

# ADALYA

23 2020



**AKMED**

KOÇ UNIVERSITY

Suna & İnan Kırac

Research Center for

Mediterranean Civilizations



# ADALYA

The Annual of the Koç University Suna & İnan Kırac Research Center  
for Mediterranean Civilizations

(OFFPRINT)



**AKMED**

KOÇ UNIVERSITY

Suna & İnan Kırac

Research Center for

Mediterranean Civilizations

# ADALYA

The Annual of the Koç University Suna & İnan Kırac Research Center  
for Mediterranean Civilizations (AKMED)

Adalya, a peer reviewed publication, is indexed in the A&HCI  
(Arts & Humanities Citation Index) and CC/A&H (Current Contents /  
Arts & Humanities)  
Adalya is also indexed in the Social Sciences and Humanities Database of  
TÜBİTAK/ULAKBİM TR index and EBSCO.

<i>Mode of publication</i>	Worldwide periodical
<i>Publisher certificate number</i>	18318
ISSN	1301-2746
<i>Publisher management</i>	Koç University Rumelifeneri Yolu, 34450 Sarıyer / İstanbul
<i>Publisher</i>	Umran Savaş İnan, President, on behalf of Koç University
<i>Editor-in-chief</i>	Oğuz Tekin
<i>Editors</i>	Tarkan Kahya and Arif Yacı
<i>English copyediting</i>	Mark Wilson
<i>Editorial Advisory Board</i>	(Members serve for a period of five years) Prof. Dr. Mustafa Adak, Akdeniz University (2018-2022) Prof. Dr. Engin Akyürek, Koç University (2018-2022) Prof. Dr. Nicholas D. Cahill, University of Wisconsin-Madison (2018-2022) Prof. Dr. Edhem Eldem, Boğaziçi University / Collège de France (2018-2022) Prof. Dr. Mehmet Özdoğan, Emeritus, Istanbul University (2016-2020) Prof. Dr. C. Brian Rose, University of Pennsylvania (2018-2022) Prof. Dr. Charlotte Roueché, Emerita, King's College London (2019-2023) Prof. Dr. Christof Schuler, DAI München (2017-2021) Prof. Dr. R. R. R. Smith, University of Oxford (2016-2020)
©	Koç University AKMED, 2020
<i>Production</i>	Zero Production Ltd. Abdullah Sok. No. 17 Taksim 34433 İstanbul Tel: +90 (212) 244 75 21 • Fax: +90 (212) 244 32 09 info@zerobooksonline.com; www.zerobooksonline.com
<i>Printing</i>	Fotokitap Fotoğraf Ürünleri Paz. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti. Oruç Reis Mah. Tekstilkent B-5 Blok No: 10-AH111 Esenler - İstanbul / Turkey Certificate number: 47448
<i>Mailing address</i>	Barbaros Mah. Kocatepe Sok. No. 22 Kaleiçi 07100 Antalya - TURKEY Tel: +90 (242) 243 42 74 • Fax: +90 (242) 243 80 13 https://akmed.ku.edu.tr
<i>E-mail address</i>	adalya@ku.edu.tr



KOÇ ÜNİVERSİTESİ



AKMED

KOÇ UNIVERSITY

Suna & İnan Kırac

Research Center for

Mediterranean Civilizations

# Contents

Burçin Erdoğan	
<i>Capturing the Seen and Unseen in the Beldibi Rock Art</i> .....	1
Özlem Çevik – Murat Dirican – Aydın Ulubey – Osman Vuruşkan	
<i>The Galena Objects from Neolithic Ullucak: The Earliest Metallic Finds in Western Turkey</i> .....	7
Abdullah Hacı – K. Aslıhan Yener	
<i>Anatolian Pot Marks in the 3rd Millennium BC: Signage, Early State Formation, and     Organization of Production</i> .....	25
A. Tuba Ökse	
<i>Reflection on the Sunrise Positions in Early and Middle Bronze Age Extramural     Cemeteries in Anatolia</i> .....	59
Sevgül Çilingir Cesur	
<i>The Timing of Ritual Performance in Hittite Texts: The “Morning” Rites</i> .....	87
Dries Daems	
<i>Reassessing the Origin of Polis in Lycia and Southwest Anatolia</i> .....	111
Fatma Şahin – Erkan Alkaç	
<i>Banded Bowls from Tepebağ Höyük (Cilicia Pedias)</i> .....	133
Özgün Kasar – Kaan İren	
<i>Leaded Bronze Arrowheads at Daskyleion</i> .....	175
Hazar Kaba	
<i>An Elite Tomb from Soloi: New Evidence for the Funerary Archaeology of Cyprus</i> .....	205
Erkan Alkaç – Ulus Tepebaş	
<i>The Gem Stamp on the Handle of a Mushroom-rimmed Amphora from Knidos:     An Assessment of the Centauromachy in Terms of Stamps and Iconography</i> .....	239
Hüseyin Sami Öztürk – Ögöl Emre Öncü	
<i>Olympos in Lycia: A Novel Assessment of its History and Localization in Light of Recent     Archaeological and Epigraphical Research</i> .....	253
Nihal Tüner Önen	
<i>Two New Inscriptions from the Claudian Period at Perge</i> .....	277
Handegül Canlı	
<i>A Unique Roman Folding Knife Handle with Eagle Ornament from Philadelphia in Cilicia</i> .....	289

Şenkal Kileci – Birol Can	
<i>A New Honorific Inscription from Blaundos: Tiberius Claudius Lucius, the Priest of Dionysos Kathegemon</i> .....	297
Ahmet Tolga Tek – Hacer Sancaktar	
<i>A Numismatic Riddle from Arykanda: The God of the Water Spring</i> .....	311
Mark Wilson	
<i>The Discovery of a Menorah in Attalia (Kaleiçi, Antalya) and its Significance for Jewish Communities in Pamphylia</i> .....	343
Özgü Çömezoglu Uzbek	
<i>A North African Plate Unearthed in the Andriake Excavations</i> .....	361
Philip Bes	
<i>Early Byzantine Pottery from Limyra's West and East Gate Excavations</i> .....	377
Nilgün Elam	
<i>Ecclesiastical Personages of Side (Σίδη) of Pamphylia according to Literary and Sphragistic Data</i> .....	409
Ömür Bakırer	
<i>Window Glass from the Excavations in the Seljuk Palace at Alanya</i> .....	451
Mahmut Demir – Terrance Michael Patrick Duggan – Erkan Kurul	
<i>Observations and Assessments of Some Epigraphic Graffiti Found on Entrances in Kaleiçi/Antalya</i> .....	479
Ayşe Ozil	
<i>A Traveller in One's Homeland: Local Interest in Archaeology and Travel Writing in the Ottoman Greek World in 19th Century Anatolia</i> .....	497
Alex Rodriguez Suarez	
<i>Two Church Bells from Antalya: Traces of the Religious Soundscape of the Late Ottoman Period</i> .....	517

## Banded Bowls from Tepebağ Höyük (Cilicia Pedias)

FATMA ŞAHİN – ERKAN ALKAÇ\*

### Abstract

Tepebağ Höyük, located in Cilicia Pedias, has revealed different types of bowl forms classified as “Banded Bowls” in the literature of ancient pottery. In this article, banded bowls from the mound are categorized, according to their rims, into five groups: “simple”, “inverted”, “high”, “flat” and “everted-rounded”. High-rim bowls are further divided into two subgroups: “angular rim” and “rounded rim”. In the region, the earliest examples of these banded bowls are dated to the 7th century BC while the latest examples to the 4th century BC. The Tepebağ banded-bowl examples are known from many centers in the Eastern Mediterranean region, but this constitutes the first study on this subject for the Adana region. The banded bowls from Tepebağ have been dated between the 6th and 4th century BC based on the stratigraphic layers of the site.

**Keywords:** Eastern Mediterranean, Cilicia Pedias, Tepebağ Höyük, banded bowls, Archaic period, Classical period

### Öz

Ovalık Kilikia Bölgesi’nde yer alan Tepebağ Höyük’te literatürde “Bantlı Kâseler” olarak sınıflandırılan örneklerin farklı form tipleri ele geçmiştir. Höyükte tespit edilen bu bantlı kâseler, ağız formlarına göre “Basit Dudaklı, Dudak İçi Profilli, Yüksek Dudaklı, Düz Dudaklı ve Dışa Çekik Yuvarlatılmış Dudaklı” olarak beş başlık altında sınıflandırılmıştır. Yüksek Dudaklı Kâseler, Köşeli ve Yuvarlak dudaklı olmak üzere iki alt gruba ayrılmaktadır. Bölgede bu bantlı kâselerin en erken örnekleri MÖ geç 7. ve en geç örnekleri de MÖ 4. yüzyıllar arasına tarihlenmektedir. Doğu Akdeniz bölgesinde birçok merkezden bilinen bantlı kâselerin Tepebağ örnekleri, Adana bölgesi için bu konuda yapılmış ilk çalışmayı oluşturmaktadır. Stratigrafik tabakalardan ele geçen Tepebağ bantlı kâseleri MÖ 6.-4. yüzyıllar arasına tarihlendirilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Doğu Akdeniz, Ovalık Kilikia, Tepebağ Höyük, bantlı kaseler, Arkaik Dönem, Klasik Dönem

\* Lecturer Dr. Fatma Şahin, Çukurova Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi, Arkeoloji Bölümü, Protohistorya ve Önasya Arkeolojisi ABD, Balcalı, Sarıçam, Adana, Türkiye. E-mail: fatmasahin@cu.edu.tr ; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3560-1127>

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erkan Alkaç, Mersin Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi, Arkeoloji Bölümü, Çiftlikköy Kampüsü, Mersin, Türkiye. E-mail: ealkac77@gmail.com ; <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9436-2501>

The Tepebağ Höyük excavations were conducted between the years 2015-2016 under the directorship of the Adana Archaeological Museum and with scientific advice from members of the Archaeology Department at Çukurova University, headed by Fatma Şahin. They were financially supported by the Adana Municipality. The Banded Bowls discussed here were unearthed in 2015 and being published for the first time in this article. Material from the 2015 season is held in the archives of the Tepebağ excavations. I would like to express my gratitude to Ebru İnceman for her drawings and support during the various stages of this work. Additionally, my thanks also go to Özlem Öztürk for translating this article into English and Ashley Cerccone for its final English revision.

## Introduction

Situated in the city center of Adana, Tepebağ Höyük is of strategic importance. Immediately bordered by the Seyhan (Sarus) River to the east, the mound sits on an area measuring 360x620 m and has a cultural fill of 15 m (fig. 1).

The top of the mound is mostly occupied by registered historical buildings belonging to the Ottoman Period that date to the 18th century, as well as modest and ordinary present-day structures. At the top of the mound, an area measuring approximately 70x80 m was cleared of its modern structures to allow for rescue excavations to be conducted (fig. 2). During the stratigraphic studies carried out between the years of 2015 and 2016,<sup>1</sup> levels at a depth of about 5 m below the surface were reached on the mound, which contained a cultural fill of ca. 15 m (fig. 3).

Through the research conducted during these years, it is understood that Tepebağ Höyük was occupied uninterruptedly from the Late Bronze Age to the present day.<sup>2</sup> The identified stratigraphies are presented in figure 4. In the table, the phases printed in bold indicate the strata from which the banded bowls - the subject of this study - have been recovered. Accordingly, Phase 6 of Layer IV of the settlement has been dated to the Classical Period and Phase 7 of Layer V to the Late Iron Age/Archaic Period (6th-4th centuries BC).

## Tepebağ Banded Bowls

A total of 34 examples of banded bowls were recovered at Tepebağ Höyük during the 2015 excavation season. The Tepebağ examples of these bowls with hemispherical or conical bodies and ring bases consist of rim and base sherds. In some cases, the preservation of the rim-body-pedestal enables us to understand the complete profile of the form. The rims of the banded bowls differ in terms of their form. The decorations on the inner and outer surfaces of the bowls, made by using dark paint on a lighter surface display, is almost a standard technique. The aim of this article is to study the banded bowls recovered from Tepebağ and to classify the rims according to their forms and date them. Additionally, this work is of particular importance because it is the first study done on this subject in the Adana region. Regarding the dating of the Tepebağ banded bowls, the stratigraphy of the mound and similar examples recovered from other sites have been considered as criteria.

There are different opinions regarding the origin of the banded bowls recovered across the Eastern Mediterranean region. Some of the examples found in the excavations of Yumuktepe Höyük in Mersin have been introduced in the literature as “East Greek Banded Bowls”.<sup>3</sup> Using the same definition, Coldstream suggests that the East Greek banded bowls are imitations of the Levantine production, and the Cypriot examples could be the local production of the island.<sup>4</sup> These types of bowls, which are not frequently recovered, have especially been found in sites overseas.<sup>5</sup> It has been determined that in terms of form and decoration, the bowls with

<sup>1</sup> The studies performed at the mound between the years 2015-2016 were carried out under the directorship of the Adana Archaeology Museum and the scientific consultancy of Dr. Fatma Şahin, and with financial contributions from the Adana Metropolitan Municipality.

<sup>2</sup> Şahin 2016a, 2016b, 2017a, 2017b; Şahin and Alkaç 2019.

<sup>3</sup> Barnett 1940, 120.

<sup>4</sup> Coldstream 1981, 19.

<sup>5</sup> Ploug 1973, 38.



a banded decoration were produced with inspiration from Greek models; however, they differ in decoration and clay. Regarding the banded bowls recovered in the Eastern Mediterranean region, it has also been emphasized that these types of bowls could have been produced in Northern Syria, considering their geographical spread within the region.<sup>6</sup> It is unlikely that all of the bowls were of Greek origin and imported into the region.

The examples from Tepebağ Höyük that fall under the definition “Banded Bowls” are categorized into five groups according to their rim profiles:

### Type I: Banded Bowls with a Simple Rim

Eight rim-body and handle sherds found in the excavations at Tepebağ fall into the category “Type I: Banded Bowls with Simple Rim” (fig. 5/1-8).

When the rim forms of these bowl sherds are examined, it is noted that the rims of examples nos. 1 and 2 are incurved. A horizontal circular-sectioned handle attached under the rim is preserved in example no. 2. The rims of banded bowls numbered 3 to 8 differ from the first two examples. In these, the rims make a slight out-curve. At Tepebağ, no examples have been found reflecting the complete profile of these types. However, it has been determined that these types of bowls had low and conical pedestals.<sup>7</sup> Banded bowls with a simple rim may have had no handles, or one or two handles.<sup>8</sup>

Ceramic sherds belonging to Type I possess an almost standardized decoration technique. Thin or thick decorative bands were made by painting dark colors onto a lighter clay color. The placement of the bowl decorations is all the same. The bands were placed on the outer side of the rim and on the rim, as well as under the rim on the inside and close to the tondo. The thickness of the bands decreases as the bands get closer to the tondo. In general, colors such as red, brown and gray were used for decoration. These bowls have a rigid texture because they are well-fired. Additives such as limestone, quartz, sand and mica have been detected in the paste. It is worth mentioning that coarse pieces of limestone are especially seen on the surface of the bowls.

The origin of the banded bowls with a simple rim, classified as Type I, are based on the “Eye and Rosette-Bowls” dated to the 7th century BC.<sup>9</sup> Other than these two groups, vessels termed as “Eye-Skyphoi” bear a resemblance to the banded bowls with a simple rim, in terms of form.<sup>10</sup> The place of production has yet to be determined for the examples of banded bowls with a simple rim. However, Coldstream suggests that the origin of banded bowls could be Cyprus.<sup>11</sup> Incorrectly fired banded-bowl sherds have been found at Kelenderis, a port of middle Cilicia Trachea. Based on this, the examples recovered from Kelenderis have been evaluated as local production.<sup>12</sup>

Spread over a wide geographical region, examples of banded-bowl Type I have been found in the Cilicia Region, the Orontes Delta, Northern Syria, the Levantine coasts, Cyprus

<sup>6</sup> Lehmann 2000, 100.

<sup>7</sup> Arslan 2010, 61.

<sup>8</sup> Gjerstad 1977, 31, nos. 1-8, pl. XII; Lehmann 2000, 91 a1-a2, fig. 4.

<sup>9</sup> Ploug 1973, 40.

<sup>10</sup> For eye-skyphos, see Aytaçlar and Kozanlı 2012, 73-74, fig. 157.

<sup>11</sup> Coldstream 1981, 19; Reyes 1994, 132, pl. 43 b-c.

<sup>12</sup> Arslan 2010, 61.

and the inner regions of Anatolia. Parallels of examples nos. 1 and 2 with incurved rims are dated to the late 6th century BC or early 5th century BC at Kelenderis,<sup>13</sup> 425-350 BC at Nagidos,<sup>14</sup> the Iron Age at Mersin Yumuktepe,<sup>15</sup> the end of the 7th century BC to the first half of 6th century BC at Sirkeli,<sup>16</sup> the end of 6th century BC at Kition,<sup>17</sup> the Archaic Period at Marion,<sup>18</sup> the Archaic Period in the Museum of Cyprus,<sup>19</sup> the 5th century BC at Dor,<sup>20</sup> the end of the 6th century BC to the mid-5th century BC at Apollonia-Arsuf,<sup>21</sup> and the Persian Period at Tel Yoqne'am.<sup>22</sup> Similar examples that show the spread of the same form in the inner regions of Anatolia have been found at Kınık Höyük and Türkmen-Karahöyük in the Çumra District of Konya (fig. 11/1-2). The Kınık examples are dated to the Achaemenid Period (6th-4th centuries BC).<sup>23</sup> Examples similar to sherds nos. 1 and 2 have been found among the Iron Age ceramics during the surveys at Türkmen-Karahöyük located approximately 1 km southwest of the Türkmenkarahöyük Village in the Çumra District of Konya. Example from this mound (fig. 11/2) bear a resemblance to these banded bowls in terms of form and texture. However, the sherds differ in terms of decoration due to the large number of concentric circles inside the bowls.<sup>24</sup>

Examples of sherds numbered 3 to 8 of Type I from Tepebağ are dated to the 5th century at Kelenderis,<sup>25</sup> 425-350 BC at Nagidos,<sup>26</sup> the Iron Age at Mersin Karacailyas Höyük,<sup>27</sup> between the 6th and 4th centuries BC at Tarsus Keşbüğü,<sup>28</sup> the Iron Age at Karatepe,<sup>29</sup> the Archaic Period in the Museum of Cyprus,<sup>30</sup> the Achaemenid Period at Al-Mina and Tall Rifat,<sup>31</sup> the late 7th century BC to the first half of the 6th century BC at Sukas,<sup>32</sup> the second half of the 5th century BC to the 4th century BC at Ras Shamra,<sup>33</sup> the second quarter of the 6th century BC at Tel

<sup>13</sup> Zoroğlu 2009, 39, fig. 65, pl. XXVII.

<sup>14</sup> Durukan and Alkaç 2007, 143, nos. 96-99.

<sup>15</sup> Sevin and Özeydin 2004, 86, nos. 1-4, fig. 1; Garstang 1953, 258, nos. 6-7, fig. 161; Özeydin 2010, 77-78, figs. 116, 118.

<sup>16</sup> Arslan 2010, 157, no. 469, pl. 62.

<sup>17</sup> Karageorghis 1977, 62, nos. 2-3, pl. II.

<sup>18</sup> Gjerstad 1948, fig. LVII, no. 2.

<sup>19</sup> Gjerstad 1977, 31, nos. 3-8, pl. XII.

<sup>20</sup> Mook and Coulson 1995, 93-94, fig. 3.1, nos. 5-6, 8, 13, 18; fig. 3.2, nos. 2, 7-8, 10-11.

<sup>21</sup> Kapitaikin 2006, 43, fig. 12, nos. 1-3.

<sup>22</sup> Ben-Tor et al. 1983, no. 7, fig. 8.

<sup>23</sup> Ergürer 2016, 275-76, nos. 282-88, pls. 31-32.

<sup>24</sup> The presence of banded bowls has been detected in the Karatay and Çumra districts of the Province of Konya within the scope of the "Konya Regional Archaeological Survey Project (KRASP)" carried out under the co-directorship of Michele Massa (British Institute at Ankara) and Christopher Bachhuber (University of Oxford), and the vice directorship of Fatma Şahin (Çukurova University). The ceramics archives of the survey have been scanned for examples of banded bowls from Türkmen-Karahöyük and Göçü Höyük. We would like to thank the project directors for permission to review the archives. For studies of this region, see Massa et al. 2019a, 2019b.

<sup>25</sup> Zoroğlu 2009, 40-41, figs. 67-69, pls. XXVIII-XXIX.

<sup>26</sup> Durukan and Alkaç 2007, 122-23, nos. 93-95.

<sup>27</sup> Kalkan 1999, 50, fig. 3, pl. IId.

<sup>28</sup> Archives of the Tarsus Hinterland Archaeological Surveys.

<sup>29</sup> Darga 1986, pl. VIII, no. 5.

<sup>30</sup> Gjerstad 1977, 31, nos. 1-2, pl. XII.

<sup>31</sup> Lehmann 2000, 91.

<sup>32</sup> Ploug 1973, 39-40, fig. c.136a, pl. 7.

<sup>33</sup> Stucky 1983, 124, nos. 155-56.

Keisan,<sup>34</sup> the 5th century BC at Dor,<sup>35</sup> the end of the 6th century BC to the mid-5th century BC at Apollonia-Arsuf,<sup>36</sup> and the Persian-Period layers at Tell el-Hesi.<sup>37</sup> Additionally, the latest examples of this category have been uncovered during the Tel Mevorakh excavations. The banded bowls found at this site belong to the 4th century BC.<sup>38</sup>

Regarding sherds numbered 3 to 8 of Type I from Tepebağ, similar examples showing the spread of the same form in the inner regions of Anatolia have been found at Gövezli Tepe Höyük in Kavuklar Village of the Ayrancı District in the Karaman Province. These banded bowl pieces are dated to the Late Iron Age (7th-4th centuries BC).<sup>39</sup>

A group of examples classified as “Banded Bowl” in Klazomenai are similar in form and decoration to Type I in Tepebağ. These banded bowls are grouped into two types according to their forms. Type I dates to the late 7th to the early 6th century BC while Type II was found in layers dating to the late 6th century BC. These bowls were probably produced in centers in Eastern Greece and by colonies in the Mediterranean and Black Sea.<sup>40</sup> There are some form and decoration differences between the banded bowls of Klazomenai and the Type I samples of Tepebağ. The walls and bands of the banded bowls in Klazomenai are thinner.

A similar example of banded bowls with a simple rim has been found during the excavations of the Athenian Agora. The Agora ceramic is dated between the years 420-400 BC.<sup>41</sup> This banded bowl is of particular importance because it shows the farthest extent of the group to the west.

The examples belonging to Type I (fig. 5/1-8) are dated between the 6th-4th centuries BC, according to the stratigraphy of Tepebağ Höyük (fig. 9). The stratigraphic date of the Tepebağ finds falls within the general dating of banded bowls.

## Type II: Banded Bowls with an Inverted Rim

Twelve rim-body and handle sherds classified as “Type II: Banded Bowls with an Inverted Rim” have been found at Tepebağ Höyük (fig. 6/9-20).

In terms of form, the common characteristic of this group is the protrusion or rise inside the rim. The protrusion or rise is prominent in some of the ceramic examples. Some differences can be seen among the Type II bowl examples when the outer side of the rim is considered. On bowl sherds nos. 9, 13, 15 and 16, the outer side of the rim has an S-shaped contour. On sherds nos. 10-12, 14, 17-18 and 20, the outer side of the rim joins the body without interruption. The outer side of the rim on sherds nos. 12, 16 and 17 connects to the body with an angular outline. The bodies of these bowls are spherical (sherds nos. 9-11, 13-15, 18-19) or conical (sherds nos. 12, 16-17, 20). In all of the examples classified as Type II, the profile inside the rim shows a downward tilt. Sherd no. 10 enables us to understand the complete profile of the group. This bowl has a ring-pedestal with a torus. On the other hand, the bowl with an

<sup>34</sup> Noted 1980, 126, pl. 22.6.

<sup>35</sup> Mook and Coulson 1995, 93-94, fig. 3.1, nos. 3-4, 6, 9.

<sup>36</sup> Kapitaikin 2006, 43, fig. 12, nos. 5-6.

<sup>37</sup> Risser and Blakely 1989, 94, fig. 88.

<sup>38</sup> Stern 1978, 41, nos. 6-9, fig. 10, pl. 30.1-4.

<sup>39</sup> Ergürer 2018, 71, pl. 16D.

<sup>40</sup> Ersoy 1993, 349, 373-78.

<sup>41</sup> Sparkes and Talcott 1970, 357, no. 1721, pl. 79.

inverted rim and complete profile from Nagidos does not have a torus on the ring-pedestal.<sup>42</sup> The bowl with an inverted rim and complete profile from Sukas has a single handle.<sup>43</sup>

The decoration technique of the bowl sherds belonging to Type II is pretty much standard and similar to the Type I examples. Thin or thick decorative bands were made by using brown, red, gray and black paint on a lighter clay color. The bands were placed on the inside and outside of the bowls. Starting from the rim on the outside, the band continues inward covering the entire rim. In some of the examples, a reserved area inside the rim can be seen. The bands inside the bowls are thin and thick. The paste of this group is well-fired. The rigid paste contains limestone, quartz, sand and mica tempers. Limestone appears as coarse pieces in the paste.

Similar examples to the Type II bowls in terms of form are generally seen at sites in the Eastern Mediterranean. The earliest examples of this type belong to the 6th century BC.<sup>44</sup> A parallel at Kelenderis is dated from the late 6th century BC to the first half of the 5th century BC.<sup>45</sup> In the context dated between 425 and 350 BC at Nagidos, examples similar to the Tepebağ bowls have been found.<sup>46</sup> Among the Iron Age ceramics of Mersin Yumuktepe Höyük, there are also examples similar to the Tepebağ finds.<sup>47</sup> A bowl with an inverted rim at Tarsus Gözlükule Höyük is dated to the 5th century BC.<sup>48</sup> Similar examples have been detected among the surface finds at Tarsus Keşbükü.<sup>49</sup> An example found as a surface find at Tilan Höyük within the borders of Kozan has been dated between 500 and 350 BC, thanks to an analogue.<sup>50</sup>

A similar example of the bowl with an inverted rim was found on the surface at Hisallitepe by the Orontes Delta Survey.<sup>51</sup> In Sukas similar examples of this type belong to the 6th century BC.<sup>52</sup> In Ras Shamra they are dated from the second half of the 5th century BC to the 4th century BC.<sup>53</sup> Classified as Type D, similar examples of the Tepebağ bowls have been dated to the late 6th century BC or the early 5th century BC at Dor.<sup>54</sup> In Tel Mikhal, a bowl with an inverted rim was found in a layer dated from the third quarter of the 6th century BC to the first quarter of the 5th century BC.<sup>55</sup> Other examples similar to this type, in terms of form, have been recovered at Al-Mina and Abu Danna.<sup>56</sup>

Outside of Cilicia and the Levant, similar examples of bowls with an inverted rim have also been found in Cyprus. Examples dating to the late 6th century BC and the early 5th century BC have been recovered from Kourion.<sup>57</sup>

<sup>42</sup> Durukan and Alkaç 2007, 145, no. 109.

<sup>43</sup> Ploug 1973, no. 131, pl. VI.

<sup>44</sup> Lehmann 2000, 90, form 1 a-c, fig. 2.

<sup>45</sup> Zoroğlu 2009, 43, fig. 73.

<sup>46</sup> Durukan and Alkaç 2007, 144-46, nos. 100-13.

<sup>47</sup> Sevin and Özaydın 2004, 88, nos. 3-4, fig. 2.

<sup>48</sup> Hanfmann 1963, 265-66, no. 1232, fig. 88.

<sup>49</sup> Archives of Tarsus Hinterland Archaeological Surveys.

<sup>50</sup> Özdemir 2008, 46, no. 2, pl. XVII.c.

<sup>51</sup> Pamir and Nishiyama 2002, 307, no. 12, fig. 11.

<sup>52</sup> Ploug 1973, nos. 131, 133a, pl. VI.

<sup>53</sup> Stucky 1983, 124, nos. 187-88.

<sup>54</sup> Mook and Coulson 1995, 94, nos. 1-2, fig. 3.4.

<sup>55</sup> Marchese 1989, 145-46, no. 6, fig. 10.1.

<sup>56</sup> Lehmann 1996, 388, pl. 24.

<sup>57</sup> Buitron-Oliver 1996, 44, fig. 46, D18; 46, fig. 48, G13; 53, fig. 54, M6.

According to the stratigraphy of Tepebağ Höyük, the bowls with an inverted rim are generally dated between the 6th and 4th centuries BC (figs. 9-10). The stratigraphic dates of the Tepebağ bowls with an inverted rim conform with the general dating of the banded bowls from across the Eastern Mediterranean.

### Type III: Banded Bowls with High-Rim

According to their rims, the “Banded Bowls with a High-Rim” from Tepebağ have been broken down into two subgroups: “Angular” and “Rounded”.

#### A. Bowls with Angular Rim

Three rim-body sherds classified as “Banded Bowls with an Angular Rim” have been uncovered at Tepebağ (fig. 7/21-23). Bowl sherd no. 21 with an angular rim has a spherical body. On bowl sherd no. 22, the angular rim makes a downward tilt on the inside. The lip of the sherd was placed vertically. The rim angles sharply to the body. From this corner downwards, the body continues conically to the pedestal. On sherd no. 23, the angular rim makes a slight incurve. The continuation from the rim to the body is prominent, and as far as the preserved part is concerned, the body is spherical narrowing down to the pedestal. An example of this type recovered from Kelenderis has a horizontally-placed handle.<sup>58</sup>

The decoration technique of the bowls with an angular rim is similar to the other two groups: bands made by using dark colors on a lighter surface. Starting from the outside of the rim, the band continues inside the lip. On bowls nos. 22 and 23, there is a reserved area before the thick band begins on the inside. The paste of this bowl group contains rigid pieces of mica and limestone as added temper. They are also well-fired and of good quality.

Similar examples of the “Banded Bowls with an Angular Rim” are dated from the late 6th century BC to the mid-4th century BC at Kelenderis.<sup>59</sup> Examples similar to the Tepebağ bowls have been found in a context dated between 425 and 350 BC at Nagidos.<sup>60</sup> The parallels at Yumuktepe Höyük are considered to be Iron Age ceramics.<sup>61</sup> Similar examples of this type have been found at Tarsus Keşbükkü.<sup>62</sup> Similar sherds recovered from Ras Shamra are dated to the second half of the 5th century BC and the 4th century BC.<sup>63</sup> The examples similar to this type at Sukas belong to the 6th century BC.<sup>64</sup> The Tepebağ bowls with an angular rim have been recovered from stratigraphic layers dated to the 6th and 4th centuries BC (fig. 10).

#### B. Bowls with a Rounded Rim

There are four sherds which fall into the category labeled as “Banded Bowls with Rounded Rim” at Tepebağ (fig. 7/24-27). Banded bowls nos. 26 and 27 reflect the complete profile of this subgroup. These bowls have spherical bodies and ring pedestals.

<sup>58</sup> Zoroğlu 2009, 42, fig. 72.

<sup>59</sup> Zoroğlu 1994, 62, fig. 71; Arslan 2010, 61, nos. 461, 465, pl. 62.

<sup>60</sup> Durukan and Alkaç 2007, 146, 148, nos. 114-20.

<sup>61</sup> Sevin and Özaydın 2004, 101, pl. 2.1.

<sup>62</sup> Archives of Tarsus Hinterland Archaeological Surveys.

<sup>63</sup> Stucky 1983, 121, nos. 163-64, pl. 70.

<sup>64</sup> Ploug 1973, no. 135, pl. VI.

The decorations on the banded bowls with a rounded rim consist of thick and thin bands painted in red and brown on a lighter surface. The decoration technique bears a close resemblance to the technique of the other groups. There are two bands on the tondos of examples nos. 26 and 27, which reflect a complete profile for this group. The rigid paste, containing mica and limestone as additives, is well-fired.

The parallels of the “Banded Bowls with a Rounded Rim” from Tepebağ are dated between 425 and 350 BC at Nagidos.<sup>65</sup> The bowl sherds from Kelenderis, which could fall into this subgroup, are dated to the 6th century BC.<sup>66</sup> Similar examples of bowls with rounded rims have also been found at Tarsus Keşbükü.<sup>67</sup> The finds from Dor start to appear in the second quarter of the 6th century BC and continue during the 5th century BC.<sup>68</sup> At Ras Shamra a similar banded bowl is dated between the second half of the 5th century BC and the 4th century BC.<sup>69</sup> The bowls with rounded rims at Tepebağ are dated between the 6th-5th centuries BC (fig. 10).

#### Type IV: Banded Bowl with a Flat-Rim

One sherd, which falls into the category termed as “Banded Bowl with a Flat-Rim”, has been found during the Tepebağ excavations (fig. 7/28). The sherd has a flattened lip. Outside the bowl, the rim makes a profile as it connects to the body. As far as the preserved part is concerned, the body continues spherically to the pedestal.

The decoration on sherd no. 28 consists of bands painted in dark colors on a lighter surface. Starting from the outside of the rim, the thick band extends to the outmost margin of the flat surface of the lip. There is a thin band between the two reserved areas on the flat surface of the lip. Beginning from the margin, where the flat surface curves inside, there is a thick band. The paste has a rigid texture because it is well-fired. It contains limestone, sand and quartz additives. On this rim-body sherd, the use of limestone is abundant. Sherd no. 28 was recovered from the layer dated to the 5th century BC at Tepebağ (fig. 10).

#### Type V: Banded Bowl with an Everted-Rounded Rim

One sherd classified as a “Banded Bowl with an Everted-Rounded Rim” has been found at Tepebağ (fig. 7/29). The rim of the sherd is everted and rounded. The rim has an S-shaped contour on the outside. The rim makes a profile as it connects to the spherical body.

Thin and thick decorative bands were made by using red paint on a lighter surface. Starting from the outside of the rim, the band continues on the inner surface of the rim. After the band, there is a reserved area down to the point where the rim connects the body. There is a thick and a thin band on the inside. The rigid paste contains limestone as an additive. The closest example to sherd no. 29 in terms of form and decoration comes from Kelenderis and dates to the second half of the 6th century BC.<sup>70</sup> Tepebağ sherd no. 29 appears in the layer dated to the 4th century BC (fig. 10).

<sup>65</sup> Durukan and Alkaç 2007, 148, nos. 121-24.

<sup>66</sup> Arslan 2010, 61, no. 466, pl. 62.

<sup>67</sup> Archives of Tarsus Hinterland Archaeological Surveys.

<sup>68</sup> Mook and Coulson 1995, 94, fig. 3.5, nos. 1, 4, 6.

<sup>69</sup> Stucky 1983, 121, no. 167, pl. 70.

<sup>70</sup> Arslan 2010, 155, no. 442, pl. 60.

## Banded Bowl Pedestals

Four pedestal-body sherds, identified as banded bowls, have been unearthed during the Tepebağ excavations (fig. 7/30-34). Since the rims of these four sherds have not been preserved, it is impossible to categorize them. Sherds numbered 30 to 34 have spherical bodies and ring pedestals. They are decorated with dark paint on a lighter surface. There are thick and thin brown bands inside the pedestal. On the tondo of sherd no. 31, an irregular circle painted in brown is seen. Similar examples to these pedestals have been found at Göçü Höyük (Karatay District of Konya)<sup>71</sup> (fig. 11/3), Kelenderis<sup>72</sup> and Dor.<sup>73</sup> Sherds numbered 31 to 33 have been recovered from the strata dated to the 6th-5th centuries BC of Tepebağ Höyük (fig. 10). Other pedestals have been found outside of this strata.

## Conclusion

Different types of bowl forms, classified in the literature as “East Greek Banded Bowls”, have been detected at Tepebağ Höyük. The banded bowls recovered from the mound have been categorized according to their rims into five groups: “Simple”, “Inverted”, “High”, “Flat” and “Everted-Rounded Rims”. High-Rim bowls have been further divided into two subgroups “Angular Rim” and “Rounded Rim”. The bodies of these bowls are spherical or conical. The decoration of the banded bowls with different rims displays a simple technique. In this technique, red, gray, brown and black paint was applied onto a lighter surface. Thin and thick horizontal bands were the preferred decoration. Even though the bands differ in thickness, their locations on the bowls are almost the same.

Banded bowls with different rims spread prevalently across the Eastern Mediterranean - Cilicia, Cyprus, the Orontes Delta, Northern Syria and the Levantine coastline and its inner region. The sherds from the Athenian Agora represent the farthest reach of the banded bowl form to the west. The similar examples of banded bowls found at Kınık Höyük, Gövezli Tepe Höyük, Türkmen-Karahüyük and Göcü Höyük indicate that this bowl form was transported to the inner regions of Anatolia. These bowls must have entered these areas as trade goods through pathways in Cilicia. As more literature about Iron Age ceramic wares recovered from surveys and excavations in the region are published, the spread of banded bowls over the inner regions of Anatolia will be better understood.

The basic schema of the Iron Age ceramics of Cilicia consists of horizontal and vertical bands that divide the vessel bodies. The simplest form of this decoration is the wider bands. In Cilicia, horizontal bands started to appear in the Transition Period from the Late Bronze Age to the Iron Age, and continued during the Iron Age. The painted pottery forms of Cilicia and the Amuq Region, dated from the Transition Period to the Iron Age, feature horizontal band motifs such as shallow or deep bowls and jars, which were used together with hatching and wavy band motifs.<sup>74</sup> There are groups of parallel lines bordered by horizontal bands on all of the vessels from the Middle Iron Age. This decorative style of Cilician pottery seems to have been influenced by Cypriot White Painted and Black-on-Red Wares.<sup>75</sup> The products

<sup>71</sup> Massa et al. 2019b, 164, table 2; Archives of the “Konya Regional Archaeological Survey Project (KRASP)”.

<sup>72</sup> Arslan 2010, 141, no. 271, pl. 60.

<sup>73</sup> Mook and Coulson 1995, 95, fig. 3.6, nos. 1-23.

<sup>74</sup> Ünlü 2005, 2017; Janeway 2017; Jean 2019.

<sup>75</sup> Arslan 2010, 75; 2003, 258-61.



of the ceramic workshops located in Tarsus and Kinet Höyük are local imitations of Cypriot ceramics in terms of form and decoration. Imported from Western Anatolia, Corinth, Samos, Euboea and the Cyclades, the Eastern Greek ceramics, found in many centers in Cilicia and dated to the 7th-6th centuries BC, are generally decorated with wavy, zigzag, spiral and horizontal bands along with bands formed by parallel triangles.<sup>76</sup> The influence of Cypriot and Eastern Greek vessels is evident on the geometric decoration preferred in the local ceramics of Cilicia in the Iron Age.

The use of bands on the open and closed vessels of the Orientalist examples - an important ceramic fashion of Western Anatolia - is at the forefront of decorative style. The wide and thin horizontal bands on these vessels continue from the rim to the bottom of the body. The bands also constitute delimitation for the decoration on the shoulder.<sup>77</sup> Apart from the vessels for daily use and storage purposes, bands are common on amphorae of Miletus, Chios and Klazomenai, all products of the region as well.<sup>78</sup> Horizontal and vertical bands appear among the fundamental decorations of the open and closed, Protogeometric and Geometric vessels of Caria. At the same time, these bands border the decorative elements such as other geometric components and birds.<sup>79</sup> Among the Archaic ceramics of Caria, the basic decorative elements of the Milesian-type amphorae are horizontal, straight and wavy bands.<sup>80</sup>

Besides Western Anatolia and Cilicia, bands were also commonly used as decoration in Cyprus. Bands are generally observed on open and closed Cypriot vessels. Other than bands, there are wide areas on the pottery, painted in black. Sometimes bands constitute the upper and lower borders of the other decorations on Cypriot ceramics.<sup>81</sup>

The bowls categorized as “Banded Bowls” by excavations in the Eastern Mediterranean were accordingly inspired by Eastern Greek ceramics in terms of form and decoration. However, despite this representation, there are some differences in form, clay and painting. Banded bowls are not flamboyantly decorated. In terms of decoration, the band is an important component of the ceramic schools of Western Anatolia, Caria, Cilicia and Cyprus. This decoration was preferred by many pottery workshops of different schools for centuries, as it could be easily made. In this context, it is understandable that the decorative bands on the bowls discussed in this article had been used for a long period of time.

Stratigraphic layers that include kilns or waste ceramics have yet to be identified to prove the production of banded bowls. This creates a problem in determining the place(s) of production. Incorrectly fired sherds belonging to the banded-bowl category, “Type I: Banded Bowls with a Simple Rim”, have been found at Kelenderis. Consequently, it is suggested that the examples from Kelenderis were produced locally. Also, it has been suggested that Cyprus and Northern Syria were other production centers for these bowls. Banded bowls must have been produced in several centers. Overall, the geographical spread of these bowls suggests that the production center(s) was in the Eastern Mediterranean region.

---

<sup>76</sup> Arslan 2011, 8-9.

<sup>77</sup> Aytaçlar 2005; İren 2003.

<sup>78</sup> Sezgin 2012.

<sup>79</sup> Özgünel 2006.

<sup>80</sup> Özer 2018, 89-107.

<sup>81</sup> Gjerstad 1948.

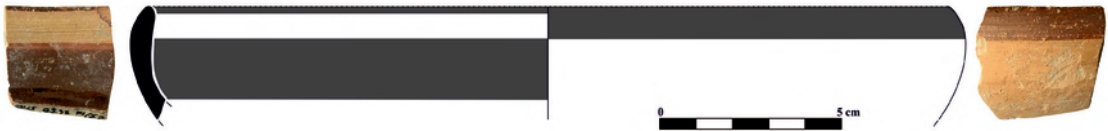


Considering the stratigraphy and context of the sites across the Eastern Mediterranean, banded bowls are generally dated between the late 7th century BC and the 4th century BC. The earliest examples of these bowls were produced in the same period as the Eye and Rosette-Bowls. Bearing in mind the dates of these two wares, it is suggested the rosette bowls inspired the creation of the banded bowls. Most likely due to the simple form and decoration technique, banded bowls were produced for more than two centuries. The Tepebağ banded bowls have been identified in the stratigraphic layers dated to the 6th and 4th centuries BC of the mound (figs. 4, 8-10). In general, different types of banded bowls were in use at Tepebağ during these same centuries.

## Catalogue

**Type I: Banded Bowls with a Simple Rim**

<b>No</b>	: 1
<b>Findspot and Year</b>	: BJ-32/71-2015
<b>Level</b>	: 36.34
<b>Diameter</b>	: 16 cm
<b>Height</b>	: 3.1 cm
<b>Paste Color</b>	: 2.5 YR 6/6 Light Red
<b>Surface Color</b>	: 5 YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow
<b>Additives</b>	: A little limestone, a little mica
<b>Description</b>	: Bowl with an incurved rim and spherical body.
<b>Decoration</b>	: A dark red band covering the rim from the outside and inside, a reserved area, and a thick dark red band under the rim.
<b>Date</b>	: 5th century BC



<b>No</b>	: 2
<b>Findspot and Year</b>	: BJ-32/71-2015
<b>Level</b>	: 36.34
<b>Diameter</b>	: 14 cm
<b>Height</b>	: 5 cm
<b>Paste Color</b>	: 2.5 YR 5/8 Red
<b>Surface Color</b>	: 2.5 YR 5/8 Red
<b>Additives</b>	: A little limestone
<b>Description</b>	: Bowl with an incurved rim and spherical body. Horizontal circular-sectioned handle.
<b>Decoration</b>	: A light red band covering the rim from the outside and inside, a reserved area inside the rim, and under the rim one thick and one thin light red band.
<b>Date</b>	: 5th century BC



<b>No</b>	: 3
<b>Findspot and Year</b>	: BI-32/142-2015
<b>Level</b>	: 35.90
<b>Diameter</b>	: 17 cm
<b>Height</b>	: 4.7 cm
<b>Paste Color</b>	: 5 YR 5/6 Yellowish Red
<b>Surface Color</b>	: 5 YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow
<b>Additives</b>	: Limestone, quartz and mica
<b>Description</b>	: Bowl with a simple rim and spherical body
<b>Decoration</b>	: A dark red band covering the rim from the outside and inside, a reserved area inside the rim, and under the rim one thick and one thin light red band.
<b>Date</b>	: ?



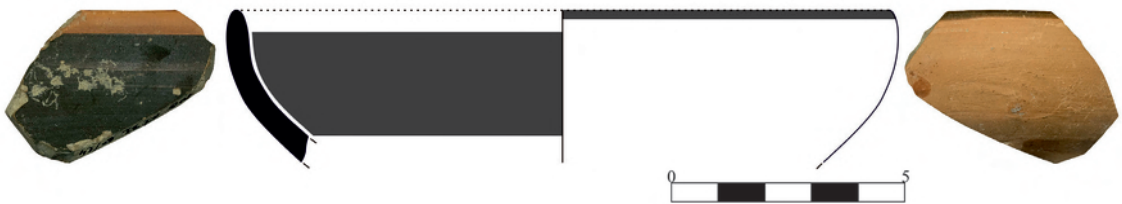
<b>No</b>	: 4
<b>Findspot and Year</b>	: BJ-32/87-2015
<b>Level</b>	: 35.98
<b>Diameter</b>	: 20 cm
<b>Height</b>	: 4.9 cm
<b>Paste Color</b>	: 7.5 YR 4/1 Dark Gray
<b>Surface Color</b>	: 5 YR 5/4 Reddish Brown
<b>Additives</b>	: A little limestone and fine sand
<b>Description</b>	: Bowl with a simple rim and spherical body. Horizontal circular-sectioned handle.
<b>Decoration</b>	: A thick black band on the outside, a reserved area, a dark brown band covering the rim from the outside and inside, a reserved area inside the rim, and under the rim one thick and one thin brown band.
<b>Date</b>	: 6th century BC



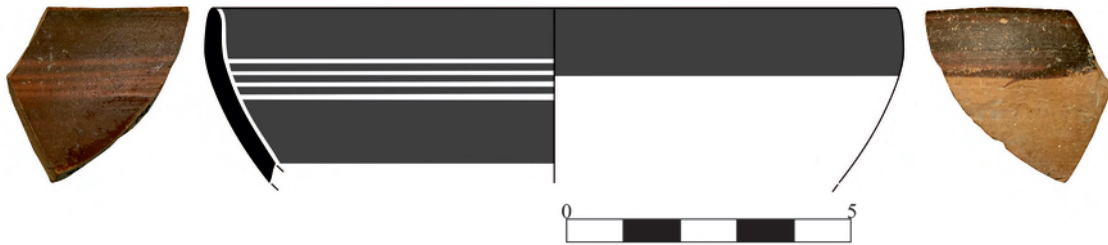
<b>No</b>	: 5
<b>Findspot and Year</b>	: BJ-32/93-2015
<b>Level</b>	: 35.94
<b>Diameter</b>	: 14 cm
<b>Height</b>	: 4.4 cm
<b>Paste Color</b>	: 5 YR 5/6 Yellowish Red
<b>Surface Color</b>	: 5 YR 5/4 Reddish Brown
<b>Additives</b>	: Limestone
<b>Description</b>	: Bowl with a simple rim and spherical body. Horizontal circular-sectioned handle. Three horizontal thin grooves on the outer surface.
<b>Decoration</b>	: A dark brown band covering the rim from the outside and inside, a reserved area, and a thin brown band.
<b>Date</b>	: 6th century BC



<b>No</b>	: 6
<b>Findspot and Year</b>	: BJ-32/87-2015
<b>Level</b>	: 36.00
<b>Diameter</b>	: ?
<b>Height</b>	: 3.2 cm
<b>Paste Color</b>	: 2.5 YR 4/1 Dark Reddish Gray
<b>Surface Color</b>	: 5 YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow
<b>Additives</b>	: A little limestone, a little mica
<b>Description</b>	: Bowl with a simple rim and spherical body.
<b>Decoration</b>	: A thin gray band outside the rim, a reserved area inside the rim, and a thick gray band inside the rim.
<b>Date</b>	: 6th century BC



<b>No</b>	: 7
<b>Findspot and Year</b>	: BI-32/140-2015
<b>Level</b>	: 36.05
<b>Diameter</b>	: 12 cm
<b>Height</b>	: 3.0 cm
<b>Paste Color</b>	: 2,5 YR 5/8 Light Red
<b>Surface Color</b>	: 5 YR 7/6 Reddish Yellow
<b>Additives</b>	: Limestone
<b>Description</b>	: Bowl with a simple rim and spherical body.
<b>Decoration</b>	: A dark red band covering the rim from the outside and inside.
<b>Date</b>	: 6th century BC



<b>No</b>	: 8
<b>Findspot and Year</b>	: BI-32/190-2015
<b>Level</b>	: 36.72
<b>Diameter</b>	: 13 cm
<b>Height</b>	: 3.1 cm
<b>Paste Color</b>	: 2,5 YR 6/8 Light Red
<b>Surface Color</b>	: 5 YR 6/8 Reddish Yellow
<b>Additives</b>	: Limestone, mica
<b>Description</b>	: Bowl with a simple rim and spherical body. Horizontal circular-sectioned handle.
<b>Decoration</b>	: A reddish brown band covering the rim from the outside and inside.
<b>Date</b>	: 4th century BC



**Type II: Banded Bowls with an Inverted Rim**

<b>No</b>	: 9
<b>Findspot and Year</b>	: BJ-33/14-2015
<b>Level</b>	: 39.65
<b>Diameter</b>	: 30 cm
<b>Height</b>	: 6.3 cm
<b>Paste Color</b>	: 5 YR 7/6 Reddish Yellow
<b>Surface Color</b>	: 5 YR 7/6 Reddish Yellow
<b>Additives</b>	: Mica and sand
<b>Description</b>	: Bowl with an inverted rim and spherical body. Stepped connection between rim and body on the outer surface.
<b>Decoration</b>	: A thick dark brown band covering the rim from the outside and inside, a reserved area, a thin band.
<b>Date</b>	: ?



<b>No</b>	: 10
<b>Findspot and Year</b>	: BJ-32/34-2015
<b>Level</b>	: 38.74
<b>Diameter</b>	: 24 cm
<b>Height</b>	: 7.6 cm
<b>Paste Color</b>	: 2.5 YR 6/6 Light Red
<b>Surface Color</b>	: 5 YR 6/4 Light Reddish Brown
<b>Additives</b>	: Limestone and mica
<b>Description</b>	: Bowl with an inverted rim, spherical body and ring base. Irregular thin grooves on the outside portion of the rim.
<b>Decoration</b>	: A dark brown band covering the rim from the outside and inside, a reserved area, a thin band, two concentric bands on the tondo, and a solid circle in the center.
<b>Date</b>	: ?



**No** : 11  
**Findspot and Year** : BJ-32/1-2015  
**Level** : 37.79  
**Diameter** : 27 cm  
**Height** : 4.5 cm  
**Paste Color** : 2.5 YR 6/8 Light Red  
**Surface Color** : 2.5 YR 6/8 Light Red  
**Additives** : Mica and fine stone  
**Description** : Bowl with an inverted rim and spherical body.  
**Decoration** : A dark red band covering the rim from the outside and inside.  
**Date** : ?



**No** : 12  
**Findspot and Year** : BI-32/131-2015  
**Level** : 36.04  
**Diameter** : 22 cm  
**Height** : 3.4 cm  
**Paste Color** : 7.5 YR 5/4 Brown  
**Surface Color** : 7.5 YR 5/4 Brown  
**Additives** : Limestone, mica and fine stone  
**Description** : Bowl with an inverted rim and conical body.  
**Decoration** : A thick brown band covering the rim from the outside and inside.  
**Date** : 6th century BC



<b>No</b>	: 13
<b>Findspot and Year</b>	: BJ-32/46-2015
<b>Level</b>	: 36.83
<b>Diameter</b>	: 18 cm
<b>Height</b>	: 4 cm
<b>Paste Color</b>	: 2.5 YR 5/6 Red Yellow
<b>Surface Color</b>	: 2.5 YR 6/6 Light Red
<b>Additives</b>	: Limestone, quartz and a little mica
<b>Description</b>	: Bowl with an inverted rim and spherical body.
<b>Decoration</b>	: A thick red band on the outside, a reserved area, a dark red band covering the rim from the outside and inside, a reserved area, and a thick red band on the inside.
<b>Date</b>	: 4th century BC



<b>No</b>	: 14
<b>Findspot and Year</b>	: BJ-32/83-2015
<b>Level</b>	: 36.03
<b>Diameter</b>	: 25 cm
<b>Height</b>	: 3.1 cm
<b>Paste Color</b>	: 2.5 YR 6/6 Red Yellow
<b>Surface Color</b>	: 5 YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow
<b>Additives</b>	: A little limestone and a little mica
<b>Description</b>	: Bowl with an inverted rim and spherical body.
<b>Decoration</b>	: A thick dark red band covering the rim from the outside and inside.
<b>Date</b>	: 6th century BC





<b>No</b>	: <b>15</b>
<b>Findspot and Year</b>	: BI-32/1-2015
<b>Level</b>	: 39.40
<b>Diameter</b>	: 25 cm
<b>Height</b>	: 4.6 cm
<b>Paste Color</b>	: 2.5 YR 3/1 Dark Reddish Gray
<b>Surface Color</b>	: 5 YR 5/4 Reddish Brown
<b>Additives</b>	: Limestone and sand
<b>Description</b>	: Bowl with an inverted rim and spherical body. Stepped connection between rim and body on the outer surface.
<b>Decoration</b>	: A thin dark gray band covering the rim from the outside and inside, a reserved area and a thick gray band on the inside.
<b>Date</b>	: ?



<b>No</b>	: <b>16</b>
<b>Findspot and Year</b>	: BJ-32/122-2015
<b>Level</b>	: 35.50
<b>Diameter</b>	: 29 cm
<b>Height</b>	: 6.1 cm
<b>Paste Color</b>	: 5 YR 7/4 Pink
<b>Surface Color</b>	: 10 YR 7/4 Very Pale Brown
<b>Additives</b>	: Limestone and sand
<b>Description</b>	: Bowl with an inverted rim and conical body.
<b>Decoration</b>	: A thin dark brown band covering the rim from the outside and inside, a reserved area on the lip, and on the inside a thick brown band under the rim, a reserved area, and a thin brown band.
<b>Date</b>	: 6th century BC



<b>No</b>	: 17
<b>Findspot and Year</b>	: BJ-32/53-2015
<b>Level</b>	: 36.67
<b>Diameter</b>	: 22 cm
<b>Height</b>	: 6.4 cm
<b>Paste Color</b>	: 5 YR 6/4 Light Reddish Brown
<b>Surface Color</b>	: 5 YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow
<b>Additives</b>	: Limestone and a little mica
<b>Description</b>	: Bowl with an inverted rim, conical body and a single thin groove on the inside.
<b>Decoration</b>	: A thin dark brown band covering the rim from the outside and inside, a reserved area on the lip, and on the inside a thick brown band under the rim, a reserved area, and a thin brown band.
<b>Date</b>	: 4th century BC



<b>No</b>	: 18
<b>Findspot and Year</b>	: BI-32/146-2015
<b>Level</b>	: 35.79
<b>Diameter</b>	: 30 cm
<b>Height</b>	: 2.7 cm
<b>Paste Color</b>	: 5 YR 5/6 Yellowish Red
<b>Surface Color</b>	: 5 YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow
<b>Additives</b>	: Limestone and a little quartz
<b>Description</b>	: Bowl with an inverted rim and spherical body.
<b>Decoration</b>	: A thick dark red band covering the rim from the outside and inside, a reserved area and a thick red band on the inside.
<b>Date</b>	: 6th century BC



- No** : 19  
**Findspot and Year** : BI-32/114-2015  
**Level** : 36.30  
**Diameter** : 22 cm  
**Height** : 3.2 cm  
**Paste Color** : 7.5 YR 6/4 Light Brown  
**Surface Color** : 7.5 YR 6/4 Light Brown  
**Additives** : A little limestone and a little sand  
**Description** : Bowl with an inverted rim and spherical body. Stepped connection between rim and body on the outer surface.  
**Decoration** : A thick black band covering the rim from the outside and inside, a reserved area on the lip and a thick dark brown band.  
**Date** : 5th century BC



- No** : 20  
**Findspot and Year** : BI-32/193-2015  
**Level** : 36.80  
**Diameter** : 24 cm  
**Height** : 4.2 cm  
**Paste Color** : 2,5 YR 5/8 Light Red  
**Surface Color** : 5 YR 6/6 Light Red  
**Additives** : Limestone  
**Description** : Bowl with an inverted rim and spherical body.  
**Decoration** : A thick dark red band on the outside, a reserved area, a thick dark red band covering the rim from the outside and inside, a reserved area on the lip, a thick dark red band on the inside and a red band.  
**Date** : 4th century BC



### Type III: Banded Bowls with a High-Rim

#### A. Bowls with an Angular Rim

<b>No</b>	: 21
<b>Findspot and Year</b>	: BI-32/86-2015
<b>Level</b>	: 36.86
<b>Diameter</b>	: 27 cm
<b>Height</b>	: 7.6 cm
<b>Paste Color</b>	: 5 YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow
<b>Surface Color</b>	: 7.5 YR 7/4 Pink
<b>Additives</b>	: Limestone
<b>Description</b>	: Bowl with an angular rim and spherical body.
<b>Decoration</b>	: A thick dark brown band covering the rim from the outside and inside, a reserved area, a thick dark brown band on the inside, a reserved area and a thin brown band.
<b>Date</b>	: 4th century BC



<b>No</b>	: 22
<b>Findspot and Year</b>	: BI-32/146-2015
<b>Level</b>	: 35.79
<b>Diameter</b>	: 14 cm
<b>Height</b>	: 2.9 cm
<b>Paste Color</b>	: 5 YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow
<b>Surface Color</b>	: 5 YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow
<b>Additives</b>	: Mica
<b>Description</b>	: Bowl with an inward curved angular rim and conical body.
<b>Decoration</b>	: A thick dark brown band covering the rim from the outside and inside, a reserved area, a thick dark brown band on the inside, a reserved area and a thin brown band.
<b>Date</b>	: 6th century BC



<b>No</b>	: 23
<b>Findspot and Year</b>	: BJ-32/48-2015
<b>Level</b>	: 36.75
<b>Diameter</b>	: 22 cm
<b>Height</b>	: 2.6 cm
<b>Paste Color</b>	: 2.5 YR 6/6 Light Red
<b>Surface Color</b>	: 5 YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow
<b>Additives</b>	: A little limestone
<b>Description</b>	: Bowl with an angular rim and spherical body.
<b>Decoration</b>	: A thick dark brown band covering the rim from the outside and inside, a reserved area, a thick dark brown band on the inside.
<b>Date</b>	: 4th century BC



#### B. Bowls with a Rounded Rim

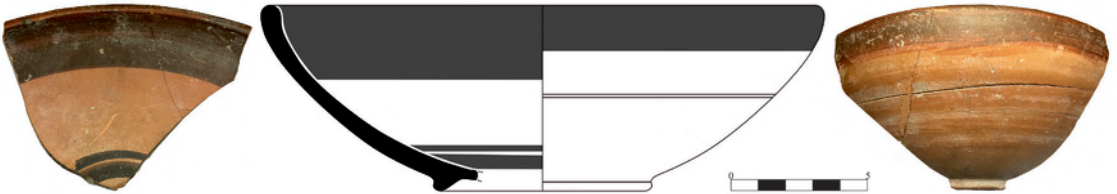
<b>No</b>	: 24
<b>Findspot and Year</b>	: BJ-32/146-2015
<b>Level</b>	: 36.38
<b>Diameter</b>	: 19 cm
<b>Height</b>	: 3.6 cm
<b>Paste Color</b>	: 5 YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow
<b>Surface Color</b>	: 5 YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow
<b>Additives</b>	: Limestone and mica
<b>Description</b>	: Bowl with an out-curved rounded rim and spherical body. A single deep groove on the outer surface.
<b>Decoration</b>	: A thick dark red band covering the rim from the outside and inside.
<b>Date</b>	: 5th century BC



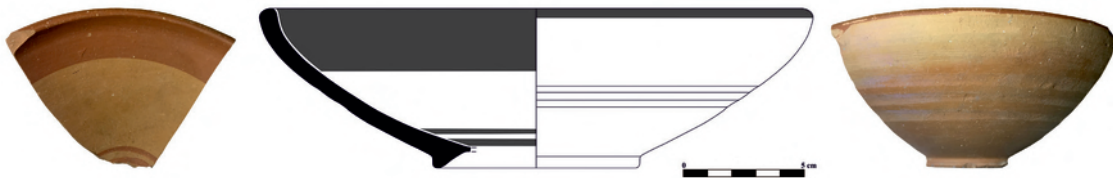
<b>No</b>	: 25
<b>Findspot and Year</b>	: BI-32/118-2015
<b>Level</b>	: 36.18
<b>Diameter</b>	: 20 cm
<b>Height</b>	: 3.3 cm
<b>Paste Color</b>	: 5 YR 5/6 Yellowish Red
<b>Surface Color</b>	: 5 YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow
<b>Additives</b>	: A little limestone
<b>Description</b>	: Bowl with a rounded rim and spherical body.
<b>Decoration</b>	: A thin dark red band covering the rim from the outside and inside, a reserved area and a thick red band on the inside.
<b>Date</b>	: 6th century BC



<b>No</b>	: 26
<b>Findspot and Year</b>	: BJ-32/1-2015
<b>Level</b>	: 37.79
<b>Diameter</b>	: 20 cm
<b>Height</b>	: 6.8 cm
<b>Paste Color</b>	: 2.5 YR 5/6 Red
<b>Surface Color</b>	: 2.5 YR 5/6 Red
<b>Additives</b>	: Limestone and a little mica
<b>Description</b>	: Bowl with a rounded rim, spherical body and ring base. Irregular deep grooves on the surface.
<b>Decoration</b>	: A thick dark brown band covering the rim from the outside and inside, and two thin and thick brown concentric bands on the tondo.
<b>Date</b>	: ?



<b>No</b>	: 27
<b>Findspot and Year</b>	: BI-32/208-2015
<b>Level</b>	: 35.26
<b>Diameter</b>	: 22 cm
<b>Height</b>	: 6.6 cm
<b>Paste Color</b>	: 2.5 YR 6/8 Light Red
<b>Surface Color</b>	: 2.5 YR 6/8 Light Red
<b>Additives</b>	: Limestone
<b>Description</b>	: Bowl with a rounded rim, spherical body and ring base. Wide grooves on the outside.
<b>Decoration</b>	: A thick dark red band covering the rim from the outside and inside, and two thin red concentric bands on the tondo.
<b>Date</b>	: 6th century BC



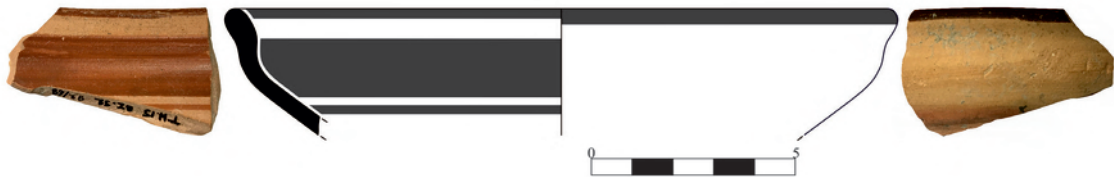
#### Type IV: Banded Bowl with a Flat-Rim

<b>No</b>	: 28
<b>Findspot and Year</b>	: BJ-32/144-2015
<b>Level</b>	: 36.38
<b>Diameter</b>	: 24 cm
<b>Height</b>	: 3.8 cm
<b>Paste Color</b>	: 5 YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow
<b>Surface Color</b>	: 7.5 YR 7/4 Pink
<b>Additives</b>	: Limestone, a little sand and a little quartz
<b>Description</b>	: Bowl with a flat-rim and spherical body. Stepped connection between rim and body on the outer surface.
<b>Decoration</b>	: A light brown band covering the rim from the outside and inside, a reserved area on the lip, a thin light brown band on the lip, a reserved area, and a thick dark brown band on the inside.
<b>Date</b>	: 5th century BC

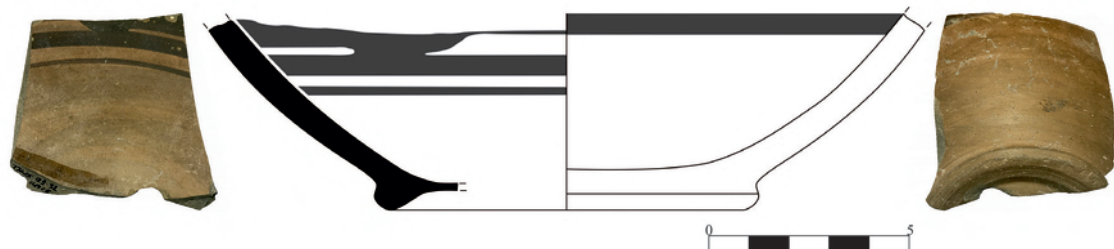


**Type V: Banded Bowl with Everted-Rounded Rim**

<b>No</b>	: 29
<b>Findspot and Year</b>	: BI-32/92-2015
<b>Level</b>	: 36.84
<b>Diameter</b>	: 16 cm
<b>Height</b>	: 3.1 cm
<b>Paste Color</b>	: 2.5 YR 5/8 Red
<b>Surface Color</b>	: 5 YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow
<b>Additives</b>	: A little fine limestone
<b>Description</b>	: Bowl with an everted-rounded rim and spherical body. Stepped connection between rim and body on the outer surface.
<b>Decoration</b>	: A thick dark red band covering the rim from the outside and inside, on the inside a reserved area on the lip, a thick red band, a reserved area, and a thin red band.
<b>Date</b>	: 4th century BC

**Banded Bowl Pedestals**

<b>No</b>	: 30
<b>Findspot and Year</b>	: BJ-32/149-2015
<b>Level</b>	: 35.70
<b>Base Diameter</b>	: 9 cm
<b>Height</b>	: 4.9 cm
<b>Paste Color</b>	: 10 YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown
<b>Surface Color</b>	: 7.5 YR 5/4 Brown
<b>Additives</b>	: Limestone
<b>Description</b>	: Bowl with spherical body and ring base.
<b>Decoration</b>	: A brown band outside the body, a thick brown band inside, a reserved area, a thick brown band, a reserved area and a thin brown band. The bands inside the bowl are concentric.
<b>Date</b>	: ?





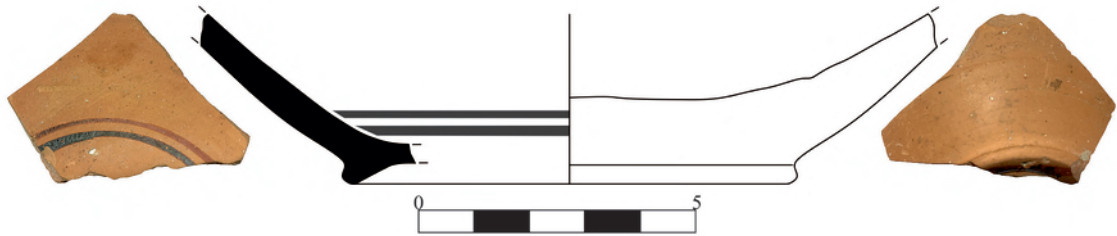
<b>No</b>	: 31
<b>Findspot and Year</b>	: BI-32/145-2015
<b>Level</b>	: 35.76
<b>Base Diameter</b>	: 5 cm
<b>Height</b>	: 4.5 cm
<b>Paste Color</b>	: 5 YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow
<b>Surface Color</b>	: 5 YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow
<b>Additives</b>	: Fine limestone, a little mica
<b>Description</b>	: Bowl with spherical body and ring base.
<b>Decoration</b>	: A thick brown band inside the body, a reserved area, a thick brown band, a reserved area, a thin brown band, and an irregular, painted circle on the tondo. The bands inside the bowl are concentric.
<b>Date</b>	: 4th century BC



<b>No</b>	: 32
<b>Findspot and Year</b>	: BI-32/114-2015
<b>Level</b>	: 36.35
<b>Base Diameter</b>	: ?
<b>Height</b>	: 2.7 cm
<b>Paste Color</b>	: 5 YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow
<b>Surface Color</b>	: 5 YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow
<b>Additives</b>	: Limestone
<b>Description</b>	: Bowl with spherical body and ring base.
<b>Decoration</b>	: A thick red band inside the body, a reserved area, a thin red band.
<b>Date</b>	: 5th century BC



<b>No</b>	: 33
<b>Findspot and Year</b>	: BJ-32/65-2015
<b>Level</b>	: 36.42
<b>Base Diameter</b>	: 8 cm
<b>Height</b>	: 4.1 cm
<b>Paste Color</b>	: 2.5 YR 6/8 Light Red
<b>Surface Color</b>	: 2.5 YR 6/8 Light Red
<b>Additives</b>	: Limestone
<b>Description</b>	: Bowl with spherical body and ring base.
<b>Decoration</b>	: A thin brown band inside the body, a reserved area, a thin brown band. The bands inside the bowl are concentric.
<b>Date</b>	: 5th century BC



<b>No</b>	: 34
<b>Findspot and Year</b>	: BI-32/67-2015
<b>Level</b>	: 39.25
<b>Base Diameter</b>	: 8 cm
<b>Height</b>	: 3.0 cm
<b>Paste Color</b>	: 2.5 YR 6/8 Light Red
<b>Surface Color</b>	: 5 YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow
<b>Additives</b>	: Limestone
<b>Description</b>	: Bowl with a spherical body and ring base.
<b>Decoration</b>	: A red band outside the body, a red band inside the body, a reserved area, a thin brown band, a reserved area and a thin brown band. The bands inside the bowl are concentric
<b>Date</b>	: ?



## Bibliography

- Arslan, N. 2010. *Kilikya Demir Çağı Seramiği: İthal Boyalı Seramikler ve İlişkiler*. Istanbul: Ege Yayınları.
- Arslan, N. 2011. "Eisenzeitliche Keramik aus Kilikien." In *Hellenismus in der Kilikia Pedias*, edited by A. Hoffmann, R. Posamentir, and M.H Sayar, 1-17. Byzas 14. Istanbul: Ege Yayınları.
- Aytaçlar, N. 2005. "Klazomenai Orientalizan Seramiği." Ph.D. diss., Ege Üniversitesi.
- Aytaçlar, N., and M.N. Kozanlı. 2012. "Hellespontos İşliğı." *Olba* 20:27-117.
- Barnett, R.D. 1940. "The Greek Pottery." *AnnLiv* 26:98-130.
- Ben-Tor, A., Y. Portugali, and M. Avissar. 1983. "The Third and Fourth Seasons of Excavations at Tel Yoqne'am, 1979 and 1981: Preliminary Report." *Israel Exploration Journal* 33.1/2:30-54.
- Buitron-Oliver, D. 1996. "The Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates at Kourion: Excavations in the Archaic Precinct." *SIMA* 109:41-71.
- Coldstream, J.N. 1981. "The Greek Geometric and Plain Archaic Imports." In *Excavations at Kition*. Vol. 4, *The Non-Cypriote Pottery*, edited by V. Karageorghis 17-22. Nicosia: Department of Antiquities.
- Darga, M. 1986. "Karatepe-Azatiwataya Kalesinin Çanak Çömlek Buluntuları." *Anadolu Araştırmaları* 10:371-410.
- Durukan, M., and E. Alkaç. 2007. "Nagidos Kazısı Klasik Dönem Seramikleri." In *Dağlık Kilikya'da Bir Antik Kent Kazısının Sonuçları NAGIDOS*, edited by S. Durugönül, 112-54. Adalya Suppl. 6. Istanbul: AKMED.
- Ergürer, H. 2016. "Niğde Kınık Höyük Demir Çağı Seramikleri." Ph.D. diss., Atatürk Üniversitesi.
- Ergürer, H. 2018. "Gövezli Tepesi Höyük Demir Çağı Seramikleri." *Türkiye Bilimler Akademisi Dergisi* 22:63-93.
- Ersay, A.E. 1993. "Clazomenae: The Archaic Settlement." Ph.D. diss., Bryn Mawr College.
- Garstang, J. 1953. *Preshistoric Mersin Yümük Tepe in Southern Turkey*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Gjerstad, E. 1948. *The Swedish Cyprus Expedition*. Vol 4.2, *The Cypro-Geometric, Cypro-Archaic and Cypro-Classical Periods*. Stockholm: The Swedish Cyprus Expedition.
- Gjerstad, E., ed. 1977. "Archaic East-Greek Pottery." In *Greek Geometric and Archaic Pottery Found in Cyprus*, edited by E. Gjerstad and Y. Calvet, 30-34. Skrifter utgivna av Svenska Institutet i Athen 4.26. Stockholm: Swedish Institute in Athens.
- Hanfmann, G.M.A. 1963. "The Iron Age Pottery of Tarsus." In *Excavations at Gözli Kule, Tarsus*. Vol. 3, *The Iron Age*, edited by H. Goldman, 18-332. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- İren, K. 2003. *Aiolische Orientalisierende Keramik*. Istanbul: Ege Yayınları.
- Jean, E. 2019. "Between the Late Bronze and Iron Ages in Cilicia: Local Painted Wares from a Regional Perspective." *Archaeology & History in the Lebanon* 50/51:8-47.
- Janeway, B. 2017. *Sea Peoples of the Northern Levant? Aegean-Style Pottery from Early Iron Age Tell Tayinat*. Studies in the History and Archaeology of the Levant 7. Winona Lake, Ind.: Eisenbrauns.
- Kalkan, H. 1999. "Ankhiale'nin Yeri." Master's thesis, İstanbul Üniversitesi.
- Kapitaikin, L.A. 2006. "The Pottery from The IAA Excavations At Tel Mikhel (Tel Michal)." *Atiqot* 52:21-56.
- Karageorghis, V. 1977. "Pottery From Kition." In *Greek Geometric and Archaic Pottery Found in Cyprus*, edited by E. Gjerstad and Y. Calvet, 61-63. Skrifter utgivna av Svenska Institutet i Athen 4.26. Stockholm: Swedish Institute in Athens.
- Lehmann, G. 1996. *Untersuchungen zur späten Eisenzeit in Syrien und Libanon: Stratigraphie und Keramikformen zwischen ca. 720 bis 300 v. Chr.* Altertumskunde des Vorderen Orients 5. Münster: Ugarit-Verlag.

- Lehmann, G. 2000. "East Greek or Levantine? Band-Decorated Pottery in the Levant during the Achaemenid Period." *Transeuphratène* 19:83-113.
- Marchese, R. 1989. "Aegean and Cypriote Imports in the Persian Period (Strata XI-VI)." In *Excavations at Tel Michal, Israel*, edited by Z. Herzog, G. Jr. Rapp, and O. Negbi, 145-52. Monograph Series of the Institute of Archaeology of Tel Aviv University 8. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
- Massa, M., C. Bachhuber, F. Şahin, Y. Tuna, and N. Bostancı-Kolankaya. 2019a. "Konya İli, Karatay ve Çumra İlçeleri Arkeolojik Yüzey Araştırması 2017 Yılı." *Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı* 36.3:17-34.
- Massa, M., C. Bachhuber, F. Şahin, Y. Tuna, and N. Bostancı-Kolankaya. 2019b. "The Konya Regional Archaeological Survey Project. The 2017 and 2018 Field Seasons." *Anatolica* 45:159-80.
- Mook, S.M., and W.D.E. Coulson. 1995. "East Greek and Other Imported Pottery." In *Excavations at Dor, Final Report*. Vol. 1B, *Areas A and C: The Finds*, edited by E. Stern, 93-126. Qedem Reports 2. Jerusalem: Institute of Archaeology, Hebrew University of Jerusalem.
- Noted, E. 1980. "Le Niveau 3 (Periode Perse)." In *Tell Keisan (1971-1976): une cité hébraïque en Galilée*, edited by J. Briand and J.B. Humbert, 117-29. Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis, Series Archaeologia 1. Fribourg: Editions universitaires.
- Özaydın, T. 2010. "Demir Çağ Tabakaları." In *Yumuktepe. Dokuzbin Yıllık Yolculuk*, edited by I. Caneva and G. Köroğlu, 73-78. Istanbul: Ege Yayınları.
- Özdemir, H.F. 2008. "Yukarı Ova (Ceyhan Ovası) Hellenistik Dönem Seramiği." Master's thesis, Çukurova Üniversitesi.
- Özer, B. 2018. "Kıyı Karia Arkaik Dönem Seramiği: Miletos Tipinde Ticari Amphoralar ve Bölgesel Amphora Üretimi ve Dağılımı Üzerine Bazı Sorular ve Ön Görüşler." *Phaselis* 4:89-107.
- Özgünel, Ç. 2006. *Karia Geometrik Seramiği*. Istanbul: Homer Kitabevi.
- Pamir, H., and S. Nishiyama. 2002. "The Orontes Delta Survey: Archaeological Investigation of Ancient Trade Stations/Settlements." *Ancient West & East* 1:294-314.
- Ploug, G. 1973. *Sukas II: The Aegean, Corinthian and Eastern Greek Pottery and Terracottas*. Publications of the Carlsberg Expedition to Phoenicia 2. Historisk-filosofiske Skrifter 6.2. Copenhagen: Munksgaard.
- Reyes, A.T. 1994. *Archaic Cyprus*. Oxford Monographs on Classical Archaeology. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Risser, M.K., and J.A. Blakely. 1989. "Imported Aegean Fine Ware in the First Millennium B.C.E." In *Tell el-Hesi III: The Persian Period (Stratum V)*, edited by K.G. O'Connell S.J. and F.L. Horton Jr., 69-138. Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns.
- Sezgin, Y. 2012. *Arkaik Dönem İonia Üretimi Ticari Amphoraları*. Istanbul: Ege Yayınları.
- Sevin, V., and T. Özaydın. 2004. "Iron Age Levels". In *Mersin Yumuktepe a Reappraisal*, edited by I. Caneva and V. Sevin, 85-101. Collana del Dipartimento (Università degli studi di Lecce. Dipartimento di beni culturali) 12. Lecce: Congedo.
- Sparkes, B., and L. Talcott. 1970. *Black and Plain Pottery: of the 6th, 5th and 4th Centuries B.C.* The Athenian Agora 12. Princeton, NJ: The American School of Classical Studies at Athens.
- Stern, E. 1978. *Excavations at Tel-Mevorakh (1973-1976). Part One: From the Iron Age to the Roman Period*. Quedem 9. Jerusalem: Institute of Archaeology, Hebrew University.
- Stucky, A.R. 1983. *Ras Shamra. Leukos Limen. Die nach-ugaritische Besiedlung von Ras Shamra*. Bibliothèque archéologique et historique 110. Mission archéologique de Ras Shamra 1. Paris: Paul Geuthner.
- Şahin, F. 2016a. "Tepebağ Höyük 2014-2015 Yılı Kazı Çalışmaları." *Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı* 37.2:191-208.
- Şahin, F. 2016b. "Kentsel Arkeoloji Örneği: Tepebağ Höyük." In *Sosyal ve Beşeri Bilimlere Küresel Yaklaşımlar*, edited by C. Can and A. Kilimci, 26-39. Ankara: Detay Yayıncılık.

- Şahin, F. 2017a. "Adana/Tepebağ Höyük Kazısı 2015 Yılı Sonuçları." *Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı* 38.3:151-72.
- Şahin, F. 2017b. "A New Excavation in the Mediterranean: Adana's Tepebağ Höyük/Akdeniz Bölgesi'nde Yeni Bir Kazı: Adana-Tepebağ Höyük." *Anmed* 15:1-10.
- Şahin, F., and E. Alkaç. 2019. "Adana/Tepebağ Höyük Amphora Mühürleri." *Türkiye Bilimler Akademisi Dergisi* 24:111-32.
- Ünlü, E. 2005. "Locally Produced and Painted Late Bronze to Iron Age Transitional Period Pottery of Tarsus-Gözlükule." In *Field Seasons 2001-2003 of the Tarsus-Gözlükule Interdisciplinary Research Project*, edited by A. Özyar, 145-68. Istanbul: Ege Yayınları
- Ünlü, E. 2017. "The Pottery of the Latest Iron IA Phase at Tell Tayinat, Amuq." In *Questions, Approaches, and Dialogues in Eastern Mediterranean Archaeology. Studies in Honor of Marie-Henriette and C. Gates*, edited by E. Kozal, M. Akar, Y. Heffron, Ç. Çilingiroğlu, T.E. Şerifoğlu, C. Çakırlar, S. Ünlüsoy, and E. Jean, 601-16. Münster: Ugarit-Verlag.
- Zoroğlu, L. 1994. *Kelenderis I. Kaynaklar, Kalıntılar, Buluntular*. Ankara: Dönmez Ofset Basımevi.
- Zoroğlu, K.L. 2009. *CVA, Türkiye Cumhuriyeti, Fasc. 1, Silifke Museum*. Istanbul: Türk Eskiçağ Bilimleri Enstitüsü Yayınları.



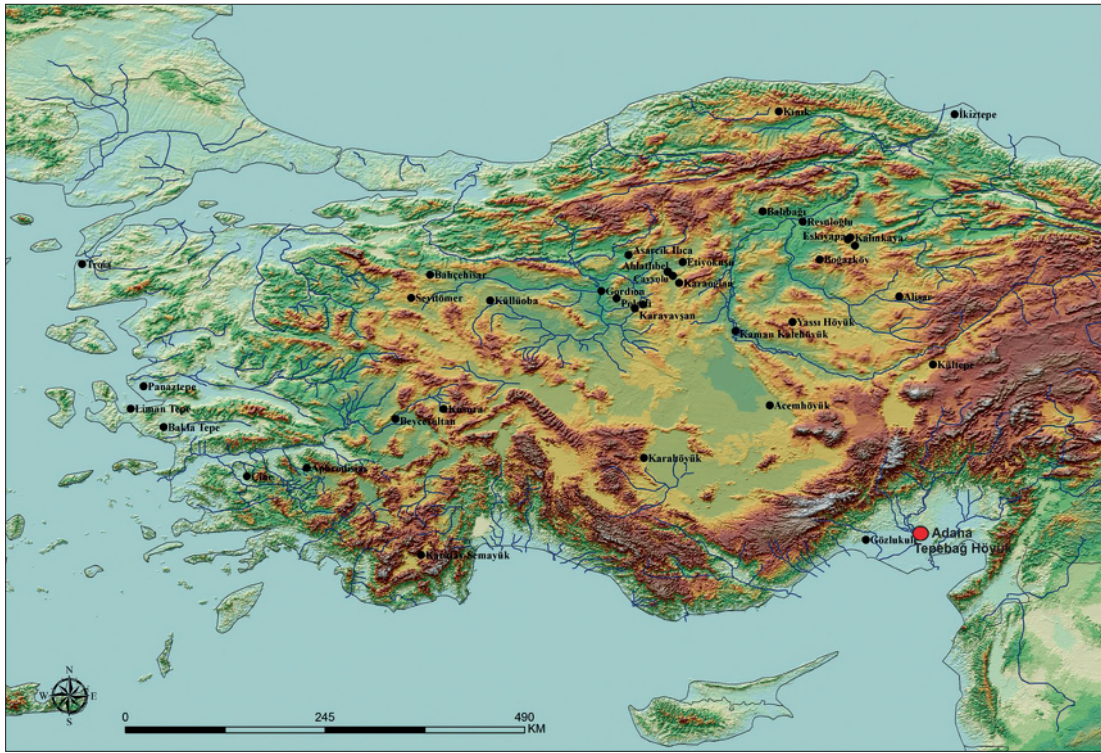


FIG. 1 Map of the Tepebağ Höyük.



FIG. 2 Aerial view of Tepebağ Höyük and Sarus River  
(Photo: Archive of Tepebağ excavations 2015 seasons).

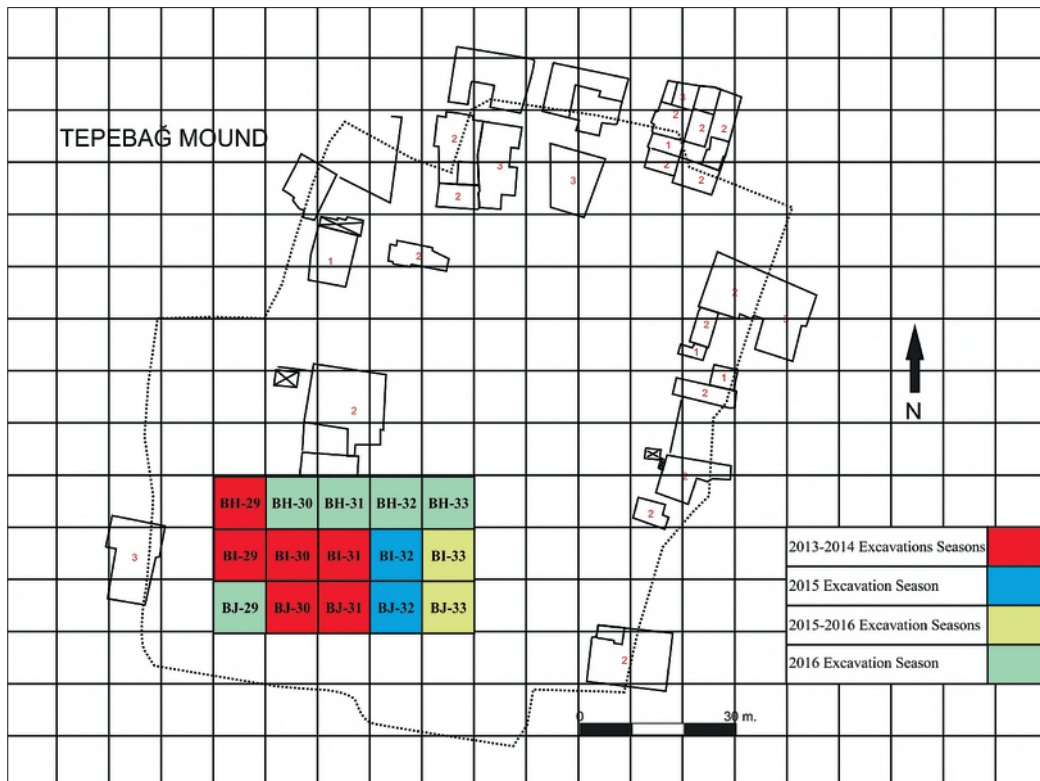


FIG. 3 Tepebağ Höyük topographic plan (Drawing: first author).

Stratigraphies of Tepebağ Höyük		
Level	Phase	Date
I	1	Early Period of Turkish Republic Era
II	2	Late Ottoman Period
	3	Ottoman and Medieval Period
III	4	Byzantine and Roman Period
IV	5	Hellenistic Period
IV	6	<b>Classical Period</b>
V	7	<b>Late Iron Age/Archaic Period</b>
	8	Middle Iron Age
	9	Early Iron Age
VI	10	Late Bronze Age

FIG. 4 Stratigraphies of Tepebağ Höyük.



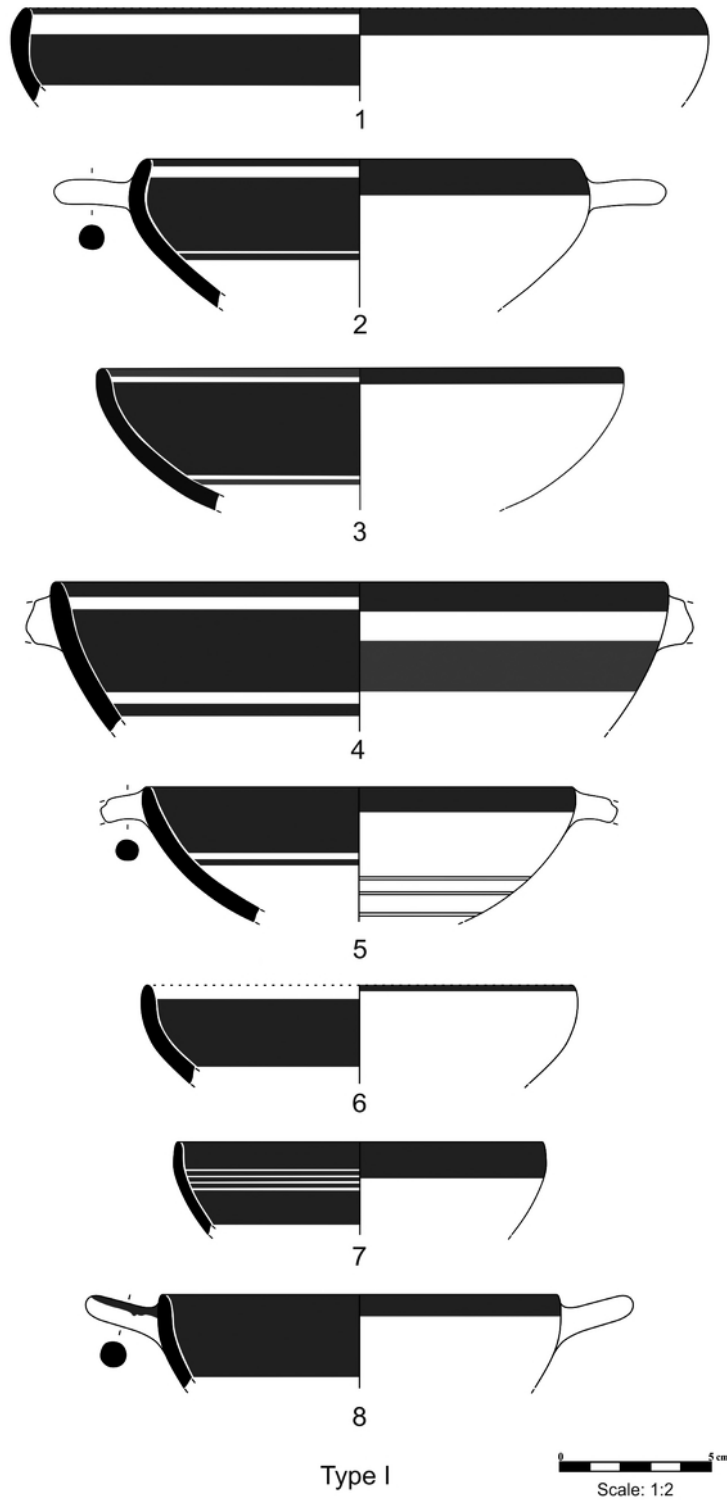


FIG. 5 Type I Banded Bowls (Drawing: Ebru İncaman).

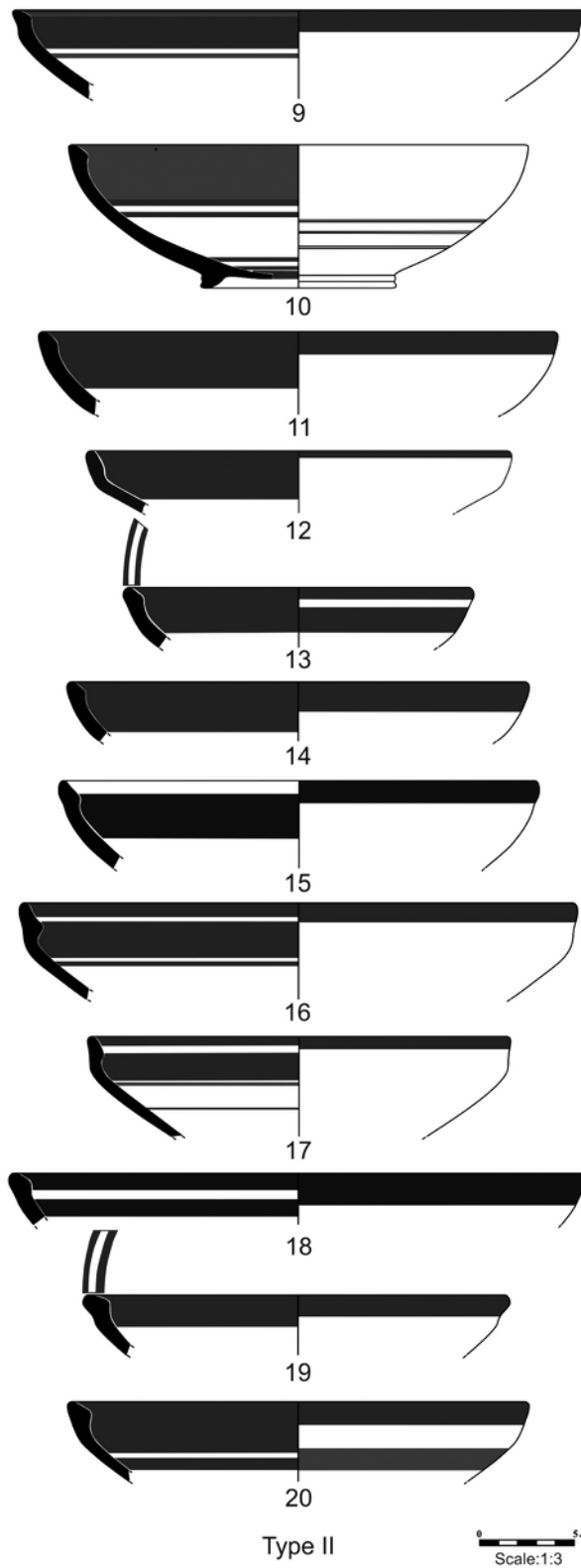


FIG. 6 Type II Banded Bowls (Drawing: Ebru İncaman).

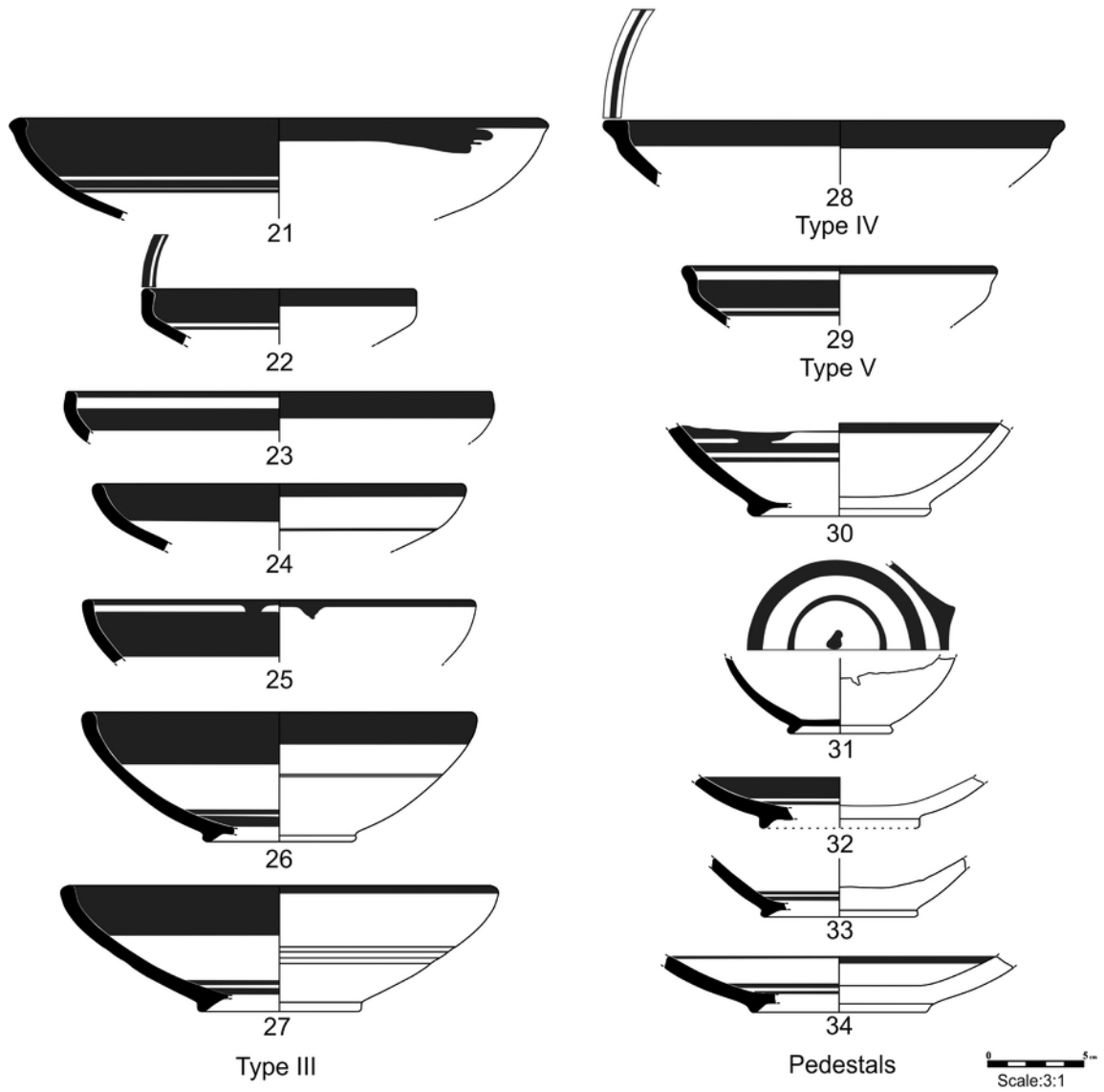


FIG. 7 21-27. Type III banded bowls; 28. Type IV banded bowl; 29. Type V banded bowl; 30-34. Banded bowl pedestals.

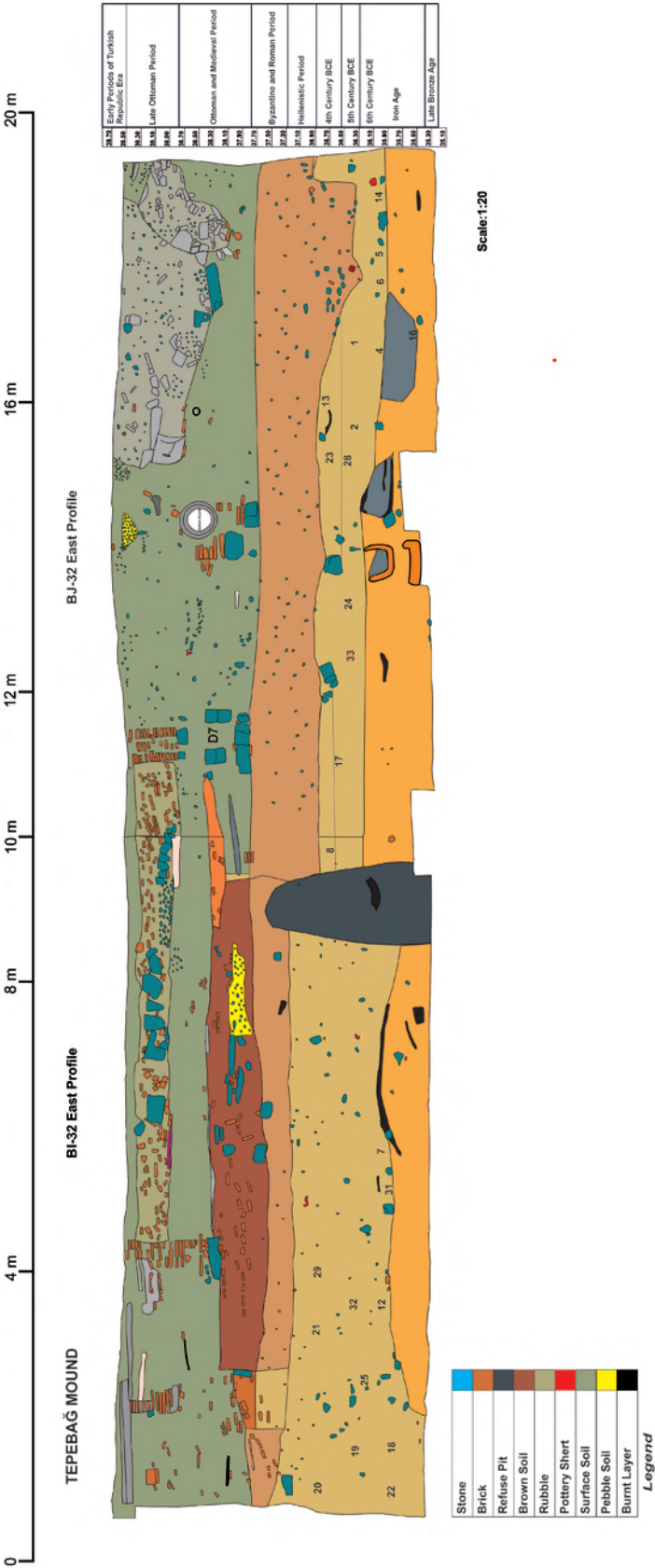


FIG. 8 Vertical drawing for trenches BI/BJ 32 of Tepebağ Höyük (Drawing: Cem Fırat).


















Catalog No	Forms	Trench	Form Type	Level	Phase	Dates
1		BJ-32/71	I	IV	6	5th century
2		BJ-32/71	I	IV	6	5th century
3		BI-32/142	I	Destruction layer		?
4		BJ-32/87	I	V	7	6th century
5		BJ-32/93	I	V	7	6th century
6		BJ-32/87	I	V	7	6th century
7		BI-32/140	I	V	7	6th century
8		BI-32/190	I	IV	6	4th century
9		BJ-33/14	II	Destruction layer		?
10		BJ-32/34	II	Destruction layer		?
11		BJ-32/1	II	Destruction layer		?
12		BI-32/131	II	V	7	6th century
13		BJ-32/46	II	IV	6	4th century
14		BJ-32/83	II	V	7	6th century
15		BI-32/1	II	Destruction layer		?
16		BJ-32/122	II	V	7	6th century
17		BJ-32/53	II	IV	6	4th century

FIG. 9 Table of forms.














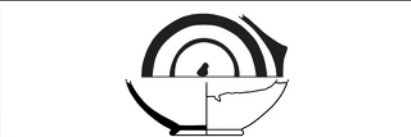

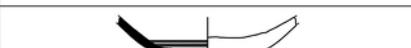
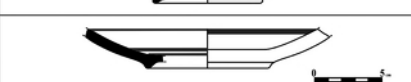
Catalog No	Forms	Trench	Form Type	Level	Phase	Dates
18		BI-32/146	II	V	7	6th century
19		BI-32/114	II	IV	6	5th century
20		BI-32/193	II	IV	6	4th century
21		BI-32/86	IIIA	IV	6	4th century
22		BI-32/146	IIIA	V	7	6th century
23		BJ-32/48	IIIA	IV	6	4th century
24		BJ-32/146	IIIB	IV	6	5th century
25		BI-32/118	IIIB	V	7	6th century
26		BJ-32/1	IIIB	Destruction layer		?
27		BI-32/208	IIIB	V	7	6th century
28		BJ-32/144	IV	IV	6	5th century
29		BI-32/92	V	IV	6	4th century
30		BJ-32/149	Base	Destruction layer		?
31		BI-32/145	Base	V	7	6th century
32		BI-32/114	Base	IV	6	5th century
33		BJ-32/65	Base	IV	6	5th century
34		BI-32/67	Base	Destruction layer		?

FIG. 10 Table of forms.



FIG. 11 Examples of banded bowls from Konya region (Archive of KRASP).

