

ÇADIR HÖYÜK

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Introduction

The 2006 season at Çadır Höyük continued to illuminate the story of this important mound near the village of Peyniryemez in Yozgat Province, central Turkey (fig. 1). A staff of sixteen individuals worked in four different areas of the site and helped bring to light important materials from Çadır's various periods of occupation.¹ We were ably served in our efforts by our representative from the Turkish Department of Culture and Tourism, Mr. Mehmet Doğan and we are indebted to him for his many contributions.

A success of some note involved the beginnings of a new depot. The small converted building we have been using as a depot has become totally insufficient for the burgeoning amount of cultural materials excavated at Çadır Höyük. The new 18 × 6 m, two-story building will be large enough to hold all the materials excavated in recent years, plus whatever we uncover for years to come. It also features lab space for analyzing materials, as well as work rooms and a comfortable porch overlooking the excavation house complex (figs. 2–3). Other projects are also in the works, giving the Çadır team even more flexibility in dealing with the many aspects of excavation. We take heart in this because, as the excavation complex continues to expand, the need for documenting and preserving the splendid history of this critical mound increases dramatically.² The new depot will provide added dividends for everyone interested in the ancient history of central Anatolia.

Another piece of good news came to us over the winter. The Turkish National Railroad had been considering building a spur line past our village. The spur line would have run directly between the mound (Zippalanda) and Çaltepe to the south (Mt. Daha), perhaps destroying important evidence of the sites' histories. Fortunately, after several letters and discussions, the railroad

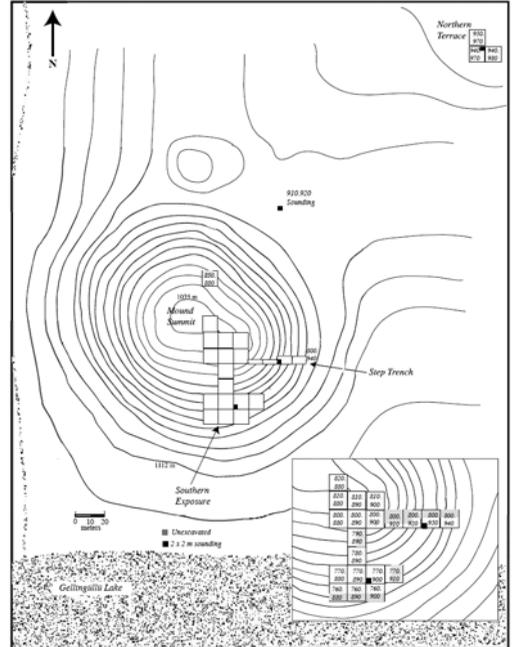


Figure 1. Topographic map of Çadır Höyük



Figure 2. Clearing a place for the new depot



Figure 3. Preparations for the new depot

was convinced not to lay its new line through the valley, and whatever materials lie in the valley remain untouched and await excavation in future years.

In terms of excavation, our goals for the 2006 season included the following: 1) further exposure of the wide Byzantine settlement on the terrace, 2) further exposure of the Iron Age wall overlying the Hittite Empire period monumental gate, 3) further exposure of the “Dark Age” level and the preceding Hittite level on the South Slope, 4) clarification of the settlement sequence on the complicated East Slope, and 5) mapping of the structures on top of nearby Çaltepe. Each of these goals was met and progress was made that will ultimately bear fruit in coming seasons. Details of the 2006 season follow below.

Area 1 (The East Trench)

Work continued in the East Trench defining both the vertical cultural sequence and exploring horizontally the second millennium levels (fig. 4). Current excavations are enhancing our understanding of the areas explored during the previous two seasons, including the Old Hittite exposure in square 800.920, as well as a Hittite Empire period wall in square 800.910. Several significant adjustments to the chronology should be noted in the comments below.

Work in the East Trench progressed along several areas of the slope and touched on materials from the Early Karum period through the end of the Hittite Empire and into the transitional “Dark Age” period. One phase of the work was undertaken in an

area we believe to be a courtyard in the Old Hittite manifestation of the Stormgod’s temple. This is an area in square 800.920 that had revealed two contiguous rooms in 2005, one of which contained pit F 41 (Gorny 2006a: 17; 2006b: 49, fig. 7). A variety of interesting materials were found inside, but the pit was left unfinished due to a lack of time. Our investigation continued there in 2006, but provided no additional small finds. Pottery analyses, however, indicated that the two rooms date from the Early Old Hittite period and seem to be chronologically contemporary with wall F 20, though the rooms are stratigraphically later. The precise architectural relationship between wall F 20 and the two rooms has not yet been firmly established and was the focus of a project designed to evaluate that relationship.

That project took place below the two rooms, but on top of the area where we presumed the superstructure of wall F 20 to have been located. Wall 20 has been a puzzle of sorts since its discovery in 2001 (Gorny et al. 2002: 110–11, fig 3). What we found in the initial excavation of wall F 20 was a 1.35 m wide structure situated directly above the sliced off mudbrick superstructure of wall F 6. Although the stones that made up the wall were larger than those of any of the other walls we found on the slope, it still seemed an oddly small wall for the citadel, especially considering the 6 m width of Kārum Ib period wall F 6 (1850–1700) that preceded it. We considered the possibility that F 20 represented a newer and poorer settlement. The apparent importance of

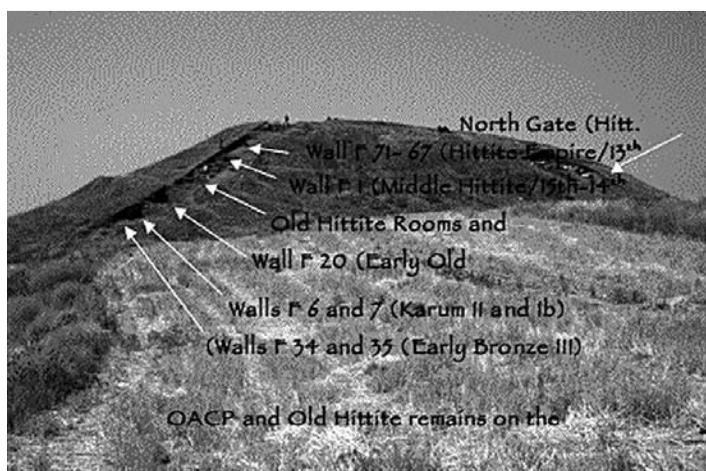


Figure 4. Second-millennium sequence in East Trench

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Figure 5. Overview of second-millennium levels in East Trench

likely at the end of the Kārum Ia or Old Hittite period (1700–1500 B.C.). A question, however, remained to be explored. If F 20 represented only the front facing of a much larger structure, had the entire wall been destroyed or could a portion of the wall have been left standing? It now appears from the sloping line of the section that while the front part of the superstructure burned and collapsed, a portion of the interior section remained intact. This theory accounts for the large amount of burned mudbrick we dug through in 1994, as well as the massive mudbrick structure becoming evident in squares 800.920 and 800.910.³

After the destruction of wall F 20 and the two rooms, their remains were leveled to accommodate the construction of wall F 1 directly above the nearly 2 m of extant remains from Wall F 20 (fig. 5). This Middle Hittite wall was built immediately after the destruction of the Old Hittite settlement, presumably around 1500 B.C. If the ¹⁴C sample from the base of wall F 20 (dated to ca. 1730 B.C.) is an indicator of the structure's date of construction, we could surmise that this predecessor to the Middle Hittite wall was in use for about 230 years. Using those dates as an

anchor, it seems reasonable to assume that wall F 1 would have continued to exist until a Hittite Empire period wall was built still higher on the mound in squares 800.920 and 800.910, probably around 1350 B.C.

The protective function of wall F 1 was not readily apparent to us early on, once again because it appeared to be a single small wall. In 2006, however, it became clear that wall F 1 was simply the exterior face of another casemate wall, this one belonging to the Middle Hittite period. This frontal casing is 1.20 m thick, which seems to be close to a standard width for the casemate walls of the second millennium.⁴ The interior section of this Middle Hittite casemate wall remains buried under the later Hittite Empire period wall, but we can postulate from analogy to the other walls that it too must have been at least 6 m in width.

When we initiated work in square 800.920 during the 2005 season, the narrowness of the trench made the interpretation of its contents difficult. Most of the trench was composed of earthen fill which conveyed a sense that we had come down on

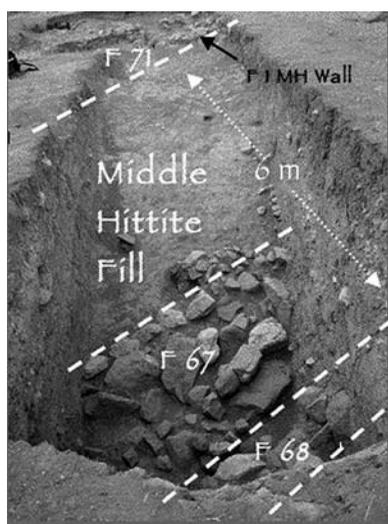


Figure 6. Walls F 67 and F 71, interior and exterior facing walls of the Hittite Empire period citadel wall

what was probably the core of a large casemate wall foundation. The extent of the wall, however, was hard to determine. The area was better defined in 2006 and consequently shown to be part of a larger complex that appeared to be focused on Çaltepe across the valley (fig. 6). It's now apparent that we are in the middle of another 6 m wide wall of casemate rubble-filled construction with a 1.20 m interior wall foundation (F 67) and a 1.20 m exterior wall foundation (F 71). The core of the casemate is filled with the rubbly brown fill we observed in 2005 and was topped by mudbricks. Ceramics from the fill of this level compare well with ceramic materials from both Boğazköy and Kuşaklı - Sarissa and appear to be produced in the early part of the Hittite Empire period or what is now referred to as the Middle Hittite period (ca. 1500–1350 B.C.; see Shoop 2006: 215). Among the types of pottery found in the fill were examples of Goldglimmer ware, Red Lustrous wheel-made ware, platters, a trough-shaped sieved-pitcher, and other pieces consistent with the Middle Hittite period level defined by F 1 in 800.920 (fig. 7). This all suggests that the Hittite Empire period wall was built right after the destruction of its Middle Hittite predecessor and made use of the abundantly available remains from the Middle Hittite structure in the empire period wall's construction.



Figure 7. Goldglimmer ware vessel (MH) from 800.910

We can also see that once the Hittite Empire period citadel wall was built, it was immediately abutted in the southeast corner of the trench by a slightly higher and parallel wall foundation (F 68) that served as the base of a building that probably stood taller than the citadel wall itself. In this case, the citadel wall would have served as a retaining wall for the taller building. Wall F 68 is bisected in the corner of the trench by a perpendicular wall (F 69) which separates an internal building with a thick succession of plaster floors (F 72) from what may have been an unpaved exterior courtyard. Surfaces on both sides of this wall can be seen lipping up to the bisecting wall. The building would have been at least two stories high, and depending on how it was constructed, may have been as high as three stories. The building and court would appear to be oriented toward Çaltepe (Mt. Daha) and are presumed to be part of the Hittite Empire period temple complex.⁵

Settlement on the East Slope did not end with the fall of the Hittite empire, but continued through several more periods of occupation. A still higher wall observed in the west section probably dates to the Iron Age and would be contemporary with walls observed on both the north and south slopes. In addition, another wall, resting just above the Iron Age wall, has the appearance of a Hellenistic wall. Both underlie the three periods of Byzantine settlement. We will need further excavation, however, in order to confirm these chronological assignments, though they fit well in terms of our historical understanding of the region's history.

With our new understanding of building developments in the East Trench, we are able to propose a solid "second-millennium" sequence on the East Slope that runs (with approximate dates) as follows:

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LB I	Hittite empire	F 71 and F 67 (800.910)	citadel casemate wall	1350–1185 B.C.
LB IIa	Middle Hittite	F 1 (800.920)	citadel casemate wall	1500–1350 B.C.
LB IIb	Old Hittite	Rooms 1 and 2	2 rooms + pit (temple?)	1600–1500 B.C.
MB Ia	Kārum Ia	F 20 (800.930)	citadel casemate wall	1730–1600 B.C.
MB Ib	Kārum Ib	F 6 (800.930)	citadel casemate wall	1850–1730 B.C.
MB II	Kārum II	F 7, F 40 (800.940)	citadel “gateway” system	2100–1850 B.C.
EB III	Kārum IV–III	F 34–35	citadel wall	2500–2100 B.C.

Of further note is the fact that the Kārum period is becoming increasingly important in the overall development of settlement on the mound and this story will almost certainly be played out in greater detail during the proposed excavation of the terrace where we know from soundings that a significant Middle Bronze Age settlement once existed. Whether it takes the form of a *kārum* or a *wabartum* remains to be seen. What appears certain is that there was a significant pre-Hittite settlement at Çadır Höyük and that this settlement will greatly influence our understanding of the long-term development of culture on the central Anatolian plateau.

Area 2 (The Northeast Terrace)

Efforts to understand the Byzantine settlement sequence continued on the Northeast terrace with the opening of two new 10 × 10 m squares, 930.970 and 930.980. The efforts in these squares once again produced evidence of a three phase Byzantine occupation. As in previous exposures, the last phase is rather weak and decrepit in nature. The middle phase once again makes use of the earliest phase 1 walls while adding new partition walls in various places. The first or earliest phase is again the best built of the three phases.



Figure 8. Large stone pillar base (left) reused in Byzantine construction

The continued exposure of the settlement area revealed interesting new aspects of the Byzantine town. One of these was a large column base, apparently fitted for a square wooden pillar (fig. 8), that had been situated in a street or passage. This seems to be a secondary placement of a Hittite era pillar base and is set across from a building with multiple entrances that was originally constructed in phase 1 but reused with one entrance blocked in phase 2. Other examples of blocks reused in the second phase construction are readily apparent, including one with multiple depressions that may have come from the Hittite monumental gate just up the slope (fig. 9).

The newly excavated area includes a building with rooms that appear to have been used for storage. A larger original room was subdivided into three small rooms to create separate storage units. Multiple pieces of metal were found in one of the store rooms, including an adz/scrapper, a hook that may have been used for pulling rocks, and a broken pick. My assumption is that these tools were used for building

purposes and not for agricultural production. Taken together, it appears that these tools were used to work with the stone building materials during the process of rebuilding the site in phase 2, and then discarded. We must also take into account, however, two in situ ovens of unknown function that occupy a corner of the excavation area. The two ovens were situated curiously at the end of the street where the pillar base had been found (fig. 10). Their relationship to the overall function of the area will be investigated in coming seasons. A final feature of note is what seems to be a platform construction which is facing the mound itself, just outside of the storerooms.

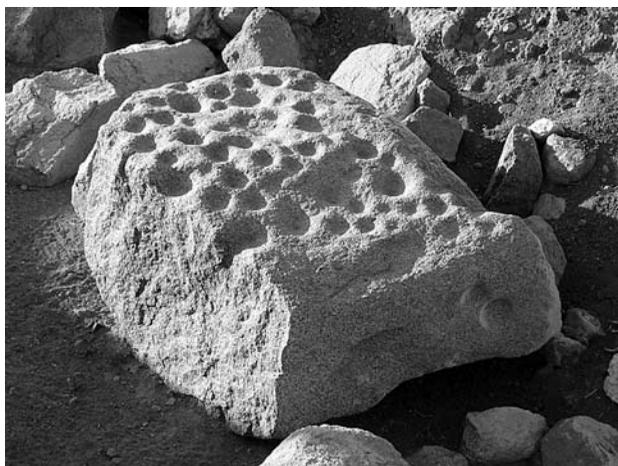


Figure 9. Stone with multiple depressions reused in Byzantine second phase

In general, we have good stratigraphic data for the Byzantine period remains, though the past season provided only a few new hints at the site's chronology. The best was a single coin impressed with the image of Justin II (ca. 520–578) and his wife Sophia (fig. 11a–b). Justin II was the nephew of Justinian I and ruled as Eastern Roman emperor after Justinian (565–578). Sophia was the niece of the late empress Theodora, and therefore a member of the Justinian dynasty. This coin, which was found in the middle level of the terrace, probably originated in Çadır's earliest sixth-century level. This is significant in that it strengthens the argument for an early date that was first based on the ceramic inventory collected in the original Çadır survey (Gorny et al. 1995: 72). The coin, which is one of some sixteen coins being



Figure 10. Two ovens from Byzantine level



a



b

Figure 11a–b. Byzantine coin from Çadır Höyük's earliest Byzantine level showing Justin II (ca. 520–578) and his wife Sophia

used for dating purposes, is consistent with our overall understanding of the Byzantine occupation (Gorny 2004).⁶

Our results make it interesting to think of how future excavations on the terrace may play out. Our goal on the terrace remains to reach the second-millennium levels here as soon as possible, but we already know from a sounding done in the 2001 and 2002 seasons (Gorny 2006: 35) that there are Iron Age remains preceding the Hittite and Middle Bronze levels. One has to wonder how much of the Iron Age sequence will present itself in that locale and how widely spread the Iron Age settlement was. Questions concerning the presence of a *kārum* or *wabartum* also come into play in this area. There is clearly much to learn about this intriguing site.

Area 3 (The Lower South Exposure)

Test excavations in the Lower South Trench brought together the efforts of several years in a fitting way. Previous work had revealed a rather sophisticated settlement in this area complete with a circuit wall (F 22) and gated entryway. We now surmise that this wall once continued around the nascent mound and was even documented in the lower portion of square 800.940 during the 1994 excavations as wall F 5 (Gorny et al. 1995: 75, fig. 16a). The circuit wall, however, had been cut on both its eastern and western extent (Gorny et al. 1999: 151, fig. 8). Work in 2004 uncovered part of the reason for the disappearance of the wall on the east side of the trench. Investigations that year provided evidence that the “enclosure wall” had been severed by the mound’s Early Bronze inhabitants in the process of constructing their own dwellings on the spot.

Efforts during the 2006 season continued to address the issue of the “enclosure wall” and ultimately uncovered what appears to be the continuation of the wall’s foundation (F 29). This discovery supports the idea that there is a wide declivity between the two wall segments in which at least two sublevels of buildings are nestled inside the cut. The earlier of the two, a transitional Late Chalcolithic–Early Bronze Age structure that supersedes the wall is topped by what we presume to be a later Early Bronze level construction.

The earlier transitional period house is the better preserved of the two structures and was partially excavated in 2004. It was this construction that originally cut through the “enclosure wall,” an indication that the “enclosure wall” (ca. 3600–3200) had gone out of use at that time and that the houses nested in that cut were inaugurating a new era. The transitional house had two rooms that were composed of mudbrick wall foundations and earthen floors and contained what appears to be a plaster covered bench (fig. 12). The eastern wall of the dwelling seems to have been built against the remains of the “enclosure” wall, perhaps using it for support. The structure is only partially exposed and the southern half appears to have been lost to erosional processes taking place along the south slope. Considering the date of the “enclosure wall and associated ruins, the



Figure 12. Foundations of Transitional Chalcolithic–Early Bronze I House, ca. 3000 B.C.

stratigraphically later house must date to the very late fourth or very early third millennium. That places it around the 3200 B.C. date of other nearby “Late Chalcolithic” remains.⁷

The higher and later of the two structures is much smaller than the structure that preceded it and less well preserved. Excavation provided only the barest evidence of a date. Some organic remains were identified, but the house had been burned and collapsed inward. The remarkable scarcity of cultural remains in the buildings meant that dating is mostly circumstantial and based primarily on the relative relationship of the house to nearby remains with established dates (cf. Gorny et al. 2002: 127; see table 2). An important ceramic indicator, however, is the presence of Incised-Punctated pottery in this later structure. The ware is found commonly in the Oriental Institute excavations at nearby Alişar Höyük and has been established as the primary indicator of the Early Bronze I period in this area of central Anatolia. It would be worth noting that various Early Bronze Age pithos burials found in 1994, 1998, and 2000 (Gorny et al. 1999: 152–03, 165, figs 5, 7; 2002: 115), as well as the courtyard containing multiple fire pits found in 1998 (Gorny et al. 1999: 156) must have been connected with this dwelling. An oven (F 50) found in 2001 had been cut into the “burned house” of 770.900 and was “packed” with Incised-Punctuated ware (Gorny et al. 2002, fig. 7), apparently linking it to the later of the two houses which also produced pieces of Incised-Punctated ware. The structure, which appears to be too small for a dwelling, may have served as a storage facility that was associated with the fire pits and ovens in the courtyard. The organic materials found within its walls may bear witness to that function.

Finally, I would add that the location of the earliest settlement at Çadır Höyük is important in understanding the mound’s physical development. The original settlement formed along a limestone ridge overlooking the Eğri Su river basin. Because of the ridge and the river basin, expansion could not proceed in that direction so it is not surprising that evidence of the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze periods indicate that, in the earliest stages of the mound’s expansion, settlement was already climbing the natural slope towards the northeast. The destruction of structures located higher up the slope accounts, in part, for the thin layers of soil that flowed down the slope, covering both the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age constructions. This phenomenon preserved the early materials near the surface of the south slope while, at the same time, encouraging the expansion of the settlement back towards the northeast where the lower terrace began to take shape.

Area 4 (The Citadel)

No excavations were undertaken on the citadel proper in 2006 as we prepared to remove and delve beneath the Byzantine building level.

Area 5 (The Upper South Slope)

Excavations in Area 5 have gained in significance as the trench expands. Originally a 5 m wide test trench (Gorny et al. 2002: 120), the Upper South Slope trench has been expanded to become a 10 × 20 m area encompassing everything from Early Bronze II to the Byzantine period. Current work has been focused on the upper 10 × 10 m portion of the trench and especially the area where we are tracing the transition from the Hittite Empire period to the Iron Age, including the enigmatic “Dark Age” (Gorny 2006: 15–16).

The western 5 × 10 m half of the trench has already been taken down to the Early Iron Age/Hittite Empire period transition. The goal for the 2006 season was to bring the whole eastern side of the trench down into phase with the western half. To that end we expended a good amount of time and energy without actually completing our goal. We began the season with three Late Iron Age steps stretching down the south slope. This was a complicated task in that the whole unit

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Figure 13. Upper South Trench stratigraphy

catators of long-distance trade during the Iron Age. Below the level of the hearth was discovered a sequence of floors with deposits of what appear to be an in situ slab of wood. Around it were three (of a possible four?) postholes (fig. 14). This seems to have been some sort of installation, perhaps religious in character.

East of the installation was a large pit (L. 88) that had been dug through the floor and which had cut an associated mudbrick wall (F 63). The pit was presumably for the disposition of ash, a large quantity of which was found



Figure 14. Installation near Phrygian "gate" on Upper South Slope



Figure 15. Remains of Late Iron Age "gate" on Upper South Slope

displayed a myriad of stratified floors and walls that take on a simple beauty in the section (fig. 13), but which resulted in a very complex process of excavation, along with an equally challenging process of interpretation

The highest step on the western side of the trench produced a series of surfaces with interesting bits of architecture but was limited by both the size of the trench and the slope of the mound. Of particular note is a partial room from the Late Iron Age that was framed by perpendicular walls and a hearth. Several lapis lazuli(?) beads found in the area of the hearth may be indi-

inside it. The date and reason for ash deposit is unclear. In this light, however, it may be of some significance that it is directly above the ash pits from the second millennium and one has to wonder if any connection or continuity of function is involved. In any case, the wall that this oblong pit was cut into is a substantial stone wall with an associated pavement (F 73). The function of the assemblage is unclear, but I have conjectured that we are looking at the eastern side of a gate (fig. 15). If we take into account the gate found in the western half of the trench in 2001 (cf. Gorny 2006: 15), we might understand a continuity of function in this area with this structure being an earlier precursor to the gate found in 2001.

The above noted installation sat near to or inside this “gate.” By way of explanation, the wood slab may have once served as the base for a statue of some deity that had graced the gate’s entryway, perhaps with some sort of covering stretching between the poles to cover or shield the statue. This would not be unlike the Kubaba/Kybele statue from the same Late Iron Age period that stood at the entry to the Phrygian city at Boğazköy (Bittel 1970: 150–54).

The most intriguing project in this area took place in a sounding opened beneath the building found in 2005 that we speculated had something to do with a weaving or dying industry. This idea was based on the large number of spindle whorls associated with several plaster surfaces situated in close proximity to the building (Gorny 2006: 15–16). In 2006 we opened a small 2 × 5 m test trench across the front of the square that was intended to give us a chance to examine the second millennium–Early Iron Age transition more closely while we brought the rest of the square down into phase with the level of the “weaving” building. This square had been disturbed on the west side by a pit from the Middle Iron Age and in the middle by the remains of the tumulus we excavated in 2001. The remains of these intrusions were cleared until we had an undisturbed view of the soil below.

The pottery from the Early Iron Age building found in 2005 was unique. It looked very Hittite in general, but with various new Iron Age elements. Decoration began to appear in the form of painted vessels with crosshatching, loops, and parallel lines that anticipate the coming Middle Iron Age decoration. Traditional Hittite forms appear alongside newer Iron Age forms. Once we hit the Hittite level in 2006, however, the pottery corpus became very Hittite in its composition, leaving no doubt as to which level we were excavating.

Architecturally, the most interesting discovery in this sounding was the presence of two side-by-side “pits” that are seen in section to contain many lenses of ash, charcoal, and bone (fig. 16). To call these features pits may not be totally correct as there is a clear wall stub between the two declivities, perhaps indicating that the “pits” are really only the fill of a room, though the many clear layers of charcoal and ash seem to suggest otherwise. In addition, I would note that all the buildings and wall stubs in this area are oriented directly towards Çaltepe, as are the side-by-side pits. Associated with these pits is a mudbrick construction of some sort. While the “pits” have yet to be fully excavated, they must be somehow connected with the cult of the storm-god and may contain remnants of the sacrificial activities connected with the cult, perhaps for the deposition of sacrificial trash within a ritual purity context. Not surprisingly, the most interesting item discovered in the clearing of these pits was the lower right leg of what is presumed to be a lion figurine. The fur of the lion is indicated by triangular impressions as is common in other Hittite animal figures. The head of what seems to be a separate “lioness” was found in the same deposit, along with numerous spindle whorls.

As Hittite laws §50–51 show, the priests and weavers of Zippalanda were given a special dispensation by the Hittite king and are presumably part of this whole cultic equation. It is hoped that these pits will provide further evidence of the two occupations’ interconnectedness. I also suspect that once we make further progress, it will become clear that the Iron Age building exhibits a continu-



Figure 16. Hittite period “pits” in section. Early Iron Age building to top and right

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ity of function with the “pits” just below that we will be able to trace back to, at least, the early second millennium.

Taking into account this “Dark Age” transitional level, we can now propose an Iron Age sequence for Çadır Höyük that segues from the second millennium into the first with a sequence that tentatively runs as follows:

Late Iron Age	ca. 500–300 B.C.
Middle Iron Age	ca. 800–500 B.C.
Early Iron Age	ca. 1100–800 B.C.
“Dark Age”	ca. 1185–1100 B.C.

It should be noted that the same Iron Age sequence, though less well documented, is evident on the mound’s North Slope, an indication that the settlements of each period covered the entire upper mound. In addition, just like in the East Trench, a very strong representative sample of Early Bronze III, Early Bronze II, and Chalcolithic sherds were found and they make it abundantly clear that the settlement in those periods also climbed the slopes at Çadır in their own day. These earlier remains are almost certainly situated just beneath us, soon to make their own debut.

Area 6 (The North Slope)

A limited operation was performed on the North Slope in 2006 and produced some interesting results. It continues to be clear that the area holds evidence that will illuminate the history of several periods, but especially that of the Hittite period when the monumental gateway was presumably built.

We noted in our report on the 2005 season that a (presumably Late) Iron Age wall had been uncovered high on the hill that seemed to block the entry of the original second-millennium Hittite gate (Gorny et al. 2006: 38–39, fig. 15). That gate had been destroyed and burned at the end of the Hittite Empire period (ca. 1185 B.C.). The Iron Age wall apparently butted up to large surviving stones of the gateway’s eastern superstructure that have since fallen down the slope.

In 2006 we picked up where we left off in 2005 and began to clear what we assumed would be the western extent of wall F 5. This operation was successfully completed but with unexpected results. Once the western extremity of the wall was reached, it became apparent that it was joined



Figure 17. Remains of second-millennium (left) and Iron Age walls (right) on the North Slope

to another perpendicular wall (F 10) that extended north from F 5 (fig. 17). It was not clear if this was just an Iron Age appendage of wall F 5 or something different. First appearances suggested it was Iron Age in date, though pottery from just west of the wall was Hittite, suggesting that it could have been part of the second-millennium gate’s superstructure. A tantalizing mudbrick wall popping up in the lower section of the trench may be the first evidence of the gate’s western extremity.

We also noted in our earlier report that two rooms were exposed in the eastern part of the trench. Inside the higher of the two

rooms were found materials from the Hittite Empire period. Along with one piece of “Dark Age” pottery with a crescent-shaped plastic design that came from the upper portion of the room (cf. Genz 2001: 160, figs. 10–11, for similar examples). This piece suggested that the room may have been reused in the “Dark Age” or since it was at the top of the level, it may have just been an artifact of the Dark Age that came to rest on top of the Hittite ruins. The orientation of the room suggests the location of the gate’s entryway and the small stones just west of it appear to be part of a cobbled path leading into the gate itself.

An arched stone at the base of the proposed entryway is reminiscent of the parabolic arches that graced the entrance of gates found at Boğazköy-Hattuša. An earthen ramp in front of the gate may hold evidence of how the citadel gate was approached (fig. 18)

In 2006 we discovered that what we thought was a second room slightly down the slope from the first room was actually part of a curtain wall from the Hittite period. It now appears that the room is really part of a buttress or tower similar to those found encircling Boğazköy (Seeher 2006: 200). This structure may well be a continuation of the wall 20 complex known from the East Trench as there is an abundance of burned mudbrick littering the slope below it, just as we observed in the case of wall F 20. If so, this would make the north curtain wall Old Hittite in date. Unfortunately, so little of this complex has been excavated and we will have to wait for results from another season of work in order to gain a fuller explanation of its construction. With any kind of luck, it may be possible to eventually date the wall based on the construction scheme of the tower as suggested by Seeher. For now, only a corner of the tower is exposed making it impossible to tell which of the two styles is represented in this construction.

Area 7 (Çaltepe)

Çaltepe lies less than a kilometer across the Eğri Su valley from Çadır Höyük. We have identified the height with one known in the Hittite texts as Mt. Daha, a mountain associated with Zippalanda, Katapa, and Ankuwa. After a survey of the mountain in 2005, we began mapping the slopes of Çaltepe during the 2006 season and in anticipation of test excavations during the 2007 season. The main building at the summit of Çaltepe measures approximately 40 × 80 m and appears to be a type of open-air worship area. It consists of one entrance on the north side of the construction and what appear to be storerooms on the west side. The large open interior area would have contained the actual worship site. A lower area within the so-called storerooms may be a pool or basin set in the central portion of the storerooms and not unlike the basin found in Building C on Büyükkale (Bittel 1970: 85; Neve 1982: 113–15), perhaps the location of the Ishtar *luliya* (PÚ) mentioned in Hittite texts as being located within the cult area on the mountain (see KBo 16 78; cf. Popko 1994: 147). Trial excavation in coming seasons will clarify this interesting anomaly.

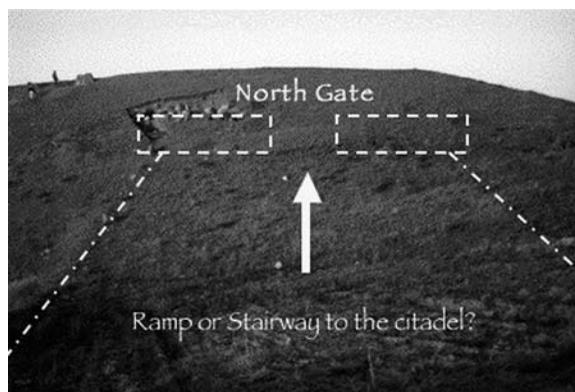


Figure 18. Possible location of stairs or ramp leading into the citadel

Final Comments, Observations, and Conclusions

The 2006 season was successful on many fronts. In general, we have proceeded slowly in order to carefully excavate and thoroughly document Çadır's material remains. This is of particular importance because of the inherent difficulty of excavating a mound where multiple civilizations have successively made use of the mound's steep slope. This past season, however, we not only were able to delineate more levels of the second millennium, add more examples to the ceramic corpus, and document the transition from Hittite Empire into the so-called "Dark Age"), but we also made strides towards gaining a better understanding of the Byzantine, Iron Age, and Chalcolithic settlements. Çadır Höyük continues to express its amazingly complicated and culturally fertile personality.

Among the areas where progress can be seen is in the already mentioned construction of a new depot. Beyond that, articles were published in the 2005–2006 *Oriental Institute Annual Report* and the journal *Anatolica* while a major publication on the Chalcolithic period is forthcoming in the journal *Anatolian Studies*. Of particular importance is the progress made by Ben Arbuckle in analyzing the backlog of faunal materials that have accumulated in the project depot. Of some note in this respect was his observation that the remains of animals in the Byzantine pen on the citadel almost certainly represented a catastrophic death event, much as had been projected in our earlier analysis (Gorny et al. 2004: 20). This would also buttress our contention that the animals had been brought there for protection and give added credence to our suggestion that the Byzantine period settlement was actually a *kastron* (Gorny 2006: 14). Jeff Geyer also made significant progress in cataloging and understanding Çadır Höyük's lithic inventory. Additionally, more students were introduced to the discipline of archaeological fieldwork and our Turkish workers gained new experience in the subtleties of archaeological field excavation. All these advances bode well for the future and help guarantee successes in coming seasons at the site of Çadır Höyük-Zippalanda.

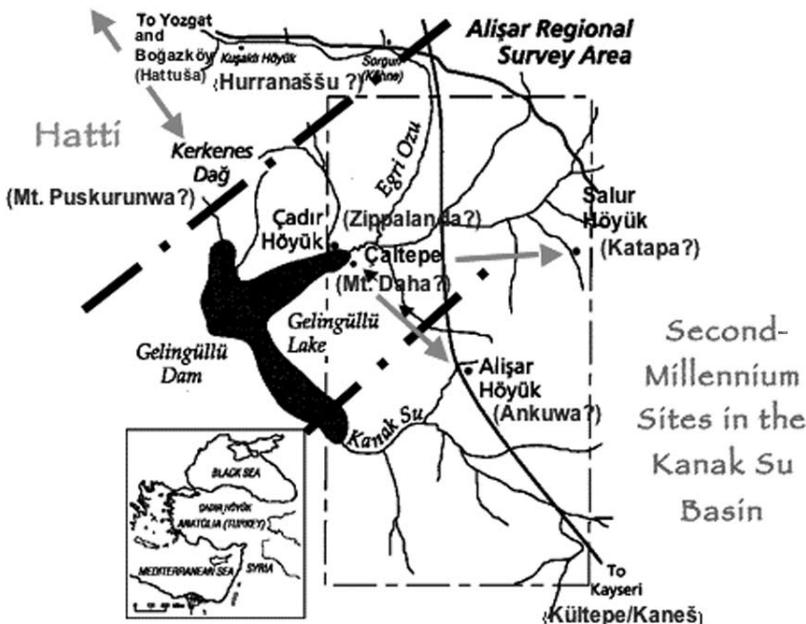


Figure 19. Proposed identifications for sites in the Kanak Su Basin

In summary, the dominating nature of the second-millennium materials at Çadır Höyük continue to impress us with a strong sense of the importance this mound must have had during the second millennium. The remains are consistent with what we know of the Hittite era Zippalanda, though they do inspire new questions about the pre-Zippalanda existence of the site. Nonetheless, the probability that Çadır Höyük is to be equated with Zippalanda increases with every shovelful of dirt taken from the site. It also provides a better sense of the region's geography and allows for the identification of other sites throughout the region (fig. 19). With this in mind, coming seasons will focus increasing amounts of time, money, and energy on documenting and explaining the second-millennium remains. It is hoped the literary evidence confirming our hypothesis will come to light in ensuing seasons of work. In the meantime, however, we continue to explore the diachronic impact of this amazing site on the social, political, and religious development of central Anatolia.

Notes

¹ The staff included Benjamin Arbuckle, Carolyn Armstrong, Remi Berthon, Robert Cochran, Jeffery Geyer, Ronald Gorny, Carola Manzano, Juliana McKittrick, Gregory McMahon, Megan McMahon, Samuel Paley, Jennifer Ross, Sharon Steadman, Carol Schneider, Bruce Verhaaren, and Vanessa Weinert.

² The chronological terms used in this paper derive from U.-D. Schoop and J. Seeher (2006). In their analysis, Shoop and Seeher suggest that the "early" period may be equated with the Old Hittite (ca. seventeenth–sixteenth centuries B.C.), "middle" with the Middle Hittite (ca. fifteenth and first half of fourteenth century), and "late" with the empire period (ca. second half of fourteenth and thirteenth century). To this table we can also add the subsequent "Dark Age" period (ca. first half of the twelfth century). Older dates are based on the findings of Newton and Kuniholm 2004: 165–76, suggesting Karum II dates from ca. 2100 to 1850 and Karum Ib from ca. 1850 to 1700.

³ Surprisingly, there are no mudbricks visible in the structure, though the material is very brick-like in character. It is possible that the brick has just "melted" and is now indiscernible to the eye, or it may be that the actual brick is yet to come, being topped by a layer of mud or plaster to seal the top of the wall or to create a smooth surface, perhaps a *chemin de ronde* or even as a cap over the destroyed wall.

⁴ One item of note in the excavation of the East Slope fortification walls is the uniformity of construction methods. The casemates are constructed 6.0 m wide with 1.20–1.35 m front and back facing walls. The style is also very similar to other known Hittite fortification walls across the central plateau and closely approximates the width of most casemate walls known from other Hittite sites such as Boğazköy-Hattuša and Kuşaklı-Sarissa. The continual rebuilding of these citadel fortification walls is not insignificant and surely provides further evidence of the settlement's importance to the Hittites during the second millennium.

⁵ Of some significance is the fact that we also opened an exposure of the so-called "Dark Age" level on the South Slope, with a Hittite Empire period level situated directly beneath it. This is providing us with a good look at the important Late Bronze–Iron Age transition period of which so little is known. The 2006 investigations suggested that the exposure just below the "Dark Age" level is part of the Hittite Empire period temple compound, perhaps an area where sacrifices were made to the storm-god of Zippalanda in a structure nearly three hundred years later than the one we are excavating on the East Slope. The area is clearly associated with the temple on Çaltepe (Mt. Dahanu) and is already beginning to show a strong sense of continuity between the "Dark Age" and the Late Hittite Empire period. These efforts, combined with work on the north slope's monumental gateway, are helping to link the entirety of Çadır's second-millennium discoveries into a more coherent understanding of the settlement as a whole, as well as its role in the political and religious life of the Hittite empire.

⁶ Analysis of the coins is being done by Ken Harl and will appear in a later publication.

⁷ A newly returned ¹⁴C date from F 23 in the earlier transitional house provides a date of 3520–3350 B.C. (Cal 5470–5300 B.P.) which is somewhat problematic in that it seems a little earlier than we had expected for this building. This date may, because of the samples proximity to the Late Chalcolithic "Burned House," actually reference that building as it is in keeping with previous samples taken from that complex.

ÇADIR HÖYÜK

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