

The Discovery of an Anatolian Empire

Bir Anadolu İmparatorluğunun Keşfi

A Colloquium to Commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the
Decipherment of the Hittite Language
(November 14th and 15th, 2015; İstanbul Archaeological Museum – Library)

Editors / Editörler

Meltem Doğan-Alparslan - Andreas Schachner - Metin Alparslan



İSTANBUL
ARKEOLOJİK
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Önsöz

Hititoloji'nin 100. yıldönümüne şahit olabilen bir nesil olarak, Hititçenin çözümlendiği İstanbul Arkeoloji Müzeleri çatısı altında bu kutlamanın onuruna "The Discovery of an Anatolian Empire / Bir Anadolu İmparatorluğunun Keşfi" başlıklı uluslararası bir sempozyum düzenlemek ve yayımlamak bizler için büyük bir onur kaynağıdır.

Bedřich Hrozný 1914-1915 yıllarında, müttefik Avusturya-Macaristan ordusunun bir subayı olarak Osmanlı topraklarında bulunduğu sırada, İstanbul Arkeoloji Müzelerinde (o dönemdeki adıyla Müze-i Hümayun'da) Boğazköy kazılarında bulunan çiviyazılı tabletleri çalışma imkânı buldu. Tabletler, o dönemde henüz okunamayan Hititçeyi içermekteydi. Hrozný, çalışmalarının sonuçlarını Berlin'de Vorderasiatische Gesellschaft (Önasya Derneği) için verdiği bir konferansta bilim camiası ile paylaştı ve 15 Kasım 1915 tarihine rastlayan bu konferansta Hrozný, Hititçenin çözümünü de ilan etti. Meslektaşı Ernst Weidner bu tarihi, "Hititoloji'nin doğum günü" olarak tanımladı.

Dolayısıyla 100 yıl sonra 2015'te seçtiğimiz 14-15 Kasım tarihlerinde düzenlediğimiz sempozyum ile -Arkeoloji, Tarih gibi bilim dalları ile karşılaştırdığımızda bile son derece genç olan- Hititoloji'nin tam anlamıyla doğum günü kutlanmıştır. Bu vesileyle birçok bildiride Bedřich Hrozný anılmış, hatta onun hayatı ve çalışmaları ayrıntılı olarak ele alınmıştır. Ayrıca Boğazköy'deki ilk kazıları gerçekleştiren Theodor Makridi de İstanbul Arkeoloji Müzelerinin ilk küratörlerindendi, çalışmaları sempozyumda sunulan bildirilerde ve dolayısıyla bu kitapta yer alan makalelerde yer almaktadır.

İstanbul Arkeoloji Müzeleri'nin olağanüstü bir atmosfer arz eden kütüphanesinde düzenlenen sempozyumda sunulan 25 bildirinin yer aldığı ve sempozyum ile aynı adı taşıyan bu kitap sayesinde, Hititoloji'nin 100. yıl kutlaması, gelecek nesillere aktarılacaktır.

Hititçe bir Hint-Avrupa Dili olarak Anadolu'da günümüze yazıyla aktarılan ilk örneklerini sunmakla birlikte, Mezopotamya'dan aldığı çiviyazısına kendi Hint-Avrupa Dili'ni uygulamış, Hint-Avrupa Dillerinin de temelini Anadolu'da atmıştır. Bu alanlarda araştırma yapmak üzere birçok bilim insanı Anadolu'ya gelip çalışmış ve halen de çalışmaktadır. Bu vesileyle Anadolu kültürleri, uluslararası bir şekilde tanıtılması sağlanmış ve bu sayede Türkiye pekçok dostu edinmişti. Bu çalışmaların sonuçları, Türkiye'de ve dünyanın bir çok ülkesinde uzmanların yetişmesini sağlamıştır. Yıllardan beri ülkemizde ve yurtdışında aynı alanda uzmanlar yetiştiren pek çok kurum ve üniversite birlikte çalışmaktadır. Bunun en güzel göstergesi de bu sempozyumu düzenleyen kurumlardır: T.C. Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü, İstanbul Arkeoloji Müzeleri, Alman Arkeoloji Enstitüsü, İstanbul Üniversitesi Hititoloji Anabilim Dalı, Türk Eskiçağ Bilimleri Enstitüsü.

Hititoloji, Türkiye için öncelikli bir bilim dalı olmalıdır. Çünkü malzemesi Türkiye sınırları içinde, Anadolu'dadır. Anadolu için yapılan en tanıdık tanımlama, onun bir "köprü" olduğu şeklindedir. Oysaki tarihsel veriler ve bunlar içerisinde Hitit Uygarlığı göstermektedir ki, Anadolu bir köprüden çok toplumların yerleştiği, kültürlerini yaydığı bir coğrafyadır. Merhum Hocamız Prof. Dr. Ali Dinçol'un da söylediği gibi "Anadolu, üzerinde yaşanılmak üzere seçilen, kaybetmemek için ihtirasla korunan bir toprak parçasıdır".

Sempozyum kapsamında İstanbul Arkeoloji Müzelerinde bir de sergi düzenlenmiştir. Bu sergide, Boğazköy'deki ilk kazılardan çıkan arkeolojik ve filolojik malzemeler ile el yazısıyla kaydedilmiş ve müze tarafından arşivlenmiş olan ilk dönem çalışmaları, raporları ve

yazışmaları da yerlerini almıştır. Söz konusu sergi, T.C. Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü'nün destekleriyle ve İstanbul Arkeoloji Müzeleri Müdüresi Sayın Zeynep Kızıltan'ın denetimi altında Müze Uzmanları Gülçay Yağcı, Mine Dalmış-Pembe, Gökhan Yıldırım, Elif Büyükgençoğlu, Simge Güreş, Dinçer Cefer, Müge Özcan, Üzeyir Altekin tarafından hazırlanmıştır.

“The Discovery of an Anatolian Empire / Bir Anadolu İmparatorluğunun Keşfi” sempozyumunun gerçekleşmesinde büyük katkıları olan müzenin teknik ekibine, simultane çeviri kadrosuna ve birçok işte bizlere yardımcı olan öğrencilerimiz Burcu Özer, Gülsüm Aktaş, Metin Oral ve Tolga Pelvanoğlu'na ve ek olarak bu kitabın hazırlık aşamasında, redaksiyon işini üstlenen öğrencimiz Metin Oral'a teşekkür ederiz.

Katılımcılarımızın İstanbul'a gelişini sağlayan GRH Vakfı'na sağladığı maddi destek için teşekkür ederiz. Ayrıca katılımcılarımızın İstanbul'da konaklamasını sağlayan Alman Arkeoloji Enstitüsü İstanbul Şubesi'ne, Fransız Anadolu Araştırmaları Enstitüsü'ne ve Koç Üniversitesi Anadolu Medeniyetleri Araştırma Merkezi'ne sağladıkları yardımlar ve konuk-severlikleri için müteşekkirimiz.

“The Discovery of an Anatolian Empire / Bir Anadolu İmparatorluğunun Keşfi” uluslararası sempozyumunun bir kitaba dönüşmesi ve bunun kısa zamanda gerçekleşmesi hiç kuşkusuz ki Yapı Kredi Kültür Sanat Yayıncılık sayesinde olmuştur. Yapı Kredi Kültür Sanat Yayıncılık'a, Genel Müdür Sayın Tülay Güngen şahsında şükranlarımızı sunmak isteriz. Ayrıca kitabımızın bir yayına dönüşmesi aşamasında büyük yardımlarını gördüğümüz Yapı Kredi Müzesi Yöneticisi Sayın Şennur Şentürk'e de teşekkürü bir borç biliriz. Kitabın hazırlanması bilindiği gibi sabırlı, titiz ve uzun bir çalışma gerektirir. Bu süre zarfında böyle bir çalışma gerçekleştiren Yapı Kredi Kültür Sanat Yayıncılık grafik tasarım bölümü çalışanlarına, Sayın İlknur Efe başta olmak üzere teşekkür ederiz.

Bölümler halinde tematik olarak makalelerin yer aldığı kitabımıza en önemli katkıyı da pek tabii ki katılımcılar yapmıştır. Bu vesileyle gerek sempozyuma gerek makaleleri ile kitabımıza katkıda bulunan tüm katılımcılara şükranlarımızı sunmak isteriz.

Organizasyon Komitesi
Meltem Doğan-Alparıslan
Zeynep Kızıltan
Andreas Schachner
Metin Alparıslan

The First Excavations at Boğazköy/Hattusa and their Prelude



General view of Hattusha, 1907
(photograph by E. Puchstein, archive of the German Archaeological Institute)



Fig. 14: Arm-Shaped vessel found in Level IB Temple (M. Akar).

that respect, the irony is hidden in the contradictory state of the published data. Accepting the fact that the results of early expeditions added a new vision to how we interpret and see the interaction between different geographical and cultural zones, in the last seventy years of archeological research at Tell Atchana, the work that was done by Woolley provoked an ongoing debate on the site's stratigraphy and its chronological and historical integration into the wider setting of the ancient Near East, Anatolia and the Levant.

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Contributions of Tarsus-Gözlükule to Hittite Studies

Aslı Özyar

In the 1930's-1940's an ancient settlement mound located in the southern fringes of modern Tarsus was excavated under the auspices of Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania and the direction of Hetty Goldman. Once on the banks of the Berdan, classical Kydnos, the mound known as Gözlükule was a large riverine site in the western part of the Cilician plain (Fig. 1). Excavations revealed that the site was inhabited since the Neolithic period continuously into modern times and must be understood as the initial settlement, the starting point of a long settlement biography which included Bronze Age, Iron Age, Hellenistic, Roman, as well as Late Antique and Medieval phases (Fig. 2). The mound continued to be used in the Ottoman period and

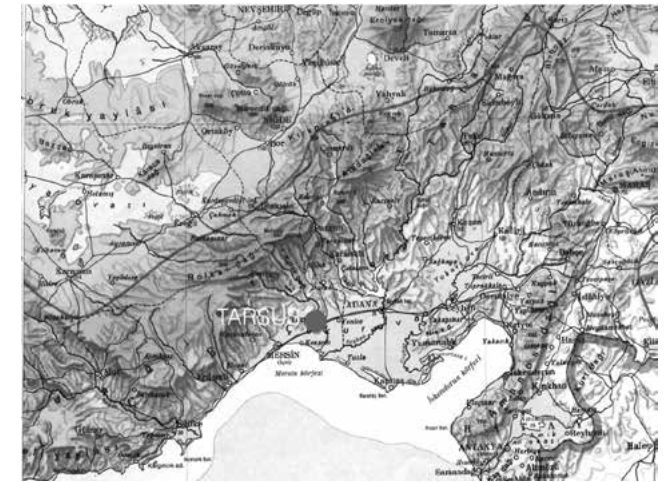


Fig. 1: Location of Tarsus in the Cilician plain on the NE Mediterranean coast of Turkey. From Duran, S., *Büyük Atlas*. Istanbul, 1937, 1970 edition, p. 29.

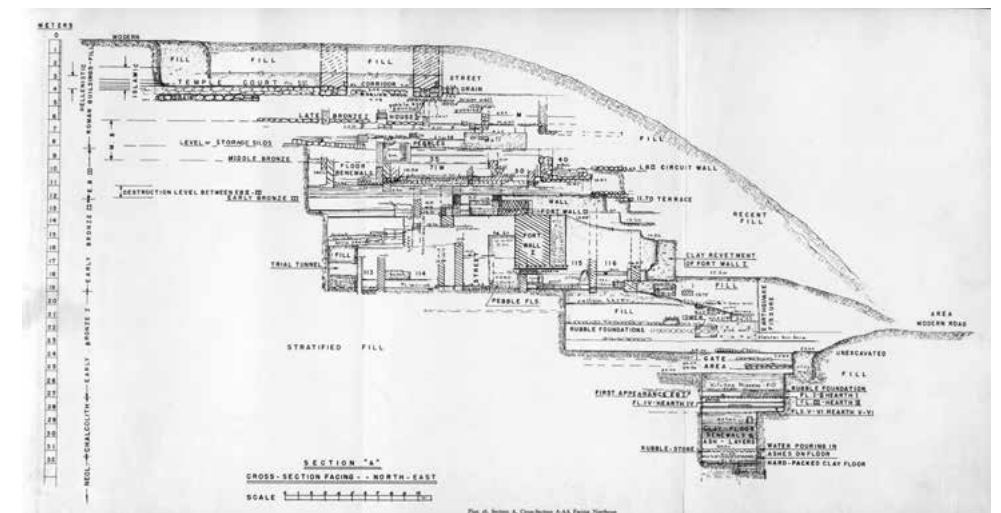


Fig. 2: Succession of stratified settlement remains shown in a reconstructed cross-section through the eastern peak of Gözlükule. From Goldman 1956: plan 26.



Fig. 3: Hetty Goldman (1881-1972)
Photo: Bryn Mawr College Archives.

remains within contemporary urban Tarsus. Both Tarsus and Adana, the urban center of the eastern Cilician plain with its ancient settlement mound of Tepebağ on the banks of the Seyhan, classical Saros, preserve their ancient names already attested in the second millennium BCE as Tarsa and Adaniya.

Goldman (Fig. 3) was drawn to Cilicia in anticipation of Bronze Age cultural contacts between inland and coastal Anatolia and Syria as well as the Aegean. Inspired by Gjerstad's (1934) discovery of Mycenaean pottery during his 1930 Cilician survey, carried out as part of the Swedish Cyprus Expedition, she decided to survey the plain in search for a promising mound and selected Gözlükule. The Swiss philologist Emil Forrer who in 1924 had published his proposal to equate the term Ahhiyawa in newly deciphered Hittite with Homeric Achaians joined the team later briefly, as well (Mellink – Quinn 2004: 320). Intrigued by the implied Hittite contact with the Mycenaean world Goldman wanted to find out about the extent of Hittite impact on Cilicia. In other words the recently established field of Hittite Studies influenced her interest in the plain and Aegean traces in the philological and material record further guided her selection of Gözlükule during the initial exploration season in 1934. There, the team had located in several trial trenches Hittite as well as Mycenaean pottery above promising earlier levels signaling stratified continuity from prehistoric times.

Excavations at Tarsus-Gözlükule began in 1935 as a joint project of the American Institute of America, Harvard University's Fogg Museum and Bryn Mawr College and continued until January 1939 when field work was interrupted due to financial difficulties and then halted during the Second World War. Work resumed in 1947 and came to an end in 1949. By 1950 all finds had been delivered to the Adana museum, the only one in the region at the time. In the meantime, in 1936, Hetty Goldman was appointed the first female professor at the Institute for Advanced Studies in Princeton where she was able to devote herself exclusively to research and documentation for the series of final publications (Mellink – Quinn 2004: 324). The second volume of these presents the Hittite period as well as earlier levels and was printed by Princeton University Press in 1956 (Fig. 4).

The mound of Tarsus-Gözlükule rises ca. 20m above the plain and is oriented East-West (Fig. 5). Stratified levels containing Hittite period remains and finds were uncovered in both Section A and B where excavations took place (Fig. 6). In Section A on the eastern summit the partial remains of a monumental building once erected on a stone foundation with mudbrick and the occasional use of timber was excavated already during the first season in 1935 (Fig. 7). The preserved southwestern half of the structure measures ca. 40 m x 25 m in other words ca.1000 m². In the uncovered part

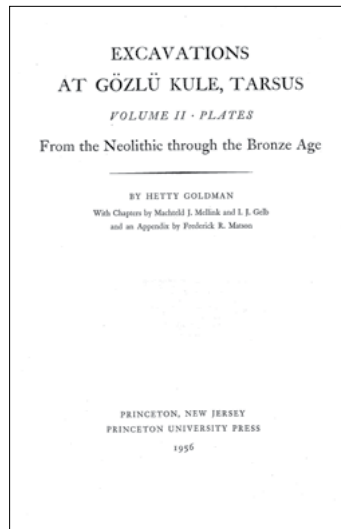


Fig. 4: Title page of the second volume of the final publications (Goldman 1956).



Fig. 5: View of Gözlükule from south, rising in the modern town of Tarsus.
Photo: Tarsus-Gözlükule Excavations Archive.

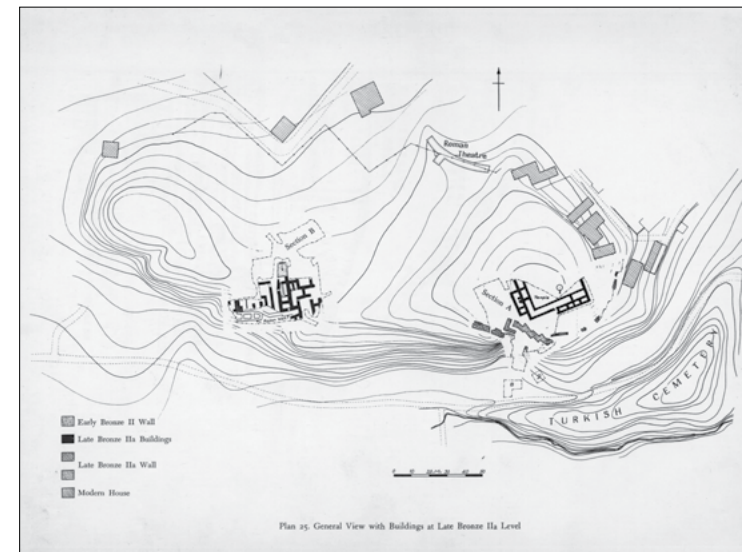


Fig. 6: Plan of Gözlükule mound with excavation areas Section A and B. From Goldman 1956: plan 25.

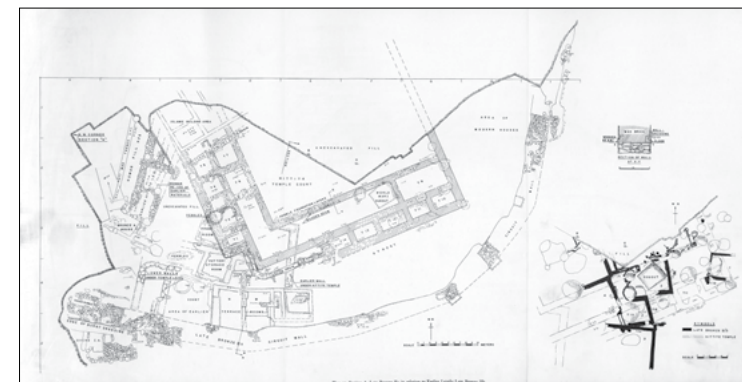


Fig. 7: Late Bronze II architectural remains in Section A, LBIIa in the center and LBIIb outlined in black on the right. From Goldman 1956: plan 22.

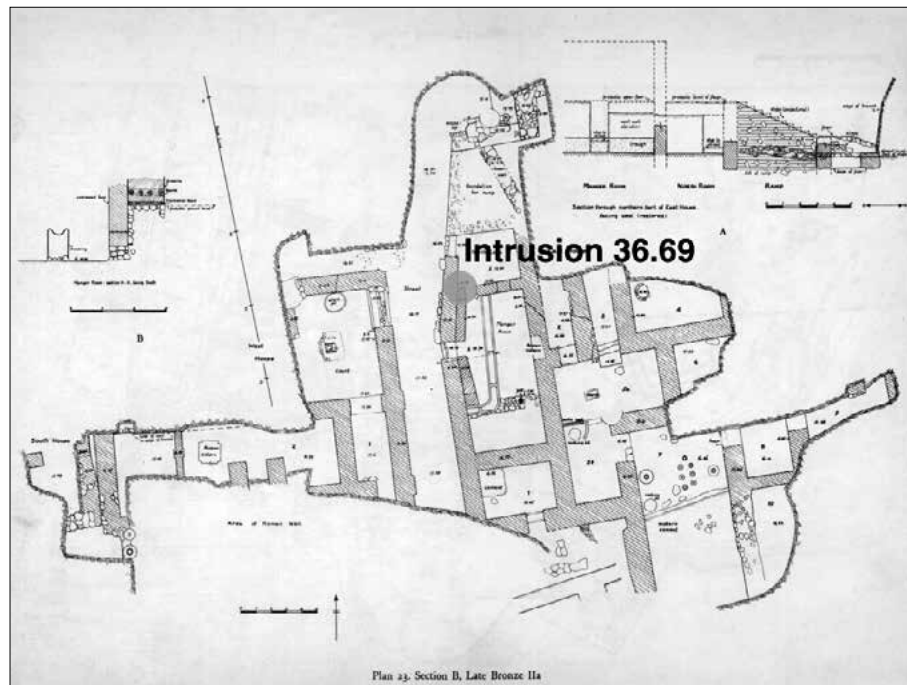


Fig. 8: Late Bronze IIa architectural remains in Section B, location of a later pit (intrusion 36.69) marked. From Goldman 1956: plan 23.

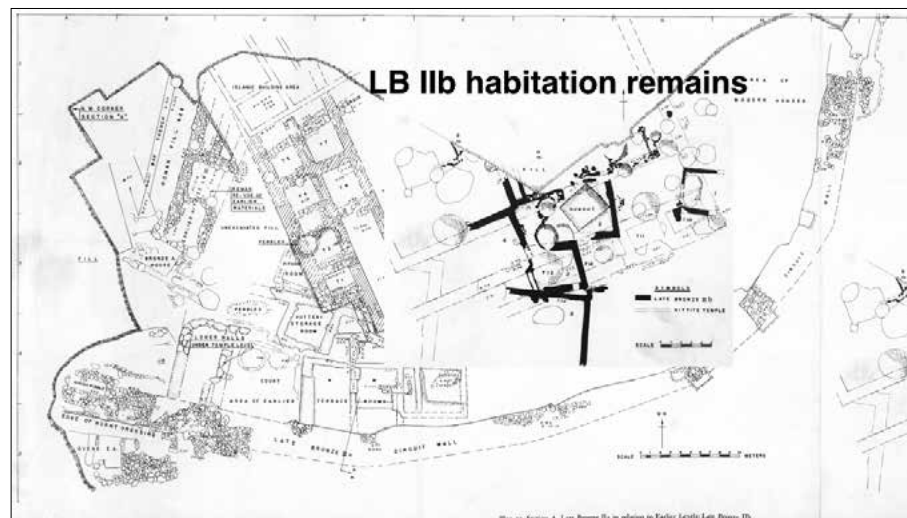


Fig. 9: Late Bronze IIb architectural remains superimposed on LBIIa building level in Section A. Adapted from Goldman 1956: 22.

a large courtyard with two rows of altogether 14 rooms along its southern and western side were revealed. The building was erected on a massive fill provided to level the ground into which the deep foundations were subsequently sunk. A drainage channel below the floor level allowed rainwater to flow away from the court and the deep foundations for the walls.

Remains of a stone paved street curved around the preserved outer facade of the building widening into a plaza in the west. A circuit wall running along the southern edge of the summit has only been recognized in its function as a retaining wall supporting the terrace fill for the monumental building, no superstructure was recovered. Goldman interpreted this building as a temple comparing its walls to those of Temple I in Boğazköy, but no cella or monumental main entrance was discovered so that the identification remains tentative although not unlikely. At the time of its discovery it was the only monumental building located beyond the capital Hattusha and Alacahöyük resembling potentially a temple and clearly related to idiosyncratic Central Anatolian public architecture of the Hittite period. Whether this building was a temple or served as the residence of a ruler, a palace, the finds in the building indicate that it had been used both as a metal workshop, fragments of gold leaf and a jewelry mold were found, and for administrative purposes as indicated by seal impressions.

In Section B two large buildings with thick walls, the West House measuring a min. of 125 m² and the East House, at least 550 m², lined a 3m wide street running North-South (Fig. 8). Several seal impressed clay lumps or bulla as known from Hittite official administration in the capital Hattusha were discovered in the East House indicating perhaps that this was the office and residence of an administrator either in contact with or an appointed official of Hittite governance (Yakar 2001: 40).

The Late Bronze Age IIa architectural remains of Tarsus-Gözlükule covering an approximate time-span from the 16th to the 13th c. BCE do reflect planning and organization beyond the means of ordinary, individual households. The monumental building in Section A is built intentionally on a leveled and raised ground replacing earlier non-monumental urban features. Neither the location nor the construction technique continue earlier building traditions, but are introduced abruptly, on a grand scale, presumably erasing features of earlier prime urban space. All this corresponds to developments as reflected in Hittite archival documents, which portray the Hittite state expanding its political power beyond the coreland into Cilicia.

The building remains of the following Late Bronze IIb period demonstrate another sharp break in the use of the same area (Fig. 9). The monumental and official structures were destroyed and above the ruins were built small-scale residential units with little apparent overall planning. The residents of this building level had sunk a pit (Intrusion 36.69 marked orange in Fig. 8) into the debris above the East House. In the course of the excavations it soon became clear that the Mycenaean ceramics, which had drawn Goldman to the site were in fact mostly associated with level LB IIb and are dated to the Late Helladic IIIC period following the collapse of established Mycenaean polities in Greece. Current excavations at Tarsus-Gözlükule continue to investigate Late Bronze IIb levels of the settlement and it has become clear that the ceramic plain ware assemblage in use during the Hittite control of the site continued to be produced (Yalçın 2005) in tandem with small amounts of Mycenaean Late Helladic IIIC material which chemical analysis revealed to be mostly locally produced including some imports with a provenance from the East Aegean and Cyprus (Mommsen – Mountjoy – Özyar 2011).

The Tarsian excavations did not provide Bronze Age textual evidence, which identified the name of the site. On the other hand there has never been any doubt that the name Tarsa among the five cities or provinces of Kizzuwatna, whose elders approach the king with their offerings as mentioned in the twelfth tablet of the Kizzuwatnean Issuwa festival (obv. line 21 ff.) refers to what later becomes classical Tarsos/Tarsus as described in Strabo, XIV, 5,13-15, an urban center through the Medieval and Ottoman into the contemporary period keeping its ancient name (Lebrun 2001: 87). The Goldman excavations did not locate an

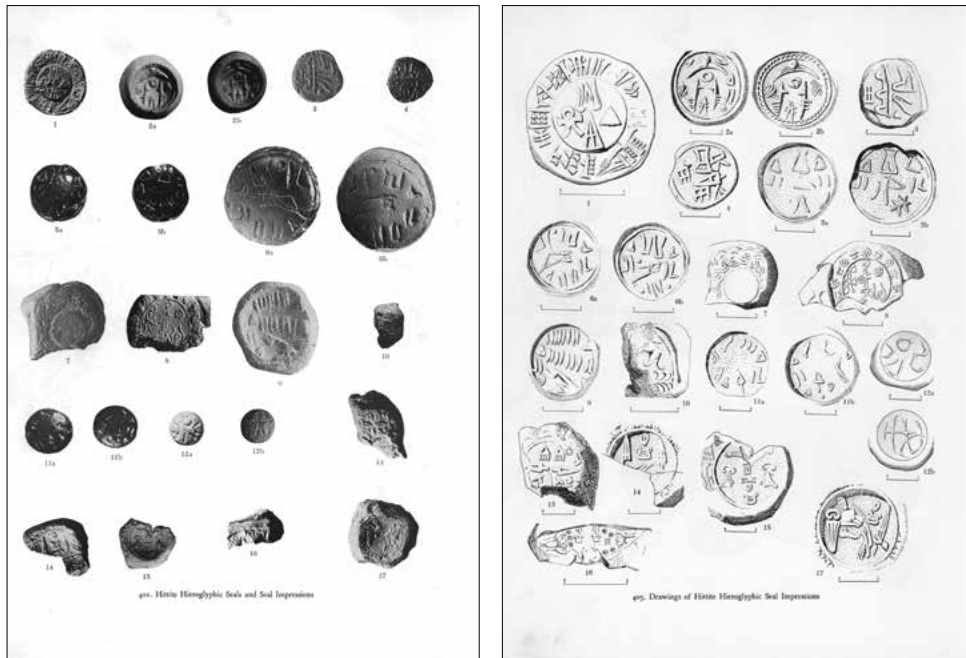


Fig. 10: Late Bronze II Seals and Seal Impressions with Anatolian Hieroglyphs. From Gelb 1956: fig. 401, 405.

archive dating to the period of Hittite control of Cilicia, nevertheless the discovery of a land-deed (see below) points to the existence of archival practices at the site as of the mid-second millennium BCE.

No doubt the most important contribution of Tarsus-Gözlükule to the early period of Hittite Studies were the excavated seals and seal impressions dating to the Hittite Period (Fig. 10). I. J. Gelb published 9 seals and 56 seal impressions, most impressed on intentionally shaped lumps of clay, one on a vessel handle and one on a tablet (the land-deed tablet) in the final publication volume of the site (Fig. 10, 11, 12, 13). At the time of their discovery these did “form the second largest collection of excavated Hittite hieroglyphic seals; only the seals [seal impressions] found at Boğazköy exceed in number those found at Tarsus.” (Gelb 1956: 242) In other words, shortly after the Gözlükule corpus of sealings was begun to be excavated in 1935 and published in annual preliminary reports, in 1936 the largest closed deposit of sealings numbering 200 and dating to the Hittite period in Building D of the palatial complex of Büyükkale in Boğazköy (Güterbock 1940, 1942) was discovered and rapidly published, thus serving as a point of departure for Hittite glyptic studies. The Tarsian corpus was published in the final excavation volumes by Gelb based on the Boğazköy material, but the prompt preliminary publication of the material by Goldman (Goldman 1935: 535f, 1937: 281, 1938: 36-39) and by Goetze (Goetze 1936: 210-214, 1937: 387 f.) together with the publication of seals and sealings excavated 1927-1932 in Alishar, also published by Gelb (Gelb 1935: 73-35) informed Güterbock in his studies resulting in the pioneering two volumes on the Boğazköy glyptic (Herbordt 2005: 1-2). About twenty years later Laroche revisited the seals and made further progress with deciphering names and titles of the seal owners (Laroche 1958: 252-260).

Most of the 9 seals and 56 sealings were excavated in fill layers or in intrusive pits, few were associated with a structure. About two thirds (4 seals and 43 sealings) were retrieved

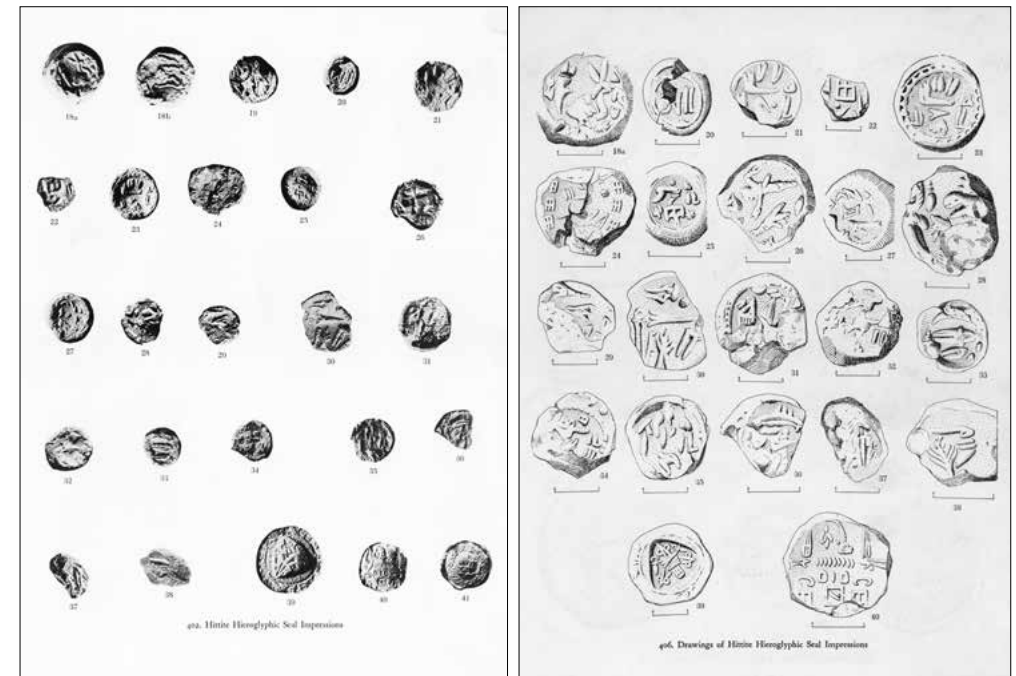


Fig. 11: Late Bronze II Seals and Seal Impressions with Anatolian Hieroglyphs. From Gelb 1956: fig. 402, 406.

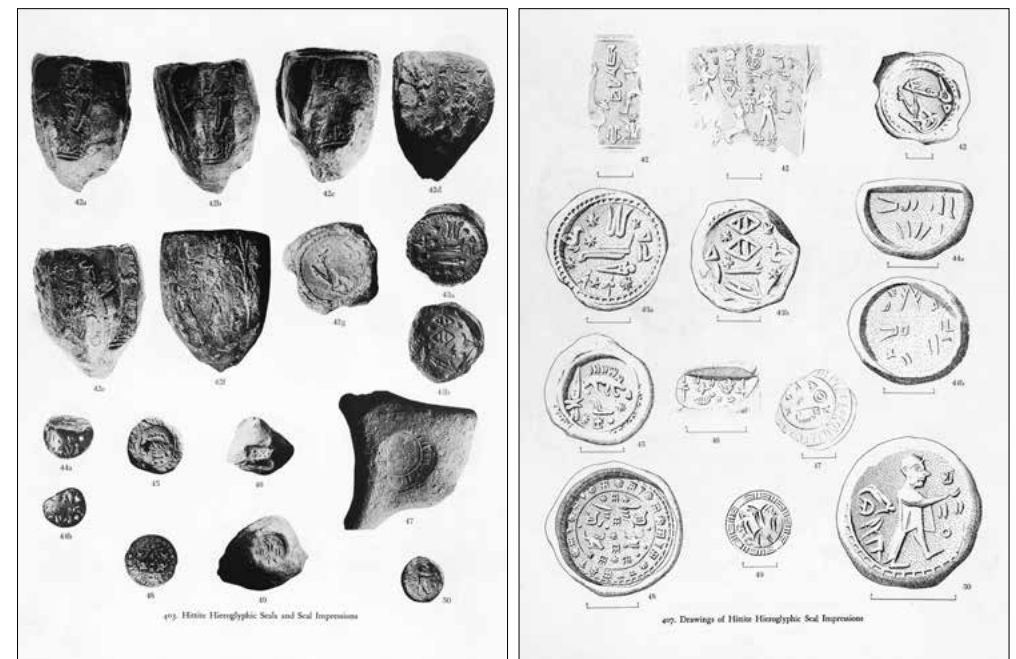


Fig. 12: Late Bronze II Seals and Seal Impressions with Anatolian Hieroglyphs. From Gelb 1956: fig. 403, 407.

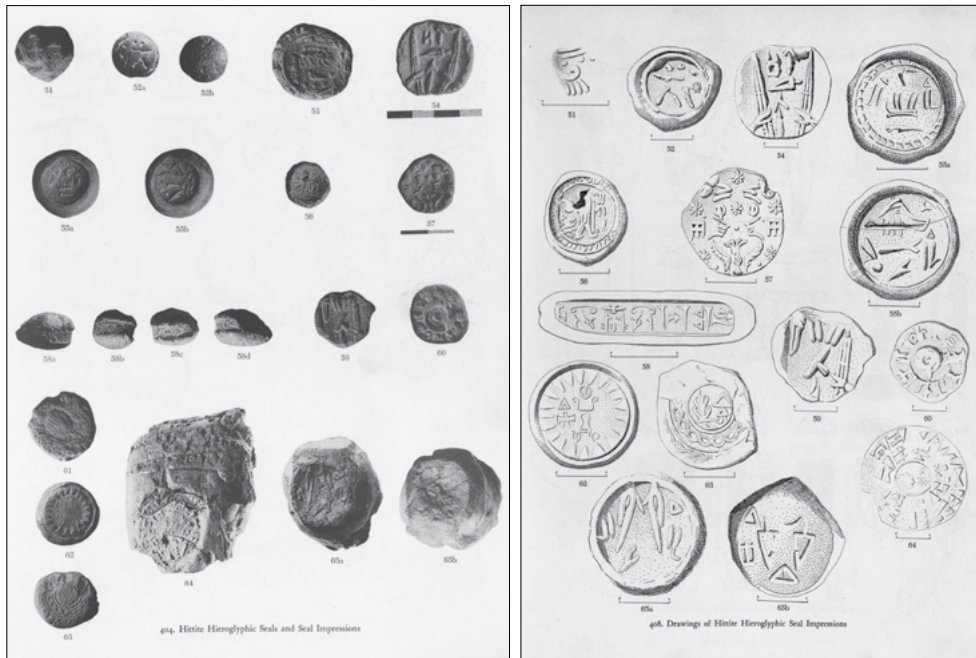


Fig. 13: Late Bronze II Seals and Seal Impressions with Anatolian Hieroglyphs. From Gelb 1956: fig. 404, 408.

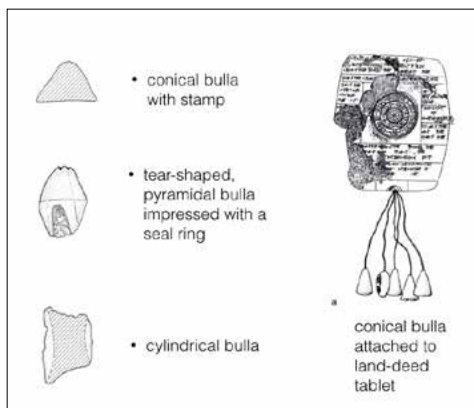


Fig.14: Different shapes of seal impressed lumps of clay or bullae (from Boğazköy). From Herbordt 2005: 34 fig. 11 a-c; 38 fig.18a.

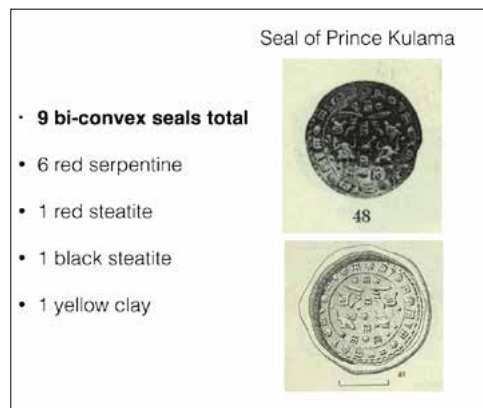


Fig.15: Number and materials of biconvex seals from LBA II levels of Tarsus-Gözlükule. Photo and drawing from Goldman 1956: fig. 407 nr. 48.

from Section B and of these several (2 seals and 3 sealings) either from the East or the West House and 26 sealings were discovered in a feature published as Intrusion 36.69, which incidentally also contained the preserved half of a land deed tablet impressed with a so-called Labarna-Seal. Less than one third of the seals and sealings were found in Section A, among these only a single sealing (Nr. 7 on Fig. 10) was published as directly associated with the remains of the monumental structure (Gelb 1956). Most of the seal impressions were applied on standardized, small, conically shaped lumps of clay, referred to as bulla (Herbordt 2005: 25), originally formed around the knotted end of a string (Fig. 14). The



Fig. 16: Seal Impression of Ishputahsu, from Gelb 1956: 401, 405.

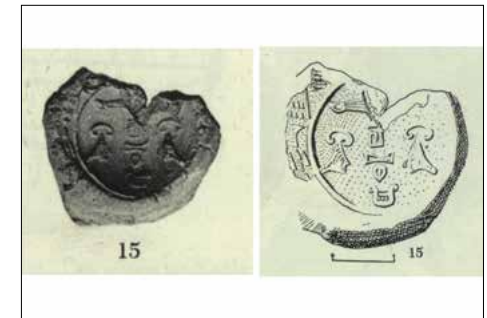


Fig. 17: Seal Impression of Puduhepa, from Gelb 1956: 401, 405.

string, which did not preserve, would have been attached to a sealed object (van den Hout 2010: 265 ff.; Waal 2011: 309) including perhaps wooden tablets (Herbordt 2005: 36-39). It has also been proposed that witnesses mentioned on land deed tablets would have signed the document by impressing their stamp seal on bulla presumably hanging from as many strings as there were witnesses (Bittel 1951: 169 f.; Güterbock 1997b: 30; Herbordt 2005: 27), (Fig. 11). Just as with the more recently discovered Nişantepe-Corpus (Herbordt 2005: 33) this type of bulla was also the most common type among the Tarsian corpus. As in Nişantepe, the Tarsian corpus also contained perforated tear-shaped (Gelb 1956: Cat. Nr. 58), pyramidal (Gelb 1956: Cat. Nr. 42) and cylindrical clay lumps (Gelb 1956: Cat. Nr. 65) with multiple seal impressions, including impressions of seal-rings and stamped impressions of cylinder-seals (Fig. 14). Lebrun (2001: 92) draws attention to the frequency of princes and princesses and other figures of high rank among the titles of the personal names found on the Tarsian seals and bulla, for example to the name of Šahuruwuwa (Goldman 1956: 250, fig. 402, 406 no.40), as read by Laroche (Laroche 1958: 256) (Fig. 13). Šahuruwuwa is a prince and the chief wood tablet scribe and also bears the titles chief shepherd and chief of the heavily armed right wing during the reign of Hattushili III (van den Hout 1995: 138, 151). He was the recipient of a deed by Tudhalya IV discovered in Tempel I in Boğazköy (Imparati 1974: 5ff.) and was listed as one of the witnesses in the famous Bronze Tablet, the grant treaty concluded between Tudhalya IV and Kuruntiya, the ruler of Tarhuntašša. Šahuruwuwa is also attested as the father of Tattamura, who is listed as one of the witnesses in the Ulmi-Tešup treaty. His daughter Tarhuntamanawa seems to have married into the prestigious scribal family of Mittanamuwa, as she is attested as the wife of Alihešni (Doğan-Alparslan 2007: 250; van den Hout 1995: 80).

All nine excavated seals are of the standard and most common, pierced, bi-convex type with Anatolian Hieroglyphic signs carved in taglio on both sides (Fig. 15). Six are published as made of red serpentine, two of red and black steatite, respectively, and one of yellow clay. While the seal impressions may belong to consignments or tablets sent to Tarsus the seals are more likely to be the possession of officials residing or active at the site of discovery. Among these there is for example the seal of a prince Kulama (Goldman 1956: 252 and fig. 407 Nr. 48) as pointed out by Lebrun (2001: 92). At least one of these seals (Gelb 1956: Cat. Nr. 5) was discovered in later Iron Age levels and probably attests to the continuation of sealing practices into the first millennium.

Gelb (Gelb 1956: 242) continues in the final publication by stating that “[a]lthough the collection makes no sensational contributions to the decipherment of Hittite hieroglyphic, the sheer size of the collection has resulted in a number of important discoveries in the

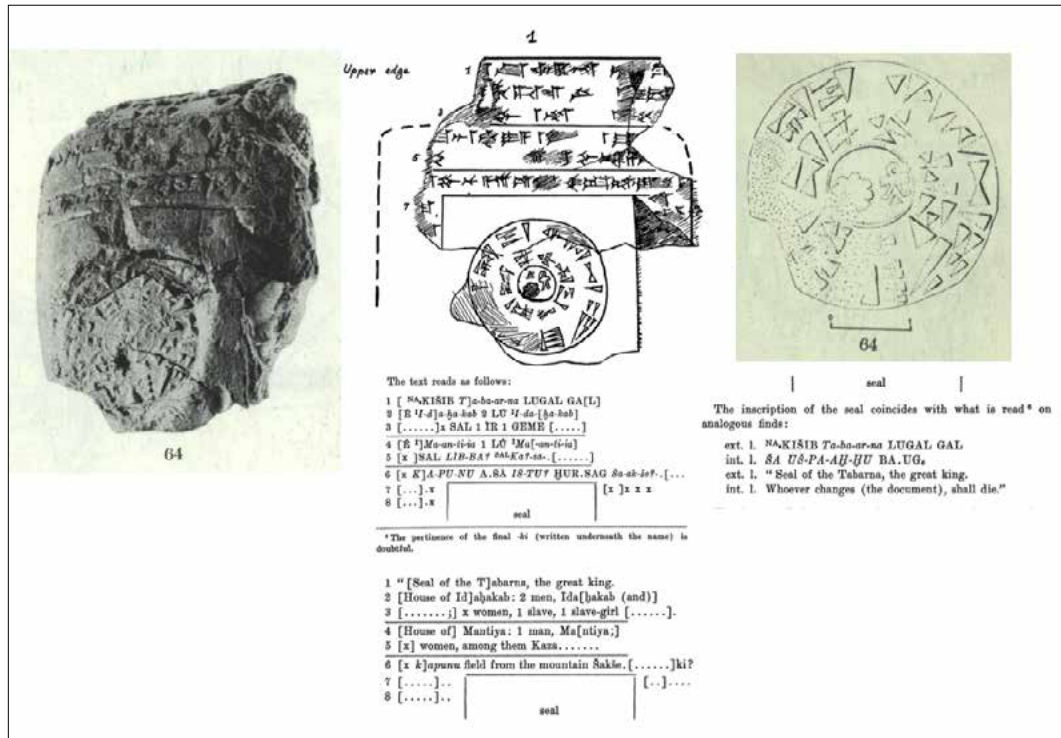


Fig. 18: Land-deed tablet. Photo of tablet and drawing of seal impression: Goldman 1956: fig. 404, 408, nr. 64. Transcription, transliteration and translation from Goetze 1939.

historical and epigraphic fields, which have been recognized almost from the moment the seals were first found. Enough to mention here that the Ispatalsu seal [...] contributed greatly to the localization of the Kizwatna land in Cilicia [...]; and that the Putu-Hapa seal [...] was instrumental in establishing on a secure basis the syllabic value *pu* for a previously unreadable sign in the Hittite hieroglyphic writing (cf. Gelb, *A.J.A.* XLI [1937], pp. 289-291.)". Among the Tarsian seal impressions were three whose historical significance were recognized early on. One is the seal impression on a conical bulla of a ruler of Kizzuwatna, Ispatalsu (Gelb 1956: Cat. 1; Güterbock 1997a: 143 ff.), (Fig. 16) who is known to have signed a treaty with the Hittite king Telipinu (Catalogue du Textes Hittites= CTH No. 21). Jasink notes about this sealing (Jasink 2001: 48) that formally it may have been imitating Old Hittite Kingdom period royal seals known as Labarna- or Tabarna-seals because like these, the cuneiform legend of the Tarsian seal around the rim states his title "Ispatalsu, the great king, the son of Pariyawatri". The inclusion of the Luwian name of the ruler's father, the name of the son is in Hittite, established a two generation genealogy of a dynasty ruling in Kizzuwatna during the mid-second millennium. The Ispatalsu sealing was discovered during the first season of excavations at Tarsus in Section A, although probably not in the remains of the monumental structure, as only the depth of the find location is specified in the catalogue.

The second seal impression of a historically attested figure was made with the seal of Puduhepa (Gelb 1956: Cat. 15) on a conical bulla (Fig. 17) found in Section B, in the above mentioned pit (Intrusion 36.69), which contained large numbers of conical bullae (Goetze

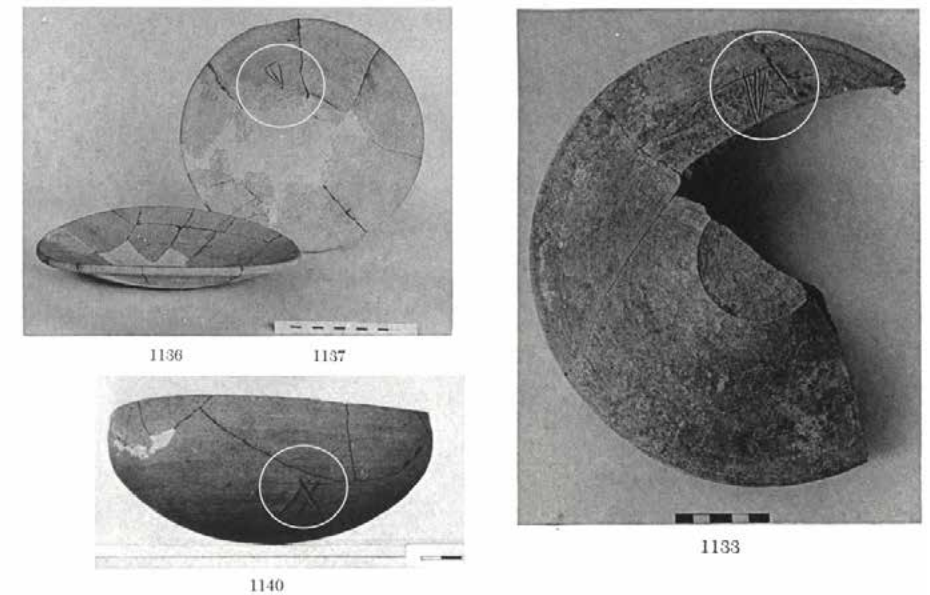


Fig. 19: Pot marks on Late Bronze II monochrome ware.

1937: 287f.; Goetze 1939) including the Šahurunuwa sealing. Puduhepa is the famed spouse of the Hittite Great King Hattusili III also known as the queen who independent of her husband corresponded on her own terms with the Egyptian pharaoh Ramesses II. This is one of the few impressions of her personal seal attested outside of Hattusha. She also owned and used a seal, which she shared with her husband the Great King as was common for Hittite rulers and their wives, the Queen, but the Tarsian impression is made with her personal seal.

The third seal impression, although anonymous, does also belong to a royal figure. The impression of a Labarna- or Tabarna-seal was preserved on the recovered upper half of a clay tablet, a land deed found in the same intrusive pit as the above mentioned bullae (Gelb 1956: 253 fig. 404 no.64). (Fig. 18) The seal impression consists of two concentric inscribed lines in cuneiform and a separated central field with three symbols: a rosette, a triangle and a crossed loop or the Egyptian ankh sign. The exterior line has been translated as "Seal of the Tabarna. The Great King." and the interior line as "Whoever changes (the document) shall die.", thus this conforms to the typical curse formula (Goetze 1939: 3). The tablet specifies a donation regarding at least two estates where the names of both male owners are in Hurrian. At the time of its discovery in 1938, the Tarsian land deed was the only Hittite document to have been found beyond Hattusha other than the so-called Arzawa letters written in the Hittite language found among the Egyptian diplomatic cuneiform archive from Tell el Amarna in the late 19th century. To date the deed still remains one of two found outside of the Hittite capital Hattusha. Among the preserved corpus of Hittite texts such deeds or charters form an exceptional category in that they were neither stored with long-term documents, which often existed in multiple copies, nor with the short-term group, but stored separately along with perished objects which had been sealed with clay

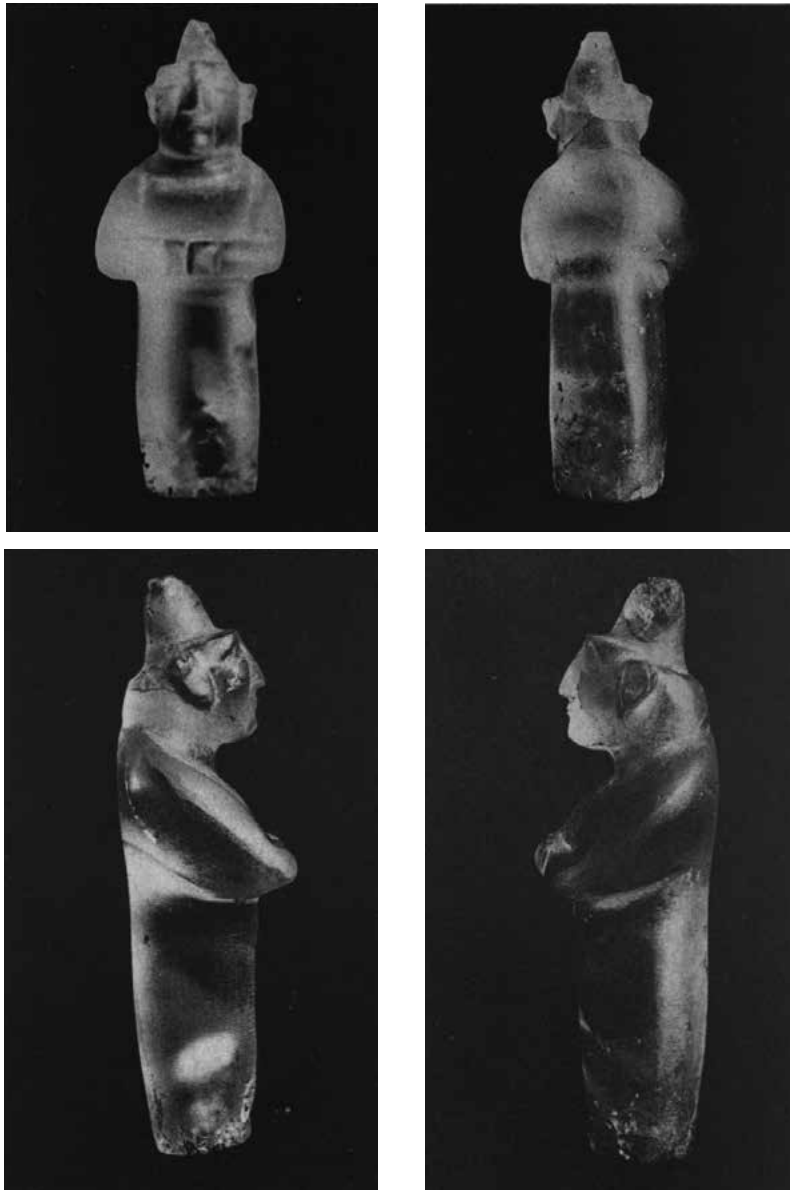


Fig. 20: Small rock crystal figurine of a standing male. Goldman 1956: fig. 456

bulla (van den Hout 2011: 909). Van den Hout further notes that deeds found in the capital city are unique documents with no other copies in the capital city archives, but that it is likely that the grantee also received a copy similar to the original charter, which he thinks would explain the circumstances of the only two deeds found outside of the Hittite capital, in Tarsus and İnandık Tepe.

The date of issue of the Tarsian charter continues to be discussed. First published by Goetze (1939: 4) as belonging to the Younger Hittite Kingdom the tablet was redated based on the typology of the seal impression by Güterbock (1940: 53-55) then Riemschneider

(1958: 321-330) to before or after Telipinu that is the Old Hittite Kingdom Period. Later studies by Beal (1986: 425), Easton (1987: 24), most recently Wilhelm (2005: 275-276) and Rüster-Wilhelm (2012: 50-51) did not move it later than Telipinu.

The fact that the deed was found in a pit together with large numbers of bulla indicates that prior to its deposition all these must have been archived for many generations probably at this very site, as was the case with all such charters (van den Hout 2011: 903). It implies, in other words, that the practice of long-term storage of deeds and objects sealed with bulla did exist at Tarsus as it did in Boğazköy and thus confirms the textually attested Hittite impact in Cilicia as of the Old Hittite Kingdom period.

Moving down the scale from complex scripts to simple signs, among the published pottery of the Hittite period levels dug between 1935-1939 a series of vessel fragments, altogether 37, were included specifically because they bore incised marks, which had been applied before firing (Fig. 19). The Tarsian collection was the first to be published and is part of a growing corpus of pots with marks that are encountered in the Hittite core lands as well as affiliated regions beyond. The marks mostly consist of simple signs, for example lines, chevrons, crosses, arrows or triangles, although some are clearly related to Anatolian Hieroglyphs. The widespread use of such pot marks during the Hittite period took some time to draw attention beyond mere documentation. It was not until Gates (2001) offered to explain their function as an indication of centrally controlled, standardized ceramic production of the Hittite polity based on similar finds from the Late Bronze Age levels at Kinet Höyük, the Hittite seaport Izziya. More recently Glatz (2012) analyzed the accumulated corpus of Late Bronze Age Anatolian prefiring pot marks, as she refers to these, and her results lead her to conclude that the marks differ regionally and seem to indicate regional production organization.

The most noteworthy contribution of the early excavations at Tarsus to Hittite art and visual studies was in form of a small figurine found in the LB IIB fill of Section B (Fig. 20). This figurine made out of rock crystal remains unique and is one of the rare examples of a figure in the round. Goldman (1956: 342-344) explains that the cone above the head must have supported a headgear of precious metal and that the slight upward slant towards the front in the base suggests that it would have been mounted on a base made of a different material, not unlike the deity on the well-known ceremonial axe from Şarkışla. Together with the oversized Alaca limestone statue they give us a range and scale of Hittite statuary in the round (Özyar 2006: 133).

In concluding, it can be said that by 1939 Hetty Goldman had succeeded to confirm with her excavations at the mound of Gözlükule in Tarsus the Hittite impact on Cilicia thus achieving her goal to do so. Her fieldwork contributed in a lasting way to the discovery of the Hittites by revealing in material evidence their sphere of influence beyond the core land.

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Future Perspectives for Hittite Studies



The western stairs of Yenikapı, 109
(photograph by E. Puchstein, archive of the German Archaeological Institute)