

# ANCIENT NEAR EASTERN STUDIES

SUPPLEMENT 42

## ACROSS THE BORDER: LATE BRONZE-IRON AGE RELATIONS BETWEEN SYRIA AND ANATOLIA

Proceedings of a Symposium held  
at the Research Center of Anatolian Studies,  
Koç University, Istanbul  
May 31–June 1, 2010

Edited by

K. Aslıhan YENER

PEETERS  
LEUVEN – PARIS – WALPOLE, MA.  
2013

## CONTENTS

Introduction: Imperial Demise and Forging Emergent Kingdoms . . . . .	1
K. A. YENER	

### SECTION A: EXCAVATIONS IN LEVANTINE TURKEY AND LEVANTINE SYRIA

Chapter 1	
New Excavations at Alalakh: The 14 <sup>th</sup> –12 <sup>th</sup> Centuries BC . . . . .	11
K. A. YENER	

Chapter 2	
The Late Bronze Age Fortresses at Alalakh: Architecture and Identity in Mediterranean Exchange Systems . . . . .	37
M. AKAR	

Chapter 3	
Tayinat in the Early Iron Age . . . . .	61
T. P. HARRISON	

Chapter 4	
Chatal Höyük in the Amuq: Material Culture and Architecture during the Passage from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age . . . . .	89
M. PUCCI	

Chapter 5	
The Crisis of Qatna at the Beginning of the Late Bronze Age II and the Iron Age II Settlement Revival. A Regional Trajectory towards the Collapse of the Late Bronze Age Palace System in the Northern Levant . . . . .	113
D. MORANDI BONACOSI	

Chapter 6	
Shedding New Light on the Elusive Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages at Tell ‘Acharneh (Syria) . . . . .	147
M. FORTIN and L. COOPER	

Chapter 7	
Sabuniye: A Late Bronze-Iron Age Port Settlement on the Northeastern Mediterranean Coast . . . . .	173
H. PAMIR	
Chapter 8	
A Re-evaluation of the Late Bronze to Early Iron Age Transitional Period: Stratigraphic Sequence and Plain Ware of Tarsus-Gözlükule . . . . .	195
S. YALÇIN	
Chapter 9	
Exploring Sirkeli Höyük in the Late Bronze Age and its Interregional Connections . . . . .	213
E. KOZAL	
Chapter 10	
The Transition from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age at Tell Afis, Syria (phases VII-III) . . . . .	227
F. VENTURI	
SECTION B:	
EXCAVATIONS IN EASTERN TURKEY	
AND EASTERN SYRIA	
Chapter 11	
Across Assyria's Northern Frontier: Tell Fekheriye at the End of the Late Bronze Age . . . . .	263
P. V. BARTL and D. BONATZ	
Chapter 12	
Between the Mušku and the Aramaeans: The Early History of Guzana/Tell Halaf	293
M. NOVÁK	
Chapter 13	
Some Implications of Revised C14 and Dendrochronological Dating for the "Late Bronze Levels" at Tille Höyük on the Euphrates . . . . .	311
G. D. SUMMERS	
Chapter 14	
The Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age Transition: A Perspective from the Upper Tigris River . . . . .	329
T. MATNEY	

Chapter 15	
Neo-Hittite Melid: Continuity or Discontinuity? . . . . .	349
M. FRANGIPANE and M. LIVERANI	
Chapter 16	
Pottery as an Indicator of Changing Interregional Relations in the Upper Euphrates Valley. The Case of the Late Bronze-Iron Age Assemblages from Arslantepe/Malatya . . . . .	373
F. MANUELLI	
Chapter 17	
New Excavations at the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age Site of Gre Amer on the Garzan River, Batman Province . . . . .	393
G. PULHAN and S. R. BLAYLOCK	
SECTION C:	
FUNERARY PRACTICES, TEXTS AND THE ARTS	
Chapter 18	
Funerary Practices and Society at the Late Bronze-Iron Age Transition. A View from Tell Shiukh Fawqâni and Tell an-Nasriyah (Syria) . . . . .	423
A. TENU	
Chapter 19	
Working Ivory in Syria and Anatolia during the Late Bronze-Iron Age . . .	449
A. CAUBET	
Chapter 20	
Arts and Cross-Cultural Communication in the Early 1st Millennium: The Syro-Anatolian Contact . . . . .	465
S. MAZZONI	
Chapter 21	
The Luwian Inscriptions from the Temple of the Storm-God of Aleppo . . .	493
J. D. HAWKINS	
Chapter 22	
Qadesh, Sea-Peoples, and Anatolian-Levantine Interactions. . . . .	501
K. STROBEL	
Chapter 23	
An Amulet with the Names of Ramesses II from the Roman Baths at Ankara	539
H. PEKER	

CHAPTER 8

A RE-EVALUATION OF THE LATE BRONZE  
TO EARLY IRON AGE TRANSITIONAL PERIOD:  
STRATIGRAPHIC SEQUENCE AND PLAIN WARE  
OF TARSUS-GÖZLÜKULE

Serdar YALÇIN  
Columbia University  
Department of Art History and Archaeology  
826 Schermerhorn Hall  
1190 Amsterdam Avenue  
New York, NY 10027, USA  
E-mail: sy2226@columbia.edu

ABSTRACT

*Tarsus-Gözlükule is one of the prehistoric sites on the Cilician plain providing a continuous stratigraphy of the transition from the Late Bronze to Early Iron Age. In this study the site's stratigraphic sequence and the change in its plain ware assemblage have been investigated. The re-evaluation of the stratigraphy revealed that there are at least seven successive architectural layers from the destruction of the Hittite settlement until the end of the Early Iron Age. The analysis of these layers demonstrates a decline in the economic conditions of the site following the destruction of the Hittite town.*

*A re-analysis of the plain wares of Tarsus-Gözlükule has added new forms, which derived from the Hittite Monochrome Ware, to the ceramic corpus of the site. Present study also substantiates the view of G. M. A. A. Hanfmann arguing the continuation of the Hittite monochrome tradition in the Early Iron Age plain wares of Gözlükule. This continuity is particularly visible in jar and bowl forms. These results, combined with the emergence of foreign elements such as painted pottery in ceramics and an apsidal structure in architecture, show that the Late Bronze to Early Iron Age transition brought about both continuity and change at Tarsus-Gözlükule.\**

\* This paper is a short version of an MA thesis supervised by Prof. Aslı Özyar and submitted to the Institute of Social Sciences at Boğaziçi University, Istanbul in 2005. The full catalogue with further comments will be published in the second volume of the Tarsus-Gözlükule Field Reports series. This research was made possible by the Boğaziçi University Tarsus-Gözlükule Interdisciplinary Research Project, funded by academic research projects (BAP) no. 02R101, 00R104. I would like to thank Prof. Aslı Özyar, Assist. Prof. Elif Ünlü and Prof. Zainab Bahrani for editing this paper and for their valuable comments and suggestions.

The transition from the Late Bronze to Early Iron Age was a period of social and economic turmoil in the eastern Mediterranean. During this period, the great powers of the Late Bronze Age either collapsed, as in the case of the Hittite kingdom, or entered into a period of political instability and administrative fragmentation, as in the case of Egypt. Numerous sites across the region, such as Mycenae, Hattuša, Emar and Ugarit, suffered from serious destructions, and some did not last into the Iron Age. On the other hand, a more gradual transition rather than a complete break can be observed especially in Assyria and the Neo-Hittite kingdoms in Southern Anatolia and Northern Syria. Cultural and political aspects of the Late Bronze Age did not perish altogether, but seem to have lasted in these regions.

The goal of this paper is to understand how this period of economic and political transformation is reflected in the archaeological record of Tarsus-Gözlükule in Cilicia, which was an important Hittite administrative center during the Late Bronze Age. The excavations carried out by a team from Bryn Mawr College headed by Hetty Goldman showed a continuous stratigraphic sequence at Tarsus during the Transitional Period.<sup>1</sup> Especially the painted pottery coming from this sequence is representative of the emergence of new elements at the site after the destruction of the Hittite town. In this context, a re-analysis of the architectural remains and plain ware pottery from the same layers helps us to see a more complete picture of the transformation that the Late Bronze Age community of Tarsus experienced during the Transitional Period. What are the architectural differences between the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age towns of Gözlükule? Did the Hittite ceramic tradition last into the Iron Age, or did it also show signs of drastic change as in the case of the emergence of painted pottery?

The following analysis presents new data to answer these questions as well as some new insights concerning the Hittite ceramic repertoire in the Late Bronze Age layers of Tarsus. I argue that the Hittite ceramic corpus of the settlement has a broader shape spectrum than previously assumed. Additionally, confirming the ideas of Hetty Goldman and George M. A. A. Hanfmann in the excavation reports, the Iron Age plain wares of Gözlükule, to a large extent, represent a continuation of the Late Bronze monochrome forms. A severe decline in architecture is attested, which hints at a break with the preceding Hittite tradition. These results, combined with the emergence of foreign elements such as the painted pottery in ceramics and an apsidal structure in architecture, show that the Late Bronze to Early Iron Age transition brought about both continuity and change at Tarsus-Gözlükule.

<sup>1</sup> Goldman 1956, 1963.

## A SURVEY OF THE CHANGE IN THE PLAIN WARE TRADITION ACROSS THE HITTITE GEOGRAPHY FROM THE LATE BRONZE TO EARLY IRON AGE

Originated from the fine ceramics of the Old Assyrian colony period and Old Hittite Kingdom in Central Anatolia, the Hittite Monochrome Ware or the so-called 'drab' ware is one of the most distinctive elements of the Hittite material culture during the Late Bronze Age.<sup>2</sup> It became the dominant ceramic group across the Hittite lands with its standardized coarse fabric and shapes from the 15<sup>th</sup> to the beginning of the 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC.<sup>3</sup> This special ware includes a variety of vessel types produced mainly for storage and daily use.<sup>4</sup> They are all wheel-made, not slipped and have no decoration, but in some occasions potters' marks were used as a sign of professional potters' industry.<sup>5</sup> The most characteristic shapes of the monochrome ware are bowls and plates, cooking pots, jars with everted ledge rims and large pitchers with rounded or pointed bases. All are standardized in terms of their shapes, fabric and firing but slight variations occur, particularly in rim shapes.<sup>6</sup>

Large quantities of the Hittite Monochrome Ware were uncovered in a wide geography extending from Mersin-Yumuktepe in Cilicia, to Düdartepe in the Pontic region, from Beycesultan in the inland Aegean to the Keban region in the east (Fig. 1).<sup>7</sup> Its standardization and broad distribution across the Hittite lands and its disappearance in many locations right after the collapse of the Hittite kingdom demonstrate the role of the central Hittite administration in imposing the use of this ware on local populations. As Gates suggested, the use of this uniform pottery assemblage across such a wide geography might indicate Hittite political and economic control over the provinces.<sup>8</sup>

Following the collapse of the Hittite administration, regional differences re-emerge in ceramics across its former territories (Fig. 2). After the destruction of the Late Bronze Age towns, Monochrome Ware disappeared in many sites such as Gordion, Norşuntepe and Korucutepe.<sup>9</sup> At Hattuşa, it survived, but was replaced by new types of pottery after a short period of time.<sup>10</sup> At Kinet the fabrics and shapes of the pottery assemblage show only a superficial resemblance to the preceding Late Bronze II corpus in the sub-Hittite phase of the settlement.<sup>11</sup> It seems that the standards set for

<sup>2</sup> Müller-Karpe 2000, p. 257; see also Schoop 2003, p. 168.

<sup>3</sup> Müller-Karpe 2000, p. 257.

<sup>4</sup> Parzinger and Sanz 1992, p. 15.

<sup>5</sup> Gates 2001, 140.

<sup>6</sup> Müller-Karpe 1988; see also Parzinger and Sanz 1992, pp. 15–33.

<sup>7</sup> Müller-Karpe 2000, p. 257.

<sup>8</sup> Gates 2001, p. 138.

<sup>9</sup> Henrickson 1994, pp. 107–124; Köroğlu 2003, p. 232.

<sup>10</sup> Secher 1999, p. 331; Genz 2000, p. 36.

<sup>11</sup> Gates 2006, p. 304.

homogenous mass-production declined during this period. With the onset of the Early Iron Age, Hittite pottery totally disappeared at this site as well.

One of the most striking characteristics of the post-Hittite period in Anatolia is the re-appearance of hand-made pottery in many sites such as Hattuša, Gordion, Norşuntepe and Korucutepe after more than a millennium of use of the wheel.<sup>12</sup> Shortly after the destruction of the Hittite towns, hand-made pottery emerged in Gordion, Norşuntepe and Korucutepe as the single present ceramic type. In Hattuša it replaced the last vestiges of the wheel-made Monochrome Ware in the middle and last phases of the Early Iron Age.

Another change is the emergence of painted pottery in many sites. In coastal Southern Anatolia, LH IIIC pottery appears suddenly in the ceramic corpus along with the Late Bronze–Early Iron Age Transitional Painted Pottery at Tarsus, Kilisetepe and Kinet.<sup>13</sup> It was later replaced by Cypro-Cilician painted pottery at the turn of the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BC. In Central Anatolia, too, painted decoration re-emerged on hand-made pottery as in Hattuša, or on wheel-made ceramics as in Kaman.<sup>14</sup> In the same period finishing techniques such as polishing and slipping became popular again particularly in Central Anatolia and the upper Euphrates region. Almost all ceramics found in the Early Iron Age levels of Boğazköy were polished to some extent.<sup>15</sup> Likewise, the pottery assemblage at Korucutepe was generally finished with a slip during the same period.<sup>16</sup>

All these developments indicate the disintegration of the standardized ceramic production in the Hittite kingdom and changes in pottery production techniques in many places. However, as Genz suggested, what is termed as change in certain locations such as Central and Eastern Anatolia actually might be the resurgence of local traditions which were suppressed by the Hittite influence in the Late Bronze Age.<sup>17</sup> On the other hand, the appearance of LH IIIC in Southern Anatolian sites may be indicative of the arrival of newcomers from the west to this region.<sup>18</sup>

Hittite plain ware, as mentioned above, vanished rapidly in some sites, whereas it showed resilience in others such as Kaman-Kalehöyük, Lidar, Oylum and Tell Afis, although it was no longer the only ceramic group.<sup>19</sup> In these sites, ceramics derived from Hittite forms seem to have lasted until the 11<sup>th</sup> century BC. In the ceramic

<sup>12</sup> Genz 2004, p. 24; also see Henrickson 1994, p. 107; Winn 1980, p. 156; Köroğlu 2003, p. 233.

<sup>13</sup> Goldman 1956, pp. 205–209; see also French 1975; Mountjoy 2005; Postgate 1998, p. 134; Postgate and Thomas 2007, pp. 121–152; Symington 2001, p. 172; Gates 2006, p. 304. For a definition of the Late Bronze to Iron Age transitional ware, see Ünlü 2005.

<sup>14</sup> Genz 2000, 2004; see also Matsumura 2000, p. 126.

<sup>15</sup> Genz 2004, p. 24.

<sup>16</sup> Winn 1980, p. 156.

<sup>17</sup> Genz 2004, pp. 37–45.

<sup>18</sup> The appearance of LH IIIC pottery at Tarsus is examined in detail by Goldman (1956), Slane (1987), and Mountjoy (2005); see also Mommsen *et al* (2011).

<sup>19</sup> Omura, 1997, 1998, 2000; see also Müller 1999; Özgen and Helwing 2003; Venturi 2000.

assemblage of Tarsus the plain ware shapes persisted even into the early 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BC.<sup>20</sup> The continuation of the Monochrome Ware in these sites might be related to several issues. First of all, the physical proximity of the sites such as Tell Afis in the Orontes Valley, and Lidar and Oylum in the middle Euphrates region to the neo-Hittite centers such as Carchemish and Melid/Malatya must have played a role in this continuity. As we know, various aspects of the Hittite *koine* such as hieroglyphic Luwian script and aspects of iconography persisted in the Neo-Hittite states during the Iron Age. In this respect, it is not surprising that Hittite pottery survived as well near these centers.

Another reason for the survival of Hittite pottery might simply be the continuation of ceramic workshops. The craft of pottery production is known to be a conservative one, in which potters are not willing to change their generations-old ways of producing ceramics. In this context, the potters in some Hittite sites did not necessarily stop using techniques and forms, which they had been using for centuries, after the demise of Hittite political authority around 1200 BC. On the other hand, they clearly absorbed new ideas. This would explain why in the Early Iron Age we see pottery forms derived from Hittite monochrome typology, but with painted decoration, for instance, at Tarsus and Porsuk.<sup>21</sup> Such an imaginative approach seems not to have been possible in the strictly standardized ceramic production process of the Late Bronze Age.

#### THE LATE BRONZE TO EARLY IRON AGE TRANSITION AT TARSUS-GÖZLÜKULE

What kind of change or continuity do we have at Tarsus during the Transitional Period? Which aspects of the Late Bronze Age material culture survived; which perished? What were the new elements and where were their origins? An analysis of the plain wares of Gözlükule along with a review of its architectural remains will help us to answer these questions.

Gözlükule is one of the mounds in Anatolia providing an uninterrupted sequence of the Transitional Period. Architectural layers of this phase were initially published in the Bronze and Iron Age volumes of the Goldman excavations and analyzed as Late Bronze IIb and Early Iron Age phases.<sup>22</sup> In the present study, Late Bronze IIa, IIb (LB IIa and IIb) and Early Iron Age phases of Gözlükule are considered as a continuous sequence, and discussed along with relevant architectural and ceramic remains to detect continuities and changes at the site. The Bryn Mawr College excavations were carried out in two areas of the mound called Section A and Section B. All of the

<sup>20</sup> See the following discussion.

<sup>21</sup> Goldman 1963, fig. 115. 70; see also Dupré 1983, pl. 55, no: 76–80.

<sup>22</sup> Goldman 1956, 1963. Also in 1980s Dorothy Slane re-evaluated the Late Bronze Age levels of the site in her dissertation (1987).

information used in the following discussion, however, is obtained from Section B since a continuous sequence of the Transitional Period is present only in this area (Fig. 3). The Goldman publication of architectural remains, the stratigraphic development of pottery proposed by Hanfmann and the field diaries of the former Gözlükule excavations form the basis of the analysis given below.

From the destruction of the Hittite town (LB IIa) to the end of the Early Iron Age, there are at least seven successive architectural layers dating to the Transitional Period at Tarsus-Gözlükule (Fig. 4). LB IIa is the phase of the Hittite New Kingdom occupation, during which monumental religious and administrative buildings were attested both in Section A and Section B. In Section A, remains of a freestanding monumental temple building covered the entire excavated area. In Section B, the architectural layout is defined by large-scale, at least two-storied buildings separated by a broad street extending in north-south direction.<sup>23</sup> Both the scale of these buildings and associated finds such as bullae bearing administrative and royal names indicate that this was the administrative district of the Hittite settlement. The ceramic assemblage of this phase is entirely composed of the Hittite Monochrome Wares.<sup>24</sup>

All layers postdating the LB IIa town at Gözlükule contained scanty architectural remains. In this respect, Gözlükule, following the destruction of the Hittite town, turned into a “squatter’s settlement”, as Goldman labeled it.<sup>25</sup> The successive settlements lacked in size and quality of the building techniques compared to those of the preceding Hittite period. This deterioration in the architectural realm must be a reflection of economic decline and the demise of the Hittite political authority at ancient Tarsus. The only exceptional architectural feature of this era is an apsidal building, which appeared at the site at the beginning of the Early Iron Age (Fig. 5). This structure stands out from its surrounding with its freestanding location and distinctive stone foundations, but compared to the structures of the LB IIa phase, it is still poor in terms of its size and construction quality.

Apsidal structures, which had no precursors at Tarsus preceding the Early Iron Age, are generally encountered in the Aegean and western Anatolian context. They appear earliest in the Late Chalcolithic period on either side of the Aegean and continue to be used sporadically in this region until the archaic Greek period.<sup>26</sup> In this context, the construction of an apsidal building at Tarsus might be ascribed to a surmised group of new settlers with western affinities in Cilicia. The emergence of LH IIIC ceramics at the site during the LB IIb phase along with the Transitional Painted

<sup>23</sup> Goldman 1956, pp. 50–58.

<sup>24</sup> Goldman 1956, pp. 203–205.

<sup>25</sup> Goldman 1956, p. 58.

<sup>26</sup> Numerous apsidal houses found across the Aegean and Western Anatolian sites are discussed in Warner (1979), Mazarakis-Ainian (1989), Pappa and Besios (1999), Bakir *et al.* (2001, p. 26) and Drerup (1969, pp. 26–29).

Pottery supports such a view (Fig. 4).<sup>27</sup> As shown by the recent study of Mommsen *at al* these special Aegean ceramics were either locally produced at the site or imported from Cyprus and eastern Aegean.<sup>28</sup> This situation shows not only the arrival of a population from the Aegean in Cilicia, but also the region's new position within the changing trade patterns in the Eastern Mediterranean after the end of the Late Bronze Age system.

It is difficult to understand the function of the apsidal structure at Tarsus. Its size, freestanding location and distinctive foundations differentiate this building from all other excavated structural remains of the Transitional Period at the site. Additionally, some later Aegean examples of apsidal and oval houses from Lesbos might have been used for cultic purposes.<sup>29</sup> In this respect, the structure at Gözlükule might have had a special function. However, its badly disturbed floor levels did not provide any material to confirm such a use.<sup>30</sup>

Finally, what kind of a development do we observe in the plain wares of Gözlükule from the Hittite period to the end of the Early Iron Age? In the excavation reports, Goldman made no distinction between the monochrome wares of the LB IIa period and the post-destruction LB IIb levels, stating that no real change or development in either fabric or shape can be discerned between the two phases.<sup>31</sup> The characteristic shapes such as bowls and plates with thickened rims or jars with everted ledge rims continue in abundance. The difference between the wares of these two periods is the presence of more brown and buff colored wares among the LB IIb specimens as opposed to the more reddish wares in the LB IIa period. Goldman's observation is confirmed in the present re-analysis as well. LB IIb and Early Iron Age plain ware fragments seem to have predominantly buff, brown and gray surface colors.<sup>32</sup> This difference between the Hittite and Transitional Period wares implies a significant change in the control of firing process in pottery production. In the absence of state control, Tarsian potters seem to have lacked the technology, which gave the Hittite Monochrome Wares their distinctive reddish color.

The re-analysis of the Transitional Period plain wares of Gözlükule was able to add new shapes to the published repertoire of Goldman and Slane.<sup>33</sup> A small jar with flaring rim datable to either LB IIa or in IIb levels has its parallel at the Hittite layers of

<sup>27</sup> Goldman 1956; Mountjoy 2005; for the emergence of the Transitional Painted Pottery at Tarsus, see also Ünlü 2005.

<sup>28</sup> Mommsen *et al.* 2011, pp. 912–913.

<sup>29</sup> Drerup 1969, p. 26–29; Spencer 1995, p. 297.

<sup>30</sup> Goldman 1963, p. 3.

<sup>31</sup> Goldman 1956, pp. 203–205; see also Mountjoy 2005.

<sup>32</sup> Yalçın 2005, pp. 101–120.

<sup>33</sup> Re-evaluation of the entire Gözlükule ceramic assemblage was initiated by the Boğaziçi University Tarsus- Gözlükule Interdisciplinary Research Project. First results of this process on painted pottery were published in Özyar (2005).

Boğazköy and Porsuk (Fig. 6 k).<sup>34</sup> Additionally, various bowl forms found at Gözlükule can be compared to the Hittite material from Boğazköy. Two shallow bowls with slightly thickened and slanted rims from LB IIb period again have their parallels from the Hittite New Kingdom and Transitional Period levels of Boğazköy, and the transitional levels of Tell Afis (Fig. 6 a–b).<sup>35</sup> Bowls with s-formed profiles known from the Boğazköy corpus are represented at Tarsus both in the LB IIb and Early Iron Age corpus (Fig. 6 c–d).<sup>36</sup>

Two bowls with thickened, flat-top rims are particularly significant, because they are not only paralleled with the Hittite New Kingdom period material from Boğazköy, but also variations of these shapes became quite popular in the Iron Age phases of Tarsus (Fig. 6 e–f).<sup>37</sup> In the space available this shall suffice to illustrate long-lasting influence of the Late Bronze Age ceramic tradition at the site.<sup>38</sup>

In addition to these examples, which are closely related to monochrome forms, some new plain ware shapes emerged in the LB IIb period of Gözlükule as well. A deep bowl with a thickened flat-top rim slanted inward and a jar with a flat-top rim rounded on the exterior have no similarity with Hittite monochrome typology and local predecessors at Gözlükule (Fig. 6 i–j). The bowl is different from the Hittite plain ware tradition in terms of its shape, dark brown surface color and very coarse fabric. The closest parallels for the jar are from Tell Jurn Kabir and Tell Sheikh Hassan in northern Syria dating to the 9<sup>th</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> centuries BC.<sup>39</sup> The Tarsus fragment dates to the LB IIb period and is thus considerably earlier.

With the transition to the Early Iron Age, one does observe change and continuity simultaneously in the ceramic tradition of Gözlükule. During this period, the latest remnants of Late Bronze Age ceramics such as LH IIIC and Transitional Painted Pottery were replaced by Cypro-Cilician painted pottery characterized by concentric-circled decoration (Fig. 4).<sup>40</sup>

On the other hand, when we look at the plain ware repertoire of Gözlükule, we see that Hittite monochrome forms continued particularly to influence jar and bowl types of the Early Iron Age. For instance, jars with everted ledge rims are among the most

<sup>34</sup> Though this jar definitely comes from the Late Bronze Age strata of the site, its exact stratigraphic location is not fully clear. For its parallels in Boğazköy and Porsuk, see Parzinger and Sanz 1992, tafel 47.20; Dupré 1983, No: 152.

<sup>35</sup> Parzinger and Sanz 1992, abb. 19. 5.1 and 5.2; see also Venturi 2000, fig. 6, no: 8 and fig. 8, no: 2.

<sup>36</sup> Parzinger and Sanz 1992, p. 26.

<sup>37</sup> Parzinger and Sanz 1992, tafel 36, no: 5 and abb. 19. I. 3. 2; see also Goldman 1963, fig. 117. 194 and fig. 126. 717.

<sup>38</sup> The full catalogue of this research project along with further comments will be published in the second volume of the Tarsus-Gözlükule Field Reports series.

<sup>39</sup> Eidem and Ackermann 1999, fig. 8, no: 12 and 14; see also Schneider 1999, abb. 14, Typ. 25. 13–17.

<sup>40</sup> Goldman 1963, p. 20.

frequent Hittite monochrome shapes in many sites such as Boğazköy.<sup>41</sup> At Gözlükule, examples of these forms are present not only at the Late Bronze Age levels, but also in the later phases of the Early Iron Age implying a remarkable continuity of the Monochrome Ware tradition perhaps into the 10<sup>th</sup> century BC (Fig. 6 l–n).<sup>42</sup> Similar forms were also found in the transitional layers of Lidar and Tell Afis.<sup>43</sup>

New elements appeared in the plain ware repertoire of Gözlükule in the Early Iron Age as well. Two bowls with triangular rim profiles pointed at the top appeared at the site along with the Cilician painted pottery during the second phase of the Early Iron Age, which corresponds to the disappearance of the last vestiges of LH IIIC and Transitional Painted Pottery (Fig. 6 g–h). The latter has a slight carination on its body; the surface of the former is very well polished. Similar forms continued to be used at the site in later phases of the Iron Age.<sup>44</sup> The closest parallels to the Gözlükule bowls in terms of size and shape come from the 9<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> century layers of Tell Jurn Kabir.<sup>45</sup> These examples demonstrate that in addition to continuity some new elements emerged in the plain wares of Tarsus-Gözlükule during the Iron Age.

#### CONCLUSIONS

The collapse of the Hittite kingdom at the beginning of the 12<sup>th</sup> century BC resulted in the resurgence of regional differences in ceramics across its former territories. In the Early Iron Age, distinct local ceramic traditions were in use in the area extending from Gordion in northwest Anatolia to Korucutepe in the upper Euphrates valley. Under the Hittite authority this vast territory was entirely dominated by the Monochrome Ware. New features of the Transitional Period in ceramics are the re-emergence of hand-made technique and painted pottery. While hand-made traditions were in use mainly in central and eastern Anatolian sites, painted pottery was produced in a wider geography including Cilicia, central and eastern Anatolia. In addition to these abrupt changes, the monochrome tradition of the Late Bronze Age survived in some regions such as the middle Euphrates valley or parts of Cilicia. This continuity might be a result of either ongoing Hittite political authority in form of the new Neo-Hittite states and/or due to the survival of the Late Bronze Age pottery workshops and their practices into the Early Iron Age.

Within this larger picture, Tarsus shows aspects of both continuity and change in its Transitional Period material culture. The Early Iron Age plain wares of the site

<sup>41</sup> Parzinger and Sanz 1992, Abb. 14, A.2.2., A.2.3.

<sup>42</sup> For examples of these forms from the Late Bronze levels of Gözlükule, see Goldman 1956, fig. 389–390.

<sup>43</sup> Müller 1999, Abb. 3, CA 01; see also Venturi 2000, fig. 6.13–16, and fig. 8.6.

<sup>44</sup> Goldman 1963, fig. 120. 268.

<sup>45</sup> Eidem and Ackermann 1999, fig. 8, Group C, no. 6.

display strong affinities with the preceding Hittite tradition as well as new elements. The continuity is substantiated with the ongoing popularity of some jar and bowl shapes almost unchanged until the end of the Early Iron Age. Some plain ware bowl forms, on the other hand, appear new within the Gözlükule corpus and compare well to north Syrian types. The emergence of LH IIIC, the appearance of local Transitional Painted Pottery and the construction of an apsidal structure are further material evidence for changing circumstances at Tarsus-Gözlükule. Some of these elements seem to have an Aegean and western Anatolian origin. Thus, the Early Iron Age inhabitants of Tarsus might have combined aspects of their Late Bronze Age Hittite heritage with the new elements brought into Cilicia by a new group of settlers from the west. The plain ware forms, which were related to the Iron Age repertoire in North Syria, on the other hand, indicate that the old connection between Cilicia and North Syria also persevered during the Transitional Period and later parts of the Iron Age.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- BAKIR, G., ERSOY, Y., FAZLIOĞLU, Ü., ÖZBAY, F., ÖZEN, B. and ZEREN, M.  
1999 "1998 Klazomenai Kazısı," *Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı 21, Vol. 2*: 47–56.
- DRERUP, H.  
1969 *Griechische Baukunst in Geometrischer Zeit, Archaeologia Homerica, Kapitel O, Band. II*. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck u. Ruprecht
- DUPRÉ, S.  
1983 *Porsuk I. La Ceramique de l'Age du Fer*. Paris: Editions Recherche sur les Civilisations.
- EIDEM, J., and ACKERMANN, R.  
1999 "The Iron Age Ceramics from Tell Jurn Kabir," in *Iron Age Pottery in Northern Mesopotamia, Northern Syria and South-Eastern Anatolia*, edited by A. Hausleiter and A. Reiche, pp. 309–324. Münster: Ugarit-Verlag.
- FRENCH, D.  
1975 "A Reassessment of the Mycenaean Pottery at Tarsus," *Anatolian Studies 25*: 53–75.
- GATES, M.-H.  
2001 "Potmarks at Kinet Höyük and the Hittite Ceramk Industry," in *La Cilicie: Espaces et Pouvoirs Locaux: Actes de la Table Ronde Internationale d'Istanbul, 2-9 Novembre 1999*, edited by E. Jean, A. M. Dinçol and S. Durugönül, pp. 137–157. Istanbul: Institut Français d'Études Anatoliennes.  
2006 "Dating the Hittite Levels at Kinet Höyük: A Revised Chronology," in *Strukturierung und Datierung in der Hethitischen Archäologie: Voraussetzungen – Probleme – Neue Ansätze*, edited by D. P. Mielke, U.-D. Schoop and J. Seeher, pp. 293–310. Istanbul: Ege Yayınları.
- GENZ, H.  
2004 *Büyükkaya. I. Die Keramik der Eisenzeit*. Mainz: Verlag Philipp von Zabern.
- GOLDMAN, H.  
1956 *Excavations at Gözlükule, Tarsus, Vol. II, From the Neolithic through the Bronze Age*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

- 1963 *Excavations at Gözlükule, Tarsus, Vol. III., The Iron Age*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- HENRICKSON, R. C.  
1994 “Continuity and Discontinuity in the Ceramic Tradition of Gordion during the Iron Age”, in *Anatolian Iron Ages 3*, edited by D. H. French and A. Çilingiroğlu, pp. 95–129. Ankara: British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara.
- KÖROĞLU, K.  
2003 “The Transition from the Bronze Age to Iron Age in Eastern Anatolia,” in *Identifying Changes: The Transition from Bronze Age to Iron Ages in Anatolia and its Neighboring Regions*, edited by B. Fischer, H. Genz, E. Jean and K. Köroğlu, pp. 231–243. Istanbul: Türk Eskiçağ Bilimleri Enstitüsü.
- MATSUMURA, K.  
2000 “On the manufacturing techniques of Iron Age ceramics of Kaman-Kalehöyük,” *Kaman-Kalehöyük 9*: 119–135.
- MOMMSEN, H., MOUNTJOY, P. and ÖZYAR, A.  
2011 “Provenance Determination of Mycenaean III C Vessels from the 1934–1939 Excavations at Tarsus- Gözlükule by Neutron Activation Analysis,” *Archaeometry*, 53: 900–915.
- MOUNTJOY, P. A.  
2005 “The Mycenaean Pottery from the 1934–1939 Excavations at Tarsus,” in *Field Seasons 2001–2003 of the Tarsus-Gözlükule Interdisciplinary Research Project*, edited by A. Özyar, pp. 83–134. Istanbul: Ege Yayınları.
- MÜLLER, U.  
1999 “Die eisenzeitliche Keramik des Lidar Höyük,” in *Iron Age Pottery in Northern Mesopotamia, Northern Syria and South-Eastern Anatolia*, edited by A. Hausleiter and A. Reiche, pp. 403–434. Münster: Ugarit Verlag.
- MÜLLER-KARPE, A.  
1988 *Hethitische Töpferei der Oberstadt von Hattuša*. Marburg: Hitzeroth.  
1999 “Untersuchungen in Kuşaklı 1998,” *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft* 131: 57–90.  
2000 “Die Keramik des Mittleren und Jüngeren hethitischen Reiches: Die entwicklung der anatolischen Keramik – ihre formen und Funktionen”, in *Die Hethiter und Ihr Reich*, edited by J. Frings, pp. 256–264. Stuttgart: Theiss.
- OMURA, S.  
1997 “1995 Yılı Kaman-Kalehöyük Kazıları,” *18. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı I*: 212–201.  
1998 “1996 Yılı Kaman-Kalehöyük Kazıları,” *19. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı I*: 311–322.  
2000 “1998 Yılı Kaman-Kalehöyük Kazıları,” *21. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı I*: 217–228.
- ÖZGEN, E. and HELWING, B.  
2003 “On the Shifting Border between Mesopotamia and the West: Seven Seasons of Joint Turkish-German Excavations at Oylum Höyük,” *Anatolica XXIX*: 61–85.
- ÖZYAR, A., ed.  
2005 *Field Seasons of 2001-2003 of the Tarsus-Gözlükule Interdisciplinary Research Project*. Istanbul: Ege Yayınları.
- PAPPA, M. and BESIOS, M.  
1999 “The Makriyalos Project: Rescue Excavations at the Neolithic Site of Makriyalos, Pieria, Northern Greece,” in *Neolithic Society in Greece*, edited by P. Halstead, pp. 108–120. Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press.
- PARZINGER, H. and SANZ, R.  
1992 *Die Oberstadt von Hattuša: Hethitische Keramik aus dem zentralen Tempelviertel*. Mainz: Gebr. Mann Verlag.

- POSTGATE, J. N.  
1998 "Between the Plateau and the Sea: Kilisetepe 1994–1997," in *Ancient Anatolia: 'Fifty Years' Work by the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara*, edited by R. Matthews, pp. 127–141. London: British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara.
- POSTGATE, N. and THOMAS D., eds.  
2007 *Excavations at Kilise Tepe 1994–98: From Bronze Age to Byzantine in Western Cilicia*. London: British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara.
- SCHNEIDER, E.  
1999 "Die eisenzeitliche Keramik von Tell Sheikh Hassan," in *Iron Age Pottery in Northern Mesopotamia, Northern Syria and South-Eastern Anatolia*, edited by A. Hausleiter and A. Reiche, pp. 325–346. Münster: Ugarit Verlag.
- SCHOOP, U.-D.  
2003 "Pottery Traditions of the Later Hittite Empire: Problems of Definitions," in *Identifying Changes: The Transition from Bronze Age Iron Ages in Anatolia and its Neighboring Regions*, edited by B. Fischer, H. Genz, E. Jean and K. Köroğlu, pp. 167–177. Istanbul: Ege Yayınları.
- SEEHER, J.  
1999 "Die Ausgrabungen in Bogazköy-Hattuša 1998," *Archäologischer Anzeiger*: 317–341.
- SLANE, D. A.  
1987 "Middle and Late Bronze Age architecture and Pottery in Gözlükule, Tarsus: A New Analysis." Unpublished Ph.D diss. Bryn Mawr College.
- SPENCER, E.  
1995 "Early Lesbos between East and West: A 'Gray Area' of Aegean Archaeology," *The Annual of the British School of Athens* 90: 269–306.
- SYMINGTON, D.  
2001 "Hittites at Kilise Tepe," in *La Cilicie: Espaces et Pouvoirs Locaux: Actes de la Table Ronde Internationale d'Istanbul, 2-9 Novembre 1999*, edited by E. Jean, A. M. Dinçol and S. Durugönül, pp. 168–184. Istanbul: Institut Français d'Études Anatoliennes.
- ÜNLÜ, E.  
2005 "Locally Produced and Painted Late Bronze to Iron Age Transitional Period Pottery of Tarsus-Gözlükule," in *Field Seasons 2001–2003 of the Tarsus – Gözlükule Interdisciplinary Research Project*, edited by A. Özyar, pp. 145–168. Istanbul: Ege Yayınları.
- VENTURI, F.  
2000 "Le premiere age du Fer a Tell Afis en Syrie Septentrionale," in *Essays on Syria in the Iron Age*, Ancient Near Eastern Studies Supplement 7, edited by G. Bunnens, pp. 505–536. Leuven: Peeters.
- WARNER, J.  
1979 "The Megaron and Apsidal House in Early Bronze Age Western Anatolia: New Evidence from Karataş," *American Journal of Archaeology* 83: 133–147.
- WINN, M. M.  
1980 "The Early Iron Age pottery," in *Korucutepe 3*, edited by M. N. van Loon, pp. 155–175. Amsterdam: North-Holland Pub. Co.
- YALÇIN, S.  
2005 "A Re-evaluation of the Late Bronze to Early Iron Age Transitional Period: Stratigraphic Sequence and Plain Ware of Tarsus-Gözlükule." Unpublished M.A. Thesis. Boğaziçi University.

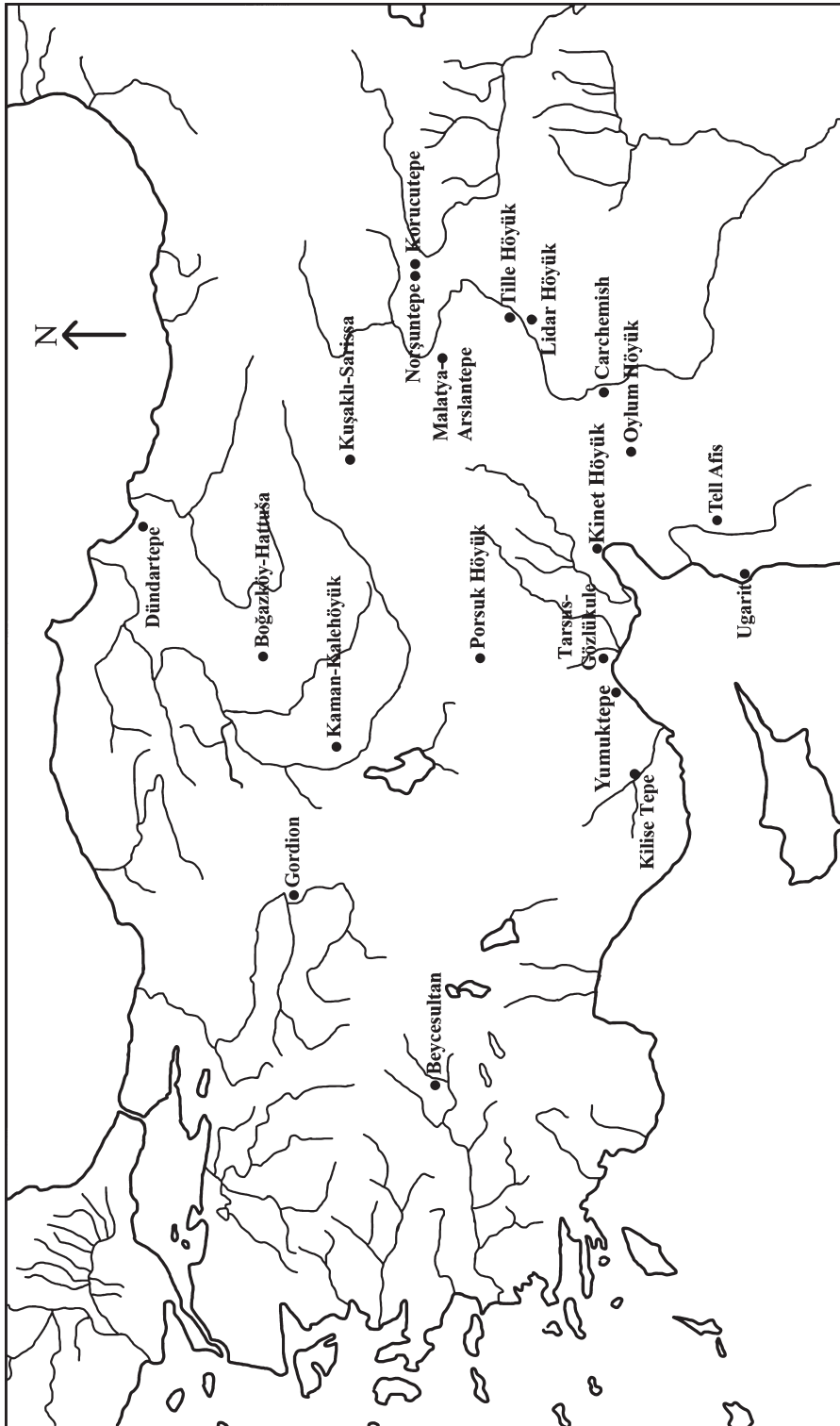


Fig. 1 Anatolia and Northern Syria: Sites producing the Hittite Monochrome Ware in their Late Bronze Age levels.

1250 BC	1200BC	1150BC	1100BC	1050BC	1000BC	950BC	900BC	850BC	800BC
Boğazköy Late Empire Period' Büyükkale III HMW <b>Destruction</b>	Gordion YHSS 9g&8 Hitite Period HMW <b>Destruction</b>	Kaman-Kalehöyük Level IIIa Hitite Empire Period HMW	Kilise Tepe Level IIIe Hitite occupation HMW <b>Destruction</b>	Tarsus - Gözlükule LBIIa Hitite Town HMW <b>Destruction</b>	Kinet Höyük Period 13 HMW & few Mycenaean pottery <b>Destruction</b>	Tille Höyük Pre-destruction levels 9-10-11 HMW	Lidar Höyük Bauphase 7	Teil Afis Niveau 9b Transition Drab Ware	1250 BC
1150BC	1200BC	1150BC	1100BC	1050BC	1000BC	950BC	900BC	850BC	800BC
Boğazköy Early Phase of EIA	Gordion Hiatus?	Kaman-Kalehöyük Level IIa ..... Level IIb - Seal w/ HL inscription ..... Level IIc ..... Level II d (ca.1150) stele building, LHIIIC shards & LHIIIC triad figurine. ..... Level IIe	Kilise Tepe Level IIa ..... Level IIb - Seal w/ HL inscription ..... Level IIc ..... Level II d (ca.1150) stele building, LHIIIC shards & LHIIIC triad figurine. ..... Level IIe	Tarsus - Gözlükule LBIIb HMW & Mycenaean pot. <b>Destruction</b>	Kinet Höyük Period 12A Ptd & LHIIIC pottery <b>Destruction</b>	Tille Höyük HMW	Lidar Höyük HMW	Teil Afis Niveau 9b Transition Drab Ware	1150BC
1100BC	1050BC	1000BC	950BC	900BC	850BC	800BC			
Boğazköy Middle & Late Phases of EIA	Gordion YHSS 7B Dark-faced handmade pottery YHSS 7A Buff-colored pottery	Kaman-Kalehöyük Level II d (from Phase 8 to 5) Continuity of HMW	Kilise Tepe Level IIa ..... Level IIb - Seal w/ HL inscription ..... Level IIc ..... Level II d (ca.1150) stele building, LHIIIC shards & LHIIIC triad figurine. ..... Level IIe	Tarsus - Gözlükule Last phase of Hitite and Mycenaean type of pottery. Appearance of Cilician painted pottery	Kinet Höyük Period 12B Ptd & LHIIIC (found in pits)	Tille Höyük Burnt Level Post-destruction EIA levels I-III	Lidar Höyük Seal impression of Kuzi-Teshup Bauphase 6c2	Teil Afis Niveaux 9a-8	1100BC
1050BC	1000BC	950BC	900BC	850BC	800BC				
Boğazköy MIA Phrygian Period'	Gordion YHSS 6B "Phrygian Period"	Kaman-Kalehöyük Level II d (from Phase 4 to 1) Painted + Handmade pottery	Kilise Tepe Level IIa ..... Level IIb - Seal w/ HL inscription ..... Level IIc ..... Level II d (ca.1150) stele building, LHIIIC shards & LHIIIC triad figurine. ..... Level IIe	Tarsus - Gözlükule EIA <b>Destruction</b>	Kinet Höyük Period 12C Ptd, bichrome & LHIIIC ends 1050/950 (arbit.)	Tille Höyük MIA levels IV-V	Lidar Höyük Bauphase 6d Bauphase 6c2	Teil Afis Niveaux 5-3	1050BC
1000BC	950BC	900BC	850BC	800BC					
Boğazköy Büyükkaya Stufe	Gordion YHSS 6B "Phrygian Period"	Kaman-Kalehöyük Level II d (from Phase 4 to 1) Painted + Handmade pottery	Kilise Tepe Level IIa ..... Level IIb - Seal w/ HL inscription ..... Level IIc ..... Level II d (ca.1150) stele building, LHIIIC shards & LHIIIC triad figurine. ..... Level IIe	Tarsus - Gözlükule MIA <b>Destruction</b>	Kinet Höyük Period 11 Professionally Ptd pottery	Tille Höyük Levels VI-VII	Lidar Höyük Bauphase 6c1	Teil Afis Niveaux 5-3	1000BC
950BC	900BC	850BC	800BC						
900BC	850BC	800BC							


  
**Hitite ceramics**                      **Non-Hitite ceramics**

Fig. 2 Continuity of the Late Bronze monochrome tradition in terms of its typology and proportion within the ceramic assemblages of the Early Iron Age settlements across the former Hitite lands.

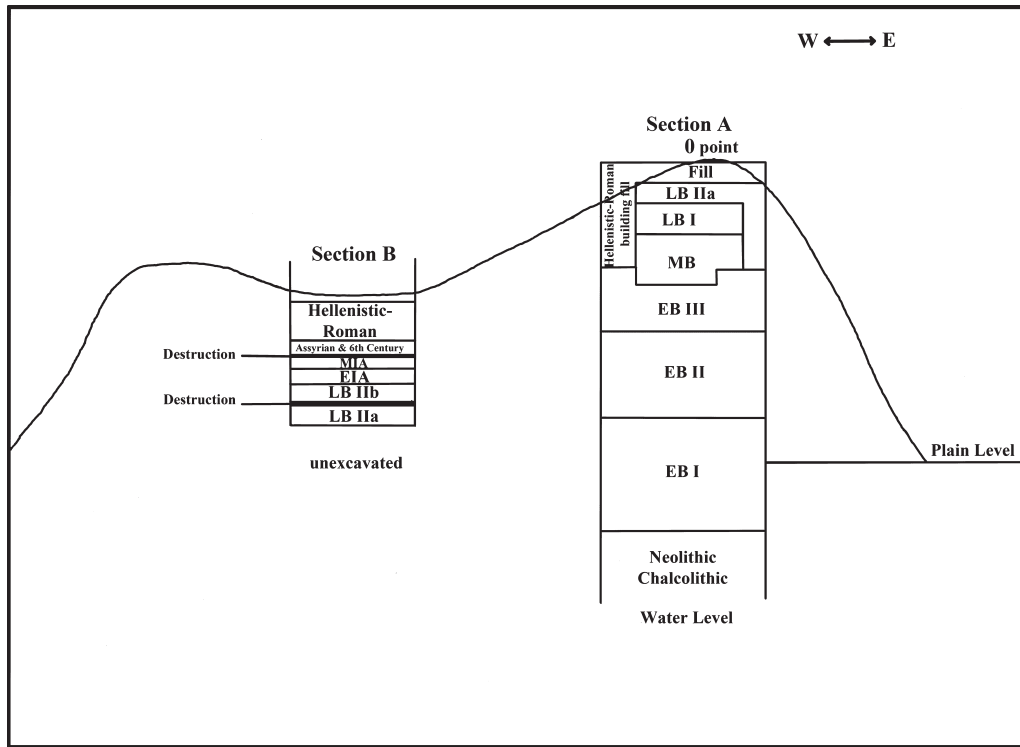


Fig. 3 Stratigraphy of the mound of Gözlükule as revealed by the Goldman excavations in Section A and B.

Level	Subphase	Elevation	Architectural Remains	Undecor. Pottery	Decor. Pottery
EIA	IV	15.00 - 15.44m	Jw at 15.44-15.30m, Jo at 15.30m, U at 15.25m, 'P' at 15.00m(?)	PW	CPP
	III	15.15 - 15.50m	Jw at 15.50m, U at 15.45m, W at 15.47 m, T at 15.47m, 'P' at 15.15m.	PW	CPP
	II	15.80m	Jw at 15.80m	PW	CPP
	I	15.47 - 16.40m	U at 15.70m, W at 15.70-15.60m & Phantom level at 'P'	HMW - PW	TPP - LHIIC
LBII b	Late	15.79 - 16.43m	Room below U, & 'P' at 15.79	HMW	TPP - LHIIC
	Middle	15.50 - 16.47m	Town built in either side of a street in N-S direction. Units L, R & Q.	HMW	TPP - LHIIC
	Early	15.93 - 18.25m	DD & 'P' at 15.93m	HMW	
LBII a		16.50 - 19.14m	Hittite Temple (Section A), East, West & South Houses (Section B)	HMW	

HMW: Hittite Monochrome Ware PW: Plain Ware TPP: Transitional Painted Pottery CPP: Cilician Painted Pottery

Fig. 4 Summary of the architectural levels and associated ceramic types of Tarsus- Gözlükule during the Transitional Period.

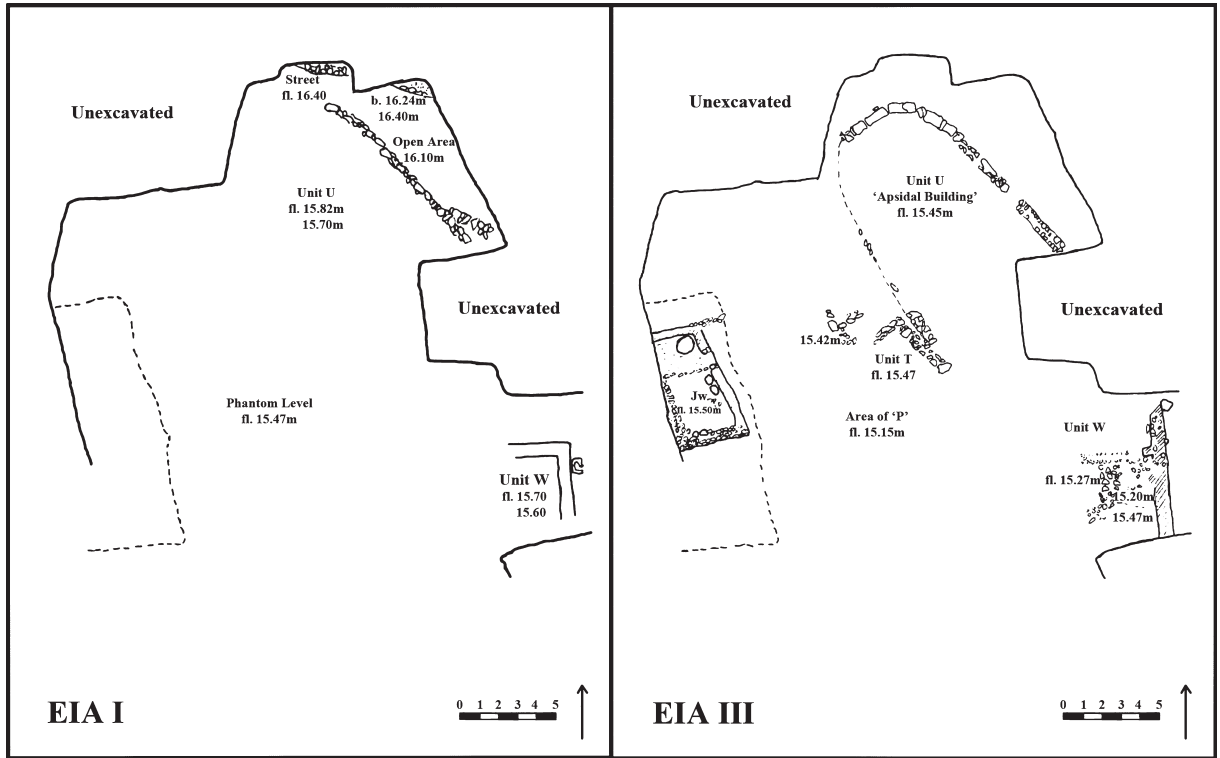


Fig. 5 The apsidal structure in its different architectural phases during the Early Iron Age at Tarsus-Gözlükule (after Goldman 1963).

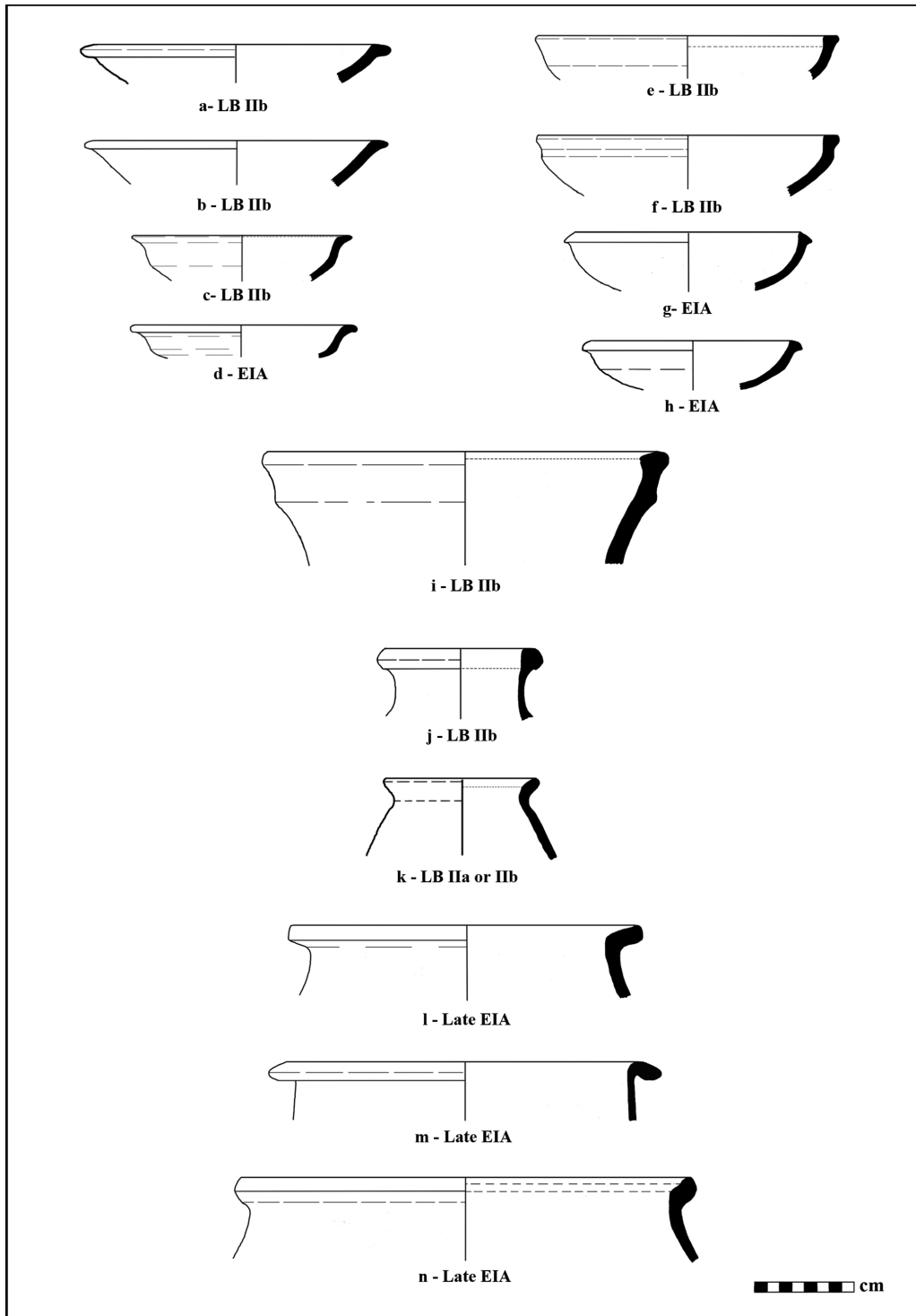


Fig. 6 A selection of bowl and jar forms from the LB IIa, IIb and Early Iron Age layers of Tarsus-Gözlükule.