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Excavations, Surveys and Restorations:
Reports on Recent Field Archaeology in the Near East



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Reports on Recent Field Archaeology in the Near East

Edited by
Paolo Matthiae, Frances Pinnock, Lorenzo Nigro
and Nicolò Marchetti
with the collaboration of Licia Romano

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PREHISTORIC POTTERY FROM FIVE MOUNDS IN EASTERN PLAIN CILICIA

FÜSUN TÜLEK, ÜMIT ÇAYIR BÖYÖÜKULOSOY,
KADIR BÖYÖÜKULOSOY

Abstract

The Eastern part of Plain Cilicia, known today as the Çukurova plain, is within the districts of two major cities; Osmaniye and Adana. The province of Osmaniye encompasses the northeastern part of the plain. The modern settlements of Osmaniye are mostly situated on the lower slopes of the mountains, while the plain is a maze of irrigation channels where numerous prehistoric mounds are located. These prehistoric mounds, together with other archaeological remains in Osmaniye have been recorded and listed by the Osmaniye Archaeological Survey project since 2005. The survey documented thirty mounds in three years dating to the Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Bronze Age, as well as monuments dating to the Classical and Medieval periods. The first five mounds documented in 2005, Kamışlı, Kırmıtlı, Karataşlı, Şemsi and Telkovan, are the subject of the present study, with a focus on the prehistoric pottery collected at these sites. In addition to pottery sherds, the Osmaniye survey collected small finds from the surface such as obsidian and flint tools. The finds indicate that man settled in Osmaniye as early as the Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods.

Özet

2005 and 2006 yıllarında Osmaniye ili ve çevresinde yapılan yüzey araştırmasında tespit edilen Höyükler içerisinde yer alan Telkovan, Kamışlı, Kırmıtlı, Karataşlı ve Şemsi Höyük'te Kalkolitik Dönemden Erken Demir Çağı'na kadar dönemler tespit edilmiştir. Bu beş höyük içerisinde bulunmuş olan Geç Kalkolitik Döneme tarihlendirilen seramik örnekleri iki gruba ayrılmaktadır; Amuq F evresi olarak tanımlanan Saman Yüzlü kaplar ve açık renk zemin üzerine koyu renk Boya Bezemeli seramik türüdür. Bu döneme ait seramik parçaları Telkovan ve Karataşlı höyüklerden ele geçmiştir.
Osmaniye ili genelinde Erken Tunç Çağı Seramik örnekleri çoğunlukla Kahverengi ve Kırmızı Astarlı Perdahlı seramik grubuna aittir. Bu döneme ait toplanan parçalar içerisinde çok az da olsa Çizi ve Perdah Bezemeli örnekler görülmektedir. Erken Tunç Çağı'na ait seramik parçaları Şemsi, Kırmıtlı, Kamışlı ve Karataşlı höyüklerden ele geçmiştir. İçe eğik basit ağız kenarlı ve boyunlu çömlekler ile dışa ve içe eğik ağız kenarlı çanaklar Erken Tunç Çağı'na ait kap formları olarak görülmektedir.

Orta Tunç Çağı'na ait seramik parçaları ise genellikle kırmızı ve devetüyü renklerine sahiptir. Bu döneme ait kap formları arasında "S" profilli çanaklar ve İlmek kulplu kaplar ön plana çıkmaktadır. Orta Tunç Çağı'nın seramik parçaları arasında devetüyü astar üzerine kahverengi boya ile yapılmış bezemeli parçalar görülmektedir. Bu döneme ait seramikler Karataşlı, Kırmıtlı ve Telkovan höyüklerinden ele geçmiştir.
Bölgede ele Geçmiş Geç Tunç Çağı'na ait seramiklerde hakim renk devetüydür. Kap tipleri arasında çömlekler, "S" profilli ve dışa kalınlaştırılmış çanaklar görülmektedir. Bu döneme ait örnekler Karataşlı, Kırmıtlı, Kamışlı ve Telkovan höyüklerden ele geçmiştir.
Erken Demir Çağı'na ait seramikler arasında görülen boyalı örnekler kırmızı renk üzerine siyah ya da krem üzerine kırmızı ve koyu kahverengi boyalıdır. Bezeme olarak konsantrik daireler ve çizgisel motifler görülmektedir. Bu döneme ait örnekler Telkovan höyükten ele geçmiştir. Tüm bu veriler çerçevesinde Osmaniye ili ve çevresi seramik değerlendirmeleri ilgi çekici sonuçlar ortaya koymaktadır.

Historical Geography

Osmaniye is on a route leading to one of the Cilician Gates through the Amanus range. The Cilician Gates allow access from the south to the west and north enabling travel and trade to inland Anatolia.[1] Trade between Cilicia and Central Anatolia can be traced back to the aceramic Neolithic period. For example, obsidian tools utilized in the Neolithic period settlements of Cilicia must have been brought from Central Anatolia to the region.[2] Transport and trade between Cilicia and Anatolia later increased, particularly in the second half to the end of the Bronze Age. Tarsus-Gözlükule, for instance, was a major commercial town in the eastern Mediterranean in the Early Bronze Age III period. In the 2nd millennium BC Plain Cilicia was the land of Kizzuwatna, for which the two ranges of mountains, the Amanus and Taurus, provided a natural defense allowing it to stay independent from Central Anatolia.[3] During the Hittite Empire the region was open to relations with the Aegean world, as well.[4] Cilicia preserved its importance in the Late Bronze Age in Mediterranean trade, particularly with the harbor of Ura.[5] Hittite and Assyrian texts of the 1st millennium BC provide a plethora of information about Cilicia.[6] Inscriptions found at Karatepe (Asitawada) in Osmaniye, as well as the Assyrian inscriptions dated from the 9th to 8th centuries BC, mention the kingdom of Que in the Assyrian language.[7] In 839 BC the Assyrians crossed the Amanus range and occupied the cities of Plain Cilicia.[8]

1 Lloyd 1997: 219-220.
2 Aström 1989: 15.
3 Karg 1999: 288-289.
4 Goldman 1956: Figs 330-337; Postgate *et al.* 1995: Fig. 15:6.
5 Wachmsmann 1990: 295.
6 Çambel, Özyar 2003: 142.
7 Macqueen 1986: 156; Hawkins 2002: 411-412.
8 Macqueen 1986: 155.

History of Archaeological Surveys

The first archaeological survey in Osmaniye was conducted by archaeologists from İstanbul University in 1946. The survey team discovered the summer palace of the Hittite King Asatiwatas of the Adanawa (Adana) at Karatepe. The discovery of the site and a bilingual text inscribed in Phoenician and in Hittite hieroglyphs was a boon to the efforts of the Turkish archaeologists and to the archaeology of Plain Cilicia. The Karatepe team expanded excavations in the area digging a neo-Hittite settlement, Domuztepe, which is close to the summer palace. Since then, several surveys have been carried out in Cilicia, of which the most extensive one was led by Seton-Williams in 1950s. Seton-Williams surveyed the area from the south and west of Kozan and the town of Osmaniye to the city of Mersin, recording 149 mounds. Seton-Williams examined the collected pottery sherds, comparing them with the pottery found in excavations at Tarsus-Gözlükule and Mersin -Yumuktepe, and noted that Plain Cilicia was settled continuously from the Neolithic to the end of the Roman period. The survey of Seton-Williams did not cover much of the eastern part of Osmaniye province. Among the mounds of the Osmaniye subject to the present study she mentioned only Kamışlı and Şemsi. She examined and evaluated the pottery of Şemsi and found evidence of settlement during the Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Hittite periods.[9] A recent survey examining the prehistoric mounds of the eastern part of Plain Cilicia was conducted by Bilkent University in 1991. The Bilkent University survey also left Osmaniye unexamined, since the focus of the survey was the area close to the coast around İskenderun Bay. The Osmaniye Archaeological Survey recorded 115 sites since 2005, of which forty are mounds. Prehistoric pottery sherds from the five mounds recorded first are the subject of this preliminary examination.

A comparative analysis of the pottery of the five mounds is based on sherds collected during the Osmaniye archaeological survey. Formal and stylistic features of the sherds have been compared to close parallels. Karataşlı was the only registered mound among the five mounds as a cultural heritage site during the survey of the BTCP-Baku-Tiblis-Ceyhan Pipeline Project in 2004. Şemsi mound is the only previously documented and examined mound at a survey conducted in Plain Cilicia in 1950s by Seton-Williams.[10]

Şemsi mound is located by the Osmaniye-Kadirli road, 3 km northeast of Koçyurdu and 15km south of the town of Kadirli. The mound is 7 m high, measures 90 by 150 m, and is located at an altitude of 42 m. Karataşlı mound is situated to west of Cevdetiye. It measures 120 by 180 m and is at an altitude of 76 m. Kamışlı mound is located to northwest of Karataşlı mound to the south of Hemite. The mound measures 220 by 106 m and it is at an altitude of 75 m. Kırmıtlı mound is situated to the south of Kırmıtlı across from Mağaralı Tepe. Kırmıtlı mound measures 170 by 340 m and is at an altitude of 46 m. Telkovan mound is a few kilometers south-southwest of

9 Seton Williams 1954: 168, 174.
10 Seton Williams 1954: 168.

Kırmıtlı mound . The mound measures 170 by 200 m, and is at an altitude of 46 m. Both mounds are aligned along the road heading west from the village of Kırmıtlı to Arslanpınarı.

Pottery of the Five mounds

Pottery collected on these mounds includes examples from the Late Chalcolithic, the Late Hittite, the Iron Age, the Classical, Hellenistic and Roman periods, and the Medieval period as late as the 13th century AD. A chronological evaluation of the settlement periods of these five mounds based on the pottery analysis demonstrates that Karataşlı mound was continuously settled from the Late Chalcolithic period until the end of the Late Bronze Age. No pottery from the Iron Age could be identified from Karataşlı, with the exception of a few fragments of Byzantine wares.

Pottery sherds from Telkovan mound denote settlement during the Late Chalcolithic period, a noteworthy hiatus during the Early Bronze Age, and continuous settlement from the Middle Bronze Age to the Byzantine period, based on finds including Hellenistic figurines, sherds of Roman terra sigillata, and a small number of Byzantine green glazed wares.

Telkovan and Karataşlı mounds, therefore, yielded the earliest sherds of the five mounds, dating to the Late Chalcolithic period.

Kırmıtlı mound, located near Telkovan mound, has a pottery sherd repertoire demonstrating continuous settlement from the Early Bronze Age through the end of the Late Bronze Age. After a long hiatus Hellenistic and Roman amphora sherds and Roman terra sigillata appear, although no sherd dating to a later period was collected.

Kamışlı is situated to the southeast of Kırmıtlı mound. Sherds dated to the Early and Late Bronze ages. It is not yet clear whether there was a hiatus in settlement between these two periods. However, the mound yielded sherds from the late Classical through the Medieval periods indicating continuous settlement in these periods. The southwest skirt of the mound was particularly rich in Byzantine green glazed painted and sgrafiatto wares.

Şemsi mound is the northernmost of these five mounds. Sherd collection yielded significant numbers of Early Bronze Age fragments of good quality. After a long hiatus in settlement the mound was reoccupied in the Byzantine period as evidenced by the numerous fragments of Byzantine green glazed sherds.

Late Chalcolithic

Sherds from the five mounds of Osmaniye dating to the Late Chalcolithic period are classified in two groups. The first group is the *Chaff-faced Simple Ware,* as found in Phase F at Amuq. Few sherds of this type were found. The second group consists of wares with *Dark Painted Decoration,* on most of which dark paint is applied on a light

colored fabric. The greatest number of sherds dated to the Late Chalcolithic period was found on Telkovan mound; only one example of *Dark Painted Decoration* was found at Karataşlı mound.

A Chaff-faced Simple ware example found on Telkovan mound is a rim fragment of a conical, simple, flat rimmed bowl. The inner and exterior surface is buff in color. The paste is grit tempered. Plant temper is visible on the exterior surface, which is smoothed. The vessel is handmade and self-slipped.[11] Parallels for such Chaff-faced simple wares are dated to Phase F at Amuq. Similar forms to the Telkovan mound Chaff-faced rim are found in the Amuq Plain[12] and Hamam at-Turkman in north Syria.[13] Chaff-faced wares are widely spread over a large geographical area and are dated into the second half of the 4th millennium BC, mostly to (3600) - (3200) BC.[14] In addition to the Amuq Plain this type of ware has been found in southeast Anatolia and at Tarsus-Gözlükule.

Among the Telkovan mound sherds, *Dark Painted Decoration* on light color is more frequent than the *Chaff-faced ware*. All the fragments of this ware are amorphous in form and it is difficult to identify the vessel type. Common features of the fragments are paint in black and various hues of brown on a buff surface. These fragments are handmade and the paste is gray or light brown. The paste is irregularly and lightly plant tempered. Generally, the exterior is smoothed. The types of decorative motifs applied include vertical and diagonal lines, zig zags between two vertical lines, and chevrons. Doubtless the most remarkable among these motifs is the chevron. The surface of the ceramic and the way the chevrons were applied indicate a meticulous workmanship. The chevron motif is executed in thick lines. The motif is delineated with a line below, and it is not clear how the motif continues above at the broken part. Close parallels of this decoration, similar in both color and workmanship, are found on large vessels from Tarsus-Gözlükule.[15] Similar motifs are also found at Oylum mound in Kilis in the Late Chalcolithic layers.[16] The Late Chalcolithic pottery found at both Telkovan and Karataşlı mounds show that the region was in contact with the neighboring regions. Both monocrome and dark paint decorated wares demonstrate this interaction very clearly.

Early Bronze Age

Early Bronze Age ceramics were found on the mounds of Kırmıtlı, Şemsi, Kamışlı and Karataşlı. Early Bronze Age ceramic types include *Brown Burnished Ware, Red Burnished Ware* and *Black Burnished Ware. Black Burnished Ware* examples were found less frequently than the two other types. Two decorative techniques observed on

11 Braidwood, Braidwood 1960: 232.
12 Braidwood, Braidwood 1960: Fig. 174:220.
13 Akkermans 1988: Fig. 8:132.
14 Akkermans 1988: 118.
15 Goldman 1956: 226 d, e, f, g, h, i, m, n, o, p, r.
16 Özgen 1997: Fig. 24.3.

these ceramics are incised decoration and burnished decoration. All of the fragments of these ceramics should date to the beginning of the Early Bronze Age based on material and technical features.

Şemsi mound produced the largest amount of *Brown Burnished Ware*, and all examples were hand made. The paste is tempered with grit, sand and lime. Paste colors include gray, black and light brown. No decoration is visible on the fragments. The vessel types are pots with incurving simple rim, pots with necks, and bowls with out curving and incurving rims. Fragments found in the territory of Osmaniye are comparable to the samples found in layers H-I at Amuq, 27-19 at Tarsus-Gözlükule,[17] and XII at Mersin.[18] The distinctive features of the *Brown Burnished Ware* fragments of the five Osmaniye mounds are that they are thin-walled, highly burnished and handmade. The paste is gray and is not tempered with any inclusions. A fragment example from Kamışlı is decorated close to the rim with chevron motifs consisting of thin lines executed in incision. Similar motifs to the Kamışlı mound fragment have been found in Tarsus dating to the Early Bronze Age III[19] and in the Göksu Valley in the Maltepe-Mut area.[20] Other close parallels to the motif were found in the Amuq Plain.[21]

Red Burnished Ware fragments are less frequent than the *Brown Burnished Ware*. Fragments of the *Red Burnished Ware* are grit tempered and handmade, with the exception of fragment Sms.47-2005. The paste is black or gray. Vessel types are pots with incurving simple rims, bowl with out curving rims and bowls with simple rims. One fragment with red paste and slip is noteworthy. It is a fragment found on Kırmıtlı mound, which is amorphous and has incised decoration. The decoration of the Kırmıtlı mound fragment consists of horizontal and diagonal incised lines. Parallels to the *Red Burnished* fragments are found in the Amuq Plain, Tarsus-Gözlükule, Mersin-Yumuktepe, and in the areas of Yumurtalık, Misis and Dörtyol.[22] Fragments of *Red Burnished Ware* were also found in the surveys of the Göksu valley.[23]

The only fragment of *Black Burnished Ware* from the five mounds in Osmaniye was found on Şemsi mound. This *Black Burnished* fragment is the out curving rim of a handmade bowl. The paste of the fragment is gray in color, and is sand and lime grit tempered. The exterior of the fragment is decorated with a vertical burnish. The closest parallels to the Şemsi mound fragment are found in the Late Chalcolithic layers at Tarsus -Gözlükule[24] and Mersin-Yumuktepe.[25]

Among the Early Bronze Age fragments a unique piece is found on Kırmıtlı mound

17 French 1965: 181-182.
18 Garstang 1953: 183.
19 Goldman 1956: Fig. 362:593.
20 French 1965: Fig. 5:20.
21 Yener 2000: Fig. 9:6.
22 Steadman 1994: 95.
23 French 1965: Fig. 5:20-22.
24 Goldman 1956: 90.
25 Balossi 2004: 121.

Krmtl. Gn.13-2006 is a handle of a wheel made pot. Paste of the fragment is in buff color and it contains grit temper. The fragment can be dated to the end of the Early Bronze Age. Early Bronze Age pottery examples of the five mounds of Osmaniye province demonstrate similar features to the pottery found in Cilicia Region, in general. In these five mounds none of the fragments collected are unknown to the region. The types of pottery collected demonstrate continuation of Late Chalcolithic period pottery tradition, as well as, features original to the Early Bronze Age production.

Middle Bronze Age

The technique of pottery production in Osmaniye continued to develop through the end of Early Bronze Age into the Middle Bronze Age. The pottery repertoire of this period consisted of new productions as well as examples preserving the tradition of former production. At the beginning of the third millennium pottery production in Osmaniye includes *Red Burnished bowls* with *'S' profile* and the production of pots with *loop handles* becomes prominent. This type is exemplified by a fragment from Karataşlı mound. Parallels for this pottery are found in Cilicia[26] and the Amuq Plain.[27]

Examples of *loop handled* fragments dated to the first quarter of the 2nd millennium BC have a buff surface. Two fragments, found on Kırmıtlı mound and Telkovan mound, are Krmtl.Gn.35-2006, and Tlkvn.Kkc.24-2006 respectively. Another example from Kırmıtlı mound, Krmtl.Gn.21-2006, has decoration painted in brown color on the horizontal handle. The interior and exterior of these examples are buff, and the paste ranges from brown to brown-red in color. The paste includes mica and sand. Parallels close to the Osmaniye loop handles were found in trench 'C' of Kazanlı mound, which is located between Mersin-Yumuktepe and Tarsus-Gözlükule,[28] in the ninth layer of the Mersin-Yumuktepe mound,[29] and in the layers of Tarsus-Gözlükule dated from the end of the Early Bronze Age to the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age.[30]

Painted Ware appears on the Osmaniye mounds toward the end of the Middle Bronze Age. Examples of this type of pottery are decorated with black painted motifs on a light brown surface. An example of this ware from Telkovan mound is fragment Tlkvn.B.21-2005, which is decorated with a motif of two vertical black lines filled in with a wavy line. A similar motif to the Telkovan mound fragment is known from the mound at Tarsus-Gözlükule.[31] The paste is tempered with sand and mica inclusions.

Late Bronze Age

In the Late Bronze Age Plain Cilicia was the Land of Kizzuwatna and had good

26 Garstang 1938: Pl. X:14.
27 Yener 2005: Fig. A.12:3-6.
28 Garstang 1938: Pl. X:1, 4.
29 Garstang 1953: Fig. 144:21.
30 Goldman 1956: Pl. 354:433.
31 Goldman 1956: 295:865.

relations with the Hittites.[32] In this period the dominant type of pottery was a wheel-made and self-slipped ware in buff color, although fragments of *Painted Ware* are found as well. The paste has grit, mica and lime inclusions. The pottery shapes consisted of pots, bowls in 'S' profile, jugs, flasks, and bowls with outward thickened out curving rims? Close parallels to the examples of the bowls with 'S' profile were found in the Göksu Valley.[33] Parallels for the bowls with excurving rims thickened out are found in Mersin-Yumuktepe,[34] and similar jugs rims are also found in Mersin-Yumuktepe.[35] A dish rim fragment found at Telkovan mound belongs to the Hittite period, during the 13th century BC, based on close parallels found at Kilise Tepe.[36]

Painted Ware examples from Karataşlı mound are decorated with cross hatching motifs painted in light brown color on buff slip. These examples are amorphous wheel -made fragments of which the pottery type and shape is unclear. Decoration in cross hatching motifs was employed from the Middle Bronze Age in Cilicia, and the motif became highly favored in the transitional period between the Late Bronze Age to the Iron Age. Similar examples of this type of decoration were observed in the Late Bronze Age levels of Kilise Tepe,[37] in the transitional period between the Late Bronze Age to the Iron Age at Tarsus-Gözlükule,[38] Mersin-Yumuktepe,[39] and Kinet mound.[40]

Iron Age

Among the five mounds subject to this study Iron Age pottery was found only on Telkovan mound. These fragments are wheel-made and belong to the *Painted Ware* type. The paint and surface color vary, including black painted on red and red or dark brown painted on cream. The paste is light brown, red, or red-brown in color and includes mica and lime temper. Among the examples of this period are a ring base, a neck fragment, and an amorphous body fragment. Decoration, in general, consists of concentric circles and linear motifs. Application of the motifs on the fragments is carefully done. Similar concentric circles appear on examples collected in the Göksu Valley.[41] However, similar motifs were observed on Middle Bronze Age pottery in Tarsus-Gözlükule.[42] It is only in the Late Iron Age that black painted decoration on red appeared at the east Mediterranean.[43]

32 Macqueen 1986: 36, 54.
33 French 1965: Fig. 4:13.
34 Garstang 1938: Pl. X:14; 1953: Fig. 157:10.
35 Garstang 1953: Fig. 157:15, 17.
36 Gates 2001: Fig. 5:2-5.
37 Hansen, Postgate 1999: Fig. 11-13; 2007: Fig. 3, Fig. 4:751-757, Fig. 5:805, 806, 808-812.
38 Ünlü 2005: Fig. 4a-b, Fig. 5.
39 Garstang 1953: Fig. 155 n. 2.
40 Gates 2001: Fig. 11b n.5.7.
41 French 1965: Fig. 12:5.
42 Goldman 1963: 69.
43 Hansen, Postgate 1999: 117.

Conclusion

Formal and stylistic features of the sherds collected during the survey of five mounds in Osmaniye have found close parallels in the material excavated at nearby prehistoric mounds at Mersin-Yumuktepe, Tarsus-Gözlükule, and Kinet, as well as during the survey of the Amuq Plain.

Pottery of the five mounds of Osmaniye indicate that the province have been settled since the Neolithic period until present. Pottery sherds are invaluable finds to detect human activities through ages. However, sherds collected in a survey are obtained from surface where culture layers of soil are destroyed mostly by agricultural activities. Nevertheless, Osmaniye Survey achieved to collect a rich repertoire of pottery sherds dating from Late Chalcolithic Age to the Classical and Medieval Ages. Examination of the pottery sherds of the five Osmaniye mounds yielded Chaff faced painted pottery which is contemporaneous with Phase F at Amuq. Painted pottery tradition of the Osmaniye province in 2nd Millennium BC indicates an active cultural economic relation between the neighbour regions. The painted wares of this period are analogous to the pottery finds of the Amuq plain. Noteworthy is existence of the light colored Hittite pottery dated to the second half of the 2nd Millennium BC. Early Iron Age pottery finds present conformity with the pottery tradition in Cilicia and neighbor regions as well.

With the exception of the Hittite summer palace at Karatepe and the Iron Age settlement at Domuztepe there have not yet been any systematic excavations of the mounds of Osmaniye yielding sealed layers with well defined contexts. New excavations should provide culture layers with securely datable artifacts so that a firm chronology of Eastern Plain Cilicia pottery can be established, as well as provincial productions and features can be examined.

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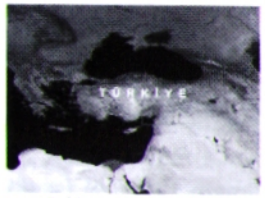
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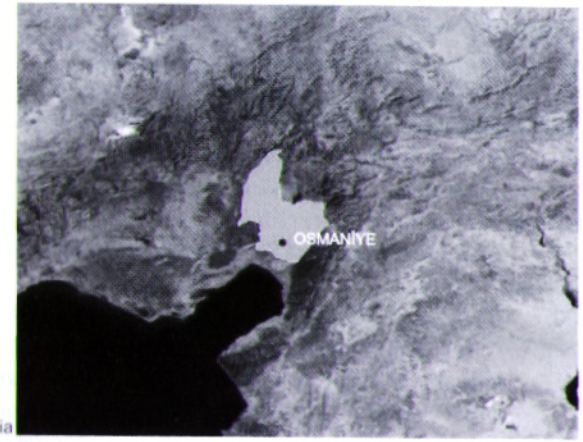
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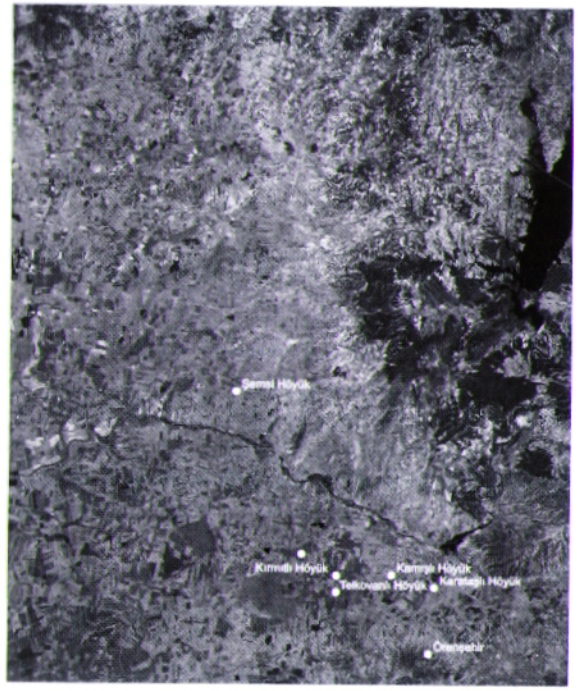


map 1. Map of the Turkey Rep.



Map 2. Map of Cilicia





Map 3. Map of Osmaniye

Fig. 1: Map of Turkey and Osmaniye with a view of the area where the five mounds are.

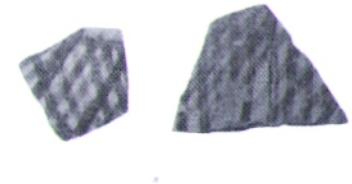






Fig. 3: a: Karataşlı Mound 2,9.2005 Late Bronze Age Paint Decorated Pottery; b: Telkovan mound 25.2006 Iron Age Paint Decorated Pottery; c: Telkovan mound 6.2005 Iron Age Paint Decorated Pottery; d: Telkovan Mound 9.2005; e: Telkovan mound 9.2005 Iron Age Paint Decorated Pottery.

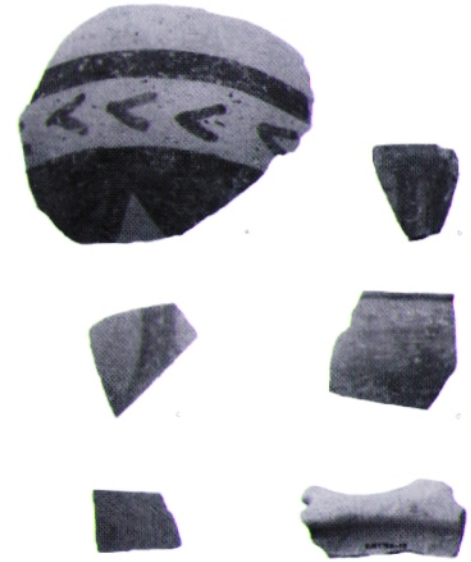


Fig. 2: a: Telkovan mound 8.2006 Late Chalcolithic Chaff Faced Pottery; b: Şemsi mound 36.2005 Early Bronze Age Black Burnished and Burnish Decorated Pottery; c: Telkovan mound West 21.2005 Middle Bronze Age Paint Decorated Pottery; d: Karataşlı mound 19.2005 Early Bronze Age End Red Burnished Pottery; e: Kamışlı Mound 15.2005 Incised Decorated Pottery; f: Kırmıtlı Mound 13.2006 Middle Bronze Age Buff Slipped Pottery.

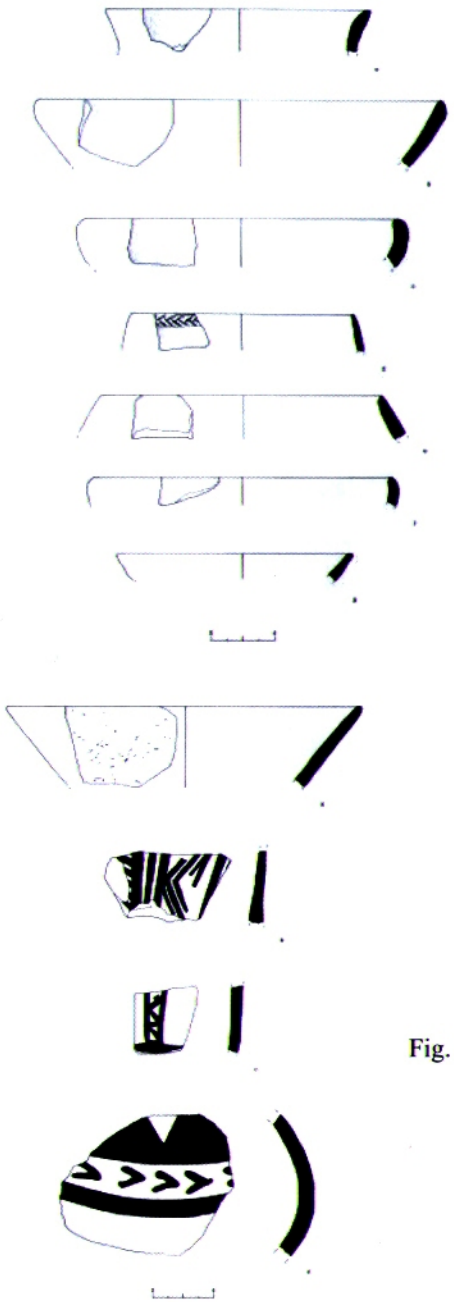


Fig. 5: a: Şemsi mound 24.2005 Early Bronze Age Burnished Pottery; b: Şemsi mound 9.2005 Early Bronze Age Brown Burnished Pottery; c: Karataşlı mound 24.2005 Early Bronze Age Brown Burnished Pottery; d: Kamışlı mound 15.2005 Early Bronze Age Incised Decorated Pottery; e: Kamışlı mound 26.2005 Early Bronze Age Red Burnished Pottery; e: Şemsi Mound 5.2005 Early Bronze Age Red Burnished Pottery; f: Şemsi mound 47.2005 Early Bronze Age Red Burnished Pott; g: Karataşlı mound 5.2005 Early Bronze Age Red Burnished Pottery.

Fig. 4: a: Telkovan mound 8.2006 Late Chalcolithic Chaff Faced Pottery; b: Karataşlı mound 20.2005 Late Chalcolithic Paint Decorated Pottery; c: Telkovan mound 3.2005 Late Chalcolithic Paint Decorated Pottery; d: Telkovan mound 1.2006 Late Chalcolithic Paint Decorated Pottery.

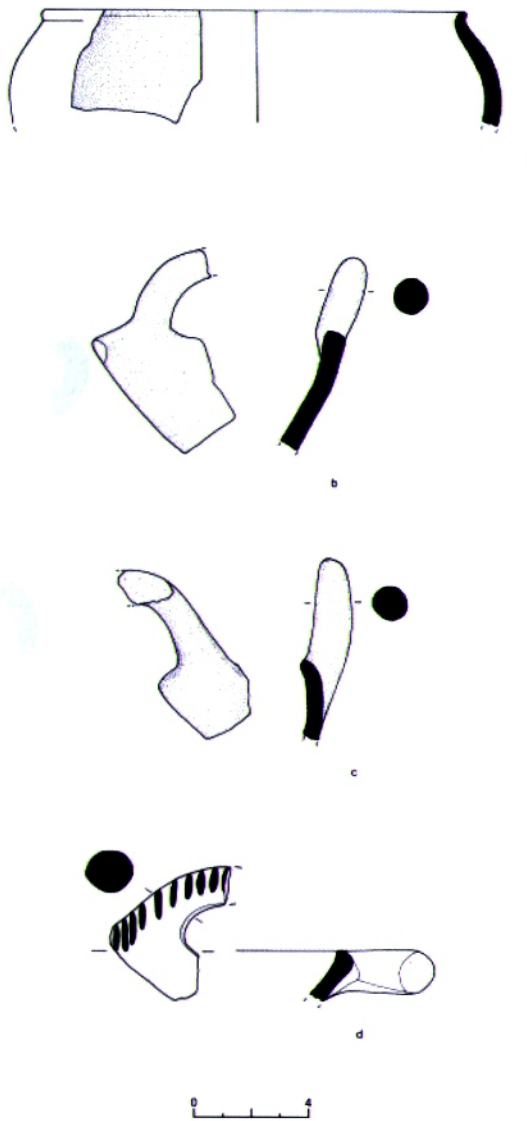


Fig. 6: a: Karataşlı mound 19.2005 Early Bronze Age End Red Burnished Pot-tery; b: Kırmıtlı mound 35.2006 Middle Bronze Age Loop Handle; c: Telkovan mound 24.2006 Middle Bronze Age Loop Handle; d: Kırmıtlı Mound 21.2006 Middle Bronze Age Horizontal Handle.

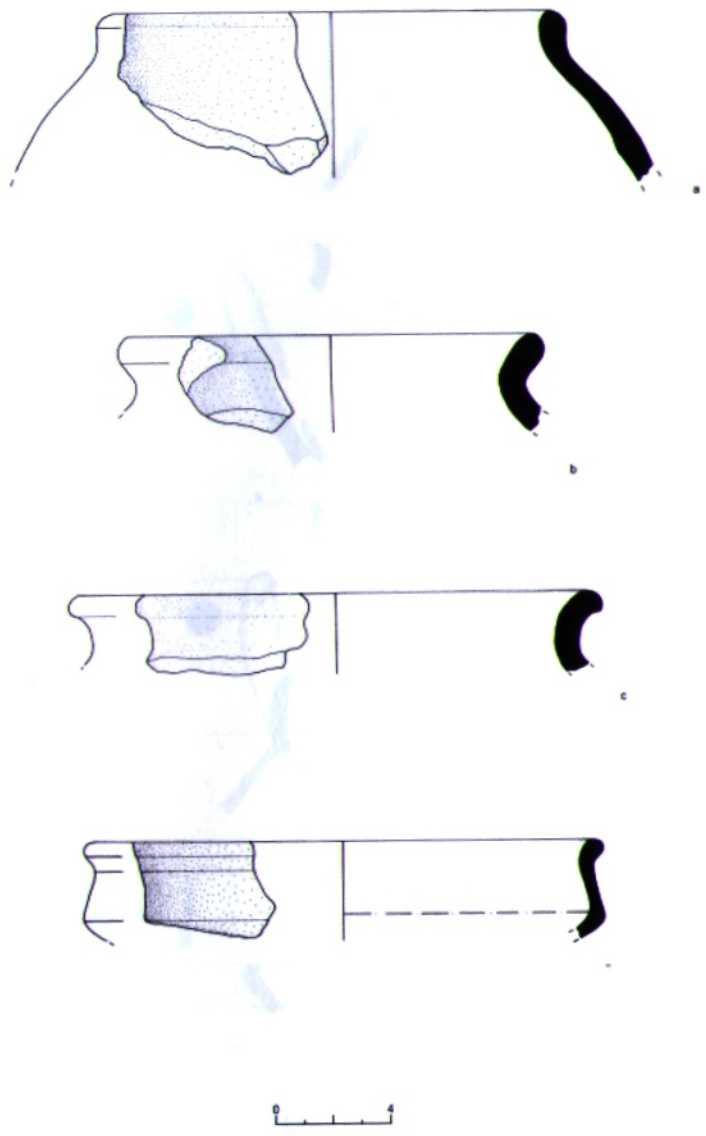


Fig. 7: a: Karataşlı mound 18.2005 Late Bronze Age Buff Slipped Pottery, b: Kırmıtlı mound 12.2005 Late Bronze Age Buff Slipped Pottery, c: Telkovan mound 5.2006 Late Bronze Age Buff Slipped Pottery, d: Telkovan mound 6.2005 Late Bronze Age Buff Slipped Pottery.

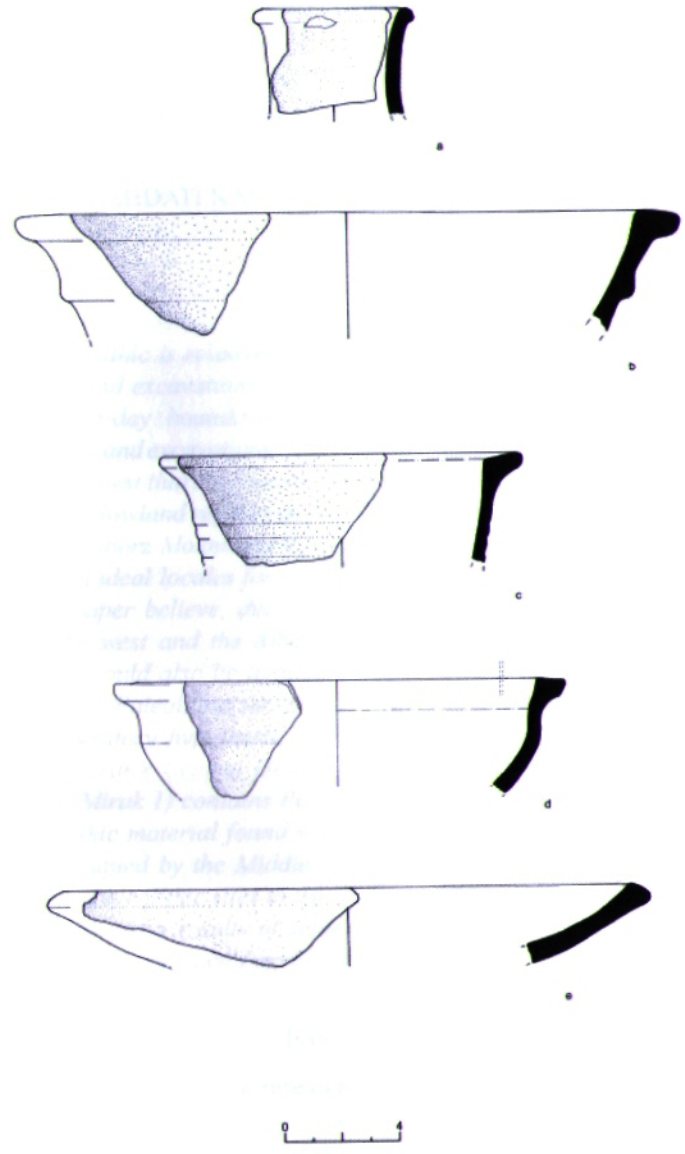


Fig. 8: a: Telkovan mound 2.2005 Late Bronze Age Buff Slipped Pottery, b: Kamışlı mound 8.2005 Late Bronze Age Buff Slip-ped Pottery, c: Kamışlı mound 12.2005 Late Bronze Age Buff Slipped Pottery, d: Karataşlı mound 5.2005 Late Bronze Age Buff Slipped Pottery, e: Telkovan mound 9.200 Hittite Imperial Age Buff Slipped Pottery.