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PRELIMINARY REPORT ON A SURVEY OF PRE-CLASSICAL REMAINS IN SOUTHERN TURKEY

By JAMES MELLAART

INTRODUCTION

DURING THE AUTUMN of 1951 and from April to November, 1952, a survey of pre-classical remains in still mostly unknown areas of Southern Turkey was undertaken with the grant of a scholarship from the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara (for the session 1951-2). A renewal of this scholarship in 1953 will make the continuation and completion of the survey possible in 1953-4.

A vast amount of new material, some of which is of great importance for Anatolian prehistory, having been collected, it was considered advisable to write a preliminary report dealing with the pottery in order to make preliminary results immediately available rather than postpone it until the end of the survey. Hence the sketchy nature of this report which deals with pottery groups only, and the unavoidable omission of the description of the sites, size, period and distribution maps and general conclusions. Apart from reasons of space it seems premature to give any of these items a place in a preliminary report, dealing mainly with pottery collected in S.W. Anatolia and in the plain of Konya, the survey of which is by no means completed. A large map (scale 1 : 800,000) showing all the sites found or already known can be consulted at the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara.

The area covered on the plateau is indicated on map 1 (south of the line marked on the map). The south coast was surveyed from Mersin to Miletus at the mouth of the Maeander.

About 400 new pre-classical sites were recorded, most being hüyük (settlement mounds) and a few flat sites, hill settlements or tumuli. A large number of classical sites, especially those on the south coast, were visited, but these are not included in the number as they produced no pre-classical remains.

The survey having been made mostly on foot (there is usually no public transport available to hüyük), a certain number of sites were found inaccessible, usually the ones in isolated mountain valleys, such as caves, or those in now marshy regions.

In the Afyon area my work overlapped that of Dr. Halet Çambel ; I shall therefore confine myself to illustrations chosen from my own finds.

All material was collected on the surface and only in a few cases, when hüyük had been cut into, could a rough stratigraphy be observed. The material has been deposited in the local museums or archaeological depots, such as those of Adana, Antalya, Konya, Afyon and Denizli, apart from a select number of sherds taken for the sherd collection at the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara.¹

¹ The white painted pottery and the early Chalcolithic pottery from the Beyşehir-Seydişehir area.

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I am very much indebted to the Director of the Turkish Department of Antiquities, Dr. Cahit Kınay, and to the Assistant Director, Bay Necati Dolunay, for the facilities granted for travelling freely in Turkey. I wish to express my gratitude to Mr. Seton Lloyd, Director of the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara and to Professor J. Garstang for advice and interest shown in my work, and to Prof. K. Bittel and Dr. Halet Çambel at Istanbul University for discussion of the material; to Mr. Sinclair Hood, for the generosity with which he put at my disposal his report on the exploration of the Elmalı plain and allowed me to incorporate it in my own; to my friend Mr. John Evans who accompanied me during the month of July, 1952, and helped me draw potsherds from the Upper Maeander, and to my fiancée, Miss Arlette M. Cenani, for reading and improving the text of my report; to the Kaymakams, gendarme commanders and teachers who facilitated my travel and to the Turkish people for their hospitality.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST COAST OF ANATOLIA FROM MERSIN
TO THE MAEANDER

Between Mersin and Miletus the coast mostly consists of narrow strips of poor land and gravel waste, heavily covered with shrub and trees, backed by the formidable ranges of the Taurus mountains—to this day inhabited by wolves, bears and panthers—which at points drop from a height of several hundred metres straight into the Mediterranean.

Most of this coast is inaccessible from the plateau. Even at the present day only Silifke and Pamphylia and of course the Cilician plain east of Mersin, are linked with the plateau by tolerable roads, the others being only accessible by horse or jeep.

If the south coast is difficult of access from the north, it is equally unapproachable from the sea. Along it runs a great westward current which makes the gulf of Antalya with the bold projecting mass of Lycia exceedingly dangerous for shipping. The unpredictable southern gales, which drive ships on to these inhospitable coasts are feared alike by ancient and modern sailors. Natural harbours hardly exist: Mersin affords an open anchorage and Antalya is hardly a safe harbour as gales, particularly frequent in that area, increase the risk of being thrown onto the cliffs before entering the little rockbound harbour. Further west, Finike also has an unprotected anchorage. Kaş has a reef in its outer, and several rocks at the entrance to its inner, harbour. The Bay of Fethiye is dangerous owing to two rows of rocks in front, and Marmaris has a narrow entrance. On the west coast Bodrum (Halikarnassos) has a harbour, but is open to storms from the south. The only good anchorages in ancient times were at the mouth of rivers, such as Silifke,² at the mouth of the Eurymedon in Pamphylia, Patara in classical times at the mouth of the Xanthos

² The delta of the Calycadnos now in front of Silifke is of recent origin. Hellenistic settlements are still near the rocky coast.

river and Miletus, in the second millennium set on a peninsula which jutted out into the wide gulf now filled with sediment from the near Maeander. (The Bafa Lake east of Miletus, is part of the ancient gulf and the water is still salty.)

All these factors would *a priori* suggest that the south coast was not attractive to early settlers, a suggestion confirmed by the evidence collected during the survey. In his article of which the material was incorporated in this report, Mr. Sinclair Hood reported on the absence of any pre-historic remains found during a walking tour in Pamphylia in 1947 and on the absence of any in the Antalya Museum. Neither did the author find any except a single Iron Age sherd at Aspendos. On the coast between Silifke and Miletus not a single site, hüyük or other settlement of pre-Iron Age date has been discovered.³ This does not mean that the whole south coast was entirely uninhabited, but it suggests that occupation was of a limited nature,⁴ leaving no substantial remains and not at all comparable either to that on the plateau at the same period or to that on this same coast in classical and in particular Hellenistic-Roman times.

With the Iron Age, a period of extensive migrations, disturbance and land hunger, people were driven into these remote and barren regions. With improved equipment they were able to make a living there, but not until classical and in particular Hellenistic and Roman times does this region become a rich province full of large towns. By that time, however, the economy of the country had radically changed, and cities could live by exporting wood for the Hellenistic navies, import food and obtain water supplies from distant springs by means which were beyond the reach of earlier civilisations.

The only stretch of coast west of Mersin where a few early settlements were discovered lies between Mersin and Silifke and along the road to Karaman on the plateau through the Calycadnus valley (Göksu). At Miletus German excavators revealed EBA settlement at Killiktepe⁵ and a Mycenaean city below Miletus itself.⁶ The coarse ware found by Paton and Myres at Kadikalesi⁷ (west of Bodrum) may be early, but is too nondescript to be used.

The negative result of this survey of the south and south-western coast of Anatolia will seriously affect the attempts by scholars of Anatolian

³ Iron Age material was found at Aspendos, Kaş, Patara, Xanthos, Pinara, Tlos and Bodrum. *AS.*, ii, p. 18.

The early copper age site near Seyret. An early date was assigned to large "sherds" of coarse ware, which later investigation identified as burnt clay floor of modern date. The earliest remains found at Seyret are some Lycian tombs.

The settlement at Ağullu was re-examined by the writer. The grey pottery which Dr. Tritsch compared with some grey sherds found under Hagia Irene at Istanbul are not of Hittite or Phrygian date, but plain Byzantine ware. The fragments said to be similar in shape to Hittite vases have no resemblance to any 2nd millennium pottery and belong to the same late period. Nothing earlier than late Hellenistic was found at Ağullu.

⁴ See *DTCFD*. V. 2. 1947, p. 228 ff., fig. 1 f. Prehistoric finds in Kara In cave in Pamphylia. *JHS.*, 1888, p. 82. Cycladic grave at Deveboynu Burun (Cape Krio).

⁵ Wiegand in *APAW.*, 1911.

⁶ A. v. Gerkan. *Miletus* III. p. 73, ff.

⁷ *JHS.*, 1896, p. 204.

The areas round Bor and Niğde and that between Karapınar and Konya remain to be done.

In sharp contrast to the coast, village mounds on the southern part of the Anatolian plateau show the presence of a settled agricultural population from the Chalcolithic period onwards. Chalcolithic remains were found in three areas :—

(a) Beyşehir-Seydişehir area : with dark faced burnished pottery ; an obsidian industry and steatopygous clay or stone figurines. Relations are with Mersin on the one hand (obsidian work) and with the Aegean on the other.

(b) In the Konya plain : painted pottery of Cilician type.

(c) South-west : burnished and painted wares.

Judging by the number and large size of some of the mounds on the southern plateau, the EBA in southern Anatolia must have been a period of considerable population and great prosperity. Between the Cilician Gates and Denizli (and south of the line Afyon-Aksaray), I estimate the total number of mounds with EBA occupation to be about 400. City mounds of this period are not rare.

Three distinct regional EBA groups of pottery can be distinguished in the area surveyed.

(1) The plain of Konya with close relation to the first phases of the EBA in Cilicia (especially Tarsus). Characteristic are : thin, painted metallic ware with incised handles ; thin burnished bowls, sometimes with white painted black interiors and a scored coarse ware. West Anatolian beak-spouts appear now for the first time. The Konya plain seems likely to be the area from which the EBA civilisation spread to Cilicia.

(2) West of the Konya plain lies a lake district (Eğirdir, Beyşehir and Süğla lakes). This area is connected with the Konya plain on the one hand and the Kusura-Isparta area on the other.

(3) The Kusura-Isparta area is characterised by fluted and ribbed ware, as shown by Dr. W. Lamb's excavations at Kusura. Most common are fluted bowls (Kusura bowls), cups and jugs. White painted is very rare.

(4) The south-west consisting of the mountain plains from Dinar to Elmalı and the Upper Maeander valley. This area is extremely rich in sites, some of large size. Characteristic is white painted pottery (white paint on black in the north, on red in the south). Fluted ornament and white filled incision are common, especially on grey ware. Many new shapes appear. Lugs are particularly abundant. Clear relations can be seen with the west Anatolian sites of Yortan, Troy, Thermi and Tigani in Samos, and with Kusura (fluted vessels).

The second part of the Early Bronze Age (later Troy II–IV) is less well represented in the four areas mentioned.

The beginning of the second millennium (divided as at Troy into a Middle and Late Bronze Age) is well marked in southern Anatolia by the appearance of red cross bowls and carinated bowls with moulded rim. A few sherds of Cappadocian occur only in the Konya plain, and no painted

ware is found in the south-west, which has a civilisation closely resembling, if not identical with, Kusura C. Regional peculiarities are again marked : Kusura C in the S.W., extending as far as the west coast (Bayraklı Tepe, İzmir). Grey and red "Minyan" typical for Troy VI does not occur. Mycenaean is only found on or near the coast (Miletus and Mylasa) ; but new shapes (e.g. kylikes and fruitstands with ribbed stems) occur in the Upper Maeander valley at the large sites of Beycesultan H., Çivril H. and Yassı H. and many others in the south-western area.

The Konya plain shares some shapes with the south-west, but is more closely related to the "Hittite" wares of Kültepe, Alaca and Alişar. Beak-spouted vessels are not uncommon. The number of sites on the S. plateau seems smaller than during the preceding period, but this may be deceptive. Large mounds are common. Among these the great mound of Beycesultan Hüyük, south of Çivril in the Upper Maeander valley, stands out as the largest and most interesting of all second millennium sites in the south-west, while Kara Hüyük near Konya shows remains of burnt mud brick buildings of the period of the Hittite Empire. No inscriptions were found except one bulla of a King's son, found at Ortakaraviran on the shore of the Suğla Lake.

Iron Age

Numerous new settlements were found often on hitherto uninhabited and isolated rocks. Large sites often have a group of tumuli near by, as at Kara Hüyük (Ereğli), Ladik Hüyük, Emirhissar Hüyük (near Sandıklı), Mancarlı Hüyük (near Yeşilova), Dinar-Kelainai, etc.

Settlements are now found for the first time on the south-west and south coast, usually on sites which continued to be inhabited until a later period, such as Xanthos, Pinara, Kaş, Aspendos, Lamas and Soli.

Several regional groups again occurred : a south-western group, related to Cilicia and Cyprus, with painted black on red ware (often chalices with star patterns inside), black on white, bichrome and a very fine three colour ware. Lydian ware also occurs in this area.

At Dinar, in the Afyon-Isparta area and the lake district, a grey ware comparable to the west Anatolian grey ware of Gordion, Yazılıkaya and Bayraklı (so-called Phrygian) is common.

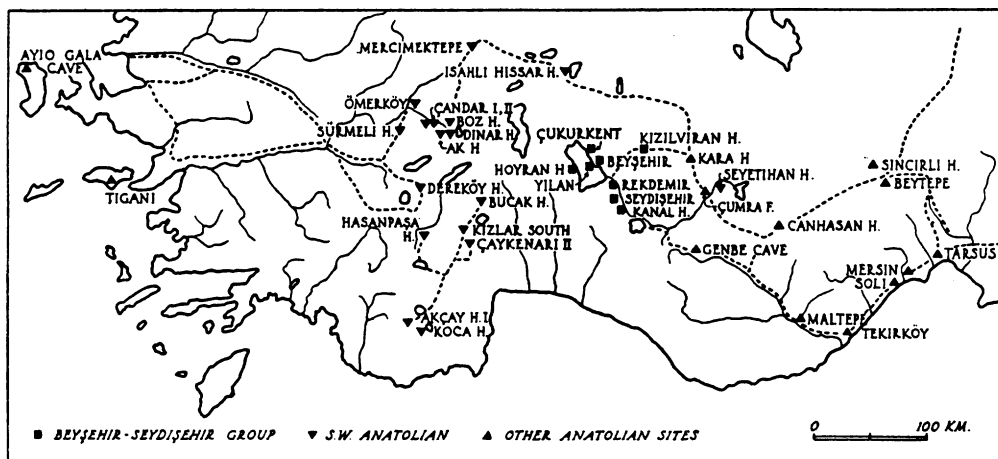
In the Konya plain, painted "Phrygian" is to be found, sometimes with naturalistic ornamentation (like Alişar IV and Boğazköy).

EARLY CHALCOLITHIC (OR NEOLITHIC) MATERIAL FROM THE BEYŞEHİR-SEYDİŞEHİR AREA (MAP 2)

A group of sites round the lake of Beyşehir and one or two near Seydişehir have revealed the existence of what seems to be the earliest known civilisation of the Anatolian plateau. Of these sites Çukurkent has been known since Ormerod visited it and published two stone standing steatopygous figurines found there.⁹ Prof. K. Bittel, who visited the site

⁹ Ormerod., *BSA.*, XIX (1912-13), 48 ff., fig. I A/B.

recently, obtained another stone figurine¹⁰ and found pottery similar to that of Çukurkent at Topraktol Hüyük (Hoyran) on the western shore of Beyşehir lake. The following sites are new: Yılan Hüyük on a little island in the lake, Hüyük C, just south of Eflatun Pınar, Kızılviran Hüyük half-way to Konya, Seydişehir Hüyük north of the place of that name and especially Kanal Hüyük south of Seydişehir. Further exploration in this district, where other hüyük's are still to be visited, will no doubt extend our knowledge of the distribution. No site has yet been found in the Konya plain which produced the pottery typical of this area.



MAP 2.—Main Chalcolithic Sites.

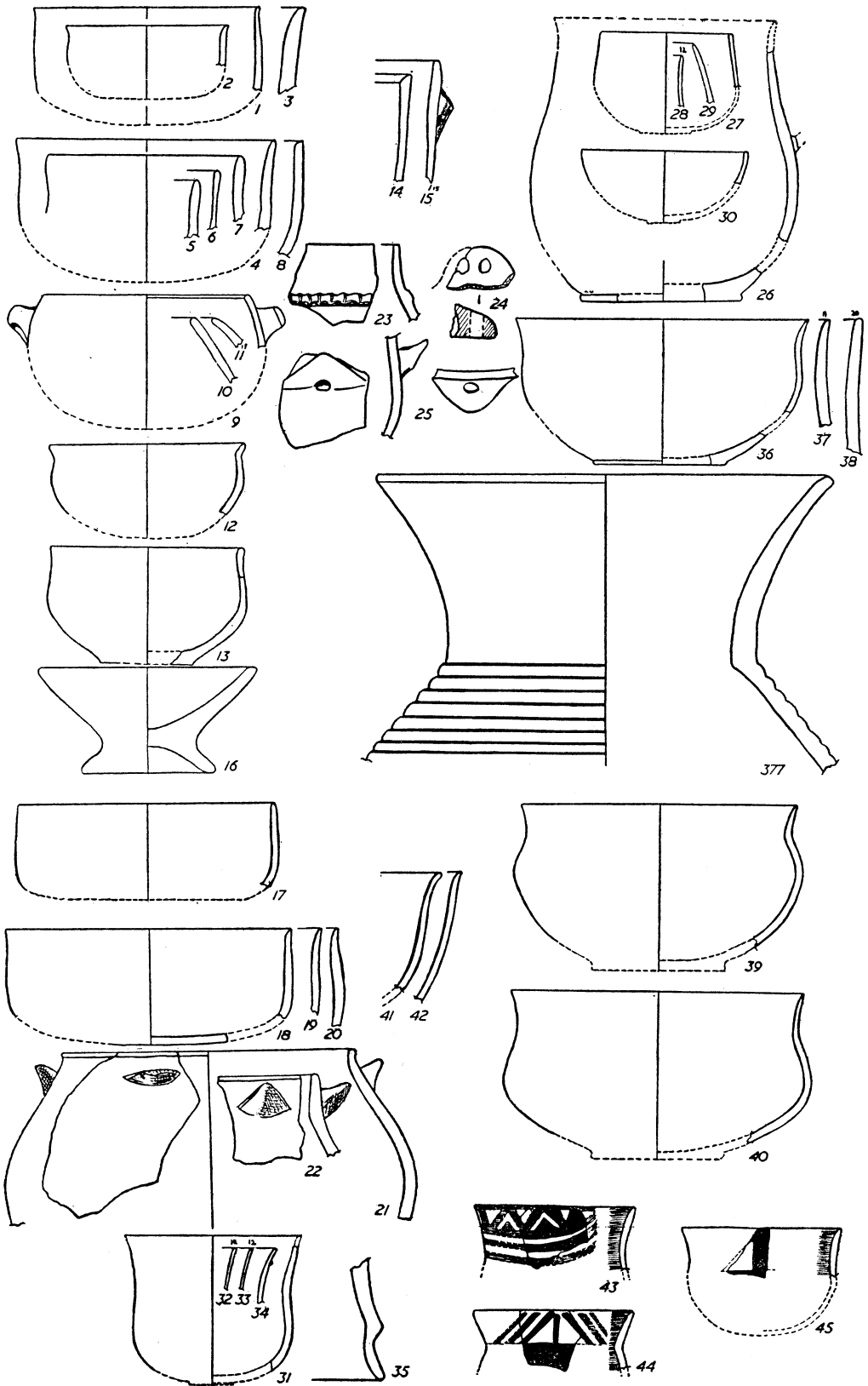
Burnished dark coloured pottery, obsidian tools and stone objects (figurines, carved animal heads) are characteristic of this early phase.

The Pottery.—(Figs. 1–25.) The ware is usually brown, black or grey, always gritty or micaceous, hand made, usually hard fired, and has a burnished surface varying in colour from black, grey and brown to red and buff. Frequently the surface is only wet smoothed. A slip, although rare, can be found on some of the finer (lighter) ware. At Yılan and Çukurkent most of the sherds are dark, at Kanal Hüyük buff and dark red burnished ware predominates.

Handles are rare; No. 9, a hole mouth bowl, has a little loop handle, it may have had two; the deep bowl No. 15 has the base of a handle. Unperforated ledges occur on jars Nos. 21–22. The perforated triangular lug (No. 25) belongs presumably either to a large bowl or a jar; it is either placed horizontally (No. 25) or possibly vertically. All the pottery is undecorated; incised or painted ware was not found.

Parallels.—The pottery just described shows a great resemblance to the Neolithic (and early Chalcolithic unpainted) ware of Cilicia, such as was excavated at Mersin and Tarsus. Only the characteristic incised decoration of the Mersin Neolithic ware is absent in the Beyşehir-Seydişehir area, but it must be borne in mind that the numbers of sherds collected on the surface of the sites in question is relatively small, and that not all the Neolithic pottery of Mersin and Tarsus is incised.

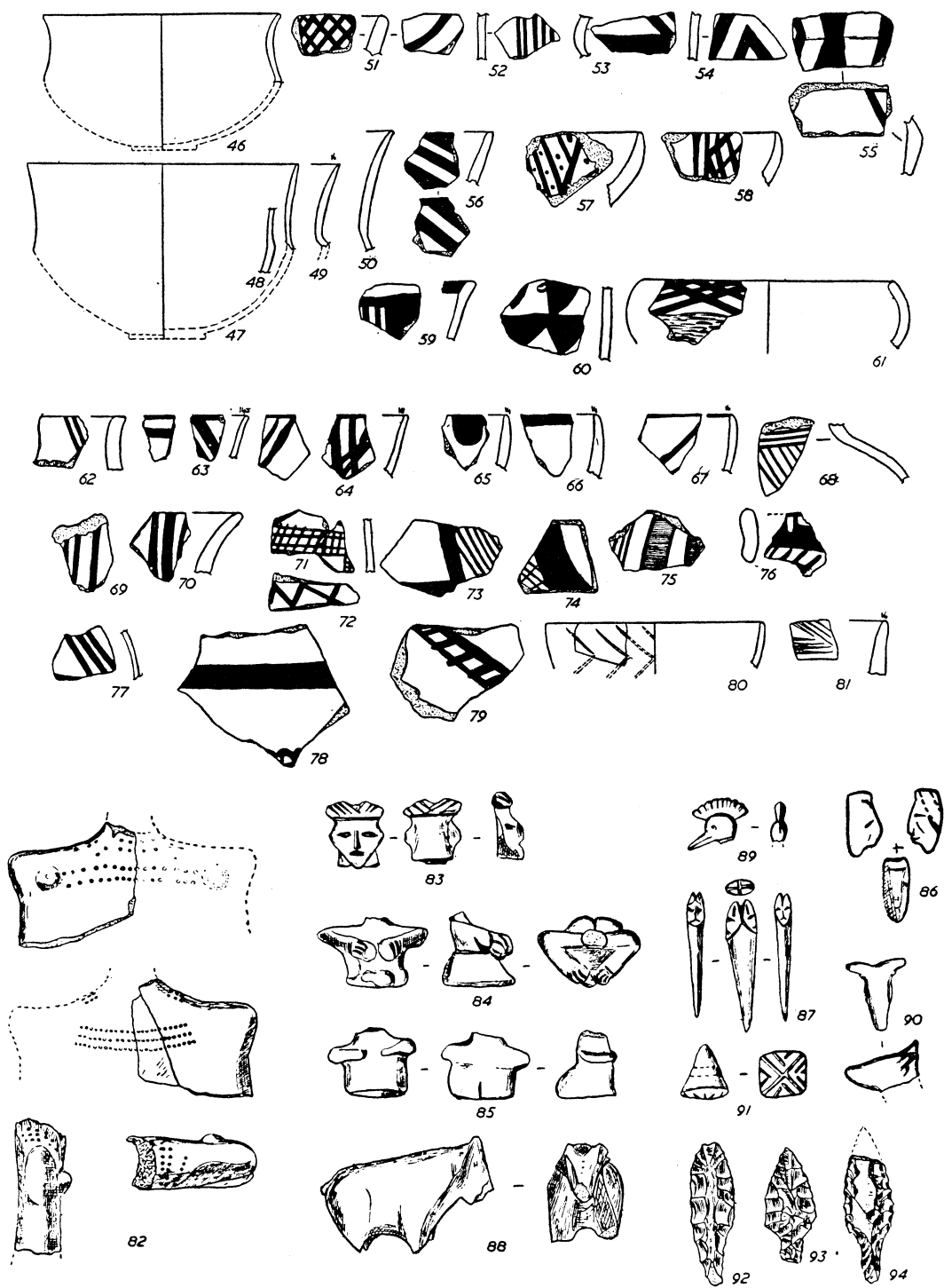
¹⁰ K. Bittel. *PZ.*, XXXIV–V, 1949–50, p. 135 ff., for most recent discussion of Chalcolithic in Anatolia and relation with Aegean. See also S. Weinberg, *AJA.*, 1951, p. 121 ff.



PROVENANCE AND DESCRIPTION OF FIGURED SPECIMENS. ALL ARE $\frac{1}{4}$.*Chalcolithic*

All Ware is Hand Made, has grits or mica and is hard fired.

No.	Site.	
1	Yılan Hüyük	. . Black ware, black burnished.
2	Yılan Hüyük	. . Black ware, dull brown burnished.
3	Yılan Hüyük	. . Black ware, dull black smoothed.
4	Kanal Hüyük	. . Buff brown ware, thin orange red burnished.
5	Yılan Hüyük	. . Brownish black ware, smoothed black surface.
6	Yılan Hüyük	. . Black ware, smoothed.
7	Yılan Hüyük	. . Buff ware, smoothed.
8	Yılan Hüyük	. . Black ware, burnished.
9	Yılan Hüyük	. . Black ware, fine brown burnished.
10	Yılan Hüyük	. . Black ware, fine brown burnished.
11	Yılan Hüyük	. . Brown ware, fine brown burnished.
12	Kızılviran Hüyük	. . Black ware, grey green surface, dull burnish.
13	Kanal Hüyük	. . Brown ware, deep dull red burnished.
14	Kanal Hüyük	. . Black ware, black brown burnished out.
15	Kanal Hüyük	. . Brown grey ware, dark brown burnished outside, dark red burnished inside.
16	Kanal Hüyük	. . Brown grey, brown to buff burnished.
17	Kızılviran Hüyük	. . Buff ware, brown burnished outside and rim.
18	Kanal Hüyük	. . Brown ware, red burnished slip outside and rim.
19	Kanal Hüyük	. . Buffish brown ware, fine orange red burnished.
20	Kanal Hüyük	. . Grey ware, brown burnished.
21	Kanal Hüyük	. . Black ware, brown black burnished.
22	Kanal Hüyük	. . Black ware, red brown burnished.
23	Seydişehir Hüyük	. . Black ware, light red burnished slip.
24	Beyşehir Hüyük	. . Grey black ware, coarse.
25	Kanal Hüyük	. . Black ware, buff burnished.
26	Ömerköy Hüyük	. . Black core, black burnished slip.
27	Ak Hüyük	. . Red ware, brown slip outside, black slip inside, burnished.
28	Dinar Hüyük	. . Buff ware, fine burnished plum red slip.
29	Boz Hüyük	. . Brown ware, fine light brown burnished surface.
30	Çandar Hüyük I	. . Buff ware, orange buff slip, burnished.
31	Ömerköy Hüyük	. . Black ware, black slip, burnished.
32	Ömerköy Hüyük	. . Buff ware, mottled black and yellow slip, burnished.
33	Ömerköy Hüyük	. . Buff ware, red burnished slip.
34	Boz Hüyük	. . Black core, buff ware, orange red burnished surface.
35	Ömerköy Hüyük	. . Grey black core, olive green burnished slip (sherd drawn wrong way up).
36	Çandar Hüyük II	. . Buff ware, buff mottled red, black, slip fine burnished.
37	Kızlar S.	. . Black ware, coarse very gritty, smoothed.
38	Kızlar S.	. . Black ware, coarse very gritty, smoothed.
39	Mercimek Tepe	. . Buff ware, mottled light brown to red slip, burnished.
40	Mercimek Tepe	. . Buff ware, buff burnished slip.
41	İşaklı Hissar	. . Buff ware, red burnished slip.
42	Seyeti Han	. . Buff ware, black core, mottled red, black, buff slip, burnished.
43	Dereköy Hüyük	. . Buff ware, grey core, yellow surface, thick red paint, (out, in), burnished.
44	Dereköy Hüyük	. . Buff ware, cream slip, plum red paint inside and outside, burnished.
45	Dereköy Hüyük	. . Buff ware, chocolate brown paint on cream slip, burnished.



- 46 Dereköy Hüyük . . . Black core, red ware, red slip, burnished.
 47 Dereköy Hüyük . . . Buff ware, red slip, burnished.
 48 Dereköy Hüyük . . . Buff ware, mottled red, black burnished slip.
 49 Dereköy Hüyük . . . Black core, buff ware, burnished red slip.
 50 Kızlar Hüyük south . . . Black core, grey ware, burnished, rather coarse.
 51 Koca Hüyük . . . Black core, red brown paint, burnished after.
 52 Boz Hüyük (Dinar) . . . Grey ware, cream slip, red paint, burnished.
 53 Boz Hüyük (Dinar) . . . Buff ware, matt red brown on buff surface, red paint inside.
 54 Çandar Hüyük I . . . Grey ware, buff surface, black paint, highly burnished.
 55 Hasan Paşa Hüyük . . . Buff ware, black core, fine cream slip on outside, black paint, red paint on buff, burnished inside.
 56 Hasan Paşa Hüyük . . . Buff ware, black core, red paint on buff surface, burnished.
 57 Çaykenarı II Hüyük . . . Buff ware, cream-orange slip inside, matt red paint, brown slip, outside burnished.
 58 Çaykenarı II Hüyük . . . Buff ware, as above.
 59 Akçay I Hüyük . . . Buff ware, as above.
 60 Sürmeli Hüyük . . . Buff ware, matt red to red brown paint on buff, red paint inside.
- Chalcolithic of the Konya Plain and the Calycadnus Valley*
- 61 Silifke Kale . . . Red ware, brown black slip below and inside, top with matt red paint on cream slip.
 62 Canhasan Hüyük . . . Buff ware, grey surface, matt red paint.
 63 Silifke Kale . . . Buff ware, matt red paint.
 64 Tekirköy Hüyük . . . Buff ware, matt red paint.
 65 Evreği Hüyük II . . . Buff ware, cream slip, matt red paint.
 66 Homa Hüyük . . . Buff ware, matt red paint inside and over rim, polished.
 67 Kara Hüyük (Konya) . . . Buff ware, matt red brown paint.
 68 Canhasan Hüyük . . . Buff ware, polished yellow slip, brown paint.
 69 Beytepe . . . Buff ware, matt black faded paint.
 70 Soli Hüyük . . . Buff ware, matt black paint.
 71 Canhasan Hüyük . . . Buff ware, yellow polished slip, matt brown paint.
 72 Canhasan Hüyük . . . Buff ware, matt brown paint.
 73 Canhasan Hüyük . . . Buff ware, matt brown paint.
 74 Canhasan Hüyük . . . Brown ware, polished yellow slip, matt brown paint.
 75 Canhasan Hüyük . . . Buff ware, buff slip, thick red and black paint, burnished.
 76 Çumra F. . . Buff ware, matt red paint.
 77 Sincirli Hüyük . . . Buff ware, white surface, dark matt brown paint.
 78 Koca Hüyük II . . . Buff ware, smoothed, matt brown paint.
 79 Maltepe . . . Buff ware, matt red paint.
 80 Canhasan Hüyük . . . Light grey ware, light grey slip, burnished, incised white filled.
 81 Canhasan Hüyük . . . Buff ware, hard buff surface incised, burnished.
 82 Kanal Hüyük . . . Female figurine, grey gritty clay, smoothed, pointillé decoration.
 83 Çukurkent . . . Smoothed buff clay, incised decoration, hair or cap.
 84 Çukurkent . . . Buff clay, rough.
 85 Çukurkent . . . Buff clay, straw, smoothed.
 86 Çukurkent . . . Black polished stone, features scratched, back of head perforated.
 87 Çukurkent . . . Light green stone, incised features, polished.
 88 Çukurkent . . . Buff to red clay, smoothed.
 89 Çukurkent . . . Yellow steatite, polished.
 90 Çukurkent . . . Brown clay, smoothed.
 91 Çukurkent . . . Buff clay, incised, horizontally perforated.
 92 Çukurkent . . . }
 93 Çukurkent . . . } Black obsidian, bifacially retouched.
 94 Beyşehir Hüyük C . . . }

The fabric and colouring of the surface is absolutely identical with Mersin Neolithic ware. As for shapes, bowls with upright rim, cf. No. 2, with *Mersin* fig. 20, 24, No. 19, *Mersin* fig. 20, 28. Bowls and hole mouth cf. No. 13 with *Mersin* fig. 11. 34 (level XXIX). Bowl or jar neck No. 7 cf. with *Mersin* fig. 11 No. 7, a jar. Our jar No. 21 has a perfect parallel (unpublished) in a jar with four ledge handles from Chalcolithic layers of Karaoğlan (Bedesten Museum at Ankara).

Other Simple Bowls.—Cf. *Mersin*, fig. 11, 1, 6, 8, fig. 20, 29. Hole mouth, general resemblance with Mersin, but typical incised decoration of Cilician ones is not found. A bowl with everted rim (No. 9) has a parallel from Mersin in the sherd collection at the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara. Fruitstands, lugs and handles are not paralleled in Cilicia. Similar pottery, but usually of red colour has been found further west, e.g. at Dereköy in association with painted ware, but it has a more developed look and may be later in date.

Figurines and Small Objects (Figs. 82–94).—A fragmentary clay figurine (No. 82) was found at Kanal Hüyük in association with pottery of the class described above. Unfortunately its head was lost, but the pointillé decoration, perhaps once white filled, reminds one of Cilicia. The remaining fragment suggests a flat figurine, not like those of Çukurkent, and presumably of later date. The steatopygous squatting figurines found at Çukurkent were coarsely modelled out of clay with arms held on the breasts. Both figurines had lost their heads (Nos. 84–85) but one head (83) possibly belonging to a different type (like 82?) shows male (?) features. The hair (cap?) is indicated by incised lines. The head of a figurine (86) carved out of a black stone pebble and well polished, seems related to the group of steatopygous squatting figurines. The back of the head is perforated for attachment. Compare this head with that of the statue from Erzerum (Bittel, *P.Z.* XXXIV–V, fig. 1) and the one from Kayırlıköy *ibid.* fig. 3 (clay). The Çukurkent figurine, *ibid.* fig. 2 is much fatter.

An object carved out of light green stone (No. 87) bears a double human head with eyes, nose and mouth clearly indicated. Was this a head for a clay figurine with the peg to be inserted into the clay body? Animal figurines are not uncommon, No. 88 shows a clay ox?, No. 90 a sheep's head, whereas No. 89 is a crested bird's head carved out of yellow steatite and may be the head of a pin. Clay stamp seals occur, e.g. No. 91 with horizontally perforated handle and square base bearing a geometric design, the prototype of EBA Anatolian stamp seals.¹¹ All objects 81–91 are from Çukurkent.

Obsidian tools occur in considerable number at all these sites besides numerous sickle blades, knife blades and flakes, and also finely worked tanged arrowheads—chipped on both sides—Nos. 92–93 from Çukurkent. No. 94 from Beyşehir Hüyük C. In the lithic industry there is again a strong resemblance to Neolithic Mersin, but the material is still insufficient to draw any conclusions.

CHALCOLITHIC PAINTED POTTERY FROM THE KONYA PLAIN AND THE CALYCADNUS (GÖKSU) VALLEY (MAP 2)

A few painted sherds of the Chalcolithic period were found on a small number of sites in the Konya plain and the Calycadnus valley. They suggest that wares related to the painted Chalcolithic pottery of Cilicia and Northern Syria did also exist on the Anatolian plateau. Unfortunately

¹¹ Nos. 5, 54, 57, 61 and 63 are in the collection of Bay Şerif Tüten, Kaymakam of Beyşehir.

none of our sites was rich in painted sherds, so only excavation could reveal whether one has to deal with locally produced pottery or imports from Cilicia. As painted pottery occurs further west in Anatolia, the first alternative may be the right one; but one needs more material which only excavation can provide. The presence of painted sherds in the Calycadnus valley is not surprising as it formed an easy road from Cilicia up to the Anatolian plateau, to Karaman and Bozkır. The other road through the Cilician Gates was also in use at this period (and before in the Neolithic period as the obsidian used in Cilicia must have come from Hasan Dağ near Aksaray or the great deposit between Topada and Nevşehir on the Anatolian plateau; our finds in the Beyşehir-Seydişehir area also point to contact with Cilicia). A comparison of these painted sherds with the material from Mersin (and Tarsus) in the Adana Museum showed an obvious relationship between the two areas. Although the number of sherds is small (they come from sites also occupied during the later periods, except the great site of Can Hasan near Karaman which unfortunately was thickly covered with turf), it might be well to reconsider the prevalent view that the Taurus mountains acted as an effective barrier against the spread of painted pottery cultures from Cilicia. Should this be so, their presence in the plain of Cilicia itself demands explanation, as the Amanus mountains form as much a barrier between the Amuq and Cilicia, as the Taurus between Cilicia and the Anatolian plateau.

The sites where this painted pottery has been found are: Silifke and Tekirköy Hüyük near the ancient mouth of the Göksu, Maltepe on the Göksu, Beytepe and Sincirli Hüyük near the exit from the Cilician Gates near Ulukışla, the large site of Can Hasan, east of Karaman, Koca Hüyük II, a large Hüyük west of Karaman, Cumra site F, a small early site, Kara Hüyük, a huge mound (mostly 2nd millennium) S.W. of Konya. Ereğli and Homa, two small sites south-east of Beyşehir. One or two sherds from Salihler N.E. of Emirdağ in the Afyon Museum may also belong here.

All the sherds are hand made, of buff gritty ware, sometimes with chopped straw admixture in the clay, often imperfectly baked with a grey core. The surface is often just smoothed buff or covered with a buff to yellow polished slip on which are laid patterns in matt red, brown or black paint. A certain number of sherds have been polished after painting, which produces a glossy look on paint and ground alike or gives the appearance of the paint having sunk in and faded. With the exception of No. 75 which is bichrome—red and black on buff—all sherds are painted in one colour only.

The shapes (Figs. 61–81) are either bowls (61, 63, 67) or jar necks (62, 69, 70) or parts of larger vessels, presumably jars (68, 71, 77). One strap handle occurs (No. 76) probably belonging to one of these jars. The sherds are usually too small to give one an idea of the pattern, but parallel lines, hatching, bands, blobs, zigzag and ladder patterns occur. The small number of sherds does not justify an attempt to subdivide the material into classes—but special mention must be made of sherd No. 61 where matt red paint is laid on a cream slip, which only covers the upper

part of the outside of the rim, the lower part and interior being covered with a burnished red brown slip. Sherd No. 75 is bichrome red and black on polished buff, and its design may have consisted of large concentric bands, cf. *Mersin*, fig. 102, 11, 13 (levels XV and XVI), a jug, decorated in black and red on polished buff.

The sherds are too small to justify a detailed comparison with the rich material from Mersin, but the wares and technique as well as the patterns seem to suggest a middle Chalcolithic rather than a late Chalcolithic date for most of our material.¹² A few incised unpainted sherds were found with the painted ones; No. 80, a grey bowl, white filled incision, No. 81 buff polished incised ware, the grey fabric suggests a parallel with the grey ware of Mersin Late Chalcolithic (XIV–XIII).

CHALCOLITHIC POTTERY IN THE SOUTH-WEST OF ANATOLIA (MAP 2)

At a certain number of sites in the S.W. of Anatolia, pottery was found which probably belongs to a Chalcolithic culture hitherto unknown in that area. The number of sherds was small, and most of them bore no traces of paint, but a few painted fragments occur as well, and at one site, Dereköy, painted pottery was not uncommon.

The distribution of this pottery is roughly from Afyon (Mercimek Tepe) to Elmalı in Central Lycia (Akçay I and Koca Hüyük) with outliers as far as Işaklı Hisar (near Bolvadin) and the Konya plain (Seyeti Han).

At most of the good sites¹³ nothing later was found, on others, EBA strata cover the remains.¹⁴ The best site is certainly Dereköy Hüyük near Yeşilova, which produced both plain burnished and painted wares.

Burnished Ware.—Hand made, brown to buff ware, sometimes with black core, small grits, hard fired with a very fine burnished slip. Colour varies from buff to brown, red, orange, dark red or mottled.

Painted Ware.—Fabric same as burnished ware—with red, plum red or chocolate brown matt paint on buff surface or on cream to yellow slip. Burnished after painting occurs. (Akçay I, Koca Hüyük, Candar, Dereköy and Hasan Paşa). Inside often red-slipped or painted and burnished. Decoration normally on exterior only, but in two cases (55, 51) both inside and out and at Çaykenarı on inside only (Nos. 57, 58).

The patterns are very fragmentary, parallel lines or bands, rows of triangles, chevrons, hour glass motive. A coarse ware occurs: it has a thick black core, large white grits and shaws, and a smoothed black-buff surface.

Of the shapes (Figs. 26–60) carinated bowls and cups are the most common. They normally have disc bases. Most are burnished ware, but some painted fragments may also belong to bowls of this shape.

¹² Cf. No. 79—*Mersin*, fig. 102, 11, 13 (Layers XV, XVI) M. Chalco. polished yellow slip, polished matt brown paint 72, 75, 76, 77, and sherds 80, 82. Like M. Chalco. *Mersin*. No. 67, 71, 73, 74, 83, rather coarse in painting: compare more with L. Chalco. Ubaid ware of Mersin.

¹³ E.g. Dereköy, Mercimek, Candar I, II, Akhüyük, Ömerköy, Bucak, Kızlar South.

¹⁴ E.g. Boz, Dinar, Seyeti Han.

Parallels.—This generally very fine ware has few parallels elsewhere. No parallel for the carinated bowls and cups is known to me from Anatolia. On the other hand there seem to exist parallels with Chios ; Mr. Sinclair Hood kindly informs me that the lower levels of the cave site of Ayio Gala have produced (below levels with much white painted ware) two shapes characteristic for this layer, which are very like our figs. 36, 39–42. These Chios vessels are red burnished and have bases like ours. They seem to compare well with the red polished (A1) ware of Thessaly (Sesklo culture). Both ware and painting of Kumtepe Chalcolithic (1b layer) are utterly different from our sherds.¹⁵

A comparison with the painted sherds from the Konya plain shows technical relationship—burnish after application of paint, matt paint on buff surface or polished buff slip—but patterns differ. Some of the plain wares are still very like those of the Beyşehir group, but the difference is more marked, in as much as better ware, use of slip, lighter colour (improved firing), higher burnish, all suggest a later date. This pottery may have flourished more or less at the same time as the painted wares in the Konya plain and continued in use until the rise of the EBA with strong Troy I affinities in the area, sometime at the beginning of the 3rd millennium.

THE EARLY BRONZE AGE¹⁶

Introduction

The change from the Chalcolithic to the Early Bronze Age in Cilicia and west Anatolia (e.g. Troy) took place sometime in the 1st quarter of the 3rd millennium, whereas in central Anatolia (Halys area) this change did not come about until the middle of the 3rd millennium.¹⁷

Anatolia is a rough mountain country and eminently suitable for local developments and survivals. Only along the great trade routes can one expect people to have been “up to date” as regards new technical developments and the latest types of pottery. No stigma of cultural backwardness can be attached to the areas dealt with in this report, i.e. the plains of Konya and the south-west. After crossing the Taurus either through the Cilician Gates or the Calycadnus valley, one of the great trade routes led westwards to the Aegean Sea through the plain of Konya, to Afyon or through the great mountain trough—which extends from Yalvaç to Bozkır—to Dinar and the great river valleys of Maeander and Hermos. From Afyon another road led N.W. to Kütahya and from there to Troy via the plain of Balıkesir. Parts of these ancient roads (which are still in use to-day) are marked by such typical products as the depas or red cross bowls, linking Troy with Cilicia.

¹⁵ The Kumtepe material, still unpublished (it was dug in 1934!) which lies in the Citadel Museum at Ankara, has painted pottery in level Ib together with fruitstands of Alişar early Chalcolithic type. This pottery seems not in the least related to our SW series.

¹⁶ With Prof. K. Bittel, Prof. Garstang, Miss Goldman and Prof. Blegen I use EBA for what is often called Copper Age.

¹⁷ See Prof. K. Bittel, *Reinecke Festschrift*, Mainz, 1950, pp. 20 ff.; *PZ.*, XXXIV–V (1953), p. 140.

Professor K. Bittel¹⁸ stressed the importance of regional groups in the Anatolian EBA, each producing some peculiarities or showing preference for specific shapes or types of decoration. He recognised the following groups :—

- (a) Troy and Yortan.
- (b) Demirci Hüyük.
- (c) Halys area.
- (d) Pisidian group (Kusura).
- (e) Cilicia.

(f) A possible group on the S.W. coastal area from Izmir downward. Since then Miss Halet Çambel found another group in the Kütahya-Afyon area. To this our survey has added two more distinct groups :—

(1) A south-western group : the Upper Maeander valley from Dinar to Denizli and the mountain country lying south of it.

(2) The great plain of Konya with the Calycadnos valley.

Between these two areas lies a region stretching from Yalvaç to Bozkır showing western (especially Kusura features) and strong eastern, Konya plain, elements.

Of all these groups only the two last mentioned, and the area in between, will be dealt with.

Although the diversity of Anatolian EBA material is great, a number of underlying common characteristics exist : most of the pottery is hand made, in the first phase buff with black cores, grits or straws, and black, red or buff burnished slip. A fair number of shapes are common everywhere. In the second phase burnished ware declines, wheelmade red-washed and plain pottery takes its place.

The following wares can be distinguished in the S.W. and Konya plain :—

(1) Thin painted metallic ware ; confined to Konya plain, Calycadnos valley and Cilicia (see below).

(2) Red slipped and burnished hand made, buff ware, often with black core, grits and straws, thick often crackly slip. The colour varies : salmon pink (typical of Elmalı plain), bright red, plum red (typical of Beyşehir-Seydişehir and Konya plain), orange mottled (especially Kütahya-Afyon area), brown (Ereğli-Ulukişla area) ; buff and mottled ware are common everywhere.

(3) Black burnished (hand made fabric), black through, slipped or unslipped, jet black (rare), usually dark grey or olive green (especially Troy I, S.W.), a mottled grey blue.

(4) White slipped and burnished (hand made, ware as 2), is found all over area in small quantities.

(5) Light grey burnished slip (hand made buff or black ware), common in S.W. and W. (Troy, Yortan). The colour shades to light brown.

¹⁸ *Grundzüge der Vorgeschichte Kleinasiens.* (Heidelberg 1945.)

(6) Dull red wash ware (hand or wheel made), rarely polished gritty buff ware. This ware belongs to the second half of the EBA.

(7) Plain ware, gritty buff, wheel or hand made, date as 6.

(8) Scored ware (only Konya plain, related to scored ware of Troy?), early phase of EBA. Black core gritty grey, brick red surface, hand made, scored.

(9) Coarse wares.

In the following account only class 1, thin painted metallic ware and a class of thin bowls of wares 2, 3, are treated separately being typical for the Konya plain and Calycadnus valley, but not found in the southwest. The rest of the material will be treated by shapes.

THE EARLY PHASE OF THE EARLY BRONZE AGE IN THE KONYA PLAIN

The pottery characteristic of this phase in the Konya plain consists of :

Class (1) Painted thin metallic ware.

Class (2) Thin burnished red and black slipped bowls.

Class (3) White painted.

Class (4) Scored ware, incised ware, coarse ware.

Class (1). Painted thin metallic ware.

This very distinctive ware also occurs in Cilicia and was found stratified at Tarsus (where it is called red gritty ware) in layers called transitional (28-19 m.) and in the first phase of Cilician Early Bronze (19-17 m.). It occurs there together with thin burnished bowls (called "red polished"). The ware is very characteristic for the transitional layers but continues throughout the first EB phase at Tarsus together with incised ware ¹⁹ and the thin burnished bowls.

At Mersin this pottery also occurs, and characteristic sherds were picked up on the hüyük by the author ; the two jugs illustrated (*Mersin*, fig. 122) are typical, but unfortunately they were found unstratified and therefore Professor Garstang's date for them (later EBA ²⁰) is open to discussion. The distribution of this pottery extends from the Cilician plain to Silifke and the Calycadnus valley, and on the plateau from the Cilician Gates to Konya itself. It is particularly common round the entrance to the Cilician Gates. A few sherds were found west of Konya, at Kızılviran Hüyük, halfway to Beyşehir and at Akçalar Hüyük, south of Beyşehir. These isolated sherds may be imports. The northern limit has not yet been found. Tilkili Hüyük north of Karapınar is the northernmost site known to me where this pottery occurs. (Map. 3.)

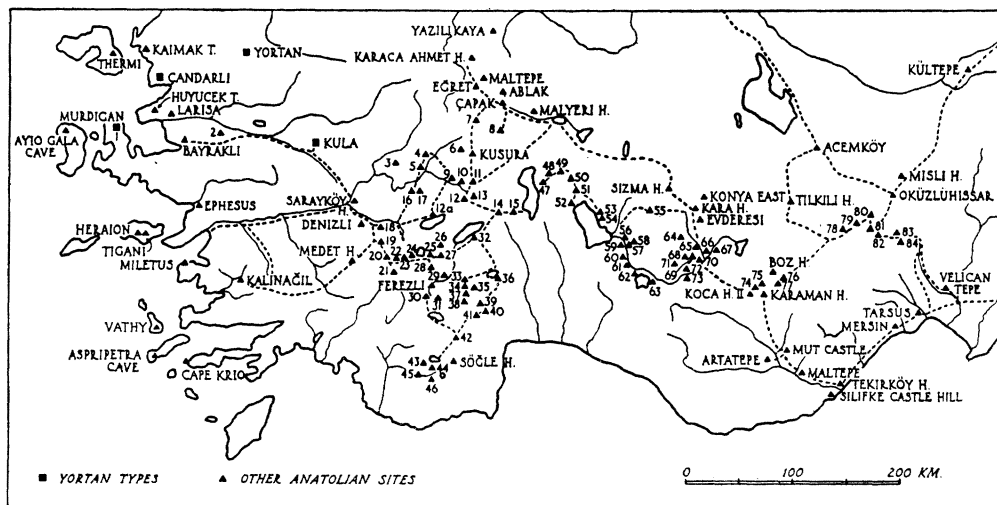
The break between the painted Chalcolithic pottery culture of Cilicia and the following Cilician EBA as well as the fact that most of the new pottery which now comes into this region is found in large quantities in the Konya plain, suggests that the people who brought the new wares

¹⁹ *AJA.*, 1949, p. 46-49.

²⁰ *Mersin* fig. 122, p. 196. Other sherds of this ware were collected during Miss V. Seton Williams' Cilician Survey. See report in *Anatolian Studies* IV.

into Cilicia came from the Konya plain through the Cilician Gates and the Calycadnus valley.

The clumsy painting found on the metallic ware suggests an ultimate degeneration of late Chalcolithic painted pottery, which had not been unknown in the Konya plain during the preceding period.



MAP 3.—Early Bronze Age Wares.

MAIN EARLY BRONZE AGE SITES

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
1 Murdigan	29 Pınarbaşı Hüyük II	57 Evreği Hüyük I and II
2 Sancaklı Bozköy	30 Tefenni Hüyük	58 Homa Hüyük
3 Üçköyü Hüyük	31 Hasan Paşa Hüyük	59 Rekdemir Hüyük
4 Çivril Hüyük	32 Burdur Hüyük	60 Akcalar Hüyük
5 Yassı Hüyük I	33 Belem Hüyük	61 Karabulak Hüyük
6 Huzai Hammam Hüyük	34 Yelten Hüyük	62 Gök Hüyük
7 Nuhköy (2 hüyük)	35 Fuğla (Kızlar) Hüyük	63 Ortakaraviran south Hüyük
8 Şuhut Hisar Hüyük	36 Kara Ali Hüyük	64 Bayat Hüyük
9 Hüyük	37 Kevker Hüyük	65 Sakarlar Hüyük
10 Boz Hüyük II	38 Akkilise Hüyük	66 Cumra B Hüyük
11 Akgün Hüyük	39 Çaykenarı Hüyük II	67 Seyetihan Hüyük
12 Dinar Hüyük	40 Bayat Hüyük	68 Kepirce I Hüyük
13 Pınarbaşı Göl Hüyük	41 Hükükköy Hüyük	69 Kepirce II Hüyük
14 Senirce Hüyük	42 Gilevği Hüyük	70 Cumra F Hüyük
15 Gündürlü Hüyük	43 Mürsal	71 Kara Hüyük II
16 Karaca Hüyük (I)	44 Beyler Hüyük	72 Tumras II (Hüyük)
17 Sürmeli Hüyük	45 Akçay I Hüyük	73 Tumras (Gökçe Hüyük)
18 Kolossai (Hüyük)	46 Koca Hüyük	74 Küçük Hüyük
19 Kızılhisar Hüyük	47 Gelendost Hüyük	75 Koca Hüyük I
20 Yassı Hüyük II	48 Ören Hüyük	76 Büyük Gönu Hüyük II
21 Sellar Hüyük	49 Hüyükülü hüyük	77 Büyük Gönu Hüyük I
22 Kara Hüyük (Acıpayam)	50 Ağap Hüyük	78 Çiller Hüyük
23 Güney Hüyük	51 Karaçayır Hüyük	79 Sincirli Hüyük
24 Salda Hüyük	52 Hozat Hüyük	80 Kızıl Hüyük II
25 Mancarlı Hüyük	53 Eflatun Pınar Hüyük	81 Toprak Tepe
26 Yazır Hüyük	54 Beyşehir Hüyük C.	82 Beytepe
27 Gencalı Hüyük	55 Kızılviran Hüyük	83 Ulukışla Hüyük
28 Gebren Hüyük	56 Karahissar Hüyük	84 Zeive Tepe II

Fabric.—Hand made, buff or red, gritty, hard fired, often overfired and then with a blue-grey-purple colour. The surface most often has a buff or light brown colour, apricot or brown or darker purplish-black. The inside is often scored or pockmarked. The walls of vessels are often very thin, the breaks are sharp and give a metallic ring. Sometimes the ware is coarse of a brick red gritty variety, only wet-smoothed and with incised handles. This coarse ware seems much more common in Cilicia, so that

the excavators at Tarsus called the ware "red gritty ware", a term not fit to describe the finer specimens from the Konya plain. The paint is nearly always matt, usually thick and splashy, designs are clumsy. The colour varies: black-purple-brown, dark red and white. Red and white occur together as at Tarsus.

Patterns vary. Most common is a band round the lip of each vessel both inside and out. "Trees" are common, especially on necks round the handles. Squiggles, rows of dots at the junction of neck and shoulder (imitating metal rivets), circles with dot. Sometimes the whole exterior is coated with paint, especially handles and necks of jugs. Incision occurs on handles only, consisting of dots and lines. The influence of metal prototypes is suggested by the sharp angles (especially between neck and shoulder) the shape of some rims, the painted or plastic rivets, the thinness of the ware and the pushed up bases.

Shapes (Figs. 95-147).

(1) The most typical shape is that of a globular vessel with slightly concave base and funnel neck, with two handles from neck to shoulder or two lugs on the neck. Handles are often incised on top.

(2) Jars with low neck (107, 109, 112).

(3) Jugs are common, with horizontal mouth (95), beak spout (96-98) or rising spout (see esp. *Mersin*, f. 122), painted and incised handles. Figs. 102-104 may belong to jugs not jars. A little lug under the spout (*Mersin*, f. 122) is a feature also found on a jug of red burnished ware from Sizma (*AJA.*, 1927, p. 40, f. 21a) N.W. of Konya (now in Konya Classical Museum).

(4) Bowls of several varieties occur. (Figs. 125-136, 140-2.)

All the handles belong to the peg type, the lower part with the peg being pushed through holes in the body of the vessel.

Parallels. The Mersin jugs have already been mentioned. The Tarsus pottery is not yet published, but study of the material in the Adana Museum showed the presence of beak spouted jugs, incised (peg) handles, jars with two loop handles (high and short necks, everted and straight rims, slightly concave bases) and tubular spouts. Some of these spouts were found by the author who at first mistook them for modern ones as jugs with tubular spout (for drinking out of, not for pouring) are still in use. They are made of red gritty clay just as their EBA predecessors. Thin burnished cups occur, but those mentioned in the report (*AJA.*, 1949, pp. 46-49), which have vertical red and white stripes, were not found on the plateau.

The proportion of coarse ware at Tarsus is much greater than on the plateau, and there seems to be less variety too both in shapes and painting. The ware appears more developed on the plateau, but only excavation could give enough material for comparison.

Chronology. Miss M. Mellink (*AJA.*, 1949, pp. 46-69) assigns the metallic ware found at Tarsus to a long transitional phase between Chalcolithic and the EBA and also to their first phase of EBA (that of the incised white filled pottery). The third EBA phase contains the *depas*, which does not occur before Troy II C. This implies that the second phase

covers the early part of Troy II and possibly part of Troy I (to which she would assign this incised ware). The transitional phase could then be roughly contemporary with early Troy I or just before. The west Anatolian shapes of some of the metallic ware (such as beak and rising spouts) point to contact with west Anatolia (Troy I),²¹ contact which continued during the succeeding phases of the EBA at Tarsus. This was undoubtedly achieved along the land route and not by sea as is so often assumed.²² I feel therefore justified in attributing the thin painted metallic ware to the initial phase of the south Anatolian EBA which succeeded the Chalcolithic period in the Konya plain and Cilicia.

Class (2). Burnished ware.

Thin red and black burnished bowls.²³ It has already been mentioned that this ware occurs side by side with the thin metallic ware both in the Konya plain and at Tarsus (red polished). The fabric is the standard one, black ware; black slip or surface, buff ware; (grey core or not) red slip, burnished; sometimes the red burnished bowls have black interiors and are decorated in matt white paint (see below). White painted interiors have not been found at Tarsus to my knowledge, but white painted designs occur on the exterior of black burnished bowls of this type from Mersin; not illustrated in *Mersin*, but found on sherds in the collection of the BIAA (level XIIa). Several types of bowls can be distinguished: see Figs. 148-151. Handles or lugs are rare, but occur on a Mersin specimen (small knob lug below rim—vertically perforated) (layer XIIa). These bowls are paralleled in Tarsus, like the ones here described they are often mottled red-black, buff-black.

Larger bowls also occur in fine red burnished ware, Fig. 152 having a ledge handle on the rim. The common EBA simple bowls in no way differ from those in use elsewhere, and are therefore not separately dealt with here.

Unlike the painted thin metallic ware, thin bowls of this type are not confined to Cilicia and the Konya plain, but are found as far north-west as Demirci Hüyük²⁴ and Yazılıkaya (unpublished material in Istanbul Archaeological Museum). They do not occur in the south-west, west of a line running from Afyon to Egridir. They may have developed out of the fine Chalcolithic bowls of S.W. Anatolia (see above Figs. 41, 42), which are also found in the Afyon area.

Class (3). White painted pottery in the Konya plain.

Decoration in matt white paint on a burnished surface (either on the inside or sometimes on both sides) is not uncommon in the Konya plain.

The survey of this area having only just begun, no definite statements

²¹ A painted double beak spout was found in Kumtepe 1b. (pre Troy I—Chalcolithic). Citadel Museum, Ankara.

²² A survey of the south coast failed to locate any settlements of pre-Iron Age date between Silifke and Miletus at the mouth of the Maeander.

²³ Simple larger bowls occur, but differ in no respect from those in W Anatolia and are therefore not treated separately.

²⁴ Bittel and Otto, *Demirci Hüyük*.

can be made about the distribution of this class of pottery. In the Calycadnos valley no white painted sherds were found, but they might occur there as one sherd was discovered on the Castle Hill of Silifke. Near the Cilician Gates one minute sherd was picked up at Beytepe near Ulukışla and another at Koca Hüyük II near Karaman (not illustrated), but a whole group of low hüyüks, all EBA sites with no later occupation, shows its presence near Çumra. Further north one sherd was found at Bayat Hüyük north ²⁵ (Fig. 163) and another at Kara Hüyük I Konya (Fig. 175—upside down, part of a pedestal).

The ware and shapes are the same as described above (see also Class (2) catalogue).

Patterns usually start from the rim of bowls, or are placed on the body of closed vessels. They are usually found either on the interior or the exterior, only in the case of large bowls (174, 177) they occur on both sides, interior and exterior. One sherd, Fig. 173, is decorated outside only.²⁶

Parallels (see also below S.W. white painted ware). The only site in Cilicia where white painted pottery has been found is Mersin (level XIA). Neither the excavations at Tarsus nor the recent survey of all Cilician mounds ²⁷ have revealed any traces of this ware. There is no white painted pottery known from the Amuq plain or Maraş either.²⁸ It looks as if Mersin were the easternmost site where it occurs.

Figure 118 of *Mersin* (white on black painted) shows that most of the shapes (except the upper part of No. 5 and 15) are unparalleled elsewhere. Prof. Garstang suggests a local origin for the shape of deep bowl (fig. 110, 3, 4, 13, 14) with flaring sides (cf. Chalcolithic, fig. 5, Nos. 41, 42). Of the patterns, the triple chevrons (fig. 118, 5, 15) or the parallel lines crossing each other in the way of chevrons (fig. 118, 13) and the parallel horizontal line (fig. 118, No. 5, 9) exist also in the Konya plain. The most typical pattern, however, that of flowing parallel lines (fig. 118, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 14), does not occur there. Simple bowls from Mersin ²⁹ (like Fig. 163) with white paint on the outside have close parallels from the Konya plain. Although one white painted red burnished sherd was found in Silifke, this type (white on red) apparently does not occur at Mersin, a rather surprising fact. The date of the Mersin material, with which our Konya plain white painted pottery is probably roughly contemporary with Troy I.

In the Zamanti area near Fraktin (between the villages of Ayşepınar and Menengi), Drs. Tahsin and Nimet Özgüç discovered five small sites with EBA ware, among which there is white painted pottery (bowls with

²⁵ Found by the Director of Konya Museum, Bay Zeki Oral, who kindly allowed me to publish it.

²⁶ Possibly a bowl like fig. 167 (interior surface destroyed).

²⁷ Miss V. Seton Williams in *AS*, IV.

²⁸ Both areas have been surveyed for the Amuq, see Braidwood, *Mounds in the plain of Antioch*. Chicago 1939. The Maraş area was in part surveyed by Miss V. Seton Williams (see *Iraq*, XII, 1), partly by the author.

²⁹ Sherds BIAA.

white paint on the black interior). These finds are still unpublished³⁰ and cannot therefore be used for comparison.

For a general discussion of this subject, see below under south-west Anatolian white painted ware.

Class (4). Incised ware, scored ware, coarse ware.

A coarse ware characteristic for the plain of Konya is usually brown or has a black core with red-brown, grey-black surface which is scored, either deeply or lightly (Fig. 159). With it occurs some coarse ware with roughly impressed patterns. The shapes of the scored ware seem mostly large vessels with funnel necks and ledge handles, a shape likewise found in the thin metallic ware (but these have lugs or loop handles)—jar necks and small bowls (not illustrated). The impressed sherds belong to large vessels.

One wonders whether the scored ware occurring at Troy I and II and for which Blegen claims a still undefined Aegean origin,³¹ is not related to the scored ware of the Konya plain.

Incised ware from the Konya plain and Calycadnus valley. A few incised sherds were found in this area (155–158). A coarse simple bowl with roughly incised zigzag (158). Sherds of red burnished jugs (?) with incised decoration were found on the castle hill of Silifke (155–156). These sherds are closely paralleled with sherds belonging to the EB incised phase at Tarsus (unpublished material in Adana Museum). An incised red burnished box fragment was found at Sakarlar Hüyük (157). Cf. Demirci Hüyük, pl. 10, 1–5 (boxes on feet).

Coarse ware. Sieves—bowls with multiple perforations probably served as sieves (162)—(Konya plain and also common in the Afyon district). Spouts at Kanal Hüyük (Seydişehir) and Ulukışla.

Oval dishes (160, 161). Coarse ware, sometimes with a burnish on the inside. The exterior shows the coarse matt impression. This simple household type has a wide distribution. It occurs at nearly every site in the Konya plain, in the Beyşehir-Seydişehir area, in the S.W. at Kusura (*Archaeologia* 86, f. 6, 7) and at Yazır Hüyük, in the north-west at Demirci Hüyük. At Polatlı it occurs in the earliest layer but one; a large fragment from Has Hüyük (N.W. of Kırşehir) is in Istanbul University (unpublished) and another complete one from Karaoğlu is in the Citadel Museum at Ankara (also unpublished).

SOUTH-WEST ANATOLIA

A feature of all western Anatolian pottery in contrast to that of the central Anatolian plateau is a greater variety of shapes and a more frequent

³⁰ *Belleten* XII, 1948, p. 260 ff.

³¹ Blegen, *Troy*, I, p. 54.

³² In early Helladic Greece also the inverted rim bowl is the most common shape. (Kunze, *Orchomenos* III, fig. 25. Blegen, *Zygouries*, p. VII. 1 and fig. 75.)

³³ Dr. H. Z. Koşay, *Alaca Hüyük* (1937–39), pl. XCVII, No. 3, 5.

³⁴ *Archaeologia* 87, p. 239, fig. 9.

³⁵ *Hesperia* VI, p. 539 ff, fig. 3h.

³⁶ Heurtley, *Preh. Macedonia*, catalogue No. 86.

use of lugs and ornaments (fluting, ribbing, incisions or the use of white paint).

The much greater variety of shapes makes it necessary to treat this material by shapes rather than classes.

Chronology

The only sites where lugs were found in sufficient numbers and well stratified are Thermi and Troy. The development of lugs at these two sites is not the same :—

Thermi A (I–III)	horned lugs
B (III–IVA)	trumpet lugs
C (IVB–V)	ribbed trumpet lugs
	solid lug
	lugs set below rim.
Troy I early	long straight lug—end cut off obliquely (like Samos)
I middle	tubular end enlarged
I late	concave barrel and highly pinched up ends.

(Solid trumpet lugs occur, one or more ribs.)

Troy II early (*a–d*) degenerate lug types,
after *d* lug disappears.

Both sites share a degeneration of lugs towards the end of the Troy I period. It seems likely that most of our lugs belong to the same period (Troy I) with the degenerate looking ones belonging to Troy II. Whether one has to count with survivals in such isolated areas as the Elmalı plain is open to discussion.

Ledge handles.

Ledge handles are definitely less common than lugs in the S.W. of Anatolia. They occur on bowls on the rim or a little lower down, considerably further down on jars.

(a) A group of fine ledge handles set below the rim of bowls, 297–299, cf. Troy I examples (Blegen, *Troy I*, fig. 262, 1, 4, 10. Type A14). These occur on a very fine type of inverted rim bowl, the first two of olive green, the third of fine red burnished ware.

(b) Two bowls from the Elmalı plain have horned ledge handles, vertically perforated in the middle, one bearing traces of white paint (300–301).

(c) Large open bowls with ledge handles, plain or perforated (302–303) Elmalı plain.³⁷

(d) Nos. 304 and 306 probably belong to large jars.

(e) Inverted rim bowls with ledge handles (239, 307–308). 305 belongs to a bowl with vertical rim³⁸, 309 to a simple bowl.

³⁷ Dündartepe *DTCFD*, II, p. 712 ff., fig. no. 5; and *Türk Tarih Kongresi* II (1943), pl. V, 5, 11, 12.

³⁸ Cf. Troy I early (on different shape), Blegen, *Troy I*, fig. 266, 5. Tekeköy, *Belleken*, IX, pp. 382–400 (not illustrated).

	South-West Anatolian E.B.A.	Illustrated Nos. (Selection)
BOWLS Hand made red, black, grey, buff and white bur- nished slip.	1. <i>Inverted Rim Bowls</i> — flat base or pedestal pedestal, low, high, sometimes with openings or horizontally fluted rims : (a) short and thick—angular (b) long and thin—angular (c) with pronounced curve on rim always with handles (d) less angular (e) hardly angular lugs or handles (plain or twisted) decoration—fluted or incised ornament on rim white painted, simple patterns, plastic knobs	217, 402 218, 189 414, 419 413, 415 195, 420 401 412, 418 190, 191 See below
	2. <i>Vertical rim bowls</i> — pedestals very common lugs common, no handles ? sometimes on three small feet decoration. fluted ornament (or incised) white painted, more sophisticated patterns	228 406 lug ? 222 193, 194 (incised) 196 See below.
	3. <i>Bowls with incurving rim and degenerate lugs or knobs</i> — no pedestals or decoration, no handles, red burnished only	248, 254
	4. <i>Inverted rim bowl of Lake District type</i> — no pedestals or decoration except pattern burnish red and cream burnished	153, 154
	5. <i>Bowls of simple types</i> — sharp, rounded or flattened rims pink burnished group with inward bevel handles—plain, twisted double pedestals, low (Elmalı plain) high—lugs and fluted decorated fluted bowls (sometimes combined + paint) lugs white paint	235, 436, 427–8, 439 443, 448 449, 220, 225 233–234 365 364, 366
	6. Deep bowls with degenerate lugs or ledge handles	236–240
	7. Horizontally fluted bowls (Kusura bowl)—several types handles or lugs. No pedestals Cable patterns	202–204, 209, 210 205–208
BOWLS Later EBA. Many wheelmade red wash and grey ware. Red burnished rare	8. Inverted rim bowls of late types, red wash and greyware 9. Steep sided bowls, red burnished 10. Bowls with carinated profiles, red wash 11. Cups and small bowls, red wash	— 230 223, 224 221, 229

Distribution	Parallels
<p>Most common shape in S.W. Upper Maeander, Tavas, Acıpayam, Yeşilova district.</p> <p>Occurs Kusura Isparta area and as far east as Bolvadin.</p> <p>Not in Konya plain, Cilicia, Polatlı Demirci Hüyük or Ankara Area.</p> <p>Does <i>not</i> occur in Tefenni-Korkuteli Elmali plains.</p>	<p>Most common shape W. Anatolia during Troy I phase and in Early Helladic Greece. (Troy I phase with lugs, Troy II handles) continues in use until Troy V. (See No. 8.)</p> <p>Troy I (Shape A 12) vol. I fig. 258, 260, 261, 266, 1, 2 Bayraklı (Izmir Mus.)</p> <p>Thermi fig. 26, 1-4 ; 28, 1-4 ; 29, 1-4 (Thermi I-V) Hüyük <i>Belleten</i> XIV, pl. XLIV.</p> <p>Yortan <i>British Mus. catalogue</i> A 41. Tigani (Samos), <i>Ath. Mit.</i>, 60-1, pl. 61.</p> <p>Unknown site in Caria. Berlin Inv. 3411. 7 Kusadasi, Miletus, etc.</p> <p>Protesilaos p. 41, f. 52, No. 3.</p> <p>Fluted ornament. Thermi pl. XXXVII f. 492 (Th. V)</p> <p>Incised. Troy I f. 249, 22, 23, f. 261, Nos. 6, 7</p> <p>Pedestals—Troy I (A 13) fig. 262, 23-28</p> <p>Soma <i>PFK.</i> pl. III.3 (open work)</p> <p>Murdigan Goetze, <i>Kleinasien</i> f. 4.</p> <p>Yazılıkaya, Ist. Mus. Unpublished.</p> <p>Tigani, <i>Ath. Mit.</i>, 60-61, pl. 64.</p>
<p>Second most common shape.</p> <p>In Upper Maeander-Tavas-Aci Payam-Yeşilova districts.</p> <p>Does <i>not</i> occur in Tefenni-Korkuteli and Elmali plains.</p>	<p>Thermi type B 3 (f. 28.3)</p> <p>Tigani (Samos) shapes F 66, F 68, <i>Ath. Mitt.</i> 60-61, p. 122, pl. 60</p> <p>Troy ? I, fig. 412.10 (Troy II).</p> <p>On 3 feet Troy ? I, fig. 412.26 (Troy II).</p>
<p>Characteristic Tefenni-Korkuteli area.</p> <p>Not found anywhere else.</p>	
<p>Beyşehir-Seydişehir and Yalvaç district.</p> <p>Kara H. Konya (+ red cross).</p> <p>W. influence in Lake district.</p>	
<p>Common all over S. Anatolia.</p> <p>Bevelled type—Elmali-Korkuteli area only (rare elsewhere).</p> <p>High pedestals (fluted bowls). Upper Maeander valley only.</p>	<p>Flattened rims rare elsewhere in Anatolia</p> <p>Cf. incised pedestalled bowls from Tigani. <i>Ath. Mit.</i> 60-1, pl. 29.1, pl. 31.5. (These have different lugs.)</p>
<p>Whole S.W. as far as Eflatun Pınar H. (Beyşehir).</p>	<p>No examples found in Konya plain.</p>
<p>Kusura-Dinar-Isparta-Yalvaç districts.</p> <p>Rare elsewhere.</p>	<p>Kusura. <i>Archaeologia</i> 86 (1936), fig. 7, Nos. 6, 8, 9 ; 87 (1937) pl. LXXXIII Nos. 6, 7.</p> <p>Polatlı 'Local ware'. <i>AS.</i>, I, fig. 11 (considerable difference profiles, texture, size).</p>
<p>S.W. Anatolia.</p>	<p>Troy, I, fig. 413, 39 (Troy II a-d) ; II fig. 60, 34.337. (Troy III) fig. 176.33, 135, 33.118 (Troy IV) fig. 254, 9, 10, 11, 14 (Troy V).</p> <p>Troy II, fig. 178, No. 16, f. 179.7 (Troy IVb).</p> <p>Troy II, fig. 255.8 (Troy V).</p> <p>Troy II, fig. 254, No. 16 (Troy V) f. 184, No. 10, 12 (Troy IVc).</p>

	South-West Anatolian E.B.A.	Illustrated Nos. (Selection)
LUGS ON BOWLS (inverted, simple, vertical rims).	<i>Horizontal lugs</i> — 1. scallops (rim lugs)	246-249
	2. Horned lug (unperforated)	250, 251
Simple bowls only	3. Trumpet lug (perforated)	254-256, 244
	4. Ribbed trumpet lug	257-258, 261-262
	5. Multiple ribbed trumpet lug	260, 263, 264
	6. Flattened tubular lug on rim	265
Light grey burn. ware only	7. Tubular lug placed below rim— (a) perforated, plain (b) perforated, ribbed (c) unperforated, plain (d) unperforated, ribbed (e) vertically perforated, ribbed	241, 266, 271-272, 273 268, 274, 275, 276 269, 270 267 245
Deep bowls	8. Degenerate lugs	252, 253, 254
	9. Knobs, etc. Cables	277-283 243
	<i>Vertical lugs</i> 10. (a) Perforated long bars, set in pairs on rim (b) Unperforated, in pairs or threes on or below rim	284, 285 242, 287-293
	11. Solid vertical trumpet lug	295, 296 (cf. 294)
JAR LUG	12. Triangular lug	286

Distribution	Parallels
Tefenni area (very common). Konya plain.	<i>Troy</i> I, fig. 243, 19-26 ; 246, 5-9 ; 249, 1-8 ; 264, 17, 18, 21. (Early-late Troy I). <i>Thermi</i> , fig. 26, No. 8 (A ware) pl. XXXV, No. 11, pl. XXXII. Kusura. <i>Archaeologia</i> 87 (1937) fig. 9, 5. Athens. <i>Hesperia</i> VI, p. 539 ff., fig. 3h. Macedonia. <i>Preh. Mac.</i> No. 86. Candarlı, Yazılıkaya (Istanbul Mus. unpublished) ; Bayraklı Izmir Mus., unpublished ; Yortan, Berlin Inv. 4463 ; Carian site, Berlin Inv. 3411.
Tefenni area. Elmalı plain.	<i>Troy</i> I, fig. 264.15. Bayraklı (Izmir Museum, unpublished). <i>Thermi</i> (A ware), pl. XXXI. 6 (perforated). Hüyücek. <i>Belleten</i> XIV, pl. XLVIII.
Upper Maeander Valley, Yeşilova, Acıpayam Area. Elmalı plain.	<i>Troy</i> I, vol. I, f. 260, 8. f. 261.18. <i>Thermi</i> B ware. pl. XXXI. 5. Hüyücek (<i>Belleten</i> XIV, pl. XLVIII). Asripetra Cave, Cos. <i>Annuario</i> 8-9. (1925-6) pl. XIX. Tigani (Samos) <i>Ath. Mit.</i> 60-61. Shapes F 56, F 42, fig. 2. Kritsana <i>Preh. Mac.</i> p. 165, Nos. 162, 163. Bayraklı (Izmir Mus., unpublished).
Yeşilova Area. Elmalı plain, Isparta area.	<i>Troy</i> I, vol. I, f. 261.17. <i>Thermi</i> C, pl. XXXI.2. Hüyücek, <i>Belleten</i> XIV, pl. XLVIII. Bayraklı.
Yeşilova area. Tefenni area. Isparta area.	<i>Troy</i> I, f. 260.11. Hüyücek, <i>Belleten</i> XIV, pl. XLVIII).
Korkuteli area only.	Cf. Kusura—ribbed narrow loop handle. <i>Archaeologia</i> , 87, fig. 9.4.
Upper Maeander Valley— S.W. as far as Kızılıran H. Miletus. (e) Yassı H I only.	(a) <i>Troy</i> I a-d (fig. I, f. 412.18, 413.13) (c) Kunze, <i>Orchomenos</i> , III fig. 40. <i>Thermi</i> C. late—pl. XXXI.1. (d) — Hüyücek, <i>Belleten</i> XIV pl. XLVIII. (e) Blegen. <i>Zygouries</i> , pl. IV. 8, Kusura, <i>Archaeologia</i> 87 (1937) fig. 9.7 12 (incised). (b) <i>Thermi</i> pl. XVII. p ; r.
Tefenni area. Some in Upper Maeander.	<i>Thermi</i> , pl. XVII.s. (late) Knobs. <i>Troy</i> I, f. 413.26 (<i>Troy</i> II). Cable pattern. <i>Troy</i> II, f. 414.10. Cf. Tarsanlı on jar neck (<i>Belleten</i> X, pl. LXXXVI. 6).
Upper Maeander Valley, Yeşilova, Acı Payam.	Tigani (Samos) <i>Ath. Mit.</i> 60-61. Shapes F1-F4, F45. Two pairs on each bowl. <i>Troy</i> , Middle late I. Vol. I, fig. 264.22, 242, 2, 4, 6. Also on other shapes (C 17, D 24). (Cf. <i>Thermi</i> , pl. XVII. g, n). Hüyücek. (<i>Belleten</i> XIV, pl. XLVIII.) Kusura <i>Archaeologia</i> 87 (1937), fig. 9, No. 6, 3.
Yassı H.I. Upper Maeander.	
Kızlar H. (Korkuteli). Göndürlü H. (Isparta).	Cf. <i>Troy</i> . Shape C 32 (vol. I, II). <i>Troy</i> I-IV. Göndürlü jars in Afyon Museum (unpublished).

(f) 201 a lug-like ledge handle on the rim of a simple bowl from Senirce.

Ledge handles are common at Tigani at Samos (*Ath. Mitt.* 60-61, on class B) and on Early Helladic bowls (inverted rim) at Orchomenos (Kunze, *Orch.* III, f. 21).

Various bowls with crescent lugs or handles. (Figs. 199, 211, 215-6.)

Bowls with crescent lugs are extremely common at Yazılıkaya (Istanbul Museum, unpublished), and form a characteristic for the Afyon-Kütahya group. At Polatlı they occur in phase II (contemporary Troy II), (*AS.* i, fig. 10) at Troy (shape C 36), at Troy V (shape C 20). They are also characteristic of Alişar III (end of 3rd millennium, beginning of second). (See v. d. Osten, *Alişar I (OIP XXVIII)*, pl. V, 2, fig. 249); Kusura C (*Arch.* 86, f. 9, No. 10). The general date for crescent lug handles seems to be late in the EBA (Troy IV-V). One example was found in the Konya plain, a fair number in the Upper Maeander valley. They occur on a fine burnished bowl type 4, usually on coarser bowls.

*White painted pottery in South-Western Anatolia.*³⁹

One of the most interesting discoveries made during the survey is that of a considerable amount of white painted ware in the S.W. of Turkey.⁴⁰ Previously two white painted pots had been found by Dr. W. Lamb at Kusura who attributed them to Kusura A (*Archaeologia* 86, 1936, p. 14, f. 6. Nos. 12 and 13, pl. IV, No. 8).

White painted pottery is really not uncommon in Anatolia (see map 4), and some of the sites, such as Mersin XII A and the five unpublished sites found by Drs. Tahsin and Nimet Özgüç, have already been mentioned above in connection with the new material from the Konya plain.

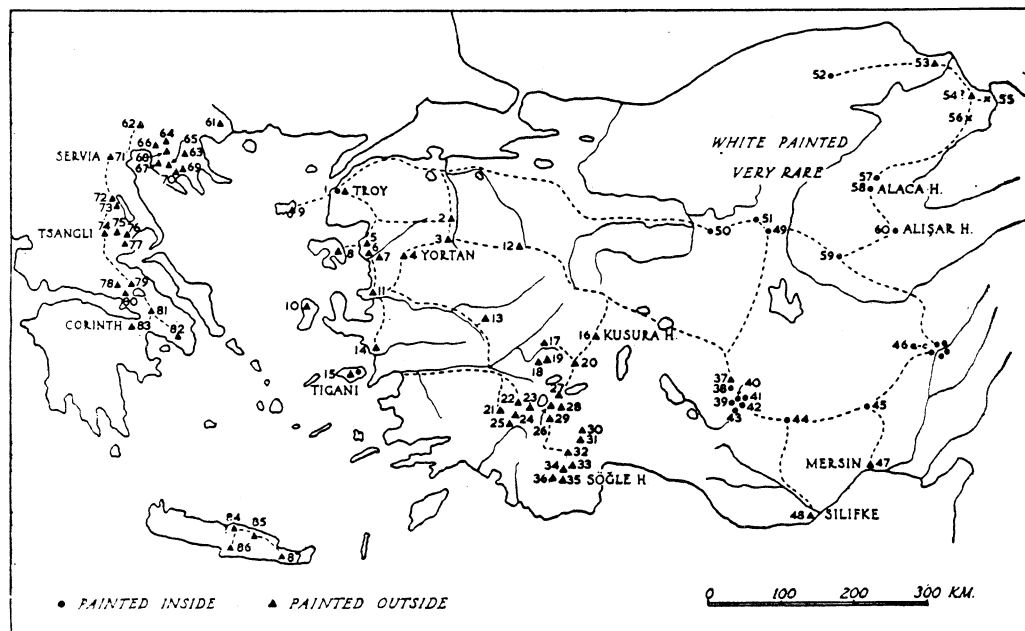
Isolated sherds were found at the following sites, usually in very small numbers: Alişar XIV, Alaca (unpublished), Büyük Güllücek, Dünder-tepe, Tekeköy, Kaledoroğu, Bafra, Hoşkadın Tepesi (Kastamonu), Ahlatlıbel, Polatlı and Karaoğlan (a considerable number). The very small amount of sherds found at all these sites with the exception of Karaoğlan suggests that many of them may be imports.

In western Anatolia, however, we find a different situation. Troy yielded about 25 sherds in all, which is very little considering the amount of work done there, but the Yortan cemetery produced dozens of white painted jugs and jars. The other cemeteries of this group, Babaköy and Çandarlı, also yielded white painted, and isolated pots occur at Balıkesir, Emet, Kula, Bozköy and Ephesus. Trial trenches in two small sites, Kaymaktepe and Hüyük Tepe, produced a few sherds each. No white painted pottery has yet been discovered at Bayraklı.

³⁹ On white painted see Prof. Garstang in *Prehistoric Mersin*, p. 182 ff.

⁴⁰ The first person to discover white painted pottery in the SW is Mr. Sinclair Hood, who found it during a survey of the Elmalı plain in 1947. When I showed him my material from the same area in 1951 he generously allowed me to incorporate the material in my own article for which I am much indebted to him.

Unfortunately the settlements belonging to these Yortan type cemeteries have not yet been discovered, and we do not know how bowls were painted. One gets the impression that Yortan was one of the great centres of white painted pottery from which it was exported to neighbouring



MAP 4.—Distribution of white painted ware.

WHITE PAINTED POTTERY

Rich sites in *italics*

Nos.

- 1 Troy I, IIc
- 2 Balıkesir
- 3 Babaköy
- 4 *Yortan*
- 5 Kaimak Tepe
- 6 Bozköy
- 7 Çandarlı
- 8 *Thermi* (Lesbos)
- 9 Poliochni (Lemnos)
- 10 Ayio Gala cave (Chios)
- 11 Hüyükcek
- 12 Emet
- 13 Kula
- 14 Ephesus
- 15 Tigani (Samos)
- 16 Kusura A.
- 17 Yassı Hüyük I
- 18 Karaca Hüyük I
- 19 Sümerli Hüyük
- 20 Dinar Hüyük
- 21 Medet Hüyük
- 22 Kızılhisar Hüyük
- 23 Güney Hüyük
- 24 *Yassı Hüyük II*
- 25 Seller Hüyük
- 26 *Mancarlı Hüyük*
- 27 Yazır Hüyük
- 28 Gencalı Hüyük
- 29 Gebren Hüyük
- 30 Kevker Hüyük
- 31 Akkilise Hüyük
- 32 *Gilevci Hüyük*
- 33 Semah Hüyük
- 34 Karataş Hüyük

Nos.

- 35 *Söğle Hüyük*
- 36 Beyler Hüyük
- 37 Kara Hüyük I (Konya)
- 38 Bayat Hüyük
- 39 Kepirce Hüyük II
- 40 Kepirce Hüyük I
- 41 Cumra Hüyük B
- 42 Cumra Hüyük F
- 43 Tumras Hüyük II
- 44 Koca Hüyük II
- 45 Beytepe
- 46 *a-c Ayşepınar-Menengi sites*
- 47 *Mersin XII A*
- 48 Silifke
- 49 *Karaoglan*
- 50 Polatlı transitional I/II
- 51 Ahlatlıbel
- 52 Hoşkadımtepesi
- 53 Bafra
- 54 Dündartepe
- 55 Tekeköy
- 56 Kaledoroğu Hüyük
- 57 Büyük Güllücek
- 58 Alaca Hüyük
- 59 Has Hüyük
- 60 Alişar Hüyük

Macedonia

- 61 Dikilitaş
- 62 Vardina
- 63 Giumenitza
- 64 Aivate
- 65 Saratse

Nos.

- 66 Kapoutzedes
- 67 Kritsana
- 68 Sedes
- 69 Olynthos
- 70 Hagios Mamas
- 71 Servia

Thessaly

- 72 Larisa I
- 73 Larisa II
- 74 *Tsangli*
- 75 Rini
- 76 Tsani
- 77 Aidhinotiki

Central Greece

- 78 Hagia Marina
- 79 Orchomenos
- 80 Chaironeia
- 81 Eutresis
- 82 Athens

Peloponnese

- 83 Corinth

Crete

- 84 Knossos?
- 85 Mallia
- 86 Phaistos
- 87 Gournia

(Probably more Cretan sites with white painted ware exist.)

settlements. White painted vases also occur in small numbers at Thermi in Lesbos (settlements I–V, but especially III), at Poliochni in Lemnos (unpublished) and at Tigani in Samos. Both at Troy and Thermi we may have to deal with imports and the Poliochni material is still unknown, but in Samos the pottery is not rare and may have been produced locally (*Ath. Mitt.*, 60–61, p. 120 ff.). In Chios too (in the cave site of Ayio Gala) white painted ware is common (unpublished, but information supplied by Mr. Sinclair Hood).

Beyond the Aegean it is common in Macedonia (Heurtley, *Prehistoric Macedonia*, pp. 24–25, 149, 158, catalogue passim), occurs in Thessaly, especially at Tsangli, in Central Greece (e.g. Kunze, *Orchomenos* II, pl. VIII; (Late Neolithic) III, pl. IX, XII, XX, XXI, XIII, XXIV, XXXI—EB III—pl. IV.1.v (Hagia Marina)), and Corinthia and in Crete *PM.*, 1.

In Greece we can definitely establish two periods in which white painted ware occurred; late Neolithic (roughly contemporary with Early Helladic I) and Early Helladic III (and Early Minoan III). That the white painted pottery of Anatolia does not belong to a single phase of the EBA either, is shown by the stratigraphy of Polatlı and Karaoğlan on the one hand and that of Troy and Alişar on the other. At Polatlı white painted occurs in layers 10 and 12, i.e. at the end of Period I and the beginning of Period II.⁴¹ Red cross bowls (typical for Troy V occur at the beginning of Period II) which places the white painted in a Troy IV–V context. At Karaoğlan the white painted cups and bowls were found in the latest of three EBA levels—again pointing to a date late in the third millennium.⁴² The Dündartepe, Tekeköy and Kaledoroğu material is said to be EBA,⁴³ as is Ahlatlıbel. At Alişar the sherds were found in the late Chalcolithic level XIV,⁴⁴ at Alaca in a similar context (Alaca Museum), at Büyük Güllücek in late Chalcolithic,⁴⁵ and two sherds occur in the late Chalcolithic layer of Dündartepe.⁴³ At Troy white painted was found in the early middle, and late phase⁴⁶; at Thermi in all phases of the settlement from I–V⁴⁷; Yortan is probably contemporary with Troy I, as is Babaköy, Emet, Bozköy, Kaymaktepe, Hüyükcek and Kusura A. Mersin XIIa and the Konya plain wares belong to an early phase of the EBA, probably contemporary with Troy I (see above). The Fraktin sherds are said to be EBA.

White painted pottery was found on twenty sites in the S.W. of Anatolia, 100 sherds of which are illustrated (Fig. Nos. 401–475, 163–188). All this pottery being surface material, in contrast to that of the sites mentioned above, one can only guess how much white painted would be revealed by excavations. In the S.W. this ware is always painted on

⁴¹ *AS.* I, chart fig. 5, fig. 13, Nos. 9, 10 (text p. 51).

⁴² *Esp. Türk Tarih Kongresi* 1943, p. 10, 21–24.

⁴³ *Belleten* IX, 1945, p. 382 ff., with 2 sherds at Dündartepe in Chalcolithic layer.

⁴⁴ *Alishar*, I, p. 57.

⁴⁵ *Belleten* XII, p. 484 class 7.

⁴⁶ Blegen, *Troy*, I, p. 79, and one sherd in Troy II c., *ibid.*, p. 243.

⁴⁷ Lamb, *Thermi*, plate XXX.

the outside and can be divided into two groups each with a different distribution.

(a) A northern and western group, covering the Upper Maeander valley (Dinar Hüyük, Yassı Hüyük I, Karaca I and Sürmeli Hüyük) and the plains of Tavas (Medet Hüyük), Acıpayam (Kızılhisar Hüyük, Yassı Hüyük II and Seller Hüyük), and the Yeşilova district (Güney Hüyük, Mancarlı Hüyük, Gencalı Hüyük, Yazır Hüyük, Gebren Hüyük). The Tefenni area produced no white painted pottery.

(b) The second group is that of the Elmalı plain (Gilevgi, Söğle, Beyler, Karataş and Semah Hüyük), and the plain of Korkuteli, in which two sherds only were found : one at Kevker Hüyük and one at Akkilise Hüyük.

The difference between the two lies in the colour of the pottery, generally black, grey or buff in the northern and pink-red in the southern area, and in the shapes : inverted-rim bowls and bowls with vertical rim (often on pedestals in the Upper Maeander valley) being the most common in the north, simple bowls characteristic in the south. Although distinctive types of the southern area occur in the northern one, the latter's characteristic examples are conspicuous by their absence in the south. The decoration also varies : loops are most typical in the south and with one exception do not occur in the north ; chevrons are common to both areas, but groups of oblique lines in zigzag arrangement are lacking in the south.

	NORTHERN AREA <i>Upper Maeander, Tavas, Acıpayam, Yeşilova</i>	SOUTHERN AREA <i>Korkuteli, Elmalı plain</i>
Colour	Black, grey, light grey, buff, red (rare)	Red, pink, orange (buff rare).
Shapes and Patterns	<p>A. Bowl with inverted rim.</p> <p>B. Bowl with vertical rim (pedestal Upper Maeander) with oblique lines, complicated patterns.</p> <p>C. Simple bowl (not common) diagonal lozenges, chevrons common.</p> <p>E. Beak-spouted red jug, straight lines.</p> <p>F. Jar necks (red) sharp zigzag pattern, line and dot.</p> <p>I. Handles same.</p>	<p>D. Simple bowl (only) loops. One example.</p> <p>E. Beak-spouted red jug and loops.</p> <p>F. Jar necks (red) group of parallel lines.</p> <p>G. Large bowl.</p> <p>H. Lid—triple chevrons.</p> <p>Parallel lines.</p>
Best sites	<p>Karaca Hüyük I } Upper Sürmeli Hüyük I } Maeander Yassı Hüyük (Acıpayam) Medet Hüyük (Tavas) Mancarlı Hüyük (Yeşilova).</p>	<p>Söğle Hüyük (N.E. of Elmalı) very rich.</p> <p>Gilevgi Hüyük</p>

White on black, grey, buff and red burnished ware.

Shapes and Patterns.

A. *Inverted rim bowls.*—(All sub-types except shape 1?) Some with pedestals (401, 402, 407, 411, 412, 425) decorated always on the rim above the carination.

The patterns on this type of bowl are usually very simple. In one case white paint is combined with fluting below carination (414).

Parallels.—Cf. Fig. 419 with *Thermi*, pl. XXX. 3, on an inverted rim bowl; this pattern also commonly occurs on the interior of simple bowls (*ibid.* pl. XXX, 1, 2, 4, 6). On the relationship between white painted patterns and the same patterns in white filled incised and fluted technique (Figs. 286–295), see below.

B. *Bowls with vertical rim* (shape 2) often on pedestals (403–404). Rims (405, 406, 408–410). The patterns are more sophisticated on these bowls which usually have a wider rim. Not in one case do we find the simple patterns so characteristic for the bowl with inverted rim. One or two horizontal lines occasionally to frame the pattern on the rim (404, 406). Most common are chevrons crossing each other (408–410) and the triple chevron, well known from the Yortan jugs (404).

C. *Simple bowls* (shape 3).

The colouring of these bowls is varied: Olive green, grey, buff and in one case red occur, in contrast to the last-mentioned two shapes which are nearly always dark.

(1) The larger bowls are decorated with groups of oblique lines (432), fine quadruple chevrons (431) or a curious triangular pattern (426).

(2) The finer bowls have patterns in thin lines, not found elsewhere. Groups of two or three lines crowding each other so as to form lozenges (427–432), herring-bone (433) and fine triple or quadruple chevrons (436, 439). No parallels known to me.

D. *White on red bowls decorated with loops hanging from the rim* (440–445, 447–449).

This class is confined to the Elmalı plain, with the exception of No. 444 from Mancarlı. The red is usually of pink or orange shade. The Mancarlı sherds are of the same ware and colour and may have been imported. Bowls are of simple profile.

The decoration consists of hanging loops in several varieties: Some of these bowls had handles (449, 458) or stood on ring bases (446, 450), decorated with simple lines (drawn the wrong way up as they were mistaken for jar rims). Fluted loops occur frequently at Ahlatlıbel (*TT.* II, 1934, p. 53), and Karaoğlu (unpublished, Bedesten Museum, Ankara), miniature cup, white painted radial lines inside, exactly like Ahlatlıbel example quoted. Few parallels are known to me. (For the loop as Ubaid motive on Chalcolithic painted ware in Cilicia, see *Mersin*, fig. 93.8. XVI, 102, 1. XV, 103.16, XIV–XIII, 107, 1, 2, 3, 4. XII B.⁴⁸)

E. *Beak spouted jugs*.

Fig. 363. Yaşı Hüyük II. Yortan type on feet. Decorated with triple chevrons. A double line at the bottom of the chevrons and three parallel vertical lines on either side of the handle. Mancarlı Hüyük No. 456, with groups of parallel lines inside the spout, colour, ware and finish like No. 457. Söğle Hüyük, probably imported from there. The Söğle example is decorated with loops inside the beak spout in the Elmalı style.

F. *Jars*. (Figs. 451–5.)

Decorated on the top of the flaring rim, red burnished; occur at Gebren (451, 452) (N. Area) with patterns differing from those of the Söğle examples (453, 454) which have groups of parallel lines.

⁴⁸ The loop motive does not occur in Mersin XII A which is characterized by white painted.

A jar neck No. 455 from Söğle is painted on the outside with diagonal lines (or loops?) framed by horizontal lines. Sherds belonging to jar or jug bodies (434, 435, 437, 438, 455, 184, 183, 188); northern and southern area No. 435 from Söğle (red burnished) shows an interesting motive which should be compared to those on the Mersin bowls (cf. *Mersin*, f. 118. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 14)—layer XIIA, see above.

G. A large bowl? with handles from Söğle of unknown type, red burnished.

H. At Söğle a lid was found (red burnished) with groups of triple chevrons (Fig. 187).

I. Handles from Mancarlı, grey burnished with white lines, belong to either simple bowls or bowls with inverted rim Figs. 185–6).

Of Shapes E–I no parallels are known to me.

Comparisons

In south-western Anatolia a characteristic of white painted pottery is that on shapes where the paint could have been applied either on the inside or the outside,⁴⁹ the latter is always chosen for decoration. When one compares this distinctive ware with the white painted pottery from the rest of Anatolia and from Greece, one finds that the pottery falls into two groups, one with paint on the exterior only and the other with interior decoration only. In a few cases both sides are decorated, such as the Kepirce bowls (Figs. 174, 177), the jar or bowl neck from Büyük Güllücek (*Belleten*, XII, pl. CIV, upper right), a cup from Karaoğlan in the Istanbul University collection and the bowl from Kaymak Tepe (*Belleten* XIII, pl. XCVI, res. 10). The following sites have white painted on the exterior (excluding jugs, etc.): all south-western sites, Mersin XII A, Silifke, all Macedonian, Greek⁵⁰ and Cretan sites (?), Düdartepe and Bafra. On the other hand, Troy, Thermi and Tigani yielded a few bowls painted on the exterior and others on the interior.

All the material from the Ankara area (Polatlı, Karaoğlan and Ahlatlıbel), Büyük Güllücek, Alishar, Alaca and Hoşkadin Tepesi, as well as most of the Konya plain and Fraktin material is painted on the *inside*. It is interesting to note that, in this respect, S.W. Anatolia is akin to Greece and Macedonia. It is often recognised, though as far as I am aware never explicitly stated, that the technique of white painted and incised white filled, are two ways of expressing the same idea. Painting on a burnished ground does not seem a good technique⁵¹ and suggests that it was an imitation of something else, viz. white filled incised decoration, a rather laborious method of adorning pottery.⁵² There is evidence to support this view: at Troy I bowls of type A 6 are usually incised, with groups of parallel lines in zigzag arrangement.⁵³ In the Schliemann collection,

⁴⁹ Jugs are naturally painted on the outside and flaring bowls are usually painted on the inside as painted decoration on the outside would not show.

⁵⁰ I may be mistaken about some of this ware, having no first hand knowledge of the material.

⁵¹ The white paint often peels off, leaving a dull mark on an otherwise burnished surface.

⁵² Not altogether satisfactory as the white fill often tends to fall out.

⁵³ Blegen, *Troy*, I, fig. 266. 3.

the same shape occurs with the same pattern in white paint.⁵⁴ Inverted rim bowls with white filled incised (No. 194 from Gebren) or fluted decoration (whole class in the S.W.—190, 193, 195–197) also occur at Troy I (shape A 12. Blegen, *Troy*, I, fig. 249, No. 22, 23) and Thermi (Lamb, *Thermi*, pl. XXXVII, No. 492). The patterns are usually the same as those of the white painted bowls. Many jugs from Yortan, with incised triple or quadruple chevrons, are paralleled at the same site in white paint.

Incised patterns are normally applied to the outside of vessels or on the rims (as in the Troy I A 6 shape) and not on the inside. In West Anatolia the incised prototype for white painted jugs and inverted rim bowls exists. In the Halys area also (e.g. at Büyük Güllücek) we find white painted patterns matched in the incised ware of the same period. (*Belleten* XII, 1948, cf. pl. CIV, lower right with pl. CV, top row, middle and pl. CIV bottom left with pl. CV second row, right, etc.). Here again white painted imitates incised ware,⁵⁵ but the practice of white painting never seems to have gained the upper hand as it did in the S.W. At Düdartepe both white painted and incised white filled occur side by side (*Belleten* IX, p. 372 ff.).

At Mersin production of incised and white filled pottery has a long Chalcolithic development, but although the shapes are of Chalcolithic descent, none of the patterns can be matched in the earlier Chalcolithic repertoire. Incised decoration, having always been placed on the exterior, the potters of Mersin XII A not unnaturally applied their white painted patterns to the outside of their vessels, although some of the shapes with flaring rims could well have tempted them to decorate the inside of the rim as at Fraktin.

However, no such incised prototypes have been found so far in the Konya plain⁵⁶ and the Ankara area where occurs pottery painted white on the inside. One would venture to suggest that in these areas white painted pottery is not of local origin and that the idea spread north and eastwards from the S.W., where it started as an easy imitation of white filled incised ornamentation. This not having been realised, in the Konya plain and the region south of Ankara the new white painted decoration was naturally applied to the surface on which it would show best, i.e. on the inside of bowls with black interiors, rather than on the red, often mottled, exteriors.

When the EBA of the Konya plain spread to Cilicia the idea of white painting was not generally taken over, except at Mersin, where shiny black pottery with white filled design (often punctured) had a tradition. A few of the old shapes were retained, some new ones, such as the fruit-stand, taken over, and the whole group decorated with new designs (possibly adopted from those vessels from the Konya plain adorned with chevrons) or modified by the local potters, who produced an extremely

⁵⁴ H. Schmidt, *Schliemann Sammlung*, p. 5, No. 154.

⁵⁵ The incised patterns are on the exterior.

⁵⁶ And at Fraktin.

elegant style. (For the possibility of similar patterns existing at Söğle Hüyük see above under D. Fig. 435.)

The Ankara group of white painted (Polatlı-Karaoğlan and Ahlatlıbel), the late date of which we have already considered (Troy IV-V), shows influence from an unexpected quarter.

Many of the Karaoğlan cups and bowls show cross patterns both single crosses and multiple crosses as well as chevrons (also at Polatlı, fig. 13, No. 9; No. 10 may be part of crosses of parallel lines or/and of chevrons like Karaoğlan). The arms of the cross are either composed of a group of parallel lines⁵⁷ or a band formed by two parallel lines with short diagonal strokes in between or a combination of both. (Unpublished bowls with black interior in Bedesten Museum at Ankara.) There seems little doubt that these bowls are related to the multiple cross bowl (at Polatlı beginning of period II (Troy V), *AS.*, I, fig. 13, Nos. 13, 14, Level 12) and the red cross bowl (whole of Troy V at Troy and Polatlı II). A red cross bowl has been found at Karaoğlan (unpublished).

The relationship of the white painted pottery of Anatolia and that of Macedonia, Greece and Crete ought to be studied in greater detail. The author does not feel qualified to approach this problem as he lacks any first-hand knowledge of the Macedonian and Greek material and would therefore have to rely on illustrations only. It may be sufficient to recall, however, that the first phase of the Macedonian and Greek white painted seems more or less contemporary with the first phase of its occurrence in Anatolia. (Troy I—Late Chalcolithic of the Halys area), while its second phase at the end of Early Helladic (often called EH III or Hagia Marina ware) seems to be related to the late occurrence of white painted Troy IV/V in the Ankara area. Patterns and shapes seem not so closely related as one would expect if direct relationship existed. It rather looks as if only the idea of decoration in white paint came from Anatolia and was adopted by local potters for local shapes with decorative patterns of their own.

Without stratigraphic evidence such as can only be produced by modern scientific excavation, it is extremely difficult to fit the white painted pottery of the S.W. into the chronological scheme of the Early Bronze Age.

There seems little difficulty in assigning at least a large part of the white on black ware⁵⁸ of the S.W. to a period, contemporary with Troy I. On the other hand bowls with handles do not occur at Troy before Troy II. If the same "rule" applies to the S.W., a good proportion of our inverted rim bowls with white painted decoration would belong to Troy II, after which time white painted was no longer imported at Troy (but cf. n. 58).

The position of the white on red ware of the Elmalı plain is even

⁵⁷ Incised as well as painted crosses of parallel lines and latticed bands occur on the inside of bowls at Tarsus, but not in white paint (*AJA.*, 1947, p. 385) at the beginning of the MB period. Troy V tradition, cf. also white filled incised crosses on stand at Mancarlı. No. 608-611. Troy IV-V.

⁵⁸ Such as the inverted rim bowls without handles, or with pedestals, the Yortan-like jug No. 568 or the bowls with upright rim which occur at Tiganı. cf. shape F 66, F 68 (*Ath. Mit.* 60/61 1935-36).

more difficult to assess. It is true that lugs like Troy I and Thermi occur, but not one was found associated with a white-painted bowl and the same applies to bowls with handles. The absence of the inverted rim bowl and the bowl with vertical rim as well as the absence of dark ware might be explained by chronological difference, but then how does one account for the Troy I lugs? This might, however, be a regional feature, a suggestion corroborated by the fact that no inverted rim bowls were found in the region of Tefenni which lies between the northern area of white painted pottery and the Elmalı plain. We find instead red-burnished bowls of shape 6 with degenerate lugs. No inverted rim bowls were discovered anywhere east of the Elmalı plain, therefore the absence of these is regional rather than chronological. For that reason we must either assume that the Elmalı plain white painted pottery is contemporary with that further north or, as its colour might suggest that it is of later date. Lugs in use at Troy I and Thermi might have survived in this mountain area, but the connection between lugs and white painted bowls is not proved. A reasonable solution for this problem would be to assume that, in the S.W. of Anatolia, white painted pottery was characteristic (as fluted ware is for the Kusura-Isparta area) and that it was made there for a long period. In this connection it may be mentioned that at the steep site of Söğle Hüyük white painted pottery was found from bottom to top.

It being notoriously dangerous to draw conclusions from surface material which is at the same time new and unusual, it is to be hoped that this problem can be settled by excavations at sites like Söğle and Mancarlı Hüyüks. Until then there is no reliable evidence establishing the date of the south-western white painted pottery.

Cups and beakers.

A fair number of cups belonging to several types were found.

(a) Cups with small loop handles rising above the rim and slightly indented base (310), spur handles occur rarely. This is a well known shape in the Demirci Hüyük area,⁵⁹ at Ahlatlıbel,⁶⁰ at Polatlı (*Anatolian Studies*, I, f. 7, group 5), Karaoğlu (unpublished material in Bedesten Museum, Ankara), at Kusura,⁶¹ and occurs as far as Alaca Hüyük (unpublished material, Alaca Museum).

(b) Cups with large handle and flat base (311, 314), cf. cup from Sizma (*AJA*, 1927, f. 30 and cf. *Alishar*, Vol. I, f. 168c, 282, and Sheet VIII. Ahlatlıbel, *TT*, II, p. 45. AB 140).

(c) Cups with S profile (311, 313, 315). With 521 cf. Troy IV shape A 33. (Blegen, *Troy* II, f. 181, 13 (Troy IV d); with 311 cf. *ibid.* f. 187.1. *Alishar* I d. 178, and e. 1074, sheet VIII.)

(d) Small cups with horizontal handles rising slightly above rim of cup (south-western type), 339-341.

(e) Simple beaker, No. 318, omphalos base of one handled beaker 316, both from Ortakaraviran Hüyük south.

⁵⁹ Bittel and Otto, *Demirci Hüyük* (1939), pl. 8, No. 5; pl. 13, 5, 8, 9.

⁶⁰ *TT*, II (1934), e.g. p. 47.

⁶¹ *Archaeologia* 86, fig. 6. 5.

(f) Unique cup from Kusura. No. 367. Black burnished, fluted and white filled impressed dots. Oval cup with partition in the middle. The partition is perforated two-thirds of the way down. The handle is broken off but was presumably fluted and rose above the rim. No parallel known to me.

(g) Kusura cups, fluted (353, 354). This type of fluted cup seems to be a speciality of Kusura B. (*Archaeologia* 86, pl. VII, 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9). Similar cup was found at Feleli Malyeri Hüyük (unpublished in Afyon Museum—not fluted).

Red slipped or washed cups. Figs. 322–6.

Buff ware, with thick red polished slip outside and over rim inside—or red wash. Burnished or polished. One handle, plain and horizontally fluted. Sherds of similar cups in red, black and grey burnished ware were found at Burdur Hüyük. This type of cup has a wide distribution. It occurs from Yazılıkaya in the west (Istanbul and Afyon Museums—unpublished examples) to Has Hüyük and Alişar Hüyük (unpublished, Bedesten Museum, Ankara) in the east. (*Alishar* II, plate IV, b 2536 “Hittite”). At Polatlı they belong to the end of phase I (*AS.*, fig. 9, No. 1–3 and 11). Phase II with red cross bowls is clearly contemporary with Troy V; these cups are therefore more or less closely dated to Troy III–IV. Other examples or sherds thereof are in the Afyon Museum. (Huzai Hammam.) (Sherds from Çapak and Kadi Yeri Hüyük.)

Possible depas fragments (319–321).

Red burnished ware, 321 grey ware like the Maltepe⁶² fluted depas and the base of another in the Afyon Museum (unpublished).

Small goblets.

A rare shape. 342–343. Cup of one and stem of another—grey burnished and red-burnished ware.

Jugs and juglets. Figs. 344–7, 352, 355–9, 360–3.

These are of three well known varieties: the beak spouted jug (No. 363), the beak spouted jug with cut-away neck (No. 356, 360) and the jug with rising spout (No. 352, 357–9).⁶³

Comparison

No. 363 Yassı Hüyük II jug. Compare our specimen with the jug from Kula (near Alaşehir-Hermos valley).⁶⁴ This jug has three feet, and is decorated with large knobs and white painted with chevrons and filled lozenges. Cf. also Kusura specimen (*Archaeologia* 87, pl. LXXXIII, No. 2), again on feet but with fluted decoration.

No. 356 Denizli jug. Compare type B 15 from Troy I with much shorter neck. Yortan (Istanbul Museum No. C 3540—unpublished, but this one is decorated with white paint).

No. 352 perfect parallel with black burnished juglet from Yortan, also decorated with knobs (Istanbul Museum—unpublished).

No. 360 rough parallels at Yortan and Babaköy (*AfO.*, 13, 1939, white painted).

⁶² NW of Afyon.

⁶³ It was found filled with ashes and carbonized bird bones. Presumably from a grave on the hüyük itself.

⁶⁴ W. Lamb in *BSA* 37, pl. 23b. (Fitzwilliam Mus., Cambridge, Inv. No. 128.)

No. 362 a very similar type but on feet. Yortan (*British Museum Catalogue*, No. A 25) decoration not matched.

Little lugs on either side of the neck of beak spouted jugs are not uncommon (355, 344-345), cf. Yortan, Beypazarı,⁶⁵ Hirtaköy⁶⁶ north of Beypazarı, Nallihan.⁶⁷

Fluted juglets 357-359. Cf. little cup from Felali (Malyeri Hüyük) with triple row of incised double crescents on either side in black burnished ware.⁶⁸ These loops may be compared with the loops in white paint decorating bowls in the Elmalı plain and at Mancarlı from which our juglets come (see above).

The distribution of jugs with beak spouts or cut-away spout or rising spouts is confined to western and southern Anatolia (Konya plain and Cilicia). The south Anatolian specimens may be due to western influence. It should be stressed that these types, especially the beak spouted and cut-away varieties, are not in the least common, not to say rare, in the EBA of Central Anatolia (east of the Halys). The Ankara district shows strong western influence. Notable exceptions are the beak spouted vessels of precious metal from the Royal Tombs at Alaca Hüyük⁶⁹ and the specimen from east of Amasya.⁷⁰ These shapes and technique of their decoration (ribbing and fluting) are strange to pottery of the district, and in my opinion point to an origin outside the Halys area. The shapes as well as the decoration can easily be paralleled in the S.W. of Anatolia, where fluting and ribbing is particularly common in the Kusura-Isparta area and at Mancarlı Hüyük. The kings buried at Alaca possessed enough wealth to import metal luxury vessels of western type and decoration for their proper use. That these fine metal vessels were not within everybody's reach is suggested by the fact that the potters in the Halys area did not imitate them in clay. In the S.W., however, pottery copies or imitations are common.

Jars. Figs. 369-382.

Jars are very common all over S. Anatolia—several varieties have been found. Small jars, large storage jars.

A *small vertically fluted jar*, 387, from Akkilise is like the Kusura specimens (*Archaeologia* 87, f. 10.2), but smaller. Fine olive green burnished ware.

Pithos rims, often with fluted ornament (231-2). Always with thick red burnished slip, common in Kusura-Isparta-Dinar area. (cf. Kusura, A : *Archaeologia* 86, f. 5.2. B : *Archaeologia* 87, pl. LXXXIV, No. 9, p. 246, No. 9.)

⁶⁵ *Ath. Mit.* XXIV, 1899, pl. IIb. Sarılar Hüyük ?

⁶⁶ *Belleten* IX, pl. LVII.

⁶⁷ Two unpublished jugs in Bedesten Museum, Ankara.

⁶⁸ Afyon Museum, unpublished.

⁶⁹ *Alaca* I (1939) tomb BM, pl. CLXXI

II (1944) „ MA, 75, pl. LXXXVIII

III (1951) pl. CLXXIX, CCIV, CXLVII, plain.

CLXXIX, CXXXII, CXCVI, CXXII.

⁷⁰ *Belleten* XIV, 1950, p. 481 ff., pl. XXXVIII, from Mahmatlar, east of Amasya.

A *large handle*, No. 368, of very fine buff burnished ware, with shallow fluting may belong to a pithos like Kusura (*Archaeologia* 87, f. 12), Yassı Hüyük I.

One sherd belonging to a *large vessel* from Yassı Hüyük I, is decorated in relief with four concentric circles, with a triple rib attached to it (348).

Incised stands (383–386).

A group of incised stands of grey polished ware was found at Mancarlı Hüyük. These incised and white filled on top, sides and on the standing suggesting that the stand was used either as a stand or as a little table. Decoration on the top consists of a cross filled with geometric patterns. The fragments belong to four different ones, two top pieces were found 383 (restored) and 384 and two bottom pieces 385, 386, which do not seem to belong to the top pieces.

A fragment of what seems to be an incised stand like the Mancarlı stands was found at Troy IVd.⁷¹ It is decorated with a single running chevron between two border lines. The cross on our bowls seems related to the red cross bowls first appearing and characteristic of Troy V, to which periods our specimens probably belong.⁷²

Light grey burnished and incised ware (388–392, 394–395, 397–400), and *coarse incised ware* (393–396).

Usually light grey to brown ware—occasionally buff or red (392–400) and coarse ware (393, 396).

With exception of one bowl—all jars.

Coarse ware sherds : Incised.—The decoration on No. 385 shows a rough resemblance to some of the Büyük Güllücek patterns, possibly accidental.⁷³

With loops compare white painted loops (440–445) : the fluted loops (357, 358) and the Feleli cup. This sherd was found in an area where white painted sherds occur.

Bowl No. 394. Like the fluted decoration on bowls 190–6. Same ware, presumably same period (Troy I).

Small jars, incised, white filled. (Probably of triple jar type.)

Parallels.

A cup with one handle from Yortan ⁷⁴ of the same light grey burnished ware is decorated with triple lines in zigzag arrangement between double horizontal lines.

A small bowl from Yortan,⁷⁴ dark grey burnished ware, decorated with bands like 389, placed vertically.

The triple jars of Yortan type ⁷⁵ are often of black or grey incised ware. The Denizli example,⁷⁶ black burnished, incised, has two of the

⁷¹ Blegen, *Troy*, II, fig. 181. 19. See also lids fig. 169 lower top (Troy IV).

⁷² See also Tarsus. *AJA*, LI, 1947, pl. XCV. 1, p. 385 for incised or painted crosses as interior of bowl at the beginning of MBA.

⁷³ *Belleten*, XII (1948), pl. CV bottom row right.

⁷⁴ Istanbul Museum unpublished.

⁷⁵ Yortan. *BM Cat.*, No. 62.

⁷⁶ Denizli (Gazi İlkokulu from "Denizli" i.e. district).

three jars decorated with triple chevrons,⁷⁷ like 392 ; and the other with one row of lozenges, bordered by horizontal lines, rather like No. 388.

Another from Yortan⁷⁵ is decorated like 399.

These Yortan types suggest a date early in the EBA (Troy I).

*Incised feet belonging to large vessels or cooking pots*⁷⁸ (212–213).

The distribution of incised or grooved feet is south-western, an incised example from Ortakaraviran, south of Seydişehir. No parallels are known to me, but same patterns occur on handles (Blegen, *Troy* I, f. 227 top).

Handles.

As handles are liable to break off it is often extremely difficult to tell to which shape they belong.

One painted (jar?) handle was found at Tefenni Hüyük (EBA or Chalcolithic?) matt brown paint on red slip. One incised white filled jug or jar handle from Seller Hüyük (335). A large grooved handle from Mancarlı (214) has a plastic ring set on it, whereas 337 (Seller Hüyük) is perforated and ends in a spout, a type found in the Konya plain (spout is vertical wrongly drawn). Cf. handle from Ören Hüyük (Yalvaç district). A small “stem” handle belonging to a red burnished bowl from Burdur (332) seems unique. Fluted or twisted handles occur on inverted rim bowls (327 Yassı Hüyük II)—others have plain handles decorated with knobs (329–330 Seller); or knobs and fluting (328 Güney). A large flat bowl has a twisted loop handle (333 Karaca). Thin twisted handles of light grey ware (336 Mancarlı) are common there and belong to small jugs like 358–359. No. 338 (Beytepe) is a type only found in the Konya plain. One horned handle was found (334) at Kalınağıl, east of Milas. This is a type found in Anatolia, where it occurs at Büyük Güllücek,⁷⁹ at Besika Tepe in the Troad,⁸⁰ at Polatlı,⁸¹ and at Tigani in Samos,⁸² and the Aspripetra Cave in Kos,⁸³ as well as in Crete and some Macedonian sites, but cf. 382.⁸⁴ No. 350 is a ledge handle, cf. *Thermi*, fig. 39.7, transitional ware, and a very curious handle, a loop laid against the inner side of the rim of a bowl, was found at Karaca Hüyük (351).

Potstands.

Part of a potstand (?) was found decorated with an impressed spiral (349 from Karaca Hüyük). The spiral motive is probably of Cycladic origin. A fair number of shapes in use in the Upper Maeander valley are closely matched at Tigani in Samos, which itself was in close contact with the Cycladic civilisation, as the finds of Tigani show. Marble figurines in south-western Anatolia, one of which was found at Karaca

⁷⁷ Like Mordigan, Götze, *Kleinasien*, fig. 4a.

⁷⁸ Types like shape D 24. Troy, which have a range from Troy I–V.

⁷⁹ *Belleten* XII (1948), pl. CVII third row, middle.

⁸⁰ *PZ.*, 1932, XXIII, p. 127, fig. 14, 3.

⁸¹ *AS.*, I, fig. 9. group 10, 2.

⁸² *Ath. Mit.* 60–61, p. 410 shape F 74.

⁸³ *Annuario*, 1925–26, fig. 79.

⁸⁴ See Weinberg, *AJA*, 1947, p. 178.

Hüyük (460), also show affinities with those of the Cyclades (see below). This suggests that the Maeander valley was probably one of the main roads by which the Aegean and W. Anatolia were in contact with each other from the Chalcolithic period onwards.

Early Bronze Age Figurines

Flat marble figurines (Figs. 459–461). Polished white marble, head, body and shoulders indicated.

No. 459, from Kusura.⁸⁵ 14.5 cm. long, max. width 9 cm., 1 cm. thick, different from marble figurines found by Dr. Lamb (*Archaeologia*, 86, 1936, fig. 11; 87, 1937, pl. LXXXIV, No. 11, f. 17, 1–5).

No. 460: from Karaca Hüyük. At present 9 cm. high, width 10.8 cm., 1.7 cm. thick. Head unfortunately missing, differs from 753 in treatment of shoulders, incised.

No. 461. Miniature figurine from Yassı Hüyük II, 2.5 cm. long, 1.5 cm. wide and 0.35 cm. thick.

Similar flat marble figurines have been found before at Kusura (see above) and from Karaca Ahmet Hüyük, N.W. of Afyon.⁸⁶ Some of the latter are of the type represented by No. 459, others have no head and are of the so-called fiddle type, which occurs at Troy,⁸⁷ Yortan,⁸⁸ and Thermi. An example of the fiddle type cut out of bronze sheet has been found at Yazılıkaya (Afyon Museum—unpublished). A large marble figurine of the type with disc head was found at Sancakalı Bozköy, east of Manisa, and is now in the Manisa Museum.⁸⁹

Two other figurines were found at Şuhut Hisar, south of Afyon and are in the Afyon Museum.⁹⁰ The first of these (No. 462—Afyon Museum Inv. No. 2013) is a carved and polished white marble figurine, 18.5 cm. long. Steatopygy is marked, shoulders and legs are schematically indicated but hands and feet are not shown. A hole in the top of the head no doubt served for attachment of a crown or head dress. The female figure is shown reclining. The second (No. 463—Afyon Museum Inv. No. 2000) is of a different steatopygous type, and made of yellow stone (steatite?), 10.4 cm. in height and 6 cm. maximum width, and the lower part which is damaged, 5 cm. thick. The arms are folded on the breast.

Clay figurines. The body of a clay figurine was found at Koca Hüyük I (464) (Karaman). It is of the flat type with shoulders and bears incised, horizontal lines on the front (max. height 7.4 cm., max. width 5.4, max. thickness 1.6 cm.). Clay imitation of the marble types in use further west. A head of a clay figurine was found at Mancarlı Hüyük (465) height preserved 4.8 cm., max. width 3.4 cm., max. thickness 2.2 cm. It is decorated with white filled incision, the front shows a necklace of

⁸⁵ Said to be one of three found by the peasants. The other two were sold to dealers.

⁸⁶ Group of 9 small figurines from graves. Afyon Museum. Unpublished.

⁸⁷ Blegen, *Troy*, I, fig. 127.

⁸⁸ Yortan. Bossert, *Altanatolien*, fig. 213.

⁸⁹ Ibid., fig. 213.

⁹⁰ Drawn in 1947 by Mr. Sinclair Hood by permission of the Director, Bay Süleyman Gönçer. These were added to his Elmalı report.

dots between parallel lines and schematic hair (?) arrangement. No human features are shown. The back of the head shows a triangle with three zigzag lines alternating with horizontal ones, no doubt a representation of hair.

Clay stamps, seals and impressions

(466-470)

A clay stopper was found at Boz Hüyük (466) bearing two impressions of a round stamp seal with a cross pattern. Seals vary in shape ; square with depressed sides (467), oval (469, 470), and a rectangular flat stamp seal from Bayat Hüyük (468) is unusual. Parallels cf. e.g. 761 and *Alishar*, I, f. 186, No. e 456 (EBA).

Clay spindle whorls

(472-476)

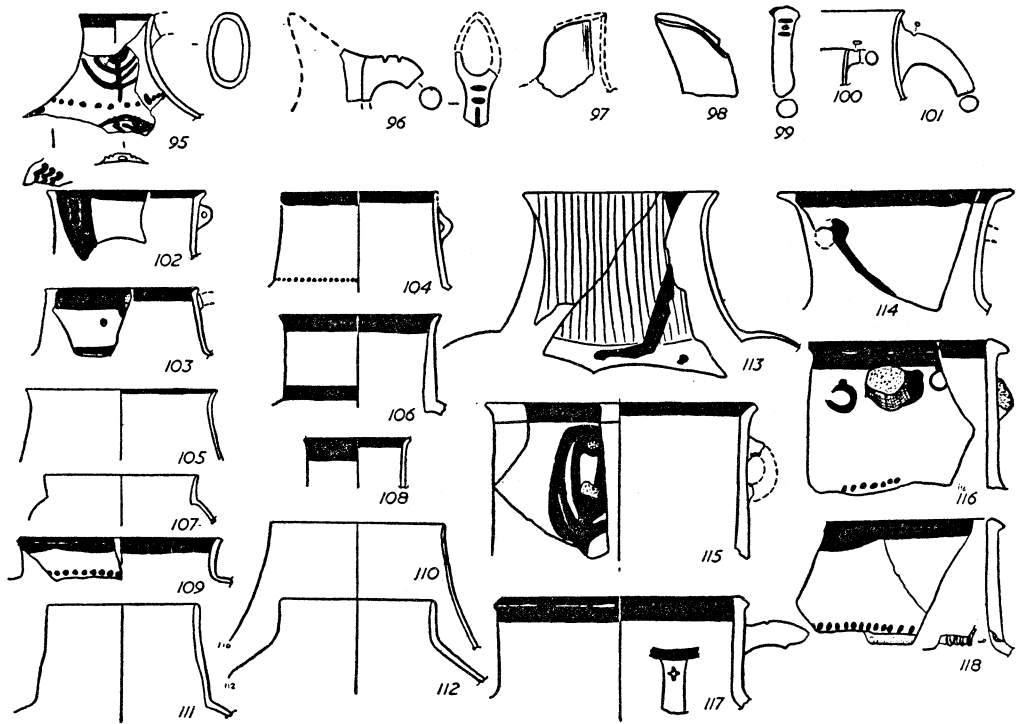
Metal. One bronze pin (?) head. Beytepe (477).

Stone tools

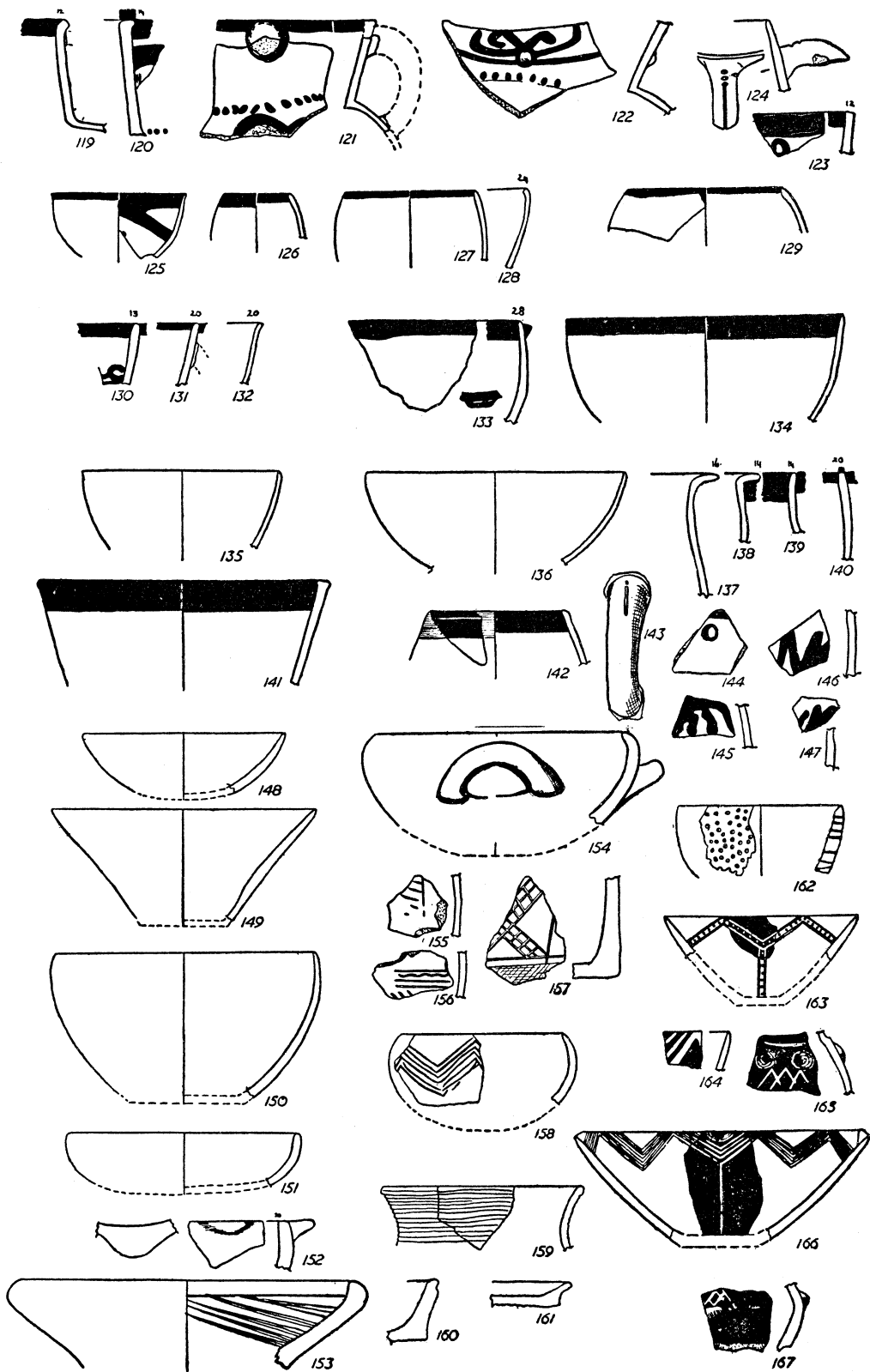
Whetstone, Mancarlı Hüyük, red stone, cf. *Alishar*, I, f. 192, d. 1726, e 754. Kusura, *Arch.* 86, f. 12, Nos. 28, 29. Mace head, Dinar. Serpentine (cf. Kusura, *Arch.* 86, f. 22. 87. f. 25.1). Stone axe hammers are not uncommon on EBA sites. All examples found were made of green stone (serpentine), perforated and polished. They vary very much in size.

Our examples were found at Yassı Hüyük I, Mancarlı Hüyük, Kızılhisar, Senirce Hüyük in the S.W. and at Kızılviran (W. of Konya) and Seyeti Han (Konya plain). The distribution of this type stretches from the Aegean to Malatya, see the map in Bittel, *Demirci Hüyük*, p. 32, f. 4.

Good parallels are e.g. Kusura. *Arch.* 86, f. 21.87, f. 24 ; *Thermi* f. 54, No. 32, 23 ; *Alishar*, II (2nd mill. fig. 260 bottom row).

*Early Bronze Age : Konya Plain**(Painted thin metallic ware. All gritty. All hand made—hard fired)*

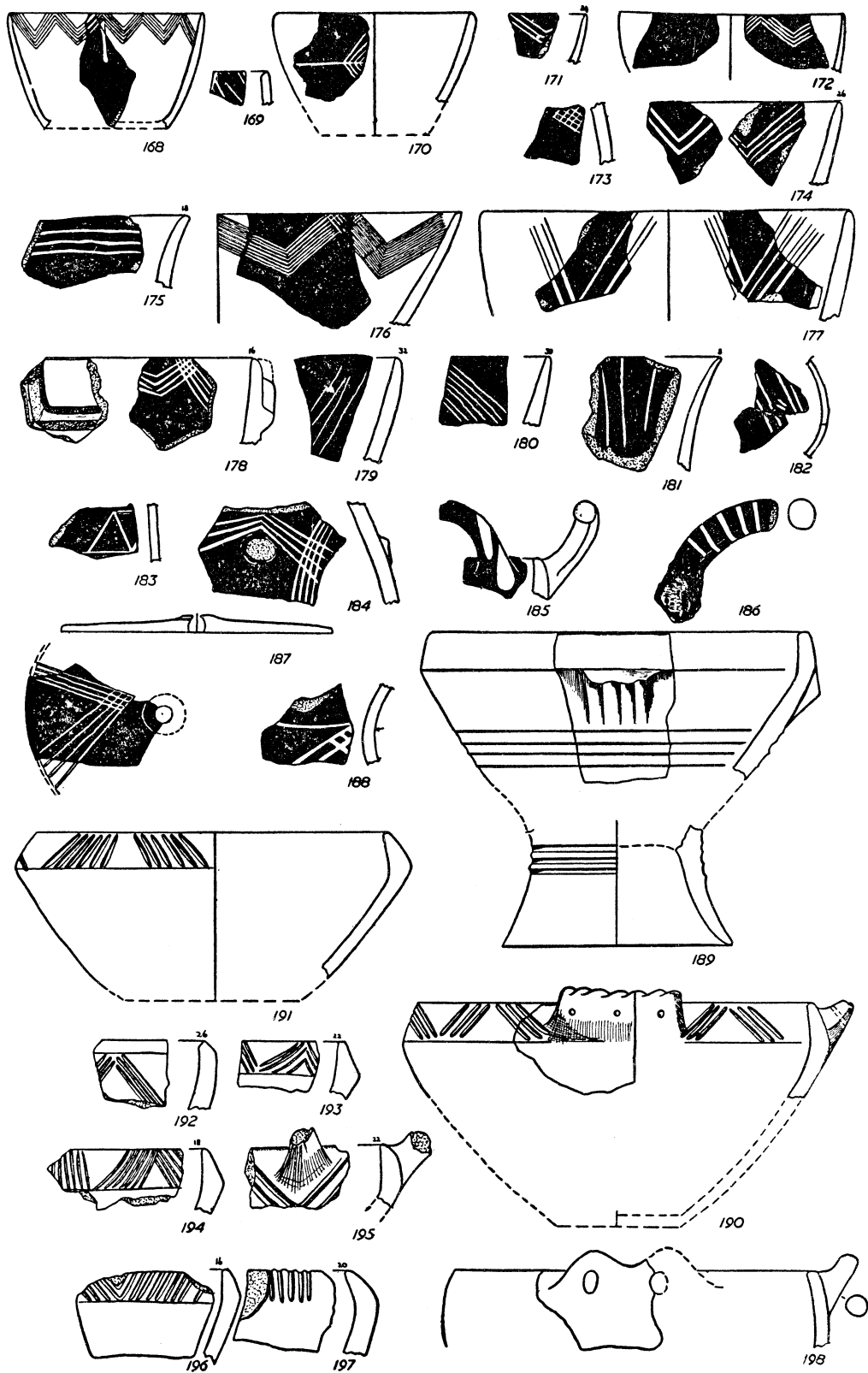
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|-----|-------------------|---|---|--|
| 95 | Boz Hüyük II | . | . | Buff ware, surface smoothed, matt brown paint. |
| 96 | Beytepe | . | . | Red gritty ware, pale red surface, incised. |
| 97 | Büyük Güne II | . | . | Buff ware, pale red surface. |
| 98 | Velacan (Cilicia) | . | . | Red ware, gritty, buff-purplish surface. |
| 99 | Beytepe | . | . | Red gritty ware, incised. |
| 100 | Toprak Tepe | . | . | Buff ware, incised handle. |
| 101 | Toprak Tepe | . | . | Red ware, pale orange red surface, incised handle. |
| 102 | Konya E. | . | . | Buff ware, brownish surface, polished matt brown paint. |
| 103 | Toprak Tepe | . | . | Buff ware, vertical burnished, apricot, matt red paint. |
| 104 | Beytepe | . | . | Buff ware, painted matt red brown paint. |
| 105 | Kızıl Hüyük II | . | . | Buff ware, brownish burnished, matt black paint. |
| 106 | Beytepe | . | . | Buff ware, buff polished, matt red paint. |
| 107 | Kızıl Hüyük II | . | . | Blue grey overfired ware. |
| 108 | Beytepe | . | . | Brown ware, matt purple paint. |
| 109 | Toprak Tepe | . | . | Buff ware, polished apricot surface, matt red paint. |
| 110 | Kızıl Hüyük II | . | . | Grey ware, black purple burnished. |
| 111 | Beytepe | . | . | Buff ware, smoothed buff surface. |
| 112 | Koca Hüyük I | . | . | Grey ware, blue-grey slightly burnished surface. |
| 113 | Kızıl Hüyük II | . | . | Black ware, grey-purple surface, vertical burnished, matt black paint. |
| 114 | Koca Hüyük II | . | . | Buff ware, polished buff, matt brown paint. |
| 115 | Beytepe | . | . | Buff ware, grey surface, matt purplish-black paint. |
| 116 | Koca Hüyük II | . | . | Buff ware, smoothed buff, matt brown paint. |
| 117 | Beytepe | . | . | Buff ware, matt red brown paint, incised handle. |
| 118 | Ulukışla | . | . | Buff ware, pockmarked inside, matt red brown paint. |



119	Seyeti Han Hüyük.	. Grey core, buff ware, matt black paint.
120	Seyeti Han Hüyük.	. Red ware, gritty, matt red paint.
121	Koca Hüyük II .	. Grey ware, greyish buff surface, polished, matt black paint.
122	Kızıl Hüyük II .	. Buff ware, apricot polished, matt black paint, plastic rivet.
123	Koca Hüyük I .	. Buff ware, buff brown surface, matt brown paint.
124	Ulukışla . .	. Brick red gritty, finger-smoothed incised handle.
125	Beytepe . .	. Buff ware, polished after decoration, matt purple black paint.
126	Toprak Tepe . .	. Buff ware, polished buff, matt red paint.
127	Beytepe . .	. Buff ware, polished grey buff surface, matt black paint.
128	Koca Hüyük I .	. Grey ware, buff to orange surface, smoothed.
129	Çiller Hüyük . .	. Buff ware, apricot polished surface, matt red paint.
130	Kızıl Hüyük II .	. Buff ware, polished apricot surface, matt brown paint.
131	Sincirli Hüyük . .	. Buff ware, polished surface, matt black paint.
132	Maltepe . .	. Red ware, orange apricot polished.
133	Kızıl Hüyük II .	. Buff ware, polished, matt purple paint.
134	Toprak Tepe . .	. Buff ware, grey buff surface, matt brown paint.
135	Koca Hüyük II .	. Buff ware, orange-buff polished.
136	Mersin . .	. Brown ware, buff apricot surface, smoothed.
137	Toprak Tepe . .	. Red ware, matt red washy paint.
138	Toprak Tepe . .	. Buff ware, matt red washy paint.
139	Toprak Tepe . .	. Red ware, matt red paint.
140	Toprak Tepe . .	. Buff ware, apricot smoothed, matt black paint.
141	Sincirli Hüyük . .	. Buff ware, buff burnished, matt red brown paint.
142	Akçalar Hüyük . .	. Buff ware, apricot coloured surface, matt brown paint.
143	Kızılviran Hüyük . .	. Grey ware, purple grey surface, incised, grey handle.
144	Zeive Tepe II . .	. Buff ware, grey-brown surface, matt brown paint.
145	Findıkdede Hüyük . .	. Buff ware, matt red paint.
146	Boz Hüyük II . .	. Buff ware, matt brown paint.
147	Koca Hüyük I . .	. Buff ware, polished surface, matt red paint.

EBA. Konya Plain. Thin burnished bowls

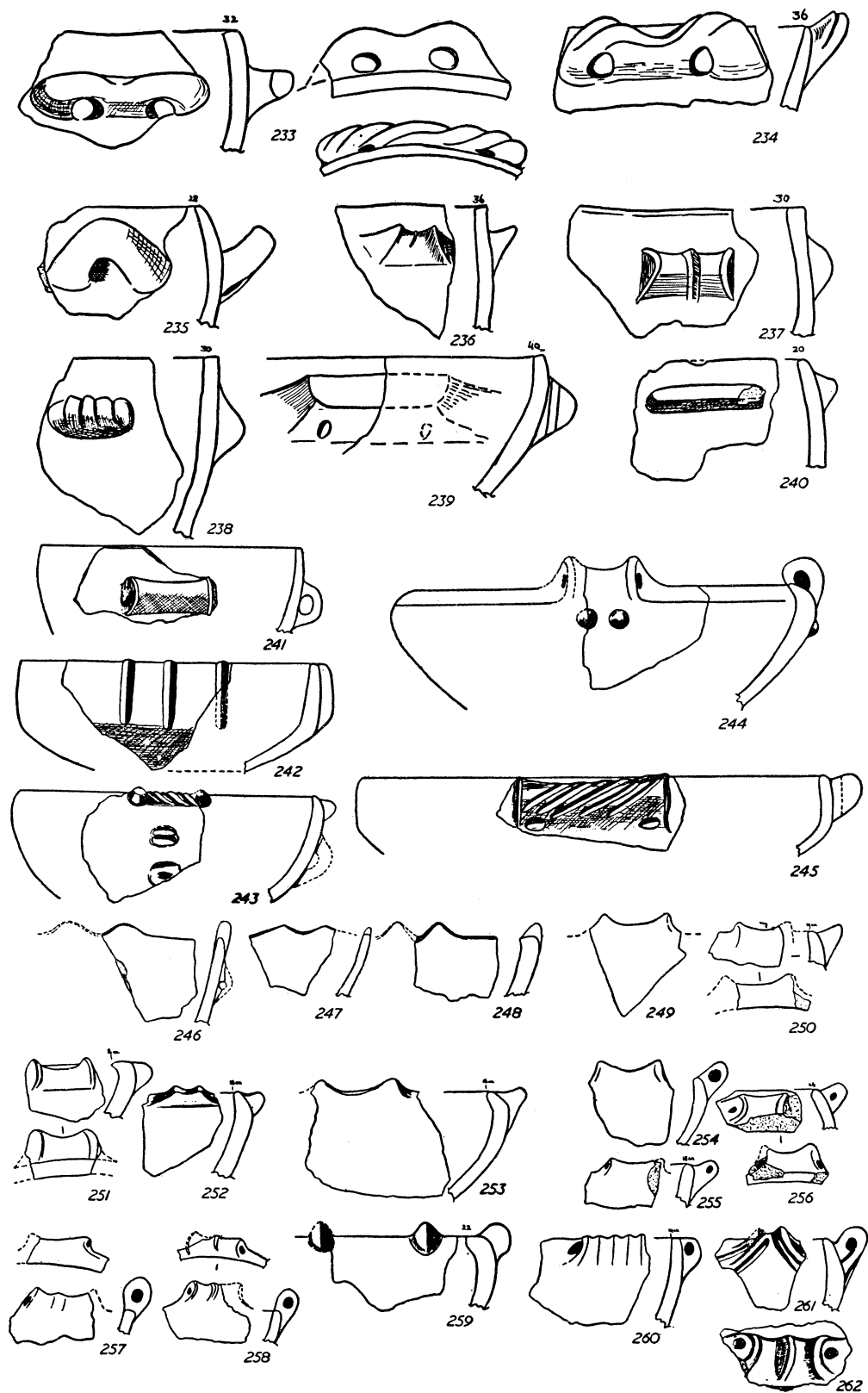
148	Seyeti Han Hüyük.	. Black ware, grits, black burnished slip.
149	Evderesi Hüyük . .	. Black ware, mica, red burnished mottled slip.
150	Koca Hüyük II . .	. Buff ware, grits, thin buff burnished slip.
151	Sakarlar Hüyük . .	. Grey ware, black grey mottled, burnished slip.
152	Sakarlar Hüyük . .	. Black core, fine red burnished slip.
153	Seydişehir Hüyük . .	. Buff ware, red burnished slip, pattern burnished inside.
154	Ortakaraviran S. . .	. Buff ware, plain, slightly polished.
155	Silifke Kale . .	. Buff ware, bright red burnished slip, incised.
156	Silifke Kale . .	. Buff ware, bright red burnished slip, incised.
157	Sakarlar . .	. Black core, buff ware, plum red burnished slip, incised.
158	Konya East Hüyük . .	. Buff ware, coarse, smoothed, incised.
159	Koca Hüyük II . .	. Black core, red ware, scored.
160	Kızılviran Hüyük . .	. Brown coarse ware, black core, summary burnish inside.
161	Evderesi Hüyük . .	. Brown coarse ware, black core, summary burnish inside.
162	Topraktepe . .	. Black core, buff ware, coarse, perforated.
163	Bayat Hüyük N . .	. Black ware, black burnished slip, matt white paint inside.
164	Silifke Kale . .	. Buff ware, grey core, pink burnished slip, matt white paint outside.
165	Kepirce Hüyük I . .	. Black ware, brown burnished slip, matt white paint outside.
166	Çumra B. . .	. Black ware, mottled black/buff burnished slip, matt white paint inside.
167	Çumra F. . .	. Black ware, buff burnished slip, matt white paint outside, brown burnished slip inside.



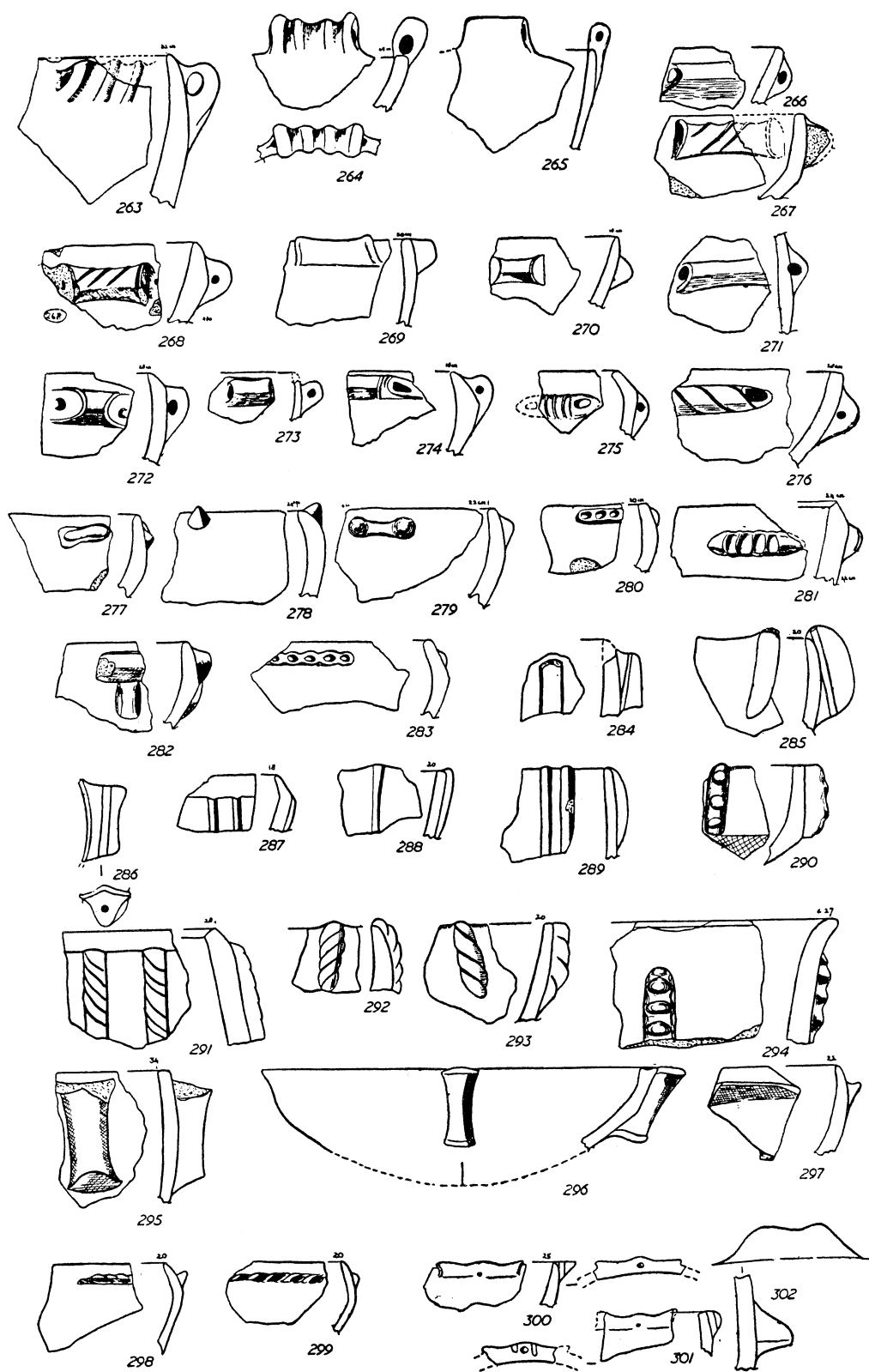
- 168 Tumras Hüyük II . Black ware, black burnished slip, matt white paint inside.
- 169 Çumra F. . Black ware, brown burnished slip outside, black inside, matt white paint inside.
- 170 Çumra F. . Black ware, black buff burnished surface, matt white paint outside.
- 171 Çumra F. . Black ware, black/mottled/grey burnished slip, matt white paint inside.
- 172 Çumra F. . Black ware, burnished slip, black-brown outside, black inside, matt white paint.
- 173 Çumra F. . Black ware, buff burnished slip, matt white paint outside.
- 174 Kepirce Hüyük I . Black ware, burnished slip, black outside, red inside, matt white paint, burnished.
- 175 Kara Hüyük I (Konya) . Grey core, red surface, buff black mottled (slip?), thick matt white paint.
- 176 Çumra B. . Black ware, thin red slip, mottled black, burnished matt white paint inside.
- 177 Kepirce Hüyük II . Black ware, red-brown, burnished slip, inside and outside, matt white paint.
- 178 Kepirce Hüyük I . Black core, buff ware, red burnished slip in and outside, matt white paint inside.
- 179 Kepirce Hüyük I . Black core, buff ware, light brown burnished slip, matt white paint inside.
- 180 Çumra F. . Black core, buff ware, thin red burnished slip, matt white paint inside.
- 181 Çumra B . Black ware, poor red wash, matt white paint inside, cutaway? neck.
- 182 Mancarlı Hüyük . Grey ware, dark red, burnished slip, matt white paint.
- 183 Söğle Hüyük . Buff ware, red/brown burnished slip, matt white paint.
- 184 Dinar Hüyük . Black ware, black burnished slip, matt white paint.
- 185 Mancarlı Hüyük . Black ware, black burnished slip, matt white paint.
- 186 Mancarlı Hüyük . Black ware, light grey burnished slip, matt white paint.
- 187 Söğle Hüyük . Buff ware, pink burnished slip, matt white paint.
- 188 Gilevci Hüyük . Buff ware, deep red burnished slip, matt white paint.
- 189 { Yassı Hüyük II top . } Black ware, dark grey burnished slip, fluted.
 { Yassı Hüyük I base . }
- 190 Mancarlı Hüyük . Black ware, light grey burnished slip, incised.
- 191 Mancarlı Hüyük . Black ware, black burnished slip, shallow fluting.
- 192 Pınarbaşı II . Buff ware, red burnished surface, shallow fluting.
- 193 Mancarlı Hüyük . Black ware, dark grey burnished slip, shallow fluting.
- 194 Gebren Hüyük . Black ware, light grey burnished slip, incised white filled.
- 195 Gencalı Hüyük . Black ware, thick silver-grey burnished slip, deep fluting.
- 196 Gebren Hüyük . Black ware, black burnished slip, shallow fluting.
- 197 Mancarlı Hüyük . Black ware, black burnished, handle attached, shallow fluting.
- 198 Hasan Paşa Hüyük . Light grey ware, black core, red/black mottled burnished slip.



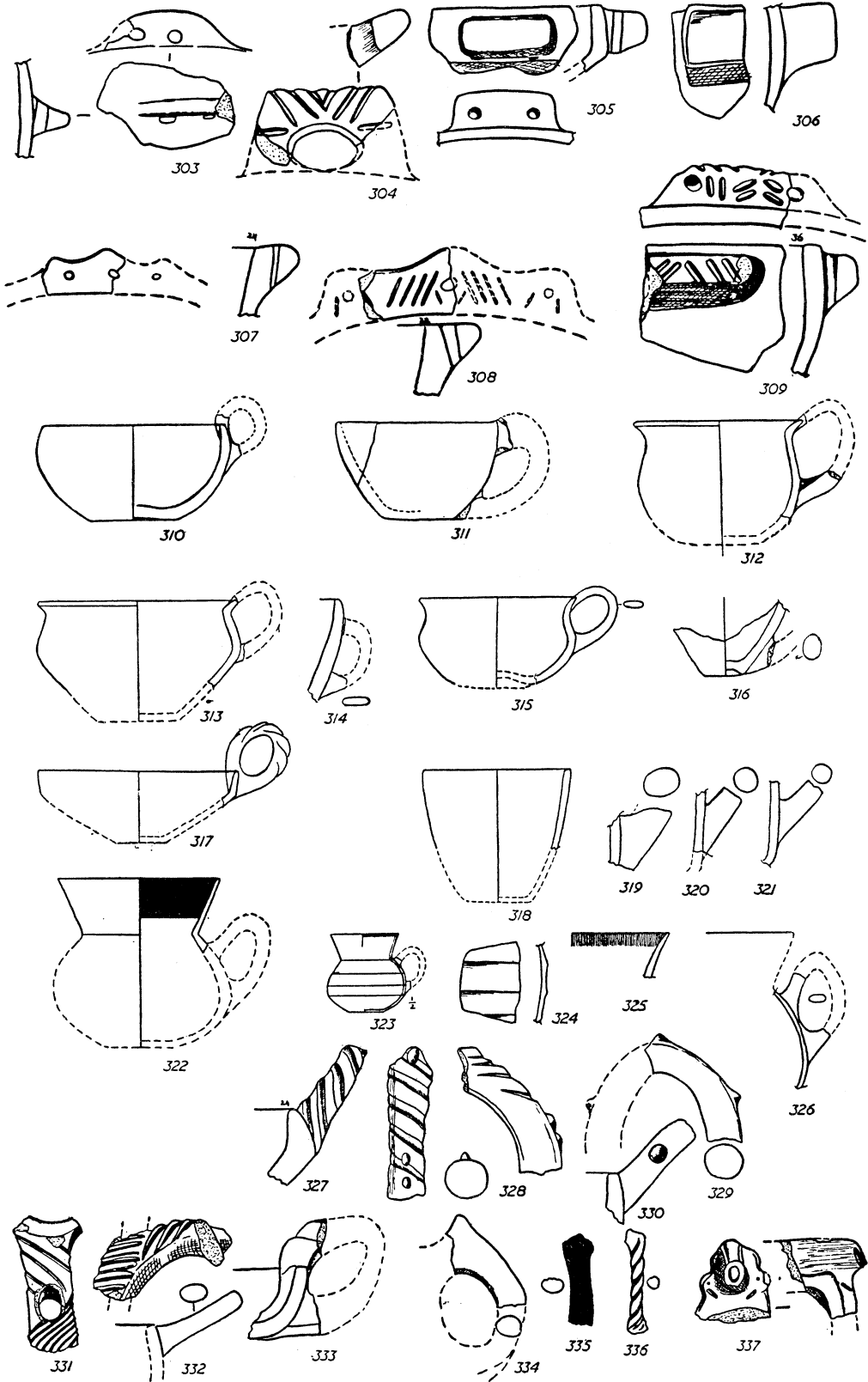
199	Yassı Hüyük I	.	.	Buff ware, buff slip burnished.
200	Senirce Hüyük	.	.	Buff ware, buff burnished slip.
201	Senirce Hüyük	.	.	Buff ware, red burnished slip.
202	Göndürlü Hüyük	.	.	Buff ware, fine deep red burnished slip.
203	Kusura	.	.	Black ware, mica, black slip burnished.
204	Dinar Hüyük	.	.	Buff ware, red burnished slip.
205	Mirtaz Hüyük	.	.	Buff ware, buff burnished slip.
206	Dinar Hüyük	.	.	Buff ware, burnished buff surface.
207	Dinar Hüyük	.	.	Buff ware, buff-brown burnished slip.
208	Dinar Hüyük	.	.	Buff ware, brown burnished slip.
209	Boz Hüyük (Dinar)	.	.	Grey core, buff ware, red burnished slip.
210	Göndürlü Hüyük	.	.	Buff ware, orange burnished slip.
211	Yassı Hüyük I	.	.	Red ware, coarse, smoothed.
212	Mancarlı Hüyük	.	.	Coarse black ware, brown surface, fluted.
213	Mancarlı Hüyük	.	.	Coarse black ware, buff surface, smoothed.
214	Mancarlı Hüyük	.	.	Buff ware, black core, coarse red-brown slip.
215	Dinar Hüyük	.	.	Dark brown ware, coarse smoothed.
216	Dinar Hüyük	.	.	Grey ware, coarse.
217	Mancarlı Hüyük	.	.	Black ware, dark grey burnished slip.
218	Mancarlı Hüyük	.	.	Black ware, fine black burnished slip.
219	Seller Hüyük	.	.	Buff ware, red wash, wheel made.
220	Burdur Hüyük	.	.	Buff ware, poor red, burnished slip.
221	Belem Hüyük	.	.	Buff ware, red burnished slip, hand made.
222	Kızılhisar Hüyük	.	.	Dark grey ware, light grey burnished slip.
223	Fuğla Hüyük	.	.	Black core, buff ware, red wash, hand made.
224	Çivril Hüyük	.	.	Buff ware, dull red wash, hand made.
225	Akkilise Hüyük	.	.	Buff ware, mottled red/black burnished slip.
226	Kızılhisar Hüyük	.	.	Black ware, olive green slip, burnished.
227	Karataş Hüyük	.	.	Black ware, black burnished surface.
228	Karaca Hüyük I	.	.	Buff ware, cream burnished slip. (Stand buff ware red slip.)
229	Pınarbaşı Hüyük II	.	.	Buff ware, hand made, polished red slip.
230	Yassı Hüyük I	.	.	Buff ware, hand made, polished red slip.
231	Hüyükköy	.	.	Buff ware, polished red slip, incised.
232	Mancarlı Hüyük	.	.	Black ware, black burnished slip.



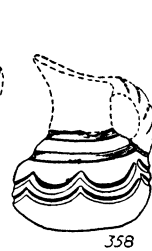
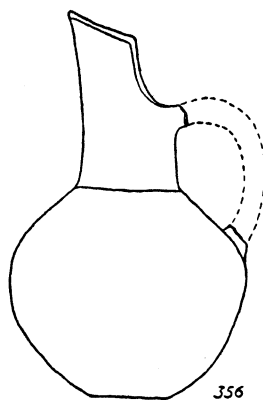
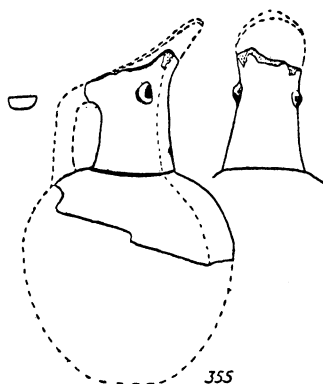
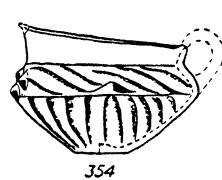
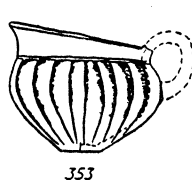
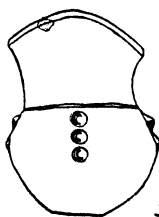
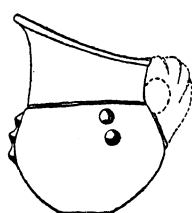
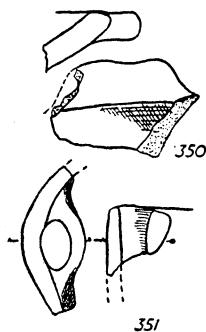
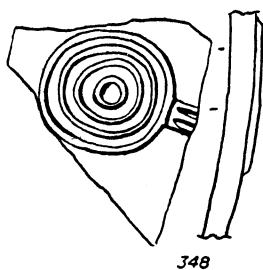
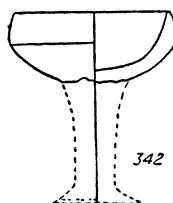
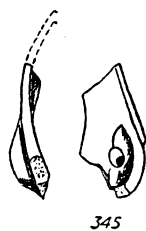
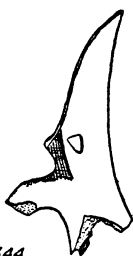
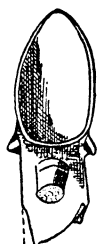
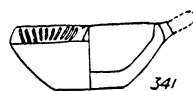
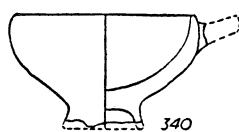
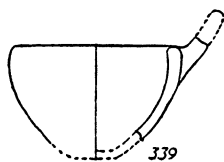
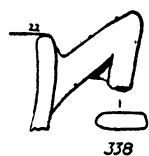
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|-----|---------------------|---|---|
| 233 | Hasan Paşa Hüyük | . | Black core, red burnished slip. |
| 234 | Kevker Hüyük | . | Buff ware, buff burnished slip. |
| 235 | Yazır Hüyük | . | Coarse buff ware with black core. |
| 236 | Göndürlü Hüyük | . | Black core, buff ware, red/black mottled burnished slip. |
| 237 | Eflatun Pınar Hüyük | . | Buff ware, red-grey mottled surface. |
| 238 | Belem Hüyük | . | Grey core, buff ware, buff burnished slip inside and outside. |
| 239 | Boz Hüyük (Dinar) | . | Red brown ware, coarse straw faced. |
| 240 | Yazır Hüyük | . | Black core, buff ware, red burnished coarse. |
| 241 | Kızılviran Hüyük | . | Black ware, olive green burnished surface. |
| 242 | Karaca Hüyük I | . | Black core, buff ware, top and inside red, below carination black slip burnished. |
| 243 | Mancarlı Hüyük | . | Coarse black ware, smoothed. |
| 244 | Güney Hüyük | . | Black ware, grey burnished slip. |
| 245 | Yassı Hüyük I | . | Black core, buff ware, deep red slip burnished. |
| 246 | Çumra Hüyük B | . | Black ware, black burnished slip. |
| 247 | Gencalı Hüyük | . | Black core, buff ware, red burnished slip. |
| 248 | Tefenni Hüyük | . | Black core, buff ware, red burnished slip. |
| 249 | Karataş Hüyük | . | Black ware, grey burnished surface. |
| 250 | Gilevgi Hüyük | . | Light grey ware, smoothed. |
| 251 | Ferezeli Hüyük | . | Black core, buff ware, fine red burnished slip. |
| 252 | Yazır Hüyük | . | Black ware, black burnished slip inside and light grey outside. |
| 253 | Gebren Hüyük | . | Black ware, dark grey burnished slip. |
| 254 | Karataş Hüyük | . | Black ware, dark grey burnished slip. |
| 255 | Söğle Hüyük | . | Buff ware, buff burnished slip. |
| 256 | Boz Hüyük | . | Red ware, red burnished slip. |
| 257 | Karataş Hüyük | . | Black ware, dark grey burnished slip. |
| 258 | Söğle Hüyük. | . | Black ware, black burnished slip. |
| 259 | Gebren Hüyük | . | Black ware, buff ware, red burnished slip. |
| 260 | Mancarlı Hüyük | . | Black ware, buff surface, black mottled buff slip. |
| 261 | Göndürlü | . | Black core, buff ware, brown burnished slip outside, red inside. |
| 262 | Gebren Hüyük | . | Black coarse ware, smoothed. |



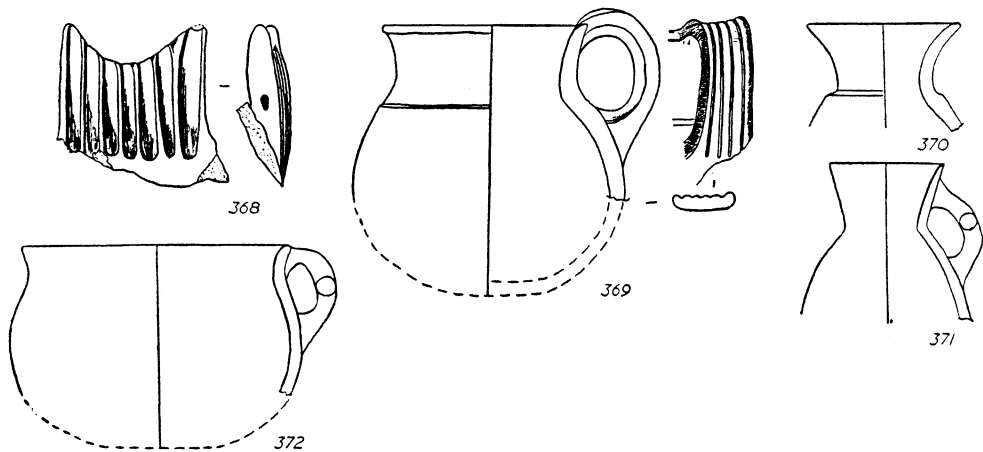
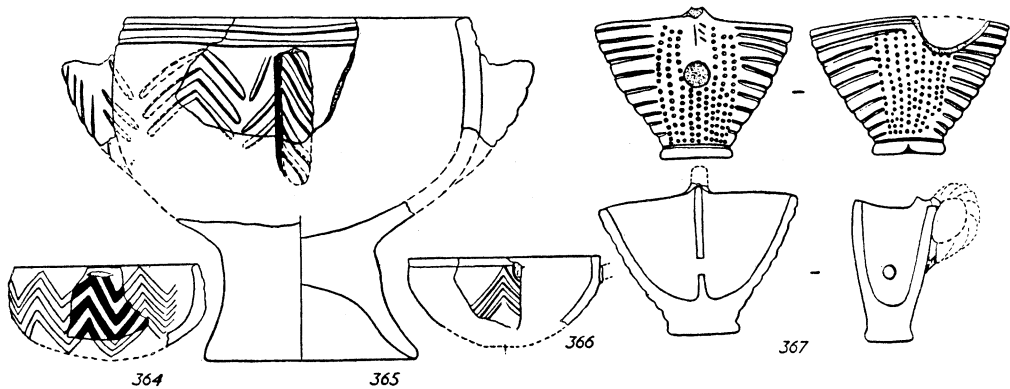
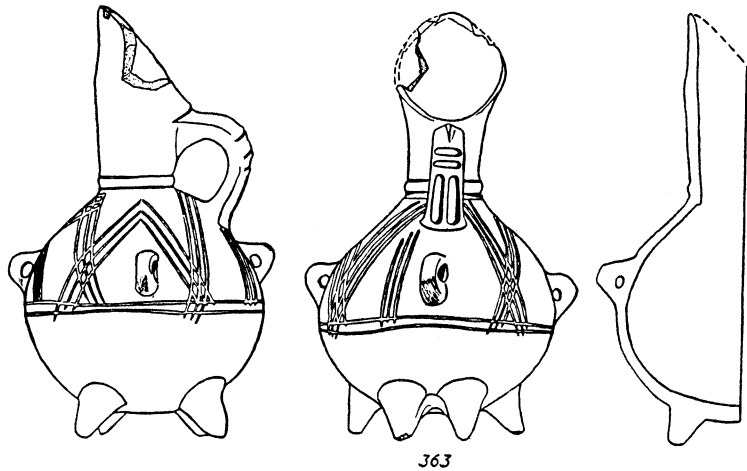
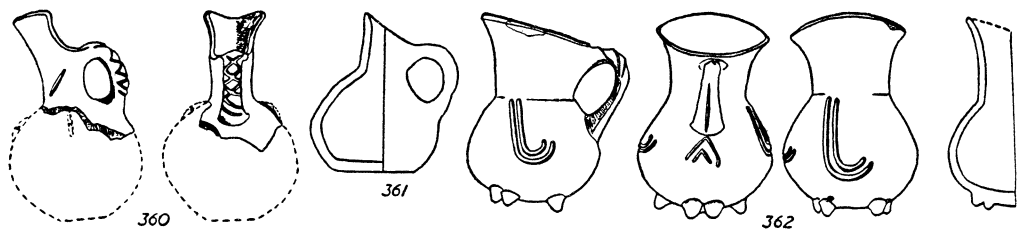
263	Senirce Hüyük	.	.	Black ware, light grey burnished slip.
264	Hasan Paşa Hüyük	.	.	Black core, buff ware, red brown burnished slip.
265	Kevker Hüyük	.	.	Black ware, light grey burnished slip.
266	Dinar Hüyük	.	.	Buff ware, red coarse surface.
267	Karaca Hüyük I	.	.	Buff ware, black core, red burnished slip.
268	Yassı Hüyük I	.	.	Buff ware, red burnished slip.
269	Yassı Hüyük I	.	.	Buff ware, red burnished slip.
270	Dinar Hüyük	.	.	Buff ware, red burnished slip.
271	Miletus	.	.	Buff ware, red thin slip, burnish.
272	Dinar	.	.	Buff ware, red-buff burnished mottled slip.
273	Rekdemir	.	.	Black ware, buff to brown burnished slip.
274	Mancarlı Hüyük	.	.	Black ware, black burnished slip.
275	Dinar Hüyük	.	.	Buff ware, orange buff burnished surface.
276	Dinar Hüyük	.	.	Buff ware, red burnished slip.
277	Çivril Hüyük	.	.	Buff ware, orange red burnished slip.
278	Yassı Hüyük I	.	.	Black core, buff ware, buff slip outside, red inside, burnished.
279	Yassı Hüyük I	.	.	Black core, buff ware, red burnished slip.
280	Seller Hüyük	.	.	Black core, light grey polished surface.
281	Dinar Hüyük	.	.	Buff ware, red-buff mottled burnished slip.
282	Yassı Hüyük I	.	.	Buff ware, black core, brown burnished slip.
283	Yassı Hüyük I	.	.	Brown ware, black core, red burnished slip.
284	Boz Hüyük	.	.	Grey core, buff ware, red burnished slip.
285	Boz Hüyük	.	.	Grey core, buff ware, buff smoothed surface.
286	Kızlar North	.	.	Black ware, black burnished slip.
287	Tuveili Hüyük	.	.	Black ware, black burnished slip.
288	Yassı Hüyük I	.	.	Buff ware, coarse, smoothed.
289	Dinar Hüyük	.	.	Buff ware, red burnished slip.
290	Sürmeli Hüyük	.	.	Buff ware, buff burnished slip.
291	Dinar Hüyük	.	.	Buff ware, red burnished slip.
292	Boz Hüyük	.	.	Black ware, black burnished slip.
293	Dinar Hüyük	.	.	Buff ware, red burnished slip.
294	Mancarlı Hüyük	.	.	Black ware, black burnished slip.
295	Karaca Hüyük I	.	.	Buff ware, red burnished slip.
296	Yassı Hüyük I	.	.	Buff ware, black core, red burnished slip.
297	Mancarlı Hüyük	.	.	Black ware, olive green burnished slip.
298	Kızılhisar Hüyük	.	.	Black ware, olive green burnished slip.
299	Yassı Hüyük II	.	.	Black core, buff ware, fine thin pink burnished slip.
300	Söğle Hüyük	.	.	Buff ware, pink burnished slip.
301	Gilevci Hüyük I	.	.	Buff ware, pink burnished slip, white paint.
302	Gilevci Hüyük I	.	.	Grey ware, pink to red burnished slip inside and outside.



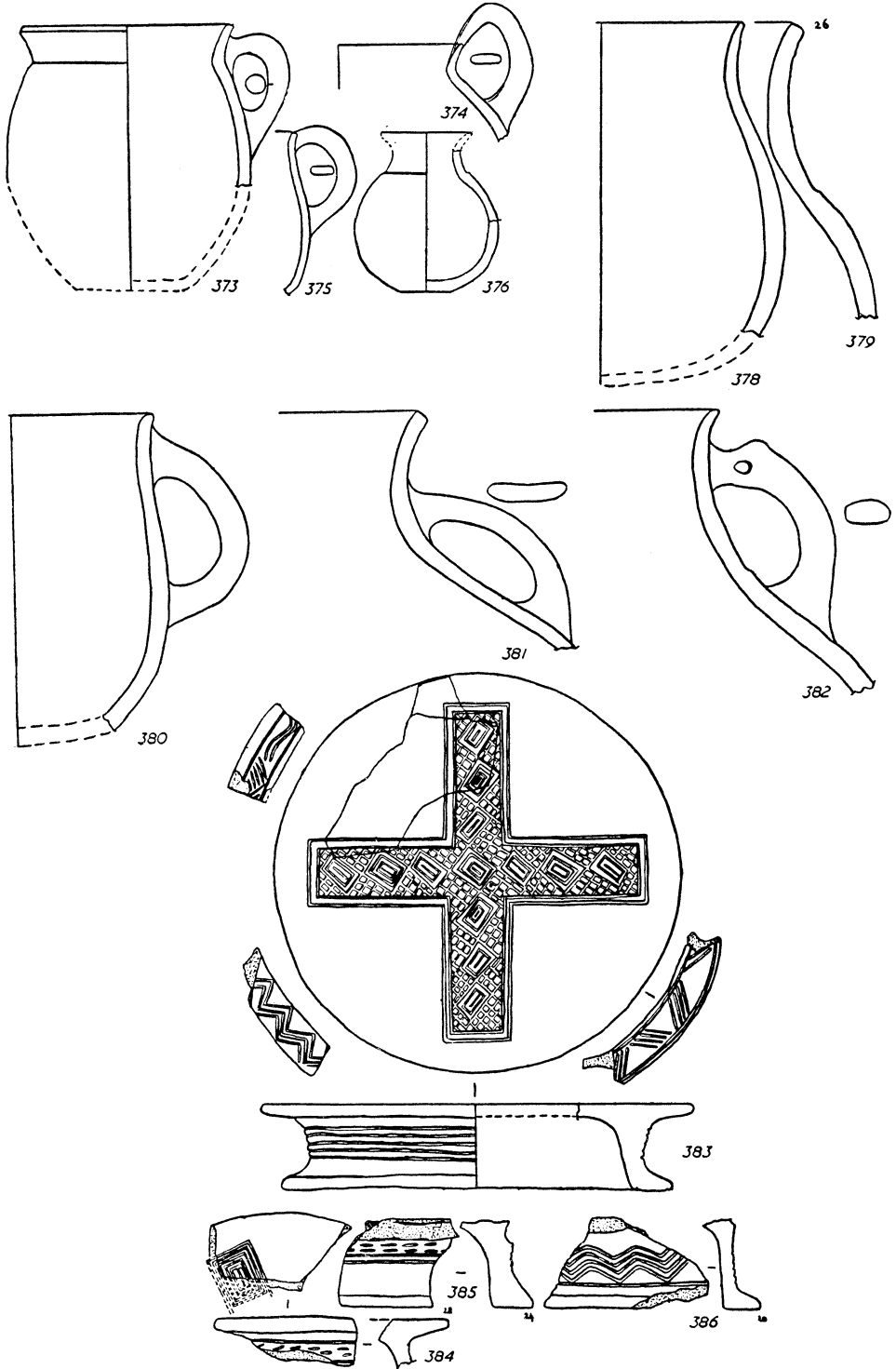
- 303 Gilevci Hüyük I . . Grey ware, pink/red burnished slip inside and outside.
- 304 Mancarlı Hüyük . . Black ware, black burnished slip.
- 305 Karaca Hüyük I . . Buff ware, fine red burnished slip.
- 306 Güney Hüyük . . Black core, buff ware, buff burnished.
- 307 Kevker Hüyük . . Black core, buff ware, buff burnished.
- 308 Mancarlı Hüyük . . Black ware, dark grey, burnished slip.
- 309 Mancarlı Hüyük . . Black ware, dark grey burnished slip.
- 310 Seyeti Han Hüyük . . Grey ware, buff surface, mottled red/orange, black burnished slip.
- 311 Karabalak Hüyük . . Black core, red burnished slip.
- 312 Seveti Han Hüyük . . Black core, buff ware, red wash.
- 313 Seyeti Han Hüyük . . Buff ware, straw faced, smoothed.
- 314 Sakarlar Hüyük . . Black core, buff ware, burnished surface.
- 315 Yassı Hüyük I . . Black ware, dark grey burnished slip.
- 316 Ortakaraviran South . . Black ware, light grey burnished slip.
- 317 Karaca Hüyük I . . Grey ware, greyish black burnished slip.
- 318 Ortakaraviran South . . Black ware, grey buff burnished slip, fine.
- 319 Kara Hüyük II (Konya) . . Buff ware, hand made, red burnished slip.
- 320 Boz Hüyük (Dinar) . . Buff ware, hand made, red burnished slip, diam. 10 cm.
- 321 Yassı Hüyük I . . Wheel made grey ware, grey slip, polished. Diam. 8 cm.
- 322 Dinar Hüyük . . Wheel made (?), fine buff ware, brilliant red burnished slip outside and on rim inside.
- 323 Sizma Hüyük . . Buff ware, fine red burnished slip outside, on rim inside, fluted.
- 324 Yazır Hüyük . . Buff ware, hand made, fine red burnished slip outside, fluted.
- 325 Kara Hüyük (Konya) . . Buff ware, hand made, fine red burnished slip outside, on rim inside.
- 326 Yassı Hüyük II . . Grey ware, red burnished slip outside.
- 327 Yassı Hüyük II . . Black ware, dark grey burnished surface, twisted handle.
- 328 Güney Hüyük . . Black ware, dark grey burnished surface, knob end and twisted handle.
- 329 Seller Hüyük . . Black ware, dark grey burnished surface, knobs.
- 330 Seller Hüyük . . Black ware, dark grey burnished surface, knobs.
- 331 Ören Hüyük . . Buff ware, red burnished slip, fluted, perforated.
- 332 Burdur Hüyük . . Buff ware, red burnished slip.
- 333 Karaca Hüyük I . . Buff ware, red burnished slip.
- 334 Kalınağıl Hüyük . . Coarse brown/black ware, coarse red gritty surface, smoothed.
- 335 Seller Hüyük . . Red gritty ware, coarse, incised, white filled.
- 336 Mancarlı Hüyük . . Grey ware, light grey burnished slip, twisted.
- 337 Seller Hüyük . . Black core, red ware, red slip burnished, handle and spout.



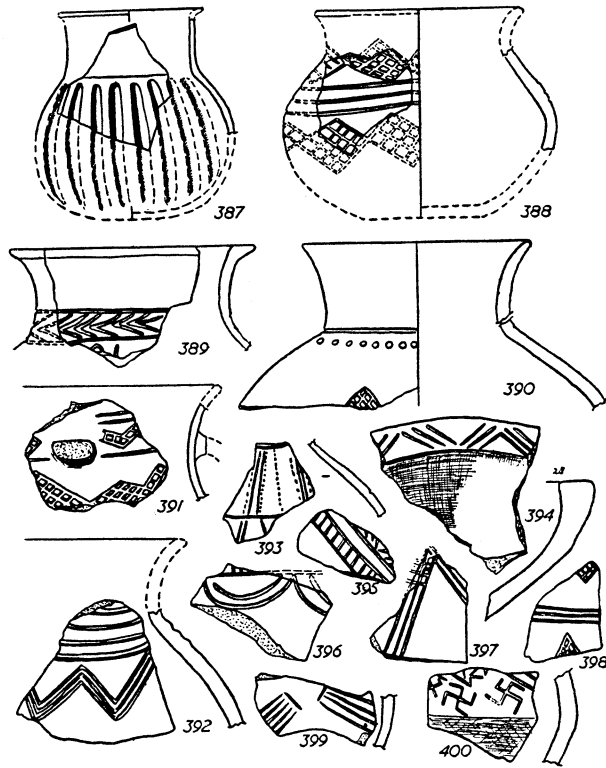
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| 338 | Beytepe | . | . | Black core, brown ware and burnished surface. |
| 339 | Yazır Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, light grey burnished slip. |
| 340 | Güney Hüyük | . | . | Black core, grey surface, smoothed. |
| 341 | Mancarlı Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, black-grey burnished slip, fluting on rim. |
| 342 | Mancarlı Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, black burnished slip. |
| 343 | Akçay Hüyük I | . | . | Grey ware, red-brown burnished surface. |
| 344 | Yassı Hüyük II | . | . | Buff ware, smoothed. |
| 345 | Güney Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, fine black burnished slip. |
| 346 | Kolossai Hüyük | . | . | Grey ware, brown burnished slip. |
| 347 | Çivril Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, grey surface, smoothed. |
| 348 | Yassı Hüyük I | . | . | Black core, red burnished slip. |
| 349 | Karaca Hüyük I | . | . | Black core, buff ware, straw faced, red slip, shallow impression. |
| 350 | Medet Hüyük | . | . | Black core, buff ware, red wash, polished. |
| 351 | Karaca Hüyük I | . | . | Buff core, red wash. |
| 352 | Mancarlı Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, jet black burnished slip, brilliant burnish, knobbed. |
| 353 | Kusura Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, jet black burnished slip, fluted. |
| 354 | Kusura Hüyük | . | . | Grey ware, dull grey burnished slip, fluted and knobbed. |
| 355 | Ortakaraviran South | . | . | Black ware, fine brown-purple burnished slip. |
| 356 | "Denizli" | . | . | Black ware, black burnished slip. |
| 357 | Mancarlı Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, mottled bluish-grey burnished slip, fluted. |
| 358 | Mancarlı Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, mottled bluish-grey burnished slip, fluted. |
| 359 | Mancarlı Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, light grey burnished slip, shallow fluting. |



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| 360 | Seller Hüyük | . | . | Grey ware, burnished light grey soapy surface, fine ! |
| 361 | Yassı Hüyük II | . | . | Black ware, black burnished slip. |
| 362 | Yassı Hüyük II | . | . | Buff ware, mottled buff-grey burnished slip, fluted loops. |
| 363 | Yassı Hüyük II | . | . | Buff ware, white grits, buff slip, highly burnished, matt white paint. |
| 364 | Boz Hüyük (Dinar) | . | . | Black core, buff ware, buff surface, fluted, ribs painted matt black. |
| 365 | Karaca Hüyük I | . | . | Buff ware, brownish buff (stand buff) burnished slip, fluted. |
| 366 | Dinar Hüyük | . | . | Buff ware, surface burnished, fluted. |
| 367 | Kusura Hüyük | . | . | Grey ware, black burnished slip, fluted and white filled dots. |
| 368 | Yassı Hüyük I | . | . | Buff ware, grey core, brilliant buff burnished slip, over fluting. |
| 369 | Gebren Hüyük | . | . | Black coarse ware, brown buff smoothed surface and incised handle. |
| 370 | Hüyükköy | . | . | Grey core, red ware, red burnished slip. |
| 371 | Akkilise Hüyük | . | . | Red gritty ware, smoothed. |
| 372 | Koca Hüyük II (Karaman) | | | Grey core, buff ware, red slip, inside and outside. |



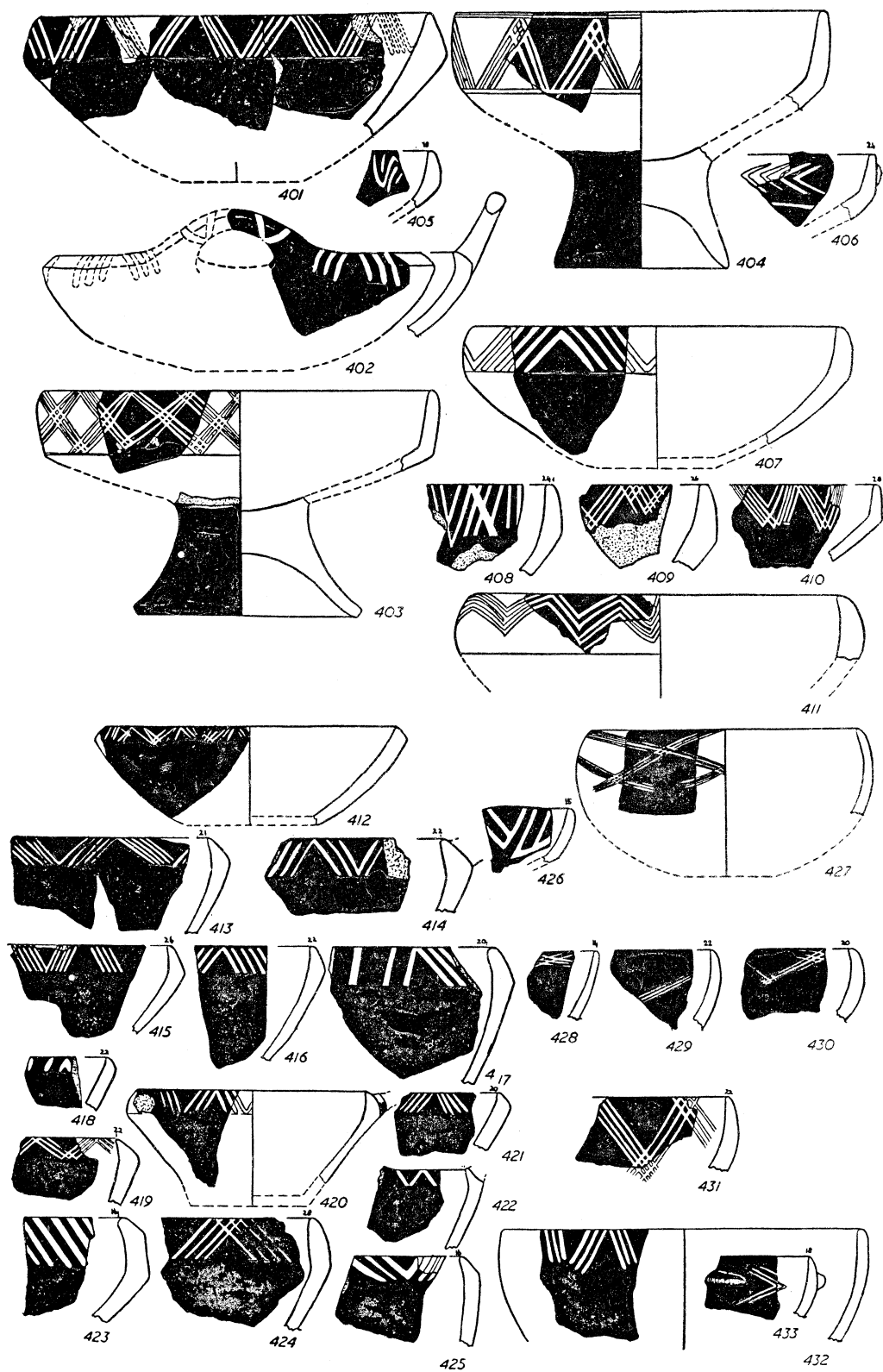
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| 373 | Çivril Hüyük | . | . | Black core, red gritty ware, smoothed. |
| 374 | Seyti Han Hüyük | . | . | Black core, red/brown burnished slip. |
| 375 | Seyti Han Hüyük. | . | . | Black core, grey/brown surface. |
| 376 | Kızılhisar Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, red burnished slip. |
| 377 | Mancarlı Hüyük | . | . | Black core, buff ware, pink/red burnished. |
| 378 | Dinar Hüyük | . | . | Buff ware, red burnished slip, coarse. |



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| 379 | Yazır Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, black burnished slip. |
| 380 | Mancarlı Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, black burnished slip. |
| 381 | Yazır Hüyük | . | . | Black core, buff ware, buff surface, smoothed. |
| 382 | Evderesi Hüyük | . | . | Black core, buff ware, thick plum red burnished slip. |
| 383 | Mancarlı Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, gritty, hand made, light grey surface, slight polish. |
| 384 | Mancarlı Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, gritty, hand made, light grey incised, white filled. |
| 385 | Mancarlı Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, hand made, gritty, light grey, incised, white filled. |
| 386 | Mancarlı Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, hand made, gritty, black slip, burnished, incised, white filled. |

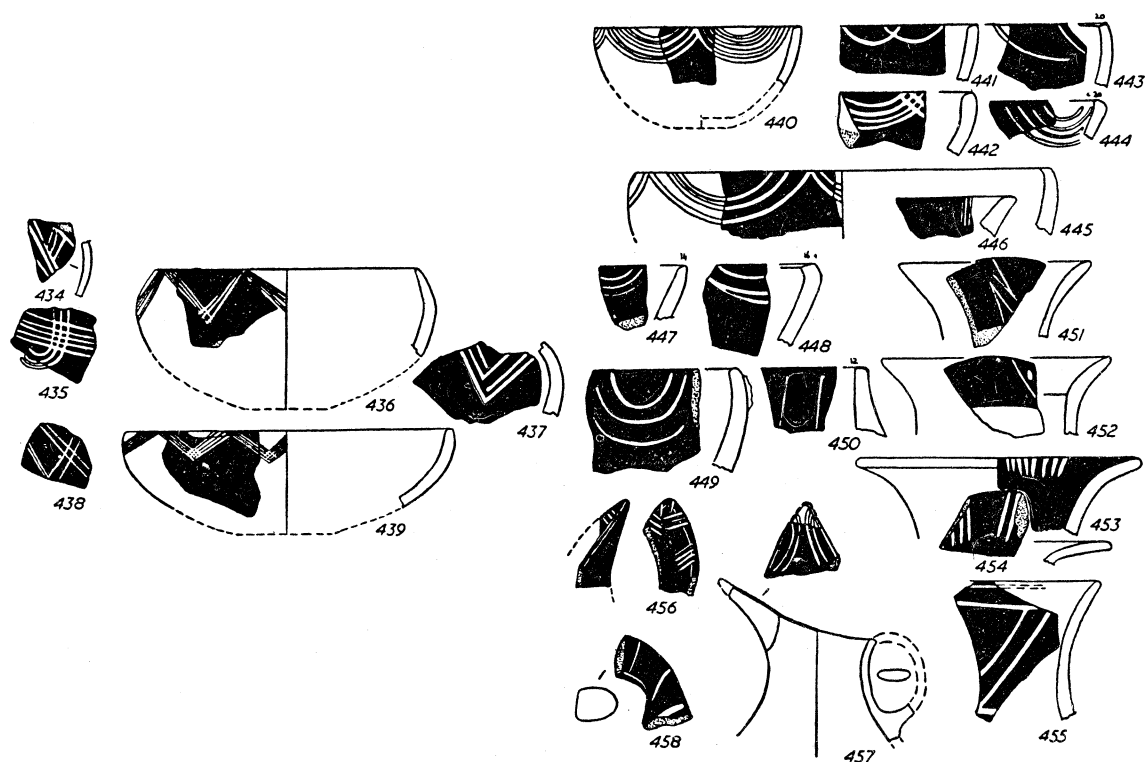
Incised Ware

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| 387 | Akkilise Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, olive green burnished slip, fluted. |
| 388 | Mancarlı Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, light grey burnished slip, incised. |
| 389 | Hüyükköy | . | . | Black ware, brown burnished slip, incised, white filled. |
| 390 | Mancarlı Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, bluish-grey burnished surface, incised. |
| 391 | Belem Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, light grey burnished slip, incised, white filled. |
| 392 | Mancarlı Hüyük | . | . | Red ware, gritty, polished. |
| 393 | Fuğla Hüyük | . | . | Buff ware, smoothed, incised. |
| 394 | Gencalı Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, dark grey burnished slip, incised, white filled. |
| 395 | Mancarlı Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, brown burnished slip, incised, white filled. |
| 396 | Fuğla Hüyük | . | . | Greyish brown ware, coarse, incised. |
| 397 | Belem Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, light grey burnished slip, incised, white filled. |
| 398 | Bayat Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, light grey burnished slip, incised. |
| 399 | Mancarlı Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, light grey/brown, burnished slip, incised. |
| 400 | Mancarlı Hüyük | . | . | Grey core, buff ware and surface, incised. |

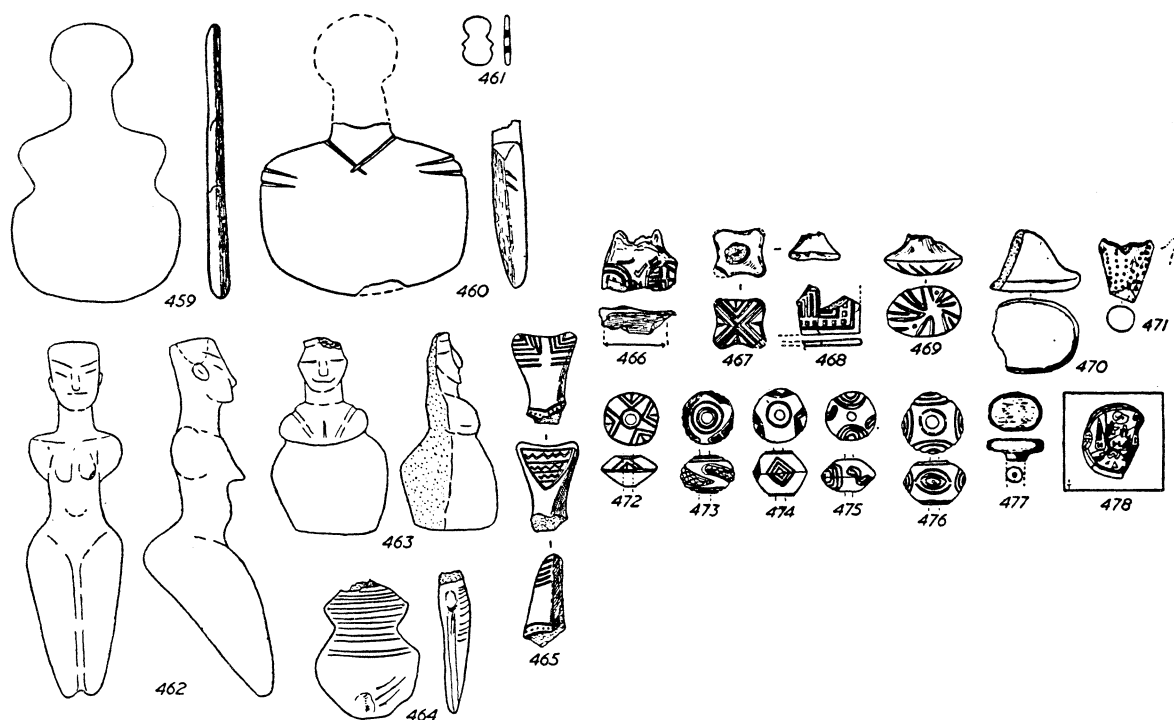


White Painted (Black)

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| 401 | Yassı Hüyük II | . | . | Black ware, black burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 402 | Güney Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, black burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 403 | Karaca Hüyük I | . | . | Black ware, black burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 404 | Sürmeli Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, black burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 405 | Yassı Hüyük I | . | . | Black ware, black burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 406 | Sürmeli Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, black burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 407 | Mancarlı Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, black burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 408 | Gebren Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, black burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 409 | Güney Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, black burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 410 | Yassı Hüyük II | . | . | Buff ware, buff burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 411 | Mancarlı Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, black burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 412 | Medet Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, buff surface, burnished, matt white paint. |
| 413 | Medet Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, olive green-buff slip, burnished, matt white paint. |
| 414 | Mancarlı Hüyük | . | . | Black core, buff ware, burnished buff slip, matt white paint, fluted loops. |
| 415 | Yassı Hüyük II | . | . | Black ware, olive-green burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 416 | Yassı Hüyük II | . | . | Black ware, black/mottled yellow burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 417 | Mancarlı Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, black burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 418 | Gencalı Hüyük | . | . | Black core, brownish-grey burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 419 | Medet Hüyük | . | . | Buff ware, buff slip, burnished, matt white paint. |
| 420 | Gencalı Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, black burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 421 | Seller Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, grey burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 422 | Mancarlı Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, olive-green burnished slip, matt white paint. Lug ? |
| 423 | Mancarlı Hüyük | . | . | Buff ware, black mottled red burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 424 | Karaca Hüyük I | . | . | Buff ware, red brown burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 425 | Mancarlı Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, purplish black burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 426 | Yazır Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, black burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 427 | Kızılhisar Hüyük | . | . | Black core, buff ware, olive green burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 428 | Kızılhisar Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, olive green burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 429 | Mancarlı Hüyük | . | . | Buff ware, fine red burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 430 | Kızılhisar Hüyük | . | . | Buff ware, light buff burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 431 | Yassı Hüyük II | . | . | Grey core, buff ware, buff burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 432 | Yassı Hüyük II | . | . | Buff ware, buff/black mottled burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 433 | Yassı Hüyük I | . | . | Buff ware, light red burnished slip, matt white paint. |



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| 434 | Söğle Hüyük. | . | . | Buff ware, buff burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 435 | Söğle Hüyük. | . | . | Buff ware, red burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 436 | Akkilise Hüyük | . | . | Black ware, black-brown burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 437 | Yazır Hüyük | . | . | Buff ware, red burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 438 | Söğle Hüyük. | . | . | Buff ware, pink burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 439 | Gilevği Hüyük I | . | . | Buff ware, pink burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 440 | Gilevği Hüyük I | . | . | Buff ware, fine pale red slip, burnished, matt white paint. |
| 441 | Söğle Hüyük. | . | . | Buff ware, fine pale red slip, burnished, matt white paint. |
| 442 | Söğle Hüyük. | . | . | Buff ware, fine black/brown burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 443 | Söğle Hüyük. | . | . | Grey ware, fine pale red burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 444 | Mancarlı Hüyük | . | . | Buff ware, fine pink burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 445 | Söğle Hüyük. | . | . | Buff ware, fine pink burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 446 | Gilevği Hüyük I | . | . | Buff ware, red burnished slip, matt white paint (stand—wrong way up). |
| 447 | Söğle Hüyük. | . | . | Buff ware, pink burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 448 | Söğle Hüyük. | . | . | Buff ware, pink burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 449 | Söğle Hüyük. | . | . | Buff ware, pink burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 450 | Söğle Hüyük. | . | . | Buff ware, deep red burnished slip, matt white paint (stand—wrong way up). |
| 451 | Gebren Hüyük | . | . | Buff ware, fine red burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 452 | Gebren Hüyük | . | . | Black core, buff ware, plum red burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 453 | Söğle Hüyük. | . | . | Buff ware, red burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 454 | Söğle Hüyük. | . | . | Buff ware, red burnished slip, matt white paint. |
| 455 | Söğle Hüyük. | . | . | Buff ware, deep red burnished slip, matt white paint. |



- 456 Mancarlı Hüyük . . . Buff ware, pink burnished slip, matt white paint.
 457 Söğle Hüyük . . . Buff ware, pink burnished slip, matt white paint.
 458 Gilevği Hüyük . . . Buff ware, grey core, pink burnished slip, matt white paint.

Figurines

- 459 Kusura Hüyük . . . White marble, polished.
 460 Karaca Hüyük I . . . White marble polished, incised.
 461 Yassı Hüyük II . . . White marble polished.
 462 Şuhut Hisar Hüyük . . . White marble, very fine, high polish, hole in head for attachment of something.
 463 Şuhut Hisar Hüyük . . . Yellow steatite, polished, incised.
 464 Koca Hüyük I (Karaman) . . . Grey clay, poorly polished, incised.
 465 Mancarlı Hüyük . . . Black clay, polished and incised, head of clay figurine.

Stamp seals

- 466 Boz Hüyük (Dinar) . . . Clay stopper with seal impressions, grey clay, white grits, 2 seal impressions.
 467 Gencalı Hüyük . . . Stamp seal, black clay, light grey surface, polished, incised.
 468 Bayat Hüyük . . . Stamp seal, black clay, grey surface, polished, incised.
 469 Mancarlı Hüyük . . . Stamp seal, black clay, dark grey surface, incised.
 470 Mancarlı Hüyük . . . Stamp seal, black clay, dark grey surface, incised.
 471 Mancarlı Hüyük . . . Unidentified object, black ware, coarse, impressed holes.

Spindle Whorls

- 472 Maltepe . . . Red brown clay, polished, incised.
 473 Mancarlı Hüyük . . . Fine black ware, polished, incised, very fine.
 474 Medet Hüyük . . . Black ware, buff polished surface, incised, very fine.
 475 Pınarbaşı Hüyük I . . . Grey (burnt) clay, incised, white filled.
 476 Yassı Hüyük II . . . Black ware, brown surface, polished, incised, fine.
 477 Beytepe . . . Bronze or copper head of a pin (?), corroded.
 478 Ortakaraviran H. South . . . Bulla, red brown crumbly unbaked clay (late Bronze Age).

APPENDIX

Bulla (478)

A bulla was found at Ortakaraviran Hüyük II (south) on the eastern shore of the Suğla Lake, south of Seydişehir.

This is the only bulla found during the survey. Unfortunately it was made of unbaked red clay and lay on the surface exposed to the weather. Badly broken, it was so crumbly that it fell to pieces when lifted, but not before a drawing had been made *in situ*.

It resembles the Boğazköy bullae with a concave surface bearing the impression of a seal with an inscription in "Hittite" hieroglyphs. The inscription between the title "King's son" (Meriggi sign No. 276) I venture to read in the following way, although this order of reading seems unusual.

I
3 2
5 4
6

Sign 1 :	Meriggi No. 104	Ma
Sign 2 :	„ „ 174 ¹	Sa
Sign 3 :	„ „ 291	ḫu
Sign 4 :	„ „ 284	ili ²
Sign 5 :	„ „ 394	ya ³
Sign 6 :	„ „ 210	-s

Followed by the triangle for "luck".

The name reads then as prince Ma-s(a)-ḫu-il(i)-ya (?) -s. A king Mašḫuilḫas is known from Mursilis Annals,⁴ a treaty⁵ and a private letter as King of the Arzawa state of Mira-Kuwaliya during the reign of the Hittite king Mursilis II. It should be remembered that the reading is hypothetical.

The bulla may belong to this same person, while he was still a prince and his father King of Mira, a contemporary of the Hittite King Suppiluliumas. No inscriptions of this king are known so far. The site of Ortakaraviran Hüyük (south) may belong to Mira-Kuwaliya but this is not necessarily so.

¹ See Dr. S. Alp, *Personennamen in der hethitischen Hieroglyphenschrift* (Ankara 1950), p. 3 ff., reading the sign as Meriggi 174 (sa) not as Mer. 171 (a). I am much obliged to Dr. O. Gurney for drawing my attention to this reading. In many cases however the reading seems to be ā.

² Li and also ili in Hattus Uru ili (and Murs-ili ?) Alp. *ibid.* Note 13, page 8.

³ Sign resembling ya sign on the Köylütülü Yayla monument. (Gelb, *HHM*, No. 41 pl. LXIII).

⁴ A. Götze, *Die Annalen des Mursilis*.

⁵ J. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge*, I, 95 ff. (Kupanta-LAMA treaty.)