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The Hirbemerdon Tepe Archaeological Project 2008: A Preliminary Report

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In 2008, the archaeological work at Hiramerdon Tepė continued following...

Town and the High Mound were occupied. The period of occupation is the early second millennium BC, when both the other towns in the area are characterized by multiple phases, major archaeological features, and occasional finds. In addition, early domestic activities include the exploitation of the river subsistence economy that includes agricultural activities along the river. The river flows towards the Tur, which is a perfect landscape for a combined southeastern route of the river valley where the natural landscape formation north of the town, about 40 km southeast of the modern city of Bismil at the lower valley, is a site located along the left bank of the upper Tigris.

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PROJECT 2008: A PRELIMINARY REPORT
THE HIRBEMERDON TEPĖ ARCHAEOLOGICAL
the premises traced in the previous six years of work and have been based upon a broader understanding of the role the site had in the history of the upper Tigris river valley. During this archaeological campaign, the Hirbemerdon Tepe Archaeological Project was focused on defining and further investigating the following points:

1) To enlarge the exposure of the area of the architectural complex dating to the Middle Bronze Age in the High Mound (Area A). In particular, archaeological excavation was performed in the public/ceremonial sector located in the southern part of the complex.

2) To begin with the excavation of the Step Trench AB-AC that will cut through the whole High Mound and guarantee a better understanding of the chronological phases of occupation in this area of the site. In so doing, we decided to first test the area north of the architectural complex to better define the phases of occupation occurring before the construction of the architectural complex at the beginning of the second millennium B.C.

3) To continue with the regional survey of the area surrounding the site of Hirbemerdon Tepe.

Excavation on the High Mound

The investigation on the High Mound aimed at extending the eastern limit of the architectural complex of the Middle Bronze Age. In so doing, we excavated a 20x10 m. trench positioned along the main E-W section (Fig. 1). As noticed in the previous archaeological campaigns, the latest archaeological loci correspond to a series of badly disturbed architectural features belonging to the Medieval/Islamic period and the Iron Age phase. While the Medieval/Islamic is recognizable only in a few patches of walls and little material culture (e.g., Glazed Ware),\(^2\) the levels belonging to the Iron Age phase are more complex to identify and are comprised of an Early

\(^2\) For a better understanding of these later phases, we are planning the excavation of a step trench starting from the 2009 season.
of the geomagnetic survey done on the High Mound in 2004 (January 2006),

With these premises in mind, our main scientific efforts have been dedicated

Ware (January et al., 2008).

numerous other settlements of the region, the so-called Red Brown Wash

evident from the pottery assemblage that characterizes the site as well as

millennium B.C., that is the Middle Bronze Age (Figs. 2 and 3). This is especially

phase of occupation of this small-sized site was the first half of the second

of Hibnerandom Teppe in 2003 (January 2009), it has been clear that the main

Starting from the first work of archaeological reconnaissance at the site

The Artiﬁcial Com平民 of the Middle Bronze Age

presence of a large architectural complex.

is represented by the Middle Bronze Age and, in the High Mound, by the

However, the most important archaeological phase at Hibnerandom Teppe

The region (Mainey et al., 2007: 43-44)

a broad post-Assyrian horizon visible at numerous other sites of the upper

areas with long painted strips formed by horizontal lines (that belong to

this later phase is represented by different variatons of painted ware (e.g.,

plls and one internal bundle). Moreover, the material culture associated with

the one found at Ziyaret Teppe (Mainey et al., 2007: Figure 20), while the latest part

has shown a few architectural remains, pottery and an iron dagger similar to

and common ware of the Neo-Assyrian period: the late Assyrian phase

by the presence of mostly local pottery (e.g., ignored ware and holemouth

architectural features that appear to be associated with working activities and

Late Iron Age or Hellenistic phase. The first period is marked by a series of

Iron Age/Neo-Assyrian period, a late Assyrian and a post-Assyrian (i.e.,
The archaeological work has confirmed the premises and a series of radiocarbon dates have further demonstrated that this architectural complex chronologically ranges between ca. 2064 and 1416 B.C. (Laneri et al. 2006). The architectural complex can be possibly divided into three main sectors (Fig. 2): one central sector dedicated to more public/ceremonial activities; another area, separated from the central one by a long alley, that is marked by the presence of long narrow buildings built in an agglutinated manner and that show clear signs of working activities, such as mortars, pestles, grinding stones and hydraulic facilities found in situ; and finally, a third sector located in the southwest corner with an unclear function.

In particular, the archaeological work of last summer concentrated on investigating the southeastern part of the public/ceremonial sector (Fig. 3). This section of the architectural complex is composed of at least two large outdoor spaces, in one of which the archaeologists have discovered numerous unique objects whose function was ceremonial. Moreover, most of these objects, such as highly decorated ceramic vessels, human and animal clay figurines, and clay votive plaques (Fig. 4), were recovered nearby a stone basin located along the southwestern edge of the piazza.

Next to the piazza lays a monumental building that has only one entrance from the main alley and is based on an antechamber and a series of rooms. Among these rooms, a long room appears as the most important one. It is directly accessible from the antechamber through a door that is in axis with the main door serving the whole building and is marked by a stone altar and two perpendicular drains located behind it (Fig. 3). This room was monumental as is demonstrated by its size, the thickness of the outer walls and the large flagstones paving it. Moreover, a foundation deposit, consisting of a piglet inserted in a fine cup of the Red Brown Wash Ware assemblage, was found in the northeastern corner of this room and further emphasizes its importance. During the excavation of 2008, our main goal has been to bring to light the room lying directly east of the long-room, that is room 52. This room has its entrance from a vestibule located next to the antechamber and was sealed

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in which the ubiquitous presence of the red-brown wash were apparent. The monumental Middle Bronze Age sites of the upper Tigris river valley within the architectural temple have clear parallels with those found within the architectural temple, most of the pottery categories found in these sites and fragmented storage jars.

and broken vessels were found, whereas the other one was filled with mud. Moreover, one of these rooms numerous whose were accessible from the praza and the monumental building and the praza's floor. The rooms between the floors of the uppermost building and the praza's floor. The rooms at a lower level four meters of difference in elevations are recognizable. The casemate in the middle in order to connect this higher building to the praza located next to a mud-brick substructure and a series of small rooms constructed in a top of an extraordinary resting construction consisting of a wide stone wall built.

To further emphasize his monumental quality, the western side was built on top of an almost total lack of working tools suggestive a public purpose for this sector. Almost total lack of working tools suggests a public purpose for this sector. Although located and monumental both in plan and architectural together with an elevation and the distinctive features of this building, however, its central function and the distinctive features of this building, therefore, is very difficult to reconstruct both coarse of a series of outdoor and indoor rooms and wide exterior walls. Because of later use and the slope, this building is poorly preserved and due to a steep slope of the virgin soil. The public area was built using a main praza.

Ceremonial objects were probably disposed of and purposely broken in the ceremonial dole. A storage chamber of these ceremonial spaces prior to their abandonment. The broken objects were found in this room confirming our preliminary hypothesis. A few squared bench of stone foundation and mud-brick superstructure. A few
as a marker for the first half of the second millennium B.C. whereas the painted ware (that we named Pseudo-Khabur Ware) forms a clear link with northeastern Syria (Laneri et al. 2008).

In terms of paleobotanical analysis carried out at the site by Matte Held, the assemblage of crops is quite typical for the Middle Bronze Age in this region as well as at other northern Syrian and southeastern Anatolian sites (Laneri et al. 2008). However, the presence of grapes and other remains of *Vitis Vinifera* within some of the rooms of the ‘architectural complex’ appears of great importance for a better understanding of the socioeconomic landscape of the region during the Middle Bronze Age.

For the faunal remains, the analysis has been initiated by Remi Berthon who has included in his study both the Middle and Late Bronze Age levels (Laneri et al. 2008). The first data show a subsistence based on domestic animals. According to Berthon, cattle were of great importance in the food supply at the site during these archaeological phases. The high number of pigs and caprines bones also suggests that both had an important role in the economy of the site. While pigs were a good meat supplier, sheep and goat could have been used also for secondary products as indicated by the relative high number of old individuals. Hunting was also an important factor at Hirbmerdon Tepe during the second millennium B.C. as has been demonstrated by the presence of antler and deer bones.

*The Step Trench AB-AC*

Another important step towards a better understanding of the chronological sequence at Hirbmerdon Tepe is the excavation of a long step trench of about 3 meters wide and 50 meters long that will further investigate the northern sector of the High Mound (Fig. 1). As a preliminary step in this direction, last summer we decided to investigate the area north of the architectural complex (the AB section). In so doing, we have been able to define a few disturbed floors directly underneath the complex’s architecture. In particular, Locus 12

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unsuitable for agriculture. Because of its agricultural potential, the terraces
were abandoned in the late 20th century, and in Eastern Zone of the region, the
areas are largely covered by cultivated fields. In some areas, terraces and low
hills (Dogan 2008) can be roughly divided into two geomorphological
millenniums or more.

Our goals are to document the use of land and identify various forms of human
occupation of the region and to identify secondary and non-secondary
(FIG. 7). Our survey region is 48 km², an area of the Tigris
June 2008. Our survey region is a 48 km² area on the right bank of the Tigris.
The HIPPO Survey (HTS) conducted its second season in
The HIPPO Survey Regional Survey

further compiling a possible occupation at the site during these periods.

In addition to these data, fragments of the first half of the third millennium
B.C. between the late third and early second millennium B.C.

Thus, these data confirm a cultural context of this site

millennium B.C. Together with earlier types of red brown wash ware, the
recognized and badly disturbed phase of architecture belonging to the late third
section of this section of the Step is the presence of a
emerging from this section of the Step. The Middle Bronze Age levels and
brought to light in layers directly under the middle Bronze Age levels and
survey. Moreover, in the Outer Town, Dark Rimmed Orange Bowls were
found, which are typical of a late third millennium B.C. horizon. Other samples of Dark
Rimmed Orange Bowls have brought to our attention a high density of Dark Rimmed Orange Bowls
are where most sedentary settlement is found. The eastern uplands have very limited pockets of cultivable soil and have been used primarily as pasture.

In the 2007 season, most of our efforts were in the western cultivated terraces. The largest sites (tepes) were defined by the edges of mounding and collected in sub-areas. These sites were only a small portion of the total archaeological landscape, however. Elsewhere, fieldwalkers made transects at 25 m. intervals across harvested agricultural fields. Artifacts were marked with color coded flags (red for lithics, blue for ceramics) and collected. The positions of the flags were then recorded via a GPS-enabled mobile computer. Sites were defined by interpolating the density of surface scatters in a GIS framework. The eastern uplands, which were subjected to a brief reconnaissance that was guided by high resolution Ikonos satellite imagery in 2007, were the primary focus of survey in the 2008 season. A range of sedentary sites, campsites, and various landscape features were identified (discussed below). In total, we recovered 92 places that were termed "sites," although they vary from multi-hectare mounded tepes to light scatters of Paleolithic tools. The general classes of site types are described below.

**Tepes.** The HMTS region has three mounded sites. Hırbemerdon Tepe (Site 1) and Kavuşak Tepe (Site 4) were already identified by Algaze during his survey of the Batman-Bismil region (Algaze 1989, Algaze et al. 1991). Other mounded sites exist to the south (Güzel Köy, Site 34) and southwest (Ahmetli Tepe, beyond the survey limits). Mounded sites in the Upper Tigris region are small compared to those found in the broad alluvial plains in adjacent areas of northern Mesopotamia, mostly under 5 hectares. All of the mounded sites in the HMTS region had MBA occupation.

**Unmounded Ceramic Scatters.** The cultivated fields in the HMTS region are characterized by an almost continuous scatter of small artifacts at a low density, a phenomenon known throughout the Near East and Mediterranean (Wilkinson 1982, Bintliff and Snodgrass 1988). Transect walking in the area immediately around Hırbemerdon Tepe revealed elevated concentrations of artifacts that represent sites (Fig. 6). Two of them (Sites 19 and 22) were
surface survey alone. They may mark the burials of pastoral nomads, or they might represent some other form of symbolic or ritual activity. Because they have little associated material culture, they are difficult to date without excavation.

Campsites. The Upper Tigris region as been the location of winter pasture grounds (köşläk) since at least the 15th century, when tribes of the Akkoyunlu confederacy controlled the area (Woods 1999). In more recent times, transhumant Kurdish tribes have migrated between the Taurus mountains in the summer and descended into the Tigris valley and foothills during the winter months (Cribb 1991:196-207, based on the work of Beşikçi, Hüteroth 1959). In the 2008 field season, several campsites in the eastern uplands were visited and planned (reported in detail in Ur and Hammer 2009). Site 18 is a 20th century camp consisting of stone built rectangular animal enclosures and cleared spaces where tents were erected (Fig. 9). Further down the wadi, an older and more disturbed campsite (Site 26) is probably far older, but had little surface artifacts in association. The archaeology of pastoral nomads has been understudied in the Near East, and the eastern uplands offer important new empirical evidence for them.

Cisterns and Other Water Catchment Features. Near the campsites in the eastern uplands were found several features for capturing and storing runoff rainfall. These features would have been critical for providing drinking water for people and animals in this otherwise dry zone. Southeast of the Site 18 campsite, a cistern (sarmuç) was cut into the side of a wadi (Site 24). It was fed by two small channels carved into a large area of exposed bedrock. Rainfall would have flowed across the bedrock, into the channels, and then into the tank of the cistern, which could have held 9 m$^3$ of water. Another method of water capture was found at Site 28, where a circular stone structure was built in the base of a wadi. Water flowing down the wadi would have been redirected and held in the structure. This feature was probably intended for watering animals. These water catchment features demonstrate the modifications and adaptations of human groups to the otherwise inhospitable
During both ancient and more recent times, the relationship between pastoralist and agricultural communities allowed us to further investigate a fundamental topic for archaeological studies, namely the relationship between hunting and gathering. The Hubeermon Tepe Regional Survey will allow us to determine a more coherent chronology for the occupation of the High Mound. In addition to this, the study of the landscape of the upper Tigges region during the Middle Bronze Age in the surrounding region has further demonstrated the importance of the site in the eastern uplands and show that the landscapes of pastoral nomads can be

Conclusions

The archaeological work enacted in 2008 at Hubeermon Tepe and its

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Fig. 2: The architectural complex of the Middle Bronze Age

Fig. 3: View of the ceremonial/public sector of the Middle Bronze Age architectural complex
Fig. 3: The Hittite Monumental Survey Region

Fig. 4: A partially reconstructed clay architectural complex in the plaza of the royal palace found at Alaca Hüyük.
Fig. 6: Surface artifact concentrations in the area around Hirbemerdon Tepe

Fig. 7: Lower Paleolithic hand axes from the Tigris terrace NE of Hirbemerdon Tepe
Fig. 9: The pastoral nemadic campsites at Site 18.

Fig. 8: The cairn field at Site 16.