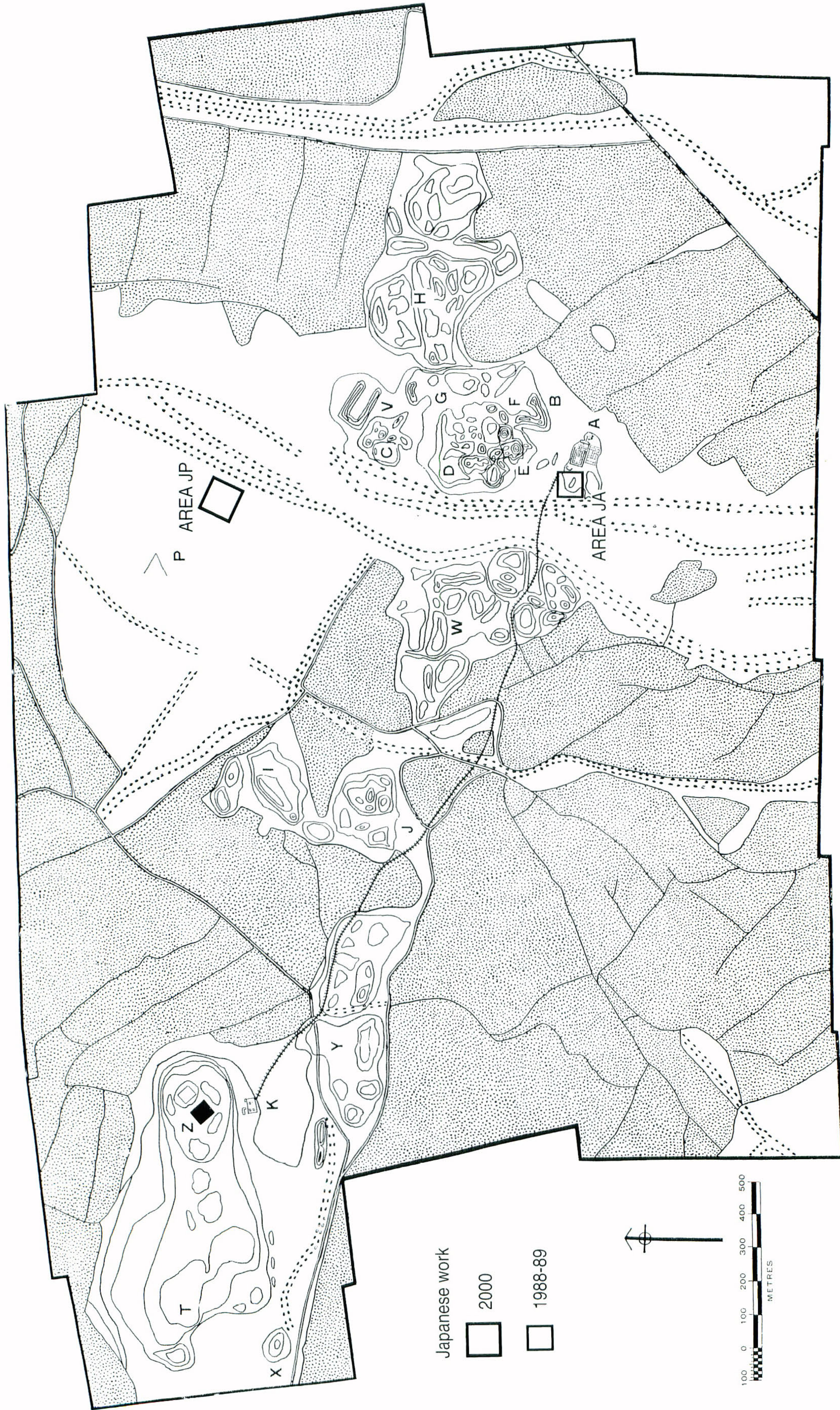


Fig. 1 Map of the site of Kish (and Hursagkalama) [after Mackey 1929], supplemented by roughly plotting the areas of Japanese work.

Surface clearance in “area P” (Area JP)

The problem, with which we were first confronted, was that curiously enough, few sherds were found on the surface of this extensive area, “P” (JP), with the exception of many sherds scattering on/in the dumped soil from the past excavations of the PCB. Was this caused by past surface survey? In any case, this fact naturally precluded our examining the distribution of surface sherds. However, our conviction, based on surface observation in late autumn, especially after rain, that the remains of many houses were concealed there was not shaken.

Thus, our objective in this second season was decided, which was a place lying about 300 m east of mound P (the PCB) and situated on the west side of a modern track (see Pl.2:b and Pl.3:a). What attracted us to this place was the probable existence of large buildings, which was inferable from surface observation. In addition, it drew our attention that there also lay a low mound, some 1 m high above the surrounding plain. In this place, the removal of topsoil was done in a selected area, 4 m wide and some 176 m long, extending through the low mound in a direction from northeast to southwest. Furthermore, another selected area, 4 m wide and some 103 m long, extending also through the low mound but in the form of intersecting the 4-by-176 m area at right angles was scraped. For convenience of explanation, these areas scraped are divided into four parts, which are described as NE, SW, NW and SE respectively, as shown in Fig.2.

As a result in this season, we, clearing the topsoil to a depth of 20–30 cm, could reach the tops of surviving walls, with several features detected in the sub-surface. The sub-surface features found were two pieces of plano-convex baked brick paving (in NE and SW), the circular trace of a kiln (in SW), bitumen-coated surfaces (in SW and SE) and surviving parts of a gypsum-plastered floor (in NE). In addition to these, we also found debris presumably from kiln(s) lying in the northeast side of SW, and a mass of baked bricks and burnt soil lying in the middle of SW. What is worth mentioning here is the fact that plano-convex baked bricks, 22×12×4–6 cm and 23×13×4–6 cm, and rectangular baked bricks, 23×14×4 cm and 23×16×4 cm, were found together on the circular kiln trace of SW. Likewise, plano-convex and rectangular baked bricks were found mixed in a mass of the debris in the middle of SW. Moreover, on the section of the south baulk of NW, three courses of baked bricks measuring 28×16×4.5 cm were further observed, suggesting the existence of some later feature made of such rectangular bricks. The most conspicuous feature detected was a brick wall which had been burnt red; it ran northwest–southeast about the crossing of the 4-by-176 m area (NE-SW) and the 4-by-103 m area (NW-SE), the highest place of the low mound (see Pl.3:b). Although the brick wall was not actually excavated, the partial investigation of its wall side has confirmed that, standing up from below the topsoil, it is 40–50 cm in surviving height, and that the bricks used are not plano-convex. This has led us to the presumption that the existence of such a wall is a main cause of the formation of the low mound. It is also a fact that not only this wall-line but also other wall-lines of burnt red were visible on the surface of the low mound. Through this surface clearance, we have thus known that when the surface is observed, such burnt red wall-lines should be considered to be differentiated from wet soil lines suggesting the existence of walls which are, as mentioned below, certainly concerned with an earlier level. Furthermore, we are inclined to regard the brick wall as associated with the gypsum-plastered floor of NE; however, this has remained to be ascertained.

These scattered features, which may not be contemporary, are now described as Level 1. The sub-surface sherds recovered from there, though not large in quantity, included conical bowl sherds [*cf.* Postgate & Moorey 1976: Fig.8:12 or Gibson 1972a: Fig.34:F]⁵⁾, undecorated upright-handle sherds [*cf.* Postgate & Moorey 1976: Fig.7:1–4 or Gibson 1972a: Fig.34:I], spout sherds [*cf.* Postgate 1977: Fig.5:3,4,7,8] and stemmed dish (“fruit-stand”) sherds occurring with stems missing [*cf.* Postgate & Moorey 1976: Fig.7:5,6 or Gibson 1972a: Fig.34:H], which are almost certainly of Early Dynastic

5) For the conical bowls of Early Dynastic date, see also Martin 1982: pp.154–156.

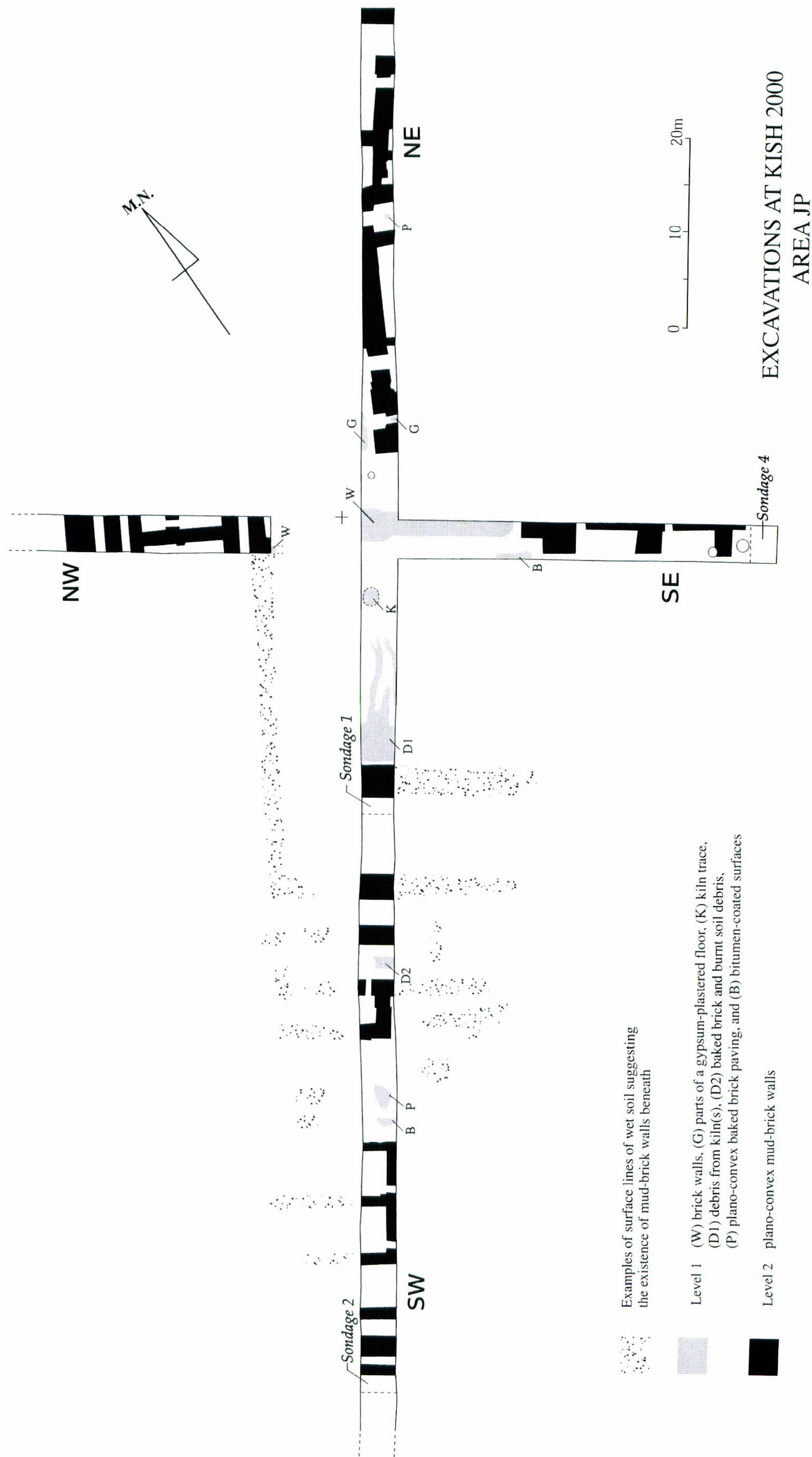


Fig. 2 Surface clearance in “area P” (Area JP), 2000, showing walls and other features.

date from a general point of view (*e.g.* see Pl.6:b). Some solid-footed goblet sherds were also recovered, but their base type appears somewhat different from that which has been reported as Early Dynastic [*cf.* Gibson 1972a: Fig.34:B6]⁶); as for this, at any rate, further study is needed. Also included in the sub-surface material were rim sherds presumably of a later date, whose triangular profiles are comparable with those of jars reported at Nippur as early-late Akkadian [*cf.* Gibson & McMahon 1995: *e.g.* Fig.17:14 and Fig.18:15]. From such sub-surface sherds, we have now considered that the scattered features are not later than the beginning of the Ur III period or, at the latest, 2000 B.C.

Below such scattered features (Level 1), an extent of walls built of plano-convex mud-bricks (Level 2) was exposed (see Pl.4:a,b and Pl.5:a). Some of the walls were 3 m thick, and several had mud plaster, which was 5–7 cm thick on average and 10–13 cm in maximum thickness. From such condition, the Level 2 walls appeared to be well preserved; this was proved in the result through one *sondage*, which is mentioned below. In addition, it is interesting to note that in some places, plano-convex mud-brick walls were softer than soil of room fills, which indeed made it difficult for us to distinguish between walls and fills, of course before the top bricks of surviving walls became discernible by further scraping. These Level 2 plano-convex brick walls, the tops of which were only disclosed in this season, have been thus planned (see Fig.2).

***Sondages* in SW and SE**

Three *sondages* were excavated in SW, and one in SE. The SW trial trenches, set on the southwest side of a plano-convex brick wall 3 m thick (*Sondage* 1), on the southwest side of a plano-convex brick wall 1 m thick (*Sondage* 2) and at the southwest extremity of SW (*Sondage* 3), were 4×1.5 m, 4×2 m and 4×2 m respectively in extent, while the SE trial trench, set at the southeast extremity of SE (*Sondage* 4), was 4×2.5 m in extent.

We had success in probing *Sondage* 1, with the result that the surviving height of the plano-convex brick wall was confirmed. More interesting in this *sondage* was the fact that the deposit that was cleared, consisting of alternate clayey layers, contained no artefacts. The deposit itself reached to a depth of 2.8 m below the topsoil. After clearing the deposit, we found an ashy layer on the top of which some body sherds lay. Although it was still uncertain whether a floor level was reached, at any rate the work in this *sondage* could confirm that the 3 m-thick wall survived to a height of 2.8 m above the top of the ashy layer.

In *Sondages* 2 and 3, the presence of graves cut into the fill of Level 2 was foreseen through observation in the course of clearing deposits; but they were untouched because of the limited time of investigation that we could have in this season. In addition, in the northwest part of NW, the surface clearance further gave an indication that there would be graves; they were also not excavated. We now believe that if datable grave goods be contained in some of these graves, they will provide a *terminus ante quem* for the Level 2 buildings.

On the other hand, in *Sondage* 4, only a remnant wall was found; it was, however, a damaged part of the wall of which the top had already been confirmed through the surface clearance of SW.

Appendix

Considerations of the date of the destruction of the Level 2 buildings

There is a suggestion made by P.R.S. Moorey that the PCB may have been destroyed by Eannatum of Lagash, on the ground of a votive inscription mentioning that the goddess Inanna gave him the kingship of Kish in addition to the *ensi*-ship of Lagash⁷ [1964: p.92 with n.59]. Needless to say, Eannatum, also known as Lumma,

6) *Cf.* also Postgate 1978: Fig.3:4,5, from Abu Salabikh, and R.J. Matthews 1990: Fig.9:1,2, from Jemdet Nasr, which are reported examples of the solid-footed goblets of Early Dynastic date and which, at both the sites, are dated to the ED I period.

7) Kramer 1963: p.310.

an Amorite name, is historically known as the ruler who claimed to have defeated not only Kish but also Uruk, Ur, Umma, Akshak and Mari, and further to have campaigned into Elam and Subir (later called Subartu)⁸⁾. Moorey, however, suggests again that the final, massive destruction of the ED III city of Kish may possibly be associated with the conquest of Kish by Enshakushanna, the ruler of Uruk [1978: p.171]. From a votive inscription derived from two vases, this ruler of Uruk is known as having claimed a victory over Enbi-Ishtar of Kish⁹⁾. Although the chronology of such Sumerian rulers is problematical, these rulers, generally considered to be dated to the early-middle 25th century B.C.¹⁰⁾, fall within the late ED III period.

From an archaeological point of view, the PCB is generally dated to the ED III period [Moorey 1964: p.91; Gibson 1972b: p.115 with Pl.XLIVc; Moorey 1978: p.171]¹¹⁾. If Moorey's suggestions are accepted, material representing the final occupation of the Level 2 buildings of "area P" (Area JP) should be assigned to ED IIIB in conventional terms. Here, however, the view that the divisions of material culture and those of political history do not necessarily correspond should be remembered. Of importance in this respect is the recent claim, put forward by McGuire Gibson and Augusta McMahon on the basis of the evidence from excavations at Nippur, that so-called "ED IIIB" types of pottery, occurring together with ED IIIA types lasting after the ED IIIA period, continue in use into the early Akkadian period (representing the reigns of Sargon, Rimush and Manishtushu), in which some such types as are generally accepted as "Akkadian" and a type said to be an "Akkadian diagnostic" occur alongside, while most such types as are generally referred to as "Akkadian" occur in the late Akkadian period (representing the reign of Naram-Sin and later), the "Akkadian diagnostics" typical of which further continue into the Ur III period [Gibson & MacMahon 1995: pp.6–8]. If this claim is acceptable¹²⁾, what crosses our mind is the possibility that the Level 2 buildings extending around the PCB may have been destroyed by Naram-Sin of Akkad, who suppressed a revolt under the leadership of Kish, further destroying the wall of Kish, as shown in a text published in 1989 by Raphael Kutscher¹³⁾. In the case where the destruction of the Level 2 buildings of "area P" (Area JP) is attributed to Naram-Sin, however, the ceramic material, which is found *in situ* by good fortune, of the final occupation of Level 2 must consist of "ED IIIB" and some "Akkadian" types. If not, do we come to the conclusion that as indicated by Gibson's surface survey¹⁴⁾, this area, "P"(JP), was abandoned by the end of the ED III period, after which, *i.e.*, in the Akkadian period, the occupation extent of Kish itself was reduced to an area at Ingharra, where Akkadian tablets have so far been found, and to some areas of mound W and Uhaimir? Future excavations in this area may provide evidence for resolving this problem.

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8) See Kramer 1963: p.55 and Gadd 1971: p.117

9) Kramer 1963: p.308. See also Gadd 1971: p.114.

10) See the chronological table on p.998 of *The Cambridge Ancient History* (3rd edition), Vol.I Part 2B (1971).

11) In this respect, it is noted that from his surface survey and results of the past excavations at Kish, Gibson suggests that the PCB, as well as palace A at Ingharra, is of EB IIIA date, and that they were abandoned in EB IIIB [Gibson 1972a: p.112].

12) For further discussion on this problem, see D. Matthews 1997: p.1ff. and Gibson and McMahon 1997: p.9ff.

13) Mamoru Yoshikawa, personal communication for the text. In a Japanese article, Yoshikawa quotes the text from Kutscher's book entitled *Royal Inscriptions — The Brockmon Tablets at the University of Haifa* (Haifa University Press, 1989).

14) *E.g.* see Gibson 1972b: p.115.

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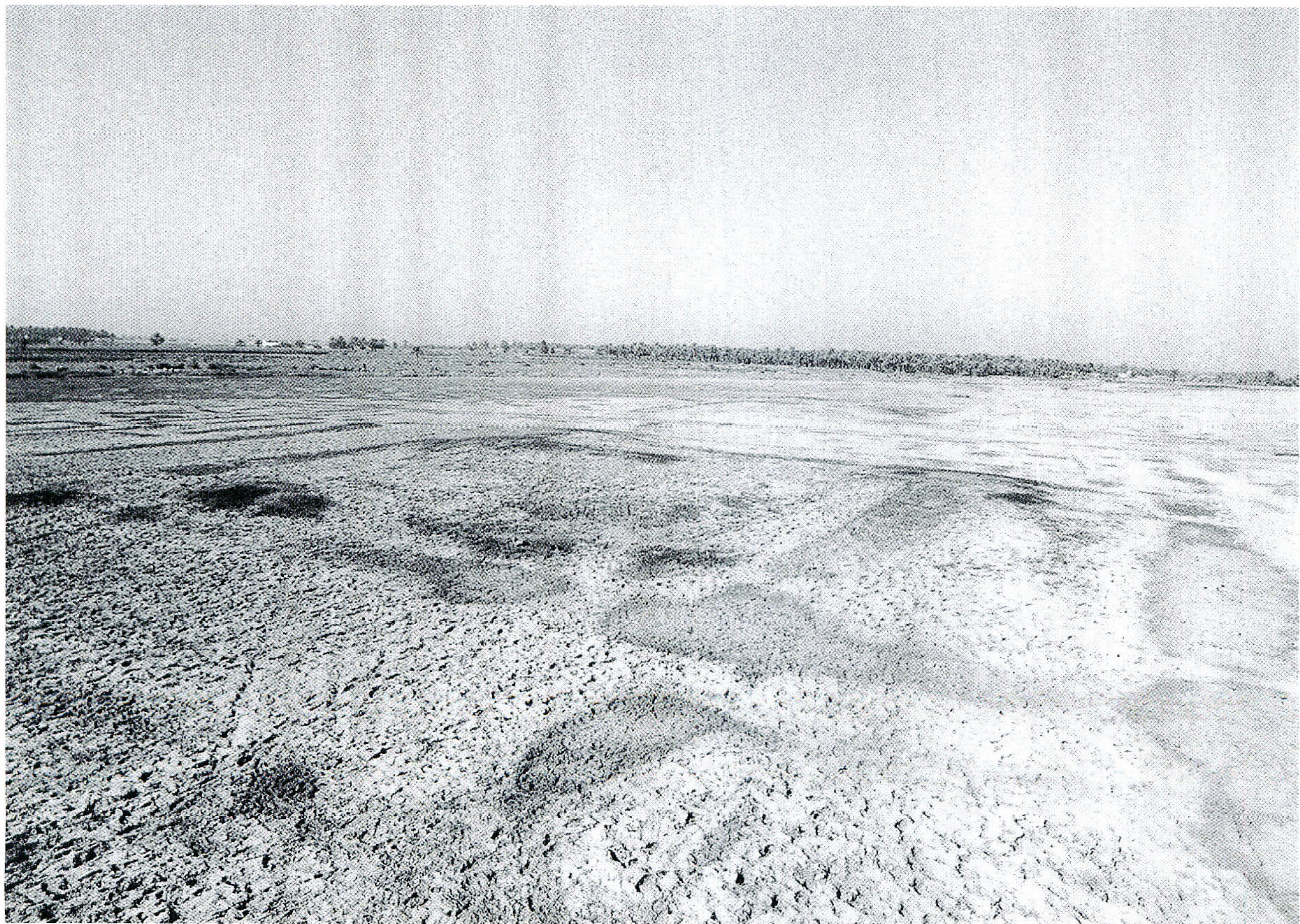
Postgate, J.N. and Moorey, P.R.S.

1976 "Excavations at Abu Salabikh, 1975", *Iraq* 38, pp.133–169.





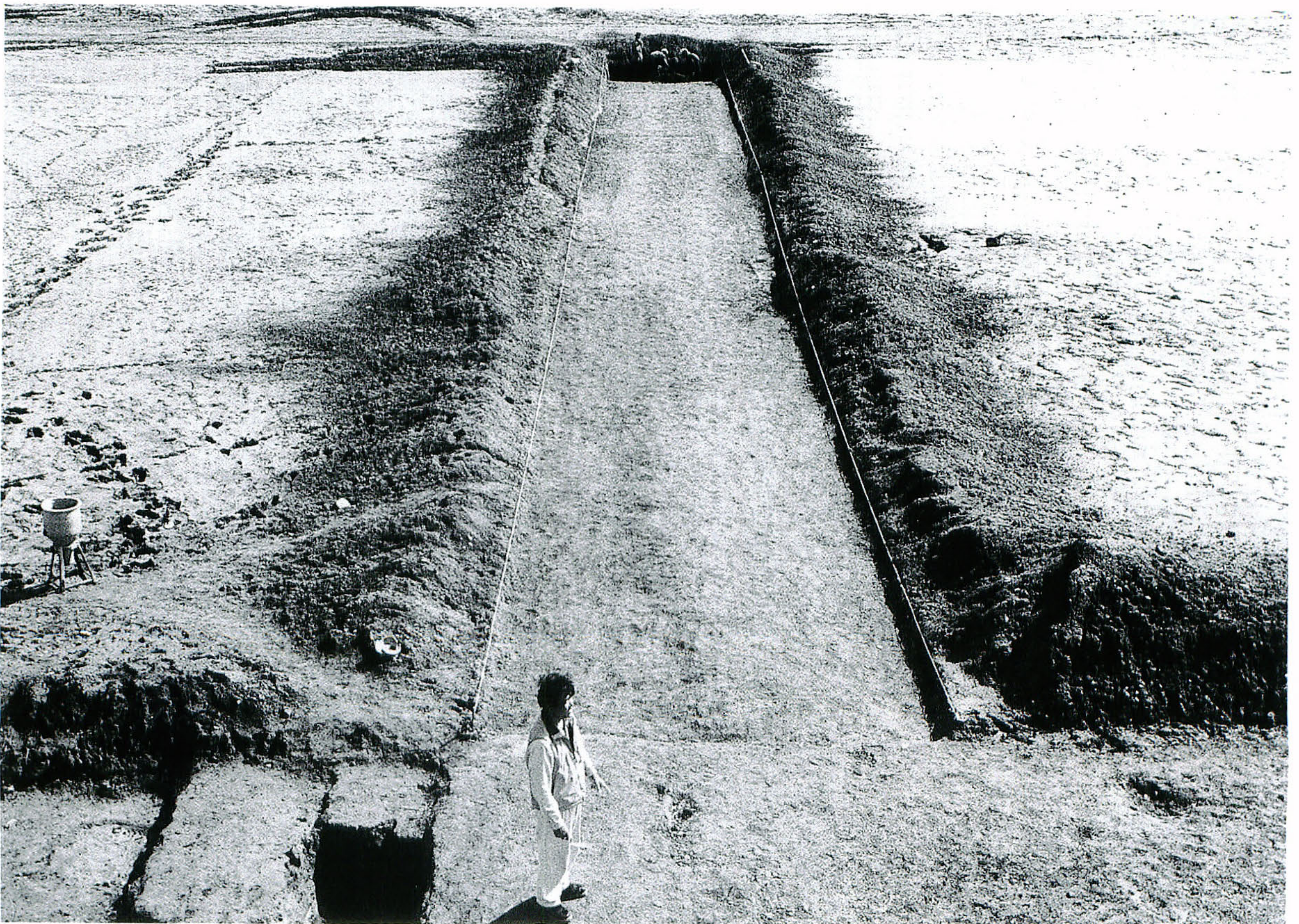
a. View of the surface of "area P" (Area JP).



b. View of the area of surface clearance in 2000.



a. Surface clearance in 2000, looking north-northwest from the modern track.



b. SE surface clearance, showing a wall-line of burnt red (Level 1).



a. The appearance in SW of a plano-convex mud-brick wall with mud plaster (Level 2).



b. View of the top of a plano-convex mud-brick wall of Level 2 in SW.



a. View of SW looking north, showing the appearance of Level 2 walls and the work of *Sondage 1*.



b. Plano-convex baked brick paving and a bitumen-coated surface (Level 1 in SW).



a. Sub-surface sherds from SW.



b. Sub-surface sherds from SW, including conical bowl, stemmed dish, upright-handle, spout, footed goblet sherds.



a. Sub-surface sherds from NW.



b. Sub-surface sherds from NW (a close-up of part of the above no.a).



a. Sub-surface sherds from NE.



b. Sub-surface sherds from SE.



Photo of workmen from the vicinities of Kish, taken together with Professor Matsumoto, Professor Dr. Ohnuma and Mr. Ata.

イラン南部の隊商町ロウニー遺跡について

山内和也*

1. はじめに

ロウニー (Rowni, もしくはロウハーニー Rowhani) 遺跡 (註1) はイラン南部のファールス州, ファッラーシュバンド (Farrashband) の東南約 30 km, ロウニー谷に位置する遺跡である (図1, 2, 5)。ファッラーシュバンド平原からペルシア湾にあったスィーラーフ (Siraf) に抜ける, 10世紀頃に繁栄した重要なキャラヴァンルート沿いに位置している。遺跡は現在のファッラーシュバンドからデフロム (Dehrom) を結ぶ幹線道路の北東側にあつて, 北西から南東方向に細長く広がっている。ロウニー遺跡については1973年にドイツ考古学研究所のフフ (Huff, D.) によって調査が行われているが, 遺跡の北西部に残されている「チャハールターグ Chahartaq」建築遺構のみの調査であり (註2), この遺跡内に点在するその他の遺構群についての詳しい言及はなされていない (Huff 1975, 註3)。



図1 イラン全図

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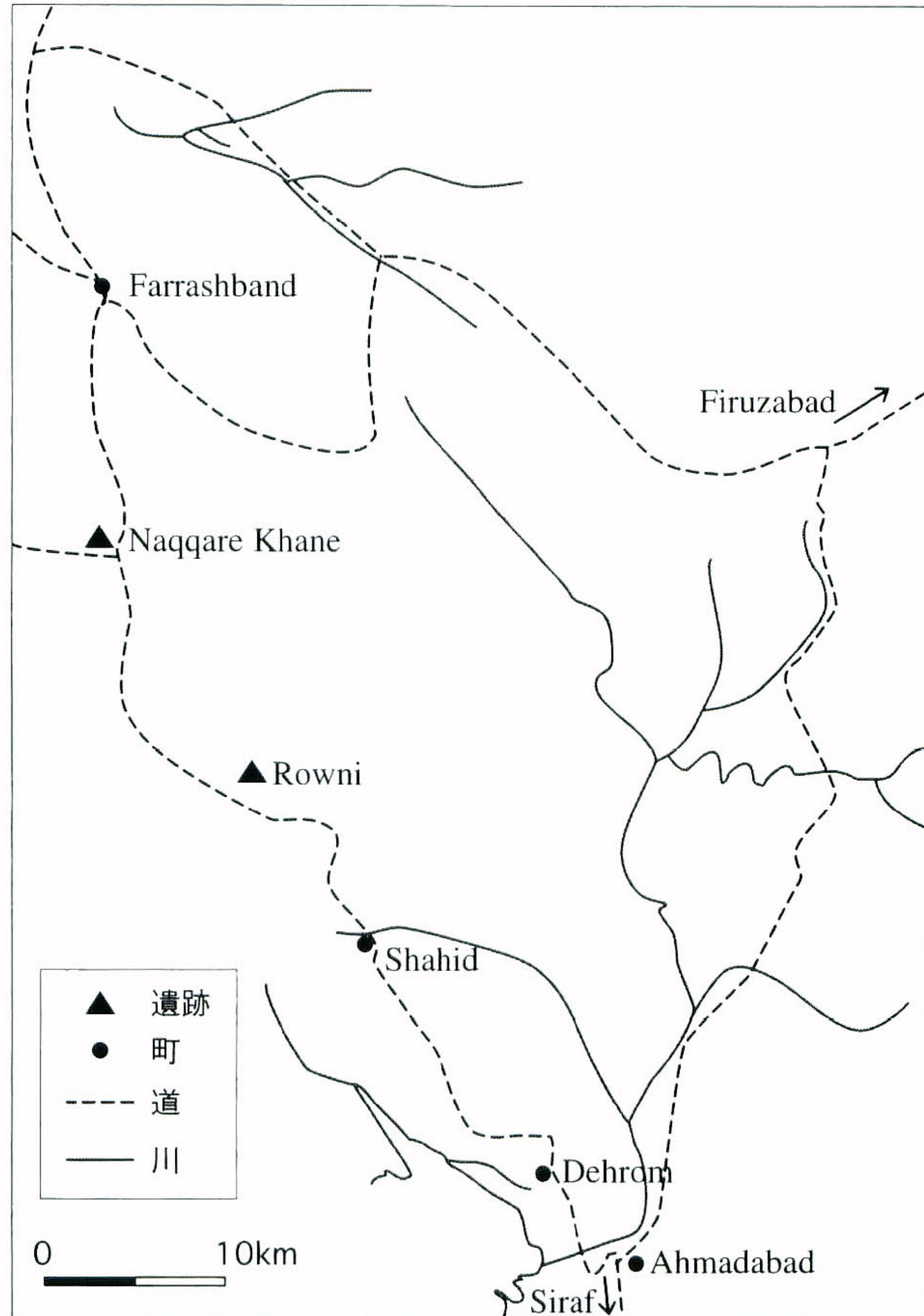


図2 ロウニー遺跡とその周辺 (家島彦一氏作成の地図を基に作図)

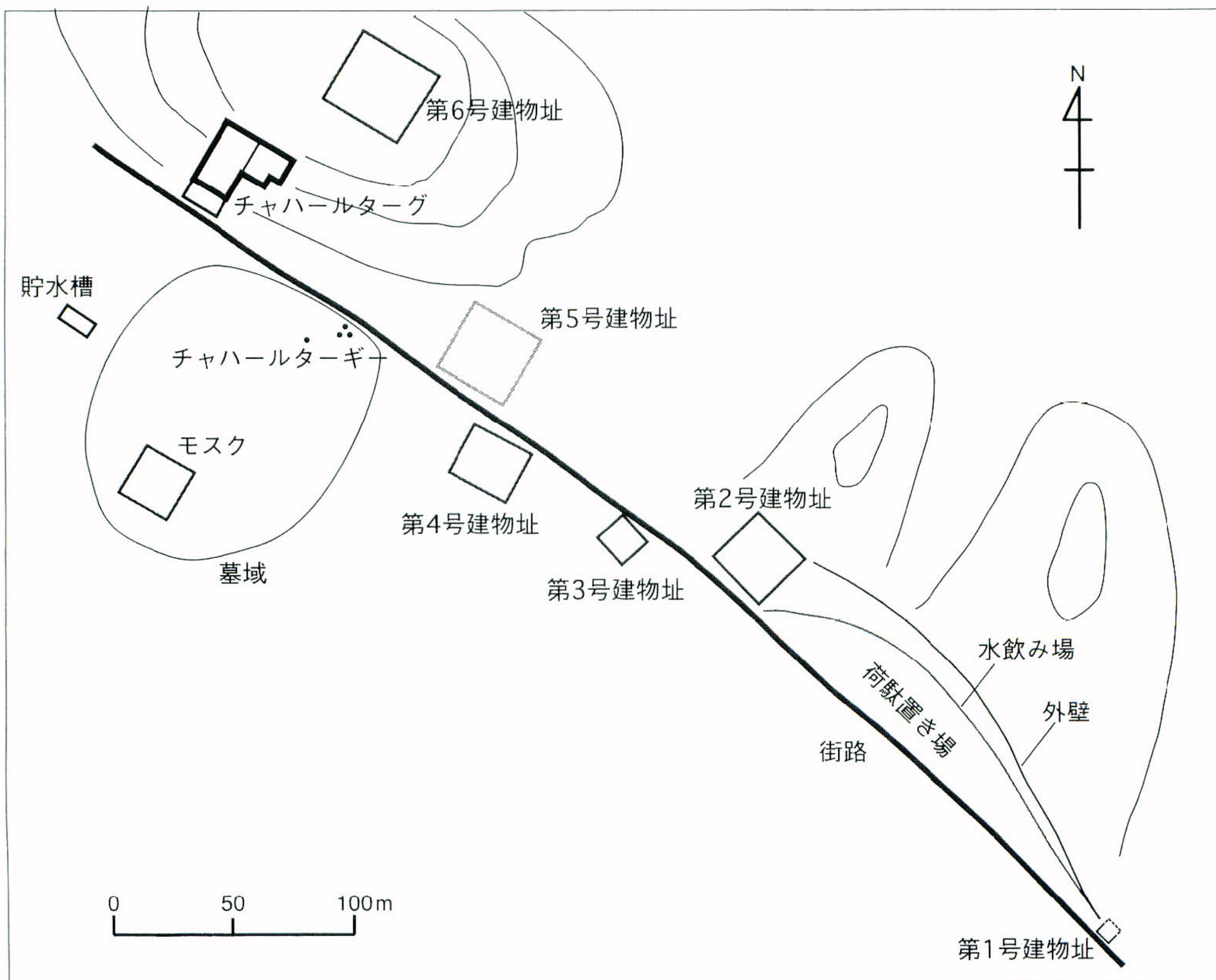


図3 遺構配置図

本稿は1999年1～2月にかけておこなわれたイラン南部のキャラヴァンルート上の調査の一環として行われたロウニー遺跡の踏査の成果に基づき、ロウニー遺跡の概要やその性格について述べていきたい（註4）。

2. ロウニー遺跡の概要

1973年、フフは遺跡の北西端に位置する小高い丘の上にある、いわゆる「エマームザーデ Emamzade（聖者廟）」とされるチャハールターグ建築遺構を調査し、その平面プランと断面図を発表し（図4）、あわせてチャハールターグの南西側にある貯水槽、および南側に広がる墓域について言及している（Huff 1975: 247）。フフはこの墓域の存在に基づいてチャハールターグを聖者廟とし、墓域に伴うものと考えた（註5）。

しかしながら、今回の踏査の結果、これ以外にもいくつかの遺構の痕跡が確認された（図3）。この遺跡に点在する遺構としては、上述のチャハールターグやいくつかの矩形の建物址、街路、荷駄置き場、貯水槽、モスク、墓などが挙げられるが、こうした遺構群は時期的および機能的な観点から大きく二つに分けることができる。

第1群に分類されるものは年代的に先行する遺構群で、遺跡の中央にある街路に密接に関連して配置されているチャハールターグ、関所やキャラヴァンサライと推定されるいくつかの矩形の建物址、荷駄置き場がこれに含まれる。これは、この遺跡がいうなれば「隊商町」としての機能を果たしていた時期に属するもので、隊商町を構成していた建物群と考えられる（註6）。

第2群に分類されるものは年代的にやや下ると推定されるもので、モスクや墓域、貯水槽がこれに含まれる。これはロウニー遺跡が「隊商町」としての機能を失った後に、この遺跡が聖者廟（チャハールターグ）とそれに付随する墓域として利用された時期に属するものである。

以下、この二つに分けて、それぞれの遺構について述べていくこととする。

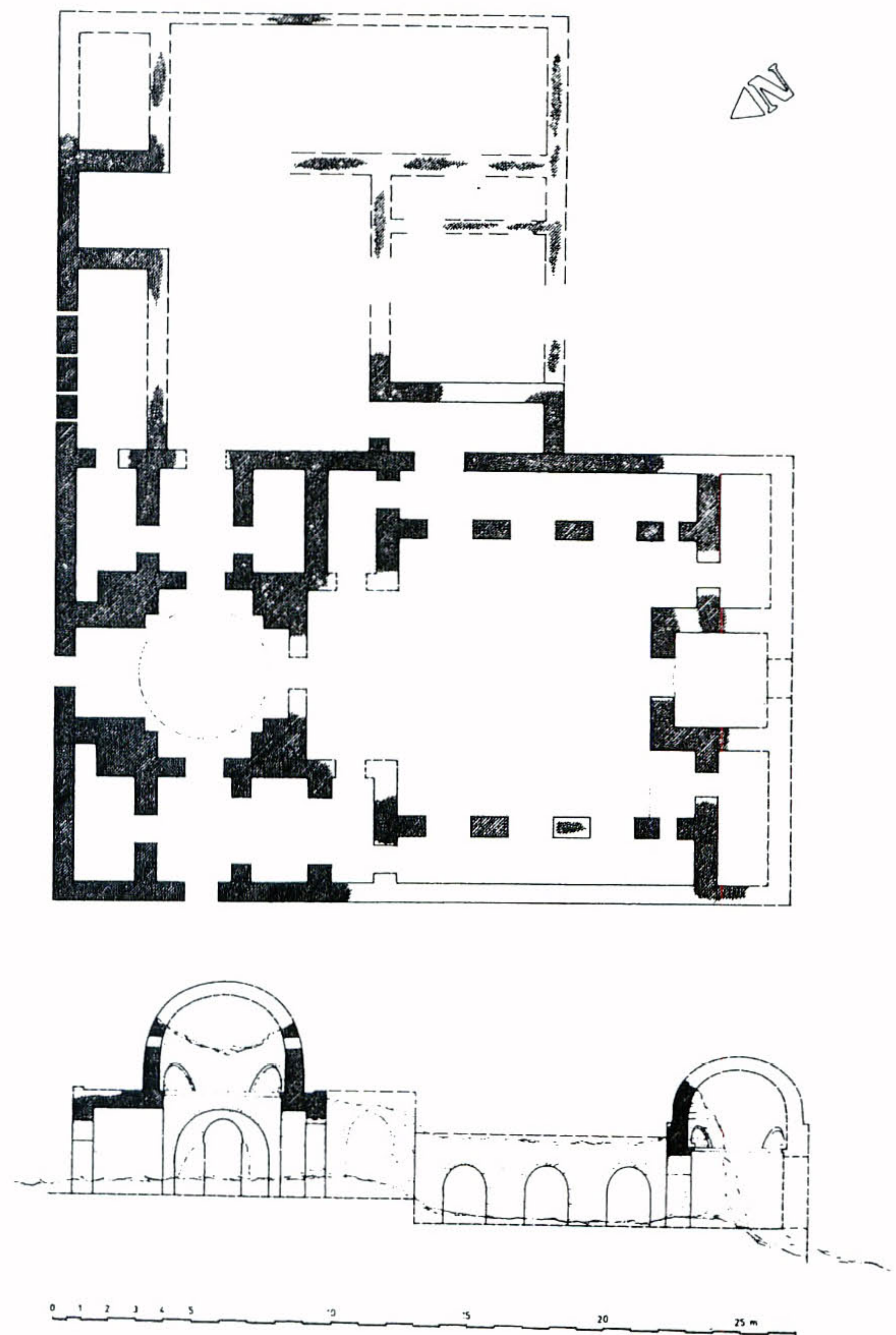


図4 チャハールターグ実測図（Huff 1975: Fig.10b）

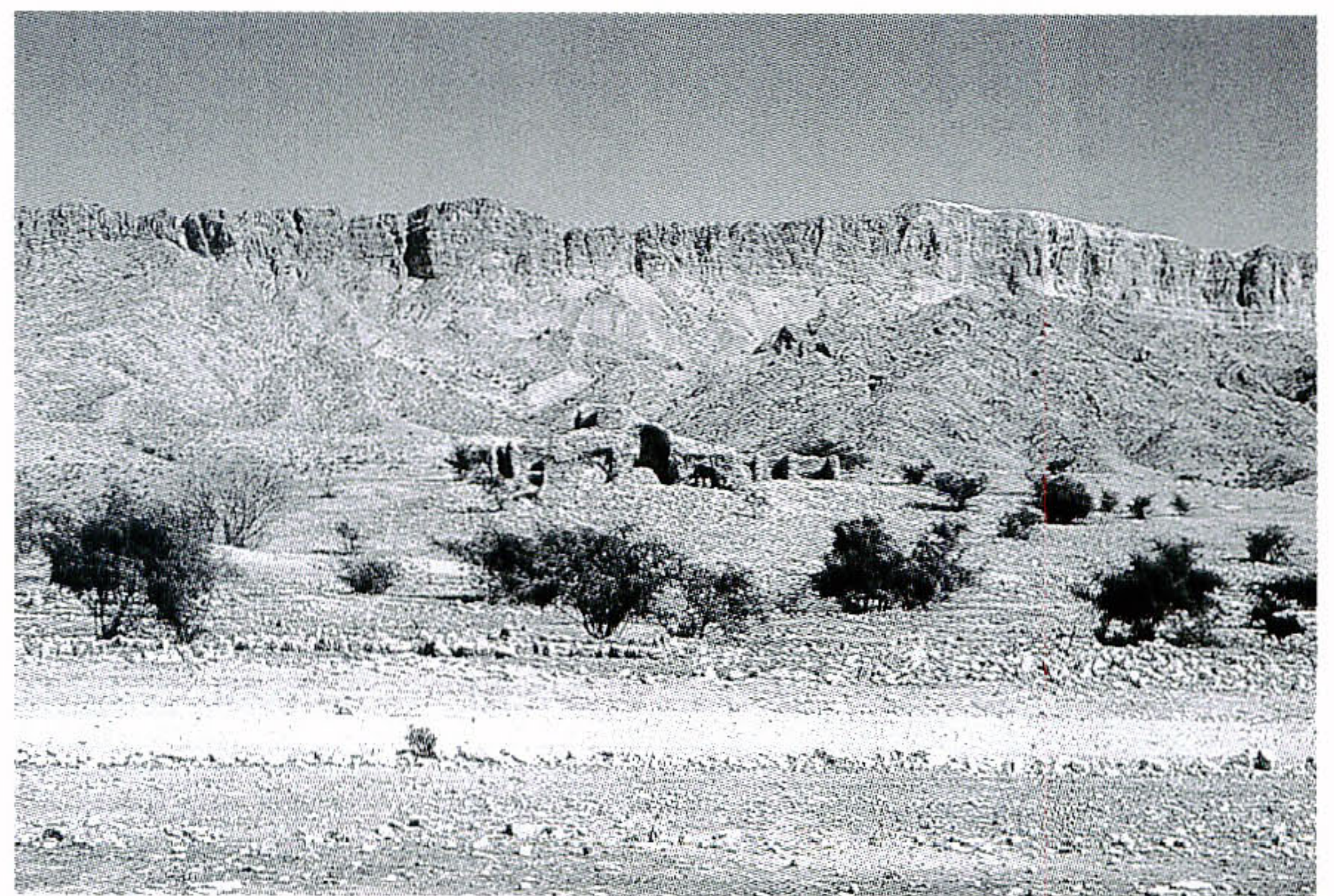


図5 遺跡遠景

(1) 第1群の遺構群

(a) 第1号建物址 (図6)

遺跡の東南端に位置する矩形の小さな建物である。建物の基礎の一部しか残っていないために詳細は不明である。この建物が遺跡の東南端に位置すること、また、次に述べる街路がこの建物の地点から始まっていることからみて、この建物は関所もしくは町の入り口施設であったものと推測される。



図6 第1号建物址

(b) 街路 (図7～9)

幅9～10mの街路で、中央部分がやや凹んでいる。確認された分で全長約500m、南東から北東方向に、第1号建物址のある遺跡の東南端からチャハールターグのある北西端まで続いている(註7)。両側には幅60～70cmの石積みの壁がある。この壁は両端にやや大きめの割り石を並べ、その間に石を詰めて構築されている。この街路の両側に沿っていくつかの矩形の建物と荷駄置き場が位置している。

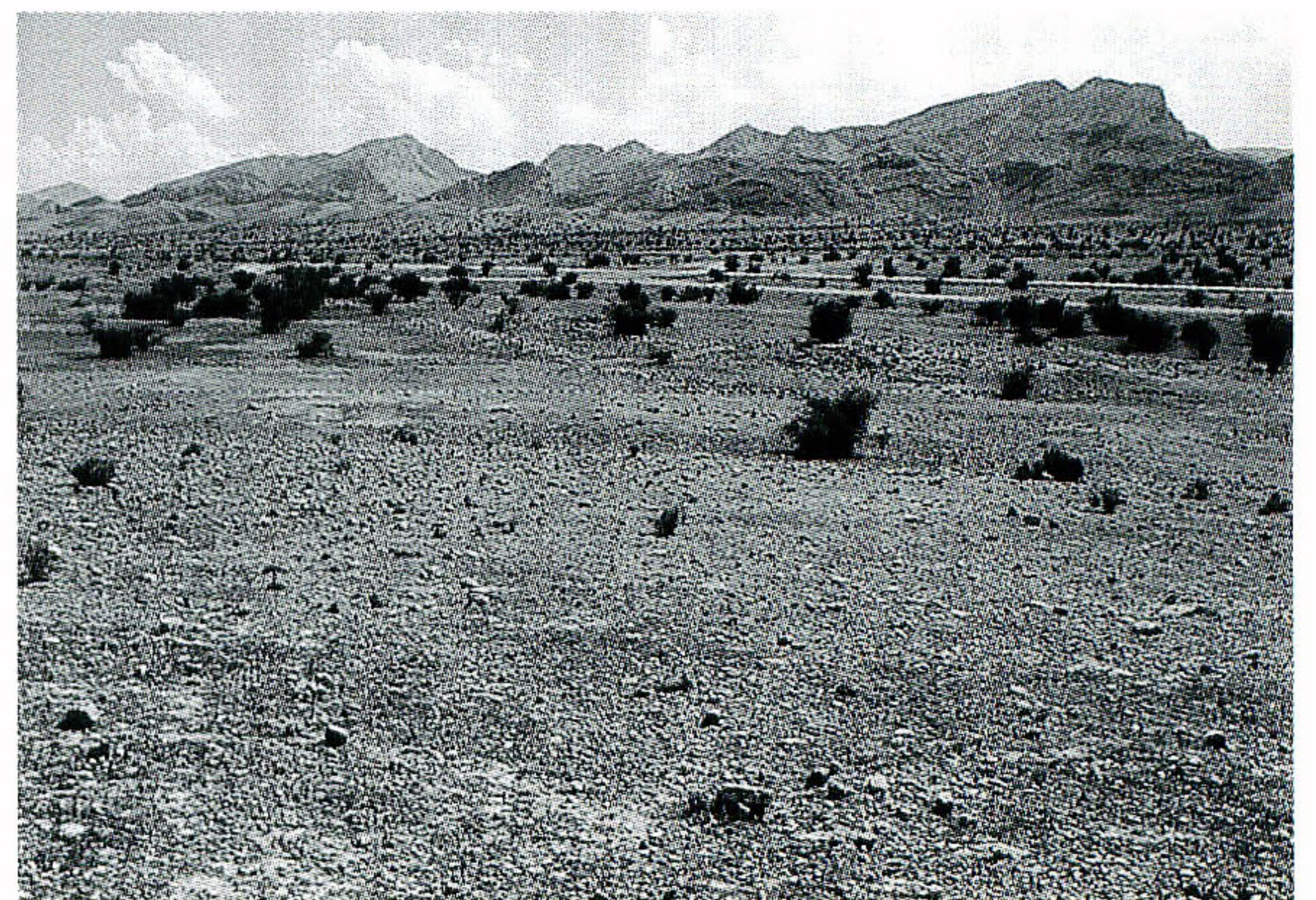


図7 街路

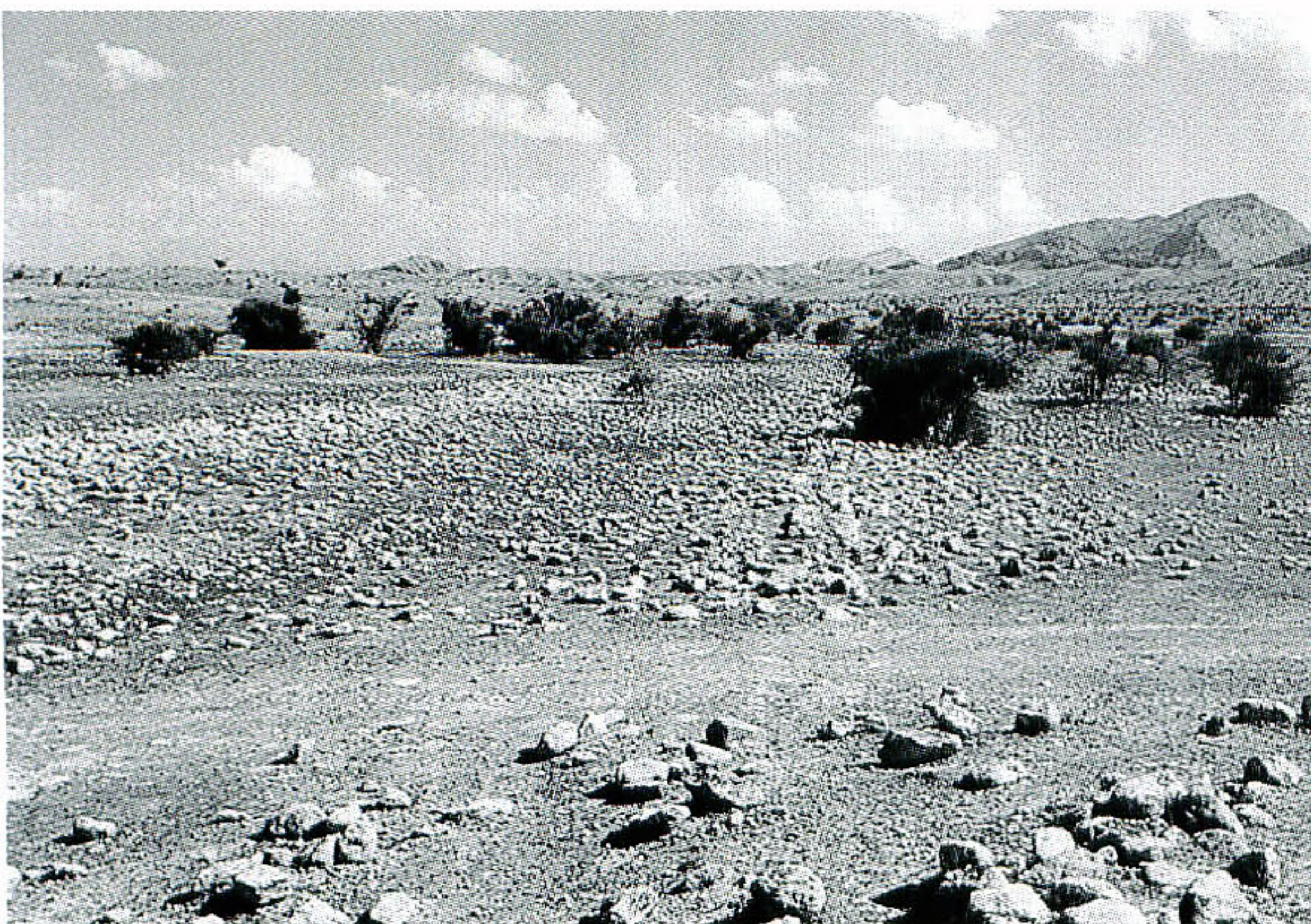


図8 街路



図9 街路の壁

(c) 荷駄置き場 (図10, 11)

街路の北東側、遺跡の東南部に位置する場所がこれにあたり、街路の壁と外壁で囲まれた空間である。外壁は北東側にやや湾曲して張り出しながら、第1号建物址からキャラヴァンサライと推定される第2号建物址まで続いている。街路の壁と外壁の間、外壁に沿うように家畜の水飲み場と推定される水路遺構がある。水路遺構は幅約40cmで、両端に割り石を一行に並べ、その間を水が流れるようになっている。この水路遺構は斜面の等高線に沿うように湾曲しているが、これは水が一ヶ所に溜まらないように工夫されているものと考えられる。溝状に作られている家畜の水飲み場の類例は現在の遊牧民の間でも確認されること(図27)、また、この部分で耕作が行われたと考えるににくいことから、この水路は耕地用の用水路ではなく、家畜用の水飲み場とするのが妥当である。また、街路の壁と外壁の間には他の遺構の痕跡が確認されていないことから、この部分を「荷駄置き場」と推定した。ここにはキャラヴァンに用いられていたラバやラクダといった荷駄が入れられていたものと考えられる。



図10 荷駄置き場

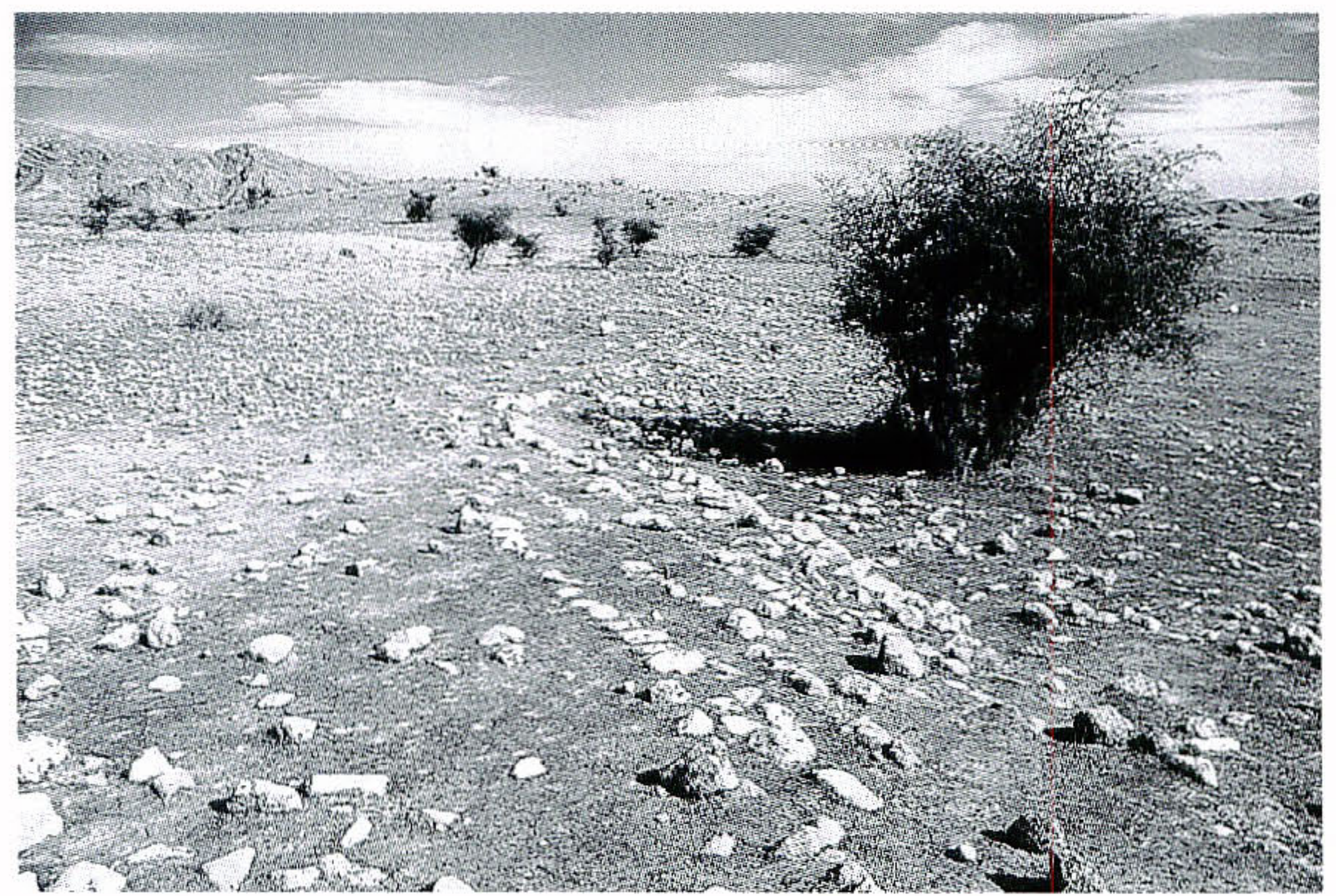


図11 水飲み場 (水路遺構)

(d) 方形・矩形の建物 (図12~14)

街路に沿って4つの方形の建物址(第2, 3, 4, 5号建物址)の壁の基礎が確認された。大きさは異なるが、ともに壁厚は70~80cmで、両端にやや大きめの石を2列に並べ、その間に石を詰めて構築されている。上部が残っていないためモルタルが使用されていたかは不明である。

この中でも注目されるのは第2号建物址である。全体は方形(大きさ28×28m)であるが、中庭を中心としてその周囲に部屋が作られる、いわゆるイラン南部に見られる典型的なキャラヴァンサライの平面プランをもってい

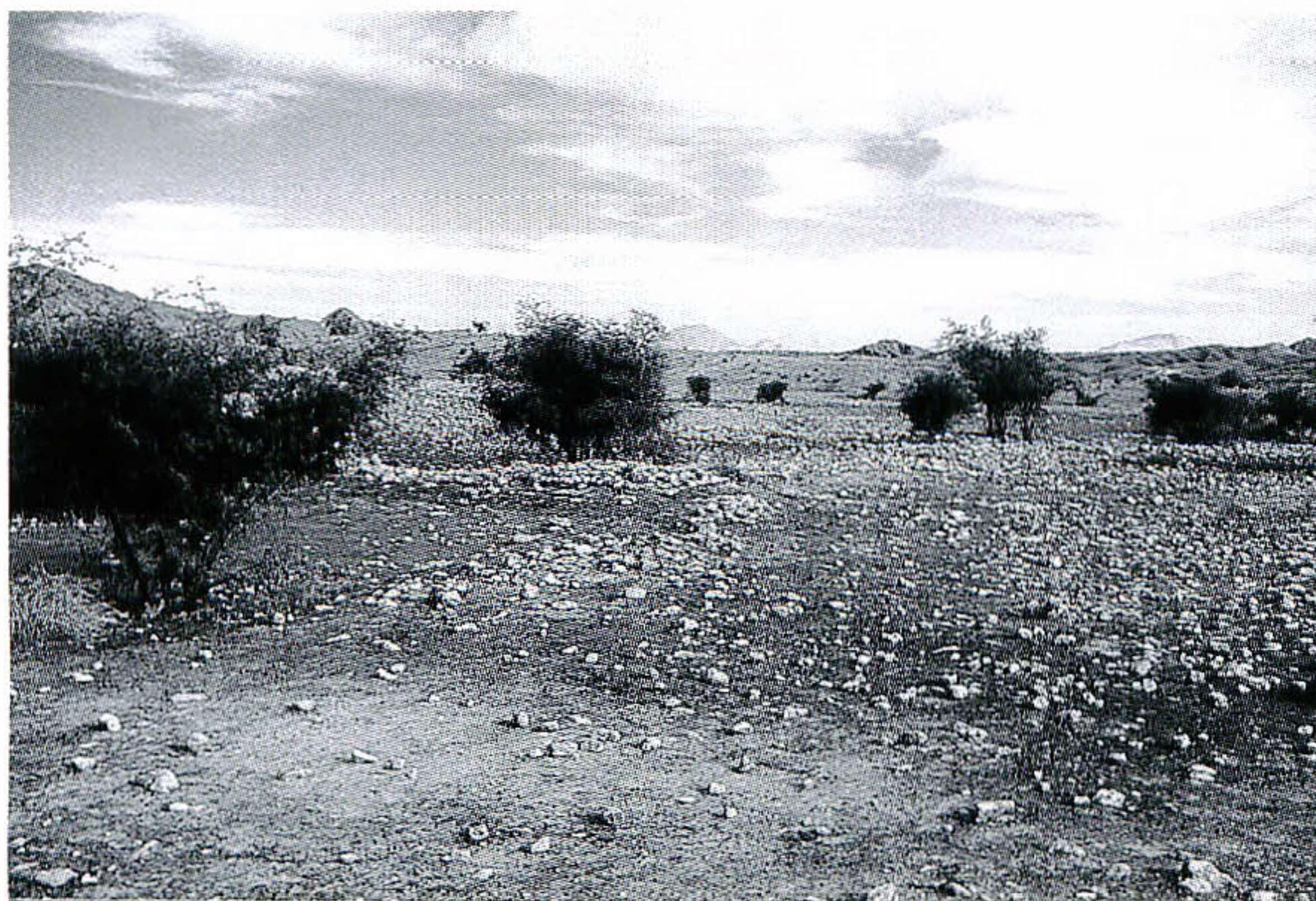


図12 第2号建物址

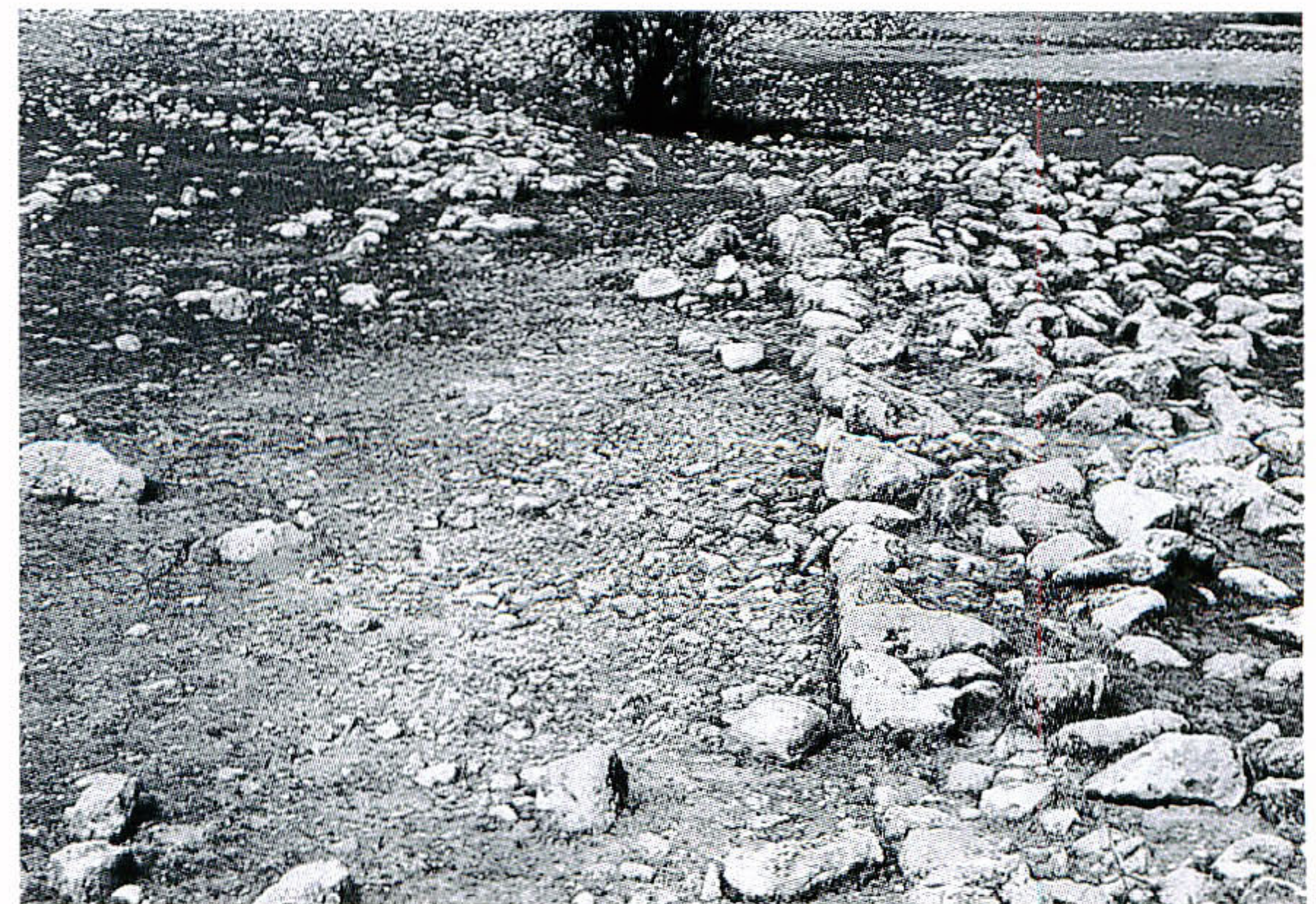


図13 第2号建物址 (内壁)

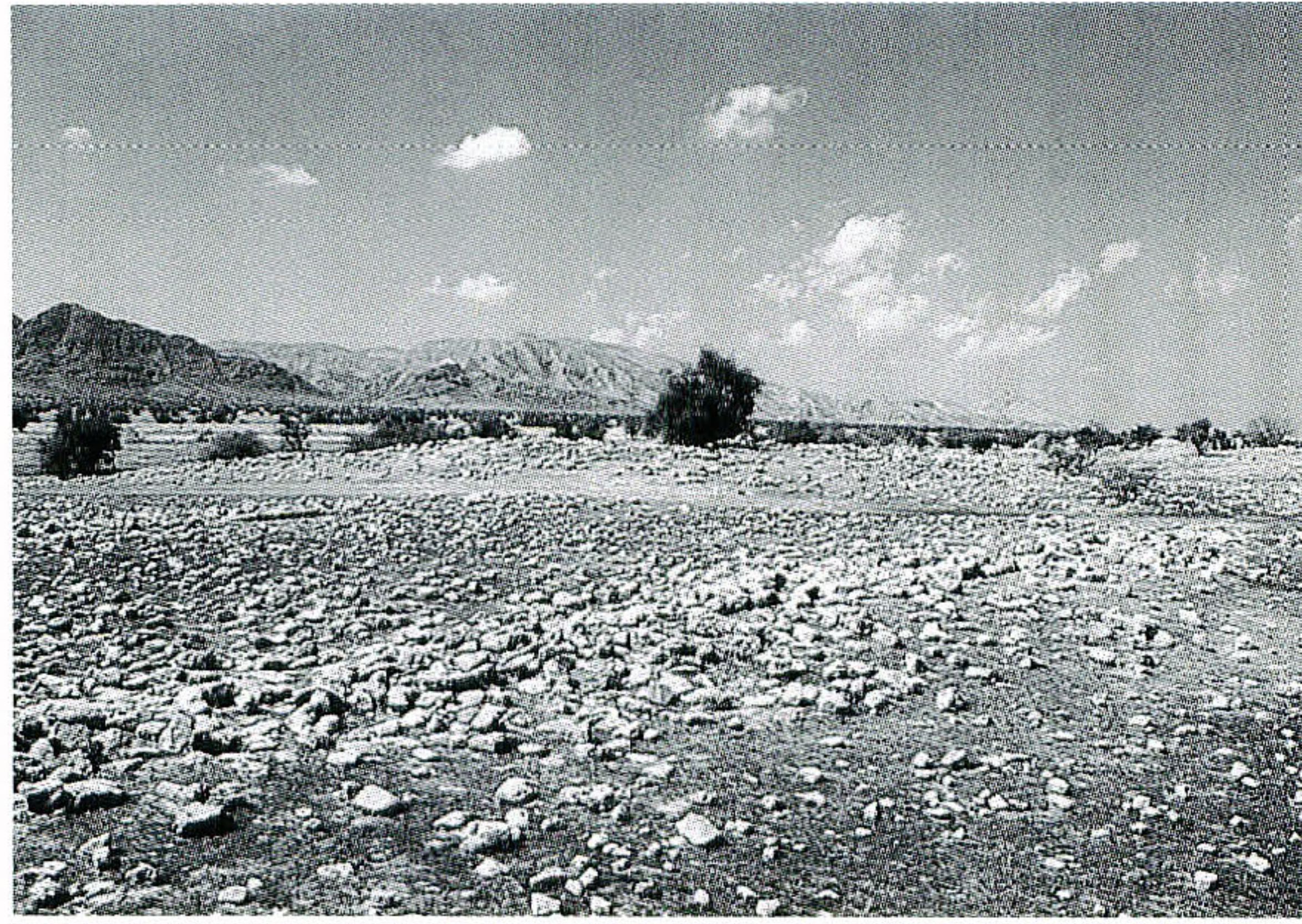


図14 第4号建物址

る (Vanden Berghe 1961: 168)。入り口は街路に面した南西側にある。

その他の建物址も同じように平面プランは方形もしくは矩形であるが、第2号建物址のようにキャラヴァンサラと推定されるプランとは異なっている。現時点ではこれらの建物址の機能については明らかではないが、税関や物品の保管所などの施設とすることが可能である (註8)。

(e) チャハールターグ (図4, 15~20)

チャハールターグは遺跡の北西端のやや小高い丘の南側斜面に位置する。大きさは南北約 27 m, 東西約 27 m で、東側に出っ張りがある「く」の字形の平面プランをもっている。しかしながら、外壁の構築状況からみて、当



図15 チャハールターグ, 貯水槽



図16 チャハールターグ (東南より)



図17 チャハールターグ (入り口部分)



図18 チャハールターグ (中庭と入り口)



図19 チャハールターグ（北東より）



図20 チャハールターグ（側廊）

初は南北に長い矩形のプラン（27×16 m）であり、後になって東側部分が付け加えられたものと考えられる。壁はすべて割り石と石膏もしくは石灰モルタルで構築されており、壁厚は70～80 cmである。建物の前面、つまり街路側には石積みの階段が一部残されている。

建物全体は斜面に沿って2段の階段状に構築されている。北側部分ではチャハールターグを中心として両翼にいくつかの小部屋が配置されている。チャハールターグの前面、つまり南側には中庭があり、その両側には側廊が作られている。入り口は南端にあり、ドーム屋根で覆われている小部屋となっている。東側の増築部分はやや大きめの部屋で構成されているのが特徴である。

このチャハールターグを核とする建築コンプレックスの機能については後述を参照されたい。

(f) 第6号建物址

チャハールターグの北東側、丘の上の平坦面に位置する建物址である。大きさは37×35 mで、比較的大きな建物である。北東側と北西側の一部の壁の基礎はすでに失われているが、大きな中庭とそれに沿って内側に部屋が構築されていたものと思われる。現時点ではこの建物が何に用いられたかは不明である。

(2) 第2群の遺構群

(a) 墓域（図21, 22）

チャハールターグの南側に位置しており、遊牧民の墓域として利用されている。墓の形態は土壙墓で、割り石を縦に差し込んで矩形の墓としたものや、その回りを割り石で丸く囲んだものが多く見られる。墓石に残された墓誌銘の中には日付が刻まれたものがあり、それによれば14世紀初頭のものであることが明らかである（註9）。

また、墓域の中には大きさ4×4 mの4つの矩形の建物址が存在する。崩落が著しくその原型を復元することは難しいが、現在、イラン南部でチャハールターギー（Cahartaqi）と呼ばれている小型のチャハールターグに類似するものであると推測される。これは現在、墓域の傍らに構築されているもので、聖者廟として利用されている例もみられる（図28）。これから類推すれば、これは墓域に伴うものであると理解される。

これらの墓の構築に用いられた割り石は、隊商町を構成していた建物や街路の石積みの割り石が用いられていると考えられること、また、14世紀の日付を伴う墓誌銘が確認されていることから、この墓域が隊商町と同時代に発達したのではなく、時期的に後代のものであると推定できる。

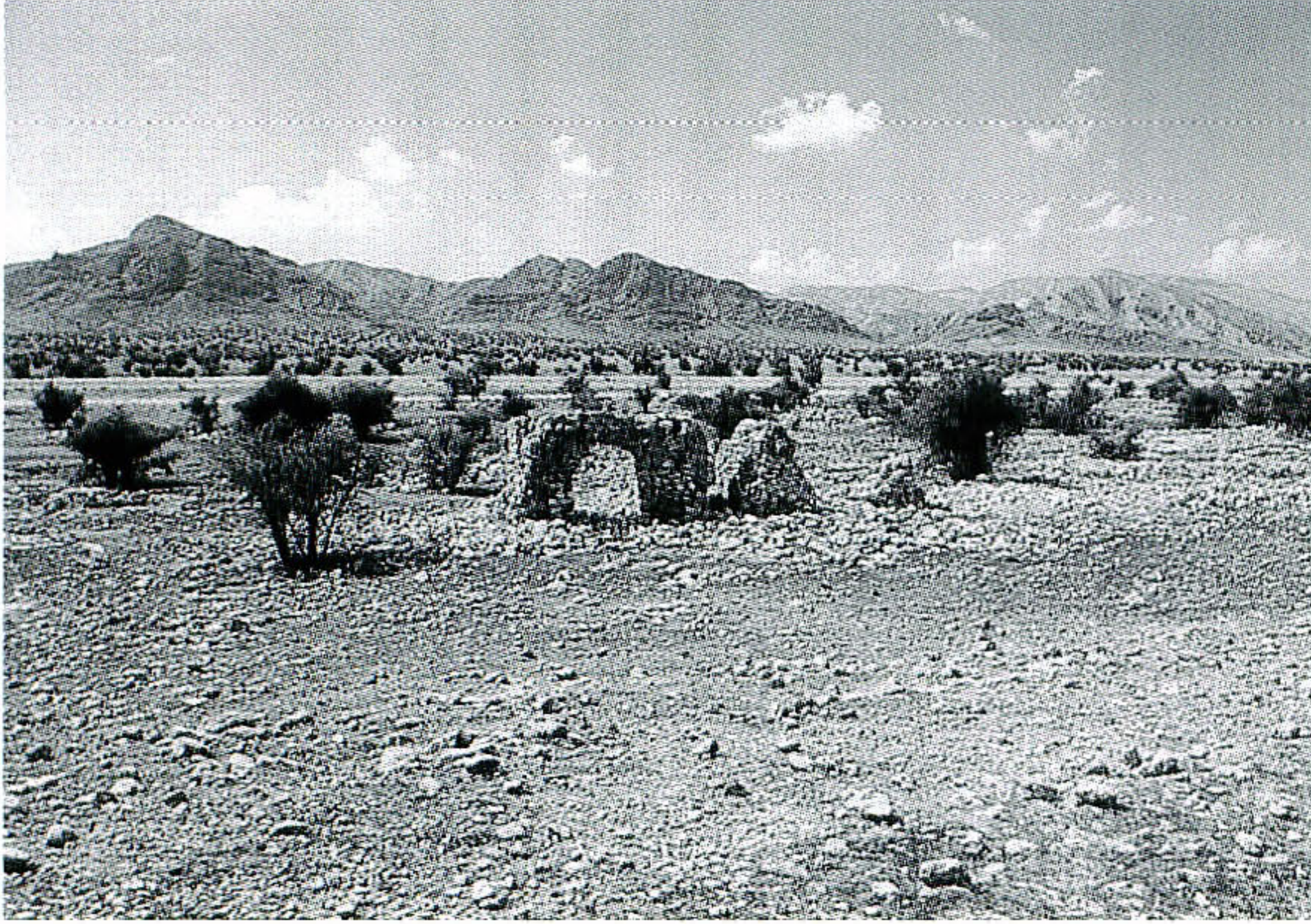


図21 墓域およびチャハールターギー

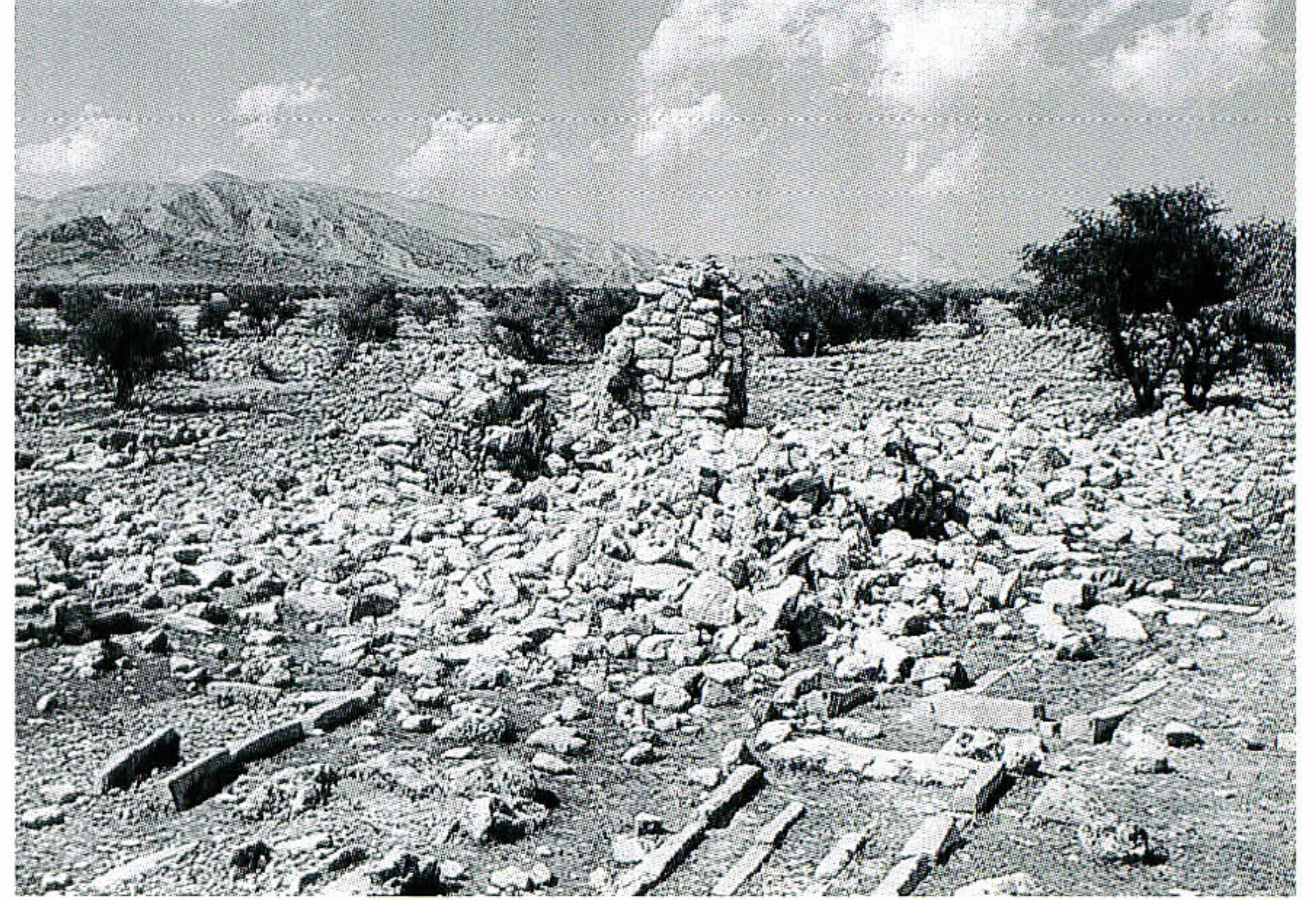


図22 チャハールターギーおよび墓

(b) モスク (図23, 24)

大きさ約 10×10 m の方形のモスクで、南西方向にミフラーブがあり、入り口はその反対側の北東側にある。割り石と土を多く含む石膏もしくは石灰モルタルで構築されており、チャハールターグと比較すると作りが粗雑であることから、チャハールターグと同時代のものというより、より新しいものである可能性が指摘できる。

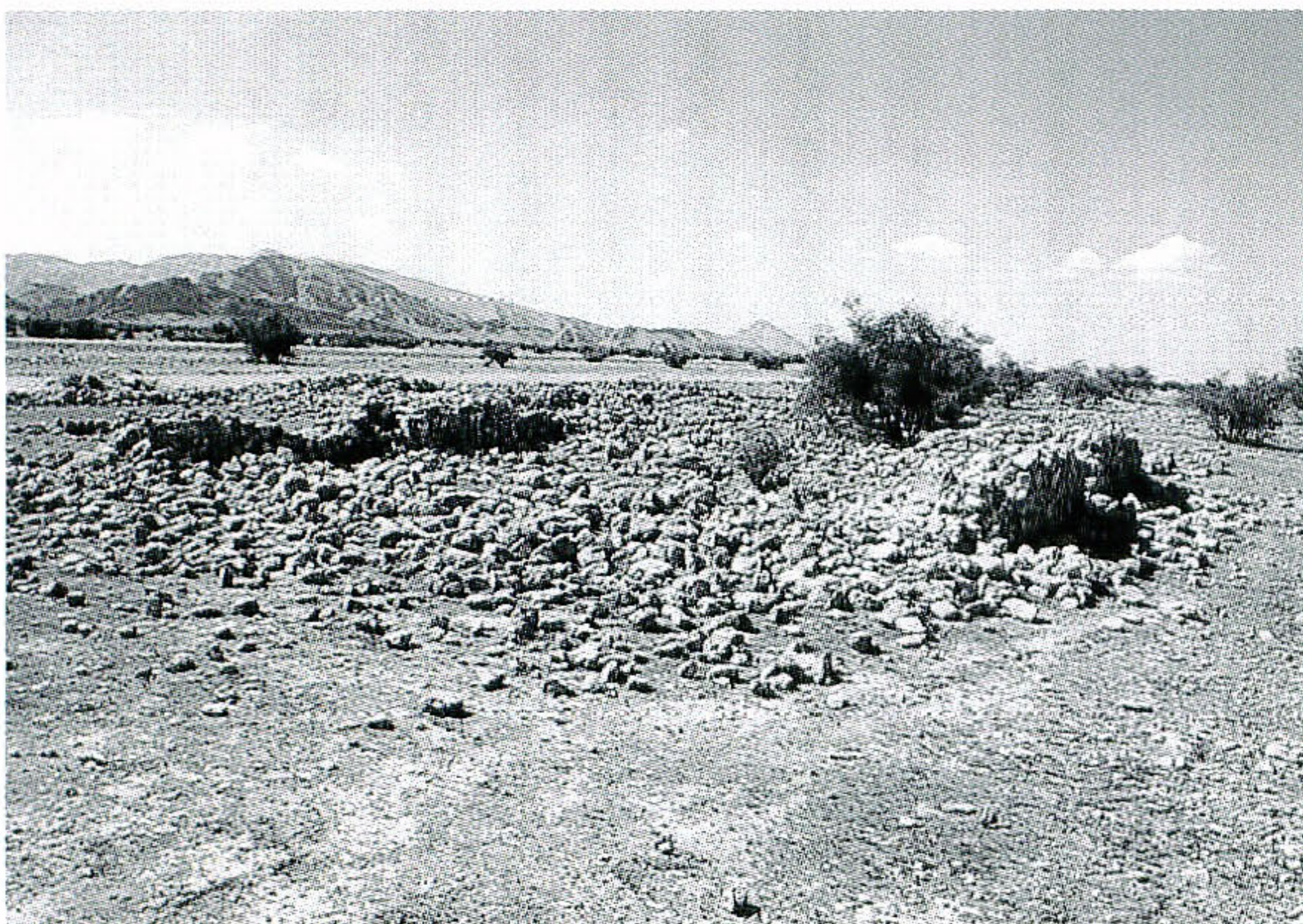


図23 モスク (北東より)



図24 モスク (ミフラーブ)

(c) 貯水槽 (図15, 25, 26)

外壁の平面プランは矩形であるが、内側は四隅が隅丸になっている。大きさは 15×6 m である。現在は崩落し



図25 貯水槽

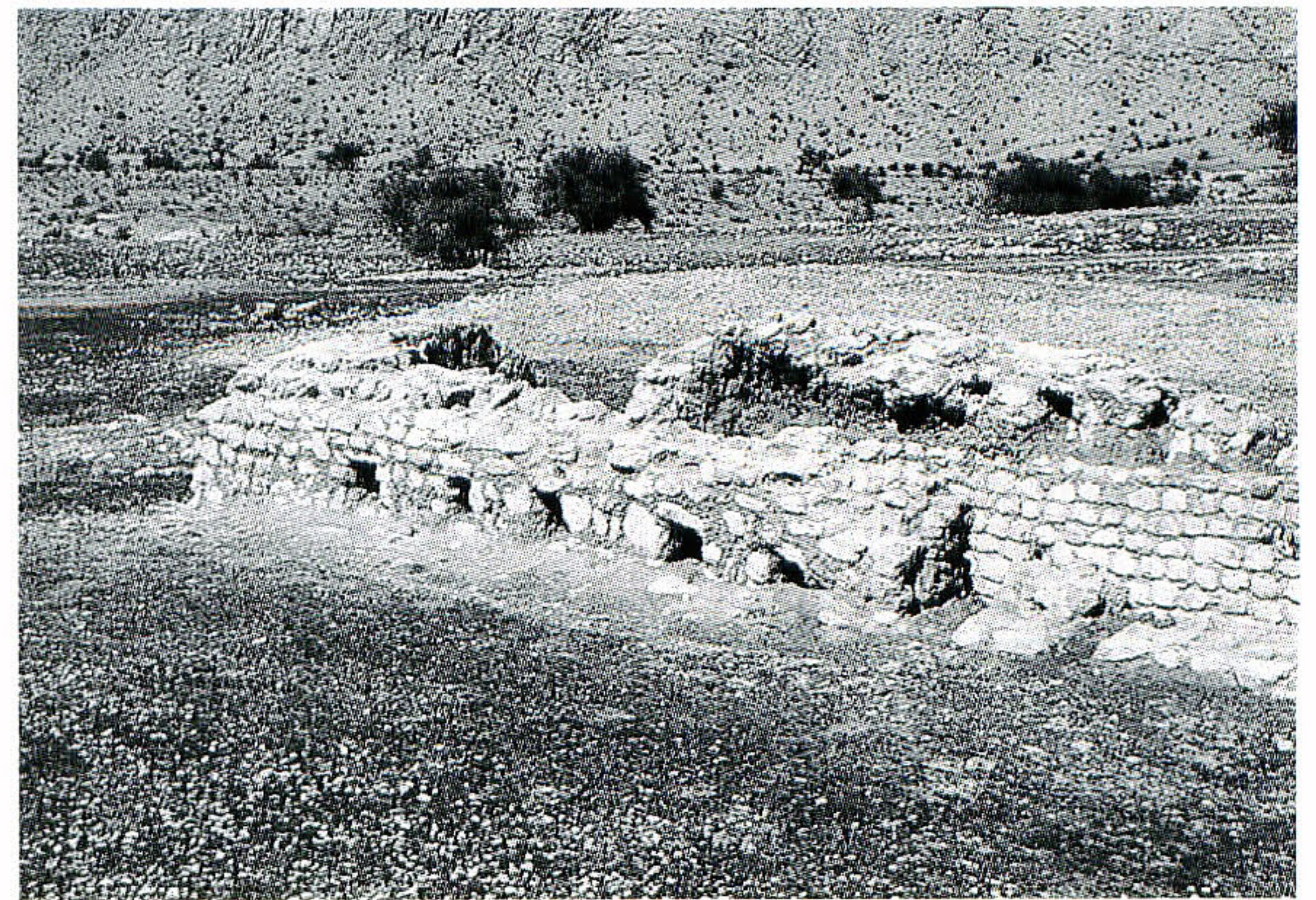


図26 貯水槽 (取水口)

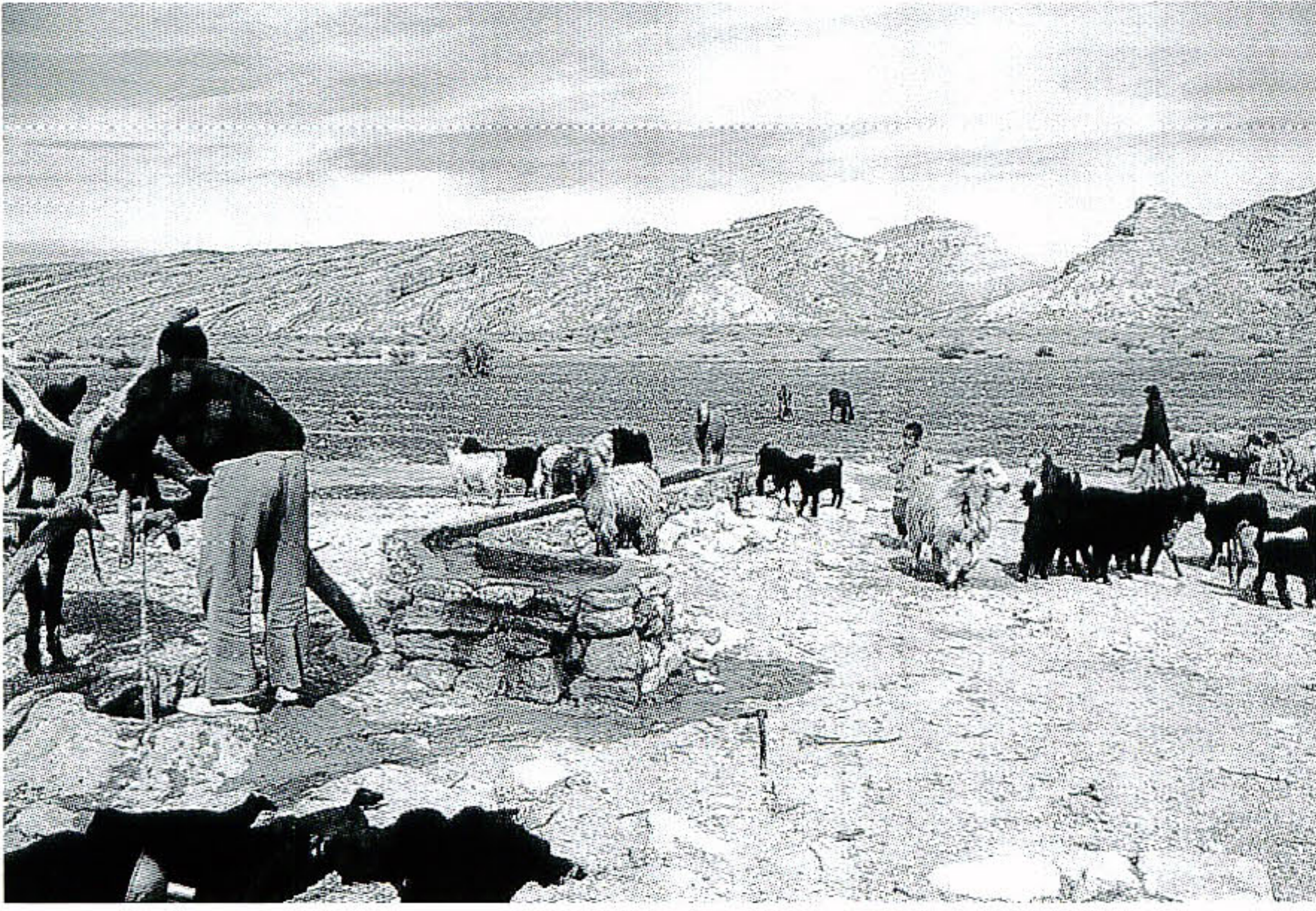


図27 家畜の水飲み場（ボズパル Bozpar）



図28 チャハールターギー（アフマダーバード Ahmadabad）

ているがヴォールト式天井で覆われていたものと考えられる。割り石と石膏もしくは石灰モルタルで構築されており、内面には漆喰の上塗りの痕跡がある。イラン南部のキャラヴァンサライに附属している他の貯水槽と同型のものである。地表面のレベルには壁に取水口がある。

この貯水槽が隊商町と同時に構築されたものか、それとも隊商町の衰退後になって構築されたものなのか、この遺構の年代を特定することは難しいが、ここでは第2群の遺構群として分類した。

(3) ロウニー遺跡の年代

フフは建築プランおよび墓域の存在に基づいてチャハールターグの年代をイスラム時代以降と推測しているが(Huff 1975: 247)、現時点では年代を明らかにする証左に乏しいといえる。しかしながら、このファッラーシュバンドからスィーラーフへ抜けるキャラヴァンルートは11世紀頃には次第に衰退していったと考えられることから(註10)、ロウニー遺跡の第1群の遺構群、つまりチャハールターグを含む隊商町は10～11世紀頃に、第2群の遺構群は11世紀以降に年代付けられるものと考えられる。

(4) チャハールターグの機能

ここで、隊商町であるロウニー遺跡においてチャハールターグを核とする建築コンプレックスがどのような機能を果たしていたかという点について簡単に検討してみることにする。

まず第一に指摘できる点は、チャハールターグは従来考えられていたように孤立して存在するものではなく、隊商町を構成する一つの建物として存在しているという点である。チャハールターグが隊商町を構成する一つの建物となっている例としては、今回踏査を行った同じファールス地方のナッガーレ・ハーネ遺跡やガナーテ・バーク(Qanat-e Bagh)遺跡、ジェッレ(Jerre)遺跡が挙げられる。これらの遺跡もロウニー遺跡と同様に、サーサーン朝時代からイスラム時代初期にかけてのキャラヴァンルート沿いに位置するいわゆる「隊商町」の遺跡であり、チャハールターグは隊商町を構成する一つの施設であることが確認されている。

次に、こうした前提の上で、ロウニー遺跡のチャハールターグがどのような機能を果たしていたかという点であるが、これは大きく分けて宗教的な施設と行政に関する施設の2つの可能性がある。行政に関連する施設であれば、隊商町を監督する役所とできよう。また、宗教的施設とすれば、拝火神殿、モスク、聖者廟といった可能性もあるが、単なるキャラヴァンルート沿いの「旅の安全を祈願する祠」とすることも可能である。

いずれにしろ現段階ではそれを明らかにする根拠に乏しいため、ここではいくつかの可能性を提示するのにとどめ、詳しい検討については別稿に譲りたい。

(5) 小 結

上述のようにロウニー遺跡の遺構群は大きく二つに分けることが可能で、この二つの遺構群は時代的にも機能的にも異なっていることが明らかとなった。

ロウニー遺跡の第1群の遺構群は、明らかに隊商町としてのコンプレックスと認めることが可能である。ロウニー遺跡は、ファッラーシュバンド平原からペルシア湾岸に位置するスィーラーフへ抜ける重要なキャラヴァンルートに沿って点在していた隊商町の一つであり、宗教的施設もしくは行政関係施設であるチャハールターグ、関所、税関、キャラヴァンサライ、街路などの施設を有していた。また、これらの隊商町が機能していたのは10～11世紀頃と考えられる。

第2群の遺構群については、おそらくキャラヴァンルートの変更に伴ってロウニー遺跡が隊商町としての機能を失った後、遊牧民たちによってチャハールターグが聖者廟として利用され、その前面が墓域として用いられた時期のものと推定され、11世紀以降現在に至るまで機能しているものと考えられる。

3. おわりに

イラン南部のサーサーン朝時代からイスラーム時代のキャラヴァンルート沿いには数多くのチャハールターグやキャラヴァンサライが残されているが、これまでは建物址そのものの研究が主流で、その周辺に存在するその他の遺構にはあまり注意が払われてこなかった。そのためチャハールターグの機能についても解明の糸口がなかなか見いだせなかった。

今後は広い範囲で遺跡全体を視野に入れて調査を行っていくことにより、隊商町のあり方、そしてチャハールターグを含む個々の遺構の機能やその年代について解明していくことが必要であると思料される。

註

- 1) 上岡弘二氏によれば、「rowni」は「rowhani (神聖な)」が訛ったものと推測される。
 - 2) 「チャハールターグ」の字義は「4つのアーチ」であり、イラン南部で数多く確認されている遺構である。その特徴としては、4つの脚柱(ピア)とそれかけられるアーチもしくはヴォールト、中央の正方形の空間の四隅に作られるスキンチ(追持入隅)、十字形をなす平面プラン、割石と石膏・石灰モルタルの建築材といった点が挙げられる。現存する多くのチャハールターグ建築遺構(以下、チャハールターグ)は小高い丘に孤立して存在しており、四方に向かってアーチが開いており、周囲から内部が見えようになっている開放式の建物であるかのような印象を与えてきた。しかしながら、フフ(Huff 1975, 1995)やクライスの調査(Kleiss 1991, 1993)および今次の踏査によれば、本来はこのチャハールターグは孤立したものではなく、その周囲にヴォールト式天井をもった回廊が巡っており、外から内部が容易に見える構造ではなかったことが判明している。現存する多くのチャハールターグは比較的堅固に構築されたチャハールターグ構造の部分のみが残っているため、見かけ上、開放式の建物のように感じられるにすぎない。
- また、以前はチャハールターグはゾロアスター教の拝火神殿と理解される傾向が強かったが(Vanden Berghe 1961, Godard 1938 etc.)、宗教的建築物のみならず、ガスレ・シーリーン(Qasle Shirin)やフィールザーバード(Firuzabad)といった宮殿などの他のいろいろな建物にも用いられていることから、必ずしもすべてが拝火神殿であるとはいえない。また同様に、これまではサーサーン朝ペルシア時代の特徴的な建物であるかのように扱われてきたが、イスラーム時代に入ってからチャハールターグが多用されていたというのが一般的である(Huff 1990)。

それゆえ、本稿では「チャハールターグ」という用語をチャハールターグ構造を持った建築物を核とした建築コンプレックスを指すものとして用いることとする。

- 3) フフはこの遺跡の名称を「ロハーニ rohani」と報告している。
- 4) この調査は東京外国語大学の家島彦一教授を代表者とする「イスラム圏における交通システムの歴史的変容に関する総合的研究」の一環として、1999年1～2月にかけておこなわれたもので、東京外国語大学アジア・アフリカ言語文化研究所家島彦一教授、上岡弘二教授（当時）、山内和也、西山伸一（ロンドン大学博士課程）の4名が参加した。
- 5) フフは建築プランおよびそれに付随するとみなした墓域の存在に基づいてチャハールターグ遺構をイスラム時代初期に建設された「エマームザーデ（聖者廟）」と推測しているが（Huff 1975: 247）、これは遺跡全体の成立の過程をみると、むしろ時系列的には逆と考えるのが妥当である。つまり、はじめから聖者廟となるチャハールターグが建設され、それと同時に墓域が形成されていったのではなく、もともと隊商町の一つの建物としてのチャハールターグが存在しており、隊商町としてのロウニー遺跡の機能が失われた後、放棄されたチャハールターグの近くに次第に墓域が形成されていったのに伴い、チャハールターグ自体が聖者廟として認識されるようになったものと推測されよう。
- 6) 「隊商町」という名称については、パルミラやドゥラ・エウロポスのような大規模な「隊商都市」との対比の上で用いた便宜的なもので、この用語が適切かどうかについては今後の検討を要する。
- 7) 街路とチャハールターグおよびその他の建物の配置には興味深い点がある。それはチャハールターグの北西側では街路の痕跡が確認されていない点である。これはファッラーシュバンド平原の南端、ロウニー遺跡の北西約15 kmに位置するナッガーレ・ハーネ（Naqqare Khane）遺跡でも同じ状況が確認されている。ファッラーシュバンド平原からペルシア湾岸に抜けるキャラヴァンルートの拠点であったナッガーレ・ハーネ遺跡では、遺跡の南端にチャハールターグが位置しているが、街路を含む街址は遺跡の北側つまりファッラーシュバンド平原側に広がっており、チャハールターグの南側には街路が確認されていない。チャハールターグは小高い丘の上に建てられるという地形的な条件はあるものの、こうした状況を見ると、キャラヴァンの向かう方向と何らかの関係があるのかもしれない。
- 8) 家島彦一氏から、海の港湾都市との比較から、こうした建物は税関や物品の保管所などの施設である可能性があるとのこと指摘を頂いた。
- 9) 家島彦一氏のご教授による。
- 10) このキャラヴァンルートの年代については家島彦一氏よりご教授頂いた。

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STAMP SEALS AND CYLINDER SEALS FROM AREA A OF 'USIYEH

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The main aim of this paper is to analyze three stamp seals (SS1–SS3) and fifteen cylinder seals (CS1–CS 15)¹⁾ from Area A of 'Usiyeh, a site in the Qadisiyeh (Haditha) Dam Salvage Project area. Their drawings, photographs and descriptions are presented here except for one cylinder seal (CS15) the scene on which is badly weathered.

The site of 'Usiyeh, lying on the right bank of the Euphrates river between the towns of Ana and Haditha, is located 140 km downstream from Mari. Area A lies in the southwest part of the site, which is the highest place of 'Usiyeh²⁾. A multi-room underground structure (Underground Structure/U. S.) and the remains of other structures were discovered in Area A [cf. Fujii *et al.* 1984/85: pp. 112ff.; Oguchi 1992: pp. 61ff. and Oguchi 1996: pp. 66ff.]. All of the stamp seals and the cylinder seals were recovered from either in the deposit or on the floor of the Underground Structure, together with not only pottery vessels but also several such luxury goods as beads, shell objects, stone objects, bronze objects, an ivory object and bone objects [cf. Oguchi 1992, 1996, 1998 and 2000].

Unfortunately, these seals have not yet been studied by such a scientific method as X-ray diffraction powder analysis for the identification of materials. The materials have been only recored by visual inspection.

1. Stamp Seals (Fig. 1 and Pl. 1)

All the stamp seals or amulets³⁾ were discovered in the Underground Structure (SS1, SS2 and SS3). The original dates of these stamp seals seem to go back to the fourth or the third millennium B.C. These seals were, however, also used in the early second millennium B.C. as their find dates.

SS1: SS1 is an eagle-shaped stamp seal with a vertical bore for suspension. It is made of a highly polished white stone (lime stone). The seal design seems to be a goat that is drilled round the indentations. Similar specimens were unearthed from Tell Brak, which date from the third millennium B.C. or from the Jemdet Nasr period [Mallowan 1947 Pls. VIII-4 and XLVII-7 = Porada 1985 pp. 12 and 36 no. 38]. There are also similar specimens in the collection of the Geneva Museum [Vollenweider 1967 Pl. 8 no. 13] and the Yale Babylonian collection [Buchanan 1981p. 37 Fig.114]. The former also date back to the Jemdet Nasr period and the latter date back to the late prehistoric period. Usually such animal-shaped stamp seals (bulls and lions are common shapes) belong to the late fourth millennium to the early third millennium B. C. The original date of SS1 seems to go back to at least the early third millennium B. C.; then it was continuously used or reused

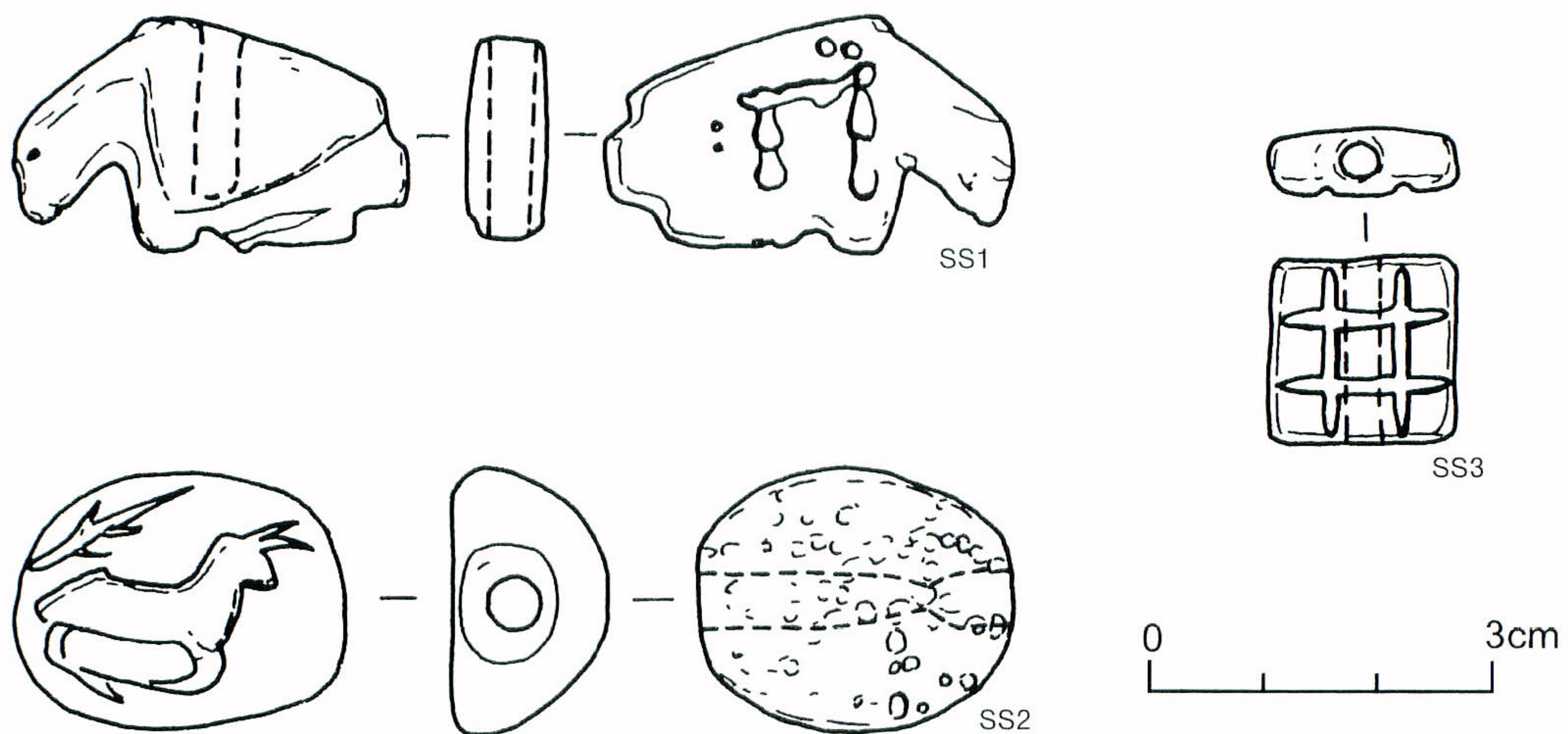
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- 1) The main contents of this paper are those which have been condensed from parts of my Ph.D. thesis [Oguchi 1996]. I would like to thank Professor Hideo Fujii for permitting me to use the seals from Area A of 'Usiyeh for my study. Moreover, I would particularly like to thank Mr. Charles Burney for giving me great encouragement and many appropriate suggestions. I am also grateful to Dr. Dominique Collon for many invaluable suggestions in particular on the 'Usiyeh cylinder seals.
- 2) The excavations of Area A were carried out from November 1982 to December 1983 by the Japanese Archaeological Expedition in Iraq (an expedition from Kokushikan University), headed by Professor Hideo Fujii, with cooperation of the State Organization of Antiquities and Heritage in Baghdad.
- 3) According to Porada, "Stamp seals shaped like animals were often contemporary with the earliest cylinder seals; their function was not restricted to identifying ownership, for they also served as amulets. The shape would symbolize the power attributed to the animal depicted" [Porada 1985 p. 116].

until the early second millennium B.C.

SS2: SS2 is made of a dark brownish stone with whitish pockmarks, and its shape is an ellipse with a semi-circular section, called the Oval Hemispheroid seal [Buchanan 1984 p. xii⁴]. There are also beads shaped like this in Area A [Oguchi 1998 Pl. 4 -Type 27: B148, B149 and B150]. The seal design is a horned animal with vegetation. The original date of SS2 also seems to go back to the late or later prehistoric period.

SS3: SS3 is made of a reddish orange stone, and its shape is a tabloid or a rectangular plaque. The seal design is simple crosshatching.



SS1 Find spot: Room M ④. Site no.: USS-1. I. M. no.: I.M. 'Usiyeh 85. Material: whitish limestone. Size: 36 mm × 20 mm, thickness, 7 mm. Scale: × 1.

SS2 Find spot: Room W ④. Site no.: UB-114. I. M. no.: I.M. 'Usiyeh 11-10. Material: dark brownish stone with whitish pockmarks. Size: 23 mm × 18 mm, thickness, 8.5 mm. Scale: × 1

SS3 Find spot: Room W ④. Site no.: UB-378. I. M. no.: I.M. 'Usiyeh 89. Publication: Fujii *et al.* 1984/5 Fig. 9-16. Material: reddish orange stone. Size: 16mm × 16mm, thickness, 6.5 mm. Scale: × 1

2. Cylinder Seals

Cylinder seals from 'Usiyeh are important for an identification of the date of the Underground Structure as well as supplying evidence of a regional style of cylinder seal in the Middle Euphrates region.

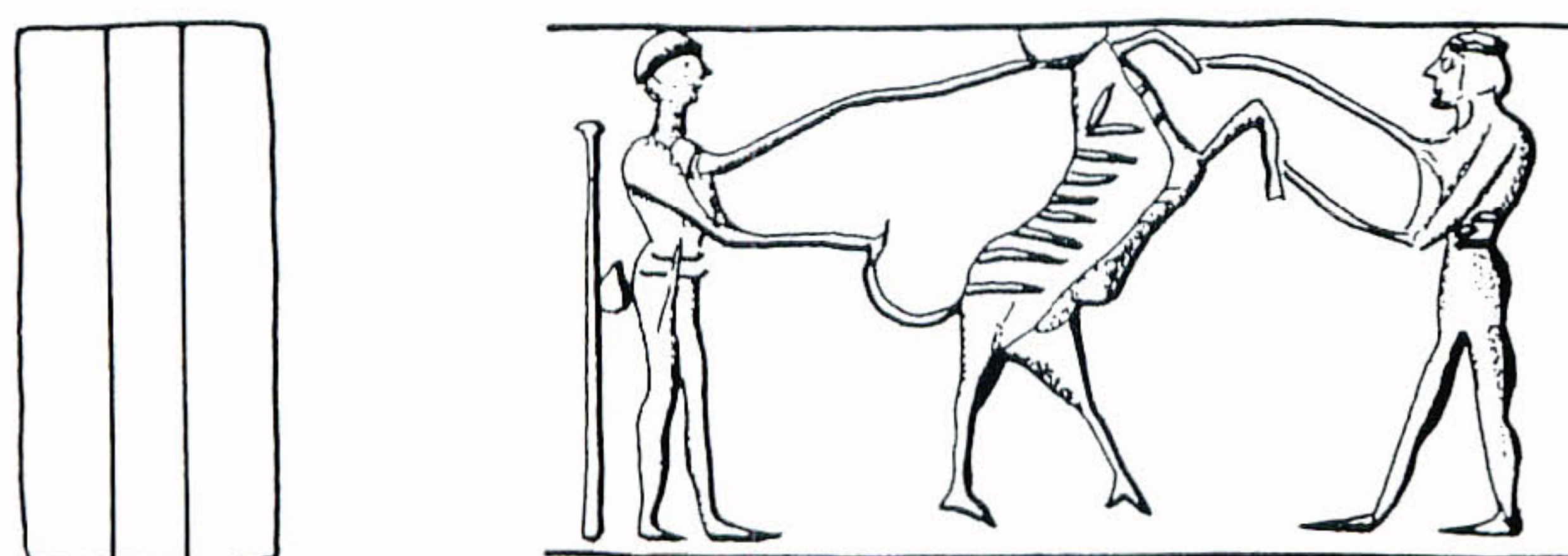
The discovery spots of these cylinder seals were in the Underground Structure, and most of them were discovered in Room W. Those discovery spots are, however, not only on the original floor, *in situ*, but also at various levels and contexts, because the Underground Structure had been utilized for a long time. There are many levels with different utilization plans, and the structure and floor were very deliberately destroyed. Eight out of fifteen cylinder seals, CS1, CS3, CS4, CS6, CS9, CS10, CS12 and CS14, can be inferred as belonging to the original floor from their discovery spots, although some cylinder seals were found 35cm above the original floor, because the later construction was built above this level. On the other hand, it is doubtful whether cylinder seals CS2, CS8 and CS11 belonged to the original floor. Most of these cylinder seals, however, seem to belong to the original floor in the

4) According to Buchanan, "Flat-faced, quite regular-shaped hemispheroids are distinctive of the glyptic of most of Western Asia in the Late Prehistoric period, being less common in Iran, Anatolia and North Syria" [Buchanan 1984 p. xii].

same way as the other luxury objects. Cylinder seals which have been recovered from doubtful discovery spots are discussed in separate paragraphs.

The order of each description of cylinder seals is generally from left to right on the drawing of its impression. The terms used for the most part in descriptions employ the glossary, which was established by Edith Porada [Porada 1948 pp. xxiv-xxv⁵⁾]. It can happen that comparative references indicate the same cylinder seal referred to by different authors.

CS1: A contest scene is depicted on this cylinder seal (Pl.2). Two heroes conflict with an animal, probably a lion, from both sides. There is a ball-and-staff at the back of the hero on the left, who is naked except for a belt and crested cap and may be a representation of a clean-shaven man. He grasps the lion's tail with his right hand and also near the lion's head with his left hand. Unfortunately, the head of the lion has been chipped. The lion is rampant and turned towards the right, being placed in the middle. The hero on the right is also naked except for a belt. He has longish straight hair with a band (?). He grasps the lion's forepaws in turn with his hands.



CS1 Find spot: Room W, 30 cm above Phase 1. Site no.: C-5. I. M. no.: I.M. 'Usiyeh 33⁶⁾. Publication: Fujii *et al.* 1984/5 Fig. 9-10. Material: Light orangeish stone. Its surface has become pale yellowish green from weathering. Size: Diameter 8.5 mm × 8.5 mm, length 18 mm. Scale: × 1.5.

Three-figure contest scenes seem to have replaced the four-figure contest scenes in the Post-Akkadian period [Collon 1982 p. 113]. Also this scene persists until the Ur III period and frequently occurs during that period. Usually this scene consisted of one victim between two assailants [Porada 1948 p. 34] like CS1. Numerous cylinder seals, which depict a three-figure contest scene, are found at many sites in Mesopotamia. The lion as the central victim, turned toward the left, is more frequent than turned toward the right. CS1 is a later specimen, and there are some later examples from Ur [Legrain 1951 nos. 189, 195 and 199], Tell Asmar [Frankfort 1955 no. 754], Tello [Parrot 1954c nos. 86, 87 and 88] and Fara [Moortgat 1940 no. 282], and in the collections of the British Museum [Collon 1982 no. 250] and the Ashmolean Museum [Buchanan 1966 nos. 410 and 439B]. On the other hand, CS1 seems rather smaller than most cylinder seals with a three-figure contest scene.

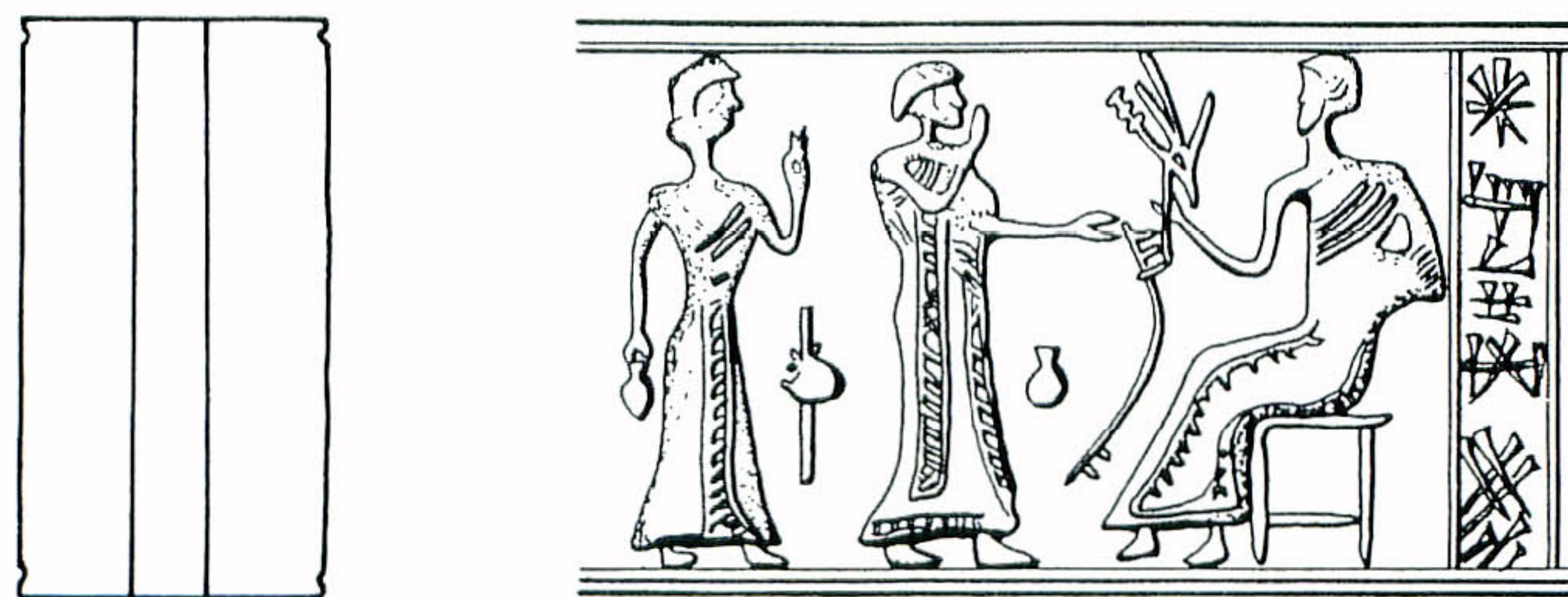
The ball-and-staff probably appears in the Akkadian period [Collon 1982 no. 172; Collon 1987 no. 103] and continues to the later period as a filling motif. Before the end of the third millennium B.C., however, the ball was placed in the centre of the staff [Porada 1948 p. xxiv]. After that time, in the Isin-Larsa period, the ball appears at the side rather than in the centre of the staff [ibid. p. 38], and it is most frequent in this period. The ball of CS1 is placed at the side of the staff and associated with a small pot.

5) Porada's glossary is widely used, for instance in the catalogues of the British Museum [Collon 1982 pp. 18-19; Collon 1986 pp. 20-21], Ashmolean Museum [Buchanan 1966 p. xxi] and Marcopoli Collection [Teissier 1984 p. xxiii].

6) I.M. numbers (Iraqi Museum number) with the site name, 'Usiyeh, are not actual I.M. numbers. These numbers were entered when we registered finds for the museum on site, although some of them seem to have been not registered and become study materials in the museum.

CS1 should probably be dated to the latest two centuries of the third millennium B.C., and was used till the later period.

CS2: A worship scene before a seated deified king is depicted on CS2 (Pl. 2). A border line edges the top and bottom, and a one-line inscription panel is bordered by a line on either side. The left female worshipper is wearing her fringed robe. She has a small jar in her right hand with her left arm raised. A ball-and-staff appears between her and a male worshipper, who is placed in the middle. He is wearing his fringed robe and raising his right arm to the front of his face. His left hand is stretched out in front of the deified king. Between them a small jar is illustrated in the field. On the extreme right of the seal impression, the deified king sits on a box. He is clean-shaven and wearing his fringed robe with a plough in his right hand.



CS2 Inscription: ^dDa-gan-KASKALKUR ^dDagan-illatu/^dDa-gan-baliha Find spot: Forecourt Doorway ④, above the stone accumulation. Site no.: C-1. I.M. no.: I.M. 'Usiyeh 25 (I.M. 120909). Publication: Fujii *et al.* 1984/85 Fig. 9-6; Yoshikawa 1988 p. 209. Material: hard black stone, haematite quality, mica contained in it. Size: diameter 11 mm × 11 mm, length 21 mm. Scale: × 1.5.

The Syrian cylinder seals almost invariably have a linear border round the top and bottom, and the inscription panel is usually closed off at both ends [Collon 1986 pp. 12 - 13] same as CS2. On the other hand, the Old Babylonian cylinder seals never have a line round the top of the seal, and the inscription panel is not closed off at the end [ibid.]. These mannerisms seem to have continued from the third millennium B.C., except for a few examples. CS2 may have belonged to the group of Syrian cylinder seals on this evidence. Iconographically, however, CS2 shows the Babylonian style rather than the Syrian style, and is derived from the Akkadian cylinder seals.

In the Akkadian period, ploughs and ploughing scenes are frequently depicted on cylinder seals [Moortgat 1940 no. 204; Porada 1948 nos. 208 and 212; Boehmer 1965 Abb. 533, 540, 541, 546 and 711-715a; Collon 1982 nos. 145 and 209; Collon 1987 no. 106; Breasted 1934 nos. 47 and 240; Frankfort 1939 Pls. XX-a and d, XXI-e and XXXVII-m; Frankfort 1955 nos. 423 and 609]. Most of them are related to a vegetation or fertility god or goddess. The plough seems a characteristic of the Akkadian period rather than the other periods, and it became rare after that period. A plough in the hand of the deified king or god is very rare or never occurs in the early second millennium B.C.

The presence of two worshippers on CS2 breaks with the traditional type of the worshipper scene which belongs to the Ur III, Isin-Larsa and Old Babylonian periods. CS2 maybe shows Akkadian features. CS2, however, has later features too, and these are more certain. A ball set up at the side of a staff is a rather later common style (see also the section of CS1) [Porada 1948 p. 38], and the filling objects are common in the Isin-Larsa and Old Babylonian periods. Moreover, their robes and hairstyles also seem later features.

CS2 has the only inscription in all the finds in Area A of 'Usiyeh. Prof. Yoshikawa has kindly

read this inscription, and his brief note has been published [Yoshikawa 1988 pp. 209-210]. Moreover many scholars gave me much information about this inscription⁷⁾. This information was not only helpful for improving my knowledge but also taught me its problems.

There are two possible phonemes with another meaning for this inscription ^dDagan-illat (illatu in Akkadian) and ^dDa-gan-Baliha whose ideograph is ^dDa-gan-KASKAL.KUR.

The god Dagan is known as the most important god in Mari. Probably the cult of Dagan appeared in the Akkadian period, as is known by some textual evidences: the god Dagan presented the city of Mari and other cities to Sargon (Akkad) when he worshipped in the temple of Dagan at Tuttul (southern Tuttul: modern Hit) [Hirsch 1963 p. 38]. It is also known that Dagan had shrines in the cities of Mari, Terqa, Tuttul, Subatu and Emar [Yoshikawa 1988 p. 209]. The god Dagan must have been popularly worshipped in the Middle Euphrates region.

According to Yoshikawa, Illat as a constituent element of a personal name is well attested in the Ur III and Isin-Larsa periods in Babylonia but not in Mari [Yoshikawa 1988 p. 209]. Also he believes that the nomenclature “deity + illat” or “deity+ KASKAL.KUR” was under the influence of Babylonia, but still there is no evidence of ^dDa-gan-Illatu.

On the other hand, the ideograph KASKAR.KUR has another phoneme as baliha/balihe. The Balih River is a tributary of the River Euphrates, their confluence being near a modern town Raqqa on the Middle Euphrates, and also Balihu was a town name on the Balih River⁸⁾. In the third millennium B.C., the town Balihu was called Ib-la and mentioned with Ursu (Urfa) [Reallexikon der Assyriologie 1932 : Balihu].

Gordon refers to ^dKASKAR.KUR in his article [Gordon 1969 pp. 70ff]. He has not only proposed to read analytically the ^dKASKAL.KUR in the Hittite source but also refers to the Mesopotamian source. According to him, the name Balih = Balih River was written both ideographically and phonetically in the Early Old Babylonian period, which can be seen in the Old Babylonian Itinerary [ibid. p. 77]. Also according to him, the writing Ba-li-ih is clearly referring to the Balih river in a Mari text [ibid.]. It means the Balih River already named this from the Larsa period.

Dr. Watanabe kindly informed me of the other references of the ideogram ^dKASKAL.KUR and Balih from the Emar texts. The Emar texts are described as Akkadian with some influence of Hurrian and Hittite. According to her, ^dKASKAR.KUR.R is used as a guardian deity on the courtesy texts [Arnaud 1986 No. 373] and ^dKASKAR.KUR is very possibly assigned to the Balih from other texts [ibid. nos. 168, 378 and 379].

The ideogram ^dKASKAR.KUR was clearly used to write the name of the Balih River as a geographical name from the Larsa period. On the other hand, the formula of naming “deity + ^dKASKAR.KUR” as “deity + illatu” is a characteristic of Babylonia. I like the Dagan-Balihu more than Dagan-illatu, because the location of ‘Usiyeh is within the Middle Euphrates, which is the region of those faithful to Dagan, and ‘Usiyeh must have had close contact with the Balihu region. On the other hand, Prof. Yoshikawa has strongly suggested that the reading ^dDa-gan-KASKALKUR is never ^dDa-gan-baliha, and Prof. Edzard has followed his suggestion. Probably their suggestion is correct, although I could not make up my mind.

The inscription type “personal name only”, the same as CS2, frequently occurred before the Ur III period, and most commonly in the Akkadian period [Gelb 1977 Chart of Typology of Seal Inscriptions]. After the Ur III period, it seems to become rare [ibid.].

CS2 seems to have been made in a local workshop in the Middle Euphrates region, which has

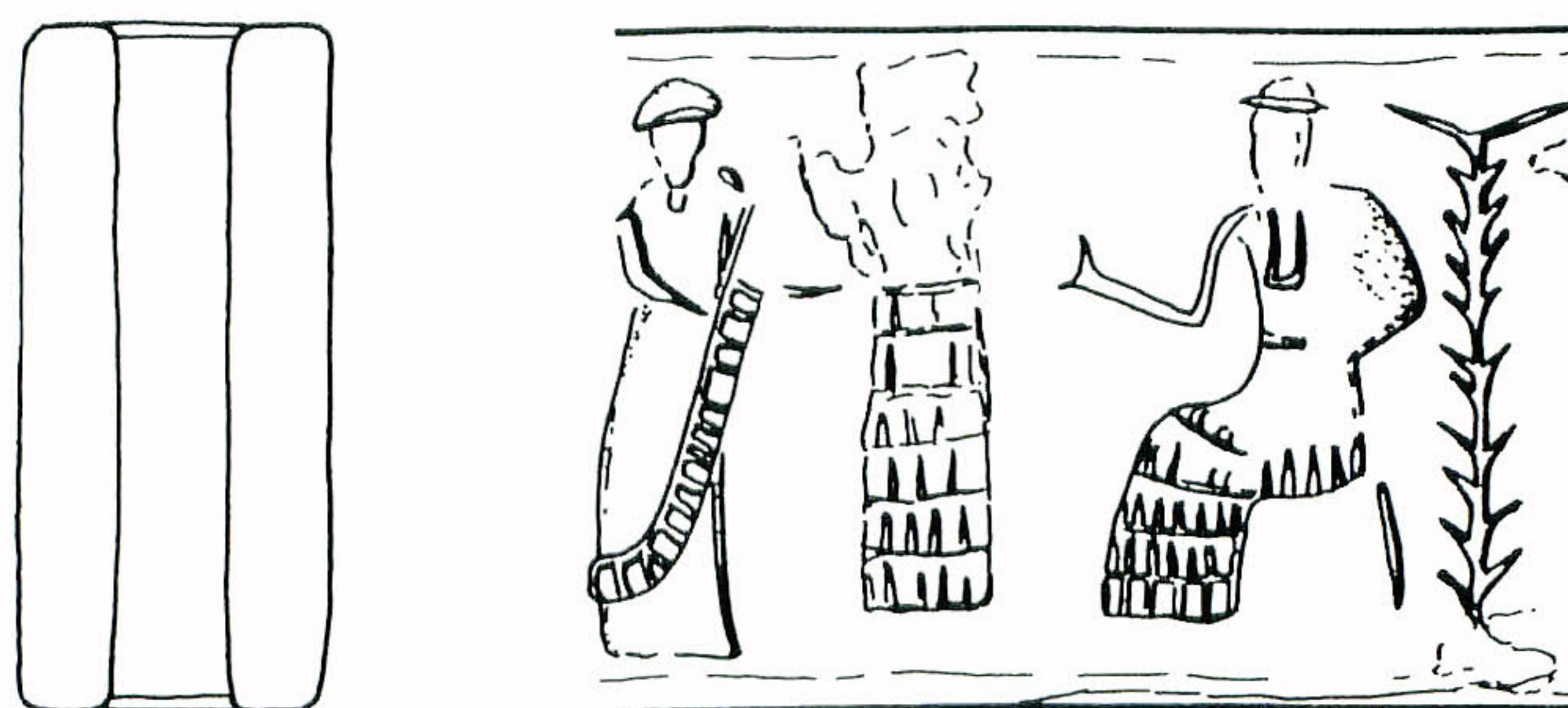
7) Prof. Mamoru Yoshikawa, Dr. Kazuko Watanabe, Dr. Francis Joannès and Prof. Dietz Otto Edzard through Prof. Barthel Hrouda have kindly given information about this inscription. Among them Prof. Yoshikawa has given me not only much information but also many references about this inscription.

8) Presumably Balihu is an ancient name, from which modern Turkish Balik is derived, *i. e.* “Fish river”, Balik = fish (Turkish) (Burney, personal communication).

both Babylonian and Syrian features, and also some old features surviving.

Although it was found in the upper level of the Underground Structure, it may have come up from the original floor at the time it was destroyed, because the date of this cylinder seal is not likely to be later than the original construction period. The date of this cylinder seal may fall within the first two centuries of the second millennium B.C. or a little earlier.

CS 3: A presentation scene before a seated deified king is depicted on this cylinder seal (Pl. 2). A worshipper wears a fringed robe and a crested cap. Probably his left hand is taken by the hand of the leading goddess, who wears a flounced robe, but the upper part is chipped. The bearded, deified king wears his flounced robe and a skull-cap with turban. He sits on a seat, and a tree is set up behind him. The lower part of the cylinder is weathered.



CS3 Find spot: Room W ⑤, 35cm above the floor of Phase 1. Site no.: C-6. I.M. no.: I.M. 'Usiyeh 34. Material: Alabaster or marble. Size: diameter 16 mm × 16 mm, length 25 mm. Scale: × 1.5.

CS3 is one of five alabaster or marble cylinder seals which were found in Area A of 'Usiyeh. Alabaster is probably easy to shape and to engrave, and is a variety of calcite. On the other hand, alabaster cylinder seals are always in a bad state of preservation. Our five cylinder seals are no exception to this.

Although calcite, limestone, is a popular material for cylinder seals in the Isin-Larsa and Old Babylonian periods, this is restricted only to black in colour⁹⁾. Dark coloured or black coloured cylinder seals, whatever the stone, seem the favourite in the Isin-Larsa and Old Babylonian periods. All of our alabaster cylinder seals, however, are light in colour, white or pink. Light coloured alabaster cylinder seals seem a local or regional favourite.

Three out of the five alabaster cylinder seals, CS3, CS6 and CS10, certainly belong to the original period of the Underground Structure. Possibly the others, CS5 and CS15, also belong to the same period.

Our alabaster cylinder seals can be divided into two styles. Both styles have been roughly engraved and show regional features. The first style shows well-ordered designs (CS3, CS5 and CS10). On the other hand, the second style shows a rough design and rougher engraving (CS6), similar to clay cylinder seals.

CS3 shows the "standard" presentation scene [Collon 1982 pp. 145-146] which was developed in Ur III [Collon 1986 p. 60]. In the beginning of the second millennium B.C., the leading goddess wears a flounced robe more often than a striped robe, and the worshipper wears a cap [ibid.]. CS3 must have belonged to this time.

9) Thirty-five out of the forty cylinders are black or dark in colour in the collection of the Isin-Larsa and Old Babylonian periods of the British Museum. On the other hand, cylinders made of white coloured limestone comprise but two examples and of pink there is one example only [Collon 1986].

Trees occur much more on clay or mud stone cylinder seals than on stone cylinder seals, and the tree on a stone cylinder seal is rare in Southern Mesopotamia in the early second millennium B.C., although it was a popular motif in the third millennium B.C. It is possible to say that trees appear more often on cylinder seals of local or regional style in the early second millennium B.C. On the other hand, the tree is a common motif on our cylinder seals, and it is depicted on three of alabaster, two of clay and one of haematite.

The date of CS3 seems to belong to the first century of the second millennium B.C., and its material and motif seem in the regional style.

CS4: A presentation or worship scene before a seated deified king is depicted on this cylinder seal. Unfortunately, the details are unclear from weathering (Pl. 2).



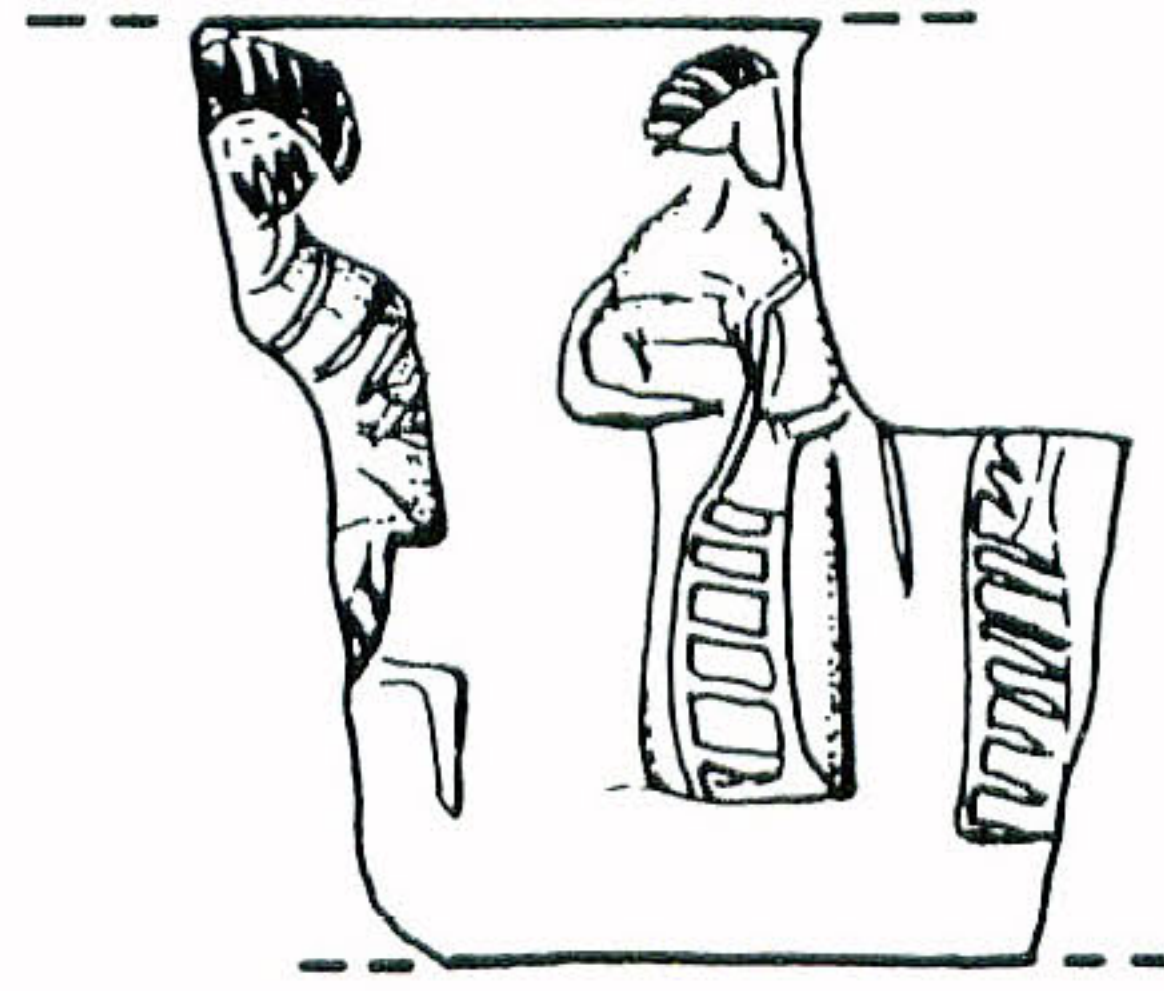
CS4 Find spot: Room W ⑤, 10 cm above the floor of Phase 1. Site no.: C-9. I.M. no.: I.M. 'Usiyeh 30. Material: Chalk?, gypsum-like quality, pinkish white in colour. Size: Diameter 13 mm × 13 mm, length 23.5 mm. Scale: × 1.5.

Unfortunately, the material was not analyzed: it is very soft and powdery. It is unlikely to be faience or frit, which are used for many of the beads found in 'Usiyeh. The material of CS4 contains many small bubbles and is soluble in water, and the cylinder is made by folding around a core rod. In the middle of the second millennium B.C., frit, faience and paste were becoming common materials for cylinder seals, being easy to make and cut. CS4, however, belongs to the original floor of the Underground Structure, of the Isin-Larsa period, and its style also seems to belong to the early second millennium B.C.

There was one frit cylinder seal discovered in tomb Z286 in Baghouz [Du Mesnil Du Buisson 1948 Pl. LVII], which was dated to the mid-second millennium B.C. by Collon [Tubb 1980 p. 65]. This cylinder seal was reminiscent of the Syrian cylinder seals during the late third and beginning of the second millennia B.C. [Teissier 1984 nos. 336 and 352 - 359], on which is shown a seated figure holding a drinking pipe in a vessel, although the Baghouz example is roughly engraved. If the Baghouz example had belonged to the early second millennium B.C., frit, faience or paste cylinder seals could be earlier features in the Middle Euphrates region.

The date of CS4 may be in the first two centuries of the second millennium B.C., and its material seems local or regional.

CS5: A worship scene before a seated deified king is depicted on this cylinder seal. Unfortunately, more than half is missing. At least two standing worshippers and a deified king appear on this cylinder seal. All of them are wearing their fringed robe. The deified king and the latest worshipper wear a crested cap (Pl. 3).

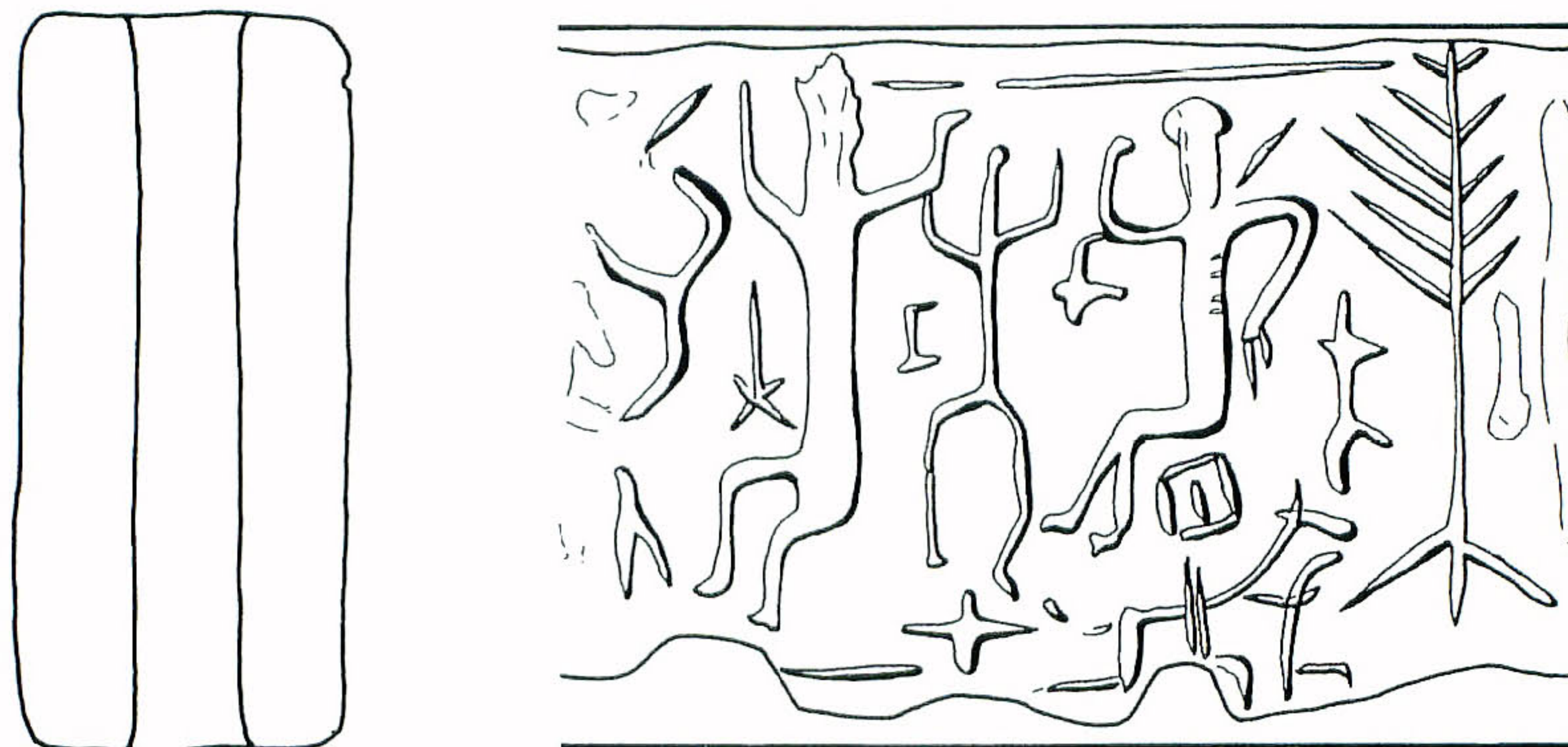


CS5 Find spot: Between Forecourt Doorway and Room W ⑤? Site no.: C-15. I.M. no.: I.M. 'Usiyeh 75. Material: Alabaster or marble, pinkish. Size: Diameter 11 mm × 11 mm ±, length 20 mm. Scale: × 1.5.

CS5 is one of five alabaster cylinder seals which may have been regional favourites (see the section of CS3). Crested caps with hatch are frequently depicted on the Old Assyrian or Cappadocian style of cylinder seals. But CS5 cannot be classified with this style.

CS5 may have belonged to the first two centuries of the second millennium B.C.

CS6: A presentation or worship scene before a seated deified king is depicted on this cylinder seal. A border line runs round the top and bottom of the cylinder. There are many unknown objects in the field as filling objects. The deified king is seated on a box which itself is seated on an animal-like figure. A tree is left behind the deified king (Pl. 3).



CS6 Find spot: Near the entrance of Room W ⑤, on the floor of Phase 1. Site no.: C-13. I.M. no. : I.M. 'Usiyeh 73. Publication: Fujii *et al.*1984/5 Fig. 9-4. Material: Alabaster or marble, white in colour. Size: Diameter 14 mm × 14 mm, length 31 mm. Scale: × 1.5.

CS6 is one of five alabaster cylinder seals which were found in Area A of 'Usiyeh. Alabaster cylinder seals seem regional favourites, and are frequent in 'Usiyeh's cylinder seals (see the section of CS3).

The engraved design of CS6 is closely related to clay cylinder seals, which belong to the Old Babylonian period [cf. Al-Gailani Werr 1988]. Trees occur frequently on our cylinder seals (see CS3).

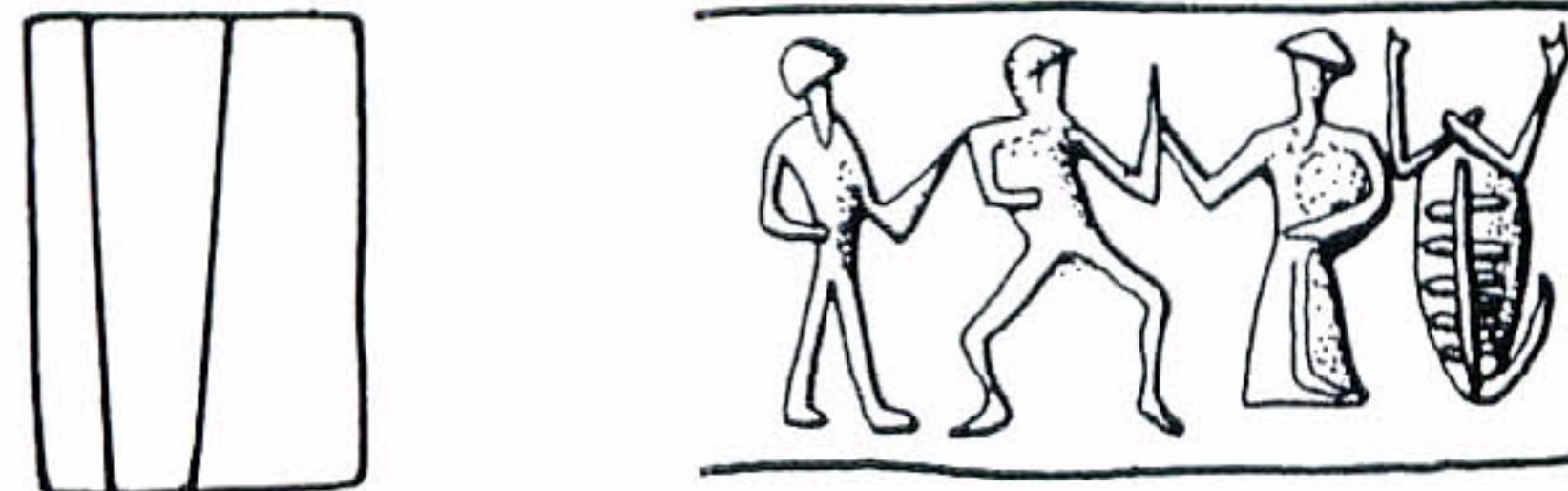
The seated deified king set on an animal-like figure is similar to BM 129606 (British Museum number) [Collon 1986 no. 641 = Collon 1987 no. 680], which is a clay cylinder seal and depicted with dancing figures. Our CS6 may be interpretable as a dancing scene too. The expressions of figures also resemble some clay cylinder seals, which were found at Tell Harmal and Susa [Al-Gailani Werr 1988 nos. 80 and 81].

A linear border round top and bottom is frequent on our cylinder seals, seemingly a regional

feature (see also CS2).

The date of CS6 is probably in the first two centuries of the second millennium B.C., and it seems closely related to clay cylinder seals.

CS7: A striding figure, a “bow-legged dwarf” and a robed figure are depicted on this cylinder seal. The striding figure, probably without his cloth, and the “bow-legged dwarf” raise their left hands, and their faces are turned toward the robed figure, probably a deified king, who wears his fringed robe. A large scorpion is set vertically behind him (Pl. 3).



- CS7** Find spot: Probably Room E (dumping soil which was passed through a sieve).
 Site no.: C-11. I.M. no.: I.M. 'Usiyeh 35. Publication: Fujii *et al.* 1984/5 Fig. 9-7.
 Material: Haematite, black. Size: Diameter 7.5 mm × 7 mm, length 10.5 mm. Scale:
 × 1.5.

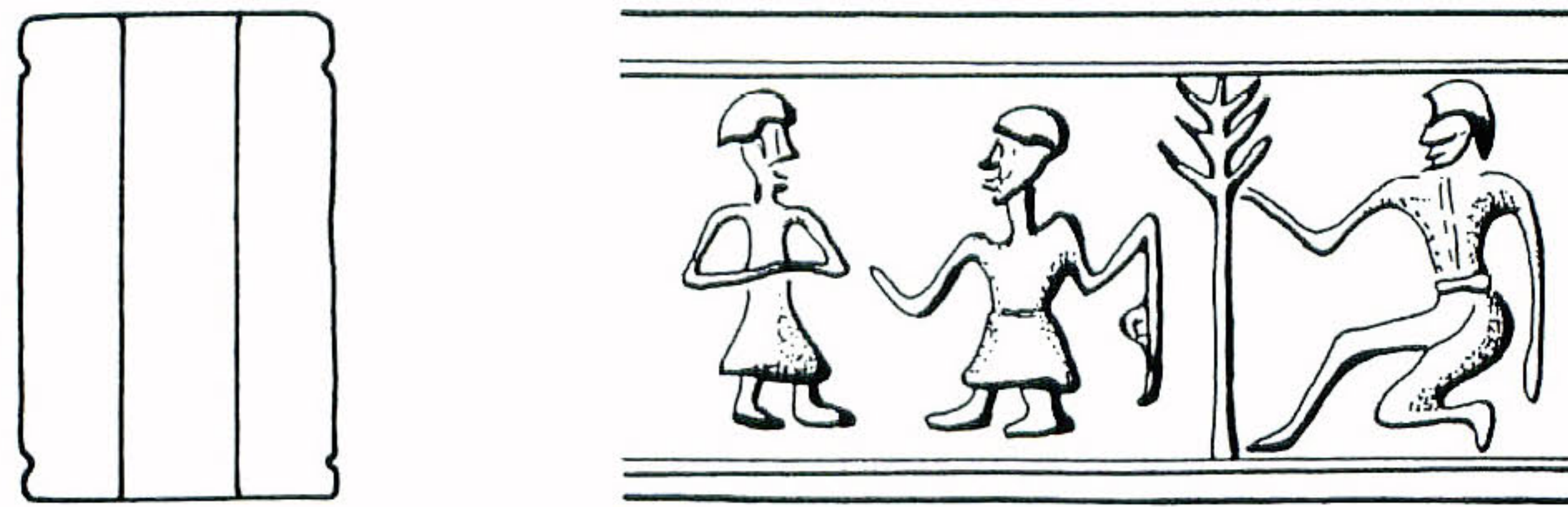
CS7 is the smallest in size of the 'Usiyeh cylinder seals. The design of CS7 is similar to some clay cylinder seals as well as CS6, but CS7 is made of haematite. A similar design is found at Tell ed-Der [Al-Gairani Werr 1988 no. 44], and in the collection of the British Museum [BM 89544 = Collon 1986 no. 635 = Al-Gailani Werr 1988 no. 43]. Both examples have a bow-legged dwarf and a striding figure in the opposite position to CS7, and both have a large spade as a substitute for our scorpion.

Bow-legged dwarfs date back to the periods from Isin-Larsa to the Old Babylonian period, and they mostly appear as diminutive [Collon 1986 p. 32]. However, on clay cylinder seals, they are frequently depicted as large in size [Al-Gailani Werr 1988 nos. 42, 43, 44, 75, 77, 78]. On stone cylinder seals often they also appear as large, but the occurrence seems restricted on small cylinder seals [Porada 1948 no. 298]. According to Collon, they may be dancers [Collon 1986 p.32], but CS7 and other two similar examples [*ibid.*, no. 635 = Al-Gailani Werr 1988 no.43; no.44] look like worshippers.

Scorpions sometimes appear on cylinder seals, but most of them are displayed in an inferior position or treatment, such as a filling motif or a small figure as well as the bow-legged dwarfs. On our CS7, the scorpion is set in a vertical position and is large, being used full length on the cylinder. BM 22426 [Collon 1986 no. 638] and one from Tell ed-Der [Al-Gairani Werr 1988 no.42], have both a large scorpion and are clay cylinder seals. Scorpions seem more frequent and are treated as more important on clay cylinder seals than on stone cylinder seals.

CS7 seems to belong to the first two centuries of the second millennium B.C., and iconographically to be cross-related to Babylonia and clay cylinder seals; but the material, haematite, is unusual for this design.

CS8: Two short figures are standing and wearing their skirts, and facing each other. The left figure has his hands clasped in front. The next figure, who has raised his right arm to the first figure, has a ball-and-staff in his left hand. A kneeling man, kneeling on one knee, with a tree in his right hand, is naked except for a belt. All three figures are clean-shaven. The cylinder has a border line round the top and bottom (Pl. 3).



- CS8** Find spot: Room W2 or latest phase, Phase 2, of the Forecourt Doorway ④.
 Site no.: C-2. I.M. no.: I.M. 'Usiyeh 26. Publication: Fujii *et al.* 1984/5 Fig. 9-8.
 Material: Haematite?, black stone. Size: Diameter 10.5 mm × 10.5 mm, length 16.5 mm. Scale: × 1.5.

The line border round the top and bottom is again not in the Babylonian style (see CS2). Kneeling men are always diminutive on the Babylonian style cylinder seals, except where they are victims in contests in the Isin-Larsa and Old Babylonian periods [Collon 1986 p. 32]. However, they have appeared large on some Ur III cylinder seals [Collon 1982 nos. 319 and 320], and Cappadocian cylinder seals [Porada 1948 nos. 886, 887 and 890; Teissier 1984, nos. 427 and 429 (Old Assyrian colony style)] and some Syrian cylinder seals [Teissier 1984 no.373] in the early second millennium B.C. Kneeling men with a tree or a banquet-tree in one hand, the same as on CS8, have been studied by Collon and found at Beth Shan in Levels IX- VIII, Gezer, Nuzi, Tepe Giyan and levels V-II in Alalakh [Collon 1982b p. 77ff]. Although these belong to the middle second millennium B.C., are mostly in the common Mitannian style and are made of composition, these trees are elaborate and engraved by drill at the ends of the branch. On the other hand, CS8 is made of haematite and the tree is not elaborated. Therefore CS8 does not seem to belong to the Mitannian style.

In the North Syrian cylinder seal style, which has been established by Collon [Collon 1985], kneeling men are also depicted [Collon 1985 nos. 2-7, 10, 12-14, 20 and 21]. They are either in pairs or facing a lion or griffin, and often armed with a spear or an indeterminate weapon [ibid. p. 59]. She supposes that these issued from the same workshop or group of workshops, and certainly from the same area and were of the same date, in the middle of the eighteenth century B.C., when this style flourished.

The kneeling man of CS8 has no spear or weapon, but seems to have some relation to the Northern Syrian style of cylinder seal. Most of the Northern Syrian style cylinder seals are made of haematite and have a linear border round the top and bottom, as CS8.

Unfortunately the find spot of CS8 was the upper accumulation of the Underground Structure, and it is possible that it either belongs to the original structure or to the upper structure. If CS8 belonged to the original structure, the date of CS8 must be a little earlier than the time when the Northern Syrian style flourished, the mid-eighteenth century B.C.

On the other hand, the other motif seems to have no connection with the Northern Syrian style, but on a cylinder seal from Byblos there appeared a short figure who was wearing a skirt [Collon 1987 no. 131].

The date of CS8 is difficult, but it seems to belong to the first quarter of the second millennium B.C.

CS9: It is difficult to explain, because its illustration is rough. Possibly a scene of three figures and two trees or standards standing between them is depicted on this cylinder seal. The rightmost figure in the illustration sits at a desk (offering table) with a cup or some object in his right hand (Pl. 4).



CS9 Find spot: Room W ⑤, near its entrance. Site no.: C-7. I.M. no.: I.M. 'Usiyeh 28. Publication: Fujii *et al.* 1984/5 Fig. 9-2. Material: baked clay. Size: Diameter 16.5 mm × 16 mm, length 23.5 mm. Scale: × 1.5.

This cylinder seal is one of two clay cylinder seals which were found in Area A of 'Usiyeh. Although their material is the same, baked clay, their designs and technical skills are very different. CS9 is very rough in shape and design, and the material is also rough. On the other hand, CS14 is made of fine clay and has a completely cylindrical body, and its engraving shows an elaborate design, the technique used being exceptional in clay cylinder seals found in the Near East.

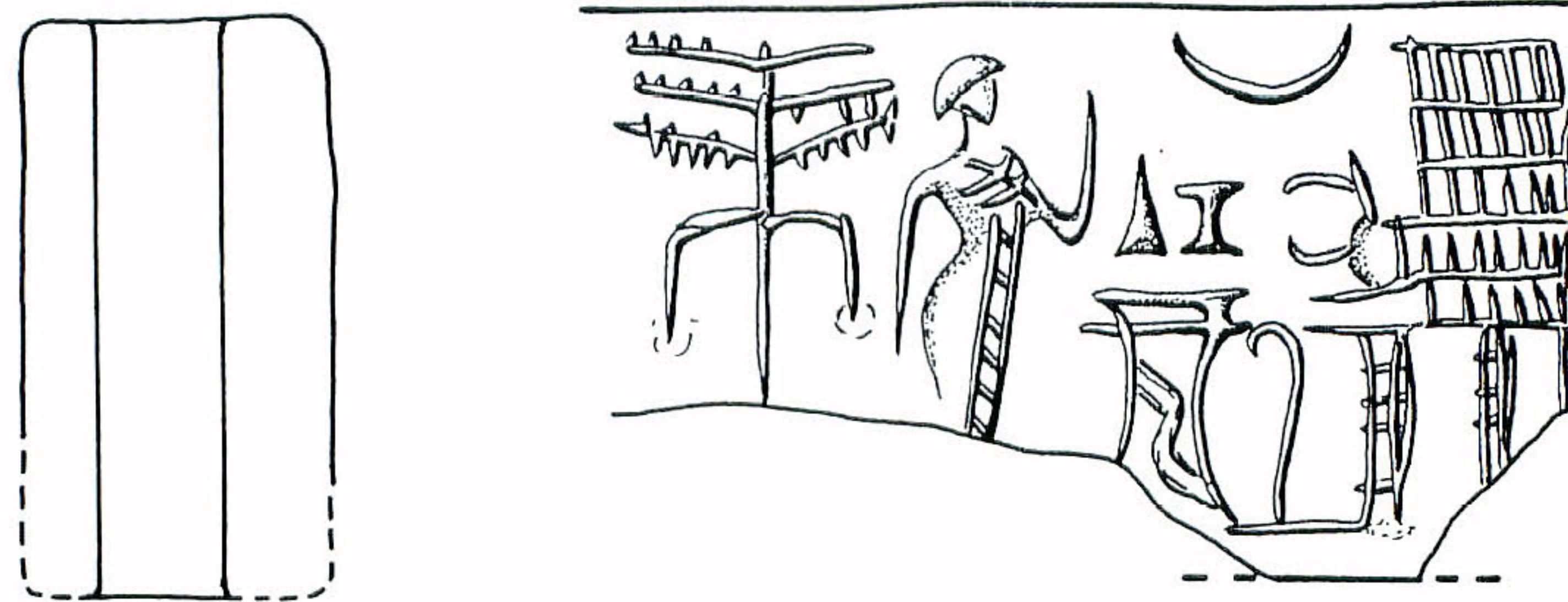
Clay cylinder seals have been discovered in nearly every site in Mesopotamia, and their distribution covers the whole of the area of the ancient Near East. Their dating extends from the Early Dynastic to the Achaemenid periods [Al-Gailani Werr 1988 pp. 1-2]. Clay seals were occasionally used, particularly in Old Babylonian times [Collon 1987 p.102], and seem common in the Diyala and Hamrin region [Al-Gailani Werr 1988 pp. 4-5].

In the Haditha region, Khirbet ed-Diniyeh, ancient Haradum, has a clay cylinder seal the date of which is in the Old Babylonian period (niveau A) [Kepinski-Lecomte 1992 Fig. 144-5 and 6]. Baghouz in the Middle Euphrates region also had a clay cylinder seal [Du Mesnil Du Buisson 1948 and LII]. Probably clay cylinder seals were common in the Middle Euphrates region too.

Unfortunately, CS9 is more rough and artless in design than the other clay seals which were found at the other sites. Some of our stone cylinder seals, CS6 and CS7, are rather similar in design to the clay cylinder seal.

The date of CS9 may have been in the first quarter of the second millennium B.C., from its find spot.

CS10: A worship scene before a shrine or a temple (?) is depicted on this cylinder seal. A tree, with three branches spreading both sides and two bunches of dates hanging on both sides, stands behind the worshipper, who is wearing his fringed robe and crested cap with his right hand raised. An offering table is placed between the worshipper and the shrine. Two votive offerings are on the table. A crescent symbol is above in the sky. The shrine is constructed in two parts, an upper part and a lower, the former being constructed of five stories with an animal-like mouth at its front; the latter may be the foundation of the former. A line border runs round the bottom of the seal. The lower part of the cylinder is missing and is weathered (Pl. 4).



- CS10** Find spot: Near the entrance of Room W ⑤, 5 cm above the floor of Phase 1. Site no.: C-12. I.M. no.: I.M. 'Usiyeh 72. Publication: Fujii *et al.* 1984/5 Fig. 9-5. Material: Alabaster or marble, milky-white. Size: diameter 12 mm × 12 mm, length 22 mm. Scale: × 1.5.

Trees are elaborate in the middle second millennium B.C., and there is a similar tree on a cylinder seal of the fourteenth century B.C. [Porada 1984 no. 589], whose style prevailed in Assyria in the fourteenth century [ibid., p. 66]. On the other hand, the most similar tree or date-palm to CS10 appeared on a so called "Adam and Eve" seal whose date is in the Post- Akkadian or Ur III period [BM 89326 = Collon 1982 no.302 = Collon 1987 no. 112].

Stylistically other related cylinder seals seem to belong to the Middle Assyrian group, having been discovered at Tyre, Assur [Moortgat 1940 no. 591 = Collon 1988 fig. W], Babylon [Moortgat 1940 no. 592 = Collon 1988 fig. X] and Tell Mohammed Arab [Roaf 1984 Pl.XIII = Collon 1987 no. 810 = Collon 1988 no. 9], these being discussed by Collon [Collon 1988 p. 74]. CS10, however, undoubtedly belonged to the original floor of the Underground Structure, on the evidence of its find spot. Therefore the date of CS10 must be during or before the Isin-Larsa period. Although altar tables or offering tables occur frequently on cylinder seals, these are rare motifs except in the Late Assyrian and Late Babylonian periods. A worshipper worships in front of the altar table, forming a motif which has been discovered at Ashkelon in Palestine, which is stylistically of the Cappadocian trade style in the Old Assyrian period [Collon 1987 no. 138]. The same motif is also described on an Anatolian style cylinder seal [Larsen 1977 Fig. 7]. On these cylinder seals, the statue of a bull is depicted behind the altar table.

The statues of bulls are frequent in the Cappadocian and Syrian cylinder seals. Most of these are on the altar, which is sometimes like a temple structure [Teissier 1984 nos. 355, 356 and 362: Syrian seals, c.2000-1900 B.C.; ibid, no. 417 : Old Assyrian Colony Style, c.1920-1840 B.C.; Porada 1984 no. 1094]. Probably it is difficult to say whether the temple of our CS10 is derived from the statue of a bull.

CS10 is an unusual motif and difficult to determine as to its date and influence. Its style seems regional and its date belongs to the first quarter of the second millennium B.C.

CS11: Unfortunately its illustration is unclear. An animal-like figure stands with a tree in his hand. The deified king (?) is seated on his box seat. There are some animal-like figures in front of him (Pl. 4).



- CS11** Find spot: Underground Structure, upper level, ④. Site no.: C-3. I.M. no.: I.M. 'Usiyeh 27. Material: Greyish black stone, not so hard. Size: Diameter 7.8 mm × 7.8 mm, length 18 mm. Scale: × 1.5.

CS11 has been worn, and its engraving has become faint. An Akkadian cylinder seal [Boehmer 1965 abb. 720] may have a similar motif, but even this is difficult to compare with CS11.

CS12: A king with a mace and a suppliant goddess is depicted in the left half of this cylinder seal. The bearded king wears his fringed skirt and a mace in his left hand. The goddess is wearing a flounced robe with her hands raised. A star shines in the sky and a filling object is in the field between them. On the right half of this cylinder seal, a contest scene is depicted. A hero, naked except for his double belt and crested cap, conflicts with an inverted lion (?). The hero grasps the tail of the lion in his right hand and a back paw in his left hand. There is a base-line for the figures (Pl.4).



CS12 Find Spot: Forecourt Doorway ④ – ⑤. Site no.: C-4. I.M. no.: I.M. 'Usiyeh 32. Publication: Fujii *et al.* 1984/5 Fig. 9-9. Material: Haematite. Size: Diameter 10 mm × 10 mm, length 16 mm. Scale: × 1.5.

The left half depicts the king with a mace before the suppliant goddess, which is one of the standard themes of the Old Babylonian period [Collon 1986 p.100]. Probably this theme on the cylinder seal was discovered at nearly every site in Mesopotamia. This theme is suggested by Porada as having been a relief or wall-painting which may have served as a model [Collon 1982 p.48]. According to Collon, the first appearance of this theme on cylinder seals is from the reigns of Ibiq-Adad of Eshnunna and Bur-Sin of Isin (1895-1874), and it was popular until the reign of Samsu-Iluna of Babylon (1749-1712) [Collon 1986 pp.100-101]. These themes are combined with other figures. The nude goddess, either diminutive or of the same size, is most frequent as the other figure or as the filling motif.

The suppliant goddess is identified as Lama by Agnès Spycket [ibid. p.103], and she generally does not appear in contest scenes [ibid. p.25].

Astral symbols occur on this theme as a filling motif in the sky. The other filling motif could be a fly, which is frequent, and whose meaning is discussed as a symbol of victory by Porada [ibid. p.42].

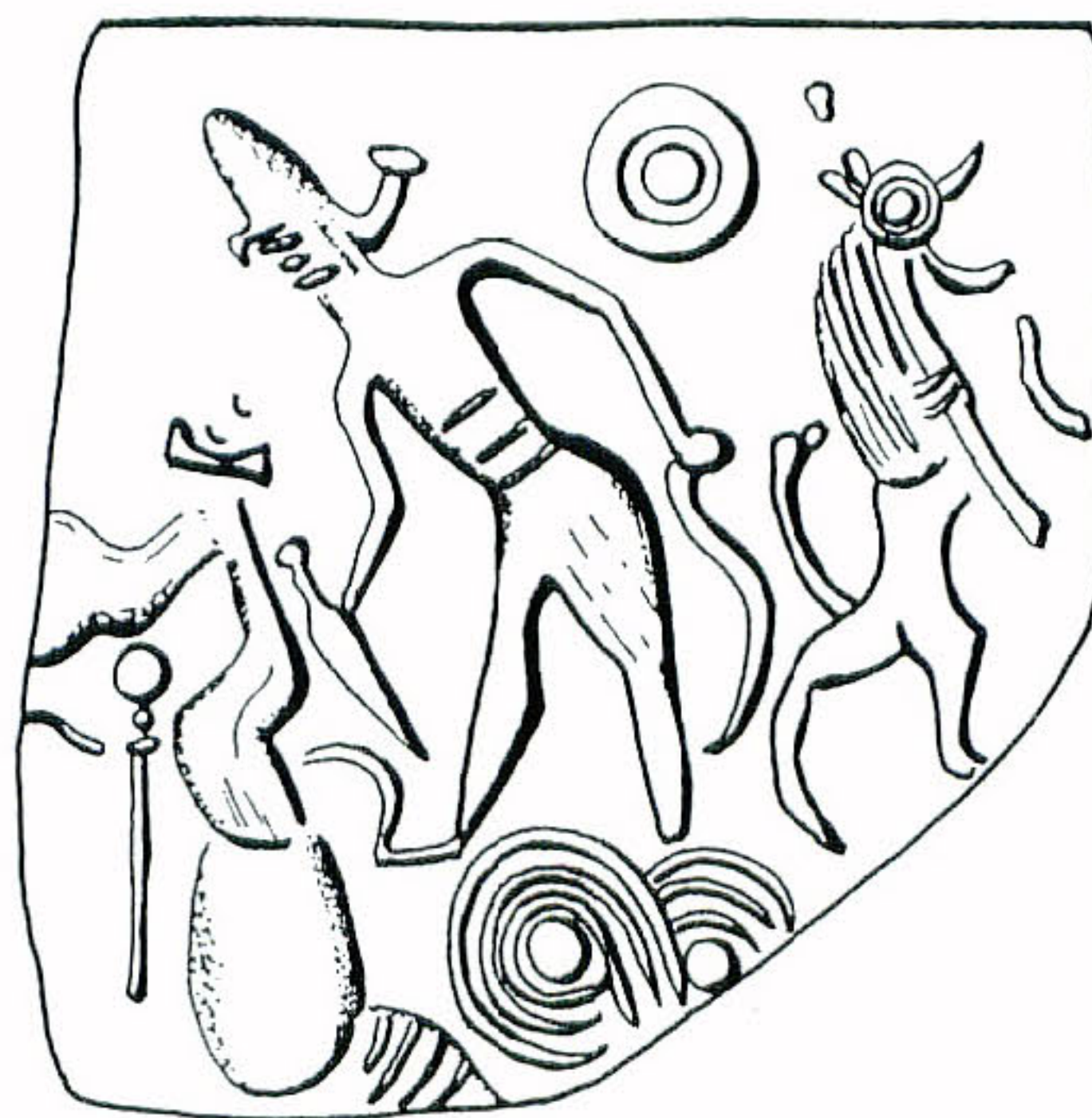
The right half of CS 12, the contest scene, is unusual as a theme, with that of the left half, the king with a mace before the suppliant goddess. Moreover, this right half contest scene is unusual in style. It may have been a regional style, probably under some influence of the Cappadocian style or Syrian style. The gesture, with one leg raised to his back, of the hero is similar to that on some cylinder seals which were found in a tomb at Ras Shamra [Schaeffer-Forrer 1983 R.S.9.889 = Collon 1987 no.218], and in the collection of the British Museum [Collon 1986 no.122 = Collon 1987 no.165]. The former was found to be a cylinder seal related to the Northern Syrian group of cylinder seals [Collon 1987 no.207 p.52; Schaeffer-Forrer 1983 R.S.9.300], and Schaeffer-Forrer's dating is in the period of Middle Ugarit 2 (l'Ugarit Moyen 2), between 1900 and 1750 B.C. According to Collon, the latter may have dated from the reign of Sinmuballit (1812-1792), and is likely to have been made at Sippar [Collon 1986 p.88; Collon 1987]. Both of them, however, are more skillfully executed, and these heroes are full-faced with beards, and their hair styles are curled. Their lions are also very realistic.

On the other hand, CS12 is more rough, and the hero and lion are similar to those on some cylinder seals which have been found at Kültepe in level 1b of Karum Kanesh [Ozgüç 1968 Pl. XXVII-

2] or belong to the Cappadocian style.

CS12 has been found in the middle level of the Underground Structure. This level makes it possible that CS12 belongs to either the original structure or the later structure. The date of CS12 could be during the 19th or the early 18th centuries B.C.

CS13: More than half of the cylinder is missing. The scene is divided into two registers, partly by a horizontal guilloche which consists of three interlocking bands with a central dot. A contest scene and a rampant lion are depicted on it. The naked hero, except for his belt, conflicts with an inverted lion. A dagger is in his right hand and a bent implement (whip ?) is in his left hand. He is looking at an inverted lion from the upper register. The inverted lion extends over both registers. A mace stands upon the left side of the lion. A sun symbol is in the sky, and the rampant lion is in the upper register (Pl. 5).



CS13 Find spot: Dumping soil from the Forecourt Doorway, probably middle to lower level, ④ – ⑤. Site no.: C-14. I.M. no.: I.M. 'Usiyeh 74. Publication: Fujii *et al.* 1984/5 Fig. 9-3. Material: Chalk?, gypsum-like quality, white. Size: Presumed diameter, 20 mm, survived length, 29 mm. Scale: × 1.5.

This cylinder seal is divided into two registers by a guilloche, such as is known in the Syrian style of cylinder seal from the third millennium B.C. The detail of other figures on CS13 also display Syrian features.

C13 is an extraordinarily large cylinder seal, nearly 5cm in length, if the horizontal guilloche was arranged at its centre.

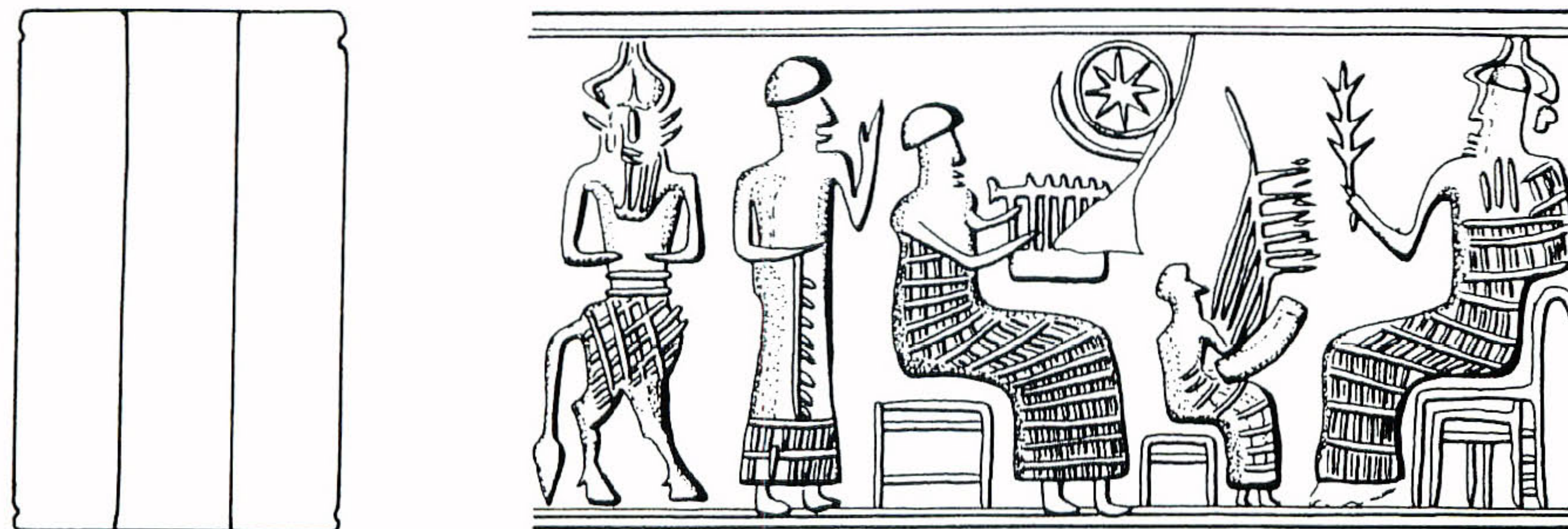
The mace, central dots of guilloche and sun, and the eye of rampant lion, have been made with a drill.

The contest scene on CS13 is unusual. Usually heroes and victims are on the same line and of the same scale; and they are intertwined, or victims are grasped by heroes. There is no evidence of such a position on CS13, as far as I know, where the hero is on the upper register and looks down to where his victim is inverted, and the victim is depicted enlarged in size, but with his head missing. The head of the hero is also unusual in detail, seemingly related to some Syrian style [Schaeffer-Forrer 1983 Pl. II; Collon 1975 Pl. XXIV-XXVI]. These, however, usually wear a short skirt.

Many similar lions to CS13 can be seen in the Mitannian style of cylinder seals, which have been found from levels IV - II in Alalakh [Collon 1982b nos. 63, 68, 75 and 112], late Ugarit 1 - 2 in Ugarit [Schaeffer-Forrer 1983 R.S.6.361, R.S.6.389, R.S.11.176, R.S.25.154, R.S.25.256 and R.S.25.380], Beth Shan [Parker 1949 no. 68], Cyprus [Porada 1971 no. 3a] and Nuzi [Porada 1947 nos. 174-179]. Some earlier examples were also found in Middle Ugarit 2 or 3 in Ugarit [Schaeffer-Forrer 1983 R.S.11.226], which were made of haematite. Composition cylinder seals are rare in the early second millennium B.C., but seem to be a regional feature (see CS4).

Unfortunately, the find spot of CS13 is in dumping soil of the Underground Structure. Therefore CS13 belongs to either the original or to the later structure. CS 13, however, seems to have belonged to the original phase like the other cylinder seals.

CS14: A music scene before a seated god described on this cylinder seal. A bearded full-faced bull-man stands on the extreme left on the seal impression, wearing his double belt and horn. Below his waist we can see a cross hatch decoration. Both his hands are clasped (?) on his front. A standing male figure is wearing a fringed robe with a double-rolled hem, both his arms being free, and a crested cap. He is placed on the right side of the bull-man. His face looks towards the god, who is placed on the extreme right, and his left hand is raised. Two players are seated on boxes, which are placed between the male figure and the god. They are wearing their flounced robes with both their arms free. The left player is wearing his crested cap and he plays a harp. The other player plays a lyre, and he is diminutive in size. A disc and crescent symbol is between the players in the sky. A part of the harp, a part of the disc and crescent, and a foot of the god have been chipped. The god is seated on his throne and is wearing his flounced robe with a branch in his raised right hand. The cylinder has a border line round the top and bottom (Pl. 5).



CS14 Find spot: Room W, on the floor of Phase 1. Site no.: C-8. I.M. no.: I.M. 'Usiyeh 29. Publication: Fujii *et al.* 1984/5 Fig. 9-1; Collon 1987 no.666; Oguchi 1988, pp.69, 200 and 201 no.47. Material: Baked clay, dark brown, very fine texture, burnished surface. Size: Diameter 16 mm × 16 mm, length 25 mm. Scale: × 1.5.

This cylinder is one of two clay cylinder seals which are found in Area A in 'Usiyeh. However, CS14 has by far the better shape, design and technique (see also the section of CS9), and seems to be exceptional among clay cylinder seals.

The linear border round the top and bottom is characteristic of Syrian cylinder seals rather than Babylonian (see CS2). On clay cylinder seals also it has occurred without exception. However, there was an example of linear border round the top and bottom discovered at Kish [Al-Gailani 1988 no. 47].

Music scenes are mostly represented as an accompaniment to a religious ceremony, generally a banquet, and already depicted from the 4th millennium B.C. onwards [Collon 1987 p. 151].

Full-faced bull-men are depicted in contest scenes only in the Akkadian period [Collon 1982 p. 38], and this role also continues to the later periods. On the Old Babylonian seals, their role is sometimes different, *i.e.* grasping a spear or a gate-post, and sometimes carrying an animal offering [Collon 1986 p.41]. On CS14, the bull-man stands alone without anything in his hands. There are examples of full-faced nude heroes without anything in their hands or clasping their hands, but not with the bull-men.

Although seated diminutive figures are rare, these are mainly depicted on music scenes as players [Collon 1987 671, 673 and 675?; Larsen 1977 Fig. 10].

On the other hand, bow-legged dwarfs and nude goddess are also depicted, sometimes diminutive, the role of the former being as lute players on terracotta and maybe as dancers [Collon 1986 pp. 32 - 33]. According to Collon, the nude goddess may be connected with a rise in popularity in the 19th century B.C. of the bow-legged dwarfs [ibid. pp. 131-132]. Also monkeys are often accompanied by bow-legged dwarfs and nude female dancers [ibid. pp. 33 and 132], and monkeys are obviously part of a troop of musicians and dancers. There may have been a tendency for musicians and dancers to be depicted as diminutive in size and to be popular in the early second millennium B.C.

Seated diminutive players, however, seem to appear from an earlier time, the Akkadian period, than the above figures [Collon 1987 no. 673 = Collon 1982a no. 197; Collon 1987 675 = Boehmer 1965 abb. 704], and they remain on some cylinder seals of the Cappadocian group [Collon 1987 no. 671 = Buchanan 1966 no. 832 = Frankfort 1939 fig. 81 p. 251] and of the Syrian style [Larsen 1977 Fig. 10]. CS14 may have been influenced by the styles of the Cappadocian group, of the Syrian and of the Babylonian.

Disc and crescent and star disc in crescent are symbols invented in the Ur III period [Collon 1982 p. 132; Collon 1986 p. 48]. The date of our cylinder must have been after this time, because it is unlikely to have been recut.

A seated god may have been a vegetation god, who is, however, characteristic of the Akkadian period. Probably CS14 demonstrates the survival of an old feature.

There are similarly ornamented thrones to CS14 [Collon 1987 no.139; Von Der Osten 1934 nos. 177 and 319; Teissier 1984 nos. 468 and 504]. Two of them are on Syrian style cylinder seals, and one is on a Cappadocian style seal in the early second millennium B.C.

Most probably the date of this cylinder seal belongs to the first two centuries of the second millennium B.C., and it may represent a regional feature.

CS15: Unknown weathered figure. We present only its details (Pl.5).

CS15 Find spot: Room W. Site no.: C-10. I.M. no.: I.M. 'Usiyeh 31. Material: Alabaster or marble, brownish pink. Size: Diameter 14 mm × 14 mm, length 19.5 mm.

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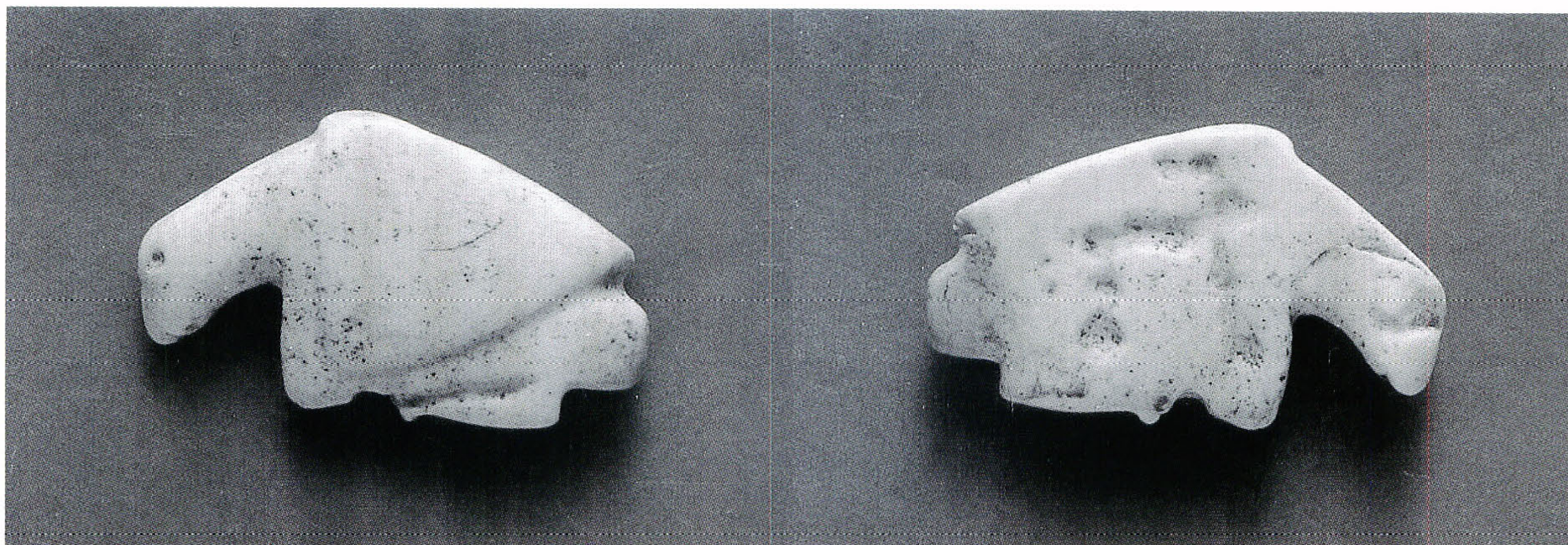
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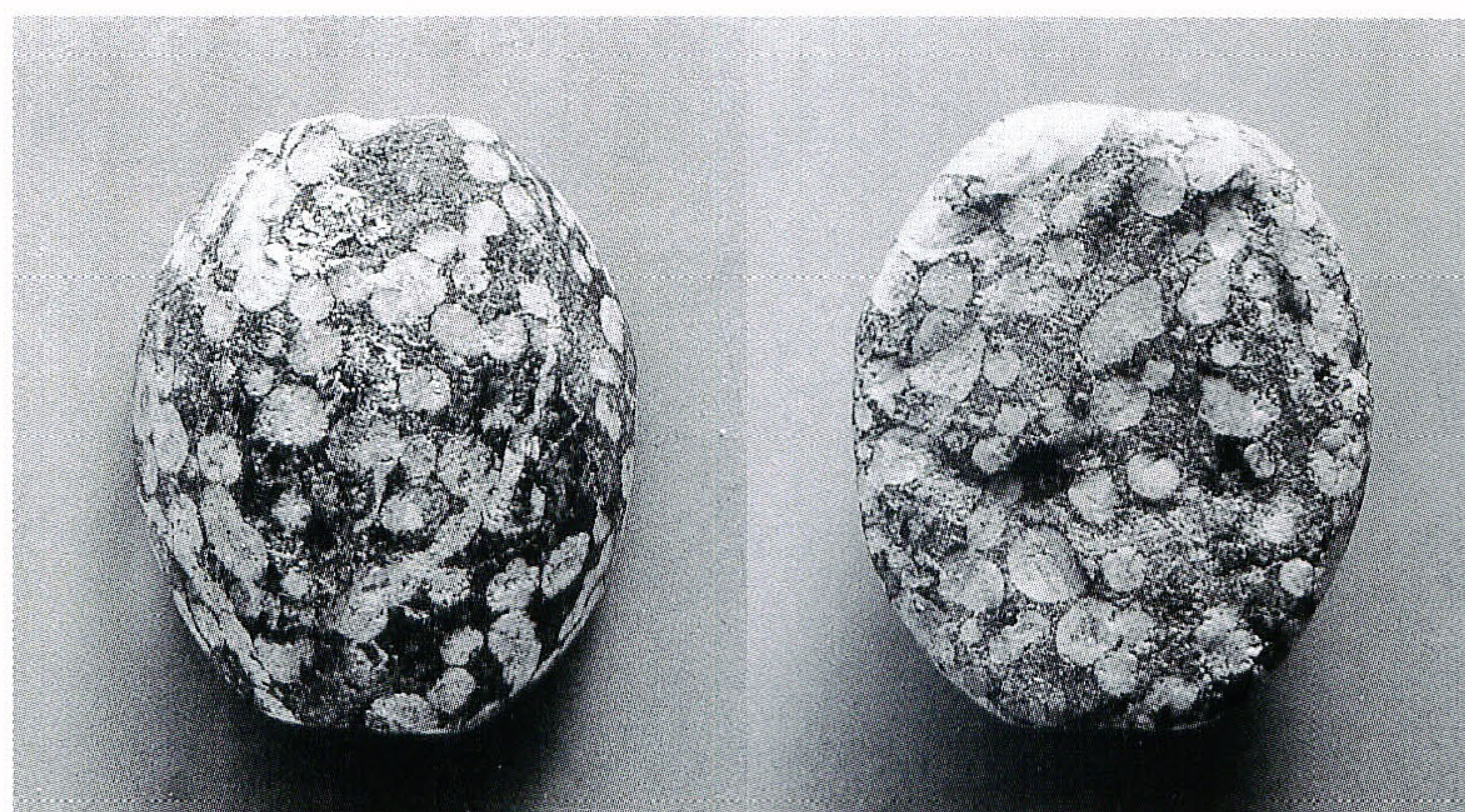
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SS1



SS2



Cylinder Seals

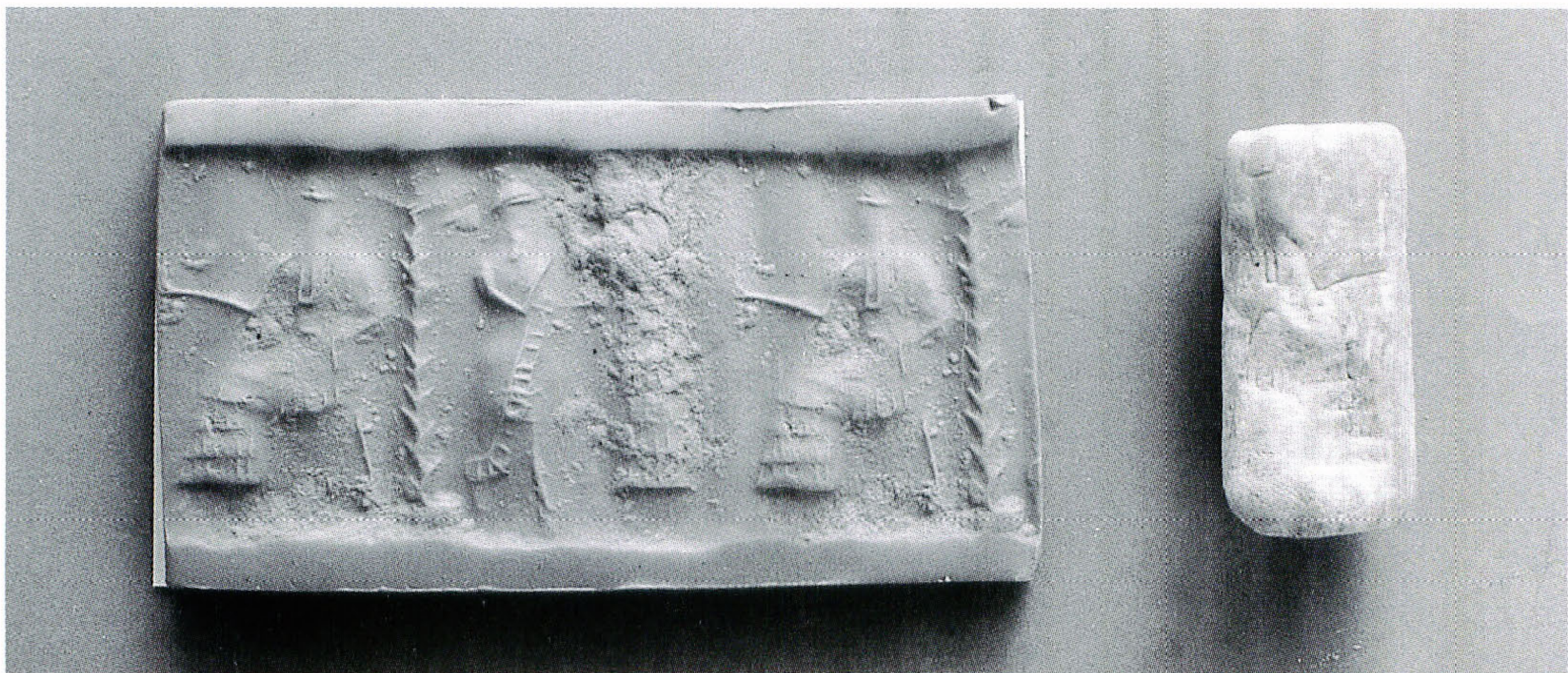
Stamp Seals and Cylinder Seals from Area A of 'Usiyeh (SS1 and SS2: $\times 1.5$).
N.B. CS6 is erroneously put upside down.



CS1



CS2



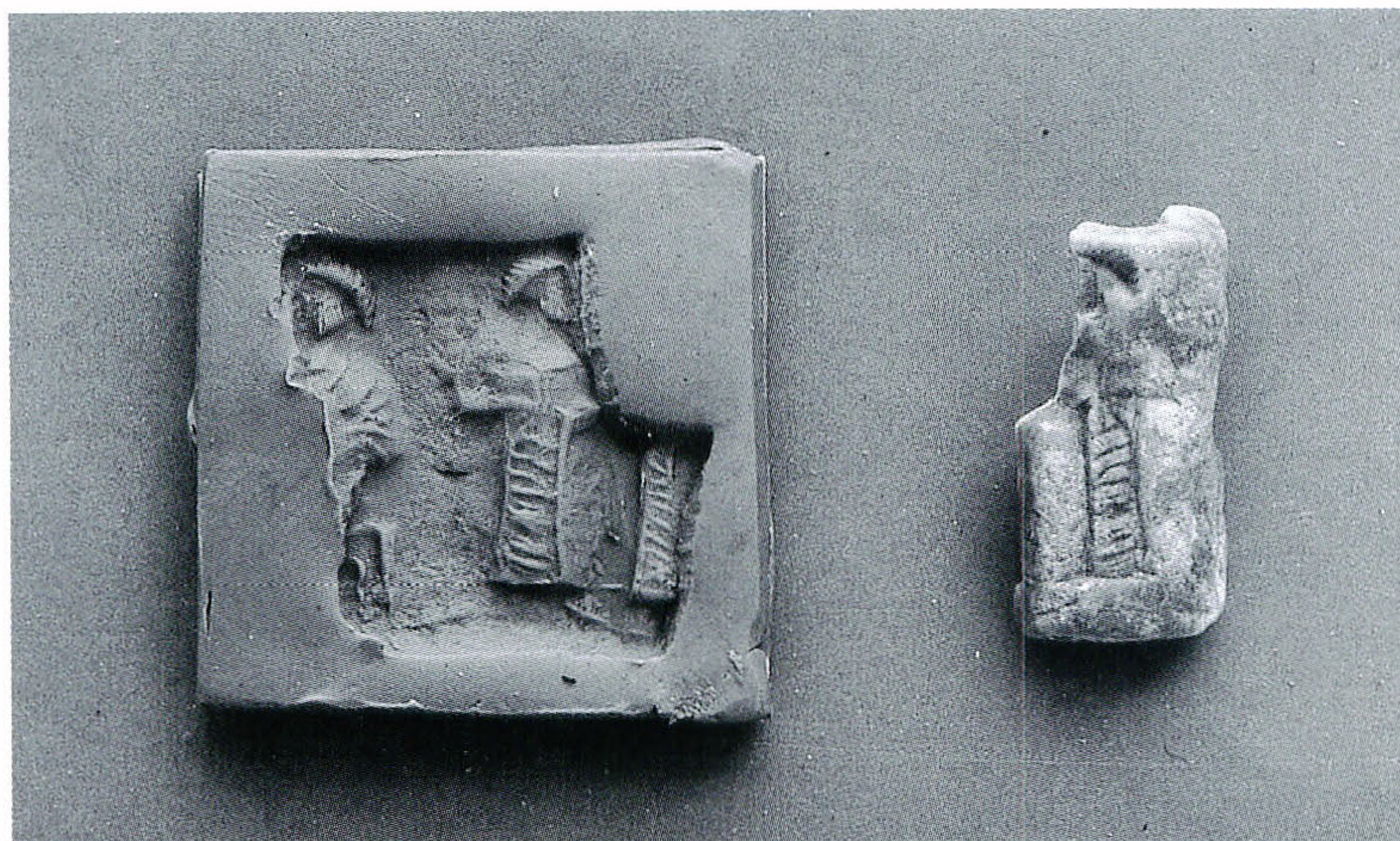
CS3



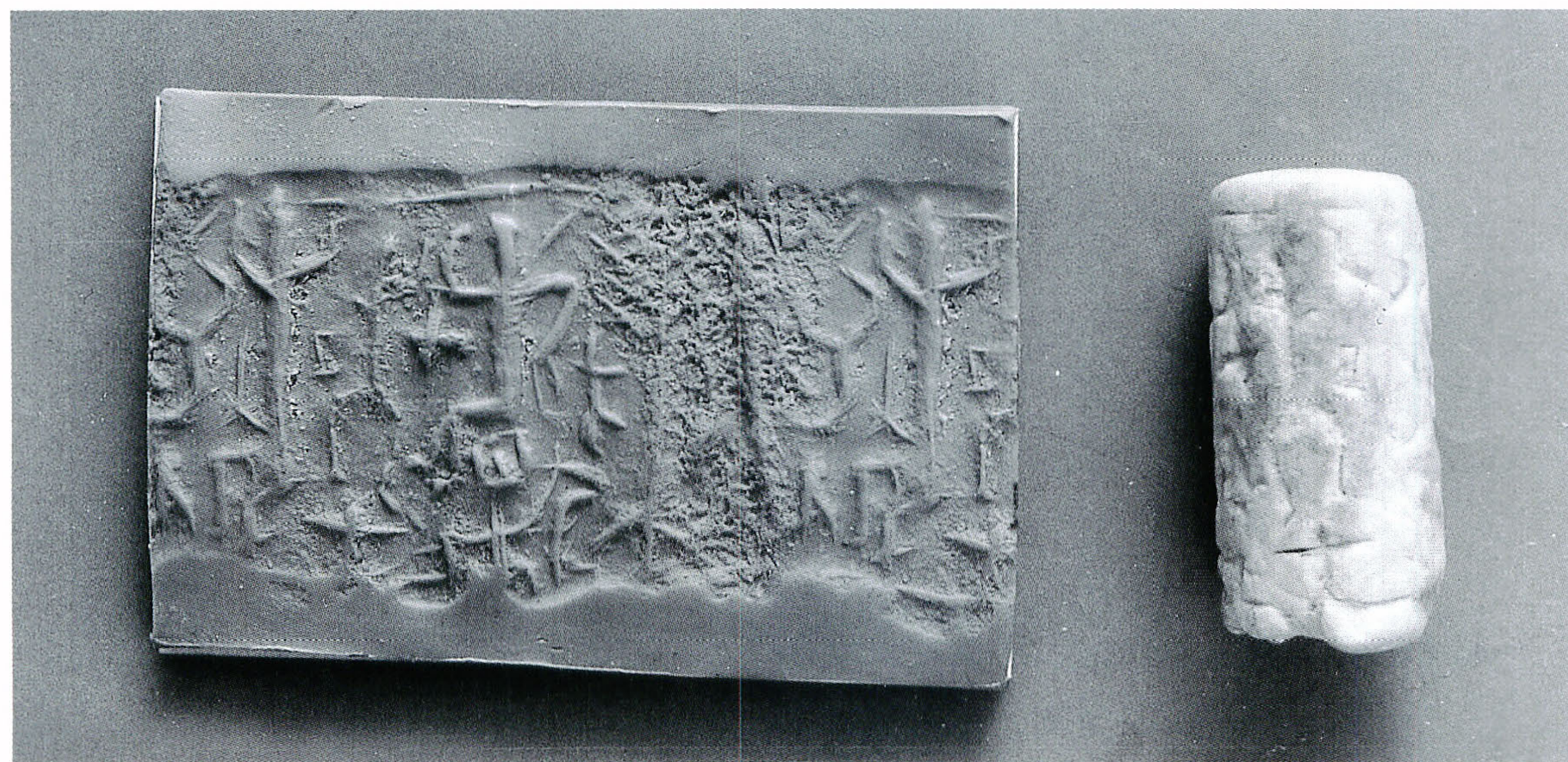
CS4

Cylinder Seals from Area A of 'Usiyeh ($\times 1.5$).

CS5



CS6



CS7

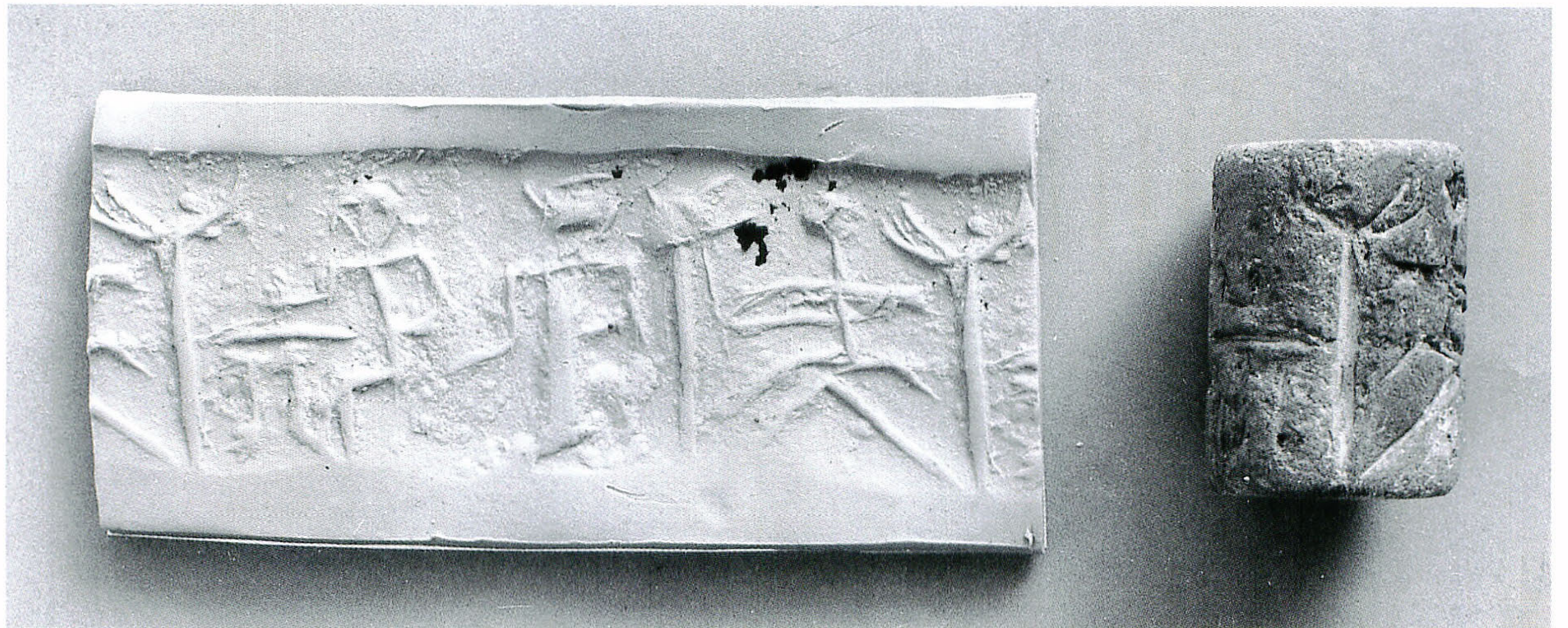


CS8

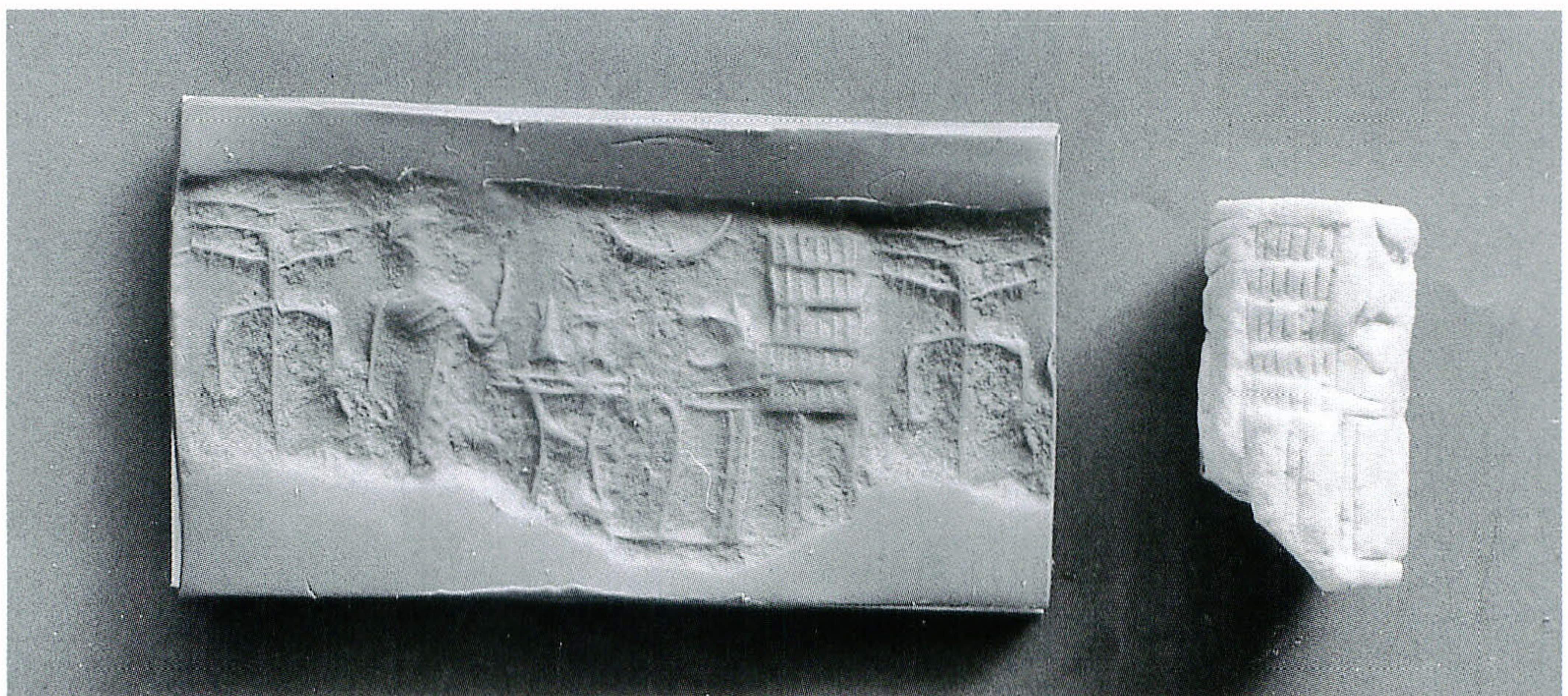


Cylinder Seals from Area A of 'Usiyeh ($\times 1.5$).

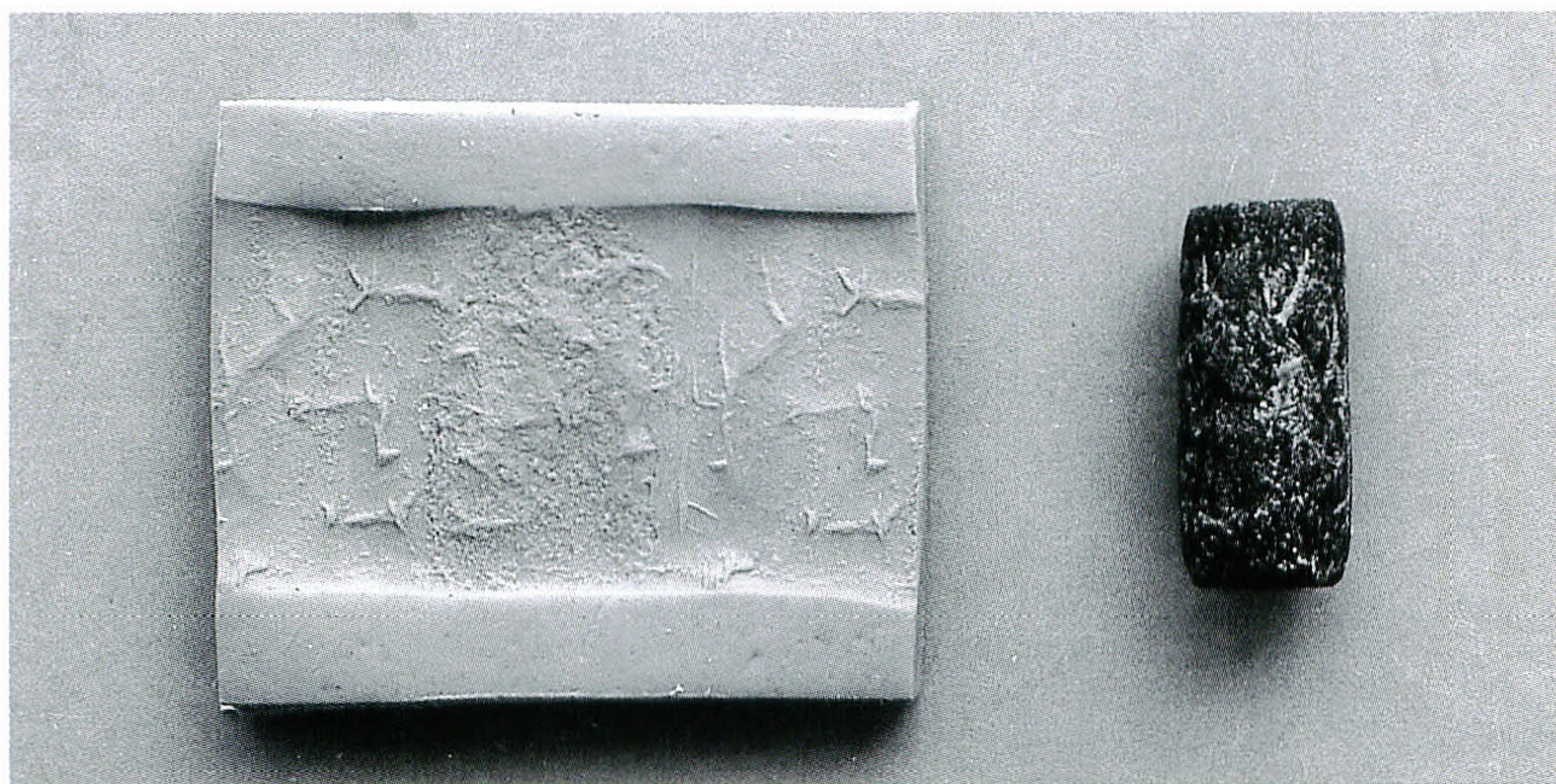
Pl. 4



CS9



CS10



CS11



CS12

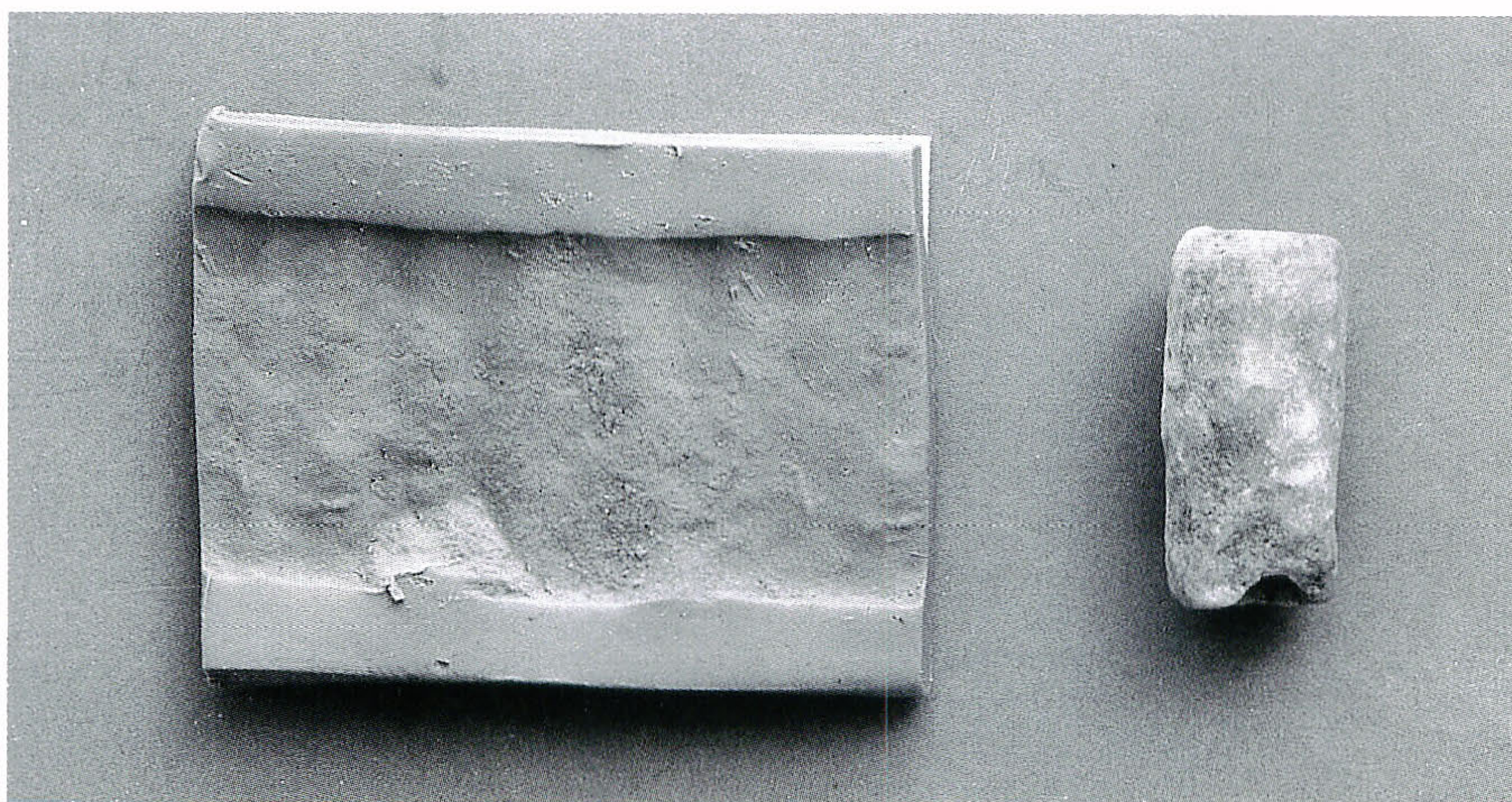
Cylinder Seals from Area A of 'Usiyeh ($\times 1.5$).



CS13



CS14



CS15

Cylinder Seals from Area A of 'Usiyeh ($\times 1.5$).

LITHIC ARTIFACTS FROM TELL TABAN, HASSAKE, NORTH-EAST SYRIA

Katsuhiko OHNUMA*

Introduction

In September to November of 1997, 1998 and 1999, the archaeological mission from the Institute for Cultural Studies of Ancient Iraq, Kokushikan University, Tokyo headed by this author excavated the Mittanian/Assyrian site of Tell Taban, located on the east bank of the Middle Khabur in the suburbs of the city of Hassake, 500 km north-east of Damascus, the capital city of the Syrian Arab Republic (Fig. 1).

Tell Taban was artificially founded in the Mittanian period at the edge of a fluvial terrace of the River Khabur or a terrace associated with lake¹⁾, most probably having been formed in the Pleistocene. Later in the Middle Assyrian period, this site was enlarged with bigger buildings such as palaces and temples, constructed upon the Mittanian structures (see Ohnuma et al. [1999; 2000; 2001])

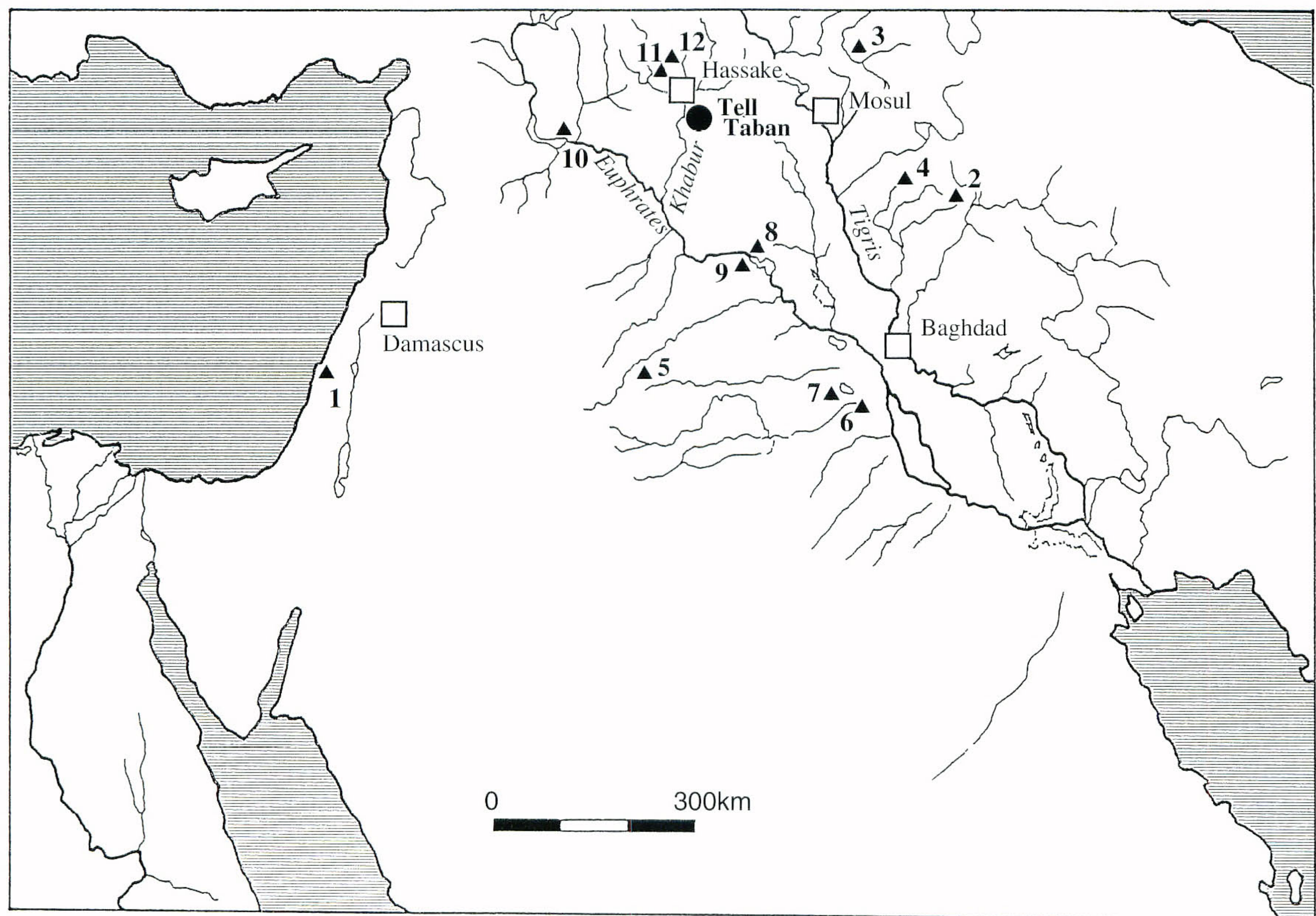


Fig. 1 Map showing the location of Tell Taban and the sites mentioned in the text

1: Tabun Cave, 2: Hazar Merd Cave, 3: Shanidar Cave, 4: Tarjil, 5: Wadi Hauran near Rutba, 6: Tar Jamal, 7: Abje, 8: Masnaa, 9: 'Usiyeh, 10: Rhaiyat, 11: Menaake, 12: *west of Tell Baqar*

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Fig. 2 Contour map of Tell Taban

for preliminary reports of the excavational results).

During the first excavation season in 1997, maps of Tell Taban and of its close neighbourhood were completed by Yasuyoshi Okada, who joined the mission to survey the topography of the site and its surroundings (Fig. 2). This topographical survey clarified that Tell Taban covered the area of 350 m in the north-south direction and 330 m in the east-west. The foot of the tell was calculated to 280 m a.s.l. (above sea level) using the bench-mark (306 m a.s.l.) fixed on the top of the tell, and the then river-bed was calculated to 275 m a.s.l. [Ohnuma et al. 1999: pp. 3–5].

At the same time, we collected lithic artifacts from the foot of the tell, some 5 m higher than the river-bed, as well as from the surface of the terrace. They were sparsely scattered all around the tell at almost the same height, and the area densest in their distribution was in the western part of the tell, along the cotton field cultivated by modern villagers (Figs. 2 and 3).

Though small in number, the collection on the whole was determined, in terms of its overall techno-typological features, as a Middle Palaeolithic material. After we had finished the first season,



Fig. 3 Tell Taban seen from the west

(the arrow indicating the area where the lithic artifacts were densely distributed)

therefore, this author presented a brief report on the collection in Volume XX of this journal *Al-Rāfidān* [Ohnuma et al. 1999: pp. 5–7].

In the second and third seasons again, we collected similar artifacts from the same area, thereby adding several specimens to those collected in the first season.

In the present paper, this author describes the specimens collected in all the working seasons, to present unnegligible information to Palaeolithic research in the Khabur region.

Description of the lithic artifacts

No outcrops of raw material flint rocks are seen in the surroundings of Tell Taban, and the flint pebbles distributed at the foot of the tell are small, the biggest being roughly of the size of adult's fist. The collected artifacts, made from these chert- or agate-like flint pebbles and grey and light- to dark-brown in colour, exhibit scarce trace of abrasion caused by rolling action. It is not very likely, therefore, that they were carried to this place by natural action from very far away. It is rather likely that they were manufactured at this place using these flint pebbles, which had been distributed in this area ever since the Pleistocene period. Some specimens are heavily edge-damaged, and patinated white to a considerable degree.

The collection composed of 42 specimens comprises cores, débitage pieces, and unretouched tool-flakes such as Levallois and pseudo-Levallois points (Table 1) (Figs. 4 to 6). In a good accordance with the size of the raw material flint pebbles, the artifacts are small, within the dimensional range of the raw material. As seen in Table 2 showing the sizes of the artifacts by categories, the biggest artifact in the whole collection is one of the prismatic cores with uni-directional flake scars, measuring 91 mm long, 76 mm wide and 48 mm thick, and the smallest is one of the cortical débitage pieces, measuring 24 mm long, 22 mm wide and 11 mm thick.

Table 1 Inventory of the lithic artifacts from Tell Taban

Cores	
Levallois flake cores	6
Levallois point cores	3
Discoidal cores	2
Prismatic cores	
with uni-directional flake scars	3
with bi-directional opposed flake scars	1
Pyramidal cores	1
Globular cores	1
Cores with few flake scars	1
Débitage pieces	
Cortical débitage pieces	9
Non-cortical débitage pieces	13
Unretouched tool-flakes	
Levallois points	1
Pseudo-Levallois points	1
Total	42

Table 2 Mean sizes (mm) of artifacts by categories, and main types of striking platforms of cores and of butts of débitage pieces

	Length	Width	Thickness	Striking platforms/butts
Cores				
Levallois flake cores	40.5	35.5	13.7	CMF/CDF
Levallois point cores	59.0	59.3	27.7	CMF/PL
Discoidal cores	52.5	50.5	19.0	CDF
Prismatic cores with uni-directional flake scars	61.7	55.3	39.0	PL
Prismatic core with bi-directional opposed flake scars	81.0	74.0	56.0	PL
Pyramidal core	47.0	55.0	30.0	PL
Globular core	93.0	71.0	70.0	PL
Core with few flake scars	84.0	101.1	44.0	PL
Débitage pieces				
Cortical débitage pieces	46.9	31.1	13.2	PL/CORT
Non-cortical débitage pieces	46.0	34.0	11.5	PL/CDF
(Mean width of the butts of the Cortical and Non-cortical débitage pieces is 16.6 mm, and the mean butt thickness is 8.1 mm)				
Unretouched tool-flakes				
Levallois point	44.0	28.0	6.0	CMF
(The butt width is 27.0 mm, and the butt thickness is 6.0 mm)				

CORT: Cortical; PL: Plain; CDF: Convex dihedral faceted; CMF: Convex multiple faceted

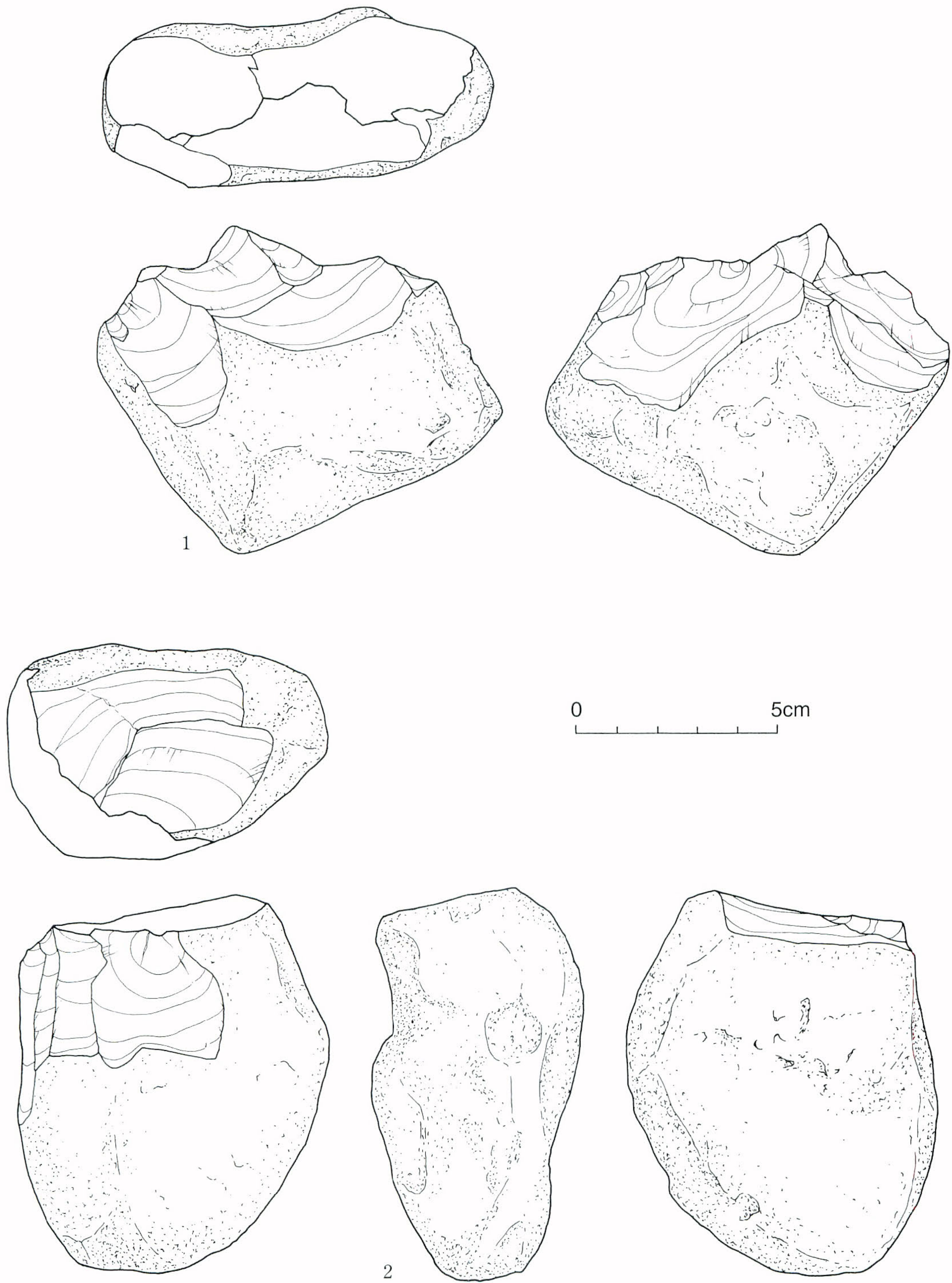


Fig. 4 Lithic artifacts from Tell Taban (1)

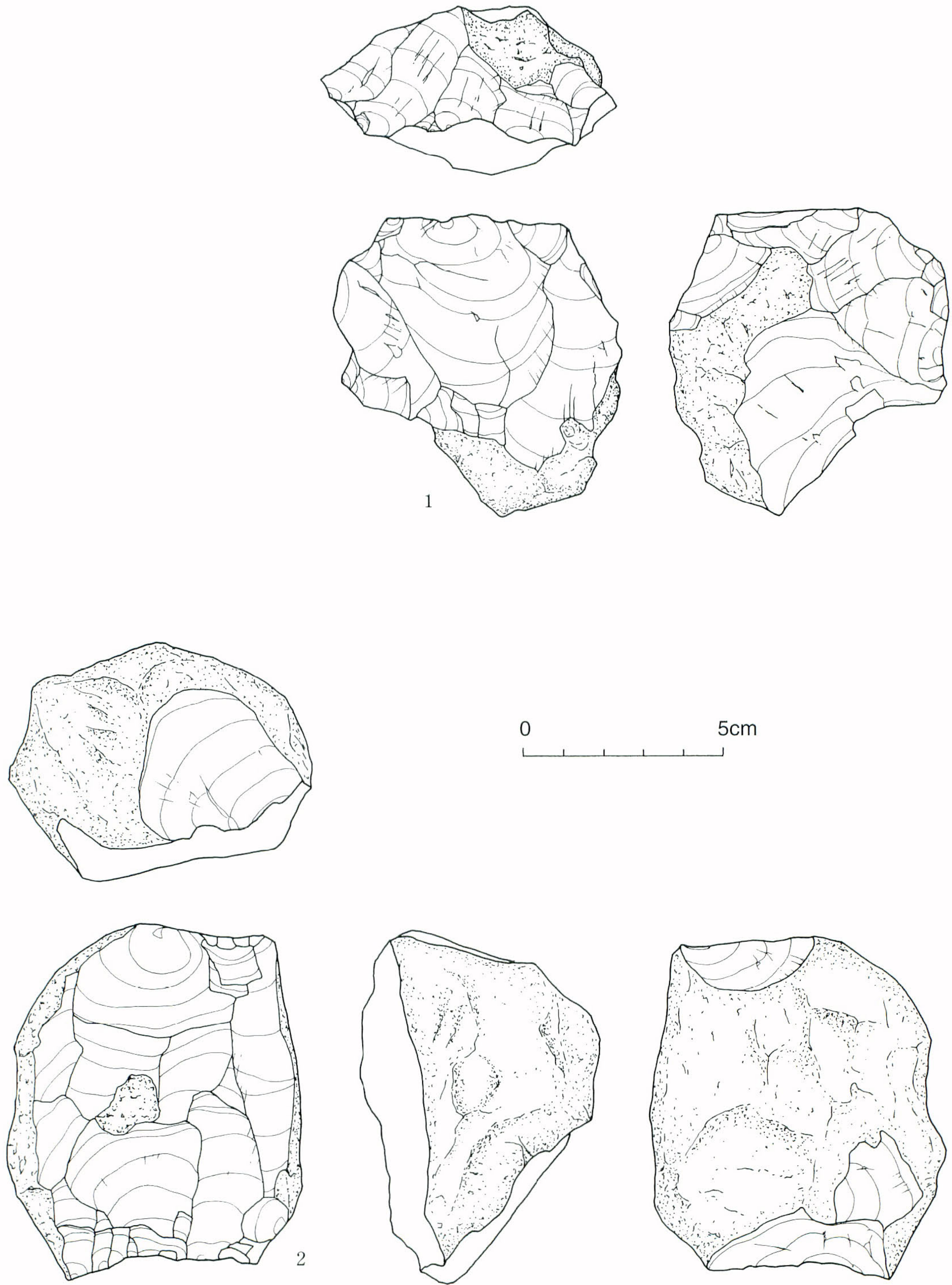


Fig. 5 Lithic artifacts from Tell Taban (2)

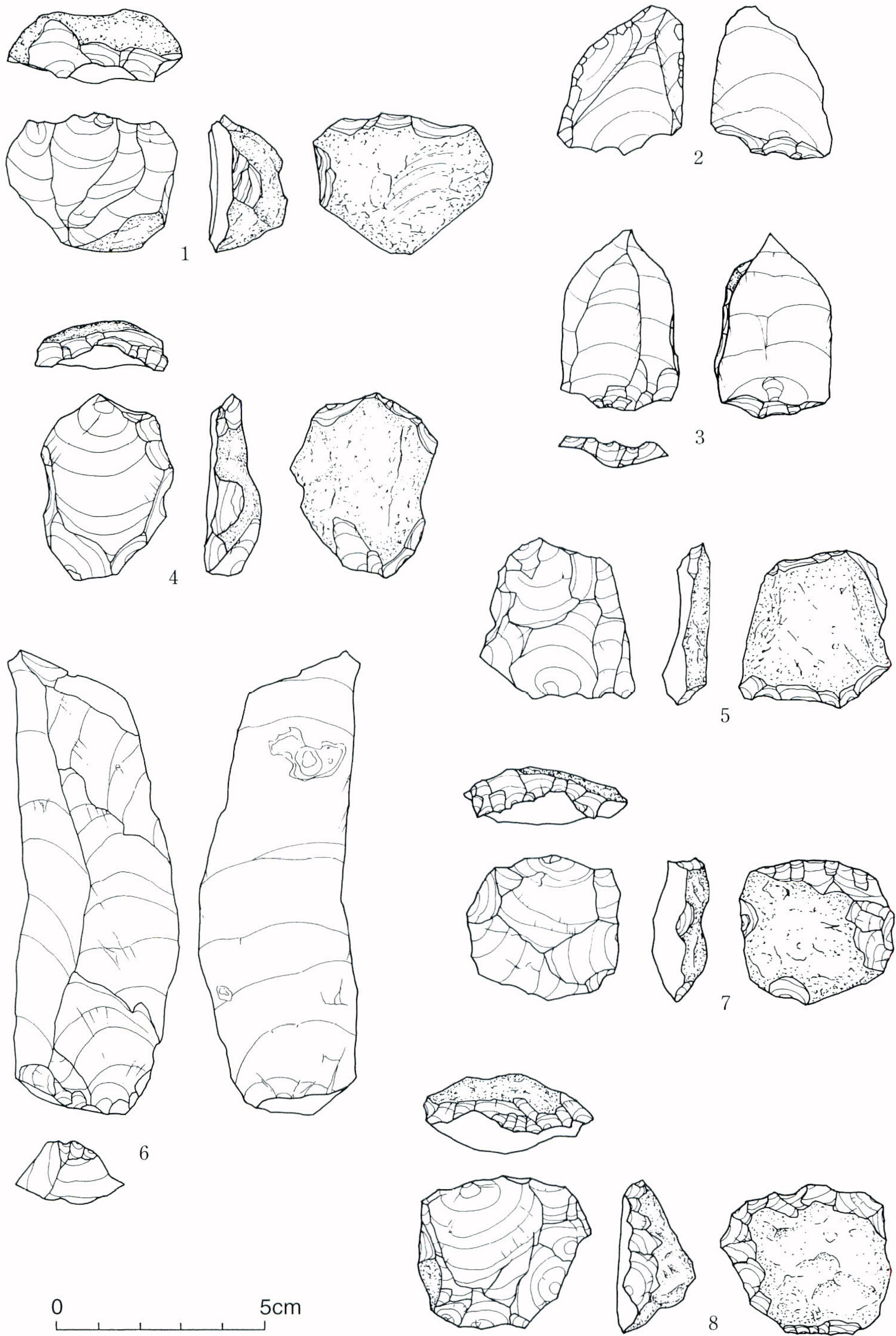


Fig. 6 Lithic artifacts from Tell Taban (3)

Middle Palaeolithic of West Asia

Regular research of the Middle Palaeolithic of West Asia was initiated with the excavations at the site of the Tabun Cave (No. 1 in Fig. 1) at Mount Carmel, Israel. Between 1929 and 1934, Garrod excavated the site five times, later describing three Middle Palaeolithic layers unearthed through the excavations, Layers D, C and B. Garrod nominated these three layers Lower Levallois-Mousterian, Lower Levallois-Mousterian and Upper Levallois-Mousterian, respectively [Garrod and Bate 1937].

In her 1937 report published jointly with Bate, Garrod described the Lower Levallois-Mousterian of Layer D as having triangular Levallois flakes, finely-made Mousterian points, side scrapers, burins, and notched pieces. She also characterized this layer with Levallois cores for triangular flakes and blade cores, both with faceted striking platforms. The Lower Levallois-Mousterian of Layer C was described as having broad Levallois flakes, side scrapers, burins and notched pieces. She stated that this layer was less numerous in Mousterian points than Layer D. And, the Upper Levallois-Mousterian of Layer B was described as having Levallois flakes of triangular or broad shapes, Mousterian points made on triangular Levallois flakes, and Levallois cores for broad flakes. She also stated that the retouched pieces such as side scrapers were far more numerous than in Layer C [*ibid*].

In 1975, three phases of the Levallois-Mousterian of the Levant (Lebanon, Syria and Palestine) were proposed by Copeland, on the basis of the Tabun sequence. Copeland's first phase was modelled by Tabun D, which she characterized with one-axis methods of preparation of Levallois cores and laminar, triangular parallel-sided blanks struck off along the same axis as the core preparation. The second phase modelled by Tabun C was characterized with the virtual absence of Levallois points, and with the dominant presence of broad Levallois flakes and pseudo-Levallois points. The third phase, modelled by Tabun B, was characterized with the standard production of Levallois points from either one axis or radially prepared cores, and flakes that were light and thin and mostly laminar [Copeland 1975].

The Middle Palaeolithic of the Zagros Mountains in Iraq and Iran is different from that of the Levant. The cave site of Hazar Merd (No. 2 in Fig. 1) in North Iraq was excavated by Garrod in 1928. She described the material from Layer C of this site as the Mousterian with side scrapers and elaborately-made Mousterian points, elongated in often cases. It was also described that the flakes were elongated and approached blades in many cases. Levallois methods of flaking were not reported [Garrod 1930].

The cave site of Shanidar (No. 3 in Fig. 1), also in North Iraq, was excavated by Solecki in 1951. From Layer D of this site, a Middle Palaeolithic material was unearthed. The material included Mousterian points resembling the Hazar Merd specimens, side scrapers on elongated flakes, retouched flakes, and medium- to small-sized non-Levallois cores. Solecki described this material to resemble the material from Hazar Merd Layer C [Solecki 1952; 1953; 1955].

As early as the year of 1928, Garrod reported a Middle Palaeolithic surface collection from Tarjil (No. 4 in Fig. 1) near Kirkuk, Iraq. The collection comprised Levallois cores and Levallois flakes and points [Garrod 1928].

In 1960, the Field Museum North Arabian Desert Expeditions of 1927–1950 reported materials which they had collected from the surface in the border areas of Syria, Jordan and Iraq [Field (ed.) 1960]. Included in these collections, in addition to Lower and Upper Palaeolithic materials, was a Middle Palaeolithic material. This Middle Palaeolithic material was described by Garrod as the Levallois-Mousterian comprising Levallois cores, Levallois flakes and points, Mousterian points, and side scrapers [Garrod 1960: 111–124].

In the western part of Iraq near the Jordanian border, the Tokyo University Iraq-Iran Archaeological Expedition of 1956–1957 collected lithic artifacts within the area along the Wadi

Hauran running near Rutba (No. 5 in Fig. 1), amounting to some 140 specimens. This collection was later analyzed by Nishiaki and Fujii. After analyzing some 50 specimens chosen as Middle Palaeolithic artifacts from the collection, these authors correlated them to a late variant of the Levantine Mousterian modelled by Tabun B, on the basis of the presence of Levallois flake cores and, in particular, a Jerf Ajla type core [Nishiaki and Fujii 1986].

In 1973 and 1975, the Archaeological Expedition to Iraq from Kokushikan University collected lithic artifacts on a rocky fan in the South-western Desert near Kerbala, Iraq. From this open-air site which they named Tar Jamal (No. 6 in Fig. 1), Middle Palaeolithic artifacts composed of some 1,200 specimens were collected. The collection, made from agate-like flint in most cases, comprised discoidal cores, prismatic cores, and Levallois cores of the flake and point types. Levallois flakes/blades/points and retouched pieces such as Mousterian points, burins, denticulated pieces, perforators, and side scrapers were also included [Ohnuma 1976; 1984/85] (Fig. 7). In terms of techno-typological features, this material is a Middle Palaeolithic product, most probably having been related to the Levantine Mousterian modelled by Tabun B, characterized by Levallois flakes and points.

In the 1975 working season, the Archaeological Expedition to Iraq from Kokushikan University also collected Middle Palaeolithic artifacts in the desert area near Tar Jamal, on the top surface of a small, natural hill called Abje (No. 7 in Fig. 1), 10 m high from its surroundings. Excluding later specimens from the collection composed of 210 pieces, Middle Palaeolithic artifacts amounted to some 120. These were made from agate-like flint and heavily abraded. Levallois and discoidal cores with faceted striking platforms, and flakes detached from these types of cores were included. In shape, the cores from Abje are similar to the Tar Jamal specimens, but are much smaller [Wada 1984/85] (Fig. 8).

In the Haditha region in the north-western part of Iraq, the mission from the Polish Center of Mediterranean Archaeology of Warsaw University directed by Chmielewski and Kozłowski conducted, in 1981 to 1983, systematic geological/geomorphological and archaeological research in the Masnaa area (No. 8 in Fig. 1). During this research, they outlined the sequence of six terraces of the River Euphrates of the area, dating them on the bases of techno-typology and states of preservation of the collected lithic assemblages [Chmielewski and Kozłowski 1985]. In addition to the Lower Palaeolithic material from Terrace 4 with heavily rounded chopper/chopping-tools and Abbevillian-type hand-axes, they collected Middle Palaeolithic materials from Terraces 4 to 6. Included in the Middle Palaeolithic materials were Levallois cores of flake, blade, and point types, retouched pieces such as side scrapers and denticulated pieces, and Levallois flakes and points. Kozłowski who was in charge of the surveys of lithic materials stated that the Middle Palaeolithic sites on Terraces 4 to 6 had been workshops to exploit flint raw material from nearby outcrops. He also stated that the Middle Palaeolithic materials from Terraces 4 to 6 could be correlated to the Middle-Eastern Mousterio-Levalloisian, dated to the Eemian Interglacial through the Early Würm [*ibid*].

Also in the Haditha region, the Archaeological Expedition to Iraq from Kokushikan University of 1982 collected Middle Palaeolithic artifacts on a rocky fan at the site 'Usiyeh (No. 9 in Fig. 1), 15 m higher than the surface of the River Euphrates. The collection was composed of some 400 artifacts, including 172 cores and 190 débitage pieces. All of the artifacts were made from agate-like flint. The cores comprised prismatic cores, with a single or opposed two striking platforms, discoidal cores, and Levallois cores of the flake, blade and point types. The débitage pieces comprised cortical, partially-cortical, and non-cortical flakes such as Levallois flakes, blades and points, and pseudo-Levallois points (Fig. 9). In all probability, the 'Usiyeh material was related to the Levantine Tabun B type Mousterian with Levallois flakes and points [Ohnuma 1998].

In the Lower Balikh near the Middle Euphrates, Syria, Copeland collected Middle Palaeolithic artifacts at the site Rhaiyat (No. 10 in Fig. 1), which she described as having Levallois cores with centripetal or parallel preparation. Because nothing was found but cores and cortical flakes, she

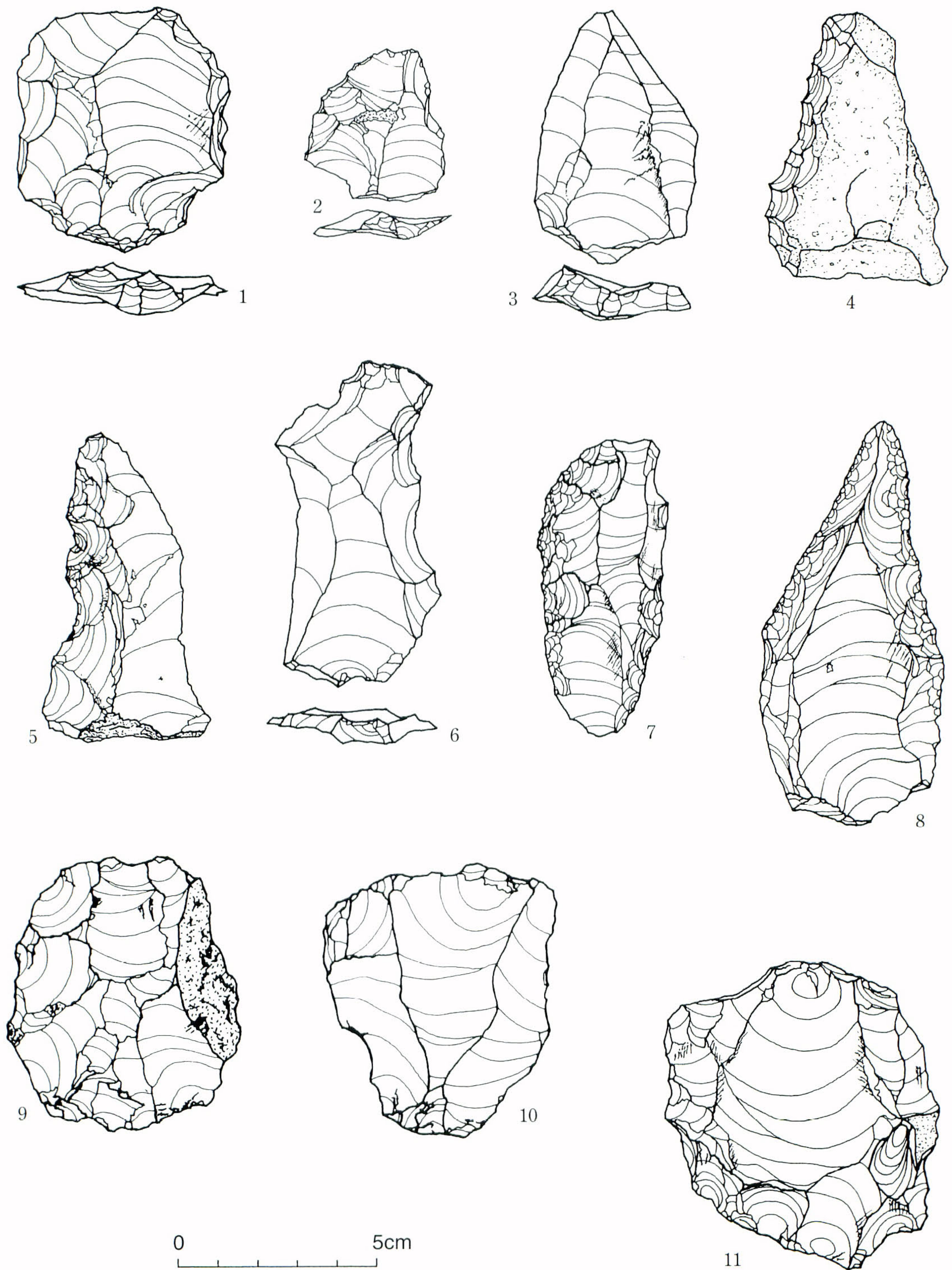


Fig. 7 Lithic artifacts from Tar Jamal

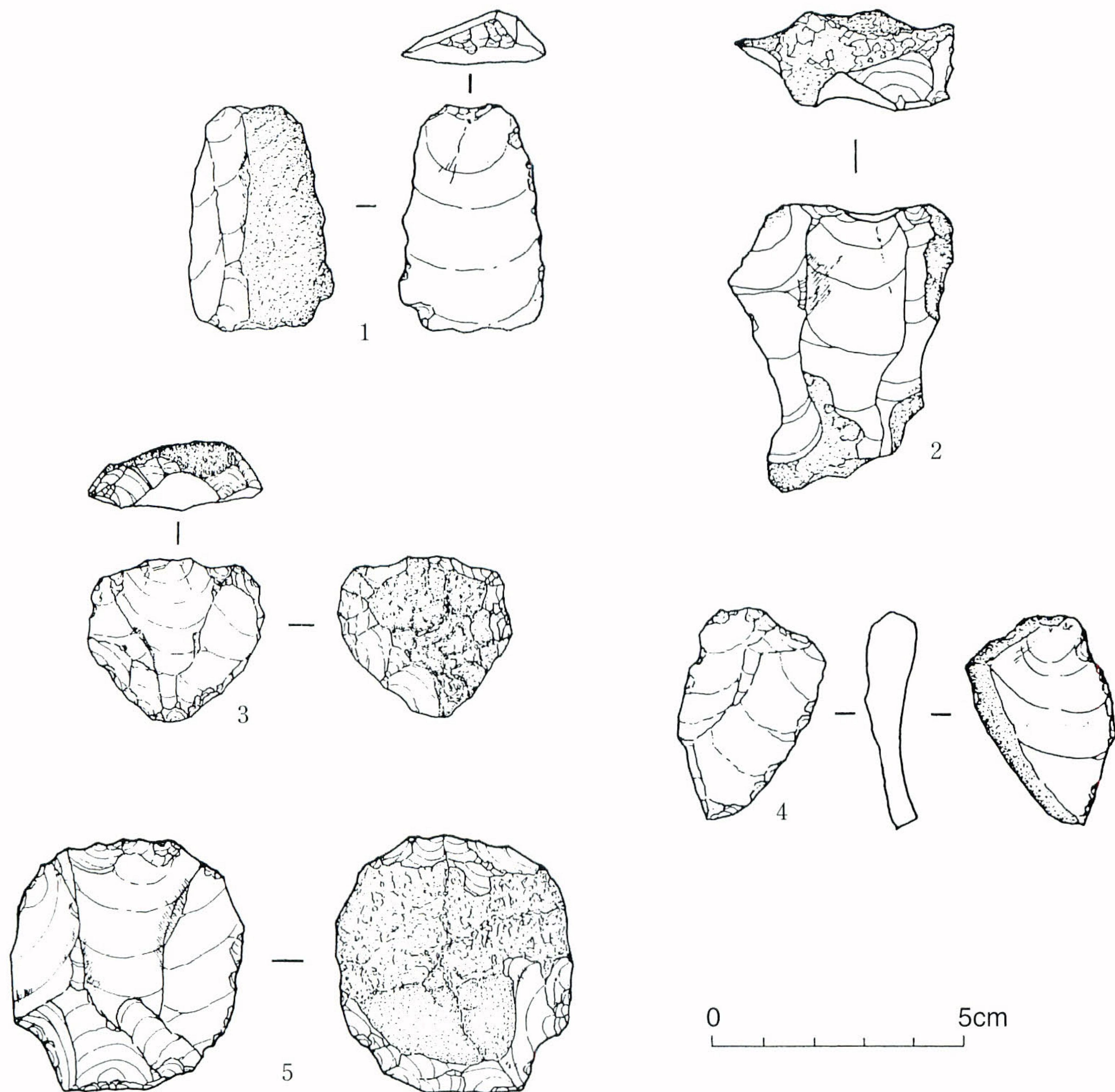


Fig. 8 Lithic artifacts from Abje

defined the site as a factory site [1981: 255].

At many places in the Khabur Basin near Hassake, more than ten Middle Palaeolithic open-air sites were mapped by the 1989–1992 Khabur Prospection Project directed by Lyonnet [Nishiaki 1992]. All of the sites were located on higher wadi/river terraces or hill slopes, among which the sites of Menaake (No. 11 in Fig. 1) and a wadi terrace *west of Tell Baqar* (No. 12 in Fig. 1) were representative. Cores and cortical flakes were large in quantity, but very few tools were collected, which led Nishiaki, who joined the 1990–91 projects and directed the 1991 prehistoric survey, to suggest that the two sites had been factory sites. Nishiaki also suggested a similarity of these materials to the Levantine Tabun Type C or B Mousterian, on the basis of the presence of Levallois flake cores and Levallois flakes [*ibid*].

Concluding remarks

The lithic artifacts collected from the foot of Tell Taban is characterized by Levallois and discoidal cores, both with convex multiple faceted or convex dihedral faceted striking platforms.

In the Levant to the west-west-south from Hassake, Middle Palaeolithic materials similar to the Taban collection have been reported at many sites. In the Zagros regions in the east of the Tigris and Euphrates, however, no such materials have been so far reported, except a single collection from Tarjil, Iraq.

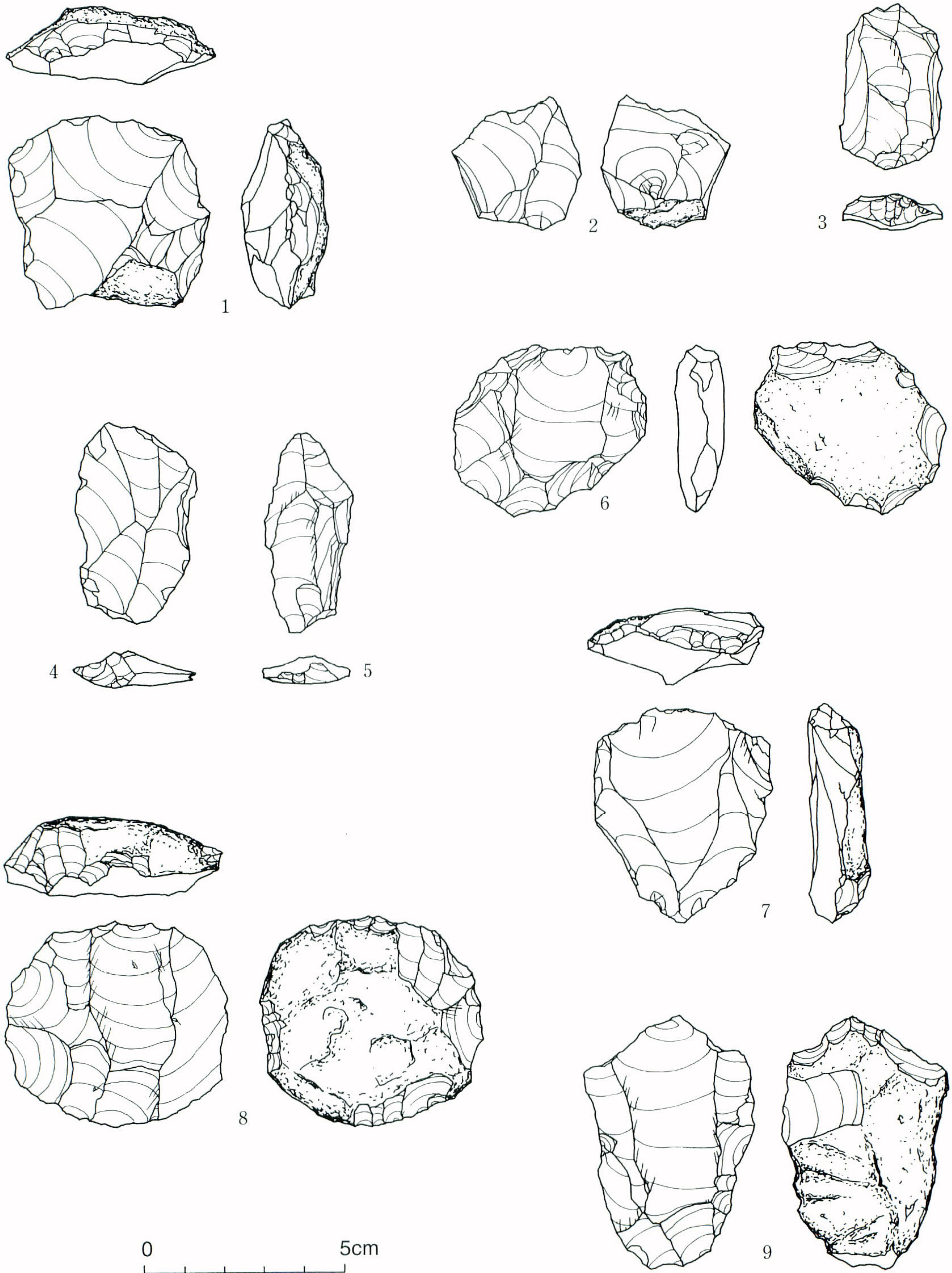


Fig. 9 Lithic artifacts from 'Usiyeh

It may be true that the Taban collection is too small in quantity to finally conclude concerning its cultural lineage. However, if we judge from the dominance of Levallois methods of flaking in the collection, we may safely say that this material had more or less relation to the Levantine Tabun Type B Mousterian, characterized by Levallois flakes and points.

It regrettably seems that not much attention was paid to Palaeolithic artifacts during excavations in the Hassake Salvage area, probably because such artifacts might have been considered as floats from some other places.

It is hoped that this short report could have suggested a possibility that the archaeological mounds in the Hassake Salvage area, if initially founded on Pleistocene terraces, involved Palaeolithic artifacts.

Acknowledgement

The author thanks Mr. Seiji Kadowaki, who completed the illustrations of the lithic artifacts from Tell Taban and 'Usiyeh, which are printed in the present paper.

Note

- 1) Details of the natural ground, on which Tell Taban was initially founded and from which the lithic artifacts were collected, are being clarified now by Professor Mitsuo Hoshino of the University of Nagoya through mineralogical analysis.

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Explanation of lithic artifacts in Figs. 4 to 9

Fig. 4 Lithic artifacts from Tell Taban (1)

1. Core with few flake scars (Levallois or blade core representing the initial stage of reduction; seemingly not a used chopping-tool because the edge is not damaged)
2. Prismatic core with uni-directional flake scars (blade core representing the initial stage of reduction; probably a product of the Upper Palaeolithic or later period; the biggest artifact in the whole collection)

Fig. 5 Lithic artifacts from Tell Taban (2)

1. Levallois point core
2. Prismatic core with bi-directional opposed flake scars (many hinges existing due to hardness of the raw material)

Fig. 6 Lithic artifacts from Tell Taban (3)

1. Levallois point core (the striking platform resembling the “chapeau de gendarme” type)
2. Pseudo-Levallois point (the edge and butt heavily damaged)
3. Levallois point (atypical specimen with core side; the butt resembling the “chapeau de gendarme” type)
4. Levallois flake core
5. Discoidal core approaching Levallois flake core
6. Blade (either of the Middle Palaeolithic period or of the Upper Palaeolithic or later period)
7. Levallois flake core
8. Levallois flake core

Fig. 7 Lithic artifacts from Tar Jamal

1. Levallois flake
2. Levallois flake
3. Levallois point
4. Denticulated flake
5. Denticulated flake
6. Levallois blade
7. Side scraper on Levallois flake
8. Mousterian point on Levallois flake
9. Discoidal core
10. Levallois point core
11. Levallois flake core

Fig. 8 Lithic artifacts from Abje

1. Partially-cortical flake [Wada 1984/85: Fig.VI-1-4]
2. Levallois blade core (atypical specimen with cortex remaining) [Wada 1984/85: Fig.VI-1-3]
3. Levallois point core [Wada 1984/85: Fig.VI-1-2]
4. Naturally-backed pseudo-Levallois point [Wada 1984/85: Fig.VI-1-7]
5. Levallois flake core [Wada 1984/85: Fig.VI-1-1]

Fig. 9 Lithic artifacts from 'Usiyeh

1. Discoidal core
2. Pseudo-Levallois point
3. Levallois flake
4. Levallois flake
5. Levallois blade
6. Levallois flake core
7. Levallois point core
8. Levallois blade core
9. Levallois flake core

近代イラクの文化遺産をめぐる国際協力と保護法制

岡田保良*

1. はじめに

古代バビロニアとアッシリアを包摂した地域概念としてのメソポタミアは、その大部分が今日のアラブ国家イラクの国土と重なり合う。近代以降、外国隊の活動を含むすべての遺跡調査や保存事業は、考古総局（最近では文化省考古遺産庁）を中心とする共和国政府の管理下に置かれているが、近代におけるその端緒は、当地がまだオスマン朝トルコ帝国領だった時代の末期、ヨーロッパ諸国が戦略上西アジアに進出し始めた時期に並行している。1811年にバビロンを探訪したC. J. リッチ、1816年にアッシリア地方を中心にバビロンまで旅したJ. S. バッキンガムという二人のイギリス人がそれぞれ詳細な旅行記を出版し [Rich 1839; Buckingham 1927]、聖書の記述や古典文献につよい関心を抱いていたヨーロッパ知識人たちは、いっそう興味を駆り立てられたようだ。そのことが、1840年代になってボッタやレヤードによるアッシリアの遺跡発掘に結びつく。以来、良くも悪くもメソポタミア考古学を先導したのは、列強と形容された国々だった。

しかし第二次大戦後は、汎アラブ主義の潮流が表向きに支持される半面、メソポタミアが古代都市文明の先進地域だったという自負の念が、現代イラクの国民的自覚を著しく盛り立てているのも事実である。もとより、イラクの国家的な文化遺産といっても、ひとりイラク国民にのみ享受されるべきものでないことは言うまでもない。かつての国際的な力関係は、ニネヴェで発掘された石彫レリーフの傑作やウルの王墓出土の至宝が大英博物館を飾ったり、古代メソポタミア建築の到達点ともいえるバビロンのイシュタル門をごっそりとベルリンに移築してしまうような大胆な行為を可能にしたが、今では国外から発掘にやって来て、発見物を好き勝手に持ち出すようなことはもはや許されない。それは調査をする国とされる国との関係における世界的な潮流である。ユネスコに関わるいくつかの国際的な取り決めもそれを後押ししている。

一方、自国の研究者が近年かなり育成されてきたというものの、イラクにおけるメソポタミア考古学の成果の主要な部分は、現在もなお諸外国の調査機関に負うところが大きく、その結果、イラクの財産でありながらその今日的評価を自国だけではなしえない側面があることも否定できない。従来の考古学や建築史学の上での学問的議論とはべつに、過去1世紀半に及ぶ近代的調査のあり方をどのように総括的に評価するか、対イラン戦争と湾岸戦争を経た後の閉塞的な状況から脱しつつあるいま、私たち国外研究者は問われているように思う。換言すれば、メソポタミア古代からイスラーム時代を通じて今日に伝えられた都市・集落や建築の伝統的空間、それらに伴う文化遺産を、いかに評価し、どのような形で将来にわたって長く継承してゆくのか、という課題を私たちは負わされている。それらの答えを真摯に追い求める姿勢をぬきにして、かの国民さらには西アジア文化圏の人々との良好な関係を保持することは困難となるにちがいない。本稿が、そのような困難さを克服するための道筋の一つとなれば幸いである。

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2. 「文化財保護法」以前と以後のイラク

2-1. イラク建国以前

まず19世紀半ば以降の事情を歴史的に振り返り、年表形式にまとめてみた(表1)。当地をめぐる国際情勢が、各国の調査活動に濃厚に反映していることがよくわかるのではないだろうか。イギリス人 A. レヤードやフランス人 E. ボッタが、バビロンやニネヴェ周辺の踏査を始めたのは1840年代のこと。42年のボッタによるニネヴェの発掘が、メソポタミア考古学における近代的な学術調査の嚆矢とされる。50年代に入るとテイラー、ロフトスという二人のイギリス人の活躍が南部で見られ、それぞれウルとウルクに鋏を入れた。古代遺跡をめぐるこうした初期の活動の背景に、オスマン・トルコ、ロシア両帝国の対立の機に乗じた英仏の外交的進出があった。1853年のクリミア戦争時、トルコと英仏両国とは同盟関係を樹立しているのである。1877年には、フランス人ド・サルゼクが、グデア王の彫像や多くの文書で有名な遺跡テッローの調査にとりかかり、テュローダンジャンがその後を引き継いだ。この時代、遺跡選定の動機には聖書伝説への好奇の意識がつよく、バビロン、ニネヴェ、ウル、ウルクはみな聖書に登場する町の故地である。近代遺跡調査の揺籃期といえようか。

やや遅れてドイツが進出する。87年の初訪問以来バビロンにつよい関心を抱いていたコルデヴァイが調査団を率いてその遺跡発掘を開始したのは、いわゆる 3B 政策に沿ってバグダード鉄道の敷設権を獲得したのと同じ1899年のことだった¹⁾。彼を補佐していた W. アンドレーは、1903年、別に隊を仕立ててアッシュルの発掘に着手し、やはりコルデヴァイの指示によって J. ヨルダンが12年にウルクの発掘を開始する。しかし、第一次大戦に突入する1914年に両遺跡とも調査の中断を余儀なくされる。コルデヴァイの方は大戦勃発後も費用の工面に四苦八苦しながら発掘を継続したが、当地がイギリス軍の手に落ちる1917年には断念せざるをえなかった。ここまでの20年足らずの期間は、建築学者をリーダーとするドイツ特有の方法論による遺跡発掘の黄金時代といえることができる。

新生ドイツが当地に復帰するには10年余の空白期間を置かねばならなかった。大戦の結果、1920年トルコ帝国は分割されることになる。イラクはイギリスの委任統治領となり、フランスはシリアを獲得した。現在の定規で引いたような国境線はほぼこの時に遡る。ラングトン卿によるキシユ、ウーリー卿によるウルという、ともに1922年に始まった二大発掘は、イラクでのイギリス優位を遺跡調査の面から裏付けるものといえよう。

イラクを領有したイギリスは、文化遺産の保存と活用にも意を払った。その責任者として G. ベルが着任し、1923年バグダードのティグリス河畔に博物館を開設した。彼女はもと外交官だったが、考古学者としても、北部のキリスト教遺構や西南沙漠のウハイダル城の調査に貴重な業績を残し、当地初めての文化遺産保護の法制化にも尽力したのである²⁾。もちろん多くの文化財を本国に持ち帰ることをまだ許容するものではあったが、列強諸国の好き勝手な文化遺産の国外持ち出しを抑制する主体がここに形成され、その後のイラクにおける遺跡調査と文化財保存を方向づけた。

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- 1) 当時すでにドイツはアナトリア鉄道を経営しており、バグダード鉄道はその延長路線として計画された。バグダード鉄道をめぐるドイツのオリエント政策については、杉原達著『オリエントへの道—ドイツ帝国主義の社会史』(藤原書店 1990)が大いに参考になった。
 - 2) ベルの生涯については『シリア縦断紀行』(田隅恒生訳, 東洋文庫 584-585, 1994-95)。また最近エール大学に提出された学位論文に、ベルの動向を中心としたこの間の事情が詳しく紹介されている: M. T. Bernhardsson *Reclaiming a Plundered Past: Archaeology and Nationalism in Modern Iraq* (1999)。このほか日本でもベルの業績を評価した端緒的な研究がある。鳳英里子・日高健一郎「G. ベルと西アジア建築史研究」(『2001年度日本建築学会大会学術講演梗概集 F』, pp. 125-6)。

表1 近代イラクのあゆみと遺跡調査関連年表

<イラク近代化と文化財行政>	<諸外国の動向>
1638 オスマン帝国, イラク地方を併合	1811 C. J. リッチのバビロン探訪
1853 クリミア戦争 -55 オスマン帝国英仏同盟	1842 英仏, ニネヴェ発掘 -54 1850 英, ウルクとウルを調査 -55
1899 独, バグダード鉄道敷設権獲得 (いわゆる 3B 政策)	1877 仏, テッロー発掘 -1909 1899 独, バビロン発掘 -1917 1903 独, アッシュール発掘 -14 この間にハトラも調査 1912 独, ウルク発掘に着手
1914. 10 オスマン帝国第1次大戦参戦 1920. 4 連合国サンレモ会議, イラクは英の委任 統治となる	1922 英, キシュ発掘 -33 英米, ウル発掘 -34
1921. 8 王政開始, ファイサル国王	1927 英, ニネヴェ発掘 -32 1928 独, ウルク発掘再開 -39 1930 米, エシュヌンナなどディヤラ地域発掘 -38
1923 G. ベルによりイラク博物館開設 1924 最初の文化財法	1935 英, 雑誌 Iraq 創刊
1932. 10 イラク王国独立	1953 西独, ウルク発掘再開 1956 日本, 東大テル・サラサート発掘開始 -76
1936 「文化財保護法」制定 1943. 9 イラク, 対独宣戦 -45 1945 イラク, 雑誌 Sumer 創刊 1947 イラク, エリドゥ発掘 -49 1948 米, ニップール発掘開始 1951 イラク, ハトラ発掘 -55 1955 ドカン・ダム救済調査 -59 1958 ダルバンディハーン・ダム救済調査 -60 1958. 7 共和制へ移行。カセム政権 1960 保存事業に計画省から予算措置 1961 水資源開発にともなう救済計画案 1963 イラク博物館新築移転	1960 西独, 雑誌 Baghdader Mitteilungen 創刊
1968. 7 バース党革命 イラク・イタリア合同研究所設立 1974 「文化財保護法」改正, 全文化財の国有化 政策, 世界遺産条約加盟 トルコ, ケバン・ダム完成	1964 伊, セレウキア発掘開始 1966 伊, 雑誌 Mesopotamia 創刊 1969 露, ヤリム・テペ発掘開始 1971 国士舘大アッタール発掘開始 -84
1975. 3 アルジェ協定。イランとの国境 確定, クルド反乱鎮圧 1977 ハムリン・ダム救済事業 -81 1978 ハディーサ・ダム救済事業 -87 1978 エスキ・モースル・ダム救済事業 -85	1975 英, アブ・サラビク発掘開始 1977 各国隊, ハムリン調査へ。国士舘, テル・グッバなど 1978 仏, ラルサとオウエイリ発掘開始
1979. 7 サッダーム・フセイン大統領就任 1980. 9 対イラン戦争勃発 -88. 8 考古総局改組, 4 総局制の考古庁 (State Organization) へ拡充 文化財の定義拡大	1980 国士舘大『ラーフィダーン』創刊 1981 バグダードで国際シンポジウム開催
1985 ハトラ, 世界遺産に登録 1987 考古庁再改組, 旧総局制に復す -89 1990. 8 イラク国軍クウェイト侵攻	1988 国士舘大, アイン・シャーイアとキシュ遺跡発掘 1990 各国調査隊ほぼ撤収 2000 国士舘大, キシュ遺跡調査再開

まもなく敵対していたドイツが考古学のフィールドに復帰し、1928年、バビロン、アッシュルに代わってウルクの大遺跡を改めて本拠地と定めた。アメリカからやって来る調査団は、それまでイギリスに帯同することの多かったペンシルバニア大学に加え、1930年以降シカゴ大学を中心とする調査団がディヤラ川流域に地歩を固めた。

2-2. 国際協力の時代

1932年にイラクは王国として独立を果たす。36年には24年の旧法を廃棄し、主権国家としてより体系的な新しい「文化財保護法」が公布された³⁾。後に詳述するが、西暦1700年以前の古物をすべて国の遺産とみなす定義づけや、その実体を「不動産」と「動産」に区分して保護の原則がうたわれた⁴⁾。しかし、認可業者による文化財の商取引引きも、外国隊による発掘品の持ち出しも、文化財保有の権利とともに事実上まだ許されていた。すべての文化財は国家が共有する財産であって個人による処分や私有を認めないと規定しつつも、その保有 possession については私有権 ownership と区別し、保有者の国籍にも寛容な一面があったことがその理由と考えられる⁵⁾。

他方学術面では、1935年にメソポタミア考古学はじめての専門誌 *IRAQ* がイギリスのイラク考古学研究所 British School of Archaeology in Iraq からいち早く創刊されたことをみても、イギリスの主導はなお続いていたことがわかる。第二次大戦では、イラクはむろん連合国側に与し、1943年に参戦した。ドイツを再びメソポタミアのフィールドから遠ざけることになったことはもちろんだが、その他の外国隊による調査も中断を余儀なくされた。しかし、大戦中であっても、修復や調査に充てられる総局の予算が削られることは一度もなく、博物館の閉鎖は数週間にとどまったのみで、所蔵品の充実、イスラーム建築の保存事業、冬季の発掘調査なども相当規模ですすめられた [Lloyd 1945: 5]。13世紀創立のアル・ムスタンシリア学院、14世紀創建とされるキャラバン・サライの遺構 ハーン・マルジャン、バグダードの旧市門だったバーブ・アル・ワスターニなど、今ではバグダード市中の有数の観光名所となっている歴史的建物の修復事業や、ササーン朝最大のモニュメントであるクテシフォンのターキ・ケスラー保存のための支持壁工事がその間に実施されている。また、テル・ウカイル、アガル・クフ、テル・ハッスーナといった学史にのこる発掘調査も国内スタッフを主体に並行して行われた。

大戦後の遺跡調査と文化財行政で最も注目すべき点は、ここでもイギリス人 S. ロイドの献身的な助力を見逃すわけにはいかないが、イラク独自の事業の活発化にある⁶⁾。まず機関誌発行を博物館と並ぶ国の文化財事業を支え

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- 3) この法の英文名は、Antiquities Law No. 59 of 1936 といい、全73条から成り、第1章 定義と一般規定、第2章 不動産文化財、第3章 動産文化財、第4章 文化財の売買、第5章 文化財の発掘、第6章 罰則、第7章 その他、という構成である。
- 4) 定義づけは法第1条に「『文化財 Antiquities』とは、紀元1700年以前に人の手によってつくられたすべてのものを意味し、建物、洞窟、貨幣、彫刻、文書のほか、過去における科学、美術、工芸、文学、宗教、習慣、道徳、及び政治の証となるような物である」と記されている。また、「不動産 Immovable Antiquities」「動産 Movable Antiquities」については第2条に規定し、前者は「建物、遺丘、洞窟など地面の上に立ちかつ据えられたすべての文化財、及び通常建物に取り付けられてその一部を成す物すべてを含む」とし、後者は「地面や建物から離れたすべての文化財を含み、容易にそこからきり離してどこか別の場所へ移動せう」と規定する。
- 5) 第16条では「法施行後6か月以内に当局に届ければ、事実上かあるいは法的かを問わず個人所有の動産文化財は、その所有をそのままに置く」とし、また第17条でも「考古総局が（新発見の）文化財をイラク博物館の所蔵品に加えるか、発見者の所有のままとするかを決する」と記す。また文化財の売買について、「許可証を取得した者以外は文化財売買をしてはならない」という規定（第27条）がどのように運用されたかわからないが、文化財の闇取引引きが横行する現実を押しとどめる効果はあまりなかったらしい。さらに外国の発掘隊に対して、「発掘者発見の文化財はすべて国家の財産とする。ただし、発掘者にはその調査の報償を与える。」（第49条）としてつぎの3つの報償を許した。(i) 発見文化財を型取りする権利、(ii) 複数ある全く同じ製品の半分、(iii) イラク博物館に類似品が存在するとの理由で政府が不要とした文化財のすべて。
- 6) 当時ロイドは考古総局の技術顧問 technical adviser という立場にあった。彼は1930年代のシカゴ大学による調査と行動を共にしたのち、イラク人 F. サファールと共同して、戦時中にはハッスーナ、ウカイルの発掘調査にあたり、戦後はエリドゥの調査を指導した。一方考古総局は独自に「文化財3ヶ年計画」をうち出し、かねて準備が進んでいた新しい国立博物館やモースルとカルバラの地方博物館の建設、図書館の新設といった施設計画のほか、ムスタンシリア学舎とアッパース朝宮殿の修復事業を優先的に推進することとした。

る2本柱の一つと位置づけ、1945年に *SUMER* が創刊された。そのねらいは、外国隊によるものであっても文化遺産の調査成果はまず自国民に広く知らしめねばならないと自覚すると同時に、「アラブの祖先が伝えた文化遺産」の調査研究をより活性化させる意図があった [Al-Asil 1945: 3-4]。じっさい *SUMER* 誌は、欧文編とアラビア語編があい半ばして編集され続けており、後者には多数のイスラーム文化財の研究報告が掲載されている。

他方発掘調査の面においても、上記のアガル・クフにつづいてエリドゥやハトラの発掘がイラク人自身の手で実施され、大きな成果を挙げている⁷⁾。とはいえ、外国調査団の参画もますます盛んになった。シカゴ大学がニップールの調査を1948年に、イギリス隊がニムルドの発掘を49年に、それぞれ開始した。まもなくその隊列に敗戦3か国の調査団も加わった。ウルクの調査は15年間の中断ののち、1953年に西ドイツの考古学研究所が再開することになる。ただ、最近の責任者 R. M. ベーマーによると、かつての発掘資料の多くがベルリン博物館など東ドイツの管理下に置かれていたので、成果を総合するには特別の苦労があるといい、大戦後の国際関係の難しさが影を落とす面もあった [Boehmer 1991: 465-6]⁸⁾。日本からは東京大学が調査団を組織して1956年にテル・サラサートの発掘を開始し、初期農耕文化の研究を本格化させた。トリノ大学を中核とするイタリア隊は、セレウキアを本拠地としてヘレニズム文化の探求を中心テーマに据え、1964年にその発掘にとりかかった。西ドイツとイタリアは、先の *IRAQ* と同様の専門誌の発行も始め、公表される情報量はますます充実するようになった⁹⁾。1971年からは西南沙漠のアッタル洞窟の調査を始めた国士舘大学隊も加わって、日本派遣の調査団は2つになった。国士舘大学はメソポタミア調査を目的とする研究所を76年に設立し、80年には専門誌『ラーフィダーン *al-Rāfidān*』の発行も始めている。

当のイラク自身はというと、1958年に共和制へと移行したのち、1960年に計画省サイドからの予算措置に便宜が計られ、主要遺跡の保存事業が格段に充実する。「国家の建築遺産を後代のために保存したい場合、また、メソポタミアの世界的遺跡に、外国からの訪問者にとって近隣諸国の同様な著名遺跡に劣らない魅力がある場合、保存、修復、改修を促進させる何らかの有効な措置を講じるべし」との上位決定に基づくものであった [Orchard 1962: 73]¹⁰⁾。この恩恵に浴したのは、ムスタンシリア学院の建物などバグダード市中の建築遺構をはじめ、ハトラの神殿、バビロンの行列道路とニンマフ神殿、アガル・クフの聖塔、ウルの聖塔、テル・ハルマルの神殿と政庁遺構などであった。ハルマルを別にすると、他の事業はみな石材か、もしくは焼成煉瓦を使用する遺構に限られ、国家による観光資源としての遺跡の選定にはそういう技術的限界があったようだ。ハルマルが加えられたのは、バグダード市内にあることの利便性と、その発掘が全面的に考古総局自身によるものだったことが考慮されたのだと思われる。アッシュル、ニネヴェ、クテシフォンなどの修復事業もその後に本格化する。こうした修復事業に積極的にかかわったのがイタリアで、1968年にはイラクと合同の研究機関を設立し、自国における経験を生かして指導的役割

7) ハトラについては F. サファールの *Hatra, the City of the Sun God* (1974 Baghdad), エリドゥについてもロイドと F. サファールの共著 *Eridu* (1981 Baghdad) が、それぞれ単行図書としてイラク人の手で発刊されており、アガル・クフについてもイギリスの *Iraq* 誌 Supplement にイラク人 T. バーカルによる1940年代の報告がある。

8) 東西ドイツの統合が成る少し前から過去の調査成果を総合する作業が可能になったようで、1987年以降本報告書シリーズにあたる *Ausgrabungen der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft in Uruk-Warka: Endebericht* の刊行が始まった。

9) 西ドイツはベルリンのドイツ考古学研究所から *Baghdader Mitteilungen* を1960年に、イタリアはトリノ大学から *Mesopotamia* を1966年に、それぞれ創刊した。

10) 当時の考古総局長官ターハ・バーカルが1960年の *Sumer* 誌に寄せた序文によると、王政下1958年までの修復事業5か年計画で用意された資金は微々たるもので、総局としては何とかやりくりしたものの、観光資源としても有用な多数の文化遺産が崩壊の危機に瀕していたことが十分に理解されなかったという [Baqir 1960: 1-2]。ちなみに革命後のカセム政権が計画省から文化財修復事業に振り向けた予算は、1960年の単年度だけで12万ディナール(1970年代の為替レートでおおよそ40万米ドル相当)にのぼる額だった。

を果たしている¹¹⁾。

2-3. 水没遺跡救済事業とその後

水資源開発にともなって水没する遺跡の事前救済調査も、戦後のイラクにとって重要な文化財事業だった。ティグリス、ユーフラテスという2大河川を擁するとはいえ、その水源は隣国領内に握られているのが実情である。水量管理を他国まかせにできないという現実的要請が、多数の遺跡を人工湖の底に沈めることを余儀なくするという計画だったのである¹²⁾。1950年代には国内全土の主要河川におけるダム建設計画の大綱が定められていたようだ¹³⁾。最初の救済事業が実施されたのは小ザブ川上流のドカン・ダム地区だった。1955年の遺跡分布調査を皮切りに5つの遺丘が発掘の対象とされた。ディヤラ川上流のダルバンディハーン・ダム地区の調査がそれに続き、10か所ほどの遺丘が発掘されている。59年と60年にそれぞれのダムが完成してこれらの事業は終結した。ドカン地区ではデンマークの調査団が一時関与したものの、2つの事業はほぼ考古総局単独で遂行されたとみてよい¹⁴⁾。これに対し、1977年以降に相次いで実施されたハマリン、ハディーサ、エスキ・モースルそれぞれの水資源開発に伴う救済調査は、はるかに規模の大きなものとなった¹⁵⁾。ユネスコが仲介役を果たし、世界各国の調査機関が、自らの本拠地の調査を中断してまでもこれらの救済事業に加わったのである。各国隊がこぞって参画した理由には、学術上の関心や遺跡が間もなく水没するという緊急性はもちろんあったが、現地における発掘経費をイラク側がすべて負担するという契約条項があったことを見のがせない。かつての単独事業に対するつよい反省が文化財行政をつき動かしたにちがいない。その結果、10年近くにわたって世界中のメソポタミア研究者を水没予定地という周辺国境近くのごく限られた盆地域に張りつけることになった。

一連の救済事業は、古代メソポタミア研究史上、画期的な国際協力体制を築き上げたことが評価される一方、調査期間の制約から、手つかずのままか、わずかの試掘だけで水没時期を迎えた遺跡も少なくなかった。ハマリン・プロジェクトの際、日本から派遣された調査団は、その呼びかけに応じてほぼ2年半の間ほとんど休むことなく調査を継続し、テル・グッバ、テル・ソンゴルA・B・C、テル・ハメディヤートという近接した5つの遺丘の発掘にあたった。先史期からササーン朝期に至る注目すべき調査成果をもたらすことができたのではあるが、さほど大きくもないどの遺丘も完掘できないまま現地を離れざるをえなかった。直径80mほどのテル・グッバの場合、単に土の量からいえば、遺丘全体の3分の1も掘れたかどうかという程度であった¹⁶⁾。

11) イタリアが関与した事例としては、傾斜塔としてモースル名所となっているアル・ハドバ・ミナレット、西南沙漠に建つアッバース朝期のウハイダル城、ササーン朝期を代表するクテシフォンのターキ・ケスラーなどがあり、別に日干し煉瓦の保存方法の研究にも貢献している。

12) 同じような水資源開発と一連の遺跡の緊急調査は、ユーフラテス川の水資源をめぐる、隣国トルコのケバン・プロジェクトに先例があり、シリアのタブカ・ダム建設がそれにつづいた。

13) この計画について、考古総局がどの程度把握していたかを知る資料はないが、当時ネアンデルタール人の遺跡シャニダール洞窟を調査していたR. ソレッキーが、官民の情報を集めて *Sumer* 誌に寄稿し、開発省庁による計画の概要を紹介するとともに、考古学的調査がどの程度必要かを見積もっている [Solecki 1953]。それによると、当初計画では8か所にダム建設の予定があり、そのうち、サマッラー西方のワジ・サルサル盆地を遮る堤防のほか、大ザブ川（ベフメ地区）、小ザブ川（ドカン地区）、ディヤラ川（ダルバンディハーン地区）という3つのティグリス支流の最上流域におけるダム計画はすでに具体化しており、別に、バグダード西方のハッパニーヤ湖、ハマリン盆地、ユーフラテス上流、ティグリス上流にも同様の計画が早くももちあがっていたことを知る。

14) 両地区の調査概要は *Sumer* 15, 16 (1959, 60) に掲載された情報による。

15) エスキ・モースル・ダムは、ダム完成の直前に大統領の名をとって「サダム・ダム」と命名された。ハディーサ・ダムも、完成後、かつてアラブ軍が史上はじめてササーン朝ペルシアの軍勢を破った戦いに因んで「カーディシーヤ・ダム」と名付けられた。

16) 日本隊による発掘成果の概要は、国士舘大学イラク古代文化研究所発行の『ラーフィダーン』第2巻（1981年）にまとめられている。

国土の自然条件から見ても、イラクにおける水資源開発は避けては通れないプロジェクトだった。しかし先に記したように、ダム建設の計画はかなり早い時期に立てられ、しかも文化財の分布状況が計画地点の選定を左右するような契機にはなっていない。水没する遺跡は再び調査できる機会を失ってしまうだけに、悔いを残さない程度の遺跡調査期間をとることができなかつたのか、また3つの救済事業の実施期間が重なるのは避けられなかつたのか、など文化財の側から見て今後の教訓とすべき問題点もあったことを指摘しておきたい。

1980年、考古総局は拡大改組されて4総局制の考古遺産庁へと機構の拡大が図られた。その年の *SUMER* 誌に、「文化と自然の保護は、軽んずることの許されない国家の責務である」とのスローガンが紹介されている。今にして思うと、王政で独立して以来、バース党革命を経て国力が最高潮に達していたのはこの時期だった。その後8年間続いた対イラン戦争の期間中、外国隊の調査は経済的な側面を除いてさほどの影響を受けなかつたが、戦費の見返りは文化財行政に冷酷だった。国家的威信をかけたバビロンの保存事業は別にして、各地で継続されていた諸事業は停滞気味だった。87年、考古遺産庁自体が再改組されて旧に復される。翌年イランとの戦争がようやく終結したのも束の間、今度はクウェイトとの紛争が勃発。湾岸戦争を経て国際的に孤立する状況へとイラクは突き進んだのだった。この間、ほぼすべての外国隊が余儀なく撤退したのみならず、建築遺産の一部損壊や動産文化財の散逸という事態までひきおこした。2001年末現在、国際関係は緩和の方向にあるとはいえ、アフガニスタン問題が再び暗い影を当国に落とし始めている。

3. 「文化財保護法」の理念と考古総局

現在イラクで有効とされる文化遺産の調査と保存に関する法律は、すでに触れたように1936年に制定され、74年と75年に抜本改正された「文化財保護法 Antiquities Law No. 59 of 1936」である。36年法には文部大臣の署名、74年法は情報大臣の署名が目立つ。法に書かれた条文は、現実はどうであれ、文化財に対するこの国の基本姿勢を明示したもので、私たちが当地の文化遺産の保護と活用を考えるにあたって、有益な視点を見出すことができる。現行の文化財保護法の構成は、

第1章（第1～5条）：定義と一般規定

第2章（第6～15条）：不動産文化財

第3章（第16～26条）：動産文化財

第4章（第27～39条）：文化財の売買

第5章（第40～54条）：文化財の発掘

第6章（第55～64条）：罰則

第7章（第65～73条）：その他

という、36年法をそのまま踏襲した章立てとなっている。ただし、第4章は36年法にあったもので、74年以後は全条文が削除されている。その改正法ではじめて、すべての文化財の国有化を明言して私物としての所有を例外なく一切禁止、商取り引き自体がありえないことになったためである。もちろん認可制の業者もなくなった。その理由が、74年の改正法の前文として次のとおり明記されている。

「36年法が登録品の実質的私有を容認したため、不法な文化財取引が横行した。それゆえ所有と取り引きを禁止し、所有者に対しては等価の代償を支払うものとする。よってこの法を公布する。」つまり文化財の国外流出を防止することが、この法改正の最大のねらいだった。

以下、ここでは建築遺産や遺跡に関する条文を中心に、第1章から順次見ていくことにしよう。

まず第1条において、文化財をつぎのように二通りに定義づける。

- (1) 200年以上前に、人間によって建立、製造、生産、彫刻、記述、図化、あるいは撮影された動産及び不動産。
- (2) 200年以内の動産、不動産でも、その歴史的、自然的、宗教的、あるいは美術的価値によって、公共の利益のためにその保護を必要とするもの。

36年法では西暦1700年以前に限っていた文化財の定義を、その対象物の経過年数に切り替えるとともに、年数にかかわらずに指定する可能性を盛り込んだのである。1980年に公布された考古庁設置法というべき別の法律でも、200年を経ない文化財も公正に扱うことを明記している。

第2条は「不動産文化財」と「動産文化財」の定義、第3条から第5条までに、文化財の私有権否定、私的発掘の禁止、破損の禁止が明記される。

不動産文化財を扱う第2章では、最初の第6条に、考古総局の責務として「すべての古建築と歴史的遺跡を登録すること」「それらに関する史料・情報を収集すること」「個々の物件のファイルを用意すること」を挙げる。第7条は一種の例外規定で、イスラーム教に限らずあらゆる宗教施設の占有権を各占有者に認めるものである。ここにはイスラーム法に由来する伝統的なワクフの理念が生かされている¹⁷⁾。ただし、保存、修復の義務を占有者に負わせている。

第8条は、文化財所在地の史跡認定は官報によって情報省が行うことを記し、第9条では、公共のため、「収容法」に基づく不動産取得の権限を政府に認めている。第10条では、私有地から文化財を移動した場合に生じる所有者の不利益を、政府が補償することを明記する。

第11条は、文化財発見者の告知義務を10日以内とする規定。第12条では、公的機関による不動産文化財への自由な立ち入り権限を認める。第13条は、いわゆる「原状変更」の禁止条項にあたる。第14条は、全文削除。36年法には、ここに経過年数にかかわらない文化財の認定条項があった。第15条は、国有物件の売却を禁じる規定である。

第16条以下26条までは、動産文化財に関する条文、第27条から39条までは削除となった文化財売買条項である。第40条から、発掘に関する規定を詳しく記す。第40条と41条において、「政府と政府がこの法によって認めた団体または個人」で、しかも「学術的かつ経済的見地から十分な考古学能力を有する機関または研究者」のみに文化財の発掘が許されると定める。そして第43、44条に、遺跡保存措置に関する発掘者の順守事項を以下のとおり記す。

- 1) 調査団は建築専門家を含む4人以上の編成を必要とする。
- 2) 発掘、写真、及び古物の保全に必要な器材を用意する。
- 3) 実測図面は復原に十分なように、100分の1以上の縮尺とする。
- 4) 当局の許可なしに、如何なる遺構も壊したり除去してはならない。
- 5) 気象条件、人的侵害にかかわらず、遺構・遺物を保存しうる手段をとる。
- 6) 1回の発掘ごとにすべての記録図面と写真を複製して当局に提出する。

などである。ここでは「保全に必要な器材」とあるものの、発掘後の遺構の保存に対して、調査担当者に責任を負わせる意図は含まれず、その責は国に帰されるものと解釈できる。じっさい、当局は外国調査団に対して、発掘後

17) ワクフとは、『「停止」を意味するアラビア語』で「イスラーム法の用語として所有権移転の永久停止を意味し」、「一般には、ある物件の所有者がその用益権を放棄し、それからの収益が最初に設定された目的に使用されているかぎり、その処分権をも放棄することを意味する」とされ、「土地そのものをもワクフという」ことがある。以上『イスラーム事典』（平凡社1982）による。

の保存措置をつよく求めることはない。考えられるその理由として、一つには掘り出される遺構のほとんどが日干し煉瓦造りであり、その保存方法が未だに確立されていないこと、いま一つには、大半の遺跡がテルと呼ぶ丘になっており、歴史が綴る何層もの遺構の重なりを発掘してゆくには、上層から順次剥ぎ取らないわけにはいかないという現実がある。

第55条以下の第6章に、法を破った場合の罰則規定を細かく定めている。それによれば、文化財の窃盗に最も厳しく¹⁸⁾、次いで国外持ち出し(第26条違反)や、文化財そのものの原状変更(第13条違反)に重い罰が科せられる。遺跡の土地や地上の建築遺構も例外ではなく、周知の遺跡を盗掘した場合にも同じ罰則が待ち構えている。この章の最後にあたる第64条では、文化財発見などに際しての本法における報告義務を怠った者には、政府業務妨害にあたるとして刑法を適用するとある。文化財政策上の政府の厳しい姿勢が、この条文にうかがえる。

上記の文化財保護法を執行する機関が、日本の文化庁にあたる考古総局である。その組織を1987年版の *SUMER* 誌で見ると、総局内部局として

1. Heritage: 建築遺産の基礎調査と登録, 学生らの研修
2. Documentation: 調査資料の収集と保管
3. Geological Surveying: 測量担当
4. Registration of Cultural Properties: 各地出土品の登録, 海外所蔵品の調査
5. Film and Photo: 撮影とフィルム保存
6. Exploration and Excavation: 遺跡の登録と範囲指定
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という9つの部門が設けられていることを知る。そしてこの年に実施されたおもな文化財保存修復事業はつぎのとおりだった。

- 1) 古代遺跡: バビロン, アッシュル, ニムルド, アガル・クフ, アル・マダイン (クテシフォン)
- 2) イスラーム遺構: ウハイダル城, サマッラーとムタワッキリヤ地区, ムスタンシリヤ学舎, キルクーク城, アルビル城, バスラ旧市街, モースル市壁と旧市街

ほとんどが継続事業で、件数だけを見れば再利用可能なイスラーム時代の建築遺構が目立つ。これら以外にも考古総局自体が博物館との同居をやめて、オスマン朝期に議事堂だった歴史的建物を修築してメインオフィスとしたことがある。これらの建築について、どのような調査がなされ、また記録されたのか、その経過はあまり知られていない。もっとも発掘調査の報告にくらべ、文化遺産の修復事業について記録が十分でないことは、ひとりイラクのみの事情ではない。

法の上では、文化遺産の保存事業はすべて国家が賄おうとする意気込みが読み取れる。しかし、外国調査団の活動が左右されるのと同じように、あるいはそれ以上に、国際的な緊張関係が当国の事業の展開を阻んでいる現実がある。一日も早く打開されることを願わずにはいられない。

18) 禁固6年以下、文化財対価の6倍の罰金が課せられる。なお、行政上責任ある地位の者が犯した場合、刑罰は2倍となる規定も添えられている。

4. おわりに

イラクの近現代の歴史から私たちが学ぶことは、当国が世界に誇る文化遺産を自ら積極的に調査し、可能な保存と活用の方途を模索しよう努力を重ねる一方で、それを満たす現実的な条件として国際的な協調体制が不可欠であるということであった。1977年以降のハムリン、ハディーサ、そしてエスキ・モースル地域の集中的な調査は、この国の文化遺産の底知れぬ豊かさを世界に誇示すると同時に、学術調査にしろ文化財行政にしろ、国際協力を抜きにして一国のみで事足りるものではないことをつよく印象づけた。それらの緊急調査が一段落した現在もなお、外国隊の手に委ねられている重要な古代遺跡は数多い。代表的な遺跡として、ドイツ考古学研究所のウルク、シカゴ大学のニップール、イギリス研究所（ブリティッシュ・スクール）のアブ・サラビク、フランス隊のラルサ、トリノ大学のセレウキアとクテシフォンなどを挙げることができ、どの調査をとっても今後何世代にもわたる遠大な計画が前提となっている。いわゆる湾岸危機さえなければ、日本からも国士舘大学を中心とする調査団が派遣され、長期計画のもとにキシユという大遺跡の発掘がすでに10年を超えて継続しているはずだった¹⁹⁾。

こうした調査の情報に接する折に、つねに懸念されることがある。それは、調査のあり方が、ともすると発掘することだけに偏し、その後の保存と活用の具体策が計画的にすすめられているとはいえない点である。実際に保存事業を推進している唯一の機関といってよい考古遺産庁²⁰⁾ですら、前述したように、その対象を少数の遺跡や遺構に限らざるをえないのが現実である。しかも、焼成煉瓦を用いた聖塔建築や、ハトラの遺構のような数少ない石造遺構のみが保存の対象として大きく取り上げられる傾向があり、ともすれば、日干し煉瓦主体のメソポタミア建築の本来の姿がねじ曲げられる懸念すらある。またバビロンのほかごく限られた遺跡を除いて、遺跡全体を視野に入れた修景計画や、複数の遺跡を関連させた形での観光資源としての活用方法など、正直なところ、当国の基本的な構想がいったいどちらを向いているのか未だよくわからないのも事実である。

すでに調査の手がはなれてしまった遺跡を含め、すべての遺跡と出土品は、イラク国民にも世界中の関心を共有する人々に対しても開かれた形で、文化遺産として未来に受け継がれ続けることが必要であることは言をまたない。今、私たちはどれほどの道程に立ちすくんでいるのであろうか。

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