

THE MIDDLE BRONZE AGE SETTLEMENT AT TARSUS-GÖZLÜKULE: A RE-EVALUATION
OF STRATIGRAPHY AND ANALYSIS OF USE OF SPACE

ALİ GÜLDÜREN

BOĞAZİÇİ UNIVERSITY

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Ali Güldüren

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Of Stratigraphy and Analysis of Use of Space

This thesis of Ali Güldüren
has been approved by:

Prof. Dr. Aslı Özyar
(Thesis advisor)

Assoc. Prof. Oya Pancaroğlu

Assist. Prof. Elif Ünlü

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Thesis Abstract

Ali Güldüren, “Middle Bronze Age Settlement in Tarsus-Gözlükule: a Re-Evaluation of Stratigraphy and Analysis of Use of Space”

This thesis re-evaluates the Middle Bronze Age settlement remains at Tarsus-Gözlükule, a multi-period mound located in the western part of the Cilician plain. The stratigraphy of the period is investigated by comparing unpublished field diaries with all publications on this topic. Based on this re-reading of sources, stratigraphic, architectural and non-structural data (ceramics and small finds) are combined to re-create the original find context to determine the changes in the use of space in the excavated part of the Middle Bronze Age settlement.

The results present a series of revisions modifying previous interpretations of the Middle Bronze Age stratigraphy of this site. It is proposed that in the course of this period the settlement was clearly re-organized once, following a major conflagration level, but after that only changed incrementally and continuously not warranting further stratigraphic subdivisions.

The analysis of use of space indicates that the Middle Bronze Age settlement was organized as households with textile production and storage facilities at the domestic level in the beginning of the period. After the conflagration this part of the town seems to have been re-structured as part of a larger-complex that served multiple activities.

Tez Özeti

Ali Güldüren, “Tarsus-Gözlükule Orta Tunç Çağı Yerleşimi: Stratigrafik Değerlendirme ve Alan Kullanımı Analizi”

Bu tez, batı Kilikya’da bulunan Tarsus-Gözlükule’nin Orta Tunç Çağı yerleşimi kalıntılarını yeniden değerlendirmektedir. Dönemin stratigrafisi yayımlanmamış saha günlüklerinin bu dönemi konu alan yayınlarla karşılaştırılması yoluyla araştırılmıştır. Bu kaynakların tekrar okunmasına dayanarak, stratigrafik, mimari ve mimari olmayan (seramik ve küçük buluntular) veriler kalıntıların orijinal buluntu yerlerine karar verip Orta Tunç Çağı yerleşiminin açığa çıkarılmış kısmındaki alan kullanımını anlamak için birleştirildi.

Sonuçlar yerleşimin Orta Tunç Çağı yerleşimi üzerine olan yorumlarda değişiklik yapan bir dizi düzeltme sunuyor. Yerleşimin bu dönem süresince, genel bir yangın tabakasını takiben, bir kez baştan düzenlendiği anlaşıyor, fakat bu düzenlemeden sonra sadece aşamalı olarak ve sürekli devam eden ve alt dönemlere ayrılamayan bir düzenleme gözlenmektedir.

Alan kullanımı analiz, dönemin başında yerleşimin küçük ölçekte depolama ve tekstil üretimi yapan hanelerden oluştuğunu işaret ediyor. Yangını takiben, yerleşimin bu kısmı daha büyük bir tesisin bir parçası olacak şekilde düzenlenmiş gibi görünüyor.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION¹

The mound of Tarsus-Gözlükule mound has been inhabited from the Neolithic period to Medieval times with no significant break.² The modern town developed out of and around the mound gradually. Travelling from Northwestern Syria, the Cilician plain provides one of the shortest routes to reach Central Anatolia. Tarsus is located at the entrance of the Cilician Gates (modern Gülek Pass), which is one of the few passages through the Taurus range between Cilicia and Central Anatolia (Plan 57). This strategic location is one of the reasons for the long-lasting settlement history of Tarsus. The ancient Cydnos River, one of the main routes of communication between the mountains and the sea, passed by Gözlükule until the early Byzantine period.

Today this impressive mound with a double peak rises over twenty meters above its surroundings in the alluvial plain. It is no surprise that it attracted the attention of European travelers in the second half of the nineteenth century. The mound was dug in 1845 and 1852 by Barker and Langlois respectively. These were not systematic

¹ I would like to thank Boğaziçi University Research Fund Tarsus Regional Projects: Phase I-IV, Nrs. 00R104, 02R101, 07R101, 5103 and the Boğaziçi University Foundation, Machteld J. Mellink Tarsus-Gözlükule Excavation Fund for their financial support of the Boğaziçi University Project in Tarsus-Gözlükule and to Prof. Aslı Özyar for suggesting me to work on this material.

² Hetty Goldman, *Excavations at Gözlü Kule, Tarsus from the Neolithic through the Bronze Age* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1956).

excavations, but were conducted in search of antiquities.³ The first systematic excavations took place in 1934 when Hetty Goldman launched an expedition to Cilicia under the auspices of Bryn Mawr College.⁴ The team surveyed forty-one sites in Cilicia and decided to initiate excavations in Tarsus.⁵ The campaigns lasted for six years between 1935-38 and 1947-48. Robert W. Ehrich eminent prehistoric archaeologist best known in the field of Near Eastern Archaeology as the acclaimed editor of the *Chronologies in Old World Archaeology* series⁶ was one of the field directors in the eastern summit of the mound (section A) between 1935 and 1938.⁷ The results of the excavations of the Bronze Age deposits were published in 1956, which was one of the first comprehensive publications on the Cilician Bronze Age.

After an almost sixty-year break in research on the mound, a new academic project with an international team has been initiated on Gözlükule mound under the auspices of Boğaziçi University in cooperation with Bryn Mawr College. A re-investigation of the

³ Ibid., "Preliminary Expedition to Cilicia, 1934, and Excavations at Gözlü Kule, Tarsus, 1935," *American Journal of Archaeology*, 39 No.4 (1935), p. 528.

⁴ Initially the American Institute of Archaeology and Harvard University were also among the sponsoring institutions; in the end it remained a Bryn Mawr College enterprise. Goldman, "Preliminary".

⁵ Ibid., p. 527.

⁶ Robert W. Ehrich, ed. *Relative Chronologies in Old World Archaeology* (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1954); Robert W. Ehrich, ed. *Chronologies in Old World Archaeology* (Chicago, London: The University of Chicago Press, 1965); Robert W. Ehrich, ed. *Chronologies in Old World Archaeology* (Chicago, London: The University of Chicago Press, 1992).

⁷ Ehrich was particularly interested in the pre-history of the Balkan Peninsula and he carried out excavations in the region. He and Goldman worked together in a survey in Yugoslavia in the beginning of the 1930s. This collaboration continued in Tarsus. Machteld J. Mellink and Kathleen M. Quinn, "Hetty Goldman, 1881-1972" In *Breaking Ground Pioneering Women Archeologists*, ed. Getzel M. Cohen and Martha S. Joukowsky (Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press, 2004), p. 318.

mound in tandem with a re-assessment of the Goldman period study collection consisting of small finds and diagnostic ceramics retained from among excavated material was completed between 2001 and 2006. Excavations began in 2007 but have not yet reached the Middle Bronze Age (hereafter MBA) levels.

The Purpose of the Study

This thesis focuses on the MBA settlement of Tarsus-Gözlükule, which was exposed in the large trench dug into the eastern summit of the mound (Plan 1) and covered a ca. two-meter-thick deposit.⁸ The entire Bronze Age deposit measures twenty four meters thick.⁹ Goldman suggested that the Bronze Age periods in Tarsus-Gözlükule started ca. in the beginning of the third millennium B.C. and lasted until the eleventh century B.C.¹⁰ The MBA *floruit* in the site is suggested to last from ca. 2000 B.C. to 1650 B.C.

The main purpose of this study is to re-evaluate the stratigraphy of the MBA deposit in further detail. The distribution of ceramics and small finds that were recovered during the Goldman campaign has been incorporated in the analysis in order to understand the use of space in the settlement during the MBA as much as possible.

⁸ If one includes the Transitional Period between Early Bronze Age III and MBA which is defined as early MBA levels by Goldman, *Tarsus II* in this deposit, it reaches three meters in total.

⁹ Ibid., *Tarsus II*, Plan 26.

¹⁰ Ibid., p. 64.

In the final publication by Goldman the architectural data, ceramics, and small finds were presented separately. Stratigraphic plans for example do not show non-structural finds, which was the traditional way archaeological publications were organized. In this sense, this is the first research on Tarsus-Gözlükule that combines stratigraphic and material culture to study the function or uses of various spaces.

An earlier study devoted to this topic was completed by Dorothy Slane in 1987.¹¹ As part of her dissertation on the Middle and Late Bronze Age of Tarsus, Slane re-evaluated the stratigraphic sequence of these two periods and proposed a new organization of the architecture and re-analyzed the pottery of the same periods. Her work included new data in the form of unpublished ceramics as well as the ones published by Goldman, but did not include the small finds.

The Boğaziçi University project that started in 2001 has revealed that there is more unpublished pottery housed in the storage area of the Adana Museum which was not accessed after the Goldman excavations. In addition to that, over the years more data has accumulated and been analyzed in neighboring regions resulting in a more informed reconstruction of MBA developments. For these reasons a new re-evaluation of the MBA material from the Goldman excavations is warranted.

¹¹ Dorothy Slane, *Middle and Late Bronze Age Architecture and Pottery in Gözlü Kule, Tarsus: A New Analysis*, (Ph.D. diss., Bryn Mawr College, 1987).

Sources and Methodology

This research is based on the revised stratigraphy established by Slane who used, of course, Goldman's final publication as a starting point for her study. Slane's revision was derived from consulting the original excavation diaries. The primary source used in this current re-evaluation of the stratigraphy were again the field notebooks recorded by Ehrich. He kept notes of the field work on a daily basis. These field diaries consisted of fifteen notebooks; four from 1935, three from 1936, three from 1937, and five from 1938. Currently, they are safe-guarded in Bryn Mawr College Archives.¹²

In addition to accounts of daily field work, these notebooks included drawings of excavated architectural features and other finds which were inserted in the text of the notebook. Most of the architectural features are drawn to scale and the objects were recorded with their find-spots and inventory numbers where applicable. The pages were numbered by Ehrich and they are continuous within the notebooks that belong to the same field season. Most of the MBA deposits from this area were unearthed between 1936 and 1938 (the first two notebooks of 1938) which constitute the backbone of this study. Occasional references are made to the other notebooks when applicable.

¹² Bryn Mawr College digitalized these notebooks for the current Boğaziçi University project in Tarsus, which enabled the writer of this study to access them.

A second group of primary sources used in this thesis is ceramics and small finds unearthed in the course of the Goldman excavations. After the excavation ended, most of these ceramics and small finds were stored in the depot of Adana Museum¹³, and a number of selected diagnostic sherds were taken with a permit to Bryn Mawr College to be used as a study collection. In her research, Slane stated that she studied the ceramics published by Goldman, the unpublished ones that were stored in the Adana Museum, the sherds of study collection in Bryn Mawr College, and the illustrated pottery in the photographic archive at Bryn Mawr College, some of which, apparently, were not accessible to her in Adana.¹⁴

The Boğaziçi University project transferred in 2002 a significant part of the uninventorized study material of the Goldman period excavations stored in the Adana Museum to Tarsus.¹⁵ They are now stored in the depot of the project. This body of material finds consisted partly of the ceramics and small finds that were published by Goldman in addition to ceramics further studied by Slane as well as material that neither published. The Tarsus Museum had acquired a selection of inventorized material stored in the Adana Museum in 1998 when moved to its new home in the Tarsus Cultural Center.¹⁶ It should be noted that the ceramics stored in all these

¹³ They were stored in the Adana Museum because the Tarsus Museum had not been founded back then.

¹⁴ Slane, p. 13.

¹⁵ Aslı Özyar, *Field Season 2001-2003 of the Tarsus-Gözlükule: Interdisciplinary Research Project*, (İstanbul: Ege Yayınları, 2005), p. 33.

institutions do not constitute the entire ceramic body collected during the Goldman excavations, but nevertheless they are the bulk of what has been preserved.¹⁷

The ceramics and small finds studied in this thesis consist of the ones stored in the new excavation depot of the Boğaziçi project housed in one hangar of a cotton gin factory on the northern border of the site currently being restored to be used as an archaeological research center.¹⁸ This body of ceramics may be divided into two groups. The first group consist of the pottery (re-)published by Slane in 1987. The second one consists of ceramics which were not published by Slane, but sorted by her according to their shapes in the year 2000 as a follow-up to her dissertation. The second group consisted of thirty five boxes containing ca. 750 sherds in total. These two groups of ceramics form the main part of the non-structural material sources analyzed in this study.¹⁹ The small finds that are stored in the depot and securely attested to MBA are considerably less in quantity than the ceramics. They consist of twenty bronze objects, forty four spindle whorls, five loom weights, eleven stone implements, three molds, four flint/obsidian objects, one lead and one bone object, a total of eighty nine artifacts half of which are spindle whorls.

¹⁶ Ibid., p. 32.

¹⁷ It should be noted that the Adana Museum was hit by a severe flood and an earthquake which had a devastating impact on the storage area in the basement.

¹⁸ Ibid., p. 33.

¹⁹ See Appendix for the statistics and discussion of the ceramics used in this work.

In terms of methodology the following has been implemented: first the field notebooks have been re-evaluated to assess the stratigraphic circumstances encountered during excavation. This re-reading was then compared with the results of Slane's dissertation. After determining stratigraphically secure contexts, the distribution of the ceramics and small finds were re-introduced into their find context to determine whether one can make further proposals concerning the use of space beyond what has been published so far.

One major difficulty is to attempt an interpretation based on re-reading an excavation and recording system that is less accurate by modern standards. Finds were often only recorded by their elevation with no further specification. On the other hand, the diaries also include important notes, sketches, and comments which in some cases helped to reconstruct the find-spot of particular objects. Given the limitations of the material, nevertheless, the main aim of this study is to understand whether there were functional differences between spaces and whether there was a significant change in the organization of the settlement over time.

Organization of the Chapters

Chapter 2 defines and then discusses developments that are proposed to indicate the beginning of MBA in key sites of two main neighboring regions of Cilicia, namely

Central Anatolia and the Amuq. A definition of the MBA in Tarsus-Gözlükule follows. The chapter ends with a summary of recent debates on the chronology of three sites that have close ties to Tarsus during this period; Kültepe (ancient Kanesh) in Central Anatolia, Kinet Höyük in easternmost Cilicia, and Tell Atchana (ancient Alalakh) in the Amuq. The brief discussion of the chronological issues aims to provide the reader with a historical background and sense of orientation in the chronological table.

The next section, Chapter 3, begins with a summary of the stratigraphy suggested by Slane in her dissertation. More fine-tuned stratigraphic results drawn from the present re-evaluation of the field notebooks follow this summary where the architectural lay-out of the settlement is detailed and the stratigraphical gaps are addressed.

The interpretation of the architectural organization of the settlement is presented in Chapter 4. Comments on the function of the rooms and changes in their use are elaborated on by incorporating the distribution of ceramics and small finds into the stratigraphic observations of the previous chapter. The catalogue with information on the find-spot and types of ceramics and small finds used in this study and a number of pie-charts containing statistical data of these ceramics are located in the Appendices.

CHAPTER 2

DEFINING THE MIDDLE BRONZE AGE

Unlike in the beginning of EBA where there was a marked increase in the number of settlements, no significant rise in the number of new settlements has been detected for the MBA in Anatolia.²⁰ Rather, the differentiation between sites in terms of size and complexity increases. Most sites that have a MBA level exist on or continue a previously established settlement. Tarsus proves to be no exception.

This chapter aims to cover the relative dating of MBA levels in Tarsus and summarizes the chronological debate on the sites relevant to Tarsus in order to give the reader a sense of orientation in Bronze Age time table. It begins with the discussion of the developments and changes that define the beginning of MBA and continues with Mellink's definition of MBA in Tarsus.²¹ Since she correlated Tarsus MBA with Kanesh Karum levels, a summary of the dating of Kanesh Karum levels follows. A brief introduction to the relevant levels of Kinet Höyük, one of the most significant sites for Cilician MBA chronology and to MBA Alalakh (modern Tell Atchana), the capital of

²⁰ Marjory V. Seton-Williams, "Cilician Survey" *Anatolian Studies*, 4 (1954), 121-174.

²¹ Machteld J. Mellink, "Anatolian Chronology" In *Chronologies in Old World Archaeology* edited by Robert W. Ehrich (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1965), pp.101-127

Yamhad kingdom are also presented because these Amuq sites had close connections to Cilicia.

Evidence for long-distance trade and contact between city-states of remote regions have been attested throughout the second half of the third millennium B.C. The supra-regional impact of the Akkadian Empire (c. twenty-fourth to twenty-third century B.C.) connected a very broad geography (reaching from Mesopotamia to Anatolia). As narrated in the legend of Sargon, the Akkadians carried out a military expedition to Anatolia to aid Akkadian merchants in Purushanda, and they are claimed to have advanced as far as Kanesh and the Hatti land.²² The Akkadian presence in Anatolia, brief as it may have been is supported by sporadic material evidence. The inscribed stele of Naram-Sin, Sargon's grandson and famous ruler of the Akkadian Empire discovered in the Pir Hüseyin Dede village in the province of Diyarbakır indicates that Naram-Sin established a post in this region.²³ An Akkadian seal excavated in 2009 Tarsus-Gözlükule is further evidence for contact.²⁴ Contemporary with the establishment of the Akkadian Empire (ca. mid-twenty-fourth century B.C.), the Ebla archives demonstrate the intense relations between the city states of Northern Syria and neighboring regions. Trade with other city states is the dominant subject of these

²² Bendt Alster and Takayoshi Oshima, "Sargonic Dinner at Kanes: The Old Assyrian Sargon Legend." *Iraq* 69 (2007), pp.1, 10-11.

²³ The stele is now in the Istanbul Archaeological Museum; Jakob P. Naab and Eckhard Unger, *Pir Hüseyin'de Naram-Sin Stelinin Keşfi* (İstanbul: Resimli Ay Matbaası 1934) pp. 10, 22.

²⁴ Aslı Özyar et. al., "Tarsus-Gözlükule 2009 Yılı Kazısı", in 32. *Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı, Cilt 3*, (Ankara: T.C. Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı, Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü 2011), p. 256.

royal archives.²⁵ In the last century of the third millennium B.C., the city of Ur in southern Mesopotamia became a central power and established long-distance trade relations.²⁶ Besides, the textual evidence shows that independent merchants carried out trade activities far away from their hometown.²⁷

The long-distance relations were not initiated only by the Mesopotamian and northern Syrian city-states in EBA. Although the Anatolian plateau has not yielded textual evidence dating to in this period, the material evidence suggests close relations between distant regions. Mellink delineated the evidence of strong connections between Tarsus and West Anatolian plateau in EBA III period.²⁸

In the beginning of the second millennium B.C. already established long-distance relations and interactions developed into a structured and broad trade network. Contact between remote regions became increasingly regular and institutionalized. In this new era, different agents were involved in trade: individual

²⁵Horst Klengel, *Syria, 3000 to 3000 B.C.: A handbook of political history*. (Berlin: Akademie Verlag, 1992), p. 23.

²⁶ Gojko Barjamovic. *A Historical Geography of Anatolia in the Old Assyrian Colony Period*, (Copenhagen: CNI Publications, 2011).

²⁷ Hans Neumann, "Ur-Dumuzida and Ur-DUN. Reflections on the Relationship between State-initiated Foreign Trade and Private Economic Activity in Mesopotamia towards the End of the Third Millennium BC," in *Trade and Finance in Ancient Mesopotamia*, ed. J.G. Dercksen (Leiden: Nederlands Historisch-Archaeologisch Instituut, 1997), p.44; Barjamovic, *A Historical Geography*, p. 4.

²⁸ Machteld J. Mellink, "Anatolia and Foreign Relations of Tarsus in the Early Bronze Age," *Anatolia and the ancient Near East. Studies in Honour of Tahsin Özgüç*. Edited by Kutlu Emre, et al. (Ankara: TTK Yayınları, 1989), pp. 319-332.

profit seekers, family-owned companies, states doing business with independent merchants. We are informed about the minute details of the commercial, legal, and private affairs of several generations of merchants from the fortunate discovery of a large number of archives at the trade establishment known as Karum of Kültepe/Kanesh. This new form of trade was probably the most notable feature marking the beginning of the MBA.

The Old Assyrian Trade Network (hereafter OATN) was the hallmark of this new level of interaction. Tradesmen from the city of Assur, located in Northern Mesopotamia, founded a merchants' town (*karum*) adjacent to the city of Kanesh (modern Kültepe) located in Kayseri, south of the Halys (Kızılırmak) River. Later on, *karums* and *wabartums* (smaller subordinate merchant town) were established in major sites of Anatolia. Assyrian and Anatolian merchants lived together in these commercial towns. Family-owned companies in Assur sent out regular caravans of tin and textiles to be sold by their agents in *karums*. They traded these goods in return for gold and silver which were sent back to Assur. In addition to this bilateral transaction, there was a voluminous local trade within the Anatolian plateau. It was based on copper and wool.²⁹

²⁹ Gojko Barjamovic, "The Geography of Trade Assyrian Colonies in Anatolia c.1975-1725 BC and the Study of Early Interregional Networks of Exchange," *Anatolia and Jazira During the Old Assyrian Period*. (Leiden: Nederlands Instituut voor het Nabije Oosten, 2008), p. 91.

The caravans reached Anatolia through routes along the Euphrates and Tigris rivers. The core of the network was in the Central Anatolian plateau. It extended to the Black Sea in the north, and to the inner western Anatolia in the west. Within this geography, the merchants had to operate in a politically complex environment. The political structure of Central Anatolia consisted of city-states. Some of these polities, such as the site of Kültepe and Acemhöyük (located to the south of the Salt Lake) had large, palatial buildings. These Anatolian city states were ruled by a royal couple and consisted each of a single urban center and its hinterland.³⁰ They established alliances with other states and waged wars against one another.³¹ The merchants had to adopt to this politically dynamic environment.

Writing was introduced as part of a larger scale trend towards urbanization propelled by contact with the highly urbanized centers in Mesopotamia. The beginning of literacy (i.e. historical periods) in Central Anatolia was one of the direct results of the establishment of the OATN. Assyrian merchants introduced writing and their record keeping traditions to Anatolia (see below). Once writing was established in Central Anatolia in MBA, it stayed in use until the end of Bronze Age Periods. It has enabled modern researchers to understand details of the trade and political relations of the

³⁰ Ibid., p. 88.

³¹ Gojko Barjamovic, et al., *Ups and Downs at Kanesh: Chronology, History and Society in the Old Assyrian Period*, (Leiden: Nederlands Instituut Voor het Nabije Oosten, 2012).

early second millennium B.C. Therefore, the introduction of writing to Anatolia and its rapid adoption mark the beginning of MBA.

The increasing volume of trade required a more complex and controlled administration which was reflected in the wider use of seals in this period. Nimet Özgüç stated that the use of cylinder seals is a characteristic of OATN period in Anatolia.³² Seals recovered from Acemhöyük, Kültepe and Karahöyük near Konya increased the knowledge about economic and social life in the OATN period.³³

The increased use of the potter's wheel in ceramic production is another hallmark of the period in both Central and Southeastern Anatolia including Cilicia. This development may be regarded as a sign of new needs such as mass production that was caused by increasing urbanization (see below) and volume of trade (see above). The beginning of the second millennium B.C. witnessed a wider use of the wheel in pottery production in most major sites of Central Anatolia³⁴, whereas handmade pottery was produced less frequently and perhaps confined to the rural hinterland, a hypothesis that needs to be tested in the field. In her dissertation, Ann Gunter stated

³² Nimet Özgüç, "Anatolian Cylinder Seals and Impressions from Kültepe and Acemhöyük in the Second Millennium B.C." In *Essays on Anatolian Studies in the Second Millennium B.C.* Edited by Takahito Mikasa (Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, 1988), p. 22.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Gundela Kaschau, *Lidar Höyük Die Keramik der Mittleren Bronzezeit*. (Mainz: Philipp Von Zabern. Verlag, 1999); Willy Bong, et al., "Provenance Study of Early and Middle Bronze Age Pottery from Kaman-Kalehöyük, Turkey, by Heavy Mineral Analysis and Geochemical Analysis of Individual Hornblende Grains," *Journal of Archaeological Science* 37 (2010), pp. 2165-2178.

that the handmade “Alişar III” pottery was at its peak during Kültepe Karum III, yet its use decreased in the next level and it completely fell out of use in Kültepe Karum Ib and in Boğazköy deposits corresponding to Karum II-Ib periods.³⁵ This was also confirmed by Kutlu Emre’s analysis of pottery from Karum levels III-IV.³⁶

The destruction of most settlements at the end of the third millennium B.C. and the revival of urban life on the same settlements in the beginning of second millennium B.C. distinguish EBA from MBA in Southeastern Anatolia, Northern Syria and the Levant.³⁷ Especially in Southeastern Anatolia and Northern Syria, following the collapse of the Akkadian imperial structure, the socio-economic system was re-organized. Small- to mid-size urban settlements that were involved in long distance trade began to emerge in the early second millennium B.C., marking the beginning of MBA in the region.³⁸ Later in MBA, some of these mid-size settlements expanded and developed into fortified cities with monumental structures. Alalakh, located in the Amuq Valley, is

³⁵ Ann C. Gunter, *The Old Assyrian colony period settlement at Boğazköy-Hattuša, in Central Turkey: A Chronological Reassessment of the Archaeological Remains*. (Ph.D. diss. Columbia University, 1980), pp. 93-94.

³⁶ Kutlu Emre, “Pottery of Level III and IV at the Karum of Kanesh,” in *Anatolia and the Ancient Near East. Studies in Honour of Tahsin Özgüç*, ed. Kutlu Emre, et. al. (Ankara: TTK Publications, 1989).

³⁷ William G. Dever, “Archaeological Sources for the History of Palestine: The Middle Bronze Age: The Zenith of the Urban Canaanite Era,” *The Biblical Archaeologist* 50 no.3 (1987), pp. 148-177; Jesus Gil Fuensanta, et al., “The EBA and Early MBA Chronology at the Birecik Dam Region (Southeastern Turkey)” in *The Tilbes Project Evidence: The First International Congress on the Archaeology of Ancient Near East*, Rome, May 1998, ed. Paolo Matthiae (Roma : Università degli studi di Roma “La Sapienza”, 2000), pp. 513-521; and Nicola Laneri, et al., “Hirbemerdon Tepe: A Late Third to Mid Second Millennium BC Settlement of the Upper Tigris Valley,” *Anatolian Studies* 57 (2007), pp. 77-86.

³⁸ Laneri et al., p. 84.

one of the best known examples. The palatial structure at Alalakh VII was dated to the end of MBA.³⁹ The mound of Kinet is located in the Iskenderun Bay, the eastern end of the Cilician Plain. The burnt monumental building of Kinet Höyük dated to MB II.⁴⁰ Further north in İslahiye region, Tilmen Höyük also had a fortified settlement with a monumental structure in MB II, as well.⁴¹ To the west, in Central Anatolia Kültepe and Achemhöyük stand out with their well-preserved palaces (see below). The distribution of sites with monumental structures and/or fortification walls correspond to the main routes in Northern Syria, and along the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers. Multiple benefits of trade must have triggered the expansion of sites and states involved in this network leading them to flourish economically.

Relative Dating of Tarsus MBA and Synchronization with Kültepe Karum Levels

Tarsus MBA chronology relies on relative dating and synchronization with Kültepe for multiple reasons. There are no absolute dates established for Tarsus because the

³⁹ Leonard Woolley, *Alalakh: an Account of the Excavations at Tell Atchana in the Hatay, 1937-1940*, (Oxford: Printed at the University Press for the Society of Antiquaries, 1955); and K. Aslıhan Yener, "The Anatolian Middle Bronze Age kingdoms and Alalakh: Mukish, Kanesh and trade," *Anatolian Studies* 57 (2007), p. 151.

⁴⁰ Marie-Henriette Gates, "Kinet Höyük (Hatay, Türkiye) ad MB Levantine Chronology." *Akkadica* 119-120 (2000), pp. 77-101.

⁴¹ Refik Duru, *Unutulmuş Bir Başkent- Tilmen* (A Forgotten Capital City- Tilmen) (İstanbul: TÜRSAB Kültür Yayınları, 2003).

excavations were carried out before the introduction of the C₁₄ dating technology.

There is also no dendrochronological date available for Tarsus. In the absence of scientific dates, one needs to rely on Karum sealings with names of Assyrian rulers to provide historical dates. The absolute dates and the textual evidence available in Kültepe have enabled a secure dating of the MBA settlement making the site the main reference for Anatolian MBA chronology. Thus, to this date most studies concerned with the MBA period in Tarsus have tried to synchronize the site with Kültepe.⁴² Therefore, a definition of the MBA in Tarsus and a discussion of its correlation with Karum Kültepe level follows the brief introduction of the EBA levels in Tarsus.

Tarsus' relations with the East and West during EBA and the site's significance have already been well established by Mellink, who had excavated there herself between 1947 and 1949.⁴³ In EBA II, the town was encircled with a heavy fortification wall and the architectural structures were densely packed within this wall, which indicates that Tarsus was already a central place. It was probably controlling a sufficiently large rural hinterland, in order to support the population of the town. In the next period (EBA III), the fortification wall was demolished. However, the settlement pattern proposes a persistence of the densely populated town suggesting that the fortification wall may have been built beyond the limits of the excavated area.

⁴² Goldman, *Tarsus II*; Mellink, "Anatolian Chronology"; Slane.

⁴³ Mellink, "Anatolia".

At the end of the third millennium B.C., the EBA III settlement was destroyed by fire. The Transitional Period followed this destruction (Plan 2). The regular structures disappeared in this period and the architectural remains consisted of several flimsy structures and silos. After this period, the site started to recover in the course of the beginning of the second millennium B.C. which is in accordance with the revival of the urban areas after the general destruction horizon at the end of the third millennium in the region. Changes in the ceramic repertoire are another feature characterizing the beginning of MBA in Tarsus. According to Goldman in 1956, the potter's wheel was used more extensively. One result of the wide use of this technique are sharply carinated profiles, particularly of bowls, which are a hallmark of this period. Unfortunately, the most eagerly awaited indication of a socially complex MBA society, namely writing, has not yet been discovered in Tarsus. So far there is also no written evidence from other sites in the region that mentions a *karum* at Tarsus. On the other hand, one might expect Tarsus to have entered the literate world in MBA since it was surrounded with regions that were clearly literate, i.e. Central Anatolia and the Amuq.

Tarsus remained out of the domain of the OATN which flourished in Central Anatolia and spread along the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers, probably because of the geographical barriers between Cilicia and Central Anatolia, to the north and the Amanus Mountains to the east. On the other hand direct access to the mineral rich Taurus region points to the potential of the site in this respect if further explored. Barjamovic indicated possible OATN routes penetrating into the Cilician Plain on one of

his maps four different routes lead from Central Anatolia through the Taurus mountains into Cilicia but for the time being do not connect to any site in the plain.⁴⁴

Mellink defined the beginning of the MBA in the region on the basis of the break in the architectural tradition and the introduction of North Syrian painted ware.⁴⁵ She divided MBA into four periods and identified MB I and II with the North Syrian pottery which was well documented in Alalakh XVI-VIII and correlated with Amuq phase K. She added that since Alalakh VII did not produce any North Syrian painted ware it could be contemporary with MB III and the first part of MB IV.

Acknowledging the fact that Cilicia and Central Anatolia do not belong to the same cultural zone and cannot be directly compared, Mellink succeeded nevertheless in correlating the four phases of the MBA stratum in Tarsus to Kültepe Karum levels. Based on imported North Syrian pottery found in Kültepe, Mellink stated that Karum IV-III corresponded to MB I and Karum II to MB II.⁴⁶ Also, Karum Ib and Old Hittite period corresponded to MB III-IV.⁴⁷ Mellink's synchronization of the MBA level of Tarsus with those of Karum Kanesh on the other side of the Taurus Mountains enables one to suggest a relative chronological frame for Tarsus since Kültepe Karum levels

⁴⁴ Barjamovic, *A Historical Geography*, Map 7.

⁴⁵ Mellink, "Anatolian Chronology".

⁴⁶ Ibid., pp. 118-119.

⁴⁷ Ibid., p. 118.

were also dated by textual evidence providing synchronizations with Assyrian chronology in addition to dendrochronological methods which are discussed below.

Table 1: The Synchronization of MBA Levels at Tarsus, Karum Kanesh and Alalakh⁴⁸

Tarsus	Karum Kanesh	Alalakh
MB I	Karum IV-III	Alalakh XVI-VIII
MB II	Karum II	
MB III	Karum Ib	Alalakh VII
MB IV	Karum Ia	Alalakh VII-VI

MBA period marks the first time that people living in Anatolia recorded their accounts – or, at least, these are the earliest accounts that were preserved. All of the textual evidence that was excavated at Kültepe Kanesh and other sites date to Karum II and Ib levels. These texts are used to fine-tune the MBA chronology. The eponym lists kept for administrative purposes during the OATN period in Ashur make up the basis for the chronology of the period. Each year was named after an official bureaucrat of the state and lists of these officials were recorded carefully.⁴⁹ Due to this Northern Mesopotamian administrative record-keeping tradition, some of the major gaps in MBA

⁴⁸ Cf. to Table 4 on p. 131.

⁴⁹ Klaas Veenhof, *The Old Assyrian List of Year Eponyms from Karum Kanish and Its Chronological Implications* (Ankara: TTK Publications, 2003); Klaas Veenhof and Jesper Eidem, *Mesopotamia: The Old Assyrian Period* (Fribourg: Academic Press, 2008).

chronology have been eliminated. The eponym list recently published by Klaas R. Veenhof covers a 138-year period and plays a defining role in constructing the chronology and the political history of the period.⁵⁰

Along with administrative documents, excavations at Kanesh produced abundant textual evidence recorded by Anatolian and Assyrian tradesmen (ca. 23000 clay tablets).⁵¹ The archives of the merchants are mostly concerned with trade activities and legal issues rather than administration and political relations. Nevertheless, political relations within the city states of Anatolia and their relations with Assur can be inferred from the accounts recorded by the merchants to a certain degree, and the letter from the king of Mama to the king of Kanesh⁵² offers clues about the relationship between the city-states.

Gojko Barjamovic mentioned textual evidence from the city of Ur dated to the Ur III period, which talks about trade activities of an Assyrian merchant at a site on the modern Turkish-Syrian border.⁵³ This evidence indicates that the Assyrians were involved in long-distance trade as early as the 21st century B.C., i.e. before the OATN was established. In Anatolia, the evidence of the establishment of the Assyrian trade network goes back to the reign of Erisum I of Ashur. The records show that Erisum I

⁵⁰ Veenhof, *The Old Assyrian*.

⁵¹ Veenhof and Eidem, p. 20.

⁵² Kemal Balkan, *Mama Kırallı Anum-Hirbi'nin Kaniş Kırallı Warşama'ya Gönderdiği Mektup* (Ankara: TTK Yayınları, 1957).

⁵³ Barjamovic, *A Historical Geography*, p. 4.

came to power in 1974 B.C. (Middle Chronology). The merchant activities in Anatolia must have started during the second quarter of the twentieth century B.C.⁵⁴ and lasted for over a century until ca. 1838-36 B.C until the end of Karum II in a conflagration.⁵⁵ Veenhof noted that there is approximately a 35-year gap between Karum II and Ib which must have started under Samshi-Adad's rule in Assur. Karl Hecker,⁵⁶ on the other hand, had suggested a significantly shorter time lag between the two main levels of the Karum.⁵⁷ He based his argument on two specific eponym names found in Kültepe. One of the names is from the eleventh year of Samshi-Adad's reign and it was recovered from a Karum II context. Hecker assigned the eponym year 17 to Karum Ib and concludes that there was a five year gap between the two OATN levels at Kanesh Karum. Accordingly, the end of Karum II dated to 1826-1819 and the start of Karum Ib to 1821-1814 (See Table 2).

In their recent study, Barjamovic et al.⁵⁸ also proposed a short break between Karum II and Ib as Hecker did in 1998. However, they agreed with Veenhof in assigning

⁵⁴ Veenhof, *The Old Assyrian*, p. 41.

⁵⁵ Ibid., p. 44; Veenhof and Eidem, p. 32.

⁵⁶ Karl Hecker, "Zur Dauer des Intervals zwischen den Schichten Karum II und IB am Kültepe," *Acts of the 3rd International Congress of Hittitology*. A. S. E. s. S. Alp. (Ankara: Uyum Ajans, 1996).

⁵⁷ Felix Blocher, "Chronological Aspects of the Karum Period (Middle Bronze Age)," *The Synchronisation in Civilizations in Eastern Mediterranean i the Second Millenium B.C. 2*, Edited by Manfred Bietak. (Wein, Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 2001), pp. 378.

⁵⁸ Barjamovic et al., p. 34.

the end of Karum II to ca. 1840 B.C., which was associated with the end of Old Palace on the main mound of Kanesh.⁵⁹

Based on a recent eponym list, Veenhof et al. was able to show that Karum Ib did not end before 1720 B.C.⁶⁰ However, it is difficult to pinpoint the exact end date of this period, due to lack of written evidence. Political rivalry between Anatolian rulers as evidenced in the above mentioned letter of Anum-hirbi of Mamma⁶¹ and in Anitta text⁶² seems to be the main reason for the collapse of the trade network.

Table 2: The Beginning and the End Dates of Karum II and Ib Levels

	Veenhof (2003), Veenhof <i>et al.</i> (2008)	Hecker (1998)	Barjamovic (2012)
Beginning of Karum II	1974 B.C.	1974 B.C.	1974 B.C.
End of Karum II	1838-1836 B.C.	1826/1819 B.C.	Ca. 1840 B.C.
Beginning of Ib	1803-1801 B.C.	1821/1814 B.C.	Ca. 1835 B.C.
End of Ib	1720 B.C. (at earliest)		1720 B.C. (at earliest)

⁵⁹ Ibid., Figure 11. In addition, it is not clear why Veenhof did not refer to Hecker's work in his discussion of the chronology.

⁶⁰ Veenhof and Eidem., p. 33.

⁶¹ Balkan.

⁶² Erich Neu, *Der Anitta Text* (Wiesbaden: O. Harrassowitz. 1974).

The chronology drawn from the textual evidence is supported by the absolute dates. One of the available and reliable dating methods for OATN period is dendrochronology. The well-preserved burnt timbers of Kültepe and Acemhöyük MBA palaces provided absolute dates for these buildings. According to the results of tree-ring analysis, Warshama Palace at Kültepe which was assigned to Karum Ib was in use between 1832 B.C. and 1771 B.C. Sarıkaya Palace and the Hatipler Tepesi structure at Acemhöyük were built at the same time in 1774 B.C., and Sarıkaya Palace was repaired in 1766 B.C.⁶³ These absolute dates are compatible with the Middle Chronology dates, which assigns Samshi-Adad's reign between c. 1832 and c.1776 B.C.⁶⁴

Summary of Chronological Studies on Alalakh and Kinet Höyük

The OATN formed the backbone of Anatolian MBA chronology yet as explained above the Cilician plain does not seem to be a part of this trade network, even though some form of contact was sustained as indicated by Slane in 1987.⁶⁵ Tarsus maintained stronger contacts with its eastern neighbors in the Amuq valley and Northwest Syria in

⁶³ Maryanne W. Newton, and P. I. Kuniholm. "A Dendrochronological Framework for the Assyrian Colony Period in Asia Minor," *Turkish Academy of Sciences Journal of Archaeology (TÜBA-AR)*, No.7 (2004), pp. 165, 168.

⁶⁴ Sturt Manning, et al., "Anatolian Tree Rings and a New Chronology for the East Mediterranean Bronze-Iron Ages," *Science*. 294: 2001), p. 2534.

⁶⁵ Slane, pp. 167, 220, and 267.

the early second millennium B.C. Alalakh (modern Tell Atchana) located at the heart of the Amuq was the capital of the state of Mukish, a vassal of the Yamhad kingdom with its capital city located in modern Aleppo.⁶⁶ A regional capital, Alalakh provided abundant material and textual evidence which contributed greatly to the synchronization of northern Syrian and Anatolian Bronze Age chronologies. Kinet Höyük is located between Tarsus and Alalakh, in the eastern border of Cilicia on the shore of the bay of Iskenderun.⁶⁷ The MBA monumental building discovered at this site and the affinities of its ceramic assemblage to Tarsus warrants a brief introduction to the chronological discussion of the site.

As suggested by Slane, the material evidence indicates that Tarsus was influenced by two major cultural zones and also had its own local developments during the MBA.⁶⁸ In the first half of MBA, close connections between Tarsus and Alalakh XVI-XI (corresponding to Ugarit Moyen 2 (1900-1750 B.C.)) and parallels between Karum IV-II were established.⁶⁹

⁶⁶ Yener, p. 151.

⁶⁷ Today, the mound is located 700 m inland from coastline, however geomorphological studies proved that it used to be on the coast, controlling the harbor before the alluvial accumulation and erosion modified the shoreline. Marie-Henriette Gates, "Kinet Höyük in Eastern Cilicia", In *OLBA II*, edited by Serra Durugönül (Mersin: Mersin University, 1999), p. 305.

⁶⁸ Slane, pp. 167, 220, 267.

⁶⁹ Marlies Heinz, *Tell Atchana / Alalakh Die Schichten VII-XVII*. (Kevelaar: Butzon & Bercker, 1992), p. 211.

The presence of textual evidence and abundant material evidence place Alalakh in a key position for second millennium chronology of the Eastern Mediterranean, especially the North Syria/Levant region. Sydney Smith in 1940 was the first to discuss the topic in detail.⁷⁰ He adopted the Middle Chronology and placed the destruction of Alalakh VII in 1750 B.C. The ceramic and glyptic evidence and the synchronization of Yarim-Lim of Alalakh Level VII with Hammurabi of Babylon constituted the basis for his argument.⁷¹ After the publication of the Alalakh tablets by D. J. Wiseman,⁷² the genealogy of the royal dynasty at Alalakh, which was discussed in detail by Benno Landsberger,⁷³ became clearer. In 1956, William F. Albright, one of the early advocates of Low Chronology for Mesopotamia, was the first to propose the adoption of Low Chronology for the Amuq as well. He relied on the analysis of the pottery and the seal corpus of Alalakh, and dated the destruction of Alalakh VII to 1650 B.C.⁷⁴ Multiple scholars have commented on this issue since then regarding the question whether the Middle or the Low Chronology should be adopted.

⁷⁰ Sydney Smith, *Alalakh and Chronology* (London: Luzac and Company, 1940).

⁷¹ Ibid.

⁷² Donald J. Wiseman, *The Alalakh Tablets* (London: British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara, 1953).

⁷³ Benno Landsberger, "Assyrische Königsliste und "Dunkles Zeitalter" (Continued)", *Journal of Cuneiform Studies* 8:3 (1954), pp. 106-133.

⁷⁴ William F. Albright, "Stratigraphic Confirmation of the Low Mesopotamian Chronology," *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research (BASOR)* 114 (1956), pp. 26-30.

Gates' more recent investigation of the topic was one of the turning points in the discussion.⁷⁵ She suggested, as part of her dissertation, focusing on Alalakh VI and V to date Alalakh VII. The influx of the Syro-Palestinian and Cypriote imports during Alalakh VI and V is the main determinant for the chronology of these two levels. Particularly the appearance of Cypriote Bichrome ware in Alalakh VI is deemed enough to date this level.⁷⁶ Adopting the Low Chronology, Gates dated the destruction of Level VII to as late as 1575 B.C. and argues that Alalakh VI began without any hiatus. She attested to a 115-year-span for Alalakh VI and V (1575-1460 B.C.).⁷⁷

After her acclaimed research on the Amuq chronology, Gates began to excavate a large site on the eastern border of the Cilician Plain, Kinet Höyük, which would enable her to verify the chronology she suggested for Alalakh. Kinet Höyük is the largest and "most impressive mound"⁷⁸ in the easternmost part of Cilicia. Its strategic location at the tip of the Gulf of Iskenderun and the discovery of a MBA monumental complex with a sealed content⁷⁹ are promising for the synchronization of the Cilician, Amuq and Northern Syrian chronologies. The MBA palatial structure is located at the east end of

⁷⁵ Marie-Henriette Gates, *Alalakh and Chronology Again. High, Middle or Low?, Part 2*. (Göteborg: Paul Åströms Forlag, 1987), pp. 60-86.

⁷⁶ Gates, "Alalakh", pp. 63-64.

⁷⁷ Ibid., p.75.

⁷⁸ Seton-Williams, p. 161.

⁷⁹ Marie-Henriette Gates, "Archaeology in Turkey," *American Journal of Archaeology* 101 No. 2 (1997), p. 253.

the mound.⁸⁰ It has two occupation phases, both of which ended in a conflagration. The fire at the end of the later phase (Phase 2) provided its excavators with many complete and *in situ* finds.⁸¹

Most of the ceramic assemblage of the MBA building comes from Phase 2, the conflagration level. The imported Cypriot sherds found in this building were dated from Middle Cypriote III to Late Cypriote I (sixteenth and early fifteenth century B.C.).⁸² Combining this evidence with the radiocarbon dates obtained from the same building (Phase 1: 1670 BC; Phase 2: 1525 BC), Gates dated Phase 2 of the structure to the end of the MBA (late sixteenth to early fifteenth centuries B.C.).⁸³ She also proposed a later date (sixteenth century B.C.) for the Cilician Painted (Amuq-Cilician) ware, which is traditionally dated to Cilician MB I-IIA (twentieth to eighteenth century B.C.). Gates based her argument on the fact that these two wares were found together in the same phase (Phase 2).⁸⁴ She drew parallels between the same Cilician Painted wares and some of the painted wares from Tarsus MBA.⁸⁵ These painted wares of Tarsus are concentrated in Levels A I and A II and Gates' proposal of a later date for this ware

⁸⁰ Gates, "Kinet Höyük, (Hatay, Türkiye)," p. 80.

⁸¹ Ibid.

⁸² Ibid., p. 88.

⁸³ Ibid., p. 89.

⁸⁴ Ibid., pp. 83-84.

⁸⁵ Ibid., p. 85.

would place A I and A II to a very late date. However, these two levels present parallels strong enough to assign them to the beginning of the same millennium. Therefore, Gates' suggestion of a later dating for the Amuq-Cilician ware may need to be reconsidered.

Upon comparing the studies on the chronology of two major reference sites of Tarsus MBA, one will notice that the systems favored for each site are in conflict. The textual and dendrochronological evidence from Kültepe and Acemhöyük (the latter site has provided only dendrochronological evidence, so far) are in favor of Middle Chronology.⁸⁶ The debate centered on the Amuq Valley is more controversial. There are supporters of both Middle and Low Chronologies. However, since Gates' contribution to the subject, Low Chronology seems compatible with the history of Amuq and Northern Syria.⁸⁷ The problem remains that scholars working on the chronology of one region continue to tend to ignore the contradicting evidence from other regions that conflict with their own suggestions. Instead of concentrating on these regional chronological debates, now it is proposed to focus on the internal development of the site by re-investigating stratigraphy together with associated ceramics and finds. Eventually, synchronisms via firmly dated imports in better

⁸⁶ Barjamovic et al.

⁸⁷ Heinz. Celia Bergoffen, "The Cypriot Pottery from Alalakh: Chronological Considerations," In *The Synchronisation of Civilizations in the Eastern Mediterranean in the Second Millenium B.C. II*. Edited by Manfred Biatek (HA Indorf: Verlag der Özsterreichiechen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 2001), pp.395-410

understood stratigraphic contexts will lead to further chronological fine-tuning or revisions.

CHAPTER 3

MBA STRATIGRAPHY RE-EVALUATED

The MBA levels of Tarsus-Gözlükule have already been once re-evaluated in detail by Dorothy Slane in 1987, as part of her PhD dissertation. Slane presented an in-depth analysis of the stratigraphy and ceramics of Middle and Late Bronze Age levels, made possible by the comprehensive publication of Hetty Goldman in 1956. In this thesis, the architectural analysis carried out is primarily based on the stratigraphy suggested by Slane. A reexamination of the field notebooks, however, revealed further details of the stratigraphy and the settlement layout prompting a revision of Slane's stratigraphy.

This chapter is devoted to the stratigraphic aspects of the MBA levels of Tarsus-Gözlükule. It begins with a brief introduction of the settlement layout during the preceding EBA II and EBA III periods. This is followed by a summary of MBA architectural remains based on Slane's dissertation in order to provide the reader with the main lines of the transformation in the spatial organization of the settlement. A discussion and suggestions follow this summary. The hearths of EBA III and MBA settlements are going to be compared as a case study at the end of the chapter. The discussion of the distribution of material evidence and its interpretation in terms of use of space take place in the following chapter.

EBA II and EBA III Settlements in Tarsus

The oblong rooms with shared walls characterizing the EBA II settlement were aligned along a street running east-west and stayed in use throughout EBA II.⁸⁸ Another street, running north-south connected the fortification wall to inner parts of the settlement to the north.⁸⁹ Goldman suggested that workshops and living space were placed together in this densely inhabited quarter.⁹⁰ The excavated area revealed that at the peak of EBA II period the town was surrounded by a heavy fortification wall within which a number of residential structures were located (Plan 1).⁹¹ This carefully-built, densely populated, and fortified part of the settlement indicates a wealthy and well-organized town. This period ended with a conflagration.⁹²

The EBA III settlement was built on the burnt remains of the previous period.⁹³ No trace of fortification wall was found, though it might have been removed by later terracing. The east-west oriented street was also not found in EBA III. Goldman suggests that there should have been a street at the south edge of the mound which

⁸⁸ Ibid., Plans 4-9.

⁸⁹ Ibid., Plans 6-7.

⁹⁰ Ibid., pp. 12-14. She defines working and living space according to the types of the hearths the rooms included.

⁹¹ Ibid., Plans 5-8.

⁹² Ibid., p. 32.

⁹³ Ibid., Plans 10-14.

was disturbed by later terracing activities.⁹⁴ In the beginning of this period, the rooms seemed to be better planned compared to later EBA III.⁹⁵ The southwest-northeast oriented structures with oblong rooms again shared walls and had smaller fore-rooms to the south, which must have suggested to Goldman the possibility of a street in this area from which one could enter the houses. Later arrangements in the rooms changed the layout.⁹⁶ The rooms were divided into smaller compartments with walls laid against one another, and a narrow north-south street began to be used.

In the first phase of EB III scanty remains of five rooms were excavated.⁹⁷ They were split into two groups by a narrow, north-south running space. In the next phase, there were five main rooms and three smaller ones. Apparently, they were not reconstructed from the former ones but newly built. Room 35 was in the middle of the group. This room was the only structure that preserved its oblong plan throughout the period. It had a central hearth that was renewed in every phase (see Chapter 4) and an open doorway connecting to a room fragment to the south. The north-south running space of the first phase was better defined and it shifted eastward at this level. In the subsequent phases, the rooms surrounding Room 35 were split into smaller compartments which do not appear to be residential units. The north-south oriented

⁹⁴ Ibid., pp. 32-33.

⁹⁵ Ibid., Plan 11.

⁹⁶ Ibid., Plans 12-14.

⁹⁷ Ibid., Plan 10.

space of the first two phases became a street in the third phase.⁹⁸ If there was an east-west running street in the southern edge of the excavated area as suggested by Goldman, this narrow north-south street could be connecting to it. At the end of the period, square storage units were built in this part of the settlement. During EBA III period, Room 35 must have been a central room with the others arranged around it. Apparently, the surrounding rooms were altered as the need of the inhabitants changed. The density and proximity of the rooms suggest that the town continued to be as densely populated as it was in EBA II. The ongoing significance of the town would be in accordance with Mellink's suggestion of a central settlement (see Chapter 2).⁹⁹

After the EBA III settlement burned down, the town entered a transition period.¹⁰⁰ This one-meter deposit did not reveal any well-preserved architectural remains. Only the square storage units built at the end of EBA III continued into this transition period.¹⁰¹ New rooms were built. Rooms 24 and 25 overlaid Room 35. The remains of this period did not provide a clear settlement layout but these create the impression that four to five rooms and four square storage units were placed

⁹⁸ Ibid., Plan 12.

⁹⁹ Mellink, "Anatolia," p. 328-329.

¹⁰⁰ Goldman, *Tarsus II*, Plan 15.

¹⁰¹ Ibid., Plan 14.

randomly. Therefore, it seems that the town shrank significantly and looked more like a temporary settlement just before the beginning of MBA period.¹⁰²

Summary of MBA Architecture of Tarsus as Suggested by Slane

Slane studied the records of architectural remains in the field notebooks in order to define and differentiate the stratigraphic levels. She also analyzed the pottery and re-organized it according to the find-spots.¹⁰³ She primarily studied Ehrich's notebooks and, by combining the notebooks with data gathered via the ceramic sequence she improved the accuracy of the site's MBA and LBA stratigraphy, which had already been fairly well established by Goldman in 1956. Nevertheless, further observations may still be added to the discussion by re-examining the same field notebooks (see below). The stratigraphic sequence proposed by Slane will be referred to frequently throughout this study. Therefore, this brief account of Slane's stratigraphic subdivision may enable the reader to better understand and follow the arguments proposed by this study.¹⁰⁴

Middle Bronze Age deposits were exposed only in Section A, on the east summit of the mound (Plan 1). Slane started her periodization of the MBA from Goldman's

¹⁰² Ibid., p. 39.

¹⁰³ Slane, p. 6.

¹⁰⁴ This summary does not include any comment of the current author or the new stratigraphic suggestions proposed by him, these will be presented in the following part of this chapter.

*7.50¹⁰⁵ Level and did not include the Transitional Period between EBA III and MBA which was considered to be the earliest phase of MBA by Goldman (Plan 2).¹⁰⁶ Slane proposed that there are ten architectural levels in Section A covering MBA and LBA periods (Levels A I to A.X) (Table 1). The first three levels correspond to MBA, Level A I being the earliest one. The criterion used for differentiating the levels is the construction of new foundations.¹⁰⁷ Slane further divided each architectural level into sub-phases denoted by lower case letters and differentiated according to new floors laid in existing rooms.

Table 3: The MBA Levels as suggested by Slane and their correspondence in Goldman¹⁰⁸

Goldman (1956)	Slane (1987)
c. *6.00 m. Level	Level A III: Pithos Room & Lower Drift Slope
*7.00-.650 m Level & Rooms 20 and 23 (from the 6.50-5.50 level)	Level A II: *7.00-6.50 Unit & The Cellar Unit (Rooms 20&23)
*7.50 m Level & Earlier Terrace Rooms to the South	Level A I: *7.50 m Unit & Room 40 Unit
The Transitional Period between EBA III	N/A

¹⁰⁵ The Goldman publication elevations correspond to measurements from a lost 0-point on the east summit of the mound and are meant to be understood as -7.50 m below this 0-point.

¹⁰⁶ Goldman, *Tarsus II*.

¹⁰⁷ Slane, p. 11.

¹⁰⁸ Goldman *Tarsus II*; Slane, *Middle and Late*.

and MBA

Table 3 shows the MBA levels as attested by Slane and to which architectural levels they correspond in the Goldman publication in 1956. The *italicized* text in the ‘Goldman (1956)’ column indicates the architectural features that had been assigned to a different level by Goldman but re-assigned to MBA by Slane. The major rearrangement of the MBA stratigraphy proposed by Slane concerns the terrace part of the excavated area. “Earlier Terrace Rooms” (Rooms 40 and 41, and Chambers 1 and 2) had been published by Goldman as belonging to the transition period between the MBA and LBA I, and Rooms 20 and 23 to LBA I (Plan 6).¹⁰⁹ Upon re-evaluating the field notes, Slane renamed the “Earlier Terrace Rooms” and Rooms 20 and 23 as “Room 40 unit” and “the cellar unit” and re-assigned them all to the MBA, to Levels A I and A II respectively.¹¹⁰

Level A I

Level A I consisted of oblong rooms with shared walls, some with a trapezoidal plan (Plan 3). Doors were on the short side of the rooms. Two of the six rooms (Rooms 19

¹⁰⁹ Goldman, *Tarsus II*, p. 45-46.

¹¹⁰ Slane, pp. 25, 39.

and 21) fell to the north of an east-west running street, and four rooms (Rooms 5, 13, 14, and 22) were located to the south of it. Slane defined five phases for this level (Level A Ia to A Ie). The formation of this layout was a gradual process and spanned the first four phases.

	a	b	c	d	e
Room 21	*7.85	*7.71	*7.43		
Room 19		*7.62	*7.40	*7.34	*7.19
Room 22		*7.63		*7.33	*7.15
Room 15	*7.86	*7.77	*7.41		
Room 14	*7.90	*7.77	*7.46	*7.37	*7.17
Room 13		*7.70	*7.45		*7.13
Room 17		(*7.63)		*7.31	*7.13
Room 5				*7.42-32	*7.13-
W. of Room 5		*7.80	*7.46		7.09
N. of Room 5				*7.36	*7.10
Street		*7.73	*7.53-7.35	*7.30	

	a	b	c
Room 40	*10.57	*10.48	*9.80-10.15
Room 41		*10.95-11.02	
West of Room 40			*9.75-9.90
Alley	*10.19-10.68		*9.53
Chamber 1	*10.75	*10.35	*9.41/*9.18
Chamber 2		*10.32	*9.89

Figure 1: Phase levels of A I and 'Room 40 Unit'. *Italic* Denotes Burnt Floor. Reproduced from Slane.

Level A Ia included Rooms 14, 15 and 21 with floors at *7.90-7.85 level.¹¹¹ Rooms 14 and 15 had shared walls and laid to the south of the area later to become a street, whereas Room 21 was to the north of it. The rooms continued the general orientation of the last EBA III level.

¹¹¹ Slane, p. 22.

Rooms 13 and 19 were added in Level A Ib, and floors of existing rooms were renewed. The lowest preserved floor of the east-west running street was found in this phase, as well.¹¹² Rooms 13-15 were to the south of the street, whereas Rooms 19 and 21 fell to the north of it.

In the next phase, Level A Ic, all structures continued to be used and the new floors were laid at c. *7.50. The free-standing, north-south oriented wall fragment within Room 5 was called 'proto-Room 5' by Slane (Plan 3).¹¹³ Since Room 5 proper was supposed to be built in Level A Id, this wall fragment was assigned to Level A Ic. This phase (A Ic) ended with a conflagration which destroyed all of the rooms.¹¹⁴

Rooms 5 and 17 were added in Level A Id. These rooms then blocked the west end of the Street. Rooms 15 and 21 did not have any recorded floors after their destruction at the end of Level A Ic.¹¹⁵ Room 13, on the other hand, did not have a recorded floor for this specific phase, which may imply that Room 13 was an open space during Level A Id.¹¹⁶ The absence of the floors in Rooms 15 and 21, and the blocking of the street suggests that the easternmost rooms (15 and 21) became an open space and functioned as the rear quarters of other rooms during the last two

¹¹² Ibid.

¹¹³ Ibid., p. 23.

¹¹⁴ Ibid.

¹¹⁵ Ibid., p. 24.

¹¹⁶ Ibid.

phases (Slane 1987, 25). Room 19 has a pebble paving at *7.19 in Level A Ie. Possibly, it was open to the sky.¹¹⁷ Like A Ic, the last phase of Level A I was destroyed by a fire.

Slane referred to the terrace unit comprising Rooms 40, 41, an alley, and Chambers 1, 2 as the Room 40 Unit (Plan 6). Room 40 was the space enclosed on the north, east and west sides, and the “chambers” were the smaller rooms to the east of Room 40 and separated from it by a north-south running alley (Plan 6). The orientation of the alley is the main difference between the terrace complex and the so-called *7.50 unit. Slane provided a *terminus post quem*, the end of EBA III, and *terminus ante quem*, the beginning of LBA I for the terrace unit. She proposed that this terrace unit belongs with Level A I, since it disturbed Room 30 (end of EBA III) and was overlaid by the terrace unit of Level A VI (LBA I). Also, the structures of Level A I on the main mound were not disturbed by the Room 40 unit.

This area has three phases (a-c) that are separate from sub-phases of the area further north (Ala - e). During phase a, Room 40 formed a single room, and there was only Chamber 1 to the east of the alley. In phase b, an east-west oriented wall divided the area of Room 40 into two. The southern part of the room is called Room 41.¹¹⁸ Chamber 2 was also added in this phase. In the last phase c, Rooms 40 and 41 were re-

¹¹⁷ Ibid., p. 25.

¹¹⁸ Ibid., p. 28.

built along the same lines. Between phase *b* and *c*, a pit was sunk into the south wall of Room 40 and the new wall was placed on the pit.¹¹⁹

Level A II

Following the destruction of the Level A I with a conflagration, a new unit was built along the same lines re-using some of the A I walls as foundations (Plan 4). Level A II included 7 rooms (Rooms 5-7, 9-11 and the Granary). Like Level A I, this level took its final form gradually. The total disappearance of the east-west running street was one of the main changes in Level A II. The larger rooms (Rooms 5-7) were aligned side-by-side and the smaller rooms (Rooms 9-11) were placed right to their north. The rooms were still oblong.¹²⁰ There was no single unifying feature in Level A II like the burnt floors of Level A I c at *7.45. Therefore, Slane correlated the phases of this level based on the floor levels only, assuming the horizontal correspondence of contemporary floor levels.¹²¹ There are four phases assigned to Level A II.

¹¹⁹ Ibid., p. 29.

¹²⁰ Ibid., p. 30.

¹²¹ Ibid., p. 31.

	a	b	c	d
Room 5	*7.05-6.96		*6.49	*6.26
Room 6	*6.95		*6.54	*6.30
Room 7	*6.98-6.90	*6.65	*6.52-6.49	*6.30
Granary	*6.98-6.81	*6.62		*6.37
Room 9	*6.90		*6.52	
Room 10	*6.90(?)	*6.61		*6.28
Room 11		*6.62-6.60	*6.48-6.41	*6.33-6.31

Figure 2: Phase Levels of Level A II. *Italic* Denotes Burnt Floor. Reproduced from Slane.

The first phase of A II (Level A IIa) consisted of Rooms 5-7, the pebble paving in the area of Rooms 9 and 10, and the Granary. The plan of this phase is very similar to the last phase of Level A I.¹²² Room 6 overlaid Rooms 13 and 17, and used the east and west walls of Room 13 as foundation. Room 7 overlaid Room 14 and uses its west and east walls as foundations. Room 5 of Level A II, also, re-used the walls of Room 5 of Level A I.¹²³

Rooms 5 and 7 had central hearths in this phase. *6.91 hearth in Room 5 was associated with *7.05-6.96 floor, and the *6.74 hearth in Room 7 should have been used with three floors (at *6.84, *6.77, and *6.70).¹²⁴ The Granary and the pebble paved area to the north of Room 6 (later to be Room 9) were burnt which marks the end of this phase A IIa.¹²⁵

¹²² Ibid., p. 32.

¹²³ Ibid., pp. 32-33.

¹²⁴ Ibid.

¹²⁵ Ibid.

In Level AII phase b all of the floors were renewed at c. *6.60 level. The doorway at the east end of the south wall of Room 6 had two periods of use at *6.77 and *6.63. Another doorway (a large flat slab) was found at the south end of the dividing wall between Rooms 6 and 7 at *6.66. The third one was at the southern part of the east wall of Room 10.¹²⁶ Slane wrote that Room 10 was built in this phase at *6.80 level, for its level is too high for the *6.95 level of Level A IIa and it probably was built before Room 9.¹²⁷ Slane stated that Room 6-7 unit was possibly a house of two rooms with living space and work area because Rooms 5 and 7 had central hearths, whereas Room 6 did not, and it directly connected to Room 7.¹²⁸

New floors were laid in Rooms 5, 6 and 7 at ca. *6.50 level in Level A II phase c. Also, thresholds in the southern door of Room 6 and in the Room 6-7 party wall were renewed in this phase.¹²⁹ The door in the dividing wall (Rooms 6-7) may have changed from a closing door (socket at *6.66) to an open door with a large flat slab in the threshold (*6.48-*6.28). Slane assigned Room 9 and the flag-stones (*6.48-6.41) to the north of Room 5 to this phase.

In Level A IId, the settlement underwent changes and new constructions. Slane agreed with Goldman's analysis suggesting that the *6.30 floor overlaid the dividing

¹²⁶ Ibid., pp. 34-35.

¹²⁷ Ibid.

¹²⁸ Ibid., p. 35.

¹²⁹ Ibid., p. 36.

wall between Rooms 6 and 7 and these two form a single room during Level A IId.¹³⁰

Room 11 was added in this last phase. A thin wall was built back-to-back with the north wall of Room 5 and tied into a new flag-stone paving which indicates that Room 11 area was not roofed. The interruption in the thin south wall of Room 11 coincided with a large block in the north wall of Room 5 suggesting a connection between two rooms.¹³¹ The reason for the end of Level A II is unknown.

On the south edge of the mound, two small rooms (Rooms 20 and 23) separated with double walls and laid to the south of the Granary are referred to as the Cellar Unit (Plan 38).¹³² Goldman suggested that Rooms 20 and 23 were contemporary with the *6.50-5.50 Level (Level A IV), dating to the LBA I period whereas Slane assigned them to Level A II. Her argument was that the *6.81-6.98 floor of Granary was cut by Rooms 20 and 23 which was the only architectural correlation between these rooms and its northern area. Also, the north wall of Room 20 was overlain by the south wall of Rooms 2-3 of Level A IV. This suggests a post-Level A IIa date for Rooms 20 and 23. On the other hand, most of the walls sat higher than the highest floor of the rooms.¹³³ Slane proposed that the Rooms 20 and 23 would be cellars to resolve the problem. This would explain the discrepancy between the floors and the walls of the

¹³⁰ Ibid., p. 37.

¹³¹ Ibid., p. 38.

¹³² Ibid., p. 39, Plan G; Goldman, *Tarsus II*, Plan 21.

¹³³ Slane, p. 39.

rooms (the floors and walls would not have to connect since they were cellars) and the reduplication of the north wall as a retaining wall.¹³⁴ The accumulation of mixed mud brick and, burnt earth and carbonized matter on the floors marked the end of this unit.¹³⁵

Level A III

Level A III is the last level of MBA period in Tarsus (Plan 5). The so-called Pithos Room is the only complete room preserved in this level. A room fragment to the east of the Pithos Room and a street in between are the other features associated with this level. Slane referred to this group of rooms and street as the Pithos Room unit.¹³⁶ The preserved room was labeled as Pithos Room due to two rows of pithoi, which were once aligned along the west wall of the room.¹³⁷ The pithoi were not preserved but their emplacements were recovered.¹³⁸ The Pithos Room unit continued the general orientation of Level A II. The Pithos Room itself partly overlaid Room 5 area. It made

¹³⁴ Ibid.

¹³⁵ Ibid., p. 41.

¹³⁶ Ibid., p. 42.

¹³⁷ Goldman, *Tarsus II*, p. 43.

¹³⁸ Ibid., Figure 140.

use of the north wall of Room 5, yet its west wall was aligned with the west wall of Room 11 and fell outside of the earlier Room 5 west wall. The east wall of the Pithos Room was not related to any preceding architectural feature. The east wall of Room 5 of Level A II supported the west wall of the room to the east of the Pithos Room. The wall fragment to the south of the Pithos Room overlaid the south wall of Room 5.¹³⁹

Pithos Room	*6.09	*5.94	*5.69	
East Room	*6.21	*5.98		
Corridor	*6.12	*5.99	*5.74	(*5.56)

Figure 3: Phase Levels of Level A III. *Italic* Denotes Burnt Floor. Reproduced from Slane.

The east wall of the Pithos Room was mainly built of large blocks. The west wall of the room was narrower and made of two rows of stones.¹⁴⁰ The north end of the room had a unit of “tumbled slabs”.¹⁴¹

There were three floors recorded inside the Pithos Room *6.09, *5.94, and *5.69. Slane associated only the top floor with the east wall, the top level of which was between *5.74-5.86 and could not relate the lower two floors to any architectural features.¹⁴² The wall to the east of the corridor had two associated floors at the *5.98 and *6.21 levels. These floor levels must have been contemporary with the lower two

¹³⁹ Slane, p. 43.

¹⁴⁰ Ibid., p. 43-44.

¹⁴¹ Ibid.

¹⁴² Ibid.

floors of the Pithos Room (*5.94 and *6.09).¹⁴³ In the corridor between the two rooms four floors were revealed. The top floor was at *5.56 and it probably belonged to proceeding level.

The other floors were laid at *5.74, *5.99 and *6.12 which could be easily correlated with the floors in the Pithos Room and the East Room.¹⁴⁴

Unlike Levels A I and A II, Level A III did not have any architectural feature on the terrace area. However, in the area over Rooms 20 and 23, now assigned to Level A II and further west, in the area of Level A.VI Terrace House Unit, there were levels identified as “Walk” and “Lower Drift Slope” respectively These were deposits consisting of burnt earth and burnt mudbrick fragments. Slane assigned them to Level AIII, since the walk earth occurred over the burnt debris above the Level AII Rooms 20 and 23, and was immediately followed by Level AIV Room 12.¹⁴⁵

¹⁴³ Ibid., p. 44-45.

¹⁴⁴ Ibid., p. 45.

¹⁴⁵ Ibid.

Revision of Slane's MBA Stratigraphy Based on the Re-Evaluation of the Field Notebooks (Seasons 1935-38)¹⁴⁶

This section discusses the new insights and interpretations based on a re-evaluation of the field notebooks that revealed further evidence mentioned neither by Goldman in 1956 nor later Slane in 1987. The aim is to revise the current stratigraphy accordingly. The re-evaluation of the diaries has also filled some of the gaps in the stratigraphy and provided further details to understand the development of MBA architecture in the excavated area.

According to Slane, the first phase of Level A I (Level A Ia) consisted of three rooms at c. *7.90 level (Rooms 14, 15 and 21). A re-reading of the field notebooks proved that there were at least five rooms belonging to Level A Ia (Plan 7). Rooms 21 and 24 had already been in use before Level A I, and Rooms 13, 14 and 15 were added in Level A Ia.

Slane proposed that the east part of the settlement turned into a 'non-residential' space in the last two phases of Level A I based on the fact that the floors of Rooms 15 and 21 were not renewed after *7.50 conflagration.¹⁴⁷ Re-reading the field

¹⁴⁶For the definition of the 'Field Notebooks' see Chapter 1.

¹⁴⁷Ibid., p. 24.

notes revealed that Room 22 (to the east of Room 15) also went through re-arrangement in Level A Id¹⁴⁸ (Plan 6).

The open-air spaces that formed at the end of Level A I preserved their function in Level A II as the Granary area. Furthermore, these spaces spread to the west at the end of this level. The new features gleaned from field notes which fill some of the stratigraphic gaps between Levels AII and AIII will follow.

It should be noted that the plans in Goldman's publication are snapshots of the levels and they do not present the process of transformation. Therefore, it is misleading to try to interpret the gradual changes in the settlement simply according to these static plans.¹⁴⁹

¹⁴⁸ Robert Ehrich, *American Expedition to Cilicia Season 1937 Field Notebook*. (Unpublished Work), p. 352.

¹⁴⁹ Goldman, *Tarsus II*, Plan 16 is view of Level A Ic, the phase at the end of which the whole excavated area burned. The transformation of the eastern part of the exposed area occurs after this phase. Ibid., Plan 17 shows Level A II phases b-c. In the beginning of Level A II, the northern rooms were not built, and Rooms 6 and 7 were united in the last phase of the level. Ibid., Plan 18 includes the view of the last phase of the Pithos Room. The room mostly overlies former Room 5 and reuses its west wall. The wall scrap to the south on the plan belongs to earlier phase of the Pithos Room. The space to the east used to be inhabited in the early A III, as well. The massive east and south walls were built and the size of the room was reduced at the end of the period, which is shown on the current plan.

The End of the Transitional Period and Level A I (Plans 3.2-3, 3.6, and 3.7-11)

Goldman defined the “Transitional Period” as the early phase of MBA (Plan 2).¹⁵⁰ The remains of this period were poorly preserved and far from having a clear architectural pattern. Furthermore, according to Goldman, the terrace rooms (Rooms 30 and 31) continued from EBA III whereas the square storage units (Silos 27-29, 42, 43) seemed to be built during this level.

Room 24 must have been renewed after a conflagration at *8.00 level and it continued to be used in the beginning of MBA. Goldman’s¹⁵¹ and Slane’s accounts¹⁵² imply that Room 24 was built during the Transitional Period between EBA and MBA, and did not continue into the MBA. This room was located below the north part of Room 5. The field notebooks make it clear that the room had four floors. The first floor (*8.00) was built in the Transitional Period and then was burned.¹⁵³ It must have been contemporary and burned during the same conflagration as Room 21 (see below). The next floor was of grey earth and found at *7.91-81.¹⁵⁴ This level corresponded to the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age, Level A Ia (Plan 7). The third floor (*7.66) was

¹⁵⁰ Ibid., p. 62.

¹⁵¹ Ibid., p. 39-40, Plan 15.

¹⁵² Slane, p. 19-20.

¹⁵³ Ehrich, 1937, p. 490.

¹⁵⁴ Ibid.

partially recovered in the north part of the room and the fourth floor was laid at *7.82-68 corresponding to Level A Ib.¹⁵⁵ In addition, *7.55-45 floor of Room 13 (Level A Ic) was found to be running below Room 5, ¹⁵⁶i.e. above Room 24 (compare Plans 3.8 and 3.9). This indicates an uninterrupted stratigraphy going down as deep as *8.00 in Room 5 area.

Furthermore, the fact that Room 24 which underlay the northern part of Room 5 occupied this area during the first two phases of A I (a-b) alters the suggestion that the street was blocked by Room 5 in Level A Id.¹⁵⁷ Room 24 did not cut or block the street, but it must have been its original end point, since Room 24's floors went down to *8.00 level which is lower than the street level.¹⁵⁸

Room 21 must have been built at the end of the Transitional Period, if not earlier. Ehrich stated that Room 21 has a floor at c. *8.00 level¹⁵⁹ which must have been contemporary with Room 24's first floor. The *8.00 floor was burnt and it included clay pot-supports but not much else. Ehrich also mentioned a ramp in the

¹⁵⁵ Ibid., p. 460.

¹⁵⁶ Ibid., p. 432.

¹⁵⁷ Goldman, *Tarsus II*, p. 40.

¹⁵⁸ Goldman's Plan 15 actually supports this suggestion. The top levels of the preserved walls of Room 24 are between *7.40 and *7.77, and base levels are between *7.96 and *8.04. This range covers the street levels.

¹⁵⁹ Ehrich, 1937, pp. 478, 496.

Street rising from *7.73 to the south wall of Room 21 (Plan 19).¹⁶⁰ Considering that the south wall of Room 21 was added later in MBA, the ramp may have formed when the south side of Room 21 was not covered in the beginning of the MBA. The dividing wall between Rooms 19 and 21 lay much deeper than the west wall of Room 19 and south walls of Rooms 19, 21. It must have been used with the burnt floor of Room 21 at c. *8.00.¹⁶¹

Rooms 13 and 14 must have formed a single space in the beginning of Level A I. A floor that could be associated with Level A Ia was found in Room 13. The *7.90 floor of Room 14 continued into Room 13 as *7.70 floor¹⁶² (Plan 20). Room 13 area must have been in use in Level A Ia as suggested by the *7.70-7.90 floor. Therefore, these two rooms must have formed a single room in the beginning. The *7.70-7.90 floor ran below the door structure and the dividing wall between two rooms.¹⁶³ The northern wall of the rooms went down as deep as *7.73 level of the street¹⁶⁴ whereas the base of the dividing wall was at *7.57¹⁶⁵ which must have been built later.

¹⁶⁰ Ibid., p. 376.

¹⁶¹ Ibid., p. 472.

¹⁶² The *7.70-7.90 floor is labeled as 'ash floor'. It must have been overlying the burnt *8.00 level like *7.91-7.81 gray earth floor of Room 24. Ehrich 1937, p. 447.

¹⁶³ Ibid., p. 429.

¹⁶⁴ Ibid., p. 382.

¹⁶⁵ Ibid., p. 429.

Another drawing in Ehrich's field diary¹⁶⁶ seen here on Plan 21 which depicts Rooms 13, 14 and 17, indicates that the dividing wall was built when Room 17 was added and connected to Room 13 with a new doorway. The function of another possible door opening in the north wall of Room 17 is not clear. Ehrich proposed that it provided access to the street area.¹⁶⁷

After separating Rooms 13 and 14, a door was opened connecting Room 14 to the street area to the north. Another door was located in the north end of the dividing wall with a door socket on both sides and a wooden beam used as a threshold. The door sockets were placed at a higher level than the dividing wall indicating that it was opened up later.

Ehrich did not depict it in his field notes but referred to an east-west running wall in Room 14 with an intrusion to its south, which must be Int. 37/21 (Plan 21).¹⁶⁸ This partitioning wall could have been built with and parallel to the north wall of Rooms 13 and 14. The east-west oriented wall that divided Room 14 into two on Plan 3 with base and preserved top levels at *7.82 and *7.62 respectively is the only illustration of this wall.

¹⁶⁶ Ibid., p. 373.

¹⁶⁷ Ibid., p. 449.

¹⁶⁸ Ibid., p. 444.

Ehrich's field notes included a Room 22, but it is missing in the Goldman publication. The room laid to the east of Room 15 (Plan 23). Slane assigned this room to A I phases b, d, and e (see above). The room must have been inhabited in phase c as well, based on Ehrich's note of a burnt *7.50 floor in Room 22. He also mentioned that a 40-cm unburned strip, perhaps once below a wall later robbed, separated Rooms 15 and 22.¹⁶⁹ The burnt *7.45 floor of Room 15 was associated with the structure that stood on this strip. Large flat slabs and pebbles were paved on *7.33 floor which overlaid the *7.50 burnt level in Room 22 and indicates that this area might have become an open-air space. The paved area was exposed along the eastern boundary of the excavated area (Plan 22). Therefore, this area may have become an open-air space and served a different function after the conflagration level (Level A Ic) as well. In other words, the sequence of remains in the east part of the Room 22 area confirms the transformation in the use of the rooms of the settlement that began in Level A Id as suggested by Slane.

Changes in Room 22 affected the eastern part of the street, as well. According to Goldman's Plan 16 (see Plan 3), the street had a width of three meters between Room 21, and Rooms 15 and 22 in the third phase (A Ic). Nevertheless, the eastern part of the street must have been narrowed after *7.50 conflagration (Level A Ic). Ehrich mentioned a narrow space and a heavy wall located to the south of Room 21 at *7.33

¹⁶⁹ Ibid., p. 485.

(Plan 22, for the location of this paving of stone slabs Plan 10).¹⁷⁰ This heavy wall is the north wall of Room 22 at *7.33. The rectangular and circular features on the top part of the same drawing (Plan 22) are the grain bins and the south wall of Room 21 (cf. Plan 19). The space between Rooms 21 and 22 is around one-meter on this drawing (the scale is in the upper right corner of the drawing). In Level A Id, after *7.50 conflagration, the width of the east part of the street must have been reduced from three meters to one meter. This re-organization of Room 22 and the street area was contemporary with the change of function in Rooms 15 and 21, which were also converted into open-air spaces in the same phase (see Chapter 4).

The re-evaluation of the field diaries further revealed that the organization of Room 5 during Level A Id was different than suggested. Plan 16 in Goldman's account depicted Room 5 with an L-shaped partition wall at '*7.50 Level Unit'. According to Ehrich's sketch, the east-west section of this wall was made of flat slabs belonging to the later *7.00 level, i.e. Level A IIa (Plan 24). The north-south oriented part belonged to *7.40 floor (Level A Id) and consisted of a mudbrick wall and a line of stones to the north indicating the preserved foundation of this wall. To the east, there was another line of stones, which was thought to have been used in the renewal of the floor.¹⁷¹ These remains, especially the north-south oriented line in the middle of the room, may be all that is left of a partition wall dividing Room 5 into compartments. A meter-wide

¹⁷⁰ Ibid., p. 345.

¹⁷¹ Ibid., p. 328.

doorway with a threshold of laid stones was inserted in the west end of the N wall. It should have connected the room to the northern area where multiple storage jars were found.

Rooms 40 and 41 were on the southern edge of the Level A I settlement (Plan 3 and 3.6). These rooms were located in the terraced area of the mound. In 1956 Goldman dated this unit to LBA I, and Slane re-assigned them to the beginning of MBA (see above). Room 40 had three levels. In the earliest level (*10.57 floor), there was one space with no subdivision. The east-west oriented dividing wall belonged with the upper level (*10.00-10.24 floor) of Room 40, which was contemporary with *11.00 floor in Room 41 due to the slope on the terraced part of the mound.¹⁷²

Four post-holes were dug into the *10.57 floor (Plan 25).¹⁷³ They could have supported a separation. In the next level, the post-holes were replaced with a dividing wall with a door connecting Rooms 40 and 41. Burnt lentils were found on Room 40's floor as well. In the area of Room 41, a large bin, which must have contained grain, and a simple hearth were built after the construction of the east-west wall. Another room that was contemporary with the upper level of Room 40 was built against the west wall of Room 40 (Plan 41).¹⁷⁴ A hearth with simple platform and raised mudbrick edge was

¹⁷² Ibid., p. 346.

¹⁷³ Robert Ehrich, *American Expedition to Cilicia Season 1938, Field Notebook*. (Unpublished Work) p. 340.

¹⁷⁴ Ibid., p. 212.

placed against the north wall of the room. Since 'Trench II A' cut through this area, only a small fragment of the room was preserved.

To sum up, Level AI, the settlement revived after a transition period, which did not have any substantial structures. The five rooms occupying the excavated part of the settlement developed into a more densely populated town consisting of rooms with shared walls that were placed along an east-west street by Level A Ic. Starting with phase d the eastern part of the excavated area was turned into non-residential spaces. This was the beginning of a long and gradual transformation process.

Level A II (Plans 3.4 and 3.12-3.15)

The change in the organization of the settlement that started after *7.50 conflagration in Level AId continued in Level A II. The Granary, considered to be a partially open-air space, overlaid former Rooms 15 and 22. The area of Room 19 and 21 was paved with pebbles as of the beginning of Level A II (Plan 12).¹⁷⁵ These arrangements indicate that the area covering former Rooms 15, 19, 21, and 22 that were converted to open-air spaces that continued to be used without a roof.

¹⁷⁵ Later in Level AII, Rooms 9 and 10's walls were erected in this area.

The Granary was named after the large quantity of storage pots and carbonized vegetable matter found in the area.¹⁷⁶ It had four floors laid at *6.81-6.96, *6.60-6.71, *6.50, and *6.37 (see Figure 2 above). The floors of A IIa and b were burnt. Ehrich suggested that the foundation fragment jutting out of the east corner of Rooms 7 and 10 could be supporting stairs leading to an upper storey and named this feature “stair foundation” (Plan 26).¹⁷⁷

The foundation seems more like the foundation of a short wall with the post-holes¹⁷⁸ and it was parallel to the wall-like remains in the south corner of the Granary (Plan 27). The walls rising on these foundations were possibly built to support the roof of a shelter covering the southern part of the Granary area. This two-course high preserved foundation is built of small stones.¹⁷⁹ Its top and base levels are at *6.60 and *6.85 respectively. The east wall of Room 7 and this fragmentary foundation must have been built at the same as the stones of the foundation which merged with the east corner of Rooms 7 and 10 and disappeared under the wall. Ehrich defined the large semi-circular slab, to the north of the foundation as a pillar base.¹⁸⁰ The pillar base has

¹⁷⁶ Ehrich, 1937, pp. 207, 219.

¹⁷⁷ Ibid., p. 247.

¹⁷⁸ A cache of four miniature vessels were found next to the smaller post-hole (Ehrich, 1937, p. 235): Three small pitchers with trefoil mouth (Goldman, *Excavations*, Nr. 847-9) and one small one-handled cup (Ibid., Nr. 833).

¹⁷⁹ Ibid., p. 303.

¹⁸⁰ Ibid., p. 249.

two levels at *6.80 and *6.50 indicating that it was in use during the first two phases (Level Alla and b) together with the foundation.

The dressed stones in the east face of the east wall of Rooms 7 and 10 (i.e. the wall between Room 7 and Granary) continued to the south face of the foundation jutting out of this wall and made a proper corner with it (Plan 26). The continuation of the same dressing ran between the pillar base and the north face of the foundation. The dressing went down to the *6.81-6.98 floor underneath the *6.60 floor. Both the east wall and the foundation must have been in use during the first two phases of Level A II. The northern end of the east wall of Rooms 7 and 10 was also dressed, which means that the wall was not cut, but rather ended here. Apparently, the east side of Room 10 was left open intentionally to access the Granary area.

The published plans of this phase do not depict the big hearth, a significantly larger example (240X160 cm) than its contemporaries, located to the east of the pebble paving (subsequent Room 10) (Plans 3.12-13, 3.28). Ehrich suggested that its size indicates use in open-air.¹⁸¹ It surfaced below the *6.48-6.28 pebble paving to the east of Room 10, and was associated with the heavily braced post-hole to its west. The elevation of the hearth ranged between *6.60 and *6.52. Below the hearth was a 12-cm thick layer of burnt deposit and a 13-cm thick layer of pebble which, lead Ehrich to presume that it was originally built with the *6.81-6.96 floor, then re-built to be

¹⁸¹ Ibid., p. 249.

continued to be used with the *6.60 floor. In other words, this hearth was in use during the first two phases of Level A II together with the above mentioned features.¹⁸²

For Level A II, Slane proposed the possibility of a house unit of two rooms with living space and work area.¹⁸³ She drew this conclusion based on the evidence that Rooms 5 and 7 had central hearths, whereas Room 6 did not. She suggested that Room 6 was the living space and Room 7 functioned as a working quarter. Ehrich's, however, field notes state that Room 6 did include hearths before it was merged with Room 7 in Level A II d (Plans 3.12 and 3.13). In fact, three successive hearths were found to the south of Int. 36/34, which fell to the east of the east wall of Pithos Room (i.e. Room 6 area) (Plan 29). They were cut by sand pits sunk from the A II-III transitional level. The hearth elevations ranged from *6.49 to *6.82.¹⁸⁴ They were certainly in use during the first two phases of Room 6 (A II a and b) and possibly in third phase (A II c) as well.

The south wall of Room 6 gave way in its east end to a 155-cm-wide doorway with a two-level threshold built of stones (Plan 30). No door socket was found. The south end of the room might have been left open, like that of Room 5.

In Goldman's account, on Plan 17, a door socket is depicted on the north wall of Room 6 connecting it to Room 9 (400X390 cm). This door belonged to Level A II c, and

¹⁸² Ibid., p. 241.

¹⁸³ Slane, p. 35.

¹⁸⁴ Robert Ehrich, *American Expedition to Cilicia Season 1936, Field Notebook*. (Unpublished Work) pp. 433, 463.

must have been associated with the *6.52 floor of Room 9.¹⁸⁵ It is possible that there was an earlier door in this wall, to allow access to the pebble paved area of the earlier *6.89 level¹⁸⁶ before the walls of Room 9 were erected.

Room 7 had a solid south wall with no outlet.¹⁸⁷ It was connected to Room 6 through the door at the south end of the dividing wall. The large slab with a door socket on it must have been a doorway (Plan 30). This door was adjacent to the southern door of Room 6, which probably connected Room 7 to further south as well.

The continuous dressed stones along the east face of east wall of Room 7 were in use during both A IIa and A IIb (see above). This means that Room 7 did not have a door from which to access the Granary during at least the first two phases of Level A II.

In the last phase of A II (phase d), the *6.30 floor and the associated part of the north wall of both rooms ran over the dividing wall between Rooms 6 and 7. In this phase, Rooms 6 and 7 clearly formed a single room. A doorway connecting Rooms 7 and 10 was found in the upper level of the north wall.¹⁸⁸ Room 10 might have been built in the same phase.¹⁸⁹ The flimsy north wall of the room consisted of a single course of stones, in the west and south, Room 10 shared walls with Rooms 9 and 7

¹⁸⁵ Ehrich, 1937, p. 276.

¹⁸⁶ Ibid., p. 245.

¹⁸⁷ Ibid., p. 274.

¹⁸⁸ Ibid., p. 269.

¹⁸⁹ Ibid., p. 277.

respectively. The east part of the room was not closed and gave access to the Granary. With Rooms 6 and 7, now merged, the Granary area could be accessed through the door at the east end of the north wall and Room 10 must have functioned more like a porch area rather than a room to itself.

The east and west walls of Room 5 of Level A I continued to be used in Level A II,¹⁹⁰ yet the south end of the room was left open in the beginning of Level A II.¹⁹¹ Only two spurs of wall protruded from the east and west walls, and a large pillar support was set in between (Plans 3.31 and 3.32). To the north, two superimposed post supports were found *6.41 dating to two successive phases.¹⁹² Ehrich suggested that this installation would have provided support to carry the roof.¹⁹³ Also, as mentioned above, the L-shaped drawn partition wall in Room 5 on Goldman's 1956 Plan 16, in fact, consisted of two parts dating to different periods. The east-west oriented north-segment part actually consisted of paving slabs and was contiguous to the *7.00 floor, i.e. the first phase of Level A II. Between the paving and the pillar support was a square hearth with a 50-cm circular and deep depression in the center. The hearth was surrounded by a raised mudbrick rim and was placed on a pebble layer.¹⁹⁴ Perhaps, the

¹⁹⁰ Ibid., p. 408.

¹⁹¹ Ibid., p. 265.

¹⁹² Ibid., p. 256.

¹⁹³ Ibid., p. 265.

¹⁹⁴ Ibid., 1936, p. 492.

northern part of Room 5 was paved with stone slabs and firing activities took part to the south of the paving. The structure seems to have continued southward beyond the large and open passageway, where it was disturbed by the terracing activities.

The arrangement of this room was significantly altered after the first phase (a) of Level A II. The south end of the room was closed off¹⁹⁵ with no trace of a door.¹⁹⁶ The square hearth went out of use after this phase. The pillar support in the south part of the room was rebuilt with a larger slab at *6.41 level.¹⁹⁷ The paving slabs in the northern part of the room were also renewed twice.¹⁹⁸ The recorded elevation levels of the preserved slabs ranged between *6.68 and *5.98 (Plan 33) and thus indicated that the paving stayed in use during the following Level A III when the area was used as the “Pithos Room”. This indicates that there was no break between A II and A III, an observation further confirmed by the *6.30-6.20 deposit to east (see below).

To the north of Room 5, a pebble paving was found at c. *6.50 level.¹⁹⁹ In the next phase, large flat slabs (80-cm broad) were placed over the pebble paving at *6.33

¹⁹⁵ Ibid., 1937, p. 407.

¹⁹⁶ Ibid., p. 265.

¹⁹⁷ Ibid., p. 254.

¹⁹⁸ Ibid., 1936, p. 465, 469.

¹⁹⁹ Ibid., 1937, p. 261.

level.²⁰⁰ The southern and western wall of Room 11 were constructed in the last phase of Level A II.²⁰¹

Here too, the paving suggests that this area was first used as an open-air space in phases b and c of Levels A II, and then was enclosed by walls in the last phase (d), as was the case with Rooms 9 and 10, both built on formerly pebble paved areas as well.

Plan 17 suggests that the core of the excavated part of Level A II consisted of Rooms 5-7 and the Granary, and that Rooms 9-11 were added to these core rooms later on.²⁰² The so-called “Bronze Age House” seems to be isolated in the far west end of the excavated area. However, closer reading of the notebooks demonstrated that in fact, the settlement continued both to the northeast and northwest. More importantly, according to the field diaries, the excavated area was larger than what is depicted on Plan 17.

In the beginning of the 1937 season, Ehrich divided the mound into sections denoted by capital letters such as TAA, TAB, and TAC... (Plan 42).²⁰³ Ehrich did not provide an explanation, but probably ‘T’ and ‘A’ stand for Tarsus and Section A (eastern summit of the mound), respectively. The third letter was given according to the division. Most of the MBA remains were found in areas denoted by G-I, K-O, and S-U.

²⁰⁰ Ibid., p. 257.

²⁰¹ Ibid., p. 255.

²⁰² Goldman, *Tarsus II*.

²⁰³ Ehrich, 1937, p. 0.

The Granary area and Rooms 20 and 23 corresponded to TAN and TAU. A series of walls, floors and hearths were unearthed in TA I section²⁰⁴ which corresponded to the northeast corner of the excavated area. At first sight they seem to be drawings of Rooms H, J, and K of Level A IV.²⁰⁵ However, the elevations given by Ehrich indicate that some of these features must have belonged to a lower level. Slane securely assigned Rooms H, J and K to Level A IV and noted three floor levels for these rooms, the lowest of which was at *6.24.²⁰⁶ The drawings in the 1937 notebooks show that these walls²⁰⁷ were associated with lower floors as well. The *6.40 hearth located in the southwest corner of a fragmentary structure (see Chapter 4) and the *6.50 floor associated with this hearth were found in the corner of the room located in the northeast end of the excavated area.²⁰⁸ Further south, there was a pebble paving at *6.45. This paving was also associated with walls found in this area.²⁰⁹ The levels of these floors and the hearth are lower than the ones given for Rooms H, J, and K. They must date to as early as the end of Level A II, and probably were in use in Level A III as well.

²⁰⁴ Ibid., p.190, 222.

²⁰⁵ Goldman, *Tarsus II*, Plan 21.

²⁰⁶ Slane, p. 49.

²⁰⁷ One can only assume that the walls in the notebooks and the walls of Rooms H, J, and K on Goldman, *Tarsus II*, Plan 21 are same since there are missing elevations on the plan and details are not clear.

²⁰⁸ Ehrich, 1937, pp. 222, 240.

²⁰⁹ Ibid., pp. 190, 222.

The field notes on the northwestern end of the excavated area revealed similar features to the northeastern end. The bottom and top elevations of the paved slabs placed along the west of Room 5 (Level A II) on Goldman's Plan 17 ranged between *7.18 - *7.51, and *6.33 - *7.18 respectively. Further north, to the west of Room 11, there was a floor at *6.41 level. These are the only architectural features between Room 5 and the so-called "Bronze Age House" published on Plan 17.²¹⁰

The drawings by Ehrich in 1936 demonstrate that the area between the so-called Bronze Age House and Room 5 was also utilized more than indicated on Plan 17. A floor was found at *6.60 to the west of Room 5 and it was bordered with large stones and a hard dark grey deposit to its south (Plan 37).²¹¹ To the southwest of this floor and right to the north of ca. 5-meter long east-west running wall was found with a doorway and two floors to its south (Plan 43).²¹² To the south of this wall was a drift slope, possibly the continuation of a similar area to the south of Rooms 5-7 of Level A II. In the area to the southwest of Room 5, "from *7.00 to *7.80 was a deposit of a much burnt earth mixed with fallen mudbrick and carbonized wood".²¹³ Slane assigned this 80-cm thick burnt deposit to Level A I.²¹⁴ Stratigraphically speaking however, it must be a

²¹⁰ Goldman, *Tarsus II*.

²¹¹ The notebook records (Plan 37) that a painted two-handled jar (MBA type) and a bronze flat axe were found on this deposit.

²¹² Ehrich, 1936, pp. 203, 236.

²¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 224.

²¹⁴ Slane, p. 22.

deposit resting on the southward extension of the *6.60 floor between Room 5 and “Bronze Age House”, and contemporary with Room 5 of Level A II.

More features were recovered in this area to further north. Intrusion 35/8 was located to the west of the north wall of Room 5, which was clearly noted on Ehrich’s sketch (Plan 35). On Plan 34, Intrusion 11 was located to the north of Intrusion 8 (Intrusion 35/8). According to the scale on the drawing, the distance between two intrusions is ca. 15 m. At the edge of Intrusion 11, a wall fragment was unearthed at *6.50²¹⁵ indicating that the settlement extended at least 15 m north of Room 5 in this level (A II).

The area to the west of Rooms 5 and 11 was heavily destroyed by the later building activities and intrusions.²¹⁶ It is thus not possible to trace the plan of the structures in this area. However, it is important to note that the west walls of Rooms 5 and 11 were not the border of the settlement on this side, and that it continued to the west and northwest.

Furthermore, Goldman’s Plan 17 depicts that the excavated area ends ca. 5 m to the north of the north wall of Room 5. As explained above, this north wall was horizontally in line with Intrusions 1 and 8, and Intrusion 11 was located ca. 15 m to the north of these two intrusions, i.e. the north wall of Room 5. Accordingly, the actual

²¹⁵ Robert Ehrich, *American Expedition to Cilicia Season 1935, Field Notebook*. (Unpublished Work), p. 136.

²¹⁶ Ibid.

excavated area must have ended to 15 m north of Room 5, at the very least, and the excavated area must have been larger in this part than it was depicted on Plan 17.²¹⁷

Slane referred to Rooms 20 and 23 as the “Cellar Unit” and assigned them to Level A II. She stated that the unit should have been built after the first phase of the level (Level A IIa) since Room 20’s north wall cut the south wall of the Granary (see above). A closer reading of the field notebooks discloses further details related to the stratigraphy of Rooms 20 and 23 and their relation to the Granary area. The south wall of the Granary belonged to the *6.60 floor (phase b) and it was cut by Room 20.²¹⁸ Thus, the *terminus post quem* for Rooms 20 is level A IIc. Room 2 which was supposed to overlay the north wall of Rooms 20 and 23 according to Slane, belonged to Level A IV. Accordingly, Rooms 20 and 23 could be in use anytime between Levels A IIc and the end of A III, but does not have to be limited with level A II. Ehrich also stated that Room 23 must have been built after Room 20, since it cut the eastward extension of the north wall of Room 20.²¹⁹

A square pillar (35x35 cm) with a preserved height of 1.05 m was found on *8.15 floor in Room 23 which was contemporary with the posthole between Rooms 20

²¹⁷ Goldman, *Tarsus II*.

²¹⁸ Ehrich, 1937, p. 420

²¹⁹ Ibid., p. 432.

and 23. On the same floor, vast quantities of fallen mudbrick fragments were collected. Ehrich suggested that these finds point to a high structure, or a second storey.²²⁰

There was another room to the south of Room 20 that was not included in either of the publications. The room had two floors at *8.67 and *9.13 (Plan 56). The upper floor of the room was contemporary with *8.56 floor of Room 20 that was the earliest attested floor of this room. The narrow door in the north wall of this disturbed room must have connected it to Room 20.²²¹

On the lower floor, a complete storage jar in Egyptian style and Cypriote Red-On-Black ceramic sherds were found.²²² *8.67 floor of this room connects with Room 20's *8.56 floor²²³ and a narrow three-step entrance was found in the north wall. This southern room must have been contemporary with the earlier phase of Room 20, as this floor was not renewed after *8.67 level.

One interesting note about this room is the hearth (80x75 cm) found with the *8.67 floor. The hearth was located against the east wall of the room at *8.61. It was placed on two stepped blocks of dressed mudbrick. The top was covered with very fine ash. Based on the size and type of the hearth and the fine ash found on it, Goldman

²²⁰ Ibid., p. 488.

²²¹ Ibid., 1938, p. 147.

²²² Ibid., p. 145.

²²³ Ibid., p. 82.

suggested it to be an altar.²²⁴ By the time of final publication they must have changed their mind since this room is not mentioned at all. The complete jar and the imported Cypriote sherds indicated a possible significance of the room, yet the finds recovered in the room are too scanty to assess its original function.

To sum up, the walls of A I were utilized in the construction of A II. Rooms 5-7 and the Granary area constituted the main structures of the level. Later on, smaller rooms were built to the north of Rooms 5-7. The eastern part of the excavated area that was turned into a non-residential space preserved this function. Further south, in the terrace area, Rooms 20 and 23 were located. Re-reading of the notebooks showed that these rooms do not have to be occupied only in Level A II but they might have been used in A III as well. After A IId, the non-residential spaces expanded further in the excavated area.

Transition between Level A II and Level A III (Plan 16)

Slane associated the latest phase of Room 6 (Level A IId) with the *6.30 floor which was followed by the *6.21 floor in the Room to the East of the Pithos Room in Level A III.²²⁵ The re-evaluation of the notebooks revealed a further deposit between *6.30 and

²²⁴ Ibid., p. 145.

²²⁵ Slane, p. 32, 45.

*6.20 that linked Levels A II and A III (Plan 39). Below *5.95 floor of the Rooms D and E,²²⁶ an extensive and burned floor appeared. It ranged from *6.30 to *6.20 and included fallen mudbrick and carbonized vegetable matter which was considered to be a wall collapse rather than a roof collapse.²²⁷ This floor, in connection with other floors to its east and south, covered the whole area overlying former Rooms 6 and 7, and Granary.

Further east, a mudbrick wall fragment (130x74 cm) with its base at *6.21 was located to the southeast of Int. 36/34 in the East Room area and ran parallel to the west wall of the Room to the East of Pithos Room²²⁸ (Plan 44; for location cf. Int. 36/34 on Plan 16). The fragment was around three meters away from the west wall of the East Room. In Goldman's Plan 18 (see Plan 5), the base and top elevation levels of the isolated wall fragment in the easternmost part of the excavated area were at *6.13 and *5.81 respectively. This wall's location was the same with the wall fragment depicted on Plan 44. The wall on Plan 5 must have been re-building of the other one. These two wall fragments spanned two phases of the East Room and possibly function as a partition wall dividing the area into smaller compartments (see Chapter 4 for the

²²⁶ Goldman, *Tarsus II*, Plan 21.

²²⁷ Ehrich, 1936, p. 390.

²²⁸ Ibid., p. 417.

discussion of the possible function of these compartments). 0.5 m east of this wall, a group of spindle whorls and a clay weight were found on the *6.27 floor.²²⁹

The *6.21 floor to the south of Int. 36/34 was thought to be the first phase of the East Room (Plan 39).²³⁰ The hearths and the sand pits found on this floor prove that the area continued to be utilized after Level A IId without break. *6.21 floor tied up with the *6.36-6.40 floor to further south and coincided with the *6.20-6.25 floor which was to the north of Int. 36/34.²³¹ The *6.21 and its neighboring floors included two hearths and two sand pits to the north and south of the Int. 36/34, respectively. One of the hearths was horse shoe shaped and the other one is cut by the intrusion but seems to be of a similar type. The two sand pits cutting the successive hearths of the lower level were located on *6.36-6.40 floor, to the south of Int. 36/34 (Plan 29). They were circular intrusions with diameters of 72-73 cm, and depth of 24-28 cm. The pits were filled with very fine sand.²³² Ehrich suggested that the sand pits could have been used for storage of the temper material for the pottery.

²²⁹ Ibid., p. 394.

²³⁰ Slane, p. 44. The inclination of the floors are due to the slope of the mound.

²³¹ Ehrich 1936, p. 394.

²³² Ibid.

Level A III (Plans 3.5 and 3.17-18)

Level A III consisted of the Pithos Room, the corridor and the room to the east of Pithos Room (Room to the East). Three floors were found in the Pithos Room area (*5.69, *5.94, and *6.09). The southern and eastern walls with their bases at c. *5.85 were associated with the top two floors. The lowest floor (*6.09) continued underneath the south wall of Pithos Room which confirms the later addition of the south wall (Plan 12).²³³ The room took its final form in the second phase of Level A III (Plan 13). A square hearth that belonged to the *6.09 floor was recovered to the south of south wall (Plan 40).²³⁴ With its raised mudbrick frame, central depression and the underlying pebble layer, the hearth was a typical late MBA hearths (see 'MBA Hearths' in Chapter 5). The *6.09 floor was considered to be the lowest floor to be associated with *5.67 wall of the Pithos Room (west wall of the room).²³⁵ Accordingly, the stratigraphy of the area to the south of the Pithos Rooms was as follows: *6.09 floor and square hearth was followed by *5.90 floor and Int. 36/38, and *5.73-6.05 wall overlay these.²³⁶

²³³ Ibid., p. 402.

²³⁴ Ibid.

²³⁵ Ibid. p. 31.

²³⁶ Ibid., p. 420.

The *6.09 floor area and the west wall of the Room to the East were contemporary. This area and the Room to the East must have been connected through the door in the southern end of the west wall of the Room to the East. There are no remains of a structure on the *6.09 floor except for the square hearth (Plan 40) that was cut by the east wall of Pithos Room.²³⁷

Summary of the Re-evaluation

The MBA settlement of Tarsus was constructed on top of the conflagration level at *8.00 (Plan 7). Some of the rooms (Rooms 21 and 24) had been built during the Transitional Period. The southern rooms (Rooms 13-15) were new additions. Therefore, Level A I may be considered as the beginning of the revival of the town after conflagration. However, the missing west wall of Room 13 and the south wall of Room 21 shows that the reconstruction process was not complete.

Most of the Level A I buildings were erected in the following phase (Plan 8). Room 24 was still in use and the others to the east were aligned along an east-west axis. If this axis functioned as a street, it must have started from Room 24 on the west and continued eastward. A more solid wall separating Rooms 13 and 14 was probably

²³⁷ Ibid., p.402.

built in this phase and the forerunners of the well-built hearths in Rooms 15, 19, and 21 were installed in this phase, as well. These hearths were renewed in Level A Ic and constituted the best examples of MBA hearths at Tarsus (Plan 9). Together with these hearths, floors of all of the rooms were renewed. Besides, almost all of the ceramics collected in Level A I deposits come from *7.50 level (A IIIc). Level A IIIc ended with a fire which burned down the whole settlement.

From Level A Id on, the eastern part of the settlement was converted into non-residential spaces (Plans 10-11). This noteworthy process spanned the rest of the MBA levels. It does not seem to be coincidence that this re-arrangement was initiated after a general conflagration level. Rooms 15, 21, and 22 were the first to be re-organized. The floors of the first two rooms were not renewed after the fire that ended A Ic. Slane interpreted this as a change in the function and thought that these rooms were converted into open spaces. The floor of Room 22 was replaced in the same phase with a paving made of flat slabs. While the eastern part of the excavated area started to be converted into open spaces, a new room with partition walls (Room 5) was built in the western part (Room 5) was built in the western part (Plan 10), indicating the beginning of the occupation in this part of the settlement. In the last phase, Room 19 was converted into an open space as well.

The pavement of slabs in Room 22 that was laid in Level A Id narrowed down the space between Rooms 21 and 22 significantly (down to one meter) (Plans 3.10 and

3.22). As mentioned above, the east-west space between Rooms 19, 21 and Rooms 13-15 was bordered with Room 24 and later by Room 5, but it continued to the east. Apparently, in Level A Id this space was bounded on the east as well. The remaining width of one meter is too narrow to be a street. This area was definitely not used as a street in the last two phases of Level A I. It might have been turned into a sort of small court to the north of the remaining rooms, as a result of the re-arrangement in this part of the settlement. By the end of Level A I, Rooms 5, 13, and 14 preserved their original functions. The function of the rooms to the north and east of these ones, on the other hand, had changed. They were now probably used open-air spaces.

Level A II consisted of three rooms (Rooms 5-7) and the Granary area in the beginning (Plan 12). The rooms were re-constructed immediately after the conflagration that ended the last period. They used the walls of the former rooms as foundations. The Granary area to the east covered the former Rooms 15, 21, and 22, which had become open spaces in the second half of A I. The Granary must have stayed as a non-residential space in A II since it covered a very large area and included the biggest hearth of the MBA period (see Chapter 4). The amount of reported architectural features and ceramic finds in the Granary area is significantly less in the second half of A II (phases c-d) (Plans 3.14-15) than it was in the previous phases which may indicate that in phases c-d, this area was not utilized as densely as before.

The area to the north of Rooms 5-7 overlay the former Room 19 and the area to its west, which was turned into open space in the last phase of A II. In the beginning of Level A II, this area was paved with pebbles and stayed as an open space. Later on, it was divided into small compartments (Rooms 9-11), which were not residential spaces, but possibly back rooms of Rooms 5-11.

The evidence shows that the core of the exposed part of the Level A II settlement consisted of Rooms 5-7, which were the reconstruction of the remaining rooms from A Ie (Rooms 5,13, and 14). No new residential space was added to the east and north of this core area. These east and north areas remained as non-residential spaces. In other words, the re-functioning of eastern segment of the excavated area carried out at the end of A I was continued in A II as well. The area to the west of Room 5 was also utilized to judge by the remains of architectural features. These were not included in the final publication of Goldman²³⁸, nor did Slane comment on these. Even though these remains were not preserved well enough to comment on their uses, they confirm the expansion to the west to a further extent than shown on plans.

The re-reading of the notebooks also revealed a deposit filling the stratigraphic gap between Levels A II and A III suggesting that these two levels formed a single one in fact. The deposit underlay the Room to the East of Pithos Room (East Room) and was on top of Rooms 6-7. The deposit included several installations and material culture, yet it did not have any noteworthy architectural feature (Plan 16). On top of this

²³⁸ Goldman, *Tarsus II*.

deposit lay Level A III. The last level of MBA had only one solid room (Pithos Room) and a large space to the east, another non-residential quarter (East Room) (Plans 3.17-18). Pithos Room was built of thinner walls and occupied a larger space in the first phase (A IIIa). The heavy walls were erected in the second phase. The uninterrupted stratigraphy between Levels A II and A III and the disappearance of the architectural features together imply that Level A III should be considered together with A II. These two levels combined must have represented the later phase of MBA and the transition into LBA I.

EBA III and MBA Hearths of Tarsus-Gözlükule as a Case Study

The new stratigraphic analysis presented above confirms the existence of several more hearths in the MBA levels. Given that domestic, elaborated hearths were one of the hallmarks of the EBA, one wonders whether or not the same types continued into the MBA. Hearths served activities, which are directly related to daily life. Therefore, similarities and differences between the hearth structures of different periods are direct results of the changes in the culture of the inhabitants of the settlement. Goldman proposed a cultural break between the EBA III and MBA levels of the Tarsus-Gözlükule mound, based on changes in the ceramic assemblage and architectural layout of these periods. Nonetheless later studies demonstrated that the pottery tradition did not significantly and suddenly change between EBA III and MBA. Certain

characteristics of EBA assemblages persisted in the following period and the change was a gradual transformation.²³⁹ This section examines the hearths of both periods as a case study in order to understand whether changes in the hearth structures confirm a smooth transition in material culture.

The examination revealed that the hearths belonging to the first level of MBA deposits (Level A I) bear features similar to both earlier and later hearths indicating a gradual change, which is compatible with the gradual transformation of the ceramic assemblages in transition from EBA III to MBA.

EBA II and III Hearths

Reading the field notebooks of the EBA deposits revealed sixteen pyrotechnological structures that could have served as hearths in the EBA II level. Most of these were angular in shape. There were two main types, one with a more elaborate construction. The elaborate type was considered to be a domestic type.²⁴⁰ They were either installed against one wall of the room (Room 84, 88, 95 Level 2) or placed in the center and

²³⁹ Elif Ünlü, *Technological and Stylistic Evaluation of the Early Bronze Age Pottery at Tarsus-Gözlükule, Turkey: Pottery Production and its Interaction with Economic, Social, and Cultural Spheres*, (Ph.D. Diss., University of Pennsylvania, 2009), p.179; Ibid., “A Tale of Two Potting Traditions: Technological Assessment of the Light Clay and the Red Gritty Ware Types at Tarsus-Gözlükule (Cilicia-Turkey) at the Beginning of the Third Millennium B.C,” *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research (BASOR)* 362 (May, 2011), p.17.

²⁴⁰ Ibid. p. 15.

combined with an extension wall like a spur wall (Room 94 Levels 1 and 2, Room 95 Top Level, Room 98 Levels 2, 3, 4, Room 99 Levels 1 and 2). These hearths had raised mudbrick ledges with two protrusions and a vertical brick attached to the front. However, the ledges were mostly narrower than in the later EBA III ones, and there was a cleavage between the raised platform and the ledge. Starting from ca. *14.40 level, hearths became simpler: the ledges were now without protrusions and without the vertical brick.²⁴¹ The other type was called “cushion type” by Goldman, for they were built against a mass of mudbrick against one of the walls of a room.²⁴² These hearths were unadorned, consisting of plain clay floors and a raised mudbrick wall surrounding the hearth’s floor. They were thought to serve non-domestic functions.²⁴³

In transition from EBA II to EBA III, certain changes in hearth types were observed. The outline of EBA III hearths were more rounded than those of EBA II. Some of the EBA III hearths had post-holes associated with them (Room 31, Room 35 Levels 1 and 2, Room 62 Level 2) which EBA II hearths lacked. The EBA III hearths were more consistent in terms of their location. They were built in the center of a room, no hearth laid against a wall was discovered. During the earlier phases of EBA III (*11.00-10.00) the hearth floors were stepped (hearth of Room 62 and the earliest hearth in Room

²⁴¹ Ibid., Plans 7-9.

²⁴² Ibid., p. 15.

²⁴³ Ibid., p. 15.

35).²⁴⁴ These hearths were simple installations with mudbrick floors, small depressions on the floor, and associated post-holes except for the one in the upper level of Room 62. The mudbrick block to the north of the earliest hearth of Room 35 was added later.²⁴⁵ It was partially cut by an intrusion, yet the excavator wrote that the block was originally “horned” i.e. with protrusions like the one in Room 67.²⁴⁶ A post-hole immediately to the north of the hearth and the two pits filled with gray ash to the east of it must have been associated with this fire installation. The hearth in Room 67 (*10.35-10.05) had neither a stepped platform nor an associated post-hole. It was, however, one of the most carefully built hearths among the EBA III group. A semi-circular mudbrick platform with a 12-cm wide depression in the center was laid over a pebble base at *10.35. An almost “horned” mudbrick block was installed to the west of this platform, which was reminiscent of EBA II’s characteristic mudbrick ledges with protrusions.

In the later periods of EBA III alterations of the hearths were observed. In the upper levels (above *10.00) they were not built with stepped platforms anymore. Also, horseshoe shaped hearths made their first appearance in this period. Goldman described the second level hearth in Room 35 as a truncated oval shape,²⁴⁷ the drawing

²⁴⁴ Ibid., Plans 11, 12.

²⁴⁵ Goldman, *Tarsus II*, p. 35.

²⁴⁶ Ehrich, 1938, p. 312.

on the field notebook, however, suggests that it was a horseshoe shaped hearth laid upon the floor.²⁴⁸ Another horseshoe shaped example was found in Room 31 with on the *9.90 floor. The mudbrick horseshoe was laid on a platform of mudbrick, and it sloped down to the post-hole falling to the north of the hearth.²⁴⁹

Seven of the ten hearths attested to EBA III were well-preserved. They were either oval or circular in shape. The hearth in Room 31 dated to the last phase of EBA III in Tarsus (Plan 46). It was a southwest-northeast oriented, horseshoe-shaped hearth. The raised mudbrick platform belonged to *9.97 floor and it rose on a pebble base. The horseshoe block was made of mudbrick as well, and it sloped down to the 60-cm-deep and 40-cm-wide post-hole to the north of the hearth. The 7-cm-deep depression on the raised platform, in front of the horseshoe block seemed to be a pot-rest which was common in EBA III and MBA hearths.

Room 35 had four floor levels and four hearths associated with each of the floor level. The fourth level is the earliest one. They were built on top of one another. The hearth with the uppermost (first) level was a simple one (Plan 47). It had a 140x190x8 cm platform, which was bordered by a post-hole on the north and overlaid another post-hole.

²⁴⁷ Goldman, *Tarsus II*, p. 37.

²⁴⁸ Ehrich, 1938, p. 274.

²⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 256.

The hearth associated with *9.59-9.77 floor in Room 35 belonged to the second level and underlay the above mentioned one. This hearth had a very similar horse-shoe mudbrick block with the one in Room 31 proper (Plan 48). It had a post-hole with ca. 30 cm width and 21 cm preserved depth which surfaced underneath the hearth of the first level.²⁵⁰ The one-meter-deep pit with a 160-cm base diameter that was located next to the mudbrick block was too big to be a post-hole and according to the drawing in the field notebook, the hearth seems to be slightly overlying the pit.²⁵¹

The hearth belonging to the third level was poorly preserved because of the large pit dug from the level above. The raised platform of the fourth level hearth (the earliest level) was bordered by a mudbrick block on one side, as that of first level hearth (Plan 49). According to this sequence it seems that the horseshoe shaped mudbrick blocks were introduced later than the rectangular ones, since there were similar examples of the latter from EBA II levels, whereas the horseshoe type appeared in the EBA III strata for the first time. The hearth at *10.20 m, associated with the *10.10-10.30 m floor, had a more rounded mudbrick platform with 5 cm preserved height. The fourth level hearth had an attached mudbrick construction as well. It resembles the hearth in Room 67 (see below) more than it does the other hearths in

²⁵⁰ Ibid., p. 68.

²⁵¹ Ibid., p. 274.

Room 35. Two bins, which were embedded in the ground and full of ash, were also thought to be contemporary with the *10.20 m (fourth level) hearth in Room 35.²⁵²

Room 62 revealed two levels of hearths. The upper one associated with the *10.10 floor had a relatively small mudbrick block (Plan 50). The raised platform had a step. According to the drawing of the hearth, the southern half of the platform was 4 cm higher. There was a small, 13-cm-deep depression on the right hand side of this half.²⁵³ Ehrich did not discuss the depression in his notes, but it must have been a pot-rest. Below the *10.10 hearth, a circular hearth belonging to *10.20-10.30 floor appeared.²⁵⁴ The circular hearth did not have a mudbrick block, and there was a post-hole next to it, probably associated with the hearth (Plan 51). Both are comparable in size and the circular one had stepped platform (6 cm high).

Room 67 revealed one of the best preserved hearths of the EBA III period. It was east-west oriented (Plan 52). The 6-cm high platform faced east and was of an elongated, semi-circular shape. It had a pot-rest in the center, its western part was bordered by a mudbrick block with a concave center and 24 cm high protrusions on either end. The installation sat on a pebble base laid at *10.35.²⁵⁵

²⁵² Ibid.

²⁵³ Ibid., p. 312.

²⁵⁴ Ibid., p. 368.

²⁵⁵ Ibid., pp. 311, 398.

To sum up, EBA II hearths consisted of two types. The more elaborate type with protrusions and ledge seem to have served domestic function, whereas the simpler type placed against one of the room's walls should have been used for non-domestic activities. Later in EBA II, the elaborate type became simpler without protrusions. In EBA III, certain changes in the hearth types are observed. They were oval or circular in shape. The earlier hearths had a mudbrick platform with a step and small depression to support the pots. A mudbrick block was added to this platform. Most of the EBA III hearths had a post-hole associated with them. Later in EBA III, the steps on the platforms were removed and the horse-shoe shaped hearth made its first appearance at the end of the period.

MBA Hearths

Hearths of the Middle Bronze Age levels at Tarsus-Gözlükule can be divided into two groups. The earliest three hearths found in Rooms 15, 19 and 21 make up the first group, one of them in fact was located in a structure (Room 21) that continued from pre-A I, i.e. EBA levels. They bore similar features to the EBA III hearths. The other group consists of the sixteen subsequent hearths. Two of these were found in the Room 40 area (Level A I), whereas the remaining fourteen dated to Levels A II and A III. The hearths of this second group have a different construction style.

The hearths in Rooms 15, 19, and 21 dated to Level A Ic (Plans 5.9, 5.1 and 3.19). They are very well-preserved, for the floors in these rooms were not renewed after the c. *7.50 conflagration (end of Level A Ic). All three were bordered on one side by a mudbrick block which had a post-hole. They seem to have been indoor hearths and used for domestic purposes as indicated by the associated grain bins and nearby finds. The hearths in Rooms 19 and 21 built on the floor whereas the horseshoe shaped hearth of Room 15 were placed on a raised platform of hard packed ash.

The hearth in Room 15 was the best preserved example (Figure 4, Plan 53). The horseshoe shaped stand, the raised platform underneath the stand, and the associated post-hole recall the EBA III hearths. The horseshoe-shaped hearth stand was raised on either end. The walls of the hearth stand had a concave profile, probably in order to hold large pots. The perforations in the east end of the stand could have functioned as spit supports. The platform carrying the hearth stand was made of hard packed ash²⁵⁶ and it sloped down towards east.²⁵⁷ On the platform, a stone pounder with handle was found. The large post-hole to the south of the hearth had a square mudbrick support on which lay a grinder and a quern.²⁵⁸ Another horseshoe shaped hearth three more levels of platform were recovered directly below the *7.50 hearth.²⁵⁹ The top level was

²⁵⁶ Ehrich, 1937, p. 466.

²⁵⁷ Ibid., p. 347, 431.

²⁵⁸ Ibid., p. 346.

²⁵⁹ Ibid., p. 466.

associated with the well-preserved hearth and the bottom ones were associated with the lower hearth. The burnt levels in between were hard packed ash layers surrounding the hearth area. They were c. 4 cm thick on average and bordered by pebbles.²⁶⁰

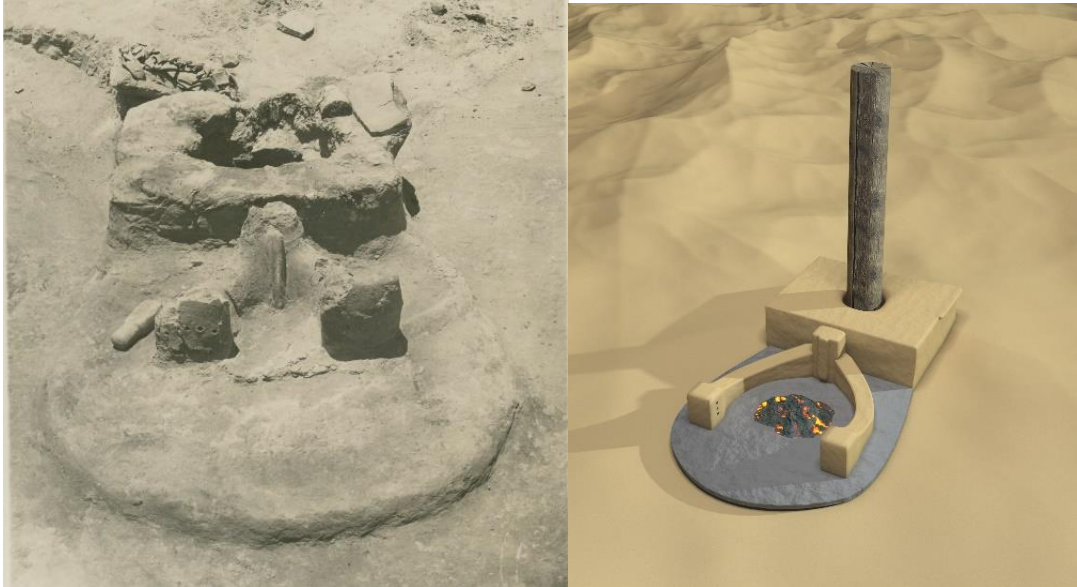


Figure 4: Photograph and 3D model of Room 15 Hearth (3D-modelled by Onat Müftüoğlu)

The rounded rectangular hearth in Room 21 (Plan 19) was built against a post hole that was dressed with a mudbrick block like the ones in Room 15 and 19.²⁶¹ A pot was placed to the north of this mudbrick block. The hearth, however, was not on a raised platform as the Room 15 hearth. It was built on a plain clay floor without a pebble or

²⁶⁰ Ibid., pp. 458, 459.

²⁶¹ Ibid., p. 378.

sherd laid base.²⁶² The floor consisted of two hardened, burnt layers (each 4 cm thick). The earth below the hearth was burned up to 15-18 cm from the hearth surface.²⁶³ The mudbrick edge around the hearth was raised and it ranged from 8 to 10 cm in thickness. Two bronze awls and one bronze spike were found near the hearth floor and charred dried figs (pierced for stringing) lay next to the hearth.²⁶⁴ To the south of the hearth, two grain bins and a mass of mudbrick were laid upon the floor of the room. One of the bins was rectangular and the other circular. The latter contained charred grains.²⁶⁵ A circular hearth of the same type was located underneath the rectangular hearth in Room 21. It belonged to the *7.71 floor. There was no continuity between these two hearths.²⁶⁶

The hearth in Room 19 was almost same with the one in Room 21 (Plan 45). It was encircled with a raised mudbrick edge based on the plain clay plastered floor. The post-hole fell to the west of the hearth, with the hole in the northern part of the mudbrick block. The grain bin by the east wall was associated with this hearth. It was laid upon the floor, and included charred grains as the bin in Room 21.²⁶⁷ An identical

²⁶² Ibid., p. 402.

²⁶³ Ibid., p. 381.

²⁶⁴ Ibid., p. 378.

²⁶⁵ Ibid.

²⁶⁶ Ibid, p. 404.

²⁶⁷ Ibid., p. 379.

hearth emerged below the upper one.²⁶⁸ A mold for metal casting²⁶⁹ was found by the lower hearth.²⁷⁰ One might contemplate if this hearth was used for metallurgical activities.

The subsequent hearths were simpler structures. The circular or rectangular outline, the pebble/sherd laid hearth base, and the raised mudbrick edge surrounding the hearth floor were their common features. The raised edge and the presence of hearth floor (either of clay or of burnt earth) remind one of the hearths in Rooms 19 and 21. The later hearths, however, lacked mudbrick blocks with post holes.

Nineteen structures from securely levels were attested to this subsequent group. Some were not described in detail in the field notebooks, these were classified based on the information recovered from their drawings. Some of these hearths are selected to be discussed below:

Room 5 had a central hearth (*6.91) in Level A IIa (Plans 3.31 and 3.32). It was laid on the *7.00 floor. The structure was almost square with a highly burnt circular depression in the center.²⁷¹ It must have served as a pot-rest. The traces of a raised

²⁶⁸ Ibid., p. 456.

²⁶⁹ Goldman, *Tarsus II*, p. 305, Nr. 6.

²⁷⁰ Ehrich, 1937, p. 462.

²⁷¹ Ibid., 1936, p. 492.

mudbrick edge (15-18-cm wide) were preserved on the east edge of the hearth which probably encircled the structure. A layer of pebbles formed the base of the hearth.²⁷²

The three successive hearths (*6.82-6.49) were in use during the first two phases of Level A II and possibly in Level A IIc (Plan 29). They were located in the center of Room 6 to the south of Int. 36/34 and were cut by two sand pits.²⁷³ As the hearths were installed in succession, each to replace the previous one, they were only partially preserved. Two were either horse shoe shaped, one was circular. Hearth 3 was the earliest, and its platform is at *6.82. It must have been circular (with a diameter of ca. 80 cm). The hearth had a 31-cm-wide and 11-cm-deep circular depression in the center.²⁷⁴ Hearths 1 and 2 were encircled by the same mudbrick edge sloping from *6.49 to 6.64. The floors of these later ones were at *6.50 and *6.70 respectively²⁷⁵ and each of these measured 30 cm in diameter.²⁷⁶ Ehrich did not mention any clay floor or pebble base belonging to these three hearths.

The area of Room 10 was paved with pebbles in Level A IIa (see Chapter 3). The east side of Room 10 was left uncovered when the walls of the room were built in Level A IIb, which suggests that the area was not used for domestic purposes. The hearth to

²⁷² Ibid., 1937, p. 492.

²⁷³ Ibid., 1936, pp. 433, 463.

²⁷⁴ Ibid., p. 463.

²⁷⁵ Ibid., p. 433.

²⁷⁶ Ibid., p. 435.

the east of Room 10 supports this suggestion. Ehrich referred to it as the “big hearth” and wrote that it must have been an outdoor hearth due to its large size (240xc.150 cm) (Plan 28).²⁷⁷ The hearth belonged to the *6.60 floor of the Granary (Level A IIb). It ranged from *6.60 to *6.52.²⁷⁸ It was underlain by a 12-cm burnt soil layer and a 13-cm thick pebble base. A heavily braced post hole was (70x65 cm) installed right to the west of the hearth. The thick deposit below the structure and the burnt stones (base level at *6.96) aligned on the east side of the hearth made Ehrich think that it was originally used with the *6.81-6.96 floor (Level A IIa) and re-built in the next phase.²⁷⁹

The *6.09 floor of the Pithos Room (the first phase of the room) continued under the south wall and the room was larger in this phase. To the south of the south wall of the Pithos Room there was a rectangular hearth. It was built upon the *6.09 floor and cut by Int. 36/38 (Plan 40). A raised mudbrick edge ran around the hearth. The floor of the structure was a 3-cm burnt soil layer and there was a highly burnt circular depression in the center. Below the hearth floor, a 4-cm-layer of pebbles was laid.²⁸⁰ Ehrich also noted that this hearth was similar to the one found in the second level of Room 9 (*6.89 floor).²⁸¹ Interestingly, this is the only place where this hearth

²⁷⁷ Ibid., 1937, p. 232

²⁷⁸ Ibid.

²⁷⁹ Ibid., p. 241.

²⁸⁰ Ibid., 1936, p. 407.

²⁸¹ Ibid., p. 402.

was mentioned. There is no drawing of it either. This hearth would date to the first phase of Level A II and it would mean that Room 9 did not function only as a storage unit or as back-room of Room 6 but it was inhabited actively. Since there is only one brief mention of this hearth, no further conclusion can be made.

A hearth came out under the mudbrick back wall of Room 20 on the *8.07 floor (Plan 54). The hearth was laid against the north and east walls, in the northeast corner of the room.²⁸² Two thin mudbrick spurs at right angles to the walls formed the western and southern contours of the structure. The hearth floor was at *8.04, yet there is no record of how thick it was and what it consisted of. The mudbrick edge of the hearth rose 31 cm above its floor. A cache of eight flint blades and fragments of six others were found by the edge of the hearth, located against a stone²⁸³. A mudbrick block with a post-hole in the center was placed c. 80 cm to the south of the hearth. It might have been associated with the hearth.

The hearth found at *6.40 level in the northeast edge of the excavation area is unclear in terms of stratigraphy (Plan 55). According to Ehrich's notes in 1937, it was laid against corner of a room falling to the north of the Granary area. The structure belonged to the LBA I complex.²⁸⁴ The top preserved level of the wall were at *5.65

²⁸² Ibid., 1937, p. 441.

²⁸³ Ibid.

²⁸⁴ Ibid., pp. 191, 220, 240.

which is compatible with LBA stratigraphy.²⁸⁵ However, the hearth floor was at *6.41 and it lay on the *6.50 floor. The level of the structure suggests that it was in use during MBA, in Level A IIc to be exact. If this hearth belonged to Level A II settlement, it indicates that there were other structures to the east of Room 10 in the northern part of Granary, the area, which seems to be free of architectural features on Plan 17. The hearth is rather well-preserved. The rectangular hearth (110x100 cm (preserved part)) was encircled with a 4-cm thick mudbrick edge. The floor of the hearth, a 4-cm thick burnt soil layer, overlay a layer of sherds.²⁸⁶ The construction style definitely recalls the hearths discussed above.

In conclusion, the fireplaces of EBA III began as stepped hearth platforms, mudbrick blocks with raised ends that are attached to the platform, central depressions for pots, post holes, and pebble foundations underlying the hearth. Later in the same period, the mudbrick blocks with raised ends were replaced with horseshoe shaped, raised areas. The step in the platform disappeared.

In the first level of MBA, three well-preserved hearths lacked pot-rests and pebble bases as had been common to late EBA III hearths. On the other hand, EBA III features such as multiple-layer hearth floors made of ash, attached mudbrick blocks, post holes, and the free standing location survived into the early MBA. All in all, a continuity is apparent. New components were also introduced in Level A I such as the

²⁸⁵ Goldman, *Tarsus II*, Plan 21.

²⁸⁶ Ehrich, 1937, p. 240.

raised mudbrick edge around the hearth floor and functionally associated grain bins laid along one of the walls of room. The clay hearth floor and the raised floor constituted the main components of the simpler hearths of the following levels. The dwellers of Levels A II and A III stopped using mudbrick blocks with the hearths, which is probably the most notable difference between the early and the subsequent fireplaces of MBA.

According to Hetty Goldman in 1956, the break between EBA III and the beginning of MBA ceramics was clear and the settlement layout changed in the beginning of MBA, as well. This view has been recently challenged by Elif Ünlü in her dissertation, where she demonstrated that some changes in the ceramic tradition had already begun in EBA III and presented a gradual transition to MBA.²⁸⁷ In addition to the ceramic evidence, some of the rooms constructed in the transition period between EBA III and MBA continued to be used in the beginning of MBA as discussed in the previous chapter. Both architecture and pottery indicate a slow paced, gradual transition into the MBA period in Tarsus. Moreover, the results of this case study of a pyrotechnological installation demonstrate that some features of EBA III hearths persisted in the early MBA hearths. This observation further confirms the proposed gradual transition from the EBA III to the MBA settlement.

²⁸⁷ See footnote 239.

CHAPTER 4

READING ARCHITECTURE VIA FINDS: DEFINING USES OF SPACE

In this chapter, the distribution of ceramics and small finds recovered in the Goldman period excavations are integrated with the revised stratigraphy and architectural development presented in the previous chapter. The goal is to understand the function of constructed spaces where possible, and decide whether there is any change in the use of a space over time. Due to limitations presented by the data discussed in the introduction chapter, this study proposes possible uses for the spaces with caution.

The use of space is first discussed for each room or space separately, then evaluated within each stratigraphic level to present a coherent picture. The analysis will incorporate references to the find spots of the ceramics and small finds (see Appendix) and take into account changes in the settlement layout (see Chapter 3). Further discussion of the details of spatial arrangements within each room is also included in this section.

Level A I

In the Level AI occupation, specifically *7.50 level (phase c), Rooms 21, 15 and 19 resemble each other exhibiting similar features.

Room 21: A large number of ceramic bowls were found on the *7.50 floor of Room 21. These comprised twenty-one specimen making up 51% of the room's assemblage. These comprised twenty-one pieces making up 51% of the room's assemblage. The bowls collected from *7.50 floor of Room 21 could be grouped into three types in terms of their dimensions. The room included three large bowls (with diameters over thirty cm) one of which the largest bowl (40-cm-diameter) of Level A I, twelve storage jars, three of which have diameters over 30 cm, one exceptionally large trefoil-mouth pitcher, and one jar fragment with a seal impression.²⁸⁸ There was no comment on the origin of the jar, but Goldman found parallel for the seal impression in the seal corpus of Nuzi, which makes it possible that the jar and its content were imported. Nineteen smaller bowls had diameters of either 17-20 cm or c. 26 cm. Three one-handled cups were significantly smaller compared to the rest of the assemblage. These cups and mid-sized bowls must have been used for consumption and the large bowls must have been used to serve food to large numbers of people. A high percentage of large bowls and storage vessels may also be seen in Rooms 15 and 19.

²⁸⁸ Goldman, *Tarsus II*, p. 241, Nr. 13, Fig. 397, 399.

Rooms 13, 14 and 22, on the other hand, displayed an opposite trend with higher numbers of small cups and bowls with diameters around 10 cm (see Appendix for Catalogue and percentage distribution).

Activities related to food preparation could have taken place in the southern part of Room 21 (Plan 19). A rectangular hearth was located in the center of the room at *7.50. Its platform had multiple layers indicating that it was built before *7.50 level and then renewed. The mudbrick block with a hole in its center attached to the hearth on its west end could have functioned both as a post-hole and as a platform for food preparation. A vessel full of charred grain was embedded in the floor north of this mudbrick block. Two grain bins constructed of mudplaster and a mudbrick block were built along the south wall, the smaller of which included charred wheat grains.²⁸⁹ To the east of these installations, a wooden beam was found placed against the wall which was proposed to be a possible platform for food preparation.²⁹⁰ The combination of all of these indicates that this area must have been used for food-preparation. Thus, Room 21 exhibits both food storage and food processing facilities. The large storage capacity of the room compared to the other ones and the existence of multiple grain bins and two platforms possibly for food preparation (the wooden beam and the mudbrick block next to the grain bins along the south wall) give the impression that this space might have been used to provide cooked food for an extended family or several households.

²⁸⁹ Ehrich, 1937, p. 327.

²⁹⁰ Ibid.

A group of loom weights was found in the same area in the west of Room 21 (dotted area in the northwest corner on Plan 19). They were found along the west wall in a straight line.²⁹¹ The way they fell suggests that they were hung up on a vertical loom common in this geography.²⁹² In addition, a loom or spit support was found on the *7.50 floor to the south of Int. 37/16, which might have been a part of the loom that carried the loom weights. This part of the room must have been used for weaving activities, in other words textile production. Unfortunately, no further details of the weights were recorded.

A curved mudbrick partition separated the northwest corner of the room. Ehrich noted that it belonged to the burnt *7.50 level.²⁹³ A circular, mudbrick bin was behind the partition. The bin was empty. It would have been used to store grains.²⁹⁴ On the other hand the pit referred as Int. 37/16 to the south of this area included: a half-preserved hemispherical bowl,²⁹⁵ a clay spherical rattle-like object with pebbles in it (37.549), a pebble probably utilized as grinder,²⁹⁶ a truncated semi-spherical stone

²⁹¹ None of the published ones corresponds to the group found in situ. The loom weights in the Goldman study collection do not match these in terms of the find spot either. They may still be located in the Adana Museum depot.

²⁹² Brendan Burke, *From Minos to Midas Ancient Cloth Production in the Aegean and in Anatolia* (Oxford: Oxbow Books, 2010), p. 11.

²⁹³ Ehrich, 1937, p. 411.

²⁹⁴ Ibid., p. 325.

²⁹⁵ Goldman, *Tarsus II*, p. 166, Nr. 753, Fig. 368.

bead (37.571?), a bronze needle,²⁹⁷ and a bronze earring. It does not seem to be a trash pit but may have rather been used as a cache to hide belongings.

Room 15: All of the ceramics in Room 15 came from the *7.50 burnt level (Plan 9). The composition of the ceramic assemblage here was parallel to Room 21. Eight medium-sized bowls were collected here. Their diameters measured either 21-23 cm or 26-28 cm. One of the bowls had a larger diameter of 35 cm. In addition to bowls, two small cups were found here, all tableware. Finds in Room 15 also included eight jars. Based on their sizes, at least six of the eight were storage vessels, and one of them bore at least two different stamp seal impressions, variants of a cross with filled angles.²⁹⁸ These impressions were simpler compared to the cylinder seal impression on the jar found in Room 21. The jar fragments with seal impressions found in these rooms indicate that some of the material stored in these rooms were recorded by some administration. Goldman did not comment on the type and origin of these jars, perhaps because they were locally made and their photos are not clear. A lid found on the same floor (*7.50) was probably used to cover one of the storage jars. One enigmatic find was the fragment of a clay object with decoration in relief on one side. The preserved part was curved with a thickened rim and made of a fine fabric, reddish-brown slipped

²⁹⁶ Ibid., p. 271, Nr. 31.

²⁹⁷ Ibid., p. 326, Nr. 47.

²⁹⁸ Ibid., p. 241, Nr. 17, Fig. 397.

and wet smoothed. The design on it was floral. There were circles arranged as if to form a flower. It could be a decorated plaque (Plate 6:78).

The central hearth in Room 15 had a horse-shoe-shaped platform, unique for the MBA levels. It was very well preserved with multiple *in situ* finds (Plan 53; Figure 4 in Chapter 3). The horseshoe part sat on a platform made of hard-packed ash. A mudbrick block with a post-hole was attached to the platform, similar to the hearths of Rooms 19 and 21. On this block, a sandstone quern and a basalt grinder were found.²⁹⁹ They were probably used to grind grains kept in the bins by the west wall of the room. A well-made stone pounder³⁰⁰ lay on the platform.³⁰¹ The objects collected from this mudbrick block and hearth platform indicate that the hearth and the mudbrick block were used for cooking and food preparation. Moreover, one pebble polisher,³⁰² two perforated wooden knobs,³⁰³ two clay spindle whorls,³⁰⁴ and a bone bead or spindle whorl with cross incision on the side³⁰⁵ were found by the hearth.

²⁹⁹ Ehrich, 1937, 431. Goldman, *Tarsus II*, p. 275, Nr. 116.

³⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 271, Nr. 29.

³⁰¹ Ehrich, 1937, p. 431.

³⁰² Goldman, *Tarsus II*, p. 271, Nr. 28.

³⁰³ *Ibid.*, p. 341 Nr. 1, 2.

³⁰⁴ Ehrich, 1937, p. 403.

³⁰⁵ Goldman, *Tarsus II*, p. 316, Nr. 94.

Like in Room 21, a group of loom weights were found along the east wall in Room 15.³⁰⁶ Again, the way they fell indicates that there was once a warp weighted vertical loom set up here, as well. The size and number of the weights were not recorded. Together with the weights, a stamping device made of clay with a tapering stalk handle, perforated at the base³⁰⁷ was found. The decoration was a cross with chevron-filled quadrants. Ehrich proposed that it might have been used for cloth printing.³⁰⁸ Three clay and one bone spindle whorls were found on the floor would have been used to spin the yarns that were used in the loom. The presence of different types of spindle whorls may indicate different types of yarn.

Room 19: The layout of Room 19 was very similar to that of Room 21 (Plan 45). There was a circular hearth framed with a raised mudbrick rim in the center of the room. It also had several layers of platforms comparable to the one in Room 21. The mudbrick block with the post-hole formed its western part. Lining the east wall were a grain bin filled with charred grain and a mudbrick block, in between these was another post-hole. In front of the grain bin, the floor sloped down to form a 160-cm-wide depression with c. 35 cm depth. Nothing was found in it that would give a clue about its

³⁰⁶ Ehrich, 1937, pp. 358, 432.

³⁰⁷ Goldman, *Tarsus II*, p. 238, Nr. 26.

³⁰⁸ Ehrich, 1937, p. 358.

function, but it was not an intrusion.³⁰⁹ Perhaps it was used to process the grain, certainly this feature abuts to the bin and must have been in contemporary use.

Almost all of the ceramics (twenty-three out of twenty-eight vessels) were found on the burnt floor of *7.50 level. Seven of the bowls had a diameter of c. 30 cm and the rest had diameters of 22, 13, and 10 cm. Additionally, four cups were recovered on the same floor with diameters ranging between 9 and 12 cm. Five out of nine jars recovered in Room 19 are from the *7.50 level, two of which had a diameter of 22 cm and two of c. 33 cm. They were large enough to be used as domestic storage vessels.

Room 19 did not include many small finds, yet the composition was parallel to finds in Rooms 15 and 21. A group of thirteen loom weights found at *7.50 level is similar to those of Rooms 15 and 21. As in Rooms 15 and 21, Room 19 included a central hearth that was used in two phases (A Ib-c), a grain bin associated with the hearth, and a group of loom weights. Two spindle whorls collected from this burnt floor must have been used in yarn production. Next to the lower level of the hearth with *7.60 floor (Level A Ib), a clay mould for a flanged ax was found.³¹⁰

Rooms 13 and 14: To the south of the street and west of Room 15 were Rooms 13 and 14 (Plan 21). They formed a single room at the beginning of Level A I and were separated during A I (see Chapter 3). The ceramics recovered in these rooms mostly

³⁰⁹ Ibid., p. 379.

³¹⁰ Goldman, *Tarsus II*, p. 305, Nr. 6.

consisted of small and medium sized tablewares such as bowls, cups, and goblets³¹¹ that were made of finer fabric. Each of the rooms contained only a single storage jar. Most of the pottery in these two rooms was found on the *7.50 level as in Rooms 21, 15, 19.

The distribution of the ceramic types within Rooms 13 and 14 is different from the previously discussed rooms as well. Twelve vessels were found in Room 13. Six of them were bowls with diameters ranging between c. 20 and 25 cm. One cup and two pitchers (with rising spouts) for serving were also found in this room. Only two small finds came from this room. One of them was a complete bronze spearhead³¹² which was found with a bowl (Goldman 1956, 170 No.800) in Int. 37/18 located in the northwest corner of the room. The other small find was a pear-shaped, stone mace head³¹³ which was found in Int. 37/19. According to Ehrich, both of these intrusions belonged to *7.50 level.³¹⁴ They recall Int. 37/16 in Room 21 which included a fine bowl and metal finds together with a so-called clay rattle (see above). Digging pits into the room floors may have been one of the ways to keep their belongings in this period.

The majority of ceramics in Room 14 were found on the *7.50 and *7.77 floors (Plan 21). Relatively small pots consisting of small bowls with pedestal foot, goblets,

³¹¹ Goblets were found only in Room 14.

³¹² Ibid., p. 292, Nr. 94.

³¹³ Ibid., p. 273, Nr. 78.

³¹⁴ Ehrich, 1937, p. 424.

and small pitchers were predominant in this group of ceramics. All of the small and fine tableware except for two were found together on the *7.50 floor at the south edge of the room. The only storage jar of Room 14 came from the 'drift slope' area, to the south of Room 14. Five bowls with diameters ranging between 16 and 22 cm which were larger than the ones in Room 14 were also found in the area to the south of the room.

More objects were found in Room 14 than Room 13, yet not enough in number to indicate activities taking place here. A spindle whorl, a bead, a bronze pin, and an amulet pendant³¹⁵ were found on the *7.46 and *7.70 floors. Five spindle whorls and a celt³¹⁶ were found at the *8.00 level in Rooms 13-14 area, which belonged to the Transitional Period.

Room 22: Room 22 is similar to Room 13 and 14 in terms of its ceramics assemblage. Most of the ceramics came from the *7.50 level, as in other rooms of Level A I; there was one storage jar and two bowls with diameters over 20 cm. The rest consisted of smaller vessels: three bowls, two cups, one miniature pitcher with trefoil mouth, one bottle, and one side pouted pitcher. On the *7.33 pavement of slabs (see Chapter 3), four vessels were found: two small bowls, one small cup and a 25-cm-bowl. In Int. 37/8 which cuts the paving slabs (Plan 22), there were fragments of a bowl and a trefoil pitcher with 'eye' decoration below its rim, these must be later, at least from the

³¹⁵ Goldman, *Tarsus II*, p. 279, Nr. 198.

³¹⁶ Ibid., p. 272, Nr. 52.

next phase. Only two objects were recorded in Room 22. From the *7.33 floor came one clay spindle whorl. A mold for metal weapons³¹⁷ was found at *8.20 level which must have belonged to the earlier Transitional Period. Goldman noted that it was similar to other molds dating to the Transitional Period.³¹⁸ As the room floor was covered with flat slabs after the *7.50 conflagration, one presumes that the function of the room changed. Unfortunately, the ceramic assemblage recovered from this room was not large enough to verify this hypothesis.

Room 5: In the west end of the excavated area, Room 5 was laid. This area was in use during the *7.50 level but the room was built in the fourth phase (d) of A I (see Chapter 3). It must have had a different function than the above mentioned ones due to the different composition of its ceramic assemblage, lack of a hearth or grain bins, lack of loom weights and the existence of partition walls within the room (Plan 24).

Eighteen pots in total were found in Room 5 and the area to its north. Room 5 did not have large storage vessels unlike Rooms 15, 19 and 21. It included only ten vessels. Three large bowls, one small jar with incised decoration, one handleless hemispherical bowl, and one cup were found in the upper levels between *7.25 and *7.00. Three fragments of a bowl, one jar, and one trefoil pitcher were recorded at the *7.36-9 floor. This picture suggests that they did not store grains in the room. The area

³¹⁷ Ibid., p. 305, Nr. 5.

³¹⁸ Ibid., p. 305.

to the north of Room 5, on the other hand, had a number of large pots. Five of them were jars with diameters of 19 to 38 cm. The other three were medium sized bowls. This northern part must have been used for storage whereas Room 5 proper was used for other purposes.

The small number of pots found in the room make it difficult to comment on the activities that took place here. The small finds in Room 5 do not provide a clear picture about the room's function, either. Of the few weapons found in the MBA settlement of Tarsus, most came from this area. A well-preserved bronze knife blade was found on *7.13 floor.³¹⁹ An obsidian arrow point³²⁰ and obsidian scraps indicating that the production process took place here were found together on the *7.40 floor.³²¹ In Level A II, one bronze flat ax, one stone chisel, one perforated stone ax, and the tang of a bronze blade were collected in Room 5 and to its west.^{322 323} The concentration of weapons and tools in this area and the lack of other remains that are related to domestic activities like grain bins and loom weights are not a coincidence and sets Room 5 apart from the rest of the rooms.

³¹⁹ Ehrich, 1937, p. 280.

³²⁰ Goldman, *Tarsus II*, p. 257, Nr. 1.

³²¹ Goldman (p. 257) states that this arrow point must have been an extrusion from earlier deposits. Ehrich, 1937, p. 4 states that it was found with the other scraps in a secure context. Therefore, these obsidian finds were assigned to the room; Ehrich, 1937, p. 354.

³²² *Ibid.*, 1936, p. 453.

³²³ *Ibid.*, 1937, p. 383.

Rooms 40 and 41: The ceramics collected in Rooms 40 and 41 suggest that these rooms must have been storage units. The vessels found in these rooms were predominantly storage jars and pitchers. The burnt lentils on the floor of Room 40 and the burnt grains in the bin in Room 41 (see Chapter 3) support this suggestion. A group of crescent-shaped loom weights were placed in Room 41 by the bin (Plan 25).³²⁴ Unlike Rooms 15, 19 and 21 where the loom weights were found lying along the wall (see above), perhaps Room 41 was not the place where they were used but they were stored here.

Three “horned hearth guards” made of clay were found in Level AI in Rooms 40-41 area.³²⁵ Goldman referred to them as “hearth guards” however they could be used as pot and/or spit supports. The 12-cm high and 24-cm wide horseshoe shaped “hearth guard” was found in the upper level of Room 40 (*10.00 floor) (Nr. 30). It had three protrusions, two of which were at each end and one is in the curved center. This shape resembles the horse-shaped support of the hearth in Room 15 and it could have been used to support cooking pots. Two more “hearth guards” were found in Room 41, on *11.00 floor which was contemporary with Room 40’s upper level, i.e. *10.00 floor.³²⁶ These two were not horseshoe-shaped but straight. One had five protrusions the other six. They must have supported spits over the hearth when used together.

³²⁴ Ibid., 1938, p. 346.

³²⁵ Goldman, *Excavations*, p. 325, Nr. 28-30, Fig. 443.

³²⁶ Ehrich, 1938, p. 146; Goldman, *Tarsus II*, p. 325 Nr. 28-29.

These pot/spit supports dated to the phase when the partition wall was built and the area was divided into Rooms 40 and 41. The bin full of burnt lentils and other grains, and the round hearth were also contemporary. After the first phase of Room 40, these two rooms seem to have served more than one purpose: firing/cooking activities, in addition to being a storage unit.

In Level A I, certain differentiations between clusters of rooms seem to have prevailed in the settlement. Rooms 21, 15, and 19 provided well-preserved finds indicating that they served similarly multiple domestic activities: food preparation, cooking, foodstuff storage, textile production. Rooms 40 and 41 seem to have been a storage facility. Rooms 13 and 14 should have formed another cluster of rooms, yet their function is not clear.

Level A II

The orientation of the buildings from the previous level was continued in Level A II. The structures are southwest-northeast oriented and even used some of the walls of the old rooms as foundation. Nonetheless, some changes can be observed in the Level A II settlement (Plans 3.12-15). The east-west oriented street fell out of use and there was no longer a space such as a street between the two rows of rooms, Rooms 5-7 and Rooms 9-11. The former group was built earlier in A II. The area to their north was

paved with pebbles and transformed into an open space. Later in the same level the walls of Rooms 9-11 were built in this area. The eastern part of the settlement most likely became an open-air space during the last phases of Level A I and it was used as a granary during A II as discussed in the previous chapter.

Room 5: Room 5 (Plan 32) was re-built using the east and west walls of its previous phase in Level A I. The north-south partition wall was replaced with a paved area in the northern part of the room. In the center of the room a simple, square hearth was in use only during the first phase of A II (Plan 31). The south end of the room was left open with a pillar in the middle. The combination of a central hearth, open south end with a pillar, and the slab-paved northern part make this room unique in terms of layout. The remains recovered in this room were not rich, yet clearly the room had a different if not special function. Three of the four storage jars found in Room 5 dated to this first phase of Level A II. The concentration of jars in this phase indicates a storage capacity at domestic level.

In the following phases, the south end was closed off with a solid wall. The pavement within the room was not renewed. A pillar (base at *6.67, top level at *6.40) was placed in the center which substituted the pillar in the middle of the south entrance of A IIa and was in use in the last two phases (c-d). The ceramics collected from these later phases of Room 5 consisted of small bowls, one jar and one pitcher. In the later phases several spindle whorls, fragments of bronze objects and a tang of a

bronze blade were found. Room 5 seems to have had more of a domestic function in the later phases of the second level of MBA.

As explained in Chapter 3, the area between Room 5 and the so-called Bronze Age House was occupied in Level A II. The lowest level attested here is the *6.60 floor which sloped down southward and connected to the *7.00-7.80 deposit at the edge of the mound. This level was contemporary with the enclosure of the south end of Room 5. All of the pottery from this area to the west of Room 5 came from the *7.00-7.80 deposit and most were storage vessels (four jars and two pitchers). Since this deposit was the continuation of the *6.60 floor further north, it should have been contemporary with the later phases of Level A II. Considering that no storage vessels were found in the last phases of Room 5 it seems that after Level A IIa storage jars were kept to the west and south west, outside of Room 5. This indicates a change in the use of this space as Room 5 assumed a more domestic character, storage pots were moved out of this space.

No ceramics were recorded to the north of this sloping deposit, but some of the finest small finds of Level A II were found here. One red serpentine stamp seal with geometric design,³²⁷ one carnelian bead, one clay conoid object with finials³²⁸ and one

³²⁷ Ibid., p. 239, Nr. 30.

³²⁸ Ibid., p.327, Nr. 65

bronze flat ax were found on the *6.60 floor.³²⁹ One bronze earring,³³⁰ one green stone chisel and one perforated stone ax³³¹ came from the sloping floor at *7.50.³³² The lack of a hearth or grain bin indicates that this area did not serve domestic purposes.

Room 6, 7, 9, and 10: Rooms 6, 7, 9 and 10 were located to the east of Room 5. Finds here were few. Only three vessels came from Rooms 6 and 9.³³³ In Room 7, two large storage jars and five bowls one of which had a diameter of 34 cm were recovered from different floor levels. In Room 10, the highest number of vessels among these four rooms were preserved. Eight of these fourteen pots were from the *6.80 level, when the area was paved with pebbles and Room 10 was not yet built. The area covered by Rooms 6-10 was poor in small finds as well, only a few whetstones, two nails of undefined material in very bad condition and few spindle whorls were found.

In Room 6 there were three successive hearths in the center of the room (see Chapter 3). A circular, mud-plastered bin tapering towards its base was located in the northwest corner of the room. With a 20 cm thickness of wall and a 60 cm diameter,

³²⁹ Ehrich, 1936, pp. 219, 475

³³⁰ Goldman, *Tarsus II*, p. 297, Nr. 252

³³¹ *Ibid.*, p. 273, Nr. 75.

³³² Ehrich, 1937, p. 383

³³³ The big intrusion disturbing most of Room 9 area might be responsible for the low number of pottery and objects found here.

the bin was 50 cm deep and contained charred remains of oats and wheat grains.³³⁴

This grain bin was probably contemporary with the hearths. The combination of grain bin and central hearth was common in Level A I rooms, but this is the only preserved example from Level A II.

Room 7 had a simple central hearth as well, but lacked an associated grain bin. It was at *6.74 level corresponding to the second phase of Level A II (see below). A post-hole with a partially preserved timber post was located in the middle of the room.³³⁵ It was installed in *6.49-6.52 floor, phase c when the central hearth was no longer in use.

The quantity of ceramics and small finds preserved in Rooms 6, 7, 9, and 10 were low compared to other rooms of the MBA levels and they were not helpful in ascertaining the functions of the room. Nevertheless, the rebuilding of rooms and installations found in the rooms provide some clues. The door in the south end of the partition wall connected Room 7 to Room 6 and thereby to areas further south. Only this door provided access to Room 7 in the first half of Level A II. Both rooms then had central hearths. The hearth of Room 6 was in use during the first three phases (a-c) and the one in Room 7 was used during the second phase (b), and possibly the first phase (a). In the second half of the Level A II Rooms 9 and 10 were built on the pebble paving

³³⁴ Ibid., 1936, p. 496.

³³⁵ Ibid., p. 457.

to the north of Rooms 6 and 7 and were connected to these respectively. Room 9 might have been used as some sort of a cellar of Room 6. Room 10 might have been a 'porch area' connecting Room 7 and the Granary.

The Granary: The area located in the eastern part of the excavated area contained abundant ceramics and small finds together with architectural features (see Chapter 3). Charred grains were found spread all around the area on the floor (*6.98-6.81). During A IIa and A IIb the Granary area seems to have been used intensely. A shelter might have covered the part where these grains were stored during these phases (see Chapter 3). Two pounders found in the same area must have been used in food processing. The area to the north might have served as an open-air working space as indicated by the large and probably non-domestic hearth in use contemporary with the proposed sheltered area. From the third phase (c) significantly fewer architectural features and finds remain. The recovered ceramics again mostly consisted of storage vessels indicating a continuation in the use of the area. There are no ceramic finds reported from the last phase of the area (*6.40-6.30), which is enigmatic.

"The Altar Room": The room fragment located to the south Room 20 was thought to be an altar room.³³⁶ Unfortunately, the finds collected in this area were few and not enough to comment on the function of the room. However, the complete jar and bowl fragments provided chronological indications. Goldman published this jar as

³³⁶ See Chapter 3.3.2

“Egyptian Jar”³³⁷ which is a common type in Canaan area. The parallels to this jar was found in Lachish³³⁸ which were dated to end of the eighteenth and seventeenth centuries.³³⁹ Together with this jar, fragments of Red-On-Black Cypriote sherds. This type of Cypriote sherds were attested to the Middle Cypriote III/Late Cypriote I period.³⁴⁰ The dating of the jar and the Cypriote sherds is compatible with the dating of Room 20 which was contemporary with “the Altar Room”. Room 20 may have been in use anytime between Level A IIc and A III which corresponded to the end of MBA.³⁴¹

The Transition Period and Level A III

During the transition from A. II to A III the eastern part of the excavated area (the Room to the East of the Pithos Room – here referred to as the East Room - of Level A III) had architectural features that served different purposes. This space deserved a

³³⁷ Goldman *Tarsus II*, p. 176, Nr. 880, Fig. 298.

³³⁸ Lily Singer-Avitz, “The Middle Bronze Age Pottery from Areas D and P,” in *The Renewed Archaeological Excavations at Lachish (1973-1994) Volume III*, ed. David Ussishkin (Tel Aviv: Emery and Claire Yass Publications in Archaeology, 2004), Fig. 16.18:2, 16.29:4, and 16.34:7.

³³⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 927.

³⁴⁰ Ekin Kozal, “Unpublished Middle and Late Cypriote Pottery from Tarsus-Gözlükule,” in *Field Season 2001-2003 of the Tarsus-Gözlükule: Interdisciplinary Research Project*, ed. Aslı Özyar (İstanbul: Ege Yayınları, 2005), p. 136.

³⁴¹ See Chapter 3.3.2 and Chapter 5.

designation as it is in use through an uninterrupted stratigraphical sequence. The Pithos Room was in use as of A III.

At the southern edge of the East Room twenty-five clay spindle whorls were found. Nineteen of these were from the *6.27 floor³⁴² and six were from the *6.20 floor.³⁴³ These floors correspond to the transition from Level A II to A III and the first phase of Level A III, respectively. Together with the nineteen whorls on the *6.27 floor, a loom weight, a cuspidate bronze fragment, a bronze toggle pin (broken), a few bronze scraps and one clay disk ³⁴⁴ were found.³⁴⁵ To the north of this area, another ten spindle whorls were collected. Four of them were from the hearth area to the north of Int. 36/34,³⁴⁶ three were on the *6.24 floor further east in the room³⁴⁷ and the last three whorls came from the northern part of the area. Two bronze pins with a square section, one whetstone, one stone bead, one stone weight and one bone button were also found on *6.24 floor in this area.³⁴⁸

³⁴² Ibid., p. 389.

³⁴³ Ibid., p. 419.

³⁴⁴ Goldman, *Tarsus II*, p.327, Nr. 62.

³⁴⁵ Ehrich, 1936, p. 385, 427.

³⁴⁶ Ibid., p. 393.

³⁴⁷ Ibid., p. 387.

³⁴⁸ Ibid.

In Level A IIIa (Plan 17) the south and east walls of the Pithos Room had not been erected yet. The west wall of the Pithos Room and the wall to the south must be all that remains of a once larger room. The door of *6.03 level on the southern end of the west wall of the East Room must have connected these two units.³⁴⁹ Unfortunately, the finds recovered from the *6.05-6.12 floor of the eastern room do not inform us clearly about the function of this area. One bone button³⁵⁰ and one stone weight³⁵¹ were found on the doorway. The only *in-situ* ceramic find from this level was the storage jar embedded in the floor to the west edge of Int. 36/34 (Plan 39).³⁵² The composition of the ceramic assemblage of this room did not change in the later level. Most of the ceramics found in this room (seven out of eleven) were small bowls with diameters ranging between 11 and 15 centimeters. The other three vessel fragments belonged to two pitchers and a bowl with incised decoration. These vessel fragments were scattered around in the area of former Rooms 6-7 and the Granary area, i.e. the East Room.

³⁴⁹ Ibid., p. 392.

³⁵⁰ Goldman, *Tarsus II*, p.316, Nr. 95.

³⁵¹ Ibid., p. 274, Nr. 101.

³⁵² Slane, Nr .297.

Summary

Having evaluated all available evidence to assess the possible functions of the rooms one by one, one may now proceed to draw broader conclusions. Level A I seems to have had a different arrangement than the later phases. Levels A II and III can be evaluated together. As explained in Chapter 3, they may not have been entirely separate levels.

The material evidence from the first two phases of A I (a & b) is neither rich nor well-preserved, but the third phase (c) provides both better preserved architectural features and most of the ceramics dating to Level A I. This is of course due to the conflagration that destroyed this level. Therefore the function of structures belonging only to this third phase only will be addressed in the following.

This phase (A Ic) of the settlement can be divided into three groups of units. Rooms 15, 19 and 21 had very similar ceramic distributions mostly consisting of storage vessels and medium and large bowls. Two of these jars (one from Rooms 15 and one from Room 21) bore seal impressions on them, indicating contact with or the presence of some form of administration. All three rooms included a similar combination of installations and nearby small finds. These features are concentrated in certain parts of the rooms where cooking activities, food processing, storage and textile production must have taken place. The long lasting and well-built central hearths had functionally

associated grain bins placed along one of the walls of the rooms. The central hearths and grain bins imply cooking and food processing activities. A group of loom weights spread in a straight line was unearthed in each of these rooms, indicating domestic textile production carried out in each of these three rooms on a vertical loom along one of the walls. The presence of large storage jars indicates a need for storage at the domestic level. In sum, Rooms 15, 19 and 21 seem to have served multiple functions that were similar. In addition, the clay stamp found in Room 15 may be an indication that decorating manufactured textiles might have been done in the same room.

Rooms 13 and 14 make up another group in this phase. Unlike the first group, these two rooms did not have central hearths. They also did not have groups of loom weights and large storage vessels. The ceramic assemblages from these rooms consisted of small, fine bowls and cups most of which were found on the floor contemporary with the cluster of Rooms 21, 15 and 19. To the south of Room 14 where terracing activities destroyed most of the evidence, a couple of storage pots and a larger bowl were found which might suggest that storage was taking place there rather than in these rooms. Although one cannot confidently suggest the function of these two rooms, they clearly were used for a different purpose than the previous group of Rooms 15, 19 and 21.

In Rooms 21 and 13 metal objects, a variety of tools, and some fine ceramics were found hidden in pits under the floor level. Keeping valuable belongings in pits dug

into the floor of rooms might indicate that the inhabitants were prepared for intruders which was clearly not unfounded as the settlement was destroyed by a conflagration often ignited in consequence of an attack.

Room 5 was built in the fourth phase (d) after the conflagration. Its construction is symptomatic of the beginning of the occupation in the western part of the excavated area (see Chapter 3). Room 5 was in use throughout the next Level A II. This room had a different layout and probably a different use from the other of the units in both levels. Initially, it had poorly preserved partition walls the exact function of which is not clear. The room had few ceramics yet among these serving vessels (bowls and cups) were dominating. Jars, on the other hand, were concentrated in the area to the north of Room 5. This arrangement resembles Room 14, where the larger vessels were kept to the south of the room. The quantity of weapons recovered in MBA deposit is not high, yet a significant part of these weapons were deposited in Room 5 and its immediate west and east (Room 13). This feature of Room 5 together with lack of evidence for domestic activities and a different layout than the rest of the structures in this area, strongly suggests a different use of this space, the nature of which, however, cannot be determined based on available data. Nonetheless, one may regard these as indications of more wealth, power and consumption.

Rooms 40 and 41 and smaller units attached to them were located on the south edge of the mound. Later terracing activities swept some of the remains away, but

what remains still gives an idea about the use of these rooms. Room 40 used to be single larger room and in the second phase of this unit the room was split into Rooms 40 and 41. Both before and after the split of the rooms, storage vessels were prominent. In addition, Room 41 included a large bin full of grains, a small hearth, and a group of loom weights. The loom weights, nevertheless, were not found spread in a straight line as they were in Rooms 15, 19 and 21. They were found together kept in one part of the room, maybe taken down from a finished piece of textile before being attached to the strings of yarn in preparation for the next piece.

Rooms 5-7 of Level A II were located above Rooms 5, 13 and 14 of the previous level. The eastern part of the excavated area (the Granary area) was used as a non-residential space as it was in the last two phases of A I. Rooms 5-7 had few finds. Therefore, some of the comments on these rooms that follow depend mostly on stratigraphic evidence. The way rooms were arranged in the course of Level A II suggests that the area may have consisted of three clusters.

Room 5 was located to the west of Rooms 6-7. Room 5 continued to be different from the rest of the rooms in this level, as it was in A I. In the first phase (a), the southern end of the room was open with a pillar base in the center (Plans 3.31 and 3.32), the northern part of the rooms was paved with stone slabs, and there was a central hearth. The elaborate south end of the room indicates that the room was part of a larger building heavily damaged by later terracing extending southward. Even

though there were few vessels in Room 5, most of the preserved storage jars came from this phase (a), indicating a storage area for domestic use.

In the following phase (b), Room 5 area underwent substantial architectural changes: Neither the pavement nor the hearth was renewed in the next phase (b) the southern end of the room was closed with a solid wall with no traces of a door. The ceramics found in phases b-d were mostly tablewares consisting of small bowls. In the area to the west and southwest of Room 5, there were two connected floors that seem to be contemporary with phases b and c. *6.60 floor to the west of the room connected with the *7.00-7.80 sloping deposit on the edge of the mound (see Chapter 3). Four of the seven vessels collected in this sloping deposit consisted of storage vessels. Two pitchers and one bowl (26-cm diameter) were also found in this area. After the architectural re-arrangement of Room 5, the storage vessels might have been stored in this area further to the southwest.

The construction process of Rooms 6, 7, 9, and 10 and their connections to one another by the end of the A II (discussed in Chapter 3 in detail) indicate that they were used together. The successive hearths in Room 6 (phase a-c) and the central hearth associated with floors in the first two phases (a-b) suggest that cooking activities took place in the area throughout A II. However, the function of these rooms cannot be determined due to poor preservation of the material found here.

The Granary area to the east of Rooms 7 and 10 served multiple uses, specifically in the first half of the level (A IIa and b). Based on the distribution of the architectural features and the finds, the southern part of the area might have been used to store grain and for food preparation, whereas the northern area seems to have been an open-air working quarter. The dominance of storage vessels in the area in A IIc suggests the continuation of the storage function of the area.

In the last phase (A IIId), Rooms 6 and 7 were merged in this phase, and this area then seems to have been converted into a working quarter in the next level (A III) (see below). It is possible that the non-residential space in the eastern part of the excavated area (the Granary) began to move west gradually as of this phase.

The area to the east of the north-south oriented wall on Plan 16³⁵³ (corresponding to Rooms 6-7 and Granary of Level A II) continued to be occupied without any break after Level A IIId. This whole area seems to have turned into a non-residential space, perhaps a working quarter and preserved this function through Level A III. Existence of contemporary multiple hearths and pits filled with fine sand suggest that the area immediately to the east of the wall was a workshop quarter that involved use of pyrotechnology. The southern part of the East Room contained twenty four spindle whorls, one loom weight and two bronze pins from two successive floors in the area (*6.27 and *6.20 floors) which date to the transition period and Level A IIIa

³⁵³ The faint drawing of the Pithos Room, originally built in A IIb, was placed in the plan to orient the reader.

respectively. These finds suggest that activities related to textile production including the spinning of yarn or the storage of yarn on spindles ready to be woven into textile took place in this area. The charred grains spread over *6.27 floor, on the other hand, indicates use as a storage unit. Fragments of a possible partition walls preserved in the middle of the East Room might have separated these facilities. This area constituted roughly one-third of the entire excavated area and included frequent hearths, evidence indicating textile production and the partition walls possibly dividing the area into compartments. This arrangement suggests that the East Room area might have been part of a workshop of a larger organization, rather than being a workshop of a household.

Ehrich did not record anything from the western side of the north-south wall that was contemporary with the lower level (*6.27) of the working quarters of the eastern part. We know, however, that in Level AIIIa, a room that made use of some of the walls of Room 5 of Level A II was standing here (Plan 17). In the next phase, this room was converted into the Pithos Room (Plan 18). Both of these rooms and the area to the north included many storage jars and pitchers. This area might have been a storage unit as well. The expansion of non-residential spaces from Level A Id on seem to have expanded over the entire exposed part of the settlement at the end of the MBA.

To sum up, the analysis of use of space in the excavated part of the MBA settlement shows that this part of the town was organized into clusters of structures with different functions suggesting a complex system of spatial use according to which the town developed. The clusters constituting Level A I seem to have had different functions and were grouped according to these functions. However, the concentration of different activities in a small area indicate that this part of the town did not belong to a larger public complex. In transition from A II to A III, the possibility of a larger complex accommodating activities on a larger scale show itself, for example, the East Room area. Also, it seems that in this period there were no residential structure in this part of the town which. The general picture of the transformation of the architectural organization in the excavated area is one of gradual expansion of the non-residential spaces spreading west.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

This study is the first attempt to combine architectural and non-structural finds (pottery and small finds) aiming to understand the stratigraphy and use of space at the Middle Bronze Age settlement of Tarsus-Gözlükule. Both types of finds were analyzed meticulously by Goldman and Slane. Nonetheless, Goldman's final publication presented the architectural data separately from pottery and small finds as was the convention in the 1950s, and Slane's work did not include the small finds. In this study, the re-evaluation of the field notebooks provided new data allowing a refinement of the stratigraphy suggested by Slane along with some new proposals. The incorporation of small finds and ceramic distribution into this revised stratigraphy yielded further insight about the possible uses of the exposed architectural and adjacent spaces and their groupings.

The excavated area of the MBA settlement was located in the southern part of the eastern summit of the mound, and the settlement probably continued to the north, towards and beyond the summit suggesting a considerable area of occupation (Plan 1). Groups of rooms shared walls and there were small open spaces between these clusters. All of these are signals of a more or less densely occupied town. It is impossible to estimate the total size of the MBA settlement given available data.

However, the site was not a village, but a medium-sized town in control of an appropriate hinterland that must have included villages.

The organization of the excavated area of the settlement into clusters of structures with different functions suggest a complex system of spatial use according to which the town developed. The structures of Level A I seem to have served different functions and were grouped according to these functions such as the cluster of Rooms 21, 15 and 19. It is possible that the activities carried out in these rooms targeted more than one household. On the other hand the concentration of different activities in a small area suggest that the excavated stretch of the settlement was not part of a larger public complex. Not before the transition from A II to A III does the possibility of a larger complex accommodating activities on a larger scale seem a feasible interpretation of the remains. For example, the East Room area served different purposes such as textile production, storage and cooking over a much larger area and it seems that in this period there were no residential structure in this part of the town. This was clearly not an abrupt change in the use of space but must have been result of a gradual transformation in the organization of the settlement.

The general picture of the transformation of the architectural organization in the excavated area was one of gradual expansion of the non-residential spaces spreading west. As of Level A Id the eastern segment of the excavated area was turned into a non-residential space and continued to be used in this way through Level A II

(the Granary area). During the transition from A II to A III, a phase better understood in this study, this non-residential space expanded. As this eastern part was being converted into non-residential space, new structures and architectural features were built in the western part. In other words, this transformation process included not only a re-functioning of space in the eastern part but also the construction of new architectural features in the western part. The absence of evidence for residential structure in this part of the settlement in this period might tentatively be explained by settlement being in the process of spilling over beyond the original mound into a lower town area below the attested earliest level of LBA in Section B.

Phase c of Level A Ic proved to be the most informative phase of the MBA settlement (Plan 9). The re-examination of available evidence suggested that some rooms (21, 19 and 15) were furnished differently from the rest of the structures and served multiple functions such as storage, food processing, and textile production at a domestic level. Food related activities must have been geared towards consumption on the household level, but the textiles might have been produced for commercial purposes, as was customary for the period. Rooms 13, 14 and 22 form another distinct cluster. The lack of storage vessels and installations indicating domestic activities suggest that they served a different function. The function of Room 5 located in the western part of the excavated area could not be defined but the north-south oriented partition wall located in the center of the structure differentiated it from the rest.

Room 5 continued to be used in the later period (Level A II) with some changes to its interior arrangement (Plan 12). This room and the areas to its west and north, as a whole, can be considered as yet another, a third, cluster. The room first served as a work space particularly in the northern part. The elaborate and open south end indicates that the structure continued further south. Later on, these features were removed (Plans 3.13-3.15). The storage capacity moved outside of the room; first to its southwest and then in the last phase to its north (Room 11).

A fourth cluster of Level A II structures consisting of Rooms 6-7-9-10 was located to the east of Room 5. Together they must have formed a household.

The area referred to as “Granary” was at the eastern end of the excavated area and covered a very large space. This area served multiple non-residential functions. During the first half of A II, the possibly sheltered southern part must have been used for storage and food preparation, the northern part as an open-air work space. These non-residential features of the Granary area expanded to the west during the transition from A II to A III (Plans 3.16-3.18). Rooms 6-7 and the Granary area, i.e. the East Room served as a working quarter including non-domestic pyrotechnological activities and textile production both during the transition to and the first phase of A III. Moreover, throughout Level A III, a room called the “Pithos Room” served as a storage area, which was contemporary with the time when the area may have been used as part of a larger complex (see above).

The observations and results mentioned above warrant a re-organization of the stratigraphic subdivision suggested by Slane. The break between A I and A II is attested securely which was marked by a general conflagration level and obvious changes in the settlement pattern. The uninterrupted stratigraphy and smooth transition between A II and A III, however, suggest that these two levels must be considered as a single, continuous level, one that lasted longer than A I. This interpretation requires a consideration of Slane's MBA levels.

Furthermore, this study suggests to re-introduces the conventional "MB" designation for the MBA levels, i.e. MB I instead of "A I". This will accommodate future studies that need to refer to earlier levels within the same framework, liberating them from labeling levels as A 0 or A (-1). Accordingly, Slane's Level A I will now correspond to MB I since there is no doubt that this level is the beginning of the MBA in Tarsus and it can be securely distinguished from the preceding level. However, Slane's Levels A II and A III must have formed a single level now referred to be as "MB II". Accordingly, MBA levels in Goldman and Slane depicted in Table 3 can be synchronized with this thesis as follows:

Table 4: The MBA Levels as Suggested by Goldman, Slane and This Thesis

Goldman (1956)	Slane (1987)	This Thesis
ca. *6.00 m. Level	Level A III: Pithos Room & Lower Drift Slope	
*7.00-6.50 m Level & <i>Rooms 20 and 23</i> <i>(from the 6.50-5.50</i> <i>level)</i>	Level A II: *7.00-6.50 Unit & Rooms 20 and 23	MB II ³⁵⁴
*7.50 m Level & <i>Earlier Terrace Rooms</i> <i>to the South</i>	Level A I: *7.50 m Unit & Room 40 Unit	MB I

At a regional level, Tarsus has been traditionally in interaction with both Central Anatolia and the Amuq, even though it was not directly involved in the greater network of long-distance trade during MBA. These two regions present strong evidence for different chronological systems for their own regions. The body of evidence supports Middle Chronology for Central Anatolia and Low Chronology for the Amuq. Particularly for sites like Tarsus-Gözlükule, located between these two important cultural zones, severe chronological problems on a supra-regional level remain. In fact the chronology of Tarsus, for the time being, floats between that of Kültepe and Alalakh.

³⁵⁴ MB II includes the same architectural features with Levels A II and A III. In addition , merging these two levels under “MB II” provides a relatively more secure dating of Rooms 20 and 23, since their being dated to Level A II is questionable and they could have been in use in Level A III as well (see Chapter 3).

In the case of Tarsus, Goldman stated that the MBA lasted ca. three and a half centuries (ca. 2000-1650 B.C.) on the basis of the introduction of the Syrian dark-on-light ware in the beginning of the second millennium B.C. and synchronization between Tarsus and Egyptian chronology for the beginning of the LBA I.³⁵⁵ OATN, on the other hand, was effective during the first ca. two hundred and fifty years as of MBA (1974-1720 B.C.).³⁵⁶ The levels attested to the MBA by Slane (A I-A III) are conventionally associated with the Karum levels, i.e. OATN period, which indicates that Level A III should have ended ca. 1720 B.C. There is a ca. one-hundred year gap between the lifespans of MBA in Tarsus and OATN and one doubts whether the deposit that belongs to Levels A I-A III represent the entire MBA period in Tarsus. The smooth transition between MBA and LBA I in Tarsus³⁵⁷ and the continuation in the ceramic tradition between A III and A IV-V³⁵⁸ encourages one to re-evaluate the stratigraphy of A IV-V in order to define its relation to MB II (Levels A II-III) and to evaluate whether this level corresponds to the Old Hittite period³⁵⁹ or is partly a continuation of MB II and partly the transition into LBA I.

³⁵⁵ Goldman, *Excavations*, pp. 62-63.

³⁵⁶ Veenhof, *The Old Assyrian*; Barjamovic et al.

³⁵⁷ Goldman, *Excavations*, p. 62.

³⁵⁸ Slane, pp. 268-323.

³⁵⁹ Slane, p. 323.

APPENDICES A: STATISTICAL DATA, CATALOGUE OF MIDDLE BRONZE AGE CERAMICS,
AND LIST OF SMALL FINDS

The ceramic and small finds from the MBA levels of the Goldman period excavations have been organized in a catalogue and list respectively. Below, the organization of the ceramic assemblages published by Goldman in 1956 and Slane in 1987 are broadly compared followed by the introduction to the catalogue of selected assemblages of the ceramic and the list of small finds and their spatial context compiled for this thesis.

Goldman presented the ceramic assemblages according to their wares.³⁶⁰ The varieties of Light Clay Ware were categorized according to their shapes. The main type of vessels were bowls, cups, pitchers, and jars. Miscellaneous pieces such as a possible multiple-pot³⁶¹ and lids were also published. “Cooking Pot Ware”, “Dark Gray Incised Ware” and “Red Burnished ‘Hittite’ Ware” which were local products were the other and less common wares of MBA ceramic assemblage. She categorized the main shapes into sub-shapes. For example, jars were classified into six sub-types such as Handleless Jars and Jars with Pedestal Foot etc. She published 197 vessels as representative of the

³⁶⁰ Goldman, *Tarsus II*.

³⁶¹ Goldman, *Tarsus II*, p. 180, Nr. 918.

MBA ceramic assemblage of Tarsus.³⁶² 175 of them were made of Light Clay Ware. They were divided into 27 sub-shapes in which bowls were predominant.

In her dissertation, Slane almost doubled the quantity of the MBA assemblage by including unpublished pieces³⁶³. She analyzed 331 pots dating to Levels A I-III. 122 of them had been already published. As explained above Goldman discussed and catalogued the ceramics according to their wares and shape. Like Goldman, Slane classified and commented on the ceramic assemblage according to the shapes and wares (Monochrome Ware, Painted Ware, and Imported Ware). Her catalogue, instead, was organized according to find spots with pottery listed in a room by room order. This kind of organization reintroduced context and facilitated the study of the assemblage.

The catalogue of the ceramics and small finds used in this research includes only the artifacts with secure context information. 419 items in total have been located and incorporated in the analysis of use of space in this thesis. 234 vessels have been taken over from Slane's catalogue. 123 of these had already been published by Goldman in 1956. 171 of these, almost a third, are published first time.

14 vessels of the entire assemblage used in this research were published by Goldman, but not included in Slane's dissertation. The find-spots of eight of these pots had not been indicated by Goldman, yet the re-reading of the notebooks and the loci

³⁶² Goldman dated Rooms 40 and 41 to Late Bronze Age. Therefore, ceramics collected in this area were listed under LBA I catalogue.

³⁶³ Slane.

list made it possible to establish where they were found. The table below presents this distribution in.³⁶⁴

Table 5: Distribution of Published Tarsian MBA Ceramics

	Level A I	Level A II	Level A III	Total
Ceramics published by Goldman ³⁶⁵				197
Ceramics published by Slane (1987)	110	85	39	234
Ceramics published by Goldman (1956) and Slane (1987)	60	41	21	122
Ceramics that have been published only by Goldman (1956)	5	5	4	14
Vessels published by Goldman whose find-spots are published in this thesis	Nr. 899a,1009, 1040,1058 (Goldman 1956)	Nr. 767 (Goldman 1956)	Nr. 800, 916 (Goldman 1956)	7
Ceramics published only in this thesis	94	64	18	171
Total number of ceramics used in this thesis (2013)	210	154	61	419 ³⁶⁶

³⁶⁴The number of ceramics from each publication presented here includes only the number of vessels with a secure find spot, except the first row in which the complete number of the Goldman assemblage independent of the find-spot information is given.

³⁶⁵ Goldman's assemblage is not divided into Levels A I-III since this division post-dates her publication and a substantial part of the assemblage lacks information on the find-spot.

³⁶⁶ One would notice that based on the basic rules of the set theory, only the second, fourth, and sixth rows added to reach the total number of ceramics used in this thesis.

Distribution of previously unpublished ceramics included in this thesis

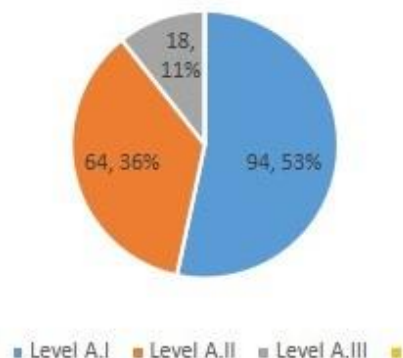


Chart 1a: Distribution of ceramics published by this thesis

Distribution of Ceramics published by Slane (1987)

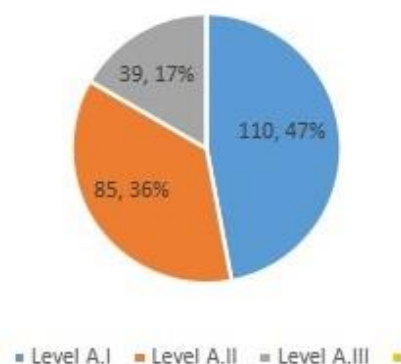


Chart 1b: Distribution of ceramics Published by Slane

A comparison of the distribution of ceramics (Chart 1a and b) published by Slane and the ceramics published here for the first time both in quantity and percentage demonstrates that the percentages of the vessels found in each level are consistent in both studies. In fact, the material from Level A II constitutes exactly (36%) in both assemblages. There are slight variations in Levels A I and A III. This suggests that the assemblage published by Slane was a valid representative of the MBA ceramic assemblage of Tarsus-Gözlükule.

Goldman had access to all of the ceramics collected during the excavations and she defined and introduced the MBA assemblage of Tarsus for the first time to the academic world. Thus, she did not include the entire ceramic corpus in her publication

but selected representative vessels characterizing the assemblage. This study, on the other hand, did have a somewhat limited access to the material, as was the case for Slane. However, in this thesis, every diagnostic sherd with a secure find-spot was included. Combining Goldman's and Slane's assemblages, the aim is to present the frequency of the vessel shapes within the MBA assemblage of Tarsus.

The distribution of ceramic shapes published by Slane and Goldman (Chart 2 and 3)³⁶⁷ indicate that bowls constitute ca. 50% that is the majority of the Goldman assemblage. Plates 37-42 show the profiles of the most characteristic MBA shapes of Tarsus. The drawings are reproduced from Goldman³⁶⁸ and the numbers on the drawings indicate the Goldman publication catalogue number. Jars and Bowls constitute the main bulk of Slane's assemblage, almost 40% respectively. This further confirms the significance of Bowls within the assemblage, and states that Jars also constituted a substantial part of the ceramic body. The high percentage of storage jars is in accord with the proposal maintained in this thesis that certain clusters of the settlement served as storage facilities.

³⁶⁷ In all following pie charts quantities (in parenthesis) and percentages of vessel types are displayed together.

³⁶⁸ Goldman, *Tarsus II*, Plates 367-373.

Goldman MBA Assemblage

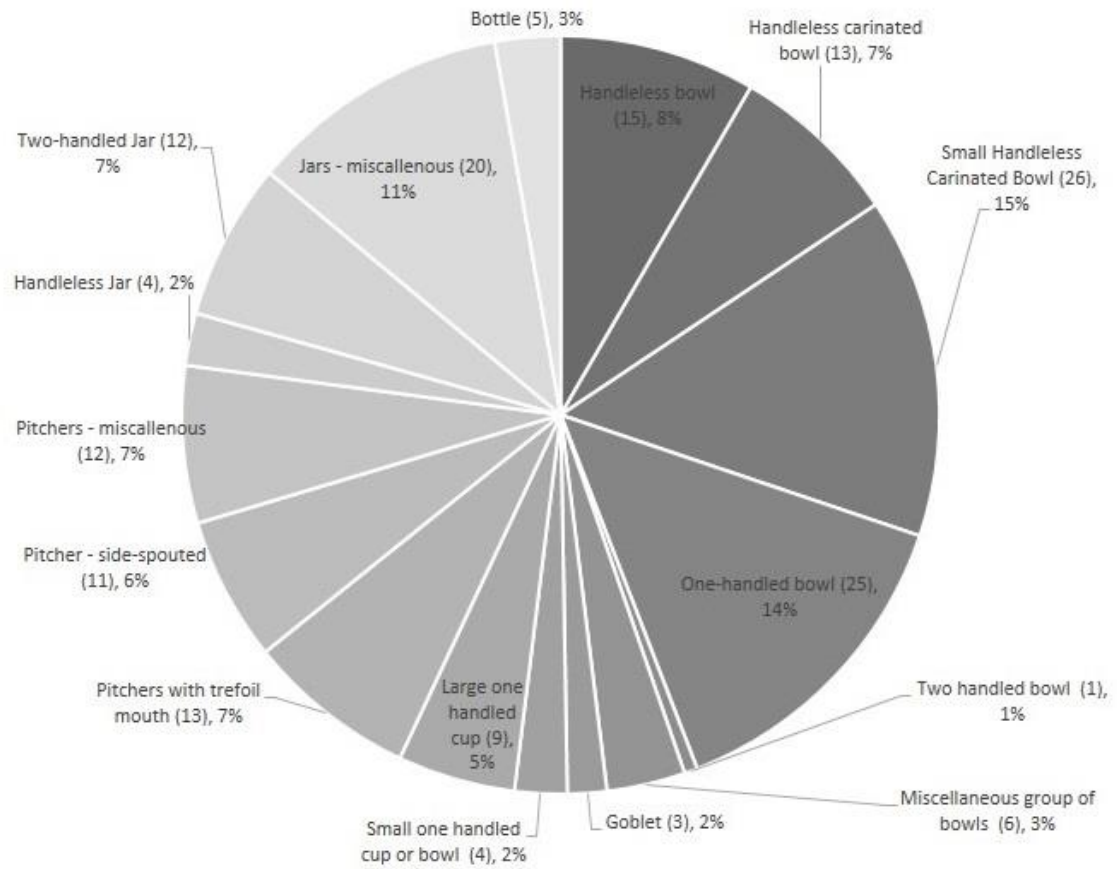


Chart 2: Frequency of vessel shapes in Goldman's MBA assemblage

Slane MBA Assemblage

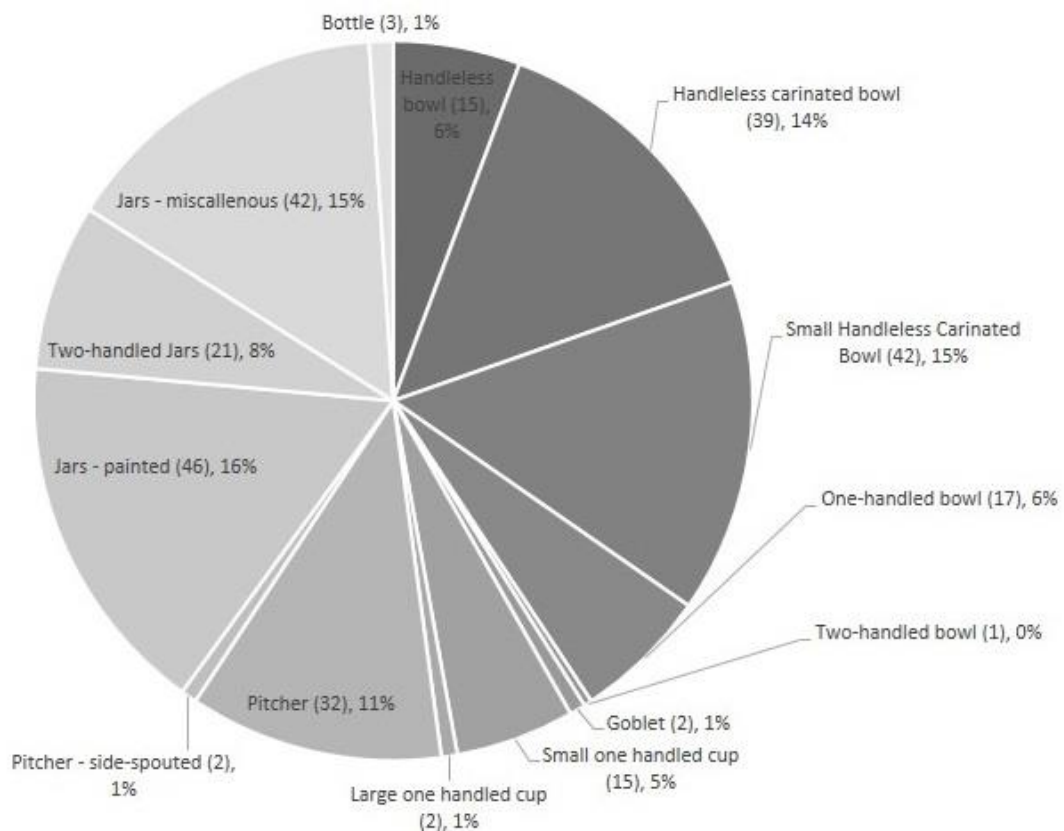


Chart 3: Frequency of vessel shapes according to Slane's assemblage

Charts 4-6 show the frequency of vessel shapes according to the levels suggested by Slane. One does notice that Two-Handled Jars occurred only in Level A I but did not continue in later levels. The same holds true for goblets. Small One-Handled Cups, on the other hand, decrease after Level A I. In Level A III the increase in the frequency of Jars becomes evident, with the highest attested frequency for Jars and lowest for Bowls, which supports the suggestion that this part of the settlement was occupied increasingly with non-residential spaces towards the end of the MBA.

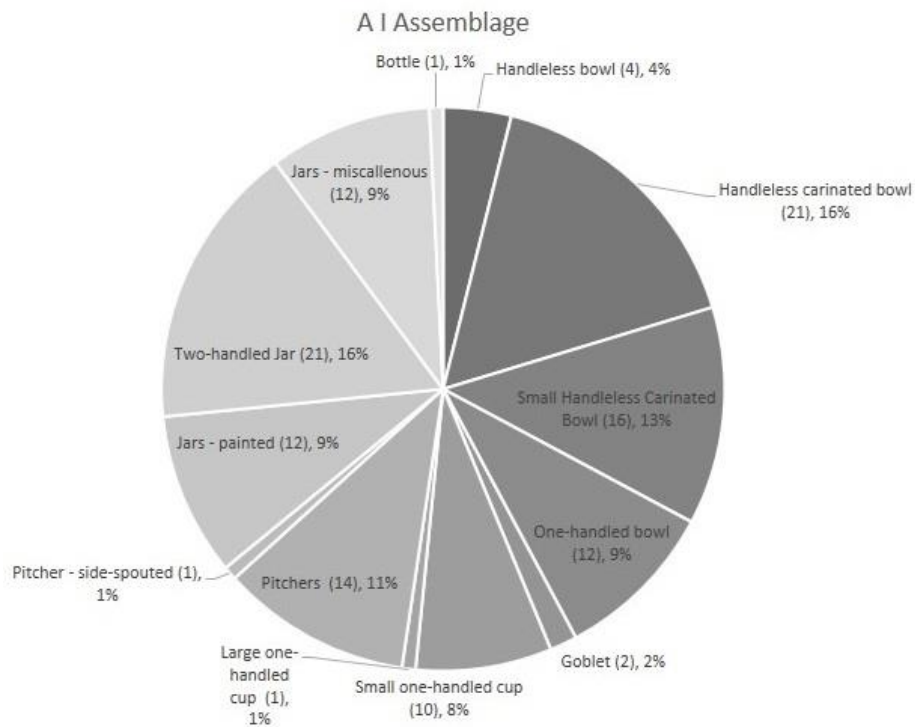


Chart 4: Frequency of vessel shapes in Level A I assemblage

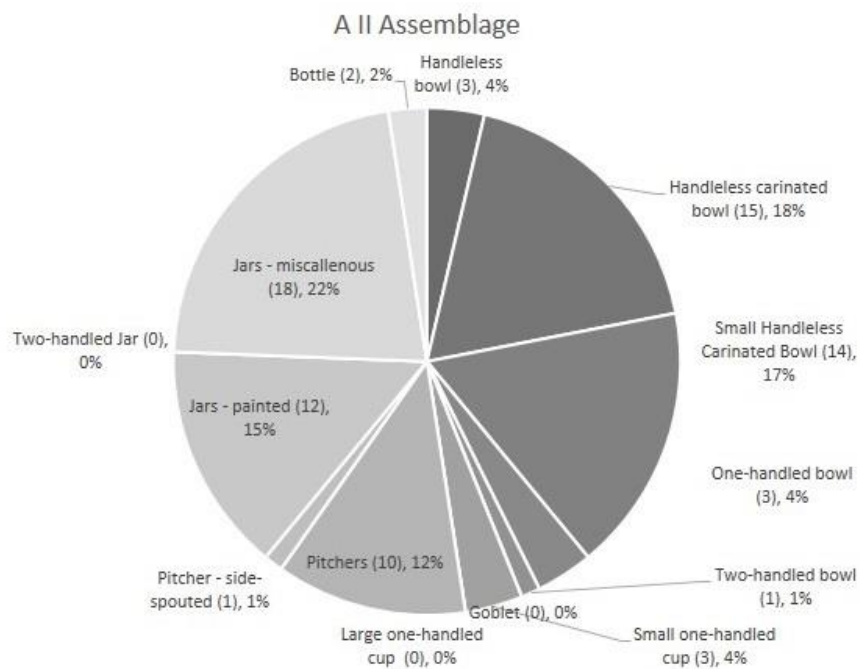


Chart 5: Frequency of vessel shapes in Level A II assemblage

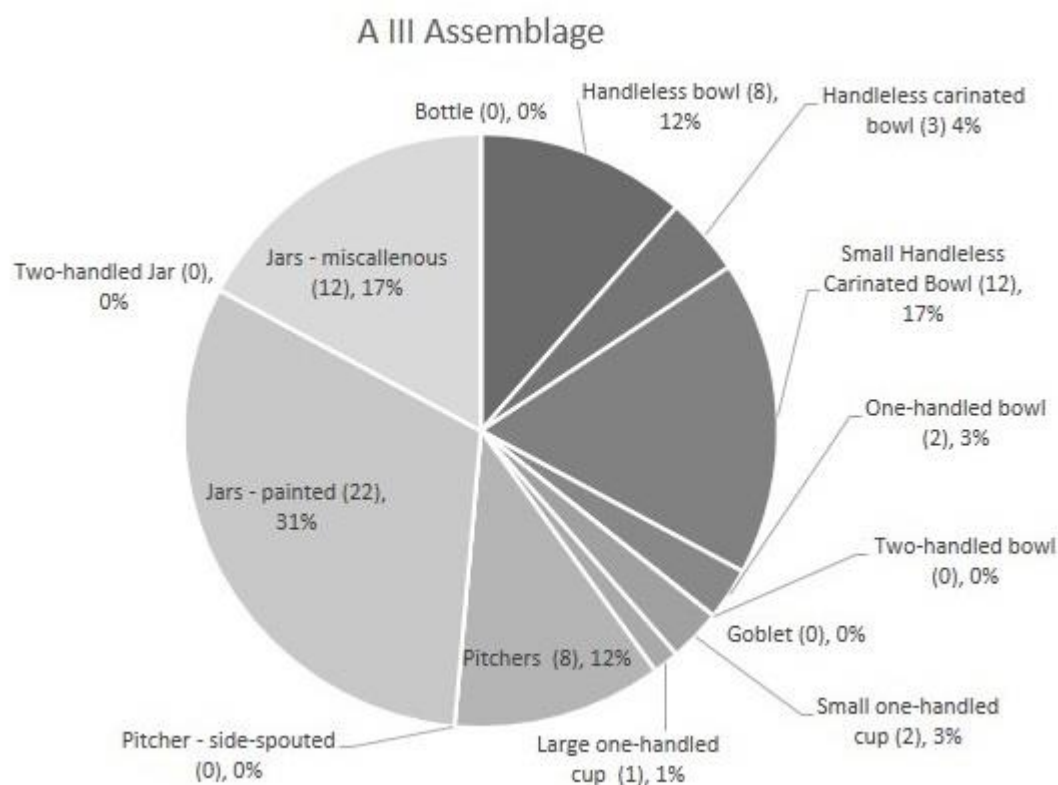


Chart 6: Frequency of vessel shapes in Level A III assemblage

The catalogue including the ceramics used in this study and Figures 5-7 are organized stratigraphically and by find-spot, i.e. room by room. The figures present the distribution of the ceramics according to spaces. The catalogue starts with Level A I rooms and continues chronologically. Within each room the vessels are further sorted according to elevation of their find-spot. The first column presents the running series catalogue numbers assigned in this thesis. The second to fourth columns present

catalogue, inventory and figure numbers assigned by the Goldman team. The fifth column denotes the catalogue number allotted by Slane. The sixth column indicates the room where the vessel or shard was found, and the seventh its elevation. If the exact elevation is not known but the room in which the vessel was found securely attested, the room number is repeated in column seven. Column seven identifies the type of vessel. Bowls with a diameter lower than 15 cm are labeled “Bowl – small”, the ones with a diameter over 30 cm are labeled “Bowl – large”. Bowls measuring 15-30 cm in diameter are referred to just as “Bowls” implying that these are of regular size. Jars with a diameter of over 40 cm are called “Storage Jar – Large”. Column eight denotes what part of the vessel was preserved. Column nine shows the dimensions of the vessels in centimeters. “(max)” means the maximum diameter of the vessel, “(rim)” indicates the diameter of the rim, “(base)” is the diameter of the base, and “(height)” denotes the height of the vessel. Unless the vessel’s rim or base is preserved, the tenth column is left blank. The last column includes a brief description of vessels published only in this thesis. Photos of selected ceramics are shown in Plates. The fragments that give an idea of the vessel’s profile, have painted or incised decoration are selected.

The list of small finds follows a similar organization as the ceramic catalogue. The small finds are grouped chronologically under each level and then listed by room or space. The majority of small finds were included in Ehrich’s notebook with no record of their exact size and description. Therefore, it was not possible to prepare a catalogue of these finds. This list of their distribution presents some of the available information.

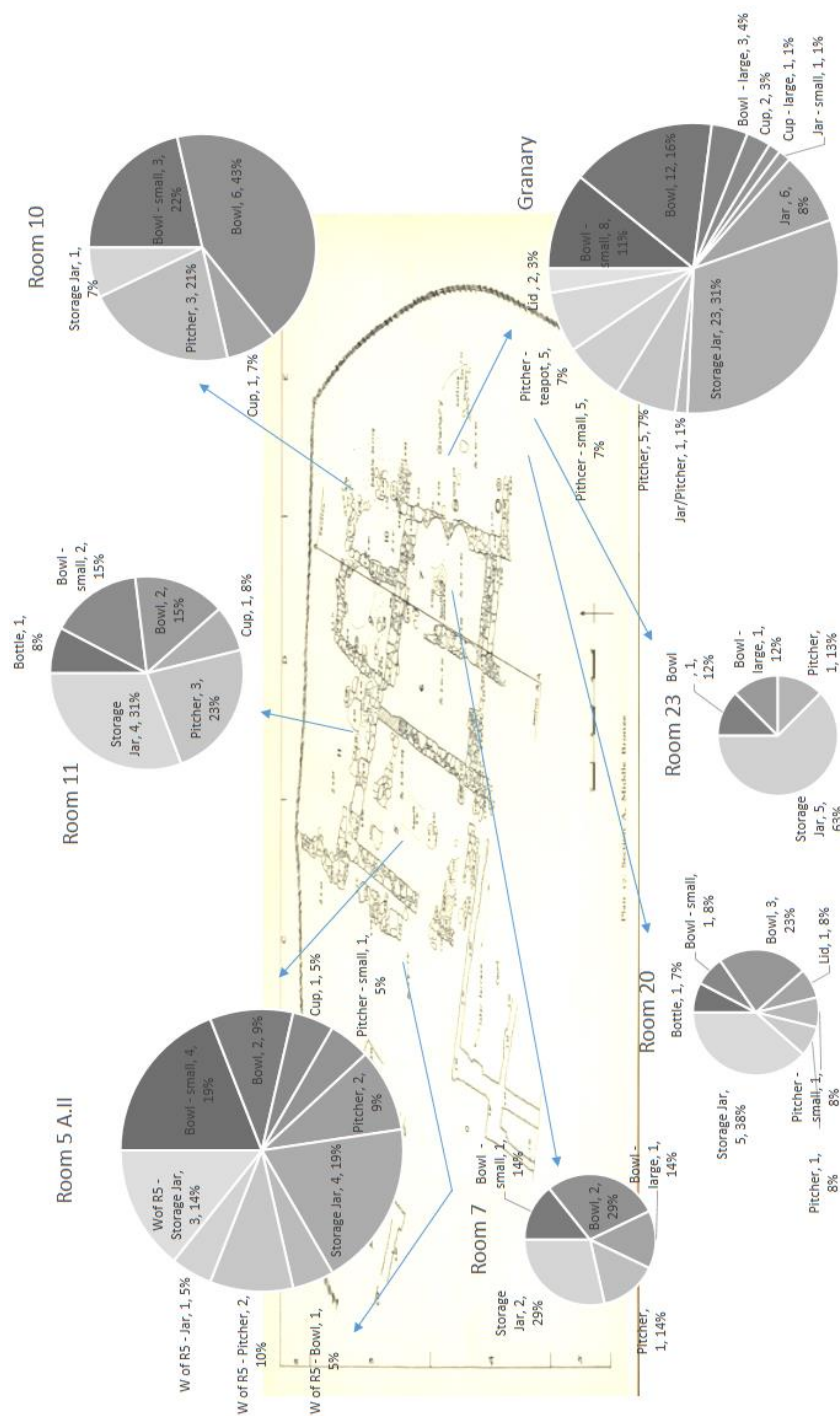


Figure 6: Distribution of vessels according to rooms in Level A II

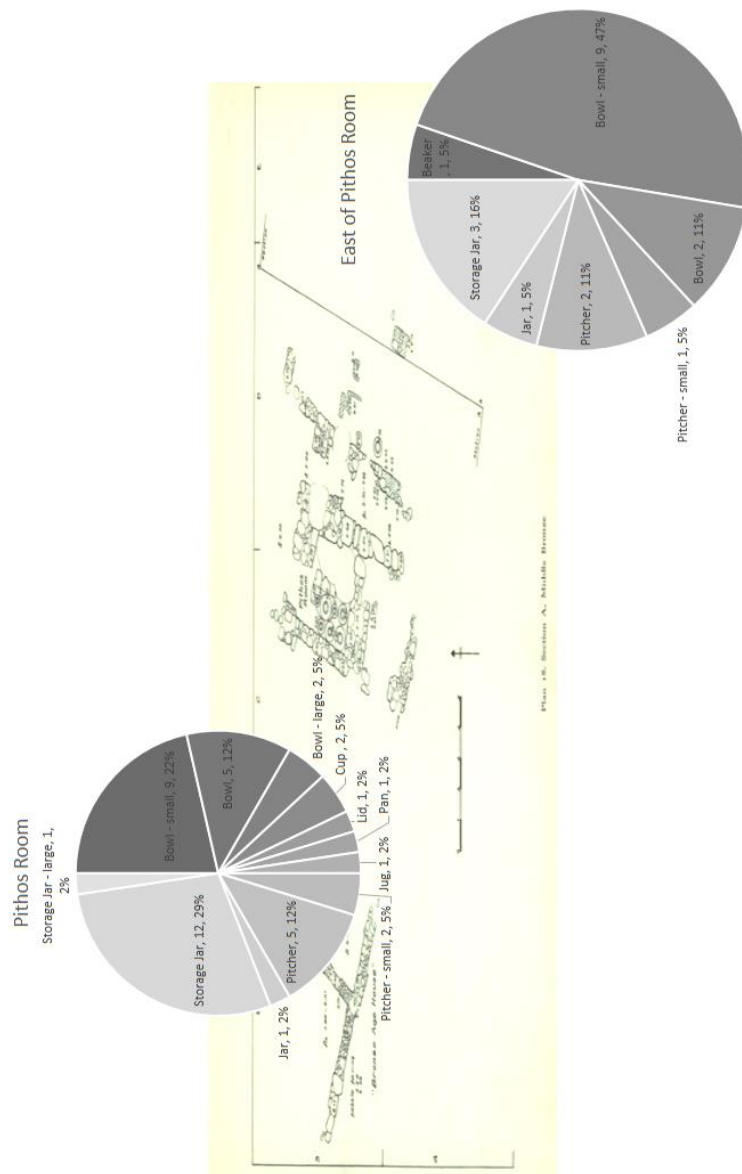


Figure 7: Distribution of vessels according to rooms in Level A III

CATALOUGE OF CERAMICS

Cat. Nr.	Goldman Cat. Nr.	Goldman Figure Nr.	Goldman Inventory Nr.	Slane Cat. Nr.	Location	Level	Type	Preserved Part	Diameter	Description
1					21	*7.50	Bowl	Rim and upper body	27 (rim)	
2					21	*7.50	Bowl	Rim and handle	20 (rim)	Pale brown self-slip. Vertical shoulder ending to everted rim. Loop handle on carination.
3					21	*7.50	Bowl		26 (rim)	Red slipped ware. Light carination with everted rim.
4					21	*7.50	Bowl		20 (rim)	Pale brown self-slip. Vertical shoulder ending to everted rim with groove.
5					21	*7.50	Bowl	Rim	17 (rim)	Light brown ware, reddish brown wash? Simple rim with a groove.

15		21	*7.50	Pitcher - large	Rim and upper neck	max dimensions of the mouth: 17 to 15 cm	Large trefoil-mouth pitcher. Reddish self-slip. Oval handle below pronounced rim, painted "eye" decoration on right side.
16		21	*7.50	Plate	Rim	24 (rim)	Pale brown self slip. Simple rim.
17		21	*7.50	Plate	Rim	26 (rim)	Pale brown paste. Simple rim thickened on interior.
18		21	*7.50	Storage Jar	base	12.5 (rim)	Light clay ware. self slipped? Jar with disc base
19		21	*7.50	Storage Jar	rim	26 (rim)	Orange-brown slipped. Neck flaring to horizontally everted and sharpened rim. . Mottled from burning.
20	11	21	*7.50	Storage Jar		23 (rim)	

21	891	371	37.760	12	21	*7.50	Storage Jar		32 (max); 21 (rim); 32 (height)	
22					21	*7.50	Storage Jar	Handle and body		Self slipped. Burnt. storage jar/cooking pot with a horizontal loop handle.
23					21	*7.50	Storage Jar	Rim	22 (rim)	Light brown slip. Burnt. Handmade? Flaring squared rim on a globular body.
24	890	370	37.940	13	21	*7.50	Storage Jar - large		46.2 (max); 30 (rim); 50 (height)	
25	929	299	38.141	10	21	*7.50	Storage Jar - large		42.5 (max); 38.8 (height)	
26					21	Room 21	Bowl	Rim	26 (rim)	Burnt. Inverted shoulder with an everted rim. Handle on carination.

27			21	Room 21	Bowl	1/2 of the vessels; rim, base	26 (rim)	Handmade? Orange brown self slipped. Mottled from burning. light carination and thickened rim.
28			1 21	Room 21	Bowl		24 (rim)	
29			2 21	Room 21	Bowl		16.8 (rim)	
30	932	300	5 21	Room 21	Bowl			
31			21	Room 21	Bowl - deep	Base and lower body	13 (base)	Burnt. Orange- brown slip. Slightly convex base.
32			21	Room 21	Bowl - Large	Rim	40 (rim)	Rounded carination with everted rim.
33			21	Room 21	Bowl - Large	Base	38 (rim)	Burnt. Very similar to Slane No. 1
34			21	Room 21	Bowl - Large	Rim	40 (rim)	Reddish brown slip. Carinated and inverted shoulder ending to everted rim.

35				3	21	Room 21	Cup		8.2 (rim)	
36					21	Room 21	Storage Jar	Body fragment		Burnt. Incised decoration; parallel groups of lines.
37					21	Room 21	Storage Jar	Handle		Burnt. Handmade. Brown ware. Vertical, crudely furrowed handle.
38				4	21	Room 21	Storage Jar	Body fragment		
39	821	291		5a	21	Room 21	Storage Jar - seal impression	Body fragment		
40					21		Bowl	rim and body with incised decoration	ca. 24 (rim)	Red slipped buff ware. Carinated bowl with vertical shoulder and simple rim. Incised 'tree-pattern' on shoulder
41	820	291		6	21		Bowl			
42	812	290	37.936	8	21		Bowl		26 (rim)	

43				19	*7.30	Jar	Body fragment		Painted decoration: Wavy line on body fragment
44				19	*7.30	Pitcher - small	Body fragment		Painted decoration: Cross hatched 'hourglass
45				19	*7.30	Storage Jar	Handle		Jar handle with careless vertical incisions.
46				19	*7.50	Bowl	Rim	22 (rim)	Buff ware, wet smoothed. Shallow bowl. Rim thickened on interior.
47	802	289	37.957	19	19	*7.50	Bowl	29(max); 19 (rim)	
48				19	*7.50	Bowl - deep	Rim and base fragment	32 (rim)	Pale brown paste. Rim thickened on interior. Offset/disc base

49		19	*7.50	Bowl - large	Rim	ca. 32 (rim)	Reddis paste with orange-brown slip. Horizontal broad rim. Dashes on rim and band on both sides of the rim.
50		19	*7.50	Bowl - large	Rim and upper body fragment	32 (rim)	Carinated bowl with slightly inverted and abbreviated shoulder and thickened, top-flattened rim.
51		19	*7.50	Bowl - large	Rim	32 (rim)	Buff ware, reddish-brown paint on the rim. Elongated and slightly everted rim.
52		19	*7.50	Bowl - large	Rim	30 (rim)	Reddish brown paste with orange-brown slip. Carinated bowl with thickened rim
53	91	19	*7.50	Bowl - small		11 (rim)	

54					19	*7.50	Bowl - small	Rim and lower body	9.5 (rim)	Handmade. Miniature bowl with simple rim and rounded base.
55					19	*7.50	Bowl - small	Base and lower body	4.4 (base)	Orange-brown self-slip. Pedetal base spreading downwards.
56	774	368	38.206	18	19	*7.50	Bowl - small		13 (rim)	
57					19	*7.50	Cup	Rim and handle	ca. 12 (rim)	Pedestal base with painted cross decoration
58	837	294; 369	37.453	21	19	*7.50	Cup		10.5 (max)	
59	836	294; 369	47.452	22	19	*7.50	Cup		8.2 (max)	
60					19	*7.50	Cup	Rim	9 (rim)	Pale brown self-slip. Vertical neck with everted and thinned rim. Handle attachment below the rim.
61	881	298;372	38.142	24	19	*7.50	Storage Jar		37.4(max); 26.7 (height)	
62				27	19	*7.50	Storage Jar		22 (rim)	

63		19	*7.71	Bowl	Rim	30 (rim)	Orange brown self-slip. Significantly thickened rim, undercut on interior, rounded on exterior.
64		19	*7.90	Storage Jar	Rim and body fragment	30 (rim)	Handmade? Yellowish-brown paste with orange-brown slip. Flaring simple rim, globular body.
65		17 19	Room 19	Bowl - large	Rim and upper body	30 (max)	
66		19	Room 19	Bowl - large	Rim and upper body	ca. 31 (rim)	Orangish paste with red brown slip. Lightly carinated bowl with an everted rim horizontal handle. 2 incised lines on shoulder.
67		20 19	Room 19	Cup	Rim and upper body	9 (max)	

68				23	19	Room 19	Jar	Body fragment 1/4 of boddy		
69	897	373	37.958	25	19	Room 19	Storage Jar	missing 1/3 of body	22 (max)	
70	895	373	37.959	26	19	Room 19	Storage Jar	missing	30(max); 28.2 (height)	
71					15	*7.50	Bowl	1/4 of body preserved	26 (rim)	Handmade. Buff ware with orange brown slip on both surfaces. Short, carinated shoulder ending to a tilted broad rim. Low disc base.
72					15	*7.50	Bowl	Rim	28 (rim)	light reddish- brown paste with red wash. Simple rim.
73	770	286	38.150	40	15	*7.50	Bowl		28 (max); 10.5 (height)	
74				41	15	*7.50	Bowl		22 (max); 4.8 (height)	
75			38.200	42	15	*7.50	Bowl		23 (max); 9.8 (height)	
76	838	294	37.494	43	15	*7.50	Cup		11 (max); 7.3 (height)	

77	844	294	37.495	44	15	*7.50	Cup		6.6 (max); 7 (height)	
78					15	*7.50	Impressed fragment		16.5 (rim)	Fine fabric with a reddish-brown slip, it has been wet smoothed. Floral design with circles arranged as if to form a flower.
79	921	372	37.932	49	15	*7.50	Lid		7.8 (max); 3.8 (height)	
80					15	*7.50	Storage Jar		35 (max); 21 (rim); 37.2 (height)	
81					15	*7.50	Storage Jar	Base	12 (base)	Orange brown fabric. Slightly convex base of a jar.
82				46	15	*7.50	Storage Jar		19 (rim)	
83				47	15	*7.50	Storage Jar		32 (max)	
84					15	*7.50	Storage Jar	Body fragment		

85					15	*7.50	Storage Jar	Rim	ca. 20 (rim)	Orange-brown self slip on exterior.. Painted decoration: brown large dots on the rim and diagonal lines between horizontal lines on the shoulder.
86	892	371	37.930	48	15	*7.50	Storage Jar - incised decoration		36.7 (max); 22 (rim); 39.7 (height)	
87	17	397	38.572	45	15	*7.50	Storage Jar - seal impression	Body fragment		
88					15	Room 15	Bowl	Rim and upper body	21 (rim)	Slight carination below simple rim
89					15	Room 15	Bowl - large	Rim	35 (rim); 13 (height)	Orange brown self-slip. Everted broad rim with a short carination.
90	790	368	37.434	53	14	*7.50	Bowl - small		9.2 (max); 5.4 (height)	

91	791	368	37.433	54	14	*7.50	Bowl - small	9.1 (max); 5.7 (height)	Painted decoration: pairs of cross-hatched triangles above two parallel lines.
92	793	287	37.435	55	14	*7.50	Bowl - small	15.6 (max); 7 (height)	
93	1031	309	38.1853	58	14	*7.50	Cup	16 (max); 17 (height)	
94	835	294	38.1728	57	14	*7.50	Cup	11.8 (max); 8.4 (height)	
95				58	14	*7.50	Goblet	7 (rim); 3.7 (height)	
96			37.432	62	14	*7.50	Jar - miniature	3.6 (rim); 5.9 (height)	
97	860b	295		59	14	*7.50	Pitcher		Painted decoration: pairs of cross-hatched triangles above two parallel lines.
98	875	297;370	37.451	60	14	*7.50	Pitcher - teaspot	8.8 (max); 11.8 (height)	
99				50	14	*7.77	Bowl	23 (Max); 7.9 (height)	
100				51	14	*7.77	Bowl - small		
101	830	294	38.179	52	14	*7.77	Goblet	8.4 (max); 5.8 (height)	

Body fragment

102	14	*8.10	Bowl	Base	4.7 (base)	Reddish fabric with orange brown slip. Disc base. Latticed diameters on interior and exterior surfaces. cf. Goldman (1956) Nos. 811, 812.
103	14	*8.10	Bowl	3/5 of the vessel	16 (rim)	Light orange-brown paste with pale brown slip. Handleless bowl with flaring body, disc base and simple rim.
104	14	*8.10	Bowl - small	Base	3.4 (base)	Light clay ware. Disc base.
105	14	*8.10	Goblet	1/2 of body and the whole base	9 (rim)	Orange brown self-slip. Flaring body with simple rim and crude flat base.

106		14	S of R14	Bowl	Rim and upper body	23 (rim)	Orange-brown self slip, wet smoothed? bBroad rim with a short and light caritanion.
107		14	S of R14	Bowl	Rim and upper body	23 (rim)	Orange-brown self slip, wet smoothed? broad rim with a short and light caritanion.
108		14	S of R14	Bowl	Rim and upper body	22 (rim); 8 (height)	Pale brown self- slip. Hemi- spherical bowl with simple rim.
109		14	S of R14	Bowl	Rim and upper body	16 (rim)	Buff ware, self- slipped and wet smoothed. Hemi- spherical bol with simple rim
110		14	S of R14	Bowl - small	Base	4.4 (base)	Handmade. Buff ware. Pedestal base.
111	61	14	S of R14	Storage Jar - large		42 (rim)	
112	63	13	*7.50	Bowl		23.7 (max)	

113	800	288	37.504		Room 13	*7.50	Bowl		23.6 (rim); 13 (height)	
114					Room 13	*7.50	Bowl	Rim and handle	26 (rim)	Orange brown self-slip, red wash on the rim and shoulder. Light catination ending to everted rim. Horizontal loop handle
115	798	288	37.953	65	Room 13	*7.50	Bowl		26.5 (rim); 10.3 (height)	
116	801		37.947	66	Room 13	*7.50	Bowl		20 (rim); 6.8 (height)	
117					Room 13	*7.50	Bowl	Body fragment		Fine fabric, pale brown self-slip. Sharp carination. Group of diagonal lines on shoulder.
118	792	287	38.1740	1	Room 13	*7.50	Bowl - small		11.3 (rim); 4.7 (height); 3 (base)	
119	778	287			Room 17	*7.50	Bowl - small		13.2 (rim); 6.1 (base)	
120			37.934	84	Room 13	*7.50	Bowl - small		13.3 (rim); 6.4 (height); 4.1 (base)	

121					Room 13	*7.50	Cup - large	Rim and upper body	14 (rim)	Reddish fabric, orange-brown slipped? and smoothed. Vertical shoulder with slightly thickened, simple rim. Trace of a vertical handle.
122	845	296	38.148	67	Room 13	*7.50	Pitcher		18.1 (max); 27.2 (height)	
123	846	296			Room 17	*7.50	Pitcher - small		7 (max); 9.9 (height)	
124	884	371	36.1205	68	Room 13	*7.50	Storage Jar		34 (max); 17 (rim); 33.2 (base)	
125					Room 13	*7.71	Bowl	Rim, handle and upper body	19.5 (rim)	Carinated bowl with vertical shoulder and heavily everted rim. 3 grooves on shoulder. Horizontal loop handle on carination.

126				22	*7.30	Bowl	Rim and upper body	25 (rim)	Reddish brown self slip. Horizontal, broad rim.
127				22	*7.30	Bowl	Rim	12 (rim)	
128				31 22	*7.30	Bowl - small		4 (base) 14.6 (rim); 5.3 (height); 4.5 (base)	
129				33 22	*7.30	Bowl - small			
130				36 22	*7.30	Cup		9 (rim)	
131				22	*7.30	Pitcher	Body fragment		
132	913	294	37.933	38 22	*7.50	Bottle		7.5 (max); 18 (height)	
133	810	289	37.678	30 22	*7.50	Bowl		27.4 (max); 8.2 (height)	
134	756		37.668	32 22	*7.50	Bowl - small		10.2 (max); 3.3 (height)	
135	839		37.632	34 22	*7.50	Cup		11.9 (max); 8.6 (height)	
136	840		37.669	35 22	*7.50	Cup		11.5 (max); 7.1 (height)	
137	858	369	37.493	37 22	*7.50	Pitcher - small		7 (max); 7.5 (height)	
138	868	297; 370	37.931	100 22	*7.50	Pitcher - teapot		18.8 (max); 21.6 (height)	

139	894	373	38.139	39	22	*7.50	Storgae Jar - large		45 (max); 39.6 (height)	
140				28	22	Room 22	Bowl		17 (rim); 6.1 (base)	
141				29	22	Room 22	Bowl		23.8 (rim); 9.7 (base)	
142	752				22	Room 22	Bowl		18 (rim); 5.4 (height)	
143	879	298; 373	37.939	83	N of 5	*7.00	Storage Jar		38 (max); 44.8 (height)	
144					5	*7.00-7.13	Bowl - large	Rim	36 (rim)	Reddish brown paste, orange-brown slip. Carinated bowl with slightly inverted shoulder and everted rim.
145				69	5	*7.00-7.13	Bowl - small		12.3 (max); 4.3 (height)	
146					5	*7.00-7.13	Cup	Rim and body fragment	9 (rim)	Orange-brown self-slip. Cup with a collar rim. Brown paint decoration, undefinable design.

<u>167</u>											Reddish paste with a pale brown slip and red wash on rim and handle. light carination just below a slightly flaring rim. Loop handle Handle on carination.
	147				N of 5	*7.10-7.45	Bowl	Rim and handle	ca. 22 (rim)		
	148				81	N of 5	*7.10-7.45	Jar	Body fragment		
	149				80	N of 5	*7.10-7.45	Storage Jar		13 (rim); 6.3 (height)	
	150				70	5	*7.36	Bowl			
	151					5	*7.36	Bowl - large		40 (rim)	
	152	1150	319		77	5	*7.36	Jar			
	153	893	300	37.445	78	5	*7.36	Jar		8.9 (max); 7 (height)	
	154					5	*7.36	Pitcher	Rim		Large trefoil pitcher with reddish-brown self-slip. Slightly everted and thickened rim.
	155				79	N of 5	*7.39	Bowl		7.2 (base)	

									9.6 (rim); 4.5 (height); 3.4 (base)	
	156	767	294; 368	38.184	78	N of 5	*7.39	Bowl - small		
	157				82	N of 5	*7.39	Jar		
	158					N of 5	*7.39	Storage Jar	Base	5.8 (base)
										Light caly ware. Buff slipped and burnished. Disc base
168	159					N of 5	*7.39	Bowl	Body fragment	
	160	916	294	37.671		5	*8.00	Bottle		9.35 (max); 10.9 (height)
	161	952		38.211	116	40	*10.00	Bowl - small		11.4 (max); 3.6 (height)
	162	1055	310	38.729	120	40	*10.00	Cauldron		58 (max); 49.5 (rim); 44.5 (height)
	163	30	443			40	*10.00	Hearthguard		

164					40	*10.00	Jar - side spouted	Rim and upper body Base and lower body	10.5 (rim); 6.5 (base)	Yellowish paste with orange- reddish slip inside. Vertical neck with a simple rim. Disc base. Basket? Handle attachment on the rim.
165					40	*10.00	Jar/Pitcher		7.2 (base)	Self-slipped buff ware. Disc base.
166	1067		38.885	121	40	*10.00	Pan		19.3 (rim)	
167					40	*10.00	Pitcher			
168	1023	307	38.561	117	40	*10.00	Pitcher		16.3 (max); 23.6 (height)	
169	1077	313; 380	38.878	118	40	*10.00	Pitcher		26 (max); 19 (height)	
170	1032	307	38.888	124	40	*10.00	Pitcher		16.8 (max); 23 (height)	
171	1033	307	T48S.106 A	125	40	*10.00	Pitcher		18 (max); 28.5 (height)	
172				126	40	*10.00	Pitcher	Body fragment		

173					40	*10.00	Pitcher	Body fragment		
174	1029	307	38.1285	119	40	*10.00	Pitcher - small		10.7 (max); 15.3 (height)	
175					40	*10.00	Storage Jar	Handle and body		Globular body with a flaring neck and horizontal handle
176					40	*10.00	Storage Jar	Base and lower body	8.5 (base)	Lightly burnished buff ware. Ring base
177				132		*10.00	Storage Jar	Body fragment		
178				114	40	*10.45-10.54	Bowl - small		9.4 (rim); 3.9 (height); 2.7 (base)	

171	179	40	*10.45- 10.54	Cup - large	Rim and handle	15 (rim)	Pale brown self-slip, pattern burnished and smoothed. Globular body with a thickened and slightly everted rim. Furrowed, vertical, handle from rim to the maximum diameter in the body.

172	180					40	*10.45-10.54	Pitcher	Rim and neck	Buff ware. Bifoil-mouh pitcher with a simple rim and trace of handled from rim to shoulder. One horizontal line on lower neck, 4 horizontal lines below spout and 3 lines along the spout on both sides. Dashes on the rim. Dashes on the handle.
	181				115	40	*10.45-10.54	Storage Jar	Body fragment	
	182	1042	310	38.593	127	40	*10.45-10.54	Storage Jar	32.8 (max); 28.8 (height)	
	183				128	40	*9.00	Bowl - small	12 (rim)	

173	184					40	*9.00	Jar - with pedestal foot	Base fragment	6.5 (base)	Pale brown fabric with reddish slip. Hollow pedestal base slightly flaring to the bottom.
	185					40	*9.00	Pitcher	Body fragment		
	186				129	40	*9.00	Storage Jar			
	187				130	40	*9.00	Storage Jar			
	188	984	378	38.574	123	40	Room 40	Bowl		23 (max); 9.4 (height)	
	189	973	302	38.549	122	40	Room 40	Bowl		18.7 (max) X6.8 (height)	
	190					41	Room 41 floor	Bowl	Rim	26 (rim)	orange-brown self-slip. Plain? Ware bowl with sharp carination and simple rim.
	191	969	304	38.1812	135	41	Room 41 floor	Bowl - large		29.9 (max)	
	192				136	41	Room 41 floor	Bowl - small		14 (rim)	

								Handmade. Partially grayish because of burning. At least 2 incised dotted horizontal lines.
	199		41	Room 41 floor	Storage Jar	Body fragment		
	200	137	41	Room 41 floor	Storage Jar	Rim and upper body	29 (rim)	
	201	138	41	Room 41 floor	Storage Jar		28 (rim)	
175	202	139	41	Room 41 floor	Storage Jar	Base and lower body	11 (base)	
	203	140	41	Room 41 floor	Storage Jar	Body Frag and upper body		
	204		41	Room 41 floor	Storage Jar	Body fragment		orange-brown fabric.
	205		41	Room 41 floor	Storage Jar	Base	12.5 (base)	Orange-brown self-slip. Ring base of a large jar.

206	41	Room 41 floor	Storage Jar	Handle		Buff self-slipped and wet smoothed. Band sectioned and slightly channelled.
207	41	Room 41 floor	Storage Jar	Rim and upper body	12 (rim)	Pale brown self- slip and wet smoothed. Globular body with a simple collar rim.
208	5 (A.II)	*6.15- 6.41, base of hearth	Bowl	Rim	19 (rim)	Orange-brown self-slip, smoothed. Bowl with a incuving simple rim with a horn-like boss on it.
209	5 (A.II)	*6.15- 6.41, base of hearth	Bowl - small	Body fragment		Orange-brown self-slip, smoothed. Pntd decoration; dotted 'butterfly' design bounded by double lines below.

210				5 (A.II)	*6.15- 6.41, base of hearth	Bowl - small	Base	3.3 (base)	Pedestal base
211	905	291		181 5 (A.II)	*6.15- 6.41, base of hearth	Cup	Body fragment		
212				279 5 (A.II)	*6.40	Pitcher	Body fragment		from A.III
213				299 5 (A.II)	*6.40	Storage Jar	Rim	18 (rim)	from A.III
214	769	368 (A-B profiles)		183 5 (A.II)	*6.60	Bowl - small	Body fragment	12.1 (rim); 4.5 (height)	
215	1035	309		182 5 (A.II)	*6.60	Pitcher	Spout		
216				261 5 (A.II)	*7.00	Bowl	Rim	23 (rim)	from A.III
217				269 5 (A.II)	*7.00	Bowl - small	Base	3.2 (base)	from A.III
218				280 5 (A.II)	*7.00	Pitcher - small	Body fragment		from A.III
219				286 5 (A.II)	*7.00	Storage Jar	Body fragment		from A.III

220				287	5 (A.II)	*7.00	Storage Jar	Body fragment		from A.III
221				285	5 (A.II)	*7.00	Storage Jar	Body fragment		from A.III
222					W of 5 (A.II)	*7.46	Bowl	Rim and upper body	26 (rim)	Reddish-brown slip. Bowl with light carination and thickened rim
223					W of 5 (A.II)	*7.46	Jar	Body fragment		Jar neck with groove decoration
224	901	293		74	W of 5 (A.II)	*7.46	Pitcher	Body fragment		from A.I
225				72	W of 5 (A.II)	*7.46	Storage jar	Rim	19 (rim)	from A.I
226				73	W of 5 (A.II)	*7.46	Storage jar	Rim	40 (rim)	from A.I
227				75	W of 5 (A.II)	*7.80	Pitcher	Rim	25 (max); 32 (height)	from A.I
228	887	374	36.676	76	W of 5 (A.II)	*7.80	Storage Jar	Rim and body fragment	26 (max); 29.5 (height)	
229		37.708	191		6		Pitcher - small	Body fragment		from A.III

230	7	*7.00	Storage Jar	Rim	46 (rim)	Orange-brown self-slip with reddish wash. Flaring neck ending to slightly everted rim.
231	7	*6.60	Storage Jar	Rim	36 (rim)	Orange-brown paste with pale brown slip. Hole-mouth? Jar with sharp carination. Lug handle on carination.
232	7	*6.60	Bowl - large	Rim	34 (rim)	Orange-brown self-slip. Inverted rim

180	233		7	*6.70	Bowl - small	Rim and upper body	14 (rim)	Orange-brown self-slip. Short carination below the rim. Painted decoration; alternating groups of single line and 4 lines radiating on exterior, single bands radiating from center on interior, and dashes on rim.
	234		7	Room 7	Pitcher	Handle		Light brown paste with reddish wash. Slightly twisted handle fragment.
	235	268	7	*6.80	Bowl	Body fragment		

236	9	Room 9	Cup	Handle and body fragment		Buff ware. Vertical handle from everted rim to mid-body. Painted decoration; dashes on the rim and groups of vertical lines in between two horizontal bands.
237	9	*6.30	Jar/Pitcher	Body fragment		Buff ware. Small sherd with 2 brown lines.
238	10	*6.80 - pebble paving	Bowl	Rim and upper body	26 (rim)	
239	10	*6.80 - pebble paving	Bowl	Rim	17.5 (rim)	Pale brown paste with red thin slip. Everted rim. Light carinationa and at least one mammiform boss decoration on carination.

	240		10	*6.80 - pebble paving	Bowl	Rim		Red burnished ware. Rounded shoulder with collar rim.
	241	193	10	*6.80 - pebble paving	Bowl	Body fragment		
182	242	196	10	*6.80 - pebble paving	Bowl	Rim	24 (rim)	
	243		10	*6.80 - pebble paving	Bowl	Rim and handle		Red burnished ware. Short carination below everted rim. Horizontal handle below on the carination.
	244		10	*6.80 - pebble paving	Bowl - small	Base	3.85 (base)	pedestal base

245			194	10	*6.80 - pebble paving	Bowl - small	Rim	13 (rim)	
246	786	38.1739	195	10	*6.50	Bowl - small		10X5.4X4(base)	
247			229	10	*6.50	Cup	Body fragment		
248				10	*6.50	Pitcher	Body fragment		Orange brown self-slip. Painted decoration; hatched triangles bounded by a horizontal band underneath.
249				10	*6.50	Pitcher	Body fragment		Pale brown paste. Painted decoration; two straight and one curved lines above.
250				10	*6.50	Pitcher	Body fragment		orange self- slipped. Painted decoration; brown line over a plastic band.

251					10	*6.50	Storage Jar	Rim	22 (rim)	Light reddish-brown self-slip. Slightly flaring neck with slightly thickened rim. Painted decoration: A band below and dashes on the rim.
252	914	37.444	190		11	*7.03 - pre-R11	Bottle	Body fragment		
253			185		11	*6.60	Bowl		22 (rim); 7.1 (height); 5.5 (base)	
254			184		11	*6.50	Bowl		19 (rim); 6.3 (height); 5.5 (base)	
255	767	294; 368			11	*7.03 - pre-R11	Bowl - small	Base and upper body	9.6 (rim); 4.5 (height); 3.4 (base)	
256	769	368	38.195	183	11	*6.50	Bowl - small	Rim	12.1 (rim)	
257			186		11	*7.03 - pre-R11	Cup	Rim	14 (rim)	

185	258		11	*7.03 - pre- R11	Pitcher	Body fragment		Orange-brown self-slip. Painted decoration: alternating 'ladder' and solid 'butterfly' designs, bounded by 2 horizontal lines that run along incisions.
	259	189	11	*6.50	Pitcher	Body fragment		
	260		11	*6.30- 6.40	Pitcher	Handle		Orange-brown slip. Painted Tree pattern on it.
	261		11	*7.03 - pre- R11	Storage Jar	Base		Buff ware, self- slipped. Disc base.
	262		11	*6.50	Storage Jar	Rim	10 (rim)	Light red ware, pink slipped. Hole-mouth jar with a simple rim. Light groove below rim.
	263	187	11	*6.30	Storage Jar	Body fragment		
	264	188	11	*6.30	Storage Jar	Body fragment		

265			Granary	*6.50 floor	Storage Jar	Rim	25 (rim)	Reddish paste, pale brown slip. Neck flaring to a simple rim
266			Jar/Pitcher	Granary	*6.50 floor	Storage Jar	Handle and body	Buff slipped light clay. globular/ovoid body. Loop handle w slight depression in the middle.
267			Granary	*6.50 floor	Storage Jar	Rim	35 (rim)	Orange brown ware with reddish slip. Thickened rim with groove below the rim.
268			Granary	*6.50 floor	Jar	Rim	13 (rim)	Self-slipped light orange brown ware. Squat body. Rounded carination and groove just above the carination. Neck flaring to a simple rim.
269	1002	306	Granary	*6.50 floor	Cup - large	Body fragment		

	270		Granary	*6.50 floor	Storage Jar	Rim and upper body	28 (rim)	
	271		Granary	*6.50 floor	Jar - small	Body fragment 1/4 of body		
	272	175	Granary	*6.50 floor	Bowl - small	body preserved	12 (rim); 4.3 (height)	
	273	178	Granary	*6.50 floor	Storage Jar	Body fragment		
187	274		Granary	*6.50 floor, E of Int 37/7	Bowl	Base	10 (base)	
	275		Granary	*6.50 floor, E of Int 37/7	Bowl - small	Rim		Orange-brown slip. Rounded carination,inverted shoulder, everted rim. Painted decoration: Cross- hatched hourglass .

276	Granary	*6.50 floor, E of Int 37/7	Bowl - small	Body fragment		Painted decoration : frgment of geometric designs filled with dots.
277	Granary	*6.50 floor, E of Int 37/7	Jar	Body fragment		Self-slipped buff ware. Two parallel grooves on body. Painted decoration: Crudely executed cross-hatched triangles above thick band running over the grooves.
278	Granary	*6.50 floor, E of Int 37/7	Jar	Body fragment		
279	Granary	*6.50 floor, E of Int 37/7	Jar/Pitcher	Base	10 (base)	Red burnished ware. Ring based jar.

288	849	296; 369	37.293		Granary	*6.98-6.81 floor	Pitcher - small	Complete		Handmade. Miniature bifoil-mouth pitcher. Sreading body with crudely flattened base.Handle from mouth to carination.
289				159	Granary	*6.98-6.81 floor	Pitcher - teapot	Body fragment		
290	869	297	37.442	160	Granary	*6.98-6.81 floor	Pitcher - teapot	Body fragment		
291					Granary	*6.98-6.81 floor	Storage Jar	Rim and upper body	21 (rim)	
292				170	Granary	*6.98-6.81 floor	Storage Jar	Body fragment		
293				173	Granary	*6.98-6.81 floor	Storage Jar	Base	11.4 (base)	

294					Granary	*6.98- 6.81 floor	Storage Jar	Rim	22 (rim)	Self-slipped light grey ware. Wet smoothed. Flaring neck to a simple rim with a grooved at its tip.
295					Granary	*6.98- 6.81 floor	Storage Jar	Rim and body fragment		Probably vertical neck with thickened and pronounced rim. Incised decoration: fragment of a curved line and fragments of 7 thinner wavy lines next to it.
296					Granary	*6.98- 6.81 floor	Storage Jar	Body fragment		Handmade. Light orange-brown slip. Incised decoration.
297	807	290; 367	37.441	149	Granary	*6.98- 6.81 floor	Bowl	Base	5.7 (base)	
298	794		37.448	147	Granary	*6.98- 6.81 floor	Bowl	2/5 of body preserved	18 (rim); 5.8 (height)	

299	808		37.501	148	Granary	*6.98- 6.81 floor	Bowl	Small pieces missing	20.7 9rim); 7.5 (height); 5.8 (base)	Horizontal broad rim with short carination and horizontal handle.
300	816		37.450	150	Granary	*6.98- 6.81 floor	Bowl	Rim and upper body	18 (rim); 6 (base)	
301			37.440	152	Granary	*6.98- 6.81 floor	Bowl	Rim and Upper body	24.2 (rim); 6.9 (base)	
302	785	287	37.436	145	Granary	*6.98- 6.81 floor	Bowl - small	1/2 preserved	13 (rim); 6.6 (height)	
303	793	287	37.435		Granary	*6.98- 6.81 floor	Bowl - small	Body fragment		
304	834	369	37.684	154	Granary	*6.98- 6.81 floor	Cup	Body fragment	6.3 (rim); 4 (height)	
305	898	372	37.430	171	Granary	*6.98- 6.81 floor	Jar		12.1 (max)	
306	871	297; 370	37.427	156	Granary	*6.98- 6.81 floor	Pitcher - teapot		12.7 (max); 9.8 (height)	

307	872	297; 370	37.428	157	Granary	*6.98- 6.81 floor	Pitcher - teapot		13 (max); 10.9 (height)	
308	873		37.429	158	Granary	*6.98- 6.81 floor	Pitcher - teapot		12.2 (max); 9.6 (height)	
309	889	311	37.502	169	Granary	*6.98- 6.81 floor	Storage Jar		16.6 (max); 18.8 (height)	
310	886	371	37.938	172	Granary	*6.98- 6.81 floor	Storage Jar		41 (max); 31 (rim); 43.6 (height)	
311	888	374	37.962	168	Granary	*6.98- 6.81 floor	Storage Jar		28.2 (max); 33 (height)	
312	824	292		153	Granary	*6.98- 6.81 floor	Bowl	Body fragment		
313			38.753	151	Granary	*6.98- 6.81 floor	Bowl	Rim and upper body	29.5 (rim); 10.5 (height)	Similar to #942 but not consisting of 3 seperate parts. Single piece twisted.
314					Granary	*6.98- 6.81 floor	Bowl - large	Rim	30 (rim)	Orange-brown self-slip. Slight carination below slightly thickened rim.

315				Granary	*6.98- 6.81 floor	Bowl - large	Rim	33 (rim)	Reddish yellow self-slipped. Slight carination below slightly thickened rim.
316				Granary	*6.98- 6.81 floor	Bowl - small	Base	4.9 (base)	Pale brown self-slipped. Low foot.
317				Granary	*6.98- 6.81 floor	Bowl - small	Base	4.1 (base)	Reddish brown slip. Pedestal base
318				Granary	*6.98- 6.81 floor	Jar	Rim and upper body	15 (rim)	Brown paste with buff slip. Globular body, ending w slightly thickened collar rim. Dashes on the rim, band just below the rim. Butterfly designs between two? Horizontal bands..
319	919	Similar to #659	37.954	174 Granary	*6.98- 6.81 floor	Lid	Complete	8.8 (max); 3.6 (height)	

320					Granary	*6.98- 6.81 floor	Pitcher	Handle		Red slipped buff ware. Twisted handle fragment
321					Granary	*6.98- 6.81 floor	Pitcher	Handle		Reddish brown fabric with orange-brown slip. Round handle from mouth to shoulder?
322	866	295	38.1409	164	Granary	*6.98- 6.81 floor	Pitcher	Rim and upper body	26.5 (max)	
323					Granary	*6.98- 6.81 floor	Storage Jar	Rim and body fragment	22 (rim)	Handmade? Orange self-slip. Globular? Body with flaring simple rim and horizontal handle tilted up.
324	925	299	T48S.54	207	Granary	*6.98- 6.81 floor	Storage jar	Rim and upper body	25 (max); 19 (height)	"Compressed spherical body; everted rim with exterior bevel; traces of lunate shaped grips at maximum diameter."

325					Granary	*6.98-6.81 floor	Storage Jar	Body fragment	Self-slipped buff ware. At least 4 painted horizontal curvilinear grooves.
326					Granary	*6.98-6.81 floor	Storage Jar	Body fragment	Mottled from burning. Two grooved lines on carination.
327	833	294	37.294	155	Granary	*6.98-6.81 floor, cache of small vessels	Cache - Cup	Complete	6.1 (rim); 4 (height)
328	847	296	37.921	161	Granary	*6.98-6.81 floor, cache of small vessels	Cache - Pitcher - small	Complete	5.3 (max); 7.9 (height)

							*6.98- 6.81 floor, cache of small vessels	Cache - Pitcher - small	Complete	5.9 (max); 8.9 (height)
197	329	848	296; 369	37.292	162	Granary				
							*6.98- 6.81 floor, cache of small vessels	Cache - Pitcher - small	Complete	6.8 (max); 9.4 (height)
	330	849	296; 369	37.293	163	Granary				
							*6.98- 6.81 floor, cache of small vessels	Pitcher - small		8.5 (max); 8.6 (height)
	331	864	296	37.431	166	Granary				

332			Granary	*7.00, below big hearth	Storage Jar	Body fragment	Reddish brown fabric with orange- brown slip. Incised decoration: 2 lines crossing each other perpendicularly.
333	167		Granary	*7.00, below big hearth	Storage Jar	Body fragment	
334			Granary	*7.00, below big hearth	Jar	Body fragment	
335			Granary	*7.00, below big hearth	Bowl	Rim	Orange-brown self-slip. Carinated bowl with concave shoulder and thickened rim.
						26.5 (rim)	

336	176	Granary	*7.00, below big hearth	Bowl	Base	3 (base)
337	179	Granary	*7.00, below big hearth	Storage Jar	Body fragment	
338	180	Granary	*7.00, below big hearth	Storage Jar	Rim and upper body	40 (rim)

<u>200</u>	339					20	*8.09	Bowl	Rim and upper body	18 (rim)	Orange brown self-slip. Carinated bowl with rim thickened and bevel on exterior. Painted decoration: Dashes on rim and lines on shoulder.
	340	766	286	38.157	240	20	*8.09	Bowl - small	Rim	13 (rim)	Painted decoration: Alternating black and red lines
	341					20	*8.09	Pitcher	Body fragment		yellowish brown slip. Bichrome pain decoration: Brown line in between two blackish wavy lines.
	342				241	20	*8.09	Pitcher - small	Body fragment		
	343				243	20	*8.09	Storage Jar	Rim	27 (rim)	
	344				242	20	*8.09	Storage Jar	Rim	28 (rim)	

345	915	294	38.163	238	20	*8.28- 8.33	Bottle	Body fragment	8(max)X8.5(pr)	
346					20	*8.56	Bowl	Rim and upper body	25 (rim)	Broad rim with short carination and horizontal handle.
347				237	20	*8.56	Bowl	Body fragment		
348					20	*8.56	Storage Jar	Body fragment		Reddish brown paste. Painted decoration: One horizontal fragment of a broad wavy line.
349					20	*8.56	Storage Jar	Body fragment		Yellowish brown slip. Reddish- brown thick wavy line.
350	755	286	38.106	236	20	Room 20	Lid		10.8 (rim); 3 (height)	
351					20	Room 20	Storage Jar	Body fragment		Light orange brown self-slip. Globular body, short neck, heavily everted and squared rim, lunate handle.

352						23	A611-R23 inside	Bowl	Rim and upper body	28 (rim)	Orange-brown fabric. Carinated bowl with thickened and undercut rim. Painted decoration: Groups of diagonal lines on shoulder.
353	823	288	38.2354	245	23		A611-R23 inside	Bowl - large	1/2 of body and the whole base	32 (max); 12.6 (height)	
354					23		A611-R23 inside	Pitcher	Body fragment		Self-slipped buff ware. Painted decoration: Horizontal dashes.
355					23		A611-R23 inside	Storage Jar	Base	12 (base)	Pale brown fabric with orange- reddish slip. Ring base
356				247	23		A611-R23 inside	storage jar	Rim and upper body	33 (rim)	

<u>203</u>	357			248	23	A611-R23 inside	storage jar	Rim and upper body	39 (rim)	
	358				23	A611-R23 inside	Storage Jar	Rim and upper body	20 (rim)	Traces if burning. Reddish fabric. Flaring simple rim.
	359			246	23	A611-R23 inside	Storage Jar	Rim	26 (rim)	
	360	970	302,376	36.1026	255	PR	*5.41-5.96 floor	Bowl	Rim	17.8 (rim)
	361	1005	378	36.505	276	PR	*5.61 floor	Jug	Complete	11.1 (rim); 10.4 (height)
	362	1000	378	36.611	275	PR	*5.67-99 floor	Cup	Completw Rim and upper body	8 (rim); 4 (height)
	363				273	PR	*5.74 floor	Bowl - large		35 (rim)

364			PR	*5.80 - 5.99 floors	Bowl - small	Rim	12 (rim)	Self-slipped, reddish-buff paste. Vertical shoulder ending with thickened and slightly everted rim. Groups of 5, inclined lines form zig-zag in between two horizonral band on the shoulder. Dashes on the rim. Brown paint
365		259	PR	*5.80 - 5.99 floors	Bowl - small	Rim	10 (rim)	
366			PR	*5.80 - 5.99 floors	Jar	Base fragment		Hollow pedestal base with ridge close to bottom.
367		274	PR	*5.80 - 5.99 floors	Pan	1/3 preserved	13 (rim); 4.1 (height); 12 (base)	

368				284	PR	*5.80 - 5.99 floors	Storage Jar	Body fragment		
369	957	376	36.603	254	PR	*5.80 floor	Bowl	Rim	16.4 (rim); 6.2 (height)	
370	1020		36.604	282	PR	*5.80 floor	Pitcher - small	Rim Rimm and upper bosy	10.5 (max); 13.4 (height)	
371				258	PR	*5.99 floor	Bowl		19 (rim)	
372					PR	*5.99 floor	Bowl	Rim and handle fragment	22 (rim)	Reddish-brown burnished carinated bowl with one(?) horizontal handle
373				265	PR	*5.99 floor	Bowl - small	Rim	14 (rim)	

374	PR	*5.99 floor	Bowl - small	Rim Base and lower body fragment	7.5 (rim)	Tagged as "Amuq-Cilician" Rim and lower body of a small bowl. Self-slipped reddish-buff paste. Vertical shoulder with sharp carination and everted rim. Groups of 4, inclined lines form zig-zag in between two horizonral band on the shoulder. Brown paint
375	PR	*5.99 floor	Bowl - small		4.2 (base)	Yellowish-brown fabric. Pedestal base.

376					PR	*5.99 floor	Bowl - small	Rim	6 (rim)	Self-slipped orange-brown fabric. Vertical shoulder with thickened rim. Painted decoration: dotted 'butterfly' designs bounded by two horizontal lines and separated by groups of 3 vertical lines.
377					PR	*5.99 floor	Pitcher	Body fragment		a fragment of wavy line. Dark brown paint.
378	904	291	37.1099	283	PR	*5.99 floor	Storage Jar	Body fragment Rim and upper body		
379				296	PR	*5.99 floor	Storage jar - large	Rim and upper body	42 (rim)	
380				267	PR	*6.09 floor	Bowl - large	body	39 (rim)	
381			38.194	250	PR	*6.09 floor	Bowl - small	ca. 1/3 preserved	11 (rim); 3.2 (height)	

382					PR	*6.09 floor	Pitcher	Body fragment		Wavy line below two horizontal lines. Dark paint
383	1017	306	38.198	278	PR	*6.09 floor	Pitcher	ca. 1/3 preserved	17.1 (max); 32.4 (height)	
384				298	PR	*6.09 floor	Storage jar	Rim	18 (rim)	
385					PR	N of PR - *5.80 floor	Cup	Rim and upper body fragment	7 (rim)	Small cup with a slightly flaring simple rim and vertical handle
386				295	PR	N of PR - *5.80 floor	Storage jar	Base	7.4 (base)	
387					PR	N of PR - *5.80 floor	Storage jar	Rim	21 (rim)	Flaring neck with thickened rim
388	1058	312			PR	N of PR - *6.20 floor	Lid		15 (rm); 6.4 (height)	

389				PR	N of PR - *6.20 floor	Pitcher	Body fragment		Painted pitcher. Cross-hatched triangles between two horizontal lines. Tree pattern along and below the handle.
390	1009	309		PR	N of PR - *6.20 floor	Pitcher	Body fragment	20.3 (rim); 32.7 (height)	
391				PR	N of PR - *6.20 floor	Pitcher - small	Body fragment		Painted pitcher. Cross-hatched triangles
392			291	PR	N of PR - *6.20 floor	Storage jar	Body fragment		
393			292	PR	N of PR - *6.20 floor	Storage jar	Body fragment		
394	899a	298,374		PR	N of PR - *6.20 floor	Storage jar	Rim and upper body	15 (rim); 30 (height)	

395					PR	N of PR - *6.20 floor	Storage Jar	Body fragment		Painted jar. Wavy line between horizontal lines in the neck
396	1040	382			PR	N of PR - *6.20 floor	Storage Jar	Rim and upper bosy	37 (rim); 33 (height)	
397	1082	313,380		272	PR	N of PR - Ash pit	Bowl	Rim and upper body	29 (rim)	
398	1084	313,380		293	PR	N of PR - Ash pit	Storage Jar	Rim and upper body	30 (rim)	
399				257	PR	Pithos Room	Bowl - small	Rim	15 (rim)	
400				263	PR	Pithos Room	Bowl - small	Base	4.3 (base)	
401		38.183		277	E of PR	*6.27 floor	Beaker		9.2 (rim); 11.2 (height); 6 (base)	

402			266	E of PR	*6.27 floor	Bowl		20 (rim); 5.2 (height); 6 (base)
403			252	E of PR	*6.27 floor	Bowl	Rim	19 (rim)
404		36.1052	253	E of PR	*5.92 floor	Bowl - small	Rim	10 (rim); 3.7 (height)
405		36.618	271	E of PR	*6.05 floor	Bowl - small	Rim	11.3 (rim); 6.8 (base)
406			264	E of PR	*6.27 floor	Bowl - small	Base	7 (base)
407		38.1367	249	E of PR	*6.05- 6.12 floor	Bowl - small		10.7 (rim); 4.1 (height); 3.7 (base)
408			260	E of PR	*6.05- 6.12 floor	Bowl - small	Rim and upper body	13 (rim)
409			251	E of PR	*6.27 floor	Bowl - small	Rim and upper body	11.8 (rim); 6.1 (height)
410			256	E of PR	*6.05- 6.12 floor	Bowl - small	Rim and upper body	15 (rim)
411			262	E of PR	*6.05- 6.12 floor	Bowl - small	Rim	11 (rim)
412	788	36.612	270	E of PR	E of PR	Bowl - small	Rim	11.4 (rim)

413				E of PR	*6.27 floor	Jar	Rim?		Poorly preserved rim fragment.
414				E of PR	*6.05- 6.12 floor	Pitcher	Handle		pntd handle frag with tree pattern
415	846	38.180	281	E of PR	E of PR	Pitcher - small	Handle missing	7 (rim); 9.9 (height)	
416				E of PR	*6.27 floor	Pitcher	Body fragment Rim and upper body		Painted pitcher. Cross-hatched triangles between lines
417			297	E of PR	*5.99	Storage jar		30 (rim)	
418				E of PR	*6.05- 6.12 floor	Storage jar	Body fragment		Jar with incised decoration
419			300	E of PR	E of PR	Storage jar			

LIST OF SMALL FINDS ORGANIZED BY LEVEL AND ROOM

MB I (=AI)

Room 21	*7.50	2 bronze awls		Room 14	*7.46	1 broze pin
		1 lead ring				1 spindle whorl
		1 bronze sharp pointed object				1 plain bead
		1 tang of a bronze spearhead				
		1 loom rest				
	*7.71	1 very large loom weight			*7.70	1 amulet
		A group of loom weights				
		1 lead wire				
		3 complete 1 half preserved spindle whorls				
	*7.85	1 sling stone		Room 5	*7.40	1 bronze pin
						1 obisidan
						arrowpoint
						1 whetstone
						1 stone chisel
Room 19	*7.50	1 spindle whorl			*7.50	2 spindle whorls
		1 stone bead				
Room 15	*7.60	A group of 13 loom weights			*7.50	Half preserved
		1 stone mold				stone ax
						1 plain clay object
						1 stone
						punder/poisher
	*7.50	1 bronze pin	1 stone polisher	Room 22	*7.33	1 Spindle whorl
		1 stone poulder	1 pottery stamp			
			A group of loom weights			
		1 quern and grinder				
	*8.00				*8.00	1 Mold

MB II
(=All)

Granary	*6.60	1 bronze earring 1 bronze pin 2 stone pounders
	*6.81- 6.96	13 spindle whorls 1 clay loom weight
Room 5	*6.44	2 bronze pins Bronze scraps 1 bronze ring Tang of a bronze blade 1 clay bead 2 spindle whorls
W of Room 5	*6.60	1 bronze flat ax 1 carnelian bead 1 red stone stamp

Room 6	*6.20	1 whetstone
	*6.50	pieces of lead rin
	*6.60	3 spindle whorls 1 knuckle bone
Room 7	*6.53- 6.70	2 bronze nails 2 spindle whorls
Room 9	*6.20	1 stone punder 1 whetstone

MB II
(=AIII)Pithos
Room*5.91-
5.99

Red stone bead

*6.09

2 loom weights

1 spindle whorl

N of
Pithos
Room

*6.20

1 bronze pin

2 loom weights

2 clay weights

12 spindle whorls

2 flint blades

East
Room

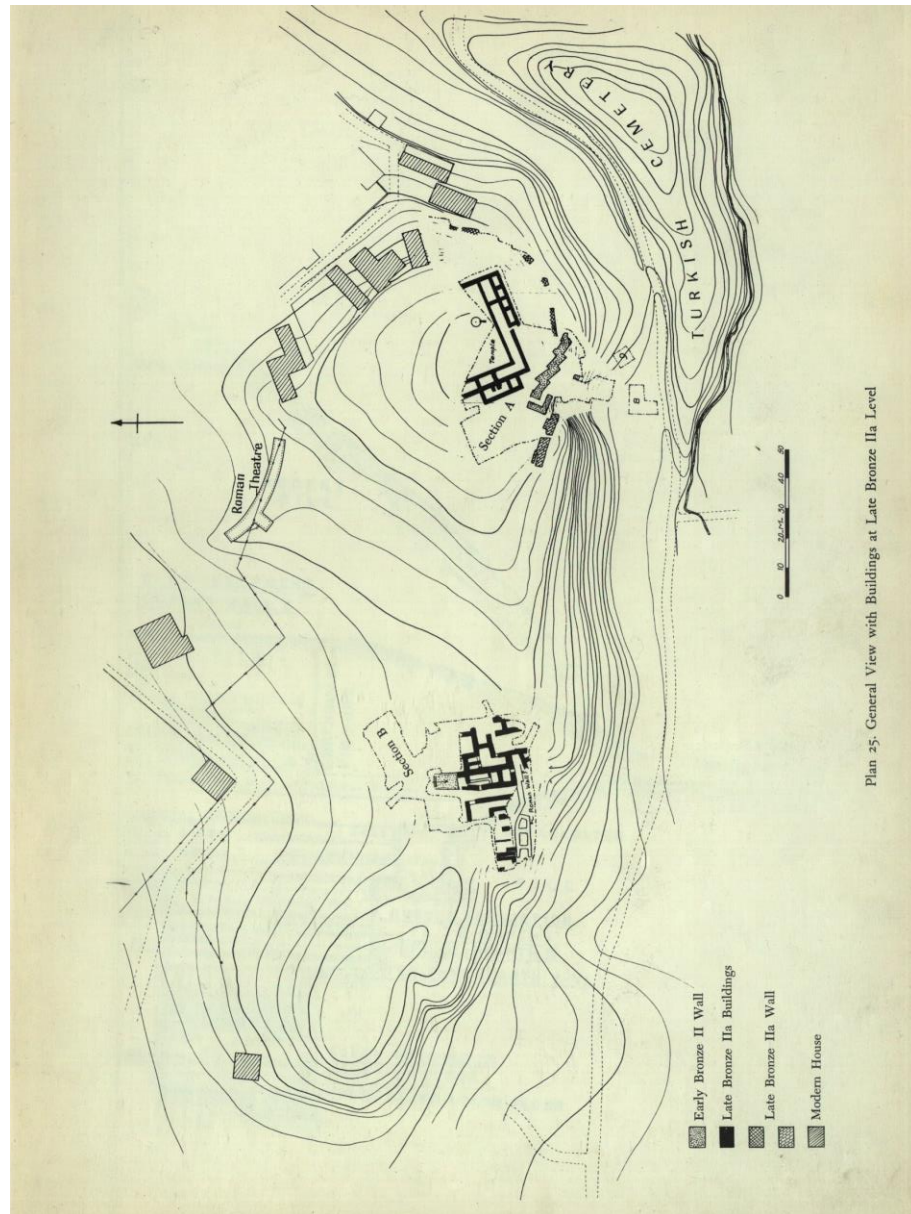
*6.03

1 stone weight
1 bone button*6.20-
6.2414 spindle whorls
2 square sectioned
bronze pins

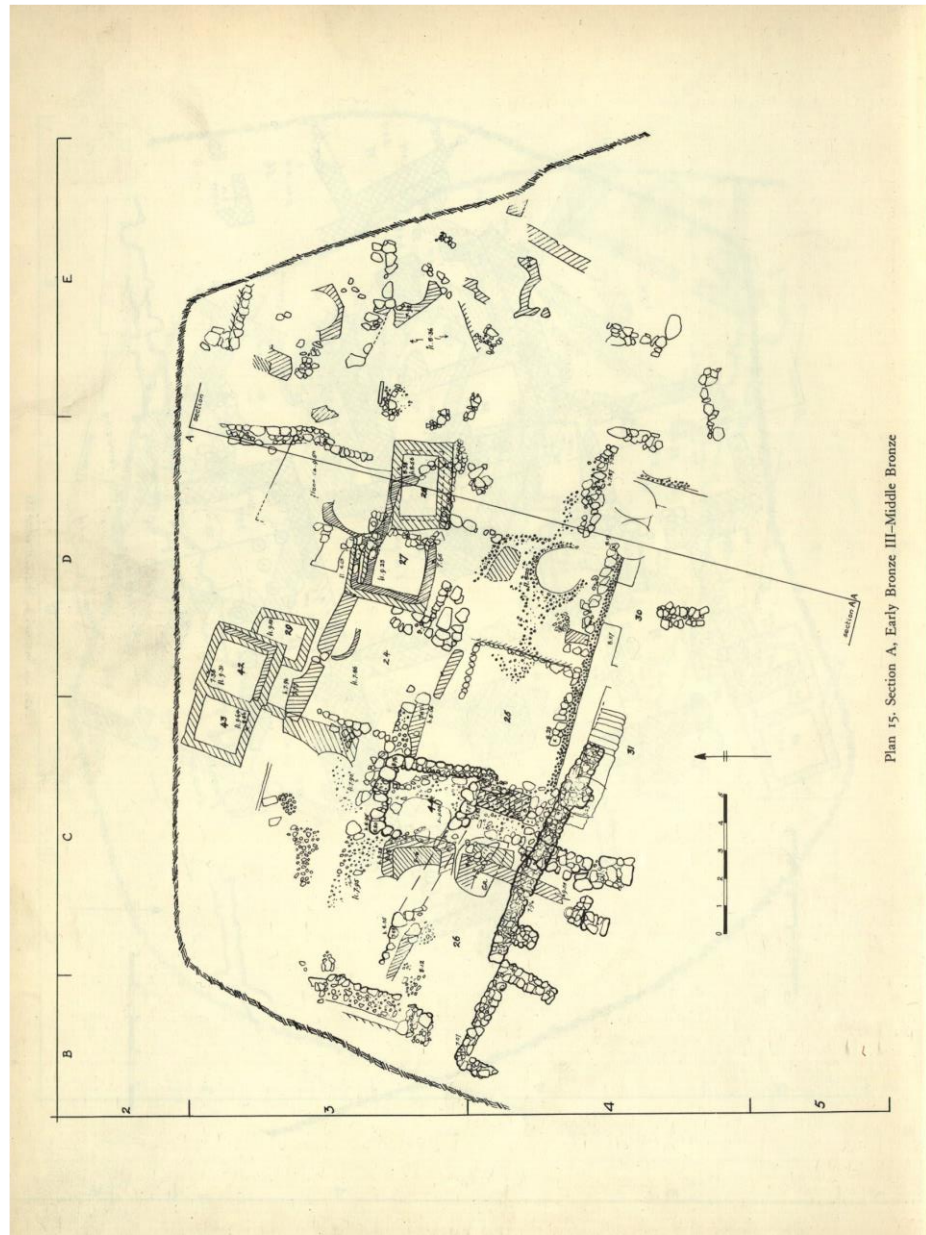
*6.27

1 bronze pin
1 sharp pitted
bronze object
20 spindle whorls
1 stone bead

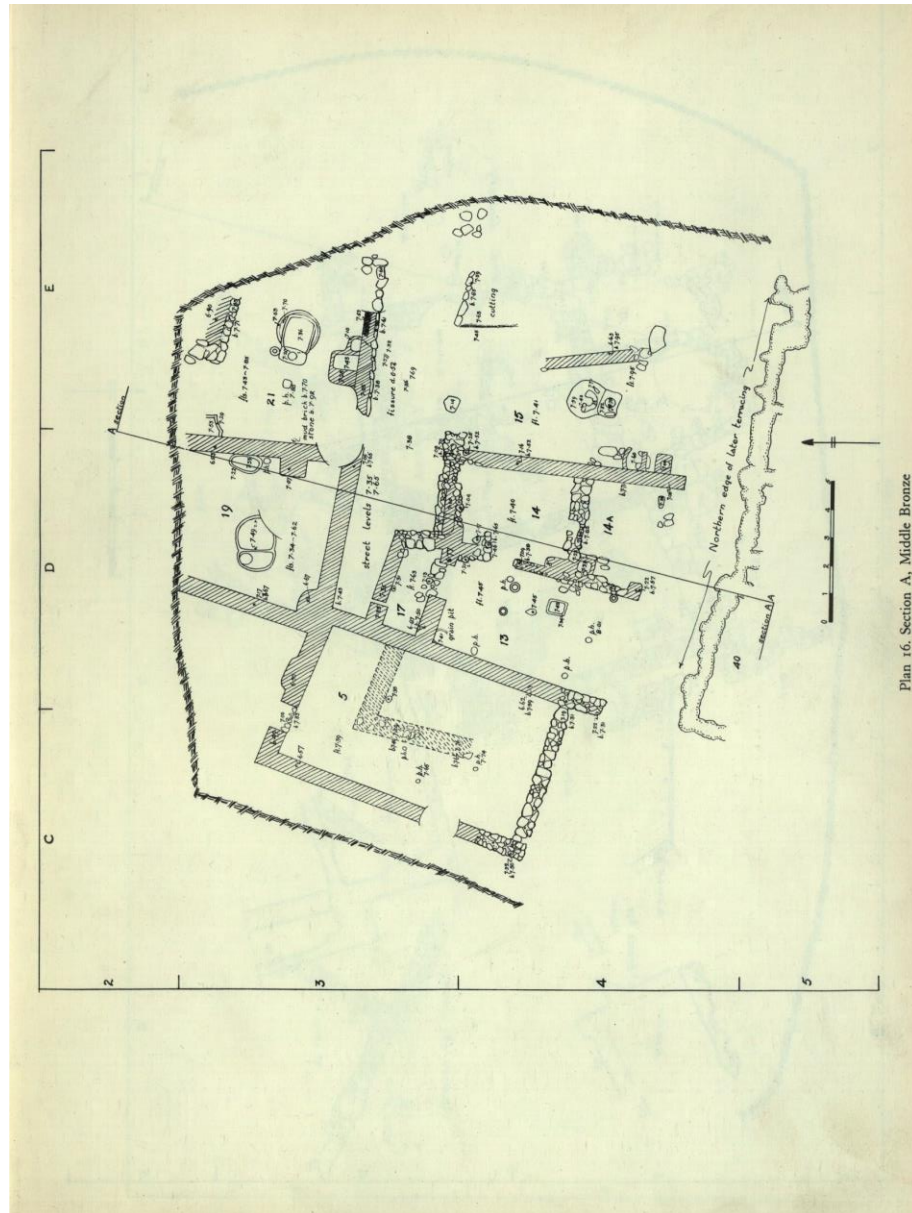
APPENDICES B: PLANS



1: Goldman (1956) Plan 25 – Tarsus-Gözlükule Mound Sections A and B

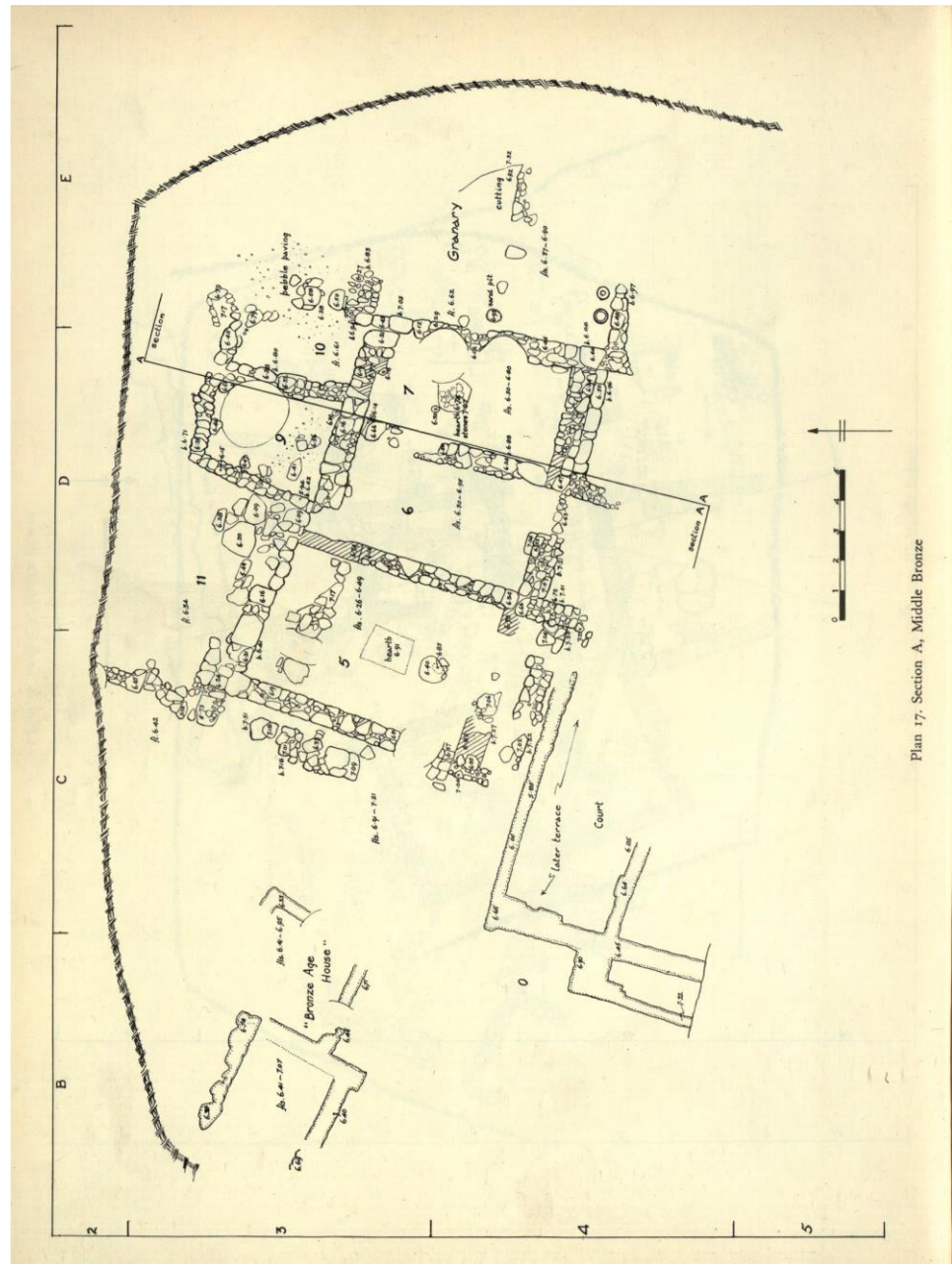


2: Goldman (1956) Plan 15 – The Transitional Period

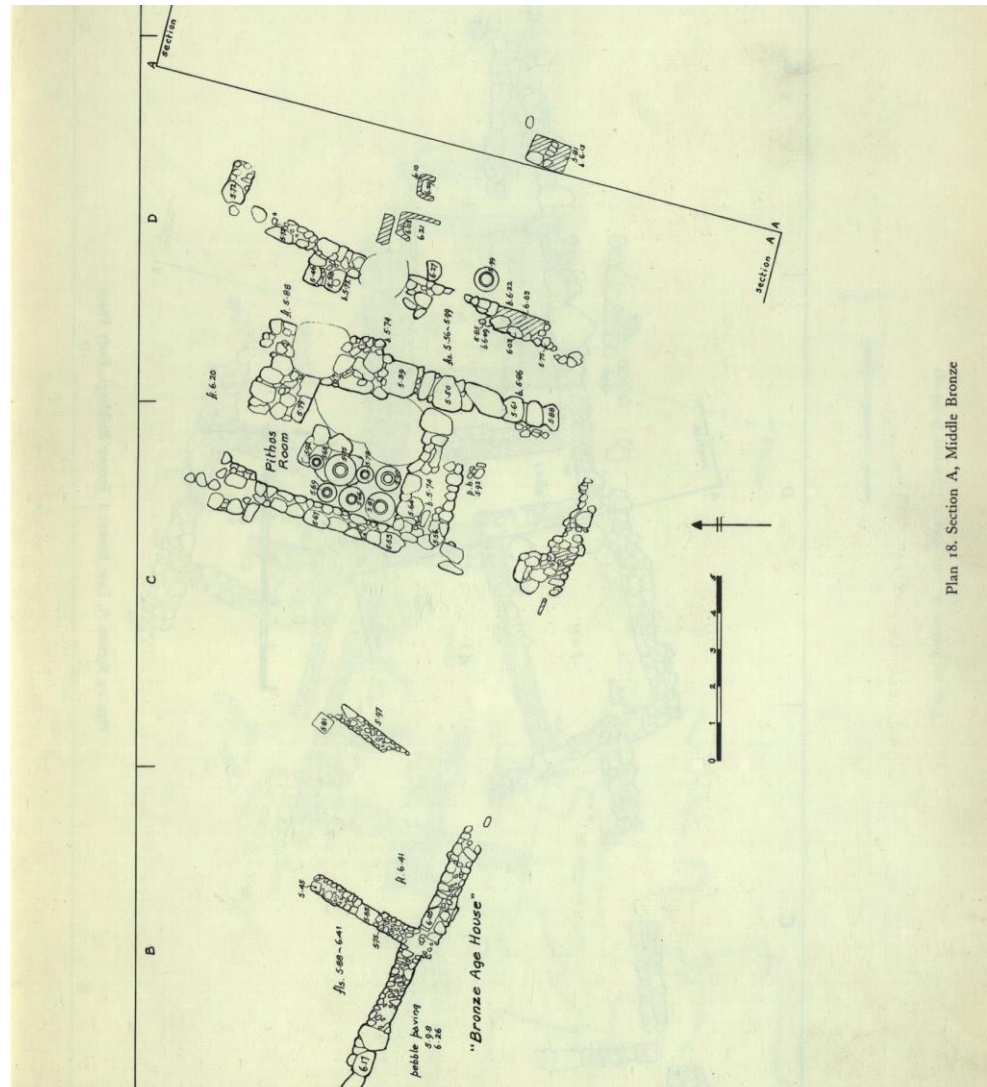


Plan 16, Section A, Middle Bronze

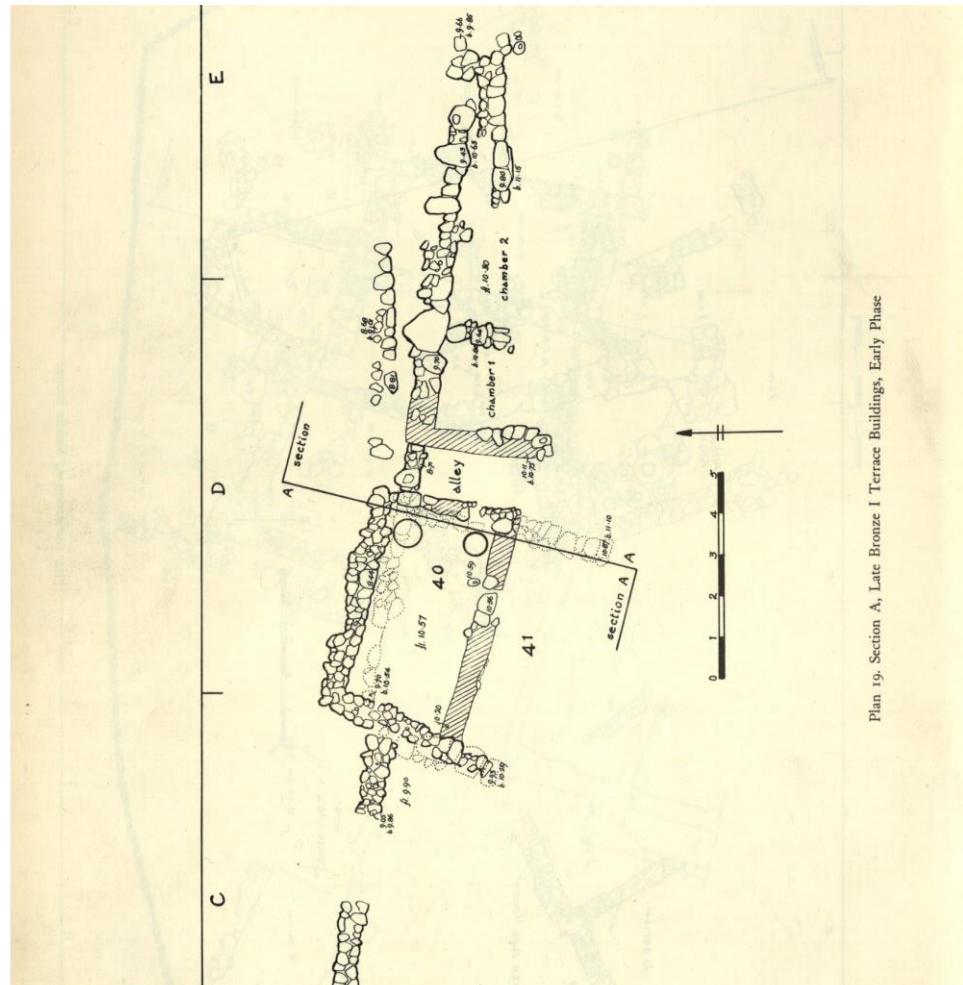
3: Goldman (1956) Plan 16 – ‘*7.50 Level Unit’



4: Goldman (1956) Plan 17 - '7.00-6.50 m Level'

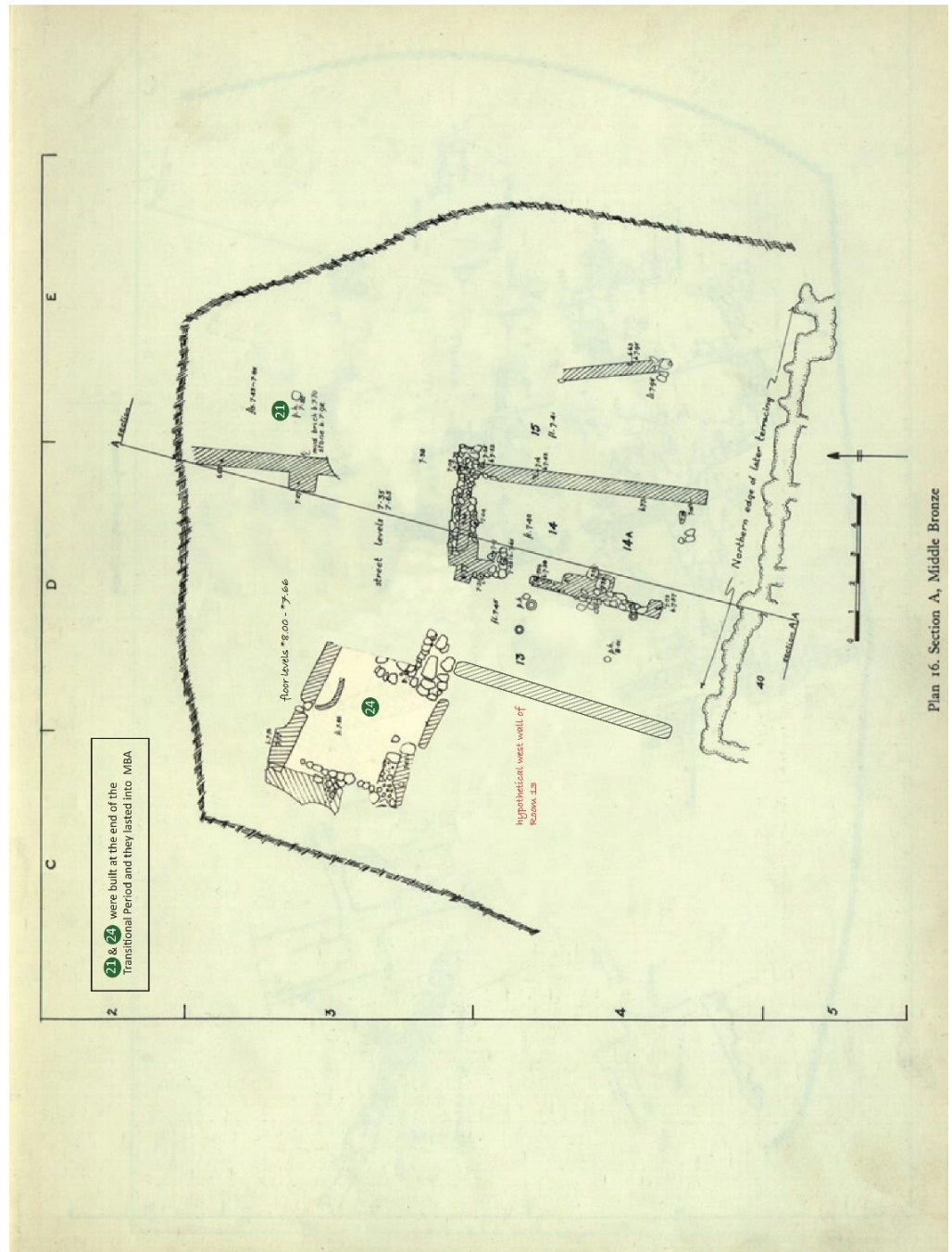


5: Goldman (1956) Plan 18 - '6.00 m Level' Pithos Room



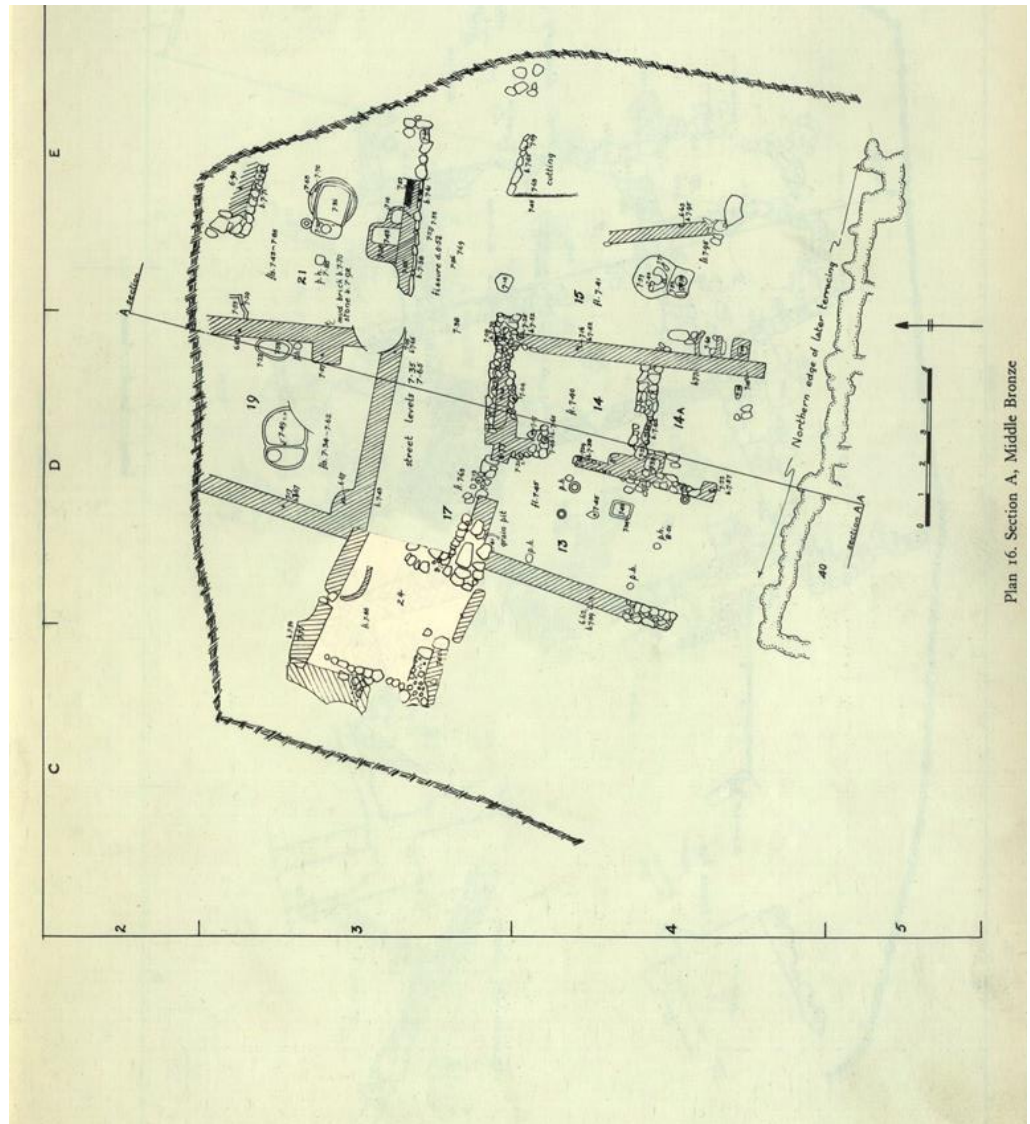
Plan 19. Section A, Late Bronze I Terrace Buildings, Early Phase

6: Goldman (1956) Plan 19 - Room 40 Unit

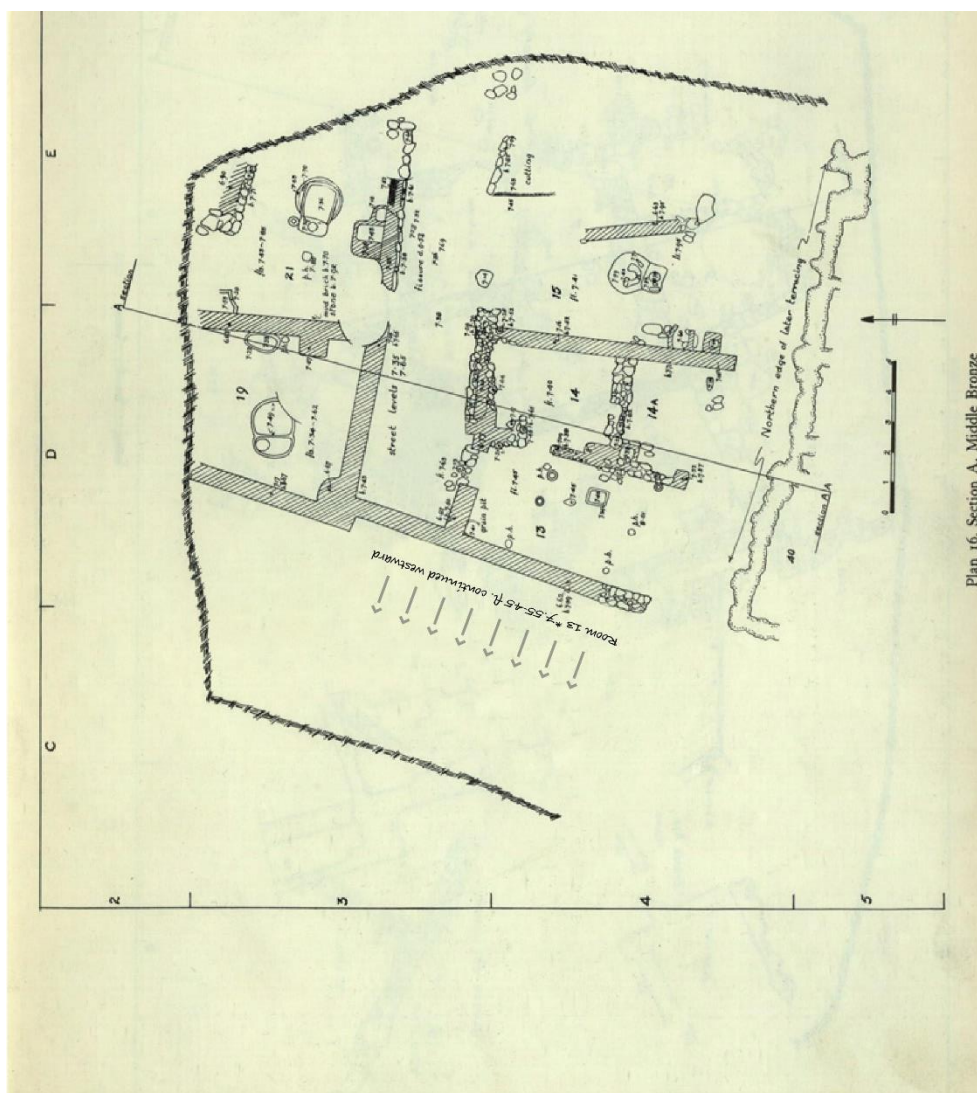


Plan 16. Section A, Middle Bronze

7: Level A la

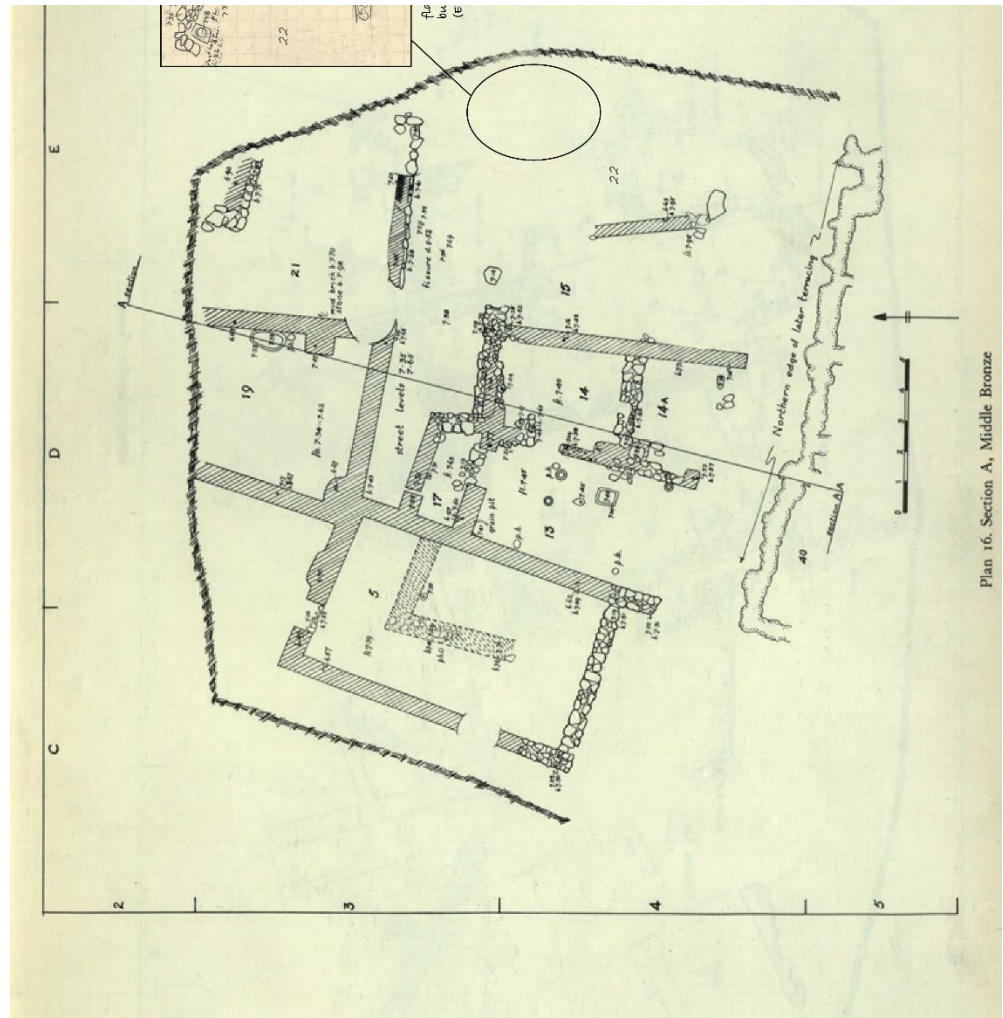


8: Level A 1b



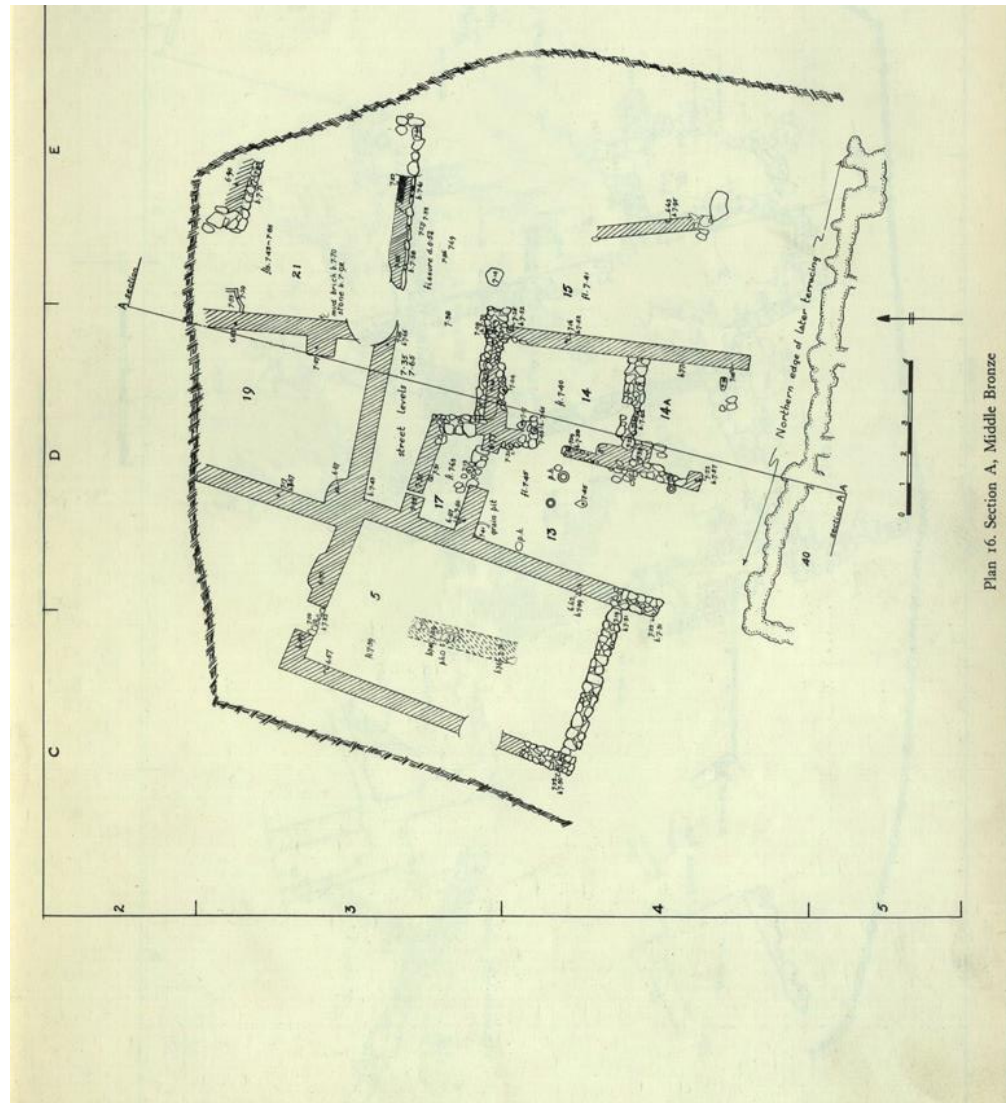
Plan 16. Section A, Middle Bronze

9: Level A Ic



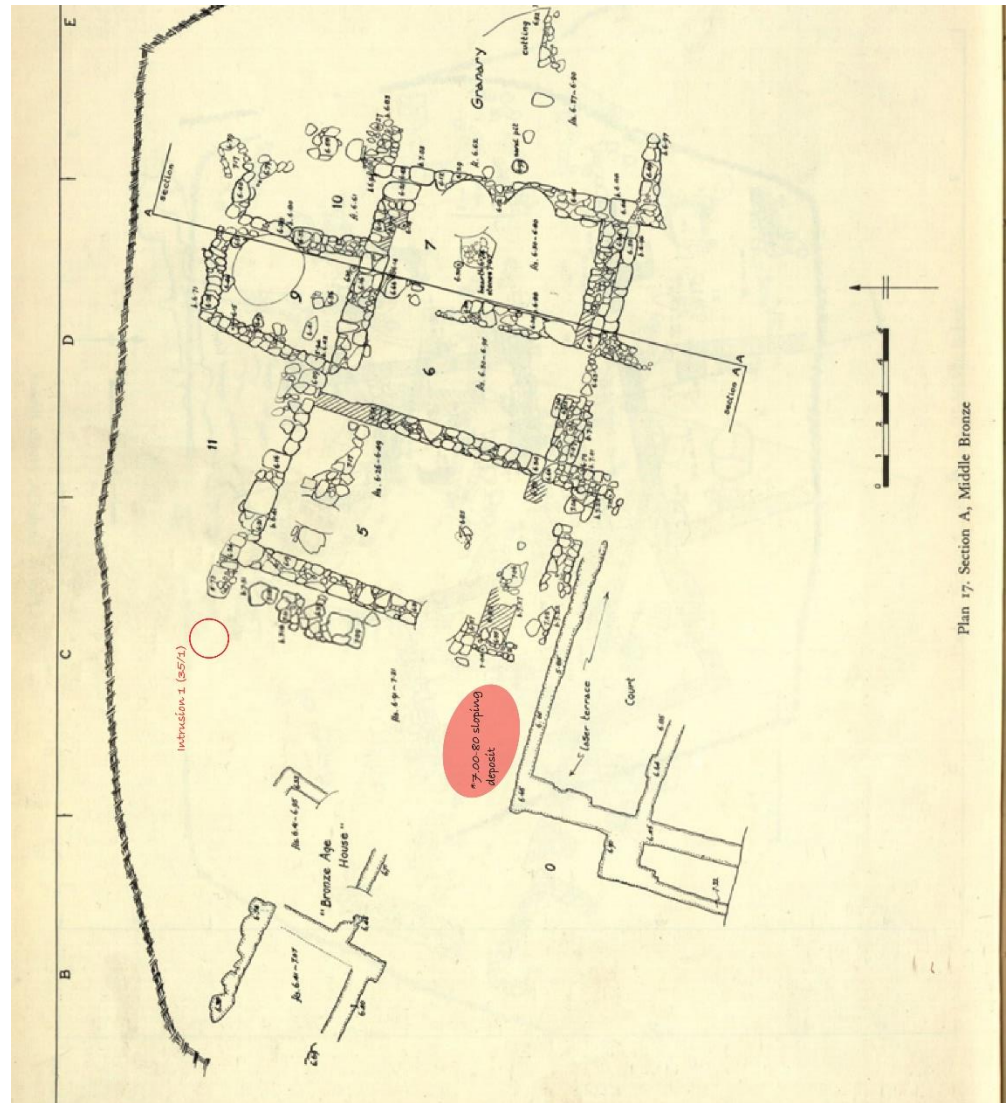
Plan 16. Section A, Middle Bronze

10: Level A Id



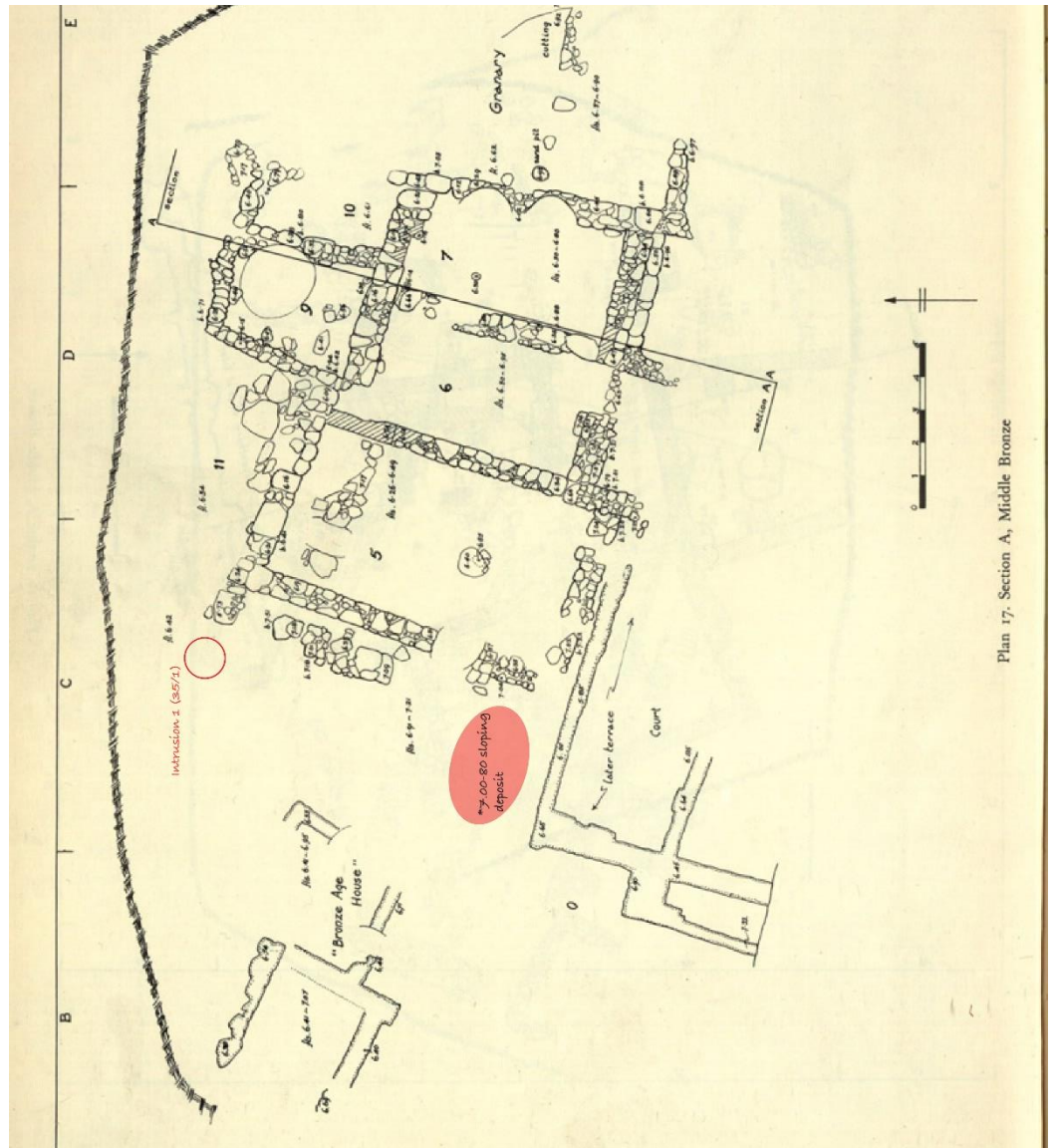
Plan 16. Section A, Middle Bronze

11: Level A le

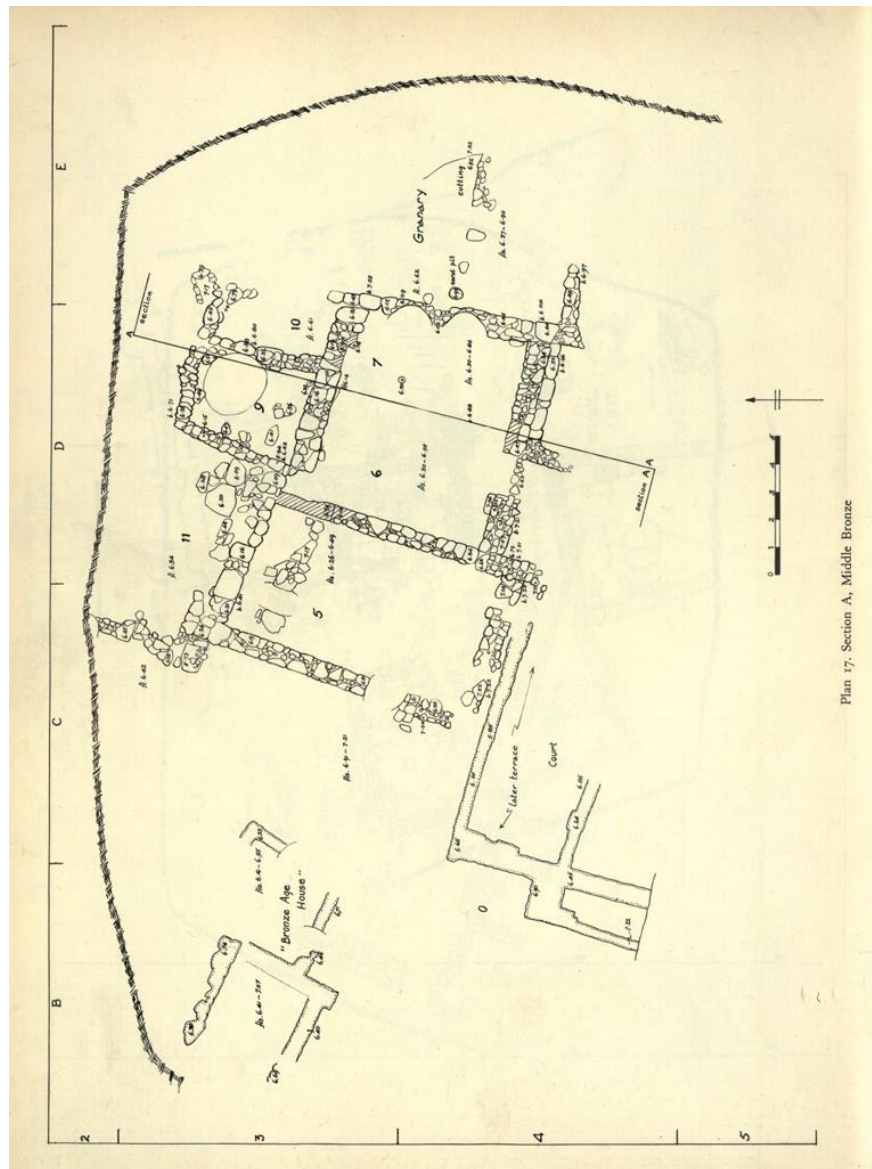


Plan 17, Section A, Middle Bronze

13: Level A IIb

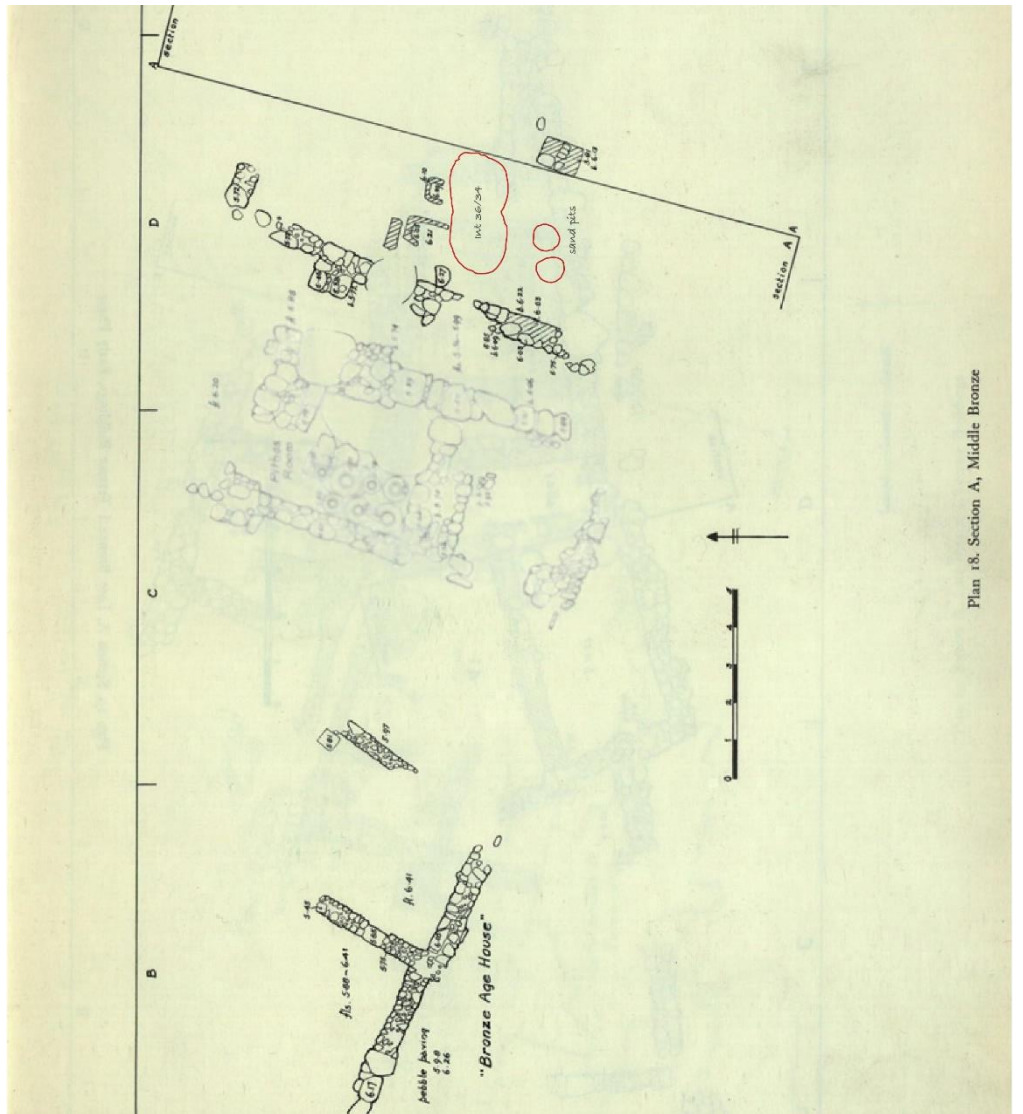


14: Level A Ilc

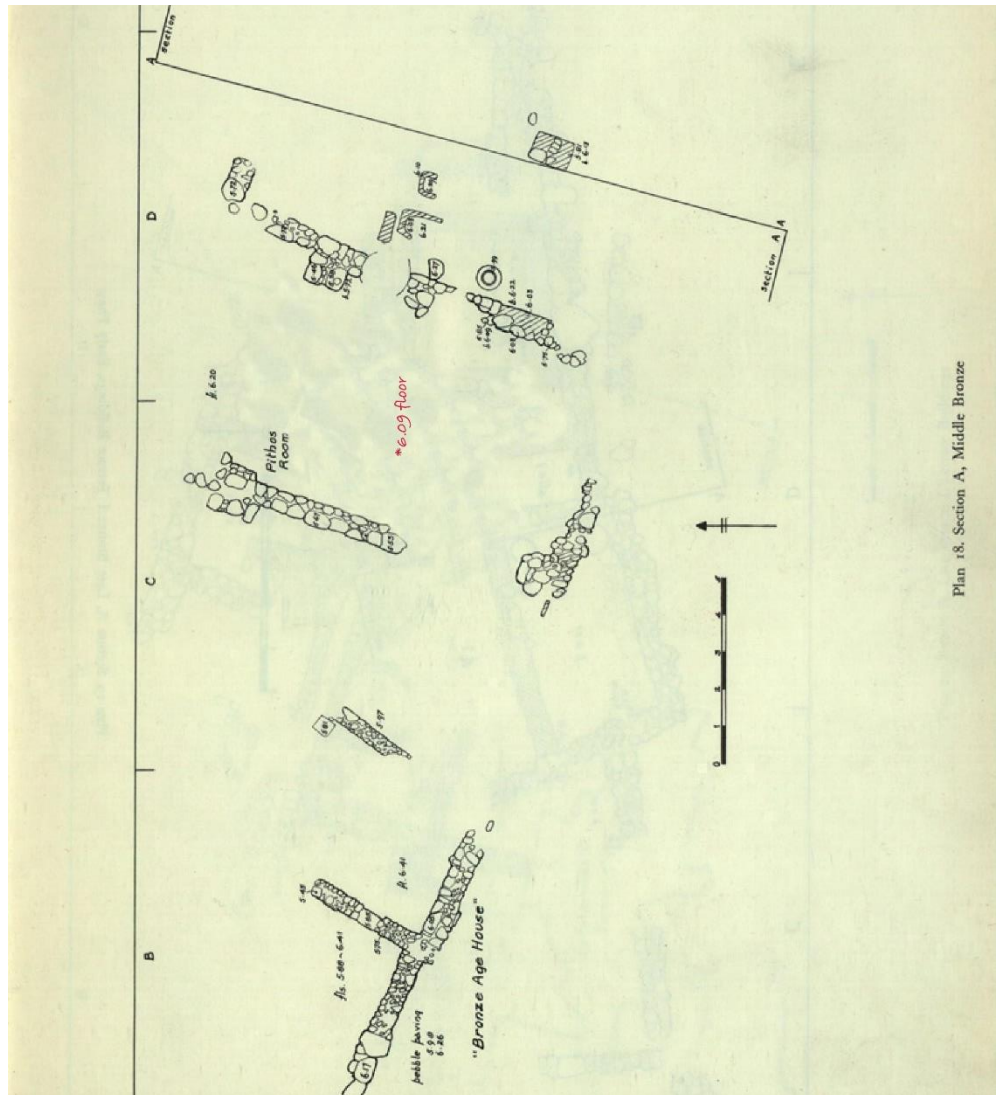


Plan 17: Section A, Middle Bronze

15: Level A IId

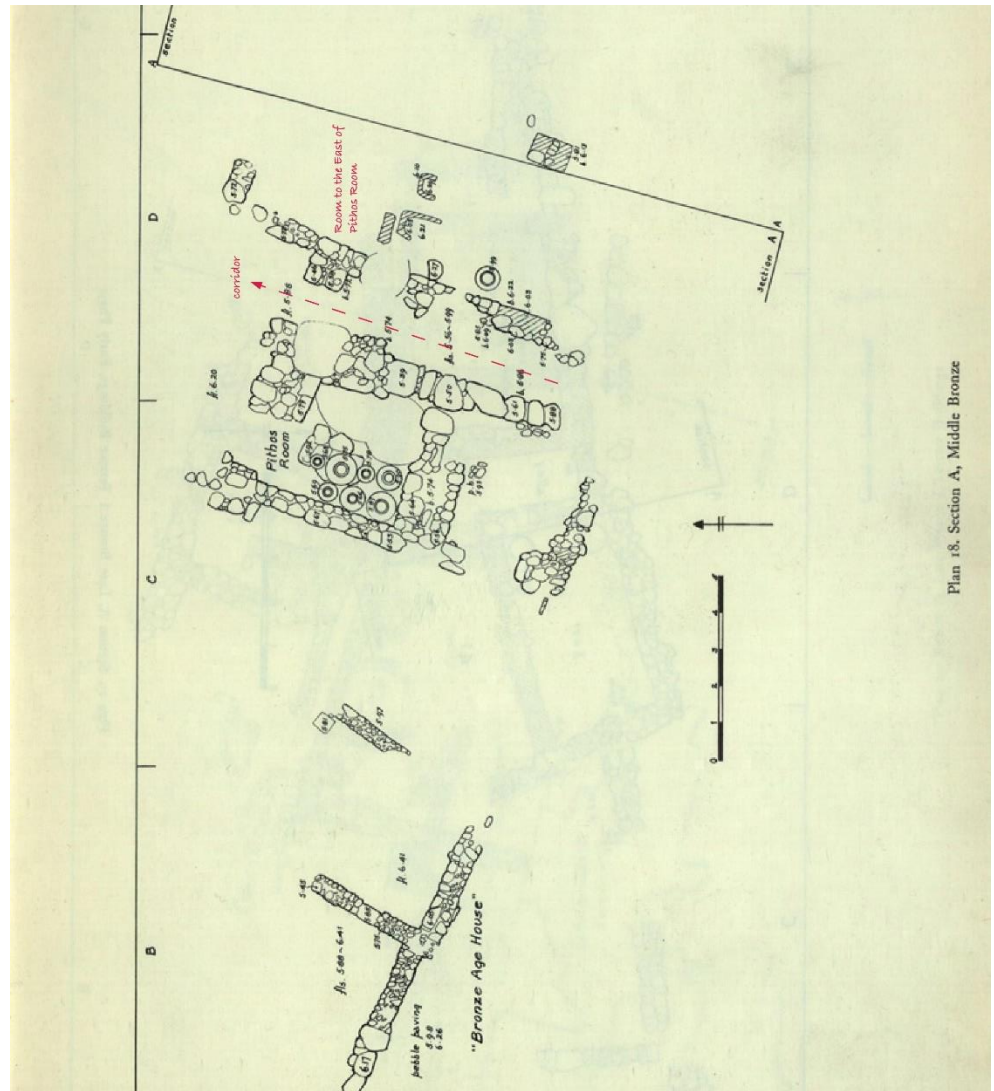


16: Transition from A II to A III



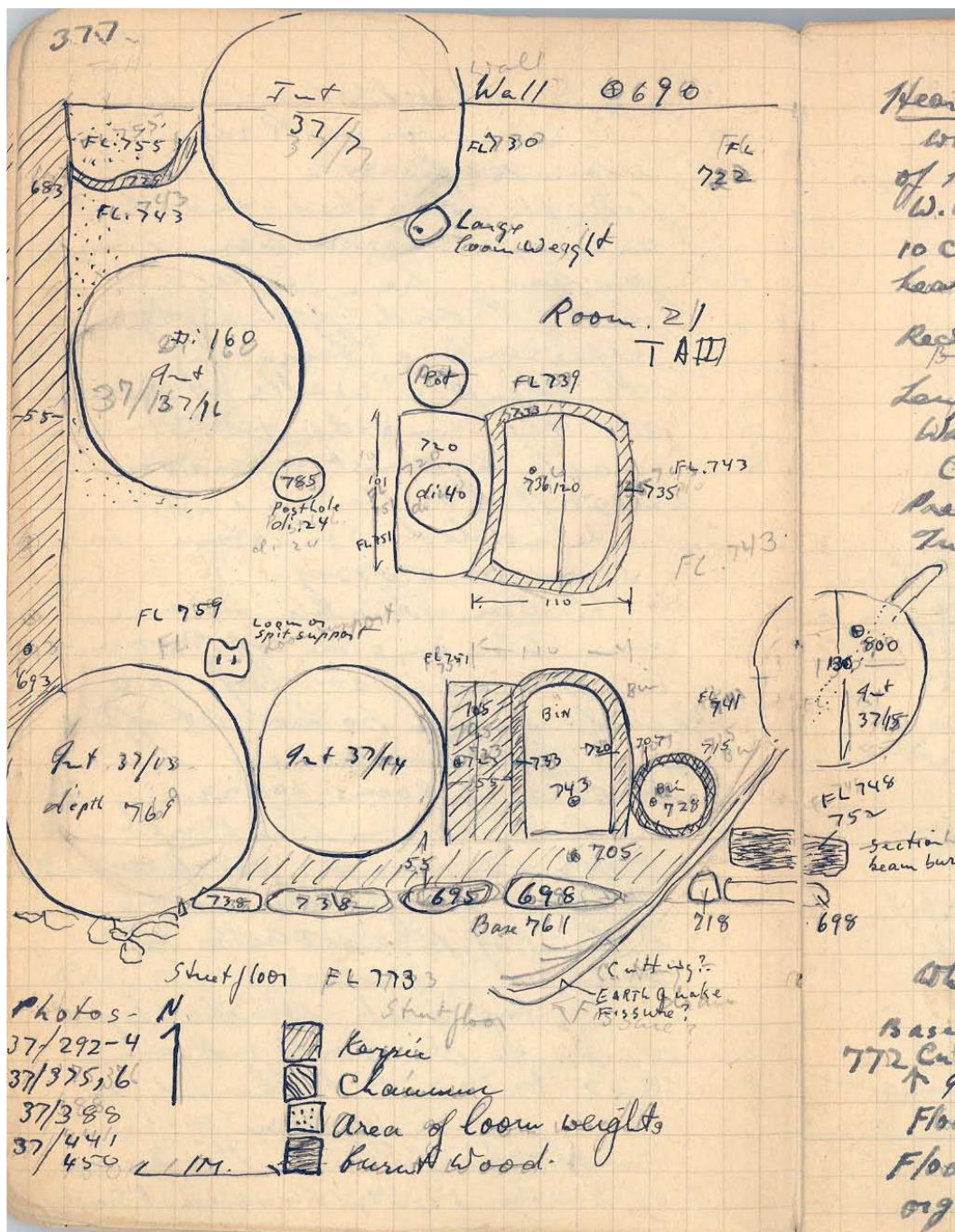
Plan 18. Section A, Middle Bronze

17: Level A IIIa

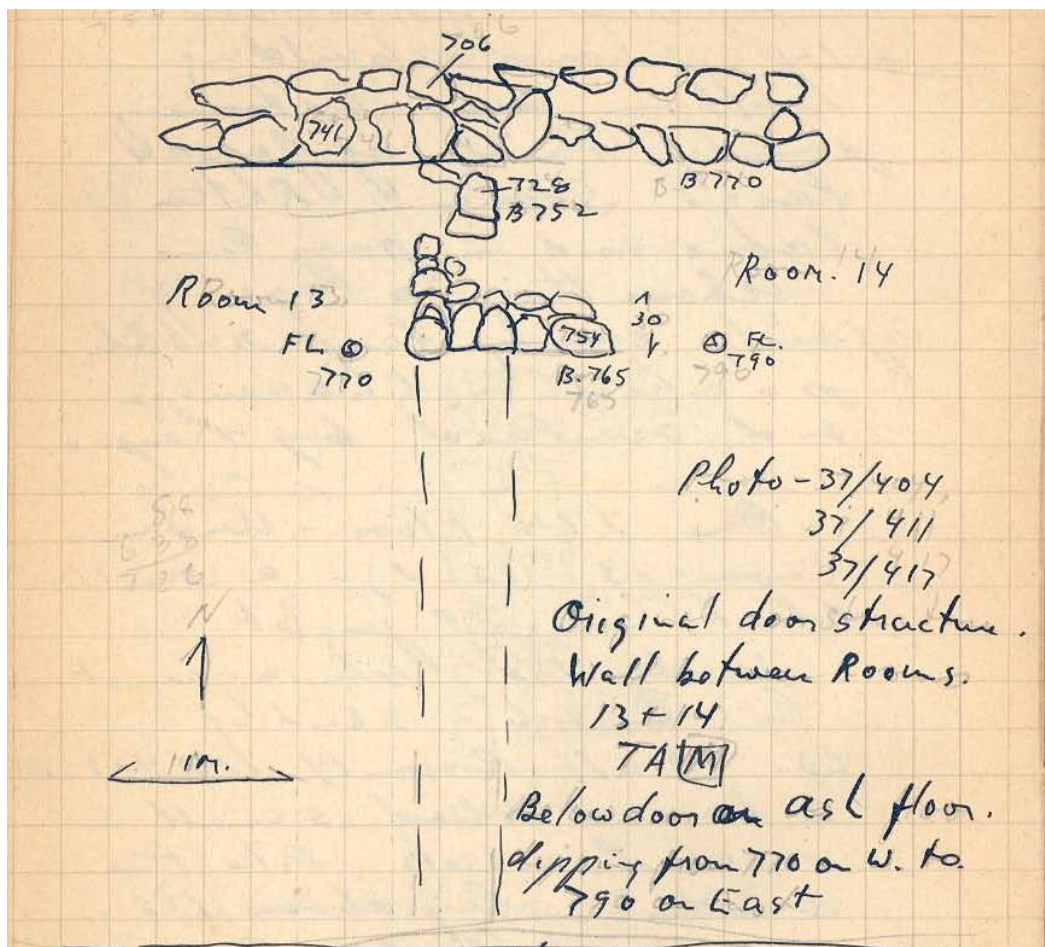


Plan 18. Section A, Middle Bronze

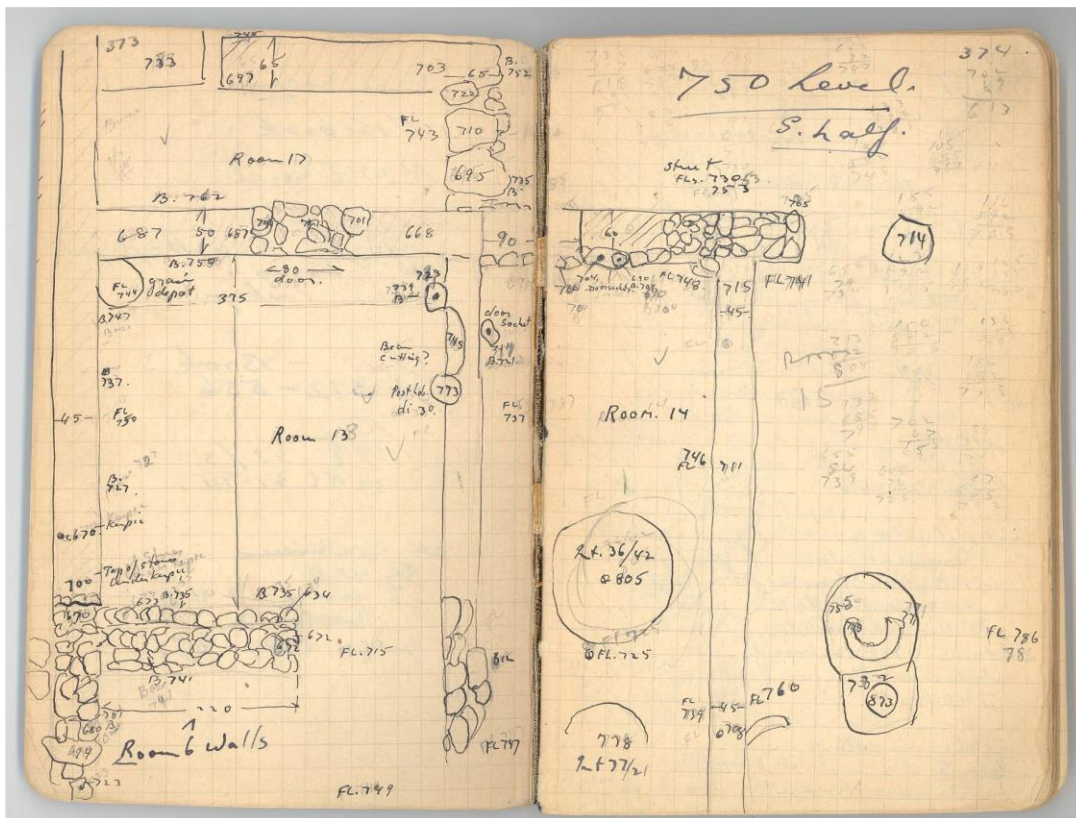
18: Level A IIIb-c



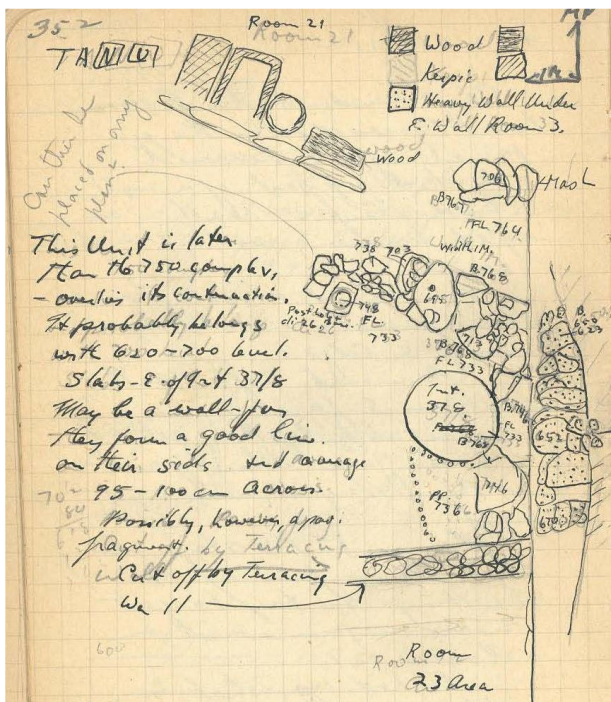
19: Room 21 *7.50 level and the Street *7.73 floor (Ehrich 1937, 377)



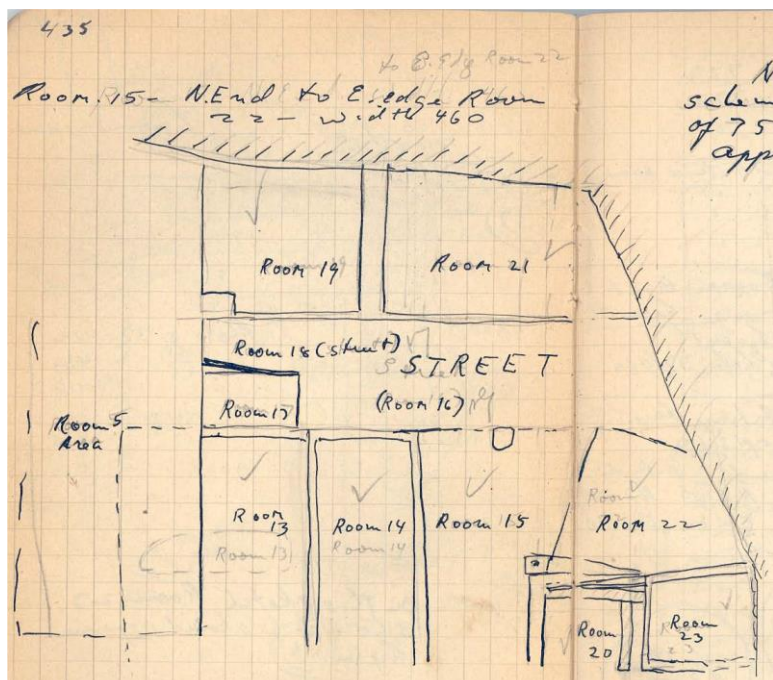
20: *7.90-7.70 floor running under the dividing wall between Rooms 13 and 14, and the door at the north end of the wall (Ehrich 1937, 447)



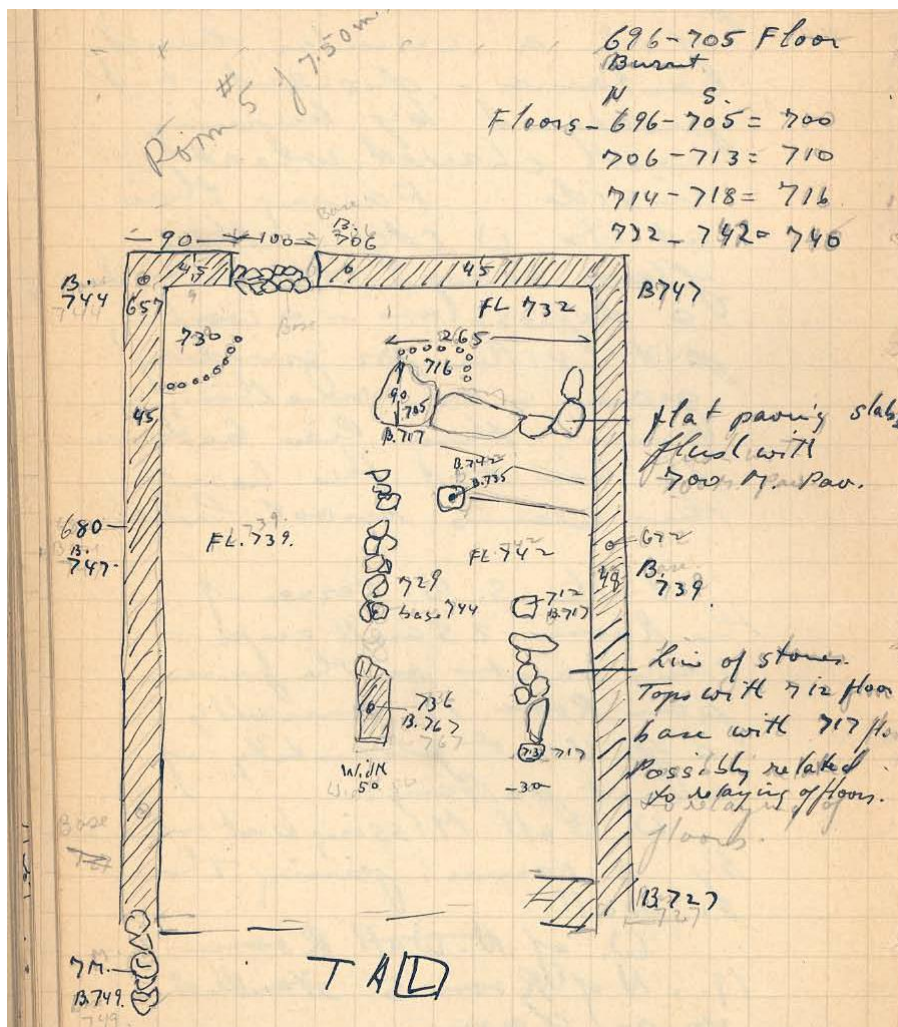
21: Rooms 13, 14 and 17 (Ehrich 1937, 373)



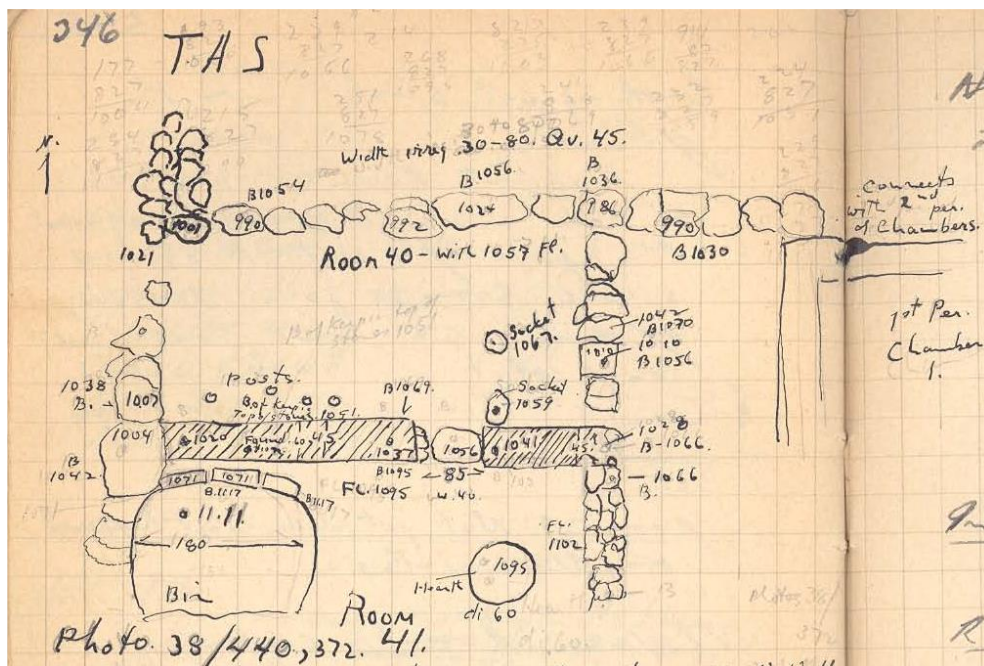
22: Room 22, Paving Slabs at *7.33, and the south wall of Room 21, to the north of Room 22 (Ehrich 1937, 352)



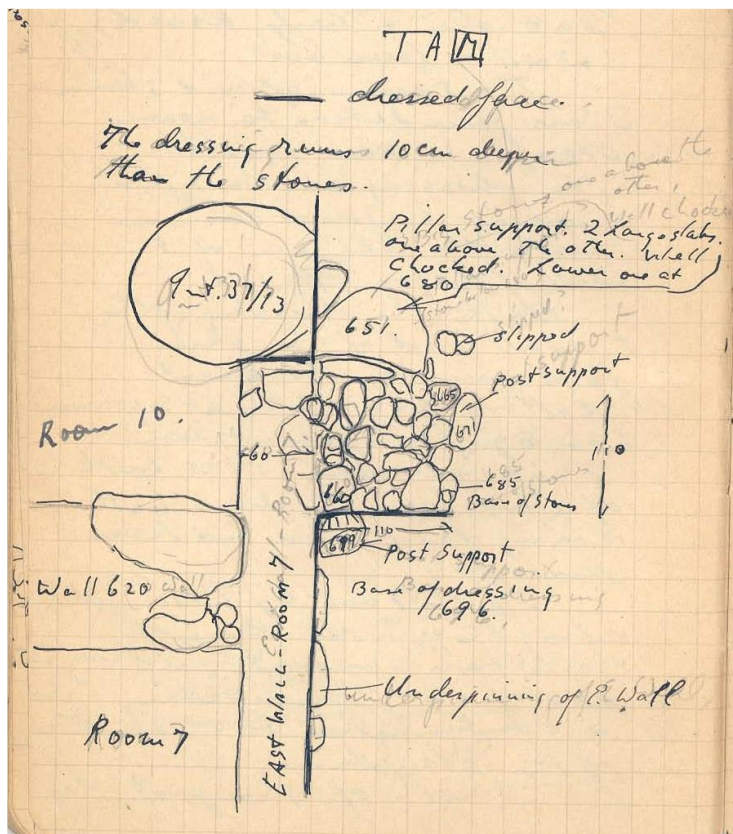
23: "Schematic representation of *7.50 Level. No Scale" (Ehrich 1937, 435)



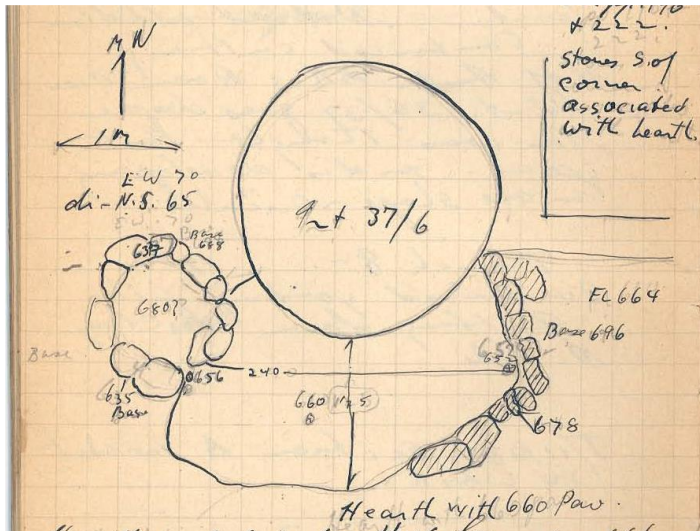
24: Room 5 of Level A.I and the partition walls inside, together with the paving slabs that belong to *7.00 floor (Level A.IIa) (Ehrich 1937, 328)



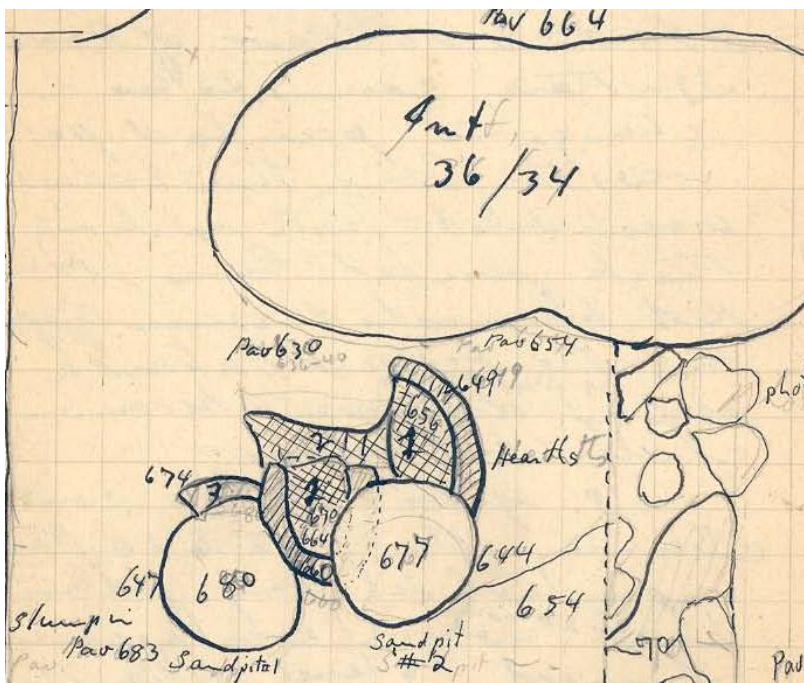
25: Rooms 40 unit, with the grain bin and the hearth in Room 41 (Ehrich 1938, 346)



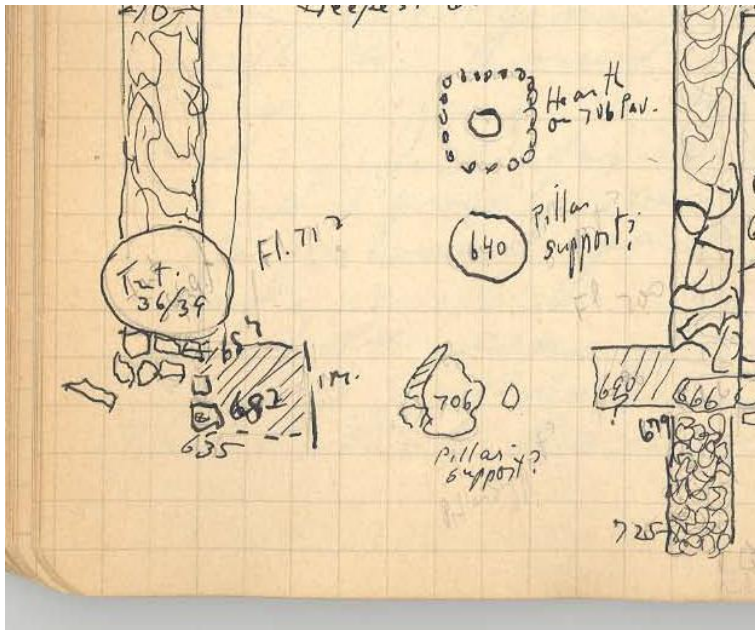
26: The foundation jutting out of the east wall of Rooms 7 and 10, with dressing on both sides and the pillar base to the north (Ehrich 1937, 286)



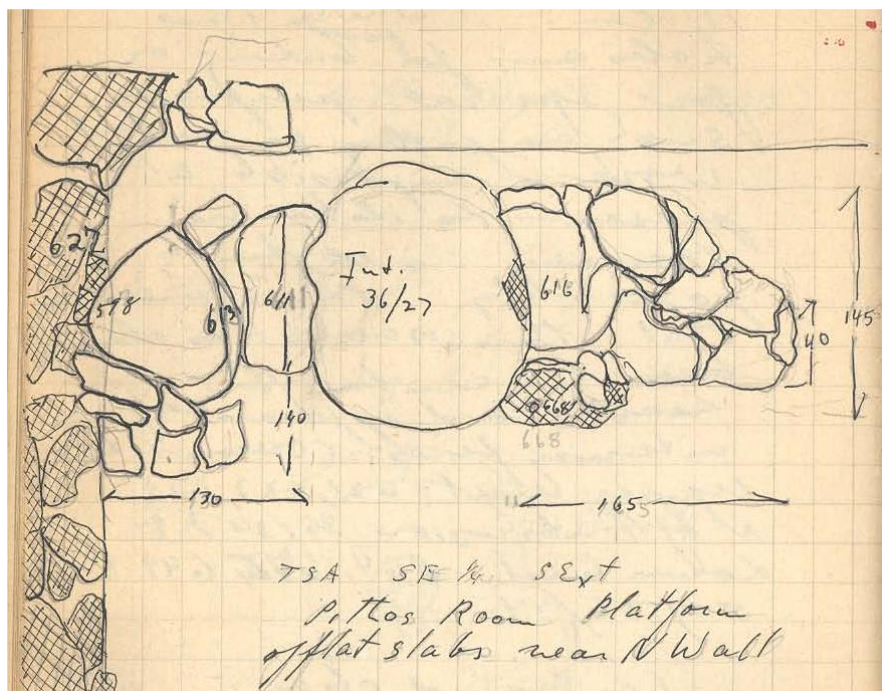
28: The big hearth to the east of Room 10 (Ehrich 1937, 232)



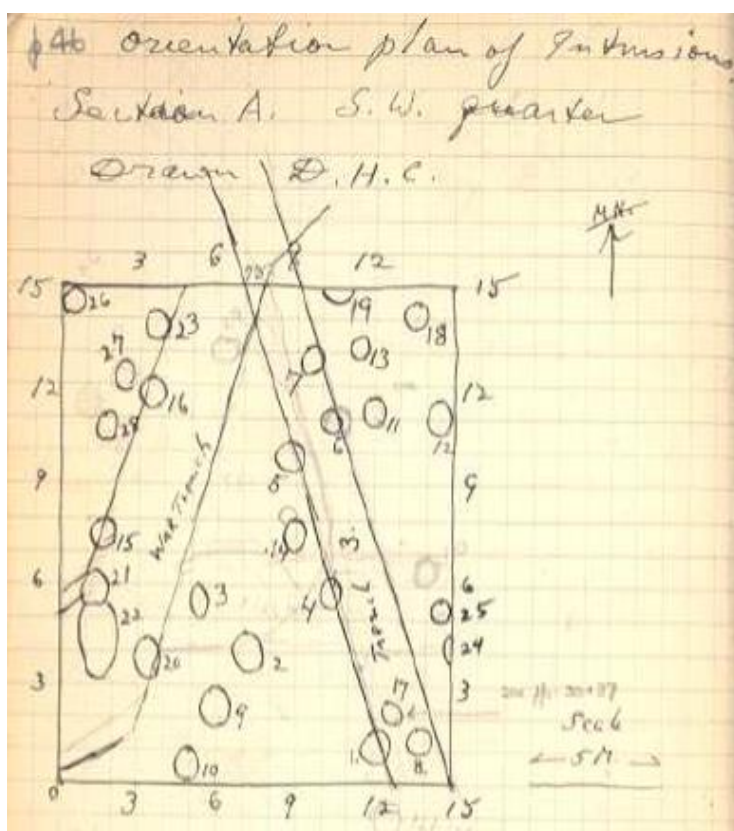
29: Three successive hearths in Room 6 (Ehrich 1936, 433)



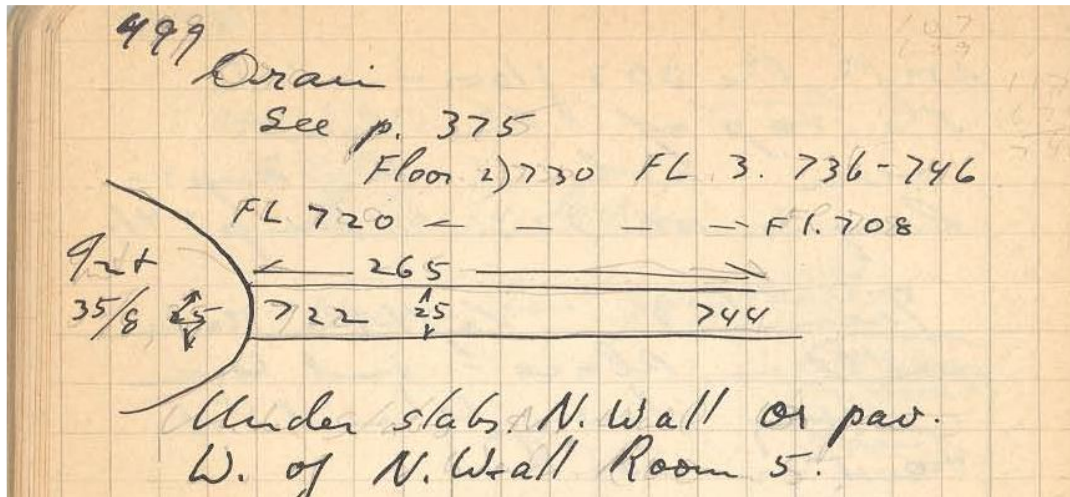
31: Two pillar bases and the square hearth in Room 5 (Ehrich 1936, 507)



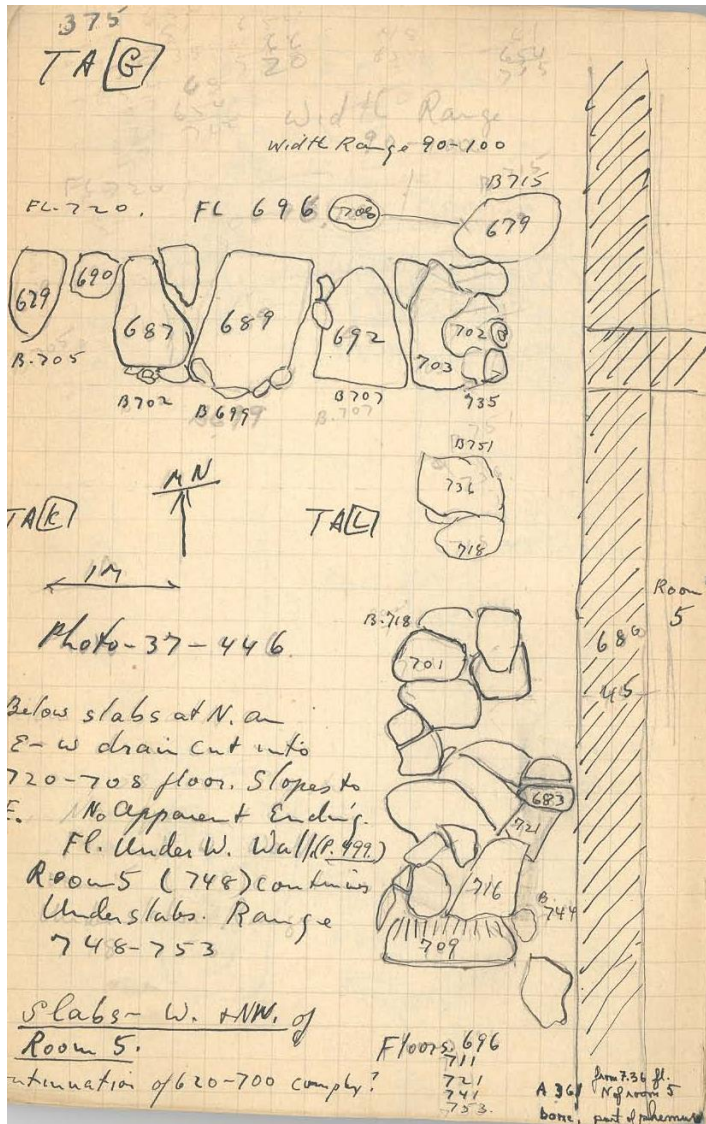
33: The pavement of flat slabs to the north of Room 5 (Ehrich 1936, 465)



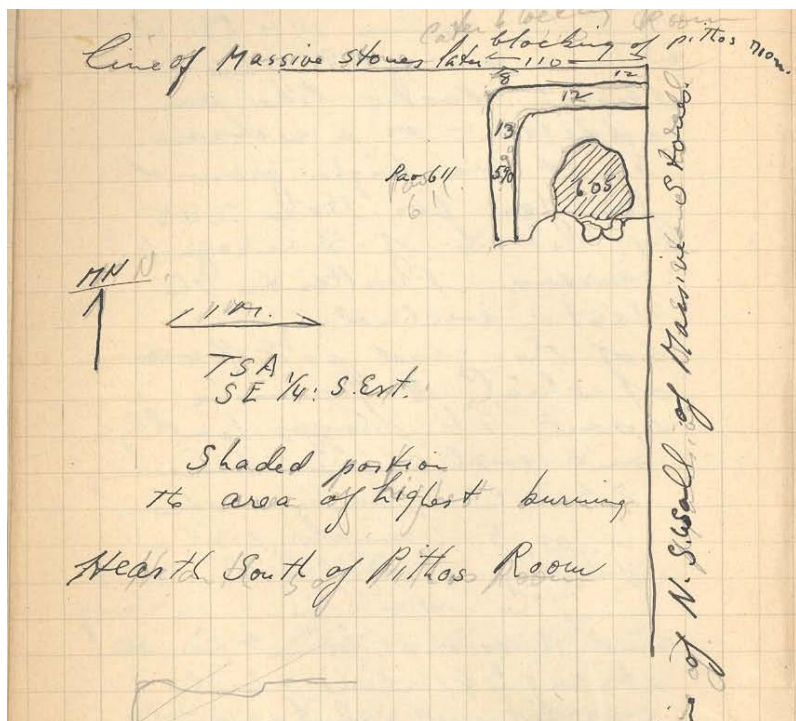
34: Int. 1 and Int. 8 in the bottom right corner (Ehrich 1935, 47)



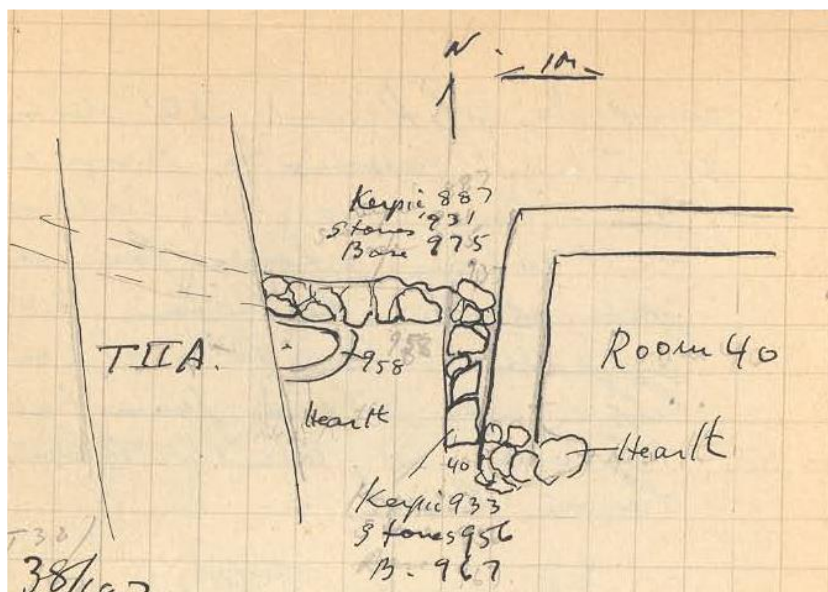
35: Int. 35/8 and possible drain to the west of Room 5 (Ehrich 1937, 499)



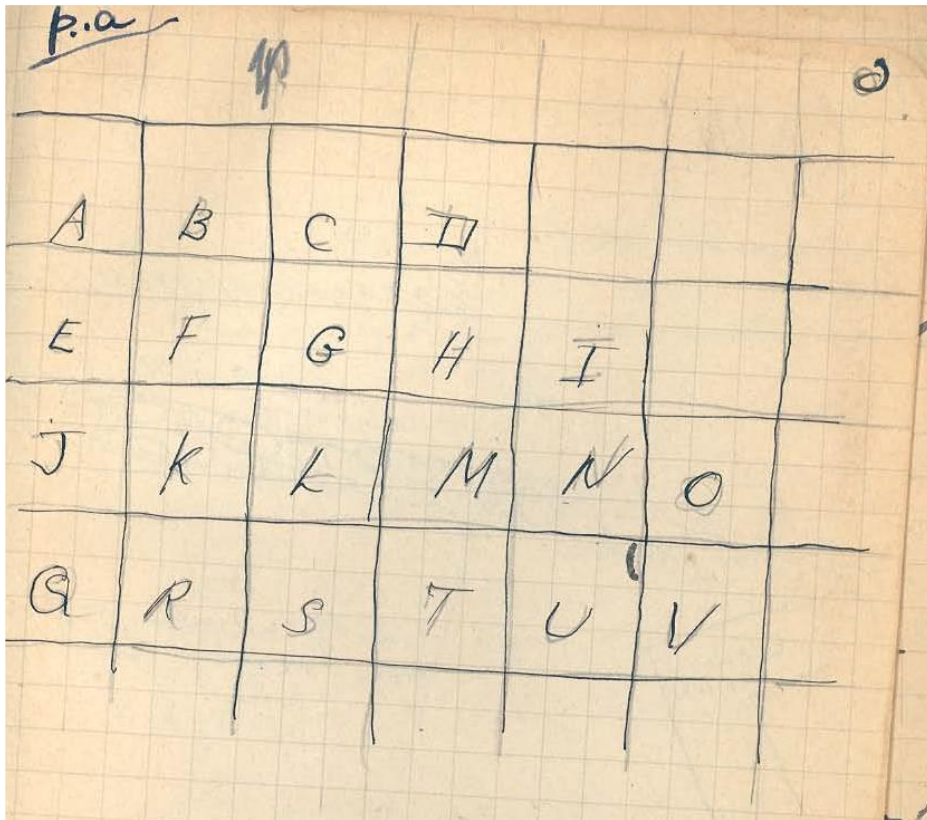
36: Slabs paved to the west of Room 5 (Ehrich 1937, 375)



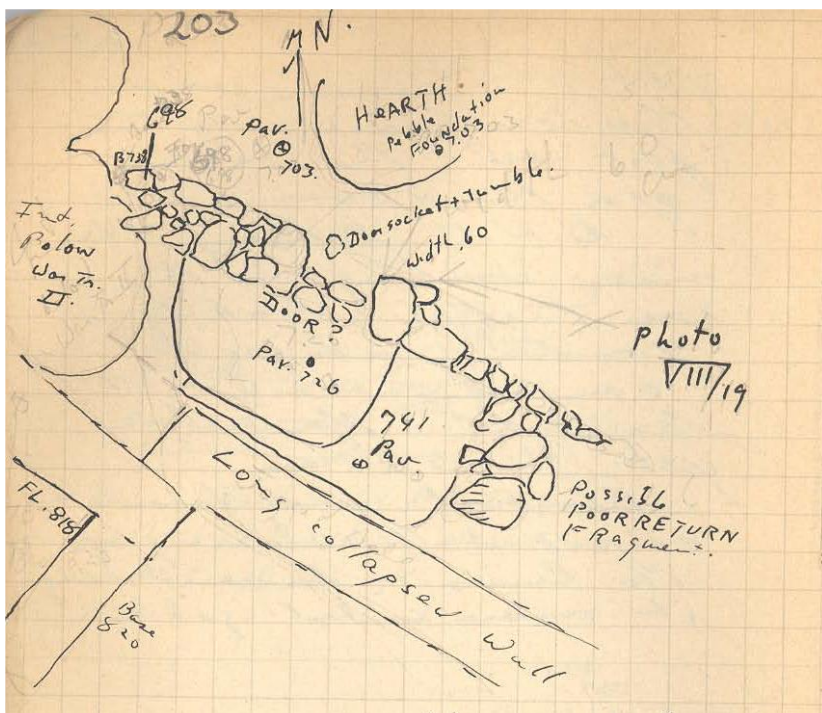
40: The hearth to the south of south wall of Pithos Room (Ehrich 1936, 407)



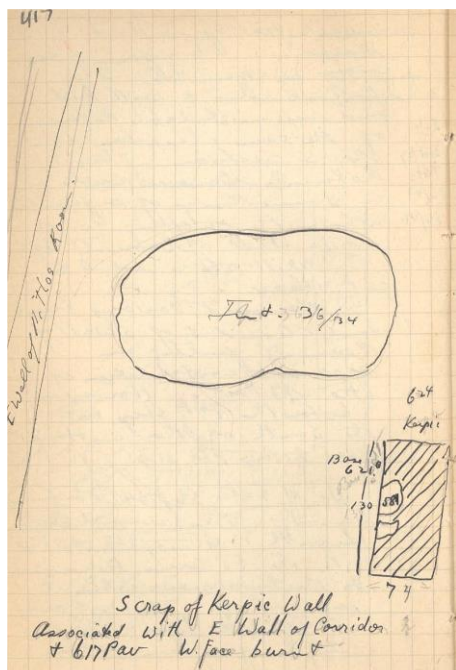
41: The room fragment with a simple hearth to the west of Room 40 (Ehrich 1938, 212)



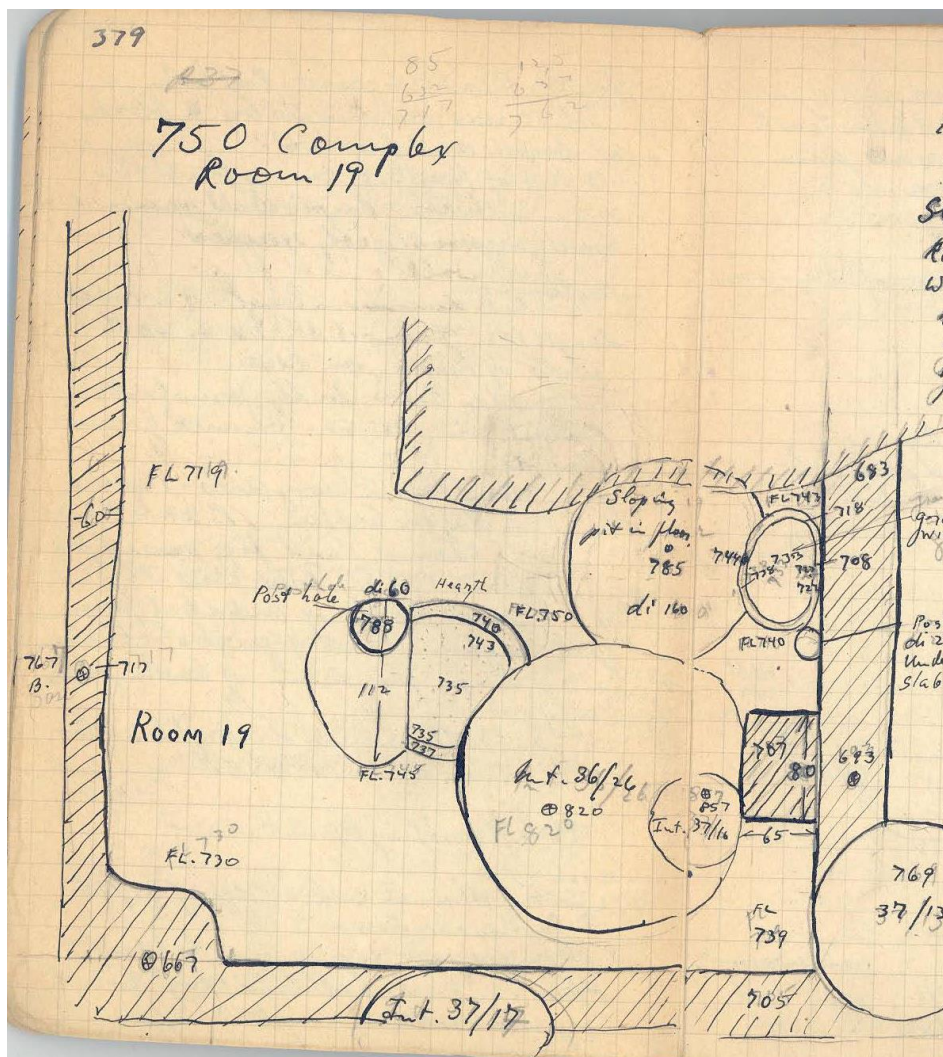
42: The schema depicting the division of the excavated area on the eastern summit by Ehrich (1937, 0)



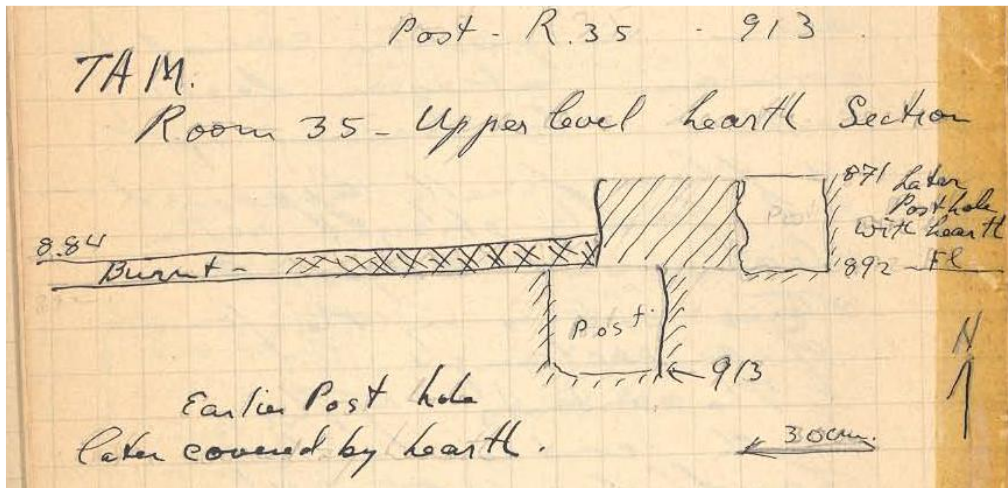
43: The wall fragment with door to the southwest of Room 5 (A.II) (Ehrich 1936, 203).



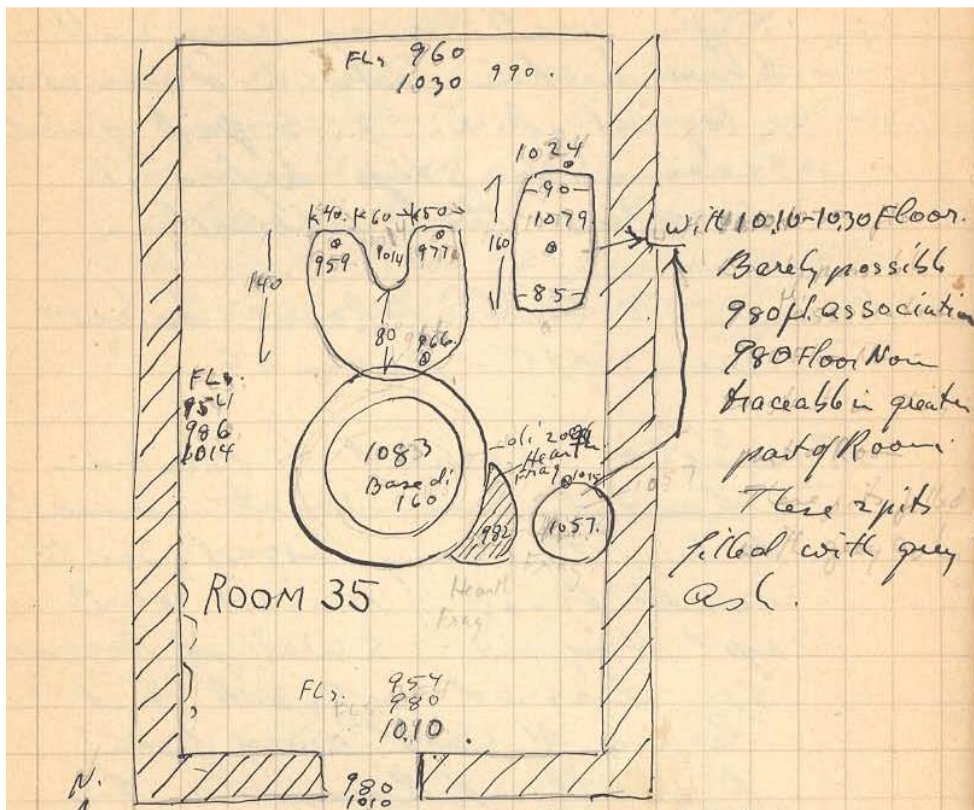
44: Mudbrick wall fragment to the south east of Int 36/34 in the Room to the East of Pithos Room (Ehrich 1936, 417)



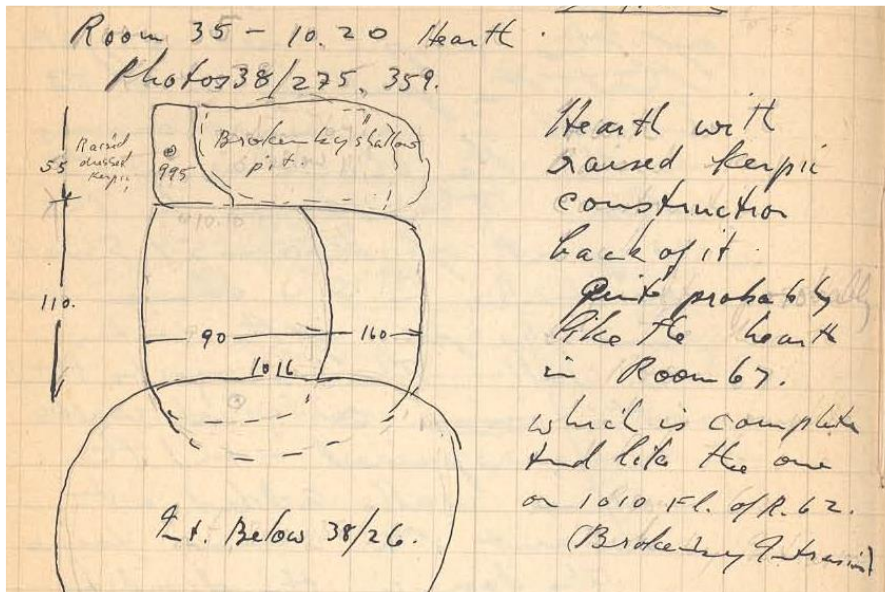
45: Room 19 *7.50 (Ehrich 1937, 379)



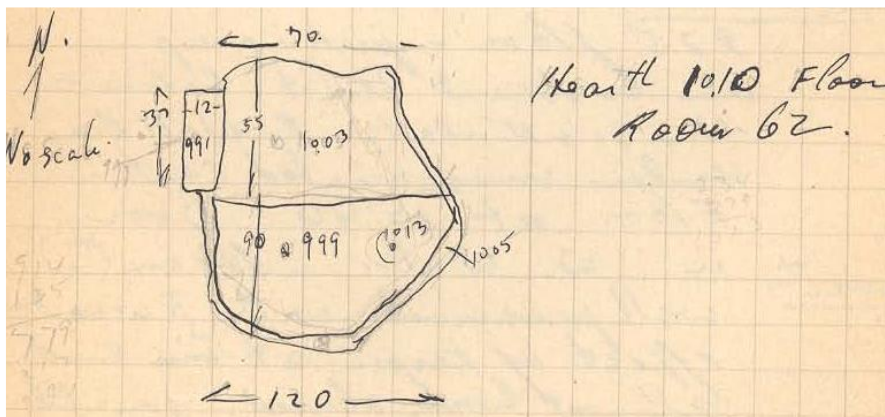
47: Room 35, Level 1 Hearth (Ehrich 1938, 168)



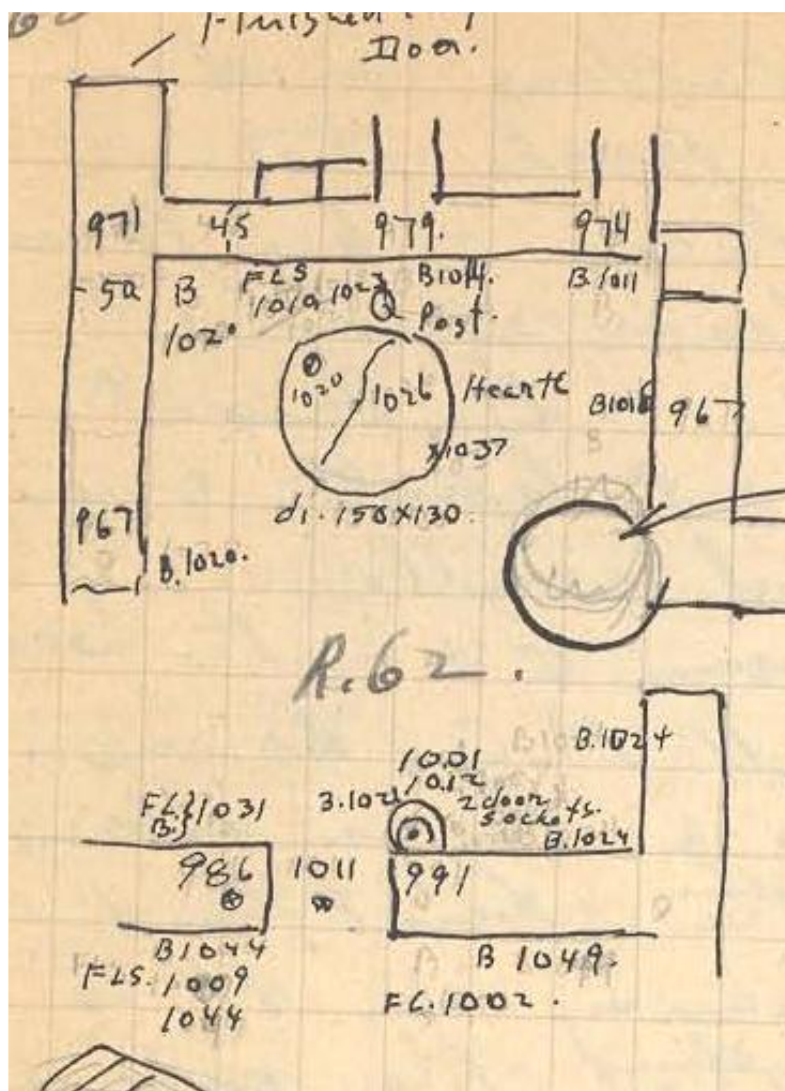
48: Room 35, Level 2 Hearth (Ehrich 1938, 274)



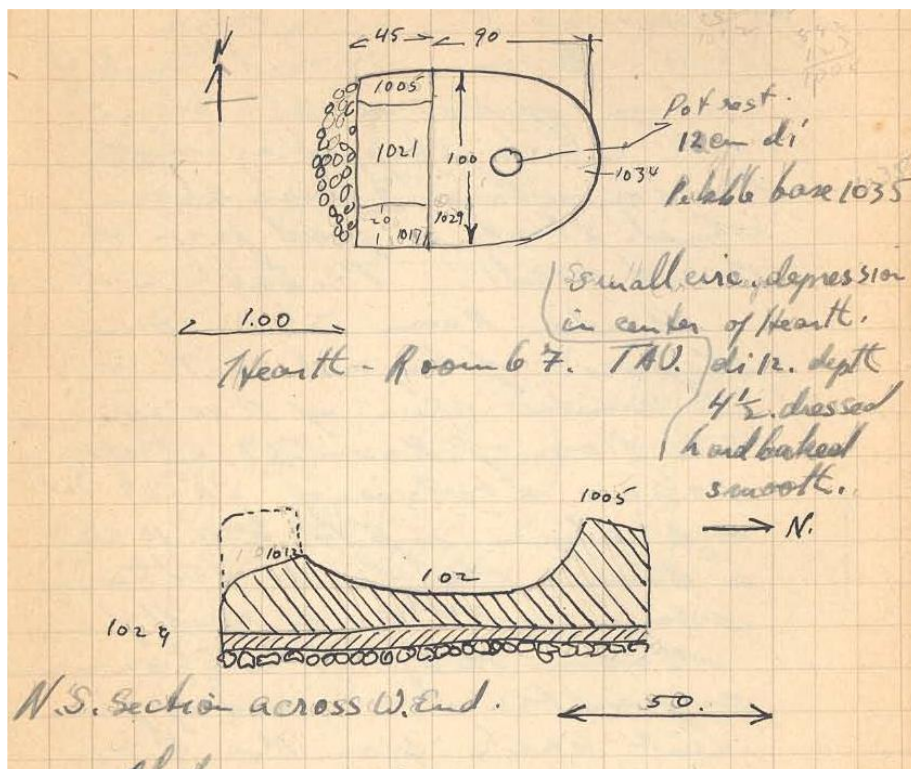
49: Room 35, Level 4 Hearth (Ehrich 1938, 312)



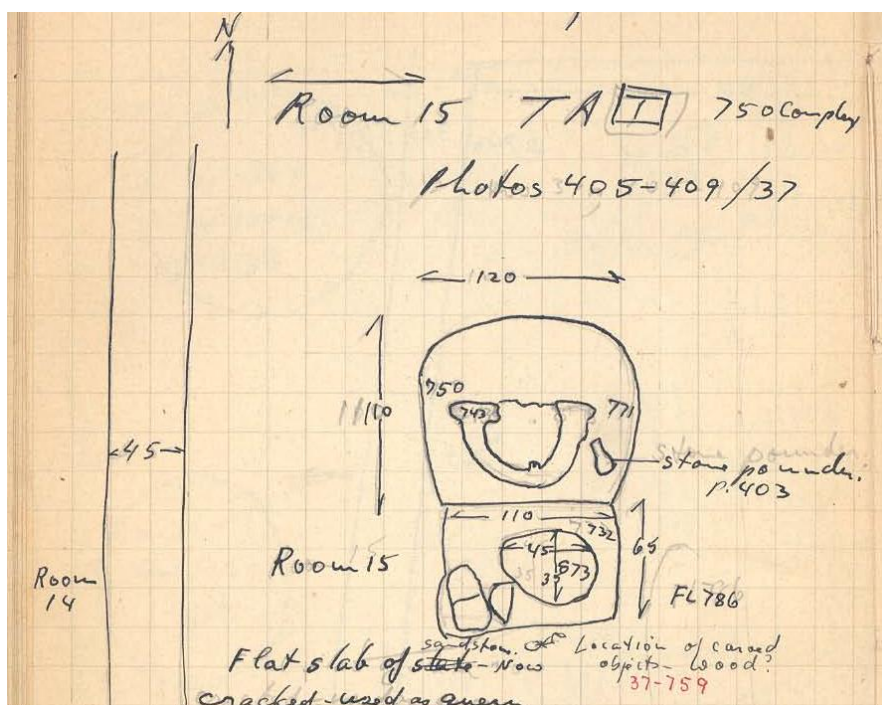
50: Room 62, Upper Level Hearth (Ehrich 1938, 312)



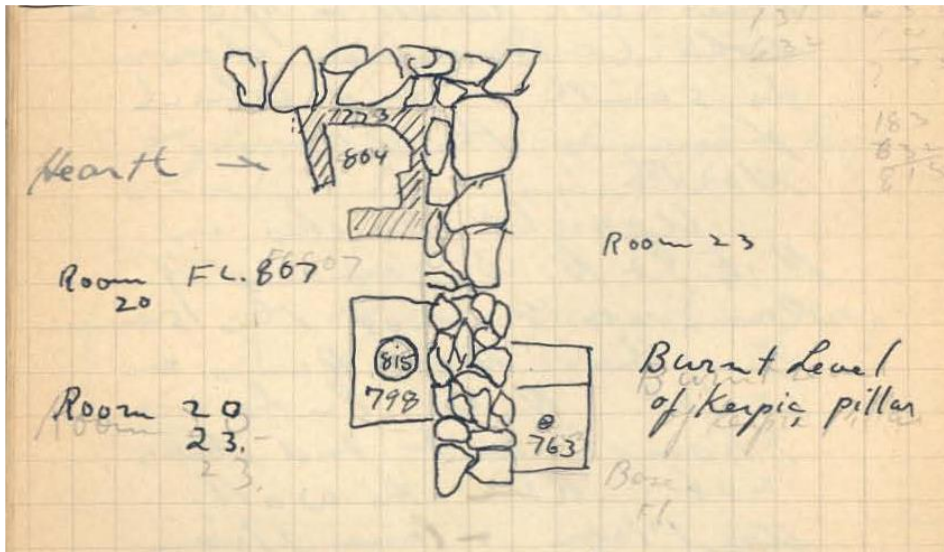
51: Room 62, Lower Level Hearth (Ehrich 1938, 368)



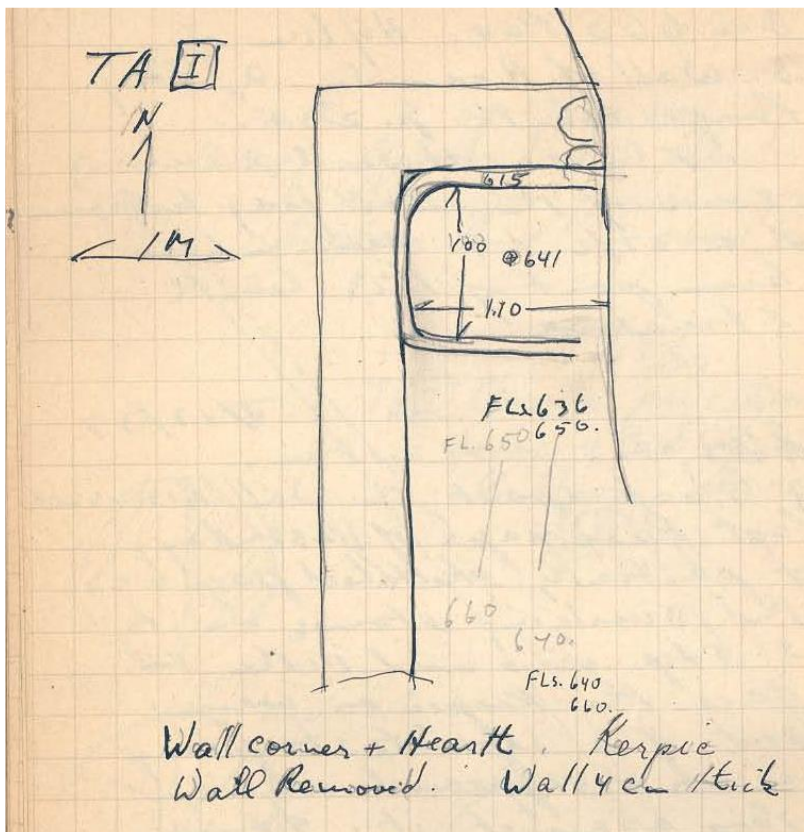
52: Room 67, Hearth (Ehrich 1938, 398)



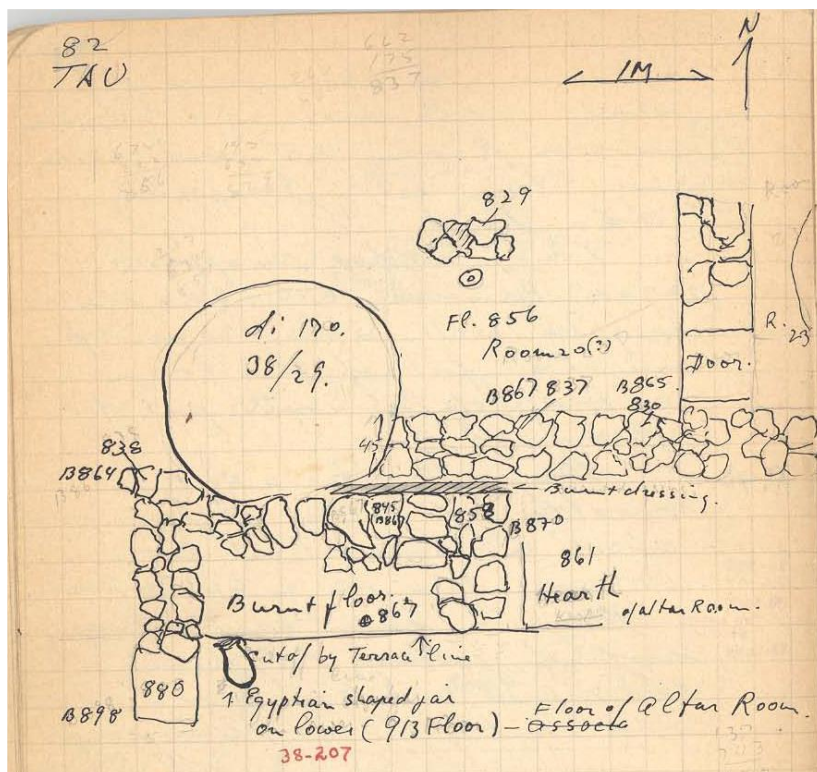
53: Room 15, *7.50 Level Hearth (Ehrich 1937, 431)



54: *8.07 Hearth in the northwest corner of Room 20 (Ehrich 1937, 441)



55: *6.40 Hearth in the northeast corner of the excavated area, i.e. northern part of the Granary area (Ehrich 1937, 240)



56: "the Altar Room" to the south of Room 20 (Ehrich 1938, 82)



57: The major sites mentioned in this thesis

APPENDICES C: PLATES

Plate 1



6. Room 21



11. Room 21

Plate 2



15. Room 21



40. Room 21

Plate 3



43. Room 19



44. Room 19

Plate 4



51. Room 19



54. Room 19

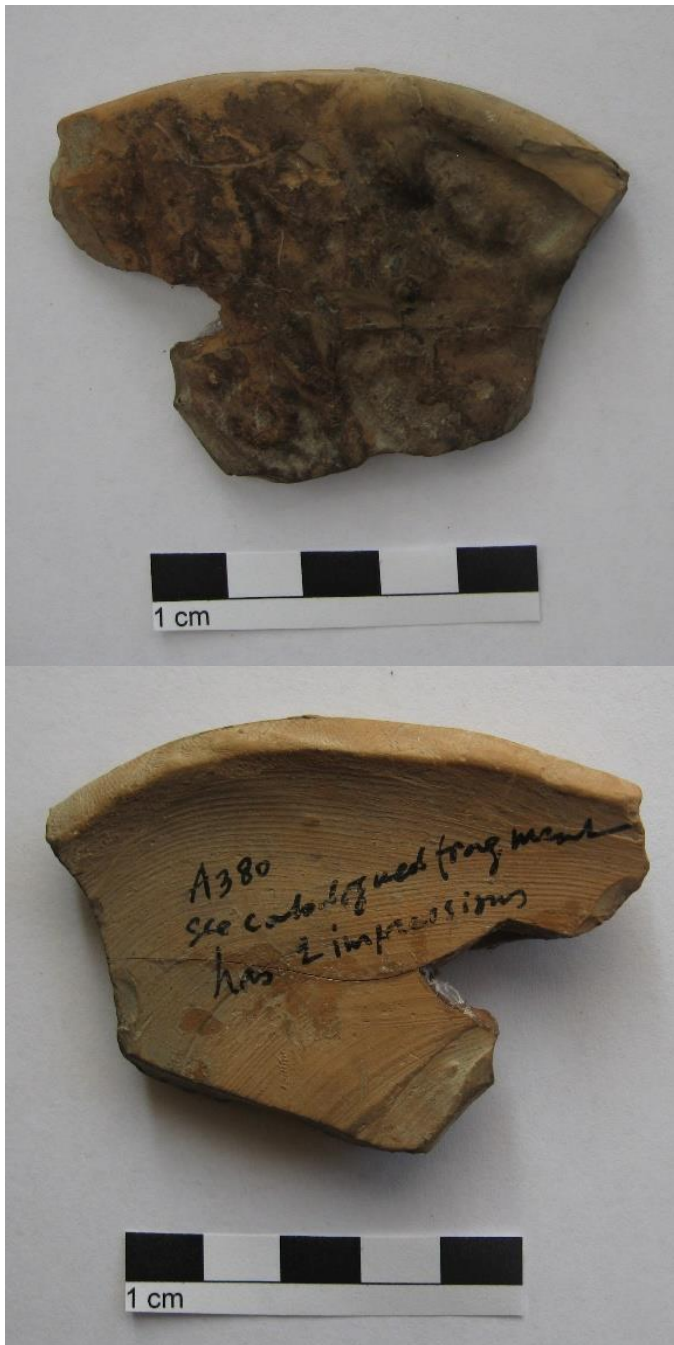


56. Room 19



57. Room 19

Plate 6



78. Room 15

Plate 7



85. Room 15



97. Room 15

Plate 8



102. Room 14



103. Room 14

Plate 9



105. Room 14



146. Room 5

Plate 10



154. Room 5



158. Room 5



159. Room 5

Plate 11



164. Room 40



179. Room 40

Plate 12



180. Room 40



184. Room 40

Plate 13



190. Room 41



198. Room 41

Plate 14



199. Room 41



207. Room 41

Plate 15



208. Room 5 (All)



209. Room 5 (All)

Plate 16



231. Room 7



233. Room 7

Plate 17



234. Room 7



236. Room 9

Plate 18



239. Room 10



248. Room 10

Plate 19



249. Room 10



250. Room 10

Plate 20



251. Room 10



255. Room 11

Plate 21



258. Room 11



260. Room 11

Plate 22



262. Room 11



268. Granary

Plate 23



276. Granary



277. Granary



280. Granary



288. Granary



295. Granary



296. Granary



318. Granary



319. Granary



320. Granary



324. Granary

Plate 28



332. Granary



339. Room 20



340. Room 20

Plate 29



341. Room 20



346. Room 20

Plate 30



348. Room 20



349. Room 20



351. Room 20



Plate 31



352. Room 23



354. Room 23

Plate 32



364. Pithos Room



374. Pithos Room

Plate 33



382. Pithos Room



385. Pithos Room



Plate 34



389. Pithos Room



395. Pithos Room



414. East Room

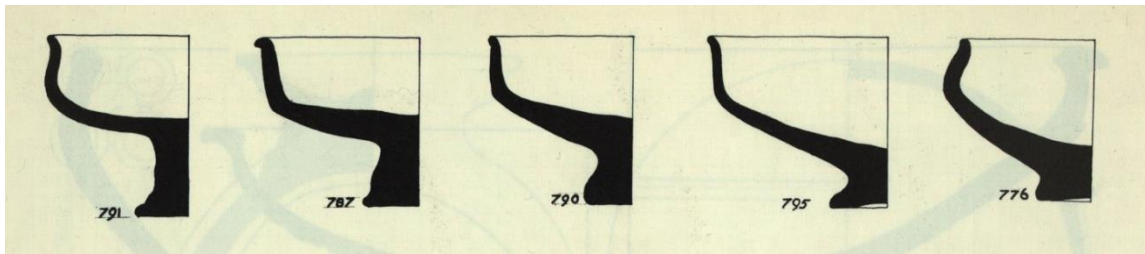


416. East Room

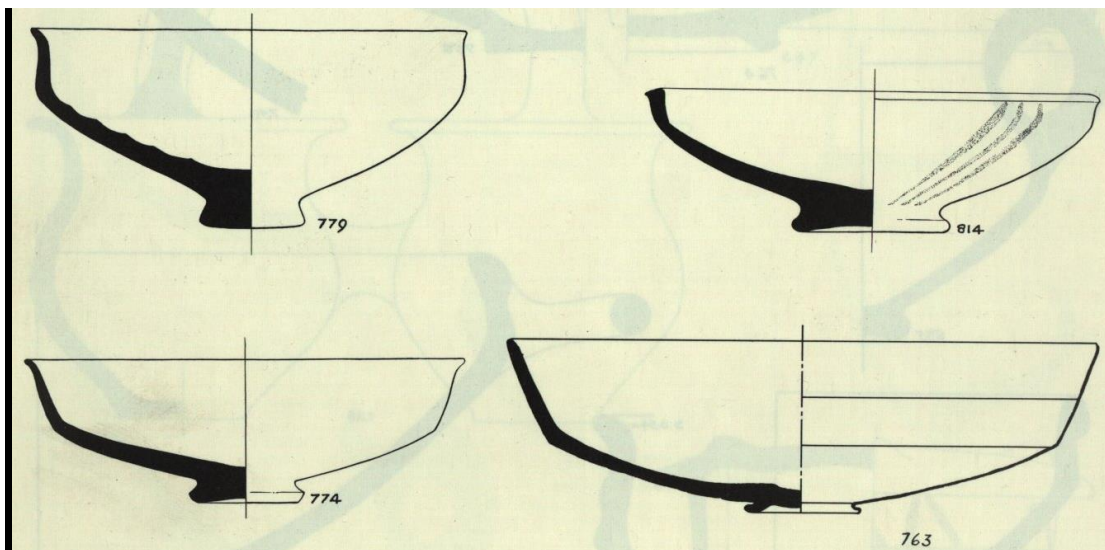


418. East Room

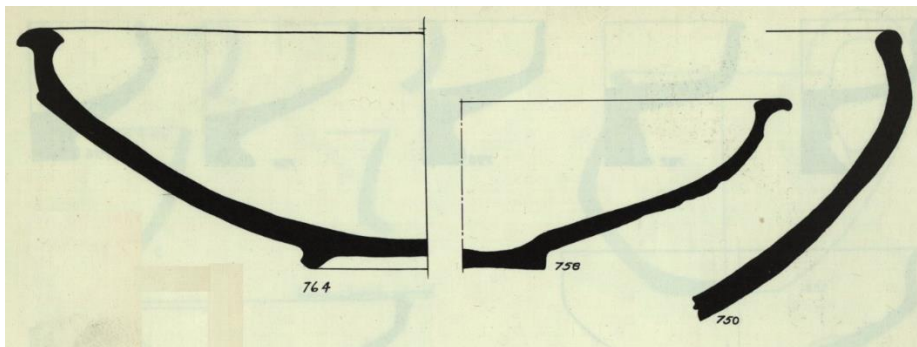
Plate 37



1. Small Handleless Carinated Bowls

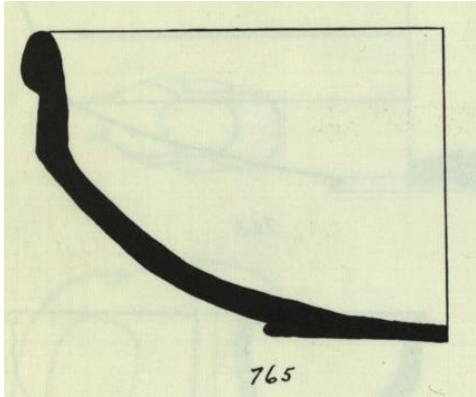


2. Handleless Carinated Bowls

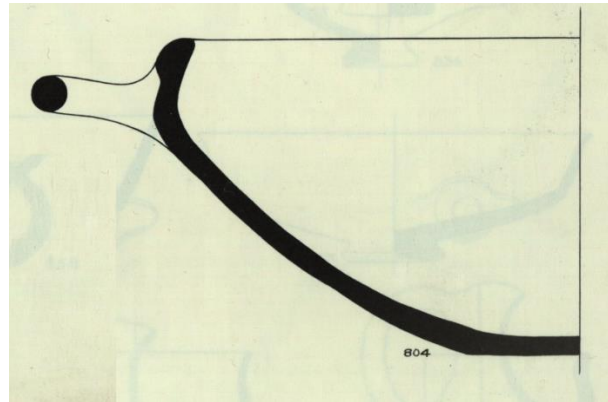


3. Handleless Carinated Bowls

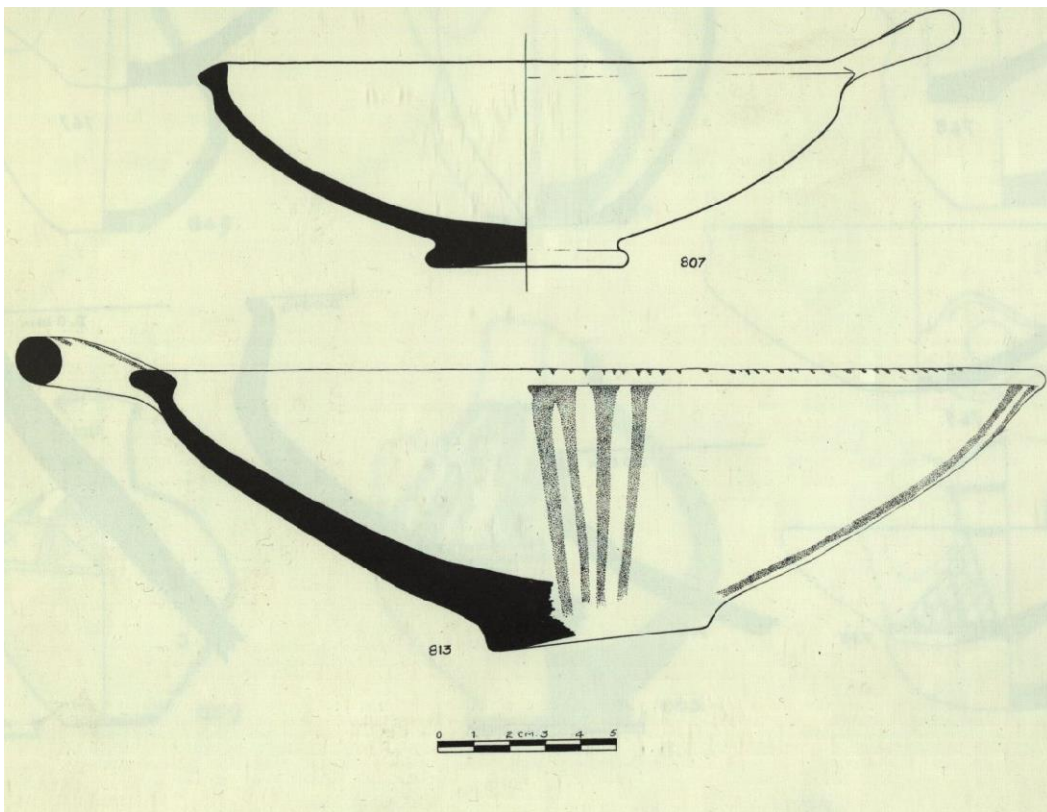
Plate 38



4. Handleless Carinated Bowl

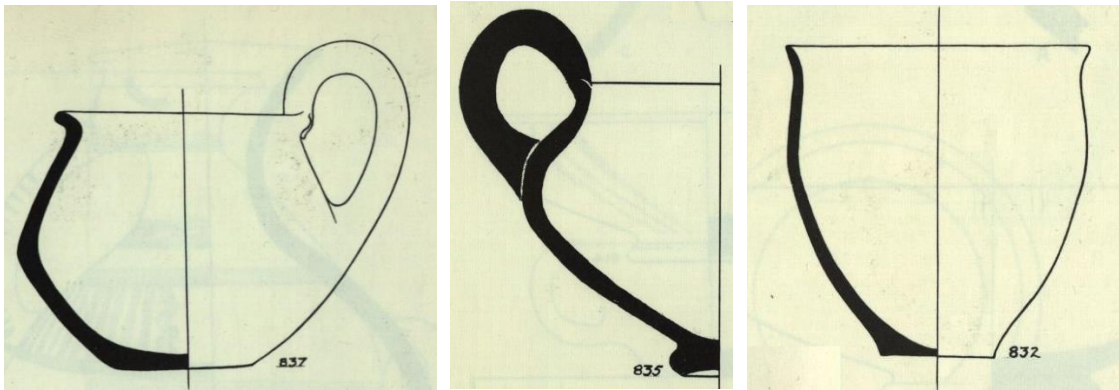


5. One-Handled Carinated Bowl

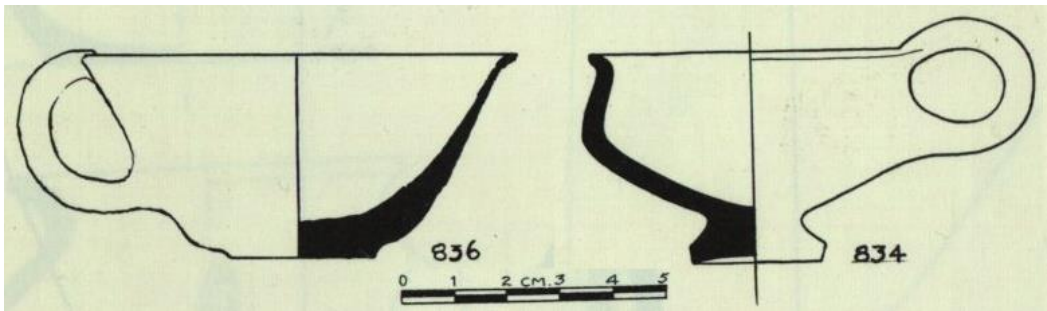


6. One-Handled Carinated Bowl

Plate 39

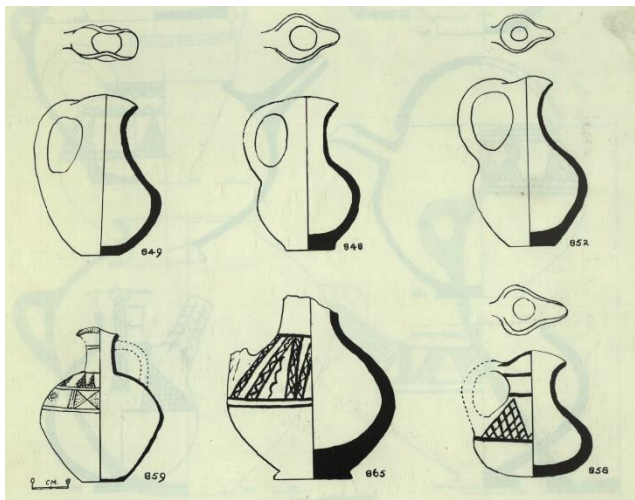


7. Large One-Handled Cup, One-Handled Cup, and Goblet (left to right)

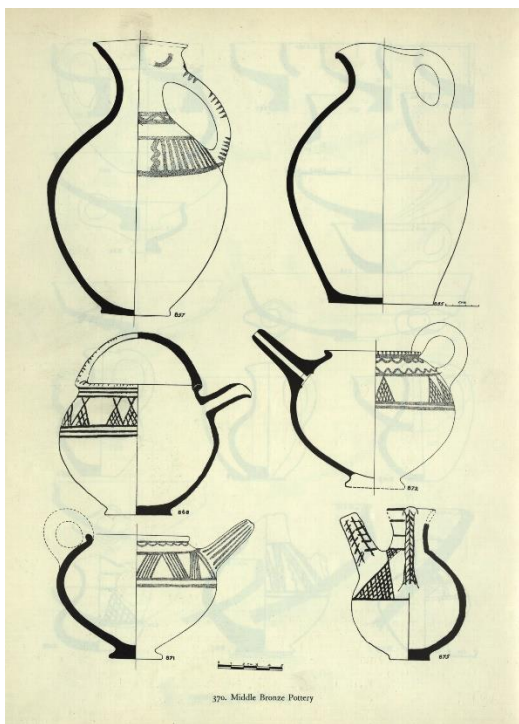


8. One-Handled Cup

Plate 40

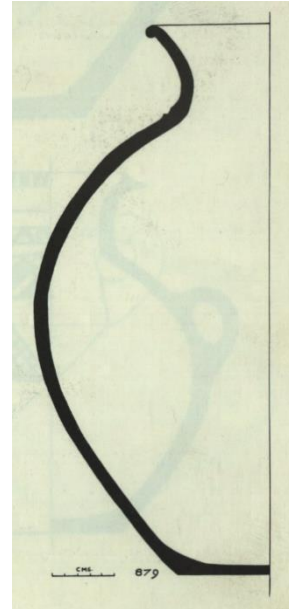
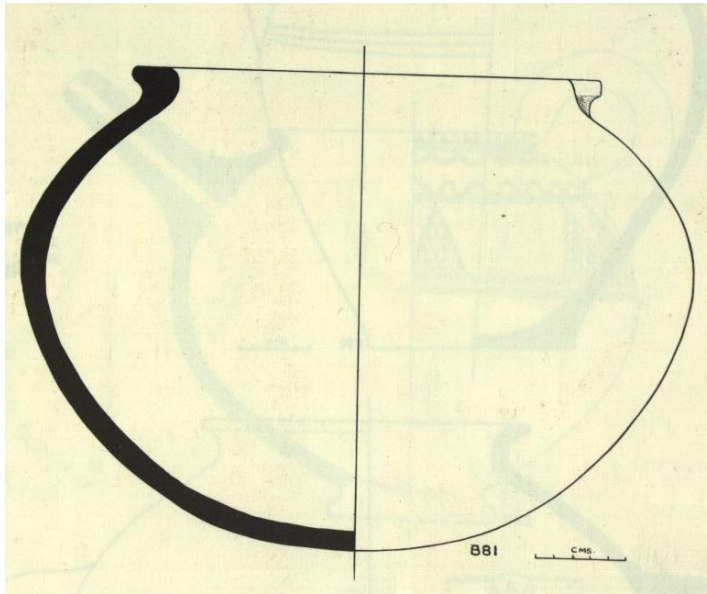


9. Bifoil and Trefoil Pitchers

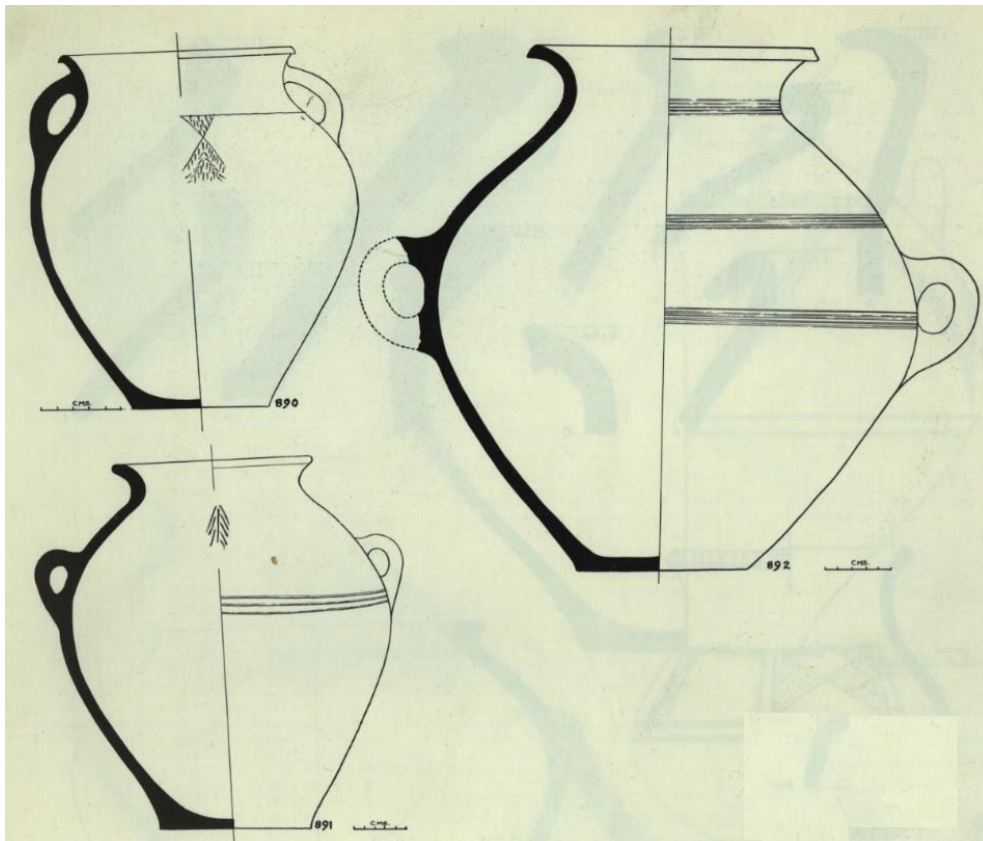


10. Trefoil and Side-Spouted Pitchers (Painted decoration)

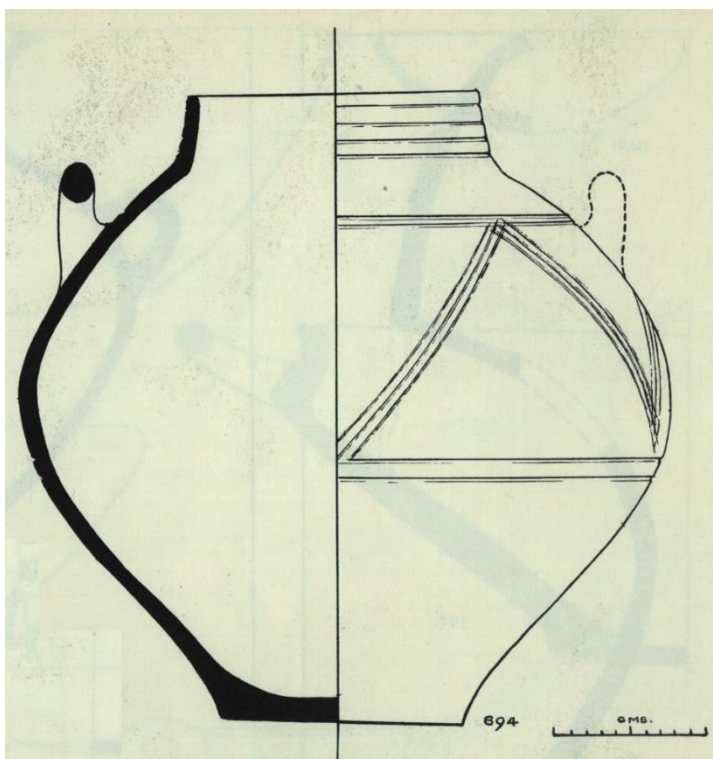
Plate 41



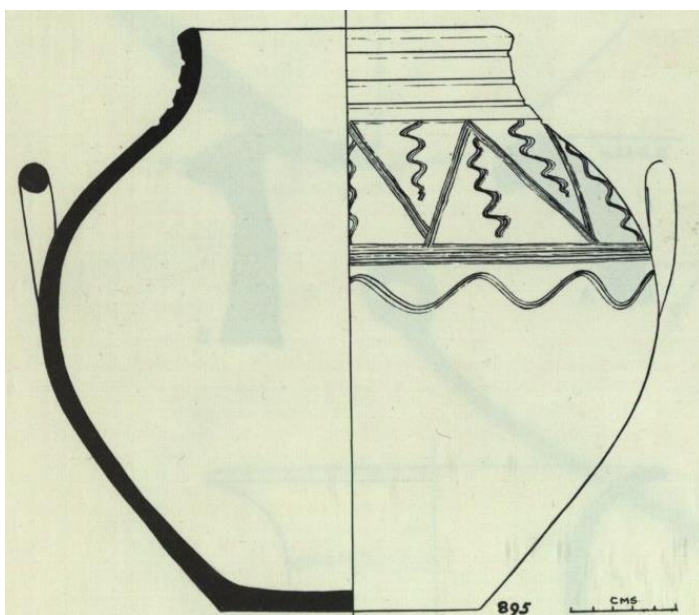
11. Handleless Jars



12. Two-Handled Jars (Incised decoration)



13. Two-Handled Jar (Incised decoration)



14. Two-Handled Jar (Painted decoration)

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