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BEYCESULTAN

VOL. III

Part II

by

JAMES MELLAART

and

ANN MURRAY

Published by
THE BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AT ANKARA
1995

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OCCASIONAL PUBLICATIONS
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BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AT ANKARA

NO. 12

BEYCESULTAN

Vol. III

Part II

LATE BRONZE AGE AND PHRYGIAN POTTERY
and
MIDDLE AND LATE BRONZE AGE
SMALL OBJECTS

by

JAMES MELLAART

and

ANN MURRAY

Published by
THE BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AT ANKARA

1995

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PREFACE

The large mound of Beycesultan, discovered during my archaeological surveys in Southern Anatolia, in 1952 to be precise, was excavated in six seasons from 1954 to 1959, under the direction of Seton Lloyd, Director of the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara, with the aim of providing an archaeological sequence in a hitherto unknown area of Anatolia, possibly within the ancient country of Arzawa, as a counterweight to the discoveries at Troy and Boğazköy. At the same time Turkish excavations were taking place at Karahöyük-Konya, and of course, since 1948, at the famous site of Kültepe-Kanesh, directed by Professors Sedat Alp and Tahsin and Nimet Özgüç respectively. At the time it seemed a new dawn in Anatolian Bronze Age archaeology, and (without saying it) the hope of recovering tablets, i.e. written material to free Western Anatolia from the stigma of being illiterate, backward, and at best provincial. Having found on the surface of a neighbouring mound, Çivril Höyük, a sherd with the Hieroglyphic-Luwian sign for 'scribe' (see *Anatolian Studies*, IX, 1959, 32), one was entitled to believe that the neighbouring mound of Beycesultan might yield inscribed material; but such was not to be, and after six seasons the excavations came to an end.

Publication of the results of the Beycesultan excavations was – in terms of archaeological practice – initially rapid. *Beycesultan* Vol. I was published by the British Institute in 1962, dealing with the Late Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age, and followed in 1965 by *Beycesultan* Vol. II, dealing with the Middle Bronze Age material but minus the small objects. Consulted by the Institute about preparing the third and final volume, dealing with the Late Bronze Age remains, I pleaded for finishing off the job, as by then I had to think about publishing my Hacilar excavations, not to mention those at Çatal Höyük, but there had been unforeseen difficulties in preparing the report on the small objects which was to form a third of the projected volume, and it was clear that publication would be delayed. I therefore turned my attention to more pressing matters and by the time that the Institute had decided, in 1972, to publish Seton Lloyd's section on the architecture by itself, I was no longer in Turkey and the problem of the small objects was still unsolved. Eventually Ann Murray, a former student of mine and by that time Assistant Director of the Institute, took on the publication of the small objects, for which she deserves the highest praise. The text of the report on the pottery, prepared in 1968, then needed modification and much rewriting and this has unfortunately had to wait for my own retirement, but it is a pleasure to know that publication is at last in sight.

I gratefully acknowledge Mrs Diane Gurney's contribution in the beautiful line drawings and Professor Oliver Gurney's patient efforts to edit the volume and see it through the press. The photographs of pottery and objects were provided by courtesy of Professor Seton Lloyd.

J.M., February 1993

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Preface	iii
Chapters 1–6, by James Mellaart	
1. The Pottery of Level III	1
Figs. P.1–9. Pottery of Level III	9–17
Type-sheet for Level III	18–19
2. The Pottery of Level II	21
Figs. P.10–29. Pottery of Level II	32–52
Type-sheets for Level II	53–55
3. The Pottery of Level I	56
Figs. P.30–49. Pottery of Level I	66–85
Type-sheets for Level I	86–88
4. Phrygian Pottery	89
Figs. P.50–51. Phrygian Pottery	90–91
5. The Chronology of the Late Bronze Age Levels	93
6. The Distribution of the Late Bronze Age Pottery	99
Maps 1–4	101–104
Table of Pottery Shapes and Decorative Features, Levels III, II and I	111

Chapter 7, by Ann Murray

7. The Middle and Late Bronze Age Small Objects	113
Figs. O.1–11. Objects of Metal	151–161
Figs. O.12–23. Objects of Clay	162–173
Figs. O.24–34. Objects of Stone	174–184
Figs. O.35–40. Objects of Bone	185–190
Fig. O.41. Objects of Other Materials	191

MAPS

Map 1.	Beycesultan III–II. Distribution of L.B.A. 1 pottery, and other features	101
Map 2.	Beycesultan I. Distribution of L.B.A. 2 pottery	102
Map 3.	Beycesultan III–Ia and neighbouring regions. Approximate distribution of L.B.A. lustrous gold, silver, and copper-wash wares	103
Map 4.	Beycesultan Ib–Ia. Distribution of new L.B.A. 2 ceramics	104

PLATES

I–III.	Selected pottery from Beycesultan III	193–195
IV–VI.	Selected pottery from Beycesultan II	196–198
VII–VIII.	Selected pottery from Beycesultan I	199–200
IX–XVI.	Small objects	201–208

CHAPTER 1

POTTERY OF LEVEL III

Although Beycesultan III is not a phase of great architectural activity in the sections of the mound that were investigated, a couple of shrines in area R and some neatly built houses on the eastern summit, especially in areas J and M, have yielded pottery deposits of this period. Unlike its successor, Beycesultan III was not destroyed by fire. For this reason there are few complete pots¹ and most of the ceramic material consists of sherds and fragments, as illustrated in Figs. P.1–9 and Pls. I–III.

After the relative austerity of the Middle Bronze Age pottery, that of Beycesultan III marks a ceramic renaissance with its elegant metal shapes, delicate profiles, extreme thinness of walls of chalices and bowls and characteristic radial or pattern burnish on buff, red or brown slips or micaceous washes that often give the pottery a metallic lustre.

All the pottery is made on a fast wheel from a fine well-levigated clay that fires into a fine buff ware, sometimes a little orange or brick red. Plain ware occurs but is not common and is reserved for coarser vessels that might have found their main use in the kitchen. More than ninety percent of the pottery was covered with a slip or a wash, and on the basis of this surface treatment the Beycesultan pottery can be divided into several classes.

The two most common wares are a burnished ware with a red, buff, red-brown or brown slip (sometimes black and red mottled) decorated with pattern burnish in radial patterns, and a ware covered with blackish-brown wash, often matt, on which groups of pattern-burnished lines stand out. This latter group evidently continues Middle Bronze Age techniques, but is better made. Somewhat less common, but nevertheless typical, is the increase of a micaceous lustrous wash, first attested in small quantity in Beycesultan IVa, which was to become the hallmark of the pottery of Beycesultan II. As in Level IVa, a coppery red wash is most typical of Beycesultan III, but there are also already examples of a silvery grey wash and of a golden micaceous wash, unknown before and commoner in Level III than in later levels. Finally there are several other rare washes, a silvery matt grey, a dark grey or purplish matt wash, and of course the plain ware, red or more often buff in colour.

As these techniques of surface treatment are applicable to most vessels, with the exception of plain ware for kitchen equipment, it would serve no purpose to distinguish the pottery as e.g. vessels with purple wash, or chalice bowls with matt grey

¹About one dozen, reg. nos. 144, 192, 256, 321, 492, 493, 494, 496, 499, 500, 777, 833 (= Figs. P.1:1,2,4,24; P.2:16; P.4:1; P.5:2,3,4,7; P.6:10; P.9:3,9) out of 127 vessels registered.

wash, etc. At best one might assume that several workshops may have practised their own particular kind (or kinds) of surface treatment, but the repertory of shapes was common to all. In such circumstances one can only describe the pottery by shape, as was done for the previous periods.

Much of the Beycesultan III pottery is ornamented in one way or other, from the simple rope impression on coarse domestic vessels and the stamped seal ornament on *pitthoi* and horned 'altars' or hearths to grooved decoration in the form of parallel horizontal lines and wavy lines, bars, rims, and rivets applied to the surface, and ubiquitous pattern burnish. The use of stroke or pattern burnish is first attested in Beycesultan IV (see Vol. II, p. 128), reaches its climax on burnished ware in Beycesultan III, and lingers on in lustrous ware of Beycesultan II. These pattern-burnished wares produce striking colour contrasts: light buff with dark brown patterns, red wash ware with blackish marks, red with brown and brown with black patterns. Evidently these colour contrasts are intentional, like mottling in black and red and the production of chalices with black interiors and red exteriors, dark brown bowls with bright red rims, light brown or silvery bowls with black pattern burnish, etc. Pattern burnish occurs on all the finer wares and on all the more elegant shapes of vessels used in the dining room (not the kitchen).

Grooved decoration is used profusely after a start in Level IVa, but the wavy line is now much more common. This decoration also appears in late Troy VI in north-west Anatolia and continues into Troy VII, just as it continued into Beycesultan II and Ib.

Ribs, bars and rivets are very common and they also emphasize the metallic character of the pottery, e.g. on the beak-spouted jugs and the beer mugs with double tubular handles. Stems of chalices are frequently ribbed, and cut-out windows, circular or triangular, are found in the stems of fruitstands, a feature inherited from an earlier Beycesultan tradition of Early or Middle Bronze Age, which will reach an extraordinary development in Level II.

There are only two examples of painting in Beycesultan III, a fragment of a Mycenaean stirrup-jar, unique at this site and an import (Fig. P.6:11), and a painted theriomorphic vessel (Fig. P.6:10), possibly also an import. Local painted ware does not occur, as far as one can see, in south-west Anatolia at this period.

In all its general technical characteristics the pottery of Beycesultan III appears as a spontaneous, but inspired, development of tendencies first appearing in Level IVa at the end of the Middle Bronze Age. To talk about a ceramic renaissance is no exaggeration, and the general impression one gets of Beycesultan III is of a marked measure of prosperity after the sombre interlude of Beycesultan IV. Technical innovation and a taste for refinement are not the only hallmarks of Beycesultan III. The impoverished ceramic repertoire of Level IVa, of twenty-five recognizable shapes, only eight of which were new, is greatly increased by the creation of fourteen new shapes. Among the innovations are the most characteristic shapes of Late Bronze Age South-west Anatolia: the chalices, goblets, fruitstands, beer-mugs, *askoi*, craters, and stamped *pitthoi* with boldly moulded rope bands. The possible origins of some of these features will be discussed later in Chapter 5.

SHAPES

Drinking vessels:

- *1. *Small-footed cups*. A new shape, perhaps used by children, or could be used as a lid.

Example: Fig. P.1:1, 2.

- *2. *Chalices*. A new shape, characteristic for the L.B.A. and nearly always decorated with pattern burnish.

Examples: Fig. P.1:3–18. Some of the stems, Fig. P.1:9–14, could have belonged to Shape 1.

The chalices have the advantage over the small-footed cups of affording a firm grip and are less likely to fall over.

3. *Bowls with a raised foot*. Continues from Level IVa (Vol. II, Figs. P.31:9 and P.32:14).

Examples: Fig. 1:19–20 with feet, 21–22, and reconstructed vessels, Fig. P.2:3–4 and 6–7.

The dividing line between these and the tall-footed fruitstands, Shape 4, is not obvious.

- *4. *Fruitstands*. A new and very popular shape in Levels III and II.

Examples: Figs. P.1:23–24, P.2:1–7, 16.

The term fruitstand is fanciful. They are basically larger forms of drinking vessels, whether footed bowls or chalices. Perforations in the stem, whether circular or triangular, go back into the E.B.A. The upper part is a carinated bowl in most cases, but the type where it is replaced by a plate with a horizontal handle, more common in Level II (Fig. P.2, 5), already appears.

- *5. *Large fruitstands or craters(?)*. If correctly interpreted, a well-known Level II type (Fig. P.15:2, 4–8) first appearing in Level III.

Examples: Fig. P.2:12–15 and pedestal 17.

They are distinguished from the normal fruitstands by having stout handles, cf. Fig. P.2, 16, and are in my opinion too heavy for drinking vessels, though they could have been held with two hands and passed on to one's neighbour like the E.B.A. *depas*. I see the large bowls or jars of Level I, Figs P.42–43 and Pl. VIII (a), as essentially the same vessel. The fragment Fig. P.25:3 from Level II could be from either type.

- 5a. *Unusual fruitstand(?) fragments*.

Examples: Fig. P.2:8–11.

Nos. 8 and 10 are covered with a golden micaceous wash; it may also have been applied to no. 9, which is badly worn. No. 11 has a rare buff-burnished slip, which may be imitation gold ware in a more stable form.

The importance of these few pieces lies in the early appearance of this ware in Beycesultan III.

20. *Quatrefoil cup* or measure(?). Continues from Level IVa, shape 40.

Example: Fig. P.6:8; Pl. II no.4.

*25. *Large and small mugs and tankards*. A new shape, clearly a copy of a metallic prototype, with its doubled handles, rivets and grooved rim, and wavy line decoration, reminiscent of North-west Anatolia from Troy to the Iznik region. Their interpretation as beer-mugs is not entirely convincing.

Examples: Fig. P.7, 1–4.

*27. *Miniature feeding bottles for infants*. Miniature versions of the so-called teapots provided with long spouts for infants.

Examples: Fig. P.9:1, 2 (base of a similar pot), and 3.

Bowls:

6. *Simple bowls and dishes*, with flat bases and no carination. Continue from Level IVa.

Examples: Fig. P.3:1–4.

8. *Carinated bowls*, mostly with ring bases. Continue from Level IVa.

Examples: Fig. P.3:5–11.

9. *Shallow to deep bowls with thickened rim*. Continue from Level IVa (shape 50).

Examples: Fig. P.3:12–19.

*10. *Open bowl on ring base with grooved rim*.

Example: Fig. P.4:1.

11. *One- or two-handled bowls*. Continuous from Level IVa (Vol.II, Fig. P.31) with the same softening of earlier sharply carinated profile. As no intact vessel was found the number of handles remains uncertain; one would suggest a pair, but there is no proof.

Examples: Fig. P.4:2–7.

Plates and saucers:

12. *Eggshell ware saucers*. Continue from Level IVa, shape 10.

Examples: Fig. 4:8–14, no. 14 with gold wash.

13. *Plates*. A very common shape, continued from Level IVa, shape 35.

Examples: Fig. P.4:15–19.

Pouring vessels:

14. *Jugs with bifoid or trefoil orifice*. Continue from Level IVa, shape 17.

Examples: Fig. P.5:1, 2, 8.

*15. *Round-mouthed jug*. An uncommon M.B.A. shape but of local manufacture.

Example: Fig. P.5:3.

*16. *Pear-shaped bottle*, with pinched mouth, possibly derived from a leather prototype. Unique.

Example: Fig. P.5:4.

- *17. *Lentoid water-bottle*. Unique in Level III, suspected Central Anatolian shape.
Example: Fig. P.5:5.
- *18. *Askos*. Like shapes 15–17, a new addition to the ceramic repertoire. Probably a container of water, meant to rest on the floor, a pottery version of a skin bag.
Examples: Fig. P.5:6, 7.
19. *Beak-spouted jug*. Hallmark of the West Anatolian Bronze Age. This elegant 'bearded' type first appeared in Level IVa, shape 52. It is distinguished by evident metallic features like rivets.
Examples: Fig. P.6:1–7.
26. *Spouted 'teapots'*. Continue from Level IVa, shape 19.
Examples: Fig. P.8, 1–7.

Whatever brew was prepared in such vessels, it was evidently hot, hence the high basket handle, and might (or might not) need a strainer provided in the spout. Herbal concoctions would need such a device.

Storage vessels:

- *23. *Fragment of imported Mycenaean stirrup jar*. The only Mycenaean sherd found at Beycesultan: Fig. P.6:11.
28. *Small jars*. Poorly represented in the Beycesultan assemblage. These include medium-sized storage jars, some with lug handles, and a cup-shaped one with handle.
Examples: Fig. P.9:4–6.
29. *Large jars*. Biconical, two-handled jars, (Fig. P.9:7, 10).
- *30. *Pithoi*. Massive, rope-decorated storage vessels (Fig. P.9:8) in all essentials identical to those used in Beycesultan II and which have an ancestry in the M.B.A. *pithoi* from the site of Yanarlar (Afyon district).²

Miscellanea:

- *21. *Funnel*. Like an inverted chalice, and ornamented with pattern burnish. Cf. Level IVc shape 39.
Example: Fig. P.6:12.
22. *Bird vessel*, painted. Possibly an oil lamp: Fig. P.6:10. Cf. the much larger vessel in Level IVa, shape 56.
24. *Potstands*. These are of two types, a low one, usually of rather indifferent manufacture (Fig. P.7:8) and a taller, elegant and finely-burnished version (P.6:13 and P.7:5–7), a type first found in Level IVa, shape 55 (Vol. II, Fig. P.37:4).

This concludes our survey of the Beycesultan III ceramic types, the evidence for which was regrettably scanty, as it had not been destroyed by fire, but suffered from the building operations of Beycesultan II, its successor. From what is known, little

²K. Emre, *Yanarlar, a Hittite cemetery near Afyon* (Ankara, 1978), figs. 3–44.

as it may be, Beycesultan III links IVa to II in a straightforward development. The elegance and good taste of its pottery is incompatible with an impoverished society, and for what it is worth, my opinion is that Beycesultan III represents the age of Tarhundaradu, king of Arzawa in the first half of the fourteenth century B.C., a high point in Arzawan might.

POTTERY ILLUSTRATED

FIG. P.1. Beycesultan III. Chalice, goblets, fruitstands.

1. Buff ware, red wash. M.III. BS/55/494, = Pl. II no. 1.
2. Buff ware, reddish buff to brown mottled surface. J.III, = Pl. I no.4.
3. Buff ware, buff pattern burnished. J.IIIb.
4. Buff ware, red with brown rim, pattern burnished. J.III. BS/55/492.
5. Buff ware, red to brown pattern burnished. J.IIIb.
6. Buff ware, brown wash, pattern burnished. J.III.
7. Brown ware, fine buff slip, pattern burnished. J.III.
8. Buff ware, red slip, red-brown pattern burnished, grooved. M.III.
9. Buff ware, brown wash. M.III.
10. Buff ware, brown wash. M.III.
11. Buff ware, red wash. M.III.
12. Buff ware, red wash. J.III.
13. Buff ware, red wash. E.III.
14. Buff ware, purplish brown wash. E.III.
15. Buff ware (egg-shell), silvery burnished wash. E.III.
16. Buff ware, red burnished slip. E.III.
17. Buff ware, brown pattern-burnished slip. E.III.
18. Buff ware, buff slip, pattern burnished. E.III.
19. Buff ware, red burnished wash. J.IIIb.
20. Buff ware, red lustrous (coppery) wash. J.IIIb.
21. Plain buff ware, red wash (poor). M.III.
22. Red ware, red wash (poor). A.III.
23. Bowl: buff ware, orange slip, pattern burnished. K.III. Foot: buff ware, red slip, polished. H.III.
24. Buff ware, red lustrous wash. R.III. BS/57/777, = Pl. I no. 2.

FIG. P.2. Beycesultan III. Fruitstands.

1. Buff ware, red-brown burnished slip. J.IIIb.
2. Buff ware, buff burnished. M.III.
3. Buff ware, red pattern burnished. M.III.
4. Buff ware, brown wash. M.III.
5. Buff ware, buff burnished slip. E.III.
6. Buff ware, grey core, red-brown pattern-burnished slip. J.IIIb.
7. Buff ware, red wash. M.III.
8. Buff ware, red micaceous wash. J.III.
9. Buff ware (worn). M.III.
10. Buff ware, lustrous golden wash. K.III.
11. Buff ware, buff burnished slip, grooved. M.III.
12. Orange-red ware, lustrous red wash. E.III.
13. Buff ware, red burnished slip. E.III.
14. Buff ware, red burnished slip. E.III.
15. Buff ware, red burnished slip. K.III.
16. Buff ware, red lustrous wash, pattern burnish. Four handles. R.III. BS/57/833, = Pl. I no. 3.
17. Buff ware, red burnished slip. K.III.

FIG. P.3. Beycesultan III. Various, mainly carinated bowls. All the pottery is a wheel-made buff ware.

1. Buff ware, polished buff wash. M.III.
2. Plain Buff ware. M.III.
3. Plain buff ware. J.III.
4. Buff ware, lustrous red wash. J.III.
5. Buff ware, lustrous red wash. J.IIIb.
6. Buff ware, lustrous red wash. M.III.
7. Buff ware, buff burnished wash. M.III.
8. Buff ware, red burnished slip, fired black. J.III.
9. Buff ware, red burnished wash. K.III.
10. Buff ware, lustrous red wash, grooved. J.III.
11. Buff ware, pink wash. K.III.
12. Buff ware, fine red burnished slip. J.IIIb
13. Buff ware, buff burnished slip. J.IIIb.
14. Buff ware, red-brown burnished slip. J.IIIb.
15. Buff ware, brown wash. J.IIIb.
16. Buff ware, red-brown burnished slip. J.IIIb.
17. Buff ware, pale red wash. J.IIIb.
18. Buff ware, pattern burnished red slip. BB.III.
19. Buff ware, red burnished slip. J.IIIb.

FIG. P.4. Beycesultan III. Various bowls (1-7), eggshell cups (8-14), and plates (15-19). Wheel-made buff ware.

1. Red wash. M.III. BS/55/496, = Pl. III no. 3.
2. Polished red wash. M.III.
3. Fine pale red burnished wash. M.III.
4. Polished red slip. J.III.
5. Plain buff ware. J.IIIb.
6. Reddish buff burnished. J.III.
7. Red burnished. M.III.
8. Buff wash, J.III. BS/55/452, = Pl. II no. 2.
9. Brown wash. J.III.
10. Reddish buff wash. E.III.
11. Highly polished red wash. E.III.
12. Red burnished wash. E.III.
13. Smoothed buff ware. E.III.
14. Gold micaceous wash. J.III.
15. Red burnished slip (burnt). J.III.
16. Blackish brown wash with pattern burnish. J.III.
17. Red wash. M.III.
18. Brownish red slip. M.III.
19. Red lustrous wash, pattern burnished. J.III.

FIG. P.5. Beycesultan III. Jugs, pilgrim bottle, and *askoi*.

1. Buff ware, buff burnished slip. K.III.
2. Buff ware, red-brown wash. M.III. BS/54/256, = Pl. II no. 6.
3. Buff ware, lustrous red wash. M.III. BS/55/493, = Pl. III no. 4.
4. Buff ware, orange lustrous wash. H.III. BS/54/321.
5. Buff ware, red lustrous wash, grooved circles. J.IIIb.
6. Buff ware, red lustrous wash. M.III.
7. Brick red ware, wet smoothed. A.III. BS/54/144.
8. Buff ware, red lustrous wash. J.III, = Pl. III no. 2.³

³This jug was wrongly published in Vol. II Pl. XXXIII no.4 as an object from Level IV with reg. no. BS/55/539 (the same as no.2 on the same plate).

FIG. P.6. Beycesultan III. Beak-spouted jugs, quatrefoil cup, and miscellanea. Wheel-made buff wares.

1. Red-brown burnished wash. A.III.
2. Red lustrous wash. J.III.
3. Red lustrous wash. G.III.
4. Polished brown wash. G.III.
5. Red-brown pattern burnished. R.III.
6. Polished brown wash. J.III.
7. Fine brown burnished. J.IIIb.
8. Red lustrous wash (burnt). J.IIIb.
9. Red-brown burnished. J.IIIb.
10. Matt red paint on orange-buff surface. Import. P.III. BS/55/499, = Pl. II no. 5.
11. Buff ware, with lustrous red paint. Mycenaean import. J.III (late floor, Room 1). BS/55/409.
12. Red wash with pattern burnish inside and out. U.III.
13. Very fine burnished buff slip, fired red in places. J.III.

FIG. P.7. Beycesultan III. Beer-mugs and potstands. Wheel-made buff ware.

1. Burnished red wash, grooved. J.III.
2. Orange lustrous wash. K.III.
3. Polished buff surface. J.III.
4. Blackish brown wash. J.III. BS/55/542, = Pl. III no. 1 (restored with 2 handles).
5. Brown slip, pattern burnished. E.III.
6. Red-brown slip, pattern burnished. A.III.
7. Red surface with brown pattern burnish. J.IIIb.
8. Red-brown polished wash. M.III.

FIG. P.8. Beycesultan III. Teapots with basket handles. Wheel-made buff ware.

1. Buff polished slip. M.III.
2. Brown polished wash, grooved. M.III.
3. Red polished slip. A.III.
4. Fine grey (silvery) lustrous wash. J.III.
5. Brown polished wash. M.III.
6. Red lustrous wash. J.III.
7. Buff polished slip. M.III.

FIG. P.9. Beycesultan III. Feeding bottle, jars, and *pithoi*. Wheel-made buff wares.

1. Red slip, pattern burnished. BB.III.
2. Red slip, on interior and exterior. BB.III.
3. Red burnished slip, rather coarse. M.IIIb. BS/55/500, = Pl. I no.5.⁴
4. Fine red burnished. M.III.
5. Fine polished pale red surface. J.III.
6. Red wash, grooved decoration. M.III.
7. Polished wine-red slip. Scale 1:4. W.III.
8. Red wash surface, incised decoration. Scale 1:5. L.III.
9. Orange-buff smoothed surface. incised decoration. E.III. BS/54/192.
10. Plain buff ware, smoothed. Two grooved handles. J.III.

⁴The feeding bottle was wrongly published in Vol. II Pl. XXXI no. 2 as an object from Level V with reg. no. BS/54/128.

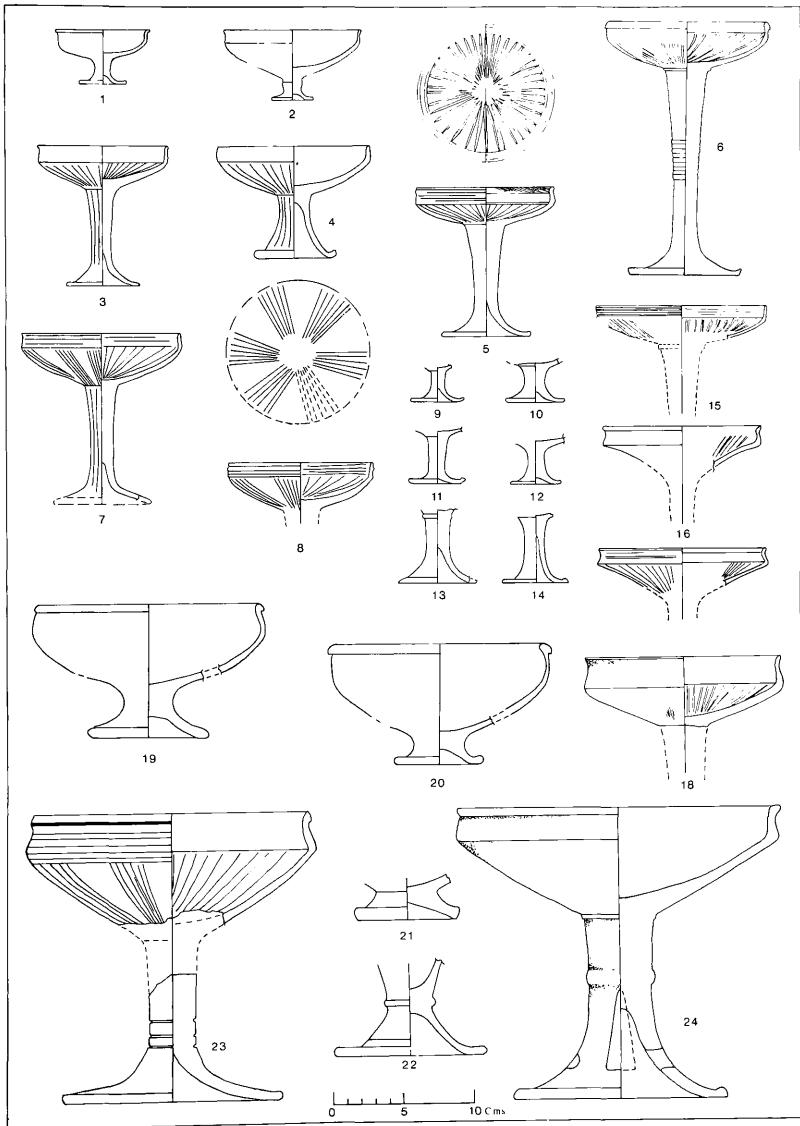


FIG. P1. Beycesultan III. Chalices, goblets, fruitstands.

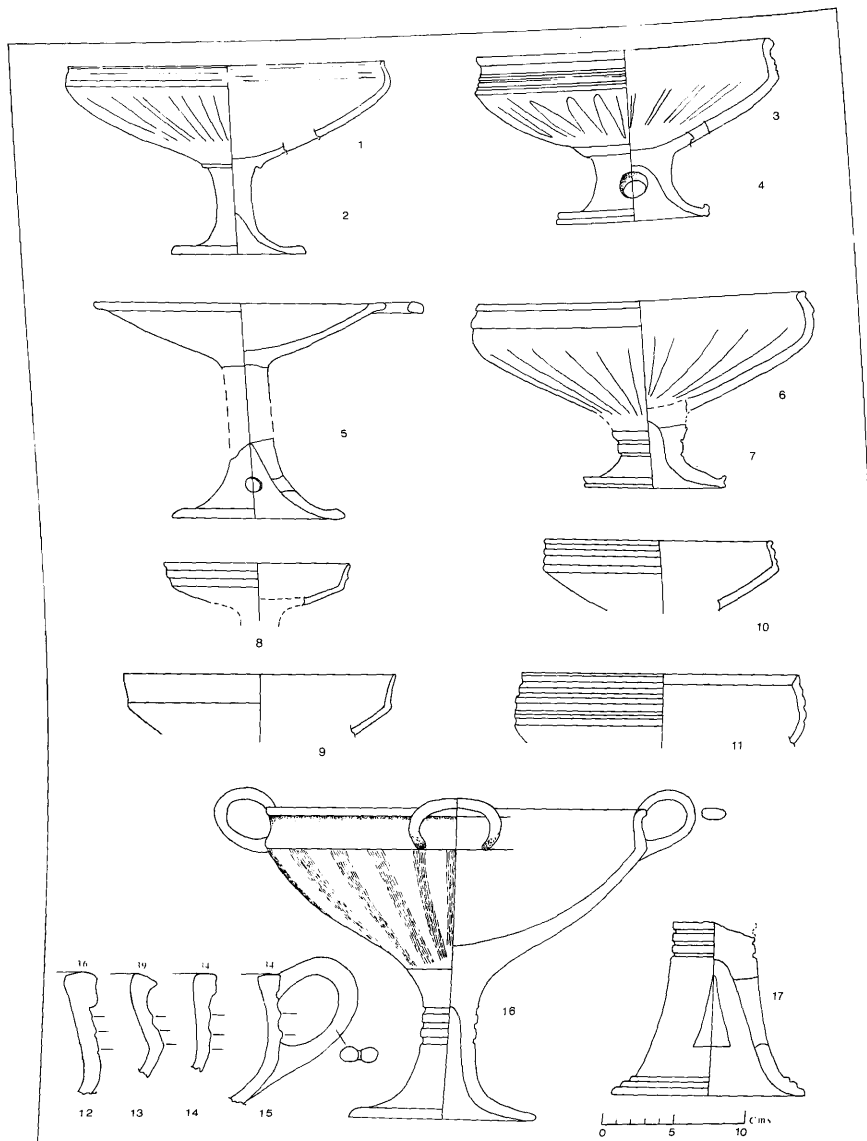


FIG. P2. Beycesultan III. Fruitstands.

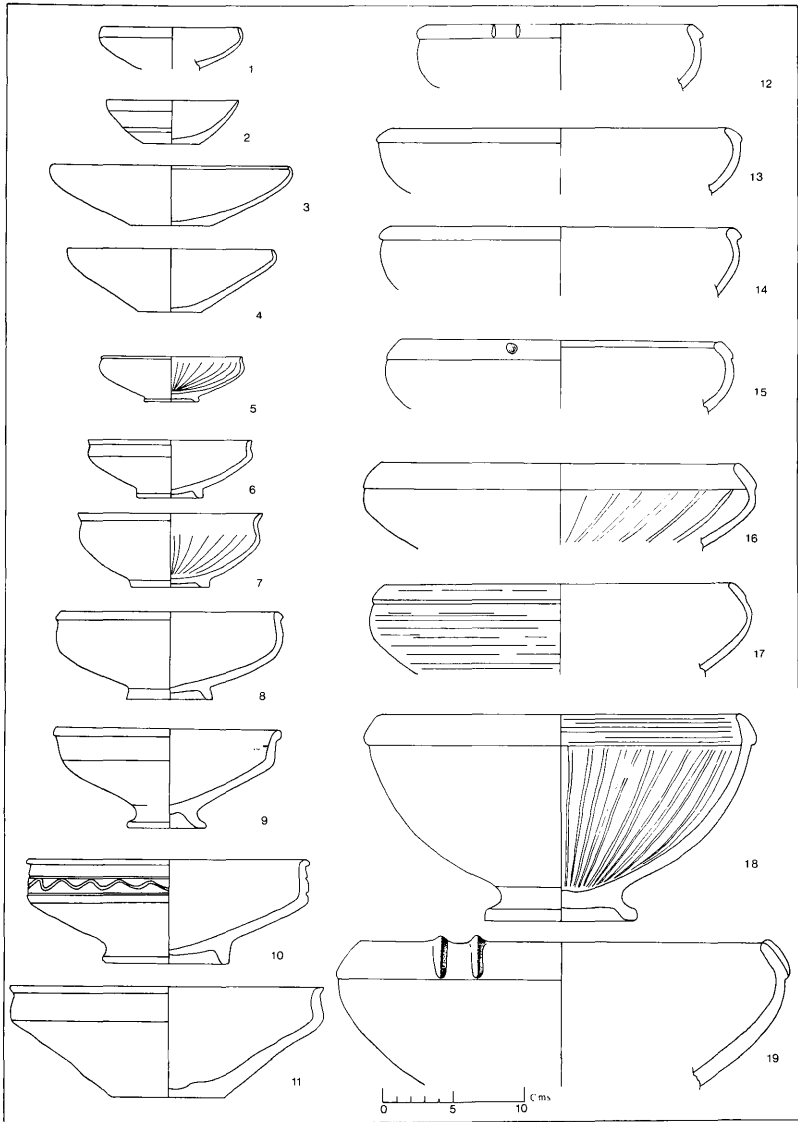


Fig. P.3. Beycesultan III. Various, mainly carinated, bowls.

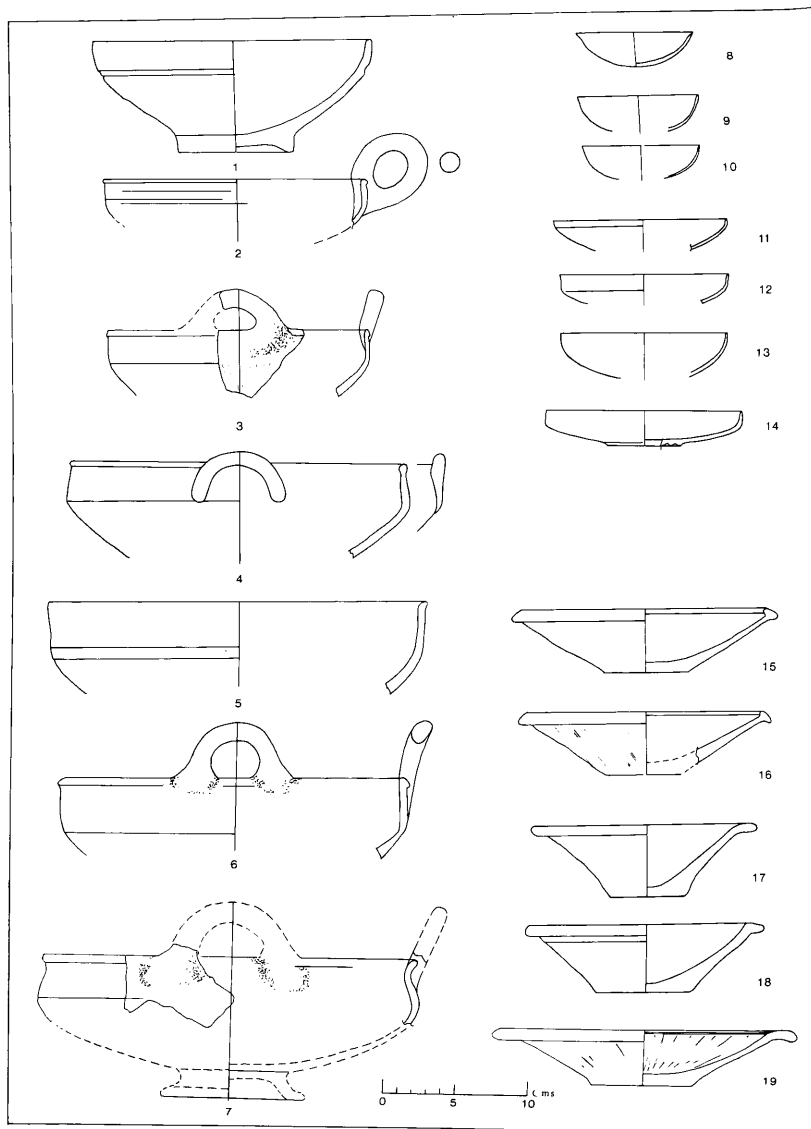
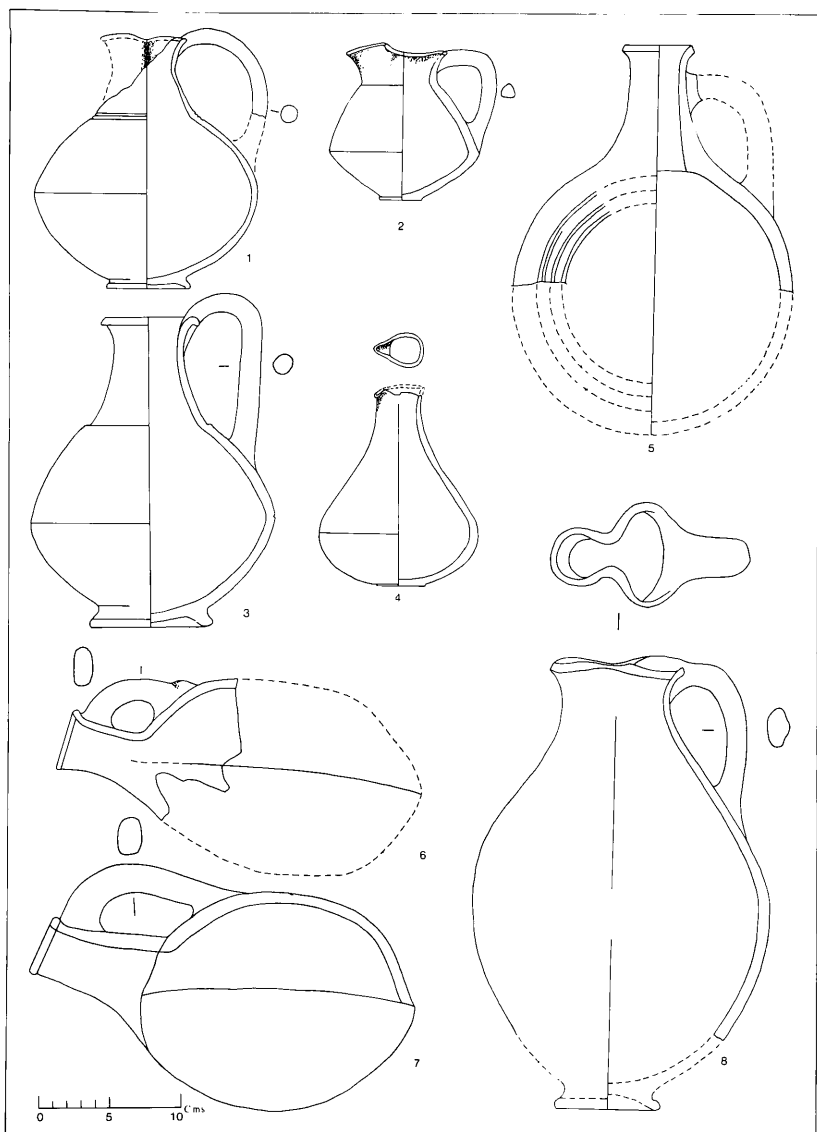


FIG. P4. Beycesultan III. Various bowls (1-7), eggshell cups (8-14), and plates (15-19).

FIG. P.5. Beycesultan III. Jugs, pilgrim bottle (6), and *askos*.

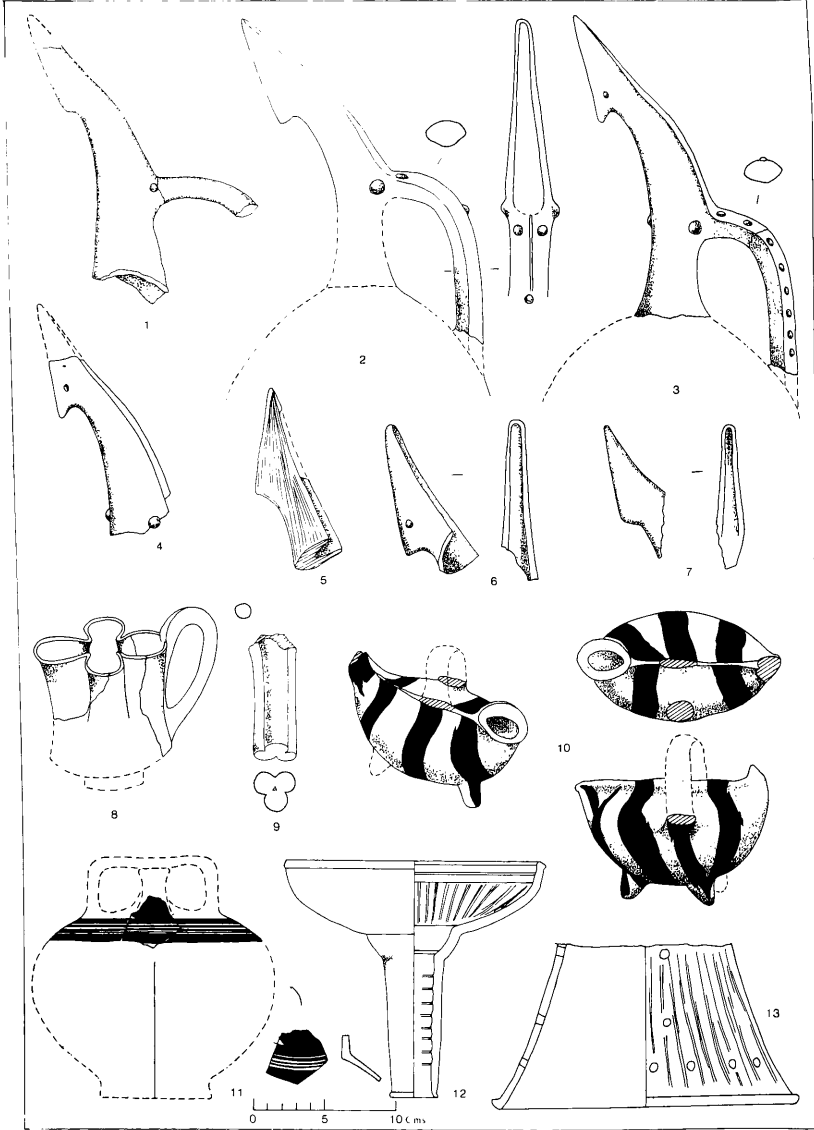


FIG. P.6. Beycesultan III. Beak-spouted jugs, quatrefoil cup, and miscellanea.



FIG. P.7. Beycesultan III. Beer-mugs and potstands.

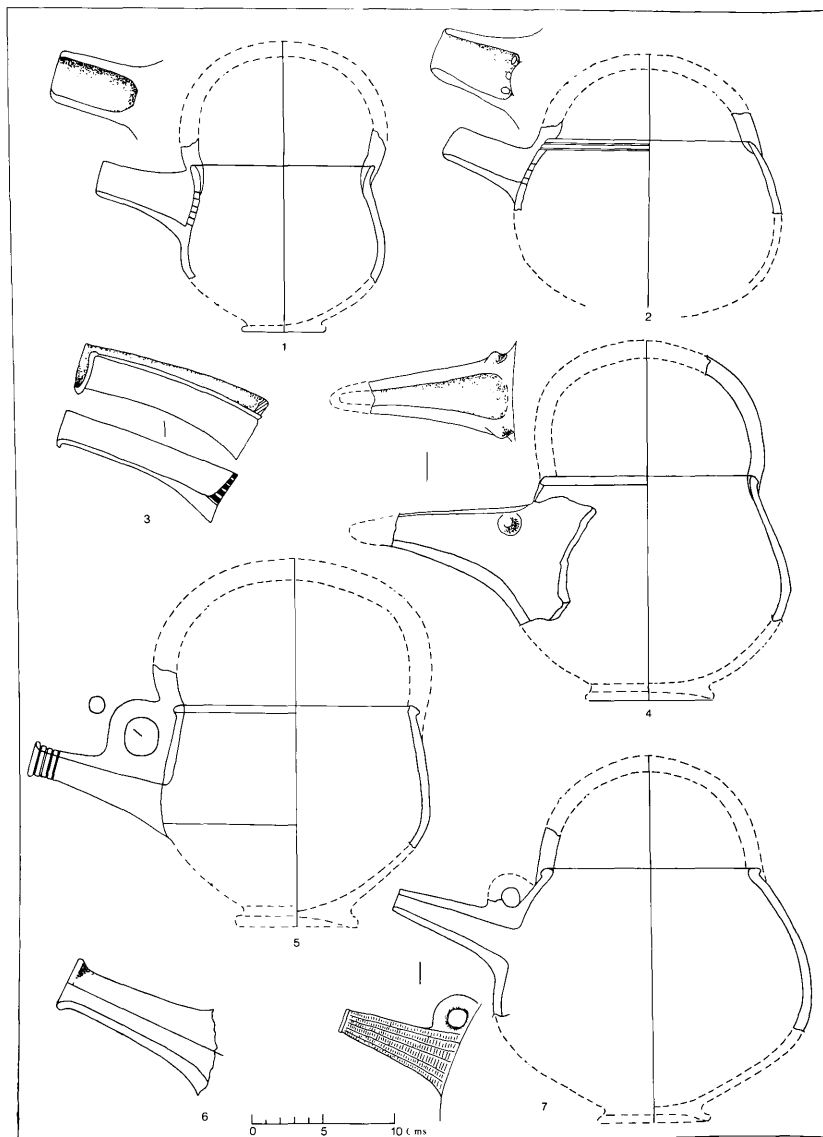


FIG. P.8. Beycesultan III. Teapots with basket handles.

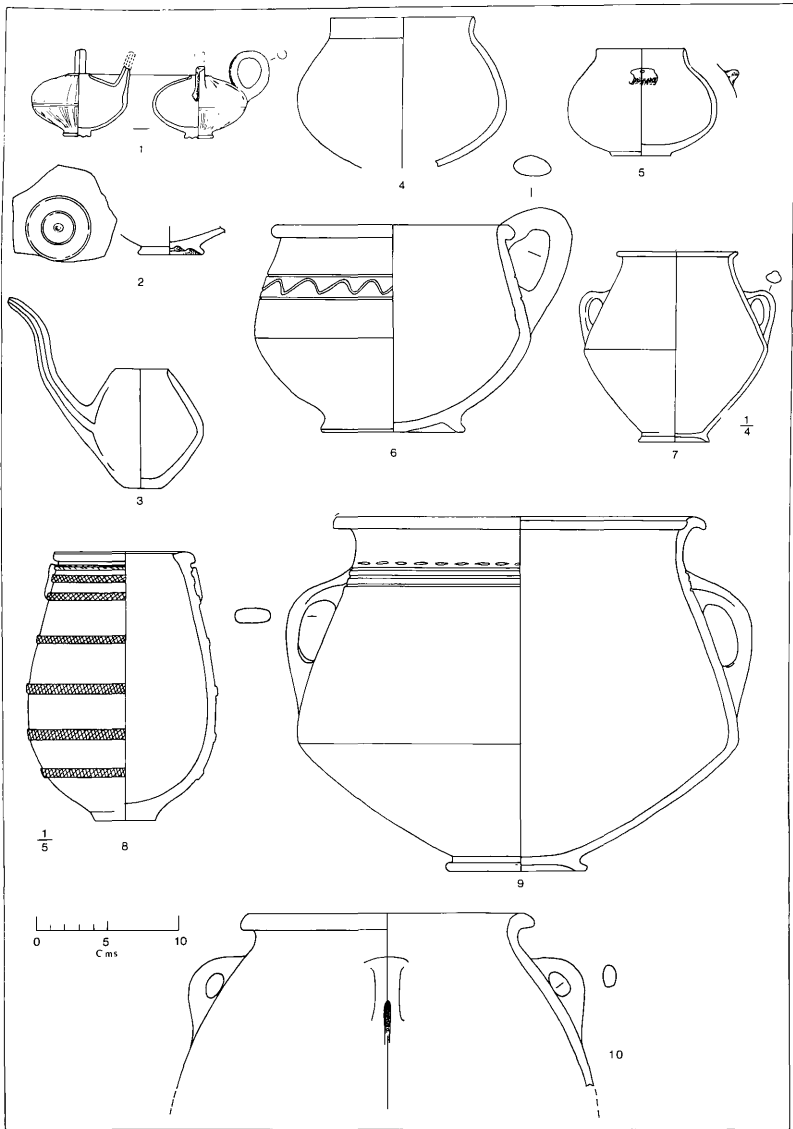
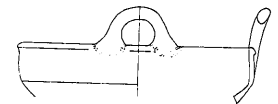
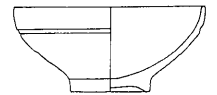
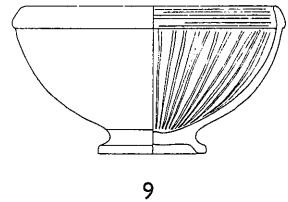
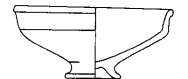
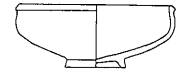
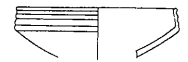
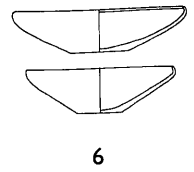
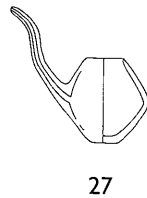
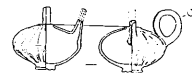
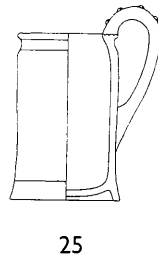
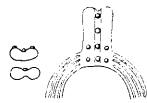
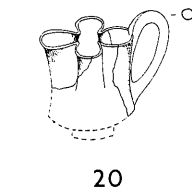
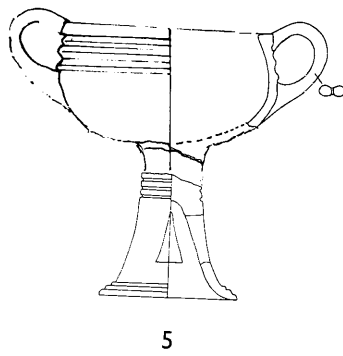
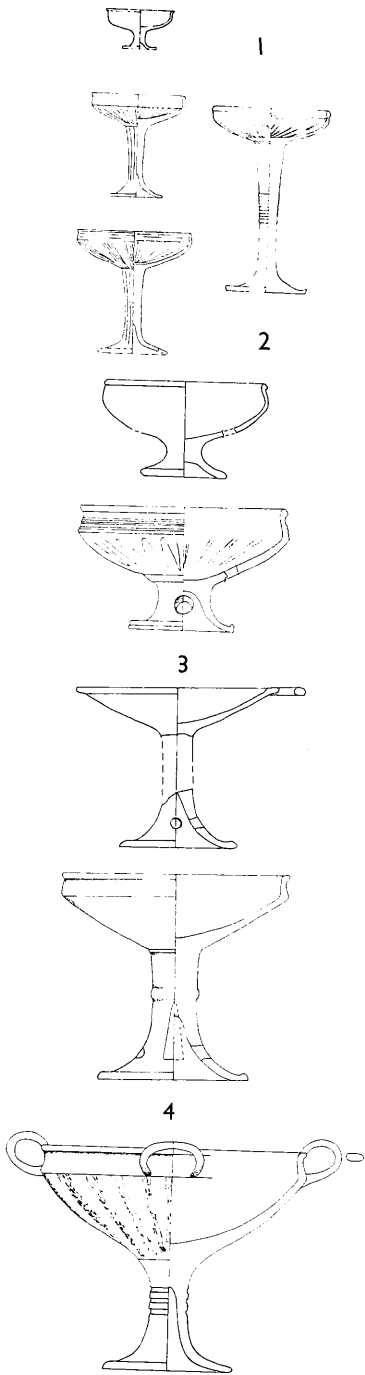
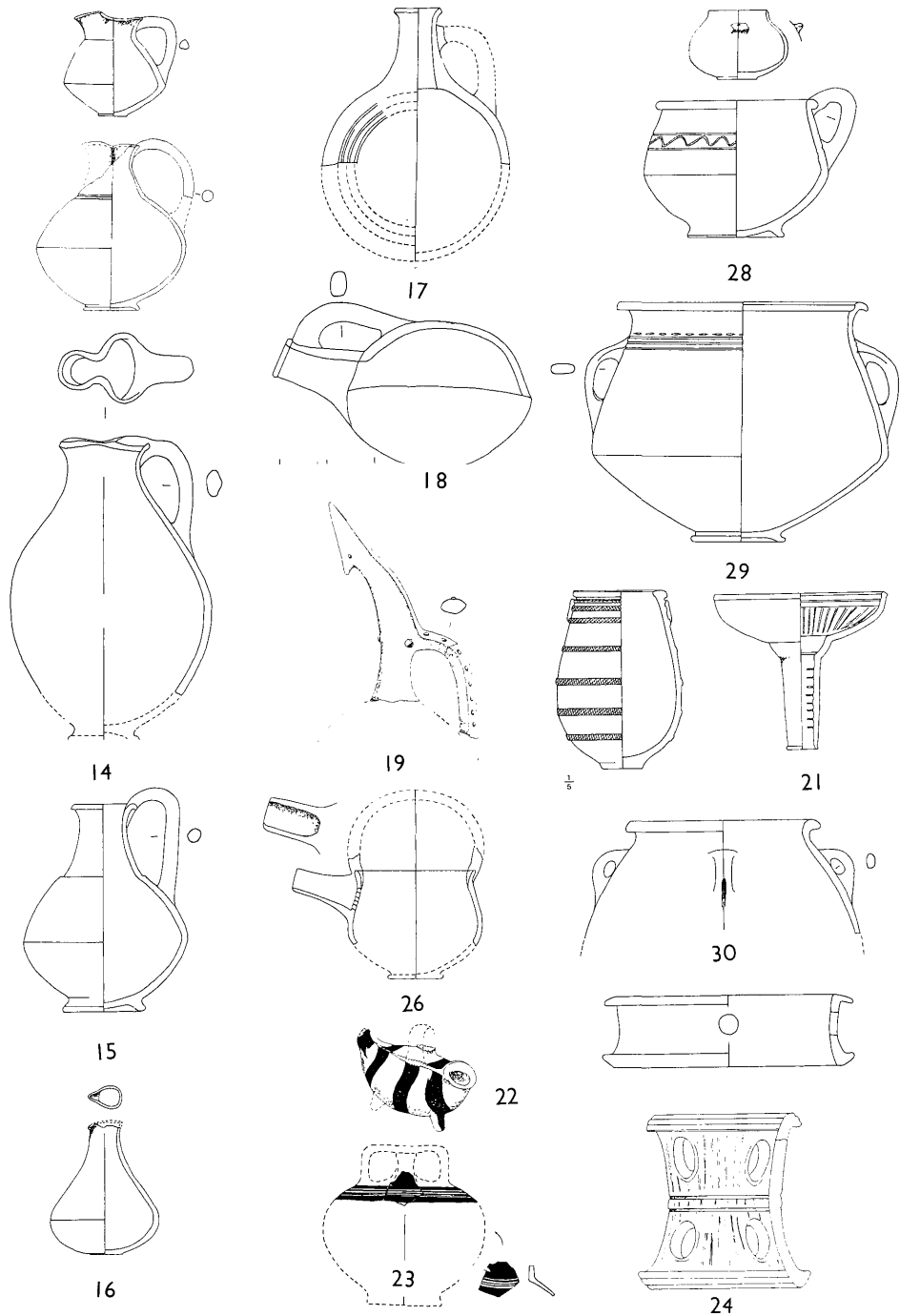


FIG. P9. Beycesultan III. Feeding bottle, jars, and *pithoi*.





CHAPTER 2

POTTERY OF LEVEL II

Beycesultan II undoubtedly marks the climax of Late Bronze Age culture in South-west Anatolia. Architecturally, the mound is again crowned by a new palace, less impressive than that of the Middle Bronze Age, but in size and neat arrangement by no means inferior to many Mycenaean palaces across the Aegean, where Pylos, Mycenae and Tiryns offer suitable parallels. Besides the 'Little Palace' in area J, there are shrines in area R, and private houses in area A. Pottery of Level II was found in trenches M, K, H, E, F, etc., in rubbish heaps, and in the debris among house walls.

Unlike its predecessor, Beycesultan II ended in conflagration, and as a result a considerable number of complete or restorable pots (to the total of about 200) were found on the floors of the Little Palace (J),¹ rooms 1 and 3 in area L, in the extension over the Great Palace, rooms 16 and 17, and in the private houses on the western mound (A II).

The typical ware of this period is lustrous ware, already familiar from Levels IVa and III, which now amounts to about 90% of all the pottery found. The rest consists of burnished ware, of the type found in Level III, and of plain and coarse kitchen ware (cooking pots, *pitthoi*, etc.).

Lustrous ware is made of a buff or reddish clay, well levigated, with very small grits, thin and hard fired. The excellent ceramic traditions of the previous period continue, but nearly all the pottery is now coated with a micaceous wash, which is polished, producing either a coppery red surface as in Level III, or a silvery grey one (rare in Level III). The third variant, the 'gold ware' (Fig. P.18b), is unpolished; the gold mica wash is fugitive and disappears when scrubbed. It is less common than in Level III.

The burnished ware is of the same buff or reddish fabric, covered with a slip and treated with pattern burnish, as in Level III. The colours range from buff, red and orange to brown and brownish black. Both wares thus continue the two main classes of Level III wares, but the lustrous ware has triumphed over the burnished. Plain matt wash wares persist but in very small quantities.

Ornament

Stamped and cord-impressed ornament is as common in Beycesultan II as in III and

¹ As an example, room J 1 contained fragments of: 35-40 fruitstands of different types (4 with solid stems, the rest with perforations in the stem); 2-3 chalices; 1 drink warmer, richly decorated with wavy lines; 2 quatrefoil cups; approximately 50 simple bowls with flat or roll rim; 2-3 bowls with vertical rim; 1 jug; 1 ribbed jar; also 1 clay bulla, 1 bronze spear-head, 1 lead club-head with fragments of wooden handle, 2 banana-shaped clay objects, and 2 loom-weights.

confined to the same sets of vessels. Grooved decoration is still very common, with wavy lines reaching their greatest popularity. Plastic bars, knobs, and ridges continue to emphasize the metallic character of the pottery, and we now find imitation handles on the interior of certain fruitstands and rivets on the rims. Pattern-burnished ornament is still very common. On the burnished ware the fine colour effects produced in Level III tend to decline, and pattern burnishing on the lustrous ware does not produce the same colour effect but remains monochrome.

Painting is exceedingly rare, and a group of sherds with red concentric bands, described at the time of their discovery (*Anatolian Studies* V, 1955, p.80) as 'imitation Mycenaean', are more likely to have belonged to a pilgrim bottle with painted circles such as occur in Central Anatolia.² Only one other sherd of local ware was found with a sign or owner's mark painted in black.

Almost all the pottery shapes current in Level III remained in use and only a very limited number of new shapes appear. Of these five fall into the category of kitchenware: new shapes of storage jar, *pithos*, baking platter, drink-warmer, and cooking plate on feet. With the exception of the drink-warmer, a most distinct shape which would not have escaped observation had it occurred in Level III, the differences between the ceramic repertoires of Levels III and II are probably due to the abundance of pottery in Level II compared with the fragmentary evidence in Level III.

Some of the older types still found in level III seem to drop out of fashion in Level II: the tall potstand, the feeding bottle in the shape of a miniature teapot. This is what one would expect in a normal ceramic development.

The most characteristic shapes of this period are a large variety of chalices and fruitstands, beak-spouted jugs, bifol and trefoil mouthed jugs, quatrefoil cups, beer mugs, carinated bowls, simple bowls with roll rim, flat-rimmed plates, deep two-handled bowls and basins, and a variety of large two-handled jars, *askoi* and *pithoi*. Teapots are less common than in Level III and lentoids and round-mouthed jars remain extremely rare.

The metallic character of the pottery is more noticeable than ever, but unfortunately no metal vessels were found in the Beycesultan excavations. Such discoveries might have been expected had the cemeteries been located. The chances of survival of metal vessels in buildings vacated by their owners or looted by a ransacking enemy are minimal, and nowhere in Western Anatolia have metal vessels of the second millennium survived. In the absence of metal vessels, it is the imitations in pottery that give one the clearest idea of the vanished richness of Late Bronze Age metal-work in copper, silver and gold in Western Anatolia.

SHAPES

Drinking vessels:

1. *Small-footed cups*. Although still present, this shape gives the impression of turning into small chalices (shape 2).

Examples: Fig. P.10:2, 4, 21; P.11:1-4; Pl. IV (a).

² H. Z. Koşay, *Alaca Höyük Kazısı* (Ankara, 1966), pl. 11, 106; F. Fischer, *Die hethitische Keramik von Boğazköy* (Berlin, 1963), pls. 46, 469; 49, 495; and 50.

2. *Chalices*. In Level II the tall type predominates over the shorter.
Examples: short, Figs. P.10:6, 9, 18, 20; P.11:6-9; tall, Figs. P.10:1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14-17; P.11:5, 14, 15.; Pls IV (a), V (a).
3. *Large-footed cup*. Still found, but rare compared with taller fruitstands.
Examples: Figs. P.10:22; P.11:10-13; P.12:6-9.

This shape happily merges with the fruitstands (shape 4) and in Level II the differences become academic.

4. *Fruitstands*. With the tall chalices, the most popular shape for drinking (cf. Level III above).
Examples: Figs. P.12; P.13:1-4, 6; P.14:6-8; Pl. IV (b).
5. *Craters: four-handled heavy 'fruitstands'*. Typical of Level II, with variations like the one-handled grey-burnished specimen (Fig. P.15:5). Unique and possibly an import from the north-west. Cf. Fig. P.25:3 (p. 25).
Examples: Fig. P.15: 2, 4, 6-8; Pl. IV (b).
20. *Quatrefoil cups* are well represented in Level II.
Examples: Figs. P.21:1-5; P.23:5; Pl. VI (b).
25. *Mugs*. Well represented and, as before in Level III, with definite metallic features. The larger examples have two handles.
Examples: Figs. P.21:6-8; P.23:6-7.
27. *Feeding bottles*. See shape 16 below.

Bowls:

6. *Bowls* have proliferated into a large variety of shapes, some being the upper parts of fruitstands like those in Level III, or not, like the examples in Fig. P.17:1-9, whereas others are like shape 3.
7. *Simple bowls*.
Examples: Fig. P.18:1-8; Pl. VI (a).
8. *Carinated bowls*.
Examples: Fig. P.16 *passim*.
9. *Open bowls with thickened rim*.
Examples: Figs. P.16:3, 10; P.17:10.
10. *Bowls with ribbed rim*.
Example: Fig. P.16:15.
11. *Large two-handled bowls* are not a new type, but only one, Fig. P.15:9, has handles rising vertically from the rim.
Examples: Figs. P.15:9, 10 (a colander), P.16:17-20.

Plates and saucers:

12. *Saucers* are still found.
Examples: Figs. P.17:12, P.18:1-5, 12.

13. *Plates* are common as before, but some now have one or two handles.
Examples: Figs. P.17:13–18; P.18:9–11: Pl. V (a).

Pouring vessels:

14. *Jugs with bifol or trefoil mouths* remain typical.
Examples: Figs. P.19:5–10; P.20:6: Pl. VI (b).
15. *Jugs with a round mouth* remain rare.
Examples: Fig. P.19:11–12.
- *16. *Pear-shaped bottle*, Fig. P.19:13. Unique. Provided with one side spout, it could have been used as a feeding bottle.
18. *Askos*. This remains a popular form of water-container and occurs in several sizes. Some bear decoration.
Examples: Figs. P.22:1–4; P.23:13: Pls V (a), VI (a).
19. *Beak-spouted jugs* remain extremely popular.
Examples: Figs. P.18b:8–9 (gold ware); P.19:1–4; P.20:1–4: Pl. V (b).
- *19a. *Jugs with cut-away spouts* also occur
Examples: Figs. P.18b:7 (gold ware); P.20:5.
26. '*Teapots*'. This likewise remains a very popular shape, with or without a strainer. Some are still provided with basket handles, whereas others have a single handle at the back or a pair of handles on the sides of the pot.
Examples: Figs. P.22:5–8; P.23:10–12.

Storage vessels

28. *Small jars*. These were remarkably rare in Level II. One is again cup-shaped with handle.
Examples: Fig. P.23:1–4, 8–9.
- *29. *Large jars*. There is an impressive series of medium to large sized jars in Level II, some with wide or narrow necks, the others lacking a distinct neck, thus having a much wider orifice, on a biconical body. Most have ring bases, but two examples, one with gold wash (Fig. P.24:8), are provided with pedestals.
Examples: Figs. P.18b:1 (gold ware, neck only); P.24:1–9, 12; P.25:1–2; Pl. VI (a).
30. *Pithoi*. Plain *pithoi* (e.g. Figs. P.24:11, P.26:1–2) are the exception in Beycesultan II. Far more typical are those of medium size (60–70 cms and 70–80 cms respectively) with rope ornament sparsely applied (Figs. P.26:1–3, P.27:2). The larger *pithoi*, both squat (Fig. P.26:8,9) and piriform (Fig. P.27:1, 4, 5, 6), varying in height from 80–110 to 120–130 cms, tend to be covered in rope ornament, clearly imitating the way they were carried and sealed (Fig. P.28:1). None were provided with ceramic lids, which are unknown. This suggests the use of wood, skin or cloth for closing the tops of the *pithoi*. Stamp seal decoration is confined to *pithoi* at Beycesultan.

Miscellanea:

21. *Funnel*.

Example: Fig. P.24:10.

24. *Potstands*. The low type is represented by Figs. P.24:13–14 and the taller type perhaps, though considerably flattened, by Fig. P.17:19–20.

*24a. *Drink-warmers*. This new shape, invariably two-handled, with a shallow bowl on top of a central chamber, is provided with a round aperture in the wall through which a heat source (candle, wick, glowing ember) was introduced to warm food or drink in the top compartment. A short pedestal base keeps the drink-warmer off the floor, evidently a precaution against fire. This bizarre shape, lacking an elegant finish, could be classified as 'kitchen-ware'.

Examples: Fig. P.21:9–12.

32. *Kitchenware*.

In many cultures a clear distinction can be drawn between pottery used in the preparation of food and the vessels in which it is served. At Beycesultan, in spite of fairly extensive excavations, we cannot claim to have found an intact kitchen. There is, however, a menial residue among the ceramic debris that suggests humble kitchen ware, so prevalent (as Professor K. Bittel once remarked to me) in the pottery of Boğazköy dating from the fifteenth to thirteenth centuries. This kitchen ware element is incidentally the only obvious link between Beycesultan and the 'Hittite East', a contact at conceivably the lowest social level: plain coarse ware, often with rope-impressed ornament (Figs. P.28:2–3; 29, 2–6).

The cooking pots Figs. P.28:2–3; 29:4 are incidentally the only round-bottomed vessels in the ceramic repertoire that might have needed potstands. The other kitchen utensils are coarse baking platters (Fig. P.29:7), colanders (Fig. P.29:5–6), a spouted pot (Fig. P.29:1) and large carinated bowls, with or without handles (Fig. P.29:2–3).

*33. *Child's terracotta bath tub*. A fragment (not drawn) was found in this level.

Example: *Anatolian Studies* VI, 134, Fig. 6:7 (Level I, see Chapter 3).

Among the oddities, there are fragments, possibly of drums, a complete example of which was found in Level V (Vol. II, p.97, Fig. P.8:17) illustrated here in Fig. 23:14–15. The strange object Fig. P.23:16, however, does not seem comparable.

A crater fragment, Fig. P.25:3, may represent a shape otherwise unattested, perhaps an import from further west: cf. shape 5. Fig. P.18b:15 is the lower part of a jar or bottle (formerly, following Blegen, regarded as a pyxis, see *Anatolian Studies* V 81).

POTTERY ILLUSTRATED

FIG. P.10. Beycesultan II. Chalices. Wheel-made buff ware.

1. Brown ware, micaceous, brown slip. Red surface outside, brown inside, pattern burnish. A. II/1.2. BS/54/123.
2. Red burnished slip, G. II. BS/54/259.
3. Pinkish red burnished ware, grooved. A. II/1. BS/54/40.
4. Buff wash outside, red-brown wash inside. Possibly Level III. BS/54/163.
5. Red lustrous wash. L. II/1.10. BS/54/329.
6. Brick red ware, reddish buff to brown surface, pattern burnished. E. II
7. Red pattern burnished slip, grooved. E. II. BS/54/162.
8. Red lustrous wash, grooved spiral inside. L II/1.3. BS/54/128.
9. Silvery grey lustrous ware. G. II. BS/54/125.
10. Red lustrous ware, pattern burnished. L II/1.7. BS/54/336.
11. Dark brown wash. J. II/1. BS/54/365.
12. Red lustrous wash. L. II/1. BS/54/335.
13. Buff wash. A. II/1. BS/54/42.
14. Red lustrous wash. A. II/6.1. BS/54/68.
15. Red burnished slip. L. II/1. BS/54/337.
16. Red polished slip. L. II/1.7. BS/54/330.
17. Red burnished wash. L. II/1.5. BS/54/333.
18. Red lustrous wash. L. II/3.19. BS/54/356.
19. Red lustrous wash, polished. A. II/3.
20. Red lustrous wash, smoothed. A. II/1. BS/54/41.
21. Polished red wash. E. II.
22. Red burnished slip. B. II. BS/54/182. (Goblet)

FIG. P.11. Beycesultan II. Chalices and Goblets. Wheel-made buff ware.

1. Red wash, pattern burnish, grooved. A. II.
2. Red slip, pattern burnished, grooved. A. II.
3. Plain buff ware, grooved. A. II.
4. Buff slip, pattern burnished. A. II.
5. Red burnished slip. A. II.
6. Pinkish buff smoothed ware. A II/1. BS/54/45.
7. Red lustrous wash. A. II.
8. Red wash. A. II/3.
9. Plain smoothed ware (worn). A. II/7.
10. Gold wash, grooved decoration. M. II (pit). BS/54/421.
11. Red lustrous ware, pattern burnished. E. II.
12. Dark brown slip, pattern burnished, grooved decoration. H. II.
13. Red polished slip with pattern burnish. K. II.
14. Brown pattern-burnished slip. A. II.
15. Red lustrous coppery wash. Found inside *pitbos* in L. II.

FIG. P.12. Beycesultan II. Fruitstands. Wheel-made buff ware.

1. Silvery grey lustrous wash. A. II/3. BS/54/181.
2. Red lustrous wash. J. II/1.
3. Grey ware, burnished black slip. L. II/3. BS/54/352.
4. Red lustrous ware, pattern burnished. L. II/1.4. BS/54/325.
5. Grey ware, lustrous silvery grey wash, grooved decoration. L. II/3.5. BS/54/354.
6. Grey ware, lustrous grey wash. L. II/3.6. BS/54/353.
7. Red lustrous wash. A. II/4. BS/54/183.
8. Red lustrous wash. J. II/1.
9. Red lustrous wash. E. II. BS/54/262.

10. Red lustrous wash. J. II/1.
11. Red lustrous wash. J. II/1.
12. Red lustrous wash. J. II.

FIG. P.13. Beycesultan II. Fruitstands. Wheel-made buff ware.

1. Red lustrous wash. A. II/9.1. BS/54/125.
2. Red-brown slip, pattern burnished. K. II.
3. Red lustrous wash. J. II.
4. Red lustrous wash. J. II.
5. Red lustrous wash. A. II/1. BS/54/72.
6. Red lustrous wash. A. II/9. BS/54/154.
7. Red lustrous wash, pattern burnish. A. II/10.2. BS/54/391.
8. Red burnished slip. A. II.
9. Red lustrous wash. J. II.

FIG. P.14. Beycesultan II. Fruitstands. Wheel-made buff ware.

1. Silvery grey lustrous wash. R. II. BS/57/748.
2. Red wash. L. II.
3. Red lustrous wash. A. II/4.
4. Red lustrous wash. A. II/3.
- 5a. Red lustrous wash. A. II.
- 5b. Red burnished slip. B. II.
6. Red wash, grooved decoration. A. II.
7. Red lustrous wash. R. II.
8. Red lustrous wash. R. II. BS/57/774.

FIG. P.15. Beycesultan II. Fruitstands (1, 3, 5), four-handled fruitstands (2, 4, 6–8) and deep two-handled bowls (9, 10). Wheel-made buff ware.

1. Silvery grey lustrous wash. A. II/3. BS/54/67a
2. Lustrous goldish pink wash, grooved. A. II/5. BS/54/113.
3. Red brown burnished slip. L. II/1.18. BS/54/322.
4. Silvery grey lustrous wash, A. II/10.7. BS/54/141.
5. Light grey ware, lustrous silvery grey wash, burnished dark grey, grooved decoration. L. II/3.20. BS/54/310. Import?
6. Red lustrous wash. K. II.
7. Red lustrous wash. A. II.
8. Red lustrous wash. A. II.
9. Buff burnished slip. A. II.
10. Red lustrous wash. L. II/2.

FIG. P.16. Beycesultan II. Carinated bowls (small 1–16, deep 17–20). Wheel-made buff ware.

1. Red burnished slip. A. II/1.11. BS/54/38.
2. Red lustrous wash. L. II/3.41. BS/54/344.
3. Red lustrous wash, pattern burnish. A. II/1.
4. Red slip, pattern burnish. K. II.
5. Red lustrous wash. A. II/3.
6. Red lustrous wash. A. II/1.15. BS/54/122.
7. Red lustrous wash. L. II/1.12. BS/54/360.
8. Red lustrous wash. A. II/3.
9. Red lustrous wash. A. II/3. BS/54/46.
10. Silvery grey lustrous wash. L. II/3.13. BS/54/346.
11. Red lustrous wash. L. II/3.25. BS/54/345.
12. Red lustrous wash. A. II/3.

13. Purplish brown pattern, burnished slip. J. II/1.
14. Red lustrous wash. L. II/3.26. BS/54/350.
15. Red wash. L. II/4.
16. Red-brown wash. A. II/6. BS/54/164.
17. Red wash, impressed rope decoration. J. II.
18. Silvery grey lustrous wash. A. II.
19. Coarse grey polished ware. L.II/3.16.
20. Red wash. A. II.

Fig. P.17. Beycesultan II. Bowls, plates, and potstands. Wheel-made buff ware.

1. Gold wash. M. II.
2. Red wash. M. II.
3. Very fine pattern-burnished red ware. J. II.
4. Red brown burnished ware. J. II.
5. Orange lustrous metallic wash. M. II.
6. Red wash, burnished, grooved decoration. M. II.
7. Pale red burnished. M. II.
8. Streaky brown burnished. M. II.
9. Red lustrous wash. M. II.
10. Red lustrous wash. A. II.
11. Red wash. A. II.
12. Red-brown streaky burnish. M. II.
13. Polished brown wash. J. II.
14. Red lustrous wash. M. II.
15. Buff lustrous wash. J. II.
16. Red-brown burnished, grooved. M. II.
17. Plain buff ware. M. II.
18. Red wash. J. II.
19. Very fine burnished red lustrous ware. M. II.
20. Plain buff ware. M. II.

Fig. 18a. Beycesultan II. Shallow bowls (1–5), inverted rim bowl (6), various bowls (7, 8, 13), plates (9–11), eggshell ware (12). Wheel-made buff ware.

1. Red lustrous wash. A. II/3. BS/54/44.
2. Red lustrous wash. L. II/3.43.
3. Red lustrous ware. J. II/1. BS/54/268.
4. Red lustrous wash. A. II/1. BS/54/43.
5. Red lustrous wash. A. II/4.
6. Deep red burnished slip inside and out. A. II/3.
7. Red wash inside and out. E. II.
8. Red lustrous wash. J. II/1.
9. Red wash, pattern burnished. A. II/3.
10. Brown wash, pattern burnished. A. II/1.8. BS/54/37.
11. Red lustrous wash. L. II.
12. Orange-buff plain ware, wet smoothed. A. II.
13. Plain red ware. A. II.

Fig. P.18b. Beycesultan I–III. Gold ware (1–14: tall jar neck, fruitstand, small bowls, saucers, beak-spouted vessels) and part of a jar or pyxis (?15).

1. Red gritty ware, gold wash outside. G. II. BS/54/189a.
2. Buff ware, gold wash. A. II. BS/54/189b.
3. Reddish ware, gold wash inside and out. G. II. BS/54/189d.
4. Pale reddish ware, gold wash on both surfaces, two slightly grooved circles inside. K. III.
5. Buff ware, gold wash inside and out. J. II.

6. Reddish buff ware, gold wash inside and out. K. III.
7. Buff ware, gold wash outside. H. II.
8. Buff ware, gold wash, grooved lines, rivets. H. III.
9. Buff ware, gold wash, grey core, ribs, rivets. L. I.
10. Buff ware, gold wash inside and out. E. II.
11. Reddish ware, gold wash inside and out. E. II.
12. Buff ware, gold wash inside and out. E. II. BS/54/189c.
13. Buff ware, gold wash inside and out. H. II.
14. Buff ware, four parallel grooves, gold wash and matt red paint on gold wash. L. II/4.
15. Buff ware, lustrous red wash. L. II/4.

FIG. P.19. Beycesultan II. Jugs of various types. Wheel-made buff ware.

1. Metallic grey-brownish lustrous wash, polished. L. II/2.1. BS/54/280.
2. Buff ware, burnt grey, grey burnished slip. A. II. BS/54/371.
3. Buff ware, burnt grey, grey burnished slip. A. II. BS/54/372.
4. Greyish buff ware, light grey burnished slip. A. II. BS/54/142.
5. Red lustrous wash. E. II. BS/54/118. In Pl. VI (*b*).
6. Plain red gritty ware, grooved handle. J. II.
7. Red lustrous wash, burnished. A. II/3. BS/54/120.
8. Red lustrous wash. A. II/2.1. BS/54/39.
9. Red lustrous wash. A. II/4.1. BS/54/69.
10. Red lustrous wash. A. II.
11. Reddish buff burnished slip. J. II.
12. Red gritty ware, grooved decoration, smooth buff surface. G. II.
13. Polished red wash. L. II/4. BS/54/367.

FIG. P.20. Beycesultan II. Jugs of various types. Wheel-made buff ware.

1. Buff wash. J. II (megaron).
2. Burnished red slip. G. II.
3. Red lustrous wash. L. II/3.20.
4. Red burnished slip (worn). M. II (pit). BS/55/422.
5. Polished buff ware. J. II.
6. Metallic purplish grey wash. L. II.

FIG. P.21. Beycesultan II. Quatrefoil cups (1–5), mugs (6–8), 'drink-warmers' (9–12). Wheel-made buff ware (unless stated otherwise).

1. Red burnished slip (burnt). A. II/6.2. BS/54/71.
2. Grey ware, silvery grey lustrous wash, burnished. E. II. BS/54/306.
3. Red burnished slip. A. II/3. BS/54/214.
4. Red lustrous wash. A. II/3.8. BS/54/130.
5. Orange-buff wash (burnt). E. II.
6. Buff-burnished slip, pattern burnish, grooves, rivets. E. II.
7. Red-brownish wash, burnished, grooves. plastic ram's head. A. II/5. BS/54/190.
8. Red lustrous wash over grooved decoration. J. II/1.
9. Golden buff burnished slip, shallow grooved decoration. A. II. BS/54/362.
10. Gritty buff ware, burnished buff surface, grooved decoration. A. II. BS/54/138a.
11. Red gritty ware, incised decoration. G. II. BS/54/143.
12. Polished buff surface, grooved decoration. F. II. BS/54/161.

FIG. P.22. Beycesultan II. *Arskoi* and teapots. Wheel-made buff ware (unless stated otherwise).

1. Red wash, slight grooved decoration. A. II/6.2. BS/54/187.
2. Polished thin red slip, grooved circle, rope impression. L. II/3.38. BS/54/359.
3. Red lustrous wash. L. II/3.37. BS/54/358. In Pl. VI (*a*).

4. Red ware, red lustrous wash, grooved decoration. A. II.
5. Red lustrous wash. A. II/4.
6. Red lustrous wash. A. II/3. BS/54/70. In Pl. VI (a).
7. Red lustrous wash. J. II/1.
8. Grey ware, grey slip, polished. A. II.

FIG. P.23. Beycesultan II. Miscellaneous: jars, cup, mugs, spouts, *askos*, cooking plate on feet(?14). Wheel-made buff ware.

1. Brown streaky burnish. J. II.
2. Orange-red lustrous wash. J. II.
3. Pale red smoothed ware. M. II.
4. Red lustrous wash, grooved decoration. J. II (megaron).
5. Red-brown mottled wash. M. II.
6. Brown wash. L. II.
7. Mug. Red wash. L. II (megaron).
8. Black wash, grooved decoration. M. II (pit).
9. Red lustrous ware. AA. II.
10. Red lustrous ware. AA. II.
11. Red wash. E. II.
12. Red burnished slip. E. II.
13. Buff ware, smoothed, grooved handle. L. II/4.
14. Coarse ware, red buff surface. J. II.
15. Coarse ware, red surface. J. II.
16. Grey ware, blackish surface. A. II.

FIG. P.24. Beycesultan II. Jars and potstands. Wheel-made buff ware (unless stated otherwise).

1. Grey ware, burnished slip, grooved decoration. A. II/3. BS/54/157.
2. Red-brown lustrous wash over grooved decoration. L. II/3.
3. Red lustrous wash, burnished. L. II/3.28.
4. Orange-buff burnished slip. G. II. BS/54/184.
5. Red lustrous wash, burnished. A. II/1. BS/54/212. (A II/3.2 = BS/54/124 is identical.) In Pl. VI (a).
6. Grey ware, fine light grey polished slip, grooved handles. L. II/3.21.
7. Reddish buff burnished slip, pattern burnish. A. II/2.23. BS/54/64.
8. Goldish lustrous wash. A. II.
9. Plain buff ware, wet smoothed. L. II/3.27.
10. Funnel. Buff lustrous wash. A. II/3.
11. Poor orange wash, grooved handles. E. II.
12. Red lustrous wash. J. II.
13. Buff ware, grey core, polished red wash, grooved decoration. H. II.
14. Buff ware, grey core, polished red wash. L. II/4.

FIG. P.25. Beycesultan II. Jars and crater. Wheel-made buff ware.

1. Buff wash. L. II.
2. Buff ware, grey core, polished red wash. L. II (megaron).
3. Red ware, metallic red-brown slip over grooved decoration, polished. L. II (megaron).

FIG. P.26. Beycesultan II. *Pithoi*.

1. Grey ware, light grey burnished surface, grooved decoration. A. II/1.
2. Grey ware, light grey burnished surface. A. II/2.
3. Buff ware, red burnished slip. J. II.
4. Grey ware, grey burnished surface. A. II/10.

5-14. Reddish buff gritty ware, grey core, reddish buff surface colour or light wash. (5 = L.II/4; 6 = L.II/1; 7 = H.II; 8 = L.II/13 (*pithos* F); 9 = J.II/2; 10 = E.II; 11 = H.II; 12 = L.II; 13 = H.II; 14 = L.II/1.)

FIG. P27. Beycesultan II. *Pithoi*. Reddish buff gritty ware, grey core, same colour surface or wash. 1 = E.II; 2 = L.II/2; 3 = A.II/3; 4 = L.II/3; 5 = L.II/3 (*pithos* C); 6 = L.II/3 (*pithos* B).

FIG. P28. Beycesultan II. *Pithos* and round-bottomed cooking pots.

1. Detail of stamped *pithos* with imitation sealing. L. II.
2. Cooking pot. Red-brown gritty ware, wet smoothed, rope-impressed. A. II/1. BS/54/190.
3. Cooking pot. Coarse red ware, wet smoothed, plastic rope band. E. II.

FIG. P29. Beycesultan II. Kitchenware. Wheel-made buff wares.

1. Brown wash. M. II (pit).
2. Red lustrous ware. M. II.
3. Brown wash. L. II.
4. Cooking pot. Black gritty ware, rope decoration. M. II.
5. Poor red lustrous wash. L. II.
6. Buff wash. L. II.
7. Plain buff ware. wet smoothed. M. II.

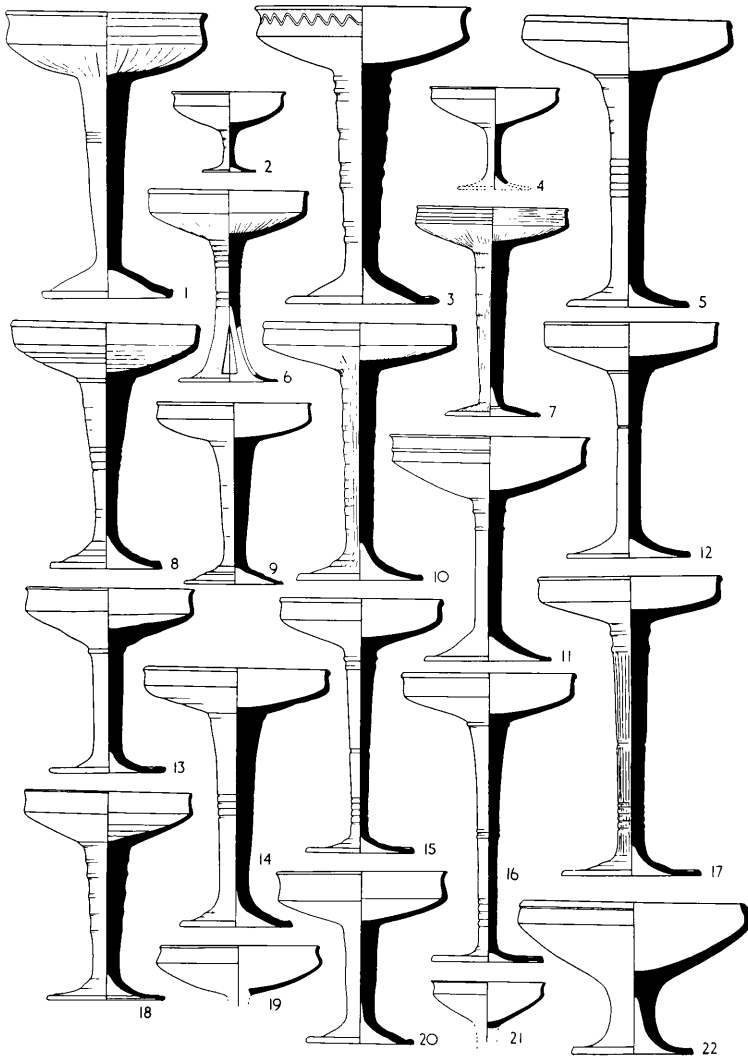


FIG. P.10. Beycesultan II. Chalices.



FIG. P.11. Beycesultan II. Chalices and goblets.

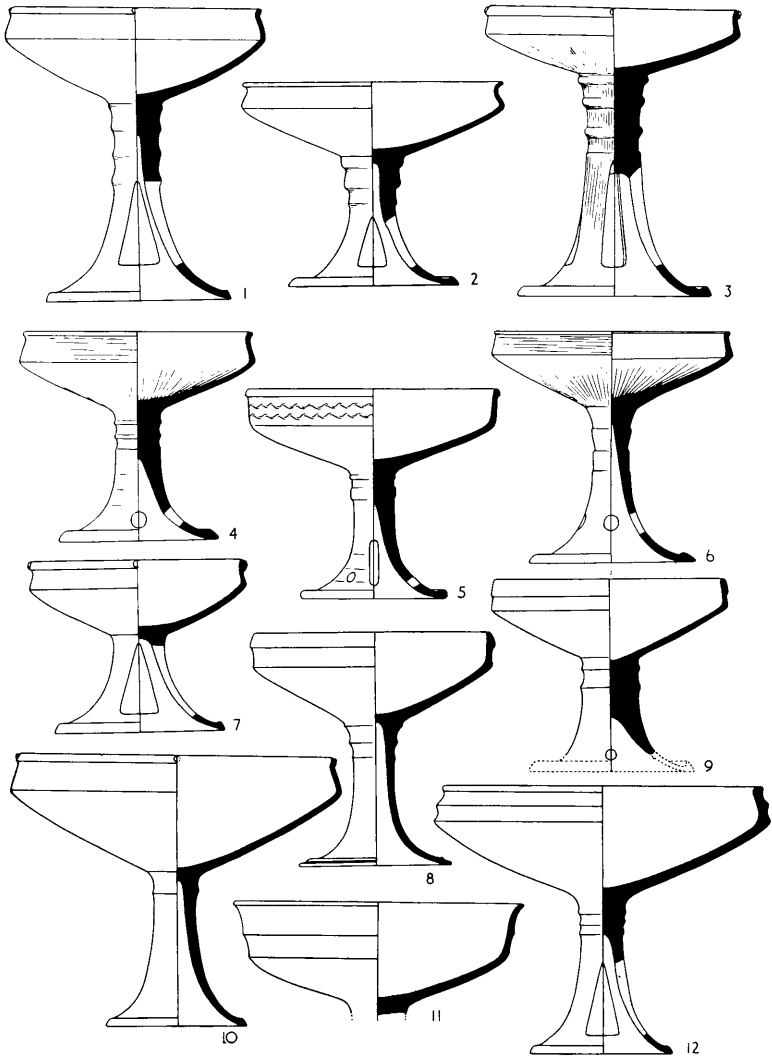


FIG. P.12. Beycesultan II. Fruitstands.

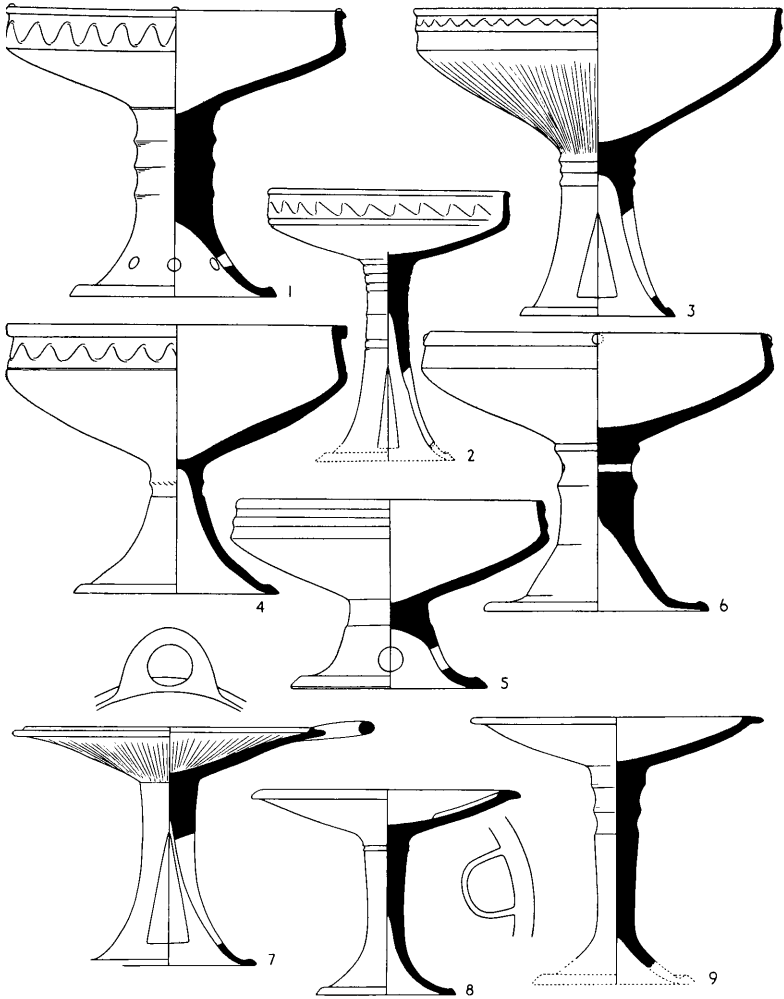


FIG. P.13. Beycesultan II. Fruitstands.

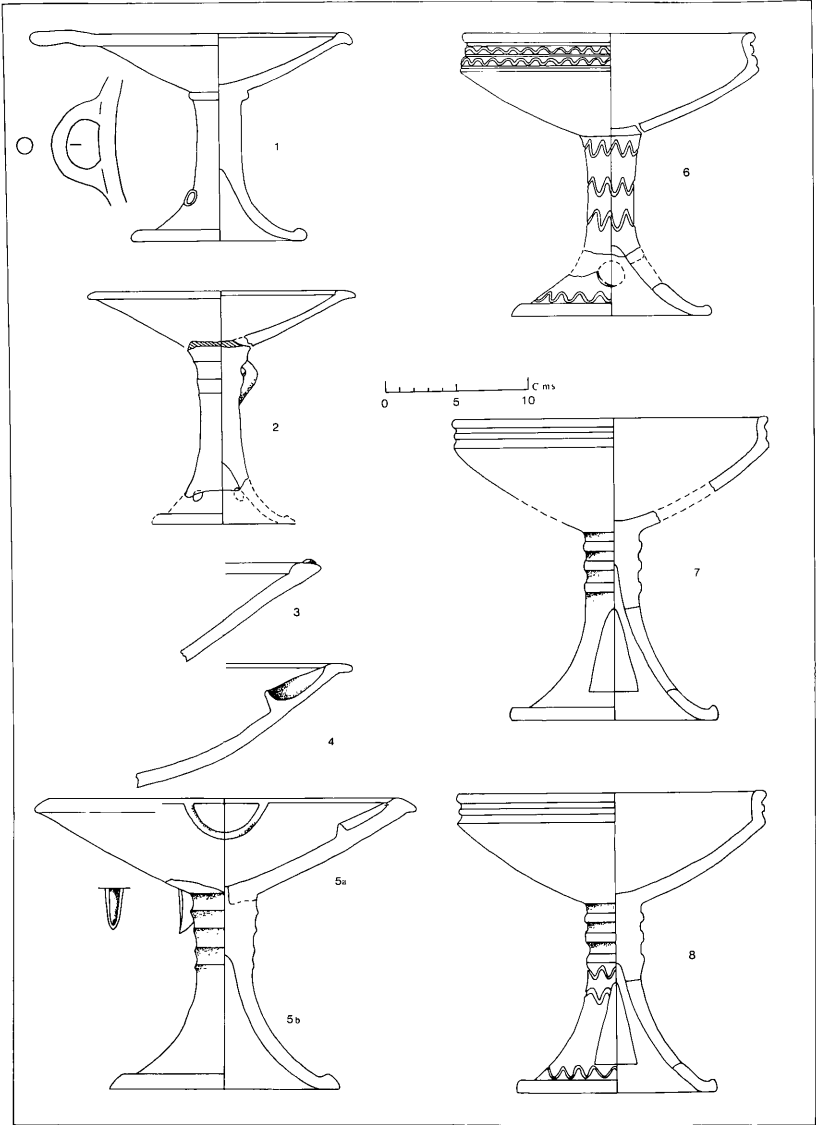


FIG. P.14. Beycesultan II. Fruitstands.

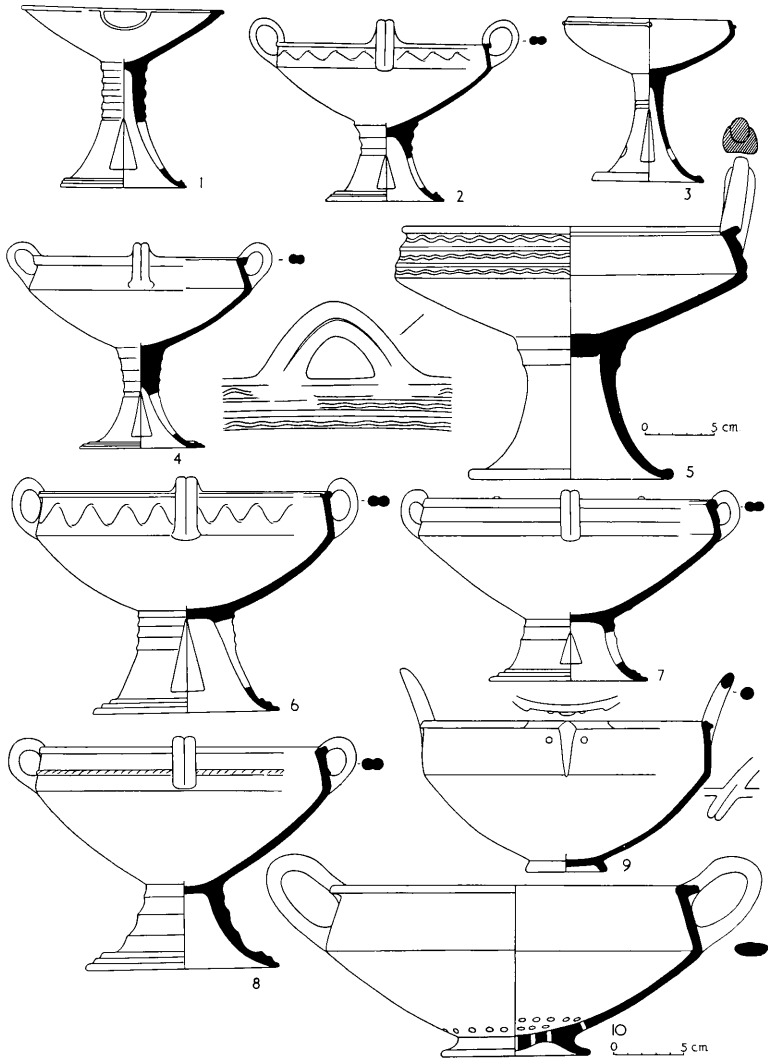


FIG. P.15. Beycesultan II. Fruitstands (1, 3, 5), four-handed fruitstands (2, 4, 6-8), and deep two-handed bowls (9, 10).

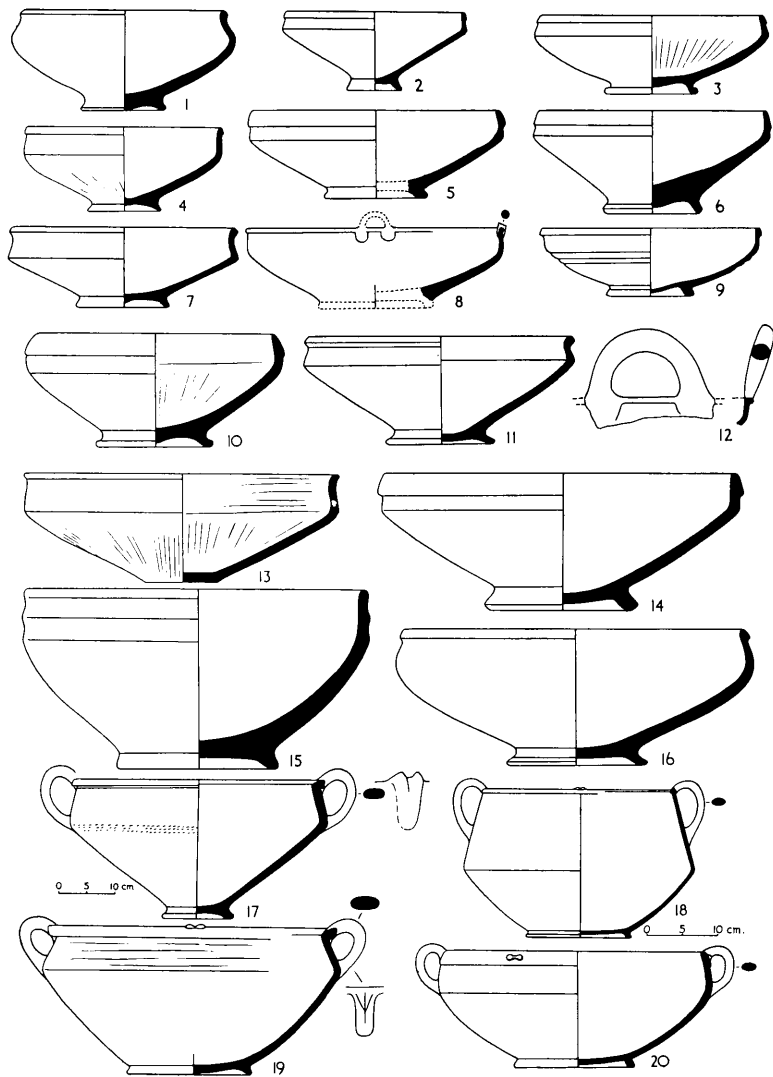


FIG. P.16. Beycesultan II. Carinated bowls (small, 1-16, deep, 17-20).

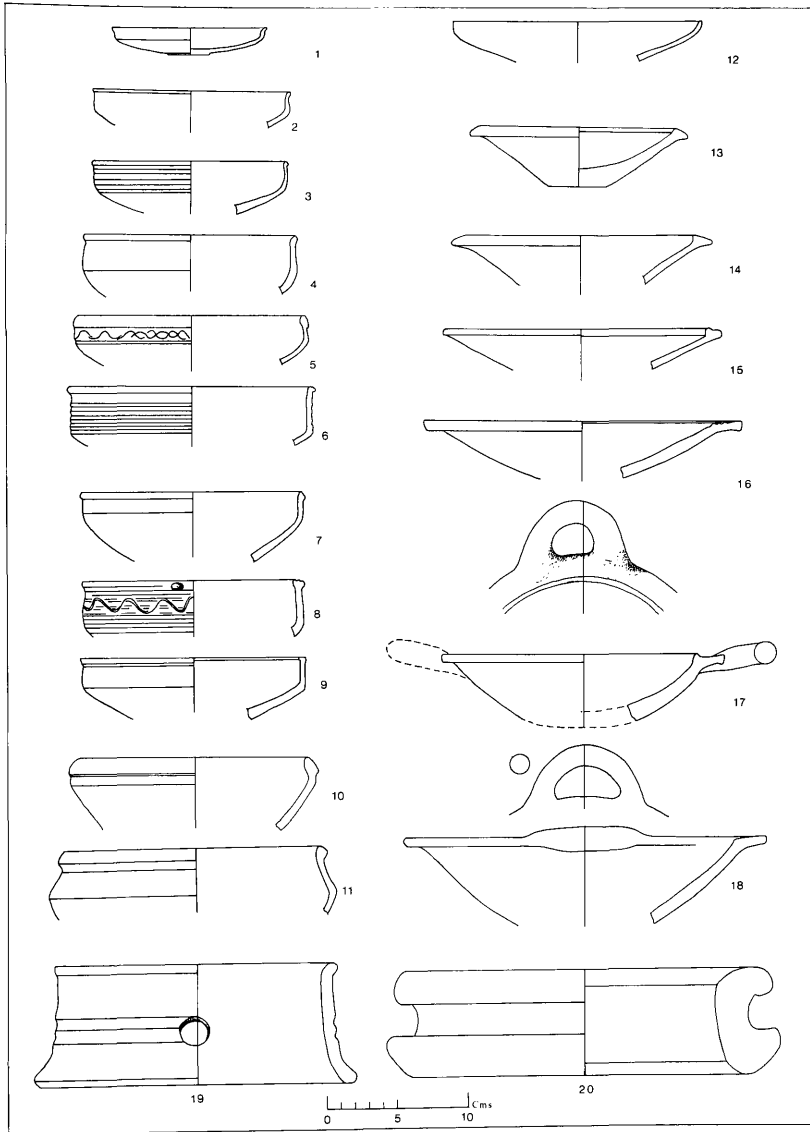


FIG. P.17. Beycesultan II. Bowls, plates, and potstands.

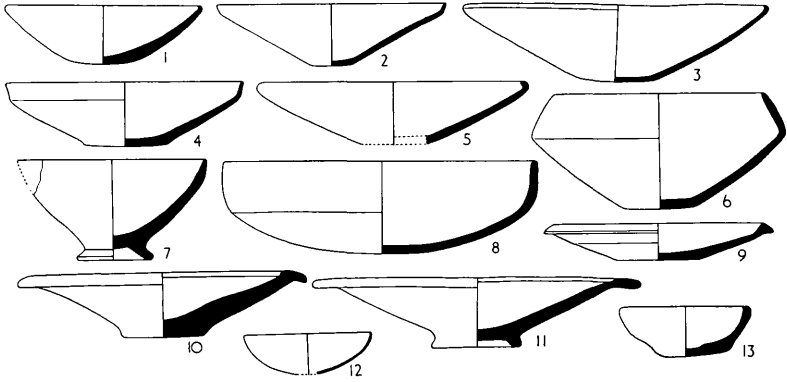


FIG. P18a. Beycesultan II. Shallow bowls (1-5), inverted rim bowl (6), various bowls (7, 8, 13), plates (9-11), eggshell ware (12).

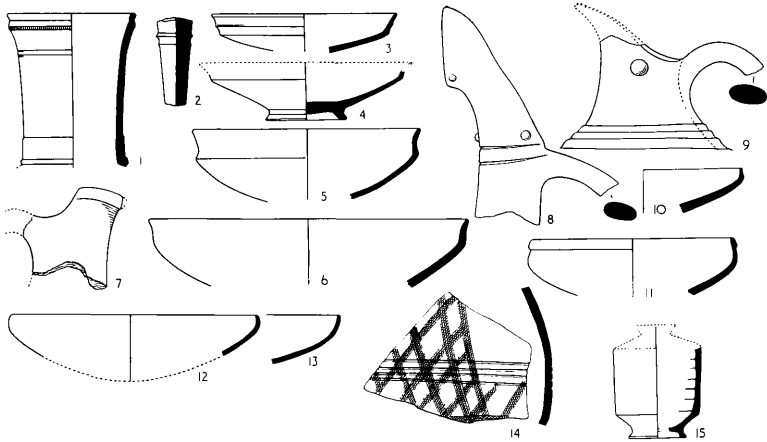


FIG. P18b. Beycesultan I-III. Gold ware (1-14: tall jar neck, fruitstand, small bowls, saucers, beak-spouted vessels) and part of a jar or pyxis (15).

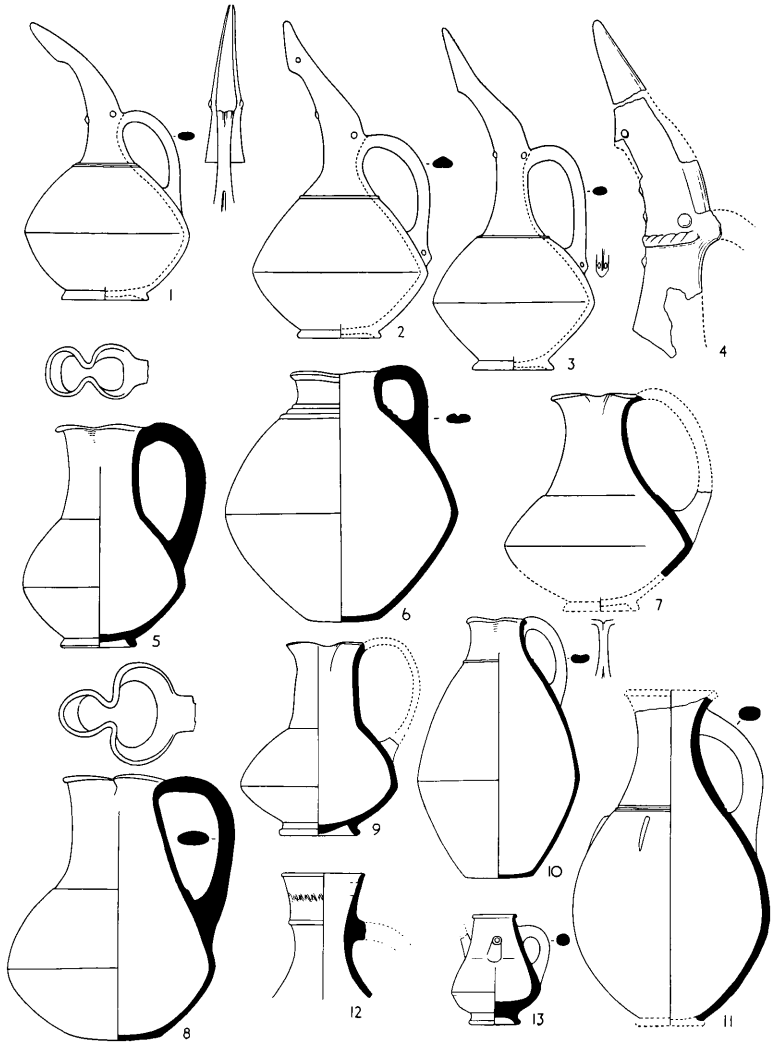


FIG. P.19. Beycesultan II. Jugs of various types.

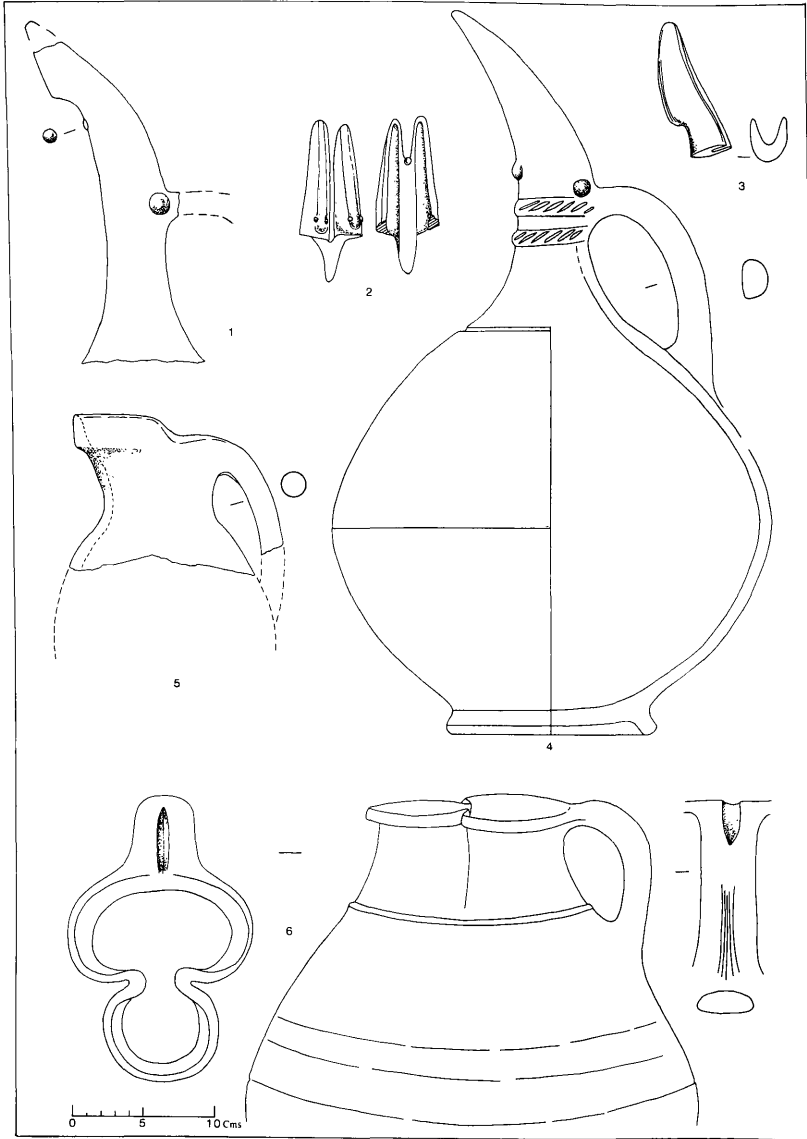


FIG. P.20. Beycesultan II. Jugs of various types.

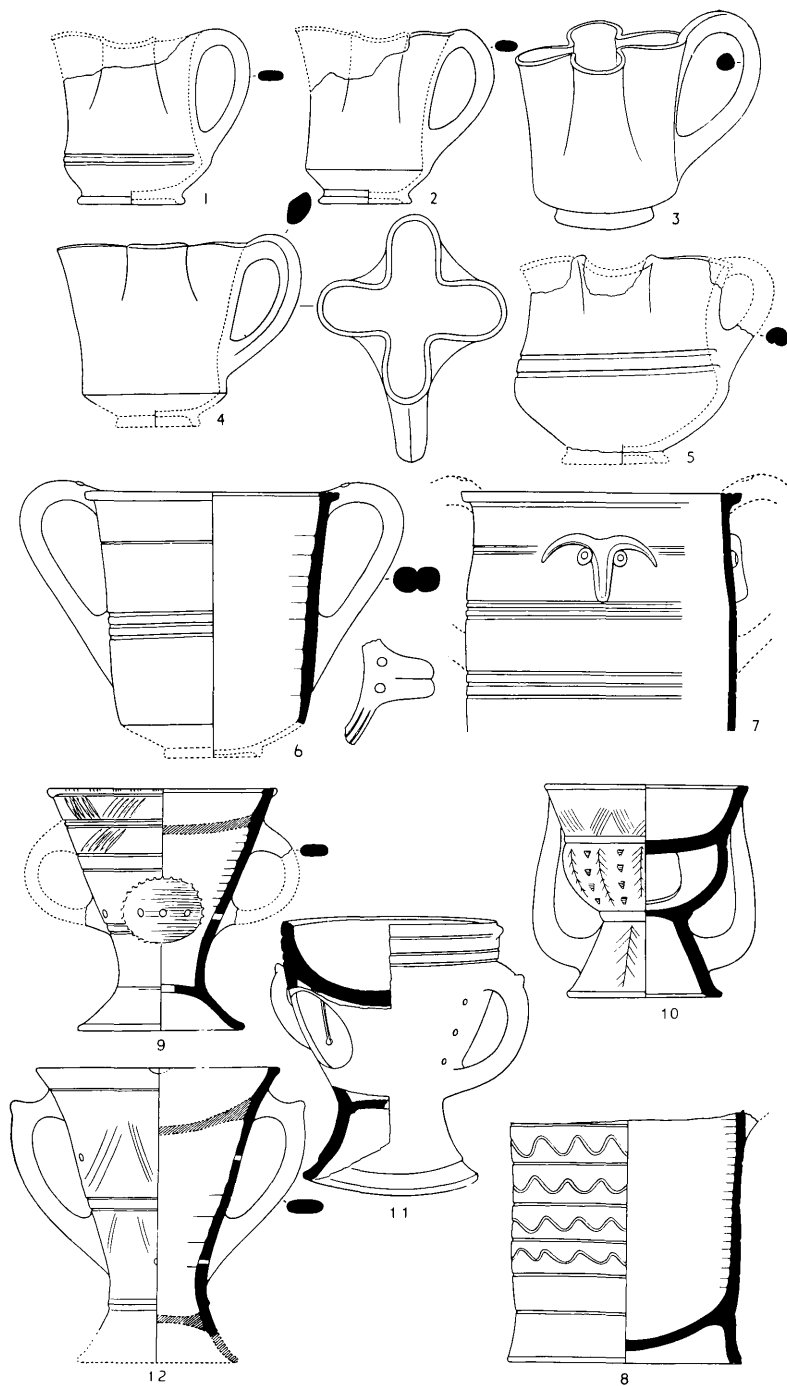


FIG. P.21. Beyceşultan II. Quatrefoil cups (1-5), mugs (6-8), 'drink-warmers' (9-12)..

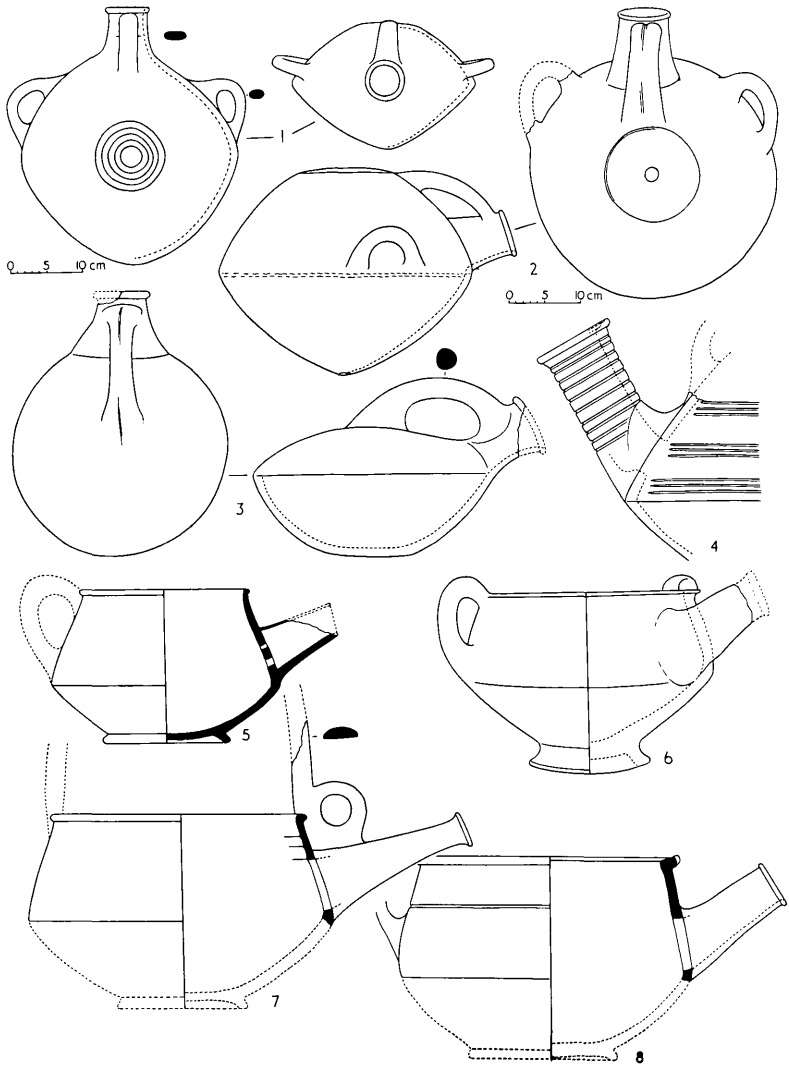


FIG. P22. Beycesultan II. *Askoi* and teapots.

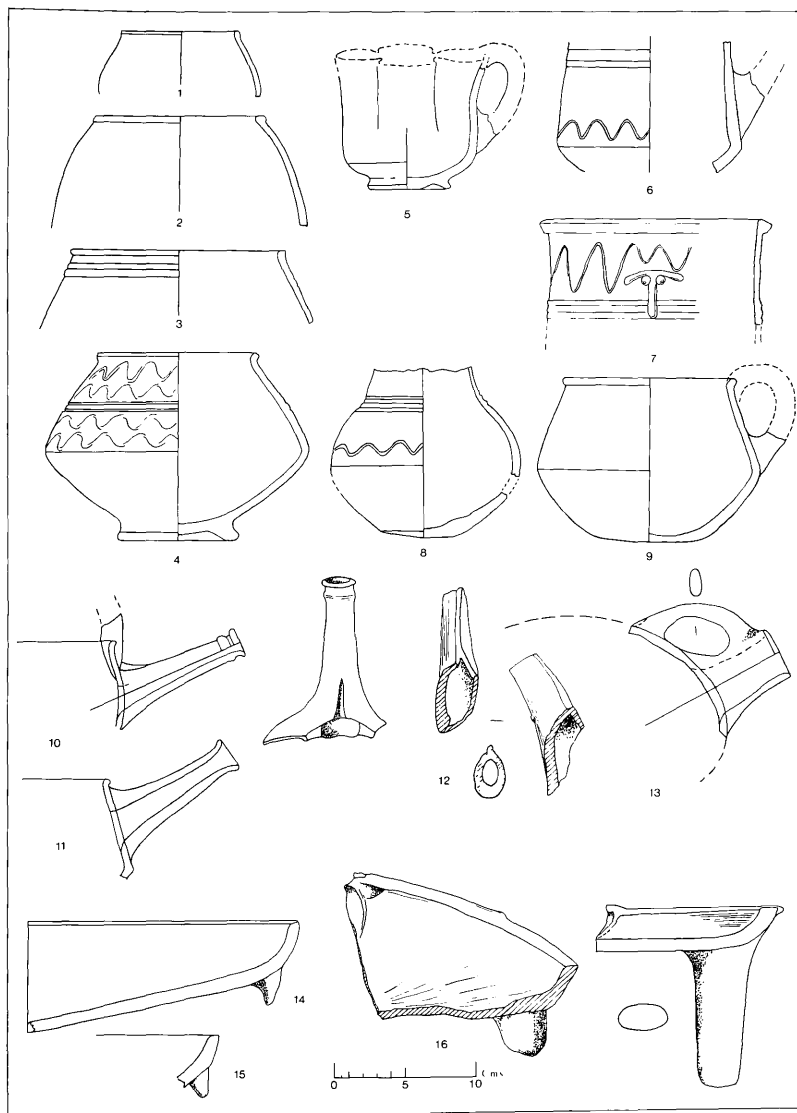


FIG. P.23. Beycesultan II. Miscellaneous: jars, quatrefoil cup, mugs, spouts, *askas*, lids(?).

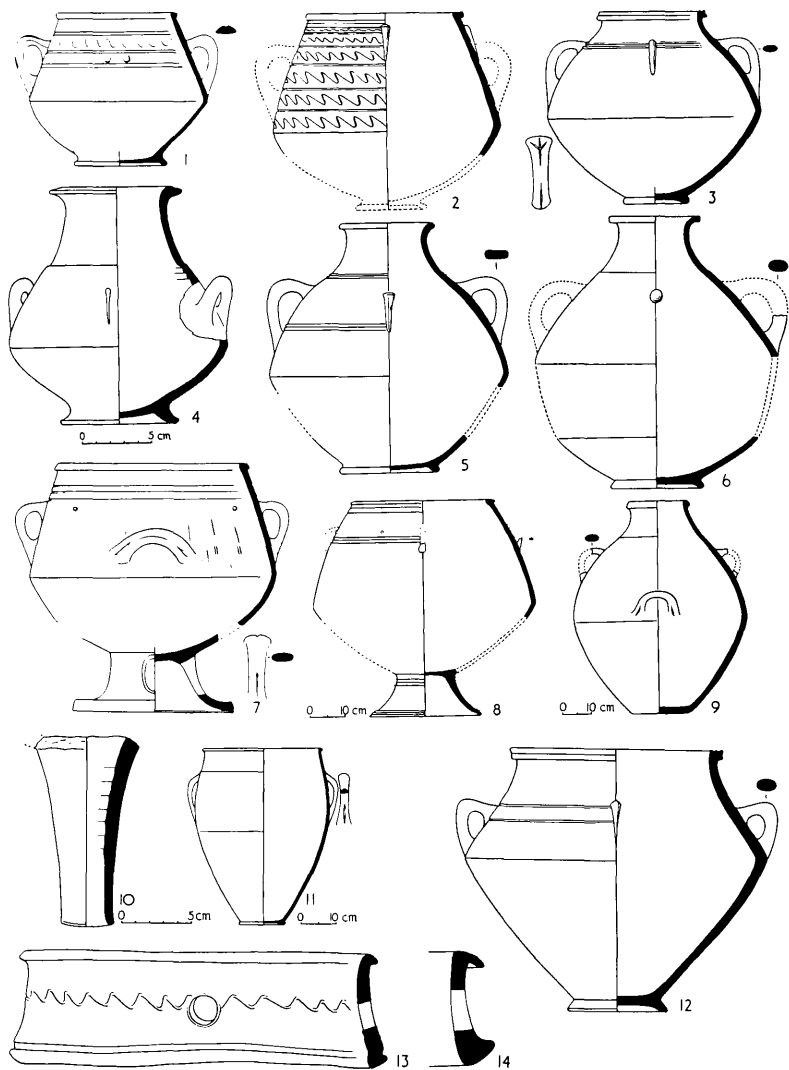


FIG. P.24. Beycesultan II. Jars and potstands.

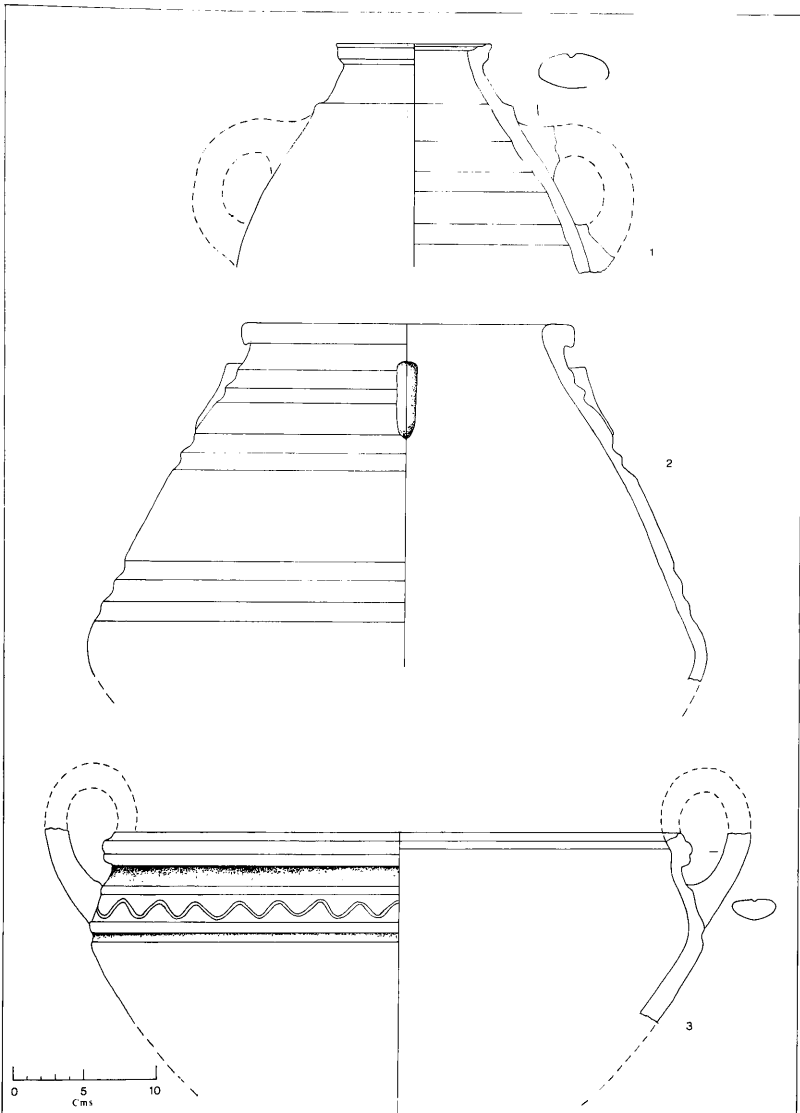
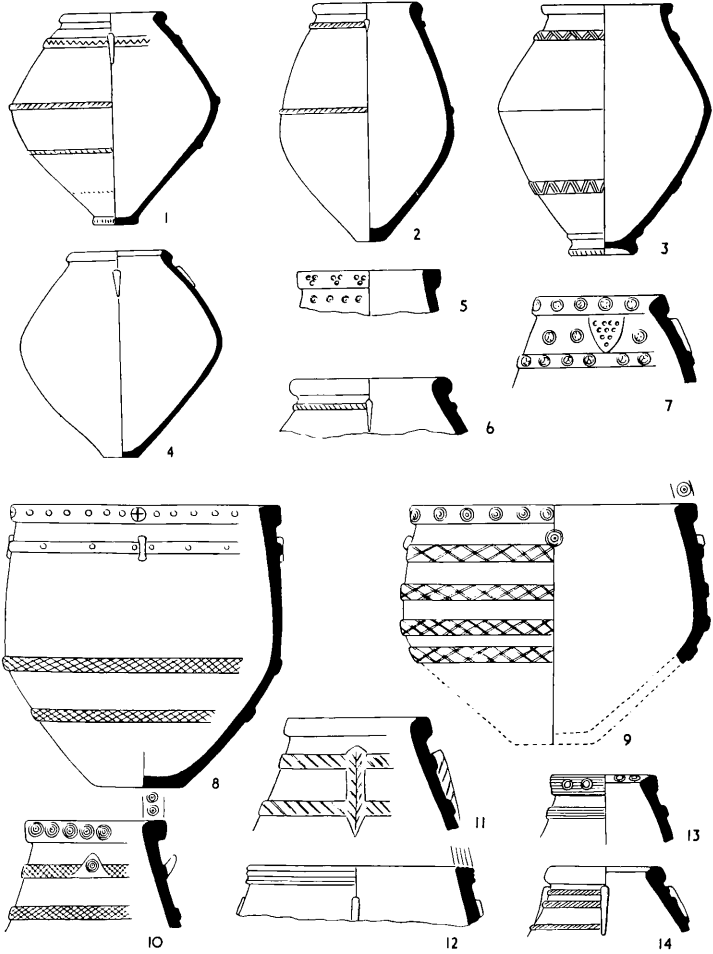


FIG. P.25. Beycesultan II. Jars and crater.

FIG. P26. Beycesultan II. *Pithoi*.

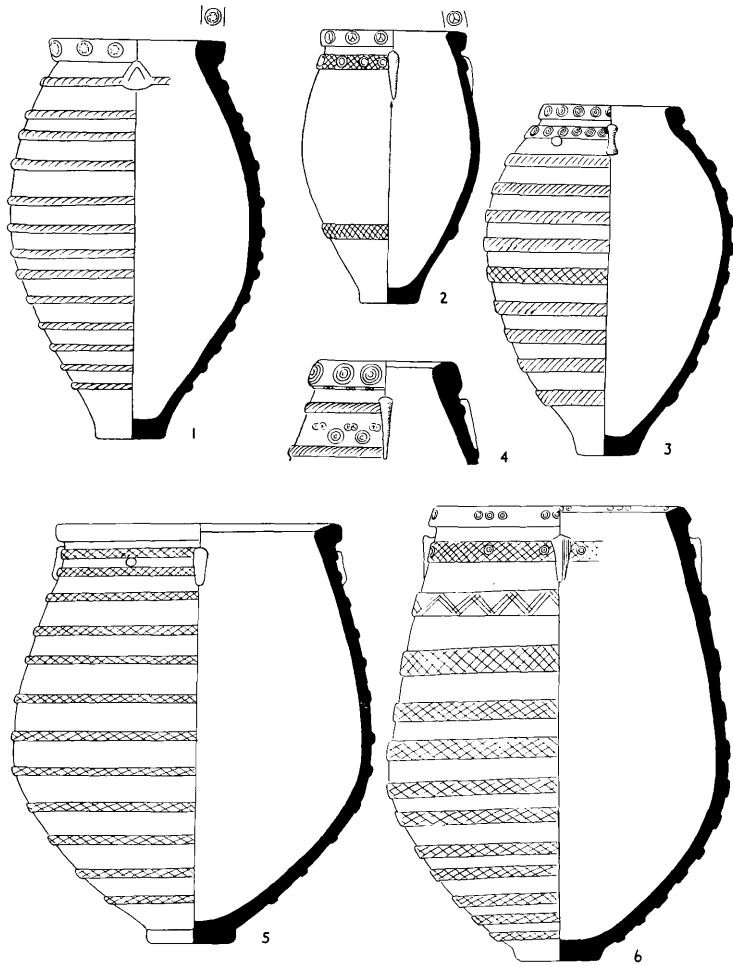


FIG. P.27. Beycesultan II. *Pitthoi*.

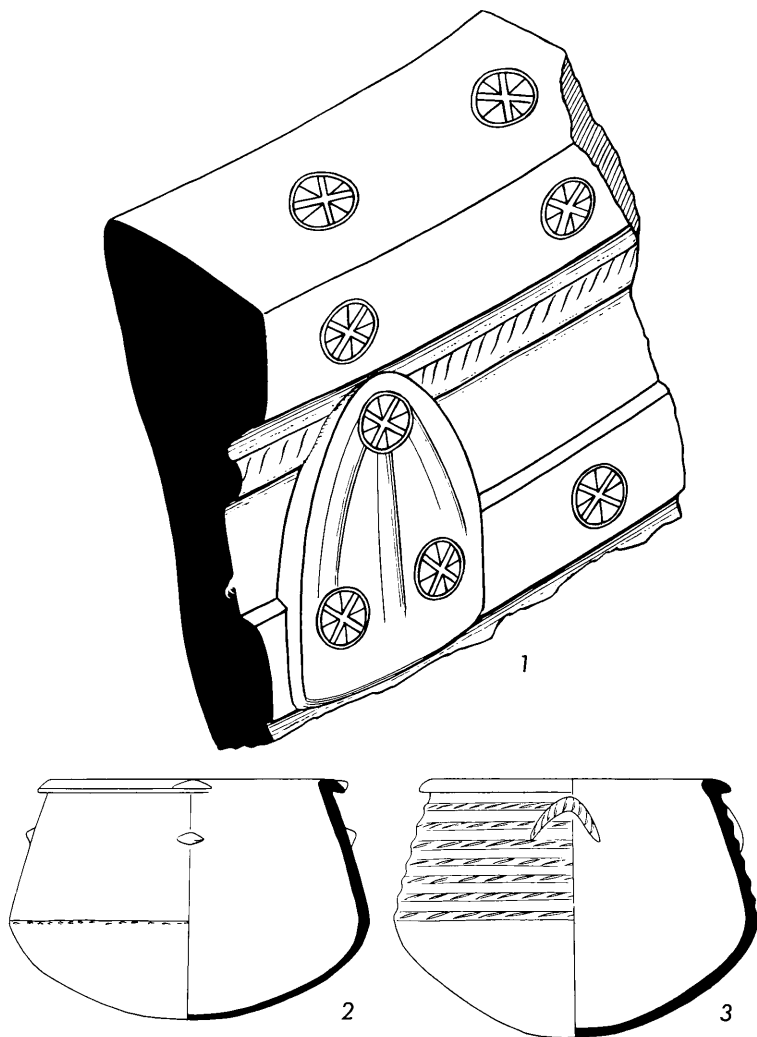


FIG. P.28. Beycesultan II. *Pitbos* and round-bottomed cooking pots.

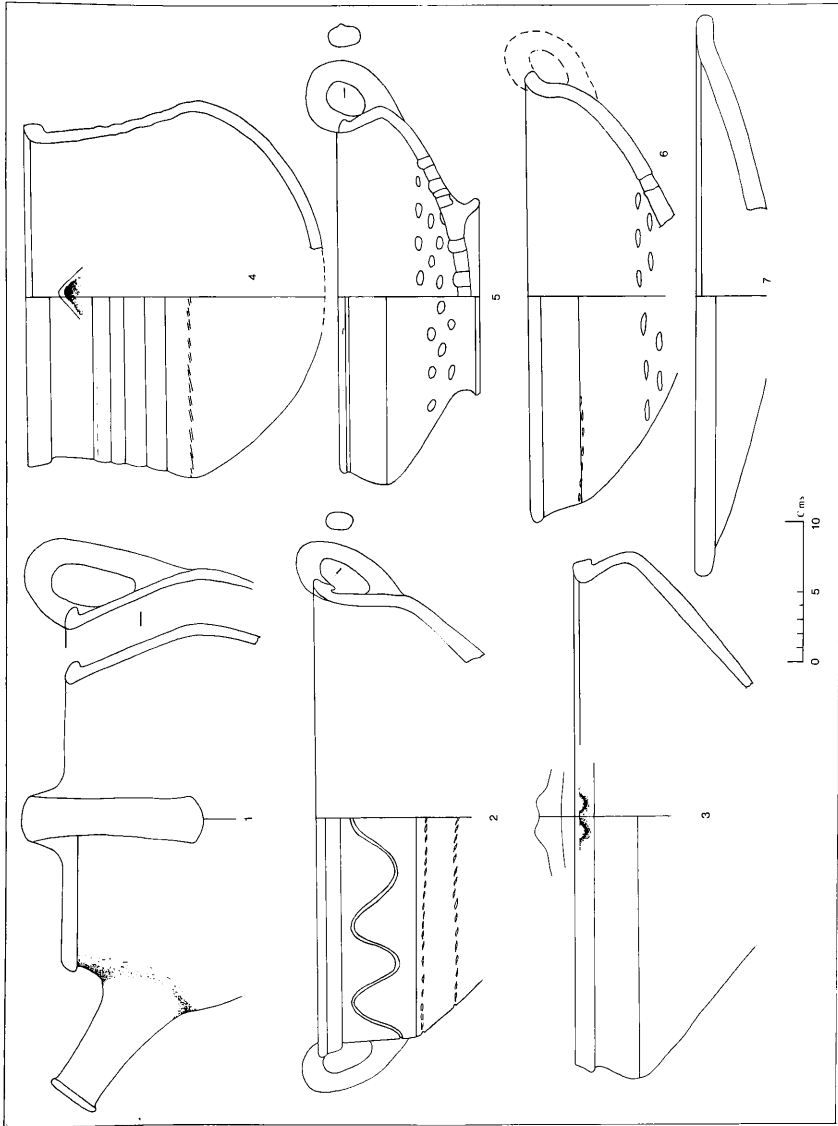
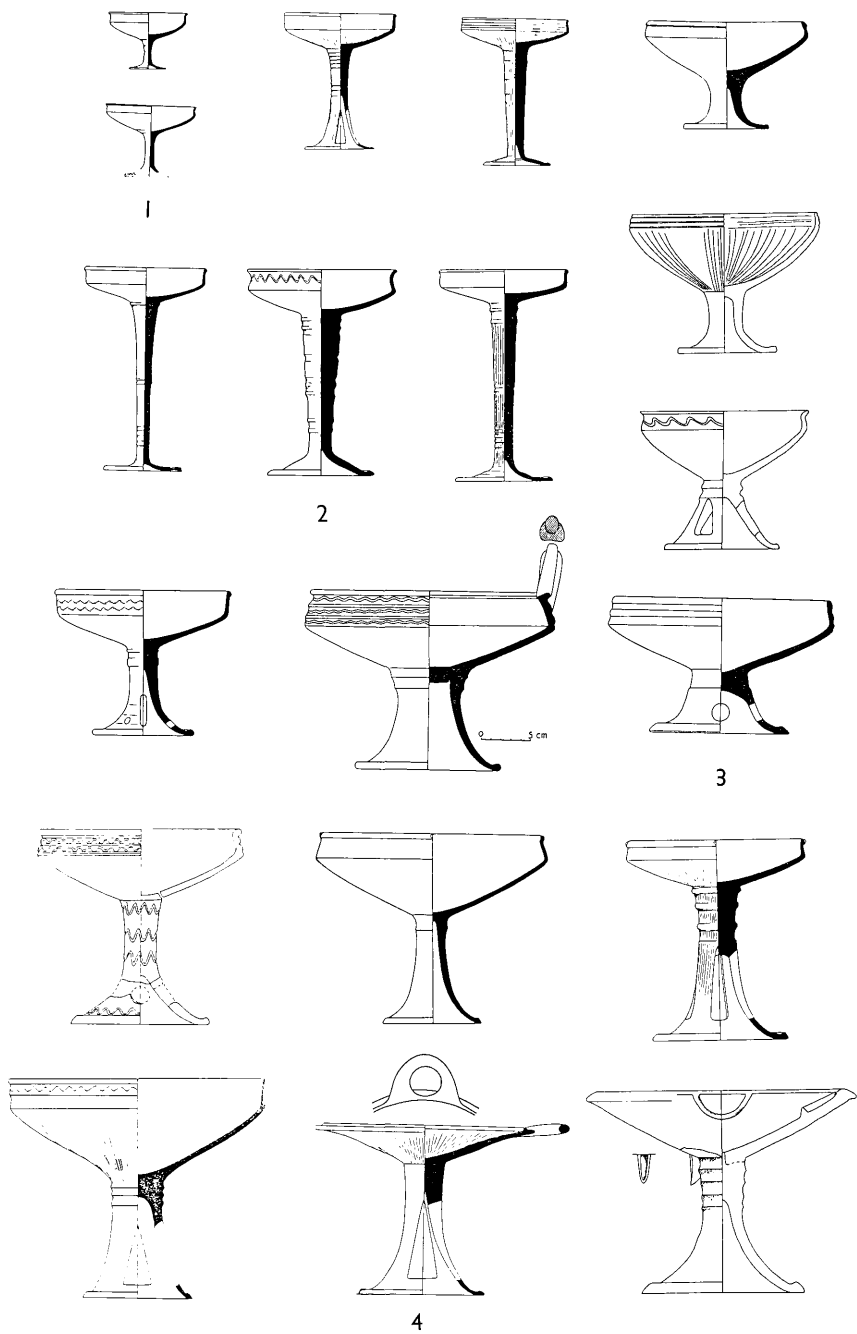
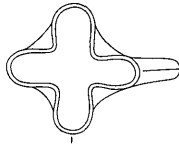
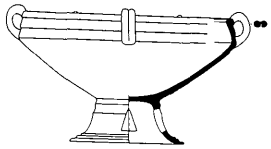


FIG. P29. Beycesultan II. Kitchenware.

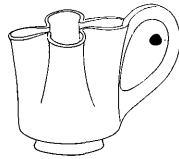
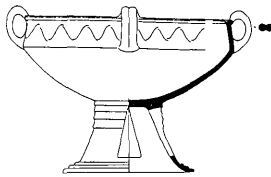


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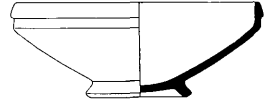
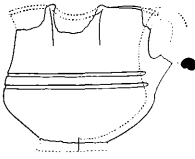
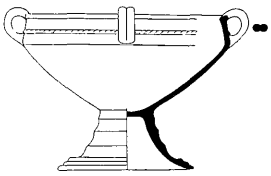


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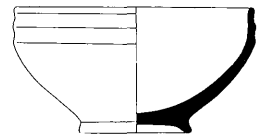
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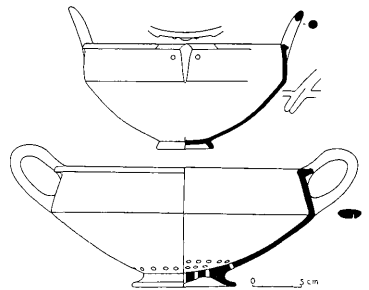
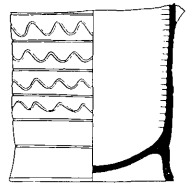
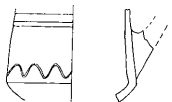
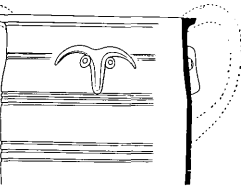
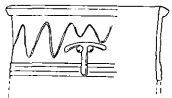
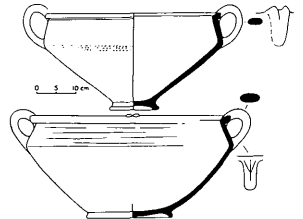
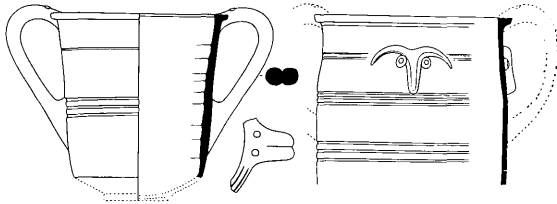
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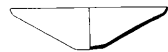
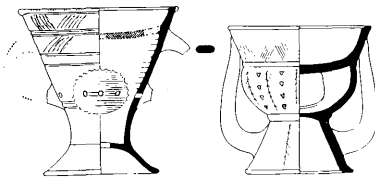
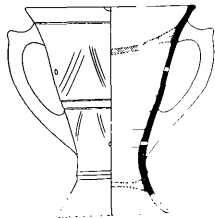


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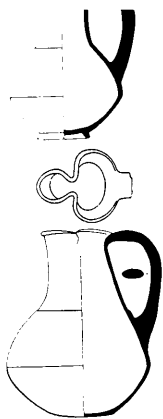


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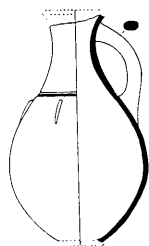
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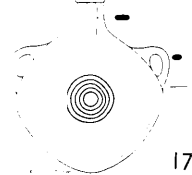
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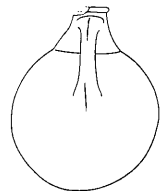
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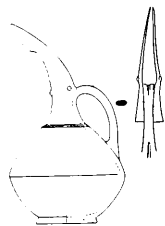
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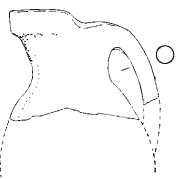
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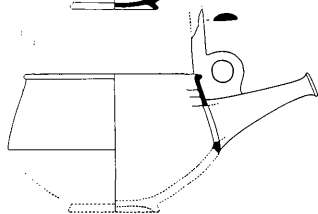
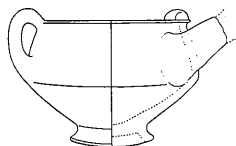
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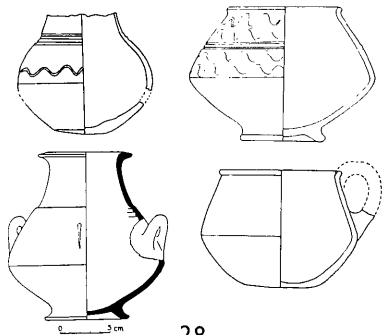
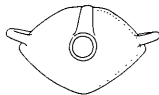
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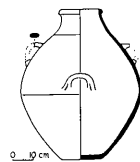
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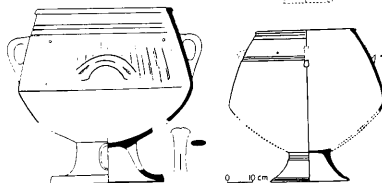
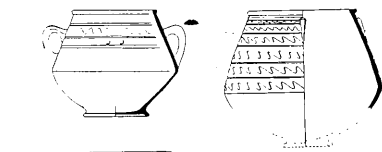
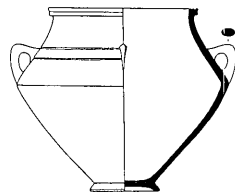
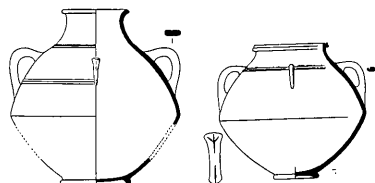
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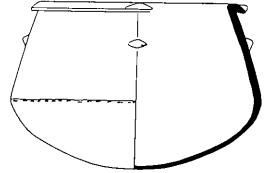
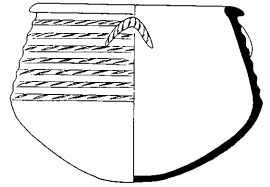
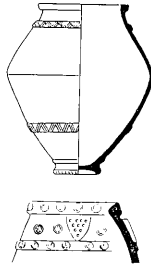
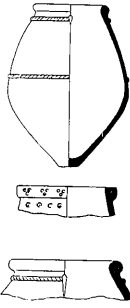
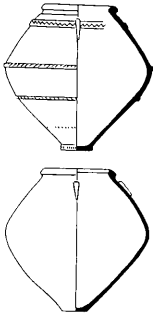
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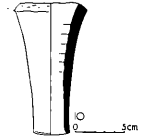
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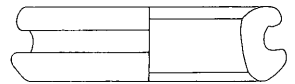
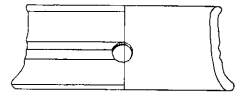
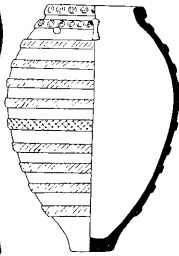
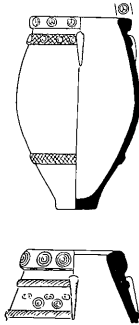
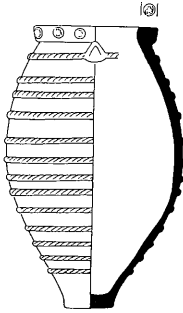
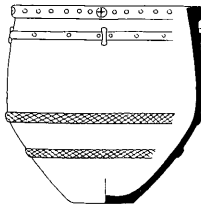
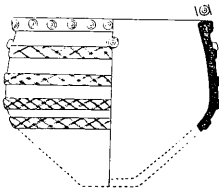
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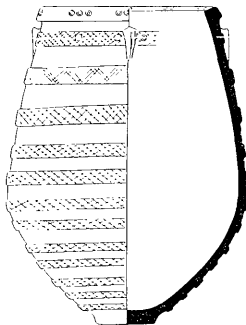
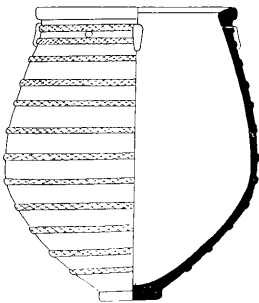
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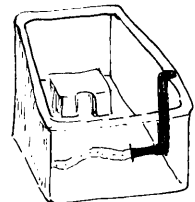
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CHAPTER 3

POTTERY OF LEVEL I

The remains of Beycesultan I excavated on the western and eastern mounds compare unfavourably with the evident prosperity of the previous building level. It would seem that the destruction of the Little Palace, the shrines and the private houses of Beycesultan II marked a change in the fortunes of the city, and this was evidently a change for the worse. The Palace was not rebuilt on the eastern summit and it is not impossible that the ruin-field offered little opportunity or inducement for rebuilding; there was, after all, plenty of space on the (unexcavated) western part of the mound. Thus the possibility remains that elsewhere in the city there may have been better-built structures than were excavated over the ruins of the palace of Beycesultan II. Nevertheless the Shrine Area R seems to have been deserted and in trenches A and H on the western summit only remains of Level Ib were found. Whether the lower town was now deserted is by no means clear from the two minute soundings carried out there. Much is thus uncertain about Beycesultan I, the final period of Late Bronze Age occupation.

Although the architectural remains of Level I are undistinguished, including the isolated 'megaron' of Beycesultan Ia, there is no marked decline in the small finds or in the pottery of this period, though changes did occur.

From the onset of Level Ib we find a new burnished pottery, wheel-made of course, and covered with a slip that not only introduced new shapes but also a startling variety of colours. There is a warm chocolate brown, a deep plum red, a pink, an orange red, a rich camel-leather buff, and an off-white (varying from light beige or yellow to pinkish or greenish white). Black ware is absent, and so are all varieties of grey ware.

Side by side with this burnished ware occurs a good amount of the old red, grey and gold lustrous ware, especially in Level Ib, but still represented in Level Ia. A plain wash ware, varying in colour from buff or brick red to brown or dark red, sometimes polished, reappears and may continue some less well made Level II fabrics. For the first time since the Middle Bronze Age plain and coarse kitchen wares occur in quantity, wet smoothed or decorated with rope impressions, like similar but less common fabrics in Levels III and II. Very micaceous fabrics are used for cooking pots and baking platters, vessels much exposed to the open fire. These coarse and plain wares seem to continue earlier local traditions, but are now much more common than before.

Of these various wares, it is only the new burnished ware that seems to have no direct ancestry at Beycesultan and might have been introduced by newcomers to the site. The other wares show that older techniques survived, so that a good proportion of the population of Beycesultan must have been of the old stock.

Ornament

The new burnished ware often has broad stroke marks and grooves and ribs but no bars or rivets. Grooved wavy lines are still found on the gradually declining lustrous ware, mainly in Level Ib. Impressed seal decoration continues on *pitboi* and altars, together with impressed rope patterns on kitchen ware.

Painting is a little commoner than before. Matt red paint on gold ware is not uncommon in Level Ib but is not found in Level Ia. Matt red paint also occurs on buff bowls in the form of horizontal bands, or as concentric circles on lentoids, both in Ib and Ia, but remains very rare.

Lack of ornament is characteristic of Level I pottery in general, but this is in a way compensated for by the warm colours of the new burnished ware.

Whereas we have good closed deposits to divide the Level I pottery into an earlier (Ib) and a late (Ia) phase – the Megaron and oven deposits in Ia, unburnt houses in areas M, A, and H in Ib – no really valid criterion could be established to differentiate the two phases on a ceramic basis. The only two main features are the rarity of lustrous ware in Level Ia compared to its frequency in Ib and the absence of painted gold ware in Level Ia. Negative arguments are, however, dangerous, and though there is a great body of Level I pottery, it is all fragmentary and a good deal derives from the great rubbish pits on the northern and southern periphery of the settled area of the eastern summit. In rubbish pits it is very hard to establish a stratigraphy, especially when Ia pits cut through Ib pits. Old sherds inevitably get mixed up with new ones, as one cannot dig pits on mounds without digging up earlier sherds.

A comparison between the pottery of Beycesultan I and II discloses differences not only in wares and ornamentation – as well as some continuity in traditional wares – but even more so in the shapes of the pottery.

Some twenty-four new shapes appear in Beycesultan I, twenty in Level Ib and another four in Level Ia. With another twenty-seven earlier types, this means that half the pottery shapes of Level I are new.

Now it is of course not the numbers that count but the character of the pottery and the functions of the vessels. The main innovation in Level III, continued during Level II, had been a tremendous increase in drinking cups of various sorts: chalices, fruitstands, goblets, 'teapots', craters, drink-warmers, etc. Now in Beycesultan I it would be unwise to assume that carousing had ceased because only one new type of chalice takes the place of the varied earlier chalices, goblets and fruitstands – some certainly survived – but the ceramic change is remarkable, nevertheless. Bowls and plates show only minor changes, with some newcomers. Beer-mugs disappear, but beak-spouted jugs multiply. Gradually jugs with bifoil and trefoil mouths give way to round-mouthed jugs, and pilgrim-bottles supplant the old *askoi*. Teapots die out but kitchen wares become more varied and jars and craters flourish. Stamped *pitboi* and altars continue virtually unchanged, and among miscellanea we now find probable examples of Central Anatolian libation arms and baths.

All in all, a fairly drastic change, the implications of which are not yet clear but will be discussed in Chapter V. There can, however, be no doubt that some important change occurred after the violent destruction of Beycesultan II, for what follows was no longer the same and the origin of the new element is intriguing.

SHAPES

Drinking vessels:

*2. *Chalices*. The characteristic Level I chalice is a new form, shorter and sturdier than the Level III-II type, which does survive. Surprisingly, the nearest parallel is provided by the gold chalice found in the Uluburun wreck off the southern coast of Turkey (*Anatolian Studies* XXXV, 198 and 211; *National Geographic Magazine*, vol. 172 no.6, December 1987, 714), which however dates from the late fourteenth century B.C., some two centuries earlier. The origin of this remains unknown.

Examples: Fig. P.30:1–13.

4. *Fruitstands*. A number of these, typical of Levels III and II, survived into Level I.

Examples: Fig. 30:14–15.

*5. *Craters*. These now take a new form, without pedestal. All except one, illustrated in Pl. VIII (a), were fragmentary, but they are an important feature of Beycesultan I.

Examples: Figs P.42:11–12, 43:1–3; 48:6.

20. *Quatrefoil cups*. This shape persists into Level I, including a painted version.

Examples: Fig. P.38:9–10.

20a. A bifoil painted version of the above, Fig. P.38:11.

Bowls:

*7. *Simple bowls, often with lids*. In this category there are included a spouted bowl with a handle and two bowls from Level Ia with a red-painted band.

Examples: Figs. P.31:1 and 8–9; P.45–46 (kitchen ware).

*8. *Carinated bowls*. These easily form the bulk of bowls without handles in Level I and approximate to Central Anatolian types of the last fifty years of the Hittite state from Tudhaliyas IV to Suppiluliumas II (c. 1235–1180 B.C.) in their careless and sloppy profiles, quite distinct from the more exacting norms of Beycesultan V–II.

Examples: Figs. P.32, 33.

*8a. Carinated bowls with pronounced incurving rims. These relatively large bowls are another feature of Beycesultan I and remind one of Level V.

Examples: Fig. P.35.

11. *Carinated bowls with handles*. As none of these was intact, the number of handles – one, two or even more – is impossible to establish.

Examples: Fig. P.34.

Plates and saucers:

*13. *Plates*. Here again we are dealing with an older form with out-turned rims (Fig. P.36:1–11) and a new shape with thickened in-turned rims, the latter being more representative (ibid. 12–22). Cf. *Kitchenware*, below.

Pouring vessels:

14. *Jugs with bifol mouths*. Examples: Fig. P.39:4–6.
- *15. *Round-mouthed bottles* replace the similar jugs in Level I. They are common, but no complete samples were recovered.
Examples: Figs. P.39:7–14; P.48:3–4.
- *16. *Tall-necked jugs*. This shape, also characteristic, is closely related to the previous shape, but the body is round, not flattened. Both types have Central Anatolian counterparts dating from a so-called Middle Hittite period.
Examples: Fig. P.40:7–9.
- A fragment of a necked jar(?) with crescentic handles (Fig. P.48:2) belongs to this same group.
- *17. *Lentoid flasks or water-bottles*. These are characteristic for Level I.
Examples: Fig. P.40:1–6. One has traces of painting.
18. *Askos*. Fragments only. Fig. P.39:1–3.
- *19. *Beak-spouted jugs*. Beside the old type (Fig. P.38:1–2) a new type appears (Fig. P.38:3–7) and is very popular, often – but not in the case of the painted ones, Fig. P.38:7–8 – with the end of the spout truncated.
Examples: Fig. P.38:1–8.
26. *'Teapots'*. A traditional type with or without basket handle and strainer.
Examples: Fig. P.41:6–10.

Storage vessels:

- *28. *Small jars*. Common, but unremarkable. Several examples of cup-shaped type with handle.
Examples: Figs. P.37:1–10; P.42:1–10; P.43:1; P.47:2.
- 29a. *Piriform decorated storage jars*.
Examples: Fig. P.44:1–3;
- 29b. *Simple storage jars*.
Examples: Fig. P.37:11–12.

The large bowls or jars of Pl. VIII (a) and Figs P.42:11–12, 43:2–3 are interpreted as craters (shape 5).

- *30. *Pithoi*. Beycesultan I yielded fragments of *pithoi* with rope and stamp seal decoration, indistinguishable from those of Level II. New shapes also appear, e.g. Fig. P.48:7–8.

Miscellanea:

21. *Funnel*. One example: Fig. P.47:3.
24. *Potstand*. One example: Fig. P.47:8.
- *25a. *Dippers or buckets*. Examples: Figs. P.39:15–16; P.41: 4, 5; P.48:1.

- *31. *Libation arms or incense burners*. This is another exotic in Beycesultan I, undoubtedly an import. Fragments only. Fig. P41:1-3.
32. *Kitchenware*. Plain coarse ware with occasionally wavy line decoration but very frequent rope impressions. The shapes (Figs. P45, P46 and P48:6-18) are predominantly cooking pots, bowls, plates, platters, including a baking platter (Fig. P46:5).
33. *Child's terracotta bath tub*. See Vol. III Part 1 (1972), Pl. XII(b) and *Anatolian Studies* VI (1956), 134, Fig. 6:7. Width of bath c. 60 cms. Fragment of another: Fig. P44:4. Already attested by a fragment in Level II.
34. *Terracotta horns*. Fig. P49:1-2. See Chapter 3 in Vol. III Part 1, pp. 24-37 and especially Figs. 9, 12, 13.
35. *Terracotta tube with rows of perforations*. Fig. P49:3. A kitchen device?

POTTERY ILLUSTRATED

FIG. P.30. Beycesultan I. Chalice. Wheel-made buff ware.

1. Buff polished slip. M. Ib. BS/55/497, = Pl. VII no. 2.
2. Red burnished slip. X. Ia. BS/57/686.
3. Buff burnished slip. M. I.
4. Pale red burnished wash, grooves. Megaron. Ia.
5. Buff polished slip. M. I.
6. Fine chocolate-brown burnished slip. Megaron. Ia.
7. Red wash. J. I.
8. Plum red burnished slip. M. I.
9. Red wash. M. I.
10. Fine red burnished slip. Megaron. Ia.
11. Polished red wash. C. I.
12. Brown streaky burnished slip. M. I.
13. Red wash. N. I.
14. Red wash. N. I.
15. Deep lustrous red wash. M. I.

FIG. P.31. Beycesultan I. Spouted bowls, painted bowls, bowls with lids. Wheel-made buff ware.

1. Deep red burnished slip (cf. P48:5). Megaron. Ia.
2. Buff burnished slip. Megaron. Ia.
3. Pale red wash. Megaron. Ia. BS/55/434 = Pl. VII no. 1.
4. Red ware, greyish surface. Megaron. Ia.
5. Bright red wash. Megaron. Ia.
6. Smoothed red wash. Megaron. Ia.
7. Whitish wash on exterior, pale red interior. Megaron. Ia.
8. Orange buff surface. Megaron. Ia.
9. Dirty buff wash with brown band of paint. M. Ib
10. Pale red ware, gold wash. M. I, = Pl. VII no. 3.
11. Pale red wash. Megaron. Ia.
12. Red ware, red wash. Megaron. Ia.
13. Light red wash, polished. J. I.
14. Deep red burnished slip. Megaron. Ia. BS/55/433, Pl. VIII no. 3, or BS/55/434 = Pl. VII no. 1.

15. Lamp. lustrous red wash, burnt edge. M. Ib.
16. Fine burnished deep red slip. M. I.
17. White ware, greenish white surface, polished. M. Ib.
18. Brick red, polished. J. I.

FIG. P32. Beycesultan I. Carinated bowls. Wheel-made buff ware.

1. Plain red ware. C. I.
2. Plain buff ware. M. I.
3. Plain buff ware. M. I.
4. Buff wash. N. I.
5. Gold wash. M. I.
6. Brown polished wash. Megaron. Ia.
7. Red ware. M. I.
8. Red wash. M. I.
9. Plain Buff. M. I.
10. Red wash. M. I.
11. Gold wash. M. I.
12. Red wash. M. I.
13. Red wash. M. I.
14. Gold wash, worn. M. I.
15. Plain buff. M. I.
16. Buff wash outside, red wash inside. Megaron. Ia.
17. Red wash. M. I.
18. Pale red wash. Megaron. Ia.
19. Red wash. M. I.

FIG. P33. Beycesultan I. Carinated bowls. Wheel-made red ware.

1. Gold wash inside and out. W. I.
2. Purplish red wash. M. I.
3. Plain buff. Megaron. Ia.
4. Red wash. Megaron. Ia.
5. Plain buff. Megaron. Ia.
6. Red lustrous wash. C. I.
7. Pale pink wash. Megaron. Ia.
8. Red wash, polished. W. I.
9. Reddish buff ware, gold wash. N. I.
10. Streaky red burnished wash. N. I.
11. Buff wash. C. I.
12. Red wash. J. I.
13. Buff wash. C. I.
14. Red wash. J. I.
15. Red smoothed ware. C. I.
16. Red wash. J. I.

FIG. P34. Beycesultan I. Bowls with handles. Wheel-made buff ware.

1. Red ware, red wash. J. I.
2. Plain buff ware. Megaron. Ia.
3. Red wash. Megaron. Ia.
4. Smoothed plain buff ware. L. Ib.
5. Buff wash. H. I.
6. plum red wash, polished. C. I.
7. Gold wash. C. I.

FIG. P.35. Beycesultan I. Large bowls with exaggerated carination. Wheelmade buff ware.

1. Orange red burnished slip, buff below carination. N. I.
2. Deep red to buff mottled polished wash on exterior, deep red polished interior. J. I.
3. Plain orange ware. M. I.
4. Red-brown burnished slip. M. I.
5. Polished light brown wash. Megaron. Ia.
6. Fine off-white polished slip. C. I.
7. Fine pink burnished slip. C. I.
8. Polished red wash. C. I.

FIG. P.36. Beycesultan I. Plates and dishes. Wheel-made buff ware.

1. Plain buff ware. M. I.
2. Plain buff ware, smoother inside. M. I.
3. Fine orange wash, polished. Megaron. Ia.
4. Red smoothed surface. C. I.
5. Red smoother surface. C. I.
6. Polished buff wash. N. I.
7. Polished buff wash. N. I.
8. Pale red wash. M. I.
9. Polished red wash. M. I.
10. Fine red burnished slip. M Ib.
11. Burnished plum red slip. M. I.
12. Red wash, polished. N. I.
13. Plain buff ware, smoothed. C. I.
14. Red wash. Megaron. Ia.
15. Red-brown burnished slip. Megaron. Ia.
16. Fine yellow exterior, orange interior. Megaron. Ia.
17. Plain buff ware. C. I.
18. Red wash. C. I.
19. Red burnished. C. I.
20. Polished brown wash. Megaron. Ia.
21. Polished deep red wash. M. I.
22. Polished pale red wash. M. I.

FIG. P.37. Beycesultan I. Cup-shaped jars, miniatures, cooking pots. Wheel-made buff ware.

1. Lustrous buff wash. J. Ib. BS/55/413, = Pl. VIII no. 2.
2. Red wash. J. I.
3. Brown wash. M. Ib.
4. Red wash. Megaron. Ia.
5. Fine brown wash. M. I.
6. Polished red wash. M. I.
7. Red wash. M. Ib.
8. Plain buff ware. M. Ib.
9. Cooking pot, red gritty ware. M. I.
10. Cooking pot, grey gritty ware. M. I.
11. Cooking pot, very micaceous blackish red ware. J. I.
12. Cooking pot, coarse red gritty ware. M. I.

FIG. P.38. Beycesultan I. Beak-spouted jugs, quatrefoil and trefoil cups. Wheel-made buff ware.

1. Buff wash. M. I.
2. Thick red wash, incised decoration. Megaron. Ia.
3. Off-white slip, fine streaky burnish. Megaron. Ia.
4. Off-white slip, burnished. J. I.

5. Beige burnished slip. J. I. Handle, deep red burnished slip. N. I.
6. Red ware, gold wash, dull red paint. U. Ib.
7. Gold wash, matt red paint. N. Ib.
8. Gold wash, matt red paint. M. Ib.
9. Red-brown wash. M. I.
10. Gold wash (worn). M. Ib.
11. Gold wash, matt red paint. M. Ib.

FIG. P.39. Beycesultan I. *Askoï*, trefoil mouthed jugs, bottles, dippers. Wheel-made buff ware.

1. Red wash. N. I.
2. Brown wash. N. I.
3. Coarse buff ware. C. I.
4. Smoothed buff ware. L. Ib.
5. Smoothed buff ware. J. Ib. BS/55/412, = Pl. VIII no. 4.
6. Brown lustrous ware (poor). J. I.
7. Greenish white ware, wet-smoothed dirty surface. Megaron. Ia.
8. Deep red burnished slip. M. I.
9. Dirty buff wash. M. Ib.
10. Buff wash. C. I.
11. Buff burnished surface. M. Ib.
12. Streaky burnished buff slip. M. I.
13. Plain buff ware. N. I.
14. Light brown ware, wet-smoothed. Megaron. Ia.
15. Red wash. Megaron. Ia.
16. Buff ware, wet-smoothed. Megaron. Ia. BS/55/436, = Pl. VII no. 5.

FIG. P.40. Beycesultan I. Lentoids and tall-necked jugs. Wheel-made buff ware.

1. Orange burnished slip. M. Ib.
2. Buff surface. M. I.
3. Fine red burnished. M. I.
4. Smoothed buff ware with matt red paint. J. Ib.
5. Buff burnished slip. L. Ib.
6. Red burnished slip. M. Ib.
7. Buff burnished slip. E. I.
8. Light beige polished slip. Megaron. Ia, = Pl. VII no. 4.
9. Pale red ware, off-white slip, burnished. M. I.

FIG. P.41. Beycesultan I. Libation arms(?), buckets, spouted vessels. Wheel-made buff ware.

1. Red burnished slip. M. Ib.
2. Orange-red burnished slip. M. Ia.
3. Orange-red burnished slip. M. Ib.
4. Brown wash. M. I.
5. Blackish brown wash. M. I.
6. Red wash. C. I.
7. Pale red lustrous wash. N. I.
8. Plain Buff ware. M. I.
9. Red polished slip. M. I.
10. Thick red wash. C. I.

FIG. P.42. Beycesultan I. Jars and craters.

1. Cooking pot, gritty red ware. M. I.
2. Buff wash. M. I.
3. Polished buff wash. N. I.

4. Red-brown burnished slip. Megaron. Ia.
5. Off-white burnished slip. Megaron. Ia.
6. Orange polished surface. N. I.
7. Red wash. Megaron. Ia.
8. Plished red wash. M. I.
9. Lustrous red wash. M. I.
10. Red wash. N. I.
11. Red wash. M. I.
12. Buff wash. N. I.

FIG. P.43. Beycesultan I. Craters. Wheel-made buff ware.

1. Pale red wash. J. I.
2. Buff wash. M. I.
3. Red-brown wash. Megaron. Ia.

FIG. P.44. Beycesultan I. Storage jars. Wheel-made buff ware.

1. Deep red pattern burnish. R. Ib.
2. Red lustrous ware. J. I.
3. Red ware, whitish smoothed surface. Megaron. Ia.
4. Coarse red ware. M. I.

FIG. P.45. Beycesultan I. Kitchen wares. Wheel-made buff ware.

1. Red gritty ware, grooved. M. I.
2. Plain buff ware, rope-impressed. M. I.
3. Buff gritty ware, rope-impressed. M. I.
4. Plain buff ware. M. I.
5. Red wash. M. I.
6. Fine red wash. N. I.
7. Brown wash. C. I.
8. Buff burnished. C. I.

FIG. P.46. Beycesultan I. Kitchen ware. Wheel-made buff ware.

1. Red wash. N. I.
2. Smoothed brownish buff ware. J. I.
3. Smoothed buff ware. J. I.
4. Smoothed buff ware. J. I.
5. Coarse red-brown ware. M. I.

FIG. P.47. Beycesultan Ib (1954 excavations). Wheel-made buff ware.

1. Red slip, pattern-burnished inside and out. A. I. BS/54/231.
2. Creamy buff slip, burnished. M. I.
3. Buff ware, smoothed. L. I.
4. Red-brown wash. H. I.
5. Red wash. BS/54/370. M. I.
6. Buff burnished, incised. J. I.
7. Red burnished slip. L. I.
8. Coarse smoothed red ware. L. I.
9. Buff wash. A. I.
10. Red wash. L. I.
11. Poor red wash.
12. Buff wet smoothed. H. I.
13. Buff wash. A. I.
14. Plain buff ware. M. I.

15. Buff ware. A. I.
16. Buff wash. A. I.
17. Light red wash. H. I.
18. Plain buff ware. H. I.
19. Plain Buff ware. H. I.
20. Plain buff ware. H. I.
21. Buff wash. H. I.
22. Plain buff ware. H. I.
23. Brown wash. M. I.
24. Red-brown wash, burnished. M. I.
25. Buff wash. M. I.

FIG. P48. Beycesultan Ib (1954 excavations). Wheel-made buff ware.

1. Orange-red wash, rope impression. M. I.
2. Cream white ware, off-white slip, polished. M. I.
3. Orange-buff ware, coarse red wash. M. I.
4. Smoothed pale red wash. M. I.
5. Fine deep red slip, polished inside and out. M. I.
6. Red wash. M. I. = Pl. VIII no. 1.
7. Coarse red gritty ware. M. I.
8. Red very micaceous ware, grey core, micaceous surface. H. I.
9. Coarse red gritty ware, rope impressed. A. I.
10. Coarse red bricky ware. M. I.
11. Coarse red bricky ware, buff surface, rope impressed. H. I.
12. Greyish buff ware, grey core, rope impressions. H. I.
13. Plain buff ware. H. I.
14. Coarse red gritty ware, grooved. M. I.
15. Brown gritty ware, grooved. M. I.
16. Plain buff gritty ware, rope impressed. M. I.
17. Coarse brick-red ware, buff surface. A. I.
18. Coarse brick-red ware, rope impressed. A. I.

FIG. P49. Beycesultan I. Stamped clay hearths or altars.

1. BB. Ia. Scale 1:2.
2. Unstratified. Scale 1:1.
3. L. Ib. Scale 1:2.

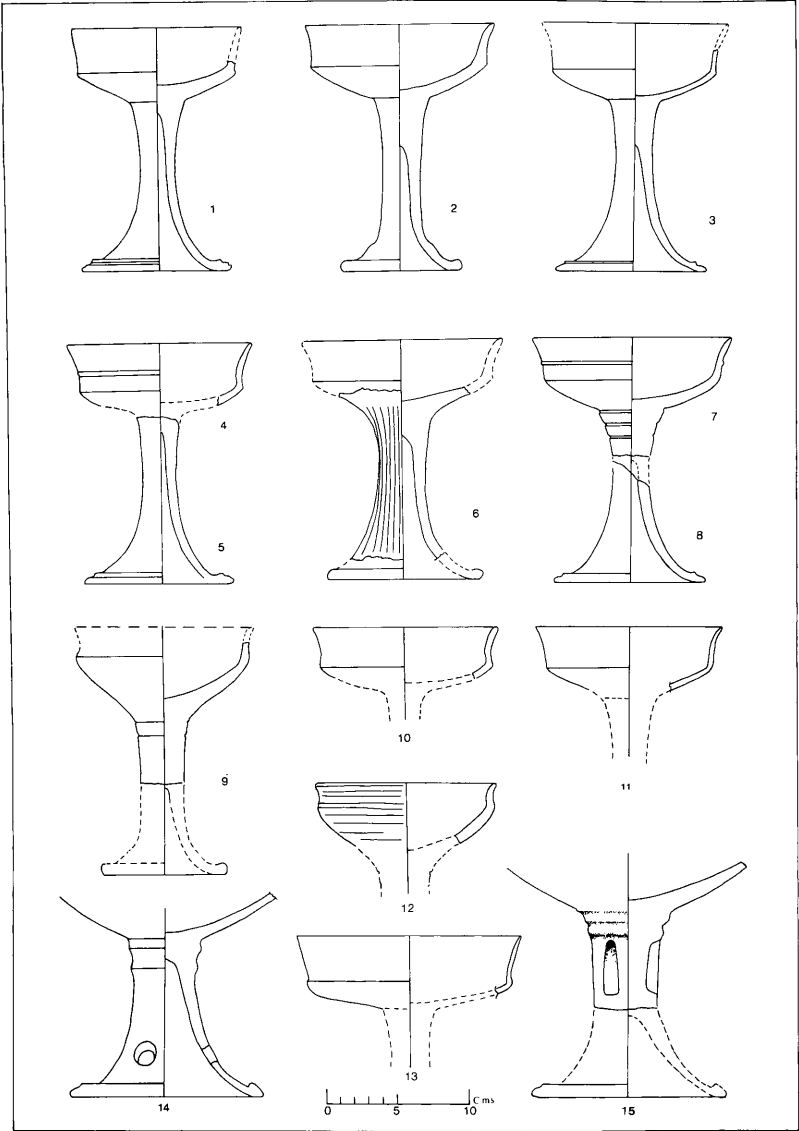


FIG. P.30. Beycesultan I. Chalices.

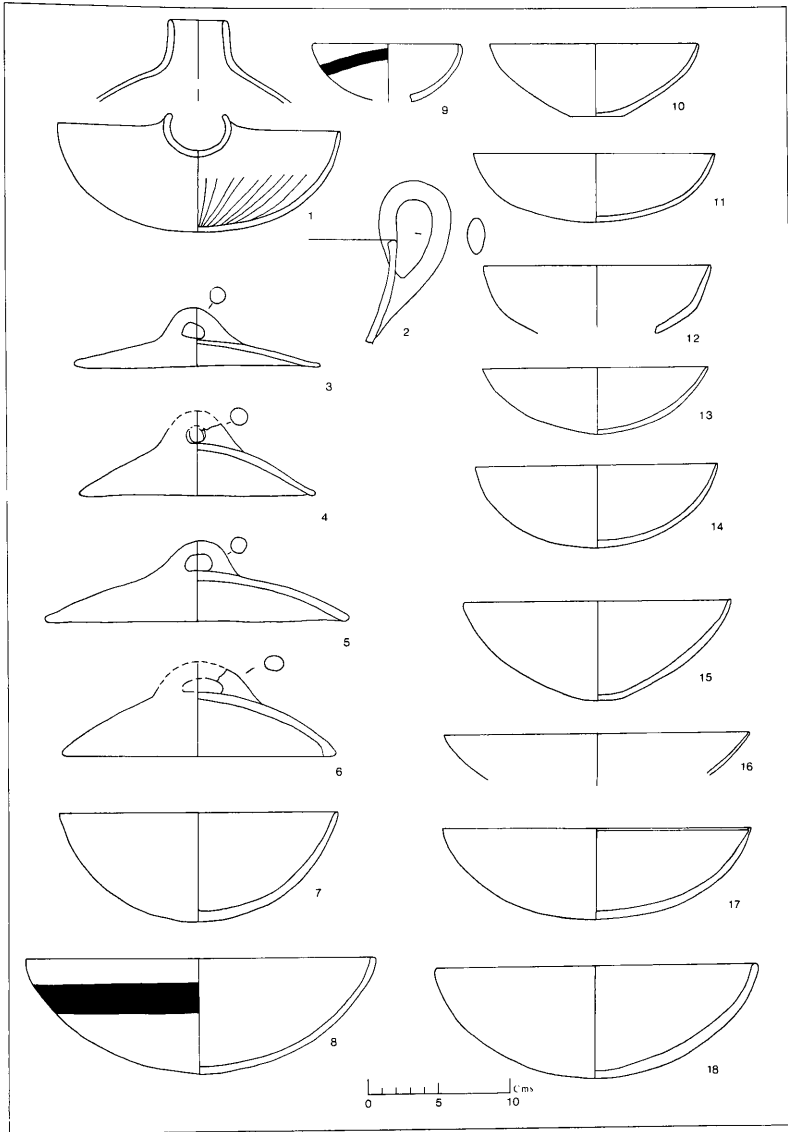


Fig. P.31. Beycesultan I. Spouted bowls, painted bowls with lids.

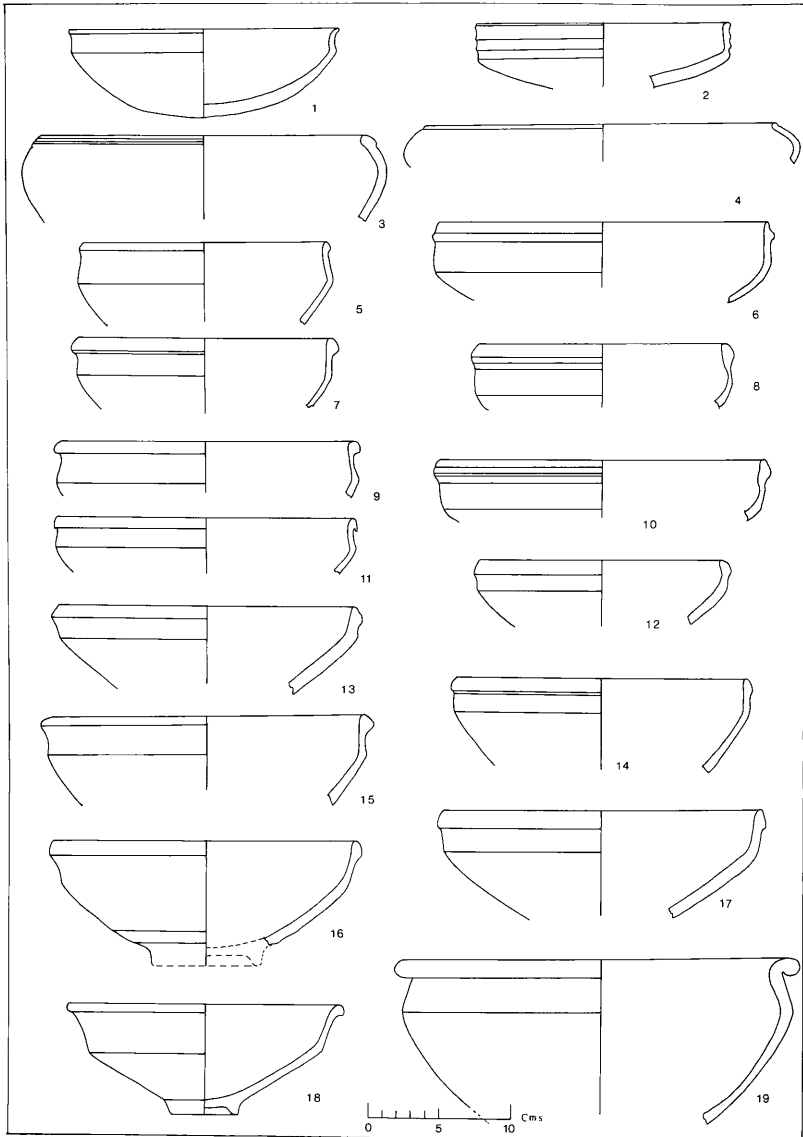


FIG. P.32. Beycesultan I. Carinated bowls.

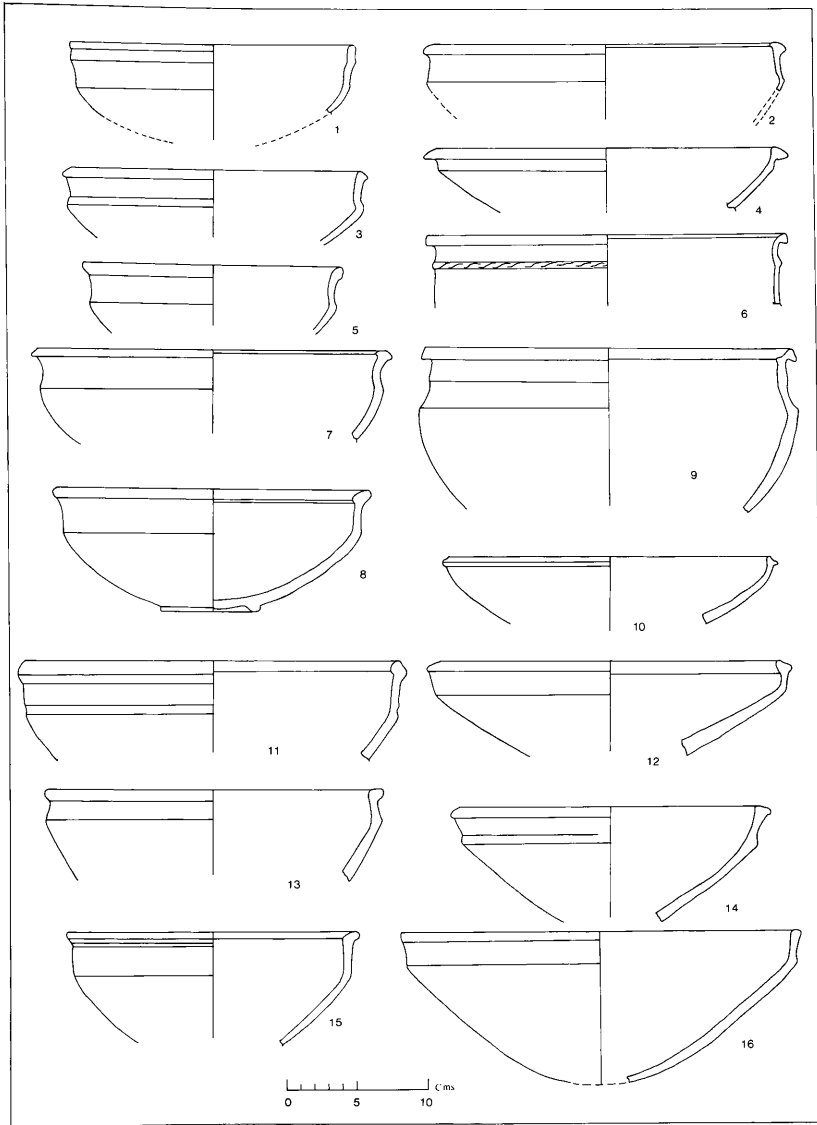


FIG. P.33. Beycesultan I. Carinated bowls.

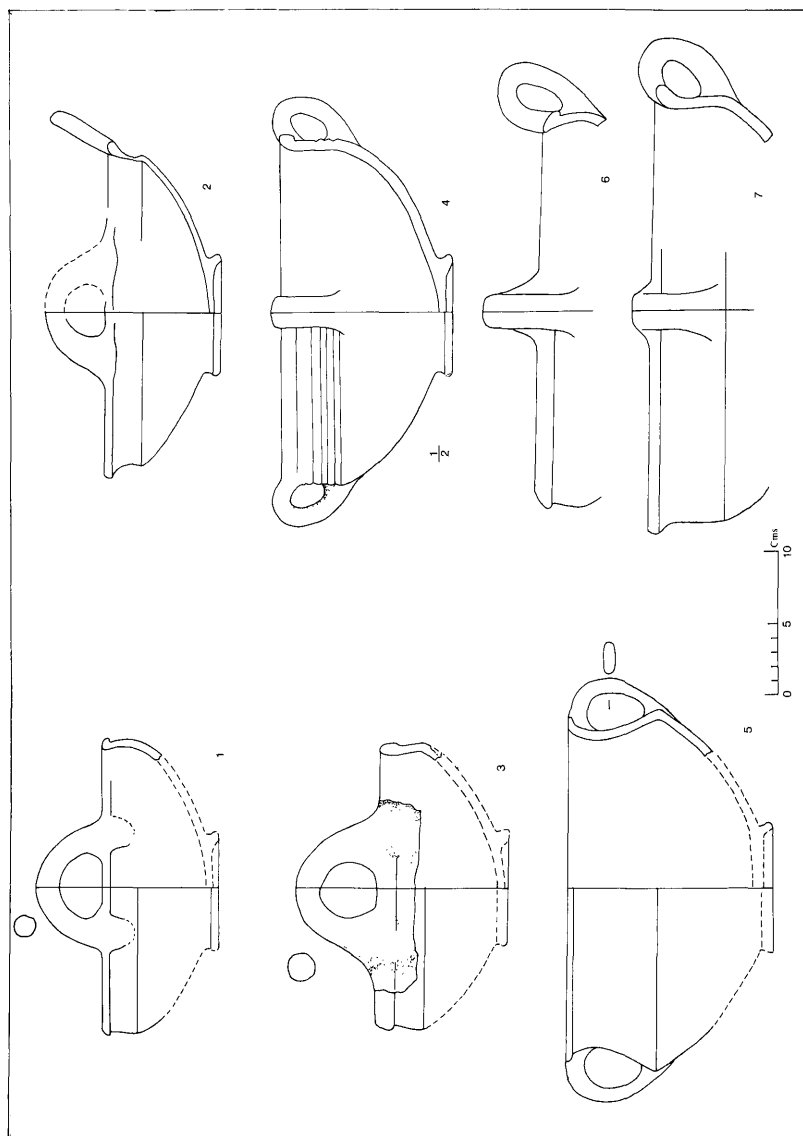


FIG. P.34. Beycesultan I. Bowls with handles.

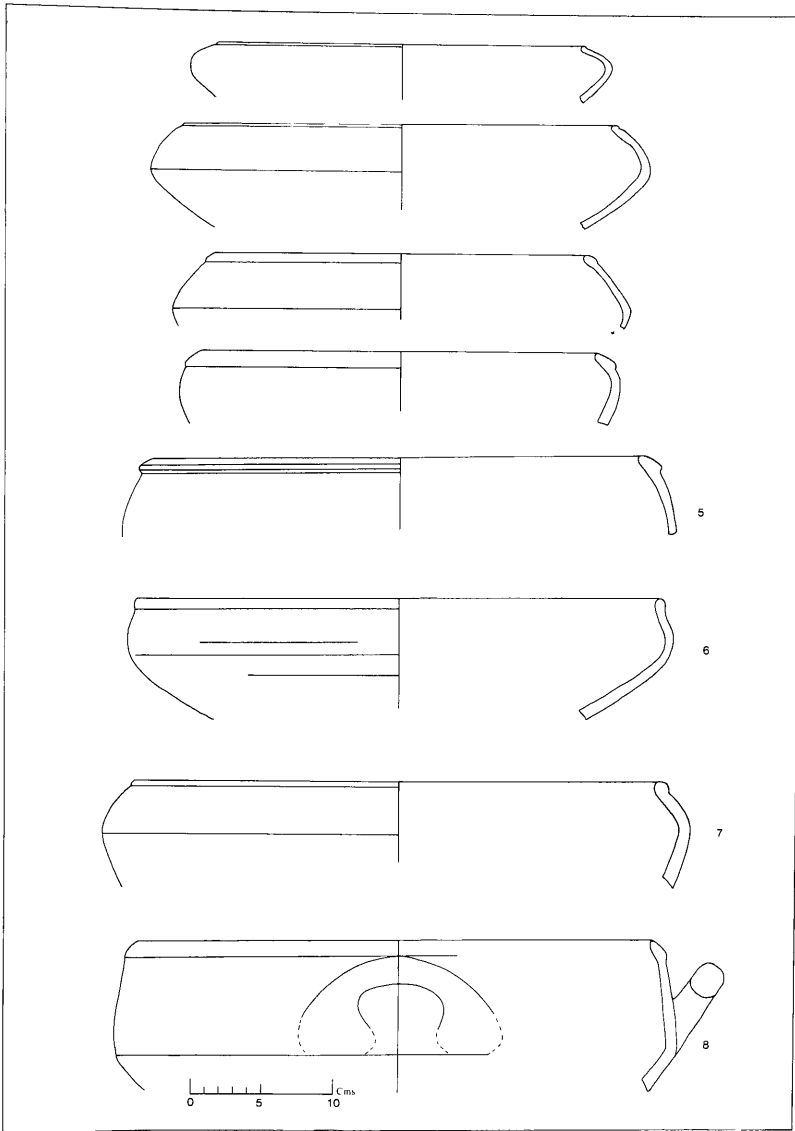


FIG. P.35. Beycesultan I. Large bowls with exaggerated carination.

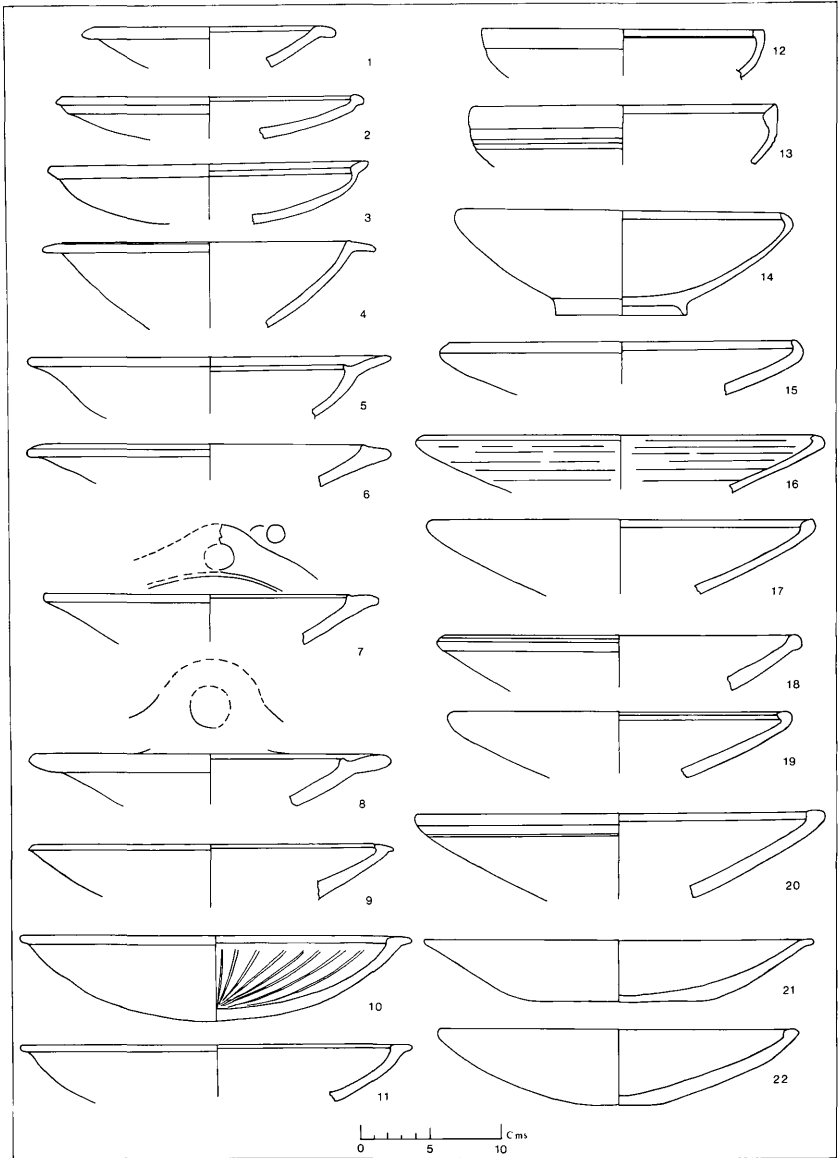


FIG. P.36. Beycesultan I. Plates and dishes.

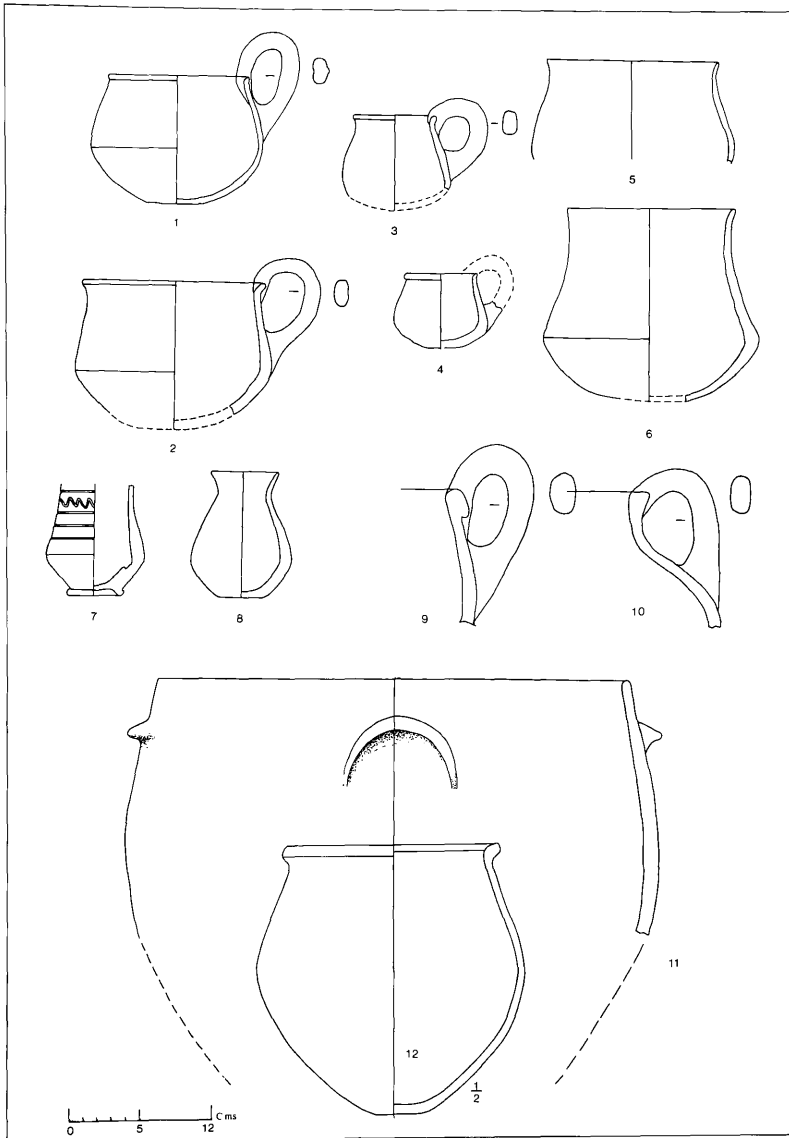


FIG. P.37. Beycesultan I. Cup-shaped jars, miniatures, cooking pots.



FIG. P.38. Beycesultan I. Beak-spouted jugs, quatrefoil and trefoil cups.

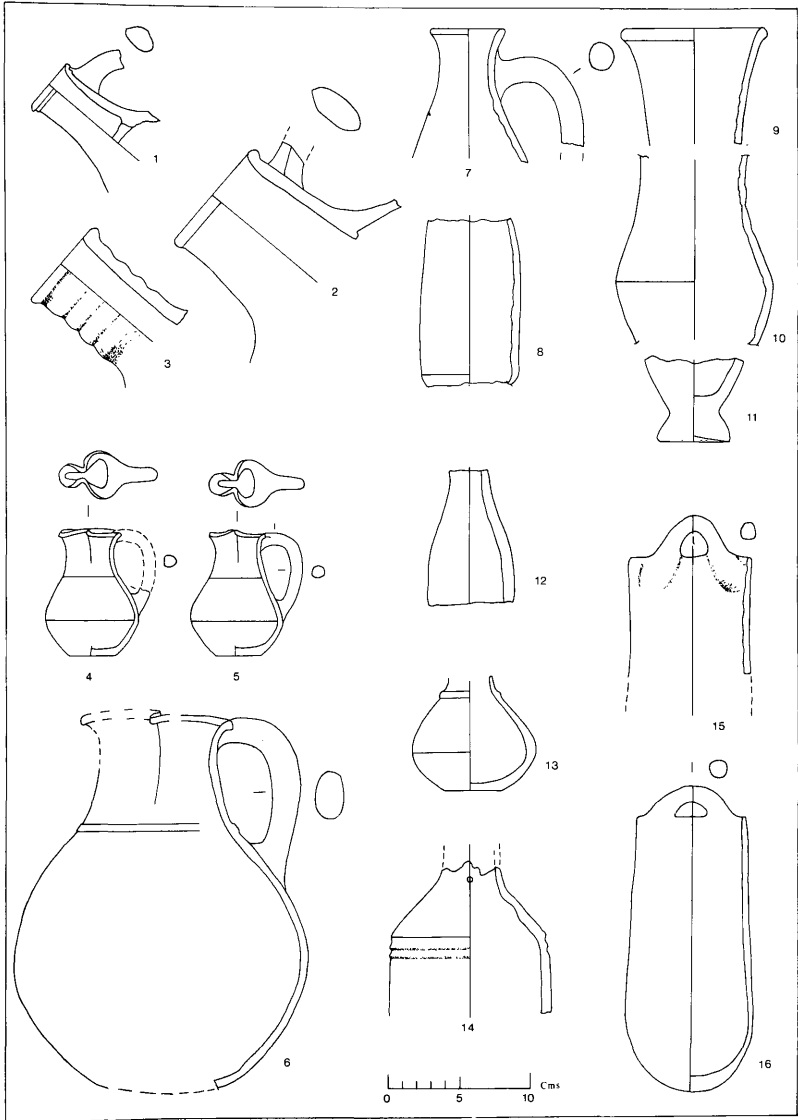


FIG. P.39. Beycesultan I. *Askoi*, trefoil-mouthed jugs, bottles, dippers.

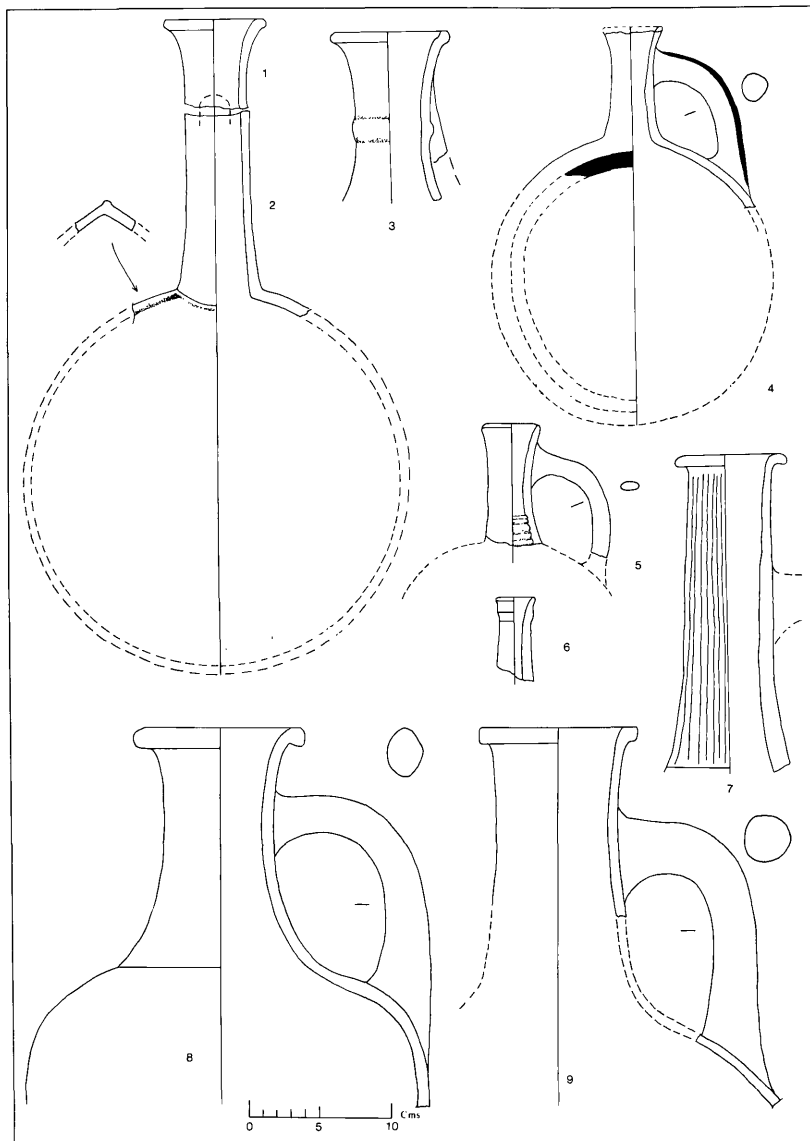


FIG. P40. Beycesultan I. Lentoids and tall-necked jugs.

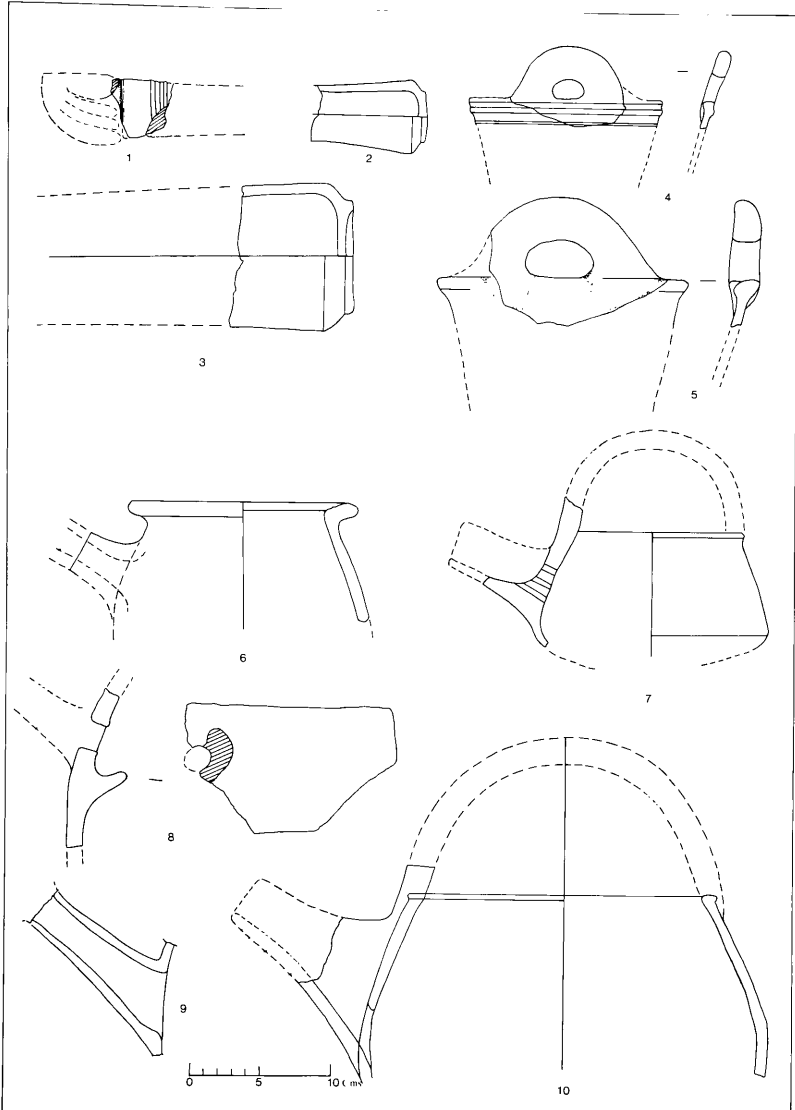


FIG. P.41. Beycesultan I. Libation arms(?), buckets, spouted vessels.

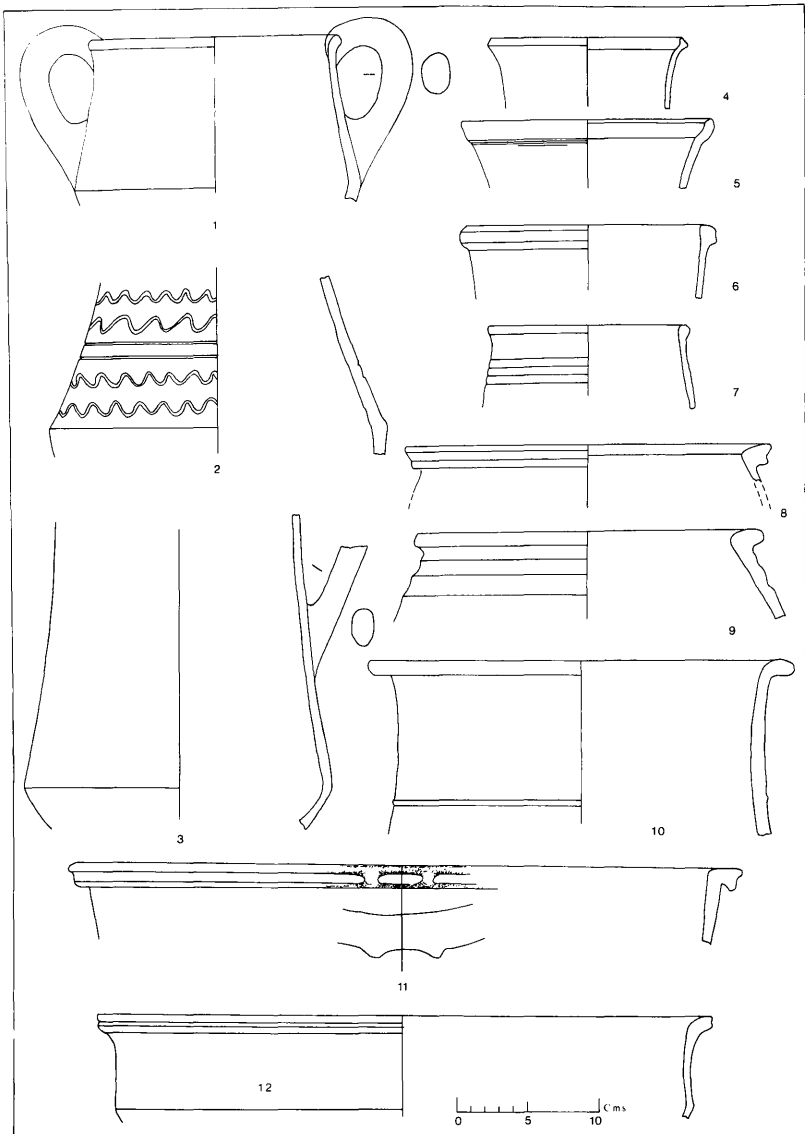


FIG. P.42. Beycesultan I. Jars and craters.

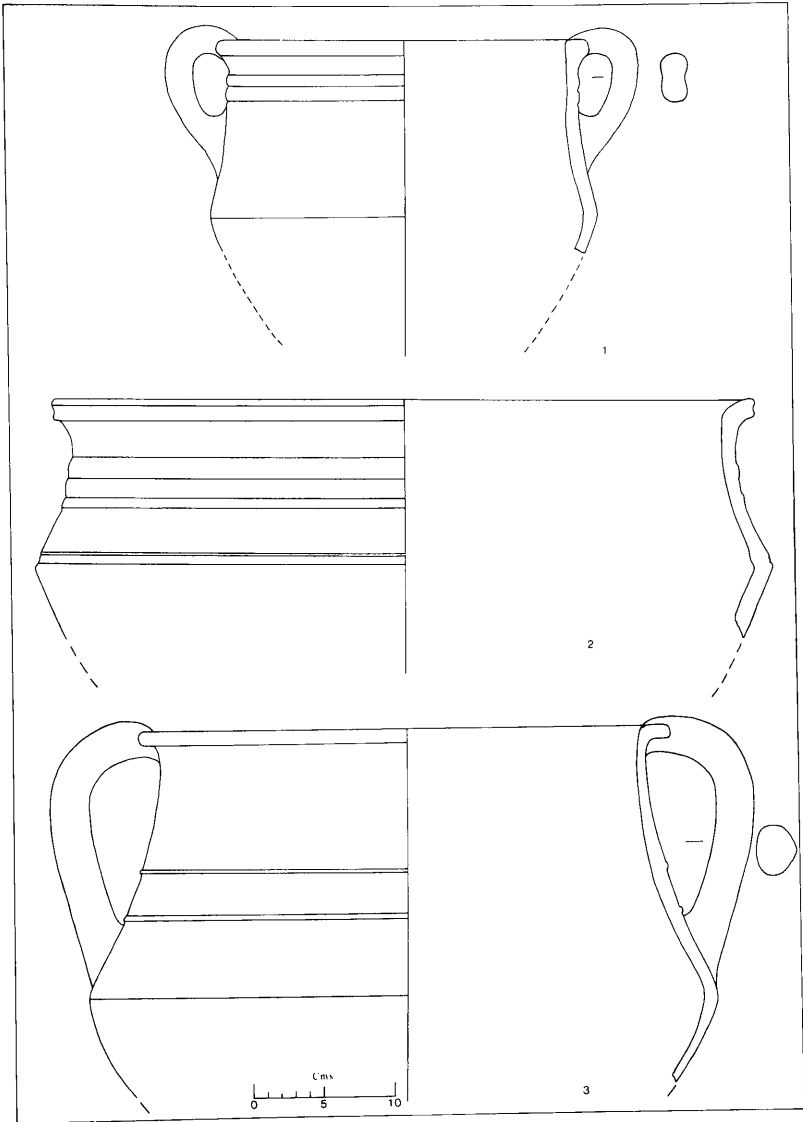


FIG. P.43. Beycesultan I. Craters.

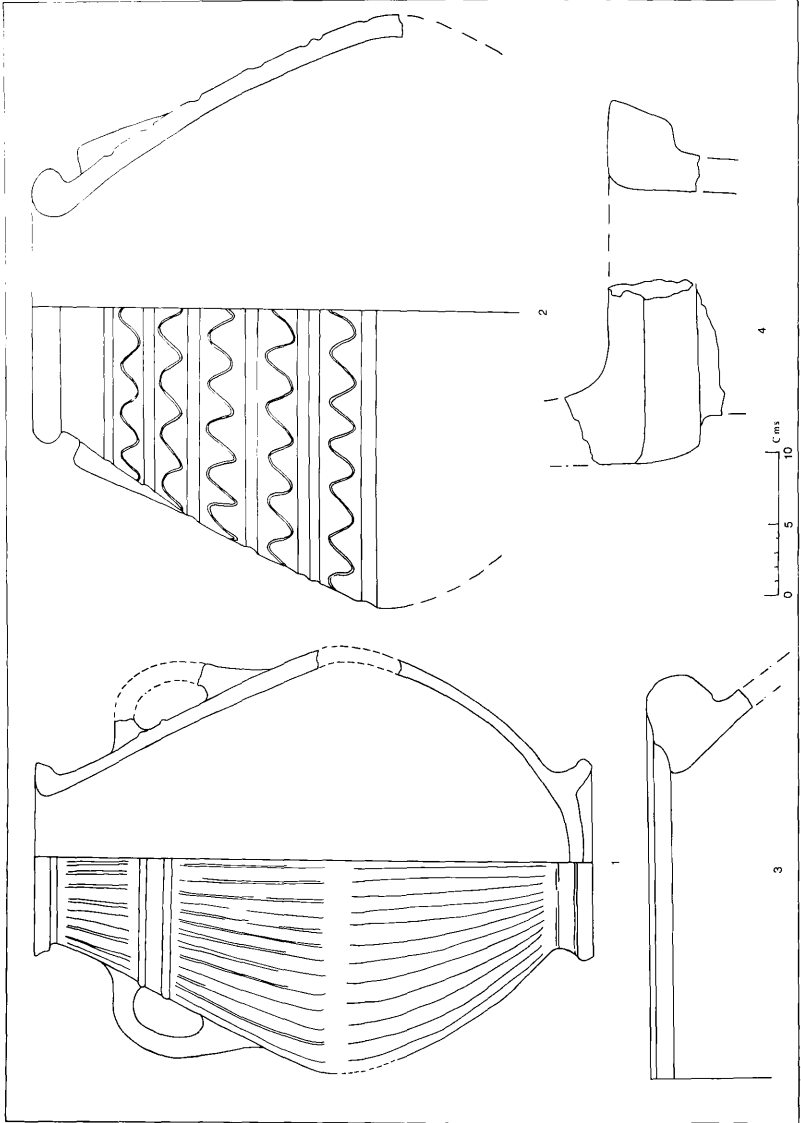


FIG. P.44. Beycesultan I. Storage jars.

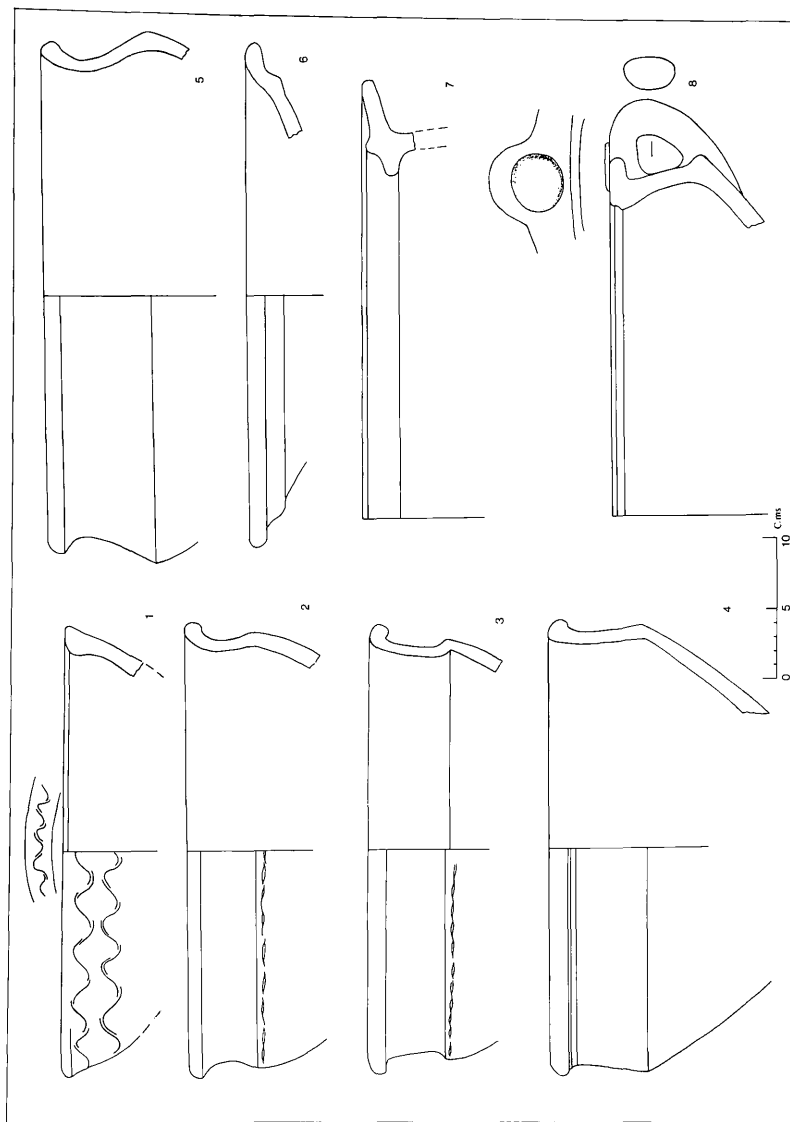


FIG. P45. Beycesultan I. Kirchen wares.

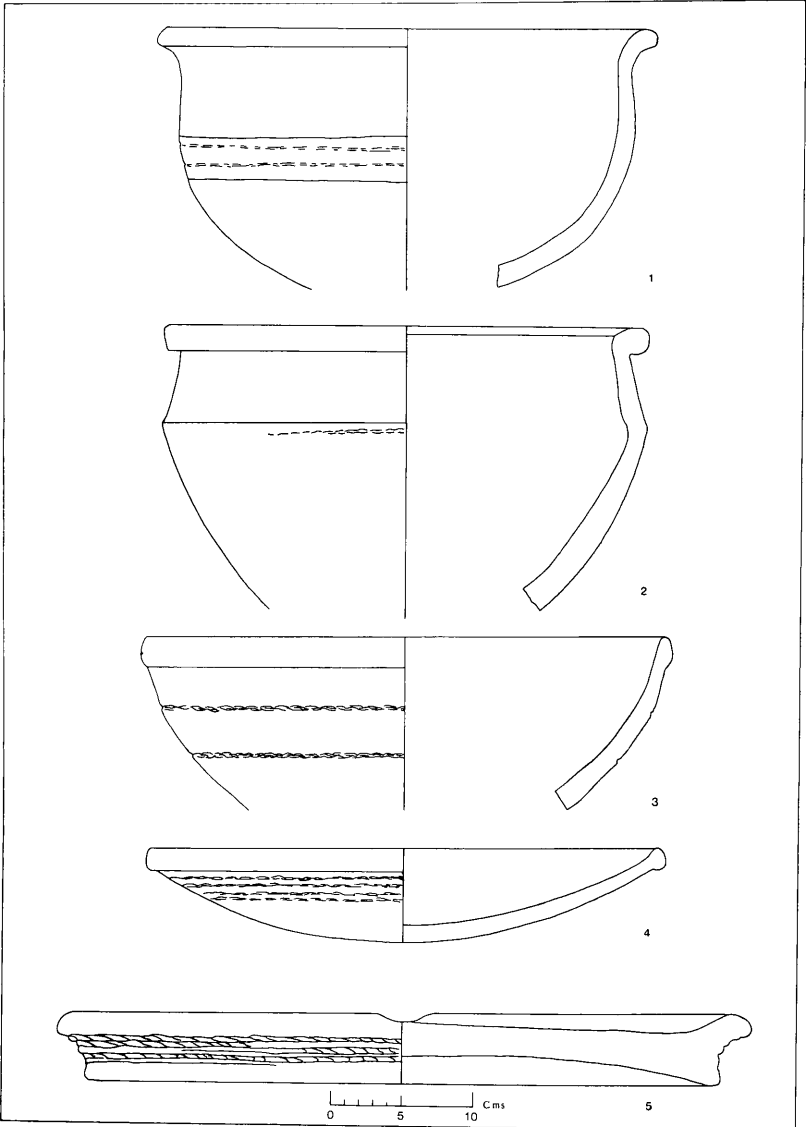


FIG. P46. Beycesultan I. Kitchen wares.

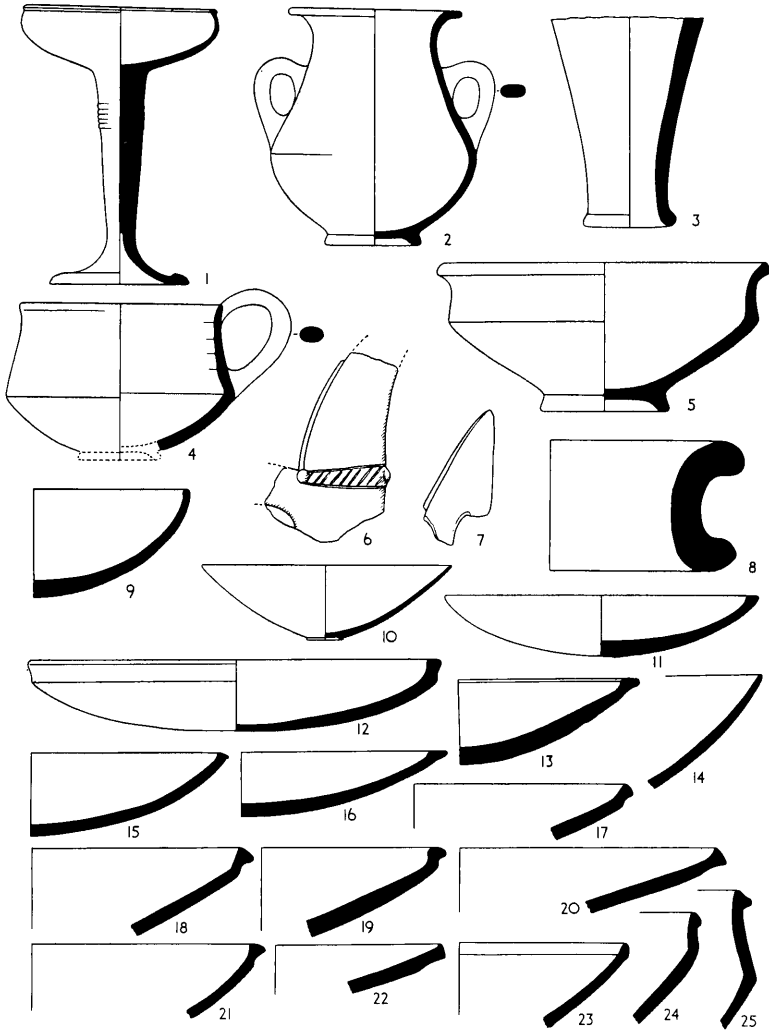


FIG. P.47. Beycesultan Ib wares (1954 excavations).

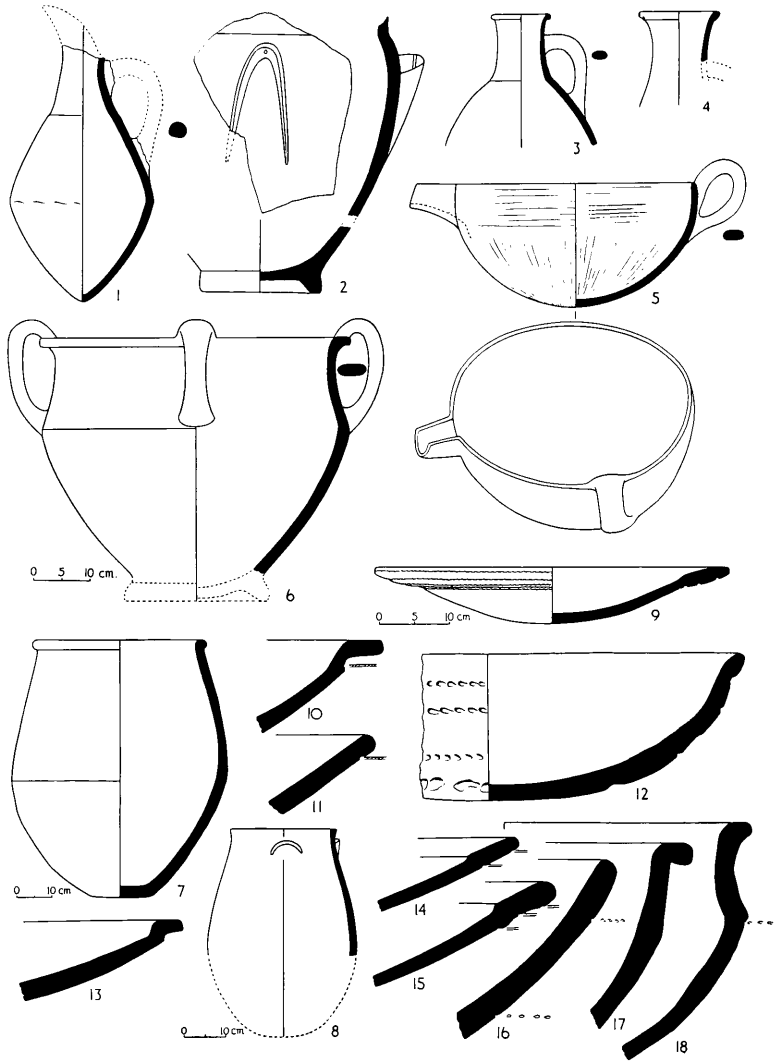


FIG. P.48. Beycesultan Ib wares (1954 excavations).

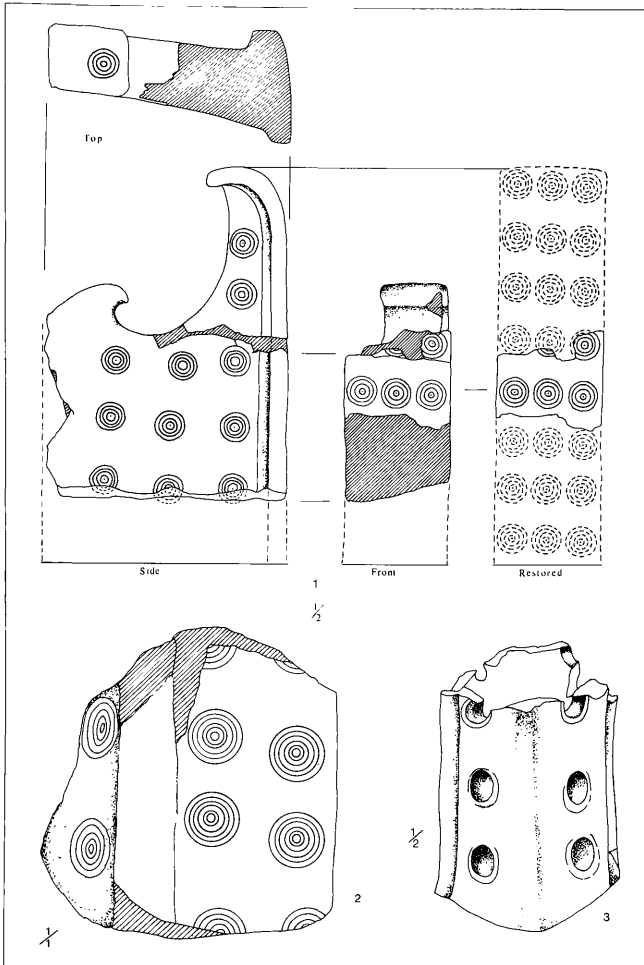
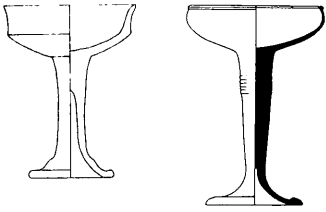
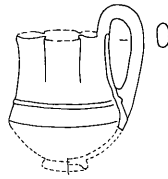


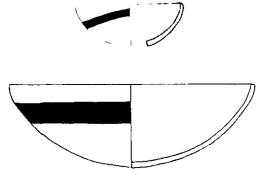
FIG. P.49. Beycesultan I. Stamped clay hearths or altars.



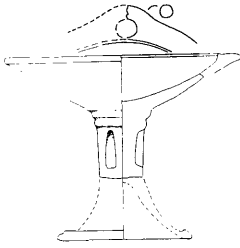
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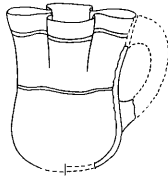
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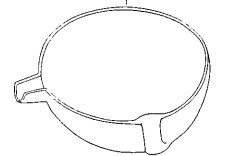
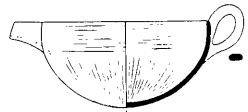
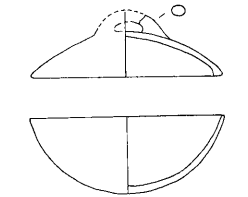
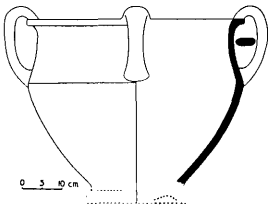
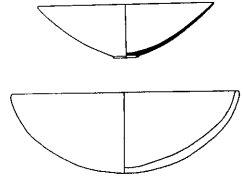
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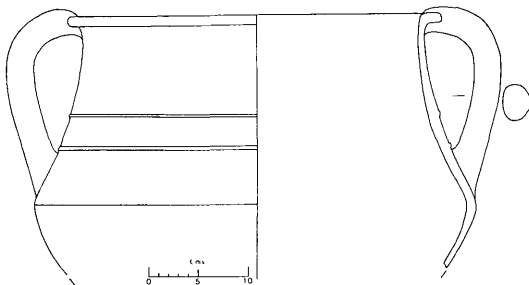
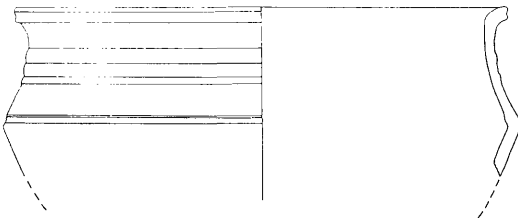
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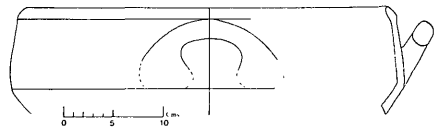
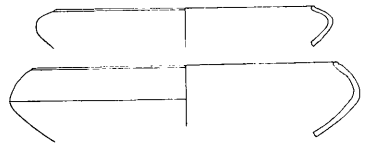
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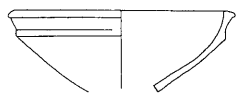
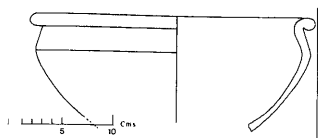
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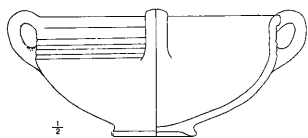
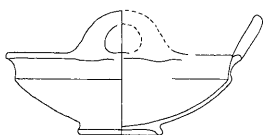
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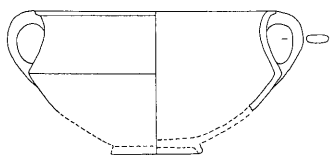
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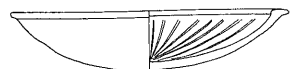
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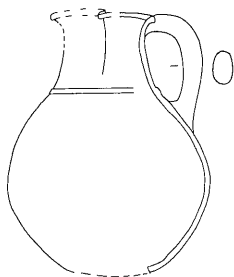
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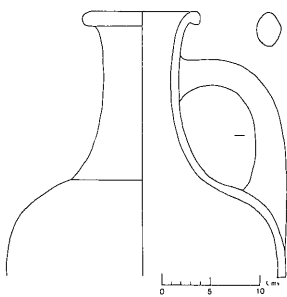
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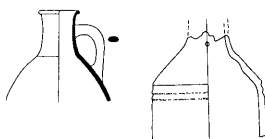
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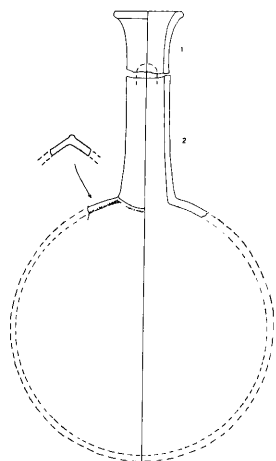
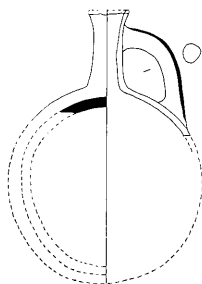
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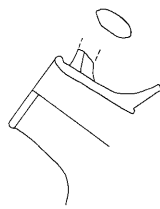
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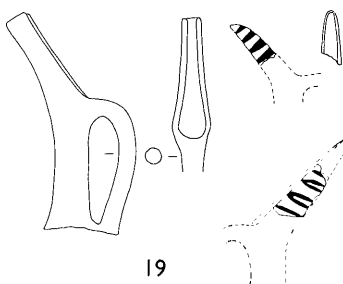
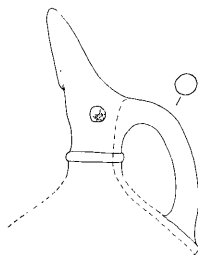
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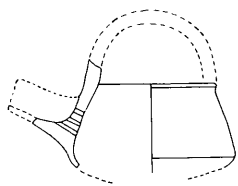
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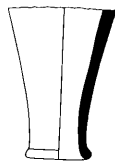
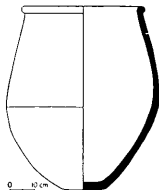
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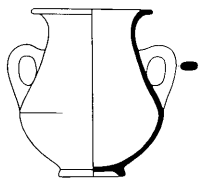
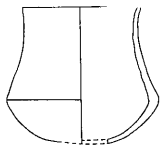
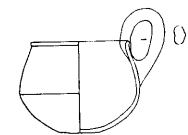
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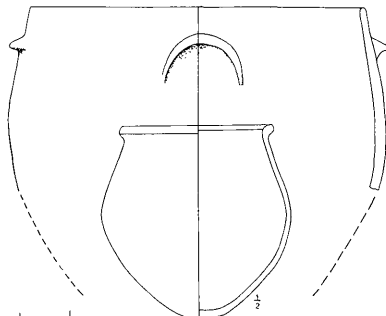
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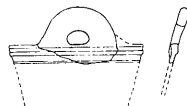
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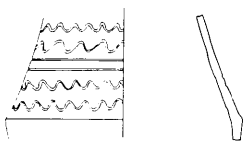
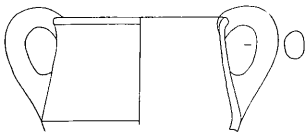
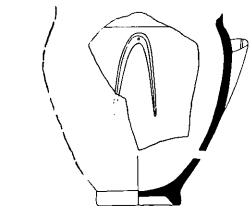
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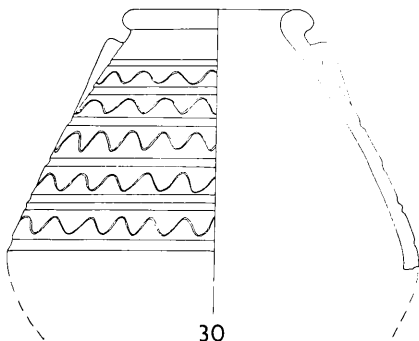
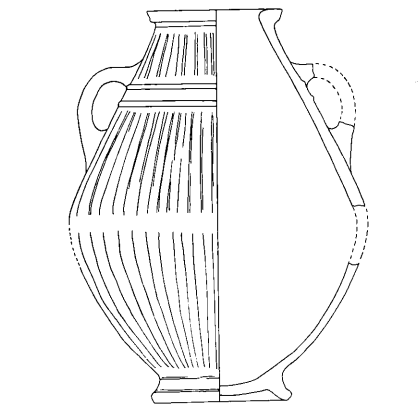
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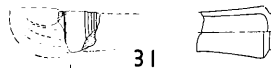
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CHAPTER 4

PHRYGIAN POTTERY

A group of Phrygian pottery, Figs. P50, 51, came to light on a house floor in Trench Z. The illustrations speak for themselves, and according to Rodney S. Young, the excavator of Gordion, this pottery would fit easily into that from the early seventh century destruction level at that site. Reoccupation in the eighth century came as a surprise. One wonders what else this great mound holds in store.

POTTERY ILLUSTRATED

FIG. P50. Beycesultan Phrygian, from house floor in Z. Wheel-made buff ware.

1. Buff ware, black burnished slip.
2. Buff ware, silvery grey surface.
3. Buff ware, silvery grey surface.
4. Rather coarse. Smoothed buff surface.
5. Micaceous greyish buff ware. Incised and grooved decoration.
6. Gritty red ware, grey surface.
7. Gritty red ware, grey surface.
8. Brick red ware.
9. Coarse grey ware.
10. Smoothed red ware.
11. Buff, polished orange wash inside and out.
12. Pale polished red to buff surface.
13. Micaceous buff ware, grey smoothed surface.

FIG. P51. Beycesultan Phrygian, from house floor in Z. Wheel-made buff ware.

1. Wheel-made buff ware, white grits, grey core. Fine burnished buff slip, mottled black. Ribs and fine incision.
2. Buff very gritty ware, gold wash.
3. Black ware, white grits, grey smoothed.

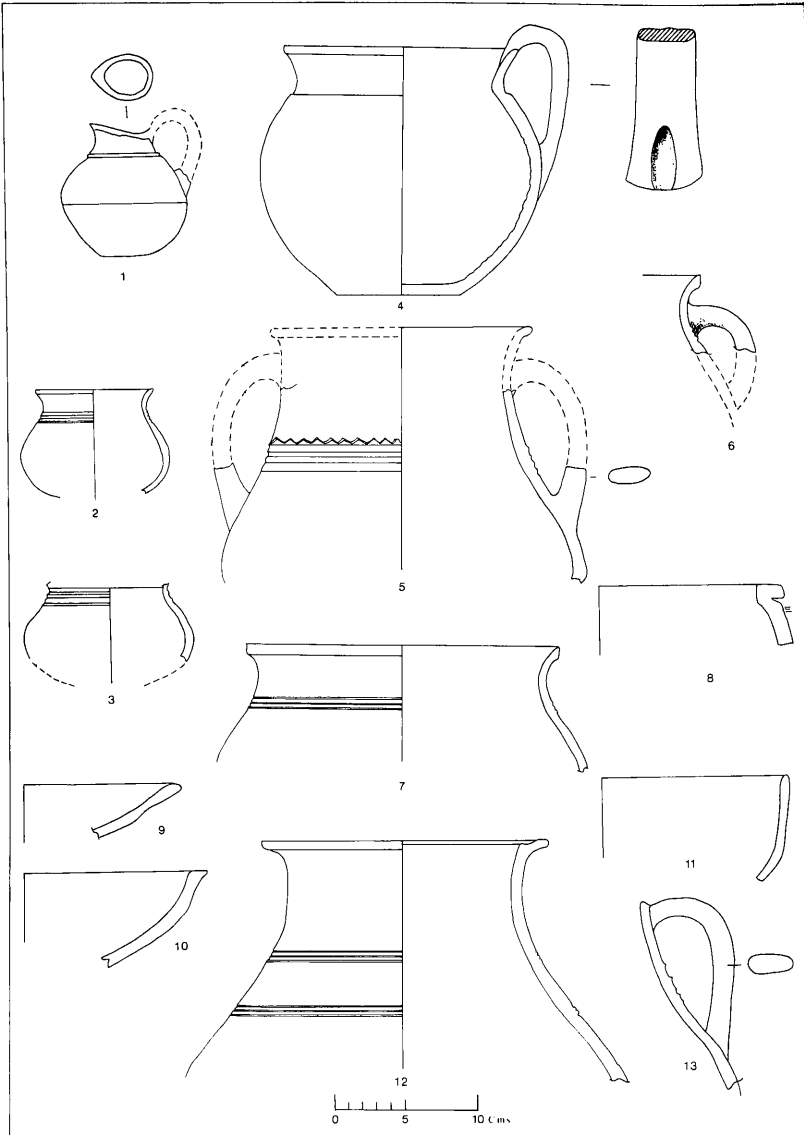


FIG. P.50. Beycesultan Phrygian, from house floor in Z.

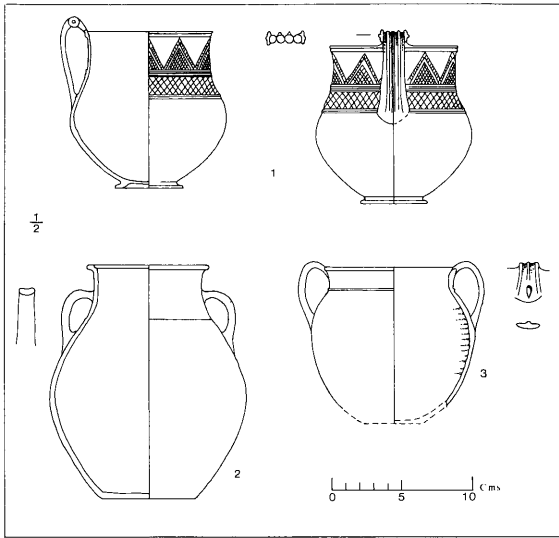


FIG. P51. Beycesultan Phrygian, from house floor in Z.

CHAPTER 5

THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE LATE BRONZE AGE LEVELS AT BEYCESULTAN

New techniques such as C-14 or tree-ring dating, now widely used, for dating archaeological sites which are devoid of written evidence or of recognizable or datable pottery imports from other cultures, were not seriously considered as worthy of application at the time of the Beycesultan excavations. Only three C-14 dates were obtained although there was abundant evidence for wood, charcoal, carbonized grain and rushes. This missed opportunity was symptomatic of the time and might to some extent be excused by the poor results furnished by the radiocarbon dating for the Bronze Age in general before the need for substantial calibration was recognized by the physicists.

The lack of texts, bullae, inscribed seals or any other inscribed material is surely accidental, as an inscribed sherd from the mound at Civril some 10 km. away, with an incised Hieroglyphic-Luwian sign for 'scribe', betrays the knowledge of writing in the immediate area (see Preface).

More unusual is Beycesultan's resistance to imports of recognizable origin during the Late Bronze Age. Only a single Mycenaean sherd was found, embedded in a platform of Late Beycesultan III date (Fig. P.6:11), described by F. Stubbings as 'the sort of thing found at Tell-el-Amarna', either LH III A or B, with a range from c. 1360–1240 B.C., or c. 1300–1260, not precise enough to offer any chronological comfort. In Hittite terms, assuming Suppiluliuma to have come to the throne c. 1344 B.C., it would cover his reign plus those of Mursili II, Muwatalli II, Mursili III, and the usurper, Hattusili III. From the latest deposits of Beycesultan II, on house floors and in the street debris, a small number of coarse ware vessels with rope impressions appear, such as flasks and bottles, types that at remote Hattusa are said to begin with the reign of Tudhaliya IV, whose accession to the throne is now dated to about 1235 B.C. (not 1265 B.C.) by H. Otten,¹ and last until (or even after) the destruction of Hattusa c. 1180 B.C.² The number of these non-local pieces, however, is so small as not to affect the local repertoire.

After the burning of Beycesultan II, however, there is a radical change in the pottery. Twenty-seven traditional shapes are now accompanied by some twenty-four new ones. Half the repertoire is new, but it is by no means homogeneous, at least four to five different elements being recognizable. The most striking element is best known from Central Anatolian Hittite sites and includes brilliantly burnished red,

¹ H. Otten, *Die Bronzetafel aus Boğazköy* (Wiesbaden, 1988), 3.

² P. Neve, *Hattusha Information*, Archaeology and Art Publications (Istanbul, 1985), chronological table.

orange, or porcelain-coloured flasks, tall jars with crescentic handles, lentoid bottles, libation 'arms', a bath, hemispherical bowls, of small size, provided with lids, and platters and large dishes in coarse ware, frequently with rope-impressed ornament. They can all be found at Hattusa, but the fine burnished-ware flasks and bottles are there dated to a middle phase, of the 15th to 14th centuries, and no longer current in the late phase (Tudhaliya IV–Suppiluliuma II). In other words they are too early for Beycesultan I, where they occur together with the late phase, rather inferior products with Hattusa affinities.

Surface finds from unsystematic field surveys of the Sakarya basin to the north-east of Beycesultan plus a few chance finds west of Konya could possibly indicate the area from which this highly distinctive pottery came to Beycesultan I. We need more surveys and excavations to confirm this suggestion, which may be invalidated by our almost total ignorance of what Late Bronze Age pottery from the Konya Plain was like. That the contemporary pottery from Porsuk Höyük (Hittite Tunna) excavated by O. Pelon looks 'good Hittite'³ may not be surprising, since the site was a strategic point commanding the Cilician Gates and might have been occupied by a Hittite garrison. It should not be assumed automatically that the rest of the Konya Plain had the same drab ceramic assemblage. I may have been inexperienced in my survey of the Konya Plain in 1951–3, but I doubt whether I could have missed such wares then or later when the survey was completed in 1958.

At present I would favour the theory that a mixture of older and later Central Anatolian fashions, not reflecting those current in the Hittite capital, developed west of the River Marassantiya (the present Kızıl Irmak), and that it was from there that they reached Beycesultan and its immediate area, including the site of Pekmez Höyük at Aphrodisias, which exhibits the same phenomenon.⁴

At this site a new painted ware is found in apparently much greater abundance than at Beycesultan I, where the pieces found may be imports. It also occurs in the excavations at Gâvur Tepe near Alaşehir and less certainly at Sardes. This group, striking in appearance, may have come up from the great river valleys of the west. Still other elements like the great craters bear some resemblance to Troy VII pottery, the eastern and southern limits of which are still unknown. The highly distinctive new chalices and small bowls, including spouted ones, and the yellow burnished jugs with channel spouts, are a further group, the origins of which are unknown. With their predilection for fine burnished surfaces and non-micaceous slips and dark red, brown, grey to black, or alternately yellow colours they are reminiscent of the late Early Bronze / early Middle Bronze burnished wares of Beycesultan VIa–V. These appear to have originated in the region south and south-east of the Sea of Marmara; perhaps this specific group derived from the same region. This is, however, pure speculation in the absence of any excavations.

In an article entitled 'The second millennium chronology of Beycesultan' in *Anatolian Studies* XX (1970), especially pp. 62–67, I drew up a few parallels with pottery from the Hittite capital, which is nearly 500 km. away as the crow flies. Ceramic parallels over such distances are no great help for a precise chronology

³ S. Dupré, *Porsuk I, La céramique de l'âge de bronze et de l'âge de fer*, (Paris, 1987).

⁴ M. S. Joukowsky, *Prehistoric Aphrodisias*, Vol. II (Louvain, La Neuve, 1986).

when little or nothing is known about the areas in between. The same applies to Troy, some 320 km away. Our hopes that Beycesultan might set the tone and become the type site for South-western Anatolia were not fulfilled, as subsequent excavations at Pekmez Höyük, only 100 km. away, have clearly shown. Although basically the same culture, this site lacks all the refinements that the larger site displays. For the Late Bronze Age this means the profusion of chalices, goblets, fruit-stands, etc., evidently associated with drinking and feasting. The analysis of the shapes at Pekmez and its comparison with corresponding material at Beycesultan brings this out with great clarity.

It looks therefore as if a greater number of regional variants or even cultures are to be expected in Western Anatolia than just the Northwestern Troy group and the Southwestern Beycesultan group. Studying the contrasts and dissimilarities may eventually, when more field work has been accomplished, present us with a more complex but truer picture of ceramic developments in the Late Bronze Age than the schematic synopsis I suggested in *AS XVIII* (1968), 188 ff. and Fig. 2.

To my knowledge, little attention has been paid to pottery production in Western Anatolia, and if any pottery kilns have been found on Late Bronze Age sites they must have escaped my notice. As all the pottery is wheel-made and shapes are fairly standardized there must have been production centres supplying more than just home needs.

An unpleasant feature of warfare is the deportation of civilian prisoners, sometimes in considerable numbers, as the Hittite texts testify. During his survey in north-central Anatolia, at a mound at or near Turhal, Charles Burney found much South-west Anatolian pottery and one wonders what that was doing there. Was this a settlement of deportees with their own pottery? How did deportees fare? Were they distributed separately to towns and villages or to landlords to work the land and supplied with a few local pots and pans, or were they allowed to have their own, probably small, community which might have included a few potters who continued for some time at least (one presumes) to make pots in their own accustomed ways and shapes? With the turning of the tide in the thirteenth century, as Hittite power started to disintegrate, many deportees would have found their way home, wherever that was. Theoretically this could account for ceramic assemblages like that of Beycesultan I.

The realisation that the destruction of Hattusa c. 1180 B.C. was not an event which embraced the whole of Anatolia in one fell catastrophe is only gradually gaining ground. In the absence of precise evidence archaeologists tended to date a fire at the end of the Late Bronze Age to 1200 B.C. to fall in line with the 'destruction of the Hittite empire' which was assumed to cover most of Anatolia, without any incontrovertible *proof* (as against diplomatic claims, which to a serious historian is rarely the same).⁵ Hittite texts, like those of their contemporaries, record raids and victories; what they omit is reverses and defeats. Whenever history is recorded by the defeated we get a more trustworthy and substantial account.

So far no West Anatolian site has yielded irrefutable proof for destruction c.

⁵ By contrast, the fire that destroyed Tille Höyük has now been dated by dendrochronology: see G. D. Summers *et al.*, *Tille Höyük 4. The Late Bronze Age and the Iron Age Transition*, B.I.A.A. Monograph 15, 1993.

1180 B.C. that can be directly linked to the fall of Hattusa. On an ever increasing number of sites 'post-Hittite-empire' building levels or material are encountered, from the west coast of Anatolia to the Euphrates. The traditional division between the Late Bronze and Iron Ages, put at c. 1200 B.C., is (as I have argued elsewhere) not in accordance with the steadily accumulating archaeological evidence that suggests an extension at least to c. 1100, if not to 1000 B.C. for the end of the L.B.A. On Anatolia's Aegean coast the Iron Age may be said to begin with Protogeometric imports, somewhere in the second half of the eleventh century B.C. What happened further inland is still very obscure.

As far as the chronology of the Beycesultan Late Bronze Age levels III–I is concerned, no fixed dates can be reached. For what it is worth, one might suggest that after the destruction of the Middle Bronze Age palace and official-looking structures covering both halves of the mound, the site of a royal residence fell on bad times, represented by Beycesultan IVc–IVb. Level IVa, however, saw a resurgence of fine ceramics (though little building) which foreshadowed the recovery of the site in Level III (our first LBA level). A new building complex was laid out on the northern mound, which was enlarged in Level II (the 'Little Palace'), burned, and remodelled in Levels Ib and Ia, which have greatly suffered from erosion. What during the Late bronze Age stood on the southern mound remains unknown; only a few houses were excavated on the western edge.

My guess is that Beycesultan III belongs to the fourteenth century B.C.; Beycesultan II to the thirteenth and early twelfth; and Beycesultan Ib and Ia to the twelfth to the eleventh centuries B.C.

With the advent of tree-ring dating and the recent advances of C-14 high precision dating these problems, I feel, could at last be solved scientifically and at no great cost, as one knows exactly where the burnt layers are to be found. The very successful reexcavation programme of Professor Manfred Korfmann and his team at Demirci Höyük, Beşiktepe, and now Troy have shown that it can be done. Surely a site of this importance deserves better, and would also benefit from a search for the lower town and for the cemeteries, from the Late Chalcolithic to the beginning of the Iron Age, some 4000(?) years. As at Troy, we have not got a clue as to what the inhabitants of such key sites looked like!

Beycesultan and Hittite Geography

A final problem which has to be addressed is perhaps an obvious one for any major Late Bronze Age site in Anatolia: what was its ancient name and in which country did it lie? Can one identify it, even in the broadest of geographical terms, with any city or region mentioned in Hittite texts from Bogazköy?

The site itself has yielded no epigraphic evidence to its identity. The archaeological evidence, presented in this volume, is emphatically non-Hittite and non-Mycenaean, barring a minimum of imports. This may to some extent be due to lack of excavation in the lower town area, and the absence of any search for the cemeteries of the site. By comparison, the wealth of the Mycenaean civilisation is primarily based on its profusion of rich cemeteries, both of royalty and of commoners. The total absence of Late Bronze Age burials, whether interments or cremations, has

deprived us of much important cultural information, and the problem is not confined to Beycesultan but applies to most of Anatolia. Theorists have argued that the introduction of cremation is to blame, but even cremation burials dating from the Late Bronze Age are surprisingly rare.

The reconstruction of a map of Late Bronze Age Anatolia based on the names recorded in the Hittite texts is beset by so many problems that seventyfive years after Hittite was deciphered the location of less than a dozen "Hittite" cities is firmly established – half of these in North Syria. Through itineraries cities can be linked in sequence, and regional groupings can be established; descriptions of boundaries often refer to rivers and mountain ranges, the configuration of which can be sought on the ground, but here the boundary itself is often demarcated by border villages that are otherwise unknown and unimportant. Above all, the overall "spread" of the geographical information documented in the texts is unknown, especially for Western Anatolia, and has to be determined. The first map produced by Forrer in 1921 placed everything east of Ankara, with the western half of the country blank (except for the Lugga Lands in Lycia). Götze moved the Arzawa countries along the coast to Pamphylia, with Wilusa in Lycia, and many scholars placed Milawata in Milyas, the ancient name of Lycia. But it was not long before contact with the Aegean was reached. Lazpas was identified with Lesbos, Assuwa with Asia, Masa with Mysia, Karkisa with Caria. Thus the classical map served as the basis for placing the countries of Western Anatolia in the Bronze Age. The great problem was Ahhiyawa: was it the country of the Homeric Achaei – Mycenaean Greece – as claimed by Forrer, or was it an unidentified country of Western Asia Minor, as maintained by Götze and others? Politically it clashed with the Hittites at Millawanda, a coastal city, and J. Garstang and O. R. Gurney in their book *The Geography of the Hittite Empire* (1959) proposed to identify Millawanda/Milawata with Miletus, where many Mycenaean pots have been recovered.⁶ This view has gained many supporters, and since the Hittite king's itinerary into Millawanda is described in some detail, it means that the upper valley of the Maeander, where Beycesultan is situated, would probably have been the ancient country of Iyalanda.

I have for many years maintained that this approach is totally mistaken. The classical map is nothing but a trap for the unwary, for a reason that has become increasingly obvious. Population shifts after the attacks by the "Sea peoples" on Cyprus, the Levant and Egypt are historically and archaeologically well attested. Drought, famine and outbreaks of plague led to emigration, e.g. of the Philistines and their associates, which resulted in their abandoned lands being resettled by others, such as the Lycians. One cannot assume topographical continuity from the Late Bronze Age into Roman times as proven. In 1968 J. G. Macqueen argued convincingly (in *AmSt.* XVIII 169–85) for placing Ahhiyawa in the Troad and the Lukka Lands, with Millawanda, in Mysia; D. F. Easton has even proposed to see Troy itself in the town Atriya which was in the neighbouring country of Iyalanda.⁷ I supported this view at the time and still believe it to be correct, though from the beginning I allowed more room for Ahhiyawa, principally by locating it in Thrace,

⁶ For a critical assessment see C. Mee in *Anatolian Studies* XXVIII (1978), 133–6 and 149–50.

⁷ In *The Trojan War*, ed. Lin Foxhall and John K. Davies (Bristol, 1984), 29–30.

with only its dependency Millawanda in the Troad: cf. our respective maps, *Anatolian Studies* XVIII, 176 and 197. For my latest views see *Nimet Özgüç'e Armagan*, Ankara 1993, 415–22, with maps. Here, as indeed in the schemes of most other scholars (e.g. Götze's final version, *CAH* II/2 opp. p. 17), the upper Maeander valley would have been part of the Arzawa Lands, This would accord well with the non-Hittite character of Beycesultan and its ceramic province.

CHAPTER 6

THE DISTRIBUTION OF LATE BRONZE AGE BEYCESULTAN POTTERY

In Chapter 5 both the rarity of foreign imports and the strong local characteristics of L.B.A. Beycesultan pottery have been sufficiently emphasized. Without excavation of major sites of the same culture or within the same area it is hard to say whether the same proportions of wares and shapes are shared by other sites in Western Anatolia or not. We do not know whether Beycesultan set the standard in ceramic production in this area or whether there were then, as in the E.B.2 period, several distinct regions each with local variations. Some indication of the relevance of this problem can at least be gathered from the material found during archaeological surveys, but such results are of course not conclusive. Pattern-burnished pottery, for example, flourished at Beycesultan mainly in Level III, lustrous red ware in Level II, but the latter is still present in Level Ib and possibly even in Ia. Surface material is therefore often difficult to date, and the distribution maps presented here cannot be one hundred percent accurate for this very reason.

The basis for distribution maps is of course the recognition of specific wares and shapes characteristic of only one or at most two building levels. For Beycesultan I we have the new burnished ware with its unusual colours and shapes and the rope-impressed kitchen ware which is highly distinct and thus easy to recognize. The sites with Beycesultan I pottery (Map 2) are, however, limited. This may reflect a decline of culture, but it may be accidental as the other component of Level I ceramics is indistinguishable from pottery of Level II, and Beycesultan I sites are only shown on the map if the distinctive burnished or kitchen ware sherds were identified. As the burnished ware forms but a small percentage of the total ceramic repertoire of Level I, there is ample space for error. Personally I would regard this map with some suspicion and I would think that the potential number of sites inhabited in the Beycesultan I period was considerably larger. One should really conduct a post-excavation survey in the light of new experiences gained by excavation. One further point is that we do not know whether the new features of Beycesultan I were evenly distributed all over the South-west culture area. If they were not, and many sites continued in the Beycesultan II tradition, such distribution maps can be highly deceptive. This applies just as much to other areas and periods and should be kept in mind.

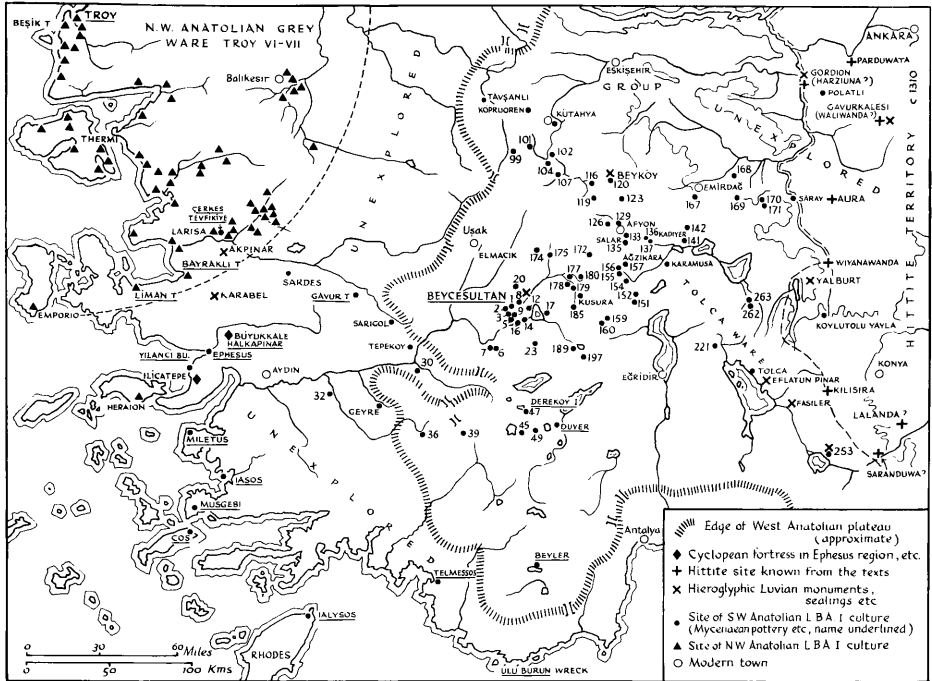
It would seem that with such a wealth of complete or restorable vessels as were found in Level II it would be easy to compile a distribution map of Beycesultan II pottery. Actually it is not, for various reasons. First of all, the pattern-burnished

wares and some of the wash wares of Level III survive without change. Secondly, lustrous ware, though rarer, occurs already in Level III and even in Level IVa, though in very small quantity. But do we really know that the impetus towards the production of such micaceous wares came from Beycesultan and not, e.g., from the Acıpayam-Yeşilova region – to choose another area at random? In other words, if we find sherds of red lustrous ware belonging to chalices and fruit-stands in that area, can we be certain that they belong to the Beycesultan II or III period? This is the sort of question that cannot yet be answered and for that reason it is only possible to make a distribution map (Map 1) of Beycesultan III and II (and perhaps even of similar wares and shapes of Level I). Central Anatolia would present one with exactly the same difficulties and it is perhaps not surprising that no one has yet published a distribution map of Büyükkale IVc 1–3, IVb and IIIa, or IIIa and IIIb wares. Yet if we are to delineate spread and geographical distribution of settlement in each of these periods, such efforts will have to be made sooner or later. One cannot help being struck by the absence of such maps for Central Anatolia. Surely it would be a great help to students of ‘Hittite geography’ to have a record of which sites in Anatolia were inhabited (on the basis of sherd recognition), e.g. in the Kültepe Karum Ib or Ia period, that of the Hittite Old Kingdom, and in more detail those of the periods of Suppiluliuma, Mursili II and Tudhaliya IV, to mention but a few? What arguments, other than stylistic, have been produced to date Gâvurkalesi or Eflatun Pinar, where there are occupation layers? And what sort of pottery was used at Emirgazi when Tudhaliya IV set up a series of altars etc. there? Here is a chance for correlating pottery with historically dated monuments. From what context came the Yağrı slab or that of Beyköy? There would seem to be plenty of scope to perfect a system of ceramic dating, if it were only organised.

To revert to our subject, the best one can do for the South-west is a distribution map of Beycesultan III–II pottery, c. 1450–1250 B.C. (Map 1). A two-century period may seem to be a disappointingly long era, but in political terms it would mark the prosperity of S.W. Anatolia, perhaps the result of successful resistance to Hittite attack, whatever the Hittite records may say. In history, no objectivity can be established until sources record both sides of a struggle and it is rather naive to believe implicitly what only Hittite texts proclaim in the way of victories. The example of the battle of Kadesh should warn us not to take either side’s view too seriously. Archaeological evidence, in this case the evident prosperity of S.W. Anatolia at the time when Hittite sources mention defeat and deportation of Arzawa, seems to belie the claims of Hittite propaganda.

Apart from the two maps discussed above that can be reconstructed for Beycesultan III–II and for Beycesultan I, it is possible to make some others based on the known distribution of (a) the three variants of lustrous ware, (b) the coppery red wash ware, (c) the silvery grey ware, and (d) the gold wash ware, the only one that remained unburnished. A distribution map of these three varieties of wares in which variously coloured mica was used to imitate metal vessels during the L.B.A. at Beycesultan lead to some extremely interesting results: see Map 3.

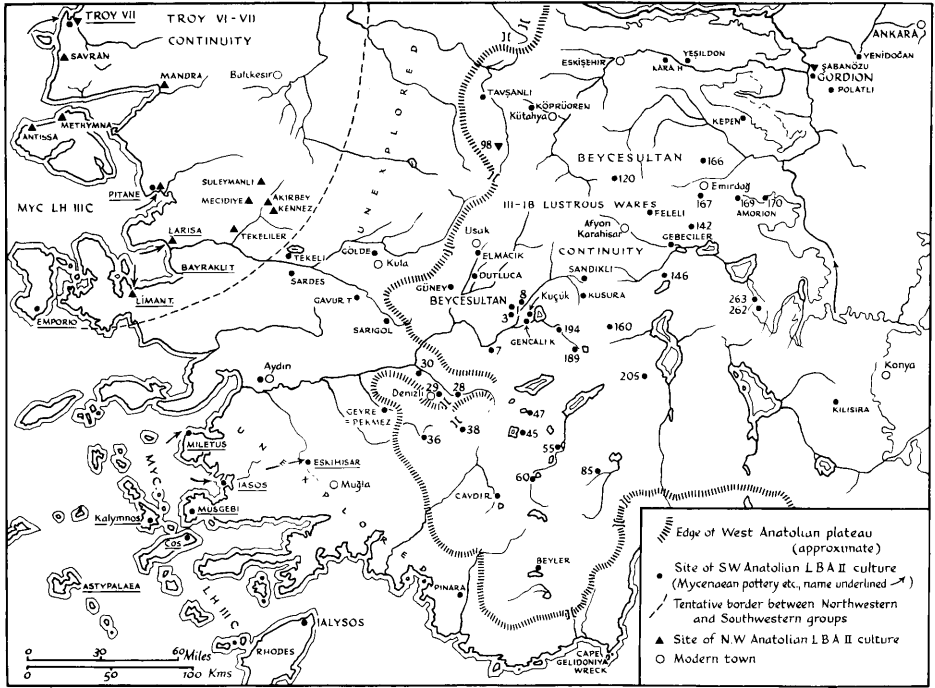
The least common of the micaceous wares is gold ware. Chronologically it has a range from Beycesultan III to Ib, c. 1450–1200(?) B.C. at this site. It was not found in Level Ia nor in levels earlier than Level III. Finds of sherds of gold ware are rare



Map 1. Beycesultan III-II. Distribution of L.B.A. 1 pottery and other features.

List of sites. Same numbering as in *Beycesultan* Vol. II, but with new sites named, not numbered, in their approximate position relative to other sites.

2. Yakacık	39. Yassı H. II	129. Çapak	171. Samandede
3. Yassı H. I.	45. Mancarlı	133. Çencık	172. Nuhköy-Karataş
5. Sarıbeyli	47. Dereköy	135. Salar	174. Hocalar
6. Sürmeli	49. Gencalı	136. Cobanlar-Kadiyeri	175. Kozluca
7. Karaca	Düver	137. Cobanlar-Kadiyık	Elmacık
8. Çivril	93. Beyler	141. Bovaladin	177. Emirhisar
12. Kesilmiş	99. Hacıkebir	142. Dişli	178. Mirtaz
14. Bekirli I	101. Ortaca	151. Kepeliyurt	179. Huzai Hamam
16. Akköprü	Köprüören	152. Unuzpinar	180. Sandıklı
17. Pınar H.	Tavşanlı	154. Anayurt	181. Kusura
23. Evciler	Kütahya	155. Mahmutköy	185. Ekinova
30. Sarayköy	102. Aslanapa	156. Şuhut (Hisar)	189. Dinar
Tepeköy	104. Gökçeler	157. Ağzıkara	197. Tulutepe
Sarıgöl	107. Geçek	Karamusa	Eğridir
Gāvurtepe	116. Karaca Ahmet	159. Tatarlı	221. Çavundur
Sardes	118. Maltepe	160. Alpaslan	Tolca
32. Kavaklı Kahve	119. Eğret	167. Tez	253. Ortakaraviran II
Geyre (Pekmez H.)	120. Beyköy	168. Salihlar	262. Kuruçay H.
[=Aphrodisias]	123. Bozhüyük	169. Bademli	263. Tepeköy
36. Medet	126. Sadıkbey	170. Piribeyli	



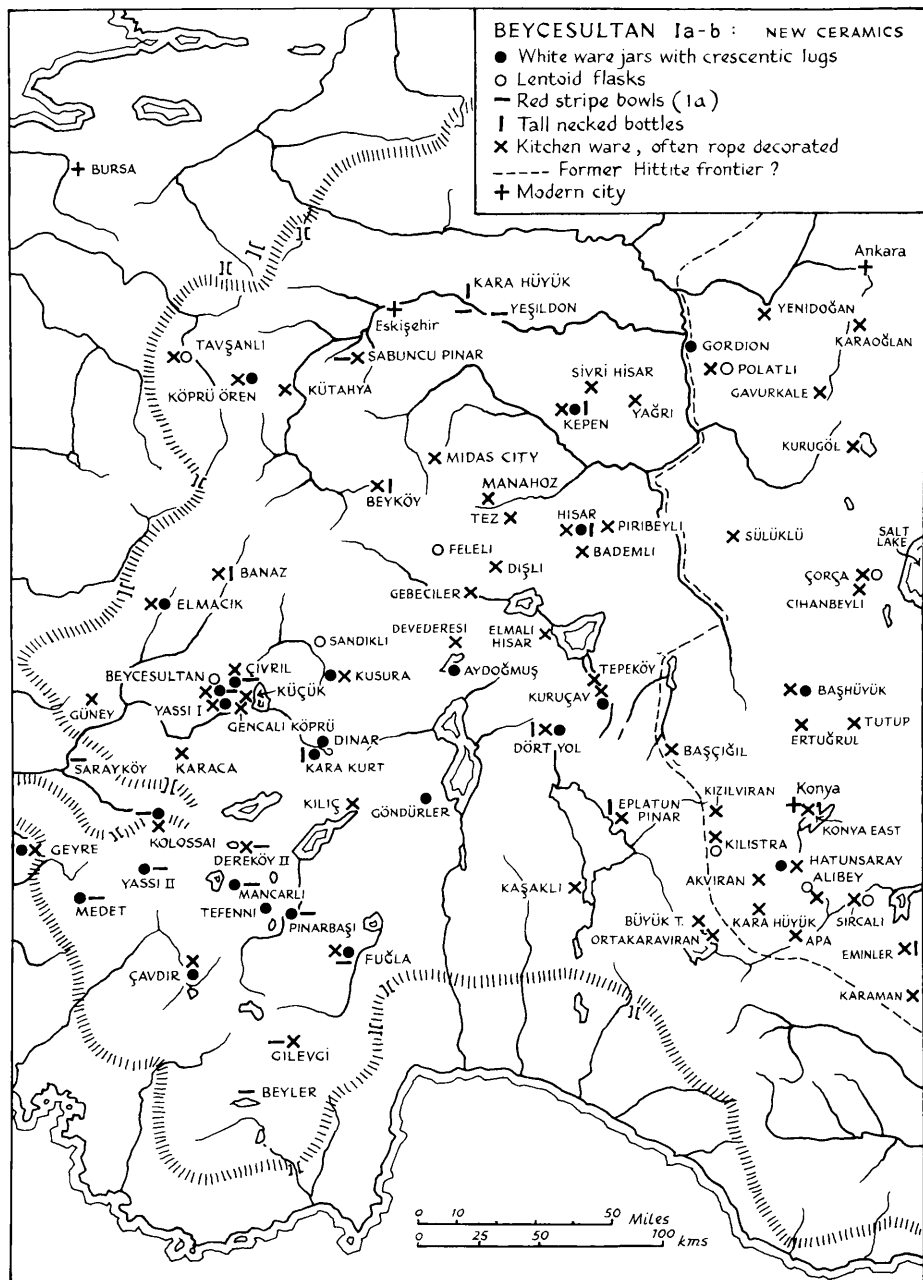
Map 2. Beycesultan I. Distribution of L.B.A. 2 pottery.

List of sites. Same numbering as in *Beycesultan* Vol. II, but with new sites named, not numbered, in their approximate position relative to other sites.

1. Beycesultan	Göde	Pinara	167. Tez
3. Yassı H. I	Elmacık	98. Işıklar (Emet)	169. Bademli
7. Karaca	Dutluca	Tavşanlı	170. Piribeyli
8. Çivril	Güney	Köprüören	180. Sandıklı
Küçük	36. Medet	120. Beyköy	183. Kusura
Gencalı Köprü	38. Kızılhisar	Karahüyük	189. Dinar
28. Colossae	45. Mancarlı	Yeşildon	194. Bozhüyük
29. Karakurt	47. Dereköy I	Kepen	205. Gündürler
30. Sarayköy	55. Pınarbaşı	Feleli	262. Kuruçay H.
Sarıgöl	60. Tefenni H.	142. Dişli	263. Tepeköy
Gävurtepe	85. Fuğla	146. Devederesi	
Sardes	Çavdır	146. Alpaslan	
Tekeli	93. Beyler	166. Manahoz	



MAP 3. Bejesultan III-1a and neighbouring regions. Approximate distribution of L.B.A. lustrous, gold, silver and copper-wash wares.



MAP 4. Beycesultan Ib-Ia. Distribution of new L.B.A. 2 ceramics.

at other S.W. Anatolian sites, as the map shows: Çivril and Yassı Höyük, Beycesultan's neighbours, Işıklar and Elmacık further north, and Mancarlı, Karakurt, Medet, and Kavaklı south of the Maeander-Lycus divide.

Gold ware, however, is not confined to S.W. Anatolia but is quite common in the centre of Lydia and even in the region of the Troad. At the excavated site of Bayraklı gold ware is certainly more common than at Beycesultan and would appear to start earlier during the M.B.A. Now it would seem to be a fairly safe assumption that these three variants of micaceous wares imitate vessels of gold, silver and copper, current at the time but beyond the reach of most people; hence the imitation.

It may not be a coincidence that in the region where gold ware is found there were gold deposits in ancient times: Kalekaş in the Troad, Pactolus near Sardes, and Ahmetbeyli south of Alaşehir. There is, however, no gold in the region of Beycesultan nor in the rest of S.W. Anatolia. The distribution of the gold ware shows only too clearly that this is a western product that only influenced the nearest regions of S.W. Anatolia where the natural routes from the western lowlands debouched on to the Anatolian plateau.

The distribution of silver ware (or lustrous silvery grey ware) is equally instructive. At Beycesultan silver ware is virtually confined to Beycesultan II, with only a handful of sherds in Level III or Ib. In Level II it is considerably more common than gold ware but not half as frequent as the ubiquitous coppery red lustrous ware. The ratio between gold, silver and copper ware is approximately 6:3:1 in Beycesultan II.

The pattern of distribution within S.W. Anatolia is probably significant and once again the number of sites is limited to the upper Maeander and Glaucus (Banaz Çay) valleys and to two sites south of the Maeander-Lycus divide, a mere seven sites in all. As with the gold ware, these numbers may be increased by more thorough surveys, but it may be significant that both gold and silver wares seem to stop east of the headwaters of the Maeander at Dinar, and are absent throughout the greater part of present-day Afyon Karahisar vilayet. Again, these wares are not confined to the South-west, and indeed they seem to be much more at home in the North-western culture province, where at Hisarlık ('Troy') they make their first appearance at the beginning of the M.B.A., c. 1900 B.C., long before they appear in Beycesultan late III, c. 1400 B.C. The silver ware is commoner than the gold ware in North-western Anatolia, just as silver is incomparably commoner than gold in this area. There are sites in the Troad, the Edremit, Caicus and Balıkesir plains, with again a strong centre in the heart of Lydia. This silvery micaceous ware of the northwest is one of the forms of grey ware, lumped together by Blegen as 'Grey Minyan', undoubtedly an over-simplification of ceramic variants of grey ware. Some of these are dark, others light, some are pattern-burnished, others simply burnished, and still others are coated with a silvery micaceous wash. Because of this magic term 'Grey Minyan' we are deprived of much essential information in N.W. Anatolia regarding our lustrous silver ware. Does it not occur in Lesbos, Chios or Samos? Does this variant occur in Greece itself or in the Chalcidice? In the area south-east of the Sea of Marmara at least, the micaceous varieties of red and buff ware seem to be lacking, but silvery grey ware is found.¹ The distribution of micaceous gold and silver wares

¹ See D. H. French, *Anatolian Studies* XVII (1967), 49 ff. and XIX (1969), 41 ff.

shows roughly similar patterns for Western Anatolia and the gold mines of the Troad and Lydia are matched by the string of silver mines that range from Balya Maden in Mount Ida to the region of Izmir and Ephesus. It does not seem that silver deposits on Murat Dağ (Mt. Dindymus) north of Uşak nor those in the Isparta region considerably contributed to the distribution of a L.B.A. ware imitating silver vessels. The early date at which both silver and gold ware started in the western lowlands of Anatolia and the distribution pattern with western centres suggest that the imitation of both these wares at Beycesultan in the L.B.A. is derivative and originated in the west. There is other evidence for northwestern influence at Beycesultan at this period, especially in the use of ribbed, grooved and ridged ornament on bowls and jars, as seen at Troy, Bayraklı and other sites in the area, together with grooved wavy lines (since Beycesultan IVa, especially in Levels III and II),² in the small but significant number of grey ware vessels in Beycesultan II, and in similarities of shape between craters of Beycesultan II-I and N.W. Anatolian sites such as Bayraklı and Troy. Bayraklı itself provides an interesting parallel; in the M.B.A. Its pottery is more closely related to that of Beycesultan, but in the L.B.A. it comes more and more under the N.W. influence, with grey wares, as characterised by late Troy VI and VII, and Beycesultan III-I wares are conspicuous by their absence.

The third micaceous variant, the coppery red lustrous ware, is no less instructive. This is by far the most typical of the three at Beycesultan, appearing for the first time and in small quantity in Beycesultan IVa, increasing in strength during Level III, to dominate the pottery of Level II, with a strong survival into Level Ib, if not into Ia.

The distribution of the red lustrous copper ware is unfortunately less well established, as the metallic lustrous character of red wash is not always apparent on worn pieces picked up during surveys which were carried out before the importance of micaceous washes was realised. This is one of the cases where a post-excavation survey could yield significant results. In the meantime it can at least be asserted that lustrous coppery red ware is found in the same area as that of the gold and silver wares in S.W. Anatolia; i.e. the upper Maeander valley and the southern region from Tavas to Yeşilova. Further north, i.e. into Afyon vilayet, the same ware certainly occurs in the Sandıklı area and possibly along the route into Çay north-eastwards and to Gazlıgöl northwards. Before the commencement of the Beycesultan excavations one certainly had the impression of the same sort of red ware extending all over the area where chalices and fruit-stand (stems) had been found. Some of these may have plain red wash or a coppery lustrous red wash, but these divisions cannot now be established without a new survey. Without being able to offer proofs, I still think that the lustrous red ware distribution is the same as that of the chalice and fruitstand stems shown on Map 1. Subject to future corrections then, it must be obvious that the coppery red lustrous wares have a much more eastern distribution, covering the heartlands of the South-west, than the rarer gold and silvery wares. Not only are they far more common at Beycesultan and other sites of the South-west but their appearance in the adjacent North-western province is not attested as yet. It is possible, though, that some of the red wares of Troy or Bayraklı had a micaceous wash of this

² At Troy only in late VI (c. 1400-1180 B.C.).

nature not yet recognized, but nothing of the sort is reported from the surveys of J. M. Cook in the Troad, N. Bayne in the Edremit area, or D. H. French in the Akhisar-Manisa area.³ The chances of finding red lustrous ware in N.W. Anatolia therefore seem slight and such findings would tend to confirm the distribution pattern that this ware is exclusively S.W. Anatolian, in contrast to the gold and silver wares. One could conclude from this that copper was more characteristic of the S.W. plateau, but unfortunately we have little specific evidence of copper deposits in the area.⁴ Here our parallels unfortunately break down.

It would be interesting to know whether the production of the red copper variant is indeed an invention of the South-west but influenced by Western parallels. The idea of using micaceous washes probably originated in areas where mica schists were common, such as the metamorphic Menderes massif and smaller exposures in Central Anatolia. Hence examples of micaceous washes including a gold ware in Kültepe Karum Ib and later in the 'Glimmerware' of Büyükkale IVc. In the lower Maeander valley near Bozdoğan and in the plain of Milas Early Bronze Age pottery has a strong micaceous sheen, as the clays are full of mica.

The distribution of the finely coloured pattern-burnished wares of Beycesultan III type is very imperfectly known. This would seem to be a local product characteristic only of the Upper Maeander valley at such sites as Beycesultan, Çivril, Yassı Höyük, Sarıbeyli, Küçük Pınar, Songurlu, Kesilmiş, Dınar, etc. Some of this very fine quality ware also occurs further north at Karacaahmet, Geçek, Haydarlar, Hacıkebir, and Köprüören. At this northern end of the south-western province chalices and fruitstands are rare on mounds, though not quite absent, and this area between Tavşanlı-Kütahya in the north and Muratdağ-Eğret in the south may have formed a ceramic sub-province. A very hard-fired ware with a metallic lustre (but without a micaceous wash) is characteristic for a group of sites at the northern end of Lake Beyşehir, of which Tolca Höyük⁵ is the type site. One could compare it to Beycesultan III ware as far as weird colours are concerned, but all the vessels of Tolca type are bowls and there are no chalices or fruitstands. Ceramically speaking this group is not part of the S.W. culture province, nor does it belong to that of the Konya Plain. Some sherds of Tolca ware were found at Ağzıkara I, Salar, and Kadi Yeri indicating contact between the Beyşehir group and the northeastern part of the south-west province. The ceramic material from these areas is not yet published, but the sites are marked on Map 1.

Neither the pattern-burnished wares of Beycesultan III (and II) nor the rare metallic groups of Köprüören and Tolca type seem to have counterparts in the North-western province or in the pottery of the fertile Eskişehir plain, which is very badly known in spite of surveys. It has the same red or buff burnished plates as the South-west during Beycesultan III and II, at Kara Höyük there are exaggerated carinated bowls of Beycesultan I type, and kitchen ware occurs at Hamidiye and Arapören. Distinctive shapes, however, are missing, such as chalices, fruitstands,

³ J. M. Cook, *The Troad* (Oxford, 1973), 359 ff.; N. P. Bayne, *The Grey Wares of NW Anatolia* (Oxford University B. Litt. thesis, 1964).

⁴ Cf. Z. A. Stos-Gale and G. R. Gilmore in *Anatolian Studies* XXXV (1985), 143 ff.

⁵ Surveyed by me in 1958, unpublished.

beak-spouted jugs, trefoil jugs, quatrefoil cups, etc. On the evidence of bowls and plates alone few ceramic affinities can be traced. On the other hand, both silvery wash ware and orange buff ware, frequently decorated with pattern burnish, occur in the region south-east of the Sea of Marmara, just north of the Tavşanlı-Kütahya region, which we have included in the N.W. Anatolian culture province.⁶

The affinities of this important region seem to be closer to the Troad in some respects (bowl shapes, grooved decoration, some rare grey ware) and to the South-west in others (beak spouts, riveted handles like Beycesultan III, pattern burnish, trefoil-mouthed jugs); to both in the presence of silver wash ware, and to the south and east in the presence of a plain buff ware. Characteristic South-western shapes, such as chalices and fruitstands, are as conspicuous by their absence as are Central Anatolian features such as are found in Beycesultan I. The pottery of this Marmara (or Iznik) region appears as an independent group during the L.B.A. For the moment it can only be dated by parallels.

Conclusion

One of the most interesting features about the pottery of Beycesultan is its total independence, and this applies also to the entire South-western area, of which Beycesultan is at the moment the type site. The Tolca group to the east is equally devoid of Hittite contexts, to judge by the material found, even if it cannot be integrated into the S.W. group. To the north (Marmara group) and west/north-west the N.W. culture province, though forming another unit, probably exhibits closer relations with the S.W. than can be demonstrated for the South-west and Central Anatolian groups, the western limit of which runs from Ilica and Gordion to Polatlı, Kulu and the Konya Plain.

Forcing the Beycesultan sequence into a Hittite ceramic straitjacket has led to ludicrous results chronologically. The time has come for Hittite scholars to recognize that Western Anatolia during the second millennium was not an outer province of Central Anatolia but went its own way. The assumed predominance of Hittite culture and its influences on the west are as ill-founded as those earlier views that saw Western Anatolia as subjected to Mycenaean influence. Contacts, as revealed by the pottery, are few and far between, exiguous and relatively unimportant. Local traditions, inherited from the Early Bronze Age, were on the whole far stronger than any foreign influence from whatever quarter.

Western Anatolia did not form a ceramic or cultural unit, nor for that matter did Central Anatolia. We have consistently refrained from using the word 'Arzawan' for South-west Anatolian pottery, for we disagree with an ethnic term like 'Hittite' for various Central Anatolian wares. It is known that the Hittites, unlike Mycenaeans, Cypriotes or Syrians, did not export their pottery.⁷ This is an important point, for it would suggest that commercially the Hittites had little to offer to neighbouring states in the way of natural produce that would be packed in pots (such as oil, perfume, honey, condiments, etc.). When one considers the natural resources of the

⁶ D. H. French, *Anatolian Studies* XVII (1967), 49-100.

⁷ WVDOG 75, 239.

Hittite homeland this hardly causes any surprise, for economically they were less well off than nearly all their neighbours. One often wonders to what extent economic distress at home – and one might note the shortage of farmers, to compensate for which the Hittite kings systematically organised deportation – was responsible for the ceaseless aggression against their neighbours, ending in ultimate defeat. It might well be asked how the political geography of Late Bronze Age Anatolia is reflected in the ceramic record recovered by archaeology. Ideally of course illumination can only come from textual evidence, and some scholars may well take the view that until such evidence comes to light nothing can be done about ‘Hittite Geography’. In the absence of systematic excavation planned to elucidate the political configuration of L.B.A. Anatolia, the chances are that we may have to wait a very long time. Tablets are not exactly commonplace finds in Anatolia. In the meantime much can be learned from archaeological surveys, which can at least demonstrate where there are concentrations of settlements and where not. But such political factors as potentially or actually dangerous large groups of nomads evade both archaeological and historical recognition.

TABLE OF POTTERY SHAPES AND DECORATIVE FEATURES

M.B.A IVa	SHAPES	LATE BRONZE AGE		
		III	II	Ia/b
	Drinking vessels:			
	1. Small-footed cups	*x	—	—
	2. Chalice	*x	x	*x
1	3. Large-footed cups	x	x	—
	4. 'Fruitstands'	*x	x	x
	5. Craters	*x	x	*x
40	20. Quartrefoil cups	x	x	—
	20a. Painted bifoil cups	—	—	*x
	25. Mugs	*x	x	—
	27. Feeding bottles	*x	*x?	—
	Bowls:			
10	6. Simple bowls	x	x	x
	7. Simple bowls with lids	—	—	*x
1	8. Carinated bowls	x	x	*x
50	9. Thickened rim bowls	x	x	x
	10. Grooved rim bowls	*x	x	—
1	11. Handled bowls	x	x	x
	Plates and Saucers:			
10	12. Eggshell saucers	x	x	—
35	13. Plates	x	x	*x
	Pouring Vessels:			
17	14. Jugs with bifoil/trefoil mouth	x	x	x
	15. Jugs with round mouth	*x	x	*x
	16. Bottles	*x	*x	*x
	17. Lentoid flasks	*x	x	*x
	18. <i>Askoï</i>	*x	x	x
52	19. Beak-spouted jugs	x	x	*x
	19a. Jugs with cutaway spouts	—	*x	—
19	26. Teapots	x	x	x
	Storage Vessels:			
	23. Mycenaean stirrup-jar (import)	*x	—	—
22	28. Small jars (incl. cup-shaped type)	x	x	*x
21	29. Large jars	x	x	*x
	30. <i>Pithoi</i>	*x	x	*x
	Miscellanea:			
	21. Funnels	*x	x	x
56	22. Painted bird vessel (lamp?)	x	—	—
55	24. Potstands	x	x	x
	24a. Drink-warmers	—	*x	—
	25a. Dippers (various)	—	—	*x
	31. Libation arms or incense burners	—	—	*x
	32. Kitchenware	—	*x	x
	33. Child's bath	—	*x?	x
	34. Horns	x	x	x
	35. Tube with perforations	—	—	*x
	Decorative features:			
x	Imitation rivets	x	x	x
x	Pattern burnish	x	x	x
x	Grooved wavy lines	x	x	x
x	Horizontal wavy lines	x	x	x
x	Painted ware (rare)	x	x	x
—	Rope-impressed coarse ware	*x	x	x

* denotes first appearance or significant later variant.

CHAPTER 7
THE MIDDLE AND LATE BRONZE AGE
SMALL OBJECTS

INTRODUCTION

The registered small objects from 2nd millennium Beycesultan number 344 in total. For the most part, this material is located in Pamukkale Museum, both on display and in the depots, though a number of the objects are exhibited in the cases of Ankara Museum. I wish to thank both Bayan İnci Bayburtluoğlu and Bay Ali Ceyhan for their considerable assistance in facilitating access to the material at each museum.

The objects fall into four main material types – metal, clay, bone and stone, with a few isolated pieces in faience, shell, ivory and frit. By far the vast majority of surviving small objects are metal. For an analysis of the distribution of objects by material and level, see the table below.

LEVEL	METAL	CLAY	STONE	BONE	OTHER	TOTALS
Mixed		8	2			10
I	22	1	4	2	1	30
II	43	40	20	22	5	130
III	33	4	17	7	1	62
IV	27	11	12	0	1	51
V	21	10	24	6	0	61
TOTALS	146	74	79	37	8	344

The paucity of small objects in the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age is somewhat compensated for in the 2nd millennium by a more substantial body of material, especially in Level II, ranging in variety from everyday household objects (tools, weaving/spinning equipment, simple jewellery) to luxury items in ornately decorated bone. Despite this increase in the number of objects, however, it must still be accepted that 344 objects from levels lasting some 800 years do not constitute rich finds in the quantitative sense.

The intention of this publication of the 2nd millennium small objects from Beycesultan is a straightforward presentation in catalogue form of all the material. Comparative material for each and every object has not been included for two reasons: (a) many of the objects, especially in metal, are of such everyday occurrence and widespread use (e.g. needles and pins) that the finding of parallels does not seem

a particularly worthwhile exercise; and (b) more significantly, the author had at her disposal as excavation documentation only the dig register of finds and was not, therefore, in a position to develop any particular ideas on stratigraphy/chronology for which extensive comparative material would have been essential. As a result, comparative material is mentioned in the brief preamble to each section only where the object concerned is thought particularly worthy of note or where a parallel might be of some significance. A further shortcoming to be noted in the treatment of the material is that the dig register, for most objects, mentions only the trench from which the object came, not the exact location or room number in the trench. Of the 344 registered objects from the Middle and Late Bronze levels, only 83 were attributed to specific rooms in the trenches. As a result, a meaningful examination of room contents has not been possible.

METAL

146 recorded metal objects were retrieved from the Middle and Late Bronze Age levels. Of these, the vast majority are simple pins and needles. Pins come with heads in a variety of shapes (rolled, biconical, spherical, melon-shaped, hooked, disc-shaped, barrel-shaped) of which the most common are rolled and biconical.

Weapons occur in some quantity with the most cohesive group deriving from Level II which produced 15 in all: tanged leaf-shaped arrow-heads, spear-heads, knife blades, flat axe and mace-head. Other levels added variety to these types of weapons but did not expand the repertoire of types found on the site.

Tools in metal have a limited repertoire: chisels, awls, sickle blades, pokers and a number whose function is not identifiable because of damage to the object.

It is noteworthy that gold is not attested at the site, and silver only rarely, usually in the form of simple rings; the notable exception to this is the hoard of silver bracelets and ear-ring (19) found on the floor of the Middle Bronze Age Level V palace. In the main, the objects are made of a copper alloy (which was not analysed during the study of the objects); a few lead objects are also present, and in Level I there was an iron knife blade (143) which may or may not be intrusive.

Level V (Figs. O.1 and O.2)

The pin-head types are limited to biconical (1) and spherical (2 and 3). The needles of Level V (4–6) are unremarkable everyday objects attesting, in conjunction with the spindle whorls and loom weights at the site, to a people well acquainted with textile manufacture. Like all the needles in all the Middle and Late Bronze Age levels, they are formed by a simple bending over of one end of a metal strip to form the needle's eye.

By far the most common tool across Levels V to I is the chisel, making up 42% of the tool artifacts. This is hardly surprising at a site which attested so much timber in its architecture. Level V produced four different types: the first is a heavy socketed chisel (8); the more basic type for light wood-working was a more-or-less straight piece of metal (9 and 12) with a rectangular section; the third type was a small chisel with bent tang (10), and the fourth variation, a poker-shaped instrument tapering in the middle (11). The repertoire varied little in later levels.

The second most common metal tool at Beycesultan was the awl; Level V produced two (15 and 16). The remaining tools from this earliest phase of the MBA were: poker-shaped object (7) whose function is difficult to determine, and a heavy pointed tool (14) with a diamond-shaped indentation near its hafting end. In the weapon repertoire, Level V produced a lugged flat axe (17, Pl. IX (a)) with long slim blade and protruding lugs (Maxwell-Hyslop's Type II, 1953, p. 69ff); also, a heavy lead mace-head (18) with a square section.

The palace of this level provided five of the few examples of precious metal found at Beycesultan: a small hoard of silver objects (19) comprising an earring with incised decoration and (originally) four bracelets (four bracelets were drawn at the time of the discovery; sadly, three of these have since disintegrated into pieces of silver wire and dust). A simple cross-over silver ring (20) was also found in the palace ruins; like several of the rings from the site, it is too large to have served as a finger ring.

Level IV (Figs. O.3 and O.4)

Pin-head shape had greater variety in this level. The most common was a simple rolled-over head (24, 25 and 33); biconical heads (32) also appear, some with incised decoration (31); melon-headed (23 and 26) occur, the former with additional incised decoration round the neck; and spherical-headed (39). A heavy bronze pin or brooch (34) was unusual. Only two needles (27 and 43) were retrieved from this level.

Two awls (28 and 29) and a chisel (30) were the extent of the tool repertoire.

A rather exotic spear-head (22) from Level IV is a fine example of the metalsmith's skill. The other weapons are more mundane: three lugged flat axes (35, 45 and 46), all of Maxwell-Hyslop's Type II, and a flat axe without lugs (36).

The only jewellery from Level IV was a broken ring of silver (37).

In the miscellaneous category comes a long skewer of twisted wire (47) bent over into a hook at one end. One is reminded inevitably of a skewer for shish kebab!

Level III (Figs. O.5 and O.6)

The pins from this level differ little from earlier types, except that one (61) may be a broken example of a spiral. Three needles (64–66) are of the usual type with simple bent-over head.

In the tool repertoire, Level III produced more variety, being the only level where metal sickles were found (67 and 68). The socketed chisel type found in Level V (8) is found again in Level III but is transformed into a larger, heavier, more substantial tool (71). A new chisel type is spatulate shaped (70). Another tool appears to be a crochet hook (69).

Level III produced the earliest examples of 2nd millennium daggers at Beycesultan (74, = Pl. X (a) middle, and 75). The first of these is a simple blade which thickens towards its middle though there is no mid-rib. It was hafted by means of three rivets. The other example had a more sophisticated hafting method: in addition to rivet holes (the riveting nail was still preserved in one of the holes providing direct evidence of the hafting technique), the hafting end had flanges on either side which would have wrapped over the hilt to produce a more secure fastening. Like the other 2nd millennium levels (except Level I), Level III produced a flat lugged axe (76). It

differs from the earlier examples in its smallness and stubby hafting end; its size might suggest it was a wood-working tool rather than a weapon.

All the pieces of personal ornament from Level III were rings (77–81), three of silver and two of copper alloy. Of the three complete examples, all were of the cross-over type.

Level II (Figs. O.7–O.10)

This level produced a fine example of a melon-shaped pin head (82). Another unusual type (84) had a barrel-shaped head. Five needles (89–93) had simple turned-over heads.

Level II was poor in tools, producing only one awl (96) and another three possible tools whose function is uncertain because of damage and corrosion (94, 95 and 97).

Though poor in tools, this level was rich in weapons, in fact providing more examples of weapons than of any other metal artifact. In Room 14 of the “shops” in Trench L (for plan, see Lloyd, 1972, fig. 3), two arrowheads (98 and 99) were found; we repeat here the commentary by Mr Mellaart on these artifacts in the first preliminary report (Lloyd & Mellaart, 1955, p. 91):

“Two arrowheads were found in the burnt debris of Room 3 (Room 14 in the final plan) in area L, and from the circumstances of their discovery it is likely that they belonged to arrows sent by the people who destroyed the town of Level II. The arrowheads are leaf-shaped with no midrib and a flat tang such as are found at Mersin and Alaca in the Late Bronze Age levels. The typical Hittite arrowhead from Kusura is barbed and tanged and completely different from these leaf-shaped types, but there is a close resemblance between the Beycesultan specimens and some bronze arrowheads from the Hospital tomb No. 3 at Knossos.”

The East Shrine of Trench R (for plan, see Lloyd, 1972, fig. 10) produced two more tanged leaf-shaped arrowheads (102 and 103), though these differed from the Trench L examples by having midribs. Of the two remaining leaf-shaped arrows of Level II, one from Trench X (101) had no mid-rib while the other from Trench SX (100) did. In addition to the two arrowheads from the East Shrine of Trench R, this location also produced a socketed spearhead (104) and a knife blade (105) which had a rivet hole for hafting and raised flanges down either side of the hafting end. A socketed spearhead (109) and heavy lead macehead (111) survived from a storeroom (Room 50) of Trench J, the so-called “Little Palace” (for plan, see Lloyd, 1972, fig. 3). The presence of these weapons among a quantity of carbonized grain is puzzling; in connection with the macehead, one thinks inevitably of the skeletons of the people clubbed to death in Room 13 of the “shop” (for spatial relationship of “Little Palace” to “shops”, see same plan).

The combination of the weapons from the “shop”, the shrine and the storeroom, coupled with the destruction by fire of these buildings and the skeletal remains of people beaten to death, give a possible flavour of Level II’s violent destruction. Level II was clearly the richest of all the Middle and Late Bronze Age strata insofar as “richness” is quantifiable through surviving artifacts. The obvious

presence of horses quartered in the stables between North and South Streets further indicates a certain wealth and, therefore, a certain power. This wealth and power no doubt acted as a magnet to those who coveted such things.

Of the remaining weapons of Level II, Room 2 in Trench A (for plan, see Lloyd, 1972, fig. 6) produced a tanged dagger blade (107) with side flanges; Trench K, another tanged dagger blade (108); Trench M, a dagger blade (106) with two rivet holes and inturred flanges, Pl. X (*a*); and Trench G, a lugged flat axe (112) of Maxwell-Hyslop's Type I with pronounced lugs.

Level II produced a rather intricate bracelet (113) of two intertwined circles, and eight rings (114–121), some of which were of a size to have served as finger rings while others were larger. An object of uncertain function (122) is a circle with overlapping ends carved to represent animal heads (probably snakes) attached to a shaft. It may have been part of a decorative buckle. Level II provided the only example of a metal vessel (123). The pottery forms strongly suggest metal prototypes but such were not found. The vessel fragment, found next to the "shop" area in Trench L, was made of copper alloy and bore simple relief decoration.

Level I (Fig. O.11)

The pins of this level were unremarkable beyond the fact that the repertoire included two flattened disc heads (128 and 133). Needles (125, 136–139) were of the usual type, seen earlier.

Like Level II, this final phase of the Late Bronze Age was also poor in tools. A chisel (140) is of the simple straight variety; another object (141) is possibly also a chisel though it is difficult to identify because of corrosion.

The megaron of Level 1a provided the finest example of all of the metalsmith's art – a heavy, knobbed macehead (129) – for photograph, see Pl. XI (*b*). A very close parallel exists in the collection of the Sadberk Hanım Museum in Istanbul, from an unknown provenience (Anlağan and Bilgi, 1989, no. 61). The authors date their example to the end of the Early Bronze Age by typological comparison with one tentatively attributed to the Merzifon-Göller cemetery (Özgüç, 1980, Pl. VI–VII). However, Anlağan and Bilgi point out that their macehead is made of brass which would rule out a date before the beginning of the Late Bronze Age.

On the more mundane plane, Level I also produced a tanged leaf-shaped arrowhead (142) with a pronounced flat mid-rib; and a heavily corroded iron knife blade or arrowhead – the extent of the deterioration makes an identification difficult.

An interesting variation on the simple finger ring was found in Level Ib – a movable second piece of metal had been wrapped around the ring to provide added decoration (126). Other rings from this level were of the plain variety (130, 131, 144, 145), either unbroken circles or with crossed-over ends. Another object (146) which probably served as a personal ornament of some kind has a barrel-shaped head at one end and a flattened disc at the other.

A bronze stamp seal (127) was recorded in the dig register together with a sketch of the object. It was not found in Pamukkale Museum and has probably disintegrated. It is mentioned here for the sake of recording its one-time existence.

CLAY

By far the most common object in clay from the Middle and Late Bronze Age levels is the spindle whorl; of 74 clay objects, 42 are spindle whorls, the majority of these (25 in all) stemming from Level II.

The spindle whorl shows some development both in shape and decoration throughout the period, although the preferred method of decoration continues to be white filled incisions. By the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age, the small neat biconical spindle whorl of the EB I and II periods (see Lloyd & Mellaart, 1962, fig. 5) has been replaced by a truncated biconical shape with a less clearly defined carination, and frequently the decorative white filled incisions appear only on the upper truncated portion. This is a clear continuation of a trend which begins in the EB III (see Lloyd & Mellaart, 1962, fig. 6), and throughout the MBA the truncated biconical with half decoration continues to be the preferred form. In the LBA, spindle whorls become larger, cone-shaped and more clumsily made with a preference for all-over decoration, again white-filled incisions, but very often the surface is untreated buff clay. Only rarely are carefully made examples found, and it would seem that it was no longer considered important to expend much effort on these everyday objects.

The clay finds of Levels V–II point to considerable weaving activity at Beycesultan since the spindle whorls are accompanied by a number of loom weights. These are pyramid shaped with one hole for suspension at the top end. Mention is made (Lloyd & Mellaart, 1965, p. 51 and plan in Fig. A.22) of 17 of these being found in Room 10 of Level IVb. They were not seen by the present writer in Pamukkale Museum and are not, therefore, included in this presentation of material. Three of the same type derive from Level II and are included here (nos. 197–199). For photographs see Pl. XIV.

In this connection, one must make mention of the crescent-shaped objects, usually pierced at either end for suspension, found in significant numbers at Beycesultan. 10 of these were registered and are included in this inventory, while another 31 (unregistered, not found in Pamukkale Museum and therefore not included here) were found together, having fallen from a “large earthenware basin” in Room 13 (the “shop”) of Trench L in Level II. (See Lloyd, 1972, p. 12 and plate VI(a)). Of the registered crescent-shaped objects, one came from Level III, 3 from Level II and 6 from a Level II–IV mixed deposit. These objects tend to be described as loom-weights. A plausible reconstruction of their use as loom-weights is demonstrated in the publication of the Middle Bronze Age objects from Demircihüyük (Kull, 1988, pp. 200–205), but strong objections to this have been raised on technical grounds (Vogelsang-Eastwood, 1990; see also Weingarten, 1990). The examples from Demircihüyük showed use marks around the area of the holes where they had been suspended. The Beycesultan examples did not. In this publication they have been put under the Miscellaneous heading since their find spot at Beycesultan did not provide incontrovertible evidence of their function. Whatever this was, they are a common phenomenon on 2nd millennium Anatolian sites, appearing in particularly large numbers at Karahüyük (Konya) (Alp, 1968, p. 73 ff). Like many of the Karahüyük examples, some of the Beycesultan ones are simply decorated with impressed patterns.

EB/MB Transition (Fig. O.12, Pl. XIII (a))

A clay stamp seal with perforated knob (147) was found in a sealed context under the earlier of two pavements in area 4 of the Level V buildings on the western summit (see Lloyd & Mellaart 1958, p. 97 and Pl. XXVI (a); and Lloyd & Mellaart, 1965, p. 36 and fig. A.15). This permits us to place it in the EB/MB transition period. The 'stud' shape of the seal fits well with seals of this period. The stamping face of the seal contains markings suggestive of primitive (or degenerate) hieroglyphs. Professor Bossert (1959, p. 80) expressed his certainty that the signs were hieroglyphs and read them as *i-ba-a* (now read as *zi-ba-a*), a personal name. Professor Güterbock (personal communication) very tentatively suggested that one of these might be the arrow sign which later became the logogram to describe something made of stone or an object for stone cutting (Laroche, 1960, no. 268). All the other markings on the seal were, in his view, indeterminate. His overall opinion was that the condition of the artifact was not good enough to be able to say with any certainty that the seal bore hieroglyphs and, secondly, that hieroglyphic glyptic was very unlikely at this early date.

Level V (Fig. O.13)

Of the 8 spindle whorls from Level V, only 2 show careful workmanship (150 and 151) with white infill in black clay. The others are crudely made, as is the figurine (156) from this level, an indeterminate animal from Room 13 of the palace. Like the other figurines, human and animal, from Beycesultan, the rough modelling indicates that it was probably a child's toy rather than an object of greater significance.

Level IV (Fig. O.14)

Again, spindle whorls predominate (157–163); another object (164) is probably from the weaving trade – a flat rectangular piece of clay with holes at each of the top corners most likely served as a loom-weight. This level produced 4 models: a horse head (165) with plastically applied eyes and ears; 2 male figures (166 and 167) with the sexual organs prominently represented. Level IV also produced a model of a sandal (not included in the catalogue; already published in Lloyd & Mellaart, 1965, pp 133 and 138).

Level III (Fig. O.15)

We see in this level the introduction of the tall conical spindle whorl (168) which predominates in Level II. The model from Level III (169) is a cart wheel. The crescent-shaped object (170) discussed in the introduction to this section makes its earliest stratified appearance here although, as already pointed out, 6 were found in a Level II–IV mixed deposit. This example has simple X decoration stamped into its centre and at either end like many of the Karahüyük (Konya) examples (Alp, 1968). A truncated conical stamp (171) with concentric circles on its stamping surface found in the Level III shrine of Trench R was of the type which would have been used to decorate the clay "horn" fixtures in the Level III shrines (see Lloyd, 1972, Pl. XVIb).

Level II (Figs. 0.16–0.20)

The domestic industry represented predominantly in the clay objects of this level is

undoubtedly weaving. 25 spindle whorls (172–196) survived from Level II and, in the main, are of the tall conical type seen first in Level III. Alongside these are 3 wedge-shaped loom-weights (197–199), all of the same type with a single perforation for suspension (unlike the type with 2 holes in Level IV (164)).

Level II, like V and IV and III, produced models/figurines and, like their predecessors, these were rather crudely fashioned: 2 bird figurines, one perched on a pedestal (200 and 201); model of a cart-wheel (202); and a clay sandal (203) of the same type as that found in Level IV (see Lloyd & Mellaart, 1965, pp. 133 and 138). A small object (204) in orange plain ware and shaped like a miniature vase resembles the three similarly shaped and sized objects in bone from Level II (334); their function is unknown. Three clay crescents (205–207), all from rooms in the Trench A private houses, are of the standard type; two are without decoration of any kind while the third has an indentation at its centre.

Level II produced 3 examples of simple glyptic: a clay bulla (208) bore 2 impressions of the same seal – a simple circular spiral decoration with no motif on the central field; a broken stopper (209) bearing 2 seal impressions on its upper surface – unfortunately too eroded to be distinguishable; a cylinder seal (210, Pl. XII (a)) with simple geometric decoration of 2 lines at the top and bottom forming a border and chevron patterns between the borders. A melon-shaped bead (211) was the only example of personal ornament in clay from all the levels.

It is rarely possible to make any meaningful spatial analysis of the objects at Beycesultan because of the incomplete nature of the recording of find-spots. However, it should be noted that of the objects in Level II connected with weaving (the spindle whorls and the wedge-shaped loom-weights) or possibly so (the crescent-shaped objects which may be loom-weights), 11 of these stem from the rooms of the private houses in Trench A (for plan, see Lloyd, 1972, fig. 6): 5 spindle whorls (174, 175, 176, 177 and 178) and 2 crescents (206 and 207) from Room 1 of these buildings; 1 spindle whorl (179), 2 wedge-shaped loom-weights (197 and 198) and 1 crescent (205) from Room 3 of the buildings. The everyday nature of these objects fits well with Seton Lloyd's consideration of other material in Room 3, the "porch room": "The contents of Room 3 were probably characteristic for a simple living-room of this period." (Lloyd, 1972, p. 19).

Level I (Fig. O.21)

The stamped *pitbos* rim (212) from this level provides a clear link with Central Anatolia in that the seal impressions on the rim surface and side can be matched almost exactly with examples from Boğazköy (see Seidl, 1972, Abb 6, nos. A 61 and A 66). Unfortunately, the find spot of the Boğazköy example is uncertain.

Levels II–IV Mixed Deposit (Figs. O.22 and O.23)

The mixed deposit produced little of note: a plain spindle whorl (213); a cone with geometric incisions on its base (214) which was perhaps a stamp or a game piece; and six of the crescent-shaped objects (215–220) discussed in the introduction to this section.

STONE

Of the 79 stone objects recovered from the Middle and Late Bronze Age levels, by far the most common object is the sword or dagger pommel, usually made of white marble but occasionally of white limestone. All levels produced stone moulds for the making of tools and weapons. Another frequent item was the bowl, usually a flat-based type with a ledge handle on the rim.

Level V (Figs. 0.24–0.27)

Of the three moulds from this level, one (221) was a composite to produce three different kinds of blade; the other two (222 and 223) were simple moulds of serpentine designed for making axe heads, Pl. IX (*b*).

Three marble figurines from Level V (224–226) were reminiscent of the flat figurines of Early Bronze Anatolia. They were armless, and the facial features on one (226) were sketched in by incision. (A similar type was found in Level II (276).) The discovery of two of the figurines (225 and 226) in Rooms 4 and 6 of the shrine of area R lends credibility to the general belief of them being idols.

Stone bowls were common in Level V, the largest concentration of them (230–232) deriving from the religious buildings in area R, rooms 1 (231 and 232) and 4 (230). The former two lay among the votive pottery and cult paraphernalia on and around the clay pedestal at the northern end of room 1 of the shrine (for plan, see Lloyd & Mellaart, 1965, fig. A.17). All three of the cups were made of a black crystalline stone and had a ledge handle emerging from the rim. Their find spot would suggest that they were cult vessels although it must be noted that the same type of vessel was found in later levels of the site with no definite cult connection. Another bowl of a larger variety (227), though damaged, had its rim preserved and was of a simple bead rim type. A bowl (228) similar in nature to the black crystalline bowls of the religious quarter came from Trench S – it differed from the others in that it had no handle. A further example of vessel manufacture in stone, a small fragment of a greenstone plate (229) with incised decoration, was not found in Pamukkale Museum though it was recorded in the dig register.

Stone tools consisted of a flat whetstone (233) with a perforation at one end, and a small axe-adze (234). Weapons of stone were rare, Level V providing only one example, a polished greenstone mace head (235).

However, one weapon part which was common was the pommel. Of the three from this level, two (236 and 238) were of the standard domed type with shafting and riveting holes. The other (237) of burnished alabaster was octagonal in shape and the fine quality of its workmanship and finish suggests it served as the handle of a valuable knife.

Three crescent shaped objects (239–241) with perforations at either end are reminiscent of the crescent-shaped clay objects which, it has been suggested, served as loom-weights. The function of these stone examples is equally unclear.

Of the other miscellaneous objects, one (242) was a flat thin piece of marble which the excavators thought may have been an inlay fragment of the Trench E palace; another (243) was a basalt ring with a highly polished surface both inside and out, perhaps part of a vessel; the third (244) was a flat circle of marble which may again have been inlay from the palace or was perhaps a game piece.

Level IV (Fig. O.28)

The earliest of the Level IV strata produced two small black bowls (245), one of which had a ledge handle jutting from the rim like those from the shrine in Level V. The other objects from this stratum were somewhat obscure in function: a large flat disc of highly polished marble (246); a perforated cylindrical stone (247) which may have been a miniature mace-head; and three flat circular discs and two rectangular ones (248) found together which may have been game pieces.

Level IV (undifferentiated by phase) also produced a mould for a seal(?) (249, Pl. XI (a)), the badly broken torso of an anthropomorphic figurine (250) of the same type as the "violin" flat figurines of Early Bronze Anatolia with schematic protruding arms (illustrated in Lloyd & Mellaart, 1962, pl. XXXII); a polished greenstone axe-adze (251); and a heavy macehead of polished black stone (252).

Like the other levels during the Middle and Late Bronze Ages, this level too produced pommels (253–255). These were of the same simple domed type with shafting and riveting holes already seen in the previous level. Two were of white marble and one of white limestone. A broken pendant of greenstone (256) with incised and relief decoration was the only piece of stone jewellery.

Level III (Figs. O.29 and O.30)

A composite stone mould (257) bore three indentations for the making of tools and weapons; two on the top were for the production of blades while another on the side would have produced a chisel.

Two flat anthropomorphic marble figurines (258) are in keeping stylistically with the figurines found in Level IV (250) and Level V (224–226) and were found, fittingly, in the cult area R. One of these is of the type found in large numbers in the Early Bronze cemetery at Karataş with a stalk neck (head broken off) and a semi-circular body; the second is of the type with round head and round body illustrated in Lloyd & Mellaart, 1962, pl. XXXII, no. 4.

A greenstone bowl (259) has double knob handles set just under the rim. This level also produced an axe-adze head of polished black stone (260) and a small mace-head (261).

Most common of all the stone objects from Level III were pommels (262–268) – seven in all. The majority of these were domes with shafting and riveting holes. However, one example (266) is the earliest example of the type with angular profile and carination which reaches its peak of execution in Level II. As with all pommels from Beycesultan, the Level III examples are of either marble or limestone with well-polished surfaces.

Three beads (269–271) – of carnelian and rock crystal – represented the stone jewellery repertoire, and two flat pieces of marble (272 and 273) with highly polished surfaces may have been inlay fragments.

Level II (Figs. O.31–O.33)

The two broken moulds from Level II (274 and 275) were for the making of knives. A marble anthropomorphic figurine (276) was of the flat type already described (no. 226 in Level V) with incised features – in this case, pronounced eyebrows, eye-lashes

and hair-line. The two examples of this type of figurine from Level V and Level II are so closely related that the writer believes the Level II example really belongs in Level V; it was recorded at the time of excavation as coming from a pithos hole in Level II. Another figurine, in burnished greenstone, (277) was that of an animal head; the muzzle features had been cut into the stone while the eyes are represented by a hole passing through the stone from one side to the other.

The bowl from Level II (278) was of the common flat-based type with ledge handle, but, unlike those of the MBA in black crystalline material, this was made of greenstone. A fine beak-spout (279) in variegated blue and grey limestone, the beauty of the colours enhanced by burnishing, came from what must have been a handsome vessel when complete.

In the tool repertoire, Level II produced axe-adzes, whetstones and a flint blade. Two of the axe-adzes (280 and 281) were made of greenstone, while a third (282) was of limestone and a fourth (283) of polished black stone (perhaps basalt), showing the wide repertoire of stone used by the people of Beycesultan for their tool-making. The two whetstones (284 and 285) were made of greenstone and limestone; the former was cylindrical in shape with a narrow end which may have functioned as a hafting device; the latter was of the broad flat type with a perforation at one end. Flint was extremely rare at Beycesultan, the only recorded example being a knife blade (286) from Room 3 of the house in area A.

Level II produced four pommels, two of limestone and two of marble. The manufacture of these artifacts reached their peak of perfection in this level of the LBA. Quite apart from their highly polished finish, they were cut with fine precision giving sharp, elegant profiles. Nos. 288 and 289 were of this type, the former being particularly finely finished to a silky smoothness. An example of the earlier, domed type (287) was much simpler though, once again, great care had been taken to give it a fine finish.

Of the miscellaneous objects in stone from Level II – a limestone knob (291), a stone stamp seal (292, Pl. XIII (a)) and a limestone bead (293) – the stamp seal is of particular note. The stamping face is circular with a conical neck rising from it to a perforated knob. On the face is a crouched griffon surrounded by two circles of ladder design. A very close parallel to this single griffon motif with ladder pattern comes from Boğazköy (Boehmer/Güterbock, 1987, pl. II, no. 30), the main difference between the two seals being that the Boğazköy example is made of clay. Although the top of the seal from Boğazköy is broken, the preserved part suggests it was of the same shape as the Beycesultan example. The Boğazköy seal is described as “nicht schichtbestimmt”, but is included in the “Zeit des Karum Hattuş” chapter. Boehmer remarks that the motif of a single griffon is rare, attested only on four seals from Boğazköy, one from Alaca Hüyük and two from Alishar. The Alaca example (Koşay, 1951, Pl. LXXX, no. 4) is, like the Beycesultan seal, made of stone and is the same shape although somewhat smaller; the face of the stamp is not so well preserved but it appears that the griffon is standing, rather than crouched on its back legs. The Alaca example is said to have come from inside the Hittite temple (Koşay, 1961, p. 193). One of the griffon seals from Alishar (Von der Osten, 1937, Fig. 249, d.2222) is again a good parallel to the Beycesultan example in both shape and motif. It is said to have been found roughly at the same level as the Old Assyrian tablets.

The other example from Alişar quoted by Boehmer (Von der Osten, 1937, fig. 249, B.1478) resembles a sphinx more than a griffon.

Level I (Fig. O.34)

Of the two pommels from Level IB, one (294) was a simple dome of marble with central shafting and side rivet holes, while the other (295, Pl. X (*b*)) was of the more sophisticated carinated type already seen in Level II with an angular profile and a highly polished finish.

The greenstone mould (296) from Level I had indentations on the upper and lower surfaces for casting a thick oval-shaped object and a thin rectangular blade. The function of a polished marble object (297, Pl. XV (*a*)) from Level I is unclear although it is suggestive of a game piece.

Levels I–IV Mixed Deposit

Two stone objects were recovered from this mixed deposit: a fragment of polished hematite (298) and a rectangle of marble (299), polished on one surface, rough on the other, which may have been a piece of inlay.

BONE

The quality of the workmanship on the decorative bone objects from Beycesultan is high, particularly so in the Late Bronze Age levels II and III. The Middle Bronze Age objects are much more pedestrian and in the main are functional rather than decorative.

Level V (Fig. O.35)

The material from Level V is distinctly utilitarian in nature with four awls (300–303), three of these stemming from rooms 16 and 9 of the palace. The group of three objects of undetermined function (304) and the circular object (305) also have a decided utilitarian appearance.

Level III (Figs. O.36 and O.37)

In Level III, bone implements transcend the merely functional and exhibit considerable artistic competence which reaches its full expression in Level II. However, this earliest phase of the Late Bronze Age also produced utilitarian objects: two knife handles (306 and 307, Pl. XV (*b*)) with a slit and rivet holes for hafting the blade, and an awl (308). The first of the two knife handles (306) was discussed in an article by Foltiny (1967), where he described it as a cheek-piece of a horse harness. The present writer dissents from that view; it is very similar to the knife handle of Level II (317) in which the blade still survives, showing clearly that these objects were handles for bladed implements.

One of the finest of all the bone objects from the site is the Level III ceremonial axe-head (309) with its highly polished finish and finely worked incised decoration. Of particular interest among the decorated bone work is a horse cheek piece (310, Pl. XV (*b*)) with elaborate decoration of concentric circles and zig-zags. For an illustration of how these were used, see Boehmer, (1972, p. 202) and the discussion with

parallel material from south-east Europe in Foltiny (*idem*, p. 22 ff). Three other objects (311 and 312, Pl. XV (*b*)) are also cheek pieces, though less ornate.

Level II (Figs. O.38–O.40)

In this level, the largest group of bone material comes from Trench L, the so-called “shops” in Rooms 13 and 14 (for plan, see Lloyd, 1972, Fig. 3). These objects were both functional (spindle whorls – 313 and 314; horse harness piece – 333), and decorative (disc or lid – 323; star – 320; fragments of decorated tube – 321; pendant – 328). Three miniature containers with small pegs inside (334) also from Trench L, were of uncertain function. The six spindle whorls (313 and 314) were of a simple type, their only concession to aesthetics being that they were highly polished; by contrast, however, the two spindle whorls from Trench A (315 and 316) bore incised decoration on their upper surface. (The possibility exists that they served as buttons rather than spindle whorls.)

Among the tools made of bone, two are particularly noteworthy (317 and 318) since the bone handles still retained their metal parts – a blade and an awl. The knife blade had originally been held in its socket by a rivet which had not survived, but the presence of the blade served to identify with certainty the bone handle from Level III (306), wrongly classified by Foltiny as a harness piece. The metal awl set in its bone handle (318) had no additional hafting device such as rivets to hold it in place; it was simply buried in the bone of the handle. The third tool (319) was a bone awl with a round perforated head.

The decorative bone pieces of Level II (320–326) were well executed. The bone star set within a circle (320) is reminiscent of some contemporary wheel cheek pieces for horse bits, but if it indeed served as such, it must have been for ceremonial use only since the object is fragile. The function of several of these objects (e.g. 321 and 322) is unclear. The disc (323, Pl. XV (*b*)) decorated with four bird heads in a swastika arrangement was perhaps the lid for a small jar, and the two very finely executed bone cylinders (324 and 325, Pl. XIII (*b*)) may have served as handles for fine implements. The broken object (326, Pl. XIII (*b*)) which has been tentatively identified as a shallow spoon may in fact have been a pendant, the broken neck depriving us of any certainty in identification. Despite the unclear function of most of these decorated bone pieces, they give a distinct impression of a certain level of wealth among their owners, of people who could afford luxury items.

The two items of bone jewellery (327 and 328) were unremarkable although the latter was well made.

A number of objects from Level II were classified as “Miscellaneous”, since they were neither decorative in appearance, nor easily classified as to function. These included a polished bone object (329) and a flat ovoid with perforations running its length and breadth (330) which may have been a harness piece. Of particular note from Trench J is what appears to be part of a boar’s tusk helmet (331, Pl. XV (*b*)) – a rectangular piece of slightly curved bone with holes in two corners to affix it. For the way in which such armour pieces were used, see Borchhardt, 1972, Abb. 2.

An antler object (332) of uncertain function is reminiscent in shape of the finely decorated ceremonial axe-head from Level III (309). The object has a hole bored down through the middle and has also been hollowed out for most of its length so

it is open at one end and closed at the other. For a very close parallel from a Middle Bronze Age burial at Demircihuyuk, see Kull, 1988, p. 188, and Abb. 182 for the origin of such antler pieces. Parallels from other Anatolian sites are given in her footnote 829.

Another horn-shaped object (333) used as a horse cheek piece was discovered in Level II. Unlike the example from Level III (310), this one was not decorated. It had been worked to a polygonal shape and closely resembled one found at Alaca Hüyük (Koşay, 1951, Pl. LXXXIV, fig. 1), said to come from the "niveau de culture hittite".

Three small containers (334) of bone were found with tiny pegs inside them; unfortunately, the pegs did not survive the years since the excavation, and by the time the objects were drawn in Pamukkale Museum, they had disappeared. The function of the group is unknown.

Level I (Fig. O.40)

Level I was poor in bone artefacts, yielding only a circular stopper (335) with obvious tool scratch marks on the top surface and part of another decorated cylinder (336, Pl. XV (b)).

OTHER MATERIALS (Fig. O.41)

The objects made from materials other than the main categories are either jewellery or luxury items. Shell, faience, ivory and frit are represented.

All the shell objects (337–340) were once parts of necklaces or pendants and earrings. From their find-spots, it appears that two of the large shell necklaces (338–339, Pl. XVI (a)) were cult objects in that they were unearthened lying in front of the altar in the East Shrine of area R in Level II, as though left as votive gifts. Both of these consisted primarily of cowrie shells though the larger of the two also had a knuckle bone and some carnelian beads threaded among the shells.

Faience was represented by a white bead (341) from Level III and what appeared to be part of a vessel (342) with a hole pierced in the rim from Room 16 of Trench L of Level II. It portrayed part of a (probably female) head with the hair, ear and eye shown in relief. It resembles closely the faience cup from Ebla dating to the Old Syrian period (1650–1600 B.C.) (Weiss, 1985, colour plate p. 178, catalogue no. 103) and may well be an import from North Syria, a centre of faience production.

A fine object in ivory from Level Ib is a stamp seal (343) with close parallels, both in shape and design, in Central Anatolia. For photograph, see Pl. XII (b). The face of the seal is circular; the neck is an octagonal cone ending in a perforated hammer-headed knob. The decoration on the face of the seal is a combination of a cross and spirals, often referred to in the literature as a "signe royale", set within two circles of ladder pattern. There are several parallels from Boğazköy (Bochmer-Güterbock, 1987, Pl. II, no. 21 (bulla); Seidl, 1972, Abb. 4, no. 39b; Beran, 1967, Pl. 3, no. 24). Although these are of uncertain level at Boğazköy, they are generally placed in the karum period; Beran, in fact, regards them as appearing suddenly in the later Assyrian colony period, continuing into the Old Hittite period. Although some examples were found in the Lower City Level 2 (early Empire period), he regards them as relics of

an earlier age since no early Empire tablets or bullae have been found carrying the imprint of such seals. Another parallel from Alaca Hüyük (Koşay, 1951, Pl. 79, 7) is categorized as "niveau Hittite postérieur".

The only object of frit recovered from the site was a necklace of 17 white frit beads (344). This was likely to have been a votive offering since it was found near the altar of the Level II East Shrine in Trench R.

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INVENTORY

ABBREVIATIONS:

A.S.	Anatolian Studies
B	Breadth
D	Diameter
DRN	Dig Register Number
FS	Find Spot
H	Height
L	Length
MIN	Museum Inventory Number
T	Thickness
W	Width

NOTE

An analysis of the metal in the inventory has not been done. The term "copper alloy" has, therefore, been used to describe the material.

METAL

Level V(a) **Pins**

1. Fig. O.1; DRN: BS/54/109; MIN: 5-98-75; FS: Trench E. Biconical head, shaft corroded into pieces; head split horizontally showing top section made separately and then stuck on to bottom; copper alloy; D of head: 1.5 cms.
2. Fig. O.1; DRN: BS/55/510; MIN: 5-424-75; FS: Trench E, Room 11 (for plan, see Lloyd & Mellaart, 1965, Fig. A.4). Spherical head; copper alloy; L: 10.5 cms.
3. Not illustrated. DRN: BS/54/217; MIN: 5-195-75; FS: Trench E. Spherical head; copper alloy; L: 7 cms.

(b) **Needles**

4. Fig. O.1; DRN: BS/58/859; MIN: 5-694-75; FS: Trench R. Simple turned-over head; copper alloy; L: 11 cms.
5. Fig. O.1; DRN: BS/58/878; MIN: 5-713-75; FS: Trench R. Simple turned-over head; copper alloy; preserved L: 5 cms.
6. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/55/485; MIN: 5-405-75; FS: Trench J. Shape difficult to recognise because of corrosion but probably needle/pin fragment. Copper alloy.

(c) **Tools**

7. Fig. O.1; DRN: BS/54/224; MIN: 5-202-75; FS: Trench E, Room 12 (for plan, see reference against object no. 2). Pointed poker-like tool, exact function unidentified, square section along shaft; copper alloy; L: 15 cms. Classified in A.S. V, Fig. 21 table (no.6) and page 91 under Tools and Pins as a chisel.
8. Fig. O.1; DRN: BS/58/868; MIN: 5-703-75; FS: Trench R, Room 2 (for plan, see Lloyd & Mellaart, 1965, Fig. A.17). Heavy socketed chisel; copper alloy; L: 8 cms, D of socket: 1.2 cms.
9. Fig. O.1; DRN: BS/56/571; MIN: 5-451-75; FS: Trench E extension. Chisel with rectangular section; copper alloy; L: 10 cms, W: 0.8 cms.

10. Fig. O.1; DRN: BS/56/573; MIN: 5-453-75; FS: Trench A. Small tanged chisel with square section; copper alloy; L: 10.1 cms, W: 0.75 cms.
11. Fig. O.1; DRN: BS/58/862; MIN: 5-697-75; FS: Trench R, Room 6 (for plan, see Lloyd & Mellaart, 1965, Fig. A.17, no. 13 in Room 6). Chisel with rectangular section at the cutting end, square section at other end, tapering in the middle; copper alloy; L: 11.5 cms, max. W: 0.7 cms.
12. Fig. O.1; DRN: BS/58/877; MIN: 5-712-75; FS: Trench R. Chisel with rectangular section; copper alloy; L: 11.9 cms, max. W: 0.8 cms.
13. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/58/870; MIN: 5-705-75; FS: Trench R, room 6 (for plan, see Lloyd & Mellaart, 1965, Fig. A.17). Tool fragment but function not clear; copper alloy; preserved L: 6.3 cms.
14. Fig. O.1; DRN: BS/55/528; MIN: 5-437-75; FS: Trench E, Room 11 (for plan, see Lloyd & Mellaart, 1965, Fig. A.4). Pointed tool (or weapon) with diamond-shaped indentation near hafting end; lower part of blade has square section; copper alloy; L: 12 cms.
15. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/56/602; MIN: 5-479-75; FS: Trench S. Awl with square section for most of its length; copper alloy; L: 10.9 cms.
16. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/54/200; MIN: 179-75; FS: Trench E. Awl with square section; copper alloy; L: 12.5 cms.

(d) **Weapons**

17. Fig. O.2; DRN: BS/55/457; MIN: 5-380-75; FS: Trench E. Lugged axe head; copper alloy; L: 20 cms, max. W: 1.4 cms, max. B: 5.4 cms. Photograph Pl. IX(a).
18. Fig. O.2; DRN: BS/57/855; MIN: 5-690-75; FS: Trench R. Very heavy mace head with narrow shafting hole and square section; lead; H: 5.2 cms, W: 4 cms, depth of shafting hole: 1.5 cms.
21. Not drawn because shape lost in heavy corrosion; DRN: BS/55/432; MIN: 5-361-75; FS: Trench E. Tanged spear-head, dimensions uncertain. Photograph Pl. X(a,b)

(e) **Jewellery**

19. Fig. O.2; DRN: BS/54/386; MIN: 5-320-75; FS: floor of the Level V palace. Group of objects comprising ear-ring, bracelet in fragments, fragments of wire; all silver; D of bracelet: 8 cms, L of ear-ring: 2.8 cms.
20. Fig. O.2; DRN: BS/54/216; MIN: 5-194-75; FS: Trench E, room 6 (for plan, see Lloyd & Mellaart, 1965, Fig. A.4). Simple cross-over ring; silver; D: 4 cms.

Level IVc

(a) **Weapons**

22. Fig. O.3; DRN: BS/56/588; MIN: 5-466-75; FS: Trench S. Spear head with 4 sided point, flat tang with 'V' shaped stop ridges; copper alloy; L: 17.6 cms.

Level IVb

(a) **Pins**

23. Fig. O.3; DRN: BS/58/858; MIN: 5-693-75; FS: Trench R. Melon head with incised decoration round the neck; copper alloy; L: 10 cms.
24. Fig. O.3; DRN: BS/58/861; MIN: 5-696-75; FS: Trench R. Roll head; copper alloy; L: 7.2 cms.
25. Fig. O.3; DRN: BS/58/879; MIN: 5-714-75; FS: Trench R. Roll head; copper alloy; L: 8.5 cms.

26. Fig. O.3; DRN: BS/54/314; MIN: 5-269-75; FS: Trench E. Melon head; copper alloy; L: 10.5 cms.

(b) Needles

27. Fig. O.3; DRN: BS/56/587; MIN: 5-465-75; FS: Trench S. Simple turned-over head; copper alloy; L: 13.6 cms.

c) Tools

28. Fig. O.3; DRN: BS/58/860; MIN: 5-695-75; FS: Trench R. Awl with rectangular section and tapering neck; copper alloy; L: 11.5 cms, W: 0.5 cms.
29. Fig. O.3; DRN: BS/58/864; MIN: 5-699-75; FS: Trench R. Short awl; copper alloy; L: 4.4 cms.
30. Fig. O.3; DRN: BS/58/869; MIN: 5-704-75; FS: Trench R. Chisel with square section; copper alloy; L: 9 cms.

Level IVa

(a) Pins

31. Fig. O.3; DRN: BS/56/585; MIN: 5-463-75; FS: Trench S. Biconical head with shaft protruding through the head, lightly incised decoration on the head; copper alloy; L: 8.8 cms.
32. Fig. O.3; DRN: BS/56/586; MIN: 5-464-75; FS: Trench S. Same type as 31 but without decoration on the head; copper alloy; L: 9.8 cms.
33. Fig. O.3; DRN: BS/59/896; MIN: 5-724-75; FS: Trench AA. Roll headed; copper alloy; L: 10.2 cms.
34. Fig. O.3; DRN: BS/59/892; MIN: 19407; FS: Trench AA. Decorative pin/brooch with perforated head and circular section on lower part; copper alloy; L: 6.3 cms, W of head: 1.8 cms.

(b) Weapons

35. Fig. O.4; DRN: BS/59/890; MIN: 19404; Trench CC. Lugged flat axe; copper alloy; L: 18.7 cms, max. W: 1.2 cms.
36. Fig. O.4; DRN: BS/59/902; MIN: 5-727-75; FS: Trench AA. Flat axe head broken down its length, no mid-rib; copper alloy; L: 11.1 cms, max. preserved W: 3.4 cms.

(c) Jewellery

37. Fig. O.4; DRN: BS/55/508; MIN: 5-422-75; FS: Trench P. Simple ring, broken; silver; D: 4.5 cms.

Level IV finds undifferentiated by phase

(a) Pins

38. Fig. O.4; DRN: BS/55/479; MIN: 5-400-75; FS: Trench J. Head shape unclear because of corrosion; copper alloy; L: 7.5 cms.
39. Fig. O.4; DRN: BS/54/382; MIN: 5-316-75; FS: Trench H. Spherical head; copper alloy; L: 6.5 cms.
40. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/55/480; MIN: 5-401-75; FS: Trench J. Straight piece of metal (nail or pin); copper alloy; L: 7.5 cms.
41. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/54/313; MIN: 5-268-75; FS: Trench E, fill of Room 16 (for plan, see Lloyd & Mellaart, 1965, Fig. A.4). Round head; copper alloy; L: 9.7 cms.

42. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/55/476; MIN: 5–397–75; FS: Trench J. Head broken off; copper alloy; L: 7.5 cms.

(b) **Needles**

43. Fig. O.4; DRN: BS/55/478; MIN: 5–399–75; FS: Trench J. Copper alloy; L: 9.75 cms.

(c) **Weapons**

44. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/55/529; MIN: 5–438–75; FS: Trench M. Badly corroded object, perhaps a spear head; copper alloy.
45. Not illustrated (but see A.S. V, p. 89, no. 2); DRN: BS/54/222; MIN: 5–200–75; FS: Trench E, pit dug into fill of Room 11 of Level V palace (for plan, see Lloyd & Mellaart, 1965, Fig. A.4). Lugged flat axe; copper alloy; L: 18 cms, max. B: 5.3 cms. For comment on this object, see A.S. V, p. 88).
46. Fig. O.4; DRN: BS/54/223; MIN: 5–201–75; FS: Trench E, pit dug into fill of Room 11 of Level V palace (for plan, see reference against previous object). Lugged flat axe; copper alloy; L: 16.5 cms, max. W: 5 cms. For comment, see A.S. reference for previous object.

(d) **Miscellaneous**

47. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/55/522; MIN: 5–432–75; FS: Trench E. Skewer of twisted wire (now much corroded); copper alloy; L: 58 cms.
48. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/54/383; MIN: 5–317–75; FS: Trench H. Corroded lump; copper alloy.

Level III

(a) **Pins**

49. Fig. O.5; DRN: BS/55/402; MIN: 5–336–75; FS: Trench J extension. Roll head; copper alloy; L: 10.5 cms.
50. Fig. O.4; DRN: BS/55/403; MIN: 5–337–75; FS: Trench J extension. Roll head; copper alloy; L: 9 cms.
51. Fig. O.4; DRN: BS/57/684; MIN: 5–531–75; FS: Trench SX; Melon head; copper alloy; L: 7.4 cms.
52. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/55/416; MIN: 5–347–75; FS: Trench K extension. Biconical head; copper alloy; L: 8
53. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/54/152; MIN: 5–138–75; FS: Trench A. Roll head; copper alloy; L (in dig register): 8.3 cms.
54. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/55/429; MIN: 5–358–75; FS: Trench J. Head too badly corroded to determine shape; copper alloy; L: 11 cms.
55. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/57/796; MIN: 5–635–75; FS: Trench R. Roll head, broken; copper alloy; L: 8.4 cms.
56. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/55/506; MIN: 5–420–75; FS: Trench M. Hook head; copper alloy; L: 7 cms.
57. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/55/445; MIN: 5–369–75; FS: Trench J. Biconical head; copper alloy; L: 6.75 cms.
58. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/55/415; MIN: 5–346–75; FS: Trench K extension. Biconical head; copper alloy; L: 9.5 cms.

59. Fig. O.5; DRN: BS/57/829; MIN: 5–665–75; FS: Trench R. Melon shaped head; copper alloy; L: 5.6 cms.
60. Fig. O.5; DRN: BS/55/417; MIN: 5–348–75; FS: Trench K extension. Biconical head with shaft passing up through head; copper alloy; L: 8.5 cms.
61. Fig. O.5; DRN: BS/55/401; MIN: 5–335–75; FS: Trench J extension. Double head – perhaps a broken-off double spiral; copper alloy; L: 8 cms.
62. Fig. O.5; DRN: BS/55/513; MIN: 5–426–75; FS: Trench M. Disc head; copper alloy; L: 10 cms.
63. Fig. O.5; DRN: BS/59/886; MIN: 5–719–75; FS: Trench AA. Unidentifiable object with square section – perhaps pin with head broken off; copper alloy; L: 6.4 cms.

(b) Needles

64. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/59/885; MIN: 5–718–75; Trench AA. Simple turned-over head; copper alloy; L: 7.6 cms.
65. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/59/893; MIN: 5–721–75; FS: Trench BB. Simple turned-over head; copper alloy; L: 8.5 cms.
66. Fig. 5; DRN: BS/55/411; MIN: 5–345–75; FS: Trench L extension. Simple turned-over head; copper alloy; L: 13 cms.

(c) Tools

67. Fig. O.5; DRN: BS/57/823; MIN: 5–659–75; FS: Trench Y. Sickle blade; copper alloy; L: 11 cms, max. W: 2.2 cms.
68. Fig. O.5; DRN: BS/54/276; MIN: 5–241–75; FS: Trench K. Sickle blade; copper alloy; L: 15.5 cms, max. W: 1.9 cms.
69. Fig. O.6; DRN: BS/59/894; MIN: 5–722–75; FS: Trench BB. Shaft with hooked end, perhaps a crochet hook; copper alloy; L: 12 cms.
70. Fig. O.6; DRN: BS/55/498; MIN: 5–414–75; FS: Trench M. Badly corroded chisel with rectangular section and spatulate shape; copper alloy; L: 10.5 cms, max. B: 2 cms, W: 0.5 cms.
71. Fig. O.6; DRN: BS/57/844; MIN: 5–679–75; FS: Trench R. Socketed chisel with square section blade; copper alloy; L: 12.8 cms, W at socket end: 2 cms.
72. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/55/507; MIN: 5–421–75; FS: Trench M. Unidentifiable because of corrosion – dig catalogue says “?chisel”; copper alloy; L: 7.5 cms.
73. Fig. O.6; DRN: BS/56/628; MIN: 5–495–75; FS: Trench U. Awl with square section; copper alloy; L: 7.2 cms.

(d) Weapons

74. Fig. O.6; DRN: BS/55/426; MIN: 5–355–75; FS: Trench K extension. Knife or dagger blade with three rivet holes, no obvious mid-rib but blade thickens towards middle; copper alloy; L: 20 cms, max. W: 3.2 cms. Photograph Pl. X(a) middle.
75. Fig. O.6; DRN: BS/59/884; MIN: 19406; FS: Trench AA. Knife or dagger blade with two rivet holes; flange on one side of rivet holes rolled upwards over top of blade, flange on other side rolled downwards over underside of blade; in lower of two rivet holes, hafting nail partly preserved; copper alloy; L: 15.5 cms, max. W: 2.2 cms (at hafting end).
76. Fig. O.6; DRN: BS/59/891; MIN: 19405; FS: Trench BB. Lugged flat axe with rectangular section at neck; copper alloy; L: 9.8 cms, max. W: 0.8 cms, max. B: 3.6 cms.

(c) Jewellery

77. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/56/610; MIN: 5-487-75; FS: Trench U. Ring; silver; D: 3 cms.
78. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/57/851; MIN: 5-686-75; FS: Trench R. Badly mis-shapen ring; silver.
79. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/55/405; MIN: 5-339-75; FS: Trench T. Broken ring; copper alloy; D: 2.5 cms.
80. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/55/428; MIN: 5-357-75; FS: Trench J. Ring; copper alloy; D: 2.5 cms.
81. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/57/852; MIN: 5-687-75; FS: Trench R. Part of ring; silver; D: 2.8 cms.

*Level II***(a) Pins**

82. Fig. O.7; DRN: BS/54/12; MIN: 5-12-75; FS: Trench A, Room 1 (for plan, see Lloyd, 1972, Part 1, Fig. 6). Melon shaped head; copper alloy; L: 13.2 cms, D of head: 1.7 cms.
83. Fig. O.7; DRN: BS/57/706; MIN: 5-553-75; FS: Trench X. Roll head; copper alloy; L: 8.5 cms.
84. Fig. O.7; DRN: BS/59/880; MIN: 5-715-75; FS: Trench BB. Barrel shaped head, shaft now lost though drawn in dig register; copper alloy; L(as recorded in dig register): 7.4 cms, D of head: 1.4 cms, L of head: 2.2 cms.
85. Fig. O.7; DRN: BS/55/536; MIN: 5-441-75; FS: Trench E extension. Spherical head with shaft protruding above head; copper alloy; L: 5.5 cms.
86. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/55/418; MIN: 5-349-75; FS: Trench M extension. Roll head, bent; copper alloy; L: 11.5 cms.
87. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/54/18; MIN: 5-18-75; FS: Trench A, Room 2 (for plan, see reference against object no. 82). Roll head; copper alloy; L: 13.5 cms.
88. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/54/273; MIN: 5-238-75; FS: Trench K. Pin or needle, not clear since head missing; copper alloy; L: 11 cms.

(b) Needles

89. Fig. O.7; DRN: BS/59/883; MIN: 5-717-75; FS: Trench BB. Simple turned-over head; copper alloy; L: 13.8 cms.
90. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/55/410; MIN: 5-344-75; FS: Trench L, Megaron A (for plan, see Lloyd, 1972, Fig. 3). Simple turned-over head; copper alloy; L: 12 cms.
91. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/55/424; MIN: 5-353-75; FS: Trench M extension. Head missing; copper alloy; L: 14.5 cms.
92. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/54/318; MIN: 5-273-75; Trench J. Two fragments of a needle; copper alloy; max. preserved L: 7.5 cms.
93. Fig. O.7; DRN: BS/54/9; MIN: 5-9-75; FS: Trench A, Room 1 (for plan, see Lloyd, 1972, Fig. 6). Simple turned-over head; copper alloy; L: 14.3 cms, D: 0.3 cms.

(c) Tools

94. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/54/319; MIN: 5-274-75; Trench J. Badly corroded tool of uncertain function but resembling a poker; copper alloy; L: 9 cms.

95. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/54/245; MIN: 5–217–75; FS: Trench J. Shaft with circular section, no head; copper alloy; L: 11.8 cms.
96. Fig. O.7; DRN: BS/58/863; MIN: 5–698–75; FS: Trench R. Awl with rectangular section, tapering in the centre of its length; copper alloy; L: 6.5 cms, max. W: 0.4 cms.
97. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/54/139b; MIN: 5–128–75; FS: Trench G. Function unidentifiable because of corrosion; copper alloy; L: 9.5 cms.

(d) **Weapons**

98. Fig. O.7; DRN: BS/54/315; MIN: 5–270–75; FS: Trench L, Room 14 (for plan, see Lloyd, 1972, Fig. 3). Tanged leaf-shaped arrow head (not possible to determine tang or neck shape because of corrosion products); copper alloy; L: 7.7 cms, W: 1.5 cms.
99. Fig. O.7; DRN: BS/54/316; MIN: 5–271–75; FS: Trench L, Room 14 (for plan, see reference against object no. 98). Tanged leaf-shaped arrow head with raised mid-rib (badly corroded); copper alloy; L: 9.5 cms, W: 2.6 cms.
100. Fig. O.7; DRN: BS/57/679; MIN: 5–526–75; FS: Trench SX. Tanged leaf-shaped arrow head with raised rectangular mid-rib and rectangular section tang; copper alloy; L: 9.2 cms, max. B: 1.8 cms.
101. Fig. O.7; DRN: BS/57/677; MIN: 5–524–75; FS: Trench X. Tanged leaf-shaped arrow head without mid-rib, rectangular section tang; copper alloy; L: 9.7 cms, max. B: 2 cms.
102. Fig. O.7; DRN: BS/57/824; MIN: 5–660–75; FS: Trench R, East Shrine (for plan, see Lloyd, 1972, Fig. 10). Tanged leaf-shaped arrow head with pronounced mid-rib and tang with initially square section tapering to rectangular; copper alloy; L: 8.3 cms, max. B: 2 cms.
103. Fig. O.8; DRN: BS/57/825; MIN: 5–661–75; FS: Trench R, East Shrine (for plan, see reference against object no. 102). Tanged leaf-shaped arrow head (only half the breadth survives) with rounded mid-rib and square-sectioned tang; copper alloy; L: 12 cms, max. preserved W: 1.6 cms.
104. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/57/810; MIN: 5–649–75; FS: Trench R, East Shrine (for plan, see reference against object no. 102). Socketed spear head (thus in dig catalogue; corroded beyond recognition when seen in Pamukkale Museum); copper alloy; L: 14.6 cms.
105. Fig. O.8; DRN: BS/57/724; MIN: 5–570–75; FS: Trench R, East Shrine (for plan, see reference against object no. 102.) Knife blade with shafting hole and raised ridges at either edge of upper one third of blade; copper alloy; L: 12 cms.
106. Fig. O.8; DRN: BS/55/490; MIN: 5–410–75; FS: Trench M. Dagger blade with two rivet holes and inturned flanges; copper alloy; L: 16.5 cms. Photograph Pl. X(a).
107. Fig. O.8; DRN: BS/54/106; MIN: 5–95–75; FS: Trench A, Room 2 (for plan, see Lloyd, 1972, Fig. 6). Dagger blade with tang and rolled-over flanges on the body; copper alloy; L: 11.6 cms, W: 2.5 cms.
108. Fig. O.8; DRN: BS/54/312; MIN: 5–267–75; FS: Trench K. Dagger with bent-over tang; copper alloy; L: 16.5 cms, W: 3 cms.
109. Fig. O.9; DRN: BS/54/278; MIN: 5–243–75; FS: Trench J, Room 50 (for plan, see Lloyd, 1972, Fig. 3). Socketed spear head with circular shaft; copper alloy; L: 28 cms, W: 3 cms. (Original length reduced through deterioration.)
110. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/54/320; MIN: 5–275–75; FS: Trench J. Too badly damaged by corrosion and breakage to be recognisable but could be socketed spear head; copper alloy; L: 7cms.

111. Fig. O.9; DRN: BS/54/279; MIN: 5-244-75; FS: Trench J, Room 50 (for plan, see Lloyd, 1972, Fig. 3). Mace head with circular shafting hole; lead; max. W: 5.5 cms, preserved H: 7 cms.
112. Fig. O.10; DRN: BS/54/139a; MIN: 5-127-75; FS: Trench G. Lugged flat axe split into its component layers by corrosion therefore thicker than would originally have been; copper alloy; L: 20.8 cms, max. B: 7.9 cms.

(c) **Jewellery**

113. Fig. O.9; DRN: BS/54/317; MIN: 5-272-75; FS: Trench L, Room 16 (for plan, see Lloyd, 1972, Fig. 3). Bracelet of two inter-twined circles; copper alloy; D: c. 8 cms.
114. Fig. O.9; DRN: BS/54/389; MIN: 5-323-75; FS: Trench L, Room 13 (for plan, see reference against object no. 113). Group of 4 objects comprising 3 rings and broken pin (latter unillustrated); copper alloy.
115. Fig. O.9; DRN: BS/54/376; MIN: 5-310-75; FS: Trench L, Room 13 (for plan, see reference against object no. 113). Ring; lead; D: 2 cms.
116. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/54/377; MIN: 5-311-75; FS: Trench L, Room 13 (for plan, see reference against object no. 113). Fragment of a ring; copper alloy; D: c. 2 cms.
117. Fig. O.9; DRN: BS/54/133; MIN: 5-121-75; FS: Trench A, Room 9 (for plan, see Lloyd, 1972, Fig. 6). Ring; copper alloy; D: 4 cms.
118. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/54/132; MIN: 5-120-75; FS: Trench A, Room 9 (for plan, see reference against object no. 117). Ring; copper alloy; D: 4.4 cms.
119. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/54/23; MIN: 5-23-75; FS: Trench A, Room 3 (for plan, see reference against object no. 117). Metal semi-circle, function unidentifiable; copper alloy; D: 4.4 cms.
120. Fig. O.9; DRN: BS/54/20; MIN: 5-20-75; FS: Trench A. Finger ring, heavily corroded; probably silver; D: 2.8 cms.
121. Fig. O.10; DRN: BS/55/420; MIN: 5-350-75; FS: Trench M extension. Broken ring; lead; D: 3.5 cms.

(f) **Miscellaneous**

122. Fig. O.10; DRN: BS/59/881; MIN: 5-716-75; FS: Trench BB. Object of indeterminate function; the two ends which overlap to form a ring look as though they represent animal heads (? snakes); copper alloy; L: 8.8 cms, D of ring: 3.9 cms.
123. Fig. O.10; DRN: BS/54/384; MIN: 5-318-75; FS: Trench L, Room 16 (for plan, see Lloyd, 1972, Fig. 3). Fragment of a vessel with relief decoration; copper alloy; H: 4.5 cms, W: 4.5 cms.
124. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/54/385; MIN: 5-319-75; FS: Trench L, Room 16 (for plan, see reference against object no. 123). Unrecognisable lump of corrosion; copper alloy.

Level Ib

(a) **Needles**

125. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/54/387; MIN: 5-321-75; FS: Trench M. Simple turned-over head; copper alloy; L: 14 cms.

(b) **Jewellery**

126. Fig. O.11; DRN: BS/55/431; MIN: 5-360-75; FS: Trench M. Finger-ring with movable attachment; copper alloy; D: 2.25 cms.

(c) Miscellaneous

127. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/57/681; MIN: 5-528-75; FS: Trench X. Badly corroded knobbed stamp seal; copper alloy; H: 2 cms. (Not found in Pamukkale Museum – probably disintegrated).

*Level Ia***(a) Pins**

128. Fig. O.11; DRN: BS/55/423; MIN: 5-352-75; FS: Trench M. Disc head with shaft passing up through head; copper alloy; L: 7 cms.

(b) Weapons

129. Fig. O.11; DRN: BS/55/414; MIN: 18153; FS: Trench M megaron (for plan, see Lloyd, 1972, Fig. 4). Heavy knobbed macehead; copper alloy (some lead for heaviness), exact parallel in Sadberk Hanım Museum analysed as brass; H: 4 cms, max. D: 6 cms, D of shafting hole : 2.8 cms. For photograph see Pl. XI(*b*).

(c) Jewellery

130. Fig. O.11; DRN: BS/55/427; MIN: 5-356-75; FS: Trench M; Finger ring; lead; D: 2.5 cms.
131. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/55/430; MIN: 5-359-75; FS: Trench M; broken ring; copper alloy; D: 3.5 cms.

*Level I undifferentiated by phase***(a) Pins**

132. Fig. O.11; DRN: BS/56/583; MIN: 5-461-75; FS: Trench T. Biconical head; copper alloy; L: 9.1 cms.
133. Fig. O.11; DRN: BS/55/393; MIN: 5-327-75; FS: Trench J extension. Flat disc head; copper alloy; preserved L: 7 cms.
134. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/55/399; MIN: 5-333-75; FS: Trench H extension. Corroded pin or needle with head missing; copper alloy; L: 7.8 cms.
135. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/55/396; MIN: 5-330-75; FS: Trench M. Biconical head; copper alloy; L: 6.7 cms.

(b) Needles

136. Fig. O.11; DRN: BS/55/406; MIN: 5-340-75; FS: Trench M extension. Simple turned-over head; copper alloy; L: 18 cms.
137. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/55/397; MIN: 5-331-75; FS: Trench M extension. Simple turned-over head; copper alloy; L: 6.6 cms.
138. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/55/408; MIN: 5-342-75; FS: Trench L extension. Simple turned-over head, broken shaft; copper alloy; L: 7.2 cms.
139. Fig. O.11; DRN: BS/56/584; MIN: 5-462-75; FS: Trench T. Simple turned-over head; copper alloy; L: 13 cms.

(c) Tools

140. Fig. O.11; DRN: BS/55/527; MIN: 5-436-75; FS: Trench C. Chisel with square section through-out; copper alloy; L: 10 cms.
141. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/55/407; MIN: 5-341-75; FS: Trench M extension. Metal tool, probably a chisel but badly corroded; copper alloy; L: 5.5 cms.

(d) Weapons

142. Fig. O.11; DRN: BS/55/395; MIN: 5–329–75; FS: Trench M extension. Tanged leaf-shaped arrow head with flat midrib and rectangular section tang; copper alloy; L: 10.9 cms, max. W: 1.8 cms.
143. Fig. O.11; DRN: BS/55/400; MIN: 5–334–75; FS: Trench M extension. Badly corroded knife blade with short tang; iron; L: 7.3 cms, max. W: 1.8 cms.

(c) Jewellery

144. Fig. O.11; DRN: BS/56/582; MIN: 5–460–75; FS: Trench T. Ring with crossed-over ends; silver; D: 1.9 cms.
145. Fig. O.11; DRN: BS/55/392; MIN: 5–326–75; FS: Trench J extension. Plain ring, completely closed; copper alloy; D: 3.3 cms.
146. Fig. O.11; DRN: BS/55/394; MIN: 5–328–75; FS: Trench J extension. Object with barrel shaped head and flattened disc at other end, perhaps a brooch; copper alloy; L: 6.2 cms, L of head: 2.1 cms, D of head: 0.7 cms.

CLAY

EB/MB Transition

147. Fig. O.12; DRN: BS/56/594; MIN: 18101; FS: Trench S (for exact location, see plan, Lloyd & Mellaart, 1965, fig. A.15 “pictograph seal”). Knobbed seal with perforation through knob; possible hieroglyphs on stamping surface; H: 2.5 cms, D: 4 cms. Photograph Pl. XIII(a).

*Level V***(a) Spindle Whorls**

148. Fig. O.13; DRN: BS/54/178b; MIN: 5–162–75; FS: Trench E. Biconical, with white infilled incisions on black wash surface; buff clay; D: 3.5 cms, H: 1.9 cms.
149. Fig. O.13; DRN: BS/54/178a; MIN: 5–162–75; FS: Trench E. Biconical with incised decoration on lower half; black clay; D: 3.5 cms, H: 2 cms.
150. Fig. O.13; DRN: BS/54/180; MIN: 5–164–75; FS: Trench E. Biconical with white infilled incisions on lower half; black clay; D: 2.2 cms, H: 1.2 cms.
151. Fig. O.13; DRN: BS/54/177; MIN: 5–161–75; FS: Trench E. Biconical with white infilled incisions on lower half; black clay; D: 1.8 cms, H: 0.9 cms.
152. Fig. O.13; DRN: BS/54/101; MIN: 5–90–75; FS: Trench E. Incised buff clay; D: 4.4 cms, H: 2.4 cms.
153. Fig. O.13; DRN: BS/54/179; MIN: 5–163–75; FS: Trench E. Incised decoration on base, undecorated on sides; red clay; D: 2.6 cms, H: 1.9 cms.
154. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/54/172; MIN: 5–157–75; FS: Trench E. Biconical; burnished buff clay with incised decoration; D: 4 cms, H: 2.8 cms.
155. Fig. O.13; DRN: BS/54/173; MIN: 5–158–75; FS: Trench E. Biconical; buff clay with white filled incisions; D: 3 cms, H: 2.6 cms.

(b) Figurines

156. Fig. O.13; DRN: BS/54/229; MIN: 5–207–75; FS: Trench E, Room 13 (for plan, see Lloyd & Mellaart, 1965, Fig. A.4). Animal figurine with incised eyes and pierced mouth; orange clay with red wash; L: 5.6 cms, H: 3 cms.

*Level IV'***(a) Spindle Whorls**

157. Fig. O.14; DRN: BS/55/466; MIN: 5-388-75; FS: Trench J. White filled incised decoration on lower half; smoothed orange clay; D: 2.5 cms, H: 1.4 cms.
158. Fig. O.14; DRN: BS/55/463; MIN: 5-385-75; FS: Trench J. Flattened biconical with punched hole decoration on lower half; orange clay; D: 3 cms, H: 2.2 cms.
159. Fig. O.14; DRN: BS/55/465; MIN: 5-387-75; FS: Trench J. Flattened biconical with white infilled incisions; black clay; D: 4 cms, H: 2 cms.
160. Fig. O.14; DRN: BS/55/469; MIN: 5-391-75; FS: Trench J. Flattened biconical with white infilled incisions on lower half; orange clay; D: 2.5 cms, H: 2.5 cms.
161. Fig. O.14; DRN: BS/55/475; MIN: 5-396-75; FS: Trench J. White infilled incisions on lower half; black clay; D: 3.5 cms, H: 2 cms.
162. Fig. O.14; DRN: BS/55/468; MIN: 5-390-75; FS: Trench J. Flattened biconical with lightly incised decoration on both halves; buff clay; D: 3.5 cms, H: 2 cms.
163. Fig. O.14; DRN: BS/55/464; MIN: 5-386-75; FS: Trench J. Incised decoration of large and small circles; grey-buff clay; D: 2.25 cms, H: 2.5 cms.

(b) Loom Weights

164. Fig. O.14; DRN: BS/55/486; MIN: 5-406-75; FS: Trench J. Flat rectangular piece of clay with holes punched in top corners; wet smoothed red clay; H: 3.5 cms, B: 3.5 cms, W: 1 cm.

(c) Figurines and Models

165. Fig. O.14; DRN: BS/54/175; MIN: 5-160-75; FS: Trench E, fill of Room 8 of Level V palace (for plan, see Lloyd & Mellaart, 1965, Fig. A.4). Horse head with eyes and ears plastically applied; orange clay with red wash; L: 4.7 cms, H: 5.2 cms.
166. Fig. O.14; DRN: BS/57/700; MIN: 5-547-75; FS: Trench Y. Male figurine with facial features, arms and sexual organs plastically applied; clay; H: 4.6 cms.
167. Fig. O.14; DRN: BS/57/710; MIN: 5-557-75; FS: Trench Y. Male figurine with facial features, arms and sexual organs plastically applied; clay; H: 5 cms.

*Level III***(a) Spindle Whorls**

168. Fig. O.15; DRN: BS/57/735; MIN: 5-581-75; FS: Trench R. Truncated conical with white filled incised decoration on both upper and lower parts; black clay; D: 2.8 cms, H: 2.9 cms.

(b) Models

169. Fig. O.15; DRN: BS/56/634; MIN: 5-501-75; FS: Trench U. Model of a wheel with central shaft hole and (originally) four spokes plastically applied; baked clay; D: 6.1 cms.

(c) Miscellaneous

170. Fig. O.15; DRN: BS/57/767; MIN: 5-611-75; FS: Trench R. Crescent shaped object with suspension holes at either end, impressed 'X' decoration at either end and middle; orange clay; L: 13.9 cms.
171. Fig. O.15; DRN: BS/57/751; MIN: 5-597-75; FS: Trench R. Truncated conical stamp with concentric circles on the stamping face; D: 3 cms, H: 2.4 cms.

Level II(a) **Spindle Whorls**

172. Fig. O.16; DRN: BS/54/110; MIN: 5-99-75; FS: Trench A. Black clay with white infilled incisions; D: 3.5 cms, H: 2.7 cms.
173. Fig. O.16; DRN: BS/54/108; MIN: 5-97-75; FS: Trench A. Black highly burnished clay; D: 2.4 cms, H: 2.8 cms.
174. Fig. O.16; DRN: BS/54/27; MIN: 5-27-75; FS: Trench A, Room 3 (for plan, see Lloyd, 1972, Fig. 6). Buff clay with white filled incisions; D: 3.5 cms, H: 2.6 cms.
175. Fig. O.16; DRN: BS/54/29; MIN: 5-29-75; FS: Trench A, Room 3 (for plan, see reference against object no. 174). Buff clay with incised decoration; D: 4.5 cms, H: 2.7 cms.
176. Not illustrated, same type as no. 178; DRN: BS/54/32; MIN: 5-32-75; FS: Trench A, Room 3 (for plan, see reference against object no. 174). Buff clay with white filled incisions; D: 2.5 cms.
177. Fig. O.16; DRN: BS/54/31; MIN: 5-31-75; FS: Trench A, Room 3 (for plan, see reference against object no. 174). Buff clay, clumsily made, undecorated; D: 2.8 cms, H: 2.5 cms.
178. Fig. O.16; DRN: BS/54/33; MIN: 5-33-75; FS: Trench A, Room 3 (for plan, see reference against object no. 174). Buff clay with white filled incisions; D: 2.6 cms, H: 2.4 cms.
179. Fig. O.16; DRN: BS/54/10; MIN: 5-10-75; FS: Trench A, Room 1 (for plan, see reference against object no. 174). Black clay with white filled incisions, burnished; D: 1.6 cms H: 1.4 cms.
180. Fig. O.16; DRN: BS/54/112; MIN: 5-101-75; FS: Trench A. Buff clay, no decoration; D: 3.6 cms, H: 2 cms.
181. Fig. O.16; DRN: BS/54/111; MIN: 5-100-75; FS: Trench A. Buff clay with white filled incisions; D: 2.8 cms, H: 3.6 cms.
182. Fig. O.16; DRN: BS/54/285; MIN: 5-249-75; FS: Trench L, Room 14 (for plan, see Lloyd, 1972, Fig. 3). Melon-shaped with grooved and white filled perforations; black clay; D: 4 cms, H: 3.5 cms.
183. Fig. O.16; DRN: BS/54/375; MIN: 5-309-75; FS: Trench L. Incised decoration on sides and base; buff clay; D: 3 cms, H: 3 cms.
184. Fig. O.16; DRN: BS/54/375; MIN: 5-309-75; FS: Trench L. Incised decoration and white filled dots; reddish clay; D: 3.5 cms, H: 2.5 cms.
185. Fig. O.16; DRN: BS/54/375; MIN: 5-309-75; FS: Trench L. Incised decoration on base; smoothed black clay; D: 4 cms, H: 2 cms.
186. Fig. O.16; DRN: BS/54/375; MIN: 5-309-75; FS: Trench L. White filled incisions; buff clay; D: 2.8 cms, H: 2.2 cms.
187. Fig. O.16; DRN: BS/54/375; MIN: 5-309-75; FS: Trench L. White filled incisions; buff clay; D: 3 cms, H: 3.1 cms.
188. Fig. O.17; DRN: BS/54/375; MIN: 5-309-75; FS: Trench L. White filled incisions; buff clay; D: 3 cms, H: 3.1 cms.
189. Fig. O.17; DRN: BS/54/375; MIN: 5-309-75; FS: Trench L. Biconical; incised decoration on upper half; buff clay; D: 3.5 cms, H: 2.2 cms.
190. Fig. O.17; DRN: BS/54/375; MIN: 5-309-75; FS: Trench L. White filled incisions; buff clay; D: 3 cms, H: 2.7 cms.

191. Fig. O.17; DRN: BS/54/375; MIN: 5–309–75; FS: Trench L. White filled incisions; black clay; D: 2.6 cms, H: 3.7 cms.
192. Fig. O.17; DRN: BS/54/375; MIN: 5–309–75; FS: Trench L. White filled incisions; buff clay; D: 3.7 cms, H: 2 cms.
193. Fig. O.17; DRN: BS/54/375; MIN: 5–309–75; FS: Trench L. White filled incisions; black clay, burnished surface; D: 1.8 cms, H: 0.7 cms.
194. Fig. O.17; DRN: BS/54/375; MIN: 5–309–75; FS: Trench L. Undecorated; reddish clay; D: 3.2 cms, H: 3.8 cms.
195. Fig. O.17; DRN: BS/54/375; MIN: 5–309–75; FS: Trench L. Undecorated; buff clay; D: 3.7 cms, H: 2.9 cms.
196. Fig. O.17; DRN: BS/54/375; MIN: 5–309–75; FS: Trench L. Undecorated; buff clay; D: 3.9 cms, H: 2.5 cms.

(b) Loom Weights

197. Fig. O.17; DRN: BS/54/14; MIN: 5–14–75; FS: Trench A, Room 1 (for plan, see Lloyd, 1972, Fig. 6). Wedge shaped weight with perforation at top for suspension; H: 8 cms, max. W: 5.4 cms.
198. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/54/57; MIN: 5–50–75; FS: Trench A, Room 1 (for plan, see reference against object no. 197). Wedge shaped weight perforated for suspension – similar to object no. 197. H: 8 cms, max. W: 6.9 cms.
199. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/54/151; MIN: 5–137–75; FS: Trench G. Wedge shaped weight perforated for suspension – similar to object no. 197; H: 6 cms, max. W: 3.5 cms.

(c) Figurines and Models

200. Fig. O.17; DRN: BS/54/99; MIN: 5–88–75; FS: Trench A, Room 5 (for plan, see Lloyd, 1972, Fig. 6). Bird with incised wings perched on pedestal (head and wing missing); orange clay with red wash; L: 3.4 cms, H: 3.1 cms.
201. Fig. O.18; DRN: BS/55/484; MIN: 5–404–75; FS: Trench N. Bird figurine with incised feathers; orange clay with red wash; L: 4.5 cms, H: 2 cms.
202. Fig. O.18; DRN: BS/57/749; MIN: 5–595–75; FS: Trench Y. Model of cart wheel with central shaft hole; buff clay; D: 10 cms.
203. Fig. O.18; DRN: BS/57/717; MIN: 5–563–75; FS: Trench R. Model of shoe, broken, incisions around sole indicate stitching; buff clay; L: 7.2 cms, B: 3.7 cms. (For similar model from Level IV, see Lloyd & Mellaart, 1965, page 133 and drawing on page 138, no. 2.)

(d) Miscellaneous

204. Fig. O.18; DRN: BS/54/11; MIN: 5–11–75; FS: Trench A, Room 1 (for plan, see reference against object no. 200). Object, function unidentified; orange plain ware; H: 2 cms, max. W: 1.5 cms.
205. Fig. O.19; DRN: BS/54/17; MIN: 5–17–75; FS: Trench A, Room 1 (for plan, see reference against object no. 200). Crescent shaped object with suspension holes at either end, undecorated; partly burnished; L: 16.5 cms, W: 2.8 cms.
206. Fig. O.19; DRN: BS/54/24; MIN: 5–24–75; FS: Trench A, Room 3 (for plan, see reference against object no. 200). Similar to object no. 205 but with an indentation in the centre of its length; L: 16.5 cms, W: 3.1 cms.

207. Fig. O.20; DRN: BS/54/13; MIN: 5-13-75; Trench A, Room 3 (for plan, see reference against object no. 200). Similar to object no. 205; L: 15 cms, W: 2.1 cms.
208. Fig. O.20; DRN: BS/54/277; MIN: 5-242-75; FS: Trench J, Room 49 (for plan, see Lloyd, 1972, Fig. 3). Broken bulla with spiral decoration on top and side; badly burned; buff clay; D: 4.2 cms, L: 5.2 cms.
209. Fig. O.20; DRN: BS/55/458; MIN: 5-381-75; FS: Trench L. Stopper with seal impressions, only partly preserved; design indistinguishable; buff clay; D: 4.5 cms, preserved H: 1.9 cms.
210. Fig. O.20; DRN: BS/55/419; MIN: 18164; FS: Trench M extension. Cylinder seal with white filled incisions; brown clay; H: 2.5 cms, D: 1 cm. Photograph Pl. XII(a).
211. Fig. O.20; DRN: BS/54/379; MIN: 5-313-75; FS: Trench L, Room 13 (for plan, see reference against object no. 208). Melon-shaped bead with incised decoration; white baked clay; D: 1.5 cms; H: 1.2 cms.

Level I(a) **Miscellaneous**

212. Fig. O.21; DRN: BS/56/611; MIN: 5-488-75; FS: Trench R. Pithos rim with two seal impressions on top and three on side of rim; L of piece: 24 cms, W of rim: 7.5 cms.

Levels II-IV (Mixed deposit)(a) **Spindle Whorls**

213. Fig. O.22; DRN: BS/54/100; MIN: 5-89-75; FS: Trench E. Coarse buff clay, undecorated; D: 4 cms, H: 1.9 cms.

(b) **Miscellaneous**

214. Fig. O.22; DRN: BS/54/253; MIN: 5-225-75; FS: Trench H. Cone with incisions on base; game piece or stamp?; wet-smoothed buff clay; D: 3 cms, H: 4.6 cms.
215. Fig. O.22; DRN: BS/54/246; MIN: 5-218-75; FS: Trench H. Crescent shaped object with stamped decoration in centre and suspension holes at either end; baked clay with light orange wash; L: 14.5 cms, W: 2.7 cms.
216. Fig. O.22; DRN: BS/54/247; MIN: 5-219-75; FS: Trench H. Crescent shaped object with five indentations along its length and suspension holes at either end; baked clay; L: 17.5 cms, W: 2 cms.
217. Fig. O.23; DRN: BS/54/248; MIN: 5-220-75; FS: Trench H. Crescent shaped object with two indentations in centre and suspension holes at either end; baked clay with red wash; L: 15.2 cms, W: 2 cms.
218. Fig. O.23; DRN: BS/54/97; MIN: 5-86-75; FS: Trench E. Crescent shaped object with perforations at either end for suspension, no other decoration; baked orange clay; L: 17 cms, W: 3 cms.
219. Fig. O.23; DRN: BS/54/96; MIN: 5-85-75; FS: Trench E. Crescent shaped object with perforations at either end for suspension and a decorative impressed circle in centre of its length; baked orange clay; L: 16.7 cms, W: 2.8 cms.
220. Fig. O.23; DRN: BS/54/1; MIN: 5-1-75; FS: Trench A. Crescent shaped object with perforations at either end for suspension, no other decoration; baked clay; L: 15.5 cms, W: 2.6 cms.

STONE

I. level V(a) **Moulds**

221. Fig. O.25; DRN: BS/54/207; MIN: 5-186-75; FS: Trench E. Broken composite mould consisting of two moulds on upper surface for blades and one on the side; shiny black crystalline stone; L: 10 cms, W: 6.7 cms.
222. Fig. O.24; DRN: BS/55/455; MIN: 5-378-75; FS: Trench J. Axe-head mould; serpentine; L: 20 cms, W: 14 cms. Photograph Pl. IX (*b*).
223. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/55/456; MIN: 5-379-75; FS: Trench J. Axe-head mould; serpentine; L: 12 cms, W: 9 cms.

(b) **Figurines**

224. Fig. O.25; DRN: BS/58/866; MIN: 5-701-75; FS: Trench R, Room 6 (for exact location, see Lloyd & Mellaart, 1965, Fig. A.17, no. 23 in Room 6). Head and neck stalk of flat figurine, body broken off; marble; H: 3.5 cms, W: 1.3 cms, T: 0.2 cms.
225. Fig. O.25; DRN: BS/57/856; MIN: 5-691-75; FS: Trench R, Room 4 (for exact location, see Lloyd & Mellaart, 1965, Fig. A.17, no. 17 in Room 4). Flat anthropomorphic figurine, head missing; marble; preserved H: 11 cms, max. W: 7 cms.
226. Fig. O.25; DRN: BS/55/550; MIN: 18077; FS: Trench E. Flat human figurine with incised eyes and eyebrows; marble; preserved H: 5 cms.

(c) **Bowls**

227. Fig. O.26; DRN: BS/56/599; MIN: 5-476-75; FS: Trench S. Bowl fragment with bowl rim; preserved H: 18 cms.
228. Fig. O.26; DRN: BS/56/598; MIN: 5-475-75; FS: Trench S. Fragment of simple shallow bowl; black crystalline stone; D: 10 cms.
229. Not illustrated (not found in Pamukkale Museum); DRN: BS/55/544; MIN: 5-445-75; FS: Trench E. Fragment of vessel decorated with incisions and relief; greenstone.
230. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/57/814; MIN: not known; FS: Trench R, Room 4 (for exact location, see Lloyd & Mellaart, 1965, Fig. A.17, no. 13 in Room 4). Cup with handle on the rim; black crystalline stone; H: 3.8 cms, D: 8.6 cms.
231. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/57/848; MIN: 5-683-75; FS: Trench R, Room 1 (for exact location, see Lloyd & Mellaart, 1965, Fig. A.17, no. 8 in Room 1). Cup with handle on the rim; black crystalline stone; H: 4 cms, D: 9 cms.
232. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/57/849; MIN: 5-684-75; FS: Trench R, Room 1 (for exact location, see Lloyd & Mellaart, 1965, Fig. A.17, no.5 in Room 1). Cup with handle on the rim; black crystalline stone; H: 5.5 cms, D: 10.2 cms.

(d) **Tools**

233. Fig. O.26; DRN: BS/54/252; MIN: 5-224-75; FS: Trench H. Flat whetstone pierced at narrow end; smooth black stone; L: 7 cms, max. W: 2.5 cms, max. T: 0.9 cms.
234. Fig. O.26; DRN: BS/54/272; MIN: 5-237-75; FS: Trench E, Room 1 (for plan, see Lloyd & Mellaart, 1965, Fig. A.4). Axe/adze; black stone; L: 5.3 cms, max. W: 4 cms, max. T: 1.06 cms.

(e) **Weapons**

235. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/54/166; MIN: 5-151-75; FS: Trench E. Mace head; polished greenstone; D: 7 cms, T: 4.1 cms.

(f) Pommels

236. Fig. O.27; DRN: BS/54/249; MIN: 5-221-75; FS: Trench E, Room 11 (for plan, see Lloyd & Mellaart, 1965, Fig. A.4). Dagger pommel with shafting and riveting holes; polished limestone; D: 4 cms, H: 2.2 cms.
237. Fig. O.26; DRN: BS/54/169; MIN: 5-154-75; FS: Trench E. Octagonal pommel with circular shafting socket and rivet holes; highly burnished beige alabaster; H: 3 cms, W: 2.6 cms.
238. Fig. O.26; DRN: BS/57/842; MIN: 5-677-75; FS: Trench R. Dagger pommel with shafting and riveting holes; marble; D: 2.7 cms, H: 1.8 cms.

(g) Miscellaneous

239. Fig. O.27; DRN: BS/56/595; MIN: 5-472-75; FS: Trench S. Flat crescent shaped object with suspension holes at either end; limestone; H: 5.9 cms, W: 6.7 cms.
240. Fig. O.27; DRN: BS/56/596; MIN: 5-473-75; FS: Trench S. Identical to no. 239, except broken through the middle.
241. Fig. O.27; DRN: BS/54/251; MIN: 5-223-75; FS: Trench E, Room 10 (for plan, see Lloyd & Mellaart, 1965, Fig. A.4). Flat crescent shaped object with suspension holes at either end; greenish-grey limestone; H: 7 cms, W: 4 cms.
242. Fig. O.25; DRN: BS/54/150; MIN: 5-136-75; FS: Trench E. Flat sub-rectangular object (dig catalogue says "inlay"); polished marble; L: 8.5 cms, W: 3.2 cms, T: 0.8 cms.
243. Fig. O.27; DRN: BS/54/201; MIN: 5-180-75; FS: Trench E. Basalt ring, function unknown but perhaps part of a vessel, highly burnished inside and out; D: 9.2 cms.
244. Fig. O.27; DRN: BS/54/170; MIN: 5-155-75; FS: Trench E, Room 7 (for plan, see reference against object no. 241). Flat disc with a cavity in the centre (game piece or inlay fragment?); polished marble; D: 4.8 cms, T: 0.5 cms.

*Level IVc***(a) Bowls**

245. Fig. O.28; DRN: BS/59/897; MIN: 19403; FS: Trench CC. Two small bowls, one with a handle jutting from the rim; black crystalline stone; (a) D: 10 cms, H: 4 cms, (b) D: 8 cms, H: 4 cms.

(b) Miscellaneous

246. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/57/853; MIN: 5-688-75; FS: Trench R. Smoothly polished round flat disk, function unknown; marble; D: 14.5 cms, W: 0.9 cms.
247. Fig. O.28; DRN: BS/56/590; MIN: 5-468-75; FS: Trench S. Perforated cylindrical stone; a miniature mace head (?); polished black crystalline stone; D: 3.6 cms, W: 2.2 cms.
248. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/56/589; MIN: 5-467-75; FS: Trench S. Three flat circular discs and two rectangular ones, perhaps game pieces; marble; D of discs: 2.7 cms, T of discs: 0.4 cms. Level IV undifferentiated by phase

(a) Mould

249. Fig. O.28; DRN: BS/55/483; MIN: 5-403-75; FS: Trench J. Broken mould for a seal (?); black crystalline stone; L: 5 cms, H: 5 cms, W: 2.75 cms. Photograph Pl. XI (a).

(b) Figurine

250. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/55/511; MIN: 18136; FS: Trench P. Broken torso of an anthropomorphic figurine; limestone; H: 4 cms, W: 6 cms.

(c) **Tool**

251. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/54/203; MIN: 5–182–75; FS: Trench H. Axe/adze; polished greenstone; L: 4.4 cms, W: 2.4 cms.

(d) **Weapon**

252. Fig. O.28; DRN: BS/54/202; MIN: 5–181–75; FS: Trench H. Mace head, approximately two-thirds missing; polished black stone; H: 5.3 cms.

(e) **Pommels**

253. Fig. O.28; DRN: BS/57/695; MIN: 5–542–75; FS: Trench Y. Dagger pommel with shafting and riveting holes; marble; D: 4.9 cms.

254. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/57/696; MIN: 5–543–75; FS: Trench Y. Dagger pommel, unfinished; marble; D: 5.5 cms.

255. Fig. O.28; DRN: BS/55/512; MIN: 5–425–75; FS: Trench M. Dagger pommel with shafting and riveting holes; polished limestone; D: 4 cms, H: 1.5 cms.

(f) **Jewellery**

256. Fig. O.28; DRN: BS/55/481; MIN: 5–402–75; FS: Trench J. Broken pendant in shape of a flower; design executed with incisions and relief; greenstone; D: 3 cms.

Level III(a) **Mould**

257. Fig. O.29; DRN: BS/57/807; MIN: 5–646–75; FS: Trench R. Mould for tool casting; on upper surface two moulds for blades and on side a mould for a chisel; limestone; L: 14.4 cms, W: 9.1 cms, T: 4.5 cms.

(b) **Figurine**

258. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/57/775; MIN: 5–618–75; FS: Trench R. Two flat anthropomorphic figurines, one with a stalk neck and semi-circular body (head broken off); the other is of the type shown in Lloyd & Mellaart, 1962, Plate XXXII, no. 4. Marble; H of former: 8 cms, H of latter: 3 cms.

(c) **Bowl**

259. Fig. O.29; DRN: BS/55/503; MIN: 5–417–75; FS: Trench J. Fragment of a bowl with double lug handle; greenstone; D: 8.5 cms.

(d) **Tool**

260. Fig. O.29; DRN: BS/57/744; MIN: 5–590–75; FS: Trench Y. Axe/adze head; polished black stone; L: 4.6 cms, W: 3.9 cms.

(e) **Weapon**

261. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/57/769; MIN: 5–613–75; FS: Trench R. Small mace head; D: 4.7 cms.

(f) **Pommels**

262. Fig. O.30; DRN: BS/59/888; MIN: 5–720–75; FS: Trench AA. Dagger pommel with shafting and riveting holes; marble; D: 3.8 cms, H: 3 cms.

263. Fig. O.30; DRN: BS/55/502; MIN: 5–416–75; FS: Trench J. Dagger pommel with shafting and riveting holes, broken through the middle; limestone; D: 3.5 cms, H: 2.5 cms.

264. Fig. O.30; DRN: BS/56/617; MIN: 5-490-75; FS: Trench U. Dagger pommel with shafting and riveting holes; marble; D: 4 cms, H: 2.3 cms.
265. Fig. O.30; DRN: BS/57/745; MIN: 5-591-75; FS: Trench Y. Dagger pommel with shafting and riveting holes; marble; D: 3.6 cms, H: 1.8 cms.
266. Fig. O.30; DRN: BS/57/750; MIN: 5-596-75; FS: Trench R. Dagger pommel with shafting and riveting holes; marble; D: 5.4 cms, H: 3 cms.
267. Fig. O.30; DRN: BS/59/898; MIN: 5-725-75; FS: Trench AA. Dagger pommel with shafting and riveting holes; limestone; D: 6 cms, H: 3.1 cms.
268. Fig. O.30; DRN: BS/59/899; MIN: 5-726-75; FS: Trench BB. Dagger pommel with shafting and riveting holes; marble; D: 4 cms, H: 2.5 cms.

(g) Jewellery

269. Fig. O.29; DRN: BS/55/442; MIN: 5-368-75; FS: Trench K (pit). Broken carnelian bead; H: 1.25 cms, D: 0.9 cms.
270. Fig. O.29; DRN: BS/55/451; MIN: 5-375-75; FS: Trench K. Rock crystal bead; H: 0.5 cms, D: 0.8 cms.
271. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/55/450; MIN: 5-374-75; FS: Trench J. Bead; D: 1.5 cms.

(h) Miscellaneous

272. Fig. O.29; DRN: BS/55/446; MIN: 5-370-75; FS: Trench K. Flat perforated disc, function unknown (? a game piece); polished marble; D: 3 cms.
273. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/55/454; MIN: 5-377-75; FS: Trench J. Irregularly shaped flat object (dig catalogue says "inlay"); polished marble; H: 5 cms, W: 4 cms, T: 0.4 cms.

Level II

(a) Moulds

274. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/54/98; MIN: 5-87-75; FS: Trench A. Mould for a knife blade; L: 12.8 cms, W: 7.5 cms.
275. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/57/770; MIN: 5-614-75; FS: Trench SX. Broken mould for a knife blade; L: 5.8 cms, W: 5.8 cms.

(b) Figurines

276. Fig. O.31; DRN: BS/54/168; MIN: 5-153-75; FS: Trench E (pithos hole). Head of broken flat anthropomorphic figurine with incised eyes, eyelashes, eyebrows and hairline; marble; max. W: 2.7 cms, T: 0.6 cms.
277. Fig. O.31; DRN: BS/54/21; MIN: 5-21-75; FS: Trench A. Animal head, incised muzzle, eye pierced through from one side of head to the other; polished greenstone; L: 4.2 cms W: 1.8 cms, T: 1.3 cms.

(c) Bowls

278. Fig. O.31; DRN: BS/54/282; MIN: 5-246-75; FS: Trench L. Flat based bowl with ledge handle; green-stone; D: 8.5 cms, H: 3.5 cms.
279. Fig. O.32; DRN: BS/54/274; MIN: 5-239-75; FS: Trench E. Broken off beak spout of stone vessel; blue/grey variegated limestone; L: 7 cms, W: 3.5 cms.

(d) Tools

280. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/54/284; MIN: 5–248–75; FS: Trench J. Axe/adze; greenstone; L: 3 cms, W: 2.5 cms.
281. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/54/232; MIN: 5–209–75; FS: Trench G. Axe/adze fragment; polished greenstone; L: 4 cms, W: 3.8cms.
282. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/54/58; MIN: 5–51–75; FS: Trench A, Room 1 (for plan, see Lloyd, 1972, Fig. 6). Broken axe/adze; limestone; L: 7.3 cms, max. W: 4.8 cms.
283. Fig. O.32; DRN: BS/54/8; MIN: 5–8–75; FS: Trench A. Axe head; polished black stone; L: 6.3 cms, W: 2.3 cms.
284. Fig. O.32; DRN: BS/57/685; MIN: 5–532–75; FS: Trench X. Cylindrical whetstone with tang for hafting; greenstone; L: 9.3 cms.
285. Fig. O.32; DRN: BS/54/107; MIN: 5–96–75; FS: Trench A, Room 3 (for plan, see reference against object no. 282). Flat whetstone with perforation at wider end, probably for suspension; smooth polished limestone; L: 10.7, W: 2 cms.
286. Fig. O.32; DRN: BS/54/56; MIN: 5–49–75; FS: Trench A, Room 3 (for plan, see reference against object no. 282). Knife blade; flint; L: 12.6 cms, W: 2.7 cms.

(e) Pommels

287. Fig. O.33; DRN: BS/54/35; MIN: 5–35–75; FS: Trench A, Room 3 (for plan, see reference against object no. 282). Dagger pommel with shafting groove and hole; white limestone; D of base: 3.1 cms, H: 1.8 cms.
288. Fig. O.33; DRN: BS/54/250; MIN: 5–222–75; FS: Trench H. Dagger pommel with central shafting socket, side riveting holes not preserved; very white, highly polished limestone; D: 5.8 cms, H: 3.5 cms.
289. Fig. O.33; DRN: BS/55/52l; MIN: 5–431–75; FS: Trench C. Dagger pommel with shafting and riveting holes; very highly polished marble; D: 6 cms, H: 3.2 cms.
290. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/57/676; MIN: 5–523–75; FS: Trench SX. Dagger pommel with shafting hole; marble; D: 4.2 cms, H: 2.4 cms.

(f) Miscellaneous

291. Fig. O.33; DRN: BS/54/28; MIN: 5–28–75; FS: Trench A, Room 3 (for plan, see Lloyd, 1972, Fig. 6). Knob of unidentified function (perhaps a game piece?), no visible means of attachment; polished white limestone; max. D: 2.2 cms, H: 1.3 cms.
292. Fig. O.33; DRN: BS/56/580; MIN: 13546; FS: Trench A. Knobbed stamp seal with motif of winged griffin inside a double circle; horizontal perforation through the knob; burned stone; H: 3.85 cms, D: 3 cms. Photograph Pl. XIII (a).
293. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/54/22; MIN: 5–22–75; FS: Trench A. Bead; limestone; L: 0.6 cms, D: 0.5 cms.

*Level Ib***(a) Pommels**

294. Fig. O.34; DRN: BS/55/519; MIN: 5–429–75; FS: Trench C. Dagger pommel with shafting and riveting holes; marble; D: 6 cms.
295. Fig. O.34; DRN: BS/55/517; MIN: 5–428–75; FS: Trench C. Dagger pommel with central shafting socket and side riveting holes; polished marble; D: 4 cms, H: 3 cms. Photograph Pl. X (b).

Level I undifferentiated by phase(a) **Mould**

296. Fig. O.34; DRN: BS/56/581; MIN: 5-459-75; FS: Trench T. Composite mould, deep oval on one side and shallow rectangle on other; greenstone; L: 8 cms, W: 5.3 cms, T: 2.8 cms, Depth of oval hole: 1.3 cms, Depth of rectangular hole: 0.5 cms.

(b) **Miscellaneous**

297. Fig. O.34; DRN: BS/55/404; MIN: 5-338-75; FS: Trench M extension. Cylindrical object with carinated profile, function unknown but perhaps a game piece; polished marble; H: 3.2 cms, D: 1.8 cms. Photograph Pl. XV (a).

Levels I-IV (Mixed Deposit)(a) **Miscellaneous**

298. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/54/269; MIN: 5-234-75; FS: Trench K. Fragment of a polished shiny object, perhaps a pounder; hematite; H: 2.3 cms, W: 3.2 cms.
299. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/54/270; MIN: 5-235-75; FS: Trench H. Inlay(?) fragment smooth on one face, rough on other; polished white marble; L: 6.6 cms, W: 5.1 cms, T: 1.1 cms.

BONE*Level V*(a) **Tools**

300. Fig. O.35; DRN: BS/56/576; MIN: 5-455-75; FS: Trench A. Awl, upper end broken; polished bone; L: 6 cms.
301. Fig. O.35; DRN: BS/54/244; MIN: 5-216-75; FS: Trench E, Room 16 (for plan, see Lloyd & Mellaart, 1965, Fig. A.4). Awl; polished bone; L: 9.5 cms.
302. Fig. O.35; DRN: BS/54/243; MIN: 5-215-75; FS: Trench E, Room 16 (for plan, see reference against object no. 301). Awl with broken point; polished bone; L: 15.5 cms.
303. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/54/204; MIN: 5-183-75; FS: Trench E, Room 9 (for plan, see reference against object no. 301). Awl; polished bone; L: 9 cms.

(b) **Miscellaneous**

304. Fig. O.35; DRN: BS/56/597; MIN: 5-474-75; FS: Trench S. Three objects of worked bone - two cylinders, one with six protrusions along its length; third object is a thin oval; cylinder 'A' L: 8 cms, cylinder 'B' L: 9 cms, oval H: 5 cms.
305. Fig. O.35; DRN: BS/54/174; MIN: 5-159-75; FS: Trench E. Ring, function unknown; antler; D: 5 cms, T: 1.5 cms.

Level III(a) **Tools**

306. Fig. O.36; DRN: BS/57/730; MIN: 5-576-75; FS: Trench R. Knife handle with shafting socket and side holes connecting to the socket; L: 14.6 cms.
307. Fig. O.36; DRN: BS/55/501; MIN: 5-415-75; FS: Trench M. Knife handle with shafting socket and hole half way along its length; L: 9 cms, D: 2 cms. Photograph Pl. XV (b).
308. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/55/505; MIN: 5-419-75; FS: Trench M. Awl or pin; L: 6 cms.

(b) Weapons

309. Fig. O.37; DRN: BS/59/887; MIN: 19409; FS: Trench AA. Ceremonial axe-head ornately decorated with incised lines, zig-zags and concentric circles; hollow at the striking end; shafting hole runs vertically through the central section and is outlined decoratively with zig-zags; L: 13.5 cms, max. D at striking end: 4 cms, max. D at other end: 5 cms.

(c) Miscellaneous

310. Fig. O.36; DRN: BS/55/489; MIN: 5-409-75; FS: Trench M. Cheek piece of horse harness, ornately decorated with incised lines and concentric circles; L: 15 cms. Photograph Pl. XV (*b*).
311. Fig. O.36; DRN: BS/57/683; MIN: 5-530-75; FS: Trench SX. Part of horse harness, worked bone with one large central and several small lateral perforations; 'teeth' along both edges; L: 8.9 cms, W: 4.8 cms.
312. Fig. O.36; DRN: BS/55/438; MIN: 5-365-75; FS: Trench K. Two identical pieces of worked bone; cheek pieces; cylindrical but open down length of back, pierced at both ends and hole in centre; L: 10.5 cms, W: 3 cms, D: 3.5 cms. Photograph Pl. XV (*a*).

*Level II***(a) Spindle Whorls**

313. Fig. O.38; DRN: BS/54/374; MIN: 5-308-75; FS: Trench L, Room 14 (for plan, see Lloyd, 1972, Fig. 3). Group of five, all approximately the same shape though some are shallower (illustrated example is the deepest); polished bone; D: c. 4.5 cms, H: c. 2.5 cms.
314. Fig. O.38; DRN: BS/54/286; MIN: 5-250-75; FS: Trench L, Room 14 (for plan, see reference against object no. 313). Polished bone spindle whorl; D: 4.2 cms, H: 2.1 cms.
315. Fig. O.38; DRN: BS/54/54; MIN: 5-47-75; FS: Trench A. Spindle whorl (or button?) decorated with incisions and traces of red paint; polished; D: 2.1 cms, H: 0.6 cms.
316. Fig. O.38; DRN: BS/54/55; MIN: 5-48-75; FS: Trench A. Similar to no. 315 but with slightly different decoration. Dimensions as for no. 315.

(b) Tools

317. Fig. O.38; DRN: BS/59/882; MIN: 19408; FS: Trench BB. Composite tool; knife blade stump fixed into bone handle; total L: 13.5 cms, preserved L of blade: 1.7 cms, max. W of handle; 2.7 cms, max. W of blade: 2.3 cms.
318. Fig. O.38; DRN: BS/57/768; MIN: 5-612-75; FS: Trench R. Composite tool; square section awl in oval section bone handle; L of handle: 6.8 cms, L of blade: 1.5 cms.
319. Fig. O.38; DRN: BS/57/675; MIN: 5-522-75; FS: Trench X. Awl with round perforated head; L: 9.3 cms.

(c) Decorative Bone Work

320. Fig. O.38; DRN: BS/54/288; MIN: 5-252-75; FS: Trench L, Room 14 (for plan, see Lloyd, 1972, Fig. 3). Disc consisting of star pattern inside a circle, burned dark brown and highly burnished; D: 4.5 cms.
321. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/54/287a and b; MIN: 5-251-75; FS: Trench L, Room 14 (for plan, see reference against object no. 320). Two fragments of a tubular object with incised decoration of alternating zig-zags and bands; total L: 3.7 cms, D: 1.3 cms.
322. Fig. O.38; DRN: BS/56/578; MIN: 5-457-75. FS: Trench S. Fragment (function unknown) decorated with row of incised concentric circles below three parallel grooves; L: 4.1 cms, H: 1.7 cms, max. W: 0.4 cms.

323. Fig. O.38; DRN: BS/55/523; MIN: 5-433-75; FS: Trench L. Disc decorated with four incised bird heads in swastika arrangement; lid of cosmetic box(?); D: 5.2 cms. Photograph Pl. XV (b).
324. Fig. O.38; DRN: BS/57/757; MIN: 5-603-75; FS: Trench R. Tube with finely incised decoration, function unknown; D: 4.8cms, H: 3.4 cms. Photograph Pl. XIII (b).
325. Fig. O.40; DRN: BS/57/743; MIN: 5-589-75; FS: Trench R. Cylinder with ornate incised decoration of concentric circles and zig-zags; black and burnished from burning; function unknown; D: 3.6 cms, L: 6.5 cms. Photograph Pl. XIII (b).
326. Fig. O.38; DRN: BS/57/674; MIN: 5-521-75; FS: Trench X. Shallow spoon decorated with incised lines and circles, shaft broken; burnished; D: 3.4 cms, max. T: 0.5 cms. Photograph Pl. XIII (b).

(d) **Jewellery**

327. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/54/34; MIN: 5-34-75; FS: Trench A, Room 3 (for plan, see Lloyd, 1972, Fig. 6). Fragment of polished bracelet; L: 8 cms, max. W: 1.6 cms.
328. Fig. O.40; DRN: BS/54/275; MIN: 5-240-75; FS: Trench L. Broken pendant with suspension perforation and incised work round the neck; H: 4.5 cms, W: 2.1 cms.

(c) **Miscellaneous**

329. Fig. O.40; DRN: BS/54/30; MIN: 5-30-75; FS: Trench A, Room 3 (for plan, see reference against object no. 327). Bone object; function unidentified; L: 7 cms.
330. Fig. O.40; DRN: BS/57/705; MIN: 5-552-75; FS: Trench X. Object with perforations running its breadth and length; horse harness piece (?); L: 7.1 cms, B: 4.6 cms, T: 1 cm.
331. Fig. O.40; DRN: BS/55/509; MIN: 5-423-75; FS: Trench J. Piece of boar tusk helmet with two small attachment holes punched at either end; L: 5.5 cms, W: 2.5 cms. Photograph Pl. XV (b).
332. Fig. O.39; DRN: BS/57/713; MIN: 5-560-75; FS: Trench X. Object with perforations through its depth and most of its length, open one end; function unclear; antler; L: 16 cms.
333. Fig. O.40; DRN: BS/54/281; MIN: 5-245-75; FS: Trench L. Polygonal horn shaped object; cheek piece of horse harness; L: 17.5 cms, W: 2.6 cms.
334. Fig. O.40; DRN: BS/54/381; MIN: 5-315-75; FS: Trench L, Room 13 (for plan, see Lloyd, 1972, Fig. 3). Three miniature containers with very small pegs inside; function unknown; D: c. 2 cms, H: c. 2.2 cms.

Level Ia

(a) **Miscellaneous**

335. Fig. O.40; DRN: BS/56/591; MIN: 5-469-75; FS: Trench P. Circular stopper with pronounced tool marks on upper surface; D: 4.9 cms, H: 1.9 cms.

Level I undifferentiated by phase

(a) **Miscellaneous**

336. Fig. O.40; DRN: BS/55/398; MIN: 5-332-75; FS: Trench M. Carved and incised piece of cylinder; L: 3.3 cms, max. W: 2.7 cms. Photograph Pl. XV (b).

OTHER MATERIALS

SHELL

Level IV

337. Fig. O.41; DRN: BS/57/737; MIN: 5-583-75; FS: Trench Y. Pierced shell, part of necklace or ear-ring; L: 1.5 cms.

Level II

338. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/57/776; MIN: 5-619-75; Trench R, in front of altar in East Shrine (for plan, see Lloyd, 1972, Fig. 10). Necklace consisting of 244 cowrie shells, knuckle bones and the occasional carnelian bead. Photograph Pl. XVI (a).
339. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/57/831; MIN: 5-667-75; FS: Trench R, in front of altar in East Shrine (for plan, see reference against object no. 338). Necklace consisting of 46 cowrie shells. Photograph Pl. XVI (a).
340. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/54/378; MIN: 5-312-75; FS: Trench L, Room 13 (for plan, see Lloyd, 1972, Fig. 3). 5 shells, probably part of a necklace.

FAIENCE

Level III

341. Not illustrated; DRN: BS/55/441; MIN: 5-367-75; FS: Trench K (pit). White faience bead; D: 1.25 cms.

Level II

342. Fig. O.41; DRN: BS/54/289; MIN: 5-253-75; FS: Trench L, Room 16 (for plan, see Lloyd, 1972, Fig. 3). Fragment of a human head with hair and one ear, perhaps part of a vessel, perforation on top of rim; preserved H: 4.5 cms.

IVORY

Level Ib

343. Fig. O.41; DRN: BS/55/520; MIN: 13545; FS: Trench M. Burnt hammer-headed stamp seal with perforation through the length of the knob; circular face with spiral design; H: 3.75 cms, D: 2.75 cms. Photograph Pl. XII (b).

FRIT

Level II

344. Fig. O.41; DRN: BS/57/830; MIN: 5-666-75; FS: Trench R, near the altar in the East Shrine Photograph Pl. XVI (b).

NOTE ON SCALE

All objects are shown 1:1.25 (80% linear – scale drawn on Fig. O.1), except for Figs. 21, 23 and 24 which are at half-size (50%), and nos. 292 (Fig. 33) and 343 (Fig. 41) where the stamp surfaces are shown at double-size (200%).

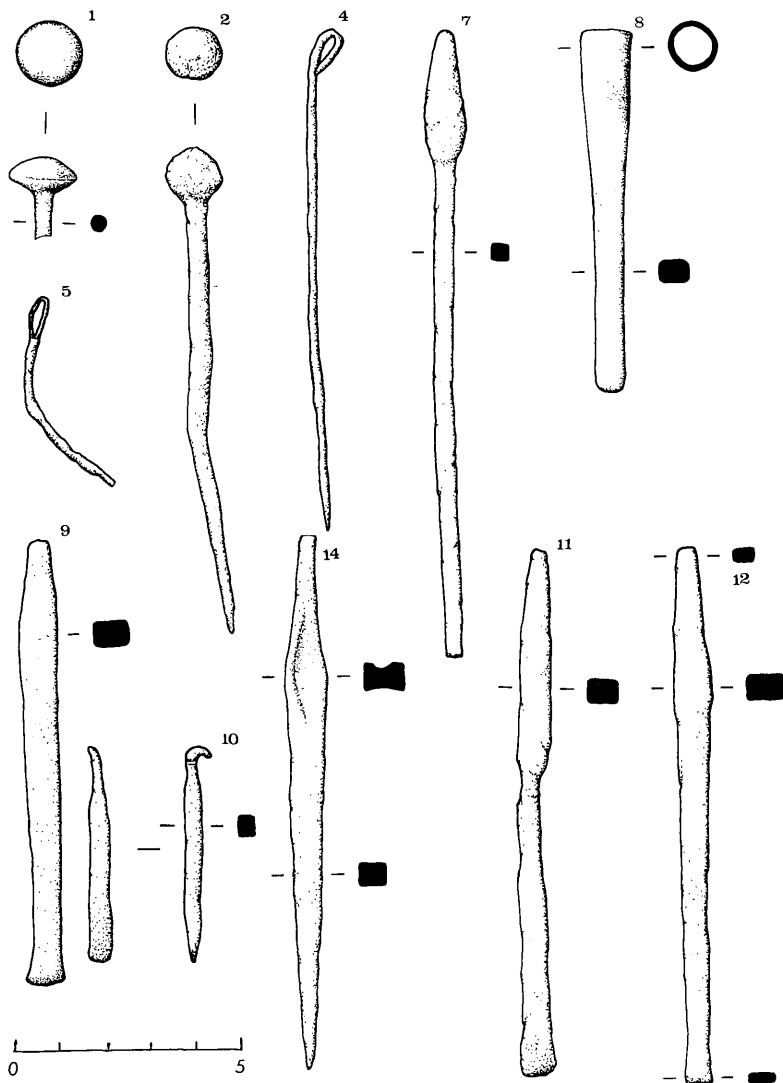


FIG. O.1. Metal, Level V.

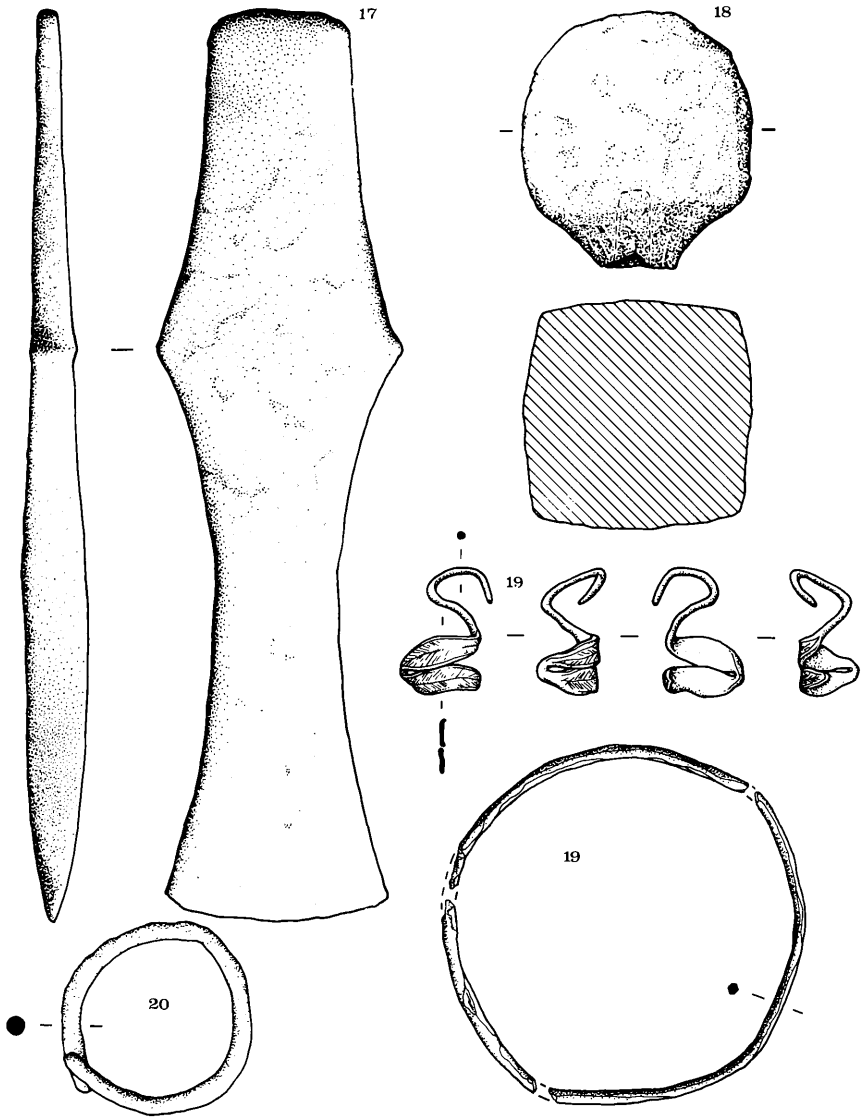


FIG. O.2. Metal, Level V.

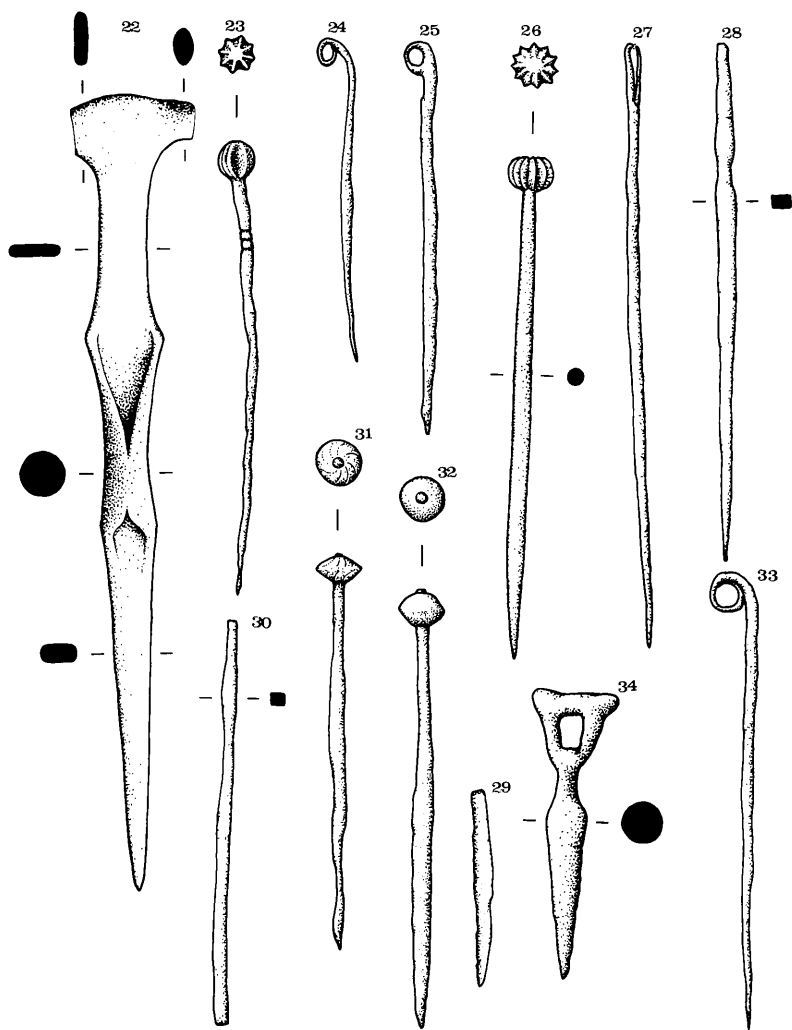


Fig. O.3. Metal, Level IV.

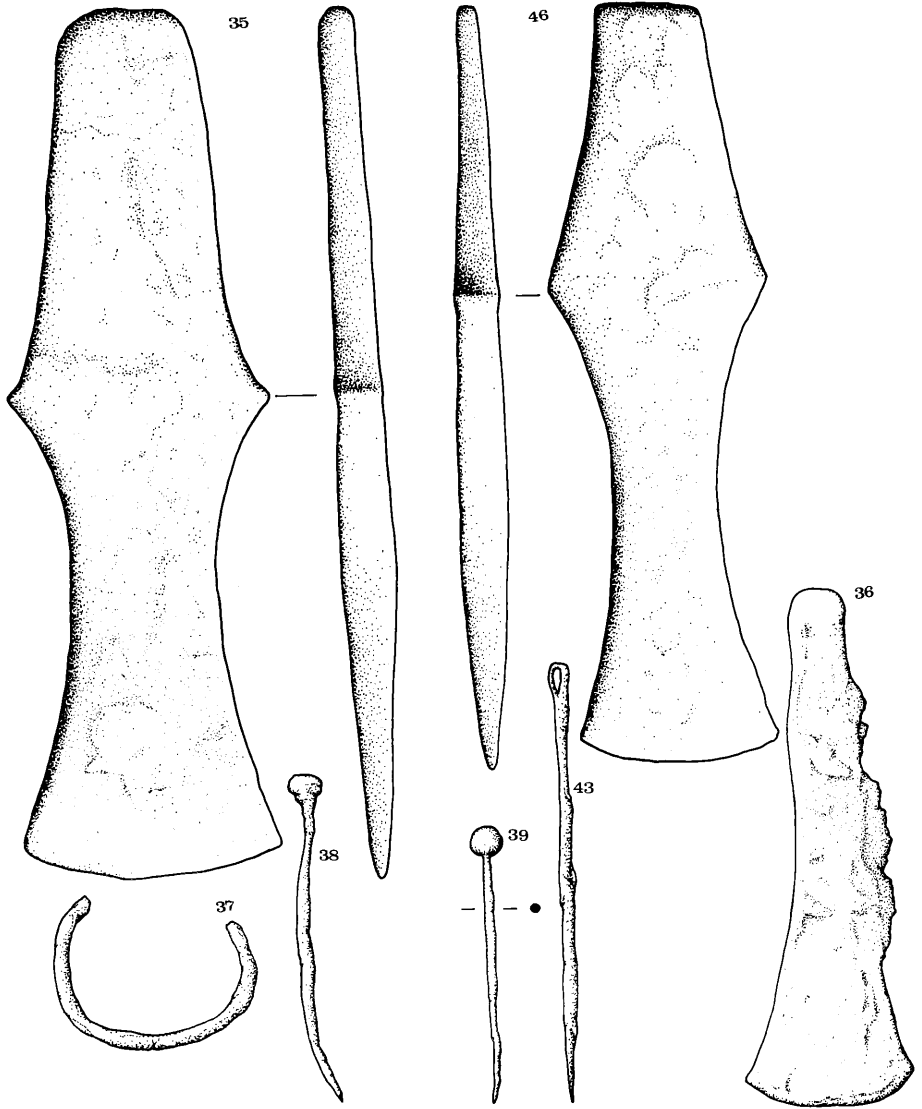


FIG. O.4. Metal, Level IV.

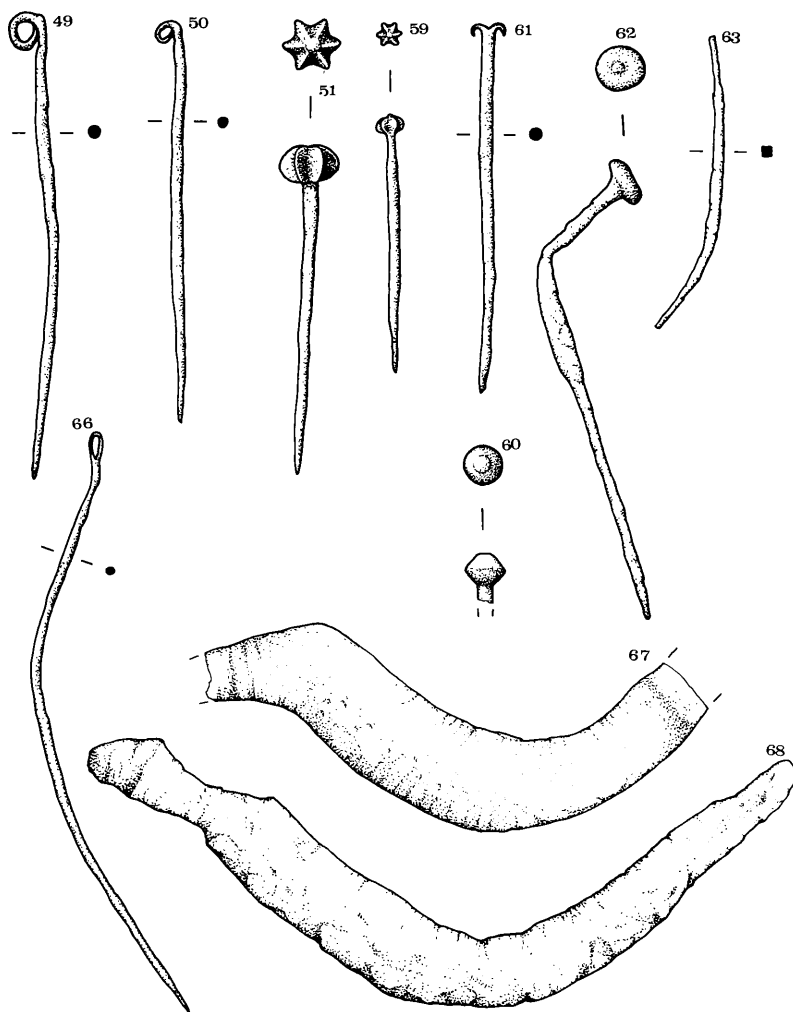


FIG. O.5. Metal, Level III.

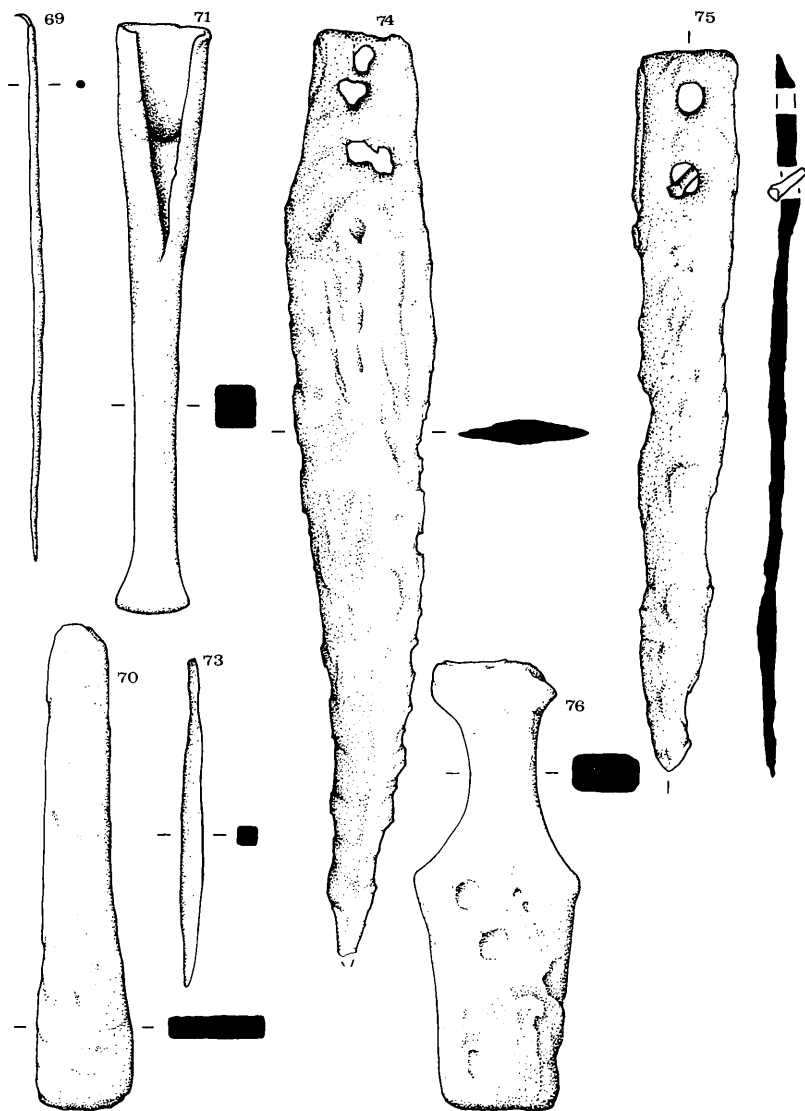


FIG. O.6. Metal, Level III.

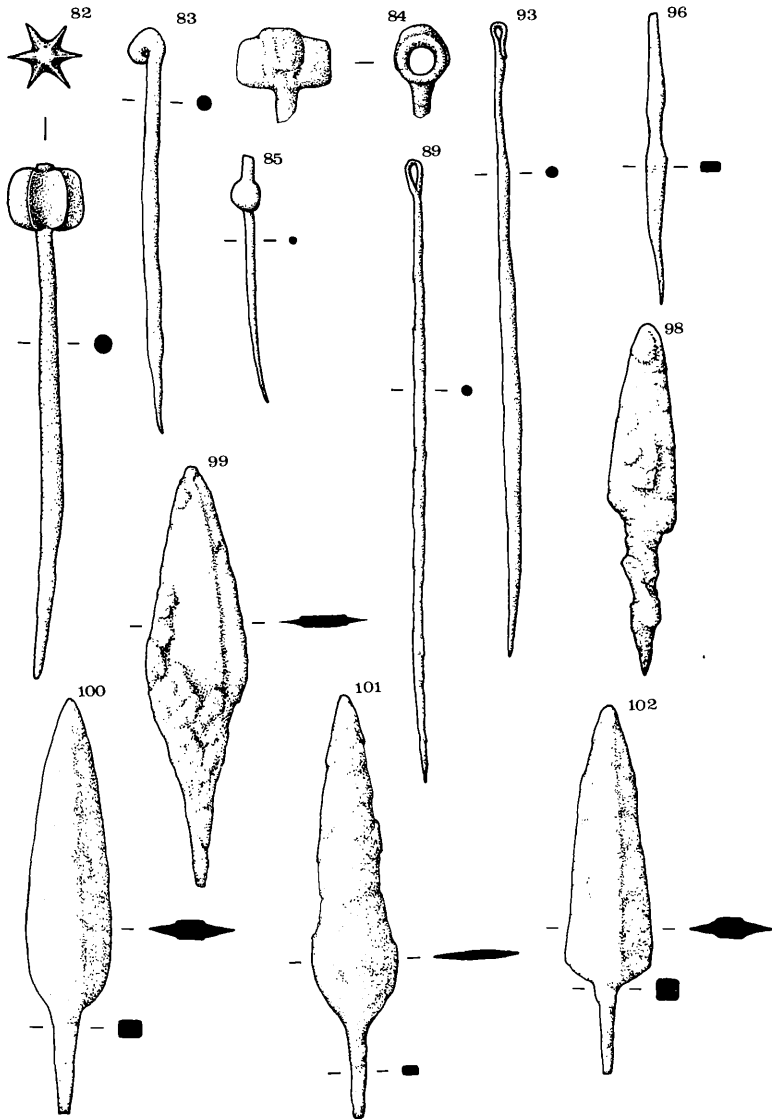


FIG. O.7. Metal, Level II.

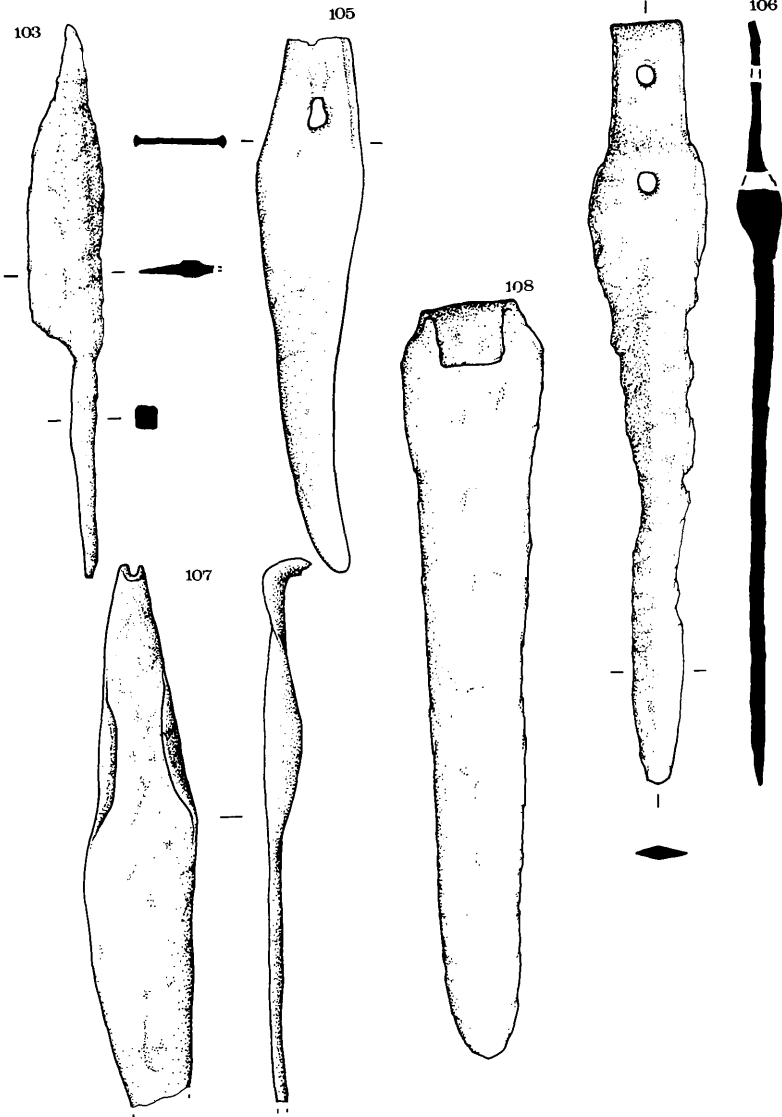


FIG. O.8. Metal, Level II.

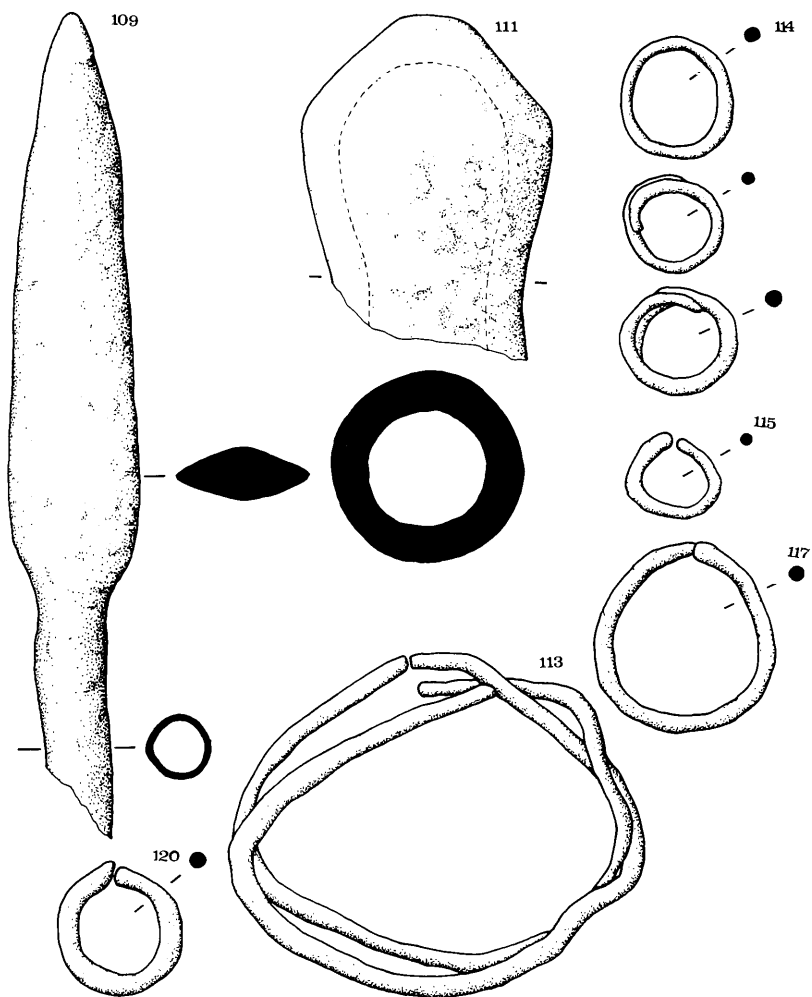


FIG. O.9. Metal, Level II.

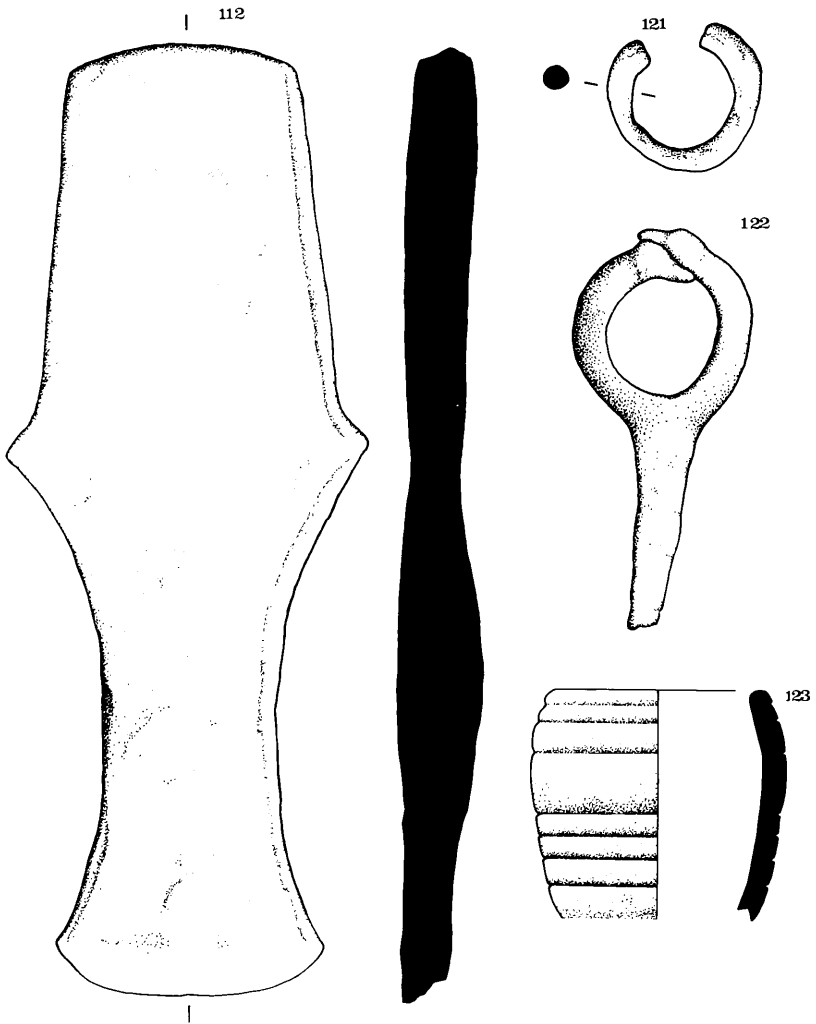


FIG. O.10. Metal, Level II.

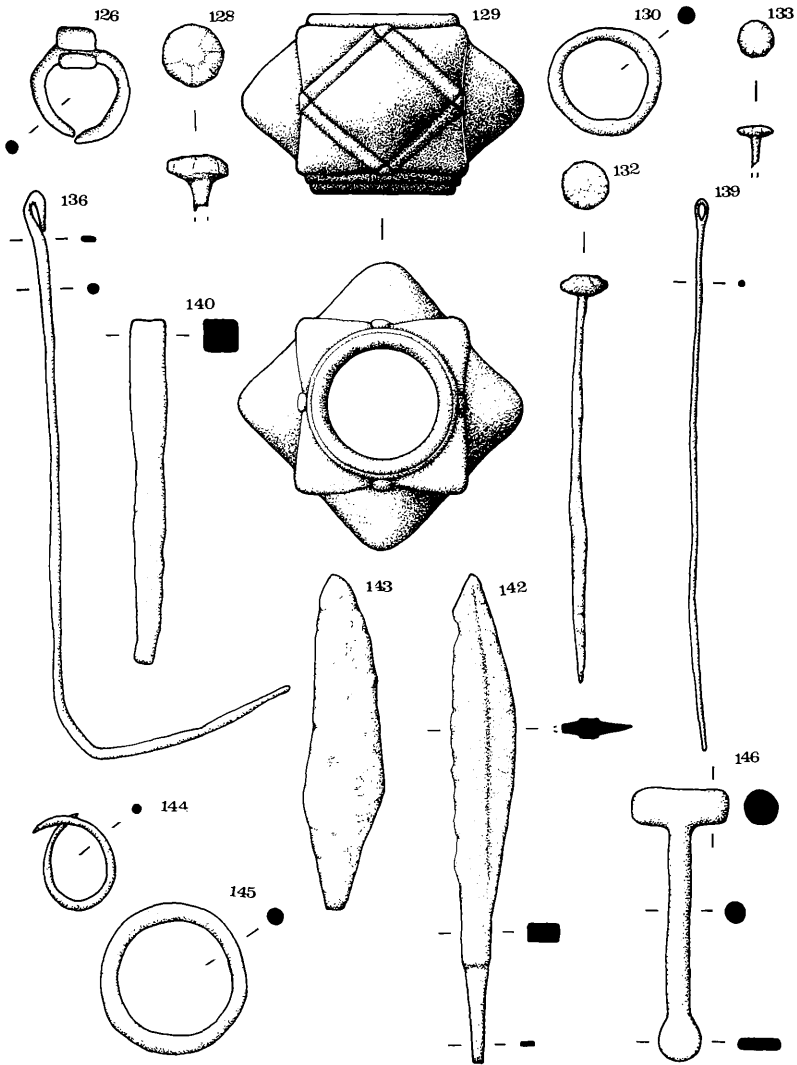


FIG. O.11. Metal, Level I.

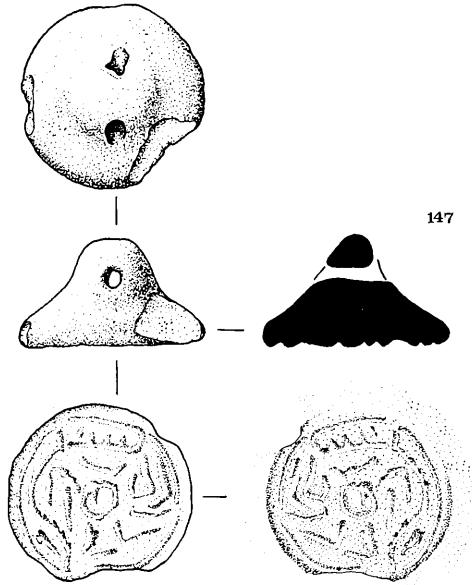


FIG. O.12. Clay, EB/MB Transition.

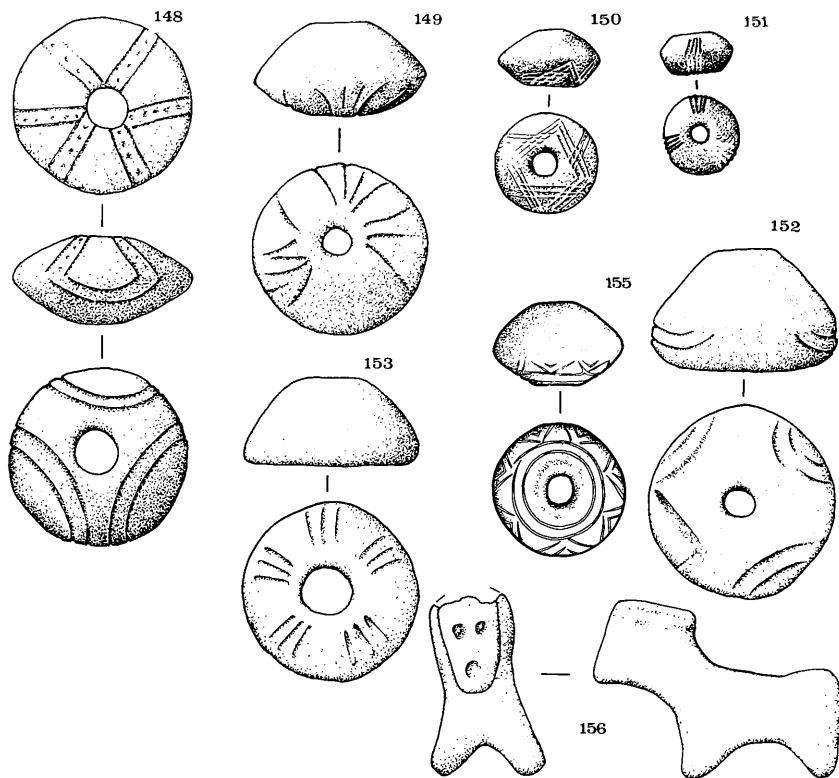


FIG. O.13. Clay, Level V.

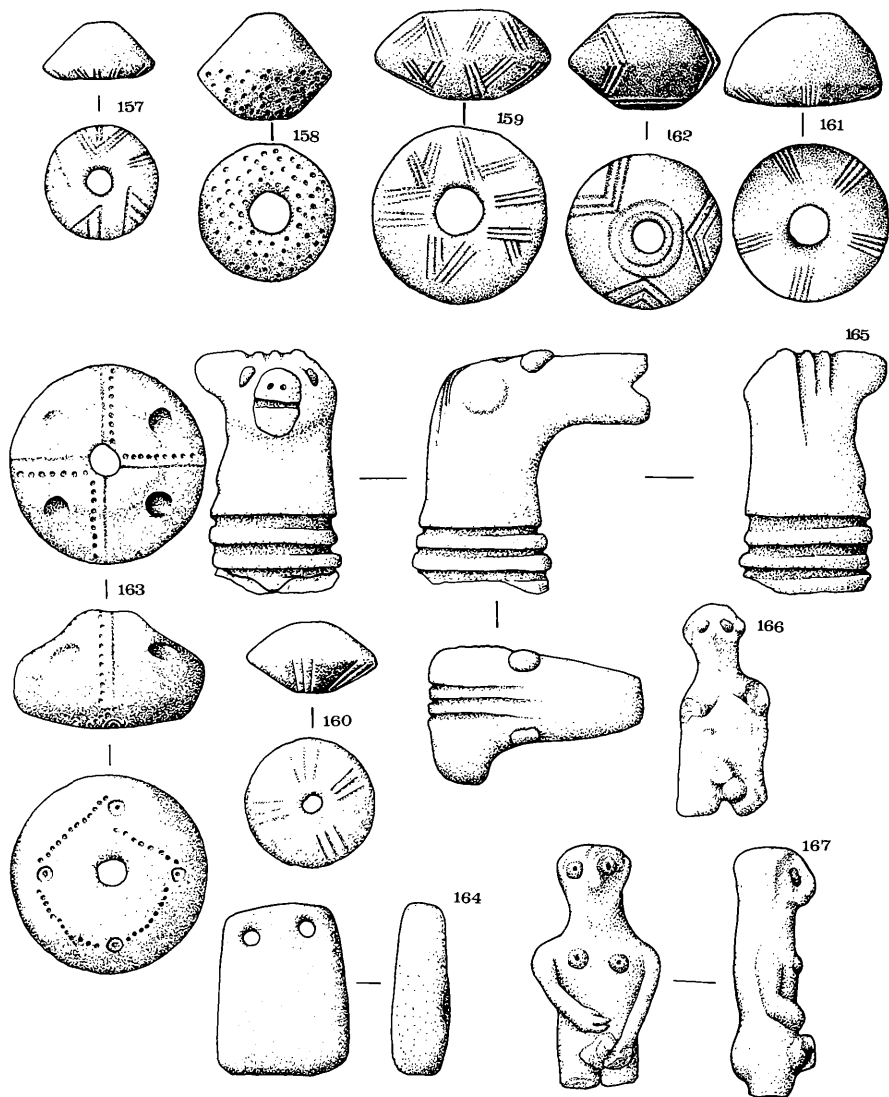


FIG. O.14. Clay, Level IV.

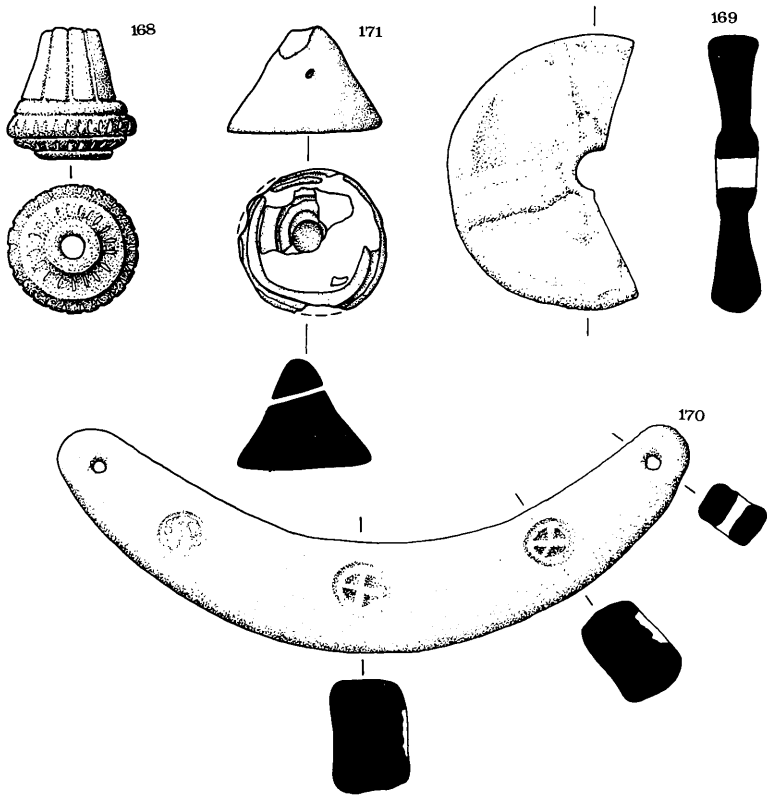


FIG. O.15. Clay, Level III.

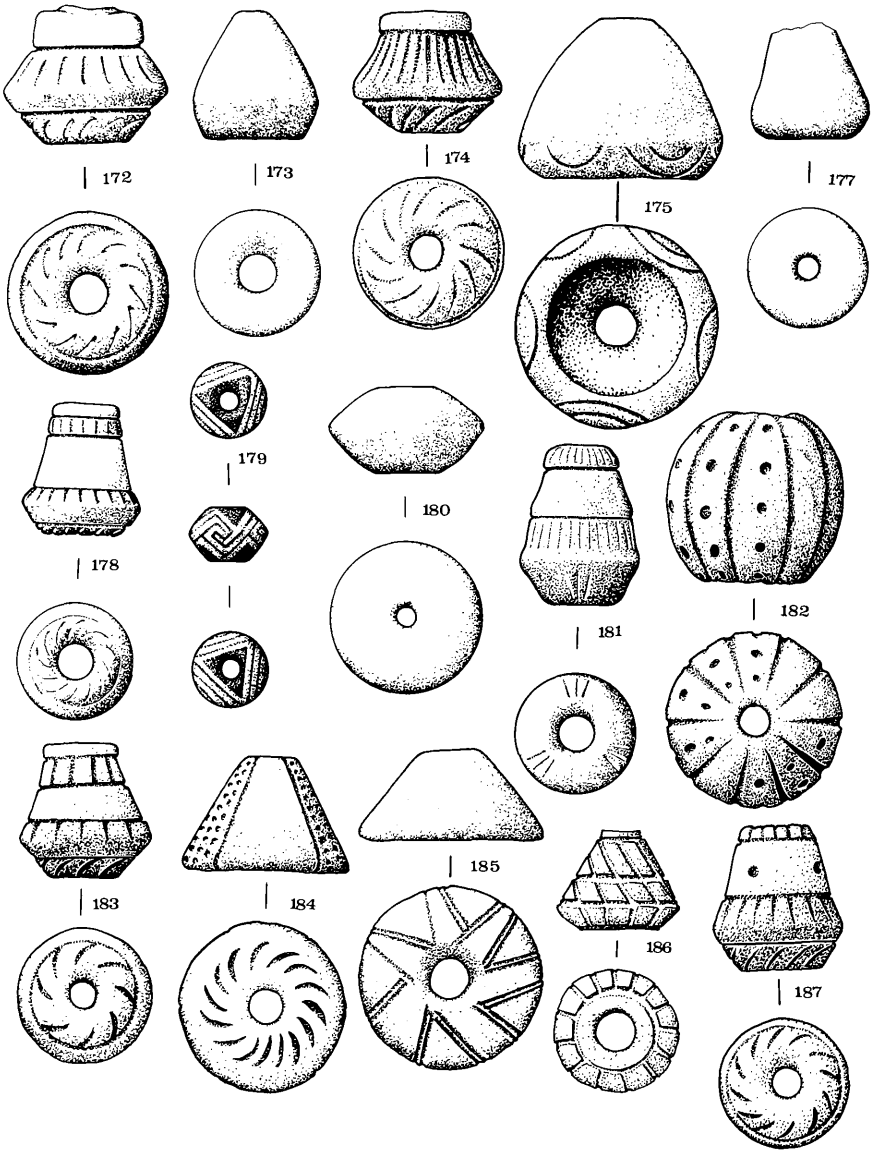


FIG. O.16. Clay, Level II.

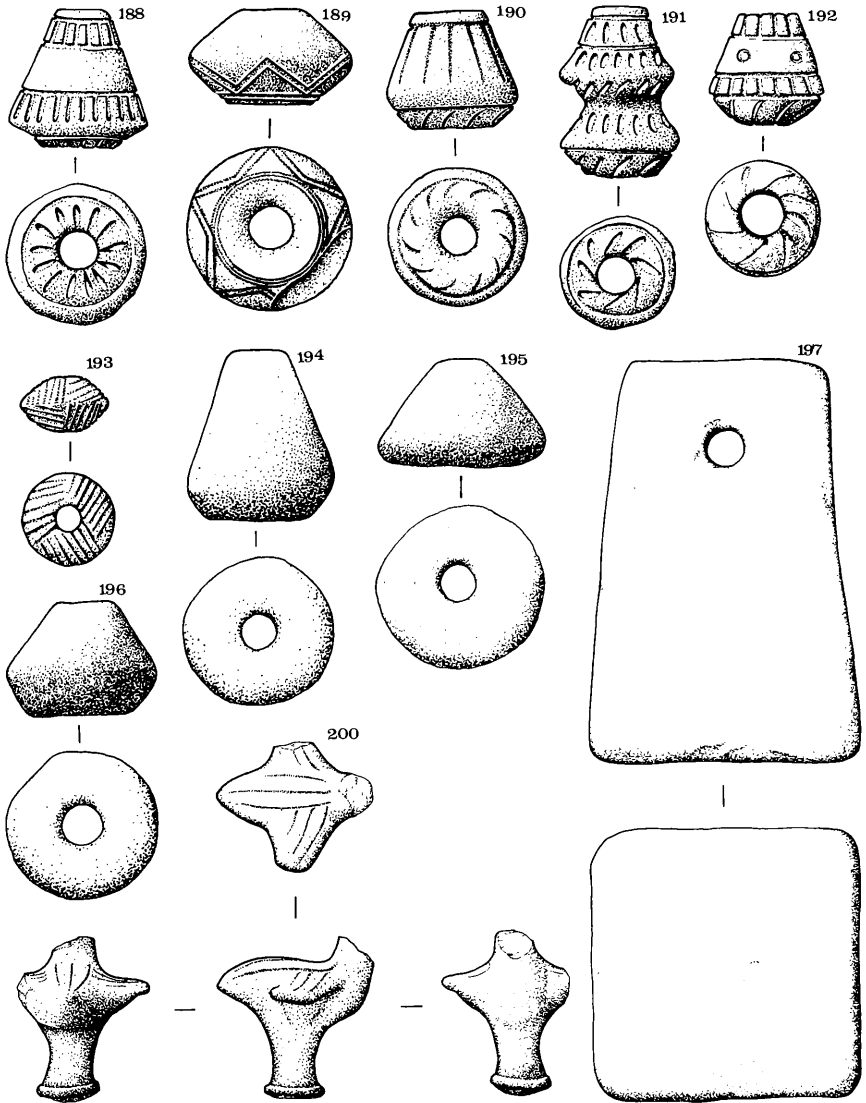


FIG. O.17. Clay, Level II.

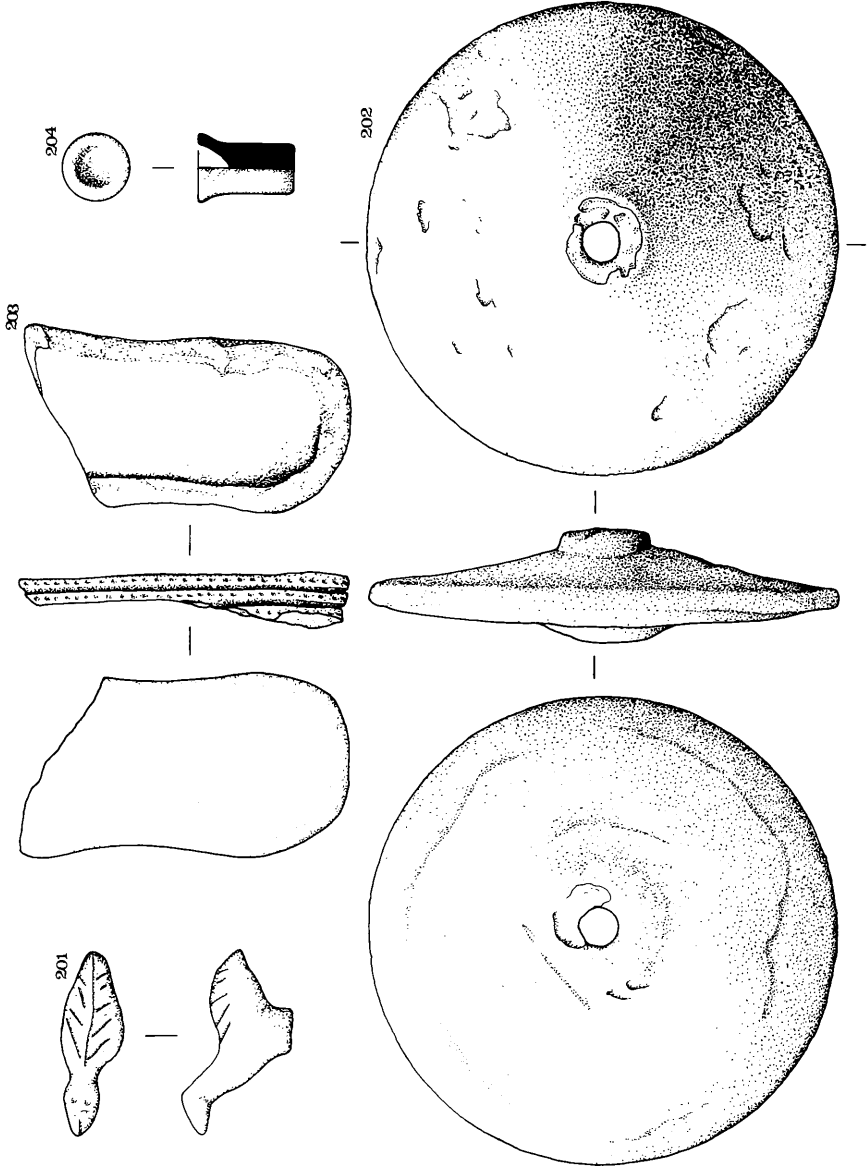


FIG. O.18. Clay, Level II.

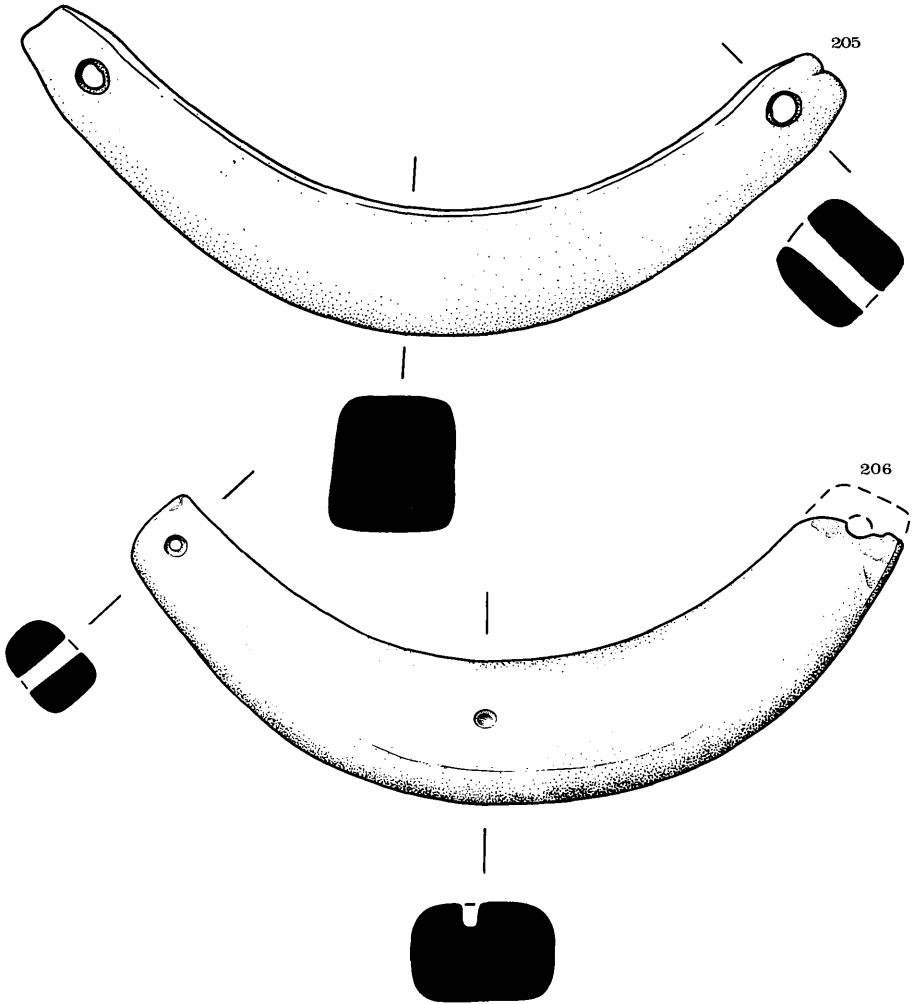


FIG. O.19. Clay, Level II.

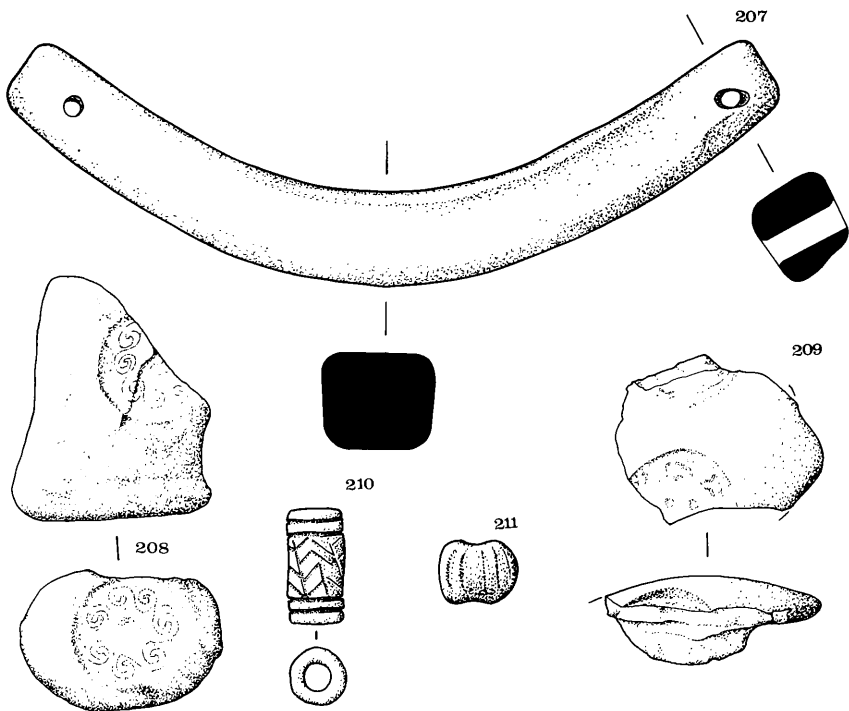


FIG. O.20. Clay, Level II.

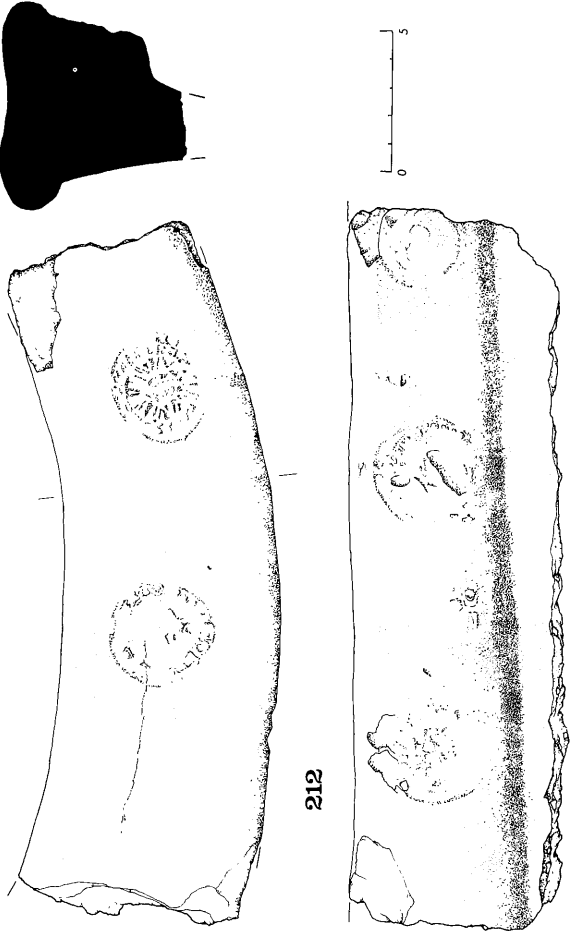


FIG. O.21. Clay, Level I.

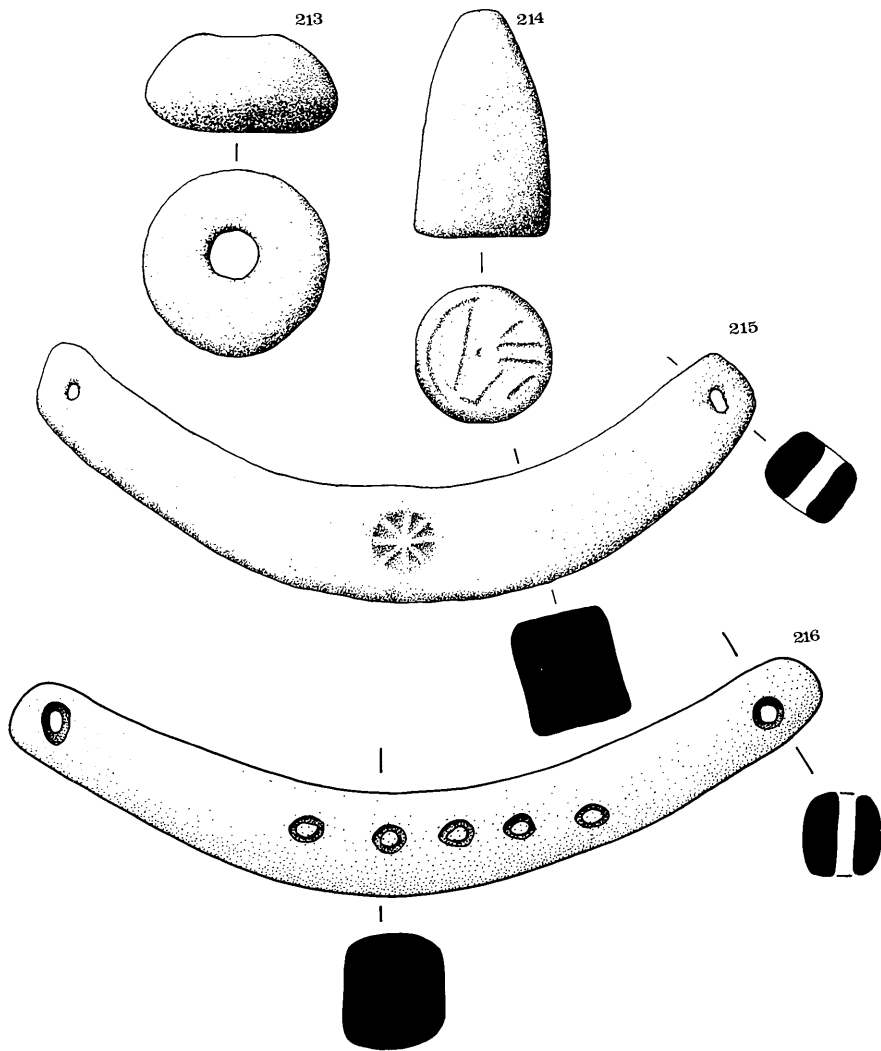


FIG. O.22. Clay, Mixed Deposits.

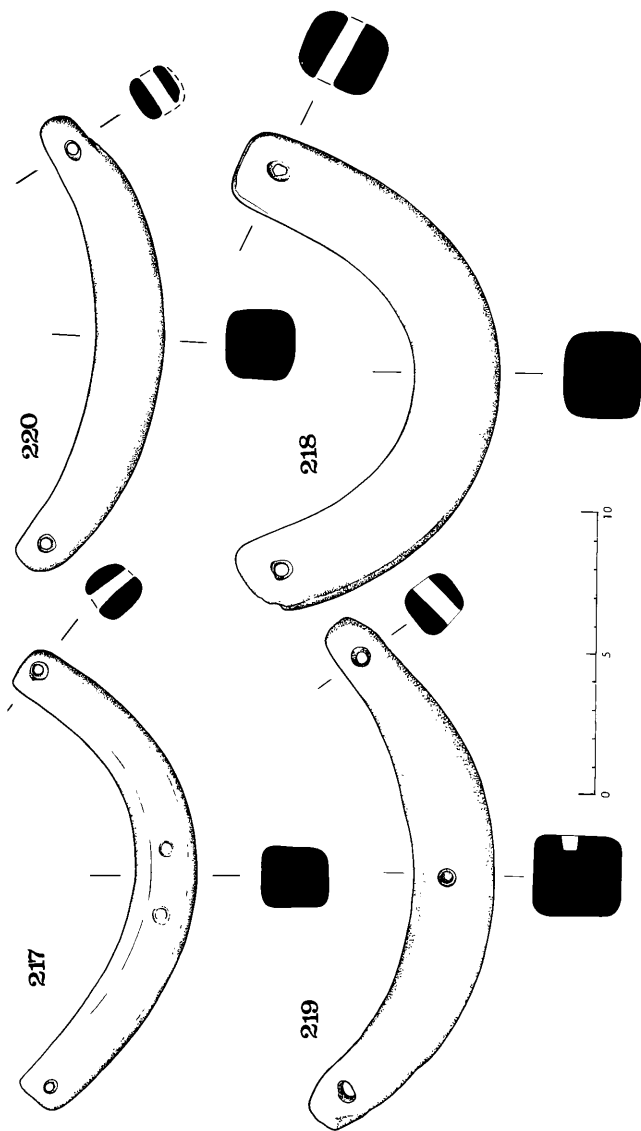


FIG. O.23. Clay, Mixed Deposits.

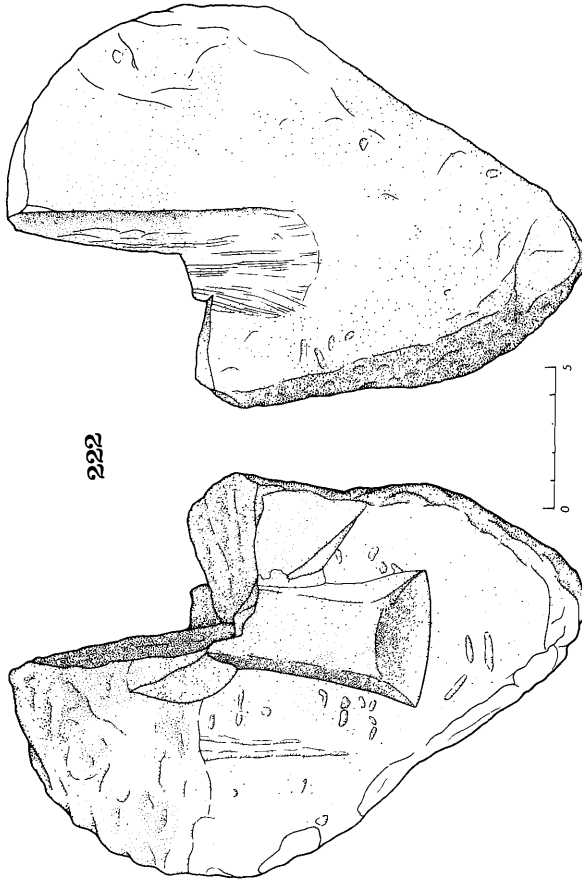


FIG. O.24. Stone, Level V.

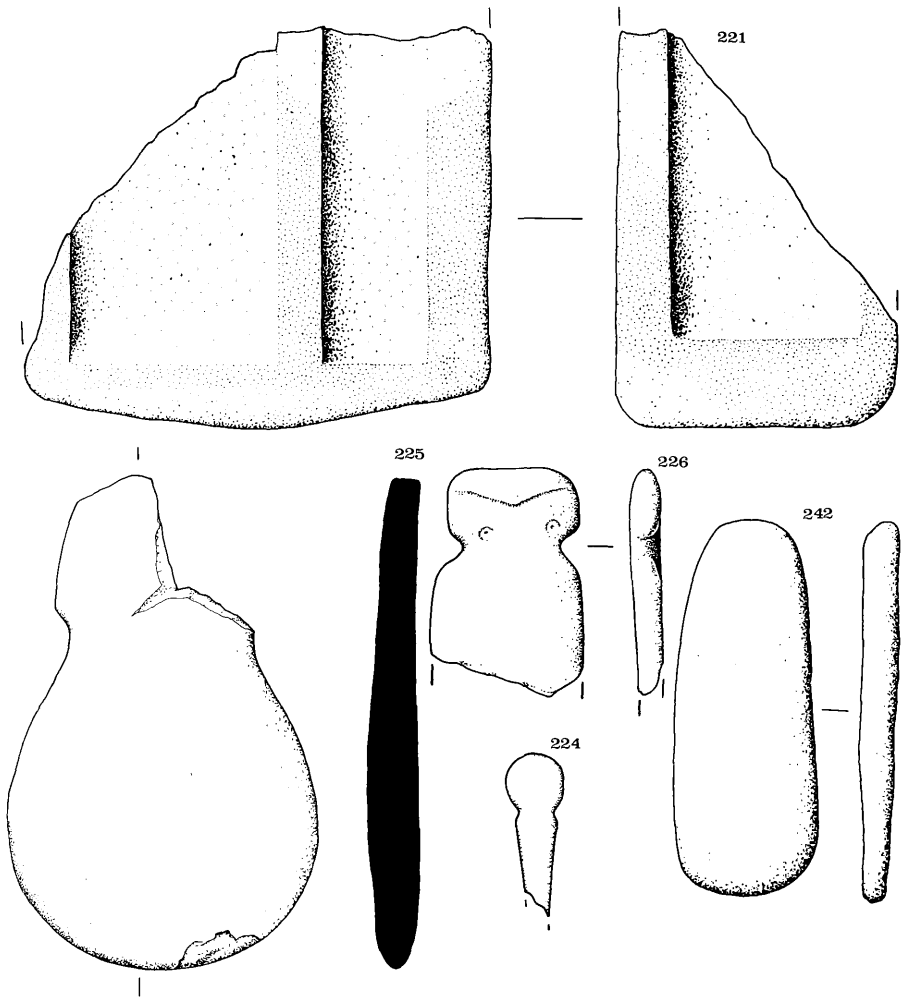


FIG. O.25. Stone, Level V.

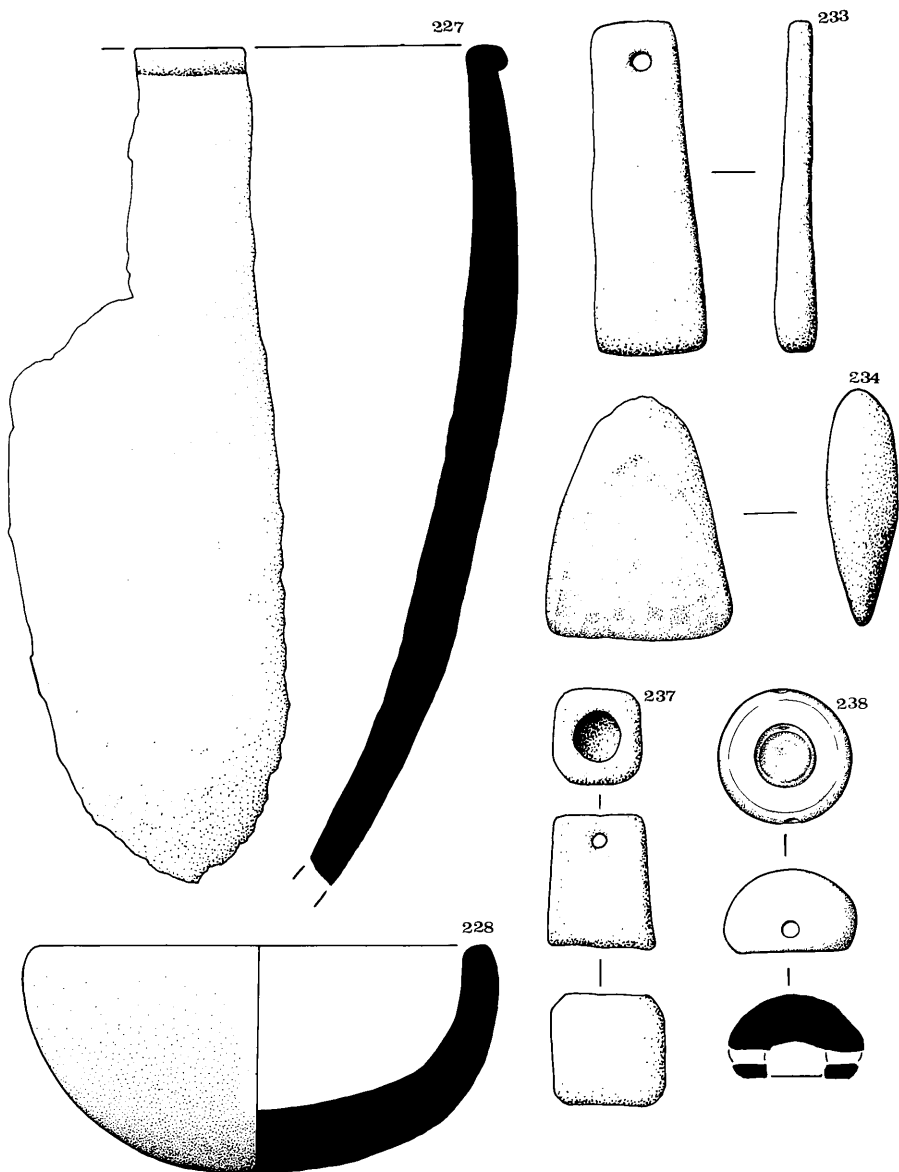


FIG. Q.26. Stone, Level V.

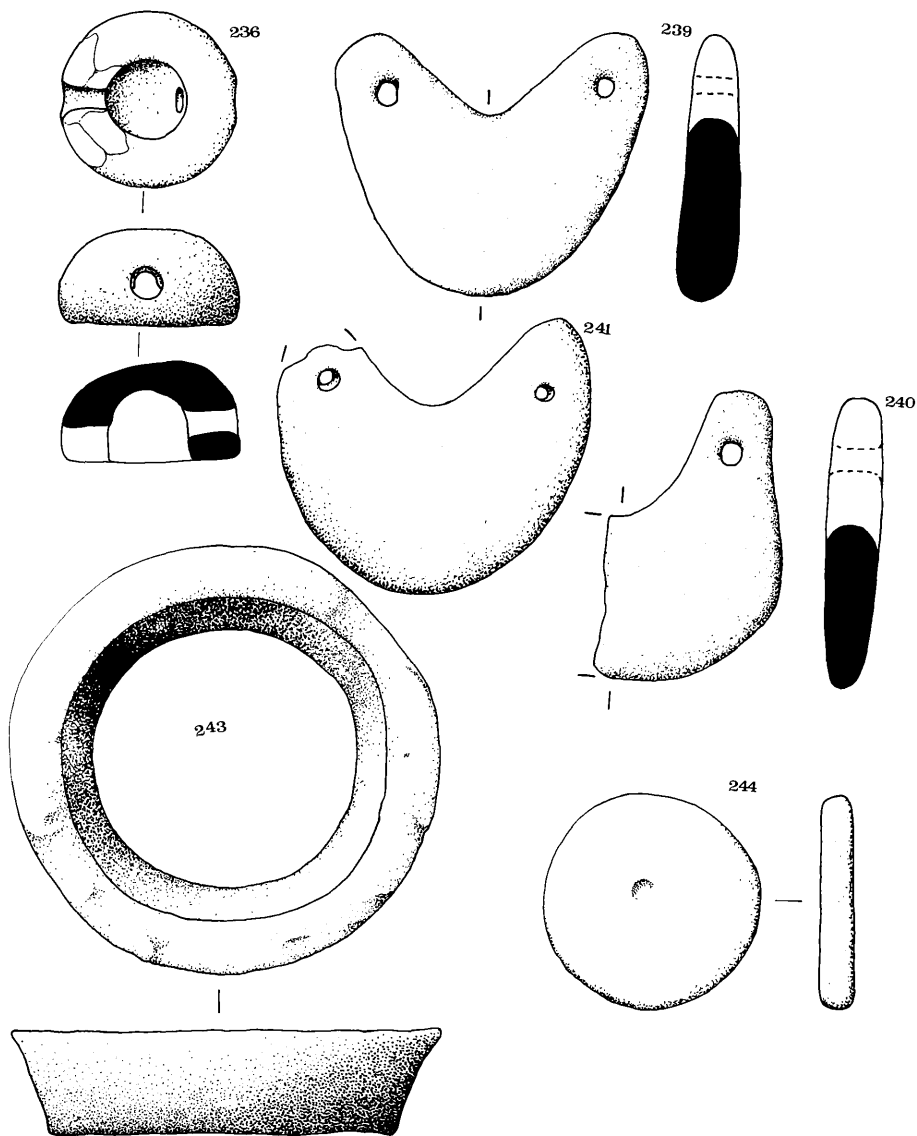


FIG. O.27. Stone, Level V.

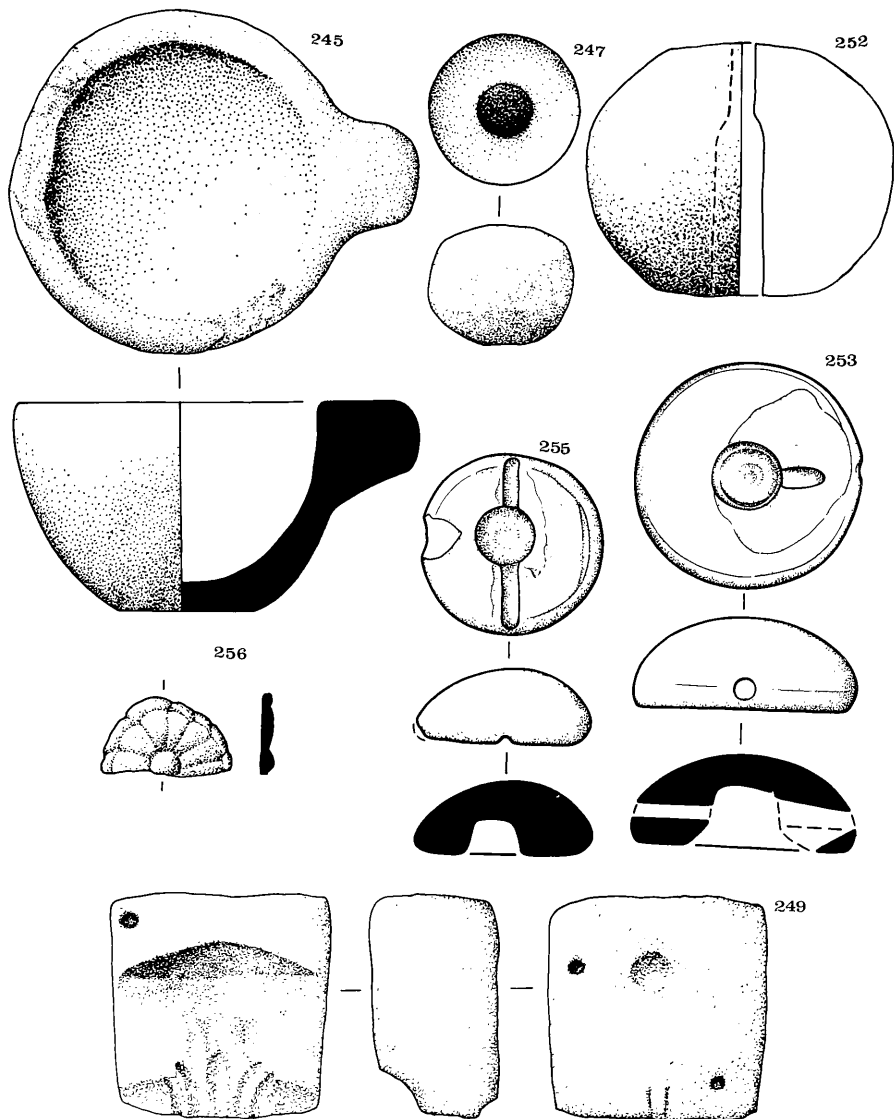


FIG. O.28. Stone, Level IV.

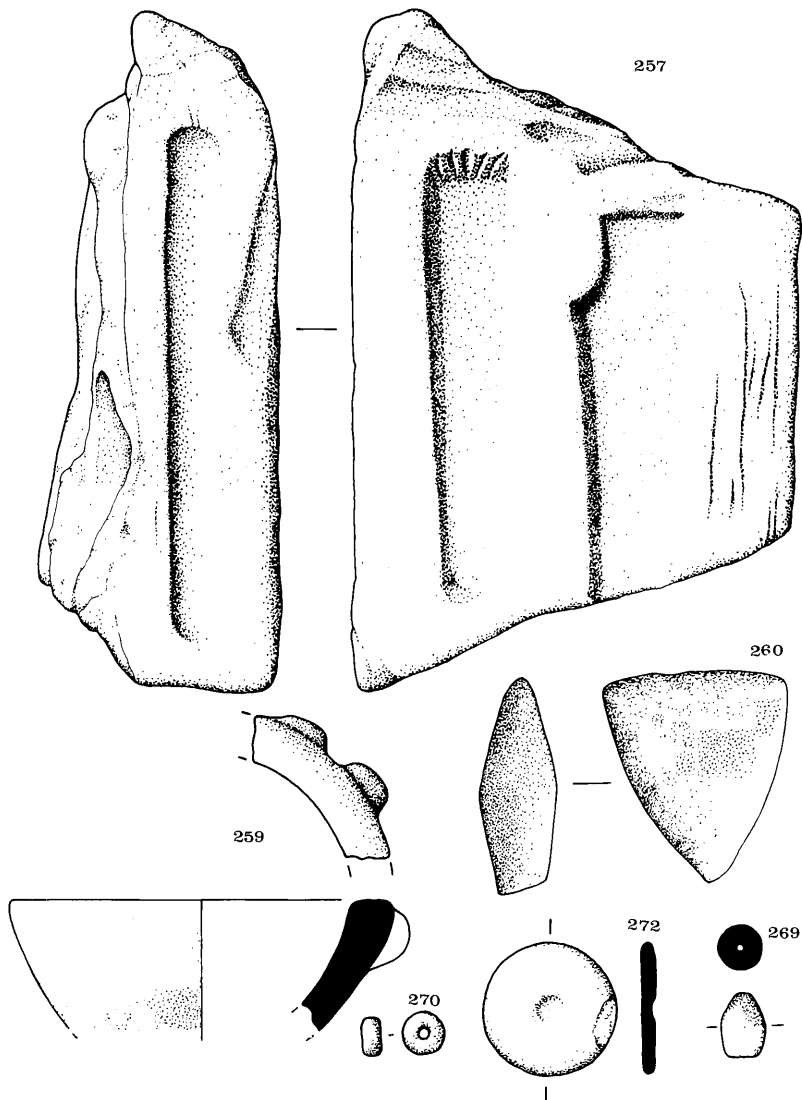


FIG. O.29. Stone, Level III.

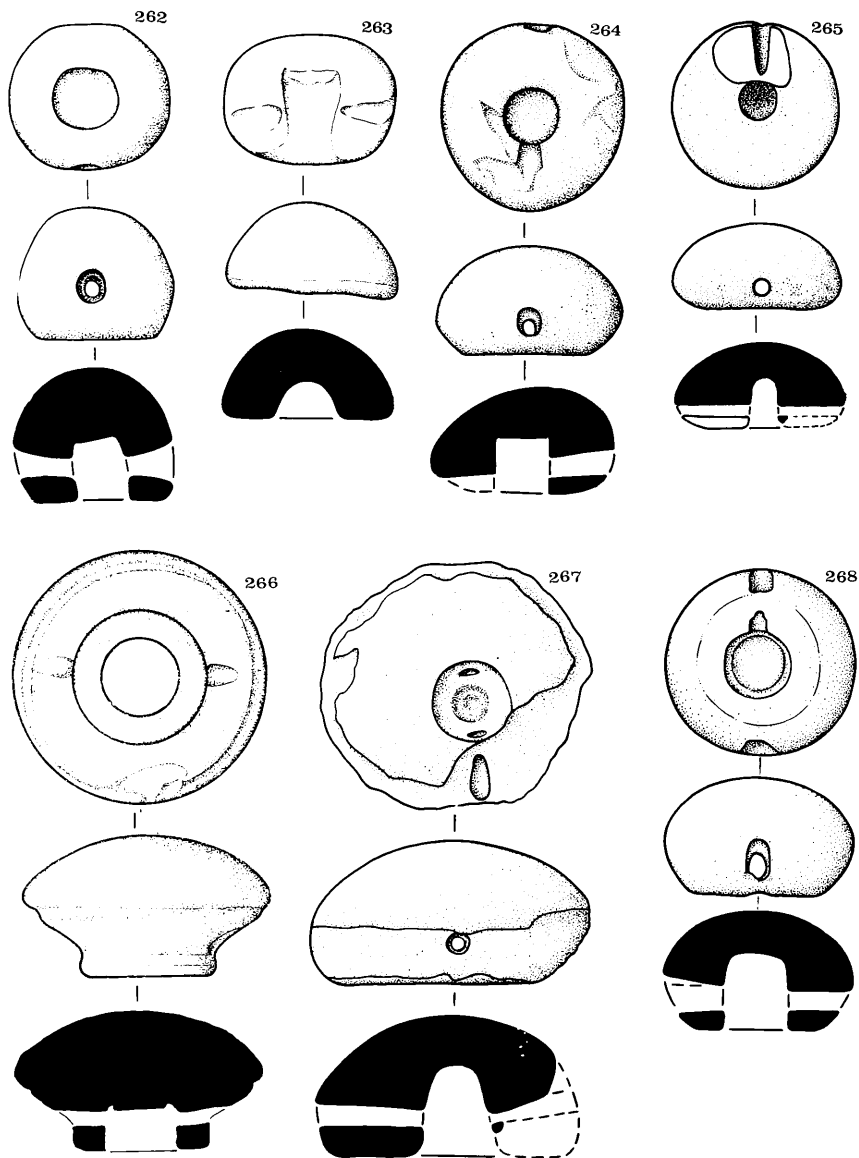


FIG. O.30. Stone, Level III.

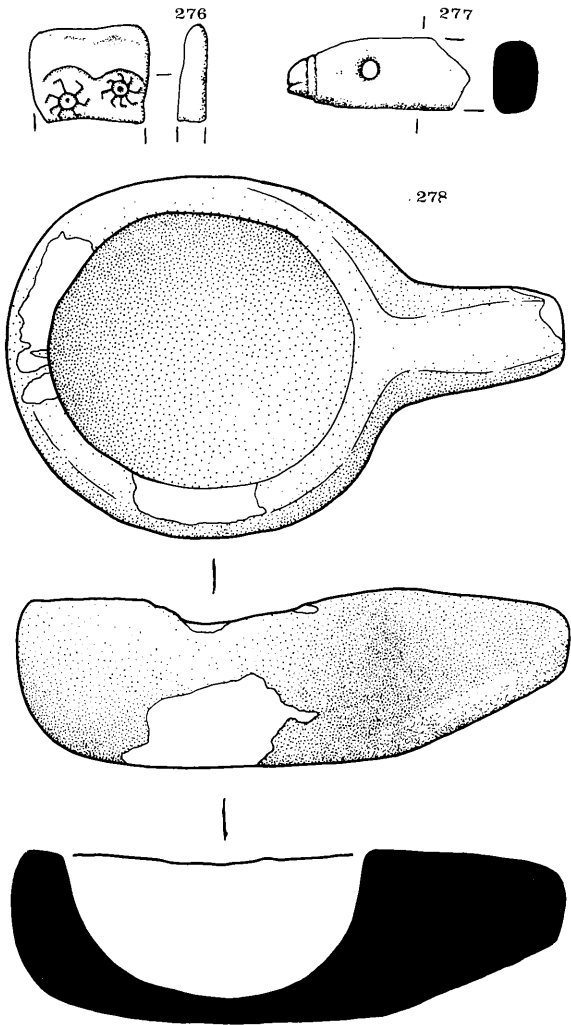


FIG. O.31. Stone, Level II.

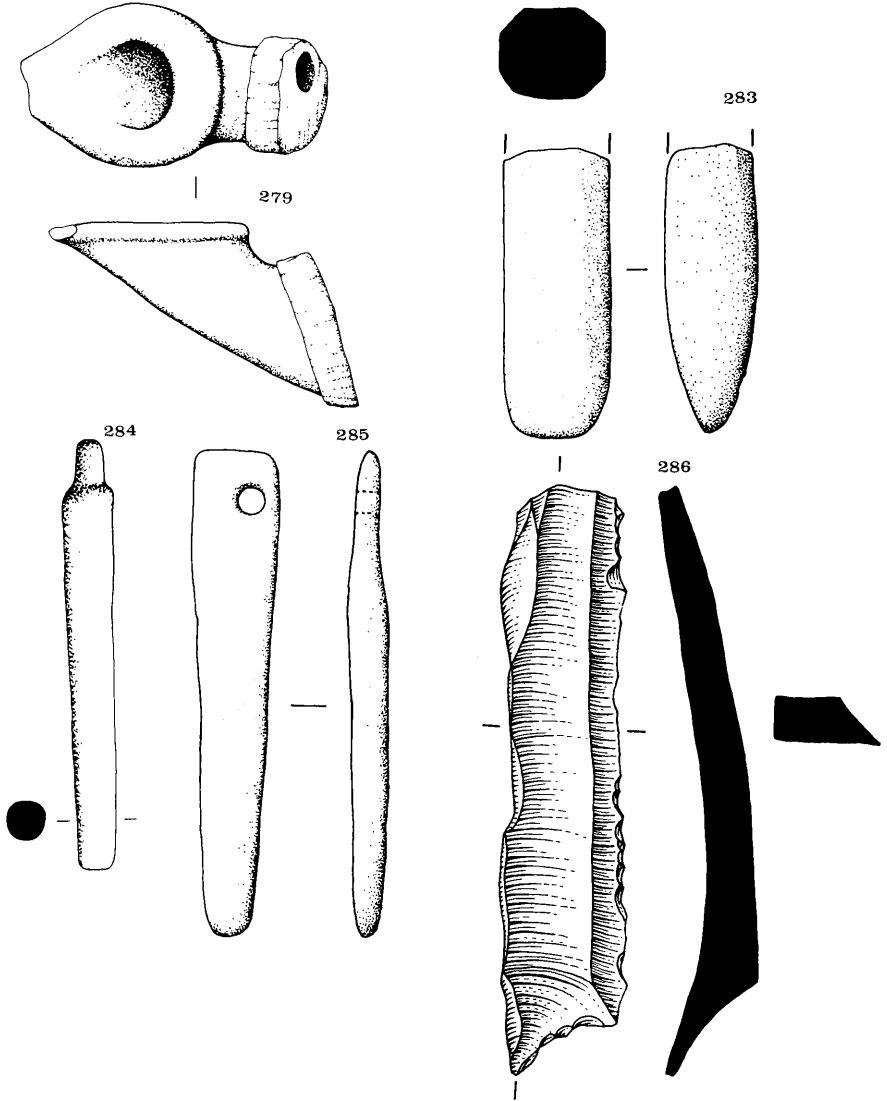


FIG. O.32. Stone, Level II.

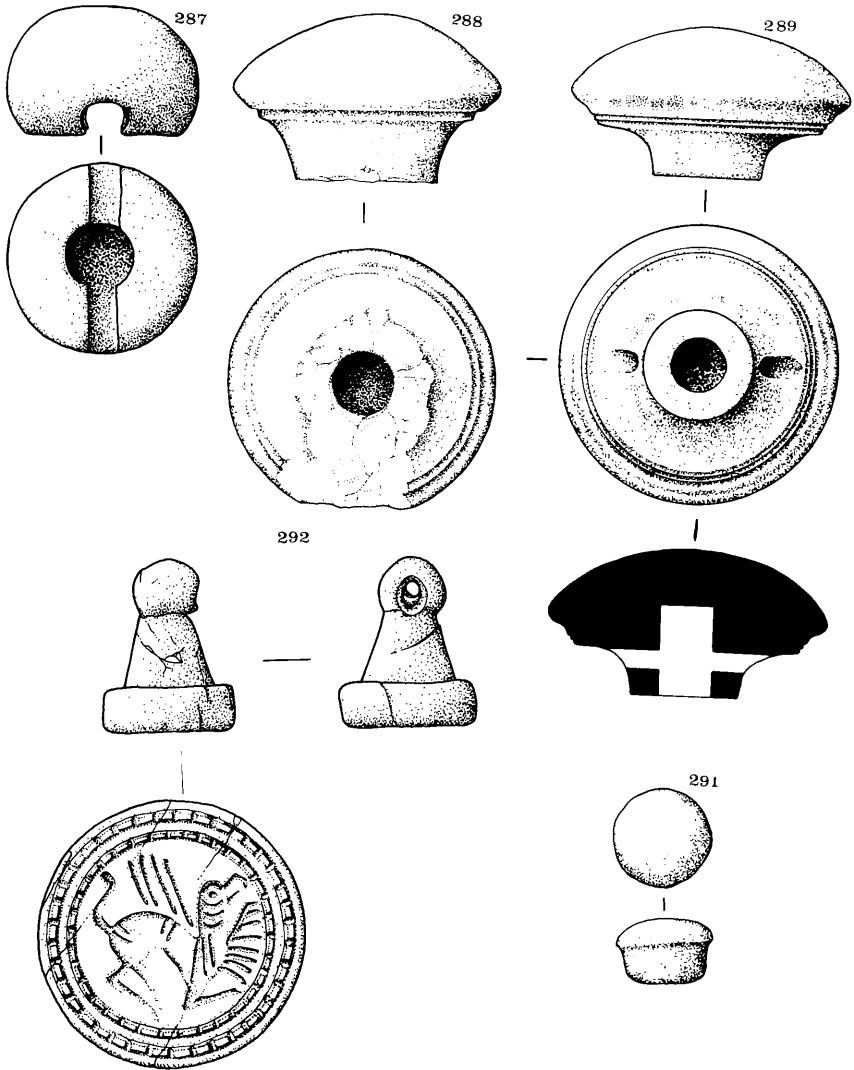


FIG. O.33. Stone, Level II.

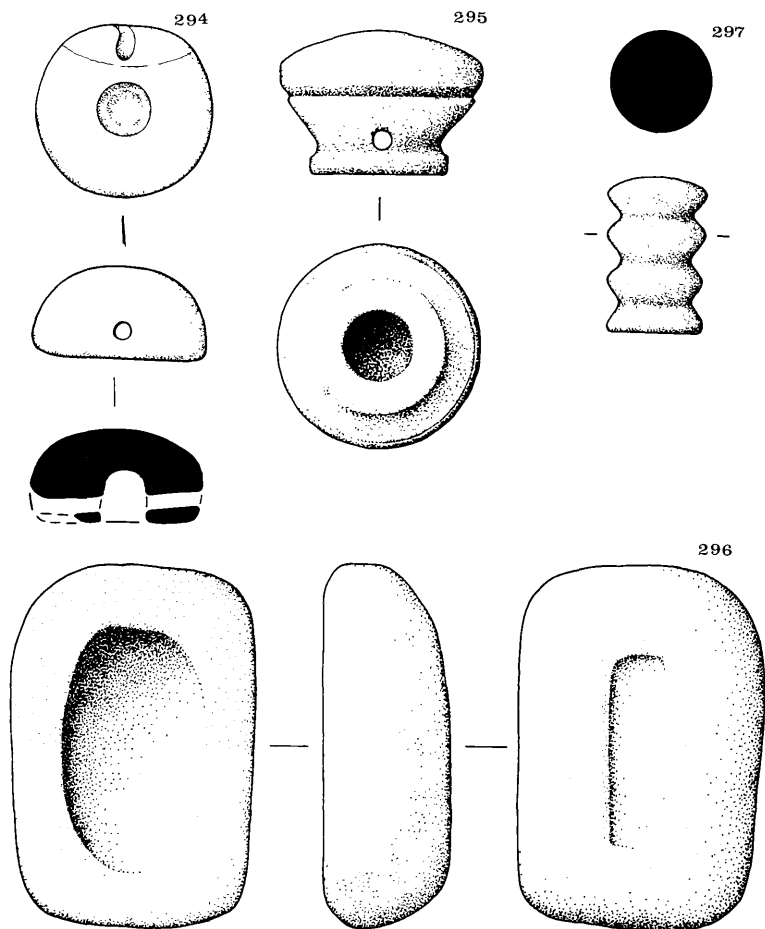


FIG. O.34. Stone, Level I.

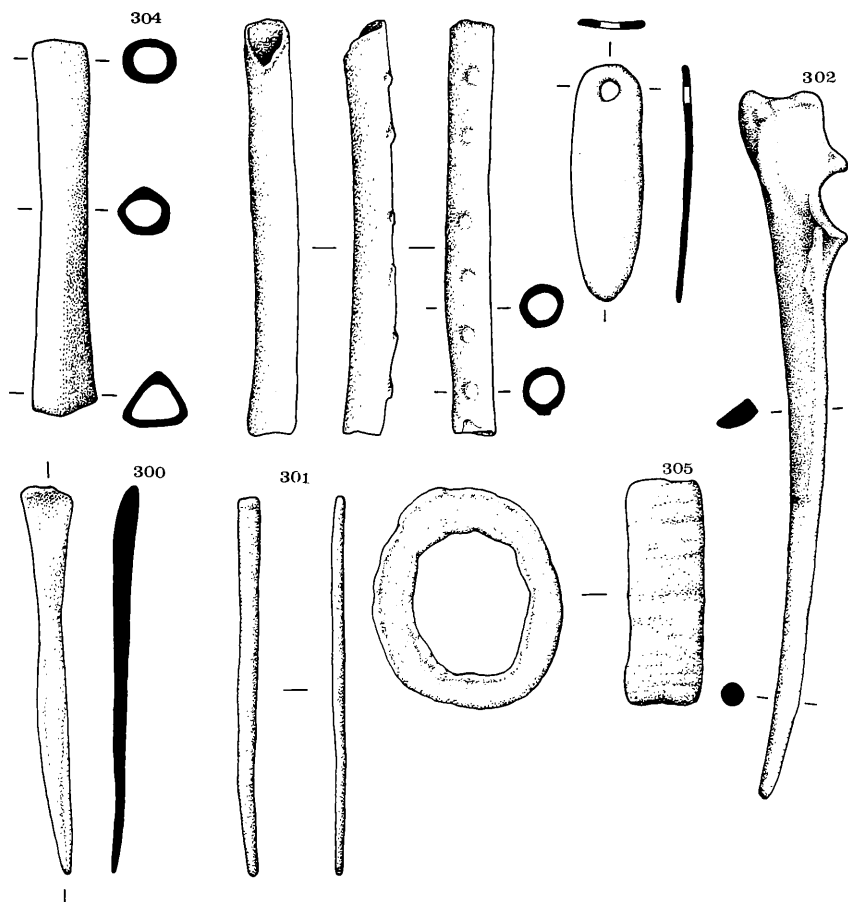


FIG. O.35. Bone, Level V.

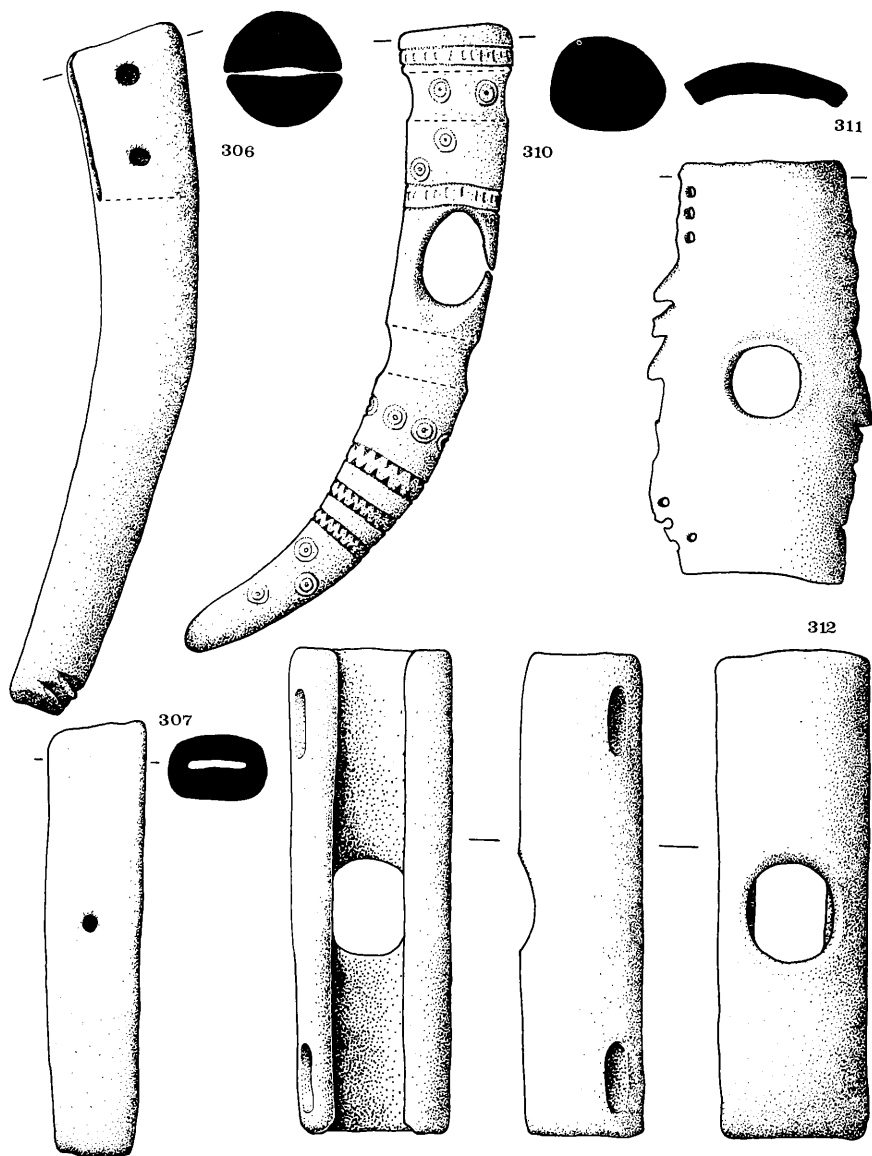


FIG. O.36. Bone, Level III.

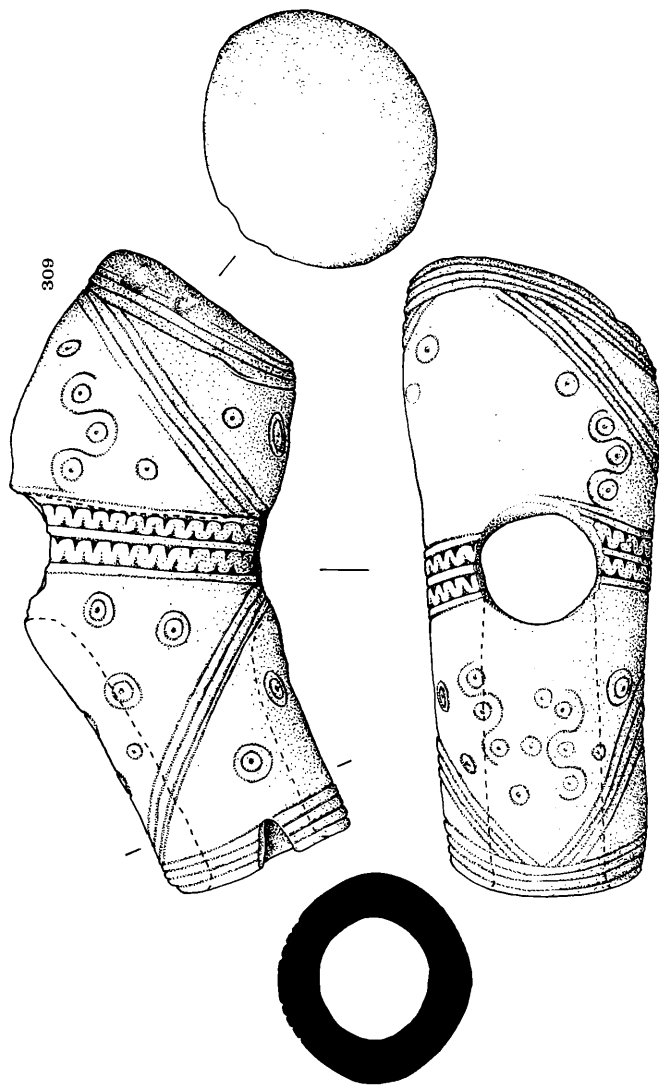


FIG. O.37. Bone, Level III.

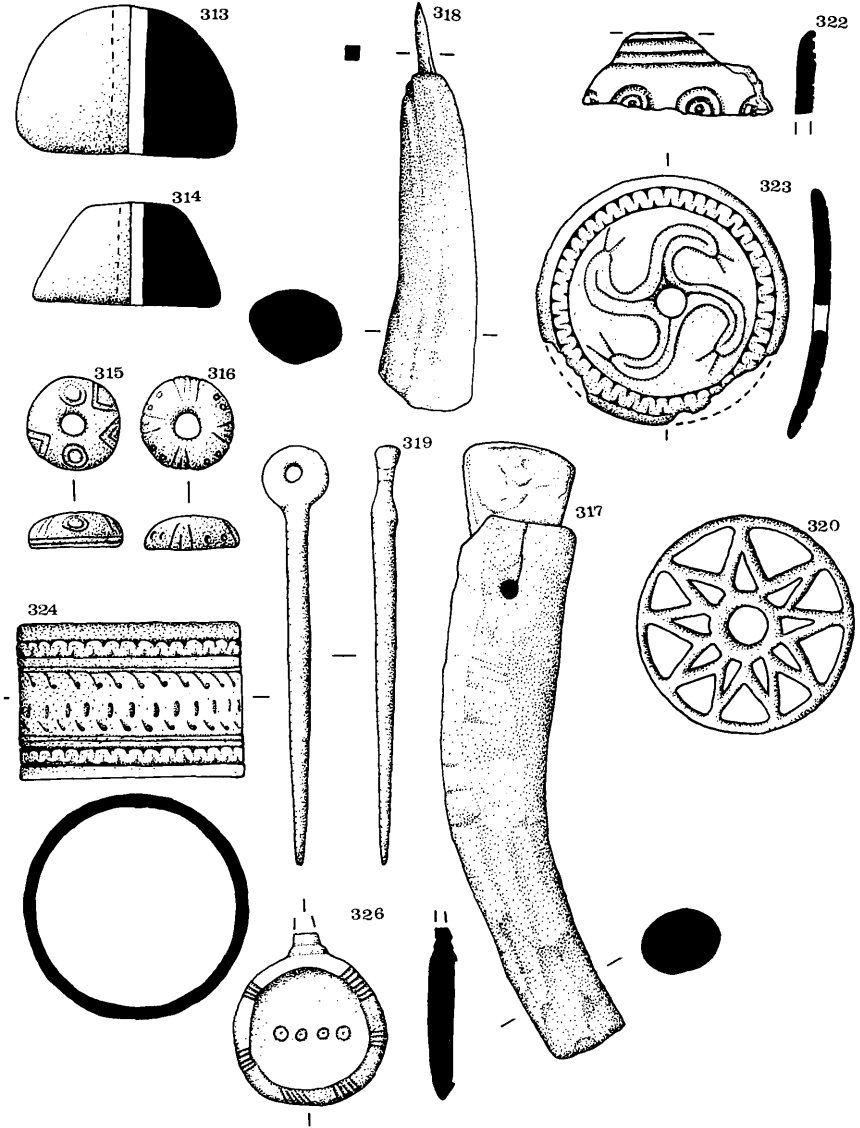


FIG. O.38. Bone, Level II.

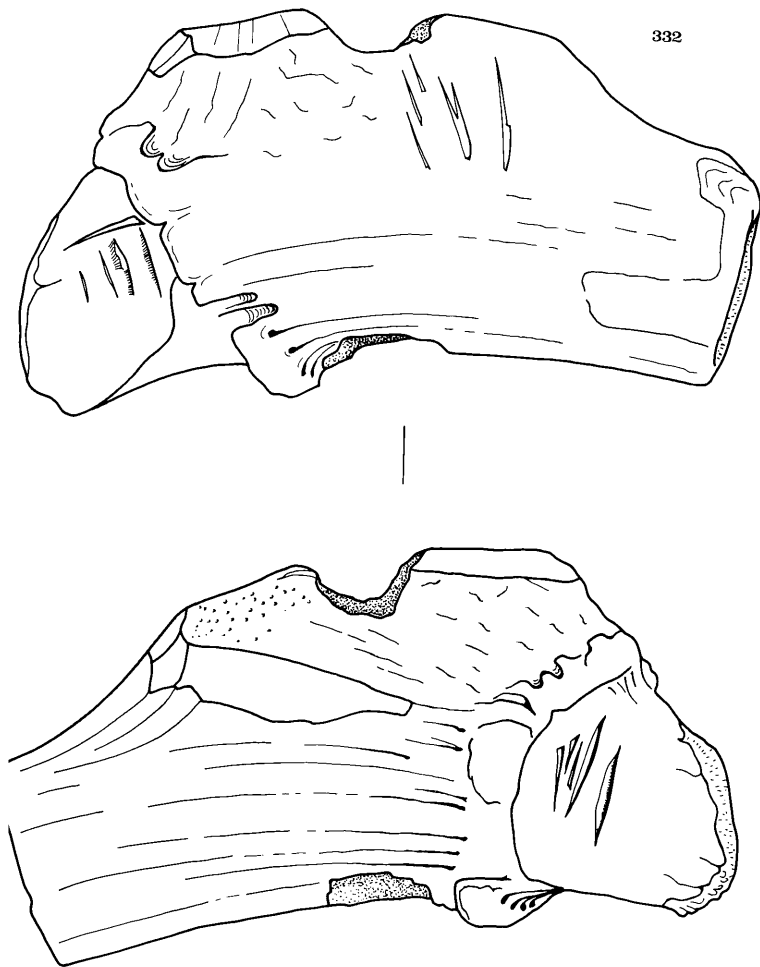


FIG. O.39. Bone, Level II.

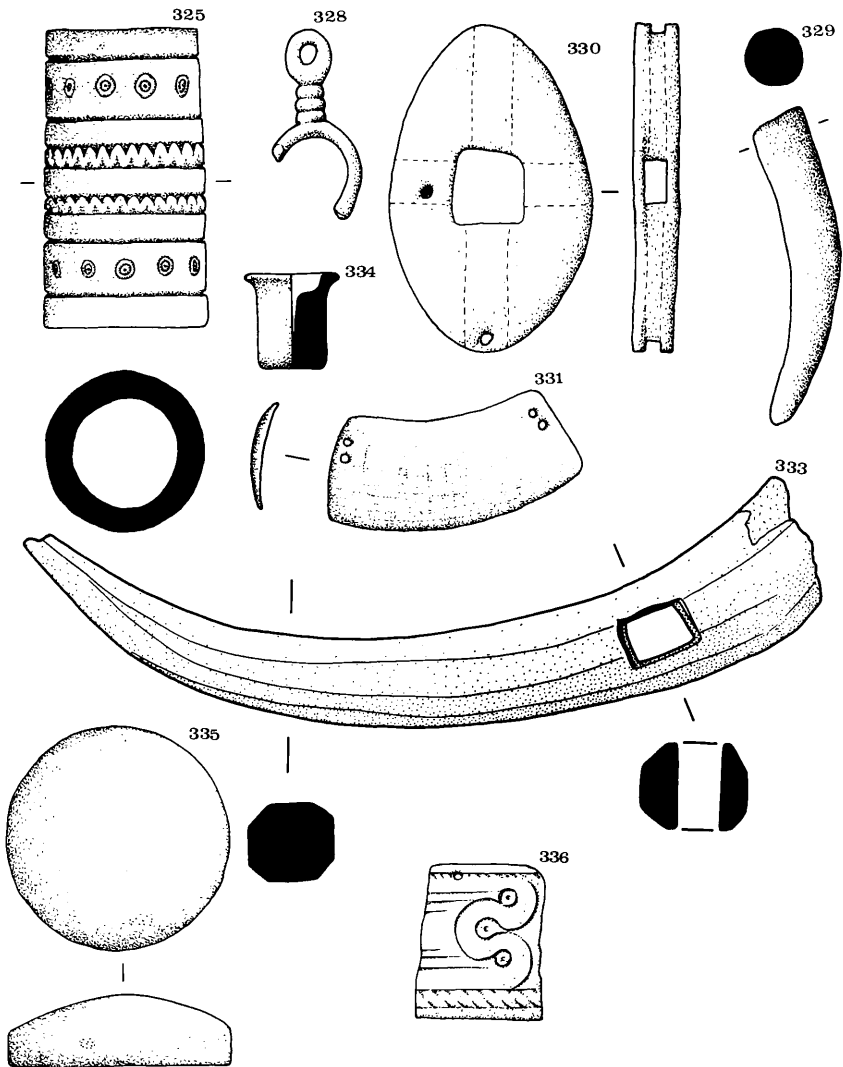


FIG. O.40. Bone, Levels II and I.

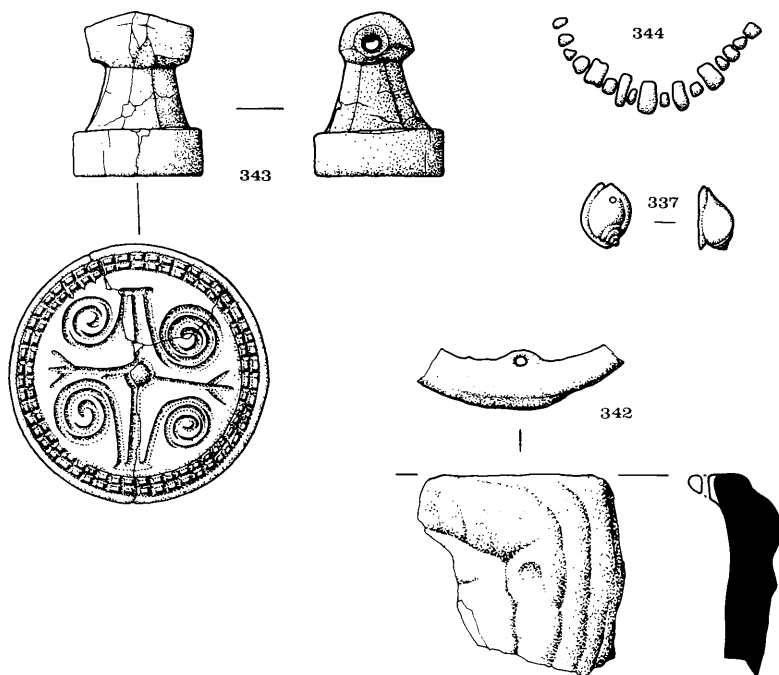
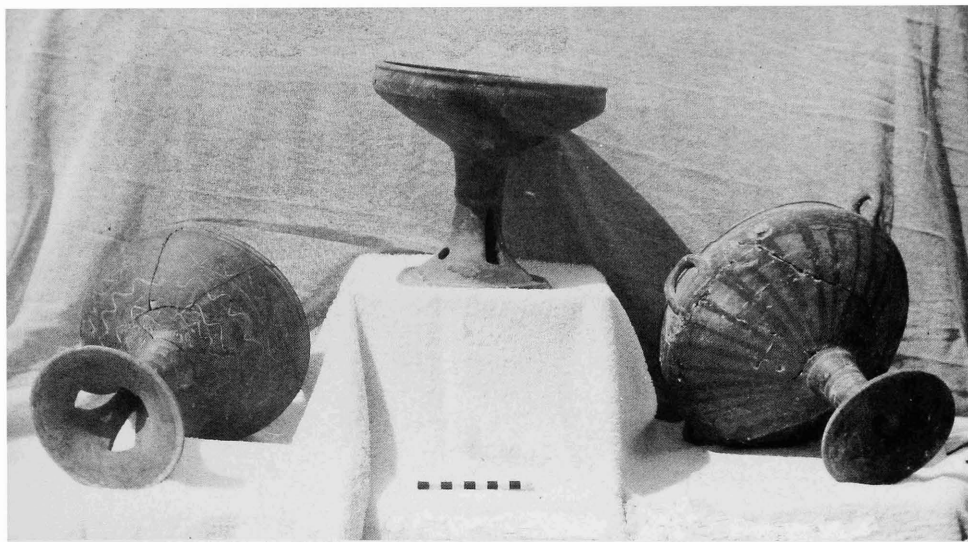


FIG. O.41. Other Materials, Various Levels.

Plates



(a) 1-3: fruitstand, BS/57/774, = Fig. P.14:8 from R. II(?), showing pattern burnish; fruitstand, = Fig. P.1:24 from R. III; Fruitstand, = Fig. P.2:16 from R. III, showing pattern burnish.



(b) 4-5: Small-footed cup, = Fig. P.1:2 from J. III; feeding bottle, = Fig. P.9:3 from M. III.



(a) 1-4: small-footed cup, = Fig. P.1:1 from M. III; simple bowl, = Fig. P.4:8 from M. III; rectangular box, BS/55/453 from J. III; quatrefoil cup, from J. III.



(b) 5-6: painted bird vessel, = Fig. P.6:10 from P. III; trefoil-mouthed juglet, = Fig. P.5:2 from J. III.



(a) 1-2: mug, = Fig. P.7:4 (here restored with two handles)
from J. III; bifoil-mouthed jug, = Fig. P.5:8 from J. III.



(b) 3-4: grooved rim bowl, = Fig. P.4:1 from M. III; round-mouthed jug, = Fig. P.5:3 from M. III.



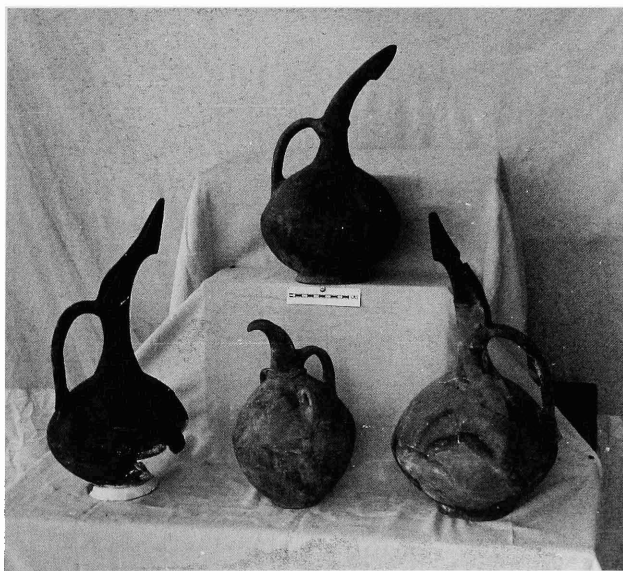
(a) 13 small-footed cups and chalices, from L. II. Cf. Figs. P.10-11.



(b) Fruitstands and large four-handled 'craters'. Cf. Figs. P.12-15.

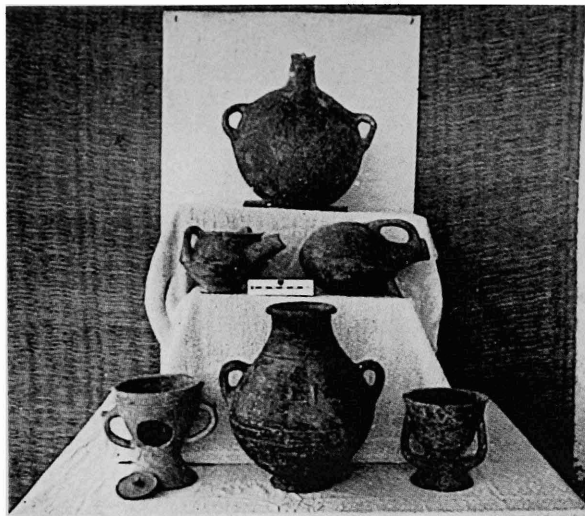


(a) Chalice, fruitstands, bowls, plates, jugs, bottle, and two *askoi*.



(b) Four beak-spouted jugs with bearded spouts (= Fig. P.19:1-3 with, in centre bottom row, an earlier version from Level IV).

Selected pottery from Level II.



(a) *Arkoï*, spouted teapot, large jar, and two coarse ware 'drink warmers'. Cf. Figs. P.21, 22, 24.



(b) Quatrefoil cups and jugs with trefoil mouths. Cf. Figs. P.19 and 21.



(a) 1-2: bowl with lid, = Fig. P.31:3+14 from M. Ia; chalice, = Fig. P.30:1 from M.Ib.

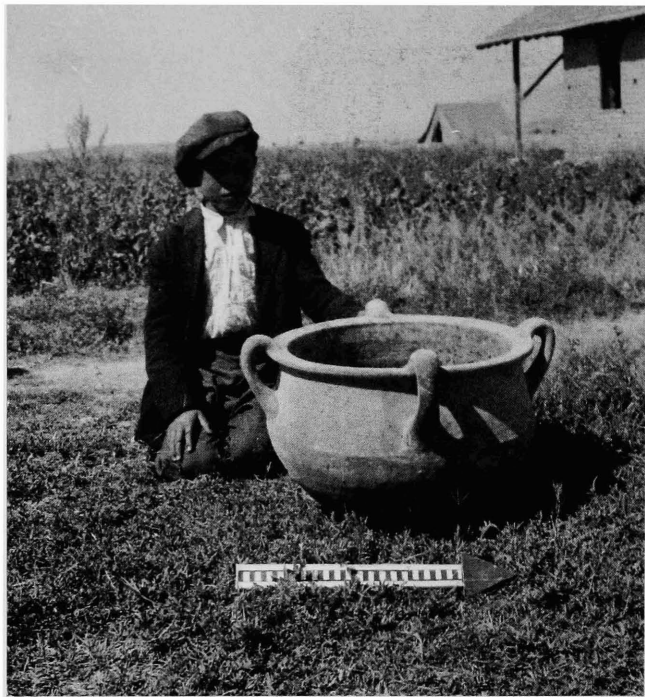


(c) 5: dipper, = Fig. P.39:16 from M. Ia.



(b) 3-4: simple bowl, = Fig. P.31:10 from M. I; neck of white-burnished jug or lentoid, = Fig. P.40:8 from Megaron Ia.

Selected pottery from Level I.



(a) 1: Four-handled crater or storage jar from Level Ib (not registered), = Fig. P.48:6 from M. I.

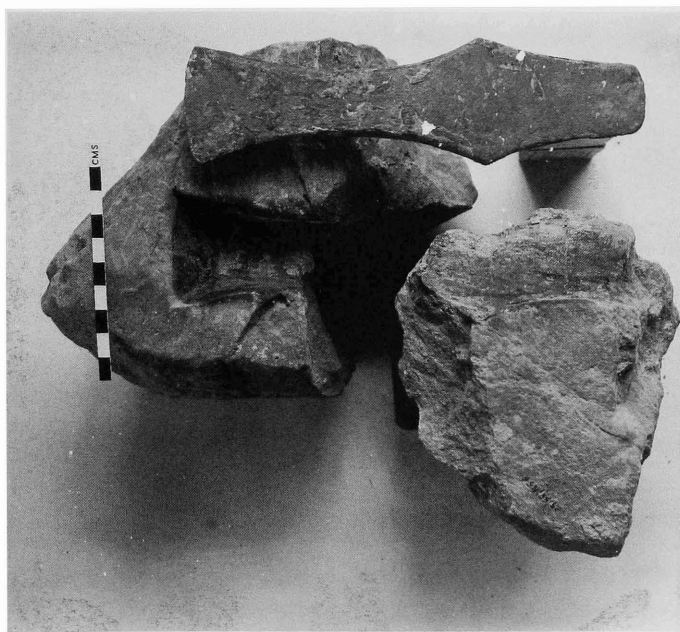


(b) 2-4: one-handed cup, = Fig. P.37:1 from J. Ib; simple bowl (cf. Fig. P.31:1); bifoil-mouthed juglet, = Fig. P.39:5 from J. Ib.

Selected pottery from Level I.



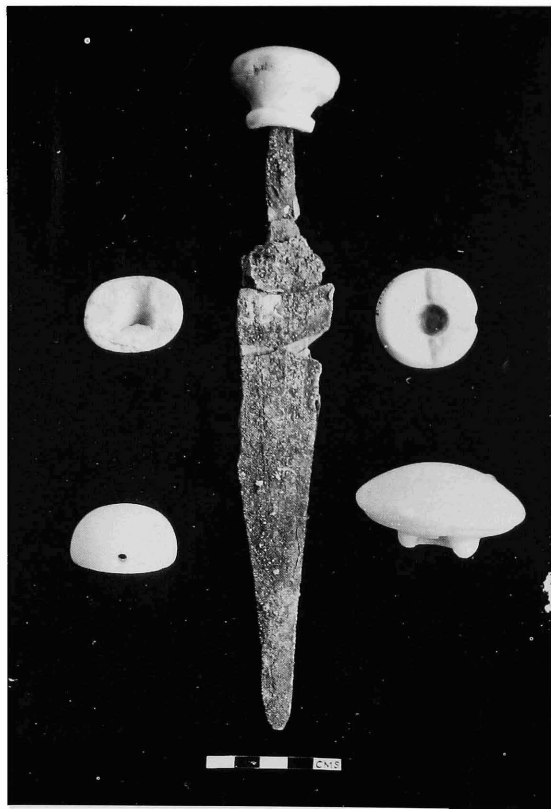
(a) Lugged axe-head, BS/55/457 from E. V, = Fig. O.2 no. 17.



(b) The same axe-head resting on stone axe mould from J. V, = Fig. O.24 no. 222.



(a) Two daggers and a spear head: (left) = Fig. O.8 no. 106; (middle) = Fig. O.6 no. 74; (right) BS/55/432, = Inventory no. 21, from E. V.



(b) Spear-head 55/432 fitted with marble pommel Fig. O.34 no. 295, and other pommels from Levels II and Ib.



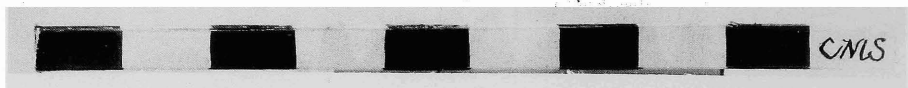
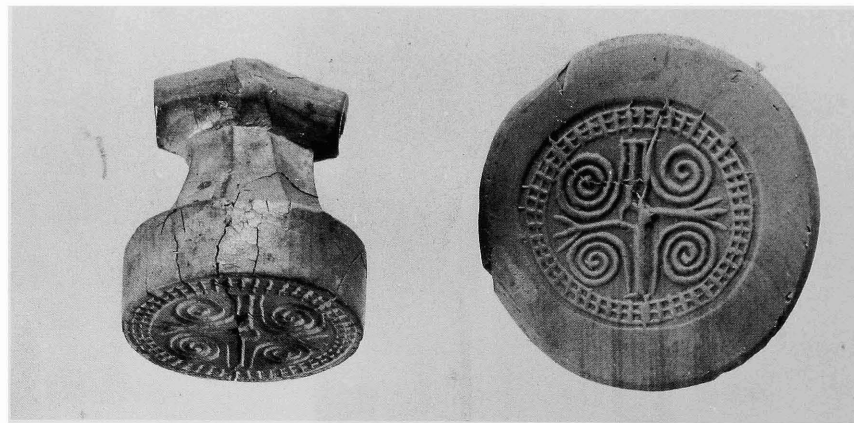
(a) Stone mould for seal(?), = Fig. O.28 no. 249, and plaster cast.



(b) Metal macehead BS/55/414, = Fig. O.11 no. 129.



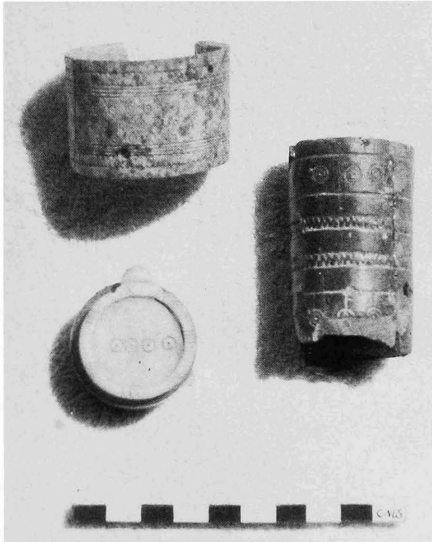
(a) Clay cylinder seal, Level II, and impression, = Fig. O.20 no. 210.



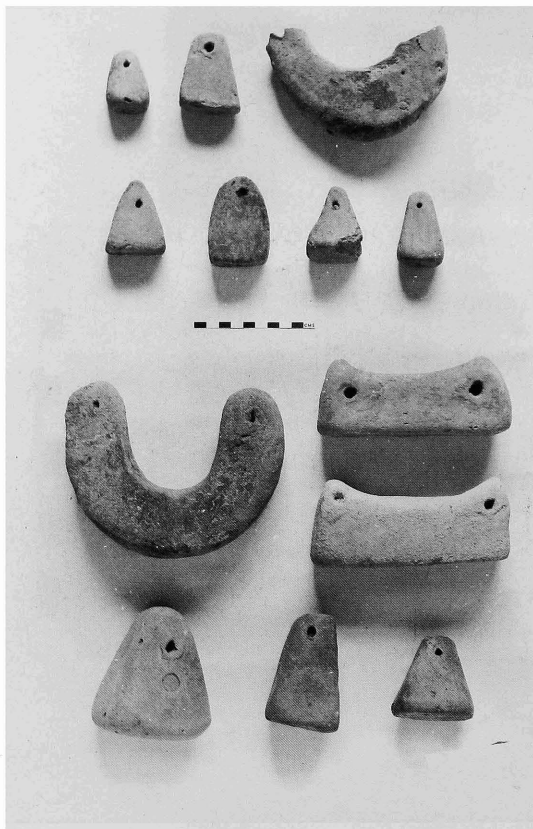
(b) Ivory stamp seal, Level Ib, and impression, = Fig. O.41 no. 343.



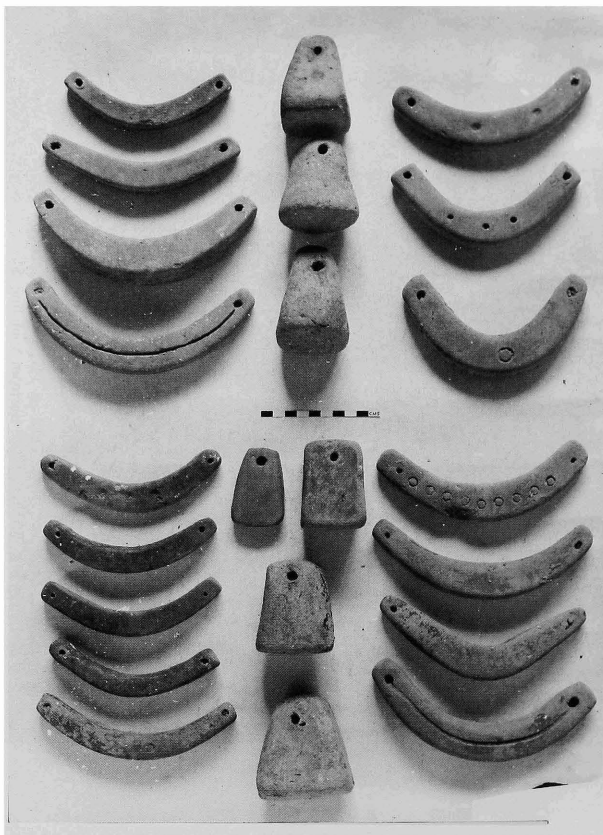
(a) Clay stamp seal, Level VII, = Fig. O.12 no. 147, and stone stamp seal, Level II, = Fig. O.33 no. 292, Both from Sounding 'S'.



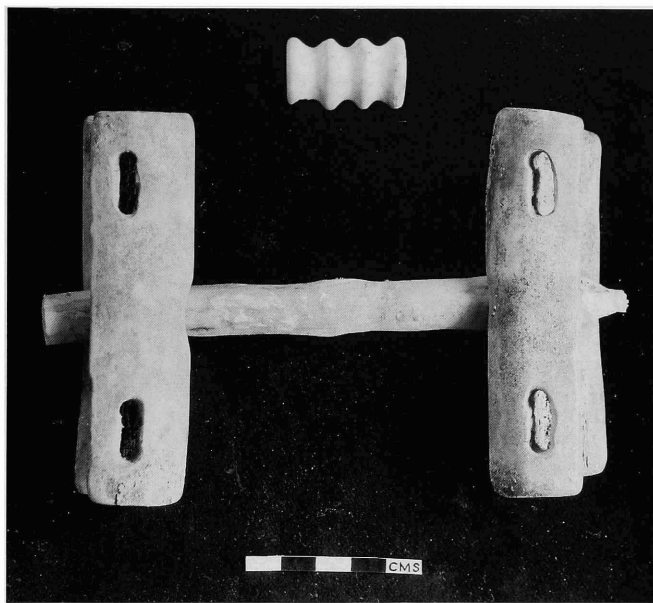
(b) Bone 'tube', = Fig. O.38 no. 324; 'cylinder', = Fig. O.40 no.325; and shallow spoon, = Fig. O.38 no. 326.



(a) Assemblage of loom weights and crescent-shaped objects.



(b) Assemblage of loom weights and crescent-shaped objects.



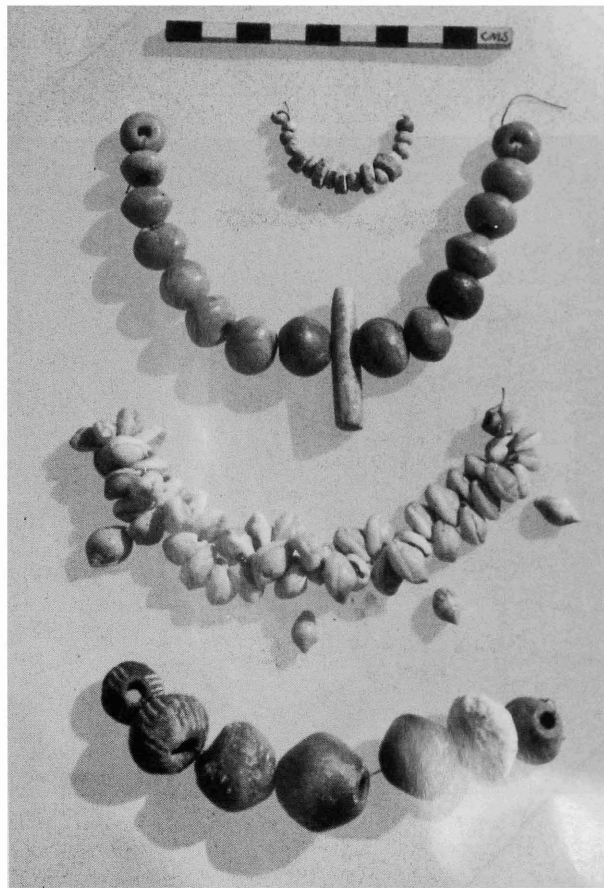
(a) Pair of antler cheekpieces from bridle bit, = Fig. O.36 no. 312, and stone stud = Fig. O.34 no. 297.



(b) Decorated antler cheek piece, = Fig. O.36 no. 310, together with three bone objects, = Figs. O.38 no. 323, O.40 no. 336, and O.36 no. 307, and scale from boar's tusk helmet, = Fig. O.40 no. 331.



(a) Assemblage of necklaces of cowrie shells, knuckle-bones and beads, = Inventory nos. 338, 339.



(b) Assemblage of necklaces, including one of frit beads = Fig. O.41 no. 344.

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