



The Archaeology of Anatolia

Volume II

Recent Discoveries (2015-2016)

Edited by Sharon R. Steadman
and Gregory McMahon

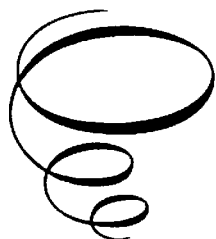
The Archaeology of Anatolia Volume II:

Recent Discoveries (2015-2016)

Edited by

Sharon R. Steadman
and Gregory McMahon

Cambridge
Scholars
Publishing



The Archaeology of Anatolia Volume II: Recent Discoveries (2015-2016)

Edited by Sharon R. Steadman and Gregory McMahon

This book first published 2017

Cambridge Scholars Publishing

Lady Stephenson Library, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE6 2PA, UK

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

Copyright © 2017 by Sharon R. Steadman, Gregory McMahon
and contributors

All rights for this book reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced,
stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means,
electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without
the prior permission of the copyright owner.

ISBN (10): 1-4438-7953-3

ISBN (13): 978-1-4438-7953-8

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Figures.....	viii
List of Tables.....	xiv
Chapter One.....	1
<i>Introduction to The Archaeology of Anatolia Volume II</i>	
Sharon R. Steadman and Gregory McMahon	
Part I: Excavations	
Chapter Two.....	6
<i>Continuous Change: Venturing into the Early Chalcolithic at Çatalhöyük</i>	
Jana Anvari, Jacob Brady, Ingmar Franz, Goce Naumov, David Orton, Sonia Ostaptchouk, Elizabeth Stroud, Patrick T. Willett, Eva Rosenstock, and Peter F. Biehl	
Chapter Three.....	40
<i>Salat Tepe: Overview of the Stratigraphic Sequence and the Early EBA</i>	
<i>Levels Excavated in the Last Two Seasons</i>	
A. Tuba Ökse	
Chapter Four.....	66
<i>Arslantepe, Malatya: Recent Discoveries in the 2015 and 2016 Seasons</i>	
Marcella Frangipane, Federico Manuelli, and Cristiano Vignola	
Chapter Five.....	94
<i>The 2015–2016 Seasons at Çadır Höyük on the North Central Anatolian</i>	
<i>Plateau</i>	
Sharon R. Steadman and Gregory McMahon	
Chapter Six.....	117
<i>A Key Site in Urartian Archaeology: Recent Fieldwork at the Ayanis</i>	
<i>Castle (Rusaḫinili Eiduru-Kai)</i>	
Mehmet Işıklı	

Chapter Seven.....	137
<i>The Neo-Hittite Citadel Gate at Tayinat (Ancient Kumulua)</i>	
Elif Denel and Timothy P. Harrison	
Chapter Eight.....	156
<i>The Kerkenes Project 2015–2016</i>	
Scott Branting, Joseph Lehner, Sevil Baltalı-Tırpan, Sarah R. Graff, John M. Marston, Tuna Kalaycı, Yasemin Özarslan, Dominique Langis-Barsetti, Lucas Proctor, and Paige Paulsen	
Chapter Nine.....	178
<i>Sinop Kalesi Archaeological Excavations, 2015–2016 Field Seasons</i>	
Owen Doonan, Hüseyin Vural, Andrew Goldman, Alexander Bauer, Jane Rempel, Susan Sherratt, Ulrike Krotschek, Paolo Maranzana, and Emine Sökmen	
Chapter Ten	200
<i>Recent Fieldwork at Tarsus–Gözlükule: The Medieval Levels</i>	
Aslı Özyar, Elif Ünlü, Oya Pancaroğlu, and Agnès Vokaer	
Chapter Eleven	230
<i>Excavation and Analysis of the Kızılburun Column Wreck: Construction Processes of Doric Peristyle Columns in the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman Periods</i>	
William Aylward and Deborah Carlson	
Part II: Surveys	
Chapter Twelve	258
<i>Houses on an Island: Boğsak (Astoria in Isauria) in Late Antiquity</i>	
Günder Varinlioğlu and Mine Esmer	
Chapter Thirteen.....	279
<i>Lower Göksu Archaeological Salvage Survey Project: The Results of the 2015–2016 Seasons</i>	
Tevfik Emre Şerifoğlu	
Chapter Fourteen	302
<i>Lake-Places, Local Hydrology, and the Hittite Imperial Projects in the Ilgın Plain: Yalburt Yaylası Archaeological Landscape Research Project 2015–2016 Seasons</i>	
Ömür Harmanşah, Peri Johnson, Ben Marsh, and Müge Durusu-Tanrıöver	

Chapter Fifteen	321
<i>Living on the Margins: First Results from the Dereköy Archaeological Survey of the Sagalassos Project in the Western Taurus Mountains</i>	
Ralf Vandam, Patrick T. Willett, and Jeroen Poblome	
Chapter Sixteen	347
<i>From the Konya Plain to the Bolkar Mountains: The 2015–2016 Campaigns of the KEYAR Survey Project</i>	
Çiğdem Maner	
Chapter Seventeen	374
<i>Revealing the Topography of Ancient Isaura through SFM Photogrammetry</i>	
Nevio Danelon and Maurizio Forte	
Chapter Eighteen	400
<i>Sampling the Ionian Landscapes: An Overview of the Archaeological Surveys in the Klazomenean and Teian Chorai</i>	
Elif Koparal, Yaşar E. Ersoy, Michele Massa, and Volkan Demirciler	
Contributors to the Volume	426
Index	442

CHAPTER SEVEN

THE NEO-HITTITE CITADEL GATE AT TAYINAT (ANCIENT KUNULUA)

ELIF DENEL AND TIMOTHY P. HARRISON

INTRODUCTION

The University of Toronto's Tayinat Archaeological Project (TAP) has been conducting excavations at Tell Tayinat, a large Bronze and Iron Age mound located at a strategic crossroads on the northern bend of the Orontes River in the Plain of Antioch, since 2004. In 2011, TAP began excavation of a possible monumental gate complex that likely would have served as the primary entrance to a citadel constructed on Tayinat's upper mound during the Iron Age. The ensuing field seasons have succeeded in uncovering the destroyed and heavily disturbed remains of the upper levels of this structure, including a series of beautifully carved stone sculptures found discarded throughout the complex. These sculptures appear to have been part of a monumental approach to the citadel that was constructed during the Iron II period (ca. 9th–8th centuries BCE), and possibly earlier, when Tayinat (ancient Kunulua) served as the royal city of the Neo-Hittite Kingdom of Patina. The terminal phase of the gate system appears to date to the Iron III (ca. late 8th–7th centuries BCE), coinciding with the transformation of Tayinat's citadel into a Neo-Assyrian provincial capital. This report will summarize the results of the TAP Citadel Gate excavations through 2015, and provide a preliminary interpretation and assessment of their broader historical and cultural implications.

THE NEO-HITTITE ROYAL CITADEL

Tayinat was the scene of large-scale excavations between 1935 and 1938, conducted by the University of Chicago's Syrian-Hittite Expedition.¹ These excavations focused primarily on the West Central Area of the upper mound, or citadel (see Fig. 7-1), and uncovered extensive horizontal exposures of five distinct architectural phases, or building periods, which were assigned by the Chicago expedition to the Iron II and III periods (Amuq Phase O, in their periodization, ca. 1000–500 BCE; Haines 1971: 2, 64-66). A series of isolated soundings below the earliest Phase O floors encountered remains dating primarily to the third millennium BCE (specifically Amuq Phases H, I, and J; Braidwood and Braidwood 1960: 13-14), suggesting a lengthy period of abandonment between the final Early Bronze Age settlement and the first Iron Age settlement. This occupational gap has since been shown to coincide with the ascendancy of nearby Tell Atchana as ancient Alalakh, royal city of the Kingdom of Mukish (Yener 2013: 11-24).

The TAP excavations to date have achieved limited exposures of the Iron II levels at Tayinat. The primary focus of the investigations of this phase of the site's settlement history has been in Fields 2 and 7 (Fig. 7-1), adjacent to the Syrian-Hittite Expedition's more substantial West Central Area exposures. In 2007, a new area was opened in Field 2 to the east of Building XIV in the hopes of avoiding a deep trench cut by the Syrian-Hittite Expedition along the outer face of the east wall of Building XIV that had penetrated through a series of surfaces, including a well-preserved cobblestone pavement to the east of Building I. The TAP excavations proceeded to uncover the burnt remains of a small tripartite temple, subsequently designated Building XVI, which together with Building II formed part of a Neo-Assyrian Double Temple complex dating to the Iron III (late 8th–7th centuries BCE).² A series of probes, including a section through the building's west wall, indicate a complex construction history with an earlier phase that dates to the Iron II. Further support for this earlier Iron II phase has come in the form of numerous Hieroglyphic Luwian inscription fragments found scattered in tertiary contexts, most of these probably belonging to a single standing monument, specifically a stela that has been identified as Tayinat Inscription 2 (see detailed

¹For a summary of the Chicago excavations, see Haines 1971: 37-66.

²For a detailed description of Building XVI, see Harrison 2012: 3-21; and Harrison and Osborne 2012: 125-43.

description and commentary in Hawkins 2000: 367-68), which likely once stood on an elevated stone platform in front of the temple.³

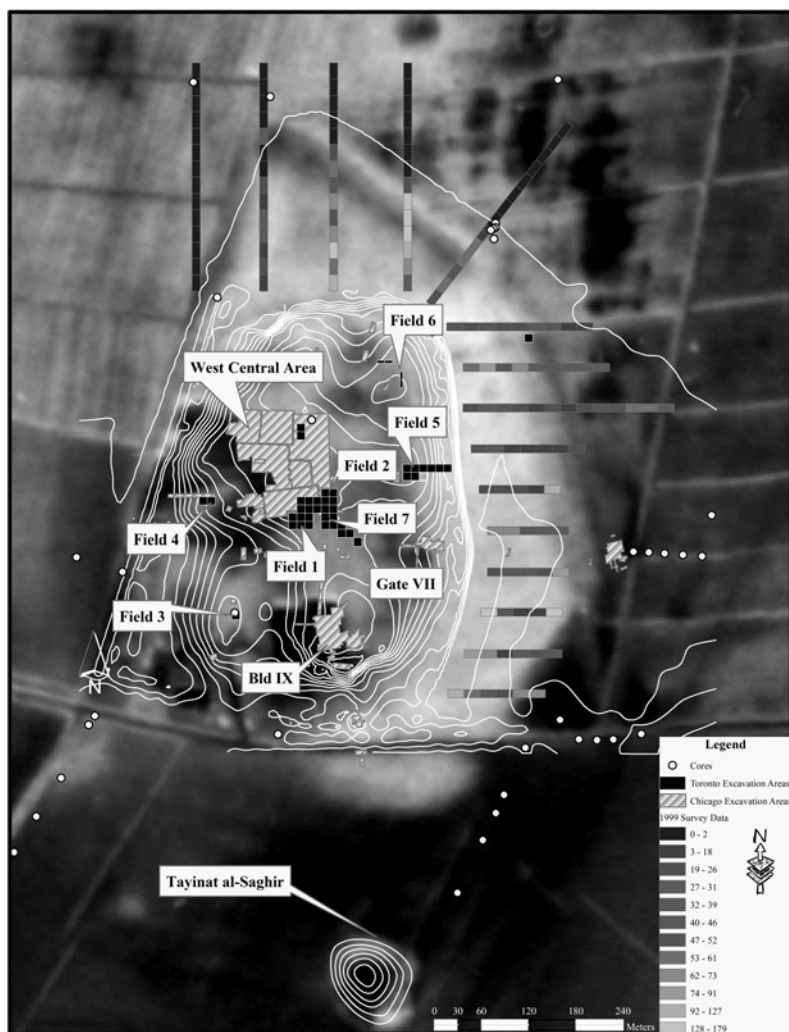


Figure 7-1. Contour map of Tell Tayinat showing the Syrian-Hittite Expedition and Tayinat Archaeological Project (TAP) excavation areas (created by S. Batiuk).

³For a similar proposal, see Pucci 2008: pl. 27; and Haines 1971: 45, pls. 74B and 103, for a description of the stone platform.

THE CITADEL GATE COMPLEX (2011-2014)

In 2011, a new area was opened immediately to the south of Building XVI and east of Building II in the hopes of clarifying the plan and stratigraphy of the Iron II Double Temple complex. Quite unexpectedly, this sounding proceeded to uncover a series of large stone sculptures and the remains of what appears to have been a monumental gate complex. Consequently, in 2012, this initial sounding was expanded to three 10 x 10 m squares (G4.58, G4.68, G4.69) and designated Field 7 (Fig. 7-1), with investigations continuing on an annual basis during ensuing field seasons.

The Field 7 excavations completed thus far have uncovered only fragmentary remains of the original intact structure (Fig. 7-2). This includes what appears to be part of an internal pier within what would have been the west (or northwest) part of the gate, preserved in the form of a single row of four roughly hewn limestone blocks (G4.58.15/21/31), with corner blocks at their northern and southern ends. This row of limestone blocks most likely was the foundation, or “footing,” for a line of basalt orthostats that would have formed a façade for the mudbrick core of the pier, as similarly found in the other gate systems at Tayinat (e.g., Gateways VII and XI; Haines 1971: 59-61). A series of flat-lying stones aligned against the eastern, interior face of these limestone blocks may preserve part of a bench or paved surface, perhaps part of the passageway through the possible gate structure. Fragments of white plaster-like material were found adhering to the eastern face of these flat-lying stones, possibly traces of a surface or floor associated with the structure. Otherwise, no discernible surfaces were uncovered within the gate-like structure itself, implying that much—if not all—of its superstructure had been destroyed or removed in antiquity. To the west of the line of stone blocks, excavations in 2011 and 2012 revealed an expanse of mudbrick debris, possibly remains of the core of the western extent of the complex (see further description below). Unfortunately, most of this mudbrick superstructure seems to have been removed when this part of the site was leveled in the 1950s or 1960s, following the departure of the Syrian-Hittite Expedition, rendering its precise reconstruction now virtually impossible, at least during this terminal phase. These fragmentary structural elements were provisionally assigned to a single architectural complex, identified tentatively as part of a monumental gateway, and designated Building XVII.

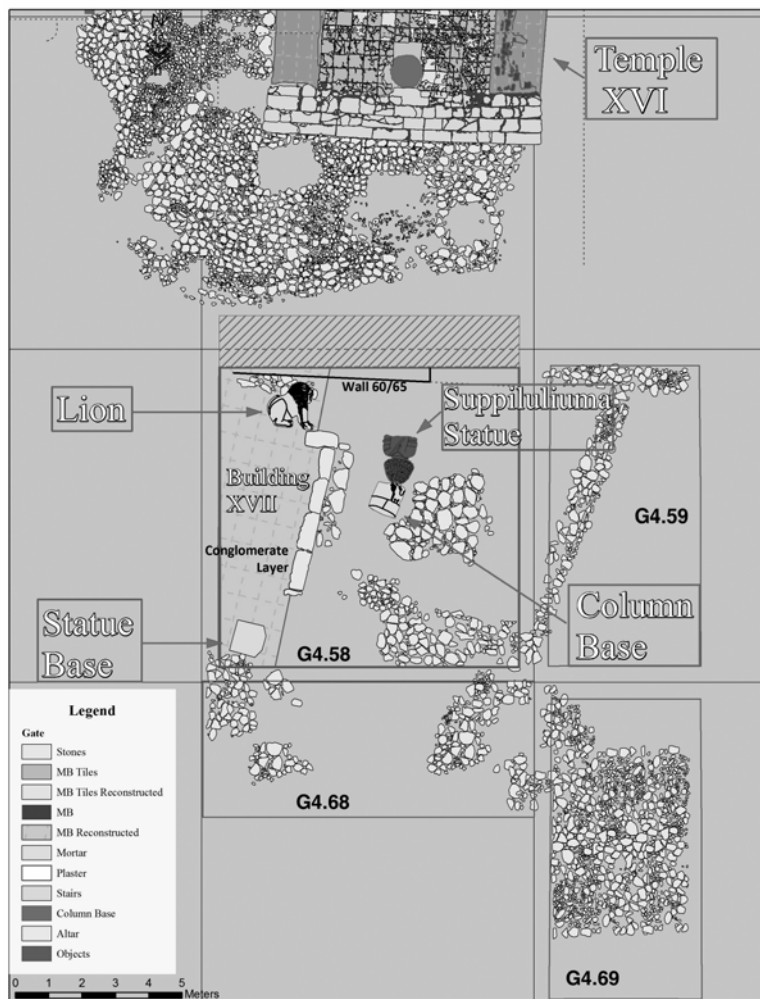


Figure 7-2. Plan of the Field 7 excavations (created by S. Batiuk).

The Field 7 excavations have also uncovered a series of tightly packed stone pavements of varying sizes and configurations to the east and south of the gate pier (Fig. 7-2). Pitting, probably the result of post-Iron Age quarrying activity, has heavily damaged and disturbed these pavements, and thus it has been difficult to discern a coherent plan, or their internal phasing. Nevertheless, it seems likely that most of these pavements were

part of a passageway, or street, which ascended northward to the paved courtyard in front of the Double Temple complex, effectively covering and replacing the Field 7 gate complex (Building XVII) in the process. This street very probably represents part of the Neo-Assyrian settlement, given its apparent connection to the paved courtyard of the Double Temple complex, and therefore should also be dated to the Iron III (ca. late 8th–7th centuries BCE), while providing a *terminus ante quem* for the construction and use phases of the Building XVII complex that it stratigraphically seals.

Finally, and most spectacularly, the 2011 and 2012 Field 7 excavation seasons produced four varyingly preserved monumental stone sculptures: a seated lion, part of a statue base carved with the “Master of Animals” motif, the upper torso and head of a statue of Suppiluliuma, most likely ruler of the Kingdom of Unqi/Patina in the mid-9th century BCE (see Weeden 2013: 12, 15-16; Harrison 2017: 287-88), and an intact column base, carved with a winged bull and sphinx (Fig. 7-2). Due to security concerns prompted by the sensitivity of their discovery, it was necessary to excavate (or extract) these sculptures immediately, and postpone a more careful examination of their associated stratigraphic contexts to a future field season. These investigations were the focus of the 2015 excavation season.

FIELD 7 EXCAVATIONS (2015)

The 2015 excavations in Field 7 had three primary objectives: (1) to clarify the function of Building XVII, which we provisionally have identified as the western part of a monumental gateway; (2) to delineate the southern extent of the patches of stone pavement discovered in Square G4.58, and the western extent of the pavement and pebble surface found in Square G4.69 (a small extension of these surfaces was found further on the west in G4.68); and, most importantly, (3) to clarify the stratigraphic phasing in this area, to the east of Temple II and south of Temple XVI.

Building XVII Investigations

In an attempt to determine the extent and plan of Building XVII, excavations were initiated to the west of the line of large, roughly hewn stones, initially identified as part of an internal pier within the western half of the proposed gate, and immediately to the south of the lion statue and pit discovered during the 2011 season. These excavations extended south to a concentration of basalt fragments that included the large statue base

fragment also found in 2011 (see below). Excavations revealed an uneven layer of white plaster, likely a surface, which had been heavily cut and damaged by pits. The plaster was lined with thin layers of small sherds and pebbles, forming a “conglomerate” cement-like mix (an upper layer, G4.58.40/45-47, and a lower layer, G4.58.51), and extended below the southernmost stone block of the Building XVII wall line, suggesting that it either predated this part of the structure or was constructed contemporaneously with it; this conglomerate layer also extended to the south of the stone line. The associated pottery included Red Slip Burnished Ware (RSBW), assigning this construction phase broadly to the Iron II-III period. Isolated rows of mudbrick, though poorly preserved, were discernible in a north-south orientation against the west face of the Building XVII stone line, and a series of mudbrick lines was also visible in the west balk, suggesting the existence of a deteriorated mudbrick structure in this western part of Square G4.58.

Excavations in 2011 southwest of the southern end of the stone blocks of Building XVII uncovered the front left portion of a large basalt block that once had served as the base for a statue (Fig. 7-2). It was found upside down and out of position in a concentration of basalt fragments. Carved on the front of the block is the left half of the “Master of Animals” motif typically comprised of a human figure grasping two flanking lions, symbolizing the civilizational imposition of order over the untamed forces of the natural world. The Tayinat fragment preserves part of the coiffed head, right shoulder, arm and leg of the human figure (Fig. 7-3). The figure’s arm is stretched out to the left and grasping part of the mane, or possibly a collar, under the chin of a crudely carved lion protome (for further description and comparative analysis, see Harrison 2017: 285-86).

The area to the west of the Building XVII stone line also contained a loose fill-like soil layer that produced a large fragment of a rectangular limestone orthostat and numerous other carved stone fragments, two of which clearly belong to statues, and which were sealed by the cement-like “conglomerate” deposit (G4.58.51). One fragment preserves the shape of a large human hand, and the other part of a floral design. Additional mudbrick lines were visible to the north and east of the limestone orthostat fragment.

To the north of the Building XVII structure, a series of super-imposed sherd-lined layers excavated in 2011 were initially interpreted as sherd scatters deposited between the mudbricks of a structure with which the discarded lion sculpture had originally been associated. However, a probe in this area during the 2015 season revealed that these bricks were part of a very substantial mudbrick wall (G4.58.60/65) oriented in a northwest-

southeast direction, running roughly along the north balk of the square (Fig. 7-4). Intriguingly, the line of the wall seems to correlate with the orientation of Temple XVI, located immediately to the north in Field 2.



Figure 7-3. Photograph of the statue base with the “Master of Animals” motif (J. Jackson).

The lion sculpture, a magnificently crafted male figure made of basalt and measuring approximately 1.3 m in height and 1.6 m in length, was uncovered in 2011 lying on its side immediately to the north of Building XVII, and facing west (Fig. 7-2). Beautifully proportioned, the lion was carved in a seated position, with its ears drawn back, claws extended, and fangs and teeth exposed in a snarl (Fig. 7-5). A full mane covers its head and shoulders, narrowing to a band that descends down the back of each

foreleg to the paw. The lion's tail is slung over its left hind leg, revealing its male genitalia, and ends in a pinecone-shaped plume. A small pivot hole pierces the top of its head, presumably support for a missing head adornment (for further description and stylistic analysis, see Harrison 2017: 283-84).

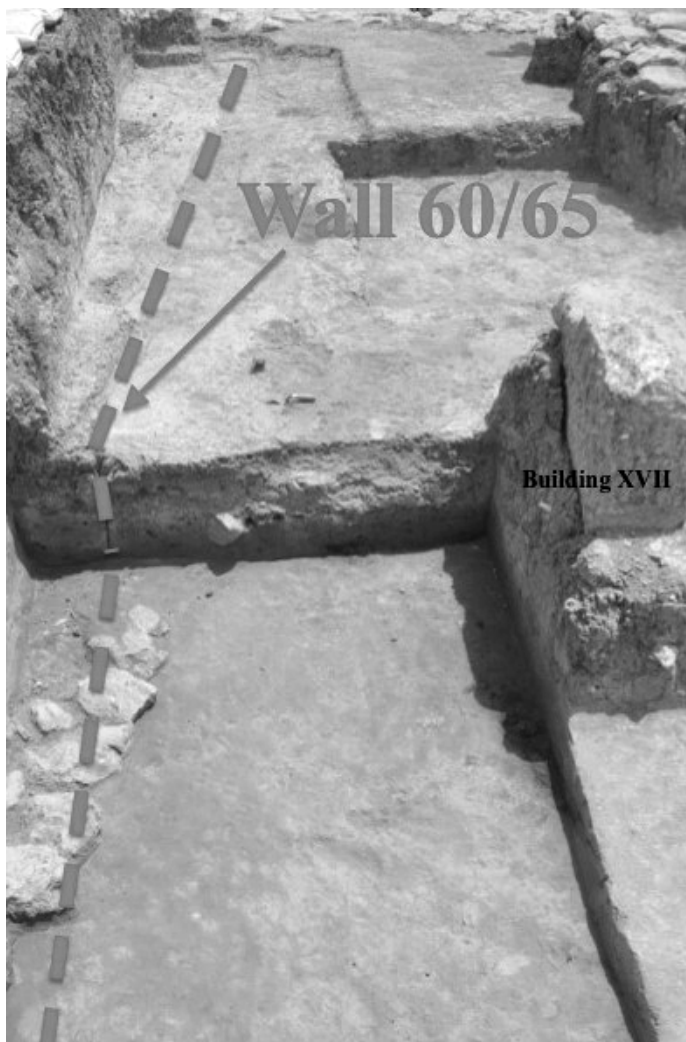


Figure 7-4. Photograph of Wall G4.58.60/65, showing its relationship to the remains of Building XVII (E. Denel).



Figure 7-5. Photograph of the seated lion (J. Jackson).

Attempts to determine the precise relationship between Wall G4.58.60/65 and the lion sculpture, its depositional pit, the Building XVII structure, and the highly disturbed area to its west, unfortunately, were inconclusive. A number of important observations nevertheless are possible.

First, a dense sherd scatter (G4.58.50) deposited in the northwest corner of the square appears to mark a surface, perhaps cut by later disturbance, which may be associated with the deposition of the lion sculpture. This surface is likely the same surface (G4.58.9) encountered in 2011 (though not excavated) along the west side of the excavated lion pit. Although the lines of a pit were never clearly discerned, it is possible that patches of sherd and bone surfaces (G4.58.8 on the east, and G4.58.9 on the west) represent a surface that was cut in the course of the preparation of the lion pit. However, this remains a debated interpretation, and the possibility that the lion was simply pushed over, head downward to its left, and then incorporated into a large mudbrick structure, rather than deposited into a pit, remains a viable alternative interpretation for the disposal of the lion.

Second, the lion sculpture was found resting on a sherd-lined surface (G4.58.11) that extends to the north and appears to curve up and meet the base of Wall G4.58.60/65. The associated pottery preserved very few RSBW sherds, and seems best dated to the Early Iron II. This surface sealed an earlier surface (G4.58.12), possibly dated to the Late Iron I/Early Iron II. If the lion was not deposited into a pit, then Surface G4.58.11 was contemporary with the use phase of the lion, and provides a *terminus post quem* for the date of this phase. This would also mean the lion was contemporary with Wall G4.58.60/65 and the larger complex to which it once belonged. However, if the lion was found deposited in a pit, Surface G4.58.11 could not have been contemporary with its use phase, and thus can only provide a *terminus ante quem* for its date. The fact that Surfaces G4.58.8 and G4.58.9 appear to be one and the same, and straddle (if not were cut by) the lion, would seem to mitigate in favor of the depositional pit interpretation.

Third, Surface G4.58.8 extended south towards the base of the northeast corner of the Building XVII stone line, stopping just short of the stone structure. Surface G4.58.9 similarly stopped a few centimeters from the northernmost extent of the stone line. It seems probable that these surfaces were created while (or after) the Building XVII structure was in use, but it is also possible that they were cut when the stone blocks were installed, presumably as part of a foundation to support the superstructure of a larger building. Surface G4.58.8 also extended to the north, again stopping a few centimeters south of Wall G4.58.60/65.

The Suppiluliuma and Winged Bull and Sphinx Column Base Deposits

The colossal statue of Suppiluliuma (G4.58.29), and immediately to its south, the large winged bull and sphinx column base (G4.58.30), were discovered in a large angular pit in 2012⁴ located immediately to the east of Building XVII (Fig. 7-2). The eastern edge of this pit (G4.58.20), encompassing the column base, clearly cuts into a stone pavement (G4.58.32). However, Pit G4.58.20 does not appear to have been designed to include the Suppiluliuma statue, which seems rather to have been placed in a separate, overlapping pit (G4.58.36/37), indicating that the two sculptures were deposited sequentially, though probably still more or less contemporaneously, in two separately excavated pits. It is not clear which sculpture might have been buried first, but they do appear to have been buried intentionally in two discrete acts of disposal, and their depositional location also appears to have been significant.

The Suppiluliuma statue was discovered in 2012 (Fig. 7-6). It was found lying face down in a north to south orientation, immediately to the north of the column base. The figure is intact to just above its waist, and stands approximately 1.5 m in height and 1.1 m in width, proportionally suggesting a total body length of between 3.5 to 4.0 m. The figure's face is bearded, with beautifully preserved inlaid eyes made of white and black stone, and his hair has been coiffed in an elaborate series of curls aligned in linear rows. Both arms are extended forward from the elbow, each with two arm bracelets decorated with lion heads on their ends. The figure's right hand grasps a spear, and his left hand appears to hold a single shaft of wheat. A crescent-shaped pectoral adorns his chest. Evidence of clothing is indicated by a shoulder strap that descends from right to left diagonally across his back, and a tassel attached to cord around the back of his neck. A Hieroglyphic Luwian inscription carved in raised relief across the back of the statue identifies the figure as Suppiluliuma, as noted earlier, very likely a mid-9th century BCE ruler of the Kingdom of Unqi/Patina (Weeden 2013: 12, 15-16; for further description and comparative analysis, see Harrison 2017: 287-88). The position and orientation of the Suppiluliuma statue, lying face down and aligned directly to the south of the Temple XVI entrance and inner cella (see Fig. 7-2), strongly suggests that it was purposefully deposited in front of this building, a position that would have forced worshippers to step on or over the king's representation to approach the temple area.

⁴A small part of the column base was uncovered at the end of the 2011 season.



Figure 7-6. Photograph of the Suppiluliuma statue (J. Jackson).

The Suppiluliuma pit (G4.58.36/37) cuts into Wall G4.58.60/65 to the north (mudbricks from the wall were visible in the section of the pit), and thus the disposal of the statue must post-date the construction and

functional use of this wall. As noted above, the surface (G4.58.11) associated with Wall G4.58.60/65 contained pottery provisionally dated to the Early Iron II.



Figure 7-7. Photograph of bull and sphinx column base (J. Jackson).

The winged bull and sphinx column base, approximately 1 m in height and 90 cm in diameter, was found lying on its side immediately to the south of the Suppiluliuma statue (Fig. 7-2). The winged bull is carved in relief on the front of the column, and flanked by the sphinx on its left (Fig.

7-7). The bull faces forward, framed by a pair of ears and horns, with wings attached to each of its shoulders, and two hooved legs in front. Its forehead looks to have been elaborately decorated or coiffed, and a garland-like adornment appears to have been hung around its neck. The sphinx, meanwhile, is presented in side view, with its head, crowned with a Hathor-like wig and possibly bearded, facing outward toward the viewer, its four legs arranged in a walking, or trotting, motion, and wing arched upward and back over its shoulder. The eyes of both the bull and the sphinx are represented by empty eye sockets; tiny perforations in the stone surface above each socket indicate that they once supported eye inlays. The right side of the column base is flat and undecorated, indicating that it formed part of an engaged column that originally stood flush against a wall (for further description and comparative analysis, see Harrison 2017: 285).

Interestingly, there are hints that the column base might have been reworked on more than one occasion. It appears to have been shaped initially into a smooth cylindrical column, with the two figures subsequently carved into the column. Although they are stylistically similar, the two figures might also have been carved separately, or at least sequentially. The base line on which the hoofs of the winged bull are carved, for example, does not correspond with the position of the sphinx, suggesting that they may have been sculpted separately. The winged bull's frontward orientation and gaze, meanwhile, indicates an apotropaic function, as does the sphinx's sideways glance.

The Field 7 Pavements

The stone pavement (G4.58.32/35) cut by the Suppiluliuma and winged bull and sphinx pits appears to have formed part of a larger paved surface, possibly a street, which ascended northward to the sacred precinct area of Temples II and XVI (Fig. 7-2). Whether it is contemporary with the pavement that surrounds Temple XVI, which has been dated confidently to the Iron III (ca. late 8th–7th centuries BCE), or Neo-Assyrian period (see above), is not certain, given the stratigraphic break between the two areas. However, Pavement G4.58.32/35 clearly is stratigraphically later than the stone block line and associated features of Building XVII, and it likely would have also sealed Wall G4.58.60/65, had it extended that far north. As noted, the pottery associated with these earlier structures has been confidently (though still tentatively) dated to the Iron II, or earlier, and it is therefore reasonable to conclude that Pavement G4.58.32/35 dates to the latter part of the Iron II, or Early Iron III, at the earliest.

The other stone pavements excavated in Square G4.58 (G4.58.32/35/38/49), and in the bordering areas of Squares G4.59 (G4.59.4 and G4.59.5), G4.68 (G4.68.5/6 and G4.68.8/9/11?) and G4.69 (G4.69.6) (Fig. 7-2), are difficult to interpret, both functionally and stratigraphically, given their highly fragmented and disturbed condition. They nevertheless suggest, collectively, that Field 7 effectively functioned as a large open courtyard area, perhaps used for public ceremonies, during the Late Iron II and Iron III periods. In light of the temples and sacred precinct to the north and west, these ceremonies were almost certainly primarily religious in character.

SUMMARY REMARKS AND CONCLUSION

Despite the ongoing nature of the TAP investigations in Field 7, some preliminary observations are possible. Thus far only the uppermost remains of the possible gate complex (Building XVII) have been uncovered, and therefore the overall plan of this complex remains unclear. A series of deep probes to the south and southwest of Field 7 indicate the existence of a sharply descending slope in this area of the site, likely part of an east-west trough or saddle that transected Tayinat's upper mound, effectively isolating its northern part and forming an elevated prominence that included the West Central Area with its arrangement of monumental buildings. The excavations of the Syrian-Hittite Expedition found traces of poorly preserved but massive mudbrick walls that appear to have enclosed this elevated area (Haines 1971: 55-58, pls. 98A and 104). The TAP excavations in Field 5 (see Fig. 7-1) have also found evidence of fortifications along the eastern slope of the upper mound. Collectively, these remains point to a strongly fortified enclosure, or citadel, encompassing the northern part of Tayinat's upper mound, with the Building XVII complex serving as the primary access point into this restricted area.

The remains of four monumental sculptures (as well as fragments of several others) were found discarded *ex situ* in the vicinity of Building XVII (Fig. 7-2). All four almost certainly were associated with this possible citadel gate complex, part of a transformation of Tayinat's upper mound into an elite zone, equipped with large public spaces for important community events and ceremonies (Fig. 7-8; see further in Harrison 2017: 288-91). Moreover, they appear to have been deposited intentionally into carefully excavated pits, although the modern plow zone has removed whatever traces might once have existed of the surfaces associated with their deposition. This stratigraphic complication notwithstanding, the most

plausible explanation is that these sculptures were deposited, or buried, intentionally prior to (or in conjunction with) the construction of a paved street that ascended northward to the Double Temple precinct as part of a ritual act of desecration. In any event, there can be little dispute that the sculptures were found intentionally deposited, in effect “decommissioned” or ritually destroyed as visible standing monuments. This defilement probably occurred in conjunction with the Neo-Assyrian conquest of Tayinat in 738 BCE, although the stratigraphic ambiguities do not preclude earlier historical possibilities. Tayinat’s smashed Hieroglyphic Luwian monuments, most notably the Tayinat 2 stela that once stood in the vicinity of the Double Temple courtyard, provide further evidence of the destructive severity of this event.

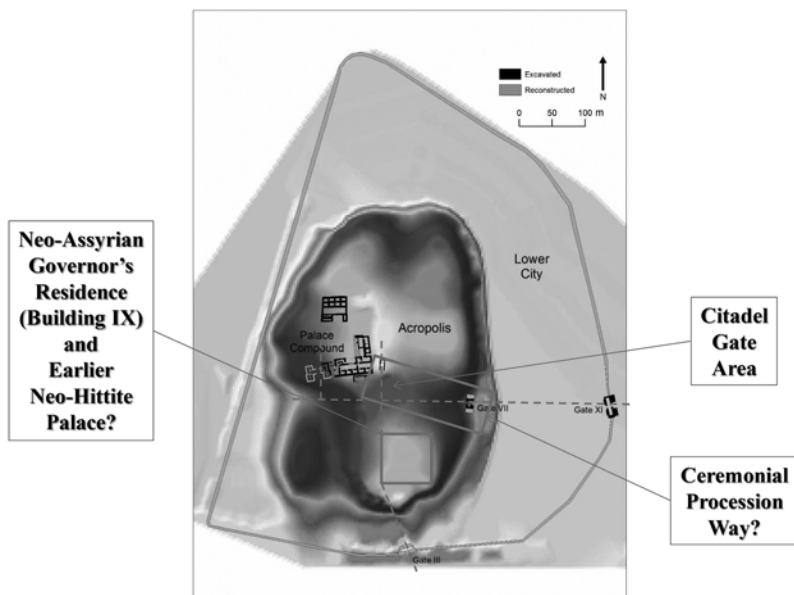


Figure 7-8. Schematic plan showing the spatial relationships between the buildings and gates of the West Central Area, the upper and lower mounds, and the proposed Citadel Gate in Field 7 (created by S. Batiuk).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Tayinat Archaeological Project (TAP) field research is supported by funding from the University of Toronto and grants from the Social

Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRCC) and the Kaplan Fund, for which we are deeply grateful. Our thanks also to the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism for permission to conduct these excavations, and to Tayinat's landowners, in particular the Kuseyri family, for graciously accommodating our investigations on their land. We also gratefully acknowledge the TAP staff, whose collective skill, dedication and tireless efforts have made this report possible.

REFERENCES CITED

- Braidwood, Robert J. and Linda S. Braidwood. 1960. *Excavations in the Plain of Antioch I: The Earlier Assemblages: Phases A-J*. Oriental Institute Publications 61. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Haines, Richard C. 1971. *Excavations in the Plain of Antioch II: The Structural Remains of the Later Phases: Chatal Hoyuk, Tell al-Judaidah, and Tell Ta'yinat*. Oriental Institute Publications 92. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Harrison, Timothy. 2012. West Syrian *Megaron* or Neo-Assyrian *Langraum*? The Shifting Form and Function of the *Tell Ta'yīnāt* (Kunulua) Temples. In *Temple Building and Temple Cult: Architecture and Cultic Paraphernalia of Temples in the Levant (2nd-1st Millennium BCE)*, J. Kamleh, ed., 3-21. *Abhandlungen des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins* 41. Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz.
- . 2017. Self-Representation and the Legitimation of Authority at Tayinat (Ancient Kunulua). In *Royal Self-Depiction and the Legitimation of Rulership*, C. Levin and R. Müller, eds., 277-99. Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck Verlag.
- Harrison, Timothy P. and James F. Osborne. 2012. Building XVI and the Neo-Assyrian Sacred Precinct at Tell Tayinat. *Journal of Cuneiform Studies* 64: 125-43.
- Hawkins, J.D. 2000. *Corpus of Hieroglyphic Luwian Inscriptions*. Berlin: Otto Harrassowitz.
- Pucci, Marina. 2008. *Functional Analysis of Space in Syro-Hittite Architecture*. Oxford: Archaeopress.
- Weeden, Mark. 2013. After the Hittites: The Kingdoms of Karkamish and Palestine in Northern Syria. *Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies* 56: 1-20.
- Yener, K. Aslıhan. 2013. New Excavations at Alalakh: The 14th-12th Centuries BC. In *Across the Border: Late Bronze-Iron Age Relations between Syria and Anatolia*, K.A. Yener, ed., 11-35. *Ancient Near Eastern Studies Supplement* 42. Leuven: Peeters.