



Beycesultan Excavations: First Preliminary Report

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BEYCESULTAN EXCAVATIONS

FIRST PRELIMINARY REPORT

By SETON LLOYD AND JAMES MELLAART

BEYCESULTAN HÜYÜK is situated three-and-a-half miles south-west of the *kaza* town of Çivril in the vilayet of Denizli, and about one hundred and thirty miles east of Smyrna. The Çivril valley, of which Beycesultan must in ancient times have represented the provincial capital, is watered by the upper course of the Meander River and has an elevation of some three thousand feet above sea-level. Its length is traversed by a modern road, taking the line of a very ancient trade-route, which, at the south-west end of the valley, leaves the upland country and drops down suddenly, some two thousand feet, into the great rift of the lower Meander, whose olive groves slope towards the Aegean Sea. This must always have been one of the traditional approaches to the Anatolian Plateau from the west. The climate of Çivril is accordingly that of central Anatolia : very low winter temperatures, succeeded by perpetual summer sunshine and moderate heat.

Spring was chosen for the first season's excavations ; work starting in the first week of May, to avoid the final rains, and ending at the beginning of July with the commencement of the wheat-harvest. The Director was in charge, accompanied by Mrs. Seton Lloyd and assisted by Mr. and Mrs. James Mellaart, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. H. Wright, Mr. Charles Burney (Institute Scholar for 1954-55) and Bay Lutfi Tuğril, the representative of the Turkish Government. The expedition employed five skilled workmen, trained at our own previous excavations or elsewhere, and an excellent foreman, Satılmış Saygisiz, for the loan of whose services we have to thank Dr. Tahsin Özgüç. In addition, an average of sixty unskilled labourers was enlisted from neighbouring villages.

OUTLINE OF THE FIRST CAMPAIGN

For the purpose of this first report it has seemed desirable to deal in greatest detail with a select group of finds from a single occupation-level, since these already appear to present a reasonably complete picture, both in regard to architecture and ceramic characteristics, and can also be satisfactorily dated to within a few decades. The interpretation of the remainder will depend so largely on the continuation of the work that a full account would for the present be premature. To explain this, it is first necessary to outline the sequence of discoveries so far made, and to schematize the several occupations and building-levels with which we are already dealing.

The mound is skirted on the south and east sides by an old tributary of the Meander river, now almost dry. The crossing over this channel, which occurs a little beyond the southern limit of the site-plan (Fig. 1), must have provided the *raison d'être* for the settlement, in very early times, and the

Bronze Age city has grown up on either side of the road, eventually creating two separate summits to the mound, between which the modern track still passes. The western summit is the higher of the two and rises about twenty-five metres above the surrounding plain. To the north and west, the mound has a sloping "skirt" of occupational debris, which suggests for the Bronze Age city a maximum extent of about one kilometre. The western summit showed traces of much quarrying for ancient stone in recent times, and large architectural fragments were exposed on the surface, both here and also on the eastern part of the hill, where it proved that they had seemingly been used as headstones for burials of a late date.

Trench "A", the first sounding of the season, was cut in the northern flank of the west summit. It revealed directly beneath the surface the remains of Byzantine private houses, at least twice re-built, and it was subsequently possible to recognize that this western half of the mound had been occupied in late Byzantine times by a small walled settlement. Fragments of architectural ornament and surface indications suggested that a church or monastery must at this time have stood on the south-eastern brow of the hill, overlooking the bridge or ford. After passing through three Byzantine occupation-levels, together representing a depth of 1.25 metres, trench "A" encountered private houses, which could at once be dated by pottery to the late Bronze Age. The trench was then extended to include an area measuring about m. 15.00 × 25.00 (see (Fig. 4). Two complete houses were excavated and part of a third, all apparently representing a "terrace" beyond which, to the north, the ground fell away sharply, suggesting that here was the limit of the settlement on this side at the time of the final Bronze Age occupation. The houses had been destroyed by fire, under circumstances which suggested military violence but in part showed signs of having later been briefly reoccupied, shelters being improvised from the walls still standing. The western section of the "A" area was afterwards carried down to the level of a previous occupation, which again revealed a small house, somewhat differently planned. Accordingly, numbered from the top, the Bronze Age occupation levels so far identified, comprise: i, the final reoccupation of the burnt houses; ii, the burnt houses themselves; and iii, a single house of an earlier occupation.

Trenches "B", "F" and "G" are seen to be an extension of the system on the western summit. Each of them passed through building-levels of the Byzantine period, and beneath this, "G" encountered rather poor walls of Bronze Age houses; but "B" and "F" appeared to be located beyond the limits of the settlement in this final phase of its existence. One was therefore compelled to conclude that it had by now become much restricted in size, consisting on this western side merely of a few terraces of dwelling houses. Meanwhile our investigations had been extended to the eastern hill. *Trenches "C" and "D"*, at a point where very large slabs of stone were to be seen on the surface, soon showed that these were in secondary use and became involved with graves of a late period directly beneath the surface. *Trench "E"*, however, on the eastern slope, after penetrating

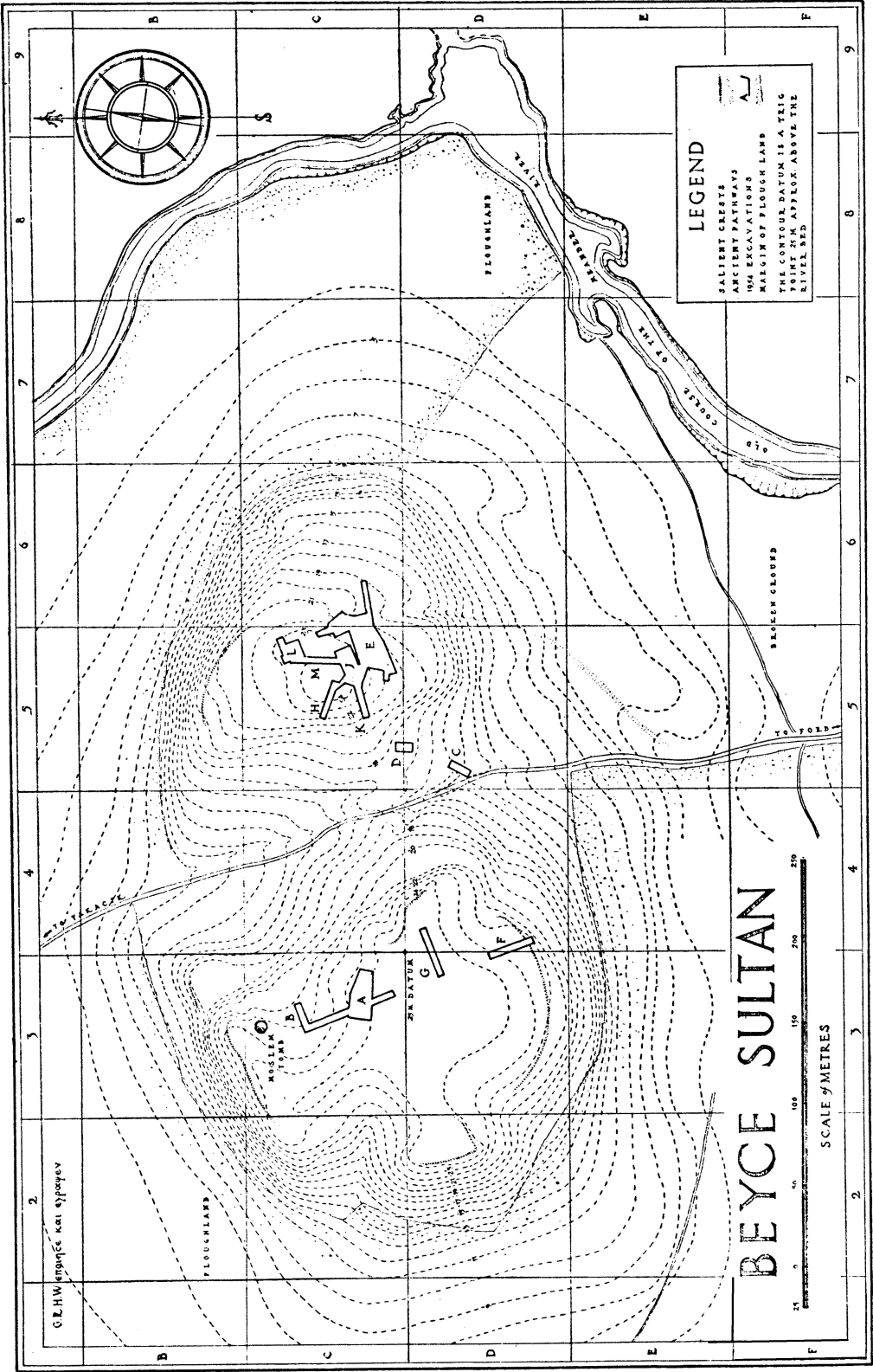


Fig. 1. General Plan

beneath the level of the graves, revealed Bronze Age walls of considerable thickness, and, having been extended further into the hill, encountered a tremendous mass of fallen brickwork and burnt debris, which was at first taken to be the remains of some sort of kiln. The excavation of an extended area, however, showed it to be one corner of an enormous building, destroyed in some great conflagration. This building, a large part of which was subsequently excavated, continued to be identified by the letter "E" and its chambers, etc., were numbered serially (see Fig. 2).

While the excavation of Building "E" was in progress, the general investigation was continued at the summit of the hill behind, where a *Trench "J"* brought to light the walls of a later building, constructed over the burnt ruins of "E". This in turn was completely cleared, and could be identified as a very large dwelling-house, or perhaps a public building on a modest scale, built to replace the immensely larger one, the burnt ruins of which lay beneath. It ended, on the south side, in a terrace-wall, which again seemed to limit in that direction the extent of the Bronze Age settlement in its latest phase. Since there were no buildings beyond it on this side, it proved possible to extend the excavation of the earlier building "E" up to the line of this wall, but its continuation northwards was for the moment beyond our reach. Meanwhile, some indication of its size and extent were provided by deep trenches cut at "H" and "K" on the north-west side of the summit, in which its walls were once more encountered at a distance of nearly seventy metres from the point in "E", where they had first appeared.

With the clearance of Building "J" still continuing, another trench "L", some distance beyond it to the north, brought to light a group of shops, the character and contents of which will presently be described. They also belonged to the same period as "J"; while *Trench "M"*, which completed the connection between them, showed that they were separated from the public building by two parallel streets with certain nondescript buildings between.

Building "J", like "E", had also been destroyed by fire, and the pottery which it contained and certain architectural features at once enabled us to equate it in time with the private houses which we had already excavated in "A" on the western hill. Furthermore, a close investigation showed that, as in the case of the latter, a rudimentary rebuilding had been attempted after the fire, before the Bronze Age settlement was finally abandoned. Our soundings now also showed us that the metre-or-so in depth which separated the pavement of Building "J" from the burnt debris of Building "E" beneath, was accounted for by an earlier version of Building "J" into which we had not yet penetrated. At the same time, it was ascertained that, even before this earlier "J" building had been laid out, squatters had camped among the still-exposed ruins of "E" and built themselves temporary shelters. Now, therefore, it had become possible to chronicle five successive Bronze Age occupations and to attribute to them the various buildings which we had found as follows :—

<i>Level</i>	<i>West Hill</i>	<i>East Hill</i>
I.	Post-fire occupation of private-house ruins in "A".	Post-fire occupation of Building "J". (Also some late buildings in Trench "M".)
II.	Burnt private-houses in "A" (Also house walls in "G").	Building "J" and shops in "L".
III.	Single unburnt private house in "A".	Early unburnt version of Building "J".
IV.		Squatters in ruins of Building "E".
V.		Old burnt public building in "E".

It should next at once be stated that by far the highest proportion of our finds in the first season were derived from the buildings destroyed by fire in Level II ; that is from the terrace of private houses in "A" ; from the small public building "J" and from the group of shops in "L". Since the ceramic and architectural evidence from these combined sources have already provided so clear an archaeological picture of this rather modest settlement, towards the end of the thirteenth century B.C., it has been selected for special attention in this report. Among the earlier occupations, Levels III and IV have so far scarcely been investigated, while of the great burnt building in Level V, so many major features remain enigmatic, that some architectural drawings and a few notes on the condition in which the building was found must for the moment suffice.

ARCHITECTURE OF LEVEL II

Evidence of building methods in all the Bronze Age levels so far excavated at Beycesultan is entirely consistent and emphasizes the degree to which they reflect the geological rather than the geographical setting of the Çivril valley. Apart from minor details, one tends first to note their resemblance to the current practices of Bronze Age peoples elsewhere in Anatolia ; to those of the Hittites at Boğazköy, of the Karum merchants at Kültepe or even of the third millennium villagers at Polatli. Yet it would be a mistake to conclude that any close ethnological affinity is thus implied between the peoples concerned : for equally satisfactory parallels could be found, for instance, at Knossos in Crete and other settings in the Aegean. In fact, the system is dictated by climatic conditions and the character of available building materials. When the three primary elements, stone, clay and timber are easily obtainable and long experience of earthquakes has shown that some structural elasticity is desirable, experiments in widely separated localities arrive independently at the same results. Stone recommends itself for the foundations, crude brick for the upper structure and the walls are reinforced internally with a framework of timber beams, which also assure the stability of the roof.

This system is to be seen in its simplest form in the "A" private houses (Fig. 4). Here, and indeed in all the buildings of Level II, the

stone foundations are reduced to a minimum, and seldom stand more than 30 cms. high. But at certain points, notably in Room A₃, the collapse of the brickwork above has revealed the system of reinforcement. A horizontal beam is bedded between the stones, and tied in to a vertical post at the intersection of the walls. If Kültepe methods were also adopted here, the top of this corner-post would be framed into an upper horizontal member, upon which the rafters rested. A lintel supported by the two wooden posts in the porch-opening would be a projection of this member.

These "A" buildings were too denuded by the fire which destroyed them to provide much more information, except in regard to planning. And here indeed it would be hard to find any obvious Anatolian parallel. The Porch-room, with an opening supported by wooden posts or columns, is clearly the most distinctive and characteristic feature, since it is again repeated more than once in the "J" public building (see Fig. 2). In the latter, as also in the two shops, "L.1" and "L.3" (Fig. 3) the walls are better preserved, standing in some cases as much as a metre high, and from the evidence which is preserved, one can reconstruct the architectural treatment of openings generally. In the first place, doorways are well-preserved, for instance in "J", between Rooms 2 and 3 and 3 and 4, and in "L" those to Rooms 1 and 3. They show that, whereas the side upon which the wooden door was hung (as shown by the presence of a pivot-stone), had a simple plastered reveal, the opposite side was furnished with a neat wooden door-jamb, made of a split log and carefully plastered over, against which the door presumably closed. At its base this jamb was housed into a wooden threshold, consisting of a heavy log, laid in a bedding of small stones, and again plastered over. This treatment, when applied to the columned openings in Rooms "J.1" and "J.3", was of considerable interest. In this case the threshold consisted of a complete tree-trunk, its extremities built in beneath the wall at either end. It formed a base for the two wooden posts or columns (whose position could be inferred from the traces of burning left by their destruction), and was once more plastered to form a step up from the courtyard outside. What was less easy to explain was that again one side only of the opening was furnished with a wooden jamb. This led us to suspect the presence of a door, which could only have served any purpose if the remainder of the columned opening had been closed by some sort of partition or screen.

One interesting feature of the private houses in "A" is the appointment provisionally designated "shrine", on account of its similarity to one found in a contemporary setting at Kusura. The best example is in Room "A.4", and if the identification be correct, the plastered projection in the eastern wall would have served as an emplacement for a terracotta "altar" with curved "horns", like that discovered by Dr. Lamb; and, in fact, a fragment of a similar object, with stamped ornament consisting of concentric circles, was found in another part of the room. The built-up base was in this case surrounded by an approximately rectangular area of gypsum pavement, much superior to the trodden earth of the ordinary floor, and upon this lay a horned "spit-holder", made of baked clay, of the

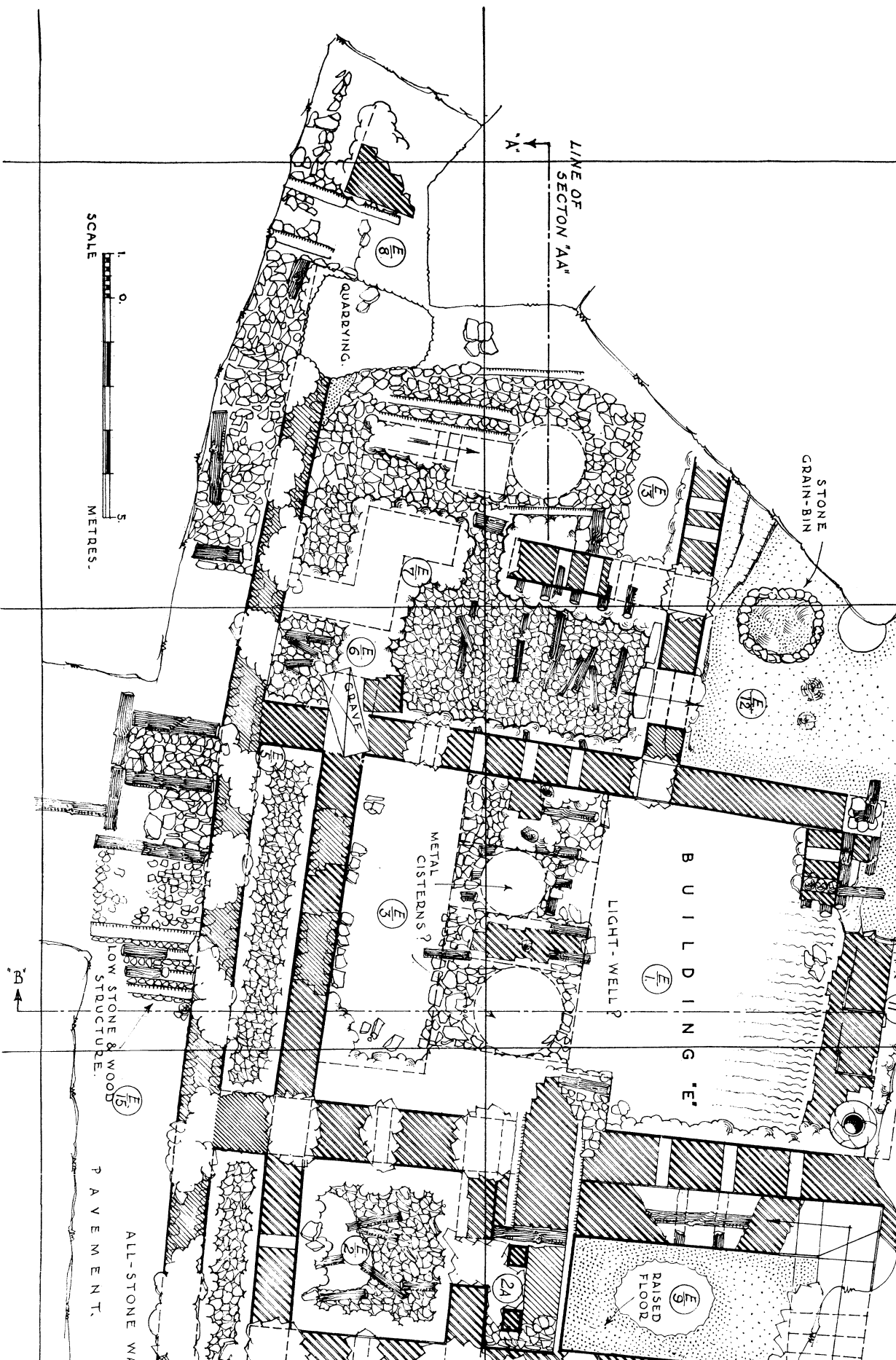
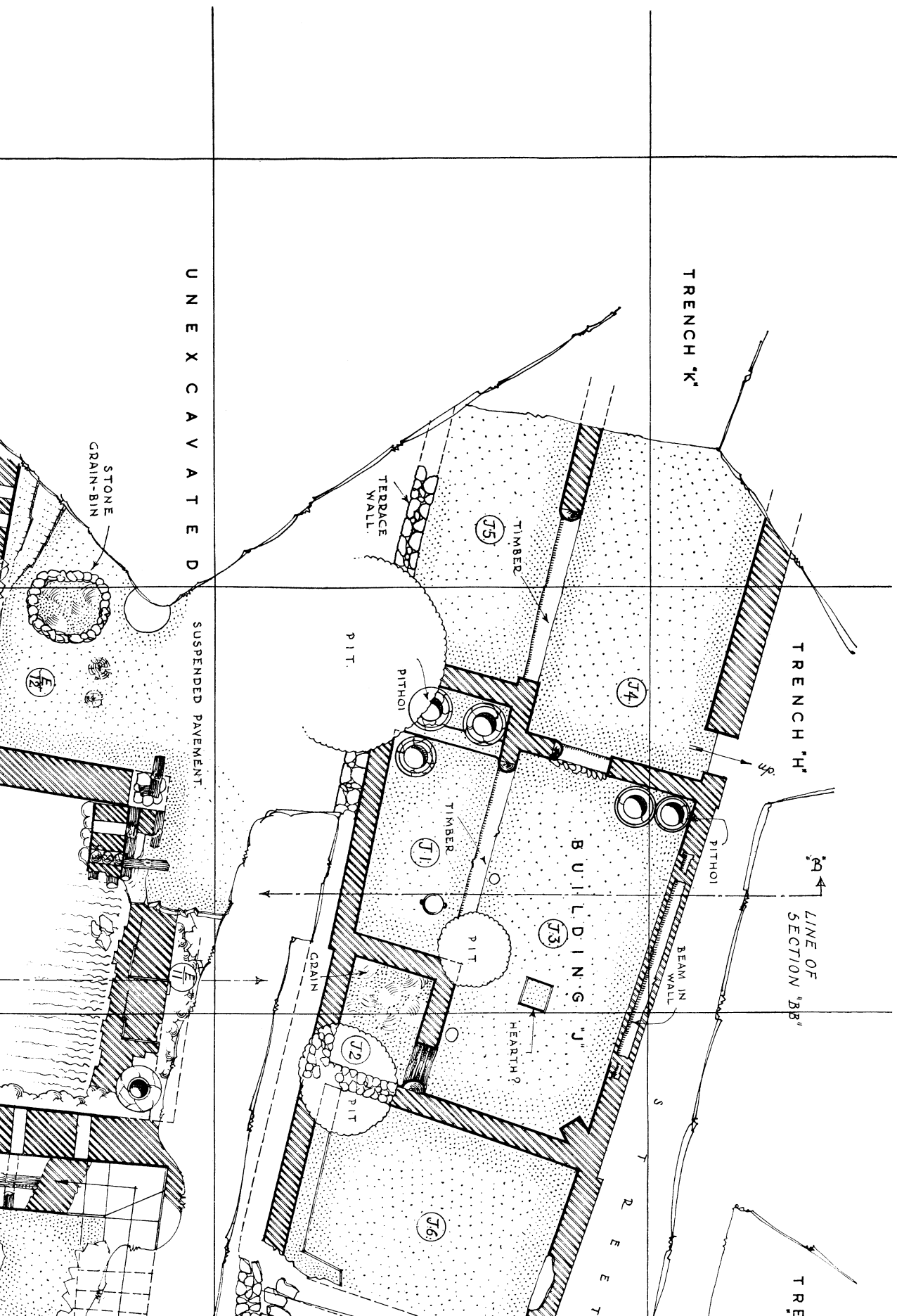
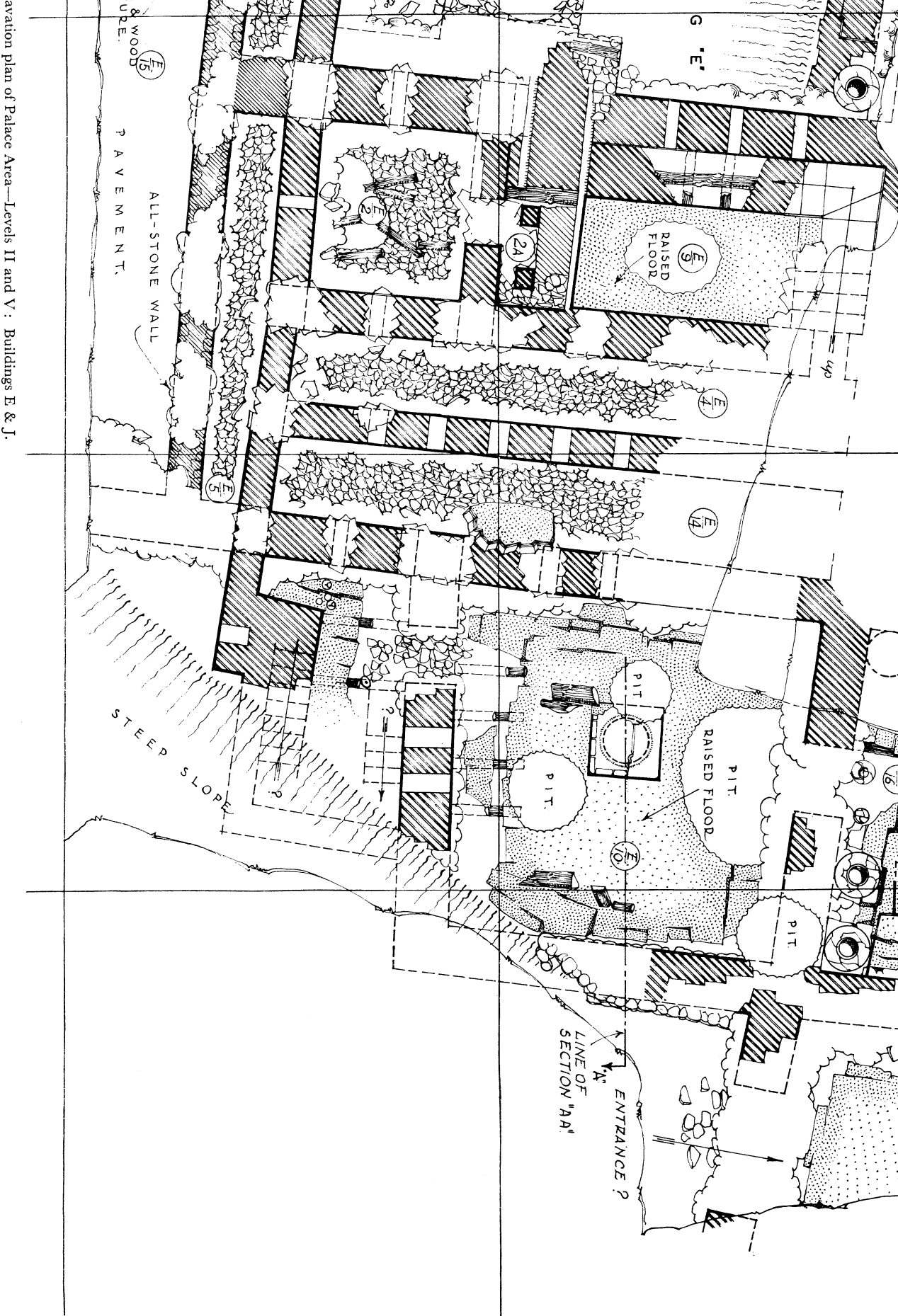
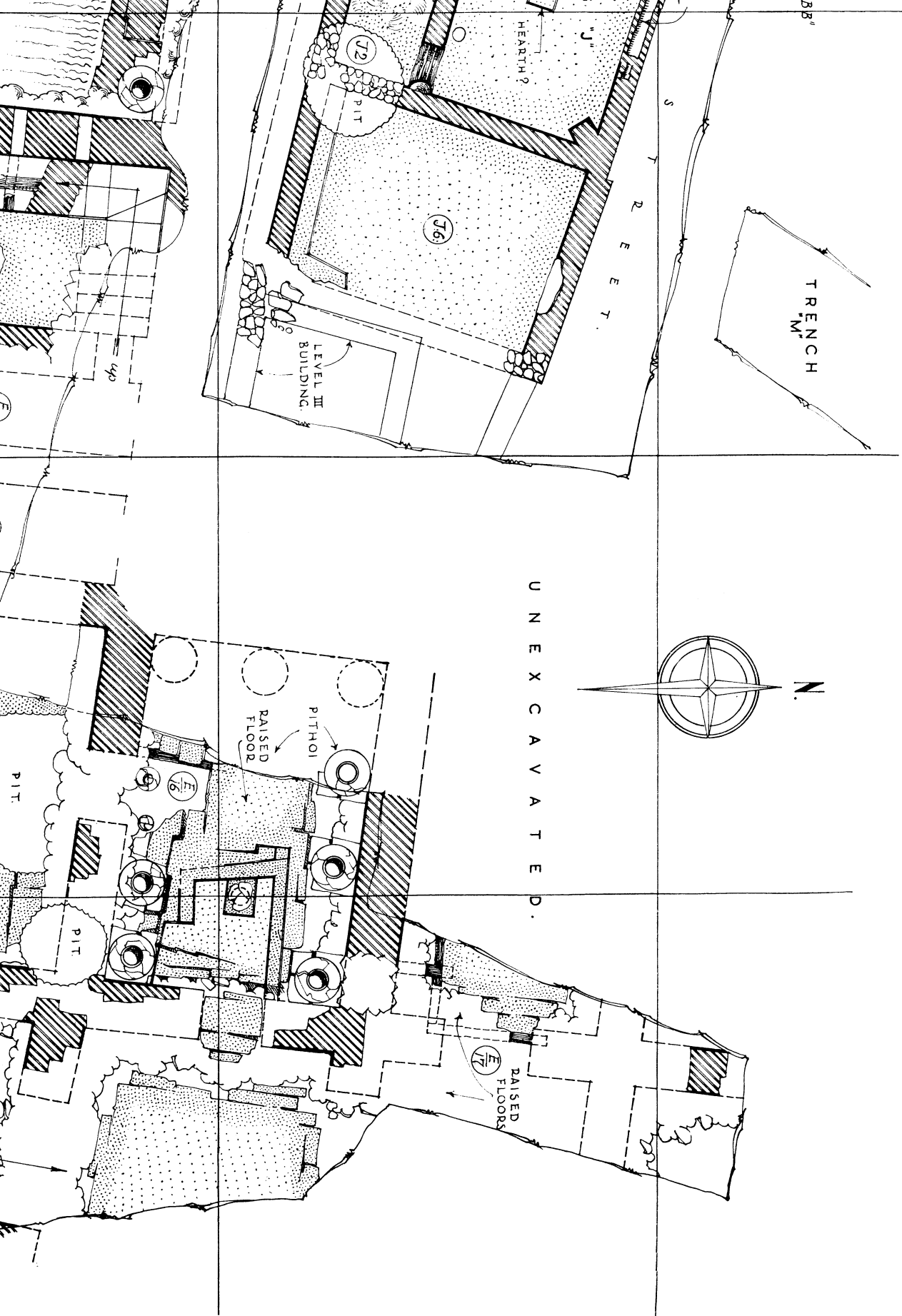


FIG. 2. General excavation plan of Palace Area—Levels II and V :







type illustrated in Plate IVb, and various pottery vessels, including a large two-handled jar and a trefoil-mouthed jug. In the southern angle between the projection and the wall stood a small square column of baked clay, still held upright by the plaster which attached it to the pavement. It appeared to be almost buried in wood-ash, among which was a number of small animal bones. (Cf. Plate VIa.)

It was possible to surmise that a similar "shrine" had existed just inside the porch-opening in Room "A.3". There were again traces of a small gypsum pavement, upon which had lain two horned "spit-holders". Near by also was a pair of baked clay objects of a different and unfamiliar shape, square in section and taller, but again having thumb- and finger-holes to facilitate their adjustment. It would be possible to think of these plastered emplacements merely as some sort of domestic hearth, were it not for the fact that in Room "A.3" such a hearth already existed in the centre of the floor. The existence of another such feature in Building "J" was suggested by the discovery, at the limits of the excavation in Room 5, of further terracotta fragments which, however, were still insufficient to supply a coherent shape. For the purpose of discussing other indications of planning, the various buildings must now be considered separately and in turn.

Private Houses in "A"

It has already been stated that to the north of these houses the ground slopes sharply away. A prolongation northwards of the original search-trench "A" revealed no more buildings belonging to this occupation, and one was compelled to suppose that the settlement at this period extended no further. The much denuded wall on this side would therefore perhaps have been an enclosure rather than a "parapet" as suggested in Fig. 4. Between this and the open porticoes, each house appears to have an open courtyard. Owing to the slope of the ground, steps led up from the outer to the inner rooms. Tall *pithoi*, standing above ground, are features of several rooms. They contained various kinds of grain in a carbonized state, including barley, millet, and lentils. Conspicuous in Room 1 was a stone sink, from which a drain led northwards under the floor of Room 4. Standing in it was a large water-container, too fragmentary to reconstruct, and around it a litter of small pottery vessels, among which chalices, "fruit-stands," and simple bowls were in the majority (Cf. Plate VIb). To the east of this room were the damaged remains of a gypsum-plastered cistern, perhaps for water. A projection outside the building to the west of Room 9 had perhaps carried a stair to the roof. There was an infant-burial beneath it. Two adult skeletons in Rooms 2 and 9 appeared from their condition to be those of individuals who had been unable to escape from the fire.

Building "J"

This building is limited on the south side by a terrace-wall, for which the ruins of an earlier (Level III) building provided a basis, and to the north by a street at a somewhat higher level. One is driven to conclude

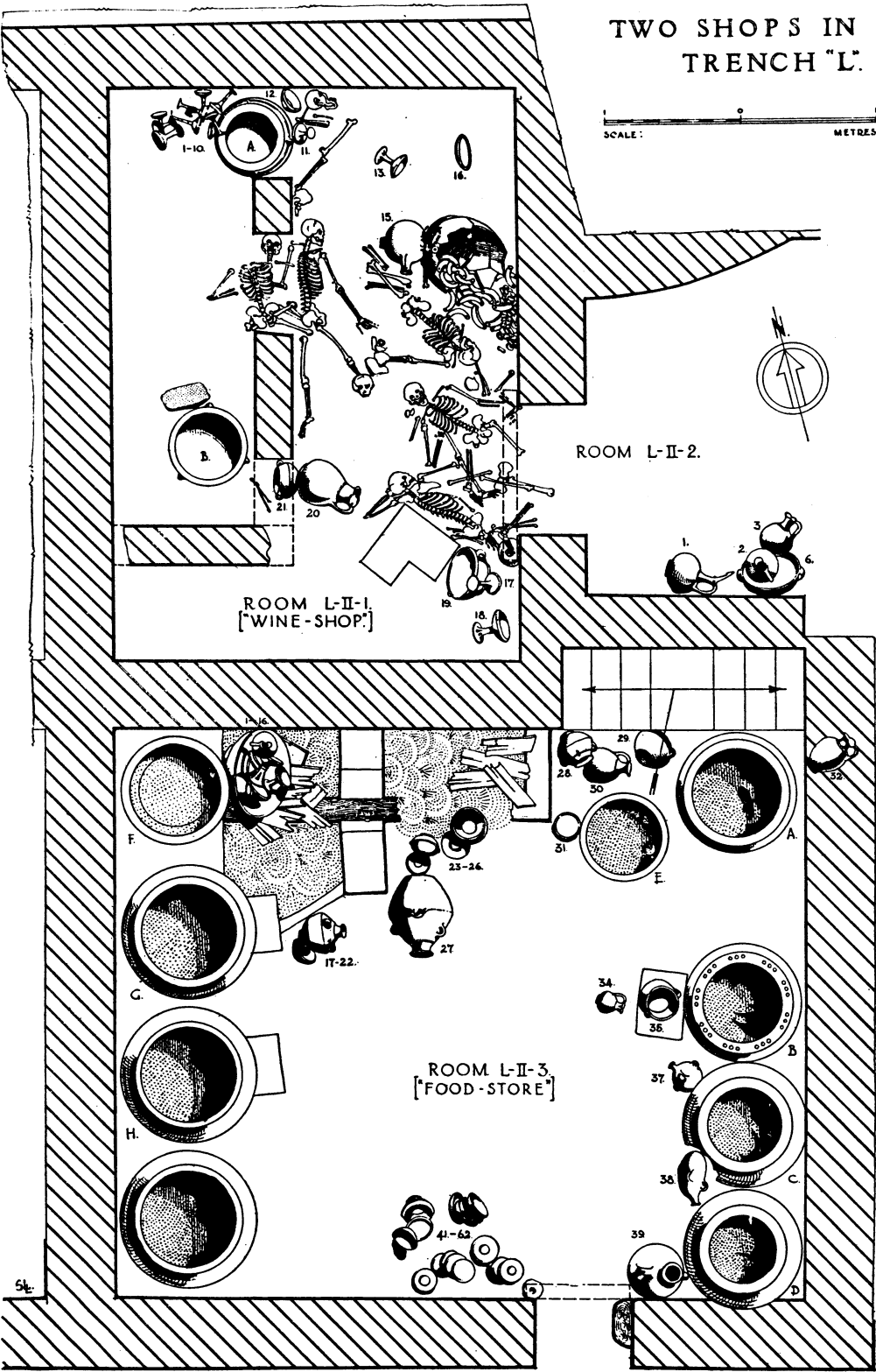
that the two large compartments "J.3" and "J.4" were open courts, since the span would appear too great for an unsupported ceiling and no post-holes of any sort were found. The small plastered emplacement in the centre of Room 3 appears to have been a hearth, and that in the north-west corner some sort of pedestal. A tree-trunk about four metres long embedded in the base of the north wall of this room suggested a possible columned opening between court and street, but no conclusive evidence remained. The smallest chamber, Room 2, was filled to a considerable depth with carbonized grain, among which lay some objects including a bronze spear-head (Fig. 21 : 9, see p. 90), and a lead-headed club (see p. 91). The room also contained a very large number of broken "fruit-stands"; fragments of nearly forty vessels in all (see p. 52). *Pithoi* were again used as grain-stores. (Cf. Plate VIIIa.)

The clearest traces of a secondary occupation of this building after it had been destroyed by fire (Level I) were found in Room 4 and the area to the north of it. The burnt debris had apparently been sealed in by a heavy pavement of white gypsum, but the north wall of Room 4 had remained standing and been re-used for some improvised structure in Level I, which in its turn was eventually destroyed by fire.

Shops in "L"

These two rooms shared a party-wall of mud-brick 50 cms. thick and could be considered to be part of the same building. But each had its separate entrance, provided with a single wooden door-jamb and pivot-stone, that from "L.1" leading out through a sort of porch, open on one side, to what must have been a terrace overlooking the sloping flank of the mound; the other, "L.3" giving directly on to a street more than two metres wide, with a hard, even pavement of gravel.

In "L.1" a part of the room measuring m. 3.00×1.30 on the north-west side had been enclosed by a narrow wall or partition with a thickness of 30 cms. This was interrupted at one point by a doorway with plastered reveals, and at two points there were gaps in it which seemed to be arranged so that small *pithoi*, partly sunk in the floor, could be accessible both from inside and out. Circumstances suggested that this structure had the function of a "bar", and, in addition to the *pithoi*, a pile of ten drinking-cups of the chalice type was found in the north-west corner. The part of the room not enclosed in this way also produced some pottery, including a fine fruit-stand, found lying in the south-east corner, where the door opened inwards against a brick door-stop. There was also a large earthenware basin, too fragmentary to reconstruct, and from this had fallen two groups of objects in curious juxtaposition. One was a pile of seventy-seven knuckle-bones of the type immemorially used for a game of chance, and the other a collection of thirty-one crescent-shaped terracotta objects, pierced at either end, of the type found everywhere in Bronze Age Anatolia and hitherto identified as loom-weights. The remainder of the floor-space was covered by eight human skeletons. One at first imagined that, in the military emergency which had resulted in the destruction of the settlement



by fire (there were only minor traces of burning in this room), these individuals had taken refuge here and afterwards been clubbed to death ; but the position of those which had not afterwards been disturbed by scavenging birds or animals rather suggested that they had met their death elsewhere and been hurriedly deposited here. In the open vestibule outside (" L.2 ") an unbroken and perfect specimen of a beak-spouted jug still stood upright among other pottery at the foot of the south wall. (Cf. Plate VIIb.)

The principal feature of " L.3 " was the two rows of four *pithoi*, standing above ground on the east and west sides. These vessels which are described in detail elsewhere (p. 76), had been used for the storage of grain and were in most cases still about half full of wheat, barley, or lentils. Their height, which amounted in some cases to almost m. 1.50, necessitated some access to them from above ; and for this purpose a damaged brick stair could be seen in the north-west corner of the room leading up to some sort of " cat-walk " along the inner face of the wall. In the north-west corner of the room stood a more easily accessible grain-bin, built partly of brick and partly of wood. Tilted on its side by the collapse of the wooden lid, of which the charred planks remained, was a large earthenware basin containing what appeared to be a complete " service " of intact vessels. It consisted of one bifoil-mouthed jug, three " fruit-stands ", and nine carinated bowls, six of which were nested together. All these vessels were of the type covered with a metallic slip to resemble silver, but had been considerably blackened by fire. Elsewhere in this room pottery lay in great profusion, particularly behind the door, where more than twenty simple bowls and saucers of various types stood on the ground, some nested in groups of six. The whole total of pottery included sixty-four complete vessels. Details of them are to be found elsewhere. (Cf. Plate VIIIb.)

The general plan of this area, showing the relations between " L " and " J ", awaits completer excavation in a future season, but one interesting feature must be mentioned of the trench " M ", which made a preliminary connection between them. This was a single room, dating from the post-destruction reoccupation at Level 1, directly beneath the surface. It appeared to contain pottery of a distinctively central Anatolian type, not found elsewhere, so that one might even suspect that some " foreign " family had been quartered there (cf. p. 84). Also referred to elsewhere (p. 80) is unusual pottery from the street to the south of " L.3 ". The pavement here was bedded deep in broken sherds, among which were painted fragments, perhaps locally made in imitation of Mycenaean wares of the IIIB category.

Notes on Building " E "

Provisionally now published are four architectural drawings of this building ; plan of the excavated area (Fig. 2), a cross-section, B-B, showing its relations to Building " J " above (Fig. 4), a section AA on the opposite axis (Fig. 4), and a tentatively restored version of the latter (Fig. 4), showing the construction of the walls.

The building-system here was that of Level II on a more elaborate

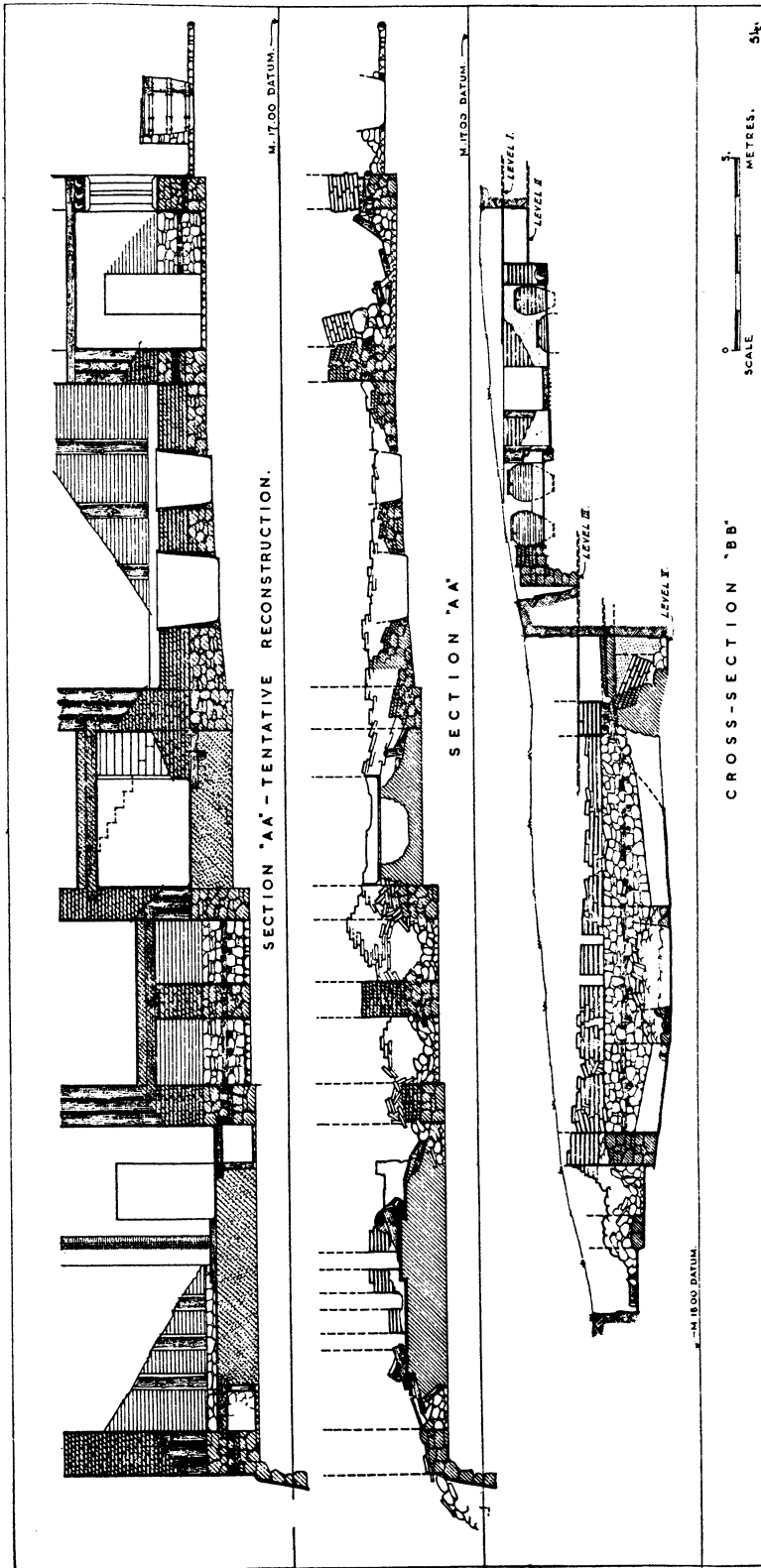


FIG. 4. Sections of the Palace Area.

scale. The sub-structure of stone "rubble" usually stood to a height of about one metre and was itself reinforced at about half its height with a framework of longitudinal wooden beams and cross-ties. Above this the unbaked brickwork was divided into panels about 70 cms. wide by groups of vertical posts, further multiplied at the intersection of the walls. "Low-level" rooms (Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7), were paved with stone cobbles and levelled with mud plaster. Other rooms (Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 16 and those in the extension beyond), had floors raised about one metre above this basic pavement level. In Room 9 the floor was raised on solid packed earth and the system of staircases around it built of baked brick or stone. Room 10, however, and those to the north of it appeared to have, running round the base of the walls and through the doorways, beneath the floor, passages about one metre wide, spanned by wooden joists. The incompletely excavated courtyard No. 11-12 appeared to have a pavement also partially supported in this way. Rooms 1 and 3 had unlevelled earth floors and seem likely to have had the function of light-wells. The stone and brick structure between them had supported two metal cisterns of which only the impressions remained. Room 16 had a sunk area in the centre surrounded by shallow steps, and a formal arrangement of undecorated *pithoi*. Outside the building to the south was some low structure composed of stone plentifully strengthened with wooden beams, whose purpose is not yet clear. The indication to be seen on the south-east side, that the building stood on some sort of terrace, suggests that the ruins of a similar building might lie beneath.

Owing to the large amount of timber used in the construction of Building "E", the conflagration which destroyed it must have been of remarkable ferocity and its effects greatly complicated the task of excavation. The stone of the sub-structure had become calcined, so that in places it was reduced to mere piles of white powder. The surviving stones had spread out over the floors of the rooms or into the sub-pavement passages, bringing down with it the brick upper structure. Through the burning of the timber framework, the brickwork has in some cases vitrified into huge masses of hard "clinker", this being particularly noticeable at the intersection of the walls, where groups of vertical posts occurred, and between the "panels". Here and there great slabs of fallen ceiling, showing evidence of frequent re-plastering, lay among the tangle of charred roofing beams.

Most of the irregular circles on the eastern side of the plan represent intrusive pits of a later period. But in Rooms 2 and 9 they indicate the position of holes dug beneath the floor before the fire, perhaps in search of treasure. This suggests that the looting of the building had been thorough; and indeed, few objects of any value have so far been found in the rooms. Also, there was very little pottery, but its absence was partly compensated for by a discovery in Room 16. Here, directly after the fire, squatters had built a temporary shelter among the ruins, and being themselves almost immediately ejected, had left behind a very varied collection of complete pottery vessels. It would be premature to discuss these finds, or their implications when combined with the scanty material from Building "E"

itself. For the moment it must suffice to say that the occurrence here of types which in central Anatolia would not be dated earlier than the fourteenth century, and of shapes which reappear in a slightly more developed form in Level II, has made one reluctant to assign to Building "E" a date earlier than the final decades of the fifteenth century B.C.

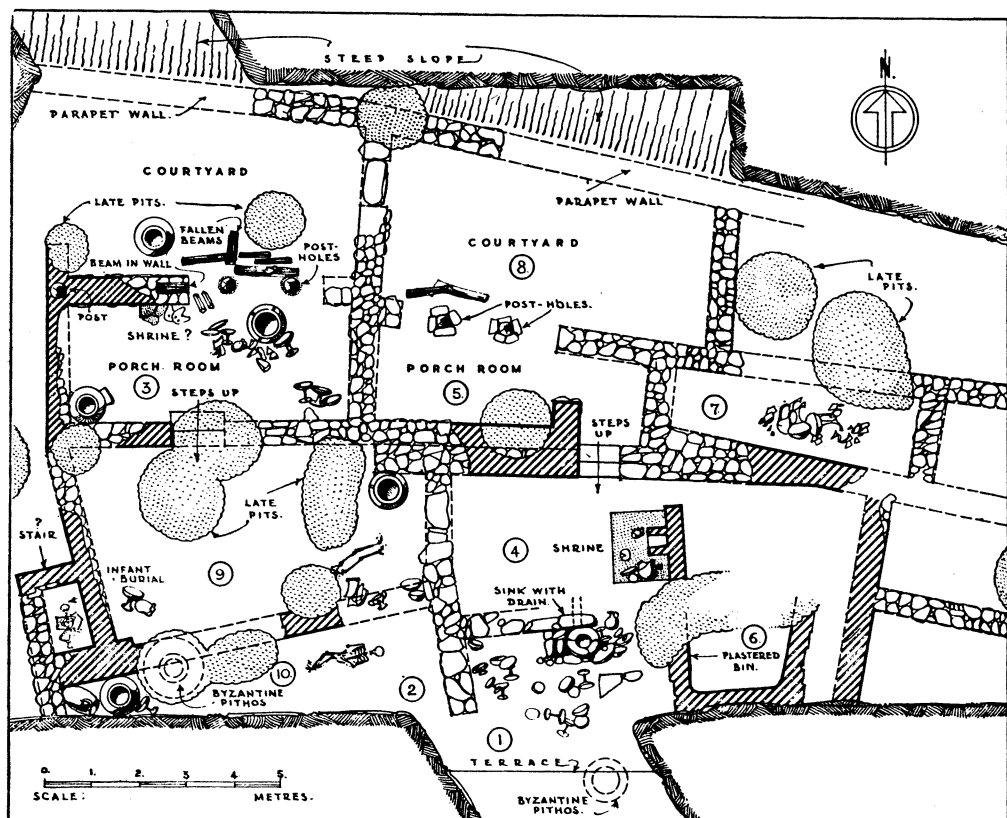


FIG. 5. Private houses in "A" Level II.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The outcome of two months excavations may accordingly be summarized as follows. In the centre of a concentration of ancient sites in the Çivril valley, a Bronze Age city is brought to light, with a maximum extent of nearly one kilometre. Near its centre and raised about twenty metres above the surrounding country upon the accumulated ruins of earlier settlements, is a public building, whose character suggests a palace, covering an area at least seventy metres wide (Level V). It had been looted and destroyed by fire, perhaps at the turn of the fifteenth-fourteenth century B.C. After a short period during which squatters temporarily inhabited its ruins (Level IV), a more modest building was constructed on the same site to replace it (Level III). This was afterwards once rebuilt to approximately the same plan, but itself destroyed by fire not earlier than 1230 B.C. (Level II). The settlement which had grown up around it, now occupying only a restricted area at the summit of the mound, was also burnt to the

ground, but afterwards inhabited for a few years more by squatters among its ruins (Level I). Pottery and objects, throughout the whole period envisaged, suggest a culture with a vigorous individuality of its own, indebted only for commonplace features to those of Hittite Anatolia or of Troy and the Aegean.

POTTERY OF LEVEL II

By JAMES MELLAART

Although the architectural remains (including the "Little Palace" in "J") are less pretentious than those of Level V, and in spite of the fact that the town seems to have shrunk in size, the pottery from Level II is the most elegant found so far in the excavations. The lustrous ware, with metallic features both in fabric, design of shape and decoration, which made its debut in Level III, is now the most common ware¹ and is found equally in the Little Palace and in private houses. Incidentally it suggests a flourishing metal workers' industry producing gold, silver, and copper vessels of very refined workmanship and taste. Unfortunately, however, Level II, like its predecessor Level V, seems to have been looted before it was razed and no metal vessels have yet been discovered.

In the burnt ruins of the town, considerable numbers of complete pots (totalling about 200) were found on the floors of the Little Palace "J",² Rooms 1 and 3 in "L", in the extension over the "Great Palace" Rooms 16 and 17 and in the private houses "A II". Masses of sherds were found in Trenches "M", "K", "H", "E", and "F", in rubbish heaps and debris among house walls.

The most characteristic shapes of this period are : a large variety of chalices and fruitstands, beak spouted jugs, bifoil and trefoil jugs, quatrefoil cups, carinated bowls, simple bowls, large two-handled jars with grooved decoration, flat topped plates, drink warmers, deep two-handled bowls, askoi, spouted jars and *pitthoi* decorated with plastic rope and stamp-seal impressions.

All pottery is wheelmade ; 90 per cent of the pottery of Level II is lustrous ware, the rest burnished. Lustrous ware is buff or reddish, with small grits, thin and hard fired with a micaceous polished wash. Some have a wash of gold dust, unpolished. The burnished ware is the same buff or reddish fabric, with small grits and hard fired, but thicker and covered with a buff, red, orange, brown, or black burnished slip.

¹ Burnished ware (buff core) is less common than in IV and III. Plain buff ware is not common, but several vessels were found in private houses in "A II".

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

Type 1. Chalices (fig. 6). (Plates IIIb, IVa.)

Occurring in large numbers, the chalice is one of the most characteristic shapes of Level II. It was produced in the following wares :

(a) Lustrous ware : lustrous red (copper coloured), lustrous grey (silver coloured) and gold ware.

(b) Burnished ware : red, buff, or brown burnished, often decorated with radial burnish inside and outside, and with vertical burnish marks on stem and foot.

(c) Washed ware : red or buff to brown wash both polished and unpolished.

The following variations on the type have already been distinguished in Level II :

- (1a) Very tall chalice with slender stem and small bowl (fig. 6 : Nos. 15-16).
- (1b) Tall chalice with a carinated bowl (fig. 6 : Nos. 1, 5, 8, 10, 14).
- (1c) Tall chalice with a carinated bowl and grooved wavy line decoration. (fig. 6 : No. 3).
- (1d) Medium chalice with a carinated bowl (fig. 6 : No. 12).
- (1e) Medium chalice with a carinated bowl and heavy ribbed stem (fig. 6 : No. 18).
- (1f) Small chalice with a carinated bowl (fig. 6 : Nos. 9, 13, 20).
- (1g) Small chalice with a carinated bowl. Grooved decoration on the bowl (fig. 6 : No. 7).
- (1h) Small chalice with ribbed bowl (fig. 6 : No. 11).
- (1i) Small chalice, split stem with three triangular slits (fig. 6 : No. 6).
- (1j) Short stemmed chalice (fig. 6 : No. 22).
- (1k) Miniature chalice (fig. 6 : Nos. 2, 4).

Chalices never have handles and the stem is always solid with the exception of type (1i) which has a stem like a fruitstand. The only decoration consists of pattern burnish (radial patterns inside and outside) or grooved wavy lines, swags or parallel horizontal lines.

Shapes, ware, and decoration leave little doubt about the metallic origin of this type and the copper red, silvery grey, and gold ware examples clearly show the metals in which chalices were made.

The distribution of the chalice is confined to the "South-west Anatolian" culture-province of which Beycesultan Hüyük is the largest and most outstanding site. Chalices are particularly common in the Upper Meander valley on the sites around Beycesultan (at Çivril Hüyük, Yassi Hüyük, Saribeyli Hüyük) and at Dinar. This area seems to be the centre of production, but chalices are found over the whole province and twenty-three sites are known including Kusura.¹ Only two stems have been found

¹ *Archaeologia* 86, 1936, fig. 10 : No. 3 and pl. VIII. 9 (different type from the one found at Beycesultan).

outside south-western Anatolia, both in the Calycadnos valley, at Maltepe and Artepe. This valley belongs to the Konya plain culture province with perhaps some influence from Cilicia.

Parallels

No Late Bronze Age chalices have ever been found either on the central Anatolian sites, or in the Konya or Cilician plains. The north-west Anatolian cultural province now known from the excavations of Troy VI-VII and Bayraklı (Izmir) does not produce this type either, but Mycenaean kylices were imported and imitated at Troy from late Level VI onwards. There is no reason to suppose a Mycenaean origin: the typical Late Helladic III kylix, descended from a line of ancestors going back to Middle Helladic, invariably has handles¹ and is of a different shape, consisting of a deep cup with one or two handles set on a foot. The Beycesultan chalices, on the other hand, consist of two parts: a shallow bowl with no handle, a type often occurring on a ring base, and a high stem which unlike the Mycenaean kylix never merges into the bowl, but is always clearly defined.²

Both the Mycenaean kylix and the south-west Anatolian chalices are derived from metal types, but whereas the Beycesultan chalice has such a metallic shape and appearance (when made in lustrous ware) that it is difficult not to assume a dependency on a contemporary metal type, which has not yet been found; the Mycenaean (L H III) kylix may be a development of the L H II kylix which has exact counterparts in metal.³

A local origin is the more probable as EBA chalices occur in south-west

¹ Handleless kylices do not seem to occur. A. Furumark, *Mycenaean Pottery*, figs. 16 and 17.

² The base of the bowl was drawn out by the potter into a pointed knob to which the hollowed-out top of the stem was fitted.

³ A. Persson, *New Tombs at Dendra near Midea*, p. 135 f., fig. 117 (silver kylices of Late Helladic II date). Metal counterparts of L H III kylixes are not known (Stubbings, B.S.A. XLII, 1947, p. 63).

FIG. 6. 1-22 (All wheel-made).

1. Brown ware, mica, brown slip, red surface outside, brown inside, pattern burnish. A II/1.2—BS/54/123.
2. Buff ware, red burnished slip. G II.—BS/54/259.
3. Buff ware, mica, pinkish red, burnished ware, shallow grooved decoration on rim. A II/1.—BS/54/40.
4. Buff ware, outside buff, inside red brown wash. A III or IV.—BS/54/163.
5. Buff ware, red lustrous copper-coloured wash. L II/1.10.—BS/54/329.
6. Bricky red ware, red-brown buff surface, pattern burnished. E II.
7. Buff ware, red pattern burnished slip inside and out, slight grooves on rim. E II.—BS/54/162.
8. Buff ware, lustrous copper-coloured wash, grooves inside slight grooved spiral. L II/1.3.—BS/54/328.
9. Buff ware, grey silvery lustrous wash. G II.—BS/54/145.
10. Buff ware, lustrous copper-coloured wash, pattern burnish inside, out and on rim. L II/1.7.—BS/54/336.
11. Buff ware, dark brown wash. J II/1.—BS/54/365.
12. Buff ware, lustrous copper-coloured wash. L II/1.—BS/54/335.
13. Buff ware, buff wash. A II/1.—BS/54/42.
14. Buff ware, lustrous copper-coloured wash. A II/6.1.—BS/54/68.
15. Buff ware, red burnished slip. L II/1.—BS/54/337.
16. Buff ware, red polished slip. L II/1.7.—BS/54/330.
17. Buff ware, red burnished wash. L II/1.5.—BS/54/333.
18. Buff ware, lustrous copper-coloured wash. L II/3.19.—BS/54/356.
19. Buff ware, red lustrous copper-coloured wash, polished. A II/3.
20. Buff ware, red lustrous copper-coloured wash, smoothed. A II/1.—BS/54/41.
21. Buff ware, polished red wash. E II.
22. Red ware, red burnished slip. G II.—BS/54/182.

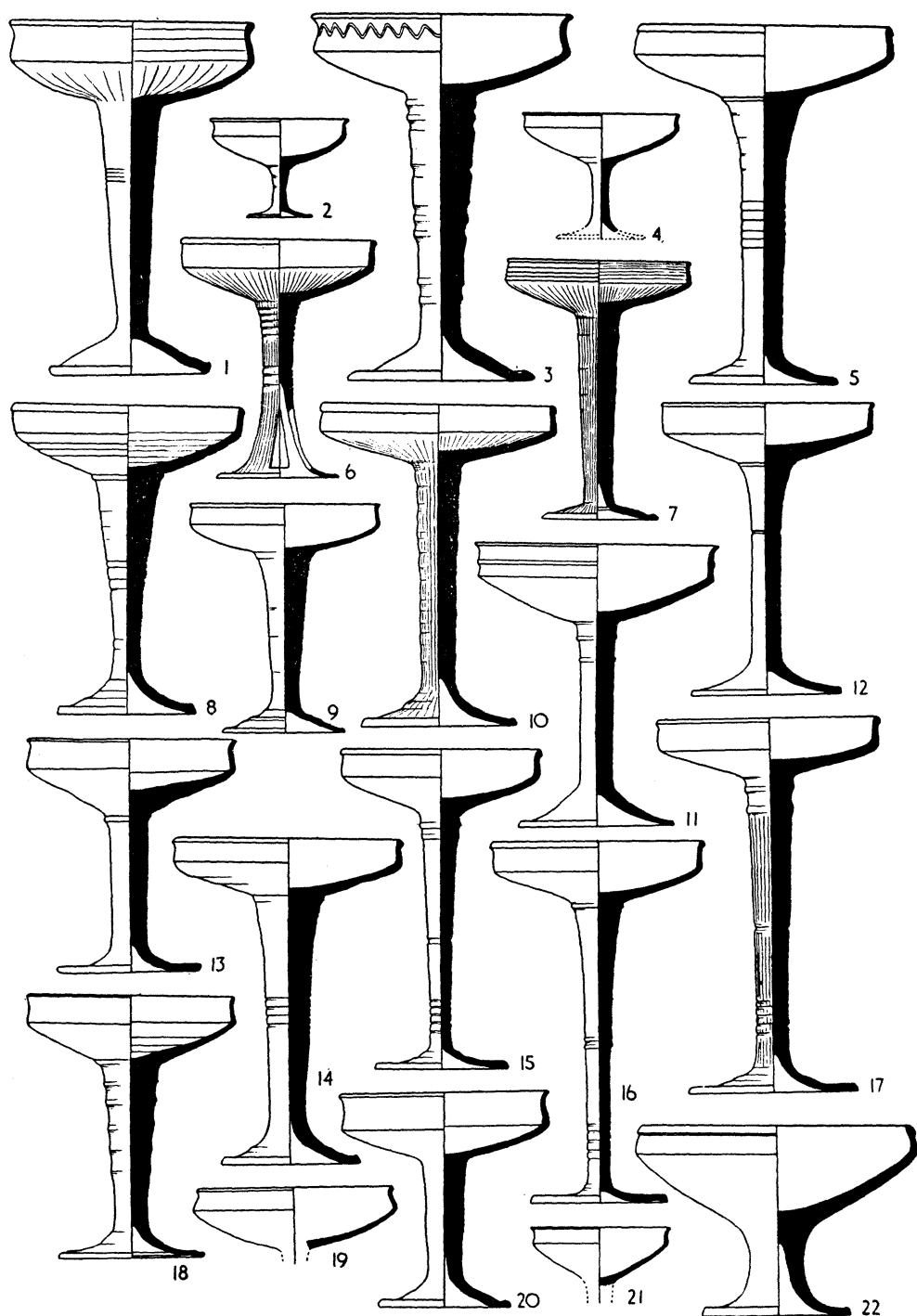


FIG. 6.

Anatolia.¹ At Alaca Hüyük in central Anatolia ² they were found together with metal vessels of south-west Anatolian shape and decorated with a fluted

¹ AS IV, fig. 342, 343, p. 231.

² Alaca (Vol. I, 1937) tomb BM. pl. CL XIX (gold), Vol. III (1951), tomb K. pl. CLXXVII (gold and silver).

or ribbed ornament which is particularly common in the Kusura-Isparta area of south-west Anatolia.

The existence of chalice types in south-west Anatolia as far back as the Early Bronze Age and its dependence on metal-work, a feature found in this area from Chalcolithic times onwards, suggest a local rather than a foreign origin, a conclusion confirmed by the virtual absence of imported Mycenaean pottery.

Type 2. Fruitstands (fig. 7 : 1-12, fig. 8 : 1-9, fig. 9 : 1, 3) (Plates IIIb, IVa).

Although we have kept the traditional name of fruitstand for this shape, it is clear from the circumstances in which they were found (i.e. together with chalices and jugs) that at least the smaller type was used as a drinking vessel like the chalice.

The larger and heavier ones, as well as the fruitstands of type 3, which are provided with handles, may have served for other purposes, such as mixing wine. This shape, as common in Level II as the chalice, also consists of a bowl ¹ and a stand which is usually ribbed and perforated with triangular slits or round holes. Handles are rare except on Type 2 *r*, with a single handle, whereas an imitation of the same, laid flat on the inside of the bowl, occurs on Type 2 *p* and *q*.

The fruitstands are made in the same fabrics as the chalices, the red and grey lustrous ware ² being again most common. Metallic features such as rivets on the rim, imitation ring handles, sharp profiles of bowl stem and foot and the open work of the stem, more appropriate to metal than to pottery show the potter's dependence on the metalwork of the day.

Pattern burnish and grooves are the only decoration. The following variations are found :

Fruitstands with carinated bowl.

- (2a) Tall and slender fruitstand with carinated bowl, four rivets on rim, ribbed stem, three triangular windows in foot (fig. 7 : 1, 3).
- (2b) Tall fruitstands, slender or heavy, with carinated bowl, four rivets on rim, one rib on stem, solid foot (fig. 7 : 10, fig. 8 : 6).

¹ Bowl occurs by itself on a ring base (types 4 and 7).

² Gold ware pieces definitely belonging to fruitstands of type 2 have not been found.

FIG. 7 (all wheel-made).

- 1. Buff ware, lustrous silvery grey/brown wash. A II/3.—BS/54/181.
- 2. Buff ware, lustrous coppery pink wash. J II/1.
- 3. Grey ware, burnished black slip. L II/3.—BS/54/352.
- 4. Buff ware, lustrous coppery red, pattern burnished. L II/1.4.—BS/54/325.
- 5. Grey ware, lustrous silvery/grey wash, grooved decoration. L II/3.5.—BS/54/354.
- 6. Grey ware, lustrous silvery/grey wash. L II/3.6.—BS/54/353.
- 7. Buff ware, lustrous coppery red wash. A II/4.—BS/54/183.
- 8. Buff ware, lustrous coppery red wash. J II/1.
- 9. Buff ware, lustrous coppery red wash. E II.—BS/54/262.
- 10. Buff ware, lustrous coppery red wash. J II/1.
- 11. Buff ware, lustrous coppery red wash. J II/1.
- 12. Buff ware, lustrous coppery red wash. J II.



(a) Beak-spouted Jugs from Level II. One (centre) from Level IV.



(b) Pottery from Rooms "L. 1" and "L. 3": Level II.



(a) Pottery from Private Houses in "A" : Level II.



(b) "Spit-holders" and Pottery from Level II.

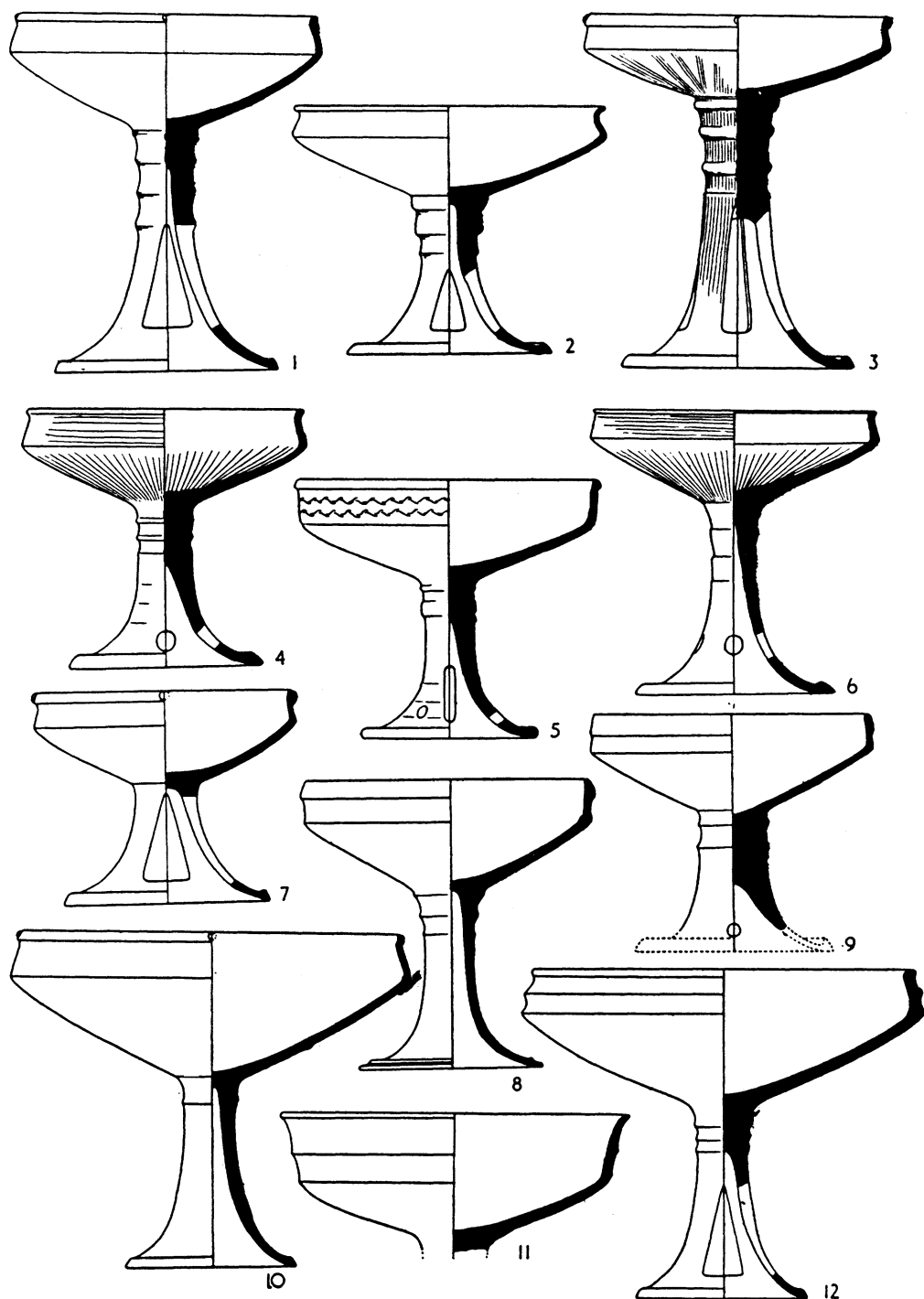


FIG. 7.

- (2c) Tall heavy fruitstand with carinated bowl, four rivets on top of rim, ribbed stem, four circular holes in foot (fig. 8 : 1).
- (2d) Tall slender fruitstand with carinated bowl, rib and four rivets on rim, two triangular slits and two circular holes in foot (fig. 9 : 3).

- (2e) Tall slender fruitstand with carinated bowl, grooved wavy line of decoration, three triangular slits (fig. 8 : 2).
- (2f) Tall, rather heavy fruitstand, carinated bowl with rib, three triangular slits in foot (fig. 7 : 12).
- (2g) Tall, rather heavy fruitstand, carinated bowl with rib and wavy line decoration, three triangular slits in foot (fig. 8 : 3).
- (2h) Medium size slender fruitstand, carinated bowl, ribbed stem, three circular holes in foot (fig. 7 : 4, 6).
- (2i) Medium size slender fruitstand, carinated bowl, ribbed stem, solid foot (fig. 7 : 8).
- (2j) Medium size slender fruitstand, carinated bowl, wavy line decoration, two oval and two circular holes in foot (fig. 7 : 5).
- (2k) Short fruitstand, carinated bowl, ribbed stem, three triangular slits in foot (fig. 7 : 2).
- (2l) Short fruitstand, carinated bowl, four rivets, no stem, three triangular slits in foot (fig. 7 : 7).
- (2m) Short fruitstand, carinated bowl, thick, ribbed stem, three circular holes in foot (fig. 7 : 9).
- (2n) Short squat fruitstand, ribbed carinated bowl, three circular holes in foot (fig. 8 : 5).
- (2o) Short squat fruitstand, wavy line decoration, plastic rope band on stem, solid foot (fig. 8 : 4).

Fruitstands with dish (of type 7) on a stem.

- (2p) Very tall fruitstand, with semicircular plastic imitation ring handle inside, ribbed stem, three triangular slits in foot (fig. 9 : 1).
- (2q) Tall fruitstand with semicircular plastic imitation ring handle inside, grooved stem, solid foot (fig. 8 : 8).
- (2r) Tall fruitstand with single handle, plain stem and three triangular slits in foot (fig. 8 : 7).
- (2s) Tall fruitstand with plain dish, ribbed stem and solid foot (fig. 8 : 9).

Miscellaneous

- (2t) Tall fruitstand, ribbed splayed bowl, stem broken off (fig. 7 : 11).

Distribution of the fruitstand is confined to south-west Anatolia. Especially common in the Upper Meander valley, they have been found at Çivril Hüyük, Yassi Hüyük, Saribeyli Hüyük, and Dinar Hüyük.

Type 3. Large fruitstands with four handles, etc. (fig. 9 : 2, 4, 6-8) (Plate IVa)

This type is frequently found from Level IV onwards and is common in Level II only in lustrous ware. Characteristic of this shape is a heavy carinated bowl with double handles rising above the rim, a decorated band

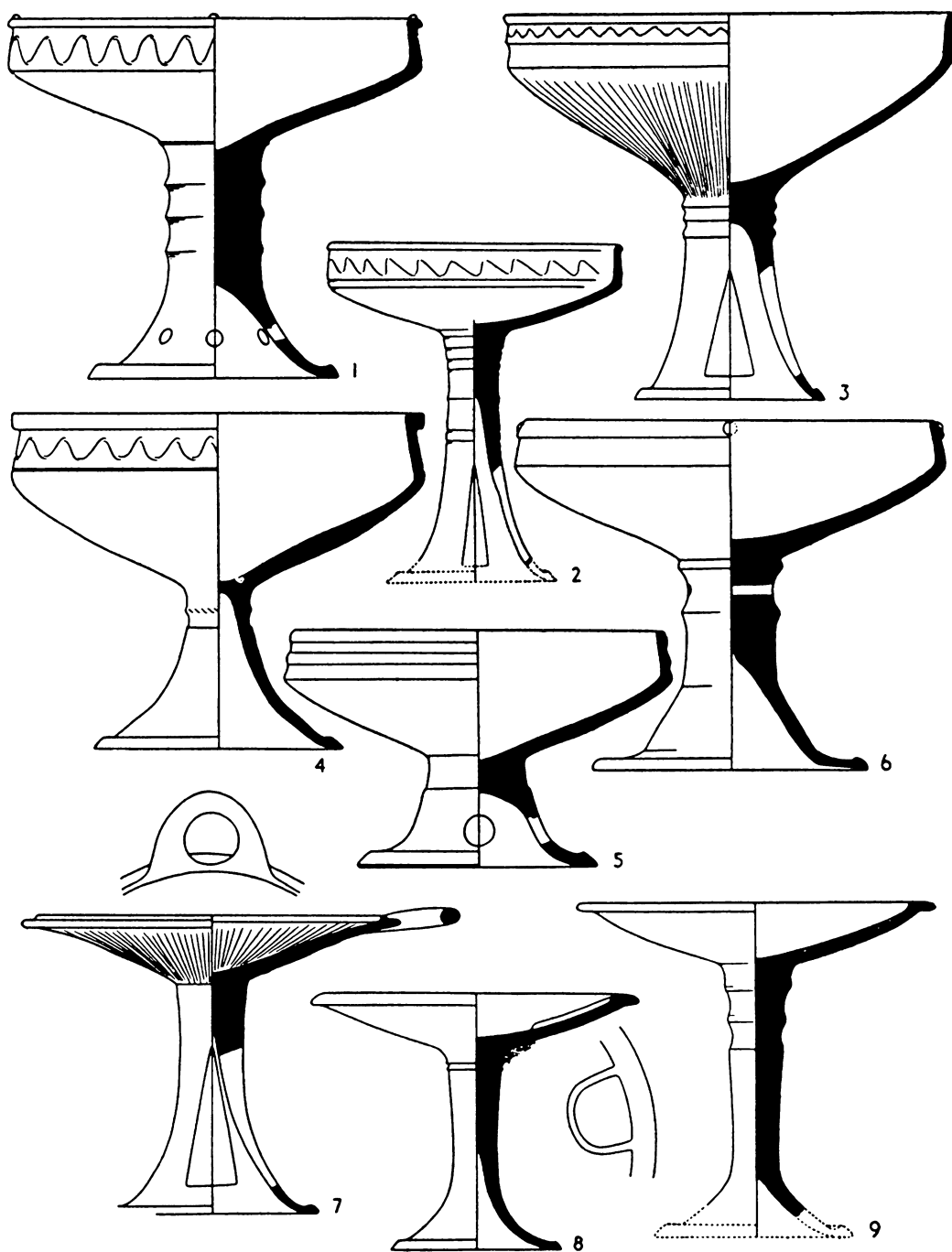


FIG. 8 (all wheel-made).

1. Buff ware, lustrous copper red wash. A II/9.1.—BS/54/125.
2. Buff ware, red-brown slip, burnished. K II.
3. Buff ware, lustrous copper red wash. J II.
4. Buff ware, lustrous copper red wash. J II.
5. Buff ware, lustrous copper red wash. A II/1.—BS/54/72.
6. Buff ware, lustrous copper red wash. A II/9.—BS/54/140.
7. Buff ware, lustrous copper red wash. Pattern burnish. A II/10.2.—BS/54/391.
8. Buff ware, burnished red slip. A II.
9. Buff ware, lustrous copper red wash. J II.

above the carination and a relatively short and heavy ribbed stem pierced with triangular windows and a profiled foot.

The handles are always plain and decoration is confined to grooved wavy lines, plastic ribs or rope pattern (i.e. especially the same as are used on fruitstands and chalices). Sometimes the rim is grooved and plastic rivets are set on it, reminiscences of a metallic origin.

The following variations have been found :

- (3a) Large fruitstand, grooved rim and wavy line decoration (fig. 9 : 2, 6).
- (3b) Large fruitstand, plain rim, no decoration (fig. 9 : 4).
- (3c) Large fruitstand, ribbed bowl and heavily ribbed stem.
- (3d) Large fruitstand, rope decoration and solid foot (fig. 9 : 8).
- (3e) Large fruitstand, ribbed bowl, " windows " in the stem and rivet on the rim (fig. 9 : 7).

Some fragments of high stems with " windows " in two rows one above the other may belong to this type of fruitstand.

A medium size fruitstand with a thick handle (with trefoil section), a solid foot and a ribbed bowl decorated with lightly grooved wavy lines between the ribs is unique (fig. 9 : 5). It is made of grey burnished ware and resembles the smaller fruitstand but for its rim profile and handle. The grey ware with a soapy touch and the wavy line decoration resembles the grey Minyan ware of Bayrakli and Troy VI and the shape of the bowl, the decoration, and the position of the handle is not unlike bowl A 59 from Late Troy VI, dating *c.* 1425-1275 (Blegen, *Troy*, III, fig. 292a. A59). This vessel is one of the few which may show that some relations existed between the north-west and the south-west Anatolian culture provinces.

No parallels are found for the large four handled fruitstands. Superficial parallels with vessels of related shape from Kültepe (*Kültepe*, I, pl. XLIII, No. 190) dating from the Middle Bronze Age only emphasize the general Anatolian character of this type.

Type 4. Carinated Bowls (fig. 10 : 1-16 ; Plate IIIb)

Of all the bowl types found in south-western Anatolia, the carinated bowl is the most common.¹ Those belonging to Level II are usually without

¹ It is found from Level V onwards.

FIG. 9 (all wheel-made).

- Type 2. No. 1. Buff ware, lustrous silvery grey wash, plastic ring handle inside. A II/3.—BS/54/67a.
 Type 3. No. 2. Buff ware, lustrous goldish pink wash, grooved decoration. A II/5.—BS/54/113.
 Type 2. No. 3. Buff ware, red-brown burnished slip, rib, knob. L II/1.18.—BS/54/322.
 Type 3. No. 4. Buff ware, lustrous silvery grey/buff wash, rib, knob. A II/10.7.—BS/54/141.
 Type 3. No. 5. Light grey ware, lustrous silvery grey wash (burnished dark grey), grooved decoration. L II/3.20.—BS/54/310.
 Type 3. No. 6. Buff ware, lustrous copper red wash. K II.
 Type 3. No. 7. Buff ware, lustrous copper red wash. A II.
 Type 3. No. 8. Buff ware, lustrous copper red wash. A II.
 Type 3. No. 9. *Bowl*, buff ware, buff burnished slip, plastic decoration, grooves on handles. A II.
 Type 5. No. 10. *Colander*, buff ware, lustrous copper pinkish, grooved handle, 3 rows of perforation on base. L II/2.

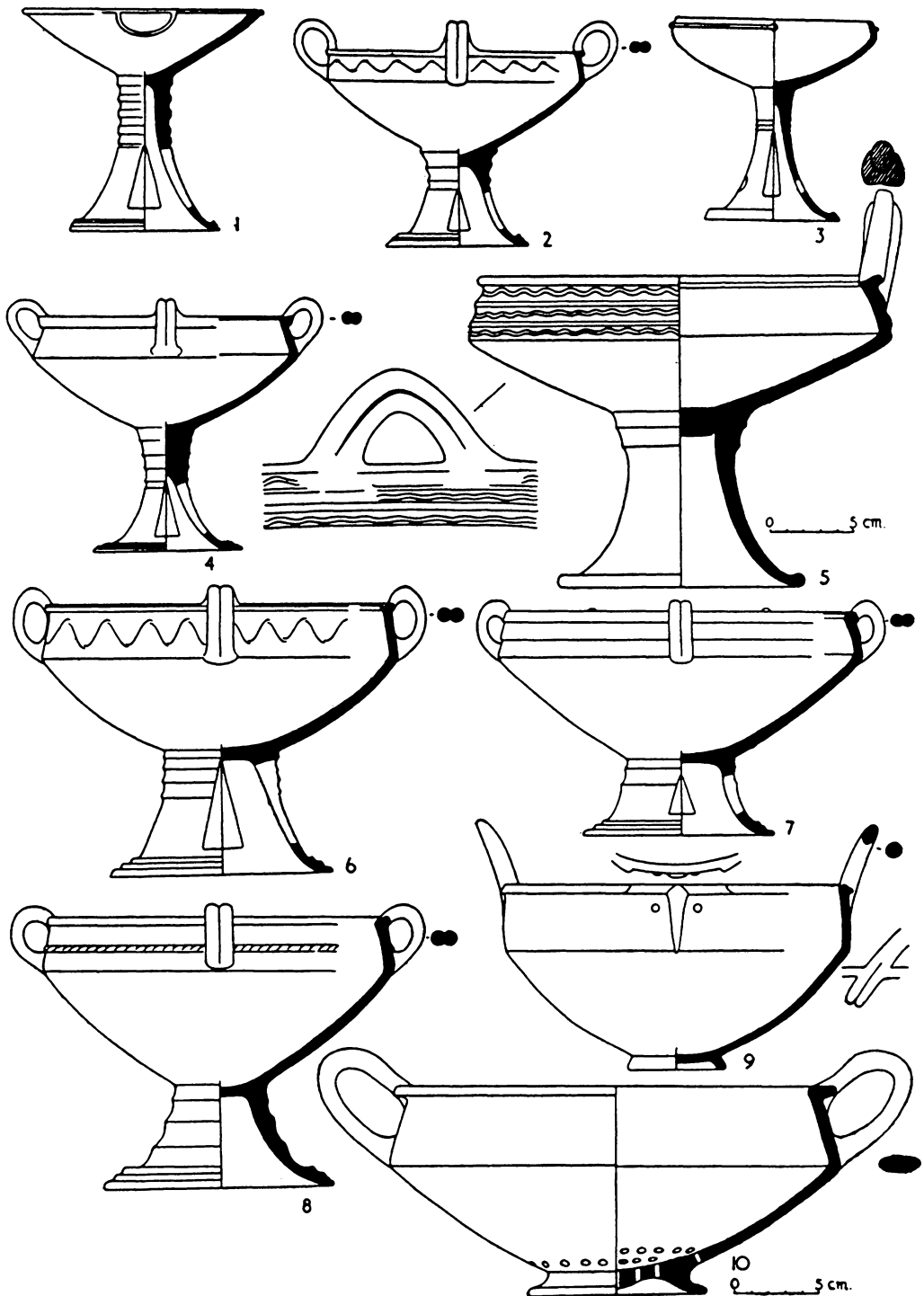


FIG. 9.

handles and the carination displays several variations, from a sharp metallic edge to a nicely rounded profile. The majority are made in red or grey lustrous ware, gold ware rarely occurs (fig. 18 : 11), but a large number is made in fine burnished fabric often showing pattern burnish. Washed, plain

or coarse examples are very rare in this Level. There is no decoration with the exception of a burnished rib above the carination (fig. 10 : 15). The association of these bowls with plates, jugs, chalices, and small fruitstands (drinking vessels) indicates ¹ that they were probably used for food.

The following variations have been recorded :

- (4a) Small carinated bowl, sharply carinated, ring base, no handles (fig. 10 : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5).
- (4b) Small carinated bowl, slightly carinated, ring base, no handles (fig. 10 : 9, 13, 16).
- (4c) Carinated bowl with ribs above carination, ring base, no handles (fig. 10 : 15).
- (4d) Small carinated bowl with one or two small vertical handles (fig. 10 : 8, 12).
- (4e) Broad-rimmed bowl, rounded carination (fig. 10 : 10, 14, 6).
- (4f) Bowl with very pronounced carination (fig. 10 : 11).

The sharp carination and the bead rim suggest a metallic origin. The carinated bowl is a common Anatolian shape from the end of the Early Bronze Age onwards ² and occurs with many variations from Troy (where it occurs from Level V–VII) to Kültepe.³ In the Middle Bronze Age it is difficult to distinguish between a carinated bowl from central Anatolia and one from western Anatolia, but in the Late Bronze Age it becomes possible to discern two types : a neat metallic looking (south-)west Anatolian type and a much heavier and coarser variant in central Anatolia and the Konya plain. The Polathl and possibly the Karaoglan specimens fall into the western group.

¹ They were found nicely stacked in a deep bowl of type 5 in a corner of Room L II/3.

² Blegen, Troy II, fig. 43, shape A 23. Fig. 257, Nos. 17, 18—all Troy V, Polathl (AS I, fig. 6, group 2, fig. 8, group 8, period II).

³ A very similar type is found at Geoy Tepe on Lake Urmia. Burton-Brown, *Excavations at Geoy Tepe in Azerbaijan*, 1948, fig. 27 (44, 477, 1008, etc.).

FIG. 10 (all wheel-made).

BOWLS. Type 4 : 1–16. Deep Bowls. Type 5 : 17–20

1. Buff ware, red burnished slip. A II/1.11.—BS/54/38.
2. Buff ware, lustrous copper-red wash. L II/3.41.—BS/54/344.
3. Buff ware, lustrous copper-red wash, pattern burnish, A II/1.
4. Buff ware, red pattern burnish, slip inside and out. K II.
5. Buff ware, lustrous copper-red wash. A II/3.
6. Buff ware, lustrous copper-red wash. A II/1.15.—BS/54/122.
7. Buff ware, lustrous copper-red wash. L II/1.12.—BS/54/360.
8. Buff ware, lustrous copper red wash. A II/3.
9. Buff ware, lustrous copper-red wash. A II/3.—BS/54/46.
10. Buff ware, lustrous silvery-grey wash. L II/3.13.—BS/54/346.
11. Buff ware, lustrous copper-red wash. L II/3.25.—BS/54/345.
12. Buff ware, lustrous copper-red wash. A II/3.
13. Buff ware, purplish-brown pattern burnish slip. J II/1.
14. Buff ware, lustrous copper-red wash. L II/3.26.—BS/54/350.
15. Buff ware, red wash. L II/4.
16. Buff ware, grey core, red-brown wash. A II/6.—BS/54/164.
17. Buff ware, red wash, impressed rope decoration, groove on handle. J II.
18. Buff ware, lustrous silver-grey wash. A II.
19. Buff ware, coarse grey polished ware, grooved handle. L II/3.16.
20. Buff ware, red wash. A II.

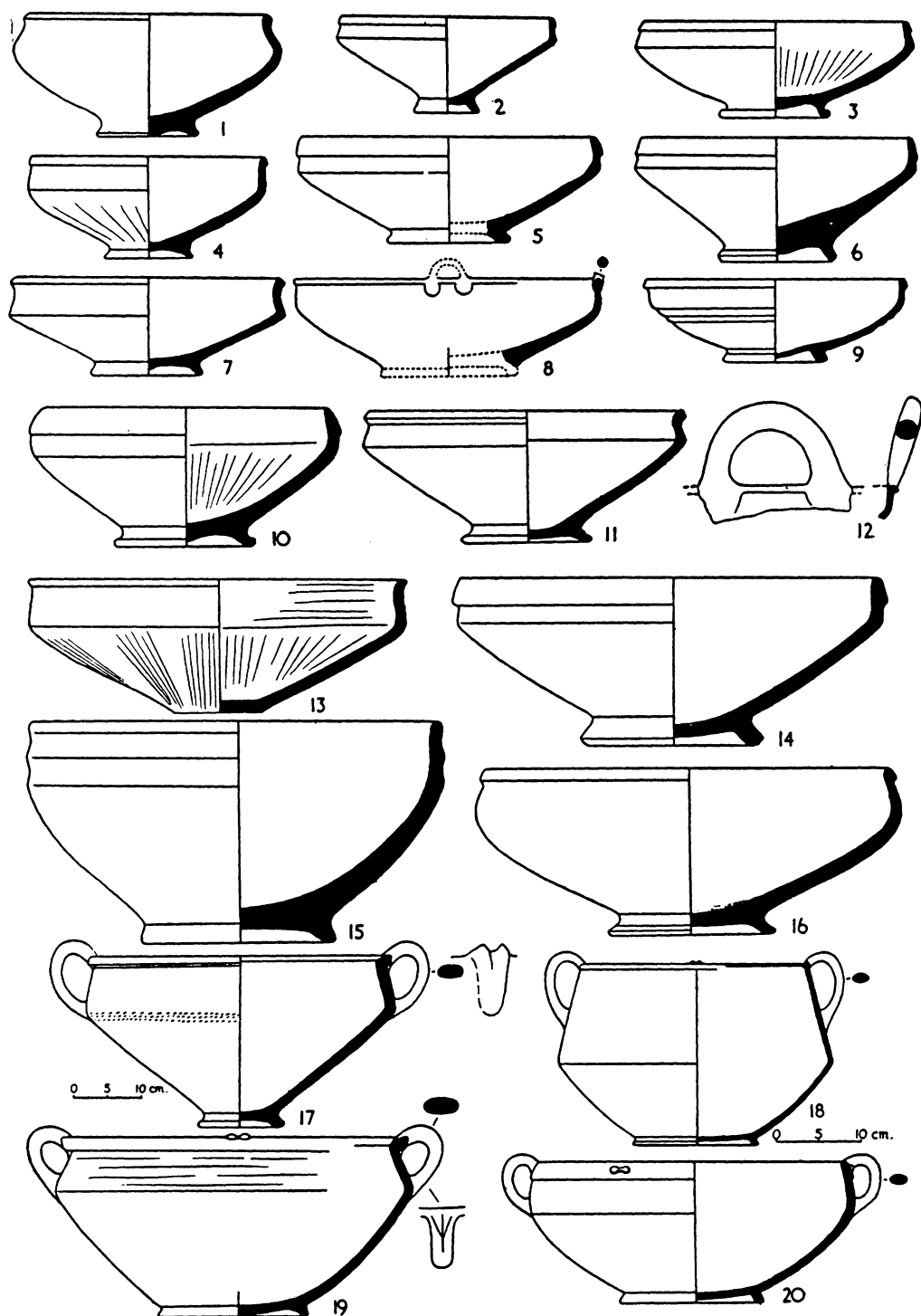


FIG. 10.

Type 5. Deep two handled Bowls

This type differs from the carinated bowl in size and profiles, especially rim profiles and in having two handles, either placed vertically and laid flat against the side of the bowl or more frequently rising above the rim

and set at an angle, as in carinated bowls (fig. 9 : 10, fig. 10 : 17-20, fig. 9 : 9).

The handles are often grooved at the place of attachment to the vessel, a feature also found on jugs and jars and on carinated bowls of north-west Anatolia, e.g. at Bayraklı (*DTCFD* VIII, 1950, 1, pl. VIII b below right¹)—sometimes the handles are grooved on top (fig. 9 : 10, fig. 10 : 17-19).

One of these bowls has rows of perforation in the base and must have been used as a colander (fig. 9 : 10). Decoration is uncommon. Grooved wavy lines occur (surface sherds), rope impression is found in a single case (fig. 10 : 17), but plastic single or double rivets, vertical bars and knobs (fig. 9 : 9, fig. 10 : 18, 19, 20), are much used. The metallic origin of a vessel like fig. 9 : 9 is beyond doubt and the rim profiles of fig. 10 : 17 and 19, the sharp carination and the plastic bars and rivets all suggest dependence on the metalworker's products.

A few variations on this shape have been recorded :

- (5a) Sharply carinated bowl with part below carination of greater height than that above it (fig. 10 : 18).
- (5b) Sharply carinated bowl, carination dividing body into almost equal parts (fig. 10 : 17, 19).
- (5c) Slightly carinated bowl (fig. 10 : 20).
- (5d) Colander (fig. 9 : 10).
- (5e) Carinated bowl with two handles laid flat against rim (fig. 9 : 9).

Although the rim profiles differ considerably, similar shapes are common in Troy VI (cf. fig. 9 : 9 with Blegen *Troy* III, fig. 292a, A 60. Late Troy VI, 1425-1275, and characteristic of Troy VIIa, 1275-1190).

Type 6. Shallow bowls with simple profiles (fig. 11 : 1-8, 12, 13)

Shallow bowls or saucers with plain or roll rim on a flat or ring base are very common at Beycesultan in Level II. About fifty of these were discovered in a single room of the Little Palace (see above, p. 46) (fig. 11 : 1-5). These bowls are only found in lustrous copper red or more rarely in gold wares. No parallels are known to me ; the nearest shape at Boğazköy (*Kleinfunde*, pl. 37, 2, 3, 5, esp. 6 and 8) are much thicker and of quite different fabric.

Bowls with inverted rim occur sporadically (fig. 11 : 6). This shape is always slipped and burnished and far more common in the earlier levels. It never occurs in metallic ware. A rare type in south-western Anatolia,

12. Orange buff plain ware, wet smoothed. A II.

13. Red ware, plain. A II.

14. Buff ware, buff burnished slip, golden colour, shallow grooved decoration. A II (ext.).—BS/54/362.

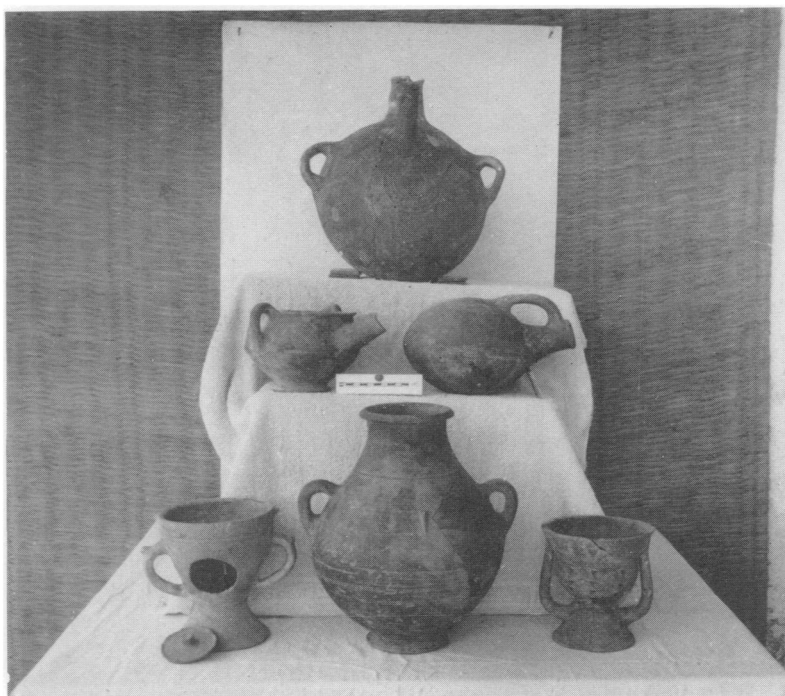
15. Buff gritty ware, burnished buff surface, shallow grooved decoration. A II.—BS/54/138a.

16. Red gritty ware, incised decoration. G II.—BS/54/143.

17. Buff ware, polished buff surface, shallow grooved decoration. F II.—BS/54/161.

18. Buff ware, lustrous copper-red wash over grooved decoration. J II/1.

¹ Not found at Troy (VI).



(a) "Askoi," "Drink-warmers," etc., from Level II.



(b) Bi-foil, tre-foil, and quatre-foil vessels from Level II.



(a) "Shrine" in Room "A. 4" : Level II.



(b) Stone "sink" in Room "A. 1" : Level II.



(a) Building " E ". General view from the North-East with Room " E. 9 " in the Foreground.



(b) Room " L. 1 " seen from the North-East.



(a) Building "J" from the North-East.



(b) Room "L. 3" from the South with Room "L. 1" beyond.

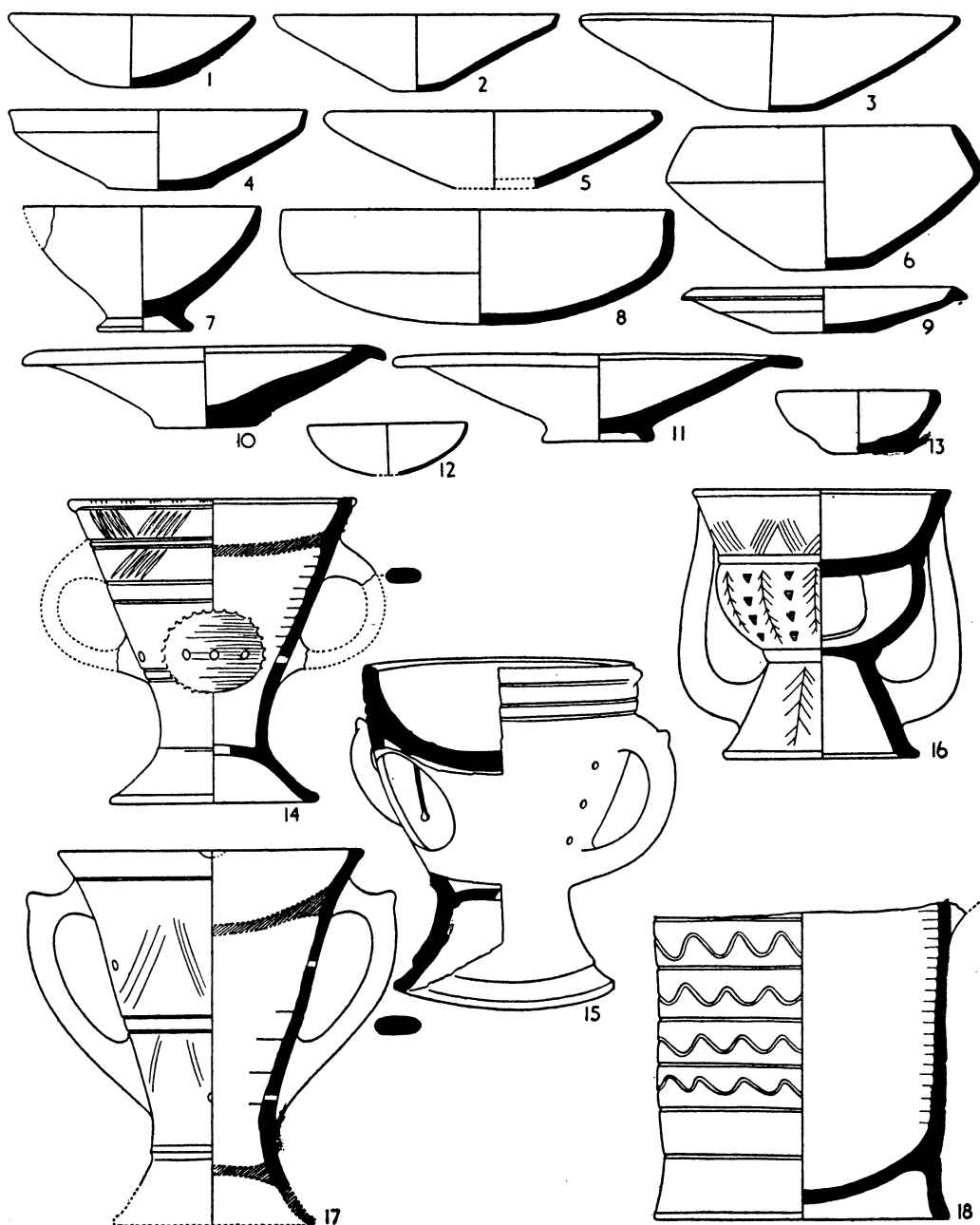


FIG. 11 (1-5 shallow bowls-saucers, 6 inverted rim bowl, 7, 8, 13 various bowls, 9-11 plates, 12 eggshell ware, 14-18 drink warmers).

1. Buff ware, lustrous copper-red wash. A II/3.—BS/54/44.
2. Buff ware, lustrous copper-red wash. L II/3.43.
3. Buff ware, lustrous copper-red wash. J II/1.—BS/54/268.
4. Buff ware, lustrous copper-red wash. A II/1.—BS/54/43.
5. Buff ware, lustrous copper-red wash. A II/4.
6. Buff ware, deep red burnished slip inside and out. A II/3.
7. Buff ware, red wash inside and out. E II.
8. Buff ware, lustrous copper-red wash. J II/1.
9. Buff ware, red wash, pattern burnish. A II/3.
10. Buff ware, brown wash, pattern burnish. A II/1.8.—BS/54/37.
11. Buff ware, lustrous copper-red wash. L II.

these bowls are characteristic of the civilization of the Konya plain and to a less extent of central Anatolia from the Middle Bronze Age onwards and are especially frequent at the predominantly Middle Bronze Age sites of Acemköy and Kültepe (*Kültepe*, Vol. I, pl. XLIII, 186, XLV, XLVII).

Simple bowls of other shapes are illustrated in fig. 11 : 7, 8, and 13. Eggshell bowls (fig. 11 : 12), common in Level IV and V, are still found. They are always made in buff ware with red or brownish wash.

Type 7. Plates or dishes with flat-topped rim (fig. 11 : 9-11)

One of the most characteristic shapes of Level II. Most of them are buff or red burnished, but specimens in red lustrous ware also exist. They have either a flat or a ring base. This type has a long life at Beycesultan from Level V to Level I, and is one of the shapes usually collected on the hüyük in south-western Anatolia.¹ It also occurs through all the phases of Troy VI (Blegen, *Troy* III, p. 43, fig. 292a, shape A 48 and A 49) and in the Konya plain, but it is not common there.

Type 8. Heating vessels (fig. 11 : 14-18 ; Plate Va)

Peculiar to Level II is a beaker-shaped two handled vessel on a foot with an arrangement for heating. The upper part consists of a shallow bowl in which was placed the material to be heated, whereas a round opening in the side enabled one to introduce glowing charcoal in the lower compartment, in which marks of fire are to be seen. The walls and bottom of this part of the pot were perforated with slits and circular holes in order to create a draught. Two handles, often with a knob on top, made it possible to move the vessel without burning oneself. It was placed on a high foot to keep the heat from the floor, which may have been covered with such easily inflammable material as mats, straw, or rushes.

Byzantine descendants of this same type have been published from the Agora excavations in Athens.² These specimens were made in glazed ware and provided with high domed lids, never found with the Late Bronze Age examples. Similar metal objects are still used in Anatolia, where they are called *maltez* in Turkish, and the shape and use of our pots was at once recognized by the workmen.

None of the other Anatolian sites has produced anything like the Beycesultan vessels, and it is possible that they have their origin in south-western Anatolia. One example is of incised red coarse ware (fig. 11 : 16) the others (fig. 11 : 14, 15, 17) are made of buff burnished ware and decorated

¹ e.g. Kusura, *Archaeologia* 87, 1937, fig. 15 : 8 and 9.

² *Hesperia* VII, p. 434, p. 457, fig. 19 and 22 (Middle Byzantine glazed ware). Although Middle Byzantine pottery was discovered at Beyce on the western half of the mound (fig. 11 : 14, 15, 16, 17), it must be emphasized that our specimens all come from stratified and undisturbed earlier deposits and that fragments of similar vessels were found in the other half of the mound (in E II) where there is no Byzantine layer. The possibility that these vessels are Byzantine and intrusive is therefore excluded. The ware is totally different from the Byzantine pottery at Beyce and especially fig. 11 : 14 with a slight gold lustre is typical of the Late Bronze Age Level II at Beycesultan.

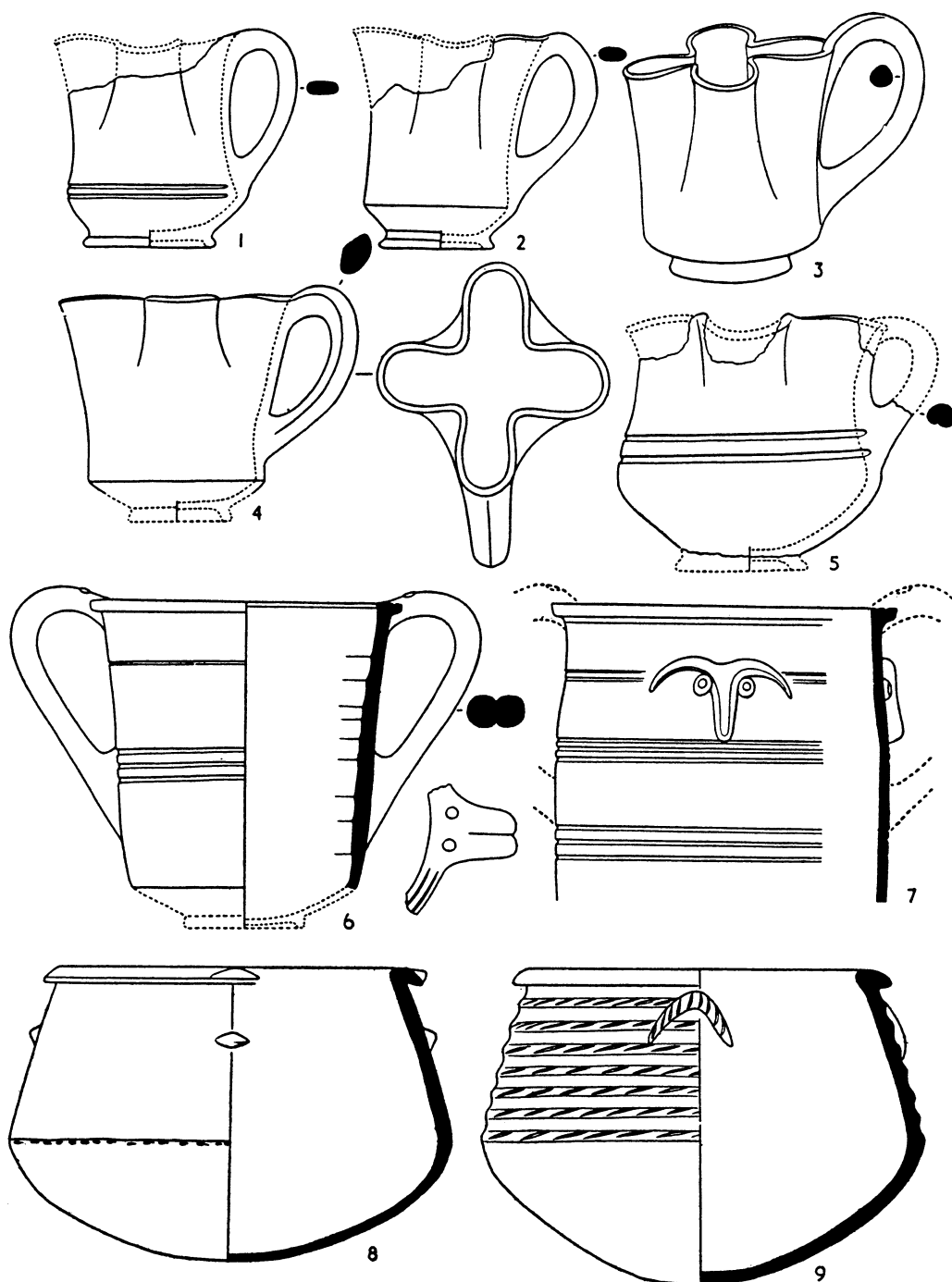


FIG. 12 (1-5 quatrefoil cups, 6-7 2 handled deep cups, depas).

1. Buff ware, red burnished slip (burnt). A II/6.2.—BS/54/71.
2. Grey ware, lustrous silvery grey wash, burnished. K II.—BS/54/306.
3. Buff ware, red burnished slip. A II/3.—BS/54/214.
4. Buff ware, lustrous copper red wash. A II/3.8.—BS/54/130.
5. Buff ware, orange buff wash (burnt). E II.
6. Buff ware, buff slip, pattern burnish, grooves, rivets. E II.
7. Buff ware, red-brownish wash, burnished, grooves and plastic ram's head. A II/5.—BS/54/190.
8. Cooking pot, red brown gritty ware, wet smoothed, rope impression. A II/1.
9. Cooking pot, coarse red ware, wet smoothed, plastic rope band. E II.

with deeply burnished parallel strokes. The attribution to this group of fig. 11 : 18 is not certain ; it is made of red lustrous ware and decorated with grooved wavy lines between horizontal ones.

Type 9. Quatrefoil cups (fig. 12 : 1-5 ; Plate Vb)

Most typical in Level II is a one handled quatrefoil cup on a ring base, produced in lustrous red, grey, and gold ware only.

Similar cups with two handles occur at Kültepe in the Middle Bronze Age (*Kültepe* II, pl. LXXI, No. 200, 201) and these are related to the well-known MBA kantharos shape (which is essentially the same vessel on a high foot ¹) with its Middle Minoan counterparts in pottery and metal. This type has not been found in south-west Anatolia, but may of course occur in Middle Bronze layers not yet reached. An origin in the local metal-worker's industry is not unlikely as quatrefoil mouthed jugs are common in the earlier Levels (III and IV) at the site.

Type 10. Deep two-handled beaker (fig. 12 : 6-7)

No complete specimens were found and the small number of fragments of these beakers suggest that they are comparatively rare. Grooved decoration and plastic rivets on the rim where the handle is attached, are reminiscent of metallic origins. The shape (fig. 12 : 6) is found in the early Bronze Age settlement of Troy IV (Blegen, *Troy*, II, fig. 154a, A 44) but the handles are placed differently on the earlier beaker. The plastic ram's head on fig. 12 : 7 faintly suggests the face urns of Early Bronze Age Troy (I-IV), demonstrating the continuity of Anatolian decoration.

Type 11. Beak-spouted Jugs (fig. 13 : 1-4 ; Plate Ia)

The elegant beak-spouted jugs of Level II represent the highest development of this attractive Anatolian shape, found at Beycesultan, although in cruder form, from Level V onwards.

Characteristic in south-western Anatolia is a tall bearded ² spout adorned with plastic rivets (seven on fig. 13 : 4) and of a length almost disproportionate to the size of the vessel's body. The latter is globular with a carination and placed on a ring base. The handle, a flattened oval or triangular in section, either merges with the body at its lower end or ends in a protuberance with a single rivet on either side (fig. 13 : 1, 2, 3). Plastic decoration is rare and a collar with incisions adorns the neck of fig. 13 : 4.

Beak-spouted jugs of Level II occur in two wares only : lustrous copper red (fig. 13 : 1) or grey burnished (fig. 13 : 2-4). A metallic origin

¹ See Bittel in *MDOG* 72, 1933, p. 30, f. 13. This type occurs at Boğazköy, Alişar, Kültepe, Tyana, i.e. in the central Anatolian and Konya plain.

² This exaggeration of the neck and spout is a south-west Anatolian feature and is found on the well-known EBA ribbed and fluted jugs from the cemetery of Gündürle (north of Isparta). See K. Bittel, *Kleinasiatische Studien*, 1942, and others in Afyon Museum.

8. Buff ware, lustrous copper-red wash, burnished (trefoil). A II/2.1.—BS/54/39.

9. Buff ware, lustrous copper-pink wash (bifoil). A II/4.1.—BS/54/69.

10. Buff ware, lustrous copper-pink wash (trefoil). A II (ext.).

11. Buff ware, reddish buff burnished slip. J II.

12. Red gritty ware, grooved decoration, smoothed buff surface. G II.

13. Buff ware, red wash or paint-polish. L II/4.—BS/54/367.

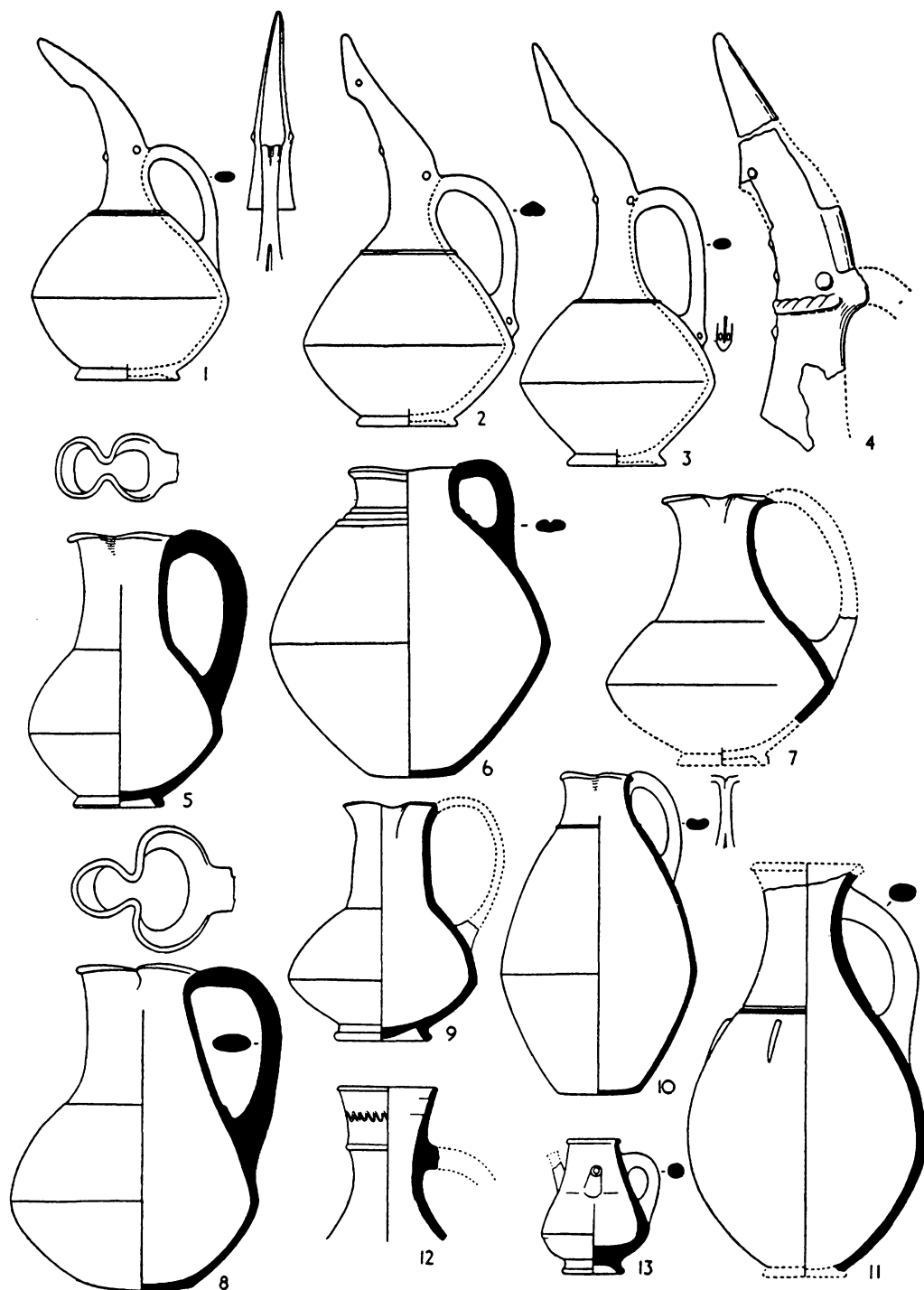


FIG. 13. Jugs (1-4 beak-spouted, 5-10 bifoil and trefoil mouthed, 11 plain-mouthed jugs, 12 long-necked vessel, 13 miniature spouted jug).

1. Buff ware, metallic grey-brownish lustrous wash, polished. L II/2.1.—BS/54/280.
2. Buff ware, burnt grey, grey burnished slip. A II (ext.).—BS/54/371.
3. Buff ware, burnt grey, grey burnished slip. A II (ext.).—BS/54/372.
4. Greyish buff ware, light grey burnished slip. A II.—BS/54/142.
5. Buff ware, lustrous copper-red wash (bifoil). E II (ext.).—BS/54/118.
6. Plain red gritty ware, ribs, grooved handle (trefoil). J II.
7. Buff ware, lustrous copper-red wash, burnished (bifoil). A II/3.—BS/54/120.

of these vessels is beyond doubt. "Bearded" beak-spouts are often found on sites in south-west Anatolia at Kusura,¹ Dinar, Gündürle H. (near Isparta), Çivril and Yassi H. (Acipayam), Güney, and Mancarli Hüyük.²

Best known from central Anatolian sites such as Alaca, Boğazköy (MBA and LBA), Alişar, and Kültepe (MBA), Middle and Late Bronze Age beak-spouted vessels are so characteristic of the area which became the Hittite homeland that they received the unsuitable ethnic adjective of "Hittite". Recent excavations, however, proved their existence in Cilicia (Tarsus, Mersin), on the Black Sea coast (Dündartepe) and in the Ankara area (Bitik, Polatlı). During a survey in 1951-52 many beak-spouts were collected by the writer in the Konya plain, from which isolated specimens had been known before from the sites of Acemköy and Tyana (Öküzlü or Kemer Hisar). All these vessels differ considerably in shape from the jugs of Level II in Beycesultan. Only western Anatolia, which in the Early Bronze Age had produced such splendid vessels as the Yortan and Gündürle jugs, remained a blank with the exception of one jug from Hanay Tepe³ and some fragment from Thermi.⁴ The first season of excavation at Beycesultan has filled the gap, but the absence of this shape at Bayraklı and at Troy VI-VII remains unexplained.

It is indeed a curious fact that the beak-spouted jug, one of the most characteristic types in north-west Anatolia during the Early Bronze Age, should have become so rare in the Middle and Late Bronze Age, whereas this same shape, hardly found⁵ in central Anatolia until the final phase of the EBA, has acquired such popularity there in the following period. It is still too early to theorize about the development of this shape in south-western Anatolia, as no Middle Bronze Age levels have yet been reached. It is not impossible, however, that the jugs from Beycesultan originated locally, strongly influenced by metalwork and showing in their exaggerated shape the same originality as was responsible for the fantastic products of the Gündürle potter in that same area about a millennium earlier.

Type 12. Jugs with a Bifoil or Trefoil Mouth (fig. 13 : 5-10 ; Plate Vb)

This type is even more frequent in Level II than the beak-spouted jug. Small jugs only exist in pinkish red or grey lustrous ware and are never decorated. The pear shaped or carinated globular body has a sharp ridge at the junction of neck and shoulder and a flat or ring base. Quatrefoil jugs such as are found in Level IV have not yet been discovered in Level II.

Some larger versions of the same type with a trefoil mouth, grooved handle, and flat base exist in plain red (fig. 13 : 6) or in lustrous ware (fig. 13 : 10).

No good parallels have been found except at Kusura C (*Archaeologia*

¹ Kusura, *Archaeologia* 86, 1936, pl. VIII, No. 10, fig. 15 : 9.

² Found by the writer during a survey in south-west Anatolia in 1952.

³ W. Lamb in *PZ* 1932, fig. 11.

⁴ *Thermi*, pl. XIX.6 (has rivets like the south-west Anatolian specimens).

⁵ Excepting the beak-spouted jugs of precious metal in the Alaca tombs, which in my opinion are probably imports from south-west Anatolia (see *AS* IV, p. 212).

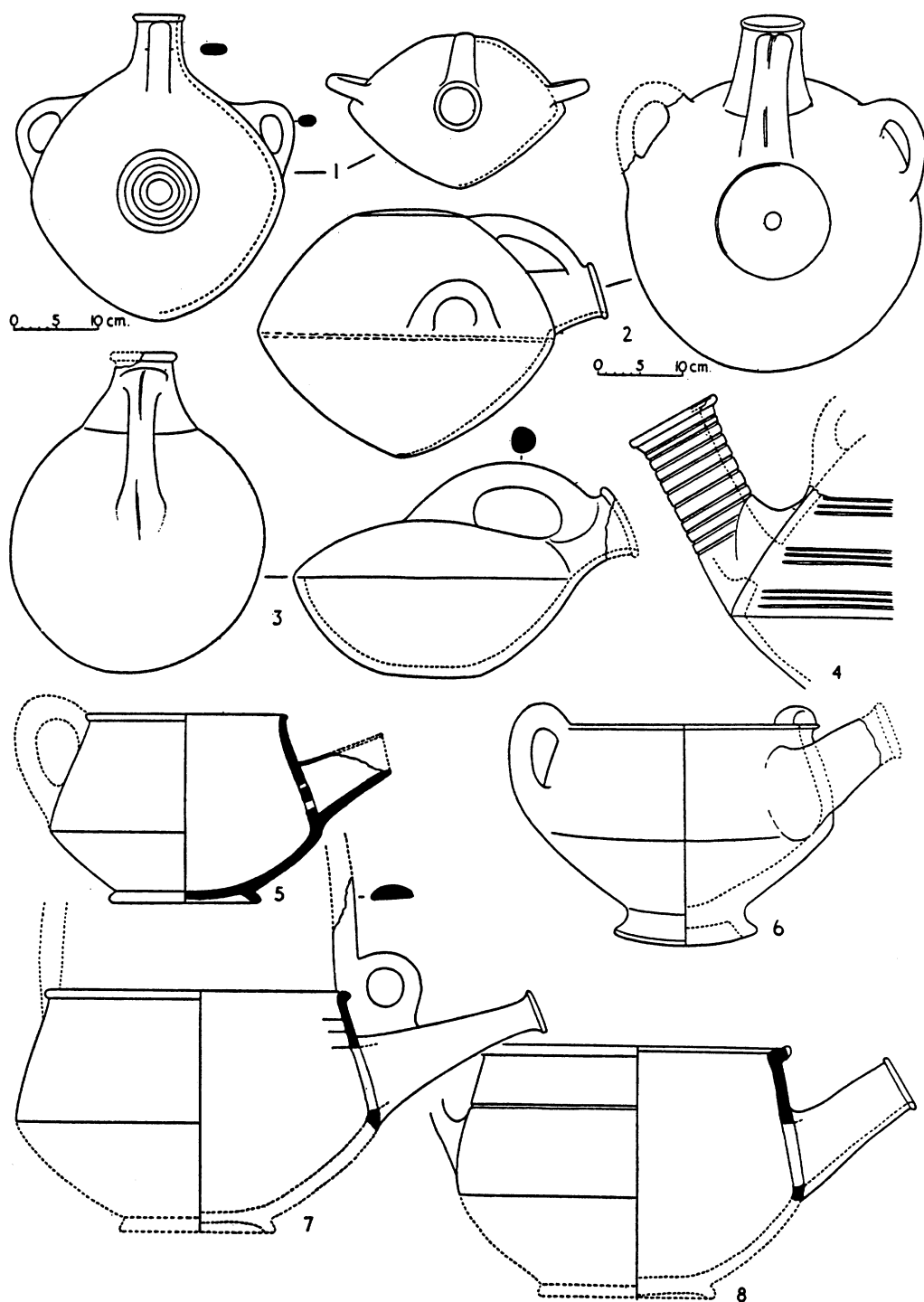


FIG. 14 (1-4 askoi, 5-8 spouted jars—No. 6 basket handle).

1. Buff ware, red wash, slight grooved decoration (circles). A II/6.2.—BS/54/187.
2. Buff ware, thin red slip polish, double line of rope impression, one slight grooved circle. L II/3.38.—BS/54/359.
3. Buff ware, red lustrous wash. L II/3.37.—BS/54/358.
4. Brick red ware, lustrous copper-red burnished wash, grooved decoration. A II.
5. Buff ware, lustrous copper-red wash. A II/4.
6. Buff ware, lustrous copper-red wash. A II/3.—BS/54/70.
7. Buff ware, fine lustrous copper-pink wash. J II/1.
8. Grey ware, grey slip, polished, groove, double knob, or rim above spout. A II.

87, 1937, fig. 15.14) but jugs with bifoil or trefoil mouth are common all over Anatolia from the Middle Bronze Age onwards. The individual character of the Beycesultan vessels may be due to metal prototypes.

Type 13. Miscellaneous jugs (fig. 13 : 11-13)

Jugs with plain mouths are comparatively rare in Level II and never found in lustrous ware. A fine red burnished specimen has grooved and plastic bars such as are often seen on jars (fig. 13 : 11). Fig. 13 : 12 shows the tall neck of a plain ware jug, decorated with grooved wavy lines. One miniature spouted feeding bottle (fig. 13 : 13) was found ; it is covered in a deep red wash.

Type 14. Askoi (fig. 14 : 1-4 ; Plate Va)

At Beycesultan, the askos is the most outstanding among the few shapes which can definitely be recognized as Aegean. It is rather frequent in Level II and occurs in two main types : the small askos with a single handle from neck to body, and large three handled specimens with one handle from neck to body and one on either side. The large examples, which may be flattened or bulbous, usually have one or more concentric circles on the upper side. Fig. 14 : 2 also has a pattern of rope impression on the carination. These vessels must have been made in two parts and are extremely thin in the middle, thickening gradually towards the side where the two halves were joined.

Whereas the small askos has a flat base, the larger ones have none and could only be hung up or placed against the wall (fig. 14 : 1 was found in this position). A large ribbed neck (fig. 14 : 4) probably belongs to a big askos. The surface of these vessels is either lustrous or coated with a red wash, mottled in firing. This seems to be one of the few shapes among the pottery at Beycesultan (Level II) which shows no appreciable influence of metal work (but notice the ribbed neck : fig. 14 : 4).

The smaller askos (fig. 14 : 3) is also a well-known Mycenaean shape.¹ Furumark suggests that as it had a long unbroken development (from the EBA) in the Cyclades, it might be regarded as a sign of Cycladic influence on Mycenaean pottery. It occurs from Mycenaean II A until III C I, in other words from the 16th to the 12th century. A three handled askos type occurs at Troy² in contexts of late Level VI (c. 1425-1275) only.

This essentially Aegean shape is not found in central Anatolia, where

¹ Furumark, *Mycenaean Pottery*, fig. 20 : 195, p. 68, 617.

² Blegen, *Troy*, III, fig. 293, shape B 41.

6. Grey ware, fine light grey polished slip, grooved handle, 2 knobs. L II/3.21.

7. Buckly buff ware, reddish-buff burnished slip, one horizontal, two vertical handles, 2 knobs, grooves, pattern burnish. A II/2.23.—BS/54/64.

8. Buff ware, lustrous goldish coloured wash, grooves, knobs, 2 vertical handles, one horizontal ? A II.

9. Buff ware, wet smoothed buff surface, two vertical, two horizontal handles. L II/3.27.

10. FUNNEL, buff ware, yellowish lustrous wash. A II/3.

11. Buff ware, poor orange wash, 2 handles, grooved. E II (ext.).

12. Buff ware, lustrous copper-red wash. J II.

13. STAND, buff ware, grey core, polished red wash, grooved decoration. H II.

14. STAND, buff ware, grey core, polished red wash. L II/4.

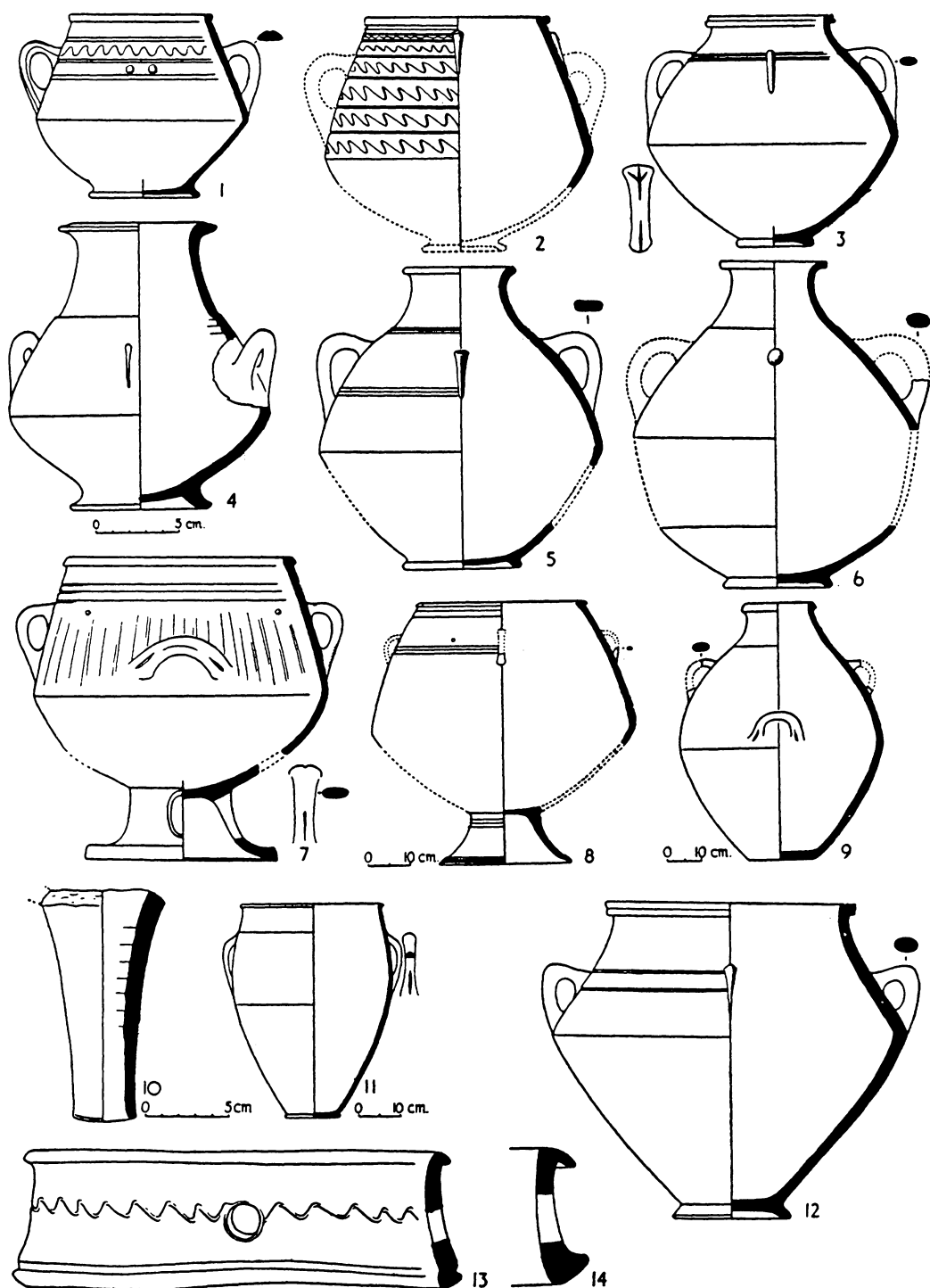


FIG. 15 (1-9, 11-12 jars, 10 funnel, 13, 14 pot stands).

1. Grey ware, burnished slip, grooved wavy lines, 2 knobs on either side, grooved handles. A II/3.—BS/54/157.
2. Buff ware, grooved decoration, lustrous red-brown wash over decoration. L II/3.
3. Buff ware, lustrous copper-red slip, burnished, grooved decoration, ribs, bars. L II/3.28.
4. Buff ware, orange buff burnished slip, 2 bars, 2 handles. G II.—BS/54/184.
5. Buff ware, lustrous copper-red wash, burnished, grooves, ribs, bars. A II/1.—BS/54/212. A II/3.2.—BS/54/124 (identical).

its place is taken by the lentoid flask. The use of the askes in south-western Anatolia can be attributed to its geographical position between the Aegean and the central Anatolian plateau.

Type 15. Spouted Jars with or without Basket Handles (fig. 14 : 5-8 ; Plate IIIa)

Spouted jars are frequently found from Level V to I. Like the beak-spouted jugs the example from Level II is made in lustrous red and grey burnished ware only. The jars have a carinated biconical body, a bead rim, and a ring base. Placed opposite the handle, the spout may either be of the trumpet or of the strainer type. A basket handle is sometimes found (fig. 14 : 6). No teapot spouts were discovered in this period. Decoration is rare ; a groove and a double rivet occur on fig. 14 : 8.

Spouted jars also exist in central Anatolia (e.g. *Alaca*, Vol. III, pl. LXIV.¹ with basket handle, pl. LVIII.² with strainer spout) ("Hittite Empire", i.e. LBA). In south-west Anatolia fragments of other specimens were found at Çivril, Yassi Hüyük, Dinar, Mancarli H. and Akkilise (near Korkuteli).

Type 16. Jars.

Level II produced a large variety of jars (fig. 15 : 1-9, 11-12).

- (a) Biconical jars with grooved wavy lines, sometimes combined with knobs (fig. 15 : 1, 2 ; Plate IVb).
- (b) Carinated jars with grooved rims, grooves at junction of neck and body and vertically placed plastic bars (fig. 15 : 3, 12).
- (c) Jars with curving profile, two handles, and two vertical plastic bars (fig. 15 : 4 ; Plate Va).
- (d) Rather plump jars in grey ware (fig. 15 : 6).
- (e) Amphora of carinated shape with two handles, grooves, and bars (fig. 15 : 5).
- (f) Large four handled amphora (fig. 15 : 9).
- (g) Four handled pedestalled jars (fig. 15 : 7, 8).
- (h) Deep two handled storage jar (fig. 15 : 11).

Lustrous ware is frequent (fig. 15 : 2, 3, 5, 8) as well as grey (fig. 15 : 1 and 6) and reddish buff burnished fabrics (fig. 15 : 4, 7). The larger and coarser vessels are made in either plain (fig. 15 : 9) or red washed ware (fig. 15 : 11). Ribs, grooves, vertical plastic bars, knobs and grooved handles are very common on jars. The wavy line is the only ornamental pattern as in the case of chalices and fruitstands. Paralleled at Troy VI (Blegen, *Troy*, III, p. 77) the use of the wavy line seems to be a western feature not found in central Anatolia or Cilicia. Incidentally, it is one of the few similarities between Troy VI and Beycesultan II, another link being the use of grey burnished pottery, e.g. jars (fig. 15 : 1, 6 ; the ware of the latter is indistinguishable from some sherds I have seen from Troy VI—but the Beycesultan shapes are not found at Troy). A shape similar to

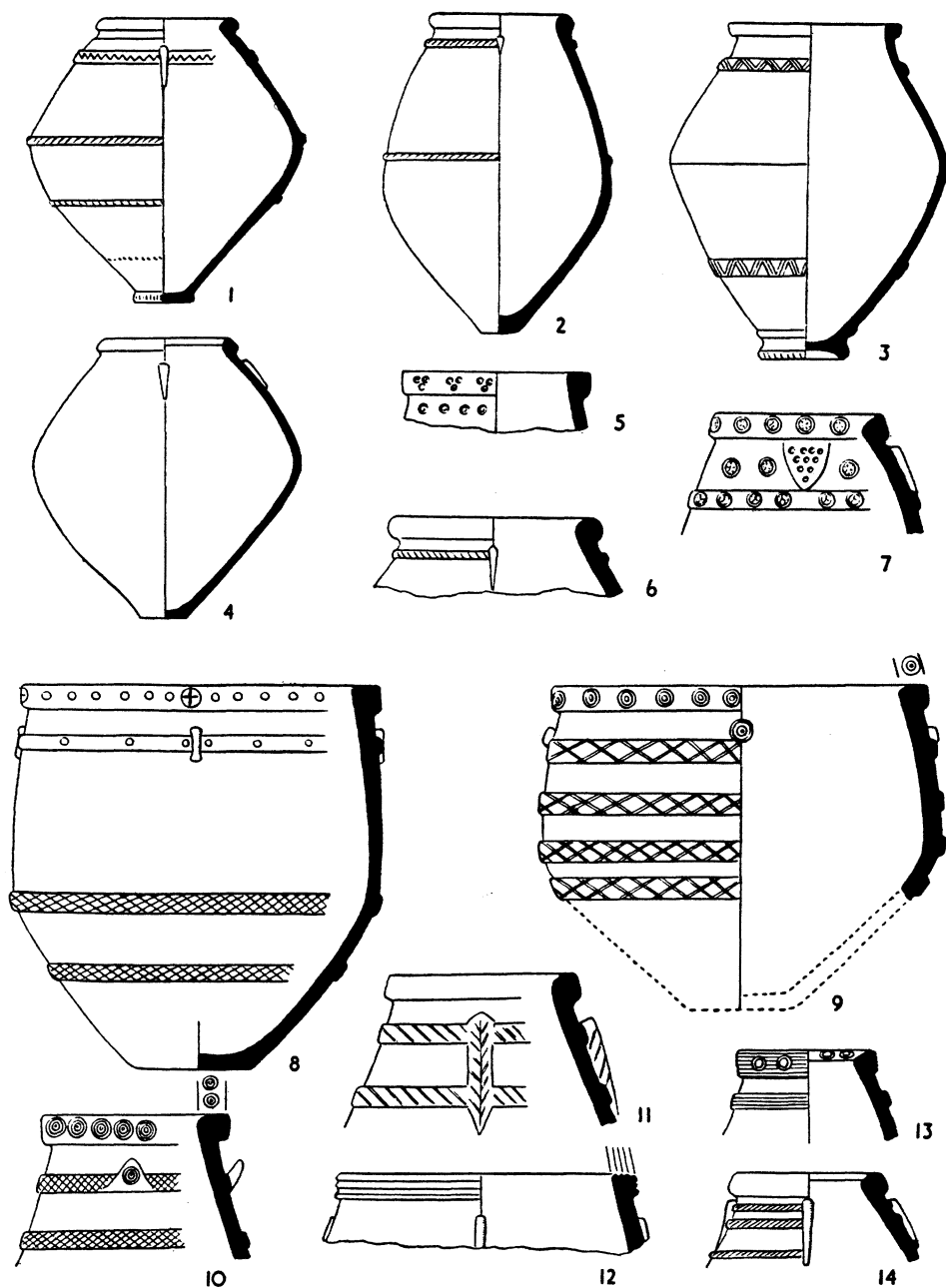


FIG. 16. Pithoi.

1. Grey ware, light grey burnished surface, grooved decoration. A II/1.
2. Grey ware, light grey burnished surface. A II/2.
3. Buff ware, red burnished slip. J II.
4. Grey ware, grey burnished surface. A II/10.
- 5-14. Reddish buff gritty ware (grey core), same colour surface or light wash. No. 5 : L II/4. No. 6 : L II/1. No. 7 : H II. No. 8 : L II/13, pithoi F. No. 9 : J II/2. No. 10 : E II (ext.). No. 11 : H II. No. 12 : L II/3. No. 13 : H I. No. 14 : L II/1.

fig. 15 : 6 occurs at Kusura period C (*Archaeologia* 86, 1936, fig. 10 : 6), but is provided with two lugs instead of handles.

No parallels could be found for the other jars. They are probably all of local origin, some showing the influence of contemporary metal craft

in the use of lustrous ware and metallic ornaments, such as grooves, ribs, bars, rivet knobs, and sharp profiles (esp. fig. 15 : 1, 2, 3, 5, 8 and 12).

Type 17. Funnel (fig. 15 : 10)

No complete funnels were found at Beycesultan II. A very similar example was discovered at Polatlı layer 20 (AS, I, fig. 12 : 13), and a complete one at Alaca (unpublished, in Alaca Museum, Old Kingdom Level III), but both are earlier than our specimens.

Type 18. Potstands (fig. 15 : 13-14)

Two potstands only were found in Beycesultan II. Both are of rather coarse ware with a polished wash and one has circular holes in the side and a grooved decoration of wavy lines.

A well known Anatolian type, they occur at Kusura C (*Archaeologia* 86, 1936, pl. VIII, 8), Mersin V LBA (*Preh. Mersin*, fig. 157, Nos. 25, 27) and at Tarsus (13th century ?) (*AJA*, XXXIX, 1935, p. 545, f. 38—red slipped and burnished) and with different profiles at Alaca H. (Koşay, *Alaca* II, 1944, pl. XXXV. Date not indicated, but second millennium).

Type 19. Coarse ware cooking pots (fig. 12 : 8-9)

A squat shape, decorated with crescent lugs, knobs and sometimes plastic rope decoration (fig. 12 : 9). Very common in Level II and on sites in the neighbourhood (Çivril, Yassi) ; it also occurs at Kusura C (*Archaeologia* 86, 1936, fig. 9 : 10).

Type 20. Pithoi (fig. 16 and 17)

Groups of pithoi are frequently found in the smaller rooms in area L, the private houses of A and the " Little Palace " in J, belonging to Level II. Some of the small pithoi (group A) have a burnished red or grey surface (fig. 16 : 4), but all the larger ones (groups b-d) are made of a buff gritty ware with a reddish buff surface, wet smoothed or covered with a wash of the same colour.

The pithoi can be divided by size into four groups :

- (a) Small biconical pithoi (fig. 16 : 1-4). Average height of c. 60-70 cm. and mouth diameter of c. 30-35 cm.
- (b) Squat pithoi with a wide mouth (fig. 16 : 8-9, and 12 ?). Average height 70-80 cm., diameter of mouth ca. 75-80 cm.
- (c) Large piriform pithoi (fig. 17 : 1-4, fig. 16 : 5-7, 10, 13, 14). Average height c. 80-110 cm., diameter of mouth c. 40-50 cm.
- (d) Very large and heavy pithoi (fig. 17 : 5-6). Average height c. 120-130 cm., diameter of mouth c. 60-80 cm.

There were no plain pithoi in Level II. Group (a) (small pithoi) differs from the others in a better finish, no stamp-seal impressions and a different decoration : vertical knobs (fig. 16 : 1, 2, 4) ; occasional plastic rope ornament (fig. 16 : 1, 2) ; flat bands adorned with grooved wavy

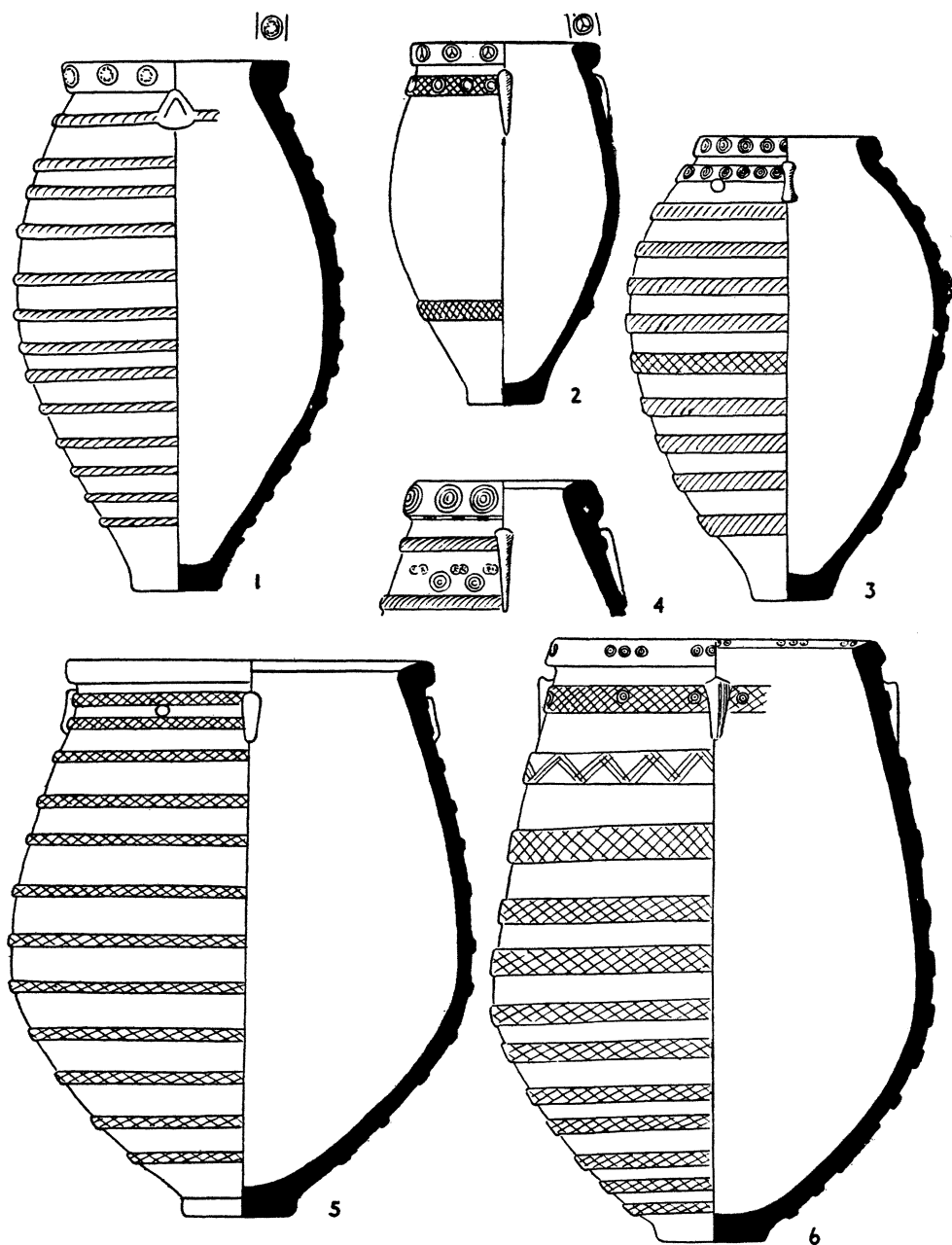


FIG. 17. Pithoi.

Reddish buff gritty ware (grey core) same colour surface or wash. No. 1 : E II (ext.). No. 2 : L II/2. No. 3 : A II/3. No. 4 : L II/3. No. 5 : L II/3, pithos C. No. 6 : L II/3, pithos B.

lines (fig. 16 : 1) and flat bands with groups of lines incised before application of the slip (fig. 16 : 3) ; finger impressions often occur on the base (fig. 16 : 1, 3).

The decoration of the larger pithoi is the same for each of the groups *b-d* and consists of flat plastic bands, with incised or impressed stamp-seal and plastic rope decoration. Vertical bars are again in evidence or triangular knobs (fig. 16 : 10), three to each pithos reaching from the first

to the second band. Sometimes large plastic triangles are found bearing stamp seal impressions (fig. 16 : 7). One pithos of type *b* (fig. 16 : 8) shows a metallic feature : a barrel shaped vessel secured by a metal hoop fastened by vertical bars fixed with rivets. The decoration consists of seal impressions.

Impressions of a flat stamp-seal (larger diameter 4–5 cm., smaller 1–1.5 cm.) are found on the rim (fig. 16 : 5, 7, 10, 13, fig. 17 : 1–4, 6, fig. 17 : 4, fig. 16 : 5, 7), the plastic bands (fig. 16 : 7–9, fig. 17 : 2, 3, 6), or even on the body. They either occur in rows or are grouped in threes. Grooved decoration, although rare, occurs in Levels II (fig. 16 : 12) and I (fig. 16 : 13).

Seal impressions are very common at Beycesultan in this level as in central Anatolia and the Konya plain, and they are always neatly arranged in patterns. No inscribed stamp seals seem to have been used at Beycesultan and the patterns are simple and decorative. Two types are often seen on the same pithos (fig. 16 : 5, 7, fig. 17 : 4).

The following motifs are used : two, three or four concentric circles¹ ; concentric circles enclosing a conventionalized “rosette” with three, four, or five petals ; concentric circles with a cross in the middle, or more rarely a real rosette of eight or twelve petals². One fine small stamp seal consists of a cross in a circle : each of the four compartments thus formed are filled with a triangle and the circle is surrounded by a band of triangles, leaving a zigzag pattern in between.

Parallels

During the second millennium, the south-west Anatolian pithos shape³ has no parallels in the rest of Anatolia. The examples found at Alaca, Boğazköy, Alishar, and Kültepe in central Anatolia, those from Sizma and Kara H. in the Konya area and those from Troy VI are all of different shape. Rope decoration occurs occasionally at Alaca and Sizma, but is never used to such an extent as at Beycesultan. Stamp seal impressions are common enough at Alaca (*Alaca*, III, pl. LXXV in the same triangular pattern), in the Konya plain and at Troy (VI?) (Schliemann, *Ilios*, fig. 482, 483), but are not nearly so frequent.

Much closer in shape as well as decoration are the Cretan pithoi belonging to the last (LMII) phase of the Great Palace at Knossos (*PM*. IV, fig. 628, 633 and plates LVII–LXI). The resemblance does not extend to details ; the shape, the use of rope decoration and stamp-seal impression with patterns of concentric circles are the same, but the Cretan pithoi have numerous handles (reduced to plastic bars at Beycesultan) and are decorated with wavy lines and plant motifs. The rim profiles also are different and their date is much earlier (c. 1450–1400), than that of the pithoi of Level II at Beycesultan (i.e. 13th century).

¹ Kusura C. *Archaeologia* 86, 1936, fig. 17 : 1, 3, 4 ; 87, 1937, fig. 14 : 1.

² Kusura C. *Archaeologia* 86, 1936, fig. 17 : 7.

³ Found at Beycesultan, Çivril, Yassi H., Mancarli H. and Kusura (surface sherds).

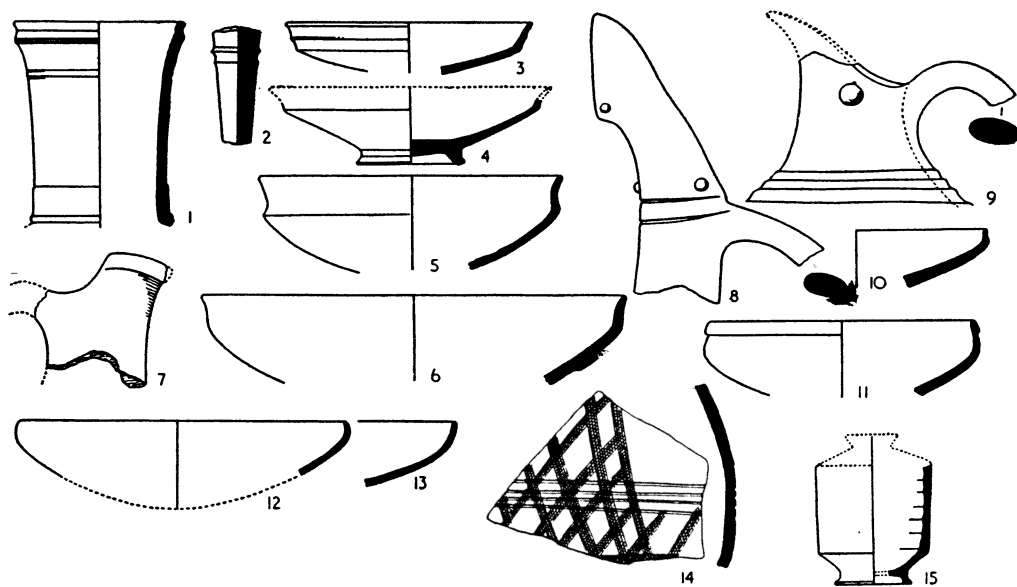


FIG. 18. Miscellaneous (gold ware, etc.) 1-14 gold ware (Beyce I-III).

1. Red ware, gritty, gold wash outside. G II.—BS/54/189a.
2. Buff ware, gold wash. A II.—BS/54/189b.
3. Reddish ware, gold wash inside and out. G II.—BS/54/189d.
4. Pale reddish ware, gold wash inside and out. 2 slightly grooved circles inside. K III.
5. Buff ware, gold wash inside and out. J II.
6. Reddish buff ware, gold wash inside and out. K III.
7. Buff ware, gold wash outside. H II.
8. Buff ware, gold wash, grooved lines, rivets. H III.
9. Buff ware, grey core, gold wash, ribs, rivets, L I.
10. Buff ware, gold wash inside and out. E II.—BS/54/189c.
11. Reddish ware, gold wash inside and out. E II.
12. Buff ware, gold wash inside and out. E II.—BS/54/189c.
13. Buff ware, gold wash inside and out. H II.
14. Buff ware, four parallel grooves, gold wash, over it matt red paint. L II/4.

Miscellaneous shaped local ware

15. Buff ware, red wash (lustrous), i.e. local ware. L II/4.
16. Sherd and painted surface, lustrous copper red wash, matt black paint. K II.
17. Buff ware, deep red wash burnished, incised signs. Çivril Hüyük.

Like the chalices, the askoi and some of the weapons, the pithoi show Aegean influence in a region which controlled the main roads, and was geographically placed halfway between the civilizations of the Aegean and the central Anatolian plateau.

Miscellaneous. "Gold ware vessels." (fig. 18 : 1-14)

"Gold ware" occurs at Beycesultan from periods III to I and is most common in III and II. The fabric is reddish or buff, sometimes with a grey core and decorated with a wash of gold dust which comes off when rubbed and is never polished. Similar pottery exists at Boğazköy (Bittel, *Kleinfunde*, p. 37), in layers dating from the end of the 14th and the 13th century, but in small quantity and no shapes could be reconstructed. The shapes from Beycesultan consist of beak-spouted vessels (fig. 18 : 7-9, Beycesultan I-III), chalices (fig. 18 : 2), carinated bowls (fig. 18 : 11) and simple

bowls (fig. 18 : 12, 13), all of which are also found in red and grey lustrous and in burnished wares. Bowls with splaying rim (fig. 18 : 3-6) and a high jar neck (fig. 18 : 1) are not made in another ware. One sherd (fig. 18 : 14) is decorated with a lattice pattern in matt red paint over the gold wash and probably belongs to a jug or jar. The importance of this ware is that it gives an indication of which shapes were produced in gold, thus confirming the conclusion reached above that many vessels at Beycesultan belong to the art of the metalworker rather than to that of the potter.

The Çivril graffito

As no inscriptions have been discovered at Beycesultan, it is advisable to mention here a sherd found by the writer in 1953 at the neighbouring site of Çivril H. It is part of a dish (or fruitstand) made of brick-red ware with a deep red burnished wash inside and out. On the outside is a graffito consisting of a group of signs, unfortunately broken, which strongly resemble "Hittite" hieroglyphs. As the two nearest inscriptions in this writing (Karabel, near Kemalpaşa, east of Izmir and Köylütülü Yayla near Ilgin) are both outside the south-west Anatolian culture province, this find is interesting and full of promise for the future. At Beycesultan one sherd belonging to a jug has a single sign on it in matt black paint but whether this is writing or an owner's mark cannot be decided.

IMITATION MYCENAEAN IN PERIOD II

A very small number of sherds showing Mycenaean influence was found directly south of Room L.3 in the road which leads up from the terrace towards the centre of the mound. They were covered by rubbish accumulated during the period in which the group of rooms in L was in use ; the rubbish in turn being covered by the burnt debris of these buildings. The sherds are therefore a little earlier than the pottery in use in these houses at the time of the destruction.

- (1) A group of six sherds (Inventory BS-54-366) belonging to one globular pot (no rim or base preserved) is not of local manufacture. The fabric is a light creamy buff ware with slightly polished surface of the same colour, on which parallel horizontal bands are painted in a matt red-brown paint. The sherds are not the Mycenaean ware in use on the Greek mainland but are an imitation Mycenaean, such as is found at Miletus and Troy. They were certainly not made at Beycesultan, but imported from elsewhere (probably from an Anatolian settlement on the west coast). The sherds imitate Myc. III B, imitation of which does not seem to antedate the break-up of the Mycenaean *koine* (c. 1230 B.C.) ; their stratigraphic position at Beycesultan provides a *terminus post quem* for the destruction of Beycesultan II, i.e. at the earliest c. 1225.

- (2) One sherd belonging to a pyxis of a shape related to, but not identical with, the Mycenaean type was found with the six sherds of painted ware. Its closest parallel is a pyxis with ring base from Troy VII (Blegen, *Troy*, III, fig. 294, C 56) dated (c. 1275-1190). Although the shape is unique at Beycesultan, it is of local ware (buff with red wash) and undecorated (fig. 18 : 15).

One of the most interesting features of the civilization revealed at Beycesultan is the virtually complete absence of any Mycenaean pottery. This is not only true for the mound of Beycesultan itself, but also for the rest of this south-west Anatolian culture-province, where during the survey of a large number of mounds in 1952 not a single Mycenaean sherd was found. This feature is the more striking as the excavations at Old Smyrna (Bayraklı) produced an identical result : only a small handful of Mycenaean sherds¹ was found among the extensive late Bronze Age material. Larisa on the Hermos, another site dug in western Anatolia, produced among much LBA material one single and unstratified Mycenaean sherd.² The Greek islands off the north-west Anatolian coast, Lemnos, Lesbos, Chios, and Samos are equally unproductive of Mycenaean pottery.³ The only exceptions are *Troy VI-VII*,⁴ an Anatolian town importing much Mycenaean pottery and *Miletus*, which seems to have been a fortified Mycenaean town in Anatolia.⁵

In contrast to the Greek islands off the Anatolian coast, north of the mouth of the Meander, those south of the Meander (Kolymnos,⁶ Kos,⁷ and especially Rhodes⁸) are occupied by flourishing Mycenaean towns (Kos, Rhodes, Hagia Trianda—Ialysos) and smaller settlements. Miletus, situated on a peninsula separated from the mouth of the Meander by a large gulf which at this period may have extended inland as far as Söke—and of which the present slightly saline Bafa lake is still a remnant—was geographically more closely related to this group of islands than to the mainland. It was no doubt its geographical position which enabled the Mycenaean Greeks to settle there and change its character into that of a Mycenaean town.

Before we seek an explanation of this phenomenon, we quote by way of comparison the case of the Cilician plain. Here successive surveys (Gjerstad, Garstang, Goldman, and finally Seton-Williams) supplemented

¹ *JHS*, LXXII, p. 42, fig. 10.

² *AJA*, LIII (1949), p. 222 (review). The original publication by J. Boehlau, K. Schefold, *Larisa am Hermos*, III (Kleinfunde), 1942, is not available here.

³ F. Stubbings, *Mycenaean Pottery in the Levant*, p. 21 f.

⁴ Blegen, *Troy III*, p. 16, fig. 323, 324, 330, 382, and 402-422.

⁵ Stubbings, *op. cit.* p. 22, and especially VI. *Internat. Kongress für Archaeologie*, Berlin, 1939, pp. 323, 325 ff., pl. 24 (some sherds in Izmir Museum and others on a dump at Miletus).

⁶ Stubbings, *op. cit.* p. 21.

⁷ *Bolletino d'Arte* 35, 1950, pp. 320 ff., Stubbings, *op. cit.* p. 21.

⁸ Stubbings, *op. cit.* pp. 5 ff.

by excavations at Mersin ¹ and Tarsus ² and trial trenches at Kazanlı and Domuztepe have established beyond doubt the presence of a considerable amount of Mycenaean pottery in Cilicia, and the proximity of Cyprus suggests that most, if not all of it, came from that island.

Before the discovery of Mycenaean pottery in quantity at Tarsus, it was generally assumed that the Hittites who controlled the old kingdom of Kizzuwadna since Suppiluliuma—*c.* 1380–1334—and in particular his son Mursilis—*c.* 1334–1306—prevented any Mycenaean trade with Cilicia. Recent excavations and surveys have shown this theory to be wrong: the Hittites did not actually encourage Mycenaean trade, but they at least did not, or could not, prevent it. Another reason for the spread of Mycenaean pottery in Cilicia may possibly be a revival of the traditional Cilician taste for painted wares,³ due to the geographical vicinity of North Syria at a period when in Cilicia (as in most of the Anatolian territory under Hittite control) the potter's art had degenerated into the mass production of extremely inartistic and unpleasant looking plain and coarse ware.

It is probably from Cilicia that Mycenaean vessels and sherds made their sporadic appearance on the Plateau: a stirrup jar at Fraktin ⁴ and sherds from Derbe (Gudelasia Hüyük) ⁵ and Üç Hüyük ⁶ in the southern part of the Konya plain.

The discovery of Mycenaean pottery in Hittite controlled Cilicia and its almost complete absence (except at the two above-mentioned sites) in western Anatolia suggests that the reason for this absence is due to political orientation of the rulers of that area which, apart from occasional raids by Hittite kings, was never effectively under the latter's control. Two considerable powers are known from the Hittite records to have existed in western Anatolia: the Arzawa kingdoms and the kingdom of Assuwa.

A recent survey by the present writer ⁷ of the south and south-west coast of Anatolia established that no Late Bronze Age (nor pre-Iron Age) remains were found between Silifke at the mouth of the Calycadnus and Miletus ⁸ on the gulf leading to the mouth of the Meander. Therefore the hitherto favoured location of the Arzawa kingdoms along the south coast cannot be considered correct and they must be situated further inland, north of the great coastal ranges of the Taurus mountains, where pre-classical (including Late Bronze Age) sites are numerous and often of considerable size. The position of Beycesultan in a rich plain surrounded by many contemporary sites suggests that this area forms one of the centres of the Arzawan kingdoms ⁹; one of the latter is the land of the river Şeḫa,

¹ J. Garstang, *Prehistoric Mersin*.

² Unpublished material in Adana Museum.

³ Responsible for Chalcolithic painted wares, painted vessels of final Early Bronze Age at Tarsus and the fine Middle Bronze Age painted ware.

⁴ *Belleten* XII, 1948, p. 267.

⁵ *Brit. Mus. Cat.* I, p. 199 (A 10321–4).

⁶ *JHS*, 1904, p. 128.

⁷ *AS*, IV.

⁸ A doubtful 2nd millennium sherd was found at Bodrum (Halicarnassos).

⁹ See map in *Antiquity* XXVIII, 1954, p. 217, for distribution of 2nd millennium sites in southern Anatolia.

which plays a very important role in relations with the city Millawanda (said to have belonged for a time to the king of Ahhiawa) and the Ahhiawa. Archaeological as well as geographical study supports the view that these are to be equated with the (almost) Mycenaean town of Miletus and the Mycenaean Greeks or Achaeans, probably in the group of islands off the south-west coast of Anatolia. If Miletus is Millawanda, its neighbour, the land of the river Šeḫa (a name implying that the main feature of this country was its river) is almost certainly the Lower Meander valley, which owes its great fertility to the Meander. It is probable that the Arzawan kings did not welcome the establishment of Mycenaean Greeks at Millawanda, a strategic outpost, hard to approach by land (as the writer knows by personal experience) which could exercise effective control over the entrance to the Meander valley with the consequent danger of Mycenaean infiltration and piracy.

In the third year of Muršiliš' reign, we learn of an anti-Ahhiawan revolt in Millawanda fostered by Uḫḫazitiš, king of Arzawa. It was suppressed and the city plundered. At this time, Hittite relations with the king of Ahhiawa seem to be friendly, and hostility to Arzawa may have been the bond between them. In the reign of Tuthaliyaš IV (c. 1250-1220) we hear of a king of Ahhiawa fighting in the land of the river Šeḫa. He retreats at the approach of Tuthaliyas who is fighting against U-naradu, king of the land of the river Šeḫa, but it is not clear from the text whether the Ahhiawan king is an enemy or a friend of the Hittites. It is not impossible that he is trying to penetrate into Arzawa, as it is just at this time that we hear of a ruler in western Anatolia, a certain Madduwataš, who is driven from his land by Attaršiyas, an Ahhiawan prince.

These fragmentary glimpses of the history of south-western Anatolia suggest hostility between the Mycenaean Greeks and the Arzawans, which might be taken to explain the absence of Mycenaean pottery.

In north-western Anatolia, where we tentatively place the kingdom of Aššuwa (its centre probably in the Hermos and Kaikos valleys) we again find hardly any Mycenaean (Bayrakli and Larisa). Presumably therefore, the rulers of Assuwa adopted the same policy towards the Mycenaeans as those of the Arzawan kingdoms.

Situated in a small plain with few resources and not easily accessible from the area which we assume to be occupied by the kingdom of Assuwa, Troy may have had an independent local ruler who was either incapable of opposing the Mycenaeans or benefited by trading with them. Hence the numerous Mycenaean pots and weapons.

The difference between the northern group of islands with little or no Mycenaean pottery and the southern group where the reverse is the case, could be explained by the fact that the northern islands may have belonged to or been under the influence of Assuwa, and dependent on trade with the settlements on the opposite coast, whereas in the south the coastal areas were scarcely populated and the islands in no position to defend themselves against Mycenaean settlers.

LEVEL I, THE FINAL BRONZE AGE OCCUPATION ¹

Level I represents an impoverished reoccupation of the site after the violent destruction of Level II. In this campaign few deposits were found on house floors and the material is therefore rather scanty in comparison with the wealth of finds from the previous period.

The pottery is developed from that of Level II, but a number of new shapes make their appearance, some of which are clearly derived from vessels found in Level II. Others have no obvious antecedents at Beycesultan, but are decorated in the local tradition and may be of local origin, whereas others still are, both in regard to their shape and fabric, of foreign—probably Central Anatolian ²—origin.

The appearance of the pottery has also changed; the lustrous (including the gold) ware and the burnished ware are heavily outnumbered by a buff fabric with buff, brown, or red wash, a buff wet smoothed plain ware, and a very common red or brown coarse gritty ware for large pots.

Of the shapes in use in Level II the following have survived:

Tall and small chalices (fig. 19 : 1); simple plates, carinated bowls (fig. 19 : 24, 25). The deep two handled variety are still common, but fruitstands have become rare.

Beak-spouted vessels (fig. 19 : 6, 7), side spouted jars, one handled cups (fig. 19 : 4), a two handled jar (fig. 19 : 2) with a good parallel at Boğazköy,³ potstands (fig. 19 : 8) and a funnel (fig. 19 : 3) show little change from those of Level II. Cooking pots (fig. 20 : 8) and pithoi continue without change—but stamp seal decoration is much more rare.

A number of shapes of buff or red wash ware appear to be developed from types common in Level II:

Very shallow dishes with a flat base (fig. 19 : 11, 13, 15, 16), deep

¹ Pottery of this period (all wheelmade) is found in an unburnt room of a private house in A I, in a re-used room in Trench M, and sherds were found in all the trenches on the eastern half of the mound (Trench J, H, K, L and M).

² Pottery resembling Central Anatolian occurs in the Konya plain and our foreign class (all found in Room M I) may be derived from there.

³ *MDOG*, 1953, p. 40, f. 18, 14-13 century cemetery.

10. Buff ware, red wash. L I.
11. Buff ware, poor red wash.
12. Buff ware, buff wet smoothed surface. H I.
13. Buff ware, buff wash. A I.
14. Plain buff ware. M I.
15. Buff ware, buff wash. A I.
16. Buff ware, buff wash. A I.
17. Buff ware, light red wash. H I.
18. Plain buff ware. H I.
19. Plain buff ware. H I.
20. Plain buff ware. H I.
21. Buff ware, buff wash. H I.
22. Plain buff ware. H I.
23. Buff ware, brown wash. M I.
24. Buff ware, red-brown wash, burnished. M I.
25. Buff ware, buff wash. M I.

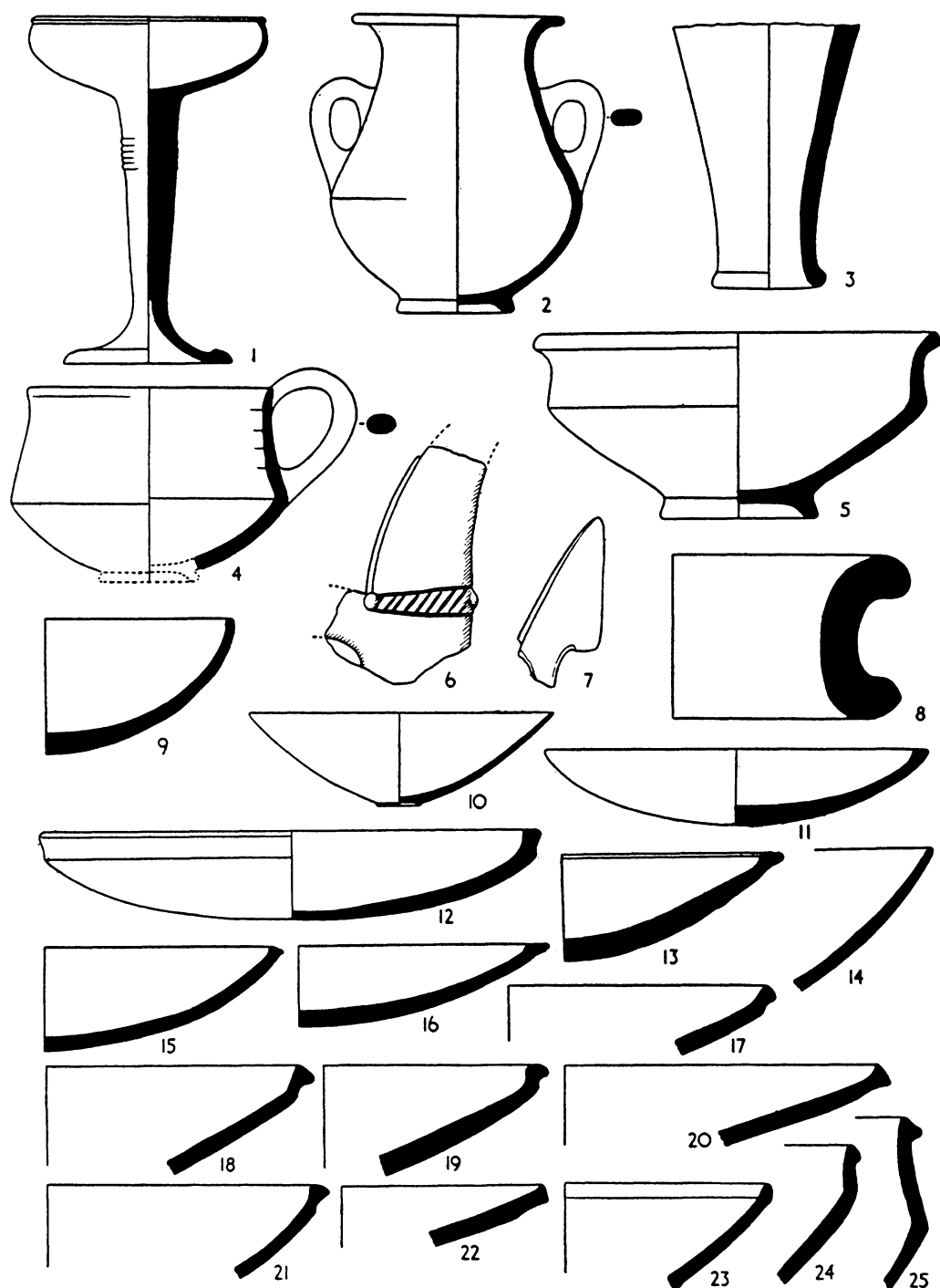


FIG. 19. Beyce I (all wheel-made).

1. Buff ware, red slip, pattern burnished inside and out. A I.—BS/54/231.
2. Buff ware, white grits, cream buff slip, burnished. M I.
3. Buff ware, smoothed. L I.
4. Buff ware, red-brown wash. H I.
5. Buff ware, red wash. M I.—BS/54/370.
6. Buff ware, buff burnished, incised. J I.
7. Buff ware, red burnished slip. L I.
8. Red ware, coarse straws, smoothed. L I.
9. Buff ware, buff wash. A I.

angular carinated bowls (fig. 19 : 5), simple bowls with a flat or ring base (fig. 19 : 9, 10, 14), look like descendants of the plates, carinated bowls and simple bowls of Level II.

Plates with carinated rims, which occur in many variations (fig. 19 : 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22 and fig. 20 : 13) may also be derived from the plates of Level II, as are the heavy carinated bowls with impressed rope decoration (fig. 20 : 17, 18) which are found sporadically in the previous period.

Characteristic for this level are bowls and platters made of coarse gritty red, grey, or brown ware, wiped and "decorated" with rope impressions (bowls fig. 20 : 11, 12, 16 ; platters fig. 20 : 9, 10, 14, 15). The shape of the platter is not found before at Beycesultan, but occurs in Alaca Level 3b (in a much earlier context and without the decoration),¹ and at Boğazköy in the 14th-13th century but with a red slip.² The shape is so simple that it is probably of local origin and the decoration on this unattractive shape is known from the previous level where it is sparingly used (fig. 10 : 17 ; fig. 14 : 2).

A foreign looking group of pottery was found on the stone floor of a re-used building in Trench M together with a number of new shapes of probably local origin, including bowls and platters with rope impression, a two handled jar, simple bowl and carinated bowls, and chalice fragments.

Two fragmentary vessels are of shapes and fabric never before found at Beycesultan, but common at Boğazköy and Alaca.³ One (fig. 20 : 2) is a jar with crescent handle, made in off-white ware, one of the most common shapes at Boğazköy,⁴ where it occurs in the same fabric in the 13th century. The other unfortunately cannot be reconstructed but may be a flask with strap handle and a ring base. The ware is orange red, with a lightly polished slip of the same colour.

Two jug necks (fig. 20 : 3, 4), one made of a pale red ware with smoothed surface and the other of orange buff ware with a coarse red wash, have a foreign look and are paralleled at Tarsus⁵ in a LBA ("Hittite Empire") layer. A large four handled vessel (fig. 20 : 6) of buff fabric

¹ *Alaca III* (1951), pl. XLI.1, Al/C, 348.

² Bittel, *Kleinfunde*, pl. 37, 1 (date not indicated), pl. 34 : 33, 34 (14th/13th century), pl. 34 : 36 (incised).

³ Occur also in the Konya plain.

⁴ Bittel, *Kleinfunde*, pl. 20, Nos. 8, 10 (Boğazköy 3b-13th century). cf. Alaca (*AJA*, 1947, p. 157, fig. 5). *Al. c.* 367.

⁵ *AJA*, 1947, pl. XCIX, No. 9.

9. Coarse red gritty ware, rope impressions. A I.

10. Red bricky coarse ware. H I.

11. Red bricky coarse ware, coarse buff surface, rope impressions. H I.

12. Grey buff ware, grey core, rope impressions. M I.

13. Plain buff ware. H I.

14. Coarse red gritty ware, grooved decoration. M I.

15. Brown gritty ware, grooved decoration. M I.

16. Plain gritty buff ware, rope impressions. M I.

17. Brick red coarse ware, buff surface. A I.

18. Brick red coarse ware, buff surface, rope impressions. A I.

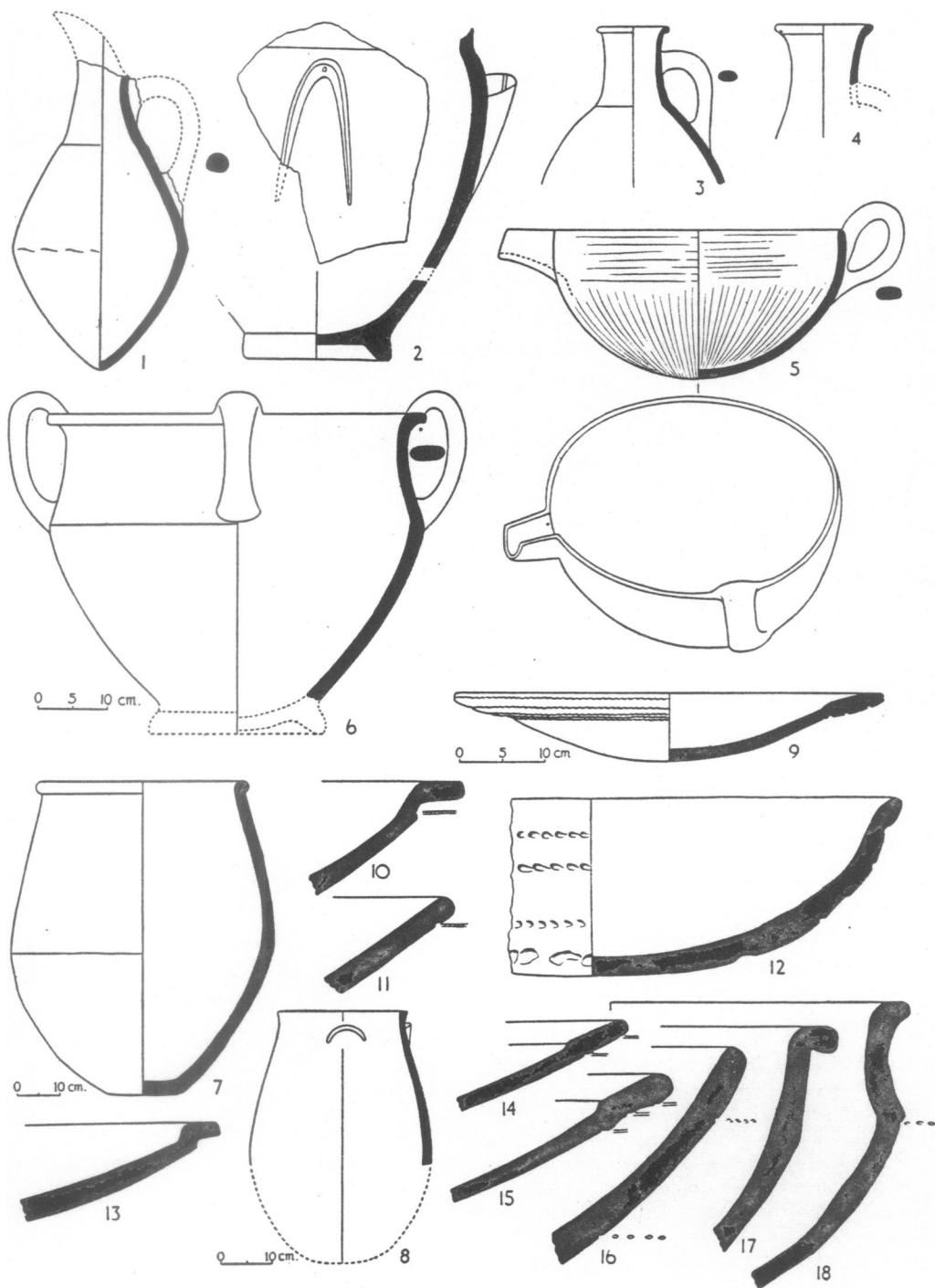


FIG. 20. Beyce I (all wheel-made).

1. Buff ware, orange red wash, rope impression on carination. M I.
2. Cream white ware, cream slip polished. M I.
3. Orange buff ware, coarse red wash. M I.
4. Pale red wash, smoothed. M I.
5. Buff ware, very fine polished deep red slip inside and out. M I.
6. Buff ware, red wash. M I.
7. Coarse red gritty ware. M I.
8. Red very micaceous ware, grey core, very glittery smoothed surface. H I.

with a deep red wash is unparalleled at Beycesultan—but is apparently not found in Central Anatolia either.

No parallels could be found for the two other pots in this group : a small beak-spouted jug (fig. 20 : 1), possibly of local origin, with sharp carination and pointed base—bearing an impressed rope pattern around the carination in the tradition of Level II at Beycesultan ; and a one handled bowl with spout (fig. 20 : 5) of buff fabric with a very fine deep red burnished slip—both inside and out. Two small storage jars of coarse red ware (fig. 20 : 7) are probably of local origin in spite of their foreign look, reminiscent of the type of storage vessel found in the Konya plain.

It is hoped that the continuation of the excavations will shed more light on this group of foreign-looking pottery of Level I.

METAL OBJECTS (LEVELS II–V)

A fair number of metal tools, weapons, pins, and personal ornaments were found during the first season of excavations at Beycesultan. Most of them seem to be made of bronze ¹ and only a few silver rings and bracelets have been discovered in the Great Palace of Level V. Lead occurs in the form of a club-head and a ring in Level II. It is clear from the amount of metal found, as well as the very frequent imitation of metal vessels in the lustrous ware of Levels III–I, that it was very common at this period.²

Weapons

The people at Beycesultan ³ used the following weapons : axes, daggers, swords, spears, clubs, bows and arrows.

Three lugged axes were found : one (fig. 21 : 1, cat. 139a) belongs to Level II ; the others (fig. 21 : 2, 3) are probably intrusive, having been discovered in the vicinity of a pit of Level IV (?), dug down to the floor of the courtyard of the Great Palace of Level V. The axe from Level II is of angular type with pronounced lug and rather squat shape. It conforms to type I of R. Maxwell Hyslop's classification of these axes in *Iraq*, XV, 1953, pp. 69 ff. The others (Level IV ?) belong to type II of the same classification and are more slender in shape with less pronounced lug. For the distribution of both types see the article quoted.

¹ Not yet analysed—some of it may be copper.

² Flint knives are very rare in Beycesultan.

³ Or their enemies. Arrowheads found in a burnt building may belong to the arrows of the attackers or the defenders. A club head was found in a store-room, but a woman in Room I in L had been clubbed by the attackers.

Item and Description.	Cat. No.	Provenance.	Measures.		
			Length.	Width.	Thickness.
19. Pin with round head	313	E IV	9.7 cm.	Ø of head	1.3 cm.
20. Pin with round head	382	H IV	6.5 cm.	Ø of head c.	1.0
21. Pin with biconical head	217	E V	7.3 cm.	Ø of head c.	1.0
22. Pin with roll head	18	A II	13.6 cm.		
23. Pin with roll head	152	A III?	9.0 cm.		
IV. <i>Bracelets, etc.</i>					
24. Bronze Bracelet	317	L II/4		Ø 8.0 cm.	
26. Ring silver	216	E V/6		Ø 4.0 cm.	
27. Earring silver	386	H V			

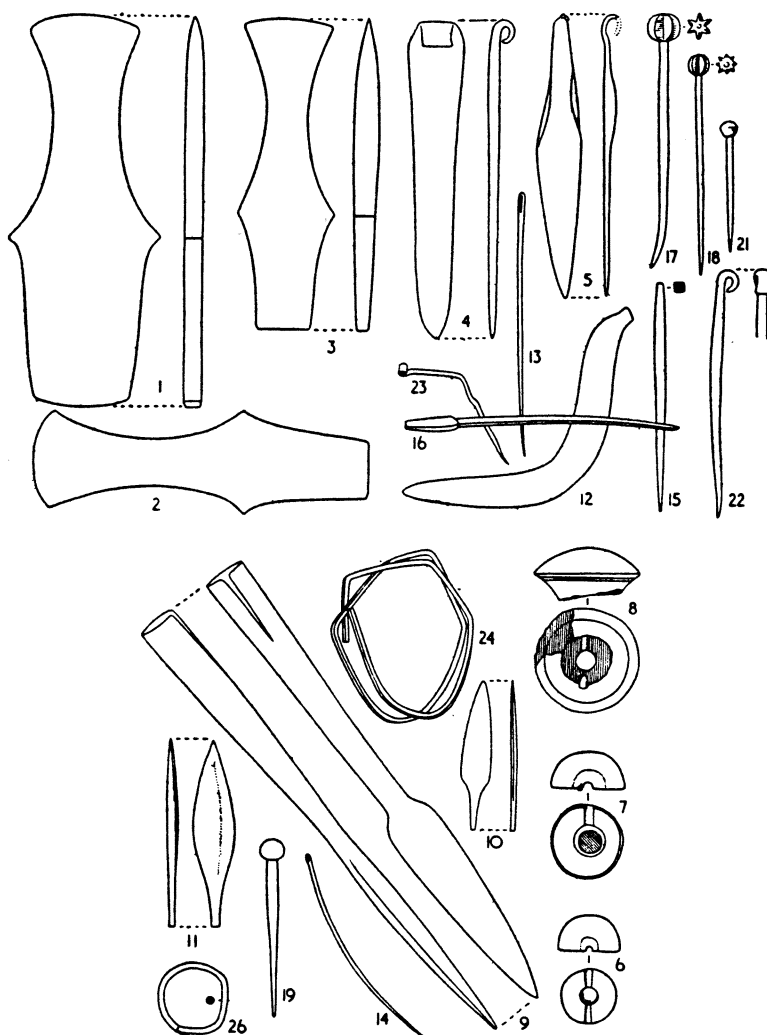


FIGURE 21—METAL OBJECTS

I. *Weapons and Parts of Weapons.*
Item and Description.

	Cat. No.	Provenance.	Length.	Measures. Width.	Thickness.
1. Axe—type 1 bronze	139a	G II	20.7 cm.	7.8 cm.	1 cm.
2. Axe—type 2 bronze	222	E IV	18.2 cm.	5.6 cm.	?
3. Axe—type 2 bronze	223	E IV	17.0 cm.	5.4 cm.	1.4 cm.
4. Dagger blade bronze	312	K II	17.2 cm.	3.1 cm.	0.6 cm.
5. Dagger blade bronze	106	A II/2	15.0 cm.	2.5 cm.	
6. Dagger pommel pol. limestone	35	A II	2.8 cm.		Ø at base 3.1 cm.
7. Dagger pommel pol. limestone	249	E V/II	2.0 cm.		Ø at base 4.0 cm.
8. Sword pommel pol. fine l.	250	H II	3.5 cm. high		Ø 5.8 cm.
9. Spearhead bronze	278	J II/I	29.0 cm.	3.0 cm.	
			socket 16, blade 13 cm. length.		
10. Arrowhead bronze	315	L II/3	8.3 cm.	1.6 cm.	
11. Arrowhead bronze	316	L II/3	10.2 cm.	2.3 cm.	

II. *Tools.*

12. Sickle blade bronze	276	K III	16.0 cm.	2.0 cm. aver.	
13. Awl bronze	9	A II	15.0 cm. appr.		
14. Awl bronze	318	J II	12.0 cm. appr.		
15. Chisel bronze	200	E V	12.6 cm.		0.35 cm.
16. Chisel bronze	224	E V	15.3 cm.		

III. *Pins.*

17. Pin with melon head	12	A II	14.0 cm.	Ø of head	1.5 cm.
18. Pin with melon head	314	E IV	12.0 cm.	Ø of head	0.7 cm.

It appears that in Cilicia both types were in use from the Middle Bronze Age onwards, whereas the earliest dateable specimens on the plateau, those from Boğazköy and Alişar, belong to the 14th to 13th centuries. This agrees with the date (middle of 13th and early 14th century, for Levels II and IV respectively) which we should be inclined to give to these axes on independent evidence. The Beycesultan specimens are the westernmost of this type brought to light in Anatolia.

Daggers

A bronze dagger with a flat blade, no midrib and a flat tang bent over was found in Level II (fig. 21 : 4). Another of the same type but shorter has flanged sides which do not seem to be original (fig. 21 : 5). It was found in the same Level II private houses as a dagger pommel of polished limestone with a socket and two rivet holes (fig. 21 : 6). Another pommel of the same material with only one rivet hole was found in Room II of the Great Palace of Level V (fig. 21 : 7). The same shape with one rivet hole occurs commonly in the shaft graves at Mycenae, which are of a period earlier than our Palace.¹

Swords

No sword blades were found, but a well-preserved sword-pommel made of fine polished limestone was discovered in Level II (fig. 21 : 8). It has a socket and two rivet holes like the dagger-pommels from the same Level. Whereas no parallels are known in Anatolia, those with the Aegean are particularly close. Exactly the same type of sword pommel is known from the Knossos (Hospital) tombs,² the fourth shaft grave at Mycenae³ and the Royal Tomb at Dendra.⁴ These Aegean parallels are all earlier than the Beycesultan pommel and the thirteenth-century type of sword in that area is of a completely different kind.

Spears

A fine socketed spearhead was found in Room I of the Little Palace of Level II (fig. 21 : 9). It has an ogival blade, no midrib and a hollow socket with a slit on one side. No rivet holes are visible. Two similar socketed spearheads have been found in Anatolia, at Mersin⁵ and Kusura,⁶ but the specimen from Mersin, although roughly contemporary, is flatter and has a shorter socket with two rivet holes, whereas the one from Kusura is earlier, belonging to the beginning of Kusura C (MBA), and has a different blade. The closest parallels are again with the Aegean where a very similar spearhead was found in the Ayios Ioannis shaft grave at Knossos.⁷ The original shape of the blade is unusual in Crete.

¹ Karo, *Schachtgräber*, pl. LXXVI, No. 486 (Late Helladic I).

² BSA, 1952, p. 273, f. 15 (Late Minoan II).

³ Karo, *Schachtgräber*, pl. LXXVI, No. 487 (also Nos. 484, 485) (Late Helladic I).

⁴ A. Persson, *The Royal Tomb at Dendra near Midea*, p. 35, pl. XX, 3, XXII, XXV (Late Helladic III-14th century).

⁵ *Prehistoric Mersin*, f. 158.3 (Late Bronze Age, Level VI).

⁶ *Archaeologia*, 87, 1937, fig. 21.1.

⁷ BSA, 1952, p. 261-2, fig. 8 A-J.4.

Bows and Arrows

Two arrowheads were found in the burnt debris of Room 3 in area L (fig. 21 : 10 and 11), and from the circumstances of their discovery it is likely that they belonged to arrows sent by the people who destroyed the town of Level II. The arrowheads are leaf-shaped with no midrib and a flat tang and differ from the other leaf-shaped type with midrib and a stop on the tang such as are found at Mersin¹ and Alaca² in the Late Bronze Age levels. The typical Hittite arrowhead from Kusura³ is barbed and tanged and completely different from these leaf-shaped types, but there is a close resemblance between the Beycesultan specimens and some bronze arrowheads from the Hospital tomb No. 3 at Knossos.⁴

Lead Club Head

The pear-shaped head of a club or loaded stick was found with the spearhead in Room I of the Little Palace. It was 7 cm. long and 5 cm. thick and provided with a hole for fixing it on a wooden handle of which the part inside the hole was still preserved:

Tools and Pins, etc.

A bronze sickleblade found in Level III (fig. 21 : 12) is a usual Anatolian type known from Kusura,⁵ Boğazköy,⁶ Alaca⁷ and Mersin,⁸ as well as awls from Level II (fig. 21 : 13, 14) (paralleled at Kusura,⁹ Dündartepe¹⁰ and Alaca)¹¹ and a chisel with square section (fig. 21 : 15, 16) from Level V, also found at Kusura¹² and Alaca.¹³

Pins occur frequently at Beycesultan as in the other excavated Anatolian sites, and were probably used for fastening clothes. The heads vary in shape from melon-heads with 6 or 8 segments (fig. 21 : 17—Level II—and fig. 21 : 18—Level IV) to round (fig. 21 : 19 and 20—both Level IV), roughly biconical (fig. 21 : 21—Level V) or roll-heads (fig. 21 : 22, 23—Level II and III ?). Melon-headed pins occur at Kusura,¹⁴ Alaca,¹⁵ Dündar-tepe¹⁶

¹ *Prehistoric Mersin*, fig. 158.8 (Mersin VIII and VII) and 9 (Mersin VII), all Late Bronze Age.

² *Alaca*, Vol. I, pl. LXI (Al. 26), Alaca Level 2 or 3a, i.e. Late Bronze; *Alaca*, Vol. III, pl. LXXVI, 2nd and 3rd from left.

³ *Archaeologia*, 86, 1936, fig. 19 : 2-5.

⁴ *BSA*, 1952, p. 270, fig. 12, III. 18a (9.2 cm. long, leaf-shaped, flat blade and tang, Late LMII) and Isopata tomb (LM IIIa), *PM*, IV, fig. 820a.

⁵ *Archaeologia*, 86, 1936, fig. 19 (less curved).

⁶ Bittel, *Kleinfunde*, pl. 13, No. 1, 9, identical shape.

⁷ *Alaca* III, pl. LXXXV, No. 4.

⁸ *Prehistoric Mersin*, fig. 158, 12 (Mersin VII, LBA).

⁹ *Archaeologia*, 86, 1936, fig. 18 : 1, 2. Kusura A-C (3rd and 2nd millennium).

¹⁰ *Belleten*, IX, 1945, pl. LXXI, 7. "Hittite."

¹¹ *Alaca* I, pl. LXI, Al. 34.

¹² *Archaeologia*, 86, 1936, fig. 18, 19. 87, 1937, fig. 21, 18.

¹³ *Alaca*, III, pl. LXXXVII, No. 3. 278, 247, 248.

¹⁴ *Archaeologia*, 86, 1936, fig. 18, 11, 13 (Kusura C), 87, 1937, fig. 21, 20-22.

¹⁵ *Alaca*, I, pl. LXI, Al. 26, 33 (MBA-LBA), III, pl. LXXXVIII, Nos. 280, 327.

¹⁶ *Belleten*, IX, 1945, pl. LXXI, 6. "Hittite."

and Alisar H.,¹ round-headed ones at Kusura,² and Alaca,³ bi-conical heads at Kültepe⁴ and Alaca⁵ and roll-headed pins at Kusura,⁶ Mersin⁷ and Alaca.⁸ All these types are common in the middle and Late Bronze Age and the round and roll-headed pins occur at Kusura as far back as the third millennium.

Personal Ornaments

One pair of bronze bracelets made of square bronze wire was found in Level II (fig. 21 : 24) and a group of three bracelets made of round silver wire came from the courtyard of the Great Palace in Level V (not yet cleaned or drawn !) The latter were found together with a silver earring, and it is tempting to regard them as the loot of an enemy soldier, who took the jewellery belonging to a woman in the palace and dropped it in the courtyard when he had to run for his life in order to escape from the flames of the burning building. The earring is of the same type as the Early Bronze Age gold earrings from Tarsus (*AJA*, 1940, p. 67, fig. 14).

Fingerrings (fig. 16 : 26) are common at Beycesultan ; of the seven found, one is of lead, five of bronze and one of silver. The silver ring was discovered in the Great Palace of Level V, the only place which produced silver objects. The others all came from Level II. The rings are very simple and consist of a piece of circular wire bent round, the external diameter varies between 2 and 4.4 cm., which suggests that they were worn by children and adults alike. Kusura produced many rings of this type in layers of the second millennium, although the earliest specimens (of copper) go back to the Early Bronze Age (*Archaeologia* 86, 1936, fig. 19, No. 14, 15 ; 87, 1937, fig. 21. Nos. 16, 25, 26) (*Boğazköy-Hattusas*, f. 34—18th–16th centuries).

Conclusion

The metalwork from Beycesultan H. reflects its position between the Aegean world on the one hand and central Anatolia and Cilicia on the other. Aegean (especially Cretan) parallels can be found for most of the weapons (spearheads, arrowheads, swords and daggers), Anatolian ones for simple tools, pins and personal ornaments. Dating these objects between the fifteenth and thirteenth century does not conflict with the Anatolian parallels, which have a wide range from the Middle Bronze or, in the case of some of the pins and earrings, even Early Bronze Age onwards. The Aegean parallels on the whole are a little earlier than the specimens from Beycesultan, but there is no reason why in south-western Anatolia which, as the pottery shows, had few relations with the Mycenaean world, such types should not continue in their own way instead of following the Aegean fashion.

¹ *OIP*, XXIX, fig. 200, 1286 (MBA).

² *Archaeologia*, 86, 1936, fig. 18 : 17 (Kusura B–C, 3rd and 2nd millennium).

³ *Alaca*, III, pl. LXXXVII, 1, No. 268, 317, 308 ? LXXXVII, 2, Nos. 305, 328.

⁴ *Kültepe*, I, pl. LXIII, 379 (MBA).

⁵ *Alaca*, I, pl. LXIII, Al. 672, Al. 1840 (MBA).

⁶ *Preh. Mersin.*, f. 158, II (Mersin VII–LBA).

⁷ *Archaeologia*, 86, 1936, fig. 18 : 12–13. (A–C), 87, 1937, fig. 21 : 17.

⁸ *Alaca*, II, pl. L, 50. III, pl. LXXVI, I, LXXXVII, I, 284–85.