

[REDACTED]
Lower Euphrates Basin: 1977 Survey
Middle East Technical University
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157

D. URFA PROVINCE – THE KARABABA AND BEDİR DAM RESERVOIR AREAS

1. THE SİVEREK DISTRICT

Accommodation, Eating and Transport Facilities

Although the Siverek district center is equipped with all the necessary facilities, it is not suitable for the accommodation of expeditions working in the region, both because it is far away from the area to be flooded by the dam, and because the flooding is to cover a very small area within the boundaries of the district.

The main road from Adıyaman and Kahta, which crosses the Euphrates near Tille (Geldibuldu), continues in asphalted from as far as the Siverek district. The road leading southwards from it to the provincial centre of Urfa is also asphalted. Apart from these main roads, a stabilized road turns of northwards near the village of Tillakin and leads as far as Hadro - Bucak; However, the roads leading off this one and running steeply down to the bank of the Euphrates are fairly poor.

Natural Environment

The plateau, gently undulating on the Adıyaman side, has a more rugged appearance in the Siverek district; towards the North, high hills and deep valleys increase in number, while the ground takes on a stony, rocky appearance. Although limestone occurs in places on the bank of the Euphrates, particularly in the southern part, layers of volcanic rocks appear in the vicinity of Anazo and Karbek. The bed of the Euphrates deepens and narrows towards the north, and the ridges surrounding the flood-plain become steeper; but there are still small pockets of fertile plains in places. The area to be flooded by the dam forms long, narrow inlets along the Zengeçor Çayı and Şehir Deresi, both of which flow through deep, canyon-like valleys.

Archaeological evidence

There are much larger and more numerous mounds in the Siverek district than in the Kahta district. A number of these are situated on the ridges surrounding the bed of the Euphrates, and thereby remain outside the area to be flooded by the dam. The most important of them is Nisibin Höyüğü—S 52/17. Also immediately outside the area to be flooded is the site of a large centre belonging to the Classical period, at Halokent.

Only four sites were recorded within the area of the Siverek district to be flooded by the dam, the most important among them being Toprakkale Höyüğü—S 52/19. The latter site comprises a medium-sized mound yielding Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age finds, and a large and important settlement belonging to the Middle Ages. Another important site is the Hassek Höyüğü—S 52/18, a sizeable settlement of the Late Chalcolithic period and beginning of the Early Bronze Age. Among the sherds collected are large quantities of Uruk-type pottery. The other two sites inside the area to be flooded are small and unimportant.

KAZO AND SURROUNDING AREA (Plate 35)

RELATED SITES AND SITE NUMBERS:

<i>TOPRAKKALE HÖYÜĞÜ</i>	S 52/19
<i>KAZO KÖY İÇİ</i>	S 52/20

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT: Urfa province, Siverek district, village of Kazo.

LOCATION: north-west of Siverek, 8 km north-east of the Tille bridge, 5 km south-west of the Zengeçor bridge, on the edge of the flood-plain bordering the Euphrates.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT: steep slopes descend in places as far as the bank of the Euphrates, but in front of the village of Kazo a small flood-plain slopes gently down towards the river. The surrounding land is mostly stony, with plenty of trees and water. The effects of natural erosion are very marked, especially on the steep slopes.

PRESENT-DAY SETTLEMENTS: Kazo is a compact, poor village of thirty houses.

Roads: the road which turns northwards off the Tille (Geldibuldu)—Siverek road to Hadro is practicable under all types of weather conditions. It crosses the Zengeçor Çayı over a bridge; this is the only point where it is possible to drive across the stream, owing to the canyon-like nature of the valley through which the latter flows. The first road turning off westwards after the bridge leads to Kazo by way of the village of Karbek; it is only suitable for four-wheel drive vehicles. It is not possible to drive to Kazo from the South by way of Nisibin or Anazo.

Drinking Water: plentiful.

Accommodation facilities: there is no school and no large buildings in Kazo; but there is a school in the mahalle of Karbek.

TOPRAKKALE HÖYÜĞÜ— S 52/19; medium-sized mound and fort. (Plates 58 and 92)

LOCATION: 2.5 km north of Kazo, on and around a natural rise on the bank of the Euphrates. From the village, the site can only be reached on foot.

ELEVATION: 470—520 m.

DESCRIPTION: a natural hill, conical in shape and about 40 m high, stands near the bank of the Euphrates, halfway between the villages of Kazo and Kosan. The side of the hill facing the Euphrates is steeper than the others; on the east and south-west sides there are two small terraces. On the upper part of the hill rises the mound, the thickness of the archaeological deposit must be approximately 7—10 m thick; the mound has a flat top about 20 m wide. On the top, there are stone foundations and fragments of mosaics uncovered by illicit digging. The mosaic is of fairly fine quality, made with stone tesserae of two colours; it is said to have had a pictorial design on it when first unearthed. On the slopes of the hill appear remains of a stone enclosure wall, clearly belonging to city-walls and towers; traces of rubble stone walls are also visible at the foot of the hill. Sherds, traces of walls, and tesserae are also spread over a wide area 150 m south of the hill. There was very probably a fort on the hill, and a lower settlement on the flat ground. Large quantities of ancient sherds occur on the north slope of the hill in particular. On the ridges between Toprakkale and Kazo there are numerous graves, destroyed by illicit digging.

DISTURBANCE: on the upper part of the hill, at the lower settlement and the cemetery areas. intensive illicit digging is being carried out, and the upper layers of the mound are much destroyed.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected - one large bag.

Late Chalcolithic period: ware types : 1.1, 1.2, and 1.8 many, mostly coarse; 1.5 and 1.13 few; 1.14 doubtful; 1.15 (?) a few sherds with red paint on the inside.

Post-Classical periods: ware types : 6.1, 6.5 few. The villagers have large numbers of coins in their possessions belonging to the Byzantine and Beylik periods, and they are said to have come from Toprakkale.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: the main deposit on the mound at Toprakkale belongs to the transitional period between the Late Chalcolithic and the Early Bronze Age; it underlies the settlement and fortifications belonging to the beginning of the Middle Ages. A few sherds suggest that there may also be levels belonging to the earlier phases of the Chalcolithic, and the Uruk phase. The large settlement and the fort must have been built at the beginning of the Middle Ages; pottery, as well as the coins in the possession of the villagers, suggest that the site was in use during the Byzantine and Beylik periods, and were later abandoned. Toprakkale is an important site in so far as it displays a new set of fortifications, unknown until now, along the Euphrates between Horis Kale and Gerger Kalesi.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: April 1977, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, first recording, surface collection and field sketching.

KAZO KÖY İÇİ— S 52/20; small mound.

LOCATION: underneath the village of Kazo and in the fields immediately west of it.

ELEVATION: ± 500 m

DESCRIPTION: Kazo village covers a large portion of a low mound; only a few fields in the direction of the Euphrates, which are not covered by village houses, remain as evidence of the mound. The early levels can be traced in the sections exposed within the village. It was not possible to determine the height or dimensions of the mound, because of its advanced state of destruction.

DISTURBANCE: the present-day settlement is causing heavy damage to the site.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected - one small bag.

Iron Age: ware types : 4.2 and 4.4 few; 4.3 and 4.7 many.

Post-Classical periods: ware types : 6.1 and 6.4 many.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: no investigation of this virtually obliterated mound is possible

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: April 1977, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, first recording and surface collection.

YUKARI TİLLAKİN AND SURROUNDING AREA (Plate 35)

RELATED SITES AND SITE NUMBERS:

HASSEK HÖYÜĞÜ S 52/18
YUKARI TİLLAKİN KÖY İÇİ S 52/23

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT: Urfa province, Siverek district, muhtarlık of Biliriz, mahalle of Yukarı Tillakin.

LOCATION: 3.5 km west of the Tille bridge, near the bank of the Euphrates.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT: in this region the flood-plain bordering the Euphrates widens considerably, but in places low hills descend as far as the river-bank. The area is rich in sources of water.

PRESENT-DAY SETTLEMENTS: Yukarı Tillakin (new name Yukarı Kırca) is a small settlement of ten houses. The nearby village of Nisibis is a more important settlement.

Roads: Yukarı Tillakin can be reached along the earthen-road that turns north and then east, off the main Adıyaman-Siverek road, just after the Tille (Geldibuldu) bridge.

Drinking-water: available in the villages and mahalle in the surrounding area.

Accommodation facilities: Tille or Nisibin are preferable to Tillakin.

HASSEK HÖYÜĞÜ— S 52/18; medium-sized mound (Plate 58 and 93)

LOCATION: between the mahalle of Aşağı and Yukarı Tillakin, on the stretch of river-bank exactly opposite the village of Hiniç.

ELEVATION: \pm 440 m

DESCRIPTION: the mound stands on a spread-out natural rise which slopes gently down towards the bank of the Euphrates. The mound is about 130 x 110 m in area and 9 m in height. The Euphrates carried away part of the mound two or three years ago. The sides of the mound slope very gently, and are difficult to distinguish from the land around; there is probably a small terrace to the south. The entire surface is planted.

DISTURBANCE: none.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected - one large bag.

Chalcolithic period: ware types-1.6 few, (Some may belong to the Early Bronze Age); 1.12 (?); 1.13 very many, mostly dull red slipped, some straw-tempered, generally well-fired; 1.14 very many, usually of sandy fabric, dark grey, buff and pinkish in colour, reminiscent of the grey Uruk wares; 1.15 few, mainly pedestal and foot fragments.

Early Bronze Age: ware types: 2.2 and 2.3, in moderate quantities, mostly fine.

Chipped stone: numerous large, coarse, unretouched flint flakes very few flakes with retouched edges.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: the settlement on the mound belonged to a single period, the transition between the Late Chalcolithic and the Early Bronze Age; large quantities of Uruk-type pottery were found here. Since there are no deposits belonging to later periods, the Chalcolithic site at Hassek can be easily investigated.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: April 1977, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, first recording, surface survey and field-sketching.

YUKARI TILLAKIN KÖY İÇİ— S 52/23; flat settlement.

LOCATION: 75 m west of the village of Yukarı Tillakin, in the gently sloping field next to the orchard.

ELEVATION: \pm 450 m

DESCRIPTION: sherds occur in the field and the orchard; it was not possible to determine the exact dimensions of the site.

DISTURBANCE: none.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected - very few sherds.
Post-Classical periods: ware type 6.4.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: a small settlement belonging to the period following the Middle Ages.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: April 1977, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, first recording.

2. HILVAN DISTRICT

Accommodation, Eating and Transport Facilities

Hilvan is a small district centre of 7000 inhabitants; the market area there includes modest hotels and restaurants, a petrol station and various repair workshops. The various boarding-schools in the district centre can be used for accommodation, when necessary. Hilvan is on the Urfa - Siverek - Adıyaman main road. Its road-links with the villages on the edge of the Euphrates are fairly poor; in particular, the villages of Mirazim, Süleymanbey and Meyan, which lie within the boundaries of the district, can only be reached indirectly, through Bozova. For this reason, the Hilvan district can be used as a base only by expeditions working in the vicinity of the villages of Ambar, Çermiş and Nasrettin.

Natural Environment

Though a large area of the district consists of wide stretches of flat land, prolonging the Urfa plain, the landscape becomes undulating, and in places even rugged, in the vicinity of the Euphrates flows through a fairly narrow flood-plain bounded by almost vertical limestone scarps. The flood-plain on which Meyan and Mirazim villages lie is an extension of the Lidar plain in the Bozova district. North of Mirazim, the flood-plain is cut up by hills which descend as far as the river-bank. The villages of Ambar, Çermiş and Uğra are situated in this hilly area. Small streams like the Ambar and the Arap flow through deep valleys down to the Euphrates. The largest stream in the region is the Çam Çayı, which joins up with the Bahçelik and Şehir Dereleri. The area to be flooded by the dam forms inlets about 15 km inside the land of the district, along the deep, rocky-sided valleys through which these streams flow.

Archaeological Evidence

There are numerous large mounds within the boundaries of the district, especially on the plain and the plateau. On the flood-plain no large sites had developed as the plain is narrow in this area. Of the thirteen sites recorded, only one, Meyan Höyüğü-T 51/44, can be called a medium-sized mound; apart from this, three small mounds and seven flat settlements were recorded. Only one Palaeolithic site was found, Çekiş Sirtı - T 52/24, where tools and hand-axes belonging to various phases of the Palaeolithic period occur. Four Chalcolithic sites were found; two of them, Torçık-T 51/49 and Meyan Höyük-T 51/44, yielded interesting finds belonging particularly to the Late Chalcolithic Period. Earlier phases of the Chalcolithic may be present at Süleyman bey Harabesi-T 51/50 and Torçık.

Evidence for the Early Bronze Age was identified with certainty only at Meyan Höyük; a few doubtful sherds also occur at Demirtepe. The Middle and Late Bronze Age are present at Eğirbük Mevkii-T 52/25, and possibly at Meyan. Evidence for the Iron Age was found only at one site, Demirtepe. There are four Classical sites, all of them small, unimportant settlements. The rock-cut tombs recorded in two places very probably also belong to this period. The number of settlements rose after the end of the Classical period, to nine. Apart from Demirtepe, they were all small villages; at Demirtepe there was a small fort or large building.

AKÇA VİRAN AND SURROUNDING AREA (Plate 49)

RELATED SITES AND SITE NUMBERS:

<i>KELUŞK</i>	T 52/22
<i>NAME UNKNOWN</i>	T 52/23
<i>ÇEKİŞ SIRTİ</i>	T 52/24
<i>EĞİRBÜK MEVKİİ</i>	T 52/25

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT: Urfa province, Hilvan district, muhtarlık of Helis, mahalle of Akçaviran.

LOCATION: about 14 km north-west of the Hilvan district, on a wide peninsula formed by the Euphrates, west of the confluence of the Çam Deresi and the Euphrates.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT: the Euphrates flows through a deep, narrow valley, surrounded by limestone scarps which are deeply intersected by short streams and flood-water beds. In the areas where there are meanders in the course of the river, small cultivable plains can be seen. The region is rather poor in water sources but in some places there are small springs.

PRESENT-DAY SETTLEMENTS: the village of Akçaviran, which depends on the muhtarlık of Helis, comprises twenty two houses, and the nearby mahalle of Bingöl, three.

Roads: the road from Hilvan to Akçaviran has been partly stabilized; the construction of the road continues. The road from here to Nasreddin is in poorer condition.

Drinking-water: available in the villages of Nasreddin and Bingöl.

Accommodation facilities: the primary school in Nasreddin may be used for accommodation.

KELUŞK HÖYÜĞÜ— T 52/22; small mound.

LOCATION: 2 km west north-west of Akçaviran, 750 m north of the mahalle of Bingöl, on the ridge north of the Üzeyir Deresi.

ELEVATION: ± 510 m

DESCRIPTION: the mound is situated on an oval-shaped rise between the Euphrates and the Üzeyir Deresi; its dimensions are about 30 x 50 m and 6 m high, with a small terrace on the south side. The north and west slopes are quite steep. There are traces of walls in places on the slopes.

DISTURBANCE: natural erosion.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected, one medium-sized bag.

Late Chalcolithic period: a few probable sherds, but no definitely identifiable ones.
Iron Age: ware types : 4.2, 4.5 and 4.6 a few sherds, not very clearly identifiable.
Post-Classical periods: ware types : 6.4 and 6.5.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: the earlier deposits are overlaid by Post-Classical levels, very probably belonging to the Middle Ages; in particular, it was not possible to determine the nature of the Late Chalcolithic deposits here.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: April 1977, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, first recording and surface collection.

NAME UNKNOWN— T 52/23; flat settlement.

LOCATION: about 2 km north-west of Akçaviran, at the source of the Üzeyir Deresi, about 100 m north of Bingöl.

ELEVATION: 530 m

DESCRIPTION: the site covers an area of 75 x 100 m, on a ridge sloping down towards the south between two streams. It is terraced as a result of cultivation. Foundation stones are said to have been uncovered during ploughing.

DISTURBANCE: none.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected - one small bag.

Classical period: ware type : 5.2 one doubtful sherd.
Post-Classical periods: ware types : 6.1, 6.2, and 6.3 very few; 6.4, and 6.5, many.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: a small settlement was in use here from the beginning of the Middle Ages onwards.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: April 1977, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, first recording and surface collection.

ÇEKİŞ SIRTİ— T 52/24; Palaeolithic site (Plate 103)

LOCATION: 1700 m south of Akçaviran, on the south and south-east slopes of the ridge called Çekiş Sirtı, immediately west of the Bülbül Deresi.

ELEVATION: 470 — 510 m

DESCRIPTION: there are easily distinguishable river terraces around the Bülbül Deresi and on the steep limestone scarps facing the Euphrates. Large numbers of flint tools, as well as natural flint nodules, occur on the gently sloping upper terrace.

DISTURBANCE: none.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected - one large bag of flints.

Cores: numerous flake-cores, some of them later reused as tools; one blade-core, various core fragments.

Flake tools: large flake tools, mostly with prepared striking platforms; numerous round scrapers and side-scrapers.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: the flint tools mostly display the characteristics of the stone-industry traditions belonging to the end of the Lower Palaeolithic and to the Middle Palaeolithic period; the blade-core, however, may belong to a later phase. An intensive survey of the ridge and terraces between the Öksürük Deresi and the Bülbül Deresi is necessary. The area between the village of Nasreddin and the Öksürük Deresi was not investigated at all.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: April 1977, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, first recording and surface collection.

EGİRBÜK MEVKİİ—T 52/25; small mound.

LOCATION: south of Akçaviran, about 100 m west of the confluence of the Bülbül Deresi and the Euphrates, on a natural rise. The rise is about 3–5 m high and covers an area of about 100 x 80 m. On the east side there is a small terrace, on which appear fragments of walls belonging to the ruins of a recent village settlement.

ELEVATION: 420 m.

DESCRIPTION: on a small rise measuring 100 x 80 m; the archaeological deposit is about 3-5 m. thick. There is a small terrace to the east. There are some recent wall remains on the top of the hill.

DISTURBANCE: none.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected - one small bag; too few to allow dating of the site.

Post-Classical periods: ware types : 6.2 and 6.3.

Chipped stone: much-weathered flake fragments.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: a small, unimportant settlement.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: April 1977, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, first recording.

AMBAR AND SURROUNDING AREA

RELATED SITES AND SITE NUMBERS:

DEĞİRMEN MEVKİİ

AMBAR KÖY İÇİ

T 52/27

T 52/26

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT: Urfa province, Hilvan district, village of Çermiş (Uğra), mahalle of Ambar and Narince.

LOCATION: 17 km north-west of Hilvan, on the ridges near the bank of the Euphrates.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT: in this region the flood-plain bordering the Euphrates disappears entirely, and the ridges descend as far as the river-bank. The land here is cut up in many places by deep, steeply inclined slopes.

PRESENT-DAY SETTLEMENTS: both Ambar and Narince are small settlements; the villages further on are preferable for use as bases.

Roads: the road between Hilvan and Çermiş is fairly good, and may be used under all types of weather conditions; the Ambar road, however, is rather poor.

Drinking-water: there are fountains in the villages and springs in the surrounding area.

Accommodation facilities: they should be looked for in the villages on the plateau.

DEĞİRMEN MEVKİİ - T 52/27; flat settlement.

LOCATION: about 600 m west of the mahalle of Narince, on a natural hill on the bank of the Euphrates, past the flow-mill.

ELEVATION: \pm 450 m

DESCRIPTION: there are sherds and pithoi fragments on the ridge; stone foundations are also said to have been unearthed. Though there are said to be rock-cut tombs further on, they were not visited.

DISTURBANCE: none.

SURFACE FINDS: no datable sherds were found.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: this region, which lies on the opposite shore of the mouth of the Kahta Çayı, has not been surveyed properly.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: July 1975, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, first recording.

AMBAR KÖY İÇİ - T 52/26; rock-cut tombs.

LOCATION: in the valley at the entrance to the village of Ambar.

ELEVATION: \pm 450 m

DESCRIPTION: three rock-cut tombs are visible on the rocky scarp in the valley; it was not possible to enter them.

DISTURBANCE: none.

SURFACE FINDS: none.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: neither the possible existence of other tombs in the valley, nor the location of a settlement related to them, were investigated. A survey of the area around the village of Çermiş is necessary.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: July 1975, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, first recording.

MİRAZİM AND SURROUNDING AREA (Plate 41)

RELATED SITES AND SITE NUMBERS:

<i>DEMİRTEPE</i>	T 51/45
<i>AMBAR HARABESİ</i>	T 51/51
<i>MAĞARA MEVKİİ</i>	T 51/57
<i>SÜLEYMANBEY HARABESİ</i>	T 51/50
<i>MEYAN HÖYÜĞÜ</i>	T 51/44

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT: Urfa province, Hilvan district, muhtarlık of Mirazim (Kocabey), mahalle of Süleymanbey and Meyan.

LOCATION: 28 km west north-west of Hilvan, 31 km north - east of Bozova, at the point where the Lidar flood - plain narrows; on the stretch of river-bank opposite the village of Alaköprü in the Kahta district.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT: the flat flood-plain bordering the Euphrates narrows and comes to an end past the village of Mirazim. The intermediate zone between the plain and the plateau above, consists here of gently sloping ridges and terraces. Small streams, the largest of which is the Kantara Deresi, flow through deep beds into the Euphrates. As the Euphrates often changes its course, the line of the river-bank has moved since antiquity; during this process a large part of the Meyan mound, in particular, has been washed away.

PRESENT - DAY SETTLEMENTS: Mirazim (new name Kocabey) is a village of fifty houses; the mahalle dependent on it vary between five and seven houses.

Roads: the easiest route to Mirazim is from the Bozova district, along the Lidar (Dikili) road. The road deteriorates after Lidar. Access may be difficult in wet weather.

Drinking-water: there are fountains in the villages.

Accommodation facilities: there is a primary school in Mirazim; the most suitable place in the area from the point of view of accommodation is Lidar.

DEMİRTEPE— T 51/45; small mound and building remains (Plate 58)

LOCATION: 1700 m east of Mirazim, on the bank of the Euphrates.

ELEVATION: 420 m

DESCRIPTION: a small mound, covering an area of about 80 X100 m stands on a small, spread-out hill on the bank of the Euphrates. The accumulation of the mound, excluding the natural hill, seems to be about 4-6 m thick. Illicit digging on the hill has exposed the remains of a large building of quadrangular plan, constructed with rubble and mortar. The outer walls of the building can be traced in the ditches over an area of about 20 x 20 m. This may have been part of a set of fortifications or of a large mansion belonging to a landlord. Part of the Demirtepe has been cut away by the Euphrates.

DISTURBANCE: illicit digging, especially on the upper part of the hill.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected - one medium sized bag.

Chalcolithic period—Early Bronze Age: a few doubtful sherds.

Iron Age: ware types : 4.2, many; 4.3 and 4.4 few; 4.6 (?).

Classical period: ware types : 5.1 and 5.2 few; 5.3 and 5.4 doubtful.

Post—Classical periods: ware types : 6.1, 6.2 and 6.4 few; 6.3 many; 6.5 doubtful.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: the lower levels of the mound have been partly destroyed and partly sealed by a sizeable building or fortification, datable, in our opinion, to the Middle Ages. Future investigations here will serve to determine the nature of this building and of the underlying deposit. The area surrounding Demirtepe, particularly to the south, has not been investigated.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: August 1975, Ank. Univ., DTCF, first recording and surface collection; April 1977, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, first recording, surface collection and field sketching.

AMBAR HARABESİ— T 51/51; flat settlement.

LOCATION: 1700 m east of Mirazim, at the point where the flood-plain ends, on the bank of the Euphrates, in a field owned by Sofi Muhammed.

ELEVATION: 430 m

DESCRIPTION: Large numbers of building-stones, some of them quite large and dressed, are spread-over a wide area of the field. Stone foundations are said to have come to light here continually during ploughing. There is a thin scatter of sherds. It was not possible to make a complete survey of the site, because of the surface being planted.

DISTURBANCE: here and there, trenches left by illicit digging.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected - one small bag.

Post—Classical periods: ware types : 6.1 and 6.4.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: very few datable sherds were found; the settlement here may be connected with Demirtepe.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: August 1975, Ank. Univ., DTCF, first recording; April 1977, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, Surface collection.

MAGARA MEVKİİ— T 51/57; rock-cut tombs and flat settlement.

LOCATION: south-east of the mahalle of Süleymanbey, on the slopes facing the Kantara Deresi, in an apricot orchard.

ELEVATION: 450—470 m

DESCRIPTION: the Kantara Deresi, which flows through a narrow valley, widens as it reaches the flood-plain. Stone foundations and whole pots are said to have come to light while pits for tree-planting were being dug on the terraced area behind the village. Very few sherds were found here. There is a rock-cut tomb with two niches in it, on the rocky slope leading down to the stream

DISTURBANCE: none.

SURFACE FINDS: no datable sherds were found.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: a more intensive survey of the area around Süleymanbey, and especially of the river-terraces, needs to be carried out.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: April 1977, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, first recording.

SÜLEYMANBEY HARABESİ— T 51/50; flat settlement (Plate 94).

LOCATION: about 1100 m north-west of the village of Süleymanbey, about 300 m north of the confluence of the Kantara Deresi and the Euphrates, on a low natural rise on the bank of the Euphrates.

ELEVATION: 420 m

DESCRIPTION: sherds and traces of stone foundations occur over an area of approximately 100 x 50 m. It was impossible to determine the thickness of the deposit.

DISTURBANCE: none.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected - one medium-sized bag.

Chalcolithic period: ware types: 1.3 a single sherd, 1.1 and 1.8 few.

Post-Classical periods: ware types: 6.1 and 6.2 few; 6.3 and 6.4 many.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: most of the surface finds belong to an unimportant village settlement, in use after the end of the Middle Ages. The Chalcolithic sherds, particularly the single Halaf painted sherd, indicate the presence of an Early Chalcolithic level. Sherds are also scattered over a very wide area of the surrounding fields. There is a possibility that the Chalcolithic mound may have disintegrated and its fill is spread over the fields.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: April 1977, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, first recording and surface collection.

MEYAN HÖYÜĞÜ— T 51/44; medium-sized mound (Plate 59, 93 and 94).

LOCATION: north-west of the mahalle of Meyan, on the bank of the Euphrates.

ELEVATION: \pm 425 m

DESCRIPTION: the mound stands on a pebbly river-deposit; a large part of it has been cut away by the Euphrates, so that only the eastern lower terrace and a fraction of the cone of the mound remain. The surviving part, including the terrace, covers an area of about 40 x 180 m; the height of the deposit here is about 10 m. Large stone walls are visible in the section facing the Euphrates.

DISTURBANCE: natural erosion by the Euphrates.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected - one large bag.

Chalcolithic period: ware types : 1.1 few; 1.3 one doubtful body sherd; 1.5 many.

Early Bronze Age: ware types: 2.2 very many and varied; 2.3 few; 2.7 one doubtful sherd.

Middle Bronze Age: a few sherds, most of them apparently belonging to the period of transition from the Early Bronze Age.

Classical period: ware types: 5.1 few; 5.4 a few doubtful sherds; 5.2 few.

Post-Classical periods: ware types : 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4 few.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: before it was destroyed by the Euphrates, Meyan Höyüğü must have been a large mound; the main deposit on it consists of Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age levels; a small settlement was also established here during the Classical period and at the beginning of the Middle Ages. The section on the edge of the Euphrates belongs almost entirely to the Early Bronze Age. The present-day state of the mound will facilitate excavation of the Early Bronze Age and Chalcolithic levels.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: first recording - Ist. Forsch. 10, p.105; August 1975, Ank. Univ, DTCF, surface collection; April 1977, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section surface collection and field-sketching.

KOLİK AND SURROUNDING AREA (Plate 41)

RELATED SITES AND SITE NUMBERS:

<i>TORÇIK MEVKII</i>	T 51/49
<i>HIRALLA HARABESİ</i>	T 51/52

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT: Urfa province, Hilvan district, muhtarlık of Koliik (new name Güluşığı).

LOCATION: about 30 km west of Hilvan, north-east of Lidar, on the flood-plain bordering the Euphrates.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT: the flat flood-plain bordering the Euphrates is formed of alluvium and pebbly river deposits. The village of Koliik is situated on the widest stretch of the plain. The change in the course of the Euphrates has caused the plain to narrow progressively. The intermediate zone leading to the plateau consists of sterile, gently sloping, eroded ridges.

PRESENT - DAY SETTLEMENTS: Koliik (new name Güluşığı) is a compact village of fifty houses

Roads: the easiest approach is through Lidar (Dikili). The road from Koliik to the village of Kantara on the plateau is in poor condition.

Drinking-water: not available in the village.

Accommodation facilities: the nearby village of Lidar is more suitable for accommodation purposes.

TORÇIK MEVKİİ— T 51/49; small mound (Plate 94).

LOCATION: 1300 m north-east of Kolik, opposite the island of Lidar; a field-track leads from the village of Kolik to a point very near the mound.

ELEVATION: ± 405 m

DESCRIPTION: the site is situated on a pebbly river-deposit right on the bank of the Euphrates. The river has cut away almost the entire mound, and only a small part of the lower terrace remains. The surviving fragment, which stands parallel to the Euphrates, is 100 m long and only about 20 m wide. The section on the edge of the Euphrates shows the deposit to be about 5 m deep. The field in which the mound is situated belongs to Muhammed Emin of Kolik; the surface is planted.

DISTURBANCE: natural erosion by the Euphrates.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected - one large bag.

Chalcolithic period: ware types: 1.1, 1.2, 1.6, and 1.8 few; 1.5 very many, with complete range of its known varieties.

Classical period: ware types: 5.4 a few sherds.

Chipped stone: rough blades and flakes.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: very little of the mound remains; the surviving deposit, which clearly belongs to the Late Chalcolithic, can be investigated by cleaning the section.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: April 1977, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, first recording and surface collection.

HIRALLA HARABESİ— T 51/52; flat-settlement (Plate 94).

LOCATION: about 1 km south of Torçik Mevkii, on the edge of the Hiralla Deresi, at the point where the Hiralla Pınarı (spring) appears.

ELEVATION: 410 m

DESCRIPTION: sherds and big stone blocks occur over an area of 100 x 50 m, on a natural rise on the edge of the stream. A large number of stones have apparently been taken to the village.

DISTURBANCE: removal of stones.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected - one small bag.

Post-Classical periods: ware types: 6.1 few; 6.3 and 6.4 many; 6.5 (?).

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: a small, unimportant settlement belonging to the Middle Ages, and perhaps also to the subsequent period.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: April 1977, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, first recording and surface collection.

3. BOZOVA DISTRICT

Accommodation, Eating and Transport Facilities

The Bozova district center possesses very limited facilities; however, its proximity to the most important part of the dam reservoir area as well as its position on the roads leading down to the river-bank, make it a compulsory base for expeditions working in the region. Some of the problems resulting from the lack of adequate facilities in the district are alleviated by the proximity of the district centre to Urfa. There are no hotels in Bozova; the hospital, and during the summer months, the "lise" can be used for accommodation purposes; also, the construction of the Bölge Yatılı Okulu (regional boarding school) is about to be completed. There is a small market in Bozova which sells only certain food items and includes two modest restaurants and a petrol station.

Apart from the main road linking Bozova to Urfa and Hilvan-Siverek, there are no asphalted roads. Stabilized roads lead across the plateau from Bozova, running parallel to the bank of the Euphrates; one of these, the Bozova-Arıkök-Dutluca-Yaslıca-Eskin road, is also that of the dam construction site, and consequently receives constant maintenance. The roads that turn off this one towards the river-bank are in very poor condition.

The Bozova-Aşağı Çatak-Buğdayhöyük road, which also crosses the plateau, can be used to reach the reservoir area. The roads along the bank of the Euphrates are mostly very poor; in particular, it is virtually impossible to go from Cümcüme to Yeniköy and vice-versa along the river-bank. Past the village of Bostancık, below the village of Eskin, on the bank of the Euphrates, lies the housing-estate for the construction site of the Karababa dam. For the moment, only minor geological soundings are being carried out in the dam construction area. The main housing-estate for the construction site will reportedly be built at the Uluk Mevkii, near the village of Eskin. When absolutely necessary, use can be made of the facilities provided by the dam construction camp.

Natural Environment

A large area of the land in the district constitutes a natural extension of the Urfa plain. Nearer the Euphrates, the landscape acquires a more undulating appearance, and is intersected by the deep valleys of small streams and flood-waters. Within the district, two separate flood-plains border the Euphrates; the village of Lidar lies on one of them, the villages of Arap Kantara, Cümcüme and Şaşkan on the other. Between the two plains, low ridges descend as far as the river-bank. The area west of Cümcüme is more rugged; here, there is a long, narrow floodplain, on which the villages of Yeniköy and Bostancık are situated. To the west, the flood-plain comes to an end with the hill called Büyük Tepe, against which the Karababa dam will abut; after this point the Euphrates flows into a small strait. West of Şaşkan, the intermediate zone leading up to the plateau consists of very steep slopes, which have been violently eroded and broken-up. Streams and flood-waters have carved out deep but short canyons in this area. The land is mainly formed of sedimentary rocks. East of Şaşkan, in the vicinity of Lidar, the intermediate zone leading to the plateau consists mainly of terraces and foothills.

The largest tributary of the Euphrates in this region is the İncesu, which flows through a fairly wide bed, with rich alluvial land on both sides, bounded by low ridges. The second largest stream is the Tavuk Deresi, which runs through a deeper and narrower valley. The Cin Deresi, a tributary of the Tavuk Deresi, has carved a small but typical canyon out of the surrounding rocky ground.

The area to be flooded by the Bedir dam comprises the entire valley of the Incesu Deresi. In the vicinity of Tatarhöyük, the valley widens further and takes on the appearance of a small basin. West of Bozova, immediately outside the area to be flooded, lies a large and very fertile plain, on which are situated a number of large villages, such as Arkök and Dutluca.

Recently the Euphrates has changed its course increasingly towards the south, in the direction of Urfa, and has caused the flood-plain to grow narrower. As a result numerous ancient settlements aligned along the river-bank, have been destroyed to a great extent, the finest examples of these being Küçük Şaşkan Tepe and Büyük Şaşkan Tepe mounds.

Archaeological Evidence

Twenty-two ancient sites were recorded within the area of the Bozova district to be flooded by the dam. Three of them, Lidar—T 51/40, Şaşkan Büyük Tepe—U 50/6 and Tatarhöyük—U 51/8 were defined as large mounds. In the same region, there are two medium-sized mounds, seven small ones, and seven flat settlements. Three Palaeolithic-Mesolithic sites were also recorded. Today the same area comprises ten villages, seven of which have the status of muhtarlık and three that of mahalle.

The largest and most important of the sites recorded in the reservoir area is Lidar Höyük. It is the most important centre after Samsat, and can very probably be identified as the ancient city of Seleucia Marathas. Tatarhöyük also appears to be the site of a large urban settlement. Large settlement sites occur either right on the bank of the Euphrates or further in on the plateau, while the inner stretches of the flood-plain, and the intermediate zone were mainly occupied by small, unimportant settlements. Numerous large mounds, Arkök, Dutluca, Eskin, Yaslıca and so on, occur outside the area to be flooded by the dam.

Palaeolithic finds occur mainly in the intermediate zone between the plateau and the flood-plain, and partly on the small ridges on the plateau. The latter generally extends over very large areas, sometimes a few kilometers wide, over the whole of which fairly heavy concentrations of flint implements occur. During previous surface surveys, large quantities of Palaeolithic finds were recorded (1). Hasimerte Bağları Sırtları—U 51/12 and Kirdi Mevki—U 51/11 may be cited as the most important sites connected with this period, within the dam reservoir area; implements were found in many other places, but these were generally not treated as separate sites. No clearly identifiable Proto- or Early Neolithic sites were recorded during this survey; however, it is highly probable that the group of finds from Uluk Mevkii—U 50/14 belong to this phase. Bearing in mind the already excavated sites of Biris Mezarlığı and Söğüt Tarlası (2) in the same district, we believe that a more intensive surface survey will reveal new sites belonging to this period.

Nine settlement sites of the Chalcolithic period were recorded within the area to be flooded, most of them belonging to the Late Chalcolithic phase. Lidar and Karmitli may be regarded as the most important among them. There are eight Early Bronze Age settlement sites; the important centres at that time appear to have been Lidar, Şaşkan Büyük Tepe and Tatarhöyük. Middle and Late Bronze Age finds were recorded at only six sites; during this period too Lidar, as well as Kurban Höyük, was visibly an important settlement.

(1) H. Çambel and R. Braidwood, the results of this survey is being prepared for publication.

(2) An excavation was carried out here in 1964 by a joint team of the Universities of İstanbul and Chicago.

During the Iron Age, the number of sites rose to twelve. Interesting sites of this period are Büyük Şaşkan, Küçük Şaşkan and Tatarhöyük. In Classical, and particularly Roman times, the number of settlements continued to rise. Pottery of this period was recorded at fourteen sites. The important centres at this time appear to have been Lidar and Tatarhöyük.

After the Roman period, during the Middle Ages, large settlements were replaced by small ones situated very close together; the great majority of the sites of this period that we found are contemporary with one another; and very probably belong to the beginning of the Middle Ages. The largest settlement at this time appears to have been Geçitbaşı Develik Mevkii. The Incesu bridge and the tombs at Lidar may be cited as building remains belonging to the same period. The remains at Büyüktepe are probably part of a fort, also belonging to this period.

LİDAR AND SURROUNDING AREA (Plate 42)

RELATED SITES AND SITE NUMBERS:

<i>LİDAR HÖYÜK</i>	T 51/40
<i>HACI MELİK TURBESİ</i>	T 51/54

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT: Urfa province, Bozova district, muhtarlık of Lidar (Dikili).

LOCATION: 23 km north-north-west of Bozova, on the flood-plain bordering the Euphrates.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT: to the west, the flood - plain on which Lidar lies, is separated from that on which Cümcüme lies by the ridges called Beyaz Tarla Sırtları; to the east, the plain grows narrower, extending as far as the villages of Meyan and Mirazim. The plain is fairly flat; to the south, the intermediate zone leading to the plateau consists of gently sloping ridges. Opposite the village is a very fertile island, called Lidar Adası.

PRESENT-DAY SETTLEMENTS: Lidar (new name Dikili) is a large and fairly prosperous village; there are no mahalle dependent on it.

Roads: Lidar can be reached by way of Arap Kantara. The road between Bozova and Arap Kantara is suitable for all types of vehicle, in dry weather. On the way to Lidar, it deteriorates in wet weather, because it crosses erosion slopes here and there.

Drinking-water: there is a fountain of permanently running water in Lidar.

Accommodation facilities: in Lidar there is a primary school and a number of large, serviceable buildings.

LİDAR HÖYÜK— T 51/40; large mound (Plates 59, 94-96, 101).

LOCATION: immediately south-west of, and partly underneath, the village of Lidar, on the bank of the Euphrates.

ELEVATION: 430 — 450 m

DESCRIPTION: the mound consists of a large cone with two small terraces on its north-east and south - west sides. It is not clear whether there is another, wider terrace below. The cone measures about 200 x 240 m at its base, and stands to a height of about 25 m above the present day level of the plain. The mound has a flat top, about 100x120 m in area, and steep slopes. A part of it has very probably been cut away by the Euphrates.

DISTURBANCE: there are small trenches for soil removal on the side facing the village; however, on the whole, the mound may be taken as undisturbed.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected - three large bags.

Chalcolithic period: in general, few on the east and south slopes, and many on the lower part of the west slope. Ware types: 1.1, 1.2, 1.5, 1.6, 1.8, 1.9 and 1.11.

Early Bronze Age: very few on the upper and lower parts of the east slope, many in the lower west section and on the north slope. Ware types: 2.2; 2.3 many, varied; 2.4 and 2.5 generally few; 2.7, doubtful; 2.10 few, on the lower part of the east slope.

Middle-Late Bronze Age: many, varied and mostly fine; many on the south slope, few on the east slope and on the upper part of the mound. Ware types: 3.2 many, fine; 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 and 3.8 in moderate quantities.

Iron Age: in general, many; few on the west slope and upper part of the mound. Ware types: 4.2, 4.3, and 4.4 many; 4.7 few.

Classical period: in general, many, fine; higher density on the north slope. Ware types: 5.1 mainly on the west slope; 5.2, 5.3 and 5.5.

Post-Classical periods: in general few, mostly on the south slope. Ware types: 6.1, 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5.

Small finds: a baked clay animal figurine and a rhyton; a stone mace head.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: this large and important mound was continuously occupied as of the Late Chalcolithic period at least. The absence of Halaf and Ubaid painted wares may be due to these levels being sealed underneath. Uruk-type sherds, which are plentiful at Samsat, were not found here either. Lidar clearly acquired its importance at the end of the Early Bronze Age, and especially during the second millennium; pottery of this period is finer and more varied here than at Samsat. It is not possible to draw a general conclusion on the situation of Lidar during the Iron Age. The settlement here increased in size and importance during the Classical period. The city of Seleucia, known to have been founded opposite Samsat in Roman times, must in fact be Lidar; it is known to have been later made a dependency of Samsat. The evidence of the surface finds suggests that during the Middle Ages, Lidar lost its importance and that the settlement either grew smaller or was moved, like the present-day village, outside the area of the mound.

No survey was made of the area surrounding the mound. Mosaics, and a building described as resembling a bath were said to have been exposed during ploughing; graves were also said to have been found at Çınar Mevkii. But it was not possible to investigate these places. In our view large - scale excavations at Lidar will both produce abundant new historical information, and establish the stratification of the Urfa district.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: first published in Ist. Forsch. 10, p. 15; July 1975, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, surface collection; August 1975, Ank. Univ., DTCF, surface collection; April 1977, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, recording and field sketching.

HACI MELİK TURBESİ (1) - T 51/54; tomb and Islamic cemetery.

LOCATION: south-west of Lidar Höyük, on the road to Kantara.

(1) For information and plans concerning the tomb, see Serdaroğlu 1975.

ELEVATION: 410—420 m

DESCRIPTION: there are numerous inscribed grave stones in and around the tomb known as Hacı Melik Türbesi. The cemetery was visibly used over a long period of time.

DISTURBANCE: none.

SURFACE FINDS: none.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: the inscriptions must be recorded and some of them removed from the area to be flooded by the dam.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: July 1975, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, recording; August 1975, Ank. Univ., DTCF, field sketching and recording.

ARAP KANTARA AND SURROUNDING AREA (Plate 43)

RELATED SITES AND SITE NUMBERS:

<i>DEVELİK MEVKİİ</i>	T 51/43
<i>İNCİRLİ TEPE</i>	T 51/42
<i>GEÇİTBAŞI HÖYÜK</i>	T 51/41
<i>TORÇ TEPE</i>	T 51/46
<i>HARABE HACIYAN</i>	T 51/48

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT: Urfa province, Bozova district, muhtarlık of Arap Kantara (new name Geçitbaşı).

LOCATION: about 17 km north of Bozova, on the flood-plain bordering the Euphrates, on the stretch of river-bank immediately opposite Samsat.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT: this is the point where the flood-plain is the widest. Apart from a few small, spread out hills, the plain is fairly flat.

PRESENT-DAY SETTLEMENTS: Arap Kantara (Geçitbaşı) is a large, compact village of 150 houses; there are no m^ahalle dependent on it.

Roads: the road from Bozova to Arap Kantara has been stabilized as far as Gazbek. In dry weather, access to the village is possible for all types of vehicle. Under suitable weather conditions, the large rafts known as "gemi" operate between the village and Samsat.

Drinking-water: there is a fountain of permanently running water in the village.

Accommodation facilities: there is a primary school and some sizeable buildings in the village.

DEVELİK MEVKİİ— T 51/43; flat settlement (Plate 98 and 99)

LOCATION: approximately 9 km east of Arap Kantara, between the ridge after İncirli Tepe and the ridge called Taksipiyon (Beyaztarla) Sırtı, alongside the Lidar road.

ELEVATION: 410 — 425 m

DESCRIPTION: the site covers a very wide area alongside the Euphrates; a heavy concentration of sherds was traced over an area measuring, as far as we could survey, about 1200 x 100 m. Sherds are absent only in the stream-beds. In some places the width of the site is over 200 m. The site begins about 100 m from the stream past Incirli Tepe, and follows the line of the Lidar road. Sherd density increases even further at some points; this extensive settlement very probably covered over a number of earlier flat settlements and small mounds. A large area of the site is planted.

DISTURBANCE: none.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected - two large bags.

Early Bronze Age: very few, in a limited area; ware type: 2.5 a few sherds.

Middle-Late Bronze Age: ware types: 3.4 a few sherds.

Iron Age: a few doubtful sherds.

Classical period: within a limited area; ware types: 5.1, and 5.4 a few sherds.

Post-Classical periods: very many, all coarse; ware types: 6.2 and 6.3 very many.

Chipped stone: large quantities of unworked flint nodules; occasional, scattered implements, and unretouched flakes, including a blade-core and a backed blade.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: this is a large occupation site belonging to the Middle Ages; however, the absence of fine sherds, and the fact that the site has not been plundered by antiquity-dealers, indicate that it was not a prosperous and important centre. An interesting point is raised by the heavy concentration all over the site, of sherds belonging to only two ware types, and the virtual absence of other varieties that one would expect to find in conjunction with them. We may accordingly hypothesize that this might be an extensive pottery manufacture area.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: August 1975, Ank. Univ., DTCF, first recording and surface collection; April 1977, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, surface collection.

INCIRLI TEPE—T 51/42; small mound (Plates 96—98).

LOCATION: 2 km east of Arap Kantara, north of the Lidar road, on the bank of the Euphrates.

ELEVATION: 410 — 420 m

DESCRIPTION: there is a heavy concentration of sherds on the natural rise known as Incirli Tepe and on the low rise immediately east of it, between the road and the Euphrates. Early sherds occur on the rise to the east, later ones on the rise to the west. The earlier hill which covers an area of approximately 100 x 150 m, does not have a very thick archaeological deposit. The higher, western hill displays a higher concentration of surface material; part of it has visibly been cut away by the Euphrates. The surface of both hills is ploughed.

DISTURBANCE: none.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected - two large bags.

Chalcolithic period: ware types: on the western hill 1.5 very few; on the eastern hill 1.1, 1.2, 1.6, and 1.8 very few; 1.5 many, varied; 1.10 doubtful.

Iron Age: a few doubtful sherds on the western hill.

Classical period: possibly ware type 5.4, a few doubtful sherds.

Post-Classical periods: ware types: on the western hill 6.2 and 6.3 very many, fine; 6.6 few; on the eastern hill, same ware types, few.

Chipped stone: a large number of flint blades and flakes on the eastern hill.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: there is a small mound belonging to the Late Chalcolithic period east of Incirli Tepe; a sizeable settlement was founded on both hills during the Middle Ages. The site at Incirli Tepe may be connected with the settlement on Develik Sirtı.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: August 1975, Ank. Univ., DTCF, first recording and surface collection; April 1977, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, recording and surface collection.

GEÇİTBASI HÖYÜK—T 51/41; small mound (Plate 99).

LOCATION: immediately east of, and partly underneath the village of Arap Kantara.

ELEVATION: 410 m

DESCRIPTION: the mound is approximately 200 x 100 m in area, and part of it continues underneath the village. On the side of the mound facing the Euphrates, there is a long section, in which a level about 2 m thick, displaying a very heavy concentration of sherds, can be seen to overlay the alluvium deposit.

DISTURBANCE: soil is being removed from the parts close to the village; now and then the Euphrates causes destruction on the site.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected—one medium-sized bag.

Iron Age: few, on the east terrace.

Classical period: ware types: 5.1, 5.2 and 5.4 few, in the section.

Post-Classical periods: ware types: 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4 many, on the east terrace and in the section: 6.1 few on the terrace.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: the mound began to form at the end of the Iron Age, and the settlement continued during the Classical period as a small, unimportant village. This settlement reached its greatest size at the beginning of the Middle Ages.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: April 1977, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, first recording and surface collection.

TORÇ TEPE—T 51/46; small mound (Plate 94).

LOCATION: 2 km south of Arap Kantara, on the west bank of the Tavuk Deresi, on a natural rise in the middle of a small bend in the stream.

ELEVATION: 430—435 m

DESCRIPTION: in the area of Torç Tepe, the flood-plain comes to an end and the land takes on an undulating appearance. A heavy concentration of sherds covers an area of approximately 50 x 100 m on a natural rise on the bank of the Tavuk stream; the slopes of the rise facing the Euphrates are fairly steep. The archaeological deposit is about 2—4 m thick. The field covering the site is owned by Abdullah Koyuncu, of the village of Tavuk.

DISTURBANCE: none.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected - one medium-sized bag.

Iron Age: ware types : - 4.3, 4.6 and 4.7 few.

Classical period: generally fine sherds; ware types: 5.1 and 5.2 many; 5.4 few.

Chipped stone: various flint fragments, with retouched edges, including a small end-scraper and side-scraper.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: a small settlement belonging to the end of the Iron Age and to the Roman period.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: April 1977, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, first recording and surface collection.

HARABE HACIYAN— T 51/48; flat settlement.

LOCATION: 2.5 km south-west of Arap Kantara, south of the Şaşkan road, east of the Tahti Deresi, in a field owned by Hacı Reşit.

ELEVATION: 415 m

DESCRIPTION: sherds and a few bulding-stones occur on a small natural rise; it was not possible to conduct a complete survey of the site, because of the entire surface being planted.

DISTURBANCE: none.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected - one small bag.

Post-Classical periods: ware types: 6.2 and 6.3 few; 6.4 many.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: a small settlement belonging to the Middle Ages(?)

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: April 1977, Ist. Univ., Prehist Section, first recording and surface collection.

ŞAŞKAN , CÜMCÜME AND SURROUNDING AREA (Plates 44 – 46)

RELATED SITES AND SITE NUMBERS:

ŞAŞKAN BÜYÜKTEPE HÖYÜĞÜ	U 50/ 6
ŞAŞKAN KÜÇÜKTEPE HÖYÜĞÜ	U 50/17
DEĞİRMEN HARABESİ	U 50/ 9
DOKUZKÖY HARABESİ	U 50/11
KOÇTARLASI	U 50/10
KURBAN HÖYÜK	U 50/ 7
HÖYÜK MEVKİİ	U 50/ 8

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT: Urfa province, Bozova district, muhtarlık of Şaşkan (new name İğdeli) and muhtarlık of Cümcüme (new name Çınarlı).

LOCATION: about 15 km north-north-west of Bozova, on the flood-plain bordering the Euphrates west of Arap Kantara.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT: Cümçüme is situated on the edge of the Euphrates and on the flat flood-plain, and Şaşkan at the point where the same plain ends and undulating ridges begin. The İncesu Deresi, which passes west of Şaşkan on its way down to the plain, makes numerous meanders before it flows into the Euphrates. In the area of Kurban Höyük, the flat comes to an end, and gently undulating terraces descend as far as the bank of the Euphrates. In recent times, the southward change in the course of the Euphrates has caused the line of the river-bank to retreat.

PRESENT-DAY SETTLEMENTS: Şaşkan (new name İğdeli) is a large village of sixty houses; Cümçüme (new name Çınarlı) comprises fifty houses.

Roads: the villages can only be reached by way of Bozova-Arap Kantara. The road deteriorates past Arap Kantara, but in dry weather is practicable for all type of vehicle. It deteriorates further past Cümçüme. The road from Cümçüme to Yaslıca and Arıkök is also poor.

Drinking-water: there are fountains of permanently running water in Şaşkan and Cümçüme.

Accommodation facilities: both villages possess a primary school and a number of large, serviceable houses.

ŞAŞKAN BÜYÜKTEPE HÖYÜĞÜ— U 50/6; large mound (Plate 59,99)

LOCATION: about 2 km north-east of the village of Şaşkan, between the Arap Kantara-Cümçüme road and the Euphrates.

ELEVATION: 405—427 m

DESCRIPTION: the mound is situated beside a small stream-bed on the bank of the Euphrates. Almost half the cone has been cut away by the Euphrates; the remaining part covers an area of 180 x 90 m, and stands to a height of 13 m above the present-day level of the plain. A small lower terrace surrounds the mound itself. Large stone walls are visible in a section about 7 m high on the edge of the Euphrates.

DISTURBANCE: natural erosion.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected - one large bag.

Chalcolithic period: in general, few; ware types: 1.1 and 1.8 in the section; 1.5 on the slopes.

Early Bronze Age: very few on the slopes and at the foot of the mound; many, fine, in the section; ware types: 2.2 and 2.3 many; 2.4 few.

Middle-late Bronze Age: ware types: 3.2 and 3.5 few, on the slopes.

Iron Age: in general, many on the slopes, less on the upper part and at the foot of the mound; ware types: 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 and 4.6, in moderate quantities; 4.7 many.

Classical period: in general, few; ware types: 5.1 and 5.2 very few on the upper part of the mound.

Post-Classical periods: in general, few; ware types: 6.2, 6.4 and 6.5 few; 6.3 a sizeable amount on the upper part of the mound.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: the Early Bronze Age levels are particularly thick and rich: the stratification and building remains belonging to this period can easily be clarified by cleaning the section on the edge of the Euphrates.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: July 1975, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section., recording and surface collection; April 1977, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, surface collection and field sketching

ŞAŞKAN KUÇUKTEPE HÖYÜĞÜ— U 50/17; medium-sized mound (Plate 59,100).

LOCATION: 1.5 km north of the village of Şaşkan, about 1 km west of Büyüktepe Höyüğü, on the bank of the Euphrates

ELEVATION: 405—430 m

DESCRIPTION: the mound stands on a clayey deposit on the river-bank; the Euphrates has cut away a large portion of the cone; the mound in its present-day state, measures 130 x 80 m and stands 14 m high.

DISTURBANCE: natural erosion.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected - one large bag.

Chalcolithic period: ware types : 1.5 and 1.8 few, in the section.

Early Bronze Age: ware types : 2.2 and 2.4 few, in the section.

Iron Age: ware types : 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 and 4.6 few, in the section and on the slopes.

Classical period: in general many, fine, in the section and on the slopes; ware types : 5.1 few, on top of the mound and at various other points; 5.2 and 5.5, many.

Post-Classical periods: ware types : 6.2, 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5 in moderate quantities.

Chipped stone: various flint blade-tools, including an arrowhead.

Other finds: a fragment of a marble basin.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: the surface finds suggest that the settlement was founded during the Late Chalcolithic, and that after an interruption in occupation around the middle of the Early Bronze Age, a settlement was founded again during the Iron Age. There was a sizeable settlement here until the beginning of the Classical period and the Middle Ages.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: July 1975, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, first recording and surface collection; April 1977, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section field sketching.

DEĞİRMEN HARABESİ— U 50/9; flat settlement.

LOCATION: 900 m west of the village of Şaşkan, north of the Cümçüme road, east of the Incesu Deresi.

ELEVATION: ± 410 m

DESCRIPTION: sherds occur over an area about 50 m in diameter, on a ridge which slopes down towards the stream. It was not possible to conduct a complete survey of the site, because of the surface being planted.

DISTURBANCE: none.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected - one small bag.

Classical period: ware type : 5.2 very few.

Post-Classical periods: ware types : 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4 many.

Chipped-stone: much-weathered and worn flake tools, including a large side-scraper; probably washed down from elsewhere.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: this small settlement, belonging to the Middle Ages, over-lay or lay near to a settlement of the Classical period. The flint tools were very probably carried by the İncesu Deresi.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: April 1977, Ist.Univ., Prehist. Section, first recording and surface collection.

DOKUZKÖY HARABESİ— U 50/11; flat settlement.

LOCATION: 2500 m south-west of Cümçüme, at the site of the ruins of the mahalle of Dokuzköy; 600 m west of the road to Safköy.

ELEVATION: 500 m

DESCRIPTION: the land is fairly rugged and deeply cut up; there is no drinking-water in the vicinity; sherds occur over an area approximately 50 m in diameter, and stone foundations have been exposed in places.

DISTURBANCE: none.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected - one small bag.

Post-Classical periods: ware types: 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: a small settlement was founded after the end of the Middle Ages.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: April 1977, Ist. Univ., Prehist. section, first recording and surface collection.

KOÇTARLASI— U 50/10; small mound.

LOCATION: 2400 m south south-east of the village of Şaşkan, in the valley of the İncesu Deresi, on the east bank, inside the loop of a meander.

ELEVATION: ± 430 m

DESCRIPTION: the site covers an area of approximately 50 x 80 m, on the extension of one of the low ridges on the edge of the valley of the İncesu Deresi; it was not possible to determine the thickness of the deposit. The mound slopes down gently on the west and north sides, and has a small terrace. Apart from the İncesu Deresi, there is no drinking-water in the vicinity.

DISTURBANCE: none; one the top there are wall remains of a very recent building.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected - one small bag.

Iron Age: ware type : 4.4 (?).

Classical period: ware types : 5.1 and 5.2.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: a small settlement belonging to the Classical period.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: April 1977, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, first recording and surface collection.

KURBAN HÖYÜK— U 50/7; medium-sized mound (Plates 60 and 100).

LOCATION: 2250 m west of Cümçüme, about 100 m south of the bank of the Euphrates.

ELEVATION: 400 — 418 m

DESCRIPTION: the ground on which the mound stands slopes gently down towards the Euphrates. The mound is very low and spread-out; it is double coned, one to the north and one to the south, the latter being larger and higher. It is impossible to determine whether the mound is situated on a natural rise or not. Both cones together, cover an area of about 350 x 340 m, and their approximate height is 10—12 m above the present-day level of the plain. It was not possible to make a very detailed collection, because of the surface being planted.

DISTURBANCE: none.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected - one medium-sized bag.

Chalcolithic period: on the northern cone, a few sherds resembling ware type: 1.1; on the southern cone, ware types: 2.2, 2.3, and 2.5 few.

Early Bronze Age: on the southern cone, ware types: 2.2, 2.3 and 2.5 few.

Middle-Late Bronze Age: on the northern cone, ware types: 3.2 very few; on the southern cone, 3.2 and 3.4 many.

Classical period: on the northern cone, ware type: 5.3 (?).

Post-Classical periods: on the northern cone, ware types: 6.2, 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5 few; on the southern cone, occasional sherds.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: Kurban Höyük is the largest mound on the plain after the Şaşkan mounds; however, there are not enough surface finds for a definite conclusion to be reached. However the existence of a sizeable settlement here at the end of the Early Bronze Age and during the Middle Bronze Age is evident.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: April 1977, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, first recording, surface collection and field sketching

HÖYÜK MEVKİİ— U 50/8; small mound.

LOCATION: 3 km west of Cümçüme, 1 km west of Kurban Höyük, on the bank of the Euphrates, at the point where the flood-plain ends.

ELEVATION: 400—405 m

DESCRIPTION: a low, oval-shaped mound, approximately 75 x 50 m in area, stands on a small natural rise, on land sloping gently down towards the Euphrates. The top of the mound is fairly flat. It is used as a field.

DISTURBANCE: none.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected - one small bag.

Post-Classical periods: ware types: 6.2 few; 6.3 and 6.4 many.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: a small, unimportant settlement.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: April 1977 1st. Univ. Prehist. Section, first recording and surface collection.

BOSTANCIK AND SURROUNDING AREA (PLATE 47)

RELATED SITES AND SITE NUMBERS:

<i>KARMITLI HÖYÜK</i>	U 50/12
<i>ALMALIK TEPE</i>	U 50/13
<i>BÜYÜK TEPE</i>	U 50/15
<i>ULUK MEVKİİ</i>	U 50/14

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT: Urfa province, Bozova district, muhtarlık of Tutluca (new name Dutluca), mahalle of Bostancık.

LOCATION: 23 km north-west of Bozova, 2.5 km of the Karababa "baraj kampı" (camp-site for the dam), on the bank of the Euphrates.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT: the flood-plain narrows considerably here, small ridges slope down as far as the Euphrates. The ground rises progressively, in stepped fashion, towards the south, broken up by numerous small stream-beds and flood-water beds. Towards the west, higher and steeper hills appear, heavily broken-up as a result of natural erosion; there are generally alluvial fans at the foot of these hills. Particularly in the stretch of water opposite the Kalburcu Çayı, the Euphrates has caused a large number of shallow, mostly sand bank-like islands to form.

PRESENT-DAY SETTLEMENTS: the mahalle of Bostancık is a small settlement of four houses. Yeniköy-Kale in the same region is a newly abandoned settlement. Tutluca is a large, developed village of forty to fifty houses.

Roads: the Bozova-Tutluca road has been stabilized; the road that turns off it down to Bostancık and the bank of the Euphrates receives continual maintenance, because of the dam construction-site.

Drinking-water: there is none in Bostancık, and springs are scarce in the surrounding area; there is permanently running water in the "baraj kampı".

Accommodation facilities: available only at Eskin (Sam), Arıkök or Tutluca, on the plateau; if facilities are provided, the Baraj Kampı (Dam Camp) may be used also.

KARMITLI HÖYÜK— U 50/12; small mound (Plate 100)

LOCATION: about 3 km north north-east of Bostancık, about 400 m east of the Abırdeliği Deresi, on the bank of the Euphrates.

ELEVATION: 400 — 410 m

DESCRIPTION: the mound stands on a small oval rise between two stream-beds; it covers an area of about 75 x 50 m, and varies in height between 4 and 8 m. The north side of the mound has been cut away by the Euphrates, and a small section has formed at this point; the pebbly river-deposits visible between the archaeological levels in this section indicate that the mound was periodically covered by the flood-waters of the Euphrates. It was not possible to determine whether the settlement continues at the foot of the mound on the south side, because of the surface being thickly covered with crops. There are also remains of stone walls on the mound, belonging to a building of recent date.

DISTURBANCE: natural erosion.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected - one medium-sized bag.,

Chalcolithic period: in general, very many, however very few rim pieces were found; the fabrics are mostly straw-tempered. Chaff Faced Ware (1.5) and the thin-walled wares of the Chalcolithic period were not found, nor was painted decoration. The surfaces are mostly highly burnished; colours vary between pink to grey. Ware types: 1.1 and 1.8 many; 1.2 few.

Early Bronze Age: ware types: 2.2 and 2.3 very few. There are occasional sherds belonging to periods later than the Early Bronze Age, but none are definitely identifiable.

Chipped stone: various blades with steep retouch.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: the main deposit on the mound belongs to the beginning of the Chalcolithic period; some sherds may even belong to the Late Neolithic. A more intensive surface collection should be carried out.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: April 1977, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, first recording and surface collection.

ALMALIK TEPE— U 50/13; flat settlement (Plate 100).

LOCATION: 4 km north-east of Tutluca, 2 km west of Bostancik, north of the road to the "baraj kampi", on the bank of the Euphrates; exactly opposite the confluence of the Hisar Deresi and the Euphrates, on the Adiyaman side.

ELEVATION: ± 400 m

DESCRIPTION: sherds occur on a natural hill about 100 x 60 m in area, which slopes more steeply on the side facing the Euphrates. The archaeological deposit, visible in a small section on the side facing the Euphrates, is not very deep. The hill is used for grazing, and because of the surface being very thickly covered with grasses, few sherds were found.

DISTURBANCE: none.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected - one small bag.

Chalcolithic period: ware types: 1.5 and 1.8 few.

Post-Classical periods: ware types: 6.3, few; 6.4 many.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: a small, unimportant settlement belonging to the Middle Ages overlays the Late Chalcolithic settlement. The scarcity of sherds on the surface may be due to the early levels having been sealed by deposits brought by the Euphrates.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: July 1975, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, first recording, April 1977, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, surface collection and recording.

BOYUK TEPE — U 50/15; ruin of a fort (?).

LOCATION: 3 km west south-west of Bostancık, immediately behind the Karababa "baraj kampı", at the mouth of the gorge into which the Euphrates flows at this point.

ELEVATION: on top of the hill 567 m; at the lowest point 400 m.

DESCRIPTION: Büyük Tepe is a conical, rocky hill. Its slopes have been entirely eroded and broken-up, and are covered, as a result in loose, rocky rubble. On top of the hill there are cavities. On the summit there are pieces of roof-tiles and a fairly small quantity of sherds.

DISTURBANCE: natural erosion.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected - one small bag; there are too few sherds to allow dating of the site.

Iron Age: a few sherds.

Post-Classical periods: ware types : 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5 a few sherds.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: Büyük Tepe is not a suitable site for occupation; this is why the remains here may, in our opinion, be part of a fort. Although the hill is outside the area to be flooded, it is intended to serve as support for the main body of the Karababa dam, and this will inevitably lead to the complete disappearance of the site. The hill and the remains on it are in immediate danger, because of the geological soundings prior to the construction of the dam. A small cleaning operation here will reveal whether the remains are actually a fort or not, and also the date of it.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: April 1976, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, first recording and surface collection.

ULUK MEVKII — U 50/14; Palaeolithic site.

LOCATION: about 1 km south-west of the Karababa "baraj kampı," 2.5 km north-east of the village of Eskin (Sam), on and around the area of flat ground on top of the rocky slopes facing the Euphrates.

ELEVATION: 500—550 m

DESCRIPTION: Uluk Mevkii overlooks the Euphrates; between the site and Büyük Tepe there is a pointed rise and a ravine; towards the village of Eskin (Sam) there is a wide area of flat ground. Volcanic rocks cover a fairly extensive area on top of the hill. The ruins of the village of Uluk stand on the rocky scarp. A fairly heavy concentration of flint implements covers an area at least 400 m wide, though it was not possible to determine the exact dimension of this area. The site is used in places as lentil-fields and pasture.

DISTURBANCE: none.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected - one large bag of flints. The material collected is entirely flint, showing different degrees of patination. The surface material displays a large typological variety.

Cores: numerous flake-cores; also core revival fragments, mostly showing signs of re use.

Large flake tools: in very large quantities; round scrapers, end-scrapers and concave scrapers, some with partial or continuous retouch; two borers; probable points.

Small flake tools: in large quantities, some almost of microlithic in size; in general, mostly displaying stepped or nibbled retouch, some roughly geometric in shape; they include tiny round scrapers, notched scrapers and blunted points.

Blades: generally rough and irregular; rarely, small blades; some with steep side retouch.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: Uluk Mevkii will remain outside the area to be flooded by the dam, but the main construction-site for the dam is to be established here. The site will therefore be destroyed before the area is flooded. The implements collected belong mainly to the Upper Palaeolithic and probably Mesolithic periods. In our view, it will be useful to determine the area of distribution of the implements and to conduct a systematic surface collection. The caves on the bank of the Euphrates should also be investigated.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: April 1977, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section., first recording and surface collection.

AŞAĞI ÇATAK AND SURROUNDING AREA

RELATED SITES AND SITE NUMBERS:

<i>HASIMERTE BAĞLARI, SETTLEMENT</i>	U 51/13
<i>HASIMERTE BAĞLARI, RIDGES</i>	U 51/12
<i>İNCESU KÖPRUSU</i>	U 51/14

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT: Urfa province, Bozova district, village of Aşağı Çatak.

LOCATION: 6 km north-east of Bozova, on the east bank of the İncesu Deresi.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT: the valley of the İncesu Deresi narrows and deepens towards the Euphrates, but has a fairly wide floor in the area around the village of Aşağı Çatak. The stream has cut a narrow, but deep bed within this valley. It is surrounded on both sides by low ridges. In the vicinity of Aşağı Çatak, the İncesu Deresi joins up with the Çatak Deresi, which flows down from the village of Yukarı Çatak, and the Petik Deresi, which flows down from the mahalle of Kızartahtani. The floor of the valley is fairly fertile.

PRESENT-DAY SETTLEMENTS: Aşağı Çatak is a developed village of sixty houses; the mahalle dependent on it are Kabik and Buğday-Höyük.

Roads: the road from Bozova which passes through Aşağı Çatak and runs in the direction of Buğdayhöyük, has been stabilized. The road between Aşağı Çatak and Tatarhöyük can only be used by four-wheel drive vehicles in dry weather. The road which enters the İncesu valley is very poor, and comes to an end at Hasimerte Bağları. The village of Öküzoynatan (new name Öküzealan), further on, can only be reached from Bozova, by going round through Kasımkuşu.

Drinking-water: there is a fountain in the village.

Accommodation facilities: the district centre of Bozova, which is very close, can be used for accommodation purposes.

HASIMERTE BAĞLARI, SETTLEMENT— U 51/13; small mound.

LOCATION: 2.5 km north-west of Aşağı Çatak, on the west bank of the İncesu Deresi.

ELEVATION: \pm 480 m

DESCRIPTION: this small, low mound stands on a natural rise inside the loop of a meander in the İncesu Deresi, on the bank of the stream. Part of it has been cut away by the stream, and part destroyed when a pipeline was put through. Large numbers of pithoi and stone foundations are said to have come to light here. It was not possible to make a complete survey of the site.

DISTURBANCE: natural erosion, digging of the canal for the pipeline.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected—one small bag.

Iron Age: a few doubtful sherds.

Post-Classical periods: ware types: 6.2 few; 6.3 many.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: the mound has been destroyed to the extent that investigation of it is no longer possible; no survey was conducted over the surrounding country, nor in the area of Öküzöynatan.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: July 1975, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, first recording and surface collection.

HASIMERTE BAĞLARI, RIDGES— U 51/12; Palaeolithic site (Plate 103)

LOCATION: between 1 km and 2 km north-west of Aşağı Çatak, at the foot and on the slopes of the hills bounding the valley of the İncesu Deresi to the east; particularly at the foot of Bedir Tepesi and on both sides of the Kısağaç Deresi; at the site called Hasimerte Bağları.

ELEVATION: 500 — 530 m

DESCRIPTION: flint tools are randomly distributed along the ridges; natural flint occurs in the same area.

DISTURBANCE: none.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected - one medium-sized bag of flints.

Core tools: medium-and small-sized bifacial tools; two small hand axes

Flake tools: pointed scrapers and side-scrapers, generally shaped on large or medium-sized flakes, and a probable point.

Small tools: blunt-pointed borers, various end-scrapers; a few coarse blades.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: there are large quantities of natural flint on these ridges; most probably the site was used as a manufacturing area from the Middle Palaeolithic to the end of the Upper Palaeolithic period. In our opinion, a more systematic surface collection is necessary here.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: April 1977, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, first recording, surface collection.

İNCESU KÖPRÜSÜ (1) (İncesu bridge)— U 51/14; stone bridge.

LOCATION: 500 m south of the village of Aşağı Çatak, over the İncesu Deresi, on the Bozova road.

ELEVATION: ±500 m

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: August 1975, Ank. Univ., DTCF, recording and field sketching

TATARHÖYÜK AND SURROUNDING AREA (Plate 51)

RELATED SITES AND SITE NUMBERS:

TATARHÖYÜK	U 51/8
KIRLI MEVKİİ	U 51/11

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT: Urfa province, Bozova district, village of Tatarhöyük (according to some maps Teterük).

LOCATION: 9 km north-east of Bozova, immediately north of the İncesu Deresi.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT: the village of Tatarhöyük lies on the long, narrow alluvial plain, surrounded by low ridges, through which the İncesu Deresi flows. In wet weather, the lower parts of the plain became marshy. The surrounding ridges are broken up by small stream-beds and flood-water beds. The northern part of the plain, towards Buğdayhöyüğü, is lower.

PRESENT-DAY SETTLEMENTS: Tatarhöyük (Teterük) is a compact, developed village of forty houses.

Roads: the road between Bozova and Yukarı Çatak is stabilized; the road from there to Tatarhöyük is fairly poor, and in wet weather may only be used by four-wheel drive vehicles. The road from İncesu Köprüsü is still worse. It is more convenient to go by way of the Bozova-Yukarı Çatak road as far as the village of Buğdayhöyük, then turn off to Tatarhöyük.

Drinking-water: there are wells in Tatarhöyük.

Accommodation facilities: there is a primary school and a number of sizeable buildings in Tatarhöyük; the district centre of Bozova can also be used for accommodation purposes.

(1) For information and plans connected with İncesu Köprüsü, see Serdaroğlu 1975.

TATARHÖYÜK— U 51/8; large mound (Plates 60, 100, and 101).

LOCATION: immediately north of, and partly underneath, the village of the same name.

ELEVATION: 530—550 m

DESCRIPTION: the mound stands on a flat plain, right on the edge of the İncesu Deresi; it comprises a high cone and a wide lower terrace, which is particularly extensive towards the east. The mound, together with the terrace, covers an area of 500 x 200 m. The mound itself covers an area of about 150 x 110 m, and stands to a height of about 24 m above the level of the plain. The village of Tatarhöyük covers a large part of the terrace and the south slope of the mound itself. Numerous sections have formed, for various reasons, on the mound. Graves and mosaics are said to have been exposed by illicit digging in the area where the village threshing-floor is situated, on the lower terrace. At the entrance to the village, a small stone bridge crosses the İncesu Deresi.

DISTURBANCE: the mound is being subjected to intensive robbery and destruction. There are numerous pits and trenches on the mound itself, on the terraces and in the vicinity, as a result of illicit digging. This destruction has increased during the last two years in particular. The villagers have large numbers of whole-pots, coins, figurines and so on in their possession, all from the mound. As far as we could establish, a considerable proportion of these belong to the Early and Middle Bronze Age and to the Roman period.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected; two large bags.

Chalcolithic period: ware types: 1.1 many, particularly in section C; 1.2 few; 1.5 particularly at the foot of the mound; 1.6, 1.9 and 1.11 few, at the foot of the mound.

Early Bronze Age: in general, many; in particular, many in section A, few on top of the mound. Ware types: 2.2, 2.3, 2.5, 2.7 and 2.9 many; 2.4 and 2.10 few.

Middle—Late Bronze Age: ware types: 3.2 many; 3.7 few.

Iron Age: 4.1, 4.3, 4.4 and 4.6 few; 4.5 a fair amount.

Post—Classical periods: ware types: 6.1 few; 6.3 few, in section C; 6.4 and 6.5 many.

Other finds: numerous fragments of glass bowls, in various places.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: this is one of the largest among the mounds to be covered by the flood-waters. It has been continuously occupied since the Chalcolithic period; some sherds may be even earlier than the Chalcolithic period. Until excavations can be carried out, illicit digging must be prevented.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: July 1975, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, first recording and surface collection; April 1977, Ist. Univ. Prehist. Section, recording, surface collection and field sketching.

KIRLI MEVKİ— U 51/11; flat settlement and Palaeolithic site.

LOCATION: about 600 m south-east of Tatarhöyük, on low ridges, on the road to Ördök.

ELEVATION: ± 540—560 m

DESCRIPTION: a number of tombs have been uncovered through illicit digging on a pointed hill, the western-most of two hills separated by the stream bed. The tombs are made of large slabs of stone, and "antika" (antiquities) are said to have been found inside them. On the wider and

more spread-out, easternmost hill, there are sherds and traces of stone foundations. It was not possible to determine the size of this site, because of the entire surface being planted. In the stream-bed, there is a very heavy concentration of flint tools, though no such tools were found in the valley or on the surrounding hills. The flint tools are concentrated in an area about 50 m in diameter; some of them are much weathered, but in general they bear no traces of wear indicating that they had rolled down a slope..

DISTURBANCE: the cemetery area is being robbed.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected-one large bag.

Pottery: too few to allow dating of the site; there are occasional sherds belonging to periods between the Early Bronze Age and Post-Classical times.

Chipped stone: a few flint flake-cores and bifacial tools, a small hand-axe, large flake scrapers. Also, small borers, semi-circular scrapers and notched fragments, shaped on small flakes or rough, irregular blades.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: part of this group of finds must belong to the Middle Palaeolithic or to the beginning of the Upper Palaeolithic period. The small implements must belong to a later phase of the Upper Palaeolithic.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: July 1976, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, first recording, April 1977, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, surface collection and recording.

TAVUKKÖY AND SURROUNDING AREA (Plate 50)

RELATED SITES AND SITE NUMBERS:

SEPET HARABESİ U 51/15
CİN DERESİ MEVKİİ U 51/9

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT: Urfa province, Bozova district, muhtarlık of Kasımkuuyu, mahalle of Tavuk.

LOCATION: 14 km north-north-east of Bozova, in the valley of the Tavuk Çayı.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT: the Tavuk Çayı flows through a wide valley, the sides of which take the form of gently sloping, stepped ridges. Here and there, small canyons formed by stream-beds and flood-water beds break up the ridges; heavy natural erosion is taking place in the valley of the Cin Deresi in particular.

PRESENT-DAY SETTLEMENTS: Tavukköy is a small and relatively undeveloped settlement, dependent on the muhtarlık of Kasımkuuyu; the village of Arap Kantara, at the mouth of the Tavuk Çayı, is preferable as a base.

Roads: a mud-road leads from Arap Kantara (Geçitbaşı) to the valley and mahalle of Tavuk; in dry weather it is practicable for all types of vehicle. The road to Kasımkuuyu is in poorer condition.

Drinking-water: there is a fountain in Tavuk.

Accommodation facilities: available in Arap Kantara and Şaşkan.

SEPET HARABESİ— U 51/15; flat settlement and cemetery.

LOCATION: about 1.5 km east of the village of Tavuk, immediately north of the Tavuk-Gazbek road.

ELEVATION: ± 460—480 m

DESCRIPTION: sherds and building stones occur over an area of 100 x 150 m in the field on the edge of the road; there are also remains of foundations, probably belonging to a bridge, across the stream. On the rise immediately behind, a large number of tombs have been uncovered through illicit digging. The tombs are made of large slabs of stone, and numerous "antika" (antiquities) are said to have been found inside them.

DISTURBANCE: the cemetery is being subjected to intensive robbery.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected - one medium-sized bag; few sherds, belonging to various periods; on the basis of the existing sherd evidence, it is not possible to date the site.

Chalcolithic period: ware types: 1.5, and 1.9 few.

Iron Age: ware type: 4.2.

Classical period: ware types: 5.1, 5.2 and 5.5 few.

Post-Classical periods: ware types: 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4.

Chipped stone: much-weathered, large sized flint flakes with retouched edges.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: until a systematic survey of the surrounding area, it will be impossible to determine the nature of the site.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: April 1977, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, first recording and surface collection.

CİN.DERESİ MEVKİİ— (also called Cin Değirmeni), U 51/9; cemetery area.

LOCATION: about 6 km south-west of the village of Tavuk, on eroded ridges.

ELEVATION: ± 500 m

DESCRIPTION: a large number of tombs have been uncovered on the ridges, through illicit digging; they are of the same type as those at Sepet Harabesi. Worked flint occurs in large quantities in the area.

DISTURBANCE: the tombs are being subjected to intensive robbery.

SURFACE FINDS: quantity collected - one small bag.

Post-Classical periods: coarse sherds, of unidentifiable ware.

Chipped stone: fragments with retouched edges; flake - and blade-cores and core fragments.

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS: it is impossible to date the site on the basis of the existing surface evidence. In our view, the site was used as a cemetery during or after the Middle Ages; the flint finds may be connected with a tool-manufacture area.

DATE AND TYPE OF SURVEY: April 1977, Ist. Univ., Prehist. Section, first recording and surface collection.