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CILICIAN SURVEY

By M. V. SETON-WILLIAMS

THE SURVEY, the results of which are detailed below, was conducted by the writer as Fellow of the British Institute of Archaeology in Ankara in company with the Misses du Plat Taylor and Munn-Rankin, Dr. J. Waechter and J. Mellaart, with the approval of the Director-General of Antiquities, Bay Hayrullah Örs and with the aid of a grant from the British Academy.¹ The primary object was to examine and record the pre-classical sites in the Plain of Cilicia and round the Gulf of Iskenderun and to determine as far as possible the periods of their occupation, but many later settlements, usually under modern villages, were discovered and recorded. The survey was carried out during June and July, 1951, the best season for travel in this swampy area, but even so much time was lost owing to thunderstorms and heavy rains making the roads impassable for days.

Geographical Description

The Cilician plain comprises two distinct areas together with a coastal strip along the Amanus. The south-western portion is flat and in parts marshy and consists of a thick alluvial deposit. Anciently this was known as the Aeolian plain. It is watered by three great rivers, the Tarsus Çay, the Seyhan and the Ceyhan.² The Seyhan and the Tarsus Çay rise in the Taurus and the Ceyhan in the Anti-Taurus. Owing to very strong currents and shallow bars none of these rivers are at present navigable. They are known to have changed their courses in historic times, and the remains of an old arm of the Ceyhan is crossed before reaching Karataş. This village stands on a limestone outcrop, an outlier of the Misis Dağ. This range together with that of the Cebelînur range almost meets a long limestone ridge from the Taurus and, except for a narrow gorge cut by the Ceyhan, the north-eastern plain is thus divided from the sea and from the south-western plain. The latter, called the Çukur Ova, is also extremely marshy about the confluence of the Ceyhan tributaries.

The ancient sites were nearly all on these plains save for a few on the limestone ridges. Hardly any early sites were found on the coast, indicating the presence of swamps. Roman settlements, however, exist right on the present shore line.

¹ Our thanks are due to the valis of Adana and Hatay, the Directors of Education, Müze Müdürleri, Baylar Naci Kum and Ruhi Tekan for generous help in many directions, and to Bay Ali Reza Yalcin, late Director of the Adana Museum for permission to utilize the material from Adana Tepebağ. I should also like to express my thanks to Mr. G. Mackay who drew the maps reproduced here, to Miss Eates for re-ordering the catalogue of sites and other help; and to Prof. Sidney Smith for advice on the history of the region though he is in no way responsible for the conclusions here advanced.

² The Seyhan and the Ceyhan were known to the Moslem geographers of the Middle Ages as the rivers of Paradise, and were called after the Oxus and the Jaxartes of Central Asia which bore the same names. Masudi, *Les Prairies d'Or.*, Vol. II, p. 358. G. LeStrange, *Lands of the Eastern Caliphate*, p. 131.

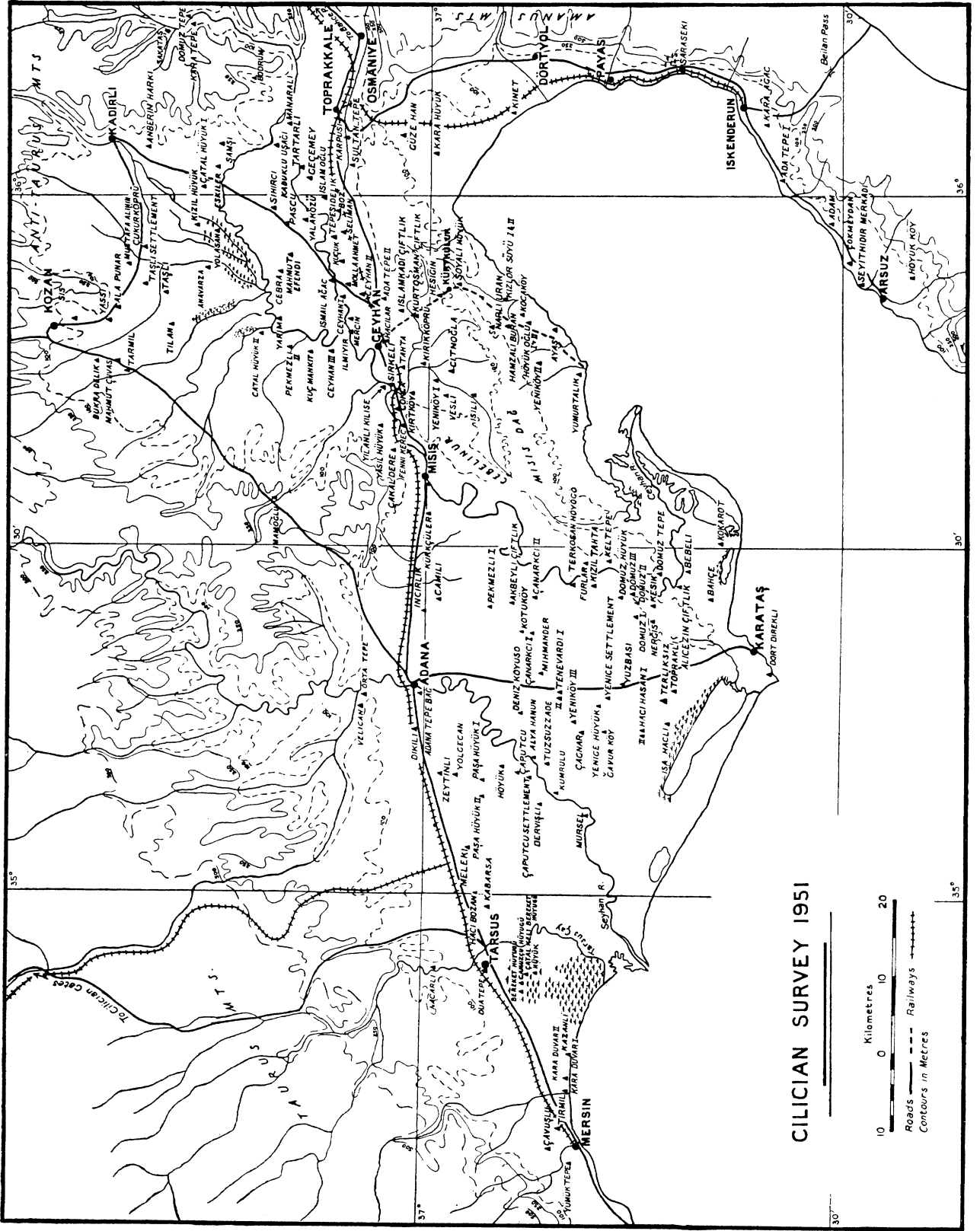


FIG. 1.

The whole district is enclosed on three sides by high mountains—by the Taurus on the west, by the Anti-Taurus on the north-east, and the Amanus on the south. These mountain ranges, inducing heavy rainfall, have given the region a climate which, though hot and unhealthy in summer, is in winter considerably milder than that of the Anatolian Plateau; they also feed the rivers that increase its fertility. Cilicia is important for two reasons. Firstly, because it is extremely fertile—it grows now mainly cotton, but also fruit, vegetables and wheat¹—secondly, because it has always been traversed by important routes from north to south and east to west: the road from Tarsus through the Taurus, the Cilician Gates or Kùlek Boğaz, is one of the principal lines of access to the plateau from the south, while at the other end of the plain the Beilan Pass through the Amanus is the route to Syria, Mesopotamia and Egypt. Nor should the eastern route via Bahçe, Fevzipaşa, Gaziantep, Urfa and Diyarbakir be overlooked, as it appears to have been more used than the Beilan Pass in ancient times.

Topographical and Literary Sources

Classical authors² and travellers and geographers of various periods have left accounts of the area. It is worth mentioning the principal ones as they have recorded material which has since disappeared or been destroyed. The basic geographical and geological information was collected by Ainsworth,³ Ramsay⁴ and Hogarth,⁵ while Beaufort⁶ still supplies invaluable observations on the coastal areas. Among the early travellers who have crossed the plain and supplied geographical or archaeological information Leake,⁷ Kinneir,⁸ Bent,⁹ Bell,¹⁰ and Metheny,¹¹ should be mentioned.

¹ Under the Romans it grew grapes, cereals and flax, and Tarsus was the centre of the linen industry. *CIL.*, III, Supp. pp. 1945–49. Xenophon, *Anabasis* III, 22, records it as “well watered and full of trees of all sorts and vines; it produces an abundance of sesame, millet, panic, wheat and barley”. For later products see V. Cuinet, *La Turquie d’Asie*, II, 13, 36.

² The best summaries of the material are in Rudge, *Kilikia*; *PW.*, XII, pp. 385–88; A. H. M. Jones, *Cities of the Eastern Roman Provinces*, 1937, Ch. VIII; R. Heberdey and A. Wilhelm, *Reisen in Kilikien*, Denkschr. Ak. Wien, XLIV, 1896; David Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor*, Princeton, 1950. (The notes in Vol. II provide most of the classical references to this district. R. Dussaud, *Topographie historique de la Syrie antique et médiévale*, Paris, 1927, p. 440.)

³ F. W. Ainsworth, *Travels in Asia Minor*, 1842, Vol. II, pp. 76–92; Ainsworth, *Researches in Assyria, Babylonia and Chaldaea*, pp. 313–340; Cevat E. Tasman, *The Stratigraphy of the Alexandretta Gulf Basin*, International Geological Congress, Report of XVIII Session, Pt. 6 Section E, p. 65.

⁴ W. M. Ramsay, *The Historical Geography of Asia Minor*, RGS. Supp. Papers, Vol. IV, 1890.

⁵ D. G. Hogarth and J. A. Monro, *Modern and Ancient Roads in Eastern Asia Minor*, RGS Supp. Papers, III, Pt. 5, 1893.

⁶ Captain Francis Beaufort, *Karamania*, London, 1818, pp. 259–302.

⁷ W. M. Leake, *A Tour in Asia Minor*, London, 1824, pp. 213–218.

⁸ J. M. Kinneir, *Journey through Asia Minor, Armenia and Koordistan*, London, 1818, pp. 121–245.

⁹ J. T. Bent, *Recent Discoveries in Eastern Cilicia*, *JHS.*, XI, 1890, p. 231.

¹⁰ G. L. Bell, *Notes on a Journey through Lycaonia*, *R. Arch.*, VII, 1906, p. 1ff.

¹¹ J. R. Metheny, *Road Notes from Cilicia and North Syria*, *JAOS.*, Vol. 28, pp. 155–67.

On the archaeological sites themselves a certain amount of work had been done. Miss Goldman and her collaborators of the American Expedition to Tarsus had already examined and made sondages in a number of mounds in the district.¹ In 1930 Dr. Gjerstad, crossed from Cyprus to Cilicia and examined sites and made a report.² In 1937 Professor J. Garstang, Dr. Waechter and I recorded a number of hüyük in the north-eastern part of the plain,³ before the Neilson Expedition started work at Mersin : while Professor Bossert, Dr. Halet Çambel and others examined sites on the coast and in the eastern foothills.⁴ In 1942 Dr. Arik, on a journey to the Hatay with the Türk Tarih Kurumu, listed a number of mounds on the main road.⁵ The only report, which was disappointingly devoid of information, was that carried out for the Oriental Institute of Chicago by von der Osten.⁶ All this material was, however, scattered through various journals and needed collecting and editing in the light of later discoveries.

The basis of any analysis of archaeological material found in Cilicia must depend on the stratified collections from Mersin⁷ and Tarsus⁸ now in the Adana Museum, and these have been used to check our results.

The Country

The name of Cilicia is taken from the Greek word Κιλικία. It is uncertain whence the Greeks derived this. It may have come from the Assyrian name for the Taurus foothills in the time of Sennacherib, Hilakku.⁹ The term Que as used by the Assyrians was applied to the plain only.¹⁰ In the Idri-mi inscription part of the area is referred to as Hatte,¹¹ but this is probably because at this time it was under the control of the Hittites.

There has been a long controversy as to the position of the country called Kizzuwatna. Some writers have placed it in the Pontus region, and others on the Mediterranean, including the area of Cilicia. The whole question has been discussed by Goetze,¹² and for the purposes of this paper the southern situation of Kizzuwatna has been accepted. Ringed with

¹ From information kindly supplied by Miss Goldman and material in the Adana Museum. In the first year the American Expedition was known as the Bryn Mawr Preliminary Expedition to Cilicia.

² E. Gjerstad, *Cilician Studies*, *R.Arch.*, 6th Series, III, pp. 155 ff.

³ John Garstang, *Explorations in Cilicia*, *LAAA.*, Vol. XXIV, p. 55.

⁴ Prof. H. Th. Bossert and Dr. Halet Çambel and Dr. Bahadır Alkim, *Karatepe*, First and Second Reports, 1946 and 1947, Istanbul.

⁵ Remzi Oguz Arik, *Bitik Kazısı ve Hatay Tetkikleri hakkında Kısa Rapor*, *T.T.K., Belleten* 8, 1944, p. 364.

⁶ H. H. von der Osten, *Exploration in Hittite Asia Minor*, *O.I.C.* No. 8, pp. 54-59.

⁷ Called Yümük Tepe; Garstang, *Prehistoric Mersin* (Oxford), 1953.

⁸ Goldman, *Excavations at Gözlü Kule, Tarsus*, (Princeton) 1950 (Roman and Hellenistic levels only).

⁹ D. D. Luckenbill, *Ancient Records of Assyria and Babylonia*, II, 329.

¹⁰ *ibid.*, I, 577 and 583 : in this passage on the campaign against Que, the Assyrians advanced as far as Tarzi (Tarsus), therefore the whole plain must have been referred to as Que.

¹¹ S. Smith, *The Statue of Idri-mi*, p. 19, lines 64-5.

¹² A. Goetze, *Kizzuwatna and the problem of Hittite Geography*, Yale, 1940, pp. 1-3.

mountains and on one side with sea, it formed an easily defensible unit of great strength, as was shown later during the Armenian Kingdom.

The strategic importance of Kizzuwatna to the Hittites was that it lay across the routes to North Syria, and no Hittite king could afford to conduct a campaign in the south-west without either occupying, allying himself to, or isolating Cilicia, which otherwise would have threatened the flank of his army.

Prehistory of the area

The early history of Cilicia has been greatly extended by the excavations carried out at Tarsus and Mersin the results of which are summarised in the following table :—

MERSIN PERIODS.	MERSIN LEVELS. ¹	TARSUS. Tr. A and Section 1948 ²	KARATEPE.	DOMUZ.
Islamic . . .	I	Islamic—Late Imperial 3rd—Late 7th cent A.D.		Roman I
Byzantine . . .	II	Roman—Middle Imperial 2nd—Late 3rd cent. A.D. Early Imperial 1st—Early 2nd cent. A.D.		
		Hellenistic and Roman—Mid 2nd—Mid 1st cent. B.C.		Hellenistic II
East Greek . . .	III	Hellenistic—Late 2nd cent. B.C. Middle 3rd cent B.C. Early late 4th cent. B.C.		
Post Hittite . . .	IV	Outside Tr. A. Iron Age Geometric W.P. Black on Red. Kilns.	8th cent. 9th cent.	8th—III { Geometric 9th—IV { sherds.
Imperial Hittite . .	V—VII	Mycenaean at 15 m. in Tr.B. Hittite Empire, 3–6.50 m. Painted ware, 9 m.		
Pre-Hittite Cilician .	VIII—XI	EB—Troy II, 9 m. EB Levels, 12–18 m.		
E B A II Troy II—III		Light clay bowls, 18–19 m.		
E B A I Troy I—II .	XII A	Red Gritty wares, 23–19 m. Red Polished wares, 23–27 m. Late Chalcolithic, 27–29 m. Red and Black and Chaff faced.		
Late Chalcolithic . .	XIIB—XV	Uruk 8. 30–30.50 m.		
Uruk . . .	XII—XIV	'Ubaid		
'Ubaid . . .	XV	'Ubaid 30, 30.50. (5–7. 9)		
Middle Chalcolithic .	XVI—XIX	Chevron ware, 30–31 m. Chaff faced wares.		
Halaf . . .				
Lower Chalcolithic .	XX—XXIII			
Proto Chalcolithic .	XXIV	Transitional Early Painted 4		
Upper Neolithic . .	XXV—XXVI	30.50–32 m. 1–3 water level. Material still going down.		
Middle Neolithic . .	XXVII	Obsidian and burnished wares.		
Lower Neolithic . .	XXVIII—XXXIII			

In the survey we found few definitely Neolithic wares, but it was possible to add a large number of sites with Chalcolithic occupation which must have been widespread in the plain. The Early Bronze sites were not so thickly represented or so widely scattered, but the pre-Hittite painted and the Hittite were both periods when the plain was well settled.

¹ LAAA., XXVII—2, pp. 44–45.

² A7A., LIII, pp. 46–49; and H. Goldman—*Excavations at Gözlü Kule, Tarsus*, pp. 36–37; J. Garstang and H. Goldman, A7A, Vol. LI, 4.

By the time of the Kültepe tablets prehistory had already been replaced by history, and the later story of Mersin and Tarsus as well as that of Karatepe belongs to the historical phase.

THE SURVEY

The Coastal Strip on the Gulf of Iskenderun

The coastal plain between the Amanus and the sea to the head of the Gulf of Iskenderun is the first area to be dealt with, as it forms a unit and is unlike the rest of the Cilician plain. Its importance now, as in antiquity, lies in its position, affording a narrow passage between the mountains and the sea. There is plenty of water from the numerous springs that gush from the Amanus, but few perennial streams, for the soil is thin and gravelly and the crops correspondingly poor. As a result, there is a paucity of early settlements, compared with the large number of those in the 'Amq and the plain proper. Most of the sites round the gulf are Hellenistic or Roman in origin.¹

The whole beach along the east coast of the gulf presented a gravelly appearance.² The shore was steep and shelving and even on the calmest days was exposed to an incessant swell. For an area of eight kilometres north of Arsuz it cannot be approached by vessels nearer than one mile owing to the outlying reefs. Arsuz used to be one of the ports from which timber from the Amanus was shipped, but because of the receding forests little of this trade is carried on now.³ The sea trade that remains is carried in small boats or caiques of some five to fifteen tons burden, which ply from Mersin to Iskenderun via Karataş and Ayas, for indeed elsewhere on the coast there is little shelter for them.⁴ In the summer the prevailing wind is a land breeze, and there is a sea breeze by day. The current on the coast of Karamania usually sets westwards unless affected by gales, and it is strongest nearest the coast. The prevailing winds are westerly, bearing south in winter and north in summer. The gulf of Iskenderun is subject to variable and squally winds and to easterly gales in the winter. As a result boats do not enter the Gulf unless making for Iskenderun.⁵

At Arsuz, the furthest point south of the survey, 33 kilometres from Iskenderun, no trace of a settlement earlier than Hellenistic or Roman could be found. The later site extended along the seashore north of the modern village for over a kilometre. The foreshore was littered with modern pottery and it was difficult to find anything except Roman sherds. The high bluff beyond Arsuz may have contained earlier material, but it was not accessible.⁶

¹ Except Karaağac, Kinet and Kara Hüyük.

² This is described by Ainsworth, *Researches* (op. cit.), p. 315, "as everywhere occupied by a conglomerate of pebbles from the surrounding mountains."

³ This trade was continued until the end of the nineteenth century.

⁴ The harbour at Payas is at present entirely out of use, but there are traces of the mole and breakwater still visible.

⁵ *Mediterranean Pilot*, V, pp. 152-157.

⁶ F. W. Albright, *BASOR.*, No. 49, *Archaeological and Topological Explorations in Palestine and Syria*, p. 30. We were unable to find any of the Bronze Age material referred to by Albright, but it may be on the shore overlaid by later remains.

Three kilometres inland from Arsuz is the village of Höyükköy, and a kilometre farther on is the site from which it takes its name, situated at the foot of the Amanus at a point where there is a footpath across the mountains to Antakya. The whole area is thickly studded with boulders, and is in the middle of a sporadic watercourse which washes away the present village plantations every few years. On the summit of the hüyük, which is largely natural, are traces of Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine occupation.

Between Arsuz and Iskenderun there are the remains of several Roman settlements on the shore, revealed by scattered pottery and tiles. The largest and most impressive of these sites is Ada Tepe, which must have been a very considerable settlement. In many ways it is tempting to identify it as Myriandus,¹ except that we found no material of the correct date. The suggestion has been made that Kara Ağac, a small site seven kilometres from Iskenderun, might be the site of Myriandus, but it seems too small to have been anything but a village, or fort guarding the southern entrance to the Beilan Pass.

North of Iskenderun there are no early settlements until one reaches a very large hüyük north-west of Dörtyol. This is the most impressive mound in the coastal plain and is more suitable as the site of Paššashe than Payas, where no pre-Roman remains were observed. It must, however, be admitted that the gardens which surround the modern villages of Payas, Dörtyol and Erzin make it extremely difficult to observe anything that is not in the nature of a fairly large mound. The only other on this stretch of coast is at Kara Hüyük below Erzin : it is a much smaller mound and contains a definite Hittite level. The road before reaching Toprakkale had been blocked by a fallen wall, the counterpart doubtless of the double line of walls at Sarisaki station, described in detail in the catalogue of sites.

The Çukur Ova and the Aleian Plain

Although Toprakkale appeared to be on a hüyük, closer examination disproved this, nor was it possible to find an early site here or in the neighbourhood of Osmaniye.² However, once the plain was reached we found lines of *hüyüklar* along the main road system, and several large sites on the Bahçe route. Thus Sultan Tepe, Boz Hüyük, Mercin, Sirkeli and Misis mark the route from the Bahçe to the Cilician Gates, while to the north-west of these, Minareli, Tatarlı, Şamşı and Çatal are in a line to Kadirli ; and Yaşıl, Tilan and Tarmil are on the road to Kozan (Sis) and the pass that leads over by Feke to Kayseri. South of the limestone divide too the mounds clearly follow defined routes : thus Incirlik and Kürkçüler, two mounds with a wide range of periods, span the gap between Misis and Seyhan. From Mersin to Adana a row of ancient sites lines the modern

¹ For a discussion of the site of Myriandus, see Sidney Smith, ὁ Μυριανδικὸς κόλπος ὁ πρὸς Φοινίκη κείμενος from *Melanges Syriens offerts à M. R. Dussaud*, 27–31 : Myriandos in Pauly-Wissowa : Dussaud, *Topographie historique de la Syrie antique et médiévale*, 443–4. It is discussed in greater detail in the catalogue at the end.

² There are later ruins near Toprakkale.

road, showing that this was always in use, and indeed it is, the shortest route, while at Zeytinli another row of hüyük runs from the lower end of the gates to the Seyhan and the Ceyhan, marking another road crossing at the ferries of Tuzsuzzade and Kiziltaha on the way to the coast near Ayas. The east side of the Ceyhan has a formidable mound in Domuz Tepe, but most of those on the plain are small and can only have marked the sites of villages. The pre-classical mounds on the plain are about 10 to 15 kilometres from the shore¹; this was because of the marshy nature of the shore except at Karataş, where a limestone ridge runs down from the Misis Dağ. For the rest of the plain is separated from the shore by shallow lagoons, fringed with reeds or sandhills, and even now there are few villages and the inhabitants suffer much from mosquitoes. South of Tarsus the land is particularly marshy and broken up by canals and there are few settlements except along the shore near Mersin. The area west of the Tarsus Su was not examined in view of the detailed survey of this area made by Professor Garstang.² The lower stretches of both the Seyhan and the Ceyhan are a mass of shallows and sandbanks. Even cotton ceases to grow near the coast and the only crop that seems to thrive is sesame.

North of Ayas, in the valley approaching the village of Kürtkülak there are again some larger mounds, such as Soyali and Hesigin Tepe on the north side of the pass. It is apparent that the roads through the Cebelinnur were in far greater use in antiquity than they are to-day. Even during the last century,³ the normal route for travellers from Misis was via Kürtkülak⁴ and the coast to Beilan, whereas now they go by way of Toprakkale, and the roads in the Misis Dağ have mostly become mere footpaths. The use of this route in antiquity is shown by the quantity of imported material picked up on the mounds in the vicinity. Greek imported geometric pottery was found at Soyali and Sirkeli, and Ionian bowls as far north as Tilan.

THE DATE OF THE MOUNDS

On the strength of pottery picked up on the surface, which it must be remembered is not necessarily representative of all periods in the occupation of a tell, nine periods have been distinguished to one or more of which the occupation of the mounds can be assigned.

(1) *Neolithic*.—The only mounds with burnished sherds similar to those of the late Neolithic from Mersin were Tarmil, Şamşı and Tatarlı, though it is probable that Neolithic structures could be found at the base of such sites as Yarim and Hacilar, where the Chalcolithic strata were fairly high up.

(2) *Chalcolithic* (Fig. 2).—By the Chalcolithic period the sites were

¹ Except Kazanlı.

² I am indebted to Professor Garstang for the list of mounds in this area which are included on the map Fig. 1.

³ Kinneir, *op. cit.*, pp. 133–136.

⁴ This is the Kurd Kortlah of Murray, and has been identified as Tardiquin on the Antonine Itinerary 15 stadia from Mopsuestia.

fairly widely distributed. Using the Mersin sequence as a basis, there are several sites that yield the proto-Chalcolithic wares of Level XXIV, locally painted Mersin standard wares, and the later burnished ware of Levels XX—XXIII. Only two or three sherds which can with certainty be called Halaf¹ were found at Molla Ahmet and Yaşıl. The straw tempered wares in simple shapes found at Höyük, Tenevardi, Misis and Mercin probably belong to the Middle Chalcolithic (Mersin Levels XVI—XIX).

The Chevron wares from Misis and Domuz Tepe belong to the Middle Chalcolithic of Tarsus between the 30 and 31 metre level and probably slightly antedate the 'Ubaid.² The sites containing 'Ubaid wares and

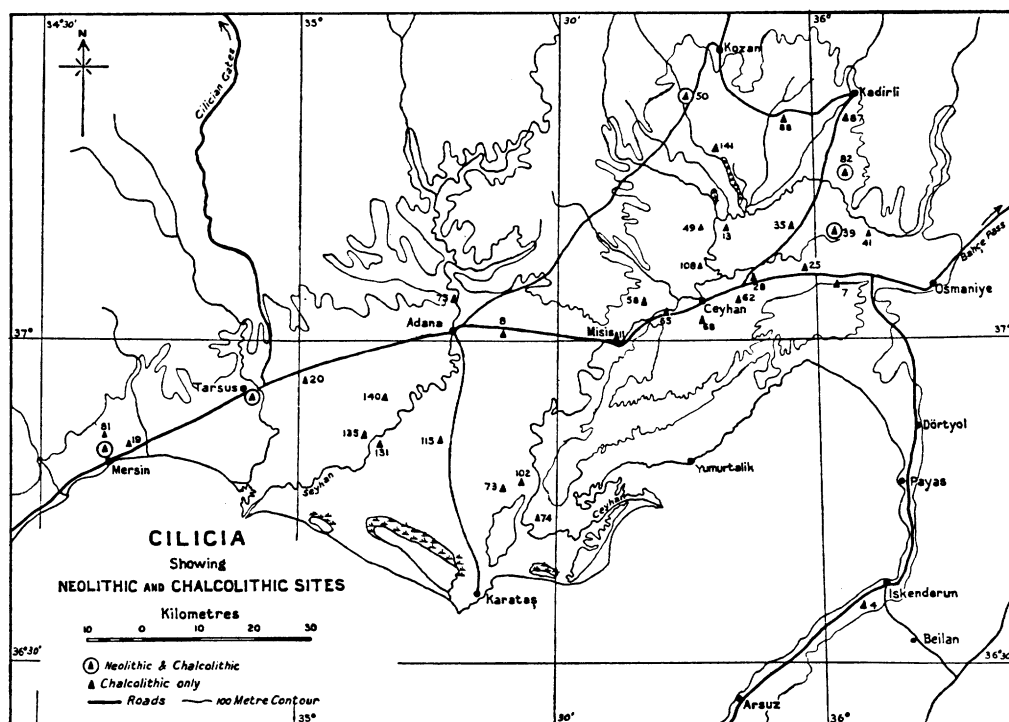


FIG. 2.

Coba³ or flint-scraped bowls have been placed together. The 'Ubaid fragments belonged to bowl rims, green and unslipped, decorated in loops and hanging swags. These were not so common as the Coba bowls, but, as at Coba, these continue after the cessation of painted wares, they may belong to a slightly later phase of the same culture. None of the impressed designs found at Coba and in the 'Amq were observed.

¹ The term Halaf ware is reserved for wares that are similar to those from T. Halaf, Arpachiyah, etc., and is not used for other wares found in a level containing Halaf material.

² The term 'Ubaid has been employed here with caution. It is only used for a green hard fired ware decorated in black matt paint with the traditional 'Ubaid designs. As the designs and shapes are simpler at Coba and Tell es-Sheikh than those from Arpachiyah they probably belong to an even later and more debased phase of this ware. It corresponds to the Chalcolithic Mersin XV.

³ *Iraq*, XII, p. 96; *LAAS*, XXVI, p. 45.

TABLE OF CHALCOLITHIC SITES

EARLY		MIDDLE			LATE	
Burnished	Transitional and Pre-Halaf painted wares	Halaf	Straw tempered	Tarsus chevrons	Al 'Ubaid	Coba
	Ada Tepe II		Alyahanun Anberinharki			
Boz	Boz		Ceyhan III			Ceyhan III
Çavuşlu	Çavuşli		Dervişli Domuz III Domuz Hüyük	Domuz Tepe		Çukur Köprü Domuz Tepe
Çukur Köprü	Domuz Tepe					
Hacı Bozan	Hacı Bozan (incised & painted) Hacılar		Höyük		Hacılar	Hacılar
Incirlik			Mercin Misis	Misis		Minareli Misis
Kabarsa	Misis (incised)	Molla Ahmet			Molla Ahmet	Molla Ahmet
Pascu					Şamşın	Pekmezli II
Sultan Tepe					Sirkeli	Sirkeli Sultan Tepe Tarmil Tatarli Tılan
Tarmil	Tarmil Tatarli Tılan Tırmıl	Tatarli	Tenevardi I			
Velican		Yaşıl Velican	Yarım		Velican	Velican

*The Early Bronze Age*¹

The main evidence for the occurrence of Early Bronze Age occupation at these sites was the presence of red and black burnished pottery, bowls and jugs with cut-away spouts,² hand made and straw tempered. At Tarsus these were regarded as the transition from the Chalcolithic to the Early Bronze and at Mersin as being in the later period. This ware was accompanied by another plain straw tempered ware present on nearly all the early sites. Another ware which may be regarded as being transitional between the two periods is the black burnished ware with deep incisions filled with white. This occurs at Mersin in the Chalcolithic, and it is placed at Tarsus in the Early Bronze to which it seems to belong.³ Another fragment was found among sherds from Sirkeli, in 1936, and it also occurs in the 'Amq.

The other common Early Bronze Age wares of this area are the red or grey gritty fabrics usually in the form of jugs with incised handles, and occasional amphorae. These belong to the next phase of the Bronze Age. In the 18 to 19 metre level at Tarsus occur thin bowls which were

¹ The terminology Early and Middle Bronze follow that used at Tarsus.

² *AJA.*, XLIV, Fig. 13. There is a similar jug from Zeytinli.

³ *ibid.*, XLIV, Fig. 23; LI, Pl. XC: 3, 5, 6, 7.

also found by Miss Goldman on the rock at Domuz Tepe at the base of her sounding.¹ Practically the only pottery on the surface at Höyük, belonged to such bowls which may represent one of the last phases of the site.

Another late Early Bronze Age form identified is the bowl with spiral feet found at Tatarlı and paralleled at Tarsus.² The double-handled cup common at both Tarsus and Mersin³ was found at Çaputcu.

DISTRIBUTION OF EARLY BRONZE WARES

Red and Black Burnished	Gritty incised Jugs and Handles	Straw Tempered	Plain Bowls	Two-handled Cups
Çavuşlu	Boz	Alyahanun Anberinhaki		Çaputucu
Geçemey		Devişli		
	Domuz Tepe	Domuz I Domuz Tepe Eskiler		
Hamzalı Buran Hesigin Kabarsa Kinet Kürkçüler Molla Ahmet Nergis Sirkeli Soyalı Tepesidelik Tilan Tırmıl Velican Yalaközü Yenice Hüyük Yeniköy II	Hacı Bozan Imamoğlu Kabarsa Kazanlı	Kizil	Höyük	Karahöyük
	Minareli	Mercin Nergis Pascu	Misis	
	Tarmil	Tenevardi I		
		Yenice II		
	Zeytinli			

The Middle Bronze Age. (Fig. 3.)

(a) *The Cilician painted pottery.*—This ware, which belongs in period to the Middle Bronze Age, c. 1900–1650, has been called Cilician Hittite by Professor Garstang, and Bronze Age painted by Miss Goldman, and was earlier noted by Dr. Gjerstad.⁴ It occurs in limited quantities at Kültepe in Levels II–IV and is decorated in the same manner as the Cappadocian painted pottery from these levels, but not so elaborately. The Cilician ware is only rarely⁵ decorated in bichrome or polychrome. The forms include deep and shallow bowls, cups, shallow and globular goblets, baskets, jugs with a trefoil or cut away spout and two-handled amphorae.⁶

¹ *AJA.*, XLIV, Fig. 23; LI, Pl. XC: 3, 5, 6, 7.

² *ibid.*, XLIV, Fig. 36.

³ *LAAA.*, XXV, Pl. XXII: 12; *AJA.*, LI, Pl. XCII: 2.

⁴ He called it White Painted I. *R.Arch.*, Series VI, Vol. III, p. 175.

⁵ The polychrome jug from Tarsus. *AJA.*, Vol. XLII, Fig. 5.

⁶ For a fuller discussion of this ware see my paper in *Iraq*, XIV.

The paste is usually red, buff or brown, either self smoothed or covered with a cream or buff slip usually burnished. The ware is hand-made and the decoration consists of distinctive striping on the rim or handle and vertical stripes or butterflies in zones below the rim or round the waist of the pot. The jugs frequently have eye designs near the rim. This ware is found in large quantities at Mersin, Tarsus and Kazanlı, and in the survey was found fairly evenly distributed over the sites on the plain.¹ The area occupied by these settlements was very similar to that of the later Hittites and suggests that no great shift in the population took place between the two

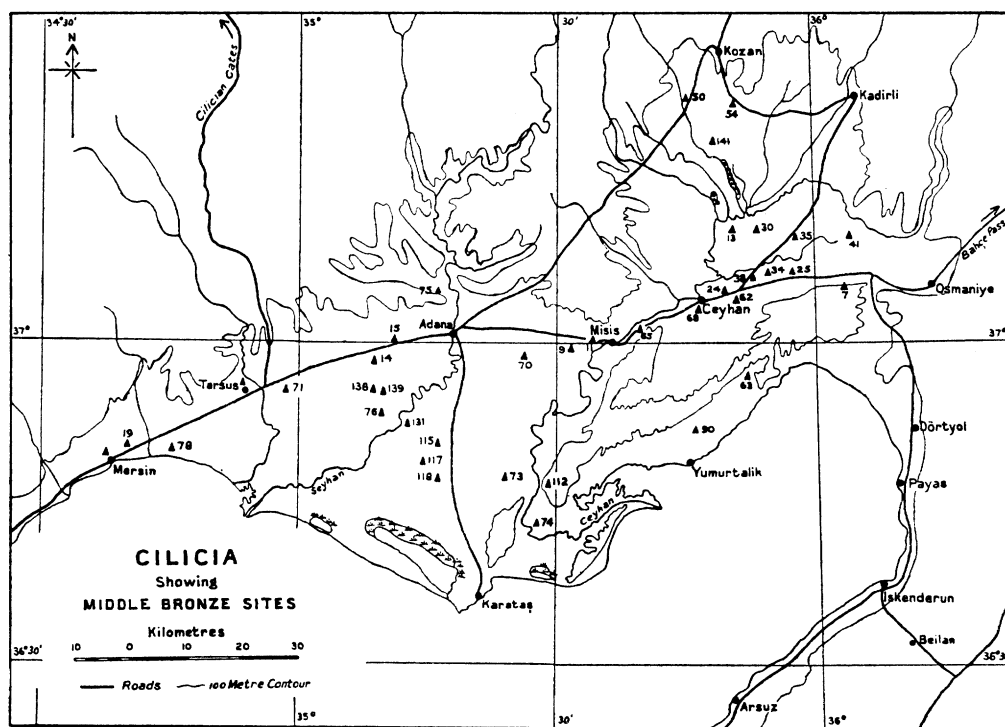


FIG. 3.

periods. Certain sites showed signs of having a thick occupation layer for this period. Among the most important were Adatepe II, Kürkçüler, Boz, Misis, Alapunar, Yenice Hüyük, Cebra, Sirkeli, Domuz Tepe and Kazanlı. Both Kabarsa and Zeytinli had occupation levels of the Cilician painted period, and one of these may well have been the village of Hulašša near Tarša listed as part of a temple property.²

The painted ware of Cilicia also occurs in the 'Amq plain ; it is found in Levels VII–XII of Atchana, where there are types like those from Mersin.³ Such wares must have been made locally in the 'Amq because some of the examples are obviously wasters from the kilns, as they are distorted⁴ ; and are fired much greener than their Cilician counterparts.

¹ See Map, Fig. 3.

² See Goetze, *Kizzuwatna*, p. 63.

³ In the Antakya Museum No. 9790 from XIIA, and Mersin 102 LAAA., XIV. Pl. LXVIII : 9.

⁴ Cf. the heavy bowl from Atchana XII and No. 9860 in the Antakya Museum.

The Syrian connection of the eye jug has long been recognized¹ and the heavier type of bowl without a foot also seems to have a Syrian, or rather a Mesopotamian, connection since it was found by Mallowan at Chagar Bazar in Level I, *c.* 1800–1550,² and may go back to a Persian prototype. A bowl from Boz had the same profile as one from Chagar Bazar. This type of bowl was also found at Sakçe Gözü, not on the mound at Coba, but in the cave site above the village.³ The larger forms, such as the jugs and amphorae, show marked resemblances to Ḫabur ware in the hatched triangles and the zonal character of the decoration. There are even one or two pieces from Kürkçüler and Camali which could be regarded as identical with the Ḫabur ware of N. Syria. The connection of the pottery of this period with the Ḫabur is interesting in view of the close relations Kizzuwatna had with the Ḫurrians.

(*b*) *Red-on-Black and White painted Pottery*.—Sherds of Middle Cypriot type were found at Kabarsa and Domuz Tepe; this type was the red-on-black of *c.* 1700–1660 B.C., which is sometimes found overlapping into the Late Cypriot, post 1600 B.C. This supplements the tenuous evidence for Cypriot connection already indicated in the Early Bronze by the incised polished wares from Mersin like those of Philia⁴ and becomes stronger still in the next phase when there are many sherds of Cypriot type. There are also some sherds from Tepesedilik which resemble the Middle Bronze fabrics of Palestine.

*The Imperial Hittite Period*⁵ (Fig. 4)

Nearly all the settlements already occupied during the earlier periods were still in use but many new sites emerged. The Hittite material found belonged to several different categories and there were also wares which, though they may be attributed to this epoch, are not necessarily Hittite. The most common types were the red and brown burnished wares of the Imperial Hittite period; in addition there were some painted Hittite sherds from Ceyhan II.⁶ The buff bowls with red burnished rims that occur at Kültepe in Level I, and at Tarsus at the end of the Late Bronze Age, were found at Pascu, Tenevardi I, Küçük and Cebra.

In this period are found far more specimens than before of wares usually regarded as Cypriot, though in view of the increasing preponderance of these wares on the mainland sites this attribution is perhaps incorrect. From Tarmil a sherd of Black Slip was recovered, and from Kabarsa a fragment of White Slip Ware II, also found at Atchana in the rooms of Niqmepa's Palace, and at Mersin, in an uncertain context,⁷ from Levels

¹ *AJA.*, XLII, p. 33; XXXIX, p. 534.

² *Iraq*, IV, Fig. 23: I; IX, pp. 240–241.

³ *Belleten*, XV, No. 58, Fig. I: 18.

⁴ *LAAA.*, XXVI, Pl. LVIII: 18–19.

⁵ This term is used to conform with the Mersin sequence. The shapes are similar to those found on the plateau.

⁶ These are probably slightly earlier as they are found in Level II at Kültepe.

⁷ *LAAA.*, XXVI, Pl. LVIII: 4 and 6.

V-VII. At Minet el Beida it was found by Schaeffer in Tomb III and dated by him to Ugarit Recent II, c. 1450-1365.¹

Far more common was Base Ring Ware found not only in Late Cypriot I-II but at Atchana in Levels IV-V,² ending about 1420 with the destruction of Niqmepa's Palace. This ware also occurred at Ras Shamra-Ugarit, in Tomb LXXXI for example, where Schaeffer places it at the end of Ugarit Recent II or at the beginning of Ugarit Recent III (1365-1200).³ There was also a local imitation of Base Ring Ware found on many of the sites on the plain; it was hard and metallic and was found with and without Hittite pottery.

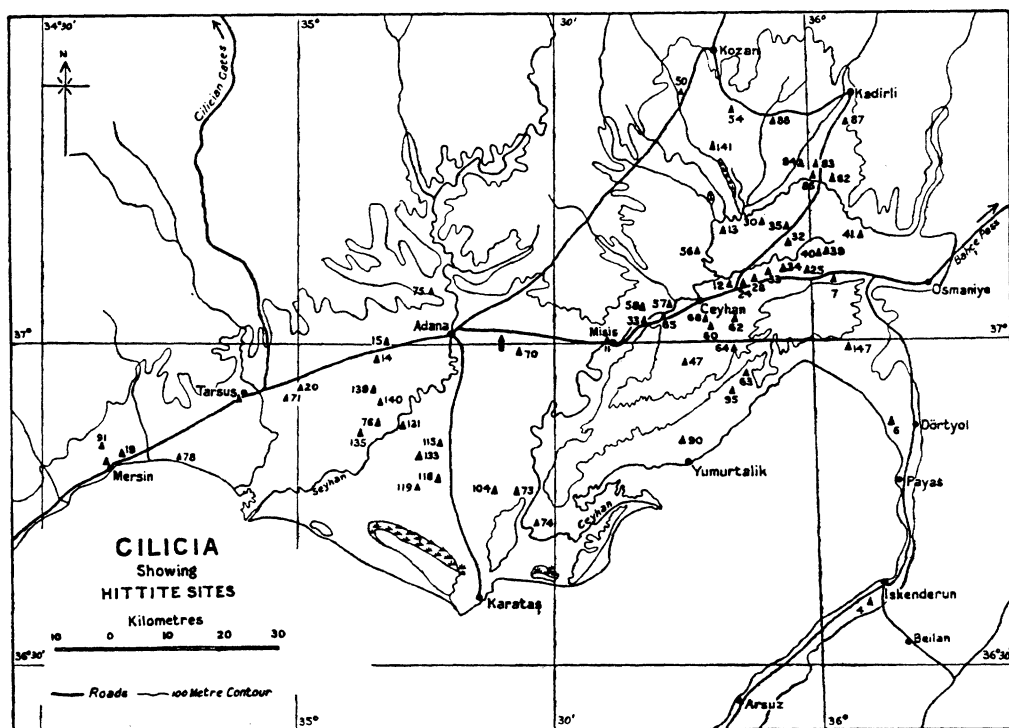


FIG. 4.

During the survey, Mycenaean IIIC sherds were collected from eight sites, mainly those near the coast, or on the routes to the north-east. Sub-Mycenaean sherds were collected from five sites, the furthest north of which was Alapunar. This shows the Mycenaean occupation to have been fairly widespread and not confined to the sites listed by Gjerstad in his survey.⁴ Daniel dated sherds from Tarsus to Mycenaean IIIC and thought that they were direct Greek imports.⁵ The ware referred to as Sub-Mycenaean is Gjerstad's Hellado-Cilician.⁶ Stubbings considers the

¹ C. F. A. Schaeffer, *Ugaritica*, II, Fig. 54 : 11.

² From Room 17 of the Niqmepa Palace. I am indebted to Sir Leonard Woolley for this information.

³ *Ugaritica*, II, Fig. 67.

⁴ *R.Arch.*, 1934, p. 195, Fig. 19.

⁵ *AJA.*, XLI, pp. 281-3.

⁶ For a discussion of the dating of the Cilician Mycenaean see F. H. Stubbings, *Mycenaean Pottery from the Levant*, Appendix C.

Mycenaean from Kazanlı to be IIIA or B, and Mersin level V to be Mycenaean III A2 or early IIIB, with Hellado-Cilician in the upper level. The Mycenaean sherds from Level V were associated with the Imperial Hittite buildings,¹ and furnish further evidence, like that from Fraktin,² that the two are closely associated, the Mycenaean apparently following on the Hittite occupation. It is hoped that the publication of Tarsus will throw light on this position.³

DISTRIBUTION OF HITTITE AND ASSOCIATED WARES

HITTITE BURNISHED	HITTITE PAINTED	RED RIMMED BOWLS	LOCAL BASERING	MYCENAEAN	LATE BRONZE GENERAL WARE
Adatepe II Alapunar Alyahanun Boz Camili Çaputcu Çatal Ceyhan II Dikili Domuz Hüyük Domuztepe Eskiler Geçemey Hacılar Hamzalı Buran Hesigin Höyük İncirlik İslamkadı Kazanlı Kara Hüyük Küçük Kızıl Minareli Mercin Misis Molla Ahmet Nergis Pascu Paşa I Şamşın Sirkeli Soyalı Sultan Tepe Tarmil Tatarlı Tilan Tirmil Yalaközü Yarım Yaşıl Yenice Hüyük Yeniköy II, III Yılan Kilise	Ceyhan II Domuz Tepe Zeytinli Black Slip Tarmil White Slip II Kabarsa	Cebra Domuz Tepe Küçük Tenevardi I L.B. Painted Zeytinli (<i>Pedestal bowl</i>) Camili	Anberinharki Çatal Domuz III Fennikereç Hesigin Hacılar İncirlik Kabarsa Küçük Mankit Mercin Misis Pascu Sirkeli Soyalı Tarmil Tepesidelik Yalaközü Yaşıl	Boz Çitnoğla Gavurköy Hesigin İslamkadı Kazanlı Manarlı Soyalı Sultan Tepe Vesli Zeytinli Sub-Mycen- aeon Alapunar Dervişli Geçemey Pascu Sirkeli Tenevardi I Mycenaean Storage Jar Tilan	Çavuşlu Cebra Çukur köprü Hamzaliburan Hesigin Höyük İncirlik Karaağac Küçük Küçük Mankit Nergis Paşa Hüyük II Tepesidelik Yalaközü Yaşıl Yarım Yılan Kilise Velican Zeytinli

*The Iron Age*⁴ (Fig. 5)

This term is used to cover the early part of the first millennium and the later part of the second. While the dating of the end of the late Bronze

¹ LAAA., XXVI, 3-4, p. 100.

² T. Özgüç, *Belleten*, XII, 267.

³ F. Schachermeyr, "Hethiter and Achaer," *MDOG.*, IX, 1935, p. 100.

⁴ I am aware that there are many who dislike the use of this term. It is, however, current among archaeologists in this area and is easily understood.

Age and the beginning of the Iron Age is still controversial, it seems preferable to use a term that is easily understood and that does not have arbitrary limits of dating imposed upon it. The pottery of this period was apparently used by the DNNYM, as is shown by the poor fragments recovered from Karatepe. The majority of the wares belong to the White Painted Cypro-Geometric and Black-on-Red.¹ Found in such profusion all over the plain. The relation of these wares to the plain and burnished North Syrian² wares that occur after 1000 B.C. is not yet clear. The

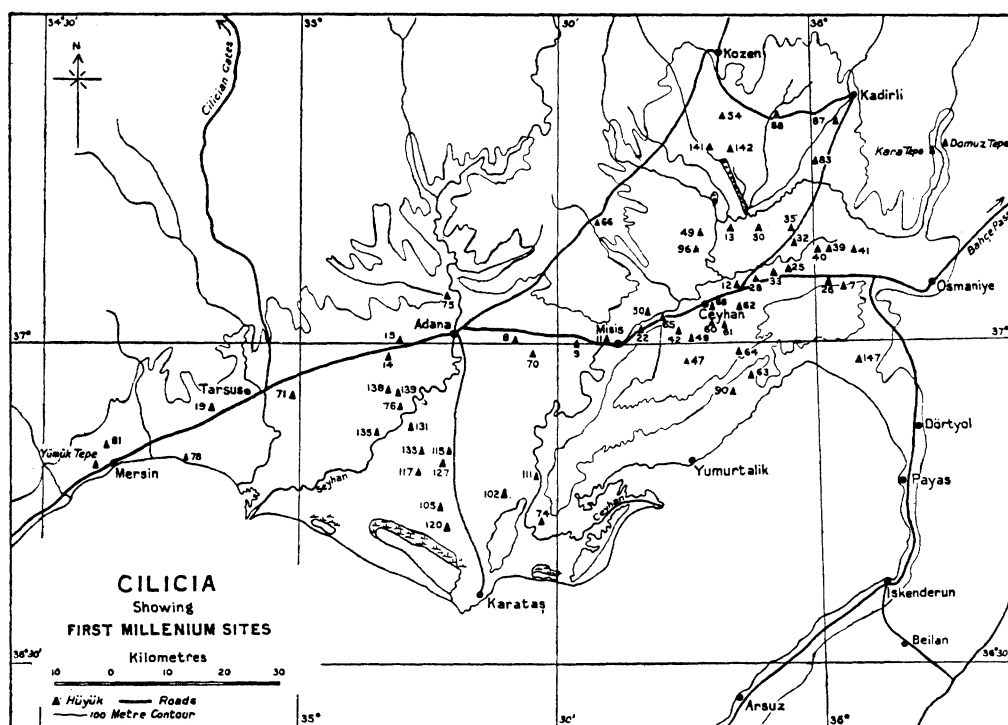


FIG. 5.

transitional stage in the painted wares between 1200 and 1000 was not represented among the sherds collected. These belonged for the most part to the fully developed White Painted and Bichrome II-IV of Cypriot type. Gjerstad³ however, records sherds of both the I and V groups, including Black-on-Red, Black Slip and Red Slip. At Tarsus only groups II and III were made in the local kilns,⁴ while a small quantity of IV occurred in the destruction layer of Sennacherib.

A few pieces of Greek geometric ware came from Hesigin, Sirkeli and

¹ The use of the term Cypro-Geometric and Black-on-Red does not imply that I think that this pottery is necessarily Cypriot in origin; as far as one can see it is a fabric that was manufactured during the early part of the Iron Age in Cyprus and on the mainland.

² This term is used for the period that has been called Syro-Hittite or Late Hittite.

³ *SCE.*, IV. 2. 258 ff.

⁴ *AJA.*, XLII, p. 40.

Soyali.¹ Orientalizing Rhodian wares are recorded from Tarsus in the seventh century levels.

(a) *White Painted and Bichrome Ware*.—The White Painted ware usually had a buff, brown, red or green paste and was either self smoothed or covered with cream or buff slip. The most common forms were platters, bowls, chalices, cups, jugs, barrel jugs, kraters or amphorae. These were decorated in a single colour with concentric circles or lines. The Bichrome ware was only found on certain sites such as Minareli, Sirkeli and Misis, and then generally in the form of bowls and barrel jugs. The White Painted Geometric was by far the commonest form of Iron Age ware on the plain and the large number of sites where it occurred can be seen by the accompanying table and map (fig. 5). These wares were of course known from both Tarsus and Mersin.² They were also found at Çatal Hüyük in the 'Amq in Level V.

(b) *Black-on-Red*.—This was also very common and consisted of a fine red ware usually slipped and decorated with matt black paint. The forms found were platters, bowls and jugs. Only one or two examples of the miniature jugs so common in Cyprus were found and the bowls and platters were not exactly Cypriot in shape. After examining this material it seems that a few of the better quality vessels met with in Cyprus were imported into the island from Cilicia but few if any of the wares in Cilicia could be said to come from Cyprus.³ The Black-on-Red wares are also found at Çatal in Level V.

(c) *Plain Red Burnished*.—In addition to the two previously mentioned fabrics, there was a plain red burnished ware that occurred in the Iron Age. This is somewhat similar to the red slip bowls of Cyprus and also the plain red burnished ware of the early part of the first millennium. It was not as widely distributed as the other two groups and probably dates to the 9th–8th century.

(d) *North Syrian Wares*.—This name is applied to (a) poorly burnished ware and (b) to a plain gritty ware that occurred at the beginning of the period and was also found at Coba and Carchemish, Çatal and Tainat. Included in this group should be two pieces of Carchemish champagne cups found at Çaputcu and Nergis. Woolley found similar vessels in the cemeteries at Tell Kara Hassan and Yazir.⁴

(e) *Grooved Bowls*.—To this period too belong some of the grooved bowls found, though the type from which they derived actually started in the second millennium. At Sakçe Gözü they occurred in the Levels XI–X.⁵

There were also a series of indeterminate sherds, some of which resembled Assyrian wares of the eighth to seventh centuries. These were found at Boz and Tatarli.

¹ This is in addition to that from Misis and Kazanlı already recorded : sherds of this type from Çatal Hüyük Level V are in the Antakya Museum.

² LAAA., XXVI, Pl. XLVII, and p. 99.

³ As noted already by the late Franklin Daniel.

⁴ LAAA., VI, pp. 87–98, Pl. XIX(a).

⁵ Iraq, XII, Pt. 2, Fig. 25 : 9.

DISTRIBUTION OF IRON AGE WARES

White Painted	Black-on-Red	Plain Red Burnished	North Syrian Plain and Burnished	Geometric	Carchemish Champagne Cups
Ada Tepe I Alapunar Alyahanun Anberinharki Boz Cebra Çavuşlu	Boz Cebra Çağnar Çanakçı Çitnogra Dikili	Cebra	Boz		Çaputcu
Dervişli Domuz III Domuz Tepe Hacı Hassan Hacılar Hesigin İmamoglu İncirlik İslamkadi Çiftlik Kabarsa Kara Hüyük Kazanlı Keltepe Küçük Kürkçüler Kürtosman Mercin Misis Molla Ahmet	Domuztepe Hacı Hassan I Karpusi Küçük Minareli Misis Molla Ahmet	Dikili	Dikili Domuztepe	Hesigin	
Paşa I and II Pekmezli II Sirkeli (all forms and bichrome) Soyali (bichrome) Sultan Tepe Tatarlı Tenevardi I Tilan Tirmil Velican Yeniköy II	Paşa II Sirkeli (all forms) Tatarlı Terlikziz Tilan Yeniköy III	Misis Molla Ahmet Narliuran Paşa II Soyali Tirmil Zeytinli	Kara Hüyük Kiziltahta Pekmezli II Soyali Taslı Zeytinli	Sirkeli Soyali	Nerğis

In general there was an abundance of pottery between 1000–700 B.C.

The Persian Period

Most of the wares of this period were plain and undecorated. These were the green fabrics found in use in North Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia in the Persian period.¹ The nearest place from which examples of these have been published is the cemetery at Deve Hüyük in the Sajur Valley excavated by Woolley,² though similar wares must have been found in the 'Amq as well. Sherds of this type were found at Yalaközü, Yaşıl, Ada Tepe, Soyali and Sirkeli.

Attic Black glaze was found on a number of sites including Yarım, Hesigin, Çağnar, Dervişli, Paşa I and Sirkeli. The East Greek wares found at Mersin in Levels II–III³ also occurred on different mounds. Chief among these were the Ionian bowls which came from Tenevardi I,

¹ This pottery may not actually be Persian imported, but is the characteristic plain ware of this period.

² *LAAA.*, VII, pp. 115–129, Pls. XXVII–XXVIII.

³ *LAAA.*, XXVI, p. 115.

Tilan and Küçük. These groups of wares were the only ones that could be dated with any certainty to the two centuries of Persian control, though it is likely that some of the glazed wares also belong to this time.

The Hellenistic and Roman Periods (Fig. 6)

The publication of the Tarsus volumes has provided a full account of the pottery of the area from the time of Alexander to the end of the Roman period. The large number of sites indicated how thickly the area was populated, especially towards the sea where the sites were mostly the size of small farmsteads.

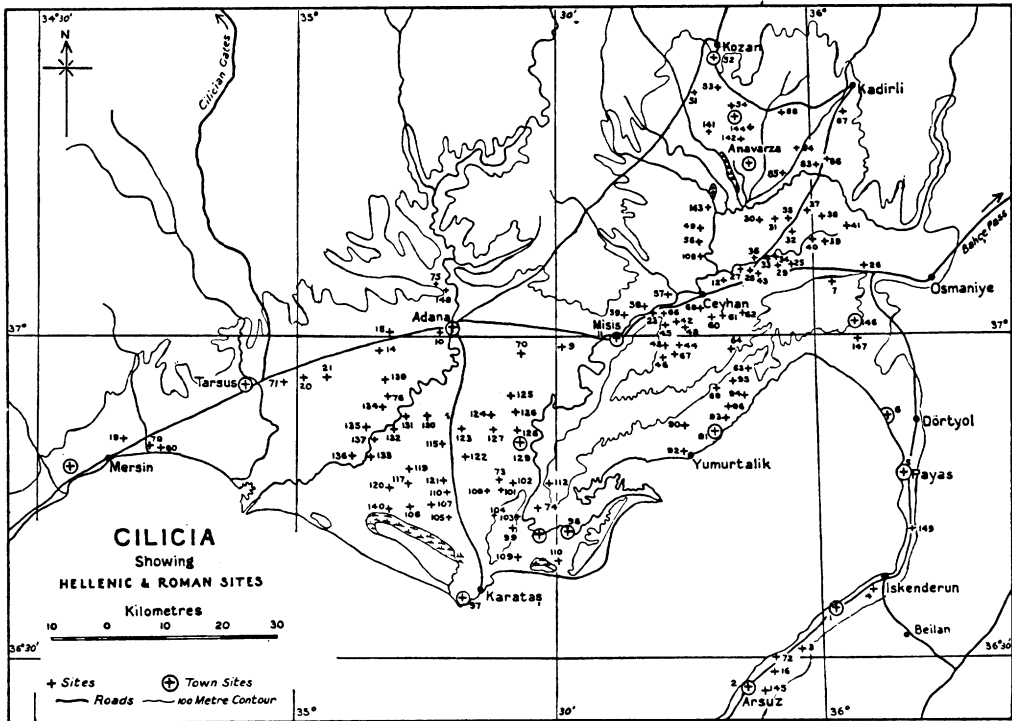


FIG. 6.

DISTRIBUTION OF HELLENISTIC AND ROMAN WARES

Hellenistic Painted	Hellenistic Black glaze Megarian	Roman Red Glazed	Late Roman Red	Cooking Pots	Wine Jars
Ada Tepe I Ada Tepe II	Ada Tepe II Adana Tepebağ	Ada Tepe I Ada Tepe II Adana Tepebağ	Ada Tepe I Ada Tepe II	Ada Tepe I Adana Tepebağ	Ada Tepe I
Alapunar Alyahanun	Alyahanun Alicizin	Akbeylü Çiftlik Alapunar Alyahanun Alicizin	Akbeylü Çiftlik Alyahanun Alicizin Anberinharki	Anberinharki	
Arsuz	Arsuz Camili Cebra Ceyhan II	Arsuz Bebeli Boz Camili Cebra	Arsuz	Bebeli Boz	Bebeli Boz Cebra
Çağnar Çanakci I	Çanakci I Çaputcu	Çanakci I Çaputcu S.	Ceyhan I Çağnar Çanakci I Çaputcu S.		
Çatal	Çokmeydan Çukur Köprü Dervişli	Çatal Çatal II Çokmeydan Çukur Köprü Dervişli	Çatal Çokmeydan Dervişli	Çatal Çokmeydan	Çokmeydan

DISTRIBUTION OF HELLENISTIC AND ROMAN WARES (*continued*)

Hellenistic Painted	Hellenistic Black glaze Megarian	Roman Red Glazed	Late Roman Red	Cooking Pots	Wine Jars
Domuz II	Domuz H. Domuz I Domuz II Domuz III	Domuz H. Domuz I Domuz II	Domuz I Domuz III	Domuz I	Dikeli
Domuz Tepe	Domuz Tepe Eskiler	Domuz Tepe			
Gavur Köy	Furlar	Fenni Kireç Furlar			
	Geçemey	Geçemey Güze Han	Geçemey Güze Han Haçı Bozan Haçı Hassan		Geçemey
Haçı Hassan II	Haçı Hassan	Haçılar		Haçı Hassan	
	Hamzalı Hesigin	Hesigin	Hesigin		Hamzalı Hesigin
Höyük Köy	Höyük Köy	Höyük Köy		Höyük Köy	
İslamkadi İslamoğlu	İslamkadi	İslamkadi	İsa Hacı İsili Hüyük İslamkadi		
	Karaduvar II Karataş	Karaağaç Karaduvar I, II Karataş Karpusi	Karaduvar I Karpusi		Karaağaç Karpusi—(jar stamp)
Kinet		Kesik Kinet	Kesik Kinet Kiri Köprü	Kesik	Kinet
Kizil		Kizil			
		Kozan (Sis) Kötüköy Küçük Mankit Küçük Çiftlik Kürkçüler	Kiziltahta Kokarot Kozan Kötüköy Küçük Mankit	Kokarot	
	Küçük Çiftlik				
	Kürt Osman Ç. Mahmut Efendi	Mahmut Efendi			
Minareli Mercin	Mercin	Minareli Mercin Mihmander Misis		Minareli	Minareli
	Misis Molla Ahmet Mustafa Alimin Nergis	Molla Ahmet Mustafa Alimin Nergis	Misis	Mihmander Misis	Misis
Paşa I	Paşa I-II	Paşa I	Orta Paşa I		
Pekmezli	Pascu Pekmezli I	Pascu Pekmezli I, II Seliman	Pekmezli I, II Seliman		Pekmezli II
Seyithidir- merkadi		Seyithidir- merkadi Sirkeli			
	Soyalı Sultan Tepe Tahta	Sultan Tepe Tahta		Tahta	Tahta
Taşlı Tenevardi II	Tenevardi I-II	Taşlı Tenevardi II Tepesidelik	Tenevardi II	Tenevardi II	
Terliksiz		Terkosan Terliksiz	Terkosan	Terkosan	
Tirmil	Tilan	Tilan Tirmil		Tilan	
	Vesli	Vesli	Velican Vesli	Velican Vesli	Vesli
Yenice Yeniköy II-III	Yeniköy II	Yeniköy II-III Yilankilise	Yeniköy I Yilankilise Yolasan		Yeniköy I
Yolasan	Yolasan	Yusbaşı		Yuzbaşı	
	Zeytinli				

The Hellenistic Glazed wares were the most easily identified, including a few with white paint in the " West Slope " technique and some specimens of Megarian bowls. By far the most widely distributed were the Red Glazed wares of the Pergamene type, and a few bowl rims and dishes of the first century B.C. were identified. One piece of Arretine was found at Yarim. This ware represents a range of occupation from the second century to the third century A.D. as shown by the Tarsus series.

Islamic Wares	Sgraffito Ware	Coarse Red
	Adatepe II	Adatepe II
	Akbeyli	
	Anberinhaki	
	Bebelı	
Boz	Boz	Boz
Çağnar	Çakaldere	
Çakaldere	Camili	
Cebra	Çaputcu	
Geçemey	Ceyhan I	
Güze Han	Çitnogla	
Hesigin	Geçemey	
Imamoğlu	Güze Han	
Keltepe	Hacı Hassan I	
Misis	Hacılar	
Molla Ahmet	Höyük köy	
Narliuran	Imamoğlu	
Nerğis	Karahöyük	Karpusi
Pascu	Kinet	
Pekmezli II	Kiziltahta	
Seliman	Kötüköy Çiftlik	
Minareli	Kückçular	
Paşa I	Mihmander	Minareli
Taşlı	Misis	
Tenevardi II	Mursel	
	Narliuran	
	Paşa II	
	Pekmezli II	
	Seliman	
	Soyalı	
	Tenevardi II	
	Tepesidelik	
	Tarmil	Tarmil
	Tatarlı	
	Terkosan	
	Tirmil	
	Tuzussade	Tuzussade
	Yaşıl	
	Yilankilise	
	Yuzbaşı	

That a few sites continue into the fourth and fifth centuries A.D. is shown by the distribution of the late Roman wares.

Conclusions

To sum up : what new information has resulted from this survey ? It is best considered in chronological order. It was already apparent from

the excavations at Mersin and Tarsus that during the Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods the orientation of Cilicia was towards the south and east rather than towards the plateau. The amount of prehistoric material found in the course of the survey was small. This is hardly surprising since the prehistoric mounds usually lie deep under later accumulations and surface remains are rare. Nevertheless, the survey added considerably to the number of known sites of these periods, which are shown to have been widely distributed through the plain, and it is probable that early remains underly other mounds in the area.

With the beginning of the Early Bronze Age there is evidence of relations with the Aegean and the Troad, and Cilicia was now aligned more towards the plateau than towards Syria and Mesopotamia. Again the survey was able to add to the number of settlements of this period, which rose to twenty-six in number.

At the time of the Assyrian merchant colonies in Asia Minor, c. 1950–1850, the main route from Ashur to Kaneš lay through Cilicia. Thirty-four settlements were occupied at the same time as Kültepe II–III. Some of these sites, such as Misis and Sirkeli, which occupy key positions in the roads or river crossings, are probably among those mentioned in the Cappadocian texts, but not yet identified. It is therefore likely that excavation on mounds with remains of this period would produce tablets of Cappadocian type.¹

During the Hittite Period² a greater number of settlements were occupied on the plain. The steep sides and conical appearance of many of these hüyük suggest that they were fortresses. This, like the fortress in Mersin Level VII, looks as if the Hittites had difficulty in controlling this area, as indeed is indicated by the records.³

The position of Kizzuwatna during the second millennium was unsettled. It was a strong kingdom but was not powerful enough to retain its independence when faced with the stronger Hittite and Hurri confederacies. It undoubtedly had a mixed population as it has to-day, containing both Luvian or Luvi and Hurrian elements. The hieroglyphic script was used here in the second as well as in the first millennium, as is shown by the bilingual bulla from Tarsus,⁴ as well as the later and better known Karatepe inscription.⁵ The Hittite treaties with this kingdom were written in Akkadian, a practice only adopted when the Hittites were dealing with non-Anatolian states.

¹ J. Lewy, *Studies in the Historic Geography of the Ancient Near East*, *Orientalia*, 21, Fasc. 3, pp. 289–292; E. Bilgiç, *AfO.*, XV, 6 ff.

² This refers mainly to the period of the later Hittite Empire, c. 1475–1200 B.C. Though relations were established between the Hittites and Kizzuwatna during the Old Kingdom, for instance under Telepinuš, c. 1550 or 1500 B.C.

³ Goetze in *Kizzuwatna and the Problem of Hittite Geography*, collected all the known material on this area up to 1940. Since then several fragmentary treaties bearing on relations between Kizzuwatna and Hatti have been discovered either in the Boğazköy or the Atchana archives. H. Otten, *JCS.*, V, pp. 129–132; D. J. Wiseman, *The Alalakh Tablets*, p. 31; G. R. Meyer, *Orientalia*, 21, p. 501.

⁴ *AJA.* XXIX, 535 ff., Fig. 18; Goetze, *Kizzuwatna*, pp. 73–74.

⁵ H. T. Bossert, *Belleten*, XII, 515–531, Lev CXI–II.

One of the objects of the survey was to examine and if possible to define the boundaries of the area. As a result we became convinced that the plain was an integral unit of its own ; at certain periods when it was powerful it may have held the areas east of the Anti-Taurus, but the capital of the kingdom is unlikely to have lain on the other side of the mountain barrier away from the main area of the plain in a district far less rich in natural resources. The evidence for the boundaries of Kizzuwatna during the period before its subjection to Hatti comes from a treaty between Šuppiliumaš and Šunaššura, King of Kizzuwatna. It is not the earliest of these reciprocal treaties, but it is the most detailed that has been preserved.¹ If the identification of Yümük Tepe with Pitura is accepted,² this lay within Kizzuwatna and was one of Šunaššura's fortresses. The nearest Hittite town was Lamiya, but this was not to be fortified.

“ Towards the sea Lamiya belongs to the Sun (and) Pitura
Belongs to Šunaššura ; they measure out the territory together,
And divide (it) ; the Sun shall not fortify Lamiya ”³

but this lay outside the area that we were authorised to examine.

The mountain Zabarašna mentioned in the treaty is probably the Bulgar Dağları. There is a track up to the mountain behind Mersin leading to the silver mines,⁴ so it looks as if these lay within the Kizzuwatnian border, as it belonged to Šunaššura. This being so, it is probable that the Hittite-Kizzuwatnian border ran along the Taurus. It would therefore run from Lamas on the coast, up the river to Mt. Şakariya, and along towards Ulukişla where there is a mound, leaving Pozanti within the borders of Kizzuwatna. It does not seem possible, except in its upper reaches, that the Seyhan ever formed part of the boundary. If it had (in the plain) there would have been a line of forts guarding each bank ; while all the evidence that we have been able to collect points to settlements along the trade routes that cross the plain.

The mountains form a natural barrier, and it is likely that all the territory to the south and east lay in Kizzuwatna, while that to the north-west was in Hittite hands. We know that during the first millennium the frontier ran somewhere along the slopes of the Taurus, for a boundary stone written in Aramean was marked “ Up to here is the boundary of RNL (DNL) ”.⁵ This is probably the western frontier of the state of the DNNYM, whose eastern boundaries were situated at Karatepe, and which,

¹ E. Weidner, *Boghazköi Studien*, No. 8, pp. 89-111 ; Goetze, *Kizzuwatna*, p. 36, et seq. (KBo. 1, 5).

² J. Garstang, *Prehistoric Mersin*, 241, n. 3.

³ Weidner, *Boghazköi Studien* 8, Col. 4, 140-42 ; Goetze, *Kizzuwatna*, 51, KBo., 1, 5.

⁴ Not only silver but iron, lead and copper come from the calcareous zone of the Bulgar Dağ. There is one mine near Büyük Troisla, some 2,400 metres high. Near Bor, 45 km. N.N.E. of the Bulgar Dağ iron pyrites and barytes are to be found. The copper comes from Pamukdere, north of Mersin, and there is said to be some near Nemrun. There are copper zones in the Amanus, and in the Anti-Taurus east of Fehte in the Mugla Dağ. V. Kovenko, *Prov. Metallurgique de plomb et de fer des Taurides*, MTA., 1946, p. 77.

⁵ J. A. Montgomery, *JAOS.*, 28, pp. 164-7. Originally read as RNL it is probably DNN owing to the L being defective. Other Aramaean inscriptions come from Keseyek Köyü, Saraisin and Hermete.

according to the inscription, at the time of ZTWD, held the whole of the Adana plain.

“In my days (the DNNYM) occupied all the frontiers of the plain of Adana from the rising of the sun till its going down.”¹ As the sun rises in the east over the Anti-Taurus and sets in the west over the sea, this would, apart from the boundary stones, imply control over the whole plain.

In the early Iron Age there was a further increase in the number of settlements which now rose to over fifty. Again the sites were strung out along the routes, while little attempt was made to settle within either the eastern or western plains. The bulk of the painted pottery at this time seems to have been locally manufactured,² for though it is of the same type as that on the neighbouring island of Cyprus, it is considerably finer and also has a number of different shapes.

The struggle for raw materials continued unabated in the first millennium, and Cilicia was again of importance both as a source of some materials and as a route to others. The Assyrians required timber and metals, and their object was to obtain these and safeguard the routes by which they were carried. With the outline of their wars we are not concerned,³ but in certain cases it is possible to say which mounds were occupied at this period and so suggest a possible identification of towns and routes.

Examination of the country convinced us that the Beilan pass was never so much used as the Bahçe; the absence of early sites along the coast between the Amanus and the sea is striking, whereas on the east side of the Amanus a line of settlements extends from the 'Amq to the plain below Maraş. This leads to the assumption that even if Hattina was attacked the route northwards would have been via the Bahçe and not the Beilan. It is possible that the swampy nature of the ground made passage along the coastal plain difficult.

The cities of Que were sacked by Shalmaneser III in the years 833–832; in the first year “Timur his royal city”, in the following year “Tanakum, the royal city of Tulka, I besieged . . . from Tanakum I departed, against Lamanesh I advanced . . . to Tarzi I advanced”.⁴

This is interesting as it gives a possible line of advance. Beginning with the passage of the Anti-Taurus the cities are placed apparently in the order of march. Tatarli, Minareli and Boz are the first large settlements to be met with (Fig. 5, Nos. 41–39 and 25), even more likely, however, are the mounds of Sirkeli and Misis, guarding each end of the narrow defile by the Ceyhan. Because of the configuration of the ground the armies would need to pass fairly close to these towns whereas Adana can be bypassed on the road to Tarsus and the Cilician Gates, by crossing the Seyhan lower down at Alayahanun or Tuzsuzzade (Fig. 1). The mounds

¹ A. M. Honeyman, *PEQ.*, 1949, 26.

² At Tarsus kilns for the making of these wares were discovered, *AJA.*, XLI, pp. 271–2.

³ For a discussion of the Assyrian campaigns see the report on Sakce Gözü, *Iraq*, XII, pp. 67–73.

⁴ Luckenbill, I, 583.

mentioned were occupied during this period. It seems profitless to argue the attribution of a site on philological grounds if the place in question has no occupation material of the period. Thus the suggested identification of Anazarbus¹ with an earlier city seems unlikely in view of the lack of evidence of the occupation of this site in the pre-classical period.

For the following period there is little material evidence. It is not until after 330 that there appears to be a great increase in the population though many of the settlements can only have been farmsteads. The area occupied extended to parts of the plain not previously inhabited including the coastal strip, and the plain fringing the Amanus.

Only three times in its history does Cilicia seem to have enjoyed a period of independence. As Kizzuwatna for a short time in the second millennium, prior to falling first into the hands of the Hurri and then of the Hittites. Again for a brief period before the Achaemenians took over the area, Cilicia seems to have been independent under dynasts called Syenneses.² Under the Persians the territory known as the fourth satrapy extended to the Euphrates³ and south as far as Poseideion. The tribute to Persia included 500 talents of silver, so that the area must have contained the silver mines.⁴

The last time that Cilicia was independent was under the Rubenid dynasty of Little Armenia during the Middle Ages.⁵ Though at various times in between it enjoyed years of semi-autonomy. These few notes serve to underline the limitations of a survey of this kind, which at best is only a preliminary to excavation.

CATALOGUE OF SITES IN THE CILICIAN PLAIN

In the following catalogue the sites are listed alphabetically.⁶ Only those sites which were actually visited either in 1951 or 1936 are numbered. Unnumbered sites are included for the sake of completeness, but were discovered by other expeditions.

Positions are generally given in relation to larger modern towns or villages and existing main roads. The sites themselves are in the main related to the lines of ancient trackways, some of which are still in use for communication between villages, or are now the line of modern roads.

The water supply for each site has not necessarily been recorded in the Catalogue, as the plain is well watered both by rivers and springs, and the sinking of wells is facilitated by the high level of the water table.

The sites dealt with fall into three categories ; mounds, "settlements" and

¹ *Iraq*, XII, p. 70.

² It is known from Herodotus I, 74, that Cilicia acted as mediator in the wars between the Medes and Lydia in 585 B.C.

³ Herod. V. 52 : III, 91.

⁴ *ibid.* III, 90 : W. B. Baker, *Lares and Penates*, p. 125, notes the occurrence of mines near Sis but does not give their exact location.

⁵ P. Leonce M. Alishan, *Sissonan ou Armeno-Cilicie*, founded by Ruban c. A.D. 1081.

⁶ The spelling of Turkish place names has been taken from Hata Genel Müdürlüğü 1946. The alternative spellings of hüyük or höyük both indicate a mound, the plural is hüyükler, çiftlik indicates a farm, and köy a village.

town sites. Settlement sites, with no superficial mound, include both farmsteads and villages. The mounds are generally small but some indication of size with approximate dimensions has been given whenever practicable. The present size of any particular mound cannot necessarily be taken as an indication of its size in antiquity, since frequent inundations have often raised the level of the surrounding plain and ploughing or building has, in many instances, decreased the original height.

The period sequence of occupation is indicated by the names of the cultures. Where occupation is continuous over three or more periods, the two terminal cultures are given, with a dash in between, i.e. Chalcolithic–Iron Age. Where evidence of continuous occupation was not available, the periods are recorded separately.

The bulk of the material collected during the survey has been placed in the Adana Museum, but the sherds from the Hatay were deposited in the Antakya Museum.

SITES IN THE CILICIAN PLAIN, LISTED IN NUMERICAL ORDER

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Ada Tepe I. | 41. Minareli Hüyük. | 81. Çavuşlu. |
| 2. Arsuz. | 42. Tahta Hüyük. | 82. Şamşın Hüyüğü. |
| 3. Adam Hüyük. | 43. Vesli Höyük. | 83. Çatal Hüyük. |
| 4. Kara Ağaç. | 44. Yeniköy I. | 84. Kızıl. |
| 5. Payas. | 45. Kırtköy. | 85. Yolasan Hüyük. |
| 6. Kinet Hüyük. | 46. İsil Hüyük. | 86. Eskiler. |
| 7. Sultan Tepe. | 47. Çitnoğla Çiftlik Hüyüğü. | 87. Anberinharkı. |
| 8. Incirlik. | 48. Kiri Köprü. | 88. Çukur Köprü. |
| 9. Kürkçüler. | 49. Pekmezli Hüyüğü II. | 89. Narlıuran. |
| 10. Adana Tepebağ. | 50. Tarmil Hüyük. | 90. Yeniköy II. |
| 11. Misis. | 51. Mahmut Çuvas. | 91. Ayas. |
| 12. Mercin. | 52. Sis. | 92. Yumurtalık Hüyük. |
| 13. Yarım Hüyük. | 53. Yassi. | 93. Höyükoğlu Köy. |
| 14. Zeytinli. | 54. Alapınar. | I and II. |
| 15. Dikili Hüyük. | 55. İslamoğlu. | 94. Kızılsöyü, I and II. |
| 16. Seyithidermerkadi. | 56. Küçük Mankit. | 95. Hamzalı Buran Çiftlik. |
| 17. see 71. | 57. Yılan Kilise. | 96. Koçaköy. |
| 18. Bukra Delik. | 58. Yasil Höyük. | 97. Karataş. |
| 19. Tirmil Tepe. | 59. Çakaldere. | 98. Bebeli. |
| 20. Hacı Bozan. | 60. İslamkadi Çiftlik. | 99. Alicizin Çiftlik. |
| 21. Meliki. | 61. Kürt Osman Çiftlik. | 100. Domuz I. |
| 22. Çokça Hüyük. | 62. Ada Tepe II. | 101. Domuz II. |
| 23. Fenni Kireç Hüyüğü. | 63. Soyali Hüyüğü. | 102. Domuz III. |
| 24. Ceyhan II. | 64. Hesigin Tepe. | 103. Kesik. |
| 25. Boz Hüyük. | 65. Sirkeli. | 104. Nergis. |
| 26. Karpusi Hüyüğü. | 66. Imamoğlu. | 105. Terlıksız. |
| 27. Ceyhan I. | 67. İlmiyir. | 106. Isa Hacı. |
| 28. Molla Ahmet. | 68. Hacılar. | 107. Topraklı. |
| 29. Seliman Hüyüğü. | 69. Yolgeçen Hüyük. | 108. Ceyhan III. |
| 30. Cebra Hüyük. | 70. Camili. | 109. Bahçe. |
| 31. Mahmut Efendi. | 71. Kabarsa. | 110. Kokarot. |
| 32. Yalaközü Hüyük. | 72. Çokmeydan. | 111. Kızıl Tahta. |
| 33. Küçük Çiftlik. | 73. Domuz Hüyük. | 112. Furlar. |
| 34. Tepesidelik. | 74. Domuz Tepe. | 113. Keltepe. |
| 35. Pascu Hüyüğü. | 75. Velican Tepe. | 114. see 74. |
| 36. İsmail Ağac. | 76. Çaputcu Hüyük. | 115. Tenevardi I. |
| 37. Sihirci Hüyüğü. | 77. Dua Tepe. | 116. Tenevardi II. |
| 38. Kabuklu Uşağı. | 78. Kazanlı. | 117. Çagnar. |
| 39. Tatarlı Hüyüğü. | 79. Karaduvar I. | 118. Yenice Höyük. |
| 40. Geçemey Hüyük. | 80. Karaduvar II. | 119. Gavur Köy. |

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 120. Hacı Hassan I and II. | 130. Denizköyüsü. | 140. Höyük. |
| 121. Yenice Settlement. | 131. Alyahanun. | 141. Tilan Höyük. |
| 122. Yüzbaşı. | 132. Tuzsuzzade. | 142. Taşlı Hüyük. |
| 123. Mihmander Hüyüğü. | 133. Yenköy III. | 143. Çatal Hüyük II. |
| 124. Kötüköy Çiftlik. | 134. Çaputcu Settlement. | 144. Taşlı Settlement. |
| 125. Pekmezli I. | 135. Dervişli. | 145. Höyük Köy. |
| 126. Akdeyli Çiftlik. | 136. Mursel. | 146. Güze Han. |
| 127. Çanakci Çiftlik I. | 137. Kumrulu. | 147. Kara Hüyük. |
| 128. Çanakci II. | 138. Paşa Hüyüğü I. | 148. Orta Tepe. |
| 129. Terkosan Hüyüğü. | 139. Paşa Hüyüğü II. | 149. Saraseki. |

Dr. Bahadır Alkım has been kind enough to check this list of names and has pointed out that many are in local dialect and do not conform to usual Turkish spelling.

ADA TEPE I (1). (Also HARAM ÇEŞ or AYNUL HARAMIYE),^(a) "Island Mound."

On large cape, 10–11 km. S. of Iskenderun, on coastal road to Arsuz.

Large settlement, mainly on landward side of road, which, however, cuts a mosaic pavement and a thick layer of tiles on Iskenderun side of bluff. Occupation area also extends SE. in direction of Arsuz. In this S.E. area (sometimes called Aş Cengen) are a spring, some buildings,^(b) tiles, building debris and pottery, mostly Roman-Byzantine, but with some Hellenistic material.

Probably the site S. of Iskenderun, where M. Chammas uncovered some mosaics in 1930–31.^(c) He sought to identify settlement as port of Myriandos, said by Xenophon^(d) to have been founded by Phoenicians. Myriandos apparently fell into disuse after Persian period, for no later coins were issued. Coin evidence is not, however, conclusive, as mint privilege may have been withdrawn, or name of township may have been changed. In view of fact that no pre-Hellenistic material was found during survey, identification as Myriandos seems unlikely.^(e)

Hellenistic–Roman.

^(a) Prof. Arik, *Belleten* VIII, p. 367. Also noted by Prof. Landsberger.

^(b) Said to have been excavated by "Englishman from Cairo", but probably by M. Chammas.

^(c) *Inscriptions grecques et latines de la Syrie* III, p. 705.

^(d) *Anabasis*, 14.62.

^(e) R. Dussaud, *Topographie Historique de la Syrie*, pp. 442–3, places it at Iskenderun.

ADA TEPE II (62).

On natural outcrop, S. of main Ceyhan-Osmaniye road, c. 7 km. E. of Ceyhan, near modern village of Hamdilli. Overlooks valley running S. to pass at Kürkölak on track through Ayas to sea.

Large conical mound, c. 20 m. high, with terraced sides. Traces of walls on N. side. One grooved stone 1.0 × 0.5 × 0.3 m.

Chalcolithic–Byzantine, but no E.B.A. material.

ADAM HÜYÜK (3). "Mound of Man."

On outcrop of rock E. of Arsuz-Iskenderun road, c. 22 km. S.W. of Iskenderun.

Small mound, c. 15 m. high, with flattened top and sides covered with loose stones. Occupation evidence thickest on N. side. Tiles and building debris at foot of mound.

Roman.

ADANA TEPEBAĞ (10). "Hill of the Vineyard."

In centre of town of Adana, in Tepebag quarter, near Museum.

Mound on which a sondage was made to a depth of c. 4 m. by Bay Ali Rıza Yalgin, while he was Müze Müdürlü in Adana.

Hellenistic, Roman, Islamic.

AKBEYLI ÇİFTLİK (126). "The white Bey's Farm."

Beside mere, c. 14 km. S.E. of Adana and E. of Adana-Arabköy track, in S. part of plain, between Seyhan and Ceyhan rivers.

Small mound, c. 3 m. high, on which modern farm has been built. Tiles, pottery, and bones scattered over wide area. No evidence of occupation earlier than Late Roman, as tiles of this period were visible overlying the natural clay on side of road cutting edge of mound.

Late Roman-Medieval.

ALAPUNAR (54). "Sparkling Spring."

Below Alapunar outcrop, c. 13 km. S.E. of Kozan, and S. of Kozan-Kadirli road, beside small stream, spanned by bridge.

Medium sized, steep sided mound, c. 20 m. high, with rounded top. Modern farm built on top of mound, which has been terraced for vines, and has had large ditches cut into it.

M.B.A.-Roman.

ALICIZIN ÇİFTLİK (99). "Ali Ciz's Farm."

N. of Kiziltahta-Karataş track, near Ceyhan R., and c. 14 km. N.E. of Karataş, beside a farm.

Low hump, c. 2 m. high.

Hellenistic-Roman.

ALYAHANUN (131). "Alyahanun's Mound."

c. 6 km. N. Tuzsuzade and c. 19 km. S.S.W. of Adana, E. of Adana-Tuzsuzade track, and c. 100 m. from E. bank of Seyhan river.

Large sandy mound, c. 20 m. high and c. 120 × 60 m. in extent. Now overgrown with bushes and partly covered by Moslem cemetery, and partly by modern farm. Entrance on W. side. Earlier occupation lay on S. half of mound. Settlement probably controlled a former crossing of the Seyhan.

Chalcolithic-Roman.

ANAVARZA. anc. ANAZARBOS.

At foot of rocky outcrop crowned by castle, c. 20 km. S.W. of Kozan, beside the Susas Çay, a tributary of the Ceyhan.

See *AS.*, ii, 85-100.

ANBERINHARKI (87). Harkı = "water channel".

Intersected by road, 4½ km. S. of Kadirli, near village of Anberinharkı, and W. of the Savron Çay.

Large mound, c. 10 m. high and c. 120 m. in extent. Stone foundations visible where site is cut by road.

Chalcolithic-Medieval, no M.B.A.

ARSUZ (2). anc. RHOSOS.

In and around modern village of Arsuz, c. 33 km. S.W. of Iskenderun, on sea coast. Small stream runs into sea through the village, which is sheltered by large bluff.

6–8 large pottery kilns on beach to rt. of road to Iskenderun, outside village. Extensive traces of ancient settlement on both sides of road. Tiles and stones. No mound. No pre-Hellenistic material.

Strabo (XIII, 1. 51) referred to the town “then at a distance of 80 stadia to Assus, slightly above the sea”. Rhossos issued coinage from mid-2nd century B.C., but little is known of its later history.

Hellenistic-Roman.

AYAS I (91). anc. AEGAI (*Aἰγαῖαι*).^(a)

W. side of Gulf of Iskenderun, c. 23 km. S. of Ceyhan. Modern village on site, sheltered by two large hills. Harbour sheltered from all but N.E. winds.

Extensive pottery and tile remains on both hills. Harbour mole, now largely under water. Area of settlement extends from modern village S.S.E. for c. 2 km. to signal tower, probably Byzantine, floor and base of which have recently been dug up by villagers seeking treasure. Near tower, Hellenistic rock-cut tombs, robbed by men and sea-eroded. Rock very close to surface throughout.^(b) No pre-Hellenistic material observed.

Strabo (XIV. 5. 18) lists Aegai, after Mallos, as small town with mooring place a singularly apt description even to-day. Pliny (NH. V. XXIII, 91) describes it as a free town. Founded by Seleucids as military colony of Macedonians, placed there to guard coast road round Gulf. Under Romans it became important naval station, with coins bearing title *ναύαρχις*.^(c) Coins also refer to bridge across Pyramus between Mopsuestia and Aegai, built under Valerian. Town said to have been partially destroyed by Constantine, but continued under Byzantines.^(d)

^(a) There is another village of Ayaş, marking the site of Elaeussa-Sebaste in Cilicia Trachaea, near Korykos, once an island off coast, but now joined to mainland. Probably the site of Ayas, referred to by Bar Hebraeus, Vol. I, p. 40.

^(b) The rock at Ayas consists of an admixture of sandstone and limestone, some of it of recent formation as the sandstone contains not only shells and pebbles but tiles and pottery. See Ainsworth, *Researches*, p. 322.

^(c) Hill, *Cat. of Greek coins, Lycaonia, Isauria and Cilicia*, p. cxvi.

^(d) Theophanes, *Chron.*, p. 24.

BAHÇE (109). “Garden.”

Near village of Bahçe on Karataş-Bebeli track, c. 8½ km. N.E. of Karataş. Settlement site. Squared blocks built into village houses. Columns, bases, tiles and pottery lying on surface.
Roman.

BEBELI (98). “Baby.”

At modern village of Bebeli, c. 11 km. N.E. of Karataş, on main Karataş-Ayas route, overlooking river Ceyhan where it bends towards sea. On a bluff, which is part of limestone ridge running to Karataş, but is now cut through by river. Present boat ferry no longer carries vehicles, but did so in 1914, so practice must have been discontinued within last thirty years.

Partly under modern village. Series of low mounds, marking site of town, rather than village. Quantities of dressed stones and broken columns lying on surface. Empty chambered tomb, with no benches, cut into side of bluff. Remains of stone blocks in river may have formed arch of former bridge. Few pre-Roman remains, and main occupation apparently Roman.

Hellenistic, Roman-Byzantine.

BODRUM. anc. **HIEROPOLIS CASTABALA.** Probably "Underground vault" or "Dungeon".

N.E. of Ceyhan and c. 12 km. N. of Toprakkale, in foot hills below Kadirli and Karatepe.

Vast remains, c. 1 km. from river.

Identified by Bent (*J.H.S.* XI, p. 234 : also E.J. Davis, *Life in Asiatic Turkey*, pp. 129-133) from coins and inscriptions as Hieropolis, which issued autonomous coins as early as 2nd cent. B.C., and was headquarters of local dynasty of Tarcondimotus, who was killed at Actium, fighting for Antony.

BOZ HÜYÜK (25). "Grey Mound."

c. 15 km. W. Toprakkale, S. of railway and N. of main Ceyhan-Toprakkale road, on direct route to Bahçe Pass, and immediately N. of track from Veyseye station to Yassice village.

One of the largest and most imposing mounds on the upper plain, c. 40 m. high, and c. 30 × 40 m. in extent, flat on top, with very steep sides. A second mound, c. 15 m. high, and c. 70 × 80 m. in extent, lies to the W. The latter was under cultivation but on the former pottery was thickly scattered.

Chalcolithic-Islamic.

BUKRA DELİK (18). Delik = "Hole".

W. of main Adana-Kozan road, c. 5 km. S.W. of Kozan, and c. 1½ Km. E. of modern village of Bukra Delik, below Armenian castle on rock above Kozan.

Low mound on rocky outcrop, covered with stone foundations and pottery.

Roman.

CAMILI (70). "Mound of the Mosque."

S.E. of Adana, and c. 1½ km. due S. of Incirlik, near village of Camili.

Mound, on which sounding was made by Ali Riza Yalgin, while Müze Müdürlü of Adana.

M.B.A. and Hittite, followed by a gap. Hellenistic and Byzantine. No Roman.

CEBRA HÜYÜK (30). "Strong Mound."

N. of Ceyhan-Kadirli Road, c. 3 km. N.W. Yalaközü and ½ km. S. of village of Cebra Hüyük.

Small oval mound, c. 10 m. high. No water or wells in vicinity.

M.B.A.-Islamic.

CEYHAN I (27).

N. of Ceyhan-Kadirli road, c. 1 km. N.E. of Mercin.

Settlement site, with small Byzantine church on left of track, with roof tiles and pottery. Part of ruined arch, built of Roman bricks.

Late Roman-Byzantine.

CEYHAN II (24).

N. of Ceyhan-Toprakkale road, 1 km. N. of Ceyhan.

Low mound, c. 3-4 m. high, now covered by Moslem cemetery, planted with a number of trees. No water in vicinity.

M.B.A.-Hellenistic. No Iron Age.

CEYHAN III (108).

E. of Ceyhan-Kozan road, 1 km. N. of Ceyhan, on edge of river, surrounded by trees.

Large low mound, c. 7 m. high, and c. 100 × 150 m. in extent. Traces of a building of dressed stones on top. Site visited by Neilsen expedition in 1936, and marked on their sketch map (a).

Main occupation Chalcolithic, with small Hellenistic settlement overlying it.

(a) *L.A.A.A.*, XXIV, 1-2, Pl. XL.

ÇAĞNAR (117). Çağnak "castanet".

W. of Karataş-Adana road, c. 4 km. from main road, and 1 km. from village of Çağırkane.

Large mound, c. 12 m. high, partly eroded and cut into by a track to Tuzsuzzade. Small hut built on top of site.

1 sherd of M.B.A. Iron age (Black-on-red wares), Attic, Hellenistic, Late Roman, Islamic.

ÇAKALDERE (59). "Valley of Jackals."

On limestone plateau, c. 2½ km. E. Çakaldere Köy to W. of R. Ceyhan, and overlooking valley of Çakaldere Su, c. 5 km. N.E. of Misis.

Open settlement site, with only stones and pottery visible on surface. Roman-Byzantine.

ÇANAKCI ÇİFTLİK I (127). "The Potter's Farm."

W. of Karataş-Adana Road, c. 18 km. S. of Adana.

Medium sized mound, c. 8 m. high. Remains scattered over wide area. Track cuts through mound. Near small mere.

Iron Age-Roman.

ÇANAKCI ÇİFTLİK II (128).

W. Karataş-Adana road, c. 18 km. S. of Adana.

Settlement site under modern farm buildings, at crossroads, and extending on both sides of track and round central well. Probably medieval farm site. Medieval.

ÇAPUTCU HÜYÜK (76). "The ragged mound."

In village of Çaputcu Hüyük, c. 19 km. S.W. of Adana, and c. 3½ km. W. of R. Seyhan, somewhat to N. Tuzsuazzade ferry.

Large mound, now c. 6-7 m. high, but much eroded, and cut into by houses. The later settlement extended round foot of mound for considerable distance, and S. of village stands another low mound, covered with roof tiles and building debris. Site previously examined by American Expedition to Tarsus, but sherds collected in present survey added several periods to those previously represented in Museum at Adana.

M.B.A.-Hittite, Hellenistic.

ÇAPUTCU SETTLEMENT (134).

c. 20 km. S.W. of Adana, on track from Çaputcu village to R. Seyhan.

Settlement site, extending on both sides of track for area of c. 100 sq. m. Material from site at present being built into road embankment, and it is only a question of time before total destruction of site.

Late Roman-Byzantine.

ÇATAL HÜYÜK I (83). "Fork" or "Crossroads".

W. of Ceyhan-Kadirli road, between village of Eskiler and Karabacak, in upper plain, beyond crossing of R. Ceyhan, c. 15 km. S.W. of Kadirli.

Low, irregular mound, with low terrace and wall of river boulders built into top.

Hittite, Hellenistic, Roman.

ÇATAL HÜYÜK II (143).

In village of Çatal Hüyük, among marshes N. of R. Ceyhan, c. 16 km. N. Ceyhan and 6 km. N. Yarım Hüyük, on small tributary of R. Ceyhan.

Mound, c. 7 m. high, partly destroyed and wholly covered by modern village. Crossed by track. Mound completely obscured by later debris. First visited and noted by Von der Osten.^(a) Owing to the overburden, the only sherds collected were of coarse fabrics, tiles, and terra sigillata. On a mound of this size there must undoubtedly have been earlier occupation, underlying the Roman.

Roman.

^(a) See Von der Osten, *Explorations in Hittite Asia Minor*, 1929, O.I.C., No. 8. Unfortunately, the photograph published in Fig. 52 as Çatal Hüyük seems to be that of another site.

ÇAVUŞLU (81). "Mound of the Çavuş."

c. 6 km. N. of Mersin, on track to Bülütlü, on a low ridge.^(a)

Low mound, c. 5-6 m. high. Sondages made in 1937 by Neilsen Expedition under Professor Garstang were inconclusive, but reached several periods of occupation prior to the Hittite.^(b)

Chalcolithic, E.B.A., Hittite, and Iron Age.

^(a) Mound described by Burton Brown in *LAAA*. XX, p. 45 : Gjerstad, *Rev. Arch. Ser.* VI ; T. III, pp. 158-9.

^(b) *LAAA*., XXIV, 1-2, pp. 56-62.

ÇITNOĞLA ÇİFTLİK HÜYÜĞÜ (47). "The Farm of the Son of a Balkan Turk."

c. 10 km. S. of Ceyhan, on W. of Ceyhan—Tarhasandede track, which is most direct route to sea, but is not passable for vehicles beyond Tarhasandede.

Small mound, c. 3-4 m. high, and c. 30 m. square. No water in immediate vicinity, but area swampy, and water probably lies not far below surface. Most important find was part of Mycenaean bowl.

Mycenaean, Iron Age, Medieval.

ÇOKÇA HÜYÜK (22). "The Mound of Abundance."

Cut by main Misis-Ceyhan road, c. 10-11 km. E. of Misis, and near village of Çokça Hüyük.

Mound with shallow deposit, of 0.66 m. of all one period, overlying natural limestone rock.

Iron Age.

ÇOKMEYDAN (72). "Many Squared."

Crossed by Arsuz-Iskenderun road, 11½ km. N.E. of Arsuz, and slightly beyond the modern village, which is off the main road to the E.

Very low mound, hardly more than rise in ground, but extending on both sides of road, with usual late building debris.

Hellenistic, Roman.

ÇUKUR KÖPRÜ (88). "The sunk bridge."

2 km. S. of main Kozan-Kadirli road, c. 15 km. S.E. of Kozan, just beyond junction of track to Anazarza.

Low mound, now c. 3-4 m. high, partly cut away by road, and c. 30-40 m. across. Deep ditches at edge of road reveal a greater extension than is visible on surface. No water and no modern village in vicinity.

Chalcolithic, Hittite, Roman.

DANA KAYA. "Calf Rock."

5 km. S. of Karatepe.

Site visited by the Istanbul University Expedition to Karatepe,^(a) which discovered large building, probably Roman.

^(a) *Bulleten* XII, p. 255.

DENİZKÖYÜŞÜ (130). "Village of Sea-water."

c. 15 km. S. of Adana, beside mere, and c. 2 km. S.W. of village of Denizköyüşü on track to Tutzsuzzade.

Large settlement site. Tiles and building material littered ground for about $\frac{1}{2}$ km. Material from site was not kept.

Roman.

DERVİŞLİ (135). "Mound of the Dervishes."

c. 1½ km. W. of R. Seyhan, and c. 24 km. S.W. of Adana, and S. Çaputcu-Dervişli village track. At modern village of Dervişli there is a ferry crossing to Kumrulu.

Low mound, c. 7 m. high, with terrace to the S. Pieces of obsidian found, including blade core, and one fragment of local Mycenaean ware.

Chalcolithic, E.B.A., Hittite, Iron Age, Attic, Hellenistic, Roman.

DİKİLİ HÜYÜK (15). "The planted mound."

c. 10 km. W. of Adana, and N. of Adana-Misis railway, near village of Dikili.

Small mound, c. 5 m. high, partly cut by railway.

Hittite, Iron Age, Hellenistic.

DOMUZ HÜYÜK (73). "Mound of the Pig."

c. 30 km. S.E. of Adana and c. 18 km. N.E. of Karataş. S. of Kızıлтаhta and W. of R. Ceyhan.

Small mound, examined by the American Expedition to Tarsus.

Chalcolithic, M.B.A., Hittite, Hellenistic, Roman.

DOMUZ I (100).

S. of Domuz Hüyük, between Çağsırlı and Yalınzca.

One of a series of small mounds centred round Domuz Hüyük. Small grass covered mound, c. 7 m. high, with well at one side containing water at 2 m. level.

E.B.A., Hellenistic, Roman.

DOMUZ II (101).

S.W. of Domuz Hüyük and near Kamisli village.

Small site, consisting of two small mounds, much ploughed out.

L.B.A., Hellenistic, Roman.

M

DOMUZ III (102).

Near Domuz Hüyük, W. of Kiziltahta, and c. 2 km. S. of Kamisli, the nearest village.

Small mound, much overgrown, c. 3 m. high. Some straw tempered sherds, possibly Chalcolithic.

Chalcolithic (?), Iron Age, Hellenistic, Roman.

DOMUZ TEPE (74).

c. 35 km. S.W. of Misis, c. 200 m. E. of R. Ceyhan, and c. 12 km. from modern coastline, with two large tumuli slightly N. of it.

Large mound, c. 20 m. high, and c. 100 × 150 m. in extent, partly set on limestone ridge, which gives it a commanding position visible from c. 15 km. distant, and controlling route up E. bank of river. A sounding was made here by the American Expedition to Tarsus, and, according to Miss Goldman, obtained chaff tempered wares on the rock.^(a) Among material from site was fragment of Coba Bowl I, which is contemporary with 'Ubaid in this area, as well as several Mycenaean IIIC sherds and a piece of Red-on-black, of a type occurring in Cyprus in Middle Cypriot III, c. 1600 B.C.

Chalcolithic-Medieval.

^(a) Also found at Tarsus in Section A at about 11 m. *AJA*. XLII, pp. 53-54.

DOMUZ TEPE.

E. of upper waters of R. Ceyhan, opposite Karatepe, c. 27 km. N. of Osmaniye, and c. 18 km. S.E. of Kadirli, from which it is about six hours' journey.

Site discovered and excavated by Istanbul University Expedition, under Prof. Bossert and Dr. Bahadır Alkım.^(a) There were some lions in a fragmentary condition, but resembling those from Karatepe. Five main levels.

Late Hittite, Hellenistic, Roman.

^(a) *Belleten* XII, p. 255 : xvi, pp. 238-50.

DÖRT DIREKLI. anc. MEGARSUS "Four Pillars".

On coast, c. 5 km. S.W. of Karatas, at mouth of Akyatan, where the Ceyhan formerly had its outlet.

Remains now visible include town walls, baths, theatre and stadium, as well as silted up harbour. Main harbour must have been at Karataş, as cliffs on which site stands do not admit close approach from sea.

Leake^(a) walked over site, and Beaufort^(b) suggested identification as Megarsus. This was finally established by Bossert from inscriptions.^(c)

^(a) Leake, *A Tour in Asia Minor*, pp. 180, 215-16.

^(b) Beaufort, *Karamania*, pp. 291-2.

^(c) S. and R. Werner, *Einer Griechische Inschrift aus Karataş*, *Jahrbuch für Kleinasiatische Forschung*, Band I, Heft 3, pp. 325-7, and Heft 2, Pl. XXXII.

DUA TEPE (77). See also TARSUS.

Name given to large mound in Tarsus, the Roman levels of which were excavated by the American Expedition.

EŞKİLER (86). "The Sour Mound."

In village of Eşkiler, c. 19 km. N.E. of Ceyhan, and E. of Ceyhan-Kadirli road.

Mound, c. 6 m. high, half cut away by houses built on it. In courtyard of one house is stone lion, of which face is badly mutilated, but remains of curling mane are still visible.

E.B.A., Hittite, Hellenistic.

FENNI KIREÇ HÜYÜĞÜ (23). "The Mound of the Scientific Lime-kiln."

c. 7 km. E. of Misis, and c. 1 km. W. Cokça, overlooking R. Ceyhan.

On hill above site is lime-kiln from which it takes its name.

Low mound, c. 7 m. high, partly covered with modern graves.

L.B.A., Roman.

FURLAR (112).

c. $\frac{1}{2}$ km. E. of R. Ceyhan, and c. 25 km. S.S.W. of Misis, on right of Kiziltahta-Sakizağacı track, c. 100 m. from village of Furlar.

Small mound, c. 7 m. high, with sloping sides. Covered with cotton crop.

M.B.A., Hellenistic.

GAVUR KÖY (119). "Village of the Infidel."

Beneath modern village of Gavur Köy, c. 25 km. S. of Adana, and W. of Adana-Karataş road, near Yenice and between Bey Köy and Hacısulıman.

Settlement site, mainly Roman, covered with building debris and tiles but with some earlier sherds, including one Mycenaean example.

Mycenaean, Hellenistic, Roman.

GEÇEMEY HÜYÜK (40). "Mound of the Pass."

c. 6–7 km. N. of Ceyhan-Toprakkale railway, and c. 27 km. E.N.E. of Ceyhan, and to W. of Tatarlı. c. 10 km. S. of R. Ceyhan, almost equidistant between it and main road, on small tributary.

Long low mound, running E.–W., rendered inaccessible by tributary; smaller rounded mound, c. 10 m. high, covered in pottery.

E.B.A., Hittite, Sub-Mycenaean, Hellenistic–Islamic.

GÖZLÜ KULE. See TARSUS.

GÜZE HAN (146). ANC. EPIPHANEIA.

W. of village of Erzin, just beyond station on Toprakkale-Iskenderun railway, and c. 11 km. S. of Toprakkale, on edge of low foothills, running round head of Gulf of Iskenderun.

Large site, with castle, and settlement surrounding it. The castle walls, being easily accessible, are rapidly disappearing, owing to stone robbing. Extensive settlement round castle has well built stone walls. Columns, bricks and tiles scattered over wide area. Most noticeable feature remains of large aqueduct to carry water from hills.

Site identified as Epiphaneia by Major Bennet,^(a) and Kiepert assigns it roughly to same position. Original name was Oeniandos, but it was renamed by Antiochus Epiphanes of Syria.^(b) It was one of the sites where Pompey settled the Cilician pirates.^(c) Coinage ranges from Hadrian to Trebonianus Gallus, and its era begins between 67 and 65 B.C. No Hellenistic material was observed, but it must have been overlaid by later deposits.

Roman, Late Roman, Byzantine, and Islamic.

^(a) Major Bennet, quoted by Ramsay, *Historical Geography of Asia Minor*, p. 38 *et seq.*

^(b) Pliny, *Nat. Hist.* V, 93.

^(c) Plutarch, *Pompey*, p. 28.

^(d) G. F. Hill, *Cat. of Greek Coins of Lycaonia, Isthria and Cilicia*, p. CXXVI.

HACI BOZAN (20). Or HACI BUGDAN. "Mound of the Moldavian Pilgrim."

1 km. S. of main Tarsus-Adana road, and c. 10 km. E. of Tarsus, near second village S. of road from Tarsus.

Small mound, c. 5 m. high, with flattened top, partly planted with cotton. As the site had no name, it is here called after the nearest village.

Chalcolithic, E.B.A., Roman.

HACI HASSAN I (120). "Mound of the Pilgrim Hassan."

W. of Adana-Karataş road. c. 18 km. N.W. of Karataş, in village not marked on any map. Near Yassiuran, which is set on edge of swamp, bordering Akyatan.

Settlement site. One sherd of an Ionian bowl, and some Iron Age Black-on-red. This site was inhabited during first millennium.

Iron Age, Hellenistic—Byzantine.

HACI HASSAN II (120A).

W. of Hacı Hassan I, near modern brick works, c. 1 km. S.E. of village of Hacı Hassan, between Cirik and Melitmez.

Hellenistic settlement site.

HACILAR (68). "Pilgrim's Mound."

1 km. S. of Ceyhan, in entrance to valley leading to Kürtkulak.

Large mound, originally flat-topped, when visited in 1936, but much reduced since by ploughing. It now has a gentle slope and rounded top, with distinct terrace to N. In previous visit, no sherds earlier than 1st Cent. were observed, but in present survey the material was found to cover a much wider range of periods. The terrace was littered with fragments of Coba Bowl, which occurs with 'Ubaid at Mersin and elsewhere, and there was also one sherd of 'Ubaid. Fan scraper, characteristic of E.B.A. Canaanite industry in Palestine and elsewhere, also recovered from surface.

Chalcolithic, Iron Age, Roman (from 1936 collection Terra Sigillata) Byzantine (sgrafito).

HAMZALI BURAN ÇİFTLİK (95). "Hamzali Buran's Farm."

S.E. of Kürtkulak-Kizilorsüyük track, c. 18 km. S.E. of Ceyhan, S. of the Misirdağ, in valley running down to sea.

Small mound, c. 6 m. high, now covered by a vineyard, and planted with olive trees. On one side of mound, no material later than L.B.A. was found. On the other, earlier material was overlaid by a Hellenistic settlement.

E.B.A., Hittite, Hellenistic.

HESIGIN TEPE (64).

At N. entrance of pass across the Misirdağ, from Ceyhan to Kürtkulak, c. 2 km. N. Kürtkulak and commanding the route to and from sea.

Medium sized conical mound, c. 15 m. high, with flat top, and steep sides. Imported sherds found on surface, including Mycenaean and Greek Geometric.

E.B.A., Hittite, Mycenaean, Iron Age, Attic, Persian, Roman.

HÖYÜK (140). "The Mound."

c. 15 km. S.W. of Adana, 4 km. W. of R. Seyhan, and S.E. of Yolecan. In middle of swamp, with no neighbouring village, but new farm building at base of site.

High conical mound, with terrace encircling it, built of sandy material. Large hole in N.E. side, and lower slopes of terrace under plough. Majority of wares resembled those of Tarsus E.B.A.

E.B.A., Hittite.

HIRİSTİYAN KÖY. "Christian village."

N. of Mersin, on road, between Hristiyan Köy and Çavuşlu, c. 2 km. from nearest village.

Settlement site. Ground covered with sherds and tiles.

Roman.

HÖYÜK KÖY (145). "The village of the mound."

In foothills of the Amanus, c. 5 km. S.E. of Arsuz and above village of Höyük Köy, commanding foot track over mountains to Antakya.

Small mound, c. 10 m. high, built on foundation of natural rock, with plenty of water from numerous springs. Whole area covered loose boulders. No arable land. Settlement mainly Roman.

Hellenistic, Roman.

HÖYÜKOĞLU KÖY I (93). "The village of the son of the mound."

Beside modern village of Höyükoğlu Köy, c. 20 km. S. of Ceyhan, and c. 12 km. N. of Ayas, beside main track, and near village of Alakesi, in wide shallow valley, planted with cotton and watered by small stream. Between Misisdağ and coastal range.

Large low mound.

Roman.

HÖYÜKOĞLU KÖY II (93A).

On the plain, c. $\frac{1}{2}$ km. S.W. of H.-K.I., near cross roads.

Roman farm site, with scatter of tiles and building material.

Late Roman.

ILMIYIR (67). Or **MERCIME ?** Mercimek = "Lentil".

S. of Misis-Kozan track, where road crosses a stream.

Site was visited in 1936, and pottery was collected, and listed, and deposited in Adana Museum, from which series is now missing. In 1951 we were unable to locate site with certainty. It was small mound, with houses built right up slope, and may be similar site in village of Mercime, just left of road, where there is a mound with houses and trees on it, and marble column lying by road. Last occupation of this site was probably Roman.

IMAM OĞLU (66). "Mound of the son of the Faith."

Beside main Adana-Kozan road, c. 30 km. N.E. of Adana, at a point where road crosses small tributary of Ceyhan.

Small mound, c. 7 m. high, with rounded top. Mound is partly cut through by stream. Site was visited in 1936, but not revisited in 1951. Part of material collected in 1936 and deposited in Adana Museum is still available for examination, but some of wares listed appear to be missing.

E.B.A., Iron Age, Hellenistic (now missing), Byzantine.

INCIRLIK (8). "Mound of figs."

S. Adana-Misis road, c. 9 km. E. of Adana, at point where there is petrol station.

Medium sized mound, c. 7 m. high, partly denuded, with near-by well. Site examined in 1936, when material mainly dating to 1st millennium was identified.^(a) Prof. Arik also visited site.^(b) Material found in present survey reveals considerable 2nd millennium occupation, as well.

Chalcolithic, L.B.A., Iron Age, Hellenistic.

^(a) *LAAA.*, XXIV, p. 55.

^(b) *Belleten* VIII, p. 364.

ISA HACILI (106). "The Pilgrim Isa (Jesus)."

S. of Isa Hacılı village, on edge of marsh near Akyatan, c. 45 km. S. of Adana, and c. 6 km. W. of Adana-Karataş road.

Roman settlement site. Building debris scattered over wide area.

ISILI HÜYÜK (46). Is = "soot", therefore "The black mound."

c. 15 km. S.W. of Ceyhan and c. 12 km. S.E. of Misis. E. of Kürtköy-isili track, at foot of the Cebelinur.

Lofty mound, c. 40–50 m. high, mainly formed by natural outcrop, with rocks jutting out all over. Scatter of Roman sherds on slopes, and Roman tiles in fields below.

ISLAMKADI ÇİFTLİK (60). "Farm of the Kadi of Islam."

On Kürtköy-Kiriköprü track, c. 5 km. S. of Ceyhan.

Very low mound, c. 1½ m. high, extending for c. 30 m. on both sides of track, and much ploughed out. Finds included pottery stamp seal.

Hittite, Mycenaean III c, Iron Age (painted wares), Hellenistic-Byzantine.

ISLAMOĞLU (55). "Mound of the son of Islam."

N. of Ceyhan-Osmaniye railway, c. 20 km. N.E. of Ceyhan, in wide bend formed by R. Ceyhan, and c. 1 km. from village of Islamoğlu.

Low mound, c. 5 m. high, but c. 100 × 200 m. in extent. Roof tiles, building debris, and column bases scattered over wide area, extending to neighbouring rise, c. 400 m. to E., which either formed part of same settlement, or marked another.

Hellenistic-Roman.

ISMAIL AĞAC (36). "Ismail's tree."

At modern village of Ismail Ağac, on Ceyhan-Kadirli road, c. 10 km. N.E. of Ceyhan, where road crosses old bed of R. Ceyhan.

Settlement site, under modern village. Basalt foundation visible at sides of road, and cut basalt blocks built into modern houses.

Roman or Medieval.

KABARSA (71).

S. of Adana-Tarsus road, c. 35 km. S.W. of Adana.

Mound, c. 10–12 m. high. Soundings were made here by American Expedition to Tarsus.

Possibly site of Kabissos, a Cappadocian village between Tarsus and Caesaraea.

E.B.A.-Roman.

KABUKLU UŞAĞI (38). “Kabuk’s servants’ mound.”

Outside village of Kabuklu Uşağı on Horiuşağı-Osmaniye track, c. 10 km. N. of Toprakkale.

Roman settlement site. Basalt blocks and remains of an earlier settlement outside modern village.

Roman.

KADIRLI. Anc. FLAVIOPOLIS. Kader = “Fate” or “Destiny”.

In Anti-Taurus, at N.E. edge of Plain, on the Savron Dere.

Town site, corresponding to modern town.

Bent (*J.H.S.* XI, p. 233) identified town, then known as Kars Bazar, as Flaviopolis, and it was thought to be either this, or Flavias by Bossert (*Karatepe*, Second Report, p. 17). It was a late foundation, c. 74 A.D., and for a time divided N. plain with Anazarbos.

KALKAN. “Shield.”

c. 30 km. N.W. of Kadirli.

Site with rock carvings, representing mountain goats, deer and other animals. Site discovered by Dr. Alkim (*Belleten* XIII, p. 374, and XIV, pp. 554-5).

KARAAĞAÇ (4). “Mound of the Elm Tree.”

E. of Iskenderun-Arsuz road, c. 7 km. S.W. of Iskenderun.

Small mound, c. 6-7 m. high, and c. 50 × 100 m. in extent, with wide terrace on Amanus side. Contour plan of site, and map showing its position given by Prof. Arik (*Belleten* VIII, Pl. LXIV, p. 383). Earliest material comes from highest point of mound, which probably represents citadel, and lies nearest to modern road. The extension to N. seems to be mainly Roman. According to Ruhi Bay, Chalcolithic material has been found here, but none was observed.

Suggested as site for Myriandos, but it is too far from coast, and there are no traces of harbour.

Hittite, Hellenistic, Roman.

KARADUVAR I (79). “Black Walls.”

In village of Karaduvar, S. of Mersin-Tarsus road, and c. 4 km. E. of Mersin, beside sea, on right of track to Kazanlı.

Low mound, now covered by cemetery. Site was visited in 1936, and was not revisited during present survey.

Hellenistic-Late Roman.

KARADUVAR II (80).

N. of modern village (see above).

Small mound, with modern house on it. Site, which was visited in 1936, was not re-examined.

Hellenistic-Roman.

KARA HÜYÜK (147). “Black Mound.”

c. 15 km. S. of Toprakkale, and c. 7 km. S.E. of Erzin station, on Toprakkale-Iskenderun railway. No good track to site.

Medium sized mound, c. 15 m. high, flat topped. At top, traces of walls and basalt blocks. Wall footings and fragments of Hittite pottery halfway down slope. Modern house and trees on mound, with well beneath another group of trees.

E.B.A., Hittite, Iron Age.

KARATAŞ (97). "Black Stone."

On coast, c. 35 km. S. of Adana.

Roman settlement site, extending some distance inland on both sides of Adana road, as far as village of Kuç Karataş, and along coast in both directions. On hill above Kuç Karataş are remains of cemetery. Karataş is port for Megarsos (Dört Direkli) 5 km. S.E., where harbour facilities are poor. At Karataş a reef has been extended by harbour works to form basin.^(a) Site poorly supplied with water. Only two brackish wells on beach, and one spring of good water, c. 300 m. W. of village, also on beach. Surface of hill above Kuç Karataş is now being removed to embank road to Dalyan, so that whole track, which is raised on a dyke for part of distance, is littered with Roman pottery and tiles.

Hellenistic-Roman.

^(a) Beaufort, *Karamania*, p. 282, points out that it was difficult to land here because of the surf, and the fact that the whole beach is exposed to S.S.W. winds.

KARATEPE. "Black Hill."

c. 22 km. N. of Osmaniye, and c. 12 km. S.E. of Kadirli, on W. of R. Ceyhan.

Settlement excavated by Istanbul University Expedition, under Prof. Bossert and Dr. Alkım, who found buildings, friezes and inscriptions (*Karatepe Reports*, 1947-8).

Iron Age-Roman.

KARPUSI HÜYÜĞÜ (26). "Mound of the Water Melon."

S. of Ceyhan-Toprakkale road, c. 26 km. E. of Ceyhan.

Low mound, c. 5 m. high, with no village or water in vicinity. Finds included Rhodian jar handle, stamped with rose but no name.

Iron Age-Roman.

KAZANLI (78). "Mound of the Cauldron."

On plain, c. 7 km. E. of Mersin, near sea shore, and c. $\frac{1}{2}$ km. from village.

Medium sized mound, c. 15 m. high, and c. 50 m. across, with flat top. Trial excavation made here by Neilsen Expedition in 1937.^(a) Miss Goldman reports picking up Mycenaean sherd on site.^(b)

It has been suggested that Kazanli was Anchiale described by Arrian ^(c) or Ingira. But this seems unlikely because of the paucity of Iron Age remains and the absence of later material.

E.B.A.-Iron Age.

^(a) *LAAA*. XXV, 1-2, pp. 12-20.

^(b) *AJA*. LIV, p. 16.

^(c) Arrian, *Anabasis*, II, 4, 10-5.

KELTEPE (113). "Bald Hill."

E. of R. Ceyhan, between Furlar and Domuz Tepe, c. 22 km. N.E. of Karataş.

Small mound in village, built as tumulus and partly cut into by pits, clean fill, except for some pottery fragments. Sherds in mound and pits included Iron Age, Attic, Roman and Islamic. Second tumulus lay on ridge above village. No sherds found. Both mounds visible from across river.

Probably tombs of Mopsus and Amphilocheus referred to by Strabo, (XIV, 5, 16) as near Pyramus.

KESİK (103). "Broken."

E. of Adana-Karataş road, and W. of R. Ceyhan, c. 34 km. S. of Adana.
Low Mound.
Roman.

KINET HÜYÜK (6). Anc. NICOPOLIS (?). Also KARA HÜYÜK and (earlier) TEL ARAKLI.

Near coast, c. 7 km. N.W. of Dört Yol.

Square, flat topped mound, c. 20 m. high and c. 60–70 m. across at top. Mound so overgrown as to make it difficult to find any sherds on surface. Wheatcrop on top. Cutting on S. side showed that 3 m. below surface occupation was still Hellenistic. Although only one early sherd was recovered, Kinet was undoubtedly an important site, and the most impressive mound in the region, bordering on Gulf of Iskenderun. Earlier material presumably overlaid by thick Hellenistic and Roman occupation.

Possibly Nicopolis, on the Gulf of Issus.^(a)

M.B.A., Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine.

^(a) Strabo, XIV.5.19.

KIRI KÖPRÜ (48). "The broken bridge."

West of Kürtkulak-Ceyhan road, and c. 6 km. S. Ceyhan N.E. of Yeniköy.
Low mound.
Roman.

KIRTKÖY (45). Probably Kürtköy = "Wolf village."

S. of Ceyhan-Misis road, c. 7 km. N.E. of Misis.

Roman settlement site, extending from village of Kirtköy along road towards Isili. Numerous springs from mountains. Surrounded by gardens.

Roman.

KIZIL (84). "Red."

W. of Ceyhan-Kadirli road, c. 15 km. S.W. of Kadirli, among marshes beside disused track, in very desolate and little cultivated region.

Low mound, c. 6 m. high, and c. 15 m. across, with modern house on top.
E.B.A., Hittite, Roman.

KIZILTAHTA (111). "The Red Plank."

On bluff W. of and overlooking R. Ceyhan, c. 25 km. S.W. of Misis, beside a ferry.

Large settlement site between modern village and river. Part of Roman bridge still stands in mid stream, now used as flour mill. Traces of buildings, underground passages, tombs, and glazed tiles. Main occupation Roman—Byzantine, but 1 Hittite sherd was found, and no Hellenistic material. A stone, used as a trough in modern village came from Terkosan cemetery to N. of site, and is described by Bossert (*JKF.*, 1, pp. 292–3) as being inscribed with the name of Mallos.

North Syrian, Roman–Byzantine (no Hellenistic).

KIZLORSÜYÜ I (94). "Red Water."

E. of Ceyhan-Ayas track, c. 18 km. S. of Ceyhan, near modern village of Kızlorsüyü, on stream through valley to sea, N.E. of Ayas.

Settlement site, with pottery and tiles on hill by roadside.

Roman.

KIZLORSÜYÜ II (94A).

Near Kızlorsüyü I across Kızılsu stream, beside fork of Ayas-Kürtkulak road, on S.E. side of valley.
Large settlement site covering several acres.
Roman.

KOÇA KÖY (96).

Beside stream, S. of Hamzaliburan, and S.E. of Kürtkulak-Ayas track.
Settlement site.
Hellenistic.

KOKAROT (110). Kokur = "Fetid", Ot = "Grass", i.e. "The Swamp".

On N. shore of Kokarot Lagoon, c. 6 km. S.E. Bebeli, surrounded by marsh.

Settlement site, consisting of a small rise on shore of lagoon, and several small mounds. Remains of buildings, tiles, limestone blocks, stretch several hundred m. along shore. All remains much worn and surface of many sherds eroded.

KÖTÜKÖY ÇİFTLİK (124). "The bad village."

E. of main Karataş-Adana road, c. 32 km. N. of Karatas, on cross road to Pekmezli.

Small mound, only c. 3 m. high.
Late Roman-Byzantine.

KOZAN. (SIS) anc. AUGUSTUS(?).

In fold of hills, c. 65 km. N.E. of Adana, in narrow valley, c. 280 m. above sea level, overlooked by Armenian Castle. No navigable stream near.

Town site. Although Phoenician objects were bought at Sis by Chantre ^(a) it is likely that they were brought there, for no remains earlier than Armenian were found by Bent, Michael Gough or ourselves. In XIth Cent. Sis was capital of Armenian kingdom founded by Rubenid Dynasty. It was a Royal Mint for them and for the Lusignans. Under Ottoman Empire site of an Armenian castle, and seat of a bishop. It takes its present name from Kozan Oğlan, who, in 1898, removed the Armenians from the area. Roman settlement of Sis lies more than 1 km. distant on main Kozan-Kadirli road. Here, on hill to W. of road, there is a series of mounds, at least two ruined churches, and partly demolished walls, constructed with layers of stone blocks, 2 m. long. On this site there is no pre-Roman occupation. Site extends over 200 sq. m. on either side of road.

In absence of earlier remains, it may be supposed that the name Sizu ^(b) may have been transferred from one of the abandoned hüyükler in the plain, if the new settlement had developed as a summer residence for the inhabitants, like the modern yailas. Large earlier site outside Kozan may be Augustus, as suggested by Leake, which was refounded in A.D. 19-20, as shown by coins.

Late Roman (outside town), Armenian (Kozan only).

^(a) The so-called Egyptian objects bought by Chantre at Sis (Kozan) are probably Phoenician, and may have come from one of the neighbouring sites. E. Chantre *Mission en Cappadoce*, 1898, figs. 156, 157, 174 and 175.

^(b) It is mentioned as Sizi in the Kültepe texts, Esser and Lewy, *MVAG XXXIII*, p. 264a; and in the Idri-mi inscription, S. Smith, *The Statue of Idri-mi*, p. 19, l. 61.

KÜÇÜK MANKIT (56). "Small market."

E. of Ceyhan-Kozan track, c. 6 km. N. of Ceyhan, separated by a swamp from modern village of Kuç Mankit, to the E., and with no near village.

Small double mound, c. 15 m. high and c. 45-50 m. across.

L.B.A., Roman.

KÜÇÜK ÇİFTLİK (33). "Small Farm."

S. of R. Ceyhan, and of Ceyhan-Kadirli road, and N. of Ceyhan-Toprak-kale railway, c. 12 km. N.E. of Ceyhan, between Karhana Köprü and Tepesidelik, S. of the Mercin Su.

Small mound, c. 12 m. high, cut into by ditch, and partly built over with houses. Stream locally known as Kaplambar from the number of tortoises. Iron Age main occupation, imported sherds. E. Greek Ionian bowl.

Hittite, Iron Age, Roman.

KUMRULU (137). "Turtle Dove."

S. of R. Ceyhan c. 23 km. S.W. of Adana, in village of Kumrulu.

Roman settlement site, partly cut away by raised dyke wall. Site could not be properly examined, as we were under detention at time.

Roman.

KÜRKÇÜLER (9). "The Furrier's Mound."

S. of Adana-Misis road, c. 17 km. E. of Adana, and c. 150 m. from road.

Mound, c. 7-8 m. high, with flat top and steep sides. Examined by Neilsen Expedition, in 1936, and dated Late Hittite (*LAAA*. XXIV, 1-2, p. 55). Also listed by Prof. Arik as a large mound (*Belleten* VII, p. 364). Examination of material and further investigation of mound enabled dating to be revised.

E.B.A.-Byzantine, no Hittite.

KÜRT OSMAN ÇİFTLİK (61). "The farm of Osman the Kurd."

c. 5 km. S.E. of Ceyhan, beside Ceyhan-Kürtkulak road.

Small mound, c. only 4 m. high. Cut limestone blocks 1×0.5 m. strewn on both sides of road, with tiles and pottery.

Iron Age-Hellenistic.

MAHMUT ÇUVAS (51). "The mound of the Çuvas Mahmut."

On E. side of Adana-Kozan road, up side of ridge due W. of village of Mahmut Çuvas, c. 10 km. S. of Kozan.

Roman settlement site, of considerable size. Broken columns and building stone on ridge among several modern huts.

Roman.

MAHMUT EFENDİ (31).

W. of Ceyhan-Kadirli road, at cross roads between Cebra Köy and Poscu Hüyük, c. 18 km. N.E. of Ceyhan, and c. 2 km. S. of village of Mahmut Efendi.

Roman settlement site. Tiles, stones and pottery scattered over about 2 acres.

Hellenistic-Roman.

MELIKI (21). “King’s village.”

S. of Tarsus-Adana road, c. 12 km. E. of Tarsus, in modern village.
Roman settlement site under village. Building debris, stones, tiles.
Roman.

MERCIN (12). Also **BOZ HÜYÜK.**

N. of Ceyhan-Kadirli road, c. 3 km. N. of Ceyhan.

Large mound, c. 20 m. high and c. 160 m. across, with flat top. No visible water. Tracks approach mound from both sides, and wide track has been dug out up to top, and a fill of gravel placed there since site was examined by Neilsen expedition in 1936 (*LAAA*. XXV, 1-2, p. 55). This enabled more detailed examination, many sherds being exposed in sections, and dating has consequently been revised. Site also called Boz Hüyük but name by which it was called in 1936 has been retained to avoid confusion with No. 25.

Hittite-Roman.

MERSIN, YÜMÜKTEPE. “Closed,” or “Soft”.

c. 1½ km. N.W. of Mersin, on Soğuksu.

Mound, partly eroded by river, excavated by Neilsen Expedition 1936-9 and 1947-8, under Prof. Garstang.^(a) Long prehistoric sequence. Tell Halaf fortress and Hittite stronghold. Site also called Souk Su Hüyük.

Neolithic-Islamic.

^(a) *LAAA*. XXIV, 1-2, 62-4; XXV, 3-4, pp. 71-109; XXVI, 1-2, pp. 38-72; XXVI, 3-4, pp. 89-158. Also, J. Garstang, *Prehistoric Mersin*, O.U.P., 1953.

MIHMANDER HÜYÜĞÜ (123). “The Host’s mound.”

At 19th km. post from Karataş, on E. side of Karataş-Adana road.
Low lying mound, under cultivation, with survey post at top.
Roman-Byzantine.

MINARELI HÜYÜK (41). Or **TILWA HÜYÜK** “Minaret Mound”.

W. of Huriuşağı-Toprakkale track, S. of R. Ceyhan and c. 7 km. N. of Toprakkale, on basalt outcrop. Three hills to W. are volcanic, and area round is all basalt. On road N.E. to Bahçe.

Conical hill; c. 40 m. high. Part of large settlement site. Basalt foundations extend under road and on both sides. At N.E. corner of mound are ruined basalt buildings, now robbed to build modern farm at foot. One of the most impressive hüyükler in E. plain.

Chalcolithic-Islamic.

MISIS (11). anc. **MOPSUESTIA**, Byz. **MALMISTRA**, **PAHRI (?)**.

On natural limestone ridge, overlooking crossing of R. Ceyhan and routes to Beilan and Bahçe.

Large mound and remains of Byzantine and Roman town on fringe of modern village, along both sides of river, but particularly on W. bank. Fallen columns and stone blocks everywhere. Town walls and buildings now being extensively robbed for stone, and systematic illicit excavation is removing entire walls to a depth of 4-5 m. Exposed section reveals considerable burnt layer at level overlying Roman wall.

Site known as Seleucia-on-the-Pyramus under Seleucids, and was a Seleucid foundation on earlier city. Free city with Roman bridge, repaired by Justinian, and still in use. Traditionally founded by Mopsus, brother of Amphilochoi. In fact, foundation must greatly ante-date the DNNYM, as

section in early hüyük showed top 6 m. to be Hellenistic and Roman ^(a). Below was thick layer containing Iron Age pottery, resting on rock at this point. Black-on-red pottery present in large quantities, but in shapes dissimilar to those from Cyprus. Lower down mound was thick Hittite layer ^(b) with burnished ware and other later B.A. types. M.B.A. painted sherds of Kültepe II–III common, but no particular layer could be assigned to them or to Chalcolithic wares of Mersin and Tarsus type. Site was evidently one of the most important on plain, and was occupied from earliest period. Is it possible to identify site as Zizi, or Sizu, rather than Kozan (Sis) as it lies on river, and is both port and river crossing on main route between Cilician Gates and Bahçe and Beilan?

Chalcolithic–Byzantine.

^(a) Forrer, *MDOG.* 65, 33.

^(b) Bossert, *JfKF.* I. Heft 3, pp. 293–4.

MOLLA AHMET (28). “The Mulla Ahmet”

Between Ceyhan-Kadirli road and the Mercin Su, c. 6 km. N.E. of Ceyhan.

Low mound, c. 5 m. high, with scatter of dressed limestone blocks. Both basalt and obsidian on surface. Under cultivation. Earliest material Tel Halaf sherds and obsidian blades.

Chalcolithic–L.B.A., Iron Age, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine.

MURSEL (136). “The envoy.” (?)

At crossing, on W. bank of R. Seyhan, c. 28 km. S.E. of Tarsus.

Mound, c. 6 m. high, very much robbed, stones being removed to Mursel village and Dervişli. Remains of rectangular building on top of mound. Surface remains all of late periods, but possibly an earlier occupation beneath.

Hellenistic–Roman, Byzantine.

MUSTAFA ALININ HÜYÜĞÜ.

On Kozan-Kadirli track, via Köseli, near Karaomerli.

Mound, visited by Dr. Halet Çambel (*Karatepe* İlk Rapor, p. 9). No painted wares.

E.B.A., Late Hittite, Hellenistic, Roman.

NACARLI. “Mound of the Carpenter.”

c. 7 km. N. of Tarsus.

Mound, with small stream crossed by bridge, at foot. Trial excavations by American Expedition to Tarsus. Site not visited during survey.

Chalcolithic, Roman.

NARLIURAN (89). Nar = “fire”, li = “with”.

On both sides of Kürtkulak-Ayas track, c. 9 km. S.W. of Kürtkulak below footpath over mountains past Nacarli to Ceyhan.

Large Roman settlement site. Roman tiles, columns, column bases, part of an arch and building debris scattered for several hundred metres. Small hill, to N. above modern farm, yielded some earlier Iron Age material.

Roman–Byzantine.

NERĞİS (104).

c. 15 km. N.E. of Karataş, and N. of Karataş-Kesik track, about 1 km. S. of modern village, sometimes marked Zekis in maps, but locally known as Nerğis.

Low mound, c. 5 m. high, but extending over considerable area and probably ploughed down. Occupation largely pre-Roman. Material included some Carchemish "Champagne cup" bases.

E.B.A., Hittite, Roman, Islamic.

ORTA TEPE (148). "Middle Hill."

c. 1 km. E. of village of Karalarbucağı, W. of R. Seyhan, between it and Velican, and c. 10–12 km. N. of Adana.

Settlement site on rocky outcrop, with pottery, tiles and stones scattered over fields for area of over 100 m. On outcrop, which is roughly oval, are a number of rectangular rock-cut tombs. A number of stone pounders and saddle querns were also found.

Roman–Late Roman.

PAŞA HÜYÜĞÜ I (138). "The pasha's Mound."

W. of R. Seyhan, c. 18 km. S.W. of Adana, approached by track across marshes from Yolaçan. No adjacent farm or village.

Two low mounds, c. 3 m. high, stream running round foot.

M.B.A.–Hittite, Iron Age, Hellenistic–Islamic.

PAŞA HÜYÜĞÜ II (139).

1 km. S.E. of Paşa Hüyük I, on track to Hüyük. Surrounded by marsh, with no adjacent village or farm.

Mound, slightly larger than P.H. I, c. 7–8 m. high, conical in centre, with surrounding terrace, extending c. 150 × 100 m. Earlier material from central mound.

Mound : M.B.A.–Hellenistic.

Terrace : Roman, Byzantine.

PASCU HÜYÜĞÜ (35). "The mound of dirt (rust)."

E. of Ceyhan-Kadirli road, c. 20 km. N.E. of Ceyhan, immediately S. of crossing of old bed of R. Ceyhan, now mainly dry. Whole area in bend of river is, however, very marshy.

Medium sized mound, c. 10 m. high, and c. 17 m. across top. Finds included much flint, one example being arrow-head, obsidian blades, and painted torch holder.

Chalcolithic, E.B.A., L.B.A., Hellenistic–Roman, Islamic.

PAYAS (5). anc. BAIAE.

19 km. N. of Iskenderun, on shore of Gulf, surrounded by gardens. Site of modern village. Surrounding country very swampy.

Harbour site. In olive groves on Iskenderun side of village are numerous fallen columns and dressed stones, and remains of large square building with cement foundations. A fine han and castle built by Suliman I for use in trade with Egypt still stands. Near water, large square keep, still standing with first floor intact, built of conglomerate. Also remains of harbour breakwater running down to sea and extensive harbour works now fallen into decay. During 18th cent. Payas fell into hands of Turkoman chief, who levied black-mail on all passing caravans. He died in 1808, and his son Dada Bey was finally attacked by the Porte, and Payas was reduced to ruins. No signs of pre-Hellenistic occupation.

Hellenistic–early 19th cent.

PEKMEZLI HÜYÜĞÜ I (125). "Mound of boiled grape juice."

c. 17 km. S.E. of Adana, near track N. of Pekmezli village, and visible in distance of Karataş-Adana road. Reached by track from Mihmander.

Small mound, almost ploughed away, and now only a gentle rise in ground. Probably village site.

Hellenistic-Roman.

PEKMEZLI HÜYÜĞÜ II (49).

On Ceyhan-Kozan track, c. 10 km. N.E. of Ceyhan, and opposite village of Pekmezli, sometimes called Uç Hüyük.

Mound, partly cut by road. Column base, $1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ m.; well, built of cut limestone from ruins of Roman settlement.

Chalcolithic, Late Hittite, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine.

SAKARTAŞ. "Unlucky Stone."

On hill, 2 km. S. of Karatepe.

Site with ruins contemporary with Karatepe, visited by Istanbul University Expedition.^(a)

^(a) *Belleten* XII, p. 255.

SARASEKI (149). "Yellow Rock."

On Iskenderun-Payas road, c. 9-10 km. N. of Iskenderun.

Castle overlooks road. On Iskenderun side of this, overlooking railway, remains of ruined tower, built of well dressed stones and standing to height of 6.5 m. From here road descends to sea level and crosses small stream, the Derebane Dere, before reaching station of Saraseki. Beyond are remains of wall, constructed not of dressed stone but of boulders set in cement, which extends from hillside to sea. Road then crosses marsh on raised causeway and c. 1 km. from first wall are traces of a second and a tower built on shore. Tower, most of which is ruined, is built of alternating courses of brick and basalt blocks, set in cement. Whole area around strewn with roof tiles and Late Roman pottery.

Late Roman.

SELIMAN HÜYÜĞÜ (29). "Mound of Seliman, or Suleyman."

N. of Ceyhan-Toprakkale railway, c. 15 km. E.N.E. of Ceyhan, and S. of Tepesidelik.

Roman settlement site, with many small mounds, marking position of important buildings. Extensive ruins and cut stones. Pedestal bases, tiles and pottery extend over several acres. All under plough.

Late Roman-Byzantine.

SEYITHIDIRMERKADI (16). Seyyid or Seyit = "Lord", Merkat = "grave", i.e. "The grave of Sayyid Hider".

Seaward side of Arsuz-Iskenderun road, c. 3½ km. N. of Arsuz.

Natural bluff, c. 15 m. high, entirely covered with tiles and building debris. Modern settlement of a few houses lies in valley below. Only one brown burnished sherd that might be pre-Hellenistic.

Hellenistic-Byzantine.

ŞAMŞIN HÜYÜĞÜ (82). "Mound of the Sun."

C. 4 km. E. of Ceyhan-Kadirli road, on Endel-Eşkiler track, at foot of Anti-Taurus, near the Akyol, c. 15 km. S. of Kadirli.

Long low mound, c. 7 m. high and c. 50–70 m. long. Well on S., but no village or road near. Flint and obsidian on surface.

Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Hittite.

SIHIRCI HÜYÜĞÜ (37). "The mound of the Magicians."

E. of Ceyhan-Kadirli road, and c. 25 km. S.W. of Kadirli. The plain, S. of bend of R. Ceyhan is here very swampy.

Small mound, c. 5 m. high, completely surrounded by irrigation ditches, and overgrown with rank vegetation. Some basalt walls, roof tiles and Roman pottery.

Roman-Byzantine.

SIS (52). See KOZAN and TARMIL.

SIRKELI (65). Sirke = "insects".

On Ceyhan-Misis road, c. 5 km. W. of Ceyhan, controlling road between Feke, Bahçe and Cilician Gates, at narrowest point between the Cebelinnur and the R. Ceyhan. Ford below site. Position already described by Prof. Garstang. (*LAAA*. XXIV, p. 64.)

Large and important mound, on which trial excavation was made by Prof. Garstang in 1936 (*LAAA*. XXVI, pp. 20). Site of importance in Hittite and post Hittite periods, as shown both by excavation and by Imperial Hittite inscription to Muwatališ on rock face overlooking river. During the weeks our 1951 expedition camped on site, information was collected as to earlier periods. Smaller mound, cut by railway, was examined and found to be entirely Iron Age, with painted Geometric sherds, and signs of Iron Age occupation were found up hill to right, overlooking site. Series of later pits and graves along road towards Misis. A number of imported Greek wares identified, including Geometric, Cycladic and local Mycenaean. 2nd millennium painted wares, allied to Kültepe found in large quantities and occupation as early as Chalcolithic identified.

Chalcolithic-Roman.

SOLI POMPEIOPOLIS.

c. 11 km. S.W. of Mersin on coast.

Low mound, c. 7 m. high, and c. 30 m. across, with modern house at one corner, and several trees. Remains of aqueduct from Tarsus, long lines of Corinthian columns grouped in threes, masses of ruined masonry, and Roman brick. Mole, and remains of harbour breakwater, with ramp leading to it. No near-by village. According to tradition, site was founded by Achaeans and Rhodians from Lindos.^(a) Captured and refounded by Alexander. It fell into decay and was again refounded by Pompey, who gave it his name.^(b) Site, which was visited in 1936, lies slightly beyond the plain, and was not revisited in 1951. Earlier occupation material probably exists on site ^(c) as Early Dynastic axe was found here, as well as the Soli weapon hoard.^(d)

Iron Age, Greek, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine.

^(a) Strabo VI, 338.

^(b) *ibid.*, VI, 315.

^(c) Maxwell-Hyslop, *Iraq*, XI, p. 118.

^(d) Bittel, *ZA*. XLVI, pp. 183–205.

SOYALI HÜYÜĞÜ (63).

On E. side of valley of Kızıl Su, which runs from Kürtkulak to sea, on rocky outcrop commanding valley and near side of entrance to pass over Misis Dağ.

Large conical mound, over 30 m. high, very steep on N. and N.W., but more gently sloped to S., where there is a terrace partly of natural rock. Much basalt dry stone walling visible on surface. Main occupation appears to be Hittite. Roads on both sides of mound.

M.B.A., Hittite, Mycenaean IIIC, Iron Age, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine.

SULTAN TEPE (7). "Hill of the Sultan."

c. 24 km. E. of Ceyhan, S. of Ceyhan-Toprakkale road, below N. slope of Misis Dağ. To reach site a small stream has to be crossed.

Conical mound, c. 12 m. high, partly natural, with terrace at one side. Foundations of large building, possibly a fort, on top, as well as modern farm. Dykes cut all round site.

Late Chalcolithic-Roman, no E.B.A.

TAHTA HÜYÜK (42). "The wood mound."

c. 1 km. S. of Misis-Ceyhan railway, and c. 4 km. S.W. of Ceyhan on track to Tahta Köprü.

Low mound, much ploughed out, now only c. 1-2 m. high, and c. 100 m. long, triangular in shape. Some cut stones on surface. Cut through by drainage ditch.

Iron Age, Hellenistic, Roman.

TARMIL HÜYÜK (50).

On main Adana-Kozan road, c. 84 km. N.W. of Adana, situated on small plain of Kuculoğlu Dere, running into marsh. 12½ km. S.W. of Kozan, and most northerly site to command pass to Feke.

Large mound, c. 25-30 m. high, and c. 70 × 90 m. in extent. Practically no late occupation at all on site, except several Byzantine sherds. No Roman material. Main occupation appears to be Hittite, with continuous extension back to Neolithic, including Al 'Ubaid.

When visited in 1936 it was called Tilan ^(a) or Termel, or Tirmir, but Tilan is a large mound S.E. of site. Von der Osten describes site as Topraklar Hüyük from village lying further S. ^(b) Since names were anciently transferred from one site to another, Tarmil would seem to be probably ancient site of Sizu, name being transferred to new town, when older one was abandoned.

Neolithic-Hittite, Byzantine.

^(a) *LAAA*, XXIV, 1-2, p. 55.

^(b) *OIC.*, No. 8, Map IV.

TARSUS. Also GÖZLÜ KULE. anc. TARZI, TARSA.

Centre of modern town of Tarsus.

Large mound, 25 m. high and 300 m. long, excavated from 1934 by the American Expedition to Tarsus, led by Miss Hetty Goldman. For description of site, see H. Goldman and others *Excavations at Gözlü Kule, Tarsus*, 2 vols., 1950 and for levels see chart on p. 125. Classical site lay largely beyond ancient mound, and is beneath modern town.

Neolithic-Chalcolithic-Islamic.

N

TARSUS HÜYÜK.

In Tarsus, near new Municipal Buildings.
Small conical mound.
Hittite, Roman.

TAŞLI HÜYÜK (142). "Stony Mound."

c. 15 km. S.S.E. of Kozan, and c. 1½ km. N. of village of Taşlı near N. Aqueduct of Anavarza, in low swampy plain N. of R. Ceyhan.
Low mound planted with cotton.
Late Hittite, Hellenistic, Roman, Islamic.

TAŞLI SETTLEMENT (144).

W. of village of Taşlı, and N. of Taşlı Hüyük on Ceyhan-Kozan track.
Roman settlement site. Signs of occupation in ditches on both sides of track. Tiles and sherds.
Roman.

TATARLI HÜYÜĞÜ (39). "Mound of the Tartar."

c. 9 km. N.W. of Toprakkale, on track from Ceyhan-Toprakkale road, N. to Horiuşağı. On basalt outcrop, not far from cone of extinct volcano at Uç Tepeler and in village of Tatarlı, S. of Burhanlı. Land to N. towards R. Ceyhan very marshy. Site overlooks road to Bahçe and Beilan, halfway between spur of the Anti-Taurus and the Cebelinur.

Very large mound, flat topped, c. 35 m. high, and c. 100 × 70 m. in extent. Traces of entrance at side facing modern village. Foundations of large rectangular building of basalt blocks over 1 m. sq., at top. Upper slopes covered with fragments of obsidian blades and flint, although later occupation was Roman and Hellenistic. Traces of extensive stone quarrying, probably ancient, in village.

Neolithic, Chalcolithic (T. Halaf), Hittite, Assyrian, Hellenistic, Byzantine.

TENEVARDI I (115).

W. of Adana-Karataş road, beside track to Bey Köy, in grounds of farm. Small mound, c. 3 m. high and c. 100 m. square, covered in cotton crop. Very few Roman sherds. Main occupation 1st and 2nd millennium B.C. Finds included sickle blade and loom weights.
Chalcolithic-Iron Age, Hellenistic.

TENEVARDI II (116).

Near Tenevardi I, beside modern farm buildings, where a track meets another from Karataş-Adana road to Bey Köy.

Small mound, c. 3-4 m. high, cut into by road and farm garden. Very good spring. Apparently later settlement than Tenevardi I, 150 m. distant. Some E. Greek sherds.

Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Islamic.

TEPESİDELİK (34).

c. 11 km. N.E. of Ceyhan, between it and Veysiye.

Long, sloping, medium sized mound, c. 15 m. high, and c. 45 m. across. Much ploughed down. Little Roman material. Main occupation earlier.

E.B.A., Hittite, Roman.

TERKOSAN HÜYÜĞÜ (129). Or TERKEŞAN.

Directly N. of large classical site of Kiziltahta.

Despite name, not a mound, but necropolis site for Kiziltahta on natural limestone ridge, ending in bluff, overlooking river Ceyhan. Straight rock cut tombs, with short dromoi, robbed, but not in recent times. Below this ridge was said to have been found the inscription naming Mallos now in Kiziltahta.

Late Roman-Byzantine.

TERLIKSIZ (105).

In village just W. of Adana-Karataş road, c. 14 km. N. of Karataş.

Small settlement site.

Hellenistic-Roman.

TILAN HÜYÜK (141).

E. of Ceyhan-Kozan track, c. 16 km. S.E. of Kozan. Village lies one side of site and stream, the Deli Çay, on the other.

Very large mound, c. 40 m. high, but built on natural outcrop, which may account for about half its height. Terrace. Surface covered with fallen stones. Terrace does not contain much Roman material, but a large quantity of prehistoric and a thick deposit of Iron Age painted wares, some imported wares. Later settlement was probably under low mound on other side of road, where there were more Hellenistic sherds.

Chalcolithic-Hellenistic.

TIRMIL TEPE (19).

N. of Mersin-Tarsus railway, c. 2 km. N.E. of Mersin.

Flat-topped mound, c. 12 m. high, and c. 30 m. across. Modern house, with well at foot of mound. On top remains of large stone structure, so much robbed that only fragments of walls remain. Its foundations suggest a fort, as site is conspicuous from sea.

Site, which is also spelled Turmil and Termil, is probably Kale-i-Habelleç, a Byzantine fort situated between Mersin and Tarsus.

Chalcolithic-Medieval.

TOPRAKLI (107). "Earth."

W. of main Karataş-Adana road, c. 12 km. N.N.W. of Karataş.

Roman settlement site under modern village. Building debris, consisting of tiles, pottery and pieces of columns strewn about.

Roman.

TUZSUZZADE (132). "Son of the Unsalted."

E. of R. Seyhan, c. 22 km. S.W. of Adana, overlooking river crossing, N. of village of Tuzsuzzade, on a track.

Settlement site, on both sides of track. Large jar, decorated with piecrust design, and an Armenian inscription set in bank at left of track. Much glazed pottery strewn about.

Medieval.

VELICAN TEPE (75). "Soul of Velh."

On bank of R. Seyhan, c. 12 km. N. of Adana, in fertile valley S. of river bend.

Mound, consisting of rocky outcrop, c. 10 m. high, topped by smaller mound, c. 15-17 m. high. River runs at foot of mound, which is cut into by

trench on E. side of it. Small village site. Material previously collected by Ali Rıza Bey, or by American Expedition to Tarsus, now in Adana Museum. Has been suggested as site of ancient Adana, but seems too small. Chalcolithic-Iron Age.

VESLİ HÖYÜK (43). Vesi = “abundant”.

On watercourse in plain c. 8 km. S. of Ceyhan, on Ceyhan-Isili track. Long, low settlement site, ridge being higher at S.E. end. Probably much ploughed out. Whole ridge littered with Roman tiles, with earlier settlement underneath. Mycenaean, Hellenistic, Roman.

YALAKÖZÜ HÜYÜK (32). “Mound of the Water Channel.”

At crossroad in Yalaközü village, on Ceyhan-Kadirli road, c. 15 km. N.E. of Ceyhan.

Large mound, over 15 m. high, scarred by ditches cut round foot, and another, 50 cm. wide running right across site.

E.B.A., Hittite, Iron Age.

YARIM HÜYÜK (I). “Half Mound.”

On R. Ceyhan, c. 17 km. N.E. of Ceyhan, and c. 2½ km. W. of Kara Mezar, the nearest village.

Mound, which is bisected by present channel of river, the old bed of which is near site also. In the section, there were several destruction layers with ashes and burning. Site visited in 1936 by Neilsen Expedition (*LAAA*. XXIV, p. 55).

Chalcolithic, M.B.A., Hittite, Hellenistic, Roman.

YAŞIL HÖYÜK (58). Probably “Green Mound” (yeşil) rather than “Old Mound” (yaşle).

c. 12 km. N.E. of Misis.

Large conical mound, c. 25 m. high, with remains of pathway to S. Stone robbers have revealed foundations of limestone wall at foot of mound. Site must have been first stage on Misis-Kozan track, and was occupied from earliest times, but not by Hellenistic or Roman settlers.

Chalcolithic-Hittite, Byzantine.

YASSI (53). “Flat and wide.”

c. 11 km. S.E. of Kozan, and c. 3 km. S. of Kozan-Kadirli road, on track to Anavarza.

Foundations at crossroads, and stone coffin in field, now used as trough. Roman settlement site.

Roman.

YENICE HÖYÜK (118). “The new mound.”

W. of Karataş-Adana road, c. 24 km. S. of Adana, and c. 2 km. W. of Yenice village.

Mound, c. 12 m. high, with marked terrace at one side. Under plough. E.B.A.-Hittite, no Roman, only 1 sherd of Hellenistic.

YENICE SETTLEMENT (121).

In modern village of Yenice, see above.
Settlement site under modern village.
Roman.

YENİKÖY I (44). "New Village."

c. 10 km. S.W. of Ceyhan, W. of Ceyhan-Tarhasandede track.
Low conical mound, c. 1-2 m. high, and c. 30 × 40 m. in extent. Column
base in use as wine press.
Roman.

YENİKÖY II (90).

W. of Kürtkulak-Ayas track, c. 20 km. S. of Ceyhan, and 3 km. from village
of Yeniköy.

Small mound, with terrace on W. side. Much overgrown. Remains of
small chapel or church at foot. Some obsidian and fragments of feet of terra-
cotta figurine on surface. Large well c. 140 m. distant at crossroads.
E.B.A.-Roman.

YENİKÖY III (133).

N. of Tusuzzade-Yeniköy track, and W. of Karataş-Adana road, c. 22 km.
S. of Adana.
Small mound, c. only 4 m. high, but covering wide area.
L.B.A., Iron Age, Roman-Medieval.

YILAN KILISE (57). "Snake Church."

c. 8 km. W.N.W. of Ceyhan, on N. bank of river, at village of Yılan
Kale Köy.

Town site, below castle of Yılan Kale and extending several acres from
river bank. Ruins of several buildings, including Byzantine church. Also
earlier settlement site on river edge, under mound to E. of rock on which
castle stands, and also probably extending under modern village. From this
earlier site came Hittite sherds.

Hittite, Roman, Byzantine.

YOLASAN HÜYÜK (85). "Mound of the Easy Way."

In marshes W. of Ceyhan-Kadirli road, N. of R. Ceyhan, and c. 12 km.
S.W. of Kadirli.

Low mound, c. 7 m. high, partly under plough, crossed by track, and with
farmhouse on it. These must have been islands in marsh, when site was
originally settled.

Hellenistic-Roman.

YOLGEÇEN HÜYÜK (69). "The Mound the road passes."

In village of Yolgeçen, c. 11 km. S.W. of Adana.

Mound much eroded and destroyed by village buildings. Examined by
American Expedition to Tarsus.

Iron Age-Roman.

YOLGEÇEN SETTLEMENT.

Between Yolgeçen village and main Adana-Tarsus road.
Farm site.
Roman.

YUMURTALIK HÜYÜK (92). "Mound of Caviar."

On coast, S.W. of Ayas, and c. 30 km. S. of Ceyhan. Modern village of only two or three houses.

Mound, c. 10 m. high, and remains of harbour at end of track west of village, c. 150 m. from mound. Mound so overlaid by classical and modern debris that no pre-Roman material was found, though probably there.

Hellenistic (?) Roman.

YÜZBAŞI (122). "The Captain's mound."

E. of Karataş-Adana road, c. 18½ km. N. of Karataş, just N. of village. Low mound.

Roman-Byzantine.

ZEYTİNLİ (14). "The mound of Olives."

Near station of Zeytinli, on Tarsus-Adana Railway, c. 17 km. from Adana.

Mound, c. 20 m. high, flat topped, steep sided and partly denuded, with extensive terrace on S. side. The Bryn Mawr College Preliminary Expedition to Cilicia made sondage here, and lodged material from site in Adana museum. From site line of mounds is visible, continuing E. to crossing of R. Seyhan at Tuzsuzzade, following line of old road.

E.B.A.-Hellenistic.

The following sites were not visited :—

DÖNARBÜKEN.

N.E. of R. Ceyhan, near Cebra in swamp, unapproachable owing to drainage ditches.

TOKLU HÜYÜK.

In swamp, N. of Ceyhan, on W. of road to Kadirli.

TOPRAK TEPE and TASLI HÜYÜK.

E. of Ceyhan-Kadirli road, near foothills of Anti-Taurus.

NACIBAYA.

Small mound, surrounded by drainage channels in marsh S. of R. Ceyhan near Pascu.

KAMSLI and SIL.

Marked on map as Hüyükler but not visible on ground.

BURAN HÜYÜK.

Published in *OIC* 8 Map IV. to E. of Adana-Kozan road, where it enters plateau. Could not be found, unless it is small hüyük, c. 4 m. high, in private garden beside road, c. 1 km. outside Adana.

KOYMAR HÜYÜK.

As above, marked beyond Tarmil, but no mound visible.