

THE RESULTS OF THE RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT DOMUZTEPE *

by

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The citadel of Domuztepe¹, which lies in a key position in eastern Cilicia at the foot of the Anti-Taurus mountains on the road going up to Cappadocia, is directly opposite the fortress of Karatepe which has a strategic importance equal to that of Domuztepe. It is furthermore on a natural thickly wooded hill on the eastern bank of the Ceyhan River (Pyramus). It was here that the Karatepe Expedition, conducted by Professor Bossert, under the auspices of the Turkish Historical Society, the Turkish Directorate-General of Antiquities and Museums and Istanbul University, carried out its first investigations in 1947 and further soundings in 1948. From these we have learned that there was a settlement here contemporary with King *Asitawa(n)da-s* of Karatepe (*Asitawandawa*), in the eighth century B. C., and also later settlements in the Hellenistic and Roman periods. In our preliminary reports² we described our

* Lecture delivered to the 22nd International Congress of Orientalists (15th-22nd September 1951, İstanbul). The present paper was read to the joint session of the Ancient Orient and Ancient Anatolia sections on September 22nd, 1951. In the limited time available only a summary was possible; it is republished here with the addition of footnotes, but without other alteration. The architecture, sculptures and small finds will be critically analysed in the author's final report of the soundings at Domuztepe. This is now in course of preparation. The English text of this article was revised by Professor G. E. Bean, to whom the author wishes to express his gratitude.

¹ Professor H. Th. Bossert and Dr. Halet Çambel saw Domuztepe from Karatepe in February 1946 when they made the first visit to the ruins of Karatepe (cf. H. Th. Bossert and H. Çambel: *Karatepe. A Preliminary Report on a new Hittite Site*, İstanbul 1946, p. 12 (=Karatepe I). The discovery of Domuztepe citadel was made by Prof. Bossert and the author in the Spring of 1947 (cf. H. Th. Bossert and U. Bahadır Alkım: *Karatepe, Kadirli and its Environments*, Second Preliminary Report, İstanbul 1947, p. 28 [=Karatepe II]).

² Cf. Karatepe I, p. 12 and Fig. 21; Karatepe II, pp. 28-29 and Figs. 155, 156, 159, 160; U. B. Alkım: *Les résultats archéologiques des fouilles de Karatepe*, Re-

finds objectively without forming conclusions. But now that the studies and excavations in the autumn of 1949³ and again of 1950⁴ have made possible a more thorough understanding of the archaeological importance of this site, we shall try to present briefly the results of our investigations.

We find that there are four periods of occupation at Domuztepe; beginning with the most recent and working backwards, the periods are these :

- I. Roman,
- II. Hellenistic,
- III. The eighth century B. C.,
- IV. The ninth century B. C.

I proceed to consider each of these periods in the above order.

I. THE ROMAN PERIOD

The Roman structures, built in part from the materials left over from previous times, are to be found in an area of some three square kilometres covering the summit and the slopes on the north, the east and the south. Because of the extensive destruction in mediaeval and modern times we are unable to draw a clear plan from the surface remains. However on the summit where we concentrated our efforts we were able to uncover in considerable quantity simple potsherds, a limited number of fragments of *terra sigillata* and metal vessels, and a silver coin struck in the year 150 B. C. These finds were of the Hellenistic, Iron Age, and Late-Hittite periods, all mixed together.

Many of the various basalt hand-mill stones and presses belong to the Roman period. The earthenware pipes bringing water from

vue Hittite et Asianique, vol. IX, No. 50 (1948-1949), p. 3; U. B. Alkım : *Excavations at Karatepe*, Belleten vol. XII (1948), pp. 254-255; U. B. Alkım : *Third Season's Work at Karatepe*, loc. cit. vol. XIII (1949), p. 373; H. Th. Bossert-U. B. Alkım-H. Çambel and associates : *Die Ausgrabungen auf dem Karatepe*, Ankara 1950, pp. 64-71 and Figs. 130-155, 157, 159-175 (=Ausgrabungen). U.B. Alkım: *Karatepe-Third Campaign*, Belleten vol. XIV (1950), pp. 546-549.

³ U. B. Alkım : *Karatepe-Fourth Campaign*, Belleten vol. XIV (1950), pp. 655-657; cf. *Anatolian Studies* vol. I (1951), p. 9 and *Anadolu* vol. I (1951), p. 26.

⁴ U. B. Alkım : *The Fifth Season's Work at Karatepe*, Belleten vol. XIV (1950), pp. 680-681; cf. *Anatolian Studies* vol. I (1951), p. 10 and *Anadolu* vol. I (1951), pp. 28-29.

an abundant and perennial spring to the north-east, show the strategic and economic importance of the community during the Roman period on Domuztepe, which even now is covered with olive trees.

The architectural style of certain walls of the Domuztepe *enceinte*, although very much damaged, shows that this fortress was reused during the Roman period, though often with additions and alterations.

II. THE HELLENISTIC PERIOD

Up to the present time we have been unable to find any remains of buildings from this period. We judge that during Roman times, Hellenistic buildings were either destroyed or completely rebuilt. However, the abundant potsherds of the fourth, third and second centuries B. C., and the coin of Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175-164 B. C.) which was found in the autumn of 1950 in front of the small entrance with a single lion, are strong evidence that Domuztepe was an important site during the Hellenistic period.

On the other hand at least one part of the construction of the *enceinte* on the south-east indicates that Domuztepe was again a fortified site during the Hellenistic period.

III. THE EIGHTH CENTURY B.C.

A. Architectural remains : In our previous reports we indicated that in the time of Asitawa(n)da-s who built the Karatepe Fortress and had bilingual inscriptions written in hieroglyphic Hittite and in Phoenician, Domuztepe either belonged to the Danunians or was a boundary fortification of a people in friendly relations with them, and that the basalt used in the reliefs of Karatepe, was taken from the quarries of Domuztepe.⁵ The architectural remains belonging to this age were found in the soundings which we made in 1950 on the summit itself and to the north of the small entrance with a single lion.

1) After the stone blocks fallen from Roman buildings were removed, and the thick trees and bushes were cleared from the area west of the summit, we found at a depth of 20 to 30 centimetres the foundations of a few adjacent rooms erected on virgin rock. Just

⁵ Ausgrabungen, pp. 70-71; Belleten vol. XIV (1950), p. 657.



Res. 1 — H₂ odasının kuzey-doğudan görünüşü.
Fig. 1 — Room H₂ from the North-East.



Res. 2 — Tek arslanlı kapının kuzeyindeki sondaj alanı.
Fig. 2 — Area of the Sounding to the North of the gate with a single lion.



Res. 3 — Hayat ağacı tasvirli ortostat.

Fig. 3 — Orthostat depicting two men and the Tree of Life. Sun-disc above.



Res. 4 — Res. 3'ün üst detayı.
Fig. 4 — Upper part of Fig. 3.



Res. 6 — Assur silindir mühürü (M.ö. 9. yüzyıl).
Fig. 6 — Assyrian cylinder seal (9th cent. B. C.).



Res. 8 — Syro - Hiit mühürü.
Fig. 8 — Syro - Hittite seal.



Res. 5 — Assur mühürü (M. ö. 9. yüzyıl).
Fig. 5 — Assyrian cylinder seal (9th cent. B.C.).



Res. 7 — Assur mühürü (M.ö. 8. yüzyıl).
Fig. 7 — Assyrian seal (8th cent. B. C.).



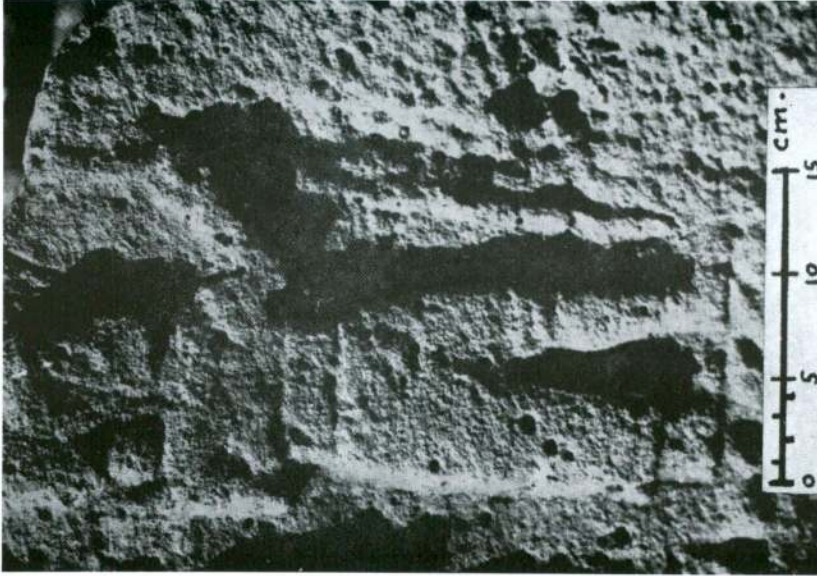
Res. 9 — Bir Sakçagözü ortostatı.

Fig. 9 — Orthostat from the east side of the entrance to Sakçagözü Palace. Now in Ankara.



Res. 10 — Bir Karatepe ortostatının üzerindeki kanatlı güneş kursu.

Fig. 10 — The sun-disc above a demon relief from Karatepe.



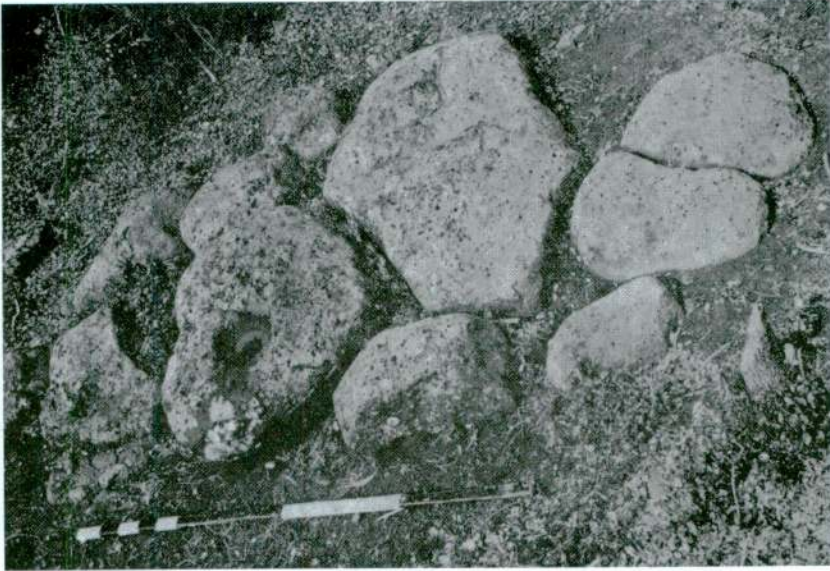
Res. 12 — Aynı kabartmaya ait bir detay.

Fig. 12 — Middle part of the same relief.



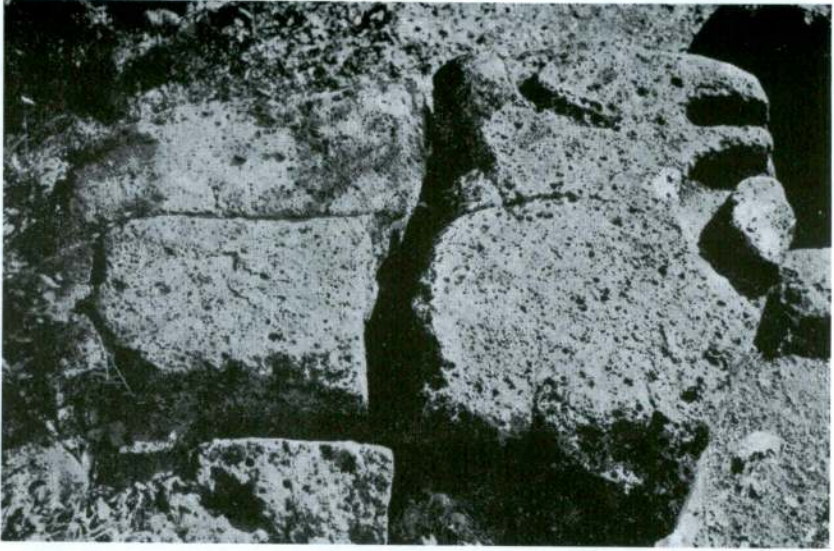
Res. 11 — Domuztepe'de 1950 Sonbaharında meydana çıkarılan muharip kabartması.

Fig. 11 — Warrior relief at Domuztepe found in 1950.



Res. 13-14 — Domuztepe taşocaklarına ve taş çıkarma yerlerine ait iki görünüş.

Fig. 13-14 — Two views of the quarries on Domuztepe.



Res. 15-15a — Domuztepe taşocaklarına ve taş çıkarma yerlerine ait görüşler.

Fig. 15-15a — Other views of the quarries on Domuztepe.



Res. 16 — Tek arslanlı kapının önündeki küçük sondaj alanı.
Fig. 16 — Results of the sounding in a small area in front of the lion gate.



Res. 17 — Aynı sondaj alanındaki A ve B mimarlık katları.
Fig. 17 — Levels A and B in the same sounding.



Res. 18 — Domuztepe’de 1950 Sonbaharında bulunan
A kapı arslanı (Dış yüz).

Fig. 18 — Domuztepe, Portal Lion A. found in 1950. Outer side.



Res. 19 — A kapı arslan (İç yüz).

Fig. 19 — Portal Lion A. Inner side.



Res. 20 — Sirkeli'de bulunmuş olan kaide. Hâlen Adana Müzesinde.

*Fig. 20 — Pedestal found at Sirkeli. Now in Adana Museum.
By courtesy of Professor J. Garstang.*



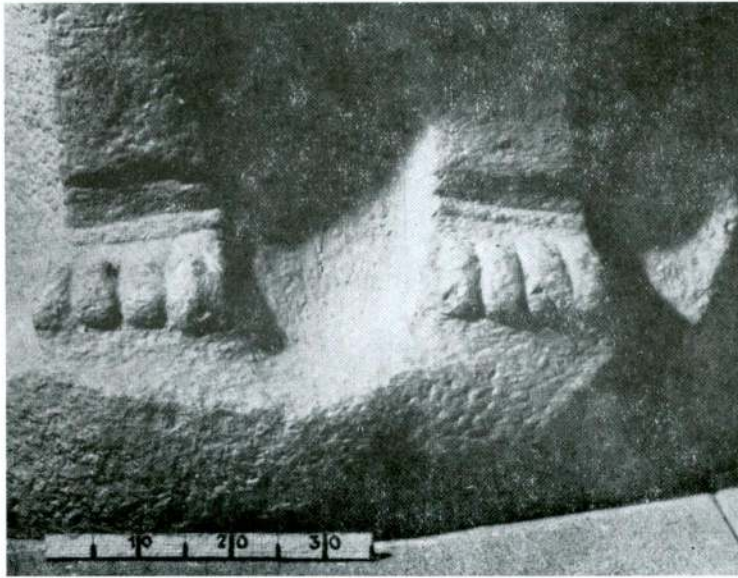
Res. 21 — Zincirli menseli kapı arslanı. Yük. 1.92 m., gen. 0.87 m. Hâlen Adana Müzesinde.

Fig. 21 — Portal lion of archaic appearance from Zincirli. (Height 1.92, breadth 0.87 m. Now in Adana Museum.



Res. 22 — Domuztepe. A kapı arslanının pençeleri.

Fig. 22 — Domuztepe. Paws of portal lion A.



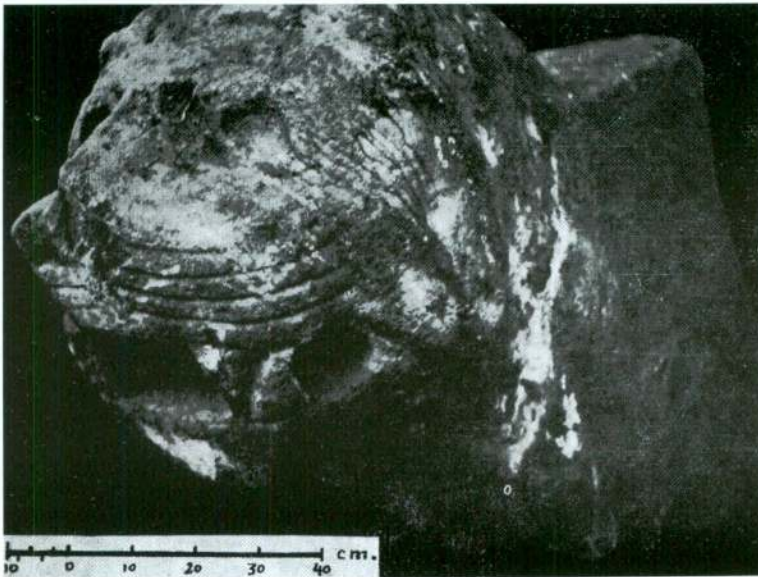
Res. 23 — Alacahöyük sfenksinin pençeleri.

Fig. 23 — Paws of the sphinx at Alacahöyük.



Res. 24 — Domuztepe, B arslanı. 1950'de bulunmuştur.

Fig. 24 — Domuztepe. Portal Lion B, found in 1950.



Res. 25 — Aynı arslanın baş kısmı.

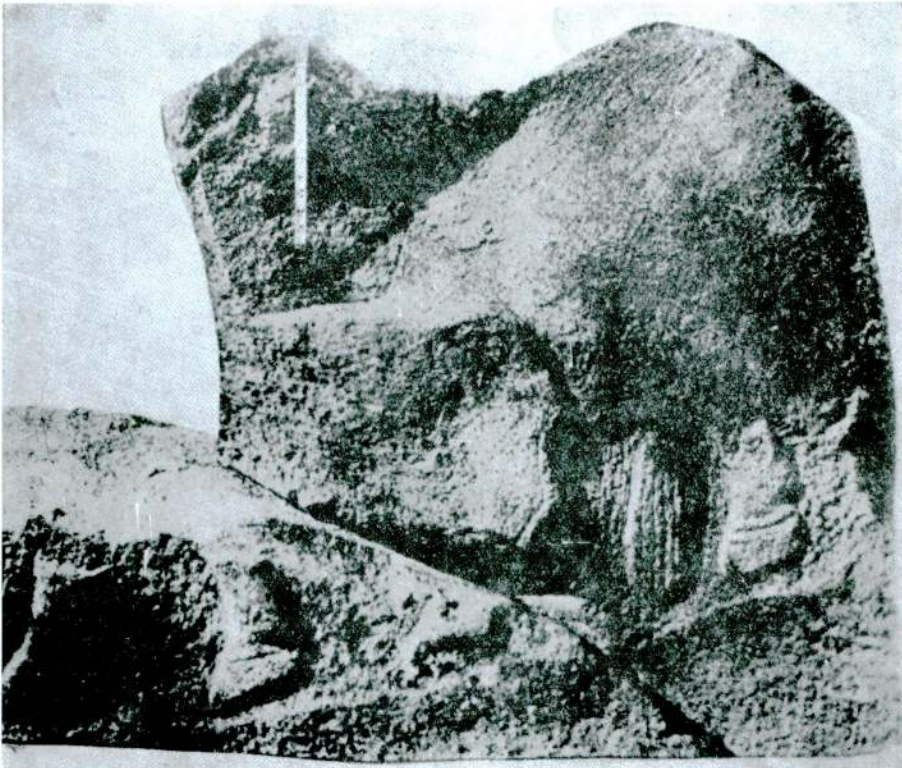
Fig. 25 — Head of the same lion.



Res. 26 — Domuztepe, C arslanı.
Fig. 26 — Domuztepe. Portal lion. C.



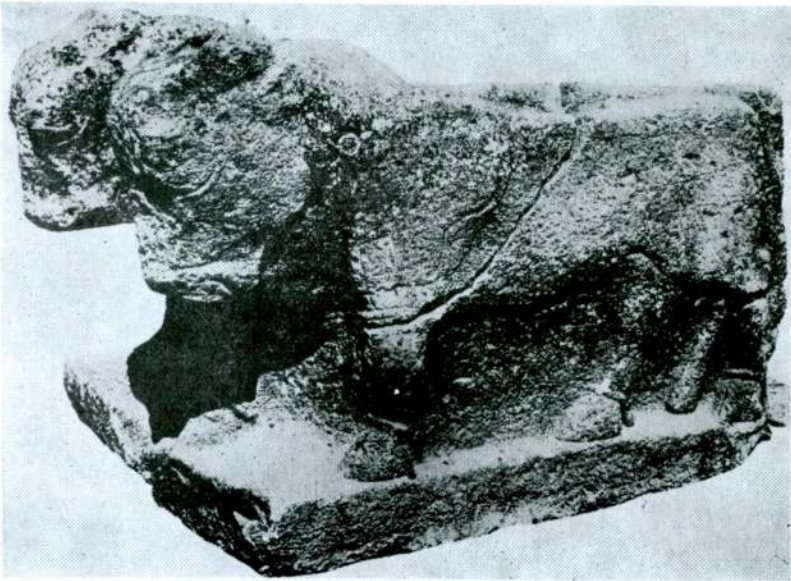
Kes. 27 — Domuztepe heykel kaidesi.
Fig. 27 — Statue-base found at Domuztepe.



Res. 28 — Karkamış kabartmasındaki kuyruk süsü.
Fig. 28 — Tail decoration of the Carchemish relief.



Res. 29 — Karkamış kaidesi. Ankara Müzesinde.
Fig. 29 — The Carchemish pedestal. Now in Ankara Museum.

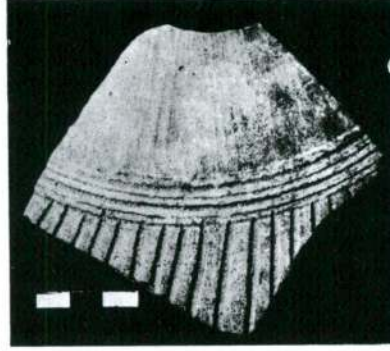


Res. 30 — Arslantaş'ta bulunan çifte boğalı kaide.
(Yük. 1 m., uz. 1.35 m., gen. 1.08 m.).
*Fig. 30 — Base of a statue with two bulls found at Arslantash.
(Height 1 m., length 1.35 m., breadth 1.08 m.).*



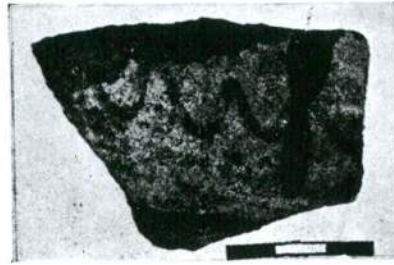
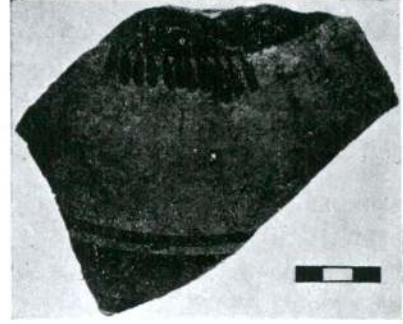
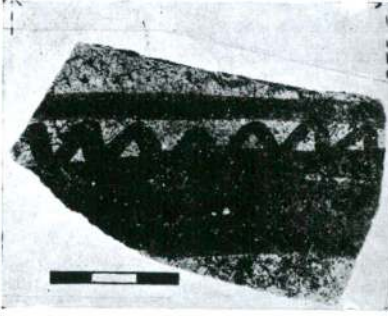
Res. 31 — 1951 Sonbaharında Domuztepe’de yapılan sondaj neticesi elde edilen A, B, ve C yapı katları.

Fig. 31 — Architectural levels A, B and C at Domuztepe. The results of the soundings in 1951.



Res. 32 — Domuztepe de 1950 sandajında bulunan keramik parçası.

Fig. 32 — Potsherd found at Domuztepe in 1950.



Res. 33-35 — Domuztepe'de 1951 sondajının B katında bulunan çanak çömlek parçaları.

Fig. 33-35 — Potsherds found in level B at Domuztepe, 1951.

inside the middle of the western walls of the two adjacent rooms on the west, is the basalt base (height 0.38 m., diameter 0.42 m.) of an original wooden column (Fig. 1). These round bases resemble the plain undecorated bases at Zincirli⁶. The position of these bases suggests two possibilities :

a) If these bases are *in situ*, then they have no relation to the western walls of the buildings in which they stand, and must be attributed either to a later or to an earlier structure.

b) If, by chance, the bases belong to the buildings which we excavated, then either the western foundations have been forced from their places by the roots of the trees and bushes, or the bases themselves have been thus moved.

We consider the second possibility, that the bases are not *in situ*, the more probable. Moreover in this sector it is difficult to distinguish two architectural periods, since the virgin rock is only 20 or 30 centimetres beneath the surface.

In the rooms which we have marked H₁ and H₂ of the building on the summit, we found a considerable quantity of ashes from a burned building, and among the ashes a great many pieces of mud bricks which have practically become baked bricks because of the fire; a few local Iron Age sherds, which we are inclined to call Late-Hittite; large jars made of a clay almost identical with those of the Karatepe pithoi; basalt dishes, stone and pottery spindle whorls, grinding and polishing stones, metal objects etc, which resemble objects of the ninth and eighth centuries B. C. found at Zincirli⁷, and to these we may add potsherds of the Hellenistic and Roman periods. Furthermore, the fact that among this heterogeneous collection of articles we find also a stone axe and a silex instrument is worthy of special attention. Because of the nearness of the virgin rock to the surface the remains of the building have been destroyed and so we cannot produce a plan of the whole building. However, if we take rooms H₁ and H₂ as a unit, we find that they may be compared to the eastern "Hallenbau" in the Lower Palace at Zin-

⁶ R. Koldewey : *Ausgrabungen in Sendschirli* vol. II, Berlin 1898, p. 142, Fig. 47; p. 148, Fig. 59; p. 193, Fig. 90, No. I (=AIS).

⁷ F. Von Luschan (edited by W. Andrae) : *Die Kleinfunde von Sendschirli*, AIS V, Berlin 1943.

cirli ⁸, as also to the single column section in the eastern part of the Upper Palace ⁹.

2) Somewhat to the north of the small entrance on the south of the summit we excavated other architectural remains. These consisted of four adjoining rooms in the shape of a rectangle, without any particular characteristic (Fig. 2).

It is most probable that the majority of the surface remains of the Domuztepe fortification belong to the eighth century B. C., under the Danunian occupation.

B. *Sculptural finds:*

On Domuztepe there are three orthostats contemporary with Karatepe.

1) Relief showing the Tree of Life (Figs. 3,4): This was found at a point about 300 metres to the north-east of the summit. Five fragments were found in our last sounding in 1948 ¹⁰, a sixth, which practically completes the picture, was found in 1949 ¹¹ in the same general region. On the two sides of the Tree of Life are two men, half kneeling, facing each other, with pointed caps and with short skirts. Above the tree is a winged disc. This is, of course, a well known theme in the art of the ancient Near East. For example, this same motif is to be seen, with some slight variations, on the cylinder seals of the ninth and eighth centuries B. C. and on a Syro-Hittite seal; Fig. 5 belongs to Mušēš Ninurta ¹², 9th century, Fig. 6 is the impression of an Assyrian seal attributed to the 9th century ¹³, and Fig. 7 is the impression of another Assyrian seal, about 8th century ¹⁴, and Fig. 8 is the Syro-Hittite seal ¹⁵.

⁸ AIS II, Pls. XXVI-XXVII.

⁹ AIS II, Pl. XXII.

¹⁰ Belleten vol. XIII (1949), p. 373.

¹¹ Belleten vol. XIV. (1950), pp. 548-549; Ausgrabungen, pp. 68-69.

¹² Cf. H. Frankfort: *Cylinder Seals. A Documentary Essay on the Art and Religion of the Near East*, London 1939, pp. 190, 191, 196 and Pl. XXXIII, a.

¹³ H. H. von der Osten: *Ancient Oriental Seals in the Collection of Mrs. Agnes Baldwin Brett* (OIP XXXVII), Chicago 1936, Pl. XI, No. 120; cf. H. Frankfort, op. cit. Pl. XXXIII, h.

¹⁴ H. Schaefer - W. Andrae: *Die Kunst des Alten Orients*, 6.-10. Tausend, Berlin 1925, Fig. 579, No. 7 (=Kpg. II).

¹⁵ G. Contenau: *La glyptique syro-hittite*, Paris 1922 Pl. XXII, Fig. 158.

But we find that our Tree of Life relief resembles very closely, both in regard to the general composition of the picture and in regard to the shape of the palm tree, the picture on one of the 8th century orthostats found in Sakçagözü (Fig. 9) at the entrance to the palace¹⁶. Only we find this difference: the Sakçagözü relief shows Assyrian influence rather than the native Anatolian style at Domuztepe. Again: the upper central part of the Domuztepe palm is much like the palm which stands before the sphinx in the west room of the lower gateway at Karatepe¹⁷. We note further that the sun disc is almost exactly the same as that at Karatepe (Fig. 10)¹⁸. Even the physiognomy is the same, for in the Domuztepe relief and in some of those at Karatepe we have the same protruding nose and receding chin¹⁹. For this reason we consider that this Domuztepe slab is contemporary with some of the Karatepe reliefs. We may even say that the identity of some details—for instance, the extended position of the arm and the open position of the hand²⁰—leads us to believe that the sculptor who pictured the Tree of Life at Domuztepe, did also some of the carvings at Karatepe. It may even be possible to say that the same man or the same school produced the relief at Islahiye²¹. We shall touch on this subject again when we discuss the Domuztepe sculptures of the 9th century B. C.

2) The warrior relief (Figs. 11, 12): This was found among the Roman walls in the 1949 sounding on the summit²². The slab has been rather severely damaged. The warrior is bearded; has on a round cap; carries on his back near to his shoulder, a quiver; in his left hand a spear; and a mace in his right. We see this warrior

¹⁶ J. Garstang: *Excavations at Sakje-Geuzi in North Syria*, *Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology*. University of Liverpool. I (1908), Pl. XLI, Fig. 2, No. 10 (=AAA); cf. H. Th. Bossert; *Altanatolien*, Berlin 1942, Figs. 875, 885 (=Altanatolien).

¹⁷ Ausgrabungen, Pl. XVIII, Fig. 91.

¹⁸ Cf. *Belleten*, vol. XII (1948), Pl. CXXX, Fig. 24; RHA, No. 50 (1948-49), p. 23, Fig. 24; Ausgrabungen, Pl. XIV, Fig. 71, width at top. 0.86 m.

¹⁹ Ausgrabungen, Pl. XII, Figs. 58-63; Pl. XIV, Fig. 71, the second relief on the left; Pl. XV, Figs. 75, 77; Pl. XVI, Figs. 79, 81; Pl. XIX, Fig. 96.

²⁰ Ausgrabungen, Pl. XIX, Fig. 94.

²¹ Yalman Yalgın: *Islâhiye'de Eti kabartmaları*, *Görüşler* (Periodical of the "Adana Halkevi"), No. 25-26 (1940), p. 13, 15; *Altanatolien*, Fig. 958.

²² *Belleten* vol. XIV (1950), p. 656.

being followed by another, similarly garbed and armed. Of this second warrior we can see on our fragment his right hand, foot, and spear. The clothing and weapons resemble those of Assyrian warriors during the eighth²³ and seventh²⁴ centuries and the clothing resembles also that found in the Sakçagözü²⁵ and Zincirli²⁶ reliefs of which we have spoken. We would note that we find warriors equipped with both quiver and spear in the Assyrian art of the age of Sennacherib²⁷ (705-681 B. C.). Thus we date our Domuztepe relief to the 8th century B. C.

3) The relief of a god on a sphinx:

This was found in 1947 among the Roman remains 250 metres to the north-east of the summit²⁸; and has been mentioned by us in previous reports²⁹. The god stands on a sphinx with the head of a man and body of a lion. The upper part has been cut off. Apparently it was cut for use as a building block in the Roman period. The wings of the sphinx resemble those of the eighth century sphinxes at Sakçagözü³⁰ and Zincirli³¹, and also particularly the wings of the bull sphinx in the relief found at Anaz³², a village 24 kilometres east of Urfa, the ancient Edessa. The leg position is practically the same as that in the Anaz-relief. We suggest that our relief dates from the 8th century B. C.

C. Sources of basalt supplies: In Domuztepe and its immediate vicinity there is an extensive vein of basalt (Figs. 13-15a); this has been of great aid to the ancient sculptors. It will be remem-

²³ E. Unger: *Die Reliefs Tiglatpilesers III. aus Arslantash*, Istanbul 1925, Pl. VIII; cf. E. Akurgal: *Spaethethitische Bildkunst*. Ankara 1949, Pl. XIX, b.

²⁴ PKg. II, Figs. 568, 574.

²⁵ AAA I (1908), Pl. XLI, No. 10; Altanatolien, Figs. 885, 886.

²⁶ AIS III, lev. XXXIX.

²⁷ G. Contenau: *Manuel d'Archéologie Orientale* vol. III, Paris 1931, p. 1276, Fig. 813; cf. R. C. Flavigny: *Le dessin de l'Asie Occidentale Ancienne*, Paris 1940, Pl. XX, Fig. 92.

²⁸ Karatepe II, p. 29.

²⁹ Ausgrabungen, pp. 67-68 and Pl. XXXII, Figs. 151, 153-154, 157.

³⁰ AAA I (1908), Pl. XLII, Fig. 1, No. 2; Altanatolien, Figs. 877-878 (Now in the Archaeological Museum at Ankara).

³¹ AIS IV, Pl. LVI; Altanatolien, Fig. 900.

³² Ausgrabungen, Pl. XXXII, Figs. 156, 158. (Now at the Archaeological Museum in Ankara, No. 11057).

bered that Hittite and Late-Hittite sculptors—with the exception of those at Boğazköy—had to bring their basalt, dolerite, granite, and similar stone, from great distances. For instance the quarry at Nurhanlı³³ is some 16 km. from Zincirli. Again, it is very natural that basalt should be quarried at Domuztepe during the Roman and Hellenistic periods. But it is worthy of note that the hundreds of basalt blocks used for reliefs during the eighth century for the entrance buildings at Karatepe, were transported down hill from Domuztepe, across the Ceyhan River, and then up a steep hill to the new location³⁴.

IV. THE DOMUZTEPE SETTLEMENT OF THE 9TH CENTURY

A. Artitectural remains : A minor sounding made in the autumn of 1950 in a small open area before the small lion gate, led us to believe that there was a settlement here in the 9th century B. C. (Figs. 16, 17). Below the foundations of one of these rooms there is a layer of ashes and charred wood, perhaps 50 to 75 cm. thick. In this there are many fragments of mud brick and one piece of a shiny grey pottery (Fig. 33) similar to the Phrygian examples and resembling pieces at Boğazköy³⁵; but at the same time it also resembles sherds of the Iron Age³⁶ found at Tarsus and in Cyprus³⁷.

It is very interesting to note that in these ashes we find, all mixed together, Roman potsherds, Hellenistic potsherds, and others which resemble the pottery of 8th and 9th century Zincirli.

³³ AIS I, pp. 14, 53; cf. B. Landsberger: *Sam'al-Studien zur Entdeckung der Ruinenstätte Karatepe*, Ankara 1948, p. 9 and footnote 19.

³⁴ Cf. Ausgrabungen, p. 69.

³⁵ For shiny and channelled black Phrygian pottery cf. e. g. K. Bittel, MDOG 75 (1937), p. 44, Fig. 25, a; for shiny red Phrygian pottery cf. e. g. K. Bittel, loc. cit. p. 45, fig. 26, b; for another example from Alishar of highly polished black slip ware with vertical grooves, although with grayish paste, cf. H.H. von der Osten: *The Alishar Hüyük*, Seasons of 1930-32, Part II (OIP XXIX) pp. 381, 390, e/1354, Fig. 430 and Pl. IX.

³⁶ I am indebted to Miss Theresa Goell for calling my attention to the resemblance between this sherd and the Cypriote bucchero-ware. See below Appendix I, footnote 60.

³⁷ V. Gjerstad: *The Swedish Cyprus Expedition* vol. IV, 2, Stockholm 1948, pp. 77-79 and Pl. IX, 9-12 (black slip I ware); Pl. XVII, 1-5 black slip II ware); Pl. XXVI, 6 (black slip III ware).

The sounding which we made was so limited in extent that we can come to no definite conclusions. For the results of a further sounding made in October 1951 see below Appendix I, p.249.

B. Sculpture : Certain sculptures of the first phase of Late-Hittite art encourage our belief in the 9th century settlement at Domuztepe.

1) *Portal lion A* (Figs. 18, 19) : This was found in 1949³⁸ on the thickly wooded south slope of Domuztepe. It would seem that this lion has fallen from its original position as part of the portal of an important building constituting the entrance to the top of the hill. It is made of dark grey basalt. One part of the head has been broken off. The lion was made of two blocks: we have not found the piece comprising the hindquarters. The existing stone is 160 cm. long and 110 cm. high. This Domuztepe lion resembles in style the archaic-looking lions of 9th century Zincirli³⁹. The Domuztepe lion has heart-shaped ears. Its mane has been stylized and is shown by one curved line in relief. In this respect it is like the lions on the Carchemish⁴⁰ and Sirkeli⁴¹ statue bases (Fig. 20), and the archaic Zincirli lions (cf. our Fig. 21). The eyes were inlaid. The front feet are decorated with incised lines (Fig. 22), and hence are like the fragmentary Domuztepe lion shown in Fig. 26, and like the feet of the Til-Barsip⁴² and Tell-Halaf⁴³ lions and the Boğazköy and the Alacahöyük sphinxes⁴⁴ (Fig. 23) and Boğazköy portal lions.

2) *Portal lion B* (Figs. 24-25) : This is a second lion found on the same slope⁴⁵. The piece which we have is 1.50 m. in length and 1.00

³⁸ Belleten vol. XIV (1950), p. 656; Anatolian Studies vol. I (1951), p. 9; Anadolu vol. I (1951), p. 26.

³⁹ AIS III, Pl. XLVI; E. Akurgal : *Spaethethitische Bildkunst*, Pl. IV-VI; Altanatolien, Figs. 896, 897.

⁴⁰ D. G. Hogarth : *Carchemish* vol. I, London 1914, pl. B 11, a-b; C. L. Woolley : *Carchemish* vol. II, London 1921, B 25, B 32; cf. Altanatolien, Figs. 830, 852.

⁴¹ AAA vol. XXV (1938), Pl. XIV; cf. Altanatolien, Fig. 959.

⁴² F. Thureau-Dangin and associates : *Til-Barsib*, Paris 1931, Pls. IX, 4; X, 8; XXXVII, 2.

⁴³ M. Freiherrn von Oppenheim : *Der Tell Halaf*, Leipzig 1931, Pl. 9, a.

⁴⁴ Altanatolien, Figs. 472, 499; cf. our Fig. 23.

⁴⁵ Cf. Belleten vol. XIV (1950), p. 656; Anatolian Studies vol. I (1951), p. 9; Anadolu vol. I (1951), p. 26.

m. in height; it is made of dark-grey basalt. The second lion resembles the one we have just described, and also the 9th century Zincirli lions. We believe that it stood at the gate opposite Lion A, and that both were thrown from their original position at the same time.

3) *Portal lion C* (Fig. 26) : This lion we found in 1947 when we made our first visit to the site⁴⁶ with Professor Bossert. The position of the tail and the incised decoration on the paws are those of the archaic Zincirli lions. Furthermore, the lateral line decorations found on the joints are those found on one of the lion reliefs at Tell Halaf.

4) *Base of a statue with two bulls* : This was also found in 1947⁴⁷. The Hittite hieroglyphic inscription found on both sides of the base was first seen in 1949 when the thickly growing bush was cut away⁴⁸. The workmanship and tail decorations of the bulls (Fig. 27) calls to mind the bulls on a relief and on a base at Carchemish⁴⁹ (cf. Figs. 28,29). The fact that the front feet of the bulls at Domuztepe have been placed in a central position in the front of the base and thus have been given a prominent position, recalls the base with two bulls found in the Assyrian temple in Arslantash (Fig. 30).⁵⁰ The Hittite inscription on the Domuztepe base is very much worn. Professor Bossert is now working on this inscription. The general character of the base suggests it is of the ninth or early eighth century.

Thus the archaic character of some of the sculptural remains, and the stratification which clearly indicates a period earlier than the eighth century, are evidence that there was a settlement at Domuztepe in the ninth century. But did this settlement belong to the Danunian kingdom, or to the Sam'al Kingdom? There is evidence in both directions : -The fact that Domuztepe and Zincirli are only thirty-eight km. apart, and that the Domuztepe lions are practically copies of the archaic lions at Zincirli, makes it quite possible that the settlement belonged to the Sam'al Kingdom.

On the other hand, we also know that either a single sculptor, or the members of a single school of art, worked in various empires

⁴⁶ Belleten vol. XII (1948), p. 255.

⁴⁷ Karatepe II, pp. 28-29 and Pl. XXXII, Figs. 156, 159, 160.

⁴⁸ Belleten vol. XIV (1950), pp. 650-651, foot-note 9.

⁴⁹ C. L. Woolley : Carchemish II, Pl. B 31, b; E. Akurgal : *Spaethetische Bildkunst*, Pl. XI.

⁵⁰ F. Thureau-Dangin and associates : *Arslantash*, Atlas, Paris 1931, Pl. II, No. 3.

of the ancient Near East. The mutual resemblance of the relief of the King in Sakçagözü ⁵¹, and a statue of a King at Malatya ⁵², and again the close resemblance between the Zincirli ⁵³ and Sakçagözü ⁵⁴ sphinxes are examples in point. Furthermore, one of the tablets in the Boğazköy archives is a letter written by the Hittite King Hattušhil III (ca. 1283-1250 B. C.) to a Babylonian King ⁵⁵ asking him to send a sculptor to the Hittite Kingdom ⁵⁶. Hence we know that artists moved from country to country.

Again, if we are to think that the Hittite hieroglyphic inscription at Domuztepe belongs to a King previous to Asitawa(n)das (ca. 732-715 B. C.⁵⁷), this would make us feel that the Domuztepe fortress belonged to the Danunians. Hence we are still unable to determine whether the 9th century Domuztepe settlement belonged to the Danunian or to the Sam'al kingdom. We hope that Professor Bossert's work on the Hittite inscription will help us to solve this problem.

As can easily be seen, both the excavation and the study of Domuztepe are quite incomplete. We hope to begin our sixth campaign in the near future, and hope that our findings will shed new light on the problems which now so puzzle and intrigue us.

In conclusion, while the ruins remaining to us from the Roman and Hellenistic periods are of considerable extent on Domuztepe, they do not add appreciably to our knowledge of history. The architectural and sculptural finds from the eighth century B. C. show very extensive Danunian occupation. Our finds from the ninth century again indicate extensive settlement, but still leave us in doubt as to whether the Kingdom was Danunian or Sam'al.

⁵¹ AAA vol. I (1908), Pl. XL, Fig. 1, No. 6; L. Delaporte : *Malatya-Ars-lantepe* I, Paris 1940, Pl. XXXIX.

⁵² L. Delaporte : op. cit., Pl. XXIX; Altanatolien, Figs. 791-795.

⁵³ See above foot-note 31.

⁵⁴ See above foot-note 30.

⁵⁵ KBo I 10 reverse 58-61.

⁵⁶ For the translation of this text cf. B. Landsberger : *Sam'al*, 1948, p. 113, n. 269.

⁵⁷ Cf. H. Th. Bossert : *Die phönizisch-hethitischen Bilinguen vom Karatepe*, Oriens vol. I, 2 (1948), p. 191.

APPENDIX I

Architectural investigations at Domuztepe (Fig. 31) in the autumn of 1951 revealed the existence of three building levels (provisionally called A, B and C⁵⁸), exclusive of the Roman and Hellenistic.

Level A is contemporary with the Danunian fortress of Karatepe, under King Asitawa(n)da-s (8th cent. B. C.).

In Level B only Iron Age potsherds, showing Cypriote influence, which we prefer to call Late-Hittite⁵⁹, very similar to those at Tarsus⁶⁰ and Zincirli, were found (cf. our Figs. 32-35). Monochrome ware is very scarce. These sherds are almost identical with the painted sherds found at Karatepe during the fourth, fifth and sixth seasons (1949-1951) in the cisterns or stores, hewn in the virgin rock. This fact shows that the inhabitants of Level B at Domuztepe lived at Karatepe as well, or used to visit it. This is further evidence for an earlier occupation of Karatepe. It appears that Level B at Domuztepe is earlier than the 8th century B. C., and is most probably of the ninth.

Level C is under the foundations of the walls of Level B. In this level there are no painted sherds, but only monochrome ware, shiny and slightly polished, of red, grey, brown and cream colour very similar to the Late Bronze Age sherds and also to the rough ware of the Hittite Imperial period. The fact that at Karatepe also, again in the cisterns or stores, a few samples of potsherds of this kind were found, shows that the earliest inhabitants of Domuztepe occupied Karatepe as well. Since the natural rock is very near to the surface and since in consequence any walls of this period must have been carried away by the rain water, it is certainly quite impossible to find traces of walls belonging to the earliest level at Karatepe.

The date of Level C at Domuztepe, under which is the virgin rock, seems to be earlier than the ninth century B. C.

⁵⁸ U. Alkım : *Sixth Season's Work at Karatepe*, *Belleten* vol. XVI. 61 (January 1952), pp. 135-136.

⁵⁹ cf. H. H. von der Osten : *Buntkeramik in Anatolien*, *Orientalia Suecana*, vol. I, fasc. 1/2, pp. 24 - 26, 30.

⁶⁰ I am gratefully indebted to Professor H. Goldman, Director of the American Excavations at Gözlükule, Tarsus, to Dr. Hanfmann and Domuztepe sherds here shown in Figs. 32 - 35 and certain Iron Age sherds from Tarsus, and for permission to mention this resemblance in the present article.

APPENDIX II

Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 15^a, 17, 21, 22, 25, 27, and 31 are from photographs by the author; Figs. 9, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 26, 29 and 32 are due to Mr. Dursun Cankut, photographer to the Turkish Historical Society. For Figs. 33, 34 and 35 I am indebted to Miss Theresa Goell, Assistant Director of the American Excavations at Gözlükule, Tarsus, to whom I am deeply grateful. My thanks are also due to Professor John Garstang for permission to photograph the statue-base from Sirkeli in Fig. 20.

Fig. 9, 23, and 29 (republished here for purpose of comparison) are from stones in the Archaeological Museum at Ankara. For permission to take these photographs in 1948 I have to thank the kindness of the Directorate-General of Antiquities and Museums, and in particular Dr. Hâmit Zübeyr Koşay, at that time Director-General, and Mr. Nuri Gökçe, Director of the Ankara Museum.

The remaining illustrations are reproduced from the following works :

Fig.5 from H. Frankfort : *Cylinder Seals. A Documentary Essay on the Art and Religion of the Near East*, London 1939, Pl. XXXIII, a.

Fig.6 from H. Frankfort : *ibid.* Pl. XXXIII, h.

Fig.7 from PKg. II, Fig. 579, No. 7.

Fig.8 from M. Ohnefalsch-Richter : *Kypros*, 1893, Tafelband, Pl. LXXX, Fig. 2.

Fig.28 from C. L. Woolley : *Carchemish* vol. II. London 1921, Pl. B 31, b.

Fig.30 from Thureau-Dangin and associates : *Arslantash*, Atlas, Paris 1931, Pl. II, No. 3.

