

Contents

List of Figures	vii
List of Tables	ix
Bibliographical abbreviations	xi
Acknowledgements	xiii
1 Introduction	I
2 The Syro-Anatolian region in the Iron Age	5
2.1 The urban landscape	7
2.2 Questions of ethnicity	9
2.3 Carchemish	10
2.4 Zincirli	14
3 Carchemish	19
3.1 Archaeological fieldwork	19
3.2 The monumental contexts	20
3.2.1 The South Gate	22
3.2.2 The Water Gate	25
3.2.3 The Lower Palace Area	31
3.2.4 The Herald's Wall	38
3.2.5 The King's Gate complex	41
3.2.6 The temple of Tarhunzas	50
3.2.7 The Hilani	53
4 Zincirli	55
4.1 Archaeological fieldwork	55
4.2 The monumental contexts	56
4.2.1 The Southern City Gate.	58
4.2.2 The Outer Citadel Gate	61
4.2.3 The Lions' Pit	68
4.2.4 Gate Q	75
4.2.5 The colossal statue at the outer wall of Building J	76
4.2.6 The Kulamuwa orthostat at the entrance to Building J	79
4.2.7 Inside the Southwestern complex	84
4.2.8 Hilani IV	85
4.2.9 Hilani III	88
4.2.10 Monuments at and around Hilani II	91
4.2.11 The funerary context beside Hilani I	93
4.2.12 The funerary stele in the north lower town	95

5	The embedment of monumental art in ritual performance	97
5.1	Urban setting	99
5.2	Iconographic evidence	106
5.3	Written evidence	109
5.4	Monumental art and ceremonial events	112
6	Art and ritual performance in diachronic perspective	115
6.1	The archaic transitional period (twelfth to mid-tenth century BCE)	115
6.2	The age of civic ritual (late tenth to early ninth century BCE)	119
6.3	The mature transitional period (870–790 BCE)	125
6.4	The age of court ceremony (790–690 BCE)	128
7	Conclusions	133
	Bibliography	138
	Catalogue	157
	Index of concepts	223