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Kilise Tepe in Rough Cilicia before the Late Bronze Age: An Overview of the Architecture, Pottery Traditions, and Cultural Contacts

Tevfik Emre ŞERİFOĞLU*

Abstract

Kilise Tepe is the only ancient settlement with pre-Hellenistic levels in Göksu Valley in southern Turkey that has been excavated. The archaeological work conducted at the site has produced valuable data about the local culture and its links with the neighbouring areas during the Bronze and Iron Ages. This article presents the preliminary results of the excavations of the Early and Middle Bronze Age levels conducted in 2007 and in 2011, with a general evaluation of the stratigraphy and related ceramics, followed by a brief discussion focusing on the destruction at Kilise Tepe at the end of the Early Bronze Age II period and the cultural changes that occurred subsequently. It is argued that, although the inhabitants of the settlement and the valley had developed cultural ties with the surrounding regions earlier, only during the Early Bronze Age III period the area became substantially integrated into the regional trade network.

Keywords: Kilise Tepe, Early Bronze Age, Middle Bronze Age, Göksu Valley, Mersin, Rough Cilicia, Cilicia Tracheia

Öz

Kilise Tepe, Türkiye'nin güneyinde Göksu Vadisi'nde, Hellenistik Dönem öncesi katmanlara sahip kazısı yapılmış tek eski yerleşimdir. Yerleşimdeki arkeolojik çalışmalar Tunç ve Demir çağlarında yerel kültür ve bunun komşu bölgelerle olan bağlantıları hakkında paha biçilmez veriler sunmuştur. Bu makalede 2007 ve 2011 yıllarında Erken ve Orta Tunç Çağı katmanlarında gerçekleştirilen kazıların ön sonuçları stratigrafi ve ilgili seramiklerin genel bir değerlendirmesiyle birlikte sunulmuş olup bunu Erken Tunç Çağı II Dönemi sonunda Kilise Tepe'de gerçekleşen yıkım ve sonrasındaki kültürel değişimlere odaklanan kısa bir tartışma takip etmektedir. Çalışmada yerleşim ve vadi sakinleri daha önceden çevre bölgelerle kültürel bağlar geliştirmiş olsalar da alanın bölgesel ticaret ağına daha ziyade Erken Tunç Çağı III Dönemi'nde büyük ölçüde entegre edildiği savunulmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kilise Tepe, Erken Tunç Çağı, Orta Tunç Çağı, Göksu Vadisi, Mersin, Dağlık Kilikya, Kilikia Tracheia

The mound of Kilise Tepe, which is located in the Göksu Valley and on the main route connecting the modern towns of Silifke and Mut, was first excavated between 1994 and 1997 under the directorship of Professor J.N. Postgate.¹ The excavations were resumed in 2007 and

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¹ Hansen and Postgate 2007. The Early and Middle Bronze Age excavations at Kilise Tepe were funded by Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, and the post-excavation analyses were conducted with a grant provided by

continued until 2013.² The Early and Middle Bronze Age levels of Kilise Tepe were investigated at the steep northwestern edge of the mound in 2007 and 2011. The excavations conducted at squares G19, G20, and H19 allowed us to identify two Middle Bronze Age and eight Early Bronze Age phases, documenting an unbroken stratigraphic sequence starting with the end of Early Bronze Age II and ending with the earliest Late Bronze Age phases.

After the earliest investigations in this part of the mound in the 1990s, the excavations in the area recommenced in 2007 with a Konya Selçuk University team headed by Professor H. Bahar, who was assisted by Dr. H.G. Küçükbezci and Dr. S. Kaymakçı. However, these excavations at quadrants G19c, G19d, G20a, and G20b were stopped before the end of the season and the excavated material was not studied afterwards.

In 2010 I took over the responsibility of studying the 2007 excavation results and managed to determine the stratigraphic phases that had been excavated and then analysed the pottery and the small finds in detail.³ These studies have shown that the Konya Selçuk team had been able to identify four Early Bronze Age phases during their excavations, of which two belonged to the Early Bronze Age III period (levels Vf and Ve) and two to the end of the Early Bronze Age II period. My studies allowed me to identify these phases by studying the trench sections and comparing their elevations with the phases excavated in H20c in 1996. The clear change in pottery traditions between phases two and three also helped me to identify these with more certainty.

In 2011 I decided to enlarge the excavated area in order to test the results of my studies on the excavations conducted in 2007. It was also clear that the new excavations would provide a safer stratigraphic sequence. For these reasons, the excavated area was enlarged to include the 2 m baulk left by the Konya team at the eastern side of the trench, as well as going into quadrants G20c and G20d. Quadrant H19a was also partially excavated during this season in order to observe the Early Bronze to Middle Bronze Age transition.

The End of Early Bronze Age II: Level Vg

This level—which was buried under a very thick destruction debris consisting of ash, a dark red soil, and mudbrick pieces—was the earliest archaeological phase reached during the excavations in 2007 and 2011 (fig. 1). The destruction debris here was so deep that initially the occupation layer below it was thought to be level Vj, but later this was understood not to be the case.

The well-preserved Room 69 just in between G19b and G20d, whose northeastern wall had been destroyed by a robber pit, had wall W8001 at its southwestern side, wall W8016 at its northwestern side, and wall W8005 at its southeastern side (fig. 2). Wall W8106, which had a mudbrick upper structure, was approximately 0.5 m high, whereas walls W8001 and W8005 were still standing almost 1.5 m high. The unusual heights of these stone walls relative to Kilise

the Mediterranean Archaeological Trust (MAT), to both of which I am very grateful. I would like to thank the Kilise Tepe project director, Professor J.N. Postgate, for allowing this work to begin in the first place as well as for his continuous support, and to all our Kilise Tepe team members and workers, with whom it was a great pleasure to work. Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to N. Evrim Şerifoğlu, who made all the pottery and small finds drawings and assisted me during the pottery analyses; to Dr. C. Colantoni for drafting and designing the architectural plans; and to B. Miller, who beautifully photographed all our finds.

² Bouthillier et al. 2014; Jackson, Postgate, and Şerifoğlu 2015.

³ Şerifoğlu 2012.

Tepe architectural traditions, as well as how the general appearance of the Vg house gives a sense that it had almost been placed within walls already there at that point, can be seen as indications that these high walls were initially built here for some other reason, like stopping soil erosion or defending the settlement.

The walls and the floor of the room were plastered in a yellowish brown clay with red pigments visible on various parts of the floor. A line of small stones was placed along the base of the walls, and these were also plastered so as to form 10-cm high and 10-cm thick small platforms leaning on the walls. A door socket and a large mud brick functioning as a step, which were found at the northwestern corner of the room, together with wall W8016 making a northward turn at this corner, show that the entrance to the room was most probably located here.

The room had a hearth (FI11/20) with a pit just to its north and the depression of a large storage vessel just to its south. It is assumed that this depression had been left here by a partially surviving large jar that had been found in this area during the excavations and that has a simple rim, a pointed base, and a lug on its shoulder. A number of postholes were observed along wall W8001, and a northwest-southeast aligned division wall was found attached to wall W8005.

Another level Vg room was also unearthed here, this time on the other side of wall W8001; however, this room (Room 68) had been mostly destroyed by a robber trench and by soil erosion. Several *in situ* vessels—including two small bowls (G19/86–87), of which one had a handle; one globular (G19/94a) and one small elongated jar (G19/97), both with handles; a small jug (G19/95); and a ceramic tray (G19/88)—were found in the destruction debris in this room, just to the north of wall W8003 (fig. 3). Unfortunately, time did not allow us to unearth other Vg rooms, but it is quite clear that walls W8002, W8006, W8007, and W8008 all belonged to these.

Level Vg had come to an end through a large, destructive fire, but the inhabitants appear to have been lucky enough to find the time to empty their houses before the buildings collapsed. The inhabitants of the following level apparently decided not to remove the destruction debris, but to simply collect and pile up the remains of level Vg in order to form a flat surface for their new buildings. Many sherds and a few small finds—including a copper pin (G20/28), two shell beads (G19/444, G20/060), and one stone bead (G20/040)—were found in this destruction debris.

Recovery from the Great Fire: Level Vf

As mentioned above, the thick reddish brown level Vg destruction debris was not removed by the inhabitants of the mound, but rather was levelled and then covered with a thick light brown plaster. A new line of stones, which includes a door socket out of context, was placed above the southeastern edge of wall W8001 in order to form a levelled surface in that area. A large circular fire installation (FI11/14), which seems to be an oven, was built just above the former southwestern corner of Vg Room 69 during the earliest level Vf phase (phase 4). A complete one-handed cup with a flaring rim (G20/54) and half of a large red-cross bowl (G19/442) were found lying on the floor in the area surrounding the oven, which clearly shows that this open space was actively used in this period (fig. 4).

A new building was constructed in this area during this first Early Bronze Age III phase, just about a meter south of the oven (fig. 5). The northwest-southeast aligned wall W8000, which was partially unearthed in 2007 and was found to be connected to the northeast-southwest

aligned walls W8014 and W8015, formed the northern side of the building. This wall, together with walls W8011 and W8013 in G19c, formed Room 57 on the northwest and Room 58 on the southeast side of G19d. There might be another room formed by walls W8000 and W8015, just to the southeast of the open space with the oven, but this area could not be excavated due to a lack of time. Wall W8010, located further to the southwest, might belong to another structure with a slightly different orientation.

The northern corner of Room 57, which may have had a fire installation in the past judging from the burnt patches on the floor, had an *in situ* jar (G19/59) that was lying just near wall W8000. A copper earring (G19/139) and a pin (G19/046) were also found inside this room, which was heavily damaged owing to erosion at this edge of the mound.

A clay storage vessel with an approximate height of 50 cm and a diameter of 70 cm was placed just to the north of wall W8000, abutting the wall outside the building. The Middle Bronze Age level IVa yielded similar vessels during the excavations in the 1990s, and this Early Bronze Age version can be seen as an indication of this tradition having begun earlier.⁴ In this same area, approximately 1.5 m south of the oven and at the southern edge of the open space working area, a complete double-spouted jug (G19/432; fig. 28) was also found lying on the floor.

After this area was abandoned at the end of Phase 4 of level Vf, it appears as if this part of the mound was only used for waste disposal until nearly the end of the Early Bronze Age. Pit P11/4 was dug here during Phase 3 with this purpose apparently in mind, which destroyed an important part of wall W8000, and pit P11/40 was dug further to the north later on in Phase 1. Unfortunately, the steep slope of the mound allowed us to investigate the top three phases of level Vf only in a limited area within trench G19.

The End of the Early Bronze Age: Level Ve

The excavated area was still only used as a dumping ground during this first half of level Ve (Phase 2). Pit P11/29, which was dug deep into level Vf during this phase, cut into the earlier walls W8011 and W8013.

The inhabitants continued digging pits into this area during the second half of level Ve (Phase 1), but after a very long time the area also came to be used for other purposes (fig. 6). Pits dug here include P11/22, P11/26, P11/35, and P11/36, but these were accompanied by a fire installation (FI11/5), which was a hearth built in the space between pits P11/36 and P11/22.

A thick division wall (W8012) was built to separate the hearth and its surroundings from the area to the north, which contained most of the pits. An almost complete storage vessel with crescentic handles (G19/489), which closely resembles a Middle Bronze Age vessel found at the site in the 1990s,⁵ was found just to the south of the hearth (fig. 7). A basalt mortar thrown into P11/22, together with the hearth and the vessel, can be seen as evidence suggesting that this small area was used for food processing and for cooking during this period. In addition, since the majority of spindle whorls found during the excavations in this area were recovered from this level, it can be suggested that there was a textile workshop somewhere close by,

⁴ Symington 2007a, 319.

⁵ Symington 2007a, 320, fig. 231.

and therefore that this food preparation facility may well have been a part of this workshop complex.

A complete smeared wash ware jar (G19/488) thrown into pit P11/36 during this period is also worth mentioning, as this vessel type is well known from northern Syria and Cilicia Pedias (fig. 8). One might think that this jar had been imported to Kilise Tepe together with its contents, but the pottery ware indicates that it was produced locally, and thus represents a local imitation of this pottery type. In any case, this jar is good evidence of this area developing stronger ties with the Cilician Plain and the area beyond at the end of the Early Bronze Age.

Other interesting finds from this level include a bronze needle (G19/288) from pit P11/29 and a pomegranate-shaped bronze ornament (G19/251) from pit P11/26. Like the spindle whorls, the majority of stone slingshots found in this area were from Phase 2 of this level, and based on this it can be suggested that the inhabitants of the site started to have serious security concerns at the very end of the Early Bronze Age, around the time when the textile industry was on the rise.

The Middle Bronze Age: Levels IVa and IVb

The way the excavated area was used did not change during the first half of the Middle Bronze Age (level IVa). One pit (P11/20) was dug just above P11/22 and another one (P11/21) was dug just to the northeast of the Early Bronze Age pit P11/36 (fig. 9). The level Ve division wall (W8012) was used as the foundation of a new mudbrick division wall, this time separating the area around a circular hearth with a clay- and sherd-lined wall and a base of small stones and sherds (FI11/3) from the rest of the area. A large flat stone, which may have been used to stand cooking vessels on, was placed on the ground just to the southwest of the hearth, and three partially surviving pots, which were firmly fixed on the floor, were found between the hearth and pit P11/21.

In the 1990s, level IVa architectural remains had been encountered in quadrant H19a, located slightly to the northeast of where we excavated in 2011. Therefore, it may be claimed that the area in between these remains and the newly exposed hearth was an open space area. In addition, clusters of postholes found in the area to the northeast of P11/21 can be seen as a sign that most of this area had been covered over.

A large fire that swept through the site at the end of level IVa resulted in the abandonment of this area altogether. No architectural remains or features were found while excavating level IVb, but even in this abandoned open space the remains of the second large fire that destroyed this part of the settlement could be observed. Thus, in general terms, it can be said that the Middle Bronze Age at Kilise Tepe experienced a succession of major fires and destruction.

The Middle Bronze Age was followed by a short transitional period before the beginning of the Late Bronze Age. The area was not built on during this phase, and all that could be found were three pit-like shallow depressions on the surface. The area was finally resettled in level IIIa, when a new structure was built at this northwestern corner of the mound. Only the damaged western edge of this building, represented by wall W8009, was found within the area we excavated.

The Early Bronze Age II Pottery

The pottery recovered from level Vg strictly followed the typical Early Bronze Age II traditions of this part of Anatolia.⁶ These examples were all handmade, and as compared to later periods a much greater variety of wares and forms is evident. The main pottery types include red and black burnished ware, scored ware, metallic ware, reddish yellow ware, and light brown ware.

The most common pottery type is the red and black burnished ware (fig. 10). The sherds of bowls and small pots belonging to this group typically have a light grey soft paste, a thick slip, and a lustre burnish.⁷ The external colour is usually red or brown, but in a few cases black was preferred. Some examples are also incised with horizontal or vertical wavy lines or decorated with triangles and vertical lines applied by burnishing.

The scored ware forms the second most common pottery type of the Kilise Tepe Early Bronze Age II repertoire. The large and medium-sized pots and bowls of this type have shallow striation marks on their surfaces. This pottery type was commonly used at various Konya Plain sites, at Tarsus in Cilicia Pedias,⁸ and even in Troy I and IIa–d in northwestern Anatolia.⁹

The examples of the Kilise Tepe metallic ware—which are typically well fired, with thin walls and a white grit temper—show great similarities to the examples reported from various Konya Plain and Cilician sites¹⁰ (fig. 10). These pots, trefoil jugs, and bowls with a red or brown slip and a grey section usually bear no decoration, but one example from 2011 has incised straight lines, while several examples from the 1990s have white or red painted bands on them.¹¹ An almost complete red slipped metallic ware bowl (G19/86), which was mentioned earlier, is a particularly interesting example as it bears what may be a potter's mark.

The reddish yellow ware platters and bowls, which have a white or grey grit-tempered fine fabric, are usually red slipped, and in some cases these were also burnished (fig. 10). On the other hand, the light brown ware pottery, of which good examples were recovered during the excavations in the 1990s, were both slipped and burnished so as to obtain a pale brown, brown, reddish brown, or red surface.¹² The plates, bowls, flasks, jugs, and juglets manufactured using the latter ware all have a white or grey grit-tempered fine fabric. Amongst the complete or almost complete vessels mentioned earlier, G19/97 (a flask with a reddish brown slip), G19/95 (a juglet with a reddish brown slip), and G19/87 (a shallow bowl with a red slip) are all examples of this pottery group.

Two other Early Bronze Age II groups that need to be mentioned are made up of cooking pots and large storage vessels. Most of the cooking pots have crude-looking dark grey surfaces, but examples with various shades of brown were also recovered. For instance, G19/94a, which was mentioned earlier, has a pale brown surface. The grey fabric of some of the cooking pots has high amounts of white, cream, or grey grit along with crushed shell pieces, and large voids in the section show that vegetal temper was also commonly used. Unfortunately, apart from one double-handled (albeit only one handle has survived) light brown globular pot,

⁶ Symington 2007b, 297–306.

⁷ Symington 2007b, 297.

⁸ Mellaart 1963, 224 ff., fig. 7; Mellink 1965, 136 ff.; and Mellink 1967, 161.

⁹ Blegen et al. 1950, 53 ff., figs. 252, 409–10.

¹⁰ Garstang 1953, fig. 122; Goldman 1956, fig. 247; Mellaart 1963, 228 ff., figs. 6, 14–7; and Özten 1989, 409 ff.

¹¹ Symington 2007b, 297–98, fig. 221.

¹² Symington 2007b, 299.

which has a simple rim with a shallow groove on the top, no cooking pots providing a profile could be recorded (fig. 11).

The storage jars from this level have either yellowish brown or reddish grey sections, which are filled with medium-sized black, grey, cream, and white grit and grog, and they are brown slipped. Most of the examples were found in Room 69 and in the destruction debris filling it. One storage jar from this room (G19/481–482), which has a reddish brown slip at its upper and a grey slip at its lower part, is a special example (fig. 12). This jar with a simple rim flattened on the top and a lug on its shoulder has a long pointed base, which may have been responsible for the depression in the floor at the southwestern corner of this room.

The Early Bronze Age III Pottery

New pottery types, which appeared as if suddenly at the beginning of level Vf, along with the common use of the potter's wheel, allow us to easily differentiate the Early Bronze Age II archaeological material from the Early Bronze Age III material at Kilise Tepe. However, it should be noted that some of the Early Bronze Age II pottery types were still in use at the beginning of this new period, only losing their popularity with time and thus disappearing gradually.

The major Early Bronze Age II pottery type that survived into this period is the red and black burnished ware. The only difference shown by the Early Bronze Age III examples is a less shiny surface, which became even duller with time. Although this pottery type was quite uncommon during this period, it did not fully disappear from the pottery repertoire until the very end of the Early Bronze Age.

The new Early Bronze Age III pottery groups include orange ware, yellowish brown ware and its smeared wash ware variation, red ware that first appears at the beginning of level Vf, and pale yellow ware that began to be manufactured during the earlier phase of level Ve.

The most common group amongst these was the orange ware¹³ (figs. 13–14). The majority of these examples were wheel-made. Fine grit-tempered and well-fired bowls with a simple straight or simple incurving rim, or more commonly with an S-shaped profile, small to large pots, jugs, and juglets as well as large and medium-sized pots, usually with flaring rims, were manufactured using this ware, and although the large examples were usually left with a plain surface, most have a red, yellowish red, reddish brown, light brown, or pale brown slip. The pale or light brown slipped examples usually have a brown, reddish brown, or red coating or paint, which also covers the rim on the unpainted side. Some small pots belonging to this group have vertical fluting on their shoulders, while other vessel types sometimes have horizontal grooves just below their rims.¹⁴

During the earlier phase of level Ve some bowls started to have rims flattened on the top, some S-shaped profile bowls now had handles added on two sides, and ring bases started to become more common. Plastic decorations also became more common during this phase, and there are interesting examples featuring geometric designs including horizontal bands, triangles, "L"s, and swastikas incised on a vessel with a yellowish white slip (G19/473); a conical protrusion applied to the neck of a jug (G19/472); and a spiral design applied inside a bowl with three feet (G19/469) (fig. 15). With the second half of level Ve, S-shaped profiles became less common, jars and large pots with out-turned rims and deep bowls with externally

¹³ Symington 2007b, 307.

¹⁴ Symington 2007b, 315–16.

thickened rims became widely used, and flat, string-cut bases became the general standard for the orange ware pottery.

The second group that needs to be mentioned is the yellowish brown ware (fig. 16). Like the orange ware pottery, these were covered with a red, yellowish red, reddish brown, light brown, or pale brown slip, though in some cases they were left plain. Some examples have a slip on the rim and the exterior with a different colour from the slip on the interior surface. During the first half of level Ve, a pale brown variation of this began to be produced as well, and examples of these were either left plain or have a yellowish red slip applied to the rim. The plain surface cups and bowls manufactured using these two related wares during the second half of level Ve at the very end of the Early Bronze Age III may well represent the earliest examples of Middle Bronze Age light clay ware.

Common forms include bowls with a simple incurving rim; bowls with an S-shaped profile and a flaring rim; jars with externally thickened or flaring rims; platters; and small and medium-sized pots, which are usually coated brown on the exterior and sometimes have grooves and incised geometric decorations like triangles on their shoulders. Cups, jugs, hole-mouth carinated pots with a horizontal groove under the rim, and vessels with rims flattened on the top were also added to the repertoire during the second half of level Ve.

In fact, except for these pots, yellowish brown ware vessels were rarely decorated. Some yellowish brown ware pottery has double handles and twisting handles, which could also be used for orange ware vessels, and this decorative element was commonly used in different parts of Anatolia during the Early Bronze Age. One small yellowish brown ware sherd from the first half of level Ve (G19/487), which was incised with wavy and horizontal lines, is a unique example (fig. 17). It should also be mentioned that few vessels manufactured using this ware were actually lustre burnished like the popular Early Bronze Age II pottery, and they usually have a red or reddish brown surface.

Another variation of the yellowish brown ware is the smeared wash ware, which made its first appearance at Kilise Tepe at the beginning of Early Bronze Age III. Vessels of this type were smeared with a slip, but the surface colour varies slightly from dark brown to reddish brown because the slip has different thicknesses on different parts of the surface. Common forms for this ware are bowls, platters, and large and medium-sized pots. One complete example of this ware is a jar found in pit P11/36, which is from the second half of level Ve (fig. 8; G19/488).

Smeared wash ware is one of the main markers of the Early Bronze Age IV period in northern Syria, which is more or less contemporary with Anatolian Early Bronze Age III, and was also in use in Cilicia Pedias during this same period, as shown by examples from Tarsus.¹⁵ The smeared wash ware examples from Kilise Tepe may be local imitations of this ware, or they may be imports—or possibly both. Even though there are only a few examples, during the early half of level Ve, orange ware and the pale brown variation of the yellowish brown ware also started to be used to manufacture smeared wash pottery, which can be seen as a sign that this pottery type was being produced locally. On the other hand, the form of the neck and shoulder of a pale brown ware smeared wash amphora, which is quite unusual for the Kilise Tepe repertoire, can be seen as evidence for this vessel being imported (fig. 18; G19/464).

¹⁵ Akkermans and Schwartz 2003, 244; Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, 415–17, 447–50; Goldman 1956, 145; Kühne 1976, 95–7; Mazzoni 1985, 9; Rova 1989.

One final important Early Bronze Age III pottery type of Kilise Tepe is the red ware (fig. 16). Almost all the examples of this grit-tempered and well-fired pottery group are red slipped and well burnished, like the red lustre burnished pottery of the earlier period, except for the large storage jars. An almost complete jar from the earlier half of level Ve (G19/53a) is a good example featuring a plain surface (fig. 19), but even jars began to be slipped during the latter half of level Ve.

In any case, it can be claimed that, as far as surface treatment is concerned, the red ware pottery tradition represents a continuation of the Early Bronze Age II red lustre burnished pottery tradition. The most common forms are shallow bowls and platters, but small pots were also added to the repertoire starting with level Ve. The red ware pottery is usually not decorated, but storage jars sometimes have a wavy line relief decoration, and there is one isolated example of a shallow bowl with an S-shaped profile and coated with a yellowish red slip that is painted red on its rim.

The red ware pottery tradition became less common towards the end of the Early Bronze Age, and by the time of the second phase of level Ve it was only used to manufacture large or medium-sized vessels, like storage jars and cooking pots. These vessels, which were well fired, usually have a flaring neck and medium-sized grit inclusions.

The only pottery group that began to be manufactured not at the beginning of Early Bronze Age III but slightly later, during the earlier phase of level Ve, is the pale yellow ware. The most common forms of this very fine grit-tempered pottery group—which was manufactured using well levigated clay—are jars, pots and bowls. These were slipped with the clay used to produce them (“self-slipped”) and were not decorated. One isolated example is a sherd decorated with incised triangles (G19/461).

The earliest examples of red-cross bowls, which were very common in western Anatolia and Cilicia at the end of the Early Bronze Age, were found at level Vf at Kilise Tepe, and these remained quite common until the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age.¹⁶ These bowls, which were usually manufactured using the orange ware, have their rims painted in red and a cross painted on their interior surface, all applied on a yellowish red slip. Red-cross bowls could also be produced using the yellowish brown ware. Two good examples from level Vf have a reddish brown cross painted on a pale brown slip, and a half complete example (G19/466) was also found at level Ve (fig. 20).

The cooking pots of level Vf—which occasionally have simple incurving but mostly flaring or externally thickened rims—usually have a reddish brown surface and a reddish brown or grey fabric (fig. 16). It should be noted that the handles of most of these level Vf vessels were manufactured separately and attached just before firing. With level Ve, these pots started to be coated with a reddish brown, red, or yellowish red slip, and some also started to feature rims whose upper surface was flattened. Cooking pots, which seem to have been mostly handmade, were almost never decorated, so one sherd with incised triangles and another with cross-hatchings and a horizontal line are unique but isolated examples (G19/462–463).

Almost all the complete or partially complete vessels from the Early Bronze Age III levels were found in level Vf. These include a one-handled cup (G20/054), which resembles an

¹⁶ Lamb 1937, 17, fig. 6, 1a–c; Goldman 1956, figs. 273, 445; Lloyd and Mellaart 1962, 236, fig. P.64:23, 26; Korfmann 1983, 292; Easton 2002, 324; and Symington 2007b, 308.

example found in the 1990s at this level;¹⁷ a double-spouted jug, which has no comparable examples from Kilise Tepe (G19/432); a double-handled jar with a flaring rim (G19/59); and one half of a red-cross bowl with a horizontal groove on its exterior surface (G19/442).

Most of the pottery from this period was not decorated apart from the usual application of a differently coloured wash to the external and internal surfaces. It should be noted that bur-nishing became more common towards the end of the period. Some vessels have horizontal grooves, and one orange ware and one yellowish brown ware sherd from the end of the period was incised with linear decorations (fig. 21).

A small number of vessels were also decorated with a combed design in the form of horizontal or wavy lines (fig. 22). This type of decoration is known to have become very common during the Middle Bronze Age, but it clearly had its beginnings in this period, and the Early Bronze Age examples may even be seen as representing a phase in between the scored and the combed ware traditions, as the technique looks similar.¹⁸

Another decorative tradition—one that seems to have had its beginnings in the Early Bronze Age and became common during the Middle Bronze Age—is the usage of crescentic handles. An almost complete red ware storage jar with two crescentic handles from the second half of level Ve (G19/489) resembles a Middle Bronze Age (level IVa) ovoid storage jar that was excavated in the neighbouring H19 area in the 1990s¹⁹ (fig. 7). An orange ware bowl (G19/490) from the same level was also understood to have had a handle of this type attached to its side. Vessels with crescentic handles were excavated at the late Early Bronze Age levels of Beycesultan, but this tradition seems to have spread into the Cilician Plain only during the Middle Bronze Age.²⁰

The Middle Bronze Age Pottery

The archaeological evidence shows that there was no clear break between the late Early Bronze Age and the early Middle Bronze Age pottery traditions of Kilise Tepe. Fine grit-tempered orange ware slipped bowls with flaring, simple incurving or externally thickened rims, along with large grit-tempered orange ware jars with flaring or out-turned rims, were quite common, especially during the first half of the Middle Bronze Age (fig. 23). Some orange ware bowls have horizontal handles rising slightly above the rim. One orange ware sherd from this phase may belong to a red-cross bowl, and a small number of smeared wash ware sherds were also found. The sherd of a bowl with an internally thickened rim from the second half of the Middle Bronze Age is especially worth mentioning insofar as it represents the early beginnings of a pottery form that became very popular in the Late Bronze Age.

Red ware cooking pots and storage vessels were still in production during the first half of the Middle Bronze Age, but it should be noted that both orange ware and red ware gradually lost their popularity during this period (fig. 23). It seems as if the red ware was slowly absorbed into the orange ware tradition, finally disappearing from the repertoire during the second half of the Middle Bronze Age.

¹⁷ Symington 2007b, 312, fig. 226.

¹⁸ Symington 2007b, 313 and Postgate and Thomas 2007, fig. 337.396.

¹⁹ Symington 2007a, 320, fig. 231.

²⁰ Fitzgerald 1939–40, Pl. 69:8; Goldman 1956, fig. 299:926; and Lloyd and Mellaart 1962, fig. P.61:1–2, 5.

Yellowish brown ware became the most common pottery type at Kilise Tepe during the Middle Bronze Age (fig. 23). Although few in number, smeared washed pots with slightly out-turned rims and bowls with simple or slightly flaring rims are good examples of continuing Early Bronze Age traditions, alongside lustre burnished bowls, small flasks, and small hole-mouth pots. The sherd of a shallow bowl with an internally thickened rim and a flat top represents another early example of this pottery form, which became common during the subsequent period.

Common yellowish brown ware examples include bowls with slightly thickened, incurving simple rims and s-shaped profiles, which were usually slipped; large pots and jars with flaring rims; small to medium-sized pots with flaring rims or externally thickened rims sometimes with a groove below the rim; and hole-mouth jars with externally thickened rims, which were mostly not slipped or burnished (fig. 23). One sherd belonging to a large vessel with a trefoil mouth and horizontal grooves below the rim is a unique example (G19/552), although one orange ware sherd of a vessel with a similar rim was also found during the excavations.

Only a few sherds belonging to the very fine grit-tempered “light clay ware” variation of the yellowish brown ware, which became more common during the second half of the Middle Bronze Age, were found during the excavations (fig. 23). The available examples are mostly bowls with externally thickened rims, larger bowls with slightly thickened simple round rims, reddish brown slipped small pots with externally thickened round rims, and pots with slightly out-turned rims.

Most of the early Middle Bronze Age pottery bore no decorations, though there are a few examples with horizontal grooves, deep horizontal incisions, and round protrusions, and some with combed decorations were recorded as well (fig. 24). Also worth noting are one sherd with distinct linear decorations incised on its surface, including horizontal, vertical, and diagonal lines; and another with deep vertical incisions and a hole on its rim.

Middle Bronze Age ceramic vessels with combed decoration, which can also be defined as combed ware pottery, were usually red, pale brown, and reddish brown slipped pots and jars. This ware was already in use at Tarsus in the Early Bronze Age II period, whereas at Mersin-Yumuktepe it seems to have first emerged as a dominant group during the Middle Bronze Age.²¹

Although no vessels with crescentic handles were found in contexts dated to the first half of the Middle Bronze Age, pieces belonging to one orange ware jar, one red ware jar, and one yellowish brown ware bowl with crescentic handles from the second half of the Middle Bronze Age show that this tradition did continue during this period. This was also supported by evidence from the excavations conducted in the 1990s.²²

The majority of the Middle Bronze Age vessels excavated in 2011 have simple cylindrical handles or slightly elongated handles with a longitudinal shallow groove on the top part. It should be noted that handles with grooves are common at south-central and western Anatolian sites like Konya-Karahöyük and Beycesultan during the Middle Bronze Age, although they are uncommon at Cilician sites²³ (fig. 25).

²¹ Fitzgerald 1939–40, Pl. 69:14 and Goldman 1956, figs. 372, 922.

²² Symington 2007a, 320.

²³ Lloyd and Mellaart 1965, figs. P17:5, P20:8, 11 and Symington 2007a, 326.

While many examples of jugs dated to the second half of the Middle Bronze Age were excavated in the 1990s, only one orange and one yellowish brown ware sherd belonging to jugs were found in 2011.²⁴ This difference in quantity must be related to the functions of the excavated areas, as the area excavated in 2011 was an open space workshop area, whereas the area excavated in the 1990s seems to have been a residential area. In addition, the Middle Bronze Age jugs recorded in the 1990s typically had handles with grooves, as mentioned above.²⁵ Thus, based on the evidence, it can be claimed that bowls at Kilise Tepe usually had regular round handles, with grooved handles being preferred for jugs and pots.

The Middle Bronze Age pottery of Kilise Tepe is typically monochrome. One yellowish brown ware body sherd dated to the first half of the Middle Bronze Age (G19/507) and featuring reddish brown crosshatching painted on a brown slip is one of the exceptions, and this may well be a Syro-Cilician painted ware sherd, like the two yellowish brown ware sherds from the second half of the Middle Bronze Age that were found at the site in the 1990s²⁶ (fig. 26). However, none of these examples were manufactured using the typical light clay ware, and therefore they might actually belong to a different painted pottery tradition, or alternatively they may be local imitations. In any case, it is now possible to say that, if these are indeed to be identified as examples of Syro-Cilician painted ware pottery, then this pottery tradition was evidently not popular during the Middle Bronze Age, as it was in the Cilician Plain, but even so very small quantities were still imported from Cilicia Pedias or north Syria, or else were manufactured locally.

In addition to two sherds found in the 1990s, a single orange ware sherd (G19/511) with a reddish brown band painted on its pale brown slipped exterior surface is the only example of a piece belonging to a Middle Bronze Age red-cross bowl from the site.²⁷ Red-cross bowls were no longer painted on the interior, but instead started to be painted on the exterior during the Middle Bronze Age, and examples of these have been found at various sites in western Anatolia and Cilicia.²⁸ However, it is quite clear that the Middle Bronze Age version of this pottery type was not at all popular at Kilise Tepe.

The Middle Bronze Age–Late Bronze Age Transitional Pottery

The pottery from the archaeological contexts dating to between the final Middle Bronze Age (IVb) and the earliest Late Bronze Age (IIIa) levels have a transitional character, though the Middle Bronze Age traditions remain dominant. The orange and the yellowish brown wares, together with their new derivatives, form the pottery repertoire.

The typical orange ware pottery, which now has a fabric slightly more yellowish than before, was coated with a yellowish red, pale brown, or pale red slip. The common forms for this ware are pots with flaring rims, as well as jugs and bowls with simple round rims sometimes internally or externally thickened at the tip (fig. 27). A reddish, gritty variant of this ware also started to be manufactured during this period. Jars and cooking pots with straight or slightly out-turned rims, which were produced using this ware, were either coated with a reddish brown slip or left plain.

²⁴ Symington 2007a, 325–26.

²⁵ Symington 2007a, 326.

²⁶ Symington 2007a, 326, figs. 386, 566.

²⁷ Symington 2007a, 326, figs. 386, 564–65.

²⁸ Blegen, Caskey, and Rawson 1951, 250 ff., fig. 204 and Goldman 1956, figs. 290:811–2, 291:820–2.

The yellowish brown ware bowls and jugs of this period were either pale brown, yellowish brown, or yellow slipped, or else red or reddish brown slipped and burnished (fig. 27). Bowls with a slightly carinated form with their rims bending inwards or internally thickened, along with red slipped and burnished bowls with a deep groove and a sharp carination below it, resemble both certain pottery forms known from Late Bronze Age contexts²⁹ as well as some earlier forms mentioned above. Jugs with flaring rims, together with small pots with carinated forms—which were usually red or reddish brown slipped and burnished—were also manufactured using this ware. In addition, the grittier variant of the ware was used to produce jars, cooking pots, and even larger storage jars with externally thickened rims.

Light clay ware, which was never common at Kilise Tepe, was still in use during this transitional period. All the sherds from this period belong to shallow bowls with thin walls. These bowls, which have simple rims rounded or made slightly thinner at the top, all have a yellowish brown or a pale brown slip, and some also have the typical yellowish red slip on the rim.

No painted pottery was found at this level. Some vessels were decorated with horizontal grooves, and there were also one yellowish brown ware sherd with a combed decoration and one yellowish brown ware smeared wash sherd, which represent the only decorated pottery examples from this phase. The combed and smeared wash ware traditions seem to have survived into this period, but are obviously beginning to disappear. Similarly, the Middle Bronze Age tradition of applying longitudinal shallow grooves on top of handles also came to an end during this period, as only one isolated example was found.

Some Observations

It can be understood from the available archaeological evidence that at the end of the Early Bronze Age II period, the inhabitants of Kilise Tepe, and therefore of the Göksu Valley, were already in contact with the populations of Cilicia Pedias, central Anatolia, and even western Anatolia. However, based on the abundance of red and black burnished pottery examples, it is possible to claim that the Kilise Tepe pottery traditions most closely resemble south-central Anatolian pottery traditions, thus indicating the existence of closer relations with that region.³⁰ In addition, scored ware pottery, which has parallels with central Anatolia but also with Cilicia Pedias and even with Troy in northwestern Anatolia, and metallic ware pottery, which we also know from both central Anatolia and the Cilician Plain, show that cultural and economic connections were definitely not limited to south-central Anatolia.

Following the large-scale destruction seen at the end of the Early Bronze Age II period, important cultural changes occurred in the region, but this did not sever the relations the populations of the Göksu Valley had with their neighbours. A number of new pottery types emerged almost suddenly, and the red and black burnished pottery tradition lost its earlier popularity. Some of the pottery types that appeared at Kilise Tepe during this period are well known from other parts of Anatolia. Amongst these, the red-cross bowls, which were mostly manufactured using the new orange ware, point to connections with Cilicia Pedias and western Anatolia, while the smeared wash pottery, mostly produced using yellowish brown ware, points to connections with not only Cilicia Pedias but also with northern Syria. Besides these, the usage of

²⁹ Hansen and Postgate 2007, 332, 334–35.

³⁰ Küçükbezi 2012.

twisting handles shows that the populations of the region also followed certain cultural trends which had become popular throughout Anatolia in this period.

The end of the Early Bronze Age also witnessed the emergence of a number of pottery traditions at Kilise Tepe that would only become popular during the Middle Bronze Age. These include the usage of combed decorations, crescentic handles, and the appearance of light clay ware as a variation of the yellowish brown ware. These clearly show that the Göksu Valley was never isolated from the cultural developments occurring in surrounding areas, and thus that the societies of the area also contributed to the development of regional cultural trends.

It is difficult to see a clear cultural break between the Early and Middle Bronze Ages as far as the archaeological evidence from Kilise Tepe is concerned. The Early Bronze Age pottery wares continued to be produced, but yellowish brown ware became the dominant type while orange and red wares lost their popularity. Combed ware decorations and crescentic handles became popular during this period. It should also be noted that some pottery forms that became common during the Late Bronze Age made their first appearance towards the end of the Middle Bronze Age.

One new Middle Bronze Age trend is the application of longitudinal shallow grooves on top of the handles of jugs and pots. This was uncommon in Cilicia, but is well known from Beycesultan and Konya-Karahöyük, and thus it represents a trend that the area shares with south-central and western Anatolia.

There are only a few sherds belonging to red-cross bowls from this period, but in any case these can be seen as evidence for close connections with the rest of Anatolia. Nevertheless, it should be pointed out that red-cross bowls were also in use in the Levant during this period.³¹ Although the Levantine examples have the cross painted on the interior and not the exterior, as is the case with the Middle Bronze Age Kilise Tepe examples, red-cross bowls can still be seen as artifacts of a much wider regional trend. Even though Kilise Tepe has yielded only a few sherds of Syro-Cilician painted pottery—which may well have been produced locally, since they were manufactured using the yellowish brown ware—both these painted sherds and the red-cross bowls of the period are indicators of close contacts with Cilicia Pedias and the eastern Mediterranean world beyond it.

Finally, during the Middle Bronze to Late Bronze Age transitional period, the Late Bronze Age pottery forms started to become more popular. All the earlier wares were still in use, but they started to develop variations, indicating a gradual change in pottery traditions. Although few in number, the last examples of combed ware, smeared wash pottery, and handles with longitudinal grooves were unearthed at this level of Kilise Tepe.

Conclusion

Although Kilise Tepe was destroyed by fire and rebuilt several times, and even though there were major changes in cultural trends over time as far as the period between the end of the Early Bronze Age and the beginning of the Late Bronze Age is concerned, the inhabitants of the settlement (and probably of the whole Göksu Valley) nonetheless never seem to have lost contact with neighbouring regions. That is to say, the valley remained an integral part of the wider socio-economic and cultural network. The archaeological material from the periods in

³¹ Amiran 1969, 91–2; Beck 1975, 80; and Redmount 1995, 187.

question consistently bears certain cultural and artistic elements and influences from the neighbouring areas, which can be seen as a reflection of the intensity of cultural interactions and economic ties.

The current evidence suggests that the valley was more connected to south-central Anatolia until the end of the Early Bronze Age II period, but starting with Early Bronze Age III it also developed close ties with Cilicia Pedias, and probably with northern Syria and western Anatolia as well. The major destruction at Kilise Tepe at the end of Early Bronze Age II resulted not only in a change in pottery traditions, but also in a change in the general alignment of buildings, which suggests an overall change in lifestyle and cultural traits at the site, which may well be related to the arrival of new groups at the site, although this is open to dispute. If this was the case, however, the new inhabitants of Kilise Tepe clearly meant to integrate the settlement and the valley into the wider Eastern Mediterranean trade system.

In this respect, Göksu Valley may well have been an important part of the possible “Great Caravan Route,” which Efe claimed to have linked Syria and Mesopotamia to the Aegean world through Anatolia at the end of the Early Bronze Age.³² The close contacts that Kilise Tepe had with both Cilicia Pedias and the parts of Anatolia to its north and west can be seen as an indication of this. On the other hand, the layers of destruction and sudden changes in cultural trends at Kilise Tepe may well be related to political events taking place in the greater region, military campaigns related to these, and even to the climatic changes that are believed to have affected the entire region at the end of the 3rd millennium BCE, together with their socio-economic consequences.³³

Based on a number of statistical analyses using settlement locations and sizes, Bikoulis has suggested that Göksu Valley did not function as a major route linking the Mediterranean coast to south-central Anatolia, but instead probably functioned as a secondary route serving the local communities by allowing them to access and communicate with neighbouring areas.³⁴ One can neither fully disprove nor agree with this theory until other sites along the valley have also been excavated to gather more evidence, but it is difficult to explain why the inhabitants of Kilise Tepe shared cultural trends not only with the people of the Cilician Plain and south-central Anatolia, but also with the inhabitants of western Anatolia and even northern Syria, if this was indeed the case. The results of the Lower Göksu Archaeological Salvage Survey Project, which was conducted from 2013 to 2017, have also shown that the inhabitants of the valley had already formed cultural and socio-economic ties with the neighbouring areas during the Chalcolithic period, and their relations with the neighbouring areas and the regions beyond were intensified during the Bronze Age.³⁵

To enhance this discussion, the complete double-spouted jug (G19/432) found at the first phase of the earliest Early Bronze III level (Vf) of Kilise Tepe should also be taken into account (fig. 28). Vessels of this type were reported from Beycesultan and the Yortan cemetery, both located in an area between west-central Anatolia and the Aegean coast,³⁶ as well as from Troy.³⁷ Besides these, a triple-spouted jug was unearthed at Karataş-Semayük in southwestern

³² Efe 2007.

³³ Weiss 1997 and Şerifoğlu 2017b.

³⁴ Bikoulis 2012.

³⁵ Şerifoğlu, Mac Sweeney, and Colantoni 2015; Mac Sweeney and Şerifoğlu 2017; Şerifoğlu 2017b.

³⁶ Lloyd and Mellaart 1962, 242, fig. P.67 and Kâmil 1982, 48, 105.

³⁷ Schliemann 1880, No. 351, 358.

Anatolia,³⁸ and some Early and even Middle Bronze Age double-spouted vessels were found in Cyprus.³⁹ Although the function and cultural importance of this multi-spouted vessel type needs to be evaluated in more detail, and indeed should form the subject of a separate article, the example from Kilise Tepe can be seen as an indication of the high level of involvement of Göksu Valley in the regional exchange of ideas and goods during the period concerned.

Whether Göksu Valley was a primary or secondary route within the regional socio-economic network, the archaeological material presented here indicates that—especially starting with the Early Bronze Age III period and continuing in subsequent periods—the valley certainly linked the Mediterranean coast and Cilicia Pedias to south-central Anatolia and the regions beyond.⁴⁰ Another study focusing on the local topography and the location of major archaeological sites has clearly demonstrated that the valley became a major route, especially in the Bronze Age.⁴¹ The valley may have also served as the main route linking Cyprus to central Anatolia owing to its close proximity to the island, but the current evidence of this is limited to the double-spouted jug from Kilise Tepe. It is clear that more detailed research into the cultural connections of Cyprus and Rough Cilicia, along with further fieldwork in Rough Cilicia to identify any currently unknown Bronze Age sites, are needed in order to better understand and explain the function of Göksu Valley as a regional route and the importance of Kilise Tepe as a possible regional trade hub and a cultural centre.

³⁸ Mellink 1969, Pl. 73, fig. 10.

³⁹ Spiteris 1970, 34–5, 42–3, 46–7, 56–7.

⁴⁰ For discussions of the socio-economic and cultural relations of Göksu Valley and Kilise Tepe with the surrounding regions during the Late Bronze Age, see Symington 2001; Postgate 2007; and Kozal 2015.

⁴¹ Newhard, Levine, and Rutherford 2008.

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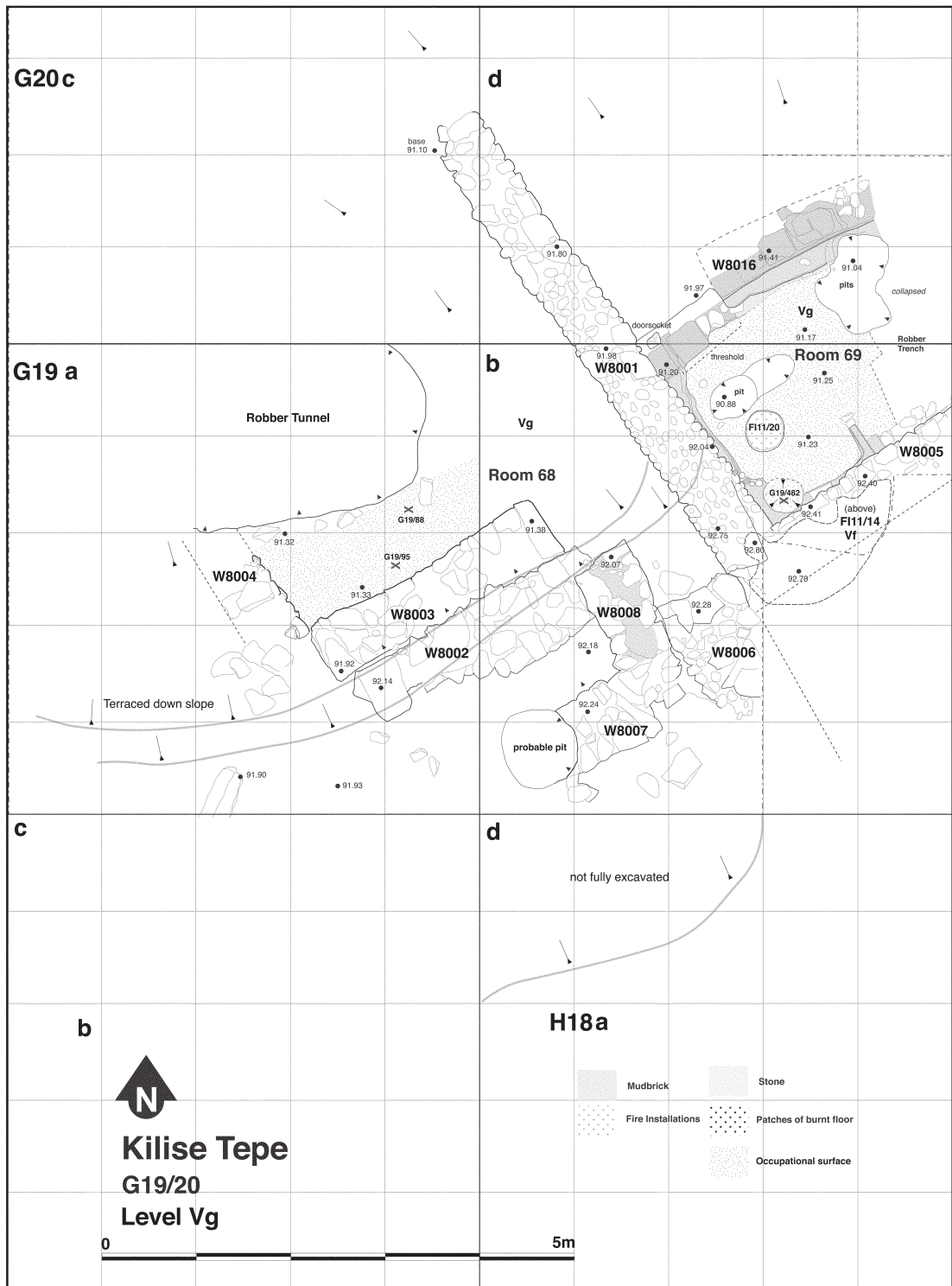


Fig. 1 Architectural plan of level Vg (Early Bronze Age II) (Plan by C. Colantoni)



Fig. 2 View of Room 69 of level Vg (Photo by B. Miller)



Fig. 3 A group of pottery from level Vg (Photo by B. Miller)

Fig. 4 Cup (G20/054) from level V_f, phase 4 (Photo by B. Miller)



Fig. 5
Architectural plan
of level Vf, phase 4
(beginning of Early
Bronze Age III)
(Plan by C. Colantoni)

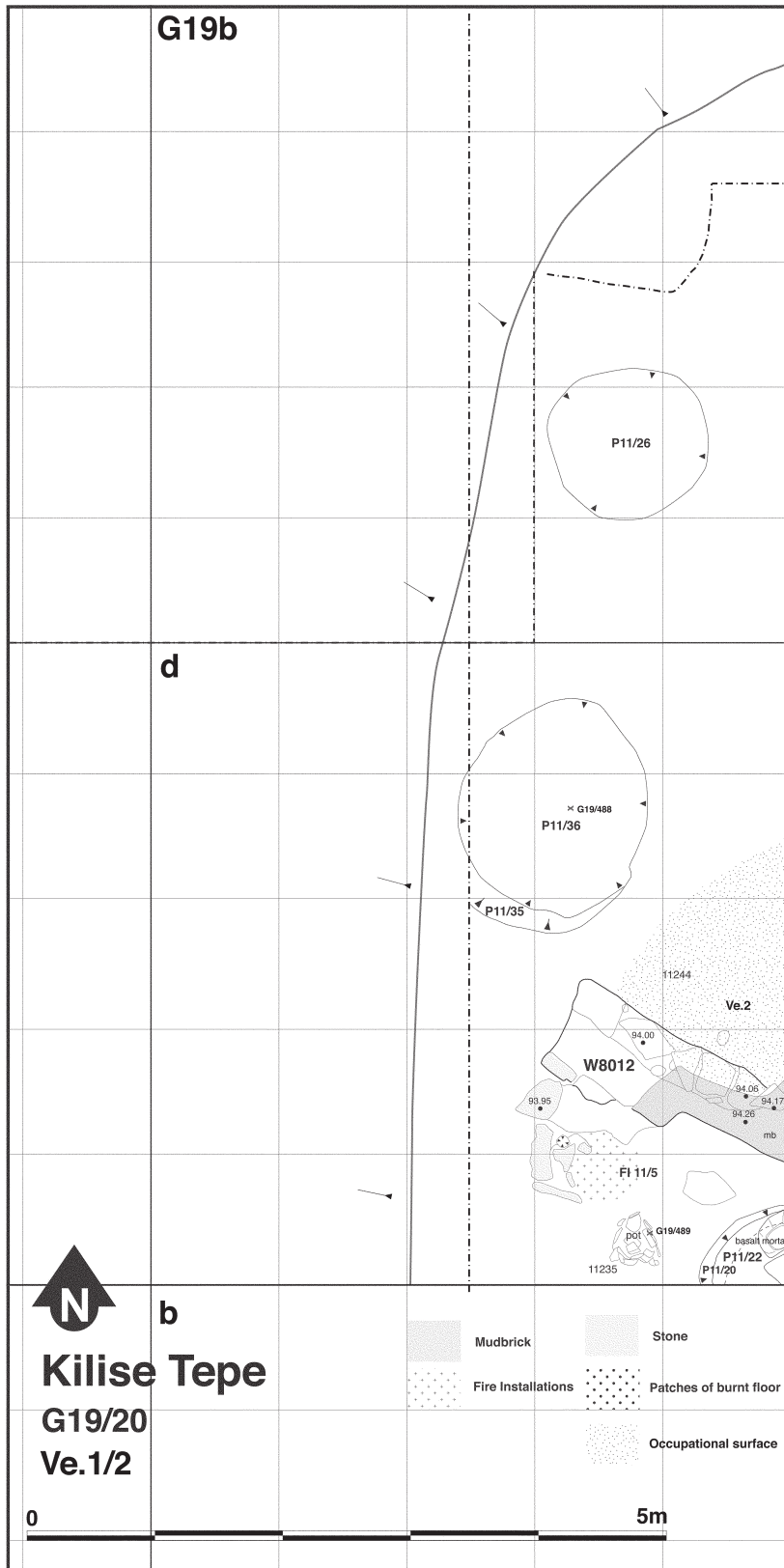


Fig. 6
Architectural plan of level Ve, phase 1 (end of Early Bronze Age III) (Plan by C. Colantoni)



Fig. 7
Storage vessel with
crescentic handles from the
end of Early Bronze Age III
(Photo by B. Miller)



Fig. 8
Smeared wash ware
jar from the end of
Early Bronze Age III
(Photo by B. Miller)

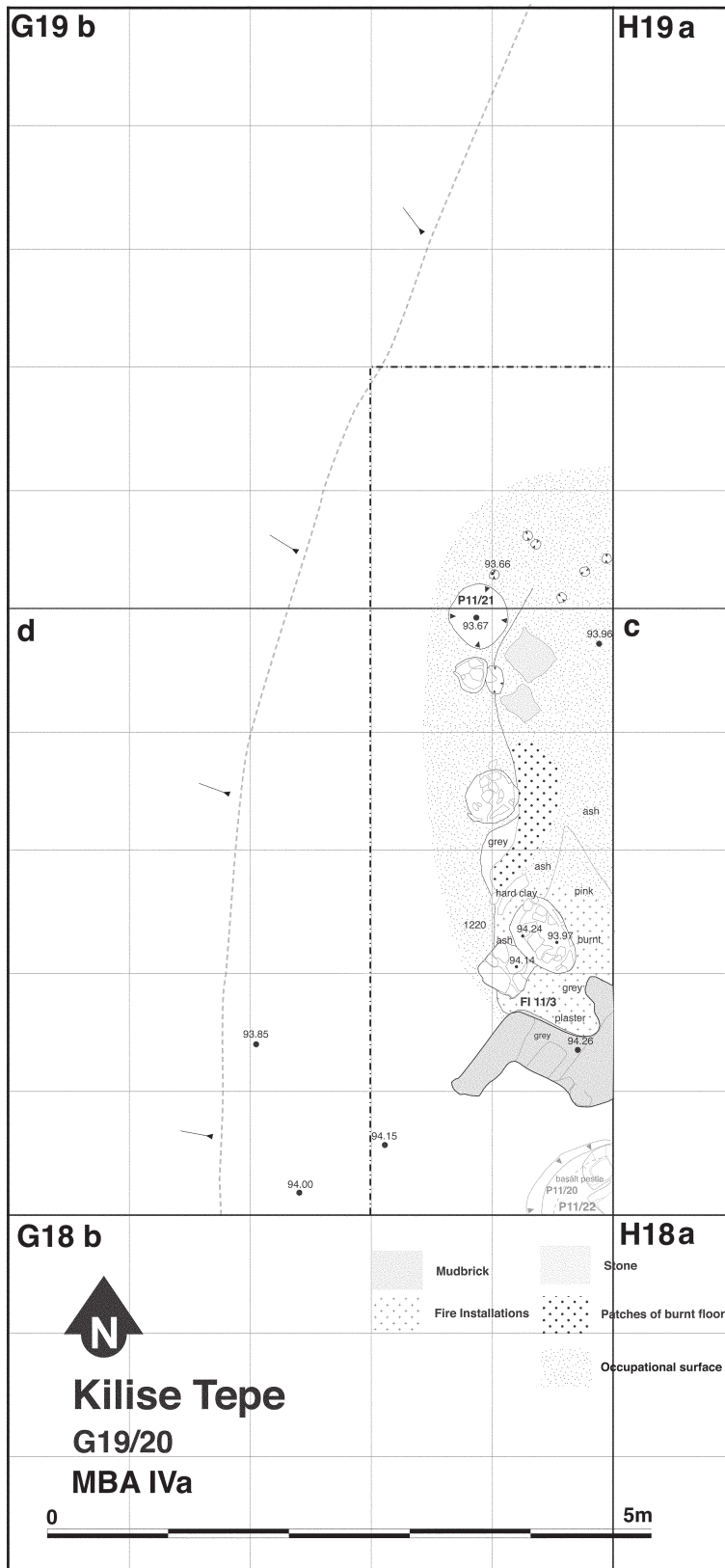


Fig. 9
Architectural plan of level IVa (first half of Middle Bronze Age)
(Plan by C. Colantoni)

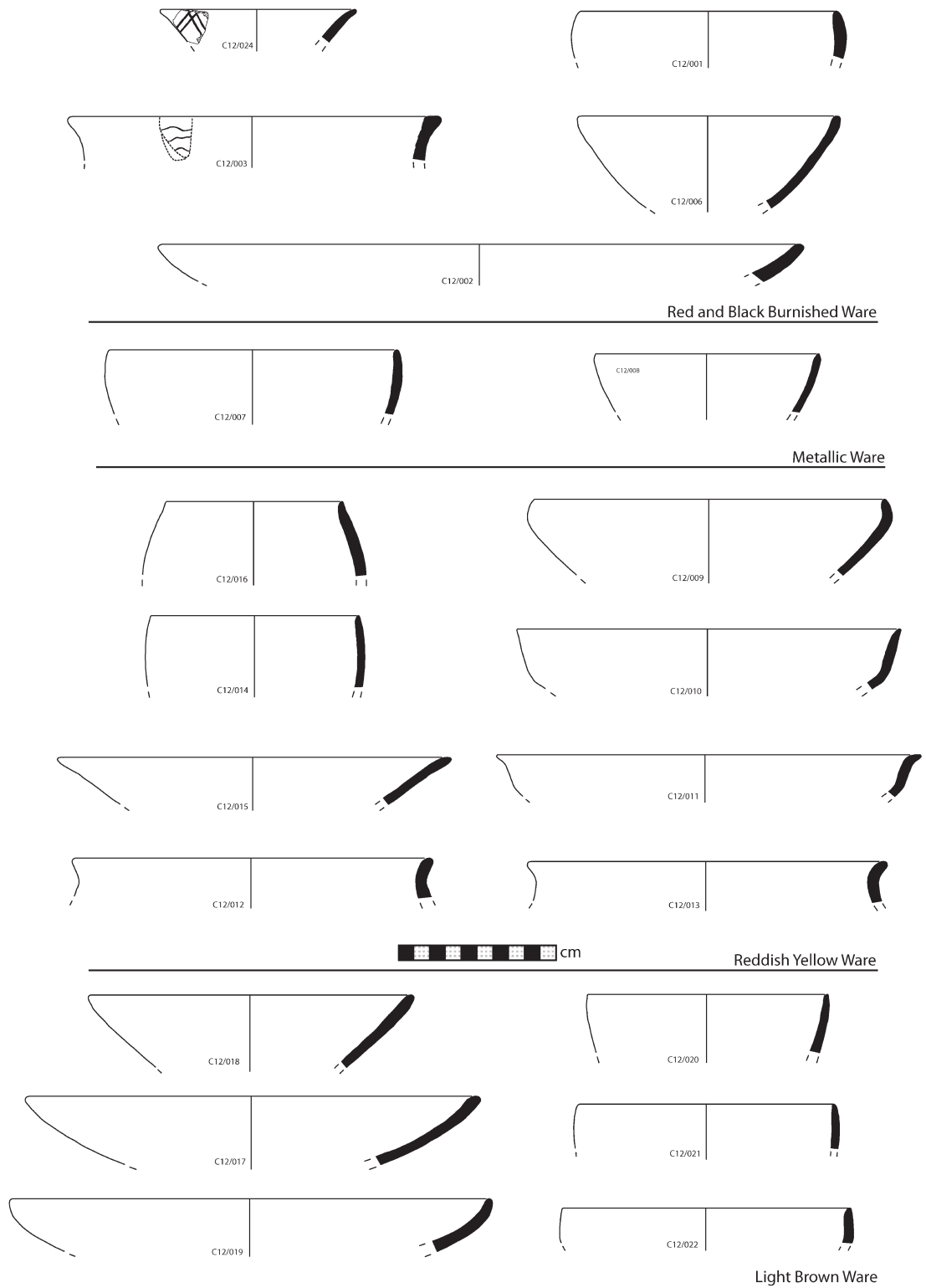


Fig. 10 Typical examples of Early Bronze Age II pottery types from Kilise Tepe (Illustrations by N.E. Şerifoğlu)



Fig. 11 Part of an Early Bronze Age II cooking pot (G19/479) from level Vg (Photo by B. Miller)



Fig. 12 Top part of an Early Bronze Age II storage jar (G19/481-482) from level Vg (Photo by B. Miller)

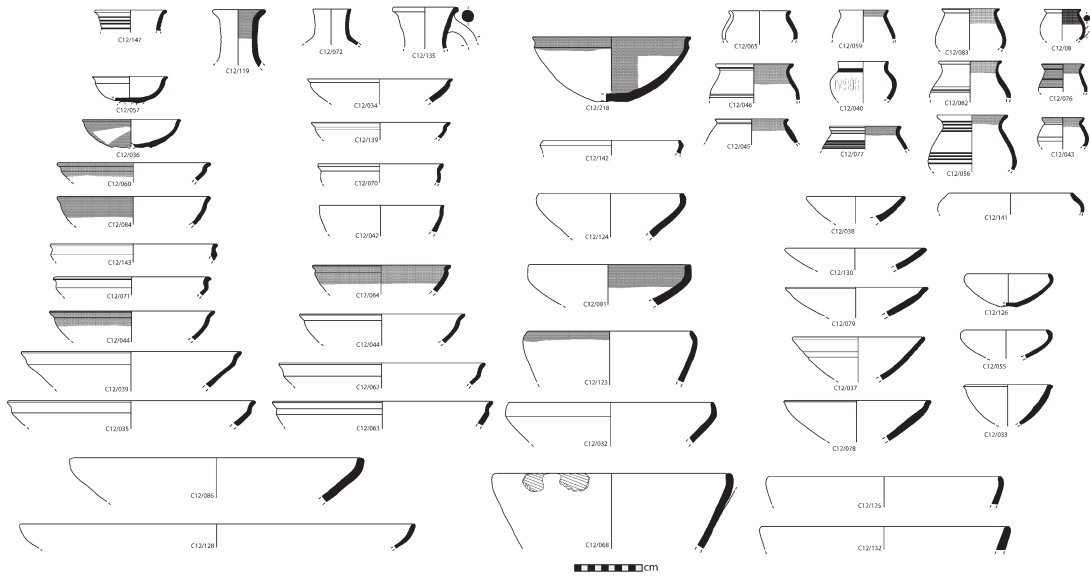


Fig. 13 Early Bronze Age III orange ware pottery examples from Kilise Tepe (Illustrations by N.E. Şerifoğlu)

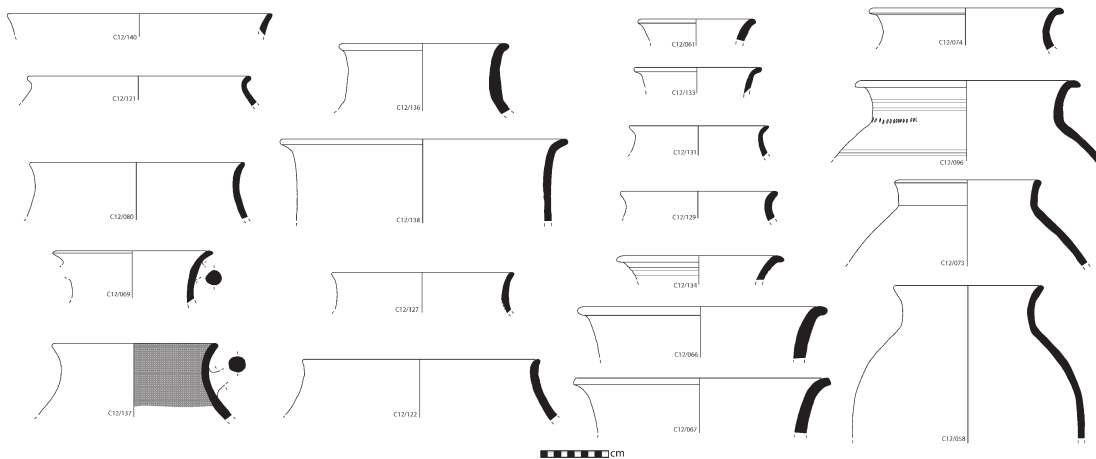


Fig. 14 Early Bronze Age III orange ware pottery examples from Kilise Tepe (large vessels) (Illustrations by N.E. Şerifoğlu)



Fig. 15 Examples of decorations on Late Bronze Age III orange ware pottery (Photo by B. Miller)

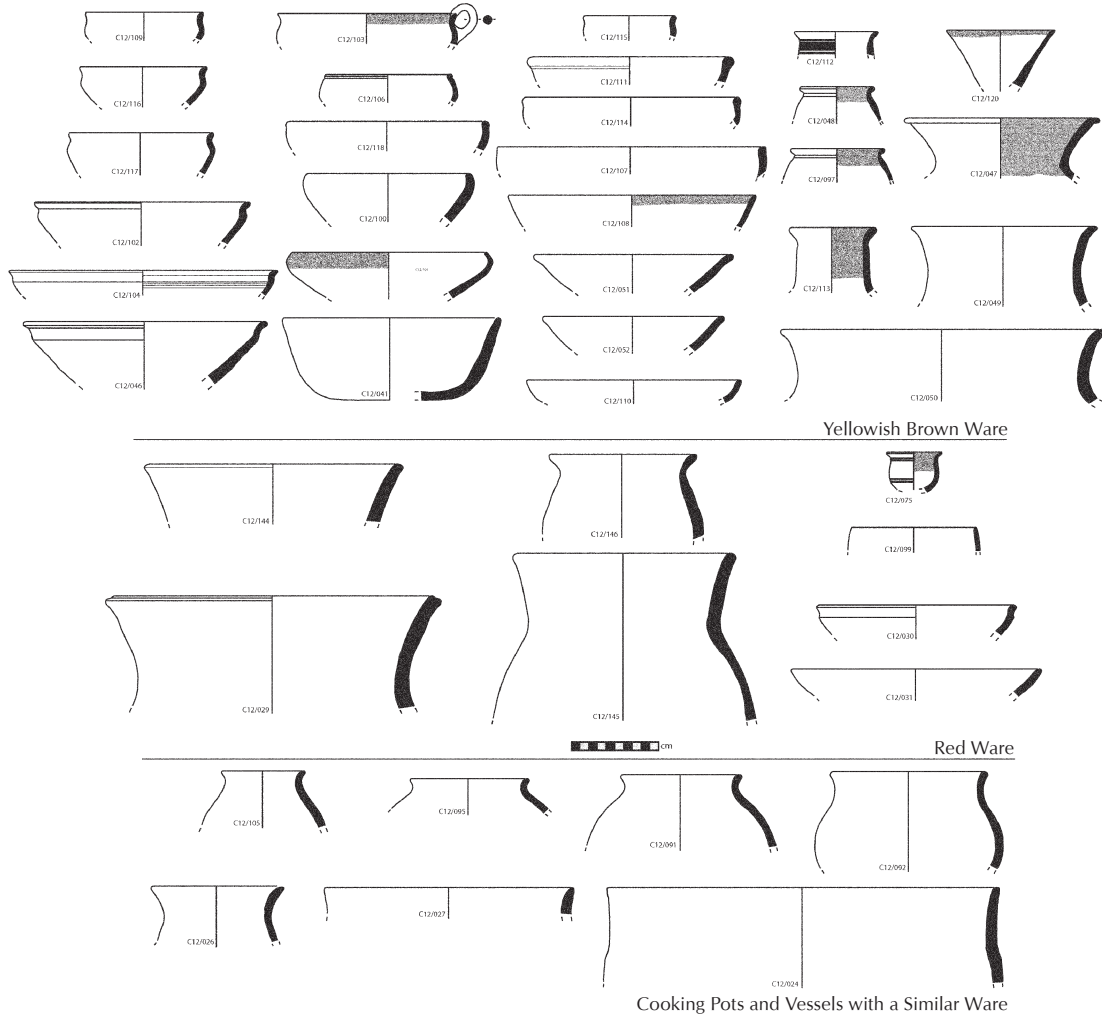


Fig. 16 Early Bronze Age III pottery examples from Kilise Tepe, manufactured using wares other than orange ware (Illustrations by N.E. Şerifoğlu)



Fig. 17
Early Bronze
Age III yellowish
brown ware sherd
with incised wavy
and horizontal
lines (G19/487)
(Photo by
B. Miller)



Fig. 18 Top part of an Early Bronze Age III pale brown ware smeared wash amphora (G19/464)
(Photo by B. Miller)



Fig. 19 Early Bronze Age III red ware jar without slip (G19/53a) (Photo by B. Miller)



Fig. 20 Early Bronze Age III red-cross bowl from Level Ve (G19/466) (Photo by B. Miller)



Fig. 21
Examples of
Early Bronze Age
III sherds with
grooved or incised
decorations
(Photo by B. Miller)



Fig. 22 Early Bronze Age III combed ware sherd (Photo by B. Miller)

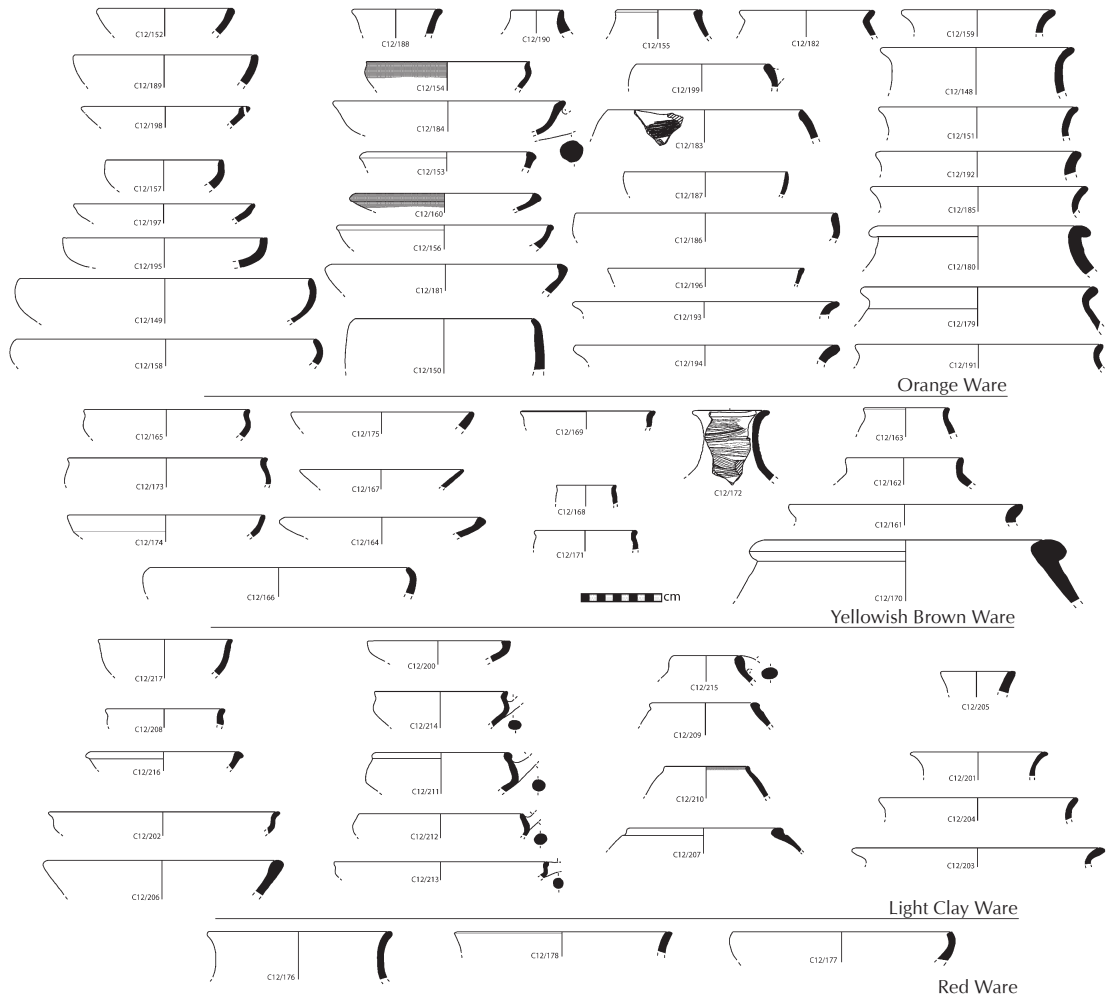


Fig. 23 Typical examples of Middle Bronze Age pottery types from Kilise Tepe (Illustrations by N.E. Şerifoğlu)

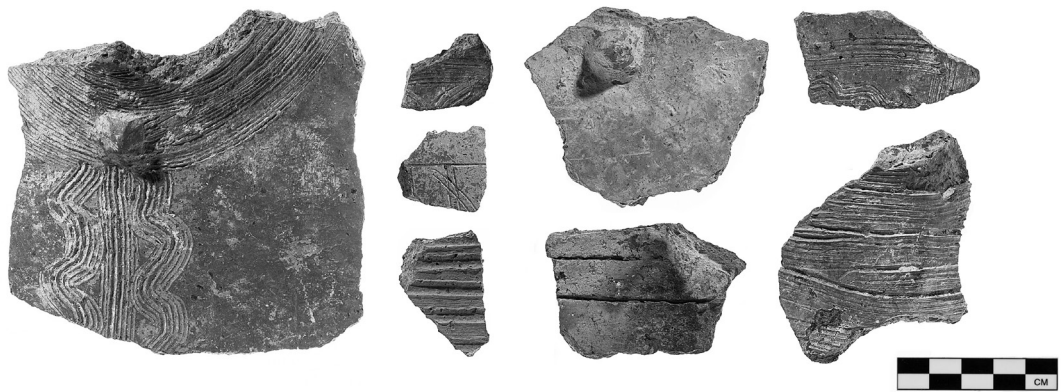


Fig. 24 Examples of Middle Bronze Age sherds with decorations from Kilise Tepe (Photo by B. Miller)



Fig. 25 Examples of Middle Bronze Age handles with longitudinal groove (Photo by B. Miller)

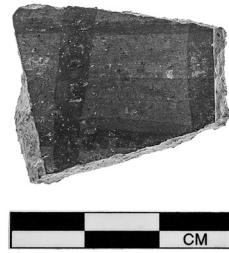


Fig. 26 Sherd, possibly belonging to a Syro-Cilician painted ware vessel (Photo by B. Miller)

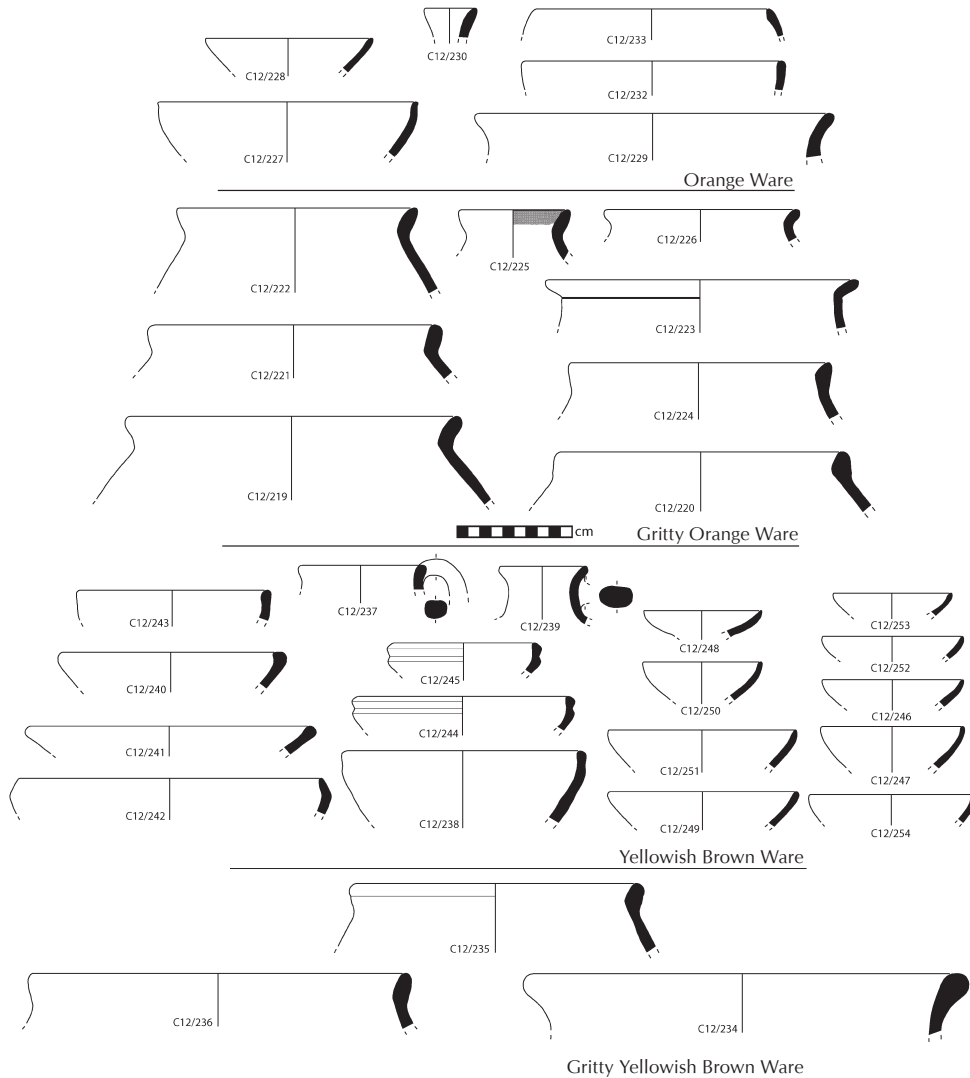


Fig. 27 Typical examples of Middle Bronze Age-Late Bronze Age transitional pottery types from Kilise Tepe (Illustrations by N.E. Şerifoğlu)

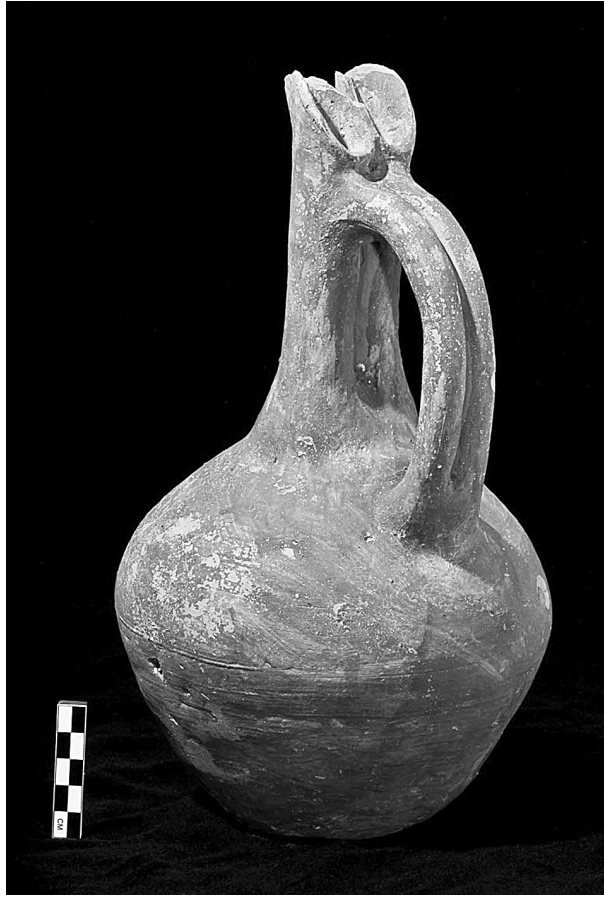


Fig. 28 Double-spouted jug from the beginning of Early Bronze Age III (G19/432) (Photo by B. Miller)