BAKÜ-TİFLİS-CEYHAN HAM PETROL BORU HATTI PROJESİ
ARKEOLOJİK KURTARMA KAZILARI PROJE DOKÜMANLARI: 1

BAKU-TBILISI-CEYHAN CRUDE OIL PIPELINE PROJECT
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TETİKOM

PASİNLER OVASI'NDA BİR DEMİR ÇAĞI YERLEŞMESİ

AN IRON AGE SETTLEMENT IN PASİNLER PLAIN

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AN IRON AGE SETTLEMENT IN PASİNLER PLAIN

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PREFACE

In the 1990s, the idea was born to tap into the rich natural gas and oil reserves of the Caspian Sea and transport them to the international energy markets. The idea was closely followed by the public throughout the decade which followed. This historic project is aiming to transport 50 million tons of crude oil in a year, mainly Azerbaijani, along a pipeline 1774 km in length. The pipeline starts in Baku and ends at the newly-constructed sea terminal in Ceyhan, from which it will be delivered to the world markets by tankers. The Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Crude Oil Pipeline Project will consolidate Turkey's geopolitical power in the region, and provide a strong and safe "East-West Energy Corridor" which will connect the southern Caucasus and Central Asia to Turkey and the Mediterranean Sea. The project falls within the scope of an Inter-Governmental Agreement, signed by the Presidents of Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey. The agreement was signed at the last OSCE summit held in İstanbul on 18 November 1999, and witnessed by the President of the USA. This was followed up by the "Turn-Key Contracting Agreement" with BOTAŞ on 19 October 2000, which allowed for construction of the BTC Crude Oil Pipeline to begin.

The 1076 km-long section of the pipeline in Turkey passes through the provinces of Ardahan, Kars, Erzurum, Erzincan, Sivas, Kayseri, Kahramanmaraş and Adana. The pipeline enters Turkey from Posof, and passes over the Erzurum-Kars Plateau before entering the tectonic depressions near Horasan. The pipeline continues over the Erzurum Plain, through Tercan, Çayırlı, Erzincan. From the mountainous areas and plateaus north of Refahiye, the pipeline crosses the North Anatolian Fault and reaches Central Anatolia from south of Kızıldağ (Kızıl Mountain) (3025 m), the source of the Kızılırmak River. From here, the pipeline extends southwest, drawing a large arc from north of the Tecer Mountains range (southeast of the Sivas Basin) and entering Uzunyayla Plateau from Ulaş Basin and Altınyayla. Continuing past Zamantı Brook, the pipeline climbs over the Tahtalı Mountains at the northeast corner of the Middle Taurus Mountains from east of Pınarbaşı and follows the Sarız Brook Valley. Turning south from the valley, the pipeline passes through the high threshold between the Dibek Mountains (2230 m) and the Binboğa Mountains (2957 m) and reaches the Göksun Brook Valley. Passing through the mountain and high plateaus between Göksun and Andırın, it descends south of Kadirli to the east of the Çukurova Plain (in the Ceylan Plain section) and reaches the Mediterranean Sea.

The Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Crude Oil Pipeline Project is an exemplary project in that it applied advanced technological standards, gave priority to health and safety, and was sensitive to natural, social and historical assets in the pipeline's path. In these aspects, this project was a "first" in Turkey. The project undertook many measures to protect flora and fauna and to restore the land once construction was complete. The project has also applied the most sophisticated mitigation techniques in salvaging and protecting historical assets. Within the framework of the Cultural Heritage Management

Plan, all historical assets, both under and above ground, have been identified using survey techniques which conform to nationally- and internationally-recognized standards and preserved through re-routing or archaeological excavation. Assimilating the data and placing salvaged artefacts in appropriate regional museums have made an enormous contribution to Turkey's and the world's cultural and natural heritages. By publishing the results of each excavation, the project has made a large contribution to Anatolian archaeology in particular.

BOTAŞ, the main contractor for the Turkish section of the pipeline, signed a protocol with the Turkish Ministry of Culture on 12 March 2002, aimed at protecting historical assets in the pipeline corridor. Furthermore, the United Nations conventions, particularly the UNESCO Convention for Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Valetta convention, IFA-Archaeological Observation, Site Evaluation, Excavation Work Standard and Guiding Provisions, and the World Bank standards and other recognized international standards were taken into consideration in the protocol, created as Law no. 2863 on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets. The Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) included in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report prepared in accordance with all of the above, formed the framework for the Archaeological Salvage Excavations under the BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Project.

Archaeological salvage excavations were carried out between 15 March 2003 and 20 November 2003 in ten sites where re-routing was not possible for various reasons. During that time, 125 archaeologists, art historians, antique age historians, anthropologists, geomorphology experts, geophysicists, surveyors, restorers and approximately 800 workers were employed. They operated under the supervision and consultancy of 25 academicians attached to the Gazi University Research Centre for Archaeology. A total of 17 separate excavations were carried out, including seven sites that emerged in 2004 as "random finds."

The integrated execution of the archaeological survey and salvage works along the pipeline was of course the result of broad cooperation. The most important cooperation was with the Turkish Ministry of Culture (later the Ministry of Culture and Tourism), the BOTAŞ BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Project Directorate and the Gazi University Rectorate.

Prof. Dr. Rıza AYHAN, former Rector of Gazi University, made important contributions for the achieving and execution of the project. Prof. Dr. Kadri YAMAÇ, Rector of Gazi University, contributed immensely during the publication stage. Prof. Dr. Ahmet AKSOY and Prof. Dr. Metin AKTAŞ, former vice-rectors of Gazi University, Prof. Dr. Cemil YILDIZ, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science, Prof. Dr. E. Semih YALÇIN, former Head of the History Department and the pipeline's Archaeological Salvage Excavations Project Assistant Director, have made significant contributions and provided selfless supports to the execution of the project.

Mr. Orhan DÜZGÜN, Cultural Assets and Museums General Director of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Mr. Nadir AVCI, former Cultural Assets and Museums General Director of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Mr. İlhan KAYMAZ, Deputy General Director, have made enormous contributions.

Mr. Gökhan BİLDACI, former General Manager of BOTAŞ, who helped to bring the pipeline project to Turkey, and provided the infrastructure required for managing the archaeological assets of the project, Mr. M. Takiyüddin BİLGİÇ, former General Manager of BOTAŞ, Mr. Salih PAŞAOĞLU, former General Manager of BOTAŞ and BOTAŞ Genaral Manager Rıza ÇİFTÇİ, who were generous with their supports at the later stages. Former BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Project Directors Mr. Hüseyin ERSOY, Mr. H. Doğan ŞİRİKÇİ and Mr. Osman Zühtü GÖKSEL, BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Project Director, and Gökmen ÇÖLOĞLU, Deputy Director, and the pipeline Project Site Maneger Mr. Burçin YANDIMATA have contributed greatly to execution of the project. Furthermore, Mr. Özgür ARARAT, Manager of the Environmental Department of the pipeline Project Directorate and Miss. Ebru DEMİREKLER, former Manager of the Environmental Department of the pipeline Project Directorate, and all employees of the Cultural Heritage Management Unit, Mr. Gökhan MUSTAFAOĞLU, Mr. H. Uğur DAĞ, Mr. Kılıçhan SEVMEN, Mr. Murat YAZGI, Miss. Özgür GÖKDEMİR and GIS expert Mrs. Çiğdem GÜVERCİN ORHAN, have worked selflessly in executing this project.

BTC Co., the owner of the BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Project, has made big contributions to both Anatolian and the world cultural heritage. Becoming the protector of archaeological assets in the pipeline corridor in Turkey and extending financial support to this end, BTC Co. has of course made the largest contribution. The BTC Co. Turkish Section Environmental Department Manager Mr. Paul SUTHERLAND has been instrumental in the realization of the goal. Dr. Hugh ELTON, Director of the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara and the archaeological consultant of BTC Co., has always been encouraging and supportive.

On this occasion, we cordially thank all entities and individuals who were involved in and contributed to the field and publication activities of the BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Project Archaeological Salvage Excavations Project executed by the Gazi University Research Centre for Archaeology.

Asst. Prof. Dr. S.Yücel ŞENYURT
Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Crude Oil Pipeline
Archaeological Salvage Excavations Project Director

INTRODUCTION

This study contains the scientific results of the salvage excavation works performed by Gazi University Research Center for Archeology (GÜ-ARÇED) in Tetikom located on 2.5 km. to the southwest of Büyüktuy Village of Pasinler District of Erzurum Province within the frame of Baki Tiblisi Ceyhan Crude Oil Pipe Line Archeological Salvage Project.

Tetikom was initially discovered during the surface examinations performed by Gazi University Archeological Heritage Management and Execution Unit within the scope of BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Project Basic and Detailed Engineering works in 2002. Tetikom salvage excavation was performed between 10 July 2003 – 15 October 2003 by the excavation team established by Gazi University Research Center for Archeology (GÜ-ARÇED) under the financial support o BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Project Directorate with the permission of Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of Cultural Assets and Museums within the scope of BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Archeological Salvage Excavations Project.

Tetikom salvage excavation, which is performed under the chairmanship of Mustafa Erkmen, Director of Erzurum Museum, was carried out under the scientific responsibility of Assist. Prof. Dr. S. Yücel Şenyurt, instructor of Gazi University, Faculty of Science and Literature. In the excavation, Birol Güngör, archeologist from Erzurum Museum was present as the representative of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Other participants of the excavation works included Res. Ass. Hakan Yılmaz and Res. Ass. Ayşen Açıkkol from Ankara University Anthropology Dept., Res. Ass. Murat Albecer, from Gazi University Faculty of Science and Literature, Instructor Gülşah Beyazoğlu from Gazi Universiy School of Title Deed- Cadastre, Atakan Akçay, Belgin Savaş, Resul İbiş, Hamza Ekmen, Orkun H. Kaycı, Gülsüm Şanalır, Bedriye Koçak, Bilge Gülsoy, Gülşah Altunkaynak, Hayati Uğur, Yunus Muluk, Burcu Yarar, Cem Cıvaoğlu, Ali Yalın Turan, Tülin Kaya, Yonca Acem, Belgin Aksoy, U.Ezgi Oktay, H.Osman Alkan, Harun Bayhan Topçu, Fatih Yıldırım, Uğur Abaza, Erdem Güngör, archeologist from Gazi University Archeological Research Center, Emrah Karakurum and Erkan Baloğlu, the restoration staff. Geophysical works were conduced by Res. Ass. M. Özgü Arısoy.[1]

All sherds and vessels found in the excavation were evaluated by Hamza Ekmen, Resul İbiş and Atakan Akçay in terms of their technical specifications and forms.

[1] We hereby present our thanks to all team members for their efforts in Tetikom excavation

Hamza Ekmen, Resul İbiş and Emsal Koçerdin took place in architectural and minor finds drawings, Emrah Karakum was in charge of photographing and computer arrangements and Hamza Ekmen, Resul İbiş and Esra Abdioğlu were in charge of archiving and cataloguing.

Located on the west end of Pasinler plane, Tetikom is a höyük settlement with small size having a height of 3 - 4 m with dimensions of 150 x 110 m approximately. Pursuant to the technical specifications of BTC Crude Oil Pipe Line Project, the salvage excavations could be performed within a corridor with a width of 28 m where the pipeline would be laid. The corridor in which the salvage excavation was performed is parallel to Iran Natural Gas Pipeline and located on 8 m to the north of this line.

Planning of the salvage excavation was made within the 28 m – corridor in question which has an archeological sensitivity with a length of 390 m. approximately passing from the south skirts of Tetikom, and the field to be excavated was divided into three corridors on east – west direction, initially with two (A and B) with a length of 10 m, and third (C) with a width of 7 m. Then a fourth (Z) corridor through the side of the huyuk with a width of 1 m was included in the excavation area. The said corridors were divided in intervals of 10 m. on north – south direction and thus the gridding of the excavation field **(Figure 6)** was completed within the technician measurements required by the pipeline route.

Excavation and drilling works were performed on a total of 31 trenches created within a corridor of 28 m passing from the south skirts of Tetikom.

Excavation works performed on a limited field in Tetikom had significant contributions on East Anatolia and environmental cultural regions in terms of its consequences. As a result of the works, the architectural fundamental stone remains located in A-12, A-13, Z-12 and Z-13 trenches were revealed. Besides, cemetery field was discovered in A-16, A-17, A-18, Z-16 and Z-17 trenches located on south skirts of the huyuk. As a result of technical and comparative examination of ceramics and other finds obtained, it was understood that they were finds reflecting the features of the Medieval Age and heavily of Late Iron Age.

PART I
GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND HISTORICAL SETTING

A. GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND CHARACTERISTICS

Geomorphologic Characteristics

The region located on the far west point of the Asia continent, on north and south of Anatolian peninsula penetrated into European seas, where the sequential mountains lying on east – west direction come close together and rise, is known as East Anatolia Region. The region has the shape of a quadrangle narrowing towards Central Anatolia region and widening towards east.[2] It is indicated that the role of clamp played by two guests, one being Arabia- Syria, projection, and the other named Russian Platform has been quite important for the formation of sequential mountains in East Anatolia, which is the most mountainous and steep region of Anatolia and for the shape it has received as of today.[3] North of the East Anatolia is surrounded with East Black Sea, and its west is surrounded with Central Anatolia, its south is surrounded with Southeast Taurus Mountains and Kilikya, and its east by northeast Zagros mountains, and with the cultural regions in the vicinity created by Northeast Iran where it has border.[4]

Figure 1: Location of East Anatolia and its vicinity with the geography of Near East.

[2] Tarkan 1974: 7.
[3] Sür 1964: 21.
[4] Erzen 1992: 2.

Physical borders of the region comprise of Iran plateaus on the east, the line created by high peeks of Çimen Mountains, Kızıldağ, Beydağ, Yılanlıdağ, Gürün Mountain, Hezanlı Mountain ve Derbent Mountain located between Erzincan and Sivas on the west, south sides of Kızıldağ, Çoruh-Kelkit mountain range, Çimen Mountains, Pulur Mountains, Gümüşhane Mountains on the north as well as the line passing through the east part of North Anatolia mountain curve comprising of Vavuk Mountains, Çoruh Mountains, Yalnızçam Mountains and Cin Mountain, and the line starting with Şakşak Mountains on the south of Malatya and progressing towards east with Hazarbaba Mountain, Akdağlar, Haçraş Mountains, Sasun and Herekol Mountain and creating the border with Iraq state with Cudi Mountain on the south.[5]

Tetikom is located approximately 20 km to the south of Erzurum, immediately on the north of Erzurum-Kars highway, and at a point which is very near to Deveboynu passage with an altitude of 1950 separating Erzurum and Pasinler planes, which are the most important depressions of this rough region.

Figure 2: View of Tetikom and Pasinler Plane from west.

[5] Tarkan 1974: 7.

Mountains surrounding the north of Pasinler Plane demonstrates a different characteristics compared to the south in terms of its morphology and geology. North of the plane is surrounded with volcanic plateau mountains which are separated from one another with quire deep valleys. Among these, Kargapazarı Mountain located on the northwest of the plane is the highest one, constituting the most beautiful example of the plateau mountain view. Many little brooks take their springs from this mountain, flowing towards the plane and eventually mix to Kargapazarı Brook. Another volcanic mountain located on the east of Kargapazarı Mountain and positioned on the north section of the plane is the Ziyaret Hill with a height of 2700 m. On the south of Ziyaret Hill, the Hasanbaba volcanic hill pointing individually towards the middle of the plane is connected to Ziyaret Hill with a neck. On the west of Hasanbaba Mountain is the Topçu Mountain, which is another volcanic hill located singly on the plane . Another plateau mountain limiting the plane from North is the Yeniköy Plateau. Çilligül Mountain surrounds the plane from northeast.[6]

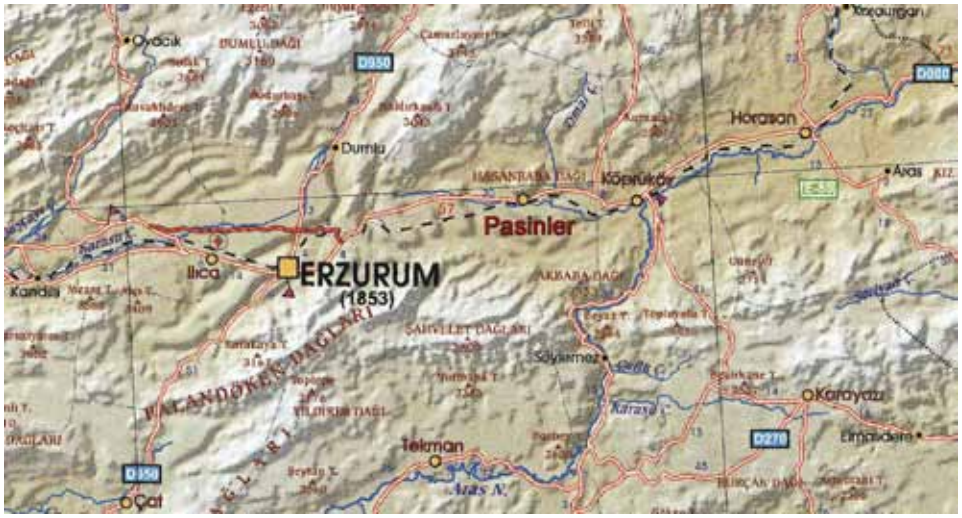


Figure 3: Pasinler and its vicinity.

Inside Pasinler Plane, the brooks creating the streaming water network are connected to Pusu Brook which passes the plane from middle towards west – east direction. Brooks coming from Yıldırım, Şahveled and Alibaba mountains join in Pusudere Village, from where they flow under the name Pusu Brook. It gets the name Hasankale Brook after Hasankale, it unites with Bingol Brook in the vicinity of Çobandede Bridge, taking the name Aras River. Pasinler Plane is one of the important planes on the tectonic line progressing through Northeast Anatolia from east to west.[7]

[6] Sür 1964: 21.
[7] Sür 1964: 36.

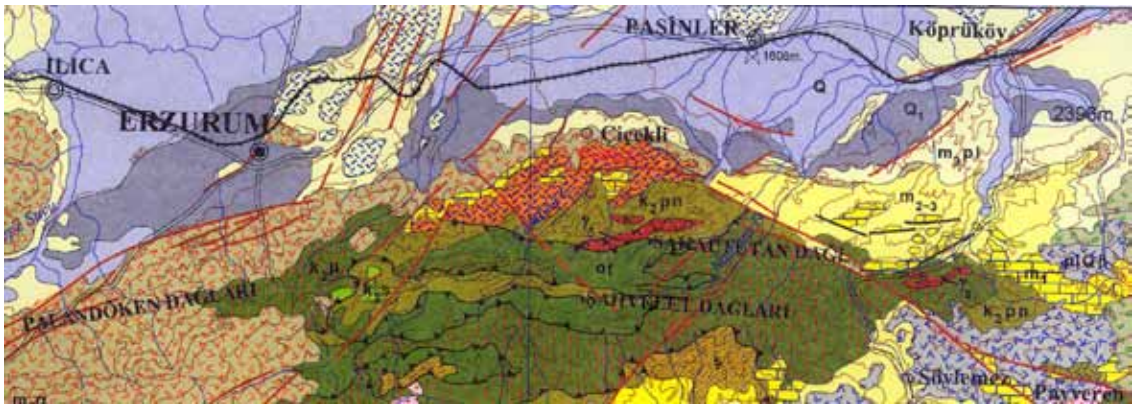


Figure 4: Pasinler Plane and its vicinity, geomorphologic map

Pasinler Plane has demonstrated many earthquakes caused by the techtonic movements throughout the history. Today, the plane is one of the earthquake ranges that bears the highest risk. Among Erzincan-Tercan-Aşkale-Erzurum-Pasinler and Kağızman depressions, Erzincan and Pasinler planes are those which are most severely damaged by the earthquake. Breaks located on west – east direction limit Pasinler Plane from north and south sides. This break line located on the north of the Plane commences from between Kurnuç and Hınıs villages on the west, passing Sürbahan from the south, lying towards the north of Badicvan Village. During BTC HPBH Fundamental and Detailed engineering works, it was determined that the said break line passed immediately from northwest of Tetikom.

Climate

Winters in Erzurum Plane, which is located on the coldest section of East Anatolia, cover a period which is more than half of the year. The temperature starting to get lower in October falls to -8,6°C at average in January. This period in which there is a heavy snow is severely cold and the snow usually continues till the midst of April. As opposed to this, the summer period which is quite short passes extremely hot. This situation demonstrates the great difference between temperatures throughout the year. [8] On the other hand, it is known that in some depressions of Erzurum, the hard terrestrial climate leaves its place to a warmer climate. In these places, winters are shorter and cold, and the summers are longer and hot, which demonstrates the characteristics of a microclimate. [9] Considering the aerographic

[8] Sözer 1970: 11.
[9] Tarkan 1974: 12.

conditions, continentality degree and the geographical location, we can include Ezurum Plane into the "hard terrestrial" clime class.[10]

Flora

In general, the flora of a particular region depends mainly on the climate conditions as well as the surface formations.[11] A high portion of East Anatolia and Erzurum Province is located within the natural steppe fields. Though the natural lower limit of the forestry in the region is 1900-2000 m, some historical evidences as well as forestry remains (natural sections of Palandoken range) demonstrate that the flora has been destroyed by human beings since very ancient times. [12] Before forest destruction, the steppe flora used to demonstrate itself only at depressed areas, however, there area has enlarged following the forest destruction and today, the region is almost covered with steppe.[13] That is why, the areas from Central Anatolia to Urmiye Lake has become bare regions without any tree with small amount of rain, which could not be remedied by the nature.[14]

Forests located on the northeast section of Erzurum are spread to a very limited field. Pinus silvestris and Quercus (oak) flora becomes relatively intense in Oltu, Şenkaya and Olur, and on the east there is only a limited amount of oak formation between Aşkale and Tercan. On the steppes of high plateaus in the region, there is a very different scene compared to the primary steppe fields occupying the depressions. Winters pass quite hard and long, and these areas provide more availability in terms of humid conditions, as well as a cooler summer season, which leads to longer and more compact meadow formations on these fields, where the green flora preserves its existence any time during the year. These fields bear quite high significant in terms of transhumance and plateau pasturing. On the steppes of high plateaus, there are mountain meadows comprising for herbal formations of higher places (Alp grasses or Alp meadows).[15]

Agriculture and Stockbreeding

Economic activities of East Anatolia region relies on agriculture and stockbreeding. When we consider that the average altitude of the region is around 2000 m., it can be easily seen that the opportunities created by agriculture in the region is quite insufficient.

[10] Sözer 1970: 11.
[11] Tarkan 1974: 13.
[12] Sözer 1970: 32.
[13] Tarkan 1974: 14.
[14] Koşay 1974: 40.
[15] Sözer 1970: 32.

Agricultural activities are usually performed on lower and depressed sections. It should not be though that the agricultural activities in the regions are only limited with climate and the height. Other factors having the same, perhaps a higher impact include the quality of earth. The region which has been exposed for many centuries to forest destruction demonstrates earth erosion as a natural consequence of this. When this is boosted with the poor nature of the depressions in terms of rain, it is quite easily understood why these areas are not that suitable for agriculture under natural conditions. This unsuitability leads to the production of only a certain amount and type of agricultural products. As a result of the natural conditions in question, the cereal cultivation constitutes the leading production in East Anatolia region. It is understood that the cereals have been the leading products in the region from the early ages, with an allocated field of almost 92 % of the whole sown grounds. In East Anatolia, stockbreeding and agriculture are two economic activities that supplement one another. The fact that meadow and grassy areas constitute at least four folds of the area that is suitable for agriculture is the leading cause that forces the population to deal with stockbreeding.[16]

Settlement Characteristics

The geographical distribution of the population in the region demonstrates great diversities depending on the natural environmental conditions. Depressions generally represent the crowded areas. The population in East Anatolia region generally live in rural areas and the high sides of depressions.[17] As opposed to this, it is seen that the high plateau areas and mountainous regions are rather unoccupied.[18] The prevailing settlement style in Erzurum is characterized with collective settling. Almost all of the villages representing the collective settlement bear the feature of the “cluster village”. These villages are created by gathering the residences around a center, either in the shape of a circle or any other shape close to circle, where the houses are almost accumulated. Collective and dense residence groups are divided from one another with narrow and circuitous streets. Particularly the climate conditions, the winter period which passes strong and quite long lead to the accumulation of residences and their being constructed as embedded in the ground.

In addition to this “ cluster village” settlement in Erzurum Province, the other important concept in terms of population settling is the “kom”s. these are usually encountered in mountainous and hill areas in the environment of Aşkale-Erzurum

[16] Tarkan 1974: 17-18.
[17] Tarkan 1974: 15.
[18] Sözer 1970: 32.

depression and Pasinler depression. Almost in all of the koms, stockbreeding is in the focal point of all economic activities. The tendency towards distributed settlement in Erurum is seen mostly on the north border of the province, on fields that are neighboring the Black Sea. "Hamlet" and "Upland" settlements within the border of the province are also composed of transfer types between individual settlement and village settlement. However, since they are made available for settlement within certain limited periods, there is a rather borrowed settlement here compared to the *kom*s .[19]

*Kom*s and hamlets are the seasonal small settlement areas established on stockbreeding and agricultural areas of the region. The main construction material in the region is stone. It is seen that adobe is in some region.[20] Country houses are usually single storey houses with flat earth roof and stone construction. Adobe houses are only encountered in the central sections of depressions. It is possible to explain the fact that stone is much more commonly used compared to adobe wit the physical environmental conditions. A high portion of the villages established nearby the depressions, on the skirts of mountains and hills, and alongside the valleys found the opportunity to make use of an abundant among of stone material. The stone material used in the construction is usually obtained from basalt, andesite, tufa and agglomerated volcanic rocks which are commonly used in the region.[21]

Connection Routes

Transportation in East Anatolia has been one of the most important problems of the region for centuries. Very high and steep mountains, high slope, long and strong winters are the factors that made this possible hard to be solved. The transportation route of the region is determined by natural gateways through the mountains which are steep and which do not provide any passing opportunity. There are two mains systems lying on east – west direction in the region, as well as vertical access systems which intersect them from part to part. One of the natural systems that lie longtitudally is Sivas – Erzincan - Erzurum, Kars or Erzurum - Doğu Beyazıt road. The second natural road connects Malatya-Elazığ-Muş-Van depressions to one another. First of these is more running, providing both land transportation and railway access. Vertical roads conneting these two main systems to one another are Malaya – Sivas - Samsun and Erzurum - Trabzon. Besides, the Trabzon - Erzurum – Iran road, though it has lost its former significance today, is one of these, being an old transit path.

[19] Sözer 1970: 34.
[20] Tarkan 1974: 15.
[21] Sözer 1970: 35.

The road lying on east – west direction in the region connects the depressions of the region that are suitable for agriculture. For this reason, the settlement centers established on the depressions are the richest and most developed points of the region.[22] The route of Hasankale-Horasan-Kağızman-Iğdır-Nahçıvan and Northwest Iran road is determined by the famous Aras River which flows on southeast direction. This road determined by Aras is also the route used by Urartu for their campaigns to Diaeuheu country in early ages. Yazılıtaş and Süngütaş inscriptions located on this route demonstrate that these campaigns made to Diaeuheu is performed through Aras path.[23] Physical characteristics of the mountainous region known as Deveboynu which separates Erzurum Plane from Pasinler-Aras valley has functioned as a cultural and political obstacle even in ancient times. In ancient ages, this back was known as Abos Mountain. This place was accepted as the point where Upper Firat and Aras Rivers commenced their ways by opening a way for them through the rough land of the region. The road floored with antique stones passing over Pasinler-Aras Valley is accepted as the "King's Road" from where Wenefon advanced towards Black Sea with his army of 10.000 soldiers, which is documented by Strabon and Herodotos.

Figure 5: Tetikom and Deveboynu gateway – from north .

Deveboynu Gateway separating Erzurum and Pasinler Planes from each other has maintained its significance due to its such natural characteristics as well as due to being on the point where the roads between Quaqasians and Anatolia intersect and that it was an administrative and cultural border between many states throughout the history. Archeological excavation works performed in Tetikom, which is located on a point which is quite close to Deveboynu gateway reveals important data enlightening the history of the region since it is located on such an intersection point.

[22] Tarkan 1974: 18
[23] Belli ve Ceylan 2002: 122

B. HISTORICAL SETTING

Due to the restricted nature of detailed scientific studies, it is suggested that the information about Urartu activities in Northeast Anatolia region rely on the data obtained from inscriptions and surface investigations to a high extent.[24] After a fast develop from the midst of 9th century BC in terms of politics and culture, Urartu Kingdom faced with the demand to resolve the problems that have arisen in military, political and commercial arena and to expand the borders of the country to a larger geography. Some of the campaigns performed in line with this are known to be made to Diauehi country which is localized to the northwest of Tuspa which was the capital. For Urartu civilization, the roads opening to northwest and northeast were important in terms of meeting particularly the economic needs.[25] Security of this geography which was very important for Urartians could be ensured by building strong castles on road accessing to this region.

Excavation works and surface examinations performed in Erzurum and its environment previously did not reveal the expected consequences in terms of Urartu period.[26] In line with this, it comes to the mind that this region which was quite important for Urartu was not totally under Urartu rule. It is asserted that Erzurum region, on which Diauehi Kingdom was located, was left to the ruling of local feudal governors till the end of the realm of Sarduri II, with the condition to pay tax and duties [27] . In excavations performed in Sos[28] and Bulamaç[29] höyüks which are in the vicinity of Tetikom revealed limited number of materials that could suggest the presence of Urartu, which substantiates this idea.

From the period to elapse from the Early Iron Age to the early years of 9th century BC, East Anatolia region hosted the move of nations As the Hittites left the scene of history in Late Bronze Age, Assyrian Kingdom has become the most powerful state of the region, and it followed closely the developments taking place in this region of East Anatolia. The basic reason for the interest of Assyrian state is probably and most possibly the natural richness and mine beds of the region. This situation lead Assyrian Kingdom to take the initial steps in early 13th Century BC and they commenced military campaigns to Urartu country which was accepted to be present in East Anatolia.[30] Assyrian resources provide quite detailed information concerning these campaigns.

[24] Köroğlu 2000: 717.
[25] San 2000: 19-20.
[26] Köroğlu 2000: 739.
[27] Köroğlu 2000: 738.
[28] Sagona 2003: 104.
[29] Güneri 2005: 101.
[30] Çilingiroğlu 1997: 16.

During this period when it has to deal with the problems on south, Assyrian Kingdom was remote to these developments on north, which lead the feudal administrations to establish their autonomous governance in East Anatolia. Assyrian Kingdom could nevertheless not prevent the establishment of Urartu Kingdom which it has been in struggle with since 9th century BC. During the struggle that has taken place between these two countries, Urartu Kingdom was influenced from Assyria from many aspects. This situation also demonstrates itself in Urartu written documents. Urartu kings have reflected their struggles with Assyrians in their inscriptions. It is seen that these inscriptions were written in two languages, one side Assyrian and the other in Urartuian. Both the Assyrian and Urartu written documents constitute the strongest data explaining the events that have taken place in that periods as well as the history and geography of the region.

It is seen that starting from early 7th century BC, Kimmer and Iskit attacks have started to Anatolia. In the same period, Meds emerged in the scene of history from the northwest of Iran plateaus and south of Hazer Sea. Loosing its power due to internal conflicts and the rebellions emerged in the countries conquered, Assyrian state could not resist the fast growing Med threat, and was erased from the scene of history by these powers in 610 BC, failing to struggle against the Medes – Skithians – Babylonians alliance.

With the increased strength following the collapse of Assyria, Medes lead Skithian tribes to direct towards Urartu region and get heavy impacts. The problem of which date Urartu Kingdom collapsed is another problem which is being discussed under the suggestion of various opinions. Within this frame, one of the two basic opinions is that the collapse of Urartu has taken place before Assyria, in 625 BC when Armavir Castle was left, and the Urartu name mentioned in Babylonian Chronicles and the Old Testament from then onwards was only a geographical concept. However, the other opinion suggests that Urartus mentioned as the Ararat Kingdom in the Old Testament used to still exist in 594 BC and that it has maintained its political structure. According to this, it is suggested that Urartu was collapsed between 590 – 585 BC. Based on this, it is suggested that Urartu collapsed between 590 – 585 BC. Following this date, the Urashtu and similar names mentioned in Babylonian chronicles as well as Urashtu / Armina terms mentioned in Median inscriptions were used as geographical terms for Urartu territories.[31]

In the second half of 6th century BC, Median Dynasty was turned to Persian Dynasty upon the rebellion of Persians, and after the defeat of Lydians by

[31] Wiseman 1956: 63-64.

Persians, it was again entered to the Anatolian Persian rule. Persians ruling Anatolia by dividing into satrapies used the name Paktyike-Armenia for East Anatolian satraphy.[32] Persian rule in Anatolia has ended in the new term which commenced with the entry of Alexander the Great to Anatolia (330 BC).

As can be understood from written documents, the interest of Urartian in north has commenced in the establishment period of the kingdom. In line with this, Ishpiuin end his son Menua had campaigns to Diauehi in their ruling periods. Inscriptions built after the campaigns provide information which can be considered as important both for the history and geography of the region, and the north spread of Urartu.

As of 832 BC, Urartu written sources started providing information relating to the region[33] . The inscription construction on the northwest point of Van Castle and known among the public as "Madırburç" is the first written document ever known of Urartu.[34] The language used in the inscription is Assyrian. However, starting with the ruling of king İşpuini scripts in Urartu language are produced. From the Kelisin inscriptions pertaining to İşpuini period[35] it is understood that the Musasir city, which is known to be one of the most divine cties of Front Asia since 9th century BC was conquered.[36] Such other military successes of İşpuini have been effective in terms of the execution of significant arrangements on the state and religious structure of Urartu state. Particularly the state religion of Urartu was shaped during the realm of this king and written arrangements relating to Urartu religion were made during İşpuini period. One of the sources providing significant information on this issue is the Meherkapi inscription inside a niche engraved to the skirts of Zimzirn Mountain in Van.[37] In the inscription, the list of names of all gods and goddesses sanctified in the world of gods of Urartu as well as the scarification to be presented to them was given.[38]

This situation in which the Urartu Kingdom was towards the ends of 9th century BC has directed the new king Menua to try to meet the needs of his people and improve his country. In addition to castles for military purposes, a very big irrigation project will would contribute very positively to the country economy and lead to a great increase in

[32] Lloyd 1997: 121.
[33] Lloyd 1997: 110; Roaf 1996: 172.
[34] Erzen 1992: 27; Çilingiroğlu 1997: 24.
[35] Benedict 1961: 359.
[36] It is important that Musasir (Ardini) city accepted the protection of Urartu 9th century BC. Rather than protecting these territories against the Urartu king which progresses towards South for acquiring these territories, they have invited him as the protector of this holy city. Such a behavior must have prevented the Musasir city and its rich sources from being disappeared and provided a great honor to Urartu king. Urartu's being sovereign over a city which is located in the vicinity of Assyrian country on the south means a direct challenge to Assyria. Çilingiroğlu 1997.
[37] Salvini 1987: 404.
[38] Meherkapı inscription consitutes an important document about how the Urartu kings wanted to create a "state religion" on Urartu territories.

agricultural activities. Menua duct which is still in use today, or Samran as it is named locally, is one of the most striking of these activities.[39] Ducts established on lands falling on the north of Aras passing from the south of Hasankale Plane having very efficient lands, are named today as Vakıf Duct , Kör Duct and Deniz Duct. All three channels have been exposed to small repairs. It is understood that, in addition to being an administrative center, Hasankale was a very important economic manufacturing center where the agricultural products obtained from the plane are stored.[40]

Yukarı Anzaf Castle built by İşpuini and Körzüt Castle on the intersection point of Van-Muradiye road are the important clues demonstrating that military campaigns were planned by Menua to Urmiye Gölü on east and Erzurum and its environment on the north..[41] King Menua says in the inscription which is known as Taştepe inscription: *"The mighty of God Haldi and Menua, son of İşpuini had this castle constructed; he conquered Meişta city, and from here he become sovereign of Mana country... I left some infantry to here.. Menua says ; I conquered Mana Country..."* From the inscription, it is understood that the Solduz and Uşnuye planes on the south of Urmiye Lake are under the ruling of Urartu. The attempts of Menua to acquire territories on the northeast were executed within a planned action. This interest has stated with Aznavurtepe Castle which he had constructed near Körzüt Castle and Patnos, and then continued with other castles in the skirts of Ağrı Mountain. On the north, the Taşburun inscription obtained at a point which is near the Karakoyunlu Village on the north skirts of Ağrı Mountain,[42] provide important information as to the plans of Menua relating to north. Taking the tribes living in the skirts of Ağrı Mountain under its ruling, Menua did not ignore to construct castles in order to maintain his sovereignty in the region. In the inscription located 5 km from Taşburun and named as Başbulak inscription, it is stated that Menua constructed a royal palace bearing his own name and a royal castle.[43] In an inscription found in Van, it is stated that campaigns were made to Uiteruki, Luşa, Kaetarza and Etiuki countries that are accepted to be located in the vicinity of Gökçe (Sevan) Lake. Hundreds of horses, a total of 34 thousand cattle and thousands of men and women prisoners of war explain the significance of this place and the purpose of Urartu king. In another inscription which pertains to the period of same kings and found in a village located on the north of Van, the emphasis put on the region is reflected to the number of the army prepared for north campaigns. In this campaign made to Uiteruki, Luşa and Katarza

[39] Sevin 2003: 204.
[40] Belli ve Ceylan 2002: 124.
[41] Belli ve Ceylan 2002: 123; Sevin 2003: 204.
[42] Payne 1993: 20.
[43] Payne 1993: 32.

countries, 66 war cars, thousands of cavalries and 15.760 infantries were used.[44] These numbers are quite high when the conditions of the period are taken into account and demonstrate the commitments towards acquiring the north areas. The road progressing towards Körzüt, Aznavurtepe, Ağrı and Hasankale (Pasinler) path towards north accessed the Urartu king Menua to Erzurum site. However, it is understood that the Diauehi Kingdom located in Erzurum region had a much stronger military power and resistance compared to that estimated by Menua. In an inscription found in Yazilitas site between Hasankale and Delibaba[45] it is written that the Diauehi country was captured with the power and help of the God Haldi, the royal city Şaşilu was captured and Diauehi king Utupurşun begged for pardon from Menua, who pardoned him in exchange of tax and duty.[46] Valuable mines such as gold and silver obtained at the end of the campaign explains the intentions of Menua for acquiring territories. In another inscription obtained in Zivin town in the vicinity Erzurum though it was written that Şaşilu city was captured, Diauehi Kingdom was not made subject to Urartu rule. The fact that the Diauehi has rebelled against Urartu in the ruling of son of Menua, Argişti is an evidence of this.

Erzurum and the south sides of East Black Sea Mountains are quite rich in terms of gold and silver mines that Urartu is in need of. In addition to protecting the immigration waves comings from north, Argişti must have considered these rich mines as another fundamental reason for making those campaigns to the region.

Assyrian Kingdom has considered the movements that took place on its north in 13th century BC as a threat for it and make military campaigns to Urartu country and the people living in this country in this line.[47] In Assyrian chronicles, the texts relating to these campaigns do not suffice to give final conclusions about whether the Assyrian campaigns could manage to take the people around Van Lake under its control. Another document providing information as to Van Lake and its vicinity relates to the time of Tukulti-Ninurta (1244-1208 BC) the son of I. Salmanasar (1274-1245 BC). After defining himself as the king of universe and the king of all Nairi countries, Tukulti-Ninurta explains that he arranged campaigns in the first year of his realm to the region known as Nairi country.[48] There are no Assyrian campaigns made to Uruandri and Nairi countries after Tukulti-Ninurta till the realm of Tiglat-Pileser. The locals beyliks around Van Lake must have become stronger in this period and politically more organized when there was no Assyrian attacks. These communities

[44] Çilingiroğlu 1997: 30.
[45] Payne 1993: 22.
[46] Çilingiroğlu 1997: 32.
[47] Çilingiroğlu 1984: 5-6.
[48] Çilingiroğlu 1997: 17.

that started to come to the region in Early Iron Age could manage to adapt the environmental conditions quite easily, and this must have progresses the stockbreeding and agricultural activities as well as, and most probably, mining industry.[49]

Tiglat-Pileser I., who took the ruling in 1115 BC, first commences campaign towards the beyliks which are believed to have come from Caucasians . It is understood that as a result of campaigns by Tiglat-Pilaser, he increased hi authority on the region.[50] When the name Uruadri in its form "Uruatri" emerges again in the written sources of Assyrian country, Adad-Nirari II. is governing the state (911-891 BC). It is known that as a result of campaigns arranged by Assyrian king to the north Lulume, Kirhi and Zamua countries were captured, and Mehri and Uratri countries were conquered. During the period to elapse from this date to the year in which Salmanasar II. took the throne, Assyrian sources mention twice about Uruadri and Nairi countries. In the annals pertaining to Tukulti-Ninurta II. (890-884 BC), it is known that the king organized campaigns to Nairi country. In these annals, it is the first time that Nairi country is mentioned as "strong Nairi countries".

In many inscriptions pertaining to the period of Asur-Nasirpal II. (883-859 BC), the names Uruadri and particularly Nairi are frequently encountered. As indicated in the inscription found on the entry of Urartu temple in Kalah (Nimrud) Urta and containing the annals of Asur-Nasirpal II. , various campaigns were arranged to Nairi and Uruadri countries. In other inscriptions pertaining to the same king, wars made with Nairi country are frequently mentioned. Despite the fact that Asur-Nasirpal had significant successes in these wars which it had with this power which increasingly gets stronger, he could not avoid the establishment of a new kingdom which found its roots in Nairi and Uruadri beyliks in the Front Asia during the realms of Assyrian kings.[51]

[49] Çilingiroğlu 1997: 17.
[50] Russell 1984: 172.
[51] Çilingiroğlu 1997: 20.

PART II
EXCAVATION WORKS

Excavation works are performed inside the corridor with a width of 28 m of BTC Crude Oil Pipeline which covers a little section of the south part of the Höyük. Moving from the ceramic distribution collected from the surface examinations performed prior to the excavation, the excavation was planned considering that the corridor should have an archeological sensitivity of 390 x 28 m. Priority was given to the principle corridor field (B corridor) where the pipes that will carry the crude oil would be laid. According to this, 28 m corridor was divided into four corridors being Z (1 x 10 m), A (10 x 10 m), B (10 x 10 m, C (7 x 10 m) and the grid works with a length of 390 m were completed **(Figure: 6)**.

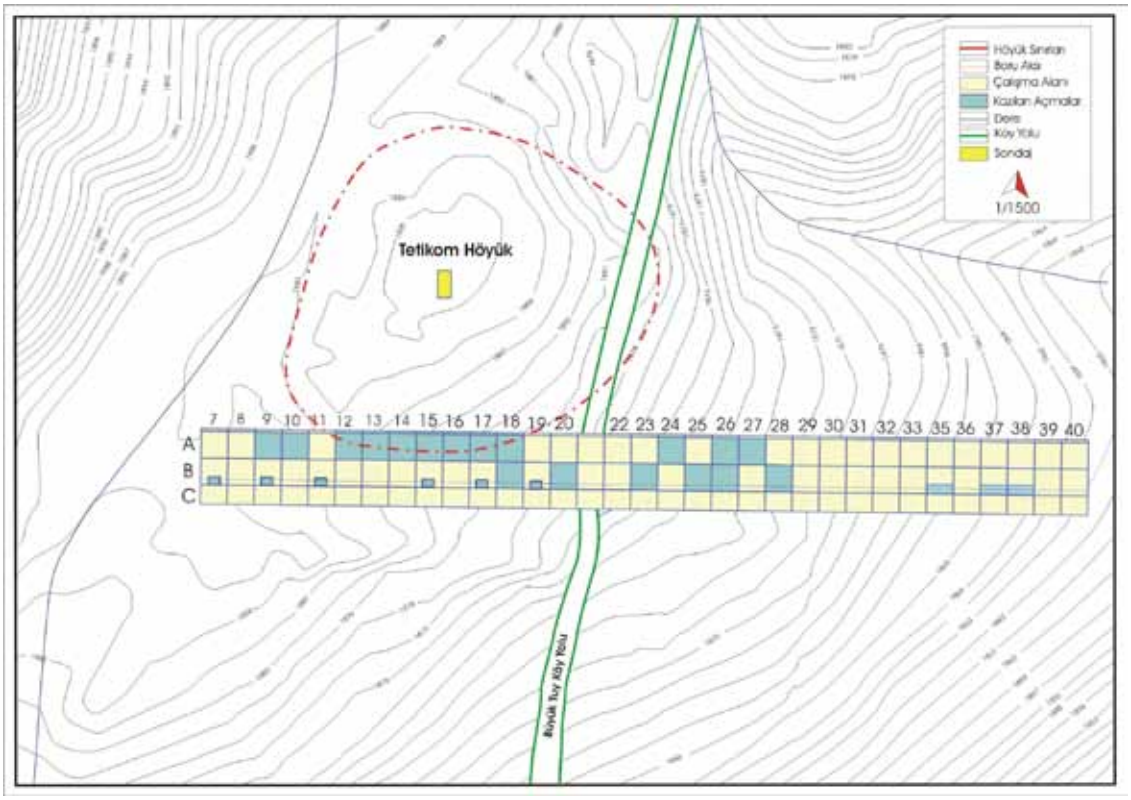


Figure 6: Topographi plan and grid of Tetikom.

According to the intensity of pottery pieces observed on the surface, drills and geophysical data, the whole corridor in question was scanned and excavation works were carried out in trenches that are considered essential. During the excavation, in many of the trenches, the main earth level was immediately reached after the surface earth was removed. However, in order to assure that the B corridor through which the pipeline would pass does not bear any archeological sensitivity, a total of 9 testing drills

were opened with dimensions of 4 x 5 m and 4 x 10 m on the pipe axle. According to the results of the drilling, it was understood that the big area located on the south of Tetikom mainly comprised of main earth, and the pottery pieces observed on the surface were the materials dragged from the höyük.

Figure 7: Tetikom from west – a view before excavation.
Previous Iran Natural Gas Pipeline destruction.

Though the east part of the pipeline with a length of 390 m passing from the south of the Huyuk is remote from the höyük, a slope descending towards south is visible on which pottery finds are observed. The stabilized road reaching from Erzurum-Pasinler highway to Büyüktuy Village passes immediately from the east of the huyuk, by intersecting the pipeline. Excavations were carried out on the East Excavation Field on the east of the paved road and on the West Excavation field on its west. Besides, in order to understand the stereography in the huyuk, a drilling work was conducted at dimensions of 2 x 6 m on the south section of the huyuk, outside the BTC Crude Oil Pipeline corridor with the permission of Mustafa Erkmen, the director of Erzurum Museum.

East Excavation Field Works

East Excavation Field is an area o 180 x 28 m falling on the east of the excavation field and on south east of Tetikom. 7 trenches at dimensions of 10 x 10 m (A-24, A-26, A-27, B-23, B-25, B-26, B-28) and 3 trenches opened at dimensions of 4 x 10 m (B-33, B-37, B-38), no archeological finds were encountered excluding some pottery finds that are obtained in the surface earth. On the east excavation field, only some stone foundations that are thought to belong to a military structure pertaining to an early era were revealed immediately under the surface earth in B-26 and A-26 trenches (**Figure: 8**). The structure is surrounded with single row stone wall, it is composed of an internal adobe on the south and a garden made of stone covering on the north of this adobe. Passage to the internal residence from the garden is provided with a three-step stairs. The mortar inside the steps of the stairs is one of the most important factors for dating the structure to a close period.

Figure 8: Near aged military structure remains in East Excavation Field.

Inside the structure, many bullet, bullet cover, glass, and wood parts pertaining to the near period are obtained inside the structure. This structure which possible belongs to the early 20th century has a character of military material depot. The said daily finds demonstrate that Tetikom and its environment held a very significant geo-strategic position in terms of military. As a matter of fact, on the hills facing Pasinler Plane, military shields and pistons used during World War I and Independence War

were found. The modern shields still existing on these fields and the military drills performed even today verify this opinion.

West Excavation Field Works

On the east excavation field, the destruction formed during Iran Natural Gas Pipeline and NATO Pipeline preceding Tetikom can be easily seen **(Figure 7)**. Following the removal of big stone blocks pertaining to the bedrock revealed during these excavations, the excavation works could be commenced. The archeological data obtained during Tetikom excavation were obtained on trenches where the pipeline corridor came most closed to the huyuk area. In west excavation field, works were performed on 11 trenches of 10 x 10 m (A-9, A-10, A-12, A-13, A-14, A-15, A-16, A-17, A-18, B-18, B-20) dimension and 7 trenches of 4 x 4 m dimension (B-7, B-9, B-11, B-13, B-15, B-17, B-19). In A corridor trenches corresponding to the south end of the Höyük, particularly in A-12-18 trenches, a higher number of archeological remains were found. In A-12, A-13, Z-12 and Z-13 trenches, the stone foundations of structures belonging to Iron Age were revealed. In A-16, A-17, Z-16, Z-17 trenches, a field where the burials pertaining to Iron Age were located frequently was found.

Figure 9: Stone foundation remains pertaining to the Iron Age in West Excavation Field.

Figure 10: A burial pertaining to Iron Age in West Excavation Field (M-3).

Figure 11: A severely damaged burial pertaining to Iron Age in West Excavation Field (M-6).

Stratigraphy Drilling

In order to understand the stratigraphy of Tetikom, a drill was opened on the Huyuk at a dimension of 2 x 6 m outside BTC Crude Oil Pipeline 28 m corridor towards the end of the excavation works. Ceramics obtained in the drilling was examined in comparison with the ceramics obtained in the excavation field in terms of typology and ware characteristics and they were understood to belong to Middle – Late Iron Age. As a result of the deepening realized in the drill work, it was understood that the Höyük had 2 – 3 m culture filling.

Figure 12: Drill opened on the Höyük.

PART III

ARCHITECTURAL FINDS

Remains of a foundation made of collected stones in A – 12 and A – 13 trenches falling immediately on the south points of Höyük culture filling were revealed **(Figure 12-13).** When the general plans are examined, it is understood that there are three separate buildings here (A-B-C) .

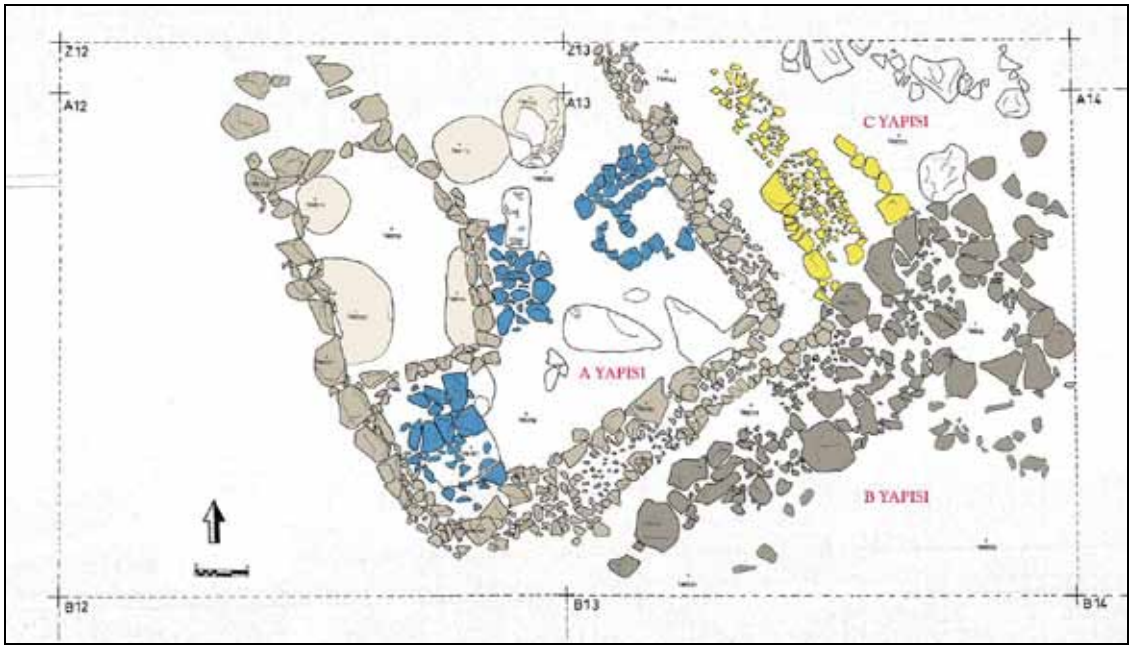


Figure 13: A-B- C buildings pertaining to the Iron Age.

A Building

With east and south external walls having thickness varying from 0.90 to 1.30 m, the regular shaped big stones constitute the lowest line of the building that faces to inside. On the upper level and the sections of the wall facing outside, small collection stones are used. Between the big stones on the inner section and the smaller stones on the outer section there are small stones and earth rubble filling. On the west part of the building, there are big irregular stones in single row located on small collected stones that are placed for leveling purposes. The space at the middle section of the east wall must be a door space. Here, there is a half screen wall that divides the big adobe of the building into two pieces. The earthenware jar pieces obtained in the section surrounded with single raw stones on the south base of the screen wall demonstrate that this section was a place where the workmanship and storing jars were placed. Inside a compartment

leant on the west wall of A Building and surrounded with single row stones, there are three pits, two with a depth of 1.85 m and one with a dept of 1 m which are thought to be silos (**Figure 14-15**). A platform added to the outer section o the east wall of this part, which is used as a store, is revealed which is thought to be a hearth, covered with stone plates, with oval shape. The single stone row revealed on the northeast section of the building suggests the existence of a special smaller compartment here. It is seen that the base on southeast corner was covered with stone plates. Inside the building, a tuffed earth layer starting from the lower level of the wall having a thickness more than 1 m. at some points is seen. Irregular shaped pits with various sizes engraved inside the tuff were revealed.

Figure 14 : Architectural remains pertaining to Iron Age.

B Building

Only the north section of B building, which is seen to advance towards south, could be revealed. The wall with an approximate thickness of 2.5 m lies on southwest – northeast direction. The wing which is partially protected on the south section of the wall lies towards southeast. It was not possible to get enough information about B building which is exposed to extreme damage.

C Building

The south section of the wall pertaining to C Building lying parallel to the east wall of A Building was revealed. The wall of the building is made adjacent to the thick wall of B Building. Only the small rubble filling in the middle section could be protected on the north extension of C Building wall. The section surrounded by single row stones located parallel to the wall on immediately south of this wall gives the impression of animal manger which is known from other Iron Age civil architecture.

Figure 15 : Pits inside A Building.

Architectural remains revealed in the excavations performed within a very limited field on the south section of Tetikom Höyük are not suitable for providing general definitions. Fundamental remains of three separate buildings which are understood to be connected to one another (A-B-C buildings) provide very limited data in terms of architectural plan. Thanks to both the technique of building stones and the general plan of A building and the interior architectural arrangements, these remains

could be compared with the civil architectural remains dated back to Middle Iron Age[52] revealed in D field outside the defense system of Horom settlement in Armenia.

Figure 16 : Detail from pits.

[52] Badaljan vd. 1994: 6, 8-10, Fig.8. Whereas a good workmanship is visible in some of the walls built from collected stones, some are built in a very cursory way, which is a very significant evidence of this paralel building See. Badaljan vd. 1993: 21, Fig. 19.

PART IV
SMALL FINDS

Small amount of small finds were obtained in Tetikom excavation, either on settlement layers, or in tombs or in the culture earth without regarding any particular context. Minor finds made of stone, metal, bone, glass and tile comprise of stone seal, bronze bracelet pieces, bone pendant , bone object with concentric circle decoration, burnishing tool made of horn, various types of stone, glass and tile beads.

Stone Seal

The seal with oval form made of basalt stone found in A -15 trench of the cemetery are was obtained in *(A-15011)* undamaged condition. Having a thread hole with a diameter of 2 mm on the upper section, the front face of the seal is flat, and the rear face has camber. It could not be well understood what the stylish linear motifs drawn on the front face meant **(Figure 17)**. The fact that its single face which is flat is processed in such a manner demonstrates at first sight that the work might belong to a seal. However, it seems possible that this work, which has no similar, might be used as a necklace piece.

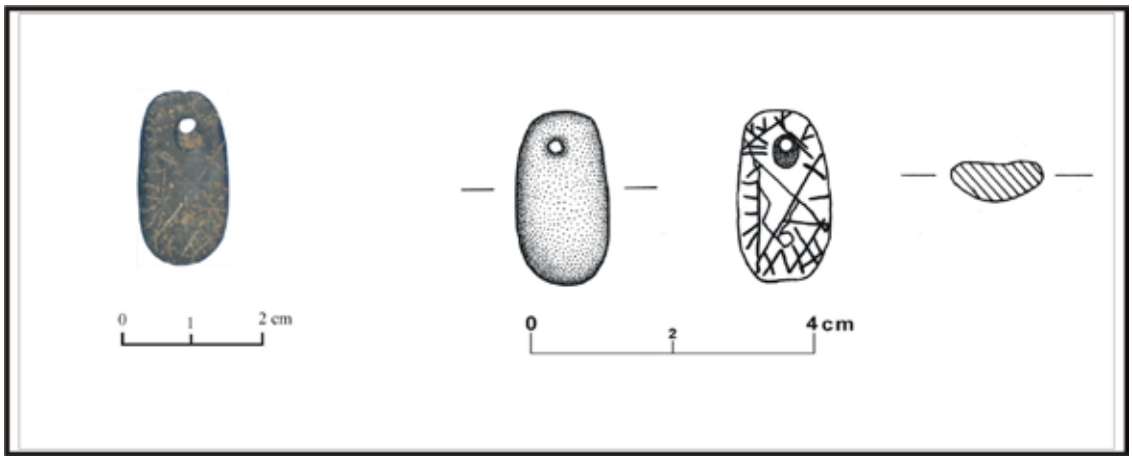


Figure 17 : Stone seal.

Bronze Bracelets

In the culture earth outside the context of the cemetery field in Tetikom, two bronze bracelet pieces half of which are preserved were found. On the end part of one of the bracelets (A 15097) there is a snake head figure **(Figure 19)** . Other bracelet piece has no decoration (A 15036) and has a simple view **(Figure 18)**. Though they are not found in association with any context, it is thought that both bracelets are tomb pieces. The distributed and damaged conditions of the tombs located nearby justifies this suggestion. Similar samples of such type bracelets are encounters in Middle and Late Iron Age centers.[53]

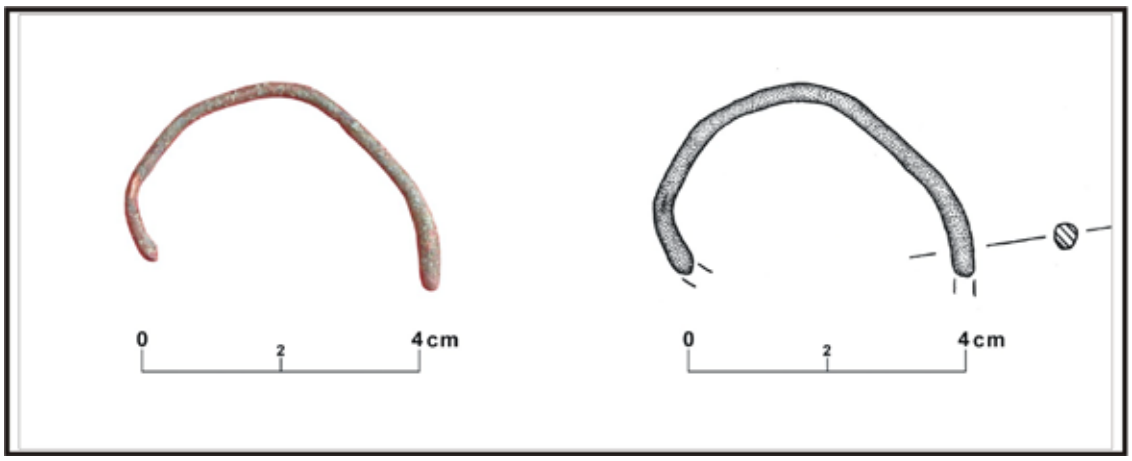


Figure 18 : Bronze bracelet piece.

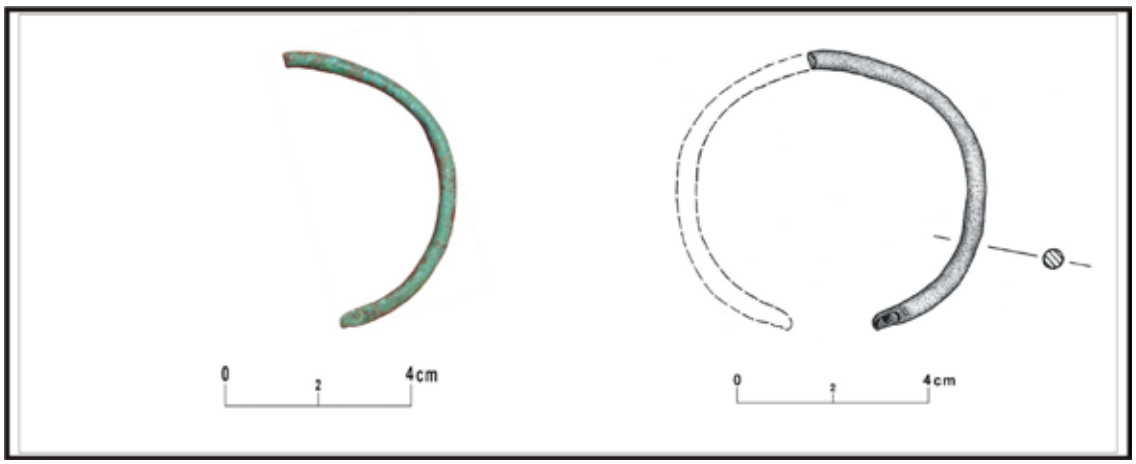


Figure 19 : Bronze bracelet piece.

[53] Özfırat 2001: çiz. 7-6; Haerinck 1989: fig. 4-3-9.

Bone works

In Tetikom, a total of three processed bone works were obtained, two of which were made of animal bone and one from horn. One of the pieces made of animal bone is pendant shaped **(Figure 20)**, and the other is decorated with linear motifs on both faces, both of which can be defined as pieces pertaining to a box or any other article **(Figure 21)**. At the upper part of the pendant obtained in stratigraphy drilling, there is a suspending hole. The bone pendant, lower section of which is partially damaged, has a burnished surface.

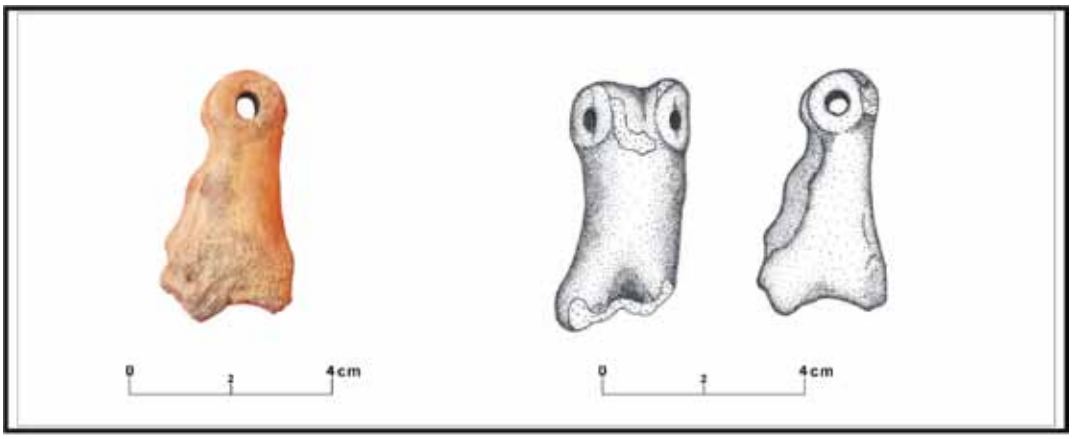


Figure 20 : Bone pendant.

Both faces of a worked bone object which is thought to belong to an item are decorated with circles with middle points made by engraving. The lower end of the object is well protected, there are linear decorations with short lines inside an area limited with a horizontal line on both sides.

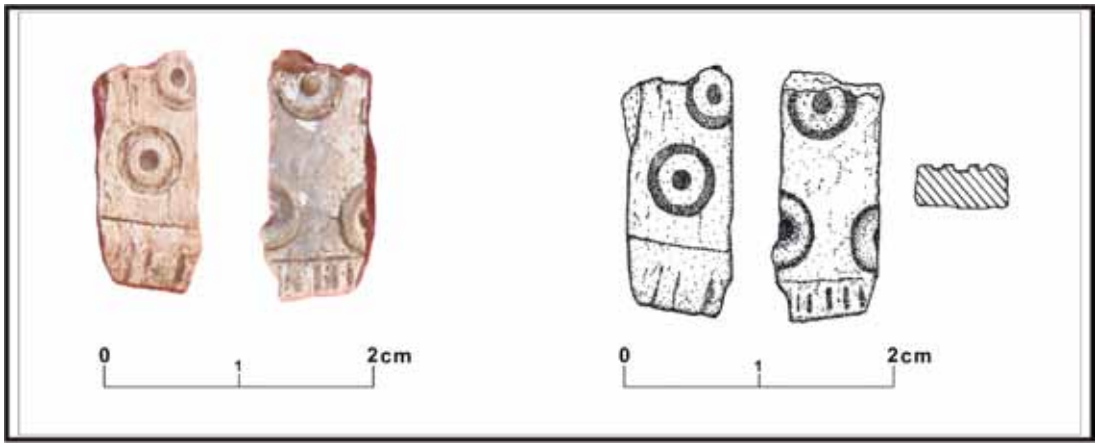


Figure 21 : Worked bone object.

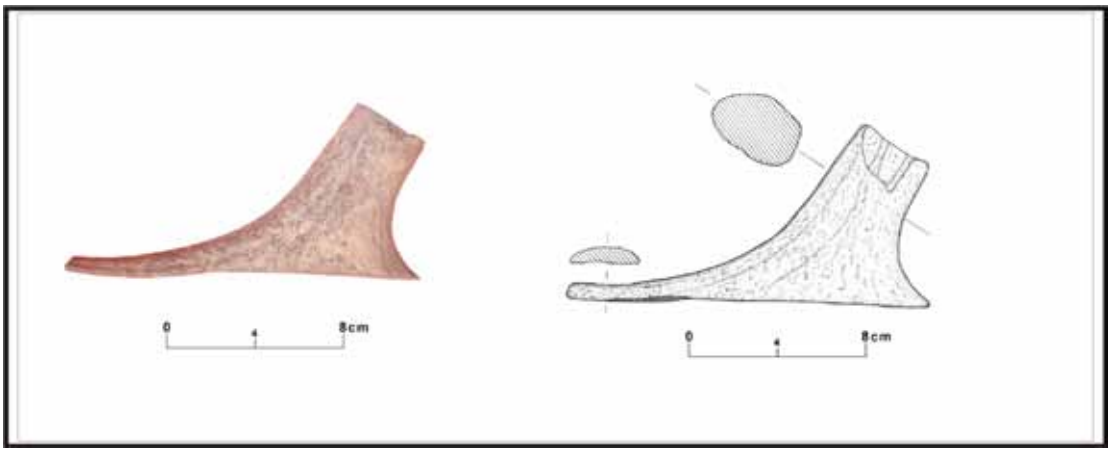


Figure 22 : Worked horn tool.

Upper section of the deer horn obtain in the culture earth at a depth of 75 cm in A-15 trench is left like a handle, and the lower section is cut regularly and processed. From the rubbing traces on the lower part, it comes to mind that the piece might be used as a burnishing tool **(Figure 22)**.

Beads

A total of 15 beads were obtained in Tetikom, 6 of which were glass **(Figure 23: 5-6, 9-10; 24: 1, 5)**, 8 of which were stone **(Figure 23: 1-4, 8; 24: 2-4)** and 1 of which was fired earth **(Figure 23: 7)**. Similar samples of stone beads which are decorated with spots created by dropping technique **(Figure 23: 1-4)**, are encountered in Lade Iron Age dishes of Galekuti[54] and İmikuşağı.[55]

[54] Haerinck 1989: fig. 4-3-9.
[55] Kaygaz 2002: Lev. 10-8.

Figure 23 : Beads.

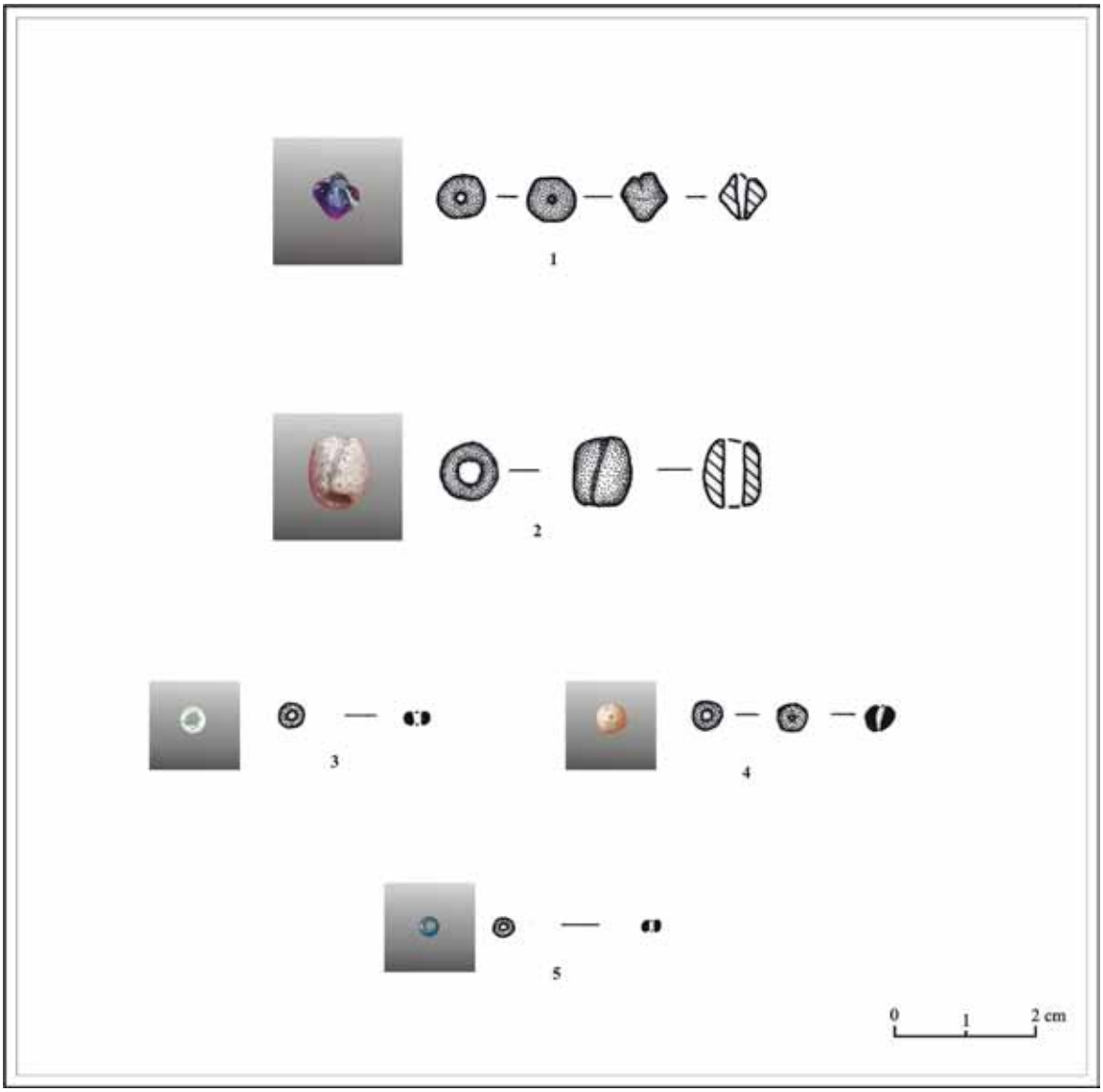


Figure 24 : Beads.

PART V
IRON AGE BURIALS

In A-16, A-17, A-18 and Z-17 trenches located immediately on the south of the Huyuk area, nine burials were revealed six of which (M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6) are simple pit burials surrounded with stones, and the remaining three composed of pot burials (M7, M8, M9). It is determined that the pot burials were used for burying children. As opposed to this, it is understood that for burying the adult individuals, burials whose environment is surrounded with stones are preferred. On a small hill formed on 20 – 25 m. south west of the Huyuk, a room tomb with a square-like plan, with upper side completely destroyed was found as the single example in Tetikom for this type.

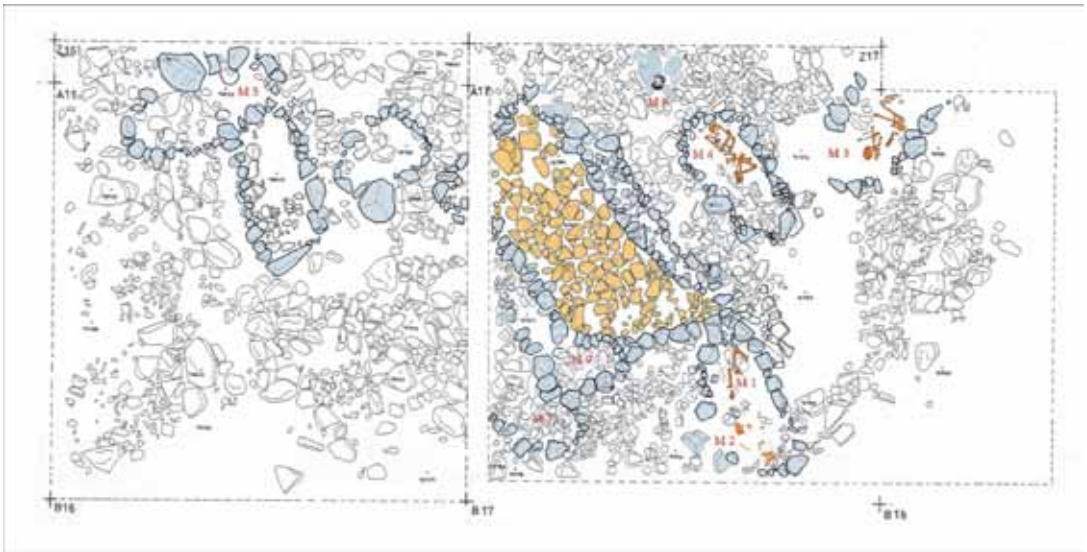


Figure 25 : Tetikom Iron Age Cemetery area.

A. Stone Lined Pit burials

Burial 1 (M-1)

The burial, which is understood to be surrounded with stones, is located on north-south direction. It is understood that the skeleton is laid on north - east direction parallel to the burial direction. Whereas the burial is badly protected **(Figure 26)** and it belongs to an adult individual laid on semi-hocker position, on his right side. No remains was encountered in the burial excluding the ceramic pieces found nearby.

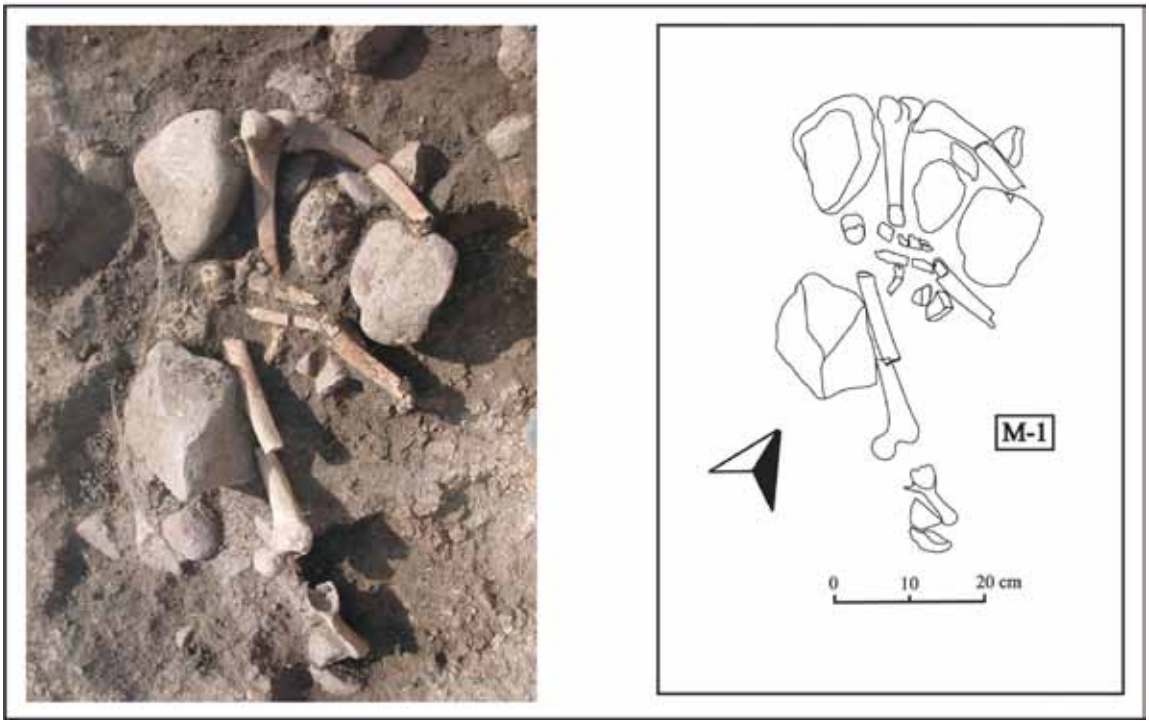


Figure 26 : M-1 burial.

Burial 2 (M-2)

It is seen that the burial which is excessively destroyed is located on northwest - southeast direction **(Figure 27)**. The lying direction of the skeleton is parallel with the burial. The skeleton, which is determined to belong to an adult individual is laid on full hocker position. The burial is surrounded with irregularly collected stones in circular shape. No finds was found inside the burial.

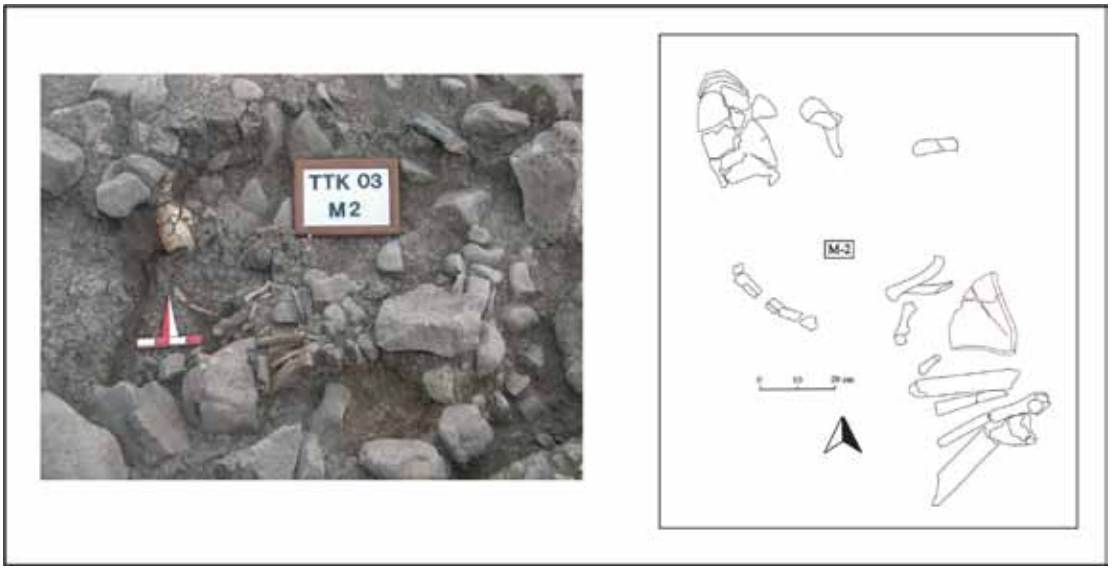


Figure 27 : M-2 burial.

Burial 3 (M-3)

The burial which is surrounded with stones is located on northwest – southeast direction **(Figure 28)**. The skeleton is laid on northwest – southeast direction in accordance with the burial direction. The skeleton of an adult woman individual is buried in full hocker position on her left side. Burial is well preserved, and 6 beads were obtained from the neck part of the skeleton. This burial and burying understanding can be compared to Iron Age burials in Tepe Gilan and Ghalekuti.[56] Especially in burials revealed in Ghalekuti and İmikuşağı, similar samples of spotted beads found as death gift in M–3 burial are found (**Figure 29**).

Figure 28 : M-3 burial.

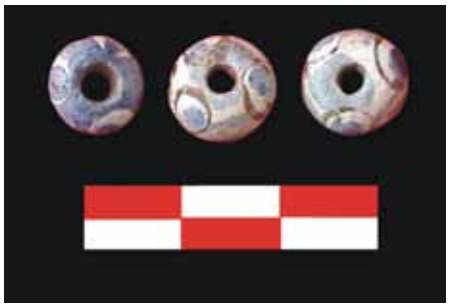


Figure 29 : Spotted beads found in M-3 burial.

[56] Haerinck 1989: 457-459.

Burial 4 (M-4)

Simple pit burial lined with stones is located on northwest – southeast direction. The skeleton is laid on northwest – southeast direction parallel to the burial. The skeleton pertaining to an adult man is buried in semi-hocker position **(Figure 23)**. Legs of the skeleton laid on his back are dragged towards the abdomen. A miniature vessel and needle pieces were obtained in-situ from the well protected burial **(Figure 24)**.[57]

Figure 23 : M-4 burial.

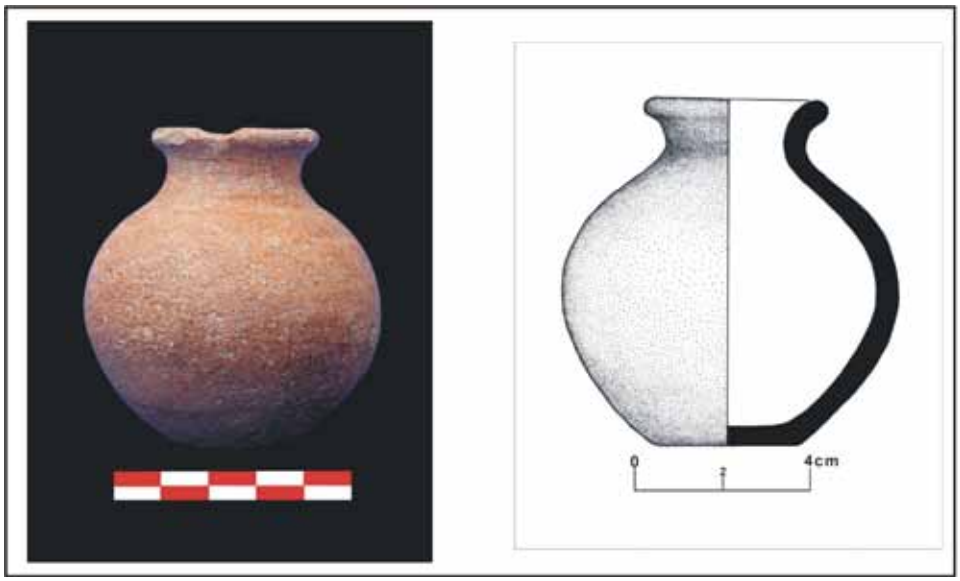


Figure 31 : Miniature jar found in M-4 burial.

[57] Similar samples of this miniature vessels was found inYoncatepe necropolis. Belli and Konyar 2003: Çiz. 53.

Burial 5 (M-5)

The burial on north south direction is surrounded with stones. The skeleton is laid on north – south direction in accordance with the burial **(Figure 32)**. Though the burial is preserved very badly, the skeleton, understood to belong to an adult individual, is understood to be buried in semi-hocker position. No finds were encountered in the burial.

Figure 32 : M-5 burial.

Burial 6 (M-6)

Simple pit burial understood to be surrounded with stones **(Figure 32)** is located on east – west direction. The laying direction of the skeleton in the burial which is very badly protected could not be established. No finds were encountered pertaining to the skeleton which is understood to be laid down on the back.

Figure 32 : M-6 burial.

B. Pot Burials

Burial 7 (M-7)

The skeleton determined to belong to a child is understood to be located vertically **(Figure 33)**. Though there is no find inside the burial, a fired earth jar which is estimated to be used as the lid of the jug, **(Figure 34)** is found immediately near the jug, mouth piece of which is missing, which is used for burial purposes **(Figure 35)**. In these type of baby burials similar samples of which are encountered in Van Castle,[58] Tasmasor and Güllüdere,[59] the rim piece of the jug is broken an the body is located inside, and the mouth section is closed with a large jar, as in the case of urn burials.[60]

Figure 33 : M-7 burial.

[58] Tarhan and Sevin 1994: 849.
[59] In Tasmasor and Güllüdere examples, the mouth section of pot burials mouths of which are closed with jar is obtained in an undamaged form.
[60] Derin 1993: 189.

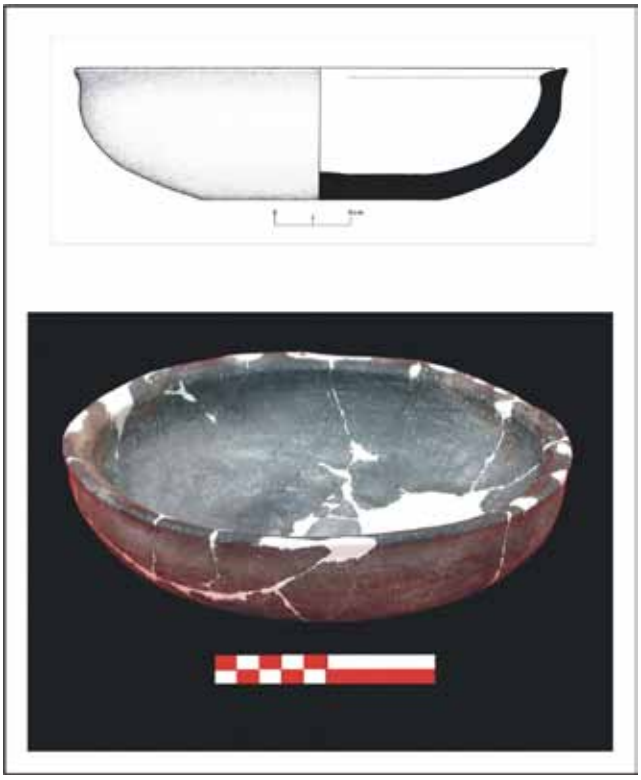


Figure 34 : Jar which is probably used as the lead of pot burial in M-7 burial.

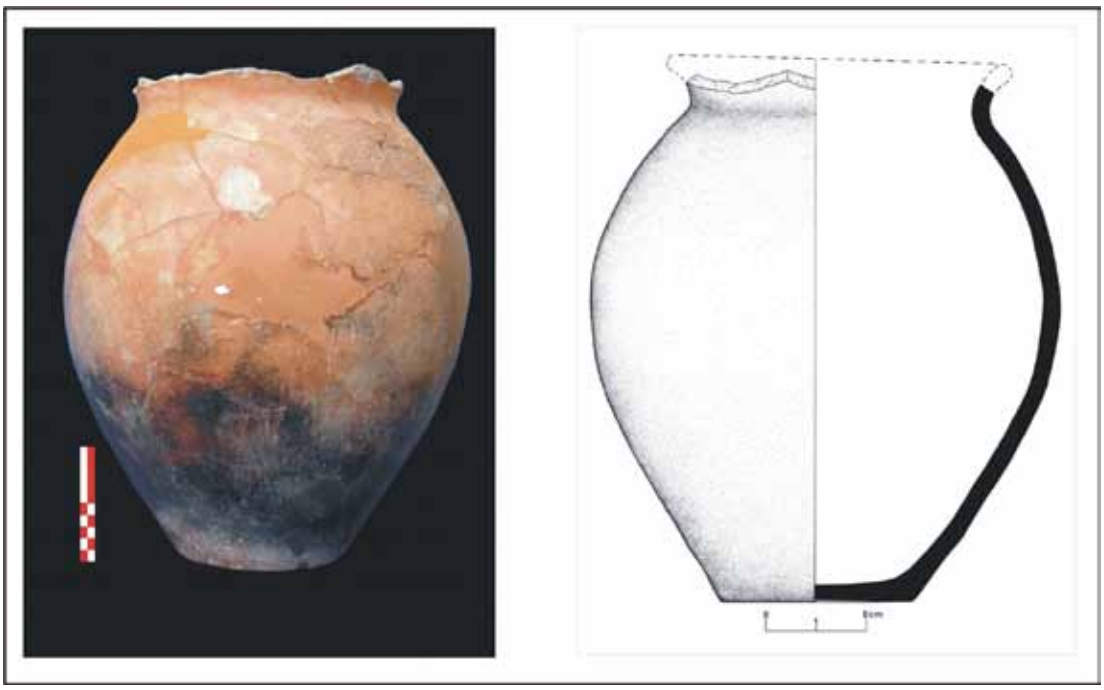


Figure 35 : Jug used as M-7 burial.

Burial 8 (M-8)

The burial which is determined to belong to a child skeleton is situated vertically inside the jug and the surrounding of the jug is supported with stones **(Figure 36)**. As in M-7 burials, dish **(Figure 37)** is used to close the upper section of this jug in case of this burial **(Figure 38)**. No remains was found inside the burial, which is very badly preserved, excluding the skull, tooth and rib bones of the skeleton.

Figure 36 : M-8 burial.

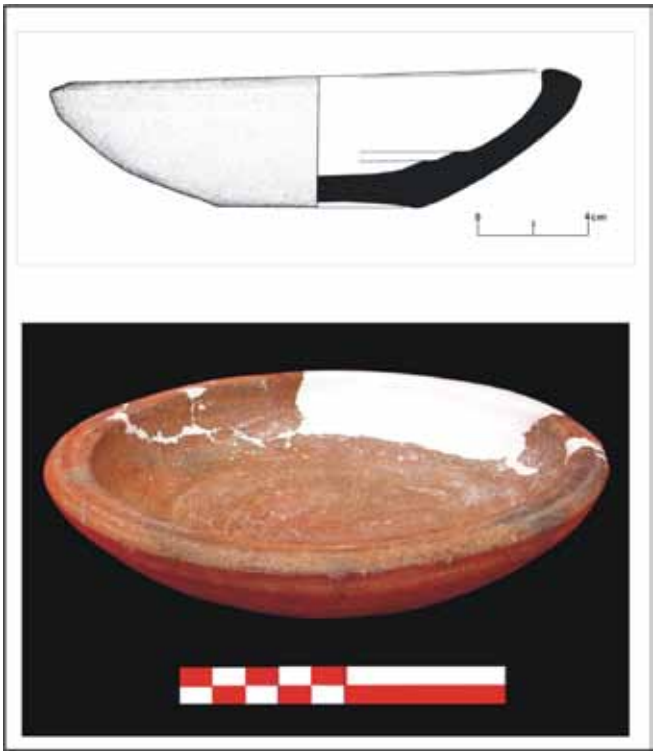


Figure 37 : Jar used as the lid of the pot burial in M-8 burial.

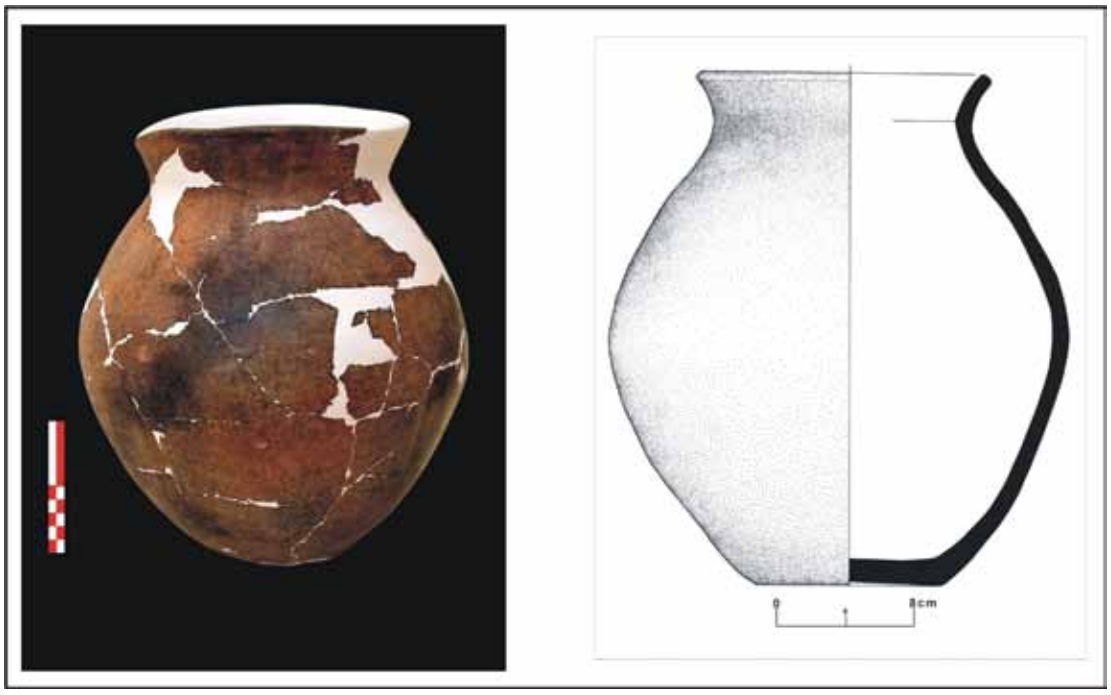


Figure 38 : Jug used as M-8 burial

Burial 9 (M-9)

The child skeleton of the pot burial located on northwest – southeast direction is located in hocker position in the direction according with that of the burial. The mouth section of the pot burial, which is very badly preserved, (**Figure 16, Drawing 11**) is closed with flat stone, different from M-7 and M-8 pot burials (**Figure 15**). Similar samples of this burial are encountered in Tasmasor Höyük.

Figure 39 : M-9 burial.

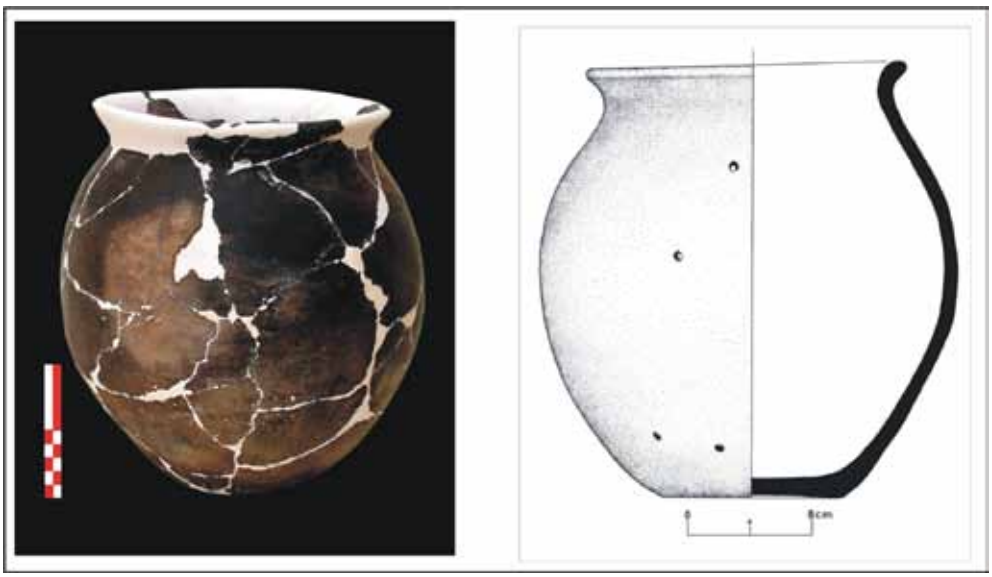


Figure 40 : Jug used as M-9 burial

C. The Tomb

In A – 9 and A – 8 trenches located on the southwest point of the Höyük, an adobe composed of big stone foundations on an accumulated hill separate from the Höyük was found with dimensions of 2.5 x 3 x 0.95 m **(Figure 41)**. It is observed that only the sides of big stone blocks used in the structure, which has a near-square structure, facing inside are processes. No remains were found inside the adobe. This architectural arrangement, when evaluated with the height on which it is located, must belong to a tomb with upper section destroyed **(Figure 42-43)**. When evaluated in terms of its plan and its location, this site is similar to Şehit Tepe 1 tomb made of andesite stone on a high hill in Şehit Tepe Necropolis in Ağrı-Diyadin.[61]

Figure 41 : View of tomb before excavation

[61] Belli – Konyar 2003: 23, Fig. 8, Çiz. 17.

Figure 42 : The tomb, after excavation.

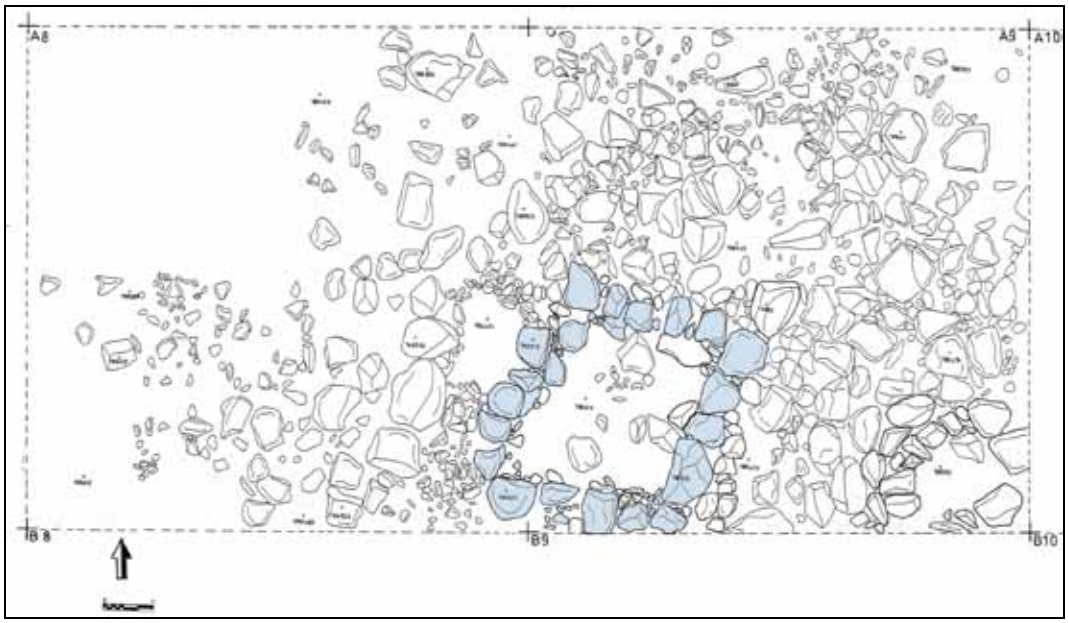


Figure 43 : Plan of the tomb.

PART VI
POTTERY FINDS

Potteries obtained in Tetikom excavation, demonstrate the features of East Anatolia Middle and heavily Late Iron Age in terms of their technical characteristics and pot shapes. Ceramics collected from the architectural finds in A12 – A 13 trenches inside the 28 m corridor on the south skirts of Tetikom Höyük, as well as those collected from the cemetery field revealed in A-16, A-17, A-18 and Z-17 trenches demonstrate the characteristics of Middle and Late Iron Ages, and they could contribute in the efforts to better identify the late ages in question in Northeast Anatolia. Data obtained from the vicinity of Tetikom and pertaining to the Urartu period and the term thereafter in Northeast Anatolia Region fail to be sufficient since the archeological surface examination and excavation works performed in Northeast Anatolia Region up to date are only of small number. The works executed in Sos Höyük[62] and Bulamaç Höyük[63] of the region could not reveal the consequences expected from the region.

Ceramic finds obtained in Tetikom, which is quite near to Deveboyun Gateway that separates Erzurum and Pasinler plains from one another, located on the point where both Qaqacuan and Anatolian roads intersect, and positioned as the administrative and cultural limit between the states in many periods of the history, provide essential data towards describing the Middle Iron and Late Iron Ages ceramics of Northeast Anatolia Region and its vicinity with imported and local methods.

In Tetikom excavation, a total of 980 profile-giving pottery pieces were revealed, 7 of which are undamaged vessels. All pieces obtained in Tetikom salvage excavation were recorded together with their context information. First of all, in order to determine the ware groups, each piece has been examined in statistical terms taking into account the construction technique, inclusion types and intensity of inclusions, firing degrees and surface firing characteristics of each piece. Following this, all of the rim, base, handle and other featured body pieces are drawn, and made ready for technical work and assessments following excavation.

The ceramics obtained were subjected to a typological evaluation at the last stage according to their vessels forms, and thus required statistical evaluation results

[62] Sagona 2003: 104.
[63] Güneri 2005: 101.

were obtained. After the assessment works of Tetikom ceramics are completed, they were compared with Middle and Late Iron Age potteries that were revealed with excavation and surface examinations performed in East Anatolia, Trasncaucasia, Northwest Iran and Central Anatolia.

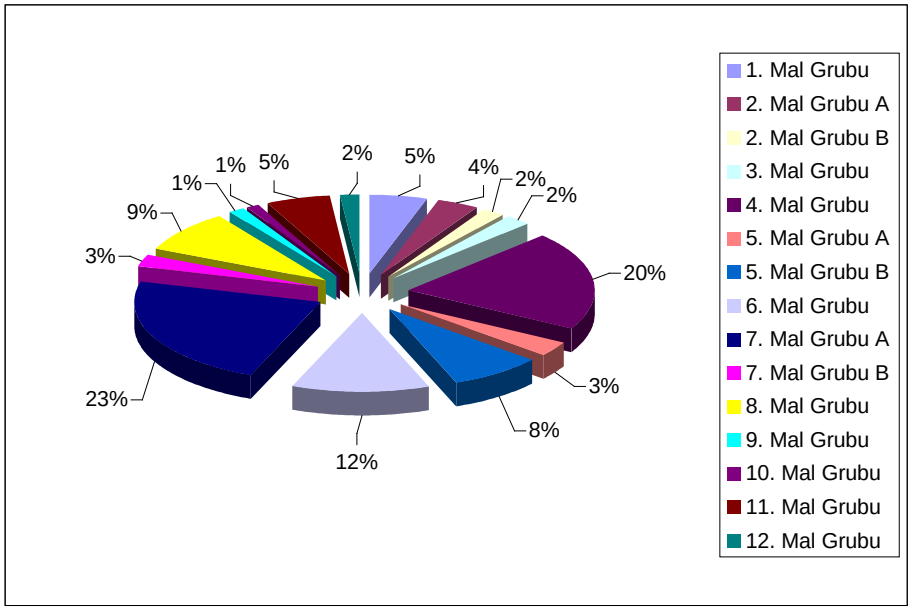
A. WARE GROUPS

In the examination of Tetikom pottery finds, materials composed of around 1000 profile giving finds were divided into ware groups, and in this classification the basic criteria was the differences in surface color, as well as there were some other criteria such as paste color, inner surface color, type, rates of the inclusion, dimensions, lining and burnishing characteristics as well as construction techniques played important role in creating the subgroups.

In the paste works performed on all ceramics obtained in the excavation works, a total of 15 ware groups were determined, 12 of these being main ware group (**Table 1**). Among these 12 ware groups determined, Pinkish Buff Ware (7A) and Buff Mottled Ware (4) are the most frequent ones. It was observed that 4. ware group mainly focused on open vessels such as dish, jar, jug, and 7A ware group mainly focused on closed vessels.

No.	Ware Group	Sub-Group	
1	Black Wares		
2	Gray Wares	2A	Burnished Wares
		2B	Non-burnished Wares
3	Red-Gray Mottled Wares		
4	Buff-Gray Mottled Wares		
5	Brown-Gray Mottled Wares	5A	Inner – outer Mottled
		5B	Outer Mottled
6	Buff Wares		
7	Pinkish Buff Wares	7A	Inner – outer Pinkish Buff
		7B	Outer Pinkish Buff, Inner Mottled
8	Reddish Buff Wares		
9	Fine Cream Color Coated Wares		
10	Dark Cream Color Coated Wares		
11	Dark Red Coated Wares		
12	Red Coated and Burnished Wares		

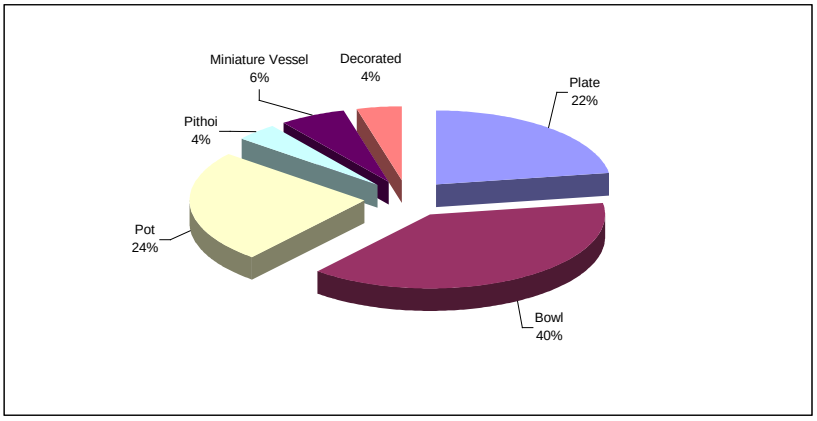
Table 1: Ware Groups



Graphic 1: Distribution of Ware Groups

Black Ware (1. Ware Group)

Inner and outer surfaces of the „Black Surfaces Ware“ which has a share of 5 % among the Tetikom ware groups **(Figure 44)** (2,5/N), its paste color is dark brown close to black (7,5 YR 3/1). All of the pieces pertaining to this ware group, which are shaped in hand or heavy potter wheel are well burnished. It is seen that this ware group is intensely used to construct open vessels (dish and jar) **(Graphic 2)**. The ware group which is close to Black ware group is defined by A. Sagona as Common Black Ware. Sagona dates this ware group between 6 - 4 centuries BC.[64] Defined as Black surfaces Ware Group by Tasmasor, thus ware group can be dated back to Late Iron Age.



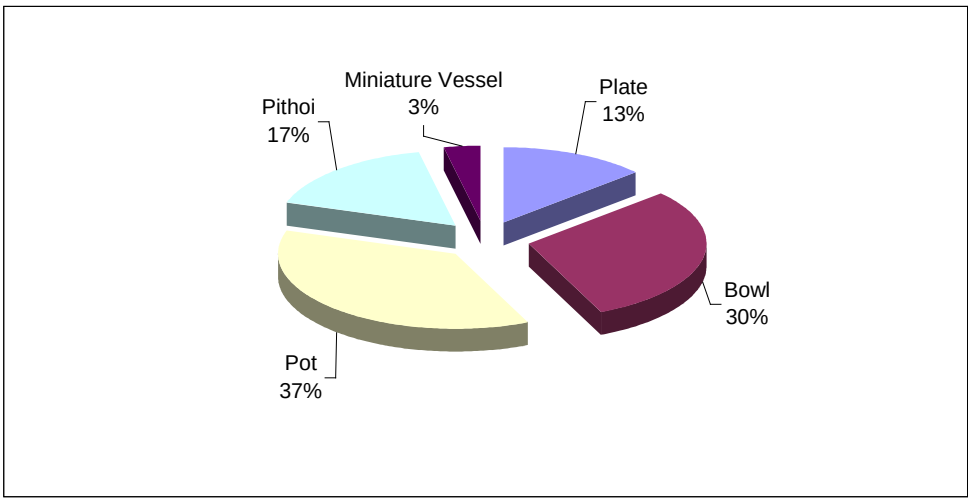
Graphic 2 : Distribution of Black Ware by types

[64] Sagona et al. 2004: 195.

Figure 44 : 1. Ware

Gray Ware (2.A Ware Group)

"Gray Ware A" group represented within Tetikom ware groups with a rate of 3 % **(Figure 45),** has inner and outer surfaces which are coated with various tones of gray (2,5 Y 5/1). Their paste colors are tones of gray close to the surface color (2,5 Y 4/1). Their pastes have inclusion of fine sand, mica, lime and various sized grits, their inner and outer surfaces are burnished. Some pieces of this ware group, most of which are shaped by hand, have been shaped in heavy potter wheel. It can be seen that Gray Surfaces Ware is used in a balanced manner in the construction of open and closed vessels **(Graphic 3)**.

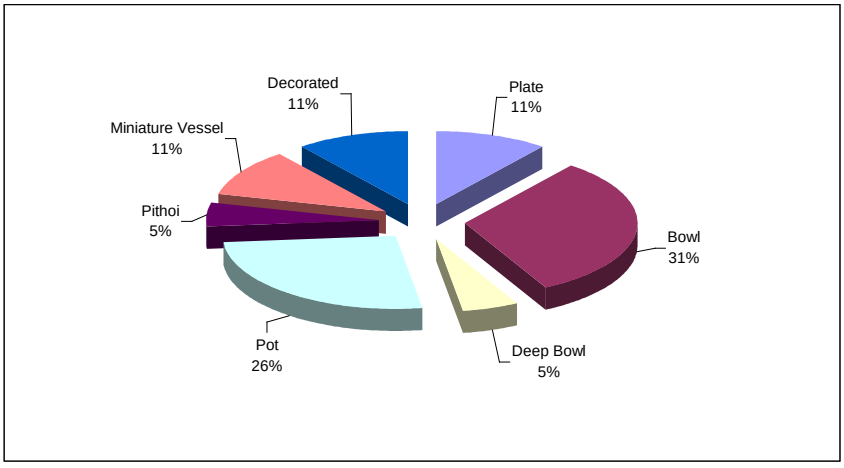


Graphic 3: Distribution of Gray Ware (2A) by types.

Figure 45 : 2. Ware

Gray Ware (2.B Mal Group)

The reason for the separation of "Gray Ware B" group from "A" group is that this ware group is not burnished. Rough surfaces of this group which are not burnished are flattened and left plane. Pieces of Gray Surfaces Ware B group which is represented by 3 % within all ware group are coated from inner and outer surfaces in gray tones (2,5 Y 4/2). Paste colors have gray tones close to the color of surface (2,5 Y 2,5/1). Most of the pieces of this ware group are made in hand, and some others are shaped in heavy wheel.

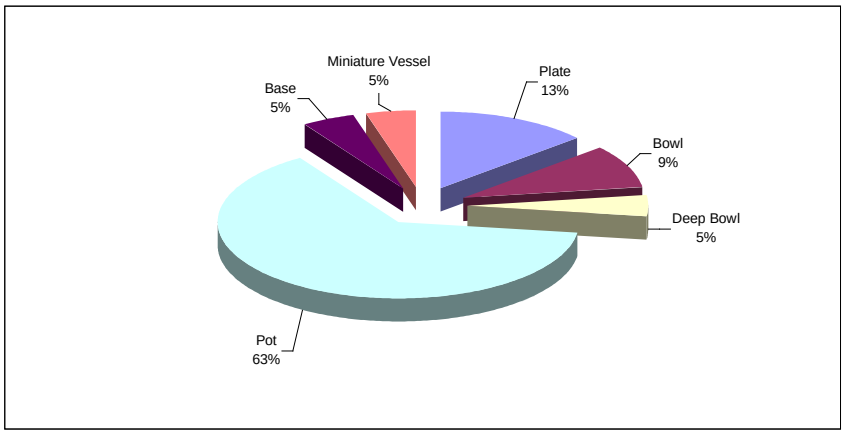


Graphic 4: Distribution of Gray War (2B) by types.

Figure 46 : 2. Mal B

Red-Gray Mottled Ware (3. Ware Group)

Red-Gray Mottled Ware, which constitutes very small portion of the whole ware group with a share of 2 %, demonstrate red 5 YR 5/6) - gray (7,5 YR 3/1) mottling on their inner and outer surfaces due to the failure of oxygen to be distributed evenly during firing.[65] Their paste colors are not homogenous, and due to the color change, there remained colors at red (2,5 YR 5/6) and gray (10 YR 4/1) tones at various parts of the ware. All ceramics under this ware group are hand shaped, and they are mostly used for jar manufacturing.



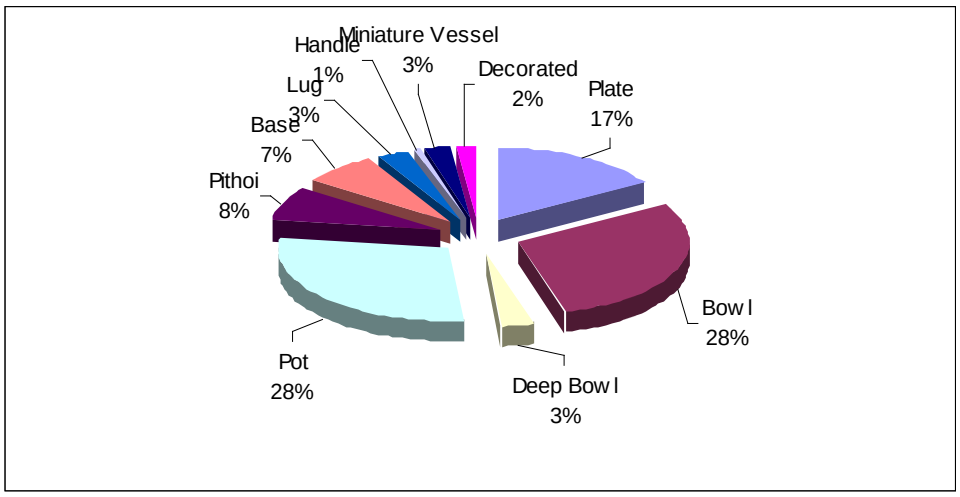
Graphic 5 : Distribution of Red-gray Mottled Ware by Types.

[65] Ökse 1993: 13.

Figure 47 : 3. Mal

Buff-Gray Mottled Ware (4. Ware Group)

On the surfaces of Buff Gray Mottled Ware, which is the second common group among all ware groups, there are Buff (7,5 YR 5/4)- gray (10 YR 3/1) mottling which are thought to have been occurred during firing. Mottling on the inner and outer surfaces of the pieces are reflected to the color of the paste, and, due to mottling, the paste has mottled in red (7,5 YR 4/6) and gray (2,5 Y 2,5/1) tones. All of the pieces, excluding 3, among this group which is Buff coated are burnished. It is seen that this ware group, shaped by hand or in heavy wheel, is medium-fired and their pastes have inclusions of grit, mica, chamotte, sand. Pastes of those with fine wall are well purified and fine sand is used as inclusion. It is seen that Buff gray mottled wares are used for the construction of very open vessels (dish, jug, pot) **(Graphic 6)** .

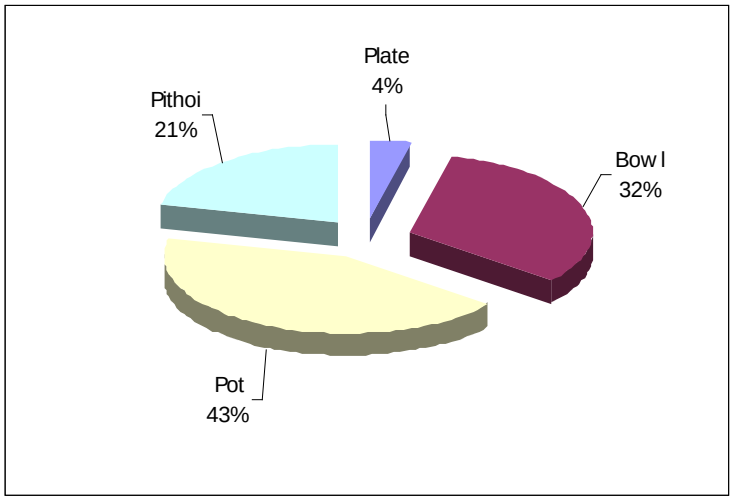


Graphic 6 : Distribution of Buff-gray Mottled Ware by Types.

Figure 48 : 4. Ware

Brown-Gray Mottled Ware (5.A Ware Group)

Brown Gray Mottled Ware, which holds a share of 3 % among Tetikom ware groups, is brown coated (5 YR 4/6) , gray mottling is observed on their inner and outer surfaces which is thought to be due to firing (7,5 YR 3/1). Mottling seen on their inner and outer surfaces is also seen in the color of the paste (brown (7,5 YR 3/3)-gray (10 YR 3/1). Parts of Brown-Gray Mottled Ware group, which are shaped by hand or by heavy potter wheel, are poorly burnished. It is seen that this ware group is heavily used for the construction of closed vessels (jar and pithos) (Graphic 8).

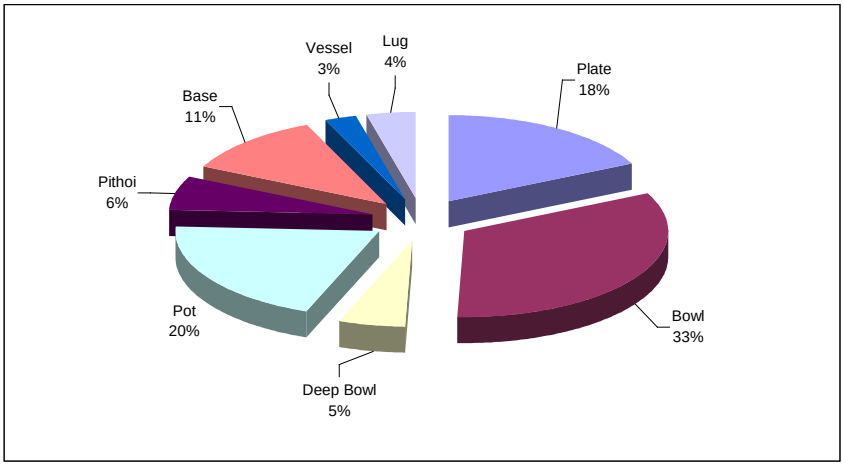


Graphic 8 : Distribution of Brown-gray Mottled Ware (A) by Types.

Figure 49 : 5. Mal A

Brown-Gray Mottled Mal (5.B Mal Group)

"Brown Gray Mottled Ware B", which constitutes 8 % of the whole ware group, is different from group "A" in the sense that the brown coating on the inner and outer surface (7,5 YR 4/3) is only gray (10 YR 2/1) mottled on the outer surface and well burnished vertically. Its inner surfaces are left same with coating color. Its pastes have dark brown and red brown colors (7,5 YR 3/1). Most of the pieces in this ware group are hand made, and some are shaped in heavy wheel.

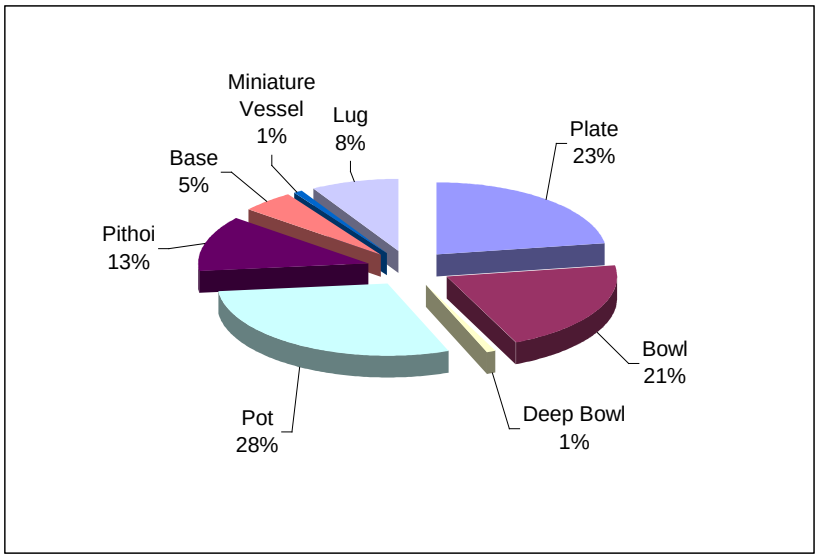


Graphic 9 : Distribution of Brown-gray Mottled Ware (2B) by Types.

Figure 50 : 5. Ware B

Buff Ware (6. Ware Group)

Inner and outer surfaces of “Buff Surfaces Ware” constituting 12 % of all ware group have buff color (10 YR 6/4) and are thick coated, their pastes have colors close to the surface color (7,5 YR 6/6), the inclusions are small amount of grit and limestone, fine and medium amount of sand; pastes of those with fine wall are purified. Pieces of this ware group part of which are shaped by hand, and part under heavy potter wheel, are medium and well cooked; all are burnished.

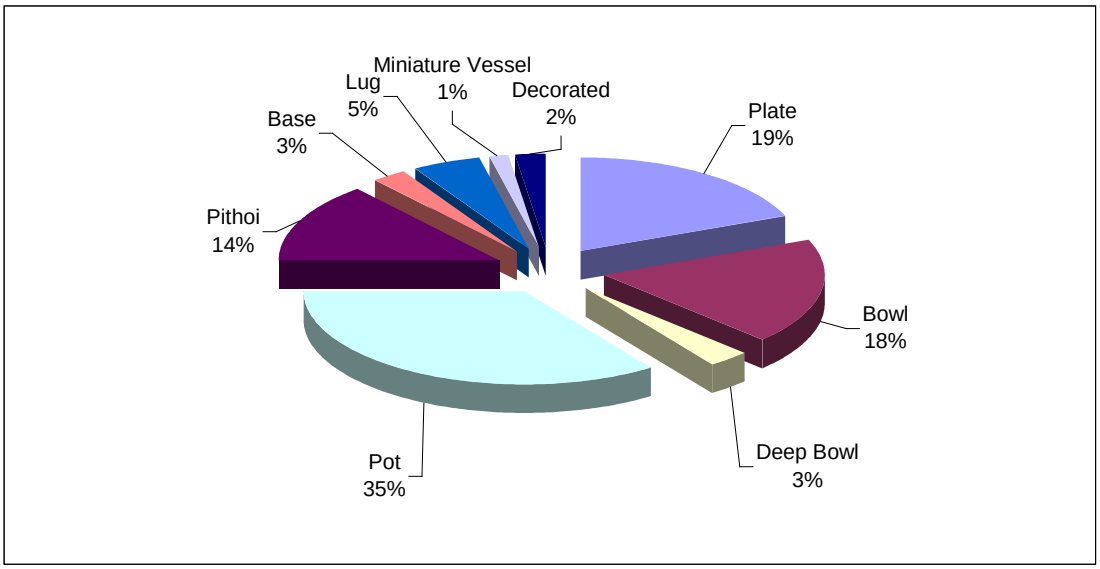


Graphic 10 : Distribution of Buff ware by types.

Figure 51 : 6. Mal

Pinkish Buff Ware (7.A Ware Group)

The most intense group among Tetikom ware groups is the "Pinkish Buff Surfaces Ware A" Group , constituting 23 % of all ware groups. Surfaces of pieces constituting this ware group have Buff color, (10 YR 6/4) and are thick coated. Pastes of this ware group shaped by hand or under heavy potter wheels have colors close to the surface color (7,5 YR 6/6). Almost all of the pieces are medium burnished. It is seen that this ware group is used mostly for the construction of closed vessels **(Graphic 11)**.

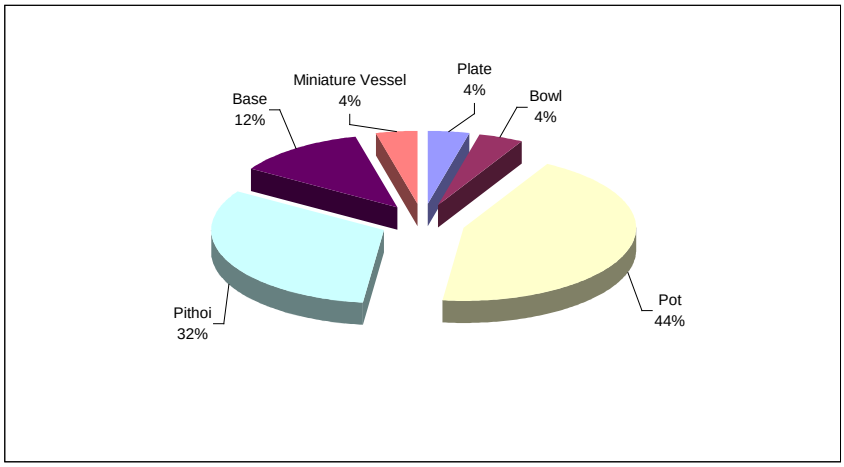


Graphic 11 : Distribution of Pinkish Buff (7A) Ware by types.

Figure 52 : 7. Ware B

Pinkish Buff Ware (7.B Ware Group)

Despite the same color (7,5 YR 6/4) of the outer surfaces of "Pinkish Buff Ware B" group constituting 3 % of overall ware group, they differentiate from "Pinkish Buff Ware A" Group due to the black or dark gray tones of the inner surfaces(10 YR 2/1). Their pastes have fine and small sized grit, sand , chamotte, small amount of limestone and mica, and they have red brown and various tones of brown (7,5 YR 6/6). It is seen that all pieces of this group are poorly burnished. A high portion of pieces pertaining to this ware group shaped by hand and under heavy wheel comprise of jar and pithos and other closed vessels **(Graphic 11)** .

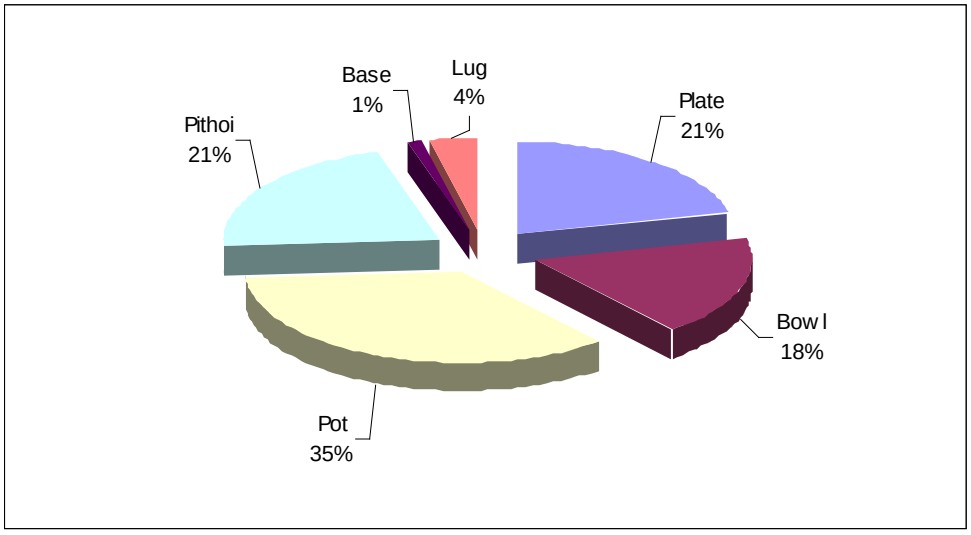


Graphic 11: Distribution of Pinkish Buff (7B) Ware by Types.

Figure 53 : 7. Ware B

Reddish Buff Ware (8. Ware Group)

Inner and outer surfaces of "Reddish Buff Surfaces Ware" constituting 9 % of all ware group have Reddish Buff color (2,5 YR 8/2), their pastes have red brown and red colored (10 R 4/8). Pastes of this ware group, all of which are burnished, have medium, fine sized, sand, chamotte, small amount of limestone and grit. They are shaped by hand and under heavy potter wheel, they are medium and well fired. More than half of Reddish Buff Wares comprise of jar and pithos pieces **(Graphic 12)**.

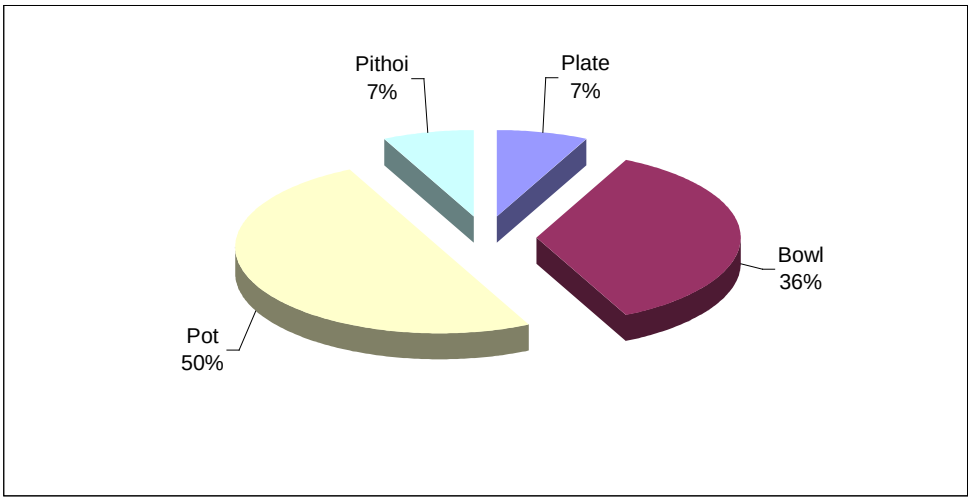


Graphic 12 : Distribution of Reddish Buff Ware by Types.

Figure 54 : 8. Ware

Fine Cream Color Coated Ware (9. Ware Group)

Pastes of "Fine Cream Color Coated Ware" which has a small rate between all ware groups are red and reddish brown (10 R 4/8), their pastes have grit, chamotte, sand inclusion, and are non- porous. Their inner surfaces are coated with fine cream color on red coating, (5 YR 5/6); and their outer surfaces are lighter cream color coated over red coating (2,5 YR 8/2).Pieces pertaining to this group which are shaped by hand or under heavy potter jar are medium and well fired. It is seen that all of the pieces are burnished. Half of the existing parts of this group we have comprise of jar pieces **(Graphic 13)**.

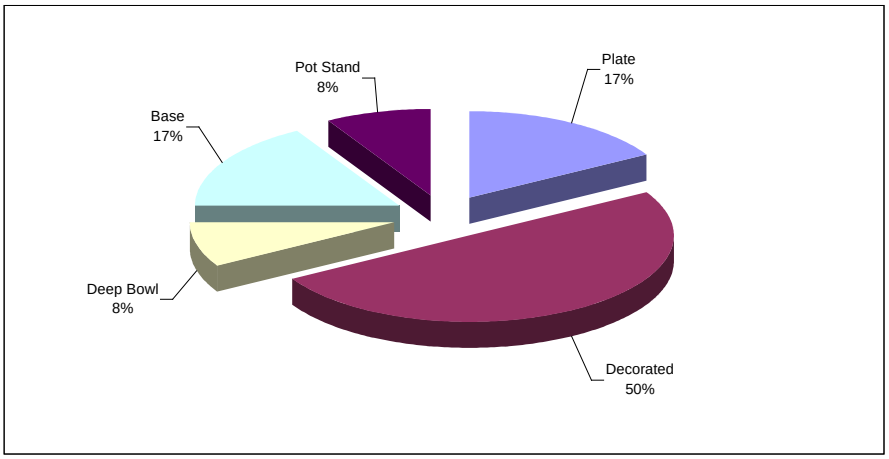


Graphic 13 : Distribution of Fine Cream Color Coated Ware by types.

Figure 55 : 9. Ware.

Thick Cream Color Coated Ware (10. Ware Group)

Most of ”Thick Cream Color Coated Ware“ constituting a small portion within Tetikom ware groups comprise of color decorated amorphous pieces **(Graphic 14)**. Their red colored pastes are (10 R 5/6) well purified and made non-porous. Outer surfaces of a portion of the pieces is paint decorated on thick cream coating (10 YR 8/2), their inner surfaces have the color of the coating and are burnished. Those having their inner and outer surfaces paint decorated have their surfaces burnished. They are well fired, produced in fast wheel. Inside this group most of which is composed of paint decorated amorphous pieces contain, though at a small amount, profile giving dish, pot and base pieces. It is though that this ware group is used for constructing special vessels or are imported pieces. Sagona defines a ware group which is close to this ware group as Cream Slipped and Monochrome-Painted on Red Brown and dates them to Late Iron Age.[66] Dyson, on the other hand, dates the painted samples of the group in Hasanlu III A back to 5 – 3 centuries AD. [67]



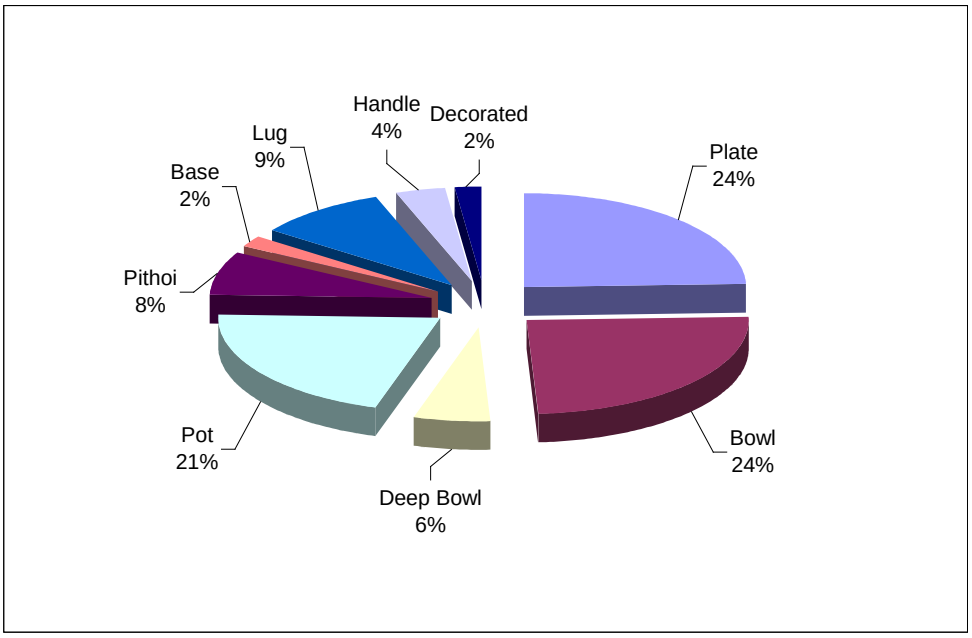
Graphic 14 : Distribution of Thick Cream Color Coated Ware by types.

[66] Sagona et al. 2004: 192-193.
[67] Dyson 1999: 102.

Figure 56 : 10. Ware.

Thick Red Coated Ware (11. Ware Group)

The non-porous, tight pastes of this ware group constituting 5 % of the whole ware group are gray colored (5 YR 4/6), they have white sand and mica additives. Their thick red coated surfaces are burnished (5 YR 4/6). Only small amount of them demonstrate black mottling. Pieces of this group shaped by hand or under heavy potter wheel are medium and well cooked. Most of the profile pieces pertaining to this group comprise of such open vessels as dish, jar and pots **(Graphic 15)**.



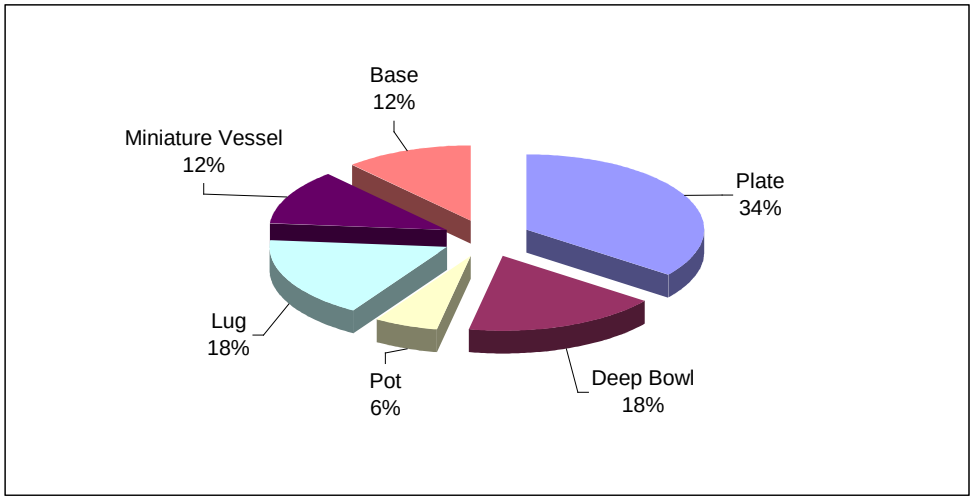
Graphic 15 : Distribution of Thick Red Coated Ware by types.

Figure 57 : 11. Ware.

Figure 58 : 12. Ware.

Thick Red Coated and Burnished Ware (12. Ware Group)

Red brown pastes of "Thick Red Coated and burnished Ware" which constitutes 2 % of the whole are group are well purified and made non-porous. Their inner and outer surfaces have dark red coating and they are well burnished. Pieces pertaining to this ware group shaped in fast wheel are well fired. It is thought that this ware group most of which are composed of dish and pot profiles **(Graphic 16)** are used for the manufacturing of special vessels or are imported pieces.



Graphic 16 : Distribution of Red and burnished ware by types.

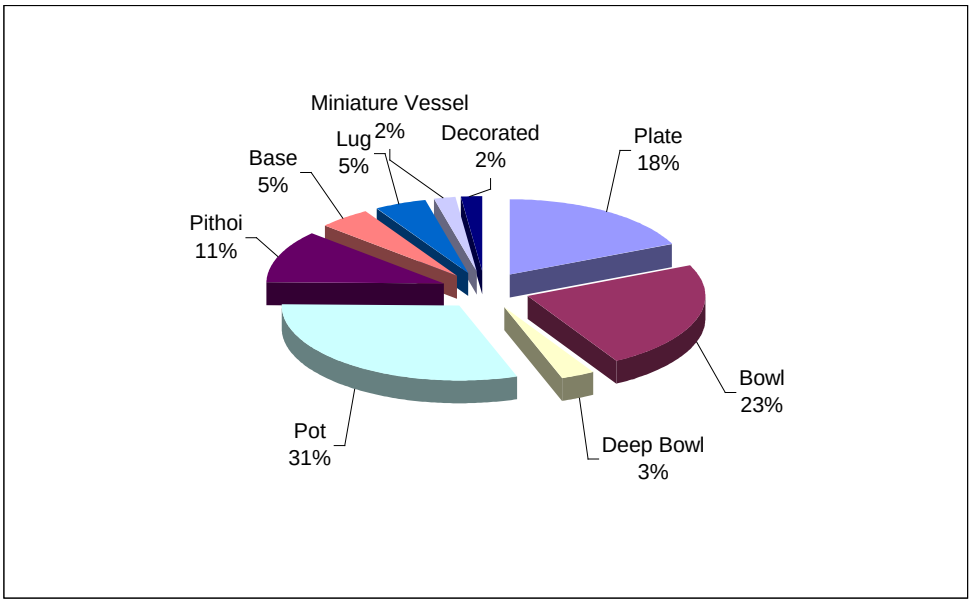
B. VESSEL FORMS

Typological work has been performed on 480 profile giving pieces within a total of 6650 ceramics obtained in Tetikom excavation. In works performed on these pieces whose distribution per ware group and types are given in the following tables, 9 type groups are established.

Type groups which the profile giving pieces gather under dishes, jars, pots, jugs, pithos', handles, miniature vessels and decorated groups belong to are evaluated in terms of their form specifications within typology catalogue.

Within the main types, those pieces which demonstrate difference in terms of their mouth, neck and body specifications are evaluated by assigning the sub-type numbers to which they belong. While forming ceramic figures, this typical distribution is taken as basis. On the side pages of all plates, within the table, the context, paste and type numbers of the piece included within the typology are given. Thus, reference is made to the paste and type definition tables which each part belongs to, and the parts demonstrating the similar samples and period of the piece is added inside the table. At the lower sections of the tables, photographs of some ceramic pieces with specialties are added.

As can be seen from the below graphic, the most intensely encountered type among Tetikom ceramics are the jars.



Graphic 17 : General distribution of vessel types.

Dishes

Vessels in Tetikom having the form of dish are represented under 20 separate sub forms (Type 1-20).

Type 1.1.: Two types considered as shallow and wide body type, simple, rounded rim dish type were obtained **(Figure 59: 1, 2)**.

Type 1.2.: This type comprising of simple rim, shallow and wide body, slightly beveled dish pieces are represented by six samples in Tetikom **(Figure 59: 3-4)**.

Type 1.3.: This type comprising of simple rim with flattened over-mouth, shallow and wide body dish types are represented by fourteen samples in Tetikom **(Figure 59: 5-8)**.

Type 1.4.: This type comprising of beveled in and out rim, with shallow and wide dish pieces **(Figure 59: 9-10)** are represented by four samples in Tetikom.

Type 1.5.: This type comprising of slightly beveled in rim, shallow and wide body dish pieces **(Figure 60: 1-12)** is represented by 26 samples and is amount the most intense groups within Tetikom dish repertoire.

Type 1.6.: This type comprising of slightly thickened in and out rim, wide and shallow body **(Figure 61: 1-9)**, is represented by eleven samples in Tetikom

Type 1.7.: This type comprising of slightly thickened in and out rim, round body dish pieces, is represented by four samples in Tetikom **(Figure 61: 10-12)**. A similar sample of this dish type found in Cimintepe II[68] was dated back to Late Iron Age.

Type 1.8.: This type comprising of incurving and thickened in rim, hemi-spherical dish pieces **(Figure 62: 1-4)** is represented by four samples in Tetikom. Similar sample of this dish type found in Karagündüz[69] was dated back to Late Iron Age.

Type 1.9.: Slightly thickened rim, wide and shallow body dish with 5 samples found in Tetikom, **(Figure 62: 5-8),** it is discriminated from other dish types.

Type 1.10.: This type comprising of folded out rim, wide and shallow body dish pieces **(Figure 62: 9-13)** is represented with six examples in Tetikom. Similar samples of this dish type seen in Altıntepe[70] and Ziwiye[71] are dated Late Iron Age, and similar samples of this type in Qal'eh Oghlu[72] are dated back to Middle Iron Age.

Type 1.11.: This type comprising of folded in rim, wide and shallow body dish pieces **(Figure 63: 1-3)**, is represented with three examples in Tetikom. Similar

[68] Summers 1993: fig.5-10
[69] Sevin et al. 1999: Res. 12-10.
[70] Summers 1993: fig. 9-1.
[71] Young 1965: fig. 4-1.
[72] Kroll 1976: abb. 3-3.

samples of this dish type seen in Karagündüz[73] and Bastam[74] are dated back to Middle Iron Age.

Type 1.12.: This type comprising of folded in rim, hemi-spherical body dish pieces **(Figure 63: 4-6)** is represented with three examples in Tetikom. Similar samples of this dish type seen in Yıldız Tepe[75] are dated back to Middle Iron Age.

Type 1.13.: This type comprising of thickened in and out, flattened rim, hemi-spherical body dish pieces **(Figure 63: 7-13)** is represented with eight examples in Tetikom.

Type 1.14.: This type comprising of folded in, slightly thickened out rim, wide and shallow body dish pieces **(Figure 64: 1-14)**, is represented with 21 examples in Tetikom, which makes it one of the heaviest groups among the dish repertoire. Whereas the samples of this dish type which are frequently seen in Middle and Late Iron Age centers are dated back to Middle Iron Age, similar samples seen in Godin,[76] Altıntepe[77] and Bastam[78] are dated back to Late Iron Age.

Type 1.15. : This type comprising of folded in, thickened out rim, wide and shallow body dish pieces **(Figure 65: 1-5)** is represented with eight examples in Tetikom. Similar samples of this dish type seen in Bābā Jān,[79] Karagündüz,[80] Tepe Lumbad[81] and Godin[82] are dated back to Late Iron Age.

Type 1.16.: This type comprising of slightly thickned out rim, sharp belly, wide and shallow body dish pieces **(Figure 66: 1, 2)**, is represented with two examples in Tetikom.

Type 1.17. : This type comprising of thickened in and out rim, with carination, wide and shallow body dish pieces **(Figure 66: 3, 9)**, is represented with eleven examples in Tetikom.

*Type 1.18.:*This type comprising of thickened in and out, flattened rim, with carination, wide and shallow body dish pieces **(Figure 66: 10-13)**, is represented with five examples in Tetikom. Similar samples of this dish type seen in Libliuni[83] are dated back to Middle Iron Age.

Type 1.19.: This type comprising of thickened in and out, flattened rim, with carination, wide and shallow body dish pieces **(Figure 67: 1-8)**, is represented with seventeen examples in Tetikom and seems as one of the most heavy groups within the

[73] Sevin 1999: fig. 18-3.
[74] Kleiss 1979: abb. 1-8; 4-19.
[75] Çilingiroğlu et al. 1991: fig. 7.10.
[76] Young et al. 1974: fig. 46-23.
[77] Kaygaz 2002: lev. 41; Summers 1993, fig. 5-7.
[78] Kroll 1979: abb. 1-8.
[79] Goff 1985: fig. 2-50.
[80] Sevin et al. 1998: res. 4-5; Kaygaz 2002: lev. 20-3.
[81] Kleiss-Kroll 1979: abb. 3-7.
[82] Young et al. 1974: fig. 45-21.
[83] Kleiss-Kroll 1980: abb. 5-1.

dish repertoire. Similar samples of this dish type are seen in Karagündüz.[84] This sample has been obtained in Late Iron Age layer.

Type 1.20.: This type comprising of folded out rim, "S" profiled, with carination, wide and shallow body dish pieces **(Figure 68: 1-15)**, is represented with twenty examples in Tetikom, being another of the most heavy groups within the dish repertoire. Similar samples of "S" profiled dishes are seen in Hasanlu,[85] Said Tadjeddin,[86] Kra,[87] Karagündüz[88] and Büyüktepe[89] and are dated back to Late Iron Age.

Bowls

Vessels having the bowl form in Tetikom are represented under 28 separate sub-forms (Type 1-28).

Type 2.1: This type comprising of simple, beveled in rim, hemi-spherical body bowl pieces **(Figure 69: 1-5)** is represented with nineteen samples. Similar samples of this bowl type seen in Libliuni[90] are traced back to Middle Iron Age.

Type 2.2.: This type comprising of simple, slightly thickened in rim, hemi-spherical body bowl pieces **(Figure 69: 6-8)**, is represented with five samples. Similar samples of this bowl type seen in Karagündüz[91] and Toprakkale[92] are dated back to Middle Iron Age. Moreover, similar samples of this type obtained in Bulamaç[93] Höyük are dated back to Iron Age.

Type 2.3.: This type comprising of simple, beveled in rim, wide and shallow body bowl pieces **(Figure 70: 1-9)**, is represented with twenty two samples. Similar samples of this bowl type in Bābā Jān[94] and Bastam[95] are dated back to Middle Iron Age.

Type 2.4.: This type comprising of simple, flattened rim, bowl pieces with carination **(Figure 71: 1-7)** is represented with nine samples. Similar samples of this bowl type obtained in Karagündüz [96] are dated Late Iron Age.

Type 2.5.: This type comprising of thickened in rim, bowl pieces with carination **(Figure 71: 8-14)**, is represented with seven samples. Similar samples of this bowl type obtained in Van/Keçikıran[97]surface examinations are dated back to Middle Iron Age, and similar examples obtained in Sos[98] and Ardahan-Çataldere[99] are dated back to the Iron Age. In İmikuşağı[100] sample of this type seen in Late Iron Age is seen.

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[84] Sevin et al. 1999: res. 12-9.
[85] Young 1965: fig. 6-2; 2-10.
[86] Kleiss-Kroll 1979: abb. 7-10 ; 9-6.
[87] Biscione et. al. 2002: pl. 36-2.
[88] Sevin et al. 1999: res. 12-6.
[89] Sagona 1992: fig. 5-2.
[90] Kleiss-Kroll 1980: abb. 8-4.
[91] Kaygaz 2002: Lev.12 no:5.
[92] von der Osten 1952: abb. 5-2.
[93] Güneri 2002: fig 15-5.
[94] Goff 1985: fig. 2-9.
[95] Kroll 1979: abb. 2-6.
[96] Sevin 2000, çiz. 3-3; Kaygaz 2002, lev. 28 no. 2; 13-10
[97] Russel 1980: fig. 23(223.13).
[98] Güneri 2002: fig 4-2.

Type 2.6. This type comprising of beveled in, flattened rim wide and shallow body bowl pieces **(Figure 72: 1-9)**, is represented with sixteen samples. Similar samples of this bowl type obtained in Haftavan[101] are dated back to Middle Iron Age.

Type 2.7.: This type comprising of incurving, slightly thickened rim, hemi-spherical body bowl pieces **(Figure 72: 10)**, is represented with two samples.

Type 2.8.: This type comprising of thickened in and out, flattened rim, wide and shallow body bowl pieces **(Figure 73: 1-4)**, is represented with eight samples. Similar samples of this bowl type obtained in Karagündüz[102] are dated back to Late Iron Age.

Type 2.9.: This type comprising of thickened in and out rim, wide and shallow body bowl pieces with upper section covered with single row flutes **(Figure 73: 5)**, is represented with only one example.

Type 2.10.: This type comprising of thickened in and out, flattened rim, hemi-spherical body bowl pieces **(Figure 73: 6-12)**, is represented with thirteen samples. Similar samples of this bowl type obtained in Sos[103] and Van/Karahan[104] are dated back to Iron Age

Type 2.11.: This type comprising of thickened in and out rim, rounded to both sides, hemi-spherical body bowl pieces **(Figure 74: 1-5)** is represented with six samples.

Type 2.12.: This type comprising of thickened out rim, wide and shallow body bowl pieces **(Figure 74: 6-9)**, is represented with five samples.

Type 2.13.: This type comprising of incurving rim, sharp shoulder, wide and shallow body bowl pieces **(Figure 75: 1-11)**, is represented with fifty one samples, constituting the heaviest group among Tetikom bowl repertoire. Similar samples of this bowl type are obtained in Altıntepe[105] and Said Tadjeddin.[106] Samples in these centers are dated back to Late Iron Age.

Type 2.14.: This type comprising of beveled in, slightly thickened out rim, wide and shallow body bowl pieces **(Figure 76: 1-4)**, is represented with four samples. Similar samples of this bowl type obtained in Bastam[107] are dated back to Middle Iron Age, and ones seen in Karagündüz[108] are dated back to Late Iron Age .

Type 2.15.: This type comprising of incurving, thickened out rim bowl piece with carination **(Figure 76: 1-4)** is the single sample of this type in Tetikom. This

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[99] Güneri 2002: fig 4-1.
[100] Kaygaz 2002, lev. 6 no. 1.
[101] Edwards 1983: fig. 107-6.
[102] Kaygaz 2002: lev.34 no:2.
[103] Güneri 2002: fig. 9-6.
[104] Russel 1980: fig. 23(222.1).
[105] Summers 1993: fig. 8-9.
[106] Kleiss-Kroll 1979: abb. 7-2.
[107] Kleiss 1979: abb. 1-18.
[108] Kaygaz 2002: lev.35 no:3.

sample established as the single type in Tetikom have similar samples in Altıntepe[109] and Bastam[110] dated back to Middle Iron Age. Its similar samples in Qal'eh Khezerlu[111] and Said Tadjeddin,[112] are dated back to Late Iron Age, and those in Van/Burun,[113] are dated back to Iron Age.

Type 2.16.: This type comprising of thickened in rim, hemi-spherical body bowl pieces **(Figure 76: 6-7)**, is represented with four samples.

Type 2.17.: This type comprising of closed in, hemi-spherical body bowl pieces **(Figure 77: 1-9)**, is represented with thirteen samples. Similar samples of this bowl type obtained in Karagündüz[114] are dated back to Late Iron Age.

Type 2.18.: This type comprising of closed in, thickened out rim, hemi-spherical body bowl pieces **(Figure 77: 10, 11)**, is represented with three samples. Similar samples of this bowl type obtained in Bābā Jān[115] and Altıntepe,[116] are dated back tp Late Iron Age, and those obtained in Bulamaç[117] are dated back to Iron Age.

Type 2.19.: This type comprising of simple rim, bowl pieces with carination **(Figure 78: 1- 3)**, is represented with three samples. Similar samples of this bowl type obtained in Said Tadjeddin[118] and Sangar[119] are dated back to Late Iron Age, and those obtained in Horom[120], Bastam[121] and Meydan Kalesi[122] are dated back to Middle Iron Age. One sample obtained in Malazgirt-Tıkızlı Kalesi[123] is dated back to Iron Age,

Type 2.20.: This type comprising of thickened in and out, flattened rim bowl pieces with carination **(Figure 78: 4- 9)**, is represented with seven samples. Similar samples of this bowl type obtained in Karagündüz[124] and Qal'eh Dosoq [125] are dated back to Late Iron Age.

Type 2.21.: This type comprising of thickened in and out rim, rounded at both sides, bowl pieces with carination **(Figure 78: 10- 14)**, is represented with five examples.

*Type 2.22.:*This type comprising of thickened in and out rim bowl piece with carination **(Figure 79: 1)**, is represented with only one example.

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[109] Emre 1969: fig. 8.
[110] Kroll 1979: abb. 1-15.
[111] Kroll 1976: abb. 1-19.
[112] Kleiss-Kroll 1979: abb. 6-4.
[113] Russel 1980: fig. 20(237.4).
[114] Sevin et al. 1999: res. 12-11.
[115] Goff 1985: fig. 2-11.
[116] Summers 1993: fig. 5-10.
[117] Güneri 2002: fig. 15-5.
[118] Kleiss-Kroll 1979, abb. 9-11
[119] Kroll 1976: abb. 10-32.
[120] Badaljan, et al.: 1997, abb. 27-1.
[121] Kroll 1979: abb. 5-3.
[122] Belli 1995: çiz. 7.
[123] Koçhan 1989: fig. 12-6.
[124] Sevin et al. 1999: res. 12-8.
[125] Kleiss-Kroll 1979: abb. 4-8.

Type 2.23.: This type comprising of beveled out rim, hemi-spherical body bowl pieces **(Figure 79: 2, 3)**, is represented with two examples.

Type 2.24.: This type comprising of beveled out, slightly thickened in rim bowl pieces with carination **(Figure 79: 4-6)**, is represented with four examples. Similar samples of this bowl type obtained in Bastam[126] are dated back to Late Iron Age; and the sample obtained in Bābā Jān[127] is dated back to Middle Iron Age,

Type 2.25.: This type comprising of thickened in and out rim bowl piece with carination, having shallow flute over the mouth, and flutes below the lip **(Figure 79: 7)**, is represented with only one example. Similar samples of this bowl type obtained in Typein Van/Yeşilalıç II' de[128] are dated back to Middle and Late Iron Age interval.

Type 2.26.: This type comprising of folded out rim, "S" profiled bowl pieces **(Figure 80: 1-3)**, is represented with four examples. Similar samples of this bowl type obtained in Bastam,[129] Bābā Jān,[130] Karagündüz[131] and Büyüktepe[132] are dated back to Late Iron Age.

Type 2.27.: This type comprising of simple folded out rim, "S" profiled bowl pieces **(Figure 80: 4-6)**, is represented with three examples. Similar samples of this bowl type obtained in Typein Horom[133] excavation and similar examples found in Muş/Şeyh Yusuf[134] surface research are dated back to Iron Age,

Type 2.28.: This type comprising of thickened in, beveled out rim bowl pieces with carination **(Figure 80: 7-11)** is represented with eight examples. Similar samples of this bowl type obtained in Karagündüz,[135] Cimintepe II[136] and Ziwiye[137] are dated back to Late Iron Age,

Deep bowls

Vessels having deep bowl form in Tetikom are represented under 6 separate forms (Type 1-6).

Type 3.1.: This type comprising of simple rim, wide and shallow body deep bowl pieces **(Figure 81: 1-3)**, is represented with eight examples.

Type 3.2.: This type comprising of simple rim, hemi-spherical body deep bowl pieces **(Figure 81: 4, 5)**, is represented with four examples.

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[126] Kleiss 1979: abb. 1-6.
[127] Goff 1985: fig. 2-6.
[128] Sevin 1985: fig 5-14.
[129] Kroll 1988: abb. 6-1.
[130] Goff 1985: fig. 2-51.
[131] Sevin 2000: çiz. 3-1.
[132] Sagona 1993: fig. 4-6.
[133] Badaljan et al.: 1994, fig. 6-3.
[134] Russel 1980: fig. 24(242.27).
[135] Kaygaz 2002: lev. 20-5.
[136] Summers 1993: fig. 9-4.
[137] Young 1964: fig. 3-3.

Type 3.3.: This type comprising of simple, thickened out rim, hemi-spherical body deep bowl pieces **(Figure 81: 6)**, is represented with two examples.

Type 3.4.: This type comprising of simple, excurving rim, bell shaped deep bowl pieces **(Figure 81: 7-9)**, is represented with five examples. Similar samples of this deep bowl type obtained in Muş/Misaksin[138] surface examinations are dated back to Iron Age.

Type 3.5.: This type comprising of beveled out rim, vertical profiled, deep bowl pieces **(Figure 82: 1, 2)**, is represented with three examples.

Type 3.6.: This type comprising of bell shaped, folded out body, round based deep bowl ("Tulip Bowl") **(Figure 82: 3-7)** is represented with seven examples. Similar samples of this deep bowl type obtained in Karagündüz[139] excavation are dated back to Late Iron Age.

Pots

Vessels having pot form in Tetikom are represented under 47 separate sub-forms (Type 1-47).

Type 4.1.: This type comprising of flattened over-mouth and thickened out rim, vertical neck, oval body pot pieces **(Figure 83: 1)** is represented with only one examples.

Type 4.2.: This type comprising of simple rim, vertical and long necked, spherical body pot pieces **(Figure 83: 2-5)**, is represented with sixteen examples.

Type 4.3.: This type comprising of cut in, beveled out rim, vertical and long necked, spherical body pot pieces **(Figure 83: 6, 7)**, is represented with six examples.

Type 4.4.: This type comprising of slightly beveled out rim, vertical and long necked, spherical body pot pieces **(Figure 83: 8, 9)**, is represented with six examples.

Type 4.5.: This type comprising of flattened, thickened out rim, vertical neck, spherical body pot pieces **(Figure 83: 10, 11)**, is represented with thirteen examples.

Type 4.6.: This type comprising of thickened out rim, vertical and long necked, spherical body pot piece with single row flute decorated under the lip at the inner side **(Figure 84: 1)**, is represented with only one example.

Type 4.7.: This type comprising of lightly beveled out rim, vertical and long necked, spherical body pot piece with lid slot over the mouth, **(Figure 84: 2)**, is represented with only one example.

*Type 4.8.: T*his type comprising of thickened out rim, slightly beveled in, near-vertical long necked, spherical body pot pieces **(Figure 84: 3- 5)**, is represented with

[138] Russel 1980: fig. 24 (267.4).
[139] Kaygaz 2002: lev.13-3; 12 -5.

eight examples. Similar samples of this type obtained in Qalatgah[140] are dated back to Middle Iron Age,

Type 4.9.: This type comprising of cut in, thickened out rim, slightly beveled in, near-vertical long necked, spherical body pot pieces **(Figure 84: 6, 7)** is represented with four examples.

Type 4.10.: This type comprising of slightly thickened out rim, slightly beveled in, near-vertical long necked, spherical body pot piece with single row flute decorated under the lip **(Figure 84: 8)**, is represented with only one example.

Type 4.11.: This type comprising of excurving rim, short necked, oval body pot pieces **(Figure 85: 1-6)**, is represented with fifteen examples.

Type 4.12.: This type comprising of beveled out rim, short necked, oval body pot pieces with thickened out lip **(Figure 85: 7, 8)**, is represented with eight examples.

Type 4.13.: This type comprising of beveled out , thickened out rim, short necked, oval body pot pieces with wide flute lips inside **(Figure 85: 9, 10)**, is represented with two examples.

Type 4.14.: This type comprising of simple excurving rim, short necked, oval body pot pieces **(Figure 86: 1- 4)**, is represented with six examples. Similar samples of this type obtained in Bastam[141] are dated back to Middle Iron Age; those obtained in Sos,[142] Altıntepe[143] ve Cimintepe I[144] are dated back to Late Iron Age, and another sample obtained in Büyüktepe[145] is dated back to Iron Age.

Type 4.15.: This type comprising of excurving rim, thickened out lip, short necked, oval body pot pieces **(Figure 86: 5, 6)**, is represented with two examples. Similar samples of this type obtained in Bastam[146] are dated back to Middle Iron Age.

Type 4.16.: This type comprising of funnel neck , oval body pot pieces **(Figure 87: 1-12)**, is represented with seventeen examples. Similar samples of this type obtained in Lidar Höyük[147] are dated back to 650-600 BC , and those obtained in Karagündüz[148] and Tepe Lumbad[149] are dated back to Late Iron Age.

Type 4.17.: This type comprising of simple rounded rim, concave neck, oval body pot pieces **(Figure 8: 1-9)**, is represented with forty four pieces, making them one of the most heavy groups of Tetikom pot repertoire. Similar samples of this type

[140] Kroll 1976: Abb. 40-3.
[141] Kroll 1979: abb. 3-6.
[142] Sagona et al. 1996: fig. 6-1.
[143] Kaygaz 2002: lev. 4-4.
[144] Summers 1993: fig. 5-13.
[145] Sagona et al. 1992: fig. 6-8.
[146] Kroll 1988: abb. 3-6.
[147] Müller 1999: abb. 21-AC 02.
[148] Kaygaz 2002: lev.38-9.
[149] Kleiss-Kroll 1979: abb. 3-25.

obtained in Bastam[150] are dated back to Middle Iron Age; Sos,[151] Erzincan/Çengiler Tepe[152] and Altıntepe,[153] examples are dated back to Late Iron Age,

Type 4.18.: This type comprising of flat simple rim, concave neck, oval body pot pieces **(Figure 89: 1-7)**, is represented with twenty three examples. Similar samples of this type obtained in Bastam[154] are dated back to Middle Iron Age'na; and other samples obtained in Bābā Jān[155] are dated back to Late Iron Age.

Type 4.19.: This type comprising of simple rounded rim, concave, flute decorated neck, oval body pot pieces **(Figure 90: 1, 2)**, is represented with two examples. Similar samples of this type obtained in Bayburt-Hamza Tepe Höyük[156] are dated back to 600-200 AD interval.

Type 4.20.: This type comprising of thickened out rim, concave neck, spherical body pot pieces **(Figure 90: 3-9)**, is represented with twenty six examples. Similar samples of this type obtained in Qalatgah[157] and Karagündüz[158] are dated back to Middle Iron Age. Those obtained in Said Tadjeddin[159] are dated back to Late Iron Age; Those obtained in Bayburt-Çimentepe Tepe[160] are dated back to 600-300 interval BC; Those obtained in Bayburt-Çayıryolu Tepe[161] are dated back to 900-300 interval BC.

Type 4.21.: This type comprising of simple folded out rim, short necked, spherical body pot pieces **(Figure 91: 1- 4)**, is represented with fifteen examples. Similar samples of this type obtained in Büyüktepe[162] and Kra[163] are dated back to Middle Iron Age; similar samples found in Godin[164] is dated back to Late Iron Age,

Type 4.22.: This type comprising of simple folded out rim, short necked, compressed body pot pieces **(Figure 91: 5- 7)** is represented with four examples.

Type 4.23.: This type comprising of simple rounded rim, short narrow neck, compressed body pot pieces **(Figure 91: 5- 7)**, is represented with two examples.

Type 4.24.: This type comprising of simple rounded rim, short narrow neck, compressed body pot pieces **(Figure 91: 9-12)**, is represented with six examples.

Type 4.25.: This type comprising of simple, excurving rim, spherical body pot pieces without neck **(Figure 92: 1-10)**, is represented with eleven examples. Similar

[150] Kroll 1979: abb. 10-18.
[151] Sagona 1995: fig.11-9.
[152] Sagona et al. 2004: fig. 191-3.
[153] Kaygaz 2002: lev. 4-3.
[154] Kroll 1979: abb. 10-4.
[155] Goff 1985: fig. 5-30.
[156] Sagona et al. 2004: fig. 187-2.
[157] Kroll 1976: abb. 41-3.
[158] Sevin 1999: res. 12-12.
[159] Kleiss-Kroll 1979: abb. 7-23.
[160] Sagona et al. 2004: fig. 160-7.
[161] Sagona et al. 2004: fig. 140-3.
[162] Sagona et al. 1992: fig.7-3.
[163] Biscione et. al., 2002: pl. 38-11.
[164] Young et al. 1974: fig. 44-13.

samples of this type obtained in Cimintepe II[165] and Said Tadjeddin[166] are dated back to Late Iron Age. Besides, similar samples of this type obtained in Bayburt/Dedecik[167] are dated back to 800-600 AC .

*Type 4.26.:*This type comprising of simple, slightly excurving rim, spherical body pot pieces, without neck **(Figure 92: 11, 12)**, is represented with four examples.

Type 4.27.: This type comprising of simple rim, spherical body pot pieces without neck **(Figure 93: 1, 2)**, is represented with five examples.

Type 4.28.: This type comprising of slightly thickened out rim, spherical body pot pieces without neck **(Figure 93: 3, 4)**, is represented with five examples.

Type 4.29.: This type comprising of slightly excurving rim, spherical body pot pieces, without neck, with under-lip flute **(Figure 93: 5, 6)**, is represented with two examples.

Type 4.30.: This type comprising of beveled out lipped, spherical body pot pieces without neck**(Figure 93: 7, 8)**, is represented with five examples.

Type 4.31.: This type comprising of thickened out, folded in rim, spherical body pot pieces without neck **(Figure 93: 9)**, is represented with only one example.

Type 4.32.: This type comprising of fluted lip, spherical body pot pieces without neck **(Figure 93: 10)**, is represented with only one example.

Type 4.33.: This type comprising of thickened in and out rim, narrow neck, spherical body pot pieces **(Figure 94: 1, 2)**, is represented with three examples.

Type 4.34.: This type comprising of thickened in and out rim, narrow neck, spherical body pot pieces **(Figure 94: 3, 4)**, is represented with two examples.

Type 4.35.: This type comprising of thickened out and rounded rim, spherical body pot pieces with fine wall and neck **(Figure 94: 5, 6)**, s represented with two examples.

Type 4.36.: This type comprising of folded in simple rim, spherical body pot pieces with handle from mouth **(Figure 95: 1, 2)**, is represented with two examples.

Type 4.37.: This type comprising of thickened out rim, pot pieces with handle from mouth **(Figure 95: 3, 4)**, is represented with two examples.

Type 4.38.: This type comprising of simple, folded out rim, short necked, compressed body, pot pieces with handle from mouth **(Figure 95: 5-7)**, is represented

[165] Summers 1993: fig. 8-7.
[166] Kleiss-Kroll 1979: abb. 7-26.
[167] Sagona et al. 2004: fig. 155-7.

with three examples. Similar types of these pots obtained in Livar[168] are dated back to Middle Iron Age; and the sample seen in Köşkerbaba[169] is dated back to Iron Age.

Type 4.39.: This type comprising of thickened in and out rim, narrow neck, compressed body pot pieces with thread hole **(Figure 95: 8)**, is represented with only one example.

Jugs / Bottles

Vessels having Tetikom jug (bottle) form are represented under 8 separate sub-forms (Type 1-8)

Type 5.1.: This type comprising of simple rim, concave neck jug pieces **(Figure 96: 1-3)**, is represented with five examples.

Type 5.2.: This type comprising of thickened out rim, concave neck jug pieces**(Figure 96: 4, 5)**, is represented with three examples.

Type 5.3.: This type comprising of thickened out and rounded rim, short necked jug pieces**(Figure 96: 6-8)**, is represented with three examples.

Type 5.4.: This type comprising of excurving rim, vertical neck jug pieces**(Figure 96: 9-11)**, is represented with three examples.

Type 5.5.: This type comprising of folded out rim, narrow neck jug pieces**(Figure 96: 12-15)**, is represented with four examples.

Type 5.6.: This type comprising of excurving rim, wide belly jug pieces with neck**(Figure 96: 16)**, is represented with only one example.

Type 5.7.: This type comprising of thick, excurving rim, short necked, wide belly jug pieces**(Figure 96: 18)**, is represented with only one example. Similar samples of this type obtained in Cimintepe II[170] and Bābā Jān [171] are dated back to Late Iron Age.

Type 5.8: This type comprising of simple rim, convex neck, clover mouth jug pieces**(Figure 96: 18)**, is represented with only one example.

Pithos-ware

Vessels having pithos for in Tetikom are represented with 21 separate sub-forms (Type 1-21) .

[168] Kroll 1976: abb. 23-2.
[169] Bilgi 1998: fig: 2.4-2.
[170] Summers 1993: fig. 8-1.
[171] Goff 1985: fig. 5-7.

Type 6.1.: This type comprising of simple rim, vertical and long necked, spherical body pithos pieces **(Figure 97: 1-7)**, is represented with eleven examples.

Type 6.2.: This type comprising of flat over-mouth, thickened out rim, vertical and long necked, spherical body pithos pieces **(Figure 98: 1-6)**, is represented with eight examples.

Type 6.3.: This type comprising of thickened out rims rounded, vertical and long necked pithos pieces **(Figure 99: 1-6)**, is represented with ten examples.

Type 6.4.: This type comprising of thickened out rims, slightly folded in and long necked, spherical body pithos pieces **(Figure 100: 1-3)**, is represented with five examples. Similar samples of this type obtained in Bayburt/Çimentepe[172] are dated back to 800-300 AC interval.

Type 6.5.: This type comprising of cut in, beveled out rim, vertical and long necked, spherical body pithos pieces **(Figure 100: 4-8)**, is represented with eleven examples.

Type 6.6.: This type comprising of thickened in and out rim, short necked, spherical body pithos pieces **(Figure 101: 2-4)**, is represented with only one example.

Type 6.7.: This type comprising of thickened out rim, folded out necked neck pithos pieces **(Figure 101: 1)**, is represented with six examples.

Type 6.8.: his type comprising of flat over-mouth, sharpened out and thickened, folded out necked pithos pieces **(Figure 101: 5)**, is represented with only one example.

Type 6.9.: This type comprising of thickened out roundly rim, folded out necked pithos pieces **(Figure 101: 6)**, is represented with two examples.

Type 6.10.: This type comprising of thickened out rim, thickened out lip, folded out necked pithos pieces **(Figure 101: 7, 8)**, is represented with two examples.

Type 6.11.: This type comprising of folded out rim, thickened out liped pithos pieces **(Figure 101: 9)**, is represented with five examples.

Type 6.12.: This type comprising of flat simple rim, short concave necked, spherical body pithos pieces **(Figure 102: 1)**, is represented with two examples.

Type 6.13.: This type comprising of simple rounded rim, concave short necked, spherical body pithos pieces **(Figure 102: 2-6)**, constitutes the heaviest group among pithos types with nineteen samples.

[172] Sagona et al. 2004: fig. 160-7.

Type 6.14.: This type comprising of beveled out, thickened rim, narrow necked pithos pieces **(Figure 103: 1-3)**, is represented with six examples.

Type 6.15.: This type comprising of beveled out, thickened rim, wide necked pithos pieces **(Figure 103: 4-7)**, is represented with four examples.

Type 6.16.: This type comprising of thickened out rim, wide necked pithos pieces **(Figure 103: 8, 9)**, is represented with four examples.

Type 6.17.: This type comprising of thickened out rim, short necked, oval body pithos pieces **(Figure 104: 1)**, is represented with only one example.

Type 6.18.: This type comprising of beveled out, thickened rim, wide necked pithos pieces **(Figure 104: 2, 3)**, is represented with six examples.

Type 6.19.: This type comprising of thickened out, sharpened rim, spherical body pithos pieces without neck**(Figure 104: 4, 5)**, is represented with two examples.

Type 6.20.: This type comprising of thickened out rim, narrow neck, spherical body pithos pieces **(Figure 104: 6)**, is represented with only one example.

Type 6.21.: This type comprising of thickened out rim, narrow neck, spherical body pithos pieces **(Figure 104: 6)**, is represented with only one example. Similar samples of this type obtained in Bayburt/Kilise Tepe[173] are dated back to 500–300 BC; those obtained in Bayburt/Çengiler Tepe[174] are dated back to 900-300 BC.

Miniature Vessels

All of vessels having miniature vessel form in Tetikom are evaluated under one single type **(Figure 105: 1-6; 106: 1-8)**.

Bases

46 base pieces were obtained within Tetikom ceramics **(Figure 107: 1-9)**. These are divided under 5 subgroups being flat bases (Base 1.1) **(Figure 107: 1-5)**, disc bases (Base 1.2) **(Figure 107: 6)**, round bases (Base 1.3) **(Figure 107: 7)**, ring bases (Base 1.4) **(Figure 107: 8)**, and pedestals (Base 1.5) **(Figure 107: 9)**. Flat bases with 40 samples constitute the heaviest section among the bases obtained in Tetikom.

[173] Sagona et al. 2004: fig. 176-3.
[174] Sagona et al. 2004: fig. 192-12.

Handles / Lugs

Within Tetikom ceramics, 42 handles and 3 lugs are obtained **(Figure 108: 1-11)**. These comprise of 7 subgroups, namely round handle **(Figure 108: 1,2)**, strap handle **(Figure 108: 3)**, angular handle **(Figure 108: 4)**, crescent shaped handle **(Figure 108: 5)**, kidney handle **(Figure 108: 6)**, bean shaped handle with finger print **(Figure 108: 6)**, hammer head handle **(Figure 108: 9-10)**. Lugs are evaluated under single **(Figure 107: 11)**type .

Decoration Types

Decoration techniques seen in Tetikom ceramics can be evaluated under 5 separate groups being relief decoration, flute decoration, juggled decoration, impressed decoration, and painted decoration.

There are two relief decorated pieces within Tetikom ceramics **(Figure 109: 1, 2),** both of which comprise of body pieces. Flute decorated ones which are represented with a total of two pieces comprise of **(Figure 109: 3, 4)** body pieces. Sample constructed using this technique and found in Qal'eh Oghlu[175] is dated back to Middle Iron Age. Samples obtained in Malzgirt-Tıkızlı[176] and Berdi Dosh[177] are dated back to Iron Age. Scratched decorated **(Figure 109: 5, 6)** samples comprise of two examples, with body pieces. Samples with impressed decoration **(Figure 110: 1-5)** are represented with 5 examples in Tetikom. Samples with one in another in the shape of closed bow found in **(Figure 110: 1-3)** Sos [178] dated back to Late Iron Age, 7 of the decorated samples obtained in Tetikom **(Figure 111: 1-7)** are body pieces, and 2 are **(Figure 66: 1)** located on the mouth of profile pieces. Similar sample of piece in **Figure 111: 3** seen in Karagündüz[179] is named as *tiangle ware* and dated back to Late Iron Age, similar sample of the piece in **Figure 111: 3** is seen in Tall-i Takht,[180] and they are dated back to Late Iron Age.

[175] Kroll 1976: abb. 12-22.
[176] Koçhan 1988: fig. 10-11.
[177] Biscione et. al., 2002: pl. 44-10.
[178] Sagona 1995: fig. 5-4; Parker 1999, fig. 1-6.
[179] Sevin 1998: lev. 5-8.
[180] Stronach 1978: fig. LIV-5.

DISTRIBUTION OF DISH TYPES BY WARE GROUPS

DISHES: WN / TN	1	2A	2B	3	4	5A	5B	6	7A	7B	8	9	10	11	12	**TOTAL**
1.1									1		1					2
1.2			1		2		1	1	1							6
1.3	2			1	1		2		4		3			1		14
1.4			1		1				1		1					4
1.5	1	2			3		4	5	6		2			2	1	25
1.6		1			1			3			4			2		11
1.7					3				1							4
1.8						1			3							4
1.9							1		2		1			1		5
1.10					1		1	1	1		1				1	6
1.11					1		1							1		3
1.12					1			2								3
1.13					3			1	2		1			1		8
1.14	5			2	7			2	1		1				3	21
1.15					1		1		2	1				1		6
1.16					1		1									2
1.17					1			3	3		1		2	1		11
1.18	1				2			1	1							5
1.19	1	1			1		1	2	4		2	1		4		17
1.20	1				3		1	6	9							20
TOTAL	11	4	2	3	33	1	14	27	42	1	18	1	2	14		178

Table 2 : Distribution of dish types by ware groups

DISTRIBUTION OF BOWL TYPES BY WARE GROUPS

BOWLS

WN / TN	1	2A	2B	3	4	5A	5B	6	7A	7B	8	9	10	11	12	**TOTAL**
2.1	2	2			1	2	3		4		4			1		19
2.2						1	1	2	1							5
2.3	2	1			10	1	3	2	2					1		22
2.4	2				2		1		1			1		2		9
2.5			1		6											7
2.6		2			2	1	1	1	6	1				2		16
2.7		1						1								2
2.8			1		2	1	1	1						2		8
2.9					1											1
2.10	1		1		4			2	1			2		2		13
2.11					1		3		1			1				6
2.12						1	1	1	2							5
2.13	6	1	1	1	12	1	3	6	12		5	1		2		51
2.14	1				2		1									4
2.15					1											1
2.16					1		1	1						1		4
2.17	1	1	1	1	1			3	3		2					13
2.18	1							1	1							3
2.19								1	1		1					3
2.20	1	1			2		1	1	1							7
2.21					2			1	1		1					5
2.22					1											1
2.23			1		1											2
2.24	1				1		1		1							4
2.25					1											1
2.26								1	3							4
2.27					1	1	1									3
2.28	1				2		3			2						8
TOTAL	19	9	6	2	57	9	25	25	41	3	13	5		13		227

Table 3 : Distribution of bowl types by ware groups

	DISTRIBUTION OF DEEP BOWL TYPES BY WARE GROUPS																
	WN / TN	1	2A	2B	3	4	5A	5B	6	7A	7B	8	9	10	11	12	TOTAL
DEEP BOWLS	3.1			1	1	1		1	1	2					1	1	8
	3.2		1			1				1				1			4
	3.3					1		1									2
	3.4									4							5
	3.5							2									3
	3.6		1			3									1	2	7
	TOTAL	-	2	1	1	6	-	4	1	7	-	-	-	1	3	3	29

Table 4 : Distribution of deep bowl types by ware groups

	DISTRIBUTION OF JAR TYPES BY WARE GROUPS																
	WN / TN	1	2A	2B	3	4	5A	5B	6	7A	7B	8	9	10	11	12	TOTAL
JARS	4.1				1												1
	4.2		1		1	4			5	2		1	1		1		16
	4.3		1	1					1	2		1					6
	4.4					3				2		1					6
	4.5		1		2	2	1			6		1					13
	4.6									1							1
	4.7											1					1
	4.8	2				2	1		1	1	1						8
	4.9		1			1			1	1							4
	4.10						1										1
	4.11				1	4			3	4	1		1		1		15
	4.12			1		1				3	1	1	1				8
	4.13					2											2
	4.14	1			1	2		1		1							6
	4.15					1		1									2
	4.16					4	1	4	3	2	1	2					17
	4.17	3	2		1	7	3	4	4	13	2	4			1		44
	4.18				2	4	1	1	1	9	3	2					23
	4.19							1		1							2
	4.20	2		1	1	4	1	3	3	4		3	3		1		26
	4.21	2	2		1	2			4	1		1	1		1		15
	4.22				1	2						1					4
	4.23				1	1											2
	4.24		1			3				1		1					6
	4.25	1				5			3	1		1					11
	4.26							1	2	1							4
	4.27									3	1				1		5
	4.28		1			1			1	1					1		5
	4.29						1								1		2
	4.30								2	1		1			1		5
	4.31									1							1
	4.32						1										1
	4.33			1						2							3
	4.34			1						1							2
	4.35									1					1		2

	4.36									1					1	2
	4.37	1								1						2
	4.38					2				1						3
	4.39				1											1
	TOTAL	12	10	5	14	57	11	16	34	69	10	22	7	-	11	1	272

Table 5 : Distribution of jar types by ware groups .

	DISTRIBUTION OF BOTTLE/JUG TYPES BY WARE GROUPS																
	WN / TN	1	2A	2B	3	4	5A	5B	6	7A	7B	8	9	10	11	12	**TOTAL**
	5.1					1	1			1	1	1					5
	5.2									2		1					3
	5.3									1		2					3
	5.4									2		1					3
	5.5		1							2		1					4
	5.6								1								1
	5.7											1					1
	5.8														1		1
	TOTAL	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	8	1	7	-	-	1	-	21

Table 6 : Distribution of bottle / jug types by ware groups .

	DISTRIBUTION OF PITHOS TYPES BY WARE GROUPS																
PİTHOS'	WN / TN	1	2A	2B	3	4	5A	5B	6	7A	7B	8	9	10	11	12	**TOTAL**
	6.1					1	3	2	2	2	1						11
	6.2	1	2							2		3					8
	6.3					2			1	5		2					10
	6.4									2	1	1			1		5
	6.5					4			1	2		4					11
	6.6											1					1
	6.7								2	2					2		6
	6.8											1					1
	6.9									1		1					2
	6.10									1		1					2
	6.11		1							1	1	1	1				5
	6.12					1					1						2
	6.13		2			1	2	2	4	6	2						19
	6.14			1		1	1	1	1		1						6
	6.15								3		1						4
	6.16					1				1		1			1		4
	6.17										1						1
	6.18	1				3				2							6
	6.19					1				1							2
	6.20									1							1
	6.21									2		1					3
	TOTAL	2	5	1		15	6	5	14	31	9	17	1		4		110

Table 7 : Distribution of pithos types by ware groups.

BASES	DISTRIBUTION OF BASES BY WARE GROUPS																
	WN / TN	1	2A	2B	3	4	5A	5B	6	7A	7B	8	9	10	11	12	TOTAL
	Base 1.1				1	13		8	6	5	3	1		2	1		40
	Base 1.2															1	1
	Base 1.3					1											1
	Base 1.4							1		1						1	3
	Kd. 1.1		1											1			2
	TOTAL	-	1	-	1	14	-	9	6	6	3	1	-	3	1	2	47

Table 8 : Distribution of bases by ware groups.

HANDLES	DISTRIBUTION OF HANDLES BY WARE GROUPS																
	WN / TN	1	2A	2B	3	4	5A	5B	6	7A	7B	8	9	10	11	12	TOTAL
	Hnd 1.1					4		1	8	8					4		25
	Hnd 1.2							1	1			1				2	5
	Hnd 1.3					1											1
	Hnd 1.4								1	1		2			1	1	6
	Hnd 1.5									1							1
	Hnd 1.6					1											1
	Hnd 1.7		2					1									3
	Ttm.1.1					1				1					2		4
	TOTAL		2			7		3	10	11		3			7	3	46

Table 9 : Distribution of handles by ware groups.

DISTRIBUTION OF DECORATED WARE BY WARE GROUPS

DECORATED WARE	WN / TN	1	2A	2B	3	4	5A	5B	6	7A	7B	8	9	10	11	12	TOTAL
	Relief					1				1							2
	Fluted			2													2
	Scratched									1					1		2
	Impressed	2				3				1							6
	Painted									2				5			7
	TOTAL	2		2		4				5				5	1		19

Table 10 : Distribution of decorated pieces by ware groups.

CERAMIC TYPOLOGY

Type 1	Sub Type	Dishes
	Type 1.1	Simple, rounded rim, wide and shallow body dishes
	Type 1.2	Simple rim, wide and shallow body dishes
	Type 1.3	Simple, rim, over-mouth flattened , wide and shallow body dishes
	Type 1.4	Beveled in and out rim, wide and shallow body dishes
	Type 1.5	Slightly beveled in simple rim, wide and shallow body dishes
	Type 1.6	Slightly thickened in and out rim, wide and shallow body dishes
	Type 1.7	Slightly thickened in and out rim, round body dishes
	Type 1.8	Incurving and thickened in rim, hemi-spherical body dishes
	Type 1.9	Slightly thickened in rim, wide and shallow body dishes
	Type 1.10	Beveled out rim, wide and shallow body dishes
	Type 1.11	Beveled in rim, wide and shallow body dishes
	Type 1.12	Beveled in rim, hemi-spherical body dishes
	Type 1.13	Thickened in and out , flattened rim, hemi-spherical body dishes
	Type 1.14	Beveled in, slightly thickened out rim, wide and shallow body dishes
	Type 1.15	Beveled in, thickened out rim, wide and shallow body dishes
	Type 1.16	Slightly thickened out rim, sharp belly, wide and shallow body dishes
	Type	Thickened in and out rim, wide and shallow body dishes with

	1.17	carination
	Type 1.18	Thickened in and out, rounded rim, wide and shallow body dishes with carination
	Type 1.19	Thickened in and out, flattened rim, wide and shallow body dishes with carination
	Type 1.20	Beveled out rim, “S” profiled, wide and shallow body dishes, with carination

Type 2	**Subtype**	**Bowls**
	Type 2.1	Simple, beveled in rim, hemi-spherical body bowls
	Type 2.2	Simple rim, slightly thickened in, hemi-spherical body bowls
	Type 2.3	Simple, beveled in rim, wide and shallow body bowls
	Type 2.4	Simple flattened rim bowls with carination
	Type 2.5	Thickened in rim bowls with carination
	Type 2.6	Beveled in flattened rim, wide and shallow body bowls
	Type 2.7	Incurving, slightly thickened out rim, hemi-spherical body bowls
	Type 2.8	Thickened in and out rim flattened, wide and shallow body bowls
	Type 2.9	Thickened in and out rim , wide and shallow body bowls with single row flute on the upper side
	Type 2.10	Thickened in and out, flattened rim , hemi-spherical body bowls
	Type 2.11	Thickened in and out rims, rounded to both sides, hemi-spherical body bowls
	Type 2.12	Thickened out rim, wide and shallow body bowls
	Type 2.13	Incurving rim, sharp shouldered, wide and shallow body bowls
	Type 2.14	Beveled in, slightly thickened out rim, wide and shallow body bowls
	Type 2.15	Incurving, thickened out rim bowl with carination
	Type 2.16	Thickened in rim, hemi-spherical body bowls
	Type 2.17	Folded in rim, hemi-spherical body bowls
	Type 2.18	Folded in, thickened out rim, hemi-spherical body bowls
	Type 2.19	Simple rim bowls with carination
	Type 2.20	Thickened in and out, flattened rim bowls with carination

	Type 2.21	Thickened in and out rim, rounded to both side, bowls with carination bowls
	Type 2.22	Slightly thickened in and out rim bowls with carination
	Type 2.23	Beveled out rim, hemi-spherical body bowls
	Type 2.24	Beveled out, slightly thickened in rim bowls with carination
	Type 2.25	Thickened in and out rim bowl with single row flute over the mouth, and under the lip, with carination
	Type 2.26	Excurving rim, “S” profiled bowls
	Type 2.27	Simple excurving rim, “S” profiled bowls
	Type 2.28	Thickened in, beveled out rim bowls with carination

Type 3	**Subtype**	**Deep Bowls**
	Type 3.1	Simple rim, wide and shallow body deep bowls
	Type 3.2	Simple rim, hemi-spherical body deep bowls
	Type 3.3	Simple rim, thickened out, hemi-spherical body deep bowls
	Type 3.4	Simple, excurving rim, bell shaped deep bowls
	Type 3.5	Beveled out rim, vertical profiled, deep bowls
	Type 3.6	Bell shaped; folded out body, round bases deep bowls (“Tulip Bowl”)

Type 4	**Subtype**	**Jars**
	Type 4.1	flattened and thickened out over-mouth, vertical necked oval body jars
	Type 4.2	Simple rim, vertical and long necked, spherical body jars
	Type 4.3	Cut in, beveled out rim, vertical and long necked, spherical body jars.
	Type 4.4	Slightly beveled out rim, vertical and long necked, spherical body jars.
	Type 4.5	Flattened, thickened out rim, vertical neck, spherical body jars.
	Type 4.6	Thickened out rim, vertical and long necked, spherical body jars with single row flute decorated under the lip inside.
	Type 4.7	Slightly beveled out rim, vertical and long necked, spherical body jars with lid slot over the mouth
	Type 4.8	Thickened out rim, slightly beveled in near-vertical long necked, spherical body jars.
	Type 4.9	Cut in, thickened out rim, slightly beveled in, near-vertical long necked, spherical body jars.
	Type 4.10	Slightly thickened our rim, slightly beveled in, near-vertical long necked, spherical body jars with single row flute decorated under the

		lip inside.
	Type 4.11	Excurving rim, short necked, oval body jars.
	Type 4.12	Beveled out rim, thickened out lipped, short necked, oval body jars.
	Type 4.13	Beveled out rim, thickened out, short necked, oval body jars with wide flute lip inside.
	Type 4.14	Simple excurving rim, short necked, oval body jars
	Type 4.15	Excurving rim, thickened out lip, short necked, oval body jars.
	Type 4.16	Funnel necked, oval body jars.
	Type 4.17	Simple rounded rim, concave neck, oval body jars.
	Type 4.18	Flat simple rim, concave neck, oval body jars.
	Type 4.19	Simple rounded rim, concave, flute decorated necked, oval body jars.
	Type 4.20	Thickened out rim, concave neck, spherical (oval?) body jars.
	Type 4.21	Simple folded out rim, short necked, spherical body jars.
	Type 4.22	Simple folded out rim, short necked, compressed body jars.
	Type 4.23	Simple rounded rim, short narrow neck, compressed body jars
	Type 4.24	Excurving simple rim, S profiled pot shaped jars.
	Type 4.25	Simple, excurving rim, spherical body jars without neck.
	Type 4.26	Simple, slightly excurving rim, spherical body jars, without neck.
	Type 4.27	Simple rim, spherical body jars, without rim.
	Type 4.28	Slightly thickened out rim, spherical body jars, without neck.
	Type 4.29	Slightly excurving rim, spherical body jars, with flute under the lip, without neck.
	Type 4.30	Beveled out lipped, spherical body jars, without neck.
	Type 4.31	Thickened out, folded in rim, spherical body jars, without neck.
	Type 4.32	Fluted lip, spherical body jars, without neck.
	Type 4.33	Thickened in and out rim, narrow necked, spherical body jars.
	Type 4.34	Thickened our and rounded rim, fine walled, spherical body jars without neck.

	Type 4.35	Thickened in and out rim, closed in, spherical body jars without neck.
	Type 4.36	Folded in simple rim, spherical body jars, with handle on the mouth.
	Type 4.37	Thickened out rim jars with handle on the mouth.
	Type 4.38	Simple, folded out rim, short necked, compressed body, with handle on the mouth.
Type 5	**Subtype**	**Jugs / Bottles**
	Type 5.39	Thickened in and out rim, narrow neck, compressed body jug with thread hole
	Type 5.40	Simple rim, concave necked jugs
	Type 5.41	Thickened out rim, concave necked jugs.
	Type 5.42	Thickened out, rounded rim, short necked jugs.
	Type 5.43	Excurving rim, vertical necked jugs.
	Type 5.44	Folded out rim, narrow necked jugs.
	Type 5.45	Excurving rim, wide belly jugs without neck
	Type 5.46	Thick, excurving rim, short necked, wide belly jugs.
	Type 5.47	Simple rim, convex necked, clover mouth jugs.

Type 6	**Subtype**	**Pithos'**
	Type 6.1	Simple rim, vertical and long necked, spherical body pithos'.
	Type 6.2	Flat mouth, thickened out vertical and long necked, spherical body pithos'.
	Type 6.3	Thickened out rounded mouth , vertical and long necked pithos'.
	Type 6.4	Thickened out, slightly folded in and long neck, spherical body pithos'.
	Type 6.5	Cut in beveled out rim, vertical and long necked, spherical body pithos'.
	Type 6.6	Thickened in and out rim, short necked, spherical body jars.
	Type 6.7	Thickened out rim, folded out necked pithos'.
	Type 6.8	Folded out necked pithos' with flat over-mouth thickened by sharpening
	Type 6.9	Thickened out round rim, folded out necked pithos'.
	Type 6.10	Excurving rim, thickened out lip, folded out necked pithos'.
	Type	Folded out rim, thickened out lip pithos'.

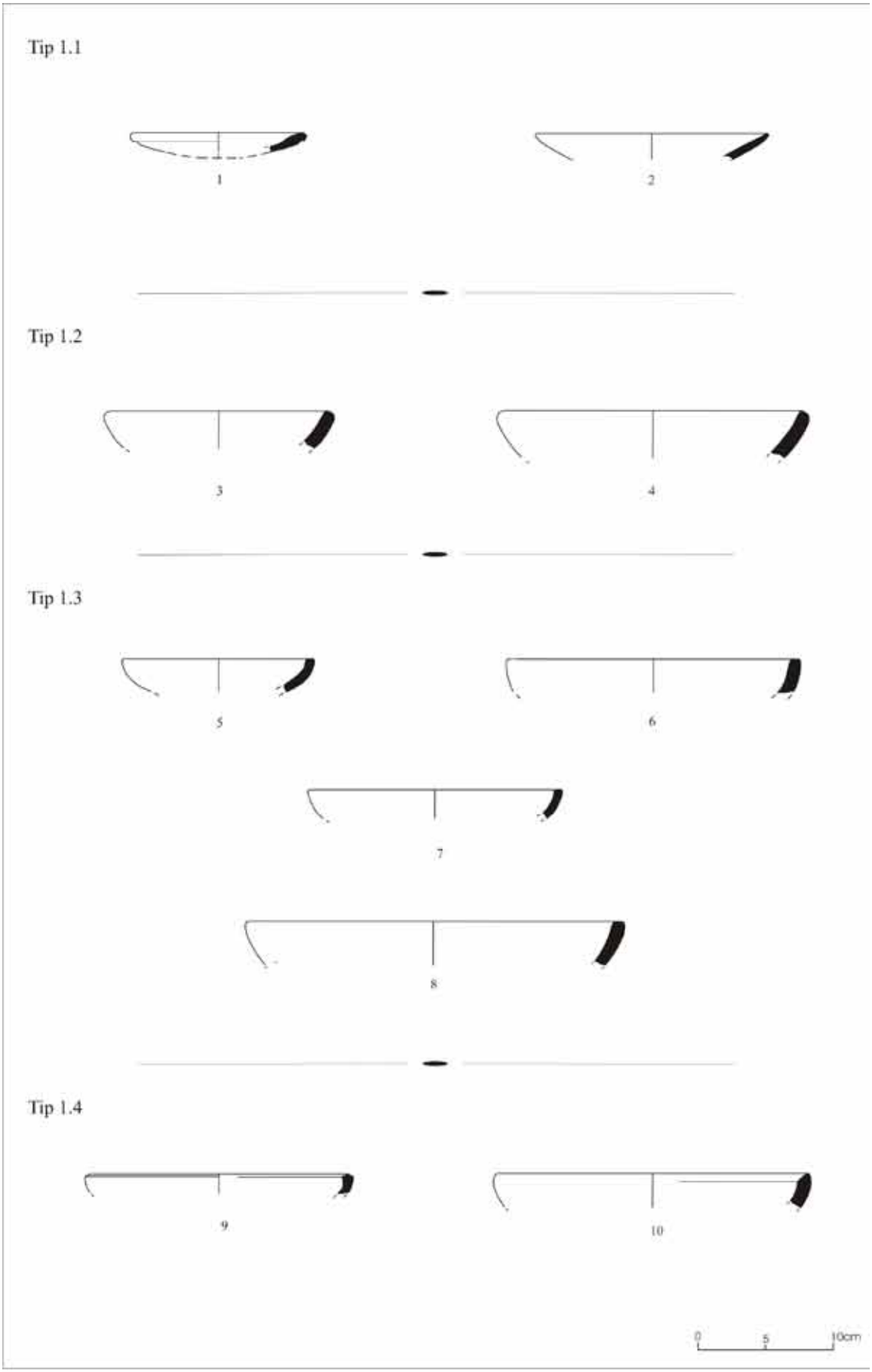
	6.11	
	Type 6.12	Flat simple rim, short concave necked, spherical body pithos'.
	Type 6.13	Simple rounded rim, concave short necked, spherical body pithos'.
	Type 6.14	Beveled out, thickened rim, narrow necked pithos'.
	Type 6.15	Beveled out, thickened rim, wide necked pithos'.
	Type 6.16	Thickened out rim, wide necked pithos'.
	Type 6.17	Thickened out rim, short necked, oval body pithos'.
	Type 6.18	Beveled out, thickened rim, wide necked pithos'.
	Type 6.19	Thickened out, sharpened rim, spherical body pithos' without neck.
	Type 6.20	Thickened out rim, narrow necked, spherical body pithos'.
	Type 6.21	Thickened out rim, closed in, spherical body pithos' without neck.

Type7	**Subtype**	**Miniature Vessels**
	Type 7	Miniature vessels at various forms.

D. Ceramic Catalogue

Fig. 59

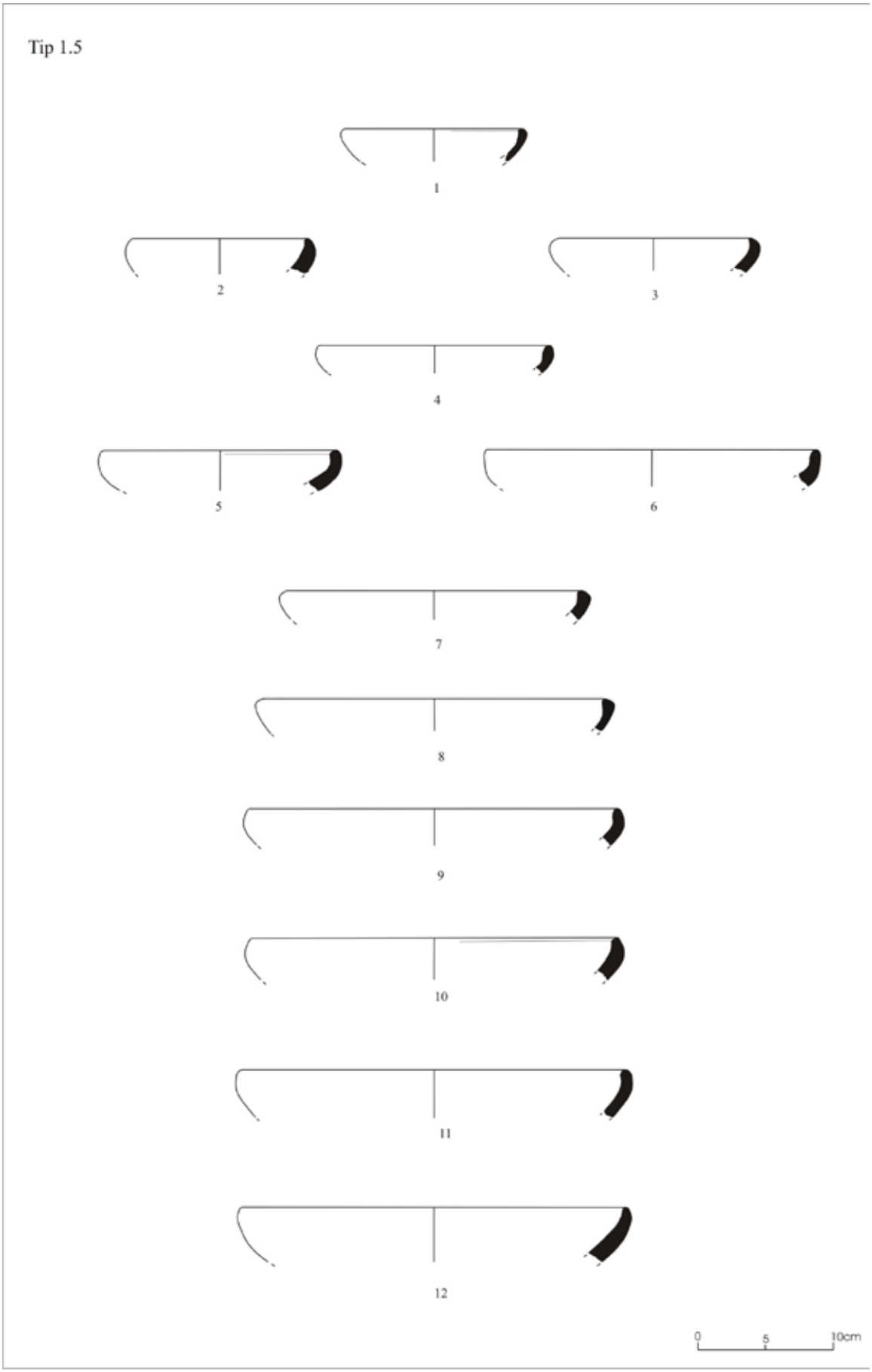
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 15	TİP 1.1	8			
2	A 15	TİP 1.1	7A			
3	A 15	TİP 1.2	4			
4	A 17	TİP 1.2	2B			
5	A 15	TİP 1.3	7A			
6	A 16	TİP 1.3	7A			
7	Z 17	TİP 1.3	1			
8	A 15	TİP 1.3	5B			
9	A 15	TİP 1.4	2B			
10	A 15	TİP 1.4	8			



Res./Fig.59

Fig. 60

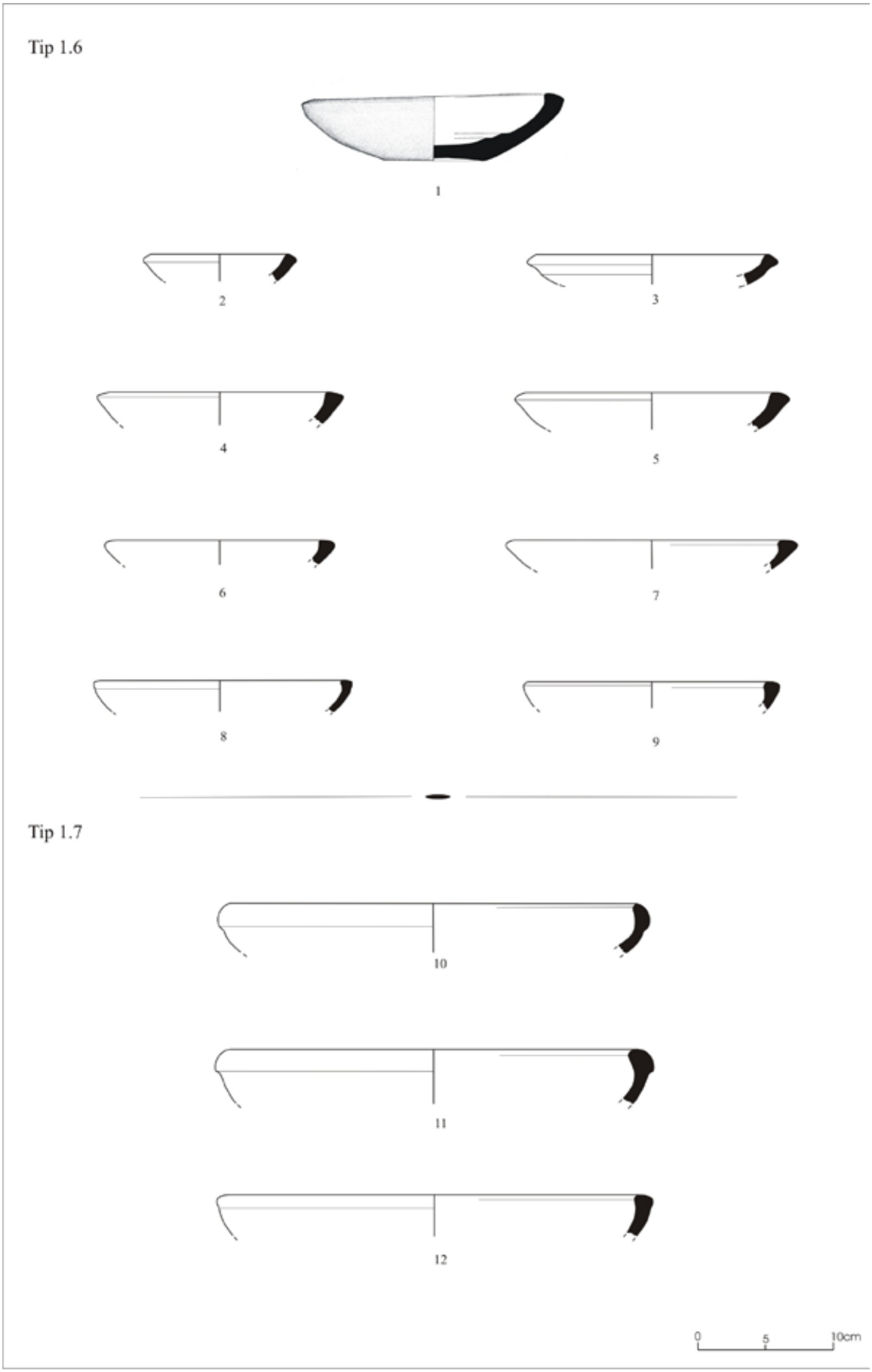
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 16	TİP 1.5	7A			
2	A 14	TİP 1.5	8			
3	A 14	TİP 1.5	2A			
4	A 13	TİP 1.5	7A			
5	B 17	TİP 1.5	7A			
6	B 16	TİP 1.5	7A			
7	A 13	TİP 1.5	8			
8	B 18	TİP 1.5	7A			
9	A 16	TİP 1.5	4			
10	A 17	TİP 1.5	6			
11	B 18	TİP 1.5	1			
12	Z 16	TİP 1.5	6			



Res./Fig.60

Fig. 61

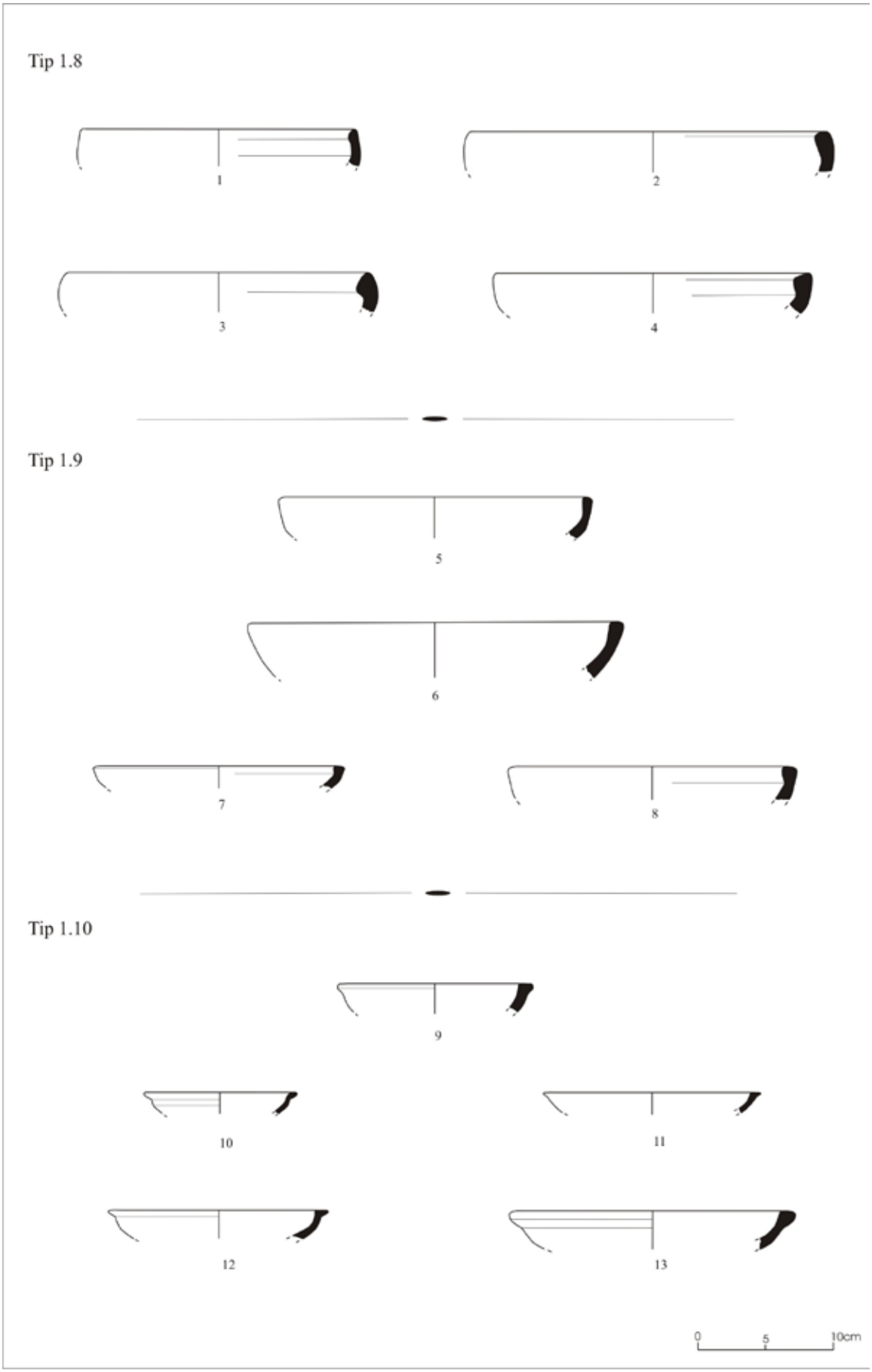
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referancelar
1	Z 17	TİP 1.6	11			
2	A 15	TİP 1.6	6			
3	A 17	TİP 1.6	8			
4	A 17	TİP 1.6	4			
5	A 16	TİP 1.6	6			
6	B 16	TİP 1.6	6			
7	A 14	TİP 1.6	11			
8	Z 16	TİP 1.6	2A			
9	A 18	TİP 1.6	8			
10	SA	TİP 1.7	4	Cimintepe II	Geç Demir	Summers 1993, fig.5-10
11	SA	TİP 1.7	7A			
12	B 16	TİP 1.7	4			



Res./Fig.61

Fig. 62

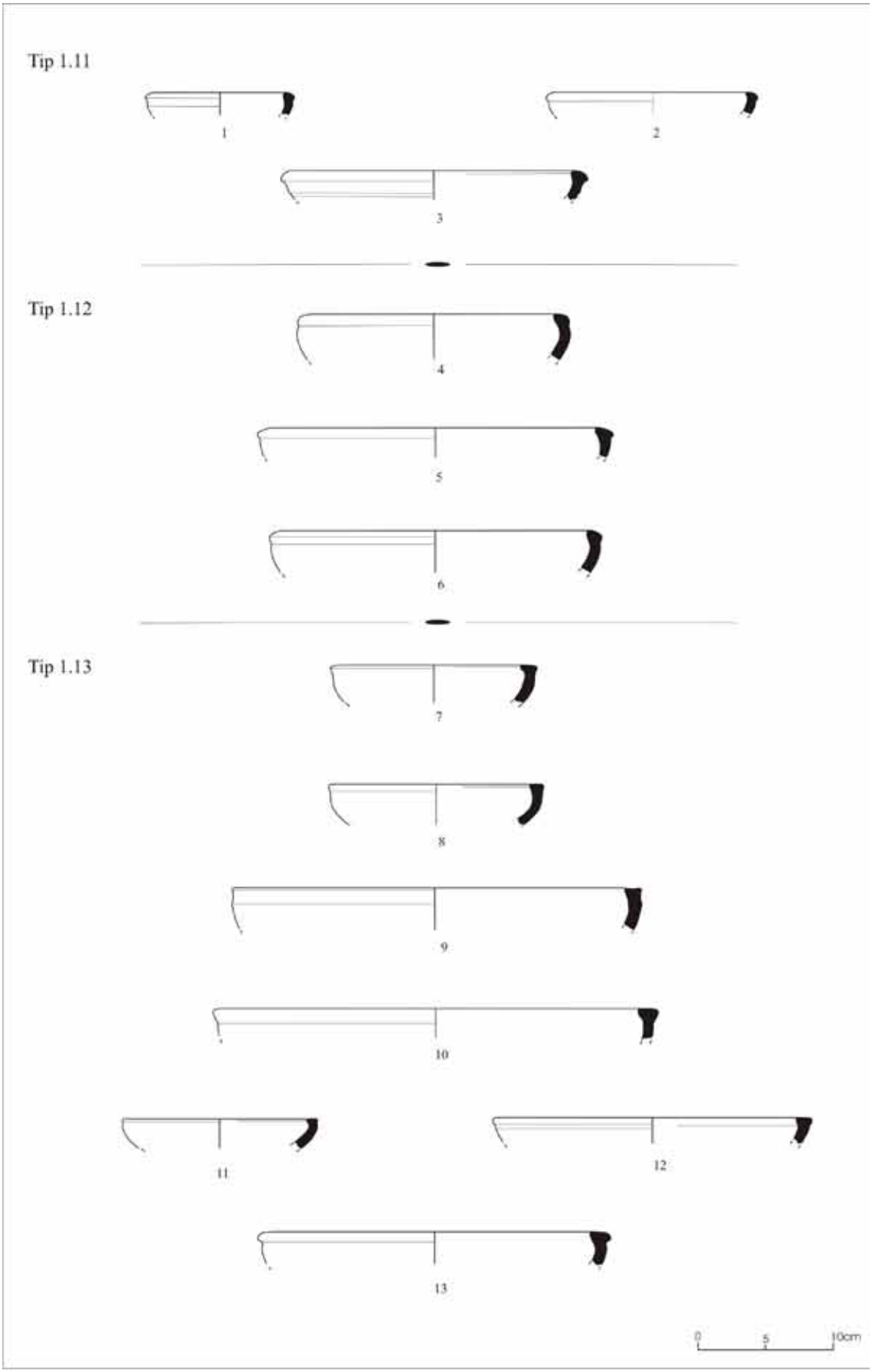
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 15	TİP 1.8	5A			
2	A 15	TİP 1.8	7A			
3	A 15	TİP 1.8	7A			
4	A 15	TİP 1.8	7A	Karagündüz	Geç Demir Çağı	Sevin vd. 1999, Res. 12-10
5	A 15	TİP 1.9	11			
6	A 17	TİP 1.9	5B			
7	A 16	TİP 1.9	7A			
8	A 16	TİP 1.9	7A			
9	A 15	TİP 1.10	6			
10	A 15	TİP 1.10	12			
11	Z 17	TİP 1.10	7A			
12	A 15	TİP 1.10	4	Altıntepe-Cimintepe	Geç Demir Çağı	Summers 1993, fig. 9-1
				Ziwiye	Geç Demir Çağı	Young 1965, fig. 4-1
				Qal’eh Oghlu	Orta Demir Çağı	Kroll 1976, abb. 3-3
13	A 15	TİP 1.10	8			



Res./Fig.62

Fig. 63

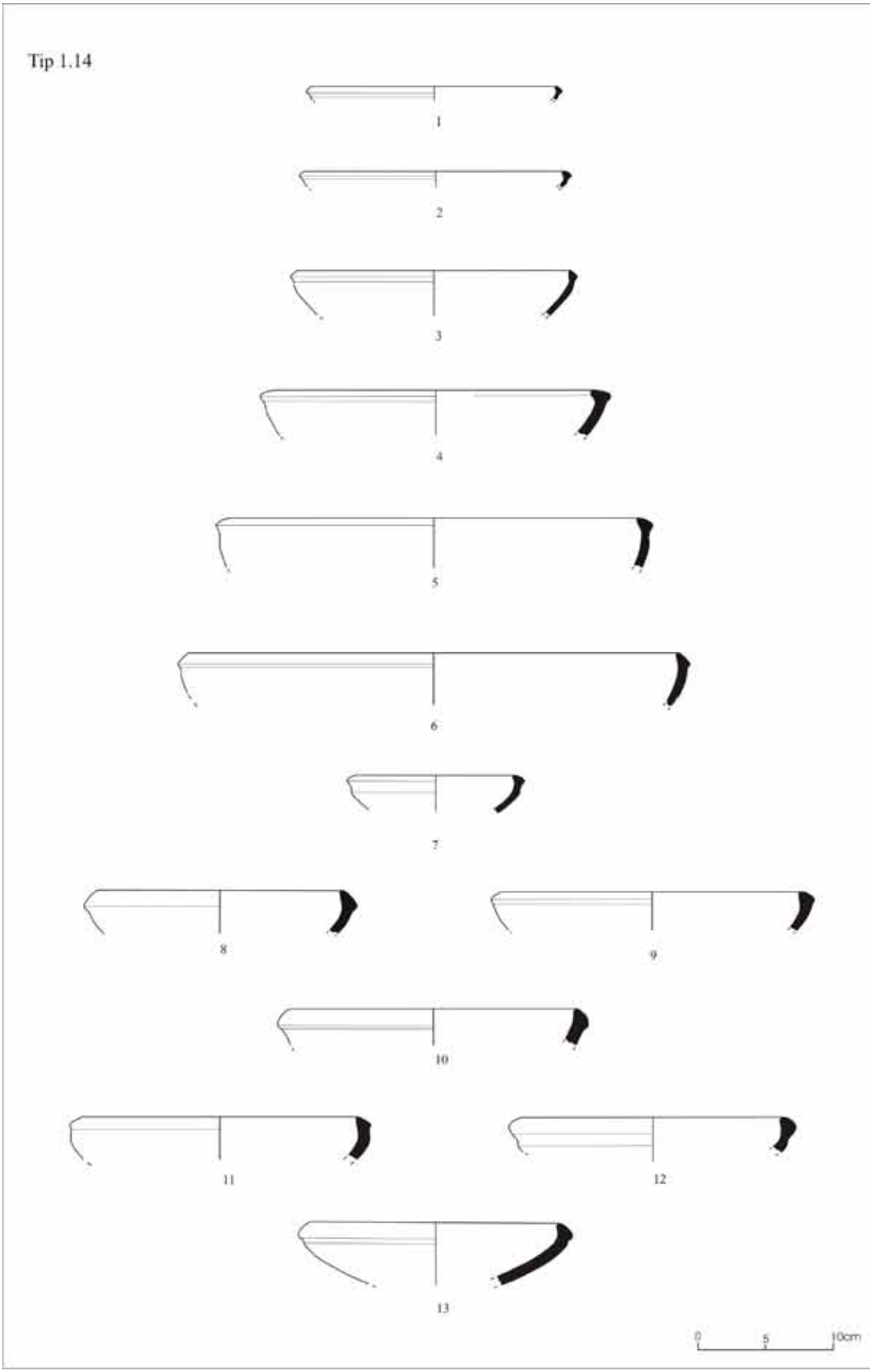
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	B 16	TİP 1.11	4			
2	A 15	TİP 1.11	6			
3	A 14	TİP 1.11	12	Karagündüz	Orta Demir Çağı	Sevin 1999, fig. 18-3
				Bastam	Orta Demir Çağı	Kleiss 1979, abb. 1-8
4	Z 13	TİP 1.12	6	Bastam	Orta Demir Çağı	Kleiss 1979, abb. 4-19
5	A 17	TİP 1.12	4			
6	A 13	TİP 1.12	6	Yıldız Tepe	Orta Demir Çağı	Çilingiroğlu vd. 1991, fig. 7.10
7	A 16	TİP 1.13	4			
8	A 16	TİP 1.13	8			
9	A 17	TİP 1.13	4			
10	A 15	TİP 1.13	7A			
11	A 13	TİP 1.13	4			
12	A 15	TİP 1.13	11			
13	A 16	TİP 1.13	7A			



Res./Fig.63

Fig. 64

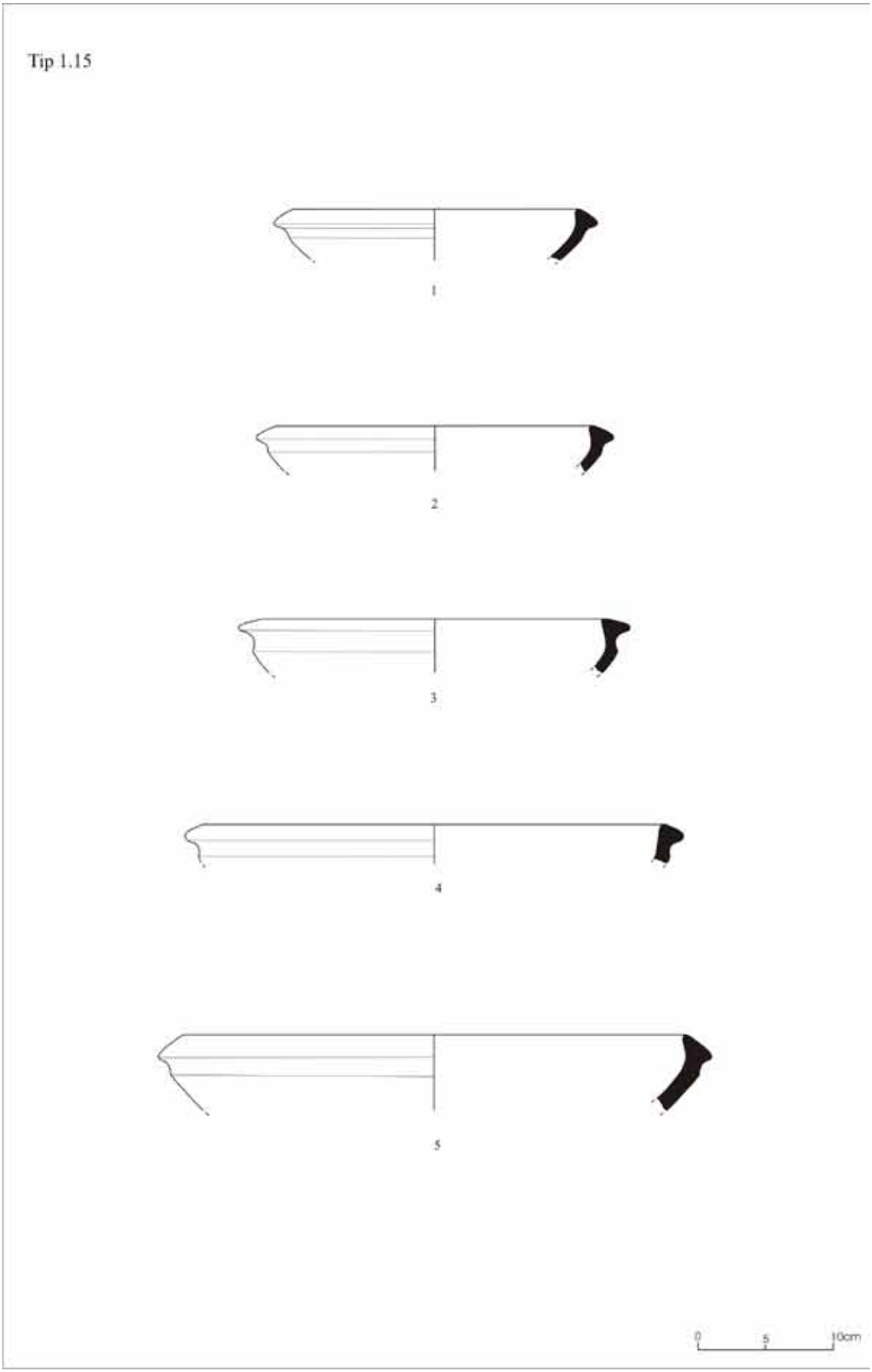
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	B 16	TİP 1.14	8			
2	A 16	TİP 1.14	12	Usnaviyeh	Orta Demir Çağı / Urartu	Kroll 1976, Abb. 38-1
3	A 16	TİP 1.14	4			
4	B 16	TİP 1.14	4			
5	A 17	TİP 1.14	4			
6	A 16	TİP 1.14	1	Godin	Geç Demir Çağı	Young vd. 1974, fig. 46-23
7	A 13	TİP 1.14	4			
8	Z 16	TİP 1.14	1	Altıntepe	Geç Demir Çağı	Kaygaz 2002, lev. 41
9	A 16	TİP 1.14	3			
10	SA	TİP 1.14	1	Altıntepe-Cimintepe	Geç Demir Çağı	Summers 1993, fig. 5-7
11	B 12	TİP 1.14	1	Bastam	Orta Demir Çağı	Kroll 1979, abb. 2-11
12	SA	TİP 1.14	4	Bastam	Orta Demir Çağı	Kroll 1979, abb. 1-10
				Altıntepe-Cimintepe	Orta Demir Çağı	Summers 1993, fig. 5-6
13	SA	TİP 1.14	3	Ziwiye	B.C 1500-500	Young 1965, fig. 3-19
				Altıntepe	Orta Demir Çağı	Emre 1969, fig. 8
				Horom	Orta Demir Çağı	Badaljan vd. 1997, fig. 5-1
				Bastam	Orta Demir Çağı	Kroll 1979, abb. 1-8



Res./Fig.64

Fig. 65

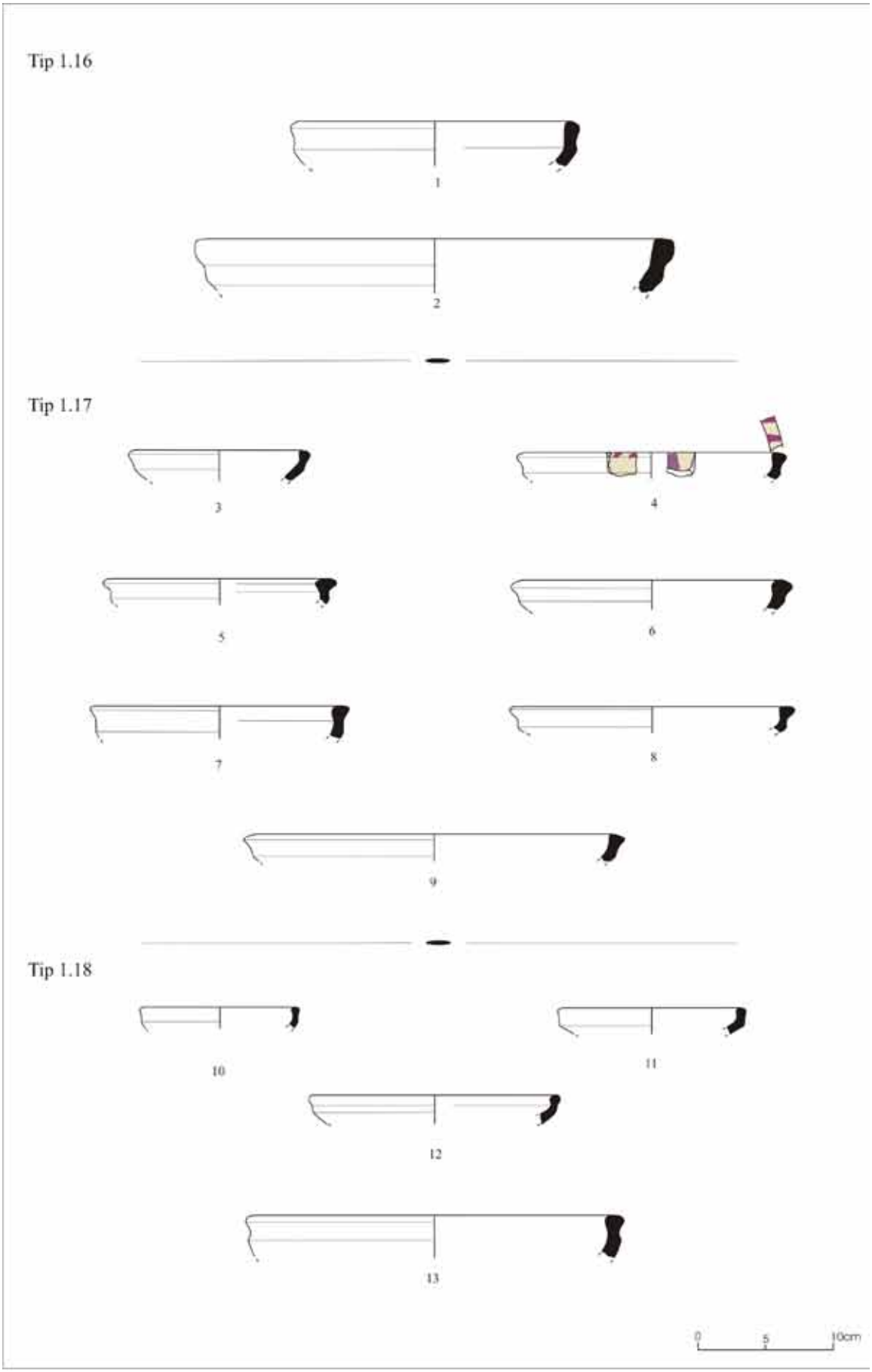
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 14	TİP 1.15	4	Bābā Jān	Geç Demir Çağı	Goff 1985, fig. 2-50
				Karagündüz	Geç Demir Çağı	Sevin vd. 1998, res. 4-5
2	B 16	TİP 1.15	5B	Tepe Lumbad	Geç Demir Çağı ?	Kleiss-Kroll 1979, abb. 3-7
				Karagündüz	Geç Demir Çağı	Kaygaz 2002, lev. 20-3
3	Z 13	TİP 1.15	11			
4	B 16	TİP 1.15	7A	Godin	Geç Demir Çağı	Young vd. 1974, fig. 45-21
5	A 15	TİP 1.15	7A			



Res./Fig.65

Fig. 66

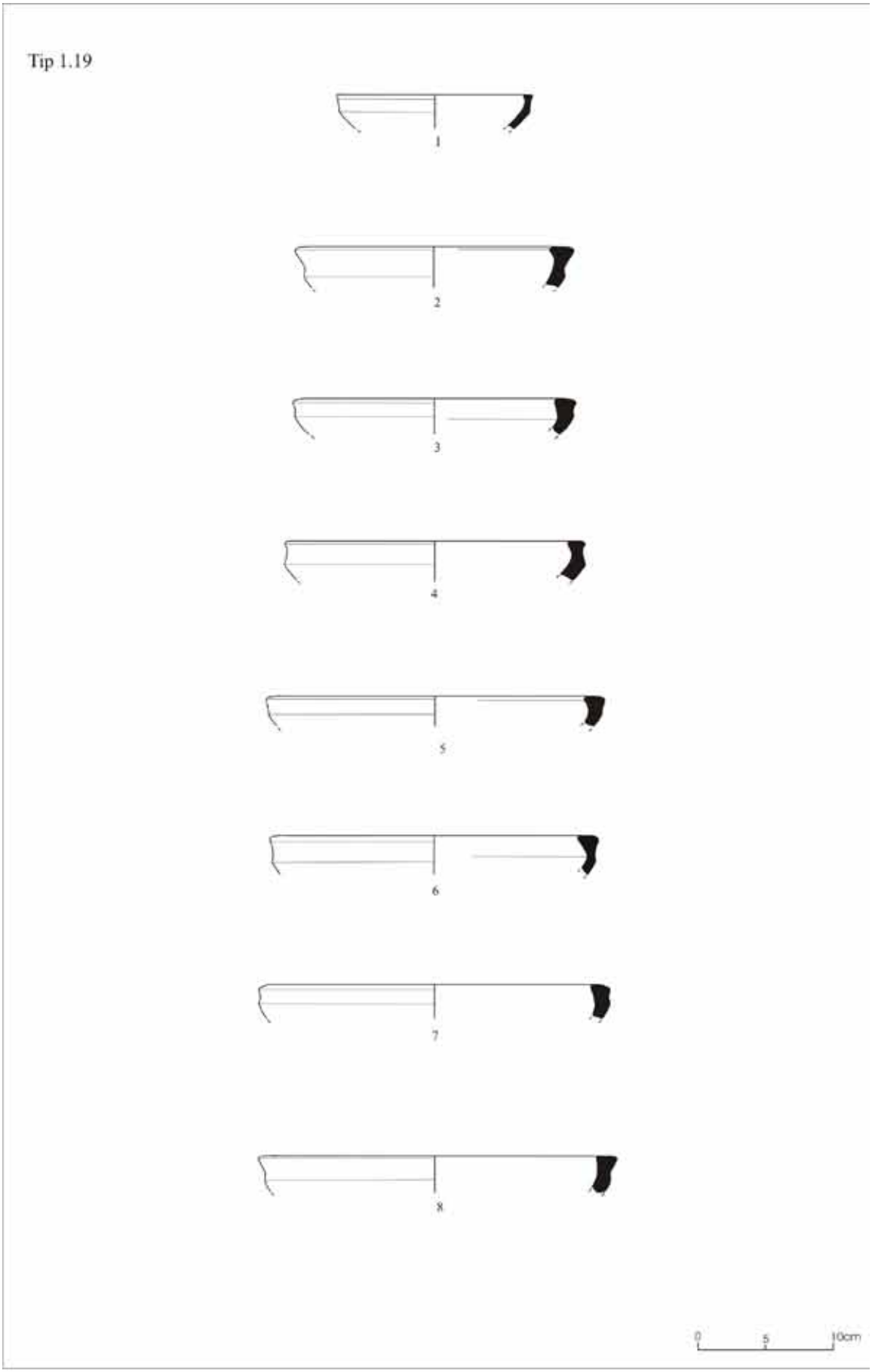
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	B 16	TİP 1.16	4			
2	B 16	TİP 1.16	5B			
3	A 16	TİP 1.17	7A			
4	A 15	TİP 1.17	10			
5	B 16	TİP 1.17	6			
6	A 16	TİP 1.17	6			
7	A 15	TİP 1.17	8			
8	Z 17	TİP 1.17	11			
9	A 14	TİP 1.17	6			
10	A 16	TİP 1.18	6			
11	Z 16	TİP 1.18	7A	Libliuni	Orta Demir Çağı	Kleiss-Kroll 1980, abb. 5-1
12	B 16	TİP 1.18	4			
13	A 14	TİP 1.18	1			



Res./Fig.66

Fig. 67

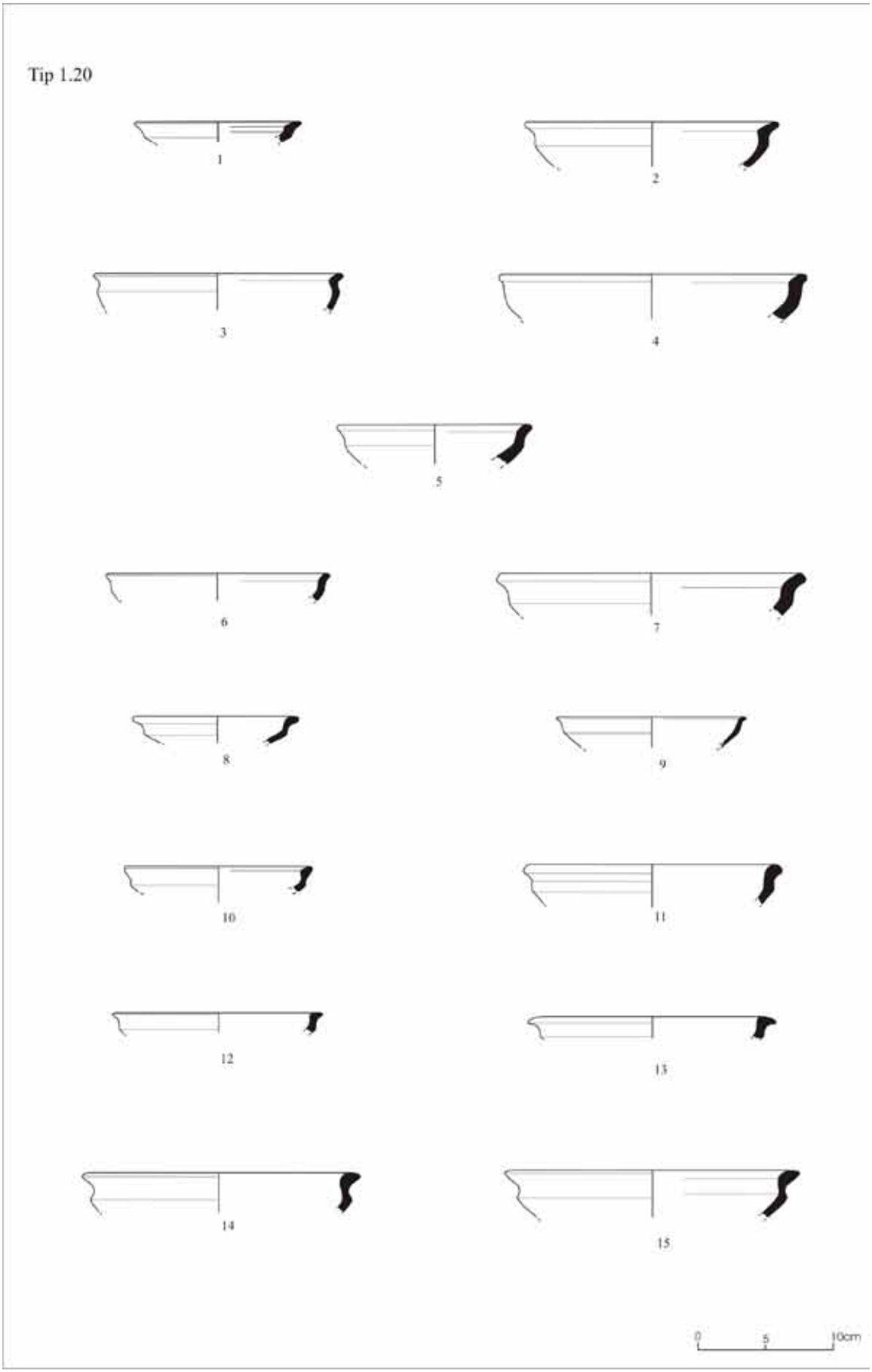
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 16	TİP 1.19	6			
2	B 18	TİP 1.19	6			
3	B 16	TİP 1.19	11			
4	A 13	TİP 1.19	1			
5	A 15	TİP 1.19	5B			
6	A 12	TİP 1.19	11	Karagündüz	Geç Demir Çağı	Sevin vd. 1999, res. 12-9
7	B 16	TİP 1.19	11			
8	A 15	TİP 1.19	8			



Res./Fig.67

Fig. 68

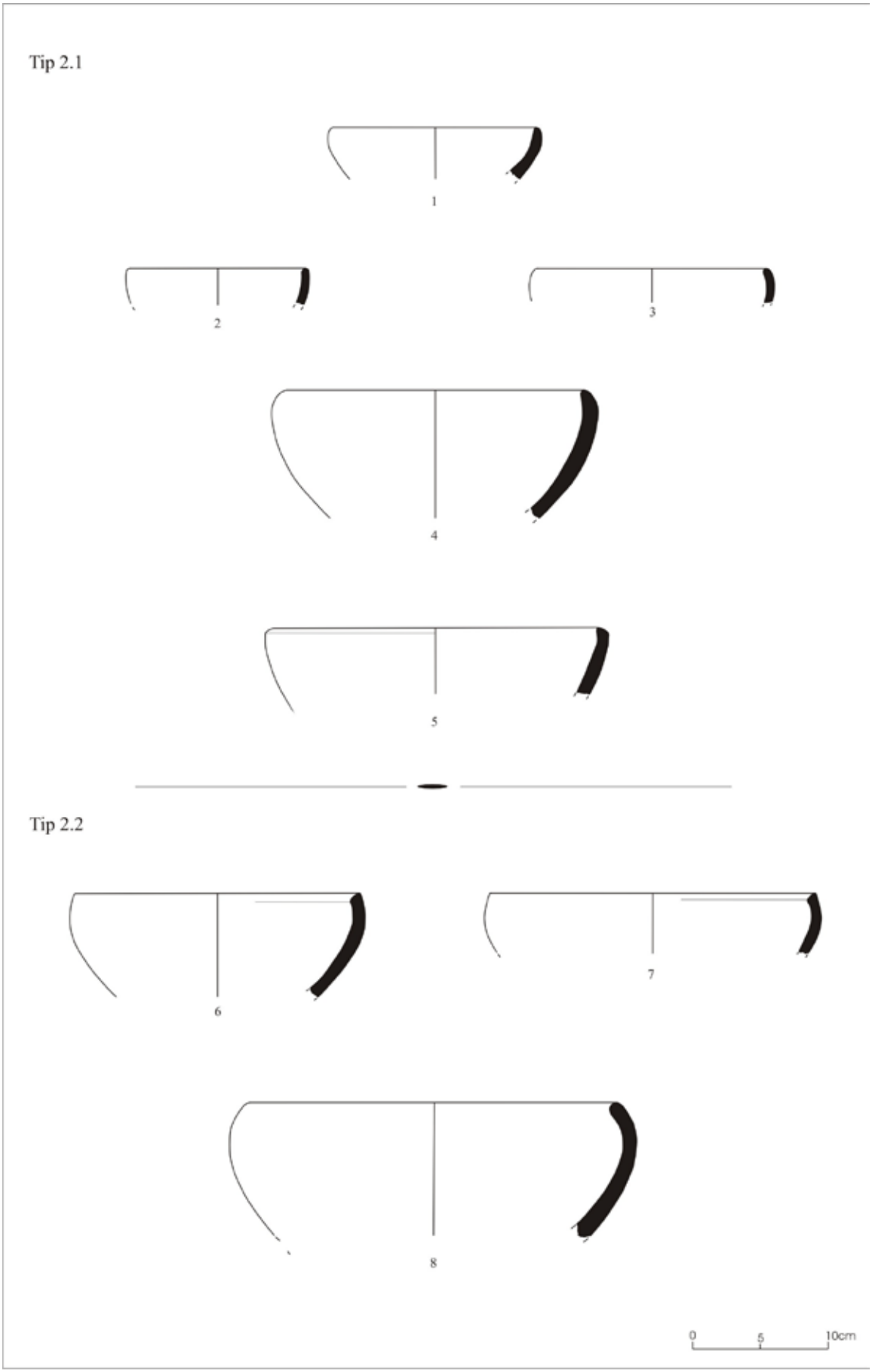
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 15	TİP 1.20	6			
2	A 13	TİP 1.20	7A			
3	A 17	TİP 1.20	6			
4	A 12	TİP 1.20	7A			
5	A 16	TİP 1.20	4	Hasanlu	Geç Demir Çağı	Young 1965, fig. 6-2
				Said Tadjeddin	Geç Demir Çağı	Kleiss-Kroll 1979, abb. 7-10
				Malazgirt-Tıbızlı	----------	Koçhan 1989, res. 12/1-5
				Kra	Orta Demir Çağı	Biscione et. al., 2002, pl. 36-2
6	A 17	TİP 1.20	7A			
7	B 16	TİP 1.20	4	Karagündüz	Geç Demir Çağı	Sevin vd. 1999, res. 12-6
				Said Tadjeddin	Geç Demir Çağı	Kleiss-Kroll 1979, abb. 9-6
8	B 18	TİP 1.20	7A	Büyüktepe	Geç Demir Çağı	Sagona 1992, fig. 5-2
9	A 16	TİP 1.20	7A			
10	A 16	TİP 1.20	5B	Hasanlu	Geç Demir Çağı	Young 1965, fig. 2-10
				Ardahan-Kalecik	Demir Çağ	Güneri, 2002, fig. 18-3
11	A 16	TİP 1.20	6			
12	A 15	TİP 1.20	6			
13	B 16	TİP 1.20	4			
14	A 17	TİP 1.20	7A			
15	A 15	TİP 1.20	1			



Res./Fig.68

Fig. 69

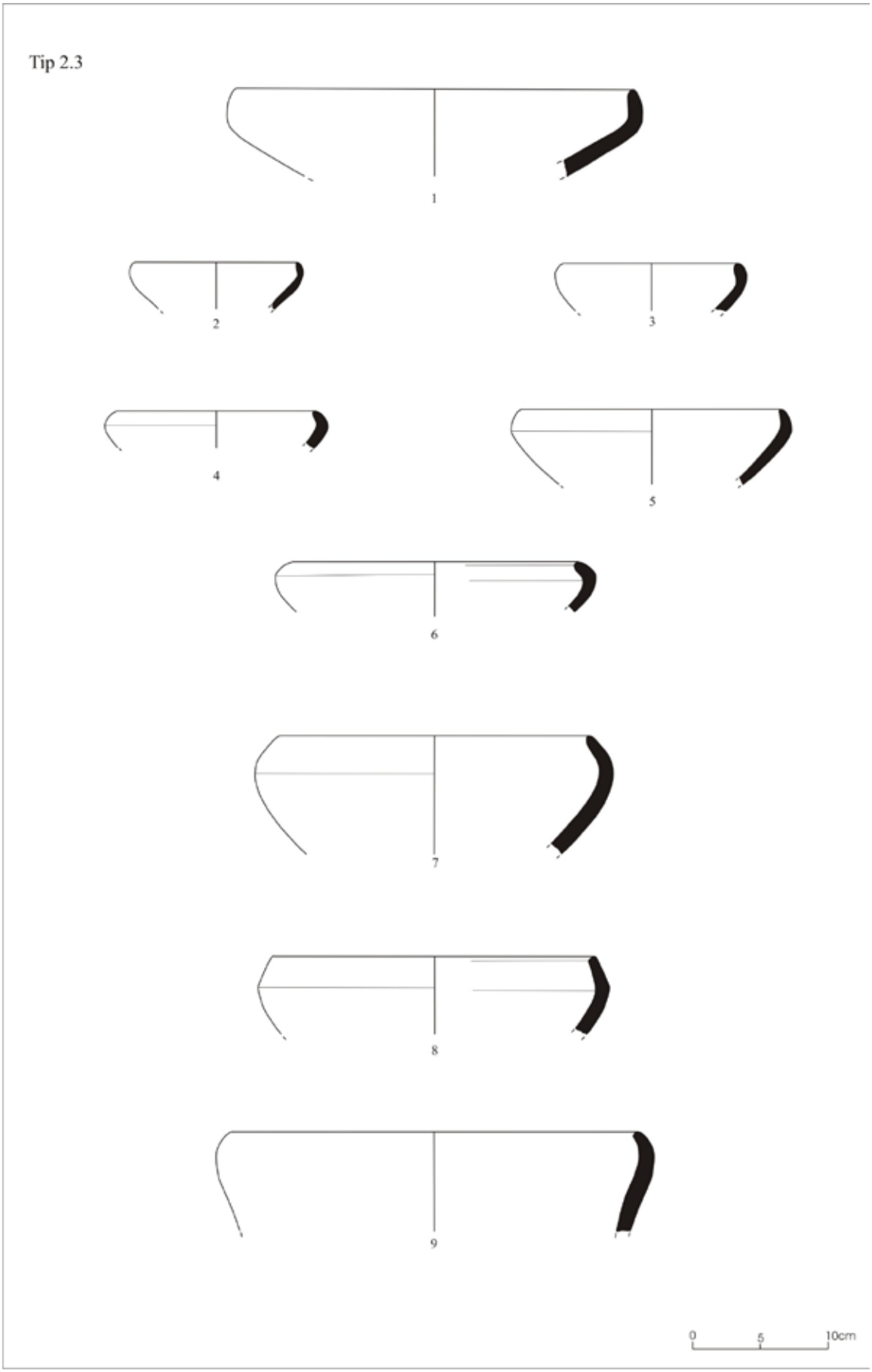
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	Z 16	TİP 2.1	1			
2	SA	TİP 2.1	2A			
3	A 12	TİP 2.1	8			
4	A 16	TİP 2.1	5B			
5	A 16	TİP 2.1	11	Libliuni	Geç Demir Çağı	Kleiss-Kroll 1980, abb. 8-4
6	A 13	TİP 2.2	6	Karagündüz	Geç Demir Çağı	Kaygaz 2002, Lev.12 no:5
7	A 13	TİP 2.2	5B	Toprakkale	Geç Demir Çağı	Von der Osten 1952, abb. 5-2
8	A 12	TİP 2.2	5A	Bulamaç	Demir Çağı	Güneri 2002, fig 15-5



Res./Fig.69

Fig. 70

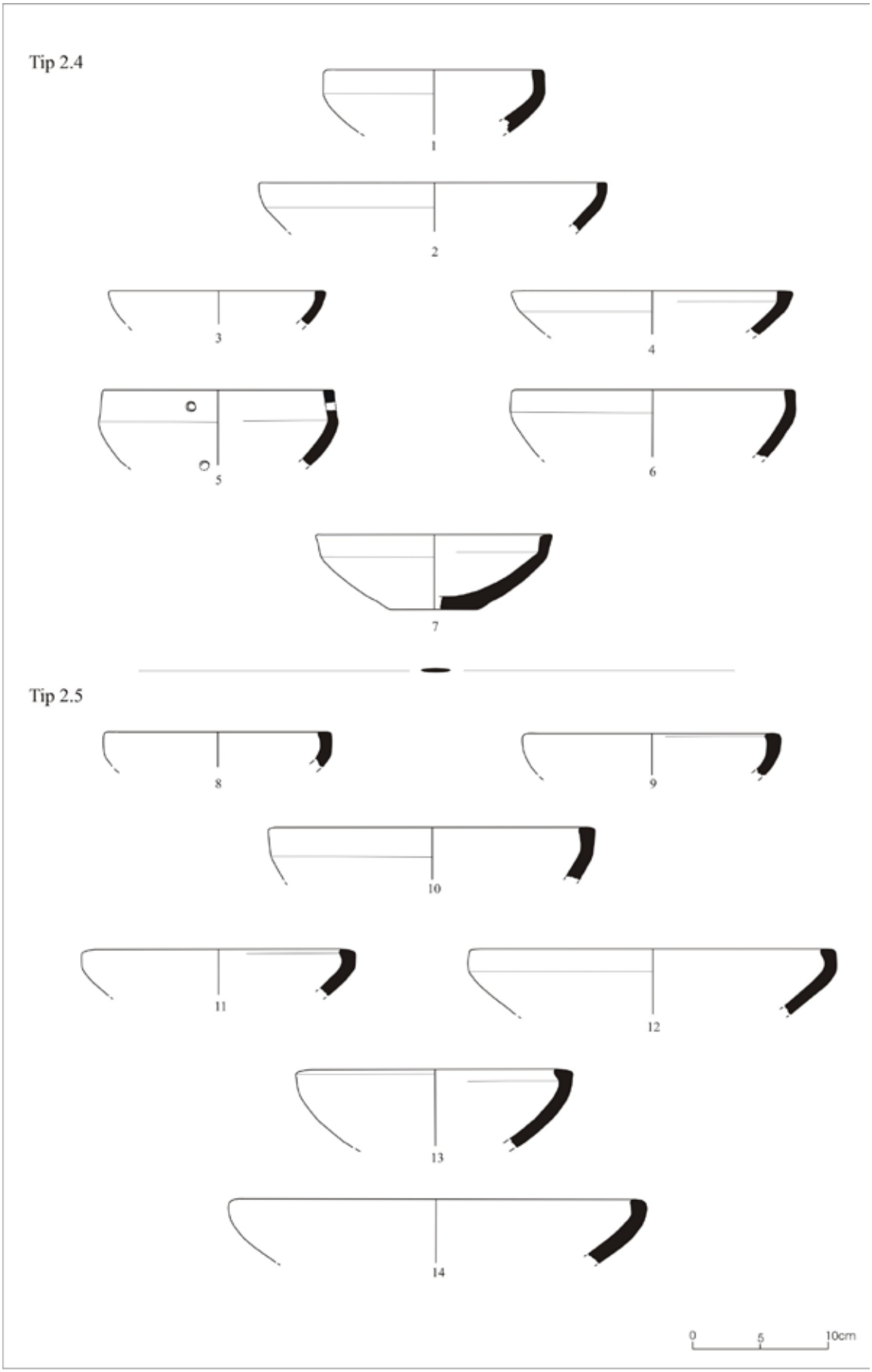
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Yayın
1	A 17	TİP 2.3	4			
2	A 18	TİP 2.3	5B			
3	A 16	TİP 2.3	4	Bābā Jān	Orta Demir Çağı	Goff 1985, fig. 2-9
4	B 16	TİP 2.3	7A			
5	A 16	TİP 2.3	4			
6	SA	TİP 2.3	4	Bastam	Orta Demir Çağı	Kroll 1979, abb. 2-6
7	A 12	TİP 2.3	5A	Bulamaç	Demir Çağı	Güneri 2002, fig. 15-5
8	A 15	TİP 2.3	6			
9	A 18	TİP 2.3	4			



Res./Fig. 70

Fig. 71

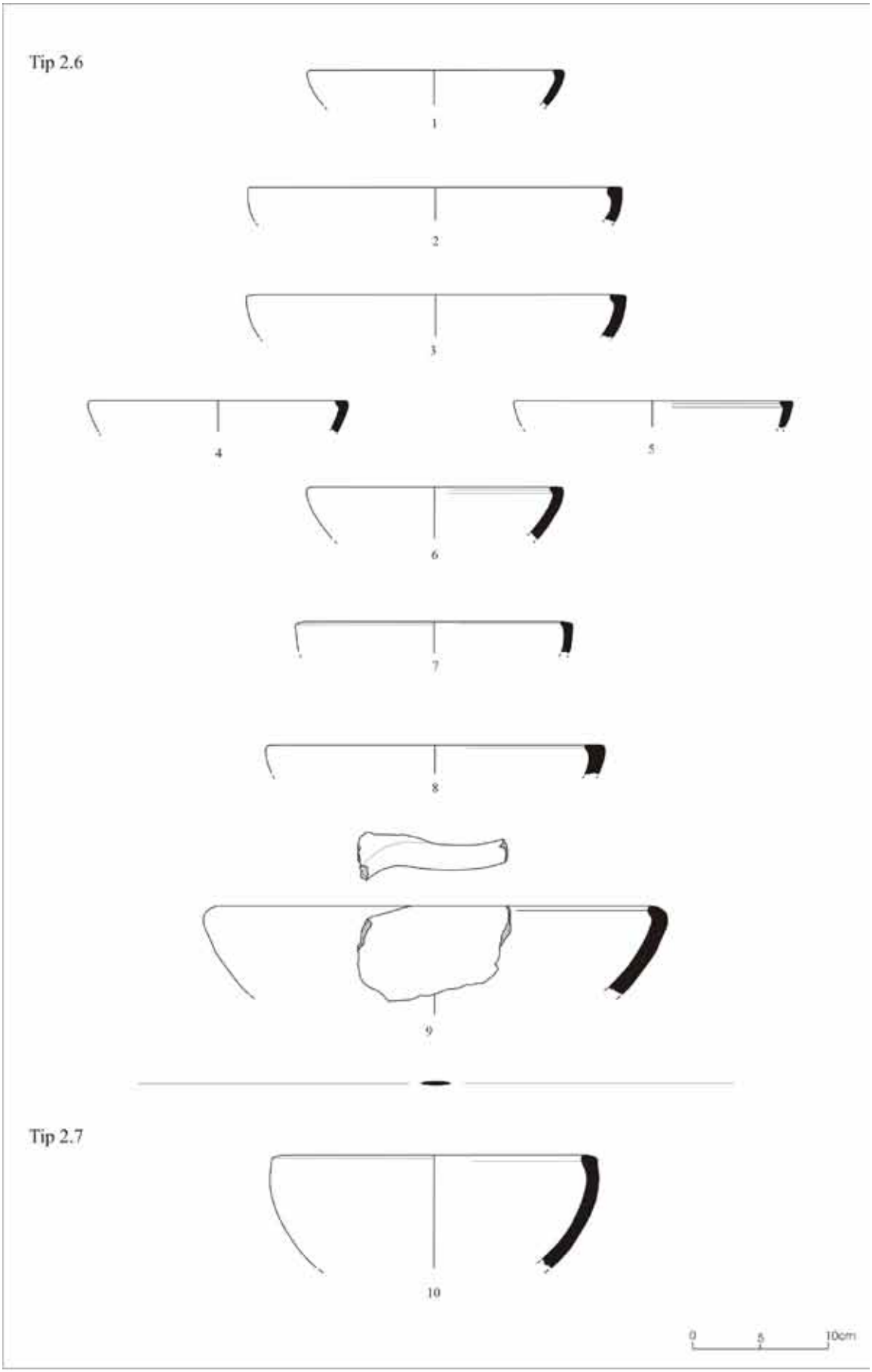
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	B 23	TİP 2.4	4			
2	A 15	TİP 2.4	9			
3	A 18	TİP 2.4	1			
4	B 17	TİP 2.4	11			
5	A 15	TİP 2.4	1			
6	A 15	TİP 2.4	11	Karagündüz	Geç Demir Çağı	Kaygaz 2002, lev. 28 No. 2
7	A 12	TİP 2.4	5B			
8	Z 17	TİP 2.5	2B	Ardahan-Çataldere	Demir Çağı	Güneri 2002, fig 4-1
9	A 15	TİP 2.5	4	Sos	Demir Çağı	Güneri 2002, fig 4-2
10	A 17	TİP 2.5	4	Karagündüz	Geç Demir Çağı	Kaygaz 2002, lev. 13-10
11	SA	TİP 2.5	4	Van/Keçikıran	Orta Demir	Russel 1980, fig. 23(223.13)
12	SA	TİP 2.5	4	Van/Keçikıran	Orta Demir	Russel 1980, fig. 23(223.13)
13	A 12	TİP 2.5	4	Karagündüz	Geç Demir Çağı	Sevin 2000, çiz. 3-3
				Van Bölgesi Yüzey Araştırması	Geç Demir Çağı	Sevin vd. 1985, res. 5-15
14	A 15	TİP 2.5	4	İmikuşağı	Geç Demir Çağı	Kaygaz 2002, lev. 6 No. 1



Res./Fig. 71

Fig. 72

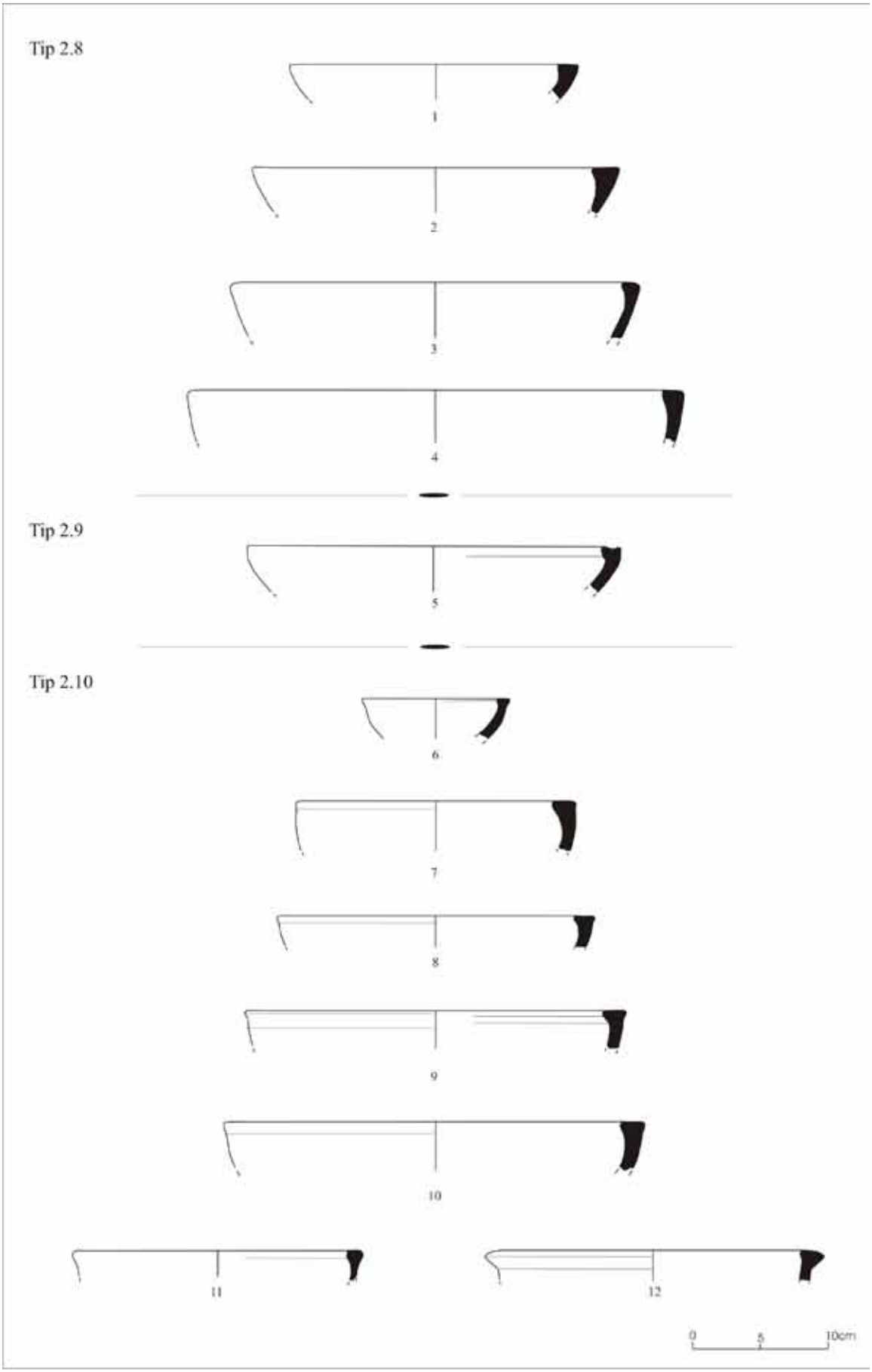
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	Z 16	TİP 2.6	7A			
2	B 16	TİP 2.6	11			
3	A 16	TİP 2.6	7A			
4	A 17	TİP 2.6	7A			
5	A 17	TİP 2.6	4			
6	A 15	TİP 2.6	7A			
7	A 15	TİP 2.6	2A			
8	A 14	TİP 2.6	7A			
9	A 17	TİP 2.6	5A	Haftavan	Demir Çağı	Edwards 1983, fig. 107-6
10	A 18	TİP 2.7	2A			



Res./Fig. 72

Fig. 73

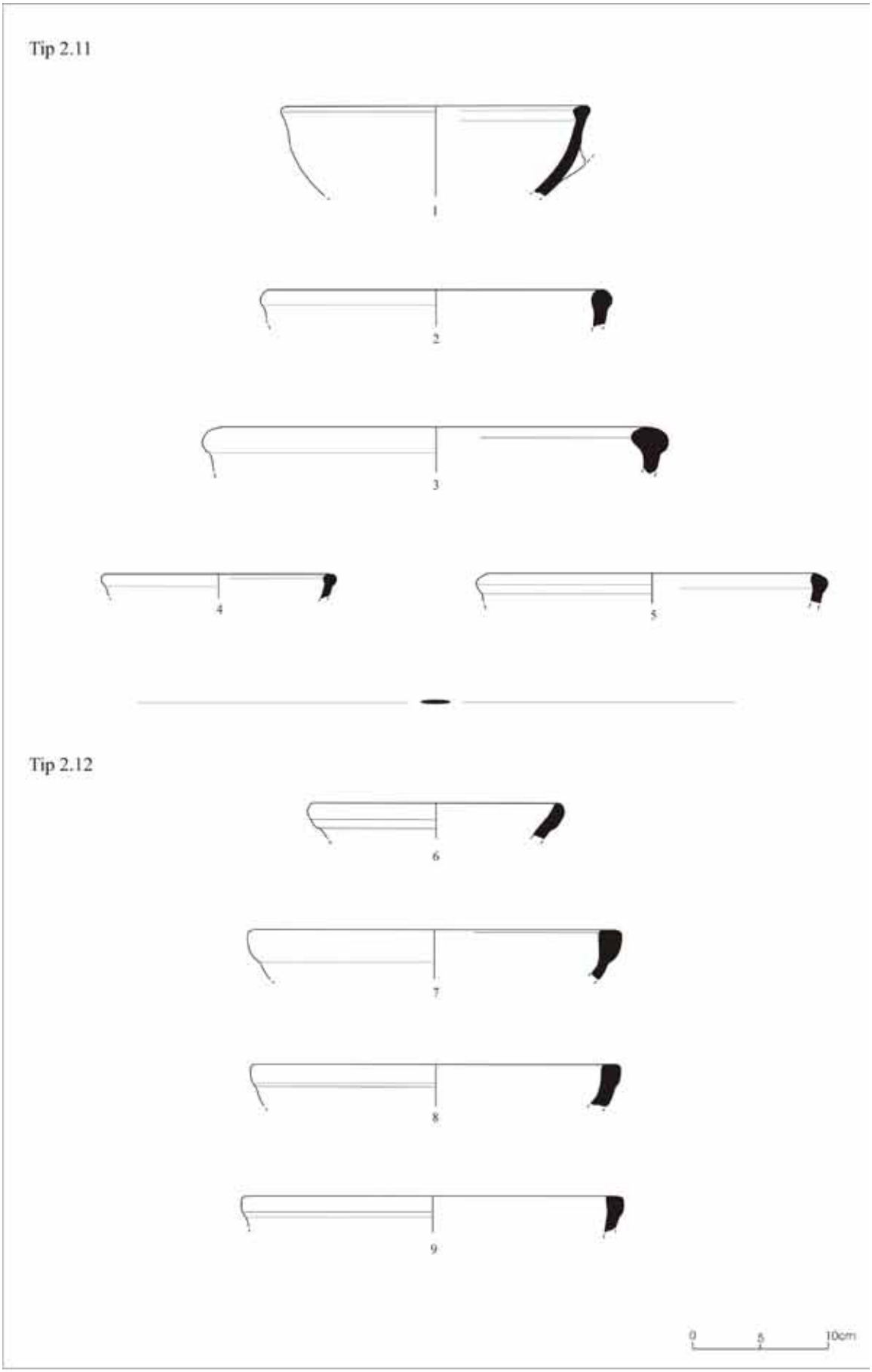
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 17	TİP 2.8	11	Karagündüz	Geç Demir Çağı	Kaygaz 2002: lev.34 no:2
2	A 15	TİP 2.8	5B			
3	A 12	TİP 2.8	5A			
4	A 15	TİP 2.8	6			
5	B 16	TİP 2.9	4			
6	A 13	TİP 2.10	4			
7	A 14	TİP 2.10	4	Sos	Demir Çağı	Güneri 2002: fig. 9-6
8	B 16	TİP 2.10	4			
9	A 12	TİP 2.10	6	Van/Karahan	Demir Çağı	Russel 1980, fig. 23(222.1)
10	B 16	TİP 2.10	9			
11	B 16	TİP 2.10	9			
12	B 16	TİP 2.10	4			



Res./Fig. 73

Fig. 74

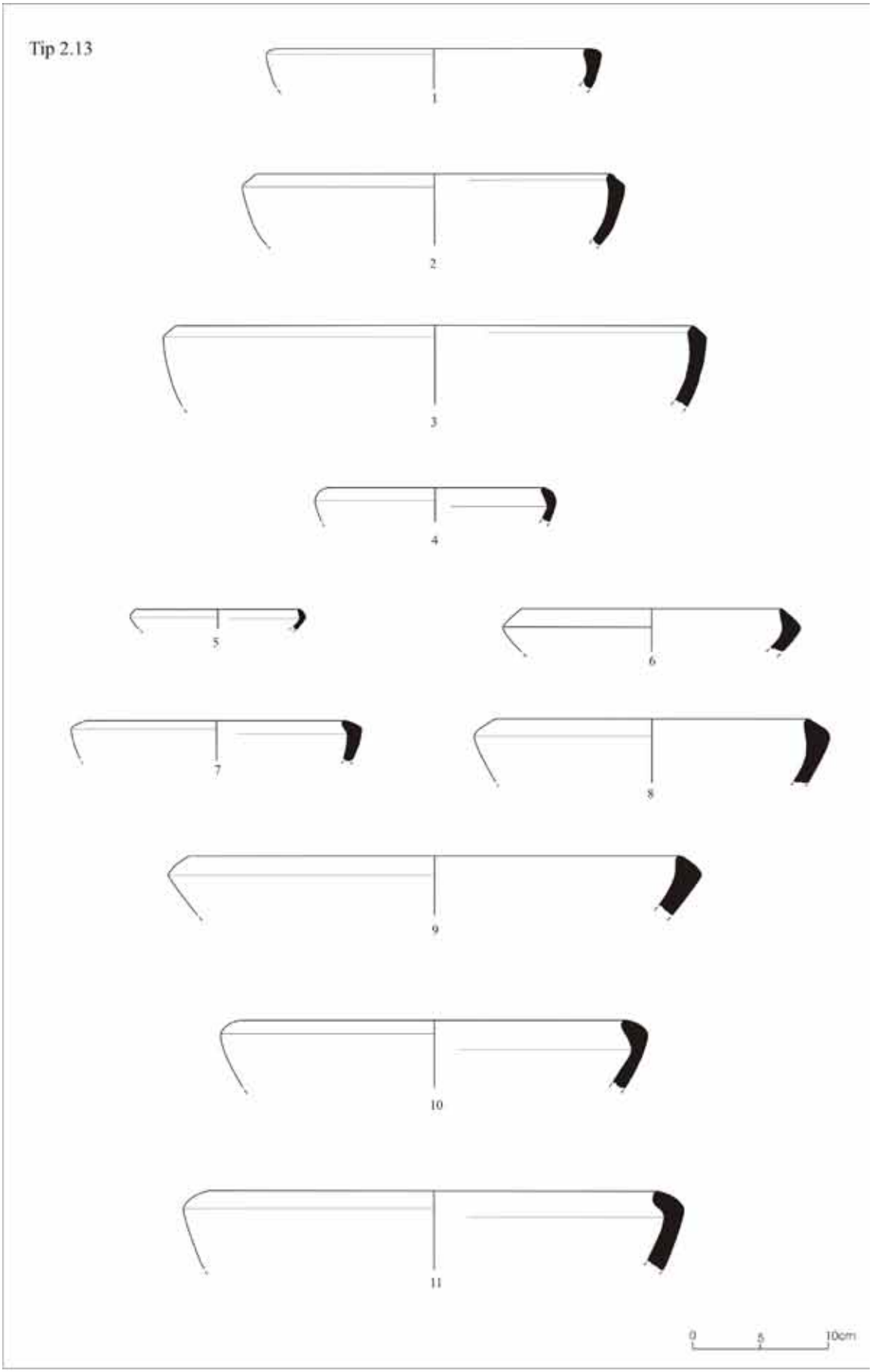
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 18	TİP 2.11	5B			
2	A 17	TİP 2.11	5B			
3	Z 16	TİP 2.11	4			
4	A 17	TİP 2.11	5B			
5	A 16	TİP 2.11	7A			
6	B 18	TİP 2.12	5A			
7	B 16	TİP 2.12	6			
8	B 23	TİP 2.12	7A			
9	A 15	TİP 2.12	7A			



Res./Fig. 74

Fig. 75

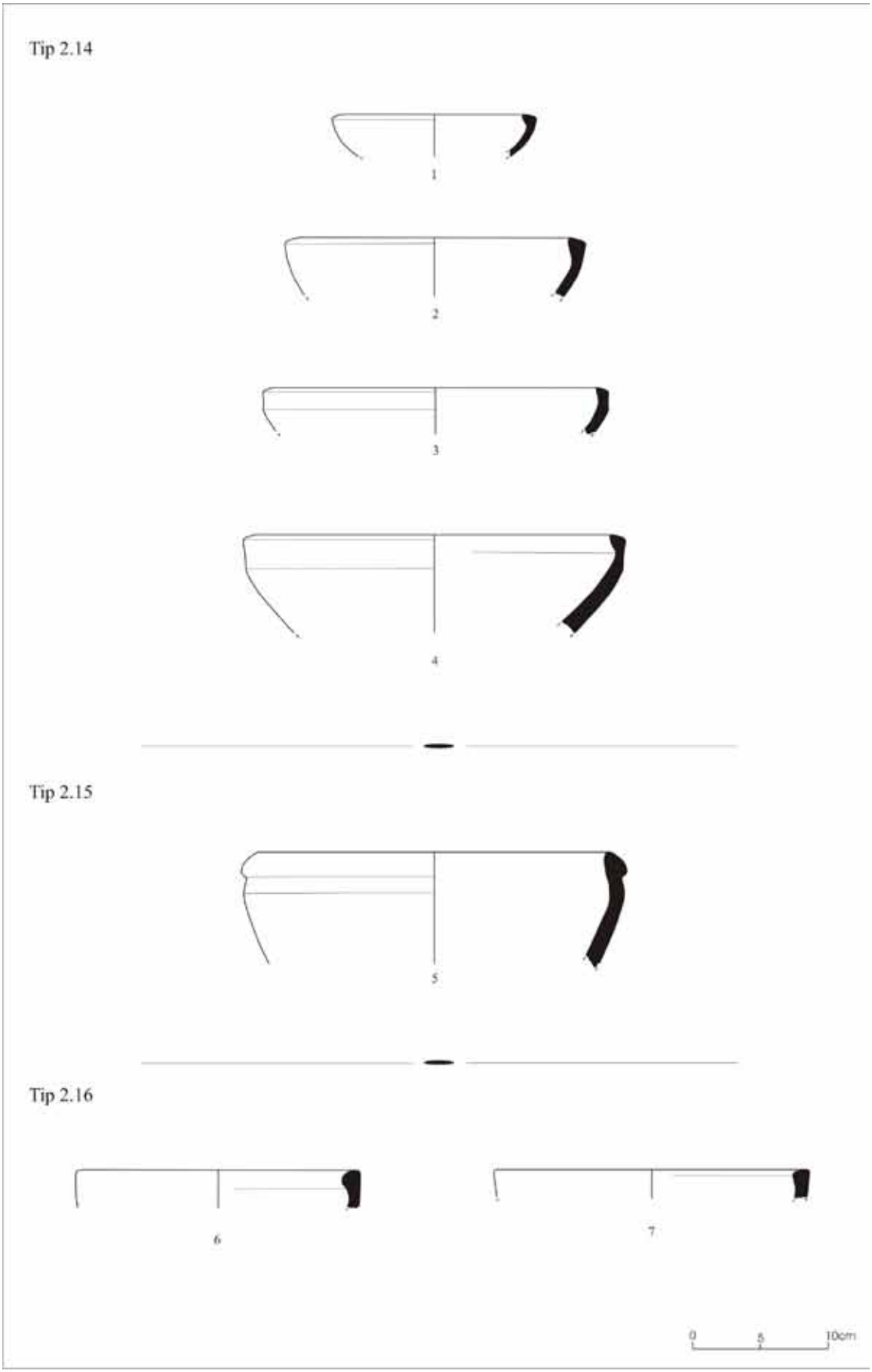
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 15	TİP 2.13	8			
2	A 12	TİP 2.13	7A	Altıntepe-Cimintepe	Geç Demir Çağı	Summers 1993, fig. 8-9
3	B 16	TİP 2.13	5A			
4	A 16	TİP 2.13	4			
5	A 15	TİP 2.13	8			
6	B 16	TİP 2.13	5B			
7	A 16	TİP 2.13	7A			
8	A 15	TİP 2.13	6			
9	B 16	TİP 2.13	6			
10	A 16	TİP 2.13	4	Said Tadjeddin	Geç Demir Çağı	Kleiss-Kroll 1979, abb. 7-2
11	SA	TİP 2.13	4			



Res./Fig. 75

Fig. 76

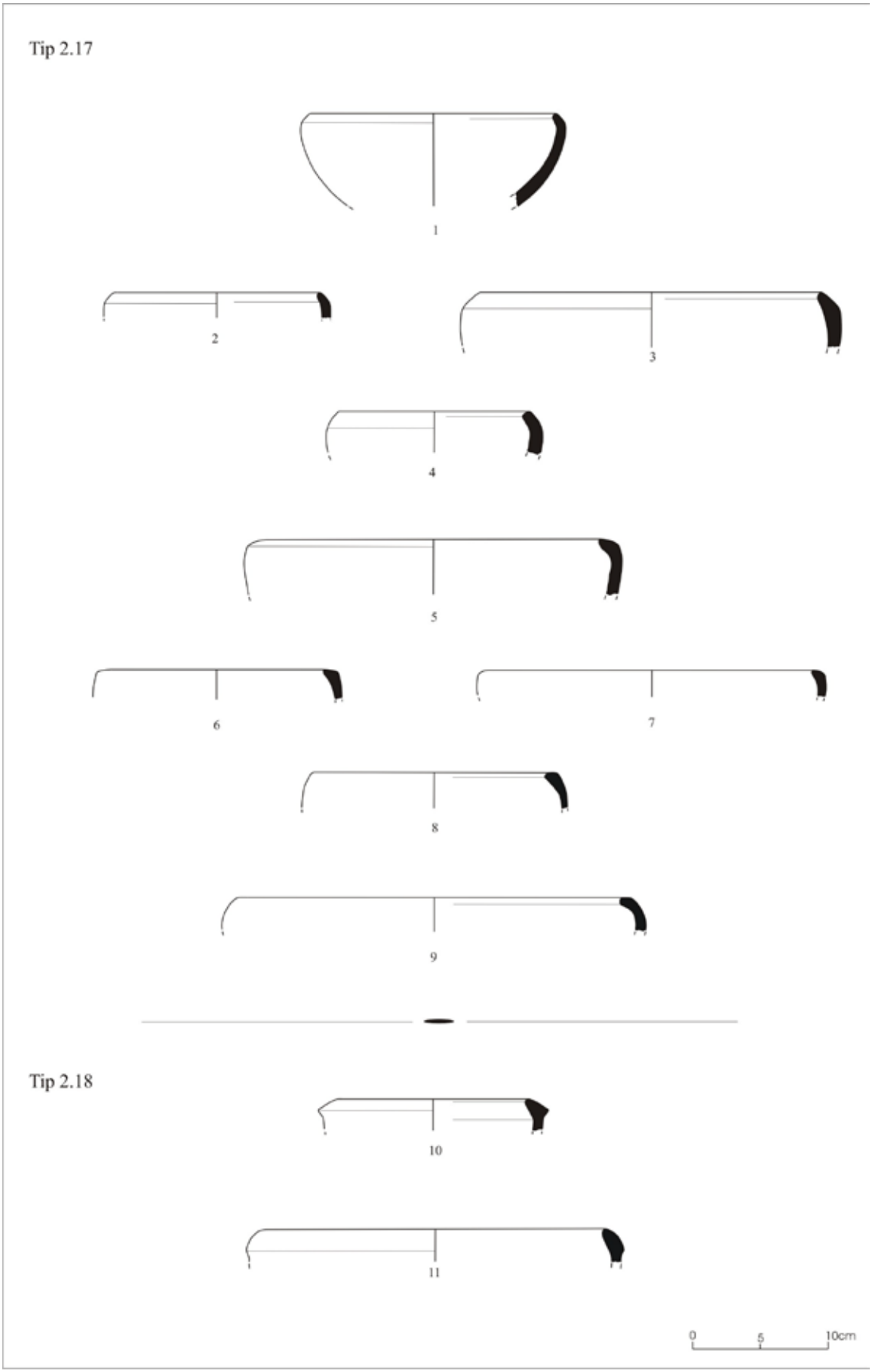
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 13	TİP 2.14	4			
2	B 16	TİP 2.14	1			
3	A 16	TİP 2.14	4			
4	A 15	TİP 2.14	5B	Bastam	Orta Demir Çağı	Kleiss 1979, abb. 1-18
				Karagündüz	Geç Demir Çağı	Kaygaz 2002, lev.35 no:3
5	A 16	TİP 2.15	4	Altıntepe	Orta Demir Çağı	Emre 1969, fig. 8
				Qal'eh Khezerlu	Geç Demir Çağı	Kroll 1976, abb. 1-19
				Van/Burun	Demir Çağı	Russel 1980, fig. 20(237.4)
				Bastam	Orta Demir Çağı	Kroll 1979, abb. 1-15
				Said Tadjeddin	Geç Demir Çağı	Kleiss-Kroll 1979, abb. 6-4
6	B 20	TİP 2.16	4			
7	A 15	TİP 2.16	5B			



Res./Fig. 76

Fig. 77

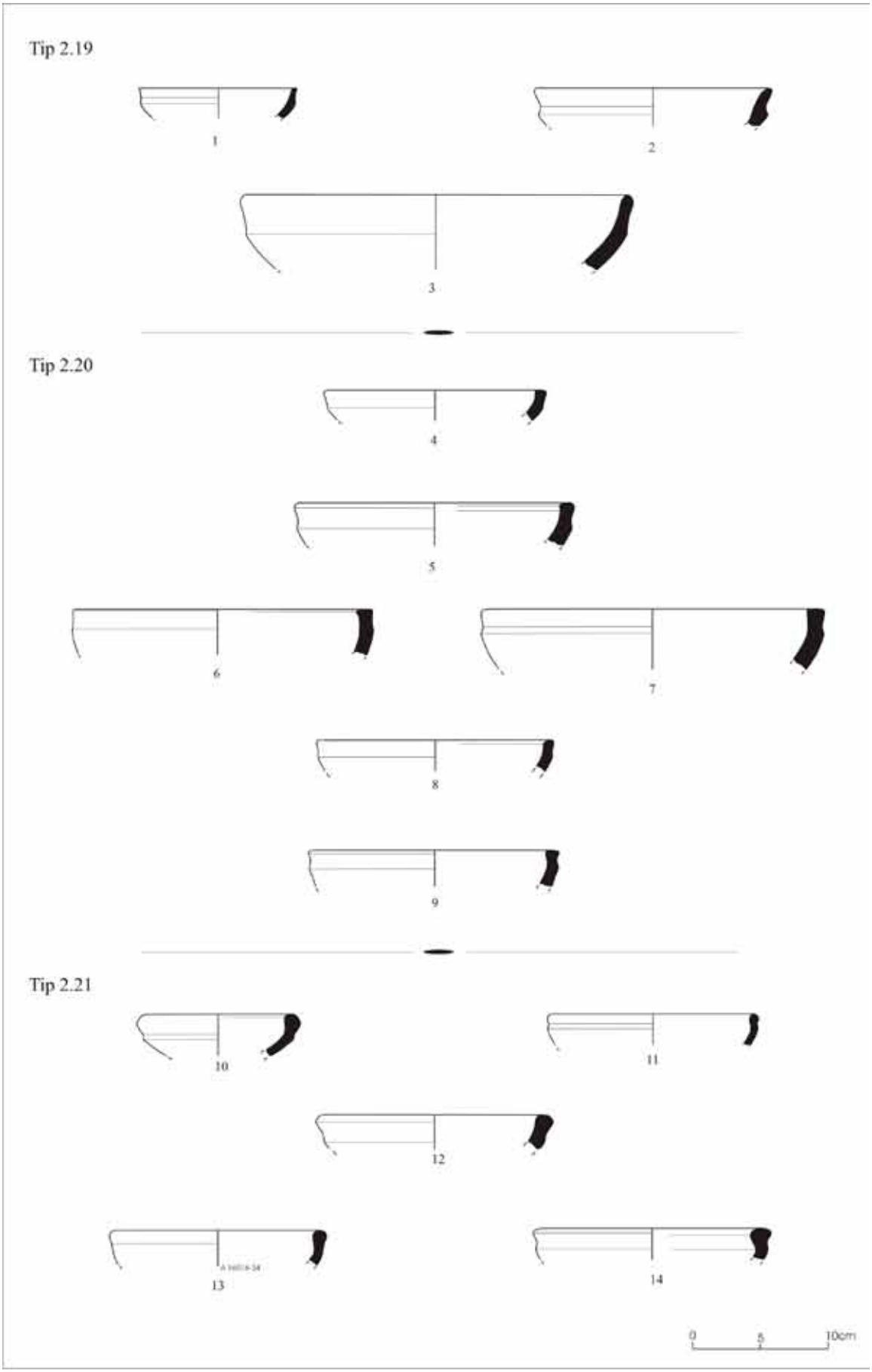
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 15	TİP 2.17	2B	Karagündüz	Geç Demir Çağı	Sevin vd. 1999, res. 12-11
2	A 15	TİP 2.17	6			
3	A 15	TİP 2.17	6			
4	A 15	TİP 2.17	7A			
5	A 16	TİP 2.17	7A			
6	A 16	TİP 2.17	8			
7	Z 13	TİP 2.17	6			
8	A 16	TİP 2.17	1			
9	B 16	TİP 2.17	2A			
10	B 14	TİP 2.18	7A			
11	A 15	TİP 2.18	7A	Bulamaç	Demir Çağı	Güneri 2002, fig. 15-5
				Altıntepe-Cimintepe	Geç Demir Çağı	Summers 1993, fig. 5-10
				Bābā Jān	Geç Demir Çağı	Goff 1985, fig. 2-11



Res./Fig.77

Fig. 78

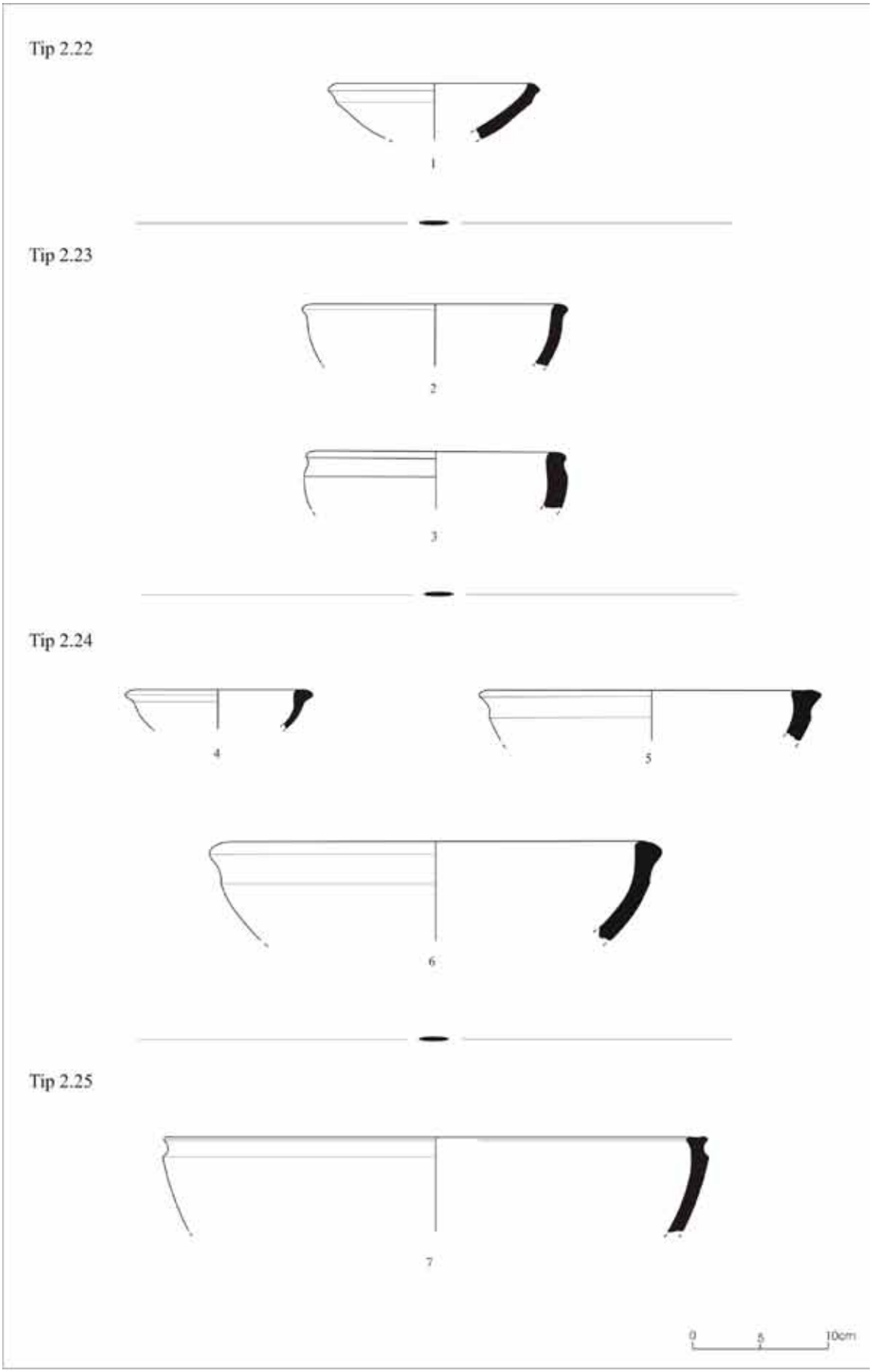
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 24	TİP 2.19	7A	Horom	Orta Demir Çağı	Badaljan, vd., 1997, abb. 27-1
				Bastam	Orta Demir Çağı	Kroll 1979, abb. 5-3
				Meydan Kalesi	Orta Demir Çağı	Belli 1995, çiz. 7
2	A 16	TİP 2.19	8	Said Tadjeddin	Geç Demir Çağı	Kleiss-Kroll 1979, abb. 9-11
3	Z 17	TİP 2.19	6	Malazgirt-Tıkızlı Kalesi	Demir Çağı	Koçhan 1989, fig. 12-6
				Sangar	Geç Demir Çağı	Kroll 1976, abb. 10-32
4	A 15	TİP 2.20	1			
5	A 13	TİP 2.20	4			
6	A 17	TİP 2.20	7A			
7	A 14	TİP 2.20	6	Karagündüz	Geç Demir Çağı	Sevin vd. 1999, res. 12-8
				Qal'eh Dosoq	Geç Demir Çağı	Kleiss-Kroll 1979, abb. 4-8
8	A 16	TİP 2.20	5B			
9	A 15	TİP 2.20	4			
10	B 14	TİP 2.21	4			
11	A 15	TİP 2.21	6			
12	A 17	TİP 2.21	4			
13	A 16	TİP 2.21	7A			
14	A 16	TİP 2.21	8			



Res./Fig. 78

Fig. 79

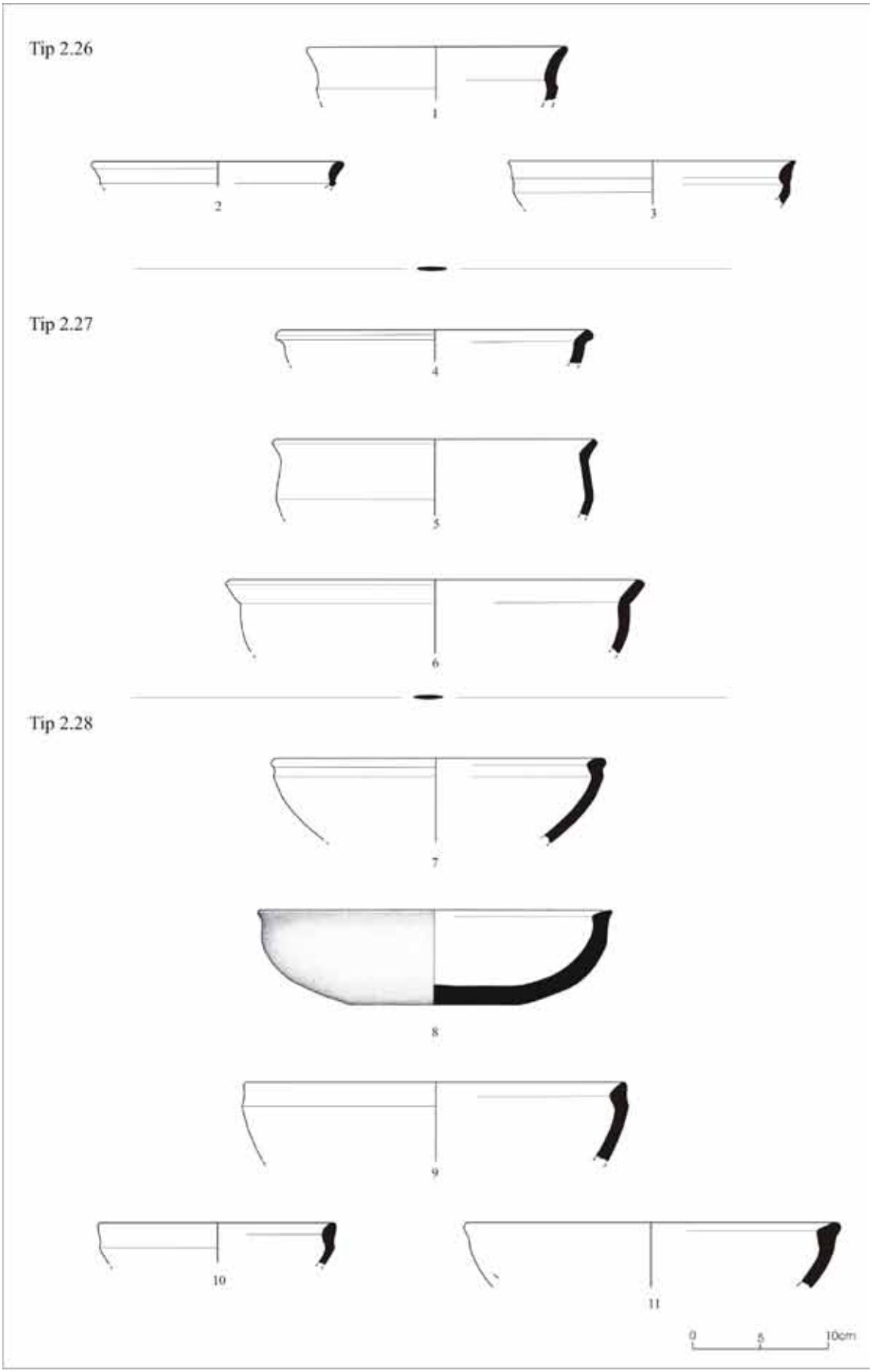
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 15	TİP 2.22	4			
2	A 15	TİP 2.23	2B			
3	B 18	TİP 2.23	4			
4	B 14	TİP 2.24	7A			
5	B 16	TİP 2.24	4	Bastam	Geç Demir Çağı	Kleiss 1979, abb. 1-6
				Bābā Jān	Orta Demir Çağı	Goff 1985, fig. 2-6
6	B 23	TİP 2.24	1			
7	A 17	TİP 2.25	4	Van/Yeşilalıç II	Geç Demir Çağı	Sevin 1985, fig 5-14



Res./Fig. 79

Fig. 80

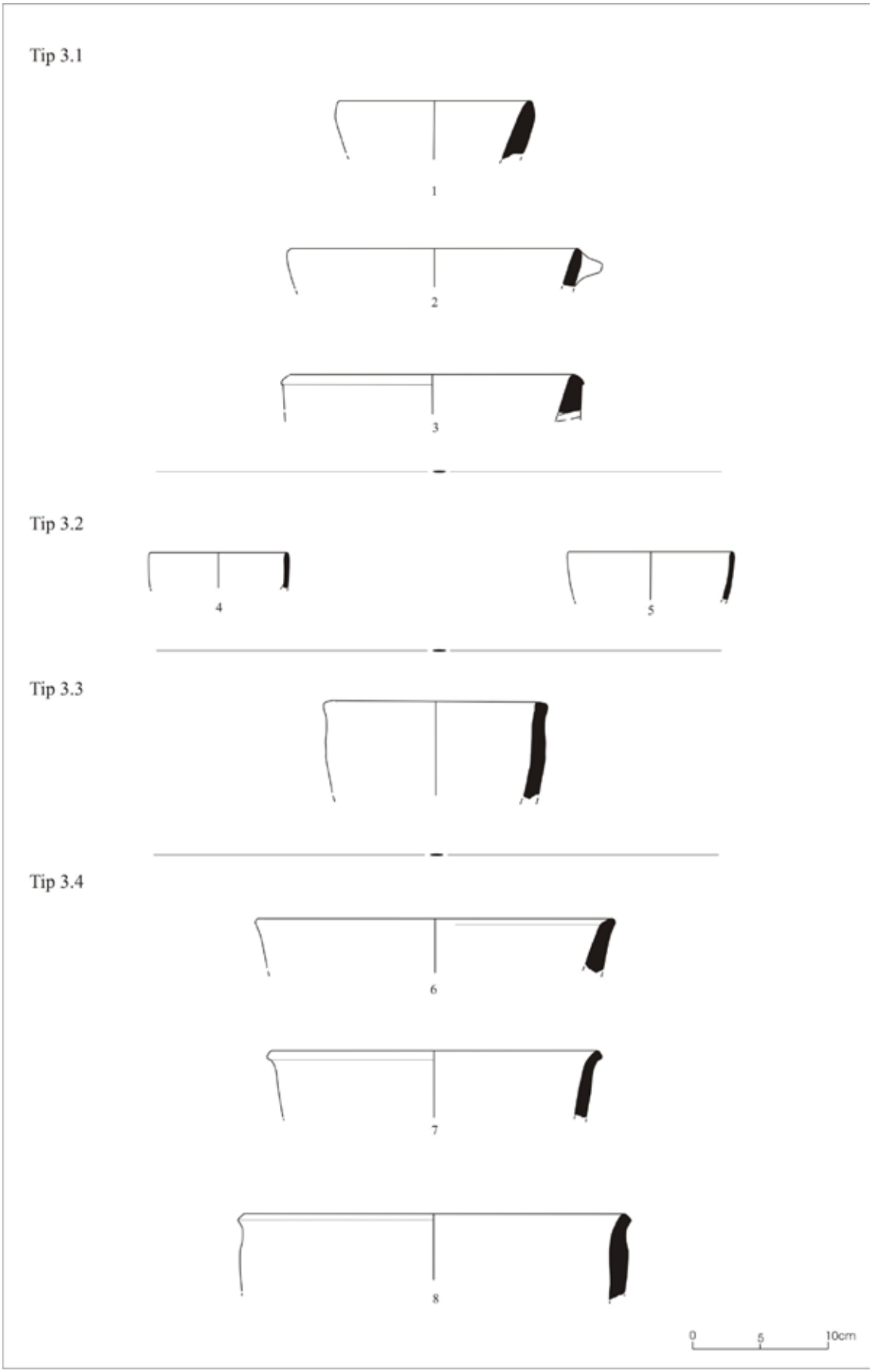
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 13	TİP 2.26	7A	Bastam	Geç Demir Çağı	Kroll 1988, abb. 6-1
				Bābā Jān	Geç Demir Çağı	Goff 1985, fig. 2-51
				Karagündüz	Geç Demir Çağı	Sevin 2000, çiz. 3-1
2	B 18	TİP 2.26	7A			
3	A 16	TİP 2.26	6	Büyüktepe	Geç Demir Çağı	Sagona 1993, fig. 4-6
4	SA	TİP 2.27	5A	Muş/Şeyh Yusuf	Demir Çağı	Russel 1980, fig. 24(242.27)
				Horom	Demir Çağı	Badaljan vd., 1994, fig. 6-3
5	A 12	TİP 2.27	4			
6	SA	TİP 2.27	5B			
7	A 12	TİP 2.28	4			
8	A 17	TİP 2.28	1	Karagündüz	Geç Demir Çağı	Kaygaz 2002, lev. 20-5
9	A 15	TİP 2.28	5B			
10	A 15	TİP 2.28	8			
11	A 15	TİP 2.28	5B	Cimintepe II	Geç Demir Çağı	Summers 1993, fig. 9-4
				Ziwiye	Geç Demir Çağı	Young 1964, fig. 3-3



Res./Fig.80

Fig. 81

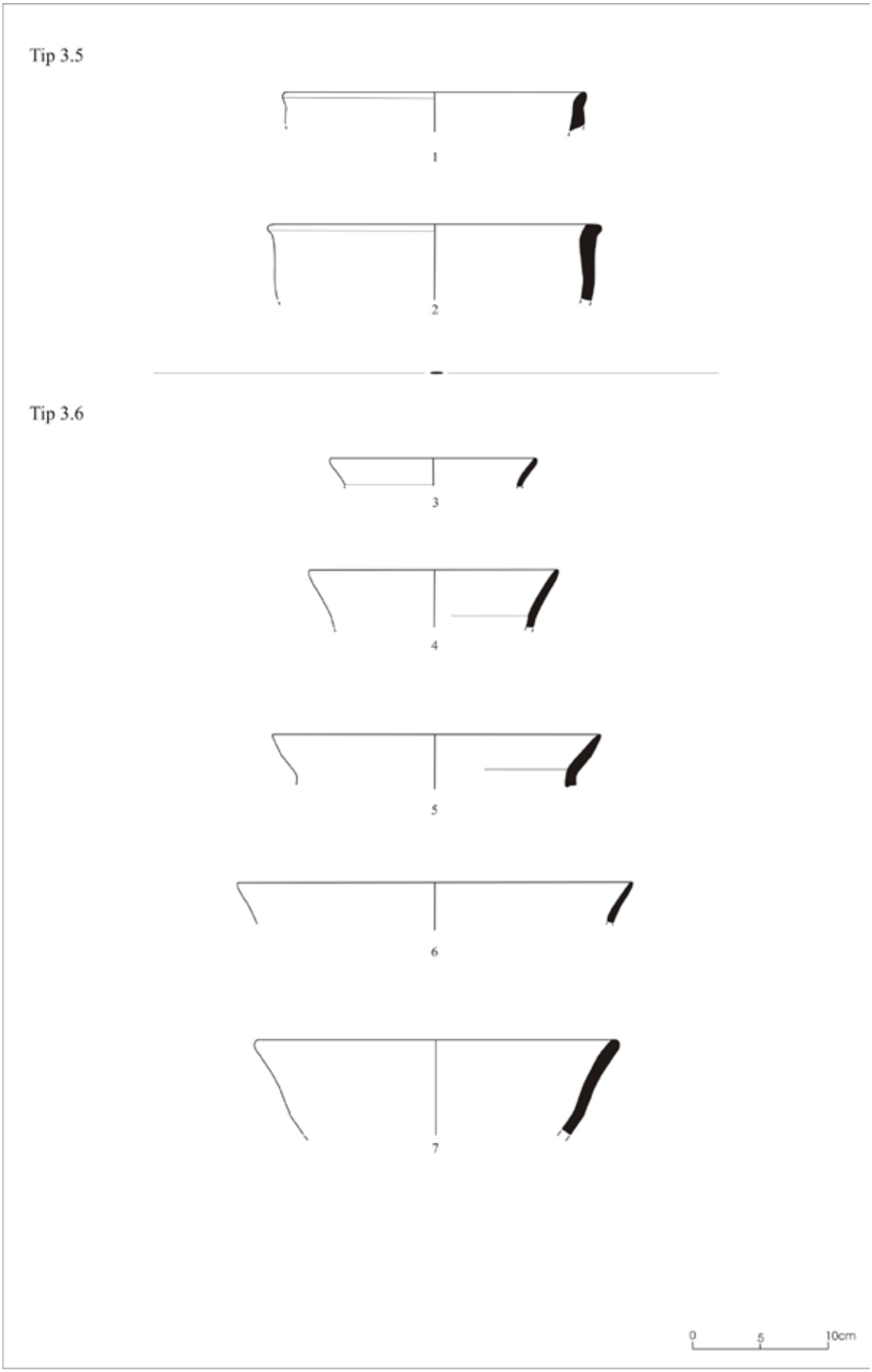
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 15	TİP 3.1	5B			
2	A 17	TİP 3.1	6			
3	A 12	TİP 3.1	4			
4	A 15	TİP 3.2	7A			
5	A 15	TİP 3.2	?			
6	SA	TİP 3.3	4			
7	B 16	TİP 3.4	7A			
8	SA	TİP 3.4	2B	Muş/Misaksin	Demir Çağı	Russel 1980, fig. 24(267.4)
9	A 18	TİP 3.4	7A			



Res./Fig.81

Fig. 82

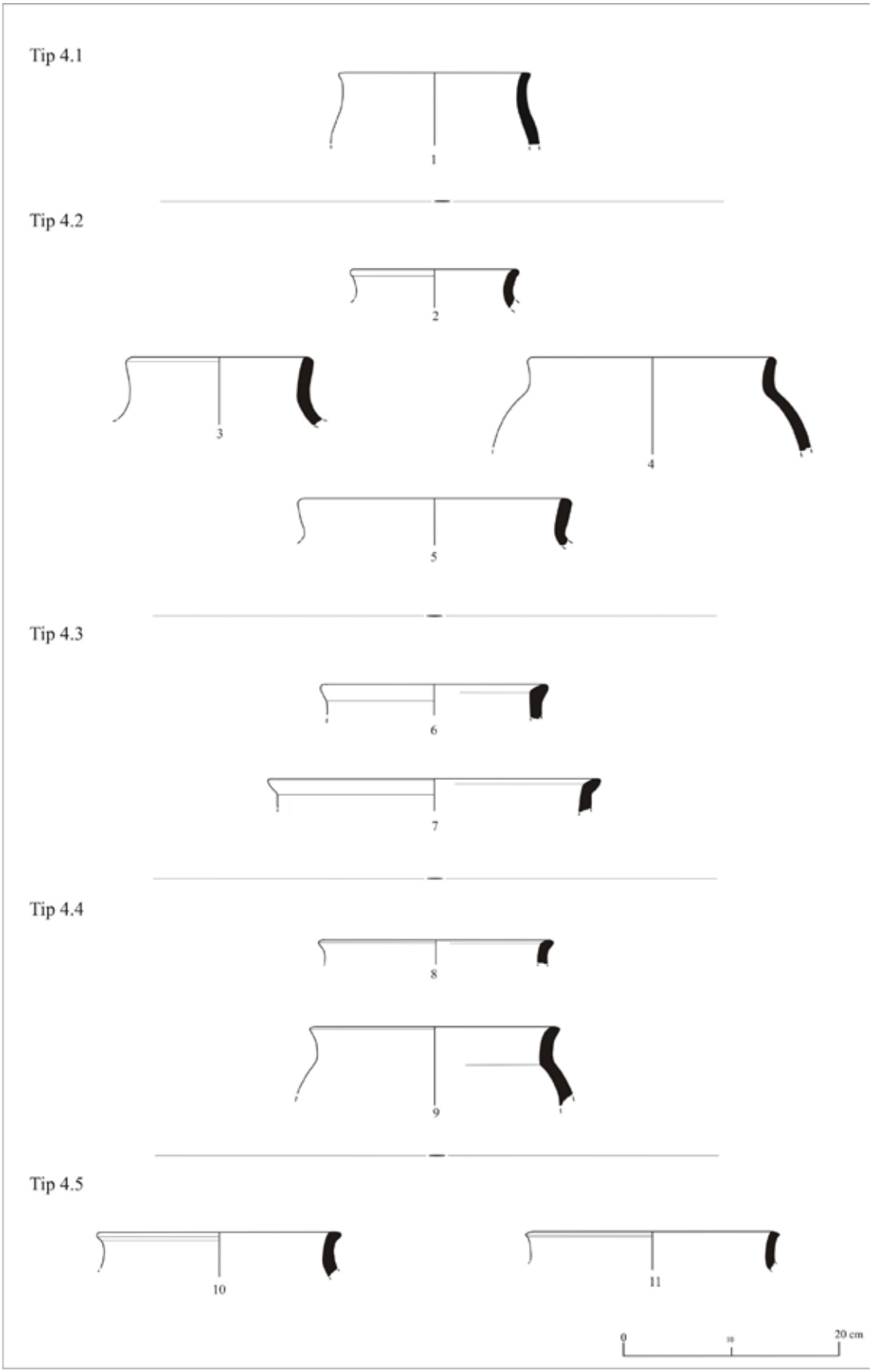
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 16	TİP 3.5	5B			
2	A 16	TİP 3.5	11			
3	B 18	TİP 3.6	?			
4	A 14	TİP 3.6	4			
5	A 16	TİP 3.6	11	Karagündüz	Geç Demir Çağı	Kaygaz 2002, lev.13-3
6	A 15	TİP 3.6	12	Karagündüz	Geç Demir Çağı	Kaygaz 2002, lev.12 -5
7	A 16	TİP 3.6	2A			



Res./Fig.82

Fig. 83

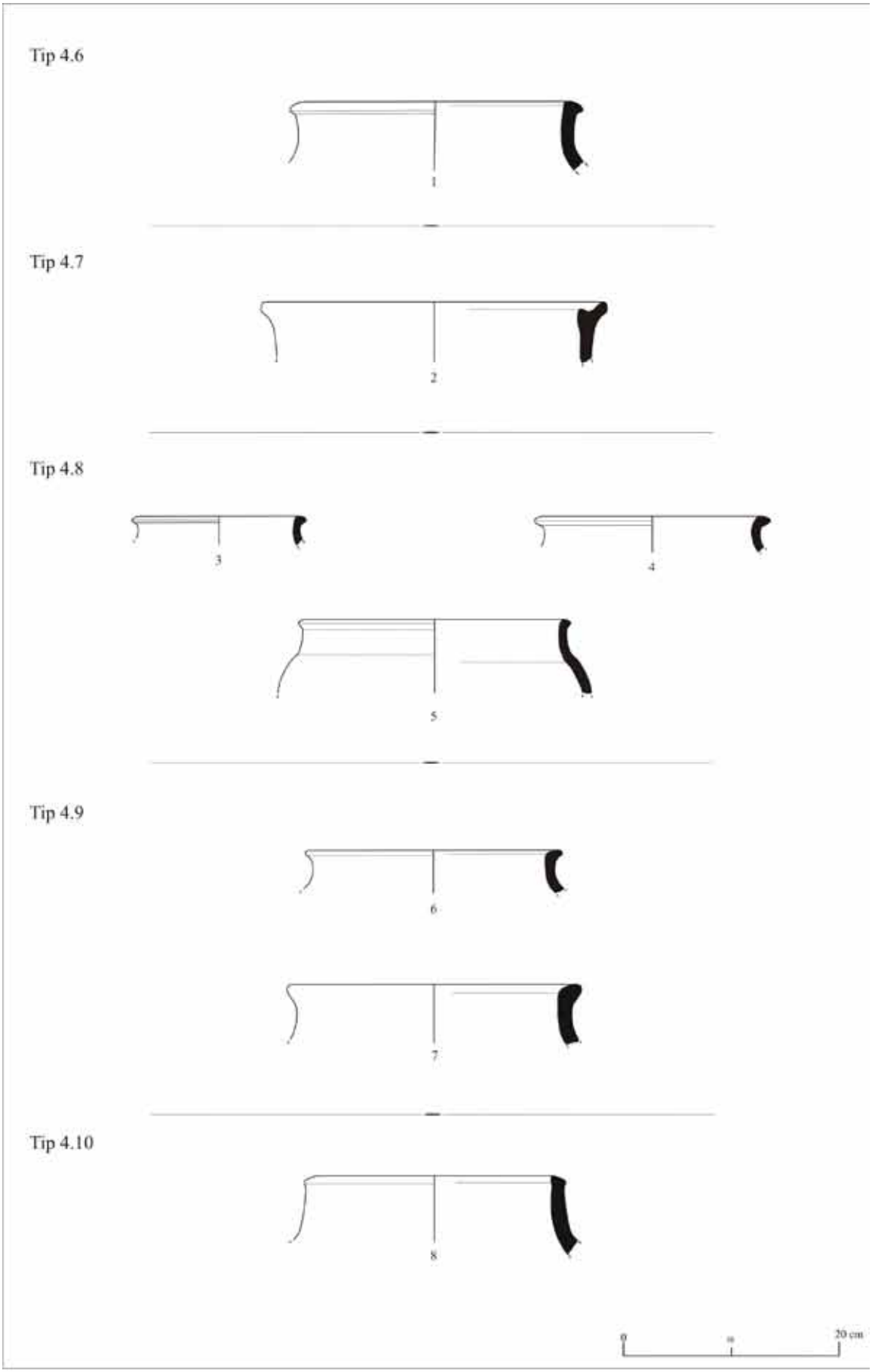
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	SA	TİP 4.1	3			
2	A 13	TİP 4.2	6			
3	A 12	TİP 4.2	4			
4	A 15	TİP 4.2	3			
5	B 16	TİP 4.2	2A			
6	B 16	TİP 4.3	7A			
7	B16	TİP 4.3	7A			
8	B 14	TİP 4.4	8			
9	A 15	TİP 4.4	4			
10	A 17	TİP 4.5	7A			
11	A 15	TİP 4.5	4			



Res./Fig.83

Fig. 84

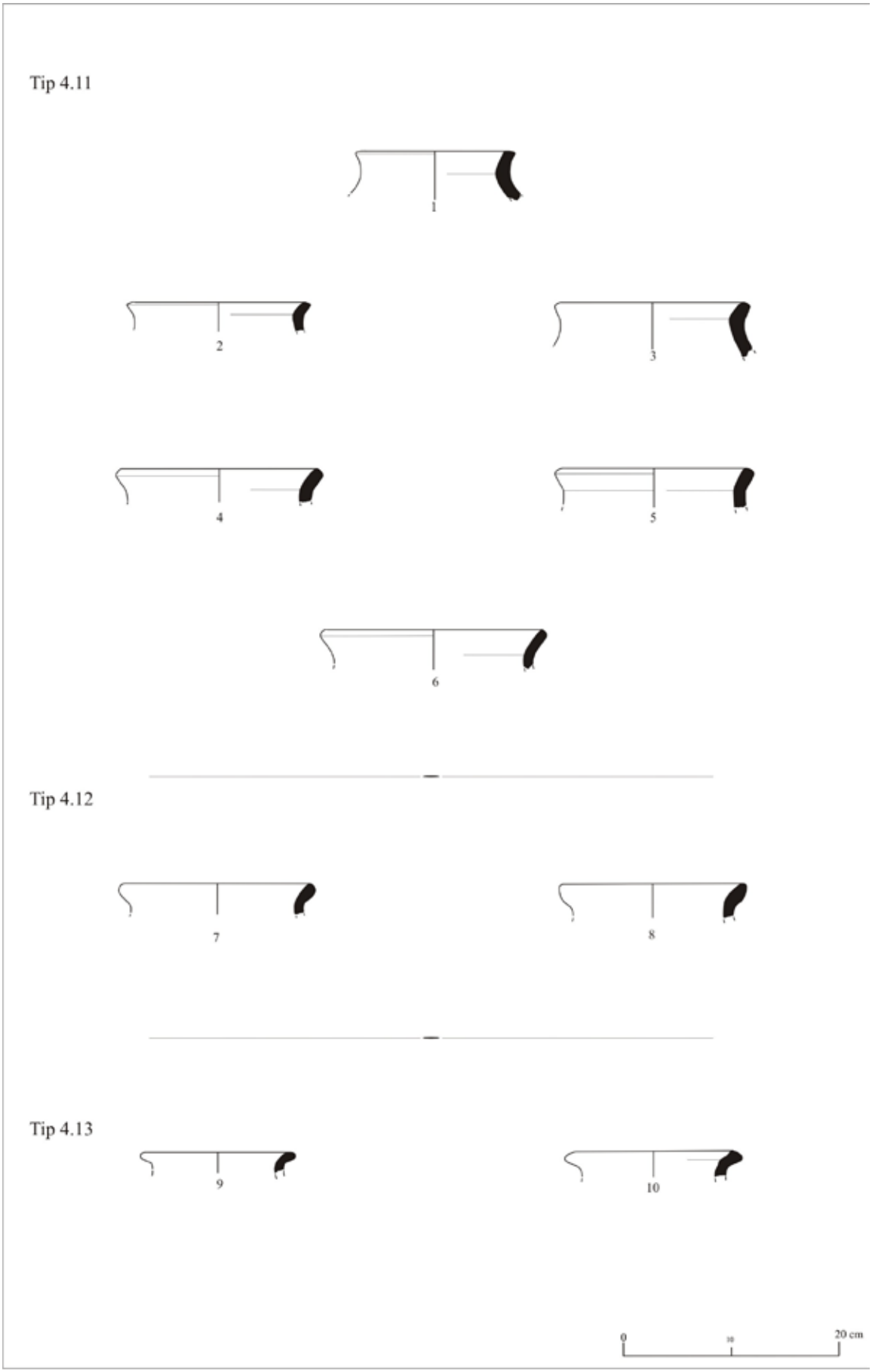
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 15	TİP 4.6	7A			
2	A 16	TİP 4.7	8			
3	A 14	TİP 4.8	1			
4	B 16	TİP 4.8	1			
5	A 14	TİP 4.8	5A	Qalatgah	Orta Demir Çağı	Kroll 1976, Abb. 40-3
6	A 13	TİP 4.9	4			
7	A 15	TİP 4.9	6			
8	A 16	TİP 4.10	5A			



Res./Fig.84

Fig. 85

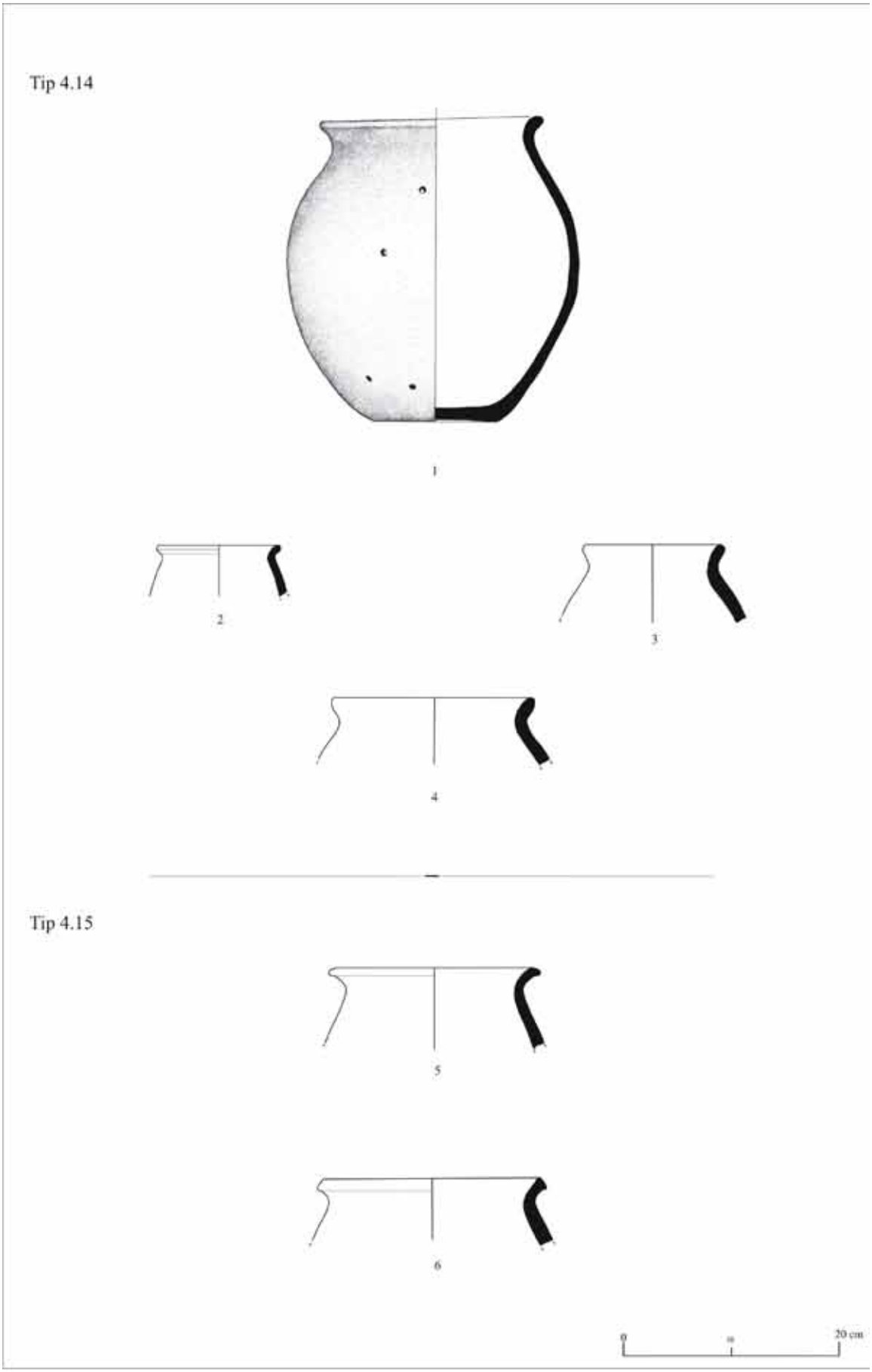
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 16	TİP 4.11	7B			
2	A 14	TİP 4.11	??			
3	A 9	TİP 4.11	4			
4	A 15	TİP 4.11	7A			
5	B 18	TİP 4.11	7A			
6	A 13	TİP 4.11	7A			
7	A 15	TİP 4.12	4			
8	A 15	TİP 4.12	7A			
9	B 18	TİP 4.13	4			
10	A 14	TİP 4.13	4			



Res./Fig.85

Fig. 86

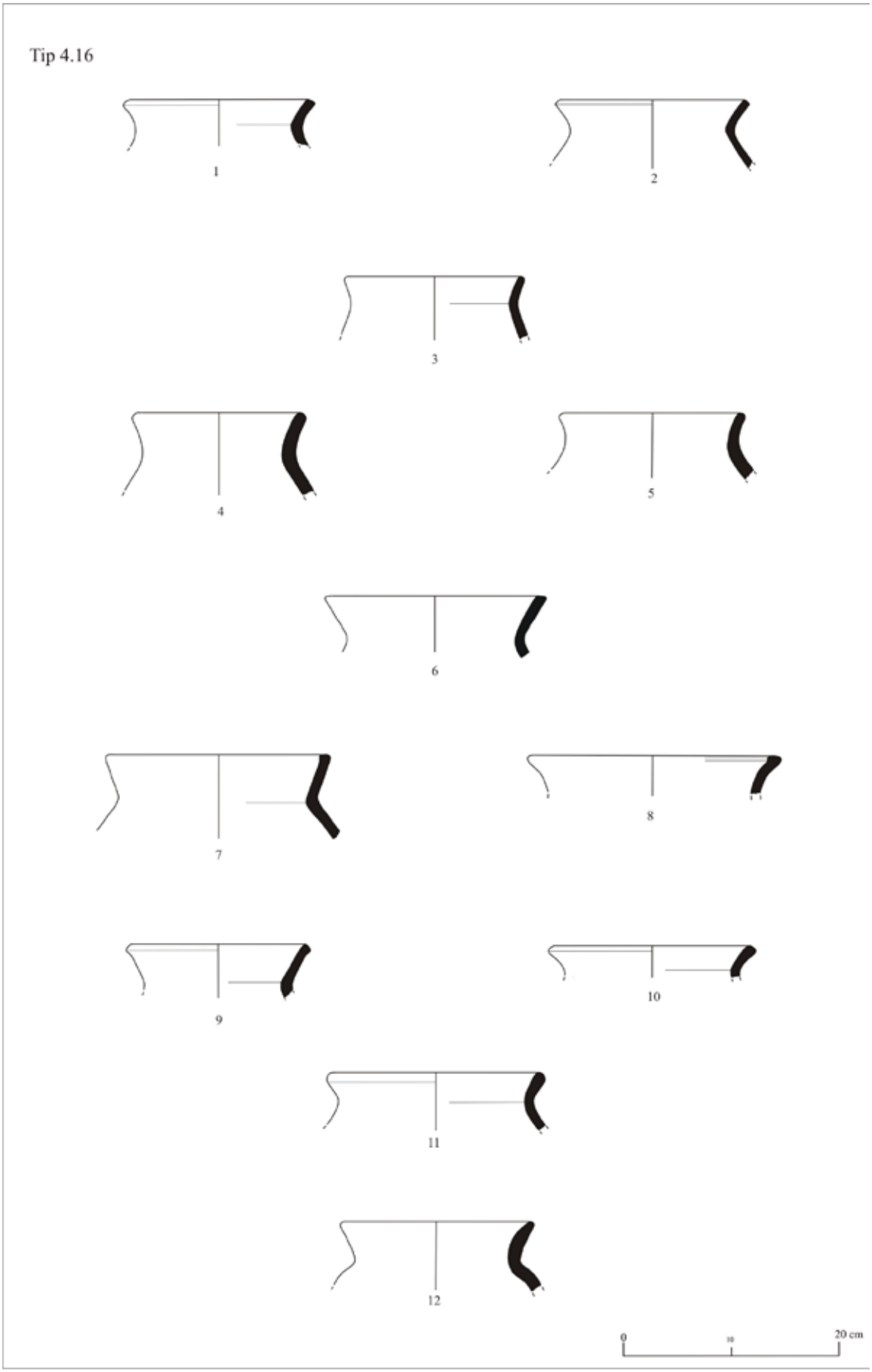
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 17	TİP 4.14	7A	Sos	Geç Demir Çağı	Sagona vd 1996, fig. 6-1
				Bastam	Orta Demir Çağı	Kroll, 1979, abb. 3-6
2	A 16	TİP 4.14	1			
3	B 16	TİP 4.14	4	Cimintepe I	Geç Demir Çağı	Summers 1993, fig. 5-13
				Büyüktepe	Demir Çağı	Sagona vd. 1992, fig. 6-8
				Altıntepe	Geç Demir Çağı	Kaygaz 2002, L. 4-4
4	A 16	TİP 4.14	5B			
5	A 15	TİP 4.15	5B	Bastam	Orta Demir Çağı	Kroll 1988, abb. 2-6
6	A 15	TİP 4.15	4			



Res./Fig.86

Fig. 87

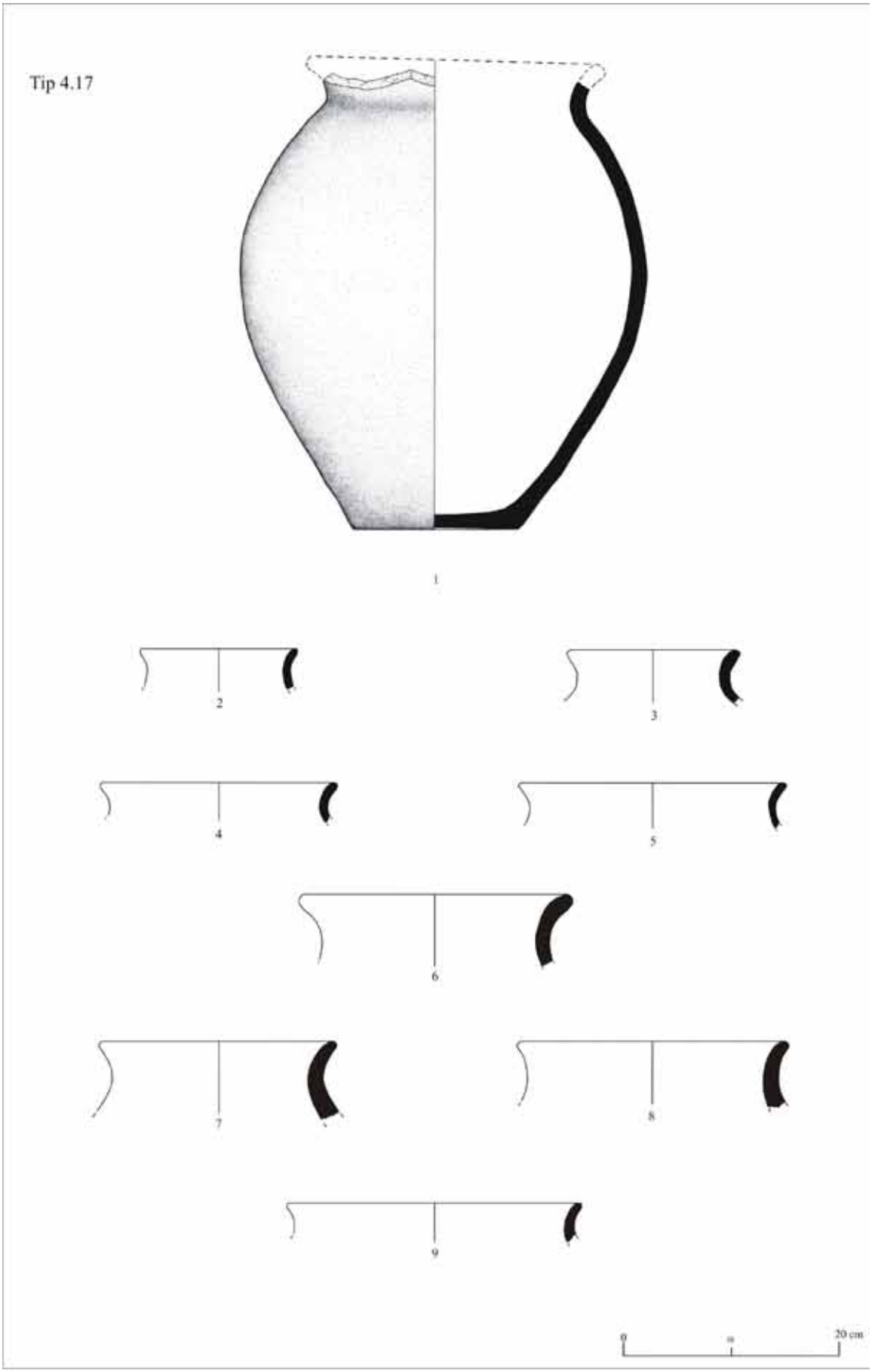
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 15	TİP 4.16	5B			
2	A 14	TİP 4.16	6			
3	B 17	TİP 4.16	4			
4	A 15	TİP 4.16	5B			
5	B 16	TİP 4.16	7A			
6	A 13	TİP 4.16	5A			
7	A 12	TİP 4.16	4	Lidar Höyük	MÖ 650-600	Müler 1999, abb. 21-AC 02
8	Z 17	TİP 4.16	5B			
9	A 16	TİP 4.16	7A			
10	A 12	TİP 4.16	6			
11	B 16	TİP 4.16	4	Karagündüz	Geç Demir Çağı	Kaygaz 2002, lev.38-9
12	A 15	TİP 4.16	4	Tepe Lumbad	Geç Demir Çağı	Kleiss-Kroll 1979, abb. 3-25



Res./Fig.87

Fig. 88

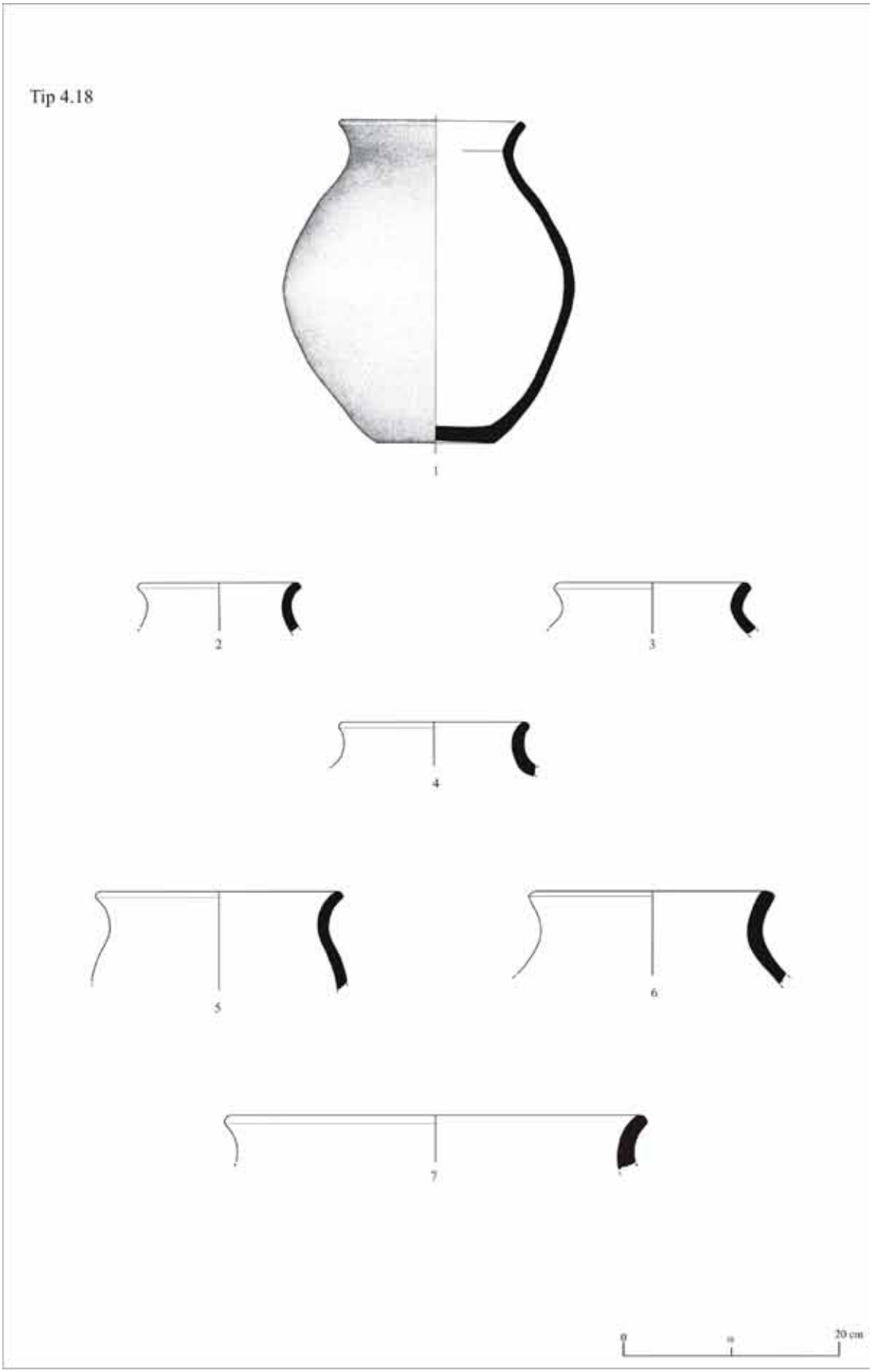
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 17	TİP 4.17	7A	Bastam	Orta Demir Çağı	Kroll 1979, abb. 10-18
				Sos	Orta Demir Çağı	Sagona 1995, fig.11-9
2	A 15	TİP 4.17	7A			
3	A 15	TİP 4.17	5B			
4	B 16	TİP 4.17	1			
5	A 15	TİP 4.17	1	Erzincan-Çengiler Tepe	500-300 B.C.	Sagona et al. 2004, fig. 191-3
6	Z 17	TİP 4.17	7B	Altıntepe	Geç Demir Çağı	Kaygaz 2002, L. 4-3
7	A 12	TİP 4.17	5A			
8	A 12	TİP 4.17	6			
9	B16	TİP 4.17	11			



Res./Fig.88

Fig. 89

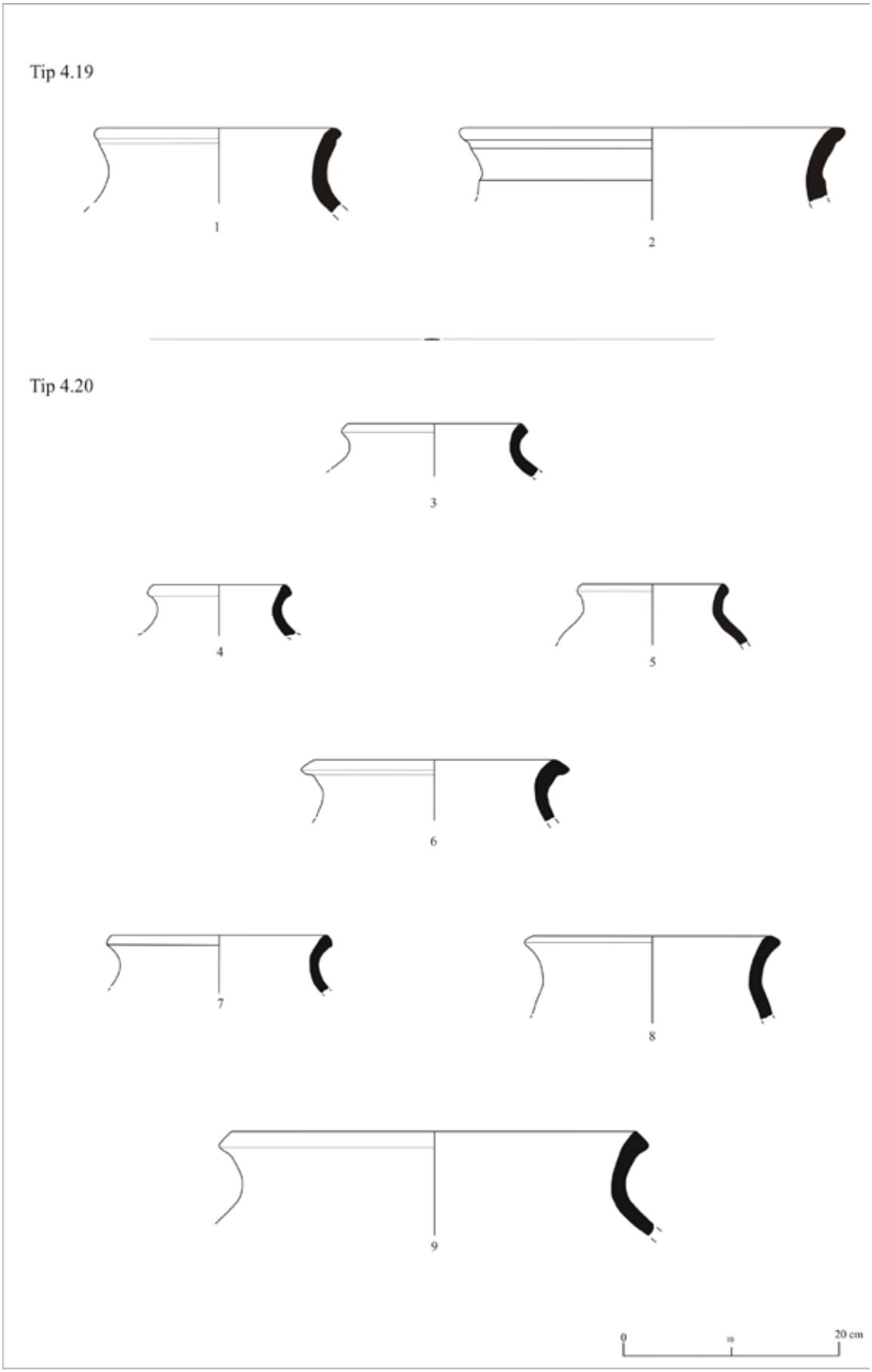
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	Z 17	TİP 4.18	?	Bastam	Orta Demir Çağı	Kroll 1979, abb. 10-4
2	Z 12	TİP 4.18	3	Bābā Jān	Geç Demir Çağı	Goff 1985, fig. 5-30
3	A 12	TİP 4.18	7B			
4	A 16	TİP 4.18	3			
5	Z 16	TİP 4.18	4			
6	A 15	TİP 4.18	5B			
7	A 12	TİP 4.18	7A			



Res./Fig.89

Fig. 90

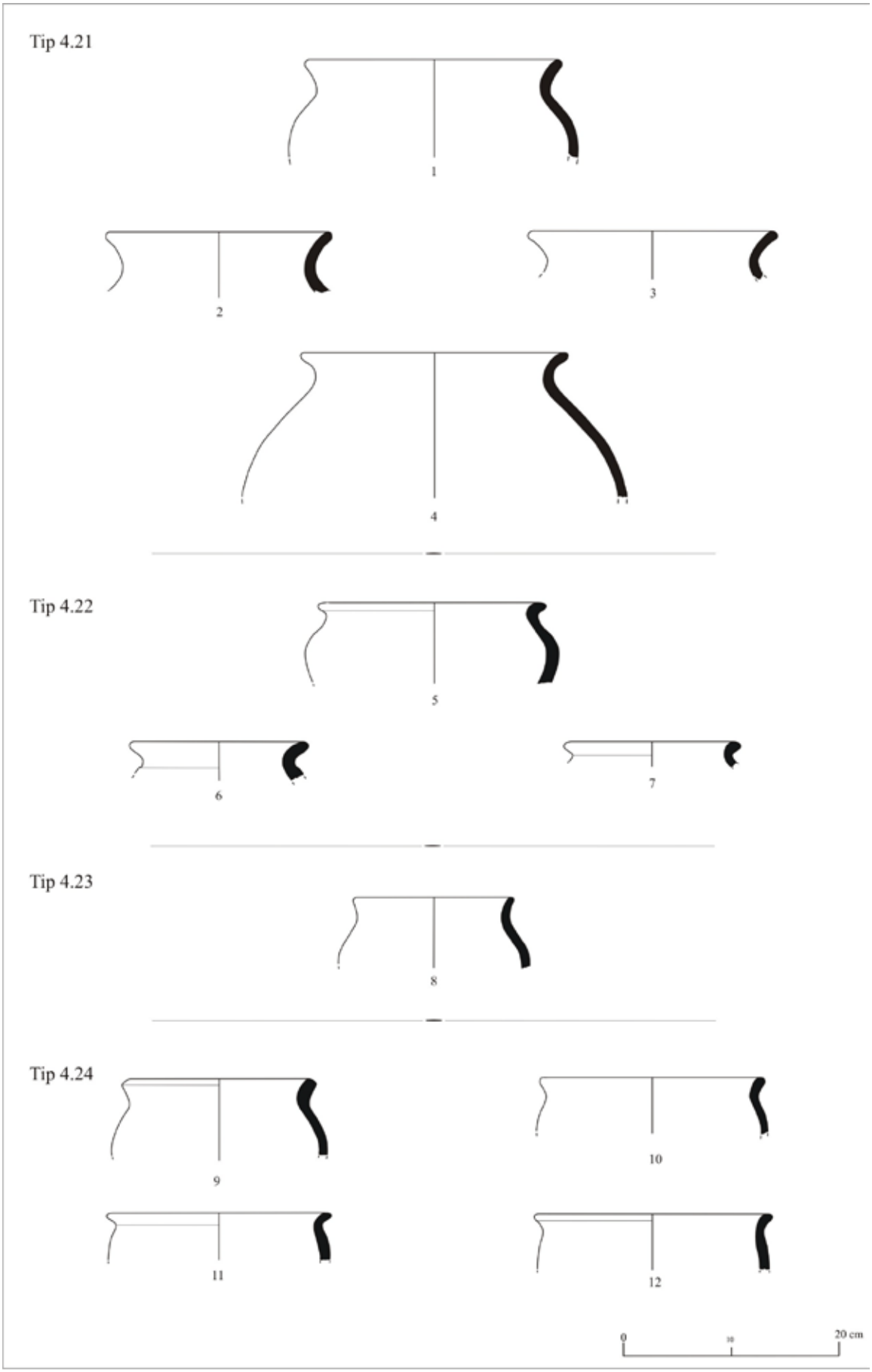
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 18	TİP 4.19	7A	Bayburt-Hamza Tepe Höyük	M.Ö. 600-200	Sagona et al. 2004, fig. 187-2
2	A 12	TİP 4.19	5B			
3	B 16	TİP 4.20	5B			
4	B 14	TİP 4.20	6	Said Tadjeddin	Geç Demir Çağı	Kleiss-Kroll 1979 abb. 7-23
5	A 12	TİP 4.20	5B	Bayburt-Çimentepe Tepe	600-300 B.C.	Sagona et al. 2004, fig. 160-7
6	B 16	TİP 4.20	5B			
7	A 15	TİP 4.20	11	Van-Karagündüz	Orta Demir Çağı	Sevin 1999, res. 12-12
				Qalatgah	Orta Demir Çağı	Kroll 1976, abb. 41-3
8	A 15	TİP 4.20	9			
9	A 17	TİP 4.20	9	Bayburt-Çayıryolu Tepe	900-300 B.C.	Sagona et al. 2004, fig. 140-3



Res./Fig. 90

Fig. 91

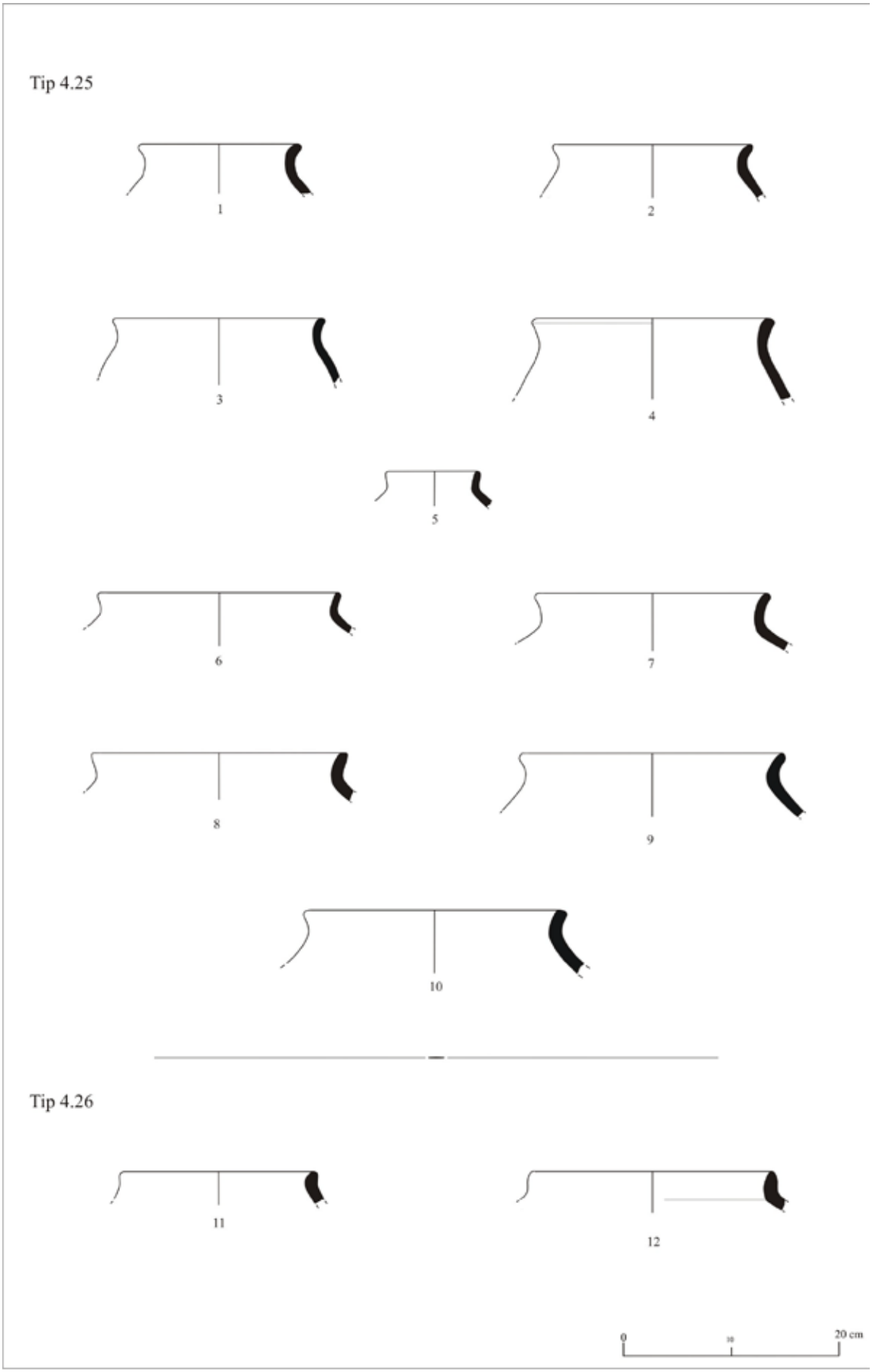
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 12	TİP 4.21	11	Büyüktepe	Demir Çağı	Sagona vd, 1992 fig.7-3
2	A 13	TİP 4.21	4	Kra	Orta Demir Çağı	Biscione et. al., 2002, pl. 38-11
3	A 16	TİP 4.21	1			
4	A 13	TİP 4.21	4	Godin	Geç Demir Çağı	Young vd. 1974, fig. 44-13
5	A 15	TİP 4.22	4			
6	SA	TİP 4.22	3			
7	A 16	TİP 4.22	8			
8	A 12	TİP 4.23	4			
9	SA	TİP 4.24	4			
10	B 18	TİP 4.24	8			
11	A 15	TİP 4.24	4			
12	B 14	TİP 4.24	2A			



Res./Fig.91

Fig. 92

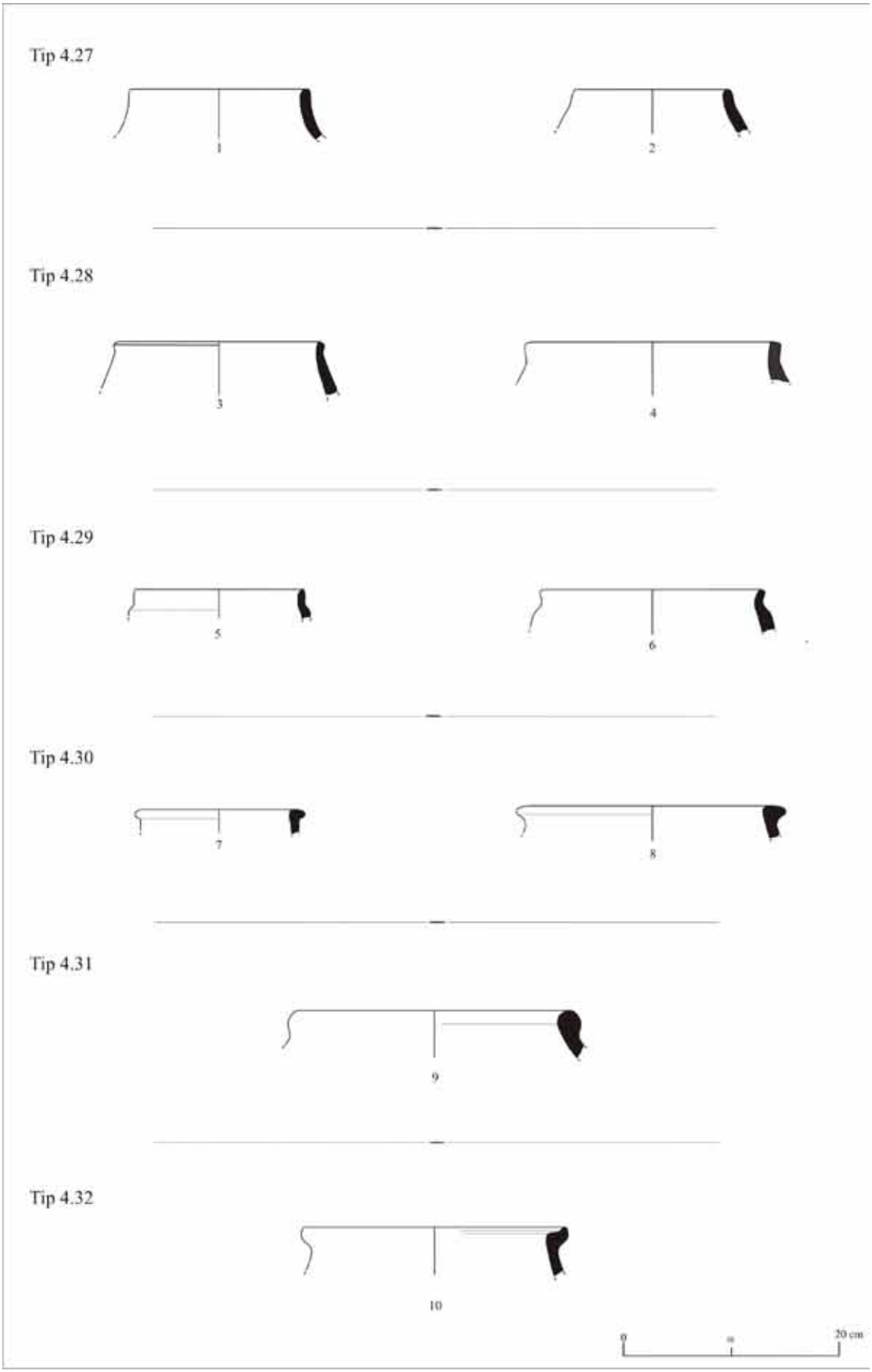
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 16	TİP 4.25	1			
2	A 16	TİP 4.25	6			
3	A 17	TİP 4.25	4	Cimintepe II	Geç Demir Çağı	Summers 1993, fig. 8-7
4	A 15	TİP 4.25	7A			
5	SA	TİP 4.25	4			
6	A 15	TİP 4.25	8			
7	B 12	TİP 4.25	6			
8	B 16	TİP 4.25	4			
9	A 12	TİP 4.25	4			
10	A 15	TİP 4.25	5B	Said Tadjeddin	Geç Demir Çağı	Kleiss-Kroll 1979, abb. 7-26
				Dedecik	800-600 B.C.	Sagona et al. 2004, fig. 155-7
11	A 13	TİP 4.26	6			
12	A 13	TİP 4.26	5B			



Res./Fig. 92

Fig. 93

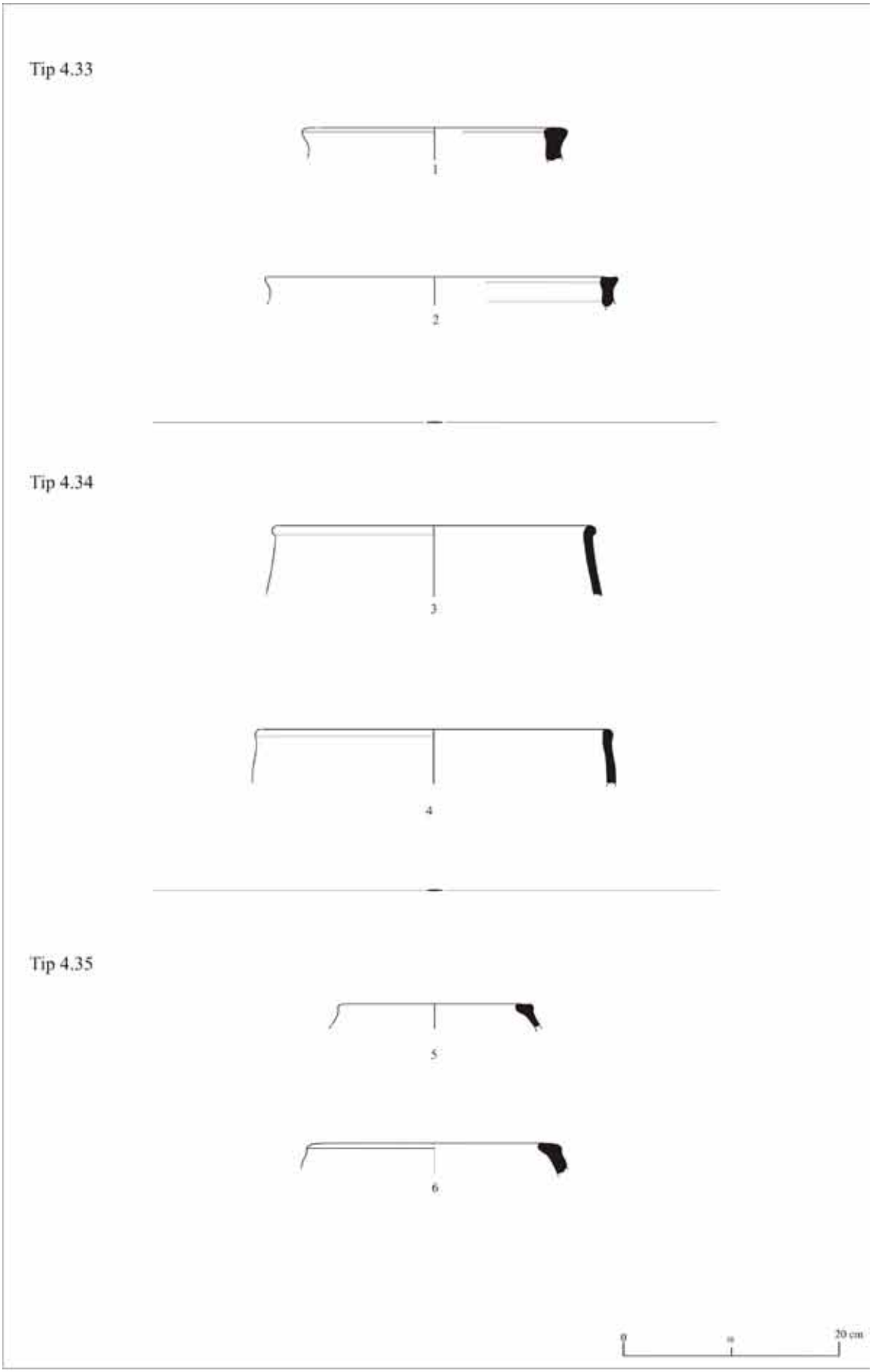
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 12	TİP 4.27	7A			
2	A 16	TİP 4.27	11			
3	B 16	TİP 4.28	7A			
4	A 15	TİP 4.28	4			
5	A 17	TİP 4.29	5A			
6	B 23	TİP 4.29	11			
7	A 17	TİP 4.30	6			
8	B 16	TİP 4.30	8			
9	A 15	TİP 4.31	7A			
10	A 13	TİP 4.32	5A			


Tip 4.27
1
2
Tip 4.28
3
4
Tip 4.29
5
6
Tip 4.30
7
8
Tip 4.31
9
Tip 4.32
10
0
20 cm

Res./Fig.93

Fig. 94

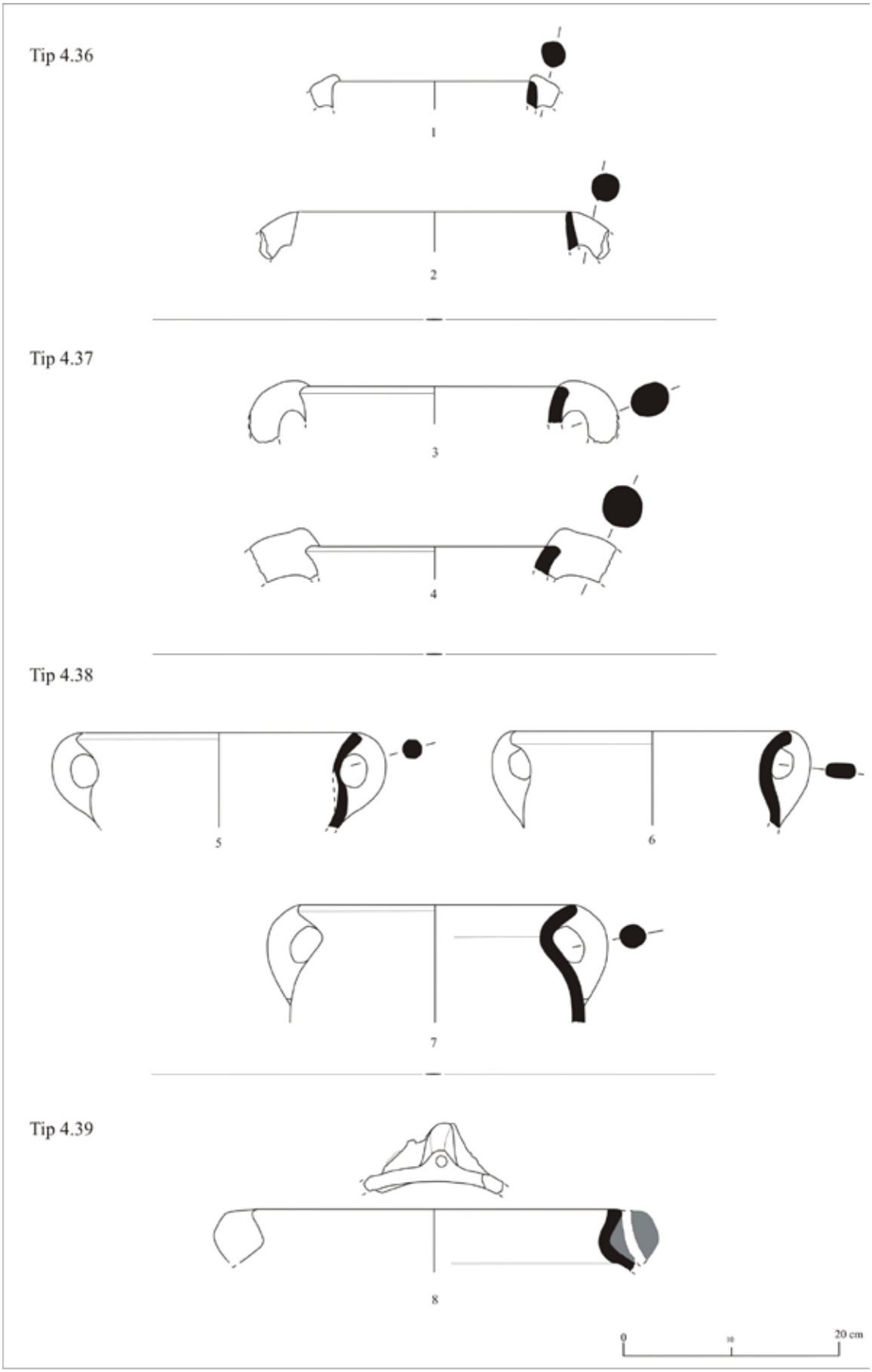
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 16	TİP 4.33	?			
2	A 17	TİP 4.33	7A			
3	B 20	TİP 4.34	2B			
4	SA	TİP 4.34	7A			
5	B 16	TİP 4.35	7A			
6	A 16	TİP 4.35	11			



Res./Fig. 94

Fig. 95

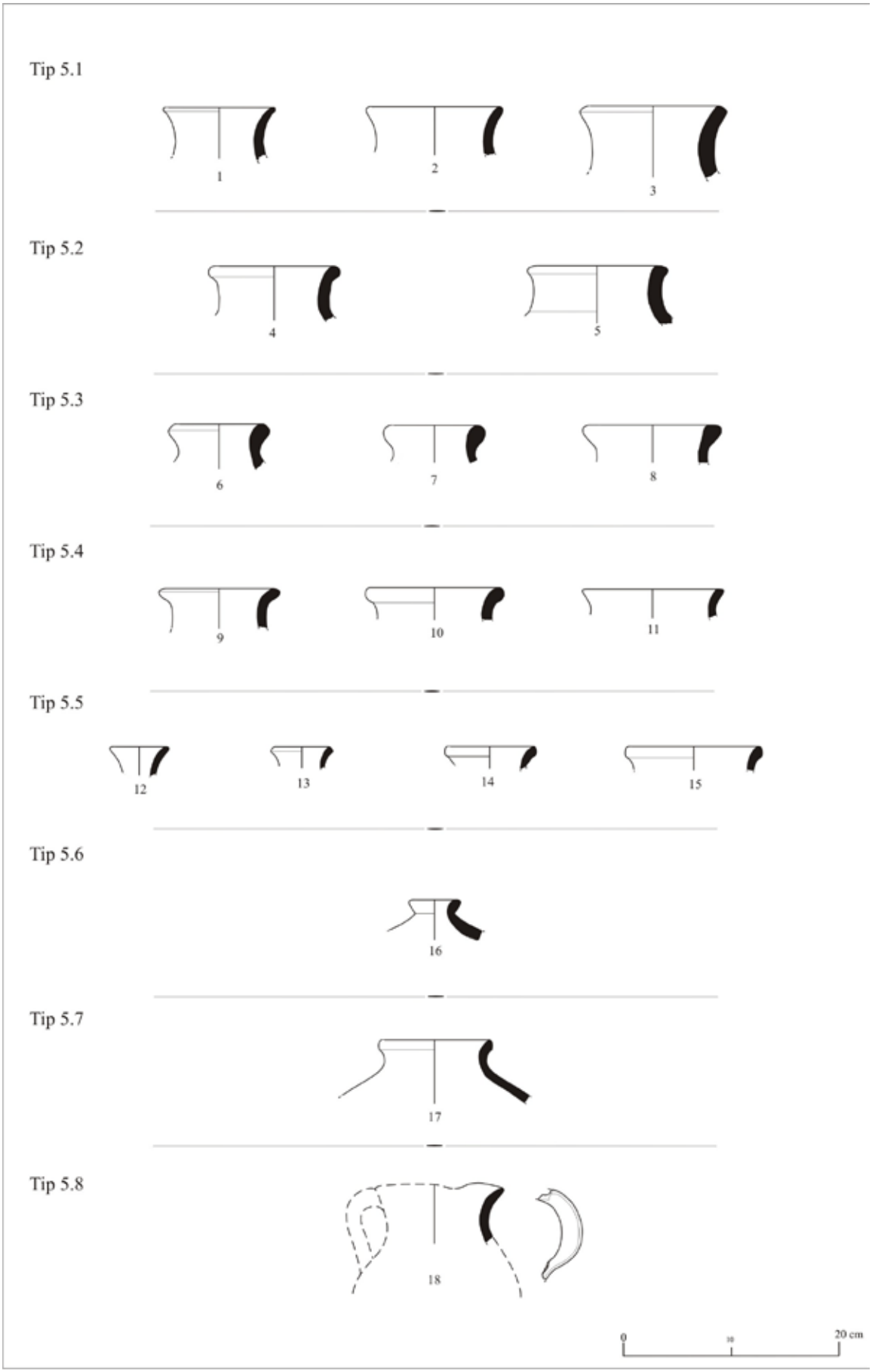
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 14	TİP 4.36	?			
2	A 18	TİP 4.36	7A			
3	Z 17	TİP 4.37	7A			
4	A 12	TİP 4.37	1			
5	B 16	TİP 4.38	7A	Livar	Orta Demir Çağı	Kroll 1976, abb. 23-2
6	A 15	TİP 4.38	4			
7	A 17	TİP 4.38	4			
8	A 13	TİP 4.39	3	Köskerbaba	Demir Çağı	Bilgi, 1998, fig: 2.4-2



Res./Fig. 95

Fig. 96

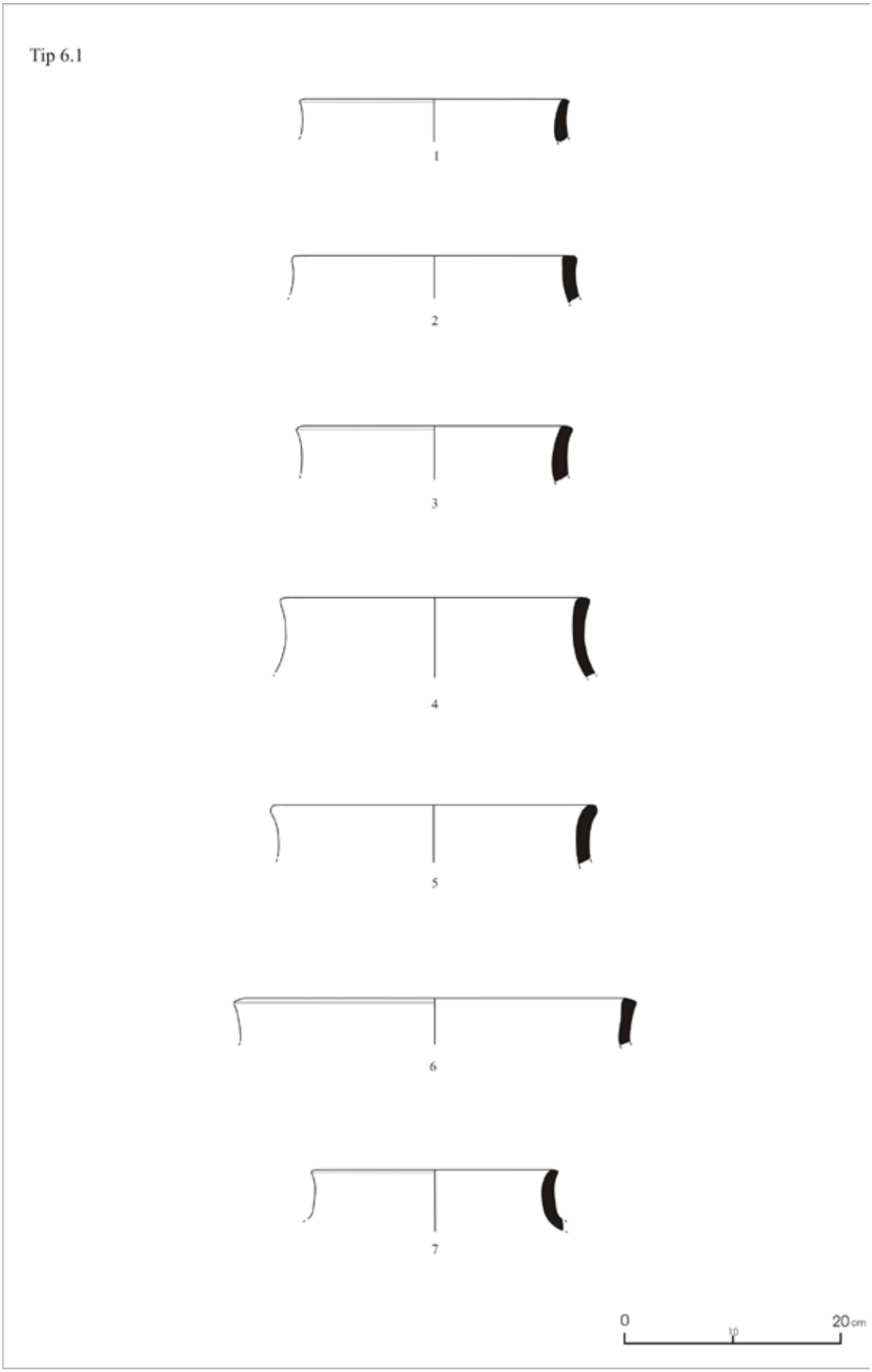
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 18	TİP 5.1	5A			
2	Z 16	TİP 5.1	7A			
3	B 18	TİP 5.1	7B			
4	Z 16	TİP 5.2	7A			
5	B 16	TİP 5.2	7A			
6	B 16	TİP 5.3	7A			
7	B 16	TİP 5.3	8			
8	A 16	TİP 5.3	8			
9	A 14	TİP 5.4	8			
10	A 17	TİP 5.4	7A			
11	A 15	TİP 5.4	7A			
12	SA	TİP 5.5	2A			
13	A 17	TİP 5.5	?			
14	A 15	TİP 5.5	8			
15	B 18	TİP 5.5	7A			
16	B 16	TİP 5.6	6			
17	A 15	TİP 5.7	8	Cimintepe II	Geç Demir Çağı	Summers 1993, fig. 8-1
				Bābā Jān	Geç Demir Çağı	Goff 1985, fig. 5-7
18	A 16	TİP 5.8	11			


Tip 5.1
1
2
3
Tip 5.2
4
5
Tip 5.3
6
7
8
Tip 5.4
9
10
11
Tip 5.5
12
13
14
15
Tip 5.6
16
Tip 5.7
17
Tip 5.8
18
0
10
20 cm

Res./Fig.96

Fig. 97

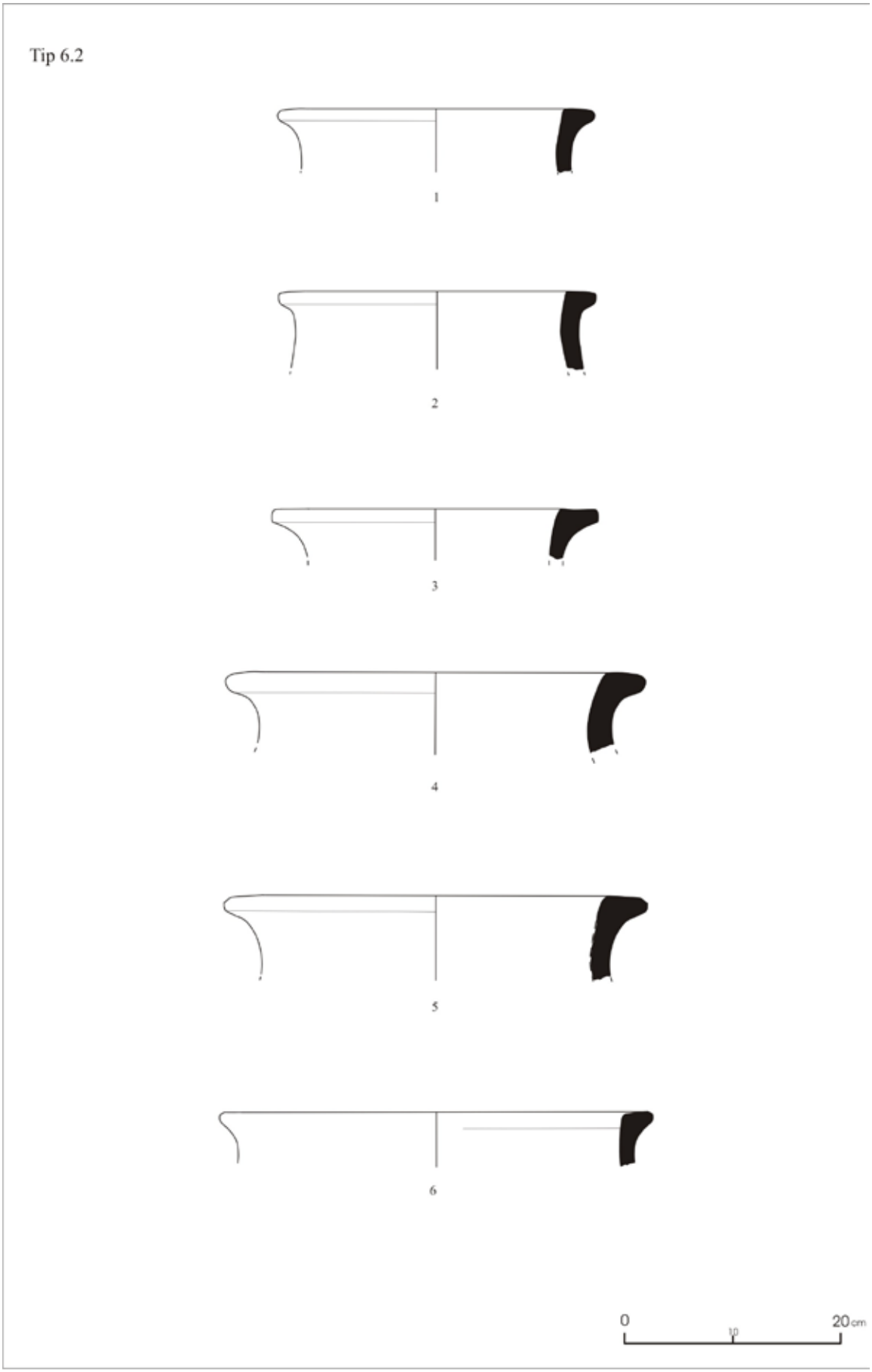
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 16	TİP 6.1	7A			
2	A 13	TİP 6.1	4			
3	Z 17	TİP 6.1	6			
4	A 15	TİP 6.1	5B			
5	A 17	TİP 6.1	7B			
6	A 16	TİP 6.1	5A			
7	A 15	TİP 6.1	5B			



Res./Fig. 97

Fig. 98

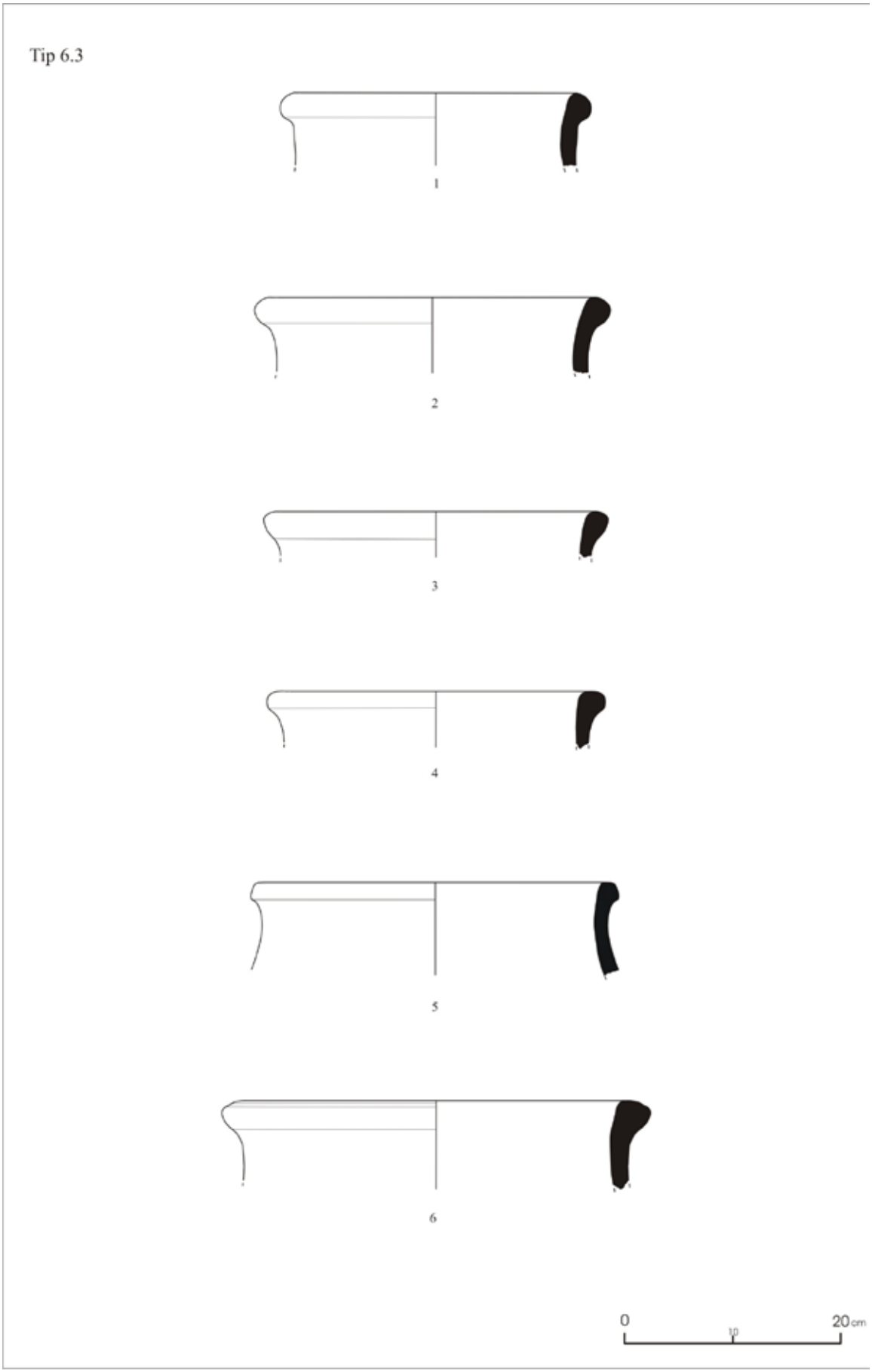
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 13	TİP 6.2	8			
2	A 9	TİP 6.2	2A			
3	A 16	TİP 6.2	2A			
4	A 13	TİP 6.2	7A			
5	A 16	TİP 6.2	7A			
6	A 12	TİP 6.2	8			



Res./Fig. 98

Fig. 99

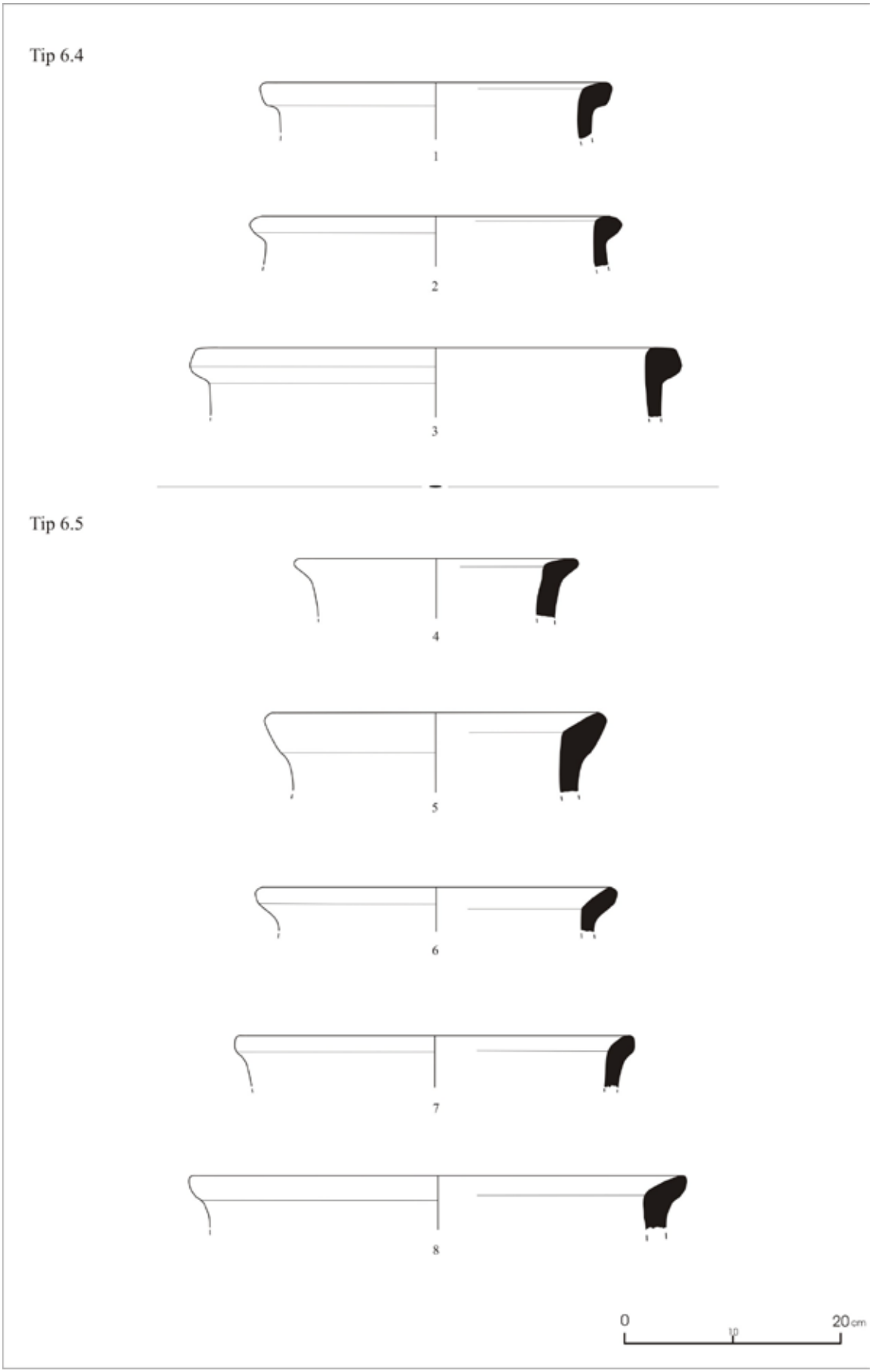
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 15	TİP 6.3	7A			
2	A 17	TİP 6.3	4			
3	A 16	TİP 6.3	8			
4	A 26	TİP 6.3	7A			
5	A 17	TİP 6.3	7A			
6	A 16	TİP 6.3	4			



Res./Fig. 99

Fig. 100

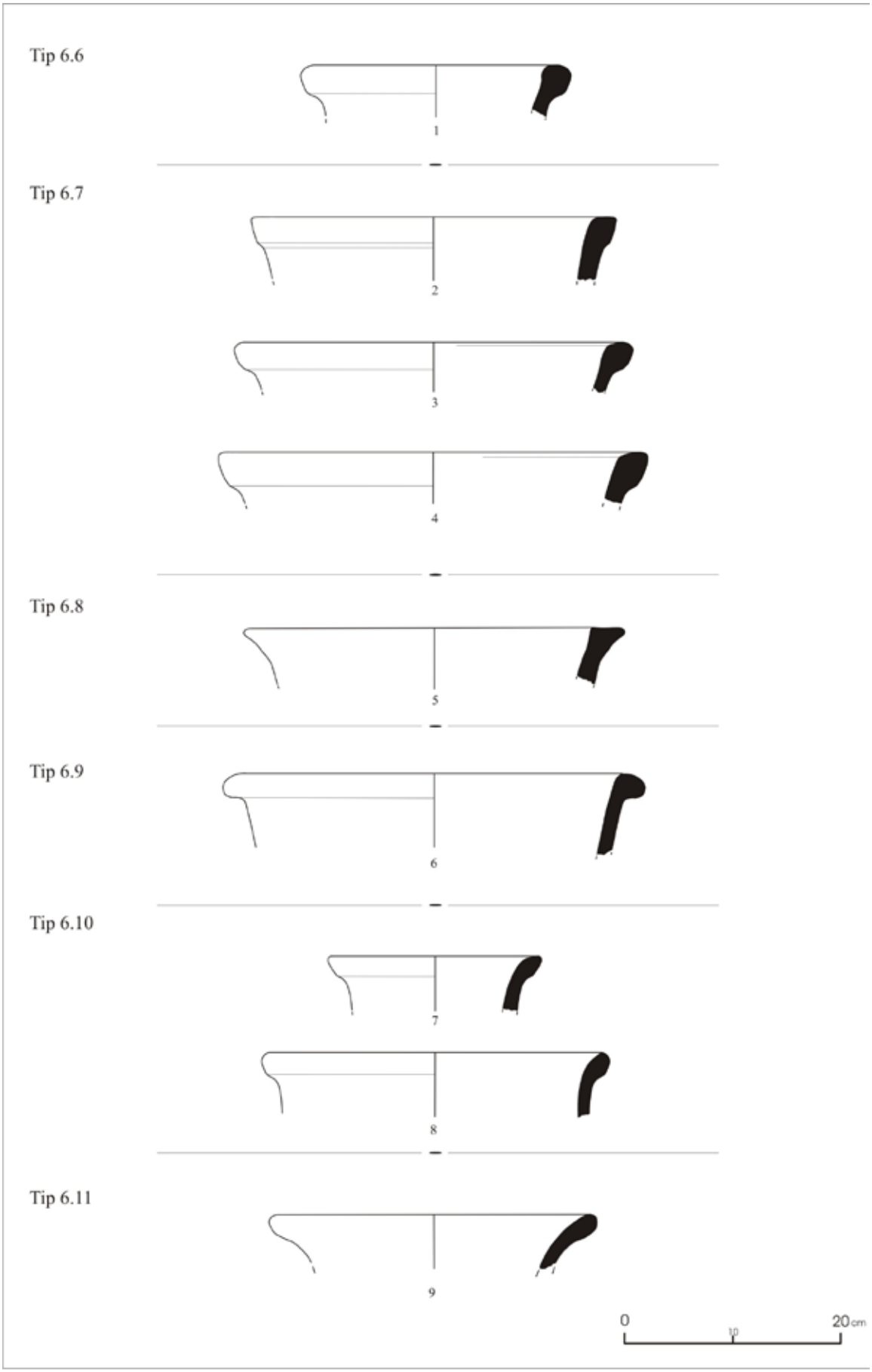
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 15	TİP 6.4	7 B	Çimentepe	M.Ö. 800-300	Sagona et al. 2004, fig. 160-7
2	A 15	TİP 6.4	11			
3	A 15	TİP 6.4	7A			
4	A 12	TİP 6.5	4			
5	A 16	TİP 6.5	4			
6	A 13	TİP 6.5	4			
7	A 15	TİP 6.5	8			
8	A 15	TİP 6.5	7A			



Res./Fig.100

Fig. 101

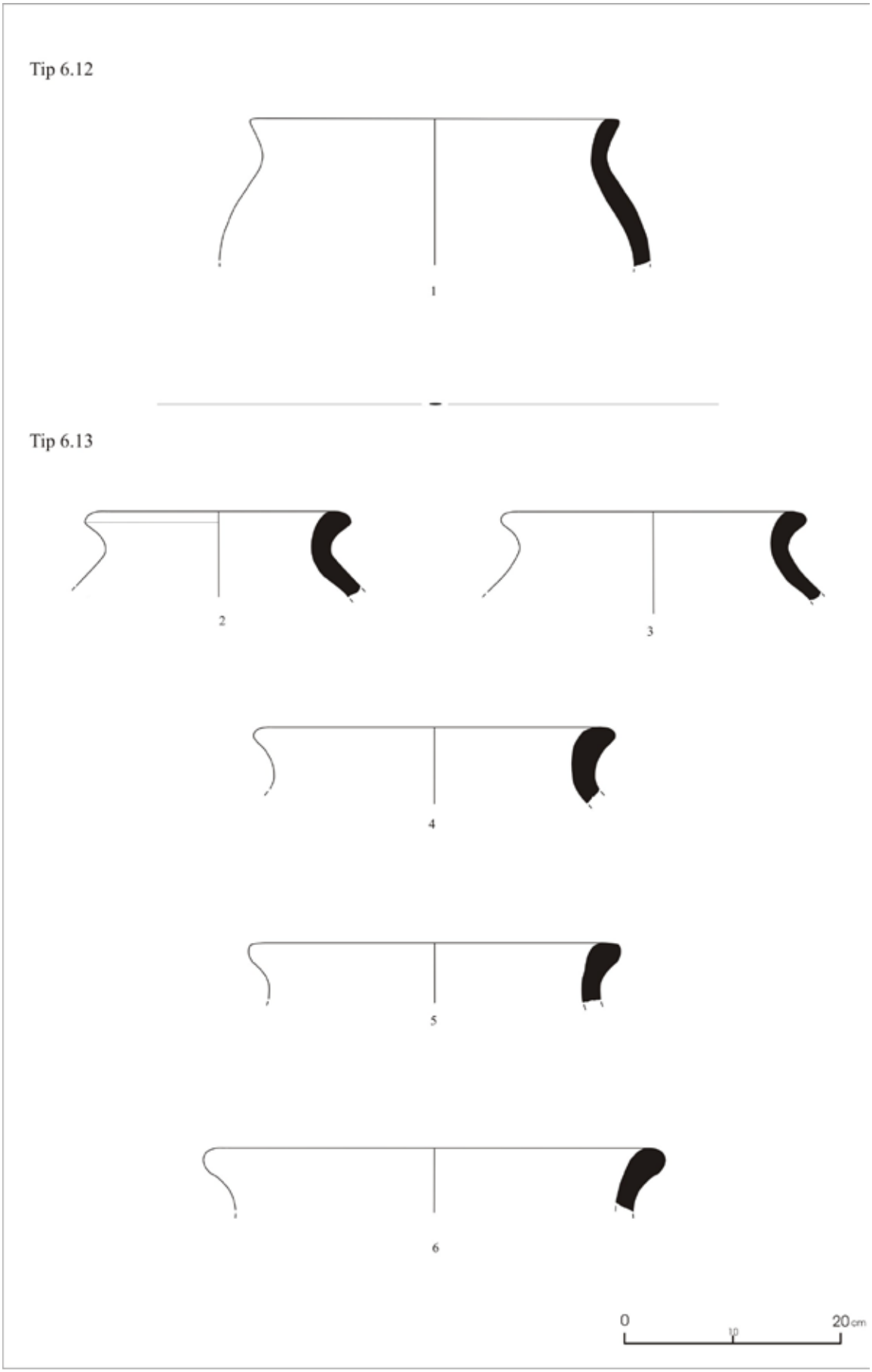
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 12	TİP 6.6	8			
2	A 15	TİP 6.7	7A			
3	B 14	TİP 6.7	11			
4	A 16	TİP 6.7	6			
5	A 15	TİP 6.8	8			
6	A 15	TİP 6.9	7A			
7	B 16	TİP 6.10	7A			
8	A 14	TİP 6.10	8			
9	SA	TİP 6.11	7B			



Res./Fig.101

Fig. 102

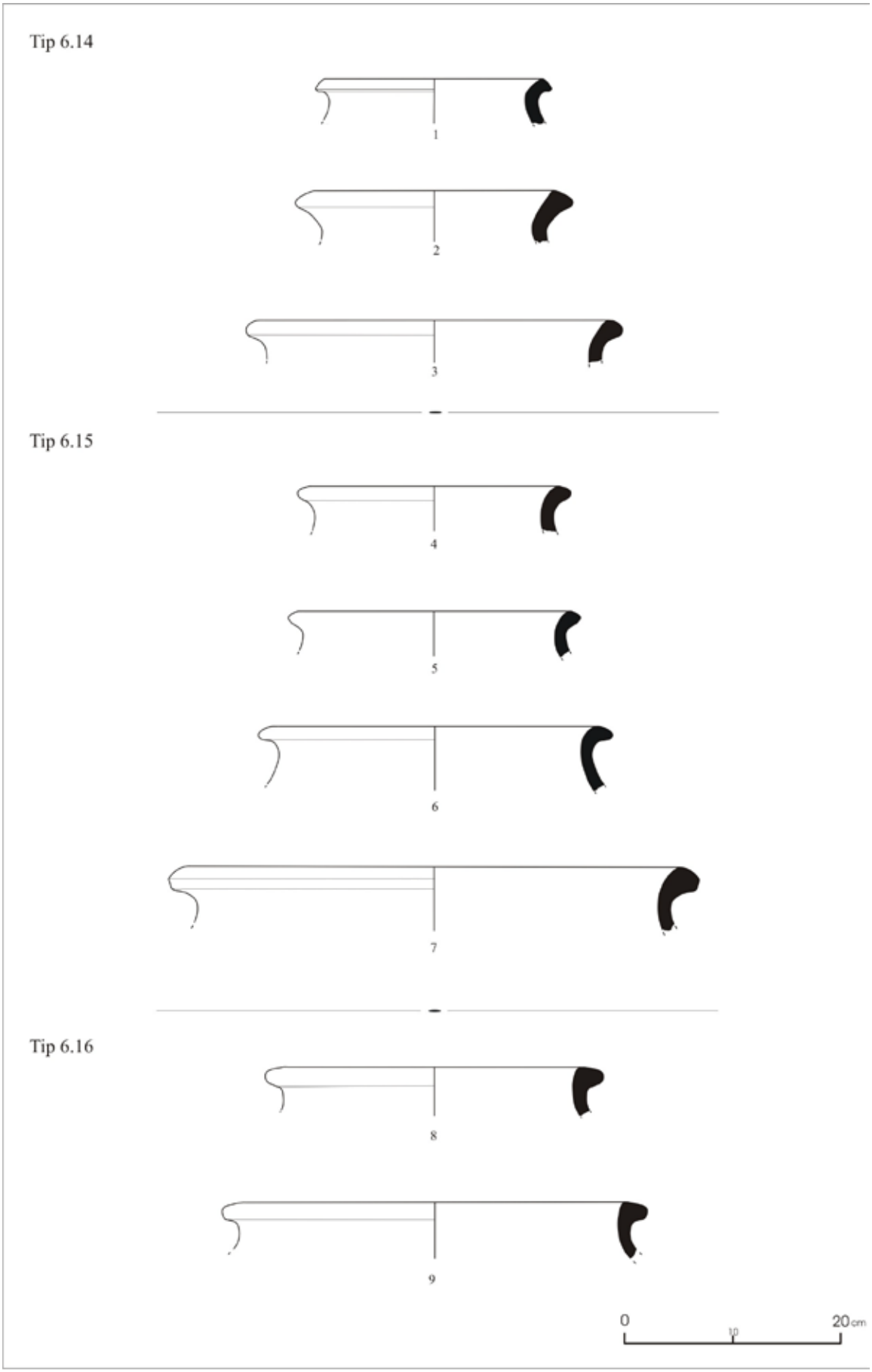
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 18	TİP 6.12	7B			
2	A 13	TİP 6.13	7B			
3	A 13	TİP 6.13	7A			
4	B 16	TİP 6.13	6			
5	B 16	TİP 6.13	7A			
6	A 12	TİP 6.13	5A			



Res./Fig.102

Fig. 103

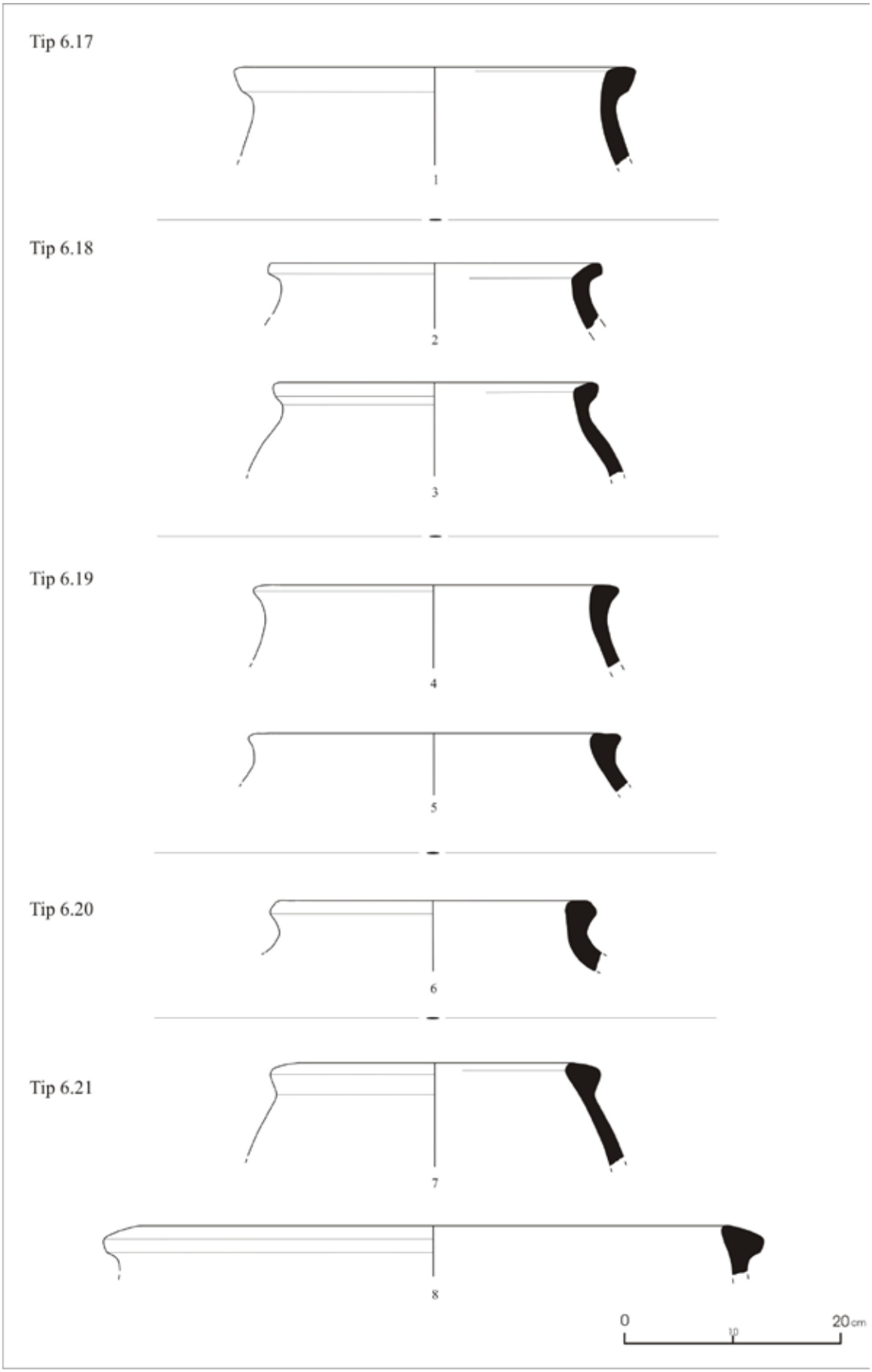
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	B 16	TİP 6.14	2B			
2	A 15	TİP 6.14	5B			
3	Z 17	TİP 6.14	5A			
4	A 16	TİP 6.15	6			
5	B 12	TİP 6.15	6			
6	A 16	TİP 6.15	7B			
7	SA	TİP 6.15	6			
8	A 16	TİP 6.16	4			
9	A 15	TİP 6.16	11			



Res./Fig.103

Fig. 104

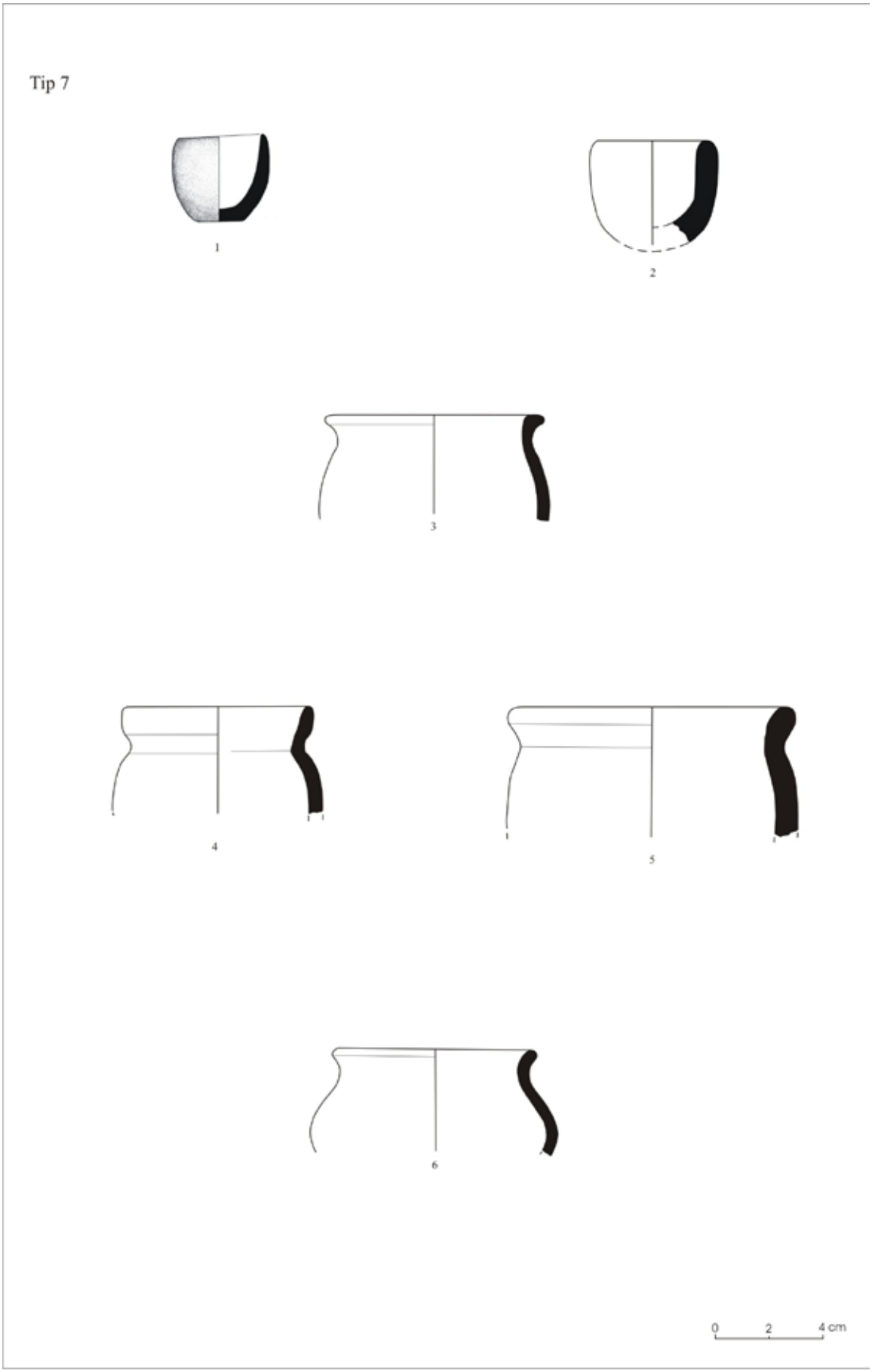
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 16	TİP 6.17	7B			
2	B 16	TİP 6.18	?			
3	A 16	TİP 6.18	4			
4	Z 16	TİP 6.19	4			
5	A 15	TİP 6.19	7A			
6	A 12	TİP 6.20	7A			
7	A 15	TİP 6.21	7A	Kilise Tepe	M.Ö. 500-300	Sagona et al. 2004, fig. 176-3
				Çengiler Tepe	M.Ö. 900-300	Sagona et al. 2004, fig. 192-12
8	A 15	TİP 6.21	8			



Res./Fig.104

Fig. 105

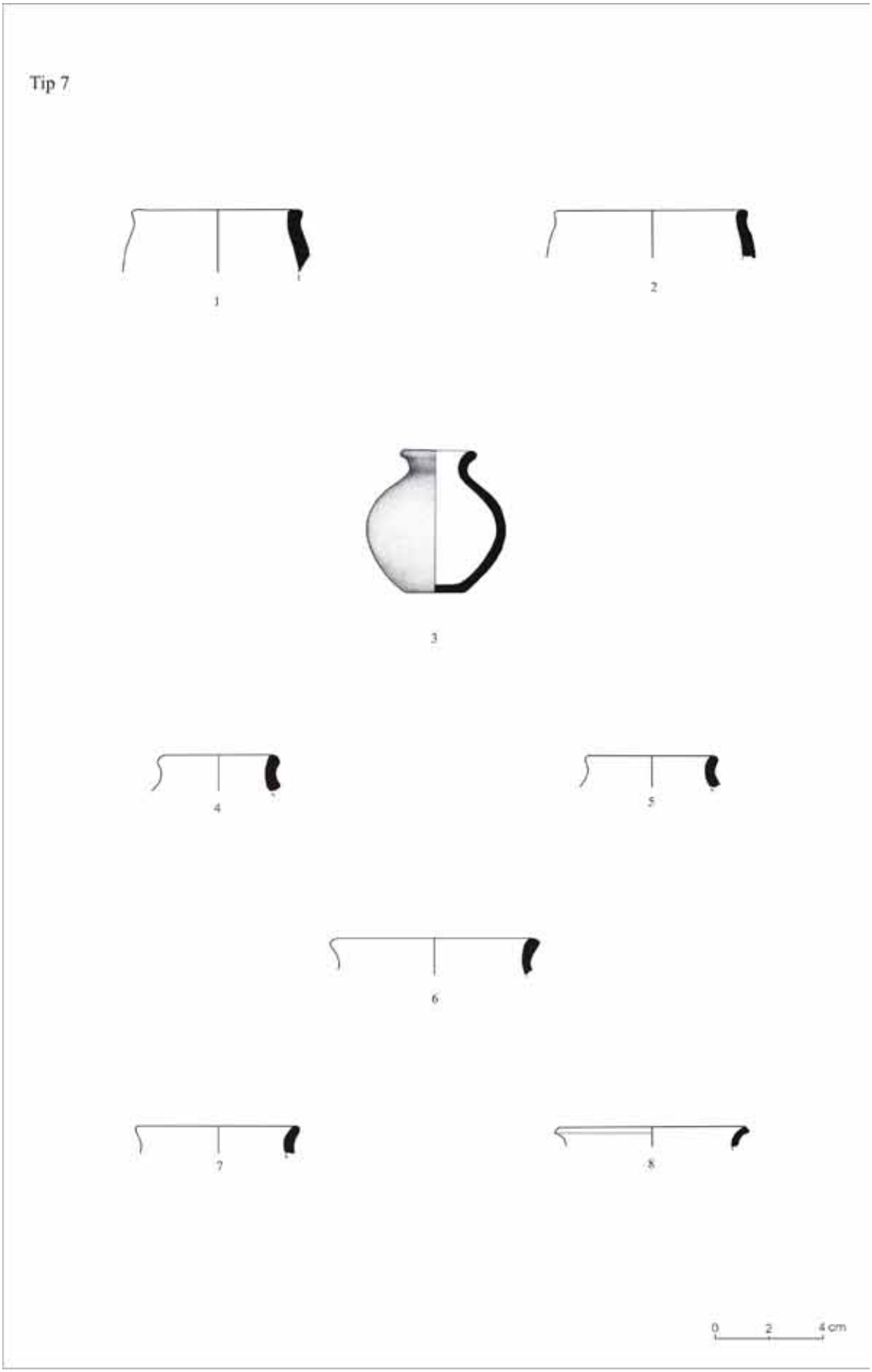
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 18	TİP 7	?			
2	A 16	TİP 7	2A			
3	SA	TİP 7	3			
4	A 14	TİP 7	4			
5	SA	TİP 7	1			
6	SA	TİP 7	5B			



Res./Fig.105

Fig. 106

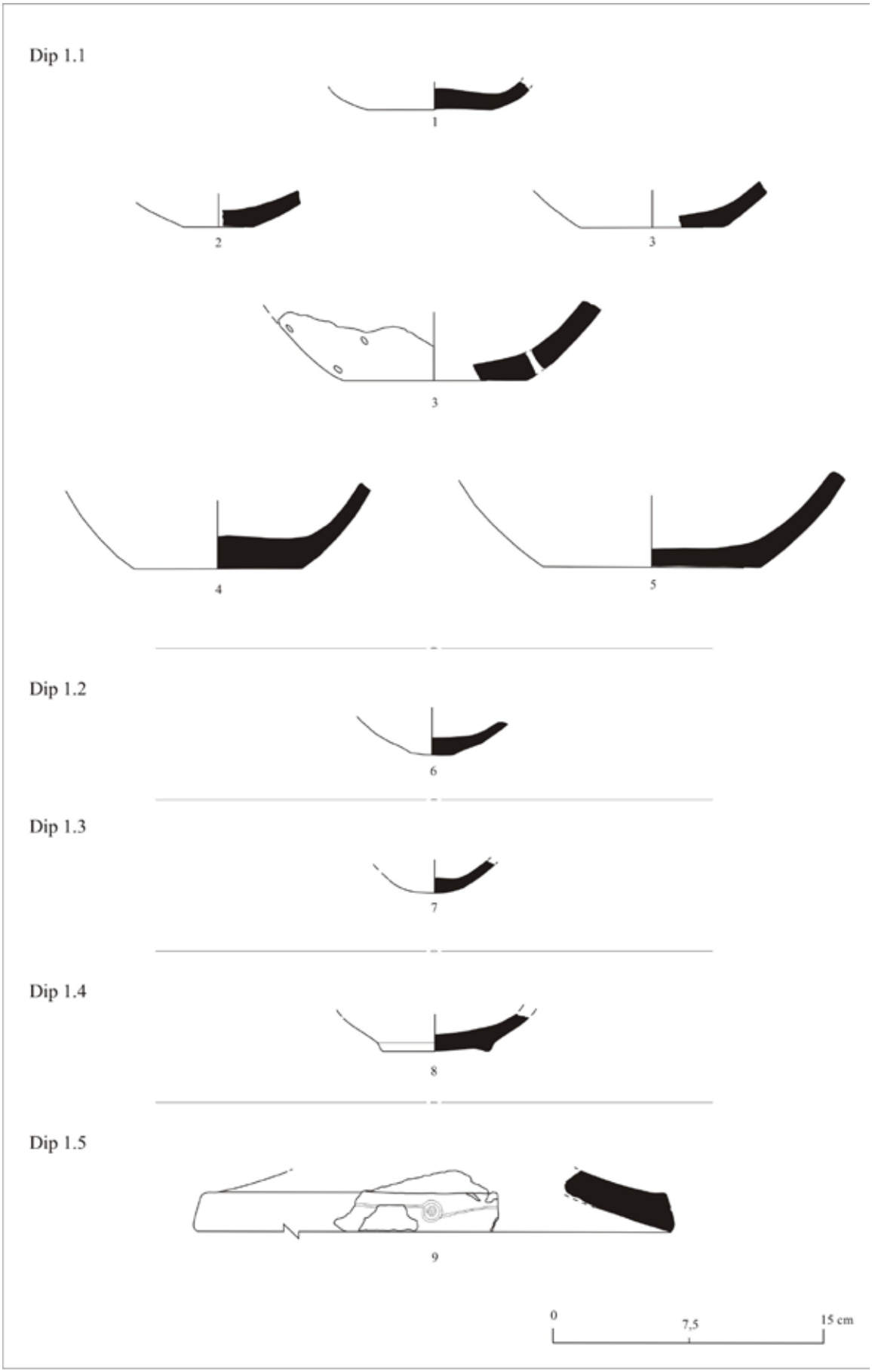
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 15	TİP 7	7B			
2	Z 17	TİP 7	5B			
3	A 17	TİP 7	?			
4	A 16	TİP 7	7A			
5	A 12	TİP 7	12			
6	SA	TİP 7	6			
7	A 16	TİP 7	4			
8	B 18	TİP 7	12			



Res./Fig.106

Fig. 107

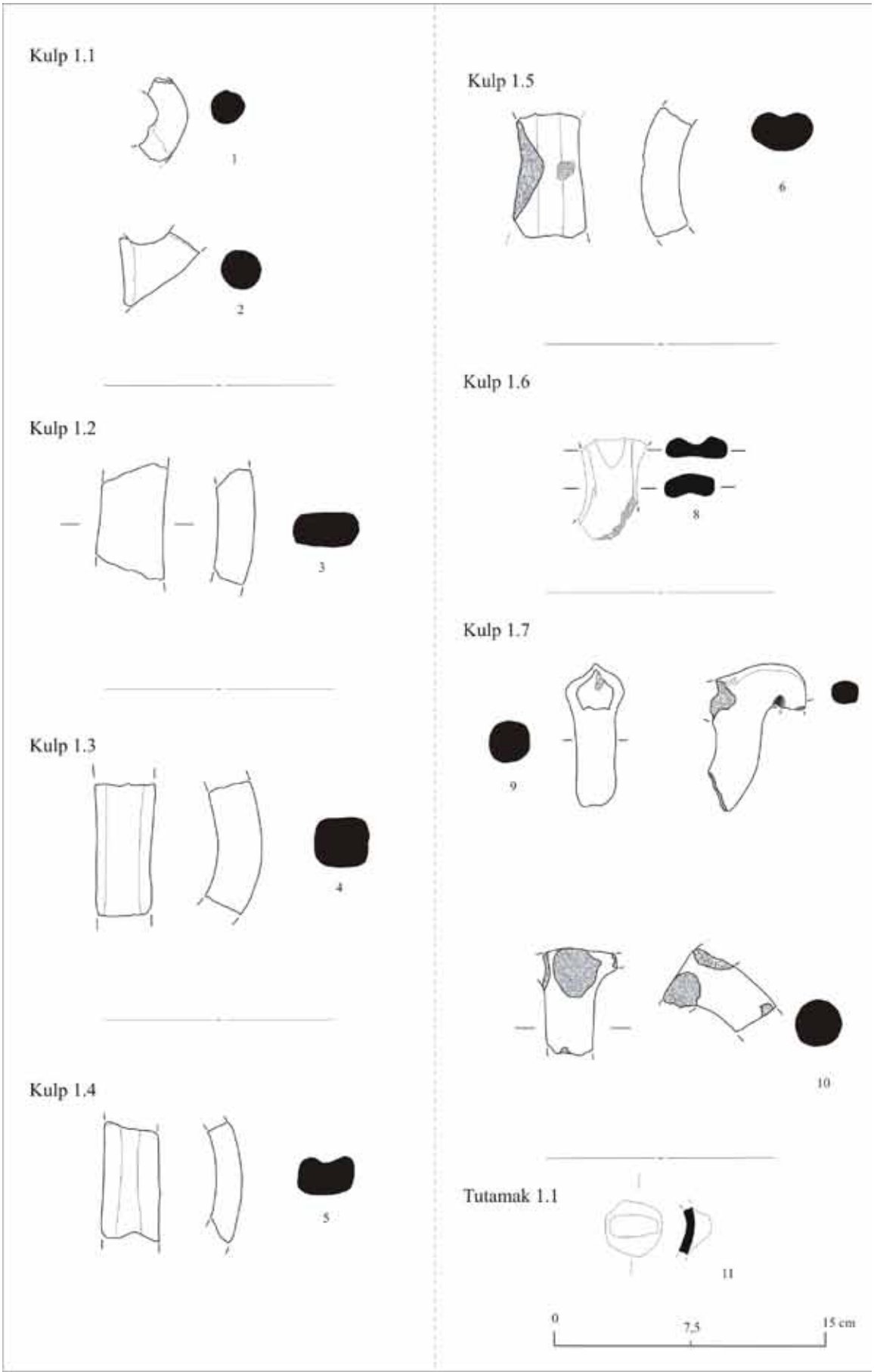
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	SA	DİP 1.1	8			
2	B 18	DİP 1.1	4			
3	B 16	DİP 1.1	4			
4	A 16	DİP 1.1	5B			
5	A 18	DİP 1.1	5B			
6	A 12	DİP 1.1	4			
7	A 15	DİP 1.2	12			
8	B 14	DİP 1.3	4			
9	A 9	DİP 1.4	12			
10	B 18	DİP 1.5	10			



Res./Fig.107

Fig. 108

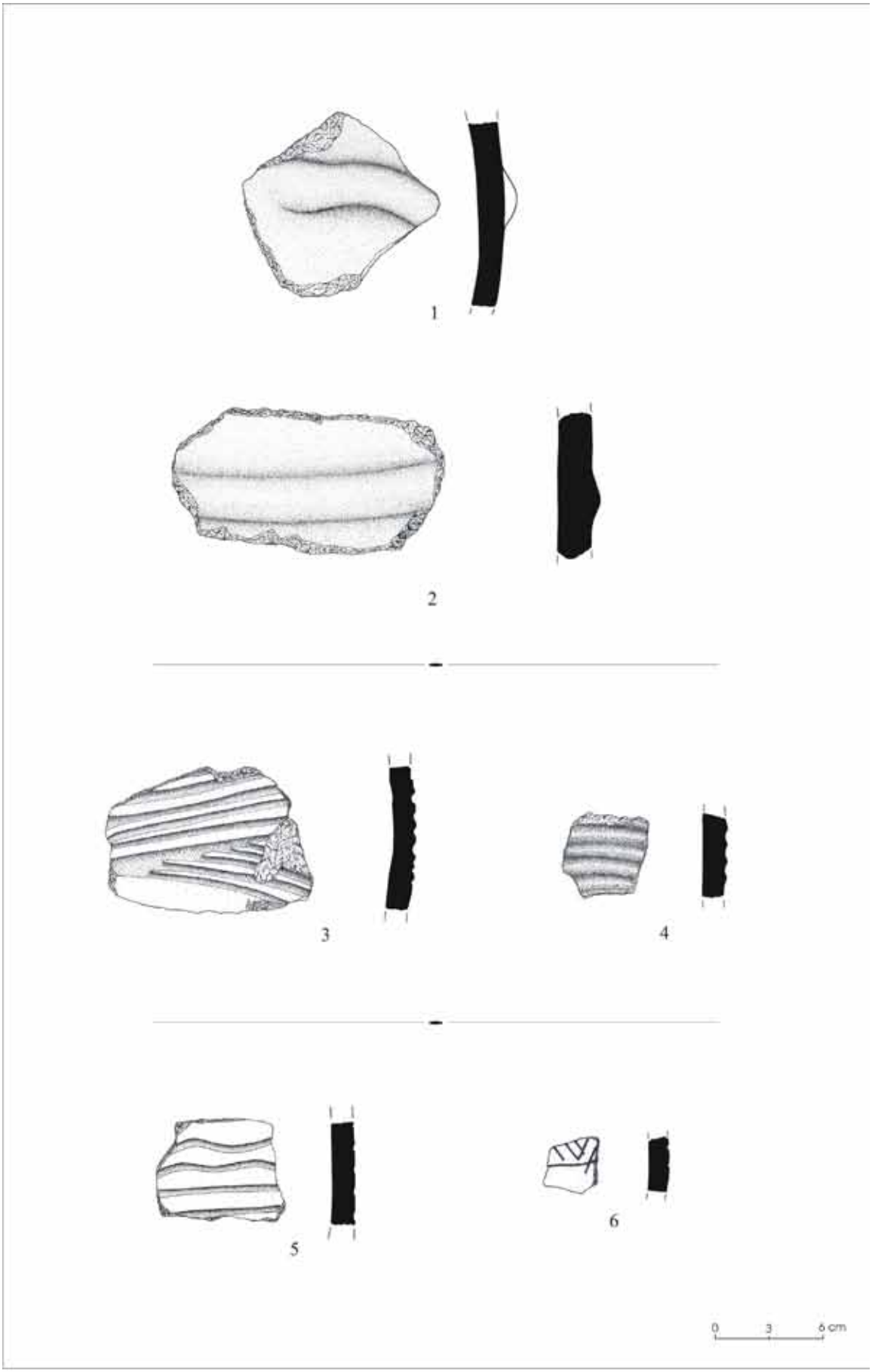
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 14	KULP 1.1	6			
2	A 13	KULP 7.1	6			
3	A 15	KULP 1.2	12			
4	A 12	KULP 1.3	4			
5	A 12	KULP 1.4	7A			
6	A 15	KULP 1.5	7A			
7	A 13	KULP 1.6	4			
8	B 16	KULP 1.7	2A			
9	B 16	KULP 1.7	2A			
10	A 17	TUTAMAK 1.8	4			


Kulp 1.1
1
2
Kulp 1.2
3
Kulp 1.3
4
Kulp 1.4
5
Kulp 1.5
6
Kulp 1.6
8
Kulp 1.7
9
10
Tutamak 1.1
11
0
7,5
15 cm

Res./Fig.108

Fig. 109

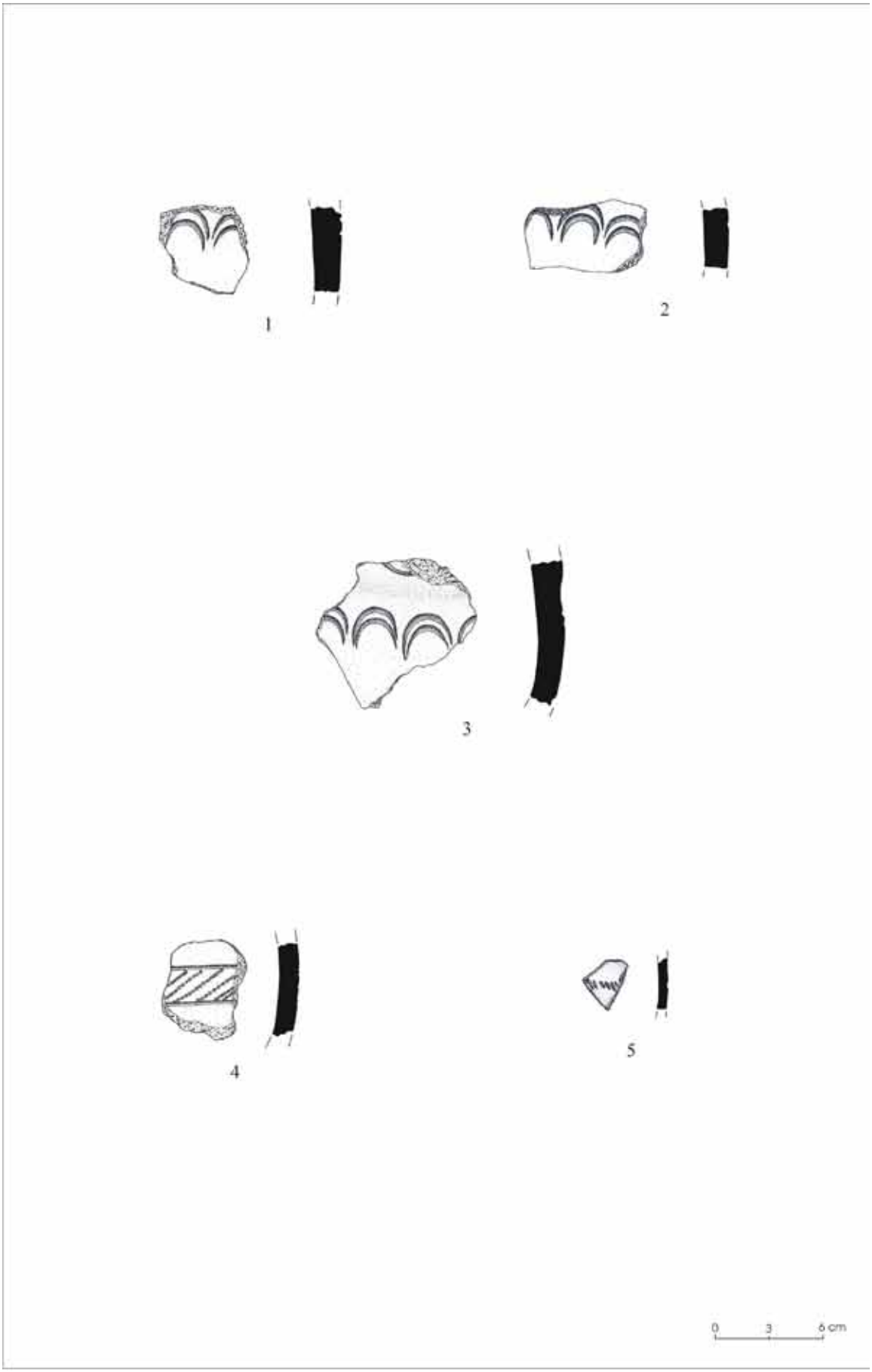
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 16	Kabartma	4			
2	A 9	Kabartma	7A			
3	A 17	Oluk	2B			
4	A 15	Oluk	2B	Qal'eh Oghlu	Orta Demir Çağı	Kroll 1976, abb. 12-22
				Malzgirt-Tıkızlı	Demir Çağı	Koçhan 198, fig. 10-11
				Berdi Dosh	Demir Çağı	Biscione et. al., 2002, pl. 44-10
5	A 9	Çizi	7A			
6	B 16	Çizi	11			



Res./Fig.109

Fig. 110

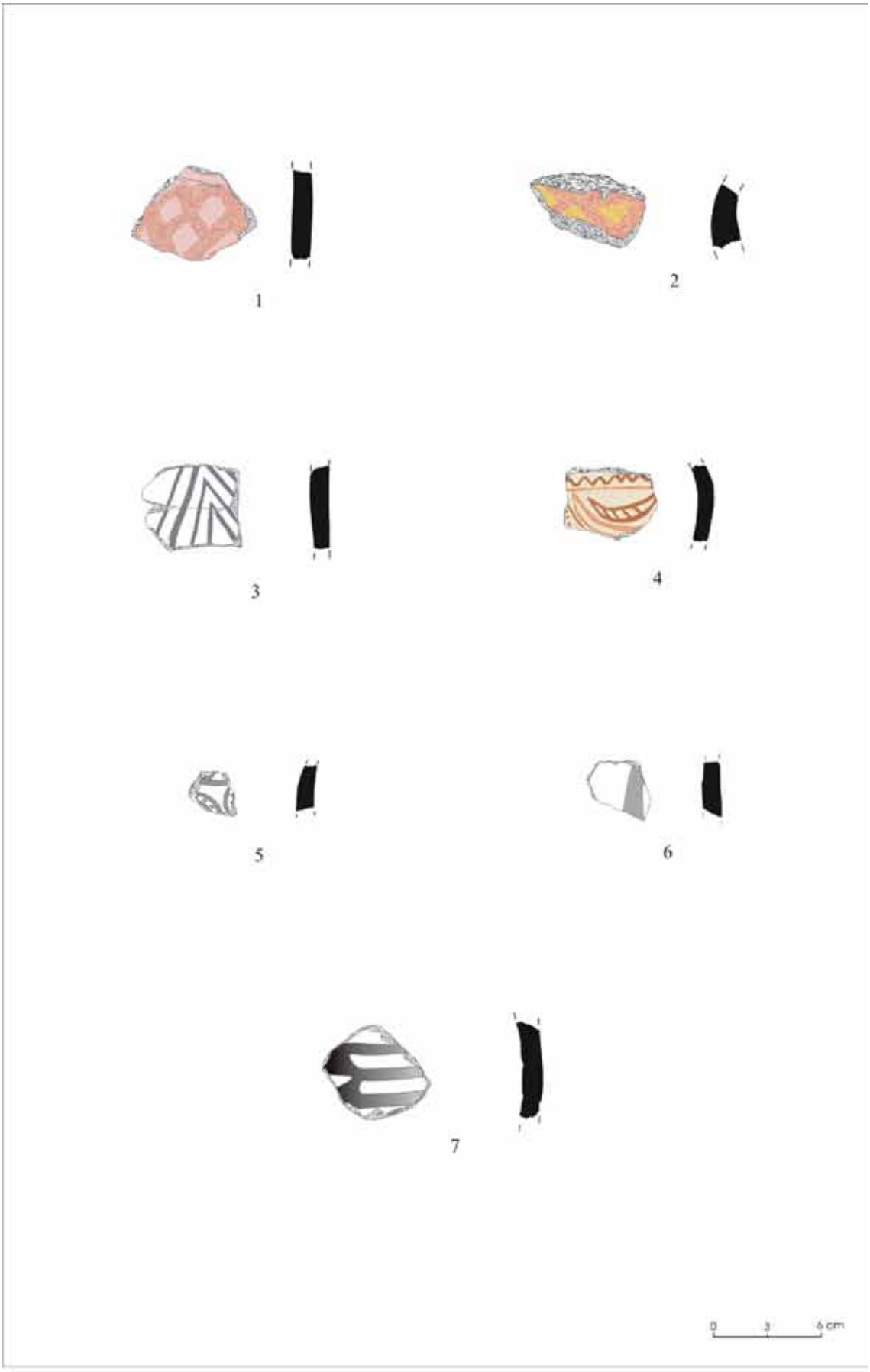
No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 14	Baskı	4	Sos	Geç Demir Çağı	Sagona 1995, fig. 5-4
2	A 16	Baskı	4	Sos	Geç Demir Çağı	Parker 1999, fig. 1-6
3	A 15	Baskı	4	Sos	Geç Demir Çağı	Sagona 1995, fig. 5-4
4	A 16	Baskı	1			
5	B 14	Baskı	7A			



Res./Fig.110

Fig. 111

No.	Context	T.No	WN	Sites	Dating	Referance
1	A 15	Boya	10			
2	A 15	Boya	10			
3	A 15	Boya	7A	Karagündüz	Geç Demir Çağı	Sevin 1998, Lev. 5-8
4	A 16	Boya	10			
5	A 16	Boya	10	Tall-i Takht	Geç Demir Çağı	Stronach 1978, fig. LIV-5
6	A 17	Boya	10			
7	B 16	Boya	7A			



Res./Fig.111

PART VII
CONCLUSION

Data obtained from Tetikom salvage excavation which was performed between 10 July 2003 – 15 October 2003 by the excavation team established by Gazi University Research Center for Archeology (GÜ-ARÇED) under the financial support o BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Project Directorate with the permission of Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of Cultural Assets and Museums within the scope of BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Archeological Salvage Excavations Project, following the discovery of Tetikom in 2002 2002 during the surface examinations performed by Gazi University Archeological Heritage Management and Execution Unit within the frame of BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Project Basic and Detailed Engineering Stage contributed significantly to the archeology of East Anatolia and its environment.

The fact that Tetikom is located on a point which is quite near the Deveboynu gateway separating Erzurum and Pasinler depressions from one another, which are the most important planes of the rough region, located on 20 km to the east of Erzurum province center, and that the archeological excavations in this section of East Anatolia are at a limited number increase the importance of the scientific data obtained in Tetikom excavation.

The architectural foundation remains revealed under the surface earth in A- 12 and A – 13 trenches on the west of the Höyük demonstrate that there were three separate buildings (A-B-C) here **(Figure 12-13)**. Cruse pieces obtained from A Building which has wall thicknesses ranging between 0.90-1.30 m, lying on northwest – southeast direction and constructed on a tuffed ground thicker than 1 m, and a total of three silo pits, two with a deepness of 1.85 m and one of 1 m (**Figure 14-15**) suggest that this building was used for storing purposes. It is quite difficult to suggest any opinion about B Building which widens on south direction and only the north section of which could be revealed in an extremely damaged condition. C Building only the south section of which could be revealed and which lies parallel to the south wall of A Building has the appearance of an animal manger that is known in Iron Age civil architecture.

It is quite difficult to make any general definitions about the extremely deformed architectural remains revealed in the excavations performed within a very limited section on the south part of Tetikom. Thanks to the stone building technique and the internal architectural arrangements, it was possible to compare the architectural remains

that are revealed in Tetikom with the civil architectural remains dated back to Middle Iron Age revealed in D field of Horom settlement in Armenia[182].

In excavations performed on south skirts of the Höyük, a total of nine burials were revealed, six of which are located in A-16, A-17, A-18 and Z-17 trenches that are stone surrounded simple pit burials, and the remaining three of which comprise of pot burials (**Figure: 1**). On a little hill located on 20 – 25 m to the south west of the Höyük, a tomb with a square-like plan is revealed, which is understood to be robbed in previous periods. Upon the anthropological evaluations obtained from the burials, it is understood that the "pot burials" were used for child burying and the "stone surrounded burials" were used for burying the adult individuals.

One-to-one similar samples of the bead finds obtained in stone surrounded simple pit burials (M-3) are found in those revealed in Ghalekuti[183] and İmikuşağı that are dated back to Iron Age, and the similar sample of the miniature vessel obtained in in-situ position in M – 4 burial **(Figure 24)** was encountered in Yoncatepe Iron Age necropolis.

In Tetikom pot burials, it is seen that the mouth section of the jug is broken, and after the body is placed inside the jug, the mouth section is closed with a big bowl as in the case of urne burials.[184] Similar samples of this type of burials are encountered in Van Castle,[185] Tasmasor and Güllüdere. The burials revealed demonstrate that there were two types of burying in Tetikom.

The fact that the cemetery field located on immediately the south skirts of the Höyük is very close to the settlement area revealed on the west side of the Höyük and that the finds obtained from the building and the finds obtained from the cemetery field demonstrate the characteristics of the same period suggest that the settlement field and the cemetery field in Tetikom were quite close to one another.

The statistical evaluations derived by classifying the ceramics obtained in Tetikom to various ware groups and by setting the vessel forms and the comparisons performed have revealed quite important results. The ceramics demonstrating the late Middle Iron Age characteristics in Tetikom have similarities in terms of their local

[182] Badaljan vd. 1994: 6, 8-10, Fig.8. Whereas a good workamnship is visible on some of the walls built with collected Stones, some are constructed haphazardly, which is a significant evidence of this similarity. See. Badaljan vd. 1993: 21, Fig. 19.
[183] Haerinck 1989: 457-459.
[184] Derin 1993: 189.
[185] Tahran and Sevin 1994: 849.

characteristics as well as certain vessel forms and decoration techniques with the finds obtained in the works performed din Northwest Iran, Caucasians and Armenia, as well as those obtained in the excavations performed from the south of East Anatolia Region, Southeast Anatolia Region and Central Anatolia.

Despite the big dimensions of Tetikom, the facts that it is located on a point where the roads between Caucasians and Anatolia intersect, that it is very close to Deveboynu Gateway which has been an administrative and cultural border between the states throughout the history demonstrate that it was a settlement with a strategic importance imitating to that of a post located on such an important route.

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