

BEYCESULTAN

VOL. I

by

SETON LLOYD and JAMES MELLAART

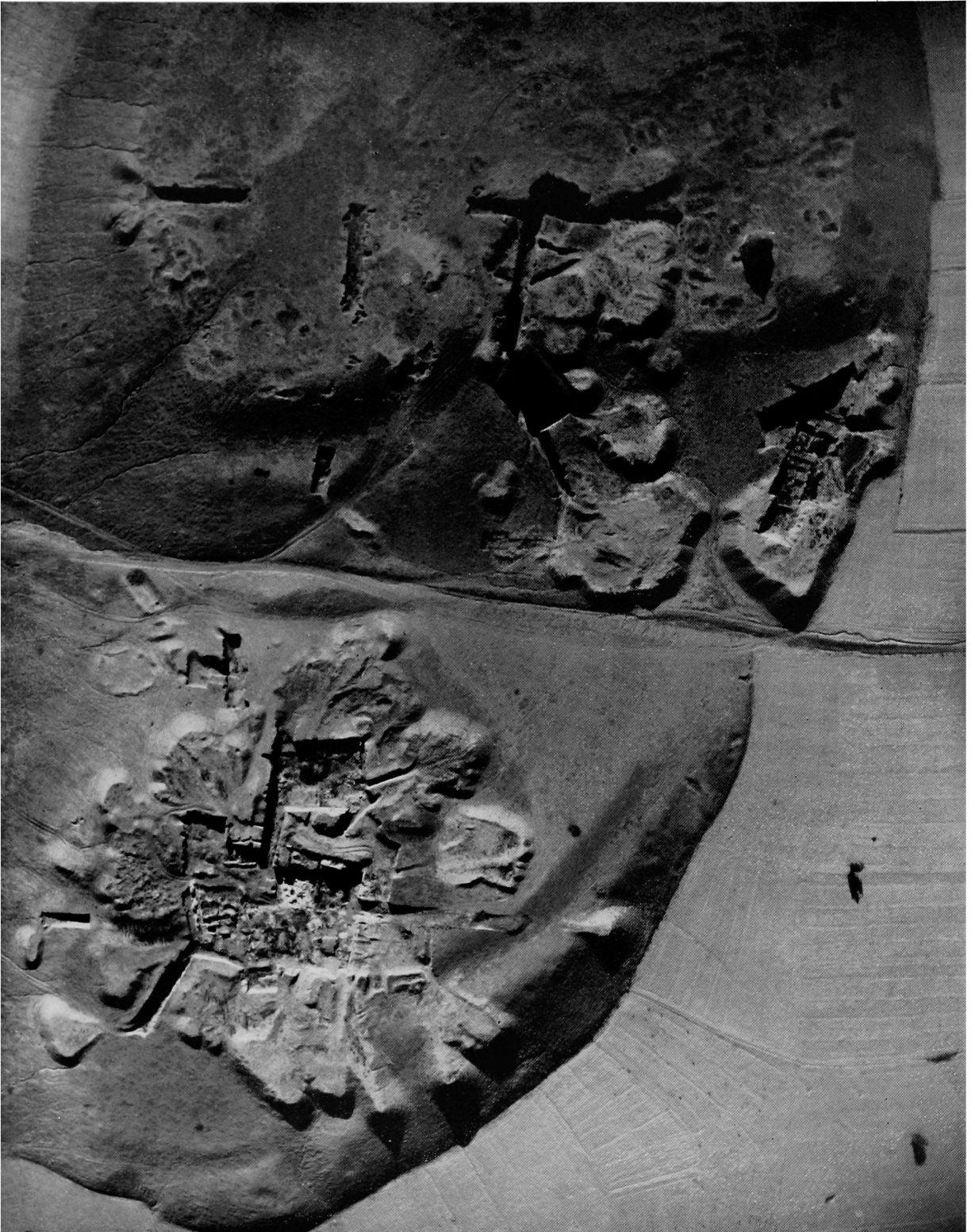
Published by

THE BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AT ANKARA

16 BRYANSTON STREET

LONDON, W.1

1962



Air-view of the mound and excavations

OCCASIONAL PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AT ANKARA
No. 6

BEYCESULTAN

Vol. I

THE CHALCOLITHIC AND EARLY BRONZE AGE
LEVELS

by

SETON LLOYD

and

JAMES MELLAART

Published by
THE BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AT ANKARA
16 BRYANSTON STREET
LONDON, W.1
1962

© THE BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AT ANKARA 1962

MADE AND PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED, LONDON AND BECCLES

CONTENTS

Introduction. <i>By</i> Seton Lloyd	<i>Page</i> 5
Purpose of the South-west Anatolian project and selection of the site — Chronology and staff — Description of the site — Seasonal operations — Acknowledgements	
Abbreviations used in footnotes	13

PART I

SEQUENCE OF OCCUPATIONS AND ARCHITECTURE

Chapter	<i>By</i> Seton Lloyd	
1.	The Late Chalcolithic Period	17
	Character of the earliest settlement — Description of Levels XL–XX	
2.	The Early Bronze Age Levels: First Phase	27
	Description of Levels XIX–XVII — The E.B.A. religious buildings — Inventory of Level XVII	
3.	The Early Bronze Age Levels: Second Phase	36
	Description, with inventories, of Levels XVI–XIII and their shrines	
4.	The Early Bronze Age Levels: Third Phase	58
	Description, with inventories, of Levels XII–VI	

PART II

THE POTTERY AND OBJECTS

By James Mellaart

5.	The Late Chalcolithic Pottery	71
	Late Chalcolithic 1–4 (Levels XL–XX) — Distribution of South-west Anatolian Late Chalcolithic Cultures — Chronology and comparisons — Chronological Table	
6.	Pottery of the Early Bronze 1 Period	116
	Origin of the E.B. 1 pottery — Shapes in Levels XIX, XVIII and XVII — Distribution of Beycesultan E.B. 1 and the contemporary culture of the Elmali Plain	
7.	Pottery of the Early Bronze 2 Period	135
	Chronology of the E.B. 2 period — Shapes in Levels XVI–XIII — Level XIIIa imports — Parallels, comparisons, and external relations with Heraion I and Yortan cultures — Distribution of the South-west Anatolian E.B. 2 and its variants — Comparison with the cultures between Eskişehir and Ankara	

CONTENTS

Chapter	<i>Page</i>
<p>8. Pottery of the Early Bronze 3 Period</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">Introduction — Shapes in Levels XIIa–c and XI — E.B. 3a shapes in Levels X–VIII — E.B. 3b shapes in Levels VII and VIb — Pottery and shapes of Level VIa. — Distribution and origin of the Beycesultan VIa ware — The transition from E.B. 3 to M.B.A. — Comparisons and parallels — Distribution of the West Anatolian E.B. 3 remains — Chronology of the E.B. 3 period — Cultural relations with Central Anatolia in the E.B. 3 period — Chronological table illustrating contacts</p>	<p>199</p>
<p>9. Small objects</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">Objects other than metal. <i>By James Mellaart</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">Metal Objects. <i>By David Stronach</i></p>	<p>265</p> <p>280</p>
<p>Index</p>	<p>293</p>
<p>Type-sheets of Pottery Shapes, with tables of occurrences</p>	<p><i>In folder at end of book</i></p>

LIST OF FIGURES

PART I

	<i>Page</i>
1. Site Plan	8
2. Long Section through Soundings "A", "S", and "SX"	<i>facing</i> 17
3. Cross Section through Sounding "SX"	<i>facing</i> 17
4. Trench "SX", Levels XXXIX-XXXIII	20
5. Trench "SX", Levels XXXII-XXIX	22
6. Trench "SX", Levels XXVIII-XXIV	24
7. Trench "SX", Levels XX-XVIII	28
8. Key plans of Shrines in Sounding "SX"	30
9. Ground plan of Level XVII	<i>facing</i> 30
10. Ground plan of Level XVI	<i>facing</i> 36
11. Altar structure in Shrine XVI "A"	37
12. Grain-bin in Shrine XVI "A"	37
13. Ground plan of Level XV	<i>facing</i> 40
14. Plan and Section of Shrine "A" in Level XV	41
15. Details of Altar in Shrine XV "A"	42
16. Isometric Reconstruction of Shrine XV "A"	44
17. Ground plan of Level XIV	<i>facing</i> 48
18. Detail of doorway to Priest's Room behind Shrine XIV "B"	50
19. Altar setting in Shrine XIV "B"	51
20. Reconstruction of Altar in Shrine XIV "B"	52
21. Ground plan of Levels XIII-XI	<i>facing</i> 56
22. Ground plan of Levels X-VIII	<i>facing</i> 58
23. Detail of porch wall in Megaron A, Level IX	60
24. Detail of porch in Megaron B, Level IX	61
25. Ground plans of Levels VI and VII in Soundings "S" and "SX"	<i>facing</i> 62
26. Levels VI-VIII in Trench "A"	64
27. Levels VII and VIII in Trench "E"	67

PART II

	<i>Page</i>
P. 1. Late Chalcolithic 1 pottery, Levels XXXVIII-XL	72
P. 2. Late Chalcolithic 1 pottery, Levels XXXVII-XXXVIII	74
P. 3. Late Chalcolithic 1 pottery, Level XXXVI	76
P. 4. Late Chalcolithic 1 pottery, Levels XXXV and XXXVI	78
P. 5. Late Chalcolithic 1 and 2 pottery, Levels XXXIV and XXXV	82
P. 6. Late Chalcolithic 2 pottery, Levels XXXII and XXXIII	84
P. 7. Late Chalcolithic 2 pottery, Levels XXX-XXXII	86
P. 8. Late Chalcolithic 2 and 3 pottery, Levels XXVII-XXIX	88
P. 9. Late Chalcolithic 3 pottery, Levels XXV and XXVIb	92
P.10. Late Chalcolithic 4 pottery, Levels XXIII and XXIV	96
P.11. Late Chalcolithic 4 pottery, Levels XXII and XXIII	98
P.12. Late Chalcolithic 4 pottery, Levels XX-XXII	100
P.13. Late Chalcolithic 4 coarse ware, Levels XX-XXIV	102
P.14. E.B. 1 pottery, Level XIX	118

LIST OF FIGURES

	<i>Page</i>
P.15. E.B. 1 pottery, Levels XVIII and XVII	120
P.16. E.B. 1 pottery, Level XVIII	122
P.17. E.B. 1 pottery, Level XVII	124
P.18. E.B. 1 pottery, Levels XVII and XVIIa	126
P.19. E.B. 1 pottery, Level XVII	128
P.20. E.B. 1 rare vessels, Levels XVIIb and XVIII	130
P.21. E.B. 1 pottery, coarse ware	132
P.22. Earliest E.B. 2 pottery	142
P.23. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XVI	144
P.24. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XVI	146
P.25. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XVI	148
P.26. E.B. 2 pottery, miscellaneous vessels, Levels XIV-XVI	150
P.27. E.B. 2 pottery, horned pedestal bowls	152
P.28. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XV	154
P.29. E.B. 2 pottery, votive bowls	156
P.30. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XV	158
P.31. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XV	160
P.32. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XV	162
P.33. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XV	164
P.34. E.B. 2 pithoi, Level XV	166
P.35. Pithoi, Levels XIV and XV	168
P.36. E.B. 2, one-handed pedestal bowls, etc., Level XIV	170
P.37. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XIV	172
P.38. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XIV	174
P.39. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XIV	176
P.40. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XIV	178
P.41. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XIV	180
P.42. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XIV	182
P.43. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XIII	184
P.44. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XIII	186
P.45. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XIII	188
P.46. E.B. 2 pottery, Levels XIII and XIV	190
P.47. E.B. 3a pottery, Levels XII and XI	202
P.48. E.B. 3a pottery, Levels XII and XI	204
P.49. E.B. 3a pottery, Levels XII-X	206
P.50. E.B. 3a pottery, Level X	208
P.51. E.B. 3a pottery, Level X	210
P.52. E.B. 3a pottery, Level IX	212
P.53. E.B. 3a pottery, Level IX	214
P.54. E.B. 3a pottery, Level IX in Trench "S"	216
P.55. E.B. 3a pottery, Level VIII	218
P.56. E.B. 3a pottery, Levels VIII and X	220
P.57. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VII	222
P.58. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VII	224
P.59. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VII	226
P.60. E.B. 3b pottery, Levels VIb and VII	228
P.61. E.B. 3b pottery, Levels VII and VIII	230
P.62. E.B. 3b pottery, pithoi, Levels VIII-VIa	232
P.63. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VIb	234
P.64. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VIa	236
P.65. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VIa	238
P.66. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VIa	240
P.67. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VIa	242
P.68. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VIa	244

LIST OF FIGURES

	<i>Page</i>
P.69. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VIa	246
P.70. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VIa	248
P.71. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VIa	250
F. 1. Flat white marble figurines of the E.B. 1 and E.B. 2 periods	266
F. 2. Small objects from the Late Chalcolithic levels	268
F. 3. Tools and weapons of the Early Bronze Age	270
F. 4. Small objects from the Early Bronze Age levels	272
F. 5. E.B. 1 and E.B. 2 spindle-whorls	274
F. 6. E.B. 3 and E.B. 2 (levels XIII–XV) spindle-whorls	278
F. 7. Unstratified baked clay head and marble body of large figurine	279
F. 8. Group of copper tools and silver ring from Level XXXIV	281
F. 9. Copper objects of the Early Bronze Age	284
F.10. Stone mould from Level IX	287
F.11. Copper objects of the Early Bronze Age	288

LIST OF MAPS

Map	
I. Distribution of South-western Anatolian Late Chalcolithic Sites	70
II. Late Chalcolithic sites and cultures in Anatolia, mentioned in the text of Chapter 5	105
III. Distribution of South-western Anatolian E.B. 1 cultures of Beycesultan and Elmalı plain types	133
IV. Map illustrating the North-western Anatolian E.B. 1 origin of the South-western Anatolian E.B. 2 culture	138
V. Distribution of regional variants within the South-western E.B. 2 culture	195
VI. Distribution of South-western Anatolian E.B. 2 culture	196
VII. Distribution of wheel-made red-slipped ware at the end of the South-western E.B. 2 period	198
VIII. Distribution of E.B. 3 period sites in South-western Anatolia	252
IX. Distribution of certain typical West Anatolian shapes during the E.B. 3a (Troy III–IV) period	256
X. Distribution of certain typical shapes and features during the E.B. 3b (Troy V) period	257

TYPE-SHEETS OF POTTERY

in folder at end of book

Sheet

- 1 Late Chalcolithic 1 and 2 shapes.
- 2 Late Chalcolithic 3 and 4 shapes.
- 3 E.B. 1 shapes.
- 4 E.B. 2 (Level XVI) shapes.
- 5 E.B. 2 new shapes, Levels XV–XIII.
- 6 E.B. 3a shapes.
- 7 E.B. 3b new shapes.

LIST OF PLATES

Frontispiece. Air-view of the mound and excavations.

- I. (a) General view of sounding "SX" from the south-east.
(b) Sounding "SX" reaches Chalcolithic levels.
- II. (a) Level XXXIII with pottery of Level XXXIV exposed beneath.
(b) Group of pottery in Level XXXIV including jar containing bronze hoard.
(c) Water-table reached at Level XL.
- III. (a) Level XXXIa.
(b) Level XXVIII.
(c) Burial in Level XXVIII.
- IV. (a) Level XXVI.
(b) Level XXVII.
- V. Foundations of megaron-type house in Level XXIV.
- VI. (a) Single shrine in Level XVII from the west.
(b) Group of objects in Shrine XVII, Room 2.
(c) Infant burial in Level XVIIa.
- VII. (a) Twin shrines in Level XVI from the south-west.
(b) Shrine "A" in Level XVI from the north-east.
(c) Close-up of altar structure in Shrine XVI "A".
- VIII. (a) Walls dividing Shrines "A" and "B" in Level XV with Shrine XIV "B" still preserved in the foreground.
(b) North-east corner of Shrine XV "A" (altar denuded by exposure).
(c) Altar in Shrine XV "A" as first exposed.
- IX. (a) "Blood-altar" in Shrine XV "A".
(b) Twin Shrines in Level XV from the east.
(c) Ritual circle and pottery in Shrine XV "A".
(d) Double post-emplacement in Shrine XV "A".
(e) Woven reed-matting on floor of Shrine XV "A".
- X. (a) Close-up of altar structure in Shrine XIV "B".
(b) Altar and votive pottery in Shrine XIV "B".
(c) Shrine XIV "B" from the south.
- XI. (a) Altar structure in Shrine XIV "B" from behind.
(b) Shrine XIV "A" from the south-west.
(c) Doorway to Shrine XIV "B" from "priest's room".
(d) Comparative positions of Shrines XV "A" and XIV "B".
(e) Sherd-lined chamber in Level XIV, Room 8.
- XII. (a) Southern part of Level XIII.
(b) Walls of Levels XII and XIII extending into sounding "S".
(c) Northern part of Level XIII from the north-east.
- XIII. (a) Megaron "A" in Level IX.
(b) Hearth and cooking-pots in Megaron "B", Level IX.
(c) Back-porch of Megaron "C", Level X.
- XIV. (a) Buildings of Level VII re-used in Level VI, sounding "S".
(b) Pottery of Level VI Beneath Level V.
(c) Kitchen emplacement in Level VI.
(d) Walls of Levels VII and VIII in sounding "A".
- XV. (a) Miscellaneous pottery from sounding "SX" (1958).
(b) Some votive vessels from Shrine "A", Level XV (1957).

LIST OF PLATES

- XVI. Pottery from Late Chalcolithic levels in sounding "SX".
- XVII. (a) E.B. 1 pottery from sounding "SX".
(b) E.B. 1 pottery with fish-scale ornament.
(c) Late Chalcolithic and E.B. 1 pottery.
(d) Late Chalcolithic white-painted jar sherds.
- XVIII. (a) E.B. 1 jars of shape 20 with barbotine ornament.
(b) Late Chalcolithic bowl sherds with white-painted ornament.
(c) E.B. 1 jars of shape 20 with fish-scale pattern.
(d) Multiple jar with white-painted ornament.
- XIX. Fluted and burnished pottery of E.B. 1.
- XX. E.B. 1 pottery from Level XVII.
- XXI. (a) Early E.B. 2 pottery from Level XVI.
(b) Two votive vessels from Level XV.
(c) More E.B. 2 pottery from Level XV.
- XXII. (a) E.B. 2 pottery of Level XIV.
(b) E.B. 2 pottery from Level XIV.
- XXIII. Votive vessels from Shrine "A" in Level XV.
- XXIV. E.B. 2 pottery from Levels XIII and XV.
- XXV. Lugs and ornaments from E.B. 2 pottery.
- XXVI. E.B. 3a pottery from kitchen group in Level IXc.
- XXVII. Latest Early Bronze pottery (E.B. 3b) from Level VIa.
- XXVIII. Pottery from the late E.B. 3b period from Level VIa.
- XXIX. Miscellaneous E.B. 3 pottery.
- XXX. E.B. 3b pottery from Level VIa.
- XXXI. E.B. 3b burnished pottery from Level VIa.
- XXXII. Small objects of stone from Early Bronze levels.
- XXXIII. (a) Brush-handle in clay from Shrine "A", Level XV.
(b) Beads of coloured stone and baked clay from Level XVII.
- XXXIV. Silver ring and copper objects from hoard in Level XXXIV.
- XXXV. (a) Copper objects from soundings "S" and "SX".
(b) Copper objects from Level XVII, Room 2.

INTRODUCTION

By SETON LLOYD

In the winter of 1953 discussions took place in London regarding a new, long-term programme of excavating for the five-year-old Institute of Archaeology at Ankara. From its initial stages it was assumed that this project should be concerned with the elucidation of the Bronze Age and earlier history of Anatolia; and its conception owed something to the inspiration of the work in this field already accomplished by the Institute's Founder and first President, Professor John Garstang. Accordingly it seemed necessary at the time to review the contemporary state of archaeological knowledge and to direct our enquiries towards those spheres where its inadequacy was most obvious. Where the later part of the Bronze Age was concerned, something was to be learnt in this respect from the recent attempts of Garstang and other scholars to explore the political geography of Anatolia during the Hittite period. These attempts had almost exclusively to be based on textual evidence from the Hittite records; and the efforts which had been involved in fitting the neighbouring states, particularly those in western Anatolia, into an acceptable geographical pattern had served to emphasize the degree of archaeological ignorance which then existed regarding almost the whole peninsula west of the Halys and the Taurus passes. Regarding the earlier ages too, in which metal was already used, and the beginnings of settled communities in the Neolithic epoch, archaeology had made hardly more than a beginning. Garstang's own work and that of H. Goldman east of Taurus had taught us something about the provinces adjoining and influenced by north Syria. Turkish archaeologists had recently explored Early Bronze Age sites in the Ankara region and H. Z. Koşay in particular had revealed in the Alaca Hüyük tombs the sensational wealth of a third millennium aristocracy. But the archaeology of western Anatolia—agriculturally a much richer and more accessible region in ancient times—hung largely on the results of excavations at Troy (curiously regarded in those days as an annexe to Aegean civilization), and on W. Lamb's careful recording of a Bronze Age market-town at Kusura. Indeed, it is interesting to recollect that Miss Lamb's summary of the archaeological situation which governed her choice of Kusura for excavation in 1935,¹ could still have been applied to the western provinces in the early nineteen-fifties.

With all this in mind, two parallel lines of approach were decided on by the Directorate of the Ankara Institute. One was a proposed attempt to investigate the location and history of the great Anatolian state called

¹ *Archaeologia*, 86 (1936), p. 1.

Arzawa, concerning which our ignorance had repeatedly been emphasized by the difficulties encountered in determining its historical relationship with the Hittite Empire. The other was the selection of a site at which a true archaeological cross-section could be obtained of a major Bronze Age city in the heart of western Anatolia. In seeking a mound, the prolonged excavation of which might contribute to both these purposes, we were greatly assisted by having at our disposal the results of a very thorough programme of surface exploration, undertaken in the south-western provinces during the previous three summers by the joint-author of the present volume, Mr. James Mellaart. Mr. Mellaart's survey of ancient mounds and the study of their surface pottery¹ had by then extended from Karaman and the Salt Lake westwards almost to the Aegean coast, covering the whole south-western quarter of the peninsula. In this area some hundreds of mounds had been located and examined, and an analysis of their pottery had made possible the contrivance of distribution maps, showing the location and extent of varying material cultures in each of the principal chronological periods.² Geographically one was thus presented with a series of new and fairly accurately delimited provinces, which, in the historical period at least might well be assimilated to the divisions of the country already envisaged by topographical references in the records of the Hittite kings. In the distribution map which covered this area in the Late Bronze Age³ one noticed its archaeological division into two quite separate provinces with a clearly marked frontier running approximately north and south through the centre of Lake Eğridir. In the east was that which has come to be associated with the name of the Konya Plain, where the pottery, having much in common with the Hittite homeland in the Halys Bend, suggested an identification with the "Lower Land" of Hittite geography. The western province on the other hand was distinguished by what at the time seemed new and remarkable ceramic products, with a preference for characteristic individual shapes, not found elsewhere, many of which pointed to a metallic origin. It was the definition of this new south-western province, densely populated, as the distribution map showed, in the Late Bronze Age by a people with a distinctive yet unfamiliar material culture, which appeared as one of the most striking contributions made by Mellaart's survey. And all the evidence available from textual sources seemed to point to its identification with the state of Arzawa.

It will be seen in the map to which we have referred that a primary concentration of settlements showing the characteristics of this "Arzawan" culture is to be found in the Çivril valley to the north-east of Denizli, through which the upper reaches of the Maeander river wind down from their source at Dinar. Here Mr. Mellaart's attention had been attracted by a very large mound called Beycesultan, dominating the more fertile end of the valley where the atmosphere is moistened by the open waters of the Işikli Lake.

¹ *AS*, IV (1954), p. 175ff. and *Antiquity*, 112, (Dec., 1954), p. 214ff.

² The reader is also referred to the up-to-date distribution-maps I-X on pp. 70, 105, 133, 138, 195-8, 252, 256 and 257.

³ *Antiquity*, 112, (Dec., 1954), p. 217.

The size and extent of this mound, as well as its central position on an ancient highway passing through the heart of the province to which we have referred, suggested for it the character of a capital city, and its height of more than twenty-five metres above the plain led one to assume a very early occupation in the Chalcolithic period. Beycesultan therefore was noted as a mound likely to meet our requirements for both lines of enquiry under consideration at the time and was accordingly short-listed, together with a number of other promising mounds, for a final re-examination before a decision was made. A small expedition, which included the Director, Mr. Mellaart and Dr. O. R. Gurney, was organized for this purpose in the autumn of 1953 and Beycesultan was eventually the site selected by the Institute for an excavating project to be initiated in the spring of 1954.

During the six years from 1954 onwards, excavations were conducted at Beycesultan every summer for a season lasting from six to twelve weeks, usually in the months from May to July when local labour was most easily available. Equipment was brought from the Ankara headquarters of the Institute and the expedition staff accommodated in a house rented from peasants in Menteş village, which lies on the Denizli main road, half-way between the mound of Beycesultan and the market-town of Çivril, a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from each. Through the kindness of the Turkish Ministry of National Education and the Vali of Denizli, the small building housing the village primary school was also put at the expedition's disposal to be used as a workshop, when the school was not actually in session. During each of the six seasons, the excavations were in charge of the Director, Mr. Seton Lloyd, who was usually accompanied by Mrs. Lloyd. Throughout the whole excavation he was ably assisted by Mr. James Mellaart, whose contribution both to the conduct of the excavation and the interpretation of the finds was indispensable. Mrs. Arlette Mellaart also took part in the work when released from duties in Ankara. Architectural and surveying work was undertaken successively by Mr. and Mrs. G. R. H. Wright (1954-55), Bay Mubin Bekan (1956), Miss Elizabeth Beazley (1957 and 1958), Mrs. Selina Tomlin (1957 and 1958), Mr. Michael Brett (1959) and Miss Clare Goff (1959). Acting as field assistants were students of the Institute including Mr. Charles Burney, Mr. John Carswell, Mr. James McQueen, Mr. David Wilson, Miss Carol Cruikshank and Mr. and Mrs. Martin Harrison. For one season (1955) Mr. Maurice Cookson of the London Institute of Archaeology acted as photographer and during the same period Mr. T. Burton-Brown assisted as guest-archaeologist. Turkish Government representatives, to whom much gratitude is due for their assistance in the capacity of *komiser*, included Bay Lutfi Tuğril (1954), Bayan Nihal Dönmez (1955, 1956 and 1957) and Bay Osman Aksoy (1958 and 1959).

From Çivril the road to the *vilayet* town of Denizli runs south-westward through the centre of a wide cultivated valley, bordered on both sides by low hills. It has an altitude of almost exactly two thousand five hundred feet above sea-level and is subject to low night temperatures with occasional rain as late in the summer as mid-June. The end of the valley is reached at

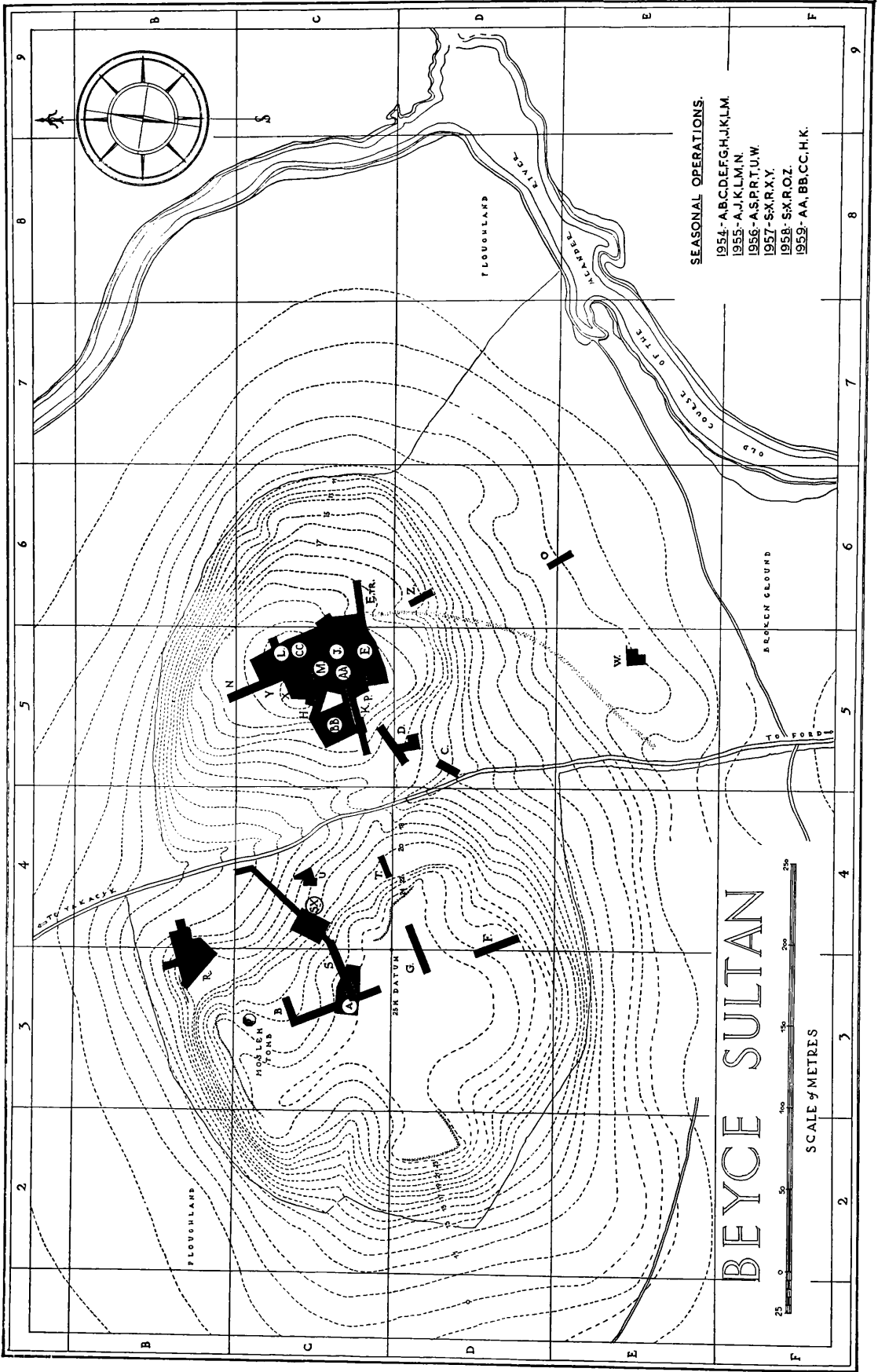


Fig. 1

a distance of about forty kilometres and, after topping a low rise in the ground, there is a magnificent view across the cleft of the lower Maeander towards the Carian mountains. Below one the road is to be seen falling away in an abrupt descent of some two thousand feet, reminding one that from time immemorial this must have been one of the principal lines of approach to the Anatolian plateau from the climatically different world of the Aegean coast.¹

About five kilometres out from Çivril the same road crosses the dried-up bed of what must once have been a minor tributary to the Maeander: and here, in a bend of the old water-course, at a point where there must have been a bridge or ford, stands the mound known today by the name Beycesultan (Fig. 1 and frontispiece). One imagines that the original settlement would have sprung up on either side of the road near the bridge-head; for today it has grown into a mound with twin summits of approximately equal height with a saddle between over which a cart-track still passes. The western summit has a flattened top, wider than that to the east, and beyond it the mound spreads a broad "skirt" of occupational remains far out into the surrounding cultivation. At its base it would have a maximum diameter of almost one kilometre. On the western summit also, in a shallow depression, there is the domed tomb of some Moslem notable—perhaps the individual whose name is now associated with the mound. It is built of Byzantine tiles and large worked stones, some of which were in 1944 also to be seen projecting from the surface of the mound elsewhere. It was not therefore surprising to find, when our excavations began, that in the ninth and eleventh centuries A.D. the western summit had been artificially flattened to provide an emplacement for a miniature Byzantine city surrounded by its own double enclosure-wall, while the eastern summit remained unoccupied and was used as a Christian burial-ground.

In the pages which follow, the results of our six seasons' excavating in the Beycesultan mound will be described in a chronological order corresponding to the history of the settlement as we now know it. References to the actual sequence of discoveries and to the individual tasks undertaken or resumed in successive seasons will where possible be avoided, in order to obtain an uncomplicated picture of the overall results. It may therefore be well here to summarize once and for all the actual progress of the excavations from season to season in a way which can be easily followed by reference to the site-plan (Fig. 1), in which the various trenches, areas and soundings are distinguished by letters attributed to them in the course of the work.

1954 Season (May–July)

Trench "A", cut in the northern flank of the west summit passed through three Byzantine building-levels in a depth of 1.25 metres, to reach Late Bronze Age private houses, now identified as Level II. This trench was later extended to cover an area measuring 15 × 30 m. and deepened in order to

¹ For a description of the country see T. Frank (ed.), *Economic Survey of Ancient Rome* (New Jersey, 1959), Vol. IV, p. 604.

investigate a single house in Level III (also Late Bronze Age). A continuation of Trench "A" north-westwards (Trench "B") proved to be beyond the area occupied by the Late Bronze Age settlement.

Trenches "G" and "F" showed further traces of Level II occupation and some filling which demonstrated how the summit had been levelled previous to the Byzantine occupation.

Trenches "C" and "D" in the south-western flank of the east summit were made with the purpose of investigating large blocks of dressed masonry projecting from the surface. These proved to be of Byzantine origin and in secondary use.

Trench "E", cut in the east flank of the eastern summit, encountered the ruins of a very large public building of the Middle Bronze Age (Level V), subsequently known as the Burnt Palace. The area of the excavation was then extended and the whole southern wing of the building cleared.

Meanwhile, sounding "J" in the centre of the eastern summit had located smaller public buildings of the Late Bronze Age (Level II) built on the same site at a later period. These were cleared up to the line of a street running approximately east and west which limited them on the northern side, and came temporarily to be known as the Little Palace. A sounding "L", some thirty metres further to the north, revealed two small chambers crowded with pottery and other objects which were identified respectively as a wine-shop and food-store; and a Trench "M", connecting these to the Little Palace, showed them to be contemporary with it (Level II).

Two deep trenches, "H" and "K", were then dug into the western flank of the eastern summit, in an attempt to ascertain the extent of the Burnt Palace. These showed to our satisfaction that it covered the whole summit, with a maximum dimension of over seventy metres.

1955 Season (May-July)

In the centre of the east summit, where soundings "J", "L" and "M" had been made in the previous year, a wide new area measuring almost thirty metres square was opened, in the hope of extending the excavation of the Burnt Palace after examining and recording the later remains which overlay it. First, two sub-phases of Level I were recognized, overlying the Little Palace complex and dating from the final years of the Early Bronze Age, perhaps in the twelfth century B.C. In Level II beneath, the buildings already excavated were recognized as part of a "palace-enclosure", perhaps the seat of some small feudal prince. A new trench "N" running northward and an extension of Trench "K" to the west exposed the stone foundations of a double wall by which it was presumably surrounded. Buildings in Level III proved to be an earlier version of this same complex, still dating from the Late Bronze Age. Level IV produced few buildings of any pretensions and seemed to represent a long occupation by a squatter population in and over the ruins of the old Burnt Palace, probably towards the end of the Middle Bronze Age.

The Burnt Palace itself (Level V) was eventually reached and a large

part of what is now known as the east wing was excavated. This has since been shown to be the most poorly preserved part of the whole building: and in 1955 only the main lines of the plan could be recovered. No dating evidence was forthcoming; and accordingly, in the final weeks of the season, it was decided that better preserved remains of the same period should be sought elsewhere. This was accomplished by a deepening of Area "A" on the western summit, where in Level V one corner of a very large unburnt public building was eventually encountered. Dating evidence was then obtained by a sounding beneath its foundations, which produced from three building-levels beneath (Levels VI, VII and VIII) easily recognizable pottery of the Early Bronze Age. For the purpose of checking this stratigraphy, a similar sounding was then made beneath the foundations of the Burnt Palace itself in the old Trench "E", and produced similar results. From this and other evidence the lifetime of the palace could now tentatively be dated between 1900 and 1750 B.C.

1956 Season (June–July)

Starting in Area "A", where the corner of a public building had been located in Level V, a broad trench ("S") was cut north-eastwards towards the flank of the western hill. This was carried down as far as Level V and revealed other similar buildings as well as a powerful enclosure-wall. It could accordingly be inferred that at this time the whole western summit had been occupied by the administrative establishment of a city whose ruler had probably resided in the Burnt Palace on the eastern hill.

At the eastern end of Trench "S" a deep sounding was now begun in order to investigate the Early Bronze Age levels beneath. In Levels VI–XII parts of private houses were found corresponding to the third and final phase of the Early Bronze Age. Beneath this were buildings belonging to Phase II—about contemporary with the second settlement at Troy—and it was here, in Level XV, that we encountered in the last days of the 1956 season the first of a series of Early Bronze Age religious shrines, which was to occupy our attention for the whole of the following season.

Minor operations while this sounding was in progress included the following. Trench "T", in the east flank of the western summit, became involved with trenches protecting the Byzantine city-wall. Sounding "U" a little further to the north revealed nondescript buildings of the Late and Middle Bronze Ages such as one would have expected to find in the saddle between the two hills. Area "P" was a westward extension of the Late Bronze Age excavations on the eastern summit. Sounding "W", made in the low-lying area between the mound and the river-bed, succeeded in locating the foundations of the Middle Bronze Age city-wall. In the hope of determining the breadth of the city at this period, a further sounding, "R", was also begun on the northern edge of the mound to the west of the cart-track; but this for the moment revealed only unidentified buildings of the latest Bronze Age period (Level I).

1957 Season (May–July)

A new sounding, "SX" was begun at the point where the Early Bronze Age shrine had been found in 1956 at the east end of Trench "S". The considerable area of this shaft (20 × 15 m.), enabled us to examine the repeated rebuildings of this double sanctuary in Levels XVII–XIV, which correspond with the first and second phases of the Early Bronze Age (c. 2700?–2300 B.C.). After the earliest foundation of the shrine had been reached in Level XVII, the sounding was continued over a reduced area, and in Level XX the first Chalcolithic occupation was recognized. At Level XXIV, still in the Late Chalcolithic stage, the sounding was temporarily discontinued.

Meanwhile, during the continuation of work in Area "R", near the northern limit of the site, pairs of very similar sanctuaries had been located, belonging to the Late Bronze Age (Levels II and III). Beneath these further shrines were uncovered corresponding to two sub-phases of Level IV, and in the last days of the season Level V was reached. Here again there were two sanctuaries, like the Burnt Palace, destroyed by fire. One of these was of the simple *megaron* type; but the other a much larger building, of which only a single chamber could for the moment be excavated.

A subsidiary operation in 1957 was a further westward extension (Area "X") of the Late Bronze Age buildings on the eastern summit and a deepening of Trench "N" (sounding "Y"), to determine the extent of the Burnt Palace on the north side.

1958 Season (May–June)

The stratigraphic sounding, "SX" was carried down through a further sixteen occupation-levels to reach virgin soil at Level XL, about two metres beneath the present cultivation level of the surrounding plain. Throughout this long period of habitation, the main characteristics of the Chalcolithic culture remained almost unchanged.

In Area "R" the larger of the two Level V shrines, located in 1957, was completely excavated. A building was revealed, almost twenty metres long, consisting of five compartments, each with evidence of its ritual purpose. Its designation as a "temple" would almost certainly be justified.

Two small soundings were made late in the season. Sounding "Z" thirty metres to the south of the Burnt Palace exposed some well-preserved pottery, lying on a pavement which for the first time suggested a localized occupation of the site during the Iron Age. Sounding "O", about 100 metres further to the south revealed a private house of the Byzantine period.

1959 Season (September–October)

The whole of this final season was concentrated on the further clearance of the Burnt Palace. The work was divided between two main areas, "AA" and "BB", covering respectively the east and west wings of the building. The old Trench "K" was also deepened and extended eastwards, in order to effect a junction between the two excavations. In this way the whole plan

of the building was successfully recovered, except for outlying strips whose clearance would have presented serious practical difficulties.

The outstanding results of each season's work at Beycesultan have been published annually in the Institute's journal, *Anatolian Studies* (*AS*, V–X, 1955–60). For the purpose of the present publication, it is proposed to divide the total of accumulated evidence between three volumes, dealing in turn with successive chronological phases. The present volume (I) deals with the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age material. Volume II will cover the Middle Bronze Age and will be mainly concerned with the architecture of the Burnt Palace phase. Volume III will deal with the Late Bronze Age occupations, including the palace enclosure on the eastern summit and the religious shrines in Area "R".

Our primary duty in presenting this final publication of the Beycesultan findings is to acknowledge with the most sincere gratitude the annual contributions to the cost of the expedition made by the late Sir David Russell through the Walker Trust of St. Andrews, since without these the work could hardly have been attempted. Other most welcome contributions were made periodically by the Craven Fund Committee, Oxford; the Griffith Institute, Oxford; the Wenner-Gren Foundation, New York; the Society of Antiquaries of London; the Leverhulme Research Awards; the University of Cambridge Faculty of Classics; the British Academy and an anonymous institution. These gifts, as well as the substantial assistance given by the late Francis Neilson and individual contributions from many friends of the Institute, have been separately acknowledged in the Institute's Annual Reports.

The authors are also grateful to Mr. D. H. French for allowing them to make use of unpublished material found by him during an archaeological survey made in 1959–60, and to Mr. David Stronach for his valuable appendix dealing with the metal objects. Fine draftsmanship in the pottery drawings and some of the architectural plans is to be credited to Miss Clare Goff.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN FOOTNOTES

<i>AJA</i>	<i>American Journal of Archaeology.</i>
<i>AS</i>	<i>Anatolian Studies.</i>
<i>Ath. Mitt.</i>	<i>Athenische Mitteilungen.</i>
<i>Bellesten</i>	Türk Tarih Kurumu, <i>Bellesten.</i>
<i>B.M. Catalogue</i>	E. J. Forsdyke, <i>Catalogue of the Greek & Etruscan vases in the British Museum.</i>
<i>Boll. d'Arte</i>	<i>Bollettino d'Arte.</i>
<i>BSA</i>	British School at Athens, <i>Annual.</i>
<i>Chronologie</i>	V. Milošević, <i>Chronologie der jüngeren Steinzeit Mittel- und Südosteuropas</i> (1949).
<i>Grundzüge</i>	K. Bittel, <i>Grundzüge der Vor- und Frühgeschichte Kleinasiens</i> (2nd ed., 1950).
<i>Ilios</i>	H. Schliemann, <i>Ilios</i> (English ed., 1880).
<i>ILN</i>	<i>Illustrated London News.</i>
<i>Ist. Mitt.</i>	<i>Istanbuler Mitteilungen.</i>
<i>JDAI</i>	<i>Jahrbuch des deutschen Archäologischen Instituts.</i>
<i>Larisa</i>	<i>Larisa am Hermos</i> , ed. J. Bocklau & K. Schefold (1940–42).
<i>OIP</i>	<i>Oriental Institute Publications</i> , Chicago.
<i>PPS</i>	<i>Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society.</i>
<i>PZ</i>	<i>Prähistorische Zeitschrift.</i>
<i>Tarsus</i>	H. Goldman, <i>Excavations at Gözliü Kule, Tarsus.</i>
<i>Thermi</i>	W. Lamb, <i>Excavations at Thermi in Lesbos</i> (1936).
<i>Tiryns</i>	H. Schliemann, <i>Tiryns</i> English ed. (1886).
<i>Troy</i>	C. W. Blegen, <i>Troy</i> , I (1950–).
<i>TTAED</i>	<i>Türk Tarih, Arkeolojya ve Etnografya Dergisi.</i>
<i>TTK Kongresi</i>	<i>Türk Tarih Kurumu, Kongresi.</i>

PART I

SEQUENCE OF OCCUPATIONS AND
ARCHITECTURE

by SETON LLOYD

CHAPTER 1

THE LATE CHALCOLITHIC PERIOD

Levels XL-XX

Speculation regarding the early history and formation of the Beycesultan mound is complicated by certain unusual features in the evidence upon which it depends. The present-day appearance of the hill—twin summits with a “saddle” between, over which a cart-track passes after crossing a dry river-bed—has been described elsewhere; and it has been generally assumed that a ford or bridge, by which some ancient highway crossed over a branch of the Maeander river, may have provided a *raison d'être* for the original settlement. Under these circumstances one would suppose that the earliest houses or shelters were built near the bridge-head on either side of the road; and it is not impossible that their consequent division into two separate groups may from the beginning have contributed to the dual character of the mound. The east and west sectors of the village would spread outwards from the road as the settlement increased in size and importance: the dilapidation and repeated rebuilding of mud-brick structures would gradually elevate the level of habitation on either side, while that of the road itself remained more or less constant: and a double mound would be created in which, after several thousands of years' occupation, the original situation would still be reflected.

Let us now consider how the evidence provided by the topographical survey of the mound (Fig. 1) and by our own soundings (Figs. 2 and 3) will fit into this hypothetical picture. For the purpose of our contour-map, a zero-datum was fixed in the centre of the dried-up river-bed, which by chance gave to the concrete bench-mark on the western summit an elevation of exactly twenty-five metres. The eastern summit was then found to fall short of this height by less than one metre. If one assumes, as one well may, that a line joining the highest points in the two summits would also pass through the main axis of the original settlement, it follows that the position of the river-crossing and probably also the course of the river itself have shifted very considerably in a south-westerly direction. The lateral expansion of the mound as it rose in height and the continual discharge of debris down its flanks would almost certainly have diverted its flow south-westwards and gradually increased the distance between the ford and the original settlement. Nevertheless, there is evidence to show that the river has always continued to skirt the foot of the mound on the east side; and when, therefore, the maximum expansion of the settlement became necessary,

the spread was westwards out into the open plain. It is clear today that this took place in the Middle Bronze Age—probably in the early centuries of the second millennium B.C., when Beycesultan became the site of a very large city. The two summits of the mound were then almost completely covered with public buildings and the residential quarters removed to the foot of the mound on the west side, where they have left a wide “skirt” of occupational debris standing several metres above the plain. If at this time the enclosing city-wall, which has been located on the south side near the river-bed (sounding “W”), and in the northern flank of the mound (sounding “R”), also enclosed the whole of this residential quarter, the city must have been almost eight hundred metres long by three hundred wide.

In the Middle Bronze Age then, it would seem that the two summits of the mound formed twin citadels, enclosed, with the low-lying residential quarter, in a single city-wall, probably having gates on the north and south sides where the old road entered and left the city. The problem which remains is as to whether this was so in the preceding Early Bronze and Chalcolithic ages. And for this we must consult the evidence provided by our major sounding, cut into these deeper levels (Pl. Ib).

It will be seen from the site-plan (Fig. 1), that this sounding (“SX”) was cut into the north-eastern flank of the west hill, facing towards the central depression through which the cart-track passes. The best-preserved Early Bronze Age buildings found in this excavation were the religious shrines in Levels XVII–XIV, which will presently be described. These buildings were oriented towards the north-east and their outer ends abutted against an enclosure-wall whose original foundations in Level XIX showed it to have been a substantial affair, 1.30 m. thick and perhaps having projecting buttresses. Similarly, in the latest Chalcolithic levels (XX–XXIV), traces were found in the sounding of a heavy mud-brick enclosure-wall, protecting the settlement on this side and once more oriented towards the north-east. It will be seen from the position of these walls on the contour-map that their alignment was clearly for the protection of the western hill only, and that they could not have enclosed the whole site. What then of the eastern hill during these early periods? Are we to imagine twin settlements on either side of the road, each with its own enclosure-wall? This question remains extremely difficult to answer. The deepest sounding made in it, (Trench “E”), reached no deeper than Level IX; but, as this level was shown by the pottery to be less than 2 m. below the corresponding occupation on the western hill (*c.* 13.50 m. above datum) it must be supposed, the same sequence of earlier occupations would have been found beneath it, accounting, as in the western hill, for the altitude at which it stood. In the absence, therefore, of further evidence, the theory of twin settlements should perhaps be provisionally accepted.

Turning again then to the earliest foundation of the prehistoric village, our knowledge of it is derived entirely from the deepest penetration of sounding “SX”, which seems to have been located on the inner edge of the western sector (*cf.* sections, Figs. 2 and 3). This shaft reached clean soil, unmixed

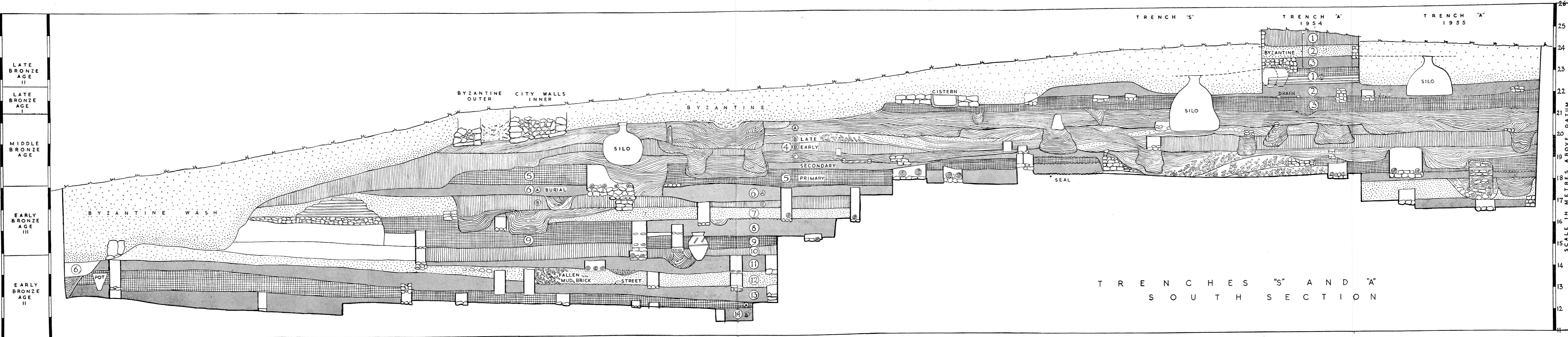
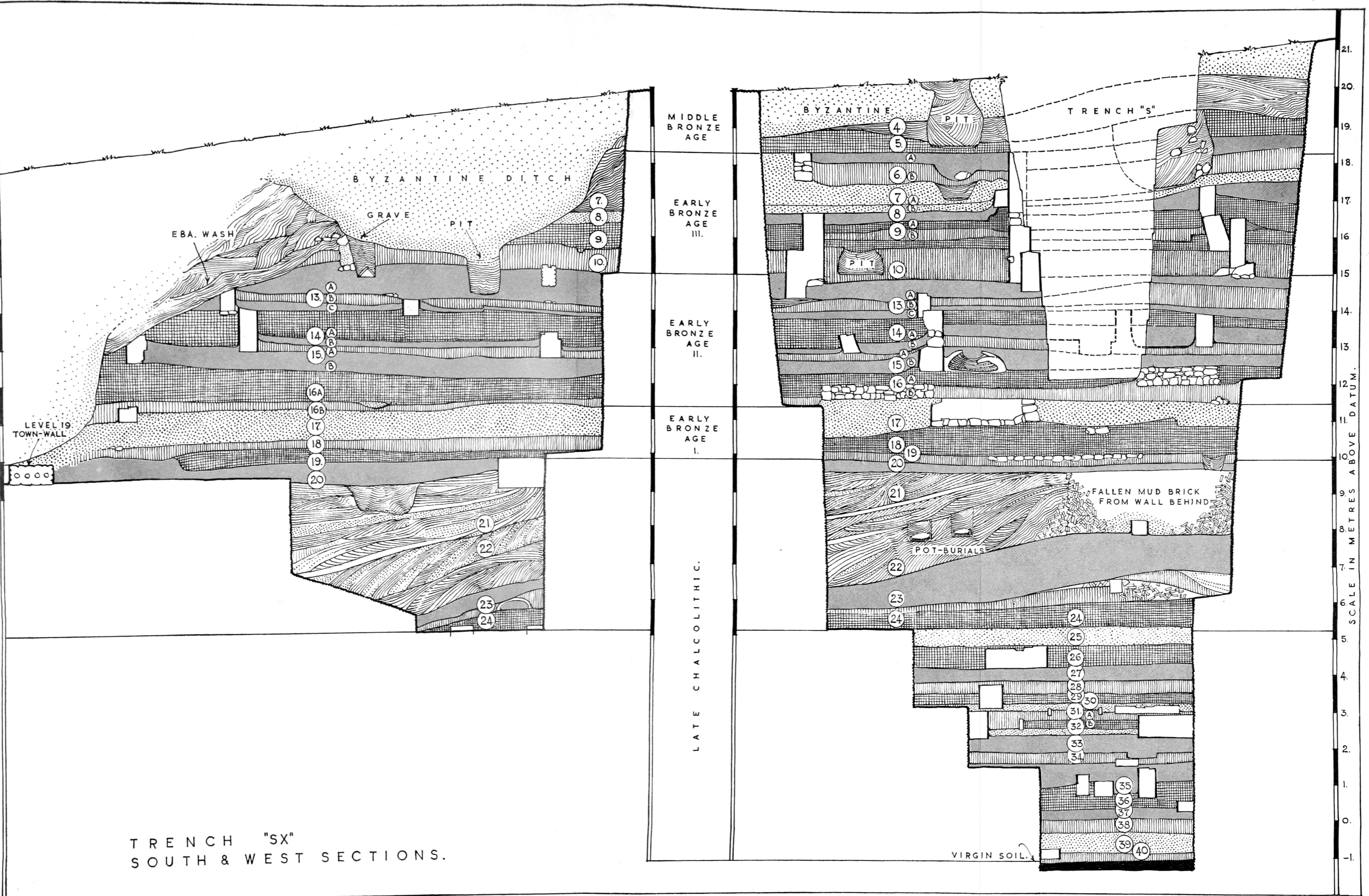


FIG. 2. Long section through Soundings "A", "S" and "SX"



TRENCH "SX"
SOUTH & WEST SECTIONS.

FIG. 3. Cross section through Sounding "SX"

with potsherds or other human remains, at a depth of approximately 1.50 m. beneath the surveyor's datum-level in the old river-bed, and this itself was about 2 m. beneath the present average level of the cultivated plain. In an intensively cultivated valley of this sort, it is perhaps not difficult to imagine how this ten-foot accumulation of river-born alluvium might take place in a period of over seven millennia. In any case, the first clearly marked habitation level was found at 50 cm. above Virgin Soil (Pl. IIc).

Level XXXIX (Fig. 4)

A short section of plastered mud-brick wall stood upon a pavement of trampled earth, liberally scattered with carbonized wheat¹ and potsherds, on some of which were traces of white-painted ornament. To judge by traces of burning on walls and floor, the whole structure, perhaps a granary, had been destroyed by fire.

Level XXXVIII (Fig. 4)

The next level above this was represented merely by a pavement with which no walls of any sort were associated. It was covered with a black ashy deposit containing many potsherds.

Level XXXVII (Fig. 4)

Here again owing to the restricted area of the sounding, no walls were encountered; but upon the pavement stood a bin built of mud-bricks laid "on-edge". The bricks were made of blackish clay and measured 56 × 32 × 8 cm.; a dimension which was afterwards approximately adhered to up to Level XXXII.

Level XXXVI (Fig. 4)

The sounding here covers an area equal to almost double that of the earliest levels beneath. In spite of a large pit which intruded from above, this occupation was extremely productive of pottery, and once more there were bins, built as before of bricks on-edge and carefully plastered. A charred beam from this provenance was submitted for a Carbon 14 test in the laboratory of the University Museum of Pennsylvania. Three tests gave an average result of B.C. 3014 ± 58; (a date upon which we consider to be in all probability as much as 1500 years too low).

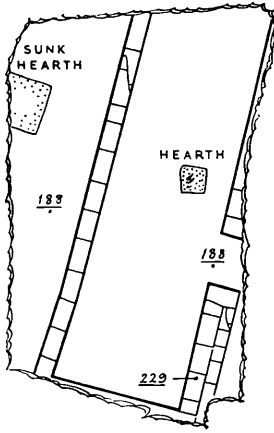
Level XXXV (Fig. 4)

Here we exposed parts of two mud-brick buildings oriented roughly north and south and separated by a passage. To the west of the passage, a wall 50 cm. thick suggested a substantially built house. In the north-west corner of the sounding there were traces of a hearth near which were found many fragments of white-painted pottery and a small bar of copper. Walls

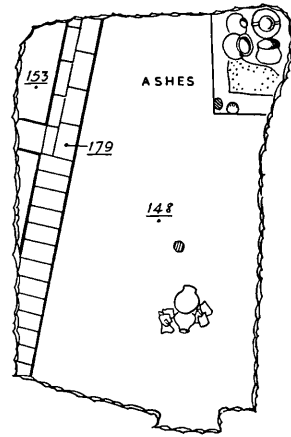
¹ The identification of carbonized grain found in the later levels at Beycesultan is dealt with by Dr. H. Helbaek in *AS, XI* (1961), pp. 77-97.

TRENCH "SX"

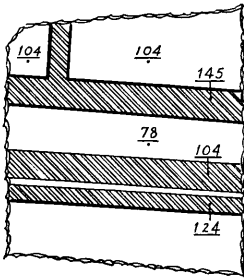
LEVEL XXXIII



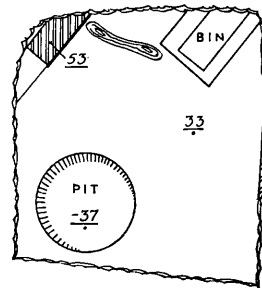
LEVEL XXXIV



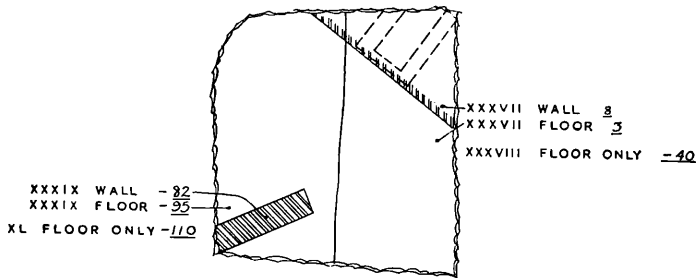
LEVEL XXXV



LEVEL XXXVI



LEVELS XXXVII & XXXIX



WATER LEVEL -62 RISING TO C. +45
VIRGIN SOIL -145

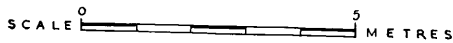


FIG. 4

to the east of the passage were associated with three different but ill-defined floors.

Level XXXIV (Fig. 4)

From this level upwards there is a change in the orientation of building-remains, afterwards maintained up to Level XXIV. From now onwards we find ourselves dealing with a house whose long axis runs from north-west to south-east; and as it usually consists of hardly more than a single chamber, its plan has often been completely exposed. In this case, most of the trench was occupied by a chamber about 8 m. long and, to the south of this, parts of two rooms in an adjoining house which had been destroyed by fire. The large chamber too had evidently been abandoned in a hurry, for crushed pottery lay *in situ* on the floor. Its south wall was built of black bricks varying in size from $60 \times 32 \times 8$ cm. to $56 \times 27 \times 8$ cm. These were laid in greenish mortar and the faces of the wall were plastered with clay of a similar colour. Some indication of brick-bonding may be seen in the plan (Fig. 4), as also the position of a large post-hole, where a ceiling beam was probably supported. A group of five pots lay near it. Another interesting group of pottery was found outside the building itself in the north-west corner of the sounding. Here a brick kerb evidently enclosed a cooking hearth; and of the five vessels standing behind it, one contained a small hoard of metal tools which, considering their context, are of more than ordinary interest. (See p. 280 and Pl. IIb).

Level XXXIII (Fig. 4, Pl. IIa)

In this level were found parts of two adjoining houses or perhaps of two rooms in the same house. One of these, which occupied most of the excavated area, measured 7.50×2.20 m., with a door in the north wall and a small sunken hearth. The walls, whose bonding is again indicated in the plan (Fig. 4), were built of black bricks measuring $56 \times 32 \times 8$ cm. and faced with 2 cm. of yellowish plaster. No traces of fire could be seen on the plaster faces, though some of the bricks themselves appeared to be burnt. Small finds, which were scanty, included some clay sling-missiles. During a secondary occupation in this level, ruins of the earlier buildings were covered by an even clay floor, showing traces of burning.

Level XXXII (Fig. 5)

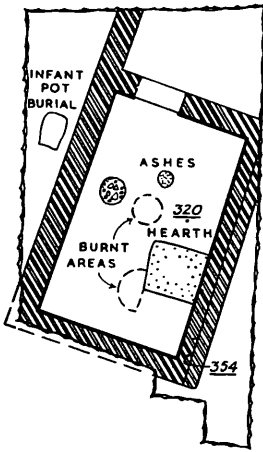
The burnt walls of a house in this level were built of bricks having a somewhat reduced size ($34 \times 27 \times 6$ cm.), as usual without stone foundations. A large room, oriented as before, was probably entered through a doorway in the east wall and had a raised rectangular hearth, against the north wall, with two clay-lined pot-holes beside it.

Level XXXI (b) (Fig. 5)

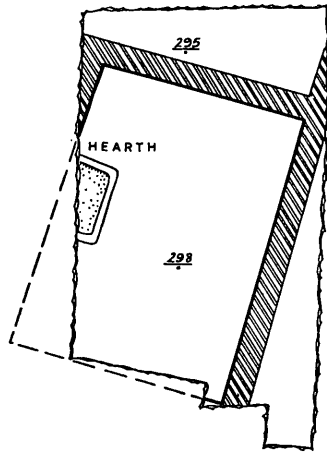
After the destruction by fire of the house in Level XXXII, another was built over it, using the old walls as foundations with the exception of that on

TRENCH "S X"

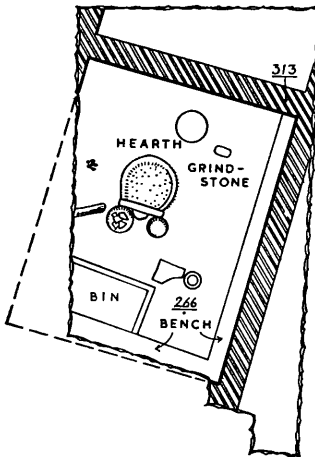
LEVEL XXIX



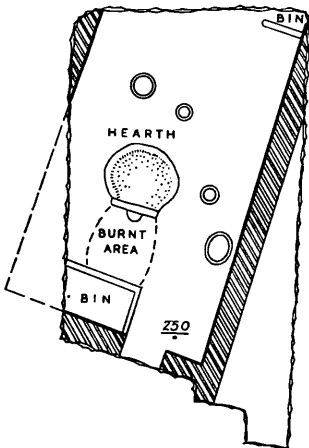
LEVEL XXX



LEVEL XXXI A



LEVEL XXXI B



LEVEL XXXII

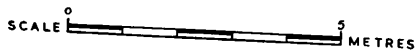
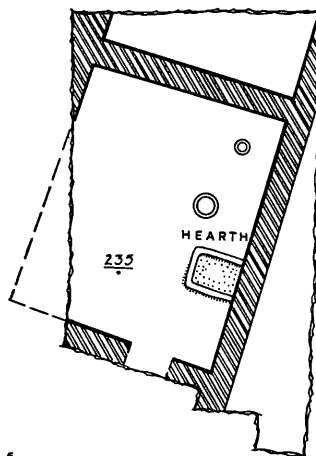


FIG. 5

the west side. The new building showed signs of being larger and was entered from the east. Near the doorway was a plastered mud-brick bin containing deposits of carbonized wheat, and fragments of another were found in the north-west corner of the sounding. In the centre of the main room was a fine raised circular hearth, beyond which a great oval bed of ashes extended up to the bin near the entrance. In the floor there were four clay-lined pot-holes, one of which, in front of the hearth, contained a deposit of lentils. The building had been destroyed by fire and its pavement was covered with ashes up to a depth of about 15 cm.

Level XXXI (a) (Fig. 5, Pl. IIIa)

This house was reconstructed on the same lines with the north wall set a little further back, and the main room shortened by a west wall, as in Level XXX. A raised bench ran along the north and east sides of the latter, to which the entrance must have been in the unexcavated south wall or in the south-east corner. Once again a raised circular hearth with a screen behind it, occupied the centre of the room. Near the screen were two holes, one of which contained a bowl and a jug filled with lentils. A bin occupied roughly the same position as in the previous level. To the west of the hearth lay a stone quern.

Level XXX (Fig. 5)

A house was here again built on conventional lines with its entrance in the south or east wall, outside the area of the excavation. A rectangular hearth with raised curb and a bedding of sherds, was built up against the south wall. This house again was destroyed by fire.

Level XXIX (Fig. 5)

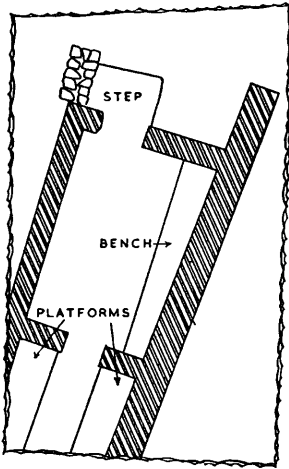
The usual small house at this level could be almost completely cleared. A doorway in the west wall led from an open area into the main room, which had a raised hearth built against the north wall. In front of the hearth was a semicircular ash-pit. Another smaller pit filled with ash lay nearer the doorway, and of two larger pits in the middle of the floor, one was paved with sherds as though used for liquid, while the other had accommodated a cooking fire. The house was built of grey bricks set in greenish mortar; the walls plastered with clay and finished with a coat of fine white plaster. The house was unburnt. Outside the south wall an infant burial in a coarse-ware jar was found just beneath the floor.

Level XXVIII (Fig. 6, Pl. IIIb)

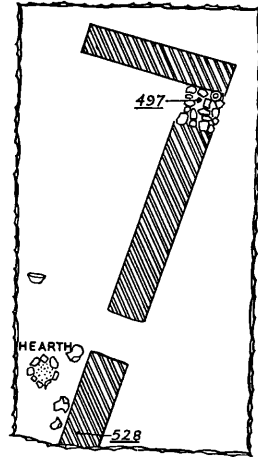
The two rooms in Level XXIX had been packed with a filling of mud-brick, laid flat in rows, to provide a foundation for a new house (brick size: $34 \times 27 \times 6$ cm.). This building was once more small enough to be contained within the limits of the trench. It had eventually been destroyed by fire, and from the accumulation of burnt beams a further sample of carbon was taken for C/14 tests in the University Museum (P. 297 and 297a). This

TRENCH "SX"

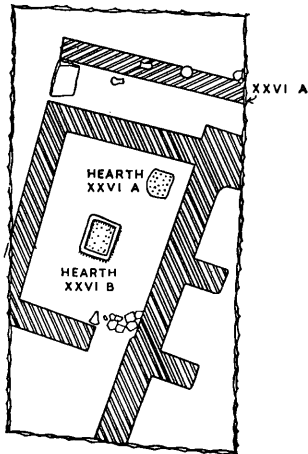
LEVEL XXIV



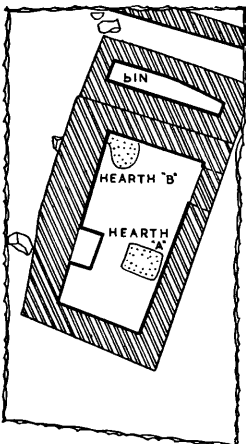
LEVEL XXV



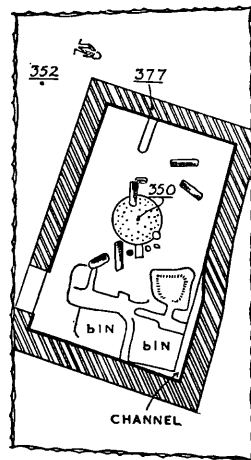
LEVEL XXVI



LEVEL XXVII



LEVEL XXVIII



SCALE 0 5 METRES

FIG. 6

gave a date of B.C. 2740 \pm 62; once more almost 1,250 years too low in our own estimation.¹ Near the entrance in the south-east corner were two plastered bins containing small deposits of wheat. A third structure of this sort with curvilinear front was built up against the back wall; but its use could no longer be determined. A screen of mud-brick separated the bins from the rest of the room. The centre of the floor was occupied by a circular hearth, and behind this stood a post supporting the ceiling. Again an infant burial was found just beneath the floor, near the south-west corner of the building (Pl. IIIc).

Level XXVII (Fig. 6, Pl. IVb)

This level produced a minute house with a door in the northern wall, which also had a raised rectangular hearth built against it. There was a second cooking hearth in the south-west corner. Opposite the main hearth a low bench was constructed of bricks measuring 32 \times 32 \times 7 cm. (Another brick-size used was 34 \times 29 \times 6 cm.) Against the west side of the house, a brick storage-bin, carefully plastered inside, contained a considerable quantity of carbonized wheat. Some pottery lay *in situ* on the floor of a narrow passage beyond.

Level XXVI (Fig. 6, Pl. IVa)

Here there was a larger house, its north wall provided with two or three rectangular buttresses. There was a doorway in its eastern wall, beyond which lay another room or porch. A rectangular hearth with raised kerb on a bedding of potsherds, occupied the middle of the main room, which showed traces of burning and contained much pottery.

In Level XXVIa certain alterations took place. A new raised hearth, circular in shape, replaced the old one. A passage was built to the west of the house with the threshold of a doorway at its southern end. The building was unburnt and contained very little pottery.

Level XXV (Fig. 6)

The buildings just described were now replaced by a much bigger room with a doorway in the north wall and a small circular fireplace nearby, surrounded by pottery vessels *in situ*. The wall, which was built of mud-brick measuring 30 \times 30 \times 6 cm., had been repaired with undressed stone.

Level XXIV (Fig. 6, Pl. V)

This is the last Chalcolithic building-level of which architectural remains were found in our sounding. The ground-plan was recovered of a miniature dwelling, strongly resembling the *megaron* model of later times. At the west end of the building, projecting walls created an open porch; and from this one entered through a doorway with a raised step into the main chamber, which had a circular hearth (not raised) in the centre and a brick bench

¹ See pp. 112-113.

along the north side. A second doorway in the centre of the east wall gave access to another room or porch. Unfortunately only part of this could be excavated, but it could be seen to have been provided, both on the north and south sides, with structures of the type known as "sleeping-platforms", which will later be discussed in relation to the fully developed "hall-and-porch" dwelling-house (*cf.* p. 59). Another feature which appears to foreshadow later practice in such buildings is the stone foundation beneath one wing of the western porch—incongruous in this setting where so little stone is used. It is to be regretted that this earliest example of the *megaron* type dwelling should have been found in so denuded a condition. In parts only the foundations could be traced.

Levels XXIII–XX

The only feature surviving on the floor taken to represent Level XXIII was a baking oven, extending beyond the limits of the sounding and partly covered with fallen stones. Level XXII also was devoid of actual buildings, but it produced two infant burials in coarse-ware pottery vessels, projecting from the side of the trench. The pavement corresponding to this level, itself almost horizontal, underlay the great sloping deposits of fallen mud-brick, which had become recognizable in the southern face of the sounding, (*cf.* section in Fig. 2), and appeared to indicate the existence, just beyond our reach, of a substantial enclosure wall, intermediate in date between Level XXII and the two rather impoverished occupations which followed (Levels XXI and XX). Little could be learnt about this wall (Fig. 7), whose foundations must in fact have been located a little beyond the western face of the sounding; nor would it be possible to estimate the length of time it existed. The eastern limits of the Chalcolithic settlement had now receded out of reach; and Levels XXI and XX represent no more than arbitrary divisions in the subsequent accumulation of extra-mural fall-out. It is not until Level XIX that we find ourselves once more in contact with the periphery of the actual settlement, and by that time there are signs that the beginnings of the Early Bronze Age have been reached.

CHAPTER 2

EARLY BRONZE AGE LEVELS: FIRST PHASE

E.B. 1—Levels XIX–XVII

Level XIX, as has been said, marks an important turning-point in the history of the mound, since a change in the pottery has suggested that it should be identified with the beginning of the Early Bronze Age. From a technical viewpoint too this occupation-level corresponds to a change in the physical character of the actual sounding, due to the fact that from this point downwards a reduction in its area became a practical necessity. In dealing therefore, as we shall now, with the first two sub-divisions of the Early Bronze Age, our evidence will be derived from excavations over the whole breadth of the original shaft, an area measuring 17×13 m. This area was delimited after the discovery in 1956 of the first Early Bronze Age shrine (Shrine "A" in Level XV), in the hope that it might cover any extension of the sanctuary or other religious buildings on either side of it. In the event we were fortunate, since it revealed the whole history of this temple complex from its inception in Level XVII to its final destruction in Level XIII, and only small portions of the buildings which it at any time comprised remained beyond our reach.

Level XIX (Fig. 7)

At the time of this earliest Bronze Age occupation, it would appear that the site had not yet been consecrated to a religious purpose. As will be seen from the plan, the most conspicuous architectural feature yet in evidence is the substantial enclosure-wall by which the settlement was now apparently surrounded and whose foundations remained partially intact. The alignment of this wall suggested that the settlement had now slightly increased in size. In the levels immediately below there had been reasons for suspecting the existence of a mud-brick enclosure-wall, located a little beyond the western limit of the sounding. The Level XIX wall on the other hand runs parallel to the eastern face of the shaft at a distance of only 1.75 m. from it. The foundation has an average width of 1.25 m. and is built of undressed stones. Like such walls in later times (e.g. that in Trench "S", Level V), the stonework has an elaborate timber reinforcement, consisting of four parallel "runner-beams", tied together with cross-pieces at intervals of 1.40 m. At either end, just before disappearing beneath the face of the sounding, the foundation makes a right-angle turn eastwards, suggesting that it was perhaps provided with projecting towers or buttresses. Inside the

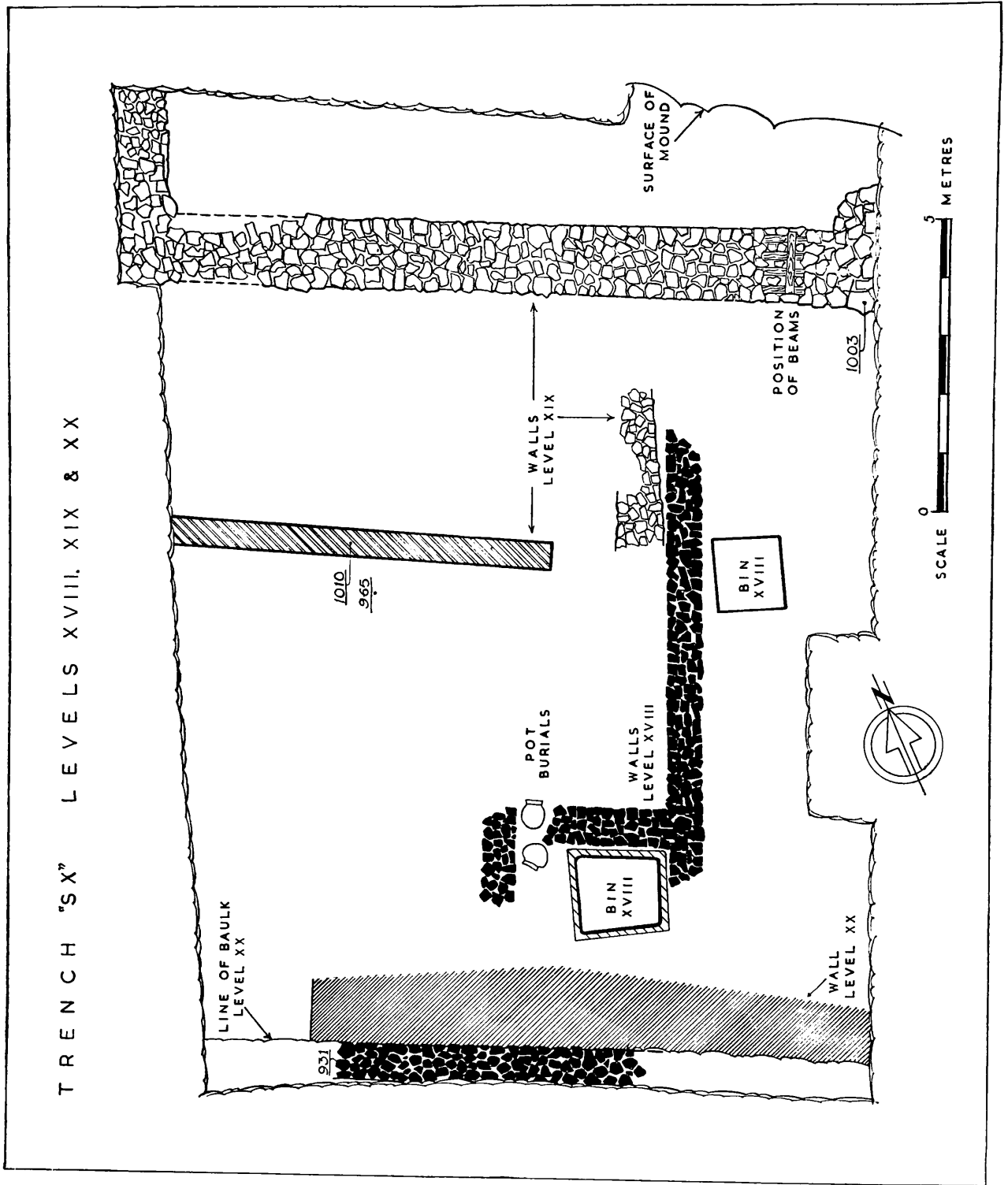


FIG. 7

enclosure to the west, nothing had survived at this level except a single mud-brick wall 0.45 cm. thick, which ran parallel to it at a distance of 4.25 m.

Level XVIII (Fig. 7)

Once again in this second Bronze Age occupation, no articulate building remains have yet appeared. There are the fragmentary foundations of walls running both parallel and at right-angles to the line of the Level XIX enclosure-wall, which may well still have existed at this period. They are interrupted at one point by two intrusive infant burials in pottery vessels, dating from an intermediate period between Levels XVIII and XVII. There are also two square bins, probably for storing grain, of a type common in the shrines above. One of them is lined with mud-brick set on-edge; the other merely a sunk shaft with its inner faces plastered. It was in the level immediately above this that the area covered by the sounding was for the first time selected as the site of a religious building.

Level XVII *The First Religious Building* (Fig. 9, Pl. VI).

Before referring in detail to the small building in Level XVII, which could unmistakably be identified as the forerunner of the more fully developed religious shrines in the levels immediately above, it may be well to summarize some of the more notable features by which the latter are generally distinguished (Fig. 8). In contrast then to the initial single shrine, they were afterwards invariably arranged in pairs, side-by-side or separated by subsidiary chambers. Approached from the west, their eastern ends probably faced towards the outer enclosure wall of the settlement, whose construction has been noted in Level XIX, though its continued existence from Level XVIII onwards unfortunately can only be assumed, as the denudation of the mound had removed all traces of it. Each shrine comprised a rectangular sanctuary, approached through some simple form of portico and having a second door leading to a small sacristy or "priest's room" at the east end. The arrangement of other subsidiary chambers varies from building to building. Among the usual appointments of the sanctuary itself, the central feature is a composite altar, placed on the main axis at the east end of the chamber. It consists of twin stelae made of plastered clay with an aperture between, which is emphasized at its base by a smaller clay structure shaped like the so-called "horns of consecration" in Minoan palaces. Behind the stelae there are often built-in pottery receptacles for liquid offerings. Vessels in which other offerings were brought are laid in front of or around the stelae and in other parts of the sanctuary. An area directly in front of the stelae is usually enclosed by a low clay kerb composing three quarters of a circle. A smaller concentric kerb sometimes encloses the area immediately in front of the "horns". Other features whose position seems not to have been exactly prescribed are clay bins, often containing the carbonized remnants of grain; open hearths filled with ashes; clay benches built against the walls and circular baking-ovens. Two features (occurring in certain sanctuaries only) were, first, an isolated wooden post or pillar directly in front of the

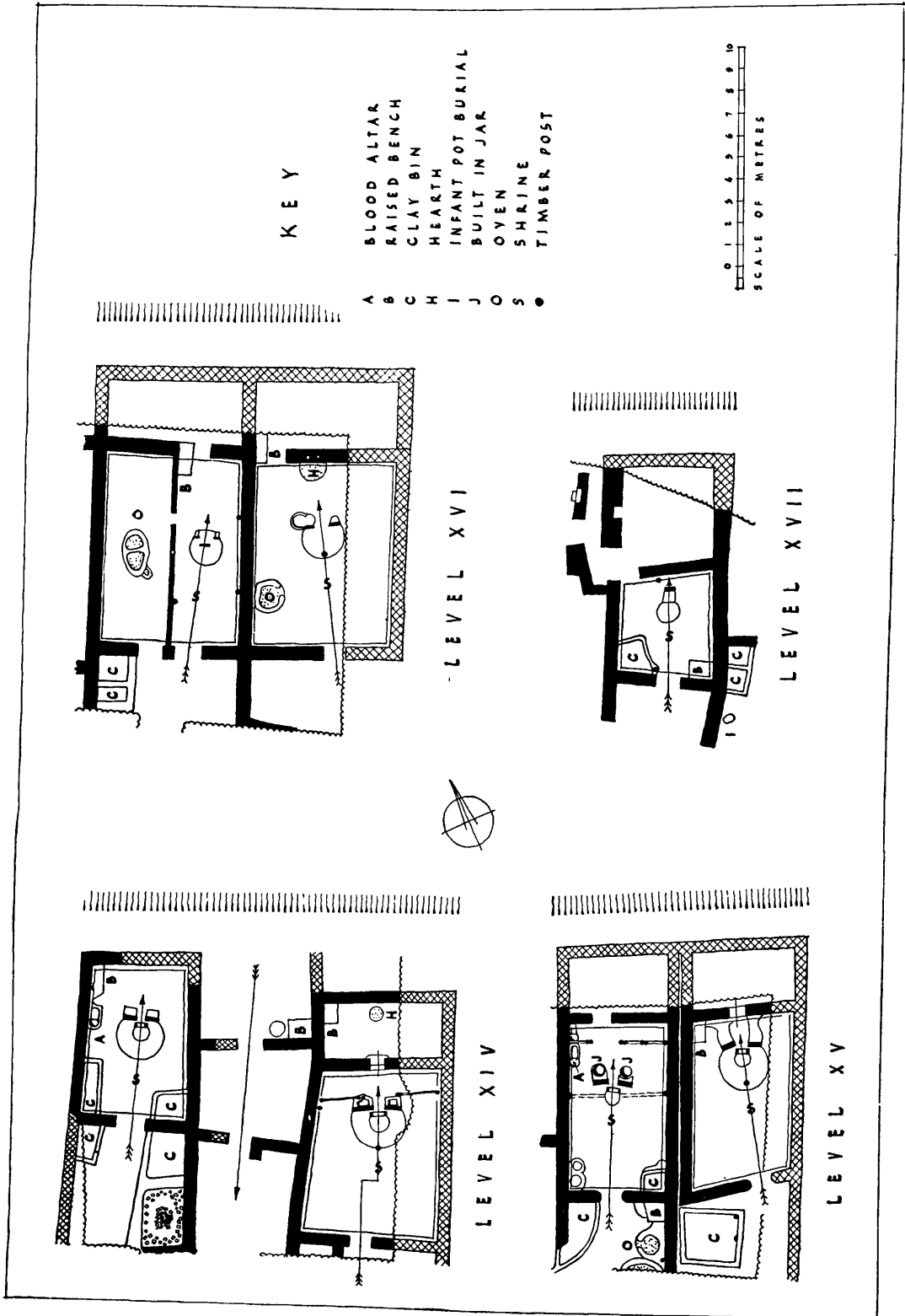


FIG. 8. Key-plans of shrines in sounding "SX"

TRENCH "SX" LEVEL XVII

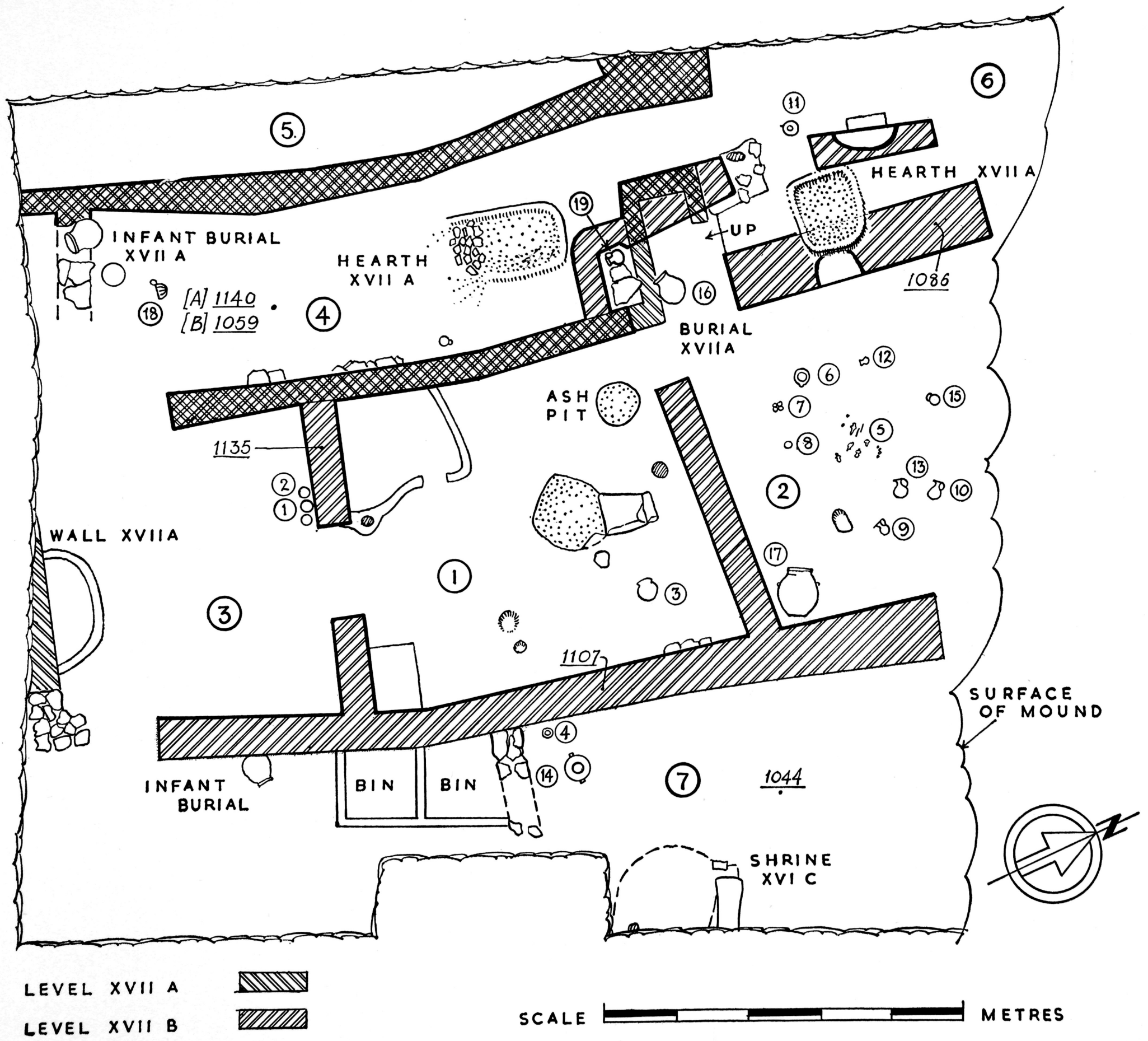


FIG. 9. Ground-plan of Level XVII

stelae and secondly a low structure built against the wall and clearly intended for sacrificing small victims. These came to be known as "blood altars". In two cases the part of the sanctuary behind the stelae was separated from the rest of the chamber by a screen composed of vertical wooden posts, arranged in pairs and perhaps supporting woven mats.

Speculation regarding the significance or implications of these various features of the shrines and their interrelation is still hampered by the lack of comparative evidence in Early Bronze Age Anatolia and the eastern Mediterranean. Already referred to in our preliminary report¹ is W. Lamb's article,² in which she very thoroughly summarized the rather scanty evidence available on this subject at the time when the Beycesultan excavations began. Since then, a few further examples of stelae or hearths with possible ritual significance have been provided by excavations elsewhere in Anatolia;³ but these are of a small-scale domestic character and can more usefully be compared with contemporary Middle and Late Bronze Age shrines at Beycesultan, which will be described in the second volume of this publication.

In the shrines we are discussing, the plastered stelae in particular are both difficult to explain and impossible confidently to reconstruct, since they are usually truncated by denudation to a degree which cannot be exactly assessed. It should in fact here be admitted that the restoration of their upper part in Fig. 20 is quite arbitrary, and, judging from the embryo pair in Shrine "A", Level XVI (Fig. 11), should perhaps have retained a more simple, rounded shape. But the suggestion that offerings were passed between them to an awaiting priest behind, gains much support, for instance in Shrine "A", Level XV, from the two built-in receptacles, perhaps for solid and liquid gifts, on either side and from the accumulation of small votive offerings, perhaps brought when no priest was present and laid actually between the stelae. This, as has already been observed, would involve passing them over or between the "horns of consecration", whose distinctive shape also requires some documentation. Unmistakably, they must be associated with the now-familiar symbol which occurs in a later setting among Cretan and Aegean remains, and to which a whole chapter has been devoted in a work by M. P. Nilsson.⁴ If evidence is required of its early origin, M. E. L. Mallowan publishes⁵ a pair of clay horns (actually of the type which we ourselves consider to be pot-supports for cooking purposes), from a pre-dynastic setting at Brak in northern Iraq, and usefully summarizes again both the better-known occurrences of the symbol at Knossos⁶ and other examples found as far afield as Alishar⁷ and Tepe Hissar.⁸ Writing in 1947, he was

¹ *AS*, VIII (1958), p. 110.

² "Some Early Anatolian Shrines", in *AS*, VI, pp. 87ff.

³ E.g. at Kültepe; cf. T. Özgüç, *Kültepe-Kanis* (Ankara, 1959), p. 96, and during excavations not yet published at Karahüyük-Konya.

⁴ *Minoan-Mycenaean Religion* (Lund, 2nd ed., 1950), chap. V, "Horns of Consecration". Cf. W. K. C. Guthrie in *Cambridge Ancient History* (rev. ed. 1961), Vol. II, chap. XI.

⁵ *Iraq*, IX, Pl. XXXIX.

⁶ Colossal stone horns from the south-western Palace area: A. Evans, *Palace of Minos*, II, Fig. 81. A horned altar base: *ibid.*, IV, Fig. 154. Sacral horns as a hieroglyphic sign: *ibid.*, I, Fig. 214, no. 37.

⁷ E. Schmidt, *OIP*, IX, Fig. 261 and p. 202.

⁸ E. Schmidt, *Excavations at Tepe Hissar*, Pl. XXVII, H. 3670.

already able to conclude that "The constant appearance of this ritual symbol in Cretan religion is further corroboration of the western Asiatic origin of Cretan civilization".

Next there is the free-standing post or pillar of wood, which is placed, (e.g. in Shrine XIV "A"), on the outer kerb of the "ritual circle", directly in front of the altar. (It occurs again, set in a clay base at the entrance to a Middle Bronze Age shrine in Level IV, which will be described in the second volume of this work.) By analogy again with Crete, it is most tempting to associate this with the "tree and pillar cult", which in the past has been such a widely discussed aspect of early Minoan and Aegean symbolism.¹ Particularly significant in this respect is one seal published by Evans, which shows such a cult-pillar actually arising between the "horns of consecration".² The occurrence of this isolated wooden pillar in one shrine only of each pair led us, at the time of excavating, to speculate regarding the possible dedication of the twin sanctuaries to a male and female deity respectively. It was thought that some corroboration of the theory could be seen in the fact that the many "mother-goddess" figurines found in this setting were invariably restricted to the shrine in which the symbolical wooden pillar was missing.

With the exception of the so-called "blood-altar", for which, to the best of our knowledge, no parallel has yet been found in the ritual installations of Anatolian or other early shrines, most of the remaining features which we have enumerated can be explained with comparative confidence. The ritual circles must have delimited the position in which a worshipper stood while making his votive gesture. A circular kerb, placed elsewhere in the shrine-chamber as in Shrine XV "A" (Fig 14, Pl. IXc), could be identified by the accumulation of votive pottery and even reed-matting around it, as a minor ritual repository. Screens, like those in Shrines XIV "B" and XV "A", with wooden post-supports arranged in pairs, were almost certainly composed of reed-matting, which served to conceal the operations of the priest in the disposal of offerings. The upper part of such a screen in Fig. 20 has been reconstructed on the basis of modern structural practice in nearby villages. Other wooden uprights, set against the inside faces of the walls and plastered over, may merely have been intended to give firm bearings for the ends of cross-beams: or they could be interpreted as the vestigial remains of a traditionally all-wood building, surviving after the addition of an enclosing brick wall.³

Some of these elements can already be recognized in the building excavated at Level XVII (Fig. 9), though it was poorly and irregularly built and the remains of the walls were less than usually well-preserved. Approximately in the centre of the sounding two parallel walls of mud-brick enclose a chamber rather more than 4.50 m. square (Room 1). It is approached from the west through what appears to be a simple porch (Room 3) and its

¹ Cf. A. Evans, *The Mycenaean Tree and Pillar Cult and its Mediterranean Relations* (New York, 1901).

² A. Evans, *Palace of Minos*, I, Fig. 532.

³ This curious retention of an earlier architectural principle is to be seen in some much later buildings of the Phrygian period, e.g. at Gordion; cf. R. Young in *AJA*, vol. 64, 1960, Plates 57, fig. 16 and 59, fig. 17.

appointment suggests the main elements of a sanctuary. In the position where the two stelae should be, there is a structure whose remains are too much denuded to be recognizable, built from two kinds of clay with its west face carefully plastered. Beside this a roughly circular depression in the pavement is filled with ashes. In the south-west corner there is a raised clay bench and on the north side of the doorway a grain-bin enclosed by narrow walls of clay. A clay-lined depression in the floor and an ash-pit are the only other features. In the north-east corner a mere gap in the wall gives access to an adjoining chamber on the east side (Room 2), only part of which has survived owing to the denudation of the mound in early times. To the north, access is also obtained in this way to a complex of passages whose plan does not unfortunately explain itself. A featureless chamber to the north of the sanctuary itself is rather better preserved. To the south of the sanctuary is an open space—perhaps a street—where two square grain-bins are built against a stone projection.

Pottery and Objects (See inventory on p. 34). Few traces of votive pottery were here found to confirm the function of the building (a single jar in the sanctuary itself and a small group in the porch, Room 3). But in the “priest’s room” (Room 2) a valuable collection of small votive objects and miniature vessels was found, apparently trodden into the soft clay of the pavement (Pl. VIb). They included flat marble figurines (Fig. F.1., Pl. XXXII), miniature riveted dagger blades and needles of copper (Fig. F.9, Pl. XXXV), as well as small vessels decorated in interesting barbotine and “fish-scale” techniques (Fig. P.20, Pl. XVIIb, XVIIIa & c).¹

Level XVIIa

Treated as a sub-phase of Level XVII was an occupation (XVIIa) subsequent in time to the destruction of the building just described (XVIIb). Though the latter was not apparently rebuilt during this occupation, the site may still have had religious associations, and was occasionally used as a burial ground. Three infant burials in pottery vessels, intruding from Level XVIIa, were found among the ruins of XVIIb (Fig. 9). The bones lay in a contracted position inside simple coarse jars, occasionally accompanied by a small drinking-bowl (Pl. VIc). Fragments of stone wall-foundations were found near the northern and western edges of the sounding, and at two points oblong baking-ovens had been built on an earth pavement, which showed traces of fire. These are shown in the plan of XVIIb (Fig. 9).

Level XVIIc

Also treated as a sub-phase of Level XVII is a slightly earlier occupation of the same building during which there appeared to be no partition wall between Rooms 1 and 2. A few small objects and one pottery vessel from this context are listed in the inventory.

¹ In chapters 5–8 and chapter 9 the letters P and F (respectively) have been added to the serial numbers of the line-blocks in order to distinguish these two series from those in Part I.

LEVEL XVII. Inventory

(Compare find-spots in Fig. 9)

<i>Figure No.</i>	<i>Registration No.</i>	<i>Serial No.</i>	Level XVIIIb. Pottery
P.17:5	799	1	Red burnished bowl with double handle projecting horizontally from rim. ht. 4.5 cm.; diam. 19.5 cm.
		2	Three flat bowls without handles.
P.19:4	800	3	Black burnished jug with high handle, raised lip and three nipple-lugs. diam. 8 cm.
P.18:5	804	4	Red fluted jug with handle and slightly raised lip. ht. 7.4 cm.; diam. 7.2 cm.
		5	Group of small objects and miniature pottery, including:
P.20:3	813	7	Quadruple jar, white-painted over burnish. (Restored from fragments).
		8	Miniature hole-mouthed jar, white-painted.
		12	Miniature jug decorated in barbotine technique. (Restored from fragments).
		13	Miniature jug in "fish-scale" technique. (Restored from fragments).
P.18:3	840	6	Black burnished jug with horizontal fluting. preserved ht. 16 cm.
P.17:1	837	9	Red burnished jug with horizontal fluting. preserved ht. 14 cm.
P.18:4	805	10	Red fluted jug with handle. ht. 6.5 cm.; diam. 7.1 cm.
P.19:3	803	11	Small black burnished jug with slightly raised lip. diam. 8.1 cm.
		14	Large crude-ware jug with two handles at neck.

Level XVIIa. Pottery

P.19:7	806	15	Infant burial in crude-ware jar with small drinking-bowl.
		16	Infant burial in crude-ware jar. Among bones, small brown burnished jug with handle and slightly raised lip.
		17	Infant burial in crude-ware jar.
P.18:10	839	18	Burnished jar, red, mottled yellow with single handle and one nipple-lug. ht. 20 cm.; diam. 23.5 cm.
P.18:9	838	19	Burnished jug, red, mottled yellow, with vertical fluting and one nipple lug. ht. 22 cm.; diam. 21 cm.

Level XVIIIb. (Group from Room 2) Stone and Clay

F.1:1-13	781	Figurine. Marble. ht. 9 cm.; w. 5 cm.
	782	Figurine. Marble. ht. 13.5 cm.; w. 7 cm.
	783	Figurine. Marble. ht. 7.7 cm.; w. 5.4 cm.
	784	Figurine. Marble. ht. 8.3 cm.; w. 5.5 cm.
	785	Figurine. Marble. ht. 7.5 cm.; w. 4.9 cm.
	786	Figurine. Marble. ht. 6.1 cm.; w. 3.7 cm. (damaged).
	787	Figurine. Marble. ht. 4.5 cm.; w. 3.6 cm.
	788	Figurine. Marble. ht. 4.2 cm.; w. 3.5 cm.
	789	Figurine. Marble. ht. 6 cm.; w. 3.5 cm.
	790	Figurine. Marble. ht. 5.2 cm.; w. 2.7 cm.
	791	Figurine. Marble. ht. 4.3 cm.; w. 2.5 cm.
	792	Figurine. Marble. ht. 4 cm.; w. 2.4 cm.
793	Figurine. Marble. ht. 2.6 cm.; w. 1.8 cm.	

<i>Figure No.</i>	<i>Registration No.</i>	<i>Serial No.</i>	
Pl. XXXII:8	801		Pestle (rock-crystal) and mortar (marble). Pestle: 1. 2 cm.; mortar: diam. 7.4 cm.
Pl. XXXII:7	802		Pestle and mortar (marble). Pestle: 1.2.8 cm.; mortar: diam. 9.7 cm.
Pl. XXXIIIb	808 809		Necklace of 20 beads. Clay with incised ornament.
			Necklace of 30 beads. Greenish stone, flecked with black.
			Same group. <i>Copper</i>
F.9 and 11	794 795 796 797 815 816 817 818 819 820		Needle. 1. 9 cm.
			Needle. 1. 1.8 cm.
			Scroll-headed pin. 1. 8.4 cm.
			Dagger-blade. 1.13 cm.
			Miniature riveted dagger. 1. 7.6 cm.
			Miniature riveted dagger. 1. 6.1 cm.
			Miniature riveted dagger. 1. 4.4 cm.
			Needle. 1. 10.9 cm.
			Needle. 1. 12.2 cm.
			Needle. 1. 7.1 cm.
			Level XVIIIc. Pottery and Objects (ROOM 2)
F.1:14	811		Figurine. Marble. ht. 8 cm.; w. 5.4 cm.
F.1:17	812		Figurine. Marble. ht. 5.5 cm.; w. 3.3 cm.
	841		Necklace of 23 beads. Clay and stone.
P.19:2	854		Feeding-bottle with two handles and spout. Red wash. ht. 9 cm.; diam. 8 cm.

NOTE. Inventories appended to the plans of various levels are from field-records, showing the serially numbered locations of objects and pottery. Groups of fragments subsequently reassembled cannot always be accurately correlated with the reconstructed shapes. Only complete or mended vessels were registered.

CHAPTER 3

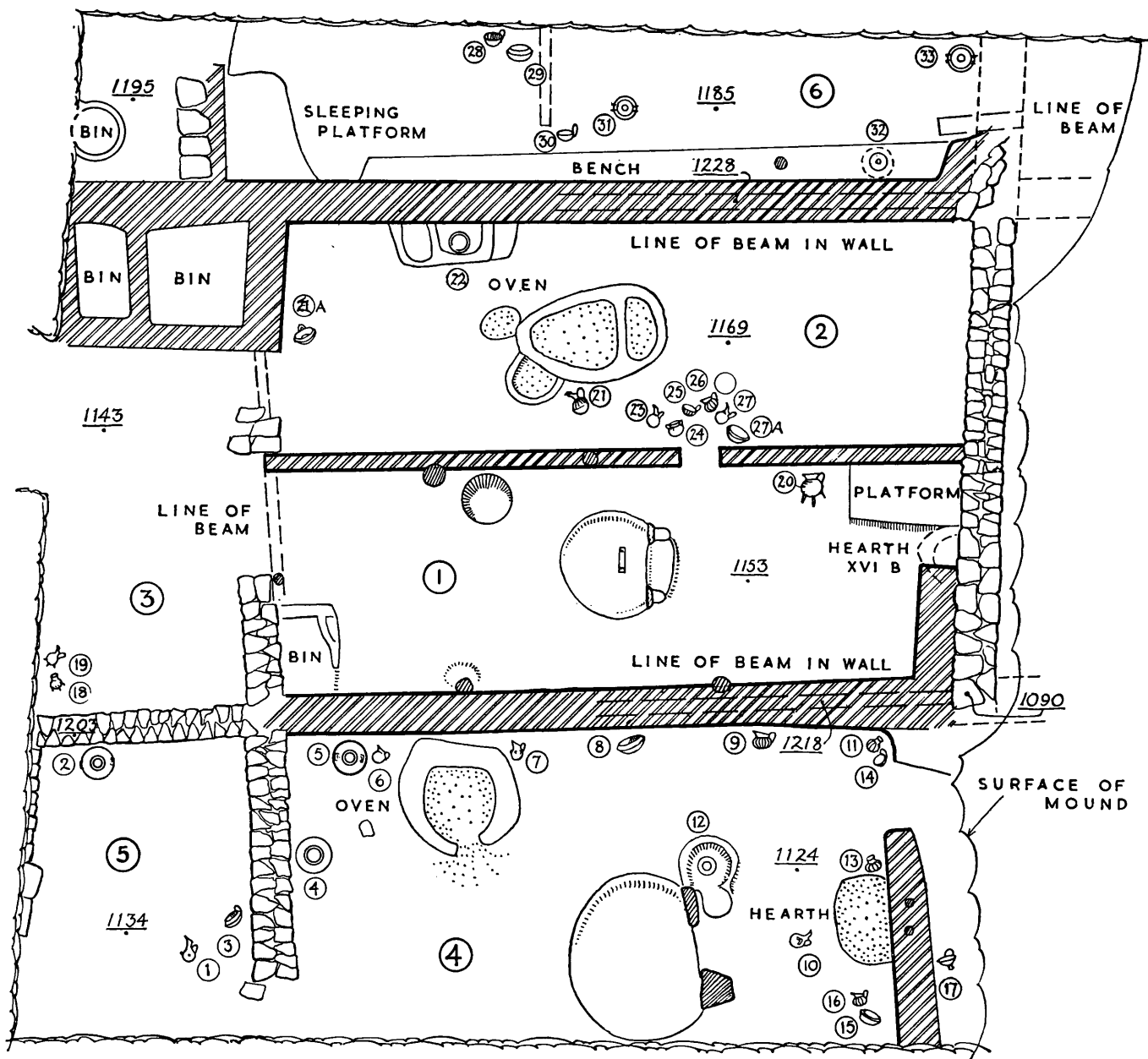
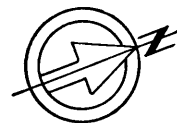
EARLY BRONZE AGE LEVELS: SECOND PHASE

E.B. 2—Levels XVI—XIII**Level XVI** (Fig. 10, Pl. VII)

In Level XVI twin sanctuaries are built side-by-side for the first time. Once more they are approached by doorways on the west side and their eastern ends abut against an enclosure-wall whose stone foundations have in part survived. The left-hand sanctuary, Shrine "A", is now separated from a subsidiary chamber of equal size by a fragile brick partition, no more than 20 cm. thick, strengthened at one point by a vertical wooden post. Both seem to be entered through some sort of simple portico. The central feature of the sanctuary itself (Room 1) is a complex altar, already embodying in miniature the most characteristic features of those which appear fully developed in later buildings (Fig. 11). Carefully modelled in clay and plastered, the altar presents a curious and rather striking composition of abstract shapes. The twin stelae of later times are no more than fin-shaped uprights, resembling in their fragility the truncated blades of a propellor. They are supported behind by small rounded pedestals, where later receptacles for liquid offerings are placed. Thirty centimetres in front of the uprights there is an embryo pair of "horns" and the space in which they stand is surrounded by a low clay kerb forming a three-quarter circle. The sanctuary has few other features. There is a grain-bin in the south-western corner with a curiously modelled shelf (Fig. 12) and at three points there are upright posts against the walls, which, by analogy with later buildings of this sort, may have supported some kind of screen. There is a clay bench in the north-east corner and the doorway at the west end of the chamber has a wooden threshold, in one end of which a doorpost is set.

A little to the east of the altar a narrow doorway leads into the subsidiary chamber to the north (Room 2) and in its vicinity nine votive vessels of various shapes were found. In the centre of the chamber are the remains of a large and complicated baking-oven and against the north wall a clay bin with two compartments. Much larger bins, built up in brickwork, are to be seen on the north side of the portico at the entrance to this shrine. Its outer wall on the north side, as well as that separating it from Shrine "B", are built of mud brick with an average width of 55 cm. and reinforced at intervals with a single "runner" beam 20 cm. thick. The mud-plaster with which both faces are covered is finished with a thin wash of liquid bluish clay,

TRENCH 'SX' LEVEL XVI



SCALE 0 5 METRES

FIG. 10. Ground-plan of Level XVI

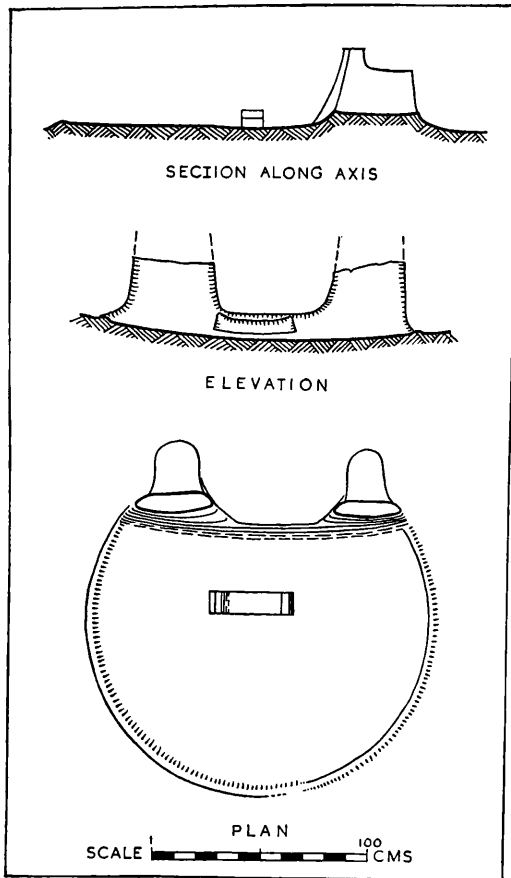


FIG. 11. Altar structure in Shrine XVI "A"

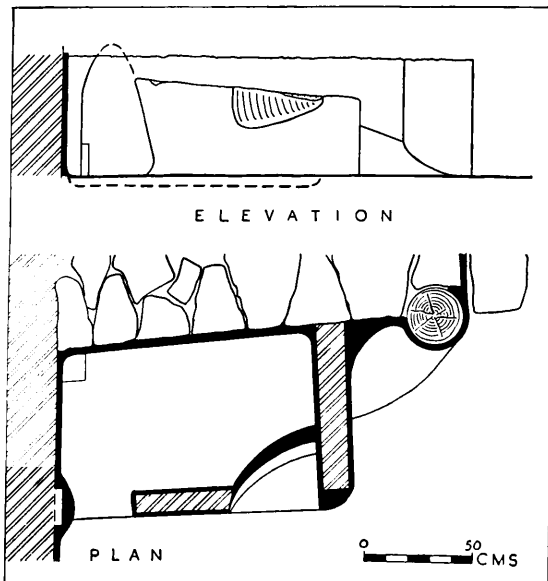


FIG. 12. Grain-bin in Shrine XVI "A"

producing a smooth surface slightly soapy to the touch. This is a regional geological product, still much used for internal decorating in the neighbouring villages.

To the north of Shrine "A" part of another long chamber was excavated, having apparently no connection with the shrine itself. It had a long clay bench along the south wall, a structure of the sort later known as a "sleeping-platform" in the south-west corner and a little pottery (see below, Room 6).

To the south of Shrine "A" about two-thirds of a second sanctuary (Shrine "B") fell within the area of the sounding. The altar in this case was considerably larger but less well preserved, and the shape of the uprights could hardly be distinguished. The circular kerb was preserved, but not the "horns". Behind it a smaller kerb enclosed a circular depression containing a pottery jug and the intact lower jaw of a pig or wild boar. Other votive vessels lay behind the altar and around the room. There was also the remains of a large baking oven.

Two sub-phases of Level XVI were detected in this shrine only; one (XVIa) later and another (XVIc) earlier than that to which we have been referring (XVIb). In Level XVIa the outline of the "horns" could be detected and an inner clay kerb enclosed an area measuring 70 × 53 cm. A smaller clay upright a little to the north of the "horns" could not be explained. All these features and the surrounding pavement showed traces of burning. In Level XVIc also, traces of "horns" were found and an outer clay kerb in which, on the central axis, a single wooden post 20 cm. in diameter had been set upright. An irregular group of smaller post-holes occurred behind the altar.

LEVEL XVI. Inventory

(Compare find-spots in Fig. 10)

<i>Figure No.</i>	<i>Registration No.</i>	<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Pottery</i>
		20	Room 1 Cooking pot.
			Room 2
		21	Red beak-spouted pot with two nipple-lugs.
		21a	Red burnished bowl with two handles.
		22	Cooking pot with feet.
		23	Black beak-spouted jug. (Fragmentary).
P.22:1	760	24	Black burnished beak-spouted jug with fluted ornament. ht. 13.5 cm.; diam. 8.9 cm.
		25	Fluted cup.
		26	Kusura cup.
		27	Buff beak-spouted jug with twisted handle.
		27a	Black burnished bowl with inverted rim.

<i>Figure No.</i>	<i>Registration No.</i>	<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Pottery</i>
<i>ROOM 3</i>			
P.25:25	758	18	Black burnished bottle with white-filled incised ornament, three feet and perforated bottom. ht. 9.5 cm.; diam. 6.6 cm.
P.25:8		19	Miniature beak-spouted jug. Coarse-ware.
<i>ROOM 4</i>			
		4	Pithos filled with stones. (Fragmentary).
		5	Pithos similar in shape to No. 2.
		6	Black miniature jug.
P.25:7	762	7	Grey burnished jug with raised lip and three nipple-lugs on shoulder. ht. 7.6 cm.; diam. 7 cm.
		8	Carinated bowl with modelled lug handle.
P.25:2		9	Kusura cup. Black.
P.22:2		10	Fragmentary white-painted jug with plastic ribs.
P.25:16	764	11	Small grey burnished jar with horizontal fluting and two nipple-lugs. ht. 6.5 cm.; diam. 6.4 cm.
P.25:23		12	Fragmentary black jug.
		13	Red jar with fluted ornament.
P.24:13	761	14	Black burnished, high-handled cup with fluted ornament and three nipple-lugs at rim. ht. 3.7 cm.; diam. 8.5 cm.
P.25:4		15	Black fluted Kusura cup.
		16	Black carinated bowl.
		17	Red carinated bowl.
<i>ROOM 5</i>			
P.22:6		1	Beak-spouted jug, white-painted with knobs. (Fragment of).
		2	Storage-jar with four handles.
P.24:8		3	Cup in red ware with fluted decoration and high handles.
<i>ROOM 6</i>			
P.24:10		28	Cup with fluted ornament and dots inside.
		29	Black carinated bowl.
P.24:7		30	Red burnished cup with high handle.
		31	Red bowl.
P.26:2		32	Pot with fluted ornament and ornamental handle.
P.26:10		33	Red bowl with handle on rim.
<i>Small Objects</i>			
<i>ROOMS 1 and 2</i>			
F.11	{ 794		Copper needle. l. 9 cm.
	{ 847		Copper pin with faceted head. l. 1.4 cm.
F.1:15	752a		Damaged marble figurine. ht. 3.6 cm.
F.1:16	752b		Damaged marble figurine. ht. 3.8 cm.
F.1:18	752c		Head of marble figurine. w. 4.1 cm.
	828		Brush-head in unbaked clay. 9 × 7.1 cm.
P.25:19	798		Black burnished miniature jar with white-filled incised ornament and two lugs. ht. 7 cm.; diam. 8.5 cm.
P.25:24	765		Black burnished miniature jar with incised ornament and four pierced lugs. ht. 8.2 cm.; diam. 7.4 cm.

Level XV (Fig. 13, Pls. VIII and IX)

In Level XV the two shrines have reached their fully developed architectural form. They are once more rectangular chambers set side-by-side, but they are now separated by a double wall. Of the left-hand shrine (Shrine "A"), the whole of the main sanctuary and part of the west portico fall within the area of the sounding. (This shrine was indeed the first to be discovered at the very end of the 1956 season, when a narrow trench was being cut to extract the earth from Trench "S"). Rather more than two-thirds of the right-hand shrine (Shrine "B") also proved accessible and a part of its portico which was almost entirely filled by the ruins of a very large grain-bin. To the north of Shrine "A" parts of two other large chambers were also excavated.

Room 1 (Shrine "A", Fig. 14)

The walls of Shrine "A" are built of mud-brick with an average width of 55 cm. and no traces of timber reinforcement. The sanctuary, (Room 1), is entered from its western portico through a central doorway 90 cm. wide, with timber facings to the brickwork on either side, plastered over to make semicircular door-jambes. In the eastern end wall, rather off-centre, a second doorway 75 cm. wide must have led to a sacristy or "priest's room", now almost completely demolished owing to the gradual denudation of the mound. Here also there are wooden door-linings but the jambes remain square. The altar stands in the centre of the chamber, 2.50 m. from the east wall and 5 m. from the west. It consists of twin stelae measuring respectively 70 × 15 cm. and 65 × 15 cm., set 42 cm. apart and at a slight angle, so that each faces directly towards the main doorway in the west wall. Their core is composed of ordinary brick-clay and measures approximately 47 × 8 cm. This is covered on the front and sides with at least three layers of mud plaster and a final coating of the liquid bluish clay previously referred to (p. 37). The left-hand and right-hand stela remained standing to a height of 70 cm. and 50 cm. respectively, but there was unfortunately no indication of how they were shaped at the top. Each stela was supported behind by a clay pedestal, into which a large pottery storage jar was built, presumably for the deposit of liquid and other offerings. That on the right was a simple vessel with a straight rim and four crescent-shaped lugs, that on the left a jar with a shallow neck and four tubular lugs on the shoulder. Against the south side of the right-hand pedestal a large flat boulder of stone stood upright, presumably to protect the vessel behind from damage. Fifteen cm. in front of the stelae the space between them was screened by a "horned" structure of the sort already frequently referred to. This also was composed of ordinary brick-clay, plastered over and finished with blue liquid clay. Its shape can best be judged from the large-scale drawing (Fig. 15). In front of the "horns" a low clay kerb forming three-quarters of a circle, enclosed an area of pavement measuring 50 × 65 cm. By analogy with other shrines, an

TRENCH "SX" LEVEL XV

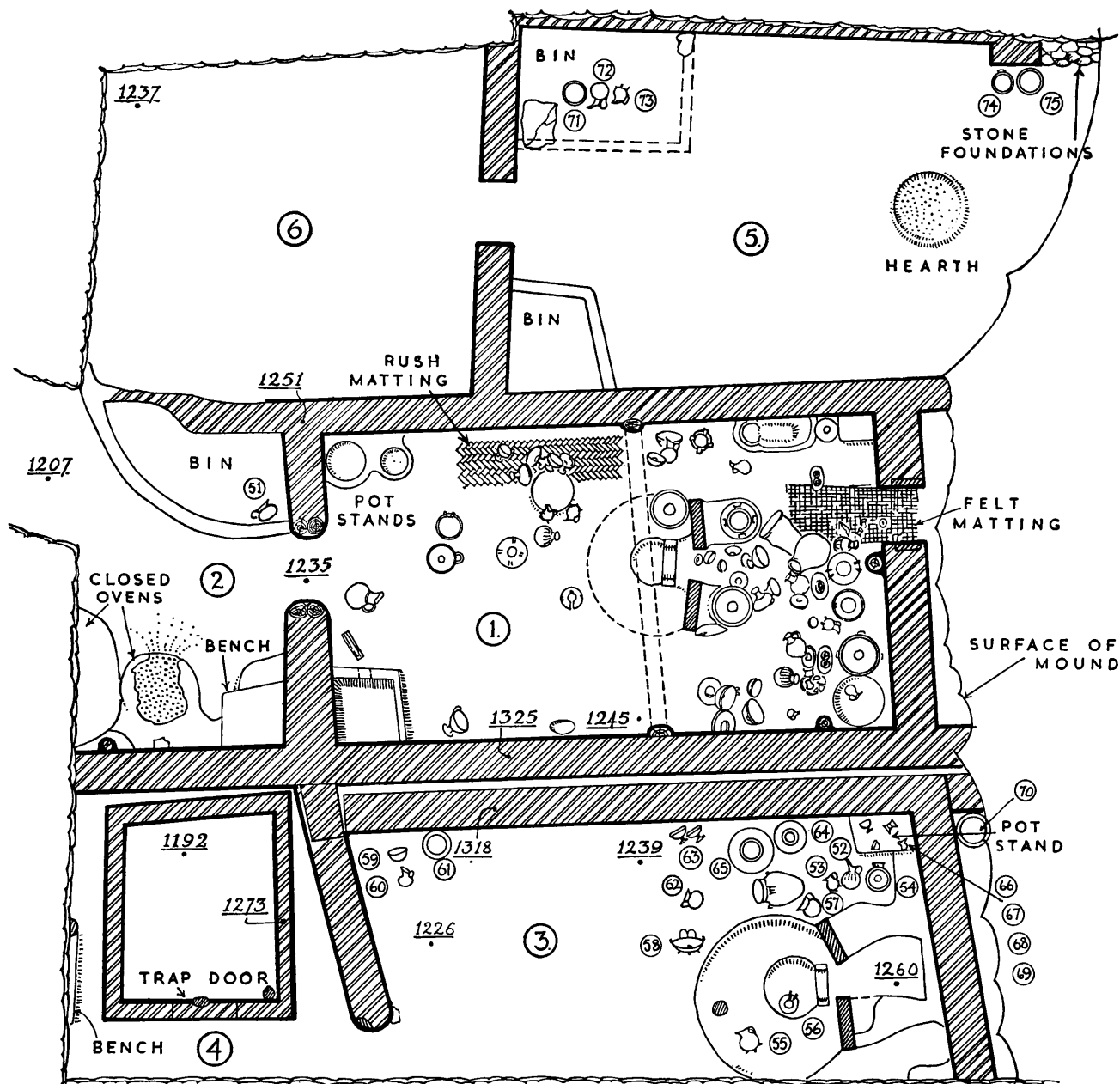
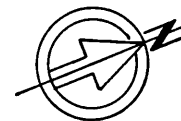


FIG. 13. Ground-plan of Level XV

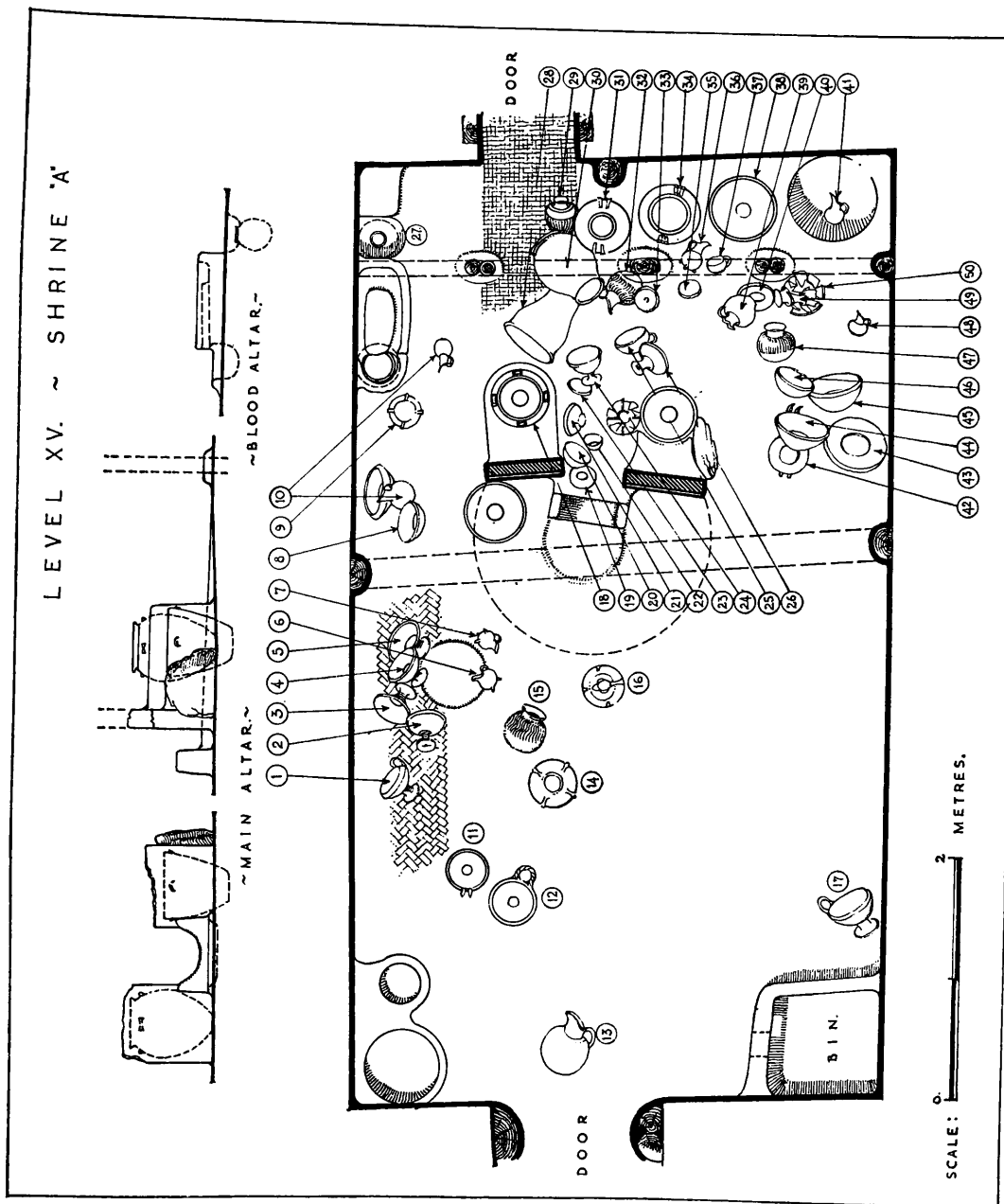


FIG. 14

outer, concentric kerb, corresponding to the overall breadth of the altar, may once have existed; but in this case the passage of many feet had obliterated it.

At a distance of 1.60 m. behind the stelae, the remains were found of wooden posts, forming a screen across the eastern end of the sanctuary, perhaps for ritual purposes. The screen had three free-standing supports—the centre one consisting of a single flat wooden post measuring 20×10 cm. in section, and those on either side of smaller posts measuring 10 cm. in diameter arranged in pairs. Each of these supports had an oblong clay base about

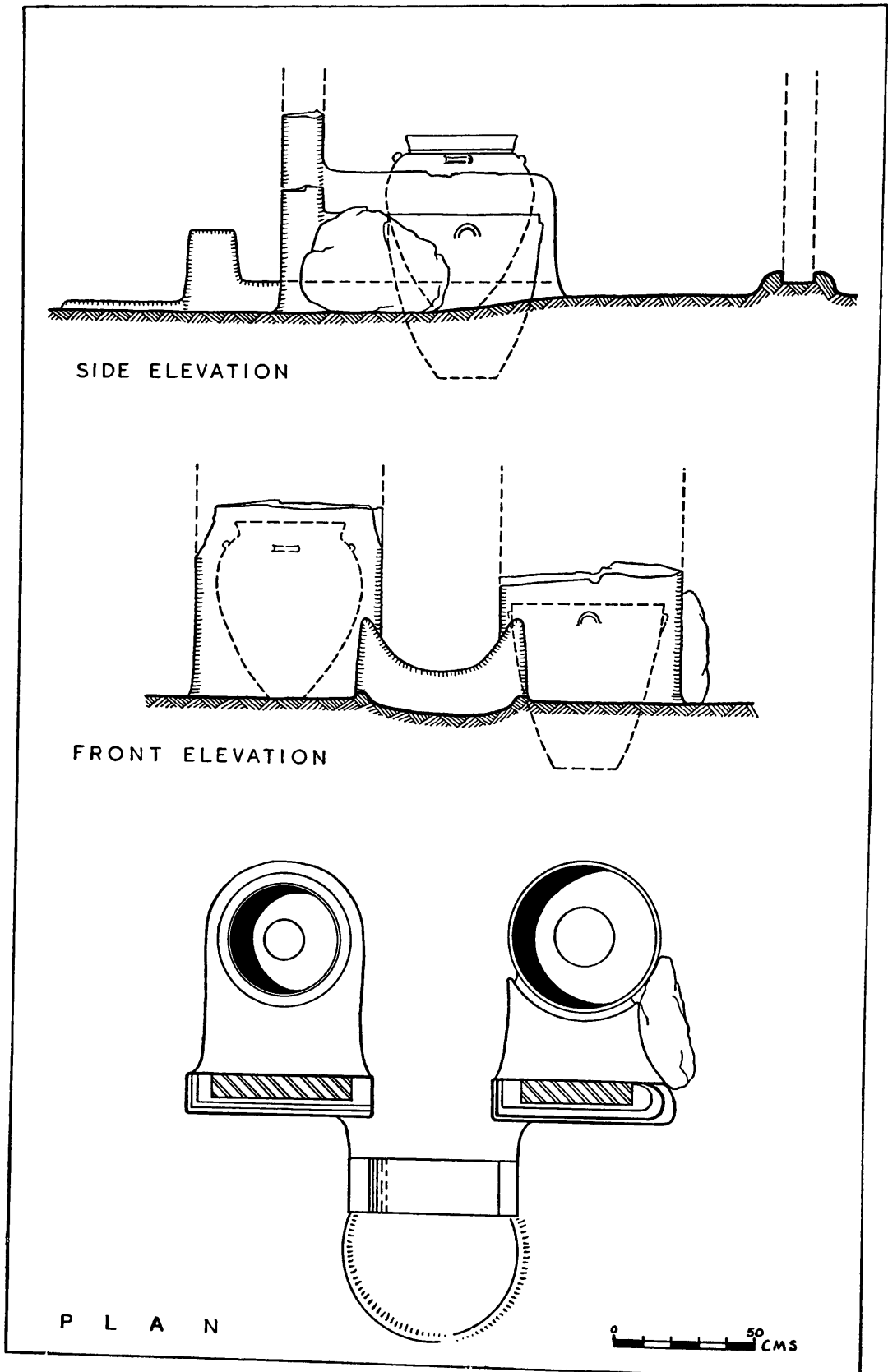


FIG. 15. Details of Altar in Shrine XV "A"

5 cm. high. To support the southern end of the screen, a rather larger post was set against the wall and plastered over. At three other points in the room substantial wooden posts were set against the face of the wall and disguised with plaster. Two of these, consisting of small tree-trunks split in half, faced each other across the sanctuary 50 cm. in front of the altar. These seemed strong enough (diameter 20 cm.) to carry a beam of considerable weight across the chamber: and it has been suggested that a change in the height of the ceiling at this point would have made some sort of clerestory light possible. The third post, which occurs beside the southern jamb of the "priest's" doorway, is less easy to explain.

About 1 m. to the west of the altar and 50 cm. from the north wall, another shallow clay kerb enclosed a circle 50 cm. in diameter. The grouping of pottery around this will presently be referred to. Another feature of considerable interest was built against the north wall behind the altar. This was a small clay platform measuring 75 cm. by 40 cm. and standing to a height of 20 cm. Its upper surface had a flat oval in the centre surrounded by a sunk channel sloping west towards a deep circular hole in the pavement, whose inner face was plastered. This structure, which occurred frequently in shrines of a later date, was clearly intended for the purpose of sacrificing small victims, whose blood would drain into the plastered sink provided for the purpose (a purpose for which a built-in pottery vessel was often provided in other examples). For convenient reference therefore, this feature came to be known as a "blood-altar". Adjoining it on the east side in this case was a sunk storage-vessel and in the north-east corner of the room a small clay platform 15 cm. high. In the north-west corner there were clay emplacements for two large vessels and in the south-west a square grain-bin with an aperture for extracting the grain at its base.

Votive Material (see reconstruction in Fig. 16). This consisted of more than fifty pottery vessels, many of them intact, and a small number of other objects. About six votive vessels were found intact and in some cases still upright on the pavement between the altar and the main doorway; but the main groupings were between the back-pedestals of the stelae, around the screen at the back of the altar and beside the circular kerb area to the north-west of the "horns". In the latter case, six of the vessels lay in fragments on a length of woven reed matting, whose texture was well preserved in a carbonized state. (It has been suggested that similar matting was suspended between the wooden uprights to complete the screen at the eastern end of the chamber). This group consisted mainly of the black burnished "pedestal bowls" with a single handle on the rim, which are so common a feature in this context. From their proximity to the circular kerb, some ritual function must be inferred for the latter. Elsewhere the general disposal of the pottery gives some intelligible indication of the votive ritual for which the shrine provided a setting. The concentration of discarded and empty vessels behind the altar and those hastily deposited in the space between the pedestals at the back of the stelae immediately suggests that the offerings were formally made from in front of the stelae and received, (perhaps by a priest) from

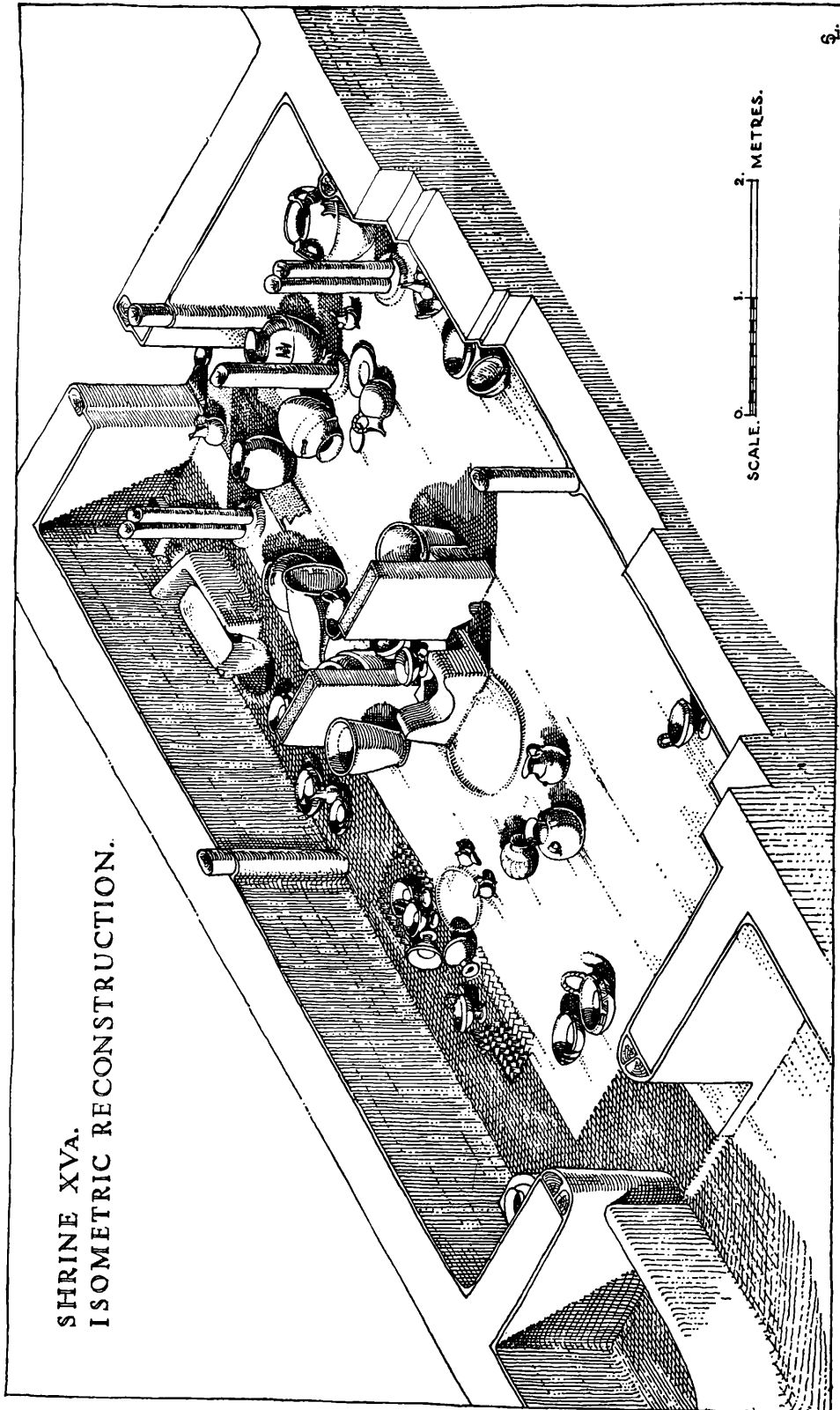


FIG. 16. Isometric reconstruction of Shrine XV "A", with all the votive pottery in place exactly as it was found

behind. If the part-circular kerb may be taken to indicate the position in which the worshipper stood, they would have been passed to the priest over the "horns" and between the stelae. If the votive vessels contained liquids, or even for instance grain, they could have been emptied into the built-in storage jars on either side before the vessel itself was discarded. Three more tall storage jars for this purpose and the impression of a fourth may be seen set into the pavement in a line between the screen and the east wall. It is interesting in this connection to note that the best examples of vessels whose contents had not been removed were those which had been placed upright on the pavement to the west of the altar, perhaps because no priest was present to receive them. These were either discoloured inside by the liquid which they had contained, or still held the carbonized remains of vegetable matter (barley, wheat, lentils, vetch and grape-pips were recognized). Much similar substance was found spilled over the pavement between and behind the stelae. Even the actual shape of the vessels (often with a single handle or a pair of "horn-lugs" on one side only), indicated the position in which they were held to make the offering. The doorway by which the priest must have emerged from his small sacristy behind the shrine was kept free of pottery: and here, in the doorway itself and spreading into the sanctuary behind, was a thick deposit of some hairy substance which resembled partially burnt felt (minor details of this shrine are illustrated in Pl. IX).

In Shrine "A" the first indisputable evidence was found that the building had been destroyed by fire. The clay pavement and contents of the chamber were covered to a depth of over half-a-metre with black burnt debris, containing considerable remains of charred beams.

ROOM 2

In the portico to the west of the sanctuary (Room 2), much space was occupied by two domed baking-ovens, a clay bench and a semicircular grain-bin, the latter containing some fibrous matter mixed with animal hair which could not be identified.

ROOM 3 (Shrine "B")

This sanctuary differed only in minor details from Shrine "A". Of the entrance doorway at the west end only one semicircular jamb fell within the area of the sounding; but this again was plastered around a wooden door-lining. The twin stelae forming the altar were set at a distance of only 1.30 m. from the east wall and were much more denuded than those in Shrine "A". The shape of the low clay pedestals behind them was difficult to determine, as will be seen from the plan. The "horns", also much damaged, were considerably smaller, but as usual a clay kerb enclosed a part-circular area in front of them and a larger, roughly concentric kerb survived, with a diameter of 2.25 m. Just within the latter, on the main axis of the chamber, an empty socket in the pavement showed where an isolated wooden post, 20 cm. thick, had once stood. Here, as in Level XIV above, this feature occurred in Shrine "B" only, and its possible association with

“tree” or “pillar” cults is referred to elsewhere. There would appear to have been a “priest’s room” to the east of the sanctuary, but the door leading to it did not fall within the area of the sounding.

Votive Pottery. Approximately twenty votive vessels were recovered from the clay pavement of this chamber, and a small group of miniature pots was found on a low clay bench occupying the north-east corner. The pottery lay for the most part near the north wall, with a few vessels in front of the altar. It seems probable that an equal quantity would have been found on the south side of the room if its excavation had been possible. Once more the shape of several vessels gave the impression that they were especially made for votive purposes, a good example being the wide bowl with a double loop-handle on one side only which stood upright on the pavement in front of the altar (No. 58 in the plan, Fig. 13). Both the altar and the wall-faces of the chamber itself were as usual finished with a wash of the bluish liquid clay already referred to in the same connection elsewhere.

ROOM 4

As already mentioned, the vestibule or portico to the west of Shrine “B” was largely occupied by a clay grain-bin, measuring 2·10 × 2·20 m., with brick walls 25 cm. thick, heavily plastered. Two upright wooden posts against the south wall seemed to be connected with a trap-door, 80 cm. wide, through which the grain was evidently withdrawn. Part of a clay bench appearing in the west face of the sounding, suggested that the wall of the vestibule on that side was only a few centimetres beyond our reach.

ROOMS 5 and 6

Parts of two rooms, connected by a doorway 80 cm. wide, were cleared on the north side of Shrine “A”, but appeared to have no connection with it. The larger of these, Room 5, had grain-bins in the north-west and south-west corners, one of which contained three pottery vessels. These rooms seemed likely to have been devoted to a secular purpose.

A sub-phase of Level XV (XVa) was recognized, subsequent to the destruction of the buildings we have been describing (XVb), but no walls were associated with it. Here also there were traces of fire.

LEVEL XV. Inventory

(Compare find-spots in Figs. 13 and 14)

<i>Figure No.</i>	<i>Registration No.</i>	<i>Serial No.</i>	Room 1 (Shrine “A”)
c.f. P.28:6	832	1	Pedestalled bowl with high twisted loop-handle. ht. 27·5 cm.
		2	Pedestalled bowl with high twisted loop-handle. ht. 27·5 cm.
		3	Pedestalled bowl with high twisted loop-handle. ht. 27·5 cm.
		4	Pedestalled bowl with high twisted loop-handle. ht. 27·5 cm.
		5	Pedestalled bowl with high twisted loop-handle. ht. 27·5 cm.

<i>Figure No.</i>	<i>Registration No.</i>	<i>Serial No.</i>	Room 1 (Shrine "A")
P.31:9		6	Beak-spouted jug. Buff with nipple-lugs.
		7	Beak-spouted jug. Coarse grey ware.
		8	Bowl with tubular lugs.
		9	Bowl with ribbed rim and twisted horn lugs.
P.32:5		10	Beak-spouted jug. Coarse ware.
P.27:1	671	11	Pedestalled bowl with horned lug. Pedestal broken in antiquity and pared with a knife. Re-used as a simple bowl. Red burnished ware. ht. 11 cm.; diam. 24.8 cm.
P.29:2	669	12	Large bowl with twisted handle, three pairs of fluted, unperforated, spool-shaped lugs and one single lug beneath the handle. Grooved decoration. Red-brown burnished ware. ht. 13 cm.; diam. 29 cm.
P.32:3		13	Beak-spouted jug. Plain greyish buff ware.
P.33:6		14	Two-handled storage-jar. Red burnished ware.
P.33:2	667	15	Jar with incised neck and spirally fluted body. Pale red burnished ware. ht. 17.5 cm.; diam. 18.3 cm.
		16	Beak-spouted jug. Plain ware.
P.23:4		17	Pedestalled bowl with high twisted loop-handle.
P.34:3		18	Large-necked storage-jar with two unperforated, ribbed spool-shaped lugs. Fine, deep red burnished ware.
P.27:3		19	Pedestalled bowl with two horned lugs.
		20	Pedestalled bowl with two horned lugs.
		21	Simple bowl with single ribbed, unperforated lug.
		22	Votive cup. Clumsy coarse ware.
P.31:6		23	Votive, one-handled cup. Buff polished ware.
		24	Pedestalled bowl with ribbed rim. Grey burnished ware.
P.28:2		25	Carinated bowl with tubular lug below carination. Brown burnished ware.
P.28:6	672	26	Pedestalled bowl with ribbed rim and single twisted handle. Black burnished ware. ht. 18 cm.; diam. 23.5 cm.
		27	Pot in red ware.
P.35:6		28	Large storage-jar of flower-pot shape. Brown burnished ware.
P.33:9		29	Small collar-necked four-handled jar. Grooved decoration. Light brown burnished ware.
P.34:6		30	Large-necked storage-jar like No. 18. Brown burnished ware.
P.34:1		31	Large-necked storage-jar with two pairs of spirally fluted vertical lugs. Red-brown burnished ware.
P.32:1	666	32	Beak-spouted jug with spirally fluted body. Brown burnished ware. ht. 22.8 cm.; diam. 18 cm.
P.33:7		33	Flat lid with unperforated knob. Coarse-ware.
P.34:2		34	Large-necked storage-jar (? two). Fluted handles and probably fluted lugs. Red-brown burnished ware.
P.33:10		35	Miniature jar. Buff polished ware.

<i>Figure No.</i>	<i>Registration No.</i>	<i>Serial No.</i>	
P.31:5	664	36	Jug on three stumpy feet with cutaway neck. Red burnished ware. ht. 17 cm.; diam. 11 cm.
P.30:4		37	Votive cup. Clumsy coarse ware.
P.35:5		38	Large storage-jar. (Two similar), with two crescent-lug handles and two vertical fluted lugs.
P.32:4		39	Beak-spouted jug with fluted handle. Plain ware.
P.31:2	664	40	Jar with collared neck. Plain ware.
P.28:9		41	Fragment of beak-spouted juglet like No. 36 (lying in pit-impression of missing storage-jar).
P.28:7		42	Bowl with plain perforated, spool-shaped lug.
P.28:4	670	43	Simple bowl with ribbed, unperforated, spool-shaped lug. Red burnished ware.
P.28:5		44	Simple bowl with vertically perforated, horned lug. Red burnished ware.
P.28:1		45	Pedestalled bowl with ribbed spool-shaped lug. Red-brown burnished ware.
P.31:2	663	46	Small bowl with tubular lug. Jet black burnished ware.
P.27:3		47	Jar with collared neck. Plain ware.
		48	Beak-spouted juglet with grooved and incised ornament. Buff polished ware. ht. 15 cm.; diam. 9 cm.
		49	Pedestalled bowl with single horned lug. Base broken in antiquity, pared and re-used as bowl. Buff burnished ware.
		50	Small two-handled jar. Plain ware.
Pl. XXXIIIa	662		<i>One small object, near Altar</i>
			Brush of clay, baked red in conflagration. Four rows of bristles. l. 12 cm.
			ROOM 2. <i>Pottery</i>
P.31:1	665	51	One vessel in semicircular grain-bin: Jug with oblique mouth and lightly grooved ornament. Grey burnished ware. ht. 12 cm.
			ROOM 3 (Shrine "B"). <i>Pottery</i>
		52	Beak-spouted jug. Red burnished ware.
		53	Black burnished jug with cutaway beak-spout, three feet, fluted decoration and twisted handle. ht. 10 cm.; diam. 7 cm.
P.30:10		54	Carinated bowl with pierced ornamental handle above carination. Black burnished ware.
P.31:3	759	55	Large black burnished jug with oblique mouth. Grooved ornament on body and handle. Three short feet. ht. 21 cm.; diam. 21 cm.
		56	Bowl with horned lugs.
P.31:7	741	57	Black burnished jug with oblique mouth, twisted handle and fluted ornament. ht. 6.3 cm.; diam. 8 cm.

TRENCHES "S" & "SX" LEVEL XIV.

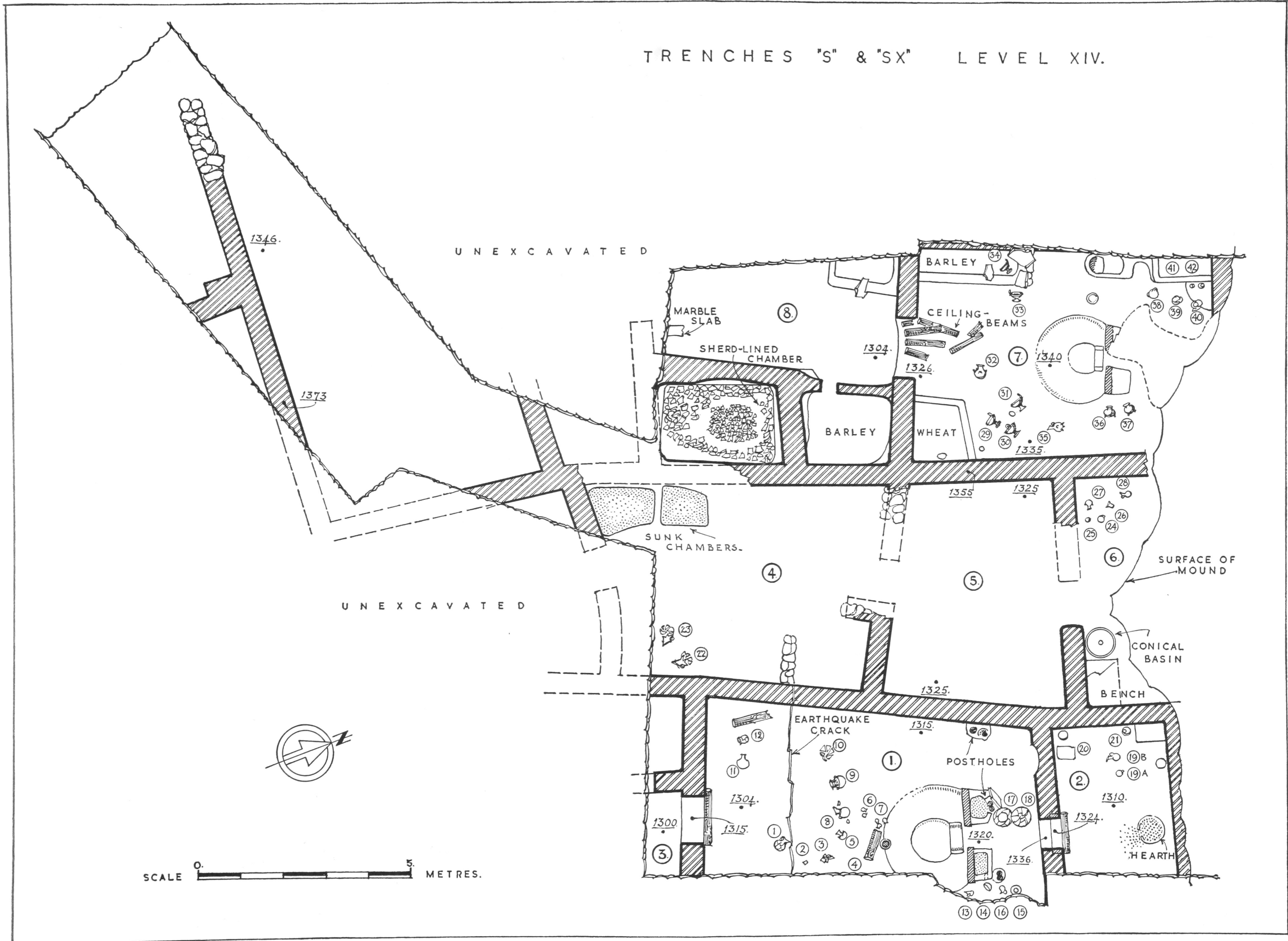


FIG. 17. Ground-plan of Level XIV

<i>Figure No.</i>	<i>Registration No.</i>	<i>Serial No.</i>	
P.29:1	773	58	Black burnished bowl with high, twisted double handle, three smaller handles and three feet. ht. 20 cm.; diam. 29 cm.
		59	Red burnished bowl.
		60	Beak-spouted jug in coarse ware.
P.31:20		61	Pithos. (Fragmentary).
P.27:5		62	Squat beak-spouted jug with fluted ornament.
P.30:12		63	Two pedestalled bowls with horned handle.
P.34:4		64	Red burnished bowl with one handle.
		65	Tall storage-jar with double tubular handles.
		66	Miniature cup.
P.30:1		67	Miniature pedestalled cup.
		68	Broken pedestal.
		69	Beak-spouted jug with three feet.
P.35:7		70	Pithos. (Fragmentary).
<i>Room 5. Pottery</i>			
		71	Red burnished bowl with tubular lug.
	780	72	Beak-spouted jug with three nipple-lugs and twisted handle. Red burnished ware. ht. 15.5 cm.; diam. 10 cm.
		73	Cooking pot.
P.30:14		74	Red burnished bowl with tubular lug.
		75	Red burnished bowl. (Sunk in ground).

Level XIV (Fig. 17, Pls. X and XI)

Room 1

In this level, Shrine "B" (Room 1) is clearly the more important of the two sanctuaries which were found. These, for the first time, were not built side-by-side; but were completely separated architecturally by a row of large chambers (Rooms 4, 5 and 6) with communicating doorways. Indeed, in view of their quite separate approaches, one would hesitate to speak of these two shrines as a "pair".

Shrine "B", then, again occupied a position where only about two-thirds of its area was accessible to the excavators. Its length measures 7.75 m. and, if one may assume the altar to have been placed mid-way between the north and south walls, its width would have been rather more than 5.00 m. In that case the entrance doorway at the west end of the chamber like the altar itself is placed exactly on its central axis. It has square jambs without timber linings and a clay threshold, raised 15–11 cm. above the floor on either side. A log of wood, 15 cm. in diameter, was set in the pavement on the inner side, presumably to protect the clay threshold—a practice which became increasingly common from this period onwards. A smaller doorway in the east wall (Fig. 18), once more on the central axis, had timber door-linings, part of which remained intact. These were plastered over to present

square door-jambs. The clay threshold was in this case composed of two steps—up 16 cm. from the sanctuary side, and then down 12 cm. and 14 cm. into the sacristy. There was again a log of wood set in the pavement on the sacristy side.

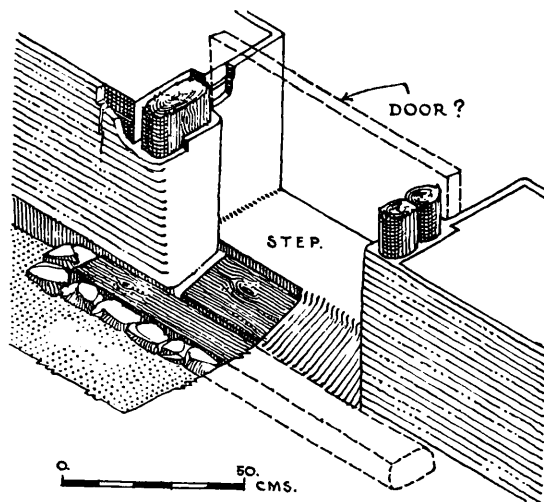


FIG. 18. Detail of doorway to priest's room behind Shrine XIV "B"

The altar (Fig. 19) was composed of the usual twin stelae, set at a distance of 1.60 m. from the east wall. The northern and southern uprights measured respectively 88×15 cm. and 80×16 cm. in section and survived standing to a height of 45 cm. and 50 cm. respectively, with a gap of 58 cm. between them. Behind each of them a rectangular clay pedestal projected approximately 40 cm. having a breadth a few centimetres less than the stela itself. The tops of these were hollowed out to form rectangular basins 20 cm. deep, which were heavily plastered inside. That behind the southern stela had clearly been used for depositing liquid offerings, since a drain, 8 cm. in diameter, ran out northwards from the bottom of the basin. In addition to this, a large storage-jar, 45 cm. in diameter, was sunk in the pavement directly behind the northern pedestal, and, as in Level XV's Shrine "A", a slab of stone had been set up on edge to protect it. The "horn" structure, here in its usual position, had an overall dimension of 80×35 cm. by 40 cm. high and was remarkably well preserved. There were the usual concentric clay kerbs, enclosing a three-quarter circle, and where the main axis intersected the outer kerb, an isolated wooden post, this time 22 cm. in diameter, sprang from a narrow clay base. The stump of this post, which was sunk deeply in the pavement, and a considerable length of its upper structure lying beside it, were preserved in a carbonized condition; but once more there was unfortunately no indication of its original height or of any terminal ornament.

Again in this shrine the eastern end of the chamber was screened by a

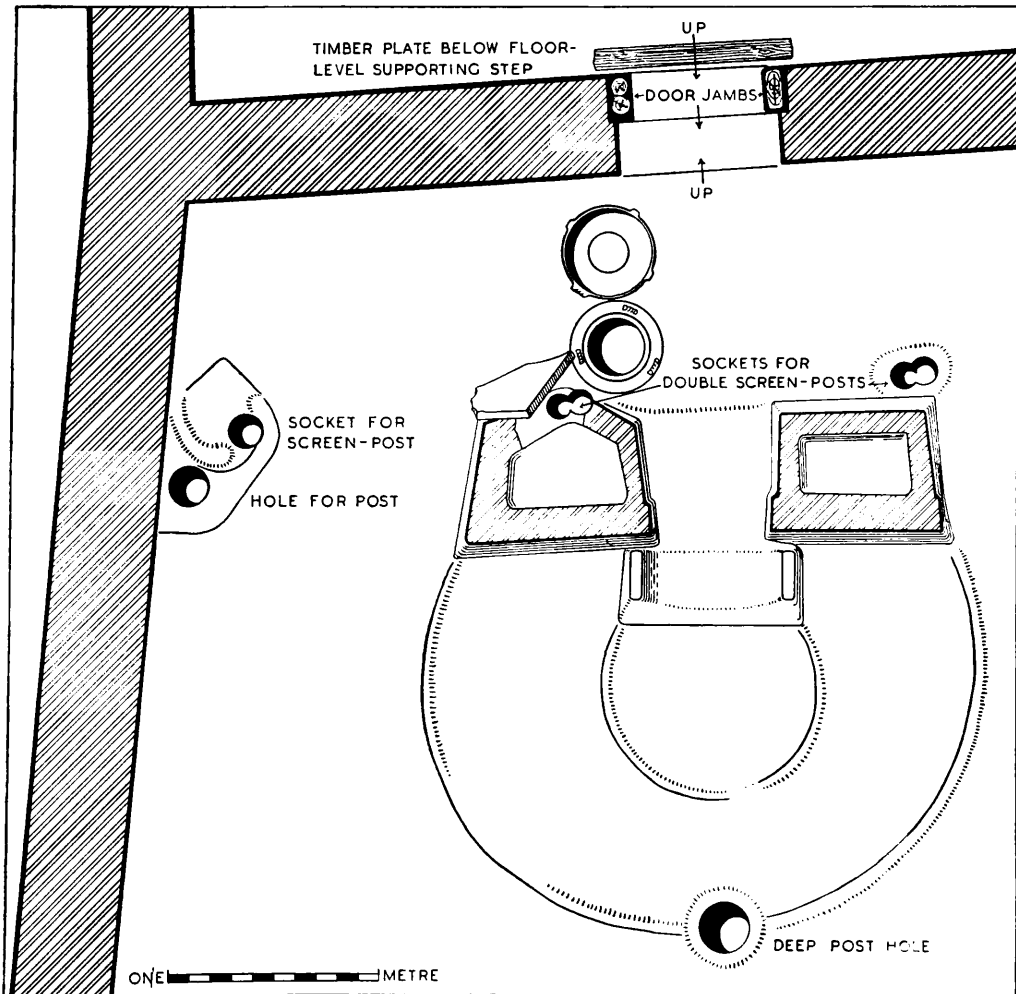
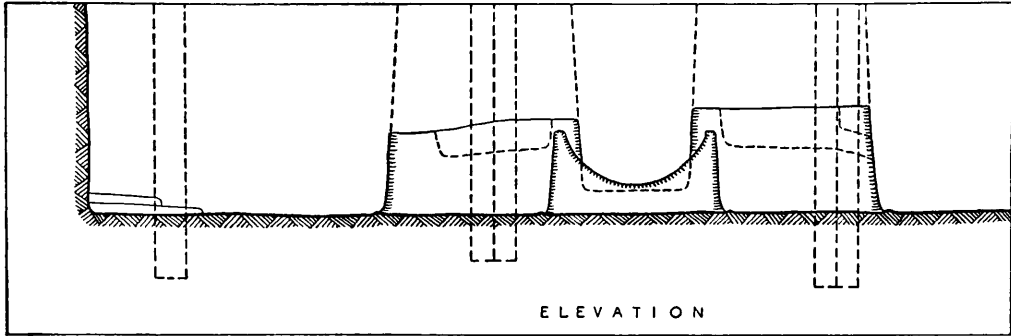
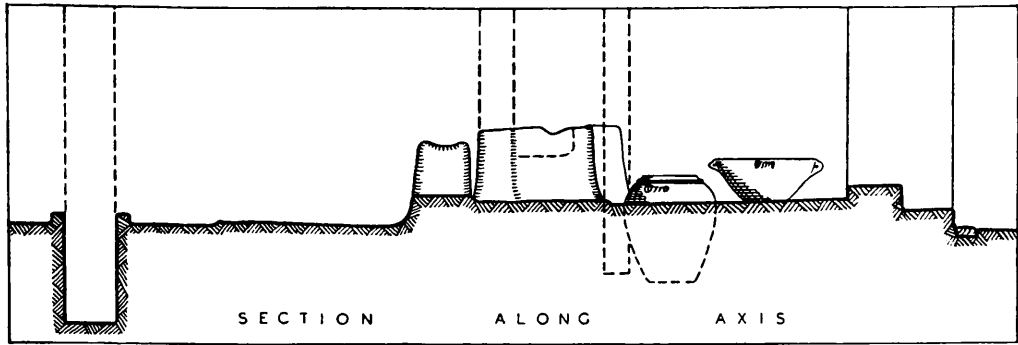


FIG. 19. Altar setting in Shrine XIV "B".

row of wooden posts just behind the altar. This time there were two free-standing uprights, each consisting of twin posts, 11 cm. in diameter, set side-by-side. Their alignment being slightly different from that of the altar, one stood free of the southern pedestal; the other was actually built into the side of the northern one. The northern end of the screen has been supported on a single post standing a few centimetres clear of the north wall. An earlier post-hole here suggested a change of position. The screen, then, was divided

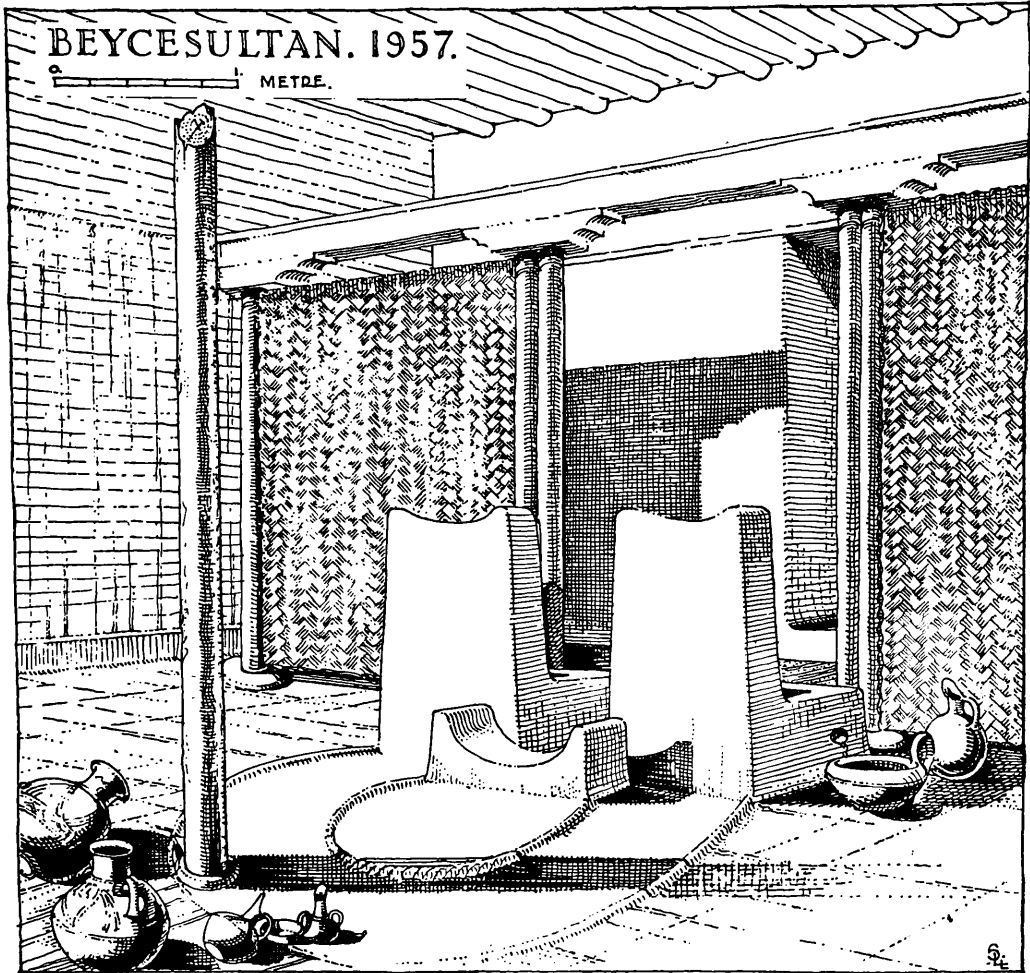


FIG. 20. Reconstruction of Altar in Shrine XIV "B"

by its wooden uprights into three "bays". The central one of these must have been open, to allow the priest access from the sacristy door to the space between the stelae. But in order to fulfil the function for which the structure was contrived, it seems probable that reed-matting or some woven material would have hung between the posts on either side. This is suggested in our tentative reconstruction (Fig. 20), where the uprights also are capped with wooden cross-pieces as is the invariable practice in nearby villages today.

The various components of the altar were covered with a single dressing

of plaster, without secondary coatings, as though this shrine had not been long in existence. Like the wall-faces and even the clay pavement they were finished with bluish liquid clay. A wide crack in the structure, passing across the west end of the chamber, may have been caused by an earthquake which, to judge from the fact that no traces of it were found at a higher level, must have taken place during the occupation corresponding to Level XIII.

ROOM 2

The sacristy or "priest's room" behind Shrine "B" was a small room measuring no more than 2.60 m. wide. Apart from half a dozen pottery vessels, it contained only a circular hearth full of ashes and a clay bench in the north-east corner.

ROOM 3

Of this, to the west of the sanctuary, such a small part was accessible that it was possible only to ascertain that a door in its north wall led into a second similar compartment.

ROOMS 4, 5 and 6

These, which separate the two sanctuaries, appeared to be intercommunicating. Room 4 had two deeply sunken grain-bins in the north-west corner, one containing a small group of crushed pottery. Another small group of pottery occurred in the north-west corner of Room 6, which also had a clay bench in the south-west corner and adjoining the surviving jamb of the doorway, a huge conical-shaped water cooler, partly sunk in the ground (Pl. XXIV, 10).

ROOM 7

Shrine "A" in Level XIV was completely excavated, except for its south-east corner, where the line of denudation had encroached on the remains of the building. As far as one could judge from its rather poorly preserved remains, the altar resembled in almost every detail that in Shrine "B", except that there was no isolated wooden post in front of it and no screen behind. A feature, on the other hand, which here as in Level XV occurs in Shrine "A" only, is the "blood altar", which is to be seen built against the north wall, on a line with the stelae. This one was arranged to drain the liquid into a built-in pottery vessel at the western end. Adjoining it was a small grain-bin, and two much larger bins in the north-west and south-west corners contained respectively deposits of carbonized barley and wheat. The chamber was approached through a doorway 1.35 m. wide in the centre of the west wall. No door in the east wall had survived, and it seems improbable that in this case any sacristy existed, as the alignment of the latter must have been with the outside limit of the settlement.

ROOM 8

This again seems to have been a vestibule through which Shrine "A" was approached, but in this case it was flanked on the south side by two

storage-bins, built up in plastered brickwork, which had assumed the proportion of small rooms. The lesser of the two was filled with carbonized barley. The larger, measuring 3 × 2 m. was paved with broken potsherds, forming a pattern whose significance is difficult to understand (Pl. XIe). A small slab of marble and a smaller grain-bin were the only other features of the room.

Level XIV was the deepest point to which the sounding made in 1956 (Trench "S") penetrated; and our plan (Fig. 17) is accordingly extended to include it. But it will be seen that the Level XIV walls located on this side are scanty and oriented at a different angle from those of the religious buildings in "SX". They do however emphasize the fact that Shrines "A" and "B" during this occupation had quite separate approaches. It was also to be observed that the chambers on this side showed no traces of the fire which had destroyed the Level XIV shrines. Like those in earlier occupations this had been a very considerable conflagration and the remains of the religious buildings were filled to a depth of about 50 cm. with burnt debris, containing a large proportion of charred timber. This was particularly in evidence in Shrine "A", where a row of ceiling-joists almost intact lay side-by-side just inside the west doorway. The direction in which they lay, parallel to the longer axis of the chamber, suggested that their span was reduced by a major beam across its centre.

Once more traces were found of a secondary occupation (Level XIVa) after the destruction of the buildings which we have been describing, (Level XIVb), while some of the walls were still standing. Here there were no traces of fire and little pottery.

Level XIV. Inventory

(Compare find-spots in Fig. 17)

<i>Figure No.</i>	<i>Registration No.</i>	<i>Serial No.</i>	Room 1 (Shrine "B"). <i>Pottery</i>
P.41:5	742	1	Beak-spouted jug. Incised decoration on reserved slip. ht. 19 cm.; diam. 13 cm.
		2	Miniature cup with loop handle.
P.40:1		3	Grey beak-spouted jug with double twisted handle.
P.38:11		4	Miniature cup with raised spout.
P.38:21	709	5	Jar in grey burnished ware. Fluted.
P.39:9	715	6	Small beak-spouted jug with side-handle. ht. 11.9 cm.
P.38:12		7	Cup like No. 4.
P.40:2		8	Red burnished beak-spout with split handle.
P.42:1	720	9	Red burnished jar. Grooved decoration.
P.41:2	779	10	Black burnished jar with white-filled incised ornament. ht. 29 cm.; diam. 24 cm.
P.39:1		11	Small jug with three feet and raised spout.
P.39:10		12	Small cooking pot on three feet.
P.39:3	714	13	Small beak-spouted jug in grey ware.
P.36:9	738	14	Red burnished bowl on three legs with handle.
		15	Big storage-jar with lug handles.
		16	Coarse-ware jug on three feet.

<i>Figure No.</i>	<i>Registration No.</i>	<i>Serial No.</i>	
P.35:7		17	Storage-jar with spool-shaped handles.
P.36:7		18	Platter with spool-shaped handle.
<i>ROOM 2. Pottery</i>			
P.38:8	697	19a	Miniature cup with lugs.
P.39:4	699	19b	Miniature beak-spout with twisted handle.
P.34:1		20	Pithos with ribbed neck.
		21	Big storage-jar.
<i>ROOM 4. Pottery</i>			
P.39:12		22	Black burnished beak-spout with fluted ornament.
P.40:6		23	Jug in burnished red ware with nipple-lugs.
<i>ROOM 6. Pottery</i>			
		24	Jar containing ritual (?) cakes of ochrous substance.
		25	Miniature bowl with two crescent lugs.
		26	Pithos fragments with twisted horn-lugs in pairs.
P.42:4		27	Two-handed jar with tall neck.
P.40:4	707	28	Beak-spout in buff ware with three nipple-lugs.
<i>ROOM 7 (Shrine "A"). Pottery</i>			
P.36:1		29	Grey pedestalled bowl with horizontal fluting.
P.36:2		30	Grey pedestalled bowl with vertical fluting.
P.36:1		31	Black pedestalled bowl with horizontal fluting.
P.42:3		32	Black burnished jar with four moulded lugs.
P.36:1		33	Grey pedestalled bowl with horizontal fluting.
		34	Grey pedestalled bowl with plain base.
P.39:13		35	Three-footed beak-spout with cutaway neck. Grey burnished ware. ht. 29 cm.; diam. 16 cm.
P.41:1		36	Jar on three feet with white-filled incised ornament. Moulded and pierced lugs.
P.41:3		37	Fragile jar on three feet. Incised with white filling. Two moulded and pierced lugs.
P.37:14	711	38	Red burnished bowl with one ribbed and three plain lugs.
		39	Pithos with ribbed neck and three pairs of moulded lugs. Two handles.
cf. P.42:5		40	Cooking-pot with three feet.
P.38:22		41	Miniature jar with incised ornament.
P.38:21		42	Miniature jar with fluted ornament and three feet.
<i>Small objects in copper and stone</i>			
F.11	{ 658 822		Copper needle. l. 10.1 cm.
F.1:19		704	Scroll-headed pin. l. 9.6 cm.
			Cult figurine with head missing. Marble. ht. 13.6 cm.; w. 12.1 cm.
F.3:2	729		Fragment of mace-head. Greenish stone. ht. 5.4 cm.

Level XIII (Fig. 21, Pl. XII)

At the beginning of the occupation corresponding to Level XIII, the complex of buildings which had till now incorporated the two sanctuaries was carefully re-built. But there is among its remains no positive evidence to show that it was any longer used for religious purposes. The mud-brick walls are a shade narrower than in the previous occupation (*c.* 40 cm.) and the plan seems to divide itself into three ranges of chambers running east and west, with no obvious means of access between them. The largest chamber (Room 4) in the central range, which measures 7·00 × 5·00 m., does not give the impression of having been completely roofed in. There is a large hearth to the south of the doorway on the west side and plaster emplacements for cooking vessels beside it; but elsewhere no post-holes were found to suggest how a roof could have been supported. Of the rooms in the northern range, one (No. 1), contained a dozen or so pottery vessels. As no door was found elsewhere, it must be assumed that it was entered through the east wall, where a part of the brickwork had been demolished. Another room (No. 2) had a circular baking-oven built against the south wall with a clay bin for ashes beside it and a few pots were scattered about the floor. Of the rooms in the southern range partly excavated, No. 6 had a feature of interest in the form of a plastered clay bin, having two compartments, the larger of which was filled with broken pottery, and beside it in the pavement, two clay settings for large circular vessels. There was also a circular hearth and a crushed pithos.

Fragmentary remains of these Level XIII walls were found extending as far as the south-east end of Trench "S". But beyond the broken line marked in the plan (Fig. 21) no further walls were to be found. The architectural history of this level is of some interest as three sub-phases of its occupation could be distinguished. The first (Level XIIIc) corresponds to the original buildings as described above. These were destroyed by fire and the conflagration seems to correspond in time with the two wide cracks running north and south across the sounding, which, when encountered in Level XIV, we have already tentatively explained as the result of an earthquake. In the second sub-phase (Level XIIIb), which corresponds to a re-occupation of the buildings with a floor at a slightly higher level, these cracks did not appear; but the west and south walls of Room 2, which had perhaps been demolished by the earthquake, were rebuilt on a slightly different alignment. In the third sub-phase (Level XIIIa) the buildings had been finally abandoned and the site levelled over. There were no walls falling within the area of the sounding, but evidence of a very widespread conflagration. A heavy deposit of burnt debris, spreading undiminished as far as the western end of Trench "S", suggested a very general destruction, perhaps of the entire settlement. Among the blackened occupational remains of Level XIIIa, sufficient pottery fragments were found to indicate the beginnings of a radical stylistic change. When the settlement was rebuilt in Level XII this change, both in ceramic technique and other archaeological details, was completed and the introduction of a new ethnic element among the occupants of the mound could unmistakably be detected.

TRENCHES "S" & "SX".

LEVELS XI XII & XIII.

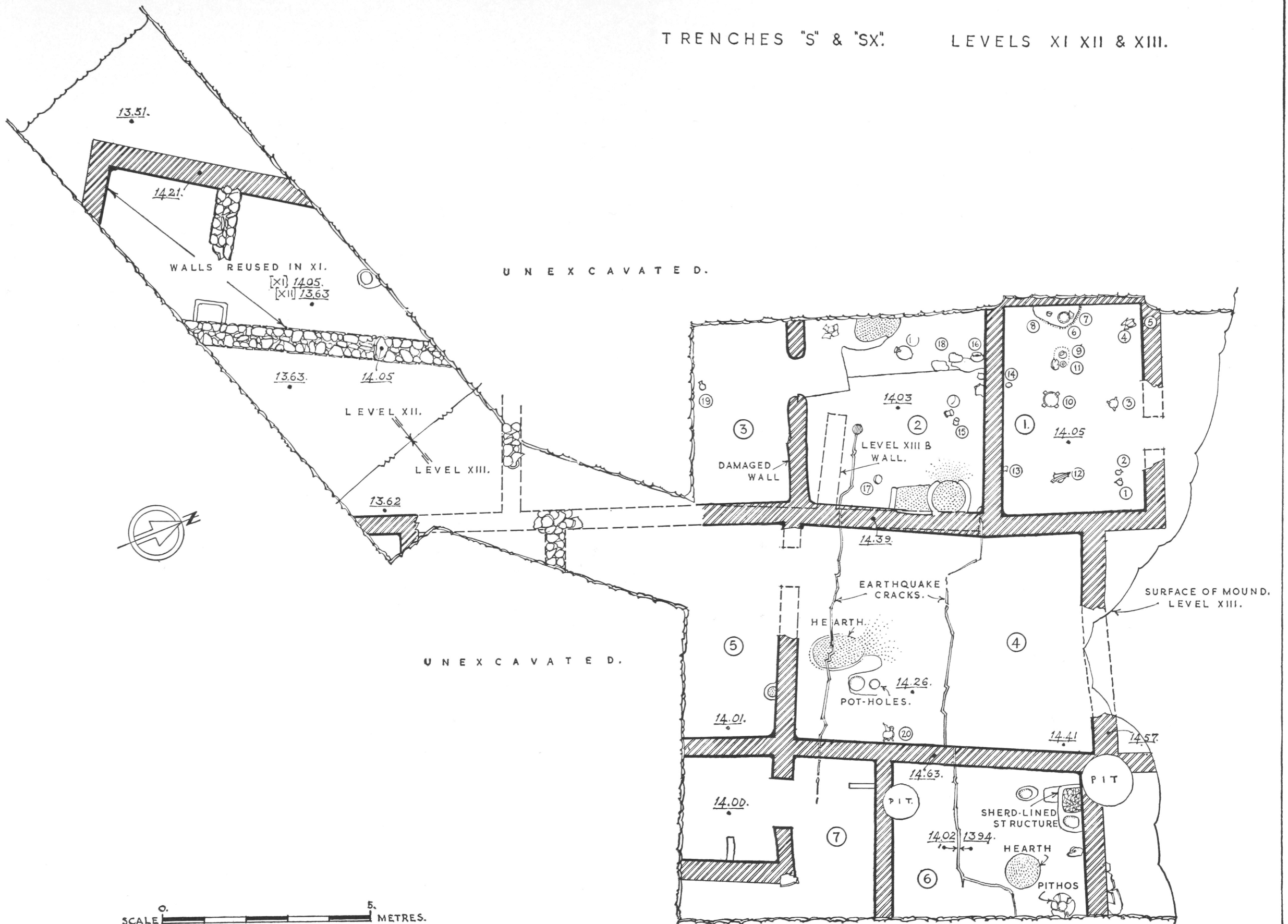


FIG. 21. Ground-plans of Levels XIII-XI

LEVEL XIII. Inventory

<i>Figure No.</i>	<i>Registration No.</i>	<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Room 1 (XIIIc). Pottery</i>
P.45:2	692	1	Beak-spouted juglet in black burnished ware. ht. 9.8 cm.; diam. 7 cm.
		2	Pedestalled jar.
P.45:4	703	3	Black beak-spouted jug on three feet. Small lug-handle on one side. Polished. ht. 14.6 cm.; diam. 12.1 cm.
P.43:12	723	4	Grey burnished bowl with two handles, one pierced, one unpierced. Fluted ornament on handles and base. ht. 14 cm.; diam. 30 cm.
P.43:2		5	Grey bowl with inverted rim.
P.43:4		6	Grey bowl with inverted rim.
P.43:6		7	Grey bowl with inverted rim.
P.43:1		8	Cup with single high handle. diam. 10.5 cm.
		9	Pithos with vertical lugs. (Fragments only).
		10	Deep storage-jar with lug handles.
P.45:3	691	11	Pedestalled goblet with incised ornament. Plain ware. ht. 7 cm.; diam. 6 cm.
P.43:3		12	Pedestalled bowl.
		13	One-handed cup.
P.45:11a		14	Incised jar.
			<i>Room 2 (XIIIc). Pottery</i>
		15	Cup.
		16	Jar.
		17	Bowl.
		18	Pithos.
			<i>Room 3 (XIIIa). Pottery</i>
P.46:2		19	Red burnished globular jar with high neck.
			<i>Room 4 (XIIIc). Pottery</i>
P.45:5	716	20	Black burnished jug on three feet, with cutaway spout and fluted ornament. (Restored).
			<i>Pottery not shown in plan</i>
P.45:9	642		Small polished cup with single handle. ht. 4.5 cm.; diam. 6.6 cm.
	644		Small cup with single handle in grey ware. ht. 3.8 cm.; diam. 6 cm.
P.45:7	646		Small cup with vertical handle. Polished buff-red ware. ht. 4.9 cm.; diam. 7.3 cm.
P.45:6	649		Small jug with rising lip and omphalos base. Grey ware. ht. 5.3 cm.; diam. 6.5 cm.
P.45:1	650		Beak-spouted jug in grey ware. diam. 6.5 cm.
			<i>Small objects in copper and stone</i>
F.11	{	627	Copper needle. l. 8.7 cm.
		656	Copper needle. l. 14.8 cm.
F.1:21		633	Head of a cult figurine in marble. l. 7.4 cm.; w. 6 cm.
F.4:7		656	Diamond shaped stamp-seal in yellowish stone with swastica motif. max. diam. 1.5 cm.
F.1:20		680	Head of cult figurine in marble. max. diam. 1.9 cm.

CHAPTER 4

EARLY BRONZE AGE LEVELS : THIRD PHASE

E.B. 3—Levels XII–VI

Levels XI and XII

Architectural remains of these two levels are represented by walls to the south-east of the broken line in Trench “S” (Fig. 21). After the destruction of the settlement in Level XIIIa and the notable changes which followed, the outer limits of the town on this side seem to have receded westwards; so that no remains of these levels were to be found in Trench “SX”, where walls of Level X seemed to be imposed directly on those of Level XIII. In Trench “S” it will be seen that the new walls are slightly differently aligned from those beneath the destruction level. They average 60 cm. thick and are now built of mud-brick on a substantial foundation of undressed stone. No specific building can yet be recognized and the pottery, though plentiful, is fragmentary.

LEVELS XII–XI. Inventory

(Some find-spots marked in Fig. 22)

<i>Figure No.</i>	<i>Registration No.</i>	<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Pottery</i>
P.48:11 and 12	643		Pair of small lugged jars with incised ornament, crudely made. ht. 8 cm.; diam. 5·4 cm.
P.48:15	645		Small jug with vertical loop-handle. Brown wash. ht. 16 cm.; diam. 8 cm.

Small objects

Copper pin with circular head. l. 8 cm.

Levels VIII, IX and X (Fig. 22, Pl. XIII)

These three occupation levels must be considered together, as they represent three stages in the architectural history of a single group of buildings. It will be understood from the plan how these stages can be distinguished, and also how easily the character and function of the three buildings can be recognized. They are in fact buildings of the “hall-and-porch” type, known to the classical world by the Greek word *megaron*. Already at this early period (late third millennium) they incorporate many characteristic features which are to be found in Aegean examples, thereby reminding one that the early appearance of this architectural convention in Anatolia was not restricted to Troy.

TRENCHES 'S' & 'SX' ~ LEVELS VIII, IX & X.

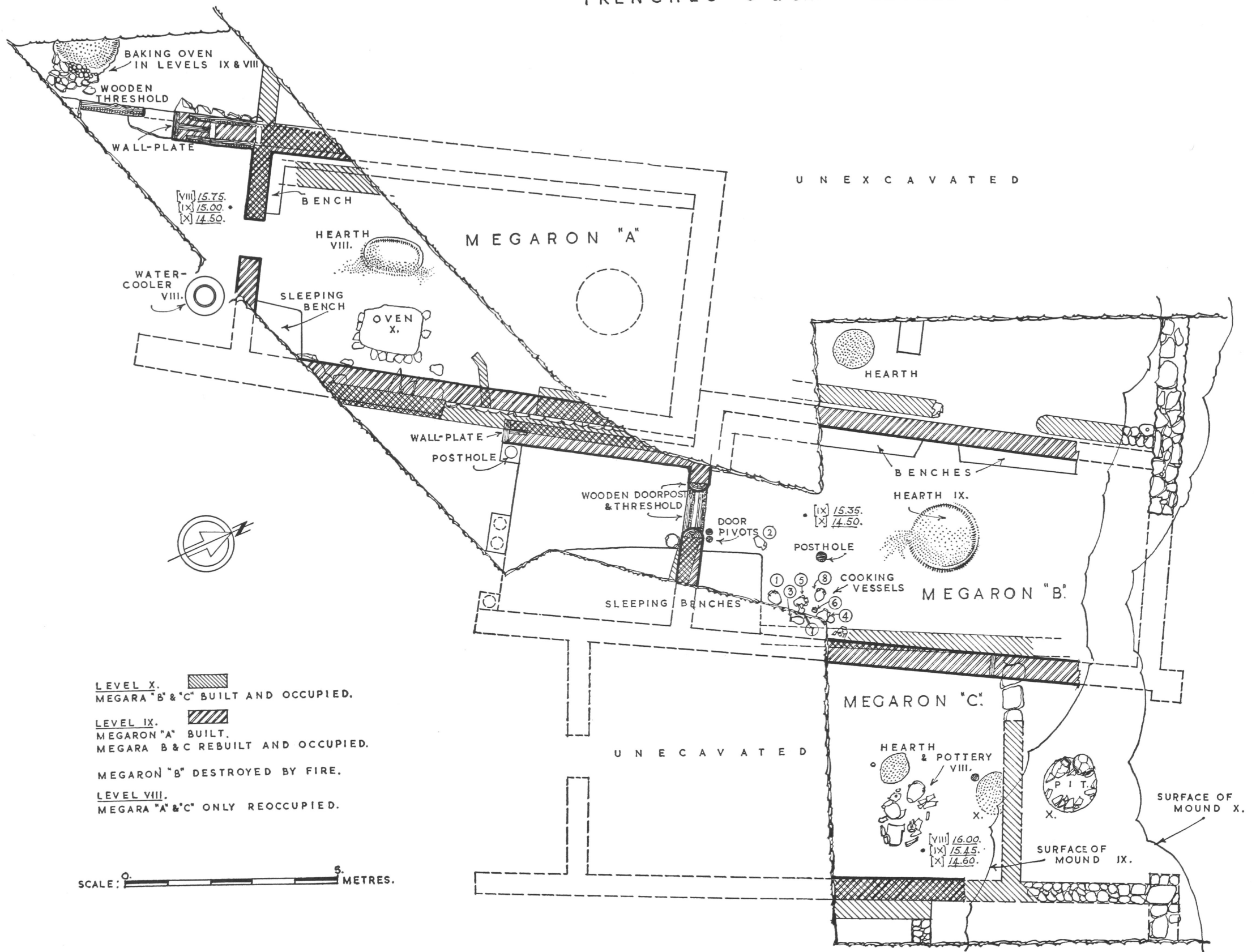


FIG. 22. Ground-plans of Levels X-VIII

Let us now consider the three units, Megaron A, B and C, in order of their construction. The first to be built in Level X were "B" and "C"; rectangular halls, each measuring approximately 5 × 10 m. with a porch and entrance at the west end. Owing to the existence of some building of which little has survived on the site later occupied by "A", the porch of "B" had to be restricted in size. "C" seems also to have been provided with a secondary porch at the east end. "A" first appears as a hall-and-porch building in Level IX. "B" and "C" would now seem to have fallen into disrepair; for a little later in the same occupation, they also are completely rebuilt with walls on a slightly new alignment. (The site must first have been levelled, as the stumps of the old walls were not everywhere used as foundations.) Once more a reduction in the breadth of porch "B" becomes necessary where the corner of "A" intruded. At the end of this occupation, "B" is destroyed by fire, and when, in Level VIII, "A" and "C" are reoccupied with small improvements, it is not rebuilt. Its remains are levelled and its site remains an open space.

Approximately half of Megaron A came within the area of Trench "S". The remainder has been reconstructed in dotted lines in Fig. 22, simply by completing its shape symmetrically. Its appointments must be described as they survived in Level VIII. The breadth of the hall was 4.75 m. and its length, if the reconstruction is correct, 10 m. The walls were of mud-brick, standing on a substantial stone foundation. Their average thickness was 60 cm., but that of the south wall, once it was clear of the adjoining building, had been increased to 90 cm. to give it extra strength. The doorway, 80 cm. wide, in the centre of the west wall, had square plastered jambs without wooden linings. A clay bench, standing 30 cm. high from the pavement, ran around the base of the west and north walls. In the south-west corner there was a clay platform of similar height, measuring 1.25 m. square, with its sides slightly splayed inwards. In this respect it corresponds exactly with examples of the so-called "sleeping-platforms" found in the same position in Aegean *megara*.¹ At Beycesultan it continued to be a feature of *megaron*-type buildings right up to the end of the Late Bronze Age. In the centre of the room, 2.50 m. from the door, there was a large oval hearth, surrounded by a built-up clay kerb and filled with ashes. By analogy with Megaron B, it has been suggested that a larger, circular hearth may have occupied a more conventional position at the east end of the hall. (The foundations of a baking oven which appear in this room in Fig. 22 belong to the period before the *megaron* was built, Level X).

The western porch had a depth of 2.25 m. To the south of the doorway an enormous clay water-cooler, nearly 1 m. in diameter and with a cable ornament at the base of its high everted neck, projected from the pavement into which it was sunk up to about three-quarters of its depth. Of the side walls of the porch only that on the north side was accessible; but it revealed structural features of great interest. It would appear that these "wing"

¹ C. W. Blegen, *Troy*, I, p. 94.

walls, which probably carried a heavy beam across the open front of the portico (or, as some have thought, a gable-end) must have tended to suffer from structural weakness, for, in this earliest example as in many of those found in later levels, the stone foundations had been increased in thickness towards the projecting end, where very large stones gave the wall extra stability. In the brickwork above, one was also able to examine the earliest example found at Beycesultan of timber "frame" reinforcement (Fig. 23). "Runner-beams" were set in the face of the wall on either side and tied together at intervals by wooden cross-pieces. But perhaps most interesting of all was the evidence provided of how the end face of the "wing" wall was treated architecturally. Here, attached to a long peg running longitudinally into the end of the wall, was a wooden "plate", 12 cm. thick, set flush with the face of the brickwork, evidently for the purpose of attaching a vertical wooden panel or pilaster. When one remembers the wooden posts or *parastades*, which occupy a similar position in the *megara* of Troy II,¹ one is reminded that these "wing" walls are indeed the forerunners of the *antae* in a Greek temple. To the west of the "wing" wall in Megaron A, a log of wood set in the pavement formed a step, leading down to an open area at a slightly lower level, where the remains were found of a very large baking-oven standing on stone foundations. This again is a feature invariably to be found occupying the same position in later examples.

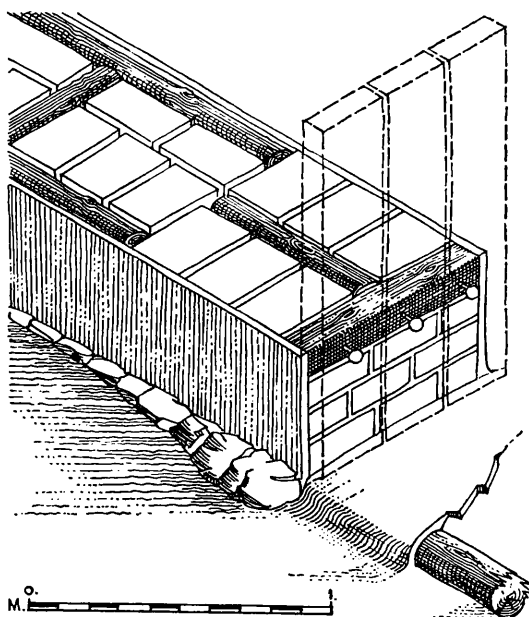


FIG. 23. Detail of porch wall in Megaron A, Level IX

Megaron A produced no pottery or objects of any sort. Its walls and benches were neatly plastered and its rather formal aspect suggested a setting for social life rather than a domestic establishment. Megaron B gave

¹ H. Schliemann, *Troja*. London, 1884, p. 80, No. 27.

the reverse impression. Once more there was a central hearth, circular in this case with a diameter of 1.60 m. and with a clay kerb, carefully built up, like the plastered surface of the hearth itself, over a basis of brick rubble. There was again a clay bench along the north wall and "sleeping-platform" in the south-west corner. The doorway itself had a wooden threshold and wooden door-linings composed of split logs, which were plastered over to present semicircular door-jamb, as in the shrine buildings of earlier levels. Post-holes beside the south jamb perhaps marked the position of the actual door-pivot. But it was the pottery which gave such an unmistakably domestic character to Megaron B. When the fire took place at the end of the Level IX occupation, the house must have been abandoned in a hurry, for an impressive collection of vessels still lay as they had been left on the pavement in the south-west corner of the main hall. These were for the most part large jars, beak-spouted jugs and cooking-pots, all suggesting kitchen equipment. It was indeed momentarily tempting to label "A" and "B", as Schliemann did at Troy under similar circumstances, the "Men's Megaron" and "Women's Megaron" respectively, though of course the subsequent discovery of a third led one to the conclusion that in fact each represented a conventional dwelling-unit. The porch also had a "sleeping platform" to the south of the door. The "wing" wall which had survived showed an arrangement of wall-plates in the end face precisely similar to that in "A" and at its base a new and equally striking feature. This was the impression of a circular wooden post, 30 cm. in diameter, set in a square clay base, which must have helped to support one end of a beam across the open end of the porch. Half way between the two walls a second base was found, whose shape suggested a pair of free-standing posts on the central axis. These may be seen tentatively restored in Fig. 24.

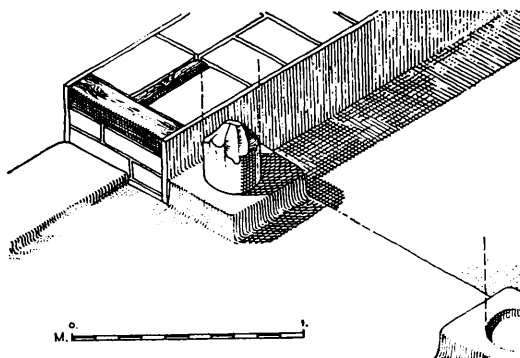


FIG. 24. Detail of porch in Megaron B, Level IX

Megaron C was not discovered until early in our 1957 season, and it will be seen from the plan that even then less than half of it became accessible in Trench "SX". This included the east end of the main hall, where some pottery was found beside a rather shapeless hearth at Level IX. But in tracing the foundations of the earlier building (Level VIII) it was interesting

to recognize the outline of a "back porch", such as the Troy II *megara* were also provided with. An inward projection of the stone foundations at the outer end of the surviving "wing" wall may suggest an *anta* construction above; or alternatively it may merely be part of an earlier foundation running north and south at this point. A circular pit in the centre of the porch contained some pottery of Level X. Access to the porch from the main hall must have been by a door of which the stone threshold was found at the northern end of the dividing wall (Pl. XIIIc).

In these three levels, then, our soundings provide a vignette picture of the settlement, at a time when its residential quarter consisted largely of simple hall-and-porch units, disposed along streets or around open spaces. Wooden posts and wall-facings indicate some deliberate architectural treatment of their front porches, though there is no evidence whatever to suggest that their roofs were other than flat. One gains the impression that at this early period, in the final centuries of the third millennium B.C., the *megaron* dwelling-house still retained a primitive and elementary form, which in later times, with the addition of side-chambers and other subsidiary accommodation, was almost lost sight of. But it is interesting in this connection to remember that, in the second settlement at Troy, which must be dated several centuries earlier, major public buildings already adhered to this form of plan as though it were prescribed by a long-standing tradition.

LEVELS X-VIII. Inventory

<i>Figure No.</i>	<i>Registration No.</i>	<i>Serial No.</i>	
			Level X. Pottery
P.51:13	654		Handle of beak-spouted jug decorated with small animal. ht. 11 cm.
	688		Small two-handled cup. Red wash. ht. 9 cm.; diam. 11 cm.
P.47:62	693		Cup with two high loop-handles. Red wash. ht. 11 cm.; diam. 14.5 cm.
			From pit in Megaron "C":
			Beak-spouted jug with incised ornament.
			Cooking-pot on three feet.
			Large bowl with three handles. Red wash.
			Tankard with one handle.
			Level X. Small objects
F.1:18	618		Head of a cult figurine in marble. ht. 3.5 cm.
F.4:3	632		Bone object in the shape of a nail. l. 15.5 cm.
	682		Clay ornament consisting of two birds. max. diam. 6 cm.
F.3:1	687		Copper axe-head. l. 11 cm.
F.3:4	725		Part of socketed hammer-axe in greenish stone. max. diam. 4.7 cm.
	726		Part of socketed hammer-axe in greenish stone. max. diam. 5 cm.

TRENCHES "S" & "SX". LEVELS VI-VII.

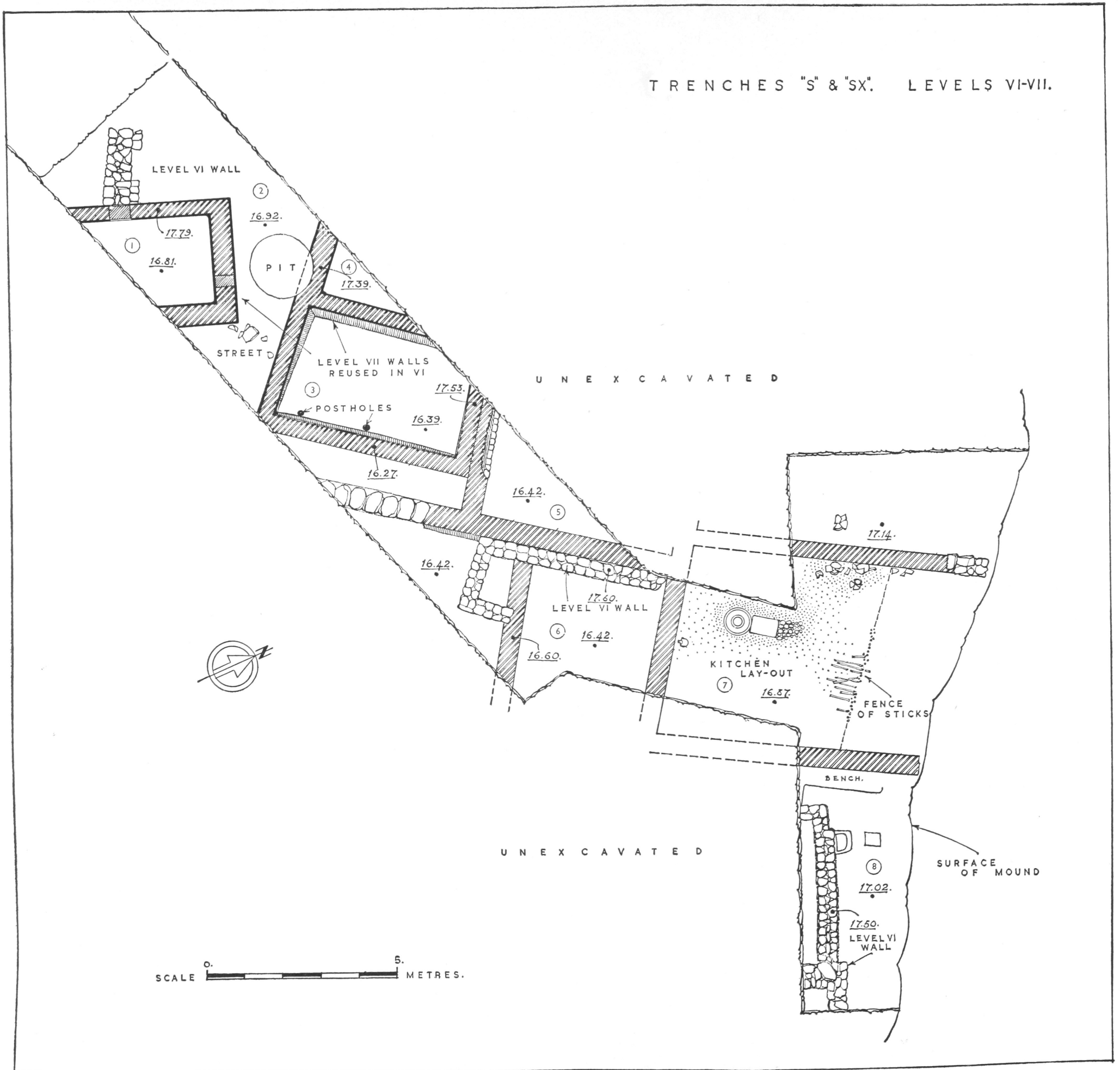


FIG. 25. Ground-plans of Levels VI and VII

<i>Figure No.</i>	<i>Registration No.</i>	<i>Serial No.</i>	
Level IX. Pottery			
P.54:6		1	Tall jar with neck and square-shaped handles.
		2	Medium jar with neck and one handle.
P.54:8		3	Tall jar with neck and three ornamental handles.
P.54:9		4	Tall jar with neck and three ornamental handles.
P.54:2		5	Tall jar with pinched neck and two handles.
P.53:15	613	6	Small beak-spouted jug with twisted handle. Red wash. ht. 30 cm.
P.54:8	614	7	Lid with basket-handle. diam. 14.8 cm.
P.54:3		8	Necked jar with two handles.
P.53:12	620		Small jar with vertical neck. ht. 16 cm.
	625		Miniature bowl with four handles. diam. 4.5 cm.
P.52:14	638		Small two-handled cup in red wash. ht. 7.7 cm.
P.52:21	661		<i>Depas</i> in buff ware with red wash. ht. 14.4 cm.
Level IX. Small objects			
F.11	572		Copper chisel. l. 10.1 cm.
F.4:1, F.10	607		Open mould for copper axe. Greenish stone. l. 8.5 cm.
Level VIII. Pottery			
	636		Cup with two high handles. Red polished ware. ht. 8 cm.
	637		Cup with two high handles. Red wash. ht. 8.5 cm.
P.55:45	639		Cup with two high handles. Brown wash. ht. 10 cm.
	641		Cup with two high handles. Brown wash. ht. 9 cm.
	647		Cup with high twisted handle. Red wash. ht. 7 cm.
P.55:46	660		<i>Depas</i> in buff ware with red wash. ht. 14.6 cm.
P.55:43	689		Cup with two high handles. Red wash. ht. 12.5 cm.
	701		High handled cup. Red wash. diam. 6.9 cm.
	702		High handled cup. Red wash. diam. 7.2 cm.
Level VIII. Small objects			
F.4:6	577		Object with two holes in greenish stone. max. diam. 5.8 cm.
	605		Pounder in purple stone. l. 17.5 cm.
F.4:2	606		Object in grey stone. l. 8.7 cm.

Levels VII and VI (Fig. 25, Pl. XIV)

These two levels represent the final phase of the Early Bronze, perhaps in the first century of the second millennium B.C., and immediately precede the first construction on this site of public buildings contemporary with the Middle Bronze Age palace. Again they may be treated together, as a part of the buildings constructed in Level VII had been reoccupied in Level VI. The hall-and-porch houses of the previous occupation were now entirely forgotten. In Level VII, Trench "S" cut across a complex of small buildings with high-standing mud-brick walls, whose function was difficult to determine. Room 1, for instance, appeared to be an isolated chamber about 2.25 m. wide,

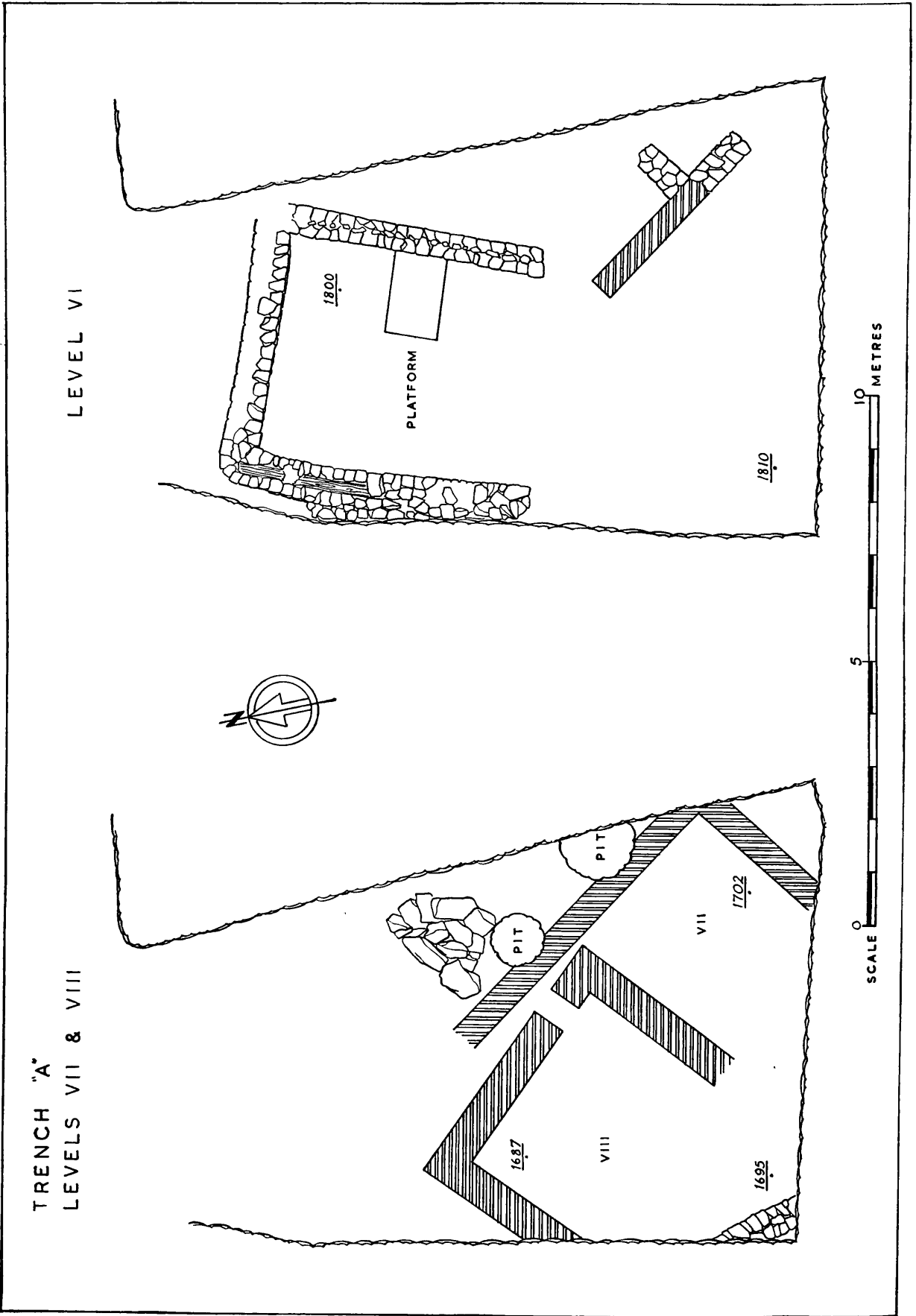


FIG. 26

entered by a door beyond the limits of the trench. It was separated by a street or narrow space (No. 2) from two similar chambers which again must have had a communicating door beyond the north-east face of the sounding. The walls of these three chambers had survived, leaning outwards at a slight angle but still standing to a height of more than 1.50 m. In Level VI their floors had been raised about 50 cm. on a packing of mud-brick and the walls re-used. Like all walls of Level VII, they showed an interesting form of construction; being built of bricks measuring 50 × 30 × 9 cm. on a foundation which consisted usually of two wooden beams, laid longitudinally and held in position by rows of stones. Other Level VII walls, variously rebuilt in Level VI, extended eastwards into sounding "SX", where, owing to the increasing denudation of the mound, only a small area remained to be excavated. But here there was an interesting feature. This appeared to be the open yard of a private house (No. 7), with installations which showed it to have been used as a kitchen. Its western end had been enclosed by a screen of wooden sticks, perhaps supporting reed-matting. Of some the impression in the earth could be seen still in an upright position, while others lay prone upon the pavement. The space behind the screen was paved with pebbles and, approximately in the centre, a large storage-jar with a neck and two handles was partly buried in the ground. Beside it was a small rectangular platform of plastered brickwork, and beyond this again an area paved with small cobbles. Against the wall was some pottery, including cooking-pots and a specimen of the baked clay "andiron"—a two-horned affair with holes for the thumb and forefinger to move its position—which was used to support a vessel over an open fire.¹

LEVELS VI and VII. Inventory

(Find-spots not marked in plans)

<i>Figure No.</i>	<i>Registration No.</i>	<i>Serial No.</i>	Level VII (Sounding "S"). <i>Pottery</i>
P.58:33	616		Large bowl with two handles. Brown wash. diam. 29 cm.
P.59:11	636		Cup with two high handles. Red burnished ware. ht. 8 cm.
P.59:5	640		Cup with one high handle. Red wash. ht. 7 cm.
			Level VII (Sounding "A")
	563		Small carinated cup with high handles. Red wash with decoration in red paint inside. ht. 7.5 cm.
	564		Miniature cup with high handles. Red wash. ht. 6.5 cm.
			Level VI (Sounding "S"). <i>Pottery</i>
P.59:29	619		Tea-pot. Red wash. ht. 16.5 cm.
P.69:12-13	622		Necked jar in burnished orange ware. Two loop-handles at neck and two on the shoulder. Incised ornament. ht. 18.4 cm.; diam. 22 cm.

¹ A variety of these objects will be illustrated in Vol. II of the present work.

<i>Figure No.</i>	<i>Registration No.</i>	<i>Serial No.</i>	
P.68:2	694		Beak-spouted jug in black ware with nipple-lugs. Pattern-burnished. ht. 26 cm.; diam. 18.5 cm.
Level VI (Sounding "A"). <i>Pottery</i>			
P.67:6	530		Carinated cup with two high handles. Buff slipped ware. ht. 7.5 cm.; diam. 7.5 cm.
P.67:3	531		Miniature cup with one high handle. Buff burnished ware. ht. 4 cm.
P.66:14	532		Shallow bowl with high loop-handles. Grey burnished ware. diam. 10 cm.
P.67:4	533		Miniature jug with one handle. Red wash. ht. 6.5 cm.
P.67:15	538		Base of jar on three legs. Reddish wash. diam. 8 cm.
P.68:3	540		Carinated beak-spout with one nipple-lug. Pink slip. ht. 22 cm.
P.69:10	541		Necked jar with two handles on shoulder. Orange burnished slip. White-filled incised ornament. ht. 17 cm.
P.67:2	543		Part of <i>depas</i> in buff ware with yellow slip and chevron ornament in red paint. Discoloured by fire. ht. 10 cm.
P.70:6	545		Vertical necked jar on three spiral feet. Two pairs of handles. Brown wash and incised ornament. ht. 20 cm.; diam. 16 cm.
P.67:10	547		Small beak-spout with nipple-lugs. Orange wash. ht. 12 cm.
P.67:8	549		Miniature juglet. ht. 8 cm.
P.64:24	554		Bowl with one raised handle and three moulded lugs. Reddish wash. diam. 16 cm.
P.67:17	555		Small crude beak-spout with reddish wash. ht. 15 cm.
P.67:11	556		Miniature beak-spout. Brown wash. ht. 10 cm.
P.67:14	557		Small jug with double beak-spouted mouth. ht. 11.5 cm.
P.67:12	558		Miniature pot with three feet, neck, tail and loop-handle. ht. 11 cm.
	559		Small one-handed jug with horizontal lip. ht. 14 cm.
	561		Miniature juglet. Brown wash. ht. 8 cm.
P.67:13	562		Small beak-spout with side spout. ht. 13 cm.
P.67:12	565		Grotesque, similar to No. 558. Reddish slip. ht. 11 cm.
P.70:8	566		Lid with handle composed of two cross-pieces. diam. 11.5 cm.
P.67:9	567		Miniature beak-spout. Reddish wash. diam. 11.5 cm.
	568		One-handed juglet. Damaged. diam. 6.5 cm.
P.70:7	569		Lid with ornamental handle and cross in red paint underneath. diam. 8.5 cm.
P.69:11	570		Fragmentary necked jar with incised ornament. Reddish slip. diam. 20 cm.
Level VI (Sounding ("A")). <i>Small objects</i>			
F.11	{	552	Copper needle. l. 9.5 cm.
		574	Small copper implement. l. 3.4 cm.
		575	Copper pin with rolled head. l. 10 cm.

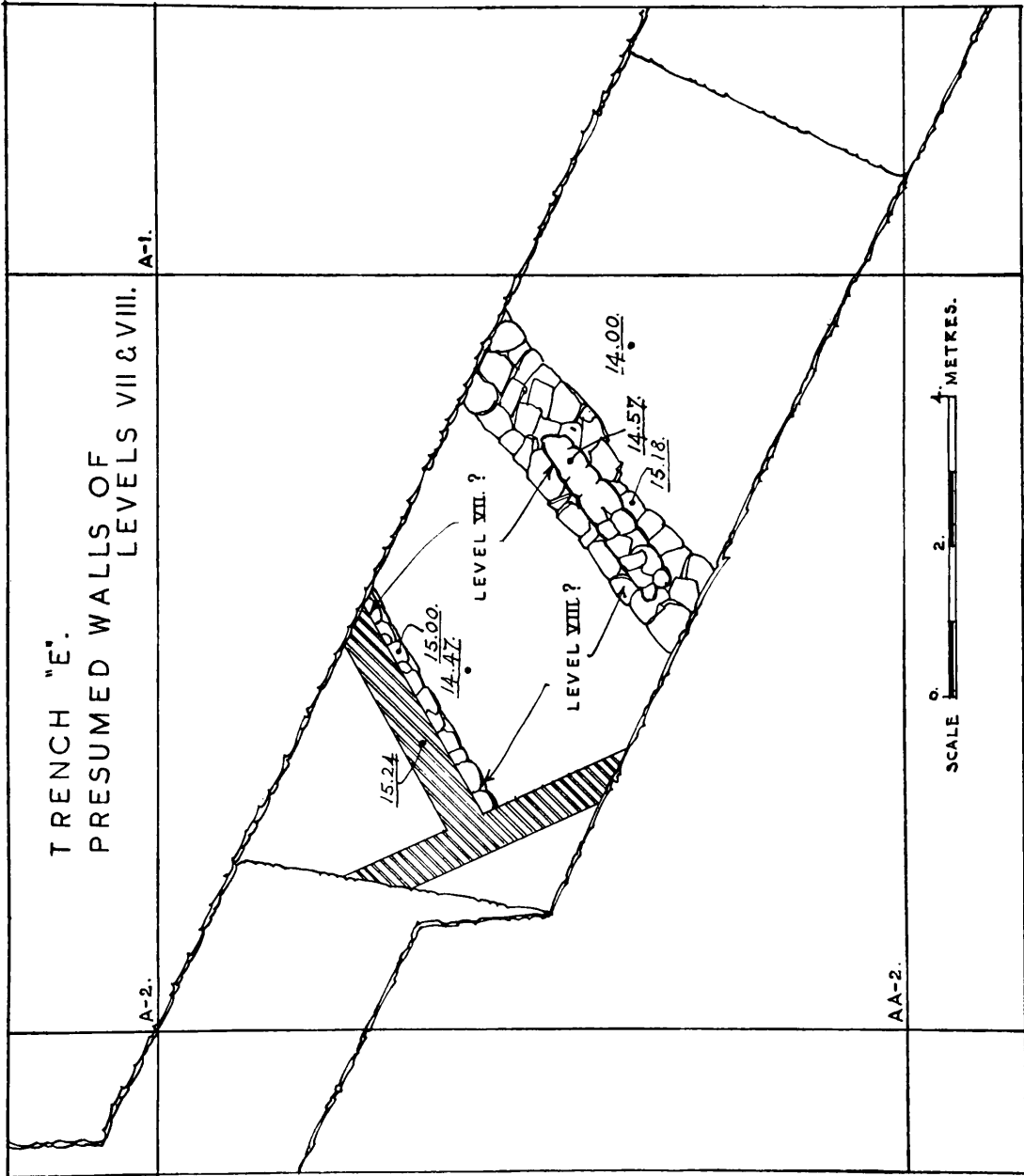


FIG. 27

OTHER CONTACTS WITH EARLY BRONZE AGE 3
(Figs. 26 and 27, Pl. XIV b and d)

Other than in the main sounding ("S" and "SX"), building-levels dating from E.B.A. 3 were reached at two further points in the mound. One of these was in Area "A" on the west summit (*cf.* Fig. 26), where a sounding made in 1955 penetrated beneath the foundations of public buildings of Level V, encountering private house walls in three successive levels, identifiable as VI, VII and VIII. The architectural remains were of no great interest—narrow walls of mud-brick on timber foundations—but from rubbish-pits belonging to a late phase of Level VI and elsewhere came a remarkable collection of pottery—much of it at the time unfamiliar in character, as this was the first glimpse which had been obtained of local Early Bronze Age wares. Indeed, so much importance was attached to the placing of these wares in their correct stratigraphical sequence, that it was decided to attempt a cross-check by means of a similar sounding in a different part of the mound. For this purpose Trench "E" was selected, a little beyond the south-east corner of the Middle Bronze Age palace on the east summit. Here there was a little confusion at first, since, in cutting a terrace outside the walls of the palace, the Level V builders had succeeded in removing the remains of Level VI. Walls were found however at two levels beneath (Fig. 27), associated with pottery which could satisfactorily be identified with that of Levels VII and VIII in "A", and a penetration was made on a small scale into Level IX. Pottery and objects from Sounding "A" are catalogued on pp. 65-6.

PART II

THE POTTERY AND OBJECTS

by JAMES MELLAART

with a section (in Chapter 9)

by David Stronach

CHAPTER 5

LATE CHALCOLITHIC POTTERY

INTRODUCTION

The Late Chalcolithic pottery of Beycesultan is the earliest found on the site. It is a characteristic dark burnished ware of black or brown colour, with a straw as well as grit admixture in the clay and simple and rather heavy unsophisticated shapes. Individual sherds without rims are difficult to distinguish from later E.B. 1-2 wares. Technically they are not much different from these latter wares, which gradually developed from them, but shapes and especially decoration are quite distinct.

Decoration in the Late Chalcolithic pottery is comparatively rare. Incision and plastic ornament are hardly ever found; pattern burnishing is confined to a few sherds and fluting and ribbing is wholly absent. The only technique in common use is decoration in matt white paint, often crusted on to the burnished surface. Patterns are limited and the fineness of the drawing bears little relation to the heavy shapes. In many cases only faint traces of the paint have survived.

Most striking, however, is the limited number of shapes and the very slow rate of development that took place during the immensely long period (some twenty-five building levels) throughout which this pottery remained in use. At Beycesultan at least the Late Chalcolithic potters reveal themselves as endowed with the most pronounced lack of imagination on record in West Anatolian prehistory.

Compared with E.B. 1-2 pottery, the Late Chalcolithic ware is serviceable pottery, undistinguished in design though of good quality; but judged by the standards of the preceding Early Chalcolithic Hacilar culture, it is frankly barbaric. Even if this comparison with the exceptional quality of that culture, which surpassed most if not all of its neighbours in pottery, may be setting too high a standard, even the much earlier neolithic pottery of southern Anatolia shows technical superiority. One can therefore only assume that this Late Chalcolithic pottery was introduced into south-western Anatolia by people culturally much inferior to their predecessors. The same would appear to have happened in the Konya plain. The evidence at present available suggests then a descent of backward barbarians of comparatively low cultural standards on the Early Chalcolithic centres of civilization in southern Anatolia, which they would appear to have destroyed. Presumably

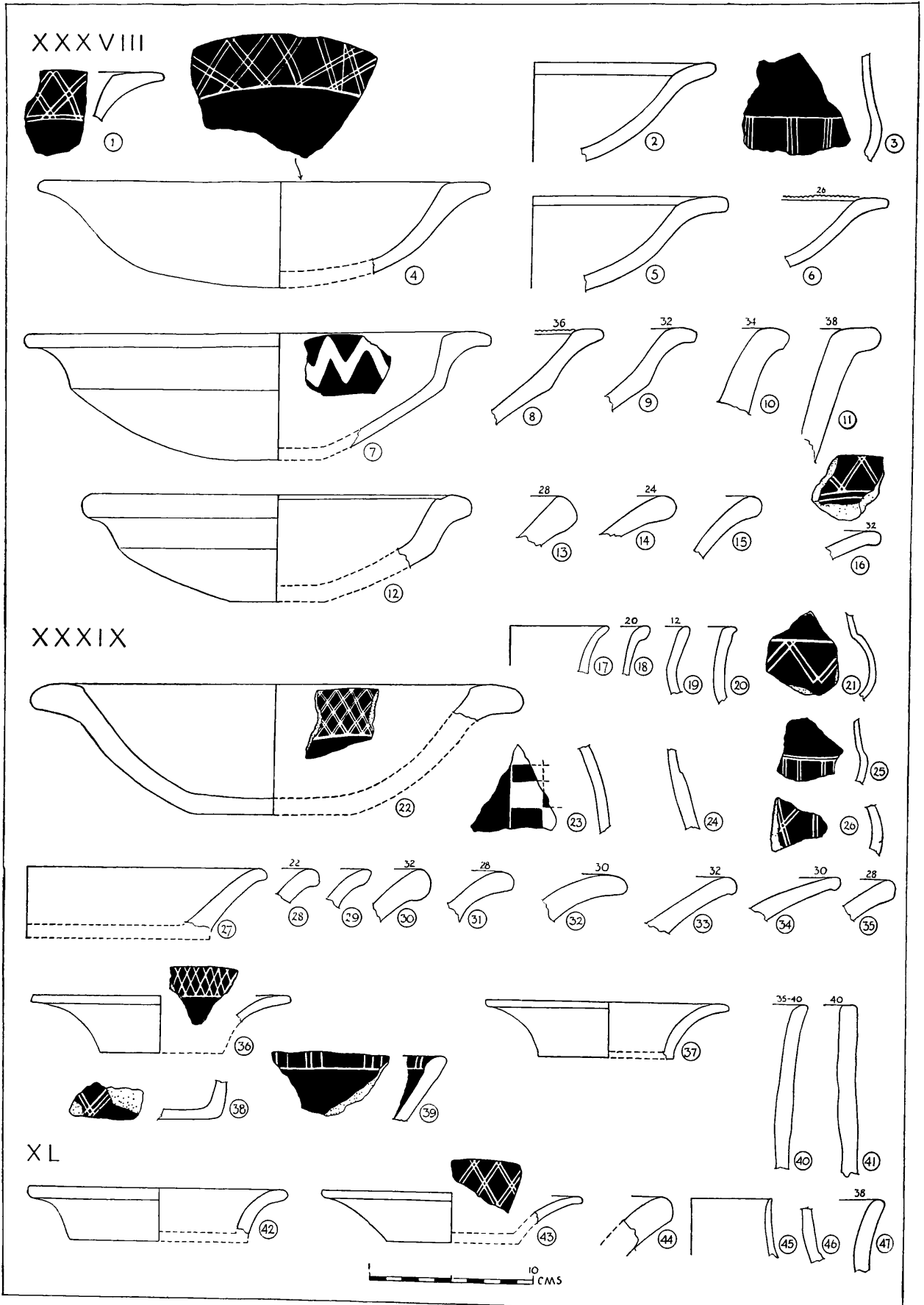


FIG. P.1. Late Chalcolithic 1 pottery, Levels XXXVIII-XL

these newcomers came from the north or north-west of Anatolia as there is no reason to look for an origin outside the peninsula.

The Late Chalcolithic sequence at Beycesultan is the longest yet found, and as the material is very well stratified it provides a yardstick, at present more potential than actual, by which to measure the relative date and range of other contemporary material, not only from the south-west of Anatolia, where besides Beycesultan a further eighteen sites have produced material of this period, but also from more remote and mostly unstratified, but related cultures. For this reason, a subdivision of the Beycesultan Late Chalcolithic into several phases is not only practical, but essential. As architectural changes are here not accompanied by a change in pottery, the subdivision is based on the latter only. Changes in the pottery of this period are subtle and the four phases which we have recognized merge almost imperceptibly into each other. One should therefore not expect to find a distinct corpus of

FIG. P.1. Late Chalcolithic 1 pottery

Levels XXXVIII, XXXIX, XL

(All pottery is hand-made black ware with straws and grits and burnished. Numbers above the sherds indicate the diameter up to the outer edge).

XXXVIII (*Bowls except no. 3, which is part of a juglet*)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Crusted mat white paint on blackish-brown crackly slip. diam. 22 cm. | 8. Black burnished interior, brown exterior. Criss cross burnish and ripples on rim. |
| 2. Buff ware, buff burnished slip, mottled grey on exterior. | 9. Jet black burnished. |
| 3. Mat white paint on jet black burnished. | 10. Brownish red coarse ware. |
| 4. Thick crusted mat white paint on light brown to olive green burnished. | 11. Greyish coarse ware. |
| 5. Black burnished slip. | 12. Light grey burnished. |
| 6. Jet black burnished slip. Ripple burnish on rim. | 13. Dark grey burnished. |
| 7. Crusted mat white paint on light grey burnished. | 14. Black burnished. |
| | 15. Jet black burnished. |
| | 16. Fine white paint on brownish black burnished. |

XXXIX (*Bowls except nos. 21, 23, 25, 26, which are sherds of juglets*)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 17. Jet black burnished. | 34. Black burnished. |
| 18. Black burnished with red rim. | 35. Brown burnished. |
| 19. Buff, mottled black burnished. | 36. Mat white paint on brownish buff burnished. |
| 20. Black topped, buff burnished. | 37. Brown burnished. |
| 21. Crusted mat white paint on black burnished. | 38. Mat white paint on dark grey burnished. |
| 22. Fine mat white paint on dark grey burnished. | 39. Mat white paint on black burnished with brown rim. |
| 23. Thick mat white paint on black burnished. | 40. Coarse-ware, red surface. |
| 24. Black burnished. | 41. Coarse-ware, red, mottled black exterior, black interior. |
| 25. Mat white paint on dark brown burnished. | XL |
| 26. Fine mat white paint on fine black burnished. | 42. Black burnished. |
| 27. Fine black burnished. | 43. Mat white paint on black burnished, mottled buff. |
| 28. Black burnished. | 44. Black burnished. |
| 29. Black burnished. | 45. <i>Jug</i> , brownish-black burnished. |
| 30. Grey burnished. | 46. <i>Jug</i> , black burnished. |
| 31. Black burnished. | 47. Coarse-ware, reddish surface, smoothed. |
| 32. Brown burnished with red rim. Faint ripple burnish. | |
| 33. Fine black burnished. | |

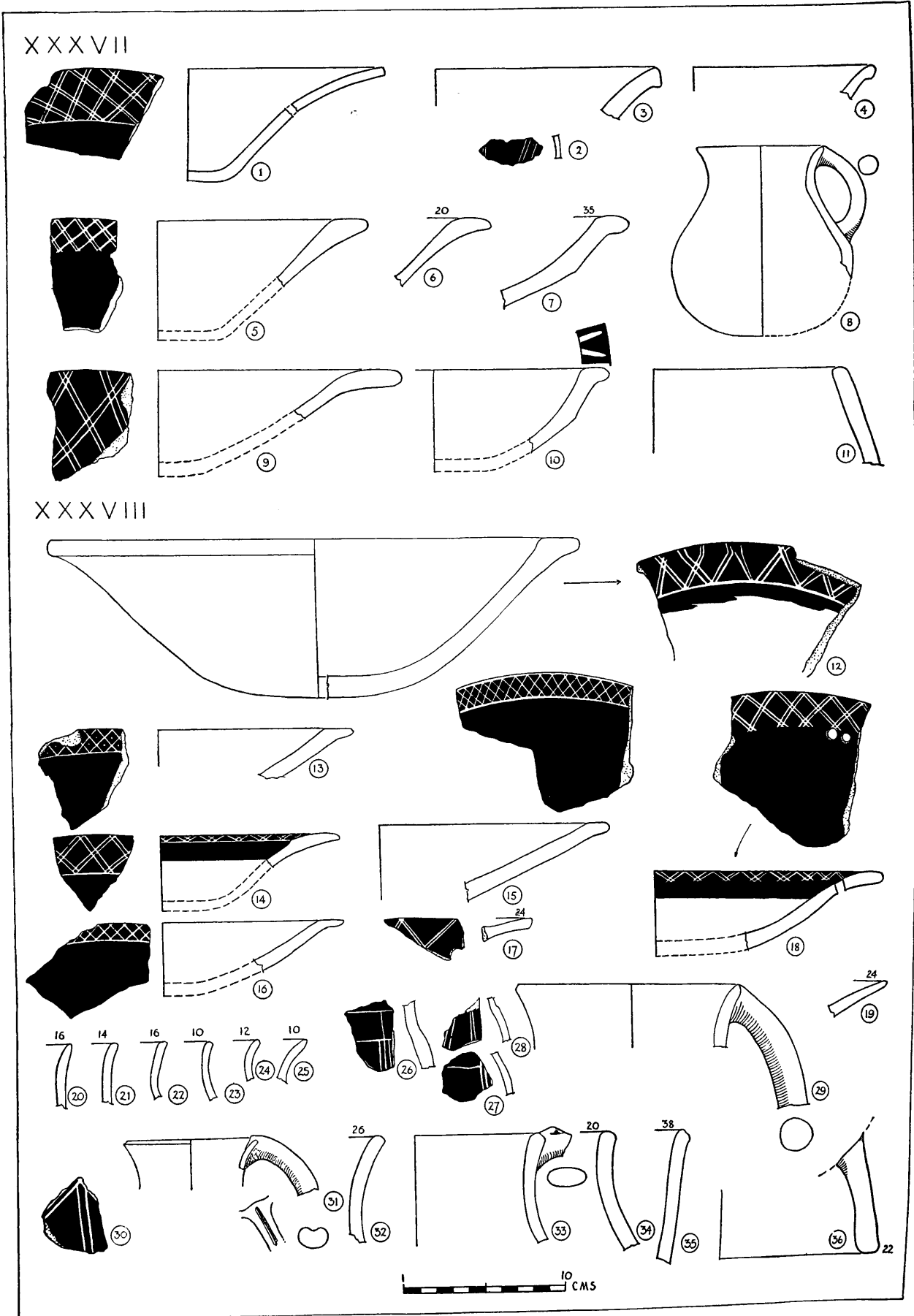


FIG. P.2. Late Chalcolithic 1 pottery, Levels XXXVII-XXXVIII

shapes for each of these phases, such as can be established for the Early Bronze Age. In the very last building level (XX) of our fourth and latest Chalcolithic phase a number of shapes appear that show the uninterrupted transition to the E.B. 1 period.

In terms of building levels the sub-division runs as follows:

(See pottery sheets 1-2 in folder).

		<i>Number of building levels</i>
Late Chalcolithic 4.	Levels XXIV-XX	(5 + c.2 = c.7)
Late Chalcolithic 3.	Levels XXVIII-XXV	(5)
Late Chalcolithic 2.	Levels XXXIV-XXIX	(7)
Late Chalcolithic 1.	Levels XL-XXXV	(6)

Judged by the number of building levels, these sub-periods are all of about equal length, varying perhaps not more than a century in duration. If a single feature is wanted to characterize these four phases, then one might say that L. Ch. 1 is characterized by an abundance of white paint; L. Ch. 2 by features reminiscent of Konya Plain types; L. Ch. 3 by their disappearance and the emergence of a carinated bowl and L. Ch. 4 by carinated bowls with flaring everted rims.

FIG. P.2. Late Chalcolithic 1 pottery

Levels XXXVII, XXXVIII

(All pottery is hand-made black ware with straws and grits and burnished. Numbers above the sherds indicate the diameter up to the outer edge).

XXXVII

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Thick crusted white paint on dark brown burnished. Rim light brown. | 6. Black burnished slip. |
| 2. <i>Juglet</i> , mat white paint on black burnished. | 7. Crimson, mottled buff burnished slip. |
| 3. Brown burnished. | 8. Black burnished. |
| 4. Black burnished. | 9. Mat white paint on brownish black burnished. |
| 5. Mat white paint on brownish black burnished. | 10. Mat white paint on bluish black burnished. |
| | 11. Coarse-ware, brownish black surface. |

XXXVIII

- | | |
|--|---|
| 12. Clear mat white paint on fine black burnished. | 23. Black burnished. |
| 13. Mat white paint on bluish black burnished. | 24. Very fine black burnished exterior, brown interior. |
| 14. Mat white paint on light brown burnished. | 25. Jet black burnished. |
| 15. Mat white paint on purple reddish, mottled black burnished. | 26. Mat white paint on jet black burnished. |
| 16. Mat white paint on jet black burnished, yellow rim. | 27. Mat white paint on greyish black burnished. |
| 17. Mat white paint on brownish black burnished slip. | 28. Mat white paint on greyish black burnished. |
| 18. Mat white paint on red, mottled buff rim, interior light brown, exterior brownish black burnished. | 29. Black burnished. |
| 19. Rather coarse, greenish buff burnished. | 30. <i>Jug or juglet</i> , mat white paint on light grey burnished. |
| 20-27. <i>Jugs and Juglets</i> . | 31. Rather coarse buff ware. |
| 20. Rather coarse, red burnished grey ware. | 32. Black topped red burnished. |
| 21. Brown burnished. | 33. Coarse ware, reddish. |
| 22. Fine black burnished. | 34. Coarse ware, reddish. |
| | 35. Coarse ware, reddish with black interior. |
| | 36. <i>Pedestal</i> , rather coarse black burnished ware. |

XXXVI

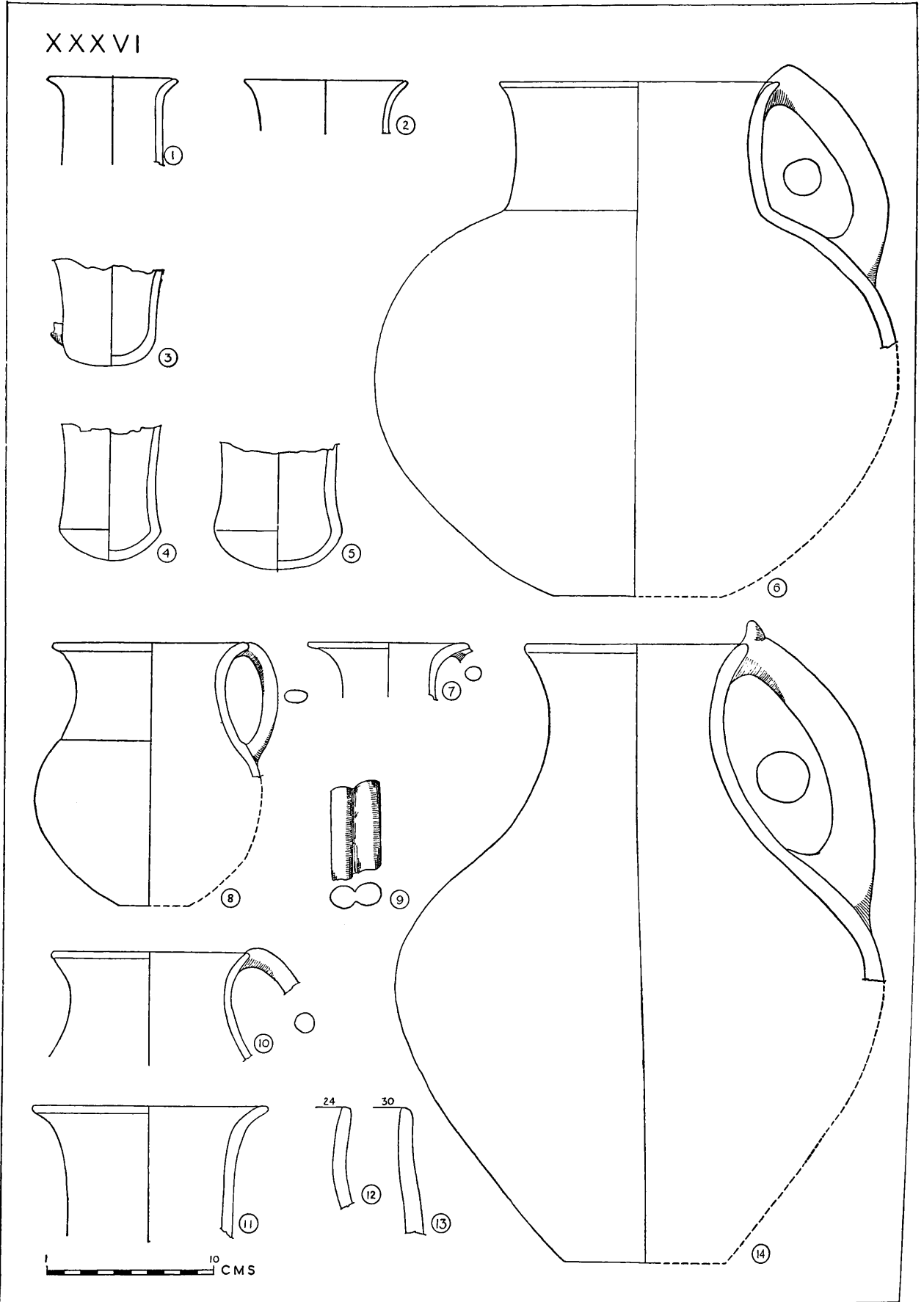


FIG. P.3. Late Chalcolithic 1 pottery, Level XXXVI

Although such "tags" may be an aid to memory, they should not be too much depended upon for comparison. An instance of the fallacious reasoning which might result, will serve to emphasize this. White-painted pottery is characteristic of the earliest (L. Ch. 1) phase of Beycesultan. White-painted pottery of Late Chalcolithic date is also common in the Konya Plain. As the latter material is unstratified, it could therefore—on account of the white paint—be thought of as contemporary with L. Ch. 1 at Beycesultan. Closer observation, however, shows that on Late Chalcolithic sites with early material, related to our L. Ch. 2, white paint is not found, whereas it occurs on the surface of nearly every Late Chalcolithic site, where the earlier material remains buried. The conclusion to be drawn is that it is late. This is confirmed by a comparison with Mersin XII; and if we look for white-painted pottery in the corresponding L. Ch. 4 of Beycesultan we shall find that it still exists. It is therefore safer to rely on shapes rather than wares and form of decoration for chronological comparisons. For this reason it will be our policy throughout these chapters to describe the pottery by shapes, except in certain cases where special circumstances make such a course inadvisable. As the Late Chalcolithic material has a very limited range of shapes, which often remained in use from one phase into another, the period has been treated as a whole, and the shapes numbered in sequence, instead of using a new set of numbers for each phase as has been done in the case of the three very different and distinct phases or periods of the Early Bronze Age.

Grouped in a table of occurrence, their range can be seen at a glance (sheets 1-4). The number of sherds from each building level varied greatly but not enough material was obtained in the sounding to warrant the use of statistics. When, therefore, a shape is described as frequent or rare, this refers only to the material obtained, not to what the site might produce were excavations undertaken on a larger scale. A high percentage of coarse-ware in one building level might indicate that a kitchen area was encountered; the three sherds of pattern-burnished ware found would show that this method of decoration was rare in the area excavated, but it would not exclude the possibility of its more frequent occurrence elsewhere in these particular building levels. All the same, though a total of three sherds would not justify one in calling it characteristic; the fact that it occurs at all is of some importance from the point of view of chronology, as closely related material for instance from the Troad and Samos could hitherto not be properly dated.

FIG. P.3. Late Chalcolithic 1 pottery

Level XXXVI

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Fine black burnished. | 8. Fine buff burnished. |
| 2. Brownish black burnished. | 9. Black burnished. |
| 3. Black burnished. | 10. Black burnished with yellow rim. |
| 4. Black burnished. | 11. Grey burnished exterior, buff interior, red rim. |
| 5. Brown, mottled black burnished. | 12. Coarse-ware, brown smoothed. |
| 6. Grey burnished slip on black ware. | 13. Coarse-ware, red surface. |
| 7. Brown burnished. | 14. Red brown burnished. |

LATE CHALCOLITHIC I

Levels XL-XXXV

WARES:

The characteristic pottery of the period is a *black ware*, with a fairly coarse clay, mixed with small grits and straw. As the firing is inadequate the colour of the surface—and in rare cases that of a slip—is predominantly black, brownish black or greyish black. Mottling is common and an even colour all over the vessel is hardly ever obtained. Some red, buff, grey or light grey ware is found, but one wonders whether this colour was intentional, rather than a freak produced in the firing. This pottery is invariably burnished, and the quality of burnishing varies greatly. In Level XL much clumsily made pottery is found with an irregular streaky burnish. Besides the burnished ware there is a *coarse ware*, usually fairly gritty, with a black core and a red, brown or greyish surface, smoothed or wiped, and only rarely burnished.

No recognizable *imported* wares have been found. All Late Chalcolithic pottery is hand-made.

SHAPES (Sheet 1 in folder).

These are extremely limited and consist of several variations of a shallow bowl, jug and jar. The following twelve shapes are found in Late Chalcolithic I.

1. *Flat dish with outcurving rim.* Occurs either plain or decorated with white paint on the inside of the rim. One fragment bears white paint on the outside (Fig. P.1:38). Characteristic for the lowest two building levels (XL and XXXIX).

Examples: Level XL, Fig. P.1:42, 43. Cf. 44 (heavier form).

Level XXXIX, Fig. P.1:27-38, 39 (?).

Level XXXVII, Fig. P.1:13-15.

Level XXXVII, Figs. P.2:3, 4.

Level XXXVI, Fig. P.3:20, 23.

FIG. P.4. Late Chalcolithic I pottery

Levels XXXV, XXXVI

XXXV

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Very fine mat white paint on bluish black burnished. | 7. Crusted mat white paint on brownish black burnished. |
| 2. Very fine mat white paint on jet black burnished. | 8. Very fine mat white paint on buff mottled red burnished. |
| 3. Very fine mat white paint on deep black burnished. | 9. Mat white paint on buff burnished. |
| 4. Mat white paint on pale red burnished slip, mottled yellow and black. | 10. Mat white paint on greyish burnished. |
| 5. Mat white paint on red burnished. | 11. Mat white paint on fine black burnished. |
| 6. Mat white paint on bluish black burnished. | 12. Brownish black burnished. |
| | 13. Fine black burnished. |
| | 14. Black burnished. |

XXXVI

- | | |
|--|--|
| 15. Mat white paint on black burnished. | 24. Mat white paint on black burnished. |
| 16. Mat white paint on brown burnished. | 25. Mat white paint on black burnished. |
| 17. Mat white paint on brownish black burnished. | 26. Mat white paint on greyish black burnished. |
| 18. Crusted white paint on black burnished, brown rim. | 27. Very fine mat white paint on jet black burnished. |
| 19. Mat white paint on brown burnished. | 28. Very fine mat white paint on brownish black burnished. |
| 20. Mat white paint on grey burnished. | 29. Very fine mat white paint on jet black burnished. |
| 21. Mat white paint on black burnished. | 30. Crusted white paint on black burnished. |
| 22. Mat white paint on greyish burnished. | |
| 23. Mat white paint on black burnished slip. | |

2. Shallow bowl with thick everted rim. Occurs either plain or ornamented on the inside of the rim with white paint. Most common shape in Level XXXVIII, but is found already in XXXIX.

Examples: Level XXXIX, Fig. P.1:22.
 Level XXXVIII, Fig. P.1:4, 5 and possibly 10, 11, unless these are large forms of shape 3. Fig. P.2:12.
 Level XXXVII, Fig. P.2:5.
 Level XXXVI, Fig. P.4:21.

3. Shallow bowl with thick or flat everted rim and carinated profile. Occurs plain or white-painted. Common in Levels XXXVIII–XXXVI.

Examples: Level XXXVIII, Fig. P.1:12 (thick rim), 7, 8, 9, and probably 1.
 Level XXXVII, Fig. P.2:7, 10.
 Level XXXVI, none illustrated.

4. Bowl with flaring sides, often with one pair of holes in or just below the rim. Occurs plain or white-painted. Common from Level XXXVIII onwards throughout L.Ch. 1 and 2.

Examples: Level XXXVIII, Fig. P.1:2, 6; Fig. P.2:13–19.
 Level XXXVII, Fig. P.2:1, 6, 9.
 Level XXXVI, Fig. P.4:15–19, 22.
 Level XXXV, Fig. P.4:1–13.

In spite of a considerable overlap, shapes 1–4 appear to follow each other chronologically, and they can hardly be considered as more than four variations on a flat-based shallow bowl. Often it is extremely difficult to maintain the division between these shapes. The absence of pedestals is noteworthy, only one specimen (Fig. P.2:36, Level XXXVIII) was found.

5. Hemispherical bowl. Black burnished ware. This simple shape is extremely rare and represented by only *one* specimen from Level XXXV, the last phase of L.Ch.1. Fig. P.4:14. The rarity of this simple shape, fairly common in the latest levels of the early chalcolithic at Hacilar and subsequently in the E.B.A. is striking.

6. White-painted juglets with one handle. Characteristic and common shape in all levels of L.Ch. 1. Its absence in the lowest level is undoubtedly fortuitous. Often very well made. White-painted decoration is invariably confined to the body.

Examples: Level XXXIX, Fig. P.1:21, 25, 26.
 Level XXXVIII, Fig. P.1:3; Fig. P.2:26–28.
 Level XXXVI, Fig. P.2:2; Fig. P.4:24–30.
 Level XXXV, Fig. P.5:25, 26, and possibly 28.

7. Unpainted juglets of the same shapes as shape 6, but often of somewhat larger size. Frequent in all levels of L.Ch. 1.

Examples: Level XL, Fig. P.1:45, 46.
 Level XXXIX, Fig. P.1:17, 19, 20, 24.
 Level XXXVIII, Fig. P.2:20–25, 31.
 Level XXXVII, Fig. P.2:8.
 Level XXXVI, Fig. P.3:1–9.
 Level XXXV, Fig. P.5:18–22.

Shapes 6 and 7 continue without much change throughout the Late Chalcolithic

period, but become appreciably less frequent in L.Ch. 4. Unless the parts of the body are preserved, it is of course impossible to distinguish between these two shapes.

8. Large jugs. Occur both plain and white-painted. Frequent throughout L.Ch. 1. Often with knob on handle where it meets the rim.

Examples: Level XXXIX, Fig. P.1:23.

Level XXXVIII, Fig. P.2:29, 32 (33–35 in coarse ware).

Level XXXVII, none illustrated.

Level XXXVI, Fig. P.3:10, 11, 14.

Level XXXV, Fig. P.5:16, 17, 24, 27, 29–38.

9. Wide-bodied jugs. Variant of shape **8**. Handle rising to a point where it meets the rim. Unless body is preserved undistinguishable from shape **8**. One example from Level XXXVI, Fig. P.3:6, but probably more common.

All shapes so far discussed belong to the burnished ware class but the next two, **10** and **11** are only found in coarse ware.

10. Coarse ware jars. Common, but not distinctive. Occur from the lowest level onwards.

Examples: Level XL, Fig. P.1:40, 41, 47.

Level XXXIX, none illustrated.

Level XXXVIII, Fig. P.2:11.

Level XXXVII, none illustrated.

Level XXXVI, Fig. P.3:12, 13.

Level XXXV, none illustrated.

11. Two-handled coarse ware jars. (Cf. Fig. P.13:1). Occur in Levels XXXVII, XXXVI and XXXV, but are so similar to the later ones as to need no illustration.

12. Jars with two lugs on the body, vertically perforated. This shape, typical of L.Ch. 2, first occurs in the last building level of L.Ch. 1, both in plain and white-painted form.

Examples: Level XXXV, Fig. P.5:16, 23.

ORNAMENT

Apart from a few cases of perhaps unintentional *ripple burnish* in Levels XXXIX and XXXVIII (Fig. P.1:6, 8, 32) the only common form of decoration is that in which patterns are applied in mat *white paint* to a burnished surface. White-painted decoration is most typical of L.Ch. 1. The paint is either thin and burnished with the surface or crusted on after burnishing. The patterns are invariably applied to the inside of the rims of bowls or to the bodies of jugs and jars, but never to the rims or handles. Only geometric motifs are used and the repertoire is remarkably limited. Only once is a bold zigzag found (Fig. P.1:7, Level XXXVIII) otherwise the lines, forming chevrons, lozenges, triangles, zigzags, etc., are extremely fine, in fact too fine for the heavy shapes. The pattern is often bordered by a horizontal line and most are composed of double, in rare instances triple, or multiple lines.

Checkerboard patterns are confined to jugs (Fig. P.1:23, Level XXXIX) and groups of three vertical lines hanging from a horizontal one are a favourite motif on juglets (shape 6), but rare on bowls (Fig. P.4:20, Level XXXVI). With the exception of the multiple chevrons, none of these patterns reappear in the E.B. 1 and 2 periods, when not a single shape in western Anatolia is decorated with white paint on the *interior*.

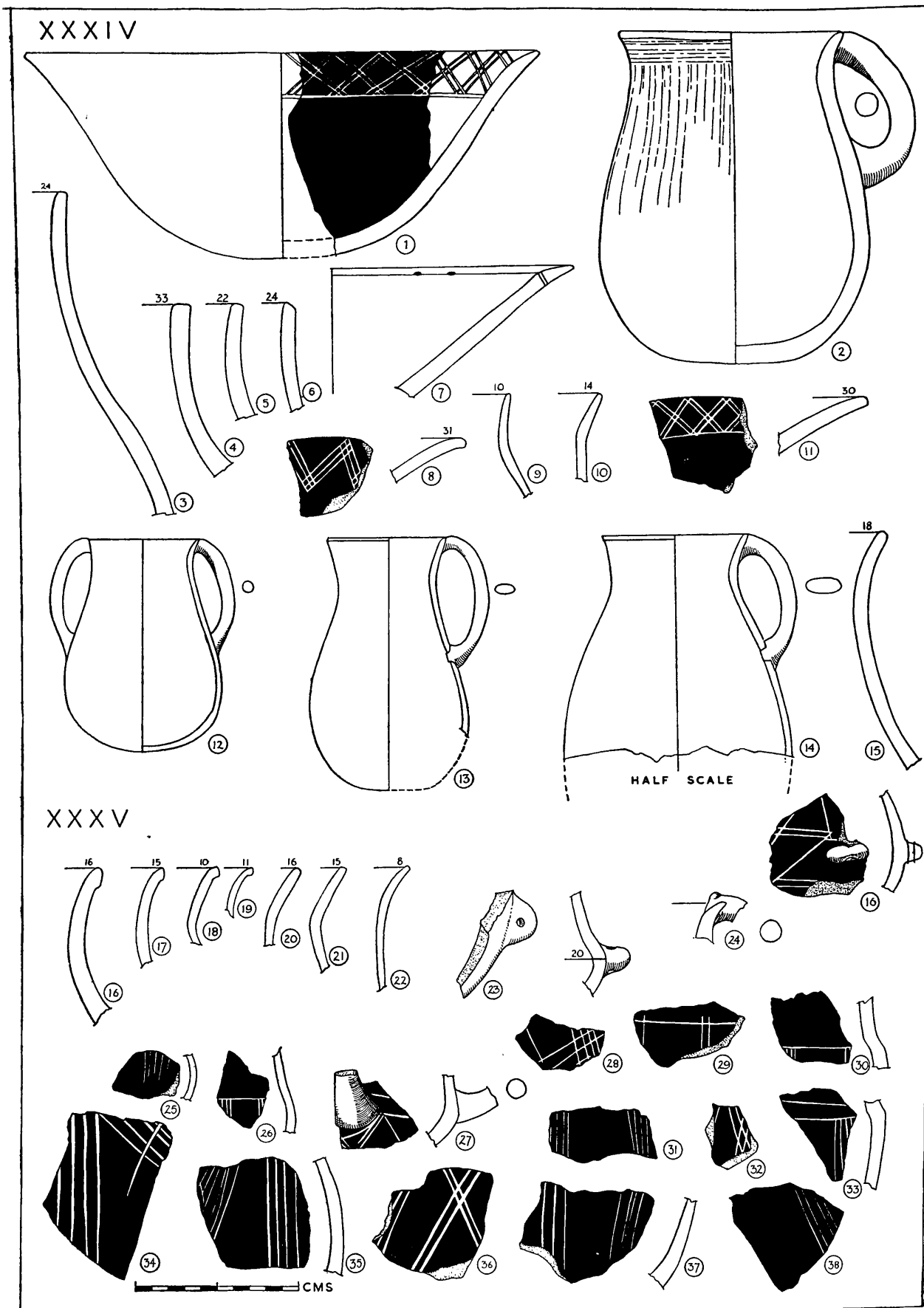


FIG. P.5. Late Chalcolithic 1 and 2 pottery, Levels XXXIV and XXXV

The actual number of white-painted sherds found in the L.Ch. 1 levels is as follows (not counting more than one sherd of the same vessel):

Level XL	1
XXXIX	8
XXXVIII	20
XXXVII	5
XXXVI	45
XXXV	28

Although small, they account for a considerable percentage of the bulk of sherds found. These numbers are larger than were found in any of the later levels, either L.Ch. 2-4 or E.B. 1 and 2, and there can therefore be no doubt about the fact that this form of decoration was characteristic of the beginning of the Late Chalcolithic in South-western Anatolia.

LATE CHALCOLITHIC 2

Levels XXXIV-XXIX

In the second phase of the Late Chalcolithic at Beycesultan there occur, simultaneously with a change of orientation in the house plans (followed in XXXII by a change in brick sizes), a number of new ceramic features which mark the beginning of

FIG. P.5. Late Chalcolithic 1 and 2 pottery

Levels XXXIV, XXXV

XXXIV. L.Ch. 2

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Mat white paint on black burnished crackled slip, mottled yellow on rim and exterior. | 8. Red burnished interior, brown burnished exterior, slipped, buff ware, grey core. |
| 2. Brown burnished black ware, vertical burnishing marks. | 9. Blackish brown burnished slip. |
| 3. Coarse ware, mottled red and black, buff ware, black core. | 10. Buff burnished slip, greyish ware. |
| 4. Red burnished ware, buff ware, black core. | 11. Mat white paint on bluish black burnished slip, mottled with yellow patches and with yellow rim. |
| 5. Fine buff burnished crackled slip, buff ware, black core. | 12. Brown burnished, reddish ware (half scale). |
| 6. Red burnished, mottled black, buff ware, black core. | 13. Buff burnished slip, buff ware, grey core. |
| 7. Brown burnished exterior, black burnished interior, red rim. One pair of holes. | 14. Red brown burnished, buff ware, grey core. |
| | 15. Red burnished slip, mottled yellow, brown, black ware. |
| | 16. White paint on fine red burnished ware, mottled yellow and grey. |

XXXV. L.Ch. 1. *Jars and jugs*

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 17. Mottled brown, red and grey burnished. | 27. Brown to buff burnished. |
| 17. Brownish black burnished. | 28. Brown burnished. |
| 18. Greyish brown burnished. | 29. Brownish black burnished. |
| 19. Brownish black burnished. | 30. Brown burnished. |
| 20. Black burnished. | 31. Black burnished. |
| 21. Fine orange to red burnished. | 32. Greyish brown burnished. |
| 22. Pale pink burnished, yellow interior and rim. | 33. Brown burnished. |
| 23. Black, mottled buff burnished ware. | 34. Brown, mottled red burnished. |
| 24. Black burnished. | 35. Greyish black burnished. |
| 25-38. <i>Mat white painted.</i> | 36. Greyish brown burnished. |
| 25. Jet black burnished. | 37. Greyish black burnished. |
| 26. Buff burnished. | 38. Greyish black burnished. |

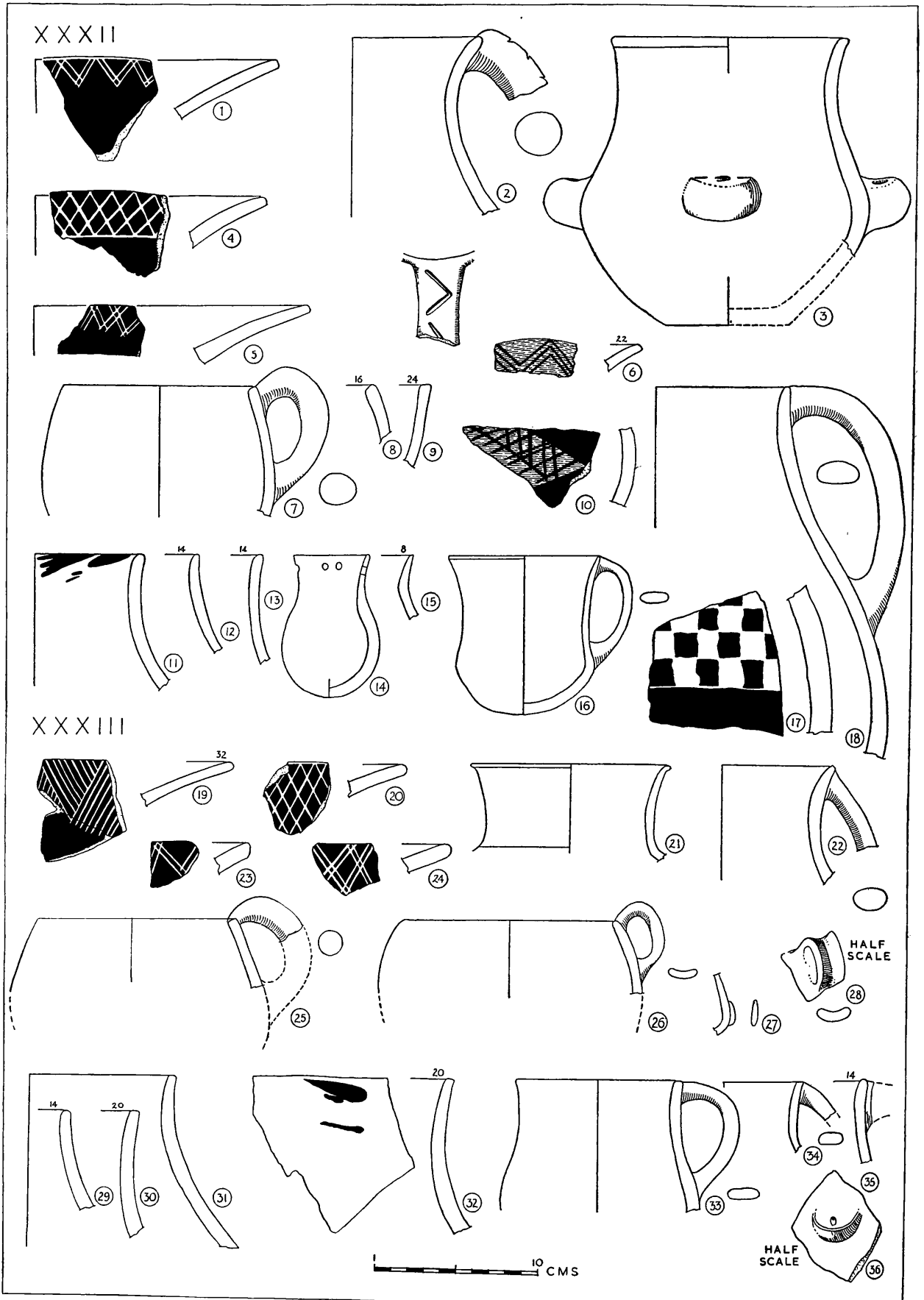


FIG. P.6. Late Chalcolithic 2 pottery, Levels XXXII and XXXIII

a new phase, without, however, interrupting the slow development that is taking place. First of all there is an improvement in the actual fabric and lighter colours appear together with a number of new shapes, not all at the same time, but gradually. This goes hand in hand with the disappearance of some old shapes and with a marked decrease in the popularity of white-painted pottery, a form of decoration less effective on light coloured wares.

WARES:

The same two classes of pottery continue from the previous period, but whereas there are no notable changes in the coarse ware, the fine burnished ware is now often much better fired, producing a buff or reddish fabric with a black core and a lighter coloured surface, now more often slipped than before. Black wares still have a black body and are frequently unslipped. Red, buff and cream wares on the other hand are often slipped. With the appearance of much more light coloured ware, mottling increases in the following varieties: red, mottled black; black, mottled yellow; red, mottled buff. Light greys and cream ware, often quite uniform, are not infrequent. For more detail, compare the catalogue.

SHAPES (Sheet 1 in folder).

Shapes 1-3 characteristic of the previous period, are no longer found, and the normal bowl shapes include shape 4, which survived from L.Ch. 1 and shape 5, which appeared at the end of the last period but remains rare. Less common than shape 4,

FIG. P.6. Late Chalcolithic 2 pottery

Levels XXXII, XXXIII

XXXII

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Mat white paint on red brown slipped and burnished, brown rim, black interior. | 10. <i>Pattern burnish</i> , red burnish on greyish buff ware (closed vessel). |
| 2. Fine buff burnished ware. Handle deeply incised, not filled. | 11. Red burnished buff ware, black core, streaks of brown paint (<i>cf.</i> Konya Plain). |
| 3. Mottled buff burnished slip. | 12. Buff burnished ware. |
| 4. Fine mat white paint on buff burnished slip, black rim and interior. | 13. Brown burnished ware. |
| 5. Fine mat white paint on black burnished interior, brown rim and exterior. | 14. Light grey plain ware. |
| 6. XXXI. <i>Pattern burnish</i> in dark brown on light brown ware (<i>cf.</i> 10). | 15. Light grey burnished ware. |
| 7. Cream burnished slip, buff ware. | 16. Buff, mottled red burnished slip, grey ware (burnt). |
| 8. Cream burnished slip, buff ware. | 17. Crusted mat white paint on light grey burnished slip, buff ware. Plate XVII, d. |
| 9. Cream, mottled red slip, buff ware. | 18. Dark brown, mottled yellow, burnished slip, buff ware, black core. |

XXXIII

- | | |
|---|--|
| 19. Mat white paint on jet black slip. | 29. Red brown burnished crackly slip. |
| 20. Mat white paint on jet black slip. | 30. Rather coarse red ware, greyish-black exterior. |
| 21. Greyish black micaceous burnished ware. | 31. Fine jet black burnished. |
| 22. Black burnished. | 32. Rather poor cream burnished ware with splodges of dark brown mat paint (<i>cf.</i> no. 11) and Konya Plain. |
| 23. Mat white paint on dark brown slip. | 33. Cream buff ware. |
| 24. Mat white paint on brown slip. | 34. Black burnished. |
| 25. Plain ware, buff, wiped. | 35. Red brown burnished. |
| 26. Plain ware, buff, smoothed. | 36. Coarse-ware. Red mottled black. |
| 27. Micaceous black burnished. | |
| 28. Red burnished slip. | |

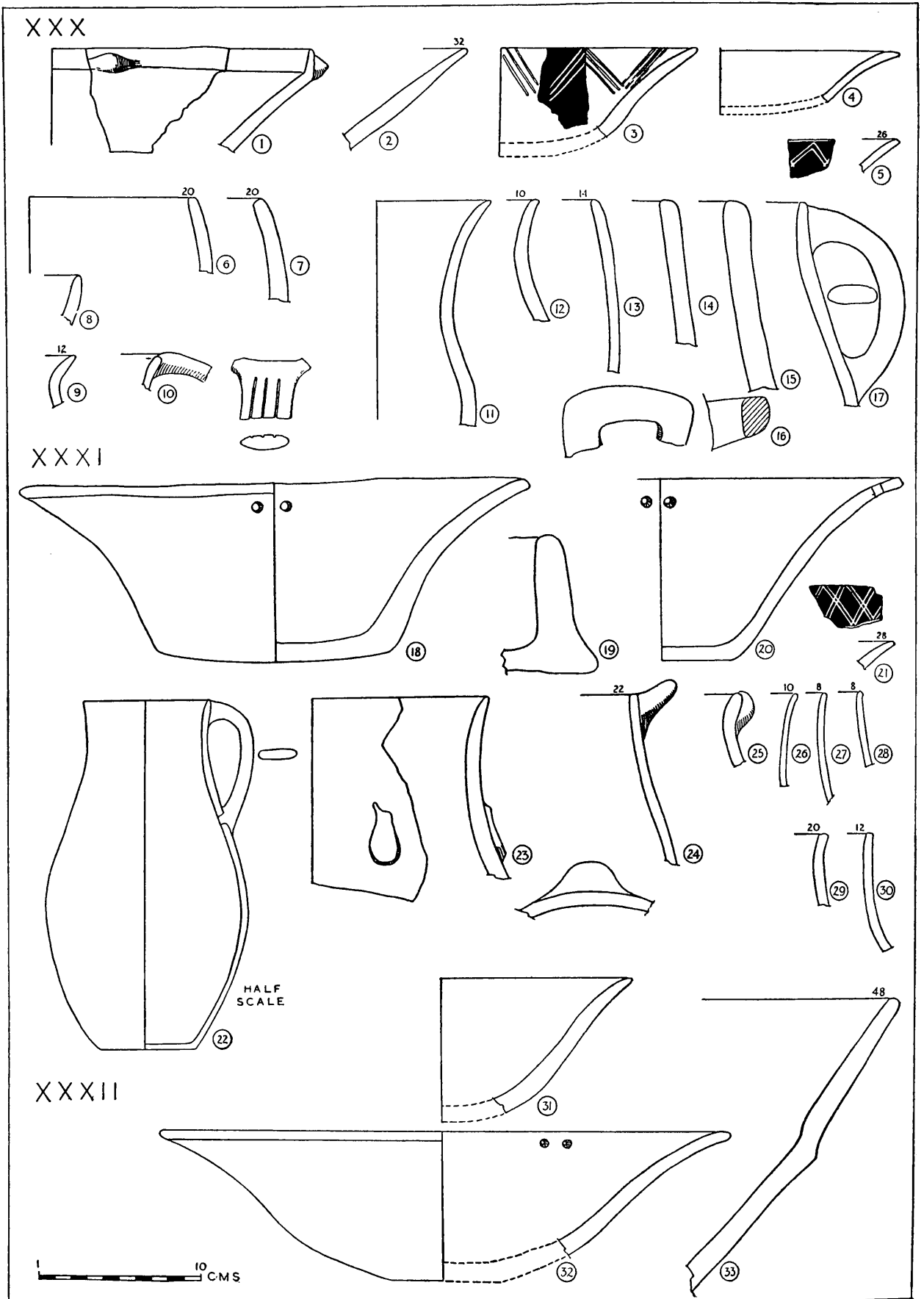


FIG. P.7. Late Chalcolithic 2 pottery, Levels XXX-XXXII

but typical of L.Ch. 2, is a deep bowl, almost a jar, with one (or two?) loop handles, rising a little above the rim (shape 13).

Jugs and juglets of shapes 6-8 continue, and the jar (shape 12) which appeared in the last level of the previous period is now common. A number of large neck sherds may belong to large jugs (shape 8), jars (shape 12) or a new type the shape of which cannot be reconstructed. In the coarse wares, a bottle (shape 14), a deep jar with two rim lugs (15) and another with two loop-handles directly below the rim (16), as well as a vessel with a rudimentary spout on the body (17) and the "baking platter" (18), appear. New shapes are marked with *.

4. *Bowl with flaring sides.* This is by far the most common bowl in L.Ch. 2 and is still, though much less frequently than before, often ornamented with white paint. As such it occurs until Level XXXI, but unpainted it survives into Level XXVIB (L.Ch. 3). A single pair of holes in the side is perhaps more common now than before. Two small ones ornamented with pattern burnish are a new feature. (Level XXXI, Fig. P.6:6 and one extrusive.)

Examples: Level XXXIV, Fig. P.5:1, 7, 8, 11.

Level XXXIII, Fig. P.6:19, 20, 23, 24.

Level XXXII, Fig. P.6:1, 4, 5; Fig. P.7:31-33.

Level XXXI, Fig. P.6:6; Fig. P.7:18, 20, 21.

Level XXX, Fig. P.7:2-5 (aberrant form, *ibid.*:1).

Level XXIX, Fig. P.8:19, 21-23.

FIG. P.7. Late Chalcolithic 2 pottery

Levels XXX, XXXI, XXXII

XXX

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Buff, mottled grey burnished ware. | 10. Brown washed, coarse incised, not filled. |
| 2. Fine blackish-brown burnished crackled slip. | 11. Greyish black burnished ware. |
| 3. Mat white paint on red burnished, mottled brown and black. | 12. Red rim, brown burnished. |
| 4. Black burnished. | 13. Coarse-ware, micaceous, rough burnish. |
| 5. Mat white paint on black burnished. | 14. Coarse-ware, brown surface. |
| 6. Brown burnished, rather coarse. | 15. Coarse-ware, red surface. |
| 7. Mottled black, rim buff burnished. | 16. Coarse-ware, red washed buff. |
| 8. Red burnished. 7-9. <i>Like Kepirce,</i> | 17. Coarse-ware, brownish-grey surface. |
| 9. Buff burnished. <i>Konya Plain.</i> | |

XXXIa

- | | |
|---|--|
| 18. Black burnished, buff rim. | 20. Brown burnished, red rim, black interior.
One pair of holes. |
| 19. Coarse ware, baking platter, reddish burnished on interior. | 21. Mat white paint on black burnished interior, exterior brown burnished. |

XXXI

- | | |
|---|---|
| 22. Rather coarse brown burnished ware. Half scale. | 26. Light grey burnished ware (presenting fortuitous resemblance to Grey "Minyan"). |
| 23. Fine red burnished slip, mottled yellow and black, buff ware, grey core and plastic decoration. | 27. Fine dark grey burnished. |
| 24. Coarse ware, greyish-buff surface. | 28. Black burnished with buff rim, black ware. |
| 25. Red burnished ware. | 29. Light brown burnished. |
| | 30. Brown burnished, black ware. |

XXXII

- | | |
|--|--|
| 31. Fine buff, mottled red burnished slip ware, grey core. | 32. Black burnished interior, olive green to grey exterior, red rim. |
| | 33. Black micaceous burnished slip, brown rim. |

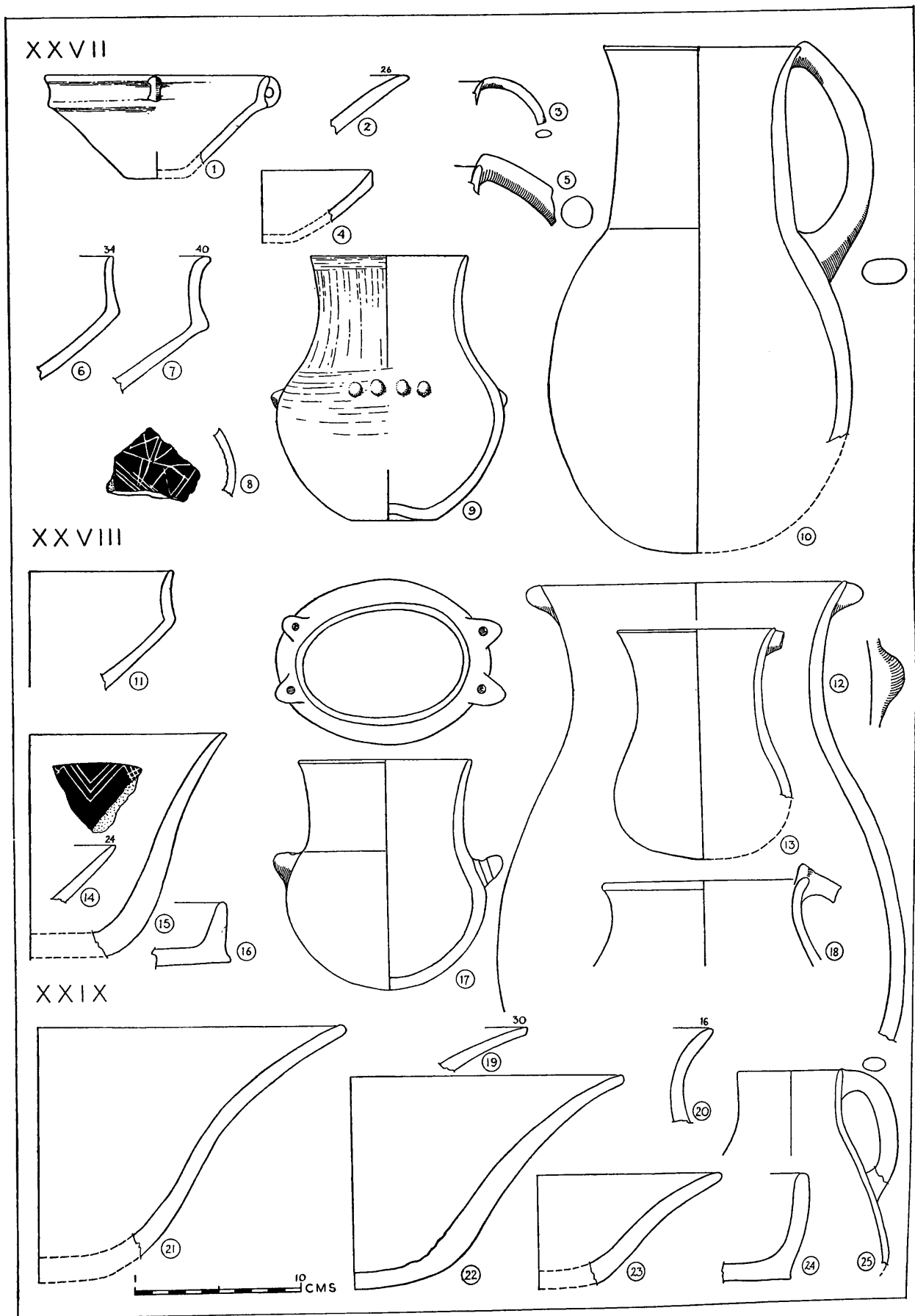


FIG. P.8. Late Chalcolithic 2 and 3 pottery, Levels XXVII-XXIX

5. Deep hemispherical bowl. Rare.

Examples: Level XXXII, Fig. P.6:9.
Level XXX, Fig. P.7:8.

*13. *Deep bowl with one (or two?) loop-handles*, rising slightly above the rim. These bowls curve inward towards the rim, unlike those of shape 5. Most often in cream burnished or plain buff or cream ware, some brown or red burnished. Occurs first in Level XXXIII.

Examples: Level XXXIII, Fig. P.6:25, 26.
Level XXXII, Fig. P.6:7, 8.
Level XXX, Fig. P.7:6, 7.

6. White-painted juglet. Fragments in Levels XXXIV and XXIX, not illustrated.

Examples: Level XXXIII, Fig. P.6:34.
Level XXXII, Fig. P.6:15.
Level XXXI, Fig. P.7:26-28.
Level XXX, Fig. P.7:9-10.

7. Unpainted juglets. No marked change was observed in this shape.

Examples: Level XXXIV, Fig. P.5:10, 13.
Level XXXIII, Fig. P.6:33, 35.
Level XXXII, Fig. P.6:16.
Level XXXI and XXX, none illustrated.
Level XXIX, Fig. P.8:25.

8. Large jugs. No change could be observed in this shape, except that some now have two handles. Pl. XVI. 4-6, 10, 11.

FIG. P.8. Late Chalcolithic 2 and 3 pottery

Levels XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX

XXVII. L.Ch. 3

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Brown burnished with red rim. | 7. Fine black burnished interior, red rim and exterior. |
| 2. Black burnished. | 8. <i>Juglet</i> , mat white paint on black burnished. |
| 3. Fine orange burnished slip, mottled black. | 9. Buff burnished, vertical burnish marks, gold micaceous clay. |
| 4. Greyish black burnished slip. | 10. Blackish burnished slip on black ware. |
| 5. Fine buff burnished. | |
| 6. Fine brownish black burnished exterior, light grey interior. | |

XXVIII. L.Ch. 3

- | | |
|--|---|
| 11. Light grey burnished crackled slip. | 15. Black burnished crackled slip. |
| 12. Coarse ware, blackish red, with two rim lugs. | 16. Coarse ware, baking platter. |
| 13. Black burnished crackled slip. | 17. Coarse buff strawfaced ware. Oval jar with four lugs. |
| 14. Mat white paint on black burnished interior, exterior brown. | 18. Black burnished crackled slip. |

XXIX. L.Ch. 2

- | | |
|--|---|
| 19. Black burnished. | 22. Red brown mottled black slip, black ware. |
| 20. Orange burnished slip, brown rim and interior. | 23. Brown burnished crackled slip. |
| 21. Fine black to brown burnished slip, red rim and interior. Buff ware. | 24. Coarse-ware. Baking platter, reddish buff ware. |
| | 25. Jet black burnished. |

- Examples: Level XXXIV, Fig. P.5:2, 3, 12-15.
 Level XXXIII, Fig. P.6:22.
 Level XXXII, Fig. P.6:2, 17, 18.
 Level XXXI, Fig. P.7:22, 23.
 Level XXX, Fig. P.7:11, 12.

12. Jars with two lugs. Characteristic shape of the L.Ch. 2 period. Lugs of this type occur from Level XXXV-XXXIII.

Examples: Level XXXII, Fig. P.6:3.

Many of the rims of funnel-necked vessels may belong to this shape rather than to large jugs of shape **8**.

Examples: Level XXXIV, Fig. P.5:4, 5, 6.
 Level XXXIII, Fig. P.6:29-32.
 Level XXXII, Fig. P.6:11-13.
 Level XXXI, Fig. P.7:29, 30.
 Level XXX, Fig. P.7:12.

Strap-handles, like Fig. P.6:28 from Level XXXIII may belong to this type of jar. Many of these vessels are red, brown or cream burnished like shape **13**.

Coarse-ware

- 10. Jars.** Common, but not distinctive, no marked change.
11. Two-handled coarse ware jars. No change.
14. Bottle. Four pairs of holes below the rim. Unique.
 Example: Level XXXII, Fig. P.6:14.
15. Deep jar with two unperforated ledge-handles on the rim.
 Example: Level XXXI, Fig. P.7:24, 25.
16. Deep jar with two loop-handles immediately below the rim.
 Example: Level XXX, Fig. P.7:17.

The rims, *ibid.* 13-15 may belong to shapes **10**, **11** or **16**.

- 17. Spouted vessel.** Vessel of uncertain shape with a "bird's nest" spout.
 Example: Level XXXIII, Fig. P.6:33.

18. Baking platter. This characteristic shape is an innovation of Level XXXI and from then onwards occurs regularly in great quantity throughout the Late Chalcolithic (Late 2, 3, 4) and E.B. 1 periods. In E.B. 2 it is rare, but a good example occurred in Level XIIIc, where it was found in a bread oven. From the specimens found at Beycesultan no example can be restored, but elsewhere it would appear that it can have a scalloped top (Kumtepe Ia) and an oval shape (Karaoglan), both unpublished.

Examples: Level XXXI, Fig. P.7:19.
 Level XXIX, Fig. P.8:24.

DECORATION:

(a) *White paint.* White paint has lost greatly in popularity as the following sherdcount shows:

Level XXXIV,	8
Level XXXIII,	4
Level XXXII,	3
Level XXXI,	4
Level XXX,	1
Level XXIX,	1

The motifs used show little change but the chevrons have increased at the expense of the other patterns.

(b) *Pattern-burnish.* Two sherds were found stratified in Levels XXXII and XXXI, (Fig. P.6:6, 10) and a third was found as a throw-up in Level XIII. The fabric suggests that these sherds are of local ware, and so do the patterns; chevrons and lozenges (*cf.* Fig. P.6:1, 4, 5). The presence of stratified pattern-burnished sherds in L.Ch. 2 of Beycesultan is of considerable chronological significance for the dating of Beşiktepe and Tigani, where similar pattern-burnished wares occur in unstratified contexts.

(c) *Incision.* A number of incised handles were found in L.Ch. 2 levels, but the incision is never filled with white chalk. As the incised pieces are light coloured, such a white fill would have been ineffective (Fig. P.6:2, Level XXXII and Fig. P.7:10 Level XXX). Incision does not appear to have been popular in the Late Chalcolithic period and in South-western Anatolia does not really appear until E.B. 2, whereas in North-western Anatolia it was most frequent in E.B. 1, decorating black-burnished wares, and normally white-filled.

LATE CHALCOLITHIC 3

Levels XXVIII-XXV

The amount of pottery obtained from the building levels of this period is comparatively small. Nevertheless, there is enough to show that L.Ch. 3 represents a phase intermediate between the characteristic wares and shapes of L.Ch. 2 and 4.

The cream-burnished wares, and the shapes most often found in this ware in L.Ch. 2 (shapes 12, 13 and the rare bowl shape 5) have disappeared at the beginning of L.Ch. 3. No examples of pattern-burnish are found, but their absence may be fortuitous. White-painted pottery is less conspicuous than in the previous period, but it survives. The bowl with flaring sides (shape 4) is now in decline and its place is taken by a carinated bowl with slightly concave rim (shape 19), the forerunner of the great carinated bowls with everted rim of L.Ch. 4. There is no appreciable change in the coarse ware and especially the baking platters flourish.

WARES:

The L.Ch. 3 wares continue the traditions of the previous phase, with the difference that cream burnished wares are no longer found. Red and black burnished wares are now fairly equal, mottled wares are common and there is perhaps more light grey ware than before. Rare shades are chocolate-browns and pinks and some of the finest wares are jet black. Slips are more common and often present a crackled appearance. The quality of burnishing is often high.

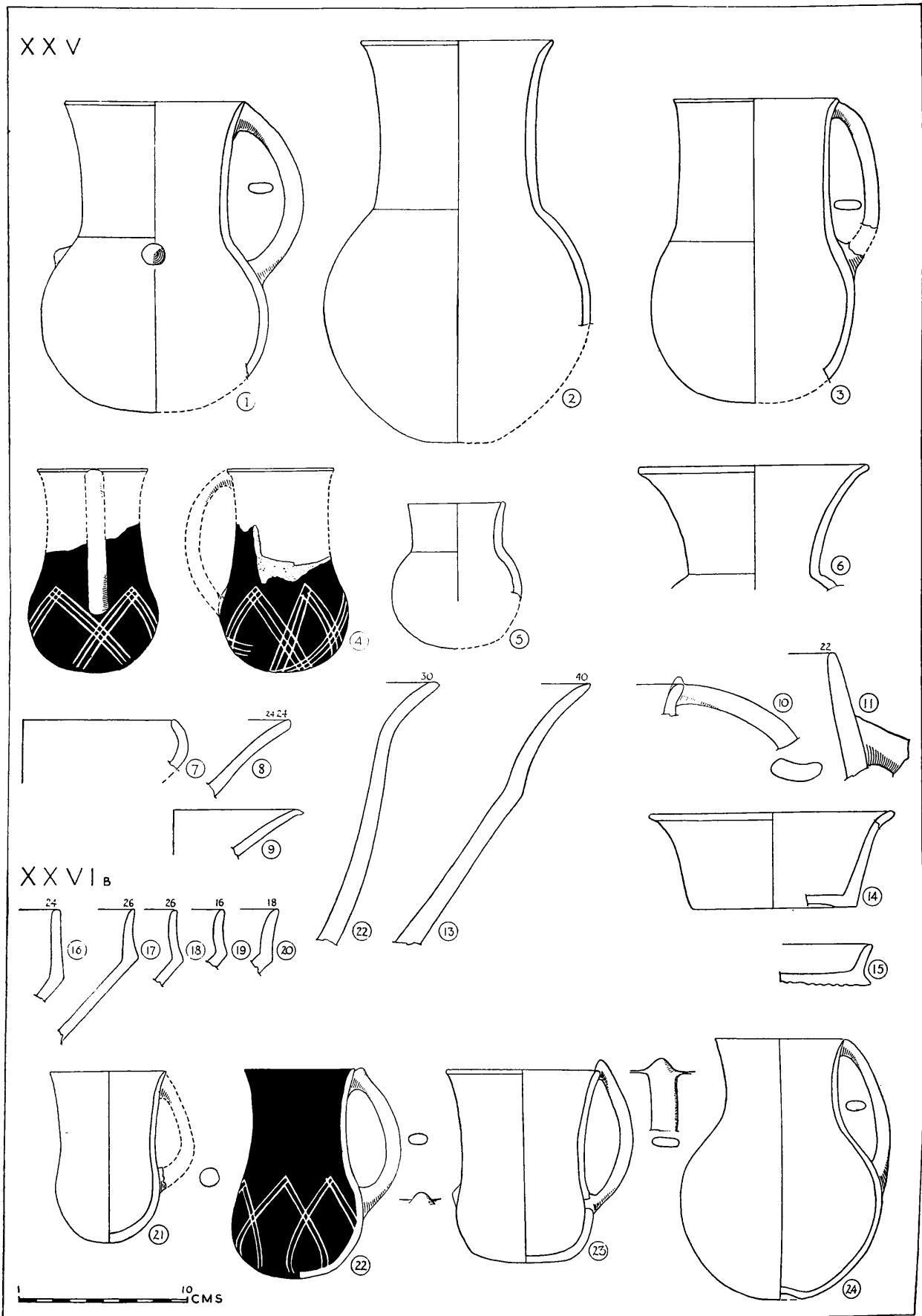


FIG. P.9. Late Chalcolithic 3 pottery, Levels XXV and XXVIb

SHAPES (Sheet 2 in folder).

These are now more limited than ever, but this may perhaps be attributed to the small amount of pottery found. In the burnished ware, bowls are represented by the old shape 4, but shapes 5 and 13 have disappeared. New bowls are represented by shapes 19–22. The old jug forms (shapes 6–8) survive; jar shape 12 disappears, two new jar shapes (23, 24) appear, and in the coarse ware shapes 10, 11, 15, 16, 18 continue. The only new shape here is an oval jar (25).

4. *Bowl with flaring sides.* Mostly plain, rarely painted. Survives throughout the period, but is no longer common.

Examples: Level XXVIII, Fig. P.8:14, 15.

Level XXVII, Fig. P.8:2.

Level XXVIb, not illustrated.

Level XXV, Fig. P.9:8, 9.

*19. *Carinated bowl with slightly concave rim.* This is a new shape characteristic for the L.Ch. 3 period. It is never ornamented with white paint.

Examples: Level XXVIII, Fig. P.8:11.

Level XXVII, Fig. P.8:1, 6, 7.

Level XXVIb, Fig. P.9:16–20.

Level XXV, Fig. P.9:13 (already with shape characteristic of L.Ch. 4).

*20. *Bowl with inverted or incurving rim.* A new shape and rare. Possibly these are the prototypes for the E.B. 1 bowls.

Examples: Level XXVII, Fig. P.8:4.

Level XXV, Fig. P.9:7.

*21. *Small shallow bowl or cup with flaring sides.* Rare. Possibly a descendant of shape 4.

Example: Level XXV, Fig. P.9:14.

FIG. P.9. Late Chalcolithic 3 pottery

Levels XXV, XXVIb

XXV

- | | | |
|---|------|---|
| 1. Red top, greyish black burnished slip ware. | Grey | 7. Coarse brown burnished ware. |
| 2. Dark red, mottled black crackled slip, burnished. Grey ware. | | 8. Brown burnished. |
| 3. Dark brown, mottled black and buff burnished. Grey ware. | | 9. Jet black burnished. |
| 4. Mat white paint on fine red slip, burnished. Black ware. | | 10. Grey burnished. |
| 5. Black burnished. | | 11. Red, mottled brown burnished. |
| 6. Red topped black burnished ware. Red interior. | | 12. Greyish black burnished ware. |
| | | 13. Fine black burnished. |
| | | 14. Black burnished. |
| | | 15. Coarse-ware, brown polished interior. |

XXVIb

- | | |
|--|---|
| 16. Grey, mottled black burnished ware. | 21. Fine pink, mottled yellow burnished ware, red interior. |
| 17. Fine jet black burnished ware. | 22. Fine mat white paint on black burnished ware. |
| 18. Black burnished ware. | 23. Light grey burnished ware. |
| 19. Jet black burnished ware with brown top. | 24. Fine black burnished ware, brown near top. |
| 20. Grey to black burnished ware. | |

***22.** *Deep bowl with everted rim and narrow base.* Rare and possibly a late form of shape 4. Continues throughout L.Ch. 4.

Example: Level XXV, Fig. P.9:12.

6. *White-painted juglet.* This characteristic shape still continues. The patterns now favour interlaced chevrons.

Examples: Level XXVII, Fig. P.8:8.
Level XXVIb, Fig. P.9:12.
Level XXV, Fig. P.9:4.

7. *Unpainted small to medium size jug.* This shape persists without any appreciable change.

Examples: Level XXVIII, Fig. P.8:13.
Level XXVII, Fig. P.8:3.
Level XXVIb, Fig. P.9:21, 23, 24. Pl. XVI. 2.
Level XXV, Fig. P.9:1, 2, 3 and probably 5.

8. *Large jugs.* Again no change is perceptible.

Examples: Level XXVIII, Fig. P.8:18.
Level XXVII, Fig. P.8:5, 10.
Level XXV, Fig. P.9:10.

***23.** *Jar, decorated with groups of four plastic knobs.* Unique.

Example: Level XXVII, Fig. P.8:9.

***24.** *Jar with sharply flaring rim.* Not uncommon. Continues into L.Ch. 4.

Example: Level XXV, Fig. P.9:6.

Coarse-ware

10. *Jars.* No change.

11. *Two-handled jars.* No change.

Example: Level XXV, Fig. P.9:11.

15. *Deep jar with two unperforated ledge handles.* Common.

Example: Level XXVIII, Fig. P.8:12.

16. *Deep jar with two loop handles immediately below rim.* Not uncommon. None illustrated.

***25.** *Oval jar with four small lugs, vertically perforated.* Unique.

Example: Level XXVIII, Fig. P.8:17.

18. *Baking platter.* Continues without change.

Examples: Level XXVIII, Fig. P.8:16.
Level XXV, Fig. P.9:15.

DECORATION

Very little decoration indeed was found on the L.Ch. 3 pottery. Incision and pattern-burnish which were in evidence in the previous period, have disappeared and white paint, already on the decline, but still fairly frequent in L.Ch. 2 is even less common. The sherd count showed the following figures:

Level XXVIII,	2
Level XXVII,	1
Level XXVIb,	2
Level XXV,	1

Plastic decoration in the form of groups of four knobs may be noted, but the jar (Fig. P.8:9) is unique.

LATE CHALCOLITHIC 4

Levels XXIV-XX

The last of the four phases of the South-western Anatolian Late Chalcolithic is the best known, even though the material found at Beycesultan can hardly be described as abundant. Even before excavations began at Beycesultan pottery of this phase was known; and to distinguish it we have used the designation "Ömerköy phase" after the large mound where it was first discovered in 1952, some three miles north-east of Beycesultan.

Characteristics of the L.Ch. 4 pottery are: (a) the almost complete disappearance of white-painted decoration, which, as in the previous phase, is now confined to traditional rather than new types, even though the large new bowls with carinated profiles and broad rims lend themselves admirably to painted decoration; (b) the appearance of handles on bowls, vertically placed and often of a primitive lug-like character; (c) preference for large bowls with large flat bases with marked and often exaggerated carinations, usually in dark burnished fabrics; (d) in the last building level (XX) the appearance of a number of shapes **20**, **29**, **31**, such as become characteristic of the next period, E.B. 1.

WARES:

The burnished wares favour darker shades than was the rule in L.Ch. 2 and 3. Blacks and browns predominate, but reds, buffs and greys persist. Slips are uncommon and the larger vessels can be coarsely burnished. There is no change in the coarse ware.

SHAPES (Sheet 2 in folder).

A greater number of shapes is found than in any of the previous periods and, whereas there are no changes in the coarse ware shapes, the burnished ware presents a number of new bowls with every gradation from an exaggerated carinated profile to a dead straight, flaring flower-pot shape.

19. Carinated bowl with concave rim. This is by far the most numerous and most typical shape of L.Ch. 4. It occurs in all sizes, but small ones are rather uncommon. When large, they often have two strap-handles of somewhat clumsy shape. Handles

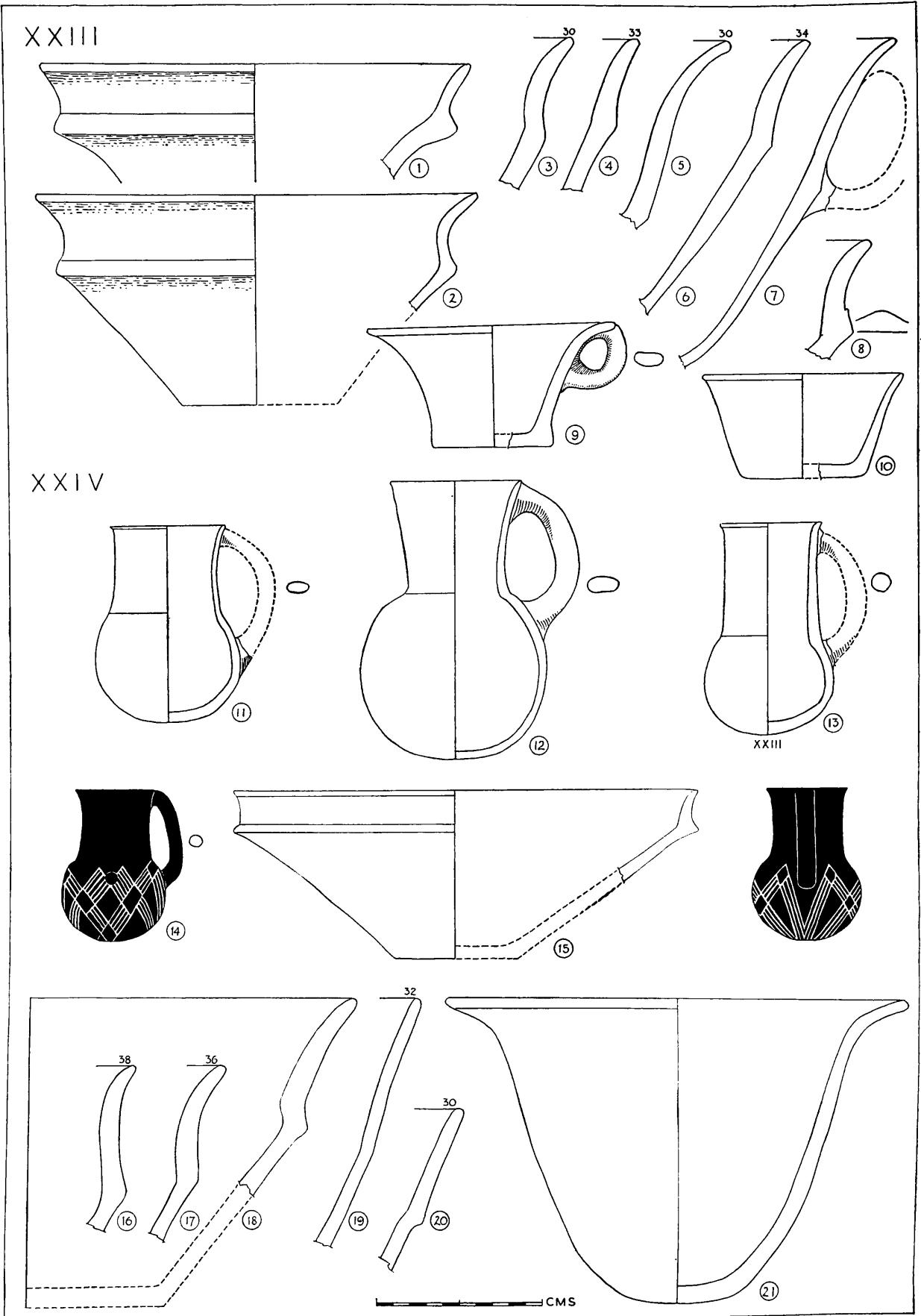


FIG. P.10. Late Chalcolithic 4 pottery, Levels XXIII and XXIV

are rare on smaller versions. Variations are numerous; one has a thickened carination (e.g. Fig. P.10:1, 2, 15), others are hardly carinated at all (e.g. Fig. P.10:7; Fig. P.11:7).

Examples: Level XXIV, Fig. P.10:15–18, 20.

Level XXIII, Fig. P.10:1–8, Fig. P.11:11, 13, 15, 16.

Level XXII, Fig. P.11:6–7, Fig. P.12:36–41.

Level XXI, Fig. P.12:22–24.

Level XX, Fig. P.12:5–7, and probably 9, 10.

***26.** *Bowl with everted rim, indistinct or no carination and two handles.* Rare and only found in Level XXII, Fig. P.11:3, 4.

20. *Bowl with inverted or faintly incurving rim.* Rare in L.Ch. 3, no increase in popularity can be observed in this period.

Examples: Level XXII, Fig. P.12:44.

Level XXI, Fig. P.12:16.

Level XX, Fig. P.12:13.

These shapes are only important in that they provide prototypes for the two most common bowl shapes of the E.B. 1 period.

21. *Shallow bowl or cup with flaring sides.* Increases in frequency and is sometimes provided with a handle.

Examples: Level XXIII, Fig. P.10:9, 10.

***27.** *Cup with flat base and everted rim.* Common in Level XXII only.

Examples: Fig. P.11:1,2, Fig. P.12:32.

22. *Deep bowl with everted rim and narrow base.* Common shape, already found in L.Ch. 3. Variations on rim and in size.

Examples: Level XXIV, Fig. P.10:21 (large version).

Level XXIII, Fig. P.11:12 (small version).

Level XXII, Fig. P.12:29, 30, 33, 34 and 35 with thickened rim.

Level XXI, Fig. P.12:21.

Level XX, Fig. P.12; probably 1 and 2.

FIG. P.10. Late Chalcolithic 4 pottery

Levels XXIII, XXIV

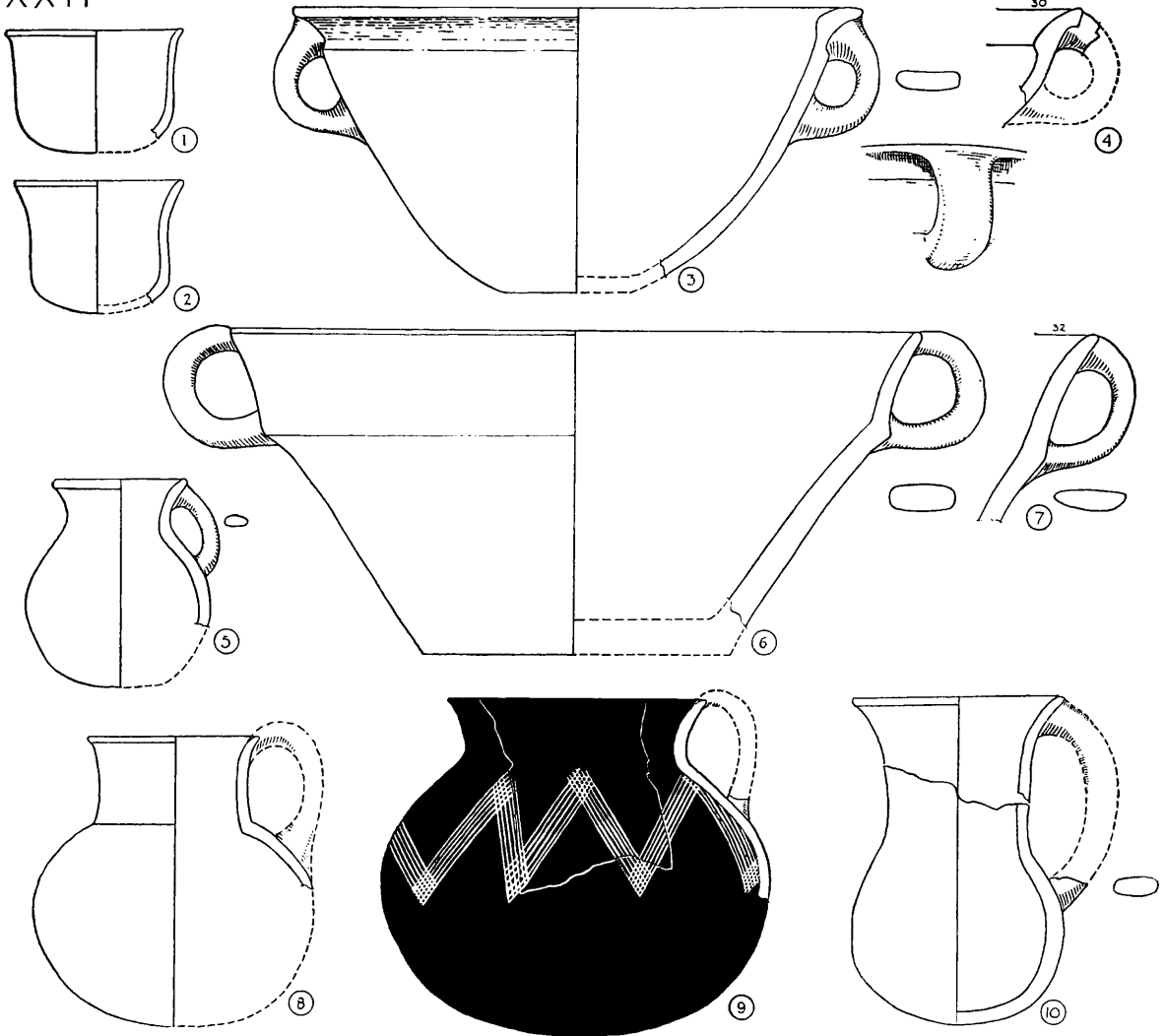
XXIII

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Fine black burnished. | 7. Brown burnished exterior, black burnished interior. |
| 2. Fine red brown, mottled black burnished, brown interior. | 8. Black burnished. |
| 3. Brown burnished. | 9. Fine black burnished crackly slip. |
| 4. Black topped red brown burnished. | 10. Brown to black burnished. |
| 5. Fine black burnished. | 13. Fine red, mottled black burnished ware. |
| 6. Brown burnished exterior, black burnished interior. | |

XXIV

- | | |
|---|--|
| 11. Greyish burnished. | 17. Black burnished. |
| 12. Greyish black burnished. | 18. Black burnished. |
| 14. Mat white paint on orange-yellow-red mottled burnished. | 19. Brown burnished. |
| 15. Black burnished. | 20. Red brown burnished. |
| 16. Black burnished. | 21. Brown, mottled black exterior, black burnished interior. |

XXII



XXIII

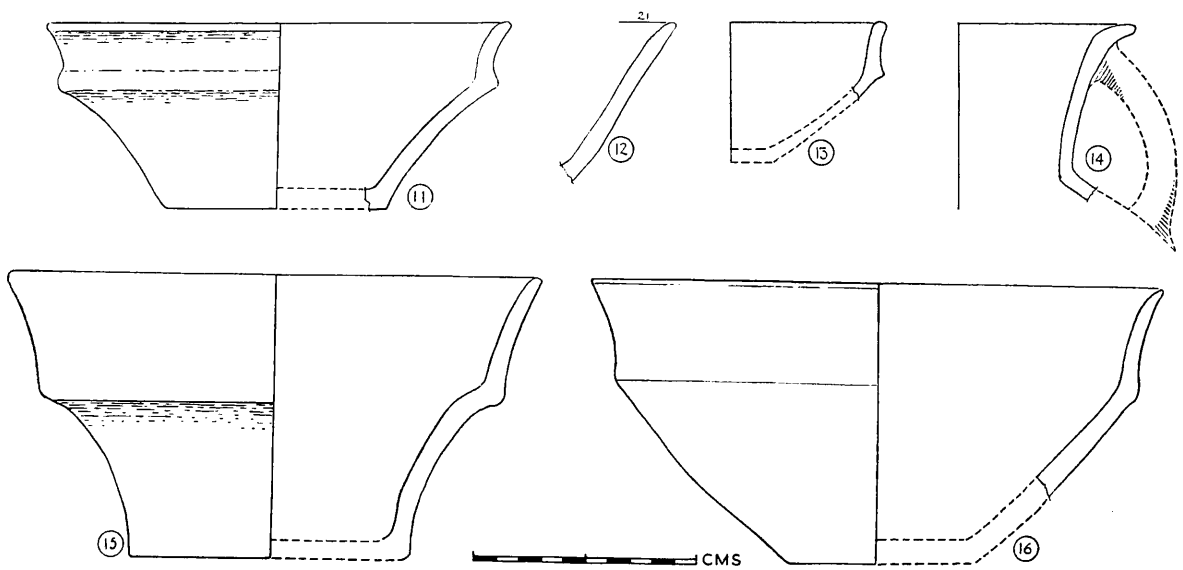


FIG. P.11. Late Chalcolithic 4 pottery, Levels XXII and XXIII

***28.** *Straight sided version of shape 22.* Less common, and very large.

Examples: Level XXIV, Fig. P.10:19.
 Level XXIII, none illustrated.
 Level XXII, Fig. P.12:42.
 Level XXI, Fig. P.12:25-27.

Odd bowls, and cup

Examples: Level XXII, Fig. P.12:45, bowl of large size with rim lug.
 Level XX, Fig. P.12:11, large bowl with perforated ledge handle.
 Level XX, Fig. P.12:15, carinated bowl with out-turned rim
 (aberrant form of shape 19?)
 Level XX, Fig. P.12:2, miniature cup. Continues into E.B. 1-2.

Jugs

6. *White-painted juglet.* Still occurs in Levels XXIV and XXIII in mottled or red brown ware.

Examples: Level XXIV, Fig. P.10:14.
 Level XXII, *cf.* Fig. P.11:10.

7. *Unpainted juglet.* More common than shape 6, but not found after Level XXII.

Examples: Level XXIV, Fig. P.10:11, 12.
 Level XXIII, Fig. P.10:13.
 Level XXII, Fig. P.11:5, 10, and probably 8.

***29.** *Two-handled juglet.* Single example. Shape continues into E.B. 1.

Example: Level XX, Fig. P.12:4.

8. *Large jugs.* It would seem that these were becoming rare.

Examples: Level XXI, Fig. P.12:19-20.

It is just possible that these fragments are part of jars of shape 24.

Jars

***30.** *One-handled white-painted jar.* Unique.

Example: Level XXII, Fig. P.11:9.

FIG. P.11. Late Chalcolithic 4 pottery

Levels XXII, XXIII

XXII

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. Black burnished. | 6. Blackish brown burnished. |
| 2. Bluish black burnished. | 7. Red-brown burnished. |
| 3. Black burnished. | 8. Orange, mottled grey burnished. |
| 4. Black burnished. | 9. Mat white paint on dark brown burnished. |
| 5. Coarse ware. | 10. Fine buff burnished. |

XXIII

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 11. Jet black burnish. | 15. Brown burnished. |
| 12. Black burnished. | 16. Brownish black burnished exterior, jet black interior. |
| 13. Fine black burnished. | |
| 14. Black burnished, brown rim. | |

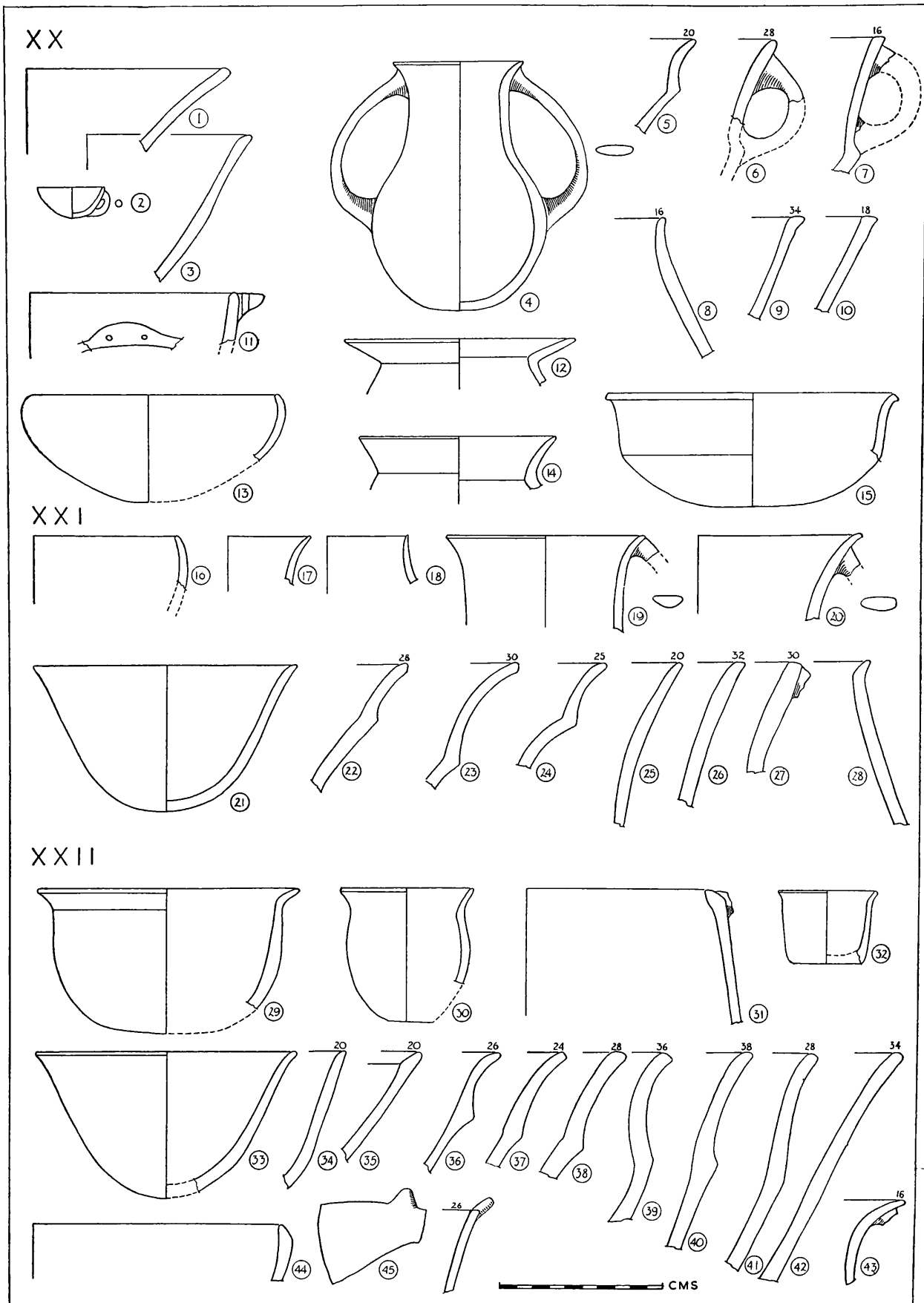


FIG. P.12. Late Chalcolithic 4 pottery, Levels XX-XXII

24. *Two-handled jar, with sharply flaring rim.* Not uncommon.

Examples: Level XXIII, Fig. P.11:14.

Level XXII, Fig. P.12:43.

Level XXI, Fig. P.12:19–20, if not shape **8**.

***31.** *Jars with sharply everted neck, probably with a globular body.* This is a well known E.B. 1 shape and their presence only in Level XX not surprising. Fig. P.12:12, 14.

***32.** *Hole-mouth jar (?)*. Rare shape.

Examples: Levels XXI and XX, Fig. P.12:28, 8.

Coarse-ware (Fig. P.13)

The shapes are homogeneous throughout the period and levels therefore of little account.

10. *Wide-mouthed jars.* Fig. P.13:8, 11.

11. *Jars with two handles below the rim.* Fig. P.13:1 and 9.

15. *Jars with two small ledge handles.* No certain examples from this period.

16. *Jars with funnel-neck and two handles on the rim.* Fig. P.13:4, 7.

18. *Baking platters.* Fig. P.13:12–17.

To this may be added a large jug in coarse ware (shape **8**), Fig. P.13:2; a neck of a two-handled jar (shape **24**), Fig. P.13:3; and a cup, Fig. P.13:10.

FIG. P.12. Late Chalcolithic 4 pottery

Levels XX, XXI, XXII

XX

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Jet black burnished. | 9. Black burnished. |
| 2. Black burnished. | 10. Black burnished. |
| 3. Black burnished. | 11. Buff burnished. |
| 4. Black burnished. Reg. no. 834. | 12. Pale buff, mottled light grey burnished. |
| 5. Bluish black burnished. | 13. Very fine brown, mottled black burnished. |
| 6. Black burnished. | 14. Black burnished. |
| 7. Greyish black burnished. | 15. Brown burnished. |
| 8. Fine buff, mottled brown burnished. | |

XXI

- | | |
|--|---|
| 16. Olive grey burnished exterior, black interior. | 23. Fine greyish black burnished. |
| 17. Buff, mottled black burnished. | 24. Red burnished exterior, black burnished interior. |
| 18. Buff, mottled orange burnished. | 25. Fine buff burnished. |
| 19. Black burnished. | 26. Buff, mottled black and grey burnished. |
| 20. Brown burnished. | 27. Black burnished. |
| 21. Black burnished interior, buff burnished exterior. | 28. Coarse-ware, brownish black surface. |
| 22. Fine black burnished. | |

XXII

- | | |
|---|--|
| 29. Black burnished. | 38. Black burnished. |
| 30. Buff burnished. | 39. Brownish black exterior, black burnished interior. |
| 31. Fine orange, mottled red burnished. | 40. Jet black burnished. |
| 32. Bluish black burnished. | 41. Black burnished. |
| 33. Brown burnished. | 42. Black mottled brown burnished. |
| 34. Brown burnished. | 43. Fine buff burnished. |
| 35. Black burnished. | 44. Black burnished. |
| 36. Fine black burnished. | 45. Greyish buff, mottled black burnished. |
| 37. Black burnished. | |

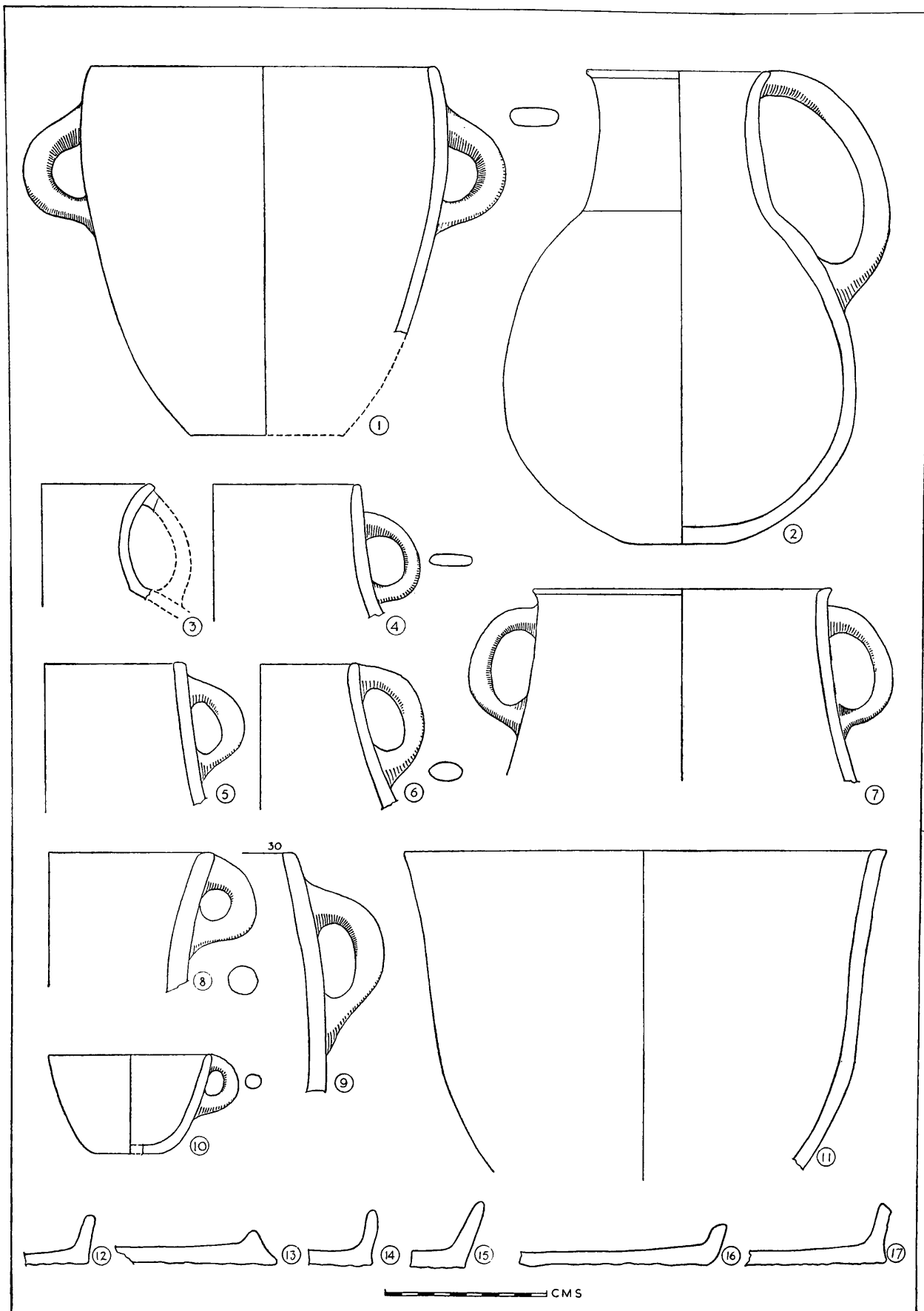


FIG. P.13. Late Chalcolithic 4 coarse ware, Levels XX-XXIV

DECORATION:

White-painted vessels are very rare, as the illustrations and sherd count show.

Level XXIV, 1	(Fig. P.10:14)
Level XXIII, 0	
Level XXII, 5	(Fig. P.11:9)
Level XXI, 1	
Level XX, 1	

Incision is not found, and plastic ornament except as bosses on jugs (shapes 6, 7, 8) virtually absent.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SOUTH-WESTERN ANATOLIAN LATE CHALCOLITHIC CULTURE (MAP I)

As a result of our own and Mr. D. H. French's field surveys we are now in a position to say that the Late Chalcolithic culture revealed by the Beycesultan excavations is not confined to that site, or to the Upper Maeander valley in which Beycesultan is situated, but, barring local variations, is widespread over the greater part of South-west Anatolia. The only part of South-west Anatolia where it has not yet been found is the plain of Elmalı, but as the following culture, that of Beycesultan E.B. 1, which we shall see developed out of the Late Chalcolithic, has a southern and most interesting counterpart in the Elmalı plain, a similar if not identical Late Chalcolithic can almost certainly be expected there. Future exploration can easily fill this lacuna. Similarly the northern edges of this culture-province should be more closely defined. The distribution of the South-western Anatolian Late Chalcolithic at present known is shown on map I (p. 70). Besides Beycesultan, twenty-two other sites with occupation material of this period have so far been found. Three of these, Kara In, Çark In and Gurma are cave sites in Pamphylia; the remainder mounds. Of these the most promising for future excavation are Ömerköy, (about the same size as Beycesultan but abandoned after the end of the Late Chalcolithic period); Burdur, which also has E.B. 1 and 2 occupation, and Dereköy I, where Late Chalcolithic lies stratified above Hacilar Early Chalcolithic layers. The same sequence can also be observed

FIG. P.13. Late Chalcolithic 4 coarse ware

Levels XX-XXIV

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. XX. Red interior, brown exterior. | 11. XX. Red washy ware, black core. |
| 2. XXIV. Strawfaced, brown ware, black core. | |
| 3. XXII. Buff ware. | 12-17. <i>Baking platters</i> , often with smoothed or even burnished interior. |
| 4. XXIV. Reddish ware. | |
| 5. XXII. Red ware. | 12. XXIV. Blackish ware. |
| 6. XXIV. Red ware. | 13. XXII. Blackish ware. |
| 7. XXII. Red ware. | 14. XXII. Buff ware. |
| 8. XXI. Red ware. | 15. XXII. Buff ware. |
| 9. XXIV. Red, summary polish, black core. | 16. XXII. Greyish ware. |
| 10. XX. Reddish ware. | 17. XXII. Blackish ware. |

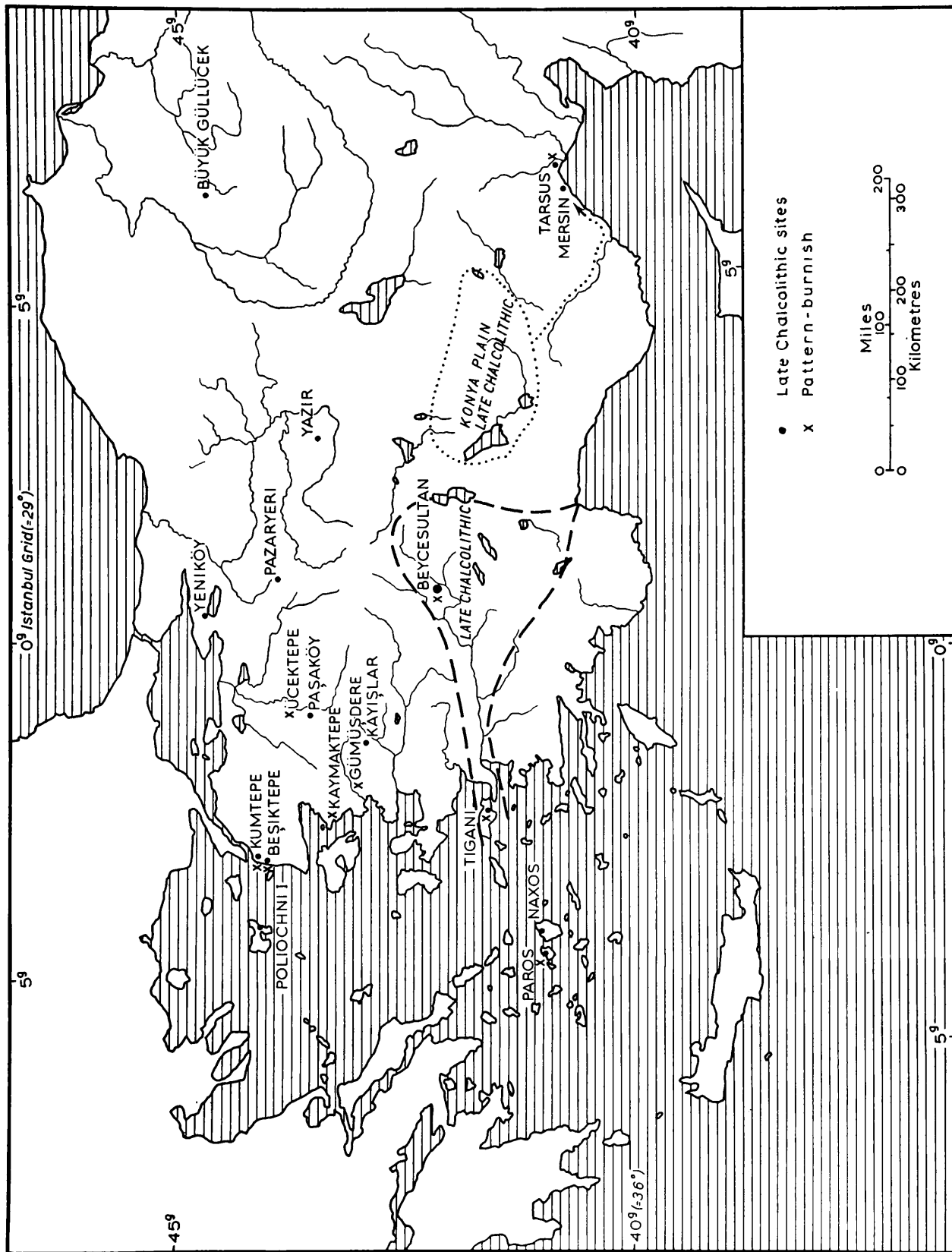
on the second mound of Hacılar, which likewise has E.B. 2 occupation, and probably at Yarım and Seydiler.

Most of the material collected from the surface of these sites tends to be late, i.e. mainly L. Ch. 4 in date, but L. Ch. 1-2 was found at Dereköy I, Burdur, Hacılar II and Yarım. White-painted wares were therefore rare. None was found at Ömerköy (where all the pottery was L. Ch. 4). Two white-painted vessels were found in Kusura "A", one sherd each at Dinar and Dereköy I, and several in the caves of Kara In and Çark In excavated by K. Kökten. At some of these sites coarse ware only was found, e.g. at Kocabaş I, II, Denizli and Çavdır, to which we may perhaps add the very similar sherds (including a horned handle) found at Gencik Tepe, in the plain of Milas in western Caria. A rather coarse L. Ch. 4 cup from Gündürler (the plundered site in the plain of Isparta where so many pots come from) and two juglets, nos. 809, 810 in the Antalya museum, can be traced to the Korkuteli plain, the *yayla* of Antalya, probably from Çaykenarı Hüyük.

Whereas the western, southern and northern limits of the distribution of south-western Anatolian Late Chalcolithic are still undefined, it borders to the east on the Late Chalcolithic culture province of the Konya Plain. It should be noted that the twenty-three sites on the map probably represent only a fraction of the actual number of settlements of this period. The presence of Late Chalcolithic pottery in the Pamphylian caves show that the south-western Anatolian province had an outlet to the south coast, and the occasional cockle shell that turns up in the Late Chalcolithic levels probably came this way. The nature of prehistoric finds in Pamphylia is peculiar. All the material comes from caves. As it is virtually unstratified and no proper layers attest continuous occupation, these remains were probably the result of short and perhaps seasonal visits of shepherds, hunters, outlaws or nomads. It does not prove settled occupation of the forested Pamphylian plain, or rather piedmont zone, by Late Chalcolithic man, nor does it raise one's hopes for anything better along the south coast. The basis of the Chalcolithic and Bronze Age economy of Southern Anatolia was agriculture, and for this Pamphylia and Lycia present the most unfavourable conditions along the whole south coast. It should therefore cause no surprise to find that it is for exactly this reason that they were settled latest—i.e., not until the Iron Age.

COMPARISONS AND CHRONOLOGY (MAP II)

Comparative material from sites outside the south-western Anatolian province is relatively abundant, but it is either unstratified (Tigani, Ayio Gala, Kalymnos, Beşiktepe); unpublished (Poliochni I, Kumtepe, lowest levels of Emporio); hardly relevant as coming from regions too far away (Yazır, Büyük Güllücek and Mersin); or surface material from recent field surveys (Konya Plain and Balıkesir-Manisa region). With the possible exception of Mersin, no stratified column of Late Chalcolithic material such as was obtained at Beycesultan is available for any other part of Anatolia. This scattered material can therefore not be used to help dating the Beycesultan



MAP II. Late Chalcolithic sites and cultures in Anatolia, mentioned in the text of Chapter 5

sequence. On the other hand the latter offers possibilities for correlating all these cultures however tentatively in a chronological framework based on Beycesultan on the one hand and Mersin on the other (see p. 111).

Until very recently the length of the Late Chalcolithic period was much underrated. Confused terminology (e.g. "sub-neolithic Tigani"), contributed to the illusion that it was a short period of a few hundred years at most. Whereas there may be some justification for the term "Middle Chalcolithic" in Cilicia, or even in the Konya Plain, a tripartite division of the Chalcolithic period is unpractical in Western Anatolia. Our Late Chalcolithic therefore corresponds to what is called the Middle and Late Chalcolithic of Cilicia.

Of the origin of this Late Chalcolithic culture nothing is known. It arrived at Beycesultan from somewhere else, for although there is evidence that previous Early Chalcolithic people lived in the valley, the two cultures have nothing except the use of white paint in common. The presence of Beycesultan L. Ch. 1 and 2 material on top of Hacılar (Early Chalcolithic) at Dereköy I and Hacılar II virtually rules out the possibility of an overlap. If there was one, then it must have been negligible. Although the sequence Hacılar I–Beycesultan Late Chalcolithic I has not yet been confirmed by excavation (the Early Chalcolithic is not represented at Beycesultan), it can be regarded as almost certain.

Where the newcomers came from is a question that cannot yet be answered: but by the process of elimination we can say with some confidence that they did not come from the south or east. They introduced a pottery tradition (straw as degreasing, black wares) foreign to Early Chalcolithic (and neolithic) Southern Anatolia. The most likely guess is that they came from the north or the north-west like every subsequent invasion or movement into South-western Anatolia in the Bronze Age.

A straw temper is found in the Early Chalcolithic of the Akhisar–Manisa region, even if it is not so pronounced as in the Late Chalcolithic wares. Heavy shapes and dark colouring show the ineptitude of the potters of the Late Chalcolithic period as compared to the technical superiority of their predecessors.

If we then look for parallels in North-western Anatolia we shall be rewarded with a greater number there than can be found in all the other Late Chalcolithic cultures together, and that in spite of an almost total absence of excavation or adequate publication.

Parallels can be found at the following North-western Anatolian Late Chalcolithic sites: Tigani Samos, Kayışlar (Manisa region), Beşiktepe and Kumtepe in the Troad, Poliochni (Lemnos) and Emporio (Chios). The last three sites would appear to have deposits of the last phase (or phases) of the Late Chalcolithic only.

Tigani

The Tigani material is unstratified. Attempts to divide the material into consecutive phases, mainly on stylistic grounds, are utterly unreliable.¹

¹ *PPS*, XXII (1956), p. 174.

Nothing suggests that it outlasted the Late Chalcolithic period. Neither the bowl with trumpet lugs (F.56) nor the white-painted decoration (e.g. F.69, 70) can now be used as an argument for an exclusive Troy I date; for the former occurs already in the Late Chalcolithic (Kumtepe Ib culture), and the latter is as much a characteristic of Late Chalcolithic as it is of E.B. I in the north-west of Anatolia.

As the culture of the islands off the Aegean coast is purely Anatolian until the Late Bronze or even Iron Age, it should be compared with and dated by Anatolian *and not Greek* material in the first instance. The Tigani material would then appear to belong exclusively to the Late Chalcolithic period, but in the absence of any stratigraphy, it is difficult to estimate its range within that long period. Needless to say, the Tigani Late Chalcolithic is not identical with any other Late Chalcolithic yet discovered. Its most characteristic element by far is the use of pattern-burnish (class F) on fine black or brown burnished ware (C.2). The few pieces of pattern-burnish from Beycesultan belong to L. Ch. 2 (XXXII, XXXI). The unstratified piece, nearest to the Tigani pattern-burnished bowls F.71, 72 may belong to the same period, and is unlikely to be earlier. The white-painted bowls of Tigani (class D), F.69, 70 show the same profile (L. Ch. shape 4 at Beycesultan) which is characteristic of L. Ch. 1 and especially 2. With due reserve one might then suggest that these at Tigani should most probably be dated to L. Ch. 2, with a possible extension back into L. Ch. 1. Several other vessels at Tigani have parallels at Beycesultan, e.g. the juglets F.39 and 40 are our shape 7—unfortunately not closely datable; the baking platter F.77 is characteristic at Beycesultan from L. Ch. 2-4. A handled cup or jug (*PPS* XXII, p. 180, Fig. 8, 21) has a parallel in Fig. P.3:6 from level XXXIVa, beginning of L. Ch. 2. Coarse ware parallels (class A at Tigani) also occur, but are much less specific, *cf.* F.31-34 with Beycesultan Late Chalcolithic coarse ware. Tab handles are common on coarse ware at Tigani, rare at Beycesultan and incision on the same ware (class E) is absent at the latter site. Whereas the only distinct parallels with Tigani seem to belong mainly to the L. Ch. 2 period, with a possible extension backward into L. Ch. 1, there is no reason to assume that no later material of the period is present. At the beginning of L. Ch. 3, a rare shape (20) with incurving or inverted rim occurs at Beycesultan, which is common at Tigani and frequently decorated with pattern burnish (Fig. 8:4, Fig. 9:7.—*PPS*, *op. cit.*, Fig. 6, F.67, 68, with pattern burnish); Fig. 8:4, 6-8 in C.2 fine burnished ware). Characteristic is the appearance of small lugs at Tigani. This shape probably continues throughout L. Ch. 3 and 4 at Tigani, for it is found, often on a high pedestal, in Kumtepe Ib and Poliochni I, both of which, immediately preceding Troy I, fall in the L. Ch. 4 period. From the Tigani evidence it would then appear that pattern-burnishing continued into L. Ch. 3, which is also suggested by the scanty material from Kumtepe Ia (probably contemporary with L. Ch. 3). It need hardly be mentioned that this bowl with incurving rim is the ancestor of the inverted rim bowl of Troy I. The presence of lugs set well below the rim (as already on the typologically earlier

splayed bowl F.72, Fig. 8:1 and 2) which gradually move up and develop into the Troy I long tubular lug is interesting.

The horned handle, a typical form found at Tigani (F.74–76, F.27, 38 and Fig. 8:19) and a great number of other Late Chalcolithic sites, is surprisingly enough absent at Beycesultan, although it already occurs (without the prominent knob) in the pottery of Hacilar I. The only concession made at Beycesultan to this form of decoration is a small knob on the handles of large jugs (L. Ch. shape **8**) where it joins the rim. The deep straight-sided bowl (F.75, Fig. 8:14) is reminiscent of shape **28**, typical of L. Ch. 4 at Beycesultan, where jars with slightly out-turned rim, as Tigani, Fig. 8:16, 17, also occur for the first time. These last two parallels are not very specific, but taken with the rest of the evidence they suggest a development of the Late Chalcolithic of Samos parallel to, but far from identical with, that of Beycesultan. It is indeed likely, that when more coastal West Anatolian material of this period becomes available, the affinities of the Samos Late Chalcolithic will be found to be with that region, rather than with the inland Late Chalcolithic of the south-west. Until more and stratified material is found there and published, it would be rash to assign the remaining Tigani shapes to one of the four phases into which we have divided the long Late Chalcolithic period at Beycesultan.

Beşiktepe (Troad) and Kumtepe

Writing 80 years ago H. Schliemann remarked on the “capital interest” of Beşiktepe to archaeology.¹ This prophetic statement was quite correct and one can only regret that he failed to illustrate the “hundreds of sherds” with pattern-burnished decoration his sondage revealed. Dr. W. Lamb published in 1932² no more than twelve of these sherds (without profiles) and it is therefore not easy to form an opinion of what this important material is really like.

The shapes are bowls with straight sides, bowls with incurving rim and jars with collar necks, shapes which also at Tigani are decorated with pattern-burnish. The evidence would suggest a date in L. Ch. 3 rather than in 2, but so little is known about Beşiktepe that one cannot exclude the possibility that, as at Tigani, it already started in L. Ch. 2. In any case the Kumtepe evidence (3 sherds of pattern-burnished ware in the Istanbul museum from the lowest level Ia) suggests that pattern-burnishing was already on the decline then. Kumtepe Ia is probably a little later than Beşiktepe. Kumtepe Ib belongs to Late Chalcolithic 4, immediately preceding Troy I (Kumtepe Ic). No white-painted pottery is reported from Beşiktepe, but one sherd of a collar-necked jar was found in Kumtepe Ia, which shows more affinity to similar white-painted pottery of the upper cave at Ayio Gala³ than to the Late Chalcolithic of Beycesultan, which is never decorated on the neck, but only on the body of the vessel.

¹ *Ilios*, p. 668.

² *PZ*, XXIII, 111; see also *PPS*, XXII (1956), pp. 206–7.

³ *PPS*, XXII, Fig. 14.

Kayışlar (Manisa)

The mound of Kayışlar, north of Manisa, discovered by D. H. French in 1959, has produced a fair selection of Late Chalcolithic sherds, which may cover the whole range of the local L. Ch. 1-4. Two sherds of bowls of Beycesultan L. Ch. shape 4 are decorated with white paint on the inside of the rim. One is exactly like such sherds from Beycesultan XXXV—XXXIV, i.e. the transition from L. Ch. 1 to 2; the other and thinner one is more like those from L. Ch. 2 or 3 (*cf.* Fig. P.5:8 XXXIV, Fig. P.4:1-3, XXXV and Fig. P.8:14 XXVIII, etc.). White-painted pottery evidently continued here for there are some good examples of L. Ch. 4 (Kumtepe Ib) shapes, thus decorated. No pattern-burnished ware was found, but it may well appear if excavations were undertaken. But for the two white-painted sherds—with patterns different from those in use at Beycesultan—the material consists mainly of bowls with thickened rim, the most primitive of which are not unlike some found in the Early Chalcolithic of the Konya Plain and in the probably very early Late Chalcolithic of Dereköy in South-western Anatolia. It is not impossible that in this region there took place a development of local Late Chalcolithic which resulted in the Kumtepe Ib culture of L. Ch. 4, which is quite different from its predecessor Kumtepe Ia, and which extended over the greater part of the north-western corner of Asia Minor. This is, however, mere speculation and the publication of D. H. French's recent survey¹ and the excavations at Emporio in Chios and Poliochni in Lemnos, will undoubtedly shed more light on this important question.

Relations with the north

With L. Ch. 4 evidence for contact with both the north-west and the north increases. It is not necessarily direct contact, for the various cultures remain far apart, but there are widespread correspondences in bowl shapes. As these form the bulk of the ceramic material the relations inferred may be less strong than the bowls alone suggest, but such questions are not likely to be solved without excavation.

By far the most characteristic L. Ch. 4 bowls in the south-west are of the carinated type with concave rim (19), and its variant without marked carination and everted rim, shape 26. Whereas the latter is so far confined to Level XXII, the former occurs in both L. Ch. 3 and 4. The former shape occurs first in Kumtepe Ia (L. Ch. 3), but is far more common in Ib (L. Ch. 4), just as in the south-west. Whereas handles are a south-western feature, tubular lugs are the north-western one. At Kayışlar the shape occurs with white painted decoration on the inside of the rim. It is not yet known whether this shape also occurs in Poliochni I, but in II (i.e. early Troy I) it occurs with grooved decoration on body or rim (or both) and occasionally with a double lug (Nat. Mus., Athens). The shape often has a very wide base and such have been found also in the Balıkesir and Tavşanlı Plains (Tepecik). Further north, rims with or without handles of a shape identical

¹ *AS* xi, (1961), pp. 101-103, 112-114.

with or near to our shape **26** were found by us at Yeniköy Tepe, at the western end of the Lake of Iznik and at Pazaryeri between Inegöl and Bozüyük on the road leading from the Bursa plain to the Anatolian Plateau. With them there occurred a straight-sided bowl, often with a rim thickened or rolled on the inside (*cf.* Fig. 12:35, Level XX), the hallmark of the Kumtepe Ib culture. Here also were found jugs with clumsy thick handles ending in a knob where the handle meets the rim, another fairly common Late Chalcolithic feature.

These scattered finds, perhaps of little importance by themselves, show nevertheless that Late Chalcolithic cultures existed all over North-western Anatolia. That these cultures were the ancestors of the comparatively better known E.B. 1 cultures (Troy I, Yortan, Akhisar–Manisa group, Marmara–Lake District group) seems likely and in the case of the Troy I culture a direct descent can actually be proved stratigraphically.

That these cultures spread also to Turkish Thrace, (almost unexplored), and in turn influenced the development of the E.B.A. in the Balkans is evident from a comparison of some of the most characteristic bowl shapes of the Gumelnița, Sălcuța and Bubanj-Hum I cultures, in each of which, besides local types, we find shapes identical with or a variant of our L. Ch. shape **19** and the bowl or plate with rolled or thickened rim and tubular lug.¹ It should be noted that these two shapes could easily have been of a metallic origin and it is the metal prototypes which are more likely to have been the object of trade. In the Balkan cultures just mentioned these shapes appear lavishly decorated with graphite (or crusted red and white) paints, in a technique and with patterns which are entirely of Balkan origin.

The importance of the Late Chalcolithic of North-western Anatolia is further emphasized by the fact that Kumtepe Ib bowls with rolled and thickened rims and an early form of inverted rim bowl, both provided with tubular lugs (and possibly even with pedestals?) have been found in Paros and Naxos.² On the former island a pattern-burnished sherd was also found. As exceedingly little is known about a possible Late Chalcolithic of the Cyclades, these sherds assume a perhaps exaggerated importance. At present it would appear that Naxos and Paros may have had a Late Chalcolithic culture of North-western Anatolian origin, preceding the so-called Pelos culture which is often equated in date with Troy I. That the inhabitants of the West Anatolian coast and islands were seafarers from the very beginning, no one I trust any longer doubts. The need for scientific excavation in the Cyclades cannot be overstressed.

If we have dealt at length with the comparisons which the Late Chalcolithic pottery of Beycesultan offers with its neighbours to the west, north-west and north, we can be more succinct in dealing with its eastern ones. Before we do so, the chronological results obtained can be laid down in the following table.

¹ *Antiquity*, 136, (Dec., 1960), pp. 270–8.

² See D. H. French in *AS*, XI (1961) p. 111, and fig. 15: 21–23.

Beycesultan	Akhisar-Manisa	Samos	Troad*	Marmara-Lake D.
L.Ch. 4	Kayışlar	Tigani	Kumtepe Ib (Poliochne I)	Yeniköy, Pazaryeri
L.Ch. 3	Kayışlar	Tigani	Kumtepe Ia Besiktepe	
L.Ch. 2	Kayışlar	Tigani	?	
L.Ch. 1	↓ ?	↓ ?		
Early Chalcolithic (Hacılar)	(Morali)			

* The Kumtepe Ia-1b sequence also appears to be valid for the Balıkesir Plain, and the Caicus valley. The succeeding E.B. 1 cultures are Troy I (Troad, Lemnos, Lesbos, Chios, Caicus), Yortan and Akhisar-Manisa E.B. 1 group respectively.

Comparisons with the Konya Plain and Cilicia

Direct relations between the south-west of Anatolia and Cilicia are evidently not to be expected unless such contact took place by sea. For this we have no evidence. On the other hand, the Late Chalcolithic province of south-western Anatolia borders to the east on that of the Konya Plain, which at this period seems to have extended also over the region of the Lakes of Beyşehir and Seydişehir. Contact between the Konya Plain and Cilicia was frequent and probably uninterrupted and both the Mersin XVI and XII cultures now appear to be intrusive from that plain.

Cilicia. Parallels to the early L. Ch. 1 shape 1 from Beycesultan can be found at Mersin in Levels XIX-XVII (so-called Middle Chalcolithic),¹ but this shape occurs there already in the Early Chalcolithic period,² but without the characteristic out-curved rim. The rather unusual Halaf bowls from Level XIX,³ have profiles not identical but not unlike those of our L. Ch. 1 shape 2.

More interesting is the occurrence of two pattern-burnished sherds at Tarsus.⁴ Although these are unstratified, Miss M. Mellink would link them with the local grey pottery of late Ubaid date, approximately contemporary with Mersin Levels XIII-XIV, our L. Ch. 3 and Beşiktepe and Kumtepe Ia. We have already seen that the fashion of pattern-burnished ware was fairly

¹ J. Garstang, *Prehistoric Mersin*, Figs. 72:2; 74:6.

² *Ibid.*, Fig. 54:2; 56:13.

³ *Ibid.*, Fig. 72:5, 10; Fig. 74:5.

⁴ *Tarsus*, II, p. 90, Fig. 230c, d.

Beycesultan	Troy	Poliochni	Konya Plain
VI A VI B (3) VII	V late V middle V early	VI	Kara Hüyük II-IV (?)
VIII IXa-c X (9) XI XIIa-c	IVe IVb-d IVa IIIId III a-c	—	Konya Plain E.B. 3 (very little) Kara Hüyük V-VII (?)

Indo-European invasion

XIIIa-c XIVa-b (10) XVa-b XVIa-c	IIg (10-11) — II a i	V IV	Konya Plain E.B. 2
XVIIa XVIIb-c (5) XVIII XIX	I late (g-k) I middle (d-f) (10) I early (a-c)	III II	Konya Plain E.B. 1
XX XXI — (7) —	Kumtepe Ib	I (7)	Konya Plain Late Chalcolithic (White-painted phase. Sarlak and Yazır)
XXV XXVI XXVIIb (5) XXVII XXVIII	Kumtepe Ia (p.b) — Beşiktepe (p.b.) (4-7 m. deposit) (Ücektepe, Gümüşova I)		Konya Plain Late Chalcolithic
XXIX XXX XXXIa (7) XXXIb XXXII (p.b) XXXIII (p.b) XXXIV	Tigani (p.b) and Kayışlar, Paşaköy		Konya Plain Late Chalcolithic
XXXV XXXVI XXXVII (6) XXXVIII XXXIX XL (virgin soil)	Tigani ?		Can Hasan culture
Hacılar I	Morali		Çatal Hüyük West

Cilicia		Amuq	1900
MBI	gap Tarsus X	J	E.B. 3B 2100
E.B. 3 (7)	XI XII XIII XIV XV XVI, XVII	I (Khirbet Kerak)	E.B. 3A 2300
E.B. 2 (10)	XVIII — XXVII	H (Khirbet Kerak)	E.B. 2 29/2800
E.B. 1 (6 x)	XXVIII — XXXIV	G	E.B. 1 35/3400
Tarsus "Late Chalco" XXXV		F (Uruk)	Late Chalcolithic 4
Mersin XII (intrusive)			3700
Mersin XIII Mersin XIV Tarsus I. Ubaid, p.b. Mersin XV XVb		E (Ubaid)	Late Chalcolithic 3 4000
Mersin XVIa ← Ubaid imports XVI XVI z (intrusive)		D transitional	Late Chalcolithic 2 4300
Mersin XVII XVIII XIX (Halaf imports) "Middle Chalcolithic"		C (Halaf)	Late Chalcolithic 1 4750
Mersin XX-XXIV Early Chalcolithic		B (Hassuna)	Early Chalcolithic 5000

N.B. The Amuq sequence is only approximate

widespread on the west coast of Anatolia and in the Aegean at this time and it is quite likely that this fashion which also reached Thessaly, Central Greece, the Peloponnese, Aegina and Paros, also spread to Cilicia by sea. The alternative, that these sherds belong to the Amuq B/C period as at Tell Judeideh and Sakcagözü seems unlikely as Miss Mellink does not consider them to belong to this group.

Konya Plain. Relations with the Konya Plain appear to have been most marked during L. Ch. 2.

This is the period in which a cream burnished ware appears at Beycesultan together with red and brown burnished fabrics, most reminiscent of similar pottery in the Konya Plain. Although not quite identical there appear in both areas hole-mouth bowls with large strap-handles (shape **13**), at Beycesultan raised a little above the rim, in the Konya Plain usually, though not always, set on the widest part of the body, which often shows a sharp break.

Jars with two lugs (shape **12**) appearing at the end of L. Ch. 1 and throughout 2 have parallels in the Konya Plain, and there also occur the fine red-burnished strap-handles (Fig. P.6:28), the baking platters which occur from Level XXXI, late in L. Ch. 2 onward, and the funnel necks with splashes of brown paint (Fig. P.6:11, 32, Levels XXXII and XXXIII).

Contact with the later phases of the Late Chalcolithic is less marked. A few black-burnished bowls of shape **19** (L. Ch. 3-4) are found, bowls with splaying profiles are not uncommon, but the most typical feature of the final (?) stages of the Late Chalcolithic of the Konya Plain and its variant in Cilicia (so-called Mersin XIIa) is white-painted bowls of several varieties, painted on the interior as before at Beycesultan or on the exterior as in the later E.B. 1-2 cultures of Western Anatolia. Although ultimately related, no close connections can be determined at this period and the E.B. 1 cultures which developed out of the Late Chalcolithic of the south-west and Konya Plain are again not closely related.

Similarly there is little to compare in the Late Chalcolithic of South-western Anatolia with that of Yazır near Sivrihisar (unpublished) or Büyük Güllücek in the Halys basin, the date of which is almost impossible to determine. They are important in that they show allied manifestations of Late Chalcolithic culture, but they are still too isolated to add much to the discussion and too unrelated to earlier or later cultures, both being single-period sites only, to determine their chronological position. Typologically they would seem to fall late in the Late Chalcolithic period rather than early.

POSTSCRIPT

During the summer of 1961 another Late Chalcolithic group was found on numerous mounds in the Akşehir district by Mr. D. H. French.¹ Essentially a black burnished ware, its affinities appear to be with the South-western area and not with the Konya Plain Late Chalcolithic, which also extended over the region of Beyşehir and Seydişehir south of the Sultandağları. Nor are there any links with the site of Yazır near Sivrihisar 80 miles due north, which, however, shares some features with the Konya Plain Late Chalcolithic.

In the Uşak region, some Late Chalcolithic has recently been found that shows North-west Anatolian characteristics. This would tend to show that this western outlier of the South-western province already had connections with the north-west, as has recently been suggested.² Such links with the Akhisar-Manisa region become more marked in the E.B. 1³ period and are particularly strong at the beginning of the next period.⁴

¹ Information kindly supplied by Mr. D. H. French.

² *AS*, XI, 1961, p. 113.

³ See parallels with Yortan on E.B. 1 Sheet in folder at end of book.

⁴ See postscript on p. 194.

CHAPTER 6

POTTERY OF THE EARLY BRONZE I PERIOD

The E.B. 1 period is represented at Beycesultan by five building levels: XIX, XVIII and XVIIc, b, a. Of these the first three are poorly preserved. The construction of a temple or shrine in Level XVIIc may be responsible for the bad preservation of the two previous building-levels, the character of which is not clear. They seem to have been of a domestic rather than a religious nature. The limited number of building-levels might at first sight suggest a comparatively short period, but it should be borne in mind, (a) that they were found in a rather limited sounding, and (b) that a religious structure such as arose on the site in Level XVIIc would normally be kept in better repair than private houses. It could therefore easily have outlasted several stages of building of private houses.

The ceramic material is unfortunately not very abundant and insufficient to warrant a description by building level. Technically the pottery of this period is the best produced during the entire South-western Anatolian Bronze Age and in shape and decoration it is aesthetically pleasing.

WARES:

As in the previous period, there is a fine burnished ware and a coarse ware, all hand-made.

1. *Fine ware.* The fabric is of a pale red, buff or blackish-grey colour. Small white grits form the degraissant, but straw is uncommon in the best wares. The blackish clay is often laminated and flaky. The pottery is usually hard fired and of a "clinky" consistency. Grey cores are, however, frequent in the lighter coloured wares. A slip is frequent and the surface is well and often brilliantly burnished. The interior of closed vessels is often wiped with a cloth.

The colours vary considerably; from jet-black through bluish-black and olive grey to salmon pink, orange red, pale orange-buff, buff, deep red mauve-red to brown. Many of these colours occur only in this period and they disappear in the following E.B. 2 phase. A chronological sequence in colours cannot of course be established, but there is a shift from predominantly black wares, in the earliest Levels, XIX-XVIII (as in L.Ch. 4), to a more equal distribution of black and red in Level XVIIa-c.

Decoration is, on the whole, restrained. Most often it consists of horizontal, vertical (and rarely diagonal) fluting. White paint occurs, but is not very common and white-filled incision is exceedingly rare (shape 7). Plastic ornament, apart from ribs on fluted vessels, is sparingly used, mainly in the form of knobs, and an occasional lug. Troy I lugs are conspicuous by their absence and so are ledge handles. A particular jug with two handles (shape 20) stands out for its weird decoration. Fish-

scale patterns in bands or a barbotine pattern of small pinched-up knobs in fields of reserved slip alternate with brilliantly burnished bands, necks and handles.

Handles are of two types: thin strap handles, often very long and elegant (on jugs, shapes **11**, **12**, and jars shape **20**) or short and broad (jars, shapes **18**, **19**) and large round-sectioned handles set horizontally on bowls (shape **6**). The latter sometimes have a partition in the middle and from the site of Burdur comes a similar handle in the form of a bar set horizontally at a right angle to the rim. Vertical loop handles are rare and only found on a cup (shape **10**) and on lamps (**20**). The greater number of bowls seem to have had no handles of any sort.

Rising lips and spouts begin to appear in this period, but they are, on the whole, not yet exaggerated into the proper beak spout of the E.B. 2 period. Jugs with cut-away spouts (shape **17**) may be considered as imports from the Yortan area, where shapes **20** (but undecorated) and **9** also occur. Bowl shape **7** with its white-filled decoration—unique at Beycesultan—is reminiscent of shape A6 of Troy I, and the inverted rim bowl (shape **5**), but with more pronounced rims, is the hallmark of the Troy I and Yortan cultures of North-western Anatolian E.B. 1. Otherwise contact with the north-west is not very pronounced in the pottery (though obvious in the figurines and metal types), which is evidently the result of the South-western Anatolian E.B. 1 having developed locally from L.Ch. 4. North-western Anatolian E.B. 1 developed out of the Kumtepe Ib culture, the north-western equivalent of our L.Ch. 4. The development is therefore parallel with that of Troy I and Yortan, but not otherwise related.

The quality of this E.B. 1 pottery in South-western Anatolia leaves little to be desired. Its shapes are often elegant, the surface brilliantly burnished, the walls extremely thin and the decoration most effective. No other Anatolian E.B. 1 pottery catches the light so well as this new and beautiful product.

2. *Coarse ware.* This is of a reddish or brownish colour, full of straws and grits. It continues from the previous period without much change. Comparatively little of it was found and the shapes, a cooking pot (**28**), bowls (**25**) and jars (**26**), as well as the ubiquitous baking-platter (**29**), deserve little comment. The larger vessels (**26**) were frequently used for child-burials, a feature already found in L.Ch.3-4.

Origin of the E.B. 1 pottery

Although the pottery of the E.B. 1 period at Beycesultan is striking in its quality, its well-proportioned shapes and the novelty of its fluted decoration, it is clear from a comparison with the later phases of the previous period (L.Ch. 4) that we are not concerned with something introduced by a new ethnic element. On the contrary, it would appear that it represents a final and somewhat unexpected stage in the development of the earlier wares. What produced the stimulus for this spectacular change and refinement is not yet evident, but one cannot help feeling that a great advance in metallurgy may have been responsible, not only for this pottery, but for the rapidly increasing prosperity of the country.

The coarse ware continued without any appreciable change and the fine ware at first sight appears to have very little connection with that of the previous phase, until one remembers that comparable characteristics were actually already in evidence during that phase, though few examples were found in the restricted area excavated at Beycesultan. What is new is the fluted decoration, which unlike the use of white paint, was unknown during the Late Chalcolithic period. Equally novel and strange is the use of barbotine and fish-scale decoration, which have no known ancestry or

XIX

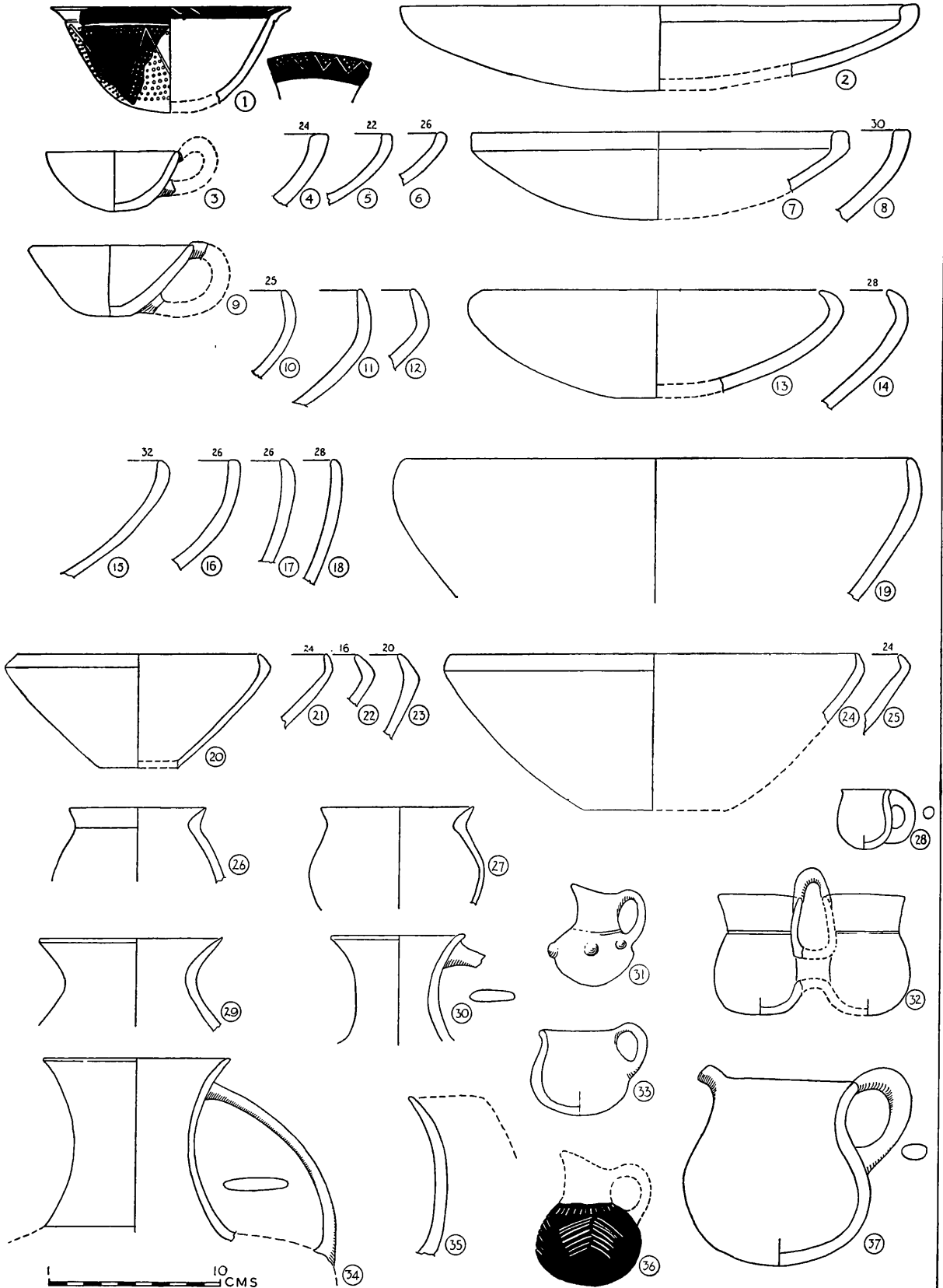


FIG. P.14. E.B. 1 pottery, Level XIX

descendants. In spite of these innovations, a fair number of shapes come close enough to those of L.Ch. 4 to suggest a normal development. These are: shape 2, shallow bowl, such as occurs in the last building level of L.Ch. 4 (XX), Fig. P.12:10, 13 the carinated bowl (shape 7); the tall-necked jugs (shape 10), juglets (11) and feeding bottle (12) which are based on the Late Chalcolithic jugs (8), the white-painted or plain juglet (6, 7) and the two-handled juglet (29), and in coarse ware the bowls, jars and baking platters. (Shapes mentioned here are L.Ch. shapes).

SHAPES: (See sheet 3 in folder).

The shapes of the E.B. I period have again been numbered from 1 upwards and in quoting the number it is therefore necessary to prefix the period. This system was found preferable, for instance, to that used by the American excavators at Troy, where the shapes are numbered in sequence for the entire Bronze Age. Their further separation into shapes for eating (A), pouring (B) storage (C) and miscellaneous (D) appears arbitrary, and though it reduces the actual numbers, it will be found that, for example, shape A12 of Troy I looks quite different from shape A12 of Troy V. We ourselves have accordingly adopted a system whereby the shapes are numbered according to period, and have thereby avoided the use of numbers reaching three digits which overtax the memory. It remains to be said that no system of classification is without fault, but there are advantages in using one which is convenient in field work as well as in the library.

Bowls

1. *Shallow bowl with flat-topped short rim.* Only found at the beginning of the period (Levels XIX, XVIII) in black-burnished ware.

Examples: Level XIX, Fig. P.14:2, 4-8.
Level XVIII, Fig. P.15:23-25.

2. *Large shallow bowls with incurving rim.* Mostly black-burnished. Rarely found beyond the beginning of the period.

Examples: Level XIX, Fig. P.14:10-14.
Level XVIII, Fig. P.15:5, 8-11.

FIG. P.14. E.B. I pottery

Level XIX

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Black burnished, white-filled incision. | 20. Jet black burnished. |
| 2. Fine black burnished. | 21. Orange burnished. |
| 3. Rather coarse black ware. | 22. Light grey burnished. |
| 4. Brown burnished. | 23. Grey burnished. |
| 5. Black burnished. | 24. Orange-red burnished. |
| 6. Black burnished. | 25. Black burnished. |
| 7. Black burnished. | 26. Black burnished. |
| 8. Brownish-black burnished. | 27. Jet black burnished. |
| 9. Rather coarse black burnished. | 28. Grey coarse ware. |
| 10. Fine black burnished. | 29. Fine black burnished. |
| 11. Black burnished. | 30. Fine black burnished. |
| 12. Motted red burnished. | 31. Rather coarse light grey ware. |
| 13. Black burnished. | 32. Rather coarse blackish grey ware. |
| 14. Black burnished. | 33. Buff coarse ware. |
| 15. Black burnished. | 34. Fine black burnished. |
| 16. Black burnished. | 35. Fine brownish-black burnished. |
| 17. Grey burnished. | 36. Coarse black ware, white-filled incised. |
| 18. Grey burnished. | 37. Rather coarse reddish brown ware. |
| 19. Greyish buff burnished. | |

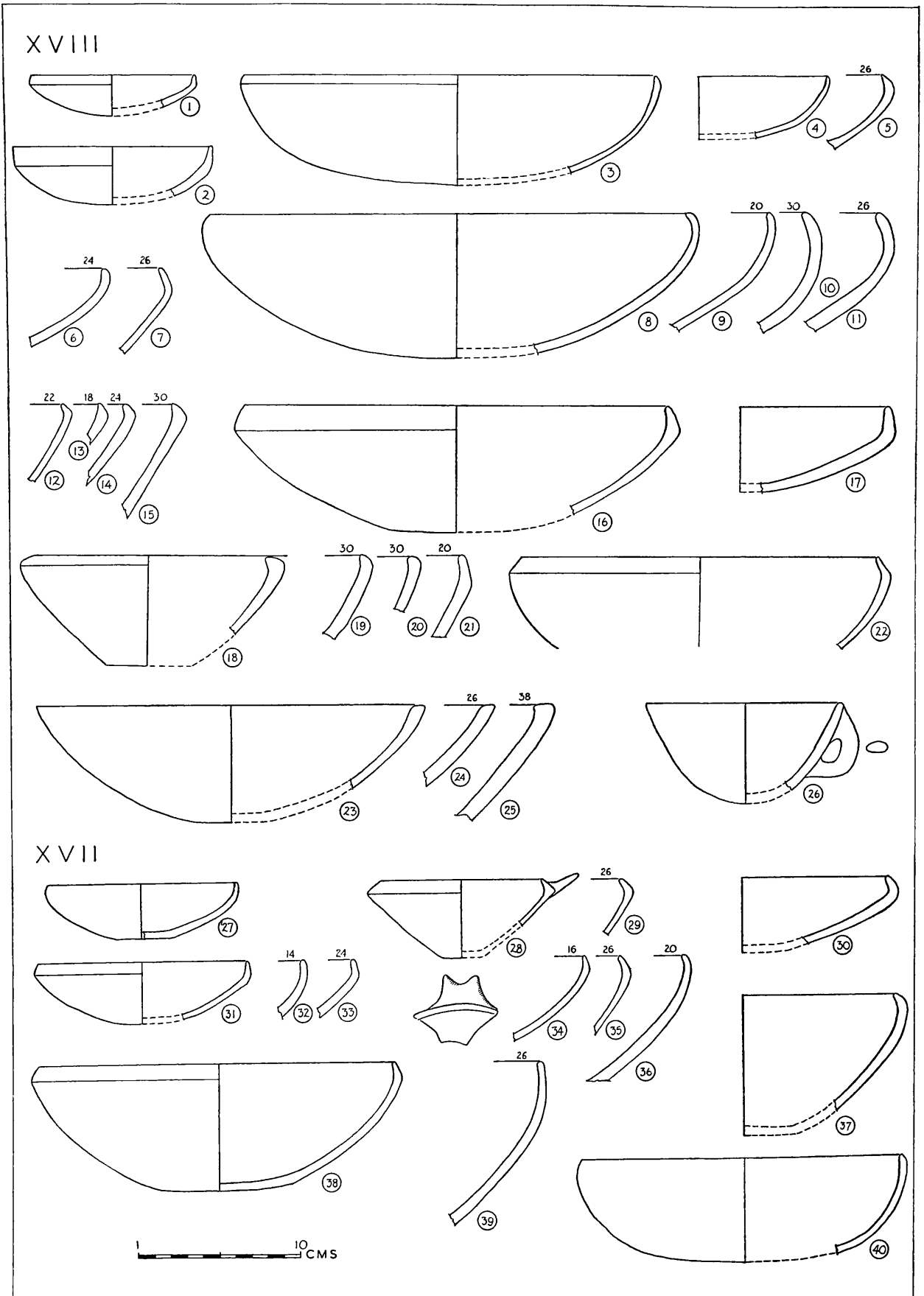


FIG. P.15. E.B. 1 pottery, Levels XVIII and XVII

3. *Shallow bowls with plain rim.* Not uncommon from Level XVIII onwards. Occurs both small and large. Sometimes with slightly inverted or vertical rim, like 5.

Examples: Level XVIII, Fig. P.15:1-4, 6.
Level XVII, Fig. P.15:27, 30, 31, 32, 40.

4. *Deep bowls.* Fairly common throughout the period. Black ones are rare, lighter colours, buff and orange prevail.

Examples: Level XIX, Fig. P.14:15-19.
Level XVIII, Fig. P.15:22.
Level XVII, Fig. P.15:36, 37, 39.

5. *Bowls with inverted rim.* This is a very common shape throughout the period, and certainly the most distinctive. In comparison with its more pronounced and bolder North-western Anatolian variant (the A12 shape of Troy I) it is smaller, thinner and has a less sharply inturned rim. It never has the "trumpet" lugs, which are so characteristic for this shape in the Troy I culture (and in the Akhisar-Manisa region), nor the vertical perforations by which it is characterized in the Yortan area. Though bolder, its nearest parallels are found in the Bursa, Iznik, Yenişehir, Inegöl and Tavşanlı Plains lying to the east and south-west of the Sea of Marmara. Here likewise, tubular lugs, perforations and, it should be added, pedestals are missing.

It occurs in all colours.

Examples: Level XIX, Fig. P.14:20-25.
Level XVIII, Fig. P.15:12-21.
Level XVII, Fig. P.15:28-35, 38.

FIG. P.15. E.B. I pottery

Levels XVIII, XVII

(*Hand-made black ware with straws and small grits*)

XVIII

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Grey burnished. | 14. Fine black burnished. |
| 2. Grey burnished. | 15. Fine black with ripple burnish on exterior. |
| 3. Bluish black burnished. | 16. Brown burnished. |
| 4. Olive green-black burnished. | 17. Jet black burnished. |
| 5. Greyish black burnished. | 18. Jet black burnished. |
| 6. Orange, mottled black burnished. | 19. Brown streaky burnished. |
| 7. (Buff ware, black core). | 20. Buff burnished. |
| 7. Greyish black burnished. | 21. Black burnished. |
| 8. Buff to yellow burnished. | 22. Fine olive grey burnished. |
| 9. Fine red, mottled buff burnished. | 23. Jet black burnished. |
| 10. Buff, mottled black burnished. | 24. Jet black burnished. |
| 11. Greyish black burnished. | 25. Jet black burnished. |
| 12. Black burnished. | 26. Rather coarse black burnished. |
| 13. Buff to orange burnished. | |

XVII

- | | |
|--|---|
| 27. Jet black burnished. | 34. Light grey, mottled yellow burnished. |
| 28. Fine black burnished. | 35. Pinkish red, mottled buff burnished. |
| 29. Brown burnished with black rim. | 36. Fine buff ripple burnished. |
| 30. Orange burnished. | 37. Deep red burnished. Slip. |
| 31. Grey burnished. | 38. Fine pink, mottled buff burnished. |
| 32. Black burnished. | 39. Fine black burnished. |
| 33. Black burnished interior, buff burnished exterior. | 40. Buff, mottled red burnished. |

XVIII

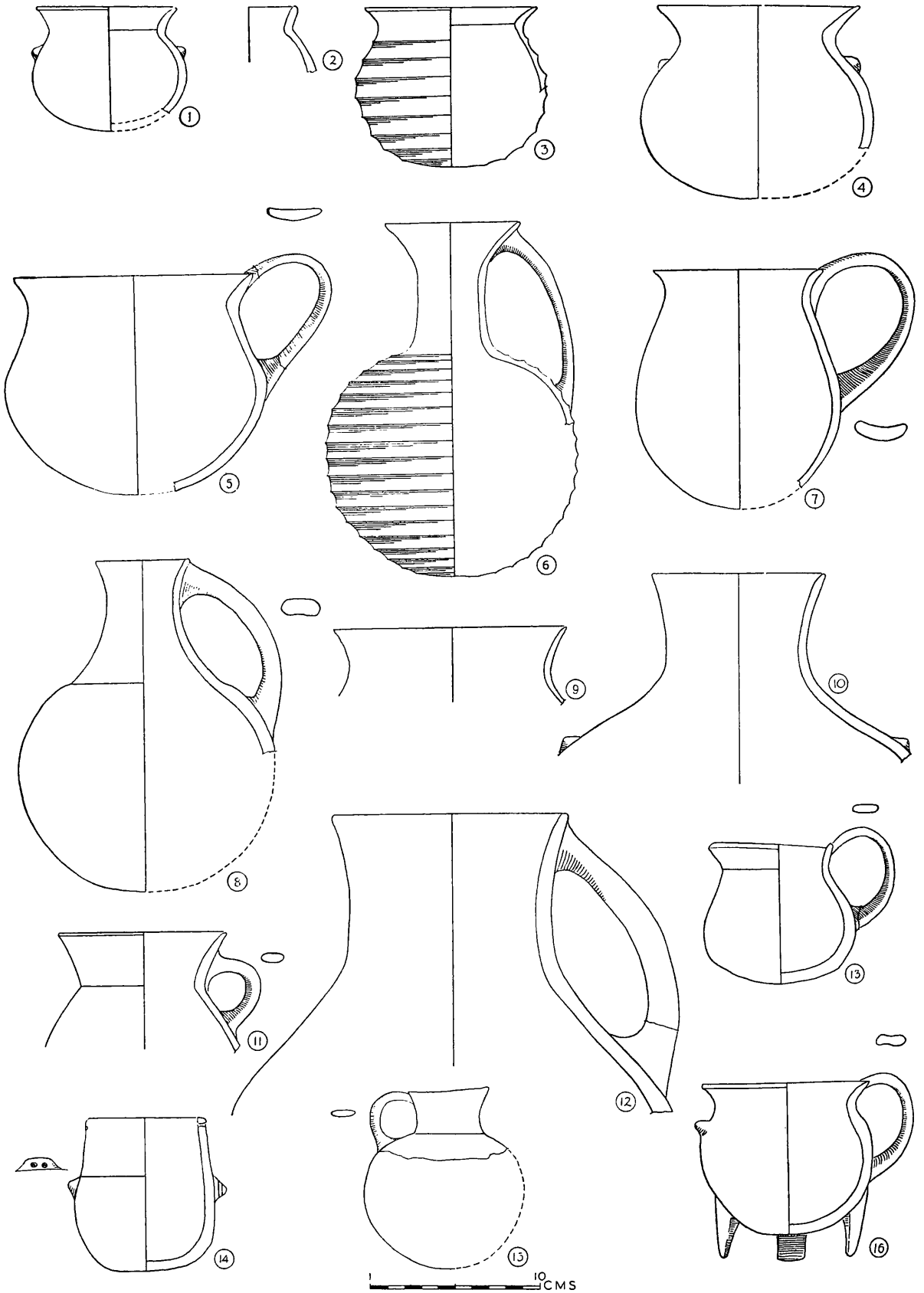


FIG. P.16. E.B. 1 pottery, Level XVIII

6. *Inverted rim bowl with horizontal handle.* This shape is characteristic of Level XVII and not very common. It may have been used for presenting offerings, and rim fragments without the handle attachment are of course undistinguishable from shape 5 of which it is a variant. Reds of various shades only are found.

Examples: Level XVIIb, Fig. P.17:4, 5, Pl. XX, 10.

7. *Shallow bowl with incised, white filled, decoration.* Unique. Black burnished.

Example: Level XIX, Fig. P.14:1.

8. *Bowl with sharply carinated profile.* Unique. Possibly L.Ch. 4 survival. At Poliochni II likewise, L. Ch. 4 (Poliochni I) shapes survive. Black burnished.

Example: Level XVIIb, Fig. P.21:3.

Cups

9. *Carinated cups with obliquely rising rim.* This is the most common form of cup and ancestor to the so-called Kusura cup of the E.B. 2 period. It differs from it in always having a strap handle and is decorated, if at all, with knobs only. It only occurs in black-burnished ware.

Examples: Level XVIII, Fig. P.16:13.

Level XVII, Fig. P.19:3, 4, Pl. XX, 8, 11.

10. *Small cups.* Less common than shape 9 and on the whole less well made. Two forms exist; either like a small shallow bowl with plain rim (**10a**) or a deeper form with everted rim (**10b**). All are of a blackish colour.

Examples: **10a.** Level XIX, Fig. P.14:3, 4.

Level XVIII, Fig. P.15:26.

10b. Level XIX, Fig. P.14:28, 33.

Jugs

11. *Jugs with tall neck, one handle and globular body.* This is another characteristic shape. It occurs throughout the period in black and red burnished ware, and is either plain or decorated with horizontal (never vertical) fluting. The lip is always everted, usually straight, but occasionally faintly tilted. The single handle is of the strap type. Round-sectioned handles do not occur. See Plate XIX, 2, 3.

Examples: Level XIX, Fig. P.14:30, 34 (plain).

Level XVIII, Fig. P.16:6 (fluted), 8 (plain).

Level XVII, Fig. P.17:1, 3 (fluted), 2 (plain).

FIG. P.16. E.B. 1 pottery

Level XVIII

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Black burnished. | 9. Fine olive green polished ware. |
| 2. Buff, mottled grey burnished. | 10. Fine cream, mottled grey, polished ware. |
| 3. Very fine red, mottled buff. Fluted. | 11. Coarse ware (from pithos grave). |
| 4. Black burnished. | 12. Olive green burnished ware, reddish rim. |
| 5. Light grey, bluish mottled, burnished. | 13. Black burnished. |
| 6. Fine jet black burnished. Fluted. | 14. Coarse grey ware. |
| 7. Red burnished ware, black core. | 15. Fine red, mottled yellow, black burnished. |
| 8. Grey gritty burnished ware. | 16. Greyish coarse ware, cooking pot. |

XVII

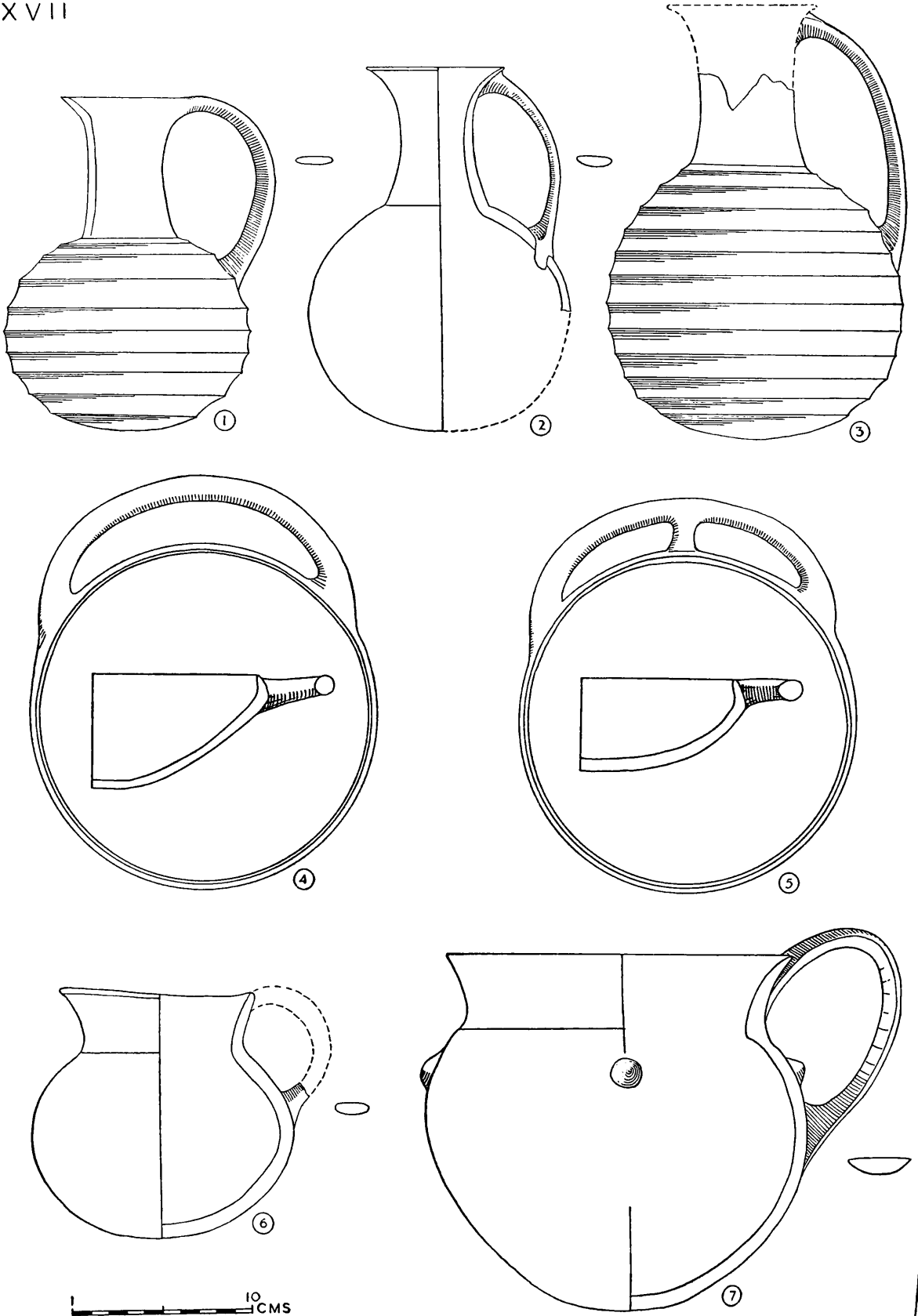


FIG. P.17. E.B. 1 pottery, Level XVII

12. One-handed jug with pear-shaped (?) body. This is a survival from the Late Chalcolithic (L.Ch. shape **8**).

— Examples: Level XVIII, Fig. P.16:10, 12.

13. Short-necked jug or jar (?). With or without handles. Common shape, but very fragmentary.

Examples: Level XIX, Fig. P.14:26, 27, 29. All black-burnished.

Level XVIII, Fig. P.16:1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 11. All dark burnished.

Level XVII, Fig. P.18:7.

14. Juglets. These occur either vertically fluted or undecorated and there are some variations in form. The lip is either horizontal or obliquely raised. The shape is common and typical for E.B. 1. Pl. XIX, 5, 6.

Examples: Level XIX, Fig. P.14:31, 36. (Miniatures; really shape **16**.)

Level XVIII, Fig. P.16:15.

Level XVII, Fig. P.18:1, 2, 4, 5, 6; Fig. P. 19:7 (Pl. XX, 12).

15. Feeding bottle. Rare; only two examples were found in Level XVII, Fig. P.19:1 from the shrine in XVIIb, is in the form of a black goat-skin; the other, red, Fig. P.19:2 from an infant burial in XVIIc, is of the same type as the two-handed juglet from Level XX (L.Ch. shape **29**). Pl. XX, 9. Pl. XVIIa.

16. Jugs with rising spout. The appearance of this type in E.B. 1 is significant. Like its North-west Anatolian (Troy I culture) counterparts the “beak” is not yet exaggerated, a development which, one suspects may have taken place in the Yortan area, where the best early examples are found.

The shape is not yet very common, but will become so in E.B. 2. Occurs in plain red and black fluted burnished ware.

Examples: Level XIX, Fig. P.14:31.

Level XIX, Fig. P.14:36. A miniature, decorated with white-filled incision, extremely rare in E.B. 1 at Beycesultan.

Level XVII, Fig. P.18:3, horizontally fluted and Fig. P. 17:6.

17. Jugs with cutaway spout. Rare and possibly an import from the Yortan area, where the shape is inordinately common.

Example: Level XIX, Fig. P.14:35.

18. One-handed jugs or jars. A common shape, occurring either plain or vertically (never horizontally) fluted. Rim profiles vary. Cf. shape **13**. Red and (same shape ?) black.

Examples: Level XVIII, Fig. P.16:5 (plain).

Level XVII, Fig. P.17:7; P.18:7 (plain) and P.18:8–10 (fluted).

Level XVII, Fig. P.19:8 (plain). Pl. XIX, 4, 7.

FIG. P.17. E.B. 1 pottery

Level XVII

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Extremely fine orange-red burnished ware.
Reg. no. 837. | 5. Very fine deep red, mottled black, burnished.
Reg. no. 799. |
| 2. Fine polished buff ware. | 6. Red burnished ware. |
| 3. Black burnished ware. | 7. Black burnished ware. |
| 4. Fine orange-red, mottled yellow, burnished. | |

XVII

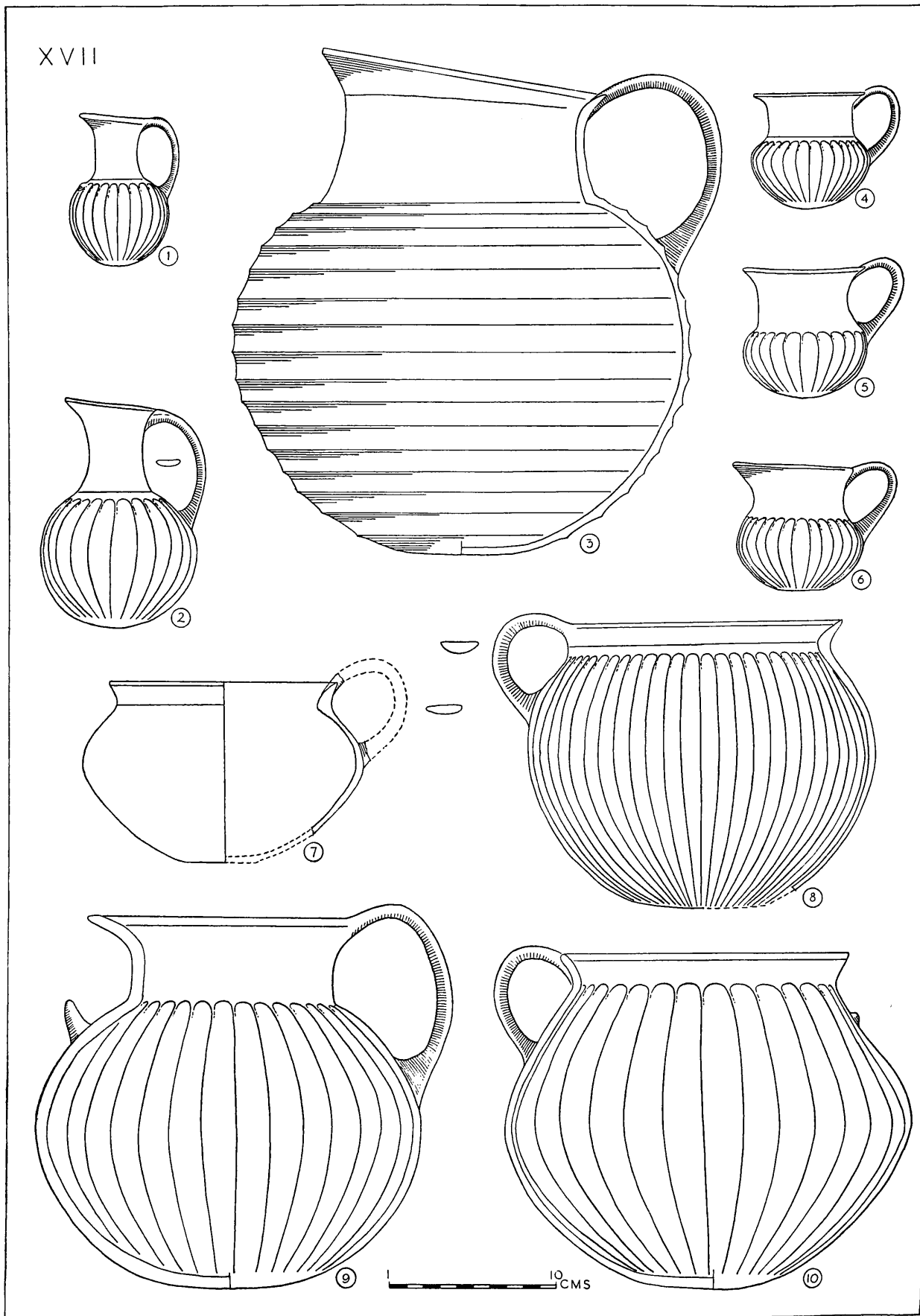


FIG. P.18. E.B. 1 pottery—Levels XVII and XVIIa

19. Two-handled jars. A common shape, which occurs in red plain and black horizontally fluted ware. The shape is globular with a sharply everted rim.

Examples: Level XVIII, Fig. P.16:3.

Level XVII, Fig. P.19:5, 6, 9, 10.

20. Two-handled jugs with barbotine decoration. This attractive vessel is confined to Levels XVIII and XVII, but judging by the number of fragments it is by no means rare. It occurs in fine black-burnished ware in which the part decorated with fish scales or barbotine is light grey and unslipped, in buff ware with a red slip, or in buff ware with a fine olive-green slip. The slipped parts are always brilliantly burnished. The strap handles make an exaggerated curve, which is paralleled by some pots of the same shape from Yortan (*BM* A66). The decoration, consisting of fish scales or barbotine, covers only part of the vessel and is framed by a double slipped and burnished band. Either the body of the pot is divided by vertical bands into four compartments (Fig. P.20:1, 2, Level XVIIb) or it is decorated with concentric fluting like a lentoid, one band of which is occupied by fish-scale decoration (Fig. P.20: 6 [Level XVIIb]). For the sake of comparison an interesting beak-spout in the Istanbul Museum,¹ said to have been found in the Eskişehir region, is here illustrated (Fig. P.20:8). It is decorated with concentric fluting, like Fig. P.20:3 and 6, and has a reserved slip (red) band, ornamented with incision (not white-filled). In decoration this jug comes near to the E.B. 1 vessels from Beycesultan here discussed; in shape it may be compared to similar vessels from Bozüyük, Troy and Sariyer, and reserve slip with incision occurs at Beycesultan in the E.B. 2 period (see p. 171, Fig. P.41:5 and 39:2). Although a date in E.B. 1 is not excluded, one is perhaps more inclined to date it to the E.B. 2 period typologically. See Pl. XVIIb; XVIIIa, c.

21. Small pyxis with a continuous row of holes just below the rim. Unique. Remains of a vertically pierced lug on one side. Decorated with three hatched triangles in white paint. (Sheet 3, shape 21; Pl. XVIIc.)

22. Multiple jars. Multiple vessels are another innovation of this period and although only two were found, their presence at Beycesultan at this period is significant, for it shows that the south-west was *au courant* with West Anatolian developments.

One of these, from Level XIX (Fig. P.14:32) is a small double jar with a small loop handle, the bodies of which intercommunicate. The other from the shrine in Level XVIIb (Fig. P.20:3) consists of four small jars, with one foot each and linked in pairs. It is decorated with white paint on the bodies of the jars and on the small handles which connect them. Half of the vessel is missing. Whereas double and

¹ Published by permission of the Museum authorities.

FIG. P.18. E.B. 1 pottery

Level XVII

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Very fine deep red polished ware (from child's grave, XVIIa). Reg. no. 766. | 4. Very fine orange red polished slip. Reg. no. 805. |
| 2. Fine red burnished slip. | 5. Red polished slip. Reg. no. 804. |
| 3. Very fine black burnished ware. Reg. no. 840. | 6. Fine red burnished slip, mottled yellow. |
| | 7. Red, mottled yellow and black, burnished. |

Level XVIIa

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 8. Orange, mottled buff, burnished slip. | 10. Burnished red slip. Reg. no. 839. |
| 9. Red burnished slip, mottled yellow. Reg. no. 838. | |

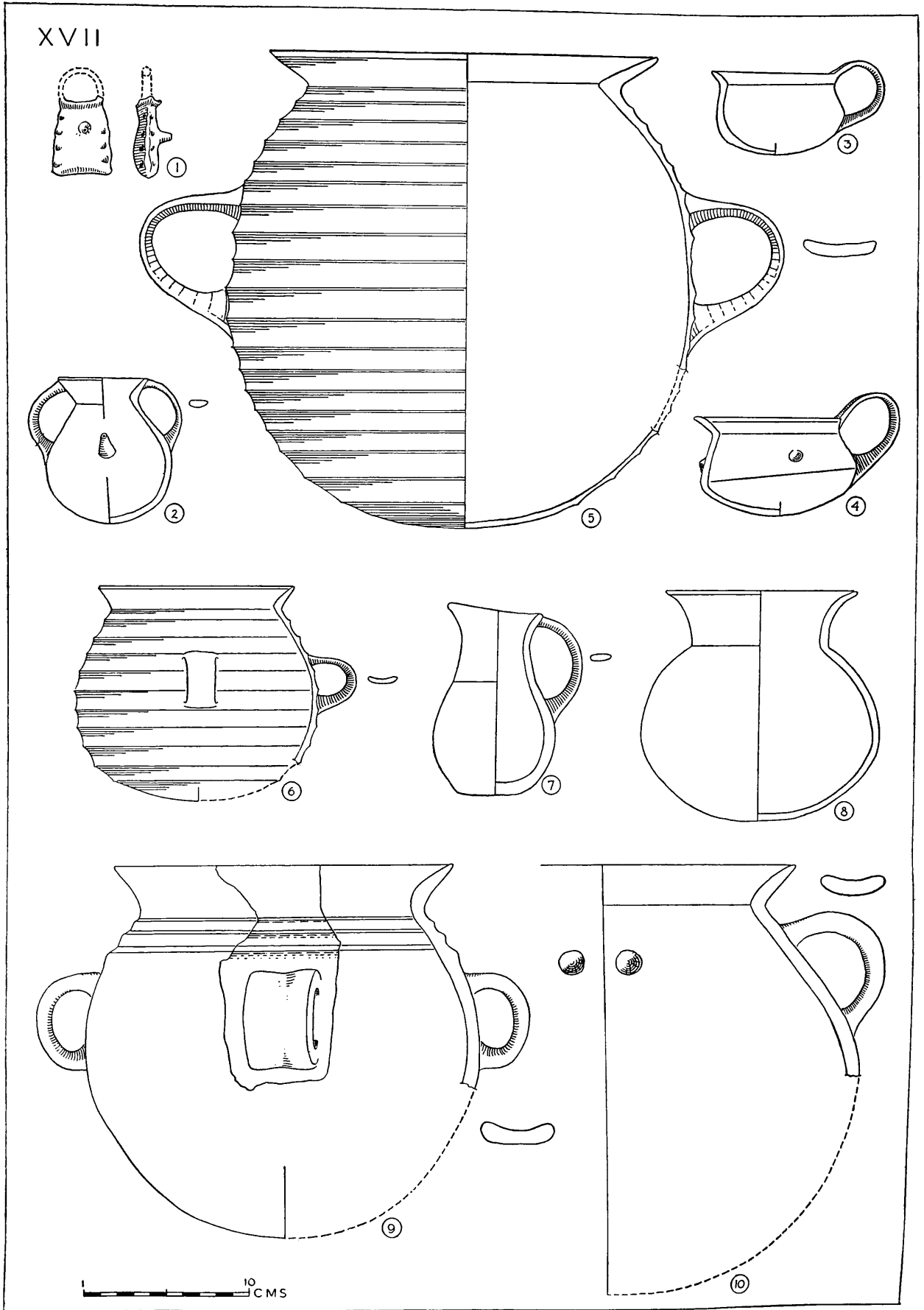


FIG. P.19. E.B. 1 pottery, Level XVII

triple vessels are common in north-western Anatolia, especially in the Yortan culture, quadruple vessels are almost unknown (Pl. XVIIIId).

23. Lamp. Small and probably votive lamp with horizontal handle. It is supported on three feet. From the shrine in Level XVIIb (Fig. P.20:4). Pl. XVII, a.

24. Lids. These are not common at Beycesultan, not even in the E.B. 2 period where a group of vessels have holes for lids. Unlike the Yortan lids, those from the shrine at Beycesultan (Fig. P.20:5, 7) are undecorated. What vessels they belonged to, can unfortunately not be determined. Pl. XVIIa.

Coarse-ware

25. Coarse-ware bowls. Except for an increase in size and a coarser texture and burnish, these bowls do not, on the whole, differ much from their fine ware counterparts. It should be noted that nearly all bowls are comparatively shallow. All colours.

Examples: Level XVII, Fig. P.21:1, 2, 4-7.

26. Coarse-ware jars. Deep bag-shaped jars like the Late Chalcolithic shape **10** with two vertical loop handles. Occurs in all levels. Not illustrated.

27. Coarse cup. Instead of a spout this has a thickened lip. Unique.

Example: Level XIX, Fig. P.14:37.

28. Cooking pot on three feet and one handle. Relatively common.

Example: Level XVIII, Fig. P.16:16.

29. Baking platter. This very frequent shape continues without any change from the Late Chalcolithic period. The interior is often smoothed.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BEYCESULTAN E.B. 1 CULTURE AND THE CONTEMPORARY CULTURE OF THE ELMALI PLAIN (MAP III)

The distribution of the Beycesultan E.B. 1 culture is, like that of the preceding Late Chalcolithic, badly known, and the reason for this, we may assume, is that thick strata of E.B. 2 cover the earlier remains. The culture is attested in the Upper Maeander Valley at Beycesultan and at Kocayaka, which produced an orange-red fluted jug of shape **11**. A vertically fluted jar (shape **18**) from Yenice, north-west of Afyon, and now in the museum there, shows how far this culture extended in that direction. The Kusura A

FIG. P.19. E.B. 1 pottery

Level XVII

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. XVIIb. Black burnished feeding bottle, imitating goat-skin. | 6. XVIIb. Fine black burnished ware. |
| 2. XVIIc. Smoothed red ware (from infant burial). Reg. no. 854. | 7. XVIIc. Brownish buff burnished (infant burial). Reg. no. 806. |
| 3. XVIIb. Fine black burnished, mottled yellow. Reg. no. 803. | 8. XVIIc. Very fine deep red burnished. |
| 4. XVIIb. Fine black burnished. Reg. no. 800. | 9. Black burnished ware. |
| 5. XVIIb. Very fine black slipped burnished ware. | 10. Fine deep red burnished slip (buff ware). |

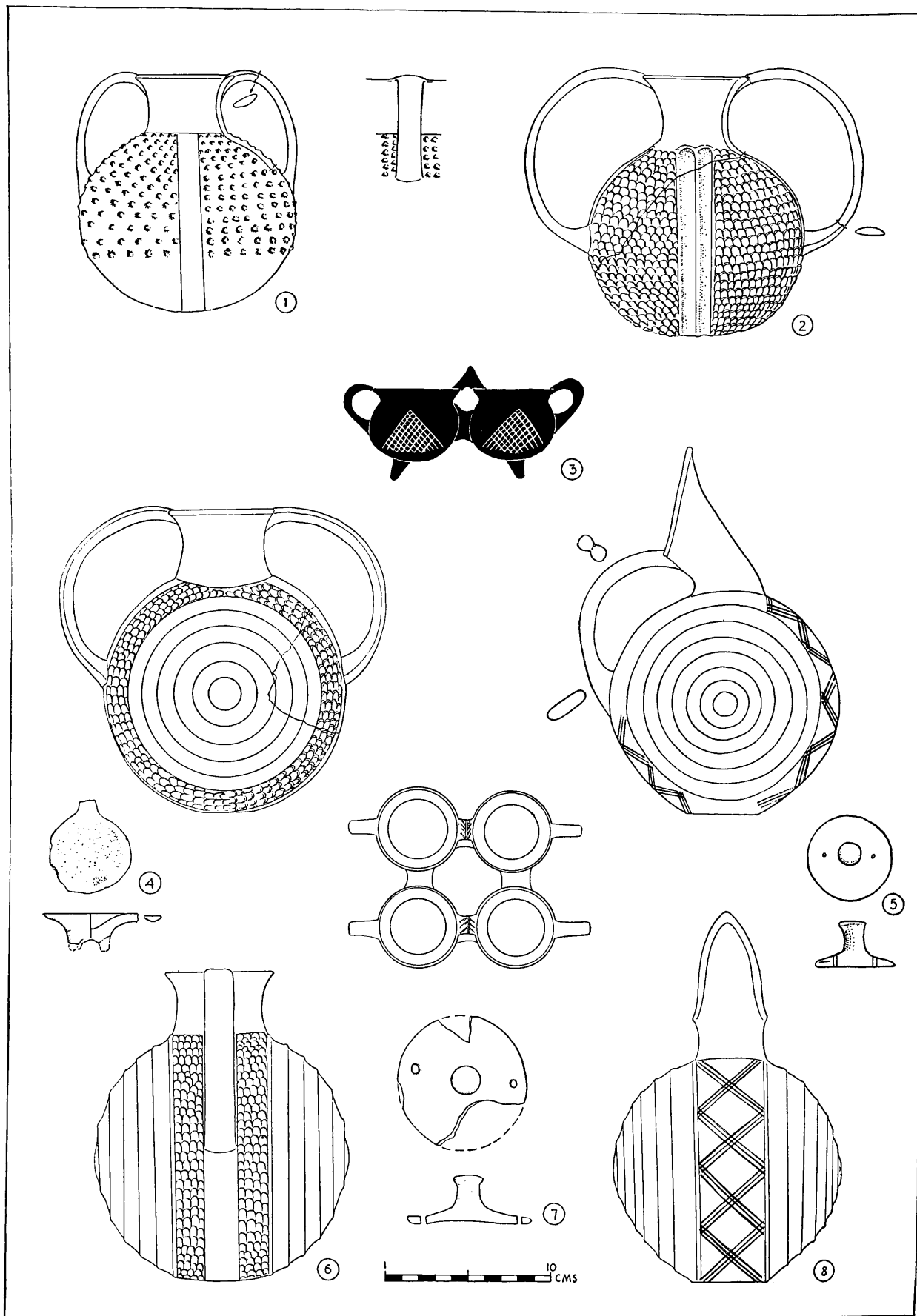


FIG. P.20. E.B. 1, Rare vessels, Levels XVIIb and XVIII

culture, known from Kusura and Göynük (north-east of Afyon), would appear to be probably partly contemporary (it may go back into L. Ch. 4) if not a somewhat more provincial eastern variant.

The best parallels for the E.B. 1 pottery from Beycesultan come, however, from further south. They extend over the Burdur, Yeşilova, Tefenni and Korkuteli regions. The mound of Burdur itself produced the largest amount of comparative material, including fish-scale and barbotine patterned wares (shape 20) and a further dozen sites in this region have yielded sherds of this culture.

Further south, however, in the fertile plain of Elmalı another culture with abundant white-painted pottery shows so many parallel features that, even in the absence of any stratigraphy, it would seem fairly certain that it belonged to the E.B. 1 period.

Not only do we find the same scale of colours as at Beycesultan—salmon pink, orange-buff, besides grey and black—unparalleled at any other date in South-west Anatolia, but also the same (or very similar) shapes such as bowls (1-4), cup (9), jugs (11-12, 14), jars (18, 19), lids (24) and the same strap handles. But there is a significant difference: absence of fluted decoration. Instead, white paint is used in great profusion.

Although the inverted rim bowl (5, 6) is not found in the Elmalı plain, the simple tubular lugs, either plain or with one median rib, of Troy I type, appear frequently, but on bowls of shapes 3-4. The absence of such lugs in the E.B. 1 province from Beycesultan to Korkuteli is noteworthy. This suggests some (coastal ?) contact with the Troy I culture of the north-west, which is again indicated by the discovery of two marble figurines of a distinctive type at the mound of Kozağaçı (also called Karabayır Yayla), now in the Ashmolean.¹ These most probably belong to the Elmalı plain culture. Not only are they quite different from the numerous flat figurines found in the Level XVIIb shrine at Beycesultan, but the Kozağaçı figurines belong to a class found in North-west Anatolia. One unpublished figurine of this sort from Thermi is in the Mitylene museum, another was found at Kiliya opposite Çanakkale² and a third was found at Hanay Tepe in the Troad.³ These

¹ *BSA*, XVI (1909-10), Pl. VII; 18, 19.

² V. Müller, *Frühe Plastik in Griechenland und Vorderasien* (1929), No. 125.

³ *Ilios*, Fig. 1551.

FIG. P.20. E.B. 1, Rare vessels

Levels XVIIb, XVIII

- | | | |
|--|------------------|--|
| 1. XVIIb. Grey layered clay. Black burnished bands, neck and handles. Grey unburnished barbotine. | 5. | Coarse black burnished lid. |
| 2. Grey layered clay. Black burnished bands, neck and handles. Grey unburnished fish-scales. | 6. XVIII. | Fine buff clay. Olive greenish-brown brilliantly burnished band, buff unburnished fish-scales. |
| 3. Jet black burnished quadruple vessel. Mat white paint. Shape 22. Reg. no. 813. | 7. | Coarse black burnished lid. |
| 4. Coarse black burnished miniature (or votive) lamp. Shape 23. | 8. | (For comparison). Jug from Eskişehir region, Istanbul Ark. Muz., no. 8047. Fine deep red burnished slip. Reserve band, buff ware, incised. |

are all most likely of Troy I date, and they fall within the region of that culture.

The E.B. 1 culture of the Elmalı plain should therefore be considered as an independent but roughly contemporary culture, and not merely as a variant of Beycesultan E.B. 1.

There are, however, several features of the Beycesultan E.B. 1 culture which can be paralleled in the North-western Anatolian E.B. 1, not so much

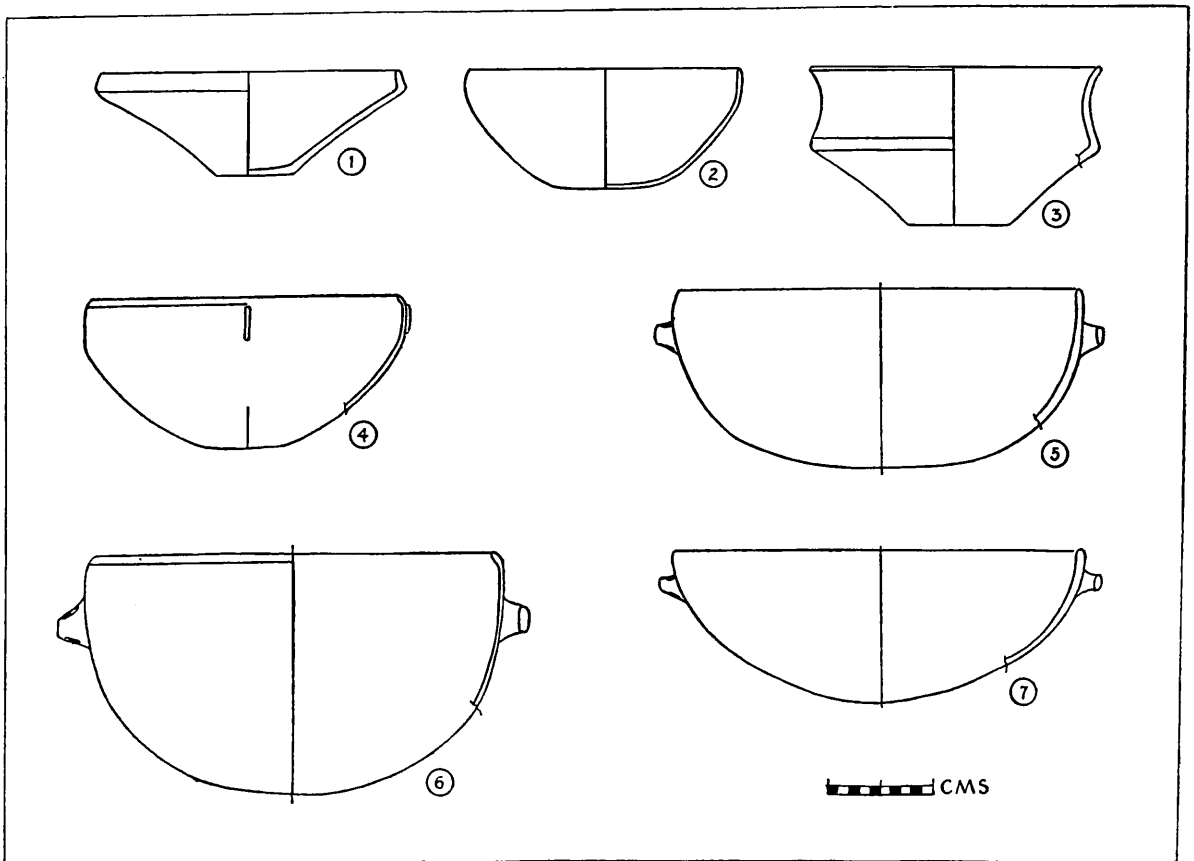
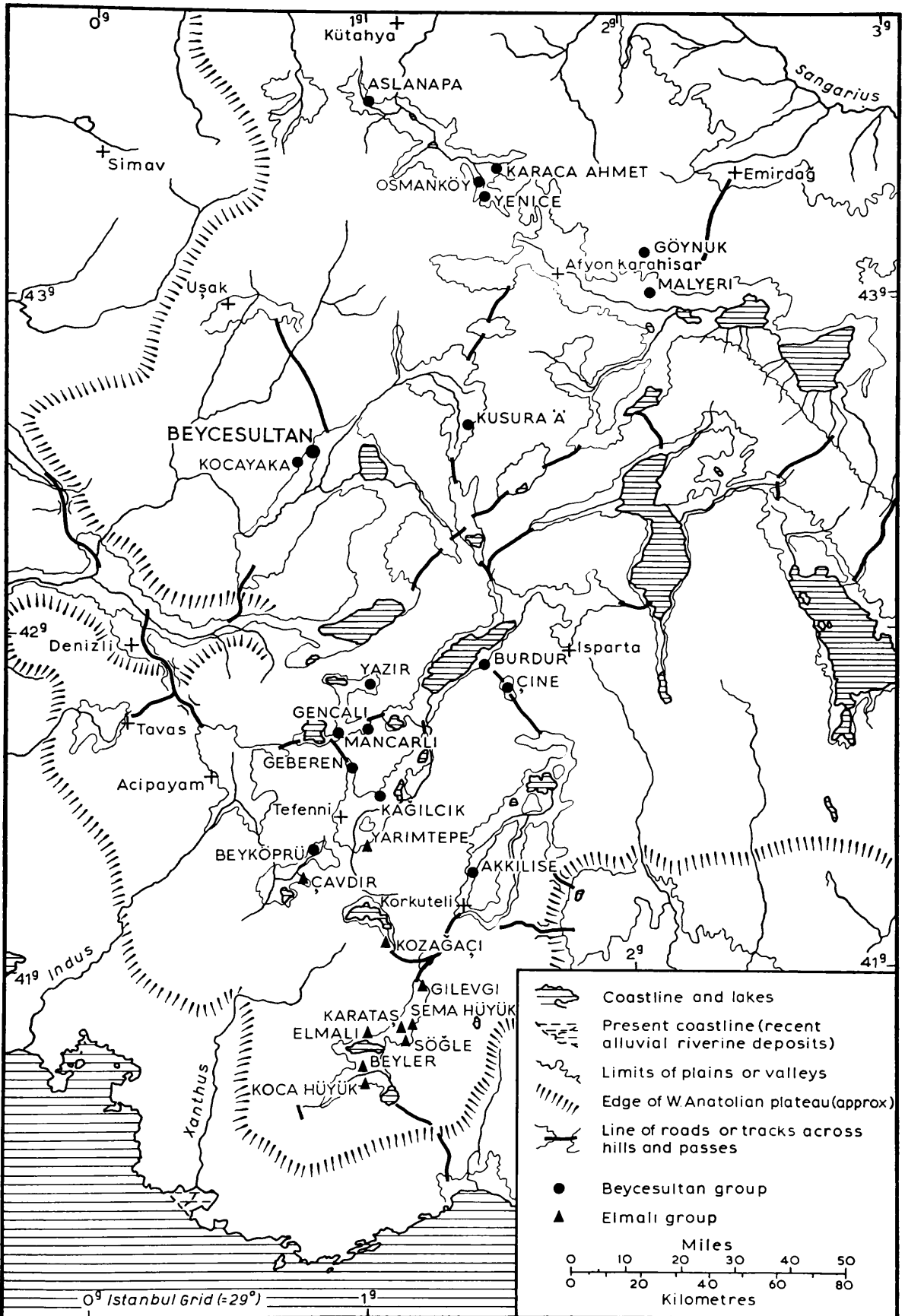


FIG. P.21. E.B. 1 pottery, coarse ware

Level XVII

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Black, mottled red ware. | 5. Orange buff coarse burnished ware. |
| 2. Coarse micaceous grey gritty ware. | 6. Coarse micaceous red ware. |
| 3. Fine bluish black burnished ware. (Shape 8.) | 7. Red, mottled black, coarse burnished ware. |
| 4. Red micaceous gritty ware. | |

in the coastal Troy I province as in the inland Yortan culture, which is also geographically nearer. As a sign of actual contact with this region we should perhaps cite the fragment of a jug with cutaway spout (shape 17). More important still, the beginning of the next period (E.B. 2) at Beycesultan is marked by the arrival of a new ethnic element bringing with it a new culture of North-western Anatolian origin, in which Yortan elements are



MAP III. Distribution of South-western Anatolian E.B. 1 cultures of Beycesultan and Elmalı plain types

strongly marked. Earlier contact would therefore not be surprising and it is probably not a coincidence that at Yortan there were found two two-handled jugs (*BM* A65, 66) of shape **20** (*cf.* also L. Ch. 4 shape **29**, and E.B. 1 **15**), a jug with vertical ribbed decoration, reminiscent of shapes **14**, **16**, and at Ovabayındır cups of shape **10**, “near Balıkesir” a cup of shape **9**, a lamp-like shape **23**, etc. Multiple vessels (**22**), the pyxis (**21**), the lug on the inverted rim bowl (Fig. P.15:28, Level XVIII), the inverted rim bowl (**5**) without tubular lugs and the use of white paint are all more or less closely matched in the Yortan culture. The type of flat marble figurine with stalk-like head typical of Beycesultan E.B. 1 (Fig. F.1) is also found at Yortan.¹ These comparisons of pottery, figurines and metal weapons (p. 283) show that the E.B. 1 culture of Beycesultan and its southern counterpart in the Elmalı plain are approximately contemporary with the E.B. 1 cultures of North-west Anatolia; Troy I and Yortan, etc.

This is further suggested by the parallels quoted for the Late Chalcolithic period of Beycesultan with the pre-Troy I culture of the north-west and by the chronological equation that can be established for the following E.B. 2 period with Troy II.

E.B. 2 – Beycesultan	Troy II – Yortan
E.B. 1 – Beycesultan and Elmalı	Troy I – Yortan
L.Ch. – Beycesultan	Kumtepe – Paşaköy

¹ H. T. Bossert, *Altanatolien*, Fig. 129.

CHAPTER 7

POTTERY OF THE EARLY BRONZE 2 PERIOD

INTRODUCTION

The pottery of the E.B. 2 period which appears at Beycesultan after the destruction of Level XVII and which remains in use during some ten phases of building, rebuilding and partial reconstruction, itself ending with a disastrous conflagration in Level XIIIa, is not derived from that of the previous E.B. 1 period.

The pottery of this period is still made by hand. The clay is buff or pink in the light-coloured and grey or black in the dark-coloured wares. Straws and grits form the degraissant. The surface is now most often provided with a thick crackly slip, which is invariably burnished, but not so well as in the previous period. The firing is good or adequate, but black cores still persist. The ware is comparatively heavy and thick, the shapes are often large and bold in strong contrast to the refined E.B. 1 pottery. Coarse ware such as was common in the Late Chalcolithic and E.B. 1 has ceased as such and its place is taken by less well made burnished ware. Only in Level XV is a plain buff ware found, which is not really coarse, but is not burnished. The range of colours varies by building level: bright red and black predominate in Level XVI, red-brown and blackish-grey in Level XV; dark grey, light grey, brown, black and buff in Level XIV; and in Level XIII the most frequent surface colours are light grey, orange-yellow and occasionally black.

Grooved and ribbed decoration, executed before the application of a slip, is the most common form of ornament. Incised and white-filled black ware and white-painted black wares would often appear to be imports, were it not for the fact that the clay is local, suggesting the survival of Yortan traditions among the potters. Red reserved-slip ware with incision and plain incised (not white-filled) ware is even rarer, and occurs only in Levels XIV and XIII. Certain shapes are always found in one colour and there obviously existed a convention for the colour of specific shapes; jugs with cutaway spout are always black; beak-spouted jugs are never red and Kusura cups are always black or grey; flower-pot *pithoi* are always red, etc. The use of grooved and ribbed decoration in conjunction with plastic bars, ribs and lugs is the most characteristic feature of this E.B. 2 culture and the variety of lugs or plastic excrescences is wellnigh boundless. Although used also in other parts of Anatolia, the finest specimens of this sort of pottery come from South-western Anatolia and it is hardly a coincidence that this should be so

in the E.B. 2 period, which throughout the country marks the climax of Anatolian E.B.A. civilization.

Now the South-western Anatolian E.B. 2 potter's art is not really based on pottery shapes alone. On the contrary, nowhere is the influence of contemporary metalwork more marked than in this pottery. Although not a single metal vessel of this period was found at Beycesultan, it should be remembered that such vessels, particularly of precious metals, are normally only found in royal tombs. The Beycesultan cemeteries have not been discovered, but a few vessels of South-western Anatolian type in gold and silver have been found in contemporary royal tombs of the Yortan culture at Dorak on the Lake of Apolyont. These prove beyond any possible doubt that a number of our common pottery types are no more than copies of metal vessels. They do more than that, for by analogy they allow one with fair precision to reconstruct the metalwork in use at the courts of West Anatolian rulers in the E.B. 2 period.

But for some imports which occur towards the very end of the period (Level XIIIa) the E.B. 2 pottery is remarkably homogeneous. Nevertheless, there are distinct differences in the repertoire of shapes, forms of decoration, lugs, etc., between each main building level; also, on a wider scale between this site and a number of neighbouring areas. The well stratified pottery from E.B. 2 Beycesultan is therefore very important for chronological purposes and the abundance of material justifies for the first time a description of the pottery by building levels.

The origin of this culture is clear. It is not derived locally from that of the E.B. 1 period, but was imported bodily from North-western Anatolia, where alone its prototypes can be found in the E.B. 1 period, and that in such profusion as to establish its north-western origin beyond any doubt.

The ancestry of the pottery of Beycesultan XVI

Although the break between the E.B. 1 and 2 period at Beycesultan was not as decisive from the cultural point of view as that which occurred between E.B. 2 and 3, there is enough evidence to show a marked change, which cannot be attributed to normal local development. The last building level of E.B. 1 was burnt. In the new period, both the prevalent coarse ware and the habit of infant burials ceases abruptly. Although the site of the old temple remains sacred and is soon reoccupied by a larger and more ambitious building, in which a few pottery shapes survive the upheaval, the character of the new pottery is decidedly different. Gone is the fine thin ware; gone the fluted decoration, the strap handles and the elegant shapes. Gone is the subtle colouring. Instead we now find rather heavy wares, less well burnished, with twisted handles and round sections, and a bewildering variety of lugs, such as were rare before. The shapes are new and so is the decoration. The period starts with a great increase of white-painted wares. Pedestals and conical feet appear in profusion. Jugs with beak spouts and cut-away spouts are characteristic. One has only to glance at the illustrations to grasp the difference between E.B. 1 and 2. Out of some twenty-three shapes found in

Level XVI, not more than four appear to be derived from E.B. 1 predecessors. Two or three have no immediate parallel in the north-west, but the remaining fifteen are all matched there, and these include all the most characteristic shapes.

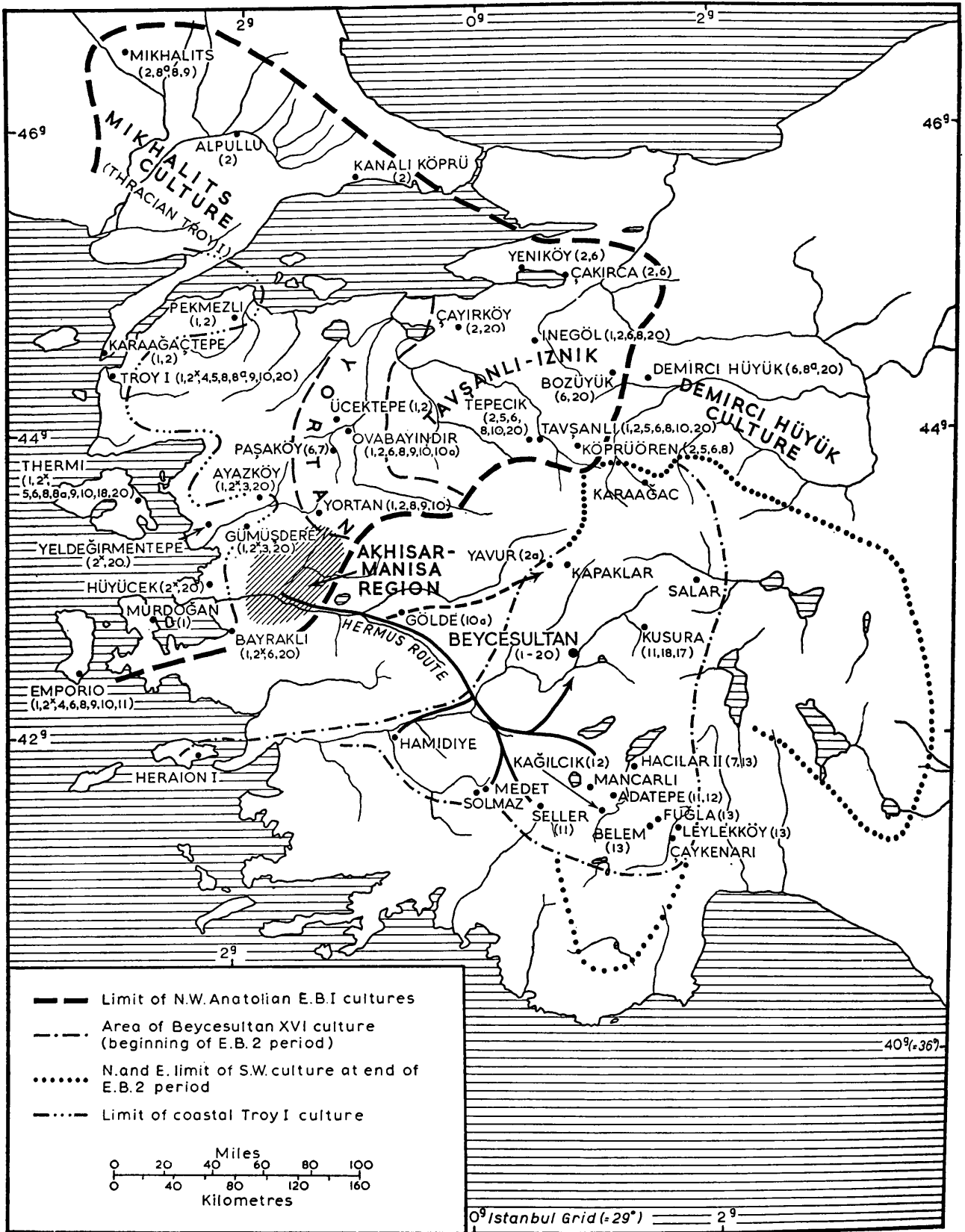
Map IV illustrates the approximate distribution of Beycesultan XVI shapes in South-western Anatolia. Only sites which have produced pottery definitely to be ascribed to Level XVI (rather than to XV–XIII) have been indicated. For this reason the number shown is much smaller than the actual number of sites which may have pottery of the Level XVI phase. Also excluded are the white-painted bowls, many of which probably belong to this early phase of E.B. 2 rather than to the later phases. The twenty shapes of Level XVI are described below on pp. 141 ff. The map further shows *some* of the more important E.B. 1 sites on North-western Anatolia where good parallels are found for the Beycesultan XVI shapes. The numbers behind each site correspond to those of the Level XVI shapes and show which ones are represented there in the E.B. 1 period. Nothing could show more definitely that the E.B. 2 culture of the south-west is of north-west origin (asterisk behind no. 2 indicates tubular lugs). The region between Bayraklı and Yortan has recently been explored by D. H. French and produces abundant evidence for a similar culture in E.B. 1 and 2. The results are not yet published and this evidence could therefore not be incorporated.

The question now arises as to the possible origin of the E.B. 2 newcomers at Beycesultan. With great areas of Western Anatolia still unexplored it would be premature to give a definite answer. Nevertheless there are a number of points that can be made even now. Their ancestral region evidently lay west or north-west of the Upper Maeander valley. The number of routes by which the newcomers can have travelled is limited by the geography of the country; and that following the Hermus valley seems at the moment the most likely one. To qualify as their ancestral area we must find a plain where the following ceramic characteristics appear in the E.B. 1 period:

- (a) white-painted pottery
- (b) pedestalled bowls with inverted rim (shape 1)
- (c) inverted rim bowls with tubular lugs (shape 2)
- (d) jugs with a beak spout (8, 9) and those with a cutaway spout (10 and 10a)
- (e) cups with handle rising above the rim (shape 6)

(a) White-painted pottery is comparatively rare in the coastal Troy I culture, but very common in the Yortan one. (b) Is more common in Troy I than in Yortan, where the extant examples are very small. (c) The bowls occur in both Troy I and Yortan cultures, but tubular lugs are not found in the latter, whereas they are most characteristic of the former culture. (d) These two types of jugs occur in both cultures. (e) A comparatively uncommon shape in both cultures, and far more common in the Tavşanlı–Iznik region.

Neither the Yortan area nor the Troy I coastal culture combines the



MAP IV. Map illustrating the North-western Anatolian E.B. 1 origin of the South-western Anatolian E.B. 2 culture (numbers indicate South-western E.B. 2 pottery shapes and their Northern ancestors)

elements necessary to qualify for our purpose, but the plains of Akhisar and Manisa, recently explored by D. H. French, do produce appropriate affinities both with Troy I and with Yortan. They are therefore the most likely candidate to be considered as the homeland of the Beycesultan E.B. 2 culture. The cause of the movement is not difficult to determine. From the Troad to the Gulf of Izmir Troy I sites are destroyed or deserted at the end of the E.B. 1 period and most of the coast and the whole Caicus valley is a blank in the E.B. 2 and most of the E.B. 3 period. In the Yortan area there is no evidence for such a disturbance, but in the Akhisar and Manisa plains an E.B. 2 culture is found which is both closely related to its predecessor and to the E.B. 2 of Beycesultan. A characteristic of the E.B. 2 period there is the use of a triangular lug set below the rim of heavy bowls with inverted rims, evidently developed from an earlier type which was common at Thermi and on sites in the Caicus valley in E.B. 1 (e.g. Yeldeğirmentepe) and probably introduced there by refugees from the coast. It is accompanied by a decrease in white-painted pottery and tubular lugs, which at the end of Troy I were in decline in the coastal region. It is interesting to notice that these same phenomena can be observed at Beycesultan after the initial phase of the E.B. 2 period was over. In both regions grooved ornament soon becomes the dominant element in pottery decoration.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE E.B. 2 PERIOD

At Beycesultan the E.B. 2 period consists of Levels XVI–XIII with numerous phases of repair, rebuilding and alteration, some of which were more extensive than others. Three temples followed each other in succession, but the fourth building level was apparently of a domestic nature. In all, some ten phases of building can be recognized and summarized as follows:

————conflagration————

- XIIIa. New floors and hearth. Denuded.
- XIIIb. Repair of house of XIIIc after an earthquake. New walls and floors.
- XIIIc. Houses, destroyed by fire (result of earthquake?)
- XIVa. Burnt domestic (?) building.
- XIVb. Burnt temple.
- XVa. Domestic (?) building.
- XVb. Burnt temple.
- XVIa. Remodelling of altar in Shrine B.
- XVib. Burnt temple.
- XVic. Traces of earlier foundations in Shrine B. Overlying burnt temple of Level XVII (E.B. 1 period).

These ten phases show clearly that the E.B. 2 period at Beycesultan was of considerable length. Internal evidence for dating does not exist and it is only by comparing the products of this culture with those of its neighbours that its date can be roughly determined. Undoubted imports are very rare

and the few Yortan-like sherds in a foreign clay found in Level XIV do not contribute much to the Yortan chronology, which is so greatly needed but unlikely to be established until a stratified Yortan settlement is properly excavated by modern methods.

On the other hand, a group of brilliant red ware sherds from vessels of a type foreign to the south-west, found in Level XIIIa (shapes 37-40), are evidently imported, possibly from the Afyon region. These are shapes that can be linked to those which make their first appearance in the later phases of Troy II; the *depas* (37) in Troy IIc, the wheel-made plate (40) in IIb (more common in IIc), etc. Moreover, the reserved-slip ware of Levels XIV and XIII is matched at the end of Kusura B (best examples from Afşar H. in Afyon Museum) and at Dorak, again in late Troy II (c-g) contexts. Kusura B can be dated to E.B. 2 on the evidence of Beycesultan. The Isparta jug (shape 35) occurs at Beycesultan in Level XIII, and in silver at Dorak.¹ A gold jug with cut-away spout from the same place has parallels at Beycesultan in Level XIII. All these comparisons tend to show that the end of Troy II and Beycesultan E.B. 2 are roughly contemporary. The terrific destruction of Troy II is matched by that of Beycesultan XIIIa and the complete change in culture in Level XII, associated with a new type of pottery, every shape of which can be paralleled in Troy III or Heraion II, confirm this equation. The E.B. 2 period of Beycesultan is therefore contemporary with Troy II.

The lugs which appear on the pottery of Level XVI, the earliest phase of the period, are already more degenerate than those found even on the latest Troy I wares, and the prevalence of red wares (besides black) is again more like the beginning of Troy II than late Troy I. The sudden change corresponding with the arrival of a North-western Anatolian culture at Beycesultan at the beginning of E.B. 2 is more likely to be connected with the disturbances which mark the end, destruction or desertion of so many Troy I sites at the end of Troy I than with some other undocumented event. From the destruction wrought in the north-west and from the size of the area colonized by north-western newcomers we may be fairly certain that a considerable movement of population was involved. We have no reason to postulate such a migration into South-western Anatolia *before* the end of Troy I, but it would suit the conditions at the end of the period very well.

Beycesultan Levels XVI-XIIIa would then be approximately coeval with Troy II and the ten phases of building on our site may be compared to the twelve phases of Troy II. Contemporary with the E.B. 2 of Beycesultan are the Kusura B period and Heraion I, but at neither site is the period so fully documented. The change from Heraion I to II corresponds to that from Beycesultan E.B. 2 to E.B. 3.

Other important material which the evidence from Beycesultan now dates securely to this period include chance finds of pottery from Gündürler (Isparta Ovası), Senirce, Pınarbaşı Gölü, Ağap, Yalvaç, Yokarı Çiğil, Karabayır, the Fuğla and Çaykenarı figurines, Denizli, the pottery from

¹ *ILN*, 29.xi.1959, Fig. 10b.

Hacılar mound II in private collections, and the numerous E.B. 2 vessels in the Afyon Museum from sites in the Vilayet.

Level XVI

Figs. P.22–26.

SHAPES (Sheet 4 in folder).

Bowls

1. Pedestalled bowl with inverted rim. This is a characteristic shape of the South-western Anatolian E.B. 2 period. In Level XVI the pedestals are generally low, not exceeding 4 cm. in height. The pedestals are either plain or perforated with four oval "windows" (XVIc only; Fig. P.22:10). Most of these bowls are made in black burnished ware, but occasionally a red example is found.

Several of these (especially in XVIc) are ornamented on the rim with patterns in mat white paint (Fig. P.22:10, 13–15) and it would appear that the shape thus decorated lacked handles or tubular lugs. Others (Fig. P.23:4) may on the analogy of later examples be restored with one large twisted handle set vertically on the rim (*cf.* Fig. P.28:6).

1a. Small one-handed pedestalled bowl. This is essentially a small version of shape 1, appearing first in Level XVIa and b, but increasing in popularity in Levels XV, XIV and XIIIc. The pedestals are sometimes ribbed (Fig. P.24:20), others are plain (Fig. P.24:18, 19, 21, 22). They have one handle, frequently twisted. No intact examples from Beycesultan XVI, *cf.* Fig. P.30:1, 2.

2. Inverted rim bowl. This is by far the most common bowl shape and has a flat base. Ring bases are unknown. When the base is not preserved it is impossible to distinguish it from the pedestalled type 1. Nearly all specimens are red in colour, but a few are olive-green. This shape does not occur, as far as is known, without some form of decoration, handle or lug. The following features may be noted.

(a) Tubular lugs set on or below the rim. The lugs vary considerably in form and many are decadent and unperforated. They are frequently ribbed and the number of ribs far exceeds that of any earlier lugs of the same kind in the north-western E.B. 1 province. No intact bowl was found so that the number of lugs per bowl is unknown. Fig. P.23:3, 7–9, 22 and degenerate forms; 10, 11, 13–15.

(b) Obliquely placed loop handles set on the rim, probably one on each bowl. Bowls with handles probably have no lugs, but the combination is attested for Level XV (Fig. P.29:1). Examples: Fig. P.23:5 and 6.

(c) Tab handles of various forms set obliquely on the rim. These are confined to Level XVI and are invariably found on red burnished bowls. The tab handles are frequently perforated (Fig. P.23:16, 17), but others are not (Fig. P.23:18). Of these two variations the horned type is by far the most common and it has again a North-western Anatolian ancestry.¹

(d) Double vertically perforated lug, set below rim. Rare, occurs once (Fig. P.23:12) on a black burnished bowl together with grooved decoration, both exterior and interior.

(e) Plastic crescents set on the rim above the carination. This is another peculiarity of red burnished bowls and is almost confined to Level XVI (Fig.

¹ W. Lamb, *Excavations at Thermi*, Pl. XXXII; 2, 4, 5, 6, but always combined with vertically perforated lug!

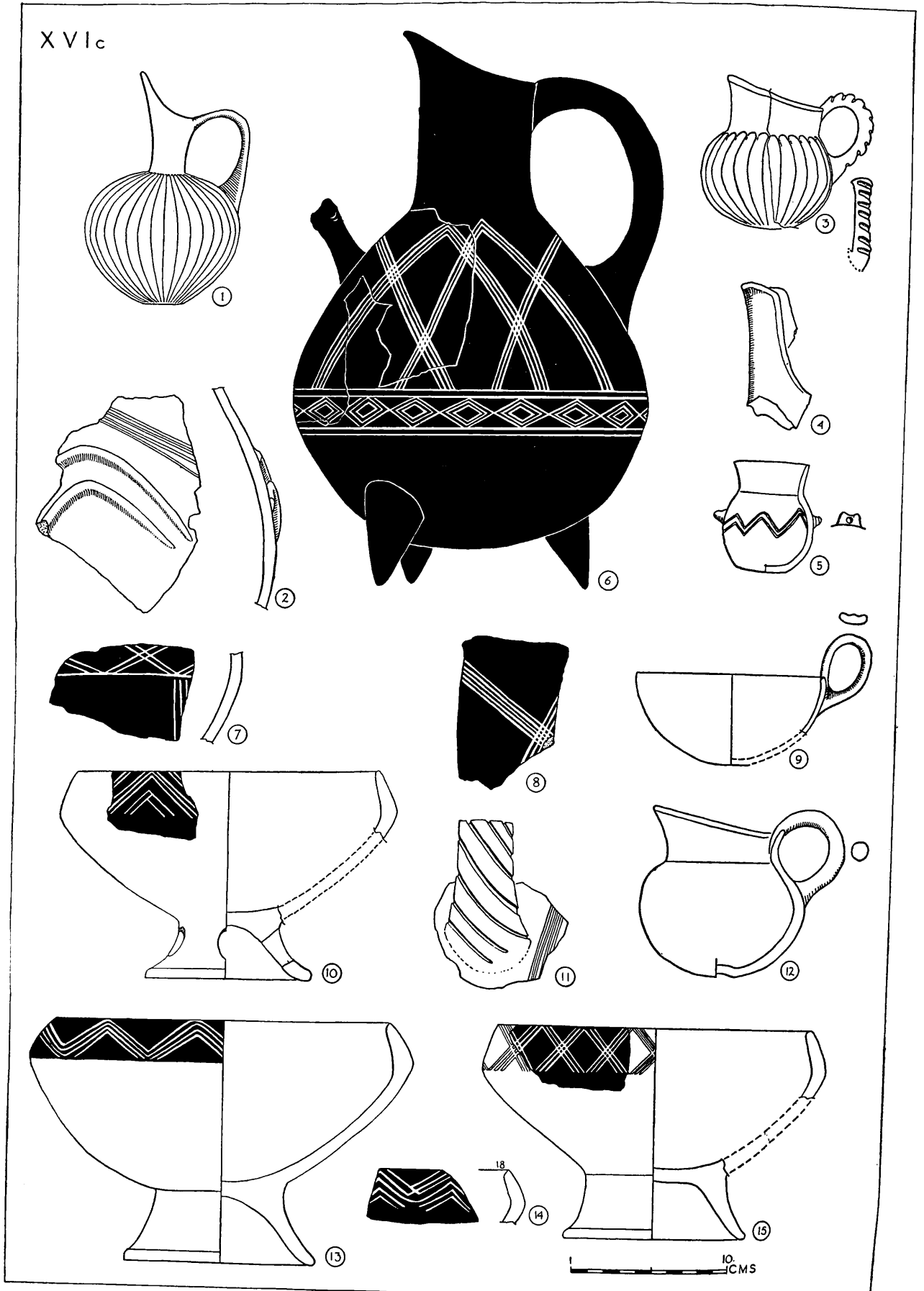


FIG. P.22. Earliest E.B. 2 pottery

P.24:1-3, 5, 6). Vertical perforation (as in Fig. P.24:1) is infrequent and the crescents are nearly always ornamented.

3. *Bowls with vertical rim.* This is a variant on the inverted rim bowl (shape 2), infrequent at Beycesultan, but common at other sites in the Upper Maeander valley and in the Acıpayam-Yeşilova district, where it is frequently ornamented with white paint, and may have been provided with a pedestal.¹ There it is usually black, but red ones occur, frequently furnished with up to three vertical bars on the rim (Fig. P.24:4 and AS, IV, 1954, p. 224, Fig. 242).

4. *Bowls with grooved rim and high handle.* This is another shape typical of Beycesultan XVI and it is always red. Fig. P.24:7-9. Normally the grooved decor is confined to the rim and occasionally it is combined with plastic vertical bars (Fig. P.24:7). The handles are of the strap type, frequently ribbed.

5. *Bowls with plain curving rims.* Usually with curving sides, shallow or deep and mostly red in colour. The rims frequently bear knobs or ledge handles (Fig. P.23:1-2). This simple bowl shape is rare in the Beycesultan area, but more common further south, where the rim is frequently scalloped.²

Cups

6. *Cups with one loop or strap handle rising above the rim.* This is a frequent shape which shows considerable variety (Fig. P.22:9; Fig. P.24:10-17). The handles are usually plain, but may be ribbed, grooved or twisted. These cups were made in black, red and buff colours. Ornament varies; plain bars occur side by side with metallic grooving (e.g. Fig. P.24:13). Particularly interesting is the use of grooved ornament on the inside (Fig. P.24:10) for which there are parallels on sites recently discovered by D. H. French, at Salar Hüyük near Afyon and at Karaağaç Hüyük near Altıntaş. Grooved decor on the outside of cups or bowls (Fig. P.24:9) is not infrequent and occurs also at Kurucay Hüyük near Akşehir, Ulaği Tepe near Senirkent and frequently in the Sultandağ group of the South-western Anatolian E.B. 2 culture.

7. "*Kusura cup.*" A cup or small jug usually with a squat body and with a characteristic obliquely rising spout, named after the site excavated by Dr. W. Lamb where it was first found in great quantities.³ This cup varies greatly in size and is

¹ See AS, IV (1954), p. 220, Fig. 189; p. 222, Fig. 217; p. 224, Fig. 245; p. 236, Figs. 403-410, and pp. 189-90.

² AS, IV, p. 224, Figs. 247, 248.

³ *Archaeologia*, 86 (1936), Pl. VII; 1, 3-7, 9, and 87 (1937), Pl. LXXXIV; 3.

FIG. P.22. Earliest E.B. 2 pottery

Level XVIc

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Ribbed juglet, jet black, mottled yellow, burnished. Reg. no. 760.</p> <p>2. Part of white-painted jug. Mat white paint, black burnished.</p> <p>3. Fluted juglet: bluish-grey burnished, grooved handle.</p> <p>4. Spout of jug with cutaway spout. Dark red burnished ware.</p> <p>5. Micaceous grey to buff ware. Incised, not white-filled.</p> <p>6. White-painted jug with animal head. Black burnished, mottled buff, crusted mat white paint. Restored on analogy of Kula and Ovabayındır jugs.</p> | <p>7. Fragment of jug, decorated like 6. Mat white paint on jet black burnished ware.</p> <p>8. Body sherd of jug or jar. Bluish black burnished ware.</p> <p>9. Blackish grey burnished ware.</p> <p>10. Mat white paint on black burnished ware.</p> <p>11. Sherd of jug, mat white paint on black burnished ware.</p> <p>12. Greyish black, rather coarse burnished ware.</p> <p>13. Mat white paint on black burnished ware.</p> <p>14. Mat white paint on dark grey burnished ware.</p> <p>15. Mat white paint on black burnished ware.</p> |
|---|--|

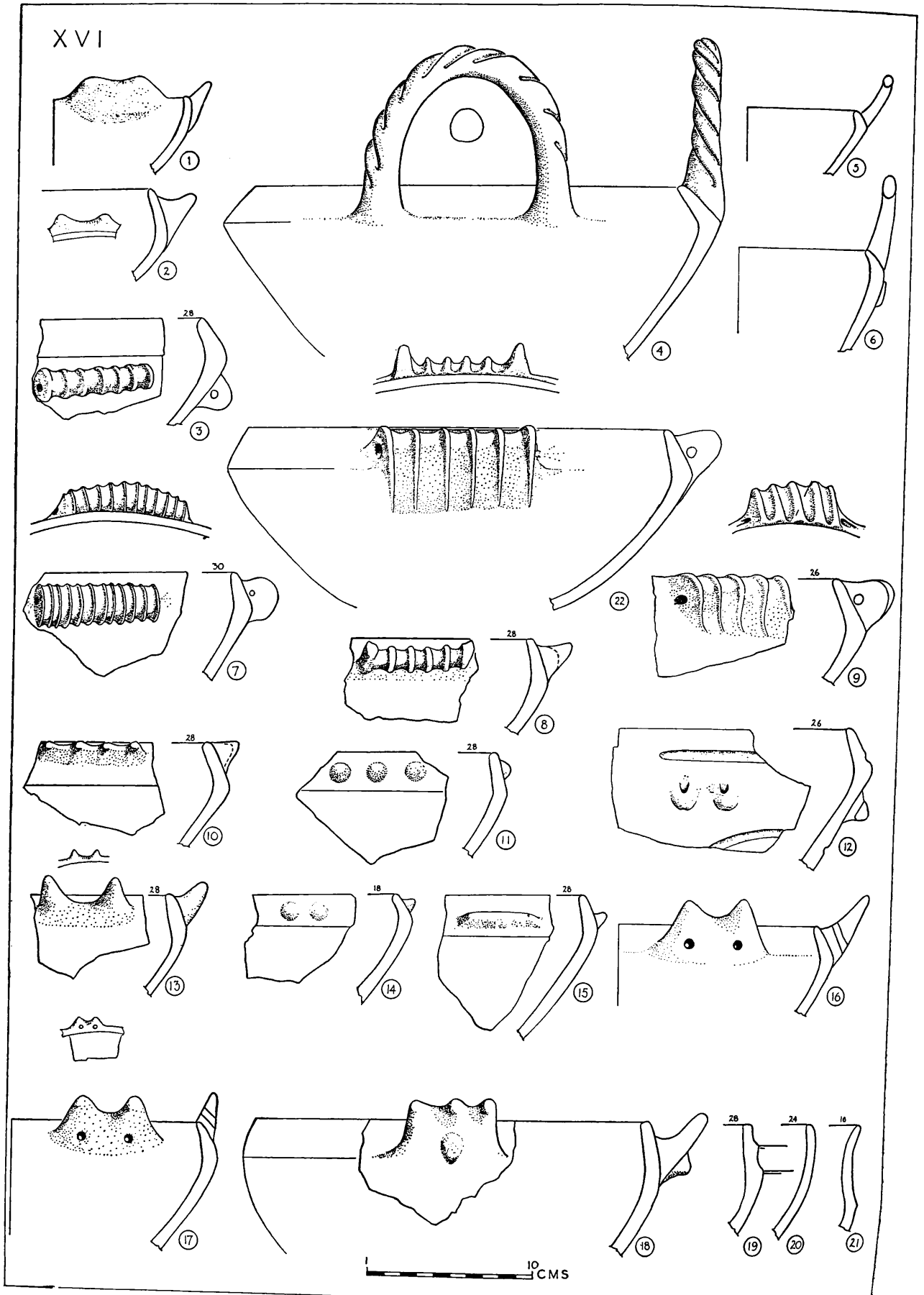


FIG. P.23. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XVI

already common in Beycesultan XVI. It is nearly always black or grey. Handles are plain or twisted and occasionally cogwheel-shaped (Fig. P.25:3). Some are plain but for plastic knobs or bars, but grooved ornament is typical for this shape, the metallic origin of which hardly needs pointing out (Fig. P.25:1-4).

Jugs

8. *Juglet with oblique ("beak") spout.* A very common shape, often difficult to distinguish from the previous one, but currently with a more globular body. The spouts are usually short and squat in Level XVI, with one notable exception from the earliest stratum, XVIc, (Fig. P.22:1) which together with a less elegant example (Fig. P.22:3) is still ornamented with the fluting prevalent in the previous (E.B. 1) period. Pl. XXIa, 24.

Bodies are globular; bases flat or with a small dimple (*omphalos*). The handles of the juglets of XVIc are fluted or incised, but not twisted or plain as in the later specimens. They are often double (Fig. P.25:17). Ornament is less common than on the previous shape. The colours are predominantly black, grey, greyish buff, but rarely red.

Examples: Levels XVIc, Fig. P.22:1, 3 and 12.

Level XVI general, Fig. P.25:5-8, 12, 13.

8a. *Juglet with beak spout and cog-wheel handle.* This is a rare variant on the last and there are no complete examples. It occurs in buff, orange-buff and brown ware.

9. *Beak-spouted jugs.* By far the most characteristic form of jug in the E.B. 2 period. Few complete or restorable examples from Level XVI. Always black or brown burnished, never red. Decoration ribbed (Fig. P.25:22) grooved or less frequently incised (Fig. P.25:14, 15). Combination of grooved ornament with knobs and horns is characteristic for the whole south-west in E.B. 2 (Fig. P.25:23). Handles normally twisted.

10. *Jugs with cut-away spout.* Only fragments of spouts of this—not infrequent—shape were found in Beycesultan XVI (Fig. P.22:4; Fig. P.25:11). These vessels are normally black and the dark red fragment is therefore most unusual. On north-western evidence one expects these jugs to have been provided with three feet, of which several were found (not illustrated).

A fragment of a large jug of this or the previous shape from Level XVIc (Fig. P.22:11) has a white-painted pattern.

FIG. P.23. E.B. 2 pottery

Level XVI (mainly a and b)

(*Buff ware, with straws and grits*)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Red burnished ware, rather coarse. | nished exterior. Grooved decoration on exterior and interior. |
| 2. Red burnished ware, rather coarse. | |
| 3. Red burnished ware, rather coarse. | 13. Red washy burnished ware. |
| 4. Fine brown burnished ware. | 14. Red burnished ware. |
| 5. Red burnished ware. | 15. Deep red burnished ware. |
| 6. Jet black burnished ware (black ware). | 16. Red burnished ware, rather coarse. |
| 7. Red washy burnished ware. | 17. Fine red burnished ware (XVIa). |
| 8. Red, mottled cream burnished ware. | 18. Fine red burnished slip on buff ware, black core. |
| 9. Red brown burnished ware. | 19. Jet black burnished ware. |
| 10. Red burnished ware. | 20. Olive green burnished ware (<i>cf.</i> E.B. 1). |
| 11. Red burnished ware, rather coarse. | 21. Fine crackly red burnished slipped ware (buff ware) (<i>cf.</i> L.Ch.). |
| 12. Black burnished interior, olive green bur- | |

XVI

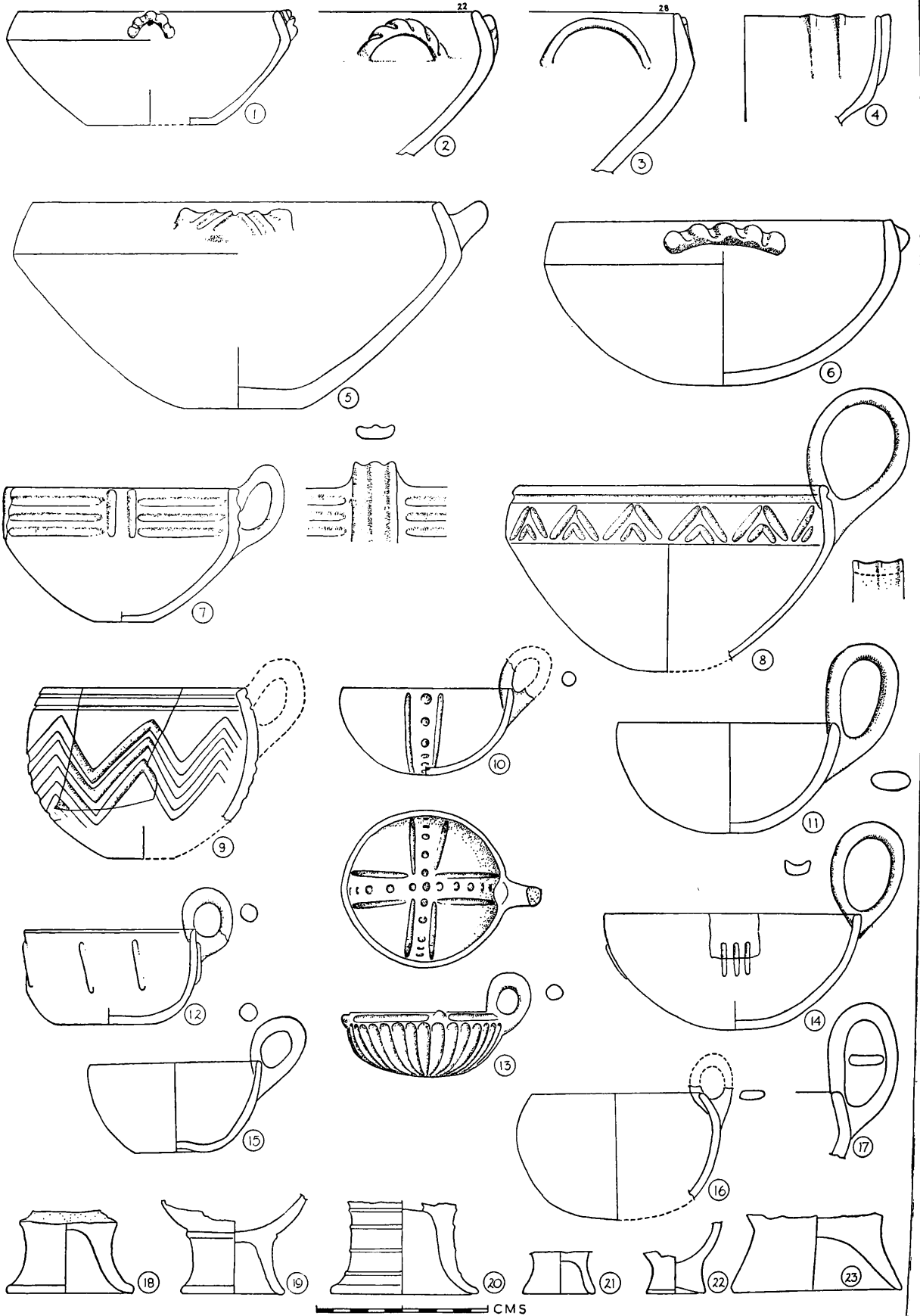


FIG. P.24. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XVI

10a. *Beak-spouted jug on three feet with plastic projections.* (Kula type.) From Level XVIc come large fragments of one or more jugs with elaborate white-painted designs, feet and a plastic projection in the form of an animal head (Fig. P.22:6 restored). This jug has a fine counterpart in the one from "Kula", now in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge (Inv. 128), and described by Dr. W. Lamb.¹ Another one of the same type is kept in a school at Kula with fragments of others; they were shown to D. H. French in 1960. These are said to come from Gölde, west of Kula and that is probably also the provenance for the Fitzwilliam jug. As two of these vessels are intact they were probably found in tombs.

Still another is in the H. von Aulock collection at Istanbul and comes from Ovabayındır, a recently robbed out cemetery of the Yortan culture. The latter pot has a bull's head in front like ours and two horns on the side of the vessel. It is likewise white-painted, stands on three feet, but has a cut-away spout. This group of (probably ritual ?) vessels forms a valuable link with the north-western province.

The white-painted sherds, illustrated in Fig. P.22:2, 7, 8, 11 may belong to any of our jug-shapes **9**, **10** or **10a**.

11. *Beak-spouted jug with handle perforated for pouring.* (Fig. P.25:20.) A fine grooved handle of one such red burnished jug was found in Level XVI; for the complete shape see Fig. P.32:5 (XV). Similar arrangements for pouring water straight into the mouth from the vessel are still a feature of the wooden vessels called *çam* or *ağaç bardak* or *senek* commonly used by the Anatolian peasants.

12. *Globular juglets with strainer spout.* This is an adaptation of the small beak-spouted jug (shape **8**). No complete examples (Fig. P.25:9, 10). Fairly common and only found in Level XVI. It is not clear what the use of the strainer was.

Jars

13. *Small incised jars.* Small jars with lugs or small ledge handles and incised ornament, frequently white-filled. Fig. P.22:5; 25:19, 24. Usually in grey ware. This is a very characteristic type of Beycesultan XVI with numerous parallels, e.g. from Kusura (rims in *Archaeologia* 86 (1936), Pl. VI, 13d and g); Hacılar Mound II, Leylekköy (almost identical jar in Antalya Museum), Çaykenarı Hüyük I, etc.

Cf. also the "salt-cellar" on three feet, Fig. P.25:25, which is so far unique.

14. *Small jars with fluted body.* One complete example (Fig. P.25:16) and fragments of others. Light grey ware. Pl. XXIa, 26.

¹ *BSA*, XXXVII (1936-7), p. 167, Pl. 23b.

FIG. P.24. E.B. 2 pottery

Level XVI

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Fine red burnished ware (XVIa). | 12. Grey burnished ware. |
| 2. Bright red burnished. | 13. Black burnished. |
| 3. Red burnished. | 14. Fine deep red burnished. |
| 4. Red burnished. | 15. Black burnished. |
| 5. Red burnished interior, mottled black burnished exterior. | 16. Very fine black burnished, mottled yellow. |
| 6. Red burnished. | 17. Red burnished, rather coarse. |
| 7. Fine red burnished. | 18. Black burnished. |
| 8. Fine red burnished. | 19. Black burnished, rather coarse. |
| 9. Red burnished. | 20. Light grey burnished. |
| 10. Black burnished. | 21. Grey burnished. |
| 11. Red burnished, rather coarse. | 22. Fine grey burnished. |
| | 23. Jet black burnished. |

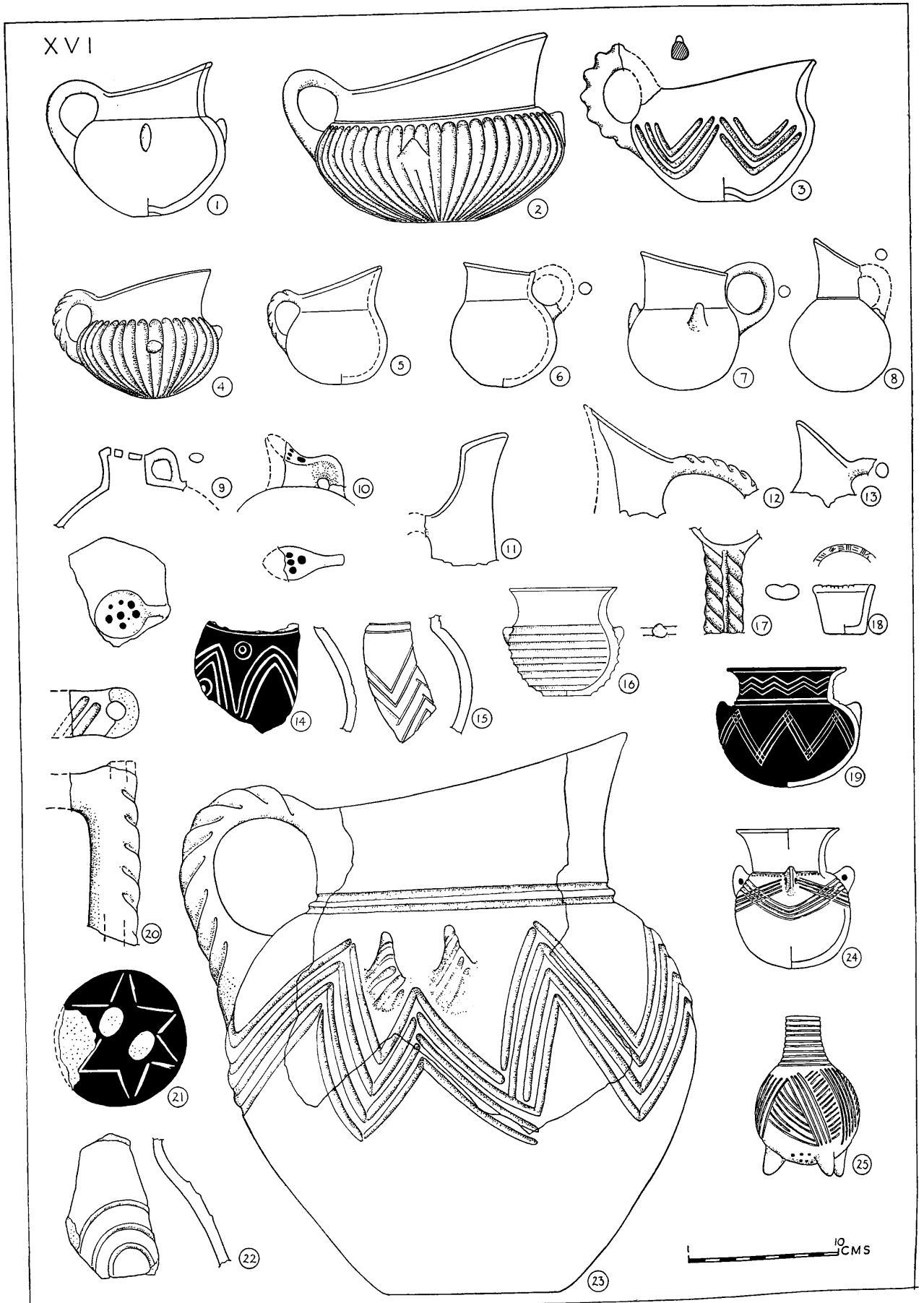


FIG. P.25. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XVI

15. *Jar with everted rim and two handles on the shoulder.* One complete example, reddish buff (Fig. P.26:1). Two sharply pointed bosses within a plastic circle decorate each side of the pot. There is a fine similar boss from Postin Poş Baba Hüyük at Yenişehir in North-western Anatolia.¹

16. *One-handed jar of similar shape.* Grooved ornament on shoulder and handle (Fig. P.26:2). Red-brown in colour.

17. *Storage jar of flower-pot shape.* This is the normal form of *pithos* from Level XVIc onwards. It is very common and, in spite of its large size, burnished. Like most pottery of this building level it is red and in the following phases of the E.B. 2 period it remains so. The broad flat rim (Fig. P.26:3, 4, 11 and 12 from XVI; 13 from XV and 14 and 15 from XIV) is decorated with broad grooves in a variety of patterns of which the present selection gives a good idea. Fragments of these *pithoi* are rather common on mounds in South-western Anatolia.² As this shape does not materially change during Levels XV or XIV its chronological use is limited.

18. *Storage jar (or large bowl?) with ornamented rims.* Figs. P.26:7, 16, 17, 18 (and 10 from Level XV). Only rims preserved in red or brown burnished ware. Grooved ornament. Crescents, ribbed tubular lugs, extremely common.

19. *Storage jar of large size with everted neck.* Large handles (Fig. P.26:5, 6) ending at either end in great discs. Red burnished ware. Others (*cf.* Fig. P.26:16.) with horned twisted lugs and grooved decoration.

20. *Cooking pots on three feet.* For Level XVI only feet preserved, bearing grooved ornament (Fig. P.26:8, 9). Red burnished ware, but burnish rather summary.

Cf. Fig. P.46:11, 12 (XIII).

Miscellaneous

A few odds and ends may be mentioned here. Two unusual bowl rims in Fig. P.23:19 and 21. The former occurs more frequently in later E.B. 2 levels (*cf.* shape 28, Beycesultan XIV–XIII), the latter is unique.

A miniature bowl (Fig. P.25:18) bears a coarse incised ornament on the rim like the flower-pot *pithoi* (shape 19).

¹ *Ist Mitt.*, 6 (1955), p. 58, Fig. 11.

² *E.g. AS*, IV, p. 222, Figs. 231–2, Hüyükköy, Manclarlı, Kusura (*Archaeologia*, 87, Pl. LXXXIV; 9), etc.

FIG. P.25. E.B. 2 pottery

Level XVI

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Fine olive green burnished. | 15. Jug or jar; fine grey burnished, incised, not white-filled. |
| 2. Black burnished. | 16. Fine light grey burnished ware. Reg. no. 764. |
| 3. Fine black burnished. | 17. Very fine black burnished ware. |
| 4. Fine jet black burnished (restored). | 18. Greyish brown ware, white-filled incised. Reg. no. 759. |
| 5. Black burnished. | 19. Black slipped and burnished ware, white-filled incised. Reg. no. 798. |
| 6. Black burnished. | 20. Very fine red burnished ware. |
| 7. Light grey burnished. Reg. no. 762. | 21. Blackish brown ware, white-filled incised. |
| 8. Greyish buff, rather coarse. | 22. Jug or jar; fine jet black burnished ware. |
| 9. Red crackly slip, burnished. | 23. Black burnished ware (restored). |
| 10. Red burnished. | 24. Bluish black burnished ware, incised. Reg. no. 765. |
| 11. Fine black to grey burnished. | 25. Greyish black ware, incised white-filled. Reg. no. 758. |
| 12. Very fine black burnished. | |
| 13. Red plain ware. | |
| 14. Jug or jar; greyish black burnished, white-filled incised. | |

XVI

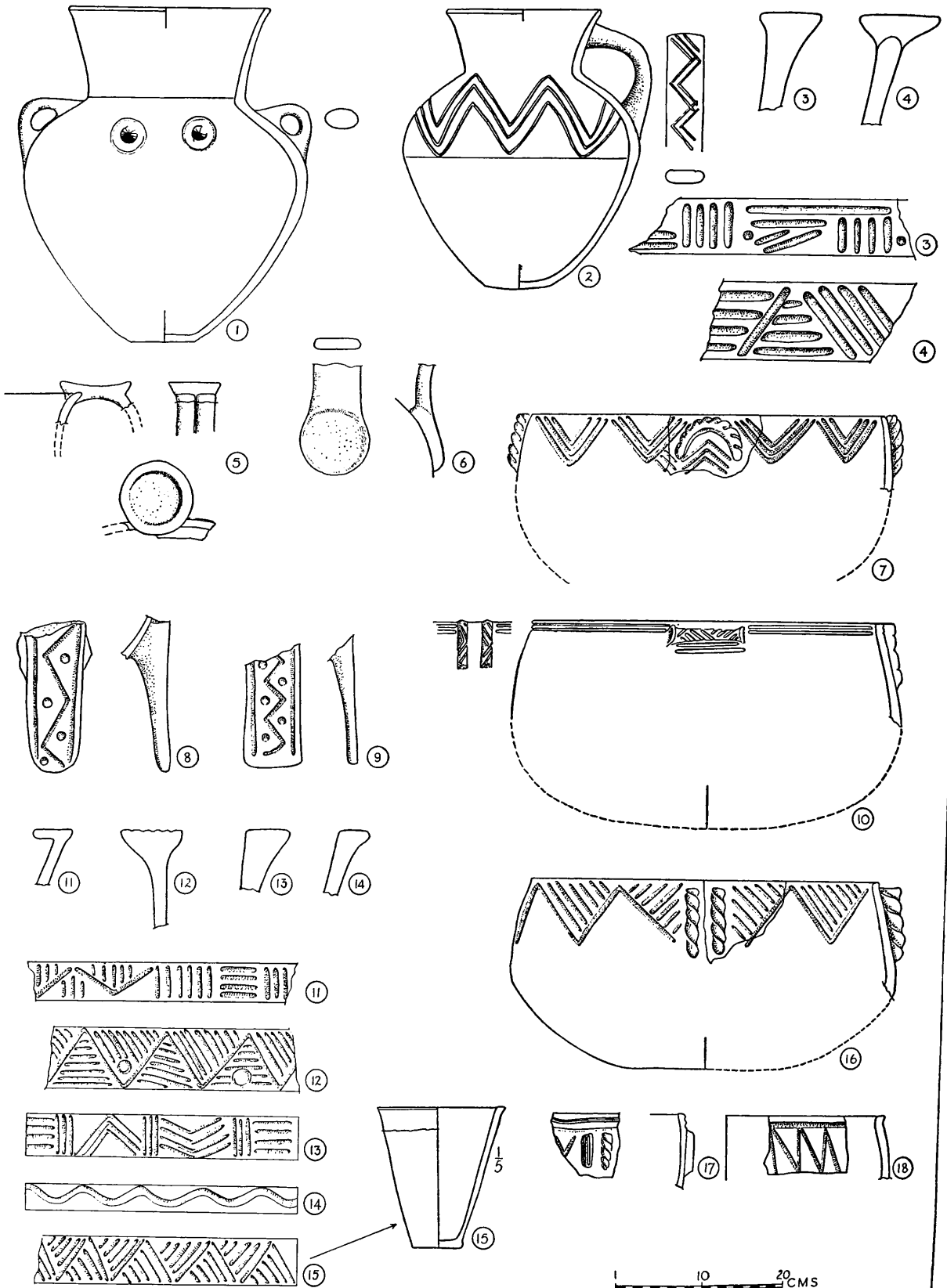


FIG. P.26. E.B. 2 pottery. Miscellaneous vessels, Levels XIV—XVI

Lids are rare at Beycesultan. One black burnished flat lid (Fig. P.25:21) was found, with white-filled incised ornament. It may belong to collar-necked jars such as appear in Beycesultan XV.

DECORATION

In the description of the shapes we have already commented on the ornament. A summary will therefore now suffice.

The first phase of Beycesultan XVIc shows the sporadic survival of a fluted technique prevalent in the previous culture. With it one finds a notable increase of white-painted pottery of North-western Anatolian inspiration which apparently does not outlast the first phase. Its place is taken by grooved ornament, the most characteristic form of decoration of South-western Anatolian E.B. 2 pottery. Incised ware, white-filled or not, plays a much smaller role.

The E.B. 2 culture of South-western Anatolia is of north-western E.B. 1 origin, but it is interesting to note that the two most common forms of north-western ornament, white-painted and incised, soon lose their popularity to grooved ornament, often combined with plastic features. Although typical, this form of ornamentation has as far as we know no ancestry in the south-west.

Although unknown at Beycesultan, bowls from Geberen and Mancarlı in the Yeşilova area show the imitation of white-painted rims in grooved ware and occasionally both techniques are combined.¹

¹ *AS*, IV, p. 198, Figs. 190–7.

Level XV

Figs. P.27–35

SHAPES (Sheet 5 in Folder).

A number of new shapes (5a, 6a, 21–27) now appear for the first time, but it remains to be seen whether these are the result of new developments or due to the comparative scarcity of ceramic evidence from the previous building level.

Certain other Level XVI shapes do not reappear in Beycesultan XV (6, 10a, 12, 15, 16). See tables of occurrence. * Marks new shape.

FIG. P.26. E.B. 2 pottery. Miscellaneous vessels

Levels XIV–XVI

All half scale

- | | | | |
|--------|--|----------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. XVI | Red burnished ware, mottled buff and black, rather coarse. | 7. XVIb | Red burnished ware. |
| 2. XVI | Red brown burnished, rather coarse, incised. | 8. XVIc | Coarse red burnished ware. |
| 3. XVI | Pithos, red coarse ware with black core. Grooved rim. | 9. XVIb | Coarse red burnished ware. |
| 4. XVI | Pithos, red brown coarse burnished. Grooved rim. | 10. XV | South temple. Red burnished ware. |
| 5. XVI | Handle of large jar—upper part. Coarse red burnished. | 11. XVIc | Pithos. Coarse red burnished ware. |
| 6. XVI | Handle of large jar—lower part. Coarse red burnished. | 12. XVI | Pithos, red wash ware. |
| | | 13. XV | Red coarse ware. |
| | | 14. XV | Red coarse ware. |
| | | 15. XIV | Red coarse ware. |
| | | 16. XVI | Fine red burnished slip on buff ware. |
| | | 17. XVIb | Very coarse buff ware. |
| | | 18. XVIb | Buff burnished ware. |

XV

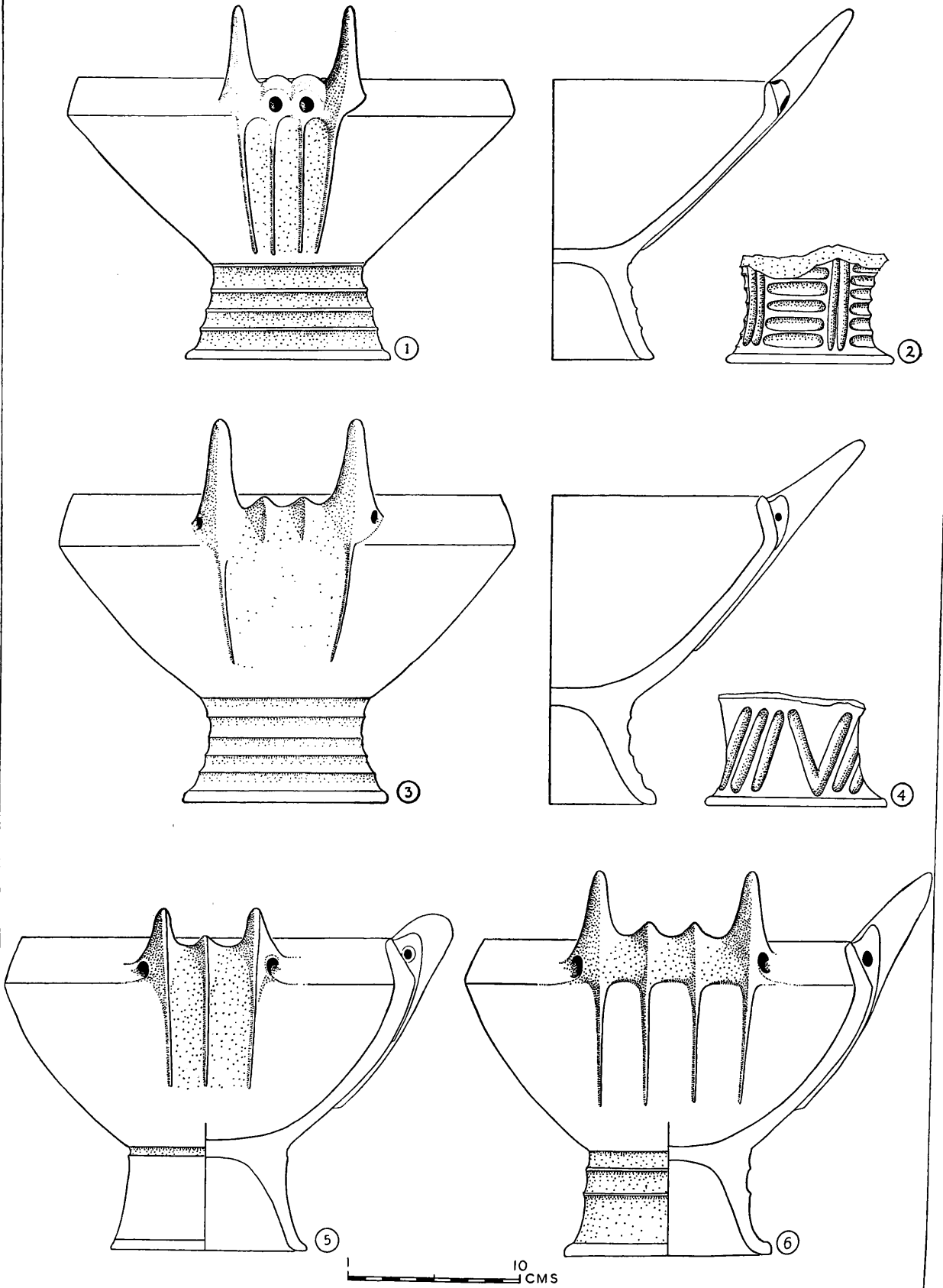


FIG. P.27. E.B. 2 pottery. Horned pedestal bowls

Bowls

1. Pedestalled bowl with inverted rim. This shape shows a remarkable development. Gone is the white-painted bowl of Level XVI, gone too are the low pedestals or those with perforations.

Pedestals are now somewhat higher, averaging 5.5–6 cm. in height and they are frequently ornamented. Horizontal fluting is common (see Fig. P.27). Grooved ornament, often with a combination of horizontal and vertical elements (Fig. P.27:2) or diagonally placed groups of lines (Fig. P.27:4) is frequent. Pl. XXIc.

Particularly common and confined to Beycesultan XV is the *Horned pedestal bowl* (Fig. P.27:1, 3, 5, 6) with a variant with a handle resembling the back of a chair (Fig. P.28:8). A version in plain ware was also found (Fig. P.28:10). The horned handles, an exaggerated version of the tubular lugs of Beycesultan XVI, show considerable variation. Each bowl has one such handle. All these are made in greyish black, jet black or brown burnished ware and red ware is never used for this shape.

The second most common type is provided with a high twisted handle placed vertically or obliquely to the rim (Fig. P.28:6), which may be ribbed. Pl. XXIII, 5.

Less common is a pedestalled bowl with an unperforated tubular lug set on the rim (Fig. P.28:5).

1a. Small pedestalled bowl. With twisted vertical handle. Pedestal is always horizontally fluted. Common shape (Fig. P.30:1, 2).

2. Inverted rim bowl on flat base. This is still the standard bowl shape and as common as the pedestalled form. It occurs in red, brown and black burnished wares and bears no decoration.

It occurs with (a) tubular lugs on or below the rim (Fig. P.28:2, 7, 9; Fig. P.30:11, 14). As in the previous building-level the lugs show much variation, but they tend to become degenerate.

(b) The same shape occurs with horned lugs like its pedestalled variant, but the horns are smaller and are not provided with the long "streamers" which descend below the carination of the bowl (Fig. P.28:4). Peculiar to Level XV.

(c) With obliquely set handle (always in red ware) Fig. P.30:12 and 8. Cf. Fig. P.30:9 for a small loop-handle, so far unique. The use of plastic crescents has now become infrequent (Fig. P.30:10) and the tab-handles of the previous phase are no longer present.

A splendid white-painted vessel (Fig. P.29:1) is unique. Set on three feet, it is provided with a double twisted handle and three tab-handles, reminiscent of those of Beycesultan XVI. The rim bears a bold pattern of decomposed chevrons. Pl. XXIb.

3. Bowls with vertical rim. Essentially a variant of shape 2, these still occur, though they are by no means common (Figs. P.28:5, 7; P.30:13 with the three vertical bars). At Beycesultan one is not really quite convinced of the value of distinguishing between shapes 2 and 3, but elsewhere in the south-west the distinction is much clearer and it is therefore retained here.

A very large form, with dimple base and various lugs, is shown in Fig. P.30:16.

FIG. P.27. E.B. 2 pottery. Horned pedestal bowls

Level XV

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Fine red brown burnished slip. Reg. no. 671. | 4. Bluish-grey burnished. |
| 2. Brown burnished. | 5. Light grey burnished slip. |
| 3. Buff burnished slip. (Pedestal broken, re-used as bowl). | 6. Jet black burnished slip. |

XV

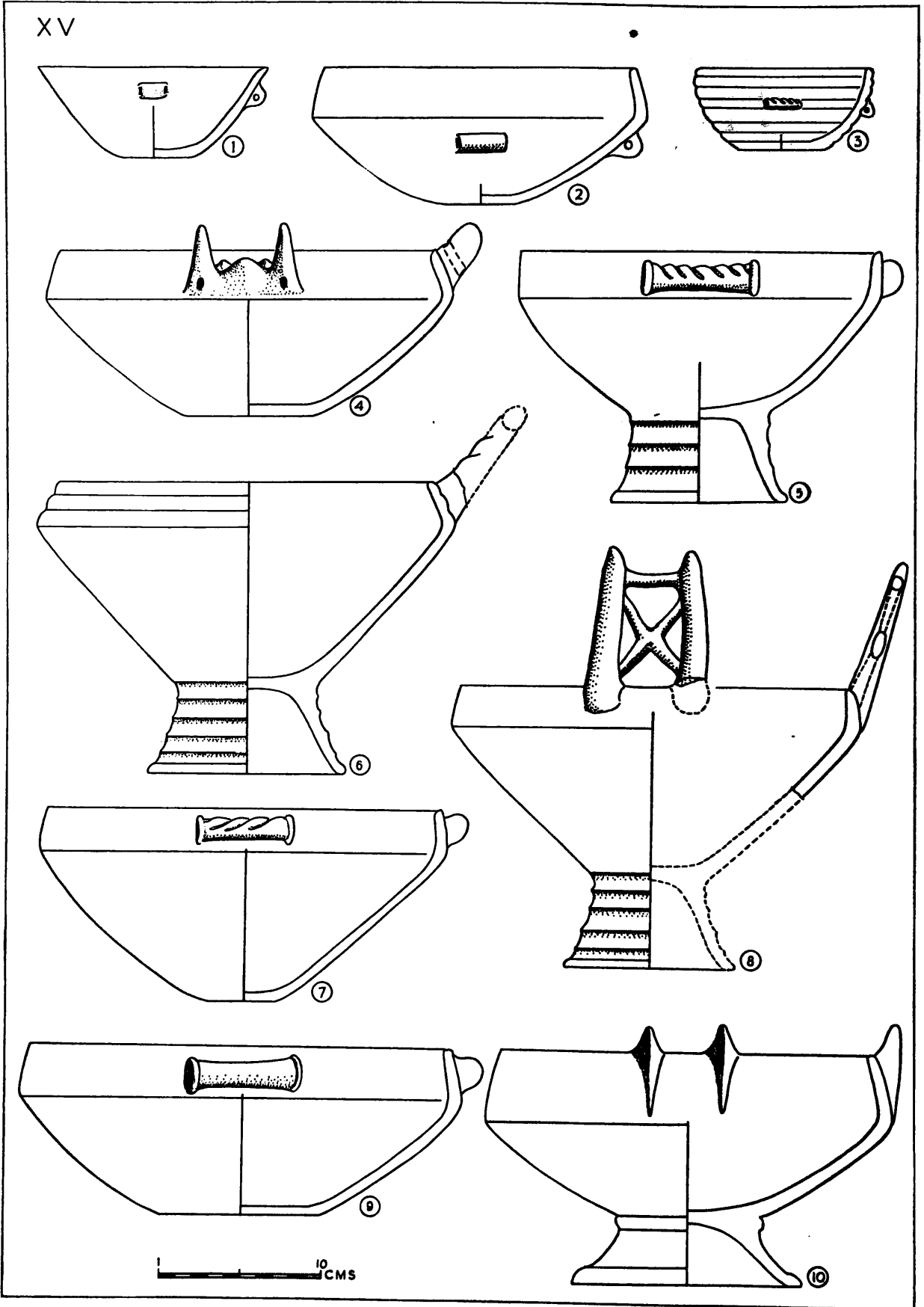


FIG. P.28. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XV

The combination of various lugs, bars and crescents is very typical for Levels XV and XIV at Beycesultan. This incidentally shows that it is nearly impossible to reconstruct such a bowl when only sherds of the rim are found.

4. *Bowl with high handle rising above the rim, decorated with grooved ornament.* The magnificent example in brown ware here illustrated (Fig. P.29:2) is classified under this shape on account of the decoration of its rim. If plain, it might have been classed under shape 2 on account of its handle. Once more one may note the decorative use of paired lugs combined with grooved decoration. Pl. XXIII, 7.

5. *Simple bowls with plain rims* are exceedingly rare and their place is taken by shape.

*5a. *Large bowls with curving sides on three feet with a high loop handle.* No complete examples were found of this shape in Level XV, but a fragment (Fig. P.30:15) in orange-burnished ware shows the first appearance of a shape better preserved from Level XIV (Fig. P.36:9).

*21. *Small bowls.* Under this heading we classify Fig. P.28:1 and Fig. P.30:5.

*22. *Horizontally fluted bowl.* Small grey bowl, Fig. P.28:3. Fine parallel on larger scale from Baladız H. Cf. the completely fluted Kusura bowls.¹

Cups

6. *Cup with handle rising above the rim.* This shape, common in the previous building level, is now comparatively rare (Fig. P.30:6 and 7, both in red ware). A new form occurs in coarsely made miniatures (Fig. P.30:3, 4).

*6a. *Miniature cups with carinated rim.* This shape seems more common than the previous one in Beycesultan XV (Fig. P.31:6) and it betrays a metallic origin.

7. *Kusura cup.* This attractive shape continues in Level XV (Fig. P.31:1, 7) in the familiar grey or black burnished ware. New large forms now also appear (Fig. P.31:10) provided with a ribbed strap-handle, in red-brown or greyish-black burnished ware. Pl. XXIII, 2.

*23. *Wide-mouthed Kusura cup on three feet.* The specimen (Fig. P.31:3) is complete and unique. It is brownish black in colour and ornamented with the familiar grooved pattern, which also covers the upper part of a strap-handle. Pl. XXIb.

Jugs

8. *Juglets with rising spout.* These are very common in Beycesultan XV and both necks and spout become more elongated. Greyish-buff, grey, buff and black are the normal colours; red specimens are unknown.

A fine example in buff ware (Fig. P.31:2) bears an elaborate pattern of incised decoration. It is not filled with white clay or chalk, presumably because this would not provide any contrast on the light coloured surface of the vessel. Pl. XXIII, 4.

New forms are shown in Fig. P.31:4, a juglet on three feet and Fig. P.31:8 with a twisted "wish-bone" handle. More restrained shapes are shown in Fig. P.31:9 and a miniature in Fig. P.31:13.

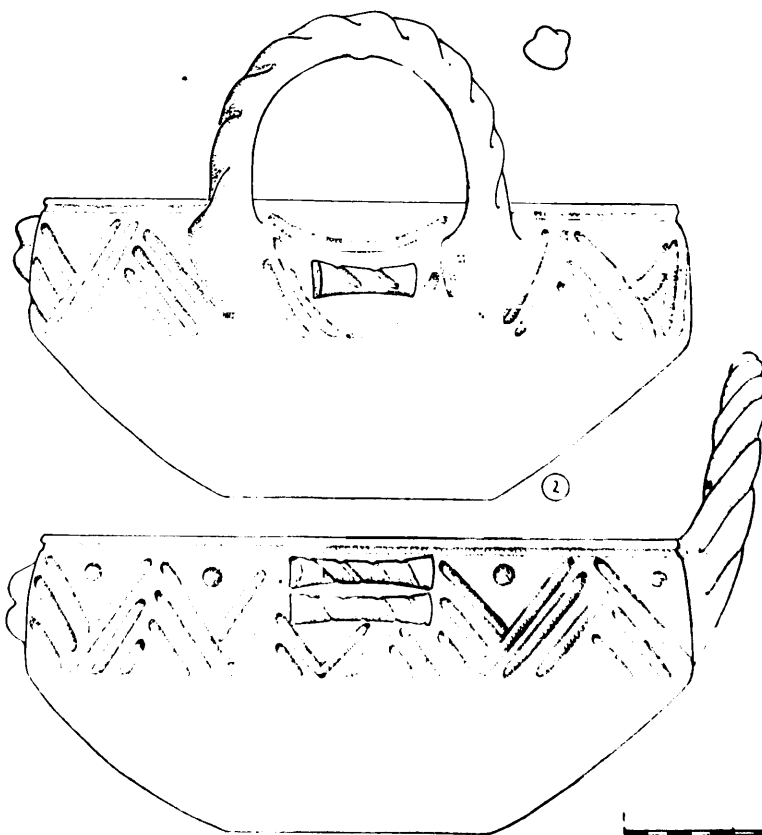
¹ *Archaeologia*, 86 (1936), Pl. VI: 6 (like ours), 7, and 97 (1937), Pl. LXXXIII: 6-7.

FIG. P.28. E.B. 2 pottery

Level XV

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Jet black burnished. | 6. Bluish black burnished. Reg. no. 672. |
| 2. Brown burnished slip. | 7. Red brown burnished. |
| 3. Grey, mottled black burnished. | 8. Blackish grey burnished. |
| 4. Red brown burnished slip. Reg. no. 670. | 9. Red brown burnished slip. |
| 5. Red brown burnished slip. | 10. Votive ware. Smoothed buff ware, grey core. |

XV



10
CMS

FIG. P.29. E.B. 2 pottery. Votive bowls

8a. *Juglet with cog-wheel handle.* Only a few fragments were found.

9. *Beak-spouted jugs.* Large and comparatively squat black-burnished and grooved beak-spouted jugs continue in Level XV (Fig. P.32:6). Others of more elongated proportions are found both in brown or black burnished or in plain buff ware (Fig. P.32:3). Many of these are plain but for three knobs and occasionally a grooved handle.

In contrast, the fine brown-burnished jug (Fig. P.32:1) is heavily decorated with a pleasant torsional pattern of flutes and ribs.¹ Pl. XXIII, 6.

10. *Jug with cut-away spout.* This shape is represented by a single specimen from Beycesultan XV, Fig. P.31:5, which is further distinguished by its red colour. It would certainly appear that this shape is much less popular in South-western Anatolia than its relative the beak-spouted jug (shapes 8-9) and this in contrast to the north-west.

11. *Beak-spouted jug with hollow handle.* A complete example in plain buff ware illustrates this type hitherto only represented by fragments (Fig. P.32:5). As in the Level XVI fragment the handle is grooved. A fine red burnished handle of a jug of this type came from Ören Hüyük,² another from Sellar Hüyük (Acipayam),³ both in the south-western E.B. 2 province, and a complete specimen, decorated (!), from Kusura.⁴

Jars

14. *Jar with horizontally fluted body.* As in Level XVI made in light grey ware. Lower part of jar only preserved, ornamented with a grooved swastika (Fig. P.33:5).

***24.** *Handleless jars with vertical or torsional fluting.* A not uncommon class in Level XV. Two in plain buff ware (Fig. P.33:3 and 4) are vertically fluted. The first has three small feet, the other a rounded base. A more elaborately decorated specimen is shown in Fig. P.33:2. A band of incised ornament runs round the neck, and the body is torsionally fluted, as on the jug (Fig. P.32:1). Pl. XXIII, 1.

Simpler versions of the same shape occur at Kusura.⁵

***25.** *Collar-necked jar with incised decoration.* In shape there is little difference with the previous one, except that it has lugs or handles and bears incised ornament. Again it occurs with (Fig. P.33:12) or without (Fig. P.33:9) feet; the first with two (or four) lugs, the second with four small loop-handles. The decorative patterns consist almost entirely of chevrons. Whereas Fig. P.33:12 with its black mottled buff surface, lugs, feet and multiple chevrons still bears a marked resemblance to North-west Anatolian (Yortan) types, the other (Fig. P.33:9), brown burnished, footless, provided with

¹ For similar torsional decoration, though in different technique, see Bossert, *Altanatolien*, Fig. 96 from Yortan; *BSA*, XXXVII, Pl. 23d, allegedly from Sardes (unlikely, but probably Manisa region), and K. Bittel, *Kleinasiatische Studien*, Pl. 37, Fig. 58 and Pl. 28, Figs. 59-60, from the robbed out cemetery of Gündürler, decorated with the same E.B. 2 technique; also *Altanatolien*, Figs. 222, 224 from Ağap near Şarkikaraağaç, in the Sultandağ group of the South-western Anatolian E.B. 2 province.

² *AS*, IV, Fig. 331.

³ *Ibid.*, Fig. 337.

⁴ *Archaeologia*, 86, Pl. VII; 15.

⁵ *Archaeologia*, 86, Pl. VII; 14, and 87, Fig. 10; 1, 2, Pl. LXXXIII; 12.

FIG. P.29. E.B. 2 pottery. Votive bowls

Level XV

1. Black, mottled grey burnished ware, mat white paint. Reg. no. 773. 2. Light brown burnished slip (buff ware) grooved decoration. Reg. no. 669.

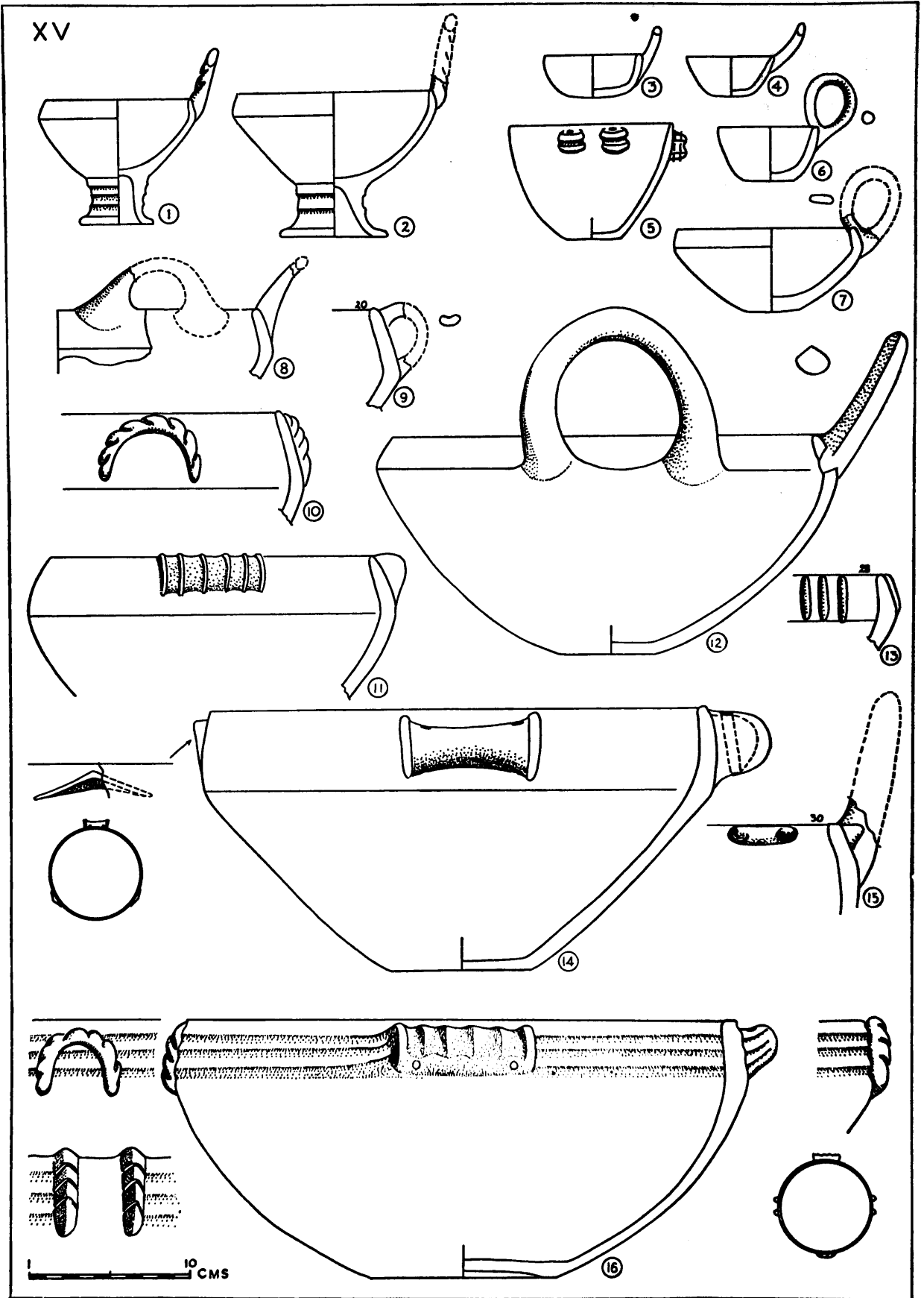


FIG. P.30. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XV

handles and bearing grooved ornament, might be regarded as its south-western counterpart.

*26. *Collar-necked jars, with two handles and two pairs of vertical bars.* This again is a new shape (Fig. P.33:6) often of large size, which is only found in red-burnished ware.

*27. *Hole-mouth jar with two twisted loop-handles and rich grooved ornament.* Red-burnished, but usually fragmentary. Fig. P.35:4.

Cf. Kusura (*Archaeologia* 87 (1937), Fig. 10:7; Pl. LXXXIV; 10).

Miscellaneous small or miniature jars. Mainly in plain buff ware: Fig. P.33:1, 10 (buff burnished) and 11.

Pithoi

17. *Flower-pot pithos.* Continues from Level XVI without any change. Fig. P. 26:13, Fig. P.35:6 (no ornament on rim).

A new variant (17a), which now appears, dispenses with the thickened rim and the ornament and though occasionally provided with a rising handle (Fig. P.35:2) and red bands on the interior, it usually has three crescentic handles and a vertical grooved bar (Fig. P.35:5) or four crescentic handles (Fig. P.34:7). Fig. P.34:5 presents a variant on the more normal crescentic ledge handle.

18. *Hole-mouth pithos with ribbed rim.* This is essentially a larger form of shape 27, but it does not appear to have been provided with handles and has decorative lugs instead. Like all *pithoi* its colour is red or red-brown. Fig. P.34:4.

19. *Pithos with more or less marked rim.* This now occurs in several variants; with faint rim (Fig. P.34:3, 6), again with purely decorative lugs; and with more pronounced necks (Figs. P.34:1, 2 and P.35:3).

In a more general way we may compare the *pithos* from Kusura.¹ A protuberance like that on the *pithos*, Fig. P.34:2, was found at the neighbouring site of Yassı Hüyük I.²

20. *Cooking pot on three feet.* A small example is shown in Fig. P.31:12, but the fragments of large legs with grooved ornament like those of the previous level (Fig. P.26:8, 9) shows the presence of larger ones, none of which has survived.

Miscellaneous

A coarse lid was found in Beycesultan XV, Fig. P.33:7. Richly grooved feet, presumably belonging to a jug with beak—or more likely cut-away spout—are shown in Fig. P.33:8.

¹ *Archaeologia*, 87, Fig. 12.

² AS, IV, Fig. 368.

FIG. P.30. E.B. 2 pottery

Level XV

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Black burnished. | 9. Red, mottled black burnished. |
| 2. Greyish black burnished. | 10. Red burnished. |
| 3. Buff coarse ware. | 11. Brown burnished exterior, red interior. |
| 4. Buff coarse ware. | 12. Very fine light red burnished (buff ware). |
| 5. Black burnished, rather coarse. | 13. Brown burnished. |
| 6. Black burnished, rather coarse. | 14. Mottled red brown burnished ware. |
| 7. Red washy, summary burnish. | 15. Orange burnished slip on buff ware. |
| 8. Blackish grey burnished. | 16. Red burnished rather washy slip, buff ware. |

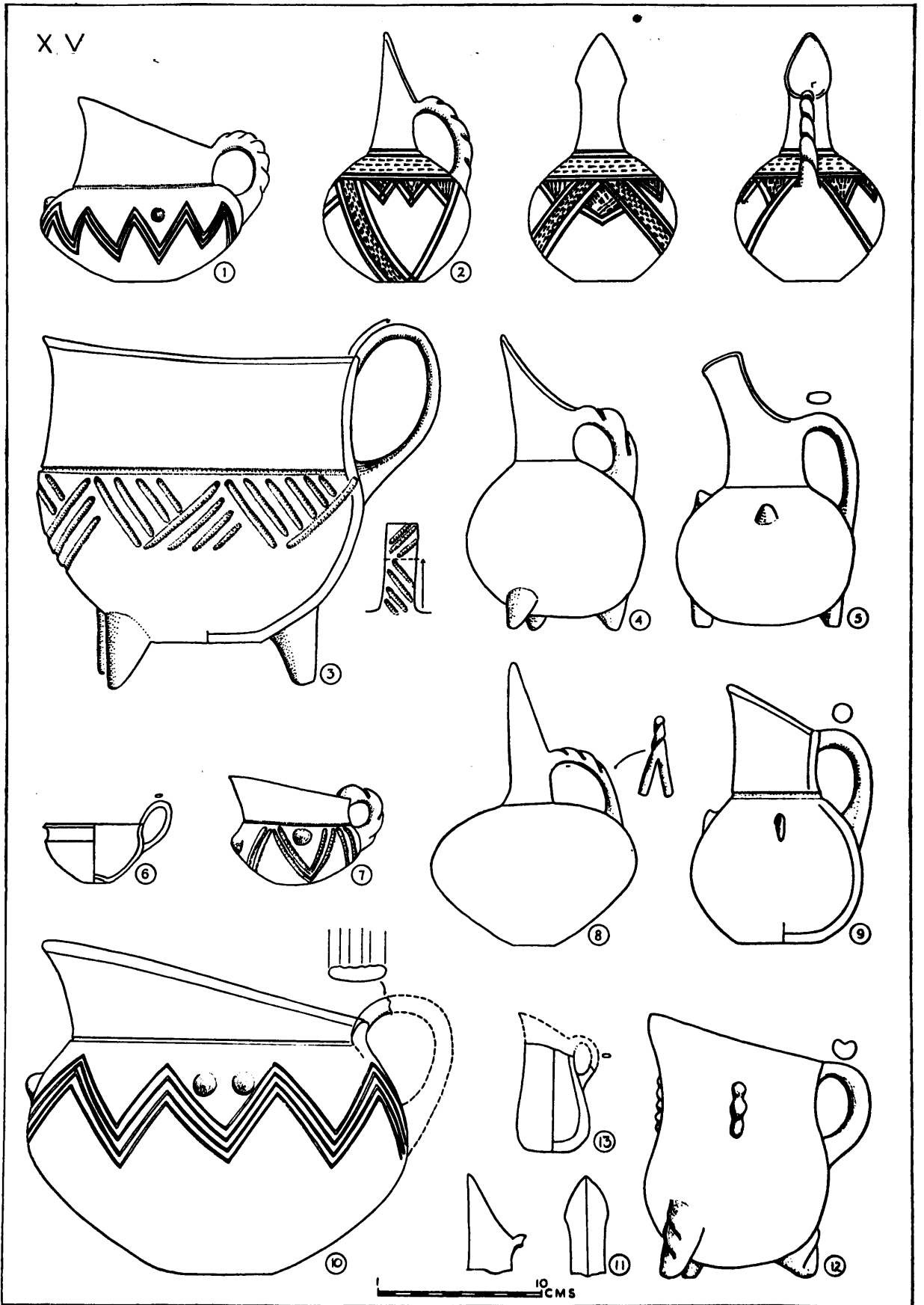


FIG. P.31. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XV

DECORATION

Little need be said here except that white-paint and incision are represented by but a single example. Grooved ornament, however, is exceedingly common. With it there appears a fluted pattern torsionally applied to the bodies of jars and jugs.

Local styles of decoration had evidently come into their own at this phase of the period, and few of the original North-western Anatolian shapes had not somehow assumed a more south-western character. Tab handles and functional tubular lugs have virtually disappeared and the latter feature is now only used for decorative purposes.

Level XIV

Figs. P.36-42

SHAPES (Sheet 5 in folder).

With Level XIV we reach the second half of the E.B. 2 period and these chronological factors are reflected in the ceramic repertoire. Some of the earlier shapes disappear, e.g. the horned bowls of Level XV; a few new shapes appear (28, 5b, 29, 6b, 30-32) and there are new indications of renewed contact with North-western Anatolia. Reserved-slip ware is hesitantly introduced and the "Kusura bowl" appears. None of these innovations permanently affect the local development which is steady and gradual.

Bowls

1. *Pedestalled bowl with inverted rim.* This shape is still very common, but the pedestals are on the whole higher than in Level XV, averaging 7 cm. with some as much as 9 cm. high (Fig. P.38:23, 24). No plain pedestals are known and most are horizontally fluted. On the taller ones the lower part is left plain. In one case the pedestal bears four groups of three vertical grooves (Fig. P.36:2). Four types may be distinguished:

(i) Most common is the pedestalled bowl with one twisted loop handle set vertically on the rim (Fig. P.36:1, 2). Two knobs on the top of the handle is a distinctive feature of Level XIV. Often a bar or knob is found on the body of the bowl below the handle.

(ii) A tall pedestalled bowl with fluted rim and a small lug set below the carination (Fig. P.38:5), from late subphase XIVa, transitional to Level XIII.

(iii) Pedestal bowls (rim and body fragments) with tubular lugs and accompanying ribbed bar (Fig. P.37:1, 2). The lugs are functional and as in Levels XVI and XV either set on or below the rim.

FIG. P.31. E.B. 2 pottery

Level XV

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Grey burnished slip. Reg. no. 665. | 7. Fine brownish black burnished. Reg. no. 741. |
| 2. Polished buff ware, incised. Not white filled. Reg. no. 663. | 8. Grey to black burnished. |
| 3. Fine brown to black burnished ware. Reg. no. 759. | 9. Brownish buff burnished. |
| 4. Greyish black burnished. | 10. Red brown, mottled black burnished. |
| 5. Red burnished slip (burnt!). Reg. no. 664. | 11. Grey to black burnished. |
| 6. Buff polished ware. | 12. Brownish burnished. |
| | 13. Black burnished. |

XV

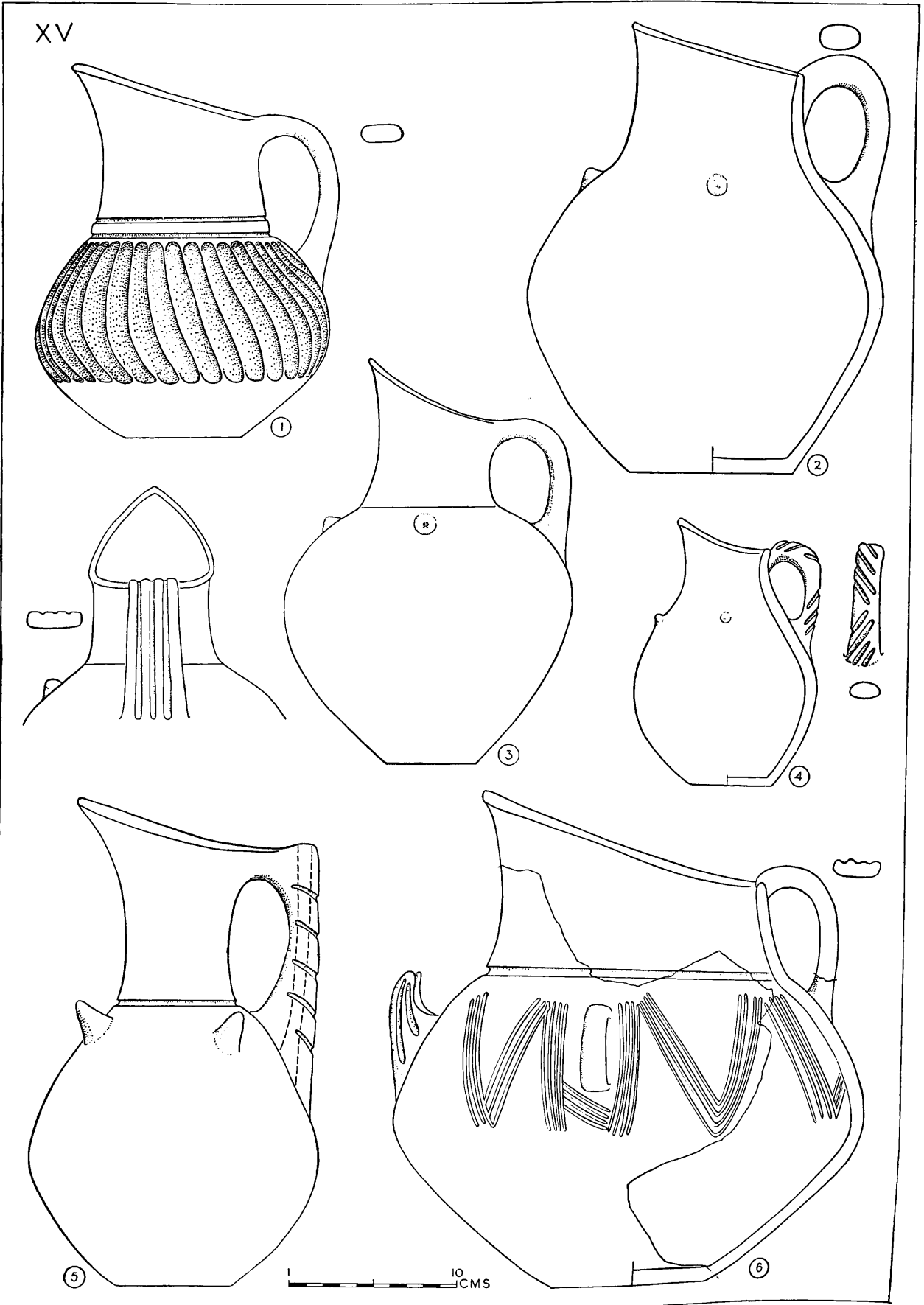


FIG. P.32. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XV

(iv) An aberrant form of the horned bowl of Level XV where the horns probably met in the form of a handle (Fig. P.37:6).

1a. *Small pedestalled bowl.* No examples, but survived into Level XIII.

2. *Inverted rim bowl.* This shape is still very frequent, but the sharpness of the carination is often lost (Fig. P.37:17, 18). Still occurs with tubular lugs, usually brown or red-brown (Fig. P.37:3, 4, 9, 14) and with degenerate lugs (bars or knobs) in Fig. P.37:10–12.

New is the fluted rim of many of these bowls (Fig. P.37:13, 15, *cf.* 2) like that of the “Kusura Bowls” (shape **28**) which at Kusura at least bear no tubular lugs.

Some of the best parallels for the bowl with two flutes on the rim and with beautiful ribbed tubular lugs like those of Beycesultan XIV are found in the Sultandağ group of this south-western province. Here they are a hallmark and exceedingly common.

Unusual is the grooved ornament below the carination (Fig. P.36:5) which has a parallel at Kusura.¹

3. *Bowls with vertical rim.* Never a very distinct class at Beycesultan. Occurs now with an almost oval handle in red burnished ware (Fig. P.36:3 and 6).² This shape also loses its old profile (Fig. P.37:16, 18 and 19, decorated with the old vertical bars).

***28.** “*Kusura Bowl.*” So called after the site where they were first found. There they occur in quantity towards the end of the E.B. 2 (Kusura “B” period).³ This observation is confirmed at Beycesultan. The “Kusura bowls” found here are never provided with more than two flutings on the rim (Fig. P.37:6–8). No complete specimens have been found and it is therefore impossible to say whether those sherds without lugs belong to the same bowls as those with (see above under shape **2**), which, in view of the bowls of the Sultandağ group, is quite possible.

In any case we are here dealing with several regional variations on a single type. One of these (Fig. P.38:17) has a high strap-handle like shape **4** in Level XVI.

5a. *Bowl with curving side, on three feet and with one large handle.* Although presumably already present in Level XV, this shape is far more typical of Beycesultan XIV and is nearly always red or orange burnished (Fig. P.36:4 with handle twisted on the inside only, 9). A degenerate tubular lug frequently occurs on the rim. These bowls are never ornamented. The foot (Fig. P.36:8) may belong to one of these bowls, but it is black burnished. Pl. XXIIb, 4.

***5b.** *Small bowls of similar shape on three pointed feet with a low handle, obliquely set.* Essentially a small variant of the previous shape, but quite common (Fig. P.36:10) in subphase XIVa, transitional to Beycesultan XIII.

21. *Small bowls.* Fig. P.38:7 and 8. Compare with the same shape in the previous building level. Not very common.

¹ *Archaeologia*, 86, Fig. 7:8.

² *Cf.* Kusura (*Archaeologia*, 87, Fig. 14:16) for shape of handle, and *ibid.*, Pl. LXXXIII; 8, 9 for varying profiles.

³ *Archaeologia*, 87, p. 236.

FIG. P.32. E.B. 2 pottery

Level XV

1. Brown burnished slip. Reg. no. 666.
2. Grey buff ware, black core.
3. Greyish buff smoothed surface.

4. Burnished buff ware (half scale).
5. Greyish buff ware, smoothed.
6. Jet black burnished ware.

XV

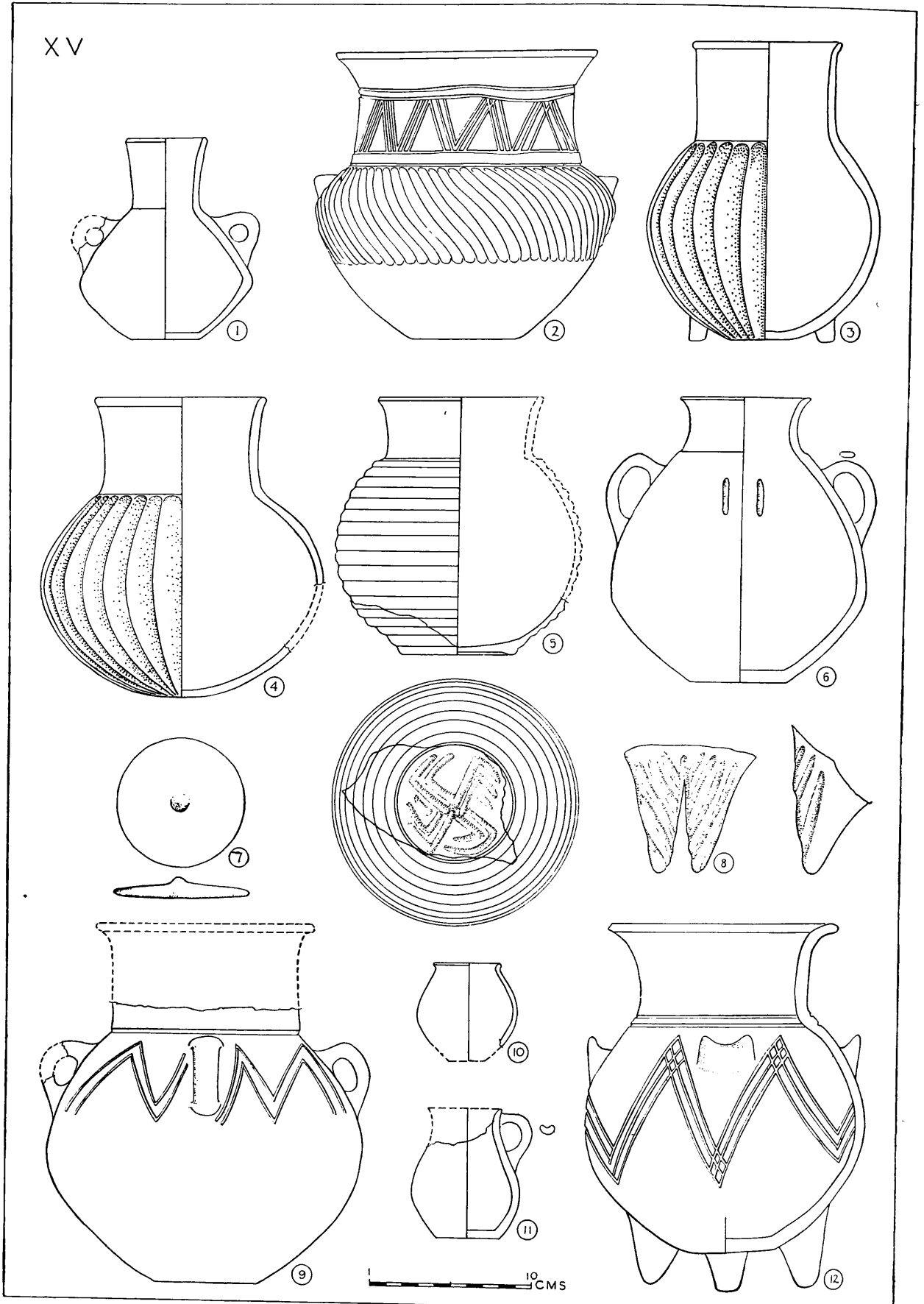


Fig. P.33. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XV

22. Horizontally fluted bowl. One fragment, Fig. P.38:3, and compare the cup, Fig. P.38:2.

***29. Shallow bowl with fluted pattern on interior.** This peculiar shape appears first in this building level (Figs. P.36:7 and 38:6). No suggestions have been made regarding its use. Pl. XXIIa, 6.

Cups

6. Cup with high loop handle. Grey and black burnished examples occur, but they are rare (Fig. P.38:9 and 14). A larger example, really a bowl, is shown in Fig. P.38:15.

6a. Miniature cups. The small type first found in Level XV still continues (Fig. P.38:10), but a new form, more resembling a small Kusura cup with a wide rim, is now common (Fig. P.38:11–13).

***6b. Cups resembling miniature inverted-rim bowls.** Two variants are shown in Fig. P.38:2 and 4. The latter resembles the large Kusura bowls (*Archaeologia* 87 (1937), Pl. LXXXIII; 6 and 7) but unlike them is black in colour. With the second cf. *ibid.*, Pl. LXXXIII; 8, 9. It is grey.

7. Kusura cup. This familiar shape is still found, but certainly no longer common at Beycesultan (Fig. P.38:19).

Jugs

8. Juglets with beak spout. Small jugs have lost none of their popularity and those of Beycesultan XIV are as varied as those of the previous building level. Longish necks and spouts are typical, but none are supported on feet. Fig. P.39:10, the only exception, is of coarse kitchen ware and should be classified with the cooking pots (shape 20).

Prevailing colours are buff and olive-grey and the shape and arrangement of handles vary considerably (Fig. P.39:3, 6, 4 and 9). The twisted "wishbone" handle we have already seen in Beycesultan XV, but what is new is the arrangement of a side handle (Fig. P.38:9a–b). This has parallels in two similar juglets from Gündürler and Kusura (post excavation) now in the Afyon Karahisar Museum and presumably of roughly the same date.

There was also found the fragment of a white-painted juglet on three feet in fine olive-greenish burnished ware (Fig. P.39:7) which may be an import. The white-painted sherd (Fig. P.39:11) should certainly be regarded as an import from the west because of its highly micaceous clay, which is characteristic for example of all the E.B. 2 pottery of Hamidiye near Nazılı, an important site discovered by D. H. French. The micaceousness of the pottery there foreshadows the second millennium usage of a silver or gold lustrous micaceous wash.

FIG. P.33. E.B. 2 pottery

Level XV

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Red ware, smoothed. | 7. Brown coarse ware. |
| 2. Fine brown burnished slip on buff ware.
Incised. Reg. no. 667. | 8. Black burnished ware. |
| 3. Fluted plain buff ware, smoothed. | 9. Fine light brown burnished slip. |
| 4. Fluted plain buff ware, smoothed. | 10. Fine buff polished ware. |
| 5. Light grey burnished ware. | 11. Coarse brown ware. |
| 6. Red burnished slip on buff ware. Reg. no.
668. | 12. Incised grey burnished ware. |

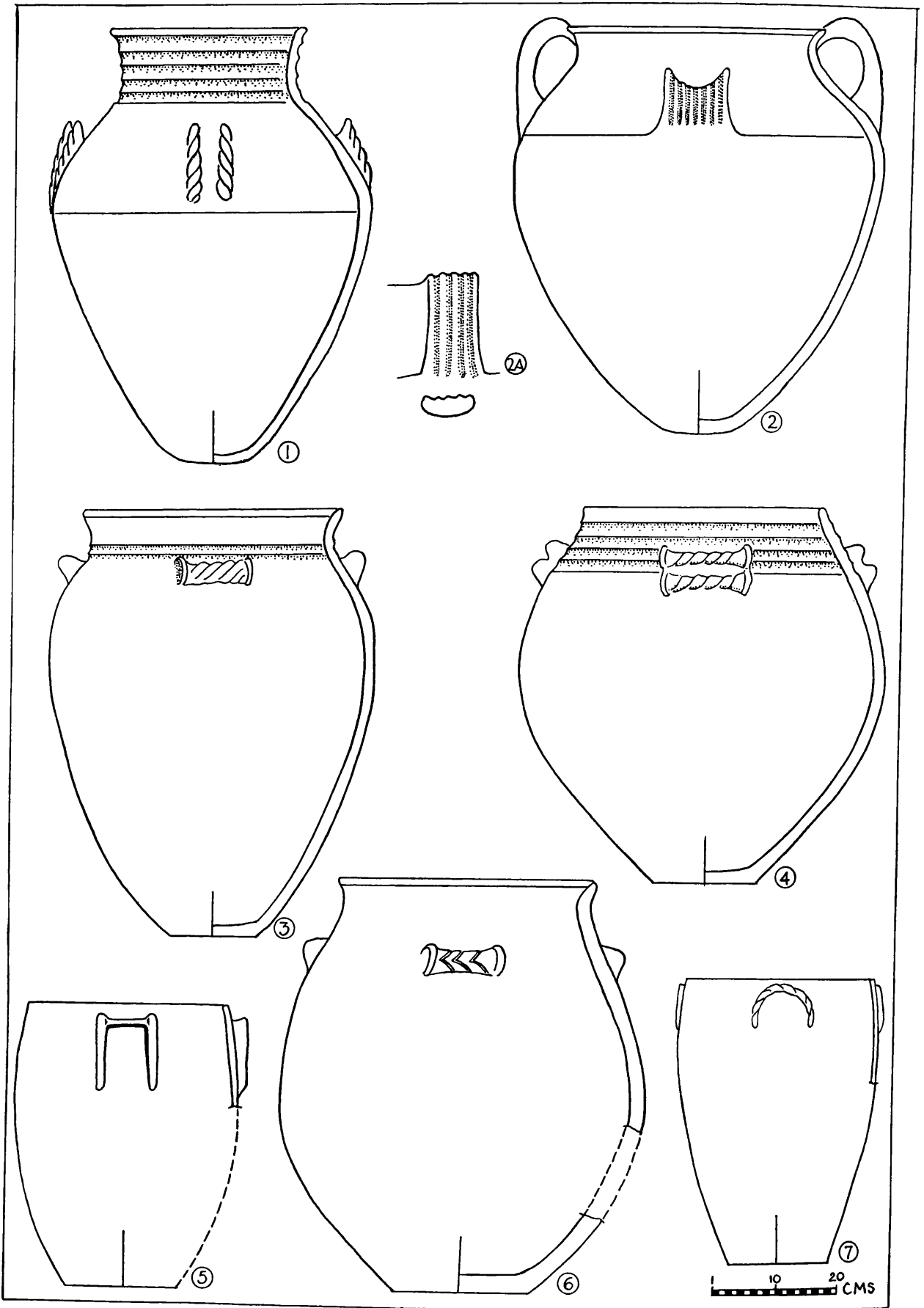


FIG. P.34. E.B. 2 pithoi, Level XV

Reserved slip ware is a feature of the second half of the E.B. 2 period at Beycesultan, occurring in both Levels XIV and XIII. The only recognizable shape is that of a juglet (Fig. P.39:2 and Fig. P.41:5a-c). The vessel is coated in a thick orange-red slip, which is burnished, and the unslipped part—buff coloured—is ornamented with grooved or incised designs,¹ like the unpublished vessels from Afşar Hüyük (north of Dombay Ovası) in the Afyon Karahisar Museum, the Eskişehir jug, illustrated in Fig. P.20:8 and a bird vessel of Yortan type from Dorak. Pl. XXIIa, 4.

A black burnished *spout* (Fig. P.38:16) probably derives from a feeding bottle, an unfamiliar shape at Beycesultan and possibly an import from the north-west.

9. Beak-spouted jugs. These are as common as ever and show considerable variety both in shape and ornamentation. Double twisted handles are frequent (Fig. P.40:1, 3) and another jug (Fig. P.40:2) has a handle ornamented with a groove at the junction with the body.² Most of the jugs are plain but for a couple of ridges at the junction of neck and body and three plastic knobs (Fig. P.40:4-6).

A splendid black-burnished jug is highly decorated with grooved ornament (Fig. P.39:12). Most of these jugs are buff or grey in colour but the appearance of red ones (Fig. P.40:2, 6) should be noted. Pl. XXIIb, 12, 11.

10. Jugs with cut-away spout. This, the second most popular jug-type in South-western Anatolia, is better represented in Level XIV than in any other E.B. 2 building level at Beycesultan. This may be a coincidence.

A complete black-burnished specimen on three feet is shown in Fig. P.39:5; a fragmentary grey-burnished one with plastic ribs in Fig. P.39:13. Both shapes would be perfectly at home in the Yortan area, but there is no reason to suggest that they are imports.

***30. Small jug with cut-away spout.** This is a new shape at Beycesultan. It is black burnished and ornamented with three sets of three vertical grooves (Fig. P.39:1).

11. Beak-spouted jug with hollow handle. This familiar shape is represented by a brown-burnished handle with grooved ornament. Instead of a more normal single hole, this specimen shows three holes (Fig. P.39:8).

Jars

14. Jars with horizontally fluted body. Single example in orange burnished ware with grooved cross on base (Fig. P.38:18).

24. Handleless jar with vertical or torsional fluting. Miniature jar on three small feet in grey ware (Fig. P.38:21).

25. Collar-necked jar with incised ornament. This shape would seem to have been particularly common in Level XIV (Fig. P.41:1-3). It differs from most of the local pottery in that it is black and bears incised ornament, filled with white chalk. The ware is soft and in the case of Fig. P.41:2 the walls of the vessel are very thin. The

¹ Cf. the Kusura jug, *Archaeologia*, 87, Pl. LXXXIII; 11.

² Cf. *BSA*, XVIII (1911-12), Pl. V 3, VI (?), from Senirce in Isparta region.

FIG. P.34. E.B. 2 pithoi

Level XV

(buff ware with grits and straw)

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Red burnished, mottled black slip. | 5. Red burnished slip. |
| 2. Light red to orange burnished slip. | 6. Brown burnished slip. |
| 3. Fine red burnished slip. | 7. Red brown burnished slip. |
| 4. Red burnished slip. | |

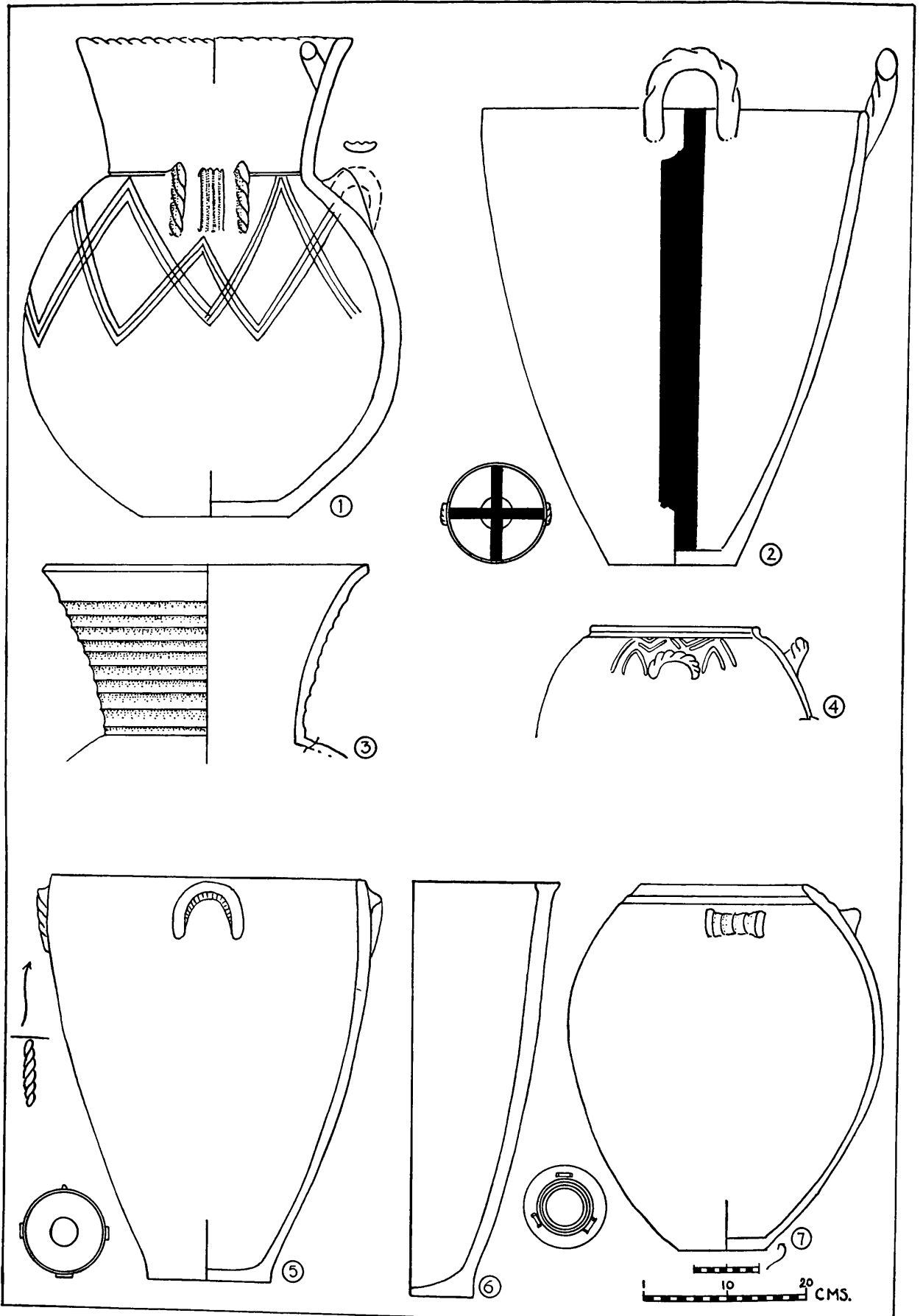


FIG. P.35. Pithoi, Levels XIV and XV

clay also differs a little. These vessels are rather fragile and it is difficult to believe that they could have been imported. Perhaps they were made by "foreign" potters. Although not absolutely identical, their closest counterparts are found in the Yortan culture where we find the same tripod jar and the taller collar-necked jar. All have the same arrangement for tying on a cover or lid. Although discovered in a closed find, no trace of any lids were found and here is one of the differences between the north-western and south-western culture groups. One can only assume that in the south-west the covers were of perishable material, presumably leather, wood or cloth muslin, whereas the north-west and in particular the Yortan culture specialized in lids for similar vessels. That the difference is not merely one between grave goods (the Yortan pots) is shown by the discovery of lids in Yortan settlements and by the not less spectacular variety of lids in the Troy culture, which is only known from finds in settlements.¹ Pl. XXIIa, 7.

Similar in shape is a jar (Fig. P.42:3) with four double horned lugs like those of the tripod jars. It is again black burnished and made in the same soft clay, but it bears no ornament.

26. *Tall collar-necked jars with two handles and vertical bars.* Two fine complete examples were found in Beycesultan XIV, Fig. P.42:1 and 4. Both are in red burnished ware and the first bears grooved ornament.² Pl. XXIIa, 1.

***31.** *Small hole-mouth jars with incised decoration.* This is a new shape (Fig. P.41:4 and 6). The jars have two or four lugs and occur with or without three feet. The incised patterns are filled with white chalk on the black but not on the brown pot. The shape is again frankly Yortanish in feeling without being exactly identical.

27. *Hole-mouth jar with two loop handles and rich grooved decoration.* A particularly fine red-burnished specimen was found in Level XIV (Fig. P.46:13).

***32.** *Storage jar with double handles.* Unique, and red burnished (Fig. P.42:2).

Pithoi

17. *Flower-pot pithos.* This popular type is still found (Fig. P.26:14, 15). Pl. XXIV, 10.

18. *Hole-mouth pithos with ribbed rim.* A complete example with decorative tubular lugs is shown in Fig. P.35:7.

19. *Pithos with marked neck.* A very fine example with collar neck, interior handle, ribbed top and rich ornament was found almost intact (Fig. P.35:1).

20. *Cooking pot.* A small one (Fig. P.39:10) and a large one (Fig. P.42:5) were found intact. Fragments of others are numerous.

¹ Parallels are too numerous to quote here in full, but we may refer to *BM Catalogue*, Vol. I, 1, Pl. II, top row, for tripod jars, and A58, A60 in second row for an analogous shape to Fig. P.41:2.

² Cf. Senirce, *BSA*, XVIII, 1911-12, Pl. VI, where profile is more squat and handles are set in a different way.

FIG. P.35. Pithoi

Levels XV, XIV

(buff ware with grits and straw)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. XIV Priest's room. Red burnished slip. | 5. XV Red burnished slip (two marked no. 38 in fig. 14 are like it, but each has four crescentic handles only). |
| 2. XV Red burnished slip. Interior buff with coarse painted red bands. | 6. XV Red brown burnished ware (no slip). |
| 3. XV Priest's room. Red burnished slip. | 7. XIV Red burnished slip. |
| 4. XV Red burnished slip. | |

XIV

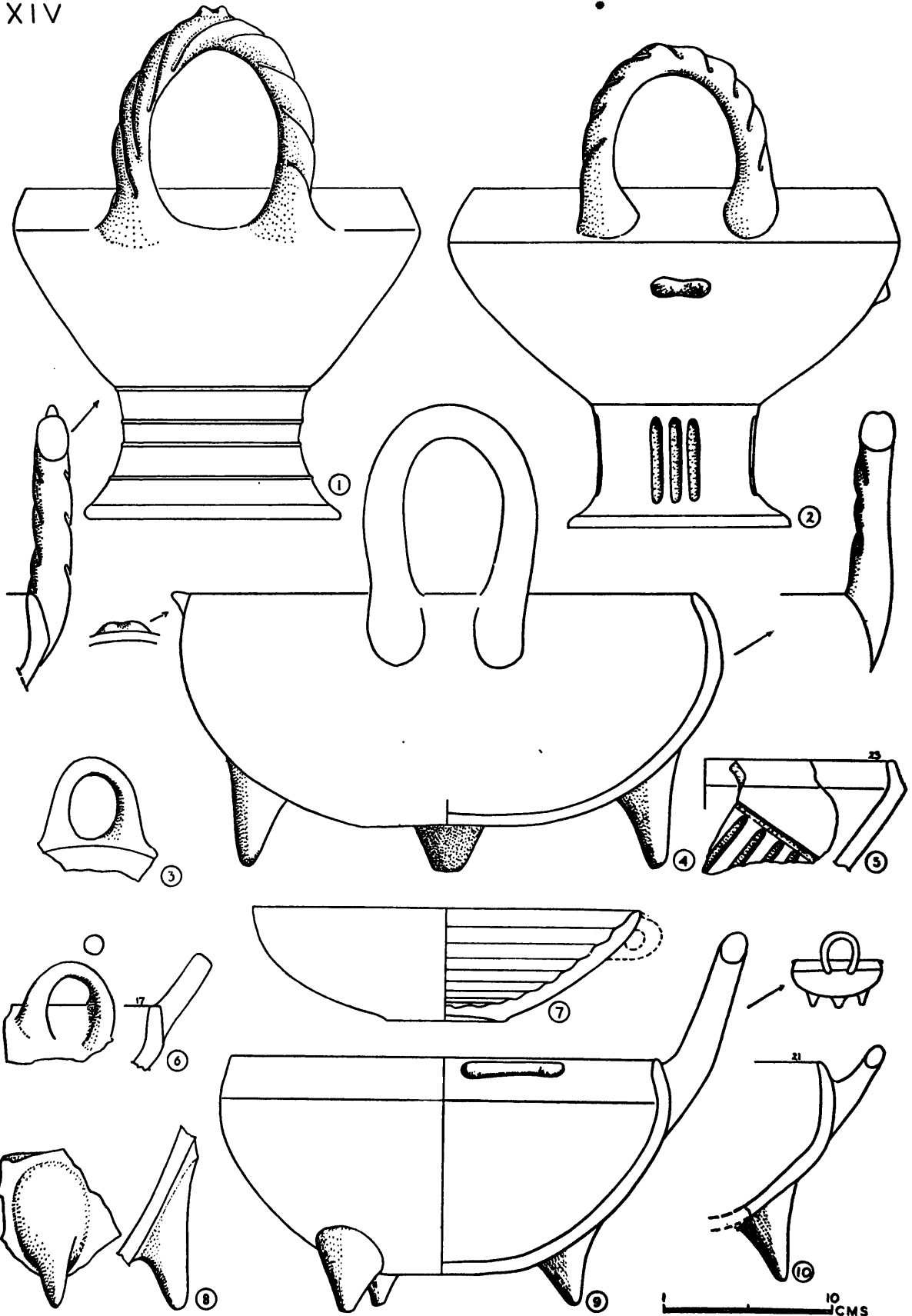


FIG. P.36. E.B. 2. One-handed pedestal bowls, etc., Level XIV

Miscellaneous

(a) White-painted sherd of a bowl with curving rim (Fig. P.38:1). This is one of the three sherds with white-painted decoration and like them it may be regarded as an import, the more so as similar bowls are known from a number of sites farther south.¹ These are ornamented with the same pattern.

(b) Base of a jar in light grey burnished ware with two tubular lugs (Fig. P.38:20).

(c) Rather coarse incised bottle (Fig. P.38:22).

ORNAMENT

The few white-painted sherds found in Beycesultan XIV are considered to be remains of imported vessels, deriving either from the Lower Maeander valley or from the area south-east of Denizli.

The reserved slip ware shows traces of contact with the Sandıklı plain (Kusura and neighbouring Afşar) beyond the range of Akdağ. Contact with the Sultandağ group is suggested by "Kusura bowls" with decorated tubular lugs and jars with vertical or torsional fluting.

The group of black-burnished and incised jars (shape 25), the hole-mouth jars (shape 31) and the increased appearance of jugs with cut-away spout (shapes 10 and 30) all would seem to point to increased contact with the Yortan area or one of its peripheral areas.

Grooved ornament, however, remains the normal and most common technique for the decoration of pottery.

Level XIII

Figs. P.43–46

SHAPES (Sheet 5 in folder).

In this latest phase of the E.B. 2 period at Beycesultan a number of changes can be noticed in the pottery. There is a notable falling off in traditional types; a complete disintegration of the already decadent tubular lug; the disappearance of high twisted handles and so on.

A minimum number of new shapes appear (33–36) except at the end in Level XIIIa, when the new shapes (37–40) are no more than imports. The development, however, remains local and in spite of a relative paucity of shapes, the term decadence cannot be applied to this period.

¹ *AS*, IV, 1954, Figs. 427–430, from Kızılhisar H. near Acıpayam and Mancarlı H. near Yeşilova; *cf.* also Fig. 433 from Yassı H. I, the neighbour of Beycesultan.

FIG. P.36. E.B. 2. One-handled pedestal bowls, etc.

Level XIV

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Light grey burnished ware, grey core (one of three). | 6. Bright red burnished slip, buff ware. (<i>Cf.</i> no. 3.) |
| 2. Black burnished ware (one of two). | 7. Rather coarse brown burnished ware. <i>Cf.</i> Fig. 38:6. Reg. no. 739. |
| 3. Bright red burnished slip, buff ware. (<i>Cf.</i> end Kusura B.) | 8. Black burnished slip. |
| 4. XIVa. Fine orange red mottled burnished ware. | 9. Fine red burnished, buff ware. Reg. no. 738. |
| 5. Fine brown burnished slip. (<i>Cf.</i> Kusura.) | 10. Fine red burnished, buff ware. Reg. no. 738. |

XIV

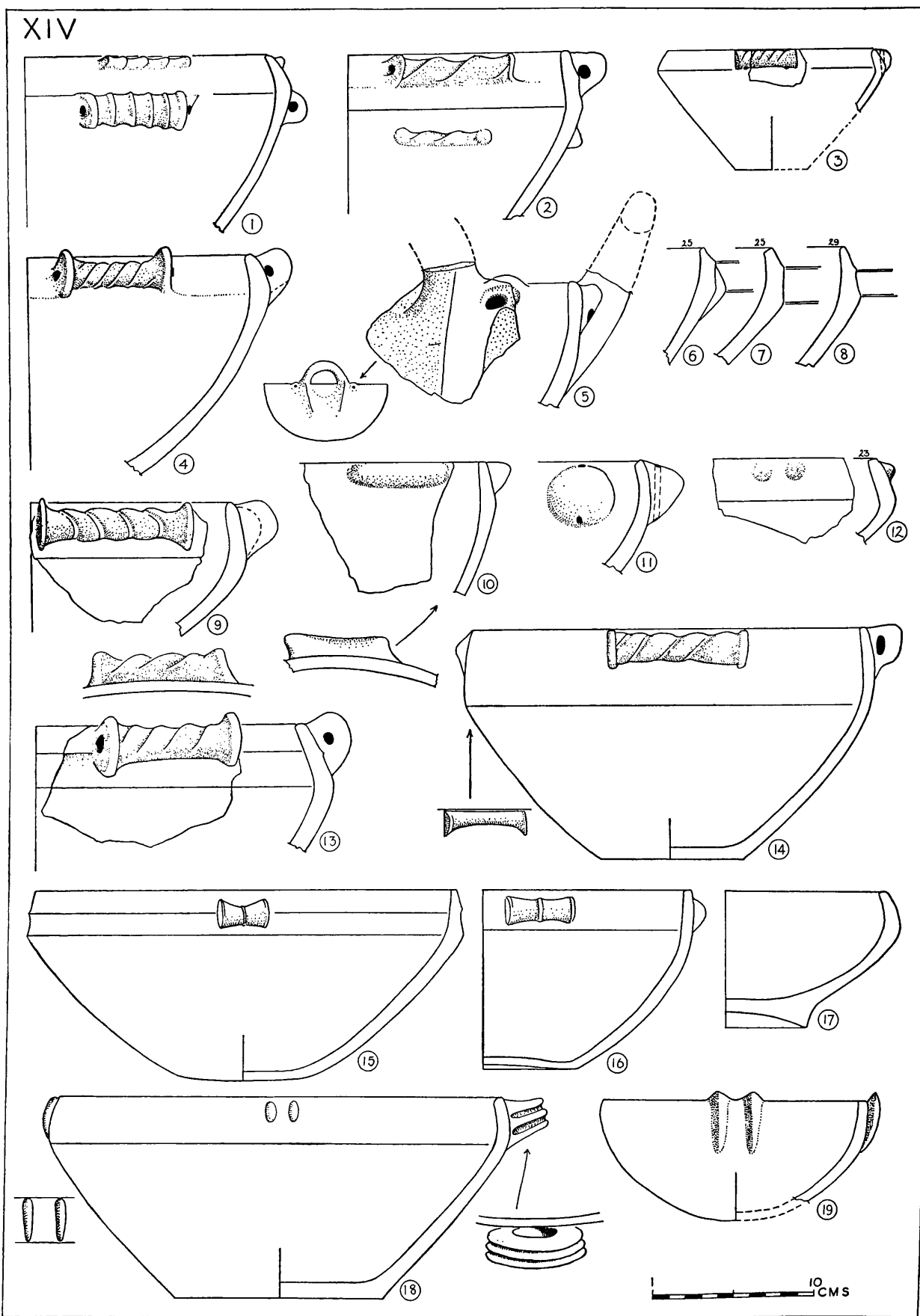


FIG. P.37. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XIV

Bowls

1. Pedestalled bowl with inverted rim. This traditional E.B. 2 shape is still common and the tendency of the pedestal to gain in height throughout the period is continued. Pedestals, on the average 7.5 cm. high, occur in plain and horizontally fluted forms. Vertical grooves are not attested.

The high twisted loop handles of the previous phases have disappeared and the oblique handles have also become very rare. Rims have often lost their sharply carinated profiles. Two forms can be distinguished:

(i) A pedestal bowl with fluted rim and ribbed strap-handle. Ribbed pedestal (Fig. P.43:3). With rounded profile, Fig. P.43:4.

(ii) Pedestal bowl with small lug below the rim and knobbed ledge (a degenerated tubular lug) set on the rim immediately above (Fig. P.44:4).

Fragmentary pedestals (Fig. P.43:10, 11, 13, 14).

1a. Small pedestal bowl. A new feature of these is a small additional handle set on the rim (Fig. P.43:2). Compare with the same form without pedestal (Fig. P.43:7) which has knobs on the rim as well.

2. Inverted rim bowl. This shape seems less common, but where only fragments are preserved it cannot be distinguished from the pedestalled form (shape **1**) or the new form on three stumpy feet (shape **33**).

A particularly fine example in fine grey-burnished ware on a ribbed base and provided with a lug with "streamers" is shown in Fig. P.43:12.

A new form with two handles of differing size is now found (Fig. P.43:7).

Rim fragments are common (Fig. P.44:1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 12, 15) all provided with degenerate lugs on the rim and a small functional lug below. This type of lug is confined to Beycesultan XIII and therefore of chronological use. Sometimes the ribbed bar occurs by itself (Fig. P.44:2, 10).

An unusual case of grooved ornament on the rim (Fig. P.44:11) has parallels further south. *AS*, IV, 1954, Figs. 190-197 from Yeşilova district.

28. "Kusura" bowl. This variant still occurs, though it cannot be said to enjoy the same popularity as in the previous level (Fig. P.44:9, 13). *Cf.* rim of pedestalled bowl (Fig. P.43:3). It also bears degenerate lugs and knobs, but of a different type.

***33. Inverted rim bowl on three feet.** This is one of the few new shapes and from the large number of fragments it appears to have been very popular. The feet are either short and stumpy (Fig. P.43:6, 8) or tall and pointed and frequently ornamented with grooves (Fig. P.43:5) or a knobbed band above (Fig. P.43:9). Functional lugs again appear below the carination. Light and dark grey are the normal colours.

FIG. P.37. E.B. 2 pottery

Level XIV

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Black burnished (pedestal bowl). | 11. Red burnished slip, buff ware. |
| 2. Black burnished (pedestal bowl). | 12. Red burnished slip. |
| 3. Brown burnished slip. | 13. Bright red burnished slip. |
| 4. Light grey, mottled buff burnished. | 14. Red brown burnished ware. One ribbed, three plain lugs. Reg. no. 711. |
| 5. Black burnished slip. | 15. Fine orange buff burnished ware. |
| 6-8. "Kusura bowls." | 16. Brown burnished ware, single lug. |
| 6. Grey burnished slip, black core. | 17. Coarse burnished buff ware. |
| 7. Black, mottled brown burnished. | 18. Red burnished with buff streaks. Buff ware. Reg. no. 653. |
| 8. Black burnished. | 19. Fine black burnished ware. |
| 9. Red burnished slip. | |
| 10. Red, mottled buff burnished slip. | |

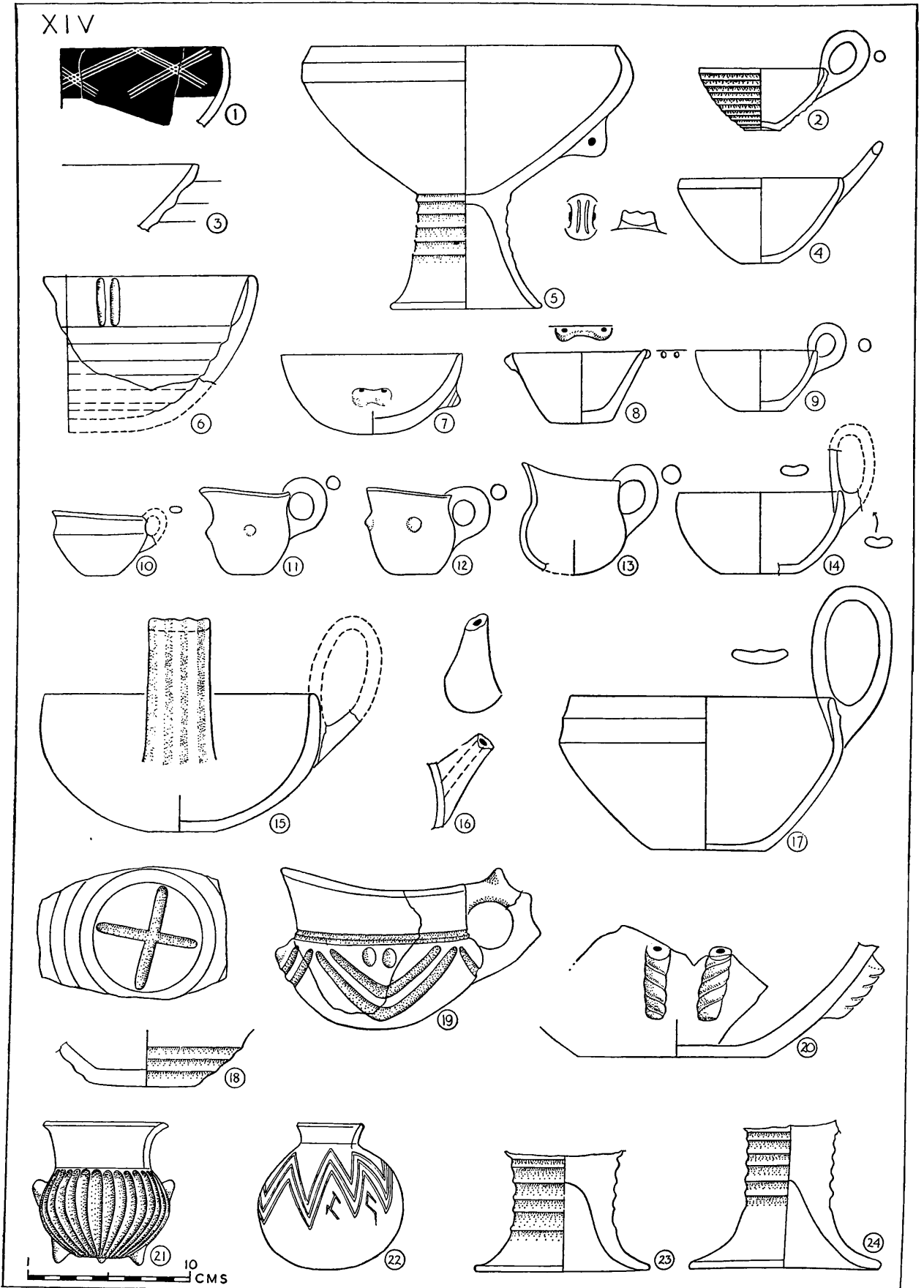


FIG. P.38. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XIV

*33a. A more elegant form of the same shape (with or without feet?) occurs in a fine black-burnished ware and has a thin curving profile (Fig. P.44:5, 16–20).

5. *Simple bowl*. Heavier bowls with simple curving sides also occur. Often they are provided with knobs, crescents or degenerate lugs of a simple type (Fig. P.44:7, 14, 25, 27, 28). Most of these are orange or red in colour.

*34. *Carinated bowls with everted rim*. A new shape, but not numerous. Fig. P.44:22–24.

Cups

6. *Cup with high loop handle*. One atypical example is shown in Fig. P.45:9. Cf. also Fig. P.45:7.

6b. *Cup with inverted rim*. Two examples; Figs. P.43:1 and P.44:21.

6a. *Miniature cup*. As in Beycesultan XV–XIV of Kusura type, Fig. P.45:6.

7. *Kusura cup*. One small example in black-burnished ware, Fig. P.45:10.

Jugs

8. *Juglets with beak-spout*. These still exist, but they are both less varied and less common; Fig. P.45:1, 2 16 and 12 (on three feet).

8a. *Juglet with cog-wheel handle*. Always a rare shape, it is represented by a fragment only (Fig. P.45:17) in silvery grey ware.

9. *Beak-spouted jugs*. A few fragments only, none worth illustrating. This previously very common shape also seems to have become rare.

*35. “*Isparta*” *jug*. In sub-level XIIIa were found two fragments of necks of Isparta jugs in black and grey burnished ware, possibly imported.¹

10. *Jug with cut-away spout*. Whereas the jug with beak-spout seems to have become rare in Beycesultan XIII, there are several examples of jugs with cut-away spout, the best of which is shown in Fig. P.45:5.² Pl. XXIV, 3.

30. *Small jug with cut-away spout*. The example illustrated has the small side-handle which we have already noted on juglets of shape 8 in Beycesultan XIV (Fig. P.45:4). Pl. XXIV, 1.

¹ Cf. K. Bittel, *Kleinasiatische Studien*, Pl. 36, from Gündürler.

² A good parallel, but without feet, is provided by the gold jug from Dorak, *ILN*, 29.xi.1959, Fig. 10a.

FIG. P.38. E.B. 2 pottery

Level XIV

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Fine mat white paint on polished buff, mottled red and grey. Slip on buff ware. (Cf. Mancarlı, Kızılhisar.) | 12. Fine black burnished. Reg. no. 733. |
| 2. XIVa . Fine jet black burnished ware. Reg. no. 690. | 13. Greyish buff burnished. |
| 3. Red burnished slip, buff ware. | 14. Black burnished slip. |
| 4. Dark grey burnished ware. Reg. no. 734. | 15. Blackish grey burnished slip. |
| 5. XIVa . Light grey burnished ware. | 16. Black burnished slip. |
| 6. Red burnished slip. Cf. Fig. P.36:7. | 17. Brown burnished ware. Reg. no. 712. |
| 7. Coarse red ware. | 18. Polished orange ware. Closed vessel. |
| 8. Red burnished, mottled black. Reg. no. 697. | 19. Grey burnished. |
| 9. Grey burnished, mottled black. | 20. Light grey mottled black burnished. |
| 10. Black burnished ware. | 21. Grey burnished ware. Reg. no. 709. |
| 11. Black burnished. Reg. no. 732. | 22. Grey, rather coarse incised, not white-filled. Reg. no. 718. |
| | 23. Light grey to buff polished. |
| | 24. Dark brown, mottled black burnished slip. |

XIV

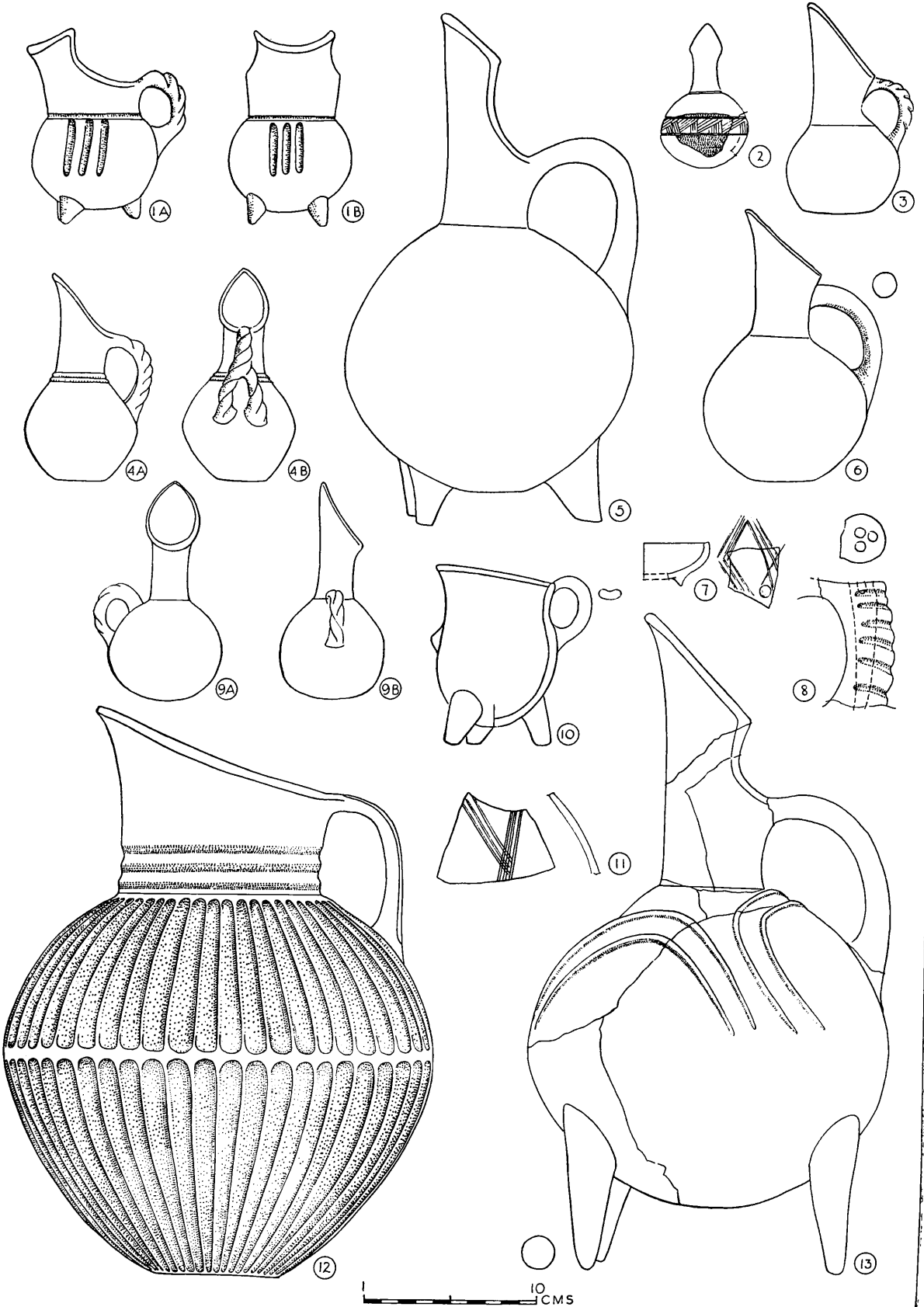


FIG. P.39. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XIV

Jars

13. *Incised jar with everted rim.* Although quite unlike this shape in Beycesultan XVI, the present specimen (Fig. P.45:11a) is here classified under this shape. White-filled incision.

14. *Horizontally fluted jar.* The same remark applies here as to the previous shape. The specimen, Fig. P.45:18, bears grooved ornament above the base, the decoration of which links it however with this usually light grey ware shape in previous building-levels.

***36.** *Small pedestalled jar.* A new shape with Yortan parallels at Ovabayındır in various private collections in Istanbul. Grooved ornament. Two lugs and string-holes below the rim. No lid (!), though found in closed find. Fig. P.45:3, Pl. XXIV, 5.

Miscellaneous jar fragments

- 27** Large hole-mouth jar with knobbed band, Fig. P.44:26.
Wide-mouthed jar with grooved vertical bars, Fig. P.45:22.
Base of jar with incised decoration, Fig. P.45:23.
Large sherd of *pithos* with plastic spiral, Fig. P.45:21.
Sherds of small incised jars and cowl, Fig. P.45:13, 14.

19. *Storage jar with collar neck.* Grooved and plastic ornament, Fig. P.46:10.

20. *Cooking pot.* Numerous fragments, Fig. P.46:7-9, and grooved legs of larger-sized cooking pots; Fig. P.46:11, 12.

Miscellaneous

Small lid with scrawly incision, Fig. P.45:11.

Fragment of small bowl with crinkly rim, probably a lamp, Fig. P.45:8.

Grooved feet, Fig. P.45:15.

Level XIIIa

Fig. P.46:1-6

IMPORTS (Sheet 5 in folder).

A number of fragments of foreign-looking vessels were found in stratigraphically undisputed Level XIIIa contexts. All are characterized by a fine buff ware and a thick bright red polished slip, quite different in finish and quality from that current in

FIG. P.39. E.B. 2 pottery

Level XIV

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Fine bluish black burnished ware. Reg. no. 740. | olive green to brown slip. Fragment of juglet. |
| 2. Reserve slip juglet. Orange burnished, incised buff band, not white filled incised. Cf. Fig. P.41:5. | 8. Brown burnished. |
| 3. Olive grey polished ware. Reg. no. 714. | 9. Plain buff ware, polished. Reg. no. 715. |
| 4. Grey burnished. Reg. no. 699. | 10. Coarse black ware, summary polish. |
| 5. Black ware, black burnished slip. Reg. no. 652. | 11. Mat white paint on streaky burnished light grey micaceous ware. Jug or jar. <i>Import.</i> |
| 6. Buff burnished slip. Reg. no. 651. | 12. Jet black fluted and burnished ware. Three grooves on handle. |
| 7. Mat white paint on brilliantly burnished | 13. Dark burnished grey ware with plastic ribs. Restored. |

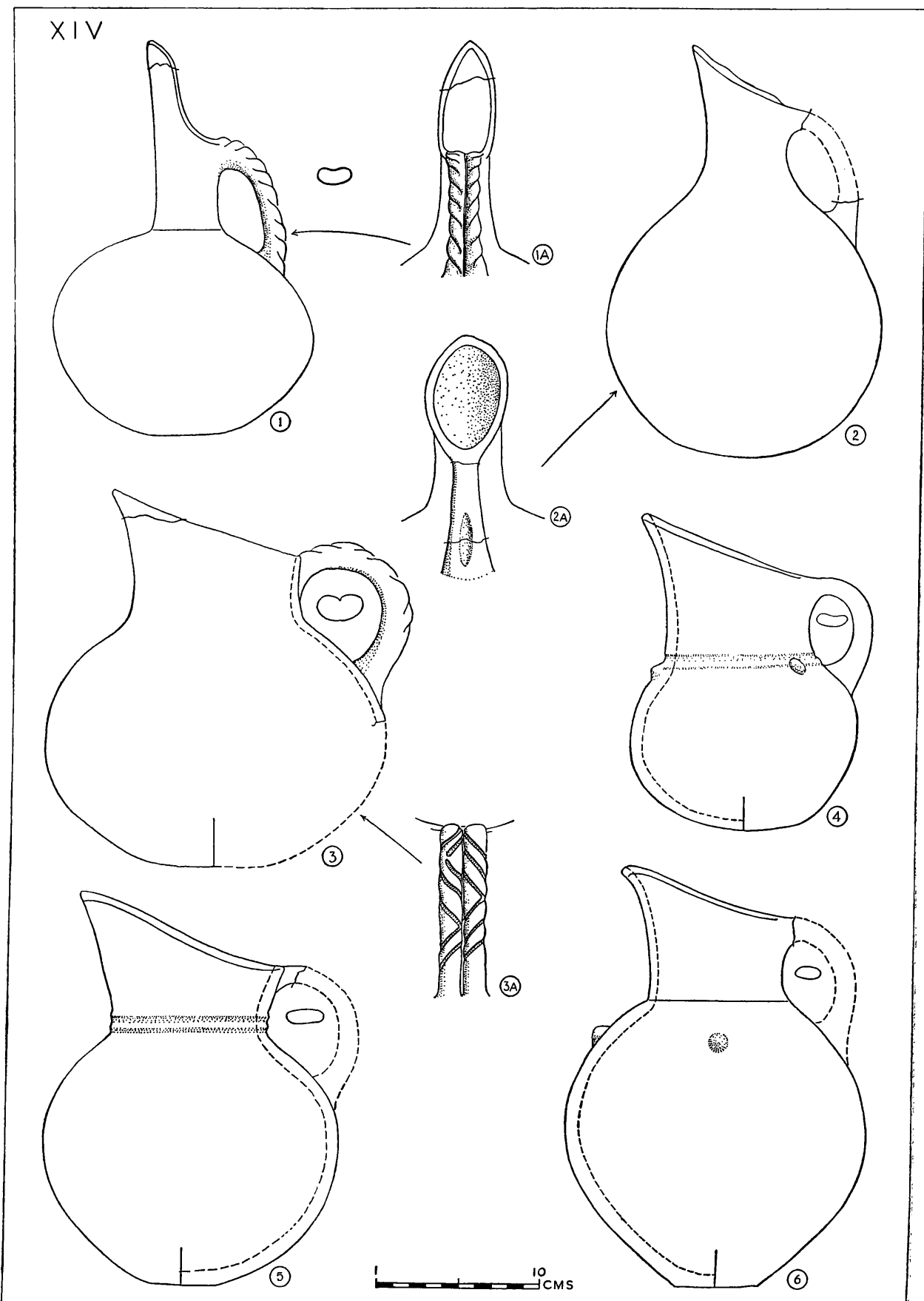


FIG. P.40. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XIV

the normal Beycesultan XIII pottery. The slip continues in a band on the interior of the rim.

Only a single one of these, shape 40, a wheel-made plate (Fig. P.46:6) is not fashioned by hand. Two others (Fig. P.46:1, 5) are fragments of the *depas* (shape 37), and the two remaining ones are vessels with globular bodies and tall (Fig. P.46:2; shape 38) or short neck (Fig. P.46:3; shape 39). The last fragment (Fig. P.46:4) shows the presence of still other shapes, but is too fragmentary for reconstruction.

Shape 38 probably had a handle set on the shoulder, judging by a complete example in the Afyon Karahisar Museum from Huzai Hammam Hüyük in the Sandıklı plain. Another fragment of the same shape comes from Dinar.¹

The distribution of red slipped and polished wares of this type is shown on map VII (P. 198). More details can be expected from the publication of D. H. French's survey. Some of the sites on the map I owe to him.

Finally it should be noted that these shapes all have their rough counterparts in the late Troy II pottery:

depas	South-western shape	37	Troy	A45
handled cup	"	"	38	A39 and 43
wheel-made plate	"	"	40	A2

Only our shape 39 has no immediate parallel

It is very satisfactory to find that in both culture provinces these particular shapes should be characteristic of the *end* of the E.B. 2 period and their chronological priority at Troy is in agreement with their foreign character at Beycesultan, even though the contact was evidently not direct.

PARALLELS, COMPARISONS AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Parallels for the E.B. 2 pottery of Beycesultan are so numerous and cover so wide a terrain that a serious and detailed study would tend to develop into a treatise on E.B.A. pottery in Western Anatolia. Since this is beyond the scope of a book primarily concerned with the results of the excavations at Beycesultan, we must here restrict our observations to a necessary minimum.

The north-western origin of the E.B. 2 of Beycesultan (and South-western Anatolia in general) has been discussed above on pp. 136f., its chronology on pp. 139f. The culture represents a more developed form of North-western Anatolian E.B. 1, such as the Troy I culture might have produced had it not been for the disaster which stopped its development along these lines and led instead to that of Troy II, with its unattractive if not decadent wheel-made wares. One might almost say that, with the possible exception of Yortan,

¹ AS, IV, p. 228, Fig. 322 (*cf.* Fig. 323) from Sizma H. in the Konya Museum.

FIG. P.40. E.B. 2 pottery

Level XIV

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Polished light grey ware. | 4. Plain buff ware with red wash. Reg. no. 707. |
| 2. Red burnished ware, mottled black and buff. | 5. Grey burnished ware. |
| Red ware, grey core. | 6. Deep red burnished slip, buff ware. |
| 3. Black burnished, mottled brown. | |

XIV

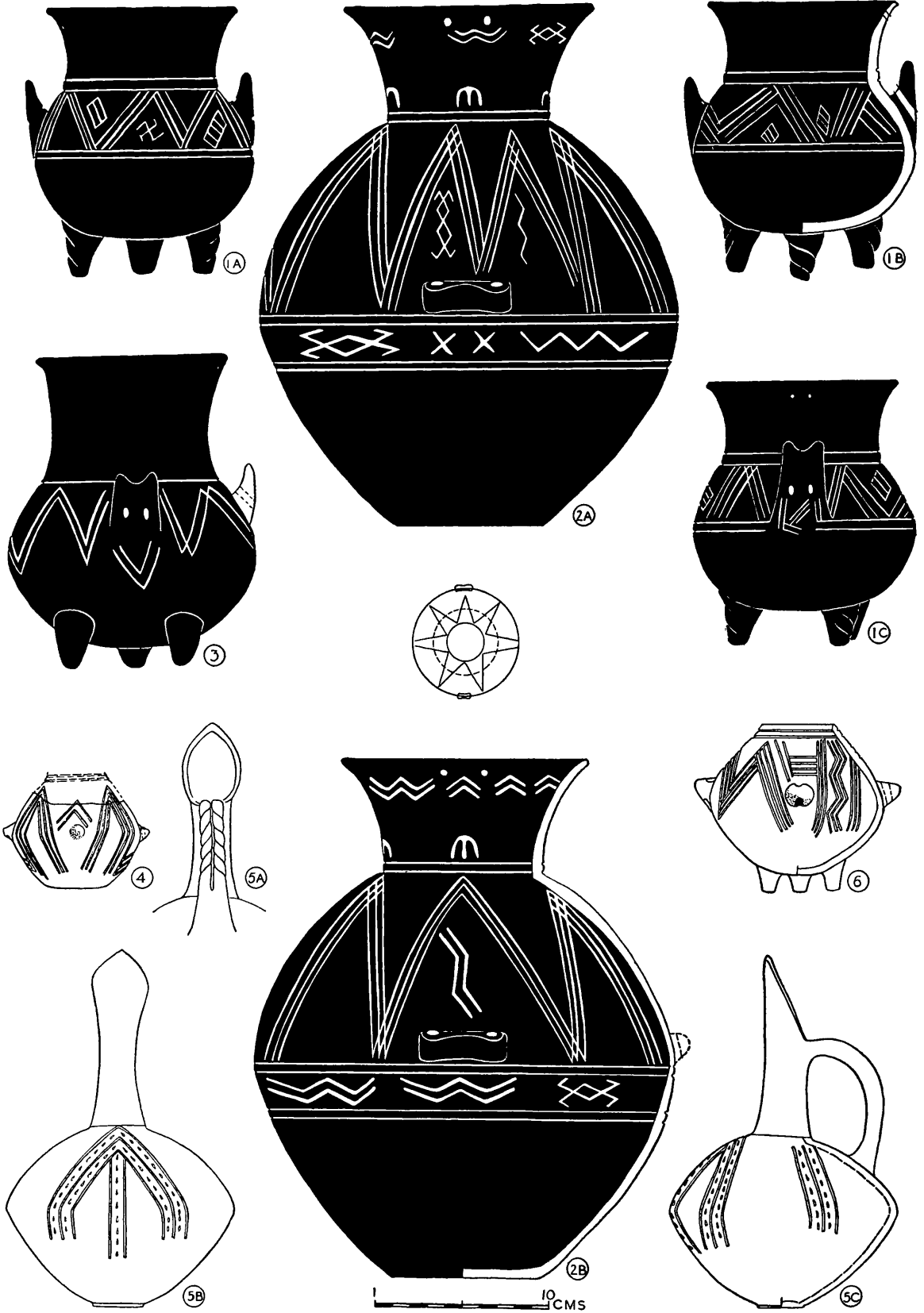


FIG. P.41. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XIV

no other known north-western Anatolian E.B. 1 culture reached its full maturity to be compared with the E.B. 2 of Beycesultan.

The divergence in development between the coastal (Troy II, Poliochni V) and inland cultures (Beycesultan E.B. 2, Akhisar-Manisa, Yortan, etc.) is one of the most important features of the E.B. 2 period. The former is a new development, the latter a continuation and ripening of the E.B. 1 tradition. Not until E.B. 3 do the coastal north-western wares gain the upper hand as the result of a terrible invasion.

Because of this divergence hardly any parallels can be found between the E.B. 2 of South-western Anatolia and that of the Troy II province. The only traces of contact come at the very end of the period, in Level XIIIa, where the imported shapes **37-40** show the unmistakable influence of coastal types. There is no reason to regard them as imports from that area, for their distribution is more marked in the nearby Afyon region (map VII), which may have been the centre of distribution. Evidently the E.B. 3 period was near, if it had not already begun there.

Comparisons with Heraion I

If contact with the coastal Troy II province was slight, that with Heraion I in Samos is at first surprising, for one tends to forget that the western limits of the culture are still quite obscure. Such comparisons as can be made are striking and they tend to suggest that there existed no real gap in occupation down the long lower Maeander valley. The material from Beycesultan E.B. 3 and Heraion II are again close enough to support this view. The Heraion material is not yet published, but the following Beycesultan E.B. 2 shapes have good parallels there: pedestalled bowls with inverted rim (**1**), inverted rim bowls (**2**), cups with high loop or strap handles (**6**) and even tall ribbed pedestals like those from Beycesultan Levels XIV-XIII.¹ There is no white-painted pottery, nor any grooved decoration, nor tubular lugs.

Comparisons with the Yortan culture

A number of shapes, which are extremely close to those of the Yortan culture occur at Beycesultan during the E.B. 2 period. In Level XVI, the white-painted jug with cut-away spout and animal's head(s), shape **10a**, finds close parallels in the jug from Gölde near Kula now in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge and in two others from Ovabayındır in the H. von Aulock collection in Istanbul and in the collection of the French Consul there.

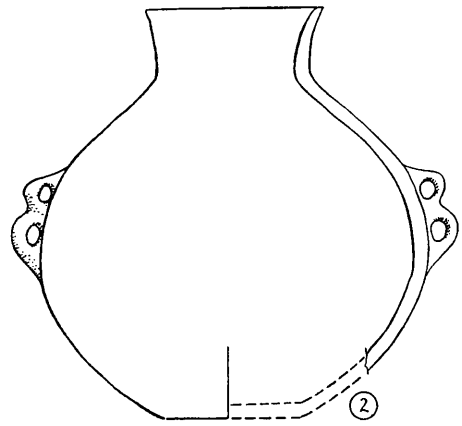
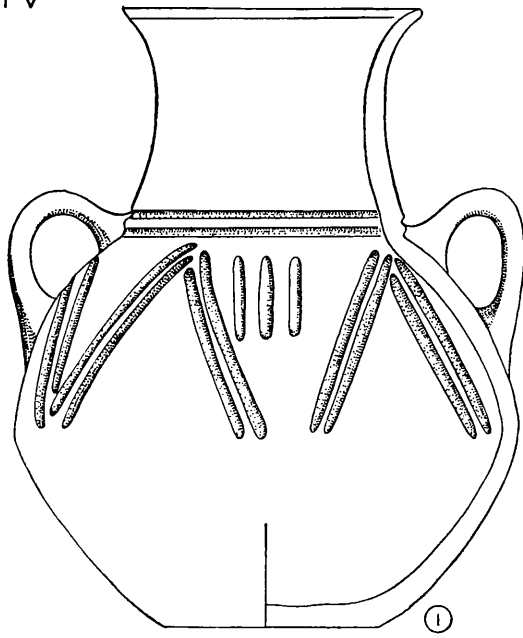
¹ Also at Hamidiye near Nazlı, half-way down the lower Maeander valley, found recently by D. H. French.

FIG. P.41. E.B. 2 pottery

Level XIV

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Black burnished ware, white-filled incised. | 5. Buff ware, red polished washy slip. Reserved bands incised, not white-filled. Cf. Fig. P.39:2. Reg. no. 742. |
| 2. Very thin black burnished ware, white-filled incised. Reg. no. 779. | 6. Brown polished incised ware, not white-filled. |
| 3. Black burnished ware, white-filled incised. | |
| 4. Black burnished ware, white-filled incised. | |

XIV



HALF SCALE

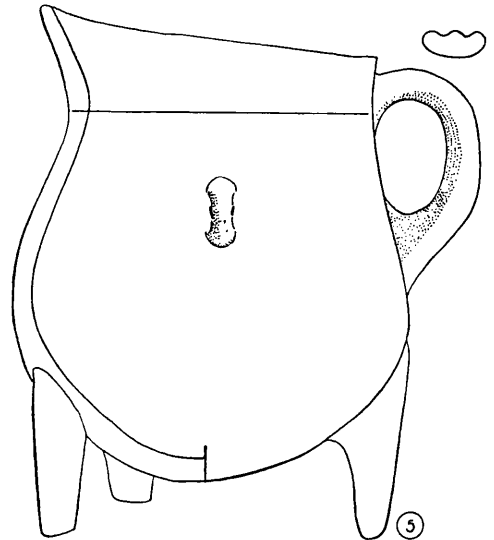
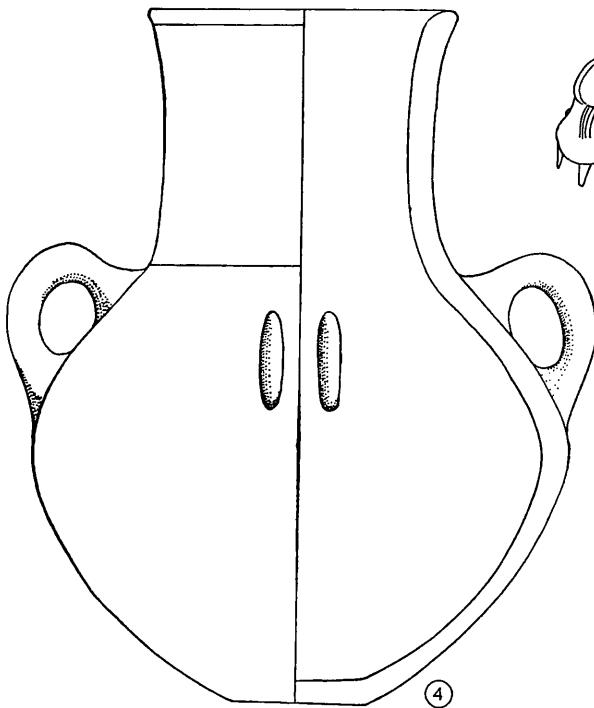
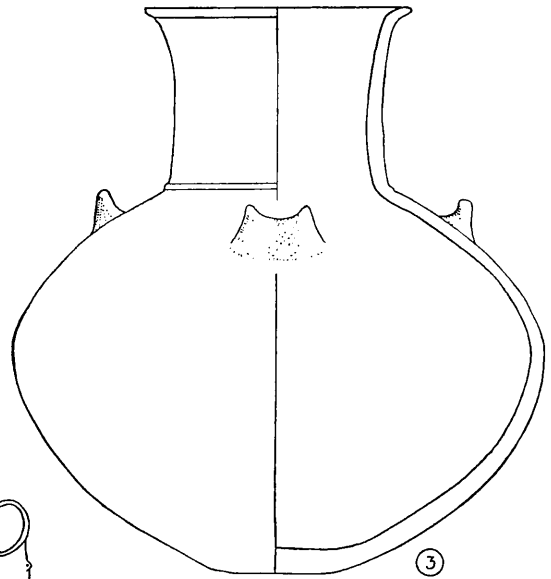


FIG. P.42. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XIV

From Level XV onwards, but especially in Levels XIV and XIII a number of vessels appear with strong Yortan affinities (shapes 25, 25a, 31, 35); see above. Here we find not only familiar shapes, but the same thin jet-black burnished ware, the bold white-filled incision, the same lugs, the holes in the rim for lids, etc. If it were not for their fragility, one might easily have regarded them as imports. As the clay is mostly local they may have been made at Beycesultan, possibly by Yortan potters. It appears then that a number of most typical Yortan shapes continued to be made during the E.B. 2 period at Beycesultan, and therefore almost certainly too in the Yortan area. Typologically Yortan pottery is undoubtedly related to Troy I and it has therefore been dated to the Troy I period. It is not like that of Troy II and it has therefore been doubted whether it could have been contemporary with that culture also. Now that we know that elsewhere, away from the coast, E.B. 1 traditions continued to flourish in the E.B. 2 period and that the Trojan coastal development is the exception and not the rule, it would seem quite in order to suggest that the Yortan culture did not end with the E.B. 1 period but continued throughout E.B. 2.

This is suggested not only by the Beycesultan evidence, but also by D. Stronach's study of the daggers and other metal types from Ovabayındır. By far the strongest evidence is that of the Dorak tombs, where Yortan pottery is found together with late Troy II metalwork and dated by a cartouche of Sahure, second king of the Fifth Dynasty, to a period the date of which varies according to scholars between *c.* 2550–2500 B.C. At Ovaköy in the plain of Balıkesir Yortan pottery (stratified above Kumtepe IB material) is overlaid by E.B. 3a wares (information kindly provided by D. H. French).

All this evidence shows that the Yortan culture lasted throughout the E.B. 1 and 2 period and is contemporary with both Troy I and II. It is very difficult to attempt to subdivide Yortan pottery typologically into an earlier and a later class; and it is therefore of the utmost importance to dig a stratified Yortan site, such as are now known to exist. Only on the basis of observations obtained from such a site will it be possible to class the thousands of Yortan pots obtained from carelessly excavated or plundered cemeteries in a chronological order.

The distribution of South-western Anatolian E.B. 2 and its variants (Maps V and VI)

As significant as the parallels with the west and the north-west, both contemporary (E.B. 2) and earlier (E.B. 1), are those with the area now recognized as forming the South-western Anatolian E.B. 2 province. This

FIG. P.42. E.B. 2 pottery

Level XIV

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Fine red burnished ware, grooved decoration.
Reg. no. 720. | 3. Soft black burnished ware, mottled with buff blotches. Four horns. |
| 2. Red burnished slip above carination, black below. | 4. Red burnished slip, mottled black. |
| | 5. Cooking pot. Brownish black micaceous clay. |

XIII

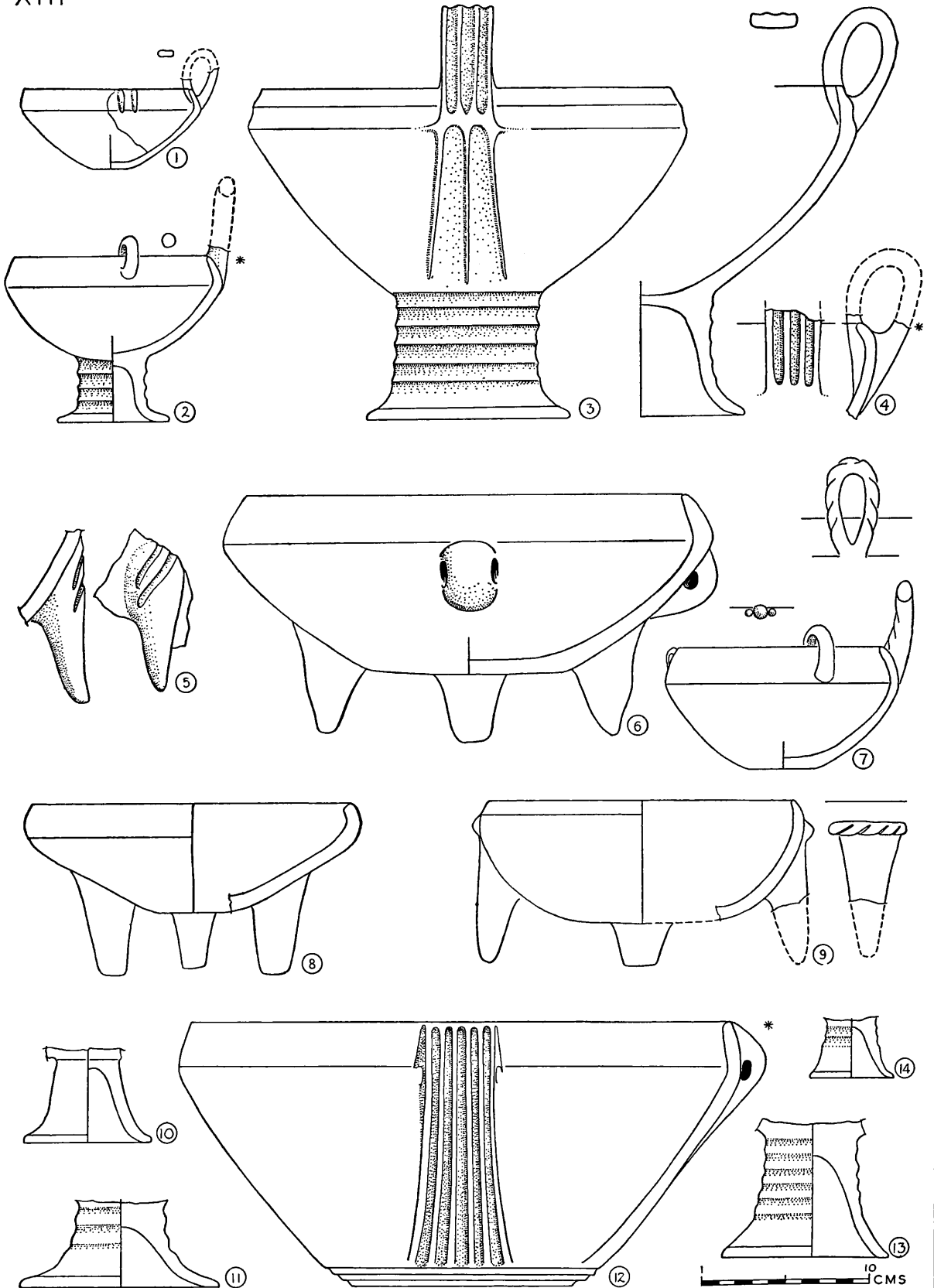


FIG. P.43. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XIII

occupies as large a region as its north-western counterpart and it impinges eastward onto the E.B. 2 culture province of the Konya Plain, the Calycadnus valley and Cilicia. Northward it stretches up to the culture-area which extends from the plain of Eskişehir to Ankara (Demirci Hüyük, Polatlı and Ahlatlıbel groups), but the boundaries are here still somewhat ill-defined. The plain of Altıntaş, north-west of Afyon, is here included in the south-western province (unlike the north-western Tavşanlı area) and around Uşak there are traces of a similar culture most like Beycesultan XVI–XV, but still with insufficient material.

One would hardly have expected the whole of this vast region, with its numerous natural subdivisions, to be homogeneous in its pottery production, nor was it. But all the sub-groups to be discussed below share the use of grooved, ribbed and fluted decoration, the rarity of incision, the predominance of red and grey wares (with occasional black ware) and most significant a set of shapes which are now known to be characteristic of the E.B. 2 period in the south-west. Nevertheless, marked local or regional differences allow one to distinguish not less than eight groups, each with its own peculiarities. With more intensive exploration and excavation we may find that this number should be increased rather than diminished. Geographical boundaries drawn between these groups can at the moment only be considered tentative; and though the lines on the map delimiting these groups are based on the prevalence of certain shapes or forms of decoration—e.g. white-painted pottery, or Kusura bowls (shape 28)—which we consider characteristic, others do not conform. These various groups should be regarded as a number of variants of a single culture. All are akin, but each displays some individualistic features, which are not as one might mistakenly suppose, the result of geographical isolation, but rather of originality and deliberate non-conformity.

The groups to be distinguished are the following (see postscript, p. 194):

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) Beycesultan group. | (5) Çavdarhisar–Altıntaş group. |
| (2) Burdur–Korkuteli group. | (6) Afyon–Emirdağ group. |
| (3) Elmalı group. | (7) Kusura–Isparta group. |
| (4) Uşak group. | (8) Sultandağ group. |

Of groups 3 and 4 hardly anything is known. The division is based on ceramic features; but a comparison between Beycesultan and Kusura shows

FIG. P.43. E.B. 2 pottery

Level XIII

(*Asterisk denotes provenance from XIIIc*)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Buff burnished ware. | 9. Light grey rather coarse burnished. |
| 2. Grey, rather uneven, burnished ware. | 10. Light grey, mottled black burnished. |
| 3. Fine grey slipped and burnished ware. | 11. Blackish brown burnished. |
| 4. Black burnished. | 12. Fine light grey slipped and burnished. Reg. no. 723. |
| 5. Jet black burnished. | 13. Black burnished. |
| 6. Blackish grey burnished. | 14. Light grey burnished. |
| 7. Grey burnished. | |
| 8. Light grey burnished. | |

XIII

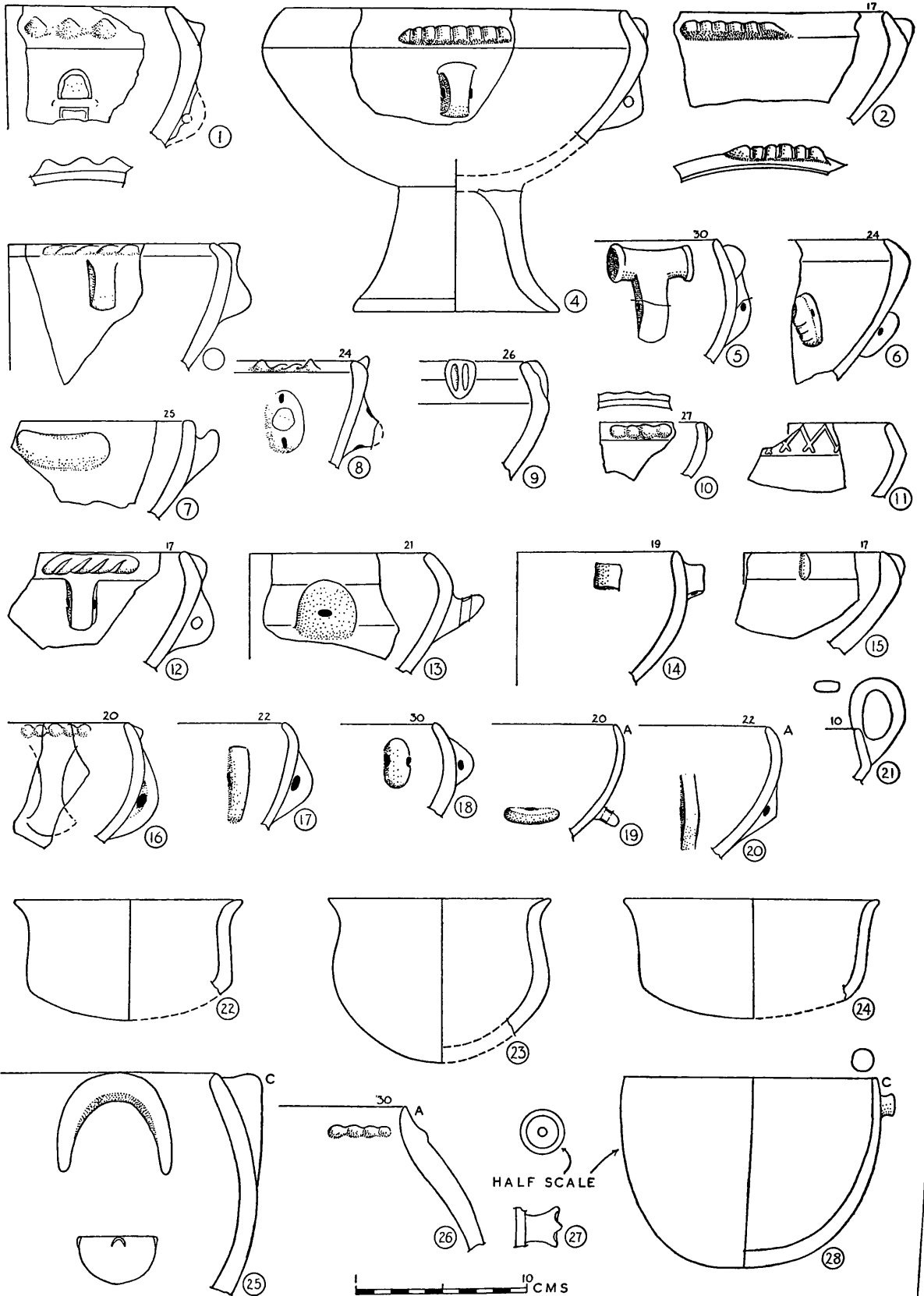


FIG. P.44. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XIII

that also in architecture and small objects (e.g. figurines) there are many differences. How marked, it is too early to say, but it is quite likely that these eight groups are not just eight different styles of contemporary pottery.

If this subdivision may seem to the reader somewhat over-elaborate, it must be remembered that we now have abundant ceramic material from no less than 266 E.B. 2 mounds in the south-western province; more sites than were known in the *whole of Turkey* before 1951.¹

As most of the material comes from the surface of mounds, it is to be expected that the end of the E.B. 2 period is better represented among the sherds than its beginning. This is borne out by the predominance of orange, buff and light grey wares as in Beycesultan XIII. The development of each of these groups cannot, in the absence of excavations, yet be studied, except at Beycesultan and to some extent at Kusura. It is for example not yet known at what stage of the period the Sultandağ area became part of the South-western Anatolian E.B. 2 province. Details such as these, important as they may be for the study of migration or cultural expansion, still escape us.

It would, however, appear, after studying the distribution of Beycesultan XVI shapes, that the immigration of North-western Anatolians at the beginning of the period advanced on a fairly broad front up to the mountain-range running from Afyon down to the eastern end of the Lake of Burdur and into the fertile plains south and south-west of the lake. Further east no shapes that can with confidence be ascribed to Beycesultan XVI have yet been found, but this may be coincidence. It is equally clear that it is the westernmost areas (groups 1, 4, 5) that remained most faithful to the North-west Anatolian tradition. Here alone (except in 5) white-painted pottery remained in use during the E.B. 2 period, but it now looks as if the centre of its greatest popularity lay, not around Beycesultan in the Upper Maeander valley, but further south in the plains of Tavas, Acıpayam, and Yeşilova. In the latter plain we find a grooved version of white-painted inverted rim bowls, peculiar to this area and possibly of an early rather than a late date,

¹ On K. Bittel's map, *Grundzüge*, 2nd ed. (1950), eight sites are shown in this same area, and on A. Goetze's map in *Kleinasien*, 2nd ed. (1957), p. 21, there are still only eight, in spite of the map in *AS*, IV (1954), p. 192.

FIG. P.44. E.B. 2 pottery

Level XIII

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Black burnished. | 15. Blackish grey burnished. |
| 2. Light grey burnished. | 16. Light grey burnished. |
| 3. Light grey burnished. | 17. Grey to black burnished. |
| 4. Light grey burnished. | 18. Grey burnished. |
| 5. Orange burnished with buff interior. | 19. XIIIa. Jet black burnished. |
| 6. Light grey burnished. | 20. XIIIa. Fine jet black burnished. |
| 7. Buff burnished. | 21. Greyish buff burnished. |
| 8. Pale red burnished. | 22. Black burnished. |
| 9. Grey to black burnished. | 23. Fine black burnished. |
| 10. Light grey burnished. | 24. Black burnished. |
| 11. Black burnished, grooved decoration. | 25. XIIIc. Fine orange burnished. |
| 12. Buff burnished. | 26. XIIIa. Coarse buff ware. |
| 13. Pale red ware. | 27. Polished red ware. Knob of bowl like no. 28. |
| 14. Light grey burnished. | 28. Polished red ware. |

XIII

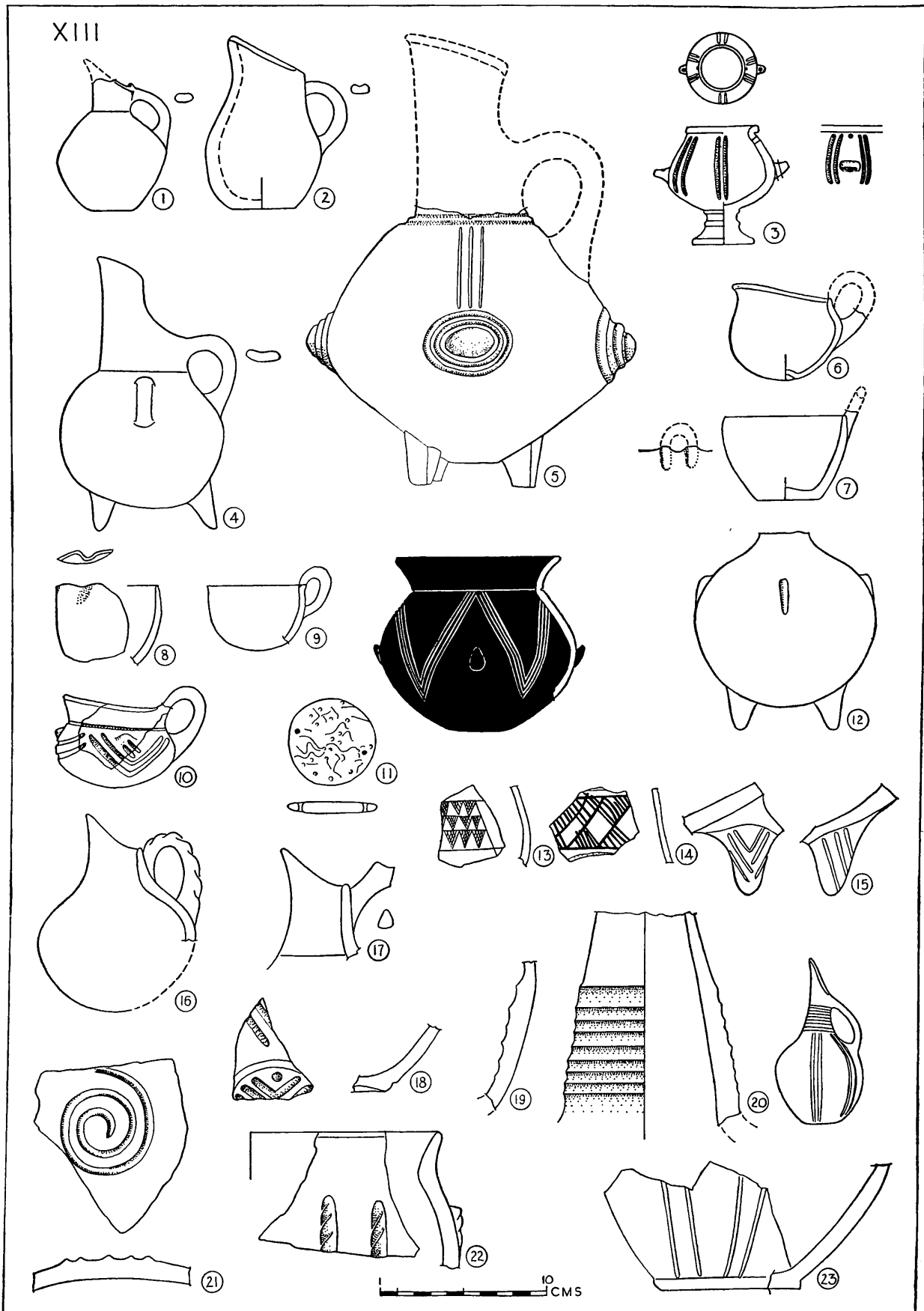


FIG. P.45. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XIII

like the rare specimens from Beycesultan XIII. Close parallels exist in the Akhisar and Manisa plains.

Another western characteristic is the bowl with inverted rim (shape 2), a typical north-western feature. It occurs profusely in groups 1, 3, 5 and the western half of 7, but not elsewhere, except on the western edge of group 2, (a transition-zone with group 1), and then only in small enough quantities to be considered as imported. Further east the inverted rim bowl is conspicuous by its absence, not only among the eastern members of the south-western group but also in the Konya Plain and in the Demirci Hüyük, Polatlı I and Ahlatlıbel cultures.

In the *Burdur-Korkuteli* group (2) its place is taken by a simple bowl with paired scallops on the rim, or with double-perforated large scallops, turned into ledge handles. This shape is itself a developed form of the North-western Anatolian (Troy I A6) shape. With it appear bowls with a flat-topped rim, possibly descendants of local E.B. 1 forms. Both bowls are nearly always red. With the absence of the inverted rim bowl goes that of the tubular lug, the use of white paint and the use of plain or ribbed pedestals. Otherwise nearly every shape found at Beycesultan is also represented in the *Burdur-Korkuteli* area.

The *Kusura-Isparta* region is characterized by the vast numbers of Kusura bowls (shape 28), fluted often from top to bottom—a shape which, however, both at Kusura and at Beycesultan (XIV–XIII) belongs to the end of the period. Kusura bowls are especially common round the headwaters of the Maeander and in the Sandıklı plain, but they also occur in the sandy plain of Isparta. Kusura cups (shape 7), on the other hand, go back at Beycesultan to the beginning of the period (Level XVI). The lack of jugs at Kusura may be accidental, for since the cessation of excavations, several including the type with cutaway spout (shape 10), have been found (Afyon Museum). The robbed-out cemetery of Gündürler north-east of Isparta, from which nearly a hundred pots are scattered over various European and Turkish museums, has produced a number of grey local types of beak-spouted

FIG. P.45. E.B. 2 pottery

Level XIII

1.	Grey burnished ware.		filled incised.
2. XIIIc	Black burnished ware. Reg. no. 692.	12.	Fine olive grey burnished.
3. XIIIc	Buff burnished ware. Reg. no. 691.	13.	Fine black, mottled yellow burnished ware. Incised. Closed vessel.
4. XIIIc	Blackish brown burnished. Reg. no. 703.	14.	Fine black burnished ware. Incised. Bowl.
5. XIIIb	Black burnished ware, incised white-filled. Reg. no. 716.	15.	Red burnished.
6.	Light grey burnished ware.	16.	Black burnished.
7.	Red smoothed ware.	17.	Micaceous silvery grey ware.
8.	Brown smoothed, rather coarse. Lamp?	18.	Grey burnished ware.
9.	Grey burnished ware.	19. XIIIa	Fine black burnished ware.
10.	Jet black burnished.	20. XIIIa	Light grey burnished ware.
11.	Coarse red smoothed and incised.	21.	Fine red burnished.
11a. XIIIc	Dark grey burnished ware. White-	22.	Orange burnished slip.
		23.	Black burnished ware.

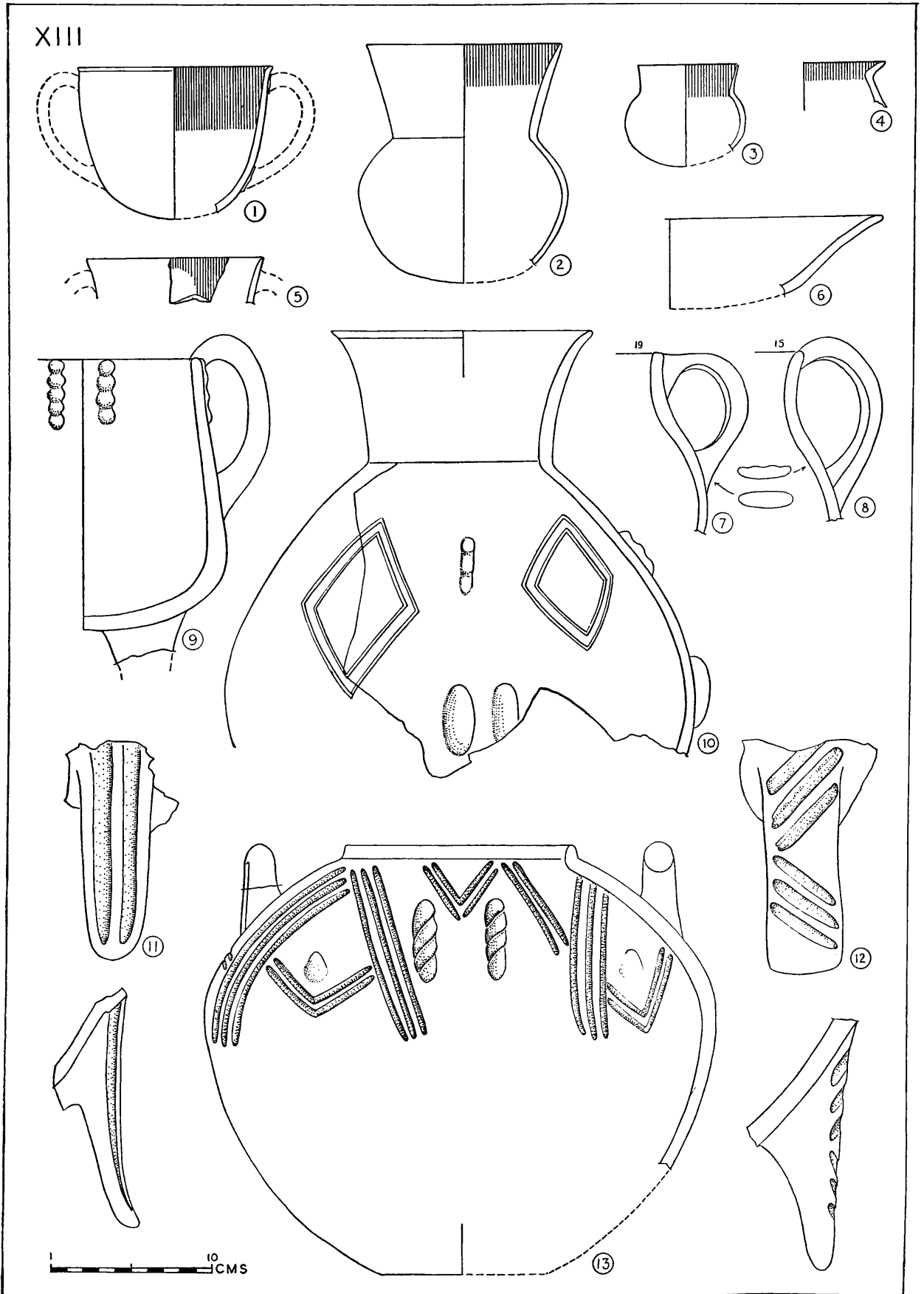


FIG. P.46. E.B. 2 pottery, Levels XIII and XIV

jug, often with tall fluted neck, represented by fragments in Beycesultan XIII (shape 34). A small silver one of the same shape was found in Dorak, tomb II, which can be dated to the same period (late Troy II).¹ The vessels from Ağap in the Sultandağ group are close to those from Gündürler, and may perhaps be regarded as exports from this region, like the silver juglet from Dorak.

The pottery repertoire from Kusura itself is much more restricted than that from Beycesultan, as one might expect from a village site. It is, however, interesting to find that the bowl shape with oval handle found only at Beycesultan in Level XIII should also occur in large quantities in the "transitional period" of Kusura, which was likewise destroyed by a fire accompanied by massacre.² In the same level was found a wide *depas* base,³ of shape 36, which only occurs in Level XIIIa at Beycesultan, and red burnished cups of shape 37 (recent acquisitions in the Afyon Museum), which again are found imported in that same level. The quality of these red ware shapes, both at Kusura and at Beycesultan, suggests that they were not locally made, but imported from a more northern area. Chronologically they provide a good link and they serve to create some order in the confused and probably telescoped mass of "transitional pottery" of Kusura, which also includes E.B. 3 material.

In general it may be said that the Kusura–Isparta group presents the closest resemblance to the Beycesultan group, shorn of western affinities such as white-painted ornament, incised white-filled pottery, etc. Few Beycesultan shapes cannot be matched there (e.g. inverted rim bowl, pedestalled bowls, horned handles, tubular lugs) but the bowl with simple curving sides (shape 5) and, later on, the Kusura bowl are far more common in the Kusura–Isparta region than in that of Beycesultan.

The *Sultandağ* province, called after the central feature of the region, which extends on either side of this branch of the Taurus, presents the closest analogies with the Kusura–Isparta region, of which it may be an offshoot or eastern extension. However, the large Kusura bowls are absent there and

¹ *ILN*, 29.xi.1959.

² *Archaeologia*, 87 (1937), p. 228–9.

³ *Ibid.*, Fig. 14:18.

FIG. P.46. E.B. 2 pottery

Levels XIII, XIV

1–6. Imports, from Level XIIIa

1. Hand-made buff ware, fine red polished slip.
2. Hand-made fine buff ware, red polished slip.
3. Hand-made buff ware, fine dark red polished slip.
4. Hand-made buff ware, black core, bright red polished slip.
5. Hand-made buff ware, grey core, bright red polished slip.
6. Wheel-made buff ware, red wash.

7–9, 11, 12. Cooking pots

7. Buff smoothed ware.
8. Brown micaceous ware, polished.
9. Red wash on brownish ware.
10. **XIIIa** Red burnished slip, buff ware.
11. Coarse buff ware.
12. Coarse buff ware.

XIV

13. Buff ware, fine orange red burnished slip.

their place is taken by small horizontally fluted bowls with no marked incurved rim, but with prominent tubular lugs. About half the number of the main shapes found in E.B. 2 Beycesultan are not represented among the sherd material, but to some extent this may be accidental. Nevertheless, one feels that in these more eastern areas the North-west-Anatolian links are becoming submerged by local ones. Grooved and fluted decoration, however, predominates and, as far south as the Lake of Beyşehir, even tubular lugs are found. A group of fragments from *incised* (plain or white filled) jugs (and possibly jars) like the South-west Anatolian ones from Sizma in the Konya Museum, form a class apart and are distributed—together with numerous grooved, ribbed and fluted fragments—between Akşehir and Sizma on the one hand and Kızılvıran in the hill country along the western border of the Konya Plain on the other. The Ağap vessels are closer to those from Gündürler.

Last of all, the *Afyon-Emirdağ* district is best represented by the numerous complete vessels, mainly chance finds, collected, together with a rich sherd material, by Bay Suleyman Göncer, the director of the Afyon Museum. From the cemetery at Midas City (Yazılıkaya) comes the only material (unpublished), which has been excavated in this area.

The first thing that strikes one about the Afyon group is its restrained use of grooved ornament. One cannot help feeling that one has reached the northern edge of the south-western E.B. 2 cultural province. Compared to the pottery from E.B. 2 Beycesultan, at least half of the normal shapes are present, i.e. more than in the Sultandağ region. There is a marked increase in bowls with curving sides (shape 5) and those with a high loop- or strap-hand (shape 6), which is again a feature that can profitably be linked to its northern neighbours, the Demirci Hüyük, Polatlı and Ahlatlıbel cultures, where this shape outstrips all others in popularity. Beak-spouted jugs and jugs with cut-away spouts are fairly common and one might expect the area of Çavdarhisar—Altıntaş, north-west of Afyon, to produce a link with the North-west Anatolian Tavşanlı group. The inverted rim bowls, the pedestalled bowls, and the figurines from Karaca Ahmet point in that direction.

Particularly noticeable in the Afyon-Emirdağ region is the use of a red polished slip of a different almost "Urfirnis" texture and of a lighter colour than is common in the south. This is the other feature which, combined with the lack of ornament, gives this pottery a slightly monotonous appearance. Light grey wares on the other hand, do not appear to be at all well represented. The import of such light red wares at Kusura suggest a date rather late in the E.B. 2 period and its appearance here might foreshadow the prevalence of light red wash wares in the E.B. 3 period.

The same washy slip also occurs in the Tavşanlı plain and in Troy II and Poliochni V (red-coated ware) and it is worth noting that a group of sites in the Afyon area has produced fragments of the cup shape (38) which occurs as an import in Level XIII at Beycesultan (map VII), in late Kusura B and Polatlı I (late). Were they perhaps produced in this region? These red-

coated wares (shapes 37–40) show an affinity with Troy II (shapes A2, 39, 43, 45) and they may perhaps be regarded as the vanguard of the catastrophic E.B. 3 change which was soon to engulf South-west Anatolia.

Comparisons with the cultures between Eskişehir and Ankara

The influence exercised by the South-west Anatolian E.B. 2 grooved and fluted ware province appears to have been considerable in the Polatlı to Ankara region, an area which still, for lack of exploration, remains somewhat isolated from its south-western neighbours. Although both the Polatlı and the Ahlatlıbel cultures belong with the Demirci Hüyük group to a culture-area occupying the drainage-basin of the Sangarius river and its tributaries, they show the influence of their south-western neighbour in that fluting, ribbing, and to some extent incised ornament relieves the unimaginative dullness that appears to characterize the pottery of the westernmost member of the group, the Demirci Hüyük culture. Horizontal fluting, cable patterns on the rim, grooved chevrons on beak-spouted jugs, and gaily twisted handles are typical of the “local ware” of Polatlı I,¹ but there are no inverted rim bowls, no Trojan lugs and no white paint to show affinities with the north-west. The latter features are equally absent (excepting the rare use of white paint) in the Ahlatlıbel group, where a characteristic Beycesultan shape, the jug or cup with cogwheel handle (shape 8a) is very common. At both sites these are decorated with grooved ornament, but the spout, which often occurs at Beycesultan is a local feature. Several juglets from Karaoğlan, the rich and still unpublished site south of Ankara, would not seem out of place at Beycesultan. The most characteristic shape of the whole of this northern culture area is the shallow bowl or cup (shape 9) with a loop-handle rising above the rim—be it of plain, fluted, twisted, ribbed strap or cogwheel type. Once considered as a criterion of “Central Anatolian” pottery, this can now be shown to occur as well, usually with a higher handle throughout the south-western E.B. 2 province, and it also occurs, though less conspicuously, in the North-western Anatolian E.B. 1. Several of these cups or bowls from Ahlatlıbel have a slightly raised oblique rim, bringing them nearer to the miniature Kusura cups, shape 6a of Beycesultan, Level XIV. It should be emphasized, on the other hand, that the gourd-like tubular spout, found on hemispherical bowls of the Demirci Hüyük culture,² on basket-handled jars at Polatlı I³ or the straight spout on beak-spouted jugs or Ahlatlıbel “cups” or jugs⁴ are features typical of this area and rarely matched in Western Anatolia in the E.B. 2 period. The Ahlatlıbel culture appears to have elaborated a restricted repertoire of shapes with certain South-western Anatolian elements, such as Kusura cups and beak-spouted juglets. The available evidence suggests that all three groups flourished during the E.B. 2

¹ AS, I (1951), fig. 11, p. 44f.

² K. Bittel, *Demirci Hüyük* (1939), Pl. VI; 12.

³ AS, I, Fig. 11:1, 3, 10.

⁴ TTAED 2 (1934), pp. 30–33, 54.

period; but whereas the Demirci Hüyük group can be traced back to antecedents in the E.B. 1, both Polatlı I and Ahlatlıbel have no known ancestors. All three cultures appear to have been destroyed at the end of E.B. 2. Demirci Hüyük itself has yielded no strata of the E.B. 3 period, but several neighbouring sites have. Polatlı II (Troy V period) is separated by a long gap from Polatlı I and shows, like the late E.B.A. of Karaoğlan, features that allow one to group it with the west Anatolian E.B. 3 culture.

POSTSCRIPT

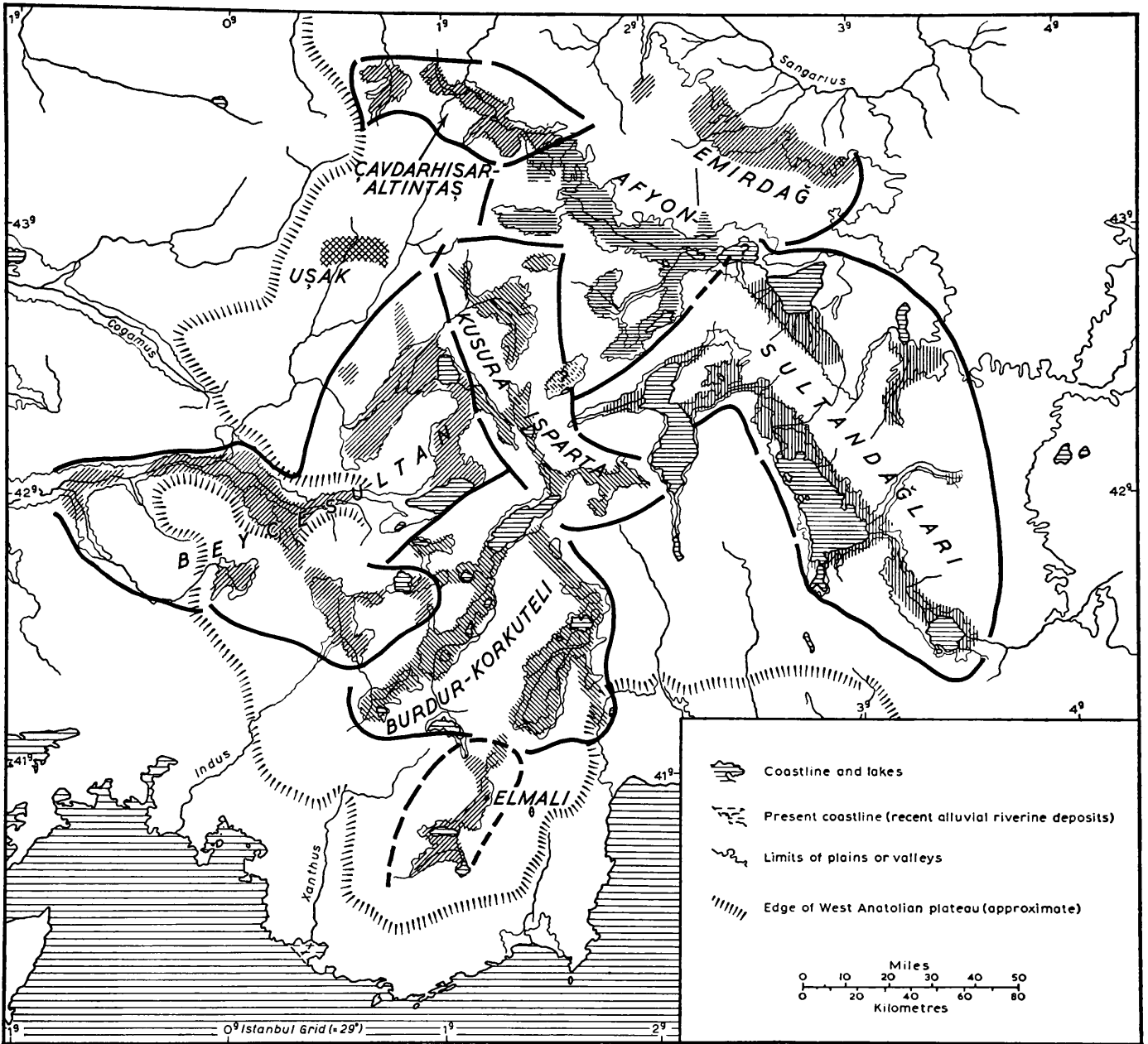
Since this report was written, further exploration in S.W. Anatolia by Mr. D. H. French in the Akşehir region and by Bay Rıza Incel in the Uşak region during 1961 have added valuable information.

Akşehir region (between Eber Gölü and Çavuşçu Gölü).

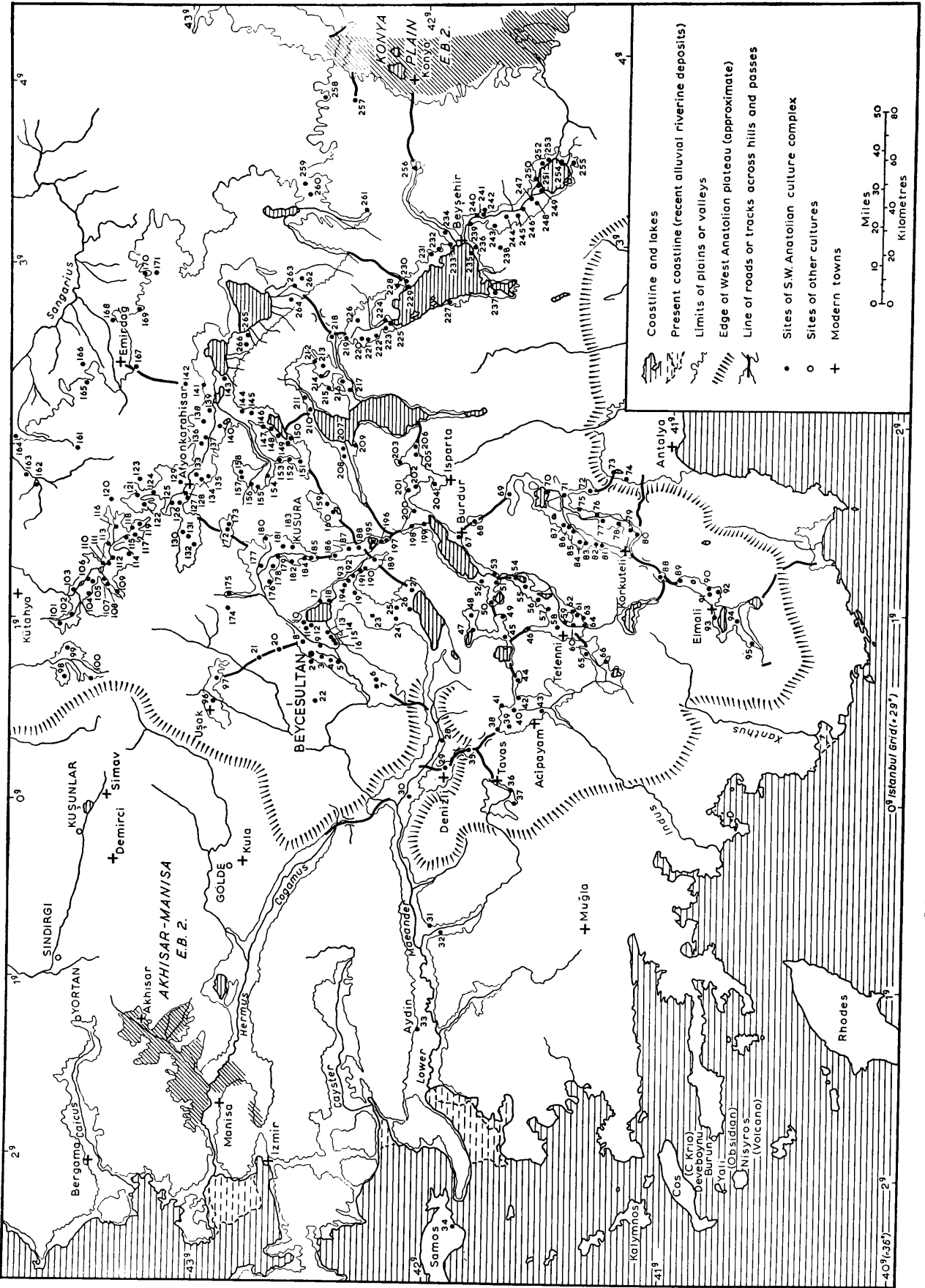
A group of another 25–30 mounds of E.B. 2 date were recorded with pottery of local characteristics different from that of the sites south of the Sultandağları. Our loosely grouped *Sultandağ* province will need subdivision when Mr. French's survey is published.

Uşak region (between Beycesultan area, Uşak and Eşme).

About twenty new mounds with E.B. 2 material were recorded and the survey will be continued during 1962 to link up with the Kula area. Particularly notable is the prevalence of Beycesultan XVI pottery with white painted bowls (*cf.* Fig. 49), red burnished bowls with ribbed lugs, crescents or tab-handles (*cf.* Figs. 50–51) and incised multiple jars. These finds lend strong support to the theory of a North-western origin of the Beycesultan E.B. 2 culture and the new explorations show that the South-western culture area extended further westwards than was expected, thus becoming an immediate neighbour of the North-western Yortan and Akhisar-Manisa groups.



MAP V. Distribution of regional variants within the South-western E.B. 2 culture



MAP VI. Distribution of South-western Anatolian E.B. 2 culture

MAP VI. List of numbered sites

1. Beycesultan group.	1-46	(46)
2. Burdur-Korkuteli group.	47-88	(42)
3. Elmalı group.	89-95	(7)
4. Uşak group.	96-97	(2)
5. Çavdarhisar-Altıntaş group.	98-116	(19)
6. Afyon (117-160) and Emirdağ group.	161-171	(42)
7. Kusura-Isparta group.	172-206	(35)
8. Sultandağ group.	207-266	(60)

I. BEYCESULTAN GROUP

Upper Maeander valley

1. Beycesultan
 2. Yakacık.
 3. Yassı H. I.
 4. Yamanlar.
 5. Sarıbeyli.
 6. Sürmeli.
 7. Karaca.
 8. Çivril.
 9. Sökmen.
 10. Işıklı.
 11. Emircik.
 12. Kesilmiş.
 13. Sundurlu.
 14. Bekirli I.
 15. Bekirli II.
 16. Akköprü.
 17. Pınar H.
 18. Irgili.
 19. Süllaç.
- Western parkland
20. Büyükpınar-Burgaz.
 21. Sivashi.
 22. Ücköyü.

Eastern tableland

23. Evciler.
24. Akarca.
25. Bozan.
26. Kara Hüyük.
27. Başmakçı.

Lycus valley

28. Kolossai.
29. Karakurt.
30. Sarayköy-Üzerlik.

Lower Maeander

31. Hamidiye.
32. Kavaklı Kahve.
33. Aydın.

Samos

34. Heraion I.

Southern plateau

35. Çukurköy.
36. Medet.
37. Solmaz B.
38. Kızlıhisar.
39. Yassı H. II.
40. Kara H.
41. Monastir.
42. Çorum.
43. Seller.
44. Güney.
45. Mancarlı.
46. Geberen.

II. BURDUR-KORKUTELI GROUP

47. Dereköy I.
48. Yazır.
49. Gencali.
50. Yarışlı.
51. Karaçal.
52. Yarıköy.
53. Hacılar II.
54. Ökyüzü.
55. Pınarbaşı.
56. Adatepe.
57. Kağılcık.
58. Çamur.
59. Ferezli.
60. Tefenni-Hüyük.
61. Hasan Paşa I.
62. Hasan Paşa II.
63. Yarımtepe.
64. Seyitler.
65. Beyköprü.
66. Çavdır.

67. Burdur.
68. Çine (ovası).
69. Kuzköy.
70. Karaalı Çiftliği.
71. Ürgüdü.
72. Kızılkaya-Bademağacı.

Pamphylia

73. Doşemaltı.
74. Kara'n cave.

Korkuteli region

75. Leyleköy.
76. Çaykenarı I.
77. Çaykenarı II.
78. Garkın.
79. Bayat.
80. Hüyükköy.
81. Akkilise.
82. Kevker.
83. Belem.
84. Yelten.
85. Fuğla (Kızlar).
86. Garıpçe.
87. Şeref.
88. Karabayır Yayla.

III. ELMALI GROUP

89. Gilevci.
90. Semahüyük.
91. Karataş.
92. Söğle.
93. Elmalı West.
94. Beyler.
95. Akçay.

IV. UŞAK GROUP

96. Yavur.
97. Kapaklar.

V. ÇAVDARHISAR-ALTINTAŞ GROUP

- Örencik ovası
98. Işıklar ("Emet").
 99. Hacıkebir.
 100. Akpınar.

Upper Porsuk

101. Ortaca.
102. Aslanapa.
103. Haydarlar.
104. Gökçeler.
105. Üchüyük.
106. Yalınızsaray.
107. Geçek.
108. Akçaköy.
109. Abya.
110. Alibey.
111. Karaağaç.
112. Yapılcan.
113. Tatarmuhat.
114. Beşkarış.
115. Osmanköy.
116. Karaca Ahmet.

VI. AFYON-EMIRDAĞ GROUP

117. Yenice.
118. Maltepe.
119. Eğret.
120. Beyköy.
121. Ablak.
122. Yokarı Dandiri.
123. Bozhüyük.
124. Gazığöl.
125. İsmailköy.
126. Sadıkbey.
127. Çakır North.
128. Çakır East.
129. Çapak.

- Sincanovası
130. Mani.
 131. Küçük.
 132. Sincanköy.

Akareay

133. Çencki.
134. Kınık Mezar.
135. Salar.
136. Çobanlar KadiYeri.
137. Çobanlar KadiYük.
138. Feleli Malyeri.
139. Hamidiye.
140. Kumralı.
141. Bolvadin.
142. Dişli.
143. Uyanık.
144. Karacaören.
145. Akharım.
146. Devederesi.
147. Bulanık.
148. Geyzen.
149. Genel.
150. Aydoğmuş.
151. Kepeliyurt.
152. Uzunpınar.
153. İçikli.

Şuhut plain

154. Anayurt.
155. Mahmutköy.
156. Şuhut (Hisar).
157. Ağzikara I.
158. Ağzikara II.

Çolovası

- (Possibly belonging to this group, if not to VII).
159. Tatarlı.
 160. Alpaslan.

North of Turkmendağ-Emirdağ

161. Midas City (Yazılıkaya).
162. Akun.
163. Sarıbayır.
164. Uriyan.
165. Bağlıca.
166. Manahoz.
167. Tez.
168. Salihler.
169. Bademli.
170. Piribeyli.
171. Samatdede.

VII. KUSURA-İSPARTA GROUP

172. Nuhköy-Karataş.
173. Nuhköy-Akpınar.
174. Hocalar.
175. Kozluca.
176. Sorkun.
177. Emirhisar.
178. Mirtaz.
179. Huzai Hammam.
180. Sandıklı.
181. Mingile.
182. Macil.
183. Kusura.
184. Menteş.
185. Ekinova.
186. Afsar.
187. Dombay.
188. Akgun.
189. Dinar.
190. Çakıcı.
191. Tugaylı I.
192. Tugaylı II.
193. Hüyük.
194. Bozhüyük.
195. Pınarbaşı Gölü.

196. Incetepe.
197. Tulutepe.
198. Keçiborlu.
199. Kılıç.
200. Baladız.
201. Akhüyük.
202. Senirce.
203. Atabey.
204. Conor.
205. Gündürlür.
206. Fındos.

VIII. SULTANDAĞ GROUP

207. Gencali.
208. Ulağı Tepe.
209. Garıpçe.
210. Hoyranovası.
211. Deyirmen H.
212. Yağcılar.
213. Hüyükülü.
214. Akçasar.
215. Tokmacık.
216. Ören.
217. Gelendost.
218. Çatal.
219. Ağap.
220. Cavundur.
221. Ördেকçi.
222. Salur.
223. Armutlu West.
224. Yemliköy.
225. Sürütme Çiftliği.
226. Karacayır.

Lake Beyşehir

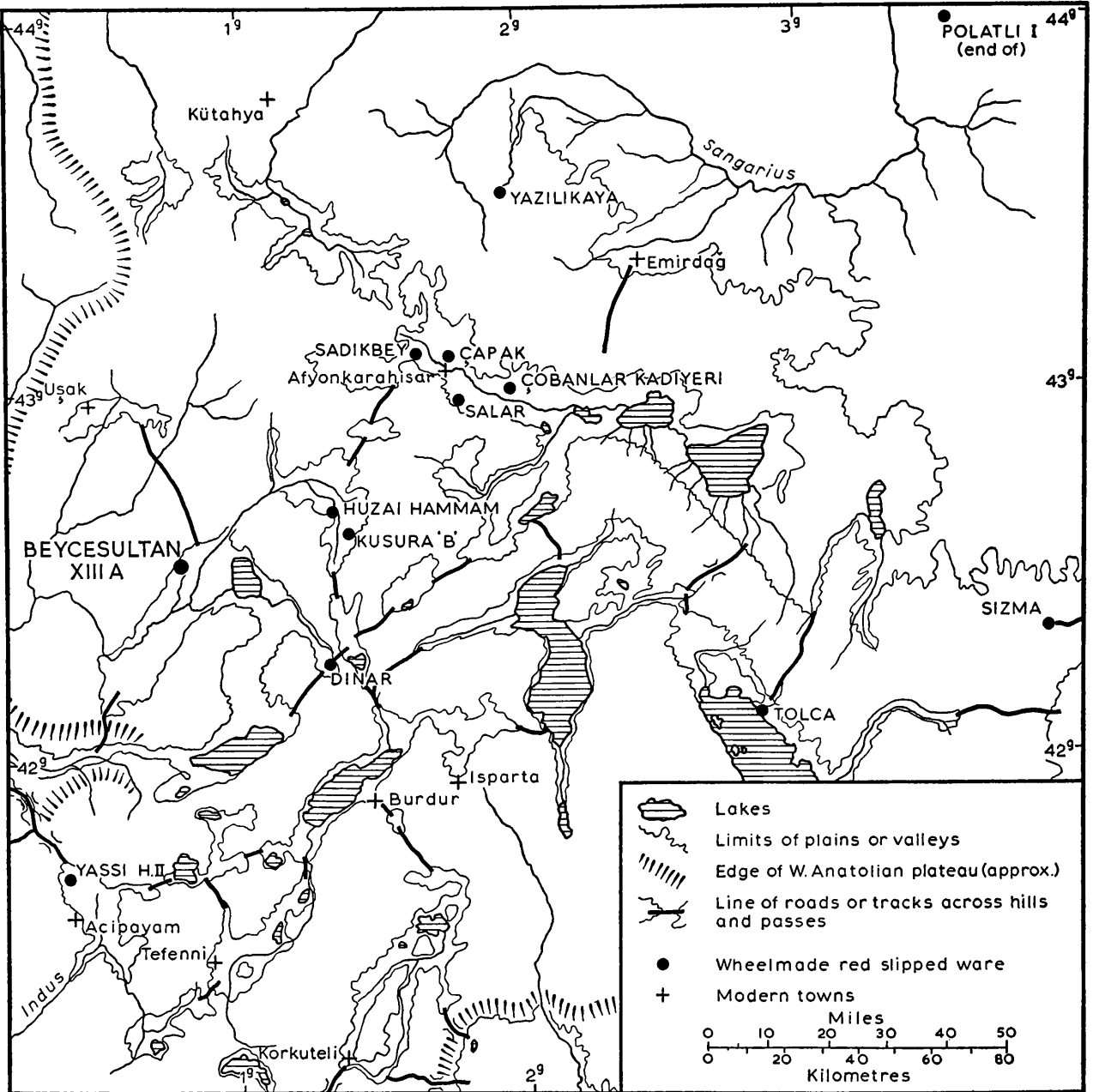
227. Topraktol (Kubadabad).
228. Kayıkdede.
229. Tolca.
230. Kireli.
231. Eflatun Pınar.
232. Beyşehir Hüyük "C".
233. Beyşehir Hüyük "A".
234. Isaköy.
235. Burun Hüyük.
236. Liz Hüyük.
237. Kaşaklı.
238. Monastir.

Çarsamba valley-Seydişehir

239. Begtemür.
240. Karahisar.
241. Evreği II.
242. Homa.
243. Kavaklı.
244. Akçalar.
245. Seydişehir.
246. Karabulak.
247. Kiseçik.
248. Taşagil.
249. Gökçe Hüyük.
250. Bagra.
251. Koca Hüyük.
252. Ortakaraviran I.
253. Ortakaraviran II.
254. Yalhöyük.
255. Kayacık.

Hillcountry and northern edge

256. Kızılviran.
257. Sızma.
258. Ertügrül.
259. Bozhüyük-İlgin.
260. Çatal Hüyük-İlgin.
261. Yokarı Çiğil.
262. Kurucay H.
263. Tepekoy.
264. Akşehir.
265. Elmalı Hisar.
266. İshaklı İstasyon H.



MAP VII. Distribution of wheel-made red slipped ware at the end of the South-western E.B. 2 period

CHAPTER 8

POTTERY OF THE EARLY BRONZE 3 PERIOD

INTRODUCTION

The E.B. 3 period can be divided into two phases, an earlier one, E.B. 3a (Troy III and IV) and a later, E.B. 3b (Troy V).

E.B. 3a is a poor period, with a marked decline in culture, resulting from the I.E. invasion at the end of E.B. 2. Conditions may have been unsettled; great areas had been devastated and nomadism may have prevailed in the once fertile plains of Konya and southern Pisidia. The Aegean coast south of the Troad presents a similar blank and the Caicus valley shows a similar picture, but here these conditions prevailed since the end of E.B. 1. In those areas where settlements of the period have been found in western and southern Anatolia, a much greater homogeneity of culture can be noticed than ever before. The Luvian invasion seems to have swept away the old boundaries of cultural provinces and imposed instead a North-west (coastal) Anatolian culture derived from that of Troy II. Characteristic of the period is the use of the wheel (especially wheel-made plates) and of a red and brown wash. Most of the pottery shapes are uninspired. Another characteristic is the absence of figurines, and the change of spindle-whorls from a type decorated on both sides to a flatter biconical one on which ornamentation is confined to the upper part.

The E.B. 3b period, on the other hand, shows a slow "renaissance" of fine burnished wares, a revival of local styles (a sign of increased prosperity when new sites are founded, or old ones reoccupied), and in spite of local upheavals in North-western Anatolia at the end of the period, *c.* 1900 B.C., a gradual development towards the Middle Bronze Age.

The introduction of the potter's wheel, which occurs here definitely later than at Troy (IIb) or in Cilicia (E.B. 1), does not—in spite of archaeological theory—lead to better wares. Much of the finer (and traditional) shapes continue to be made by hand. As at Troy and in Cilicia the invention, or rather use, of the wheel led, not to a higher standard of pottery, but to the introduction of shoddy mass-produced plain wares of no great technical or artistic merit. To hide the unattractive texture and the prominent wheel marks, the potter used a poor red, buff or dirty brown wash, not thick enough to have much effect in improving the look of the pottery. Only a small proportion still retained the old red slip and burnish. It must be admitted that finer wares occur, but they are rare, especially at the beginning of the period, and were the exception rather than the rule. It is worth noting that in South-western Anatolia the light grey ware of the E.B. 2 period has wholly

vanished with the black wares and the use of a fine crackled slip. To distinguish between E.B. 2 and 3 wares is therefore easy and the process is much facilitated by a completely new repertoire of shapes.

Decoration is on the whole rare (until Level VIa). White paint is no longer in vogue and white-filled incised pottery has gone out of fashion. Grooved and fluted ornament is shunned. Plain incision (never filled before Level VIa), applied before the wash was put over it, occurs frequently on beak-spouted jugs and on jars and cups, but never on bowls. The incision is deep and broad and very coarse. Narrow ribs, often no more than rills and never as marked as in E.B. 2, occur on bowls and cups of metallic shape.

High loop or strap handles, rising often almost vertically above the rim on cups and bowls with everted rims, carinated profiles and small ring bases are characteristic of the wares of this period. Beak-spouted jugs now have elongated necks and beaks and the handles are attached to the neck well below the rim of the spout.

The origin of this pottery (excluding that of Level VIa) is not hard to determine. Once again it is not of local origin and it is introduced fully developed at the beginning of E.B. 3. Once more North-western Anatolia, and on this occasion the coastal wares from Troy II-III, Poliochni V and Heraion II, provide the best and nearest parallels. At Troy and Poliochni it can be shown that this decadence in pottery started during the latter half of the E.B. 2 period. The break in pottery, architecture, spindle-whorls, figurines, etc., which separates the E.B. 2 period from E.B. 3 not only at Beycesultan, but in the South-western Anatolian culture province in general, is complete. There are, however, enough differences between the repertory of shapes of Troy and Poliochni on the one hand and Beycesultan on the other to suggest that the people who introduced the E.B. 3 culture did not come from so far away. Closer parallels are at hand at Heraion on Samos and one can only surmise that the newcomers in the south-west probably came from some area situated further south. The Hermus and Maeander valleys probably present the most likely point of departure.

WARES AND FABRIC

Whether hand-made or wheel-made, the clay is of a buff or pale red colour, mixed with straws and grits and, on the whole, hard fired. Grey cores are still common. Surfaces are pale red or buff. If left as plain ware they are wet-smoothed, but more often they are coated in a thin red, buff, light or dirty brown wash, which covers the entire outside and a band on the inside of the rim. Sometimes the wash is thicker and on the best wares it forms a slip. Most of the washed wares are left plain and unburnished, but the better washed or slipped wares are burnished, the best to a polish which leaves few traces of the tool with which the operation was performed. Mottled surfaces are now much rarer than in the earlier periods, but the general impression is that of drabness, incompetence, carelessness and decadence. Often the wash has a tendency to wear off, so that rimless sherds may easily be mistaken for Roman pottery. Most striking is the absence of a grey ware.

A real "coarse ware" does not exist; most of the pottery could easily be classified as such by comparison with earlier pottery standards.

These remarks apply to the pottery from Levels XII-VIb. In VIa there is a marked change (see below, pp. 229f).

Levels XIIa-c and XI

Figs. P.47-49

SHAPES (Sheet 6 in Folder).

Bowls

1. *Wheel-made plate*, often with red wash on interior and on the outside of rim Trojan shape A2. Rare at Beycesultan: one example.

Level XIIc, Fig. P.47:1.

2. *Bowl with everted rim, convex side and no shoulder*. Often wheel-made and metallic. With shape 3, most common form of bowl. Trojan shape A11.

Level XII, Fig. P.47:2-6.

XI, Fig. P.47:25-31.

3. *Bowl with everted rim and marked angular shoulder*. Often wheel-made. Trojan shape A21. Most common type with no. 2. Metallic influence.

Level XII, Fig. P.47:7-15.

XI, Fig. P.47:32-44.

4. *Simple bowl with curving side*. Trojan shape A16. Some are wheel-made, but most are still made by hand. Not uncommon, sometimes with one handle.

Level XII, Fig. P.47:16-18.

XI, Fig. P.47:48-49.

5. *Straight-sided bowl*. Rare, no parallels at Troy (III).

Level XII, Fig. P.47:22.

XI, Fig. P.47:55-56.

6. *Bowl with almost vertical rim*. Trojan shape A18. Hand-made. Not uncommon.

Level XII, Fig. P.47:19-21.

XI, Fig. P.47:57-59.

7. *Shallow bowl or dish with flat rim, often broadened*. Apparently an innovation in building level XI; Fig. P.47:45-47.

8. *Bowl with two high strap-handles rising above the rim*. Some have flat, others ring-bases. Some are wheel-made. Horizontal grooved decoration is common. Metallic influence. Common shape in XII and XI, but usually fragmentary.¹

Level XII, Fig. P.47:23, 24.

Cups

9. *Cup with one or two high strap-handles rising above the rim*. Flat or ring-base. Hand- or wheel-made. Profile; compare that of bowl shape 3. Often with grooved horizontal decoration like bowl shape 9, its larger counterpart.

Common shape. Probably metallic influence.

Level XII, Fig. P.47:53.

XI, Fig. P.47:54-62. Fragments 50-52, Fig. P.48:2-7.

¹ Cf. Kusura, *Archaeologia*, 86 (1936), Fig. 7: 6.

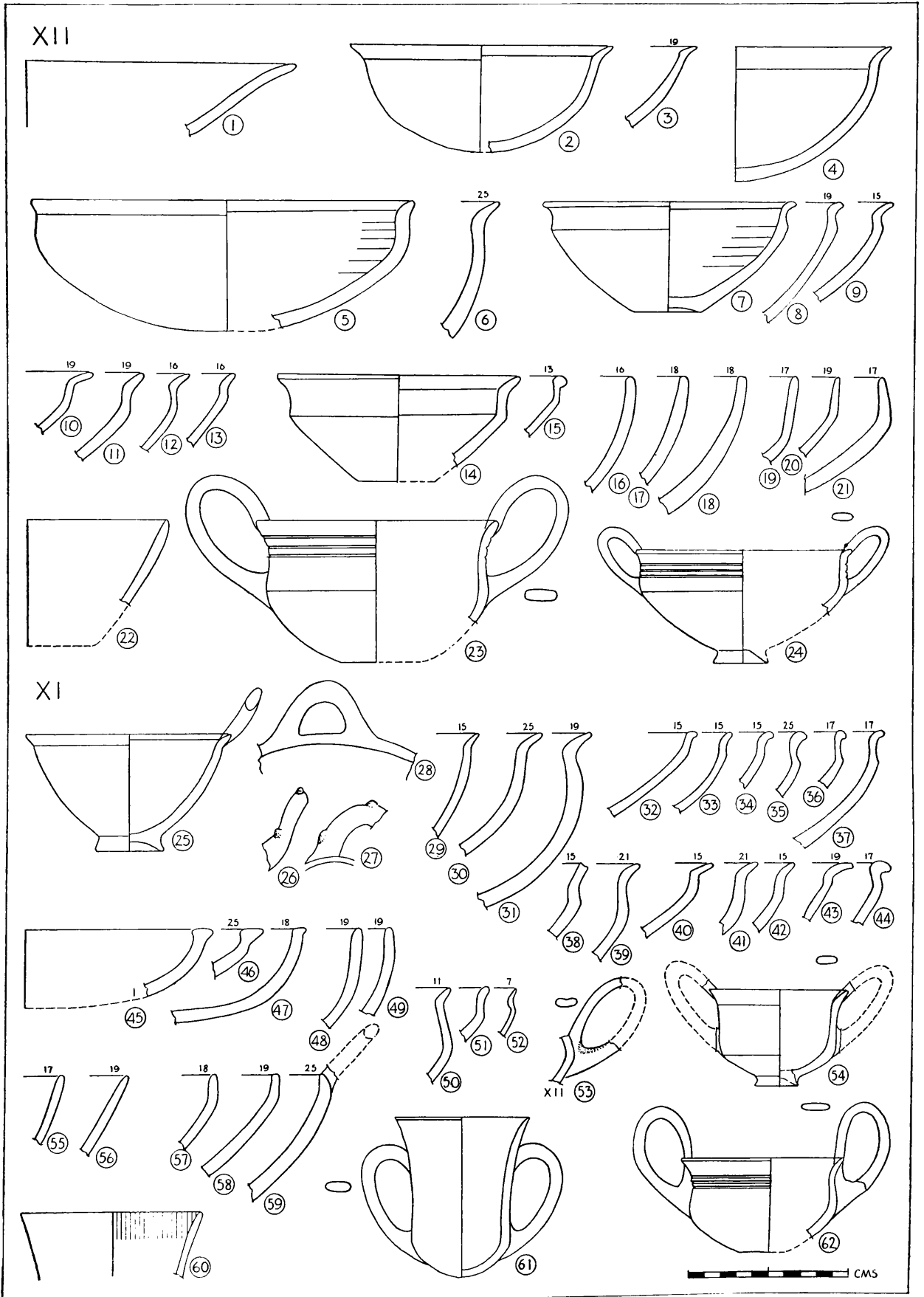


FIG. P.47. E.B. 3a pottery, Levels XII and XI

FIG. P.47. E.B. 3a pottery

Levels XII and XI

All pottery is buff or pale red, hand-made—unless stated otherwise—and contains grits and straws.

XII

E.B. 3. *Shape 1*

1. **XIIc** Wheel-made buff ware, coarse out, coated with purplish red wash on interior and rim.

Shape 2

2. Wheel-made. Fine brown wash on exterior, red wash on interior.
3. Brown wash.
4. Polished red wash.
5. Wheel-made smoothed orange ware.
6. Coarse buff ware.

Shape 3

7. Wheel-made fine red polished slip, mottled yellow.
8. Wheel-made white wash on exterior, red brown wash on interior.
9. Wheel-made red ware.
10. Red wash.
11. Red wash.
12. Polished red wash.
13. Red brown polished slip.
14. Red wash.
15. Red wash.

Shape 4

16. Red polished slip.
17. Red wash.
18. Red ware.

Shape 6

19. Polished brown wash.
20. Red wash.
21. Coarse ware.

Shape 5

22. Red polished slip.

Shape 8

23. Wheel-made, red wash.
24. Wheel-made, brown wash.

XI

Shape 2

25. Brown polished slip.
26. Greyish black burnished ware.
27. Blackish burnished.
28. 25.
29. Polished red wash.

14—O.P. 6

30. Red wash.
31. Brown wash.

Shape 3

32. Polished red slip.
33. Red wash.
34. Buff wash.
35. Very fine brown polished slip.
36. Very fine red polished slip.
37. Very fine red polished slip.
38. Red wash.
39. Red wash.
40. Red wash.
41. Red wash.
42. Buff wash.
43. Polished brown wash.
44. Red wash.

Shape 7

45. Buff wash on exterior, red wash on interior.
46. Buff wash on exterior, red wash on interior.
47. Brown polished slip.

Shape 4

48. Brown wash.
49. Red wash.

XII

Shape 9

50. Red wash.
51. Wheel-made, red wash.
52. Red wash.
53. Red polished ware.
54. Red wash.

XI

Shape 5

55. Plain buff ware.
56. Polished red wash.

Shape 6

57. Red wash.
58. Red wash.
59. Red wash.

XII

Shape 11

60. Fine bright red polished slip.
61. **XIIa** Polished buff wash.

Shape 8

62. Red polished wash. Reg. no. 693.

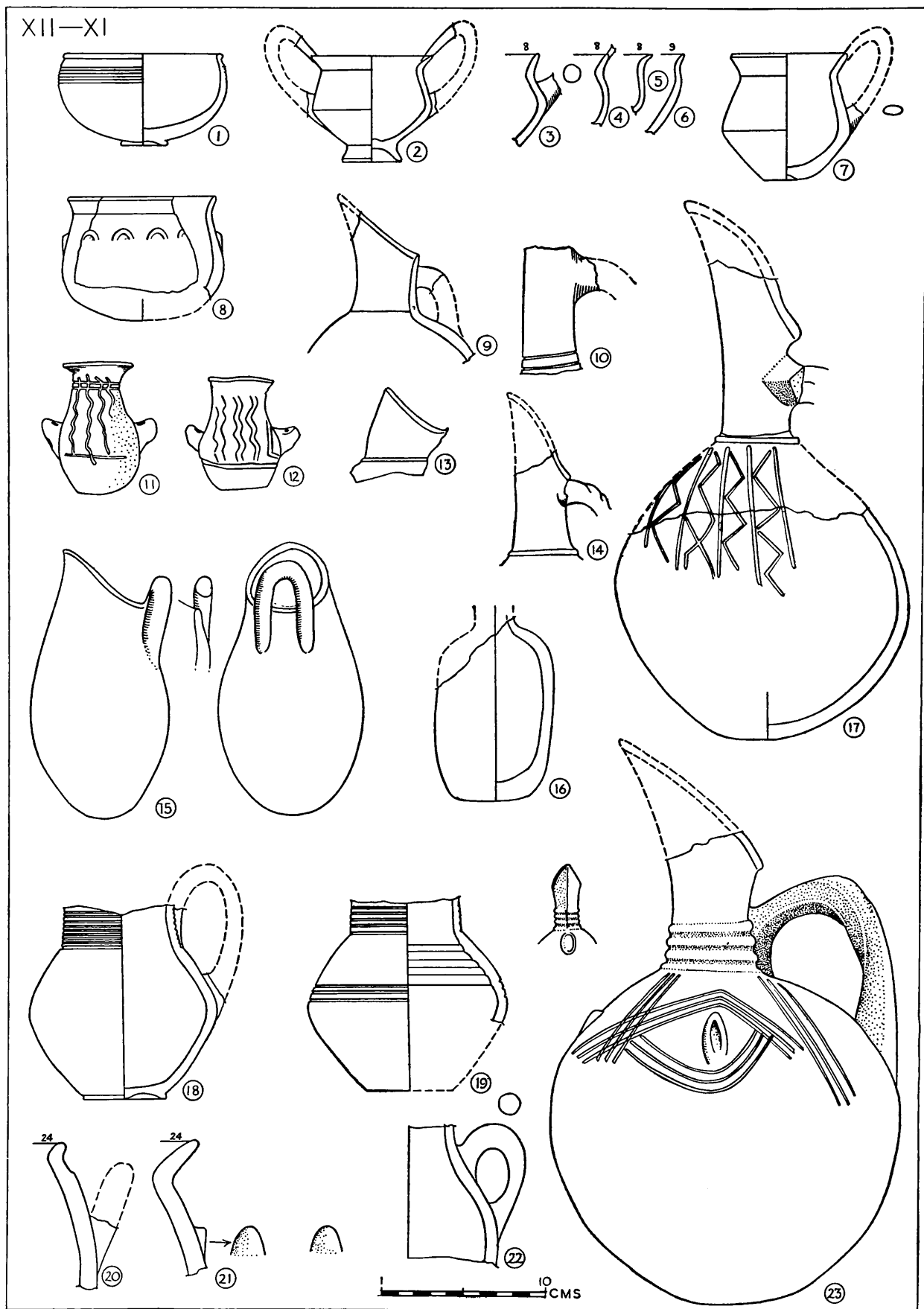


FIG. P.48. E.B. 3a pottery, Levels XII and XI

10. *Grooved cup*. Ring-base. Probably with high loop- or strap-handle. Metallic influence. Appears first in Level XI, Fig. P.48:1.

11. *Depas or two-handled drinking cup*. Trojan shape A45. Rare at Beycesultan, where cups of shapes 8 and 9 take its place.

Level XIIa, Fig. P.47:61.

XI, Fig. P.47:60.

Jugs

12. *Dipper*. Unique at Beycesultan, cf. shape D32 at Troy and similar types in Heraion II (unpublished).

Level XIIc, Fig. P.48:15. Pl. XXVI, 6.

13. *One-handled jug with ribbed horizontal mouth*. Trojan shape B3. Not uncommon.

Level XII, Fig. P.48:18.

XI, Fig. P.48:22.

14. *Bottle*. No handles. Trojan shape B5. Rare.

Level XII, Fig. P.48:16.

15. *Beak-spouted vessels*. Trojan shape B20. The length of the necks of these jugs varies, but tall necks and spouts are characteristic. The body is often incised, before application of slip. Most common type of jug.

Level XII, Fig. P.48:9-10, 13-14, 17; Fig. P.49:1.

XI, Fig. P.48:23; Fig. P.49:9.

Jars

16. *Small jars with slightly everted rim and decoration of plastic crescents*. Not common.

Level XII, Fig. P.48:8.

17. *Collar-necked jars with grooved decoration*. Wheel-made; cf. Trojan shape C28. These jars probably had lids. Cf. Fig. P.53:12 from Beycesultan IX.

Level XII, Fig. P.48:19 (example fragmentary).

FIG. P.48. E.B. 3a pottery

Levels XII and XI

All pottery is buff or pale red, hand-made—unless stated otherwise—and contains grits and straws.

- | | | |
|--|-----|--|
| 1. <i>Shape 10</i> . Fine buff, mottled red polished ware. | 17. | 15. Coarse red ware, incised, not white-filled. |
| <i>Shape 9</i> | | |
| 2. Dark brown wash, mottled red and black. | 18. | 13. Red wash, incised. |
| 3. Red wash. | | |
| 4. Orange red ware. | | XIIb |
| 5. Red wash. | | 15. <i>Shape 12</i> . Buff ware, buff wash, mottled red. |
| 6. Red wash. | | Reg. No. 645. |
| 7. Red burnished slip. | | |
| 13. <i>Shape 15</i> . Black burnished. | | XIIc |
| 14. 15. Buff ware. | | 11. <i>Shape 21</i> . White-grey ware, coarse incision. |
| 23. 15. Red wash, incised. | | Reg. no. 643. |
| XII | | 12. 21. White-grey ware, coarse incision. |
| 8. <i>Shape 16</i> . Red wash. | | Reg. no. 643. |
| 9. 15. Plain buff ware. | 19. | 13. Wheel-made, red polished slip. |
| 10. 15. Brown polished surface. | 20. | 18. Red burnished. |
| XIIa | 21. | 18. Red wash. |
| 16. <i>Shape 14</i> . Red-brown wash. | 22. | 13. Plain buff ware. |

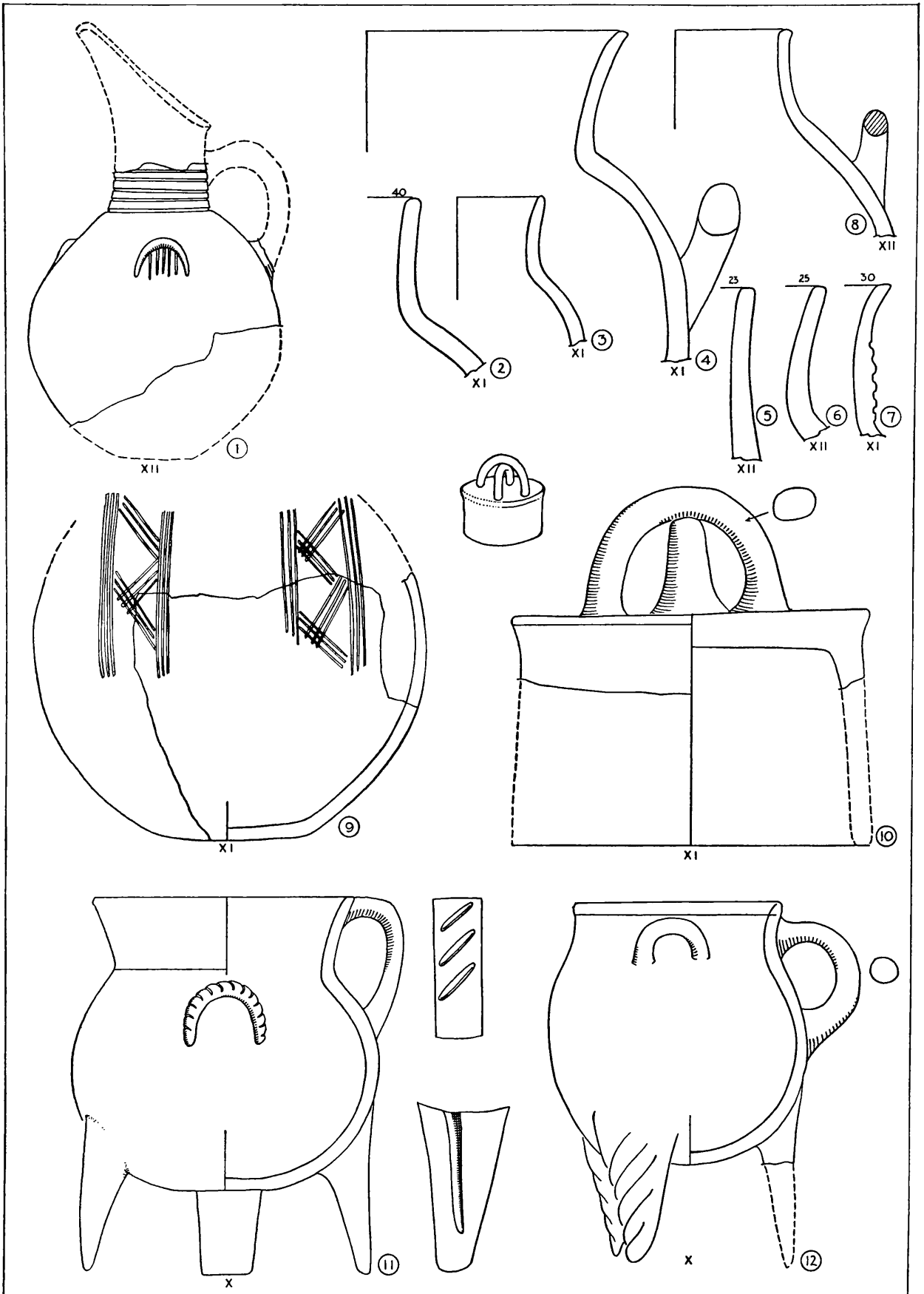


FIG. P.49. E.B. 3a pottery, Levels XII-X

18. *Jars with everted rim.* Mostly hand-made like all big vessels in E.B. 3a. Common, but fragmentary, shape.

Level XII, Fig. P.48:20-21.

19. *Large storage jars with vertically placed plain or twisted handles.* Trojan shape C14. Only incomplete examples, but frequent.

Level XII, Fig. P.49:5, 6, 8.

XI, Fig. P.49:2-4, and 7 with ribbed neck.

20. *Lids.* Trojan shape D7. One example from Level XI; Fig. P.49:10.

21. *Miniature jars.* Hand-made, coarsely incised. Miniature of Trojan shape C28.

Level XIIc, Fig. P.48:11-12.

Level X

Figs. P.50, P.51

SHAPES (Sheet 6 in folder).

Compared to the pottery shapes of Beycesultan XII and XI, contemporary with Troy III, those of Beycesultan X, the beginning of which is roughly contemporary with that of Troy IV, show some changes. The bowls, shapes **5**, **7** and **8**, the bottle, shape **14**, and the jar, shape **16**, with crescentic decoration all disappear. Ten new shapes (**22-31**) make their first appearance, but the character of the culture remains the same.

Bowls

1. *Wheel-made plate.* (A2). Now usually in plain ware. Remains rare. Fig. P.50:1-2.

2. *Bowl with everted rim, convex side and no shoulder.* (A11). Still common, but gradually being ousted by shape **3**. Fig. P.50:3-11.

3. *Bowl with everted rim and sharply marked shoulder.* (A21). By far the most common bowl-type of Beycesultan X. Fig. P.50:12-29. Abnormal types, Fig. P.50:30-32.

4. *Simple bowl with curving side.* (A16). Only two examples, probably accidental, for the shape becomes more common in Levels IX and VIII. Fig. P.50:35-36, cf. shallow bowl 37.

6. *Bowl with almost vertical rim.* (A18). No examples, but reappears in strength in Levels IX and VIII.

FIG. P.49. E.B. 3a pottery

Levels XII-X

All pottery is buff or pale red, hand-made—unless stated otherwise—and contains grits and straws.

XII

1. *Shape 15.* Red wash ware. Three crescents.

2. **19.** Brown wash.

3-8. Red wash.

XI

9. *Shape 15.* Polished red wash, incised.

10. *Shape 20.* Red surfaced coarse ware, black core.

X

11-12. *Shape 31.* Coarse ware cooking pots.

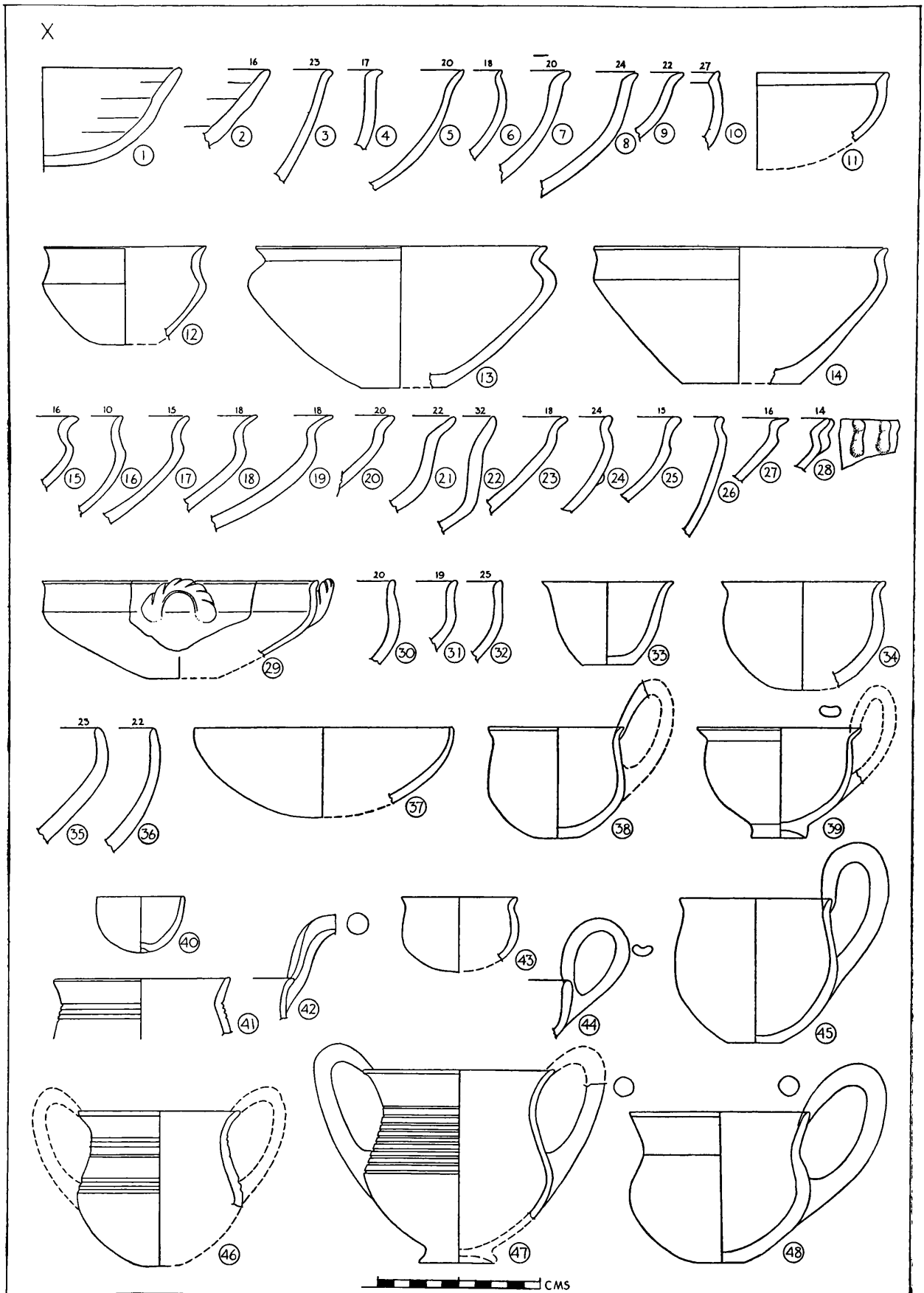


FIG. P.50. E.B. 3a pottery, Level X

Cups

9. *Cup with one or two high strap-handles.* (Cf. Trojan shapes A33 and A36, characteristic of Troy IV, but with loop handles). This remains a common shape. Fig. P.50:38, 39, cf. cups 33, 34, 43, which may or may not have had one or two handles.

***22.** *Deep cup with one high loop handle.* (A28 of Troy IV). Numerous variants, including one in "gold ware", Fig. P.50:44. Common shape. Fig. P.50:45-48. Cf. Cups 33, 34, 43.

***23.** *Two-handled cup with grooved or ribbed decoration.* A new and common shape, betraying strong influence of metalwork. Round-sectioned handles. Fig. P.50:46, 47, probably 41, 42.

***24.** *Bowl with crescentic handle.* Cf. profile of shape 2. Unique. Fig. P.51:16. Cf. bowl (?) with high loop handle, Fig. P.51:15 with a profile like cup shape 22.

Jugs

13. *One-handled jug or tankard (?)*. (B3 or A39). Uncommon. Fig. P.51:5.

***25.** *Incised jug with straight neck and lip.* Unique. Fig. P.51:14. Cf. miniature Fig. P.51:9, 10.

***26.** *Jug with cut-away spout.* One example, Fig. P.51:2.

15. *Beak-spouted jug.* (B20). Spouts and necks less pronounced than in Beycesultan XII-XI. Fig. P.51:1, 13, the latter with a plastically modelled animal on the handle (chameleon?). Spout: Fig. P.51:11; miniature, *ibid.* 8.

***27.** *Jug with spout cut away above the handle.* (B23, appearing first in Troy IV). Common, but fragmentary. Fig. P.51:3, 4.

FIG. P.50. E.B. 3a pottery

Level X

All pottery is buff or pale red, hand-made—unless stated otherwise—and contains grits and straws.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Shape 1</i></p> <p>1. Wheel-made red ware.
2. Coarse red burnished ware.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Shape 2</i></p> <p>3. Red polished ware.
4. Red wash.
5. Polished red wash.
6. Red wash.
7. Polished red wash.
8. Polished red wash.
9. Polished red wash.
10. Black wash.
11. Wheel-made buff wash.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Shape 3</i></p> <p>12. Buff ware.
13. Wheel-made plain ware.
14. Wheel-made buff wash.
15. Polished red wash.
16. Buff wash.
17. Buff wash.
18. Red wash.
19. Polished red wash.
20. Red wash.
21. Polished red wash.</p> | <p>22. Red wash.
23. Red wash.
24. Buff wash.
25. Brown wash.
26. Red wash.
27. Wheel-made, polished buff wash.
28. Buff wash.
29. Plain buff ware.
30. Red wash.
31-32. Red wash. Cf. Trojan A20.
33. <i>Shape 9 or 22a.</i> Plain ware.
34. 9 22a. Red wash.
35. <i>Shape 4.</i> Red wash.
36. 4. Red wash.
37. Wheel-made plain ware.
38. <i>Shape 22.</i> Dark grey polished ware.
39. 22. Fine red wash.
40. 22. Coarse ware.
41. 23. Fine polished red wash.
42. 23. Black burnished.
43. Red wash.
44. <i>Shape 22a.</i> Gold wash on buff ware.
45. 22. Plain ware.
46. 23. Red wash, grooved.
47. 23. Polished red wash, grooved.
48. 23. Polished red wash, grooved.</p> |
|---|--|

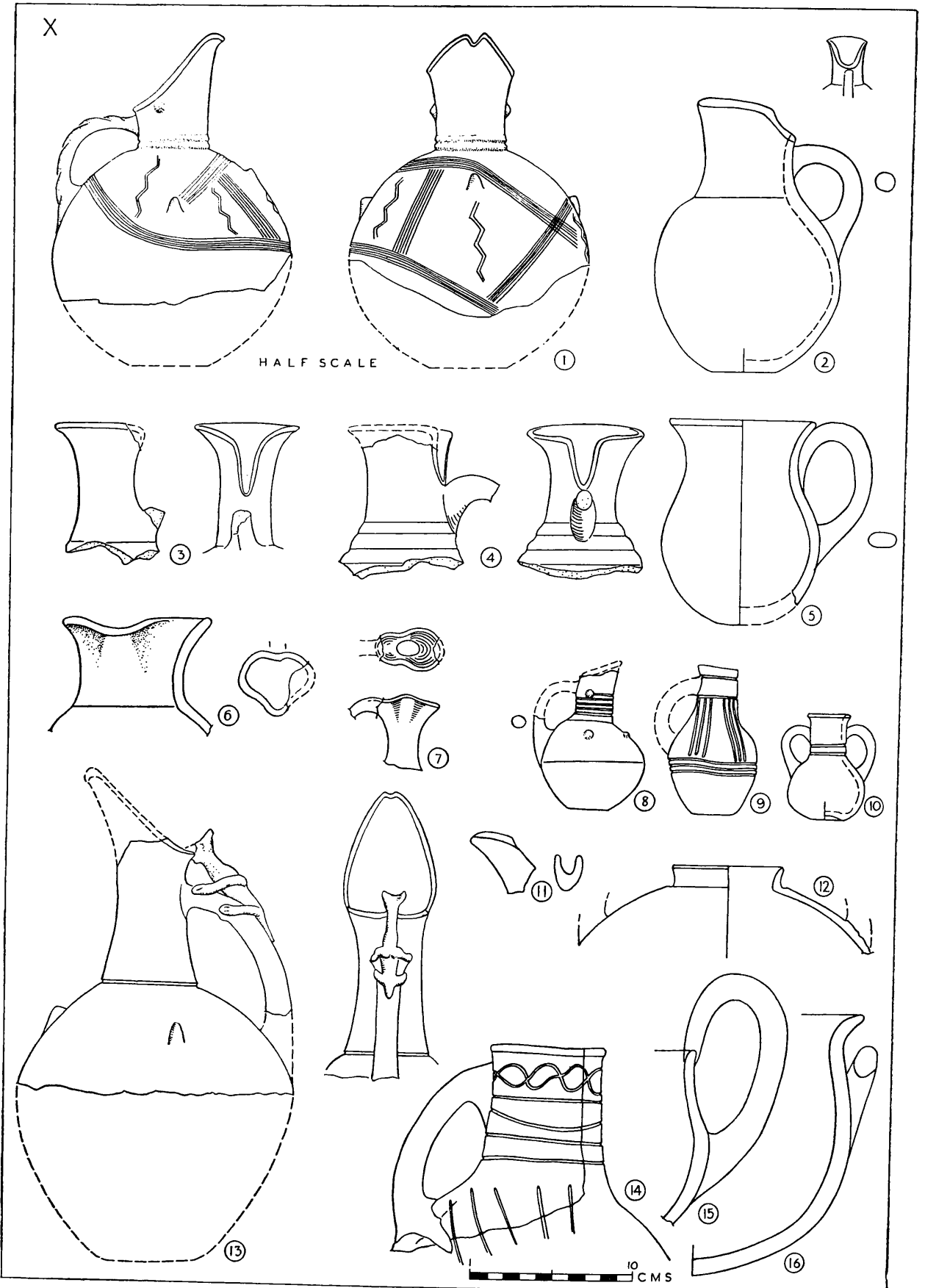


FIG. P.51. E.B. 3a pottery, Level X

*28. *Juglet with bifoil mouth.* Single example. Fig. P.51:7.

*29. *Jugs with trefoil mouth.* (B24). Fragments not uncommon. Fig. P.51:6.

Jars

*30. *Basket-handled jar.* Single example. Fig. P.51:12.

19. *Storage jar with vertically placed handles.* (C14). Same shape as in Beycesultan XII–XI. Fragments only, Fig. P.56:10.

20. *Lid.* (D7). Fig. P.56:9.

*31. *Cooking pots on three high feet.* Common shape. Fig. P.49:11–12. Twisted feet, crescent handles and grooved legs all retain features of the E.B. 2 period, suggesting some continuity among the women of Beycesultan, such as might be expected.

*Marks appearance of a new shape.

Miscellaneous

Two double handles: Fig. P.56:5, 6.

A volute, probably from a jar like the Trojan C29 (Troy III–V), Fig. P.56:4.

Level IX

Figs. P.52–54 (54 is from IXa)

SHAPES (Sheet 6 in folder).

The pottery of Beycesultan IX is not much different from that of X and a few new shapes that can be added (32–35) all belong to jars found in an intact deposit of a burnt kitchen in Level IXa. As few large vessels are available for the earlier phases of the E.B. 3a period, the accidents of discovery may be responsible for their first appearance.

Bowls

1. *Wheel-made plate.* Plain ware. (A2). This shape remains rare. Fig. P.52:1, 2.

2. *Bowl with everted rim, convex side and no shoulder.* (A11). The popularity of this shape is in sharp decline. Fig. P.52:4, 8.

3. *Bowl with everted rim and sharply marked shoulder.* (A21). Still very common. Fig. P.52:11, 15 (developing a bead-rim) and 12 (an unusual form reminiscent of Trojan A22, virtually unknown at Beycesultan or in south-western Anatolia as a whole).

4. *Simple bowl with curving side.* (A16). A slight increase of this shape may be noted. Fig. P.52:10.

FIG. P.51. E.B. 3a pottery

Level X

All pottery is buff or pale red, hand-made—unless stated otherwise—and contains grits and straws.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Shape</i> 15. Wheel-made buff ware with red wash. | 8–10. Red wash. |
| 2. 26. Coarse red wash. | 11. <i>Shape</i> 25. Pale red wash. |
| 3. 27. Buff wash. | 12. 30. Fine red burnished ware. |
| 4. 27. Polished red wash. | 13. 25. Red wash. Reg. no. 654. |
| 5. 13. Coarse red wash. | 14. 25. Coarse red wash. |
| 6. 29. Plain buff ware. | 15. 22. Coarse brown wash. |
| 7. 28. Coarse red wash. | 16. 24. Red wash. |

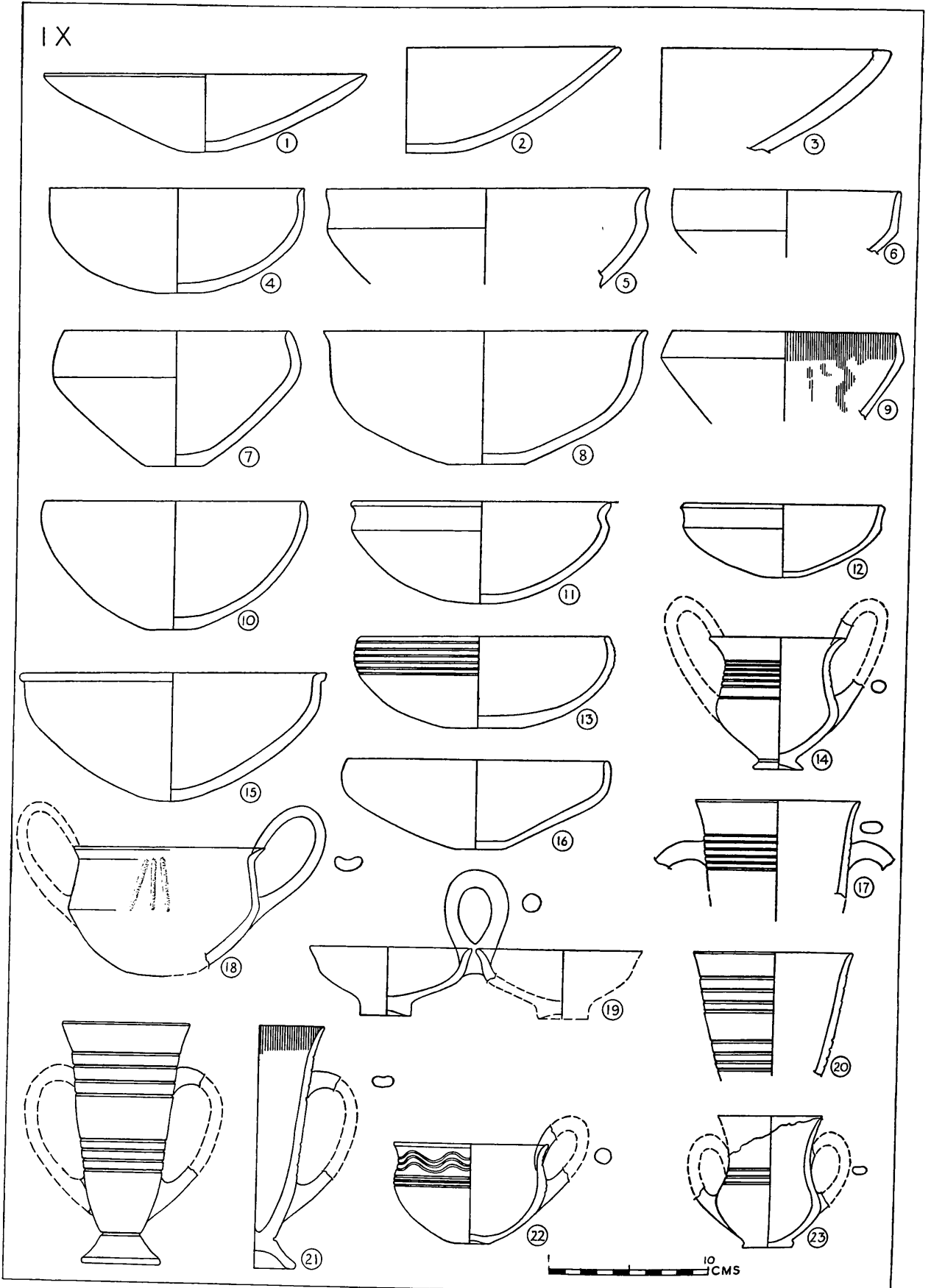


FIG. P.52. E.B. 3a pottery, Level IX

6. *Bowl with almost vertical rim.* (A18). A definite increase is noted, but in a small size variant only. Fig. P.52:6, 16. Others, Fig. P.52:7, 9, tend to become *bowls with inverted rim* (shape 45, Trojan A12—not common before the E.B. 3b period).

7. *Shallow bowl or dish with flat, often broadened, rim.* Rare shape. Fig. P.52:3. Cf. *Troy*, Vol. II, Fig. 180:1 (from Troy IVc).

Cups

9. *Cup with one or two high strap-handles.* Sometimes with incised decoration. Common shape. Fig. P.52:18; P.53:5, 13. Double cup: Fig. P.52:19.

10. *Grooved cup or bowl.* Several examples. Fig. P.52:13.

11. *Depas or two-handled drinking cup.* Several specimens from area E.IX. Horizontal grooves are normal. Shapes vary considerably. Fig. P.52:17, 20, 21.

*11a. *Two-handled goblet.* Always of small size, and grooved. Fig. P.52:23.

22. *Deep cup with one high loop-handle.* Common shape. Incised. Fig. P.52:22.

23. *Two-handled cup with grooved or ribbed ornament.* Frequent. Fig. P.52:14. Pl. XXIX, 3.

Jugs

15. *Beak-spouted jugs.* (B20). This shape remains as common as ever and varies considerably in shape. Fig. P.53:4, 14. A fine biconical specimen of metallic origin is shown in Fig. P.53:15. Pl. XXVI, 5.

29. *Jugs with trefoil mouth.* (B24). Fragments only. Fig. P.53:3.

Jars

17. *Collar-necked jar.* (Cf. C28). Two string holes in the rim match two small lugs on the body and served for tying on a cover. Similar pots are used today in Turkey for storing cheese. Fig. P.53:12.

18. *Jars with everted rim.* Fig. P.53:8 with knobbed handle.

19. *Storage jar with vertical handles.* Sometimes incised. Fig. P.53:6, 7, 9; rims 10, 11; Fig. P.54:5-7. Pl. XXVI, 7.

*32. *Tall piriform jars with three handles and lids.* Plastic excrescences below the handles. Fig. P.54:8-8a, 9-9a. Pl. XXVI, 1, 3.

*33. *Jars with lateral pouring spout.* Fig. P.54:1-1a, 2-2a. Pl. XXVI, 2.

FIG. P.52. E.B. 3a pottery

Level IX

All pottery is buff or pale red, hand-made—unless stated otherwise—and contains grits and straws.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>Shape</i> 1. Wheel-made, red wash. | 14. <i>Shape</i> 23. Wheel-made, orange red polished wash. Reg. no. 638. |
| 2. 1. Wheel-made, red wash. | 15. 36. Wheel-made, red surface. |
| 3. 7. Wheel-made, polished red wash. | 16. 6. Buff wash. |
| 4. 2. Polished red wash. | 17. 11. E.IX. Wheel-made, buff ware, red wash. |
| 5. 3. Polished black wash on exterior, red wash on interior. | 18. 23. IXb. Polished buff ware. |
| 6. 6. Red wash. | 19. Red wash. |
| 7. 6. Black and red wash. | 20. <i>Shape</i> 11. E.IX. Wheel-made, buff ware, red polished slip. |
| 8. 3. Buff wash. | 21. 11. E.IX. Wheel-made, buff ware, red polished slip. Reg. no. 661. |
| 9. 6. Red wash. | 22. 22. IXb. Red wash, incised. |
| 10. 4. Red wash. | 23. 11a. IXa. Red wash, grooved. |
| 11. 3. IXa. Wheel-made, red slip. | |
| 12. 3. Fine red polished. | |
| 13. 38? IXa. Wheel-made red wash. | |

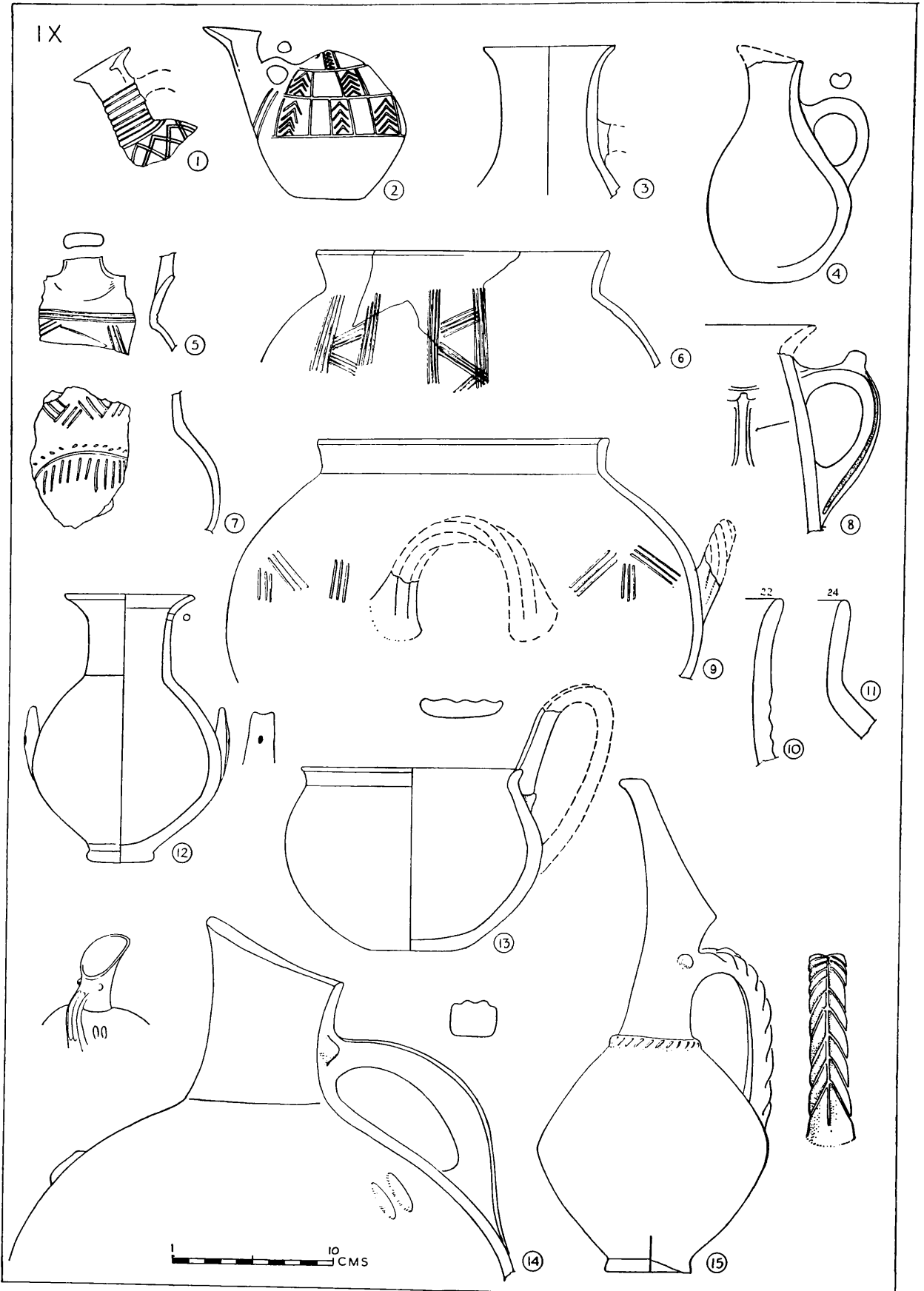


FIG. P.53. E.B. 3a pottery, Level IX

- *34. *Two-handled water jar.* Fig. P.54:3.
 31. *Cooking pot on three feet.* Fig. P.54:4.
 *35. *Askos.* Incised. Fig. P.53:1 with complete example from the Izmir region (Istanbul Museum), Fig. P.53:2 added for comparison.

Level VIII

Figs. P.55–56

SHAPES (Sheet 6 in folder).

Level VIII sees the final disappearance of the wheel-made plate (shape 1), the first appearance of the *bead-rim bowl* (shape 36) and the replacement of the grooved cup (shape 23) by a more refined “*kantharos*” (shape 37). Shape 2 is very rare now and a small bowl with inverted rim (shape 50) becomes gradually more frequent. Otherwise few changes can be noted and Beycesultan VIII develops without any interruption into Beycesultan VII, when the E.B. 3b or Troy V period is reached.

Bowls

2. *Bowl with everted rim, convex side and no shoulder.* (A11). Very rare now. Fig. P.55:1–5.

3. *Bowl with everted rim and marked angular shoulder.* (A21). This shape is still very common, Fig. P.55:6–18, and there is a tendency to produce very graceful metallic types, which continues in Beycesultan VII. The development towards rolled bead-rims is visible in Fig. P.55:15–17, a thickening which is paralleled in Troy V. Notable is the first plastic handle; Fig. P.55:18.

*36. *Bead-rim bowl.* (A23, Troy V). Often has a groove below the rim, and some have handles, obliquely placed. This shape is the ancestor of a very long series of bead-rim bowls during the second millennium B.C. One early example was found in Level IX (Fig. P.52:15).

Level VIII, Fig. P.55:19–24.

4. *Simple bowl with curving side.* (A16). Still occurs with or without handles. New is its ornamentation with plastic crescents. Fig. P.55:25–28.

6. *Bowl with almost vertical rim.* (A18). Often with obliquely placed handle and with a tendency to turn into inverted-rim bowls. Fig. P.55:30–33.

FIG. P.53. E.B. 3a pottery

Level IX

All pottery is buff or pale red, hand-made—unless stated otherwise—and contains grits and straws.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Buff ware, incised. | 8. E.IX. Red wash. |
| 2. (For comparison) Istanbul Museum, from Izmir region. Yellow-buff burnished ware, incised. | 9. E.IX. Red wash. |
| 3. Red wash. | 10. E.IX. Fine red wash. |
| 4. Red wash. | 11. E.IX. Brown wash. |
| 5. Buff wash. | 12. Thick red wash. Reg. no. 620. |
| 6. E.IX. Brick red ware with fine brown wash. | 13. E.IX. Polished red wash. |
| 7. Grey polished, coarsely incised. | 14. IXc. Red-brown wash. |
| | 15. Burnished red ware, fading to brown on spout. Reg. no. 613. |

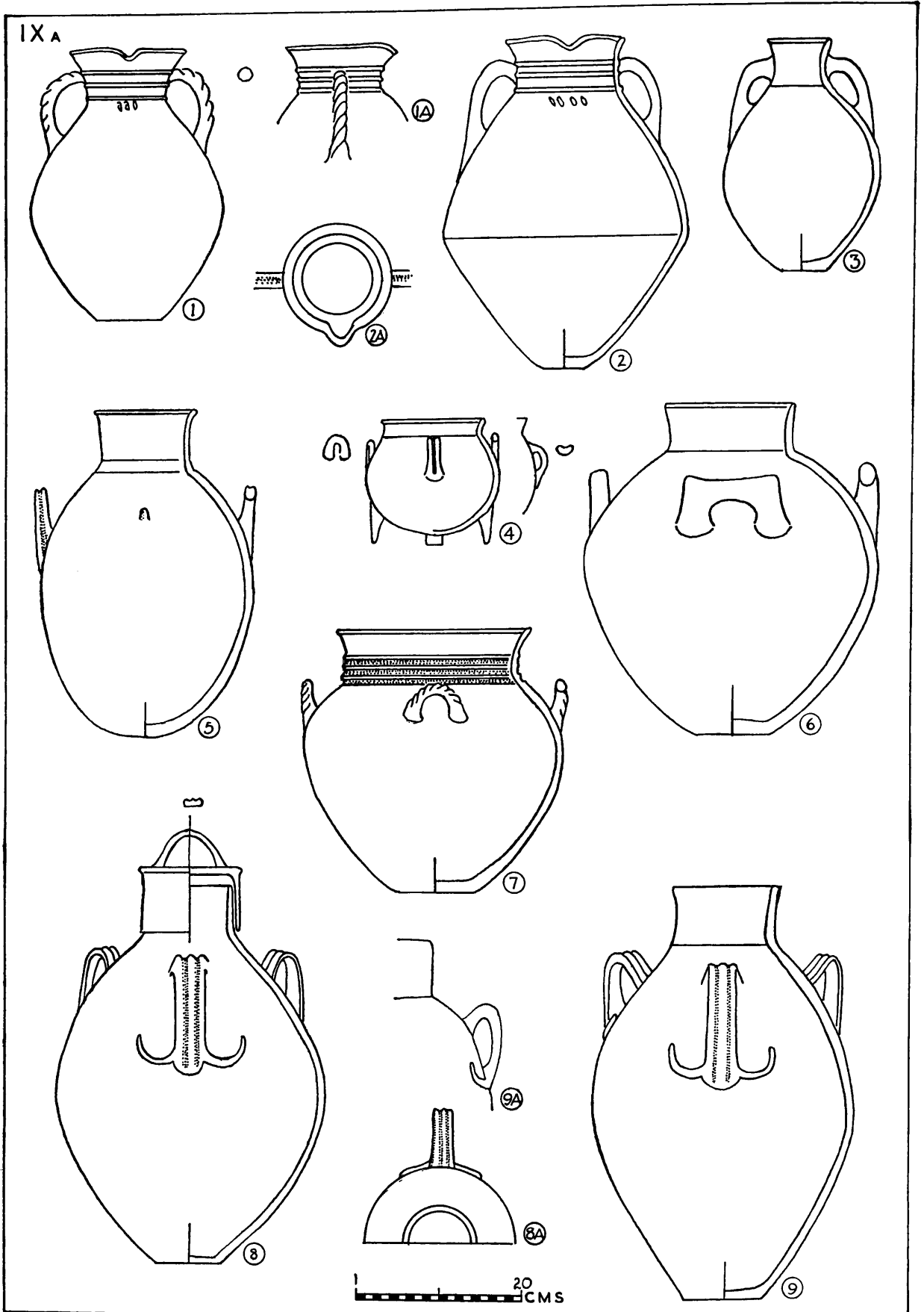


FIG. P.54. E.B. 3a pottery, Level IX in trench S

Cups

9. *Cup with one or two handles.* This is still a very common shape, with numerous variations. Some are extremely thin and metallic (Fig. P.55:34, 35, 37), others are clumsy (Fig. P.55:41–42) with profiles reminiscent of the Trojan A20 bowl (Troy IV), a shape unknown at Beycesultan.

22. *Deep cup with one high loop-handle.* Still common. Fig. P.55:38. A large form with wide-ribbed strap-handle is shown *ibid.*, 39. The latter form has fine parallels at Tavşanlı Hüyük.

***37.** *Kantharos with one or two handles.* This new shape replaces shape **23**, the grooved two-handled cup. It may be compared to the Trojan cup A37 (Troy IV only), but is far more elegant. Polished red wash, smeared brown wash and even black-burnished specimens occur. Fig. P.55:43, 44, 45.

11. *Depas or two-handled drinking cup.* (A45). One specimen from area E.VIII, wheel-made with marked ribbing. Fig. P.55:46.

11a. *Two-handled goblet.* Two specimens. Fig. P.55:36, 40.

Jugs

13. *Jug or tankard (?).* Grooved as in Beycesultan XII, Fig. P.56:17.

15. *Beak-spouted jug.* (B20). Grooved neck. Fig. P.56:15.

26. *Jug with cut-away spout.* Fig. P.56:16.

27. *Jug with spout cut away above handle.* (B23). One possible fragmentary example. More common is the beginning of a change towards necks of the same type without the cut-away spout, Fig. P.56:14, 22, the possible prototype for shape **50**.

29. *Trefoil-mouthed jug.* Neck of one, Fig. P.56:23.

Jars

18. *Jar with everted rim.* (C14 and C16). A common shape. Fig. P.56:24, 25.

19. *Large storage jars with vertically placed handles.* Common shape. Fig. P.56:19–21.

20. *Lid.* (D7). Now a frequent shape. Fig. P.56:11, 12, 18.

35. *Askos.* One plain example, Fig. P.56:1.

Miscellaneous

Teapot spout, Fig. P.56:8.¹

Support in shape of a human foot, Fig. P.56:7.

Fragment of a pedestal bowl, Fig. P.56:13.

Two painted sherds, probably *imported*. Fig. P.56:2, 3.

¹ Cf. *Troy*, Vol. II, Fig. 170: 13 from Troy IV.

FIG. P.54. E.B. 3a pottery

Level IX in trench S

All pottery is buff or pale red, hand-made—unless stated otherwise—and contains grits and straws.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Red wash. | 5. Red wash. |
| 2. Brown wash. | 6. Red wash. |
| 3. Coarse brown ware. | 7. Red wash. |
| 4. Cooking pot, brown coarse ware. | 8–9. Red wash, three handles. |

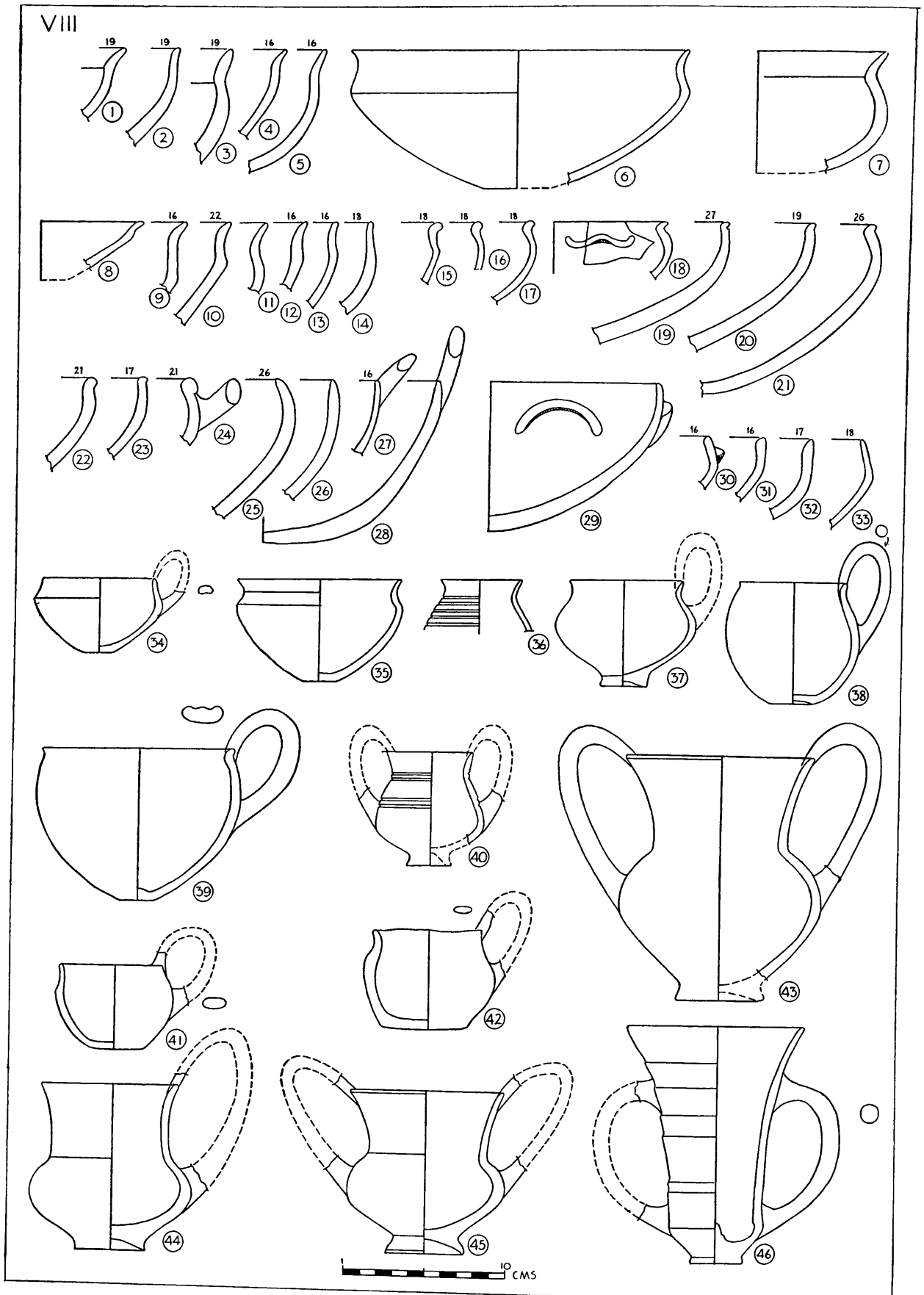


FIG. P.55. E.B. 3a pottery, Level VIII

Levels VII and VIb

Figs. P.57-63

SHAPES (Sheet 7 in folder).

Although the changes from the E.B. 3a to the E.B. 3b period are gradual, Beycesultan VII is characterized by a number of new and striking features, of which the *red-cross bowl*, usually with bead rim (shape 36), the *bowl with ribbed rim* (shape 38) and the first appearance of *small wheel-made bowls* (shape 39) are the most outstanding. Not less typical is the first extensive use of *volutes* on lids and jars (shape 43), the appearance of Central Anatolian *teapots* (shape 41) and new *storage jars with crescent lugs* (shape 44).

Bowls

2. *Bowl with everted rim, convex side and no shoulder.* (A11). Rare, but still found and sometimes (Fig. P.57:6) with a new and more graceful profile.

Level VII, Fig. P.57:1-6.

VIb, Fig. P.63:6-14.

3. *Bowl with everted rim, and sharply marked shoulder.* (A21). Still common in its

FIG. P.55. E.B. 3a pottery

Level VIII

All pottery is buff or pale red, hand-made—unless stated otherwise—and contains grits and straws.

Shape 2

1. Buff ware.
2. Red wash.
3. Red wash.
4. Buff wash.
5. Plain buff ware.

Shape 3

6. Fine buff burnished slip.
7. Coarse red ware.
- 8, 9. Red wash.
10. Red wash, polished.
11. Wheel-made, polished red wash.
12. Plain red ware.
- 13-14. Red wash.

Shape 36

15. Wheel-made, polished red wash.
16. Wheel-made, polished brown wash.
17. Wheel-made, fine red burnished slip.
18. Black burnished ware.
19. Fine red burnished slip (radial burnish inside).
20. Whitish pink polished surface.
21. Polished red wash.
22. Buff wash.
- 23-24. Red wash.

Shape 4

25. Wheel-made, red wash.
26. Red wash.
27. Plain buff ware.
28. Rather coarse red ware.
29. Burnished pink to buff ware.

Shape 6

30. Red wash.
31. Red wash.
32. Wheel-made, red wash.
33. Red wash.
34. *Shape 22.* Red wash.
35. **22.** Buff plain ware.
36. **11a.** Fine buff burnished ware.
37. **22.** Brown burnished.
38. **22.** Red wash.
39. **1.** Smoothed buff ware.
40. **23.** Red wash.
41. **22.** Red wash.
42. **22.** Buff wash.
43. **37.** Brownish black burnished ware. Reg. no. 689.
44. **37.** Polished red-brown wash. Possibly with two handles.
45. **37.** Polished brown wash. Reg. no. 639.
46. **11. E.VIII.** Wheel-made buff ware, red wash. Reg. no. 660.

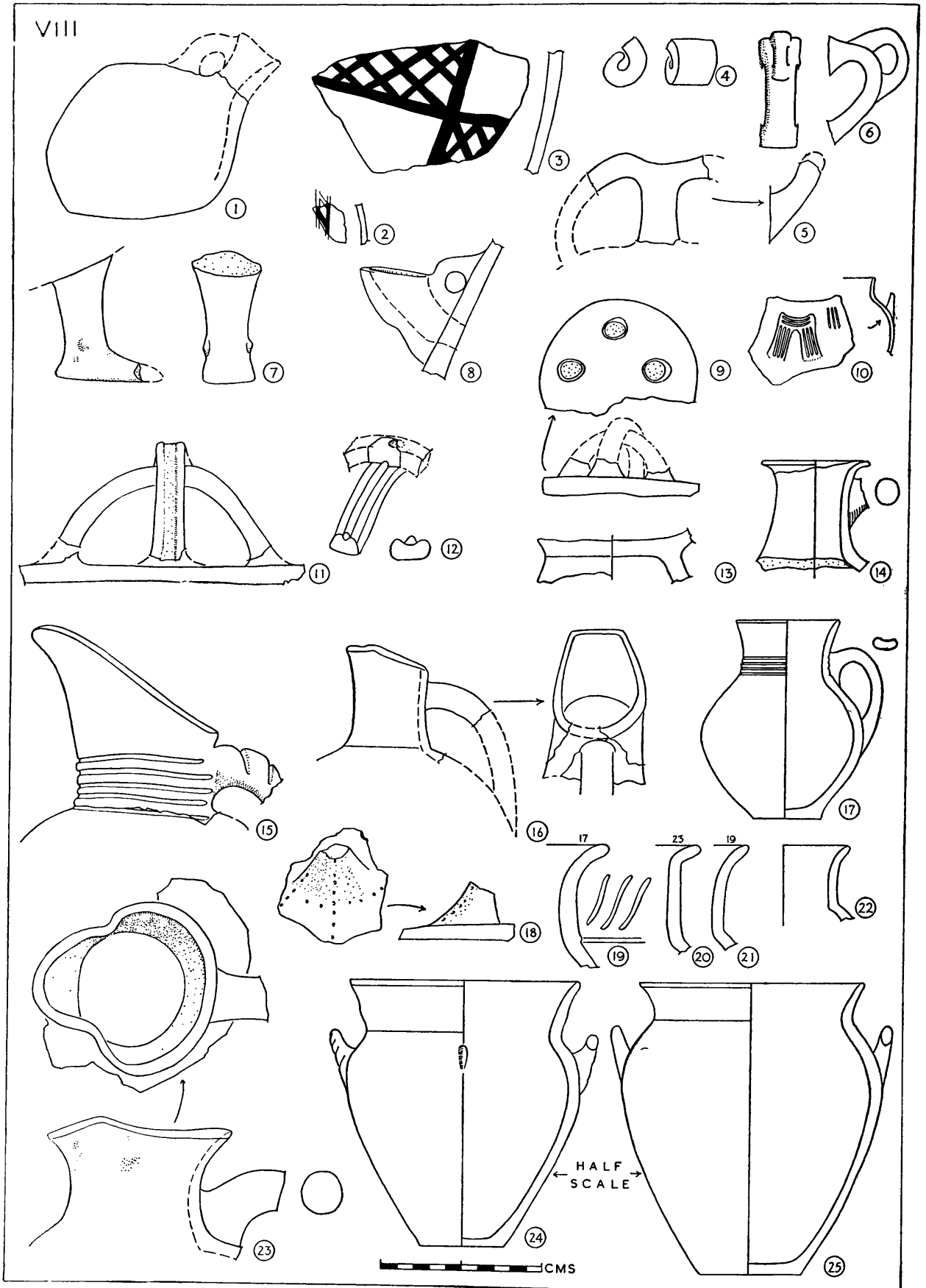


FIG. P.56. E.B. 3a pottery, Levels VIII and X

graceful later form; once with vertical handle (Fig. P.57:17). In Level VIIb, on the other hand, it becomes rare.

Level VII, Fig. P.57:5, 7-10, 13-20.

VIIb, Fig. P.63:20, 20a and 25.

A perhaps not intentional subtype, reminiscent of *Trojan A20*, occurs most infrequently in both Beycesultan VII (Fig. P.57:11-12) and VIIb (Fig. P.63:21).

36. Bead-rim bowl. (A23). This is now the most common and popular shape. The type is not yet standardized, and some unusual rims occur (Fig. P.57:23, 24).

Level VII, Fig. P.57:21-24; 25-26 (classical bead-rim bowl) and 27, 31-39.

A red cross is common on these bowls, always painted on the interior, e.g. Fig. P.57:26, 31. Less typical are the bowls, Fig. P.57:29 and 30, with profiles which will reappear in Beycesultan VIa.

Level VIIb, Fig. P.63:6-19.

4. Simple bowl with curving side. (A16). Common shape, without handles or with one handle (never two!).

Level VII, Fig. P.58:18, 25, 27-30.

VIIb, Fig. P.63:4, 37.

4a. Variant of shape 4 with twisted handle or plastic rib.

Level VII, Fig. P.57:26, 32, 33, 45.

6. Bowl with almost vertical rim. (A18). Common.

Level VII, Fig. P.58:13-17, 19-23.

VIIb, Fig. P.63:1.

***45. Inverted rim bowl.** (A12). This shape, already present in Beycesultan IX and VIII in occasional examples, definitely becomes more common in Level VII. It is, however, difficult to distinguish from shape 6, which it closely resembles and

FIG. P.56. E.B. 3a pottery

Levels VIII, X

All pottery is buff or pale red, hand-made—unless stated otherwise—and contains grits and straws.

VIII

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Red wash. | 11. Red wash with summary burnish. |
| 2. <i>Import.</i> Mat black paint on pale greenish buff, white grits, closed vessel. | 12. Red wash. |
| 3. <i>Import.</i> Gold micaceous buff ware, pale red to buff paint. Closed vessel. | 13. Black burnished pedestal. |

X

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 4. Plain red ware. | 14. Pink coarse ware. |
| 5. Coarse brown ware. | 15. Coarse red wash. |
| 6. Coarse ware. | 16. Buff ware. |
| 7. Red wash. | 17. Coarse red wash. |
| 8. Coarse ware. | 18. Lid, red wash. |
| 9. Brown ware. | |

VIII

10. Coarse red ware.

Jugs of shape 50

- | |
|----------------------------------|
| 19-21. Red wash. |
| 22. Polished red slip. |
| 23. <i>Shape 19.</i> Brown wash. |
| 24. 19. Red wash. |
| 25. 19. Coarse red wash. |

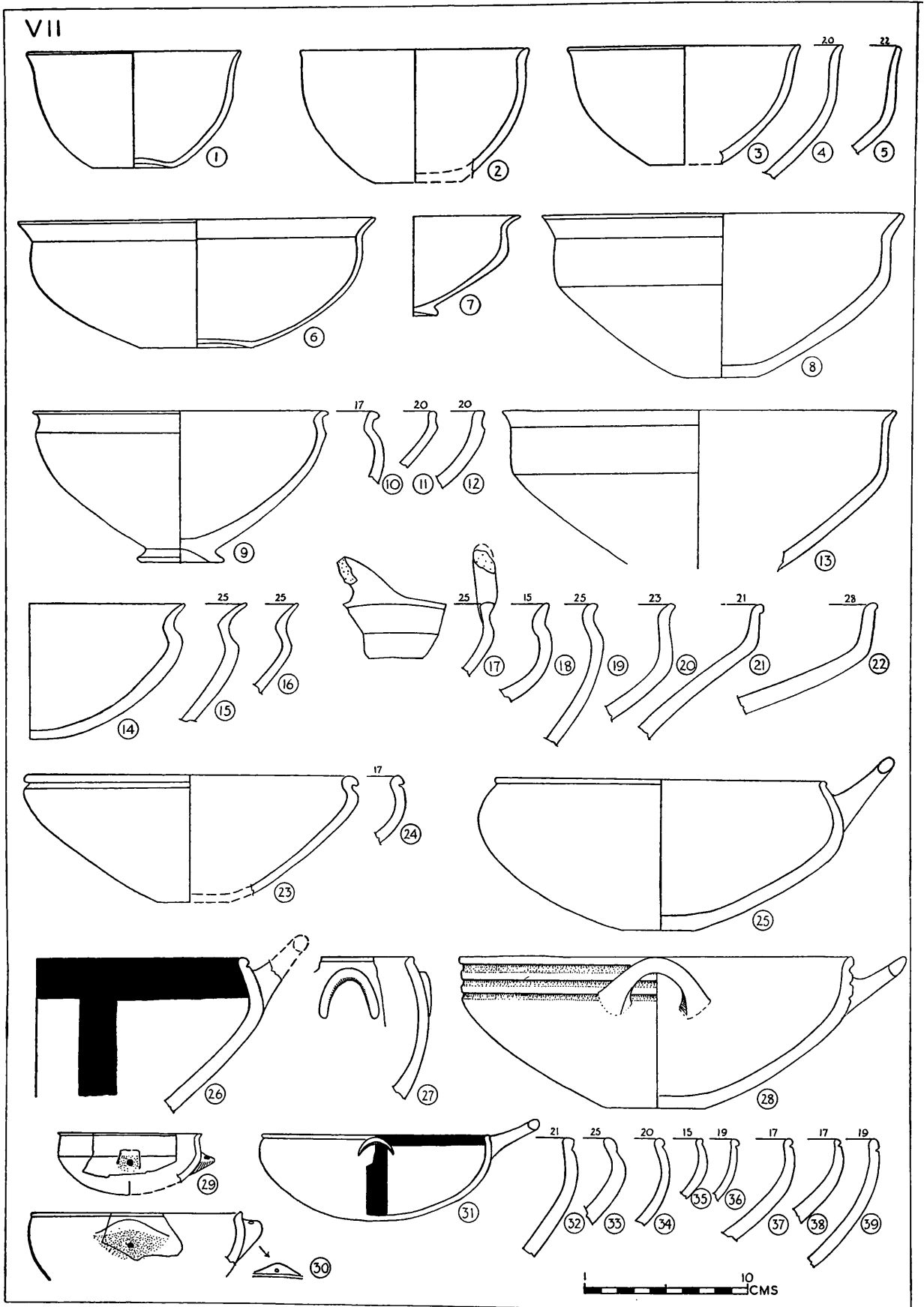


FIG. P.57. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VII

under which it has up to now been classified for the E.B. 3 period. It is of course a survivor of the E.B. 2 period.

Level VII, Fig. P.58:24.
VIb, Fig. P.63:26-36.

*38. *Bead-rim bowl with ribbed or grooved rim.* (A19). A characteristic but not an abundant shape.

Level VII, Fig. P.57:28.
VIb, Fig. P.63:2.

*39. *Small thin wheel-made bowls* (or cups). Plain and unslipped, only smoothed. This is a distinct class which does not appear until Beycesultan VII (one or two in VIII may be intrusive), but which remains characteristic for the remainder of the E.B.A. and is particularly common as the "Palace ware" of the M.B.A. at Beycesultan. The group is classified under one shape, but there are so many variations that for once the thin quality, and the fact that they are invariably wheel-made, offers an easier basis for classification than shape.

Level VII, Fig. P.58:1-12; no. 8 with a slip and fine criss-cross burnish.
Base with characteristic impression, Fig. P.61:10.
VIb, Fig. P.63:38-42, 45-46.

FIG. P.57. E.B. 3b pottery

Level VII

All pottery is buff or pale red, hand-made—unless stated otherwise—and contains grits and straws.

Shape 2

1. Wheel-made buff ware, red wash.
2. Red wash.
3. Buff wash.
4. Red wash.
5. Plain buff ware.
6. Wheel-made fine red polished wash.

Shape 3

7. Fine red polished slip.
8. Red wash on exterior, buff wash on interior.
9. Burnished red wash.
10. Red wash.

"A20"

- 11, 12. Polished red wash.

Shape 3

13. Red wash.
14. Polished brown wash.
15. Polished red-brown wash.
16. Fine red polished crackly slip.
17. Fine polished red slip.
18. Red wash.
19. Red wash.

20. Red wash.

Shape 36

21. Fine red polished wash.
- 22-24. Red wash.
25. Buff wash.
26. *Red cross bowl.* Buff ware, red polished wash.
27. Red wash.

Shape 38

28. Burnished red wash.

Shape 36

29. Deep red wash.
30. Polished deep red slip.
31. *Red cross bowl.* Pale red wash, pattern-burnished.
32. Red wash.
- 33-34. Buff wash.
35. Wheel-made, red wash.
36. Wheel-made, red polished wash.
37. Polished red wash.
38. Fine red polished wash.
39. Polished deep red slip.

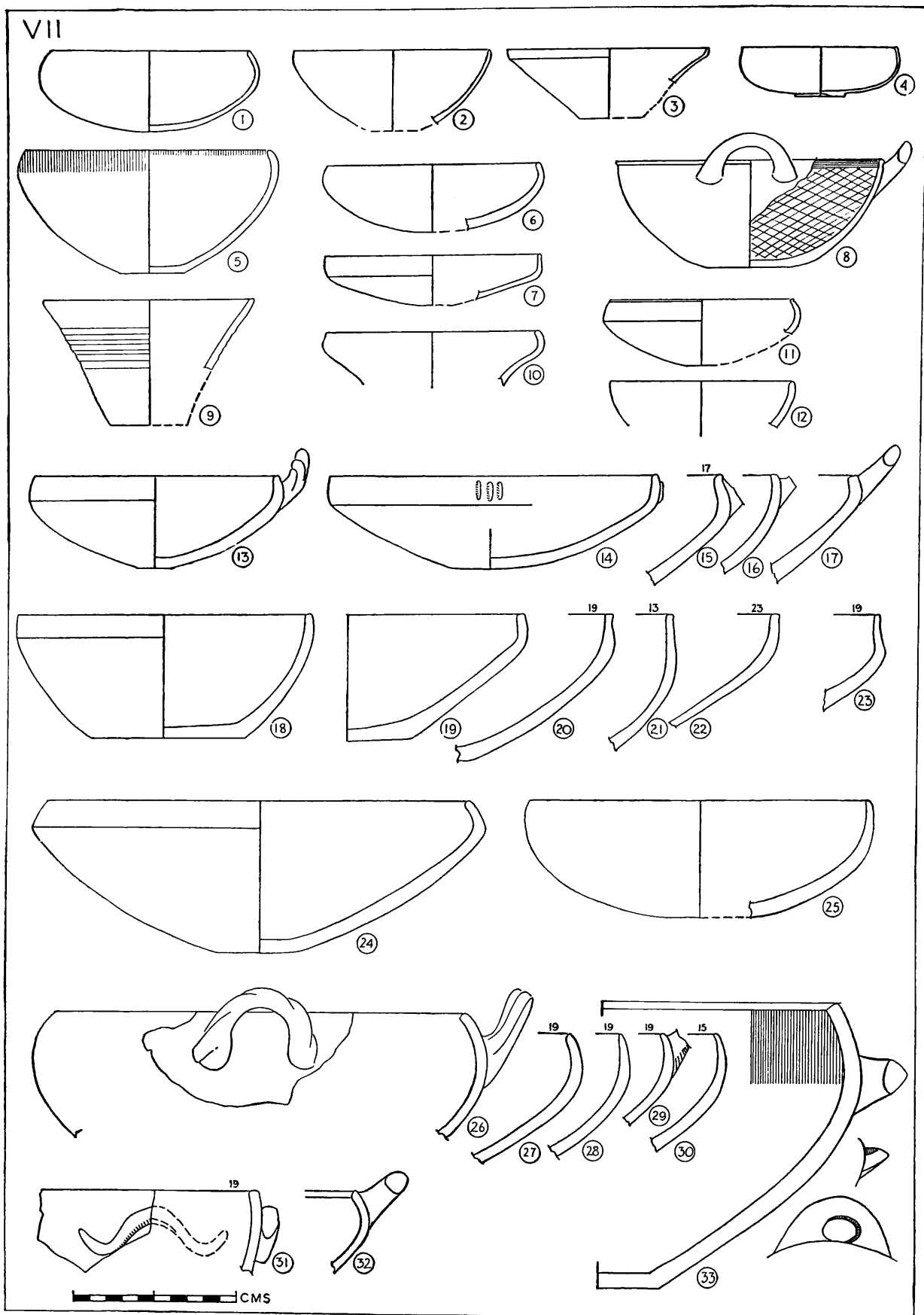


FIG. P.58. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VII

Cups

Cups are now so numerous and varied that classification is difficult.

9. *Cup with one (or two) high handles.* They are mostly well made and the particularly coarse variety of Level VIII has disappeared.

Level VII, Fig. P.59:4-6 and fragments 13-20 (shape **9** or **22**). Pl. XXIX, 1-2.

Vib, Fig. P.63:43, 44.

22. *Deep cup with one high handle.* Frequent but difficult to distinguish from those of shape **9**.

Level VII, Fig. P.59:1, 2, 18, 22 (and fragments 13-20, see above).

Unusual cups. VII, Fig. P.59:3, 9.

37. *Kantharos.* All with two handles. Very typical shape. (Pl. XXIX, 4-6.)

Level VII, Fig. P.59:10-12.

Vib, Fig. P.63:51, with knobs on handle.

12. *Dipper.* One example, Fig. P.59:24.

Jugs

15. *Beak-spouted jug.* (B20). Fragments only.

Level VII, Fig. P.59:26 and miniatures, Fig. P.59: 21, 25.

Vib, Fig. P.63:53.

***40.** *Large jug.* Cf. shape **37**. Unique.

Level VII, Fig. P.59:3.

***41.** *Teapot.*

Local manufacture, but of Central Anatolian shape. VII, Fig. P.59:29.

Necks of others of a different shape. Fig. P.59:27, 28. Pl. XXIX, 7.

FIG. P.58. E.B. 3b pottery

Level VII

All pottery is buff or pale red, hand-made—unless stated otherwise—and contains grits and straws.

Shape 39

1. Black wash on interior, red wash on exterior.
2. Wheel-made buff to brownish wash.
3. Wheel-made buff ware.
4. Wheel-made eggshell ware, red wash.
5. Wheel-made buff ware, red band on rim.
6. Wheel-made buff ware.
7. Wheel-made buff ware.
8. Wheel-made buff ware, with criss-cross burnished red slip.
- 9-12. Wheel-made buff ware.

Shape 6

13. Fine red wash.
14. Buff wash.
15. Polished red wash.

16. Coarse red ware.
17. Coarse red ware.
18. *Shape 4.* Polished red wash.
19. **6.** Red wash.
20. **6.** Red slip, criss-cross burnished.
- 21-22. **6.** Red wash.
23. **6.** Brown wash.
24. *Shape 45.* Polished buff slip.
25. **4.** Red-brown criss-cross burnished slip.
26. **4a.** Plain buff ware.
- 27-29. **4.** Polished red wash.
30. **4.** Fine polished buff wash.
31. **4.** Polished red wash.
32. **4a.** Polished red wash.
33. **4a.** Buff ware with brownish smeary wash. Reg. no. 616.

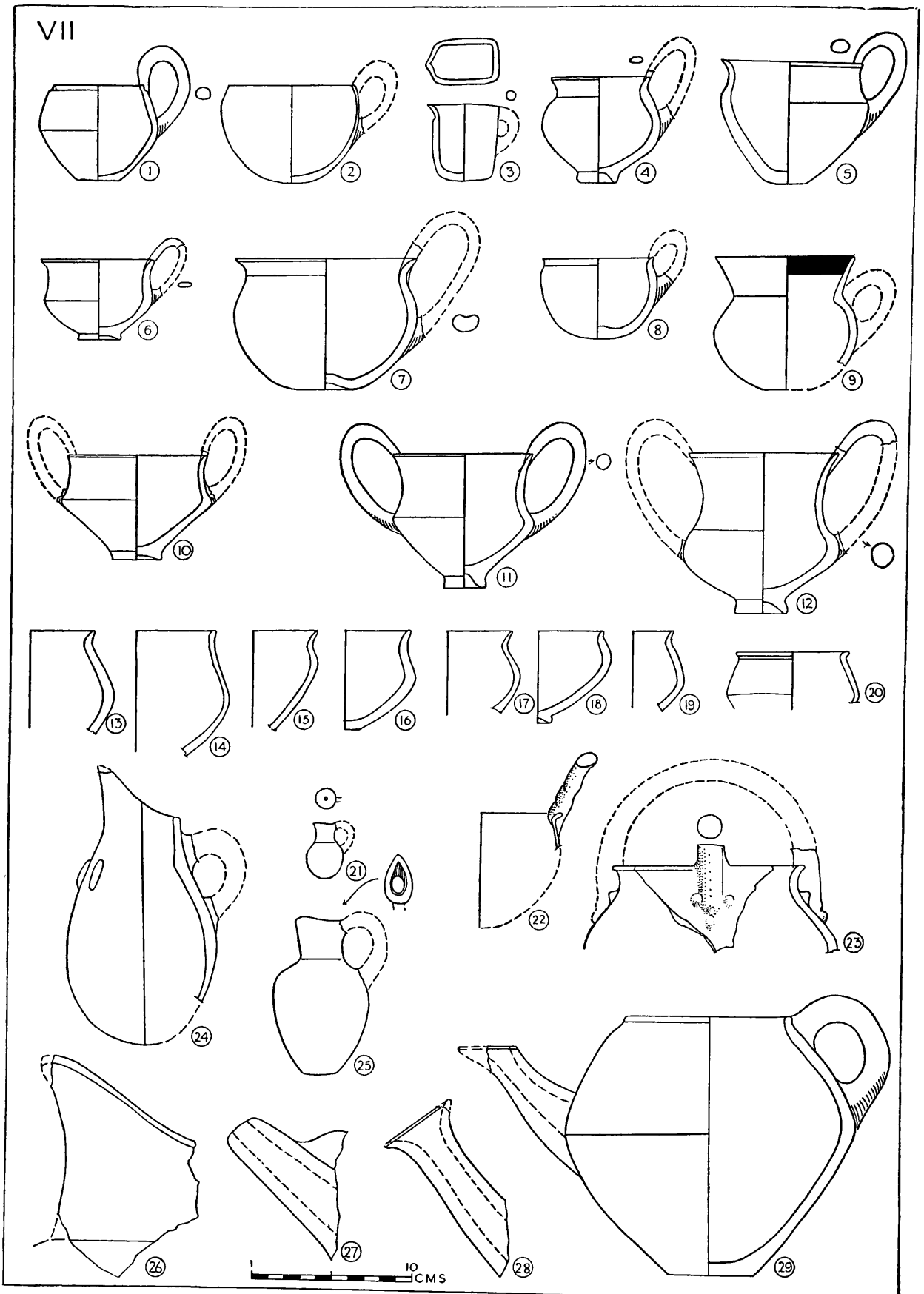


FIG. P.59. E.B. 36 pottery, Level VII

Jars

Most of the jar fragments are difficult to classify.

18. *Jar with everted rim.*

Level VII, Fig. P.60:5, 6.

19. *Jar with vertical or obliquely placed handles.* Frequent, but fragmentary.

Level VII, Fig. P.62:2, 3. Fig. P.61:12, 13, 15-17, 21, 22. Fig. P.60:9. VIb, Fig. P.63:55-58.

20. *Lid.* (D7). Fig. P. 61:9.**20a.** *Flat lid.* (D2). Fig. P.61:18.¹**30.** *Basket-handled jar.* (B9). Fig. P.59:23.**35.** *Askos.* (D29). Fig. P.60:1-4.***42.** *Four-handled jar with incised decoration.* Unique. Fig. P.60:13.***43.** *Large storage jars (cf. shape 32).* With lids and volute-handles.

Very typical shape of VII and VIb.

Level VII, Fig. P.61:1-2 (Lids), 4-7 (handles), 8 (plain).

***44.** *Storage jars with crescentic ledge handles.* (C20). Common.

Level VII, Fig. P.59:11-12; P. 62:11.

31. *Cooking pot.* Miniature.

Level VII, Fig. P.60:8.

34. *Water-jar* (not certain).

Level VII, Fig. P.61:14.

Miscellaneous

Bowls. VII, Fig. P.60:10 and P.61:19.

Pedestals like those of E.B. 2. VII, Fig. P.60:14-15.

Sieve. VII, Fig. P.60:7.

Unusual jar. VIb, Fig. P.63:54.

¹ Cf. Mancarli lids, AS, IV, Fig. 383.

FIG. P.59. E.B. 3*b* pottery

Level VII

All pottery is buff or pale red, hand-made—unless stated otherwise—and contains grits and straws.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Red wash. | 15. Red wash. |
| 2. Pale orange smoother surface. | 16. Polished red wash. |
| 3. Coarse red wash. | 17. Black burnished slip. |
| 4. Rather poor red wash. | 18. Polished brown wash. |
| 5. Pink wash. Reg. no. 640. | 19-20. Polished red wash. |
| 6. Red wash. | 21. Red-brown ware. |
| 7. Red brown wash. | 22. Buff wash. |
| 8. Pale red wash. | 23. Greenish white clay, dark brown wash. |
| 9. Wheel-made, red polished slip. | 24. Buff wash. |
| 10. Mottled red to black slip. | 25. Buff ware. |
| 11. Polished red wash. Reg. no. 636. | 26-27. Buff wash. |
| 12. Buff polished surface. | 28. Red wash. |
| 13. Red wash. | 29. Red wash. Reg. no. 619. |
| 14. Plain buff ware. | |

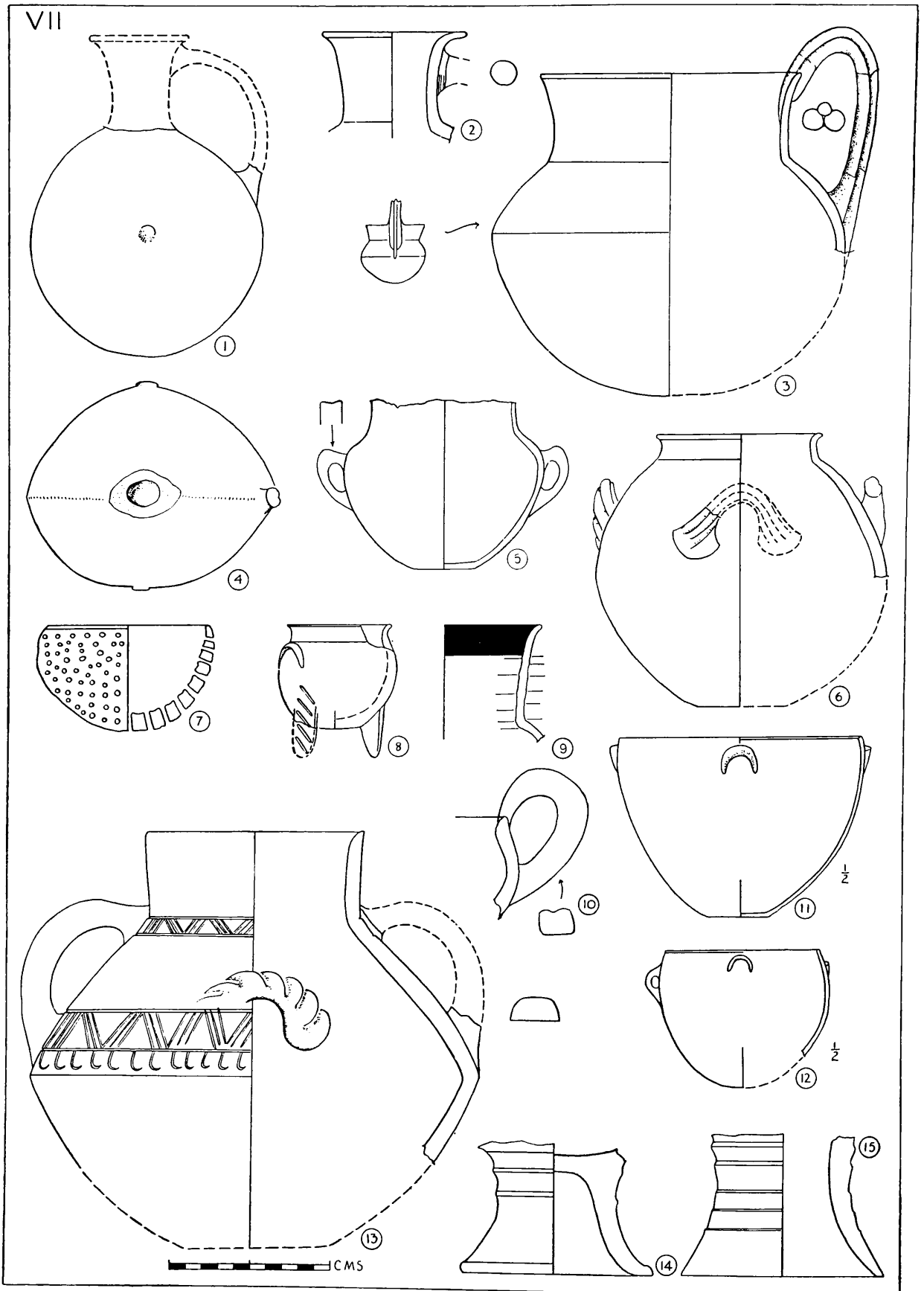


FIG. P.60. E.B. 3b pottery, Levels VII and VIb

Level VIa

Figs. P.64-71

The pottery of this very last phase of the Early Bronze Age on the one hand continues the E.B. 3b tradition as seen best in Beycesultan VII; on the other it is marked by the rise or appearance of a slipped and burnished ware, often wheel-made with new colours and numerous new shapes.

The former needs little comment. Plain wheel-made wares, hand- and wheel-made buff ware with red, buff or brown slip continue without any appreciable change. Among this group we may list shapes **4**, **4a**, **6**, **7**, **36**, **38**, **39** (and new shape **48**) among the bowls, shapes **9**, **10**, **11**, **22a** and **b** and **23** among the cups and goblets, shapes **18** and **19** among the jars, and **44** among the small *pithoi*. Red-cross bowls, volutes on lids, and handles, continue in a straight line from Beycesultan VII and VIb. All this suggests a basic continuation of local tradition and against this background the introduction or revival of a slipped and burnished ware, which appears to belong to a pre-E.B. 3 tradition comes as something unexpected and exotic, even if most of the shapes are related to or derivative from E.B. 3 shapes in a more northern area. Others look very archaic indeed, and but for the fact that much of this burnished ware is wheel-made one might easily have suggested a hangover from E.B. 2 traditions in a conservative area. This cannot be the case and it cannot yet be decided whether this burnished ware was a local reaction to better pottery traditions in use in inland North-western Anatolia or whether it was introduced from there by actual immigrants. The bulk of the pottery and the use of the same clay as was employed in the manufacture of the traditional wares, rules out the possibility of import.

The clay of this burnished ware is buff or grey according to its surface colour. Small grits and straws are found but they do not normally reach the surface. The ware is slipped and the slip shows a fine broad bone-burnish. The range of colours is rich and extensive and includes a dark or jet black, a light grey (rare), a red-brown, a deep red (very characteristic), a bright red, orange, buff, salmon pink, and cream. Burnishing is fine, and decoration, incised and often white-filled, is common. Aesthetically this pottery is most attractive. The number of new shapes may not be very extensive, but a fair number of traditional shapes, such as beak-spouted jugs and jars, assume new and quite different forms. Particularly characteristic is the use of a plastic "imitation handle" on bowl rims and that of incised dashes, sometimes framed by lines, incised handles, etc. (see Pl. XXXI).

Both classes of pottery were in use side by side and as a result shapes of the burnished ware are sometimes treated with surface washes and vice versa. Details of an essential nature can be found in the catalogue. As before the pottery is described by shape.

FIG. P.60. E.B. 3b pottery

Levels VII-VIb

All pottery is buff or pale red, hand-made—unless stated otherwise—and contains grits and straws.

VII

- 1-2. Buff ware.
3. Red wash.
4. Red wash, polished.
- 5-6. Red wash.
7. Coarse buff ware.
8. Incised coarse ware.
9. Wheel-made, polished red wash.

10. Red wash.

11-12. *Half scale*. Coarse red ware.**VIb**

13. Red-brown polished wash, incised.
14. Grey burnished, rather coarse.
15. Brown burnished, rather coarse.

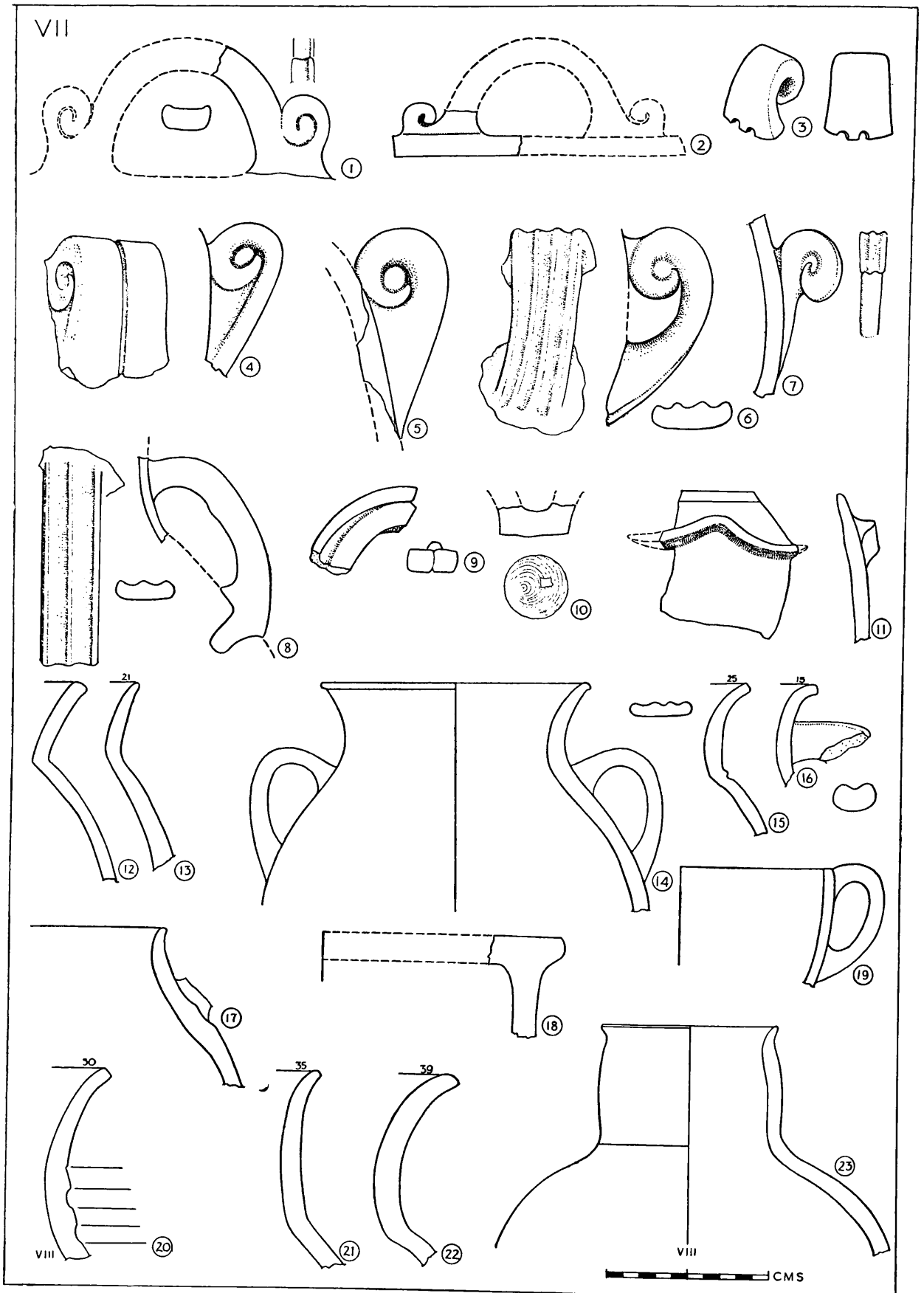


FIG. P.61. E.B. 3b pottery, Levels VII and VIII

SHAPES (Sheet 7 in folder).

Bowls

36. *Bead-rim bowl.* (A23). Often with one handle. Rims vary considerably as in the earlier levels. Occurs in both wares. This shape is by far the most frequent bowl shape in use in Level VIa. Figs. P.65:1-12, 13 with multiple cross, 15, 17 and 18 (for comparison, found at Kusura). With a red cross, Fig. P.64:26, Fig. P.65:2-3.

4. *Simple bowl with curving side. One handle.* (A16). Red-wash ware. Although less common than the previous shape, this one has greatly increased in popularity since the earlier phases of the period. Fig. P.64:17-18, 20. With red cross, Fig. P. 64:23.

***4a.** *Simple bowl with incurving rim.* One handle and three plastic gable-shaped bars. Fig. P.64:25. Red-wash ware.

***4b.** *Simple bowl with vertical handle and three "plastic handles".* Fig. P.64:24. Red-wash ware.

6. *Bowl with almost vertical rim.* (A18). Red-wash ware. Fig. P.64:21-22. Less common than before.

7. *Shallow bowl with broadened rim.* Brown burnished ware. Figs. P.64:19; P. 65:14. Rare shape in Level VIa.

38. *Bead-rim bowl with grooved or ribbed decoration.* (A19). In new burnished ware with scalloped carination. Fig. P.66:21. Parallels at Tavşanlı.

***45.** *Inverted rim bowl.* (A12). Appears in a new version in burnished ware, mostly salmon pink, buff or cream in colour and frequently ornamented with plastic imitation handles. Figs. P.65:16, 19-21; P.66:1-3.

A small version of the same shape is most commonly found in black burnished ware, but other colours also occur. Fig. P.66:15, 16.

***46.** *Shallow bowl with one vertical handle and a profile resembling that of the old shape 2* (A11), *now extinct.* Occurs only in burnished ware, usually black or brown. Characteristic shape of Level VIa, together with the next (**47**). Frequently ornamented with incised dashes in horizontal row. Occurs both in a large (Fig. P.66:10) and a small version (Fig. P.66:11-14). Pl. XXX, 5.

***47.** *Shallow handleless bowl with profile resembling that of shape 46.* Burnished ware only, mainly black or brown and incised. Fig. P.66:8.

39. *Small wheel-made bowls.* Very frequent, and never made in burnished ware. Fig. P.64:1-3, 6-8, 10-16. Nos. 13-14 were used as lamps.

FIG. P.61. E.B. 3b pottery

Levels VII, VIII

All pottery is buff or pale red, hand-made—unless stated otherwise—and contains grits and straws.

VII

- 1-3. Buff ware.
4. Coarse brown ware.
5. Red wash.
6. Smoother red ware.
7. Red wash.
8. Crackled red slip.
9. Brown ware.
10. Wheel-made buff ware, string cut base.
11. Coarse brown ware.
12. Polished red wash.

13. Brown surface, criss-cross burnished.
14. Red wash.
15. Polished red wash.
16. Red wash.
17. Red wash.
18. Buff wash.
19. Coarse brown ware, cooking pot.

VIII

- 20-23. Red wash.

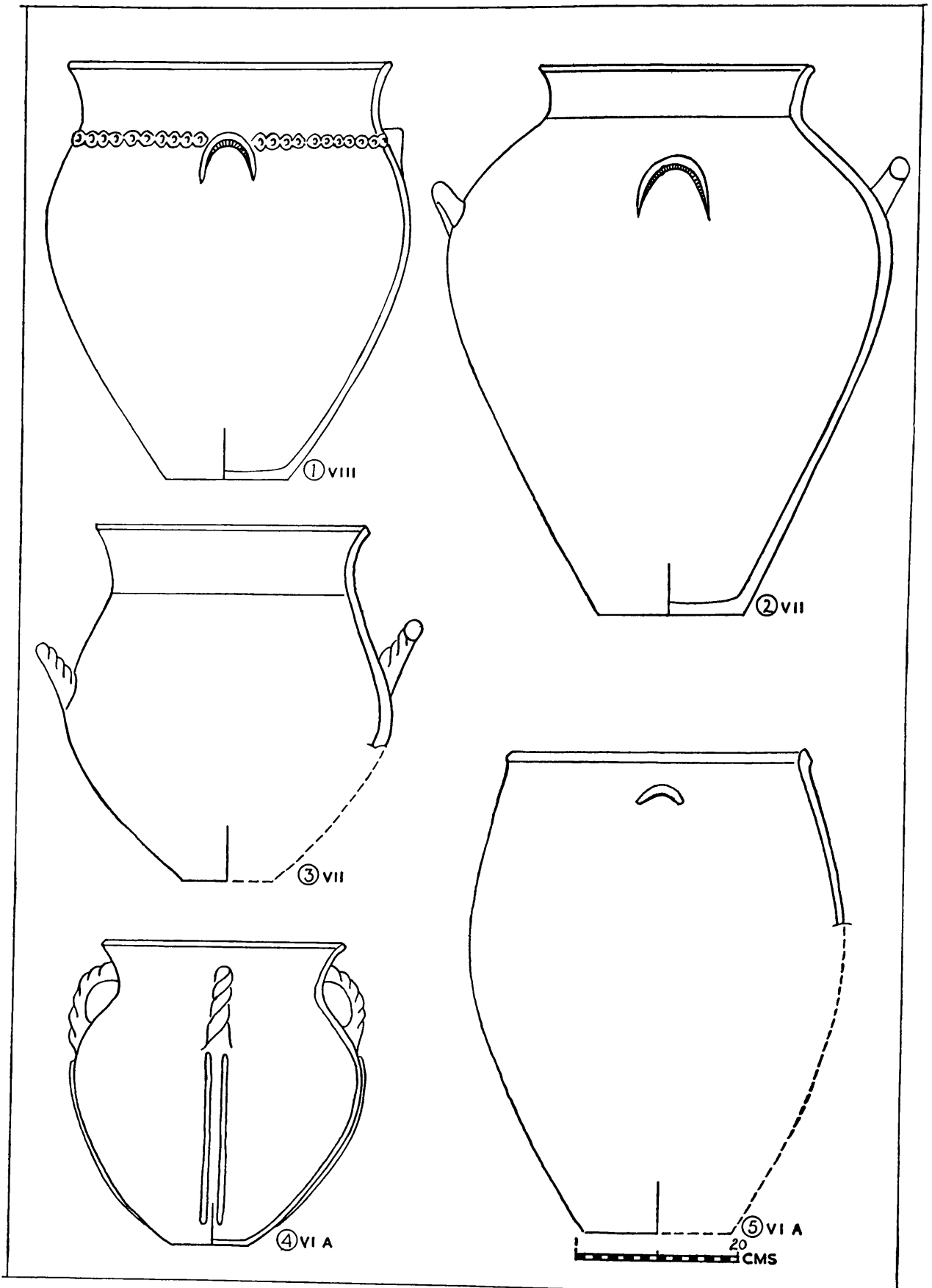


FIG. P.62. E.B. 3 pottery. Pithoi, Levels VIII-VIa

*48. *Deep wheel-made plain cups.* A new shape in the class described under 39. Mat impressions on base frequent. Common. Fig. P.64:4, 5, 9.

Cups

*49. *Red-cross cup.* Painted on outside with cross on interior. High strap-handle; broken. Fig. P.66:17a-b. Brown-wash ware.

9. *Two-handled cup with high strap-handles.* Red-wash ware. Common, continuing the old tradition. Fig. P.66:19; Fig. P.67:6, 7. Pl. XXIX, 8.

22a. *One-handled cup.* Red-wash ware. Fig. P.66:20.

22b. *Miniature cup.* Red-wash ware. Fig. P.67:3. Pl. XXX, 1.

Triple cup. Unique. Three compartments communicate. Red-wash ware. Fig. P.67:5 and 5A (reconstruction).

23. *Two-handled cup on small base.* Red-wash ware. Fig. P.66:18.

10. *Ribbed cup.* Red-wash ware. Fig. P.66:22.

11. *Depas or two-handled drinking cup.* Unique. Fig. P.67:2. Red painted "gold" ware. (Pl. XXVII, 1-3.)

Jugs

15. *Beak-spouted jugs.* These are very common and exhibit a variety of shapes not seen since the E.B. 2 period.

Nearly all are of new types and are only found in the burnished ware with the exception of miniature jugs, made in red-washed ware.

Large jugs are of various types of which Fig. P.68:4 is in the polished red ware tradition. A jug with cut-away spout, Fig. P.68:1, also belongs to this class. Far more typical are the burnished ware jugs, the red biconical ones, Fig. P.68:3, 5, and the squat incised one, Fig. P.68:6, in jet black burnished ware.

Spouts of others are shown on Fig. P.69:1-5 and incised burnished handles in Fig. P.69:8, 9.

The fine grey pattern burnished jug, Fig. P.68:2, with three panels of ornament, is beyond any doubt an import from the Tavşanlı-Iznik region which may also be responsible for a few fragmentary light grey burnished spouts (not illustrated).

Miniature jugs are a conspicuous feature of the Beycesultan VIa culture. All are rather roughly made and have moreover suffered from fire. The spout often leans forward (Fig. P.67:9-11). One has a cut-away spout and twisted handle (Fig. P.67:16), another a feeding-bottle spout (Fig. P.67:13). Others again are paired (Fig. P.67:14) or have a bird shape (Fig. P.67:12-12a, 15). A slightly larger version has a triangular mouth (Fig. P.67:17), another bears incised ornament (Fig. P.67:1) and two small juglets have horizontal mouths (Fig. P.67:4, 8). Pls. XXVII, XXX.

*50. *Jugs with round horizontal mouths.* (Cf. B3 of Troy V). This is a shape which is not well attested until Beycesultan VIa, although necks have been found before in Levels IX and VIII. The specimens illustrated (Fig. P.69:6 and 7) are made in the new red burnished ware. The shape is common.

FIG. P.62. E.B. 3 pottery. Pithoi

Levels VIII-VIa

All (except 5) *hand-made, gritty clay with straw.*

1. VIII. Coarse red ware.
2. VII. Coarse red wash.
3. VII. Coarse red ware.

4. VIa. Coarse red ware mottled black.
5. VIa. Wheel-made buff ware, smoothed.

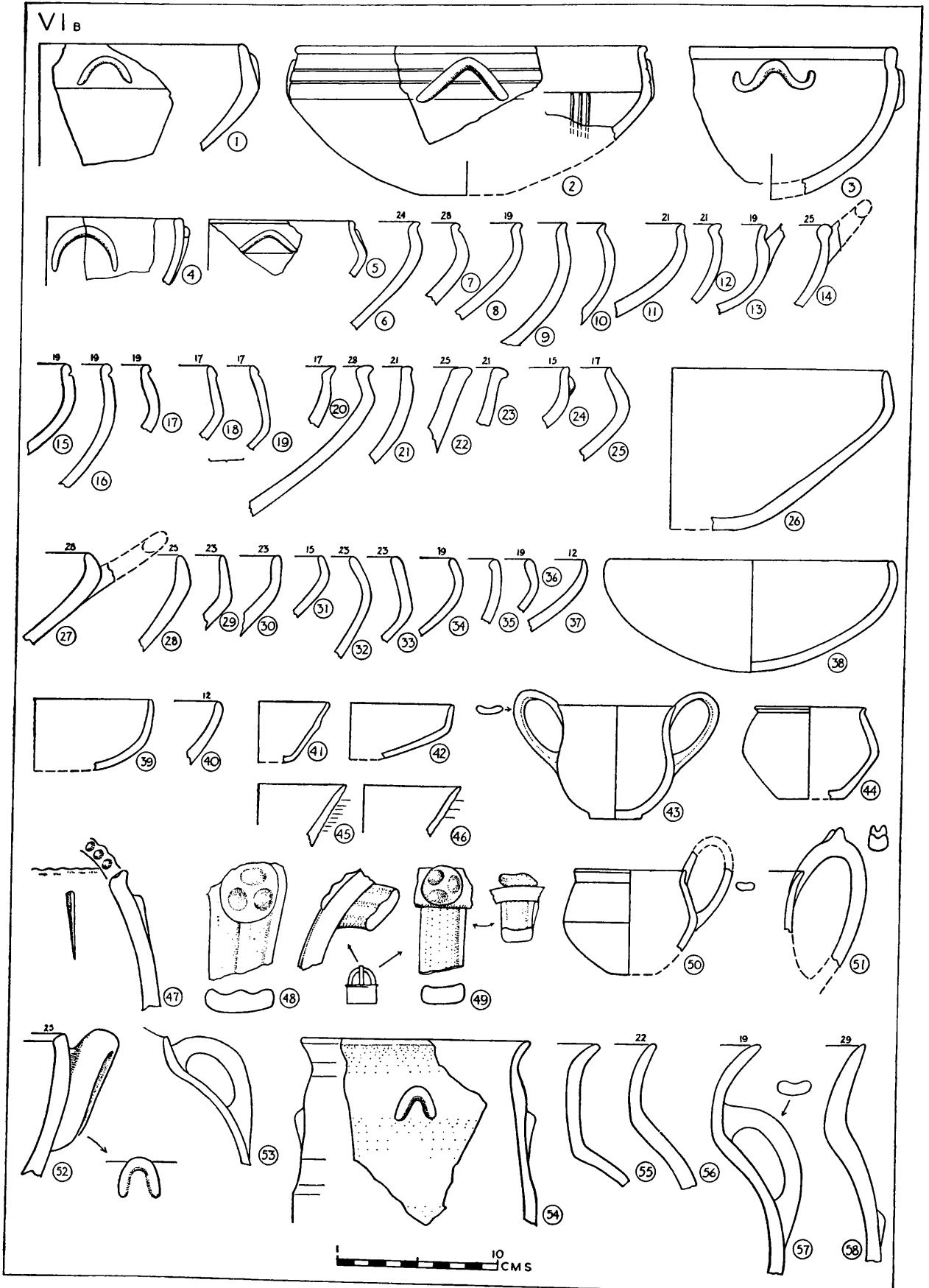


FIG. P.63. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VIb

41. Teapots. Teapot spouts are not infrequent in Beycesultan VIa and are all made in fine black burnished ware, Fig. P.70:9-10. A much coarser spout of a differently shaped vessel is shown in Fig. P.70:12 (coarse red ware).

30. Basket-handled jar (teapot ?) (B9). Traditional type made in red-wash ware. Possibly the western equivalent for the Central Anatolian teapot (shape **41**), if spout is lost.

Fig. P.70:11 (VIa) and 13 (VII for comparison).

Jars

17. Jar with collar neck. Not uncommon, Fig. P.70:1. Red-wash ware.

18. Jar with everted rim. Common, but now with four handles.

Fig. P.71:8. Red-wash ware.

43. Jar with oblique handles and volute handles or feet. Provided with lid. Incised decoration. Rather coarse ware. Fig. P.70:6. Lid: Fig. P.70:8. Pl. XXVIII, 5, 2.

20. Lid. Common.

With red cross: Fig. P.70:7. Pl. XXVIII, 3.

Deep lid (?) with incised decoration: Fig. P.71:13.

***18a. Jars with everted rims and two ledge handles, vertically perforated.** New burnished ware variants on shape **18**.

Incised, white filled. Fig. P.69:10, 11. Pl. XXVIII, 1, 6.

Plain. Fig. P.70:4.

Fragments of incised vessels. Fig. P.70:2, 3, 4; P.71:2, 3.

FIG. P.63. E.B. 3b pottery

Level VIb

All pottery is hand-made, unless stated otherwise. Fabrics are buff or light red and contain straw or grits as a degreasant.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>Shape 6.</i> Red wash. | 32. Polished creamy-white slip. |
| 2. 38. Red wash, three grooves inside. | 33. Red wash. |
| 3. 36. Brown wash. | 34. Polished red wash. |
| 4. 4. Red wash. | 35. Red wash. |
| 5-9 <i>Shape 36</i> | 36. Wheel-made. Polished buff wash. |
| 5, 6, 7. Red wash. | 37. <i>Shape 4.</i> Red wash. |
| 8. Brown polished wash. | 38-42. <i>Shape 39</i> |
| 9-11. Red wash. | 38. Wheel-made plain buff. |
| 12. Black burnished. | 39. Wheel-made red wash. |
| 13. Black burnished. | 40. Wheel-made plain buff. |
| 14-17. Polished red wash. | 42. Polished buff wash. |
| 18. Red wash. | 43. <i>Shape 9.</i> Polished red wash. Reg. no. 612. |
| 19. Wheel-made, red wash. | 44. 9. Coarse red brown ware. |
| 20. <i>Shape 3.</i> Polished red wash. | 45. 39. Wheel-made plain buff ware. |
| 20a. Buff ware. | 46. 39. Wheel-made plain buff ware. |
| 21. A20 red wash. | 47. 31. Cooking pot, brown coarse ware. |
| 22-23. Red wash. | 48. 20. Brown wash. |
| 25. Polished red wash. | 49. 20. Red wash. |
| 26-30. <i>Shape 45</i> | 50. 22. Buff wash. |
| 26. Plain buff ware. | 51. 9. Deep red wash. |
| 27. Dark plum red burnished slip with criss-cross burnish. | 52. Burnished red ware. |
| 28. Red polished slip. | 53. <i>Shape 15.</i> Red wash. |
| 29-31. Red wash. | 54. Red wash. |
| 16—O.P. 6 | 55-58. <i>Shape 19.</i> Red wash. |

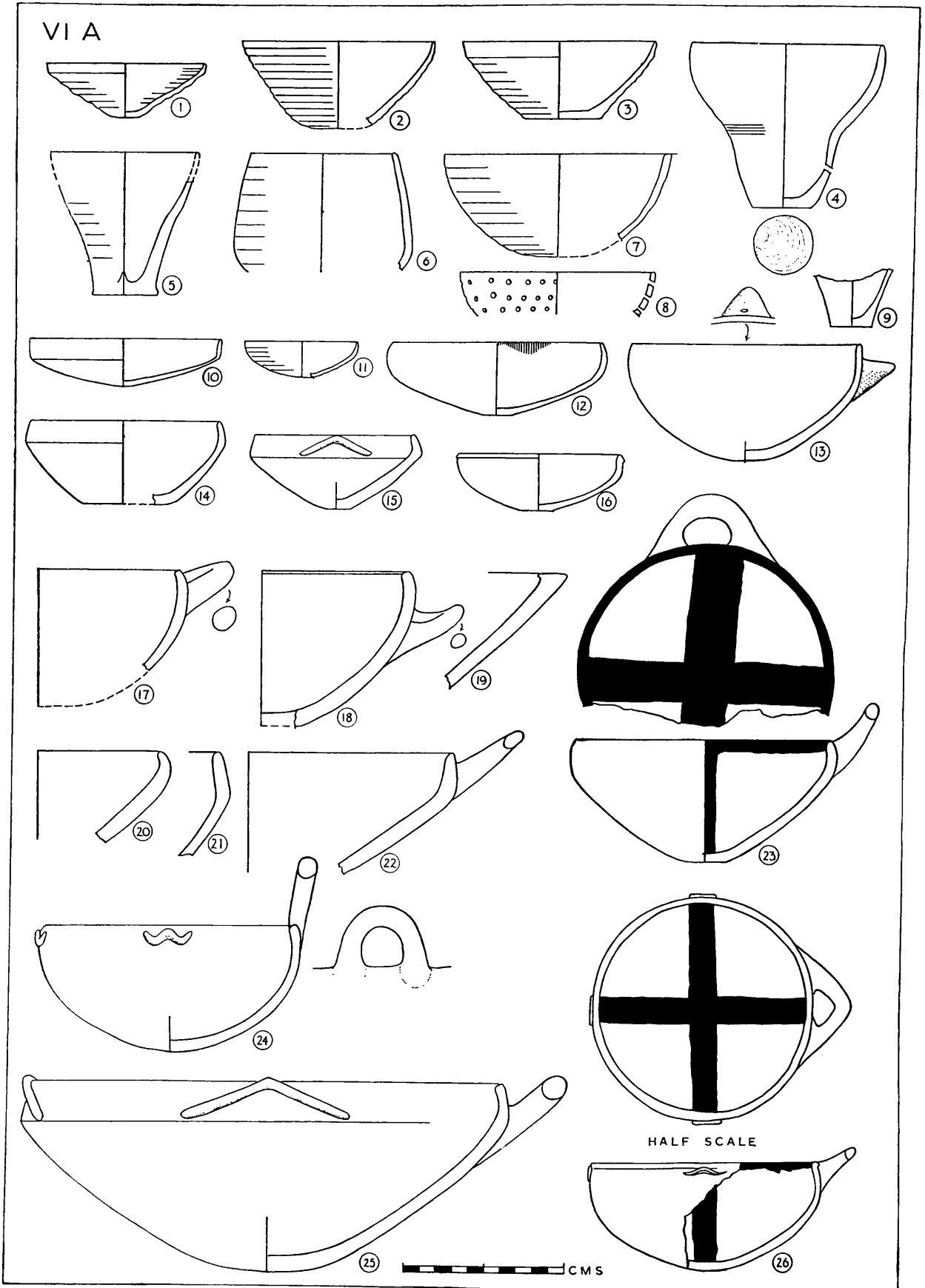


FIG. P.64. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VIa

*40a. *Four-handled jar*. Incised, not white-filled. New burnished ware. Instead of a fourth handle this jar may have been provided with an animal head, unfortunately lost.

Unique. Fig. P.69:12, 13, Pl. XXVIII, 4.

19. *Storage jar*. Red-wash ware. Common, but fragmentary.

Fig. P.71:6, 10–12; Fig. P.62:4 with plastic ribs.

In new burnished ware, incised, Fig. P.71:9.

44. *Deep storage jar with crescentic ledge handles*. Common, not illustrated.

One, pithos-like jar, Fig. P.62:5.

Miscellaneous

Pedestals, Fig. P.71:5 (burnished ware).

Incised foot, Fig. P.71:4 (burnished ware).

Bowl, Fig. P.71:1 (burnished ware).

Ladle, Fig. P.71:7 (burnished ware).

Distribution and origin of the Beycesultan VIa burnished wares

It must be admitted at once that the distribution of burnished wares of Beycesultan VIa type is very incompletely known. Besides Beycesultan, a few sherds were found at the neighbouring mound of Çivril and at Yassı Hüyük II in the plain of Acıpayam, south of Denizli. Both sites show the same fine bone-burnish. Incised ware was not found at any other site in the south-west, but it occurs both at Köprüören, between Tavşanlı and Kütahya and at Kuşunlar, west of Simav. Both sites produced pottery which is undoubtedly related to that of Beycesultan VIa. Furthermore red, cream, black, pink bone-burnished bowls of shapes 36, 45 with plastic "imitation handles" occur in great quantities at the large mound of Tavşanlı, but here, as at Beycesultan, grey ware is very rare. At this same site and at Köprüören we find the best parallels for the red washed class, the small wheel-made bowls (39 and 48), etc., suggesting that the Tavşanlı-Kütahya region was

FIG. P.64. E.B. 3b pottery

Level VIa

All pottery is hand-made, unless stated otherwise. Fabrics are buff or light red and contain straw or grits as a degreasant.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Wheel-made, red wash. | 18. Deep red wash. |
| 2–7. Wheel-made, plain buff ware. | 19. Wheel-made. Brown burnished slip. |
| 8. Plain buff ware. | 20. Red burnished slip. |
| 9. Wheel-made, buff ware. | 21. Red wash. |
| 10. Wheel-made, red polished slip. | 22. Brown wash. |
| 11. Wheel-made, buff ware. | 23. <i>Red cross bowl</i> . Bright red wash. |
| 13. Lamp. Wheel-made, brown wash. | 24. Buff wash. |
| 14. Wheel-made, red wash. | 25. Red wash. |
| 15. Pale red wash. | 26. <i>Red cross bowl</i> , wheel-made, burnished red wash |
| 16. Red polished wash. | |
| 17. Red wash. | |

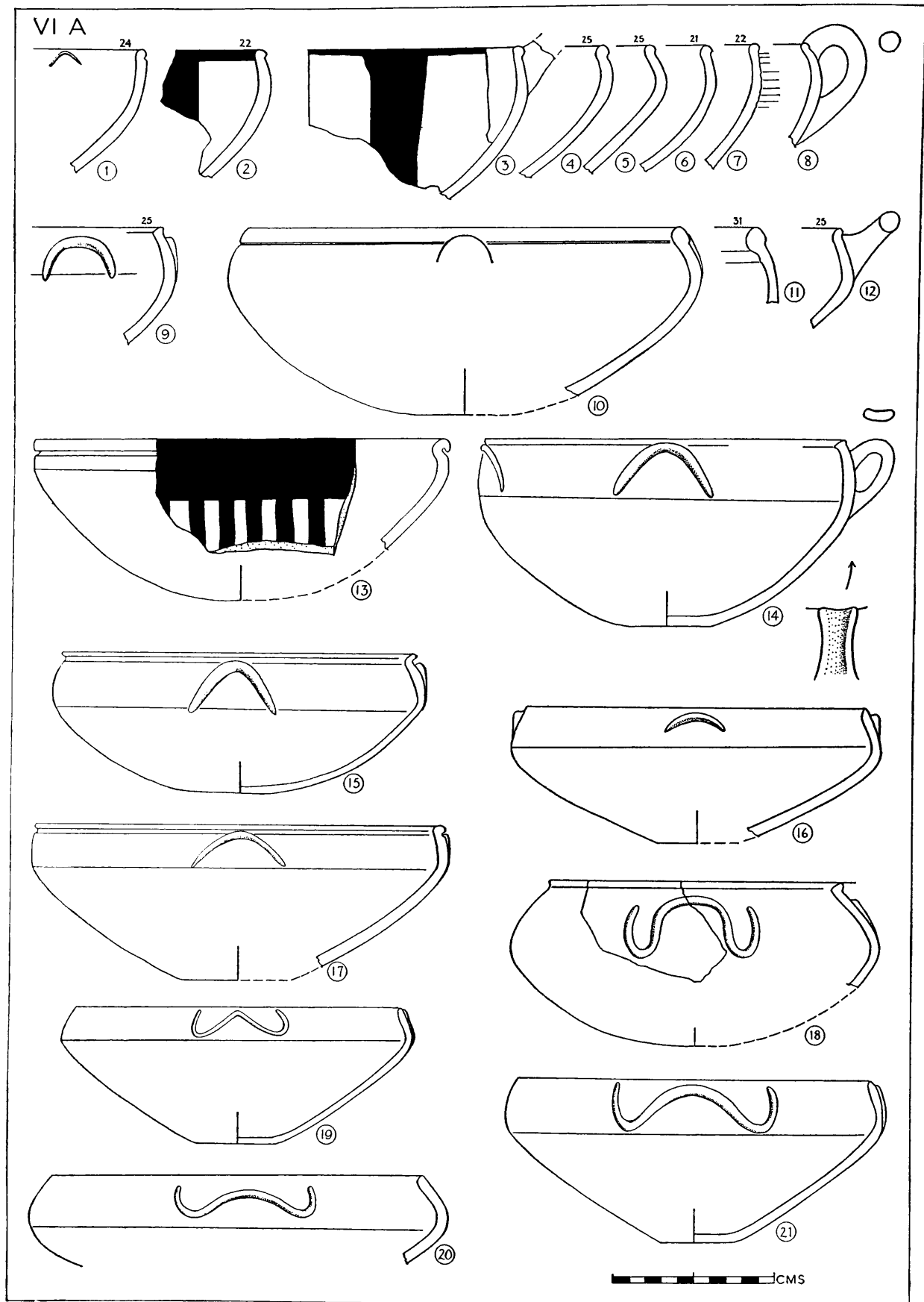


FIG. P.65. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VIa

culturally strongly allied to E.B. 3b South-western Anatolia. At Köprüören, on the other hand, there is strong evidence for another element, that of *grey ware, often decorated with pattern burnish*. Recent surveys have shown that this is a feature of the region south and east of the Sea of Marmara and Köprüören, situated at the end of a road ascending the plateau from the plain of Inegöl, would seem to have been an outpost or meeting-place of both cultures. Further south, across the watershed formed by the Gümüşdağ south of Kütahya, Mr. David French's recent explorations in the Çavdarhisar–Altıntaş region have produced only a few sherds of grey ware, thus confirming the more essentially south-western character of this region, to which the plain of Tavşanlı apparently belonged at this period.

Summing up then, it would appear that the burnished wares of Beycesultan VIa have the closest affinities with the pottery made in the Tavşanlı–Kütahya region, the same area from which the few scraps of grey ware and the pattern-burnished beak-spouted jug could have been imported. To solve the problem of the origin of these wares excavations should be undertaken in this region. (See postscript, p. 263.)

THE TRANSITION TO THE MIDDLE BRONZE AGE AT BEYCESULTAN

Beycesultan VIa marks the final Early Bronze Age occupation at this great site and the next phase, Beycesultan V, ushers in the most prosperous period in the city's existence with the construction of an enormous palace, a large temple, administrative buildings and a great city-wall which now enclosed a lower town near the river. With Beycesultan V we have reached the Middle Bronze Age, the beginning of which we conventionally date to c. 1900 B.C.

Houses of Beycesultan VIa in Areas "A" and "S" on the western mound were burnt and a section of town-wall in Trench "R" also showed signs of

FIG. P.65. E.B. 3b pottery

Level VIa

All pottery is hand-made, unless stated otherwise. Fabrics are buff or light red and contain straw or grits as a dégraissant.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Polished red wash. | buff ware, fine red thin slip, not polished. |
| 2. <i>Red cross bowl</i> , wheel-made, polished red slip. | Import? cf. 17. |
| 3. <i>Red cross bowl</i> , hand-made, polished red cross. | 14. Polished buff wash. |
| 4. Red wash. | 15. Wheel-made, red-brown burnished slip. |
| 5. Red polished slip. | 16. Wheel-made, buff polished ware. |
| 6. Buff polished wash. | 17. Wheel-made, micaceous buff ware, fine red thin slip, not polished. |
| 7. Wheel-made, polished brown wash. | 18. Kusura. Hand-made, buff ware, buff criss-cross burnish. cf. 13. |
| 8. Wheel-made, buff wash on exterior, red on interior. | 19. Wheel-made, buff ware, highly burnished pink slip. |
| 9. Brown burnished slip. | 20. Buff ware, fine (soapy) deep red burnished slip. |
| 10. Wheel-made, polished red wash. | 21. Wheel-made, buff ware, pink burnished slip on exterior, yellow on interior. |
| 11. Wheel-made, buff ware. | |
| 12. Polished red wash. | |
| 13. <i>Multiple cross bowl</i> , wheel-made micaceous | |

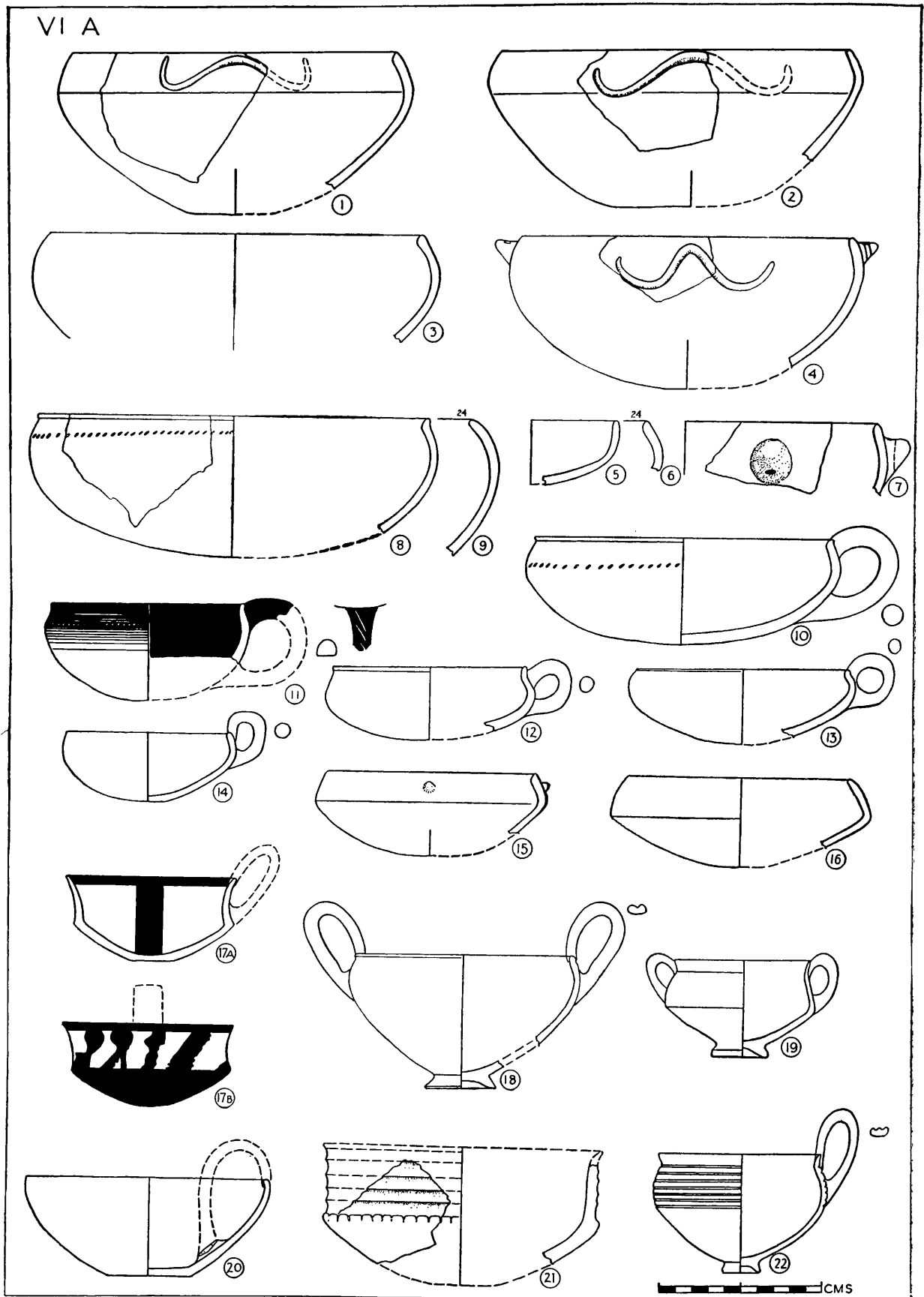


FIG. P.66. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VIa

destruction by fire, but on the eastern summit where a wide exposure of Level VI was made below the burnt remains of the palace there were no traces of destruction or fire. Even if some of the houses or part of the settlement were destroyed by fire at the end of the Early Bronze Age, there is no way of telling whether this was the result of an accidental fire or wilful destruction. In any case it was of a much restricted extent and the immense building operations which took place in Level V do not in the least suggest an impoverishment such as is to be expected after destruction by an enemy or foreign conquest. However, this is not the entire evidence, for that of the pottery is far more significant than that of a fire or minor destruction. Just as continuity of culture may be observed in building methods, spindle-whorls and other objects of daily use, the pottery of Level V shows unmistakable evidence for continuity. Of the thirty-four shapes listed as occurring in Beycesultan V not less than twenty-one are found in the previous phase, i.e. two-thirds of the most common shapes are found in both building levels. Add to this that all the most common shapes are included together with the normal forms of decoration, the same handles, techniques, etc., and it will be clear that we are dealing with the very same population. Such changes as there are in the pottery (including the disappearance of much of the "exotic" element of Beycesultan VIa) are those one can expect in a normal and uninterrupted development. The Middle Bronze Age culture of South-western Anatolia developed out of that of the E.B. 3 period without any interruption and the transition from Early to Middle Bronze Age is more marked and emphasized in archaeological terminology than in the actual remains. If a real break in culture is to be recognized in the cultural development of South-western Anatolia in the late third or early second millennium for historical reasons, and the coming of Indo-European-speaking Luvians requires archaeological definition, then only the break between the E.B. 2 and 3 periods with its widespread destruction and radical change of culture meets all the requirements.

FIG. P.66. E.B. 3b pottery

Level VIa

All pottery is hand-made, unless stated otherwise. Fabrics are buff or light red and contain straw or grits as a degreasant.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Fine cream-white burnished slip. | buff below on exterior. Handle incised, not filled. |
| 2. Cream-white burnished slip. | |
| 3. Wheel-made, deep red burnished slip. | 12. Red polished wash. |
| 4. Red burnished surface. | 13. Red wash. |
| 5. Wheel-made, burnished grey ware, black inside. | 14. Burnished black ware. Reg. no. 532. |
| 6. Wheel-made, black burnished. | 15-16. Red wash. |
| 7. Wheel-made, jet-black burnished. | 17. Buff ware, red painted cross inside. Paint on exterior fading to light brown. |
| 8. Wheel-made, brownish black burnished, incised, not filled. | 18. Red polished wash. |
| 9. Wheel-made, black burnished. | 19. Red polished wash. |
| 10. Black burnished incised, not filled. | 20. Pale buff ware. |
| 11. Buff ware, black burnished interior and rim, | 21. Deep red burnished slip. |
| | 22. Polished red wash. |

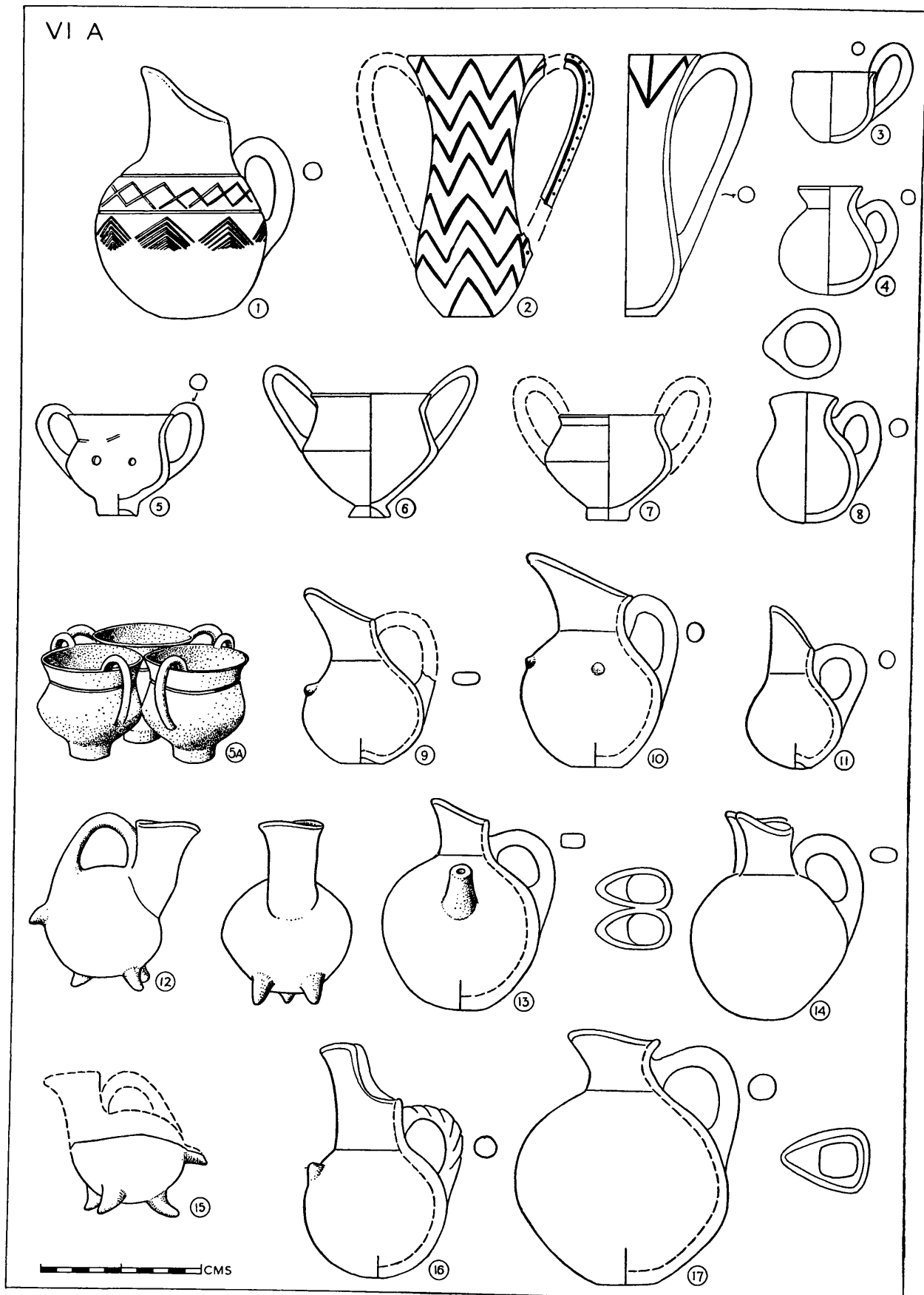


FIG. P.67. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VI A

COMPARISONS AND PARALLELS

Distribution of West Anatolian E.B. 3 remains

The E.B. 3 culture of Beycesultan is well represented in South-western Anatolia. Some eighty sites with E.B. 3 remains were recorded (map VIII). Compared to the 266 of the previous period (map V) this is not impressive, and it should be noted that on many of the sites, the later remains seem to cover a smaller area. The absence of E.B. 3 sites in a number of hitherto densely populated areas suggests a changing way of life or economy. At Kusura E.B. 3 remains are very poorly represented and telescoped with earlier material in the "transitional period".¹

Heraion in Samos has several building levels of the E.B. 3a period (Heraion II), but E.B. 3b is only represented by a few surface sherds. Heraion provides such close parallels for Beycesultan that intermediate sites must have existed in the great river valleys of the Hermus (Cayster) and lower Maeander.² It is worth noting that Caria, hitherto unproductive of earlier material, has yielded several chance finds (Damlıboğaz, Yk.Mazi, Ahirköy) datable to this period.³

The E.B. 3 culture of the extremely fertile plains of Manisa and Akhisar, the heart of ancient Lydia, is again very close to that of Beycesultan and Troy III-V. On the Aegean coast south of the Troad and in the Caicus valley E.B. 3 occupation is as conspicuous by its absence as E.B. 2 was. A few sherds from Bayraklı look typologically like E.B. 3a. Larisa produced some Troy V material and so did Thermi and Poliochni VI, both reoccupied towards the end of the E.B. 3 period. E.B. 3a remains are still missing on Lemnos and Lesbos. Material of this period overlies Yortan ware at Sındırgı and on sites in the Balıkesir plain.⁴

South and south-east of the Sea of Marmara there is a new culture

¹ *Archaeologia*, 87 (1937), pp. 228-9.

² One of these at Hamidiye near Nazılı was recently found by D. H. French.

³ A. Akarca, *Milas* (Istanbul, 1954), pp. 130-1, Pl. 60; *AS*, VII (1957), p. 111, Fig. 7; 3 (Ahirköy); Yk.Mazi in Ankara Museum, unpublished.

⁴ Information from D. H. French.

FIG. P.67. E.B. 3b pottery

Level VIa

All pottery is hand-made, unless stated otherwise. Fabrics are buff or light red and contain straw or grits as a degreasant.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Red wash, incised. | 9. Buff ware, red polished slip. |
| 2. Pale micaceous buff ware, wheel-made; mat red paint. Fine. Reg. no. 543. | 10. Buff ware, orange-buff burnished. Reg. no. 547. |
| 3. Buff ware, blackish brown slip. Reg. no. 531. | 11. Black ware, brown polished slip. |
| 4. Brownish black rather coarse ware. Reg. no. 533. | 12. Buff ware, red polished slip. Reg. no. 558. |
| 5. Red streaky wash, part of triple jar, restored in 5a. | 13. Buff ware, brown polished surface. |
| 6. Buff ware, buff polished slip. Reg. no. 530. | 14. Buff ware, red-brown slip. Reg. no. 557. |
| 7. Buff ware, red wash. | 15. Plain coarse ware. Reg. no. 538. |
| 8. Buff ware, plain buff surface. Reg. no. 549. | 16. Red polished slip. |
| | 17. Red to buff polished surface. Reg. no. 555. |

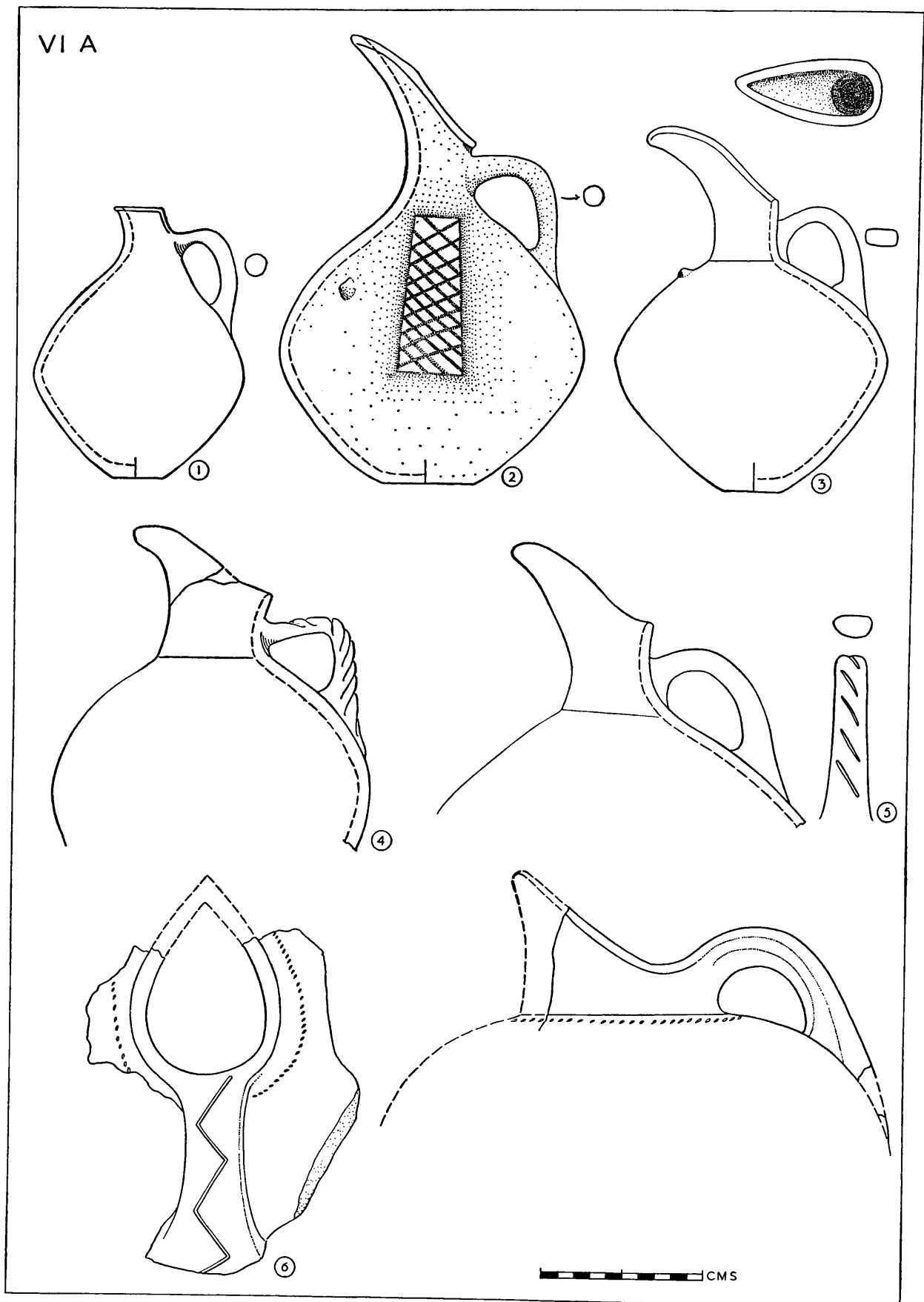


FIG. P.68. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VIa

province which includes the plains of Bozüyük, Kütahya and Tavşanlı on the north-western edge of the Anatolian plateau. E.B. 3a and b are well represented, probably better than in any other area further west.¹ Characteristic are red and grey burnished wares—the latter undistinguishable from Grey Minyan, and at least in E.B. 3b often decorated with pattern-burnishing. It would appear that Grey Minyan had its origin in this region.

In the Eskişehir plain, E.B. 3 red wares of western type occur on a fairly large number of sites, but apparently not at Demirci Hüyük, the only site where a sondage has been made. Further south, in the Afyon–Emirdağ region, local peculiarities include some painted pots from Ferekli, Akviran, etc. (Afyon Museum). Polatlı II is dated by its red cross bowls to E.B. 3b and no E.B. 3a was found in the soundings. At Karaoğlan again only the last phase of the E.B. 3 period seems to be represented in Level IV, with its “white-cross bowls”.

In the Konya Plain E.B. 3 occupation is so scanty (four definite sites, of which Kara Hüyük–Konya is now being excavated) that little attention can be paid to it here. Finally, in Cilicia only the first phase of the E.B. 3 period is represented, the second being contemporary with the beginning of Cilician M.B.A. intrusive from north Syria.

Characteristic of the first phase of the E.B. 3 period is a breakdown of the old cultural boundaries. Judged by the shapes of bowls and plates, the sherds of which form the overwhelming bulk of the material both from excavation and surface collections, there would appear to have been a greater homogeneity in pottery than ever before. Now this is certainly true, but with some important reservations; for when one compares the full repertoire of shapes in a certain area with that of its neighbours one is struck not only by similarities, but also by the popularity of certain shapes in certain areas and their virtual absence in others. It is in fact the differences that should be noted in the E.B. 3 period and not the resemblances when one attempts to define the new cultural provinces.

The range of the most typical bowl shapes of the E.B. 3 period is indicated on the table below. This is necessarily somewhat incomplete, for the evidence in certain areas is derived from surface finds only (e.g. Eskişehir and Konya Plains). On the other hand, the material from a number of excavated sites,

¹ Unpublished material from 1960 survey.

FIG. P.68. E.B. 3b pottery

Level VIa

All pottery is hand-made, unless stated otherwise. Fabrics are buff or light red and contain straw or grits as a dégraissant.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plain red ware, polished. Reg. no. 850. 2. Hand-made black ware, dark grey burnished surface with pattern burnish on light grey in three panels. Reg. no. 694. 3. Wheel-made buff ware, orange burnished slip. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Hand-made red polished surface. 5. Wheel-made buff ware, (soapy) deep red burnished slip. Incised. 6. Hand-made black ware, black burnished surface. Incised. |
|---|--|

VI A

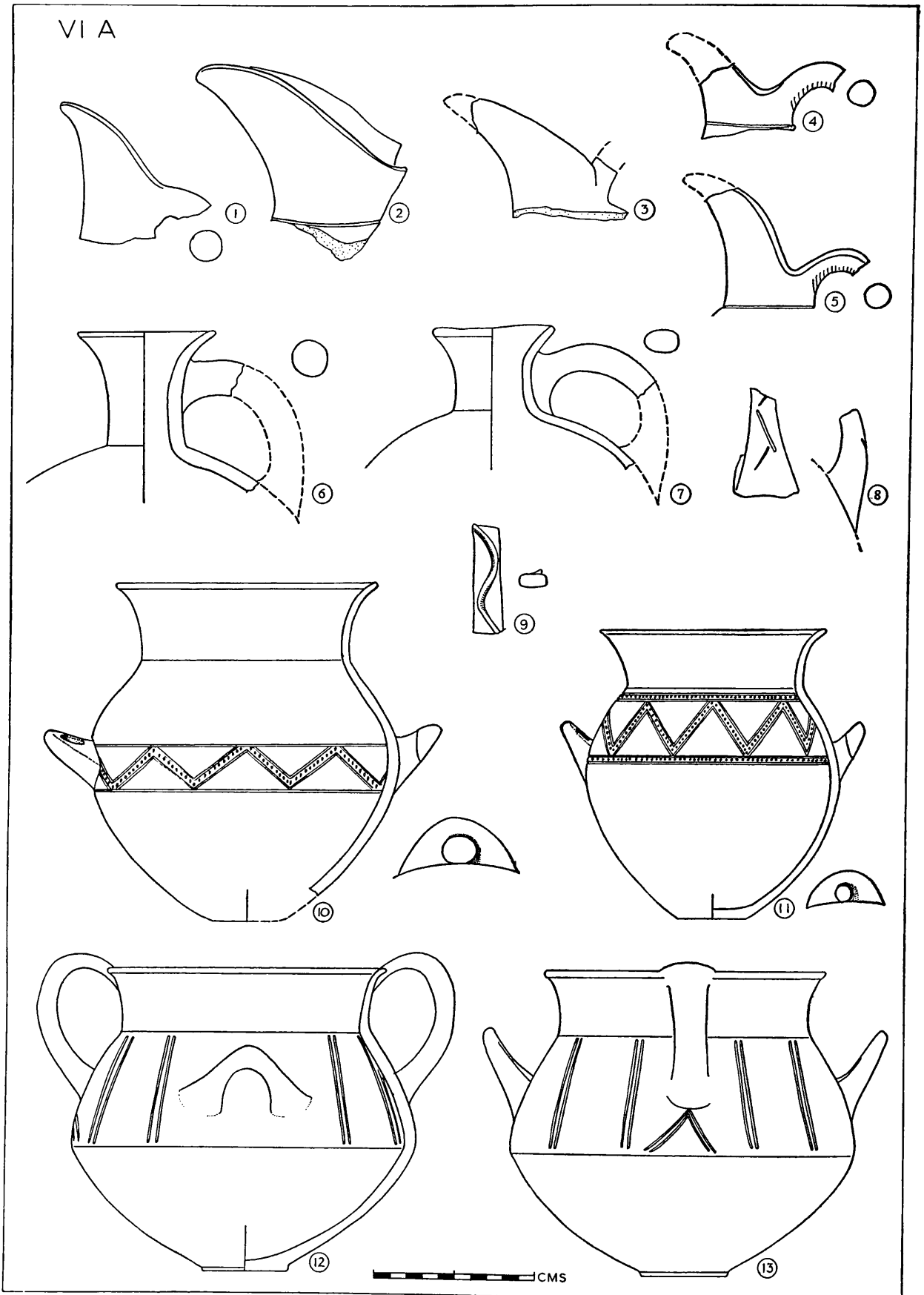


FIG. P.69. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VIa

such as Larisa, Thermi and Polatlı is not abundant for the period in question and in the case of Larisa no better stratified than that from surface finds intelligently collected.

A2	E.B. 3 1	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	} E.B. 3a Troy III-IV
A11	2	r	-	-	x	x	-	x	-	x	x	
A16	4	x	-	x	r	p	x	x	x	-	-	
A18	6	x	-	-	x	p	-	x	x	-	x	
A21	3	x	-	-	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	
—	5	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
A12	45	r	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	x	} Troy IV-V
A20	—	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	
—	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A23	-	-	
A19	38		x	-		-	-	-	-	x		} E.B. 3b Troy V
A23	36		x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	
—	39				x							
—	46				x						x	
r.c	r.c		-	-	r.c	-	r.c	r.c	r.c	-	-	
Troy												
Beycesultan												
Heraion II												
Larisa												
Thermi												
Tavşanlı-Iznik												
Eskişehir												
Polatlı												
Konya Plain												
Tarsus E.B. 3												
Tarsus M.B. 1												
Kültepe												

Legend: x present.
 - not found.
 r rare.
 p probably present.
 r.c red-cross bowl.

FIG. P.69. E.B. 3b pottery

Level Via

All pottery is hand-made, unless stated otherwise. Fabrics are buff or light red and contain straw or grits as a degreasant.

1. Pale orange/cream burnished.
2. Black burnished.
3. Buff wash.
4. Plain buff ware.
5. Buff burnished.
6. Wheel-made buff ware, red burnished slip.
7. Red polished wash.
8. Buff burnished, incised.
9. Red wash, ribbed.
10. Wheel-made buff ware, red burnished slip. White-filled incised. Reg. no. 570.
11. Wheel-made buff ware, buff burnished slip. White-filled incised. Reg. no. 541.
- 12-13. Wheel-made buff ware, orange-buff burnished slip. Incised. Reg. no. 622. Broken patch on one side. Animal head?

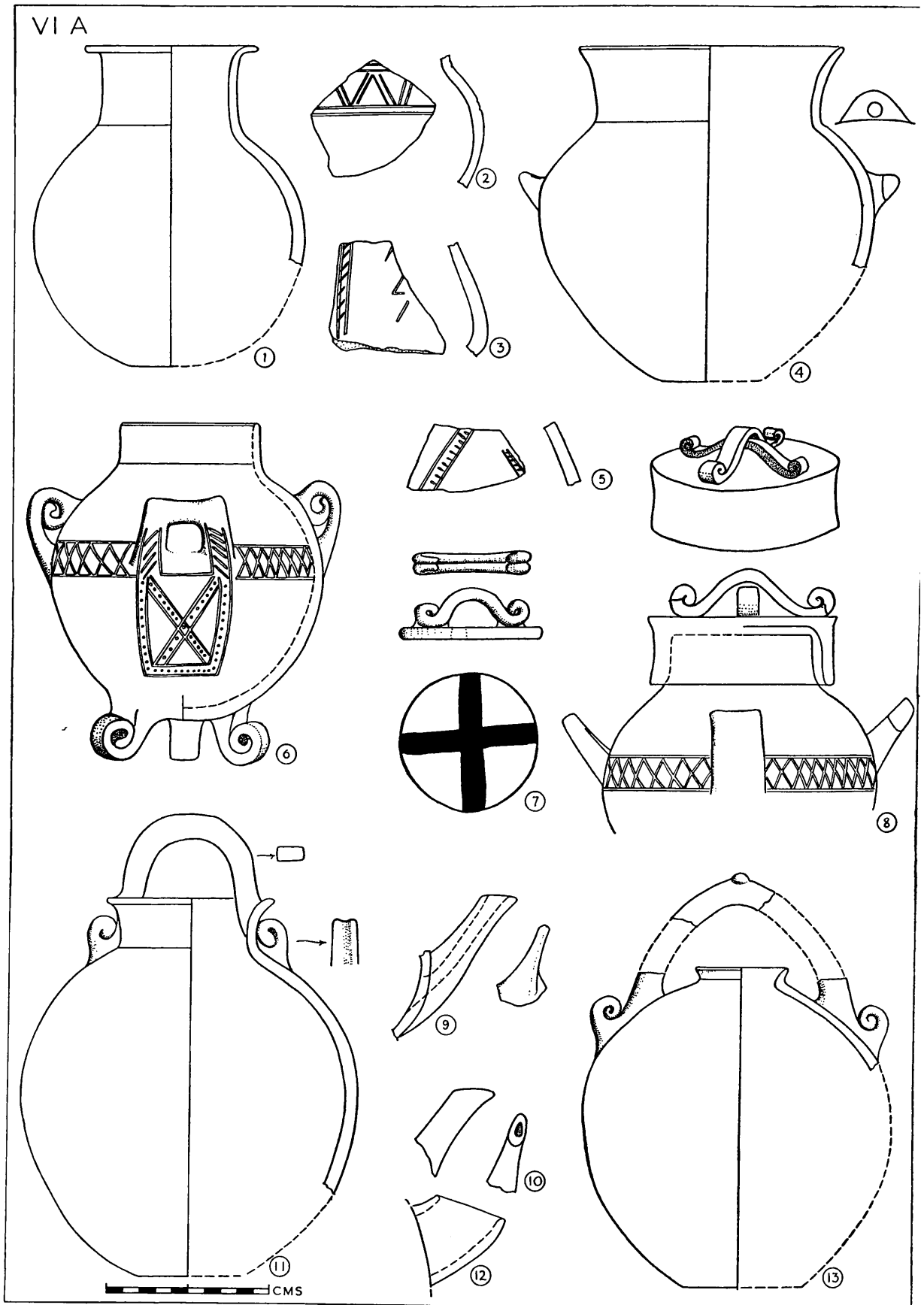


FIG. P.70. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VIa

E.B. 3a period (Map IX)

Blegen's observation that the *wheel-made plate* (Troy, shape A2) goes out of fashion in Troy V¹ is confirmed by the evidence from Beycesultan and Tarsus. At the former site it is confined to Levels XII–IX and at Tarsus to the local E.B. 3 period. At Heraion II, dated by the excavators to Troy III–IV, it is common, but on the E.B. 3b (Troy V) sites of Larisa, Thermi and Polath II is no longer found. The distribution of this specific shape (map IX) leaves little doubt about its North-western Anatolian origin and maximum area of occurrence. As has already been remarked above, its occurrence as an import in Beycesultan XIIIa is in full accordance with its early E.B. 2 origin in the north-west.

Towards the east, the distribution of the wheel-made plate thins out. Common at most north-western sites it occurs far more sporadically in South-western Anatolia and in the western half of the Eskişehir plain.² In the Konya Plain it has not yet been found, but it is common in E.B. 3a Tarsus and exported from there into Early Cappadocian Kültepe. Perhaps the shape reached Cilicia from the north-west by sea, and Heraion on Samos could form a valuable link for such coastal traffic.

If the wheel-made plate is one of the shapes, the distribution and frequency of occurrence of which can be studied in some detail, the *depas* is another. This shape (A45), which occurs first in Troy IIc (about the middle of the E.B. 2 period) in the coastal culture of the north-west, is frequent in Troy III and IV. In the south-west its popularity is not great and its occurrence (with one exception—a painted *depas* from Level VIa) restricted to Levels XII–VIII, corresponding to Troy III and IV. The *depata* from Levels IX–VIII are of local manufacture and of shapes not readily paralleled at Troy. Their nearest counterparts are a ribbed *depas* from Tiryns,³ and a painted E.B. III one from Lerna, *AS VII*, 1957, p. 77, the first possibly an import, the second of local manufacture. Curiously enough, the *depata* from Heraion II do not much resemble the Beycesultan specimens. They are either of the tall Trojan shape, a local short shape or bell-shaped cups, like

¹ *Troy*, Vol. II, p. 239.

² *Ist. Mitt.*, 6 (1955), p. 78, Figs. 132–134.

³ *Tiryns*, IV, Pl. 32–35.

FIG. P.70. E.B. 3b pottery

Level VIa

All pottery is hand-made, unless stated otherwise. Fabrics are buff or light red and contain straw or grits as a dégraissant.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Buff ware, polished orange, mottled grey wash. | Reg. no. 569. |
| 2. Red wash, incised. | 8. Lid, coarse brown smoothed ware, probably belongs to no. 6, shown here in a different view. Reg. no. 566. |
| 3. Wheel-made buff ware, red wash. Incised. | 9. Wheel-made black burnished ware. |
| 4. Buff ware, polished red wash. | 10. Black burnished. |
| 5. Wheel-made light grey burnished ware. Incised. | 11. Buff ware, brown wash, probably a teapot. |
| 6. Rather coarse brown gritty ware. Incised. Not white-filled. Reg. no. 545. | 12. Coarse red ware. |
| 7. Coarse red ware, mat red cross painted. | 13. VII. Teapot in red wash ware. |

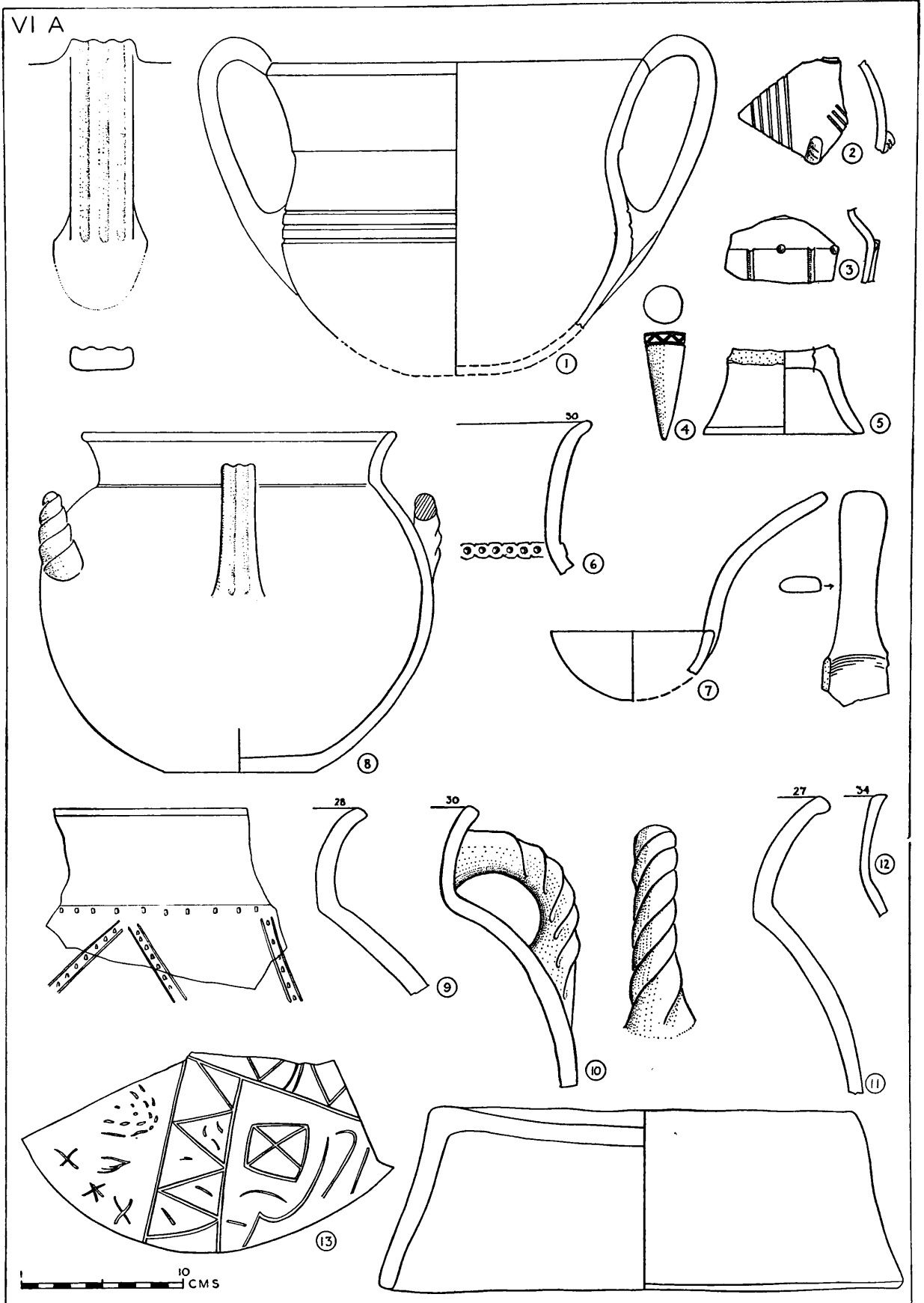


FIG. P.71. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VIa

those common at Tarsus in E.B. 3 and in the Cappadocian area. Once more Samos would appear to have formed a link in the coastal trade linking the north-west with Cilicia.¹

Other evidence for contacts between Beycesultan and Greece comes in the Troy IV phase. Fragments of an incised *duck-vase* (shape 35) were found in Level IX and plain ones more like *askoi* occur in Levels VIII and VII. Nothing really suggests that the vessel is an import and like the duck-vase (D29) from Troy IV it is probably locally made. Apart from a possible example found at Cuma Tepe-Inegöl,² these vessels are not common in inland Western Anatolia. A fine buff burnished and incised specimen in the Istanbul Museum was found on a site in the Izmir region (Fig. P.53:2) and several examples were found in Heraion II.³ They are common in E.C. contexts in the Cyclades (Paros, Amorgos, Kalymnos, Thera, Melos, Tenos) and Blegen quotes one from Tiryns and another from an EH grave at Corinth.⁴ The Anatolian specimens are all of E.B. 3, more specifically of Troy IV date during which contact with the Cyclades and Greece would appear to have been strongest. The shape is usually considered to have been Cycladic, but occurrences in Samos and Kalymnos (both islands with West Anatolian culture) in the Izmir region, at Beycesultan, Troy and Inegöl (?), not one of which would seem to have been an import, suggest that there may well have been a mainland centre of production also, perhaps in the region of later Ionia. More likely to have been imported are two painted sherds from Beycesultan VIII (Fig. P.56:2, 3).

Further evidence for trade is supplied by the West Anatolian pottery types from the rock-cut Cycladic tombs on Cape Manika near Chalcis, already discussed by Blegen.⁵ Eight beak-spouted jugs (B20) of Troy IV type, one jug with cut-away neck (B23)—typical of Troy IV, Beycesultan (shape 28, Levels X-IX), Heraion II, Yortan (*BM Cat.* I, 1, A37, pl. 1)—and a one-handled cup (A33) were found there. A (B20) beak-spouted jug was found at Damliboğaz in Caria and the type is common at Heraion II. The cup has parallels at Syros and Siphnos, but the closest are at Troy and

¹ For evidence for metal trade along this coast see *AS*, VII (1957), p. 100, map 2 (southern—type 5—daggers) and map 3 (spearheads).

² *Kleinasiatische Studien* (Istanbul, 1942), p. 161.

³ V. Milošević, *Chronologie*, Pl. 15:11, 12.

⁴ *Troy*, Vol. II, p. 110.

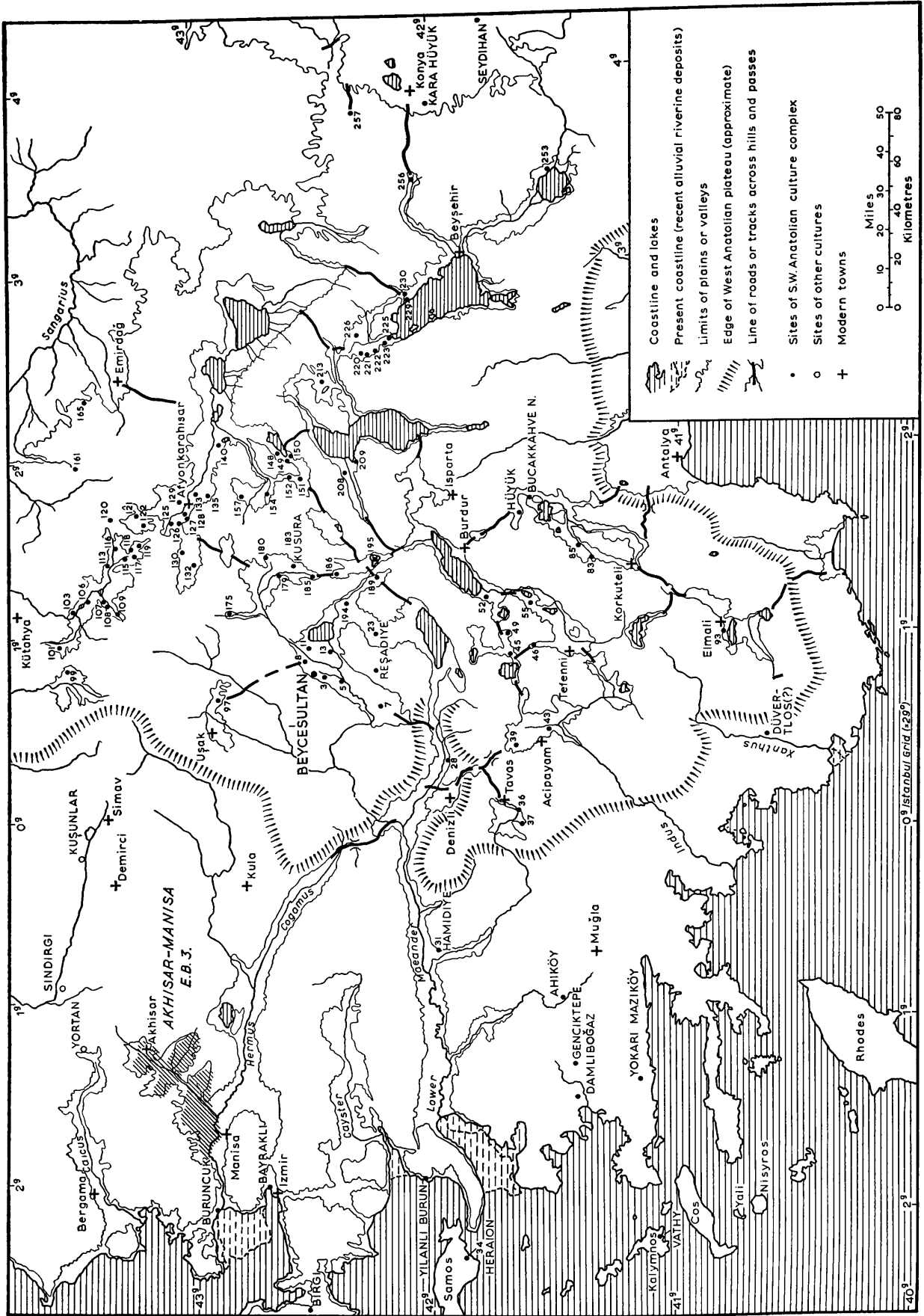
⁵ *Troy*, Vol. II, p. 110.

FIG. P.71. E.B. 3b pottery

Level VIa

All pottery is hand-made, unless stated otherwise. Fabrics are buff or light red and contain straw or grits as a degreasant.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Burnished red gritty ware. | 8. Wheel-made buff ware, red brown polished wash. |
| 2. Red wash, closed vessel. Incised. | 9. Brown polished surface, incised. |
| 3. Red wash, closed vessel. Ribbed. | 10. Black burnished ware. |
| 4. Polished buff ware foot, incised. | 11, 12. Red wash. |
| 5. Hand-made black burnished pedestal. | 13. Coarse red ware, summary burnish. Incised. |
| 6. Plain buff ware. | |
| 7. Buff polished ware. | |



MAP VIII. Distribution of E.B. 3 period sites in South-western Anatolia

Comparison of the number of E.B. 2 and 3 settlements in South-western Anatolia

Region:	Map VI, nos.	E.B. 2	E.B. 3
1. Beycesultan	1-46	46	18
2. Burdur-Korkuteli	47-88	42	7
3. Elmalı	89-95	7	1
4. Uşak	96-97	2	1
5. Çavdarhisar-Altıntaş	98-116	19	9
6. Afyon-Emirdağ	117-171	42	24
7. Kusura-Isparta	172-206	35	6
8. Sultandağ	207-266	60	14
		266	83

N.B. These numbers are provisional and liable to change as more intensive surveys take place in areas 6 and 8. Only four out of the eighty-three E.B. 3 sites recorded are new and have no previous E.B. 2 occupation.

E.B. 3. MAP VIII. *List of numbered sites*

For comparison with Map VI, the numbering of E.B. 3 sites has not been altered. New sites are indicated in print.

N.B. A survey of areas VI and VIII now in progress is expected to raise the number of sites in these areas considerably.

I	V	150. Aydoğmuş.
1. Beycesultan.	99. Hacıkebir.	151. Kepeliyurt.
3. Yassı Hüyük I.	101. Ortaca.	154. Anayurt.
5. Sarıbeyli.	103. Haydarlar.	157. Ağzıkara I.
7. Karaca.	106. Yalnızsaray.	164. Midas city.
8. Çivril.	107. Geçek.	165. Bağlıca.
11. Emircik.	108. Akçakoy.	
13. Sundurlu.	109. Abya.	VII
23. Evciler.	113. Tatarmuhat.	175. Kozluca.
28. Colossai.	116. Karaca Ahmet.	179. Huzai Hammam.
31. Hamidiye.		180. Sandıklı.
34. Heraion II.		183. Kusura.
36. Medet.	VI	185. Ekinova.
37. Solmaz B.	117. Yenice.	186. Afsar.
39. Yassı Hüyük II.	118. Maltepe.	
43. Sellar.	119. Eğret.	VIII
45. Mancarlı.	120. Beyköy.	208. Ulağı Tepe.
46. Geberen.	121. Akviran.	209. Garipçe.
	122. Yk.Dandırın.	213. Hüyükülü.
II	125. İsmailköy.	220. Çavundur.
49. Gencalı.	126. Sadıkbey.	221. Ördekçi.
52. Yarı.	127. Çakır North.	222. Salur.
55. Pınarbaşı.	128. Çakır East.	223. Armutlu West.
83. Yelten (dagger).	129. Çapak.	225. Sürütme Ciftliği.
85. Fuğla (Kızlar).	130. Mani.	226. Karacayır.
	132. Sincanköy.	229. Tolca.
III	133. Cenççi.	230. Kireli.
93. Elmalı West.	135. Şalar.	253. Ortakaraviran II.
	140. Kumralı.	256. Kızılviran.
IV	148. Geyzen.	257. Sızma.
97. Kapaklar.	149. Geneli.	

Heraion II. The vertical incised lines on beak-spouted jugs occur at Beycesultan in Levels XII–VII, in Heraion (graves), in Syros (seven examples), sometimes with lentoid bodies and the same badly proportioned spout.

Moreover certain metal weapons, typical of E.B. 3 date found at Ahirköy and Yk.Mazı in Caria, present analogies to the spearheads from Amorgos.¹

These scraps of evidence seem to point to the importance of the Ionian and Carian coast and the islands offshore for trade with the Cyclades in the E.B. 3a (Troy III–IV) period. The increase in activity in this otherwise badly known region is in marked contrast to the virtual archaeological blank which for unknown reasons covers the coast south of the Troad and north of the Erythraean peninsula not only during the E.B. 2, but also during most of the E.B. 3 period.

If the differences between North-western and South-western Anatolian E.B. 3a need further emphasis, one might point to the complete absence of grey ware, face-urns, face-lids, vases with wing handles, and to the rarity of wheel-made plates, *depata* and tankards in South-western Anatolia.

On the other hand, bowls and cups with high-flung handles (shapes 8, 9, 23, 37) have no direct parallels in the north-west, even though from Troy IV onwards related shapes appear there. At Heraion II, however, the two-handled cup is known and rather frequent, and another in black burnished ware was found at Bayraklı. One cannot escape the impression that the Trojan *depa*s, the bell-shaped cup of Tarsus, Cappadocia and Heraion, the two-handled bowls and cups of Beycesultan, Heraion (and Bayraklı) are in fact nothing more than several variations on a common theme—a two-handled drinking vessel.

2. E.B. 3b (Troy V) period (Map X)

Characteristic for the last phase of the Early Bronze Age is a variety of bowl decorated with a cross or crosses, the so-called *red-cross bowl*. The cross can be painted on in red or brown paint, or it can be produced by burnishing (Troy V, Seydihan) both in red coated, or in the Tavşanlı–Iznik–Bursa region in Grey Minyan ware. At Karaoğlan IV, white paint is used on jet black interiors of red and buff cups and bowls.²

The cross is most often single, but multiple cross bowls appear, e.g. in Polatlı 12, Beycesultan VII and at Akviran Hüyük, north-west of Afyon, where dots fill the open spaces between the arms of the crosses. Pattern-burnished simple crosses or reserve slip crosses filled with a zigzag line occur at Köprüören³ and other sites of that area, together with simple red-cross bowls. An incised form of cross ornament, often white-filled, occurs on lids in Troy IV, at Mancarlı H. in the south-west on light grey ware, and in Beycesultan VII–VIa. Even at an earlier date a red cross was painted on lids at Alaca, Level 5 (end of the local E.B. 2 period, approximately contemporary with

¹ *AS*, VII (1957), p. 112.

² R. O. Arik in *TTK. Kongresi*, 1943, Figs. 10, 22–24.

³ *AA* 62 (1958), Pl. III.

Troy III) and “red cross *depata*” occur since the beginning of the Cappadocian period (approximately the beginning of Troy IV, c. 2200 B.C.). The most complicated cross-bowls are found in the late Cappadocian level on the mound at Kültepe and these were imported or imitated in early M.B.A. Cilicia,¹ where they occur later than the red cross bowl on three volute feet found there (and at Kabarsa, no. 448) in the last burnt level of the Cilician E.B. 3 (Beycesultan E.B. 3a) period.² At Troy, the red-cross bowl occurs sporadically in the last three phases (c, d, e) of Troy IV, but is said to be absolutely characteristic of Troy V, whereas at Beycesultan it is confined to Levels VII–VIa of the Troy V period.

In no area of Anatolia does this shape appear to have outlasted the end of the Early Bronze Age, and though it may occasionally occur at the end of E.B. 3a, it remains characteristic of E.B. 3b only.

Its distribution (map X) is widespread in Western and Southern Anatolia. In the Eskişehir region it has not yet been found, nor does it occur in Central or North Anatolian regions. C. W. Blegen lists its occurrence in Greece.³ Neither at Larisa nor at Thermi, sites reoccupied in this period, nor apparently in Poliochni VI, has the red cross bowl been found, but the material from these sites is not rich and the value of the negative evidence therefore not conclusive. What remains surprising is the persistence the archaeological blank on the Aegean coast south of the Troad and in the Caicus valley, where in addition to E.B. 2, no E.B. 3 remains either have been found.

Nearly as typical for this period as the red-cross bowl is the use of neatly *coiled spirals*, used in a variety of ways. They occur as feet on the red cross bowls of Tarsus, last E.B. 3 level (XI), Kabarsa and possibly Mersin. They are found as finials of handles both at Troy V⁴ and Poliochni VI.⁵ As handles on jars, large and small, they occur at Heraion II (i.e. probably pre-Troy V),⁶ Larisa,⁷ Beycesultan VII, VIa (shape 43), as feet on jars (Beycesultan VIa, Fig. P.70:6) and Maltepe near Afyon (unpublished, Afyon Museum). On lids they are found in Beycesultan VII and VI (Fig. P.61:1–2 7018) on basket-handled jars in Beycesultan VII and VIa (Fig. P.70:11, 13). At Kültepe a misunderstood form of the same handle with plastic volutes placed vertically on bowls occurs in Karum Level II.⁸

Another feature that is characteristic of this period, but which continues into the M.B.A., is the *plastic W-shaped rib* set on the rims of bowls with inverted rim or bowls with bead rim (shapes 36, 45). Sometimes the same pattern is grooved (Bayraklı) or incised (Kara Hüyük–Konya IV, V). The origin of this feature is evidently metallic (*cf.* handle with volutes). As early as Troy II this plastic rib appears on jars of shape C5, sometimes in combination with poorly rolled volutes. Parallels are rare outside Western

¹ Tarsus, Vol. II, first two M.B.A. levels (X, IX), nos. 811, 812.

² *Ibid.*, Level XI (last E.B. 3 level), nos. 445–446.

³ Troy, Vol. II, p. 227.

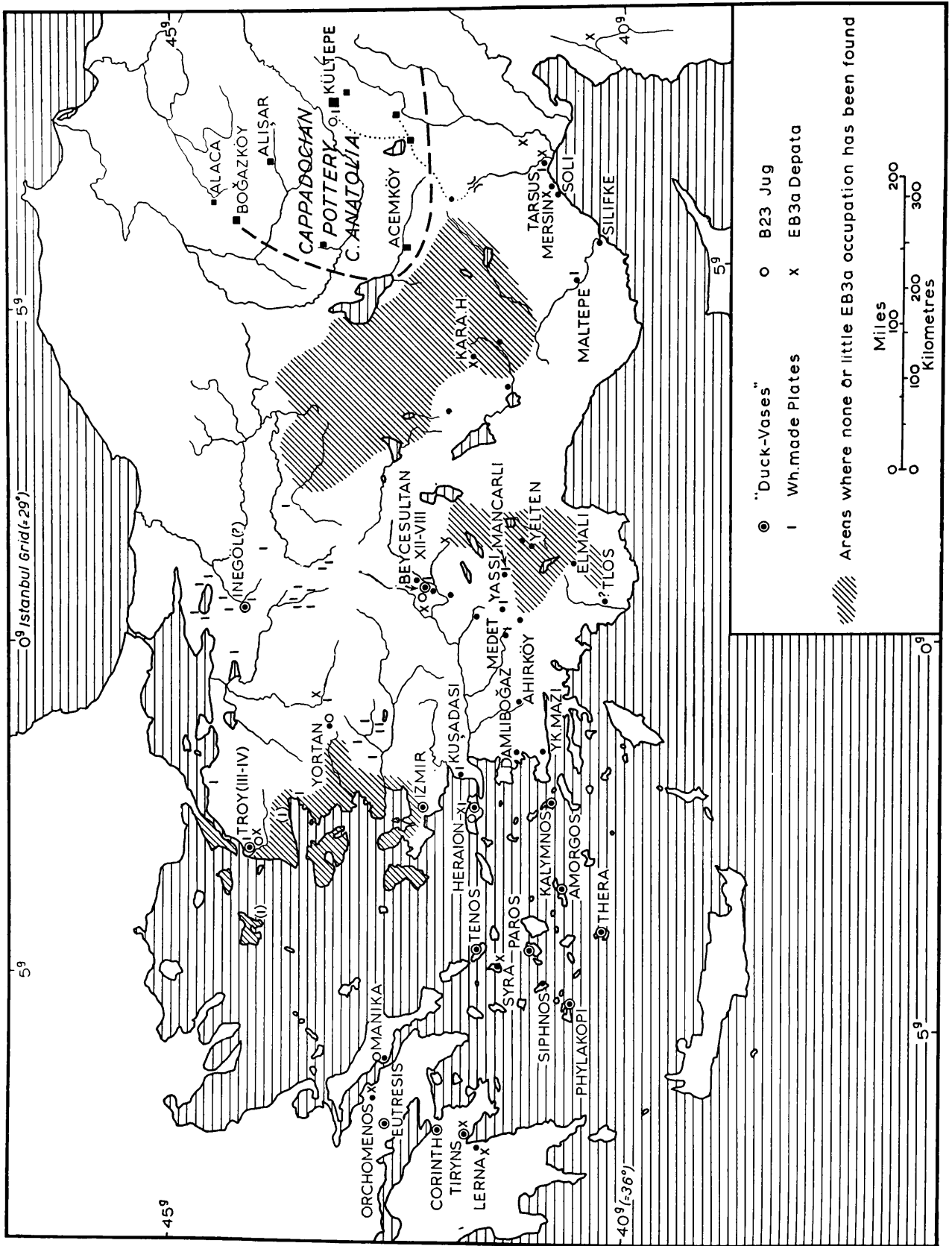
⁴ *Ibid.*, Fig. 251: 19, 21.

⁵ *Boll. d'Arte*, 1952, p. 347, Fig. 47.

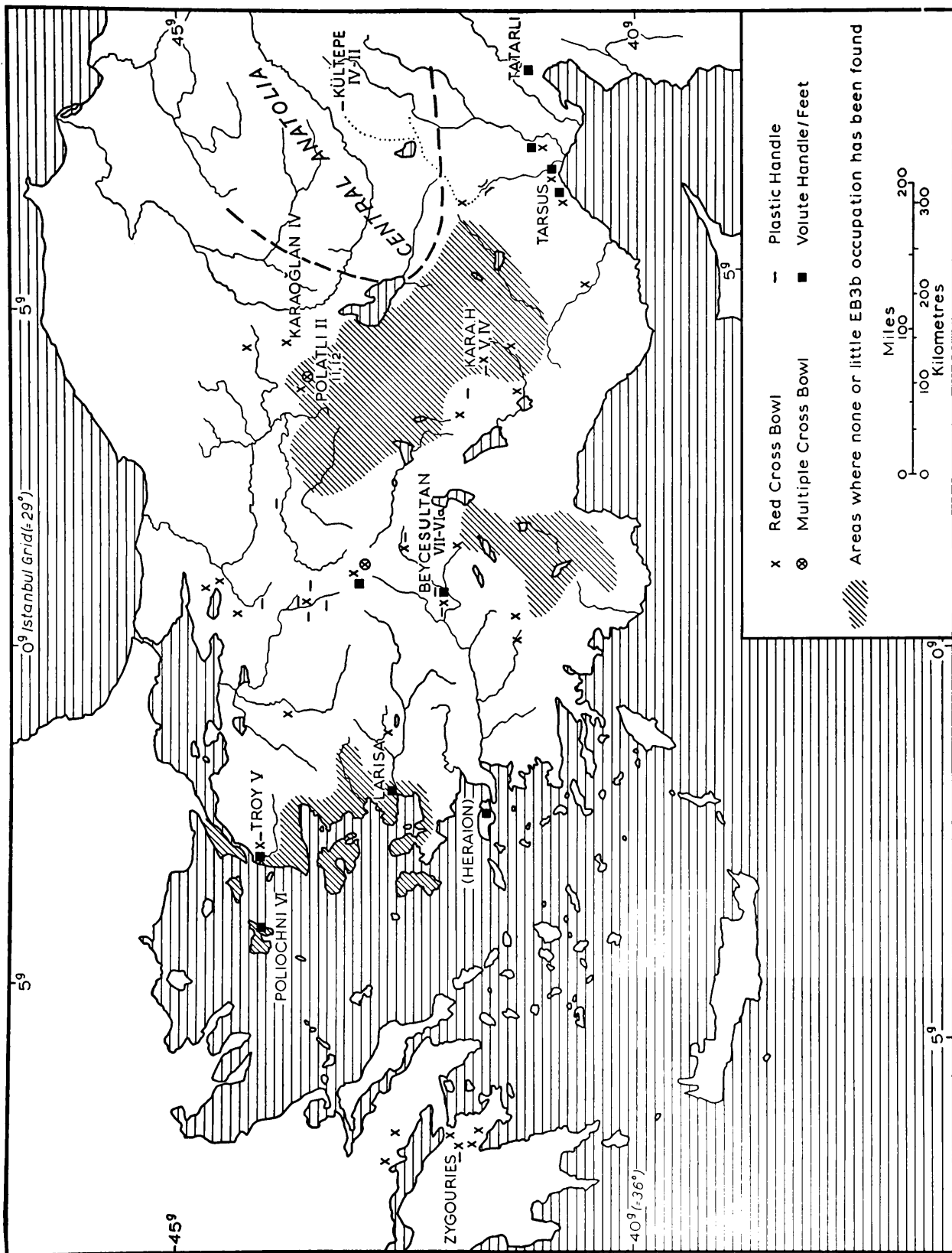
⁶ Milojevic, *Chronologie*, Pl. 15, 13.

⁷ Larisa, III, Fig. 6: i, k.

⁸ *Ausgrabungen in Kültepe*, 1949, Fig. 418.



MAP IX. Distribution of certain typical West Anatolian shapes during the E.B. 3a (Troy III-IV) period



MAP X. Distribution of certain typical shapes and features during the E.B. 3b (Troy V) period

Anatolia, but a spouted bowl from Zygouries bears the same handle.¹ It also occurs on a stone bowl from Kültepe,² elsewhere it is unknown in Central Anatolia, nor is it known in the Ankara region or in Cilicia. Its distribution covers most of Western and Southern Anatolia (map X) but its absence at Troy itself is surprising.

The earliest example at Beycesultan is found in Level VIII (Fig. P.55:18) but it is most common in VII-VIa and continues into IVb. It is fairly frequent at Bayraklı at the beginning of the M.B.A. and possibly before. At Kara Hüyük in the Konya Plain it occurs in Levels IV and V, i.e. as early as at Beycesultan.

Teapots. Side by side with the local teapot shape (30) occurring first in Beycesultan X and again in VII there appears in Level VII another of Central Anatolian shape (41) which remains in use into the M.B.A. Shape 41 is, however, made in local ware and the prototype may have been of metal. The West Anatolian type 30 also would seem to derive from metallic ancestors such as SS 6147 from "Treasure" S in Troy IIg. The Trojan pottery form (B9) occurs in Troy III-V (E.B. 3) but normally has a side-spout. Fragments of copper or bronze volutes from a teapot like SS 6147, from what is thought to be a robbed-out rich tomb in the Troad, are now in the collection of Istanbul University.³

Pattern-burnished grey ware. A beak-spouted jug (Fig. P.68:2) from Level VIa, decorated with three vertical pannels with pattern-burnished decoration in a dark grey on a light grey reserved slip background must in all likelihood be regarded as an import. Not only is grey ware virtually unknown in the South-western Anatolian E.B. 3 province, except for a dozen sherds or so in Level VIa, but good parallels abound in another adjacent region of Anatolia, the area between Tavşanlı and Kütahya and the Sea of Marmara. Here we have in E.B. 3b a culture province characterized by grey ware, some dark, some light, and much of it with the same texture, including the soapy feel of Grey Minyan. Pattern-burnish is a prominent feature here, not only on the interior and exterior of bowls, but also on jugs and jars. A discussion of this interesting culture, which can be dated beyond any doubt to the E.B. 3b period, beginning possibly even earlier, in which we think Grey Minyan originated before spreading to the coast at the beginning of the M.B.A., falls outside the scope of this excavation report.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE E.B. 3 PERIOD AT BEYCESULTAN

We have divided the E.B. 3 period of South-western Anatolia into two phases, E.B. 3a and b, which correspond to Levels XIIc-VIII and VII-VIa, to Troy III-IV and Troy V, and to E.B. 3 and early M.B. of the Cilician plain. For renumbered levels at Tarsus see table (p. 264).

¹ C. W. Blegen, *Zygouries*, Fig. 87, E.H. III.

² I. J. Gelb, *Hittite Hieroglyphic Monuments*, Pl. LXV, no. 43.

³ *JDAI*, 74 (1959), Figs. 7-20, 28, p. 2ff.

E.B. 3b	Beycesultan VII-VIa	Troy V	Tarsus X, IX M.B.A. (beginning)
E.B. 3a	Beycesultan XIIc-VIII	Troy IV Troy III	Tarsus (XVII-XI) E.B. 3

Both in the south-west of Anatolia and in Cilicia the new pottery is of a foreign, i.e. North-west Anatolian origin. At Troy and Poliochni it can be traced back into the E.B. 2 period. The agents of diffusion we consider to have been the I.E. invaders who put an end to the preceding E.B. 2 cultures of the whole of Western and Southern Anatolia.

Parallels are so numerous with the north-west that the establishment of a relative chronology offers no problems.

E.B. 3a

Out of twenty-one shapes recorded for Beycesultan XII and XI only four are not found in Troy III, with which these levels appear to be contemporary. Beycesultan XIIa-c and XI present four minor phases of occupation, just as Troy III a-d. The four shapes not represented at Troy are, however, not altogether foreign or unrelated. Bowls and cups of shapes **8** and **9** at Beycesultan take the place of the ubiquitous tankard (A39) of Troy III. New at Beycesultan is the use of high-flung strap-handles, rising above the rim, for which there is no parallel at Troy until Troy IV (shape A37—with clumsy thick loop handles). The rarity of the *depas* (shape **11**, Troy shape A45) should be noted. Shape **11a** is a local form not unrelated to A43 of Troy III and Bozüyük.¹ Beycesultan Levels X-VIII are contemporary with Troy IV, both sites showing five building levels in this phase.

Again parallels are numerous, but most significant are the appearance of a jug with cut-away spout (shape **27**=B23 of Troy IV), the jug with trefoil mouth (shape **29**=B24 of Troy IV) which appears first in Troy IV and Beycesultan Level X, and the “kantharos” (shape **37**, *cf.* A37 of Troy IV) a similar but far more elegant form than its Trojan counterpart.

E.B. 3b

Beycesultan VII-VIa (three phases) can be equated with Troy V (early, middle or late; three or four phases) and is characterized by red cross bowls (which occur first in Troy IVc), volute-handles on jars of shape **43**, on lids, etc., plastic handles; various shapes (**2**, **4**, **36**=A1, A16, A23), the inverted-rim bowl, shape **45**=A12, all typical products of Troy V.

Parallels can be multiplied, but those quoted will suffice to establish the chronological equations proposed. An imported grey ware jug with pattern-burnished panels from Level VI helps to date the pattern-burnished grey

¹ *Ath. Mitt.*, 1899, Pl. III; 11.

ware culture, which stretches from Balıkesir and Tavşanlı to the Bursa and Iznik region.

CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH CENTRAL ANATOLIA IN THE E.B. 3 PERIOD.

The E.B. 3 period of Western Anatolia (Troy III–V) seems to be of somewhat longer duration than the Cappadocian phase of Central Anatolia to which it corresponds (*c.* Troy IV–V); and its earliest phase is therefore probably still contemporary with the end of Central Anatolian E.B. 2. There are no obvious signs of contact in this earliest phase (Beycesultan XII–XI, Troy III), and it is not until the arrival of the painted Cappadocian pottery in Central Anatolia, that one might wonder whether this gaily painted ware did not attract the attention of the contemporary and somewhat unimaginative potters further west. There is as yet no evidence that Cappadocian pottery was exported to the west, but a number of *incised* patterns, occurring in corresponding phases (Beycesultan X–VII) in South-western Anatolia might conceivably point to some measure of contact.

The sites from which such evidence comes in Central Anatolia are first of all Kültepe, then Alişar and Alaca and the geographically intermediate, but not culturally Central Anatolian, sites of Kara Hüyük–Konya and Karaoğlan near Ankara (the last two both unpublished).

Two distinct phases of contact can be established; an early one, corresponding to Beycesultan X–VIII (contemporary with Troy IV) and to early and middle Cappadocian; and a later one, Beycesultan VII–VIa (Troy V) contemporary with the beginning of the M.B.A. in Cilicia, with the Late Cappadocian and with Karum 4–2. (See chronological table, p. 264.)

Early contacts (XXIInd century B.C.)

Definite parallels are rare in this phase. One example of a jug (shape 25) from Beycesultan Level X has good Central Anatolian parallels, even though it was probably of local manufacture. Decorated on the neck with an incised pattern of rough lozenges between horizontal lines and with vertical lines on the fragmentary body (Fig. P.51:11), its resemblance to the Alaca jug (H. Koşay, *TTK Kongresi*, 1943, Fig. P.8) from the burnt Level 5 (?) is striking. At Alişar similar vessels occur in “Intermediate ware”¹ and at Kültepe it again occurs, but this time in a middle Cappadocian level.² A neck of a beak-spouted jug from Fuğla (Kizlar H.), north of Korkuteli in South-western Anatolia, of about the same date (Beycesultan X–VIII), bears an incised zigzag pattern between horizontal lines, a feature common on Cappadocian painted jugs of the same shape.³ The incised cup from Beycesultan IXb (Fig. P.52:22) can be compared both in shape and decoration to the Late Cappadocian cups from Kültepe⁴ but it should be noted that no

¹ *OIP*, XXVIII, Fig. 233d.1999, Pl. IX, probably spouted.

² *Belleiten*, 1957, Figs. 25, 52, p. 78.

³ Frankfort, *Early Pottery of the Near East*, Vol. II, Pl. IX; 2, 3, unstratified.

⁴ *Belleiten*, 1957, Fig. 46, 47 etc.

incised cup in the south-west is ornamented below the carination, a common feature of Cappadocian cups. On the other hand, the favourite Cappadocian pattern of parallel lines and zigzags¹ occurs on a large incised beak-spouted jug from Beycesultan X (Fig. P.51:1), at Kara Hüyük IV and V, i.e. in the Troy IV period, and at a *later* date on jars at Tarsus.² Vertical bands with zigzags occur as early as Beycesultan XII (Fig. P.48:17) in levels antedating the appearance of Cappadocian ware.

An incised jar from Beycesultan VIb (Fig. P.60:13) is ornamented with incised pot-hook spirals, reminiscent of the plastic fragment from Bozüyük³ and of Cappadocian painted pottery (middle phase ?).

In spite of these few parallels, one cannot detect any notable influence exercised by the Cappadocian pottery on decoration generally in the west. The use of similar patterns (and the similarities should not be overstressed) hardly suggests more than contemporary fashion—expressed by painting in the east and by incision in the west. The connecting link may, as the Cappadocian pottery strongly suggests, have been the use of gaily coloured textiles, which caught the fancy of the potters in the Cappadocian region, but only faintly influenced their less imaginative contemporaries, now under I.E. domination, in the west.

Later contacts (XXI–XX centuries B.C.)

The E.B. 3b period is marked in central Anatolia by the appearance of a new class of monochrome wheel-made burnished pottery (the so-called “Hittite” ware) in the late Cappadocian phase.⁴ This completely replaces the monochrome Cappadocian ware of the early and middle phase, *without apparently being descended from it*.

The sudden appearance of this new and refined ware, the ancestor of the superb M.B.A. pottery of Kanesh, the number of metallic shapes, the contemporary climax of bichrome Cappadocian pottery and the foundation of a *karum* or merchant quarter below the walls of the fortified town of Kanesh, all testify to the increasing prosperity and wealth of this great central Anatolian city. Kanesh was to grow rich from its far-flung metal trade, first with its neighbours and later, from *Karum* Level II (*c.* 2000 B.C.) onwards, with Assyria as well.

If the excavators, Professors Tahsin and Nimet Özgüc, are right in suggesting that the new monochrome ware of the Late Cappadocian period was not of local origin, then we may have to look for an origin elsewhere. This problem is of more than usual interest, for many parallels of second millennium West Anatolian pottery shapes occur at Kültepe (and other central Anatolian sites) in the Middle Bronze Age, with a very marked chronological difference. This suggests a parallel though not necessarily contemporary development from a common source. The early monochrome ware in question is re-

¹ *Ibid.*, Figs. 43, 46, 47.

² M.B.A. Level IX, nos. 894, 895, late Troy V period.

³ *Ath. Mitt.*, 1899, Pl. III, 15, wheel-made.

⁴ *Bulleten*, 1957, p. 77.

markably close to that of the West Anatolian E.B. 3b cultural province. Could this be the common ancestor of so many second millennium shapes both in Central and Western Anatolia?

Close contact with Cilicia had been maintained by Kültepe in the E.B. 3a period, when Cilician wheel-made plates, bowls, caliciform cups and Syrian bottles (both of the latter also found in Amuq J) had been imported into Kanesh in the early and middle Cappadocian period. This contact continued without interruption into the Late Cappadocian period. Late Cappadocian cross-painted bowls appear at Tarsus in Levels X (no. 811) and IX (no. 812). M.B.A. Cilician wares (eye jugs and bowls) occur in Karum 4 (and continue until Karum 2) (*AS*, VII, 1957, p. 64). The appearance of the new monochrome wares would, however, seem to derive from another quarter, for such monochrome red and buff burnished wares are, if they occur at all, not a feature of the M.B.A. of Cilicia.

A comparison with the pottery of Beycesultan VII-VIa, especially the last, and its northern counterpart in the Tavşanlı region is revealing. Whereas earlier contact had been sporadic, as we have seen, it now looks as if more definite parallels can be drawn.

Before enumerating the shapes in question, one point should be made clear. Such contact as there was does not appear to have been direct, for such typical and exclusive West Anatolian shapes as tall *depata*, volute handles, red cross bowls, multiple cross bowls (of western against Kültepe type), high handled cups with concave rims, etc., occur only as far east as the Ankara region, the natural frontier between Western and Central Anatolia. Even there they are probably to be regarded as imports, rather than of local manufacture. None of these shapes occur in the same form at Kültepe in the Late Cappadocian period if they occur at all, like *depata*.

The parallels that can be established between Western Anatolia in the E.B. 3b (Troy V) period and the Late Cappadocian of Kültepe are listed below.

- A. The use of a fine deep red, buff or orange slipped ware, decorated with a broad or narrow bone burnish. Wheel-made.
- B. Wares with a red wash, which does not come off (imitating copper vessels?). Wheel-made.
- C. The simultaneous use of wheel-made plain wares, mainly bowls and cups, often with string-cut bases.

All three wares are in use in the west in the E.B. 3 period, the third begins in Beycesultan IX, but is not common till Level VII. It is also found in North-western Anatolia at Tavşanlı, Köprüören and Çakırca H. (Izник), at Karaoğlan and in Crete it appears in MM I, c. 2100 B.C.

The following shapes are found at Kültepe :

1. Fine thin red and buff burnished bowls with incipient bead rim.
Karum 4, Late Cappadocian, Beycesultan VII, some in VIII, shape 36.
2. One-handled bowls. Beycesultan, shape 2, Levels VII-VI.

3. Carinated bowls with bead rims, either round or flattened. Beycesultan, shape **36**, Levels VII–VI; Tavşanlı, etc. Troy A23.
4. Bowls with everted rim and twisted handle. Beycesultan, shape **3**; Troy A21.
5. Black-burnished bowls with vertical handle. Beycesultan VIa, shape **46**; Tavşanlı.
6. Beak-spouted jugs. Beycesultan VIa type, shape **25**; Tavşanlı, Köprüören, Sındırgı.
7. Red and black burnished teapots. Beycesultan VII, VIa, shape **41**.
8. Bowls with inverted rim, often at Beycesultan and in West Anatolia with plastic W shaped handle. Beycesultan VIII, especially VII–VIa, shape **45**; Tavşanlı, etc.—see distribution map X. Stone version at Kültepe, unstratified.¹

To this we may add, a jug with cut-away spout (Beycesultan X, IX, shape **27** = Troy IV–V, shape B23), the use of plastic bars, vertically placed spool-shaped lugs, etc. The number of parallels will probably increase once the material from Kültepe is published.

By the end of the E.B. 3b period, (i.e. at Kanesh the period of Karum II in the twentieth century B.C.), Kanesh has far outstripped its West Anatolian neighbours in the production of increasingly varied and original pottery shapes, many of which seem to have had prototypes in other materials; metal, basketry, woodwork, etc. The variety, beauty and inventiveness of the Kültepe II potter cannot be praised too much and the tradition continued throughout the Ib period. During the first two centuries of the second millennium Central Anatolian pottery reached an artistic perfection unparalleled before or after in the same region.

If the monochrome wares which made their first appearance in the Late Cappadocian period, c. 2100 B.C., are indeed of western origin, one might not implausibly attribute its introduction to the Luvian element (merchants?) whose presence is attested by the texts from Level 2 in the *Karum* a hundred years or so later.

POSTSCRIPT (see p. 239).

*Beycesultan VIA pottery at Boghazköy.*²

The 1961 excavations at Boghazköy have revealed in burnt layer WH9, directly on virgin soil, pottery closely related to that of Beycesultan VIA including the black and red bowls of shapes **46**, **47** and wheel-made cups and beakers of shapes **39** and **48**. Imitation plastic handles, incised ornament of short dashes, etc., are commonly found, and in association with Cappadocian pottery. The stratigraphy suggests a date roughly contemporary with Kültepe *Karum* IV (levels 8c and 8d are contemporary with *Karum* III; 8b with *Karum* II and 8a with *Karum* IB), and its appearance at Boghazköy would therefore be somewhat earlier than at Beycesultan, which is in accordance with the theory that these wares reached Beycesultan from the north. W. Orthman has recently recognized related wares at Alaca, Karaoğlan, Ahlatlıbel, Etiyokuşu and Polatlı, in every case in the latest E.B.A. levels, as at Beycesultan.

¹ Gelb, *Hittite Hieroglyphic Monuments*, Pl. LXV.

² See AS, XII, 1962.

ANATOLIA		Chronological Terminology	GILICIA	ALISHAR	C. ANATOLIA		ALACA																
N.W.	S.W.				KÜLTEPE																		
Troy VI	Beycesultan V	Middle Bronze Age	VIII (7-6.5 m.)	II Ta	Karum Ib	Anitta's Palace																	
Late V	VIa	1900	IX (7.5 m.) ×	II Tb	(Cil. M.B.A. Pottery) Karum II	Waršama's Palace																	
Middle V	VIb	c. 2000	Gap	II Tc	Karum III	?																	
Early V	VII	E.B. 3b	X (9-8 m.) ×	5 M	(Cil. M.B.A. Pottery) Karum IV	Late Cappadocian ×																	
IV	VIII IXa IXb IXc X ●	2100	XI (9 m.) × XII (9.5 m.) × XIII (10.25-9.5 m.) XIV (10.25 m.) XV (1050-9 m.)	6 M ● Intermediate Ware		Middle Cappadocian	Alaca 4 ● ×																
								III	XI XIIa XIIb XIIc	2200	XVI (11.00-10.50 m.) XVII (11.50-11.00 m.)	7 M	Early Cappadocian Intermediate Ware Palace with ● Cil. E.B.3 Ware	Burning									
															d	c	b	a	Early Bronze Age of Central Anatolia	Alaca 5			
																					c ×	b	a
e ×	d ×	c ×	b	a																			

(E.B. 2)

- × Red cross bowl.
- Bottles.
- Jug—Beycesultan type E.B. 3-25.

CHAPTER 9

SMALL OBJECTS

The number of objects found in all building levels at Beycesultan is remarkably small for such a large site, the more so as numerous settlements were destroyed by fire. The outstanding example is Level V, which seems to have been systematically evacuated before it suffered destruction at the hands of a frustrated enemy. With a single exception—the temple of Level XVIIb—no single group of objects was found abandoned in a burnt building, though pottery was always well represented. One can only suggest that the proximity of the wooded hills in most cases enabled the population to escape with their more prized possessions, whenever an enemy appeared in the Upper Maeander valley. The total absence of metal vessels, decorated weapons, stone bowls and other luxury objects, such as we know were in use at the time, supports this suggestion and it would be wrong to infer that they were poverty-stricken. During the period with which this volume is concerned, Beycesultan's apparent shortage of objects is by no means unparalleled, for contemporary settlements at Kusura, Mersin, Tarsus, Ahlatlibel and elsewhere proved equally unrewarding where small finds were concerned, sites such as Troy and Poliochni being exceptional in this respect. In a mountainous country like Anatolia one cannot expect otherwise and in terms of human suffering the archaeologist's loss was humanity's gain. Nor should one forget that graves, which elsewhere produce a plentiful supply of objects, are a rarity in Western Anatolia, where it would seem that from the Neolithic period onwards burial was practised in extramural cemeteries. Here again Beycesultan conforms to the normal West Anatolian pattern and its extensive cemeteries have not been located.

Figures F.1–7 illustrate the small objects of pre-Middle Bronze Age date found at Beycesultan. The materials used are baked clay (spindle whorls, loom weight, figurine-head, animal figurines, ladle, plaque); bone (awls, knives, scrapers, etc.); stone of various kinds, including white marble (figurines), rock crystal (bowls and pestles), various green stones (axes, celts, mace-heads, pendants, beads, seals and frit (beads)). With the exception of the spindle-whorls the number of objects is too small to merit a chronological treatment and they are therefore described here according to their use.

FIGURINES

The clay head and the headless white marble statuette illustrated in Fig. F.7 are the earliest objects found at the site of Beycesultan. They are

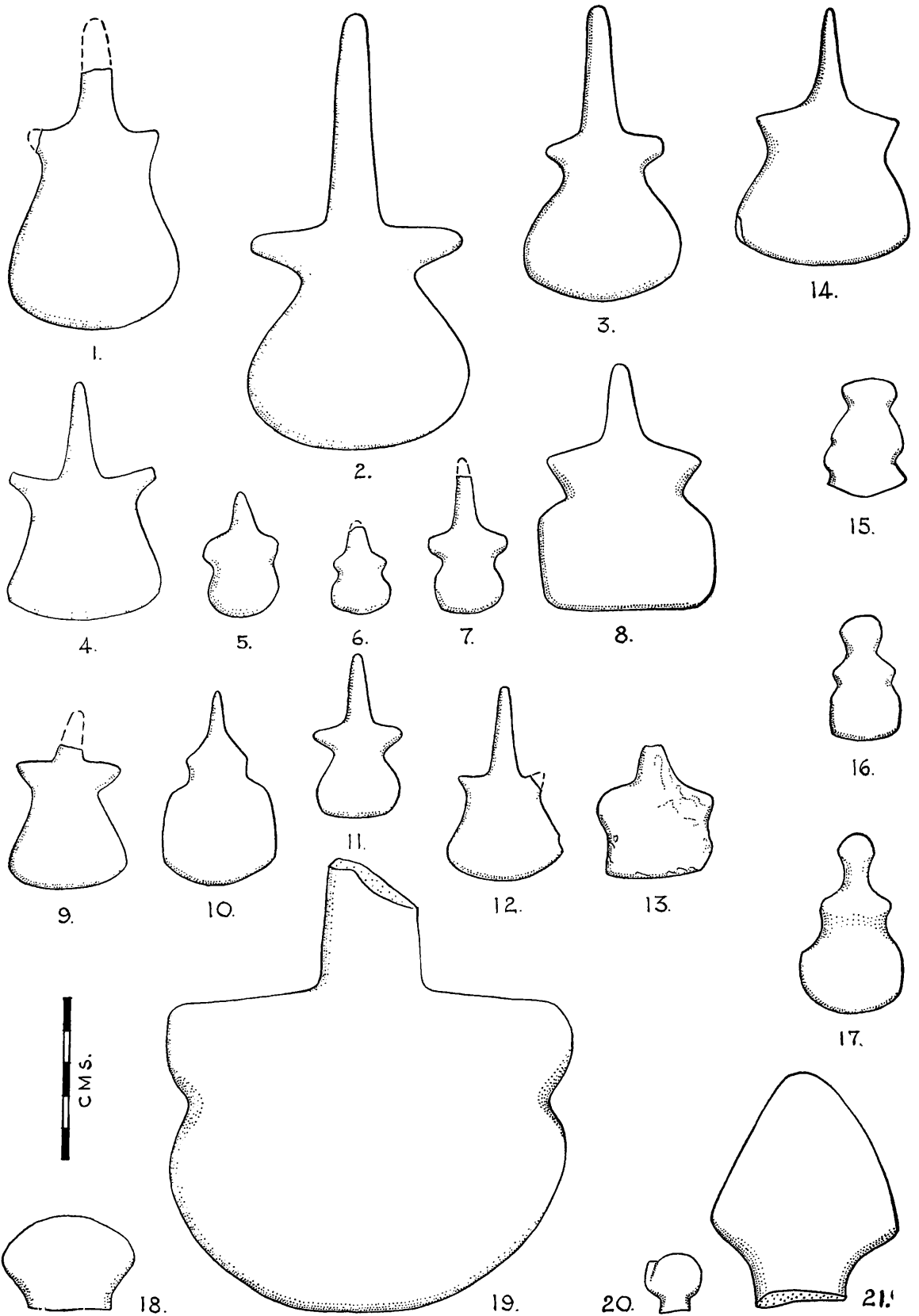


FIG. F.1. Flat white marble figurines of the E.B. 1 and E.B. 2 periods

representative of a period predating the earliest occupation attested at Beycesultan and represent the relics or "antiquities" collected during the Middle Bronze Age. They were found in the yard (numbered 8) of the M.B.A. Palace.

The clay head, 4.6 cm. in height is rather coarsely modelled in a brownish clay. The eyes, the line of the hair and the hair itself are incised; nose, ears, cheeks and a suggestion of a chignon indicated in relief. The head lacks a mouth, but it is undoubtedly that of a woman. Stylistically it can be attributed to the Hacilar Late Neolithic period.¹ But the date there assigned to it should be modified in view of more recent evidence to Hacilar VI *cf.* *AS*, XI, 1961, pp. 47ff.

The marble statuette, found in the same place as the head just described (Fig. F.7),² 14.6 cm. in height, unfortunately lacks its own head. It is an upright female figure and the conventional gesture of hands cupping the breasts can just be detected in the stylized shapes of the upper half. The sagging stomach is more clearly defined, but the feet barely suggested. Though broad *en face* there is no trace of steatopygy. The degree of stylization may in this case owe something to the nature of the material, since stone, unlike clay, would not lend itself to more naturalistic representation. The date of this unstratified object is difficult to determine; its closest parallels would seem once more to be found at Hacilar, though it would be difficult to say whether it should be attributed to the Late Neolithic or the Early Neolithic period. Certainly, in the absence of any similar object which can with certainty be assigned to the Late Chalcolithic period, it would be unwise to propose so late a date.

Where the Middle Bronze Age collector found these fragments, it may not be impossible to determine. The existence of an Early Chalcolithic settlement in the unexplored earliest levels beneath the eastern hill at Beycesultan must be considered as possible but unlikely. In its absence, a site of this period must be sought elsewhere in the immediate neighbourhood, and the nearest mound in the Upper Maeander valley at present known to contain remains of an antiquity equal to that of Hacilar is Çandar Hüyük, south of Homa. This may therefore have been the site from which they came.

¹ *Cf.* *AS*, VIII (1958), pp. 146-8, Fig. 11. ² Illustrated in *AS*, VI, 1956, Pl. XIIb.

Registration No.	Serial No.	FIG. F.1. Flat white marble figurines of the E.B. 1 and 2 periods
781-793	1-13	Group of flat marble figurines from Level XVIIb, Room 2.
811	14	Single figurine from Level XVIIc.
752	15	Crude marble figurine from Level XVI.
752	16	Crude marble figurine from Level XVI.
812	17	Marble figurine from Level XVIIc.
752	18	Severed head of flat marble figurine from Level XVI.
702	19	Large flat marble figurine with head missing from Level XIV.
680	20	Severed head of figurine, Level XIV.
633	21	Severed head of figurine from Level XIII.

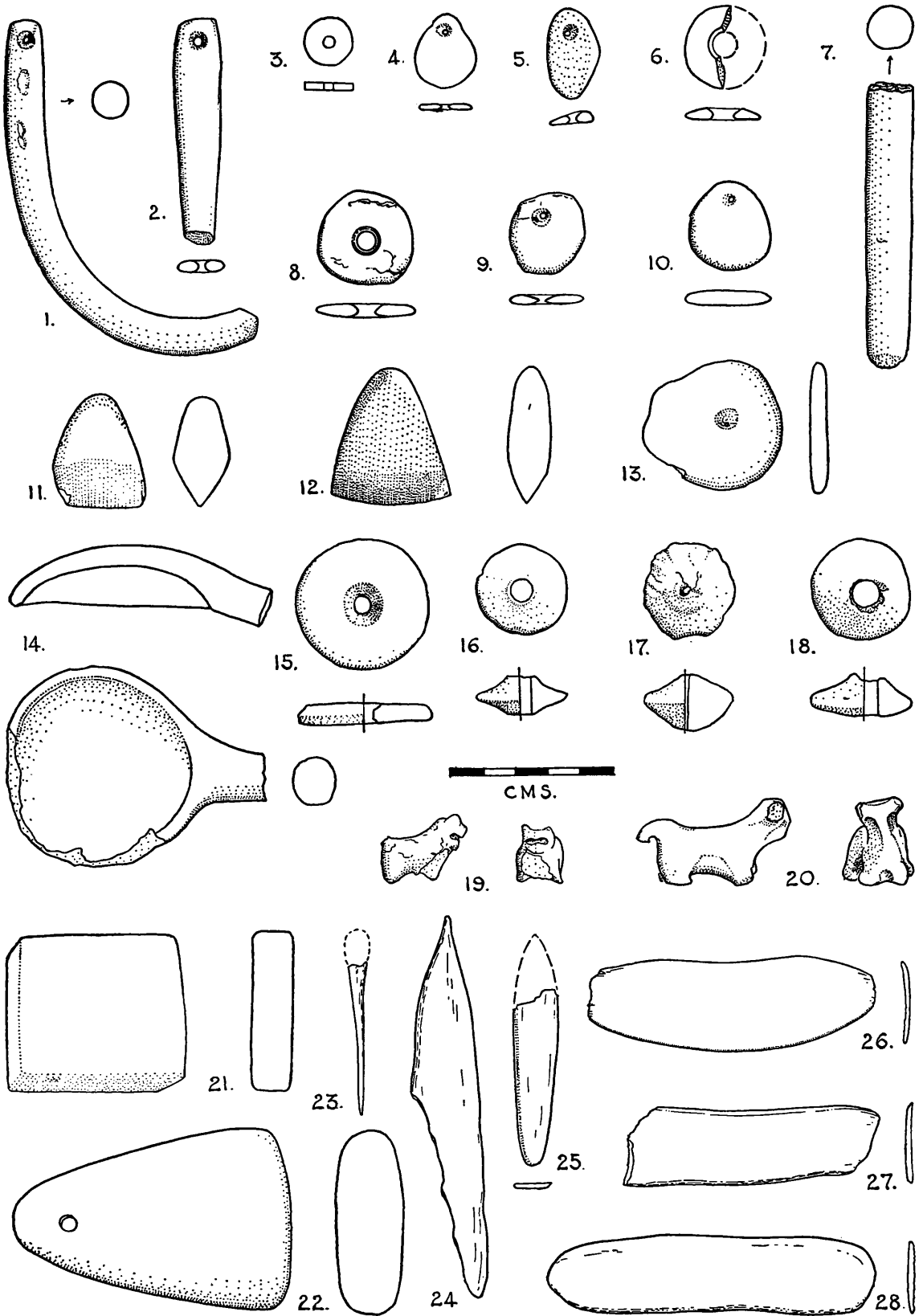


FIG. F.2. Small objects from the Late Chalcolithic levels

Late Chalcolithic

No single fragment of a human figurine has been found in any of the twenty-two building levels of our deep sounding. On the other hand, two crude animal figures of an unidentifiable species were found in Level XXII (Fig. F.2:19, 20). It is noteworthy that animal figurines are generally extremely rare at Beycesultan and no others were found, either in the Late Chalcolithic or Early Bronze Age levels above.

Early Bronze I period

Fifteen flat white marble figurines of a conventionalized type were found in the latest E.B. 1 levels; thirteen in a group in Room 2 of the XVIIb temple and two others in Level XVIIc. (Fig. F.1:1-13, 14 and 17, Pl. XXXII, 1).

With a single exception (Fig. F.1:17) these figurines have a long stalk-like head, two stylized arms and a sack-shaped body. All are flat and lack any incised features. With the exception of no. 13 they are well-made, of a fine local white marble, which occurs, e.g., on the western side of the Çivril valley. Properly stratified, this homogeneous group of figurines may help to date a single example from Yortan¹ and three from Karaca Ahmet north-west of Afyon. No other examples of this particular type are known to me from Anatolia with the exception of one from a servant's grave at Dorak (unpublished) where it occurred, as at Beycesultan, beside another with a disc-like head, but in a context which would date it to the end or second half of the E.B. 2 period.

The Beycesultan evidence would suggest that the type with stalk-like head is typologically the earlier, or at least the more popular. In the following (E.B. 2) period we have no definite evidence for the survival of this type, and disc-headed figures appear more popular (Fig. F.1:15, 16, 18, 20). The illustrations show more clearly than any description the variety which these early figurines exhibit. The exaggerated length of the head might perhaps

¹ Bossert, *Altanatolien*, Fig. 129.

<i>Registration No.</i>	<i>Serial No.</i>	FIG. F.2. Small objects from the Late Chalcolithic levels
	1-10	Group of stone amulets and other small objects from Level XXII.
	11	Polished celt in grey-green stone from Level XXII.
744	12	Polished celt in grey-green stone from Level XXVIII.
	13	Stone amulet from Level XXIX.
	14	Damaged ladle in black clay from Level XXX.
	15	Amulet in pink stone from Level XXXVI.
	16-18	Clay spindle-whorls from group of small objects in Level XXII.
	19-20	Clay animals from same group.
	21	Prismatic object in burnished clay from Level XXXV.
	22	Clay loom-weight from Level XXVIII.
	23	Bone point from Level XXX.
	24	Part of bone implement from Level XXX.
	25	Part of bone implement from Level XXXVII.
	26-27	Bone scrapers from Level XXIV.
	28	Bone scrapers from Level XXXVIII.

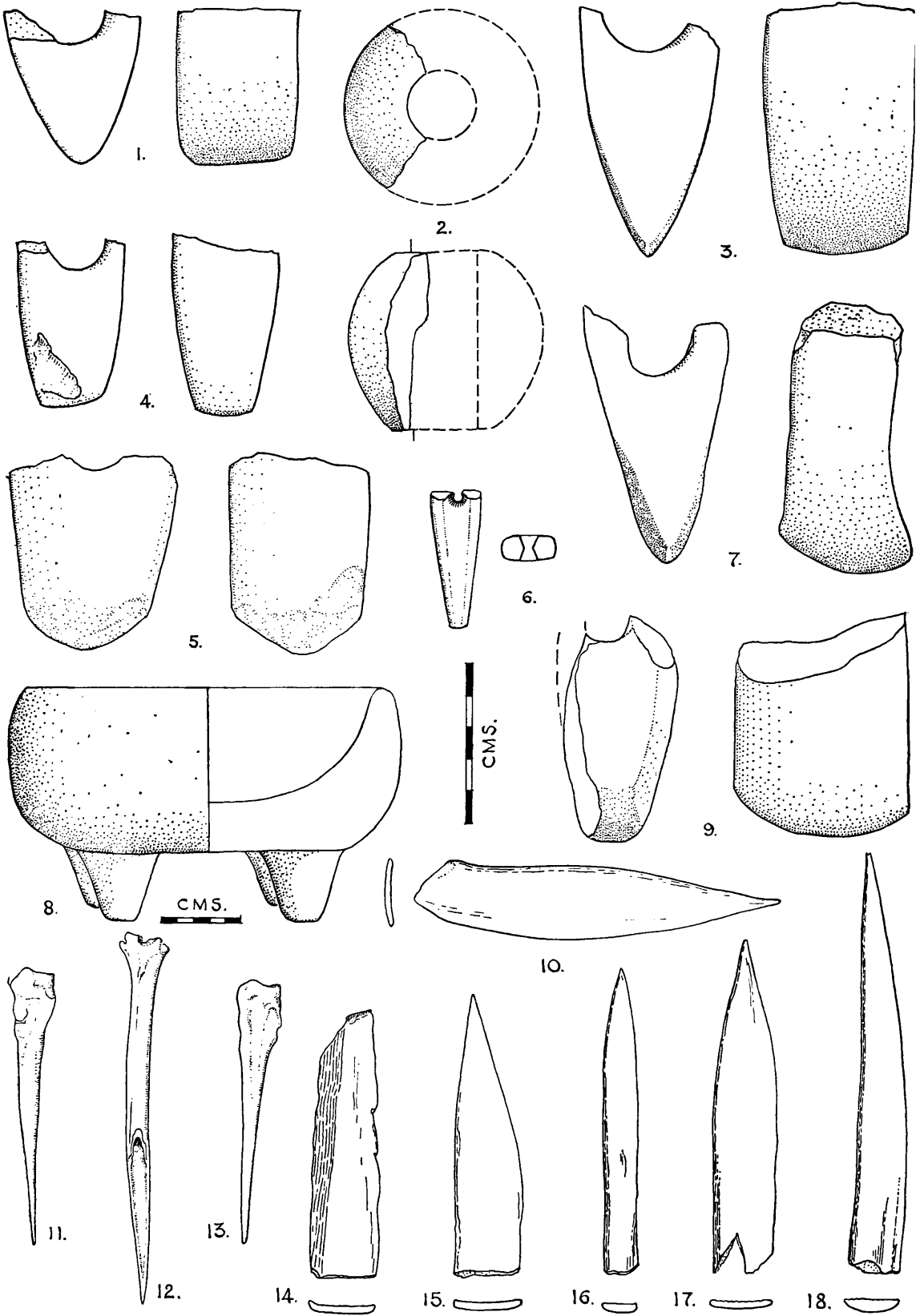


FIG. F.3. Tools and weapons of the Early Bronze Age

suggest that the "Mother Goddess" figure from which they derive was wearing a tall tiara, such as occurs in the Hacilar VI figures (see *AS*, XI, 1961, Fig. 14). The gradual schematization of the female figurine from the Late Neolithic to the beginning of the Early Bronze Age, cannot yet be studied. Certain tendencies to schematization occur in Level I at Hacilar, c. 5000–4800 B.C., but after that period the thread is lost, as no figures assignable to the intervening Late Chalcolithic in western Anatolia are yet known. At the beginning of the Early Bronze Age we are confronted with a number of types, of which one series (Kozagaci,¹ Mitylene Museum, Thermi, post excavation find, Hanay Tepe² and Kiliya³) preserves a semblance of naturalism (so also the clay figurines from Thermi, as yet without any parallels); whereas the other portrays a highly schematized class. The latter class shows two types; the ones with stalk-like heads; the other with round heads (including the debased and amorphous ones from Troy I and II). Related to the class with stalklike heads are the so-called fiddle-shaped marble figurines from the Cycladic tombs,⁴ where again they occur side-by-side (?) with more naturalistically modelled ones. Although these flat Cycladic figurines share the same long heads with the Beycesultan specimens, there are marked differences in the modelling of arms and bodies. Strong resemblances, however, cannot be denied and they tend to emphasize the role Anatolia played in the growth of Early Cycladic culture. The chronology of the Early Cycladic period still awaits definition and the date of the Cycladic figurines needs further precision before they can offer a useful comparison.

E.B. 2 period

Although not numerous, some figurines or fragments thereof were found in all E.B. 2 building levels (Fig. F.1:15, 16, 18, from Level XVI; body fragments in Level XV; Fig. F.1:19, 20 from Level XIV and Fig. F.1:21 from Level XIII). To these the single head found in Level X, which lies immediately on top of the disturbed remains of Level XIII in sounding "SX", Fig. F.4:9, should probably be added.

¹ *BSA*, XVI (1909–10), Pl. VII:18, 19.

² *Ilios*, Fig. 1551.

³ *Zeitschrift für Ethnographie*, 1901, p. 329.

⁴ Tsountas, *Ephemeris Archaeologike*, 1898, Pl. 11, right half.

<i>Registration No.</i>	<i>Serial No.</i>	FIG. F.3. Tools and weapons of the Early Bronze Age
725	1	Part of a hammer-axe in green stone from Level X.
729	2	Part of a spherical macehead in green stone. Level XIV.
	3	Part of a hammer-axe in green stone from Level XIII.
726	4	Part of a hammer-axe in green stone from Level X.
	5	Part of a stone hammer-axe from Level XVI.
	6	Part of a pierced stone implement from Level XIX.
678	7	Part of a battle-axe in green stone from Level XIV.
	8	Stone mortar standing on four feet. Level XVII.
	9	Part of a stone hammer-axe.
	10	Bone implement from Level XVIII.
	11–18	Bone implement from Level XIX.

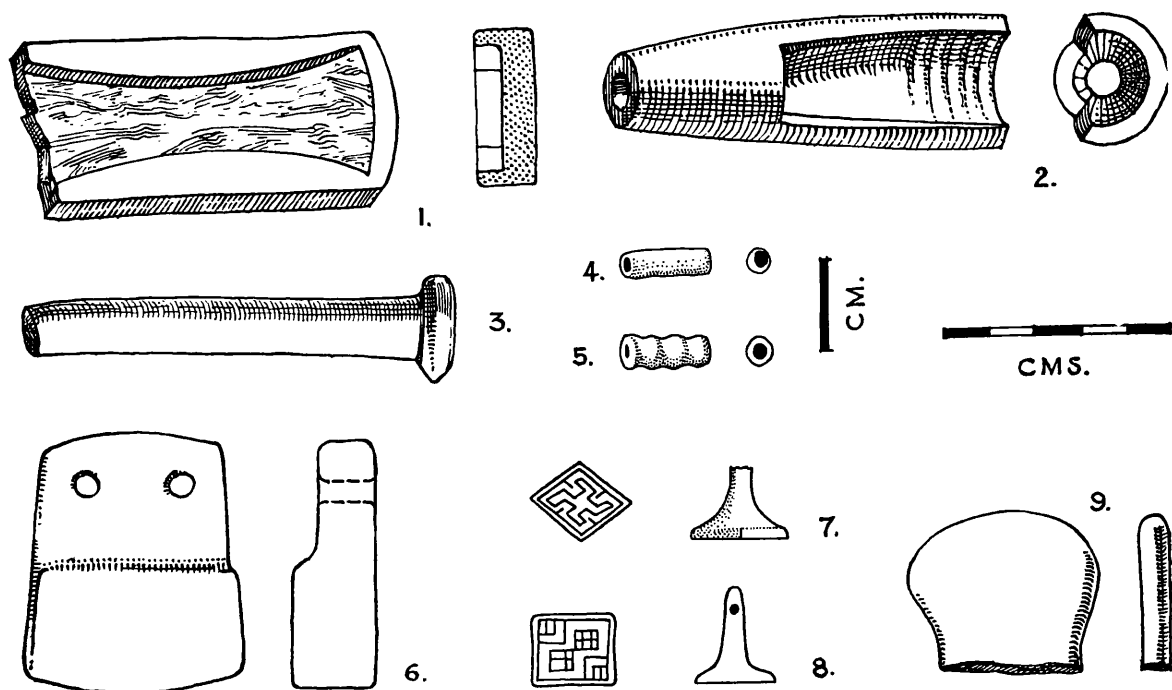


FIG. F.4. Small objects from the Early Bronze Age levels

Registration No.	Serial No.	Description
607	1	Open mould in grey stone for bronze flat-axe. Level IX.
606	2	Object of grey stone from Level XVII.
632	3	Nail-shaped object of bone from Level X.
	4-5	Frit beads from Level XVII.
577	6	Green stone object, pierced with two holes. Level VIII.
656	7	Stamp-seal in yellowish stone. Level XIV.
835	8	Stamp-seal of buff stone. Level XVIII. Cf. Pl. XXXII, 6.
618	9	Head of a flat marble figurine. Level X (?).

As in the previous period, the E.B. 2 figurines are made of white marble and are flat and schematized. No single example of the type with a stalk-like head was found, but it is just possible that Fig. F.1:19 had such a head. Otherwise the prevailing type is that with a disc-head, a type which we have already noted during the previous period (Fig. F.1:17). Fig. F.1:20 and 21 present variants on the more common disc-like head. A not dissimilar stone figurine was also found at Thermi,¹ confirming an E.B. 1 origin, and essentially these figurines are a more carefully made variant on the amorphous ones from Troy I and II, which again agrees well with the north-western provenance of the Beycesultan E.B. 2 culture, deduced above on the ample evidence of the pottery. In the Yortan area also, this type of figure occurs, both at Yortan itself² and at Dorak. A fine group of nine figurines of this type was found by chance at Karaca Ahmet Hüyük north-west of Afyon and is now kept in the Afyon Karahisar Museum (unpublished). Other variants on the

¹ Thermi, Pl.

² Bossert, *Altanatolien*, Fig 130.

same type are known from the Kusura B period (= Beycesultan E.B. 2);¹ Karaca Hüyük I and Yassı Hüyük II.² Another fine complete example in the Manisa Museum is said to have been found at Sancaklı Bozköy.³ The distribution of this type therefore covers at least part of both our North-western and South-western Anatolian E.B. 2 culture provinces.

The absence of clay figurines in both E.B. 1 and 2 periods is notable, the more so as further south, but still within the south-western area, clay figures are known. The two well-known incised figurines from Caykenarı⁴ and a closely similar one from Hacilar, Mound II⁵ should probably be dated to the beginning of the E.B. 2 period. One Caykenarı figure has a stalk-like head; whereas the other wears a bonnet, which is evidently the prototype for the disc-head. Both are of special interest in that they show crossed bands on the chest, a common feature on figurines in clay⁶ occasionally schematized into a few lines as at Karaca H. I and Cycladic "fiddle-shaped" figurines, made of marble. Its origin is undoubtedly the bodice or jacket worn by the Early Chalcolithic Hacilar figurines.⁷

E.B. 3 period

Although the head of a figurine, Fig. F.4:9 was found in Level X it was suspected of being extrusive, i.e. surviving from an earlier level. The E.B. 3 period at Beycesultan did not produce a single figurine or figurine fragment in an undisturbed stratigraphical position and it would seem that with the catastrophe which put an end to the E.B. 2 period the use of figurines came to an end. Not only at Beycesultan, but throughout Western Anatolia no figurines of *certain* E.B. 3 date are known and it is tempting to associate their disappearance with the arrival of the Indo-European-speaking Luvians, who may well have introduced a different form of religion in which the fertility element as exemplified by the "Mother Goddess" figurines played—at least to begin with—a more subordinate role.

OTHER SMALL OBJECTS

Late Chalcolithic Period (Fig. F.2)

The most important small objects from the Late Chalcolithic sounding in Area "SX" belong to a small hoard of metal tools and objects, which are discussed on p. 280. The presence of small metal tools, weapons and trinkets is likely to have led to a corresponding deterioration in the stone industries. Short blade-sections in flint, chert and obsidian, used in composite tools such as knives and sickles, and an occasional rough side-scraper were found (not

¹ *Archaeologia*, 86 (1936), Fig. 17, Pl. 84; 3, 4, 11, and *AS*, IV (1954), p. 239, Fig. 459.

² *AS*, IV, Figs. 460, 461.

³ Bossert, *Altanatolien*, Fig. 133.

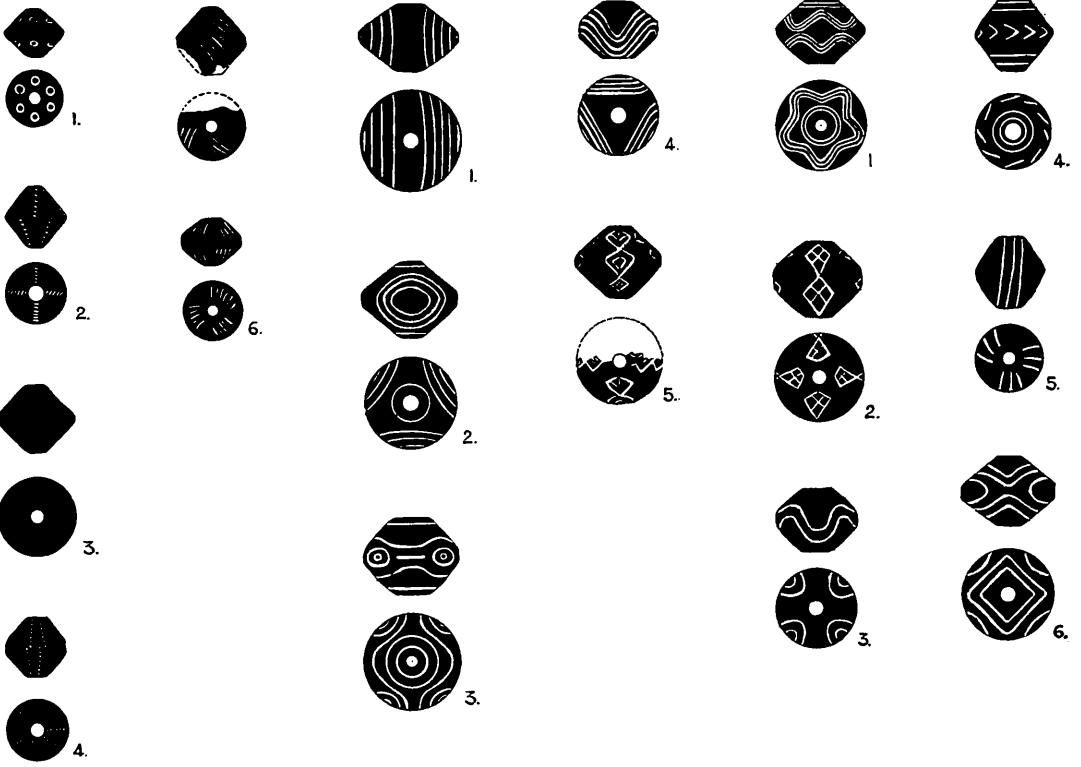
⁴ *LAAA*, II (1909), Pl. XXVI-XXVII.

⁵ H. Kocabaş Collection, Istanbul; unpublished.

⁶ *Thermi*, Pl. XX 29.1; Ahlatlibel, *TTAED*, II, 1934, *passim*.

⁷ *AS*, VIII, 1958, Fig. 10:2, 4, and *AS*, X, Fig. 7, as well as numerous others still unpublished.

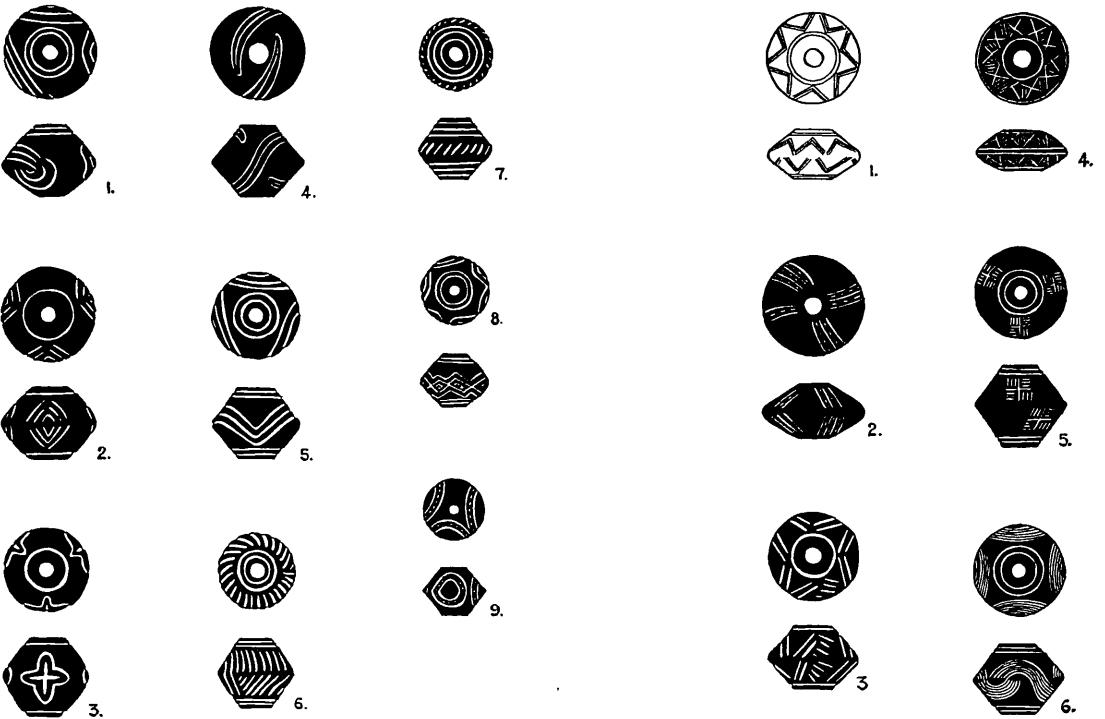
THE POTTERY AND OBJECTS



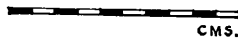
LEVEL XVII.

LEVEL XVI.

LEVEL XV.



LEVEL XIV



LEVEL XIII.

FIG. F.5. E.B. 1 and E.B. 2 spindle-whorls

illustrated), but even these modest objects were rare, and on the whole, carelessly made. Two small, ground and polished celts in a greyish-green stone (Fig. F.2:11 and 12 from Levels XXII and XXVIII) only show that this Neolithic carpenters' tool was still in use. Other ground and polished stone objects of uncertain use, but perforated for suspension, are shown in Fig. F.2:1, 2, 7 (whetstones ?) and Fig. F.2:3-10, 13 and 15 (pendants or spindle whorls).

Three crude pottery spindle whorls (Fig. F.2:16-18) and a clay loom-weight (Fig. F.2:22) show the existence of spinning and weaving. Other objects of baked clay include a ladle (Fig. F.2:14) and a clay tablet (Fig. F.2:21) of unknown use.

The bone industry is no more distinguished: a bone point (or spatula?) is shown in Fig. F.2:23 and the remaining objects are bone knives (Fig. F.2:24-25) or scrapers (Fig. F.2:26-28).

Animal bones collected from the Late Chalcolithic levels have not yet been studied owing to export regulations, but the presence of sheep, goat, ox, pig, wild boar (tusks), red and roe deer (antlers) as well as dogs, is attested. Mixed farming supplemented by hunting evidently provided for the basic needs of the community. Wheat (probably emmer) was stored in plastered grain bins in the houses of Levels XXVII, XXVIII, XXXI, XXXIV and XXXIX. Samples from this source have also not yet been studied, but attention may once more be drawn to H. Helbaek's very full report on grains cultivated at our site during the second millennium B.C.¹

Early Bronze Age period (Figs. F.3 and F.4)

Articles of personal use

1. *Stamp-seals.* Two stamp-seals of yellowish and buff stone were found during the excavations; one in Level XVIII (E.B. 1; Fig. F.4:8); the other in Level XIV (E.B. 2; Fig. F.4:7). Both are of the same type with a stalk-like handle, perforated for suspension (broken in no. 7) and with a flat base bearing an incised design, of geometric character. Whereas the earlier specimen is almost square, the later is lozenge-shaped. No exact parallels of known date are available.

2. *Beads.* Two necklaces of large bi-conical or roughly spherical beads were found in Room 2 of the temple in Level XVIIb. The first comprised twenty polished beads of greenish stone flecked with black; the second, thirty beads of baked clay with incised ornament. A third necklace of twenty-three undecorated beads, part stone and part clay, was found in the same room at Level XVIIc, perhaps belonging to the same group (Pl. XXXIIIb). Also in Room 2 at Level XVIIb were found two frit beads (Fig. F.4:4 and 5) of bluish-green colour. One of these is tubular, the other segmented. Beads of the latter type have an interesting distribution in the Late Bronze Age of the Aegean, Mediterranean and western Europe, but our examples from a well stratified and datable context belong to the Troy I period.

¹ *AS*, XI (1961), p. 77ff.

3. *Stone bowls and pestles for cosmetics?* In the same Level XVIIb temple two stone bowls of fine workmanship were found, one made of alabaster, the other of limestone. With them lay a small pestle of rock crystal (Pl. XXXII, 7–8) of a type that has parallels on Early Helladic sites in Greece.

Implements

A stone *mortar* for ordinary use, standing on four feet, comes from the same building-level (Fig. F.3:8).

Founder's funnel (?)

Again from Level XVII there comes an object of grey stone, which may have formed part of a metal-smith's equipment, if our interpretation of it as a funnel for pouring molten liquid is correct. (Fig. F.4:2). The object is broken and incomplete.

Weapons

Maceheads. A broken macehead in green stone was found in Level XIV (E.B. 2) (Fig. F.3:2). A much finer and complete specimen was acquired from peasants who said it had been found on the hills west of Beycesultan. Almost spherical, like the stratified fragment, this macehead, now in the Ankara Archaeological Museum, is made of a brown and yellow speckled breccia or conglomerate and is a luxury weapon of fine quality.

Hammer axes. This is a common weapon and has a cutting edge at one end combined with a straight butt. These hammer axes are invariably perforated and they are a common feature at Early Bronze Age sites. Of our examples, none complete, those in Fig. F.3:5 and 3 are from the E.B. 2 Levels XVI and XIII respectively; no. 9 is unstratified and nos. 1 and 4 come from the E.B. 3 Level X. All are made of a green stone.

Battle axe with splayed and drooping blade. Of this very distinctive type only a single example was found (Fig. F.3:7) in Level XIV of the E.B. 2 period. It offers a modest parallel to the ceremonial battle axes of the same type from Troy II¹ and Dorak² with which it is approximately contemporary.

Tools and implements

Mould. An open mould in grey stone for a bronze flat axe (Fig. F.4:1) was found in the E.B. 3 Level IX. This type of axe is common in the Early Bronze Age (see p. 286). Similar moulds have been found at Bozhüyük (*Ath. Mitt.* 18, 89, Pl. I) and Troy.

Objects of unknown use

Two stone objects bearing perforations are of unknown use (Fig. F.3:6, E.B. 1 Level XIX and Fig. F.4:6, E.B. 3 Level VII). In the same class falls the bone object, illustrated in Fig. F.4:3 from E.B. 3 Level X.

¹ Treasure N: SS 6055–8.

² *ILN*, 29.xi.1959, Fig. 11.

Bone objects of the E.B. 1 period

Of the remaining objects in Fig. F.3, nos. 11–13 are ubiquitous awls but the flat and pointed objects nos. 10, 14–18 may have been used as knives like their immediate predecessors, in Fig. F.2, nos. 24–25.

Early Bronze Age Spindle-whorls (Figs. F.5 and 6)

Besides pottery no class of object is as common at Anatolian sites as baked clay spindle-whorls. Although rare in the Late Chalcolithic period (Fig. F.2:16–18) they steadily increased from the E.B. 1 period onwards, when for the first time they became ornamented. Plain spindle-whorls occur but they remain in the minority. Early Bronze Age spindle-whorls are normally black, brown or dark grey in colour, well-made, hard-fired and burnished. Red examples do not occur and the only form of ornament is incised, and filled with white chalk. There is no limit to the patterns with which these small objects are decorated and the precision of design is worthy of a greater art. In comparison with other sites, the Beycesultan spindle-whorls are particularly well made. Out of the large number found the illustrations offer a selection of the best, whilst showing the whole range of shapes found.

Unlike the rather crude and flat Late Chalcolithic spindle-whorls, those of the E.B. 1 period are always of a neat and high biconical shape, ornamented with restrained patterns, never framed between horizontal lines. In comparison to the E.B. 2 spindle-whorls, they are of smaller size (Fig. F.5, Level XVII). They are decorated on both sides.

The E.B. 2 spindle-whorls (rest of Fig. F.5 and lower row of Fig. F.6) are of the same shape, but a little larger, and they bear bolder patterns often framed between horizontal lines. They are evidently developed from their E.B. 1 predecessors and bear ornament on both sides. Towards the end of the period (Level XIII) some flatter examples appear (Fig. F.5, Level XIII, nos. 1, 2 and 4 and Fig. F.6, Level XIII), but the principle of decoration shows no change.

With the beginning of the E.B. 3 period, the earlier type disappears completely to be displaced by a different biconical type of which the top half, now the only part decorated, is truncated. Below the "carination" these E.B. 3 spindle-whorls are never ornamented. Towards the end of the period (Level VI, top row in Fig. F.6) the sharp profile disappears. Level VII at Beycesultan is characterized by coarse spindle-whorls of large size (Fig. F.6), such as are not found either before or after. The truncated biconical E.B. 3 spindle-whorl with partial decoration continues without a break into the Middle Bronze Age and it is only at the beginning of the Late Bronze Age that new forms are invented.

The abrupt change in spindle-whorl shapes, like that in pottery, architectural methods, etc., observed at the beginning of the E.B. 3 period, once more emphasizes the complete break with tradition resulting from the intrusion of new ethnical elements about 2300 B.C. Parallels for individual

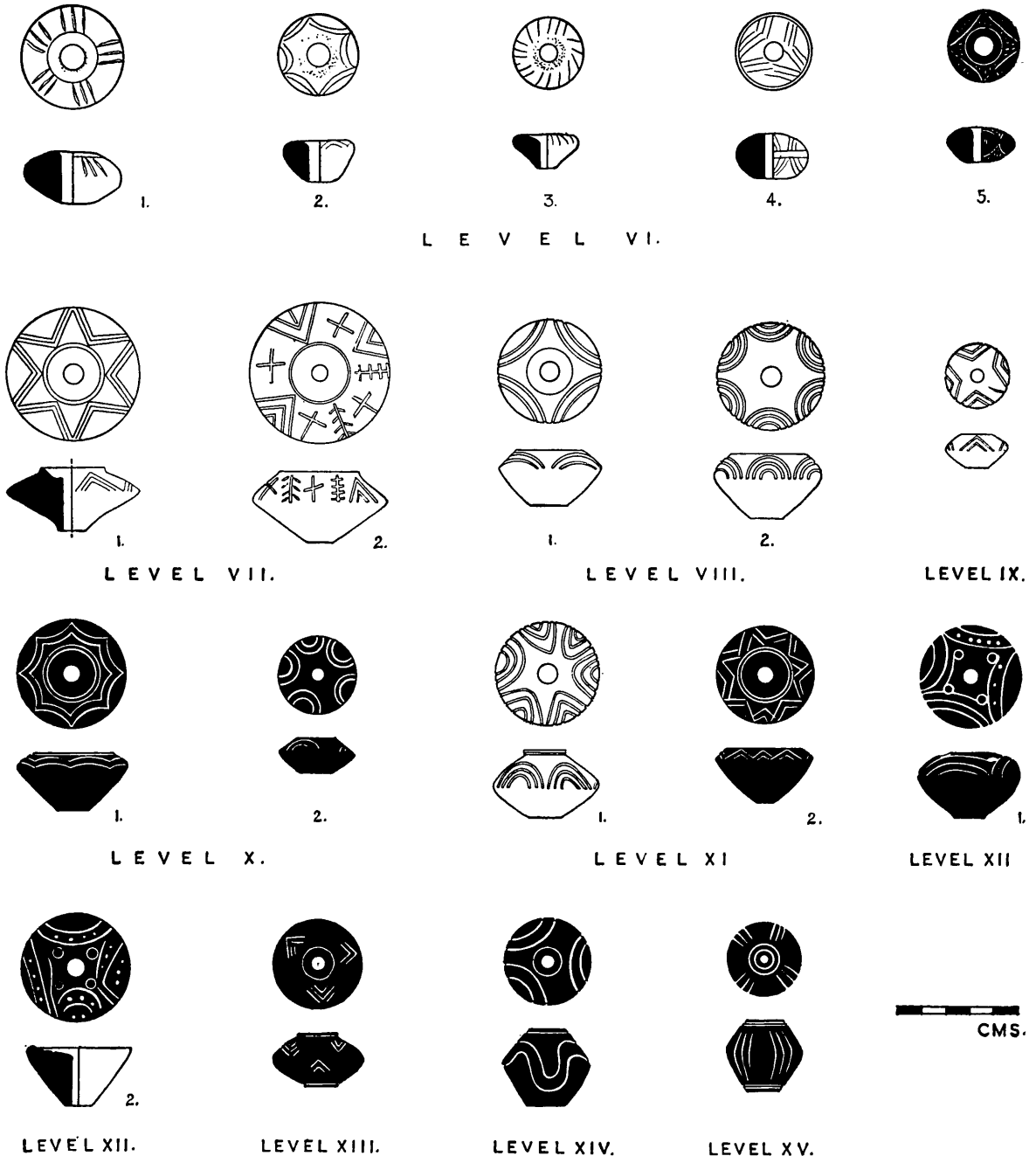


FIG. F.6. E.B. 3 and E.B. 2 (levels XIII–XV) spindle-whorls

spindle-whorls from Beycesultan can be found at nearly every contemporary site in Turkey, but it would appear that the sequence here is more clear-cut than at other sites. Considerable differences are demonstrable, e.g. between those of Troy and Beycesultan, although they have also much in common. Since one is obviously dealing with a cheap household product universally employed, the usefulness of comparisons would seem to be in doubt.

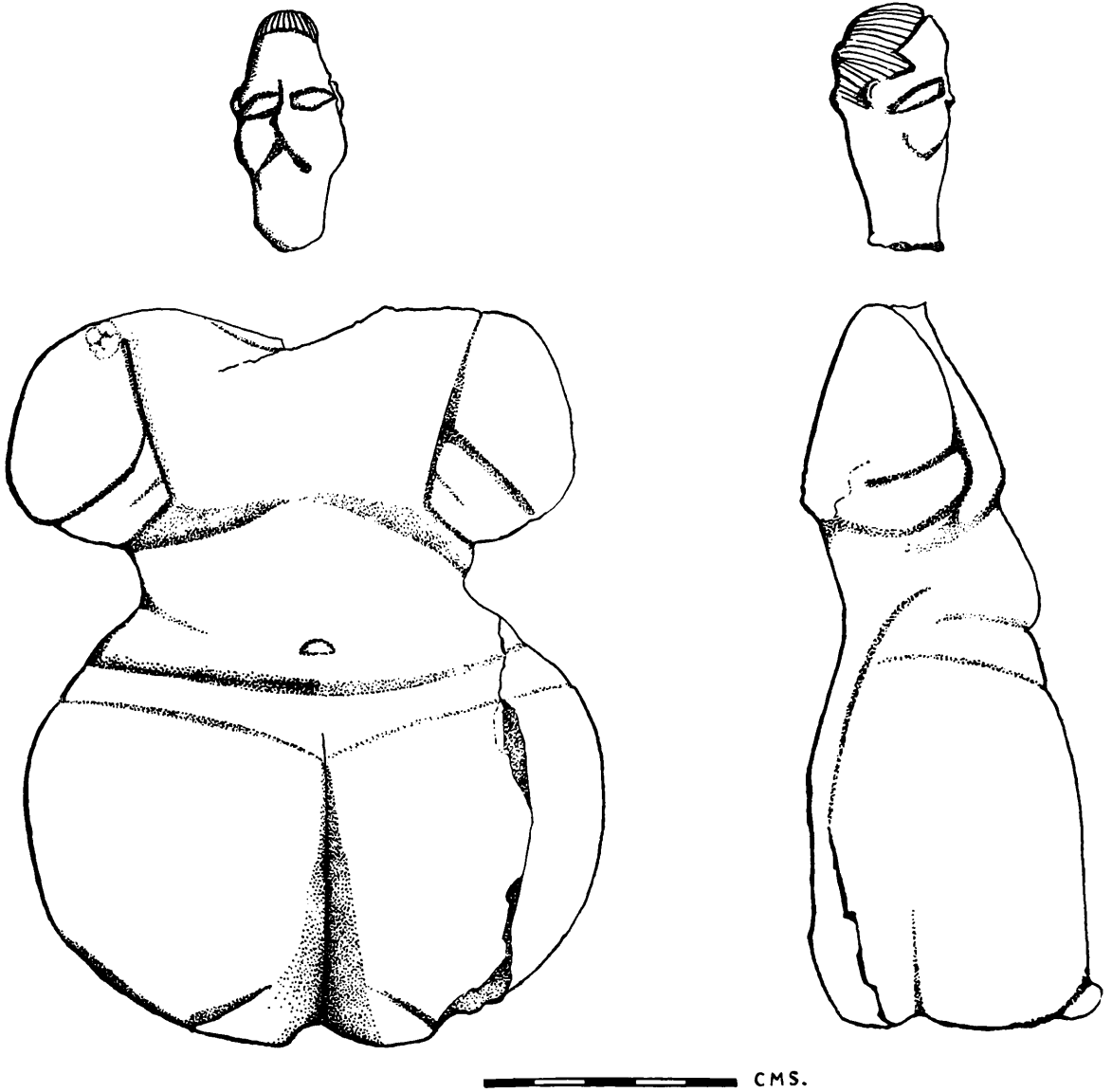


FIG. F.7. Unstratified baked clay head and marble body of large figurine

METAL OBJECTS

By DAVID STRONACH

During the course of the excavations at Beycesultan a wide variety of everyday metal objects came from both the Early Bronze Age and Chalcolithic levels. Although hardly any of these objects consist of precious metal, the collection as a whole illustrates the only stratified metalwork from Anatolia covering the whole period from the end of the fifth millennium B.C. to the beginning of the second millennium B.C. In addition, the hoard of metal objects from Level XXXIV¹ and the copper votive offerings from Level XVIIb represent individual discoveries of unusual interest.

THE CHALCOLITHIC LEVELS

Despite the very limited size of the Deep Sounding at Beycesultan (never more than 8 × 4 m.) metal objects were found in no less than seven of the twenty-one Chalcolithic levels.² But for all the scattered fragments of metal found in these levels, much the most significant body of evidence comes from the single hoard found in Level XXXIV.

The discovery of this hoard, which most probably dates back to the second half of the fifth millennium B.C.³ has provided us with the largest group of metal objects known from any context of similar date. In the variety of its objects it extends the repertoire of metal forms known from other sites of comparable age and one object illustrates the earliest use of silver attested so far. Thus the whole collection can be said to throw fresh light on the remarkable progress that Near Eastern metallurgy seems to have made during the fifth millennium B.C.

The hoard itself (Fig. F.8 and Pl. XXXIV) probably represents a typical household collection of small metal objects—such as must have been common at a time when every fragment of metal was jealously guarded and carefully handed down from one generation to the next. It was found in one of several storage jars situated in the corner of a room that seems to have been used for ordinary domestic purposes.⁴ Probably some of the metal objects were in everyday use, while others, which were damaged or broken, were either waiting to be repaired or were simply being stored as part of someone's material possessions. The alternative possibility that the objects formed part of a metalsmith's hoard, which was intended to be melted down at a

¹ Described already in *A.S.* IX, 1959, pp. 47–50.

² Levels XXI, XXII, XXIV, XXV, XXXIV, XXV and XXXVIII (Out of Levels XX–XL).

³ *Cf.* pp. 104 ff.

⁴ *Cf.* p. 21, Fig. 4 and Pl. XXXIV.

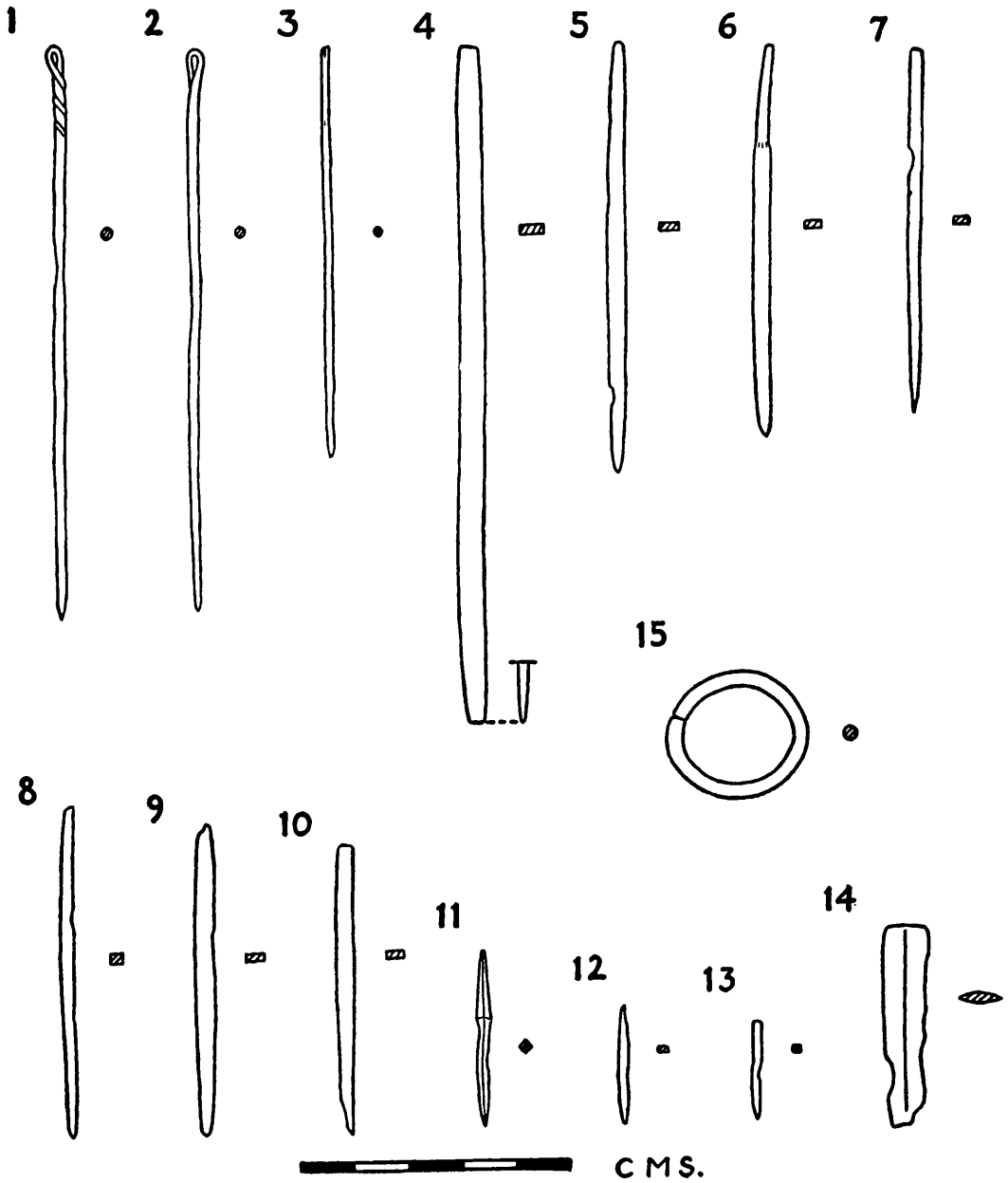


FIG. F.8. Group of copper tools and silver ring from Level XXXIV

later date, is suggested by the fragmentary and unfinished appearance of certain of the articles. But it must be remembered that there was no other evidence from the house to support such an interpretation, and that the unfinished character of some of the objects need not be regarded as particularly significant at a time when all of them could have been stored as a form of wealth.

Altogether the hoard consists of one silver object and fourteen copper

ones.¹ The single silver find is represented by the simple ring shown in Fig. F.8:15. The various copper objects cover quite a range of metal forms, but it is curious that there were no pins amongst them. Perhaps the most interesting of the copper articles is a fragment of a dagger blade (Fig. F.8:14) which represents the earliest dagger found so far. But the collection also includes the remains of at least one possible chisel (Fig. F.8:4), two awls (Fig. F.8:7, 11) and three needles (Fig. F.8:1-3). The function of the other fragments is less certain, although most of them might have been used as awls or borers.

Certain of the objects, such as the long chisel, look as if they might have been cast in an open mould, but most of the others, including the fragment of a dagger blade, undoubtedly look as if they were hammered into shape. In this respect the collection seems to confirm the evidence from elsewhere that at this time most tools were still being hammered out instead of being cast in a mould.

One surprising aspect of the collection is the fact that only two of the various awl-like implements (Fig. F.8:6, 11) can be said to possess a distinct tang.² But presumably this failing can be ascribed to the unfinished condition of the objects concerned. The only other unusual feature is the twisted head of one of the needles (Fig. F.8:1) which would seem to illustrate a clumsy method of forming the eye that died out in later times. In all other respects the collection has a familiar appearance that only serves to emphasize the early development of standard metal forms.

Taken in conjunction with similar copper finds from the Chalcolithic levels at Mersin,³ others from Sialk I⁴ and still others from the Halaf levels at Arpachiyah⁵ and Chagar Bazar,⁶ the Beycesultan hoard fully confirms the already widespread use of copper at the turn of the fifth millennium B.C. In addition the silver ring from Beycesultan bears out the significance of the single piece of lead found at Arpachiyah.⁷ For now that copper, silver and lead are all attested in the same period, the simultaneous use of gold can be regarded as practically certain.

Altogether this new information gives us a much clearer insight into the character of the metal industry that existed in Chalcolithic times. In the first place, the widespread use of different metals suggests that full-time metal-smiths must have been plying their trade over much of the Near East as early as the fifth millennium B.C. and, secondly, the increasing number of early metal forms can be construed as further proof that even such things as metal vessels, which appear to have inspired certain Halaf shapes,⁸ were being produced in the same period. Indeed, the production of metal vessels prob-

¹ See catalogue of Chalcolithic metal objects, p. 291.

² Cf. the distinct tangs found on the other three awls from the Chalcolithic period (Fig. F.3:7-9) as well as the distinct tangs found on similar tools from Sialk. R. Ghirshman, *Fouilles de Sialk I*, 1938, p. 16 and Plate LII.

³ J. Garstang, *Prehistoric Mersin*, 1953, Figs. 50, 60, 80b and 85.

⁴ R. Ghirshman, *op. cit.*, *loc. cit.*

⁵ M. E. L. Mallowan and J. Cruikshank Rose, *Iraq II*, p. 104.

⁶ M. E. L. Mallowan, *Iraq III*, p. 26.

⁷ M. E. L. Mallowan and J. Cruikshank Rose, *op. cit.*, *loc. cit.*

⁸ See M. E. L. Mallowan and J. Cruikshank Rose, *op. cit.*, *loc. cit.*

ably became one of the stock-in-trade achievements of the Chalcolithic metalsmith, for nothing else can account for the metallic appearance of so much of the pottery from Anatolia and elsewhere, particularly from the fourth millennium B.C. onwards.¹

THE EARLY BRONZE AGE LEVELS

From excavations and chance discoveries made over the past few years we know that the Early Bronze Age was a period of outstanding achievement in Anatolian metallurgy. The remarkable grave goods from sites like Alaca Hüyük² and Horoz Tepe³ and the even more astonishing treasures from Dorak⁴ are abundant proof of the skill of the local metalsmiths during the third millennium B.C. But unfortunately almost all the best Early Bronze Age metalwork has come from tombs, and the settlements themselves have seldom produced material of equal distinction. Not surprisingly the finds from Beycesultan subscribe to this general pattern and the material as a whole reflects the competence rather than the genius of the period.

The absence of any pieces of greater artistic or technical distinction does not necessarily mean that South West Anatolia lacked the native skill apparent in the Troad and Central Anatolia. The finds from Troy hardly reflect the full riches of the Dorak tombs, and, in the same way, the mundane objects from the settlement at Alaca Hüyük bear almost no relationship to the magnificent metalwork found in the adjoining royal cemetery. Thus until we have conclusive evidence to the contrary, it would be very unwise to assume that the present finds from Beycesultan represent anything like the total achievement of the local metal industry.

The objects themselves include a good range of daggers (Fig. F.9:1-5 and 9-10); a razor, axe and chisel (Fig. F.8:6-8); and a fair number of pins (Fig. F.11:1-5), awls Fig. F.11:6-9) and needles (Fig. F.11:10-16). All represent common types with familiar parallels from other sites in Western and Central Anatolia.

But since the material as a whole lacks original or specialized forms it cannot be said to reflect the important cultural changes that took place at Beycesultan during the Early Bronze Age. There is no obvious reflection of the arrival of fresh Yortan elements at the beginning of the E.B. 2 phase,⁵ or even of the great invasion that ushered in the E.B. 3 phase.⁶ Equally there is much too little material to say anything very definite about the local evolution of particular forms. In this last respect the evidence from Beycesultan will probably only become significant when a wider selection of metalwork is available from other excavated sites in this same region.

¹ I am indebted to J. Mellaart for drawing my attention to much unpublished material in this connection.

² See Remzi Oğuz Arik, *Alaca Hüyük Hafriyatı* (1935); and H. Koşay, *Ausgrabungen von Alaca Hüyük* (1936); and *Les Fouilles d'Alaca Hüyük* (1937-39).

³ T. Özgüç and M. Akok, *Horoztepe*, 1958.

⁴ J. Mellaart, *I.L.N.*, November 28, 1959, p. 754f.

⁵ Cf. p. 136 *et seq.*

⁶ Cf. p. 199 *et seq.*

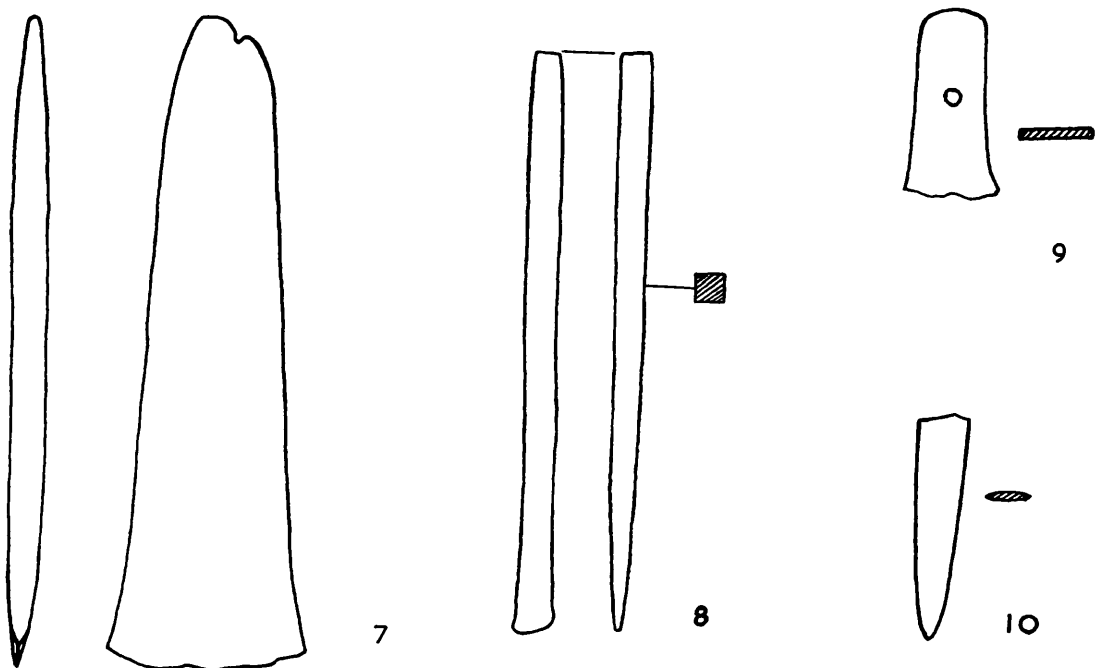
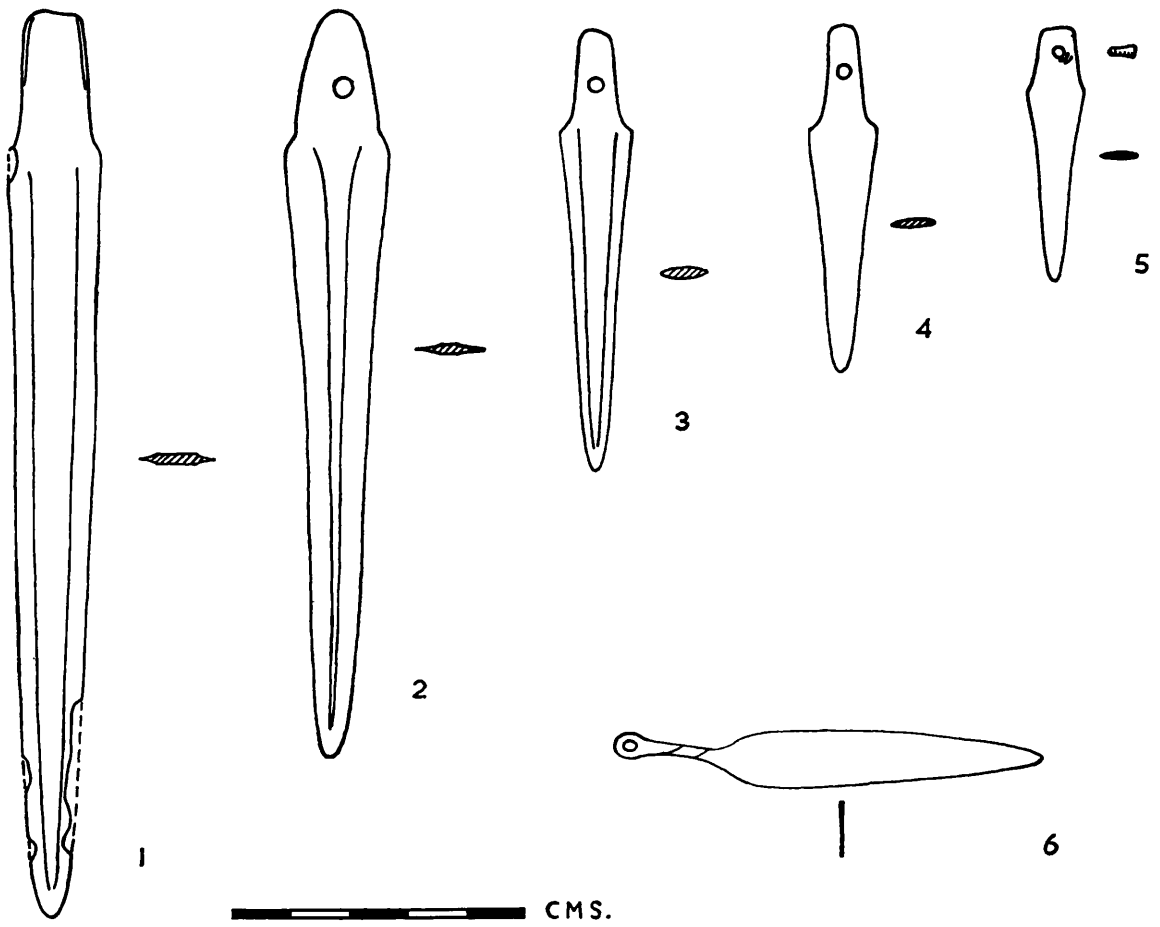


FIG. F.9. Copper objects of the Early Bronze Age

Daggers

By a curious chance all the daggers recovered from the Early Bronze Age levels come from the E.B. 1 phase. The earliest specimen, which simply consists of a fragmentary blade-point (Fig. F.9:10), is of little significance. But the large rivetless weapon from Level XVIII, with a broad reinforcement down the middle of its blade (Fig. F.9:1), illustrates much the earliest dagger of its kind. Hitherto there was no definite proof that daggers with this type of blade existed anywhere in Anatolia before the middle of the E.B. 2 period.¹ Now we can be fairly sure that the form developed in either western or central Anatolia soon after the beginning of the third millennium B.C., before eventually spreading towards Cilicia and Syria several centuries later.²

The slight flanges on the tang of the dagger in Fig. F.2:1 appear to be the result of an attempt to narrow the tang by hammering. Normally no such secondary working appears—even in the case of still wider, rectangular tangs (Fig. F.9:9).

In Level XVII one of the most interesting features was the discovery of a small group of needles (Fig. F.9: 12–14 and Pl. XXXVb) and miniature daggers (Fig. F.9:3–5 and Pl. XXXVb) trodden into the floor of the inner room of Beycesultan's earliest shrine. These objects were found in association with a number of other offerings: marble figurines; bead necklaces; and fragments of pottery vessels.³ While the needles conform to normal dimensions, the three daggers represent very carefully produced miniature forms which must have been made as votive offerings. Such was the minute size and fragile quality of the smallest example (Fig. F.9:5) that a bone, rather than a metal rivet, was used to secure its hilt. In shape the two smaller daggers resemble the outline of familiar broad- and narrow-tanged daggers from the Yortan area.⁴ And, if we consider a round-tanged specimen also found in Level XVII (Fig. F.9:2),⁵ there can be little doubt that standard Yortan metal types were already established in this region before the E.B. 2 period began. On the other hand the largest of the three miniature daggers has unusually sharp, sloping shoulders which at once recall a more developed type of dagger known from the E.B. 2 period at Ahlatlibel.⁶ If further local evidence were available this might well indicate a firm connection with the Ankara region before the full influence of the Yortan culture made itself felt at the beginning of the E.B. 2 phase.

Knives or Razors

The single blade in this category from Level XIII (Fig. F.9:6) appears to represent a simplified version of the normal type of razor current in western Anatolia during the Early Bronze Age. In the past various authorities have referred to miniature blades of this general type as knives,⁷ but there seem to

¹ D. Stronach, *A.S.* VII, p. 94.

² For the later diffusion of daggers with this feature, see R. Maxwell Hyslop, *Iraq* VIII, p. 14.

³ Cf. pp. 33, 269 and 275.

⁴ Cf. D. Stronach, *op. cit.*, Fig. F.1:9, 3 and 4.

⁵ Cf. D. Stronach, *op. cit.*, Fig. F.1:7.

⁶ H. Koşay, *T.T.* II, 1934, p. 92 and D. Stronach, *op. cit.*, p. 95 and Fig. F.2:7.

⁷ See K. Bittel, *P.F.K.*, p. 53.

be a number of considerations to suggest that they may have been used as razors. In the first place all of them are relatively small and fragile, measuring 7–11 cm. in length; secondly they always have a distinctive tang, shaped rather like a miniature handle; and thirdly the great majority of them possess a coiled blade-tip which may have served as some sort of safety device.

Although the razor from Beycesultan is without the customary coiled tip,¹ its blade is almost paper-thin and its overall length is no more than 7.3 cm. In addition its curious tang, which appears to have been twisted back on itself to form a small suspension eyelet,² is not so very different from that of other razors found elsewhere. Many other examples have a similar narrow-necked tang, ending in either a distinct knob³ or a flat-sectioned disc.⁴

The presence of the eyelet itself indicates that the instrument may have formed part of a toilet set. For small toilet sets, often mounted on a ring and placed in a cylindrical holder, are now known from a number of other Near Eastern sites of similar date.⁵

Axes

Despite the general shift from stone to copper axes that took place in Anatolia during the Early Bronze Age, the only metal axe-head of this date from Beycesultan is the flat example found in Level X (Fig. F.9:7 and Pl. XXXV, 1). In shape the axe belongs to a rather thin, elongated form that was particularly popular during the third millennium B.C.⁶ In addition it is evident that the butt of the blade has a small rivet-hole—another common feature on axes of this period.⁷ But it would seem that riveted axes of this type only remained in vogue for a short time, for by the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age the full development of the lugged axe seems to have provided a much more securely hafted instrument.

The whole question of where and when the lugged axe made its first appearance in the Near East is still not fully solved.⁸ But, despite the claims that have been made to the contrary, the weight of evidence suggests that the type must have developed somewhere in the region of Anatolia not long before the end of the Early Bronze Age.⁹

¹ Cf. two razors from Troy IV, both of which have straight tapered blades. C. W. Blegen, *Troy II*, p. 147, nos. 37–754 and 33–51.

² Cf. the much earlier needle from Level XXXIV with the same feature (Fig. F.1:1).

³ Cf. an example from Yortan, Przeworski, *Die Metallindustrie Anotoliens in der Zeit von 1500–700 von Chr.*, Pl. IV, 2, and another from Troy II–V, H. Schmidt, *Heinrich Schleichmann's Sammlung Trojanischer Altertümer*, 1902, no. 6208.

⁴ Two examples from Troy II–V, Schmidt, *op. cit.*, nos. 6209 and 6210.

⁵ C. L. Woolley, *Ur Excavations II*, Pl. 231 and J. Mellaart, *op. cit.*, *loc. cit.*

⁶ Cf. similar axes from Thermi, W. Lamb, *Thermi*, 1938, Pl. XXV; Troy II, H. Schmidt, *op. cit.*, nos. 5832 and 5835; Tarsus, E.B. III, Excavation no. 38.504; Tlos, Przeworski, *op. cit.*, Pl. IX, 9; and Soli, K. Bittel, "Der Depotfund von Soloi-Pompeiopolis", in *ZA. NF.* 12 (1940), nos. 45 and 50.

⁷ Cf. axes from Troy, H. Schmidt, *op. cit.*, no. 6047; Bayındırköy (an example seen by the writer in Istanbul bazaar); Ahlatlibel, *T. T.* II, p. 93; and Soli, K. Bittel, *op. cit.*, nos. 44, 46, 48, 51, 63 and 65.

⁸ For a general discussion of the subject see R. Maxwell-Hyslop, *Iraq XV*, 1953, p. 69f.

⁹ For the possible claims of N.E. Iran see D. H. Gordon, *Iraq XIII*, 1951, p. 60f. Also note that a developed lugged axe of a type not found elsewhere before 1750 B.C. has been reported from Tell Judeideh in a context dating to c. 2500 B.C. See R. Maxwell-Hyslop, *Iraq XV*, p. 73 and D. Stronach, *op. cit.*, p. 115.

The beginning of the Middle Bronze Age in Anatolia sees the type well established, with early-looking examples known from Beycesultan V,¹ Karahüyük Konya I,² and Kültepe Ib.³ Furthermore, a stone mould from

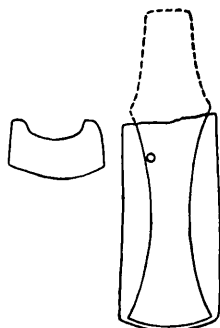


FIG. F.10. Stone mould from Level IX

Beycesultan IX (Fig. F.10) now shows that the form was almost certainly established well before 2000 B.C. Unfortunately the mould in question is broken off at a critical point just below the position of the lugs themselves so that one cannot know for certain whether or not it might not have been intended for a double axe. But, as it happens, the fragments of an almost identical mould were discovered in Level V⁴ where it is clearly apparent that the mould was designed for a lugged, rather than a double, axe. Therefore, in the absence of any other evidence, this single open mould from Level IX would seem to carry the history of the lugged axe back at least two hundred years earlier than any other stratified material from Anatolia.

Chisels

The only chisel found in the Early Bronze Age settlement has no features of any particular interest (Fig. F.9:8). In shape it has the usual square section of most Bronze Age examples, which contrasts somewhat with the thin, rectangular section of the Chalcolithic example found in Level XXXIV (Fig. F.8:4). But at the same time it still lacks any sort of distinct tang.⁵

Awls

The single, slender awl found in Level VI (Fig. F.11:6) is remarkable for its bent point. While this is probably the result of some quite accidental circumstance, it is always possible that the point was bent deliberately in order to form a hook for fishing or some other purpose.

Needles

Apart from the three needles from the Level XVII Shrine which have been mentioned already (Fig. F.11:12-14 and Pl. XXXV k, 9-11),⁶ five other needles

¹ No. 222; No. 223; No. 457.

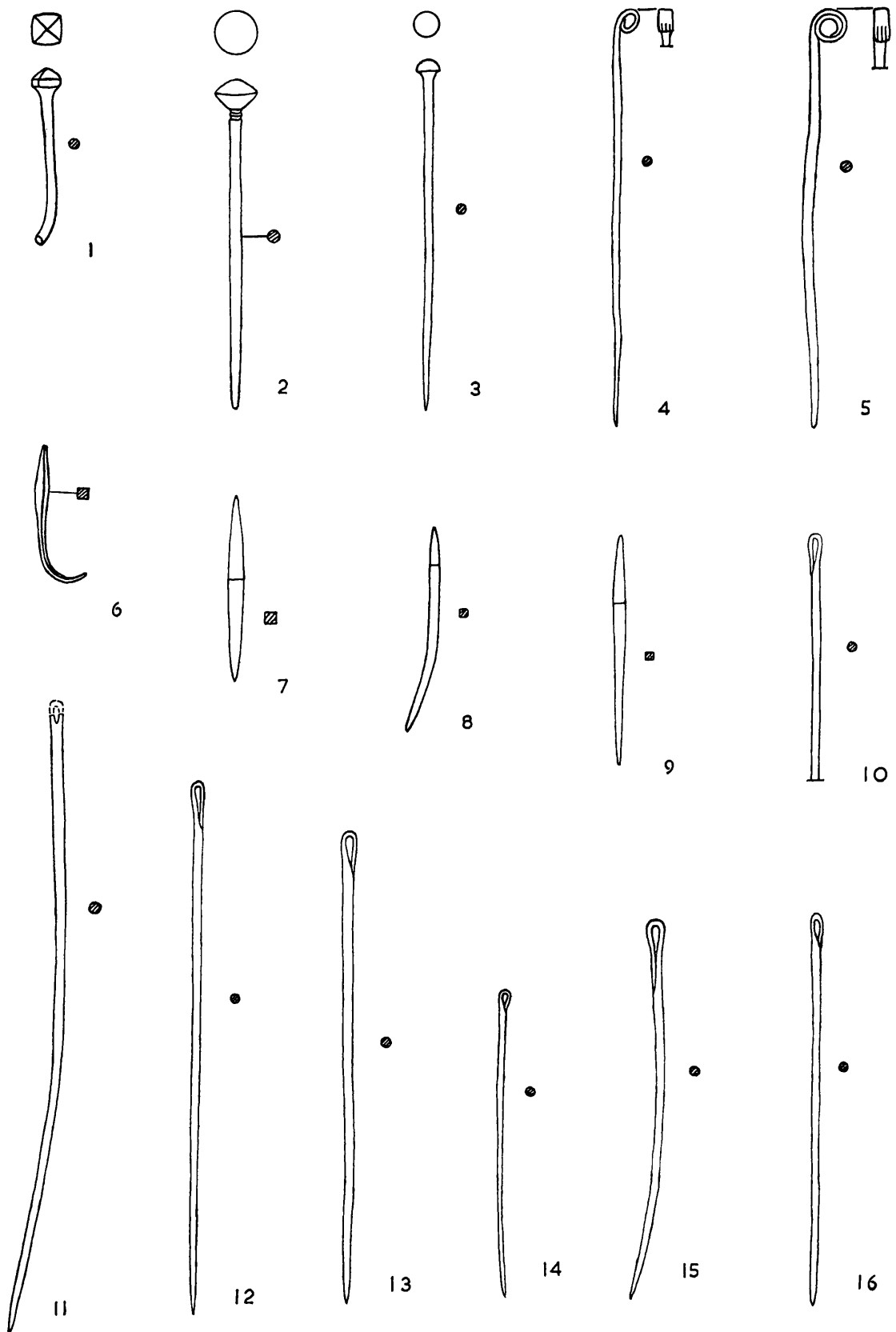
² At least three examples are known from Level I. Information kindly supplied by Professor Sedat Alp.

³ T. and N. Özgüç, *Kültepe Kasısı Raporu* 1949, p. 195 and T. Özgüç, *Bellekten* XIX, 1955, p. 78 and Fig. 20.

⁴ The two fragments are numbered No. 455 and No. 456.

⁵ This failing becomes much rarer from the M.B.A. onwards. For a Level V example with a distinct tang see Seton Lloyd, *A.S. V*, 1955, Fig. P.21:16.

⁶ See p. 283.



— — — — — CMS

FIG. F.11. Copper objects of the Early Bronze Age

were recovered from the Early Bronze Age levels. Four of these have bent-over eyes of varying size (Fig. F.11:10, 15 and 16),¹ while the fifth illustrates one of the earliest needles yet found with a perforated head (Fig. F.11:11). Rather surprisingly, this last type of needle only seems to have come into general use during the course of the Late Bronze Age.²

Pins

Four of the five pins of Early Bronze Age date represent common types that seem to have remained in use throughout the greater part of the Bronze Age. Only the single specimen with a biconical head and ribbed neck (Fig. F.11:2 and Plate XXXV, 4) appears to belong to a type that was restricted to a more limited period—probably *c.* 2000–1700 B.C.

The pin with a flat-sided pyramidal head from Level XVI (Fig. F.11:1) illustrates one of the earliest examples of its kind. For although this particular type of pin was one of the most popular forms in Western and Central Anatolia during the third millennium B.C., hardly any other models can be ascribed with equal certainty to the beginning of the E.B. 2 period. At Tarsus the form seems to have become particularly common during the E.B. 3 period,³ when toggle pins with a similar sort of head begin to appear as well.⁴ A few earlier examples are said to come from Bayındırköy,⁵ and it is probable that a number of those from Troy⁶ also go back to the E.B. 2 period. In Central Anatolia Early Bronze Age examples come from almost as many sites, including Karaoğlan,⁷ Alaca Hüyük,⁸ and Boğazköy.⁹ But during the second millennium the type appears to have died out by slow degrees, despite the fact that some sites still attest related forms down to the end of the Bronze Age.¹⁰

As mentioned above, the pin with a biconical head from Level VI (Fig. F.11:2 and Pl. XXXV, 4) belongs to a type that mainly dates from the Middle Bronze Age. Probably its best stratified parallels come from Kültepe Karum Ib¹¹ and the Middle Bronze Age cemetery at Gordion.¹² For other pins of the same type with a biconical head, from Middle Bronze Age Beycesultan and elsewhere,¹³ are all without a ribbed neck.

The small pin with a hemispherical head found in Level XII (Fig. F.11:3 and Pl. XXXV, 3) again represents a long-lived form of little chronological

¹ The fourth needle, with a still larger eye, is not illustrated.

² Cf. No. 397, No. 406 and No. 448 from Levels I–III.

³ H. Goldman, *Excavations at Gözli Kule, Tarsus*, II, 1956, pl. 430, nos. 164, 166 and 167.

⁴ H. Goldman, *op. cit.*, pl. 431, no. 225.

⁵ Three examples recorded by the writer in Istanbul bazaar.

⁶ See Schmidt, *op. cit.*, SS 6336, as well as a number of examples on exhibition in Athens Museum.

⁷ Information kindly supplied by Professor Özgüç. See Ankara Museum nos. KO. 5 and KO. 134.

⁸ Two pins, MS 274 and MS 276, both marked "Old Hittite", are among those of probable Early Bronze date.

⁹ Information kindly supplied by Dr. Ufuk Esin.

¹⁰ Cf. examples from Kusura C. W. Lamb, *Archaeologia* 86, p. 259 and Fig. 18:9.

¹¹ Information kindly supplied by Professor Özgüç.

¹² M. J. Mellink, *A Hittite Cemetery at Gordion*, 1956, p. 33 and Plate 19.

¹³ Cf. 313 from Level V and No. 477, No. 585 and No. 586 from Level IV. Also note similar pins from Karahüyük Konya II and Kusura B. and C. W. Lamb, *Archaeologia* 86, p. 40 and Fig. 18:7.

value.¹ But at least one contemporary form is known from Karaoğlan,² and, in a much wider context, Mrs. Henschel-Simon has shown that toggle pins with this particular type of head occur over an extensive area of the Near East round about 2000 B.C.³

Finally, the last type of pin from the Early Bronze Age settlement consists of the scroll-headed form found in Levels XIV (Fig. F.11:4) and VI (Fig. F.11:5 and Pl. XXXV 2). This particular class of pin appears to be ubiquitous in all parts of Anatolia throughout the Bronze Age.⁴ At Beycesultan itself no less than twelve examples are known from the Middle and Late Bronze Age levels, which makes the type much the commonest form of pin found at the site.⁵

¹ Cf. many examples from Boğazköy and Alaca Hüyük (information kindly supplied by Dr. Ufuk Esin) as well as unpublished pins from Kusura (M.37.21 and Afyon Museum No. 3290) and Troy (Athens Museum).

² Ankara Museum, KO. 304. Information supplied by Professor Özgüç.

³ Examples occur at Troy, Hammam, Lapithos and Megiddo. See E. Henschel-Simon, *QDAP* IV, Nos. 3 and 4, p. 169f.

⁴ See K. Bittel, *Prähistorische Forschung in Kleinasien*, 1934, p. 50 and W. Lamb, *Thermi*, pp. 166-7.

⁵ Altogether one example from Level V; three from Level IV; six from Level III; and two from Level II.

CATALOGUE

CHALCOLITHIC OBJECTS¹

XXXVIII Lunate-shaped copper fragment with triangular section. Function uncertain.

XXXV Awl-like copper fragment.

XXXIV No. 687. Metal hoard (Fig. P.8 and Pl. XXXIV) consisting of the following objects:

1. Copper needle with twisted head. Length 10.6 cm. (Fig. F.8:1).
2. Copper needle. Length 10.4 cm. (Fig. F.8:2).
3. Copper needle. Head missing. Length 7.6 cm. (Fig. F.8:3).
4. Copper bar, probably used as a chisel. Length 12.5 cm. (Fig. F.8:4).
5. Copper bar, possibly used as an awl. Length 7.9 cm. (Fig. F.8:5).
6. Copper bar with an apparent tang at one end, possibly used as an awl. Length 7.2 cm. (Fig. F.8:6).
7. Copper awl. Length 6.7 cm. (Fig. F.8:7).
8. Copper bar, slightly pointed at one end and broken off at the other. Length 6.1 cm. (Fig. F.8:8).
9. Copper bar, similar to Fig. P.1:8, but with a flatter section. Length 5.8 cm. (Fig. F.8:9).
10. Copper bar with one end pointed as the result of a fracture. Length 5.4 cm. (Fig. F.8:10).
11. Copper awl with a square section and a pointed tang. Length 3.3 cm. (Fig. F.8:11).
12. Miniature copper point, possibly used as an awl. Length 2.2 cm. (Fig. F.8:12).
13. Similar to Fig. F.8:12. Length 1.8 cm. (Fig. F.8:13).
14. Fragment of a copper dagger blade with a slightly rhombic section. Length 3.7 cm. (Fig. F.8:14).
15. Silver ring. Greatest diameter 2.5 cm. (Fig. F.8:15).

XXV Copper fragments only.

XXIV Copper awl. Length 4.8 cm. (Fig. F.11:8).

XXII No. 846. Copper awl. Length 4.4 cm. (Fig. F.11:7).

Copper needle with bent-over eye. Length 10.7 cm.

XXI No. 843. Copper awl. Length 5.3 cm. (Fig. F.11:9).

EARLY BRONZE AGE

XIX (Trench SX). Copper dagger point with almost flat section. Length 4.0 cm. (Fig. F.9:10).

XVIII (SX). No. 821. Rivetless copper dagger with broad midrib and partly damaged blade. Length 15.7 cm. (Fig. F.9:1).

XVII (SX). No. 797. Riveted copper dagger with rounded tang and narrow midrib. Length 12.9 cm. (Fig. F.9:2).

(SX). Riveted copper dagger tang with flat section. Length 3.2 cm. (Fig. F.9:9).

(SX). No. 815. Miniature copper dagger with faint midrib. Length 7.6 cm. (Fig. F.9:3 and Pl. XXXV, 8).

¹ All finds from the Chalcolithic levels come from the Deep Sounding in Trench SX.

- (SX). No. 816. Miniature copper dagger with flat blade. Length 5.9 cm. (Fig. P.2:4 and Pl. XXXV, 7).
- (SX). No. 817. Miniature copper dagger with flat blade and bone rivet. Length 4.3 cm. (Fig. F.9:5 and Pl. XXXV, 6).
- (SX). No. 818. Copper needle. Length 10.9 cm. (Fig. F.11:13 and Pl. XXXV, 10).
- (SX). No. 819. Copper needle. Length 12.2 cm. (Fig. F.11:12 and Pl. XXXV, 9).
- (SX). No. 820. Copper needle. Length 7.0 cm. (Fig. F.11:14 and Pl. XXXV, 11).
- XVI** (SX). No. 794. Copper needle. Length 9.0 cm. (Fig. F.11:16).
- (SX). No. 847. Copper pin with pyramidal head, point broken off. Length 4.0 cm. (Fig. F.10:1).
- XIV** (S). No. 658. Copper needle. Length 10.1 cm.
- (SX). No. 822. Copper pin with scroll head. Length 9.6 cm. (Fig. F.10:4).
- XIII** (S). No. 627. Copper needle. Length 8.7 cm. (Fig. F.11:15 and Pl. XXXV, 5).
- (S). No. 659. Copper needle with damaged head, originally perforated. Length 14.8 cm. (Fig. F.11:11).
- (SX). No. 857. Copper knife or razor with twisted handle and suspension hole. Length 7.3 cm. Width 1.0 cm. (Fig. F.9:6).
- XII** (S). No. 626. Copper pin with conical head. Length 8.0 cm. (Fig. F.10:3 and Pl. XXXV, 3).
- X** (SX). No. 687. Copper axe-head with rivet-hole in butt. Length 11.0 cm. (Fig. F.9:7 and Pl. XXXV, 1).
- IX** (E). No. 572. Copper chisel. Length 10.1 cm. (Fig. F.11:8).
- VI** (A). No. 552. Copper needle. Length 9.5 cm. (Fig. F.11:10).
- (A). No. 574. Small copper awl; one end bent. Length 3.4 cm. (Fig. F.11:6).
- (A). No. 575. Copper pin with scroll head. Length 9.7 cm. (Fig. F.11:5 and Pl. XXXV, 2).
- (S). No. 601. Copper pin with biconical head and ribbed neck. Length 7.9 cm. (Fig. F.11:2 and Pl. XXXV, 4).

INDEX

(Mainly proper names, excluding map indices)

- Acıpayam-Yeşilova region, 143, 187, 237.
Aegina, 114.
Afişar Hüyük, 140, 141.
Afiyon museum, 140, 141, 179, 189, 192, 245, 255, 280.
Afiyon-Emirdağ group, 185, 192, 197, 245, 253.
Ağap, 140, 157, 191, 192.
Ahirköy, 243.
Ahlatlıbel, 185, 189, 192, 193, 265, 269.
Akarçay, 197.
Akhisar-Manisa region, 106, 109, 111, 115, 139, 181, 189, 243.
Aksoy, Bay Osman, 7.
Akşehir, 115, 192, 194.
Akviran, 245.
Alaca Hüyük, 5, 260, 264, 283, 289, 290.
Alişar, 31, 260, 264.
Alişar "Intermediate", 260, 264.
alluvium, 19.
altars, 29 and *passim*. Figs. 11, 15, 19, 20.
Altıntaş, plain of, 185, 197, 239, 253.
Amorgos, 251, 254.
Amuq, 114, 262.
Anitta's palace, 264.
Ankara museum, 243.
antae, 60 ff.
Antalya museum, 104, 147, 165, 167, 255.
Antiquaries, Society of, 13.
Arpachiya, 282.
Arzawa, 6.
Assyria, 261.

baking-ovens, 33 and *passim*.
Baladız Hüyük, 155.
Balıkesir, 109, 111, 183, 243, 260.
Balkans, 110.
barbotine ornament, 33, 127, 131, Pl. XVIIIa.
barley, 45, 53, 54.
Bayraklı, 137, 243, 255, 258.
Beazley, Miss E., 7.
Bekan, Bay Mubin, 7.
Beşiktepe, 104, 106, 108, 111.
Beyşehir lake, 192, 197.

Blegen, C. W., 249, 251, 255.
"blood altars", 31, 32, 43, 53, Pl. IXa.
boar, wild, 38.
Boğazköy, 289, 290.
Bozüyük, 110, 127, 245, 259.
Brett, M., 7.
brick sizes, 19, 21, 23, 25, 65.
British Academy, 13.
Buban-j-Hum, 110.
Burdur, 103, 104, 117, 247.
Burdur-Korkuteli group, 131, 185, 189, 197, 253.
Burney, C., 7.
"Burnt Palace", 10, 12, 13.
Bursa, 110, 121.
Burton-Brown, T., 7.
Büyük Güllücek, 104, 114.
Byzantine occupation, 9, 11, 12.

Caicus valley, 111, 255.
Calycadnus valley, 185.
Can Hasan, 112.
Çandar Hüyük, 267.
Cappadocian area, 251.
Cappadocian culture, 249, 255, 260, 264.
Carbon-14 dates, 19, 23.
Caria, 9, 104, 243, 251.
Carswell, J., 7.
Çavdarhisar, 185, 197, 239, 253.
Çavdır, 104.
Çaykenarı Hüyük, 104, 147.
ceiling joists, 54.
Chagar Bazar, 282.
Chalcis, 251.
"chameleon" handle, 209, Fig. P.51.
Chios, 111.
Christian burials, 9.
Cilicia, 111, 113, 114, 185, 199, 245, 249, 251, 255, 258, 259, 262, 264, 283.
city-wall, 11, 18.
clay, liquid bluish, 36, 40, 46.
Cookson, M., 7.
Corinth, 251.
Craven Fund Committee, 13.
Cretan civilization, W. Asiatic origin of, 32.

- Cruickshank, Miss C., 7.
 Cuma Tepe (Inegöl), 251.
 Cyclades, 110, 251.
 Cycladic figurines, 269.
- Damlıboğaz, 251, 266.
 Demirci Hüyük, 185, 189, 192, 193, 194, 245.
 Denizli, 6, 7, 104, 140.
depas amphikypellon, 191, 213, 217, 233, 249,
 259, 262, Figs. P.47, P.52, P.55, P.67.
 Dereköy, 103, 104, 106, 109.
 Dinar, 179.
 Dönmez, Bayan Nihal, 7.
 door-jambs, 40, 45, 49, 59, 61.
 Dorak (Lake Apolyont), 136, 140, 167, 175,
 183, 191, 283.
- earthquakes, 54, 58.
 "eastern table-land", 197.
 Eğridir lake, 6.
 Elmalı, 129, 131, 132, 134, 185.
 Elmalı group, 197, 253.
 Emporio (Chios), 106, 109.
 enclosure wall, 26, 27, 36, Fig. 7.
- felt-like material, 45.
 Ferekli, 245.
 fiddle-shaped figurines, 273.
 figurines, 33, 265 ff, Figs. F.1, F.7.
 "fish-scale" ornament, 33, 127, 131, Fig.
 P.20, Pl. XVIIb, XVIIIc.
 Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, 147, 181.
 French, D. H., 13, 103, 109, 115, 139, 143,
 147, 165, 179, 181, 194, 239.
- Gala, 104.
 Garstang, J., 5.
 Geberen, 151.
 Gencik Tepe, 104.
 Goff, Miss C., 7, 13.
 Goldman, H., 5.
 Gordion, 289.
 Gölde, 147, 181.
 Göncer, Bay Suleyman, 192.
 Gündürler, 104, 140, 157, 165, 175, 189, 191,
 192.
 grain-bins, 29, Fig. 12.
 grape pips, 45.
 Greece, 114, 251.
 Gumelnița, 110.
 Gurma, 103.
- Gurney, O. R., 7.
 Gümüşdağ, 239.
 Gümüşova, 112.
- Hacılar, 71, 103, 104, 106, 108, 112, 147, 267,
 271, 273.
 Halaf, 113, 282.
 Halys river, 5, 6, 114.
 Hamidiye, 165, 243.
 Hammam, 290.
 Hanay Tepe, 131, 271.
 Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. M., 7.
 Hassuna, 113.
 Helbaek, H., 275.
 Henschel-Simon, 290.
 Heraion, 140, 181, 199, 243, 247, 249, 251,
 255.
 Hermus valley, 137, 199, 243.
 "hill country and northern edge", 197.
 "Hittite" pottery, 261.
 Hittites, the, 5, 6.
 "horns of consecration", 29, 31, 36, 38, 43,
 45, 50.
 Horoz Tepe, 283.
 Huzai Hammam Hüyük, 179.
 Hüyükköy, 149.
- "imitation handle", 229, Fig. P.65, P.66.
 Incel, Bay Riza, 194.
 Indo-Europeans, 241, 259.
 Inegöl, 110, 121, 251.
 infant burials, 23, 25, 26, 33.
 Iron Age occupation, 12.
 Isparta, 104, 140, 189.
 Istanbul museum, 127, 251.
 Istanbul University, 258.
 Işıklı lake, 6.
 Izmir, gulf of, 139.
 Izmir, region, 251.
 Iznik lake, 110, 121.
- Judeideh, 114.
- Kabarsa, 255.
 Kalymnos, 104, 251.
 Kanesh (Kültepe), 261.
 Karaağaç Hüyük, 143.
 Karabayır, 131, 140.
 Karaca Ahmet, 192, 269, 272.
 Karaca Hüyük, 273.
 Kara Hüyük, 112.

- Karahüyük (Konya), 245, 255, 258, 260, 261.
 Kara In, 103, 104.
 Karaman, 6.
 Karaoğlan, 193, 194, 245, 260, 262, 289.
 Karum (Kültepe), 255, 260, 262, 264.
 Kayışlar, 106, 109, 112.
 Khirbet Kerak, 113.
 Kiliya, 131, 271.
 kitchens, 65.
 Kızılhisar, 175.
 Kızılviran, 192.
 Knossos, 31.
 Kocabaş, 104.
 Kocayaka, 129.
 Konya Plain, 6, 71, 77, 104, 109, 111, 112,
 114, 185, 189, 192, 199, 215.
 Korkuteli, 131, 197, 260.
 Koşay, H. Z., 5.
 Kozağaçı (Karabayır Yayla), 131, 271.
 Kökten, K., 104.
 "Kula", 147, 181.
 Kumtepe, 104, 112, 134, 183.
 Kuruçay Hüyük, 143.
 Kusura, 5, 104, 131, 149, 157, 159, 163, 265,
 273.
 "Kusura bowl", 155, 163, 173, 185, 189,
 191, 287.
 "Kusura cup", 123, 143, 155, 165, 193.
 Kusura "Transitional" period, 191, 243.
 Kusura-Isparta group, 185, 189, 191, 197,
 253.
 Kuşunlar, 237.
 Kütahya, 237, 245, 258.
 Kültepe, 31, 247, 255, 258, 260, 262, 263,
 264, 287, 289.

 Lamb, W., 5, 31, 108, 143, 147.
 Lapithos, 290.
 Larisa, 247, 249, 255.
 Lemnos, 111, 243.
 lentils, 23, 45.
 Lesbos, 111, 243.
 Leylikköy, 147.
 "Little Palace", 10.
 Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. S., 7.
 "Lower Land", 6.
 Luvian, 241, 263.
 Lycia, 104.
 Lycus valley, 197.

 Maeander river, 9, 187, 197, 199, 243.
 Mancarli (Yeşilova), 149, 151, 171, 175,
 227.
 Manika, Cape, 251.
 Marmara, Sea of, 121, 239, 243, 258.
 Marmara—Lake District group, 110.
 matting, woven, 31, 32, 43.
megaron, 12, 24, 25, 26, 59 ff.
 Megiddo, 290.
 Mellaart, J., 6, 7.
 Mellaart, Mrs. A., 7.
 Mellink, M., 111, 114.
 Menteş village, 7.
 Mersin, 77, 104, 111, 113, 114, 255, 265, 282.
 metal tools, hoard of, 21, 280, Fig. F.8.
 Midas City (Yazılıkaya), 192.
 Milas, 104.
 miniature offerings, 46.
 Minyan, prototypes, Figs. P.47, 48, 50, 51,
 52.
 Minyan grey pottery, 245, 258.
 Mitylene museum, 271.
 Morali, 112.
 "mother-goddess" figurines, 32, 33, 265 ff,
 273, Figs. F.1, F.7.
 multiple vessels, 125, 194, Figs. P.20, P.52,
 P.67, Pl. XVIIIId.

 Naxos, 110.
 Nazılı, 165, 181, 243.
 Neilson, Francis, 13.

 Orthman, W., 263.
 Ovabayındır, 135, 147, 181, 183.
 Ovaköy, 183.
 Ömerköy phase, 95, 103, 104.
 Ören Hüyük, 157.
 Örencik Ovası, 197.
 Özgüç, T. and N., 261.

 "palace enclosure", 10.
 Pamphylia, 103, 197.
 "parastades", 60.
 Paros, 110, 114, 251.
 Paşaköy, 134.
 Pazaryeri, 110.
 Pelos, 110.
 Pisidia, 199.
 Poliochni (Lemnos), 104, 106, 107, 109, 192,
 199, 243, 255, 265.
 porches of *megara*, 59, 61, Figs. 23, 24.
 Porsuk river, 197.
 post or pillar, 29, 32, 38, 45, 50, 52.
 Postin Poş Baba Hüyük, 149.
 "priest's room, 29, 33, 40, 46, 53.

- "red cross vessels", 219, 233, 247, 255, 264,
 Figs. P.57, P.64, P.65, P.66.
 religious shrines, 11, 12, 13, 18, 29 ff, Figs. 8,
 14, 16.
 "ripple burnish", 81.
- Sakcagözü, 114.
 Salar Hüyük, 143.
 Salt Lake (Tuz Gölü), 6.
 Samos, 77, 106, 108, 181, 197, 199, 243, 251.
 Sandıklı plain, 171, 179, 189.
 Sariyer, 127.
 Sarlak, 112.
 Schliemann, H., 63, 108.
 screens, 31, 32, 41, 43, 52.
 Seller Hüyük, 157.
 Senirce, 140, 167, 169.
 Seydili, 104.
 Sialk, 282.
 Simav, 237.
 Sincanovası, 197.
 Sındırcı, 243, 263.
 Siphnos, 251.
 Sizma Hüyük, 179, 192.
 "sleeping-platforms", 26, 38, 59 ff.
 sling missiles, 21.
 "southern plateau", 197.
 spindle-whorls, 277, Figs. F.5, F.6.
 stamp-seals, 275.
 stelae, 28 and *passim*. Composition of, 40.
 Stronach, D., 13.
 Suhut plain, 197.
 Sultandağ, 157, 185, 191.
 Sultandağ group, 197, 253.
 Syros, 251.
 Sălçuța, 104.
 Şarkıkaraağaç, 157.
- Tarsus, 111, 113, 247, 249, 251, 259, 261, 265.
 Taurus, 5.
 Tavas, 187.
 Tavşanlı, 109, 121, 185, 192, 231, 237, 245,
 258, 262, 263.
 Tavşanlı-Iznik region, 137.
 Tavşanlı-Kütahya region, 237, 239.
 Tefenni, 131.
 Tell Brak, 31.
 "temple", 12.
 Tenos, 251.
 Tepe Hissar, 31.
 Thermi, 243, 247, 249, 271, 272, 273.
 Thessaly, 114.
 thresholds, wooden, 49, Fig. 18.
- Tigani, 104, 106, 107, 108, 112.
 timber reinforcement, 27, 36, 60, 65.
 Tiryns, 251.
 Tomlin, Mrs. S., 7.
 "treasure" (Troy), 258.
 "tree and pillar" cult, 32, 46.
 Troad, 77, 106, 111, 131, 243, 255, 258, 283.
 Troy, 5 and *passim*.
 Tsountas, 271.
 Tuğril, Bay Lutfi, 7.
 Türkmendağ-Emirdağ region, 197.
- Ubaid, 113.
 "Urfirnis", 192.
 University Museum of Pennsylvania, 19, 23.
 Uruk, 113.
 Uşak, 115, 185, 194.
 Uşak-group, 197, 253.
 Uçtepe, 112.
- vetch, 45.
 virgin soil, 12, 18.
 von Aulock, H. (collection), 147, 181.
- Walker Trust of St. Andrews, 13.
 Waršama's palace, 264.
 Wenner-Gren Foundation, 13.
 "western parkland", 197.
 wheat, 45 and *passim*.
 "white cross" bowls, 245.
 white-painted ornament, 81 and *passim*.
 Wilson, D., 7.
 "wine-shop", 10.
 Wright, Mr. and Mrs., G. R. H., 7.
- Yalvaç, 140.
 Yarim, 104.
 Yassı Hüyük, 159, 171, 237, 273.
 Yazır, 104, 114, 115.
 Yeldeğirmen-tepe, 139.
 Yenice, 129.
 Yeniköy Tepe, 110.
 Yeşişehir, 121.
 Yeşilova, 131.
 Yokar, 140.
 Yortan, 110, 111, 132, 143, 136, 137, 140,
 157, 167, 169, 181, 183, 251, 269, 272.
 Yokarı Mazi, 243.
- Zygouries, 258.



(a) General view of sounding "SX" from the south-east



(b) Sounding "SX" reaches Chalcolithic levels



(a) Level XXXIII with pottery of Level XXXIV exposed beneath



(b) Group of pottery in Level XXXIV including jar containing bronze hoard



(c) Water-table reached at Level XL



(a) Level XXXIa



(b) Level XXVIII



(c) Burial in Level XXVIII



(a) Level XXVI



(b) Level XXVII



Foundations of megaron-type house in Level XXIV



(a) Single shrine in Level XVII from the west



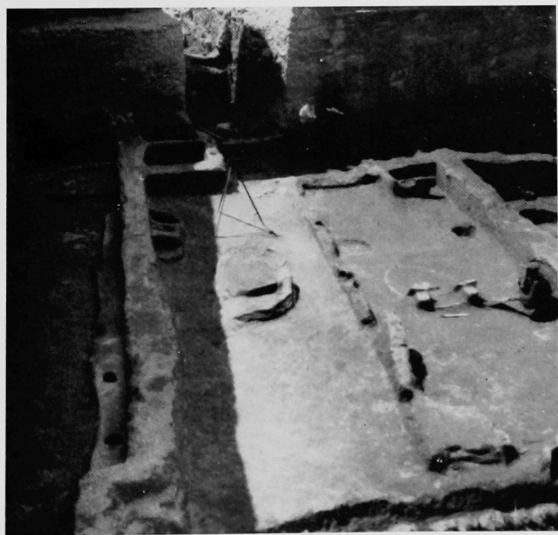
(b) Group of objects in Shrine XVII, Room 2



(c) Infant burial in Level XVIIa



(a) Twin shrines in Level XVI from the south-west



(b) Shrine "A" in Level XVI from the north-east



(c) Close-up of altar structure in Shrine XVI "A"



(a) Walls dividing Shrines "A" and "B" in Level XV with Shrine XIV "B" still preserved in the foreground



(b) North-east corner of Shrine XV "A" (altar denuded by exposure)



(c) Altar in Shrine XV "A" as first exposed



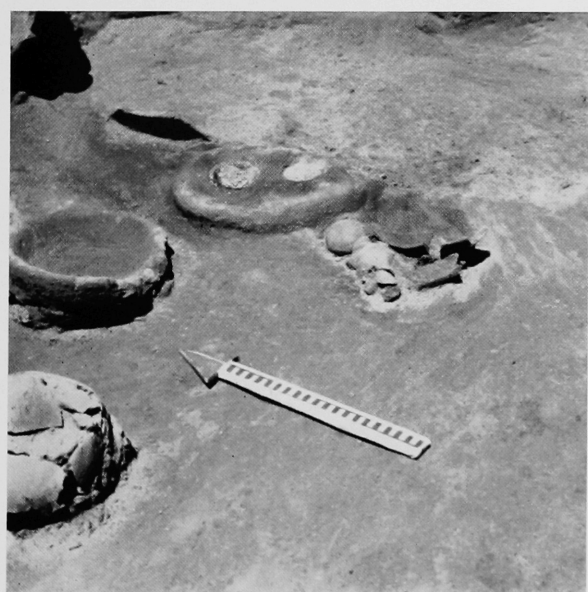
(a) "Blood-altar" in Shrine XV "A"



(b) Twin Shrines in Level XV from the east



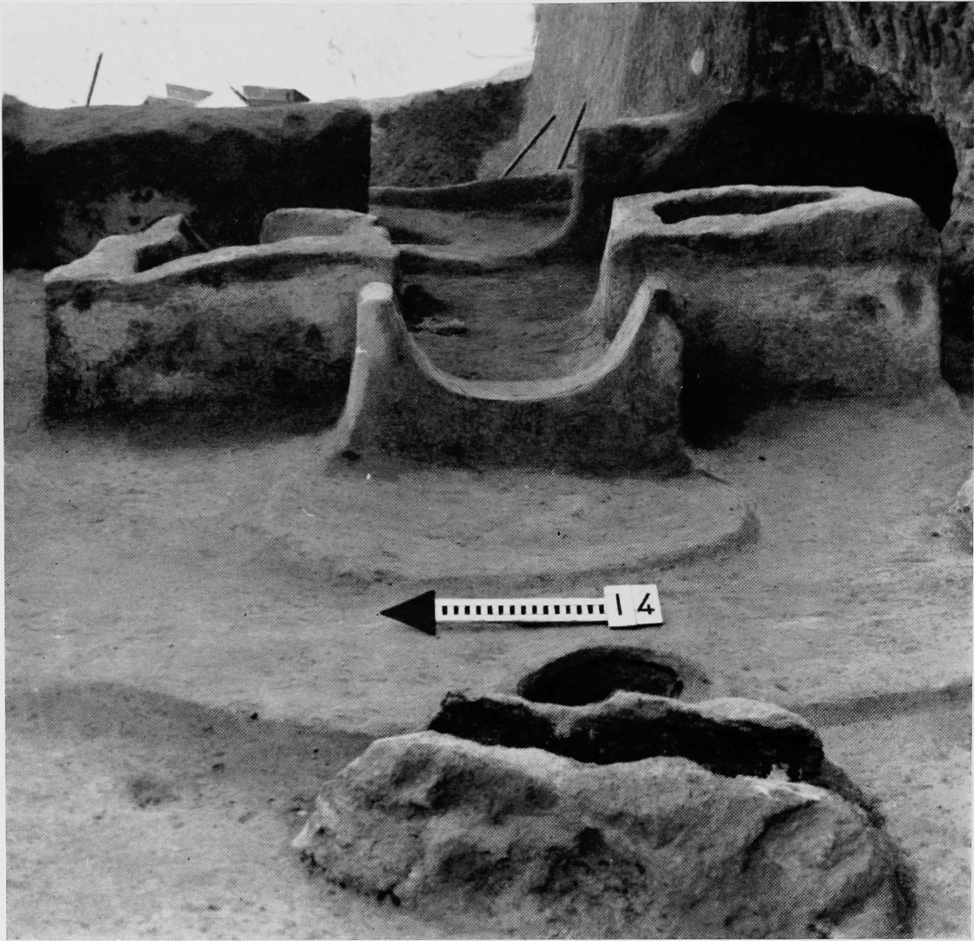
(c) Ritual circle and pottery in Shrine XV "A"



(d) Double post-emplacements in Shrine XV "A"



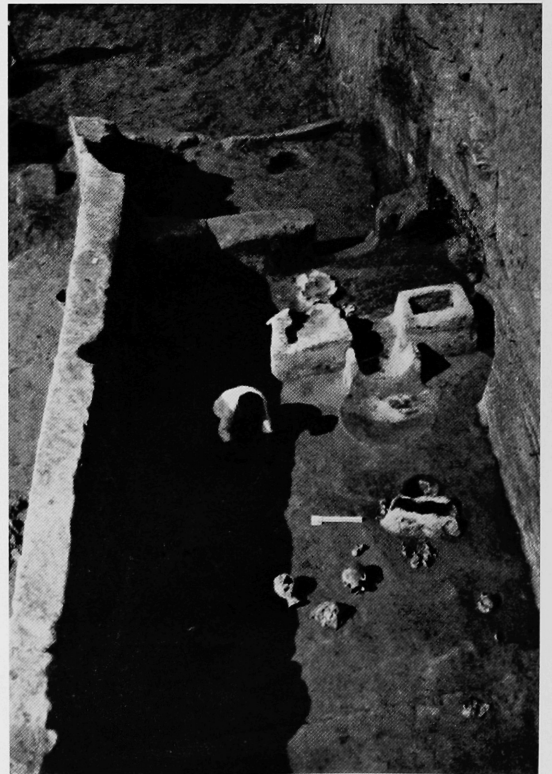
(e) Woven reed-matting on floor of Shrine XV "A"



(a) Close-up of altar structure in Shrine XIV "B"



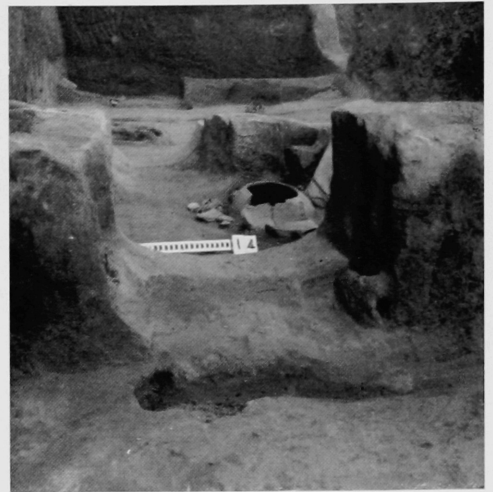
(b) Altar and votive pottery in Shrine XIV "B"



(c) Shrine XIV "B" from the south



(a) Altar structure in Shrine XIV "B" from behind



(c) Doorway to Shrine XIV "B" from "priest's room"



(d) Comparative positions of Shrines XV "A" and XIV "B"



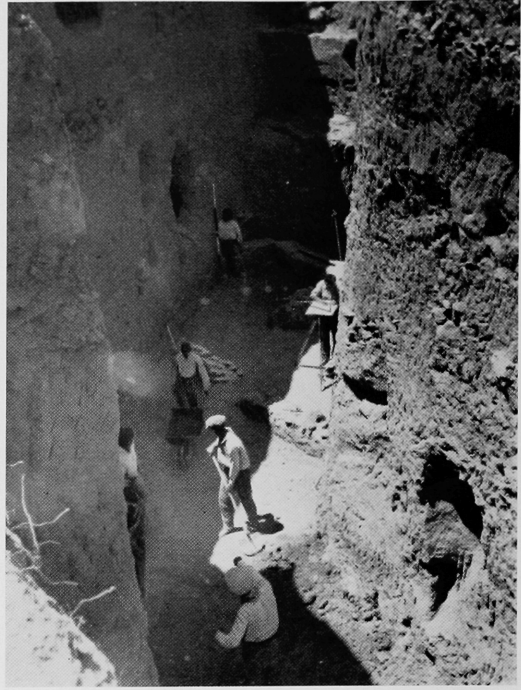
(b) Shrine XIV "A" from the south-west



(e) Sherd-lined chamber in Level XIV, Room 8



(a) Southern part of Level XIII



(b) Walls of Levels XII and XIII extending into sounding "S"



(c) Northern part of Level XIII from the north-east



(a) Megaron "A" in Level IX



(b) Hearth and cooking-pots in Megaron "B", Level IX



(c) Back-porch of Megaron "C", Level X



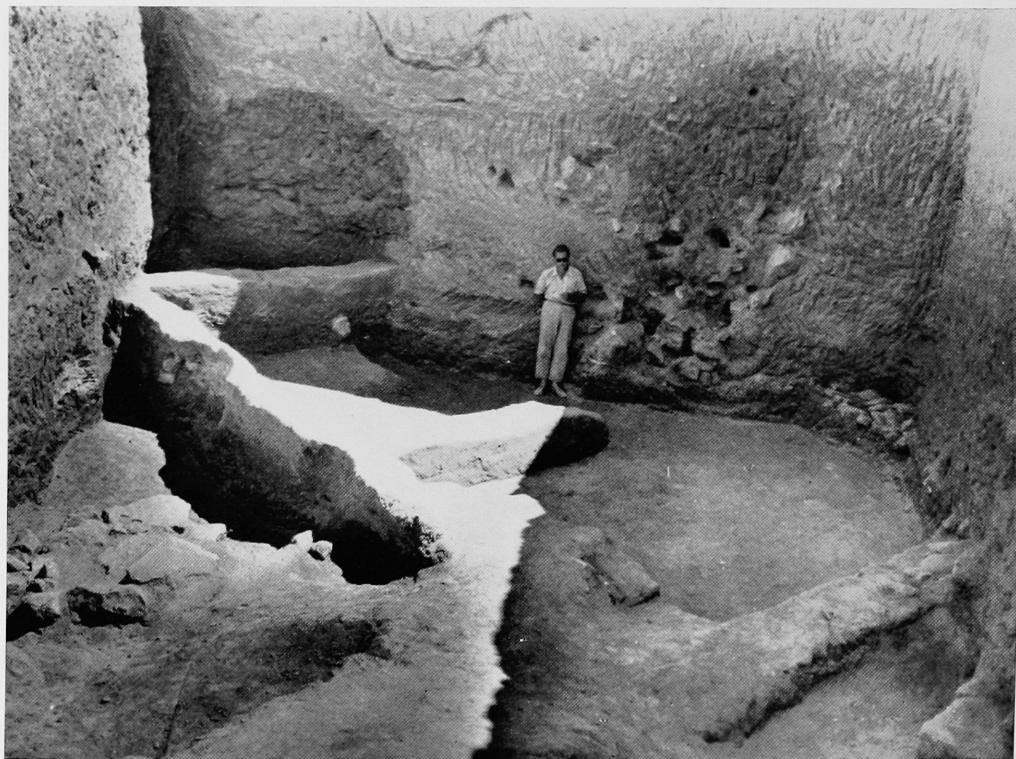
(a) Buildings of Level VII re-used in Level VI, sounding "S"



(b) Pottery of Level VI beneath Level V (MBA) foundation



(c) Kitchen emplacement in Level VI



(d) Walls of Levels VII and VIII in sounding "A"



(a) Miscellaneous pottery from sounding "SX" (1958)



(b) Some votive vessels from Shrine "A", Level XV (1957)



Pottery from Late Chalcolithic levels in sounding "SX" (*Jugs and bowls*. Nos. 1-3 shape 7: 4-6 shape 8: 7-9 shape 4: 10-11 shape 8)



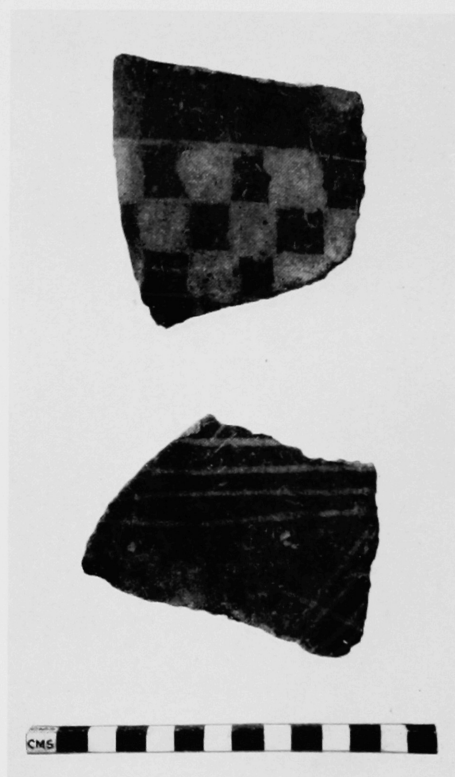
(a) E.B. I pottery from sounding "SX". (Cup—Shape 9: bottle—Shape 15: lamps—Shape 23: lid—Shape 24)



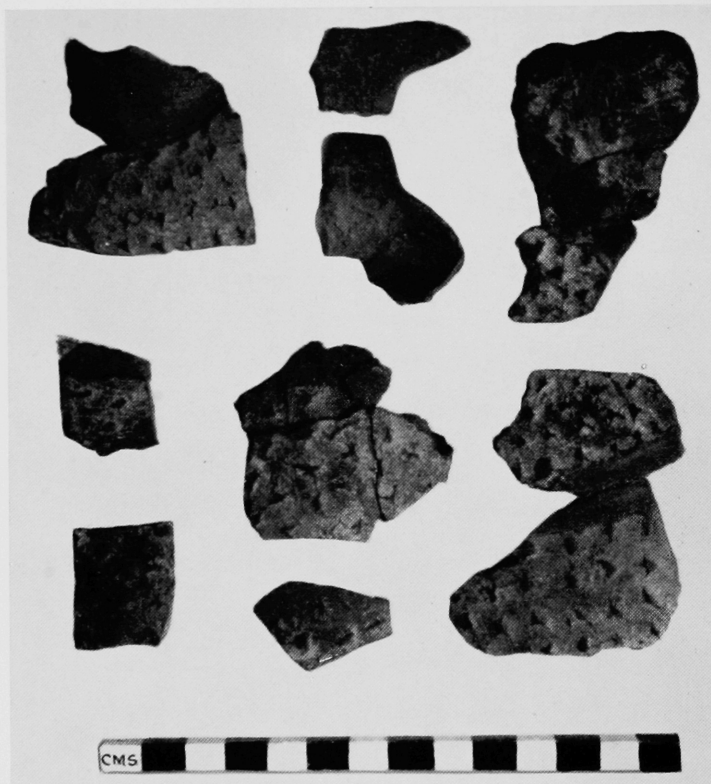
(b) E.B. I pottery with fish-scale ornament. (Shape 20. Level XVII)



(c) Late Chalcolithic and E.B. I pottery. (Top left: E.B. I shape 21. White-painted Late Chalcolithic bowls: shape 4, cups: shape 6)



(d) Late Chalcolithic, white-painted jar sherds. (Shape 8)



(a) E.B. 1 jars of shape 20 with barbotine ornament. (Level XVII)



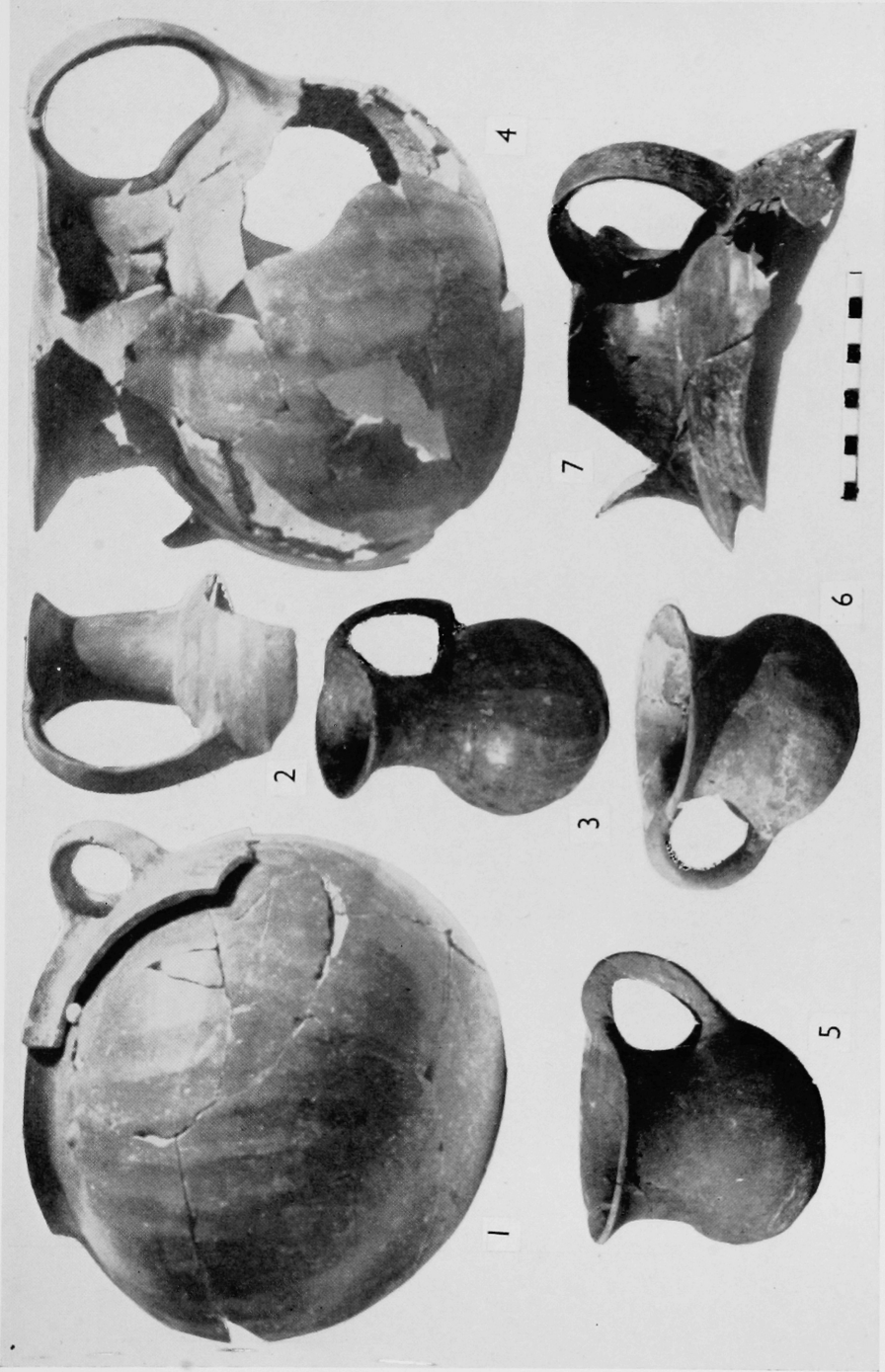
(b) Late Chalcolithic bowl sherds with white-painted ornament



(c) E.B. 1 jars of shape 20 with fish-scale pattern. (Levels XVII-XVIII)



(d) Multiple jar with white-painted ornament. (Shape 22. Level XVII)



Fluted and burnished pottery of E.B. 1. (No. 1: shape 18. No. 2: shape 11. No. 3: shape 14. No. 4: shape 18. No. 5: shape 14. No. 6: shape 14. No. 7: shape 18)



E.B. 1 pottery from Level XVII. (No. 8: shape 9. No. 9: shape 15. No. 10: shape 6. No. 11: shape 9. No. 12: shape 14)



(a) Early E.B. 2 pottery from Level XVI and a jug from Level XVII (No. 24). (Nos. 23-24: shape 8. No. 25: shape 13. No. 26: shape 14. No. 27: shape 13. No. 28: shape 6. No. 29: "salt-cellar")



(b) Two votive vessels from Level XV. (Left: shape 23. Right: shape 4)



(c) More E.B. 2 pottery from Level XV. (Nos. 13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22: pedestalled bowls of shape 1. No. 14: juglet of shape 8. No. 17: Kusura cup of shape 7. No. 19: cup of shape 6. No. 21: jug of shape 30)



(a) E.B. 2 pottery of Level XIV. (No. 1: shape 26. No. 2: shape 25. No. 3: shape 2. No. 4: shape 8. No. 5: shape 21. No. 6: shape 29. No. 7: shape 25. No. 8: shape 4)



(b) More E.B. 2 pottery from Level XIV. (No. 1: shape 7. No. 2: shape 2. No. 3: shape 6b. No. 4: shape 5a. No. 5: shape 7. No. 6: shape 24. Nos. 7-9: shape 8. No. 10: shape 14. No. 11: shape 9. No. 12: shape 9)



Votive vessels from Shrine "A" in Level XV. (E.B. 2). (No. 1: shape 24. No. 2: shape 7. No. 3: shape 1. No. 4: shape 8. No. 5: shape 1. No. 6: shape 9. No. 7: shape 4)



E.B. 2 pottery from Levels XIII (Nos. 1-6) and XV. (Nos. 1-2: shape 30. No. 3: shape 10. No. 4: shape 30. No. 5: shape 36. No. 6: shape 4. Nos. 7-9: lugs of bowl shapes 1, 2 and jar shape 18. No. 10: shape 17. No. 11: handle of shape 19 with impression of two metal bracelets)



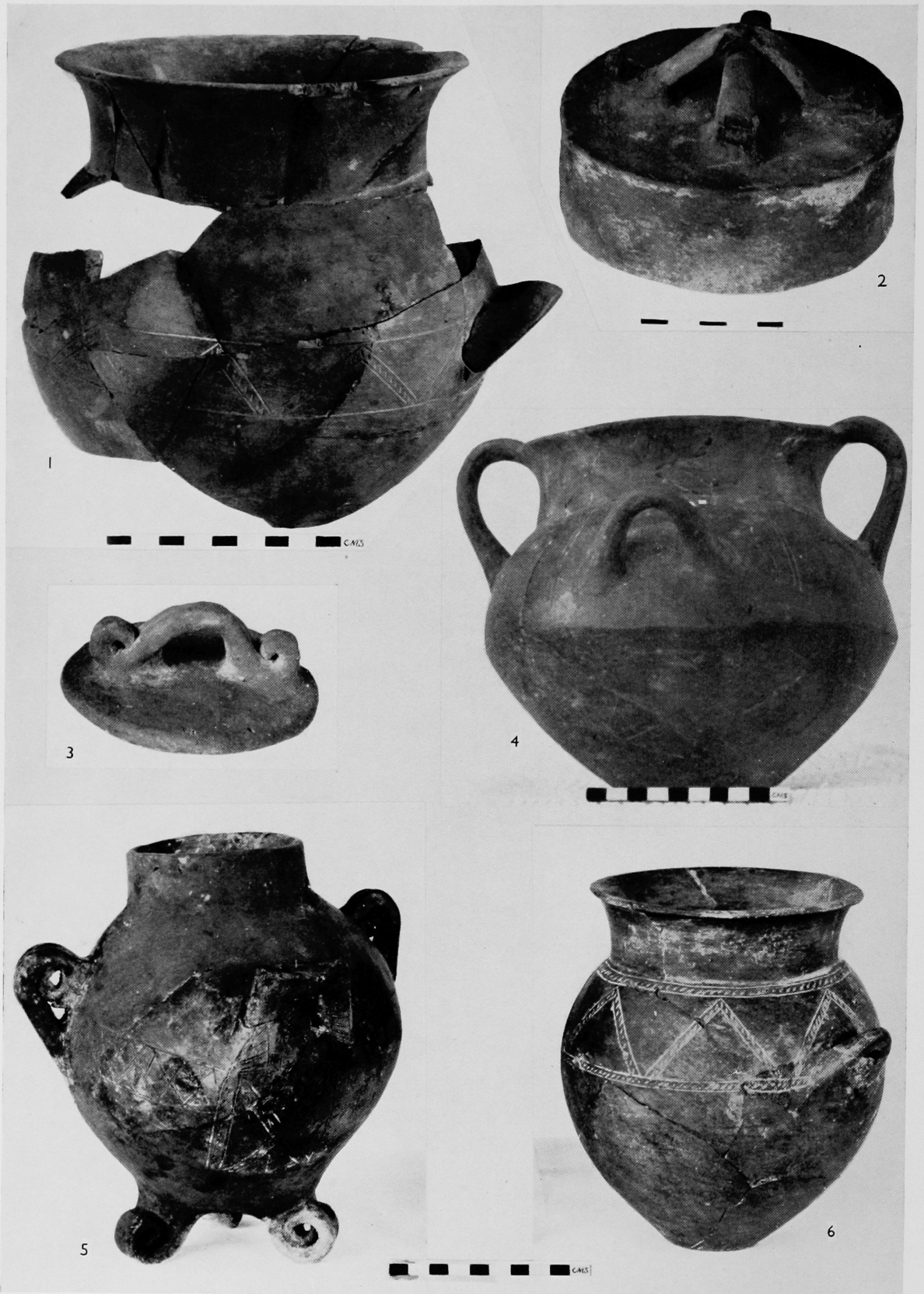
Lugs and ornaments from E.B. 2 pottery. (Nos. 1-6: impressed, incised and grooved legs of cooking-pots. (Shape 20, Level XVI.) No. 7: grooved bowl. (Level XVI.) Nos. 8 and 10: rim fragment of storage-jar. (Shape 17, Level XVI.) Nos. 9, 14, 17, 19: horned lugs. (Shape 2a.) No. 12: debased form of the latter. Nos. 11, 13, 16, 18: tubular lugs. (Shape 2.) No. 15: vertical lugs from storage-jars. (Shape 18)



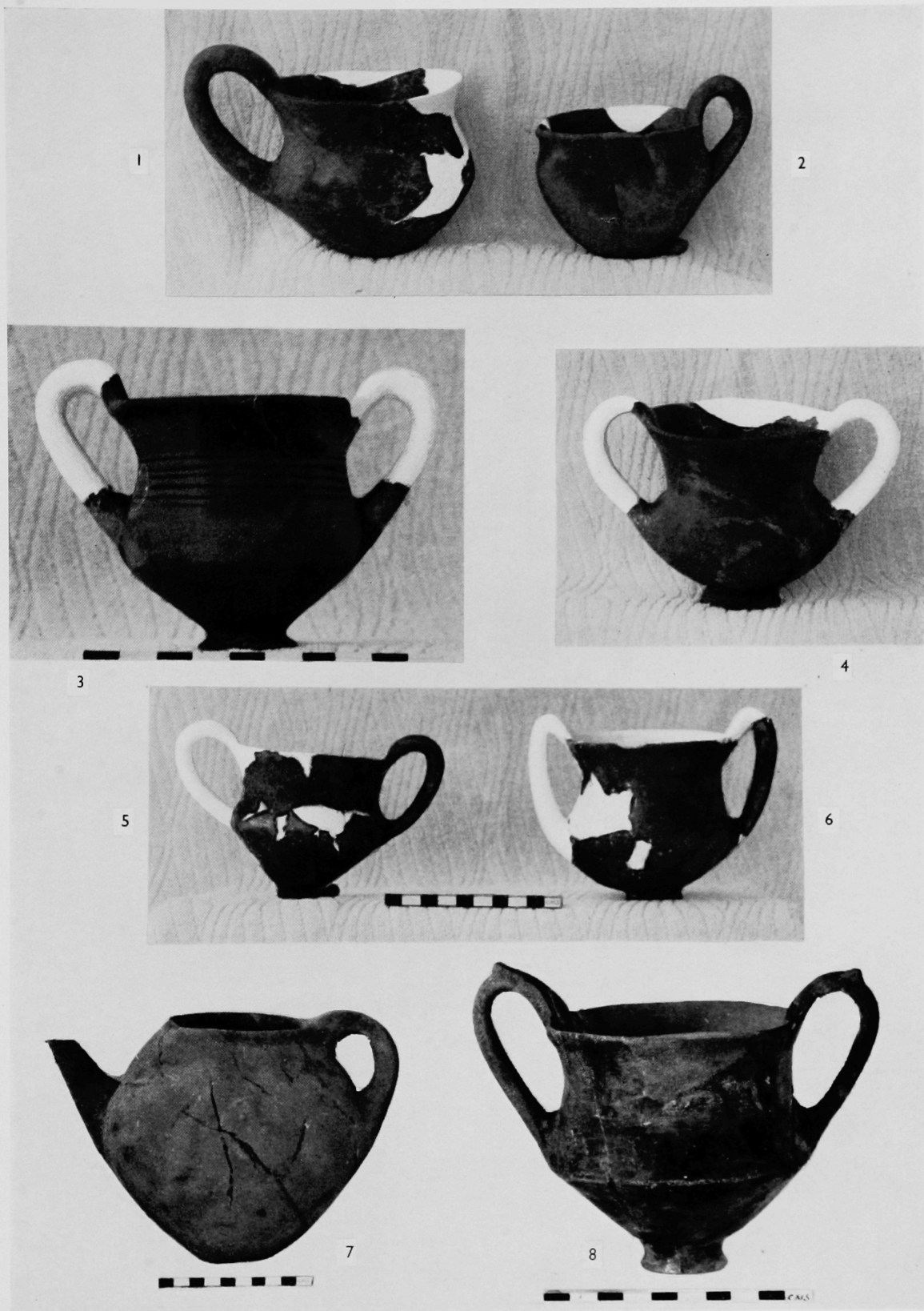
E.B. 3a pottery from kitchen group in Level IXc. (Top: Nos. 1 and 3: shape 32. No. 2: shape 33. No. 5: shape 15. No. 4: shape 20. Below: No. 6: E.B. 3 shape 12, Level XII. No. 7: E.B. 3 shape 19, Level IX. No. 8: E.B. 3 shape 8, Level XIV, E.B. 2)



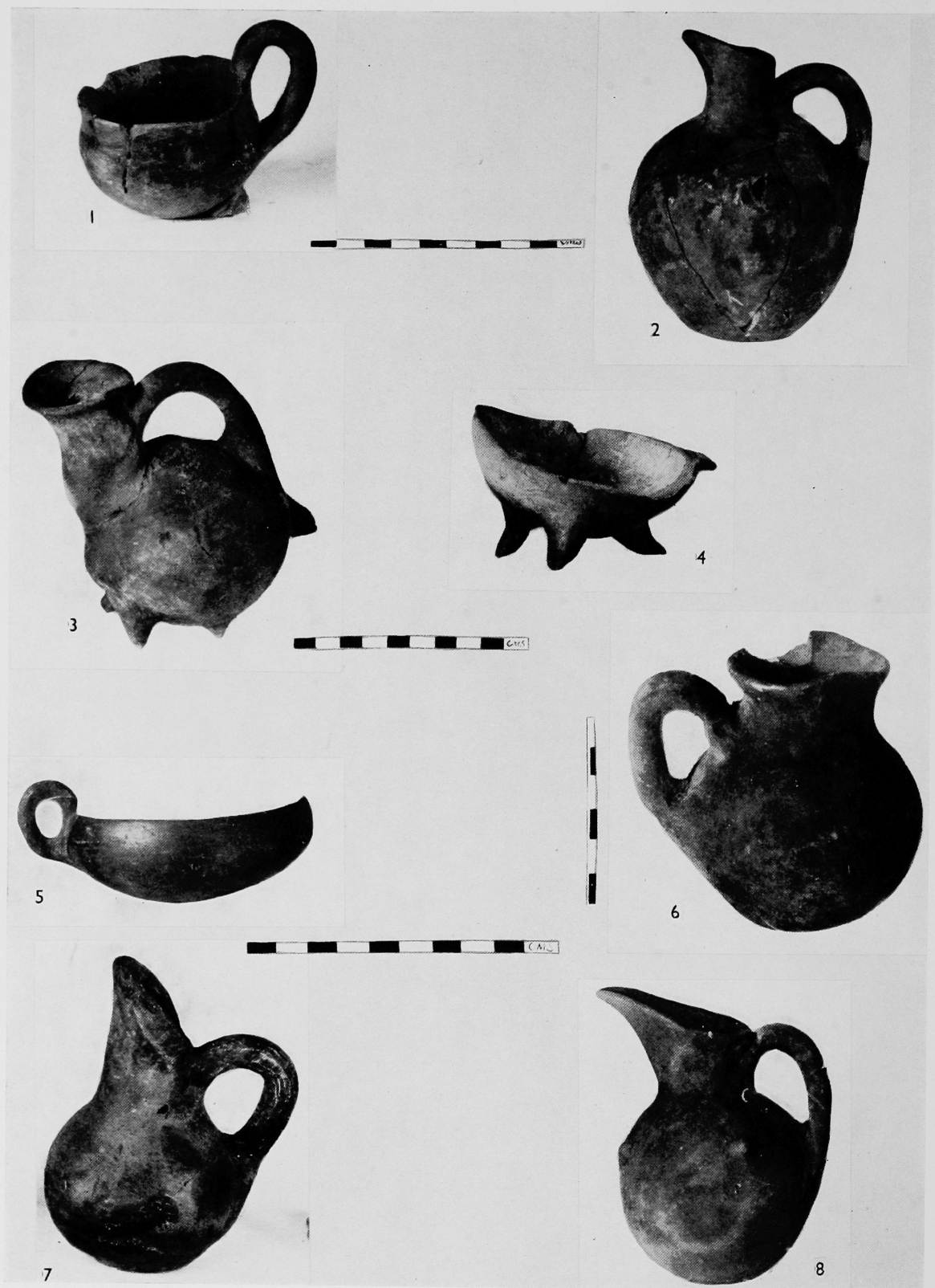
Latest Early Bronze pottery (E.B. 3b) from Level VIa. (Nos. 1-3: shape 11. Nos. 4 and 5: shape 15)



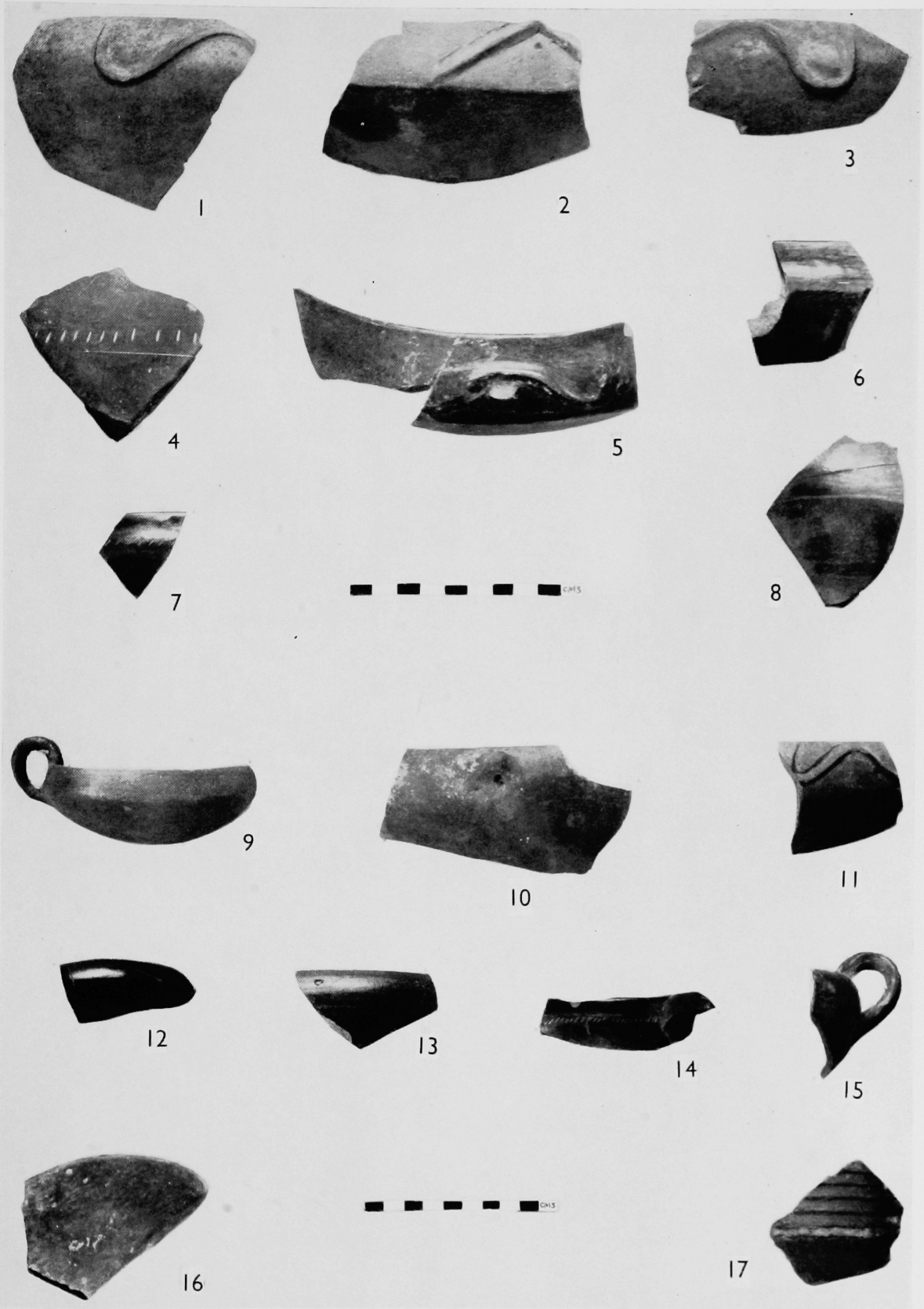
Pottery from the late E.B. 3b period from Level VIa. (Nos. 1-6: shape 18A. Nos. 2-3: shape 20. No. 4: shape 40A. No. 5: shape 19A)



Miscellaneous E.B. 3 pottery. (No. 1: shape 22. No. 2: shape 22. No. 3: shape 23. Nos. 4-6: shape 37, Level VII. No. 7: shape 41, Level VII. No. 8: shape 9, Level VIa)



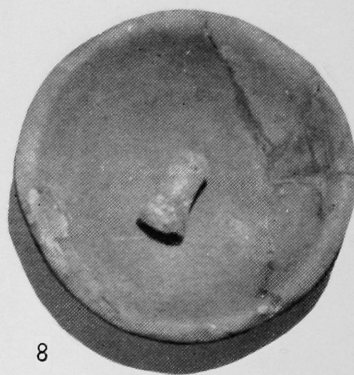
E.B. 3b pottery from Level VIa. (No. 1: cup, shape 22A. No. 5: bowl, shape 46. Nos. 2-4, 6-8: various forms of juglet, shape 15)



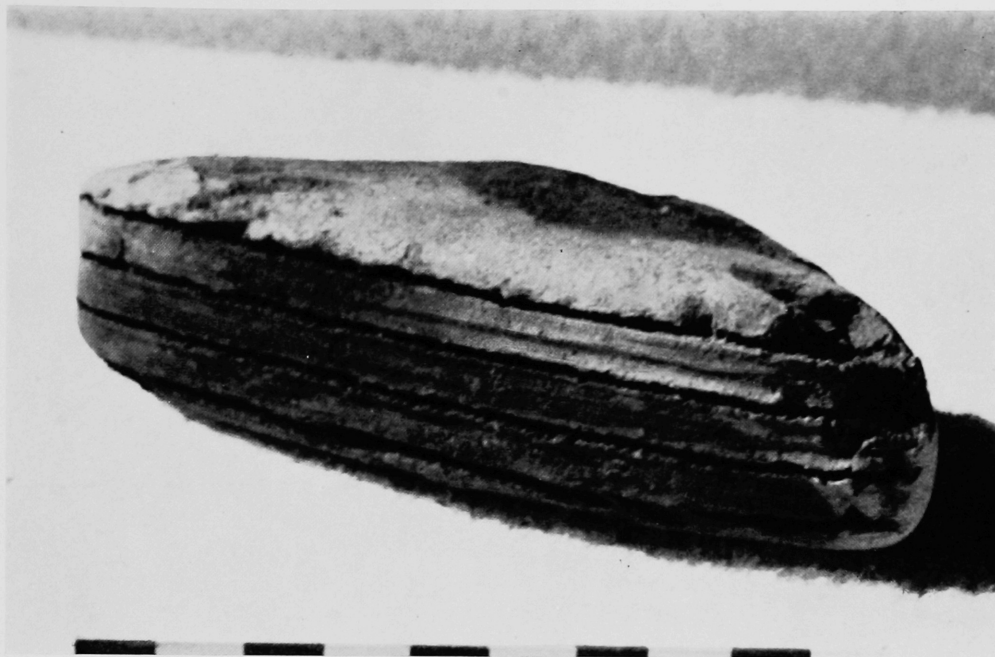
E.B. 3b burnished pottery from Level VIa. (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 11: shape 45. Nos. 7, 9, 10, 12, 15: shape 46. No. 4: jar fragment. Shape 18a. No. 17: shape 38. No. 16: shape 15)



1



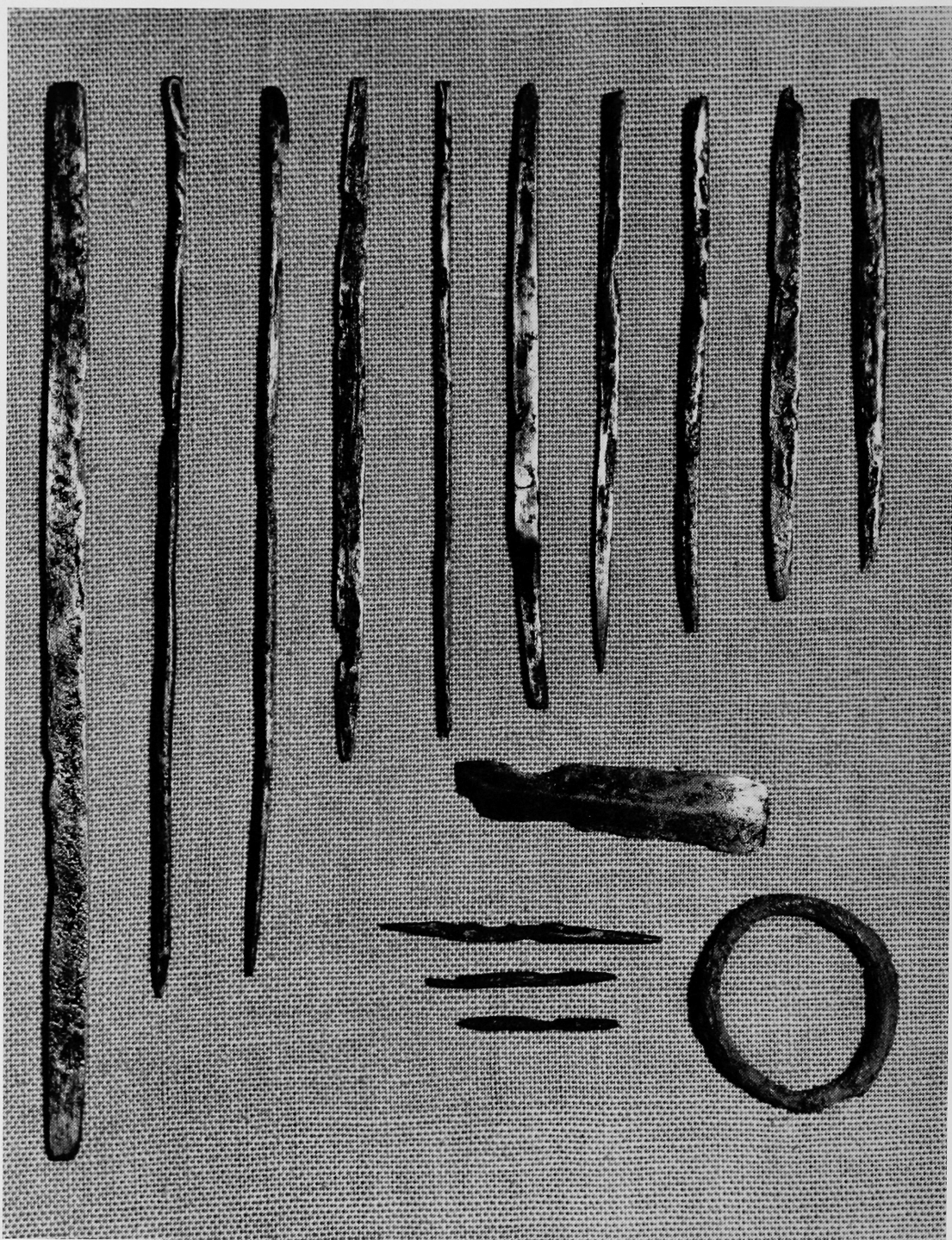
Small objects of stone from Early Bronze levels



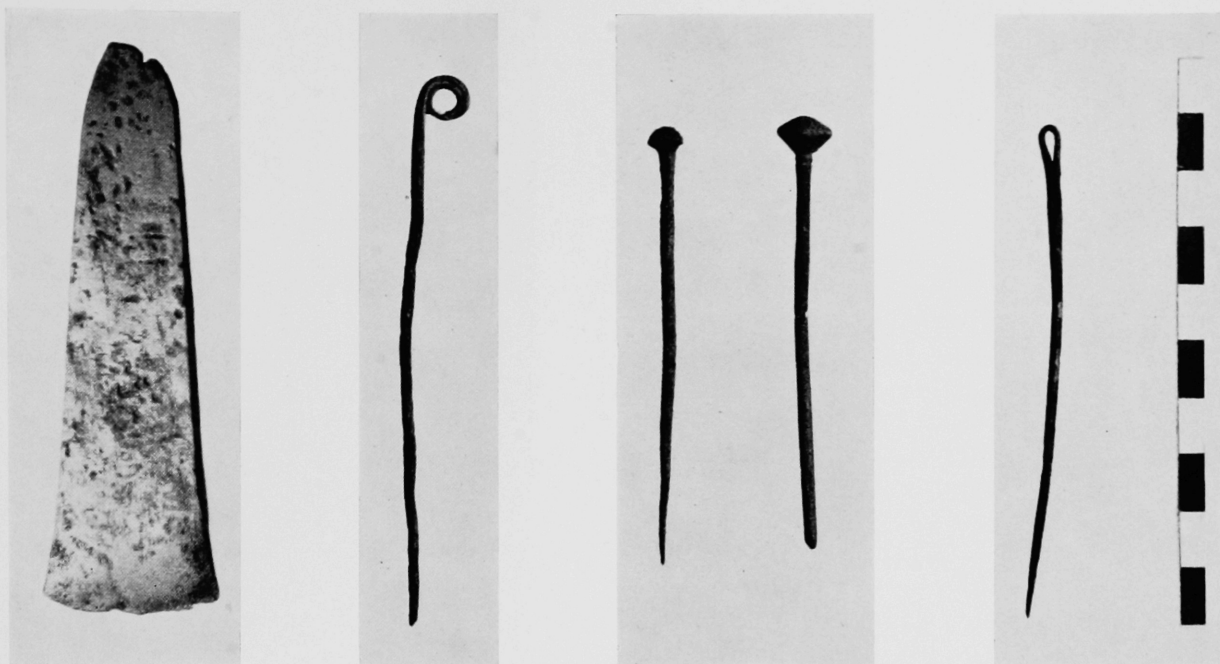
(a) Brush-handle in clay from Shrine "A", Level XV



(b) Beads of coloured stone and baked clay from Level XVII



Silver ring and copper objects from hoard in Level XXXIV



(a) Nos. 1-5. Copper objects from soundings "S" and "SX"



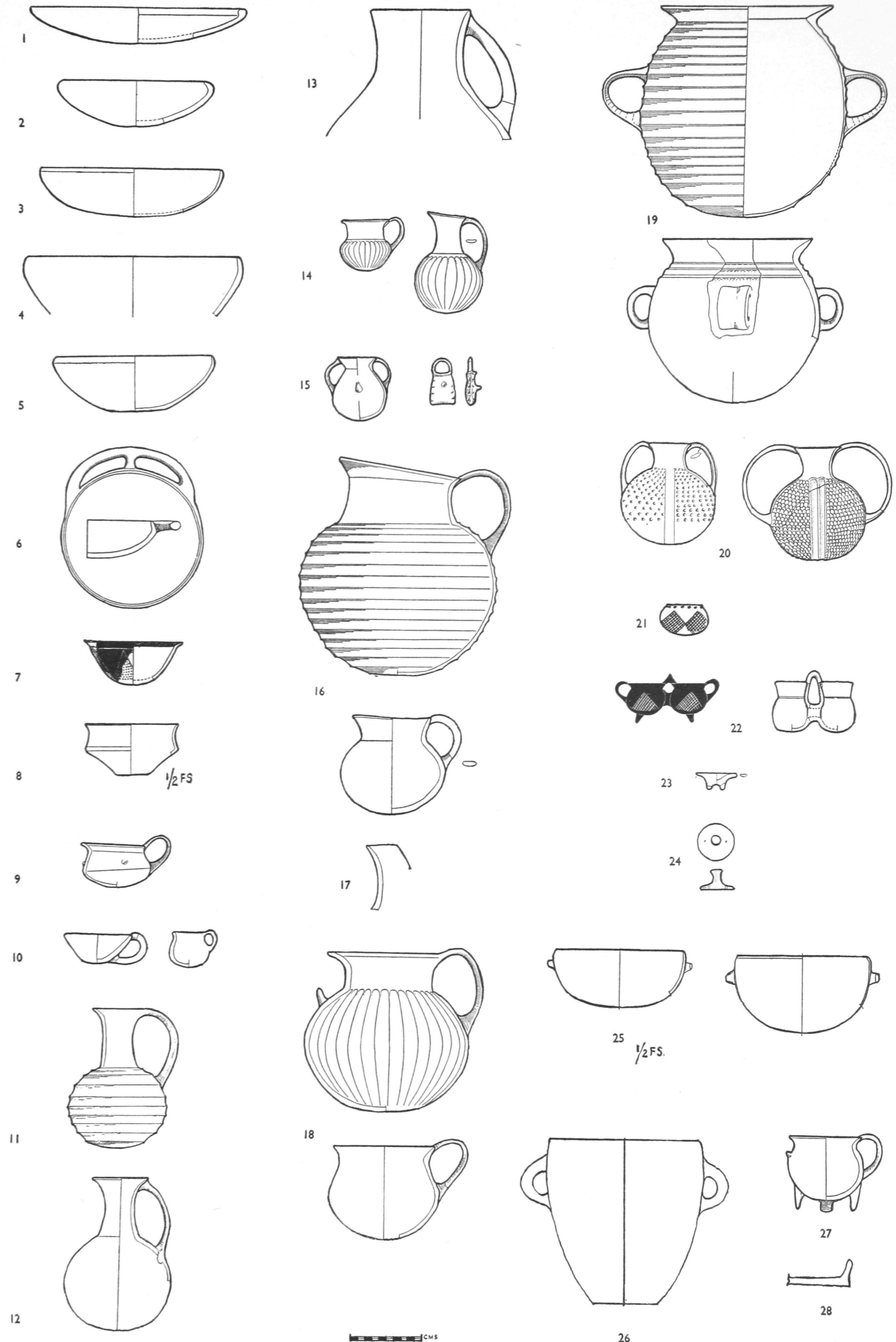
(b) Nos. 6-11. Copper objects from Level XVII, Room 2

E.B. 1 (5 phases) (Sheet 3).

L. Chalco.	XIX	XVIII	XVIIc	XVIIb	XVIIa	Shape	Parallels	
							South-west	North-west
	x	x				1	Burdur and Elmalı Plain	
↑	x	x				2	Burdur and Elmalı Plain	
			x	x	x	3	Burdur	
↑	x	x	R	R	R	4	Burdur	
	x	x	x	x	x	5	Burdur, Beyköprü	cf. Troy A12, Yortan, etc.
				x		6	Burdur, Kağlıcak	
	x					7		cf. Troy A6, Emporio, etc.
				x		8		
	x	x		x	x	9	cf. Kusura "A"	Balikesir Plain (Yortan Culture)
	x	x				10		Balikesir Plain (Yortan Culture)
	x	x	x	x	x	11	Gencalı, Ferezlı, Akkilise	
		x				12		
↑	x	x		x		13		
	x	x	x	x	x	14	Akkilise	cf. Yortan. B.M. Cat. A34
			x	x		15		cf. Yortan. B.M. Cat. A65, 66
	x	x		x		16	Yazır (?) Burdur Museum	cf. Yortan. B.M. Cat. A34
	x					17		Yortan Culture!
		x	x	x	x	18	Burdur, Kocayaka, Yenice, Kevker, cf. Kusura "A"	
		x		x	x	19	(* See note below)	
		x		x	x	20	Burdur	Yortan. B.M. Cat. A65, 66
		x				21		cf. Yortan Pyxides
	x			x		22		cf. Yortan Pyxides
				x		23		Ovabayindir (Yortan C.)
				x		24		Yortan Culture (passim)
	x	x	x	x	x	25*	Burdur	
	x	x	x	x	x	26*		
		x				27		cf. Troy, I (fig. 266.9)
←	x	x	x	x		28*	Burdur, Yazır	
	11	3	1	3	—		White painted sherds	{ Elmalı Group, Kusura, Mancarlı, Geberen, Kevker, Akkilise } Yortan Culture!

← Continues from Late Chalcolithic
 x present
 R rare
 * coarse ware shapes

† Horizontally fluted sherds of shapes 11, 16, 19, at Yazır, Çine, Burdur, Aslanapa

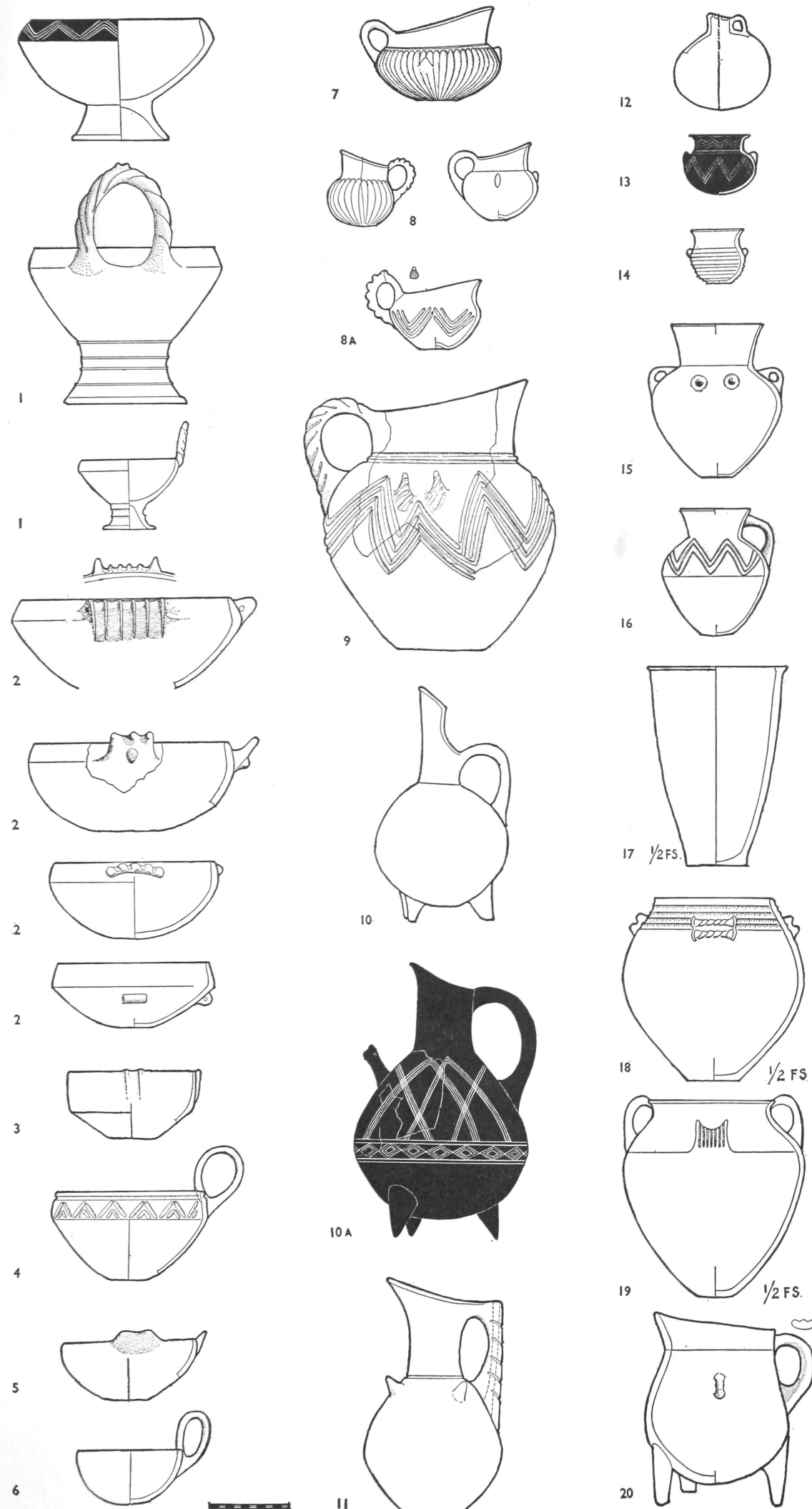


E.B.2 (10 phases) (Sheets 4 and 5).

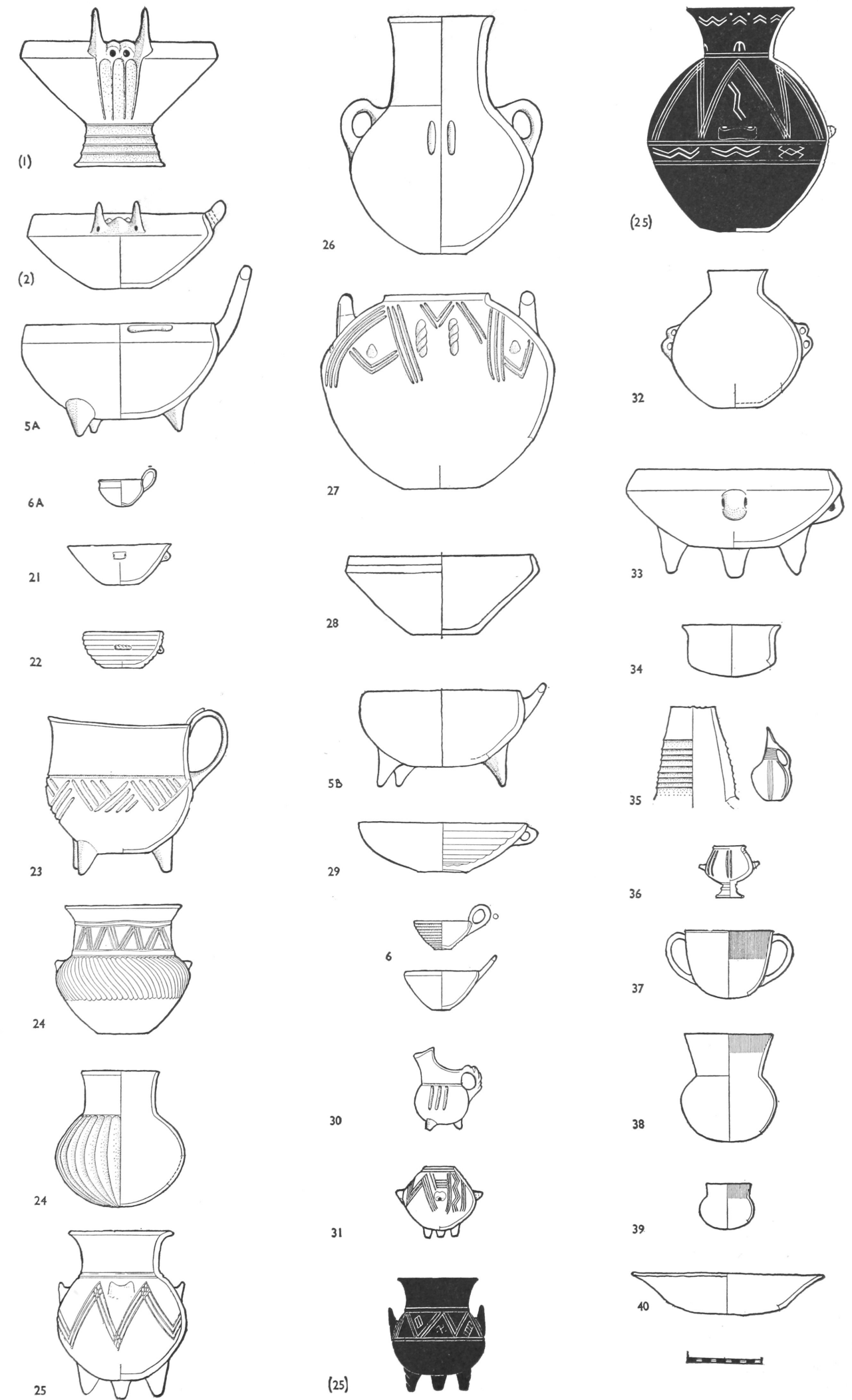
XVI	XVI	XV	XIV	XIII	XIII	XIII	Shape No.
c	a-b	a-b	a-b	c	b	a	
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1
	x	x	x	x			1a
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	2
	x	x	x				3
	x	x					4
	x			x			5
x	x			x			6
	x	x	x		x		7
x	x	x	x	x	x		8
x	x		x	x	x	x	8a
	x	x	x	x	x	x	9
x	x	x	x		x		10
	x						10a
	x	x	x				11
	x						12
x	x			x			13
	x	x	x	x	x		14
	x						15
	x						16
x	x	x	x				17
	x	x	x				18
	x	x	x	x	x	x	19
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	20

x present

XV	XIV	XIII	XIII	XIII	Shape No.
a-b	a-b	c	b	a	
x	x				5a
x	x	x			6a
x	x				21
x					22
x					23
x	x				24
x	x				25
x	x	x		x	26
x	x			x	27
	x				28
	x				5b
	x	x			29
	x				6b
	x	x			30
	x				31
	x				32
		x	x	x	33
			x		34
		x	x	x	35
		x			36
				x	37
				x	38
				x	39
				x	40



SHEET 4. E.B.2. Pottery Shapes (Level XVI)



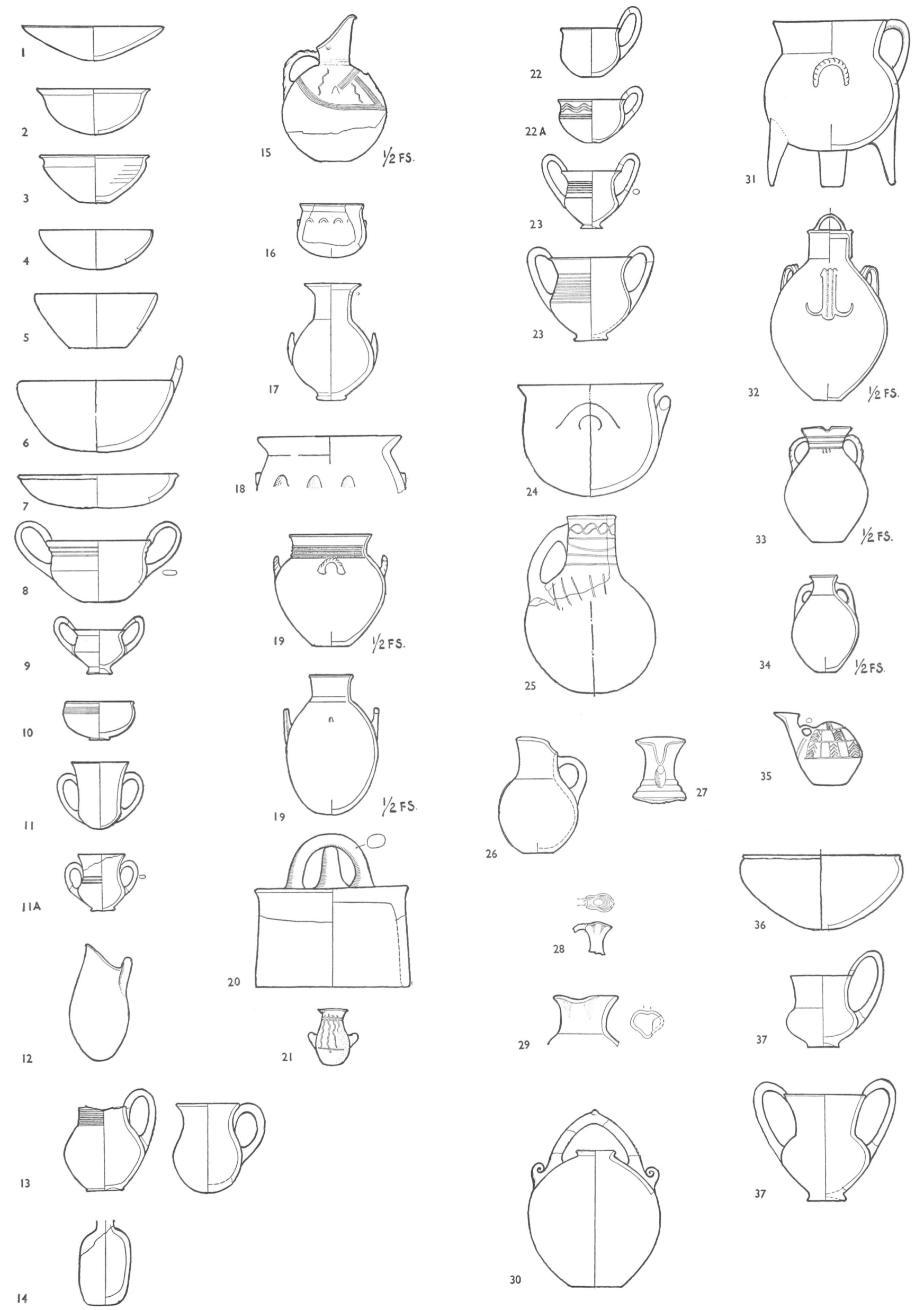
SHEET 5. E.B.2. New Pottery Shapes (Levels XV-XIII).

E.B.3 (12 phases) (Sheets 6 and 7).

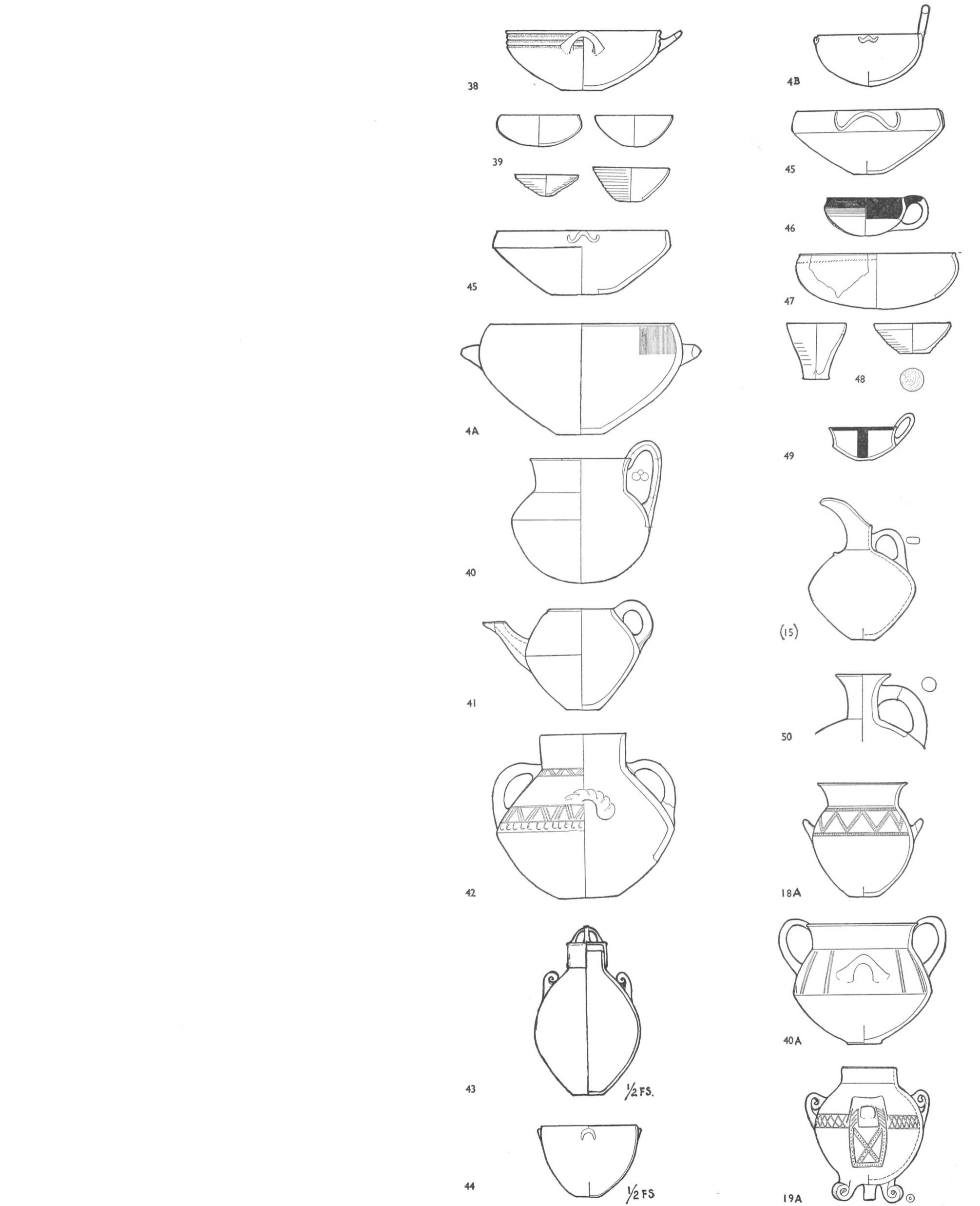
XII-XI	E.B. 3a			E.B. 3b		Shape	Trojan Parallels
	X	IX	VIII	VII & VIb	VIa		
x	x	x				1	A2
x	x	x	x	x	x	2	A11
x	x	x	x	x		3	A21
x	x	x	x	x	x	4	A16
x						5	(Heraion)
x		x	x	x	x	6	A18
x					x	7	
x						8	
x	x	x	x	x	x	9	
x	x	x			x	10	
x		x	x		x	11	A45
x		x	x			11a	
x				x		12	cf. D32
x	x		x			13	B3
x						14	B5
x	x	x	x	x	x	15	B20
x						16	
x		x			x	17	cf. C28
x			x	x	x	18	cf. C14-16
x	x	x	x	x	x	19	C14
x	x		x	x	x	20	cf. D7
x						21	cf. C28
	x	x	x	x	x	22	A28
	x	x	x	x	x	23	
	x					24	
	x					25	
	x		x			26	
	x	x		?		27	B23

x present

X	IX	VIII	VII & VIb	VIa	Shape	Trojan Parallels
x	x				28	
x	x	x			29	B24
x			x		30	B9
x	x	x	x		31	cf. D24
	x				32	
	x				33	
	x				34	
	x	x	x		35	D29
		x	x	x	36	A23
		x	x		37	cf. A37
		x	x		38	A19
		x	x		39	cf. A8
		x			40	
		x	x		41	
		x			42	
		x	x		43	
		x	x		44	C20
		x	x		45	A12
				x	4A	
				x	4B	
				x	46	cf. A11
				x	47	
				x	48	
				x	49	
				x	50	cf. B3
				x	18A	
				x	40A	



SHEET 6. E.B.3a. Pottery Shapes



SHEET 7. New E.B.3b. Pottery Shapes.

