Kızıl Kale: An Iron Age Settlement in the Upper Kızılırmak Basin and New Findings[1]

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Keywords: Iron Age, Upper Kızılırmak Basin, Sivas survey, Iron Age pottery.

Kızıl Kale, located on the Upper Kızılırmak (Halys) Basin, on a natural hill situated on a valley flowing in east-west direction, is approximately 1.5 kilometers to the north of Kızılkale Village of Zara District, Sivas Province. The site is a large Iron Age settlement of approximately 250 x 350 m (Figs. 1-3). According to Early Iron Age hand-made monochrome wares (Figs. 4-5), Middle Iron Age monochrome wares (Figs. 6-9) and Late Iron Age Red Band Painted wares (Fig. 10) collected from the surface confirm that, the settlement was inhabited throughout the Iron Age. The settlement is a good example of large Iron Age settlements located on the eastern border of the Upper Kızılırmak Basin. According to current knowledge, Kızıl Kale material reflects the eastern borderland cultures dominating the eastern part of the Central Anatolian Plateau.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Demir Çağı, Yukarı Kızılırmak Havzası, Sivas ili yüzey araştırması, Demir Çağı seramiği.

Kızıl Kale, Yukarı Kızılırmak havzasında, Sivas İli, Zara İlçesi'ne bağlı Kızılkale Köyü'nün yaklaşık 1,5 km kuzeyinde, doğu-batı yönünde uzanan bir vadide, doğal bir tepe üzerinde yer alan, yaklaşık 250 X 350 m boyutlarında büyük bir Demir Çağı yerleşmesidir (Fig. 1-3). Yüzeyden toplanan Erken Demir Çağı el yapımı monokrom seramiği (Fig. 4-5), Orta Demir çağı monokrom seramiği (Fig. 6-9) ve Geç Demir Çağı kırmızı bant boyalı seramiği (Fig.10) yerleşmenin Demir Çağı boyunca yerleşim gördüğünü göstermektedir. Yerleşme, Yukarı Kızılırmak havzasının doğu sınırında yer alan büyük Demir Çağı yerleşmelerine iyi bir örnek oluşturmaktadır. Kızıl Kale buluntuları, şimdiki bilgilerimize göre, Orta Anadolu platosunun doğu bölümünde hâkim olan Demir Çağı kültürlerinin doğu sınırına işaret etmektedir.

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Introduction

The region within the province of Sivas was an important settlement zone in the Iron Age. However, Iron Age studies focusing on Sivas and its surroundings are limited. So far, the most detailed publications about the Iron Age is prepared by G. E. S. Durbin (1971) comprising the Iron Age pottery collected during the 1955 surveys by C. Burney in Sivas, and 1992-2000 surveys undertaken in the same region by (Ökse 1995,1997,1998,1999a,1999b).[1] G. E. S. (Durbin 1971) analysed the materials from Tokat and Sivas. His study focused on ceramic materials collected from 14 locations, around the Kızılırmak River Durbin 1971: 115-118: Ökse in print on the material of 68 sites in the same region.

Surveys carried out in the province of Sivas on behalf of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture and the Cumhuriyet University in 2007-2013 brought out 135 ancient sites representing the Iron Age cultures developed in the Upper Kızılırmak region.[2] The survey area to the east of the Upper Kızılırmak is the most neglected area of the province in terms of archaeological surveys and researches until 2007. The area around the Kızılırmak river has well-suited for settlement for millennia. Settlements here were mostly located in valleys shaped by the Kızılırmak river and its tributaries.

In comparison to the Late Bronze Age, the number of settlements in the region boomed during the Iron Age. The settlements are mostly located along the valleys of the Kızılırmak river and its tributaries as well as on high places on the plateau slopes.[3] The forest resources as well as rich iron deposits of the region might have been the reason of the region's becoming a vital settlement area, especially on east-southeast zone of the region during the Iron Age, since iron ore became much prominent in this period. The lesser number of Late Bronze Age settlements in this region might be associated with the Hittites who were cognizant of iron mine and used it for all those technical incapacities (Muhly *et al.* 1985: 67-79).

Kızıl Kale

Kızıl Kale (SYA[4] 214) has been discovered during the 2010 survey season (Engin *et al.* 2012: 185: çiz. 3-4), is ca. 1.5 kilometres to the north of the Kızılkale Village of Zara (Figs. 1-3). Kızıl Kale ("*Red Castle*") is named after the reddish soil dominating the area. The settlement is established on a wide flat area on a natural hill. The natural red soil is visible only on the slopes of the hill.

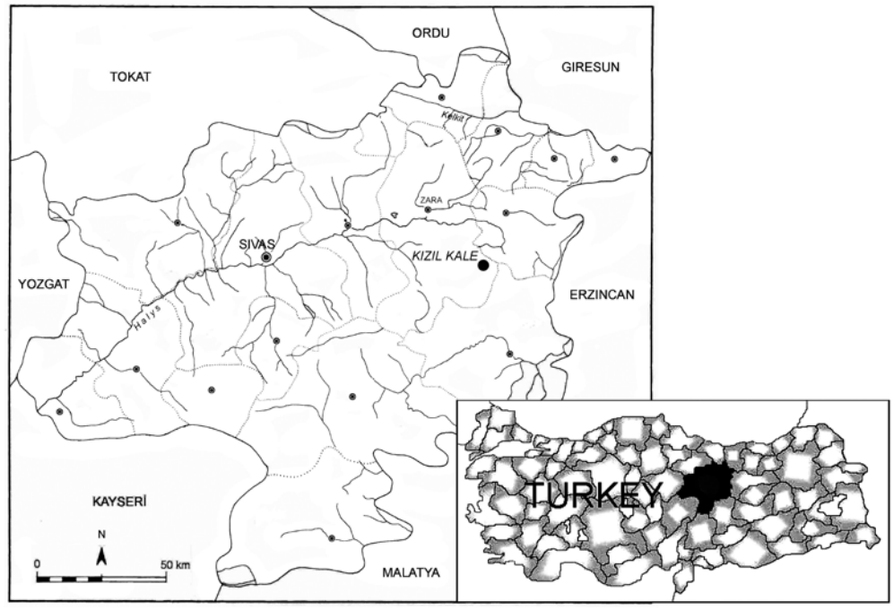


Fig. 1

Kızıl Kale is located on the southern slope of a high plateau among the valley stretching in east-west direction. The vicinity is a high transition zone between the high plateaus of the Upper Kızılırmak basin and the mountainous Eastern Anatolia. The Gökboğaz brook, one of the smaller tributaries of the Kızılırmak river, is located to the south of the hill, ca.1830 m above sea level. The Kızılırmak River and its creeks form natural transportation routes through this mountainous zone.

The hilltop is a large triangular area used for agricultural purposes; however, the settlement area is covered by a thick layer of grass, since it has not been ploughed recently. Southern and southeastern slopes of the hill are partially destroyed due to erosion. A small hill – probably a tumulus– situated on the northern edge of the hill is ca. 20 m in diameter and 4 m in height. The settlement with dimensions of ca. 250 x 350 m presents one of the largest Iron Age settlements in the Upper Kızılırmak Basin.

Pot sherds are mainly collected from eroding southern slopes. According to the pottery the hill was inhabited throughout the Early, Middle and Late Iron Ages; however, a few sherds dating to the Early Bronze Age points to a pioneer settlement in the third millennium BC.

Early Iron Age Pottery

The Early Iron Age pottery consists of a few numbers of hand-made sherds belonging to bowls, jars and cooking pots in limited forms (Figs. 4-5). Ledge handles, incised and

[1] According to Ökse's researches (Ökse 1999a: 95), approximately 25% of the Iron Age settlements in the area are large, while others are small and medium-sized.

[2] Engin 2009a: 2010; 2011: Engin *in print*; *et al.* 2011; 2012; 2013; 2014.

[3] See. Engin 2010: 133-138: 2011: 81-93: Ökse *in print*; 1995: 1997: 385: 1998: 328-331: 1999b: 477. Surveys carried out by Omura in a large part of Central Anatolia also revealed a boom in the number of Iron Age settlements (Omura 1992: 550).

[4] SYA: Sivas Yüzey Araştırması (Sivas Survey).

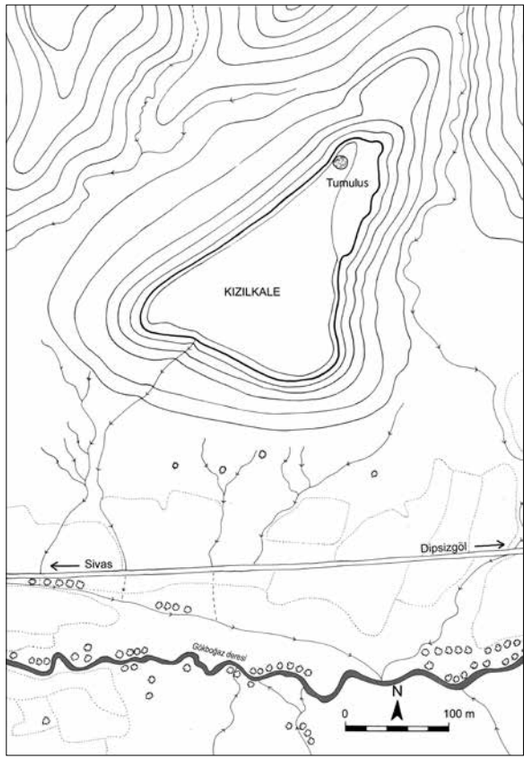


Fig. 2

knobbed decorations are common features of this group; however, no horse shoe-shaped handles – such as those in Boğazköy[5] – are observed, though these were found together with incised sherds and ledge handles in other Iron Age sites in the region, such as those in Asmen Tepe (Engin 2011: Fig. 5: 6-10).

Hand-made pottery is one of the characteristic features of the Early Iron Age within the Upper Kızılırmak region, as determined during A. T. Ökse's surveys (Ökse 1998: 328; 1999a: 86-87). Ş. Dönmez suggests the homeland of this pottery as the Sivas region (Dönmez 2003a: 7). This group is also associated with the Iron Age material of Boğazköy (Genz 2004: 24-26, Tafel 1-36: 2011: 346, fig. 10) and Gordion (Henrickson 1994; 2005; Sams 1994: Figs.1-5, pls.1-9).[6] When looking at ceramics, the difference between the Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age pottery is striking. The occurrence of this new pottery and producing techniques in Gordion and Boğazköy without precessors, is frequently associated with migrations (Genz 2003: 185: Voigt and Henrickson 2000: 42 ff). However, Genz argues that some ceramic forms of Early Iron Age in Boğazköy reflect Hittite tradition (Genz 2000: 36; 2003: 187).

Hand-made pottery tempered with fine minerals or rough organic material and small stones. The vessels are not fully oxidized, and the surface is mostly grey-brown multi-coloured. The surfaces are coated with thick layers of slip and are burnished. The manufacture of the pottery is similar to those common in Central Anatolia. Some vessel shapes

[5] Genz 2003: 179, fig. 2: 1-3; 2004: Tafel 10: 12, 22: 12-13; 2011: 346, fig. 10: 1-3).

[6] The excavations at Boğazköy (Genz 2004: 24-26) and Çadır Höyük (Kealhofer *et al*. 2010: 74-75, 78; Ross 2010) near Yozgat, revealed important data on the transition from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age. Although this transition period is also known in Eastern Anatolia, unlike the wheel-made pottery of the Late Bronze Age, coarse "grooved ware" of the Early Iron Age appears to be completely hand-made (See Köroğlu 2003).



Fig. 3

used in the earliest levels of Central Anatolian sites resemble Late Bronze Age traditions (Genz 2003: 181-187: 2004: 24-26: Kealhofer and Grave 2011: 420).

A few sherds from Kızıl Kale are decorated with horizontal grooves on the shoulder (Fig. 5: 3), similar to the Eastern Anatolian Early Iron Age pottery – *the Grooved Ware*–, also common in the Upper Euphrates region (Sevin 1991: Figs. 2-6). Due to the geographic connections of both regions, the spread of the *Grooved Ware* tradition in the Upper Kızılırmak region is not surprising. The previous survey materials also suggest a relation of the southern and eastern part of the Upper Kızılırmak region with the Upper Euphrates region (Yakar and Gürsan-Salzmann 1979: 38-39; Ökse *in print*).

A few number of pot pieces collected on the surface have parallel grooves on the shoulder (Fig. 5: 3). This hand-made or hand-wheel type of ware pots, also known as Eastern Anatolian Grooved Ware, was common in the Upper Euphrates region during the Early Iron Age (Köroğlu 2003; Sevin 1991: Figs. 2-6). This connection with the Upper Euphrates region is not surprising due to the geographic proximity. According to the survey materials, southern areas of Sivas can be associated with the Upper Euphrates region (Yakar and Gürsan-Salzmann 1979: 38-39).

Middle Iron Age Pottery

Materials from the Middle Iron Age are composed of wheel made monochrome and



Fig. 4

polychrome sherds.[7] The majority of sherds collected from the surface, dating back to the Middle Iron Age are monochrome; similarly, ca. 85 % of the vessels uncovered in Gordion are also monochrome (Sams 1994: 328). Monochrome ware is generally overshadowed by the contemporary painted type in archaeological publications; thus, this group has not been examined sufficiently. There are no differences weather in vessel forms or production techniques between the monochrome and painted wares; the only difference is the painted decoration.

The clay is generally fine-medium mineral tempered, and the majority is slipped and burnished. The common use of potters' wheel in the Middle Iron Age enriched the vessel forms; carinated bowls, beakers, trefoil-jugs, jars and craters have been produced in various shapes. G.E.S. Durbin argues that the majority of the forms included in this group have been produced since the Second Millennium BC (Durbin 1971: 108). Hatched rim craters and jars are the most common forms found in Kızıl Kale (Fig. 6: 2-5). This vessel shape is already found in the "Destruction Level" of Gordion (Sams 1994: Figs. 39-40). Several flat bottom sherds within this group indicate that pots have generally flat bottoms.

The ceramic materials collected on Kızıl Kale do not include the *Gray Ware*. On the other hand, bearing in mind that the number of materials which can be collected from the surface is limited, sherds belonging to the Grey Ware might have not been present on

[7] In the Middle Iron Age, Central Anatolia is divided into two different ceramic zones; monochrom grey wares is mainly characteristic in the western part and painted pottery in the eastern part (See Genz 2011: 346-349, fig. 11).

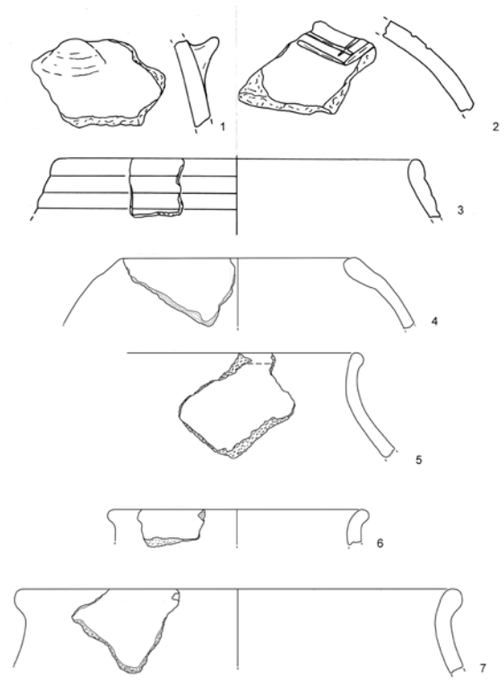


Fig. 5.

the surface. *Grey Ware* is occasionally associated with the Phrygians (Haspels 1971: 140 ff; Summers 1994), since this group was common in Gordion (Sams 1994: 34-35). However, the examples of Gordion are slightly different from those in the east. Gray Wares are numerous, especially on the western part of the Kızılırmak bend; however, seldom on the eastern part (Kealhofer and Grave 2011: 420). C. Burney's studies focusing on the east of Sivas revealed also a few sherds of the *Gray Ware* (Durbin 1971: 108, fig. 7: 48-51). Also the surveys of A. T. Ökse confirms that this ware becomes less common towards the east of the Upper Kızılırmak region (Ökse in print 1998: 330).

It is so far determined that the *Grey Ware* is more common on the western part of Central Anatolia, since most of the Iron Age sites examined during surveys performed in the Central Anatolia – Konya, Kırşehir, Nevşehir and Niğde – bear *Gray Ware* (Omura 2002: 305-306: Summers 1994: 241). Numerous examples of this ware were also discovered in Kaman-Kalehöyük (Omura 1996: 87 ff) and Kültepe (Özgüç 1971: 28, 72 ff).

Most of the sherds collected at Kızıl Kale include the Middle Iron Age painted ware (Figs. 7-9). These are wheel-made painted sherds having standard forms, as if they were products of one single workshop; moreover, the decoration shows also similar geometric

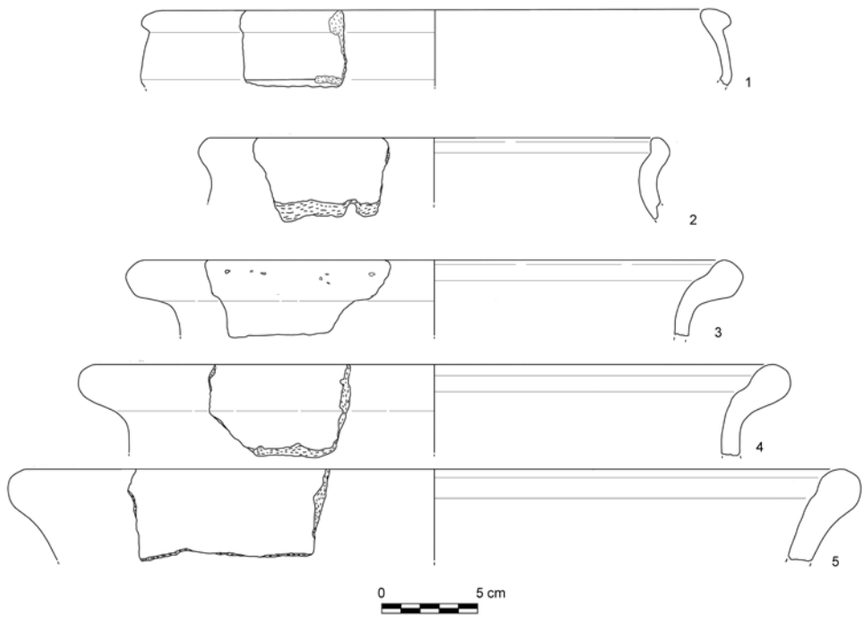


Fig. 6



Fig. 7

patterns. The interior and exterior surfaces of open shapes are covered with a buff-pinkish and buff coloured burnished slip. This surface treatment is applied on the exterior surfaces of closed shapes, and the interior of rims. On this light coloured slip, decorations are applied with red, reddish brown, brown and black paint. A few polychrome sherds have similar geometric patterns in reddish brown, black and blackish brown paint (Fig. 9: 6, 9, 11). The clay is generally fine or medium-fine mineral tempered.

The painted pottery is observed in a large area extending from the Sakarya (*Sangarius*) River in the west, to the Upper Euphrates River in the east (Sivas-Malatya region), from Black Sea in the north and Taurus Mountains in the south (Özgüç 1982: 121). However, this pottery occurs intensively in Central Anatolia and is characteristic for this region, so, it seems to have been originated from Central Anatolian plateau. This pottery has been published with different names according to different reference points, such as *Alişar IV Ware* due to its primary discovery or *Central Anatolian Painted Ware* due to its common occurrence.[8]

Furthermore, the technical properties of the painted pottery played also a role in naming the *Dark on Buff Painted Pottery* (Summers 1994: footnote 2). This pottery is also named *Phrygian Painted Ware* according to its occurrence in Phrygia (Mellink 1954: 168; Sams 1994: 196); however, due to the occurrence in the Hittite lands, this ware is also called *Post-Hittite Pottery* in Central Anatolia (Osten 1937: 350). According to the identity of the painted pottery to the Phrygians and its geometric decoration, some scholars name this ware as *Phrygian Geometric Pottery* (Bittel 1945: Map 6). The animal and human figures in silhouette technique were applied on vessels during the later stage of the Middle Iron Age, so that the *Early Phrygian Painted Pottery* is also known as *Silhouette Ware* (Kealhofer and Grave 2011: 420-421, 427-428: Kealhofer *et al*. 2010: 75).

On the sherds collected in Kızıl Kale zigzag rows, parallel bands, triangles, chevron-triangles, butterfly panels, lozenge rows, cross and lozenge panels, checkerboards, latticed panels, cross hatching, semicircular rows and concentric circles are applied, similar to those from Gordion (Sams 1994: Figs. 27-44), Boğazköy-Büyükkaya (Bossert 2000: Genz 2004: Tafel 37-75), Alişar (Osten 1937: Figs. 400-471), Çadır Höyük (Kealhofer *et al*. 2010: 74-81, fig. 4; Sams 2010), Maşat Höyük III (Özgüç 1982: Pls. 63-79), Kültepe and Kululu (Özgüç 1971: Figs. 8-139). As well as rims of pottery, interior surfaces of open bowls and exterior surfaces of closed bowls are geometric decorated with paint.

The Central Anatolian Painted Ware shows a two-phased development; the early and late phases (Akurgal 1955: 8 ff., Tab.1; Genz 2004: 29-30; Özgüç 1971: 85). The majority of the sherds collected from Kızıl Kale show characteristics of the late phase. Two-coloured polychrome ware is often considered as a characteristic feature of the late phase (Genz 2004: 30; Özgüç 1971: 85; 1982: 121). Some of the painted sherds collected in Kızıl

[8] Durbin 1971: 104; Kealhofer *et al*. 2010: 75; Mellaart 1955: 115 ff; Özgüç 1971: 85-93; Sams 1994; Summers 1994: 244.

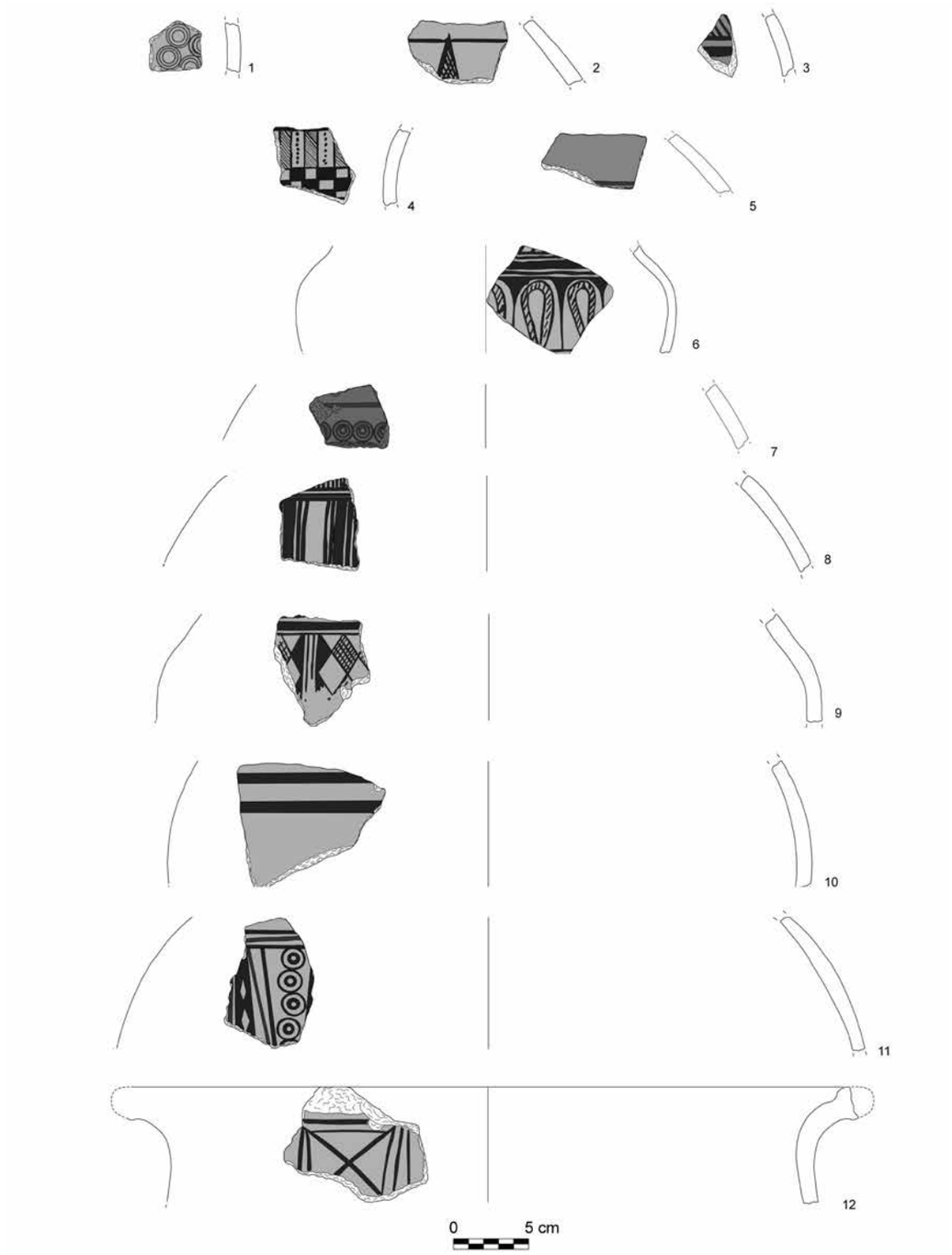


Fig. 8

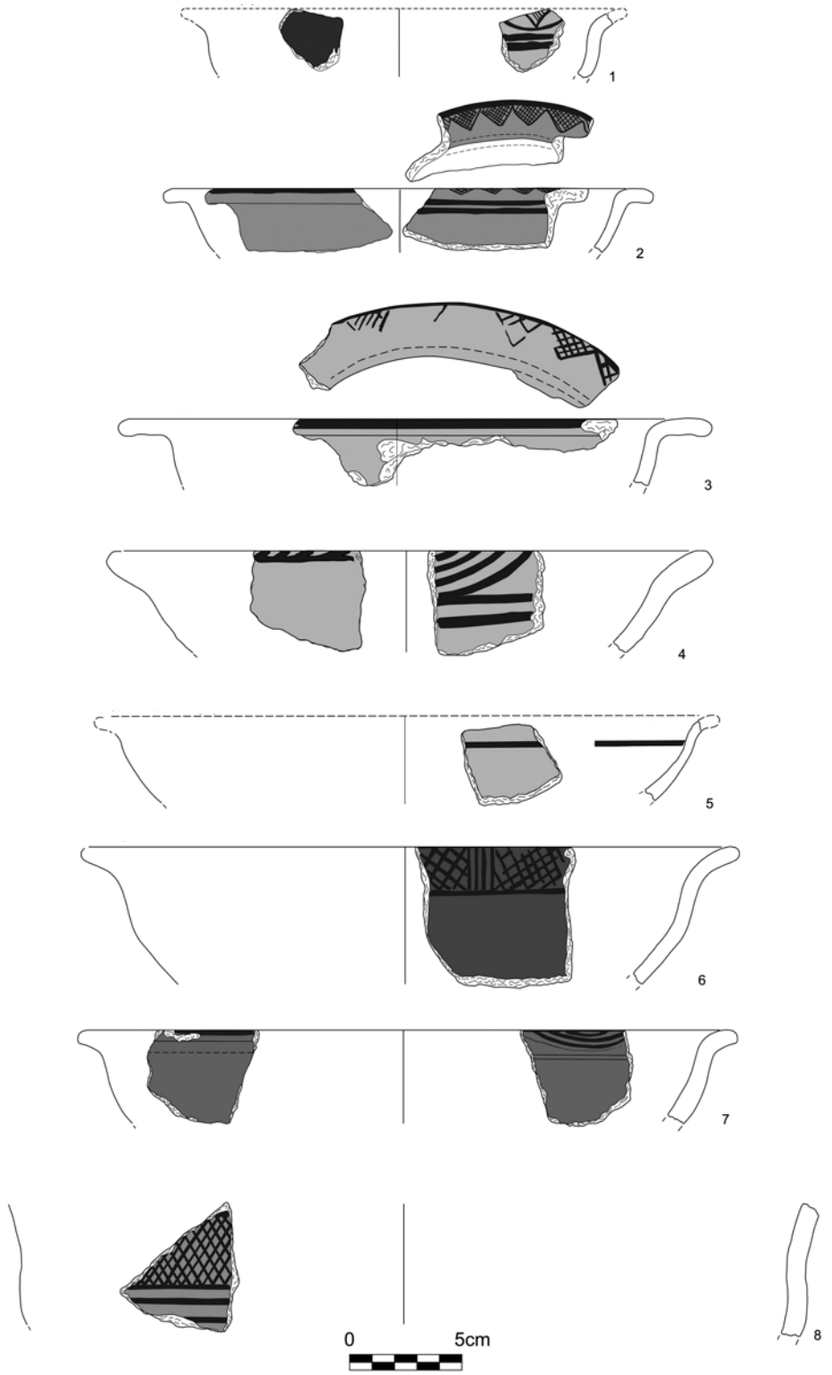


Fig. 9

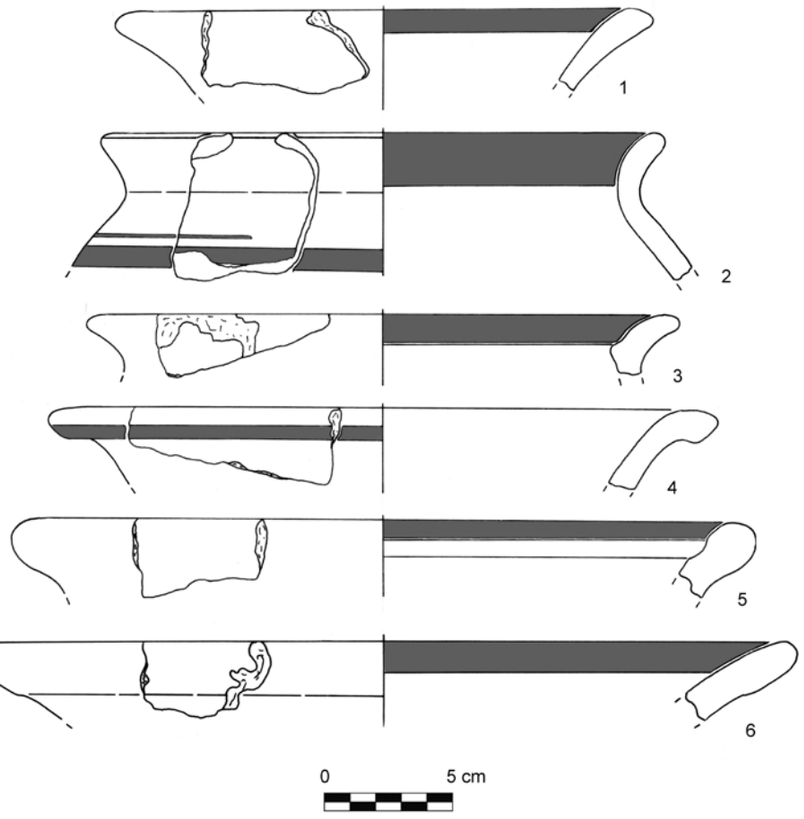


Fig. 10

Kale are decorated bichrome (Fig. 8: 6, 9, 11); however, no panelled decoration or silhouette animal and human figurines are observed. On the other hand, vessels decorated with plant, human and animal patterns increases in Central Anatolia during the Middle Iron Age (Genz 2004: 30, Tafel 74; Özgüç 1971: 88; 1982: 122), and the concept of painting cream coloured panels is characteristic for the late phase (Durbin 1971: 108: Özgüç 1971: 89-90; Özgüç 1982: 121).

Carinated or rounded bowls with flaring rim, craters and jars with hatched rim are the most common forms of the painted ware at Kızıl Kale (Figs. 8: 1-7; 9: 12), similar to their common occurrence in the Iron Age settlements of Central Anatolia (Genz 2004: Types B5, B14, D8, G1.1, G1.2; Özgüç 1971: Figs. 16-20, 77-97, 111-116; Özgüç 1982: 126-128).

The surveys carried out in the Sivas region determined the appearance of the painted ware up to the eastern part of Sivas. C. Burney discovered similar painted sherds in Sivas (Durbin 1971: Figs. 3, 6), and A. T. Ökse found this ware also in almost 90 % of all Iron Age settlements in the Kızılırmak Basin (Ökse in print 1999a: 90) Similar painted sherds

were also found in Gordion (Sams 1994: 36-38); however, these vessels are more common in the eastern part of Central Anatolia within the bend of the Kızılırmak River(Genz 2004: 29-35; Omura 1996: 92, fig. 19; 1998: 45; Özgüç 1971: 85-101; 1982: 121-135; Ross 2010; Summer 2006)[9]. On the other hand, only a few sherds are observed on the Konya plain to the south (Bahar 1999: 1, figs. 2, 3, 6), such as those in Porsuk Höyük (Crespin 1999: 69) on the Taurus Mountains and in the Upper Euphrates region (Bilgi 1991: 11-12: Ökse *in print*).

The origin of *Central Anatolian Painted Ware* is generally associated with foreign influences (Akurgal 1955: 8 ff., Tab.1; Genz 2004: 29-30; Özgüç 1971: 85-88). H. Genz argues that the Early Iron Age pottery at Boğazköy/Büyükkaya can be associated with Central Anatolian Late Bronze Age, so, no origins abroad should be seeked (Genz 2004: 37-38). The painted ware is commonly used in the eastern part of Central Anatolian plateau; however, some researchers suggested that this pottery is associated with Phrygians (Bilgi 1991: 12; Bittel and Güterbock 1933: 31; Bossert 2000) or the sites with this type of vessels are considered to be within the political territory of Phrygians, due to the material and population connections (Summers 1994: 244). Relating ethnicity with pottery may lead to incorrect results; moreover, many researchers argue that such a point of view may be dangerous (Genz 2004: 44-45; Özgüç 1971: 120-121; Summers 1994: 244-247). H. Genz is sceptical of this approach and claimed that there are significant differences between the Iron Age potteries of Central Anatolia and the settlements in actual Phrygia (Genz 2004: 45).

It is difficult to determine the existence of the Phrygians on such a vast area, only basing on archaeological records (Barnet 1980). Phrygian language and inscriptions should also exist in a settlement, in order to verify their existence (Summers 1994: 241). Thus, before naming the painted pottery from the Upper Kızılırmak region as the *Phrygian Ware*, one should be sceptical, if no other findings demonstrating the existence of Phrygians are attested. Historical documents state various ethnical groups – such as the *Mushkians* –who seem to have inhabited the region. Although the *Mushkians* mentioned in Assyrian texts are associated with the Phrygians, this suggestion is a debate due to the lack of historical records verifying this relationship (Mellink 1965; Roller 2011: 560-565; Sevin 1991; Summers 1994: 245-247). According to some researchers, the *Mushkians* lived in in the Upper Euphrates region (Sevin 1991; Roller 2011: 563-564).

Late Iron Age Pottery

The Late Iron Age settlement in Kızıl Kale is represented by very few number of Red Band Painted Ware (Fig. 10). The characteristic decoration consists of red, weak red or brownish

[9] In the Middle Iron Age, Central Anatolia is divided into two different ceramic zones; monochrom grey wares is mainly characteristic in the western part and painted pottery in the eastern part (See Genz 2011: 346-349, fig. 11).

red band paint around the rims and bodies (Fig. 10: 2). The vessels are produced of fine or medium mineral tempered clays, and are hard fired; the vessels are mostly oxidized. Although slipping and burnishing are not common, some sherds show slight traces of burnish around the rim. The vessel shapes are generally similar to those of the Middle Iron Age, such as hatched rim jars (Fig. 10: 5).

However, in the western part of Central Anatolia there is no fundamental changes in the ceramic repertoire; in general painted decoration becomes less popular instead of monochrome pottery (Genz 2011: 349). The emergence of new vessel forms in the Late Iron Age is considered to be influences of the Greek pottery and western traditions (Bossert 2000; Genz 2011: 349; Kealhofer and Grave 2011: 421).

Conclusion

According to our current knowledge, Kızıl Kale pottery represents the findings of the eastern border zone of Central Anatolian plateau. Although this border zone is adjacent to Urartu, Kızıl Kale seems to have belonged to the cultural extension zone of Central Anatolian Iron Age. A few grooved potteries Fig. 5: 3) found in Kızıl Kale reflects the relationship of the eastern border zone with the Upper Euphrates Region.

The surveys in the region confirm undoubtedly that the mountainous east terrain of the Upper Kızılırmak Basin was an important part of the Central Anatolian culture in the Iron Age. Contrary to the Second Millennium BC, the number of settlements boomed in the Middle Iron Age. Some of the settlements are located at strategical points controlling the trade routes and mountain passages (Ökse 2007) Kızıl Kale represents all phases of the Iron Age, determining continuity in settled life. Future excavations focusing on sites such as Kızıl Kale might contribute to the Iron Age history of the conjunction of Central and Eastern Anatolia and to configuring settlement models of the Iron Ages.

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List of Figures

Fig. 5. ***Early Iron Age Monochrome ares.***

1. *Ledge-handle (SYA 214-118); fine sand and organic tempered, yellowish red (5YR 5/6) ware; gray (5YR 5/1) and yellowish red (5YR 5/6) surface; wet-smoothed on the outer surface; hand-made.*
2. *Incised body sherd (SYA 214-117); fine sand and organic tempered, yellowish red (5YR 5/6) and black (5YR 2.5/1) ware; black (5YR 2.5/1) - light reddish brown (5YR 6/3) slip the outer surface; burnished on the outer surface; hand-made.*
3. *Jar (SYA 214-72); medium sand tempered, reduced (5YR 5/4, core 5YR 5/1) ware; reddish brown (5YR 5/3) self-slipped and burnished on the outer surface; wheel-made (?).*
4. *Jar (SYA 214-7); medium mineral tempered, reduced light reddish brown (5YR 6/3) - gray (5YR 5/1) ware; reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4) - gray (5YR 6/1) slipped on the outer surface; hand-made.*
5. *Jar (SYA 214-30); medium grit and plant tempered, reduced (5YR 6/2 - 5YR 6/3) ware; pinkish gray (5YR 6/2), light reddish brown (5YR 6/3) slipped on the outer surface and pinkish gray (5YR 6/2) on inside; wheel-made (?).*
6. *Jar (SYA 214-31); medium mineral tempered, reduced (2.5YR 5/4-5YR 3/1) ware; reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4) and very dark gray (5YR 3/1) slipped and burnished on both surfaces; hand-made.*
7. *Jar (SYA 214-24); medium mineral and organic tempered, reduced (2.5YR 5/4, core 5YR 4/1) ware; gray (5YR 4/1) slipped and slightly burnished on the outer surface; hand-made.*
8. *Jar (SYA 214-32); medium mineral tempered, reduced light reddish brown (5YR 6/3) - gray (5YR 5/1) ware; light reddish brown (5YR 6/3) slipped; slightly burnished; hand-made.*

Fig. 6. ***Middle Iron Age Monochrome wares.***

1. *Bowl (SYA 214-8) fine mineral tempered, pink (7.5YR 7/4) ware; reduced (7.5YR 7/4, core 5YR 5/1); red (2.YR 5/6) slipped and well burnished on the outer surface; wheel-made.*
2. *Jar (SYA 214-22) fine mineral tempered, reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4) ware; pink (5YR 7/3) slipped and well burnished on both side; wheel-made.*
3. *Crater (SYA 214-17) medium mineral tempered, reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4) ware; reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) slipped and burnished on the outer surface and rim; wheel-made.*

4. *Crater (SYA 214-18) fine mineral tempered, reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4) ware; reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) slipped and slightly burnished on the outer surface and rim; wheel-made.*
5. *Crater (SYA 214-19) medium mineral tempered, light reddish brown (2.5YR 6/4) ware; weak red (10R 4/4) slipped on the outer surface and pink (7.5YR 8/4) slipped on the inner surface; well burnished on the outer surface and slightly burnished on inside; wheel-made.*

Fig.8. ***Middle Iron Age painted wares.***

1. *Body sherd (SYA 214-109) fine mineral tempered, weak red (2.5YR 4/2) ware; pink (7.5YR 8/4) slipped and slightly burnished on the outer surface; weak red (10R 4/3) painted; wheel-made.*
2. *Body sherd (SYA 214-98) medium mineral tempered, light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) ware; pink (7.5YR 7/4) slipped and burnished on the outer surface; dark brown (5YR 3/2) painted; wheel-made.*
3. *Body sherd (SYA 214-95) fine, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) ware; pink (5YR 7/4) slipped on the outer surface; very dark gray (7.5YR 3/0) painted; wheel-made.*
4. *Body sherd (SYA 214-106) fine mineral tempered, red (2.5YR 5/6) ware; red (2.5YR 5/6) slipped on the inner surface and pink (7.5YR 8/4) slipped on the outer surface; slightly burnished on the outer surface; black (7.5YR 2/0) painted; wheel-made.*
5. *Body sherd (SYA 214-88) fine mineral tempered, light brown (5YR 6/4) ware; reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) slipped and well burnished on the outer surface; dark brown (7.5YR 4/2) painted; wheel-made.*
6. *Polychrome body sherd (SYA 214-104); very fine, grayish brown (10YR 5/2) - pink (7.5 YR 7/4) ware; pink (7.5YR 7/4) slipped on the outer surface; slightly burnished on the outer surface; very dark gray (10R 3/1) and very dark grayish brown (10R 3/2) painted; wheel-made.*
7. *Body sherd (SYA 214-108) medium mineral tempered, light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) ware; light reddish brown (5YR 6/3) slipped and very slightly burnished on the outer surface; reddish brown (5YR 4/3) painted; wheel-made.*
8. *Body sherd (SYA 214-102) thin sand and lime tempered, pink (7.5YR 7/4) ware; pink (7.5YR 7/4) slipped and slightly burnished on the outer surface; dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) painted; wheel-made.*
9. *Polychrom body sherd (SYA 214-101) medium mineral tempered, reddish brown (5YR 5/4) ware; pink (7.5YR 8/4) slipped and slightly burnished on the outer surface; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) and vey dark gray (5YR 3/1) painted; wheel-made.*
10. *Body sherd (SYA 214-89); fine mineral tempered, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) ware; pink (7.5YR 8/4) slipped on the outer surface; very dark gray (5YR 3/1) painted; wheel-made.*
11. *Polychrome body sherd (SYA 214-107); fine mineral tempered, reduced (5YR 6/4, core 5YR 5/1) ware; light reddish brown (5YR 6/6) and reddish gray (10R 5/1) slipped and burnished on the outer surface; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) and red (10R 4/6) painted; wheel-made.*
12. *Crater (SYA 214-45); fine mineral tempered, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) ware; very pale brown (10YR 8/3) slipped on the outer surface and the inner surface; burnished; very dark gray (5YR 3/1) painted; wheel-made.*

Fig. 9. ***Middle Iron Age painted wares.***

1. *Bowl (SYA 214-92); fine mineral tempered, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) - dark grayish brown (10 YR 4/2) ware; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) - very pale brown (10YR 8/3) slipped on the inner surface; very slightly burnished on the inner surface; very dark brown (7.5 YR 3/2) painted; wheel-made.*
2. *Bowl (SYA 214-52); very fine, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) ware; pink (7.5YR 7/4) slipped on both side; burnished; very dark gray (7.5YR 3/1) painted; wheel-made.*
3. *Bowl (SYA 214-51); very fine, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) ware; pink (7.5YR 8/4) slipped and very slightly burnished on rim; very dark gray (7.5YR 3/1) painted; wheel-made.*
4. *Bowl (SYA 214-59); fine mineral tempered, red (2.5YR 5/6) ware; very pale brown (10YR 8/3) slipped on both side; very slightly burnished; dusky red (10R 3/2) painted; wheel-made.*
5. *Bowl (SYA 214-91); very fine, light red (2.5YR 6/6) ware; pink (7.5YR 8/4) slipped on both side; very dark gray (5YR 3/1) painted; wheel-made.*
6. *Bowl (SYA 214-55); fine, reddish brown (5YR 5/4) ware; reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) slipped on outside and pink (7.5YR 7/4) slipped on the inner surface; burnished on both side; dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) painted; wheel-made.*
7. *Bowl (SYA 214-60); fine mineral tempered, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) ware; reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/4) slipped on the outer surface; slightly burnished on the outer surface; very dark gray (7.5YR 3/1) painted; wheel-made.*
8. *Bowl sherd (SYA 214-90); fine mineral tempered, reddish brown (5YR 5/4) ware; light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) slipped and well burnished on the outer surface; very dark gray (5YR 3/1) painted; wheel-made.*

Fig. 10. ***Late Iron Age Red Band Painted wares.***

1. *Jar (SYA 214-73); medium mineral tempered, pink (5YR 7/4) ware; weak red (10R 5/4) band painted on rim; wheel-made.*
2. *Jar (SYA 214-38); fine mineral tempered, light reddish brown (5YR 6/3) ware; red (10R 5/6) band painted on rim; wheel-made.*
3. *Jar (SYA 214-48); medium mineral tempered, pink (7.5YR 7/4) ware; no burnish; weak red (10R 5/4) band painted on rim; wheel-made.*
4. *Jar (SYA 214-54); fine mineral tempered; reduced (5YR 7/4 - 7.5 YR 6/1); burnished; reddish brown (2.5 YR 6/3) band painted on rim; wheel-made.*
5. *Crater (SYA 214-23); medium mineral tempered, pink (7.5YR 7/4) ware; no burnish; light reddish brown (2.5YR 6/4) band painted on rim; wheel-made.*
6. *Plate (SYA 214-70); fine mineral tempered, pink (5YR 7/4) ware; pink (7.5YR 7/4) slipped and very slightly burnished on the inner surface; reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4) painted on rim; wheel-made.*