

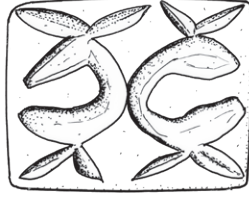
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Front cover photo: KINIK HOYUK, lower town, area D, Late Iron Age, loom weights and pots filling installation D4386.



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Kınık Höyük from the Middle Bronze Age to the Roman period: preliminary report on the excavation at the Lower Town 2023-2024

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Abstract. This article presents the second preliminary report on the excavations conducted in the Lower Town (Area D) of Kınık Höyük, located in the Bor Plain of southern Cappadocia. Recent fieldwork (2023–2025) has significantly refined the stratigraphic sequence previously proposed for this sector of the site. Through the integration of stratigraphic analysis, ceramic study, zooarchaeology, paleoethnobotany, and radiocarbon dating, the paper reconstructs a long-term occupational history spanning from the Middle Bronze Age to the Roman period. A major contribution of this research is the identification of a monumental Middle Bronze Age occupation (Phase 6), including fortifications and associated installations dated to the 18th century BC. This phase is followed by a period of contraction and partial abandonment in the Late Bronze Age, before a Middle Iron Age reoccupation (Phase 4) characterized by domestic architecture adapted to the Bronze Age ruins. Late Iron Age activity (Phase 3) reflects a functional reorganization of the area, with evidence for craft production and large-scale levelling. The Hellenistic phase marks a final reconfiguration of the Lower Town through terracing and limited domestic and artisanal occupation. By emphasizing patterns of continuity, rupture, and reuse in urban space, material culture, and subsistence practices, this study contributes to broader discussions on urban resilience, landscape memory, and the variable trajectories of secondary settlements in southern Cappadocia from the Middle Bronze Age through the Hellenistic period.

Keywords: Middle Bronze Age Anatolia, Kınık Höyük, excavation's report, Iron Age Anatolia, pottery.

1. INTRODUCTION

This article presents the second preliminary report on excavations in the Lower Town of Kınık Höyük, an archaeological mound in the Bor Plain (Niğde Province), southern Cappadocia (Fig. 1). Fieldwork at Kınık Höyük commenced in 2011 as a joint project of the University of Pavia and the Institute for the Study of the Ancient World (ISAW), New York University (dir. L. d'Alfonso), initially with the participation of Erzurum University and subsequently Dokuz Eylül University in Izmir. During the first decade, research concentrated on the Upper Town, Sector A, B, C and E (Iron Age and later periods) and on one sector of the Lower Town (D1) where Hellenistic levels were reached.¹

Since 2022, under the direction of the University of Florence, in collaboration with Dokuz Eylül University, investigations have focused in the Lower Town with the aim of reconstructing the settlement's social and cultural dynamics from the Middle Bronze Age (hereafter MBA) through the Hellenistic and Roman periods. In parallel, research on the acropolis has continued, with ongoing investigations by ISAW and the University of Pavia. The present report updates the results from the Lower Town, refining the phasing proposed in the previous preliminary report (Pucci et al. 2023). Material analyses and radiocarbon (¹⁴C) dating allow a firmer definition of the earliest phase, assigned to the MBA, and support the outline of the lower city as well as to ceramic analysis,² faunal remains,³ paleoethnobotanical samples, and geological investigations.⁴ All authors contributed substantially to this article, each within their specific area of expertise.⁵

2. 2023-2024 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE LOWER TOWN

Archaeological activities in the Lower Town in 2023, 2024, and early 2025 pursued two objectives: (1) refining the stratigraphic sequence by enlarging the excavation in Area D; and (2) analysing selected classes of finds – principally ceramics, but also metallurgical slags, faunal remains, and paleoethnobotanical samples. Ceramic study followed a standard protocol whereby at least 20% of diagnostic sherds were fully documented for each stratigraphic unit (SU) in secondary deposits, and all diagnostic sherds were fully documented for primary contexts. Most effort over the last two seasons has focused on assemblages from the Middle Iron Age (MIA) and the MBA, whose two primary contexts underwent conservation and complete documentation.⁶ Faunal remains from selected SUs were

¹ Most recent publication on the acropolis, cf. Lanaro *et al.* 2020; Pucci *et al.* 2024, d'Alfonso *et al.* 2025; Yolaçan *et al.* 2025. For the excavations carried out in the lower town until 2021 cf. Highcock, Matessi 2021.

² Ceramic experts who contributed in this paper: MA Deniz Dernek (Phase 4, Room Dr10), Dilara Karadavut (Phase 3a.), Dr. Caterina Fantoni (Phase 4, Room Dr7) also registrar and responsible of the inventory, MA Federica Lentini (Phase 6a Area Ds18, also field supervisor) contributed in this paper on pottery assemblages from different periods; these in part correspond to specific academic works on the assemblage from the lower town: Caterina Fantoni PhD at the University of Pavia on the Iron Age pottery inventory of Room Dr7, completed in 2025; Federica Lentini Postgraduate Diploma in Archaeology and Cultural Heritage on the Middle Bronze Age assemblage from the Lower Town, in progress; Dilara Karadavut, Master's Thesis on the Pottery inventory from the Iron Age installation from Phase 3a, completed 2025;

³ Prof. Abu Siddiq is the zooarchaeologist working on the faunal remains of the site from 2022.

⁴ Dr. Lorenzo Castellano is the specialist for paleoethnobotany and contributed in this paper on this subject; Prof. Mine Sezgül, Dr. İsmail İşintek, Prof. Funda Akgün are the geologists currently working on the reconstruction of the environment at the site (since 2024).

⁵ In addition to the ones mentioned above, field supervisors of the areas in the Lower Town (2023-2024) and contributors on the stratigraphy in this paper: MA Camilla Corazzi, Elia Guerrieri Canovi, Dr. Mariacarmela Montesanto (all University of Florence). MA Sofia Bartolozzi on metal production and metal slags; MA Margherita Carletti, field supervisor and topographer, drafted all architectural plans of this contribution; Prof. Marina Pucci coordinated the research, integrated the contributions, and is responsible for the final synthesis and conclusions.

⁶ Fazlı Açıkgöz and Fatma Bayram have been the conservators in charge during these two years, Paola Vertuani (illustrator) together with Dr. Caterina Fantoni and MA Federica Lentini have been reassembling and documenting the vessels, Figen Türker (photographer) documented small finds and pottery in 2023 and 2024.

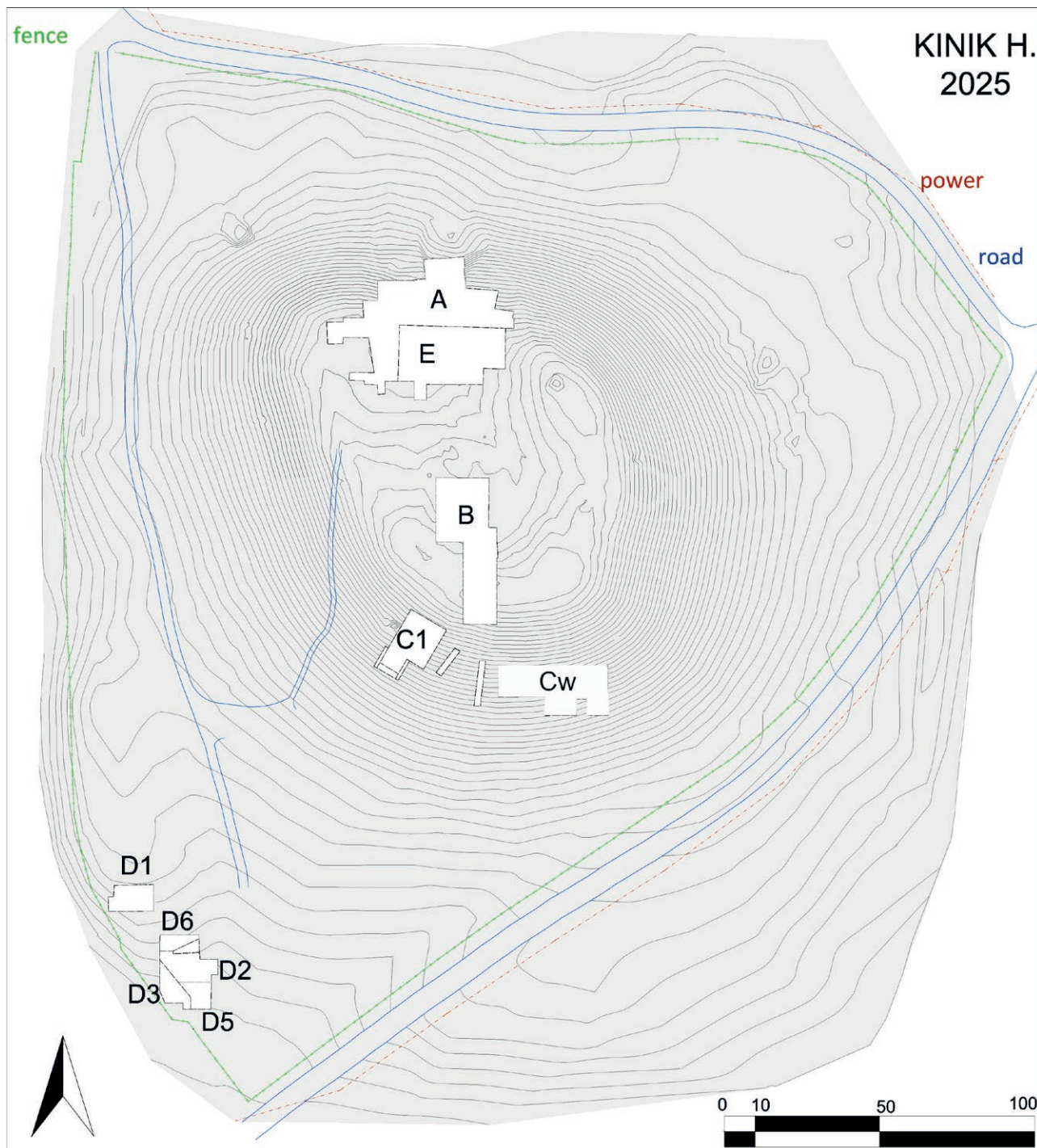


Fig. 1. Topographic map of the mound with excavations areas (KINIK archive).

analysed in the laboratories at the Mardin Artuklu University (dir. Prof. Siddiq), while botanical remains from specific SUs were processed in the field laboratory by Dr. Lorenzo Castellano.

In our first preliminary article (Pucci *et al.* 2023), we suggested that the earliest evidence at Kınık Höyük pre-dated the 10th century BC. Recent radiocarbon determinations, together with the study of a primary Phase 6

assemblage, now indicate that the most monumental occupation so far exposed in the Lower Town belongs to the MBA. Accordingly, the research emphasis has expanded to bring this horizon more fully to light and to clarify the subsequent history of abandonment and partial reoccupation. The aim of this paper is to provide a first overview of the sequence and an outline of the urban occupation of the Lower Town from the MBA to the Roman period.

3. AREA D GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AND PHASING

Area D is located in the SW sector of Kınık Höyük (Fig. 1). The area was selected for excavation in 2018 primarily because of its favourable topography. In modern times, a large pit for agricultural refuse had been cut into this part of the slope. The creation of this pit involved the mechanical removal of the upper portion of the plateau, which produced an open dumping space and left a lateral trench along its northern edge. This intervention stripped away the uppermost stratigraphic units (hereafter SU) and exposed a clean section through the slope, revealing earlier, undisturbed archaeological deposits (Fig. 2). Opening an excavation in this sector could afford direct access to earlier phases, yet the stratigraphy is partly truncated and markedly irregular.

Area D is organised into several sub-sectors – D2 to D6 – which do not represent separate excavation areas (Fig. 1), but rather distinct working units within a single, continuous field operation. Over the course of the project, Area D has been progressively enlarged to the south, west, and north, each expansion driven by specific research objectives and practical considerations. The extensions to the south and west were undertaken to explore earlier architectural horizons, including monumental levels already exposed in this part of the Lower Town. By contrast, the enlargement to the north (D6) served a dual purpose: first, to begin establishing a stratigraphic connection with Area D1 (excavated 2011–2018); and second, to mitigate the formation of excessively high section, thereby improving both excavation safety and the clear structural and visual reading of the complete stratigraphic sequence in this sector.

This section presents the chronological sequence for Area D, first outlined in 2022 (Pucci *et al.* 2023) and revised here in light of newly acquired data. The definition of the local phases is based strictly on stratigraphic relationships and ceramic comparisons, while their absolute chronology is anchored on a set of radiocarbon (^{14}C) determinations, two obtained in 2018–2019 and two recently produced. These combined lines of evidence provide the chronological framework that allows Area D sequence to be correlated reliably with the wider occupational history of the site. Table 1 below summarises the six phases identified (1–6), listing their approximate chronological attributions, available ^{14}C dates, and broader correlations. Individual paleoethnobotanical ^{14}C samples and their interpretative significance are discussed in detail within the respective phase narratives.

In addition to the six main phases, we further distinguish a series of sub-phases representing major shifts in occupation or architectural organisation, marking substantial reorganisations of space, construction events, or broader changes in settlement use. By contrast, the lettered sub-phases document developments that occur within a single phase, such as abandonment or dismantling of specific structures, short-lived episodes of disuse, or minor modifications that remain consistent with the overall urban layout of that phase.

In the table, the column “Conventional Period” provides a broader chronological frame by aligning the local sequence with standard archaeological periodisation. Local phase numbers have been assigned even where evidence is limited; such cases are addressed and justified in the relevant discussions. Two transitions are particularly problematic: those between Phase 6 and Phase 5, and between Phase 3 and Phase 2. These are characterised by noticeable discontinuities in the stratigraphic record, which most likely reflect intervals of abandonment or reduced activity.

The article then presents the occupation sequence of Area D from the earliest to the most recent phase, as currently understood.



Fig. 2. Gearth photo (2006) overlapped with a topographic map of the mound. The marked area shows the location of the trash area. (KINIK archive).

Table 1. Chronological and stratigraphic chart.

| Kınık Höyük Period | Conventional Period | Date | Operation D2-6 Phases |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Modern Times | | | Phase 0 |
| KH-P I | Seljuk and Early Ottoman | 1200-1450 AD | - |
| KH-P II | Roman | 17 CE-? AD | Phase 1 |
| KH III | Hellenistic | 200-17 BC | Phase 2a |
| | Achaemenid | 540-200 BC | Phase 2b hiatus |
| KH-P IV | Late Iron Age | 7th -6th cent BC | Phase 3a |
| | | | Phase 3b |
| | | | Phase 4a |
| | | | Phase 4b |
| KH-P VA | Middle Iron Age | ends around 750 BC begins in the 9th century (813-777 BC ¹⁴ C) | Phase 4c |
| | | | Phase 5 hiatus |
| KH-P VB | Early Iron Age | 1200-1000 BC | Phase 6a-b |
| KH-P VI | Late Bronze Age | 1600-1200 BC | |
| KH-P VII | Middle Bronze Age | 2000-1600 BC (1744-1612 BC ¹⁴ C) | not reached |
| KH-P VIII | Early Bronze Age | Before 1744 BC | |

4. THE MIDDLE BRONZE AGE TOWN (PHASE 6)

4a. Architecture and stratigraphy

Phase 6 represents the most significant and innovative discovery among the results of the last two years of excavations in the Lower Town of Kınık Höyük. In our previous publication, the evidence attributed to Phase 6 had been broadly dated to a period “prior to the 11th century BC” (cf. Pucci *et al.*, table 1). However, the combined study of the ceramic assemblage and a radiocarbon determination on short-lived samples (cereal grains) from the phase of use of a hearth associated with this phase now allows us to assign its occupation more precisely to the MBA, in particular the 18th century BC. Thanks to the enlargement of the excavation area and the more focused investigation carried out in 2024 and 2025, our understanding of MBA Phase 6 has advanced significantly; the broader exposure has made it possible to reconstruct a monumental fortification together with a number of installations belonging to the very last stage of use of these structures, providing crucial evidence for the processes that marked the end of this phase and prepared the ground for subsequent transformations of the area.

The archaeological evidence attributed to Phase 6 is particularly well represented across much of the excavated area (Fig. 3). It is especially clear in the western sectors, which were extended specifically to investigate these structures, and – during the 2024 and early 2025 campaigns – in the south eastern portion of the area as well. The most substantial architectural feature is the fortification wall D5454, running on a NW–SE alignment: it has an average thickness of about 3.80 m, increasing to 4.90 m in its southern portion, where it incorporates the only rectangular tower so far excavated along its line. The structure, as a whole, is characterised by a massive stone socle, with large boulders set to form an exposed foundation course, indicative of a monumental construction technique. The blocks employed in the socle vary in size, ranging in width from c. 40 cm to 80 cm, and are arranged in multiple courses; in some points, up to three courses are still preserved. No evidence of mortar or binding material has been observed in this stonework, suggesting that the construction relied entirely on the careful placement and weight of the blocks (Figs 3 and 4). The stone socle (exposed foundation) seems to display a slightly battered profile, sloping towards the SE, although this feature is difficult to confirm with certainty. The state of preservation of the wall varies according to the damage caused by the cuts of Phase 3 structures. In a few points, traces of mud-brick are still preserved, representing the upper part of the wall that originally rose above the stone socle. This fortification wall separates an outer area, located in the SW corner of the excavation and lying outside the Lower Town, from an inner area within the Lower Town, situated in the northern and NE sectors of the trench. Archae-

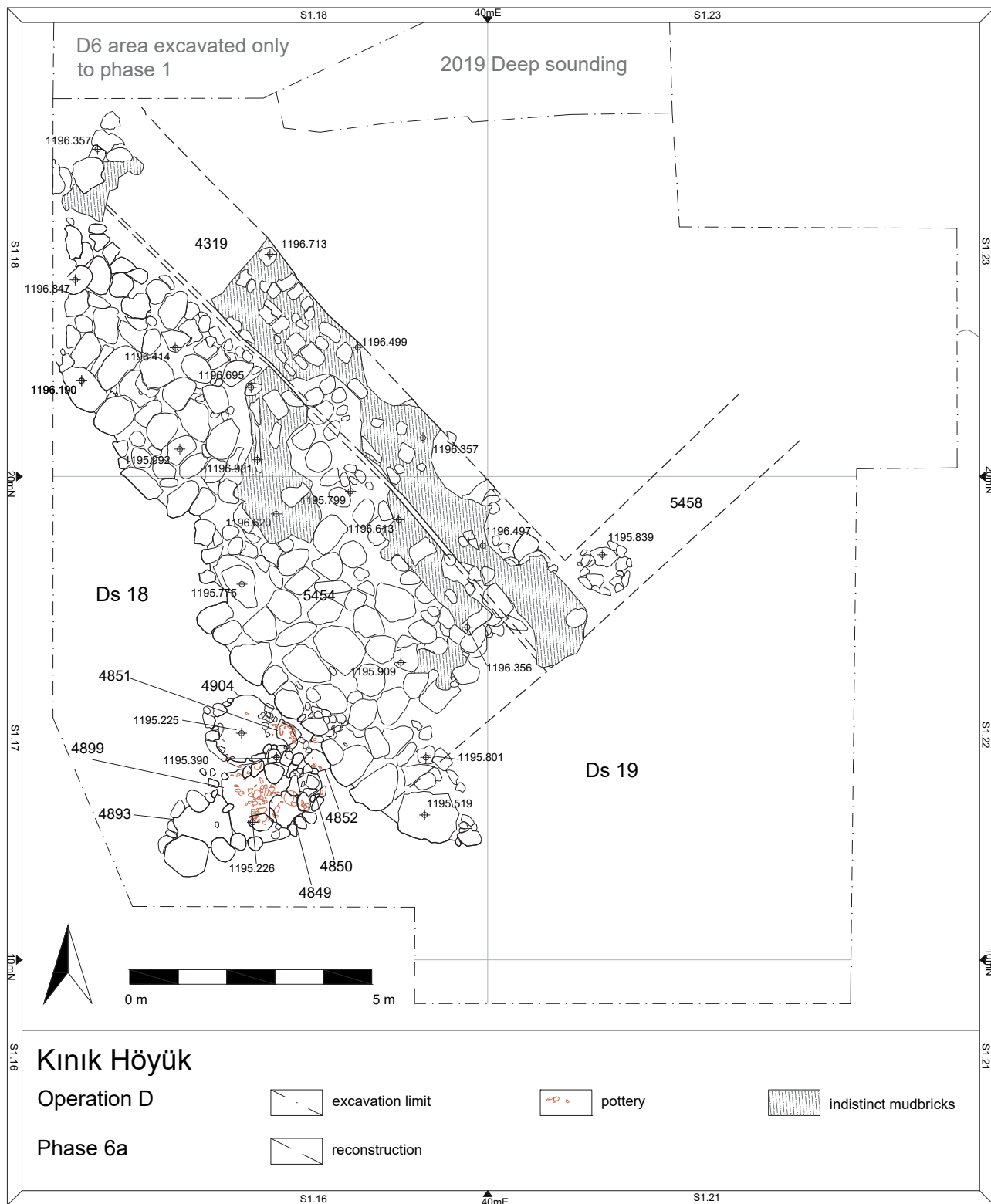


Fig. 3. Plan of Phase 6a archaeological evidence (M. Carletti).



Fig. 4. View of the MBA stone fortifications and MIA/LIA surface floors covering them.(KINIK archive).

ological investigations have reached the occupation floors outside the fortification wall, in the SE area, whereas on the inner side only the tops of some internal walls have so far been exposed, without reaching the associated occupation surfaces. To the SE of the tower, the stone socle is interrupted, with only a few lower courses preserved, clearly indicating the presence of an opening and a consequently a tower-flanked gate.

To the east of fortification wall D5454, mudbrick wall D4319 was identified, running parallel to it and in large part abutting its line. While D5454 is built with a massive stone socle, D5416 is entirely constructed of mudbrick, with foundations sunk into the ground and composed of small to medium-sized stones (Fig. 5). Its elevation consists exclusively of mudbrick, and the wall appears to abut the fortification wall, suggesting that it was built immediately afterwards, although certainly in use contemporaneously. Wall D4319 has a thickness of about 1.7 m and follows the same NW–SE orientation, parallel to the fortification wall.

Towards the north, both wall D4319 and wall D5454 continue beyond the present excavation limit in the direction of NNE. At its southern end, however, in correspondence with the tower of the fortification wall, wall D4319 forms a corner and shifts to a NE-SW alignment, thereby creating an angle and connecting with a second wall unit (D5458). Together, walls D4319 and D5458 form a structural junction that most likely constituted the corner of a building located inside the Lower Town, directly adjacent to the fortification wall. The joint between the two masonry units is visible only in the section of a pit located in the NW portion of the trench (Fig. 5). The interior of this building, most likely delimited by walls D4319 and D5458, has not yet been investigated in relation to its Phase 6 occupation: in this area, excavations have so far reached only the contexts immediately preceding the Phase 4 occupation, and thus the Phase 6 deposits remain to be explored in forthcoming campaigns. Nevertheless,



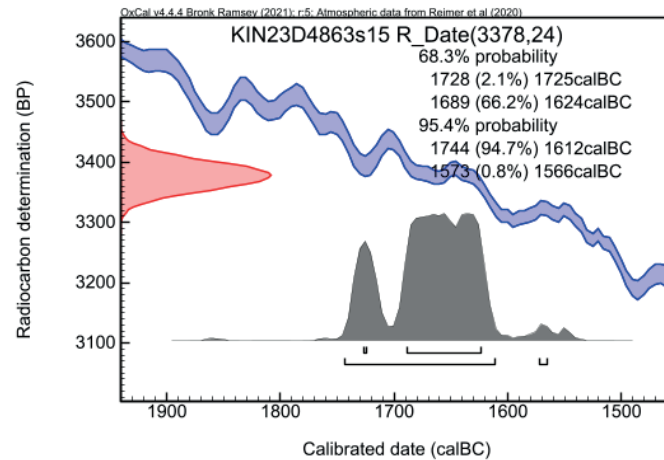
Fig. 5. View of the MBA stone fortification and adjoining mudbrick structure. (KINIK archive).

MBA occupation levels associated with this building are certainly present, as the cuts of Phase 3 pits have penetrated down to the base of the wall, clearly demonstrating earlier levels visible in section and on pit bottoms.

Outside the settlement, numerous fire installations were identified abutting from the SW the fortification wall D5454, and indicating activities that took place outside the limits of the town itself. A total of seven fire installations has so far been clearly identified in this sector, all of them large hearths. These can be distinguished into two groups that most likely succeeded one another in different phases of use. The earlier and original phase comprises three large installations – D4904 (filling D4903), D4899 (filling D4900), and D4893 (filling D4894). These hearths were set into the floor and delimited by medium- to large-sized stones forming their perimeter. In some cases, such as installation D4904, mudbricks were also used to delimit the hearth. The second group consists of smaller hearths – D4851, D4849 (fillings D4862, D4863, D4865), D4850, and D4852 – which share the same basic construction technique of stone perimeters but differ in scale and placement. These later hearths are slightly higher than the large installations and, in several cases, are positioned alongside them, while in others – such as D4849 – they were built directly within the earlier large hearths (Fig. 3). All installations were found filled with ceramic fragments and characterised by deposits rich in ash and charcoal, with additional material preserved inside the vessels or, more frequently, among the sherds scattered within them. The most intense concentrations of burning – abundant charcoal, charred seeds, and other combustion debris – were not found at the centre of the large hearths but rather in the smaller ones alongside them. This pattern suggests that, within the larger installations, distinct activity zones were created, with the smaller hearths serving as the primary loci of fire and cooking, while adjacent areas within the same complexes were likely used for different kinds of work. Such evidence points to

Table 2. ^{14}C results for Phase 6.

| Lab. No. | Sample Code | Material | Method | BP Age ($\pm 1\sigma$) | Calibrated Age (2σ) | Context (SU) |
|-------------|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| TÜBİTAK3740 | KIN23D4863S15 | <i>Triticum</i> sp. (3 grains) | Acid-Base- Acid | 3378 ± 24 BP | 1573–1566 BC (0.8%) | SU D4863 (Phase 6) |

**Fig. 6.** ^{14}C Oxcal (L. Castellano).

a functional organisation of the activity area, in which cooking, preparation, and associated tasks were spatially articulated around the hearth complexes.

A radiocarbon analysis was conducted on three wheat grains (lab. no. TÜBİTAK 3740; sample code KIN23D4863s15) recovered from D4863, associated with Phase 6 contexts. The measurement yielded a calibrated date range (2σ) of 1744–1612 BC (94.7%) and 1573–1566 BC (0.8%), situating the sample securely within the MBA and confirming the attribution of Phase 6 to this period (cf. Table 2).

The deposit (D4829) covering all these installations was characterised by large amounts of ash and small charcoal fragments. A particularly significant indicator that the installations – although constructed at different moments – were probably used simultaneously is the presence of complete, well-preserved vessels found even within the larger (and thus lower) hearths. This suggests that the entire activity area was abandoned abruptly leaving a “frozen” occupational surface that captures the final phase of use. In particular, installations such as D4851, located close to the fortification wall yet respecting its alignment, display clear traces of burning and use on the inner face of the wall.

The presentation of the Phase 6 evidence concerns primarily its final stage of use, represented by the hearth installations, here designated Phase 6a. In addition, a sub-phase 6b has been created for analytical purposes, since it remains uncertain whether the fortification wall pre-dated the construction of the fire installations; excavation has not yet reached the levels beneath them. This subdivision is therefore operational and methodological rather than founded on demonstrated stratigraphic relationships.

4b. Zooarchaeology

The MBA faunal assemblage is relatively small but displays a clear reliance on domestic livestock (Table 3). Cattle and caprines (sheep-goat) dominate the taxonomic profile, with minor contributions from pigs. Fish appears in trace amounts. Overall fragmentation is moderate, and the majority derives from sheep-sized mammals, consistent with everyday food processing and discard.

Table 3. Identified taxa from MBA occupations (Phase 6) at Kınık Höyük.

| Taxa | NISP | %NISP | Weight(g) | %Weight |
|-----------------------------|------|-------|-----------|---------|
| Mammal (cattle-size) | 14 | 16.28 | 140 | 23.20 |
| Mammal (sheep-size) | 43 | 50.00 | 119 | 19.72 |
| Mammal (<i>indet.</i>) | 1 | 1.16 | 1 | 0.17 |
| <i>Bos taurus</i> – cattle | 6 | 6.98 | 157 | 26.01 |
| <i>Ovis aries</i> – sheep | 4 | 4.65 | 39 | 6.46 |
| <i>Capra hircus</i> – goat | 1 | 1.16 | 13 | 2.15 |
| Caprine – sheep/goat | 11 | 12.79 | 101 | 16.74 |
| <i>Sus domesticus</i> – pig | 4 | 4.65 | 29.5 | 4.89 |
| Cyprinidae – carp-like fish | 1 | 1.16 | 0.02 | 0.00 |
| Homo – human | 1 | 1.16 | 4 | 0.66 |
| Total | 86 | 100 | 603.52 | 100 |

The presence of both adult and infant/foetal caprine and pig bones indicates that herding and parturition occurred on or near the site, suggesting local management of small stock. A single human metatarsal recovered among the faunal fragments likely relates to disturbances of nearby graves, which is a recurring pattern in several MBA contexts.

Butchery marks occur on both cattle and caprine bones and include slicing, chopping, and occasional bash marks associated with marrow extraction or disarticulation. Several bones exhibit light to moderate burning, mostly on caprine elements, reflecting cooking or disposal into fireplaces.

Carnivore gnawing is common on pig and cattle bones; in one case, gnawing marks on a pig atlas were likely produced by a cat. Rodent gnawing was also identified on a caprine tibia. Weathering is minimal, limited primarily to cattle astragalus. These taphonomic patterns collectively indicate domestic refuse exposed for short periods before final deposition.

The identification of neonatal and foetal caprine bones, an infant sheep humerus, and juvenile pig elements demonstrates that young animals formed part of both the herded population and the consumed assemblage. Consumption of very young individuals, especially goats and pigs, suggests opportunistic slaughter or utilization of perinatal mortality.

The faunal assemblage from Phase 6 includes at least two noteworthy bone items. One of these is a spindle whorl (KIN23D4900s71), made from cattle femoral head, showing clear use-wear around its perforation, indicating that it functioned as a textile tool prior to discard. Another item is a small polished spatula-like implement (KIN23D4890s63), probably a simple bone tool. These artefacts confirm that domestic craft activities, such as spinning, were taking place alongside food-processing routines.

Taken together, the faunal remains indicate typical household waste, comprising butchery debris, food-related refuse, and occasional small tools. The mixture of domestic species, routine processing marks, and evidence for on-site animal birthing reflects a small-scale mixed agro-pastoral economy. The depositional history of the assemblage, characterised by burning, gnawing, and sporadic human bone intrusions, suggests gradual accumulation within domestic or semi-domestic spaces, possibly influenced by activities near burial areas.

4c) Paleoethnobotany⁷

Paleoethnobotanical analyses were conducted on four flotation samples from Phase 6, originating from primary deposits associated with fireplaces (KIN22D4829s24; KIN22D4847s51; KIN23D4863s15) and from the fill

⁷ Paleoethnobotanical samples were processed using machine assisted flotation, Siraf-Type, (Williams 1973), with mesh size of 1-mm for the heavy fraction and <0.2 mm for the light fraction. The light fraction was subsequently passed through a column of stackable

of a jar (KIN22D4846s48) (Table 9, available online in supplementary material). The concentration of botanical macro-remains is particularly low, consisting only of discrete quantities of charcoal fragments larger than 2 mm (0.03 g/L) and a total of 12 seeds. This paucity may reflect recurrent cleaning of the pyrotechnic installations of Phase 6, with the associated dump deposits yet to be identified and excavated. Post-depositional processes affecting the preservation of charred plant materials can reasonably be ruled out, given the presence of richer archaeobotanical assemblages elsewhere in the Lower Town of Kınık Höyük (Castellano 2021, Castellano 2022).

The wood charcoal assemblage is restricted to two taxa: deciduous oak (*Quercus* sp. deciduous; 33 fragments) and willow/poplar (Salicaceae; 16 fragments). As discussed elsewhere (Castellano 2021), oaks represented the main fuel resource exploited at the site throughout the first millennium BC, likely collected from the slopes of the mountains north of the site (Hasan Dağı, Keçiboyduran Dağı, and Melendiz Dağı). Although provisional, the Phase 6 evidence suggests that oaks were also extensively exploited for firewood in the MBA. Willow and poplar, in contrast, are associated with riparian vegetation, likely growing in the wet environments of the surrounding floodplain (Castellano *et al.* 2023).

Carpological remains are limited to single finds. Hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) is the only cultivated taxon represented (five grains; KIN23D4863s15). Non-economic taxa include common field weeds, such as *Vaccaria pyramidata* (KIN22D4829s24), *Salsola* sp. (KIN22D4829s24), *Medicago*-type (KIN22D4846s48), *Trigonella*-type (KIN22D4846s48), *Asperula* sp. (KIN22D4846s48), and *Galium* sp. (KIN22D4846s48). The very low density of carpological finds suggests that dung burning played only a minor role in the formation of these assemblages.

A discrete quantity of amorphous charred material (0.126 g) was recovered from sample KIN23D4863s15. This substance consists of vitrified clots with large voids and occasional linear impressions on one surface. Pending a dedicated study, requiring observation under an electron microscope (SEM), it may be hypothesized that this material derived from a melted, unidentified substance, related to pretechnological activities conducted in this area during Phase 6.

4d. The *in-situ* pottery assemblage from Phase 6

The Phase 6 ceramic assemblage discussed here derives from five fire installations⁸ identified outside the walls of the Lower Town. Approximately twenty complete vessels were found *in situ* within the features; together with those recovered from the deposits covering them, the assemblage comprises around ninety items in total. This paper presents c. 25% of the inventory, focusing on the complete vessels, in order to provide an overview of the *in-situ* assemblage and its most representative items (Figs 7-9).

Among the vessel types identified, cooking pots are particularly well represented (12), underlining the importance of food-preparation activities. Jars (13) appear frequently as well, most likely serving for short-term storage of foodstuffs and liquids. Bowls, though less numerous, indicate vessels suitable for individual or collective consumption, while kraters point to practices of mixing or serving larger quantities of food and drink. Together, these shapes illustrate a functional repertoire consistent with activities expected in association with open-air fire installations situated beyond the defensive walls of the settlement.

geological sieves (4, 2, 1, 0.5, and 0.25-mm). The 4, 2, 1, 0.5-mm fractions were subjected to carpological analysis. Analyses were conducted using a stereomicroscope (AMScope Stereo Zoom, 3.5X to 90X magnification range). Wild and weed taxonomy follows the Flora of Turkey (Davis 1965-1985). Economic plant taxonomy is based on Renfrew (Renfrew 1973) and Jacomet (Jacomet 2006). Economic plants were quantified by count and weight. In the case of cereals, specimens conserving the embryo were considered as whole. For pulses, each cotyledon was assigned a count value of 0.5. Fruit and nut preserving more than the 50% of the whole are counted as 1. In the 4 and 2-mm fraction wood charcoal and amorphous fragments are sorted and weighed separately. Wood charcoal analysis was conducted on the 4mm fraction. Specimens were identified on the three fundamental sections, manually exposed and observed under a reflected light microscope (Meiji MT7530) equipped with x5, x10, x20, x50 lenses and a dark- and bright-field illumination system.

⁸ Two additional fire installations did not yield complete vessels.

Bowls. Two main types predominate: (1) hemispherical bowls with a tapered straight rim and pointed base (e.g., KIN22D4829c15; Fig. 7a), and (2) carinated shallow bowls with a thickened rim (KIN23D4890c8; Fig.7b). Both show a slip or wash; the carinated example has exterior wheel-burnish. Hemispherical bowls are well represented in MBA assemblages at Acemhöyük, Level III (Emre 1966: figs 66, 68). Comparable bowls are also known from Beycesultan (Mellaart, Lloyd 1965: fig. P.13), Korucutepe (Umurtak 1996: type 2, ca 1a II, 1b I) and Kazan-kaya (Özgüç 1978: figs 20, 22). In addition, a single funnel is represented (KIN23D4900c7; Fig. 7c and Fig.14), characterised by a straight rim and narrow spout; the upper part mirrors the profile of a hemispherical bowl with straight rim. Comparable, though not identical, examples have been identified at Zincirli, with comparisons to Tarsus (Morgan, Soldi 2021: fig. 20:22, MB II), Beycesultan (Mellaart, Lloyd 1965: fig. p.20 no 13) and Kaniş (Kulakoğlu, Kangal 2012: no 138).

Cooking pots. Two size-groups are present in the assemblage: small cooking pots (c. 1.5 l) and very large ones (c. 10 l). The small pots include squat biconical forms with outcurving rim (Fig. 8a, c, d), as well as spherical hole-mouth forms. Most large examples are hole-mouth vessels with rounded rim, two vertical loop handles, a rounded base, and a globular body (KIN22D4829c1; Fig. 8g–i). Another recurrent variant consists of cooking pots with a folded-out rim, two vertical loop handles, a rounded base, and a more elongated body (KIN22D4829c3; Fig. 9b). Parallels can be drawn with material from Beycesultan (Mellaart and Lloyd 1965: pl.21 no. 28; pl.30 no. 23) and Korucutepe (Umurtak 1996: type 12 11C II, type 13, 13B III), Limantepe (Aykurt and Erkanal 2016: figs 7–9), and 18th century BC cooking wares from Kaniş (Kulakoğlu *et al.* 2024: figs 15.14.12–14).

Jars. The large jars (Fig. 9c, e, f) exhibit either a flared rim with short neck and globular body (KIN23D4900c8), similar to examples from Beycesultan and Korucutepe (Lloyd and Mellaart 1965: fig. p.9 no 8; Umurtak 1996: type 13 Com 3B III), or a folded, slightly flared rim with short neck, a possible vertical loop handle, and a pointed-rounded base (KIN23D4900c5, Fig.9f), with parallels from Korucutepe (Umurtak 1996: type 8 Tes. 1a I). Among the small jars, one example has a globular body, pointed base, and vertical handle (KIN22D4829c8), broadly comparable with jug bodies from Kaniş (Emre 1963: fig. 47) and Korucutepe (Umurtak 1996: type 9, 2a I). A second small jar has a squat spherical body; its surface displays finger impressions created by pressing the vessel wall from the inside outwards (KIN23D4894c4, Fig.10n). This “grape-cluster” effect is known in MBA Anatolia at Kaniş (Emre 1963: fig. 11 ktc/l 106) and Konya-Karahöyük (Barjamovic and Fairbairn 2018: fig. 18).

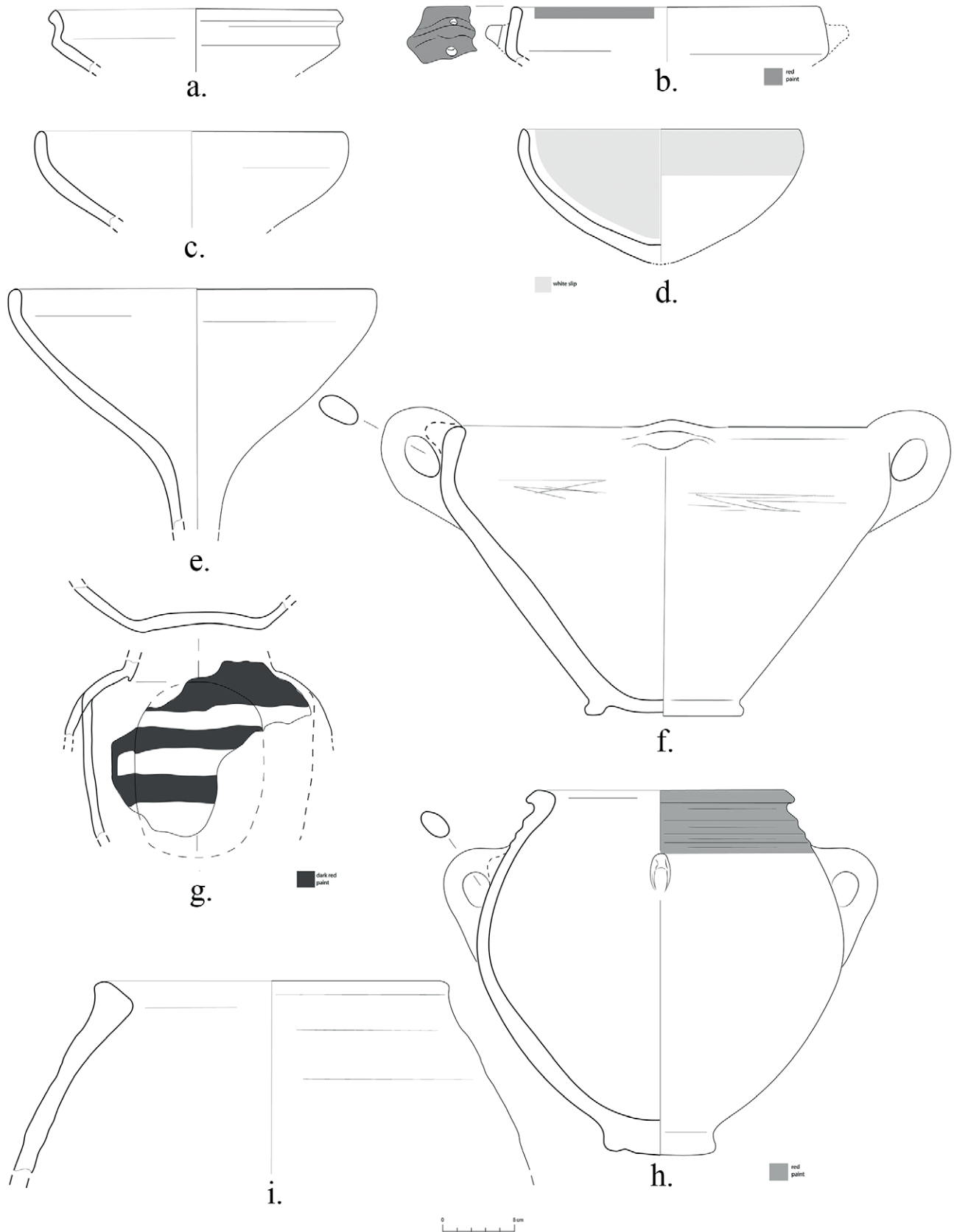
A squared bottle/jar (KIN22D4829c6, Fig. 11), poorly preserved, surviving only in wall fragments and the neck junction also belongs to “specialty containers”. The vessel is wheel-made, with the body subsequently modified by pressing one wall with a rounded tool to create a squared appearance: one side is flattened, the opposite remains globular. Broad red bands are painted over a white slip after the body reshaping, indicating intentional modification. The decoration – broad red bands on a lighter background – appears to belong to the MBA “band-decorated” tradition, widely attested at Kültepe, Alishar Höyük, and Maşat Höyük (Manuelli and Mielke 2022: 9, fig. 5), as well as at Acemhöyük (Kamış 2018: fig. 7). The squared bottle under examination has no exact parallels in currently known MBA repertoires; a possible comparison is a rectangular-section bottle from Kaniş, although its manufacturing technique (wheel-thrown and later reshaped vs entirely handmade) remains uncertain. Despite the rarity of such forms, this specimen – together with the grape-shaped vessel – fits the broader eclecticism that characterises MBA II ceramic production, well attested at Acemhöyük and Kaniş, where conventional forms co-existed with unusual, innovative shapes.

Kraters. Two kraters were identified, differing morphologically. The first is a biconical pot with flared, thickened rim, two vertical loop handles, possibly two lugs, and a concave base (KIN23D4900c2 Fig. 12); the rim bears a red horizontal band and incised lines. Parallels may be drawn with material from Köy Kalesi (Üyümez *et al.* 2007: fig. 15) and Acemhöyük (Emre 1966: fig. 18). The second specimen is a complete carinated deep bowl/krater with straight rim, two lugs, two horizontal loop handles, and a ring base, without surface treatment (KIN23D4900c1, Fig.13). Analogues are documented at Beycesultan, Acemhöyük, and Kültepe (Lloyd and Mellaart 1965: fig. P.13 no. 32, p. 104; Emre 1966: fig. 11 kt m/k 164, p. 147). Overall, the repertoire shows a preference for globular or elongated vessel shapes, most often with rounded bases.

Fabrics and surface treatment. Fine, grit free wares are almost entirely absent. Two main groups can be distinguished: (1) very coarse, dark fabrics used for cooking pots, heavily tempered with mica and small stone inclusions (Fig. 15); and (2) an orange fabric containing stone particles and, in some cases, shell or bone fragments (e.g., Figs 16-17). Slipped and burnished finishes predominate, while decoration is scarce. Only a few vessels bear simple motifs, consisting primarily of red-painted horizontal bands or, more rarely, shallow grooves placed just below the rim (e.g., KIN23D4900c2 Fig. 7h). As for production techniques, most vessels appear to be wheel-thrown; in one exceptional case (KIN22D4829c3 Fig. 9b), the combination of coiling and wheel-finishing is suggested by the absence of regular wheel marks and by an uneven surface texture indicative of hand-building subsequently adjusted on the wheel.

| Find Number | Surface colour | Rim D. | Shape | Surface Treatment | Decoration | Fabric Category |
|--------------------------|--|--------|------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| a. KIN23D4890c8 | Ext: 7.5YR 7/3; Int: 5YR 6/4 | 24 cm | Shallow Bowl | Ext/int: Burnished | | Medium/ Hard |
| Brief description | Carinated shallow bowl with thickened rim. | | | | | |
| Comparison: | Lloyd and Mellaart 1965: Fig. P.13 | | | | | |
| b. KIN23D4900c13 | Ext:10R 5/6 Int:7.5YR8/2 | 22 cm | Shallow Bowl | Ext:Burnished/Slipped Int: Slipped | Ext: red painting over the whole surface. Int: Horizontal red band | Medium/ Hard |
| Brief description | Carinated shallow bowl with straight rim and perforated lug handle. The internal surface is white slipped; the external is red painted. The internal rim has a horizontal red band. | | | | | |
| Comparison: | Lloyd and Mellaart 1965: Fig. P.3. n. 8 | | | | | |
| c. KIN23D4863c1 | Ext/Int: 5YR 7/8 | 20 cm | Shallow Bowl | | | Medium/ Hard |
| Brief description | Carinated shallow bowl with straight rim. | | | | | |
| Comparison: | G. Umurtak 1996: Tip Dizini 4 Ca 3 a II; Lloyd and Mellaart 1965: Fig. P.4. n. 15 | | | | | |
| d. KIN22D4829c15 | Ext: 2.5YR 6/4 Int: 10YR 8/2 | 20 cm | Shallow Bowl | Ext:Burnished/Slipped Int: Slipped | | Medium/Hard |
| Brief description | Shallow bowl with tapered straight rim and pointed base. The internal and external surface is white slipped. Full profile. | | | | | |
| Comparison: | G. Umurtak 1996: Tip Dizini 2, ca 1a II, 1b; Özgüç 1978, fig.20 and 22 | | | | | |
| e. KIN23D4900c7 | Ext: 10YR7/2; Int: 10YR8/3 | 29 cm | Funnel | Ext/int: Burnished | | Medium/ Hard |
| Brief description | Funnel with straight rim and a narrow neck. Almost full profile. | | | | | |
| Comparison: | Morgan and Soldi 2021: Fig. 20:2 (MBII) pG. 74; Lloyd and Mellaart 1965: Fig. P.20 n. 13; Fikri 2012: no 138 | | | | | |
| f. KIN23D4900c1 | Ext: 10YR 7/2 Int: 10YR 8/3 | 29 cm | Deep Bowl/Krater | | | Medium/ Very Hard |
| Brief description | A full profile carinated deep bowl/krater with straight rim, two lugs, two loop handles horizontal and a ring base. It has no treatment. | | | | | |
| Comparison: | Lloyd and Mellaart 1965: Fig. P.13 n.32 p. 104; Kutlu Emre 1963: Fig. 11 kt m/k 164; pag. 147 n. 26 | | | | | |
| g. KIN22D4829c6 | Ext: 7.5YR8/2 Int: 10YR6/6 | 11 cm | Jar | Ext/int: Slipped and polished | Red horizontal bands on the body | Medium/ Hard |
| Brief description | Poorly preserved jar, with fragments of the wall and neck attachment. One wall is flattened while the other appears globular. It has horizontal red bands on a white slip. | | | | | |
| Comparison: | Manuelli and Mielke 2022: p. 9 and fig. 5; KAMIŞ 2018: fig. 7 | | | | | |
| h. KIN23D4900c2 | Ext:7.5YR7/8 Int:2.5YR8/4 | 16 cm | Krater/Jar | Ext: Burnished | Red horizontal band on incised lines under the rim | Medium/ Hard |
| Brief description | Krater with flared thickened rim, red horizontal band with horizontal incised lines under it, two loop vertical handles and two horizontal lugs. Ring and concave base.Full profile. | | | | | |
| Comparison: | Tayfun ÇAY 2007: Cizin 15; Kutlu Emre 1966: Fig. 18 | | | | | |
| i. KIN23D4900c9 | Ext/Int: 10YR4/1 | 20 cm | Cooking pot | Ext/Int: Burnished | | Coarse/Hard |
| Brief description | Cooking pot with flattened and slightly thickened rim. | | | | | |
| Comparison: | G. Umurtak 1996: Tip Dizini 7 Ku. 3, Tip Dizini 13 Com. 3bII | | | | | |

Fig. 7. Phase 6a pottery assemblage, open shapes (drawing and Inking P. Vertuani, layout F. Lentini).



5. FROM THE MIDDLE BRONZE AGE TO THE MIDDLE IRON AGE (PHASE 5)

5a. Stratigraphy

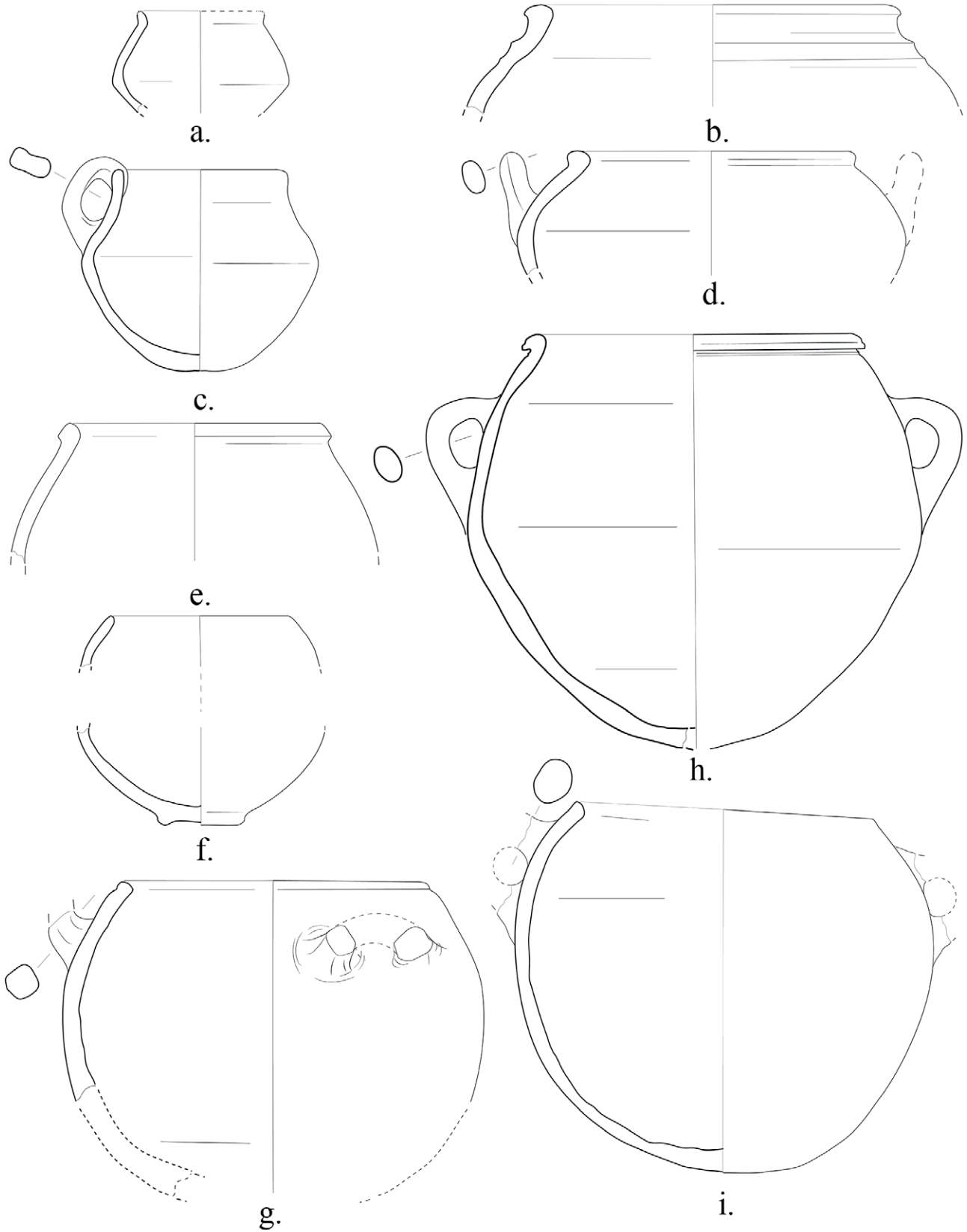
Phase 5 corresponds to the Late Bronze Age (LBA) and has been identified in the excavation area mainly in the SW sector, outside the MBA fortification wall. Few stratigraphic units attributable to this phase have so far been found inside the town, largely because excavations there have rarely extended below Phase 4.

Within the town, at the few points investigated beneath Phase 4, Phase 5 appears as a sterile accumulation almost devoid of cultural material, marking a hiatus in occupation between Phase 6 and Phase 4. Only a few stratigraphic units can be assigned to Phase 5 here, in contrast to the clearer evidence documented outside the town. These consist of poor deposits located beneath the architectural remains of Phase 4, notably stratigraphic unit D5259 in the northern part of the trench. Since the excavation strategy was primarily aimed at tracing the course of the MBA fortification and identifying a possible gate of the same period – prior to investigating the associated levels inside the structure – no further information is currently available for these deposits. Owing to the limited extent and incomplete investigation of the archaeological deposits pertaining to this phase, no samples are yet available for palaeobotanical or faunal analysis.

In the external area, a destruction layer marking the end of Phase 6 was identified exclusively in correspondence with the hearths. Above it, a sequence of deposits accumulated, deriving partly from the collapse of the outer fortification wall (D5454, D4956, D5417) and partly from subsequent erosion and wash (D4809, D4361), follow-

| Find Number | Surface colour | Rim D. | Shape | Surface Treatment | Decoration | Fabric Category |
|--------------------------|--|--------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|
| a. KIN22D4829c5 | Ext:2.5YR 4/4 Int:7.5YR 6/2 | 8 cm | Bowl | Ext: Burnished | | Medium/ Hard |
| Brief description | Carinated bowl with everted rim. Red painted on the internal part of the rim and the external surface. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Lloyd and Mellaart 1965: Fig. P.31. n.6, P.32. n.23-21 | | | | | |
| b. KIN23D4899c1 | Ext/Int:2.5Y 8/1 | 17 cm | Jar | Ext/Int: Slipped | | Medium/ Hard |
| Brief description | Jar with thickened rim, two raised horizontal lines under it. The exterior and interior surfaces have been white slipped. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Lloyd and Mellaart 1965: P.34 n.1; Orsi 2022: Fig. 5.16. n. 4 | | | | | |
| c. KIN23D4901c1 | Ext:7.5YR7/3 Int: 5YR7/4 | 18 cm | Cooking pot | Ext:Burnished/Slipped Int: Slipped | | Medium/Hard |
| Brief description | A small cookingpot with a straight rim, carinated body, and flat base. It has one loop vertical handle.Full profile. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | G. Umurtak 1996: Tip Dizini 7 Ku. 3, Tip Dizini 13 Com. 3bII | | | | | |
| d. KIN23D4900c10 | Ext: 7.5YR 57/3 Int: 7.5YR 6/4 | 19 cm | Cooking pot/Jar | | | Medium/ Hard |
| Brief description | Jar or cooking pot with no neck, globular body, externally thickened rim with triangular section. Two horizontal raised handles. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Lloyd and Mellaart 1965: Fig. P.2 n. 1 | | | | | |
| e. KIN23D4900c4 | Ext/Int:7.5YR6/3 | 18 cm | Cooking pot/Jar | | | Medium/ Soft |
| Brief description | Jar with no neck and globular body, the rim is externally thickened with a triangular section. A possible vertical strap handle. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | G. Umurtak 1996: Tip Dizini 12 1cI; Lloyd and Mellaart 1965: Fig. P.10. n. 10 | | | | | |
| f. KIN23D4904c3 | Ext: 2.5YR 6/6 Int: 2.5YR 6/8 | 6 cm | Deep Bowl | Ext/int: Smoothed | | Medium/ Hard |
| Brief description | Holemouth deep bowl with a ring base. Almost full profile. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Lloyd and Mellaart 1965: Fig. P.13 n. 7 pag. 104 | | | | | |
| g. KIN22D4829c4 | Ext: 7.5YR5/2 Int: 10YR3/1 | 23 cm | Cooking pot | | | Medium/ Soft |
| Brief description | A holemouth cooking pot with a rounded rim and a loop horizontal handle. It probably had a rounded base. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | G. Umurtak 1996: Tip Dizini 12 1bII | | | | | |
| h. KIN22D4829c2 | Ext/Int:5YR 7/6 | 25 cm | Cooking pot | | | Fine/ Very Hard |
| Brief description | Cooking pot with folded out rim, two loop vertical handles and a rounded base.Full profile | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | G. Umurtak 1996: Tip Dizini 12 1CII | | | | | |
| i. KIN22D4829c1 | Ext: 2.5YR5/3 Int: 2.5 YR 4/1 | 25 cm | Cooking pot | Ext: Bunished | | Medium/Hard |
| Brief description | A holemouth cookingpot with a rounded rim and two loop vertical handle and a rounded base.Full profile. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | G. Umurtak 1996: Tip Dizini 12 1CII; Aykurt and Erkanal 2016: fig. 7-9; Kulakoğlu et al. 2024: fig. 15.4.12-14 | | | | | |

Fig. 8. Phase 6a pottery assemblage, open shapes (drawing and Inking P. Vertuani, layout F. Lentini).



ing the natural slope of the ground towards the SW. These deposits, poorer in material than those of Phase 6, consist mainly of fine soil with numerous mudbrick fragments. No architectural remains have been attributed to this phase, which appears to have been only sporadically frequented. Some deposits (D4856, D4890, D4901, D4902, D4905) lie between the destruction deposits of Phase 6 and the reoccupation of Phase 4. They contain material partly derived from underlying MBA contexts, but also ceramic forms absent from the MBA repertoire, plausibly belonging to the long period of abandonment that preceded the Iron Age reoccupation.

It can be assumed that during this period of abandonment and limited occupation, the MBA fortification wall gradually collapsed and deteriorated, leaving a pronounced imprint on the landscape. Over the four to five centuries preceding the Iron Age reoccupation, the decaying wall must have formed a conspicuous feature – an earthen ramp or berm – that continued to mark the original limit of the town. This enduring topographic presence likely influenced the subsequent organisation of the settlement during the Iron Age, acting as a persistent landmark of the earlier urban layout and providing the physical backdrop against which the reoccupation of Phase 4 took place.

5b. Pottery

As the study of the ceramic assemblages from both Phase 6 and Phase 5 is still ongoing – particularly for Phase 5, which presents numerous difficulties due to its non-primary contexts – we present here a preliminary selection of materials from stratigraphic units situated at the juncture between Phase 6 and Phase 4, exclusively from deposits outside the fortification wall. The aim is to offer a general overview, highlighting significant morphological variations that may reflect broader production trends. Although limited, these data help sketch the LBA typological framework at Kınık Höyük, Fig. 18 illustrates a small set attributable to this short-lived, marginal phase of non-occupation.

Despite its limited quantitative representation, the transition from Phase 6 to Phase 5 marks an immediate change in the ceramic forms that characterise this phase belonging to the LBA. Notably, open shapes with wide diameters emerge, including true plates (Fig. 18f–h), which have diameters ranging from 35 to 50 cm. These shapes

| Find Number | Surface colour | Rim D. | Shape | Surface Treatment | Decoration | Fabric Category |
|--------------------------|---|--------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| a. KIN22D4829c8 | Ext/Int: 5YR 6/4 | 5 cm | Jar | | | Medium/Hard |
| Brief description | Little jar with no rim preserved, fragment of neck with loop attachment starting from the neck and ending on the shoulder. It has a pointed base. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | G. Umurtak 1996: Tip Dizini 9 Tes. 2aI | | | | | |
| b. KIN22D4829c3 | Ext: 10YR4/3 Int: 10YR3/1 | 25 cm | Cooking pot | | | Medium/ Soft |
| Brief description | Cooking pot with a flared rim, two loop vertical handles with a vertical line incised. It has a flat base. Full profile. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Lloyd and Mellaart 1965: P.21 n. 8, P.30 n.3; G. Umurtak 1996: Tip Dizini 13 Com 3BIII | | | | | |
| c. KIN23D4900c6 | Ext:10YR7/3 Int:7.5YR8/2 | 11 cm | Jar | | | Medium/ Hard |
| Brief description | Jar with folded and slightly flared rim, loop vertical handle starting from the neck to the shoulder. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Højlund 1987: Fig. 58, Fig. 219 | | | | | |
| d. KIN23D4900c8 | Ext: 2.5YR6/6 Int: 2.5YR7/4 | 19 cm | Cooking pot/Jar | Ext: Burnished | | Medium/ Hard |
| Brief description | Jar with flared rim, short neck, globular body with loop vertical handle. Rounded base. Full Profile. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Lloyd and Mellaart 1965: Fig. P.9. n. 8; G. Umurtak 1996: Tip Dizini 13 Com 3BIII | | | | | |
| e. KIN23D4900c5 | Ext: 7.5YR8/1 Int:5YR6/8 | 12 cm | Jar | Ext: Slipped until the neck | | Medium/ Hard |
| Brief description | Jar with folded and slightly flared rim, short neck, and a possible loop vertical handle. pointed rounded base. Full profile. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Højlund, 1987 Fig. 133; G. Umurtak 1996 Tip Dizini 8 Tes. 1 aI | | | | | |
| f. KIN23D4894c4 | Ext: 2.5YR 6/8 Int: 10YR 7/3 | 5 cm | Jar | Ext: Burnished | Finger impressions | Medium/ Soft |
| Brief description | The jar is not entirely preserved. It has a possible neck, a short, globular body, and a disc-shaped base. Finger impressions can be seen on the surface. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Kutlu Emre 1963: Fig. 11 ktc/1 106 (decoration); Højlund 1987: Fig. 140 (shape); Barjamovic and Fairbairn 2018: fig. 18 | | | | | |

Fig. 9. Phase 6a pottery assemblage, closed shapes (drawing and Inking P. Vertuani, layout F. Lentini).

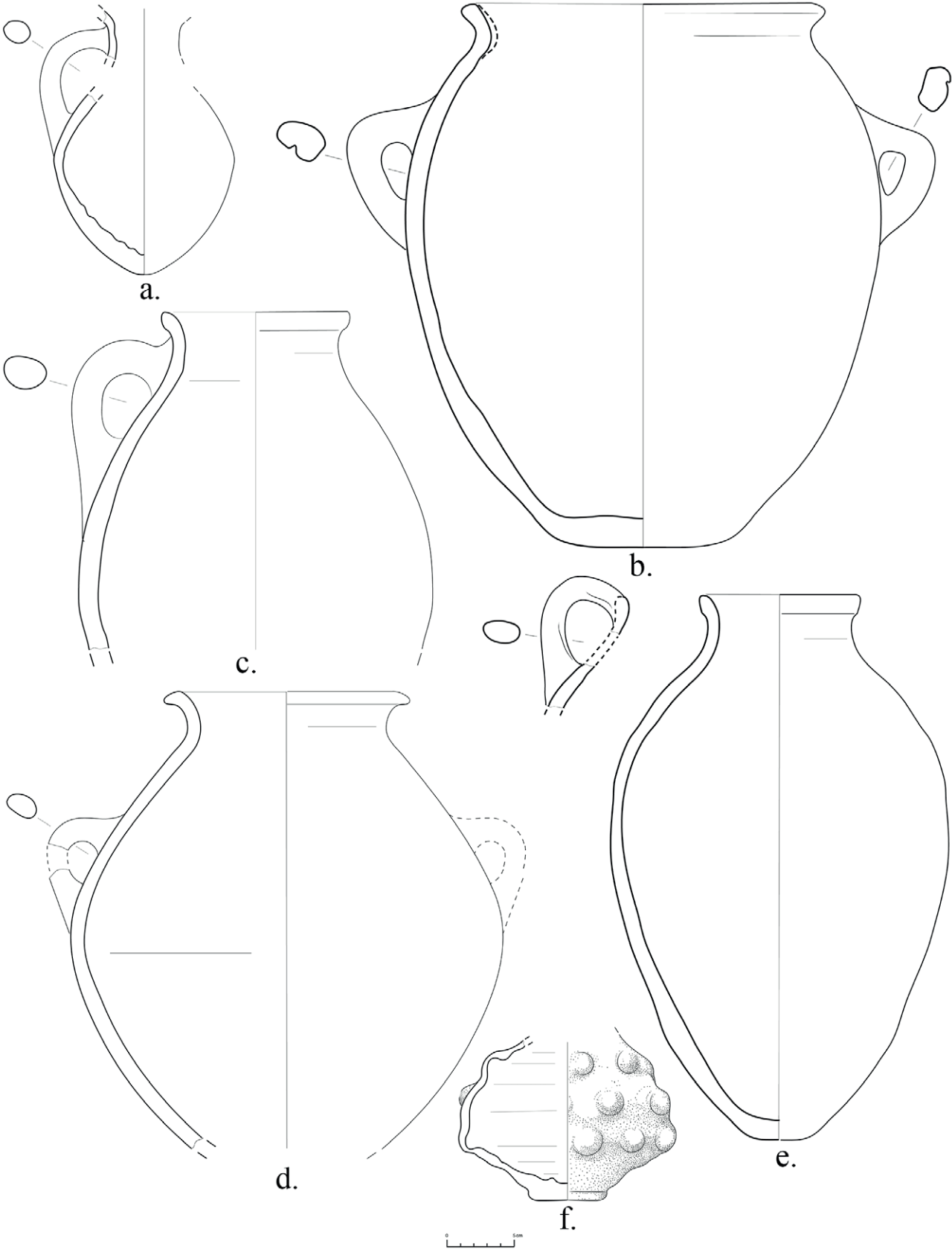




Fig. 10. Phase 6a: KIN23D4894c4 (photo. F. Lentini).

are not present in either the MBA assemblage or the Iron Age ceramic repertoire. Taken together, these features suggest a clear shift in ceramic shapes compared to the preceding period.

Plates. The most distinctive innovation in the inventory is the appearance of large, very open plates, absent from the primary MBA contexts. In Fig. 18 (nos f–i), the standout specimen is no ih, a circa 42 cm conical plate with an inward-folded (Fig. 19), flattened rim and a cordon-like impression on the outer edge. Its very coarse, reddish fabric recalls cooking ware and aligns with LBA production in Central Anatolia, including Hittite-period assemblages. The plates are characterised by simple or folded rims that create a relatively thickened edge. Only one item (Fig. 18h) has a rope impression on the exterior of the rim, and another has red slip on both surfaces. Nos f–h represent local variants of the same general plate form: conical, with simpler slightly everted rims, thinner walls, and common-ware fabrics. Sizes vary considerably (c. 28–55 cm) (see Müller-Karpe 1988, Pl. 32, nos. 30–42; Pl. 43, no. 5; Mülenbruch 2014, Pl. 29, nos. 5, 10). The restriction of these plates to Phase 5 marks a clear morphological shift from Phase 6.

Comparable trends – widespread, large serving plates in both “Anatolian” and locally refined fabrics – are documented further south, e.g., at Tell Atchana, and may reflect changing consumption practices. Given the limited dataset and the lack of sustained occupation in this sector, a direct cultural influence from the Hittite core cannot be argued on present evidence (see discussion below).

Bowls. The assemblage includes bowls that continue Phase 6 models (e.g., small hemispherical bowls with slightly tapered rims), together with larger, deeper bowls with thickened incurving rims. These are well attested in Middle and Late Bronze Age productions across Central Anatolia and the northern Levant (Fig. 18a, see Mülenbruch 2014, pl. 25 n. 10. Fig. 18d, see Mülenbruch 2014, pl. 16 n. 10-12).

Cooking pots. Only one cooking-pot fragment (Fig. 18b) is represented here. It departs from MBA prototypes: its more ovoid body profile is less frequently represented in earlier repertoires (cf. Fig. 8i), suggesting formal development rather than strict continuity (see Mülenbruch 2014, pl. 2 n. 32-33).

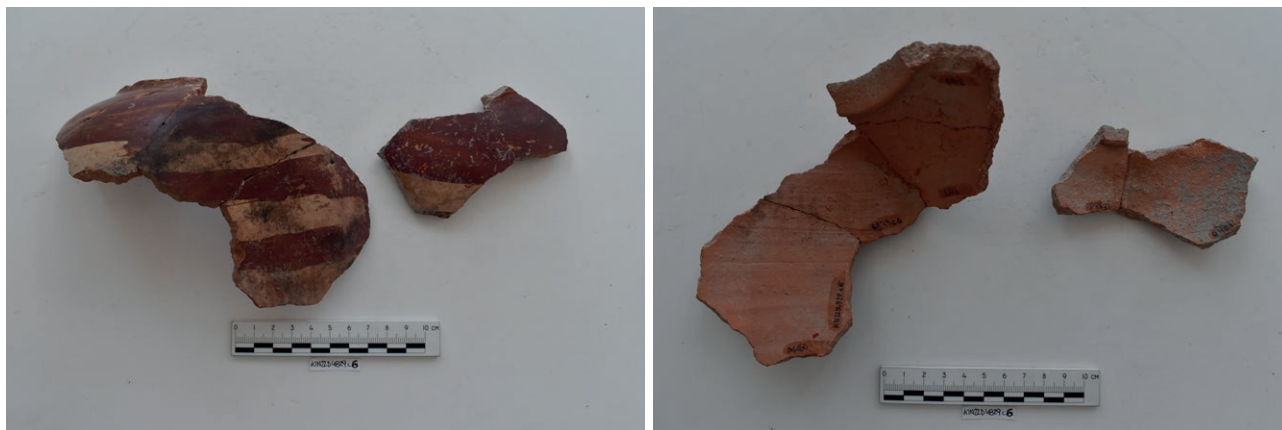


Fig. 11. Phase 6a: KIN23D4829c6 (photo. F. Lentini).



Fig. 12. Phase 6a: KIN23D4900c2 (photo. F. Lentini).

Krater. No. 18e is a krater with an out-turned rim and a large, globular profile. While the rim follows MBA tradition, the overall morphology is more vertical, implying a large-capacity container; it differs from typical MBA forms, which usually have very wide openings and no distinct neck. The fine, light-coloured fabric and relatively thin walls (for its size) distinguish it from common ware (see Mülenbruch 2014, pl. 10 n. 16; pl. 11 n. 21).

Other forms. Fig. 18a is a classic cooking tray in coarse kitchen fabric; such trays occur in both Middle and Late Bronze Age contexts and are not chronologically diagnostic.

6. THE MIDDLE IRON AGE REOCCUPATION (PHASE 4)

Phase 4 has been divided into three sub-phases, from 4c to 4a, with 4c being the earliest and 4a the most recent, on the basis of minor variations in the urban layout of the phase in this area. It is worth recalling that



Fig. 13. Phase 6a: KIN23D4900c1 (photo. F. Lentini).



Fig. 14. Phase 6a: KIN23D4900c7 (photo. F. Lentini).

the terrain in this sector was not originally level and that a difference in elevation must have existed between the inner area of the former MBA town and the external zone, a feature that was still perceptible at the surface. This irregular topography appears to have conditioned the arrangement of the buildings belonging to Phase 4, which adapted to the inherited slope rather than entirely reshaping it. In addition to the marked difference in elevation towards the west and SW, a further drop in level was observed in the southern portion of the area, as if caused by a process of surface wash or erosion affecting this sector. Such irregularities were likely the result of the collapse of the MBA monumental structures, in particular the defensive system, which was no longer visible as standing architecture but continued to shape the exposed topography during Phase 4. In plan, only the most significant layouts are illustrated, namely those of Phase 4c, the earliest, and the subsequent 4b, since the later sub-phase 4a displays



Fig. 15. Phase 6a, KIN234029: Cooking ware fabric (photo. M. Pucci).



Fig. 16. Phase 6a, KIN23D4900C15: Shell in common ware fabric (photo. M. Pucci).

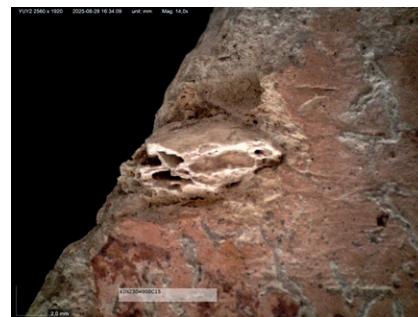


Fig. 17. Phase 6a, KIN23D4900C15: Bone in common ware fabric (photo. M. Pucci).

only secondary modifications. Ceramic evidence will then be discussed primarily for Phase 4b, in two distinct sectors, the western and the eastern occupation areas. The dating of Phase 4, including all its sub-phases, rests on two main elements: 1) the radiocarbon dating (KIN23D5203s32) recovered from one of the floors attributed to the earliest stage, Phase 4c (see below). 2) the complete inventory of finds from Room Dr7, already partly presented in previous publications, which can be attributed to the latest sub-phase of Phase 4. The beginning of Phase 4, corresponding to the reoccupation of this area of the Lower Town, can plausibly be placed around the mid-9th century BC. The end of the occupation, as suggested by the ceramic assemblage and its correlation with the sequence from the acropolis, falls within the full MIA, probably around the mid-8th century BC. Phase 4 therefore spans a period of roughly one century, during which the Lower Town was reoccupied, with new constructions that in part took advantage of the irregularities of the terrain.

6a. Stratigraphy and architecture

Phase 4c: As noted in the introduction to this phase, the reoccupation of this sector of the Lower Town during the Iron Age adapted to and exploited the irregularities of the terrain. It is to be imagined that the collapsed remains of the MBA fortification wall and the adjacent mudbrick structure were still visible as a marked feature, creating a depression in the NE part of the excavation area. Within this depression, a sequence of occupation surfaces has been identified in the northern area.

In its northernmost part, a clay floor associated with several installations was uncovered (Fig. 20). These include two pits (D5279 and D5272) lined with clay and mudbrick fragments, as well as fragments of a basin like installation made of mudbrick (D5302) to the west that appear to have functioned together with the floor surface (D5304). Four small pits filled with pure ashes (D5283) were located in the western area. The floor itself presents particularly distinctive characteristics: in its northern sector – extending at least two additional meters northwards, as attested by the 2019 trench – it shows evidence of burning, visible as a hardened surface (D5287) resulting from prolonged exposure of the underlying deposits to intense heat. The installations in the NW corner appear to relate to a surface that rises slightly, probably over the collapsed remains of the MBA fortification wall. The occupation floors (D5256 and D5304) themselves show, around the burned area and slightly to its exterior – as visible in plan – a series of postholes. Some of these are larger and seem to form a linear alignment, while others are smaller and were probably cut into the surface at different moments (Fig. 25). A close analysis of the two occupational surfaces of this phase (D5256 and D5304) shows that the series of smaller postholes, of reduced diameter, are not consistently present across both superimposed floors, suggesting that the position of these thinner vertical wooden elements was frequently modified over time. By contrast, the four larger postholes, forming a single alignment, are attested in both surfaces.

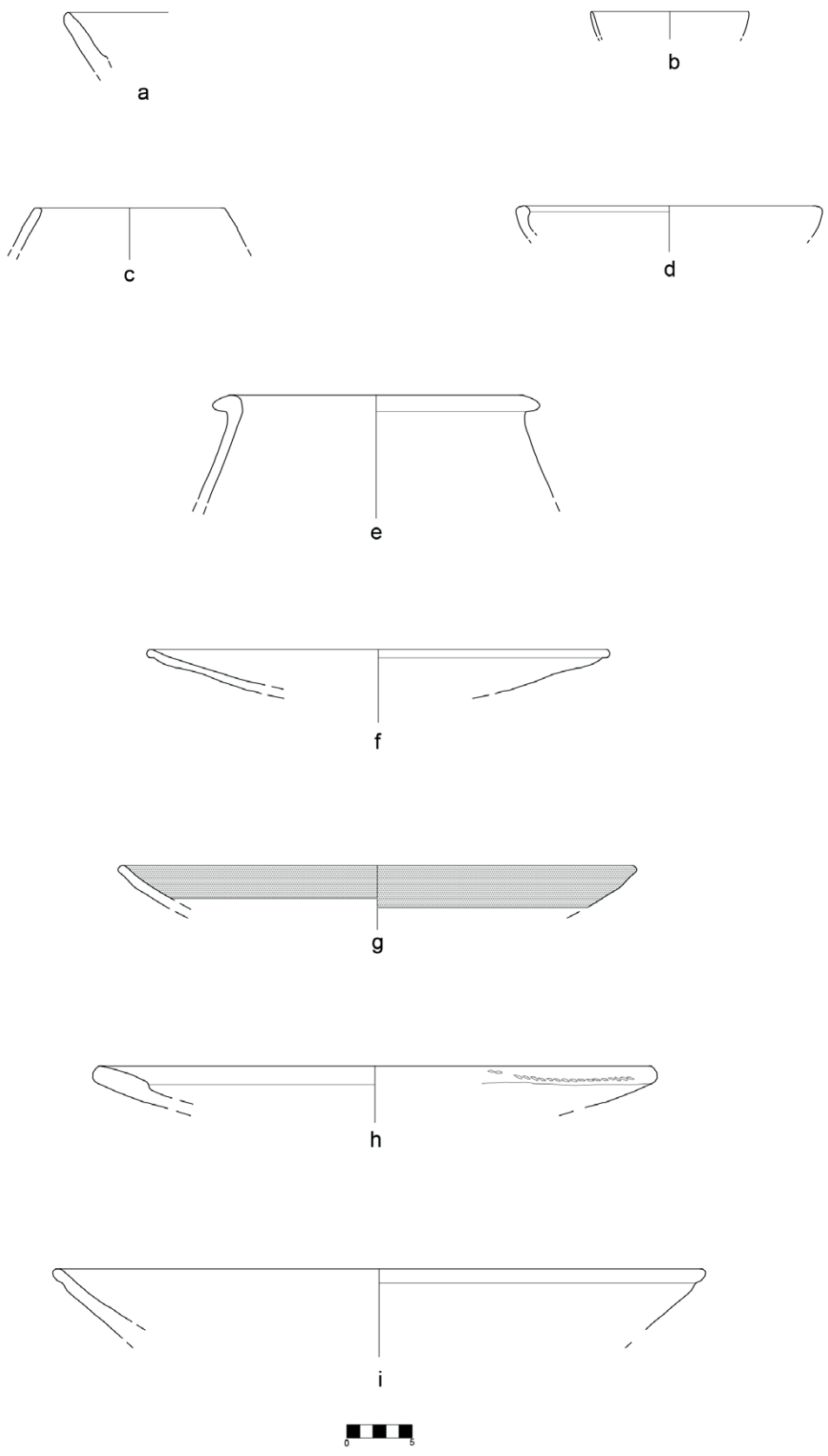
Together, they suggest the presence of a wooden post structure, clearly associated with working activities involving the use of fire or embers, maintained in place for an extended period, and possibly related to craft operations. These floors are no longer preserved further to the south, as is evident in plan, since it was cut by the later installation of a Phase 4b wall, which interrupted its connection with the occupation surfaces located farther south. The contemporaneity of this working surface and its installations with the evidence uncovered farther south – particularly the beaten-earth floor aligned NW-SE is indicated both by their stratigraphic position and by the fact that both were cut by the insertion of the Phase 4b masonry.

In the southern portion of the area (Fig. 21), beyond the ruin of the fortification wall (to the east), a small pathway (Ds13) was already identified in 2021. This feature, oriented NW-SE, consisted of a floor of light limestone plaster. Near the inner façade of the MBA wall (D4319), the surface directly abutted the surviving masonry and in part rested upon the collapsed remains. The pathway descends slightly towards the SE, particularly in correspondence with the ruin of wall D5458, which it entirely overlies, thus compensating for the difference in elevation. In the unbuilt area to the SE (Ds14), several successive occupation surfaces were also recorded, strongly sloping in the same direction and forming a bowl-like depression before rising again toward the southern edge of the excavation. The surface in Ds14 appears to entirely cover the SE end of the MBA wall D4319, overstepping it completely before continuing further down towards the SW corner in Ds17, suggesting that the SE portion of the mudbrick wall (D4319) was no longer visible or functional (cf. Fig. 4).

From an interpretative standpoint, this pavement appears to have been adapted to the irregular topography created by the collapse of the MBA structures. In earlier campaigns, the adjacent mudbrick wall was mistakenly attributed to Phase 4, while it is now clear that it belongs to Phase 6. Its well-preserved state at the time, however, suggests that it may have been straightened or regularized during Phase 4, providing a more stable and protective inner surface for the new occupation. The pathway itself, therefore, represents one of the clearest elements of the reorganization of space in this part of the Lower Town, and was most likely functional in connecting different occupation areas established during Phase 4.

| Find Number | Surface colour | Rim D. | Shape | Surface Treatment | Decoration | Fabric/ Hardness |
|--------------------------|---|--------|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| a. KIN24D4956c6 | Ext: 7.5YR 5/1 Int: 7.5YR 4/1 | | Tray | | No decoration | Medium/soft |
| Brief description | Straight rim, rounded lip. Handmade. | | | | | |
| b. KIN24D4956c5 | Ext: 10YR 8/2 Int: 10YR 8/2 | 12 cm | Shallow bowl | | No decoration | Fine/soft |
| Brief description | Tapered thinned rim. Emispheric shallow bowl. | | | | | |
| c. KIN24D4956c4 | Ext: 10YR 7/3 Int: 10YR 8/3 | 14 cm | Cooking pot | Ext and int: burnished | No decoration | Medium/hard |
| Brief description | Holemouth cooking pot. Rounded lip. | | | | | |
| d. KIN24D4956c3 | Ext: 7.5YR 8/3 Int: 7.5YR 8/3 | 22 cm | Shallow bowl | | No decoration | Medium/soft |
| Brief description | Thickened rim, rounded lip. Emispheric shallow bowl. | | | | | |
| e. KIN24D4956c7 | Ext: 7.5YR 7/4 Int: 7.5YR 8/3 | 22 cm | Krater | Ext: Burnished | No decoration | Medium/hard |
| Brief description | Flared rim, rounded lip. Narrow mouth and, probably, rounded body. | | | | | |
| f. KIN23D4896c6 | Ext: 7.5 YR 7/2 Int: 5YR 8/4 | 35 cm | Plate | | No decoration | Fine/hard |
| Brief description | Slightly outcurving rim, rounded lip. Conical shape. | | | | | |
| g. KIN24D4956c2 | Ext: 10R 5/6 Int: 10R 5/6 | 39 cm | Plate | Ext and int: Burnished-Slipped | No decoration | Fine/hard |
| Brief description | Outcurving rim, rounded lip. Conical shape. Red slipped on both surfaces. | | | | | |
| h. KIN24D4956c1 | Ext: 7.5YR 4/1 Int: 7.5YR 6/4 | 42 cm | Plate | | Rope impression on the lip | Medium/hard |
| Brief description | Folded in rim, rounded lip. Conical shape. | | | | | |
| i. KIN23D4904c2 | Ext: 2.5YR 7/6 Int: 5YR 7/6 | 50 cm | Plate | Ext and int: Burnished | No decoration | Fine/hard |
| Brief description | Rounded lip, slightly outcurving rim. Conical shape. | | | | | |

Fig. 18. Phase 5: pottery (drawing and layout A. Fontini).



The general structure of Room Dr7 (Figs 22-23) was already described in the 2023 preliminary report (Pucci et al. 2023: 108-122). Since then, the dismantling of its walls (DD4357-D4358-D4359-D5252) has provided further information regarding the construction techniques employed. The walls delimiting the room were built of a series of stone slabs, simply placed side by side and set against the cut made into the earlier stratigraphy to insert the room itself. All the floors of the room, both that belonging to Phase 4c and the later ones, were slightly lower than the ruins of the MBA structures and made use of the stumps of these walls, still visible in this area, as a supporting surface. Up to four or five courses of stone slabs, laid adjacently, were recorded. These partition walls did not stand independently but existed only in relation to the cut created for their construction.

The earliest floors of the room, attributable to Phase 4c, were simple beaten-earth surfaces, frequently renewed during the subsequent sub-phases of Phase 4, with very little material *in situ*, as the room was apparently cleared, resurfaced, and reused. The original function of the room therefore remains uncertain. The only discernible installation is a slight depression in the SE corner of the room, which, lacking any traces of burning, was probably intended to contain a vessel or a large pithos. Access to the room was possible only through the SE wall, as the other walls are intact and show no doorway. This entrance opened directly onto Street Ds13. A pit – probably of Phase 3 – cut across the area where the doorway would have been, removing the archaeological evidence of the entrance itself. The construction technique and the frequent resurfacing of the floors suggest a primarily utilitarian rather than a representative function for the room.

From an interpretative standpoint, the reoccupation of this sector of the Lower Town during the Iron Age appears to have been of relatively modest architectural quality, characterised by structures that seem to have had a predominantly domestic function. The interpretation of the installations located in the space north of Ds16 remains debated. The presence of a wooden structure set into the floor, associated with a series of pits and evidence of live fire or embers, suggests an open-air area used for specific activities, possibly drying processes or other tasks that required the assembling and dismantling of wooden frameworks. Unfortunately, the finds associated with this phase do not provide further indications as to the exact materials that were being processed in this area.

The transition from sub-phase 4c to 4b, which is also illustrated in plan, is marked by several architectural changes that, however, did not affect Room Dr7, which remained in continuous use throughout the whole of Phase 4.

The architectural changes attested in Phase 4b (Fig. 24) are mainly related, in the northern portion of the excavated sector (Ds16), to the construction of a wall (Fig. 25) with stone foundations and a mudbrick superstructure. This wall was set within a foundation trench that cut through the earlier floors of Space Ds16 (Phase 4c) and the pavement of Street Ds13, and partly truncated the side of the reused mudbrick wall D4319. To the east, the wall continues beneath the section and is no longer visible. Its insertion was not orthogonal to wall D4319, which makes it clear that when this wall was built, the earlier structure was only partially visible, and its alignment was



Fig. 19. Phase 5: KIN24D4956c1 (photo. F. Lentini).

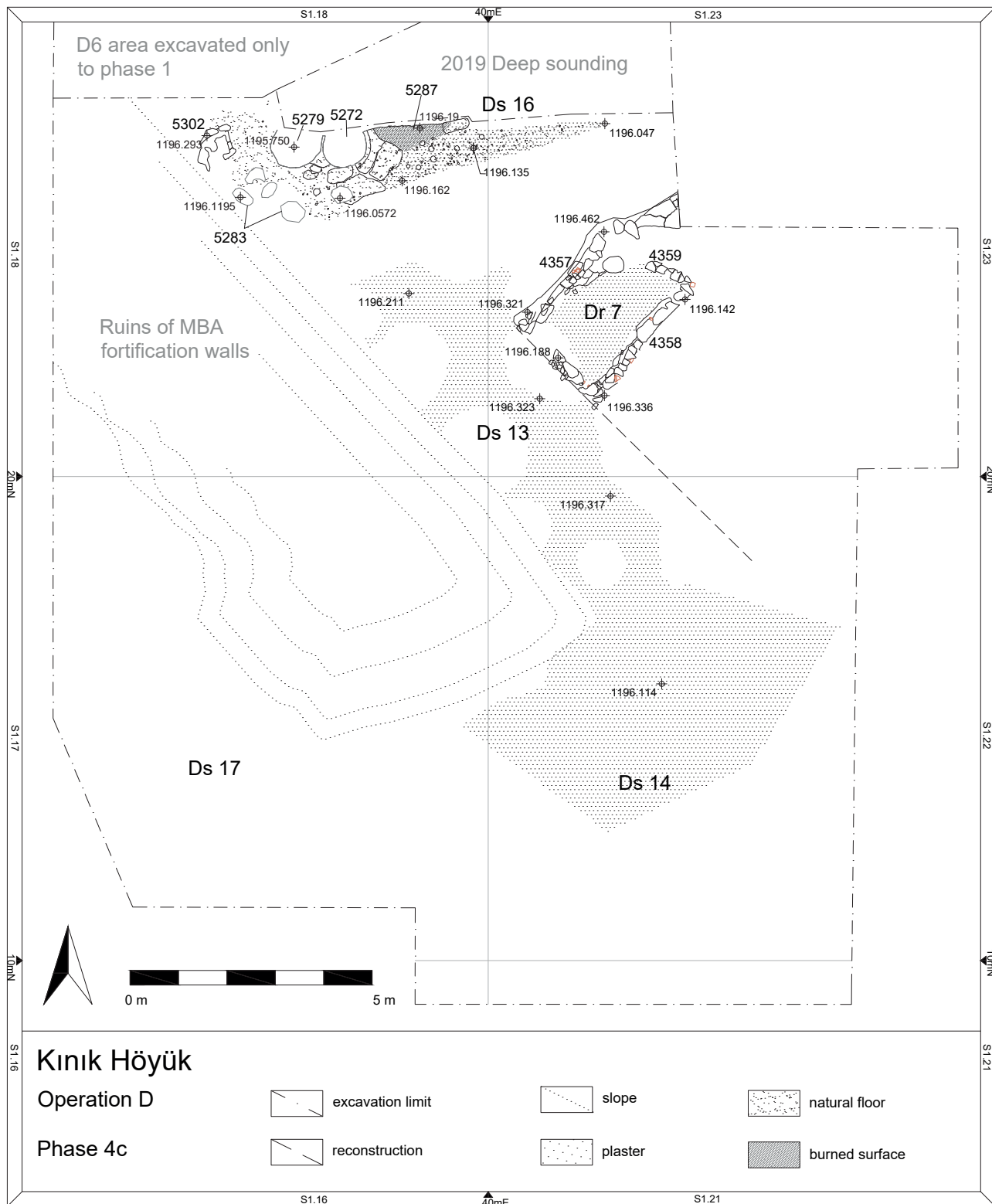


Fig. 20. Plan of Phase 4c archaeological evidence (M. Carletti). Brown lines (visible only in pdf) define sherds employed as building material.



Fig. 21. Phase 4c: Room Dr7, structure after plaster removal (KINIK archive).

merely followed in an approximate way. The new construction nonetheless served to delimit a well-defined area to the south, where Room Dr7 is located. Within this area, a few small spaces were created (Ds8 and Ds9), containing little material (D4480+D4496). The construction of this new wall was aimed at redefining circulation and functional zones within this part of the Lower Town. As a result, during this phase Space Ds16 was no longer directly connected to Street Ds13, nor did it retain the same functions as in Phase 4c. The sequence of clay floors (D5209, D5203 and D4493 from the most ancient to the most recent) in Space Ds16 clearly show that no wooden structures or pits were installed here. These floors with traces of lime spread across much of the area, abutted the new wall to the south, which makes it clearly contemporary with its use.

The material recovered from the floors associated with this phase is very scarce and does not provide useful indications for identifying the function of Space Ds10. It is noteworthy that the floor tends to rise slightly towards the surrounding walls – on one side the newly described stone-and- mudbrick wall, and on the other, most likely the partially collapsed face of the MBA wall D4319. The surfaces appear to continue northwards into the area previously investigated in 2018. From floor D5203, one of the earliest occupation surfaces of this phase identified in the northern sector, a sample was collected for radiocarbon dating. The sample, two grains of free- threshing wheat (TÜBİTAK lab no. 3741; sample code KIN23D5203s32), yielded a calibrated 2σ date between 813 and 777 BC (95% probability). This result marks the beginning of the occupation of Phase 4b, placing its onset in the 9th century BC, and provides a firm chronological anchor (Table 4).



Fig. 22. Phase 4c: After removal of the walls of Room Dr7 (KINIK archive).



Fig. 23. Phase 4c: Spaces Ds14 and Ds16 (KINIK archive).

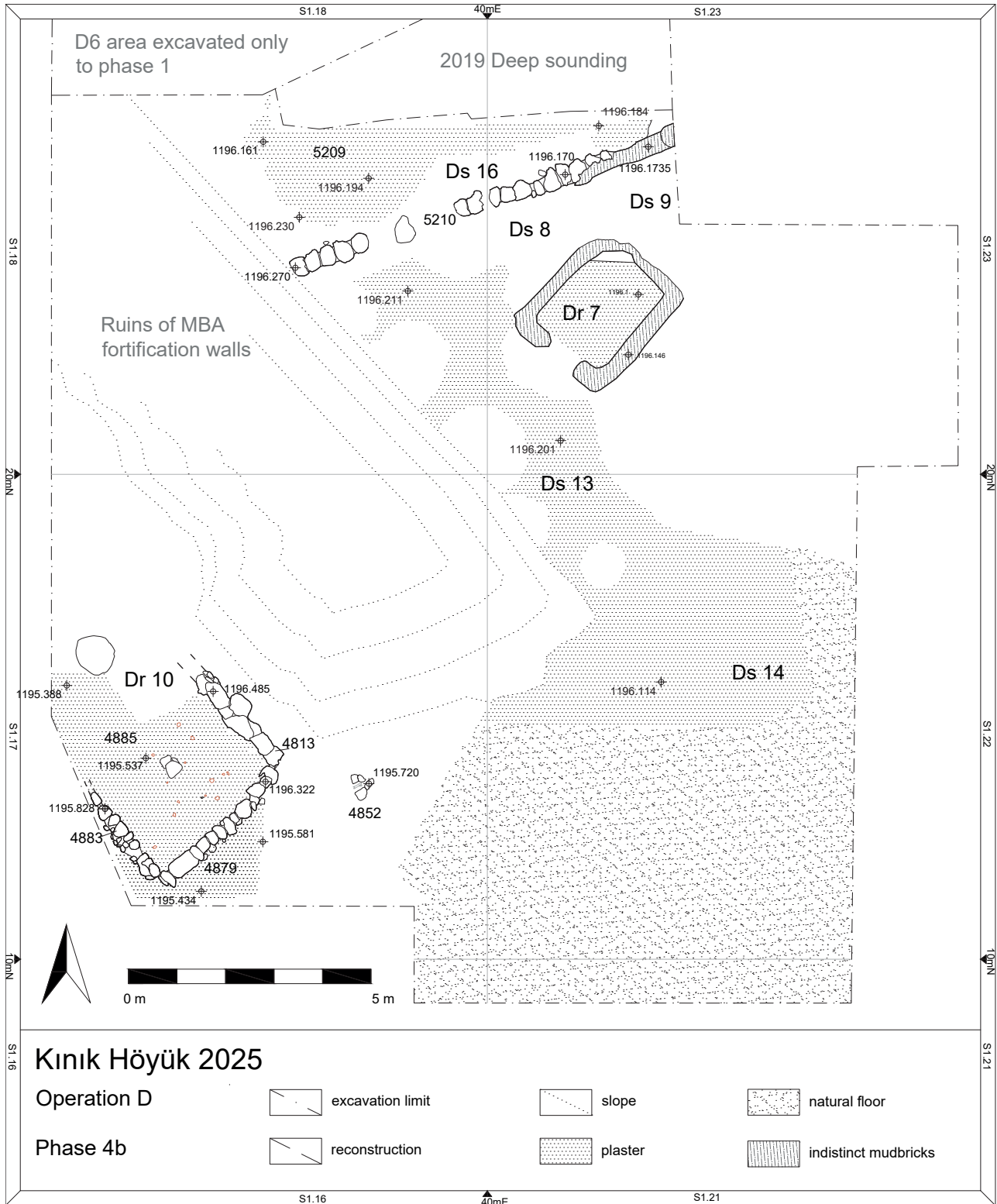


Fig. 24. Plan of Phase 4b archaeological evidence (M. Carletti). Brown lines, (visible only in pdf) show sherds pressed into the floor.



Fig. 25. Phase 4b: Space Ds16 (KINIK archive).

Table 4. 14C dating for phase 4.

| Lab. No. | Sample Code | Material | Method | BP Age ($\pm 1\sigma$) | Calibrated Age (2 σ) | Context (SU) |
|--------------|---------------|---|----------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------|
| TÜBİTAK 3741 | KIN23D5203s32 | <i>Triticum aestivum/durum</i> (2 grains) | Acid-Base-Acid | 2618 \pm 23 BP | 813 and 777 BC (95%); SU 5203 (Phase 4) | |

In the southern portion of the sector, corresponding to Room Dr7 and Space Ds13, the arrangement remained largely unchanged, except for the creation of two small spaces (Ds8 and Ds9) to the north of Room Dr7.

An only noteworthy development in this sub-phase is that where Street Ds13 opens into the wider area identified as Ds14, the number of floor surfaces increases: instead of a single surface, as in Ds13, a series of successive floors was laid, descending gradually towards the SW corner of Ds14. The floor surface of Space Ds14 appears to slope downwards towards the south, and visually towards the external area to the west, beyond the remains of the nearby wall. It is in this zone, characterised by a series of deposits containing heavily fragmented and compacted mudbrick, that another room, Dr10, was constructed. Its walls (D4813, D4883, D4860, D4879) are built of stone, preserved up to three courses in height, with fragments of mudbrick inserted between the stone courses. A notable feature of Room Dr10 is that some of the stones used in its wall construction appear to have been reused from

the MBA fortification wall. In particular, in the SW corner of the room, a large stone – most likely collapsed and rolled down from the fortification – was left in place and incorporated as part of the foundation, with the standing wall built directly upon it. The orientation of the room follows that of Dr7 and of the remains of the nearby wall. The room has been only partially uncovered, as its NW portion lies beneath the excavation section. It is marked by the presence of a central installation, probably a small hearth, and by a well-made internal floor (D4885) of beaten earth coated with lime, clearly identifiable in the western part of the room. Room Dr10 extends northwards, overlying the collapse and abandonment layers of the preceding phases. Its sloping interior is the direct result of the earlier topography: in the MBA, the external surface in this sector (Space Ds10, Phase 4c) already descended southwards, corresponding to the location of the ancient gateway through the fortification wall, which provided access into the town. In Phase 4b, during the Iron Age, movement between Rooms Dr10 and Dr7 would not have required climbing over the ruins of the MBA wall, but rather followed a pathway that reused the original access route of the Bronze Age city, passing through Space Ds14. The southern exterior of the room in fact shows an outdoor floor surface (D4887) also sloping steeply towards the SW corner. Although no direct archaeological connection with the exterior surfaces identified in Space Ds14 has been established, it seems clear that activity continued in this area. Here, people appear to have walked directly over the collapsed debris, while properly prepared floor surfaces were laid only in those parts not resting on the collapse, where the compacted debris itself already provided a sufficiently solid and walkable surface. This continuity of circulation highlights how earlier urban layouts continued to shape movement patterns in the Iron Age reoccupation.

During the 2025 excavation campaign, another room was identified further to the south, although it is not represented in the present plan. This room is stratigraphically connected to Phase 4, an orientation similar to that of Room Dr7 and attests to a rather scattered pattern of occupation in this area during Phase 4.

During Phase 4a (Fig. 27), the last sub-phase of this long period, the archaeological evidence points primarily to a gradual process of abandonment of the existing structures, accompanied by minor modifications that attest to the sporadic presence of small groups still inhabiting this sector. In particular, north of Room Dr7 an installation was identified (D4475, D4498, D5206 and D5227), which clearly indicates a brief reoccupation of the area above structures already largely in ruin, though the outlines of the rooms were still perceptible. Another trace of activity was recorded in the outer zone – beyond the fortification wall, no longer standing – where minor reworkings were observed above the collapsed remains of Room Dr10. These features again suggest sporadic use of the area, but no proper architecture *in situ*. Consequently, only a limited number of stratigraphic units can be attributed to this phase, mainly in those portions of the excavation area where the stratigraphy is best preserved. Phase 4a thus represents the final, residual occupation of the Lower Town before its complete abandonment, preceding Phase 3, which would introduce a completely different architectural character and a fundamentally new form of occupation in the area.

6b. Zooarchaeology

The MIA faunal assemblage (Phase 4) at Kınık Höyük is dominated by domestic livestock, with cattle and caprines forming the core of animal exploitation (Table 5). Cattle account for a substantial proportion of the assemblage by weight, reflecting their importance as primary meat and secondary-product animals. Caprines are numerically dominant and represent routine household consumption. Pigs are present in small numbers; but the presence of infant pig bones with traces of consumption marks indicates the consumption of young pigs or piglets, which may reflect household-level decision-making related to herd management or seasonal availability. Horse, donkey, and dogs occur sporadically. Fragmentation is moderate to high, particularly among sheep-sized mammals, consistent with intensive carcass processing and repeated trampling or deposition. The assemblage composition, combined with taphonomic features, strongly supports interpretation as domestic refuse.

Equid remains, though limited in number, exhibit clear anthropogenic modification. A donkey humerus (KIN23D4888s47) and a donkey first phalanx (KIN23D4889s50) display chopping and slicing marks (Fig. 28),

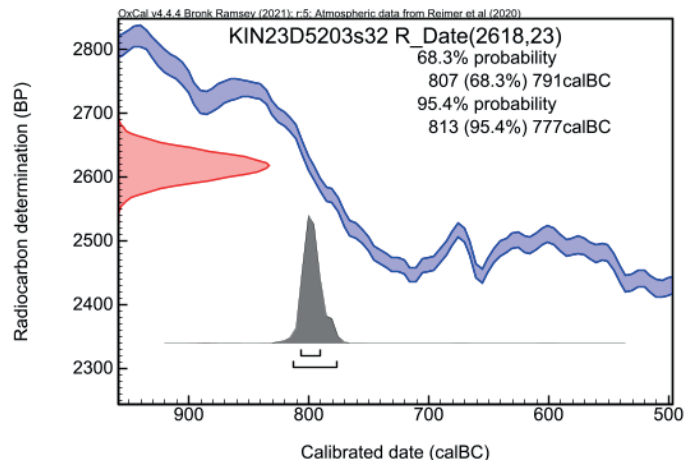


Fig. 26. ¹⁴C Oxcal (L. Castellano).



Fig. 27. Phase 4c-a: Dr8 and Dr9 (KINIK archive).

while horse remains also show butchery traces. These modifications suggest occasional consumption of equids (hippophagy) rather than incidental deposition or natural death.

Dog remains are rare but noteworthy. A nearly complete dog mandible with multiple slicing marks on its ventral surface provides potential evidence for cynophagy, although, as with equid consumption, the low frequency of remains suggests this was not a dominant or routine practice.

Table 5. Identified taxa from MIA occupations at Kınık Höyük (Phase 4).

| Taxa | NISP | %NISP | Weight(g) | %Weight |
|-------------------------------|------|-------|-----------|---------|
| Mammal (cattle-size) | 40 | 17.09 | 570 | 20.39 |
| Mammal (sheep-size) | 95 | 40.60 | 349 | 12.48 |
| Mammal (indet.) | 36 | 15.38 | 75 | 2.68 |
| <i>Bos taurus</i> – cattle | 17 | 7.26 | 1144 | 40.92 |
| <i>Ovis aries</i> – sheep | 16 | 6.84 | 199 | 7.12 |
| <i>Capra hircus</i> – goat | 6 | 2.56 | 52 | 1.86 |
| Caprine – sheep/goat | 10 | 4.27 | 126 | 4.51 |
| <i>Sus domesticus</i> – pig | 6 | 2.56 | 69 | 2.47 |
| <i>Equus caballus</i> – horse | 2 | 0.85 | 51 | 1.82 |
| <i>Equus asinus</i> – donkey | 3 | 1.28 | 121 | 4.33 |
| <i>Canis familiaris</i> – dog | 2 | 0.85 | 36 | 1.29 |
| <i>Homo sapiens</i> – human | 1 | 0.43 | 4 | 0.14 |
| Total | 234 | 100 | 2796 | 100 |

**Fig. 28.** Phase 4: A very large chopping mark on a donkey first phalanx (Photo: AB Siddiq).

Butchery marks are widely distributed across cattle, caprine, and pig remains. Butchery includes slicing, chopping, and bashing marks indicative of skinning, disarticulation, and marrow extraction. Several contexts show clear evidence for systematic carcass processing, including midshaft chops on long bones.

Burning is generally scarce and limited to a small number of cattle, caprine, and pig bones, indicating that cooking or disposal in hearths occurred but was not intensive. Gnawing marks are most frequent on cattle bones, suggesting post-discard access by carnivores, while other taxa show minimal gnawing. Weathering is limited, implying relatively rapid burial or deposition of refuse.

A human fetal humeral bone was recovered from one context alongside domestic refuse. This element is best interpreted as resulting from secondary disturbance of burial contexts rather than intentional deposition. Similar mixing of faunal and human remains has been documented in other phases at Kınık Höyük and likely reflects long-term reuse and disturbance of occupation areas.

The zooarchaeological evidence from Phase 4 indicates a stable domestic economy focused on cattle and caprine husbandry, with limited but clear evidence for pig rearing. Butchery practices were systematic and consistent, reflecting well-established household food-processing routines. The sporadic presence of butchered equids and

dogs suggests that hippophagy and cynophagy occurred occasionally but did not form a regular component of the diet. Overall, the MIA faunal assemblage shows a standardized pattern of carcass processing and disposal typical of domestic contexts, occasionally mixed with disturbed human remains.

6c. Paleoethnobotany

Paleoethnobotanical analyses were conducted on nine samples from Phase 4. Most of these materials derive from secondary contexts, except for two samples retrieved from occupation surfaces within Room Dr7 (KIN21D4353s107, KIN21D4353s119; Phase 4c) (Table 9, available online in supplementary material). Concentrations of botanical macro-remains are also very low, consisting only of small quantities of charcoal fragments larger than 2 mm (0.015 g/L), nine seeds/fruits from economic plant, and 44 from wild or weedy taxa.

Wood charcoal fragments larger than 4-mm were retrieved exclusively from two flotation samples: KIN21D4353s119 and KIN18D3206s60. Considering the very low count values, quantitative considerations are to date not possible. Identified taxa include the apple/pear subfamily (Maloideae; 2 fragments), deciduous oak (*Quercus* sp. deciduous; 4 fragments), grapevine (*Vitis vinifera*; 1 fragment), and Scots pine type (*Pinus sylvestris*-type; 3 fragments). This flora is consistent with the broader assemblage discussed by Castellano (2021), which also includes coeval samples from other excavation areas. Of note is the presence of grapevine charcoal, which supports the evidence for vineyards in the surrounding landscape and the use of pruning residues as firewood (Castellano 2023). Grape seeds are, moreover, recovered from KIN21D4360s152 and KIN21D4387s195.

In addition to the aforementioned grape seeds, economic taxa are otherwise restricted to small numbers of cereals and pulses: hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) is represented by four grains, free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/durum*) by two grains, and single cotyledon of a pulse remains unidentified. Despite being represented almost exclusively by single occurrences, the wild and weedy flora is comparatively diverse. Identified taxa include members of the Boraginaceae (*Heliotropium* sp.; *Lithospermum/Arnebia*), Caryophyllaceae (*Silene* sp.), Chenopodiaceae (*Atriplex* sp.; *Chenopodium* sp.; *Suaeda* sp.), Cyperaceae (*Bolboschoenus glaucus*; *Carex* sp.; *Fimbristylis* sp.), Fabaceae (*Trifolium/Melilotus*-type; *Trigonella*-type), Lamiaceae (*Ajuga/Teucrium*), Poaceae (Poaceae s.l.), and Solanaceae (*Hyoscyamus* sp.) families. The incorporation of these taxa into the archaeobotanical record may reflect the burning of cereal-processing waste or dung.

6d. Pottery from Room Dr10 (Phase 4b)

The ceramic assemblage under discussion consists of a selection of 23 MIA shapes (out of 64 diagnostic sherds studied for this context), representative in quantity and type for the ceramic found in Room Dr10, above the plaster floor of the room (see above). Examples from both open (12) and closed (11) forms are available. The range of ware types illustrates a functional repertoire dedicated to domestic activities, including cooking, storage, serving, and consumption of food and drinks. The most frequent category is that of bowls, followed by cooking pots, jars, and kraters. There is also a similar distribution of decorated wares (11) and plain (12) wares in numbers, resembling a functionally domestic assemblage, yet with a specific attention in the pottery production.

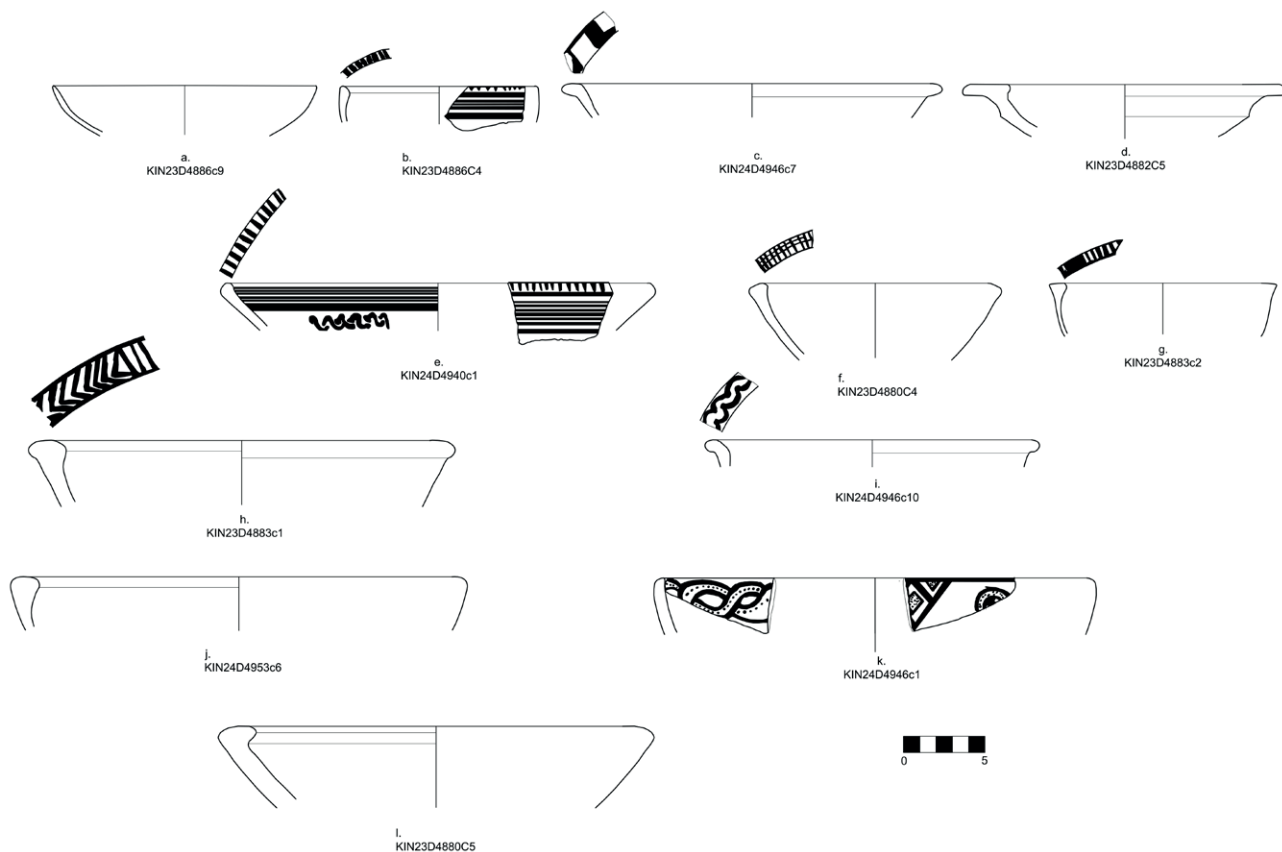
Bowls are the best represented group, 12 in total, arranged into two sub-shapes (shallow bowls, 8 items, and deep bowls, 4 items), based on the ratio between rim diameter and reconstructed height. Among the shallow bowls, one fragment is a simple hemispherical bowl (Fig. 29a), two fragments show internally thickened rims: Fig. 29l finds comparison at Porsuk Höyük, (Dupré 1983: pl. 9 n. 47–48), and Fig. 29e, with a painted decoration on the rim consisting of vertical lines. Fig. 29e is distinctive because of the particular painted black motifs of vertical lines on rim, “S” motifs on the external wall and horizontal bands on body; its form that can be seen in a similar context at Kınık Höyük Lower Town in Room Dr7 (Fantoni 2025: pl. 2, KIN21D4353c4329, pl. 4351, KIN4321D4353c4340), Boğazköy (Genz 2004: pl. 41 n. 42), and Porsuk Höyük (Dupré 1983: pl. 60 n. 4). Another distinctive bowl is Fig. 29d, a carinated bowl with everted flattened rim, which resembles items found in

| Find Number | Surface Color | Rim | Shape | Surface Treatment | Decoration | Fabric |
|--------------------------|---|-------|--------------|--|--------------------|----------|
| a. KIN23D4886c9 | Int: 7.5YR8/2 Ext: 7.5YR8/2 | 16 cm | shallow bowl | Int/Ext: Well polished slipped | No Decoration | Fine/H |
| Brief description | Shallow bowl with thin, simple rim. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Sams 1994, Fig. 19 n. 49, Fig. 20 n. 503. | | | | | |
| b. KIN23D4886c4 | Int: 7.5YR7/2 Ext: 10YR7/4 | 12 cm | deep | Int/ext: Well polished -slipped | Painted Monochrome | Fine/H |
| Brief description | Deep bowl with internally thickened rim. Horizontal lines on the body, vertical lines on the rim. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | KIN21D4353c29, Dupré 1983 Pl. 60 n. 4; Calderone 2020 XVIII n. 123. | | | | | |
| c. KIN24D4946c7 | Int: 10YR8/2 Ext: 7.5YR8/3 | 22 cm | shallow bowl | Int: Well polished-slipped Ext: Well polished-slipped | Painted Monochrome | Fine/H |
| Brief description | Shallow bowl with everted flaring rim. Angular black bands on rim | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | KIN21D4353c28+F75, KIN21D4353c27, Bossert 2000 Pl. 79 n. 940; Dupré 1983 Pl. 73 n. 98, Matsumura 2005, Pl. 112 n. KL88-P 122 | | | | | |
| d. KIN23D4882c5 | Int: 2.5YR 7/4 Ext: 2.5YR 7/6 | 19 cm | shallow bowl | Int: Smoothed Ext: Roughly polished | No Decoration | Medium/H |
| Brief description | Carinated bowl with everted flattened rim | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Sams 1994 fig. 13 n. 450–461; Bossert 2000 Pl. 83 n. 995, 1014, 1015, 1025. | | | | | |
| e. KIN24D4940c1 | Int: 7.5YR8/3 Ext: 5YR7/6 | 30 cm | shallow bowl | Int: Smoothed Ext: Roughly polished | Painted Monochrome | Medium/S |
| Brief description | Shallow bowl with sloping rim, slightly thickened internally. Vertical lines on rim, S motifs, black bands. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | KIN21D4353c29, KIN21D4353c40, Genz 2004, Pl. 41 n. 2, Dupré 1983, Pl. 60 n. 4, Matsumura 2005, Pl. 107 n. KL88-1188. | | | | | |
| f. KIN23D4880c4 | Int: 5YR 6/6 Ext: 5YR 6/6 | 14 cm | Deep bowl | Int/Ext: Roughly polished | Painted Monochrome | Fine/H |
| Brief description | Shallow bowl with thickened symmetrical rim. Traces of black painted lines on the rim. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | KIN21D4353c29, Bossert 2000 Pl. 70 n. 797; Matsumura 2005 Pl. 109 KL89-M350. Dupré 1983, PL60, n. 4 | | | | | |
| g. KIN23D4883c2 | Int: 2.5YR 5/8 Ext: 2.5YR 6/6 | 13 cm | Deep bowl | Int: Slipped Ext: Slipped | Painted Monochrome | Fine/H |
| Brief description | Shallow bowl with flattened and internally thickened rim. Black painted bands on the rim. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Matsumura 2005 Pl. 54 KL95-M287, Pl. 55 KL95-M420; Schmidt 1932 Pl. XXX n. 879; | | | | | |
| h. KIN23D4883c1 | Int: 10YR 8/3 Ext: 10YR 8/3 | 24 cm | Deep bowl | Int: Smoothed Ext: Roughly polished | Painted Monochrome | Medium/H |
| Brief description | Deep bowl with externally and internally thickened rim, flattened on the upper side, with vertical and triangular lines on the rim. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | KIN21D4353c34, Dupré 1983 Pl. 67 n. 63; Genz 2004 Pl. 41 n. 13; Matsumura 2005 Pl. 112 KL89-P40; Matsumura 2005, Pl. 112 KL88-P122; Bossert 2000 Pl. 78 n. 923. | | | | | |
| i. KIN24D4946c10 | Int: 10YR8/3 Ext: 10YR8/3 | 18 cm | Deep bowl | Int/Ext: Smoothed slipped | Painted Monochrome | Medium/H |
| Brief description | Flanged and internally thickened rim with two wavy bands. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | KIN21D4353c20+F70, Dupré 1983, Pl. 88 n. 227, Bossert 2000, Pl. 16 n. 137, Von der Osten 1937, Pl. Xn. e2300, Matsumura 2005, Pl. 132 n. KL-P93, Calderone 2020, Pl. XXIX n. 217, Genz 2004, Pl. 67 n. 4. | | | | | |
| j. KIN24D4953c6 | Int: 5YR7/4 Ext: 5YR7/4 | 22 cm | deep bowl | Int/Ext: Smoothed slipped | No Decoration | Medium/S |
| Brief description | Deep bowl with internally thickened rim, | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Matsumura 2005 Pl. 109 KL89-M350. | | | | | |
| k. KIN24D4946c1 | Int: 10YR8/2 Ext: 10YR8/2 | 26 cm | shallow bowl | Int/Ext: Smoothed slipped | Painted Monochrome | Fine/H |
| Brief description | Sloping simple rim, shallow bowl. Wavy black lines with dots inside; internal black squares and bands. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Sams 1994, Fig. 20 n. 503, Powroznik 2010, P.I 19 n. 25. Same motif different form: KIN21D4353.45.F90 | | | | | |
| l. KIN23D4880c5 | Int: 2.5YR 5/8 Ext: 2.5YR 5/8 | 24 cm | shallow bowl | Int: Roughly polished Ext: Not preserved | No Decoration | Medium/H |
| Brief description | Shallow bowl with inverted and internally thickened rim. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Bouthillier et al. 2014 fig. 46e (may be LBA); Dupré 1983 Pl. 9 n. 47–48. | | | | | |

Fig. 29. Phase 4b: Pottery assemblage from room Dr10 (drawing and inking D. Dernek).

the Destruction Levels of Gordion (Sams 1994: fig. 13 nos 450–461) and Boğazköy (Bossert 2000: pl. 83 n. 995, 1014, 1015, 1025). A particularly noteworthy piece is Fig. 29k, a shallow bowl with a tapered rim, decorated with wavy lines and dot-filled squares. In terms of its form, comparisons come from Gordion and Kuşaklı's Iron Age levels (Sams 1994: fig. 20 n. 503, Powroznik 2010: pl. 19 n. 25). Since its decoration is distinctive, it is significant to mention that parallels in motifs are seen in Dr7 (Fantoni 2025: pl. 12 KIN21D4353.45.F90), Alişar (von der Osten and Schmidt 1932: pI XLVI n. b1182:1188), and Göllüdağ (Tezcan 1992: fig. 12). Fig. 29c, a shallow bowl with angular painted bands on an everted rim is the last example of shallow bowls. Internal parallels within Kınık Höyük include KIN21D4353c28+F75 and KIN21D4353c27 (Fantoni 2025: pl. 2 and pl. 3) in terms of form and decoration, while comparanda are attested in Gordion (Sams 1994: fig. 20 n. 503), Kuşaklı (Powroznik 2010: pl. 19 n. 25), Boğazköy (Bossert 2000: pl. 79 n. 940), Porsuk (Dupré 1983: pl. 73 n. 98), and Kaman-Kalehöyük (Matsumura 2005: pl. 112 KL188-P122), hereafter Kaman. Fig. 29a is representative of a thin, simple rim, where comparison is available in Gordion (Sams 1994: fig. 19 n. 49, fig. 20 n. 503).

Regarding the deep bowls, three of them are characterised with internally thickened rims (Fig. 29h, b and j). The first two also have a painted motif on the rim, as is common. They have parallels respectively in Dr7 (Fantoni 2025: pl. 4, KIN21D4353c34), Porsuk (Dupré 1983: pl. 67 n. 63), Boğazköy (Genz 2004: pl. 41 n. 13; Bossert 2000: pl. 78 n. 923), Kaman (Matsumura 2005: pl. 112 KL89-P40 and pl. 112 KL88-P122), and for the second piece in Kınık Höyük (Fantoni 2025: pl. 2, KIN21D4353c29), and Porsuk (Dupré 1983: pl. 60 n. 4). The fourth deep bowl Fig. 29i preserves a flanged and internally thickened rim with two wavy painted bands; internal parallels include KIN21D4353c20+F70 (Fantoni 2025: pl. 6), with comparanda in Porsuk (Dupré 1983: pl. 88 n. 227), Alişar (von der Osten 1937: pl. Xn e2300), Kaman (Matsumura 2005: pl. 132 KL-P93), and Boğazköy (Genz 2004: pl. 67 n. 4; Bossert 2000: pl. 16 n. 137). For the same group, two bowls with thickened symmetrical rim



and black painted decoration on the rim are available: Fig. 29g (parallels in Kaman, and Alişar Höyük, Matsumura 2005: pl. 54 KL95- M287, pl. 55 KL95-M420; Schmidt 1932 pl. XXX n. 879) and Fig. 29f. Kınık Höyük parallel is again provided by KIN21D4353c29, while comparisons exist in sites like Boğazköy (Bossert 2000: pl. 70 n. 797), Kaman (Matsumura 2005: pl. 109 KL89-M350), and Porsuk (Dupré 1983: pl. 60 n. 4).

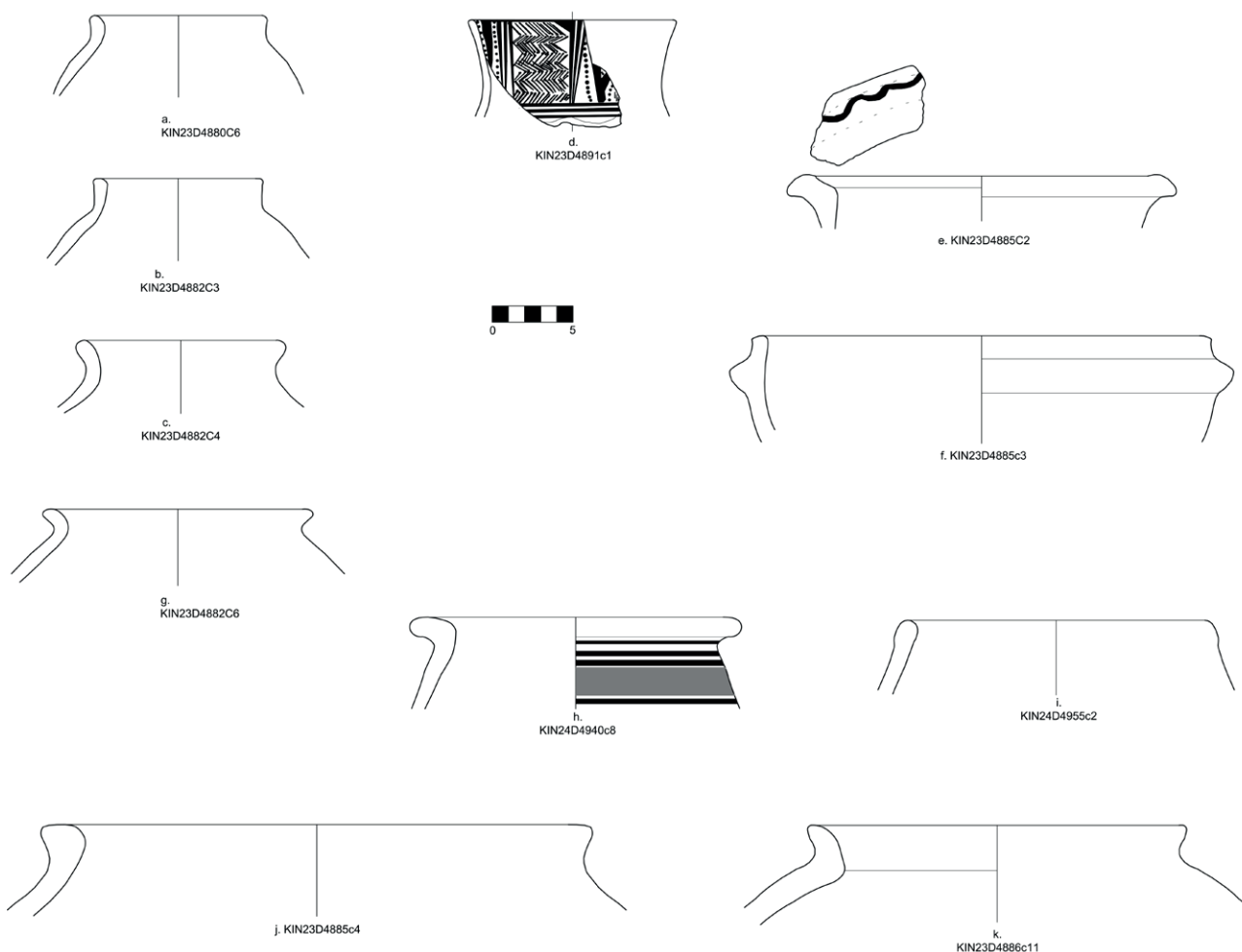
Cooking pots are also well attested, but they are characterised by morphological diversity. Fig. 30a is a small pot with an internally thickened rim; Kınık parallels are provided by KIN21D4353F94 (Fantoni 2025: pl. 14) with parallels in Porsuk (Dupré1983: pl. 86 n. 207), Kaman (Matsumura 2005: pl. 128 KL89-M186), Kuşaklı

| Find Number | Surface Color | Rim | Shape/Description | Surface Treatment | Decoration | Fabric/Category/Hardness |
|--------------------------|---|-------|-------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------------|
| a. KIN23D4880c6 | Int: 5YR 5/4 Ext: 5YR 5/3 | 10 cm | cooking pot | Int: Smoothed Ext: Smoothed | No Decoration | Medium/H |
| Brief description | Cooking pot with internally thickened rim. | | | | | |
| Comparison: | KIN21D4353F94, Dupré 1983 Pl. 86 n. 207; Matsumura 2005 Pl. 128 KL89-M186; Powroznik 2010 Pl. 45 n. 40; Postgate & Thomas 2007 Fig. 404 n. 907. | | | | | |
| b. KIN23D4882c3 | Int: 2.5YR 4/1 Ext: 2.5YR 4/1 | 10 cm | cooking pot | Int: Smoothed Ext: Smoothed | No Decoration | Medium/H |
| Brief description | Cooking Pot with a simple, straight rim, and slightly carinated on the shoulder. | | | | | |
| Comparison: | KIN21D4353c58, Calderone 2020 Pl. XXVII n. 204; Powroznik 2010 Pl. 48 n. 32; Dupré 1983 Pl. 86 n. 206; Matsumura Pl. 127 KL89-M264. | | | | | |
| c. KIN23D4882c4 | Int: 5YR 2.5/1 Ext: 5YR 2.5/1 | 13 cm | cooking pot | Int: Smoothed Ext: Smoothed | No Decoration | Medium/? |
| Brief description | Cooking pot with flaring, rounded rim, and very short neck. | | | | | |
| Comparison: | KIN21D4353c57, Powroznik 2010 Pl. 42 n. 18; Matsumura 2005 Pl. 128 KL89-M378; Sams 1994 Pl. 102 n. 846. | | | | | |
| d. KIN23D4891c1 | Int: 7.5YR7/4 Ext: 7.5YR6/4 | 12 cm | Round mouthed jar | Int: Roughly polished-slipped Ext: Roughly polished-slipped | Painted Monochrome | Medium/H |
| Brief description | Jug with everted simple rim and shoulder. Decoration has dots, bands, and zigzag lines. | | | | | |
| Comparison: | KIN21D4353F57+C4, F58, Calderone 2020, Pl. XI n. 64, Matsumura 2005, Pl. 145 n. KL89-P154, Bossert 2000, Pl. 46 n. 473, Dupré 1983, Pl. 81 n. 154-165, Sams 1994, Pl. 23, n. 617. | | | | | |
| e. KIN23D4885c2 | Int: 7.5YR7/2 Ext: 10YR8/1 | 25 cm | Krater | Int: Roughly polished-slipped Ext: Roughly polished-slipped | Painted Monochrome | Medium/H |
| Brief description | Biconical krater with Flanged everted rim. Wavy line on rim. | | | | | |
| Comparison: | KIN21D4353c20, Dupré 1983 Pl. 88 n. 227; Calderone 2020 Pl. XXIX n. 217; Von der Osten 1937 Pl. Xn e2300. | | | | | |
| f. KIN23D4885c3 | Int: 7.5YR6/1 Ext: 7.5YR6/1 | 27 cm | Krater | Int: Well polished-slipped Ext: Well polished-slipped | No Decoration | Medium/H |
| Brief description | Amphora krater with knobs on a straight simple rim. | | | | | |
| Comparison: | Matsumura 2005 Pl. 11 KL92-M223, KL96-M21 (1/2), KL96-M29; Genz 2004 Pl. 10 n. 2, Pl. 22 n. 14. | | | | | |
| g. KIN23D4882c6 | Int: 5YR 7/6 Ext: 5YR 7/6 | 16 cm | jar | Int: Smoothed Ext: Smoothed | No Decoration | Medium/H |
| Brief description | Cooking pot with flaring, rounded rim, short neck. | | | | | |
| Comparison: | KIN21D4353c57, Powroznik 2010 Pl. 42 n. 18; Matsumura 2005 Pl. 128 KL89-M378; Sams 1994 Pl. 102 n. 846. | | | | | |
| h. KIN24D4940c8 | Int: 5YR8/3 Ext: 5YR8/3 | 13 cm | Krater | Int: No treatment Ext: Slipped | Painted Bichrome | Medium/H |
| Brief description | Biconical krater with flanged rim, collar/necked. Horizontal black lines, one thick red band. | | | | | |
| Comparison: | Bossert 2000 Pl. 16 n. 137; Dupré 1983 Pl. 88 n. 227. | | | | | |
| i. KIN24D4955c2 | Int: 2.5YR6/6 Ext: 5YR3/2 | 14 cm | Krater | Int: Slipped Ext: Slipped | No Decoration | Medium/S |
| Brief description | Amphora krater with slightly thickened (externally) straight rim. | | | | | |
| Comparison: | Matsumura 2005 Pl. 27 KL92-M146, Pl. 80 KL93-M154; Genz 2004 Pl. 10 n. 7 & 13. | | | | | |
| j. KIN23D4885c4 | Int: 2.5YR6/4 Ext: 5YR6/6 | 31 cm | Pithos | – | No Decoration | Medium/H |
| Brief description | Storage pithos with externally thickened rim and flattened on the upper part, very short neck. | | | | | |
| Comparison: | KIN21D4353F94, Powroznik 2010 Pl. 41 n. 20. | | | | | |
| k. KIN23D4886c11 | Int: 7.5YR8/2 Ext: 7.5YR8/3 | 23 cm | Krater | Int: Slipped Ext: Roughly polished-slipped | No Decoration | Medium/H |
| Brief description | Biconical krater with everted, internally thickened rim. | | | | | |
| Comparison: | Dupre 1983 Pl. 87 n. 221, Pl. 88 n. 225, 227; Genz 2004 Pl. 69 n. 1; Bossert 2000 Pl. 7 n. 57. | | | | | |

Fig. 30. Phase 4b: Pottery assemblage from room Dr10 (drawing and inking D. Dernek).

(Powroznik 2010: pl. 45 n. 40), and Kilisetepe (Postgate 2007: fig. 404 n. 907). Fig. 30b is another example, with a simple straight rim and slight carination at the shoulder, comparable to KIN21D4353c58 (Fantoni 2025: pl. 16), Kuşaklı (Powroznik 2010: pl. 48 n. 32), Porsuk (Dupré 1983: pl. 86 n. 206), and Kaman (Matsumura 2005: pl. 127 KL89-M264). Another cooking pot with a flaring, rounded rim and short neck is Fig 30c, paralleled by KIN21D4353c57 (Fantoni 2025: pl. 16), and has parallels in Kuşaklı (Powroznik 2010: pl. 42 n. 18), Kaman (Matsumura 2005: pl. 128 KL89-M378), and Gordion (Sams 1994: pl. 102 n. 846). Fig. 30g, a cooking pot with flaring, rounded rim and short neck, recalls KIN21D4353c57 (Fantoni 2025: pl. 16), while comparanda are attested in Kuşaklı (Powroznik 2010: pl. 42 n. 18), Kaman (Matsumura 2005: pl. 128 KL89-M378), and Gordion (Sams 1994: pl. 102 n. 846).

One of the most distinctive sherds of the assemblage is Fig. 30d, a round mouthed **jar** with an everted rim and painted decoration of dots, bands, and zigzags. Internal parallels are attested in KIN21D4353F57 and KIN21D4353F58, while significant comparisons in terms of form and similar motifs are in Kaman (Matsumura 2005: pl. 145 KL89-P154), Boğazköy (Bossert 2000: pl. 46 n. 473), Porsuk (Dupré 1983: pl. 81 n. 154–165), and Gordion (Sams 1994: pl. 23 n. 617). Kraters are the other significant group for comparison to other Iron Age contexts of the region. We can divide them into two sub-groups in this context: biconical and amphoroid krater. Fig. 30e is a large krater with flanged everted rim decorated with a wavy painted line; internal parallels are found in KIN21D4353c20 (Fantoni 2025: pl. 6), while external comparanda come from Porsuk (Dupré 1983: pl. 88 n. 227) and Alişar (von der Osten 1937: pl. Xn e2300). Fig. 30k is a krater with an everted, internally thickened rim, com-



parable to KIN21D4353c20 (Fantoni 2025: pl. 6), with parallels again in Porsuk (Dupré 1983: pl. 87 n. 221; pl. 88 n. 225, 227), and Boğazköy (Genz 2004: pl. 69 n. 1; Bossert 2000: pl. 7 n. 57). Another addition to the biconical krater group is Fig. 30h with a flanged rim and bichrome decoration consisting of black horizontal lines and a thick red band. Parallels in form and motif are from Boğazköy (Bossert 2000: pl. 16 n. 137) and Porsuk (Dupré 1983: pl. 88 n. 227). Fig. 30f is one of the two amphoroid kraters and it is distinctive in its form with knobs on a straight simple rim. Notable comparanda come from Kaman and Boğazköy (Matsumura 2005: pl. 11 KL92-M223, KL96-M21 (1/2), KL96-M29; Genz 2004: pl. 10 n. 2, pl. 22 n. 14). Fig. 28i is the other amphoroid krater with slightly thickened rim, finds parallels in Kaman (Matsumura 2005: pl. 27 KL92-M146; Pl. 80 KL93-M154) and Boğazköy (Genz 2004: pl. 10 n. 7 and 13). A larger form is Fig. 30j, a storage pithos with externally thickened rim, paralleled internally at KIN21D4353F94 (Fantoni 2025: pl. 14) and externally in Kuşaklı (Powroznik 2010: pl. 41 n. 20).

In terms of fabrics and treatment, the majority of the assemblage consists of medium and hard wares, with fine fabrics reserved for decorated bowls such as Fig. 29c and Fig. 29g. Surface treatments are mainly slip and smooth in numbers, but we also observe roughly and well-polished examples, mostly within bowls, jugs, and kraters. Painted decoration, almost always monochrome, predominates the assemblage, with motifs including horizontal bands, wavy lines, angular designs, as well as significant Alişar IV style zigzags and dots. Another point to underline is that we see a diverse number of sites in the region showing parallels within every category of forms. These parallels apply to both form and decorations, and these compared contexts come from attested MIA sites within Central and South Anatolia. Kınık Höyük's Dr7 also shows parallels for form and/or decorations in the majority of sherds (16) of the assemblage from Dr10 and related SUs.

6e. Pottery from Room Dr7 (Phase 4b)

Part of the ceramic assemblage from Room Dr7 was already presented in the 2023 preliminary report, and, as it is the subject of an ongoing doctoral dissertation, the complete inventory will be published in full in due course. With regard to the ceramic assemblage, it should be emphasized that numerous large sized sherds (D4496) were recovered in Space Ds8. These, however, did not appear to be directly connected with the use of this space, as they were found at a much higher level than its presumed floor surface. A close analysis of this group of ceramics from Ds8, compared with the inventory of Room Dr7, has shown that these sherds were part of the assemblage ascribed to Room Dr7, they were displaced as a result of later levelling activities, carried out most likely during Phases 3 and 2. The ceramic repertoire presented here, despite not being situated within a primary context, can be associated with the context of Room Dr7, as two fragments (one from each context), albeit diminutive and non-diagnostic, join (Fig. 31). This finding lends support to the hypothesis that, subsequent to the levelling operations conducted in the area during later periods, the assemblage was spread beyond the limits of the room, extending into the northern area.

The material examined consists of approximately 20 fragments, selected from among the most representative of the context, including both open and closed forms, with a prevalence of containers intended for the consumption of food and drink or for serving them. Containers intended for medium or long-term storage were not found; only a fragment belonging to a cooking pot was discovered. Its chronological placement is consistent with the MIA, a period also evidenced in the repertoire of Room Dr7 (as cited in Pucci *et al.* 2023). In this particular case study, the primary comparisons were made with the findings dated to the MIA levels of some selected sites (Kaman, Boğazköy, Alişar, Sarissa, Gordion, Porsuk, Tarsus, and Kilise Tepe).

Bowls: the most prevalent shape is that of the bowl, both shallow and deep (Fig. 32). The type is characterised by certain distinctive features. Firstly, the shallow bowls have a diameter of between 20 and 22 cm. Secondly, the rim can be thickened on the outside or more elongated and flaring. Thirdly and finally, the body can be more hemispherical or slightly keeled. Within the group, there is one specimen that is particularly noteworthy for its peculiarity: KIN23D4496c4 (Fig. 32g; Fig. 34). The rim and body of the specimen under consideration are consistent with the MIA tradition for this particular type of shallow bowl, as is the presence of a monochrome paint-



KIN23D4496 + KIN21D4353



Fig. 31. Phase 4b: joins between D4353 and D4496 (KINIK archive).

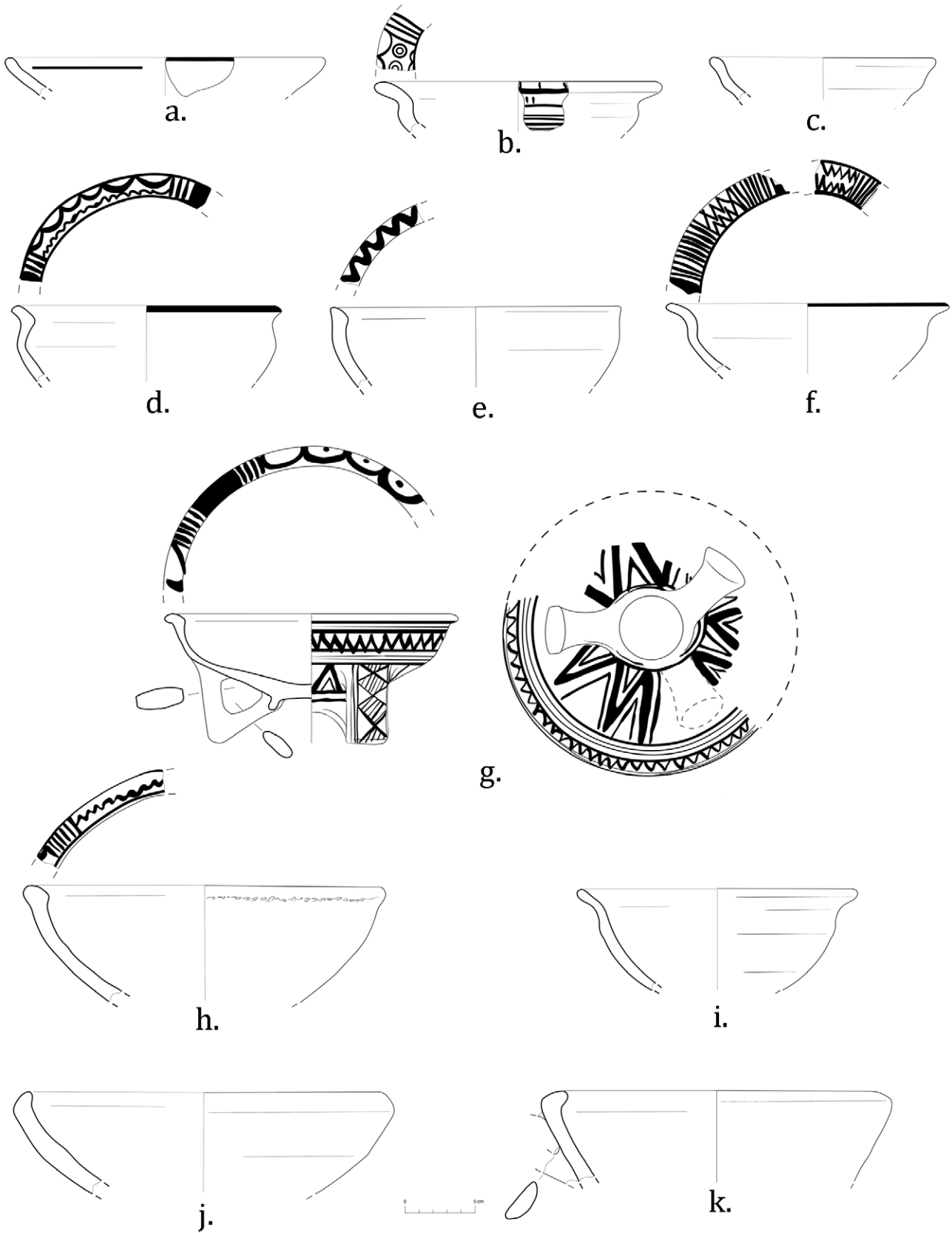
ed decoration on the upper part of the rim. The decorative motifs that characterise this specimen are vertical lines and continuous semicircles, with the addition of a central dot, a less common element in contemporary ceramic repertoires. However, less common features include the presence of decoration extending over the entire outer surface, divided into several registers and characterised by geometric motifs. Furthermore, it possesses a less prevalent form of base in comparison to the conventional ring base that characterises the shallow bowls in Room Dr7. The base comprises three vertical supports, termed “handle-like” due to their resemblance to a handle, which originate from a central structure. These supports are characterised by a component that descends at an almost perpendicular angle, thereby forming a connection to the ring of the base itself via a secondary arm. The vertical sections of the handle-feet are decorated with a pattern of rhombuses, filled with diagonal lines. The motif of concentric triangles arranged in a radial pattern around the base ring and the zigzag line below the rim are among the decorative motifs found inside Room Dr7. The type of bowl with a three-footed base reminiscent of KIN23D4496c4 has been attested in Layer IIc2-3 of Kaman (Matsumura 2005: pl. 119 n. KL89-M106; pl. 271 n. KL91-2008), although the shape of the rim and body show significant differences.

A closely related specimen, exhibiting comparable morphology and decoration, has been discovered in a non-stratified context in Kaman. Bowls with a three-footed base have also been found at Boğazköy, but the morphology of the feet in this case is significantly different and they do not feature decorative elements (see Bossert 2000: pl. 93 n. 1092-1093, 1098-1100). A shallow bowl with a three-footed base was also found in Kerkenes, although the morphology of the feet differs from that of KIN23D4496c4 (Summers 2022: pl. 100d).

In addition to the most prevalent type, characterised by a thickened rim and a monochrome painted decoration on the upper part of the rim, two examples feature a type of rim not found in the Room Dr7 collection. The specimens KIN22D4480c1 (Fig. 32k) and KIN23D4496c8 (Fig. 32j) both exhibit a hooked rim, characterised by slight thinning at the uppermost point. The two artefacts are lacking in decorative elements, exhibiting a coarse fabric and a surface treatment of a lower quality. The burnished finish is poorly executed, and signs of strokes are still visible. It is evident that KIN22D4480c1 exhibits a partial trace of a handle, which was presumably originally situated beneath the rim, extending to the object’s body. It is uncertain whether it was a simple vertical loop handle or if it was composed of two coils or even braided. The dimensions of the bowls are consistent with those typically

| Find Number | Surface colour | Rim Diam. | Shape Description | Surface Treatment | Decoration | Fabric Category |
|--------------------------|--|-----------|-------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------|
| a. KIN23D4496c15 | Ext: 2.5Y 5/6 Int: 2.5Y 5/6 | 23 cm | Shallow bowl | | Painted monochrome | Medium |
| Brief description | Shallow bowl with a rounded rim. It has a black painted decoration on the rim and on the outer surface of the body beneath it. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Bossert 2000, Pl. 64 n. 691-692, Pl. 65 n. 705, 707-708, Pl. 66 n. 720, 723, Pl. 67 n. 740-741, Genz 2004, Pl. 39 n. 5, Pl. 41 n. 2; Matsumura 2005, Pl. 107 n. KL88-1188; Von der Osten 1937, Pl. VIII e1019, Fig. 432 n. 39-42; Powroznik 2010, Pl. 14 n. 22, Pl. 19 n. 22, 24-25, Pl. 20 n. 17, 19, Pl. 21 n. 16-17, 22; Duprè 1983, Pl. 60 n.3 | | | | | |
| b. KIN23D4496c17 | Ext: 5YR 6/6 Int: 5YR 6/6 | 20 cm | Shallow Bowl | Ext/Int: Well-polished, Slipped | Painted monochrome | Medium |
| Brief description | Shallow bowl with an elongated, flared, rounded rim. The upper part of the rim is decorated with festoons, concentric circles and vertical lines, and black horizontal bands and lines are placed on the outer part of the body, under the rim. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | See KIN23D4496c9 | | | | | |
| c. KIN23D4496c12 | Ext: 5YR 6/6 Int: 5YR 6/6 | 16 cm | Shallow Bowl | Ext/Int: Well-polished | No decoration | Medium |
| Brief description | Small, shallow bowl with a rounded, slightly flared rim. The body shows very slight carination. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Matsumura 2005, Pl. 119 n. KL89-,409; Bossert 2009, Pl 80 n. 957, Pl. 83 n. 993, 997; Sams 1994, Fig. 6-12; Powroznik 2010, Pl. 27, n. 40, 49, 52; Duprè 1983, Pl. 64 n. 37-38 | | | | | |
| d. KIN23D4496c6 | Ext: 5YR 6/4 Int: 5YR 6/4 | 20 cm | Shallow Bowl | Ext/Int: Roughly polished, Slipped | Painted monochrome | Medium |
| Brief description | A shallow bowl with a thickened rim that is bent inwards slightly. The rim is decorated with monochrome painted motifs. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Matsumura 2005, pl. 108 n. KL89-M198, Pl. 117 n. KL89-P423; Bossert 2000, Pl. 77 n. 911, Pl. 78 n. 929; Genz 2004, Pl. 42 n. 5, Pl. 43 n. 2; Powroznik 2010, Pl. 27 n. 19, 50; Duprè 1983, Pl. 72 n. 102, Pl. 74 n. 106. | | | | | |
| e. KIN22D4480c4 | Ext: 10YR 7/3 Int: 2.5YR 6/6 | 20 cm | Deep Bowl | Ext: Roughly polished, Slipped Int: No treatment | Painted monochrome | Medium |
| Brief description | Deep bowl with thickened tapered rim. On the upper part of the rim there's a black painted decoration with zigzag motif. The outer surface is slipped, with visible traces of the strokes. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | See KIN23D4496c7 | | | | | |
| f. KIN23D4496c9 | Ext: 5YR 6/6 Int: 5YR 6/6 | 20 cm | Deep Bowl | Ext/Int: Roughly polished | Painted monochrome | Medium |
| Brief description | Shallow bowl with elongated, flaring. A painted monochrome decoration placed on the upper part of the rim. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Matsumura 2005, Pl. 116 n. KL89-P141, KL89-P320, Pl. 117 N. KL89-P414, KL89-M112; Bossert 2000, Pl. 77 n. 904, 910, 917, Pl. 78 n. 920, 925; Genz 2004; Pl. 43 n. 4-6, Pl. 44 n. 5, 8; Duprè 1983, Pl. 74 n. 105, 107 | | | | | |
| g. KIN23D4496c4 | Ext: 7.5YR 8/3 Int: 7.5YR 8/3 | 18 cm | Shallow Bowl | Ext: Well-polished, Slipped Int: Roughly polished, Slipped | Painted monochrome | Medium |
| Brief description | Shallow bowl with a thickened internal and external rim, and an elevated loop base attached to a ring. The monochrome decoration consists of vertical and wavy lines on the upper part of the rim, two series of three horizontal lines under the rim, and triangles framed by two horizontal bands between them. Radial concentric triangles start from the base; on the outer part of the foot, there is a row of rhombuses filled with diagonal lines, placed between two vertical lines. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Matsumura 2005, Pl. 119 n. KL89-M106, Pl. 271 n. KL91-2008; Bossert 2000, Pl. 93 n. 1092-1093, 1098-1100; Summers 2022, Pl. 100d | | | | | |
| h. KIN23D4496c7 | Ext: 10YR 7/4 Int: 7.5YR 6/4 | 27 cm | Deep Bowl | Ext/Int: Roughly polished | Painted monochrome | Medium |
| Brief description | Deep bowl with rounded and internally thickened rim. On the upper part of the rim, there are alternating painted vertical and wavy lines. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Matsumura 2005, Pl. 108 n. KL89-M276, KL89-P156; Pl. 109 N. KL89-P165, KL89-M1, KL89-M413, KL89-M410; Duprè 1983, Pl. 60 n. 10, 4; Von der Osten 1937, Pl. VIII n. c2762, d925, c2761, Fig. 432 n. 2, 12, 18, 20, 23 | | | | | |
| i. KIN22D4480c3 | Ext: 5YR 6/4 Int: 5YR 6/4 | 20 cm | Deep Bowl | | No decoration | Medium |
| Brief description | Deep bowl with elongated, flaring rim. It shows no traces of decorations or surface treatments. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | See KIN23D4496c9 | | | | | |
| j. KIN23D4496c8 | Ext: 5YR 6/6 Int: 5YR 6/6 | 26 cm | Deep Bowl | | No decoration | Medium |
| Brief description | Deep bowl with hooked rim. Both surfaces have been smoothed, but there are sporadic traces of strokes that are well spaced apart and have made the corresponding surface lighter in colour. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | See KIN22D4480c1 | | | | | |
| k. KIN22D4480c1 | Ext: 7.5YR 7/6 Int: 7.5YR 7/6 | 22 cm | Deep Bowl | Ext/Int: Well-polished/Slipped | No decoration | Medium |
| Brief description | Deep bowl with hooked rim and vertical, loop handle that goes from the rim to the body. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Matsumura 2005, Pl. 120 n. KL89-M95, KL89-M55, Pl. 159 n. KL87-3724; Von der Osten 1937, Fig. 432 n. 48; Powroznik 2010, Pl. 28 n. 31, Pl. 23 n. 2-3, Pl. 12, 15-16; Duprè 1983, Pl. 67-68, 71; Goldman 1963, Pl. 122 n. 418, 409, 411-413, 416; Postgate and Thomas 2007, Fig. 395 n. 739-740, 745 | | | | | |

Fig. 32. Phase 4b: Pottery assemblage from room Dr7 (drawing and Inking P. Vertuani, layout C. Fantoni).



associated with deep bowls, with KIN22D4480c1 exhibiting a slightly smaller diameter of approximately 22 centimetres, while KIN23D4496c8 (Fig. 33j) has a diameter of 26 centimetres. Hooked rims are widely represented at Kaman, with one example retaining a vertical strap handle attached directly to the rim, as evidenced in the case of KIN22D4480c1 (Matsumura 2005: pl. 120 n. KL89-M95, KL89-M55; pl. KL87-372). Hooked rims have been observed at Alişar, as have bowls with handles; however, the joint presence of these two elements has not been documented (von der Osten 1937: fig. 432 no. 48). In contrast, the hooked rim type is prevalent at Sarissa, as are bowls with horizontal handles; KIN22D4480c1 could represent a variant of the latter (Powroznik 2010: pl. 23 no. 2, 3). Examples of bowls with handles are also extant from Porsuk (Dupré 1983: pl. 71), as well as from Tarsus, where this type is particularly widespread, especially with horizontal handles. However, the hooked rim type is not present (Goldman 1963: pl. 122 nos 409, 411-413, 416).

Jars: Another widely documented form within this context that adequately reflects the typological and decorative tradition of MIA ceramics is the round-mouthed jar. This is characterised by a straight or slightly flared rim set on a slightly flared neck and a globular body. There are two examples of this type of jar. One larger specimen, identified with the code KIN23D4496c2 (Fig. 33a; Fig. 35), has a preserved raised horned handle, although it probably had two. It has a slightly flared rim and a clearly distinct globular body. Another specimen, KIN23D4496c3 (Fig. 33f), is considerably smaller and only retains the handle attachment to the globular body. The rim is flared and shows obvious thinning. Both specimens feature black painted decoration with geometric motifs. KIN23D4496c2 has a meander decoration on the neck and body divided into metopes containing net motifs, chequerboard, dotted lines, and zigzag patterns below the handle. The handle itself is decorated with vertical and horizontal lines. Similar specimens were found at Kaman (Matsumura 2005: pls 144–145, KL89–P154) and Boğazköy (Bossert 2000: pls 45–46, Pl. 47, n. 476). While the examples vary in terms of size and decorative motifs, they exhibit a notable similarity, suggesting the possibility of a shared origin or stylistic correlation. Numerous examples are also found in Gordion (Sams 1994: figs 23-25), one of which has the same meander decoration on the neck (Sams 1994: fig. 24 no. 640). It is evident that a considerable number of examples from Porsuk demonstrate notable parallels with KIN23D4496c2, evident in both the morphology (Dupré 1983, pl. 84 nos. 181-182) and the decorative elements (Dupré 1983: pl. 81 nos. 159, 162; pl. 82 no. 164, 166 for the meander decoration on the neck; pl. 90 no. 238 for the type of handle and the arrangement of the decorations). The analysis of KIN23D4496c3 demonstrates that the decoration does not consist of metopes, but rather of simple alternating registers comprising concentric circles, horizontal lines and side-by-side “S”-motifs. This decorative motif has been identified in both Porsuk (Dupré 1983: pl. 88, no. 227) and Alişar (von der Osten 1937: fig. 444, no. 33; fig. 468, no. 9).

Krater: Another form that fits coherently into the MIA ceramic context is represented by KIN23D4496c1 (Fig. 33e). Although the specimen is not fully intact, it is notable for being a medium-sized krater with a globular body and a clearly distinct vertical neck. While the rim and base are not preserved, the lower attachment of the vertical handle, which appears to belong to a set consisting of at least two handles, is present. The entire outer surface of the body and neck is decorated with black paint and geometric motifs arranged in registers. These motifs consist of continuous zigzag lines bordered at the bottom by a festoon line. The handle attachment shows signs of painted decoration, probably consisting of simple horizontal lines. Notably, the decoration is enclosed within a metope that adapts to the shape of the handle and undergoes deformation as a result. The decoration is not particularly precise; the zigzags appear imprecise and irregular. Kraters of this type are widespread in Central Anatolia (Bossert 2000: fig. 7, 57. 7, n. 57; pl. 14, pl. 17–18, pl. 12, no. 122; Matsumura 2005: pl. 132, no. KL-P93, Pl. 133–138, pl. 175–182; von der Osten 1937: pl. X, no. e2319, c1692, c1693, c1694; pl. XI, no. d928, d926; Powroznik 2010: pl. 56–58; Summers 2021: pl. 174b, pl. 176). A precise analogy can also be observed for the decoration present in Boğazköy, where zigzags are arranged in overlapping rows (Genz 2004: pl. 54, no. 10).

Cooking pot: The only example of a cooking pot found within the archaeological context is KIN22D4480c2 (Fig. 33d), characterised by a predominantly globular body that is slightly curved inwards, which fits perfectly into the context of the MIA of the Central Anatolian area (Bossert 2000: pl. 53 no. 546; Matsumura 2005: pl. 127 n. KL89-M124, KL89-M264; von der Osten 1937: fig. 451 n. 11-12; Powroznik 2010: pl. 48 n. 28, 30, 32; Dupré 1983: pl. 86 nos. 204-206, 216-217).

The repertoire examined has therefore been shown to confirm the dating of the context to the late 9th century BC – early 8th century BC. In addition, the repertoire has been associated with the adjacent Room Dr7. Room Dr7 was presumably used as a storeroom for ceramic containers intended for a variety of different uses. These containers are shown to have been used for preparation, storage, service, consumption, transport and small containers. The material analysed within the context under examination, situated in the corner adjacent to Room Dr7, exhibits a similar diversity in terms of shapes and functions.

7. THE LATE IRON AGE ORGANISATION OF THE AREA (PHASE 3)

7a. Stratigraphy and architecture

At the onset of Phase 3, only a few topographic features inherited from earlier periods were still perceptible. The western portion of the area continued to slope downwards towards the west, while the southern sector showed a marked descent towards the south. These gradients were still clearly visible in this phase. By contrast, in the zone corresponding to Room Dr7, the Phase 4 Street (Ds13), and adjacent spaces, no significant irregularities were detected, suggesting a levelled surface. Thus, these residual slopes represent the only traces of the earlier landscape that remained recognizable at the beginning of Phase 3.

Phase 3 has been subdivided into two sub-phases, with 3b representing the earlier stage and 3a the later one. This distinction is based primarily on the different phases of use identified for the installations associated with this occupation. From a chronological standpoint, the dating of the later phase (3a) relies on the analysis of the ceramic assemblage and its correspondence with established ceramic sequences; no radiocarbon samples are currently attributable to this phase.

Overall, Phase 3 is characterised by a complete reorganization of the area, which no longer reflects the spatial layout of the Iron Age or the modified topography inherited from the MBA. Instead, it is defined by the presence of large oval installations (Fig. 36), set along the former western slope of the MBA fortification wall D5454 and a series of rounded pits located in the central sector of the area.

The distinction between Phases 3b and 3a is primarily based on the fills of the ovoid installations. Phase 3b corresponds to their use, represented by the deeper deposits that display markedly different characteristics from the later fills. Phase 3a, by contrast, marks the moment when these installations went out of use and were progressively filled, first by the natural collapse of the surrounding deposits and later by activities associated with the preparation of Phase 2.

All the ovoid installations identified so far are located along the western edge of the excavation area (Fig. 37). To the north lies installation D5236, only partially excavated since it extends beneath the excavation limit; here, only the upper fill (D5235) belonging to Phase 3a has so far been documented. Immediately to the south is installation D5436 (D5428, 5229), of considerable size, which was entirely cut into the mudbrick mass of wall D4319. With its almost rectangular shape, flat base, slight plaster traces on the bottom, and multiple superimposed fills, this feature presents, in its earliest phase of use (3b), deposits (D5228) not characterised by ash but rather by the gradual decay of mudbrick and in its later several deposits with larger fragments of mudbrick (D5437, D5429, D5311). The bottom one (D5228) yielded a clay spindle whorl (KIN24D5228F4).

Further to the SW lies installation D5441 (D5418), oriented east–west (unlike the previous examples, aligned NW–SE). This installation was cut into the deposits down to the stone foundations of wall D5454 and partially reused stones from the fortification, some of which were displaced and set aside along its edges. Its stratigraphy shows a lower, partly ashy fill (D5419–D5414) and an upper fill (D5420–D5439) characterised by mudbrick debris and abundant slag. The pit itself appears to terminate against the lowest preserved course of wall D5454.

Immediately south of this feature lies installation D4386 (D5438), separated from D5441 by a makeshift stone partition. Like D5441, it cuts into both the stone structure of wall D5454 and the adjacent deposits to the west. In this case, in the eastern part of the cut – where the installation directly impacted the MBA fortification

| Find Number | Surface colour | Rim Diam. | Shape Description | Surface Treatment | Decoration | Fabric Category |
|----------------------------|--|-----------|-------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------|
| a. KIN23D4496c2 | Ext: 2.5YR 5/6 Int: 7.5YR 7/4 | 21 cm | Round-mouthed jar | Ext/Int: Roughly polished, Slipped | Painted monochrome | Medium |
| Brief description | This is a round-mouthed jar with a painted monochrome decoration, a flaring, rounded rim, and a high, horned handle (probably the only one preserved out of two). The decoration on the neck is a meander pattern, while the body is decorated with a metope arrangement containing other motifs, such as a net motif, lines with dots and a checkerboard pattern. The handle has also been decorated with horizontal lines, and a zigzag motif has been positioned at its base. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Matsumura 2005, Pl. 144-145 (Pl. 144 n. KL89-P154 particularly); Bossert 2000, Pl. 45-47, Pl. 47 n. 476; Sams 1994, Fig. 23-25; Duprè 1983, Pl. 81 n.159, 162, Pl. 82 n. 163, 166, Pl. 84 n. 181-182, Pl. 90 n. 238; Von der Osten 1937, Fig. 441 n. 5, 6, 9, Pl. VIII n. E1343, a2305; Postgate and Thomas 2007, Fig. 400 n. 807 | | | | | |
| b. KIN23D4496c5 | Ext: 10YR 7/3 Int: 5YR 7/4 | - | Trefoil jug | Ext: Smoothed, Slipped Int: No treatment | No decoration | Medium |
| Brief description | This is part of the neck and body of what appears to be a trefoil jug. The handle and rim are missing. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Bossert 2000, Pl. 38 n. 348, Pl. 112 n. 350, 352, Pl. 116 n. 378, 391, 394; Genz 2004, Pl. 60 n. 7, Pl. 61 n. 7; Matsumura 2005, Pl. 144 n. KL88-P211, Pl. 147 n. KL89-2018, Pl. 186 n. KL88-1551; Von der Osten 1937, Fig. 442 n. 18, Fig. 367 n. e1112, a1270a; Powroznik 2010, Pl. 49-51, Pl. 52 n. 2-3; Sams 1994, Pl. 80 n. 749-751, Pl. 158 n. 585; Postgate and Thomas 2007, Fig. 394 n. 707, 735, Fig. 401 n. 841, 847-849, Fig. 402 n. 851 | | | | | |
| c. KIN23D4496c18 | Ext: 10YR 7/3 Int: 10YR 7/4 | 24 cm | Jar | Ext: Roughly polished, Slipped Int: No treatment | Painted monochrome | Medium |
| Brief description | Jar with no neck, a folded-over rim and a globular body. Painted decorations can be seen on the upper part of the rim in the form of a wavy line, as well as a horizontal band on the body below the rim. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Matsumura 2005, Pl. 125 n. KL89-P402, KL89-P483; Bossert 2000, Pl. 27-28; Powroznik 2010, Pl. 47 n. 15; Sams 1994, Fig. 50 n. 993; Goldman 1963, Fig. 131 n. 872 | | | | | |
| d. KIN22D4480c2 | Ext: 7.5YR 5/2 Int: 7.5YR 4/6 | 24 cm | Cooking pot | | No decoration | Medium |
| Brief description | Cooking pot with rounded, vertical rim slightly bent inward and globular body. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Bossert 2000, Pl. 53 n. 546; Matsumura 2005, Pl. 127 n. KL89-M124, KL89-M264; Von der Osten 1937, Fig. 451 n. 11-12; Powroznik 2010, Pl. 48 n. 28, 30, 32; Calderone 2020, Pl. XXVII n. 204; Duprè 1983, Pl. 86 n. 204-206, 216-217 | | | | | |
| e. KIN23D4496c1 | Ext: 2.5YR 6/6 Int: 5YR 6/6 | - | Krater | Ext: Roughly polished, Slipped Int: No treatment | Painted monochrome | Medium |
| Brief description | This partially preserved krater features painted decorations on its body and neck. Neither the rim nor the base is preserved. It is probably a krater with a globular body, a vertical neck and a rim. One attachment of the vertical handle is preserved; judging by its overall dimensions, it appears that there should have been just two. The decoration on the body and neck consists of rows of black painted zigzags. The handle interrupts the decoration. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Genz 2004, Pl. 54 n. 10; Bossert 2000, Pl. 7 n. 57, Pl. 14, Pl. 17-18, Pl. 12 n. 122; Matsumura 2005, Pl. 132 n. KL-P93, Pl. 133-138, Pl. 175-182; Von der Osten 1937, Pl. X n. e2319, c1692, c1693, c1694, Pl. XI n. d928, d926; Powroznik 2010, Pl. 56-58; Summers 2021, Pl. 174b, Pl. 176; Sams 1994, Fig. 42 n. 931, Pl. 126 n. 932; Duprè 1983, Pl. 87-88; Goldman 1963, Pl. 130 n. 857-859, Pl.132 n. 953; Postgate and Thomas 2007, Fig. 399 n. 793-799, Fig. 400 n. 804 | | | | | |
| f. KIN23D4496c3 | Ext: 2.5YR 6/6 Int: 2.5YR 6/6 | 6 cm | Round-mouthed jar | Ext: Well-polished Int: No treatment | Painted monochrome | Fine |
| Brief description | A small, round-mouthed jar with a rounded, flared rim and painted decorations on the neck and body. Only the bottom part of the handle is preserved. The monochrome decoration is not fully preserved and consists of a series of concentric circles, horizontal lines, "S" like motives and festoons. The base has been preserved and is of the flat type. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | See KIN23D4496c2. For the "S" motif see Duprè 1983, Pl. 88 n. 227 and Von der Osten 1937, Fig. 468 n. 9, Fig. 444 n. 33 | | | | | |
| g. KIN23D4496c11 | Ext: 2.5Y 8/3 Int: 10YR 7/3 | - | Closed form | Ext: Roughly polished, Slipped Int: No treatment | Painted monochrome | Fine |
| Brief description | This is a small fragment of what appears to be the neck and body of a small, closed vessel. Due to its globular body and narrow neck, it could be either a round-mouthed jar or a small jug. The exterior is decorated with monochrome paintings featuring cross motifs framed by metopes. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | See KIN23D4496c3 | | | | | |
| h. KIN23D4496c13 | Ext: 7.5YR 6/4 Int: 7.5YR 6/4 | - | Closed form | Ext: Well-polished Int: No treatment | Painted monochrome | Fine |
| Brief description | Globular body wall of closed form, with monochrome painted motives like concentric triangles, festoons and diagonal lines. The overall dimensions are quite small. It could belong to a round-mouthed jar or a small jug. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | See KIN23D4496c3 | | | | | |

Fig. 33. Phase 4b: Pottery assemblage from room Dr7 (drawing and Inking P. Vertuani, layout C. Fantoni).

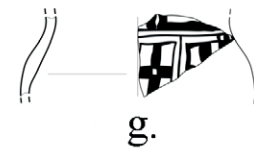
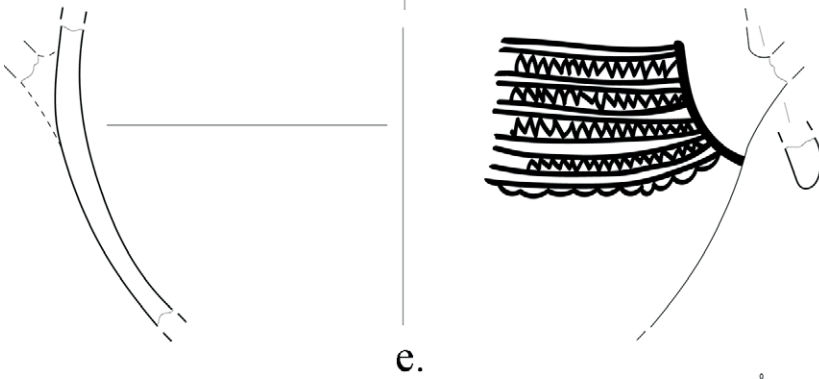
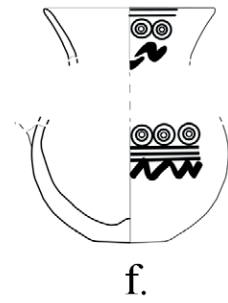
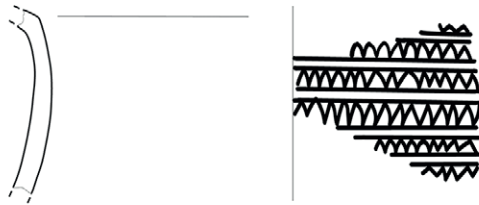
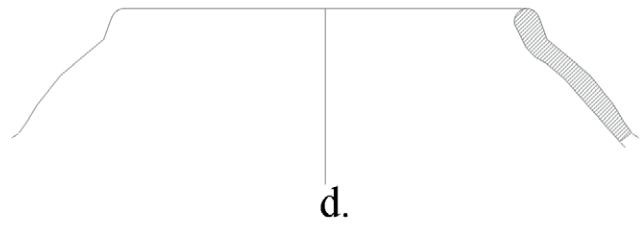
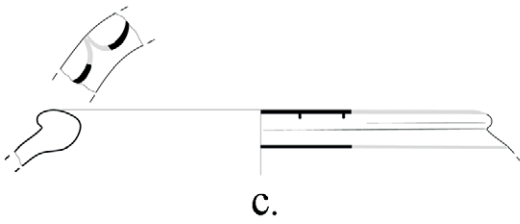
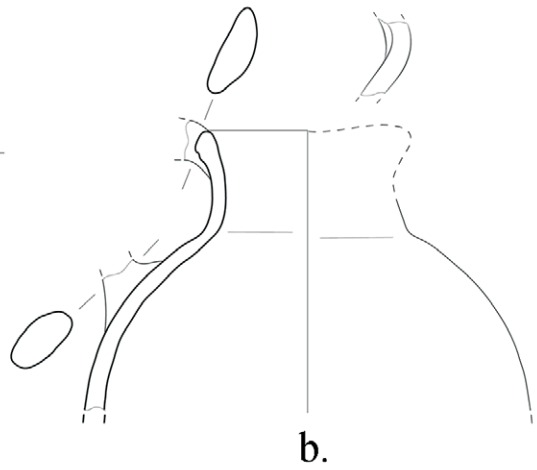
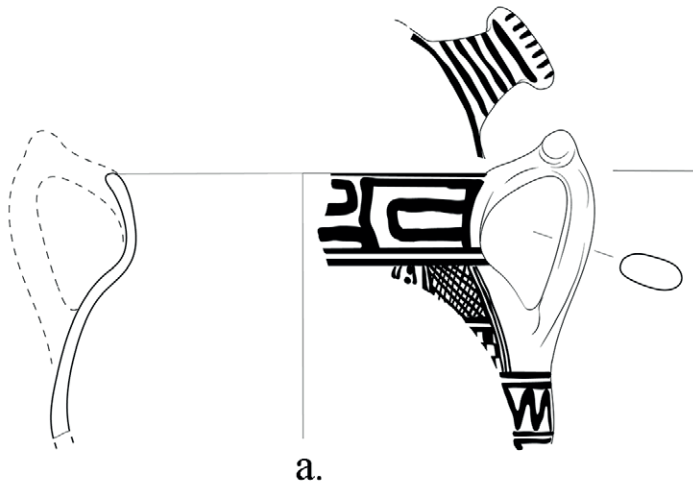




Fig. 34. Phase4b: Tripod KIN234496c4. 2 views (photo F. Türker).



Fig. 35. Phase4b: Round mouthed jar KIN234496c2. 2 views (photo F. Türker).

– the removal of a large block was compensated by setting small stones in place, creating a framed limit for the pit. On the eastern side of the cut – where the installation intruded into the MBA fortification – the removal of a large stone block was compensated by the placement of small stones, forming a makeshift boundary for the installation. As with the other examples, the fills consist of a lower, ashy deposit directly connected with its use, overlain by successive strata rich in debris from wall collapse.

The fill is especially noteworthy (Fig. 38): within the deepest and most ashy deposit (D5421, D5440, D4387), which likely relates to the installation's phase of use, a group of about thirty loom weights was recovered (KIN23D5421F1). These weights (Fig. 39), some fragmentary, share the same truncated pyramidal or conical shape with rectangular or square bases, are made of unbaked clay, and frequently bear traces of burning. Their average weight hovers around 40 grams.

Comparable sets of unbaked clay weights of identical form have been documented at Sardis, in the so-called Lydian I phase, particularly in Building D (Ramage *et al.* 2021: 98, no 645). The main difference lies in the lighter weight of the Kinik specimens, which suggests the weaving of different, presumably lighter, textiles.

Associated with this assemblage were two complete ceramic vessels (Figs 38-39). The first is a cooking pot (KIN23D5421F58, Fig. 39e) with an out-turned rim, flat base, and probably one vertical high swung strap handle, preserved for about three-quarters of its form and bearing clear traces of burning on its exterior. The shape of the cooking pot again finds similarities with cooking pots from Sardis (Ramage *et al.* 2021: cat. no HoB49 and HoB



Fig. 37. Phase 3b: ovoid installations view from the north (KINIK archive).

580): flat base, single high handle, globular body recur in both the examples from Sardis and the one from Kınık. The date range is the end of the 7th century and beginning of the 6th century BC. The second complete vessel found in this assemblage is a hemispherical bowl (KIN23D5421F57, Fig. 39s) characterised by very thin walls and a fine fabric. It is decorated with black-painted parallel lines on the interior surface and outer rim, and on the base features a reserved cross created by removing the black paint from the base before firing, with traces of this process still visible. The shape, hemispherical bowl, belongs to the local tradition already featured in the MIA, however, it is decorated with black-painted parallel lines on the interior and outer rim, and on the exterior base it carries a cross executed in reserve against a dark ground. Such crosses, painted in reserve, at the external base of a bowl find parallels only among so-called lids from the Early Greek cemetery of Knossos (Coldstream *et al.* 1996: cat. no 53 vol. III). However, the rest of the decoration – thin lines – does not find any close comparanda.

The southernmost of the ovoid installations is D4911, which, unlike the others, scarcely cuts into the MBA fortification and instead largely intrudes into the compact archaeological deposits lying to its west. This installation, which lacks any stone lining, is simply cut into the dense deposits, but its stratigraphy mirrors that of the other examples: deeper, ashy fills (D4910, D4916, D4918, D4378, D4380)⁹ associated with its phase of use, and a

⁹The black burnished jar KIN21D4380F47 published in 2023 (Pucci *et al.* 2023: 106, fig. 26) was found in this fill and should be related to this installation.



Fig. 38. Phase 3b: view of the inventory found in ovoid installation (drawing, inking P. Vertuani).

higher fill (D4921, D4923) of reddish mudbrick debris marking its later abandonment. All the ovoidal installations described so far were accessible only from above and not laterally. Some of them are preserved to a depth of about 1–1.20 m. In the northern part of the sector, where the installations are particularly close to one another, no clear floor surface from which they had been cut could be identified. It is, however, evident that in this area the installations cut not only through the collapse of the Phase 6 structures (D5438, D5441, D5229, D5236) but probably also into the surfaces associated with the occupation of Phase 4, which in this zone had not yielded substantial architectural evidence.

The situation is different in the southern portion of the area (Fig. 36), where the topography slopes down and the installation levels are consequently lower: here the structures were not cut directly into the rise formed by the remains of the MBA wall, but further to the west. In this context, the deposits into which the installations were dug are clearly recognizable, characterised by abundant debris from the collapse of mudbrick walls, compacted into thin, well-stratified, and complex sequences. These deposits (D5444, D5452, D5445) most likely derive from partial episodes of use of the area during Phase 4 and can thus be referred to contexts of the Iron Age.

Only south of the ovoidal installation D4911 was it possible to identify a distinct walking surface, designated D4914, D4922, D5301. This is a natural, non-constructed surface extending south of D4911 and covering the entire southern portion of the excavation area, reaching the eastern limit of the sector. Its absence in the central zone is most likely due to earlier excavations, while the southern part is well preserved thanks to greater sediment accumulation resulting from the slope and to the reduced disturbance from later activities. This surface clearly shows traces of human activity: the formation of thin layers of silt and clay indicates runoff from rainfall, par-

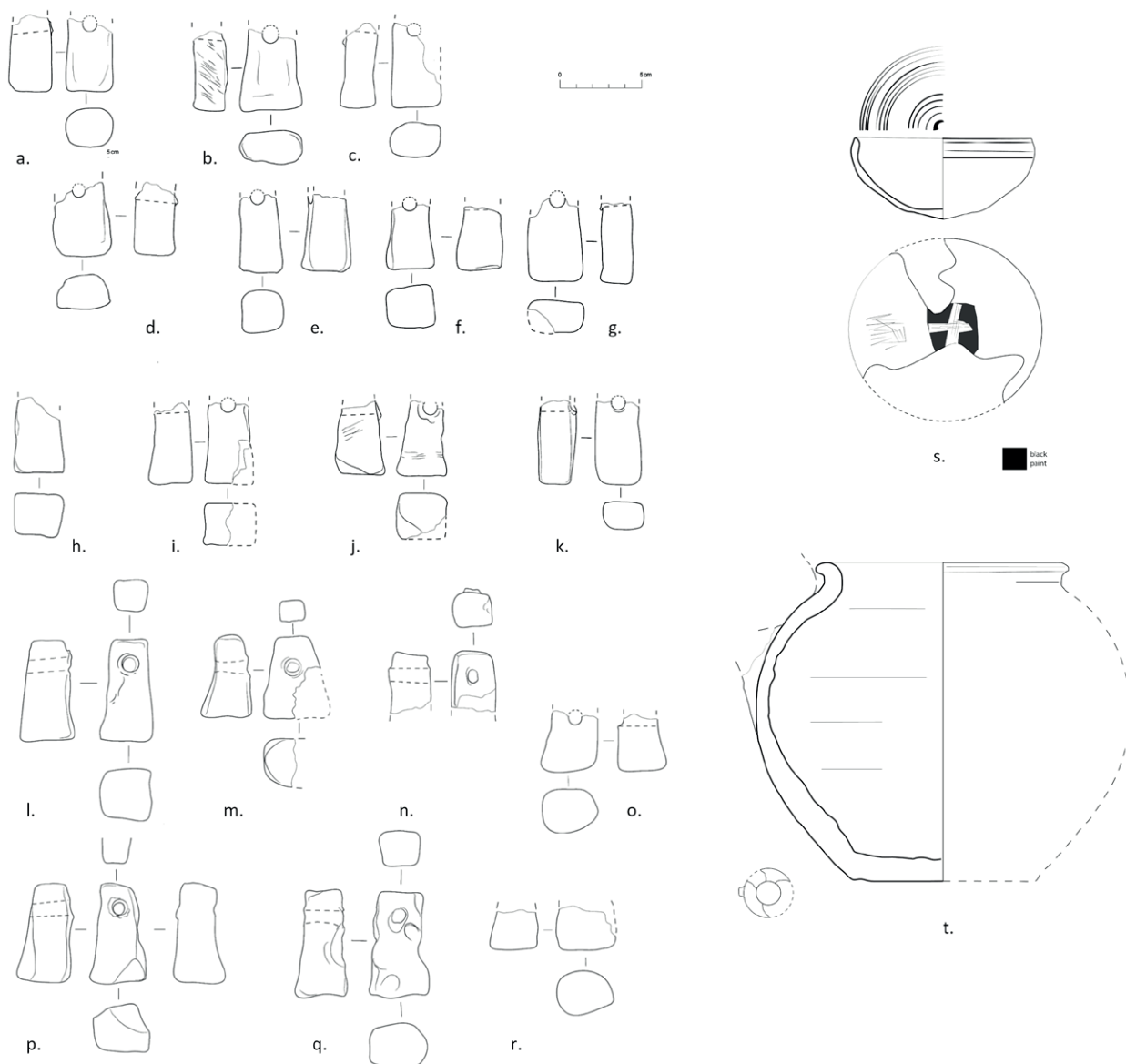
| Findcode | X c m | Y c m | Z c m | W e i g h t g | Di a m .c m | Description |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| a KIN23D5421f22 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 34 | 0,7 | Unbaked truncated pyramid shaped loom weight. The upper part is missing but part of the whole is still preserved. The bottom part is quite well preserved with the flat base (almost rounder in shape). |
| b KIN23D5421f24 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 36 | 0,8 | Unbaked truncated pyramid shaped loom weight. The upper part is missing but part of the hole is still preserved. The bottom part with the flat base is quite well preserved. |
| c KIN23D5421f17 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 28 | 0,6 | Unbaked truncated pyramid shaped loom weight. The upper part and one side are missing. Part of the hole is still visible. The base is flat. |
| d KIN23D5421f23 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 35 | | Unbaked truncated pyramid shaped loom weight. The upper part is missing with traces of the hole still visible. The bottom part is quite well preserved with the flat base. One side of the body is rounder |
| e KIN23D5421f16 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 40 | 0,6 | Unbaked truncated pyramid shaped loom weight. The upper part is missing but part of the hole is still preserved. The bottom part with the flat base is quite well preserved. |
| f KIN23D5421f20 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 34 | | Unbaked truncated pyramid shaped loom weight. The upper part is not preserved. Part of the hole is still visible. The base is flat, and fully preserved. |
| g KIN23D5421f12 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 39 | 0,6 | Unbaked truncated pyramid shaped loom weight. The upper part is missing as a corner near the base, but part of the hole is visible. |
| h KIN23D5421f11 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 39 | | Unbaked truncated pyramid shaped loom weight. The upper part is missing the bottom part is quite well preserved with the flat base. |
| i KIN23D5421f15 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 33 | 0,7 | Unbaked truncated pyramid shaped loom weight. The upper part is missing but half of the hole is preserved. One side towards the bottom and part of the base (flat) is missing too. |
| j KIN23D5421f21 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 33 | 0,8 | Unbaked truncated - pyramid shaped loom weight. The upper part is missing but part of the hole is still visible. The bottom part is not well preserved but it's noticeable that one corner is flattened (like KIN23D5421F8). Probably due to a fall while it was still wet. |
| k KIN23D5421f19 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 40 | 0,7 | Unbaked clay truncated pyramid shaped loom weight. Bottom part with part of the passing through hole. It has a flat base, it's generally well sharpened. |
| l KIN21D4387f50 | 3 | 3 | 6 | | 0,9 | Two joining fragments of an unfired loomweight. Tronco-pyramidal with squared base. Circular passing hole close to the top |
| m KIN23D5421f18 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 32 | 0,7 | Unbaked truncated pyramid shaped loom weight. Almost complete, it is missing part of the bottom side. The perforated upper part is preserved. Very fragile. The base is flat. |
| n KIN23D5421f14 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 23 | 0,6 | Unbaked clay truncated pyramid shaped loom weight. Only the upper part with the passing through hole is preserved. Very fragile. |
| o KIN23D4877f7 | 3 | 3 | 2 | | 0,8 | Unbaked truncated pyramid shaped loom weight. the bottom part with a flat base is preserved. along with half the passing through hole |
| p KIN23D5421f8 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 47 | 0,7 | Unbaked truncated pyramid shaped loom weight. It's complete and quite well preserved. One corner is flattened. Probably because of a fall while it was still wet. The overall shape is slightly bent probably for the same reason. |
| q KIN23D5440F46 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 51 | 0,9 | One complete truncated pyramid shaped loom weight. Pretty well preserved the base is flat and almost squared. Looks like it has been squeezed while still wet. |
| r KIN23D5421f30 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 23 | | Unbaked truncated pyramid shaped loom weight. The upper part is not preserved; the base is flat. |
| s KIN23D5421f57 | | | | | 15 (rim) | Shallow bowl/cup almost hemispherical with thin simple rim and rounded bases. Black painted and decorated with horizontal lines. On the outer surface and on the edge of the up on the inner surface there are multiple sets that go from the bottom upwards. The surface is roughly pushed with traces of the strokes there are traces of black painting with traces of scratching made to erase it |
| t KIN23D5421f58 | | | | | 14 (rim) | Cooking pot with everted and slightly thickened rim, flat base. There's the attach of one handle preserved that goes from the shoulder probably to the rim. The body is globular, slightly upside down |

Fig. 39. Phase 3b: drawings of the inventory found in ovoid installation (drawing, inking P. Vertuani).

ticularly evident in the southernmost part, where the surface slopes downward following the topography already observed in Phase 4, before rising again at the extreme southern end of the area.

The walking surface can be traced as far as the eastern margin but cannot be directly connected with the only architectural structure ascribed to this phase. This consists of the corner of a building, preserved through stone foundations and a small remnant of mudbrick, set into the same deposit cut by the ovoidal installations and therefore datable to the same phase. Located in the northern part of the excavation area, this structure is aligned with installation D5436 and was not cut by either D5236 or D5436, from which it appears slightly offset. It is therefore plausible to interpret it as the only architectural feature functionally related to the group of ovoidal installations. This structure had already been noted in the 2023 report, as it had been identified in previous seasons (Pucci *et al.* 2023: 98-102).

In the central part of the area, where the walking surface is poorly preserved – most likely due to more recent disturbances – a series of large circular pits was identified. In total, about eleven (D3317, D3325, D4338+4325,



D4309+4321, D3363+4305, D4313, D4344, D4305, D4332, D3367, D4452) such pits were recorded, apparently following the general alignment of the previously described ovoidal structures.

Because their stratigraphic insertion points could not be clearly determined, their precise chronological placement is uncertain; however, they have all been provisionally assigned to Phase 3. This constitutes a revision compared to previous reports, for two main reasons: first, spatially, the distribution of the circular pits corresponds to that of the ovoidal structures; second, the deposits cut by these pits are very similar to those associated with the ovoidal installations, and their bottoms lie at comparable elevations. Furthermore, their stratigraphic relationship with the serpentine wall – a major architectural marker of Phase 2 – seems to exclude an attribution to that later phase.

Two caveats must nevertheless be noted: it is not possible to assert with certainty that all the circular pits were dug contemporaneously, nor that they were necessarily in use simultaneously with the ovoidal installations. Many of them had already been excavated before 2021. Morphologically, they differ considerably from the ovoidal structures: they are generally smaller, strictly circular rather than elongated, and, with one exception to be discussed separately, their fills are relatively poor and devoid of primary deposits. In most cases, they contained only debris, slags, or refuse that had accumulated over time.

Certain similarities with the ovoidal features are nevertheless evident. For instance, in pits D4305 and D4344, where the cuts intersected the foundations of earlier walls, small stones were intentionally placed around the rim to define the opening, as was observed in some of the ovoidal installations.

These similarities suggest that both types of features may be related to the same broad episode of reorganization. The pits do not extend further north, where architectural structures occupy the space, and are therefore best considered as part of the Phase 3 activity horizon.

Although most fills were poor and without prepared surfaces, one feature – pit D4313 – already discussed in the preliminary report (Pucci *et al.* 2023: 95-96 and Fig. 14), yielded in its upper fill large fragments of a storage jar (pithos) together with a small bowl, which appear to belong to a slightly later phase. It cannot be excluded that this deposit should be assigned to the very end of Phase 3, immediately preceding Phase 2, as will also be observed more generally for other contexts. The circular pits as a group are arranged in roughly three parallel rows: in some cases, four features align, in others as many as five, while only a few, such as D5221, deviate from the typical circular shape. One pit, D4452, contained within it a large, worked basalt block – though not sculpted – which most probably originated from the dismantling of nearby structures.

Phase 3b corresponds to the main period of use of the ovoidal installations and, most likely, of the circular pits, in association with the domestic structure identified to the north (Dr19), delimited by stone foundations (D4483) and a mudbrick elevation (D4450) (cf. Pucci *et al.* 2023: 98-100). Dr19 can be interpreted as a true habitation unit, while the ovoidal installations and circular pits, despite their careful construction, do not seem to have been intended for dwelling purposes.

The absence of any plastering or lining in the circular pits makes their use for storing foodstuffs improbable, leaving their precise function open to question. It is plausible that some working activities – possibly linked to spinning and weaving, as suggested by the presence of spindle whorls and unfired loom weights – were at least partly carried out in connection with the ovoidal installations. By contrast, the domestic occupation appears to have been concentrated to the north, whereas the circular pits, given both their morphology and their fills, remain difficult to interpret and may not have had a strictly utilitarian role.

Phase 3a marks the moment when the ovoidal installations ceased to be used, while the circular pits likewise underwent a sequence of filling episodes. The fills associated with this phase are generally characterised by deposits containing abundant fragments of mudbrick, numerous ceramic sherds and bones, and, in some cases, slags. It is possible to distinguish two main types of fills. On the one hand, there are deposits confined within the cuts of the structures themselves, representing the gradual accumulation of refuse and discarded material from surrounding areas after the installations had gone out of use. On the other, a later group of deposits (D5431, D5422, and D5409) – possibly transitional towards Phase 2 – completely sealed the cuts of the abandoned installations, a phenomenon particularly evident above the ovoidal pits (D5236, D5436, and D5418), which are especially well preserved in the northern part of the area where stratigraphy is thicker, while much less visible in the southern sector,

where a series of thin, densely stratified deposits of pressed earth (D4909) covered the installations D4386 and D4911. This phenomenon is due to the natural slope of the topography towards the south and west, preventing a thick accumulation in the SW sector. A particularly noteworthy aspect is the concentration of slags – both metallic and possibly vitreous – identified in the NW part of the excavation, above the ovoidal installations. Such concentrations are absent from the more southerly ovoidal pits and from the circular installations.

These deposits strongly suggest that activities involving the processing of metals and vitreous materials took place in the immediate vicinity during Phase 3a, leaving behind waste that was subsequently used to fill and level the abandoned installations. The deposits covering the ovoidal structures, especially those belonging to the uppermost levels, thus appear to reflect deliberate levelling operations, plausibly preparatory to the construction activities of Phase 2. The transition from Phase 3b to Phase 3a represents a substantial shift in the use of the area: from domestic and craft activities associated with Room Dr19 to a landscape where installations were no longer functional, but instead progressively infilled with refuse, slags, and collapse debris, in a deliberate process of abandonment and levelling that prepared the ground for the following building phase. In these late deposits two sherds of a painted closed vessel have been found (KIN23D5409F48) with the representation of a sphinx (Fig. 40). The sphinx is depicted on the outer surface of a ceramic fragment of uncertain shape. There are traces of reddish paint on the inner side with brushstrokes clearly visible. However, this is not an open form, but most probably a krater.

While the sphinx is not fully preserved, it is possible to make out the head, which has feminine features and short hair, the long neck; one of the two front legs raised, the wing, and a portion of what appears to be a flower positioned at the front. In the upper section, a small area with two horizontal lines is visible, while in the lower section, a thicker line potentially identifiable as a band seems to frame the depiction. The depiction is painted in two colours, black and red, on a cream/white slip surface.

A solid red paint outlines the sphinx's neck, stopping at the jaw and leaving the rest of the face outlined only in black. The wing's feathers, on the other hand, are characterised by simple, direct red brushstrokes. The leg is painted in solid black. It can be deduced that the body was intended to be painted red, like the neck.

Sphinxes with this design are uncommon in Anatolia. While Achaemenid sphinxes share the position of the front paw raised with KIN23D5409F48, they are characterised by a male head, bull's ears, long hair and a long beard (Sharifzadeh, Moghaddam 2018: 62). At least one signet ring from Sardis (early 5th century BC) features this iconography (Cahill 2010: cat. 195). Some depictions of sphinxes painted on pottery from Sardis are also defined as belonging to the so-called 'Wild Goat Style' and are dated between the late 7th and mid-6th centuries BC. Despite some similarities, such as the use of black and red two-colour painting and the absence of colour



Fig. 40. Phase3a: Sherd with sphinx representation KIN23D5409F48 (drawing P. Vertuani).

in some parts of the body, as in KIN23D5409F48, the overall composition is different. This is evident from the absence of the raised front paw and the rendering of the fur with small dots (Ramage *et al.* 2021: cat. HoB 597).

The closest parallels to KIN23D5409F48, both in terms of composition and style, are found in Corinthian production during the Orientalising period (late 7th - early 6th century BC). The employment of black and red two-colour painting is a common element, and in numerous examples, the colours are utilised to cover the entire neck and head, while the feathers on the wings are frequently rendered in alternating colours. In a similar manner, the legs are frequently characterised by a complete absence of pigmentation. In certain instances, the facial features are rendered entirely white, an attribute that is evident in the painted embellishments of melia amphorae (Cook and Dupont 2003: 106-108). The rendering of the ear, which in the case of KIN23D5409F48 is depicted without an earring, in contrast to the numerous sphinxes with female features that are shown with an earring, is strikingly similar. The plant element is present in compositions of facing sphinxes, and the pose of sphinxes with raised paws in relation to plant elements is present in the Orientalising period, around the 7th century BC (Kourou 2011: 173-174). This type of composition originated in Syria and has been present in the figurative repertoire since the 8th century BC (Bosana-Kourou 1979: 167). The short hair of KIN23D5409F48 may be indicative of the presence of a headdress or helmet, as evidenced in certain depictions.

It can be hypothesised that KIN23D5409F48 is a probable import, on account of its extremely fine fabric, which is dissimilar to the rest of the fabrics from the same period and exhibits characteristics consistent with the Corinthian orientalisising production style.

7b. Zooarchaeology

The Late Iron Age (LIA) faunal assemblage (Phase 3) is the largest and most taxonomically diverse dataset recovered at Kınık Höyük. Domestic species dominate the assemblage, with caprines (sheep-goat) remains forming the numerical majority, followed by cattle and pigs. Cattle contribute a disproportionately high share of the assemblage by weight, underlining their importance in meat provisioning and possibly secondary exploitation (Table 6). In contrast to earlier phases, Phase 3 exhibits a broader range of exploited fauna. In addition to domestic livestock, a range of wild taxa is represented, including hare, land tortoise, stone marten, birds, and fish (Table 6). This diversity indicates a broad-spectrum subsistence strategy that extended beyond routine pastoral exploitation during the LIA.

Table 6. Identified taxa from LIA occupations (Phase 3) at Kınık Höyük.

| Taxa | NISP | %NISP | Weight (g) | %Weight |
|--|------|-------|------------|---------|
| Mammal (cattle-size) | 90 | 12.50 | 1296 | 24.25 |
| Mammal (sheep-size) | 456 | 63.33 | 1749 | 32.72 |
| Mammal (indet.) | 78 | 10.83 | 90 | 1.68 |
| <i>Bos taurus</i> – cattle | 23 | 3.19 | 1086 | 20.32 |
| <i>Ovis aries</i> – sheep | 33 | 4.58 | 504 | 9.43 |
| <i>Capra hircus</i> – goat | 7 | 0.97 | 100 | 1.87 |
| Caprine – sheep/goat | 15 | 2.08 | 130 | 2.43 |
| <i>Sus domesticus</i> – pig | 6 | 0.83 | 119 | 2.23 |
| <i>Equus caballus</i> – horse | 4 | 0.56 | 252 | 4.71 |
| <i>Lepus europaeus</i> – hare | 2 | 0.28 | 3 | 0.06 |
| <i>Canis familiaris</i> – dog | 1 | 0.14 | 6 | 0.11 |
| <i>Martes foina</i> – marten | 2 | 0.28 | 6 | 0.11 |
| Gruiformes – meat providing terrestrial bird | 1 | 0.14 | 1 | 0.02 |
| <i>Testudo graeca</i> – land tortoise | 1 | 0.14 | 3 | 0.06 |
| Cyprinidae – carp-like fish | 1 | 0.14 | 0.3 | 0.01 |
| Total | 720 | 100 | 5345.3 | 100 |

Butchery marks are extensive and widespread across the assemblage. Cattle, caprine, and pig bones frequently exhibit slicing, chopping, and bash marks associated with skinning, disarticulation, and marrow extraction. Processing intensity is particularly high, reflected in the high degree of fragmentation among sheep-sized mammals.

Equid remains show unequivocal evidence of anthropogenic modification. Horse and donkey bones, including long bones, ribs, astragali, and scapulae, bear deep slicing and heavy chopping marks, consistent with systematic carcass processing (Fig. 41). These modifications provide strong evidence for hippophagy during the LIA.

Dog remains, though few, are notable. Evidence for possible cynophagy is limited but notable. Particularly, several dog long bones exhibit extensive slicing marks (KIN21D4313s13). A lightly burned dog *baculum* (KIN23D5421s25) may also reflect consumption, although alternative explanations such as post-depositional burning or non-dietary use cannot be excluded (Fig. 42). However, the pattern is most consistent with occasional cynophagy, particularly given the broader pattern of intensive butchery observed across taxa (Fig. 43).

Burning is generally rare across the assemblage and appears incidental rather than systematic. In contrast, extensive carnivore gnawing particularly on cattle bones is a recurring feature, indicating post-discard exposure pri-



Fig. 41. Phase 3: Evidence of hippophagy at Kınık Höyük: A) a long and deep slice mark on a donkey humerus; B) many slice marks on a donkey astragalus; C) a horse tibia chopped off in the distal shaft; D) a horse scapula chopped off in the neck with a very sharp chopper (Photo: AB Siddiq).



Fig. 42. Phase 3a: a dog *baculum* with burning marks on various parts (Photo: AB Siddiq).

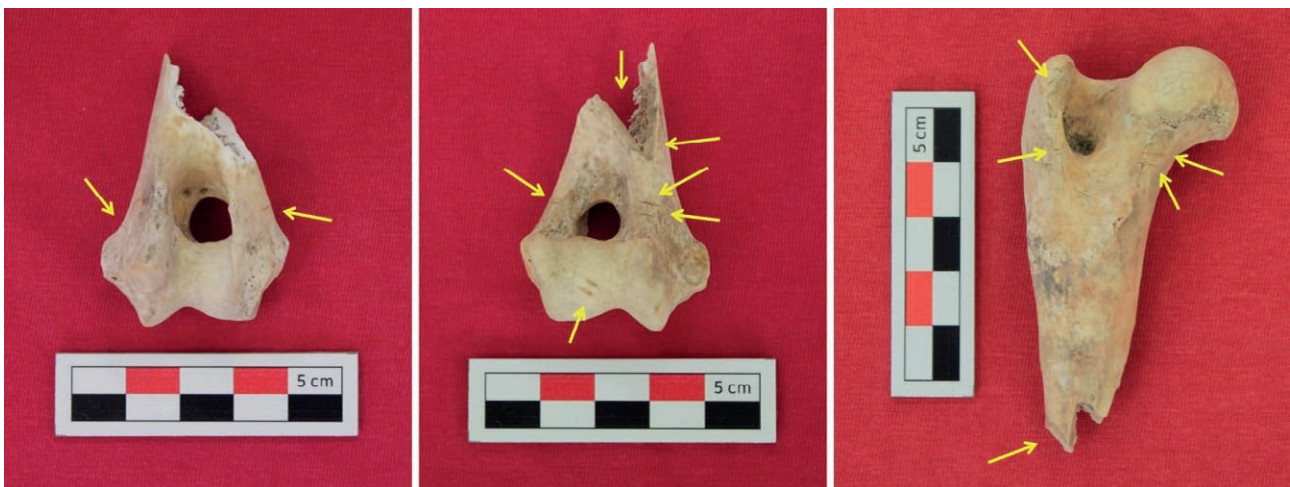


Fig. 43. Phase 3: Chopping and slicing marks on a dog humerus and femur bone (Photo: AB Siddiq).

or to deposition. Conversely, the limited evidence of weathering suggests relatively rapid burial of the overall faunal assemblage. Pathological changes are rare but informative. A mid-grade abscess on a sheep mandible and early-stage exostosis and pitting on sheep limb bones point to long-term animal management and stress, consistent with sustained herding practices.

The presence of foetal caprine bones and infant pig cranial fragments provides clear evidence for on-site breeding and herd management. Consumption of very young animals suggests either opportunistic slaughter, mortality management, or specific dietary preferences during this period.

Wild and opportunistically exploited taxa occur regularly in Phase 3. Hare remains display slicing marks, consistent with consumption. A land tortoise shell fragment, a partridge-sized bird ulna, and fish remains point to supplementary exploitation of locally available wild resources. The presence of stone marten bones may represent either incidental capture or limited use of wild carnivores. A rectangular fragment of deer antler bearing chopping marks on all sides indicates antler working, likely related to tool or object manufacture rather than food consumption.

Zooarchaeological evidence from Phase 3 indicates a highly dynamic and flexible subsistence system dominated by pastoral production but regularly supplemented by wild game and unconventional food sources. Cattle and caprines remained the economic foundation; however, the systematic butchery of horses, donkeys, and dogs distinguishes this phase from both earlier and later periods, providing clear evidence for hippophagy and occasional cynophagy. The high frequency of butchery marks, the exploitation of a broad taxonomic range, and the adoption of unconventional dietary practices suggest either increased occupation intensity or shifts in the social and economic conditions at Kınık Höyük during the LIA.

7c. Paleoethnobotany

Paleoethnobotanical analyses were conducted on four samples from Phase 3, all originating from secondary deposits, including fills of pits (KIN21D4346s88; KIN21D4344s79) and the ovoid installations (KIN21D4380s166, KIN23D4390sNR; Phase 3a) (Table 9, available online in supplementary material). The concentration of botanical macro-remains is low, with charcoal fragments larger than 2 mm amounting to 0.153 g/L, alongside 12 economic seeds/fruits and 26 from wild or weedy taxa.

Wood charcoal larger than 4 mm was retrieved from KIN21D4344s79 and KIN23D4390sNR. As in previous phases, deciduous oak is dominant (18 fragments), while other taxa are represented by single fragments: Chenopod family (Chenopodiaceae; 1 fragment), juniper (*Juniperus* sp.; 1 fragment), Scots pine type (*Pinus sylvestris*-type; 2 fragments), and willow/poplar (Salicaceae; 1 fragment).

The carpological record mirrors the range of economic taxa identified in earlier phases, though only in single finds. Hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*; 4 grains) and free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/durum*; 3 grains) are present, together with pulses represented by lentil (*Lens culinaris*; 1 cotyledon) and bitter vetch (*Vicia ervilia*; 2 seeds). Fruit and nut taxa are also attested, with grapevine (*Vitis vinifera*; 2 seeds) and a mineralized nutlet of hackberry (*Celtis* sp.). Wild and weedy taxa are again represented by isolated occurrences of field weeds, including *Lithospermum/Arnebia*, Brassicaceae s.l., *Vaccaria pyramidata*, *Suaeda* sp., *Carex* sp., *Medicago* sp., *Trigonella* sp., *Ajugal/Teucrium*, *Glaucium* sp., Poaceae s.l., *Adonis* sp., and *Hyoscyamus* sp. As in the preceding phases, the overall low counts do not allow for meaningful quantitative assessment.

A note should also be made of the abundant presence of amorphous charred substance in sample KIN23D-4390sNR, originating from the fill of a Phase 3a ovoid installation. Considering the presence of production slags in these structures (see next section), it is likely that these clots are linked to the artisanal activities carried out there. Proper identification will require further study using a scanning electron microscope (SEM).

7d. Production Waste (Metal and Glass)

During the 2023 excavation campaign, a subset of slag samples from Area D was examined to establish a site-specific typology that can be used in future analyses to aid interpretation of the function of Area D during Phase 3. The methodology comprised macroscopic inspection of exterior surfaces and fresh fracture faces, metric recording, and photography.

The slags can be grouped into four broad types:

1. Melted and vitrified slag. Extremely porous, with a black to greenish colour; mineral fragments are visible on fresh fractures (Fig. 44).
2. Iron(-rich) slag. Metallurgical slag fragments with generally low porosity and an orange fabric (Fig. 45).
3. Burnt brick with adhering viscous slag. Clay bricks showing burning on one face and a film or globules of viscous, vitrified slag fused to the other; macroscopically comparable to the “melted and vitrified” slag described above.
4. Slag from glass production (provisional). Light, small, droplet-shaped pieces consistent with glass working by-products (Fig. 46).

The majority of slags (Fig. 47) belong to the first and third types, whereas the second and fourth are rarer. All samples were recovered from the fillings of ovoid pits containing ashy sediments and associated debris. These pits occur in the earlier part of Phase 3 (Phase 3a). A plausible explanation is that the burnt bricks and vitrified slags derive from fire installations that were demolished during the subsequent reorganisation of the settlement.

In conclusion, the data tentatively indicate the presence of an atelier/workshop, possibly polyfunctional (glass-working and metallurgy), located in the northern part of the area. The various deposits yielding slags would then represent levelling and clearance episodes following the demolition of this facility as part of the Phase 3 reconfiguration of the Lower Town. To test this hypothesis and clarify the nature of the atelier, mineralogical and chemical analyses of the samples are required.

7e. Local Pottery from the installations' filling (Phase 3a)

The ceramic assemblage presented here (Figs 48-49) for this phase represents a selection of material examined within the framework of a Master's thesis, which focused on the ceramics from the stratigraphic units associated

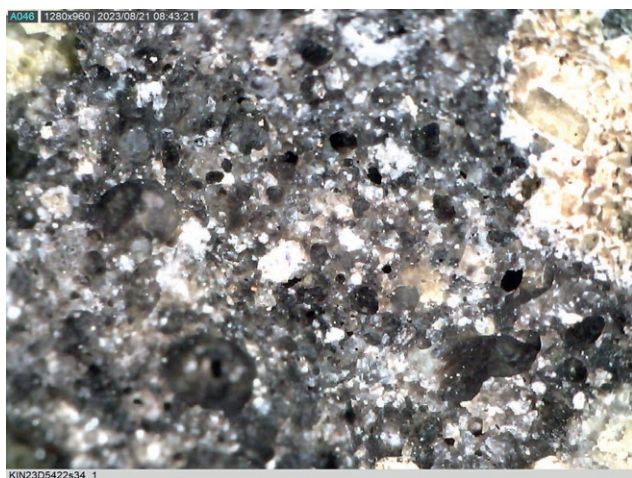


Fig. 44. Phase 3: KIN23D5422s34_1 Fabric photo from a vitrified slag. (photo S. Bartolozzi).

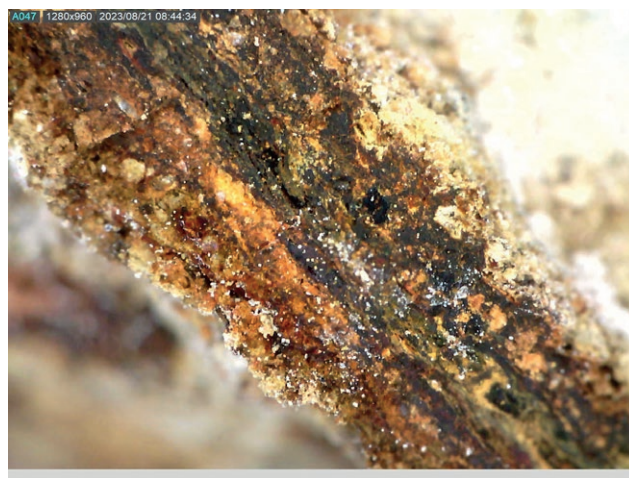


Fig. 45. Phase 3: KIN23D5422s34_2 Fabric photo from an iron Slag (photo S. Bartolozzi).



Fig. 46. Phase 3: Sample KIN23D5422s33, slags from glass production (photo S. Bartolozzi).



Fig. 47. Phase 3: Example of slag sample assemblage (KIN23D5422s34) characterised by all slags types (photo S. Bartolozzi).

Table 7. Samples slag from Phase 3a.

| Sample number | SU | Quantity | Weight | Slag type | Ph |
|---------------|------|----------|----------|--|----|
| KIN23D5419s22 | 5419 | 1 pcs. | 47 gr. | molted and vitrified slag | 3b |
| KIN23D5419s32 | 5419 | 1 pcs. | 8 gr. | slag from glass production | 3b |
| KIN23D5420s31 | 5420 | 6 pcs. | 58 gr. | 5 pcs. of burned bricks 1 pcs. of molted and vitrified slags | 3b |
| KIN23D5420s27 | 5420 | 1 pcs. | 34 gr. | molted and vitrified slag | 3b |
| KIN23D5422s34 | 5422 | 12 pcs. | 1508 gr. | 1 pcs. of iron slag 4 pcs. of burned bricks 7 pcs. of molted and vitrified slags | 3a |
| KIN23D5422s33 | 5422 | 2 pcs. | 8 gr. | 2 pcs. of slag from glass production | 3a |
| KIN23D5429s47 | 5429 | 10 pcs. | 152 gr. | 2 pcs. of burned bricks 8 pcs. of molted and vitrified slags | 3b |
| KIN23D5429s45 | 5429 | 9 pcs. | 440 gr. | 2 pcs. of burned bricks 7 pcs. of molted and vitrified slags | 3b |
| KIN23D5429s69 | 5429 | 1 pcs. | 52 gr. | molted and vitrified slag | 3b |
| KIN23D5429s68 | 5429 | 1 pcs. | 120 gr. | molted and vitrified slag | 3b |
| KIN23D5429s24 | 5429 | 1 pcs. | 332 gr. | molted and vitrified slag | 3b |
| KIN23D5431s54 | 5431 | 7 pcs. | 307 gr. | 7 pcs. of molted and vitrified slags | 3a |
| KIN23D5440s62 | 5440 | 1 pcs. | 4 gr. | molted and vitrified slag | 3a |

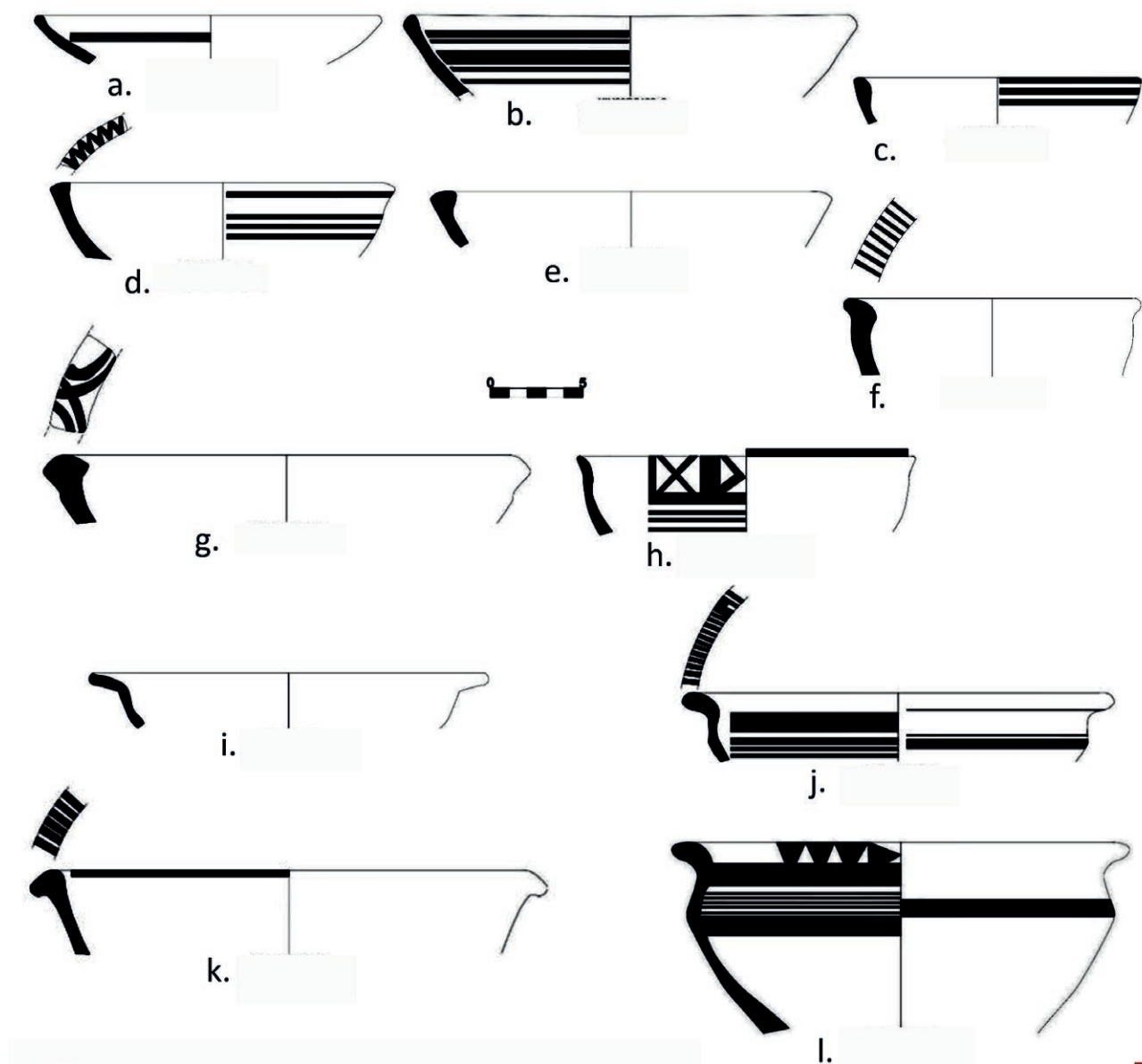
with the fills of the ovoid installations, particularly the southernmost ones. The selection offered in this report is intended to provide a preliminary overview of the assemblages, with the specific aim of suggesting a chronological placement for the disuse phase of the ovoid installations. It should be stressed that the material employed to fill these features most likely derives from a levelling process involving nearby deposits, as already indicated above, in connection with the wider reorganization of the area that becomes fully evident in Phase 2.

Bowls: in this study, eight shallow bowls have been evaluated (Fig. 48a-d; g-j). Although the form types do not indicate mass production, they have been internally classified according to rim typology. The evaluated examples show typological similarities to LIA forms identified at settlements such as Çadır Höyük, Oymaağaç Höyük, Alişar Höyük, Tilkigedigi Tepe, Gökhöyük Bağları Höyüğü, Gordion, and Türkmen-Karahöyük (see references in the fig.). On the other hand, comparison of decorative elements reveals that typical Iron Age decorative patterns were preferred, such as faceted rim (KIN23D5437c7, Fig.48j), zigzag sequences on the rim (KIN23D5431c12, Fig.

| Find Number | Surface colour | Rim D. | Shape | Surface Treatment | Decoration | Fabric Category |
|--------------------------|---|------------|--------------|--|---|-------------------|
| a. KIN23D5409c7 | Ext/Int: 5YR/5/6 | 20 cm | Shallow Bowl | Ext/int: Slipped and polished. | Red and Black Bands | Fine/ Very Hard |
| Brief description | The rim is slightly thickened inward, and the body is hemispherical. Red and black, bichrome decoration. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Shape cf.: Gündüz 2019: Plate 27/23 (6th–5th cent. BC); Matsumura 2005: Pl. 191/KL87-3093 (IIa3-5, 500–300 BC). Examples featuring bichrome (red-black) painted decoration include: Bossert 2000: Pl. 67:740 (Büyükkale I, 7th–5th cent. BC); Genz 2001: Fig. 4/1 (6th–4th cent. BC); Akkuzu 2018: Fig. 27/11 (Late Iron Age); Aklan ve Akçay: 2023: Fig. 3/2; Ergürer 2018: Plate 16/g. | | | | | |
| b. KIN23D5422c2 | Ext:5YR/6 Int:5YR/6 | 24 cm | Shallow Bowl | Ext: Smoothed Int: Smoothed | Bands | Medium/ Hard |
| Brief description | The rim has a slightly square-cut shape, and the body is funnel-shaped. Red and black, bichrome decoration. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Shape cf.: Yılmaz 2015: 117:2; Matsumura 2005: Pl. 193/KL87-3386 (IIa3-5, 500–300 BC). Examples featuring bichrome (red-black) painted decoration include: Bossert 2000: Pl. 67:740, Büyükkale I (7th–5th cent. BC); Genz 2001: Fig. 4:1 (6th–4th cent. BC); Akkuzu 2018: Fig. 27/11 (Late Iron Age, Phase I); Aklan and Akçay: 2023: Fig. 3/2. | | | | | |
| c. KIN23D5437c15 | Ext: 10YR/7/3 Int: 10YR/7/3 | 15 cm | Shallow Bowl | Ext/int: Slipped and polished | Black Bands | Fine/ Very Hard |
| Brief description | The rim is flared outward and thickened inward, and the body is hemispherical. Black, monochrome decoration. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | An each parallel in terms of decoration has not been identified; however, for bowl examples featuring multiple band motifs, see: Matsumura 2005: Pl. 191/KL87-P19, KL88-P296; Pl. 200/KL87-421 (IIa 3-5, 500–300 BC); Schaus 1992: Fig. 3/25 (6th cent. BC); Bossert 2000: Pl. 68/761 (Büyükkale I, 7th–5th cent. BC); Massa et al. 2020: Fig. 9/18 (Late Iron Age). | | | | | |
| d. KIN23D5431c12 | Ext: 2.5YR 5/6 Int: 2.5YR 6/6 | 18 cm | Shallow Bowl | Ext/int: Slipped and polished | Black Bands and zigzag pattern | Medium/ Very Hard |
| Brief description | The rim is thickened inward, and the body is hemispherical. Black, monochrome decoration. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Shape cf.: Toteva 2007: Pl. 3/32-33-24 (4th cent. BC); Matsumura 2005: Pl. 191/KL87-3429 (IIa3-5, 500–300 BC); Özdemir 2016: Cat. No. 1 (8th–6th cent. BC). Decoration cf. : Aklan and Akçay: 2023: Fig. 3/1 (6th–4th cent. BC); Durbin 1971: Fig. 3/32. | | | | | |
| e. KIN23D5422c3 | Ext: 10YR/5/1 Int: 10YR/5/1 | 20 cm | Deep Bowl | Ext/int: Smoothed | No decoration | Medium/ Hard |
| Brief description | The rim is thickened inward, and the body is funnel-shaped. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Summers, M. E. F, Ahmet, K. and G. D. Summers 1995: Fig. 5/1 (Achaemenid Period). | | | | | |
| f. KIN23D5409c3 | Ext: 5YR/2/2 Int: 5YR/8/2 | 18 cm | Deep Bowl | Ext/int: Slipped and polished | Facette | Medium/ Hard |
| Brief description | The rim is flared outward and thickened with an inward slope. The body is hemispherical. Black, monochrome decoration. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | For similar decoration and form, see: Matsumura 2005: Pl. 152/KL88-P675 (IIa6-IIc1, 700–500 BC); Summers, M. E. F, Ahmet, K. and G. D. Summers 1995: Fig. 3/1 (Achaemenid Period). Decoration cf. : Aklan, Akçay: 2023: Fig. 3/5 (6th–4th cent. BC); Matsumura 2005: Pl. 152/KL88-P136 (IIa6-IIc1, 700–500 BC); Yılmaz 2015: Plate 16/2 (600/550–330 BC); Bossert 2000: Pl. 68/750 (Büyükkale I, 7th–5th cent. BC). | | | | | |
| g. KIN23D5420c17 | Ext: 7.5YR5/2 Int: 7.5YR5/2 | 25 cm | Shallow Bowl | Ext/int: Slipped and polished | Bow Series | Fine/ Hard |
| Brief description | The rim is thickened on both sides, and the body is funnel-shaped. Black, monochrome decoration. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Shape cf.: Matsumura 2005: Pl. 195/KL87-3400 (IIa 6-7, 700–500 BC). Decoration cf. : Yılmaz 2015: Plate 31/5 (900–550 BC); Matsumura 2005: Pl. 193/KL87-P50 (IIa 3-5, 500–300 BC). | | | | | |
| h. KIN23D5408c5 | Ext: 5YR/6/8 Int: 5YR/6/8 | 18 cm | Shallow Bowl | Ext/int: Slipped and polished | Between the metopes, there are crosses and bands. | Fine/ Very Hard |
| Brief description | S-profile. The rim is flared outward, and the body is hemispherical. Black, monochrome decoration. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | For a comparable form, see: Matsumura 2005: Pl. 198/KL87-3281 (IIa3-5, 580–330 BC). | | | | | |
| i. KIN23D5443c1 | Ext: 2.5YR6/6 Int: 2.5 YR 6/6 | 21 cm | Shallow Bowl | Ext: Slipped and polished Int: No treatment | No decoration | Fine/ Very Hard |
| Brief description | The rim is horizontally flared outward, and the body is hemispherical. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Genz 2001: Fig. 4/3; Yılmaz 2015: Levha 32/7; Matsumura 2005: Taf. 198/KL87-3508; Osten 1937: Fig. 59/5; Fig. 57/31. | | | | | |
| j. KIN23D5437c7 | Ext: 7.5YR 7/6 Int: 7.5YR 7/6 | 21 cm | Shallow Bowl | Ext: Slipped and polished Int: Slipped and polished | Facette and thick-thin band. | Fine/ Very Hard |
| Brief description | S-profile. The rim is flared outward, and the body is hemispherical. Black, monochrome decoration. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | For similar forms, see: Summers, M. E. F, Ahmet, K. and G. D. Summers, 1995: Fig. 4/3; Matsumura 2005: Pl. 198/KL87-325/KL87-3327 (IIa3-5, 500–300 BC). | | | | | |
| k. KIN23D5431c8 | Ext: 2.5YR 6/8 Int: 10R 7/6 | 26 cm | Deep Bowl | Ext/Int: Slipped and polished | Facette and band | Medium/ Hard |
| Brief description | The rim is outward-sloping and thickened. The body is funnel-shaped. Black, monochrome decoration. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Decoration cf. : Aklan and Akçay 2023: Fig. 3/5 (6th–4th cent. BC); Matsumura 2005: Pl. 152/KL88-P136 (IIa6-IIc1, 700–500 BC); Yılmaz 2015: Plate 16/2 (600/550–330 BC); Bossert 2000: Pl. 68/750 (Büyükkale I, 7th–5th cent. BC). | | | | | |
| l. KIN23D5437c10 | Ext: 7.5 YR 6/6 Int: 7.5 YR 6/6 | 23 cm | Deep Bowl | Ext/int: Polished | Bands and triangle pattern | Fine/ Very Hard |
| Brief description | S-shaped profile. The rim is flared outward. The body is hemispherical. Black, monochrome decoration. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Shape cf.: Matsumura 2005: Pl. 198/KL87-325/KL87-3298 (IIa3-5, 500–300 BC). Decoration cf. : Bossert 2000: Pl. 76/890/891/892, Büyükkale I (7th–5th cent. BC). | | | | | |
| m. KIN23D5437c27 | Ext: 10YR 6/6 Int: 10YR 6/6 | Th 0.7 cm. | Body Sherd | Ext: Smoothed Int: | Red and black bands | Medium/ Hard |
| Brief description | Undefined form. Red and black, bichrome decoration. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Bossert 2000: Taf. 67/740 Büyükkale I (7th–5th cent. BCE); Genz 2001: Fig. 4/1 (6th–4th cent. BCE); Yılmaz 2015: Pl. 115/3 (600/550–330 BCE); Akkuzu 2018: Fig. 27/11 (Late Iron Age I); Dönmez 2010: Fig. 24 (4th cent. BCE); Aklan and Akçay 2023: Fig. 3/2; Ergürer 2018: Pl. 16/g, h, i. | | | | | |

Fig. 48. Phase3a: pottery assemblage (drawing and inking D. Karadavut).

48d), and horizontal bands on the body (KIN23D5422c2, Fig. 48b). While the precise origins of these decorative types remain unclear, comparative analyses suggest a shared repertoire within the ceramic decorative tradition of Central Anatolia. Among the evaluated shallow bowl examples, one particularly notable decorative feature is the use of an X motif placed between metopes (KIN23D5408c5, Fig. 48h). The closest parallel to this motif has been observed in Level I at Büyükkale, dated to the 7th–5th centuries BC (Bossert 2000: pl. 43/405). Additionally, an increased use of red paint in decoration during the LIA has been noted (Kealhofer and Grave 2011: 421), that is also clearly visible in the Kınık Höyük assemblage (KIN23D5422c2 Fig.48b). The other bowl forms evaluated in this study are deeper in profile compared to the shallow bowls and are generally thought to have been used for the consumption of liquid foodstuffs (Matsumura 2005: 153). These vessels predominantly feature thickened rim types, indicating a preference for such forms in their production. Comparable typological examples have been documented at sites such as Kaman, Tilkigediği Tepe, Oymaağaç Höyük, Büyükkale, Ovaören-Yassıhöyük, various small mounds identified during survey work conducted in the Konya region, and Türkmen-Karahöyük (see

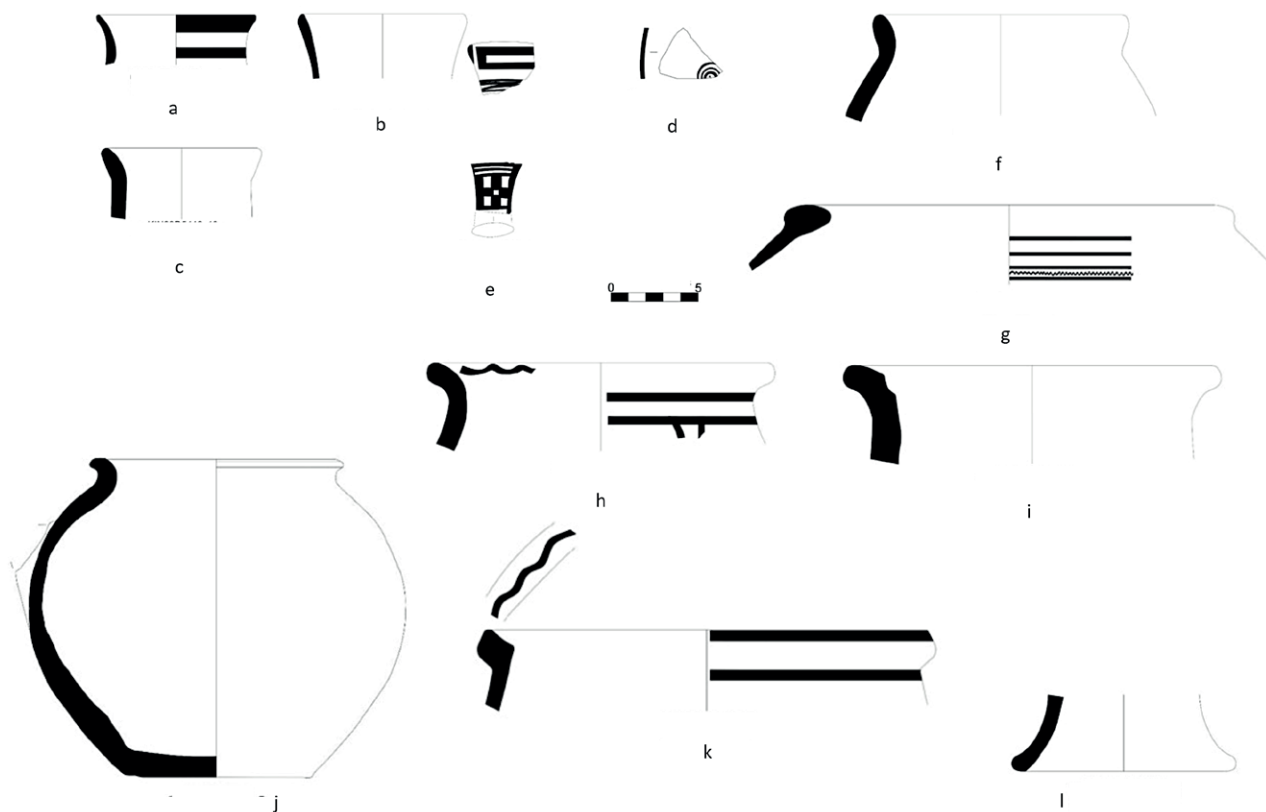


| Find Number | Surface colour | Rim Diam | Shape Description | Surface Treatment | Decoration | Fabric Category |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------|--|---|-------------------|
| a. KIN23D5442c9 | Ext: 7.5 YR 7/6, Int: 7.5 YR 7/6 | 9 cm | Cup/Beaker | Ext: Slipped and polished, Int: Polished | Black Bands | Fine/ Very Hard |
| Brief description | The rim is flared/turned outward. Black, monochrome decoration. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Shape cf.: Matsumura 2005: Pl. 221/KL87-P49 (IIa3-5, 580–330 BCE); Durbin 1971: Fig. 7/61. Decoration cf. : Matsumura 2005: Pl. 185/KL-P31; Mellaart 1955: Pl. 4/48. | | | | | |
| b. KIN23D5429C10 | Ext: 2.5 YR 5/6, Int: 2.5 YR 5/6 | 9 cm | Cup/Beaker | Ext: Slipped and polished Int: Slipped and Polished | Meander | Fine/ Very Hard |
| Brief description | The rim is flared outward. Black, monochrome decoration. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Shape cf.: Matsumura 2005: Taf. 159/KL88-P37 (IIa6–IIc1, 600–580 BCE). For a similar form and decoration, see: Dupré 1983: Pl. 81: 157/162 (Porsuk III – 8th–6th cent. BCE). | | | | | |
| c. KIN23D5442c19 | Ext: 5YR7/3 Int: 5YR7/3 | 14 cm | Jug | Ext:- Int: - | No decoration | Coarse/ Soft |
| Brief description | Necked form. The rim is plain and flared outward. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Osten 1937: Fig. 69/5 (Alışar V, second half of the 1st millennium BCE); Toteva 2007: Pl. 6/62 (6th–4th cent. BCE). | | | | | |
| d. KIN23D5437c18 | Ext: 10YR7/4 Int: 7.5YR 7/4 | Section Diametr is 0.3 cm. | Body Sherd | Ext: Slipped and polished Int: - | Concentric circle | Fine/ Very Hard |
| Brief description | Undefinable form. Black, monochrome decoration. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | For similar examples of concentric circles, see: Yılmaz 2015: Pl. 112/5 (600/550–330 BCE); Gökçe Köker and Doğanay 2021: Fig. 4.b (7th–6th cent. BCE); Kara 2019: Level No. 14 (700–550 BCE); Ökse 2019: Fig. 9/11. Ceramic (Late Iron Age). | | | | | |
| e. KIN23D5437c8 | Ext: 10YR 8/2 Int: 10YR 8/2 | - | Handle | Ext/Int: Slipped and polished | Bands and checherboard | Fine/ Very Hard |
| Brief description | It has an oval cross-section. Black, monochrome decoration. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Decoration cf. : Toteva 2007: 180/Pl. 13:h. For similar form and decoration, see: Matsumura 2005: Taf. 179/KL88-1018 (IIa6–IIc1, 700–500 BCE); Aklan and Akçay 2023: Fig. 3/9; Bossert 2000: Taf. 43/410 (Boğazköy Büyükkale I, 7th–5th cent. BCE). | | | | | |
| f. KIN23D5444c2 | Ext: 7.5YR5/1 Int: 7.5YR5/1 | 14 cm | Jar | Ext: Slipped Int: - | No decoration | Medium/ Hard |
| Brief description | Neckless form. The rim is plain and slightly flared outward. | | | | | |
| g. KIN23D5431c4 | Ext: 2.5YR 7/3 Int:2.5YR 7/4 | 24 cm | Jar | Ext: Slipped and polished Int: - | Black and red bands and black wavy line | Medium/ Hard |
| Brief description | Neckless form. The rim is rounded and flared outward. Red and black, bichrome decoration. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | No similar form has been found. Decoration cf. : Young 1956: Pl. 94 Fig. 48; Bahar 1999: Pl. XIV/2. | | | | | |
| h. KIN23D4877c17 | Ext: 2.5Y 8/3 Int: : 2.5Y 8/3 | 26 cm | Krater | Ext: Slipped Int: Slipped | Black bands and wavy line | Medium/ Hard |
| Brief description | Lidless form. The rim is flared outward. Black, monochrome decoration. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Decoration cf. : Schaus 1992: Fig. 2/12; Matsumura 2005: Taf. 216/KL87-P95/KL87-3587 (IIa3–5, 580–330 BCE); Ökse 2019: Fig. 8/5. Ceramic. / Shape cf.: Yılmaz 2015: Pl. 74/6. | | | | | |
| i. KIN23D5431c2 | Ext: 2.5YR 5/6 Int: 2.5YR 5/6 | 20 cm | Krater | Ext: Slipped and polished, Int: Slipped | No Decoration | Medium/ Very Hard |
| Brief description | Form with a lid groove. The rim is flared outward. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Matsumura 2005: Taf. 218/KL87-3509 (IIa3–5, 500–300 BCE). | | | | | |
| j. KIN23D5421c7 | Ext: 5Y/8/4 Int: 10YR/5/4 | 14 cm | Jar | Ext: Slipped Int: - | No decoration | Medium/ Hard |
| Brief description | Pot/cooking vessel. It has been restored to near completion, but the handle is missing. The handle likely extended from the body toward the rim. The body is globular in shape with a flat base. The rim is flared and curved outward. It is a handleless form. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Akkuzu 2015: Fig. 32/35, Late Iron Age Phase 3; Matsumura 2005: Taf. 209/KL86-1097 / Taf. 211/KL87-116 (IIa3–5, 500–300 BCE); Yılmaz 2015: Pl. 51/2 (600–330 BCE). | | | | | |
| k. KIN23D5442c18 | Ext: 10YR 7/3 Int: 10YR 7/3 | 25 cm | Krater | Ext: Slipped Int: Slipped | Black bands and wavy line | Medium/ Very Hard |
| Brief description | Form with a lid groove. The rim is thickened. Black, monochrome decoration. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | For a similar decoration example, see: Matsumura 2005: Taf. 216/KL87-P95/KL87-3587 (IIa3–5, 580–330 BCE); Ökse 2019: Fig. 8/5., see: Schaus 1992: Fig. 2/12 (6th cent. BCE). | | | | | |
| l. KIN23D5408c1 | Ext: 10YR/7/6 Int: 10YR/7/6 | 9 cm | Base | Ext:- Int: - | No Decoration | Fine/ Very Hard |
| Brief description | High-footed base. | | | | | |
| Comparisons: | Bossert 2000: Taf. 92: 1087/1091, Büyükkale (7th–6th cent. BCE); Toteva 2007: Pl. 11/105 (4th cent. BCE); Matsumura 2005: Taf. 283/KL86-191); Mellaart 1955: Pl. 6, 80–81. | | | | | |

Fig. 49. Phase3a: pottery assemblage (drawing and inking D. Karadavut).

references in the catalogue). In terms of decoration, one of the most prominent features observed is the faceted rim motif, which is characteristic of Iron Age ceramic ornamentation. Among the deep bowls, one particularly notable example is the vessel numbered KIN23D5437c10 (Fig. 48l), distinguished by its S-shaped profile and carefully executed decorative scheme. A sequence of triangles is observed on the upper section of the rim, while the lower portion is decorated with thick and thin bands. In terms of decorative correlation, this vessel represents a unique example among the ceramic finds retrieved from the ovoid installation in Sector D. Similar parallels have been identified in Level I of Büyükkale, dated to the 7th–5th centuries BC (Bossert 2000: pl. 76/890/891/892). Among the shapes from this assemblage, **cups/small jars** (Fig. 49a-c) represent the rarest type, with only two examples evaluated in this study. One of them is decorated with the typical horizontal band motif, while the example KIN23D5429c10 (Fig. 49b) stands out for its use of a meander-like pattern. A closely comparable example of this decorative motif has been identified in Phase III at Porsuk Zeyve Höyük (see Dupré 1983: pl. 81: 157/162). Only a single **jug** has been evaluated in this study. Typically produced as a liquid container, comparable examples of this form have been identified at Alişar Höyük and Gordion. Decorations are generally not preferred in this kind of vessel type.

Cooking pot: three jar forms have been evaluated, two of them bearing burn marks on the exterior surfaces (KIN23D5421c7 and KIN23D5444c4). The jar/pot KIN23D5421c7 (Fig. 49j) is particularly significant due to its near-complete restoration and represents a typical cooking pot form for Kınık Höyük in LIA. Comparable examples have been documented at Kaman and Oymağaç Höyük. The presence of this shape type as far as the Black Sea region (e.g., Oymağaç Höyük, Samsun, see ref in Fig. 49) is noteworthy. In contrast to the other two examples, the jar KIN23D5431c4 (Fig. 49g) does not exhibit any evidence of use for cooking purposes, rather it is decorated with horizontal bands and a wavy motif applied over a white slip. This type of wavy motif is particularly attested during the Iron Age, especially at Gordion.



In this study, a total of three specimens of **krater** has been examined (Fig. 49h-k), two of them showing an indented rim profile, probably for a lid. These kraters belong to a type of vessel that was commonly used in Central Anatolia during the LIA, primarily for wine serving. Although some examples from this period feature rather large rim diameters, the ones discussed here represent medium-sized forms that were likely produced for domestic use. When similar examples from Central Anatolia during the LIA are taken into consideration, it is observed that wave motifs were frequently used along the rim sections. The wave decoration observed on the rims of the krater samples numbered KIN23D4877c17 and KIN23D5442c18 (Fig. 49k) shows parallels with comparable forms and decorative elements found in Gordion, Kaman, and various mounds in the Sivas region. In particular, the fact that the KIN23D5442c18 specimen closely resembles examples from Gordion (Schaus 1992: fig. 2/12) in terms of both form and decoration is significant, as it serves as tangible evidence of cultural interaction among settlements. One high-footed base and one handle fragment of unidentified vessel form have been examined. The high-footed base is thought to belong to a goblet-type form. Similar examples have been found at Büyükkale, Gordion, and Kaman. Although the exact vessel form to which the handle fragment belongs could not be determined, it is noteworthy that the checkerboard motif seen in its decoration was commonly used on handles, bodies, and rim sections of various vessel types during the Iron Age in Central Anatolia. Comparable examples have been identified at Gordion, Kaman, Ovaören-Yassihöyük, and Büyükkale. Although the vessel forms to which the examined body sherds belong could not be identified, as previously mentioned, (like KIN23D5422c2) the sample KIN23D5437c7 features a polychrome decoration that became increasingly common during the LIA. In KIN23D5437c18 (Fig. 49d), a concentric circle motif primarily known from Level IV at Alişar is observed. Comparable examples of this concentric circle motif from the LIA have been found at Oymağaç Höyük, Cicek Höyük, Ovaören-Yassihöyük, and various mounds in the Sivas region (see ref. in the fig.).

8. THE HELLENISTIC LOWER TOWN (PHASE 2)

8a. The passage from Late Iron to Hellenistic Period (2b)

Phase 2 has been subdivided into two sub-phases, 2a (later) and 2b (earlier). The distinction is primarily chronological, although in the archaeological deposits of Area D only Phase 2a is securely attested. Phase 2b, by contrast, appears to be largely absent from the record.

The hypothetical Phase 2b is defined essentially as a possible hiatus in the occupation of the Lower Town. The ceramic assemblages recovered from the fills of the ovoidal installations and from the deposits that sealed them (Phase 3a) consistently point to a chronological horizon closing at the end of the 6th century BC and the very beginning of the 5th century BC. No diagnostic markers attributable to the so-called Achaemenid period were identified in this sector, leaving a chronological gap between the end of the LIA and the beginning of the Hellenistic period, which is the next phase securely attested. For this reason, Phase 2b is interpreted as a period of non-use of the area, at least in this portion of the Lower Town.

8b. The Hellenistic reoccupation (2a)

Phase 2a, by contrast, is archaeologically attested (Fig. 50), especially in the western part of the excavation area. The evidence points to a major intervention aimed at reorganizing the space: the levelling of the surface to create a more regular topography, accompanied by the construction of small terracing walls. These were clearly intended both to control the residual slope of the terrain and, plausibly, to delimit the extent of the occupied area during this phase. The most distinctive architectural feature of Phase 2a is represented by an irregular “serpentine” wall (D4304, D4868, D4907, D5434), which does not appear to belong to a building but is more plausibly interpreted as a terracing wall (Figs 51-52). In plan, the wall shows a markedly irregular course: it runs NE–SW in its southern portion, then curves to the north, and finally bends again towards the NW before disappearing beneath the limits

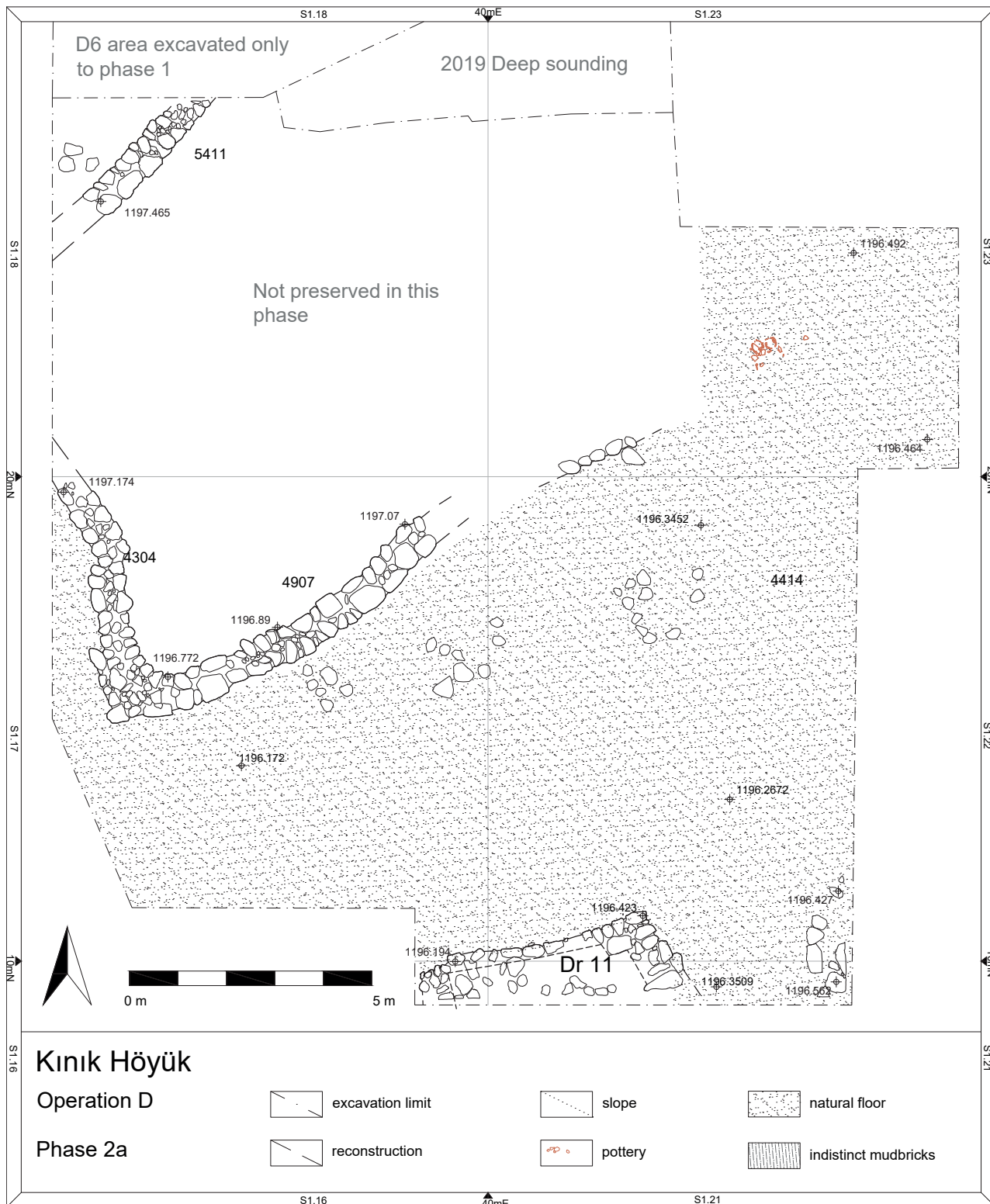


Fig. 50. Plan of archaeological evidence in Phase 2 (M. Carletti).

of excavation. In this sector, the wall lies directly below the topsoil, and its state of preservation is largely determined by its shallow position. It is built of medium-sized stones, with some larger blocks deliberately included. Notably, these larger stones are concentrated in the area of the ovoidal pits that had previously cut through the MBA fortification wall; it is therefore plausible that some of the blocks used in the construction of the “serpentine” wall were reemployed from stones removed during the installation of the Phase 3b pits. The wall is preserved up to two courses in height. The associated walking surface is clearly identifiable to the south and west of the preserved section, while it is less visible to the north and east and it follows the same slope as in the previous phase.

In the northern part of the area, a further wall (D5411) was uncovered, running on a NE–SW alignment. Built of medium-sized stones and preserved for two courses, it shares both construction technique and elevation with the so-called “serpentine” wall. Since only a limited stretch was exposed, however, it remains unclear whether this feature originally joined the “serpentine” wall to form a corner or belonged to an independent structure, as the potential junction lies beyond the excavated area. However, unlike to the south, where a related floor surface was clearly identified, the higher, north-facing surface is not preserved, likely because it was removed during modern interventions in this area (see above).

To the south of the “serpentine” wall, where the floor surface (D4909) is clearly preserved, two additional features were identified. The SW feature corresponds to the corner of a room, designated Dr11 (D5274, D5290, D5293, D5294, Fig. 51), built with rather makeshift walls of medium- and small-sized stones, carefully aligned on the exterior face but poorly finished on the interior. Within the limited portion of the room exposed by excavation, several fire installations (D5296, 5295) were identified, constructed with medium-sized stones arranged in circular settings and occupying much of the preserved space. Notably, a significant number of iron tools were recovered from within this structure, strongly suggesting that the room was also used for craft-related activities.



Fig. 51. Phase 2: view of serpentine wall (KINIK archive).



Fig. 52. Phase 2: view of serpentine wall (KINIK archive).

Among these we may mention an iron tool head (KIN24D5291F15) and some iron nails (KIN24D5291F16). In contrast, the installation (D5285) located in the SE corner of the excavation area is less clear. Only a small portion of it has been exposed, revealing part of a circular feature built of stone. However, due to the very limited extent of its exposure, its function remains uncertain at present. Few shallow pits (D4303 and D4316) were found close to the “serpentine” wall.

8c. Faunal Remains

The faunal assemblage from Phase 2a is limited in size but provides a preliminary view of animal exploitation at Kınık Höyük during the Hellenistic period. The assemblage is dominated by sheep-sized mammals, with caprines and cattle representing the principal domestic taxa. Pig occurs in very small numbers, and may indicate only minor contributions during this period (Table 8). Wild taxa are minimally represented, with a single hare bone recorded.

Fragmentation is high, particularly among ribs and vertebrae of sheep-sized mammals, suggesting intensive processing and post-depositional disturbance. Despite its modest size, the assemblage is consistent with domestic refuse derived from food consumption activities.

Butchery marks are present on both cattle and caprine bones and include slicing and chopping traces associated with disarticulation and meat removal. Light burning marks occur on several specimens, including a cattle centrotarsal and pig rib, suggesting exposure to hearths or cooking-related activities. Extensive gnawing, particu-



Fig. 53. Phase 2: architectural evidence to the south of the trench (KINIK archive).

larly on cattle and caprine bones, indicates post-discard access by carnivores or scavengers. These taphonomic features collectively point to secondary deposition of household waste, rather than structured disposal or specialized activity areas.

The Phase 2a assemblage reflects routine domestic consumption practices, centered on caprine and cattle exploitation. The low representation of pigs and wild animals may reflect either genuine dietary preferences or sampling bias caused by the small assemblage size. Although the faunal remains are few, they indicate continued reliance on domestic livestock, particularly sheep-goats and cattle. Given the limited dataset, broader interpretations concerning herd management strategies, seasonal practices, or dietary diversity remain tentative. Future excavation and recovery of larger faunal assemblages will be essential to assess more fully the complexity of animal economy and subsistence strategies during the Hellenistic period at Kınık Höyük.

8d. Paleoethnobotany

Paleoethnobotanical analyses were conducted on three samples that may be attributed to Phase 2: KIN21D4327s93, KIN19D3310s117, and KIN22D4437s40 (Table 9, available online in supplementary material).

Table 8. Identified taxa from Hellenistic occupations (Phase 2a) at Kınık Höyük.

| Taxa | NISP | %NISP | Weight (g) | %Weight |
|-------------------------------|------|-------|------------|---------|
| Mammal (cattle-size) | 9 | 11.11 | 78 | 17.28 |
| Mammal (sheep-size) | 54 | 66.67 | 160 | 35.45 |
| <i>Bos taurus</i> – cattle | 4 | 4.94 | 102 | 22.60 |
| <i>Ovis aries</i> – sheep | 8 | 9.88 | 72 | 15.95 |
| <i>Capra hircus</i> – goat | 1 | 1.23 | 9 | 1.99 |
| Caprine –sheep/goat | 3 | 3.70 | 29 | 6.42 |
| <i>Sus domesticus</i> – pig | 1 | 1.23 | 1 | 0.22 |
| <i>Lepus europaeus</i> – hare | 1 | 1.23 | 0.4 | 0.09 |
| Total | 81 | 100 | 451.4 | 100 |

The dating of the latter two to the Hellenistic period remains tentative. As in the earlier deposits, concentrations of plant macro- remains are particularly low, with charcoal fragments larger than 2 mm amounting to 0.074 g/L, two economic seeds, and 61 wild or weedy specimens. The wood charcoal assemblage consists of deciduous oak (*Quercus* sp. deciduous; 3 fragments), grapevine (*Vitis vinifera*; 2 fragments), juniper (*Juniperus* sp.; 5 fragments), an indeterminate conifer (2 fragments), and an indeterminate taxon (1 fragment).

In the carpological record, economic taxa are restricted to two grains of hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). The wild and weedy component is more diverse, including *Lithospermum/Arnebia* (1 charred, 94 uncharred nutlets), *Suaeda* sp. (4 seeds), *Carex* sp. (3 achenes), *Fimbristylis* sp. (48 charred, 42 uncharred achenes), Trifolieae (2 seeds), Poaceae s.l. (1 caryopsis), and *Tribulus terrestris* (1 uncharred mericarp).

All uncharred specimens originate from sample KIN22D4437s40. *Tribulus terrestris* is likely a modern contamination, as its spiny mericarps often cling to clothing. In contrast *Lithospermum/Arnebia* and *Fimbristylis* sp. are preserved through natural mineralization. Both are bio-mineralizing plants, producing hard, mineral-rich fruits that can survive uncharred in archaeological deposits. As noted by Pustovoytov *et al.* (2004), the chronological attribution of such bio-mineralized remains must be assessed on a case-by-case basis, since their intrusive nature cannot be ruled out.

9. POST HELLENISTIC? ROMAN (PHASE 1)

Phase 1 was clearly identified only in the northernmost part (D6) of the excavation area, which was opened as part of a broad trench designed to connect sectors D2 and D5 with sector D1, investigated between 2013 and 2019. This newly explored zone directly adjoins the 2019 sounding north of D2 and is particularly significant in that it has not been affected by the recent mechanical removals that impacted much of Area D. As a result, it preserves the complete stratigraphic sequence of the Lower Town. At present, excavation has reached only the most recent occupation levels immediately below the topsoil (Fig. 54). However, the north section of D2–D5 makes it possible to reconstruct the relationship between these Phase 1 remains and the earlier phases exposed elsewhere in the area. The investigated sector is narrow – corresponding to the 15 m width of D2–D5 – and extends only 2–3 m in depth NS, following the natural slope of the hill.

Within this sector, the clearest architectural evidence is a stone-paved surface (D5265), aligned SE–NW, which appears to represent the paving of a broad street. This feature was bounded to the east by a mudbrick wall (D5264), while at the extreme eastern edge of the sector another concentration of stones (D5258) was exposed. Due to the limited extent of excavation, it remains unclear whether this latter feature formed part of the same paved street or belonged to a separate architectural structure.

From an interpretative standpoint, the presence of the stone-paved surface suggests the layout of a major thoroughfare within the Lower Town, possibly one of the principal axes that structured the circulation of this sector of



Fig. 54. Phase 1: evidence in D6 (KINIK archive).

the settlement. Its orientation and substantial width, combined with the flanking mudbrick wall, point to a deliberate urban arrangement, further underlining the importance of this northern area for understanding the organization of the later phases of occupation.

The absolute dating of these structures remains problematic, since the associated material derives directly from contexts located immediately beneath the topsoil and thus provides little chronological reliability. What can be stated with certainty is that they are stratigraphically later than both the Phase 2 features described above and the evidence uncovered in 2019 in sector D1. Within this framework, a tentative attribution to the Roman period has been proposed, based on a very limited number of finds recovered in the southern portion of the excavation area (D2–D5). This phase appears to be represented primarily by cuts and removals rather than coherent architectural remains. In particular, a large pit identified in the eastern part of sector D2 yielded fragments of glass (KIN23D5217F12) datable to the Roman period, together with no later material, suggesting that the area may have undergone disturbance either during this phase or shortly thereafter. Further expansion of the excavation northwards, already planned for the coming years, will allow us to clarify the nature of this phase, which currently appears to represent the final stage of urban occupation in the SW sector of the Lower Town.

10. DISCUSSION

The evidence presented from Area D allows a reassessment of the long-term occupation history of the Lower Town at Kınık Höyük, highlighting a sequence marked by pronounced discontinuities rather than linear develop-

ment. The stratigraphic, ceramic, and radiocarbon data point to alternating phases of intensive use, contraction and reorganisation. Rather than reflecting a continuous urban trajectory, the Lower Town emerges as a space repeatedly redefined in response to broader political, economic and infrastructural shifts in southern Cappadocia, from the MBA to the Hellenistic period. The following discussion examines these dynamics through patterns of continuity and discontinuity in material culture and urban layout, situating the Kınık Höyük sequence within the wider Anatolian and eastern Mediterranean context. Against this broader framework, a first issue concerns the questions of the initial foundation of the Lower Town. It remains an open issue when the Lower Town of Kınık Höyük was actually founded. Earlier publications (Highcock, Matessi 2021) did report the identification of one context of approximately 40 ceramic sherds datable to the Early Bronze Age and related to a surface reached only in a very limited test sounding (deep trench in D, between D6 and D2). We can therefore state only that an Early Bronze Age occupation is possible, but we cannot ascertain that this part of the Lower Town was occupied during this period. This hypothesis can be verified only when architecture and contexts attributable to that phase are exposed beneath the MBA levels.

10a. The Lower Town from the Middle Bronze Age to the Hellenistic period: continuity and discontinuity in ceramic production

Establishing lines of continuity in the material culture is inherently difficult, given the hiatuses and the uneven nature of the deposits. In our sequence, only the archaeological evidence ascribed to Phase 6 and to Phase 4 provides primary contexts; the remaining phases show largely secondary contexts, and Phase 2 is only sparsely attested in this sector. Within these constraints, some ceramic continuities can nevertheless be observed. Most notably, cooking wares retain a consistent fabric recipe across phases, with variation chiefly in temper grain size. Vessel forms and sizes shift, yet their orientation toward wet cooking persists, indicating a stable culinary practice despite episodic breaks in occupation and changes in architectural setting.

In Phase 6, the ceramic assemblage indicates a MBA II milieu rooted in a strong local tradition, yet also exhibiting clear connections with external repertoires. The “squared” bottle and the grape-cluster vessel sit comfortably within an eclectic MBA II repertoire attested at Acemhöyük and Kaniş/Kültepe, where morphological experimentation coexists with conventional forms. The band-painted scheme (broad red bands over a light ground, especially on open shapes) likewise belongs to the MBA II decorative horizon. Additional echoes in regional assemblages (e.g., kraters/bowls; coarse kitchen wares with similar recipes) suggest that Kınık participates in a South-Central Anatolian stylistic ceramic horizon whose reach also touches major plateau centres, while retaining local solutions in form and finish.

Functionally, the pairing of massive fortification elements with substantial external hearth installations reinforces the impression of a well-integrated MBA urban quarter plugged into these networks.

Despite its limited quantitative representation, the transition from Phase 6 to Phase 5 marks an immediate change in the ceramic forms that characterise this phase belonging to the LBA (see pottery phase 5). The closest parallels for these forms come from Central Anatolia, particularly the Hittite levels at Boğazköy. This is particularly evident in the cordoned external rims and large plates. Similar material has also been found in Levels 4 and 3 at Kayalıpınar, which are dated to the 15th-14th centuries BC. Due to the limited amount of material from Phase 5 in the Lower Town of Kınık Höyük, it is challenging to demonstrate direct Hittite influence or control over ceramic production at this stage. Instead, it can be suggested that there was a general familiarity with the ceramic forms circulating in Anatolia during the LBA. While many common traits are shared by the LBA ceramic repertoire of Central Anatolia and its neighbouring regions, concerning the shapes found in Phase 5, the strongest similarities appear to lie with Central Anatolian sites rather than with those of Cilicia. In fact, in the LBA levels of Kilise Tepe (Postgate and Thomas, 2007), Kinet Höyük (Gates, 2001) and Tarsus (Goldman, 1956), all located in Cilicia, plates often have thickened rims on the inside and are smaller in size than Central Anatolian examples, with diameters generally not exceeding 30 cm. However, also these region seem to follow a general trend of progressive transformation from shallow bowls to plates.

With Phase 4, primary contexts (e.g., Dr7/Dr10) mark a renewed, though architecturally modest, occupation that aligns Kınık with the MIA ceramic horizon of the plateau. Bowls (shallow and deep), kraters (including biconical and amphoroid profiles), and cooking pots show close formal and technological affinities with sequences from Kaman, Boğazköy/Hattusa, Porsuk, Alişar, and Gordion (with further comparisons found at Kuşaklı and at the Cilician/Mid-Anatolian interface at Kilise Tepe/Tarsus). As noted above, the functional emphasis on wet cooking continues; the decorative vocabulary – bands, undulating/zig-zag lines, dotted motifs – fits these comparanda. In short, while the urban fabric does not revert to Bronze-Age monumentality, domestic ceramic practice coheres with the main Central Anatolian MIA horizon: similar clay recipes for kitchen wares, analogous rim engineering on bowls/kraters, and broadly comparable firing/finishing routines.

Phase 3 is more complex because much of the evidence derives from secondary fills (3a) and specialized installations (3b). Even so, two strands of connection are clear. First, the textile toolkit (c. thirty unfired clay loom weights) has close analogies with Sardis (Lydian I, Building D), though the Kınık weights are lighter on average, implying a different yarn/fabric target. Second, specific motifs travel: the reserved cross on a dark ground at the base of the thin-walled bowl/lid finds a pointed parallel at Knossos (Early Greek cemetery), while other bowl morphologies and LIA decorative schemes (faceted rims, zig-zags, banding, “X-between-metopes”) intersect with series documented at Çadır Höyük, Oymağaç Höyük, Alişar Höyük, Tilkigediği Tepe, Gökhöyük Bağları Höyüğü, Gordion, Türkmen-Karahöyük, and Büyükkale (Level I). Taken together, these links place Kınık within a broader, western-leaning interface in the LIA, where domestic/craft activities and filling/levelling practices incorporate objects and fashions circulating well beyond Cappadocia. Given the non-primary nature of many Phase-3 contexts, these relationships are best read as strong signals of contact and re-deposition rather than direct evidence of on-site production.

10b. From Middle Bronze urbanism to Hellenistic re-foundation: a punctuated history

In MBA Central Anatolia, power was dispersed among micro-states centered on rulers and their “grand residences,” with courtly administrations overseeing production and a treaty-protected, monopoly-based international trade geared to prestige display and competitive feasting (Barjamovic 2022). Within this milieu – and alongside the major nodes of Kaneş/Kültepe and Acmhöyük, whose MBA II repertoires Kınık’s ceramics closely align with – Kınık Höyük reads as a locally managed urban node rather than an Old Assyrian *karum*. Given the limited extent of the excavated MBA remains, it is possible to make a few considerations on the role of the settlement during this period. The artefacts found so far show a purely local feature, lacking any relationship to the Old Assyrian material culture, a phenomenon that may suggest that Kınık Höyük was not a main player in the Old Assyrian trade network. On the other hand, both the massive construction of the Lower Town fortification wall and its course (Fig. 55) suggests that during the MBA, the settlement extended for approximately 10 ha, indicative of a flourishing settlement but definitely much smaller than the 170-230 ha settlement at Kaneş (Barjamovic 2014) and the 42 ha at Acmhöyük (Ekmen 2023), possibly suggesting the existence of a three-tiered settlement hierarchy.

The building technique of the fortification wall differs from the usual “*Kastenmauer*” used in MBA fortification in Central Anatolia (as in Konya-Karahöyük, Alişar and Kusura, cf. Naumann 1971: 251-253 and 319-325) or in SE Anatolia (as in Tilmen Höyük, Orsi 2022) during this period. The randomly multifaceted shape of the stone blocks, as they come from the quarry, is retained; however, the individual faces are not smoothed and only approximately fitted to one another, producing a bond in the walls. The visible exterior face of the blocks is not worked flat but retains a natural convexity, mortar is absent. This technique is well known in Anatolia (cf. Naumann 1971: 70-73 and fig. 54) and seems to be applied here on a monumental scale. The fortification wall is not equipped with towers, at least along the excavated stretch; instead, it appears to run straight, continuing toward NW. The only tower uncovered within the investigated area seems to be positioned at the city gate. This, too, contrasts with what is known of fortification walls of the same period in Central Anatolia, which are typically characterised by strongly projecting buttresses or towers along their outer face. Although a MBA level has not yet been reached on

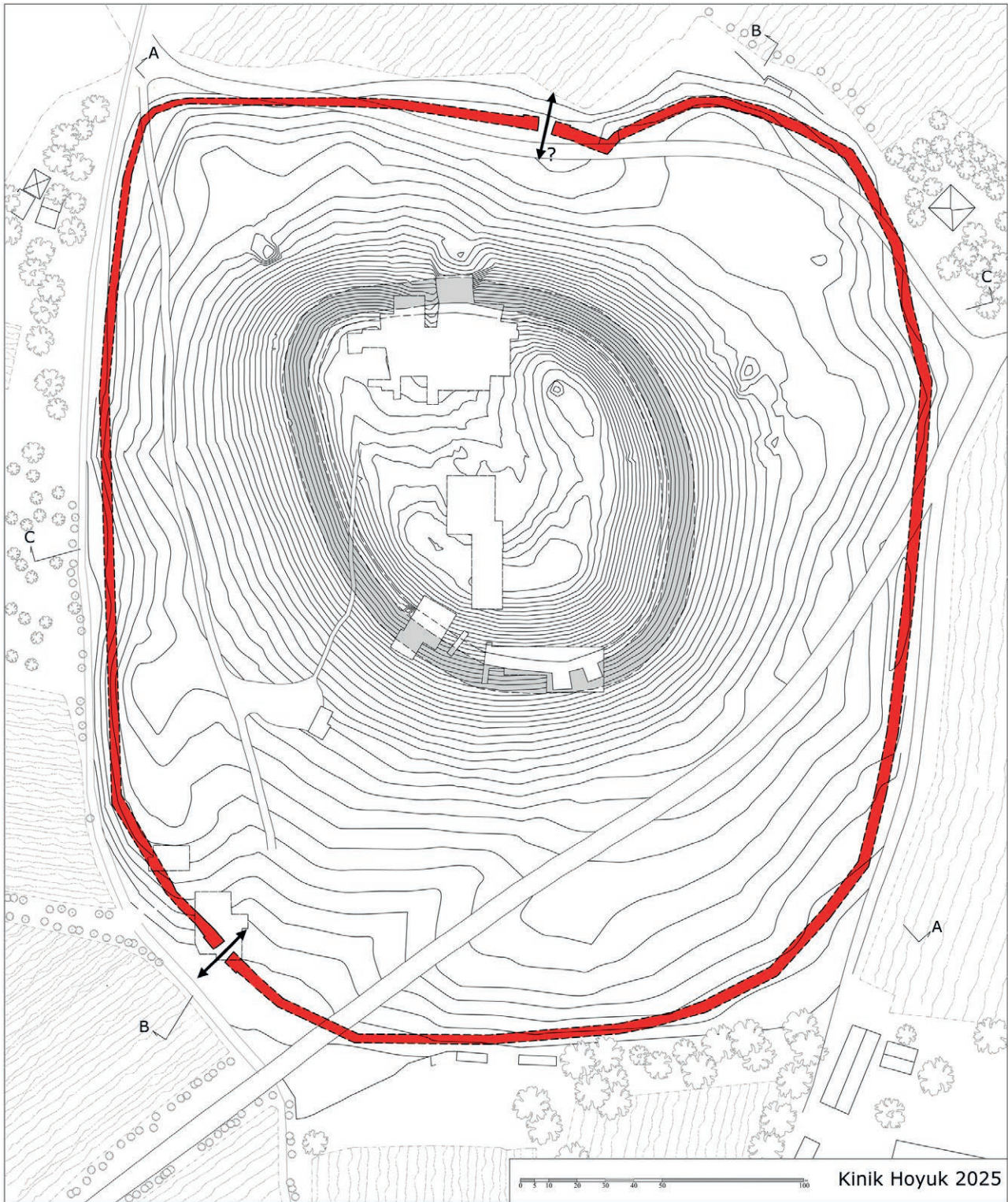


Fig. 55. Fortification systems at Kınık Höyük. In red the MBA (Phase 6) Lower Town fortification with gates, in grey the IA (Phase 4) fortification of the acropolis (reconstruction and drawing C. Alvaro).

the acropolis, the scale of fortification in the Lower Town makes a palatial “residence” on the summit a plausible working hypothesis. Phase 6 thus provides the social and political urban baseline against which later contractions and reconfigurations are measured. A radiocarbon determination of c. 1730 BC (see above) associated with the final use of Phase 6 indicates that the MBA urban episode at Kınık Höyük ended not long after this date, at least in the portion of the Lower Town investigated so far. Analysis of the faunal assemblage indicates that the community in the Lower Town relied heavily on animal husbandry, with consumption dominated by cattle and caprines (sheep/goat). Butchery traces show processing across a range of carcass portions and stages, consistent with a mixed agro-pastoral economy. Paleoethnobotanical evidence for this phase is still limited due to low concentrations in macro-remains. The wood charcoal record is largely dominated by deciduous oak (*Quercus*), reflecting its use as firewood, which is well documented elsewhere at the site in later periods (Castellano 2021). The seed assemblage is currently too sparse to allow meaningful considerations, other than noting the occurrence of barley.

As the Hittite kingdom consolidated into an empire, the Lower Town at Kınık Höyük shows a clear urban break: above the MBA destruction horizon (Phase 5), deposits are poor and largely erosional or collapse-derived, with no *in-situ* architecture attributable to this phase, thus the Lower Town, or at least this portion of the town, was probably not inhabited during this period. Thus, following the MBA destruction, the Lower Town appears to have undergone a prolonged interval of non-occupation that extends through the LBA and into the Early Iron Age. No architectural levels securely attributable to these periods have been identified in Area D. The first clear reoccupation of the Lower Town corresponds to Phase 4, dated broadly to the late 10th–9th centuries BC. Thus, between the end of the MBA horizon and this MIA reestablishment, the evidence indicates a sustained hiatus – at least for this sector of the settlement. By contrast, on the acropolis (d’Alfonso in press) the LBA presence is limited but attested: an early fortification phase (Aw.8), radiocarbon-dated to the mid–2nd millennium BC, was later levelled and replaced by Aw.7 around 1000 BC; in sector C3 LBA II level from a small deep sounding yielded a small diagnostic set corroborated by radiocarbon dating. In short, building activity contracts to the summit, while the Lower Town remains non-urban.

Relative to the monumental MBA II baseline, Phase 5 records a break in urban life in the Lower Town and only selective, citadel-focused investment – not a comprehensive rebuild. This aligns with a broader pattern in which imperial consolidation did not entail uniform growth of secondary urban quarters in southern Cappadocia; at Kınık, the LBA presence outside the fortification is materially poor and non-architectural, consistent with abandonment rather than redevelopment. It is therefore difficult to clarify the role – if any – played by a LBA settlement at Kınık Höyük within the Hittite polity. The ceramic horizon outlined above may hint at limited interaction or “contamination” with broader Central Anatolian traditions, yet the current archaeological record does not permit a more precise functional attribution. In the absence of secure architectural levels and primary contexts, the site’s position in regional networks during this period must remain provisional.

In the 9th century BC, southern Cappadocia formed a mosaic of small, internally governed hill-country polities – often termed “canton-states” – between larger spheres to west and south (Phrygia; Neo-Hittite/Luwian states of Tabal and the Cilician gateways) and the expanding Neo-Assyrian world to the east. Power was expressed less through palatial monumentality than through fortified citadels, compact domestic quarters, and control of local roads across intermontane corridors. Contacts intensified and diversified: central-plateau ceramic habits cohered across sites; political pressure from Assyria was episodic, negotiated, and unevenly felt; Phrygia reached its apex farther west, but its influence in southern Cappadocia was selective rather than determinative (d’Alfonso 2017, Matessi 2025, Osborne 2021: 218–9). In this landscape, communities privileged in the Lower Town resilient household economies, light architectural investment, and incremental reuse of inherited topography over wholesale urban redesign. In the Lower Town at Kınık Höyük, Early Iron Age occupation is not (so far) attested; reoccupation of the investigated area belongs to the MIA (Phase 4), when a locally scaled domestic fabric returns – aligned with the Central Anatolian ceramic horizon rather than explicitly Phrygian monumental templates. Rooms such as Dr7/Dr10 are set into and over the collapsed MBA mass; streets and open spaces are re-graded rather than re-planned, producing a workable but non-monumental urban fabric. Whether the entire Lower Town was occupied remains uncertain; in any case, it was neither refortified nor this area was laid out as a planned quarter during

this period. Pottery shapes and decoration differ markedly from MBA norms and align with the Central Anatolian MIA ceramic horizon more than with western, “Phrygian” monumental idioms. On the acropolis, early MIA levels (A2.4d–c) show two small rectangular buildings abutting the circuit and a pebble-paved area – a compact, non-palatial citadel layout. Limited Gray Ware (imports and local imitations) and a few Phrygian letters attest selective western links within an otherwise plateau-oriented template (d’Alfonso *et al.* 2025). Phase 6a (MBA) and Phase 4 (MIA) both yield faunal spectra dominated by cattle and caprines, but their signatures diverge in management and use. In Phase 6a, abundant neonatal/foetal caprines and pigs point to on-site herding and birthing, coupled with routine butchery, light burning/gnawing, and long-term refuse build-up – an integrated agro-pastoral household economy. Bone reworking (e.g., a spindle whorl from a cattle femoral head) further indicates craft activities embedded in domestic routines. By contrast, Phase 4 assemblages reflect regular household consumption with a cleaner, more episodic discard pattern and fewer markers of on-spot husbandry. Notably, Phase 4 introduces processed equids (donkey/horse) and also points to occasional cynophagy, practices not documented in Phase 6a. Overall, Phase 6a suggests sustained, multi-activity use of outdoor spaces, whereas Phase 4 indicates continued stock use but with disposal regimes and dietary breadth that differ – narrower craft signal, yet broader meat sources. These contrasts suggest a transition from intensively co-located husbandry and craft activities in Phase 6a to a Phase 4 occupation in which animal management and waste disposal were more spatially peripheral. This later phase also shows intermittent incorporation of equid and dog meat into the diet, a pattern consistent with contemporary Iron Age sites in Anatolia (Siddiq *et al.* 2021).

Current palethnobotanical evidence from Operation D remains limited also for Phase 4. Among economic taxa, it is noted the occurrence of free-threshing wheat and barley, alongside single finds of grape seeds. This latter taxon is attested also in the wood charcoal assemblage, pointing to local viticulture by the MIA. The involvement of Kınık in grape farming is well documented elsewhere at site by a rich macrobotanical record (Castellano 2023).

Following the fall of Phrygia and the advance of the Cimmerians c. 720 BC, the region experienced decades of instability marked by raids and shifting spheres of control. By the mid-7th century, Scythian groups replaced or absorbed the Cimmerians, while the expanding Median Empire began to exert influence from the east. The treaty of 585 BC, which set the Halys (Kızılırmak) River as the frontier between Medes and Lydians, effectively placed Cappadocia within a contested borderland until the end of the 6th century (Payne 2023). At Kınık Höyük, in the Lower Town, Phase 3 is characterised by intensive use of ovoid installations and associated circular pits, coupled with a modest domestic unit (Dr19) set into the northern edge of the area. Activity signatures cluster around low-status craft and household tasks; the Phase 3a fills sealing these cuts record progressive disuse and systematic leveling in preparation for the next urban scheme. On the acropolis, during KH-P IV, a multi-room monumental building (Ab1) and a finely engineered basalt-paved entryway with staged platforms and integrated drainage mark a heightened degree of hierarchy and spatial control by the late 7th–6th centuries BC. After Ab1 fell out of use, the area shifted into reuse/squatting (A2.3) and accumulated a compact mudbrick-decay deposit. A balanced reading of the evidence points to a differentiated but non-polarized development. In the Lower Town – at least in its southern sector – Phase 3 indicates a predominantly domestic occupation, more dispersed than in earlier periods and likely coupled with a shift in function toward light processing and maintenance activities. On the acropolis, occupation persists and continues to organize productive tasks, yet with some signs of monumentality: the picture is one of sustained habitation and work rather than overt architectural display. The presence of numerous metal and glass production waste in the filling of the ovoid installations may suggest the presence of a production area in the vicinity during this phase.

Given the close parallels with Sardis contexts (see above), it is plausible that Lydian cultural influence reached Kınık Höyük in the late 7th–6th centuries BC. We frame this as material/technological and stylistic convergence rather than proof of direct political control, consistent with a borderland setting where contacts and fashions could travel faster than institutions. In terms of faunal remains, the assemblage in the Lower Town marks a clear departure from the earlier Phase 4 profile. Whereas Phase 4 shows a relatively standardized, domesticate-focused regime – cattle and caprines dominant, wild taxa scarce, butchery more routine, limited burning, and reduced gnawing – Phase 3 broadens and intensifies resource use. Wild taxa (hare, marten, tortoise, small birds) appear regularly;

processing becomes exhaustive across species with heavier gnawing (notably on cattle); and there is unequivocal evidence for hippophagy and cynophagy. Burning remains limited, but carcass treatment is thorough, and a lightly burnt dog baculum suggests non-ordinary practices. In sum, Phase 3 shifts from Phase 4's narrower, cleaner discard pattern to a more diversified, opportunistic subsistence superimposed on a pastoral base, resulted by either increased occupation intensity or shifts in the social and economic conditions.

In 546 BC Lydia fell to Cyrus and Cappadocia was incorporated into the Achaemenid Empire. One might expect an immediate administrative and material signature at sites in the region (Leloux 2016). At Kınık Höyük, however, both the Lower Town and the acropolis register a break in use. In the Lower Town (Area D), the LIA sequence (Phase 3) ends with 3a fills and broad levelling deposits sealing the ovoid installations; notably, the ceramic horizon closes by the end of the 6th/very early 5th century BC and yields no diagnostic Achaemenid markers. Consequently, the immediately following Phase 2b is interpreted as a non-use interval, i.e., a local hiatus between the LIA horizon and the next securely attested phase. On the acropolis, late 7th–6th-century Phase A2.4a–b culminates with the multi-room monumental Building Ab1 and its basalt-paved entryway; after Ab1's de-functionalization, reuse/squatting (A2.3) occurs. Critically, a compact mudbrick-decay deposit (A5697) accumulated on the summit before construction of the defensive wall against that decay layer, demonstrating a summit-wide hiatus prior to reorganization (d'Alfonso *et al.* 2025). This hiatus may reflect a reorientation of long-distance corridors under the Achaemenids: the Royal Road from Susa to Sardis (French 1998) increasingly channelled traffic along more northerly routes across Central Anatolia, reducing reliance on the Cilician Gates; Kınık Höyük – situated off these redirected arteries – may thus have been bypassed, helping to explain the gap in occupation.

After the Achaemenid hiatus, Kınık Höyük underwent a selective Hellenistic refoundation operating at two scales. In the Lower Town (Phase 2a), the revival does not take the form of a new monumental street grid, but of a ground-up reset of the landscape: extensive levelling and terracing stabilize the inherited MBA topography, redefine circulation, and create workable thresholds. The irregular “serpentine” wall functions as a major terrace/retaining element; a second wall line at compatible elevation supports this regrading, and a clear exterior surface to the south marks the new ground-use. Small, practical spaces – including Dr11, with fire installations and associated iron tools – signal a residential/craft reactivation rather than a prestige rebuild. In the adjacent D1 sector, a house plausibly of Early Hellenistic date corroborates the residential character of this reoccupation.

On the acropolis, construction of the Great Plaza – very likely a civic-sacral installation – provides the “upper” counterpart to the reset below. Taken together, the plaza above and the terraced, re-engineered ground below amount to a site-wide reset: not a palatial refoundation, but a coordinated reorganization that realigns surfaces, grades, and routes, pairing civic emphasis on the summit with domestic and artisanal functionality in the Lower Town. The sanctuary sequence is anchored by ceramics, coins, metals, and radiocarbon to a mid-second to late 1st century BC horizon (Trameri, d'Alfonso 2020); after this, the sanctuary area – like most of the site – was rearranged. We therefore propose that the terrace-and-route reset documented in the Lower Town of Phase 2a is coeval with this reorganization. The proposed linkage between the Lower Town sequence (especially Phase 2a) and the acropolis sanctuary/plaza sequence (KH-P II) is provisional. Ceramic seriations for both areas are under active study; diagnostic markers in Area D remain limited; and no secure tie-points (e.g., sealed cross-area interfaces, closely bracketing 14C pairs, or stratified numismatics) compel strict synchrony. Pending full ceramic review – and additional dating and petrographic work – the connection should be treated as a working hypothesis, not a demonstrated equivalence. Kınık Höyük presents the local, infrastructural face of that regional reset: a civic-sacral surface on the summit paired with a pragmatic, terraced fabric below – less a grand refoundation than a coordinated reactivation aligned with Cappadocia's late Hellenistic statecraft. The early Hellenistic reorganization observed at Kınık Höyük plausibly aligns with the wider Ariarathid program of urban refoundation and dynastic “branding” in Cappadocia. Ancient and modern sources document the re-naming and re-positioning of key centers under Ariarathid rule, practices consistent with royal strategies of marking authority and managing urban nodes (Cohen 1995, entries on Mazaka/Eusebeia and Tyana/Eusebeia). While direct administrative links to Kınık Höyük remain to be demonstrated archaeologically, the site's Hellenistic-phase layout fits the period's regional pattern of selective urban renewal.

Phase 1 is attested but sparsely documented. In D6, excavation just below topsoil revealed a stone-paved surface, likely a stretch of street. In eastern D2, a large pit yielded glass fragments, hinting at a late (possibly Roman) horizon, though the finds are too scant for firm dating. Stratigraphically, all remains are later than Phase 2; their disturbance and paucity of diagnostics preclude tighter attribution. Any link to the acropolis sequence is, for now, tentative pending fuller ceramic and absolute dating work. Given the number and complexity of reworkings documented in the acropolis sanctuary area, some level of activity may have continued beyond the Hellenistic phase, possibly into the early Roman provincial period: a city that reuses its depths, retools its heights, and pauses when the world's roads no longer pass its gate.

11. CONCLUSIONS

The Lower Town at Kınık Höyük is best understood as an alternation of persistence and rupture across time. The MBA II establishes a fortified, monumental frontage whose footprint – and collapsed mass – creates topographic and material legacies repeatedly re-used by later occupations (e.g., building materials, inherited surface gradients), even after an abrupt break marked by destruction and abandonment. The LBA (Phase 5) forms a discontinuous horizon: materially sparse, spatially confined, and likely separated from later use by a hiatus. With the Iron Age, occupation resumes on a reduced scale: household practices continue (light architecture, piecemeal surfacing) while the urban form does not return to fortification or planned rebuilding, with a progressive withdrawal in 4a. In Phase 3b, work areas (ovoidal installations, circular pits) cluster with a domestic unit (Dr19), indicating continuity of domestic/craft activities (notably textile-related), followed by a functional break: installations fall out of use and are deliberately infilled/levelled – locally with metal and possibly vitreous slags – preparing a new surface regime. During the Hellenistic Phase reasserts control over the terrain through a serpentine terracing wall, an exterior surface to the south, and small craft-oriented structures (e.g., Dr11): a renewed yet reorganized occupation that stabilizes the surface without reinstating Bronze Age monumentality. During the latest occupation of the area a late street paving and associated walls in the northern trench and a Roman-period disturbance, suggest episodic later reuse rather than sustained urban investment.

The faunal assemblages from the Lower Town also demonstrate both long-term continuity and notable diachronic variation in subsistence and economic organization from the MBA through the Hellenistic period. Across all phases, animal exploitation remained firmly based on domestic livestock – especially cattle and caprines – at the core of household economies. The MBA assemblage points to a stable agro-pastoral system with on-site herding and routine household-level management. In the Iron Age, particularly in the LIA, subsistence practices became more diversified and intensive, incorporating “unconventional” resources such as horses, donkeys, and dogs – suggesting greater flexibility and adaptive responses to shifting social, economic, or environmental conditions. The smaller Hellenistic assemblage, by contrast, indicates a return to a narrower, livestock-focused economy.

Overall, the sequence depicts a landscape where enduring practices (domestic/craft work, material reuse, continued reliance on inherited routes and slopes) coexisted with punctuated disruptions (abandonment, levelling, shifts in scale and layout), culminating in a Hellenistic reconfiguration that stabilised the surface without restoring earlier defensive grandeur. Kınık's trajectory is not one of linear growth, but of selective returns.

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Displaying Social Dynamics in Clay: The Decorative Use of Baked Bricks in the Upper Parts of Mudbrick Walls in Sennacherib's Building Programs at Nineveh

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Abstract. The paper aims at reconstructing the decorative use of baked bricks in relation either to buildings of official or private destination in early 7th century BC Nineveh, also highlighting some aspects of Sennacherib's decorative program inside royal buildings and city gates. Specific building choices enact a visual performance of kingship, thus contributing to the affirmation of Sennacherib's royal identity and exercise of power. The identification of different brick types and of their distribution inside buildings sets the foundation for integrating them within the material culture framework, highlighting their contribution to the creation of social identities underlying the circulation of brick types within the city borders, focusing on the actors involved in the actualisation of the building act.

Keywords: baked bricks, architecture, Sennacherib, Nineveh, Assyria, Iron Age.

1. INTRODUCTION: ASSYRIAN CLAY BUILDING MATERIALS

1.1. Mudbrick and Baked Bricks in Assyria

A distinctive feature of Assyrian architecture, which distinguishes the northern Mesopotamian region from its central and southern counterparts, is the limited presence of baked bricks, generally confined to specific parts of buildings. This was certainly due to several factors: first, it must be remembered that mudbrick architecture has lower costs of production. This characteristic is linked to the great availability of raw materials, namely clay, water, organic and inorganic temper (Aurenche 1981: 48-51). Moreover, as building material, mudbrick presents several benefits, like a high level of adaptability to different contexts and good insulating properties (Dunham 2005: 269).

However, disadvantages coming from the use of mudbrick architecture cannot be ignored: this material, in fact, manifests a high perishability and a low breaking resistance. Its limited capacity of withstanding heavy loads made its employment particularly problematic in relation to load-bearing structures of buildings, thus possibly creating static problems of some relevance (Anastasio 2011: 37). Nevertheless, only from the Third Dynasty of Ur onwards a systematic use of baked bricks is attested in Mesopotamia: in this period, they were used to finish mudbricks walls pertaining to public buildings. This tendency highlights an increasing difference between public and private structures, probably also linked to the higher cost of production of baked bricks (Sauvage 1998: 49). Several cases are attested, in southern Mesopotamia, of walls composed of a mudbrick core in association with a baked brick facing, as in the rampart and in the massive of the ziqqurat in Ur (Wolley 1939: 99).

In 1st millennium BC Assyria, there is a notable prevalence of square-shaped bricks, both mudbricks and baked bricks. At the same time, a progressive increase in thickness is observed exclusively in mudbricks. The presence of trapezoidal-shaped bricks is also a well-defined feature of this period. This evidence has been linked to technical requirements, such as the growing use of vaulted structures. As will be explained later in the paper, square baked bricks were laid following a single, standardized method of bricklaying (Sauvage 1998: 147-150).

1.2. Distinct Architectural Functions of Baked Bricks in Assyrian Buildings

The use of baked bricks in Assyria seems to be more recent still and limited to precise architectural elements. Indeed, distinctive features of baked bricks, such as their resistance to erosion, made this material particularly suitable for carrying out tasks linked to the protection of mudbrick structures. They could isolate mudbricks from humidity and salts contained in Mesopotamian soils. The rise and subsequent evaporation of groundwater on mudbricks, in fact, would facilitate the deposition of salt and the consequent process of erosion and decay of clay. (Liégy 1988: 55-67; Margueron 1985: 1-20). Undoubtedly, the baking process facilitates the enhancement of their mechanical properties: baked bricks presented a better resistance to compression. However, this must be associated to the use of adequate mortars presenting the same mechanical properties – such as lime and gypsum. The absence of these materials, which will appear in later periods (Koldewey 1931: 33-34), probably contributed to the limited extent in the use of baked bricks in architecture (Besenval 1984: 22). Moreover, if associated with materials such as bitumen – well known for its impermeability, baked bricks revealed themselves as particularly useful in structures destined to be exposed to water, such as hydraulic infrastructures or outdoor spaces (Connan 1997: 6).

Several uses of baked bricks can be observed in Assyrian buildings. A well attested practice consisted in coating with baked bricks and bitumen the lower part of those mudbrick walls which were located in indoor spaces connected to the use of water - such as bathrooms. In this case, the baked bricks were set up for a limited number of rows (Mallowan 1950: 182-183).

The use of baked bricks is also attested in Assyria in connection with hydraulic infrastructures (Mallowan 1966: 122-123). In fact, the system of pipes and variously sized conduits which had the purpose to distribute and to finally evacuate water inside and outside buildings used to make a large employment of baked bricks. It is the case of the monumental hydraulic network system documented in Khorsabad, in the underground of Palace F, which also presented an underground vault-type roofing entirely made of specifically shaped baked bricks (Place 1867-1870: 272). The use of baked bricks in vaults is also common in Neo-Assyrian tombs, of which several examples were found in Assur (Haller 1954: 161, 174).

Likewise, in courtyards baked bricks pavements were generally preferred. Here, the employment of baked bricks was generally associated with bitumen, either as coating or as mortar (Loud 1936: 124).

1.3. Potential Evidence of the Use of Baked Bricks in Architectural Decoration

From this general overview, it seems clear that baked bricks in Assyria were occasionally adopted in relation to their mechanical properties. However, a possibility arises that in antiquity baked bricks were also used, in some

cases, in relation to their aesthetic potential. In fact, the coating of walls was also supposed to have a decorative purpose, in the way that it could hide from view the coarse aspect of brickwork.

Nevertheless, throughout the long history of Mesopotamian architecture, some specific baked brick types are already known to be openly devoted to a decorative function. It is the case of moulded bricks, like those employed in the figurative friezes which finished the mudbrick walls during the Kassite period (Jordan 1930: 32-35).

As for Assyria, several pieces of evidence from previous excavations at Nineveh could potentially be linked to the use of baked bricks in walls for decorative purposes. In 1903, Leonard William King reopened the excavation of Sennacherib's South-West Palace on Tell Kuyunjiq. Inside the great Court (identifiable as Layard's Court XIX on the southern side of the palace) he uncovered a collapsed layer containing several baked bricks in association with large amount of mudbrick, stone slabs and carbonized wood. Some of the baked bricks also presented an inscription mentioning the name of Sennacherib (Campbell Thompson and Hutchinson 1929: 59-60). Twenty years later, between 1931 and 1932, Campbell Thompson extended his investigation of the southern side of the palace towards east. While digging Trench 1, he found part of a pavement, made of limestone slabs set up on top of two courses of baked bricks. In correspondence with the north-western portion of the floor, he also uncovered several collapsed baked bricks, some of which with a Sennacherib inscription (Campbell Thompson and Mallowan 1933: 72-74).

Unfortunately, no morphological information or measurements are available for these baked bricks. We can hypothesize that other collapsed baked bricks were exposed during previous excavations, even if no mention of them remained. Probably, especially in 19th century excavation records, baked bricks were considered as worth mentioning only when they presented an inscription on one of their sides.

More recently, between 2018 and 2019, several groups of collapsed baked bricks were recovered during the excavations of the *Ekal mašarti* on Tell Nebi Yunus by the Institut für Assyriologie of Heidelberg. Specifically, several collapsed baked bricks are reported from the courtyard (Maul and Miglus 2020: 163-164), while others were unearthed in Room 7, in correspondence with the south-eastern part of the floor (Maul and Miglus 2020: 152-154). In both cases, these bricks were associated with fragments of glazed bricks and bitumen. In this case, we know that the bricks correspond to two different types: some of them measure 33x33x9 cm, while others were 55x55x7.5 cm on average. Some of the bricks are also described as having an inscription. In the case of the 33 cm side bricks, the inscription was carved on the short side and mentioned either the building of the wall of the city (Grayson and Novotny 2014: 138-141) or their belonging to the Sennacherib administration, behaving as an ownership mark ('Palace of Sennacherib...'; Grayson and Novotny 2014: 130-134). In the case of the 55 cm side bricks, instead, the inscription was carved on the upper face of the brick, and it contained a reference to the South-West Palace (Grayson and Novotny 2014: 135-137; Maul and Miglus 2020: 176-180).

Other collapsed baked bricks were also recovered inside different city gates in Nineveh. The first evidence comes from the Nergal Gate, located on the north-western corner of the city wall. This is the only gate of the city walls which incorporates three sets of colossal carved figures (Reade 2016: 83). During the excavation of the gate, Henry Layard reported the presence of collapsed baked bricks around the second set of winged bulls - the one which flanked, on the two sides, the entrance which led from the courtyard to the first of the three chambers of the inner passage (Layard 1853: 121-123). Equally, a large amount of collapsed baked bricks is described as it was unearthed inside the one courtyard which preceded the inner passage, characterised by the presence of winged figures (Layard 1849: 144). No further information is given about bricks morphology. For some of the baked bricks recovered around the winged bulls, the presence of an inscription mentioning the name of Sennacherib is observed, but no further details are provided (Layard 1853: 121-123).

Another example comes from the Nergal Gate, which regards baked bricks still in place in the upper part of mudbrick walls. In 1941, while the Nergal Gate was being excavated by the Iraqi Antiquities Department, J.P.G. Finch, during his stay in Mosul, had the possibility of visiting the site, thus making some photographs and reporting some details about structures which are no longer visible. Above all, Finch noticed the presence of some baked bricks, still in place, 'near the top left-hand corner of one of the two winged bulls which flanked the outer passage, flush with the plaster face'. He also gave his interpretation of these remains, which he considered as 'the usual ornamental "tail" marking the "springing" of the arch over the bull, continued on to the return-face' (Finch 1948: 14).

Unfortunately, no morphological information is given about these bricks. Despite the quality of the photographs, some bricks are still well visible, perfectly embedded inside the brickwork for three courses and, apparently, for a thickness corresponding to a single brick.

Finally, several collapsed baked bricks were apparently found by the Iraqi Antiquities Department during the excavation of the Šamaš Gate, located on the southern part of the eastern side of the city walls. In this case, no further information is given about the position of the bricks inside the rooms of the complex. However, it is reported that they measure 37x37x12 (Madhloom 1967: 77-78).

Several common elements can be identified from all these examples. First, we observe that the presence of collapsed baked bricks is usually reported inside courtyards or rooms variously adjacent to them. This seems true both for palaces, and for gate complexes, which normally include an open courtyard in their plan. Moreover, either the presence of stone slabs or baked bricks for paving is mentioned for these courtyards. Most probably, they were outdoor spaces. My hypothesis is that the original position of the collapsed bricks had to be found on the upper portion of the mudbrick walls of the courtyards and of the entrance to them, thus resembling the Adad Gate, with a presumably decorative purpose. Given the absence of bitumen coating or plaster in association with those bricks, we can assume that the decorative pattern was constituted by the setting-up of the bricks itself, which had to be left uncoated, with the alternance of the vertical joints well visible. This was in contrast with the mudbrick walls which, in their turn, were presumably finished by plaster, as usual. Likewise, it is possible that some other gates in Nineveh presented the same ornamental pattern, realized by employing baked bricks. As will be explained later, Area N may have featured such a similar decoration pattern.

2. THE IRAQI-ITALIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION AT NINEVEH

The ancient town of Nineveh is surrounded by a trapezoidal city wall, which encompasses the lower town and the two mounds located in the western part of the town, namely Tell Kuyunjiq and Tell Nebi Yunus, the latter unanimously interpreted as the *ekal mašarti* (al-Asil 1954; Turner 1970; Reade 2017). The urban layout corresponds to the aspect taken by the town after the accomplishment of the building project carried out by Sennacherib in early 7th century BC. The king, in fact, established Nineveh as his own capital, he built anew the city walls (Grayson and Novotny 2012: 18) and enriched Tell Kuyunjiq with a new palatial complex, known from the inscriptions as the ‘Palace without Rivals’, but also commonly known in scientific literature as the South-West Palace (Russell 1991; Barnett *et al.* 1998).

Most archaeological explorations at the site focused on Tell Kuyunjiq and Tell Nebi Yunus, where the royal monumental complexes were located. Only a few archaeological campaigns were conducted with the aim of excavating the lower town (Lumsden 1991; Stronach and Lumsden 1992; Kertai 2017: 97-98; Barbanes Wilkinson and Lumsden 2022). Several campaigns, conducted by Iraqi and foreigner archaeologists, carried out the task of the excavation and restoration of several ancient gates along the town wall (al-Asil 1956: 6; Madhloom 1967: 48; Madhloom 1968: 48-50; Suleyman 1971; Salman 1971: e; Salman 1973: c; Madhloom and Mahdi 1976; Postgate 1981: 185; Pickworth 2005). In 2019 new systematic operations in the eastern lower town were conducted by the Iraqi-Italian Expedition at Nineveh by the University of Bologna and the Iraqi SBAH, under the direction of Nicolò Marchetti (Marchetti and Marchesi 2022: 173). The archaeological campaigns comprised the opening of several areas of excavation in the lower town and along the city walls (Fig. 1), in addition to a systematic survey conducted between 2019 and 2020. Also, several restoration operations were carried out to protect the mudbrick walls of the Adad Gate, also in view of the opening of an archaeological park at the site (Marchetti 2023; Urbanus 2024).

3. MATERIALS, METHODS AND THEORETICAL APPROACH

Three areas of excavation were selected for this study: D, N and C. They can be classified as follows:

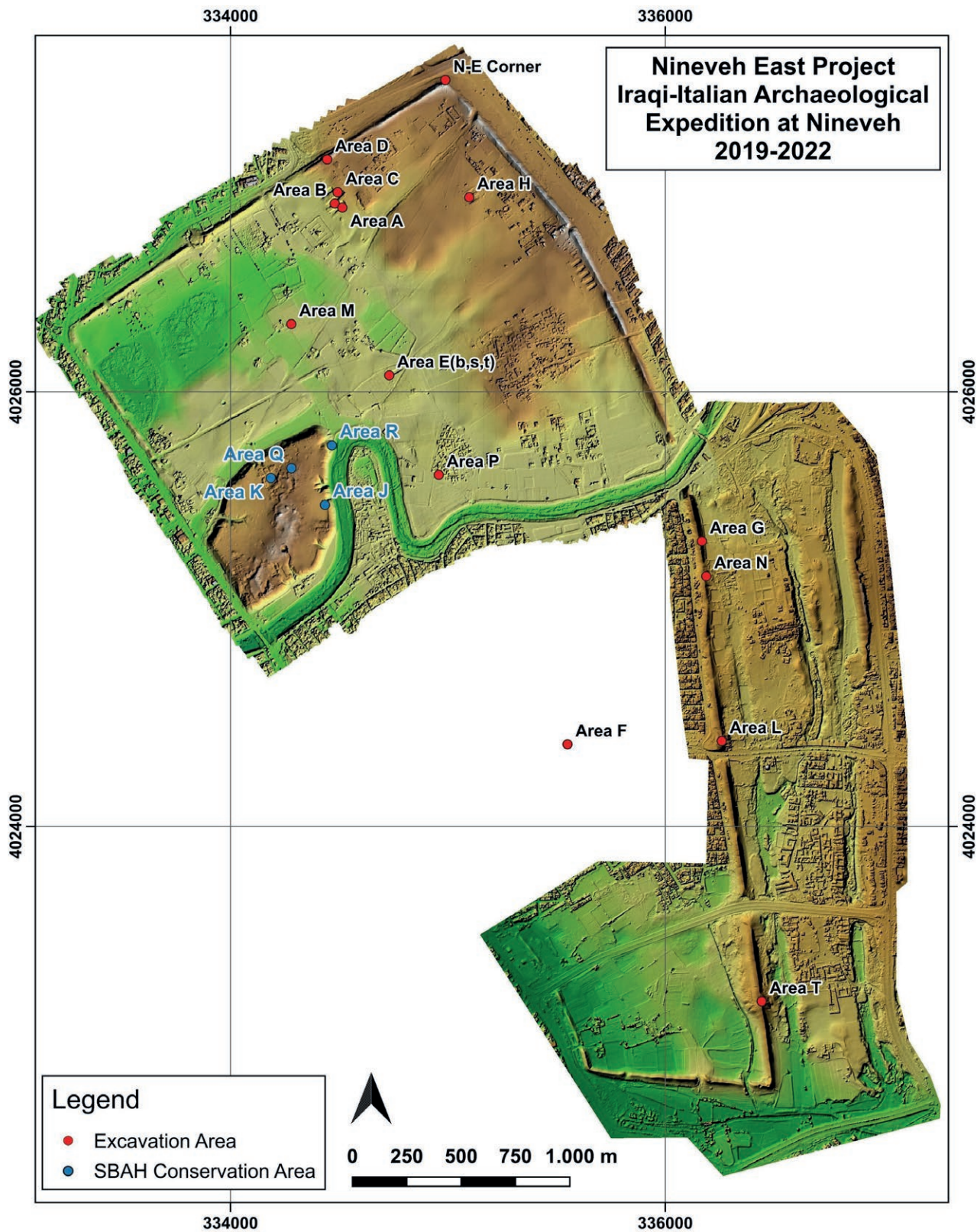


Fig. 1. DTM of Nineveh with the excavation areas of 2019-2022 (elaborated by Marco Valeri; courtesy of the Iraqi-Italian Archaeological Expedition at Nineveh).

1. Area D and N are city gates, thus linked to the royal commissioning; Area D corresponds to the Adad Gate, located in the north-eastern corner of the city wall, while Area N was interpreted as a minor gate, located in the south-eastern part of the city wall.
2. Area C can be interpreted as a residential context of high status; it is located in the north-eastern part of the lower town, close to the Adad Gate.

These areas were selected because they provided examples of the use of baked bricks as decorative coating of the upper part of mudbrick walls. The evidence can be classified into two groups, depending on the position where the baked bricks were recovered:

1. baked bricks found *in situ*, that is, still present in the upper part of the walls. This type of evidence could only be observed in the Adad Gate;
2. clusters of collapsed baked bricks; we interpreted them as the decay of baked bricks coatings, originally located in the upper part of mudbrick walls. It must be remembered that mudbrick walls are rarely preserved for their entire height. The upper part is, in fact, the most inclined to collapse, due to erosion and events of different nature.

A series of autoptic and macroscopic observations were conducted on a sample of collapsed baked bricks in a complete state of preservation to collect qualitative data.¹ These data include basic descriptions of surface characteristics, as also brick morphology (size and shape). Also, specific features were registered, among which a great importance was attributed to the presence or absence of bitumen on their surface, which is somehow an indicator of their possible original position inside buildings, or the presence of inscriptions.

The samples had the following provenance:

- 25 from Area C
- Five from Area N
- 52 from Area D

Groups of baked bricks were treated as clusters: every cluster was analysed in relation to its provenance and to the context of excavation, thus considering its position inside rooms. An alphanumeric code was assigned to each cluster of baked bricks, comprising a capital letter – which corresponds to the name of the area – and a progressive number (i.e., C1 for cluster 1 from Area C). The analysis of the context of excavation was combined with qualitative data obtained through macroscopic observations. The aim of the analysis is to understand the mechanism behind adoption and diffusion of architectural innovations and how these are shaped by – or contribute to – social dynamics.

Building materials, such as bricks, can be considered part of material culture: they reflect production choices and are also interconnected with social identities (Love 2012: 40). Architecture is a clear social indicator (Coudart 2013: 2); a domestic building can reflect the status of its inhabitants and serves to visually highlight their social position (Coudart 1999: 3). As such, buildings are spaces where social rules and the structure of society materialize through what Pierre Bourdieu called process d'*habitus* (Bourdieu 1970). The act of construction is carried out in accordance with cultural techniques and practices. The reproduction of architectural norms thus becomes an opportunity to affirm the social and cultural foundations of the group. At the same time, individual choices reflected in architectural implementations highlight the distinctiveness of the household occupying a specific building. Consequently, any modification of culturally stable architectural norms reflects changes within the group in response to various factors that can influence the act of building (Coudart 1994-1995: 2-3).

¹ The samples were left on the site along with the other baked brick fragments to allow for further analysis and studies beyond the limited scope of this paper. The total weight and quantity of the collapsed baked bricks in relation to the excavation areas cannot be determined, as all the bricks had been removed and gathered in a single area of the site before the author had expressed her intention to study them.

The developmental trajectory of an innovation can be understood by examining the conditions that actualize change – namely, the craft-transmission context, which is closely linked to the context of production (Roux 2003: 13; Roux 2010: 226-227). In fact, craft is practiced within the context of a workshop, composed of individuals who form a socially and professionally identified group. This group contributes to the formation and transmission of technical knowledge and tradition across generations (Roux 2020: 18). It is evident that these individuals play a major role in the diffusion process (Roux and Manzo 2018: 6).

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS

4.1. Area C

Area C was opened during the first campaign in 2019. It is located between Trench 2 and Trench 3, which are two of the eleven trenches dug by Daesh during the occupation of the site, probably between 2015 and 2016, to stock food and other supplies. The cut had revealed the presence of baked brick pavements, visible in the sections. After the excavations, a small palace-like building was partially exposed, constructed on terraces cut into the virgin soil (Fig. 2). A single construction phase was observed, dated to the later Neo-Assyrian period, namely the 7th century BC, and sealed by the destruction of Nineveh in 612 BC. The rooms of the small palace were arranged around three courtyards, all three of them paved with baked bricks.



Fig. 2. Drone image of Area C at the end of 2022 campaign (by Marco Valeri; courtesy of the Iraqi-Italian Archaeological Expedition at Nineveh).

Several baked bricks clusters were individuated inside the three paved courtyards and the anterooms which preceded them. Some of these clusters are identifiable as intentionally positioned groups of baked bricks which constituted the filling of a pit: it is the case of C1, located inside the pit P.208, along the eastern portion of the southern section of Trench 2.

The three courtyards appear to be linked to an antechamber (Fig. 3). Moreover, all three of them were rectangularly shaped and surrounded by mudbrick walls on the four sides. However, only in the case of the northernmost and smallest of the three courtyards, namely L.1985, the four mudbrick walls were still preserved. In fact, the southernmost side of the other two courtyards, L.215 and L.1120, was cut by one of the Daesh Trench, thus compromising the comprehension of their extension and of their spatial arrangement. We can state that the three courtyards were supposed to be outdoor spaces. Pieces of evidence can be provided concerning this interpretation. First, the use of more resistant building materials, namely baked bricks, for paving, is consistent with a continuous exposition of the floor to rain and wind. Also, the presence of a cistern inside L.215, presumably to collect rainwater, and an associated drainage system, useful at driving the collected rainwater outside, would have been particularly useful in the case of an outdoor space.

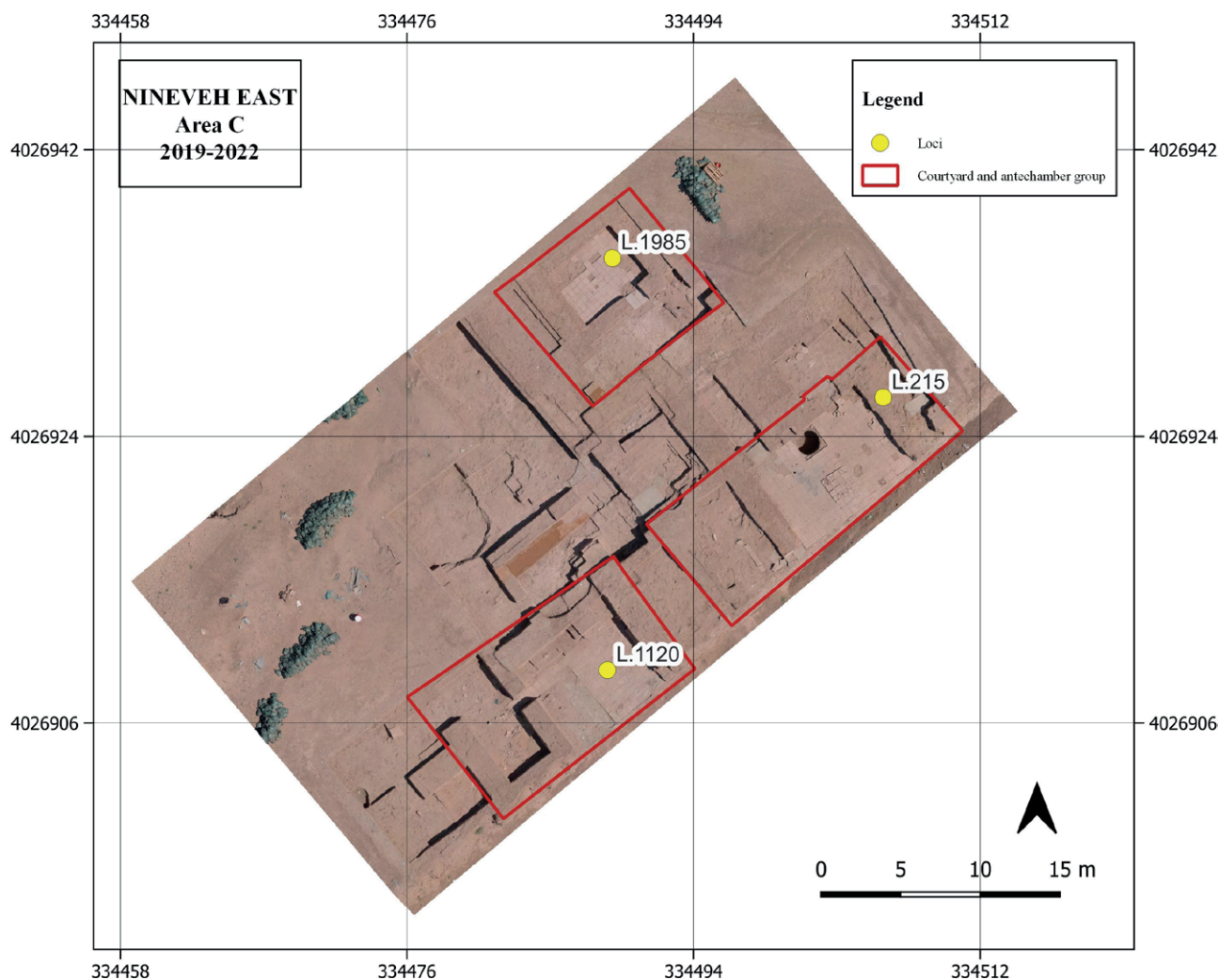


Fig. 3. Orthophoto of Area C at the end of 2022, with the three baked bricks courtyards and the associated antechambers here analysed (elaborated by Marco Valeri; courtesy of the Iraqi-Italian Archaeological Expedition at Nineveh).

In the case of the eastern courtyard, named L.215, the antechamber is located on its south-western side, introduced by an alabaster threshold. The comprehension of the reciprocal spatial organization of the courtyards and its antechamber, as also as their original extension, is, however, forever compromised by the Daesh Trench.

The westernmost courtyard, which was named L.1120, was also characterized by a baked bricks paving. The baked bricks pertaining to it stopped some 3 m before the south-western wall which limited this side of the courtyards. In correspondence with this intentional interruption, a path, whose length corresponded to two baked bricks, started, which introduced into another antechamber. The baked bricks of this walkway stopped just after the south-western entrance to the antechamber, after two bricks. Also, the extension of these rooms is compromised by the Daesh trench.

All three courtyards were characterised by the presence of clusters of collapsed baked bricks (Table 1). Collapsed baked bricks were also present in the antechamber of L.215 (named as L.239) and L.1120 (named as L.2022). In the courtyard L.1120 clusters of collapsed bricks were individuated in correspondence of the south-eastern corner, in front of the wall W.1113 (C8) and in correspondence of the north-western corner (C10) (Fig. 4). C8 was in front of the door which linked the courtyard to an easternmost room (Fig. 5). The comprehension of the entrance to this room was partly compromised by the Daesh trench, which cut it longitudinally. A cluster of bricks was also found inside the filling of the door which led from the courtyard to its antechamber (C11). Another cluster (C12) flanked the walls W.1130 and W.1126 just at the entrance of the antechamber (Fig. 6).

Likewise, clusters of collapsed baked bricks were exposed inside the courtyard L.1985 (Fig. 7): a cluster was located inside the entrance (C13), while another one (C14) was individuated in correspondence of the wall W.1980 (Fig. 8).

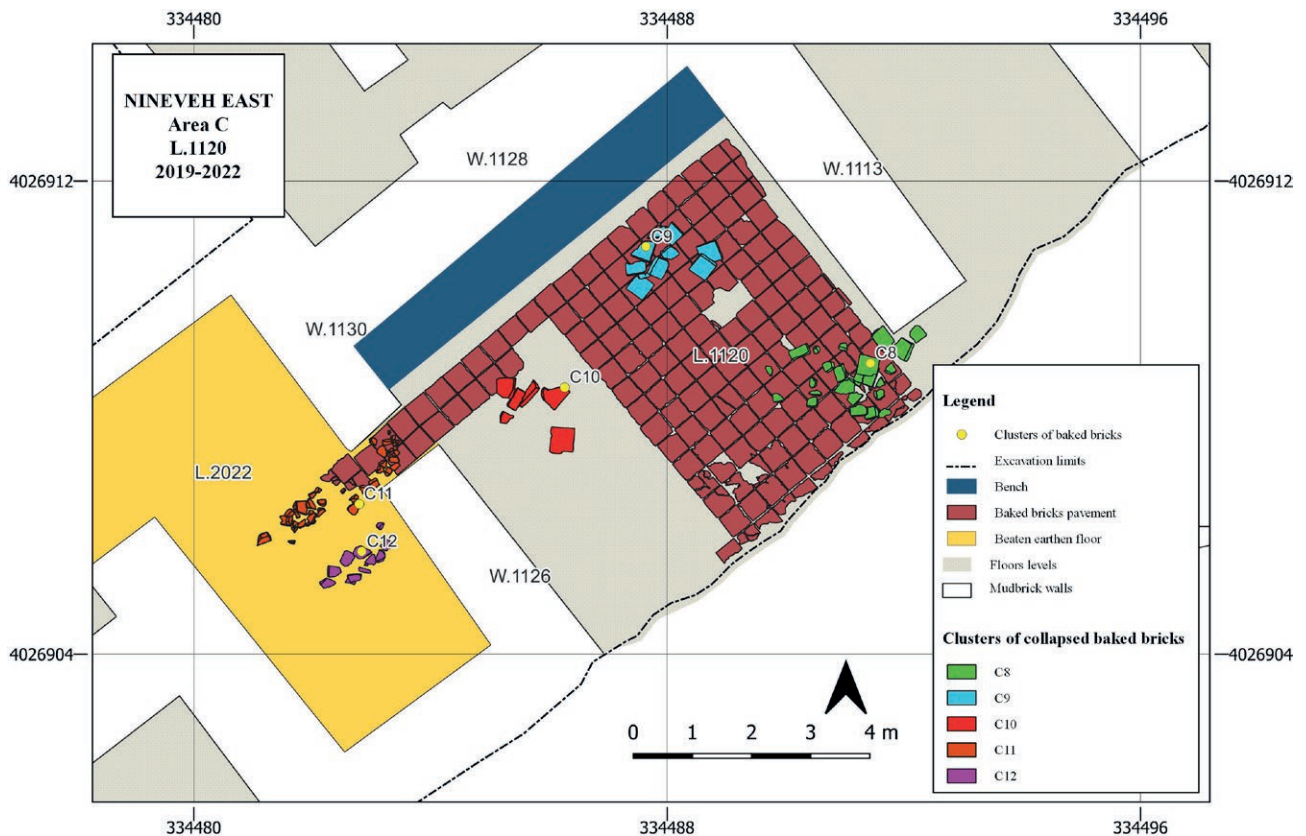


Fig. 4. Area C. QGIS Vector digitization of L.1120 and L.2022, with clusters of collapsed baked bricks (by the author; courtesy of the Iraqi-Italian Archaeological Expedition at Nineveh).



Fig. 5. Area C. North-western view of the collapsed baked bricks (C8) in the eastern side of L.1120, on the border of Trench 2 (photo by Claudia D’Orazio; courtesy of the Iraqi-Italian Archaeological Expedition at Nineveh).

In the first courtyard (L.215) other clusters of baked bricks were recovered (Fig. 9). C3, for example, was located in the western part of the courtyard. Another cluster (C4) was unearthed in correspondence of the north-western corner of the courtyard, just before the wall W.224 which closes the courtyard northwards. It was recovered next to a baked brick structure which was interpreted as a small staircase leading north, where a passage towards another room, with an alabaster threshold, was individuated. At the south-western corner, cut by the Daesh trench, a door, characterised by an alabaster threshold, led from the courtyard to its antechamber, characterised by a beaten earthen floor. Inside the antechamber, two clusters of collapsed baked bricks were isolated: C5, the westernmost of the two, is probably a later infiltration as it is located at an uppermost level inside the stratigraphical column. The north-eastern cluster, namely C6, which was located nearby the western side of the wall W.216, was consistent with the collapse of architectural materials from the upper part of the walls (Fig. 10).

Several macroscopic observations were conducted on these clusters of baked bricks. Morphologically speaking, they were all squared bricks. As for measurements, most of the bricks were 35 cm long on average, with a thickness ranging from 8 and 12 cm. A general absence of bitumen coating was observed. A few examples of half-bricks corresponding to the exact half of this first type of squared bricks was also present.

A smaller number of bricks presented instead a 40 cm long side, and a slighter thickness of about 7-8 cm. On this second type of bricks, the presence of bitumen was occasionally observed, especially on the upper face. Lots of these second type bricks were recovered from C1, that is, the pit discovered on the eastern part of the area, next to the Daesh Trench (Table 2).



Fig. 6. Area C. Northern view of the south-western antechamber L.2022, with clusters of collapsed baked bricks inside the door and, northwards, next to the mudbrick walls (C11 and C12) (photo by Claudia D’Orazio; courtesy of the Iraqi-Italian Archaeological Expedition at Nineveh).

Some of the bricks presented an inscription, carved on the shorter side, on two lines, which mentioned the Palace of Sennacherib. A single brick, from the second courtyard L.1120, had a previously unattested inscription mentioning the Palace of Esarhaddon (both inscriptions translated by Gianni Marchesi). When measurements could be conducted on the inscribed ones which were not in a fragmentary state of preservation, it was noticed that, morphologically speaking, they corresponded to the first type of bricks, namely the smallest one.

4.2. Area N

Area N was firstly explored during the third archaeological campaign in Nineveh East, in 2021 (Fig. 11). It is located about 500 m southwards from the river Khosr and about 750 m northwards from the Šamaš Gate, on the southern part of the city wall. During previous digging operations, led in 1989 by Donny George Youkhanna, head of the SBAH office in Mosul, several parts of the walls had been exposed. The structures were identified as a small gate which guaranteed access to the city of Nineveh. The external entrance corridor was characterised by alabaster orthostats which coated the lower part of the mudbrick walls for presumably the whole length of the corridor itself. This entrance had been partly narrowed in later times, for a length of about 17 m, by building mudbrick walls, named W.2715 and W.2718, on the two side of the corridor (Fig. 12). This phenomenon was also observed in the Adad Gate and in the Halzi Gate (Pickworth 2005: 298-300); these building operations were presumably



Fig. 7. Area C. Northern view of the courtyard L.1985 (photo by Eleonora Mariani; courtesy of the Iraqi-Italian Archaeological Expedition at Nineveh).

carried out with the aim of strengthening the military defences of the town during the crisis which anticipated the fall of Nineveh in 612 BC by the hand of Medes and Babylonians.

Several clusters of collapsed baked bricks were exposed inside the external corridor of the gate (Fig. 13; Table 3). Four clusters (N1, N2, N3, N4) were recovered in the four different layers which filled the corridor, interpreted as the collapse and decay of mudbrick structures. These baked bricks were in a highly fragmentary state, and therefore no morphological information could be obtained from them. Otherwise, N5 laid on the beaten earthen floor of the room, next to some recesses of the narrowing walls. It is possible that these recesses were not intentionally built but instead the result of mudbrick decay due to leaching. Therefore, these baked bricks must have been conveyed at the base of the walls by run-off water.

Inside the corridor, another cluster of baked bricks (N6) was individuated in association to a layer made of decayed mudbricks. Westwards, where the narrowing walls ended and the first phase wall could be followed again, several alabaster orthostats were exposed as they coated the lower portion of the brickwork. N7 was a cluster of collapsed baked bricks which clearly appeared to have fallen from the upper part of the first phase wall. It was located just in front of the corner where these two orthostats formed an exact right angle. The collapse of these baked bricks, as also the mudbrick which were associated with them, caused the displacement of one of the orthostats, which was partially damaged by the impact (Fig. 14).

Morphologically speaking, all the baked bricks were square-shaped, except for a limited number of half-bricks. In all cases, their side measured 35 cm and their thickness was of 10 cm on average. A general absence of bitumen



Fig. 8. Area C. QGIS Vector digitization of L.1985, with clusters of collapsed baked (by the author; courtesy of the Iraqi-Italian Archaeological Expedition at Nineveh).

was observed. Five bricks presented an inscription on the shortest side, on two lines, which allowed to date them to the reign of Sennacherib (Table 4).

4.3. Area D. The Adad Gate

The Adad Gate, located on the north-eastern corner of the city wall, had been partially excavated and restored between the 60s and the 70s by the Iraqi Antiquity Department and the University of Mosul, under the supervision of Dr Amr Suleyman. It was partially damaged in 2016 due to Daesh bulldozers. However, only the concrete structure built by the Iraqi Department to protect the gate was destroyed; the ancient structure resisted almost intact under the pressure of tons of concrete fallen over it.

The Adad Gate is composed of an external entrance – flanked by a small tower on each side – which is characterised by a barrel-vaulted ceiling of 7 and half m of height. The semicircular arch which generated the barrel vault was made of three radial rows of mudbricks set on edge as rowlocks, separated by a single radial row of flat stretchers. The entrance had been narrowed in ancient times, probably for military defences purposes (Fig. 15). The narrowing brickwork was built with the technique of the corbelled arch, that is, several flat rows of bricks, set as



Fig. 9. Area C. Eastern view of courtyard L.215, with two clusters (C3 and C4) of collapsed baked bricks (photo by Eleonora Mariani; courtesy of the Iraqi-Italian Archaeological Expedition at Nineveh).

stretchers, each one progressively projecting towards the arch centre from the two sides. The use of this type of vault, even if documented throughout the 1st millennium BC Mesopotamia, was limited to another architectural material, that is, stone. Several examples are provided at Khorsabad (Loud and Altman 1938: 56) or at the Jerwan aqueduct (Jacobsen and Lloyd 1935: 10-11; Besenval 1984: 160-161). Since it was easy and quick to build, if compared with other types of vaults, the choice of building a mudbrick corbelled vault is consistent with a context of general military crisis and the consequent need of strengthening the town defences.

The entrance of the gate led into a rectangular courtyard (23x7 m), surrounded by mudbrick walls for a preserved height of about 9 m. Another corridor, located on the southern side of the complex, which mirrored the first one, led from the courtyard inside the lower town. The walls of the courtyard, as also the ones pertaining to the two entrances, were characterised by the presence of orthostats (Fig. 16). The only exception was the eastern wall of the courtyard. In correspondence of the westernmost of the two small towers which flanked on the two sides the inner corridor, the detachment of some orthostats allowed to observe the inscription (in which the name of king Sennacherib appeared) which had been carved on the hidden side of the slab (Fig. 17). The inscription reads: ‘Sennacherib, king of Assyria, had the (inner) walls and the outer walls of Nineveh built anew, and made them as high as a mountain’ (Grayson and Novotny 2014: 130-132)².

The most interesting evidence for this study is located on the external façade of the outer passage of the gate. There, on the upper portion of the mudbrick wall, several rows of baked bricks, partially preserved, were still in

² The translation is published here with the kind permission of Gianni Marchesi, who shared his 2019 epigraphic report.

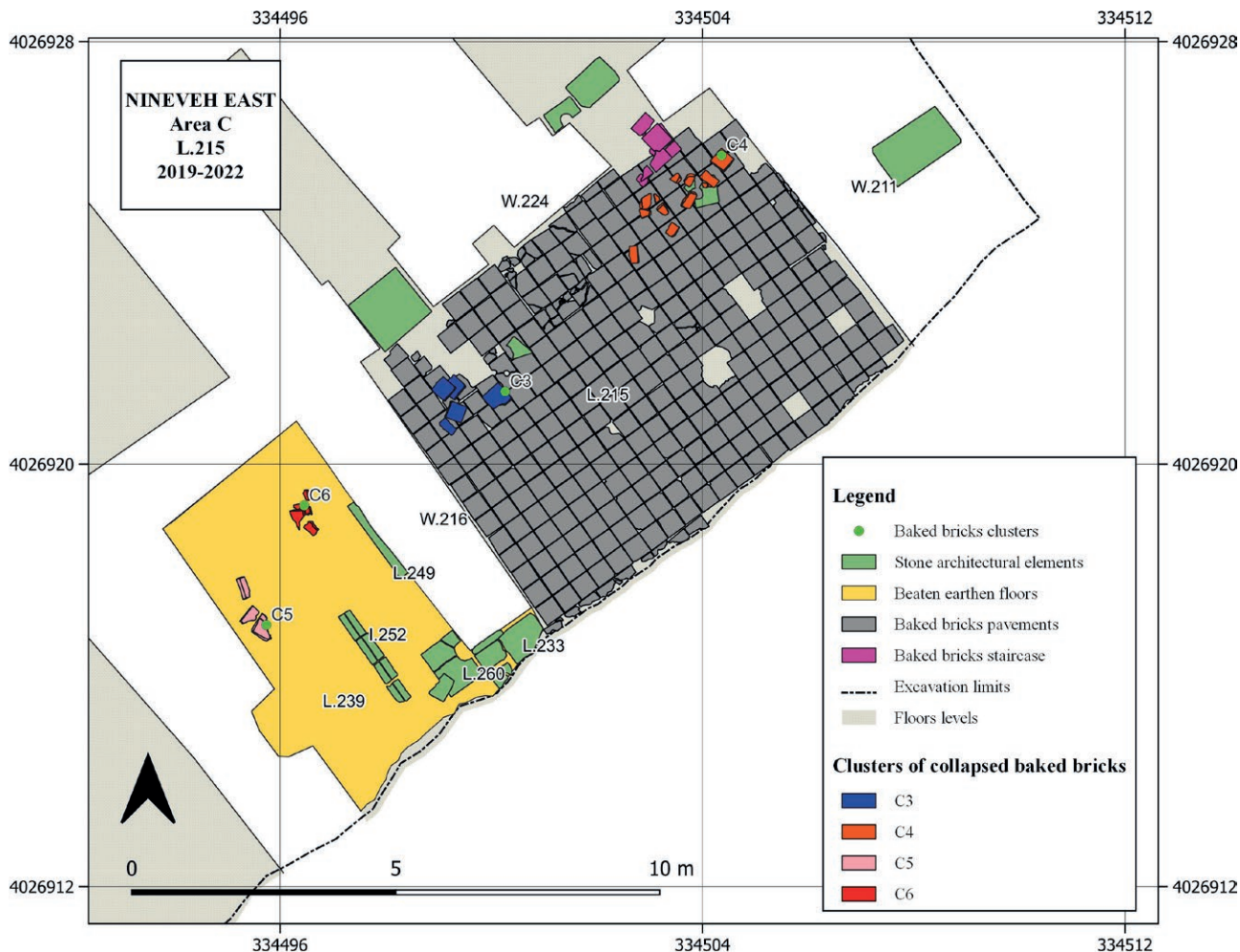


Fig. 10. Area C. QGIS Vector digitization of L.215 and L.239, with clusters of collapsed baked bricks in the position of their recovery (by the author; courtesy of the Iraqi-Italian Archaeological Expedition at Nineveh).

place on both sides of the gate, just at the beginning of the arch (Fig. 18 and Fig. 19). The right side presented six rows, while on the left side of the door ten rows were still in place, even if the five lower rows are still behind the mudbrick collapse which covers the area, and therefore only partially visible. On the left, in correspondence of the wall after the corner formed by the façade and the side tower which projected from it, other four rows of baked bricks were observed, at the same height, as they continued from the previous ones. Likewise, on the right corner, four rows of baked bricks are partially preserved on the wall of the left tower. This cluster of baked bricks (D1), which is the only evidence in place that we have of their use in the upper part of mudbrick walls, is not structural. As it is perfectly embedded inside the brickwork for a width corresponding to a single row of bricks, it can therefore be identified as a partial coating of the mudbrick surface. The state of preservation of the bricks allows to affirm that they were set up for a depth of a single row: in fact, the impression caused by the missing baked bricks is in fact perfectly visible on the face of the mudbrick wall. Also, on the right tower, the junction between the mudbrick wall and the coating is preserved.

Measurements on baked bricks were conducted with the aid of the orthophotos: for some of them, the visible side, which corresponds to their length, ranges between 45 and 48 cm, while their width ranges between 7 and 8 cm. In correspondence of the corners of the coating, other brick sizes were observed: some of the bricks presented a

Table 1. Clusters of baked bricks from Area C (by the author).

| Code | Area | Room | Position inside room | Description | Associated materials |
|------|------|--------------------|---|---|-----------------------|
| C1 | C | Topsoil | Eastern part of Area C, next to the southern section of Trench 2 | Baked bricks inside a pit | Bitumen |
| C2 | C | Topsoil | Western part of Area C, next to the southern section of Trench 2 | Baked bricks inside a pit | - |
| C3 | C | Courtyard L.215 | Western part of the courtyard | Displaced baked bricks from the baked bricks pavement | - |
| C4 | C | Courtyard L.215 | Northern part of the courtyard | Collapsed baked bricks associated to wall W.224 | Mudbrick |
| C5 | C | Room L.239 | Western part of L. 239 | Collapsed baked bricks, probable infiltration | - |
| C6 | C | Room L.239 | Eastern part of L.239, SW side of wall W.216 | Collapsed baked bricks | - |
| C7 | C | Courtyard L.1120 | Inside wall W.1113 | Baked bricks inside the face of a mudbrick wall, probably after a fall from above | Mudbrick |
| C8 | C | Courtyard L.1120 | South-eastern corner of the courtyard, in front of wall W.1113 | Collapsed baked bricks | - |
| C9 | C | Courtyard L.1120 | North-eastern corner of the courtyard | Collapsed baked bricks | - |
| C10 | C | Courtyard L.1120 | North-western corner of L.1120 | Collapsed baked bricks | - |
| C11 | C | Antechamber L.2022 | Inside the fill of the door which links the rooms L.1120 and L.2022 | Collapsed baked bricks | Pottery |
| C12 | C | Antechamber L.2022 | Next to walls W.1130 and W.1126 | Collapsed baked bricks | Pottery |
| C13 | C | Courtyard L.1985 | Inside door L.1981 | Collapsed baked bricks | Bitumen, animal bones |
| C14 | C | Courtyard L.1985 | Next to wall W.1980 | Collapsed baked bricks | - |

Table 2. Morphological characterization of baked bricks from Area C (by the author).

| Code | Brick types | Bricks with inscriptions | Localization of inscription | Buildings mentioned in the inscription |
|------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| C1 | S1; S2 | yes (1) | short side | Sennacherib's Palace |
| C2 | S1; S2 | no | - | - |
| C3 | S1; S2 | no | - | - |
| C4 | S1; S2 | no | - | - |
| C5 | S2 | no | - | - |
| C6 | S1 | no | - | - |
| C7 | S1 | no | - | - |
| C8 | S1 | no | - | - |
| C9 | S1 | yes (1) | short side | Sennacherib's Palace |
| C10 | S1; S2 | yes (2) | short side | Esarhaddon's palace; Sennacherib's not defined building |
| C11 | S1 | no | - | - |
| C12 | S1 | no | - | - |
| C13 | S1 | no | - | - |
| C14 | S1 | no | - | - |

length of 28 cm, while other bricks presented a length of 20 cm. In both cases, their width was comprised between 7 and 8 cm. The choice of employing different brick sizes which still shared the same width can be linked to a specific technical need, that is, the necessity of obtaining a homogeneous baked brick facing. This could have satisfied the aesthetic demands linked to the decorative use of these architectural materials. From a morphological point of view, we can also state that these baked bricks could be whether half-bricks or rectangular-shaped bricks. This was



Fig. 11. Drone image of Area N at the end of 2022, view from east (by Marco Valeri; courtesy of the Iraqi-Italian Archaeological Expedition at Nineveh).



Fig. 12. Area N. Eastern view of the corridor with collapsed baked bricks and part of the narrowing walls (photo by Jacopo Monastero; courtesy of the Iraqi-Italian Archaeological Expedition at Nineveh).

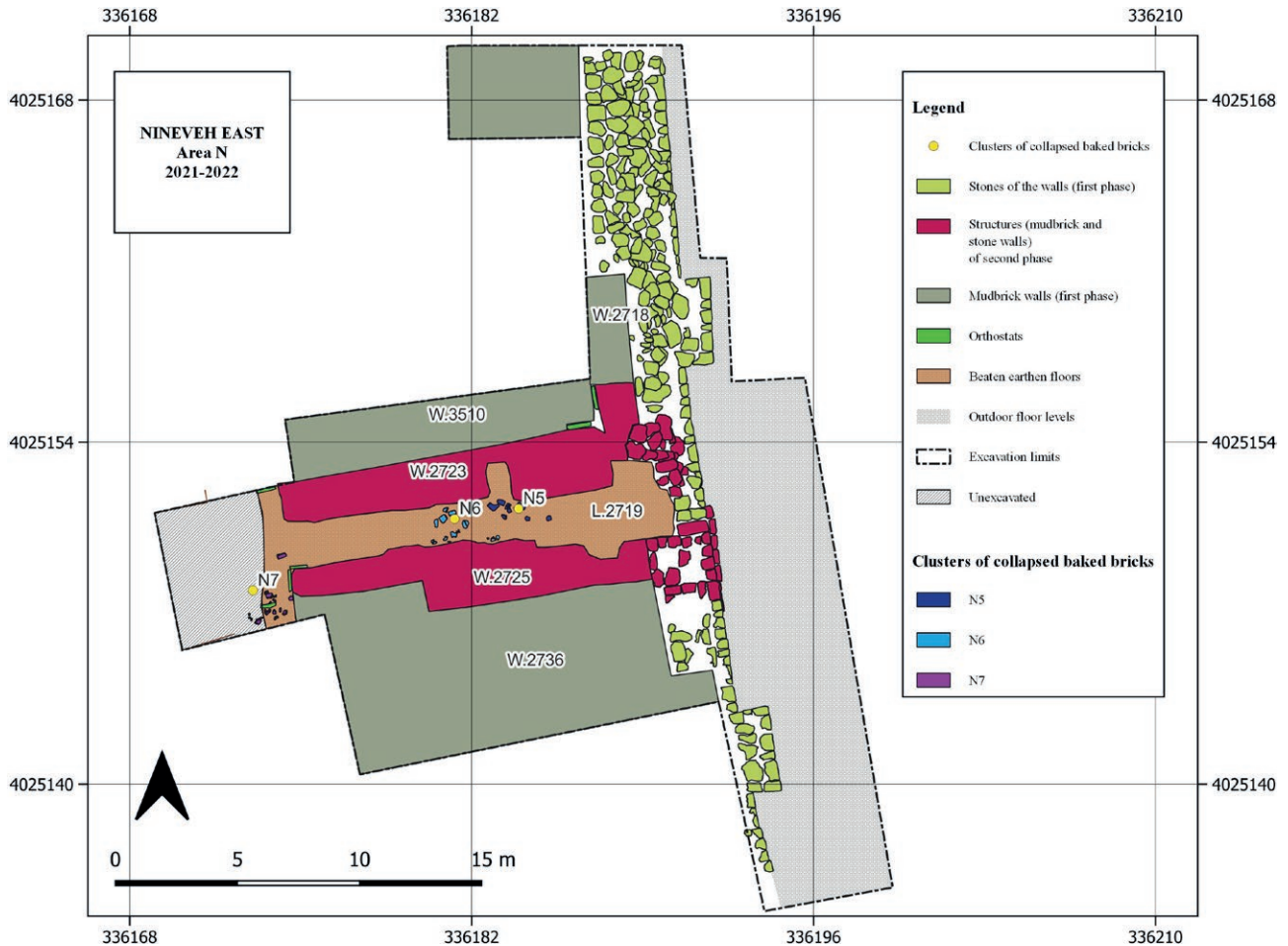


Fig. 13. Area N. QGIS Vector digitization, showing clusters of collapsed baked bricks in the position they were recovered (by the author; courtesy of the Iraqi-Italian Archaeological Expedition at Nineveh).

Table 3. Clusters of baked bricks from Area N (by the author).

| Code | Area | Room | Position inside the room | Description | Associated materials |
|------|------|-------------------------------|---|------------------------|----------------------|
| N1 | N | Second phase entrance passage | Fill F.2717 | Collapsed baked bricks | - |
| N2 | N | Second phase entrance passage | Fill F.2722 | Collapsed baked bricks | - |
| N3 | N | Second phase entrance passage | Fill F.2729 | Collapsed baked bricks | - |
| N4 | N | Second phase entrance passage | Above floor level L.2719, in correspondence of a “niche” inside wall W.2723 | Collapsed baked bricks | - |
| N5 | N | Second phase entrance passage | In correspondence of a “niche” inside wall W.2723 | Collapsed baked bricks | Bitumen |
| N6 | N | Entrance passage | Northern limit of the second phase entrance passage | Collapsed baked bricks | Orthostat |
| N7 | N | Entrance passage | Southern limit of first phase wall W.2736 | Collapsed baked bricks | Orthostat |

particularly clear in relation to the 20 cm type bricks. In fact, no square bricks with the dimension of 20x20x7 cm are attested during the reign of Sennacherib. So, the 20 cm brick from the Adad Gate must be rectangular-shaped.

Half-bricks, well documented elsewhere, are specifically designed to be the exact half of definite types of squared bricks. Conceptually speaking, each type of half-brick originated from a specific type of square-shaped



Fig. 14. Area N. Northern view of collapsed baked bricks (N7) next to the orthostats which covered the mudbrick walls of the first phase. On the north, the displaced orthostat is visible (photo by Jacopo Monastero; courtesy of the Iraqi-Italian Archaeological Expedition at Nineveh).

Table 4. Morphological characterization of baked bricks from Area N (by the author).

| Code | Brick types | Bricks with inscriptions | Localization of inscriptions | Building mentioned in the inscription |
|------|-------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| N1 | S1; H1/R1 | yes (1) | short side | - |
| N2 | S1 | yes (1) | short side | - |
| N3 | S1 | no | - | - |
| N4 | S1 | no | - | - |
| N5 | S1 | yes (1) | short side | - |
| N6 | S1 | no | - | - |
| N7 | S1 | no | - | - |

brick of which it is the exact half. In our case, if the analysed bricks must be considered as half-bricks, their complete dimensions – not all visible in place - would be as follows: for the first type of baked bricks, of which only the 45 cm side was visible, a size of 45x23x7 cm can be reconstructed, with the 23 cm size not visible. For the second type, a size of 40x20x7 cm can be reconstructed (with the 40 cm side not visible). For the third type, instead, the dimensions can be stated around 55x28x7 (with the 55 cm side not visible). The reconstruction of the morpho-



Fig. 15. The outer façade of the outer entrance of the Adad Gate in 2020, with the semicircular barrel vault and the narrowing corbelled arch. On the two sides, baked bricks courses can be noticed (photo by Serafino Rosso; courtesy of the Iraqi-Italian Archaeological Expedition at Nineveh).

gies of the bricks, by knowing only two of the three dimensions, is carried out by considering several comparisons with other brick types recovered in other buildings dated to the reign of Sennacherib. All three types of bricks are in fact attested in their original square-shaped format. Several square bricks from Nineveh are reported to present a side length which ranges between 53 and 55 cm, both from Tell Kuyunjiq and from the royal buildings unearthed in Tell Nebi Yunus (Maul and Miglus 2020: 176-180). Equally, square baked bricks measuring, respectively, 47 cm in length and 40 cm in length are attested (Walker 1981: 120-125).

However, the width of the row, embedded inside the wall, cannot be measured. Therefore, a possibility arises that the baked bricks from the Adad Gate are rectangular-shaped bricks, specifically produced with the aid of rectangular shaped moulds having the same width as the three squared bricks, thus enhancing the regularity of the row. However, in these cases, the three prototypes of square-shaped bricks from which they must have conceptually originated remain the same as for the half-brick types.

The bricks are set in flat rows as stretchers, with staggered joints between the upper row and the lower one. In this building technique, the face of a wall can be composed of half or rectangular bricks. Therefore, if we consider the mudbrick wall and the baked brick coating as the same structure, the use of half or rectangular bricks makes perfect sense. This is the almost exclusively documented method of setting-up bricks during the neo-Assyrian period. It is known that this building technique made large use of half-bricks, as also quarter of bricks, to obtain the alternance of the vertical joints but also in correspondence of the corners (Sauvage 1998: 63, 150). So, in the case



Fig. 16. Area D. The courtyard of the Adad Gate, with orthostats on the lower parts of mudbrick walls (Photo by Serafino Rosso; courtesy of the Iraqi-Italian Archaeological Expedition at Nineveh).



Fig. 17. Area D. Western view of detached orthostats pertaining to the western side tower of the inner facade, with cuneiform inscription, hidden (photo by Serafino Rosso; courtesy of the Iraqi-Italian Archaeological Expedition at Nineveh).



Fig. 18. Adad Gate. Outer façade, with baked bricks still in place on the upper part of the left side mudbrick wall of the door, at the base of the mudbrick arch (photo by Serafino Rosso; courtesy of the Iraqi-Italian Archaeological Expedition at Nineveh).



Fig. 19. Adad gate. Outer façade with baked bricks still in place on the upper part of the right-side mudbricks wall of the door, at the base of the arch. On the right, baked bricks still in place on the wall of the right side flanking tower (photo by Serafino Rosso; courtesy of the Iraqi-Italian Archaeological Expedition at Nineveh).

of the Adad Gate, the choice of using different types of baked bricks in the same portion of the wall can be well explained with the need of fulfilling these specific technical tasks.

When in literature the 55 cm and the 47 cm brick types are reported to present an inscription (Maul and Miglus 2020: 176-180; Speiser 1934: 22), it is worth noticing that this inscription is in most cases stamped on the upper squared face of the brick. Therefore, a possibility arises that the baked bricks from the Adad Gate also presented an inscription on the upper side, that is, the one embedded inside the brickwork. In this way, the inscription resulted to be hidden from human eyes. This hypothesis is formulated in analogy with the orthostats where, occasionally, the inscription was carved on their back side. Already mentioned in relation to the Adad Gate, this evidence can also be observed on some unsculptured slabs inside the South-West Palace of Sennacherib on Tell Kuyunjik (Russell 1999: 127-128). It is useful to note that both the orthostats and the baked bricks, even if respectively unsculptured and plain, had the function of coating and somehow embellishing the mudbrick walls.

According to the only report we have of the Iraqi excavations of the Adad Gate, the inner passage outer facade, which led into the lower town, was also characterised by the presence of a baked brick coating, localised on the upper portion of the mudbrick wall. This passage was itself supposed to have a mudbrick barrel vault ceiling, the spring of which is still partly visible on the photographic documentation of the report (Suleyman 1971: 76). In any case, the inner passage was heavily restored by the Iraqi Antiquities, which reconstructed the two towers which used to flank it by using modern bricks. Therefore, the original aspect was not visible anymore, at the beginning of the excavation of the gate in 2019.

During the excavation of the inner passage, a cluster of collapsed baked bricks was recovered (D2). Another cluster of collapsed bricks (D3) was exposed during the removal of the filling of the outer passage (Fig. 20). The baked bricks pertaining to these two clusters measured 35x35x10 cm on average, thus resulting thicker than the other three types (the thickness ranging between 9 and 12 cm in this case). On some of them, an inscription had been carved on the short side of the brick (Table 5; Table 6). Some of the inscriptions mentioned the Palace of Sennacherib ('Palace of Sennacherib, king of the world, king of Assyria'; Grayson and Novotny 2014: 130-131), while others mentioned Sennacherib's building activities on the city wall: 'Sennacherib, king of the world, king of Assyria, built the wall of Nineveh anew' (Grayson and Novotny 2014: 140-141).

5. ANALYSIS OF DATA

5.1. Brick Types

Several baked brick types were identified by considering both morphology and measures. A code was assigned to each type. They can be summarized as follows:

- S1. Square bricks with a 35 cm long side and a thickness of 10-12 cm;
- S2. Square bricks with a 40 cm long side and a thickness of 7-8 cm;
- *S3. Square bricks with a 45 cm long side and a thickness of 7-8 cm;
- *S4. Square bricks with a 55 cm long side and a thickness of 7-8 cm;
- H1. Half-bricks, or rectangular bricks, corresponding to the exact half of the S1 brick type;
- H2 (R2). Half-bricks, or rectangular bricks, corresponding to the exact half of the S2 brick type;
- H3 (R3). Half-bricks, or rectangular bricks, with a 45 cm long side and a thickness of 7-8 cm, most probably conceptually originated from the 45 cm square bricks present during the reign of Sennacherib;
- H4 (R4). Half-bricks, or rectangular bricks, with a 27 cm short side and a thickness of 7-8 cm, most probably conceptually generated by the 55 cm square bricks whose existence is known during the reign of Sennacherib by other sources.

The S3 and S4 types are reconstructed by considering the possible presence of the corresponding half-bricks in the material record and thanks to comparison to other sources. For the H2, H3 and H4 type a possibility remains



Fig. 20. Area D. Southern view, from the courtyard, of the fill of the outer gate, with collapsed baked bricks, during the 2021 archaeological campaign (photo by Serafino Rosso; courtesy of the Iraqi-Italian Archaeological Expedition at Nineveh).

Table 5. Clusters of baked bricks from Area D (by the author).

| Code | Area | Room | Position inside the room | Description | Associated materials |
|------|------|----------------|--|------------------------|----------------------|
| D1 | D | Outer entrance | Upper part of the mudbrick walls of the gate | Baked bricks archivolt | Mudbrick wall |
| D2 | D | Inner corridor | Fill of the inner corridor | Collapsed baked bricks | - |
| D3 | D | Outer corridor | Fill of the outer corridor | Collapsed baked bricks | Collapsed mudbrick |

Table 6. Morphological characterization of baked bricks clusters from Area D (by the author).

| Code | Brick types | Bricks with inscription | Localization of inscriptions | Buildings mentioned in the inscription |
|------|---------------------|-------------------------|---|--|
| D1 | R3/H3; R2/H3; R4/H4 | no (probably hidden?) | not available - (probably on the upper side?) | - |
| D2 | S1 | yes (2) | short side | Sennacherib's Palace |
| D3 | S1; R2/H2 | yes | short side | Nineveh's walls; Sennacherib's Palace |

that they were rectangular bricks; since both half and rectangular bricks must have conceptually originated, in our cases, from specifically known square bricks, in this paper they are considered as interchangeable.

It must be remembered that measures are not always the same on each specimen of each type. Variations in measures can be linked both to the use of different types of moulds and to shrinkage during firing due to the evap-

oration of water contained inside the brick mixture. The differences are therefore to be considered perfectly normal. As an example, the side of the S1 type generally varies between 34 and 36 cm, while its thickness ranges from 9 until 12 cm. The thickness is generally the key which helps to associate a single specimen with a specific type.

5.2. *Clusters of Bricks in Context*

As regarding the position of the clusters of bricks inside the areas, several considerations can be made. Firstly, the presence of the S1 type was noticed among collapsed baked bricks in Area C and in Area N. As regarding Area D, the S1 type is documented inside the courtyard and inside the filling of the outer gate. In Area C, the collapsed baked bricks can be localised inside specific rooms, that is, the courtyards and the antechambers which precede them. The courtyards can be identified as outdoor spaces inside a building. The courtyards inside the Adad Gate complex can also be associated with this typology of rooms. The courtyards from Area C are all characterised by a baked brick paving. Even if a systematic study of them is far beyond the limits of this paper, some general information can be given. In the floor of L.1120 the most used type of bricks was the S2 type. L.1985 presented, instead, a larger amount of S1 type of baked bricks in its floor, while L.215 presented a more homogeneous combination of the two types, in terms of quantity. In general, we observe that the S2 type was generally used in relation to the courtyards. Therefore, it seems reasonable to affirm that the collapsed baked bricks had fallen from an above position inside the brickwork. It was also noted that these clusters were localised inside specific parts of the rooms, that is, next to the walls and close to doors or, more generally speaking, to some type of space which guaranteed the entrance to the courtyards.

5.3. *Khorsabad's Decorative Program: An Interpretative Key*

To understand the origin of the Adad Gate's baked bricks, an important clue comes from another Assyrian capital, Khorsabad, the ancient Dur-Šarrukin, founded by Sennacherib's father, Sargon II (721-705 BC). As a new foundation, the town presented a regular and almost perfectly square-shaped plan (Invernizzi 2008: 171). The site has a long history of digging, beginning with the excavation carried out by Paul Émile Botta and Eugène Flandin in 1842 (Botta and Flandin 1849-50). Botta is the first to report the discovery of collapsed glazed bricks inside several undefined chambers in the Palace of Sargon II. Botta also notices that those bricks were located next to the walls and doors. The central parts of the rooms are reported to be generally free from any collapsed bricks. Therefore, he interpreted them as pertaining to figurative friezes, probably located on top of the orthostats which covered the lower part of the walls (Botta and Flandin 1849-1850: 66-67).

Other archaeological campaigns were carried out lately, between 1851 and 1855, by Victor Place and Félix Thomas, which excavated the walls and the monumental city gates (Place 1867-1870). Victor Place gave an accurate description of the decorative program of the gates, by distinguishing two categories: the 'simple gates' and the 'ornamented gates'. Gates 1 on the eastern side of the walls, Gate 3 on the southern side and Gate 6 on the western side were classified as 'ornamented gates'. They were characterised by the presence of monumental winged bulls, which flanked the outer passage, in association with carved reliefs representing winged demons. The most interesting part of the decoration system is the presence of a glazed brick archivolt which stood over the winged bulls, by coating the outer face of the mudbrick vault which covered the passage (Fig. 21). An archivolt is generally defined as an ornamental band which follows the curve of an arch and is located upon its intrados. In this case, the archivolt was located about 1 m and half above the intrados of the vault. It was composed of two horizontal bands, one for each side, made of several rows of flat bricks set as stretchers. The springing of the curve of the archivolt was set on these two bands, which constituted their base. The figurative pattern of the glazed bricks consisted of a rosette framework which enclosed a series of winged demons alternated with bigger rosettes (Fig. 22). The mudbrick brickwork between the intrados and the glazed bricks of the archivolt was finished by white plaster (Place 1867-1870: 170-174).

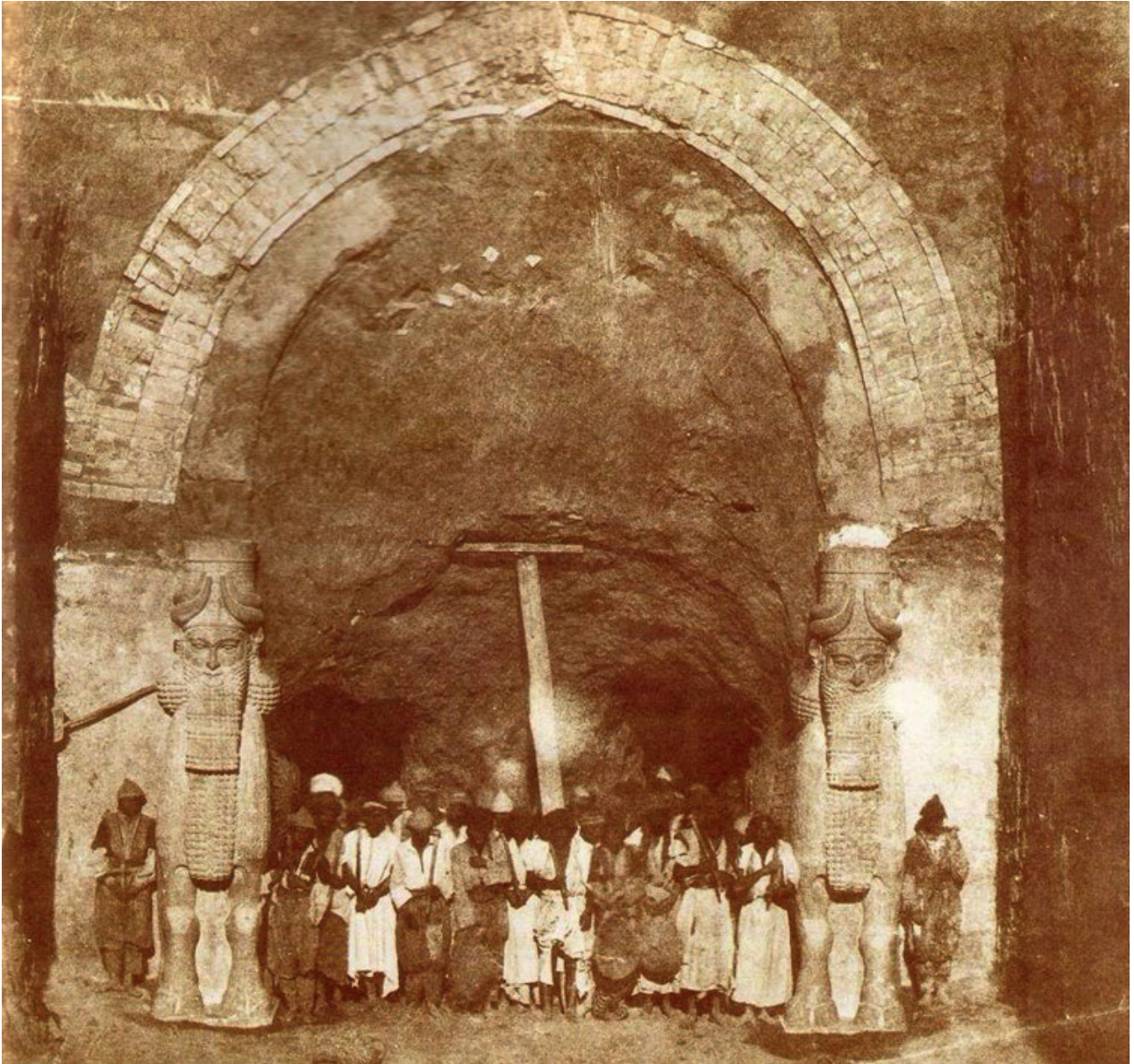


Fig. 21. Khorsabad. Gate 3 during excavation, in a photograph taken by Gabriel Tranchand during 1853, with winged bulls and the glazed bricks archivolt.

The other type of gates, represented by Gates 2, 4, 5 and 7, was characterised by an absence of winged bulls or carved slab. Only uncarved limestone slabs were recorded. The glazed brick archivolt is also absent, but replaced by a simple unglazed archivolt, made of plain unglazed baked bricks (Fig. 23). The definition of them as ‘simple gates’ by Place is somehow misleading, because uncarved and unglazed architectural elements can also have a decorative purpose. It was observed that the arrangement of the gates inside the city walls followed a regular pattern: each side presented two doors, one with glazed archivolt, and the other with unglazed baked brick archivolt. The only exception is the northern side, where the place generally occupied by the ‘ornamented’ door was instead occupied by the citadel (Fig. 24; Place 1867-1870: 181-183). Therefore, the so-called simple doors can be perfectly integrated within the decorative program carried out by Sargon II for his new foundation.

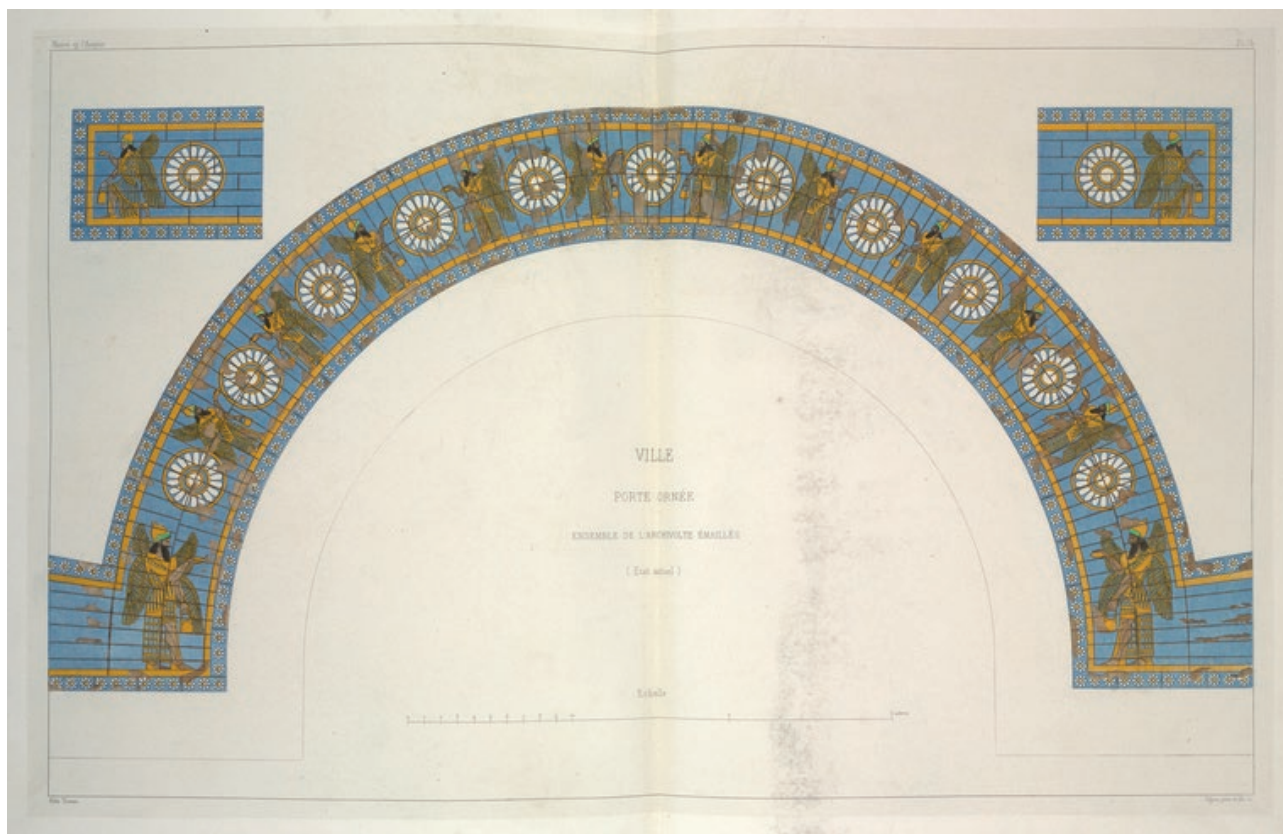


Fig. 22. Khorsabad, Gate 3. Drawings by Félix Thomas of the outer façade and of the glazed bricks archivolt (Place 1867: pls XI, XIV).

Between 1928 and 1935, Gate 7 – located on the northern side of the wall, next to the citadel – was excavated by the Oriental Institute of Chicago, which provided new photographs of what remained of the unglazed archivolt. The mudbrick walls of the outer passage are described as characterised by a white plaster coating. The archivolt was characterised by two horizontal bands, one for each side of the door, which also continued, over the two corners, on the walls of the two towers which flanked the gate. Each band was composed of baked bricks set flat as stretchers, of which no morphological information or measurements are provided. These bands constituted the base on which the archivolt itself was set up. It was made of two flat rows of baked bricks, which enclosed a single row of baked bricks radially set on edge as rowlocks, which followed the curve of the mudbrick arch (Fig. 25). Unfortunately, only part of the two bands in addition with the springing of the archivolt were visible during the excavation (Loud 1936: 1-5).

Given the evidence from Khorsabad's city walls, it seems reasonable to identify the baked bricks of the outer passage of the Adad Gate as what remains of a baked brick archivolt, which therefore fulfilled a purely ornamental purpose. It was essential for the baked bricks to be left unplastered. The decoration system was constituted, in fact, by the contrast between the plastered mudbrick walls and the unplastered baked bricks, with the vertical joints left visible. This possibility opens new perspectives upon the aesthetical properties of these building materials.

The use of baked bricks with decorative purpose in relation to the upper part of mudbrick walls was elaborated within the Sargonid Dynasty in Assyria. It was first developed under the reign of Sargon II, which included decorative baked bricks in the city walls of his new capital, Dur-Šarrukin. He fulfilled his program by realizing a dichotomy but also a constant dialogue between two architectural materials, glazed and baked bricks. In doing so, he reconnected with the well-established Assyrian decorative tradition. In Assyria, the use of glazed bricks as orna-

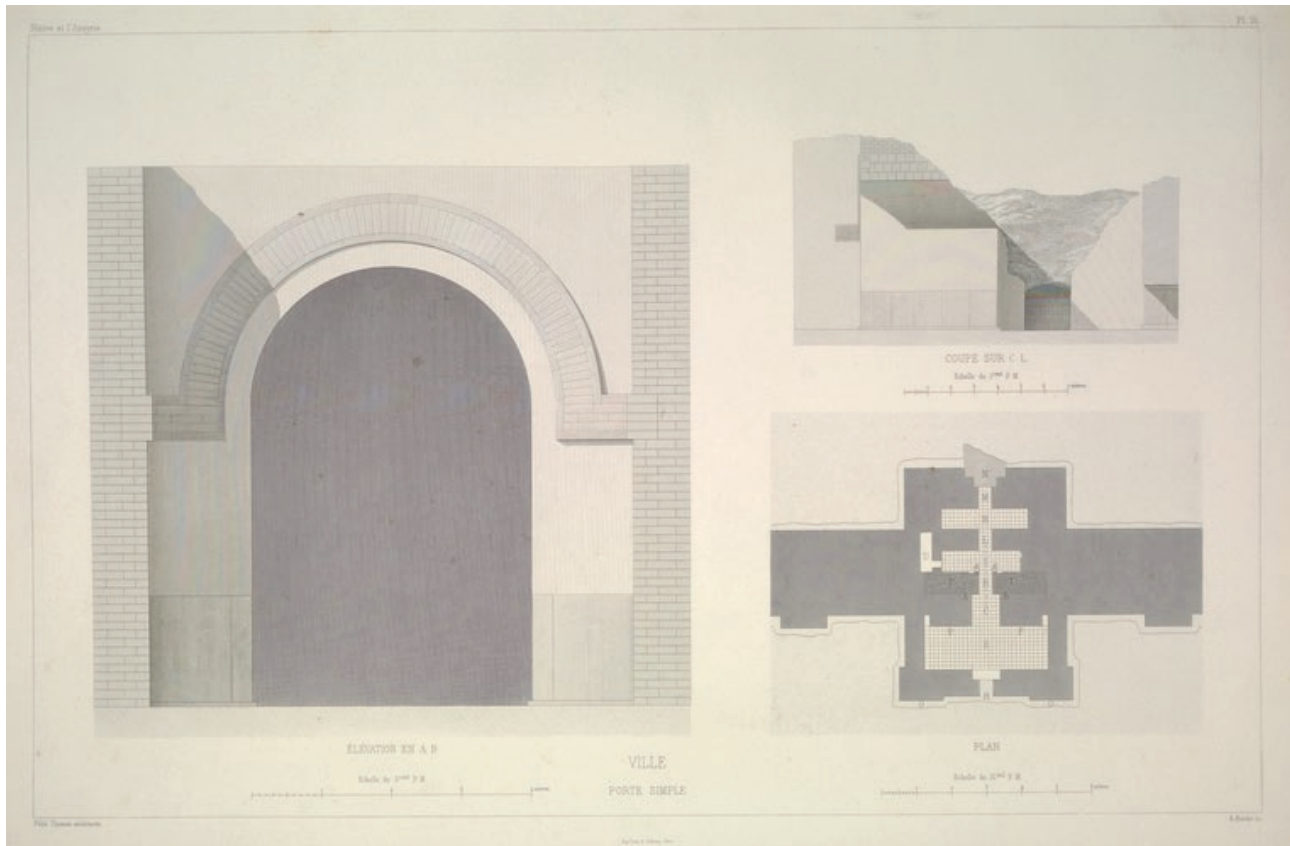


Fig. 23. Khorsabad. Gate 7. Drawings by Félix Thomas of the simple baked bricks archivolt on top of the entrance, still visible during the 19th century excavation (Place 1867: pl. XVIII).

mental materials is attested by the 14th century BC, even if only from textual sources (Reade 1979:19). This craft is characterised by conspicuous material evidence only in relation to the 9th and 8th centuries BC (Moorey 1994: 315). The first neo-Assyrian archaeological evidence dates to the reign of Tukulti-Ninurta II (890-884 BC): inside the city of Assur, fragmentary glazed brick orthostats were recovered in correspondence of the eastern corner of the Ziqqurat, inside the Anu and Adad Temple (Andrae 1925: pl. 7). Major evidence dates to the reign of Ashurnasirpal II (883-859 BC) and can be found in his capital, Nimrud (ancient Kalkhu): examples are known from the Ishtar Temple (Layard 1853: 359) and the Ninurta Temple (Reade 1983: fig. 3). His successor, king Shalmaneser III (858-824 BC), also used glazed bricks panels above the courtyard doorway of Room T3 in his *ekal mašarti* (Fort Shalmaneser) in Nimrud, as they were found scattered around the buttresses which flanked the entrance (Reade 1963: 38).

Sargon II continues this tradition with his monumental decorative program, by extending the use of glazed bricks to the ultimate doors, which are the city gates themselves. However, even if in constant dialogue with the tradition, he also brings some innovation, thus alternating, on the same side of the city walls, a glazed brick archivolt with a baked brick one, a new decorative architectural element of which we have here the first attestation. Before, the use of baked bricks with decorative purpose had been limited to moulded baked bricks, a craft which, however, never entered the Assyrian architectural tradition (Clayden 2000: 81). The use of plain, that is, unglazed and unmoulded, baked bricks is therefore to be considered as an innovation.

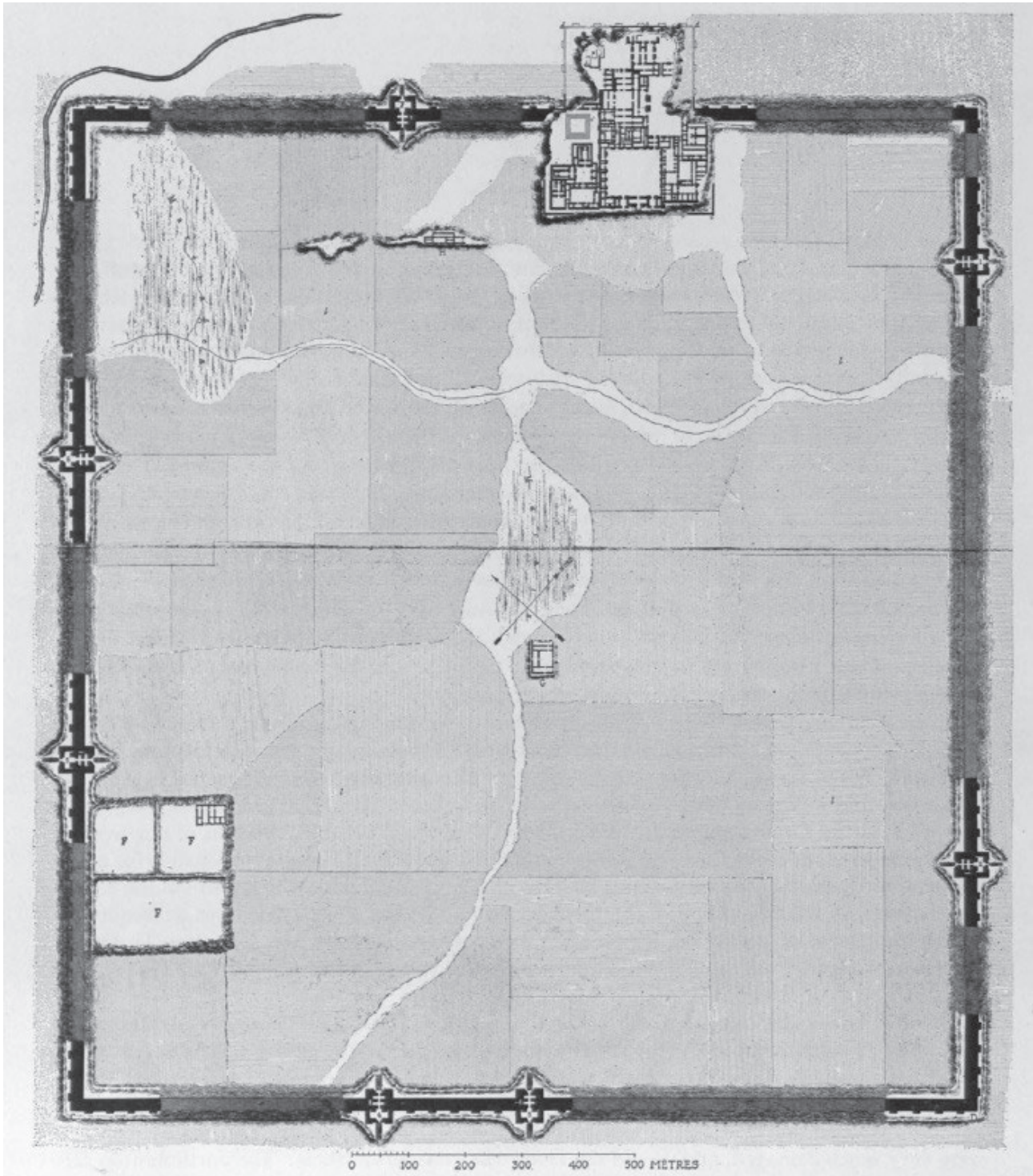


Fig. 24. Khorsabad. Plan of the town with the square shaped city walls: each side presented an alternance between an 'ornamented' and a 'simple' gate, except for the northern side. Gate 7 is located on the northern side, while Gate 3 is located on the southern side, on the left part (Loud 1936: 2).



Fig. 25. Khorsabad. Gate 7, on the northern side of city walls, during the Oriental Institute of Chicago excavations, with plain orthostats and part of a baked brick archivolt on the upper part of the walls, on both sides (Loud 1936: 3).

6. CONCLUSIONS

6.1. Shaping Royal Identity: Sennacherib's Baked Bricks Decorative Program

Innovations are often initiated by individuals who possess some form of power – religious, political and/or economic (Roux 2010: 226). Sennacherib, while carrying out his building program – which included the reconstruction of Nineveh's city walls – adopted his father's architectural innovations, but followed his own interpretation. In the city gates, he didn't include the glazed brick archivolt. Instead, he only made use of the unglazed baked brick archivolt, as it is still visible in the Adad Gate. Remains of another archivolt were probably still visible, during the Iraqi Antiquity Department excavations of the Adad Gate in the 60s, in correspondence of the inner gate (Suleyman 1971: 76). Therefore, the presence of the archivolt on the outer passage was also mirrored by another archivolt in correspondence of the inner one. Likewise, a great number of collapsed baked bricks was found, during the Iraqi excavation, inside the courtyard. Another number of bricks was found inside the filling of the outer doorway during its removal in 2021. Their presence can be explained as what remains of another type of decoration – probably in the shape of a simple continuous band, located on the upper portion of the courtyard mudbrick walls.

The identification as a continuous band is speculative but based on the comparison with the bands of baked bricks which flanked the archivolt on the side towers of the Adad Gate, as also in Khorsabad's Gate 7 (Loud 1936: 1-5).

Moreover, Sennacherib hyperextended this use to other city gates. Apart from the already discussed Adad Gate, evidence is known from the Nergal Gate (Finch 1948: 14). Here, the presence of baked bricks is also associated with colossal, winged bulls sculpture, in sharp contrast with Khorsabad's city gates, where monumental sculptures were commonly associated with a glazed brick archivolt (Place 1867-1870: 170-174).

The collapsed baked bricks found during the excavation in Area N can also be interpreted as what remains of a decoration which interested the not preserved upper part of the walls.

The key to understanding this peculiar architectural choice is the presence of the courtyard. It seems that a conceptual association between the gate and the courtyard was present in the mindset of ancient builders. Because of this association, the decorative use of baked bricks was also applied to buildings of different nature than the city gates. Collapsed baked bricks were also found, in fact, inside the South-West Palace, on Tell Kuyunjiq, and inside the *ekal mašarti*, on Tell Nebi Yunus (Maul and Miglus 2020: 176-180). In both cases, the bricks were found inside or outside the courtyards, not far from the doorways. So, again, a conceptual association between courtyards and doors can be suspected.

6.2. Bricks Morphology: a Visual Performance of Kingship

Architecture is an active component of material culture. As so, it shapes and, in its turn, is shaped by the people who variously interact with it. Likewise, some technological – and decorative – innovation can be explained by considering the individual choice of a specific character, which is, in this case, king Sennacherib. The intentions of the individual confer strong social and symbolic significance on the objects – namely, baked bricks – to be made and used (Roux 2003: 11).

In the outer passage of the Adad Gate, the presence of three different types of bricks (H2/R2, H3/R3 and H4/R4) can be explained as a necessary choice to fulfil technical requirements. Even if they differ in their length, in fact, these three types share the same thickness, which gives a homogeneous aspect to the decorative pattern. The presence of collapsed bricks of a different type (S1 and H1/R1), recovered inside the courtyard of the Adad Gate, silently implies the presence of another kind of decoration, which regards the upper part of mudbrick walls, realised with the exclusive use of the brick type characterised by a bigger thickness. The choice of employing different types of bricks, depending on their ultimate destination inside the gate complex, implies an awareness of the peculiarities of each type, thus revealing a great knowledge and mastering of the building materials by those who were practically and actively involved in construction. Moreover, the presence of both the S1 and the S3 or S4 types in the courtyards and next to the doorways of other royal buildings testifies that the combined use of different types of baked bricks as decorative elements was a widespread practice. This is what happens, for instance, in the *ekal mašarti* on Tell Nebi Yunus (Maul and Miglus 2020: 176-180). Unfortunately, we do not have more precise information about the morphology of the collapsed bricks reported inside the South-West Palace (Campbell Thompson and Hutchinson 1929: 59-60; Campbell Thompson and Mallowan 1933: 72-74). However, we can hypothesize that, if this must be considered as a common practice during the reign of Sennacherib, the same combined pattern also was applied to the palace.

As regards the small-palace of Area C, not directly related to the royal authority, we found no evidence of the use of the two larger types of bricks (*S3 and *S4). In other areas in Nineveh East - not analysed in this paper - residential complexes were unearthed, sometimes characterised by courtyards with an exclusive combination of S1 and S2 bricks. These two brick types were also employed in courtyards inside the palace temples in Khorsabad. Here, in some cases, the pavement consisted of two superimposed courses of baked bricks, the lower made of S1 bricks whereas the upper was made of S2 bricks. These are the almost exclusively dimensions found throughout the entire excavations (Loud 1936: 88). Occasional bricks measuring 50 or 60 cm to a side are reported, but in most cases, they were pierced and therefore served as a drain (Loud and Altman 1938: 14). Sennacherib made more consistent

use of other sizes of baked bricks in the pavements of his buildings. As an example, the 60s Iraqi excavations on Tell Kuyunjik brought to light, in the precinct which bordered the Throne Room, two levels of flooring. The lower one was composed of baked bricks measuring 55 cm to a side – thus associable to the S4 type – in some cases also carved with an inscription mentioning the name of Sennacherib (Madhloom 1968: 50). Another example comes from the Assur Gate in Nineveh, located on the southern side of the city walls. The gate was approached from the south by a baked brick and bitumen ramp, composed of four rows of bricks, measuring 54 cm to a side. The inner passage of the gate was also paved with baked bricks, even if in this case no measures are provided (Anonymous 1981: 185).

It seems possible to state that, during the reign of Sennacherib, types of bricks also differed in relation to their ultimate destination. A first bipartition can be drawn between buildings directly linked to the imperial authority and other structures. This highlights a strong social dimension in the circulation of baked bricks: it is in fact possible that, while the S1 and S2 type were of common use, the S3 and S4 types were perceived as strictly connected with the idea of kingship and, more specifically, with king Sennacherib's idea of kingship. The difference between the architectural program of Sennacherib and his fathers' underlines the willingness of affirming his own individualism as a king, in sharp contrast to Sargon II. This is consistent with his decision, after the inauspicious circumstances of Sargon's violent death in battle in 705 BC (Liverani 2011: 688), of moving the royal residence to Nineveh, thus abandoning the newly founded Khorsabad (Frahm 2017: 183-184). The entire building program which helped Sennacherib reshaping his capital takes the aspect of a visual performance and tangible materialization of his own kingship.

6.3. *Displaying Social Identity: Baked Bricks as Material Culture*

The great informative potential hidden in bricks is evident when we consider them as part of the material culture. Consequently, baked bricks can give us information about the people who produced them, as also about the interconnected network of the different participants to the building activities. They can also highlight some aspects of social life, production choices and, more important, the organization of labour as much as the circulation of materials (Love 2012: 140). Considering bricks as artefacts allows to explore their circulation between and within social groups and individual buildings (Love 2013: 95). Likewise, each of the steps which compose the series of actions transforming raw material into a finished product – the *chaîne opératoire* – is likely to be significant of shared social identity (Roux 2020: 17).

Innovations are actualized – notably in the case I will discuss – for symbolic and social reasons, rather than for their techno-economic advantages. The emergence of such innovations is supported by the presence of an elite that generates new demands to fulfill social or symbolic needs, as well as by the existence of a craftsmen connected to an elite and capable of actualizing these demands (Roux 2020: 2010).

Information about the organization of labour in Assyria's economy occupies little space in the written sources from 1st millennium BC and derives primarily from legal contracts, administrative records and private and royal letters, which attest a wide range of hired workers (Radner 2015: 338-339). Based on what is known from earlier periods (e.g., Ur III Babylonian sources), hired labour was predominantly used for unskilled tasks, with brick-making listed among them (Steinkeller 2015: 22). Hired workers were common during Sargon's reign and could come from distant regions, even from outside Assyria (Radner 2007: 191). Hired brickmakers or builders could also be self-employed people who undertook contract work when available (Postgate 1987: 261). Assyria's labour force was subject to a complex system of overlapping public and private domains. First of all, each worker was a subject of the state and accountable to the king. Moreover, workers could be employed at the provincial or municipal level, or assigned to specific palaces and temples. Others were assigned to the personal households of the king, his relatives, or officials. Finally, labour forces were also employed in the private sector (Groß 2018: 369). The terminology used in written sources to describe master builders emphasizes their expertise, highlighting their advanced training and technical knowledge. These craftsmen are attested in the context of large-scale building projects both under Ashur-

nasirpal II and the later Sargonic kings. There is some evidence that these groups of craftsmen, including architects and master builders, operated within a hierarchical or guild-like structure (Groß 2018: 372-373, 380).

The study of bricks gives some more insights into the labour force which played an active role in the fulfilling of building tasks, and which nonetheless remained silent in sources: architects, brick-makers and bricklayers, which silently supported the king in the achievement of his program. These categories were the actual responsible for the production as much as the circulation of building materials among the structures which were simultaneously under construction.

In the same way as architectural materials circulated, also ideas had their own circulation channels. Since the royal decorative system in the city gates was openly visible, it is probable that some architectural trends developed among high status classes, with the aim of imitating the royal decorative pattern. A major role must have been played, in the realisation of this trend, by those who detained the material knowledge to accomplish the building labour. The imitation of the royal decorative trends was accomplished through a series of adaptations which exclusively employed the S1 (and H1/R1) brick type, the common type of the Assyrian architectural tradition. In this way, the decorative use of the S1 type, already attested inside the gate courtyards, was extended to the courtyards of other types of buildings.

Regarding the circulation of building materials, it is important to note that baked bricks involved higher production costs than mudbrick. Their manufacture likely required specific installations for firing. However, very little is known about brick kilns from the Neo-Assyrian period. The lack of archaeological evidence may suggest that kilns were temporary structures, provisionally built near construction sites (Sauvage 1998: 24). Evidence of Mesopotamian brick kilns comes from earlier periods. For instance, in the western corner of the *Eanna* precinct at Uruk an entire industrial area was uncovered. It consisted of several aligned kilns that had been reconstructed over time, forming an archaeological deposit 2.60 meters high, upon which later temple structures were built (Lenzen 1960: 3-4).

We can hypothesize that, due to the high cost of production and the minor role played, after all, by baked bricks in Assyrian architecture, a small number of baked bricks kilns was active at the same time. These kilns had to serve all the construction sites in Nineveh. This must have inevitably generated a circulation of building materials within architectural complexes pertaining to different social backgrounds. Likewise, the circulation of ideas among builders engaged in different construction sites must have created some trends, which inevitably had royal complexes as a model. The new decorative program, in fact, was certainly perceived as prestigious, since it had been directly emanated from the imperial authority. Brick-makers, architects and bricklayers, far from being anonymous performers, deprived of any decision-making power, must be reevaluated as prolific actors, perfectly integrated inside the building act scheme.

The role of brickmakers and workmen in the circulation of building materials among different building contexts can be reevaluated by considering another element which characterized selected baked bricks, that is, the presence of an inscription. It must be noted that, in some cases, the building mentioned in the inscription does not match the actual building where the inscription was recovered.

It is the case of the Adad Gate where, along with inscribed bricks mentioning the construction of the walls of Nineveh, several bricks were recovered which mentioned the Palace of Sennacherib. Equally, Area C provided several examples of inscribed baked bricks which mentioned the Palace of Sennacherib or other buildings, not well identified, linked to this king.

It is the common opinion that inscriptions on neo-Assyrian bricks mentioning the palace of a king had the purpose to identify those bricks as produced within the palatial administration. Therefore, the 'Palace of Sennacherib' formula type does not provide information about the actual destination of the artefact to a specific and royal building, but only its belonging to Sennacherib's royal administrative office (Matthiae 2002: 576). This situation is easily comparable to what was observed in the Adad Gate. However, the recovery of such artefacts inside Area C, which was not necessarily and directly linked to the royal authority, might highlight a different scenario. A role was definitely played by those who produced bricks in relation to the circulation of building materials. By not reducing the performance of construction and the circulation of building materials to a mere emanation of the

royal authority, a new perspective opens, and the previously never considered voice of the anonymous actors of the building performance can be listened.

Far from being silent building materials, baked bricks proved themselves to be an active part of the material culture of the society which produced and used them, thus contributing to shaping people and social groups, as also individual identities, as Sennacherib himself.

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In memoria di Massimo Forlanini



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Massimo Forlanini (11 September 1944 – 9 September 2024)

ALFONSO ARCHI, MASSIMO POETTO

In exceedingly rare cases, someone with a career in a technical field is able to find the time and energy to diligently and professionally pursue the study of history or art because they are driven by a deep passion for that particular subject.

That was Massimo Forlanini. Even while working nearly fifty years as an engineer, reaching the highest levels of management as director of his company, he simultaneously pursued his keen interest in the history and geography of pre-classical Anatolia and northern Mesopotamia. His studies were based on Hittite and Old Assyrian texts, and on archeological evidence, with a special focus on toponymic survival in the later classical, Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman periods. He also devoted himself to Hittite studies, dealing with the complex issue of the formation of the Old Kingdom and more fully on the political and cultural continuity of those regions between the Late Bronze Age and the 1st millennium BC.

This passion was evident from a very young age, beginning in high school. Confined to home for a long period of time due to illness, he poured all of his energy into his studies as a way to cope and overcome a moment of adversity.

From a methodological standpoint, his research showed a definite personal touch by consistently prioritizing the importance of a direct, first-hand examination of the sources. Not only did he scrutinize the pertinent cuneiform texts, but also the later documentation in Greek, Latin and other languages. Just as important to his studies were maps, including the more modern ones, but from periods that conserved the traditional place names. All these sources were studied to arrive at possible identifications, and were then reverified on the ground.

Knowing how elusive a total reconstruction can be in this field of study, Forlanini refrained from providing a systematic magnum opus; rather, he produced a vast number of valuable contributions on historical and geographical problems, including specific data which, as mentioned above, were verified based on multiple sources whenever possible, spanning long periods of time.

All historical research is subject to revision, also because over the course of time different perspectives and methodologies are applied. The study of the toponyms recorded in the epigraphic sources of the ancient Near East is certainly one of the fields that can yield the most labile results. Yet the identifications suggested by Forlanini clearly stand out from others for their scientific rigor and the validity of the findings.

The diachronic organization of his interpretive solutions (presented here thanks to editing by Antonio Carnevale) provides a clear picture of the constant research and revision that were his lifework.

Finally, Massimo Forlanini, widely recognized as a true gentleman, will also be remembered as a true friend to all those who had the privilege of knowing him closer.



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La toponimia anatolica preclassica negli studi di Massimo Forlanini

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Abstract. The following tables summarize key results of Massimo Forlanini's reconstruction of Anatolian and Syrian geography in the Middle and Late Bronze Age, based on Hittite and Akkadian texts, topographical analysis, historical cartography, and comparison with later – mainly classical – toponymy, supported by his extensive knowledge of Greek and Roman history and myth.

Keywords: Hittite, Anatolia, geography, toponymy.

Si presentano di seguito tabelle riassuntive di alcuni dei risultati ottenuti da Massimo Forlanini nell'ambito della ricostruzione della geografia anatolica e nord-siriana del Medio e Tardo Bronzo attraverso lo studio dei testi ittiti e accadici, l'attenzione alla topografia dei territori investigati, uno scrupoloso e duraturo processo di ricerca e acquisizione di carte geografiche storiche ed un confronto con la toponomastica più recente, prevalentemente classica, resa possibile da una vastissima conoscenza della storia e del mito greci e romani.

La selezione prevede unicamente l'inserimento di proposte di identificazione con toponimi moderni e, in alcuni casi, localizzazioni all'interno di determinati distretti o province, mentre non dà voce alle numerose ricostruzioni dei rapporti spaziali tra toponimi di epoca ittita che si possono trovare descritte all'interno degli articoli. Non sono riportate, a meno che non siano argomento centrale dell'articolo, le localizzazioni di città quali Hattuša, Tapika o Kaniš/Neša, spesso citate come origine della documentazione testuale utile alla ricostruzione geografica, e – a partire dagli articoli scritti dalla metà degli anni '90 – neanche città come Nerik, Šapinuwa, Šariša e, un po' più tardi, Šamuha. Quando la proposta di identificazione o collocazione è espressa tra parentesi, questa – non esplicitamente dichiarata – viene desunta da altri articoli dello stesso autore o dalla collocazione dei siti classici associati al toponimo ittita. In alcuni casi lo stesso insediamento può risultare identificato o collocato in luoghi apparentemente diversi:

questo può derivare da una maggiore o minore precisione con cui viene attribuita la collocazione (può essere indicato il nome esatto del sito, il nome del villaggio, o del distretto più vicini), o con una discrepanza tra continuità toponomastica e continuità insediativa. Nei restanti casi si può trattare di revisioni delle identificazioni precedentemente proposte, o – e ce ne scusiamo – di errori commessi dal compilatore di queste schede.

Le pubblicazioni già dotate di un indice riassuntivo (Forlanini e Marazzi 1986; Forlanini 1992a; Forlanini 1992d) non sono state inserite.

M. Forlanini usava, per i suoi lavori, mappe cartacee che riportavano traslitterazioni non sempre coerenti o toponimi caduti ormai in disuso, senza le quali alcune continuità toponomastiche non sarebbero potute emergere. Nella seconda colonna di ogni tabella, oltre all'indicazione della provincia coinvolta, sono fornite, se necessario, ulteriori specificazioni sul nome moderno e, nel caso di omonimie all'interno della stessa provincia, anche l'indicazione del distretto di appartenenza.

I toponimi sono inseriti nella stessa forma in cui vengono proposti all'interno degli articoli ma, come si potrà notare, nei cinquant'anni di attività dell'autore, scelte diverse hanno portato a rese (spesso giustificate all'interno degli articoli stessi) anche profondamente divergenti una dall'altra. Per facilitare la ricerca abbiamo aggiunto – solo per i toponimi ittiti – una ricostruzione artificiale tra parentesi che segue i criteri proposti dal *Répertoire Géographique*,¹ i quali prevedono l'abolizione delle geminate (con l'eccezione di *Ḫattuša*), l'utilizzo delle sole vocali a/i/u (con l'eccezione di *Nerik*, *Neša* e del fl. *Šeḫa*) e la resa delle sole consonanti sorde (/p/, /t/, /k/, con l'eccezione del gruppo /s/ e /z/ e di *Ugarit*). In questa si sono inseriti *Š* e *Ḫ* dove mancanti e si sono eliminati tutti gli altri segni diacritici. Infine, abbiamo utilizzato la *W* per la resa di -ua- e la *J* (e non la *Y*) per quella di -ia-.

Anche nella compilazione dell'indice si sono incontrate alcune difficoltà, per la risoluzione delle quali si sono dovute compiere delle scelte arbitrarie. Nonostante la semplificazione della resa dei toponimi appena citata, alcuni di essi presentano grafie molto oscillanti, come nel caso di *La/u(ḫu)(wa)zantija* o *(U)wal(a)ma*; per evitare di allungare ulteriormente il già corposo indice, e per evidenziare il fatto che le occorrenze vanno considerate nel loro complesso, abbiamo – quando possibile – tenuto insieme toponimi che altrimenti sarebbero dovuti essere indicati separatamente; nel caso di *U(w)al(a)ma* – e in altre occasioni simili – per rendere più efficace la consultazione dell'indice, la voce si troverà sia alla *U* che alla *W*. Nei due casi succitati ed in altri più o meno noti (*Uta*, *Wijanawanta*, *Maraša*, *Tipija*), l'afferenza ad una sola voce nell'indice non corrisponde necessariamente all'identificazione con un solo insediamento. Al contempo, due voci non assimilabili – come *Ašturiya* e *Aštujara*, o *Apzišna* e *Azpišna* – nonostante stiano con ogni probabilità ad indicare gli stessi luoghi, sono trattate come due toponimi distinti. Il caso più complesso è – la cosa non sorprende – quello di *Zalpa(r)*, *Zalpa/uwa*, *Zalpar*, *Zalwar*, per cui la suddivisione operata non è da ritenersi indicativa di un'identificazione con uno degli specifici insediamenti che portavano questo nome.

Ricordiamo infine che queste tabelle non possono restituire efficacemente la complessità degli articoli di M. Forlanini e che non si possono sostituire ad una loro lettura integrale.

Legenda

Mt. Monte / Fl. Fiume. La sigla è utilizzata anche quando gli oronimi e gli idronimi sono già accompagnati dai termini *Dağ / Dağlar / İrmak / Nehir / Dere / Çay*. L'eventuale presenza o assenza della suffissazione genitivale o accusativa deriva in genere dalla formulazione proposta dall'autore.

Nella prima colonna sono indicati in maiuscolo i toponimi per la cui resa è stata usata la lingua sumerica ed in corsivo quelli per cui è stata usata una lingua accadica, senza distinzione tra epoche storiche. Per motivi di fattibilità, quando non specificato diversamente nell'articolo, non risultano distinte le testimonianze provenienti da Assiria, Babilonia, Ebla, Mari etc...

¹ G. del Monte e J. Tischler 1978, Die Orts- und Gewässernamen der hethitischen Texte (*Répertoire Géographique des Textes Cunéiformes*), *Tübinger Atlas des Vorderen Orients*, Beihefte B 7, Wiesbaden.

Luv. Luvio / HL. Geroglifico luvio / Ebl. Eblaita / Ug. Ugaritico / Al. Alalah / Ph. Fenicio

Nella terza colonna i toponimi senza alcuna indicazione sono, nella maggior parte dei casi, greci o romani; la resa in caratteri greci o latini dipende dalla versione presente negli articoli. Ulteriori specificazioni sull'origine dei toponimi derivano da indicazioni presenti nei testi.

Eg. Egizio/ Aram. Arameo / Ur. Urarteo / Biz. Bizantino / Ar. Arabo / Ott. Ottomano / Pers. Persiano / Med. Medievale / Arm. Armeno / Gr. Greco moderno / Mod. Moderno / AT Antico Testamento.

1977: Ricostruzione geografica del territorio che si estende fra il basso corso del Kızılırmak e il Mar di Marmara; comprende le montagne della Paflagonia e della Bitinia e tutto il bacino del Sangario (Sakarya) fino all'altezza di Afyonkarahisar. Nella parte finale del lavoro sono presenti numerose proposte di continuità toponomastica (province di Samsun, Sinop, Çorum, Kastamonu, Karabuk, Ankara, Bolu, Afyonkarahisar, Kütahya, Eskişehir, Bursa, Sakarya, Kocaeli, Zonguldak, Çankırı, Konya)

| Toponimo ittica, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|--|--|---|
| Fl. Marassanda (Marašanta) / Marassandiya (Marašantiya) | Fl. Kızılırmak | Fl. Halys |
| Zalpa / Zalpuwa (Zalpuwa) | İkiztepe (provincia di Samsun) | |
| Kuluppa (Kulupa) | Kumçağiz (provincia di Samsun) | Κωνωπέιον |
| Nerik | Hükük Tepe (Oymağaç Höyük, provincia di Samsun) | |
| Ga[...]kilussa (Kaškiluša) / Kiskilussa / Kiskillussa (Kiškiluša) | Distretto di Durağan (provincia di Sinop) | |
| Darukka / Tarukka (Taruka) | Distretto di Boyabat (provincia di Sinop) | |
| Hurna | Tra Osmancik e Laçin (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Mt. Tehsina (Tiḫšina) | Mt. Adadağ (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Turmitta / Durmeta (Turmita) | Provincia di Çankırı | cfr. fl. Terme Çay, al confine tra le province di Çankırı ed Ankara |
| Tikukuwa (Tikukuwa) | Laçin (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Tumanna (Tumana) | Provincia di Kastamonu | Δομανίτις |
| Mt. Kassû / Kassu (Kašu) | Mt. Ilgaz Dağ (tra le province di Çankırı e Kastamonu) | Mt. Ολγασσους |
| Fl. Daḫara (Taḫara) | Fl. Devrez Çay | Kimiatene |
| Tapapanuwa (Tapapanuwa) / Tapapinuwa (Tapapinuwa) | sul fl. Devrez Çay | |
| Tim(m)uḫala (Timuḫala) | Distretto di İskilip (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Tasmaḫa (Tašmaḫa) | Vicina a Osmancik o Laçin (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Fl. Rosso (SA ₅) | Fl. Delice Irmak | Fl. Cappadox |
| Palâ (Pala) | Provincia di Karabuk e città omonima ad Eflâni (provincia di Karabuk) | Βλαηνή |
| Gassiya (Kašija) / Kissiya (Kišija) | Provincia di Ankara | |
| Sappa (Šapa) | Beypazarı (provincia di Ankara) | |
| Fl. SÍG / Hūlana | Fl. Porsuk Çay | |
| Altanna (Altana) | Provincia di Kastamonu, a nord dei mt. Kašu e Ilurija | |
| Mt. Gapazuwa (Kapazuwa) | Tra le province di Ankara e di Karabuk | |
| Mt. Ašharpaia / Ašharpaa (Ašharpaja) | Mt. Benil Dağ (Benli Dağı) e monti vicini (provincia di Bolu e dintorni) | |
| Araḫanna (Arawana) | Çayırhan (provincia di Ankara) | Med. Araunia |
| Lalḫa | Distretto di Seben (provincia di Bolu) | |
| Šaḫḫupa (Šaḫupa) / Iḫuppa (Iḫupa) | Distretto di Seben (provincia di Bolu). Vicino al fl. Nal Dere (Nallı Dere / Nallı Çay, provincia di Ankara) | Fl. Scopas |
| Kalasma / Galasma (Kalašma) | Provincia di Bolu | Cfr. Κελεσανών ἐμπόριον (Akkaya, provincia di Ankara) |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Uaratta / Uarattaza (Warata) | Polatlı (provincia di Ankara) | Med. Baretta / Varetta |
| Fl. Sahiriija / Sehiriija (Šihiriija) | Fl. Sakarya Nehri | Fl. Sangario |
| Merâ e Kuqaliija (Mira-Kuwalija) | Provincia di Afyonkarahisar e città omonima a Beyköy (distretto di İhsaniye, provincia di Afyonkarahisar) | Vescovato bizantino di Meros (provincia di Afyonkarahisar). Estensione fino a Başara (provincia di Eskişehir). Cfr. Emre Gölü (Merâ → Mrâ → Emre?) |
| Mt. Hıllusiıanda (Hulušiwanta) | Distretto di Tavşanlı (provincia di Kütahya) | |
| Assaratta (Ašarata) / Assarassa (Ašaraša) | Provincia di Kütahya | |
| Parduüata (Partuwata) | Mahmudiye (provincia di Eskişehir) | |
| Salatiıar (Salatiwara) | Haymana (provincia di Ankara) | |
| Lalanda (Lalanta) | Gömü (provincia di Afyonkarahisar) | Lalandos |
| Sanaıita (Šanawita) | Şuhut (provincia di Afyonkarahisar) | Cfr. Synnada |
| Huıalusa (Huwaluša) | Provincia di Eskişehir | |
| Tipiija (Tipija) | Provincia di Eskişehir. Da non confondersi con la Tipija nord-orientale | Cfr. Tibios / Tibeios, coronimo per città e montagna. Anche etnonimo e antroponimo |
| Masâ (Maša) | Provincia di Bursa e distretto di Adapazarı (provincia di Sakarya) | Misia e parte della Bitinia |
| Tummanda (Tumanta) | Tra Gerede e Göynük (provincia di Bolu) | |
| Parparzina | Bozan (provincia di Eskişehir) | Pozon |
| Uattarııa (Wataruwa) | Badabat (provincia di Eskişehir), ma anche Sandıklı (provincia di Afyonkarahisar) | Germa, ma anche Otrous |
| Mt. İıaıanda (İjawanta) | Tra il mt. Uludağ (provincia di Bursa) e i mt. Sündiken Dağları (provincia di Eskişehir) | |
| Mt. Dusara (Tušara) | Tra il mt. Uludağ (provincia di Bursa) e i mt. Sündiken Dağları (provincia di Eskişehir) | |
| Mt. Sapana (Šapana) | A nord di İznik (provincia di Bursa) | Mt. Sophon |
| Lauıanda (Lawanta) | Tra İznik (provincia di Bursa) e Adapazarı (provincia di Sakarya) | |
| Ururuııa (Ururuwa) | Orara (provincia di Sakarya) | |
| Hıppuriija (Hıpurija) | Tra İznik (provincia di Bursa) e Adapazarı (provincia di Sakarya) | |
| Galpi (Kalpi) | Kerpe (provincia di Kocaeli) | Kalpe (porto alla foce del fl. Sakarya) |
| Kinnara (Kinara) | Tra le province di Sinop e Zonguldak | |
| Gasula / Kasula (Kašula) | A nord del fl. Gökırmak tra Azdavay e Devrekâni (provincia di Kastamonu) | |
| Fl. Sariıa / Sariııa (Šariija) | Fl. Gökırmak | |
| Uıusulana (Wašulana) | A nord o a ovest di Safranbolu (provincia di Karabuk) | |
| Mutarassis (Mutarası) | Mudurnu (provincia di Bolu) | Modra / Modrenae |
| Sallunatassis (Šalunataši) | Provincia di Bolu | Salonitis, regione attorno a Bithynion (moderna Bolu) |
| Hıriıanda (Hırijanta) / mt. Hıriıati (Hırijati) | Taraklı (provincia di Sakarya) | Ceratae |
| Lıhınassis (Lıhınaši) | Beypazar (Beypazarı, provincia di Ankara) | Laganıa / Λαγίνεα |
| Hıstira / MUL-ra (Hıštira) | İstir (Doğan, provincia di Çorum) | |
| Kıtharıija (Kıthariija) | Çankırı | Gangari / Gangra |
| Ippasana (İpašana) | İskelip (Distretto di İskilip, provincia di Çorum) | Abysianon |
| Arduna (Artuna) | Topaklı (provincia di Ankara) | Androna |
| Parnassa (Parnaša) | Parlasan (provincia di Ankara) | Παρνασσοσ |
| Fonte Galisa (Kališa[...]) | Keles Hüyük (Gülhüyük, provincia di Ankara) | Galea, vicina a Parnassos |
| Alâs (Alaša) | Canımına (provincia di Konya) | Ara / Area |
| Uıinta (Wint[a-]) | Yassihüyük (provincia di Ankara) | Oüivndia |
| Mt. Lauıas/ta (Lawaša / Lawata) | Yunak (provincia di Konya) | Lâta / Λατηνοσ |
| Ualııanda (Waliwanta) | Sürmenli (Sülümenli, provincia di Afyonkarahisar) | Eulandra |

| | | |
|----------------------|--|--------------|
| Alpassiia (Alpašija) | Ambanaz (Beyyazi, provincia di Afyonkarahisar) | Abbassium |
| Appala (Apala) | Çoğu (provincia di Afyonkarahisar) | Appola |
| Ḥulaniia (Ḥulanija) | Durgut (Erenler, quartiere di Afyonkarahisar?) | Κλανεος |
| Maliassa (Malijaša) | Synnada (Şuhut, provincia di Afyonkarahisar) | Cfr. Melissa |
| Ḥutarra (Ḥutara) | Gideros, provincia di Kastamonu) | Κύτωρον |

1979: Analisi dei toponimi presenti in KUB 48, attenzione alla costa pontica e alle province di Tawinija, di Kizuwatna e dell'Antitauro, di Turmita, di Tapika, e della città di Šamuḥa (province di Samsun, Çorum, Adana, Kahramanmaraş, Kayseri, Osmaniye, Sivas, Malatya, Nevşehir, Ankara, Çankırı, Konya, Tokat, Amasya)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|--|---|
| Taḥišama | Distretto di Bafra (provincia di Samsun) | |
| Katašera (Katašira) | Distretto di Bafra (provincia di Samsun) | |
| Ḥašhatatta (Ḥašhatata) | Distretto di Bafra (provincia di Samsun) | |
| Zalpa / Zalpuḫa (Zalpuwa) | Distretto di Bafra (provincia di Samsun) | |
| Zipatta (Zipata) | Distretto di Bafra (provincia di Samsun) | |
| Kištama | Distretto di Bafra (provincia di Samsun) | |
| Takkimis (Takimiš) | Distretto di Bafra (provincia di Samsun) | |
| Kapatta (Kapata) | Distretto di Bafra (provincia di Samsun) | |
| Kuluppa (Kulupa) | Distretto di Bafra (provincia di Samsun) | |
| Tānpi (Tanpi) / Tanipiia (Tanipija) | Distretto di Bafra (provincia di Samsun) | |
| Taḫinija (Tawinija) | Nord(-ovest) di Boğazköy (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Adaniia / Ataniia (Atanija) | Çaputçu Hüyük e/o Alayhanun (provincia di Adana) | |
| Kummani (Kumani) | Yalak (provincia di Adana) | Comana di Cataonia (continuità toponomastica ma non geografica) |
| Arušna | Sirkeli (provincia di Adana) | |
| Zunnaḥara (Zunaḥara) | Misis (Mamistra, provincia di Adana) | Misis / Mopsuestia |
| Zaruna / Zisia (toponimo usato da Idrimi di Alalah, non attestato in fonti ittite) / *Zizum | Kozan (provincia di Adana) | Sis / Sisium |
| Lauqazantiia (Lawazantija) | Karahüyük di Elbistan (provincia di Kahramanmaraş) | |
| Aštujara (Aštujara) / Ašturiia (Ašturija) | Hanköy (Beştepe, provincia di Kahramanmaraş) | Asdara / Osdara |
| Šinamu (Šinamu[...]) | Sarız (provincia di Kayseri) | Med. Sanabūs |
| Šerigga (Širika) | Presso Şar (provincia di Adana) | Serica |
| Mt. Gallištapa (Kalištapa) | Mt. Binboğa Dağ (provincia di Kayseri) | |
| Fl. Puruna | Fl. Ceyhan Nehri | Fl. Pyramus |
| Ḥaššuḫa (Ḥašuwa) | Maraş (Kahramanmaraş) | |
| Mt. Adalur (Atalur) | Mt. alture di Kadırlı (provincia di Osmaniye) | |
| Ḥurma | Pınarbaşı con un territorio che arrivava fino all'Uzunyayla (provincia di Kayseri) | |
| Kuššara (Kušara) | Tonus (Altınyayla) o Kangal (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Malitiia (Malitija) | Malatya | |
| Ambara (Ampara) | (Arapgir / Çakırsu, provincia di Malatya) | Amara / Abara |
| Nenašša (Ninaša) | Topada / Ağılı Höyük (provincia di Nevşehir) | |
| Turmitta (Turmita) / Turḫumit | A nord del Tuz Gölü (provincia di Ankara) | |
| Darittara (Taritara) | Kargı (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Ziḫara | İnandık (provincia di Çankırı) | |
| Tuḫuppiia (Tuḫupija) | İnandık (provincia di Çankırı) | |
| Šuqatara (Šuwatara) | Yağlıbayat (provincia di Konya) | Soatra |

| | | |
|----------------------------|--|-------------------|
| Ippašana (Ipašana) | Area di Inevi (Cihanbeyli, provincia di Konya) | |
| Mallita (Malita) | Distretto di Gülşehir (provincia di Nevşehir) | |
| Tapikka (Tapika) | Maşat Höyük (provincia di Tokat) | |
| Kammama (Kamama) | Acaci Hüyük (Bayındırhüyük) o Kazankaya (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Ḥattena (Ḥatina) | Alaca Hüyük (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Šapinuwa (Šapinuwa) | Eskiyapar (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Taḥurpa | Babali (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Fl. Maraššanda (Marašanta) | Fl. Kızılırmak | |
| Karaḥna | Bolos (Aktepe, provincia di Tokat) | |
| Marišta | Akçakışla (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Šamuḥa | Kale di Sivas | |
| Mt. Šakdunuwa (Šaktunuwa) | Tra il mt. Yıldız Dağ (provincia di Sivas) ed il mt. Deveci Dağ (provincia di Tokat) | |
| Mt. Ḥapidduini (Ḥapituini) | Tra il mt. Yıldız Dağ (provincia di Sivas) ed il mt. Deveci Dağ (provincia di Tokat) | |
| Mt. Šarpuḥuwa (Šarpuḥuwa) | Tra il mt. Yıldız Dağ (provincia di Sivas) ed il mt. Deveci Dağ (provincia di Tokat) | |
| Mt. Šišpinuwa (Šišpinuwa) | Tra il mt. Yıldız Dağ (provincia di Sivas) ed il mt. Deveci Dağ (provincia di Tokat) | |
| Fl. Zuliya (Zulija) | Fl. Çekerek | |
| Anziliya (Anzilija) | Taşlı Hüyük (provincia di Tokat) | |
| Zapišhuna / Zipišhuna | Cavundur (provincia di Amasya) | |
| Palḥuišša (Palḥuiša) | Çerçi (provincia di Tokat) | |
| Gaggadduwa (Kakatuwa) | Almus (provincia di Tokat) | Gagonda |
| Fl. Kummešmaḥa (Kumišmaḥa) | Fl. Kelkit Çay | |
| Tiliura / <i>Tilimra</i> | ad est di Niksar (provincia di Tokat) | Talaura / Taulara |
| Anzara | Zara (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Pittijarik (Pitijarik) | Tekkeköy (Şeyhmerzuban, provincia di Sivas) | |

1980: Analisi della prima delle tre liste di VBoT 68 e ricostruzione della composizione della provincia di Arina. All'interno dell'articolo si menzionano frequentemente le province considerate contigue, in particolare Šapinuwa, Ḥanḥana, Paršananhila e Šalma, ed alcuni villaggi ad esse afferenti (province di Yozgat, Çorum, Kirşehir)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|---|---------------------|
| Arinna (Arina) | Büyük Nefesköy (Büyüknefes, provincia di Yozgat) | Tavio |
| [...]kiiya ([...]kija) | Territorio attorno a Büyüknefes (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| [...]kuliya ([...]kulija) | Territorio attorno a Büyüknefes (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Ḥašpunā (Ḥašpuna) | Territorio attorno a Büyüknefes (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Ṭaškuriya (Taškuriya) | Territorio attorno a Büyüknefes (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Ziž? [zalamunna] (Zizalamuna) | Territorio attorno a Büyüknefes (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Ḥippuriya (Ḥipurija) | Territorio attorno a Büyüknefes (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Taggapu[ya?] (Takapuwa) | Territorio attorno a Büyüknefes (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Kišmita (Kišmita) | Territorio attorno a Büyüknefes (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Ḥazumi[ia] (Ḥazumija) | Territorio attorno a Büyüknefes (provincia di Yozgat) | |

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|--|---|
| Kuruştamâ (Kuruştama) | Territorio attorno a Büyüknefes (provincia di Yozgat) |
| ḪAR-aštâ (ḪAR-ašta) | Territorio attorno a Büyüknefes (provincia di Yozgat) |
| Ḫu-[ul?]-lara (Ḫulara) | Territorio attorno a Büyüknefes (provincia di Yozgat) |
| Matilla (Matila) | Territorio attorno a Büyüknefes (provincia di Yozgat) |
| Maṭikša (Matikša) | Territorio attorno a Büyüknefes (provincia di Yozgat) |
| Ḫallapija (Ḫalapija) | Territorio attorno a Büyüknefes (provincia di Yozgat) |
| Tintūnija (Tintunija) | Territorio attorno a Büyüknefes (provincia di Yozgat) |
| Zarašanija (Zarašanija) | Territorio attorno a Büyüknefes (provincia di Yozgat) |
| Zarkapduna (Zarkaptuna) | Territorio attorno a Büyüknefes (provincia di Yozgat) |
| Ḫammuḫija (Ḫamuḫija) | Territorio attorno a Büyüknefes (provincia di Yozgat) |
| Talgamušši[ia] (Talkamušija) | Territorio attorno a Büyüknefes (provincia di Yozgat) |
| Gaiṭḫarza (Kaiṭḫarza) | Territorio attorno a Büyüknefes (provincia di Yozgat) |
| Zitakapiša / Zitakpiššija (Zitakapišija) | Territorio attorno a Büyüknefes (provincia di Yozgat) |
| Tamišruna | Territorio attorno a Büyüknefes (provincia di Yozgat) |
| Duḫišuna (Tuḫišuna) / Tūḫušina (Tuḫušina) / Tuḫašuna | Territorio attorno a Büyüknefes (provincia di Yozgat) |
| Aijala (Ajala) | Territorio attorno a Büyüknefes (provincia di Yozgat) |
| Tiḫalija di Zarta (Tiwalija) | Territorio attorno a Büyüknefes (provincia di Yozgat) |
| Melilija (Mililija) | Territorio attorno a Büyüknefes (provincia di Yozgat) |
| Šapinuwa (Šapinuwa) | vicino a Eskiyaşar (provincia di Çorum) |
| Ḫanḫana | a nord di Sungurlu (provincia di Çorum) |
| Paršananhila | a nord di Kırşehir |
| Šalma | verso Kaman (provincia di Kırşehir) |

1983: Assimilazione dei toponimi Kaziura e Kašipura e riflessioni sul territorio di Tapika / Maşat Höyük (provincia di Tokat)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|---|----------------------------|
| Gaz-zi-ú-ra / Gazzuira (Kaziura) | Turhal e Kazova (provincia di Tokat) | Γαζιουρα |
| Ga-ši-pu-ra / Ka-še-pu-ra / Gašipura (Kašipura) | Turhal (provincia di Tokat) | Γαζιουρα |
| Fl. Zuliya (Zulija) | Fl. Çekerek İrmak | |
| Taḫazzimuna (Taḫazimuna) | Çerçi (provincia di Tokat) | Δαζιμών / Δαζιμών |
| Anziliya (Anzilija) | Zile (provincia di Tokat) | Ζήλα |
| Gaggadduwa (Kakatuwa) | Almus (provincia di Tokat) | Gagonda |
| Ḫimmuwa (Ḫimuwa) | Territorio di Almus (provincia di Tokat) | |
| Tapikka (Tapika) | Maşat Höyük (provincia di Tokat) | |
| Tiliyara (Tiliwara) / Ti-li-ú-ra / Tiliura | Sul fl. Kelkit İrmak | |
| Fl. Kummešmaḫa (Kumišmaḫa) | Fl. Kelkit İrmak | |

1984: Ricostruzione del contesto geografico del CTH 733 con analisi di aspetti di hattico (province di Samsun e Sinop)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|--|---------------------|
| [Ḫ]ašhašatta / Ḫašhatatta (Ḫašhatata) | Costa del Mar Nero alla foce del Kızılırmak, all'interno del territorio di Zalpa (provincia di Samsun) | |
| Tarukka (Taruka) | Confluenza tra fl. Gökırmak e fl. Kızılırmak (distretto di Durağan, provincia di Sinop) | |
| Nerik | Hüyük Tepe (Oymağaç Höyük, provincia di Samsun) | |

1984-1985: Stato dell'arte delle conoscenze sulla geografia ittita con attenzione a determinati punti fermi ed ai principali temi di ricerca (province di Çorum, Kayseri, Adana, Mersin, Elâzığ, Niğde, Malatya, Tokat, Samsun, Erzincan, Konya, Isparta, Burdur, Muğla, Antalya, Aydın, Afyonkarahisar)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|--|--|
| Ḫattuša | Boğazköy (Boğazkale, provincia di Çorum) | |
| Kaniš / Neša | Kültepe (provincia di Kayseri) | |
| Kizzuwatna (Kizuwatna) | (province di Adana e Mersin) | Cilicia |
| Išuwa | Elâzığ | |
| Tuwanuwa | (Kemerhisar, provincia di Niğde) | Tyana |
| Ḫupišna | (Tont Kalesi, distretto di Ereğli, provincia di Konya) | Kybistra |
| Adanija (Atanija) | Adana | |
| Tarša | Tarsus (provincia di Mersin) | |
| Malitija | Malatya | |
| Tapikka (Tapika) | Maşat Höyük (provincia di Tokat) | |
| Nerik | Vicino a Vezirköprü (provincia di Samsun) | |
| Lamija | Limonlu (provincia di Mersin) | Lamas |
| Urā (Ura) | Silifke (provincia di Mersin) | 'upla |
| Aripša | Piana di Erzincan | |
| Fl. Ḫulaja | Fl. Çarşamba Suyu (provincia di Konya) | |
| Wälwara | (Kiyakdede, provincia di Isparta) | Cfr. (Zeus) Ouolorenos (a Neapolis di Pisidia) |
| Millawanda (Milawanta) | (Province di Muğla, Antalya, Burdur) | Milyas |
| Fl. Šeḫa | Fl. Büyük Menderes (nella provincia di Aydın) | Fl. Meandro |
| Karkiša | (Principalmente provincia di Muğla) | Caria |
| Merā (Mira) | Malatça (Beyköy, distretto di İhsaniye, provincia di Afyonkarahisar) | Meros |

1985: Confronto tra testi paleoassiri del Medio Bronzo e testi ittiti; i limiti del commercio paleo-assiro, le regioni di Turmita e Waḫšušana e la questione della Zalpa del sud (province di Aksaray, Yozgat, Ankara, Konya, Nevşehir, Sivas, Mersin, Kahramanmaraş, Gaziantep; Siria)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|--|---|---------------------|
| Purušhanda (Purušhanta) / <i>Burušhatum</i> | Acem Hüyük (provincia di Aksaray) | |
| Šanahuita (Šanaḫuita) / <i>Šinaḫutum</i> | Alişar Hüyük (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Tawinia / Tawinija / <i>Tammia</i> | Nei pressi del fl. Delice İrmak (Büyüknefes, provincia di Yozgat) | Tavium |
| Fl. Ḫulanna (Ḫulana) | Fl. Porsuk Çay | |
| Waḫšušana | Göl Hüyük (Gülhüyük) o Şerefli Koçhisar (Şereflikoçhisar, provincia di Ankara) | |
| Šalatiwara / <i>Šalatuar</i> | Tra Balcıkhisar (Balçıkhisar, provincia di Ankara) ed il Samsam Gölü (provincia di Konya) | |
| <i>Tišmurna</i> | Karaalı (provincia di Ankara) | |
| Taritar / <i>Tarritar</i> / <i>Taritar</i> / <i>Tirritar</i> | Bacino del fl. Devrez Çay | |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Tametta (Tamita) | Mt. Elma Dağ (provincia di Ankara) | |
| Ḫurna | Sul fl. Kızılırmak a sud del fl. Devrez Çay | |
| Wašhanija / Ušhanija | Distretto di Avanos (provincia di Nevşehir) | |
| Kiššija (Kišija) | Provincia di Ankara | |
| Šuwatara | Yağlıbayat (provincia di Konya) | Σαουάτρα |
| Piddaniaša (Pitanijaša) | Vicino a Kozanlı (provincia di Konya) | Πιτνισός / Πετεινισός / Πίτνισσα / Πιτανισσός / Pitnissos |
| [Ú?]ratta (Warata) | Sarhüyük (provincia di Ankara) | Baretta |
| Tumana | Vallata del fl. Gök İrmak | |
| Šamuḫa | Sivas | |
| Zabarašna (Zaparašna) | A nord di Tarsus (provincia di Mersin) | |
| Ušša (Uša) | Konya Karahöyük (provincia di Konya) | |
| Fl. Ḫulaja | Fl. Çarşamba | |
| Luhuzatija | Karahöyük di Elbistan (provincia di Kahramanmaraş) | |
| Aštujara | Hanköy (Beştepe, provincia di Kahramanmaraş) | Asdara / Osdara / Osdarā |
| Tuttul (Tutul) / Zalpaḫ | Tall Bi'a (Jabal Bi'ah, governatorato di al-Raqqā Siria) | |
| Mama | Tra Maraş (Kahramanmaraş) e Göksun (provincia di Kahramanmaraş) | |
| Ḫaššum (Ḫašuwa) | Tra Maraş (Kahramanmaraş) e la provincia di Adiyaman | |
| Zalpa / Zalbar (Zalpar) / Zalwar / Zaruar | Tilmen Hüyük (provincia di Gaziantep) | |
| Mt. Adallura / Adalur (Atalur) | Bahçe Geçidi (Porta dell'Amano, provincia di Osmaniye) | |
| Fl. Saluara | Fl. Karasu Dere (affluente dell'Oronte, tra le province di Hatay e Gaziantep e la Siria) | |

1986, Tavv. XVI-XX e note, in: Forlanini M. e Marazzi M., *Anatolia. Atlante storico del Vicino Oriente Antico 4.3a: L'impero hittita*, Roma.

1987a: Localizzazione del mt. Šarpa partendo dalla lettura delle iscrizioni di Karakuyu, presso Pınarbaşı, nella provincia di Kayseri ed Emirgazi nella provincia di Konya (province di Kahramanmaraş, Kayseri, Aksaray)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| Mt. Šuwanta | Tra la catena del mt. Amano e i passi a nord di Elbistan | |
| Mt. Šiwanta | Ad ovest di Kayseri | |
| Mt. Šarpa | Vicino al mt. Karakuyu (provincia di Kayseri) | |
| Mt. Šarpa | Mt. Hasan Dağ (tra le province di Aksaray e Niğde) | Mt. Argaios (diverso dall'Ercyes Dağ) |

1987b: Ricostruzione della zona "hattica" corrispondente ai bacini del Kızılırmak, del Çekerek e dello Yeşilirmak fino alla Paflagonia orientale ad ovest, a Kirşehir ed ai mt. Akdağları a sud, ed alla regione di Sivas ad est (province di Samsun, Yozgat, Ankara, Sinop, Tokat, Kastamonu)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|---|---------------------|
| Zalpa / Zalpuwa | Distretto di Bafra (provincia di Samsun) | |
| Nerak / Nerikka / Nerik | Presso Vezirköprü (provincia di Samsun) | |
| Durmitta (Turmita) | Presso il Tuz Gölü (provincia di Ankara) | |
| Fl. Marassanda (Marašanta) / Marassandija (Marašantija) | Fl. Kızılırmak | Fl. Halys |
| Fl. Zulija | Fl. Çekerek | |
| Annapı (Anapi) | Distretto di Vezirköprü (provincia di Samsun) | |
| Kapaštuš (Kapaštušu) | Distretto di Vezirköprü (provincia di Samsun) | |
| Taphalluš (Taphalu) | Distretto di Vezirköprü (provincia di Samsun) | |

| | | |
|---|--|---------------|
| Zikmar | Distretto di Vezirköprü (provincia di Samsun) | |
| Zikkurik (Zikurik) | Distretto di Vezirköprü (provincia di Samsun) | |
| Kakšat | Tra le province di Samsun e Sinop | |
| Mešturuḥ (Mišturaḥa) | Tra le province di Samsun e Sinop | |
| Taanpi (Tanpi) | Tra le province di Samsun e Sinop | |
| Kiziwar | Tra le province di Samsun e Sinop | |
| Kapušku | Tra le province di Samsun e Sinop | |
| Kaumar | Tra le province di Samsun e Sinop | |
| Ištaḥar (Ištaḥara) | Ad ovest del fl. Çekerek | |
| Šakamaḥa / Išgamaḥ (Iškamaḥa) | Ad ovest del fl. Çekerek | |
| Iškuruḥ (Iškuruḥ) | Ad ovest del fl. Çekerek | |
| Tauriš (Tauriša) | Ad ovest del fl. Çekerek | |
| Nera (Nira) | Distretto di Vezirköprü (provincia di Samsun) | |
| Daḥattaruna (Taḥataruna) | Ad ovest del fl. Çekerek | |
| Taḥazzimuna (Taḥazimuna) | Dazmana (Akçatarla, distretto di Turhal, provincia di Tokat) | Dazimon |
| Kalimuna | Ad ovest del fl. Çekerek | |
| Fonte Kalimma (Kalima) | Ad ovest del fl. Çekerek | |
| Ziṣpa | Vicino a Maşat Hüyük (provincia di Tokat) | |
| Takkimiş (Takimiş) | Distretto di Bafra (provincia di Samsun) | |
| Gazziura (Kaziura) / Kaşipura | Turhal (provincia di Tokat) | Γαζιουρα |
| Mt. Ḥarpušta | Ad ovest del fl. Çekerek | |
| Šapidduwa (Šapituwa) / Šipidduwa (Šipituwa) | Taşköprü (provincia di Kastamonu) | |
| Fl. Šahirija (Šihirija) | Fl. Sakarya | Fl. Sangarius |
| Istanuwa | Yasshöyük (provincia di Ankara) | Gordion |
| Tarukka (Taruka) | Distretto di Durağan (provincia di Sinop) | |
| Manazijara | Ad ovest del fl. Çekerek | |
| Takkašta (Takašta) | Tra Samsun e Havza (provincia di Samsun) | |
| Mt. Ištaḥarunuwa | Ad ovest del fl. Çekerek | |
| Kammama (Kamama) | Ad ovest del fl. Çekerek | |

1988: Ricostruzione della geografia della regione del Tauro (province di Konya, Karaman, Niğde, Adana, Mersin, incursioni nelle province di Aksaray e Hatay), del territorio di Tarḥuntaša (province di Aksaray, Konya, Karaman e Afyonkarahisar) e delle regioni sud-occidentali (province di Konya, Isparta, Afyonkarahisar, Burdur, Mersin, Antalya, Muğla)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|--|---|
| Tuwanuwa | Kemerhisar (provincia di Niğde) | Tύανα / Tyana |
| Ḥupiššana / Ḥupišana | (Tont Kalesi, distretto di Ereğli, provincia di Konya) | Κύβιστρα |
| Lušana | Hatunsaray (provincia di Konya) | Λύστρα / Lystra |
| Adaniya (Atanija) | (Nell'area di Adana) | |
| Tarša / Tarzi | (Tarsus, provincia di Mersin) | |
| Lamiya (Lamija) | (Limonlu, provincia di Mersin) | Λάμος / ar. al Lâmas / al Lâmis |
| Tunna (Tuna) | (Porsuk-Zeyve Höyük, provincia di Niğde) | Tύννα / Tynna / Parsuk |
| Paduwanda (Patuwanta) | (Pozanti, provincia di Adana) | Ποδύανδός / biz. Ποδανδός / ar. al Baḡandün |
| Mt. Tunniyari (Tunijari) / mt. Tunni | Mt. Bolgardağ (vetta nella provincia di Niğde) | |
| Šinnuwanda (Šinuwanta) | Nei pressi di Ulukışla (provincia di Niğde) | |
| Mt. Šinniyari (Šinijari) | Nei pressi di Ulukışla (provincia di Niğde) | |
| Mt. Šarpa | Mt. Hasan Dağ (tra le province di Aksaray e Niğde) | |
| HL mt. Muti / mt. Muli | Mt. Bolgardağ (vetta nella provincia di Niğde) | |
| Mt. Lula | Rilievi attorno a Çanakçı (provincia di Niğde) | Λουλον |
| Tupazziya (Tupazija) | Direktaş (provincia di Niğde) | Βάζις / Bazis |

| | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| Mt. Ammuna (Amuna) | Mt. Pozantıdağ o mt. Melendizdağ (provincia di Niğde) | |
| Ušša (Uša) | Konya Karahüyük (provincia di Konya) o provincia di Aksaray | Usi |
| Šašimuwa | (Nei pressi di Hasaköy, provincia di Niğde) | Sasima |
| Laanda (Lanta) | Karaman | Laranda |
| Zarwiša | Nei pressi del mt. Karadağ (provincia di Karaman) | |
| Hurniya (Hurnija) | Nei pressi del mt. Karadağ (provincia di Karaman) | Korna / Κόρνα |
| Šaḫaniya (Šaḫanija) | Nei pressi del mt. Karadağ (provincia di Karaman) | |
| Ikkuwaniya (Ikuwanija) | Konya | Iconium / Iconio / Ἰκόνιον |
| Šaparaššana (Šaparašana) / Zabarašna | Provincia di Adana | |
| Mt. Šaparaššana / mt Šaparra / mt. Šaparna (Šaparašana) | Provincia di Adana | |
| Aruššana / Arušna | Sirkeli Höyüğü (provincia di Adana) | |
| Fl. Šamura / Šamri | Fl. Seyhan | Fl. Saros |
| Fl. Puruna | Fl. Ceyhan | Fl. Pyramos |
| Lupuruna | (Çamlıyayla, provincia di Mersin) | Lampron |
| Ellipra / Illipra (Ilipra) / Illubru | Viranşehir (provincia di Mersin) | Soli / Pompeiopolis; cfr. fl. Liparis |
| Pitura | Tömük (provincia di Mersin) | |
| Laštiš[a] (Laštiša) | Ayaş (provincia di Mersin) | Elauissa / Sebaste |
| Erimma (Irima) | Kizkalesi (provincia di Mersin) | Korykos; cfr. Arimi ed Antro Coricio |
| Urā (Ura) | Silifke (provincia di Mersin) | Seleucia (ad Calycadnum); cfr. Ὑρία |
| Partanta | Persenti (Kapızlı, provincia di Mersin) | |
| Iyaninna (Ijanina) | Mut (provincia di Mersin) | Ninica |
| Lalatta (Lalata) | A nord di Ermenek (provincia di Karaman) | Lalassis |
| Zallara (Zalara) | Piana di Mut (provincia di Mersin) | |
| Izziya (Izija) | Kinet Hüyük (Yeşilköy, provincia di Hatay) | Issos |
| Tarḫundašša (Tarḫuntaša) | Mut (provincia di Karaman), Gülnar o Ermenek (provincia di Mersin) | |
| Fl. Hūlaya (Hūlaja) | Fl. Çarşamba fino al Bataklık Gölü (Hotamış Gölü) | Cfr. fl. Hulu Irmağı |
| Piša | Bolvadin (provincia di Afyonkarahisar) o Ilgun (provincia di Konya) | Πισσ(ι)α ο Πεισεα |
| Ši-i-en-za-na (Šinzana) | Akören (provincia di Konya) | Σενζουσα |
| Paršuḫanda (Paršuḫanta) / Burušḫanda (Purušḫanta) | Acem Höyük (provincia di Aksaray) | |
| Iyamma (Ijama) | Imen (Emen, provincia di Konya) | Ἴμα |
| Murašši (Muraši) | Mt. Morusun Dağ (provincia di Konya) | Μουρισα |
| Peta (Pita) | Kadin Hani (provincia di Konya) | Πιτα |
| Hapalla (Hapala) | Kevela (Gevale) Kalesi, sul mt. Tekkeli Dağ, (Sarayköy, provincia di Konya) | Κάβαλ(λ)α |
| Walwara | Eflatun Pinar (provincia di Konya) / cfr. Kıyakdede (distretto di Şarkikaraağaç, provincia di Isparta) | Ouolora |
| Dadaššiš (Tataši) | Cfr. Yalıhüyük (provincia di Konya) | Τατησσοσ |
| Larimma (Larima) | İlarma / Taşkoptuğu (Kuyucak, distretto di Akseki, provincia di Antalya) | |
| Walma | Karamıkkaracaören (provincia di Afyonkarahisar) | Ὀλμοι |
| Naḫita | Bozyazı (provincia di Mersin) | Νάγιδος |
| Naḫita / HL Na-hi-ti-ya-wá-na-š | Niğde | |
| Šananta | Kizilören (provincia di Konya) | Σινιανδος |
| Haruanda (Haruwanta) | Tra Beyşehir (provincia di Konya) e Konya | Ὁ ροανδεῖς |

| | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| Hattanna (Ḫatana) | (Gödene / Menteşbey, provincia di Antalya) | Κότωνα |
| Ussanda (Ušanta) | Sul Suğla Gölü / Bostandere (provincia di Konya) | Ούάσαδα / Vasada |
| Alḫiša | A nord dell'Egridir Gölü (tra le province di Isparta e Afyonkarahisar) | Αλγίτσα |
| Šarmana | Tuzlukçu (provincia di Konya) | |
| Mt. Arinnanda (Arinanta) | Capo Gelidonya (provincia di Antalya) | |
| Suruda (Šuruta) | Kyaneai (provincia di Antalya) | Σορούδα |
| Waliwanda (Waliwanta) | Distretto di Bolvadin (provincia di Afyonkarahisar) | |
| Yalanda (Ijalanta) | Provincia di Burdur | |
| Millawanda (Milawanta) / Millawata (Milawata) | Provincia di Antalya | Μιλιάς / Μιλιάδος |
| Apaša | Kaş (provincia di Antalya) | Habesus / Antiphellos |
| Puranda (Puranta) | Eskihisar (provincia di Muğla) | Böranda / Stratonicea |
| Fl. Šeḫa | Fl. Büyük Menderes (medio corso) | Fl. Meandro |
| Wiluša | Vallata del fl. Gediz Çay | Fl. Ermo |

1990: Localizzazione delle diverse città chiamate Uta nelle fonti ittite (province di Niğde, Konya, Adana, Kayseri, Aksaray, Karaman, Nevşehir, Antalya)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|---|------------------------------|
| Tuwanuwa | Kemerhisar (provincia di Niğde) | Tyana |
| Uda (Uta) | Gölören, vicino al mt. Karacadağ (provincia di Konya) | Υδής / Hydé / Ide / ar. Hidā |
| Kummani (Kumani) | Şar (provincia di Adana) | Comana Cappadociae |
| Apziswa (Apzišna) / Azpiswa (Azpišna) | Presso il mt. Akdağ (provincia di Kayseri) | |
| Uda (Uta) | Piana di Develi (provincia di Kayseri) | |
| Hupisna (Ḫupišna) | Ereğli (Tont Kalesi, distretto di Ereğli, provincia di Konya) | Kybistra / med. Hiraqla |
| Hary/wasiya (Ḫarwašija) | A nord di Aksaray | |
| Suwanzana (Šuwanzana) | Vicino a Ereğli (provincia di Konya) | |
| Antarלא (Antarla) | Haciabdullah (provincia di Niğde) | Andurlas / cfr. med. Zabarla |
| Laranta | Karaman | Laranda / Larendē |
| La(i)anda (Lanta) | Vicino al mt. Karadağ (provincia di Karaman) | |
| Urikina | Ağırnas (provincia di Kayseri) | Biz. Ἀράγενα |
| Ussuna / Ussina (Ušuna) | Eskişehir / Göstesin (oggi Ovaören, provincia di Nevşehir) | Όσιήνα |
| Hanzusra (Ḫanzušra) | Zengibar Kalesi (provincia di Kayseri) | Kyzistra |
| Fl. Kastaraya (Kaštaraja) | Fl. Aksu | Fl. Kestron |
| Parḫa | (Barbaros, provincia di Antalya) | Perge |

1992a, *Kleinasien zur Zeit des hethitischen Grossreichs im 14. bis 13. Jahrhundert v. Chr. 1:2 Mill. Karte zum TAVO B 3/6.*

1992b: Percorsi verso Nerik dall'area centrale del regno. Si propone anche di individuare con il sito di Ortaköy una tra Kamama, İskamaḫa, Širiša, Malazija o Takašta (province di Samsun, Tokat, Kastamonu, Çankırı, Yozgat, Amasya, Çorum)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|--|---------------------|
| Nerik | Oymaağaç Höyük (provincia di Samsun) | |
| Fl. Marassanta (Marašanta) / Marassantija (Marašantija) | Fl. Kızılırmak | |
| Anzilija | Zile (provincia di Tokat) | Zela |
| Mt. Gassu (Kašu) | Mt. Ilgaz (tra le province di Kastamonu e Çankırı) | Mt. Olgassys |
| Fl. Dahara (Taḫara) | Fl. Devrez Çay | |

| | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| Sapinuwa (Šapinuwa) | Karamağara (Saraykent, provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Hanziwa (Ḥanziwa) | Karamağara (Saraykent, provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Fl. Zulija | Fl. Çekerek | Fl. Skylax |
| Sanahuitta (Šanaḥuita) | Alişar Höyük (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Katapa | Nei pressi di Sorgun (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Haitta (Ḥaita) | Nei pressi di Sorgun (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Suhhuriya / Suhuriya (Šuḥuriya) / Suhhuressisa (Šuḥurišiša) | Kaleköy (Kaletepe, nei pressi di Boruk, provincia di Samsun) | Sagyllion |
| Tahazzimuna (Taḥazimuna) | Dazmana (Akçatarla, provincia di Tokat) | Daximon / Dazimon |
| Gasipura (Kašipura) | Turhal (provincia di Tokat) | Gaziura |
| Karahna (Karaḥna) | Sulusaray (provincia di Tokat) | Carana / Sebastopolis |
| Sarija (Šarija) | Kırklar (Kırlar, provincia di Tokat) | Biz. Sarin |
| Fl. Kummemaha (Kumišmaḥa) | Fl. Yeşilirmak | Fl. Iris |
| Mt. Ellurija (Ilurija) | Mt. Ada Dağ (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Mt. Haharwa (Ḥaḥarwa) | Mt. Tavşan Dağ (tra le province di Samsun e Amasya) | |
| Mt. Zittaharija (Zitḥarija) | Mt. Ak Dağ (tra le province di Samsun e Amasya) | |
| Mt. Harpusta (Ḥarpušta) | Mt. Dağlı Dağ (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Mt. Istaharunuwa (Iṣṭaḥarunuwa) | Mt. Dağlı Dağ (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Hakpis (Ḥakpiš) | Piana della Suluova (provincia di Amasya) | |
| Hatenuwa (Ḥatinzuwa) | Fra Havza e Ladik (provincia di Samsun) | |
| Campo fortificato di Sua Maestà | Confluenza tra il fl. Alaca İrmak ed il fl. Çorum Çayı (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Sunupassi (Šunupaši) / Pisunupassi (Pišunupaši) | Confluenza tra il fl. Alaca İrmak ed il fl. Çorum Çayı (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Pittalahsa (Pitalaḥša) | Confluenza tra il fl. Alaca İrmak ed il fl. Çorum Çayı (provincia di Çorum) | |

1992c: Area del medio Kızılırmak (province di Kayseri e Nevşehir, con una menzione della provincia di Karaman)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| Kanis (Kaniš) / Nesa (Neša) | Karahöyük di Kültepe (provincia di Kayseri) | |
| Fl. Marassanta (Marašanta) / Marassantija (Marašantija) | Fl. Kızılırmak | Fl. Halys |
| Hanzusra (Ḥanzušra) / Hazusara | Zengibar Kalesi (provincia di Kayseri) | Kyzistra |
| Gazzana (Kazana) / Ganzana / Kanzana / Kazana | Gesi / Bagyrdu (provincia di Kayseri) | Kasē |
| Washanija (Wašḥanija) | Area di Avanos o Urgup (provincia di Nevşehir) | |
| Kipitta (Kipita) / Kipita | Tra Kayseri e Avanos (provincia di Nevşehir) | |
| Masika | Kayseri | Kaisareia / pers. Mazaka |
| Ḥurma / Hurama | Sul corso del fl. Zamantı Irmağı | |
| Salahsua | Sul corso del fl. Zamantı Irmağı | |
| Tatasa | Dadasun (Akçatepe, provincia di Kayseri) | |
| Warsabama | Barsama (Çavuşağa, provincia di Kayseri) | |
| Mt. Harhara (Ḥarḥara) | Mt. Ercyas (Ercyes) Dağ (provincia di Kayseri) | Mt. Argaios |
| Mt. Hanuwa (Ḥanuwa) | Mt. Ak Dağ (provincia di Kayseri) | |
| Tuna / Atuna | Kululu (provincia di Kayseri) | |
| Udaa (Uta) | Karacadağ (provincia di Karaman) | Hyde |
| Mt. BABBAR | Mt. Ercyas (Ercyes) Dağ (provincia di Kayseri) | Mt. Argaios |

1992d, Tav. X e note, in: Di Nocera G.M. e Forlanini M., *Atlante Storico del Vicino Oriente Antico 4.2: Anatolia: La prima metà del II millennio a.C.*, Roma.

1995: L'articolo non ha carattere geografico, ma sono menzionate le localizzazioni di alcune delle città protagoniste del periodo paleo-assiro (province di Kayseri e Gaziantep)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| Hurma | Sul fl. Zamanti İrmak | Göreme / biz. *Korama |
| Zalbar (Zalpar) / <i>Zalwar</i> / <i>Zaruar</i> | Tilmen Hüyük (provincia di Gaziantep) | |

1996a: Localizzazione del mt. Şuvara e delle città circostanti sulla base della lettura del KBo 2.1 (province di Afyonkarahisar, Kütahya ed Eskişehir)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|---|--|
| Mt. Auwara | Hisarköy (provincia di Afyonkarahisar) | Aura / Amorium |
| Suruwa (Šuruwa) / Sarawa (Šarawa) | Presso Şuhut (provincia di Afyonkarahisar) | Σαρουα, presso Synnada |
| Malijassa (Malijaša) | Tra Ayazini (provincia di Afyonkarahisar) e Kümbet (distretto di Seyitgazi, provincia di Eskişehir) | Μέλισσα |
| Fl. Malija | Fl. Seyit Su (Seydi, provincia di Eskişehir) | Fl. Παρθένιος |
| Harruwasa (Huruwaša) | Avdan (distretto di Odunpazarı, provincia di Eskişehir) | Κοροσεανοί |
| Mt. Suwara (Šuvara) | Mt. Türkmen Dağ (tra le province di Kütahya ed Eskişehir) | Cfr. Santuario di Zeus Συρειανός a Söğütyaylası (provincia di Kütahya) |
| Wanza | Tra Avdan e Süpü Ören (Süpüren, distretto di Odunpazarı, provincia di Eskişehir) | Ουέζα |
| Fl. Hulana (Hulana) | Fl. Porsuk Çay | |
| Wattarwa (Wataruwa) | Eskişehir | Dorylaeum / Δορύλαιον |
| Lalanda (Lalanta) | Göme (Gömu, provincia di Afyonkarahisar) | Λαλάνδος |
| Maras (Maraša) | Yazılı Kaya (Yazılıkaya, provincia di Eskişehir) | Metropolis |

1996b: L'articolo, che non ha tema strettamente geografico, tratta antroponimi dell'Anatolia occidentale.

1997a: Regione storica del Ponto e Paese Alto degli Ittiti (province di Çorum, Sivas, Tokat, Amasya, Erzincan, Gümüşhane)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|---|---|
| Sapinuwa (Šapinuwa) | Ortaköy (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Saessa (Šariša) | Kuşaklı (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Fl. Kummemaha (Kumišmaḫa) | Fl. Yeşil İrmak | Fl. Iris |
| Tapikka (Tapika) | Maşat Höyük (provincia di Tokat) | |
| Kasipura (Kašipura) | Turhal (provincia di Tokat) | Gaziura |
| Tahazzimuna (Taḫazimuna) | Dazmana (Akçatarla, provincia di Tokat) | Dazimon |
| Karahna (Karaḫna) | Sulusaray (provincia di Tokat) | Karana / Sebastopolis |
| Anzilija | Zile (provincia di Tokat) | Zela |
| Takkuwahina (Takuwaḫina) | Kaleköy (provincia di Amasya) | Δακναι / Dacozae |
| Kasipa (Kašipa) | Valle di Ezinepazar (provincia di Amasya) | *Ξιβα / Άνω Ξιβηνων |
| Mt. Kapakapa / Gabagaba/ | Mt. Koban Dağ (Kocababa Dağı, provincia di Amasya) | |
| Marassa (Maraša) | Meris Yayla (alpeggio ad est di Turhal, provincia di Tokat) | |
| Taggasta (Takašta) | Ayvalıpınar I (provincia di Amasya) | |
| Marista (Marišta) | Çerçi (provincia di Tokat) | |
| Takkupta (Takuppta) | Merzifon (provincia di Amasya) | Δακοπιμ / *Dakopa |
| Hawalkina (Hawalkina) / Hawarkina (Hawarkina) | Kurnaz o Eğribük (provincia di Amasya) | *Ουερκίνα / Ουερκινίτις / Verkinitis / *Warkina / *Werkina; Cfr. fl. Demirli Dere |
| Fl. Zulija | Fl. Çekerek | |
| Tapatiqa / Taptika / Taptakka (Taptaka) | Sul corso del fl. Çekerek tra Ortaköy e Maşat Höyük | *Δαπτακα / Δαπτακηνη |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Ha(u)walta (Ḥawalta) | Sul corso del fl. Çekerek tra Ortaköy e Maşat Höyük | Χαυδη |
| Saddupa (Šatupa) | Bolos (Aktepe, provincia di Tokat) | *Σαδοπα / Σαδόπων / Σαδοπινης / Sadopine |
| Kummaha (Kumaḥa) | Kemah (provincia di Erzincan) | |
| Istitina (İstitina) | Distretto di Refahiye (provincia di Erzincan) | |
| Kannuwara (Kanuwara) | Distretto di Refahiye (provincia di Erzincan) | |
| Azzi (Azi) | Şiran (provincia di Gümüşhane) | Haza / Aza / Hara / Aia / Haia / Ἄζα / Hassis |
| Gazzimara (Kazimara) / Kizzimara (Kizimara) | Altıntaş (provincia di Erzincan) | Zimara / Ζιμαρα |
| Tiliura / Tiliwara / <i>Tilimra</i> | Gökdere (provincia di Tokat) o Şerefiye (provincia di Sivas) | Talaura / Taulara |
| Anzara | Zara (provincia di Sivas) | Zara |
| Hananagga (Ḥananaka) / <i>Hanaknak</i> | Ad est di Ortaköy oltre il fl. Çekerek | Χανανα |
| Karsanija (Karšanija) | Başgerçeniz (Günyüzü, provincia di Erzincan) | *Καρσανις / arm. Gerjanis |
| UD-kunisa / Utkunisa (Utkuniša) | A ovest di Şiran (provincia di Gümüşhane) | Cunissa |
| Urista (Urišta) | A ovest di Amasya | *Ουριστα / Ουριστηνη |

1997b: Localizzazione della città di Ḥamša nella Turchia sud-orientale (province di Adiyaman, Malatya, Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş, Elazığ)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|--|--|
| Terussa (Tiruša) | Turuş (Kuyulu, provincia di Adiyaman) | Tharse |
| Uriga (Urika) | (Erkenek, provincia di Malatya) | Arega |
| Urussa (Uruša) / Ursu (Uršu) | Vicina a Gaziantep | |
| Wassukkanna (Wašukana) | (Elif, provincia di Gaziantep) | Sugga |
| Hassuwa (Ḥašuwa) / <i>Mama</i> | Vicina a Maraş (Kahramanmaraş) | |
| Sinuwa (Šinuwa) | (Fethiye, provincia di Malatya) | Sinis Colonia |
| Taunaga (Tawanaka) | (Bağdınısağır, provincia di Kahramanmaraş) | Thanna |
| Astujara (Aštujara) | (Hanköy, Beştepe, provincia di Kahramanmaraş) | Osdara / Ostara / Osdora / Osdera / Asdara |
| Lahuzzantija (Laḥuzantija) / Lahuwazzantija (Laḥuwazzantija) / Lawazantija / <i>Luhuzatia</i> | Piana di Elbistan (provincia di Kahramanmaraş) | |
| Hatraa (Ḥatra) | Piana di Elazığ o Malatya | |
| Hamsa (Ḥamša) | Tilafşin (Hüyükli, provincia di Kahramanmaraş) | Τελαμψων |

1998a: Geografia dell'Anatolia ittita alla luce di materiale epigrafico (in particolare Yalburt, Südburg e Tavola di Bronzo per il sud-ovest dell'Anatolia; archivi di Maşat, Ortaköy e Kuşaklı a nord-est (province di Antalya, Burdur, Muğla, Aydın, Manisa, Izmir, Bursa, Balıkesir, Kastamonu, Boyabat, Tokat e Sivas)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|--|-------------------------|
| Parha (Parḥa) | (Barbaros, provincia di Antalya) | Perge |
| Šalluša (Šaluša) / Šallawaša (Šalawaša) | (Yanköy, provincia di Antalya) | Sillyon |
| Millawanda (Milawanta) | (tra le province di Antalya, Burdur e Muğla) | Milyas, Licia |
| Awarna | (Kınık, provincia di Antalya) | Xanthos |
| Pina | (Yakabağ, provincia di Muğla) | Pinara |
| Vallata del fl. Šeha (Šeha) | Vallata del fl. Büyük Menderes (provincia di Aydın) | Vallata del fl. Meandro |
| Wiluša | Province di Manisa e Izmir | Lidia |
| Karkiša | (Provincia di Muğla) | Caria |
| Maša | (Province di Bursa e Balıkesir) | Mysia |
| Wiyawanda (Wijanawanta) | (Ceylan, provincia di Muğla) | Oenoanda |
| Ḥapalla (Ḥapala) | (Territori interni delle province di Antalya e Muğla) | Cabalide / Kabalis |
| Ikkuwaniya (Ikuwanija) | Konya | Iconion |
| Tumanna (Tumana) | Valle del fl. Gökırmak (province di Kastamonu e Boyabat) | |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--------|
| Laḥuwazantiya (Laḥuwazantija) | Piana di Elbistan (provincia di Kahramanmaraş) | |
| Šarešša (Šariša) | Kuşaklı Höyük (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Adunuwa (Atunuwa) | Kululu (provincia di Kayseri) | |
| Karaḥna | Sulusaray (provincia di Tokat) | Karana |

1998b: Anatolia sud-occidentale: i confini di Tarḫuntaša, la Cilicia, l'Isauria, la Pamfilia e la questione di Millawanta (province di Konya, Isparta, Afyonkarahisar, Manisa, Izmir, Aksaray, Niğde, Adana, Karaman, Mersin, Antalya, Muğla e Adın,)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|---|--|
| Arimatta (Arimata) / luv. *Arimattassa / *Arimattassi | Ivrim Kalesi, Ada Köy (Adaköy, provincia di Konya) | *Αρματαζα / biz. Αρματασος / pers. Armašusun |
| KASKAL.KUR di Arimatta (Arimata) | Beşehir Gölü (province di Konya e Isparta) | Karalis / biz. Pugsusê limnê |
| KASKAL.KUR di Wiyawanda (Wijanawanta) | Emre Gölü (provincia di Afyonkarahisar) | |
| Mirâ (Mira) | Malatça (Beyköy, distretto di İhsaniye, provincia di Afyonkarahisar) | Meros |
| Kuwaliya (Kuwaliya) | A sud di Afyonkarahisar | |
| Fl. Astarpa (Aštarpa) | Fl. Kalı Çay | |
| Fl. Siyanti (Šijanta) | Fl. Banaz Çay o alto fl. Meandro (Büyükmenderes) | Fl. Sindros |
| KASKAL.KUR di Wilusa (Wiluša) | Marmara Gölü (provincia di Manisa) o Gölcük Gölü (provincia di Izmir) | Palude Gigea o lago Torrebria |
| Hupisna (Ḥupišna) | Ereğli (Tont Kalesi, distretto di Ereğli, provincia di Konya) | Kybistra |
| KASKAL.KUR di Saliya (Šaliya) | Ivriz (provincia di Konya) | |
| Fl. Hulaya (Ḥulaja) | Bacini del fl. Sariöz e del fl. Çarşamba (provincia di Konya) | |
| Mt. Huwatnuwanda (Ḥuwatnuwanta) | Mt. Aladağ (distretto di Derbent, provincia di Konya) | |
| Lusna (Lušna) | (Hatunsaray, provincia di Konya) | Lystra |
| Ussa (Uša) | Konya Karahöyük o più a nord | |
| Lânda (Lanta) | Konya Karahöyük o più a sud | |
| Mt. Kuwalyatta (Kuwaliyata) / Kuwakuwalyatta (Kuwakuwalijata) | Provincia di Aksaray | |
| Mt. Arlanta | Mt. Melendiz Dağ (provincia di Niğde) | |
| Tuwanuwa | (Kemerhisar, provincia di Niğde) | Tyana |
| Arlanduya (Arlantuja) / Arullassa (Arulaša) | Arlasun (Tepeköy, Niğde Merkez, provincia di Niğde) | *Arlassa |
| Mt. Lula | Çanakçı (provincia di Niğde) | biz. Λουῶλον |
| Sinuwanda / Sinnuwanda (Šinuwanta) | Sinanti (distretto di Ereğli, provincia di Konya) o fino a Pozanti (provincia di Adana) | |
| Suwatara (Šuwatara) | Yağlıyabat (provincia di Konya) | Σαουατρα / Σαβατρα |
| Uppassana (Upašana) / Ippassana (Ipašana) | Karapınar (provincia di Konya) | |
| Mt. Sarlaimmi (Šarlaimi) | Mt. Karacadağ (distretto di Karapınar, provincia di Konya) o Mt. Karadağ (provincia di Karaman) | |
| Saliya (Šaliya) | Aslanköy (Arslanköy, provincia di Mersin) | |
| Mt. Alto (<i>pár-ga-u-wa-az-ma-aš-ši</i> HUR.SAG-az) | Mt. Bolkar Dağları | |
| Tarsa (Tarša) | Tarsus (provincia di Mersin) | Tarso |
| Lupuruna | Çamlıyayla (provincia di Mersin) | Lampron |
| Ikkuwaniya (Ikuwanija) / HL I-ku-na | Konya | Iconium |
| Hurniya (Ḥurnija) / Huwarniya (Ḥuwarnija) | Bacanak (Bacanak Yaylasi, provincia di Konya) | Korna / Korne |
| Mt. Grande | Mt. Toros Dağları | |
| Paduwanda (Patuwanta) | Pozanti (provincia di Adana) | Podandos |
| Mt. Hana (Ḥana) | Ad est di Konya | Kana |
| Aralla (Arala) | Atlandı (Atlanti, provincia di Konya) | Αραλλεια |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Gurtanassa / Kurtanassa (Kurtanaša) | Durdanoz (Hamamlı, provincia di Niğde) | Γούρδονος / *Gordiassos / *Gordinassos |
| Parsa (Parša) o Innuwita (Inuwita) o l'hekur SAG. UŠ | Mt. Kızıldağ (provincia di Karaman) | |
| Tarhuntassa (Tarhuntaša) | Tra le province di Karaman e Mersin | |
| Mila | Malyaköy (Geçimli, provincia di Mersin) | Biz. Melon |
| Wälwara | Seydişehir (provincia di Konya) | Cfr. Zeus Uolorenos / Velverit Şehir |
| Wiyandanna (Wijantana) | Fonte di Ulupınar, presso Zengibarkalesi (provincia di Konya) | Βιδάνα / Vidana/ |
| Hattanna (Ḫatana) | Gödene (Menteşbey, provincia di Antalya) | Κότεννα |
| Fl. Kastaraya (Kaštaraša) | Fl. Aksu | Fl. Kestros |
| Sallusa (Šaluša) / Zallawassi (Zalawaši) / Salawassa (Šalawaša) | Yanköy (provincia di Antalya) | Sillyon / ΣελυΦον |
| Karkisa (Karkiša) | (Provincia di Muğla) | Caria |
| Apasa (Apaša) / *Abassa | Avason (Yaylaalan, provincia di Antalya) | *Αβασσος |
| Ullama (Ulama) / Wälama / Ulma / Wälma | Nei pressi di Nevşehir | |
| Ullama (Ulama) / Wälama / Ulma / Wälma | (Karamikkaracaören, provincia di Afyonkarahisar) | Holmoi |
| Wälma | A nord di Barbaros (provincia di Antalya) | |
| Nahita (Naḫita) | Lara (Antalya) | Magidos presso Attaleia |
| Parha (Parḫa) | (Barbaros, provincia di Antalya) | Perge |
| Watanna (Watana) | (Sirtköy, provincia di Antalya) | Hytenna (cfr. Etenna) |
| Iyamma (Ijama) | (Emen, provincia di Konya) | *Ἴμα |
| Fl. Seha (Šeḫa) | Fl. Büyükmenderes (provincia di Aydın) | Fl. Meandro |
| Suruda (Šuruta) | Serede (Seroia, Gökçeören, provincia di Antalya) | Σοροῦδα |
| Awarna | Kınık (provincia di Antalya) | Xanthos / *WRN / Arīna |
| Pina / HL Pinat/li | Yakabağ (provincia di Muğla) | Pinara / Pinat/li / Pinale |
| HL mt. Patara | Gelemiş (provincia di Antalya) | Patara / Pttara |
| Talauwa (Talawa) /HL Talawa | Yakaköy (provincia di Muğla) | Tlos / Tlawa |
| HL Wiyawananda | İncealiler (provincia di Muğla) | Oenoanda |
| Kuwalapassa (Kuwalapaša) | Fethiye (provincia di Muğla) | Telmesso |
| Millawanda (Milawanta) | Arapsuyu (provincia di Antalya) | Milyas / Olbia |

1999: Storia della dinastia ittita in relazione a toponimi significativi (provincia di Yozgat; Siria)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|--|---------------------|
| Ankuwa | Alişar Höyük (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Šanaḫuita | Alişar Höyük (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Pitina | Bteine (Ibbin, governatorato di Aleppo, Siria) | |
| Gaduma (Katuma) / al. Qatume | Qatma (Qatmah, governatorato di Aleppo, Siria) | |

2000: Localizzazione di paesi stranieri alla luce delle liste di evocazione CTH 483 e CTH 716 (province di Hatay, Erzincan, Adiyaman, Muğla, Antalya, Uşak, Şanlıurfa, Mardin; Libano, Siria, Iraq, Iran)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|---|---------------------|
| Zituna | Sidone (Libano) | Sidone |
| Kinza / Qadeš | (Tell Nebi Mend, governatorato di Homs, Siria) | |
| Gatanna / Qatna | (Tell el-Mishrife, governatorato di Homs, Siria) | |
| Alalḫa / Alalḫ | (Tell Atchana / Aççana, provincia di Hatay) | |
| Ugarit | (Ras Shamra, governatorato di Latakia, Siria) | |
| Tunip | (Tell el Asharenah, governatorato di Hama, Siria) | |
| Ḫalab (Ḫalap) | Aleppo (Siria) | |
| Kinḫḫi (Kinḫḫi) | Zona costiera tra l'Oronte e Sidone | Cana'an |

| | | |
|---|---|----------------------|
| Amurru / MAR.TU | Zona costiera tra l'Oronte e Sidone | |
| Arap̄a / Arap̄i | Kirkûk (Iraq) | |
| Ḥana | (Governatorato di Deir el-Zor, Siria) | |
| KÁ.DINGIR.RA | (Al Hillah, governatorato di Babil, Iraq) | Babilonia |
| Alašiya (Alašija) | Cipro | |
| Kummaḥa (Kumaḥa) | Kemaḥ (provincia di Erzincan) | |
| Ḥaḥḥum / Kumaḥa / Kumme / Kummuh | Samsat Höyük (provincia di Adiyaman) | Samosata / Commagene |
| Lulluwa (Luluwa) | Lago di Urumiyah / Rezayeh (Urmia, regione dell'Azarbaijan occidentale, Iran) | |
| Talauwa / Dalawa (Talawa) | Yakaköy (provincia di Muğla) | Tlos di Licia |
| Garakiša / Karkiša / Karkiya (Karkija) | Provincia di Muğla | Καρία |
| Ḥuntara | A nord di Antalya | Κοῦδραϊ |
| Šappa (Šapa) / Šappuwa (Šapuwa) / Šabua | A nord-ovest di Ankara | |
| Palunda (Palunta) | Sülümenli (provincia di Uşak) | Blaundos |
| Dunta (Tunta) / Tunda | Nord-ovest di Urfa e a sud di Siverek (provincia di Şanlıurfa) | |
| Atmu / Atmi / Admu | Urfa (Şanlıurfa) | Edessa |
| Urkiš | Tell Mozan (al-Qamishli, governatorato di al-Hasaka, Siria) | |
| Mt. Asam | Mt. Tektek Dağlari (provincia di Şanlıurfa) | |
| Alan | Arada / Akdoğan (provincia di Mardin) | |
| Mammagira / Mammagiri | Ras al-Ayn (governatorato di al-Hasaka, Siria) | |
| Ḥarran | Harran (provincia di Şanlıurfa) | |
| Ḥaziri / Ḥuzirina | Sultantepe (provincia di Şanlıurfa) | |

2001a: Cilicia ittita (province di Hatay, Adana, Kahramanmaraş, Niğde, Osmaniye, Mersin)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| Izziya (Izija) / ph. YZ | (Kinet Höyük, Yeşilköy, provincia di Hatay) | Issos / aram. YŠW / * Yizzû / * Yissû |
| Fl. Puruna | Fl. Ceyhan | |
| Fl. Pinasara (Pinašara) / fl. Pinasarunna (Pinašaruna) / luv. *Pinasra | (Fl. Deliçay, provincia di Hatay) | Fl. Pinaros / *Pinastra |
| Mt. Irzeli / Erzili (Irzili) | Erzil, (Andırın, provincia di Kahramanmaraş) | |
| Mt. Nanaparziya (Nanaparziya) / cfr. ebl. Anabarzu | Anavarza (Dilekkaya, provincia di Adana) | Anazarbos / Anabarza / Αναζάρβω |
| Mt. Tunniyari (Tunjari) | (Mt. Bolgardağ, vetta nella provincia di Niğde) | |
| Mt. Sinniyari (Šinjari) | Mt. di Şinuwanta (nei pressi di Ulukışla, provincia di Niğde) | |
| Mt. Kurkudunni (Kurkutuni) | Mt. Cebelinur (Mt. Misis, provincia di Adana) | Cfr. Κίρκουταις |
| Mt. Adalur (Atalur) | Mt. Bahçe Geçidi (provincia di Osmaniye) | |
| Ziyaziya (Zijazija) | Kozan (provincia di Adana) | Sisium |
| Uluzila | Kara Höyük di Erzin / Tell Araklı, (Yeşiltepe, provincia di Hatay) | Ulisum |
| Paḥara (Paḥara) / Paḥri | Düziçi (provincia di Osmaniye) | Pagrum / Eirenoupolis |
| Zabarasma (Zaparašna) / Šaparaš(ša)na cfr. ZABAR | Kızılca (distretto di Bozyazı, provincia di Mersin) | |
| Asitawanda (Ašitawanta) | Karatepe (provincia di Osmaniye) | |

2001b: Cilicia ittita (provincia di Mersin)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| Tarša | Tarsus (provincia di Mersin) | |
| E-ga-ra (Ikara) / Ingirā | Viranşehir (provincia di Mersin) | Soloi |
| Ellipra (Ilipra) / Illubru | Mersin-Yümüktepe (Demirtaş, provincia di Mersin / cfr. fl. Müftü) | Anchialè / cfr. fl. Liparis |

2002: Area dell'antica Tapika e territori circostanti (province di Tokat, Amasya e Sivas; accenni alle province di Yozgat e Çorum)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|--|----------------------------------|
| Tapikka (Tapika) | Maşat Höyük (provincia di Tokat) | |
| Şamuḫa | Kayalıpınar (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Şukziya (Şukzija) | Havuz (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Fl. Zuliya (Zulija) | Fl. Çekerek | Fl. Scylax |
| Fl. Kümmeşmaḫa (Kumişmaḫa) | Fl. Yeşil Irmak (Yeşilirmak) | Fl. Iris |
| Kaşa / Kaşaşa | Kaz Gölü (provincia di Tokat) | |
| Kaşıpura | Turhal (provincia di Tokat) | |
| Anziliya (Anzilija) / Inzili | Zile (provincia di Tokat) | Zela |
| Karaḫna | Sulusaray (provincia di Tokat) | Karana / Sebastopolis |
| Şadduppa (Şatupa) | Bolos (o Bolos, Akrepe, provincia di Tokat) | |
| Ankuwa | Alişar Höyük (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Ḫaitta (Ḫaita) | Eymir (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Mt. Puşkurunuwa | Mt. Dağrı Dağ (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Istaḫara | Eskiyapar (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Katapa | Kuşaklı (Uşaklı Höyük, provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Kammama (Kamama) | Ak Höyük (Kapaklı, provincia di Çorum) | |
| Palḫuiša (Palḫuiša) | Kale (Aydıncık, provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Mt. Uşnaittena (Uşnaitina) | Mt. Kara Dağ (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Mt. Kuwari | Mt. Kara Dağ (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Taptika / Taptakka (Taptaka) | Kocamantepe o Dolmatepe (İlisu, provincia di Amasya) | |
| Ḫananak / Ḫanaknak | Toklutepe (Şeyhler, provincia di Amasya) | Xavava |
| Anzara | Zara (provincia di Sivas) | Zara |
| Malazziya (Malazija) | Zara (Doğantepe, provincia di Amasya) | |
| Taggašta (Takašta) | Ad ovest del Çekerek a sud di Amasya | |
| Zapišḫuna / Zipišḫuna / Zimišḫuna | Varay (Gediksaray, provincia di Amasya) | |
| Zapišḫuna / Zipišḫuna / Zimišḫuna | Ayvalıpınar (provincia di Amasya) | |
| Taḫazzimuna (Taḫazimuna) | Dazmana (Akçatarlar, provincia di Tokat) | Dazimon |
| Kaşıpura | Turhal (provincia di Tokat) | Gaziura |
| Kaşaşa | Çavundur Höyük (Dökmetepe, provincia di Tokat) | |
| Marišta | Fra Pazar e Tokat (provincia di Tokat) | |
| Marašša (Maraša) | Fra Turhal e Dökmetepe (provincia di Tokat) | |
| Widduwašina (Wituwašina) | Fra Turhal e Dökmetepe (provincia di Tokat) | |
| Astimahušša (Aštimaḫuša) | Fra Turhal e Dökmetepe (provincia di Tokat) | |
| Išḫupitta (Išḫupita) | Fra Tokat e Niksar (provincia di Tokat) | Tra Comana Pontica e Neocaesarea |
| Tiliwara / Tiliura | Bayramtepe (provincia di Sivas) | Talaura / Taulara / Hypsele |
| Ištuwa (Išturuwa) | Engüren Höyük, vicino a Yazıbağı (Güryıldız, provincia di Tokat) | |
| Gaggadduwa (Kakatuwa) | Engüren Höyük, vicino a Yazıbağı (Güryıldız, provincia di Tokat) | |
| Lišepira (Lišipira) | Engüren Höyük, vicino a Yazıbağı (Güryıldız, provincia di Tokat) | |
| Ḫariya (Ḫarija) | Höyük (Üyük, provincia di Tokat) | |
| Şariya (Şarija) | Kırlar (Kırlar, provincia di Tokat) | Sarin |
| Taḫašara | Taşlı Höyük (Taşlıhöyük, provincia di Tokat) | Dakozara / Dacozara |
| Ḫappala (Ḫapala) | Tuzla Köy (Tuzla, provincia di Tokat) | |

2003: Licia e Lidia nel Tardo Bronzo (provincia di Manisa)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|--|---------------------|
| Hallawa (Ḫalawa) / Halluwa (Ḫaluwa) | Lago di Marmara (provincia di Manisa) | Κολών / Coloe |
| Kussuriya (Kušurija) / *Kw(a)swari | Sart (provincia di Manisa) | Sardi / Ξυάρις |
| Kiṣpuwa (Kišpuwa) / *Kibsuwa | Nei pressi di Sart (provincia di Manisa) | Κιψωός / eg. Qbsw |

2004a: Area di Kizuwatna e questione delle due città chiamate La(ḫ)waza(n)tija (province di Adana, Osmaniye, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|--|---|------------------------|
| Fl. Puruna | Fl. Ceyhan | Fl. Pyramus |
| Zunnaḫara (Zunaḫara) | Misis (Mamistra, provincia di Adana) | Mopsuestia |
| Arušna | Misis (Mamistra, provincia di Adana) | Mopsuestia |
| Arušna | Sirkeli Höyüğü (provincia di Adana) | |
| Kummanni (Kumani) | Sirkeli Höyüğü (provincia di Adana) | |
| Wijanawanda (Wijanawanta) | (Gözene, Erzin, provincia di Hatay) | Oenoandus |
| Lawazantija / Laḫ(wa)zzantija (Laḫzantija / Laḫuwazantija) | Bodrum Kalesi (Kesmeburun, provincia di Osmaniye) | Castabala / Hierapolis |
| Lawazantija / Laḫ(wa)zzantija (Laḫzantija / Laḫuwazantija) / Luḫuzatia | Piana di Elbistan (provincia di Kahramanmaraş) | |
| Uda (Uta) | Şar (provincia di Adana) | Comana Cappadociae |

2004b: Prima fase della storia ittita. I toponimi sono menzionati senza proposte di identificazione (province di Malatya, Adiyaman, Kayseri, Tokat)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|---|---------------------|
| Zalpa / Zalwar | Tra Doğanşehir (provincia di Malatya) e Adiyaman | |
| Takkupša (Takupša) / Takkupta (Takupta) / Tukupta | Merzifon (provincia di Amasya) | |
| Harsumna (Ḫaršumna) / Harsamna | Rumdigin / Fellahiya (Felahiye, provincia di Kayseri) | Biz. Charsianon |
| Fl. Zulija | Fl. Çekerek | Fl. Skylax |
| Mt. Harga (Ḫarka) | Mt. Erciyes Dağı (provincia di Kayseri) | Mt. Argeo |
| Karahna (Karaḫna) | Sulusaray (provincia di Tokat) | Karana |

2004c: Ricostruzione degli spostamenti dei centri del potere ittita con menzione di città centrali nella storia della dinastia di Ḫatti (province di Gaziantep, Hatay, Niğde)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|---|---------------------|
| Zalbar (Zalpar / Zalpa) | Timen Höyük (Tilmen Höyük, provincia di Gaziantep) | |
| Alalāḫ | Tell Ačana (Tell Atchana / Ačana, provincia di Hatay) | |
| Tunna (Tuna) | Parsuk (Porsuk-Zeyve Höyük, provincia di Niğde) | Tynna |
| Tuwanuwa | Kemerhisar (provincia di Niğde) | Tyana |

2004d: Regioni dell'alto Habur e del Tauro, vie di transito per i mercanti paleo-assiri (province di Mardin, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Adiyaman, Malatya, Elâziğ, Tunceli; Siria)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|--|---|---------------------|
| Šeḫna / Šubat-Enlil / Apum | Tell Leilan / Tell Lailân (governatorato di Hassaké, Siria) | |
| Elahut / Elahuttum / Eluhtum / Eluhut / Eluhat | Mardin | |

| | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| Urkiš / <i>Urkeš</i> | Tell Mozan (Urkesh, governatorato di Hassaké, Siria) | |
| <i>Ašnakku</i> | Tell 'Ailun (Ad Darbasiyah, Governatorato di Hassaké, Siria) | |
| <i>Hurrâ</i> | Horren / Gülharrin (Ortaköy, provincia di Mardin) | |
| <i>Šinah</i> | Beşikkaya (provincia di Mardin) | Sinas |
| <i>Šuduhum</i> | Selâh (Gökçe, provincia di Mardin) | Σολάχων |
| <i>Nawali / Nabula</i> | Girnawaz (Gırnavas, provincia di Mardin) | |
| <i>Nahur</i> | Tell Dibâk (Saykar at Tahtani governatorato di Hassaké, Siria) | |
| <i>Šuta / Šudâ</i> | Viranşehir (provincia di Şanlıurfa) | |
| <i>Mammağirâ</i> | Viranşehir (provincia di Şanlıurfa) | |
| Waššugganni (Wašukani) | Resülain (Ras al-Ayn / Ras al-Ain, governatorato di Hassaké, Siria) | |
| <i>Haziri / Huzirina / Huziranu</i> | Su<I>tantepe (Sultantepe, provincia di Şanlıurfa) | |
| <i>Admum</i> | Urfa (Şanlıurfa) | Edessa |
| <i>Huburmeš / Hurmiš</i> | Gölpınar (provincia di Şanlıurfa) | |
| <i>Guzana / Guzzanum</i> | Tell Halaf (governatorato di Hassaké, Siria) | |
| <i>Mt. Asam / Hasam / Hasamu</i> | Mt. Tektek (Tektek Dağları, provincia di Şanlıurfa) | |
| <i>Alan</i> | Arada / Akdoğan (provincia di Mardin) | |
| <i>Tunda</i> | Gölcük (provincia di Şanlıurfa) | |
| <i>Kubšum</i> | Karakeci (Karakeçi, provincia di Şanlıurfa) | |
| <i>Paktanu</i> | Telgören (Yollarbaşı, provincia di Şanlıurfa) | |
| <i>Kulzalanu</i> | Nord-est di Viranşehir (provincia di Şanlıurfa) | |
| <i>Buzanum</i> | Sul fl. Büyükdere (nella provincia di Mardin) | |
| <i>Masmenum</i> | Telades (Kızıltepe, provincia di Mardin) | |
| Tuttul ('Tutul) | Tall Bî'ā (Jabal Bi`ah, governatorato di Al-Raqqa, Siria) | |
| <i>Tušhum / Tušhan</i> | Ziyaret Tepe (Behramki / Tepe, provincia di Diyarbakır) o Üçtepe (distretto di Bismil, provincia di Diyarbakır) | |
| <i>Buruddum / Burundum</i> | Derik (provincia di Mardin) | |
| <i>Tamalkija / Tamalkia / Timilkia</i> | Gölbaşı (provincia di Adıyaman) | |
| <i>Haqa</i> | Kahta (provincia di Adıyaman) | |
| <i>Zalpa</i> | Doğanşehir (provincia di Malatya) | |
| <i>İšuwa / Zupana / êuppa (Šuppa)</i> | (Provincia di Elâziğ) | Sophene / arm. Cop'k / ur. Šupa(ni) |
| <i>Melid / Milid</i> | Malatya | Ur. Hate |
| <i>Humahi (Ḥumaḥi) / Humahu</i> | Tilhum (Güzelyurt, provincia di Diyarbakır) | Arm. T'lxum |
| <i>Abrum</i> | Tille (Geldibuldu, provincia di Adıyaman) | |
| <i>Hahhum / Kummuh</i> | Samsat (provincia di Adıyaman) | Samosata / Commagene / ur. Qu[muhi] |
| <i>Kahat</i> | Tell Barri (Abu Hujayrah, Governatorato di Hassaké, Siria) | |
| <i>Nihriya (Niḥrija)</i> | Lidar (Lidar Höyük, provincia di Şanlıurfa, attualmente inondato dalla Atatürk Baraji) | |
| <i>Natkina / Mutkinu</i> | Di fronte alla confluenza del fl. Sagur con il fl. Eufrate (fl. Sajur, Zerkotek, governatorato di Aleppo, Siria) | |
| <i>Pitru</i> | Alla confluenza del fl. Sagur con il fl. Eufrate (fl. Sajur, Aamârné, governatorato di Aleppo, Siria) | Eg. P-d-rú |
| <i>Mazuwati</i> | Tell Aḥmar (Zerkotek, governatorato di Aleppo, Siria) | Eg. M-šá-wa |

| | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|
| <i>Marina / Burmar'ina</i> | Tell Šiyūḥ Fawqâni (Tall al-Shiyūkh Fūqâni, governatorato di Aleppo, Siria) | |
| <i>Arasiga (Arašika) / Araziaq</i> | (Tell el-Hajj, governatorato di Aleppo, Siria) | Ἐραγιθζα / Ἐρράσιγα |
| <i>Harbe</i> | Tell Ḥuwêra (Tell Dahr ech Choueira o Tell Chuera, governatorato di Raqqa, Siria) | |
| <i>Kumaha (Kumaḥa)</i> | Kemah (provincia di Erzincan) | |
| <i>Hasame / Hasam / Hasamu / Asam</i> | Sul mt. Tektek Dağları (provincia di Şanlıurfa)\ | Ur. Hašimê |
| <i>Heššum</i> | Kisas (provincia di Şanlıurfa) | Med. Khesôs |
| <i>Sarugi</i> | Suruç (provincia di Şanlıurfa) | |
| <i>Šubat-šamaš / ebl. Abarsal</i> | Kazane Höyük (Konuklu, provincia di Şanlıurfa) | |
| <i>Mt. Amadanu</i> | Mt. Karaca Dağ (che divide le province di Şanlıurfa e Diyarbakır) | Cfr. Amedi / Amida (Diyarbakır) |
| <i>Ammadana (Amatana) / Amadanu</i> | Provincia di Diyarbakır | |
| <i>Hinzuta (Ḥinzuta) / Enzi / Enzite</i> | (Tell Hanzit / Altonova, provincia di Elâziğ) | Anzitene |
| <i>Zuhma (Zuḥma) / Suhmu</i> | (provincia di Tunceli) | |
| <i>Namdanu</i> | Kalemdan (Değirmendere, provincia di Diyarbakır) | |
| <i>Merhisua</i> | Gölcük / Hazar Gölü (provincia di Elâziğ) | |
| <i>Mararha (Mararḥa)</i> | Hazar Gölü (provincia di Elâziğ) | *Merhi šue |
| <i>Fl. Sua</i> | Fl. Ergani Suyu / Maden Suyu (provincia di Elâziğ) o fl. Devegeçidi Çayı (provincia di Diyarbakır) | |
| <i>Mallanu</i> | Malan (Pınarkaya, provincia di Diyarbakır) | |
| <i>Mt. Uluruš</i> | Mt. Zulkarneyn (Inceburun Dağları / Nerip Mountains) | Med. Kleisoura Illyrisis / Halôras |
| <i>Barzunna</i> | Barsum (Alataş, Dallica, provincia di Diyarbakır) | |
| <i>Abbisa</i> | Fis (Ziyaret, distretto di Lice, provincia di Diyarbakır) | Biz. Φεισων |
| <i>Barbaz</i> | Berbas (Yukarıçalıbükü, distretto di Lice, provincia di Diyarbakır) | |
| <i>Mât Abâri (paese del piombo)</i> | Kursunş (Mt. Pirajman / Kurşunlu, provincia di Elâziğ) e Kurşunlu, provincia di Diyarbakır) | |
| <i>Diuyapli</i> | Duabilu (Döger, provincia di Diyarbakır) | |

2005a: Breve nota sulla geografia anatolica nei testi paleo-assiri (province di Ankara e Kayseri)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|--|---|---------------------|
| *Aliašša (*Aliaša) / <i>Aliaša</i> | Afşar (provincia di Ankara) | Aliassum |
| Wahšušana (Wahšuşana) | Sofular (provincia di Ankara) | |
| Šallahšuwa (Šalahšuwu) / <i>Šalahšua</i> | Kalecik/Ekrek III o Oruçoğlu presso Pazarviran (Pazarören, provincia di Kayseri) o Yeşilhöyük, presso Ekrek / Eğrek (Köprübaşı, provincia di Kayseri) | |
| Ḥurma / <i>Hurama</i> | Pınarbaşı (provincia di Kayseri) | |

2005b: Etonimi nel Vicino Oriente (provincia di Elâziğ; Iraq)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|--|------------------------|
| Šanḥara / <i>Bâbili / Kâr-Duniaš / KÁ.DINGIR.RA</i> | (Al Hillah, governatorato di Babil, Iraq) | AT. Šin'ar / Babilonia |
| Henzuta (Ḥinzuta) | Provincia di Elâziğ | Anzitene |

2005c: Cronologia dei sovrani ittiti e analisi degli indizi, contrari o a favore, riguardo l'esistenza della figura di Ḥattušili II

2006: Geografia del sud-est anatolico sulla base dei testi paleo-assiri (province di Şanlıurfa, Mardin, Diyarbakır, Şırnak, Adıyaman, Kahramanmaraş; Siria, Iraq)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|--|---|--|
| <i>Šubat-Ellil / Abum / Apum / Šehñâ</i> | Tell Leilan (governatorato di Hassaké, Siria) | |
| <i>Qaṭṭarâ</i> | Tell er-Rimah (Tell al-Rimah, governatorato di Ninawa, Iraq) | |
| <i>Azuḫin(n)um / Uzuḫin(n)um</i> | Tell al-Hawa (Tall Abu Zahir, governatorato di Ninawa, Iraq) | |
| <i>Razamâ</i> | Rumeilan (Rmelan, governatorato di Hassaké, Siria) | |
| <i>Admû / Admum</i> | Urfa (Şanlıurfa) | Edessa |
| <i>Admû</i> | Tell 'Uwainâth (governatorato di Ninawa, Iraq) | |
| <i>Apqum</i> | Tell Abu-Mariya (Abu Maria, governatorato di Ninawa, Iraq) | |
| <i>Ḫaziri / Ḫuzirina</i> | Sultantepe (provincia di Şanlıurfa) | |
| <i>Mardaman</i> | Tall Abû Zahir (governatorato di Ninawa, Iraq) | |
| <i>Ḫatnum / Ḫatnâ</i> | Tell Silâl o Tell Jaysârî (governatorato di Ninawa, Iraq) | |
| <i>Šubâtum</i> | Eski Mossul (governatorato di Ninawa, Iraq) | |
| <i>Ḫaburâtum</i> | Confluenza tra il fl. Tigri ed il fl. Khabur orientale (confine tra Turchia, Siria ed Iraq) | |
| <i>Šibaniba / Šibanu</i> | Tell Billa (Ba'ashiqah, governatorato di Ninawa, Iraq) | |
| <i>Šušarra</i> | Tell Šemšara (oggi sommersa dal lago di Dukan, governatorato di al-Sulaymaniyya, Iraq) | |
| <i>Ikkalnum</i> | Altun Köprü (Altun Kupri, governatorato di Kirkuk, Iraq) | |
| <i>Širun / Širwân / Šerwânun</i> | Servan (Şirvan, provincia di Mardin) | Sarbane / Sisarbanon / Sisauranon / Sisara |
| <i>Šimalâ</i> | Midiyat (provincia di Mardin) | |
| <i>Eluḫut</i> | Mardin | |
| <i>Naḫur</i> | Tell Dibâk (Saykar at Tahtani, governatorato di Hassaké, Siria) | |
| <i>Naḡar</i> | Tell Brak (governatorato di Hassaké, Siria) | |
| <i>Burundum / Buruddum</i> | Derik (provincia di Mardin) | |
| <i>Tušhum</i> | Ziyaret Tepe (Behramki / Tepe, provincia di Diyarbakır) | |
| <i>Šinamun</i> | Pornak (Pornak Höyüğü, Beşpınar, provincia di Diyarbakır) | |
| <i>Kibaku</i> | Kivah (Mağaraköy, provincia di Şırnak) | |
| <i>Matiyati</i> | Midiyat (provincia di Mardin) | |
| <i>Nihriya (Niḫrija)</i> | Lidar (Lidar Höyük, provincia di Şanlıurfa, attualmente inondato dalla Atatürk Baraji) | |
| <i>Šura</i> | Savur (provincia di Mardin) | |
| <i>Šubat-Šamaš</i> | Kazane Höyük (Konuklu, provincia di Şanlıurfa) | |
| <i>Ḫeššum</i> | Kisas (provincia di Şanlıurfa) | |
| <i>[Ḫ]a-ag-ga-aš (Ḫaka) / Ḫakka</i> | Tille (Geldibuldu, provincia di Adıyaman) | |
| <i>Abrum / Tazuwâ / Tasu</i> | Nissibi (provincia di Şanlıurfa. Oggi rimane un ponte che ricorda il nome del vicino villaggio) o Telakin (provincia di Adıyaman, oggi allagato dalle acque dell'Eufrate) | |
| <i>Zalpa</i> | Vallata del fl. Kahta Çay (provincia di Adıyaman) | |
| <i>Mamma</i> | Maraş (Kahramanmaraş) | |
| <i>Sarugi</i> | Sürüç (Suruç, provincia di Şanlıurfa) | |
| <i>Ašihum</i> | Siverek (provincia di Şanlıurfa) | |

2007a: Continuità toponomastiche tra Tardo Bronzo e mondo classico (province di Malatya, Amasya, Samsun, Adana, Mersin, Hatay)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|--|--|
| Malidiya (Malitija) / <i>Meliddu</i> | Aslantepe / Arslantepe (provincia di Malatya) | Melitene |
| Tegamma (Takarama) / <i>Tilgarimmu</i> | Hasan Patrik / Fethiye (provincia di Malatya) | Hisn-Patrik |
| Mt. Gargariya / Karkariya (Karkarija) | Mt. Çalgal Dağ | Mt. Jabal Marūr / cfr. ar. fl. Ğargāriya / Jarjāriya |
| Mt. Haharwa (Haharwa) | (Mt. Tavşan Dağ, spartiacque delle province di Amasya e Samsun) | Cfr. Kagoloe |
| Urišta | A sud del Tavşan Dağ (provincia di Amasya) | Ouarisene / *Ouarisa |
| Adaniya (Atanija) / ug. 'ADNY | Adana | |
| *Malluwa / *Malluma / ug. MLWM | Domuz Tepe / Kızıtahta (provincia di Adana) | Mallos |
| Ura | (Silifke provincia di Mersin) | Hyria / Seleukeia |
| Lamiya (Lamija) | (Limonlu, provincia di Mersin) | Lamos |
| Ellipra (Ilipra) | (Mersin-Yümüktepe, Demirtaş, provincia di Mersin / cfr. fl. Müftü) | Cfr. fl. Liparis |
| Izziya (Izija) | (Kinet Höyük, Yeşilköy, provincia di Hatay) | Issos |

2007b: Ricostruzione dei percorsi verso Hapurija in Anatolia Occidentale (province di Denizli, Uşak, Konya, Isparta, Afyonkarahisar, Kütahya, Manisa)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|--|---|
| Lawanda (Lawanta) | İsabey (provincia di Denizli) | Lounda |
| Palunda (Palunta) | Sülünenli (provincia di Uşak) | Blaunda |
| Mt. Huwatnuwanda (Huwatnuwanta) | Mt. Sultan Dağ (tra le province di Konya, Afyonkarahisar e Isparta) | |
| Fl. Şahirija (Şihirija) | Fl. Sakariya (Sakarya) | Fl. Sangarius |
| Fl. Hulana (Hulana) | Fl. Porsuk Çay | Fl. Tembros |
| Partuwada (Partuwata) | Tra Afyon ed Emirdağ (provincia di Afyonkarahisar) | |
| Paparzina | Nei pressi di Hisarköy (provincia di Afyonkarahisar) | Peproza / Peprozeta (nei pressi di Amorion) |
| Wibaşa (Wipaşa) | Sipsin / Çayırbağ (provincia di Afyonkarahisar) | Ipsos |
| Aşuwa (Aşuwa) | Altıntaşköyü (Altıntaş, provincia di Kütahya) | Soa |
| Huwaluşa (Huwaluşa) | Gediz (provincia di Kütahya) | Kadoi |
| Walija | Asar presso Kozviran (provincia di Uşak) | Alia |
| Kuwanna (Kuwana) | Gazlıgöl Kaplıcası (Gazlıgöl Kaplıcaları, provincia di Afyonkarahisar) | Konna / Conna / Coni / Konē |
| Fl. Ijawanda (Ijawanta) | (alto fl. Büyükmenderes) | Fl. Meandro |
| Fl. Sijandi (Şijanta) | Fl. Banaz Çay | Fl. Sindros |
| Fl. Aştarpa | Fl. Kali Çayı | |
| Harijanda (Harijanta) / mt. Harijadi (Harijati) | Alağaç (provincia di Manisa) | Ariandos |
| Ururuwa | Goncalı (provincia di Denizli) | Rhoas / Diospolis / Laodicea sul Lico |
| Happurija (Hapurija) | Gereli (Gerali, provincia di Denizli) | Eleinokapria / Kapria / Karia / Fl. Kapros |
| Aşi | Goncalı (provincia di Denizli) | Cfr. Zeus Aseis (Laodicea) |

2007c: Ricostruzione della geografia dell'Anatolia ittita sulla base dell'analisi della lista di offerte di KBo 4.13 (province di Yozgat, Amasya, Tokat, Kayseri, Sivas, Nevşehir, Ankara, Eskişehir, Afyonkarahisar, Kütahya, Konya, Malatya)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|--|---------------------|
| Ankuwa | Alışar Höyük (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Karahna (Karahna) | Sulusaray (provincia di Tokat) | Carana |
| Takkašta (Takašta) | Vicino ad Amasya | |
| Zippalanda (Zipalanta) | Vicina a Sorgun (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Hurma (Hurma) | Pınarbaşı (provincia di Kayseri) | |

| | | |
|--|---|---------------------|
| Šallah(a)šuwa (Šalaḥšuwa) / Šalaḥšua | Vicina alle miniere di piombo di Akçaparmak (Altınparmak), a nord di Pazarviran (Pazarören, provincia di Kayseri) | |
| Fl. Zuliya (Zulija) | Fl. Çekerek | |
| Šamuha (Šamuḥa) | Kayalıpınar (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Pittiyariga (Pitijarik) | Sul fl. Kızılırmak a monte di Kayalıpınar | |
| Arziya (Arzija) | Sul fl. Kızılırmak a monte di Kayalıpınar | |
| Zarninuwa / Zinirnuwa / Zirnanuwa / Šarninuwa | Sul fl. Kızılırmak tra Kayalıpınar e Kaniš | |
| Uššuna (Ušuna) / Uisšina (Uišina) / cfr. Uššina / Wašina | Göstesin / Ovaören (provincia di Nevşehir) | Osiena |
| Lahuwazantiya (Laḥuwazantiya) | Piana di Elbistan (provincia di Kahramanmaraş) | |
| Waḥšušana (Waḥšušana) | Distretto di Haymana (provincia di Ankara) | |
| Fl. Hulanna (Ḥulana) | Fl. Parsuk Çay (Porsuk Çay) | |
| Šaladiwar / Šalatiwar (Šalatiwara) | Ballıhisar (provincia di Eskişehir) | Pessinous |
| Lalanda (Lalanta) | Gümü (Gömü, provincia di Afyonkarahisar) | Lalandos |
| Fl. Kaštaraya (Kaštaraja) | Fl. Aksu Çayı | Fl. Kestros |
| Walma | Karamıkkaracaören (provincia di Afyonkarahisar) | Holmoi |
| Tabalga (Tapalka) | Davulga (provincia di Afyonkarahisar) | |
| Mt. Šuwara | Mt. Türkmen Dağı, tra le province di Kütahya ed Eskişehir | |
| Šanawida (Šanawita) / Šawid / *Šanwid | Yapraklı, distretto di Şandıklı (Şandıklı) o Şuhut (provincia di Afyonkarahisar) | Synnada |
| Malidiya (Malitija) | Arslantepe (provincia di Malatya) | |
| Šinuwa | (Fethiye, provincia di Malatya) | Sinis Colonia |
| Ušša (Uša) | Ilgın (provincia di Konya) | |
| Ikkuwaniya (Ikuwanija) | Konya | |
| Hurutta (Ḥuruta) / Ḥudurut | Konya Karahöyük (provincia di Konya) | Cfr. metri Krotadei |

2008a: Ricostruzione della geografia ittita sulla base di nuovi ritrovamenti nel *kārum* di Kaniš (province di Ankara, Eskişehir, Aksaray, Karaman, Nevşehir, Niğde, Konya, Afyonkarahisar, Çorum, Yozgat, Kırıkkale, Gaziantep, Adıyaman, Kayseri)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|--|---|---------------------|
| Ḥartana | Külhöyük (Oyaca, provincia di Ankara) | |
| Waḥšušana | Külhöyük (Oyaca, provincia di Ankara) | |
| Aliaša | (Afşar, provincia di Ankara) | Aliassum |
| Fl. Ḥulana | Fl. Porsuk Çay | |
| Fl. Šaḥiriya (Šiḥirija) | Fl. Sakarya | Sangarius |
| Šalatiwara / Šalatuwar | Yağrı (provincia di Eskişehir) | |
| Nenašša (Ninaša) | Armandalı (Harmandalı, provincia di Aksaray) | Nyssa |
| Ullama (Ulama) | Varavan (Şereflikoçhisar, provincia di Ankara) | |
| Zidabara (Zitapara) / Zidawariš / Zidamriš | Anbar (Ambar, provincia di Karaman) | Sidamaria |
| Purušhanda (Purušhanta) / Paršuḥanda (Paršuḥanta) / Puruḥattum | Acemhöyük (provincia di Aksaray) | |
| Wašḥaniya (Wašḥanija) | Nevşehir | |
| Arulašša (Arulaša) | Arlasun (Tepeköy, Niğde Merkez, provincia di Niğde) | *Arlassos |
| Kurtanašša (Kurtanaša) | Gurdonos (Hamamlı, provincia di Niğde) | |
| Mt. Lula | Çanakçı (provincia di Niğde) | Loulon |
| Ikkuwaniya (Ikuwanija) | Ala-eddin Tepe, Konya | |
| Ḥurutta (Ḥuruta) / Ḥudurut | Konya Karahöyük (provincia di Konya) | Krota / Krotada |
| Hurniya (Ḥurnija) / Huwaniya (Ḥuwanija) | Bacanak (Bacanak Yaylasi, provincia di Konya) | Korne |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Ušša (Uša) | Kadınhanı (provincia di Konya) | |
| Pidašša (Pitaša) | Distretto di Akşehir (provincia di Konya) | |
| Šanawida (Šanawita) / Šawit | Şuhut (provincia di Afyonkarahisar) | Syn(n)ada |
| Tuḫuppiya (Tuḫupija) | Yassihöyük (Karahıdır, provincia di Kırşehir) | |
| Šapinuwa | Ortaköy (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Fl. Zuliya (Zulija) | Fl. Çekerek | |
| Ankuwa / Amkuwa | Alışar Höyük (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Šanaḫuitta (Šanaḫuita) / Šanaḫutum | Sul fl. Çekerek | |
| Šuwadara (Šuwatara) | Yağlıbayat (provincia di Konya) | Soatra / biz. Sauatra |
| Fl. Taḫara | Fl. Devrez Çay | |
| Durmitta (Turmita) / Durhumit | Karakeçili (provincia di Kırıkkale) o Kırıkkale | |
| Zalpa / Zalpaḫ | Ḥammām al-Turkmān (Tell Hammam et-Turkman, governatorato di al-Raqqa, Siria) | |
| Zalpa / Zalbar (Zalpar) / Zalwar | Tilmen Höyük (provincia di Gaziantep) | |
| Ḥaḫḫum | Samsat (provincia di Adiyaman) | Samosata |
| Ḥaršumna / Ḥaršamna | Felahiye (provincia di Kayseri) | |
| Šamuḫa | Kayalıpınar (provincia di Sivas) | |

2008b: Regione centrale del regno di Ḥatti (province di Tokat, Çorum, Yozgat, Sivas, Samsun, Amasya, Kastamonu, Kırşehir, Kayseri, Çankırı, Konya)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|---|---------------------|
| Tabikka (Tapika) | Maşat Höyük (provincia di Tokat) | |
| Šabinuwa (Šapinuwa) | Ortaköy (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Fl. Zuliya (Zulija) | Fl. Çekerek | Fl. Scylax |
| Fl. Zuliya (Zulija) | Fl. Yeşilirmak dopo la confluenza con il fl. Çekerek | Fl. Iris |
| Ankuwa | Alışar Höyük (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Šamuḫa (Šamuḫa) | Kayalıpınar (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Nerik | Oymaağaç Höyük (provincia di Samsun) | |
| Anziliya (Anzilija) | Zile (provincia di Tokat) | Zela |
| Mt. Ušnaittena (Ušnaitina) | Mt. Karadağ Silsilesi (tra le province di Çorum e Amasya) | |
| Mt. Ušhubidiša (Ušhubitiša) | Mt. Karadağ Silsilesi (tra le province di Çorum e Amasya) | |
| Mt. Uthaiškarišši (Uthaiškariši) | Mt. Karadağ Silsilesi (tra le province di Çorum e Amasya) | |
| Mt. Kušuruhšini (Kušuruhšini) | Mt. Karadağ Silsilesi (tra le province di Çorum e Amasya) | |
| Tummana (Tumana) | Provincia di Kastamonu | Domanitis |
| Fl. Maraššanda (Marašanta) | Fl. Kızılırmak | Fl. Halys |
| Karahna (Karaḫna) | Sulusaray (provincia di Tokat) | Carana |
| Takkašta (Takašta) | Vicino ad Amasya | |
| Zippalanda (Zipalanta) | Kuşaklı / Babalı (Uşaklı Höyük, provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Tahurpa (Taḫurpa) | Yassihöyük (Yassihöyük, provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Mt. Tippuwa (Tipuwa) | Mt. Ziyaret Tepe (tra le province di Çorum e Yozgat) | |
| Tippuwa (Tipuwa) | Küçük Hırka (Küçükhırka, provincia di Çorum) | |
| Nirhanda (Nirḫanta) | Büyük Hırka (Büyükhırka, provincia di Çorum) | |
| Šanaḫuitta (Šanaḫuita) | Çekerek (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Šarummišta (Šarumišta) | Gözova (provincia di Tokat) | Seramisa |
| Fl. SA ₅ | Fl. Delice Irmak | Fl. Cappadox |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| Wagina (Wakina) | Çiçekdağı (provincia di Kırşehir) | Euagina |
| Ulušna | Distretto di Şefaati (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Harsumna (Hāršumna) / <i>Harsamna</i> | Felahiye (provincia di Kayseri) | Charsianon |
| Taşkurija | 20Km a valle di Yerköy sul fl. Delice (provincia di Yozgat) | Lassora / Laskoria |
| Arinna (Arina) | Büyüknefesköy (Büyüknefes, provincia di Yozgat) | Tavium |
| Tadiška (Tatiška) | Derbent o Baltasarılar (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Hanhana (Hanḫana) | Alaca Höyük (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Mt. Tagurka (Takurka) | Kalehisar (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Harpiša (Hārpiša) | (Bekişler, provincia di Çorum) | Carissa |
| Harpušta (Hārpušta) | Mt. Karadağ Silsilesi (tra le province di Çorum e Amasya) | |
| Mt. Kuwarri (Kuvari) | Mt. Karadağ Silsilesi (tra le province di Çorum e Amasya) | |
| Kapperi (Kapiiri) | İnandık o Kavra (Doğantepe, provincia di Çankırı) | Kobara |
| Mt. Taha (Taḫa) | Mt. Kerkenes Dağ (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Kartabaha (Kartapaḫa) | Çadır Höyük (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Anzara | Zara (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Hubišna (Ḫuḫiḫna) | Sul versante settentrionale del Tauro Cilicio (Tont Kalesi, distretto di Ereğli, provincia di Konya) | Cybistra |
| Šattuppa (Šatupa) | Bolos (Aktepe, provincia di Tokat) | |
| Marišta | Vicino a Tokat | |
| Šaiwanda (Šaiwanta) | Kusakli (Bayramuşağı, provincia di Kırşehir) | Soanda |
| Šamuraliya (Šamuralija) | Hashüyük (provincia di Kırşehir) | Saralius |

2009a: Aggiornamento sulla geografia storica del medio Kızılırmak (cfr. Forlanini 1992c) sulla base di toponimi presenti in testi paleo-assiri e ittiti. Digressione sul culto di Pirwa (provincia di Kayseri, Sivas, Malatya, Afyonkarahisar, Aksaray, Niğde, Uşak, Kahramanmaraş, Nevşehir, Kırşehir, Tokat, Ankara, Konya, Kırıkkale; Libano)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|--|---|--|
| Adunuwa (Atunuwa) / <i>Atunu</i> | Kululu (provincia di Kayseri) | |
| Šarišša (Šariša) | Kuşaklı (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Šamuha (Šamuḫa) | Kayalıpınar (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Nenišankuwa (Ninišankuwa) | Gemerek (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Abzišna (Apzišna) | Şarkışla (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Parzaliuwa | (Konacık, provincia di Malatya) | Βαρζάλω / Barsalium |
| Parminašša (Parminaša) | (Sülün, provincia di Afyonkarahisar) | Prymnessos |
| Mt. Aškašiba (Aškašipa) / HL Harhara | Mt. Erciyes Dağ (provincia di Kayseri) | Mt. Argaeus / Argaios / cfr. Zeus Asbameus |
| Mt. Harki (Ḫarki) / BABBAR | Mt. Hasan Dağ (tra le province di Aksaray e Niğde) | Biz. Mt. Argaeus / Argaios |
| Palunda (Palunta) | Sülümenli (provincia di Uşak) | Blaundos |
| Fl. Maliya (Malija) | Fl. Sarmısaklı Suyu (provincia di Kayseri) | Fl. Melas |
| Fl. Maliya (Malija) | Fl. Karasu (provincia di Kayseri) | Fl. Euphrates (da non confondersi con il più noto di questo nome); cfr. Mala |
| Šalkuwanda (Šalkuwanta) | (Gürpınar, provincia di Kayseri) | Ott. Salkuma |
| Mamnanda (Mamnanta); cfr. fonte Tarḫana | Tirhan (provincia di Niğde) | Ott. Tirhun / gr. Trochó |
| Mt. Mamnanda (Mamnanta) | Mt. Güllü Dağ (Göllü Dağ, provincia di Niğde) | |
| Pani(š)ša (Paniša) | Avanos o Suvermez (provincia di Nevşehir) | Ouenasa /gr. Abanissos |
| Iššanašši (Iššanaši) | Mustafapaşaköy (Mustafapaşa, provincia di Nevşehir) | Sinasos |
| Mt. Šaluwandiya (Šaluwantija) | Gümüşkent (provincia di Nevşehir) | Salanda |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Šaluwadašši (Šaluwataši) | Gümüşkent (provincia di Nevşehir) | Salanda |
| Tiura | (Divarlı, provincia di Niğde) | Doara |
| Hašuna (Hašuna) | Hasan Köy (Hasaköy, provincia di Niğde) | ar. Hasın |
| Šašimuwa | Hasan Köy (Hasaköy, provincia di Niğde) | Sasima / ar. Hasın |
| Mt. Lula | (Çanakçı, provincia di Niğde) | Loulon / Lylon |
| Purušhanda (Purušhanta) | Acemhöyük (provincia di Aksaray) | |
| Arullašša (Arulaša) | Tepeköy (Niğde Merkez, provincia di Niğde) | Arlasun / *Arlasos |
| Kurtanašša (Kurtanaša) | Hamamlı (provincia di Niğde) | Gourdonos |
| Kurtanašša (Kurtanaša) | Doğanlı (provincia di Kayseri) | Gördelesun (Gördeles) |
| Kurtališša (Kurtališa) | Doğanlı (provincia di Kayseri) | |
| Šaiwanda (Šaiwanta) | (Kusaklı, Bayramuşağı, provincia di Kırşehir) | Soanda |
| Karahna (Karaḥna) | Sulusaray (provincia di Tokat) | |
| Šarummišta (Šarumišta) | Gözova (provincia di Tokat) | Seramisa |
| <i>Mašika</i> | Kayseri | Mazaca / Caesarcia |
| Uiššina (Uišina) / Uššina (Ušina) / Uššuna (Ušuna) | Göstesin / Ovaören (provincia di Nevşehir) | Osiana / Osiena / Asiana |
| Hariyaša (Ḥarijaša) / Hariyašiya (Ḥarijašija) | Tra Abuuşağı e Ovaören (provincia di Nevşehir) | Earsos |
| Nenašša (Ninaša) | Büyükkale / Küçükkale, Harmandalı (provincia di Aksaray) | Nyssa |
| Uwalma / Ullama (Ulama) | Varavan (Şereflikoçhisar, provincia di Ankara) | |
| Tenizidaša (Tinizitaša) / Lanizidaša (Lanizitaša) / Nizidaša (Nizitaša) | (Oymaağaç, provincia di Aksaray) | Nitazi |
| Pittaniaša / Pittaniyaš(š)a (Pitanijaša) | Kozanlı o Yaraşlı (provincia di Konya) | Pitnissos / Pitnisos / Petenissos / Pitnissa / Petenesos |
| Mallidaškuriya (Malitaškuriya) / <i>Melidaškuriya</i> | Çalış Höyük (provincia di Ankara) | |
| Parnašša (Parnaša) | Değirmenyolu / Parlasan (provincia di Ankara) | Parnassos |
| Anziladašša (Anzilataša) / *Anzilada | Oğuzeli (provincia di Konya) | Anzulada |
| Fonte Kališa | Büyük Bıyık (Büyükbıyık) o Keles Hüyük (Güllüyük, provincia di Ankara) | Galea / Andrapa |
| *Aspuna | Şedithüyük / Sarıhüyük (provincia di Ankara) | Aspona |
| *Aliyašša / <i>Aliaša</i> | Afşar (provincia di Ankara) | Aliassum |
| Jahala / Yahala (Ijaḥala) | (Üzengilik, provincia di Ankara) | Jogola / Iogola |
| Ú-ra-at-ta (Urata) / Wāratta (Wārata) | Vicino a Balá, ad Emirler o nella valle del fl. Balaban Dere (provincia di Ankara) | Barata / Baretta |
| Turmitta (Turmita) | Karakeçili (provincia di Kırıkkale) o Büyükkaletepe (Kırıkkale?) | |
| Kalašmitta (Kalašmita) | Kesikköprü (provincia di Ankara) | |
| Šuwadara (Šuwatara) | (Yağlıbat, provincia di Konya) | Soatra |
| Zidabarha (Zitaparḥa) | Kalecik (provincia di Ankara) o Kırıkkale | |
| Kattela / Kattila (Katila) | Keskin (provincia di Kırıkkale), Kaman o Kaman Kalehöyük (provincia di Kırşehir) | |
| Šappa (Šapa) / Šappuwa (Šapuwa) | Höyük-Sarıoba (provincia di Ankara) | |
| Hartana (Ḥartana) | Külhöyük (Oyaca, provincia di Ankara) | |
| Mt. Ziwana | Gávurkalesi (Gavur Kalesi, provincia di Ankara) | |
| Wahšušana (Wahšušana) | Ballıkuyumcu (Balıkuyumcu, provincia di Ankara) | |
| Adarrauwanna (Atarawana) | Topaklı (provincia di Ankara) | Androna |
| Kalašummiya (Kalašumija) | Vicino a Kalecik (provincia di Ankara) | Klossama |

2009b: Correzione della proposta di localizzazione di Kutupa (cfr. Forlanini 2007a) nella Cilicia classica (province di Mersin, Karaman, Adana, Hatay)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|--|--------------------------------|
| Ura | Silifke (provincia di Mersin) | Seleucia ad Kalykadnos / Hyria |
| <i>Ingirra</i> | Viranşehir (provincia di Mersin) | Soloi / Pompeiopolis |

| | | |
|-------------------|--|--------------------|
| Kudupa (Kutupa) | Kızkalesi (provincia di Mersin) | Kodopa / Korykos |
| Lamiya (Lamija) | (Limonlu, provincia di Mersin) | Lamas / Lamos |
| Laranda (Laranta) | Karaman | Laranda |
| Pidura (Pitura) | (Tömük, provincia di Mersin) | |
| Ellibra (Ilipra) | Presso Mersin (Mersin-Yümüktepe, Demirtaş, provincia di Mersin / cfr. fl. Müftü) | (Cfr. fl. Liparis) |
| Tarša | Tarsus (provincia di Mersin) | |
| Ug. MLWM | (Domuz Tepe / Kızıtahta, provincia di Adana) | Mallos |
| Izziya (Izija) | Kinnet (Kinet) Höyük (Yeşilköy, provincia di Hatay) | Issos |

2009c: Alta Mesopotamia secondo i testi ittiti. L'articolo propone principalmente una ricostruzione di tipo storico/cronologico (province di Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Karamanmaraş, Adıyaman, Hatay; Siria)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|--|---|---------------------|
| Tuttul (Tutul) / <i>Tultul</i> | Tell Bi'a (Jabal Bi'ah, governatorato di al-Raqqā, Siria) | |
| <i>Ḫaziri</i> / <i>Ḫuzirina</i> | Sultantepe (provincia di Şanlıurfa) | |
| <i>Admu</i> | Urfa (Şanlıurfa) | Edessa |
| <i>Ilanzura</i> / <i>Ilānşurā</i> | Tell Farfara o Tell Şarisi (governatorato di Hassaké, Siria) | |
| <i>Şudā</i> | Viranşehir (provincia di Şanlıurfa) | |
| Waššukkanni? (Wašukani) / <i>Sikānu</i> / <i>Sikānum</i> | Tell Feheriye (Tell al-Fakhariya / Tell Fecheriye, Ras al-Ayn, governatorato di Hassaké, Siria) | |
| Zalbar (Zalpar) / <i>Zalwar</i> / <i>Zaruar</i> | Tilmen Höyük (provincia di Gaziantep) | |
| <i>Uršum</i> | Vicino a Gaziantep | |
| <i>Ḫaššum</i> (Ḫašuwa) / <i>Mamma</i> / <i>Ma'ama</i> | Provincia di Maraş (Kahramanmaraş) | |
| <i>Ḫaḫḫum</i> | Samsat (provincia di Adıyaman) | |
| <i>Şubat-Şamaš</i> / <i>Abarsal</i> | Kazane Höyük (provincia di Şanlıurfa) | |
| Fl. <i>Salluara</i> | (Fl. Karasu, province di Gaziantep e Hatay; confine con la Siria) | |
| <i>Şehnā</i> / <i>Şahnā</i> / <i>Şubat-Ellil</i> / <i>Apum</i> | Tell-Lailan (Tell Leilan, governatorato di Hassaké, Siria) | |
| Urkiš / <i>Urgiš</i> | Tell Mozan (governatorato di Hassaké, Siria) | |

2010a: Ricostruzione della genealogia dei primi sovrani ittiti e distinzione tra rami meridionali e settentrionali della famiglia reale

2010b: Geografia anatolica sulla base della documentazione del periodo paleo-assiro (province di Yozgat, Konya, Aksaray, Kırıkkale, Ankara, Tokat, Amasya, Nevşehir, Sivas, Kastamonu, Çankırı, Çorum)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|--|--|---------------------|
| Taḫ(wa)rpa / *Taḫurwa (Taḫurpa) | Yassihöyük (Yassihüyük, provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Ikkuwaniya (Ikuwanija) | Alaeddin Tepe, Konya | |
| Purušhanda (Purušhanta) / <i>Burušhattum</i> | Acem Höyük (provincia di Aksaray) | |
| Fl. <i>Zuliyā</i> | Fl. Çekerek | |
| Fl. <i>Zuliyā</i> (Zulija) | Fl. Çekerek | |
| Turmitta (Turmita) / <i>Durḫumit</i> | Karakeçili o Köprüköy (provincia di Kırıkkale) | |
| <i>Ḫalila</i> | Vicino a Kırıkkale | |
| Tuttuška (Tutuška) | Vicino a Kırıkkale | |
| Pittaniyaša (Pitanijaša) | (Kozanlı o Yaraşlı, provincia di Konya) | Pitnissos |
| Anziliya (Anzilija) | Zile (provincia di Tokat) | Zela |
| Fl. Kummešmaḫa (Kumišmaḫa) | Fl. Yeşil Irmak (Yeşilirmak) | |
| Provincia di Tabikka (Tapika) | Racchiusa tra il mt. Deveci Dağları a sud, il fl. Yeşilirmak a nord ed il fl. Çekerek ad ovest | |

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|--|---|----------|
| Ḥananakka / Ḥananak / *Ḥanana / Ḥanaknak / Ḥanakna | Toklutepe (Şeyhler) o Ayvalıpınar, nei pressi di Gediksaray (provincia di Amasya) | Chanane |
| Šarummišta (Šarumišta) | (Gözova, provincia di Tokat) | Seramisa |
| Šaiwanda (Šaiwanta) | (Kusakli, Bayramuşağı, provincia di Kırşehir) | Soandos |
| Šamuḥa | Kayalıpınar (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Anzara | Zara (provincia di Sivas) | Zara |
| Ḥubišna (Ḥupišna) | Konya Ereğlisi (Tont Kalesi, distretto di Ereğli, provincia di Konya) | Kybistra |
| Tummana (Tumana) | provincia di Kastamonu | |
| Tarittar / Tarittara (Taritara) | Vicino a Yapraklı (Provincia di Çankırı) e al distretto di İskilip (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Mt. Ḥaḥarwa | Mt. Tavşan Dağı (confine tra le province di Amasya e Samsun) | |
| Kappurnanda (Kapurnanta) / Kuburnat | Gümüşhacıköy (provincia di Amasya) | |
| Kaštama | Merzifon (provincia di Amasya) | |
| Tišmurna | Tra İskilip (provincia di Çorum) e Çorum | |

2010c: Mercenari, deportazioni e spostamenti di popolazioni (province di Malatya, Sivas, Erzincan, Kayseri, Kahramanmaraş, Tunceli)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|--|--|--|
| Parzaliuwa | (Konacık, provincia di Malatya) | Barzalo / Barzaliun |
| Mt. Karna | Kuluşağı (provincia di Malatya) | Corne / ur. Mt. Karniše |
| Šarešša (Šariša) | Kuşaklı (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Zašša / Zazziša (Zaziša) | Tra Zara, Divriği e Kangal (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Timna / Timmina (Timina) / Temija / Timmija (Timija) | Cimin / Üzümlü (provincia di Erzincan) | Tzimene |
| Kummaḥa (Kumaḥa) | Kemah (provincia di Erzincan) | |
| Ḥurma | Pınarbaşı (provincia di Kayseri) o Gürün (provincia di Sivas) o Elbistan (provincia di Kahramanmaraş) | Ariarathia |
| Mt. Ḥaliwa | Mt. Şakşak Dağı (provincia di Malatya) | Kaludia / Glaudias / Claudias / ur. Qala'a / |
| Alḥa | Arga / Akçadağ (provincia di Malatya) | Arca(s) |
| Mt. Ḥarana | Akçakale (distretto di Kangal, provincia di Sivas) | Aran / Aranda / Aranga |
| Mal(i)dia (Maltija / Malitija) | Arslantepe (provincia di Malatya) | |
| Fl. Rosso (SA ₃) | Fl. Delice Irmak | Fl. Cappadox |
| Adunuwa (Atunuwa) / Atuna | Kululu (provincia di Kayseri) | |
| Fl. Šahirija (Šihirija) | Fl. Sakarya | Fl. Sangario |
| Fl. Hulana (Ḥulana) | Fl. Porsuk Çay | Fl. Tembris |
| Paḥḥura (Paḥura) | Mt. Bağir / Bakır Dağı (provincia di Erzincan) o Mt. Pokir Dağ (distretto di Ovacık, provincia di Tunceli) | Mt. *Paxir (cfr. Mt. Paxray, fonte ottocentesca) |

2010d: Geografia storica della regione intorno a Nerik e percorsi di avvicinamento ad essa (province di Tokat, Çorum, Sivas, Samsun, Kastamonu, Amasya)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| Nerik | Hüyüktepe, Oymağaç (provincia di Samsun) | |
| Hadiša (Ḥatiša) | (Tra i distretti di Tekkeköy e Çarşamba / fl. Abdal Dere, provincia di Samsun) | Chadisios / Chadisia / fl. Chadisios |
| Tumanna (Tumana) | Provincia di Kastamonu | |
| Tarittara (Taritara) | Osmancık (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Tarukka (Taruka) | Sul fl. Gök Irmak | |
| Mt. Ellurija (Ilurija) | Mt. Ada Dağ (provincia di Çorum) | |

| | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| Fl. Šarija | Fl. Gök Irmak | |
| Hanhana (Ḥanḥana) | Alaca Höyük (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Ištahara (Ištahara) | Piana di Çorum | |
| Kaštama | Merzifon (provincia di Amasya) | |
| Šarešša (Šariša) | Kuşaklı (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Takkašta (Takašta) | Amasya | |
| Hanakakka (Ḥananaka) / <i>Hanaknak</i> | Ayvalıpınar (provincia di Amasya) | |
| Zamišhuna (Zamišhuna) / Zibišhuna (Zipišhuna) | Ayvalıpınar (provincia di Amasya) | |
| Himmuwa (Ḥimuwā) | Confluenza tra fl. Yeşilirmak e fl. Kelkit (confine tra le province di Amasya e Tokat) | |
| Mt. Haharwa (Ḥaḥarwa) | Mt. Tavşan Dağı (confine tra le province di Amasya e Samsun) | |
| Mt. Zittahariya (Zitaḥariya) / mt. Zitharunuwa (Zitharunuwa) | Mt. Ak Dağ (confine tra le province di Amasya e Samsun) | |
| Fl. Tahašta (Taḥašta) | Fl. Tersakan Çay | |
| Taštarešša (Taštariša) | Havza (provincia di Samsun) | |
| Fl. Nakkilijada (Nakilijata) | Fl. Kuzçay (provincia di Samsun) | |
| Hawarkina (Ḥawarkina) / Hawalkina (Ḥawalkina) | Kurnaz (provincia di Amasya) | Verkinitis / *Verkina |
| Kababahša (Kapapaḥša) | Gevekse / Budaklıdere (Budakdere, provincia di Samsun) | |
| Martuwa | Martaz / Yazıkışla (provincia di Samsun) | |
| Taptena (Taptina) | Tahna / Kayabaşı (provincia di Samsun) | XVI sec. Tafni |
| Anziliya (Anzilija) | Zile (provincia di Tokat) | Zela |
| Tahazzimuna (Taḥazimuna) | Dazmana / Akçatarla (provincia di Tokat) | Dazimon |
| Karahna (Karaḥna) | Sulusaray (provincia di Tokat) | Karana |
| Sattuppa (Šatupa) | Bolus (Aktepe, provincia di Tokat) | Sadopine |
| Suhurriya (Šuḥurriya) | (Kaleköy / Kaletpe, nei pressi di Boruk, provincia di Samsun) | Sagylion |
| Haštira (Ḥaštira) | İstir / Doğan köy (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Zimurriya (Zimurija) | Havza (provincia di Samsun) | Simre |
| Hakmiš (Ḥakmiš) | Alicık o Sarıbuğday (provincia di Amasya) | |
| Palhuišša (Palḥuiša) o Kabiruḥa (Kapurūḥa) o Malazziya (Malazija) | Doğantepe o Oluz Höyük (provincia di Amasya) | |

2010e: Articolo divulgativo sul rapporto degli Ittiti con il mare, le montagne, i fiumi e le sorgenti (province di Çorum, Tokat, Sivas, Samsun, Mersin, Kayseri, Hatay, Adana, Aksaray, Niğde)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| Hattusa (Ḥattuša) | Boğazköy (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Tabikka (Tapika) | Maşat (provincia di Tokat) | |
| Sabinuwa (Šapinuwa) | Ortaköy (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Tarsa (Tarša) | Tarsus (provincia di Mersin) | |
| Samuha (Šamuḥa) | Kayalıpınar (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Nerik | Oymağaç (provincia di Samsun) | |
| Kaniš / Nesa (Neša) | Kültepe (Kültepe, provincia di Kayseri) | Cesarea di Cappadocia |
| Fl. Marassanda (Marašanta) | (Fl. Kızılırmak) | Fl. Halys |
| Alasija (Alašija) | Cipro | |
| Ura | Silifke (provincia di Mersin) | |
| Izziya (Izija) | Kinet Höyük (Yeşilköy, provincia di Hatay) | Issos |
| Adanija (Atanija) | Adana | |
| Mt. Harga (Ḥarka) | (Ercyes Dağ, provincia di Kayseri) | Mt. Argeo |
| Mt. Harga (Ḥarka) | Mt. Hasan Dağ (tra le province di Aksaray e Niğde) | (Mt. Argeo) |

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------|
| Fl. Zuliya (Zulija) | Fl. Çekerek Irmak | Fl. Scylax |
| Fl. Zuliya (Zulija) | Fl. Yeşil Irmak (Yeşilirmak) | Fl. Iris |
| Fl. Sam(u)ra (Şamura) | Fl. Seyhan | Fl. Saros |

2010f: Recensione di Cancik-Kirschbaum E. e Ziegler N. (eds), *Entre les Fleuves. 1. Untersuchungen zur historischen Geographie Obermesopotamiens im 2. Jahrtausend v. Chr.* (BBVO 20), Gladbeck 2009, dedicato alle regioni del basso Habur e del medio Eufrate (Province di Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Hatay, Sivas, Adana; Siria)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|--|--|------------------------|
| <i>Başīru</i> | Tell Bazi (governatorato di al-Raqqa, Siria) | |
| Nihriya (Nihrija) | Non lontana da Urfa (Şanlıurfa) | |
| Zalbar (Zalpar) / <i>Zalwar</i> / <i>Zaruar</i> | Tilmen Höyük (provincia di Gaziantep) | |
| Mt. Adalur (Atalur) | Mt. Beylan (Belen, provincia di Hatay) | |
| Fl. <i>Saluara</i> | Fl. Karasu (province di Gaziantep e Hatay; confine con la Siria) | |
| Şamuha | Kayalıpınar (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Adaniya (Atanija) | Adana | |
| Zunaḥara (Zunaḥara) | Misis (Mamistra, provincia di Adana) | |
| Gazzuwatna / Kizzuwatna (Kizuwatna) / Kummani (Kumani) | Sirkeli Höyüğü (provincia di Adana) | |
| Winuwanda (Winuwanta) | (Erzin, provincia di Hatay) | Oeniandus / Epiphaneia |
| <i>Abarsal</i> / <i>Şubat-Şamaš</i> | Kazane Höyük (provincia di Şanlıurfa) | |
| <i>Ṭābete</i> / <i>Ṭabatum</i> | Tell Taban (governatorato di Hassaké, Siria) | |
| <i>Dūr Aššur-ketti-lēšer</i> | Tell Bderi (governatorato di Hassaké, Siria) | |

2011a, Recensione di Popko M., *Arimna. Eine heilige Stadt der Hethiter* (StBoT 50), Wiesbaden 2009

2011b: Breve nota alla luce della pubblicazione di un nuovo frammento di CTH 225.B (ABoT 2.7), sulla città di Ḫu(wa)rniya (province di Konya e Karaman)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|--|---------------------|
| Ikkuwaniya (Ikuwanija) / HL Ikuna | Alaeddin Tepe, Konya | Ikonion |
| Mt. Ḫana | Gene / Beşağl (Mt. Boz Dağ, provincia di Konya) | Kana / Kanna |
| Ḫu(wa)rniya (Ḫurnija / Ḫuwarnija) | Bacanak (Bacanak Yaylası, provincia di Konya) | Korna |
| Ḫubišna (Ḫupišna) | (Tont Kalesi, distretto di Ereğli, provincia di Konya) | Kybistra |
| Zarwiša | Ayrancı (provincia di Karaman) | |
| Ušša (Uša) | Konya Karahöyük (provincia di Konya) | |

2012a: Continuità toponomastica nelle aree dell'alto Tigri e dell'alto Eufrate (province di Erzincan, Sivas, Adıyaman, Malatya, Elâzığ, Bingöl, Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|---|--|
| Kummaha (Kumaḥa) | Kemah (provincia di Erzincan) | Camaha / arm. Kamah / Ani |
| Fl. Maraššanda (Marašanta) | (Fl. Kızılırmak) | Halys |
| Şamuha (Şamuḥa) | Kayalıpınar (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Arzija | Sivas | Sebastia |
| Pittejariga / Pittijariga (Pitijarika) | Hafik (provincia di Sivas) | |
| <i>Kummaha</i> / <i>Kummuh</i> | Samsat (provincia di Adıyaman) | Samosata |
| Timmija (Timija) / Timmina (Timina) | Cimin / Üzümlü (provincia di Erzincan) | Tzoumina / biz. Tzimenon / Tzumina |
| Malidija (Malitija) | Arslantepe (provincia di Malatya) | Melitene |
| Henzuda / Hinzuda (Ḫinzuta) / <i>Enzi</i> / <i>Enzite</i> | Tell Hanzit (Altınova, provincia di Elâzığ) | Anzitene / arm. Hanjit' / ar. Ha/inziṭ |
| Şinuwa | Hasan Patrik / Fethiye (provincia di Malatya) | Sinis Colonia / Pisonos (ἔπι Σίνου) |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Tegaramma (Takarama) | Hasan Patrik / Fethiye (provincia di Malatya) | |
| Mezzari (Mizari) | Huşn al-Minşār / Mt. Muşer Dağ (Musar Dağı, provincia di Elâziğ) | Med. Mouzarion / arm. Meşar |
| Ampara | Amran / Çakırsu (provincia di Malatya) | Biz. Amara / Abara |
| Fl. <i>Idiglat</i> | Fl. Tigri / Diçlat / Berkilin / Bykale Su / Dibene Çay | |
| Mt. <i>Uluruş</i> | Mt. Zulkarneyn (Inceburun Dağları / Nerip Mountains) | Biz. Kleisoura Illyris/os / Halôras |
| <i>Danibani / Tunibuni / Tunube</i> | Genç (provincia di Bingöl) | |
| <i>Pulua</i> | Palu (provincia di Elâziğ) | Ur. Şebeteria |
| <i>Abbissa</i> | Fis (Ziyaret, distretto di Lice, provincia di Diyarbakır) | Pheisôn |
| <i>Barzunna</i> | Barsom (Alataş, Dallica, provincia di Diyarbakır) | |
| <i>Barbaz</i> | Berbas (Yükarıçalıbükü, distretto di Lice, provincia di Diyarbakır) | |
| <i>Mât abâri</i> (paese del piombo) | Mt. Pirajman / Kurşunlu (provincia di Elâziğ) e Kurşunlu (provincia di Diyarbakır) | |
| <i>Ezzeda / Eziad</i> | Amaneh / Amine / Kelecik (Kalecik, distretto di Eğil, provincia di Diyarbakır) | Biz. Ziata / Zijät / 'Ινζιτωών |
| <i>Amēdi / Amedu</i> | Amida / Diyarbakır | |
| <i>Diujapli / Dibli</i> | Dibni / Döger (provincia di Diyarbakır) | Dabanas |
| <i>Arqania</i> | Ergani (provincia di Diyarbakır) | |
| <i>Mallānu</i> | Malan (Pınarkaya, provincia di Diyarbakır) | |
| <i>Madanu / Ammadana / mt. Amadānu</i> | Monti tra Çermuk (Çermik) e Malan (provincia di Diyarbakır) | |
| Fl. <i>Şua</i> | Fl. Tigri / Dicle | |
| Mt. <i>Namdānu</i> | Kalemdan (Değirmendere, provincia di Diyarbakır) | |
| Mt. <i>Eribi</i> | Mt. Nereb Dağları (Nerip Dağları, provincia di Diyarbakır) | |
| <i>Şuppa / Zupani</i> | (Province di Elâziğ, Diyarbakır, Malatya) | Sophene / arm. Cop'k |
| <i>Abarna / Abrania</i> | Çermik (Çermik, provincia di Diyarbakır) | Abarna / Abarma / pers. Ab garm / arm. Çermak |
| <i>Nihrija (Niḫrija)</i> | Lidar Höyük (provincia di Şanlıurfa) | |

2012b: Recensione di Barjamovic G., *A Historical Geography of Anatolia in the Old Assyrian Colony Period*, Copenhagen 2011 (province di Gaziantep, Niğde, Konya, Kırıkkale, Tokat, Çorum, Yozgat, Sivas, Samsun, Aksaray, Ankara)

| Toponimo itita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|--|---------------------|
| Zalbar (Zalpar) | Tilmen Höyük (provincia di Gaziantep) | |
| Tuwanuwa | (Kemerhisar, provincia di Niğde) | Tyana |
| Fl. Maraşanda (Maraşanta) | (Fl. Kızılırmak) | Fl. Halys |
| Şuwadara (Şuwatara) | (Yağlıbayat, provincia di Konya) | Soatra |
| Turmitta (Turmita) / <i>Durḫumit</i> | Büklükale (provincia di Kırıkkale) | |
| Tapikka (Tapika) | Maşat (provincia di Tokat) | |
| Şapinuwa | Ortaköy (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Ankuwa / <i>Amkuwa</i> | Alişar Höyük (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Şamuḫa | Kayalıpınar (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Nerik | Oymaağaç (provincia di Samsun) | |
| Fl. Zuliya (Zulija) | Fl. Çekerek | |
| Fl. Ḫulaya (Ḫulaja) | Fl. Çarşamba (provincia di Konya) | |
| Parşuḫanda (Parşuḫanta) / Puruşḫanda (Puruşḫanta) / Parşuḫunta / <i>Buruşhaddum / Puruşhaddum / Puruşhattum</i> | Acem Höyük (provincia di Aksaray) | |
| Pittaniašša (Pitanijaša) | (Kozanlı o Yaraşlı, provincia di Konya) | Pitnissos |

2012c: Recensione di Gander M., *Die geographischen Beziehungen der Lukka-Länder* (THeth 27), Heidelberg 2010 (province di Antalya, Muğla, Hatay, Mersin; Cipro)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|--|------------------------|
| Parḫa | (Barbaros, provincia di Antalya) | Perge |
| Fl. Kaštaraya (Kaštaraja) | (Fl. Aksu Çayı) | Fl. Cestrus (Kestros) |
| HL Wiyanawanda | (İncealiler, provincia di Muğla) | Oenoanda |
| HL Talawa | (Yakaköy, provincia di Muğla) | Tlos |
| HL Pina-L413 | (Yakabağ, provincia di Muğla) | Pinara |
| HL Awarna | (Kınık, provincia di Antalya) | Xanthos / aram. 'WRN |
| HL mt. Patara | (Gelemiş, provincia di Antalya) | Patara |
| Alašiya (Alasija) | Cipro | |
| Wiyanawanda (Wijanawanta) | (Erzin, provincia di Hatay) | Oeniandus (Epiphancia) |
| Ura | Silifke (provincia di Mersin) | Hyria / Seleucia |

2013a: Ricostruzione dei percorsi che collegavano i territori di Kašija, Pala e Kalašma (province di Kastamonu, Bolu, Ankara, Çankırı, Afyonkarahisar)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|--|--|--|
| Tummana (Tumana) | (Provincia di Kastamonu) | Domanitis |
| Palā (Pala) | Çerkeş (provincia di Çankırı) | Blaène / Βλαηνή / cfr. fl. Billaios (Yenice Irmak) |
| Sahhuba (Šaḫupa) / Išhuppa (Išḫupa) | Zona di Seben (provincia di Bolu) / fl. Nal Dere (Nallı Dere / Nallı Çay), affluente del fl. Sakarya | Cfr. fl. Scopas (Sxup/ba/) |
| Fl. Tahara (Taḫara) | Fl. Devrez Çay | |
| Tababanuwa (Tapapanuwa) | Sul corso del fl. Devrez Çay | |
| Fl. Šahiriya (Šiḫirija) | Fl. Sakarya | Fl. Sangarius |
| Zidabarha (Zitaparḫa) | Kalecik (provincia di Ankara) | |
| Timuhala (Timuḫala) | Provincia di Çankırı | |
| Ziulila | Bitik (provincia di Ankara) | |
| Lalanda (Lalanta) | (Gömü, provincia di Afyonkarahisar) | Lalandos |
| Hašpina (Ḫašpina) / Hašpinuwa (Ḫašpinuwa) | Ankara | |
| Kalašma | Bolu | |
| Mt. Kaššu (Kašu) | Mt. Ilgaz Dağları (tra le province di Kastamonu e Çankırı) | Mt. Olgassys |
| Mt. Ašharpaya (Ašharpaja) / Šaharpaya? (Šaḫarpaja) | Mt. Köroğlu Dağları (Köroğlu Dağları) | Mt. Scorobas / Skorobas |
| Mt. Kabazuwa (Kapazuwa) | Mt. Köroğlu Dağları (Köroğlu Dağları) | |
| Mt. Kaballunuwa (Kapalunuwa) | Mt. Köroğlu Dağları (Köroğlu Dağları) | |
| Kazzaba (Kazapa) | Vicino a Çankırı | |

2013b: Continuità toponomastica del Ponto e della Cappadocia tra l'Età del bronzo e l'inizio dell'Età classica; riflessioni sul destino dei sovrani ittiti dopo il possibile abbandono della capitale (province di Kayseri, Çorum, Mersin, Tokat, Sivas, Samsun, Yozgat, Kırıkkale, Niğde, Konya, Adana, Hatay, Amasya, Malatya, Şanlıurfa, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Erzincan, Adiyaman, Kahramanmaraş)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| Kaniš / Neša | (Kültepe, provincia di Kayseri) | Cesarea di Cappadocia |
| Ḫattuša | Boğazköy (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Tarša | Tarsus (provincia di Mersin) | |
| Tabikka (Tapika) | Maşat (provincia di Tokat) | |
| Šapinuwa | Ortaköy (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Šarešša (Šariša) | Kuşaklı Höyük (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Šamuḫa | Kayalıpınar (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Nerik | Oymaağaç (provincia di Samsun) | |

| | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Zippalanda (Zipalanta) | Uşaklı / Kuşaklı (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Turmitta (Turmita) | Büklükale (provincia di Kırıkkale) | |
| Taḥurpa | Yassihöyük (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Tuwanuwa | (Köşk Höyük, Bahçeli Kemerhisar, provincia di Niğde) | Tyana |
| Ḥubišna (Ḥupišna) | (Tont Kalesi, distretto di Ereğli, provincia di Konya) | Kybistra |
| Ikkuwaniya (Ikuwanija) | (Alaeddin Tepe, Konya) | Ikonion |
| Lušna | (Hatunsaray, provincia di Konya) | Lystra |
| Tunna (Tuna) | (Porsuk-Zeyve Höyük, provincia di Niğde) | Tynna |
| Paduwanda (Patuwanta) | (Pozanti, provincia di Adana) | Podandos |
| Adaniya (Atanija) | Adana | Adana |
| Urâ (Ura) | (Silifke, provincia di Mersin) | Hyria / Seleucia ad Calycadnum |
| Izziya (Izija) | (Kinet Höyük, Yeşilköy, provincia di Hatay) | Issos |
| Taḥazzimuna (Taḥazimuna) | (Dazmana / Akçatarla, provincia di Tokat) | Dazimon |
| Anziliya (Anzilija) | (Zile, provincia di Tokat) | Zêla |
| Karaḥna | (Sulusaray, provincia di Tokat) | Karana / Sebastopoli del Ponto |
| Ḥanana(kka) (Ḥananaka) | (Toklutepe / Şeyhler o Ayvalıpınar, nei pressi di Gediksaray, provincia di Amasya) | Chanane |
| Kašiba (Kašipa) | (Valle di Ezinepazar, provincia di Amasya) | Xiba |
| Dadašša (Tataša) | Dadasun (Akçatepe, provincia di Kayseri) | |
| Wāršamama | Borsama (Çavuşağa, provincia di Kayseri) | |
| <i>Mašika</i> | (Kayseri) | Mazaca / Cesarea |
| Malidiya (Malitija) / <i>Melid</i> | Arslantepe (provincia di Malatya) | |
| Niḥriya (Niḥrija) | Lidar (Lidar Höyük, provincia di Şanlıurfa) | |
| Fl. Šamra (Šamri) | (Fl. Seyhan) | Fl. Saros |
| Fl. Puruna | (Fl. Ceyhan) | Fl. Pyramos |
| Kummani (Kumani) / <i>Kisuatni</i> / <i>Kisuatnu</i> | Sirkeli (provincia di Adana) | Comana |
| Lawazantiya (Lawazantija) / <i>Lusanda</i> | (Kesmeburun, provincia di Osmaniye) | Castabala |
| Zunnaḥara (Zunaḥara) | Yakapınar (Mamistra, provincia di Adana) | Mopsuetia / Misis |
| Wiyawanda (Winuwanta!) | (Erzin, provincia di Hatay) | Oeniandus / Epiphaneia |
| Zalbar (Zalpar) / <i>Zalwar</i> / hurr. Zallur | Tilmen Höyük (provincia di Gaziantep) | |
| Fl. <i>Saluara</i> | Fl. Karasu (provincia di Gaziantep e Hatay, confine con la Siria) | |
| Ellipra (Ilipra) / <i>Illipru</i> | Yümüktepe (Mersin) | |
| Kummaḥa (Kumaḥa) | Kemah (provincia di Erzincan) | |
| <i>Kummuḥu</i> / <i>Ḥaḥḥum</i> | Samsat (provincia di Adiyaman) | Kommagène / Samosata |
| Lahuwazantiya (Laḥuwazantija) | Vicino a Elbistan (provincia di Kahramanmaraş) | |

2013c: Ricostruzione dell'impianto viario della Cilicia (province di Mersin, Adana, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Gaziantep, Osmaniye, Konya, Niğde, Aksaray, Sivas, Kayseri, Tokat)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|--|--|---|
| Tarša / <i>Tarzu</i> | Gözlükule / Tarsus (provincia di Mersin) | |
| Adaniya (Atanija) / ug. 'ADNYH | Tepebağ Höyük / Adana | |
| Ellipra (Ilipra) / <i>Illipru</i> / <i>Illupru</i> / <i>Illubru</i> | Yumuktepe (Demirtaş, provincia di Mersin) / cfr. fl. Müftü | Cfr. fl. Liparis |
| Egara (Ikara) / <i>Ingirā</i> / cfr. mt. Imgarra (Imkara) | Viranşehir (provincia di Mersin) | Soli / Pompeiopolis (Pompeiopolis) / aram. 'GRH |
| Zunnaḥara (Zunaḥara) / ug. SNĠR | Misis / Yakapınar (Mamistra, provincia di Adana) | Mopsouestia / Seleucia ad Pyramum |
| Kummani (Kumani) / <i>Kizzuwatna</i> (Kizuwatna) / hurr. Kizzuwadani / hurr. Gazzuwadani / <i>Kisuatni</i> | Sirkeli (provincia di Adana) | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fl. Puruna | Fl. Ceyhan | Fl. Pyramus |
| Fl. Mala / <i>Purattu</i> | Fl. Eufrate | |
| Winuwanda (Winuwanta) | Güze Han / Gözene / Yeşilkent / Erzin (provincia di Hatay) | Oeniandus / Epiphanea / Epiphaneia |
| Lawazandiya (Lawazantija) / Laḥḥuwazandiya (Laḥuwazantija) / <i>Lusanda</i> | Tatarlı Höyük (provincia di Adana) | |
| Lawazandiya (Lawazantija) / Laḥḥuwazandiya (Laḥuwazantija) / <i>Luḥuzadiya</i> | Karahöyük di Elbistan (provincia di Kahramanmaraş) | |
| Aštuyara (Aštujara) / Ašturiya (Ašturiya) | (Hanköy, Beştepe, provincia di Kahramanmaraş) | Osdara |
| Fl. Šamra / fl. Šamru (Šamri) | Fl. Seyhan | Fl. Saros |
| Mt. Adalur (Atalur) | Passo Bahçe Geçidi / mt. Amanus (Amanus / Nur / Gavur Dağları) | |
| Zalpar / Zalwar / cfr. al. Zallawari / hurr. mt. Zallurbi | Tilmen Höyük (provincia di Gaziantep) | |
| Fl. <i>Saluara</i> | Fl. Karasu (tra le province di Gaziantep e Hatay; confine con la Siria) | |
| *Ma(r)lüm/na / ug. MLWN | Domuztepe (Develiören / Kızıлтаhta, provincia di Adana) | MAR / MARL / MALR / MAL / Mallos / aram. MRLN |
| Šinamu | Mercin Bozhöyük (İncetarla, provincia di Adana) | |
| <i>Abarnani</i> | Boz Höyük (Günyazi, provincia di Adana) | |
| Izziya (Izija) | Kinet Höyük (Yeşilköy, provincia di Hatay) | Issos / Issus |
| Aštuyara (Aštujara) | Sultantepe (Tüysüz, provincia di Osmaniye) | |
| Zaruna / cfr. Mt. Zara / *Zarawanda/i | Savuran / Servanda (Savranda Kalesi, provincia di Osmaniye) | Biz. Sarbandikon Oros / arm. Serwantik'ar |
| Lamiya (Lamija) | (Limonlu, provincia di Mersin) | Lamos |
| Ḥubišna / Ḥubiššana (Ḥupišna) | Tont Kalesi (distretto di Ereğli, provincia di Konya) | Cybistra / Herakleia |
| Tunna (Tuna) | Parsuk (Porsuk)-Zeyve Höyük (provincia di Niğde) | Tynna |
| Paduwanda (Patuwanta) | Pozanti, provincia di Adana | Podandos / Padyandos / Podyandos |
| Anamušta | Anaḥša Kalesi (Eskikonacık, provincia di Adana) | Gypsarion |
| Šabaraššana (Šaparašana) / *Šabarašna / <i>Zabarašna</i> | Kuklak Kalesi (Gülek Kalesi, provincia di Mersin) | |
| Mt. Šabaraššana (Šaparašana) / Šabarra (Šapara) / Šabarra<š>na (Šaparana) / cfr. KUR <Ša>baraššana (Parašana) | Porte della Cilicia / Gülek Boğazı (tra le province di Adana e Mersin) | Pylai Kilikias / arm. Kuklak Kapan |
| Lušna | Hatunsaray (provincia di Konya) | Lystra |
| Ikkuwaniya (Ikuwanija) | Alaeddin Tepe, Konya | Iconium |
| Mt. Ḥana | Gene / Beşağıl (Mt. Boz Dağ, provincia di Konya) | Kana / Cana |
| Ḥurniya (Ḥurnija) | Non lontano da Karapınar (provincia di Konya) | Korna |
| Arušna | Vallata del Çakıt Su (Çakıtsuyu, affluente del Seyhan) | Augusta |
| Ḥulašša (Ḥulaša) | Kırıtlar (Kırıt, provincia di Mersin) | Mopsoucreanea |
| Mt. Šarpa | Mt. Karacadağ (distretto di Karapınar, provincia di Konya) | |
| Uda (Uta) | Gölören o Maltepe Höyük (distretto di Emirgazi, provincia di Konya) | Hydē |
| Mt. Ḥarki | Mt. Hasan Dağ (tra le province di Aksaray e Niğde) | Mt. Argaios |
| Šamuḥa | Kayalıpınar (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Ḥurma | Vicino a Pınarbaşı (provincia di Kayseri) | |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Karaḥna | Sulusaray (provincia di Tokat) | Carana / Sebastopolis |
| Nenišankuwa (Ninišankuwa) | Distretto di Sarioğlan e Palas Gölü (Tuzla Gölü, provincia di Kayseri) | |
| Adunuwa (Atunuwa) / HL Tunas / <i>Atuna</i> | Kululu (provincia di Kayseri) | |
| Šariša (Šariša) | Kuşaklı Höyük (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Uda (Uta) | Firaktın (Gümüsören, provincia di Kayseri) | |
| Urigina (Urikina) | Ağırnas (provincia di Kayseri) | Biz. Aragenā |
| Tišama / <i>Taišama</i> | Area di Şar (provincia di Adana) | |
| <i>Unuḫu</i> / ug. 'UNĜ | Küçük Mankit (Küçükmangıt) o Yarım Höyük (Günlüce, provincia di Adana) | |
| Laranda (Laranta) | Karaman | Laranda |
| Ura | Silifke (provincia di Mersin) | Hyria / Seleucia |
| Naḥida (Naḥita) | Bazyazı (Bozyazı, provincia di Mersin) | Nagidos |
| Naḥida (Naḥita) / HL Na-hi-ti-a | Niğde | Biz. Nakita |
| Fl. Kaštaraya (Kaštaraja) | Fl. Aksu Çayı | Fl. Cestrus |
| Zallara (Zalara) | Kilise Tepe (provincia di Mersin) | |
| Kudupa (Kutupa) | Kızkalesi (provincia di Mersin) | Korykos / Corycus / cfr. Zeus Kodopa(aio)s |
| Lašti-[...] | Merdivenlikuyu (provincia di Mersin) | Elauissa / Sebaste |

2014a: Zona eufratica, in particolare il regno di Išuwa e la persistenza di questo toponimo nella regione (province di Elâziğ, Malatya, Hatay, Erzincan, Adiyaman)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|--|---------------------------------|
| Ḥatra / <i>Enzite</i> | Sotto le acque della diga di Keban (provincia di Elâziğ) | Anzitene |
| Mal(i)diya (Malitija) / HL Milidia / <i>Melid</i> | Arlantepe (provincia di Malatya) | Melitene |
| HL Kinalua | Tell Tainat (Tell Tayinat Höyüğü, provincia di Hatay) | |
| Mukiš / HL Pa-TA5-sà-ti-ni / Wa-TA4-sà-ti-ni / Patina / *Palasatina / <i>Unqu</i> | Provincia di Hatay | Antiochene |
| Kummaḫa (Kumaḫa) | Kemah (provincia di Erzincan) | |
| <i>Kummuḫ</i> | (Samsat, provincia di Adiyaman) | Commagene |
| Kašiyari / Kašiyari (Kašijara) / <i>Šubaru</i> | Mt. Tur Abdin | |
| Išuwa / <i>Išua</i> | A est dell'alto fl. Eufrate e a nord dell'alto fl. Tigri | Sophene / arm. Copk' / ur. Şupa |
| Fl. <i>Idiqlat</i> | Fl. Tigri orientale | |

2014b: Breve nota sull'ipotesi di individuare in un uomo di nome Kaššu uno dei re di Tumana (province di Kastamonu e Çankırı)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|--|-------------------------|
| Tummanna (Tumana) | Provincia di Kastamonu | Domanitis / Paphlagonia |
| Mt. Kaššu (Kašu) | Mt. Ilgaz (tra le province di Kastamonu e Çankırı) | Mt. Olgassys |

2015a: Testimonianza dei viaggi della regina in varie località del regno attraverso la lettura dei testi votivi e di sogni (province di Adana, Sivas, Tokat, Çorum, Konya, Aksaray, Kayseri, Niğde, Karaman, Hatay, Mersin; Siria)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|--|--|-----------------------|
| Lawazandiya (Lawazantija) / Luḫuzzandiya (Luḫuzantija) | Tatarlı Hoyuk (provincia di Adana) | |
| Kummanni (Kumani) | Sirkeli Höyüğü (provincia di Adana) | |
| Samuḫa (Šamuḫa) | Kayalıpınar (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Karaḥna | (Sulusaray, provincia di Tokat) | Carana / Sebastopolis |
| Sapinuwa (Šapinuwa) | Ortaköy (provincia di Çorum) | |

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|--|---|-------------------------|
| Uda (Uta) | (Gölören o Maltepe Höyük, distretto di Emirgazi, provincia di Konya) | Hyde |
| Mt. Sarpa (Šarpa) | (Mt. Karacadağ, distretto di Karapınar, provincia di Konya) | |
| Mt. Harki | Mt. Hasan Dağ (tra le province di Aksaray e Niğde) | Mt. Argaios |
| Hurma | Pınarbaşı (provincia di Kayseri) | |
| Uda (Uta) | Firaktın (Gümüşören, provincia di Kayseri) | |
| Urigina (Urikina) | Taşören / Ağırnas (provincia di Kayseri) | Biz. Aragena |
| Halpa | Aleppo (Siria) | |
| Adunuwa (Atunuwa) / HL Tuna / Atuna | Kululu (provincia di Kayseri) | |
| Sarissa (Šariša) | Kuşaklı Höyük (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Ellaya / Illaya (Ilaja) | Vallata del fl. Kırkgeçit Dere (province di Niğde e Adana) o Çamardı (provincia di Niğde) | |
| Nenisankuwa (Ninišankuwa) | Distretto di Sarıoğlan e Palas Gölü (Tuzla Gölü, provincia di Kayseri) | |
| Hübisna (Hüpišna) | Tond (Tont Kalesi, distretto di Ereğli, provincia di Konya) | |
| Tarhundassa (Tarhuntaša) | Tra il Suğla Gölü (provincia di Konya) e Karaman | |
| Fl. Hūlaya (Hūlaja) | Fl. Çarşamba (provincia di Konya) | |
| Lušna | Hatunsaray (provincia di Konya) | Lystra |
| Ikkuwaniya (Ikuwanija) | Alaeddin Tepe, Konya | Iconium |
| Paršuhandāš (Paršuħanta) | Acem Höyük (provincia di Aksaray) | |
| Iyamma (Ijama) | Imen / Emen (provincia di Konya) | Ima(ion) / cfr. Imaēnos |
| Izziya (Izija) | Kinet Hoyuk (Yeşilköy, provincia di Hatay) | Issos |
| Fl. Šamura / fl. Šamru (Šamri) | Fl. Seyhan | Fl. Sarus |
| Mt. Šabaraššana (Šaparašana) / Zabarašna | Porte della Cilicia (Gülek Boğazı, provincia di Mersin) | |

2015b: Storia dell'Anatolia dal periodo dei commerci paleo-assiri alla caduta dell'impero ittita; analisi delle vie di comunicazione utilizzate nel corso del II millennio a.C. per il commercio, la guerra, le deportazioni e le celebrazioni di feste religiose (province di Kayseri, Çorum, Yozgat, Adana, Mersin, Niğde, Konya, Adiyaman, Kahramanmaraş, Sivas, Tokat, Amasya, Kırıkkale, Ankara, Hatay, Elazığ)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| Kaneš / Kaniš / Neša | Kültepe (provincia di Kayseri) | |
| Hattuša / Hattuš | Boğazköy (Boğazkale, provincia di Çorum) | |
| Ankuwa / Amkuwa | Alışar Höyük (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Adanija (Atanija) | Tepebağ, Adana | |
| Tarša | Gözlükule, Tarsus (provincia di Mersin) | |
| Tuwanuwa | (Köşk Höyük, Bahçeli, Kemerhisar, provincia di Niğde) | Tyana |
| Hübiššana / Hübišna (Hüpišna) | Tond (Tont Kalesi, distretto di Ereğli, provincia di Konya) | Cybistra / Heraclea |
| Hahhum | Samsat (provincia di Adiyaman) | |
| Mama | Maraş (Kahramanmaraş) | |
| Luħuzzadija | Elbistan (provincia di Kahramanmaraş) | |
| Hurma | Pınarbaşı (provincia di Kayseri) | |
| Šamuħa | Kayalıpınar (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Karaħna | Sulusaray (provincia di Tokat) | Karana / Sebastopolis |
| Fl. Zuliya (Zulija) | Fl. Çekerek | |
| Kappurnanda (Kapurnanta) / Kupurnat | Provincia di Amasya | |
| Zamišhuna | Provincia di Amasya | |
| Hananakka (Hananaka) / Hanaknak | Provincia di Amasya | |

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|---|--|--------------|
| Turmitta (Turmita) / <i>Turhumit</i> | Büklükale (provincia di Kırıkkale) | |
| Wahšušana | Ankara | |
| Mt. Adalur / Addalura (Atalur) | Mt. Beylen (Belen, provincia di Hatay) | |
| Fl. Šamra (Šamri) | Fl. Seyhan | Fl. Saros |
| Išuwa | Piana di Elazığ | |
| Zunnaḥara (Zunaḥara) | Misis / Yakapınar (Mamistra, provincia di Adana) | Mopsouestia |
| Ḥurnija | (Bacanak Yaylası, provincia di Konya) | Corne |
| Tunna (Tuna) / cfr. mt. Tunnijari (Tunijari) / <i>Tunnu</i> | (Porsuk-Zeyve Höyük (provincia di Niğde) | Tynna |
| Ikkuwaniya / Ikkuwanija (Ikuwanija) | Alaeddin Tepesi, Konya | Iconio |
| Lušna | Hatunsaray (provincia di Konya) | Lystra |
| Fl. Šaḥiriya (Siḥirija) | (Fl. Sakarya) | Fl. Sangario |
| Šabinuwa (Šapinuwa) | Ortaköy (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Izzija (Izija) | Kinet Höyük (Yeşilköy, provincia di Hatay) | Issos |
| Lawazandija (Lawazantija) | Tatarlı Höyük (provincia di Adana) | |

2017a: Origine della dinastia ittita (province di Gaziantep, Aksaray, Afyonkarahisar, Adana, Konya)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|--|---------------------|
| Zalbar (Zalpar) / <i>Zalwar</i> | Tilmen Höyük (provincia di Gaziantep) | |
| Purušhanda (Purušhanta) / Paršhunda (Parašhunta) / HL Parzuta | Acem Höyük (provincia di Aksaray) | |
| Waliwanda (Waliwanta) | Üç Hüyük (Bolvadin, provincia di Afyonkarahisar) | |
| Zunnaḥara (Zunaḥara) | (Mamistra, provincia di Adana) | Mopsouestia |
| Mt. Ḥarki / BABBAR | Mt. Hasan Dağ (tra le province di Aksaray e Niğde) | |
| Uda (Uta) | Gölören (provincia di Konya) | Hydē |
| Mt. Šarpa | Mt. Karacadağ (distretto di Karapınar) o Mt. Arısama Dağ (distretto di Emirgazi, provincia di Konya) | |
| Ḥubišna (Ḥupišna) | (Tont Kalesi, distretto di Ereğli, provincia di Konya) | Cybistra |
| Kummani (Kumani) | Sirkeli Höyüğü (provincia di Adana) | |

2017b: Territori eufratici e zona di Azi-Ḥajaša (province di Elâzığ, Diyarbakır, Siirt, Sivas, Erzincan, Tunceli, Malatya, Çorum, Giresun; Iran)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|---|----------------------------|
| Alše (Alši) / Alziya (Alzija) / <i>Alzi</i> | A nord del fl. Tigri ed a sud di Išuwa (tra le province di Elâzığ e Diyarbakır) | |
| Papanḥi / <i>Papḥu</i> / <i>Papanḥu</i> | Nelle montagne attorno al fl. Bohtan Su (Uluçay, principalmente nella provincia di Siirt) | |
| Lulluwa (Luluwa) | Nell'area del lago di Urmia (regione dell'Azarbaijan occidentale, Iran) | |
| Šamuḥa | Kayalıpınar (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Kummaḥa (Kumaḥa) | Kemah (provincia di Erzincan) | Camacha / arm. Kamah / Ani |
| Azzi (Azi) | Valle del fl. Kelkit | Cfr. Aza (Haza / Hassis) |
| Išuwa | Piana di Elâzığ | |
| Zuḥma | A nord del fl. Murat Su (provincia di Tunceli) | |
| Pittiyarika (Pitijarika) | Vicino ad Hafik (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Malidiya (Malitija) | Arslantepe (provincia di Malatya) | |
| Ḥatra | Piana di Elâzığ | |
| Šullama (Šulama) | Piana di Elâzığ | |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Hinzuda (Hinzuta) | Tell Hanzit / Tilenzit / Doğankuş (provincia di Elâziğ) | |
| Taḥiṣa | Tra il distretto di Çemişgezek ed il fl. Eufrate (provincia di Tunceli) | Degisene / Degik' / Klima Digisēnēs |
| Paliṣna | Bağın / Dedebağ (distretto di Mazgirt, provincia di Tunceli) | Paline / Palin / kastron Palios / Klima palinēs |
| Šabinuwa (Šapinuwa) | Ortaköy (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Šariṣša (Šariša) | Kuşaklı Höyük (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Zazziṣa (Zaziṣa) | Non lontano da Kuşaklı Höyük (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Tipiya (Tipija) | Provincia di Giresun | Cfr. Thibii / Thibeis / Mossynoeci |
| Inkalawa | alto fl. Kızılırmak o a ovest di Erzincan | Cfr. fortezza di Ankl nella Degisene |
| Fl. Maraššanda (Marašanta) | (Fl. Kızılırmak) | Fl. Halys |
| Šala | Distretto di Kemah (provincia di Erzincan) | |
| Aripša | Piana di Erzincan | |
| Timmina (Timina) / Timmiya (Timija) | Cimin / Üzümlü (provincia di Erzincan) | Biz. Tzimenon |
| Tukkamma (Tukama) | Ad est della piana di Erzincan | |
| Ḥayaša (Ḥajaša) | Distretto centrale di Erzincan | Cfr. ur. Ḥuša(ni) |

2017c: Paese Basso e Tarḫuntaša da un punto di vista prevalentemente filologico. All'interno di Weeden M. – Ullmann Z. (ed.), *Hittite Landscape and Geography* (HdO 121), Leiden-Boston 2017 (provincia di Niğde, Konya, Afyonkarahisar, Kayseri, Adana, Karaman, Aksaray, Mersin, Antalya, Isparta)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|---|----------------------|
| Tuwanuwa | (Köşk Höyük, Bahçeli, Kemerhisar, provincia di Niğde) | Tyana |
| Udā / Uda (Uta) | Gölviran / Göloren (provincia di Konya) | Hyde / Hydē |
| Lalanda (Lalanta) | Gömü, provincia di Afyonkarahisar | Lalandos |
| Naḥita / HL Naḥitiya | Niğde | |
| Tupazziya (Tupazija) / <i>Tubezi</i> | Kurbağa Göl (Yaygölü, provincia di Kayseri) | |
| Mt. Ḥarki | Mt. Hasan Dağ (tra le province di Aksaray e Niğde) | |
| Mt. Šarpa | Mt. Karacadağ (distretto di Karapınar) o mt. Arisama Dağı (distretto di Emirgazi, provincia di Konya) | |
| Mt. Lula | (Çanakçı, provincia di Niğde) | Cfr. biz. Loulon |
| Ḥupiṣna | (Tont Kalesi, distretto di Eregli, provincia di Konya) | Cybistra |
| Arullašša (Arulaša) | Arlasun / Tepeköy (Niğde Merkez, provincia di Niğde) | *Arlasos/n |
| Kurtannašša (Kurtanaša) | Durdanoz / Hamamlı (provincia di Niğde) | Kourdonos |
| Tunna (Tuna) | Zeyve Höyük (Porsuk-Zeyve Höyük, provincia di Niğde) | Tynna |
| Paduwanda (Patuwanta) | Pozantı (provincia di Adana) | Podandus / Padyandos |
| Mt. Zabarašna (Zaparašna) / mt. Šabarraššana (Šaparašana) | Porte della Cilicia (Gülek Boğazi, provincia di Mersin) | |
| Anamušta | Anaḥša Kalesi (Eskikonacık, provincia di Adana) | |
| Tarriyaḫatana (Tarijaḫatana) | (Ömerli, distretto di Pozantı, provincia di Adana) | Cfr. Kadena / Caena |
| Šaliya (Šalija) | Divle (Üçarman, provincia di Karaman) | |
| Paese Basso (KUR UGU) | Province di Konya, Karaman e Niğde | Piana Licaonica |
| Purušḫanda (Purušḫanta) / Paršuḫand/ta / Paršuḫunta / Par(a)šḫunta / HL Parzuta / <i>Purušḫatum</i> | Acemhöyük (provincia di Aksaray) | |
| Fl. Ḥulaya (Ḥulaja) | Fl. Çarşamba | |

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|--|--|---|
| Ušša (Uša) | Konya Karahöyük (provincia di Konya) | |
| Ikkuwaniya (Ikuwanija) / HL Ikuna | Aleddin Tepe (Konya) o vicino a Çumra (provincia di Konya) | Iconium |
| Lušna | (Hatunsaray, provincia di Konya) | Lystra |
| Laranda (Laranta) | Karaman | Laranda |
| Ḫu(wa)rniya (Ḫurnija / Ḫuwarnija) | (Bacanak Yaylası, provincia di Konya) | Corne |
| Mt. Ḫana | Gene / Beşğıl (Mt. Boz Dağ, provincia di Konya) | Cana |
| Urā / Ura (Ura) | Silifke (provincia di Mersin) | Seleucia ad Calycadnus / Hyria |
| Kudupa (Kutupa) | Kızkalesi (provincia di Mersin) | Cfr. Zeus Kodopaios / Kodopas a Corycus |
| Zallara (Zalara) | Kilisetep (distretto di Mut, provincia di Mersin) | |
| Fl. Kaštaraya (Kaštaraja) | (Fl. Aksu) | Fl. Cestrus |
| Parḫa | (Barbaros, provincia di Antalya) | Perge |
| Pitašša (Pitaša) | Nord-est dell'Eğirdir Gölü (provincia di Isparta) | |
| Mt. Ḫawa | Mt. Anamas Dağları (provincia di Isparta) o mt. Erenler Dağı o mt. Sultan Dağları (provincia di Konya) | |
| Arimatta (Arimata) | Eflatun Pınar (Sadıkhacı, provincia di Konya) | |
| Mt. Kuwa(kuwa)liyatta (Kuwalijata / Kuwakuwalijata) | (Mt. del distretto di Karatay, provincia di Konya) | |
| Mt. Arlanta | Mt. Karacadağ (distretto di Karapınar provincia di Konya) | |
| Šinnuwanta (Šinuwanta) | Distretto di Ulukışla (provincia di Niğde) o bacino del fl. Kırkeçit Dere | |
| Ninainta | Çakmak (provincia di Konya) | |
| Ḫa(u)waliya (Ḫawalija) | A ovest di Karaman in direzione del Suğla Gölü (provincia di Konya) | |
| Wiyandanna (Wijantana) | (Ulupınar, presso Zengibarkalesi, provincia di Konya) | Bidana |
| Hattanna (Ḫatana) | (Gödene / Menteşbey, provincia di Antalya) | Cotenna |
| Šalluša (Šaluša) / Šallawašša (Šalawaša) / Zallawašši (Zalawaši) | (Yanköy, provincia di Antalya) | Sillyon / Selywon |
| Šaranduwa (Šarantuwa) | Side (provincia di Antalya) | |
| Watanna (Watana) | (Sirtköy, provincia di Antalya) | Hytenna (Etenna) |
| Walma | (Karamikkaracaören, provincia di Afyonkarahisar) | Holmoi |
| Uššanda (Ušanta) | (Bostandere, provincia di Konya) | Ouasada |
| Naḫita | Bozyazı (provincia di Mersin) | Nagidos |

2018a: Impianto viario della Cilicia prima dell'Età classica (province di Adana, Mersin, Niğde, Aksaray, Kayseri, Konya, Karaman)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|--|---|
| Kizzuwatna (Kizuwatna) | Çukurova (principalmente province di Adana e Mersin) | |
| Tarša | Tarsus (provincia di Mersin) | |
| Adaniya (Atanija) | Adana | |
| Tunna (Tuna) | Zeyve Höyük (Porsuk-Zeyve Höyük, provincia di Niğde) | Tynna / Faustino polis / Halala |
| Paduwanda (Patuwanta) | Pozanti (provincia di Adana) | Podandos / Padyandos / Podandus |
| Mt. Ḫarki / BABBAR | Mt. Hasan Dağ (tra le province di Aksaray e Niğde) | Mt. Argaios |
| Mt. Aškašepa (Aškašipa) | Mt. Erciyas Dağ (provincia di Kayseri) | Mt. Argaios |
| Mt. Lula | (Çanakçı, provincia di Niğde) | Cfr. fortezza biz. Loulon / pers. Louloua |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Hubišna / Ĥubiššana (Ĥupišna) | Tont Kalesi (distretto di Ereğli, provincia di Konya) | Cybistra / Hērakleia / pers. Hirakla |
| Lamiya (Lamija) | (Limonlu, provincia di Mersin) | Lamos |
| Fl. Šamri | Fl. Seyhan | Fl. Saros |
| Mt. Šabaraššana (Šaparašana) / Zabarašana | Porte della Cilicia (Gülek Boğazi, provincia di Mersin) | Pylai Kilikias / Via Tauri |
| Šaliya (Šalija) | Divle (Üçarman, provincia di Karaman) | |
| Mt. Arlanda (Arlanta) | Mt. Karacadağ (distretto di Karapınar, provincia di Konya) | |
| Fl. Ĥulaja | Fl. Çarşamba Suyu (provincia di Konya) | |
| Zunnaḥara (Zunaḥara) | Misis (Mamistra, provincia di Adana) | Mopsouestia |
| Mt. Tunniyara (Tunijari) / mt. Tunni | Mt. Bolkarmaden (Bolkar Dağları, province di Konya, Niğde e Mersin) | |
| Iriwa (Iriwa) | Iviz (provincia di Konya) | |
| Ikkuwaniya (Ikuwaniya) | Konya | Iconion |
| Ĥurniya (Ĥurnija) | Bacanak (Bacanak Yaylası, provincia di Konya) | Corne |
| Mt. Ḥana | Gene (mt. Boz Dağ, Beşağıl, provincia di Konya) | Cfr. Cana |
| Anamušta | Anaḥşa Kalesi (provincia di Adana) | |
| Šabaraššana (Šaparašana) / Parašana | Gülek (provincia di Mersin) | |
| Tuwanuwa | Kemerhisar (Köşk Höyük, Bahçeli, Kemerhisar, provincia di Niğde) | Tyana / Eusebeia |
| Aneša (Aniša) | Gölcük (Yeşilgölcük, provincia di Niğde) | Anisa / Limnai |
| Šinnuwanda (Šinuwanta) | Ulukışla o Kale Tepesi (Ovacik, valle del fl. Kozluca Dere, provincia di Niğde) | |
| Arulašša (Arulaša) | Tepeköy (Niğde Merkez, provincia di Niğde) | Med. Arlasun / *Arlasos |
| Kurtanašša (Kurtanaša) | Durdanoz / Hamamlı (provincia di Niğde) | Gordiason / Gurdonos / Gordonos Kurdonos / Kurdonus / Kurtonos / Gurzono |
| Antarlā (Antarla) | (Hacıabdullah, provincia di Niğde) | Andurlas (med. Andirlos) |
| Zallara (Zalara) | Vicino a Mut (provincia di Mersin) | |
| Lušna | Hatunsaray (provincia di Konya) | Lystra |

2018b: Recensione di Bryce T. e Birkett-Rees J. 2016, *Atlas of the Ancient Near East: From Prehistoric Times to the Roman Imperial Period*, London-New York

2019a: Aggiornamento (cfr. Forlanini 1979a) sulla conoscenza della geografia ittita sulla base di nuovi documenti pubblicati (province di Tokat, Çorum, Sivas, Samsun, Kırıkkale, Adana, Yozgat, Kastamonu, Çankırı, Amasya, Malatya, Adıyaman)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|--|--|---------------------|
| Tabikka (Tapika) | Maşat Höyük (provincia di Tokat) | |
| Šabinuwa (Šapinuwa) | Ortaköy (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Šarešša (Šariša) | Kuşaklı Höyük (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Nerik | Höyüktepe, Oymaağaç (provincia di Samsun) | |
| Šamuḥa | Kayalıpınar (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Turmitta (Turmita) / Turḥumit | Büklükale (provincia di Kırıkkale) | |
| Kummanni (Kumani) / Kizzuwatna (Kizuwatna) | Sirkeli Höyük (provincia di Adana) | |
| Lawazantija | Tatarlı Höyük (provincia di Adana) | |
| Arinna (Arina) | Alaca Höyük (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Ankuwa / Amkuwa | Alişar Höyük (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Fl. Maraššanda (Marašanta) | Fl. Kızılırmak | |
| Fl. Zulija | Fl. Çekerek | |
| Taḥurpa | Eskiyapar (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Tumanna (Tumana) | Provincia di Kastamonu | Domanitis |
| Mt. Kaššu (Kašu) | Mt. Ilgaz (tra le province di Kastamonu e Çankırı) | Mt. Olgasys |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Fl. Taḥara | Fl. Devrez Çay | |
| Timuḥala (Timuḥala) | Provincia di Çankırı | |
| Ḥattena (Ḥatina) | Çorum | |
| Tašimuwa / cfr. mt. Tašimu-] | Sıklık Boğazı (Atçalı, provincia di Çorum) | |
| Ḥabadḥa (Ḥapatḥa) | Kuşşaray (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Ḥanḥana | Tra Ovasaray e Harzadin (Çeşmeören, provincia di Çorum) | |
| Kammama (Kamama) | Çamlıbel (provincia di Çorum) | |
| İstaḥara | Piana della Suluova (provincia di Amasya) | |
| Ḥakmiš | Piana della Suluova (provincia di Amasya) | |
| Talmalija | Mecitözü (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Fl. Šehirija (Šihirija) | Fl. Sakarya | Fl. Sangario |
| Fl. Kumra / Kummara (Kumara) | Fl. Gölevi (fl. Üsgülüç Çayı, provincia di Sivas) | |
| Kummarna (Kumarna / *Kummaralija) | Karalı (provincia di Sivas) | Comaralis |
| Mt. Karna | (Kuluşağı, provincia di Malatya) | Corne |
| Tegaramma (Tekarama / Takarama) | Valle del fl. Tohma Su (provincia di Sivas e Malatya) | |
| Alḥa / Alaḥḥa (Alaḥa) | Arğa / Akçadağ (provincia di Malatya) | Arca / biz. Arka / ar. Arqā |
| Ḥaḥḥum | Samsat (provincia di Adıyaman) | Samosata |

2019b: Ricostruzione dell'area geografica denominata Paese Alto alla luce dei testi di Kayalıpınar (provincia di Sivas, Tokat, Yozgat, Kayseri, Kahramanmaraş, Malatya, Adana, Bolu)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|--|----------------------|
| Šamuḥa / Šapuḥa | Kayalıpınar (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Fl. Maraššanda (Marašanta) | Fl. Kızılırmak | Fl. Halys |
| Arzija | Sivas | |
| Pittijariga (Pitijarika) | Gökkin Kale (Gökkin, provincia di Sivas) | |
| Anzara | Küllük Tepe (Tekke Köyü, Şeyh Merzuban, distretto di Zara, provincia di Sivas) | |
| Tiliwara / Tiliura / Tilimra | Ispile / Doğanşar (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Tabikka (Tapika) | Maşat Höyük (provincia di Tokat) | |
| Fl. Zulija | Fl. Çekerek | Fl. Scylax |
| Fl. Kurmalija | Fl. Zamanti | Fl. Carmalis |
| Išḥubitta (Išḥupita) | Sull'alto fl. Yeşilirmak o più a nord fino a Nıksar (provincia di Tokat) | |
| Mt. Šaktunuwa | Mt. tra le valli del fl. Yeşilirmak e del fl. Çekerek | |
| Šanaḥuitta (Šanaḥuita) | Çekerek (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Tubazzija (Tupazija) | Develi (provincia di Kayseri) | |
| Ḥurma / Ḥur(ra)ma (Ḥurama) | Uzun Yayla (distretto di Pınarbaşı, provincia di Kayseri) | |
| Laḥuwazantija | Piana di Elbistan (provincia di Kahramanmaraş) | |
| Šarišša (Šariša) | Kuşaklı Höyük (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Šattuppa (Šatuppa) | Alta valle del fl. Çekerek | |
| Karaḥna | Sulusaray (provincia di Tokat) | Karana / Sebastopoli |
| Tankuwa | Alta valle del fl. Yeşilirmak | |
| İstitina | Suşehri (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Zazziša (Zaziša) | Divriği o Kangal (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Šugazzija / Šugzija (Šukzija) | A nord di Gürün (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Ambara (Ampara) | Arapkir (Arapgir / Çakırsu, provincia di Malatya) | Biz. Amara / Abara |
| Tegaramma (Tekarama / Takarama) | Valle del fl. Tohma Su (provincia di Sivas e Malatya) | |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Kummanni (Kumani) | Sirkeli Höyüğü (provincia di Adana) | |
| Kumma (Kuma) | Kemis / Dışkapı Köyü (distretto di Hafik, provincia di Sivas o Gümenek, Kılıçlı, provincia di Tokat) | Camisa / Comassa / Cummassa / Comana Pontica |
| Fl. Kummeşmağa (Kumişmağa) | Fl. Yeşilirmak | Fl. Iris |
| Fl. Kummara (Kumara) / Kumra / *Kummaralija | Fl. Gölevi Irmak (fl. Üsgülüç Çayı, provincia di Sivas) | Cfr. Comaralis |
| Kummarna (Kumarna) | Sul fl. Gölevi Irmak (fl. Üsgülüç Çayı, provincia di Sivas) | Comaralis |
| Mt. Aškaşıpa | Mt. Erciyes Dağ (provincia di Sivas) | Mt. Argaeus |
| Kalaşma | Bolu | |
| Fl. Tağara | Fl. Devrez Çay | |

2019c: Localizzazione di entità territoriali conosciute in epoca paleo-assira e durante il regno di Hattušili I, in particolare la città di Uršum e quella di Hašum / Hašuwa (province di Aksaray, Şanlıurfa, Mardin, Yozgat, Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman, Osmaniye, Elazığ, Malatya, Adana, Sivas, Kilis; Siria)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|--|---|--|
| Puruşanda (Puruşanta) | Acem Höyük (provincia di Aksaray) | |
| Idamaraş | Bacino del fl. Habur (province di Şanlıurfa e Mardin; Siria) | |
| Zalmaqum | Bacino del fl. Baliğ (provincia di Şanlıurfa; Siria) | |
| Apum / Şehna / Şubat-Ellil | Tell Leilan (governatorato di Hassaké, Siria) | |
| Ankuwa | Alişar Höyük (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Zalpar / Zalwar | Tilmen Höyük (provincia di Gaziantep) | |
| Haşšuwa (Hašuwa) / Haššum / Mamma | Maraş (Kahramanmaraş; cfr. Hasancıklı) | |
| Haḫḫa (Haḫa) / Haḫḫum | Samsat (provincia di Adıyaman) | |
| Niḫrija | Lidar Höyük (provincia di Şanlıurfa) | |
| Şubat-Şamaş / Abarsal / Apişal | Kazane Höyük (Konuklu, provincia di Şanlıurfa) | |
| Fl. Puruna | Fl. Ceyhan (basso corso) / fl. Aksu (a nord della confluenza) | Fl. Pyramus |
| Mt. Adalur (Atalur) | Passo di Bahçe (provincia di Osmaniye) | |
| Ḫatrā (Ḫatra) | Korucutepe (Aşağı İçme, provincia di Elazığ) | |
| Šinuwa | (Hasan Patrik / Fethiye, provincia di Malatya) | Sinis Colonia |
| Tawanaga (Tawanaka) | (Bağdınisağır, provincia di Kahramanmaraş) | Thanna |
| Lawazzantija / Lawazantija | Tatarlı Höyük (provincia di Adana) | |
| Lawazzantija (Lawazantija) | Karahöyük di Elbistan (provincia di Kahramanmaraş) | |
| Larišša (Lariša) | Mancılık (provincia di Sivas) | Larissa |
| Uršum | Gaziantep | |
| Tašḫinija / Tišḫinija | Tilbeşar (Tilbaşar, provincia di Gaziantep) | |
| Igakališ (Ikakališ) / Ikinkališ / Agagališ | Oylum Höyük (provincia di Kilis) | cfr. Ciliza / Urmagiganti (mod. Kilis) |
| Fl. Zulija | Fl. Çekerek | |

2020: Ricostruzione delle vicende storiche e politiche del regno ittita partendo dalle origini al fine di ottenere una comprensione della cosiddetta invasione concentrica e del complesso rapporto tra regno ittita e gruppi kaškei (province di Tokat, Çorum, Samsun, Sivas, Yozgat, Kayseri, Kahramanmaraş, Elazığ, Erzincan, Malatya, Konya)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|--|---------------------|
| Fl. Kummeşmağa (Kumişmağa) | Fl. Yeşilirmak | Fl. Iris |
| Fl. Kummeşmağa (Kumişmağa) | Fl. Yeşilirmak | Fl. Iris |
| Tabikka (Tapika) | Maşat Höyük (provincia di Tokat) | |
| Šabinuwa (Šapinuwa) | Ortaköy (provincia di Çorum) | |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|------------|
| Nerik | Oymağaç Höyük (provincia di Samsun) | |
| Šamuha | Kayalıpınar (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Arinna (Arina) | Alaca Höyük (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Taḫurpa | Eskiyapar (provincia di Çorum) | |
| Zippalanda (Zipalanta) | Uşaklı Höyük (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Fl. Maraššanda (Marašanta) | Fl. Kızılırmak | Fl. Halys |
| Fl. Taḫara | Fl. Devrez Çay | |
| Fl. Zulija | Fl. Çekerek | Fl. Scylax |
| Išhubitta (Išhupita) | Niksar (provincia di Tokat) | |
| Mt. Šakattunuwa (Šaktunuwa) | Mt. a nord di Sulusaray (provincia di Tokat) | |
| Šanaḫuitta (Šanaḫuita) | Çekerek (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Tubazzija (Tupazija) | Develi (provincia di Kayseri) | |
| Laḫuwazantija | Elbistan (provincia di Kahramanmaraş) | |
| Išuwa | Provincia di Elazığ | |
| Ḫurma | Pınarbaşı (provincia di Kayseri) | |
| Pittijariga (Pitijarika) | Hafik (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Karaḫna | Sulusaray (provincia di Tokat) | |
| Šarešša (Šariša) | Kuşaklı Höyük (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Šug(az)zija (Šukzija) | Kangal (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Zaz(zi)ša (Zaziša) | Divriği (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Iština (Iština) | Refahiye (provincia di Erzincan) | |
| Kummaḫa (Kumaḫa) | Kemah (provincia di Erzincan) | |
| Paḫḫuwa (Paḫuwa) | Ad est di Divriği (provincia di Sivas) | |
| Ambara (Ampara) | Arapkir (Arapgir / Çakırsu, provincia di Malatya) | |
| Malidija (Malitija) | Arslantepe (provincia di Malatya) | |
| Ankuwa | Alişar Höyük (provincia di Yozgat) | |
| Šuwadara (Šuwatara) | Yağlıbat (provincia di Konya) | Soatra |
| Zalpa | Ikiztepe (provincia di Samsun) | |

2022: Localizzazione della capitale del regno di Tarḫuntaša alla luce dei nuovi scavi del sito di Türkmen-Karahöyük (provincia di Konya, Karaman, Aksaray, Mersin, Niğde, Adana)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|---|----------------------|
| Fl. Ḫulaya (Ḫulaja) | Fl. Çarşamba (provincia di Konya) | |
| Parša o Innuwida / Inwida (Inuwita) | Mt. Kızıldağ e Mezelli Höyük (provincia di Karaman) | |
| Ikkuwaniya (Ikuwanija) | Aleaddin Tepe, Konya | Iconium |
| Ḫunḫuišna / *Kongustra | Zivarık / Altınekin (provincia di Konya) | Kongustos / Congusso |
| Ullama (Ulama) | Acem Höyük (provincia di Aksaray) | |
| Zallara (Zalara) | Vallata del fl. Göksu (Kilise Tepe, provincia di Mersin) | |
| Lušna | Hatunsaray (provincia di Konya) | Lystra |
| Nenašša (Ninaša) | Topakhöyük (Topak Höyük) o Yassıhöyük (Ovaören, provincia di Aksaray) | Nanessos |
| Tuwanuwa | (Köşk Höyük, Bahçeli, Kemerhisar, provincia di Niğde) | Tyana |
| Ḫubišna (Ḫupišna) | (Tont Kalesi, distretto di Ereğli, provincia di Konya) | Kybistra |
| Mt. Ḫana | Gene / Beşağıl (mt. Boz Dağ, provincia di Konya) | Cana |
| Zunnaḫara (Zunaḫara) | Misis / Yakapınar (Mamistra, provincia di Adana) | Mopsuestia |
| Fl. Šamra (Šamri) | Fl. Seyhan | Fl. Saros |

Tarḥundašša (Tarḥuntaša) / Paršuḥanda /
 Par(a)šḥunda / Puruḥanda (Purušhanta) / HL Türkmen-Karahöyük (provincia di Konya)
 Parzuta / *Purušhattum*

In press: Osservazioni sulla lista di oronomi della festa (h)išuwa (province di Hatay, Adana, Osmaniye, Kahramanmaraş, Niğde, Gaziantep, Malatya; Siria)

| Toponimo ittita, siriano o mesopotamico | Proposta di identificazione o collocazione | Ulteriori confronti |
|---|--|--|
| Mt. A(m)mana (Amana) / <i>Ḥamanu</i> | Dal passo di Belen al Mt. Musa Dağ (parte meridionale della catena dei mt. Nur o mt. Amano, provincia di Hatay) | Mt. Amanus |
| Fl. Puruna | Fl. Ceyhan | Fl. Pyramus |
| Fl. Pur[anta] / fl. <i>Pu[rattu]</i> | Fl. Eufrate | |
| Fl. Pinašara / fl. Pinašarunna (Pinašaruna) | Fl. Deli çay (Deliçay, provincia di Hatay) | Fl. Pinaros |
| Izzija (Izija) | Kinet Höyük (Yeşilköy, provincia di Hatay) | Issos |
| Zunnaḥara (Zunaḥara) | Yakupınar / Misis (Mamistra, provincia di Adana) | |
| Lawazantiya (Lawazantija) / <i>Lusanda</i> | Tatarlı Höyük (provincia di Adana) | |
| Arušna | Sirkeli Höyük (provincia di Adana) | |
| Kummanni (Kumani) / Kizzuwatna (Kizuwatna) / <i>Kisuatni</i> | Bodrum Kalesi (Kesmeburun, provincia di Osmaniye) | Kastabala di Cilicia / Kastabala ad Pyramos / Hierapolis |
| Ḥaššuwa (Ḥašuwa) / <i>Ḥaššum</i> / <i>Mam(m)a</i> | Maraş (Kahramanmaraş) | |
| Manuzzija (Manuzija) | Distretto di Kadirli (provincia di Osmaniye / cfr. mt. Manz(e)dağı (Manzdağı, provincia di Adana / cfr. fl. Manz Deresi (provincia di Osmaniye) | |
| Urušša (Uruša) | Arsuz (provincia di Hatay) | Orossos / Rhosos |
| Mugiš (Mukiš) | Antakya (provincia di Hatay) | Antiochia |
| Mt. Zāra (Zara) | colle di Demiroluk (nella vallata del Deliçay) o sulla strada tra Dörtöl e Hassa (provincia di Hatay; in entrambi i casi parte della catena dei mt. Nur o mt. Amano) | |
| Mt. Adalur / mt. Adallura (Atalur) | Colle di Bahçe (Bahçe Geçidi, parte della catena dei mt. Nur o Mt. Amano, provincia di Osmaniye) | |
| Mt. Kurkuttunni (Kurkutuni) | Parte settentrionale del mt. Cebelinur / Kızıldere (provincia di Adana) | cfr. Kirkoteis / *Kirkota |
| Mt. Par-[...] / *Pār-ri-ja / *Pār-ra-ja | Propaggine meridionale dei mt. Misis Dağları o parte meridionale del mt. Cebelinur (provincia di Adana) | Mt. Parion |
| Mt. Irzeli (Irzili) | Erzil, ai piedi dell'Azgıt Kalesi (vicino a Yeniköy, provincia di Kahramanmaraş) | |
| Tunna (Tuna) | Zeyve Höyük-Parsuk (Porsuk, provincia di Niğde) | |
| Mt. Tunnijari (Tunijari) / mt. Tunni | (Mt. Bolgardağ, vetta nella provincia di Niğde) | |
| Šinnuwanda (Šinuwanta) | Hüsniye (provincia di Niğde) | |
| Mt. Šinnijari (Šinijari) | Nei pressi di Hüsniye (provincia di Niğde) | |
| Mt. Kallištapa (Kalištapa) / mt. Kalzadabijari (Kalzatapijari) / mt. Kalzadaba (Kalzatapa) / *Kalzadaba / *Kalstaba | Nei pressi di Bodrum Kalesi (Kesmeburun, provincia di Osmaniye) | |
| Mt. Nanni (Nani) | (Mt. Kara Douranğ, Siria) | Mt. Anticasio |
| Mt. Ḥazzi (Ḥazi) | Mt. Gebel Akra / mt. Kılıç (provincia di Hatay) | Mt. Casio |
| <i>Zalwar</i> / *Zallowura | Timen Höyük (Tilmen Höyük, provincia di Gaziantep) | |
| Mt. Zallamura (Zalamura) / mt? Zallur (Zalur) | Passo di Darband Al-Marri (tra Sarbanda / Savranda Kalesi, provincia di Osmaniye e Islahiye, provincia di Gaziantep) | |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Fl. Saluara | Fl. Karasu (province di Gaziantep e Hatay; Siria) | med. Sallur |
| Mt. Karna | (Kuluşağı, provincia di Malatya) | Korne / ur. Mt. Karniše |
| Išuwa / Zuppa / Zupana | (Provincia di Elâziğ) | Sophene |
| Mt. Haliwa | Mt. Şakşak Dağ (Saksak Dağ, provincia di Malatya) | Ur. Qala'a-ni |
| Mt. Nanabarziya (Nanaparziya) / Kundu | (Dilekkaya, provincia di Adana) | Anazarbus / Anavarza / Cesarea all'Anazarbo / fortezza di Kyinda |
| Zisi / Sissù | Kozan (provincia di Adana) | Sisium |

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 2004d, 2006
Burundum
 vedi *Buruddum*
B/Purušhad/t(d/t)um
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 2004d, 2012a
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Ḫaḫa
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Ḫaita
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Ḫajaša
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Ḫakka
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Ḫakm/piš
 1992b, 2010d, 2019a
Ḫal(a)p(a)
 2000, 2015a
Ḫala/uwa
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- Ḫalila**
 2010b
Ḫamša
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Ḫamuḫija
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Ḫana
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Ḫanakna(k)
 1997a, 2002, 2010b, 2010d, 2015b
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Ḫanziwa
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Ḫanzušra
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Ḫapala
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Ḫapatḫa
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Ḫapurija
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ḪAR-ašta
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Ḫarbe
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Ḫarija
 2002
Ḫarijanta
 1977, 2007b
Ḫarijaš(ij)a
 2009a
Ḫarpiša
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Ḫarpušta
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Ḫarran
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Ḫaršamma
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Ḫaršumna
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Ḫartana
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Ḫaruwanta
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Ḫašḫatata
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- Ḫašpuna**
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Ḫaššum
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Ḫaštira
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Ḫašuwa
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Ḫatana
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Ḫatina
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Ḫatinzuwa
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Ḫatnā/um
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Ḫatra
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Ḫattuš
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Ḫattuša
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Ḫawal/rkina
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Ḫawalta
 1997a
Ḫaziri
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Ḫazumija
 1980
Ḫazusara
 1992c
hekur SAG.UŠ
 1998b
Heššum
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Ḫimuwa
 1983, 2010d
Ḫinzuta
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Ḫipurija
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Huburmeš
 2004d
Hudurut
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Ḫulaja (paeše del fiume)
 vedi fl. Ḫulaja
Ḫulana (paeše del fiume)
 vedi fl. Ḫulana
Ḫulanija
 1977
Ḫulara
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Ḫulaša
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- Ḫumaḫi**
2004d
Humabu
vedi Ḫumaḫi
Ḫunḫuišna
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Ḫupišna
1984-85, 1988, 1990, 1998b, 2008b, 2010b,
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1992c, 2005a
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Hurmiš
vedi *Huburmeš*
Ḫurna
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Hurrá
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Ḫuruta
2007c, 2008a
Ḫutara
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Ḫuwaluša
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Ḫu(wa)rnija
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vedi *Ḫaziri*
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2009a
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Ikakališ
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Ikkalnum
2006
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vedi Ilanzura
- Ilanzura**
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Istitina
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2014a
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1980
Kakatuwa
1979, 1983, 2002
Kakšat
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- Kalašma**
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2009a
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2009a
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1987b
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1977
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1992c, 1984-85, 2010e, 2013b, 2015b
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1997a
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1992c
Kapapaḫša
2010d
Kapaštuštu
1987b
Kapata
1979
Kapiri
2008b
Kapiruḫa
2010d
Kapurnanta
2010b, 2015b
Kapušku
1987b
Kār-Duniaš
vedi *Bābili*
Karaḫna
1979, 1992b, 1997a, 1998a, 2002, 2004b,
2007c, 2008b, 2009a, 2010d, 2013b, 2013c,
2015a, 2015b, 2019b, 2020
Karkija
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Karkiša
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1997a
Kartapaḫa
2008b
Kaša
2002
Kašaša
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Kašijara
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1997a, 2013b
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Kašipura
1983, 1992b, 1987b, 1997a, 2002
KASKAL.KUR
1998b
Kaštama
2010b, 2010d

- Kašula**
1977
- Katapa**
1992b, 2002
- Katašira**
1979
- Kat̕arija**
1977
- Katila**
2009a
- Katuma**
1999
- Kaumar**
1987b
- Kazana**
vedi Ka(n)zana
- Kazapa**
2013a
- Kaziura**
1983, 1987b
- Kibaku**
2006
- *Kibsuwa**
vedi Kišpuwa
- Kinahi**
2000
- Kinalua (HL)**
2014a
- Kinara**
1977
- Kinza**
2000
- Kipita**
1992c
- Kipita**
vedi Kipita
- Kišija**
1985
- Kišmita**
1980
- Kišpuwa**
2003
- Kištama**
1979
- Kisuatni/u**
2013b, 2013c, 2025
- Kiziwar**
1987b
- Kizuwatna**
1984-85, 2010f, 2013c, 2018a, 2019a, 2025
- Kizzuwadani (hurr.)**
2013c
- *Kongustra**
vedi Hunh̕uišna
- Kubšum**
2004d
- Kuburnat**
vedi Kapurnanta
- Kulupa**
1977, 1979
- Kulzalanu**
2004d
- Kuma**
2019b
- Kumaḥa**
1997a, 2000, 2004d, 2010c, 2012a, 2013b, 2014a, 2017b, 2020
- Kumani**
1979, 1990, 2004a, 2010f, 2013b, 2013c, 2015a, 2017a, 2019a, 2019b, 2025
- Kumarna**
2019a, 2019b
- Kumišmaḥa (paese del fiume)**
vedi fl. Kumišmaḥa
- Kum(m)ah̕a**
2000, 2012a
- *Kummaralija**
2019a
- Kumme**
2000
- Kummuh(u)**
2004d, 2012a, 2013b, 2014a
- KUR UGU**
vedi Paese Basso
- Kurtališa**
2009a
- Kurtanaša**
1998b, 2008a, 2009a, 2017c, 2018a
- Kušurija**
2003
- Kutupa**
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- Kuwalapaša**
1998b
- Kuwalija**
1998b
- Kuwalija**
1977
- Kuwana**
2007b
- *Kw(a)swari**
vedi Kušurija
- Laḥinaši**
1977
- La/u(h̕u)(wa)zantija**
1979, 1985, 1997b, 1998a, 2004a, 2007c, 2013b, 2013c, 2015a, 2015b, 2019a, 2019b, 2019c, 2020, 2025
- Lalanta**
1977, 1996a, 2007c, 2013a, 2017c
- Lalata**
1988
- Lalḥa**
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- Lamija**
1984-85, 1988, 2007a, 2009b, 2013c, 2018a
- Lanizitaša**
2009a
- Lanta**
1988, 1990, 1998b
- Laranta**
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- Larima**
1988
- Lariša**
2019c
- Lašti-[...]**
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- Laštiša**
1988
- Lawanta**
1977, 2007b
- Lišipra**
2002
- Luhuz(z)ad/tija**
1985, 1997b, 2004a, 2013c, 2015b
- Luluwa**
2000, 2017b
- Lupuruna**
1988, 1998b
- Lusanda**
2013b, 2013c, 2025
- Lušna**
1988, 1998b, 2013b, 2013c, 2015a, 2015b, 2017c, 2018a, 2022
- Madanu**
2012a
- Mal(a/i)tija**
1979, 1984-85, 2004d, 2007a, 2007c, 2010c, 2012a, 2013b, 2014a, 2017b, 2020
- Malazija**
2002, 2010d
- Malijaša**
1977, 1996a
- Malita**
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- Malitaškurija**
2009a
- Mallanu**
2004d, 2012a
- *Mallum/ḡa**
2007a
- Mam(m)a**
1985, 1997b, 2006, 2009c, 2015b, 2019c, 2025
- Mammagira/i**
2000, 2004d
- Mamnanta**
2009a
- Manazijara**
1987b
- Manuzija**
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- MAR.TU**
vedi Amurru
- Mararḥa**
2004d
- Maraša**
1996a, 1997a, 2002
- Mardaman**
2006
- Marina**
2004d
- Marišta**
1979, 1997a, 2002, 2008b
- *Ma(r)lūm/na**

- 2013c
Martuwa
 2010d
Maša
 1977, 1998a
Masika
 1992c, 2009a, 2013b
Masmenum
 2004d
Mât Abâri
 2004d, 2012a
Matikša
 1980
Matila
 1980
Matiyati
 2006
Mazuwati
 2004d
Melidaškuriya
 vedi Malitaškuriya
Me/ilid(du)
 2004d, 2007a, 2013b, 2014a
Merbisua
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 1984-85, 1988, 1998a, 1998b
Milidia (HL)
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Mira
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Mizari
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Mukiš
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MUL-ra
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 1988
Mutaraši
 1977
Mutkinu
 vedi Natkina
Nabula
 vedi *Nawali*
Nagar
 2006
Naḥita
 1988, 1998b, 2013c, 2017c
Naḥitiya(wánaš) (HL)
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 1977, 1984, 1984-85, 1987b, 1992b, 2008b,
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***Palasatina**
 vedi Mukiš
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Paparzina
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Papḥu
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Par(a)šḥund/ta
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 vedi Mukiš
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Pita
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Purušḥad/t(d/t)um
 vedi *B/Purušḥad/t(d/t)um*
Qadeš

- vedi Kinza
Qatna
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Qattarā
 2006
Qatume (al.)
 vedi Katuma
Razamā
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 ***Šabarašna**
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Šabua
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Ša/ehná
 vedi *Apum*
Šaḥanija
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Šaḥupa
 vedi Išḥupa
Šaiwanta
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 vedi Iškamaḥa
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- vedi KÁ.DINGIR.RA
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 vedi fl. Šeḥa
Šerwúnunum
 vedi *Šir(w)un*
Šibaniba
 2006
Šibanu
 vedi *Šibaniba*
Sikānu(m)
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 vedi Kašijara
Šubat-El/nlil
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Šubat-Šamaš
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Šudá
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Šudá
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Taḥataruna
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Takapuwa
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Takarama
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Tamita
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Tammia
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- Taptina**
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Taštariša
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Tatasa
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Tatiška
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Tauriša
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Tazuwá
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Tilgarimmu
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Tilimra
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Tiliura
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Timilkia
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Timuḥala
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- Tinizitaša**
 2009a
Tintunija
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Tipija
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Tiruša
 1997b
Tišama
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Tišḥinija
 vedi Tašḥinija
Tišmurna
 1985, 2010b
Tiura
 2009a
Tiwalija di Zarta
 1980
Tubezi
 2017c
Tuḥa/i/ušuna
 1980
Tuḥupija
 1979, 2008a
Tukama
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Tukupta
 2004b
Tultul
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Tumana
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Tumanta
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Tuna
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Tuna(s) (HL)
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Tunda
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Tunibuni
 vedi Danibani
Tunip
 2000
Tunnu
 2015b
Tunta
 2000
Tunube
 vedi Danibani
Tupazija
 1988, 2017c, 2019b, 2020
Turḥumit
 vedi D/Turḥumit
Turmita
 1977, 1979, 1987b, 2008a, 2009a, 2010b, 2012b, 2013b, 2015b, 2019a

- Tušhan**
2004d
- Tušhum**
2004d, 2006
- Tutul**
1985, 2004d, 2009c
- Tutuška**
2010b
- Tuwanuwa**
1984-85, 1988, 1990, 1998b, 2004c, 2012b, 2013b, 2015b, 2017c, 2018a, 2022
- UD-kuniša**
vedi Utkuniša
- Ugarit**
2000
- U(i)ši/una**
1990, 2007c, 2009a
- UI(a)ma**
1998b, 2008a, 2009a, 2022
- Ulušana**
2008b
- Uluzila**
2001a
- UNĠ (ug.)**
vedi Unuḥu
- Unqu**
vedi Mukiš
- Unuḥu**
2013c
- Upašana**
1998b
- Ura**
1984-85, 1988, 2007a, 2009b, 2010e, 2012c, 2013b, 2013c, 2017c
- Urgiš**
2009c
- Urika**
1997b
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