

A NEW RESEARCH ON THE PALAEOANTHROPOLOGICAL, PREHISTORIC AND QUATERNARY PROBLEMS OF THE ADIYAMAN PROVINCE IN THE SOUTH EAST ANATOLIA

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The Prehistoric researches I have done in 1970 of August in Pirun, Pınarbaşı, Palanlı and surrounding of Adiyaman has been supported the earlier paleolithic findings.¹ My findings which I have collected up to now, that Acheulleen, Levalloiso-Mousterien and Lower, Middle Aurignacien Cultures distributed in the province.² The other tools which I have found in Pınarbaşı has been shown that the Upper Aurignacien levels also present and from their technic and morphology possible to say that are more interesting and characteristic than levels known us in the Middle East.³

1 Bostanci, 1970. pp. 45-63 pictures 73-77, tables 78-82. In this research work new findings have examined under the title of Acheulleen industry round the Pirun, Levalloiso, Mousterien cultures round the Pirun and Adiyaman, Aurignacien cultures round the Adiyaman, and Proto-Solutreen problem of Adiyaman. In this article also put forward the idea of new culture of Adiyamaniyen which is represented with quite interesting tools from Adiyaman province. It is hope that in the future we may find some caves with this culture in the area to excavate, villagers has been told me that about 20 km. far from Adiyaman there are some caves and the deposits inside, necessary to investigate the small valleys in the north of Adiyaman.

2 Bostanci, 1971. pp. 45-47; 52, 54, 57. Surrounding of Adiyaman researches has been done show that Hand Axes cultures and Middle, Upper Palaeolithic are present. There are interesting Hand Axes not published yet from the Lower Palaeolithic levels discovered.

3 Bostanci, 1971. pp. 63-68. pictures VII, VIII, IX, pp. 79 table II fig. 3, 6, 9; table III. fig. 1-8, p. 81. table IV fig 1-9; p. 82. table V, fig 1-9. In Anatolia there are Tanged points in Kemeriien, Belbagyien and Beldibiien Cultures but they are not belong to the same levels chronologically and not typologically, technically similar.

Bostanci, 1959. pp. 145-158 see plate V, XII;

Bostanci, 1962. pp. 133-278 see plate III, VII;

Bostanci, 1968. pp. 53-129 table II, III, IV

The tools has been discovered in the Adiyaman have given very long sequences of Palaeolithic Cultures. The cronology has been done by me with my own discoveres in the caves and rock shelters and the terraces in Anatolia is quite well known and now it is possible to say that the material I have collected covers from Pebbles Cultures up to Neolithic Period.⁴

The researches has been done in 1970 August surrounding of Adiyaman. in Pirun, Pınarbaşı and Palanlı valley terraces yielded new evidence for the Paleolithic periods. The rock shelters and the caves in this places not excavated yet, but new findings are flakes, flake points, flake side scrapers and typical Bec-de-flute burins made on flakes and angle burins made on blades, polyhedric burins made on block of flint have collected. Table I and V, figs 1-30. The periods of these tools are Acheulleen, Levalloiso-Maus-terien and Lower Aurignacien and in my previous publication has been show that the material was found is belong to the same periods and published in more detail.⁵ Besides this the evidence of the Proto-Solutreen and Adiyamaniyen Cultures also described in detail in my previous article.⁶ The caves in the area may be the center of these cul-

⁴ Bostanci, 1971. pp. 63-68. The Upper Aurignacien type of tools 'concave, convex blade scrapers, end scrapers and transversely cut angle burins bec-de-flute burins, borers are plentiful and very well done. The other tools have been found in the area so typical. Most typical tools transversely retouch end scrapers with tanged and they are belong to upper Aurignacien levels and have been made on long blades and not discovered up to now in the Middle East in the caves stratigraphy. Bostanci, 1971. pp. 79 table II fig 5-6-8-9-10, pp. 80 table III fig 4-6-7-8, pp. 81 table IV fig 7-8-9, pp. 82 table V fig 7 a, 8k, 9m.

⁵ Bostanci, 1952, pp. 137-150.

Bostanci, 1959. pp. 129-178.

Bostanci, 1961. pp. 87-163.

Bostanci, 1962. pp. 233-292.

Bostanci, 1963. pp. 253-262.

Bostanci, 1964 a. pp. 17-36.

Bostanci, 1964b. pp. 21-31.

Bostanci, 1967. pp. 51-60.

Bostanci, 1968. pp. 21-53.

Bostanci, 1968. pp. 55-147.

Bostanci, 1968. pp. 1-48.

Bostanci, 1969. pp. 9-43.

Bostanci, 1969. pp. 45-82.

Bostanci, 1969. pp. 83-99.

⁶ Bostanci, 1969. pp. 52, 54, 57.

tures, in the future excavations can bring out stratigraphical position of these new tools. The plain where the city is belong to Quaternary and under the Quaternary deposits Pliocene deposits takes place. The valley of the Adiyaman district have rock shelters and the caves filled up with Quaternary deposits.

Round the village of Pirun there are limestone rocks on the terraces with rock shelters and caves not excavated yet. Adiyaman is a reach and well known area with Aurignacian Cultures and rock engravings inside of the caves.⁷ The researches I have done the surrounding of Adiyaman it has been seen that on the mountains where the limestones are convenient for the Prehistoric Man to live in the caves and the rock shelters on the side of valleys were important places for the settlements, unfortunately I could not find time to excavate and of these places during the August of 1970.⁸ The cultures has been discovered surrounding of Adiyaman the Schelleen, Acheuleen, Levallois-Mousterien, Lower and Middle Aurignacien, Proto-Solutreen corresponded with the Middle East Palaeolithic levels and the Adiyamaniyen material discovered during the summer in 1970, stratigraphically belong to Upper Paleolithic levels of Kemerien in Bel-dibi in which is the age of this cultures more or else the same with Upper Aurignacien, Gravetien or Upper Perigordinien of France.⁹ The chronology I have done in Adiyaman district has a long sciences except Mesolithic represented only with a few tools, one is characteristic with lunete type beak blades discovered round the Pinarbaşı near the Pirun village and others are thin small blades. Adiyaman is one of the places in South-East Anatolia that Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic cultures present and the Goat's cave art proves this idea, so it is possible to say these area important for us for

7 Bostancı, 1969. pp. 63-68 table IV, V. pp. 76 pictures VII, VIII. The tool for Adiyamaniyen culture can be seen pp. 71 picture IX.

8 Pittard, 1928, 1929. pp. 135-165.

Pittard, 1930. pp. 139-165.

Pittard, 1939. pp. 177-190.

Pittard is the first scientist has been made investigations in Adiyaman province and he has published his findings in the three articles. According to Pittard the industry it was discovered at Pirun was belong to Aurignacian period.

Anatı, 1968. pp. 22-23.

Bostancı, 1969. pp. 45-82.

9 Bostancı, 1969. pp. 73 picture 11, 14 picture III.

the Palaeoanthropological, Prehistorical and the Quaternary studies in the future.¹⁰

Levalloiso-Mousterien flakes are thin as was seen in the other Levalloiso-Mousterien sites, in Anatolia, Mağaracık and Çevlik in Palestine in the Mount-Carmel caves.¹¹ In table I fig. I is a good example for the Levalloiso-Mousterien flake with a Mousterien retouch. In this flake step flaking has been seen near to striking platform only on the side.¹² One of the flake has denticule on one side. Bordes, call to this type of points denticulated side scrapers, Table I fig. 1-13. The flake has been seen in table I fig. 1, 66 mm. long and 44 mm. width and thicknesses is 14 mm.¹³ Table 1 and fig 3, 4 and 5, 6 flakes are simple Levalloiso-Mousterian flakes and retouch is very little on the above surface and on the right side main retouch has been observed and this tradition has been seen from Acheulleen, up to lower Aurignacien period in the middle-east caves deposits.¹⁴ One of these flakes measurements length 72 mm. width 41 mm. and depth is 10 mm. This Levalloiso-Mousterian flake also has been shown standart Levalloiso-Mousterien measurements.¹⁵

10 Bostancı, 1969. pp. 45-68, picture 1,9 tables from I-V.

Bostancı, 1959. pp. 129-178.

Bouyssonie, 1948. pp. 1-42.

Fontan and Bonyfay, 1957. pp. 207-258.

Howel, 1959. pp. 1-49.

11 Bostancı, 1959. pp. 45-68. pictures I-IX. tables from I-V.

The Lower Palaeolithic in Adıyaman not so rich as I have found in Dilük but there are hand axes belong to Chelbeen and Acheulleen periods I have discovered on the terraces of the Firın and the near to Palanlı bridge.

12 Garrod, 1937. pp. 19-106 For Taban Levalloiso-Mousterian flakes measurements look page 111 and 112.

Bostancı, 1969. pp. 84-99.

Bostancı, 1968a. pp. 19-49.

13 Bordes, 1961. Planche 42. In this page number 2, 7, 9 figures are belong to Mousterien a denticules. These tools discovered in European Mousterian and Bordes call them with a special name Denticulate Mousterian.

14 Bordes, 1961. pp. 3. According to Bordes in this type of European Mousterian has no hand-axes discovered yet.

15 Şenyürek and Bostancı, 1958a. pp. 175 table I first cave (Merdiverli Cave) the average of lengths optalme 52 minimum and maximum is 89.5. According to this measurements Firın Levalloiso-Mousterian flakes lenth are close to Samandığ Caves Levalloiso-Mousterian flakes.

Flakes has been discovered in Adiyaman mostly they are End Bulb type.¹⁶ The flake in table 1, fig. 5, 6 has a angle burin on the striking platform on the left side. This type of burin has been discovered with the Levallois-Mousterian cultures in Samandağ caves and also Bec-de-flûte burins on the flakes are frequently met in Canal cave of Çevlik and Merdivenli cave of Mağaracık area.¹⁷ The table III has upper Paleolithic tool discovered in Pirun and number 13, 14 is a Bec-de-flûte burin has been made on a large flake and the flake has retouch on the striking platform. This burin has been used for the same purpose because there are little facets on the cutting edge.¹⁸ The other examples can be seen in table III. The side scrapers have been discovered in Adiyaman Pirun, Pınarbaşı, Palanlı has been shown in table IV, with number 19-24. Among the side scrapers number 19 has made on a flake and its length 66 mm., width 24 mm., and thicknesses is 15 mm. This flake has been used in upper Paleolithic because the striking platform has retouch and has been used as a scraper.¹⁹

I have discovered one typical Mousterien Racloir Transversal convex tool in Pirun I terrace, has been made with a step flaking retouch.²⁰ (Table IV fig. 21, 22). A typical End scraper has been made on

16 Garrod, 1937. pp. 72, 76, 78, 81, 83, 111, 112.

Bostancı, 1969. pp. 55-56.

Şenyürek and Bostancı, 1958a pp. 175 table I.

Şenyürek, 1959. pp. 26 table 3-4.

17 Garrod, 1937. pp. 71, 77, 79, 80. Garrod three type Levallois-Mousterien flake has been shown in her famous book. The Stone Age of Mount Carmel. These are End-Bulb, Oblique-Bulb and the Side-Bulb type. Always possible to find these type of flakes in the Levallois-Mousterian Cultures in the Middle East.

18 Bostancı, 1968. pp. 49. table IV. The angle burin and bec-de-flûte burin on flakes has been discovered in Açıkköy, Levallois-Mousterien and upper Palaeolithic cultures in Anatolia excavated by the author.

19 Bostancı, 1968. pp. 49 table IV. In this page has been shown bec-de-flûte burins discovered in the Canal Cave Aurignacian. There are bec-de-flûte burins made on flakes as well number 8, and 9 are have made on the flakes.

20 Garrod, 1955. pp. 3, 7.

Bostancı, 1957. pp. 51-56.

Bostancı, 1968. Table III 1-4. Usually side scrapers belong to middle palaeolithic cultures but in the middle east has been discovered in the upper palaeolithic cultures. Canal cave has been given good examples. for this look Bostancı, 1968. pp. 19-53; Bostancı, 1967. picture 1-10.

a long brown blade has been drawn table IV fig. 23, 24. This tool is belong to lower blade has been drawn table IV fig. 23, 24. This tool is belong to lower Aurignacien of Pınarbaşı and its length 56 mm., Width 36 mm., and thickness 14 mm. and there are retouch on the both edges.²¹ According to researches has been done Adiyaman, Pirun distric, I have classified the Aurignacien scrapers in to four groups and have describe in my previous article have published in 1969.²² The tools I have collected round Adiyaman tecnicy they do look old and their morphology and the colors also pruves to this idea. I have excavated three important upper paleolithic caves and it is possible to compare our surface findings in Anatolia with the tools discovered in the stratigraphy. It is possible to say now that I have compled stone age periods cronology for Anatolia and always possible to date the surface tools which I have collected up to present time.

Surrounding of Adiyaman there are tools have collected on the surface and have classified according to their technic and published in my previous article.²³ The research work I have done 1970 in the area has been collected some interesting blade tools and have drawn on the table V fig. 25-28. A typical blade is drawn on table V fig. 25 has both side angle burin. One side of the blade have trancatedly cut and nicely retouch end have made angle burin and the other side has a plain angle burin.²⁴ This tool 68 mm. long and 22 mm. in width and its thicknesses 13 mm. The flake has been drawn on the table V with number 29, 30 is belong to Aurignacien period. This flake has retuach on the tip on both side and angle burin on the straking platform In one side.

21 The racloirs has been made on blok of flint and flakes in the middle palaeolithic cultures in the middle east. This tradition goes up in to lower Aurignacien levels. Garrod, 1937. Table XXXIV fig 5, Table XXXVII fig 10; Garrod, 1961. plate I E. 4; Garrod, 1954. pp. 172 fig 1,15. For the Mousterian racloir transversal convex type. Look Bordes, 1961. Planche 23 fig II.

22 Garrod, 1954. pp. 165 fig 8. Straking platform large tools has been discovered Mugharet Kebara level E. This type blades has been drawn by Garrod and they are belong to Aurignacien culture. In Jabrud rockshelters there are some type thick of long blades with good retouch in the lower Aurignacien period. Raut, 1950. Table 79 fig 3, Table 81 fig. 3, Table 83 fig 4.

23 Bostanci, 1969. pp. 79 Table II.

24 Bostanci, 1969. pp. 61, 62 Table III fig 1-8; Table IV fig 3; Table V fig 9).

The researches I have done near to Adiyaman has been brought new idea about the Paleoanthropological, Quaternary and Prehistorical problems.²⁵ The first researches has been done by Pittard and Anati and by me in the area has been put forward that Paleolithic man have lived here from the beginning up to now.²⁶ My researches has been brought out new problems of the stone age cultures in Pirun and Pınarbaşı terraces and most interesting Proto-Solutrean and Adiyamaniyen cultures not met in the other part of Anatolia and in the other countries in the Middle East.²⁷ Proto-Solutrean culture is special for Europe and nobody discovered similar tools has been done by Solutrean man in Asia, Africa and the other continents.²⁸ Anatolia one of the center of Proto-Solutrean cultures, the evidences coming out and in the future we may find this culture in the stratigraphy in the caves.²⁹

Anatolia is a reach country with Palaeolithic Cultures and the technic for the tools are very well developed and some of the sides have different technic and morphology than the European Cultures like Beldibiye, Belbaşıye, Mesolithics, and Kemeriyen, Adiyamaniyen, Upper Palaeolithic and Dülükkiye Lower Palaeolithic Cultures of Anatolia.³⁰

25 Truncatedly cut and have been retouch and the angle burins on the side they do call Noaille type burins. For this type good examples has been given by Tixier in 1958. pp. 628-644, table 1-4.

26 Bostancı, 1969. pp. 45-82.

27 Pittard, 1930, pp. 139-165.

Anati, 1968. pp. 22-35.

Bostancı, 1969. pp. 45-82.

28 Bostancı, 1969. pp. 44-82.

29 Clark, 1955. pp. 1-440.

Balout, 1955. pp. 1-544.

30 Bostancı, 1956. pp. 1.

Bostancı, 1967. pp. 51-60.

Bostancı, 1968. pp. 19-53.

Bostancı, 1969a. pp. 83-99.

Bostancı, 1969b. pp. 9-43.

Şenyürek and Bostancı, 1956a. pp. 2.

Şenyürek and Bostancı, 1956b. pp. 20-21.

Şenyürek and Bostancı, 1956c. pp. 81-83.

Şenyürek and Bostancı, 1956d. pp. 2-5.

Şenyürek and Bostancı, 1958a. pp. 171-210.

Şenyürek and Bostancı, 1958b. pp. 147-169.

The Palaeolithic Cultures discovered in the rock shelters and the caves from Lower Palaeolithic up to the Neolithic Period, technically and morphologically related to the south of the middle-east stone age cultures and they have close similarities with the European Paleolithic tools.³¹ Middle stone age cultures, Mousterien and Levallois-Mousterien reach in south and the Mediterranean coast of Anatolia, this tradition continuous towards down Suriye and Palastine than appears in few places in north Africa.³² I have excavated one cave and three rock shelters and I have obtained tool belong upper Paleolithic levels and all these are on the Mediterranean coast of Anatolia.³³ Other surface terrace findings from Adıyaman, Dülük and Şenköy have made longer sequences for upper Palaeolithic cultures in Turkey and possible to relate these cultures to the south Suriye Lebanon and Palastine and partly European stone age periods.³⁴

Şenyürek and Bostancı, 1961. pp. 307-311.

Şenyürek, 1958, pp. 23.

Şenyürek, 1959. pp. 44.

Şenyürek, 1961. pp. 149-158.

Bostancı, 1969. pp. 45-47, 63-68 table 81-82.

31 Bostancı, 1959. pp. 124-178.

Bostancı, 1961. pp. 87-163.

Bostancı, 1962. pp. 233-292.

Bostancı, 1963. pp. 253-262.

Bostancı, 1964a. pp. 17-36.

Bostancı, 1964b. pp. 21-31.

Bostancı, 1967. pp. 51-60.

Bostancı, 1968. pp. 55-147.

Bostancı, 1969. pp. 1-48.

Bostancı, 1969. pp. 45-82.

32 Şenyürek and Bostancı, 1958. pp. 147-158.

Şenyürek and Bostancı, 1958. pp. 184-185.

Bostancı, 1962. pp. 250-267.

Bostancı, 1968. pp. 26-27.

Bostancı, 1969. pp. 85-88.

Rust, 1950. pp. 16-20.

Garrod, 1937. pp. 78-88.

33 Rust, 1950. pp. 145.

Rust, 1958. pp. 296, table 4.

Garrod, 1937. pp. 57-88; 91-112.

Mc Burney, 1958. pp. 256, 261, 263.

Balout, 1955. pp. 488.

Summary and Conclusion

The researches have been done at Pirun, Pınarbaşı, Palanlı valley, surrounding of Adiyaman supported earlier Prehistoric findings.

The tools which have been found belong to Acheuleen, Levallois-Mousterien, Lower and Middle Aurignacien are plentiful and Proto-Solutreen and Adiyamanien tools are not so many on the surface because the terraces of Pınarbaşı now have been made windyards. This terraces should possible have been excavated in the summer season. The researches has been done by me on the terraces of Pirun, Pınarbaşı, Palanlı in August 1970. I have discovered some important tools and I have describe in this article and has been shown in table I-V and figs 1-30.

In August 1970 I have visited The Goat Cave at the Palanlı valley but no new figures discovered in the same cave. There are four different type of engravings has been done in the four periods. The engravings deeply incised in the cave on the walls they are belong the Aurignacien period describe The article published before and in this article. These engravings closely resembles The engravings of Aurignacien I have seen in the caves of France. Other two types they are belong Neolithic and Bronze Age periods and some others they are new and belong to Modern times.

The plain of Adiyaman is belong Quaternary period and underneath of this deposits Pliosen strata takes places. The Quaternary limestones are out both side of the valleys near Pirun and Palanlı and there are rock shelters and caves full with Quaternary deposits. The villagers have told me that 20-30 km. far from Adiyaman there are deep val-

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- 34 Bostanci, 1956. pp. 1.
 Bostanci, 1959. pp. 129-178.
 Bostanci, 1962. pp. 233-292.
 Bostanci, 1968b. pp. 19-58.
 Bostanci, 1961. pp. 87-162.
 Bostanci, 1969. pp. 45-82.
 Bostanci, 1964. pp. 83-99.
 Rust, 1950. pp. 1-154.
 Garrod, 1937. pp. 1-240.
 Garrod, 1952. pp. 121-190.
 Garrod, 1954. pp. 155-192.
 Garrod and Kirkbridge, 1961. pp. 9-46.

leys and same typ caves in the limestone rocks but not possible to say anything yet without seeing and undertaken excavations. The cultures has been discovered in Pirun, Palanlı and Pınarbaşı possible to find in those caves.

In my last trip the tools which I have been collected from the front of the caves and on the terraces of valleys divided into five category. Among these tools there are Acheulleen side scrapers, racloirs. Typical racloir point has been drawn in table II. These type of racloirs has been discovered in Mount-Carmel (Palaistain), in Tabun Cave and Jabrud rock shelters which is their stratigraphy is quite well known.

The terraces of Pirun Bridge and Pınarbaşı I have found very typical Levalloiso-Mousterien flakes, These flakes have been shown in table I with figs number I to 6. The flakes of the striking platforms not prepared but their morphology have been shown that they are belong to one culture. These flakes have retouch on the lower and upper surfaces and they are simple side scrapers or points.

These types of flakes are very much similar have been found in Mağaracık, Çevlik caves (Merdivenli, Tikalı and Kanal Caves) and Jabrud rock shelters and Tabun, Skhul Caves of Levalloiso-Mousterien levels. Some of the flakes are typical and they are belong End Bulb type and they have included to Levalloiso-Mousterien level of Pirun.

I have collected some typical flakes with burins have made on blades, can be seen in table III and V. These burins are belong to Lower and Upper Aurignacien Culture of Pirun and Pınarbaşı, Palanlı. Table III number 13, 14 and 15, 16. The Bee-de-flute burins are belong Middle Aurignacien and can be seen table III number 17, 18. The Polyhedral burin has been shown in table III number 17, 18 belong to Lower Aurignacien. Table V number 29-30 is a angle burin have drawn from upper and lower surface. This tool is belong to Middle Aurignacien.

The flake which is drawn in table IV fig. 19 is a Side Scraper and two ends have made end Scraper. This tool is also belong to Lower Aurignacien Culture of Pirun and in the same table number 21 is a Racloir Transversal Convexe and it is belong to Levalloiso-Mousterien Culture of Pirun. In this tool there is a angle burin on the side. The

End Scaper have made on a thick flake has been shown in table IV and with fig 23. This tool is belong to Lower Aurignacien period of Pirun. In table V and fig 27 is belong to Middle Aurignacien Period of Pirun. The Upper Acheulleen Industry of Pirun and Pınarbaşı possible lasted in Riss-Würm period and Levalloiso-Mousterien of this area lasted in the end of Würm I and Lower and Middle Aurignacien develop between the Würm I and Würm II.

According to Paleolithic Findings of South-East Anatolia it is possible to say that Homo Erectus and Homo Sapiens Neanderthalensis and Homo Sapiens Shanidarensis, Homo Sapiens Skhulensis and Homo Sapiens Tabunensis type of men lived and Upper Paleolithic period Homo Sapiens Çevlikiensis type of man distributed in South-East Anatolia. This last fossil man has mentioned, has published in detail in Anthropology Magazine Nu. 6. 1973 of the research institut of Anthropological sciences. This fossil man has been discovered in Incili Cave, belong to Upper Paleolithic Aurignacien level of Canal (Kanal) Cave in Çevlik. This level has Audi type points and Emiran type point and proper flake tools and chatelperron points which makes these culture older than European Lower Aurignacien and close to Palastine Emiran Industry. This Industry is above Levalloiso-Mousterian Culture of Canal Cave in Çevlik near to Samandağ of the Mediterranien South Coast of Anatolia

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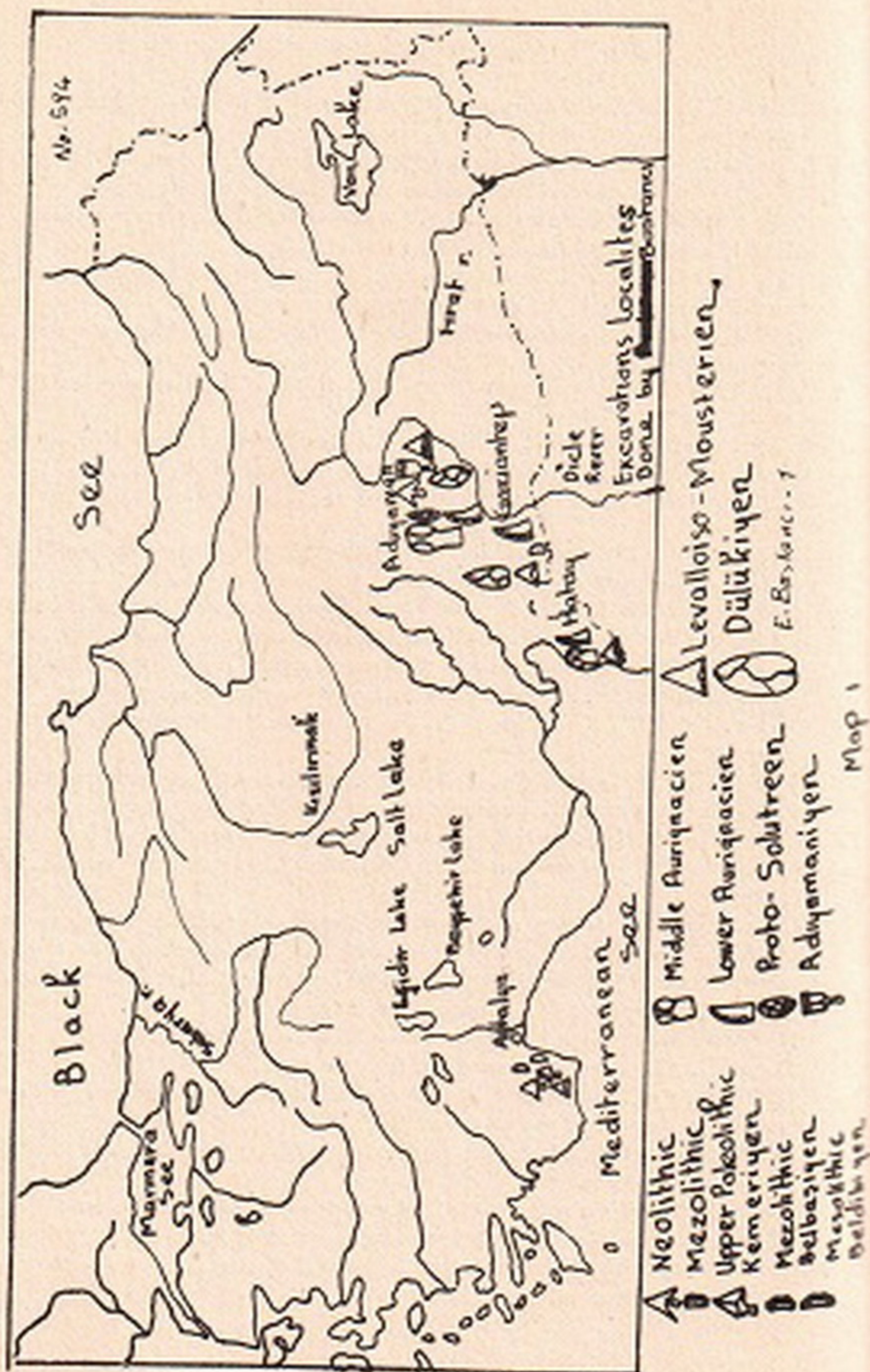
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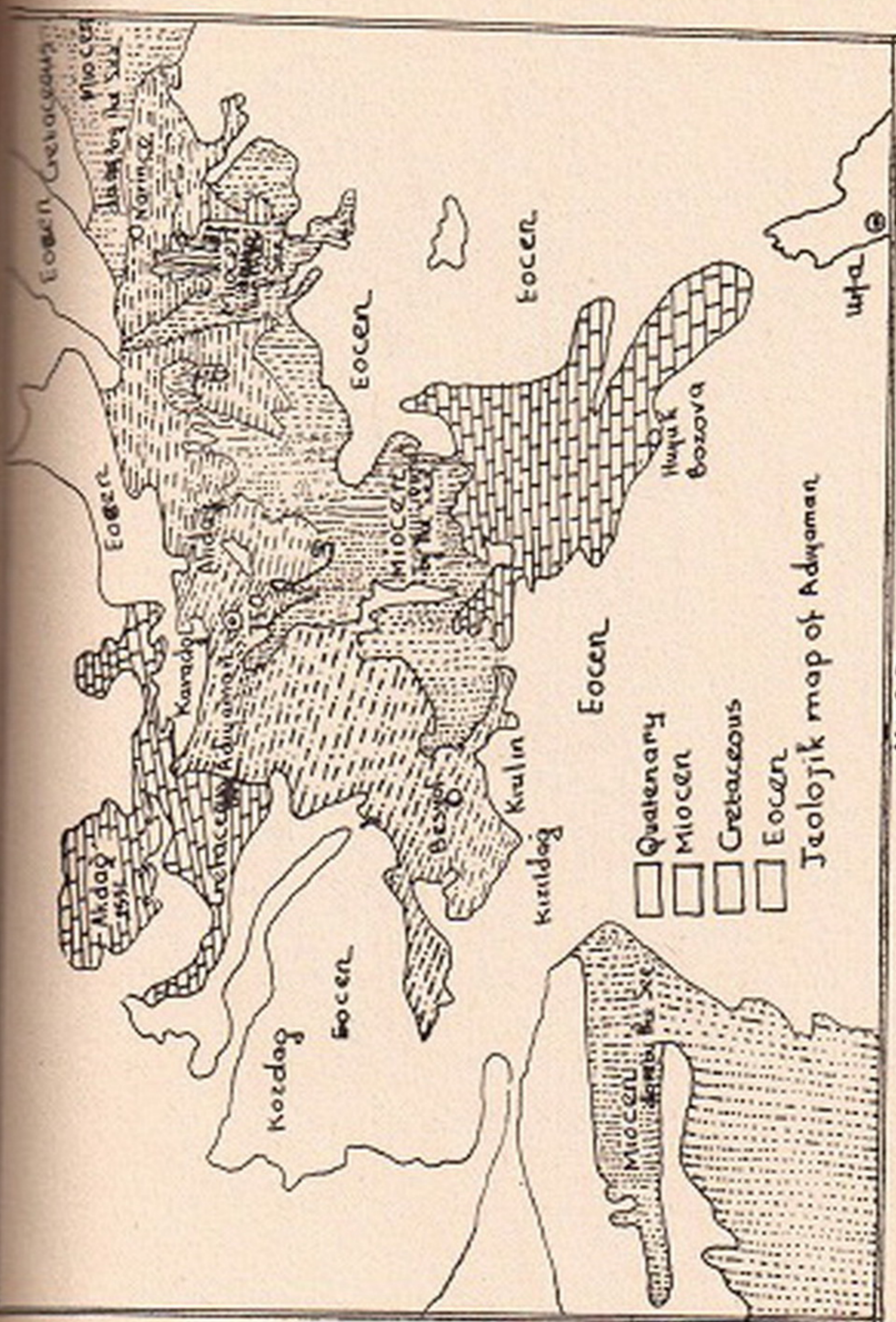
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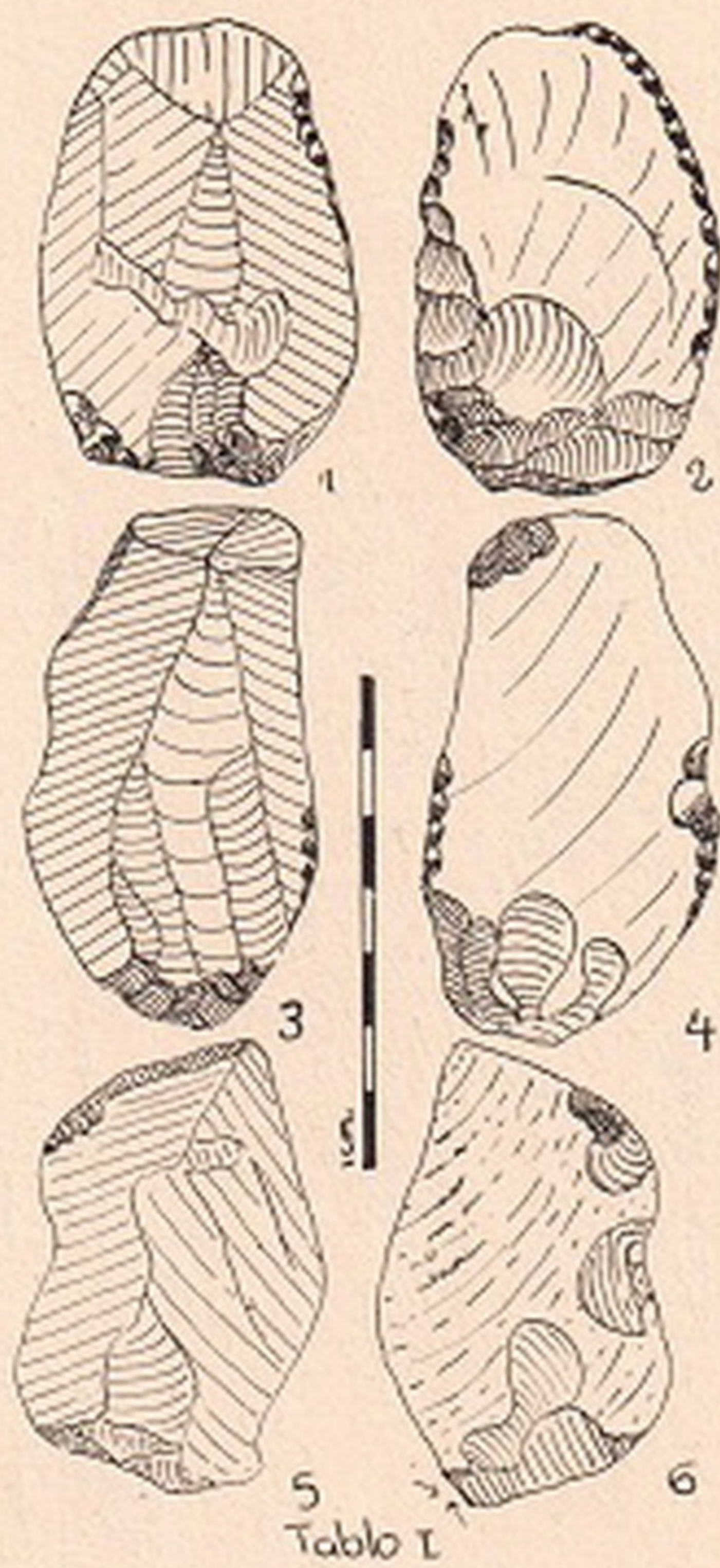
EXPLANATION OF MAPS, TABLES AND PICTURES

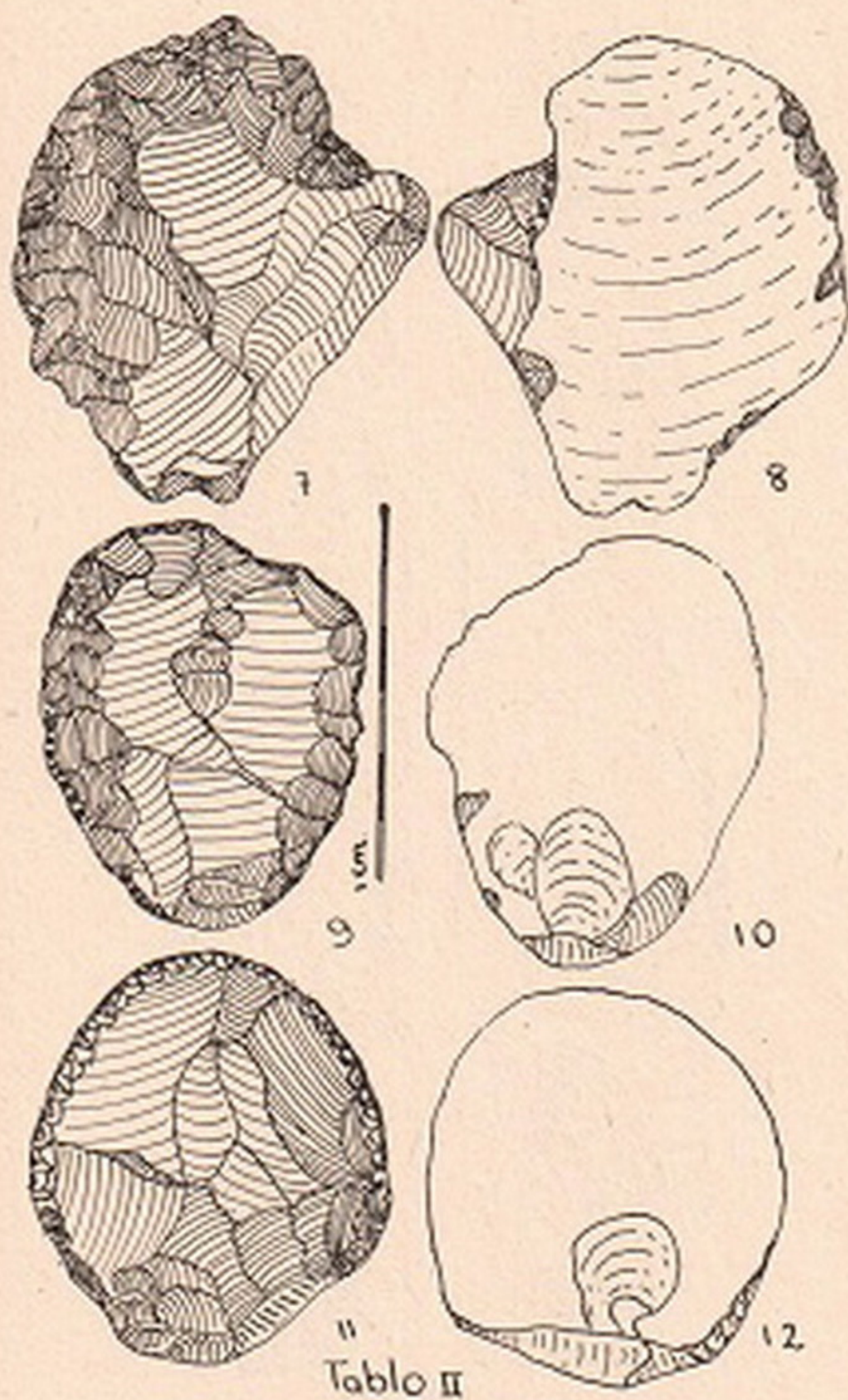
- Map I. The map of Turkey. This map is showing my excavations done upto now in Anatolia.
- Map II. The Geological Map of Adiyaman. It is showing the distribution of Quaternary, Miocen, Cretace, Eocen area of Adiyaman province.
- Table I. Fig and 2. The tool has been found at the Pirun I terrace. The retouch has been done on the both side and it is belong to Levallois-Mousterien Period.
- Table I. Fig 3 and 4. It is found on the Pirun I terrace and both side retouch is present. This tool is belong to Levallois-Mousterien period.
- Table I. Fig 5 and 6. This tool is found on the Pirun I terrace. There is both side retouch on this flake and it is belong to Levallois-Mousterien period.
- Table II. Fig 7 and 8. It is found on the Pirun I terrace. This tool is thick of flint and it is a side scraper.
- Table II. Fig. 9 and 10. It is found on the Pirun I terrace. It is a "Racloir degete Double" made on a thick flake.
- Table II. Fig 11 and 12. It is found on the Pirun I terrace. On this flake retouch is only upper side and striking platform has retouch only on the one side.
- Table III. Fig 13 and 14. It is found on the Pirun I terrace. A typical Bec-de-flute made on a flake.
- Table III. Fig 15 and 16. It is found on the Pirun I terrace. A typical Bec-de-flute made on a flake and retouch is on the both side.
- Table III. Fig 17 and 18. It is found on the Pirun I terrace. A typical Polyhedric burin made on a black of flint and on other end there is a end scraper, has made shovel-shape like. Table IV. Fig 19 and 20. It is found on the Pirun II terrace. A side scraper, retouch made on the both side. End scraper on the both end. Raclo-End-Scraper.
- Table IV. Fig 21 and 22. It is found on the Pirun I terrace. "A "Racloir-Transversal-Convexe".
- Table IV. Fig 23 and 24. It is found on the Pirun I terrace. A end scraper made on a thick blade. There is a retouch under the blade on the both side used as a side scraper.
- Table V. Fig 25 and 26. It is found on the terrace of Pirun I. A Angle burin on both side.
- Table V. Fig 27 and 28. It is found on the terrace of Pirun I. A angle burin made on the blade.
- Table V. Fig 29 and 30. It is found on the terrace of Pirun I. The flake has retouch on the both side. The point has used as a borer and there is a angle burin on one side.
- Plate VI. Proto-Solutreen Tools from 1 to 6 and 9 Have been drawn from the obone surface. Numbers 7, 8 re belong to Adiyamaniyen Culture.
- Plate VII. Proto-Solutreen tools have been drawn from the Underniht surface.
- Picture I. Adiyaman, has been taken from the Caerl.
- Picture II. The Cave of Palanlı Where the engravings of Goats. Man was frant of the engravings on the wall of the Cave.
- Picture III. The Goods of the Palanlı Cave engraved with flints and the Cave is on the side of the Palanlı waley.
- Picture IV. Proto-Solutreen tools have collected near to Pirun Spring.
- Picture V. Proto-solutreen tools from near to spring of Pirun Village.
- Picture VI. Tools are belong to Adiyamaniyen Culture I, had been discovered on the terraces near to Pirun village.

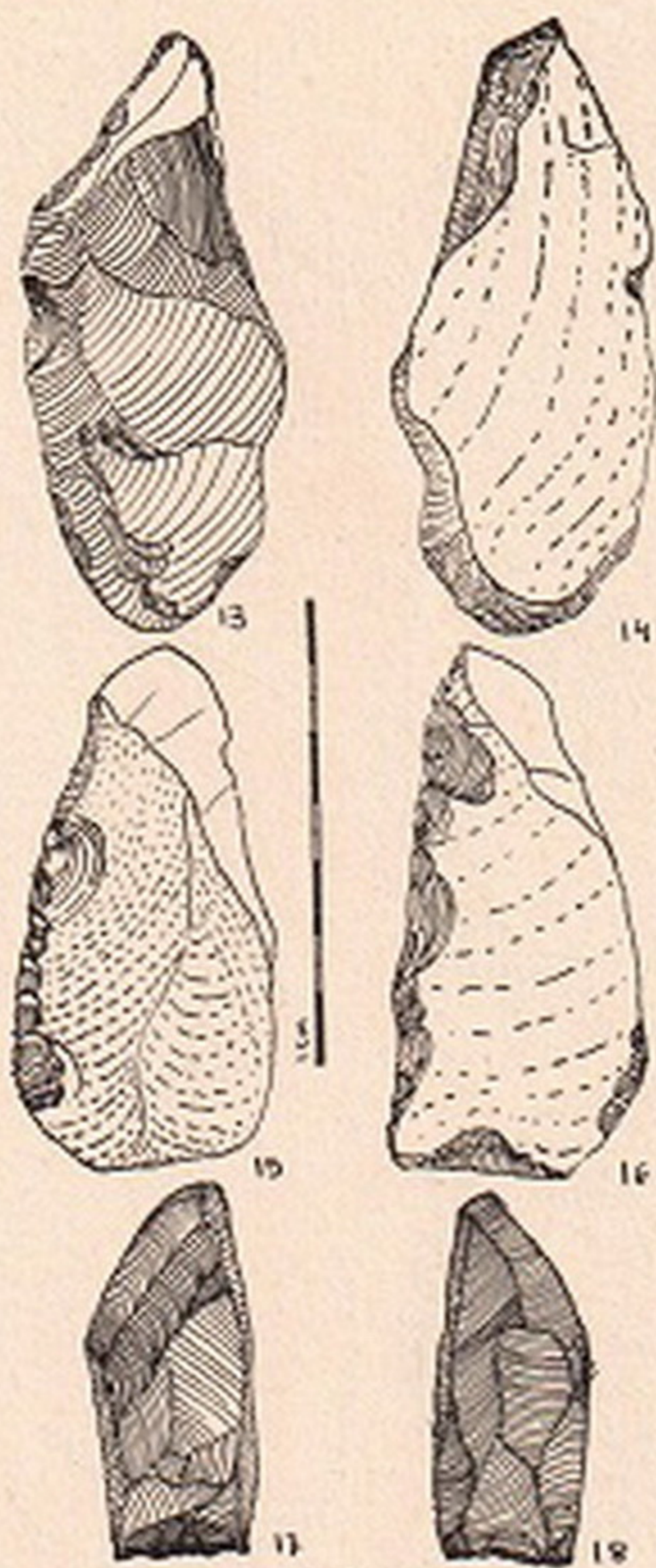




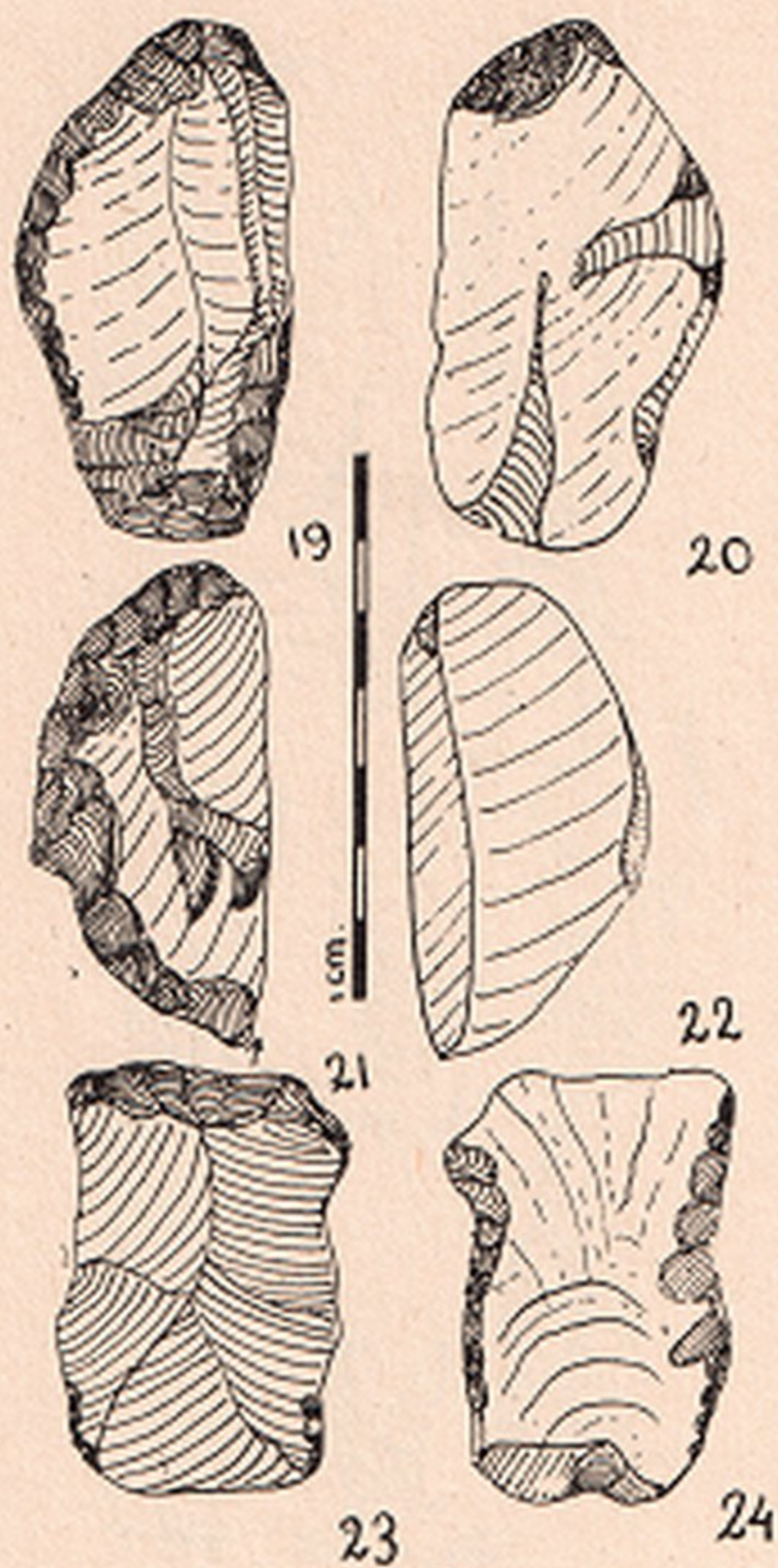
Geological map of Adiyaman.



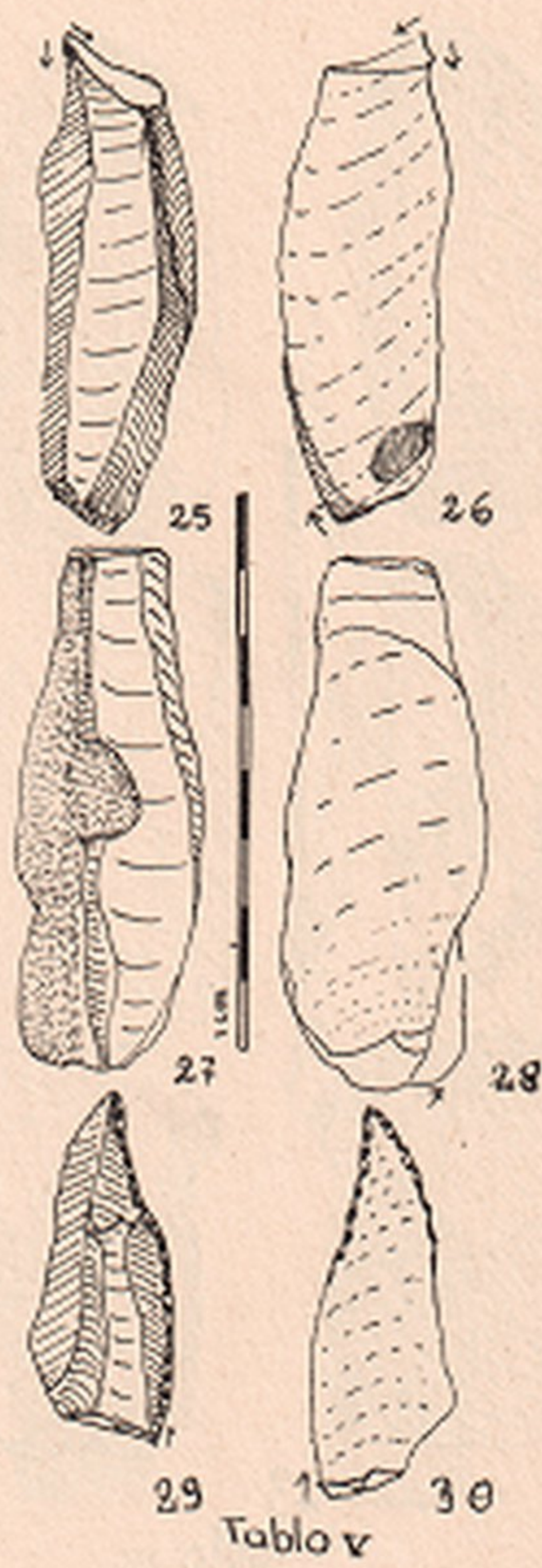


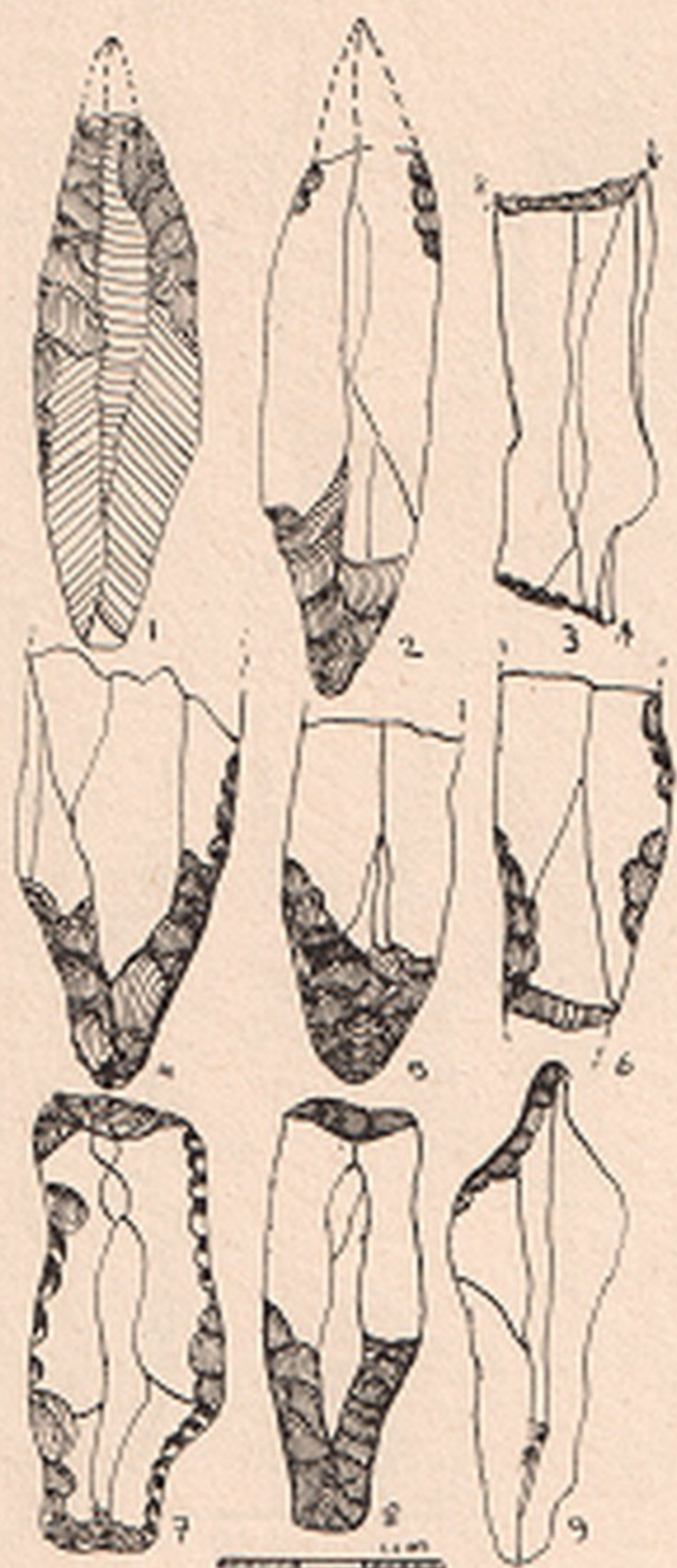


Tablo III

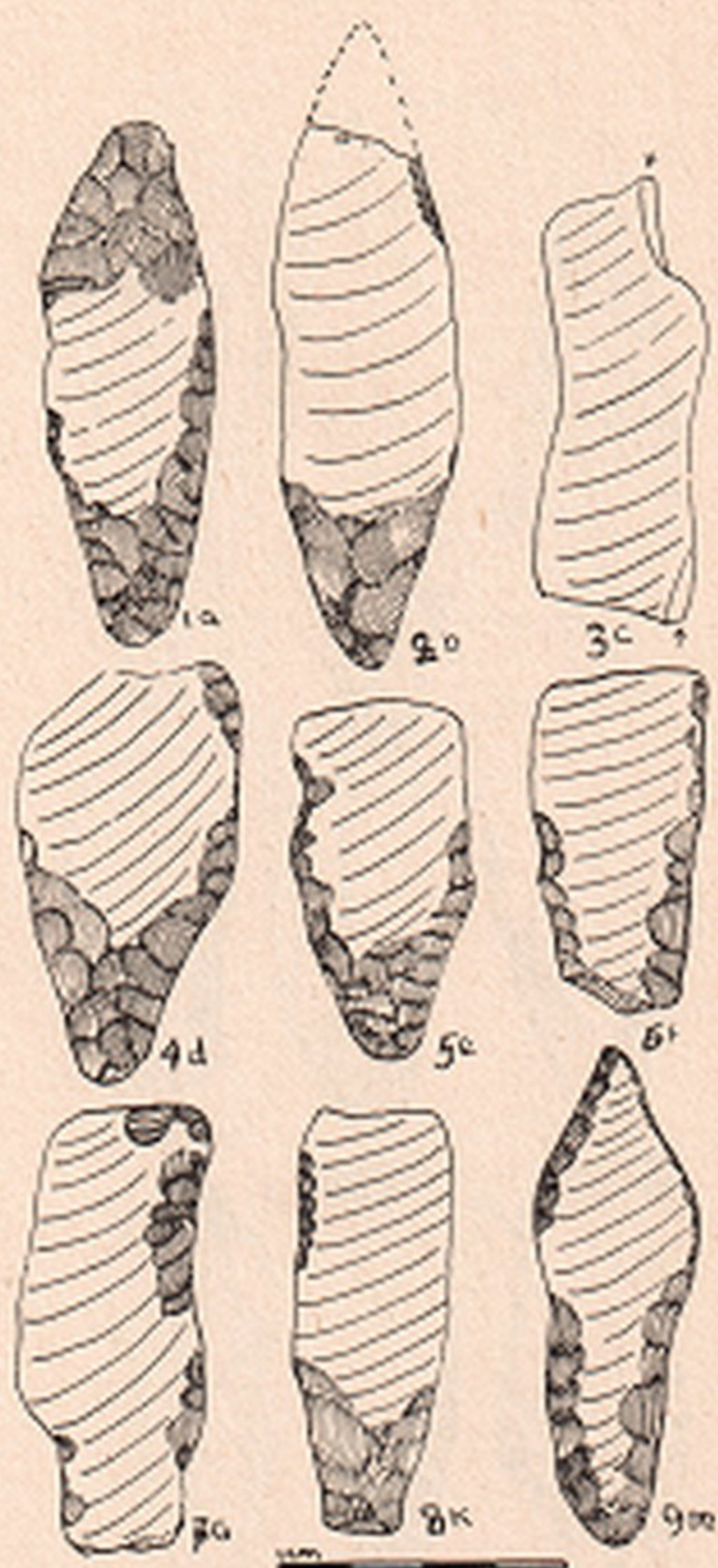
23
Tablo IV

24





Tablo III



Tablo 12



Picture 1



Picture II



Picture III



Picture IV



Picture V



Picture VI

