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The Hirbemerdon Tepe Archaeological Project 2008: A Preliminary Report

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In 2008, the archaeological work at Hibremeron Leppe continued following...

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PROJECT 2008: A PRELIMINARY REPORT
THE HIREMERON LEPPE 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), the levels belonging to the Iron Age phase are more complex to identify and are comprised of an Early

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2 For a better understanding of these later phases, we are planning the excavation of a step trench starting from the 2009 season.
The Architectural Complex 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 Hibramerdon Tepe

This region (Mawley et al. 2007: 43-44)

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

The last phase is represented by different variations of painted ware, e.g.,

The subsequent phase is mostly characterized by the presence of intrusive

The one found at Ziyaret Tepe (Mawley et al. 2007: Fig. 40) until the latest part

has shown a few architectural features, pottery and an Iron dagger similar to

Iron Age/Aes-Ayyarid Period, a late Assyrian and a post-Assyrian (i.e.,

and common were of the Neo-Assyrian Period: the late Assyrian phase

By the presence of mostly local pottery (e.g., grooved ware and polished

architectural features that appear to be associated with workshops and

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

Ware (Lauer 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 (Fig. 1 and 2). This is especially

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

O’Hare (Laurenz 2004) has been clear that the main

starting from the first work of archaeological reconnaissance at the site

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

of the Geomatics Survey done on the High Mound in 2004 (Laurenz 2006).

of the same name or by the end of 2009.
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 appears
ceremonial objects were probably disposed of and purposely broken in the
connection of these ceremonial spaces prior to their abandonment. The
broken objects were found in the room containing our preliminary hypotheses
of a squared bench of stone foundation and mud-brick superstructure. A few

In terms of pottery assemblage, most of the pottery categories found
were decorated and fragmented storage jars. And broken vessels were found, whereas the other one was filled with mud.

Moreover, in one of these rooms numerous whose

should have been of primary importance in cleaning the urban landscape of
were accessible from the plaza and the monumentality of the whole facade
between the levels of the uppermost building and the plaza’s floor. The rooms
at lower level, your means of difference in elevations are recognizable
cease to make important in order to connect this higher building to the plaza located
next to a mud-brick superstructure and a series of small rooms constructed in a
an extraordinary retaining construction consisting of a wide stone wall built

To further emphasize its monumentality, the western side was built on top of
almost total lack of the building looks suggests a public purpose for this sector
location and monumentality both in plan and architectural together with an

Due to the poor state of preservation, it is very difficult to reconstruct both
consists of a series of outdoor and indoor rooms and wide external walls.
because of later piles and of the slope, this building is poorly preserved and
hence to connect the previously described building to the uppermost one.

Thus, another outdoor space was created in another
terracing system and, as a consequence, outdoor spaces were used to chain

Due to a steep slope in the virgin soil, the public area was built using a
main plaza.
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
The survey region can be roughly divided into two geomorphological areas: a western zone of cultivated irrigated terraces and low hills (Dogran) and an eastern zone of dry eroded uplands that are unsuitable for agriculture. Because of its agricultural potential, the terraces of Dogran were farmed intensively in the 2000s (Künzli and Künzli 2002), and in early seasons of dry eroded uplands that are not suitable for agriculture. The survey region can be roughly divided into two geomorphological areas: a western zone of cultivated irrigated terraces and low hills (Dogran) and an eastern zone of dry eroded uplands that are not suitable for agriculture.

The period of interest is the Late Bronze Age, from the Middle Bronze Age II to the Late Bronze Age I, with a special focus on the Iron Age, particularly the Hallstatt and La Tène periods. The survey area is located in the north-western part of the region, covering an area of approximately 45 km², and includes the following sites:

- **Hiebertsdon**
- **Tepé**
- **Regional Survey**

In addition to these main features, the survey includes a cultural community at the site between the Late Bronze Age II and the Early Iron Age I, with a focus on the Hallstatt and Luristan cultures. The survey area includes a large number of archaeological sites, including cemeteries, settlements, and mining sites. The survey is carried out by a team of archaeologists and involves the use of various methods, including aerial photography, ground penetrating radar, and detailed excavation. The results of the survey are presented in a detailed report, which includes maps, photographs, and descriptions of the sites. The report is available in both print and digital formats.
are where most sedentary settlement is found. The eastern uplands have very limited pockets of cultivatable 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. Hirbemerdon 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 Hirbemerdon 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 (kışlak) 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, Hütteroth 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 (sarnıç) 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 m³ 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, relations between pastoralist and agricultural communities have been the subject of archaeological studies. This work allows us to further investigate a fundamental topic for archaeology: the relationship between hunting and herding. The Hiberemdon Tepe Regional Survey will provide new information about the location of these activities and help us to better understand the history of this region.

In addition to this element, the study of the occupation of the Hiberemdon Tepe during the Middle Bronze Age and the surrounding region has further demonstrated the importance of the site in the landscape. The archaeological work undertaken in 2008 at Hiberemdon Tepe and its eastern uplands, and show that the landscapes of pastoral nomads can be

Conclusions


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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. 2: The Hitherdown Teppe Survey Region

Fig. 4: A partially reconstructed clay architectural complex in the plaza of the royal palace found.
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 campsite at Site 18.

FIG. 8: The cairn field at Site 16.