



## **Beycesultan Excavations: Second Preliminary Report, 1955**

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## BEYCESULTAN EXCAVATIONS

### SECOND PRELIMINARY REPORT, 1955

By SETON LLOYD and JAMES MELLAART

THE SECOND EXCAVATING season at Beycesultan lasted from 1st May to 6th July, 1955. As a result of a motor accident on 30th April Mr. Seton Lloyd was unable to take charge of the work until 21st May and his place was taken by Mr. James Mellaart, Institute Fellow for 1955-56. The field staff also included Mr. G. R. H. Wright as architect and surveyor, Mrs. Wright as housekeeper and registrar, Mr. T. Burton Brown as visiting adviser, Mr. Maurice Cookson, whose services as photographer were kindly lent to us by the London Institute of Archaeology, and Mr. John Carswell as draughtsman. The Turkish Antiquities Department was represented by Bayan Nihal Dönmez, who relieved the Director of much administrative work. The expedition was once more housed in tents and rented accommodation in Menteş village : thanks are again due to the Turkish Ministry of Education for the loan of the local school building as museum and workshop.

The season's work divided itself into three distinct phases. The first part of the excavations was confined to the eastern summit of the mound, where the great Burnt Palace had been discovered in 1954 (see Fig. 1), and consisted in the successive examination and clearance of the four uppermost levels (I-IV) over an area about thirty metres square, in order to gain access to the palace beneath. This work occupied the expedition throughout the greater part of May. The second phase was concerned with the extension of the palace excavations themselves in a north-westerly direction. The results of this work were in some degree disappointing, since the architectural remains tended to become decreasingly well preserved, while the total absence among them of small objects, or even pottery, continued to deprive us of the dating-evidence which we so badly needed. With only three weeks of the season remaining therefore, it was decided that a sounding should be made in another part of the mound, in search of a contemporary building in a better state of preservation, and the location selected for this purpose was Area "A" on the western summit, where the excavation of Late Bronze Age private houses in the previous season had already been carried down as far as Level III. This sounding, together with a smaller one near the eastern wall of the palace in Trench "E", which served as a cross-check on stratification, constituted the third phase of our work. It was successful, in that the "A" sounding encountered the walls of a new, unburnt public building contemporary with the palace, while the pottery derived from it and from the three levels immediately beneath (VI, VII and VIII) finally enabled us to be certain that the palace was built soon

after the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age and to attribute to it a date in the neighbourhood of 1900 B.C.<sup>1</sup>

Certainly the most interesting discovery resulting from the first phase of the season's work was the architectural lay-out in Level II on the palace hill, which can be dated to the thirteenth century B.C. This includes the small public building, "J" (known in 1954 as the "Little Palace"), and the two small shops in "L", whose plans were published in the first preliminary report (*Anatolian Studies*, V, 1955). In the same report we published a very detailed study of the pottery and small objects already found in this level during the first season; and, since little has been added to it since the excavations were resumed, we shall content ourselves for the present with publishing a schematic reconstruction of the completed plan (Fig. 2) and a brief description of it, together with some reference to the two subsequent occupations in Levels IA and IB.

During the final stages of this work in Phase I, before the ruins of the Burnt Palace were once more reached, we had an opportunity to make a careful study of the intermediate levels (III and IV). During Phase III, while our sounding was in progress in Area "A" on the western hill, these levels were again studied and much supplementary evidence obtained. This stratigraphical examination was carried a stage further, first by the discovery of our new public building in Level V and the penetration beneath it, and secondly by a cross-check made on these deepest levels in Trench "E", to the east of the Burnt Palace. Its results therefore constitute an attainment of major importance in our work to date; for they now supply us with a detailed archaeological cross-section, representing more than a thousand years of pre-history in the *terra incognita* of south-west Anatolia. The stage has clearly not yet been reached where this material can be published in detail; but a brief summary of its outstanding features is presented in a separate section of this report, together with key-diagrams of the pottery in use during the nine occupations so far investigated (pp. 123-135).

When our first report was published, the excavation of the Burnt Palace had not yet made sufficient progress to justify any detailed commentary. The extension of this work during the second phase of the 1955 season seems now to have improved our knowledge and understanding of the building to a degree where a description of it has not only become practicable, but may lead us to some early deductions regarding its historical significance. The description which we give here should be considered in conjunction with the architectural drawings already published in our earlier report (*Anatolian Studies*, V, Figs. 2 and 4).

#### LATE BRONZE AGE COMPLEX ON THE PALACE HILL

It was clear from an early stage in the excavations that what we were dealing with in Level II on the eastern summit was the "sarai" or palace-

<sup>1</sup> A first suspicion that so early a date would eventually have to be attributed to the palace was created by the discovery, during its excavation in 1954, of a limestone figurine (Plate XIIb) of a type which must clearly have survived from the Early Bronze Age.

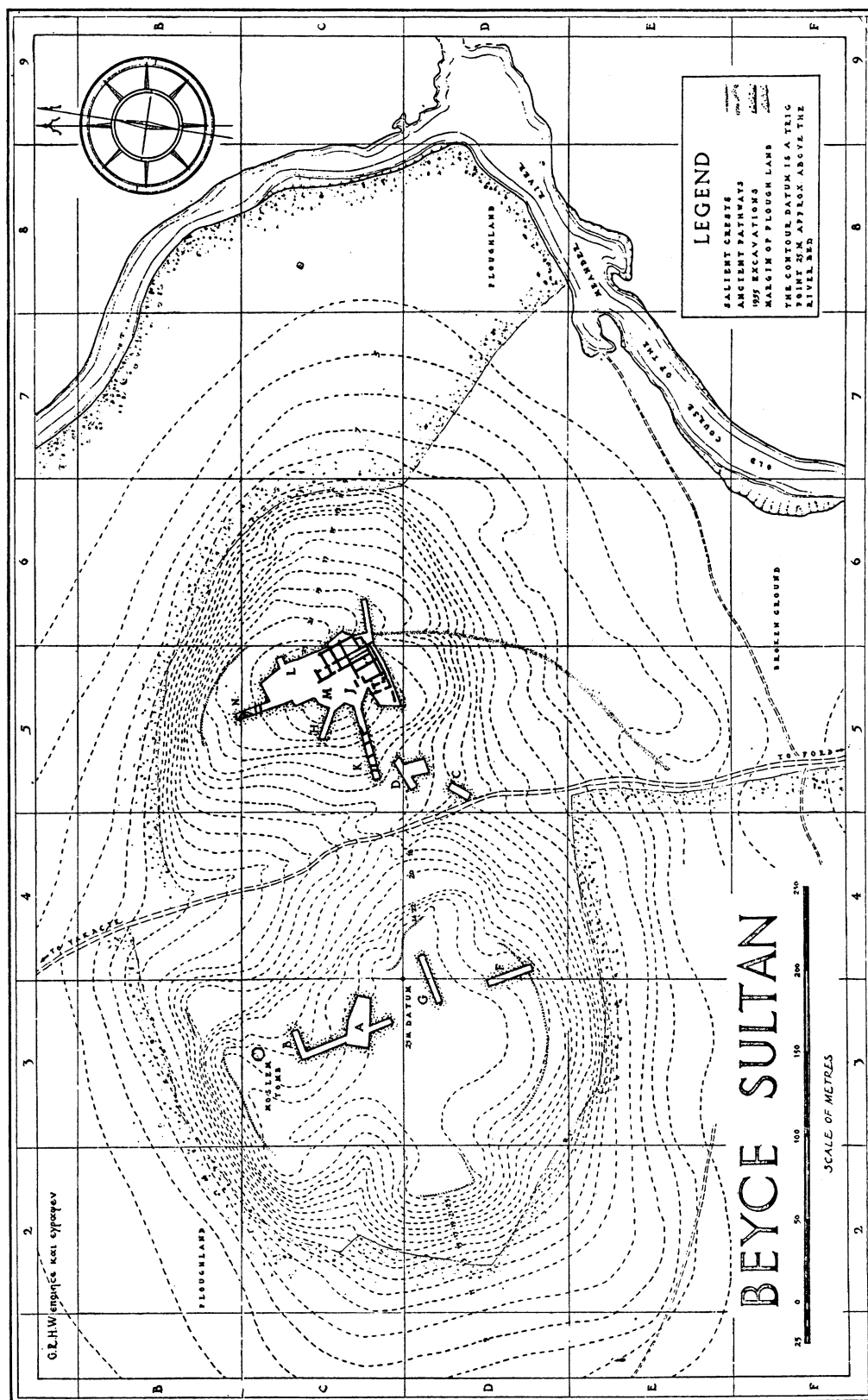


FIG. 1. Plan of the Site and Excavations to July, 1955.



enclosure of a local ruler. This was confirmed by discoveries in the radial trenches "N" and "K" (see Fig. 1), which showed that the whole complex was enclosed by a substantial stone wall, with a minor retaining-wall supporting a terrace about M. 2.00 wide on the outer side. This wall seems likely to have taken its alignment from the limits of the Level V palace beneath and to give the enclosure an overall diameter of about 100 metres (which corresponds approximately to that of the First Settlement fortress at Troy).

The part of the enclosure so far excavated is here shown in the form of a schematically restored plan (Fig. 2). It is divided into three sectors by parallel streets about M. 3.00 wide, the eastern street having a hard pavement of trodden gravel and potsherds. The western sector is mainly occupied by the small public building "Little Palace", discovered in 1954 and described in our first report, which seems to limit the built-up area on this side. The completion of its excavation in 1955 showed an entry from the southern end, through a chamber with a low brick bench along one wall, which may have been a waiting-room.

The eastern sector includes the two small shops described and illustrated previously. When the excavations were extended, these proved to be annexed to a larger building of a residential character, taking the form of a *megaron*, with open porch, main hall with circular open hearth and a brick bench along the back wall. A range of three subsidiary rooms on the west side included one partly paved with stone, to serve as a toilet or wash-room (Pl. VIIa). The porch itself had at some time collapsed and been completely rebuilt from the foundations upwards. But the remains were sufficient to suggest some architectural treatment of the *antae*, perhaps corresponding to the so-called *parastades* found by Schliemann in the Troy II *megara*. The base was found of a single three-quarter column, moulded in brickwork and outlined in mud-plaster, its position suggesting that three might have occurred side by side. Poorly built structures east of the *megaron* appear to have been servants' quarters.

Buildings in the central sector are recognisable as stabling accommodation for horses. In one long chamber the impressions were found of four rectangular tethering-posts, the upper end of which, to judge from their height, would have been attached to the ceiling-beams. Other chambers had built-up mangers and the floors were in some cases covered with a deposit of decayed straw. In two places there were traces of a timber upper structure, more elaborate than a mere roof-covering. The so-called "grooms' quarters" seemed to be a repetition on a small scale of the unit occurring in the "Little Palace", consisting of a court with hearth, columned "stoa" and one closed chamber.

It had earlier been recognised that these buildings in Level II had been destroyed by fire as a result of military violence. At a subsequent period (Level IB), some rebuilding had been undertaken, using the stumps of the old walls where possible as foundations. Traces were found of one further occupation (Level IA), perhaps as late as the very end of the 12th century B.C., during which an isolated *megaron* building was con-



(a) Megaron (left) and Paved Street in Level II.



(b) Palace Excavations from the North-east with Lustral Room in the Foreground.



(a) Portico of Room EV/20, with Cavity left by a Wooden Column-stump.



(b) Column-base and Burnt Fragment of Column in Room EV/10.

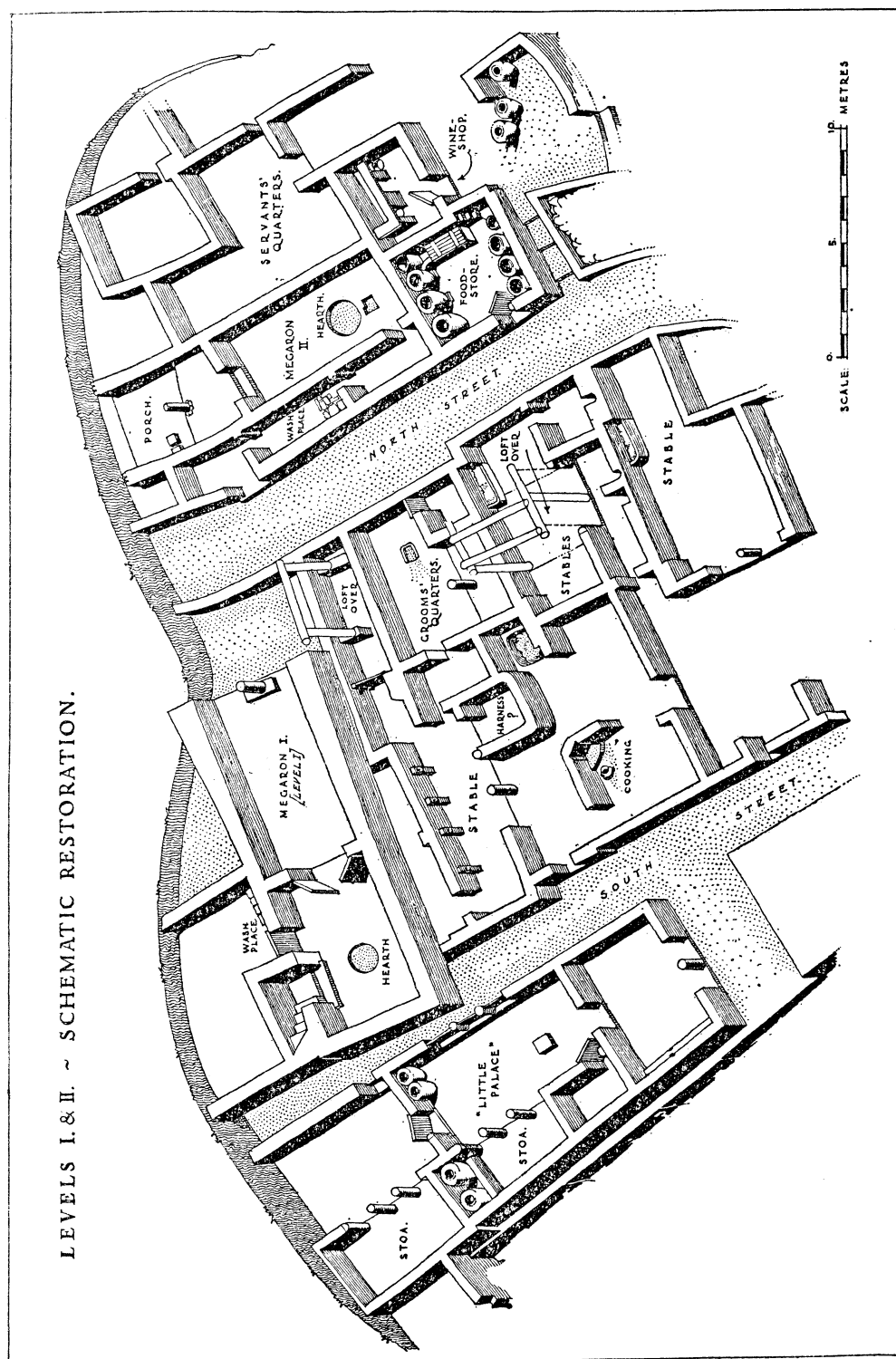


FIG. 2. Schematic Restoration of Buildings at Level II on the Eastern Summit.

structed at the very summit of the hill. Its remains, which lie over the stable buildings of Level II, are shown in our drawing (Fig. 2). It will be seen to be somewhat more substantially built than the earlier *megaron*, but the wings of the porch show the same thickening at the ends. The central doorway was wide enough for double doors and had a wooden threshold laid on a bed of stones. In this case there were traces of a stair leading to the roof or to an upper story. The domestic use of the latter was suggested by the discovery, fallen from above, of a child's terra-cotta bathtub (p. 135, no. 7) with a small built-in seat, of a type found at Boghazköy and elsewhere in the Hittite Empire period. A washing-place with a submerged jar for water was here provided in the adjoining yard. The area to the north and east of the *megaron* was paved with a thick deposit of white gypsum plaster.

Some interesting small objects, found in these later levels, were added to the list of those found in the previous year. From the *megaron* in Level Ia came a finely worked bronze macehead (Pl. XIIa) of an unusual shape. Level Ib produced one very perfect stamp-seal carved in dark ivory, with spiral ornament (Pl. XIIc).

Pottery from Levels IA and IB is referred to in a separate section of this report.

## REMAINS OF THE BURNT PALACE IN LEVEL V

### *Construction*

*Walls.*—The standard wall-thickness is 80 cm. but important walls are increased to 100 cm. They have a sub-structure of unworked stone, standing to an average height of M. 1.00. This is strengthened at about half its height by timber runners laid flush with the face of the wall on either side and tied together by cross-pieces at intervals of about M. 1.00. A similarly framed reinforcement of wood occurs sometimes (but not always) between the substructure and the brickwork above. The upper structure is built of sun-dried mud brick in sizes varying from 40 × 20 cm. to 30 × 38 cm. : the bonding is not standardised and seems to observe no system. The upper structure also is strengthened by groups of vertical posts, whose disappearance has left gaps in the brickwork at intervals varying from M. 1.20 to M. 2.20. The average width of the post-gaps is a little over 20 cm. In the early stages of the excavation the gaps in the brickwork left by the disappearance of the vertical posts caused some perplexity ; but the true explanation was soon perfectly illustrated by the discovery that the same principle of construction was still in use in the modern village of Menteş, where the expedition was accommodated. (See Pl. XIa.) At the intersection or T-junction of walls, the evidence suggested that even larger groups of posts had been used, filling a space equal to a square on the thickness of the wall. All wall-faces were covered with mud plaster, the first coat being “keyed” with the fingers to receive a final coat of finer texture.

The various chambers and courts in the palace fall into three categories :—

(1) Those whose floors occur level with the foundations of the walls. These are usually paved with stone cobbles and levelled with clay (e.g. EV/7, 5, 2 and 4).

(2) Those whose floors occur at a higher level to allow for heating-passages beneath (e.g. Rooms EV/10, 16, 17 and all the main reception rooms). The principle of constructing the heating passages is now properly understood. The foundation trench was first dug to a depth of about M. 1.00, having a width equal to three times the thickness of the wall. In the centre of this the wall was built, leaving a space about M. 1.00 on either side for the heating passages. These were then spanned with small joists at intervals of 50 cm., their ends tying in to the wooden runners beneath the lowest course of brickwork. These were then covered with brushwood and clay, bringing the whole floor-space to a uniform level. The passages in adjoining rooms communicated with each other through the doors, whose thresholds were also carried on small joists. The passages appear to have been paved with stone cobbles similar to those used in the low-level rooms. Two rooms (EV/9 and 19) have high-level floors without heating passages on account of their small size.

(3) Compartments serving as light-wells (e.g. EV/1/3), which have no other paving than irregularly compressed earth.

*Columns.*—As might be expected from the total absence of worked stone in this building, columns were evidently of wood and supported on bases of this or other material. The single column-base discovered intact in Room EV/10 was built up in mud brick about 10 cm. above pavement level and plastered. The circular impression left on it by a burning wooden column measured just over 80 cm. in diameter. In the portico west of Room EV/20 the surviving stump of a wooden column had a diameter which tapered, in a length of M. 1.30, from 75 cm. to 63 cm. (see Pl. VIIIb). Any ornamental features of these columns must have either been destroyed by fire or removed.

*Ceilings and Roofs.*—Wooden joists or rafters, charred or carbonised by the fire, were plentiful among the debris which filled the rooms. In the centre of Room EV/14 a large slab of ceiling material, measuring more than M. 1.50 in diameter had fallen intact and stood tilted against the east wall. It seemed to consist first of a layer about 15 cm. thick consisting of mud mixed with coarse broken reeds ; then another 15 cm. of mud, this time tempered with finer chopped reeds ; and finally mud plaster, which showed traces of having been renewed at least six times. This would hardly have been necessary except on a surface exposed to the weather and was taken to indicate that here at least there had been a flat roof. Soft grey schist or slate, found in positions such as around the edge of the central court, where it could easily have fallen from the roof, is referred to elsewhere (p. 122) and must certainly have been used where the roof was of brushwood to prevent the packed earth above from trickling through into the room below.

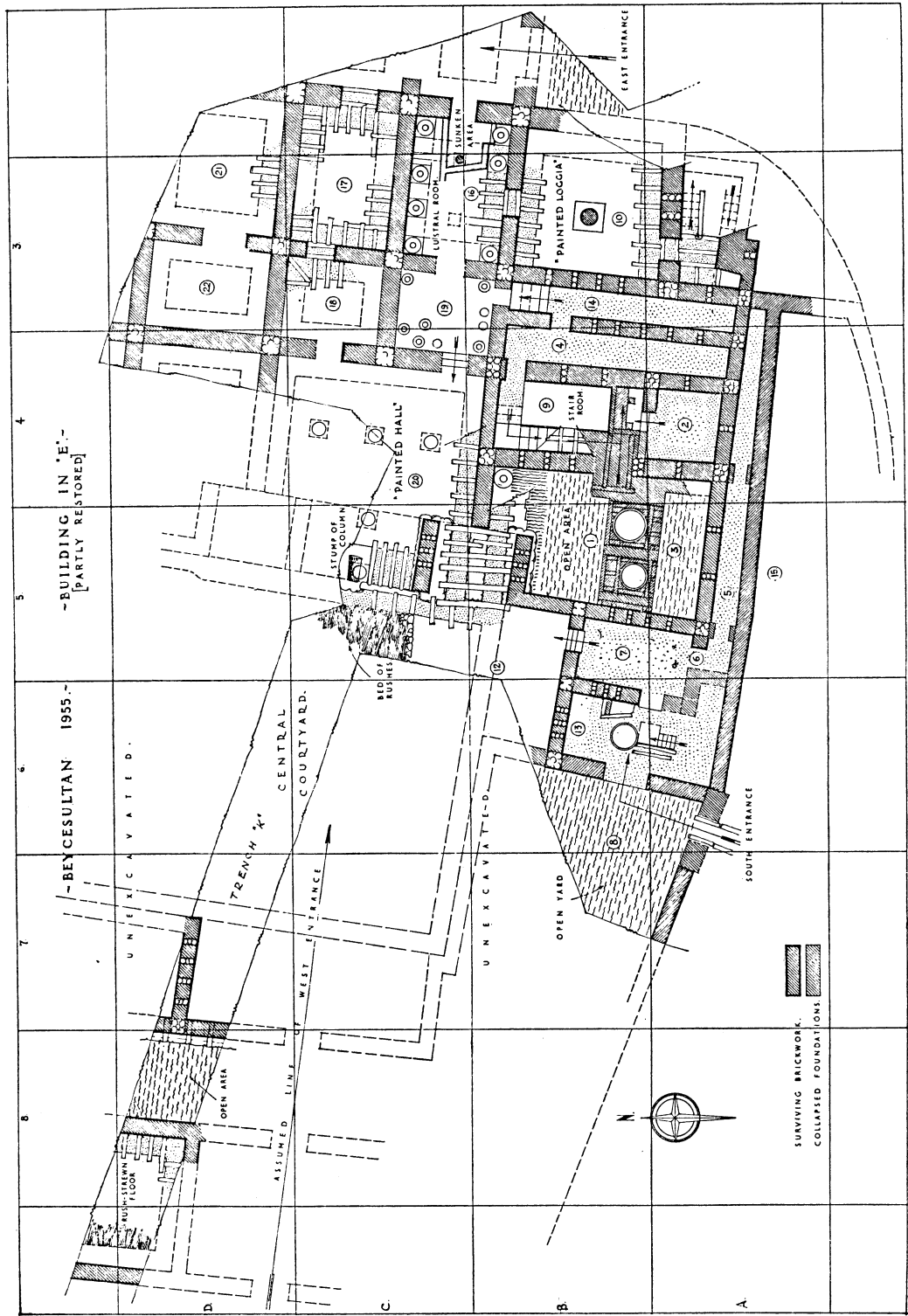


FIG. 3. General Plan of the Palace Excavations in Level V on the Eastern Summit.



*Carpentry.*—Only rare cases have yet been found of beams trimmed with an adze to a squared section. Roof and wall timbers alike seem to have been left in the round. The saw was undoubtedly in use for cutting them to the right length ; but where the unburnt ends of beams remained embedded in the ground they sometimes still showed the marks of the woodman's axe. In the framing of one wall a horizontal member was sufficiently well preserved to show a neatly squared chase or socket where the verticle post had been fitted into it.

### *The Plan*

The results of the first two seasons' excavations in the Burnt Palace area have now been combined into a single plan (Fig. 3). A conspicuous feature of the building, which was revealed by Trench " K ", is a great central courtyard similar to those in the Cretan palaces. Its cross-dimension, which has already been determined, amounts to a little over M. 20·00 and, since evidence from Trench " H " (see Fig. 1) fixes its minimum length at M. 35·00, there are reasons which we have put forward elsewhere (p. 120) for expecting its proportions to be those of a double square. Its pavement was composed of tamped earth with a smoothed clay finish.

It has become clear that the major part of the accommodation, including the principal reception units, are grouped on the eastern side of the courtyard and that only about half of them have so far been excavated. The most imposing chamber until now discovered is the so-called " Painted Hall " (Room EV/20), which is approached from the courtyard through an elaborate portico. This feature, in which a central pair of columns seems to have been balanced by deep brick piers, is ingeniously extended to give access to minor courts on either side and may, we think, have supported a wide wooden balcony above (cf. p. 122).

The only ceremonial entrance to the building so far discovered occurs in a recess of the eastern façade in Square B2. Passing through an ante-room, still only partly excavated, one came into a chamber (EV/16) with a sunken area near the door, clearly used for formal ablutions, and tall *pitthoi* standing against the walls (Pl. VIIb). This gave direct access on the south side to a major reception room (EV/10) whose roof was supported on a single wooden column. Some indication of a wide opening in the demolished east wall and traces of coloured plaster suggested for this room the name " Painted Loggia ". The room adjoining the ablution room to the west (EV/19) seems to have been a service room only : the approach to the " Painted Hall " from the east entrance may have been by way of Rooms EV/17 and 18. Minor reception rooms to the north of this were poorly preserved and their purpose remains obscure.

On the south side of the building there appear to be two self-contained " insulae " or groups of chambers, both of an administrative character, and they are separated by an open court (EV/1/3), whose floor of unlevelled earth suggested that it merely served as a light-well. One group consists of two long storage chambers (EV/4 and 14), a complex arrangement of



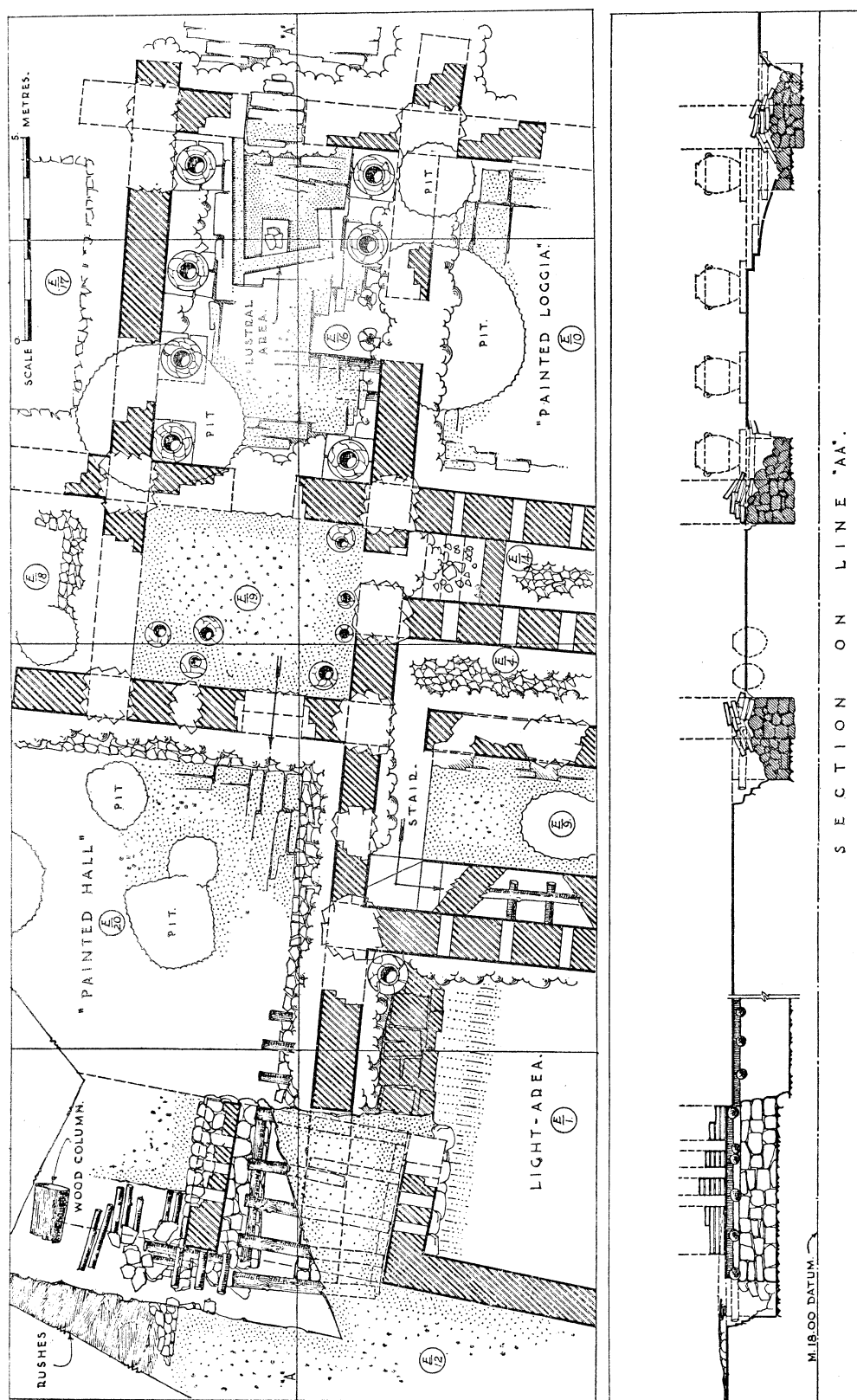


FIG. 4. Plan and Section showing Main Extensions to Palace Plan in 1955 Season.

staircases (EV/9) and a small unheated chamber at low level (EV/2). The other comprises another low-level chamber (EV/7), accessible from the central courtyard by steps, and perhaps open on one side to a court (EV/13) containing a metal storage-cistern. Two more such cisterns had been set in a built-up structure in the centre of the light-well (EV/1/3). Only negative impressions of them now remain.

On this southern side the building is protected by a double wall with narrow, passage-like chambers in between (EV/5), the outer enclosure wall being built of stone and showing no traces of a brick upper structure. This same stone wall is also prolonged westwards to enclose an open compound south of the central courtyard, and has a gateway in it, giving access to the south wing of the building.

The eastern entrance is approached by a steeply sloping street, whose lines can be followed in the contours of the hill, rising up from the direction of the river-crossing and swinging northwards round the corner of the building.

Additions to the plan on the western side of the courtyard, located in Trench "K", include, in Square C7, a structure suggesting some sort of portico : next, an open light-well, and finally a wide chamber with heating passages, evidently built on a terrace at a level about 75 cm. lower than that of the central courtyard itself.

#### INDIVIDUAL CHAMBERS OR UNITS

##### *The "Painted Hall" (Fig. 4)*

Rather more than one-half of this chamber (EV/20) and its portico fell within the excavated area. Any further extension of the excavation at this point (directly beneath the summit of the hill), would unfortunately have been too costly to be practicable. The hall itself has heating passages round three sides, which pass out through the portico and connect with a main duct in the courtyard. Little doubt remains in our minds that the ceiling was supported by three wooden columns, matching the supports in the portico. The emplacement of one of these and part of another should have occurred within the area excavated : but unfortunately great havoc had here been caused by rubbish-pits of later periods and no traces of them were left. It will be seen from the section (Fig. 4) that there is a sharp fall in level between the courtyard and the Lustral Room (EV/16) to the east. This seems to have necessitated at least two steps down in the portico and perhaps three further steps in the doorways leading to Rooms EV/18 and 19. In the south-west corner of the all the original plastered wall-face was preserved over a length of about M. 2.00. Here as elsewhere the stone substructure had collapsed into the heating passage and the brick wall above subsided unevenly upon it. But the lower part had not disintegrated ; and sufficiently large sections of plaster remained intact to show that it was ornamented with colour in horizontal bands about 50 cm. deep. The lowest band was red, the second yellow and the third, which may have continued upwards, seemed to be plain white, turned slightly bluish by the effects of the fire.

*The Portico*

The elaborate construction necessitated by the tangle of sub-pavement heating passages at this point can clearly be seen in our perspective reconstruction (Fig. 5). The partial collapse of one of the stone piers and the subsidence of the floor in the portico itself had created great confusion ; but two circumstances made the present reconstruction possible and convincing. First, where the twin heating passages pass between the two piers, the suspended floor remained intact, supported on burnt debris beneath, and the impression in it of the wooden joists (with the carbonised remains of the joists themselves), were perfectly preserved (see Pl. VIIIa).

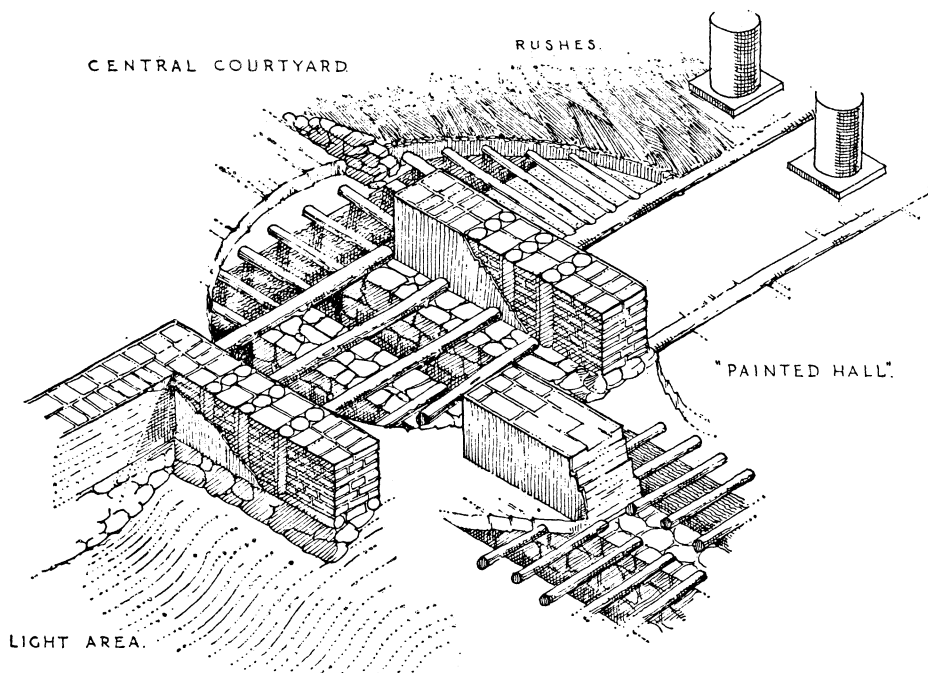


FIG. 5. Perspective restoration of Portico to Room EV/20.

Secondly the stump had survived of one of the two wooden columns shown in our figure. It had somehow escaped the fire and the shrunken and dehydrated remnants of the wood itself lay at the bottom of a cavity in the ground, faithfully recording the exact size and shape of the original (Pl. VIIIa). The small floor-joists between column and pier seemed to extend further than was strictly necessary to span the heating passage, perhaps in order to form a step leading down into the hall. Above them an interesting feature was a bed of rushes, laid over the pavement to a depth of more than 4 inches, perhaps to dry one's feet on entering the reception-hall. They were held in place by a curb of small stones on a line with the pier.

“ *Lustral* ” and “ *Service* ” Rooms (EV/16 and 19). (See plan and Section in Fig. 4.)

The function of the so-called “ *Lustral Room* ” is obvious. Adjoining the door there is a sunken area approached by two steps of 15 cm. each.

Like the rest of the room it is paved with smooth clay. Projecting into it in the centre a clay pedestal 15 cm. high is built up around an emplacement of stones. This could have supported a wooden column ; and indeed an extra large beam, running apparently clean across the western part of the room beneath the pavement, could have suggested a position for the second column which symmetry requires, had a base been found for it. But there was none ; and one must therefore consider the possibility of the base in the lustral area having supported some other feature. The *pithoi* for water, shown in the plan, lay in pieces, having collapsed through the burning joists into the heating passages beneath the floor. They had a maximum diameter of about M. 1.00 and must have closely resembled the only undamaged vessel of this sort found in the palace and illustrated in Pl. XIb. They were supported by rough pedestals of mud brick. Room EV/19, which separated the Lustral Room from the Painted Hall, perhaps on account of its size, had no heating passages, but a number of large plain jars were partially buried in the floor in various positions suggesting that its function was connected with the service of food and wine. It was paved at the same level as the Lustral Room, but the doorway shown in the plan connecting the two is hypothetical. A small doorway in the south wall gives on to a compartment filled with brick rubble and sherds, which may have supported steps leading down to the low-level floor of the adjoining storage chamber, EV/14.

*The "Painted Loggia" (EV/10).* (For plan and section compare also A.S., V, Figs. 2 and 4.)

The single column-base found in this chamber can be seen in Pl. VIIIb. It is built up in mud brick to a height of 15 cm. above the clay pavement and plastered. The circular wooden column apparently stood directly upon it. The east wall of this chamber had unfortunately been brought down by the collapse of the terrace-wall upon which it stood ; but the remains of very large beams lying on the adjoining pavement gave the impression that direct lighting had been obtained on this side through wide openings. In fact some unusual architectural treatment would be necessary to explain the position of the column, set back from the centre of the room. On the south side of the chamber the ends of the joists spanning the heating passages could still be seen embedded in the floor. Here also sufficient plaster remained on the wall to show that this room also had painted ornament, though the colours were too much affected by the fire to be identifiable.

The purpose of the small compartment to the south of the Painted Loggia was fairly clear, in spite of a part of it being demolished. The floor-beams, which survived in a carbonised form, showed that the heating passages had ended here ; and a pivot-stone, set in the basic pavement, suggested a trap-door approached by steps or a ramp. The otherwise inexplicable thickening of the wall on the south side could equally be explained by the presence of a further stairway leading upwards.

*South-eastern Unit* (Rooms EV/14, 4, 9 and 2). (See also *A.S.*, V, Figs. 2 and 4.)

The two storage-chambers EV/4 and 14 were paved with cobbles at basic pavement level. Through them access was obtained to the staircase chamber EV/9. This room had a smooth clay pavement, level with that in the Painted Loggia, and a brick stairway, starting at its northern end from basic pavement-level, ascended along its western side towards an upper story. As will be seen in our perspective restoration of this room (Fig. 6), the weight of the stairway was supported at upper pavement level on a framework of wooden beams. A third flight must have been suspended on beams over the little compartment between Rooms EV/9 and EV/2.

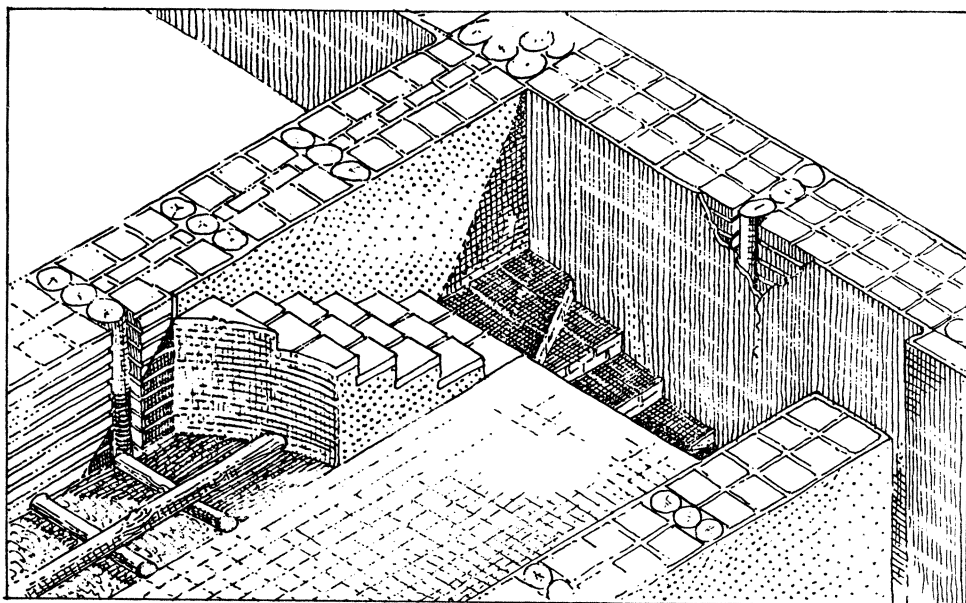


FIG. 6. Perspective Restoration of Stairway in Room EV/9.

At this point the fire had burnt with unusual ferocity and the remains were extremely difficult to understand, but it was possible to be certain that in this compartment there had also been a minor stair, bringing one down to the low-level pavement of Room EV/2. It was built of stone, now completely calcined into white powder, around two brick newell-posts. Judging from the mass of brickwork on its west side and from the wooden elements embedded in it this stair must itself also have been accessible from the top of the masonry structure, in which the metal cisterns were set, between the two parts of the light-well, EV/1 and EV/3. Perhaps this enabled them to be filled from above.

In the high-level pavement of Room EV/9 a hole about M. 1.50 in diameter had been dug to a depth of M. 1.00 (see *A.S.*, V, Pl. VIIa). Since it was entirely filled with burnt debris from the fire one would be justified in concluding that it was dug immediately before the building was destroyed—in fact by those searching for buried treasure. This has been taken as evidence of the thoroughness with which the building was looted before being finally burnt.

*Large Light-area (EV/1 and 3).* (See also *A.S.*, V, Figs. 2 and 4.)

The ruins of the masonry structure in which were preserved the impressions of two circular cisterns (presumably of metal, since no other material would have made them worth looting) was built partly of stone and partly of brick with a generous reinforcement of timber. The floor of

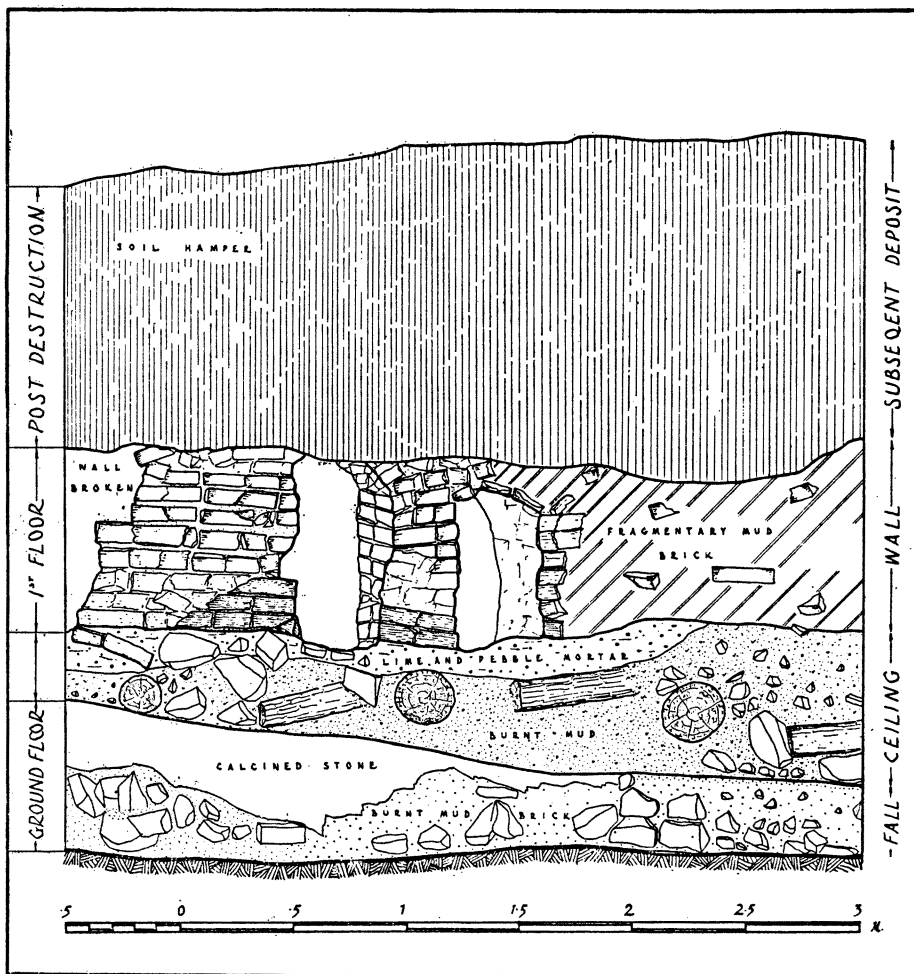


FIG. 7. Field Drawing, showing remains of West Wall in Room EV/7.

the court on either side had an irregular earth surface sloping sharply up on the north side towards the little terrace, where the presence of a large water-jar must have been most welcome to anyone who had ventured into the court in wet weather. Why this terrace should have been constructed in brickwork in order to allow the passage of a heating-duct beneath it is by no means clear.

*South-western Unit (Rooms EV/7 and 13).* (See also *A.S.*, V, Figs. 2 and 4.)

Facing on to the south-east corner of the central courtyard, the plan again suggests some sort of recess or portico (EV/12). From here one descended into Room EV/7 by a flight of steps, of which one roughly

shaped stone tread remained intact. This room had a cobbled floor, liberally strewn with carbonised beams, fallen from the ceiling or roof. The east wall was unusually well-preserved, its substructure having only partly collapsed (the system of wood reinforcement was best illustrated here), and the brickwork, with the gaps from which its posts had fallen, remained standing as much as M. 2.00 high. The west wall presented a much more complicated problem. The stone foundations had in this case completely subsided, the fire seeming to have levelled its calcined remains to a uniform surface. Above this was the remains of a wall, again consisting of alternating piers and post-holes, but separated from the stone beneath by a thick layer of compressed earth in which were embedded the burnt ends of wooden beams 20 cm. or more in diameter, strong enough in fact to have supported an upper floor. It was difficult not to conclude that the brickwork belonged to an upper story and the stonework derived from the piers of an open arcade facing on to the small courtyard EV/13. This is best illustrated by our field-drawing of the remains of this wall as found (Fig. 7).

In the courtyard itself the shape of various structures was outlined by baulks of timber embedded in the cobbles of the pavement. Recognisable among these was the impression of a circular metal cistern with the calcined remains of a sort of rubble "mounting block" from which it was no doubt filled. The courtyard was approached through a wide doorway from the compound to the west (EV/8), which in its turn had an entrance from the south with traces of brick piers on either side and again baulks of timber to strengthen the pavement between them.

Outside this gateway and ranged along the outside of the enclosure-wall to the east were low stone emplacements, framed in horizontal timbers, with no traces of any upper structure (shown in AS, V, Fig. 2). They have been taken to represent horse-lines or the substructure of wooden stabling accommodation.

*West Wing in Trench "K".* (See Plate IXa.)

The structure on the west side of the central courtyard, its stone retaining wall, the open light-well beyond and the wide chamber on the terrace with its heating passages, are well shown in the perspective restoration (Fig. 8). This room also had its floor strewn with rushes (see Pl. IXb) and, judging by its size (M. 7.50) and amenities, must have served some important purpose. Its western wall was found to represent the outside limit of the building on this side.

If there was, as suggested in our plan (Fig. 3), a major entrance to the building from the west, our trenches so far have just failed to strike it. Trench "D", a little to the south-west of Trench "K", exposed a steep ramp or causeway, approaching no doubt an entrance of this sort to the later palace-enclosure at Level II; and this may well have been the reconstruction of an earlier ramp. At the base of the retaining wall which supported it we encountered burnt debris of the Level V type and amongst it a row of three upright slabs of stone nearly M. 3.50 high, with the remains of what might be a rough stone offering-table before them (see Pl. Xb).

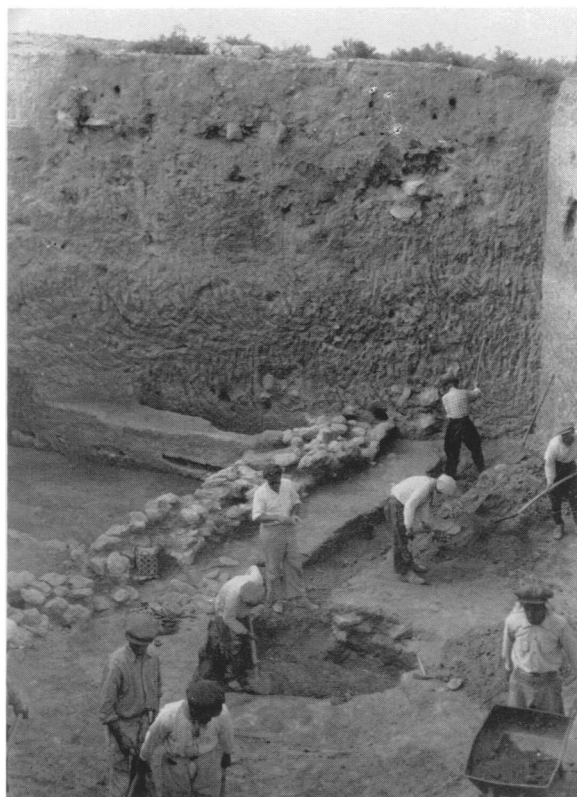


(a) Trench " K " from the West, with Late Bronze Age Enclosure-wall in Foreground.



(b) The Pavement of a Chamber in the Palace bedded in Rushes.





(a) Walls of a Public Building appearing at Level V in Sounding "A".



(b) Stone Stelæ at the Western Approach to the Palace.

Though irregularly shaped and not dressed by a mason's chisel, it is difficult not to attribute a religious significance to these stelae and to associate them with the monoliths found near the south gate of the citadel in Troy VI (Blegen, *Troy*, III, 96-8).

#### DATING LEVEL V BY STRATIGRAPHY

As we have already mentioned, two new soundings were made during the final weeks of the 1955 season in order to confirm the stratigraphical

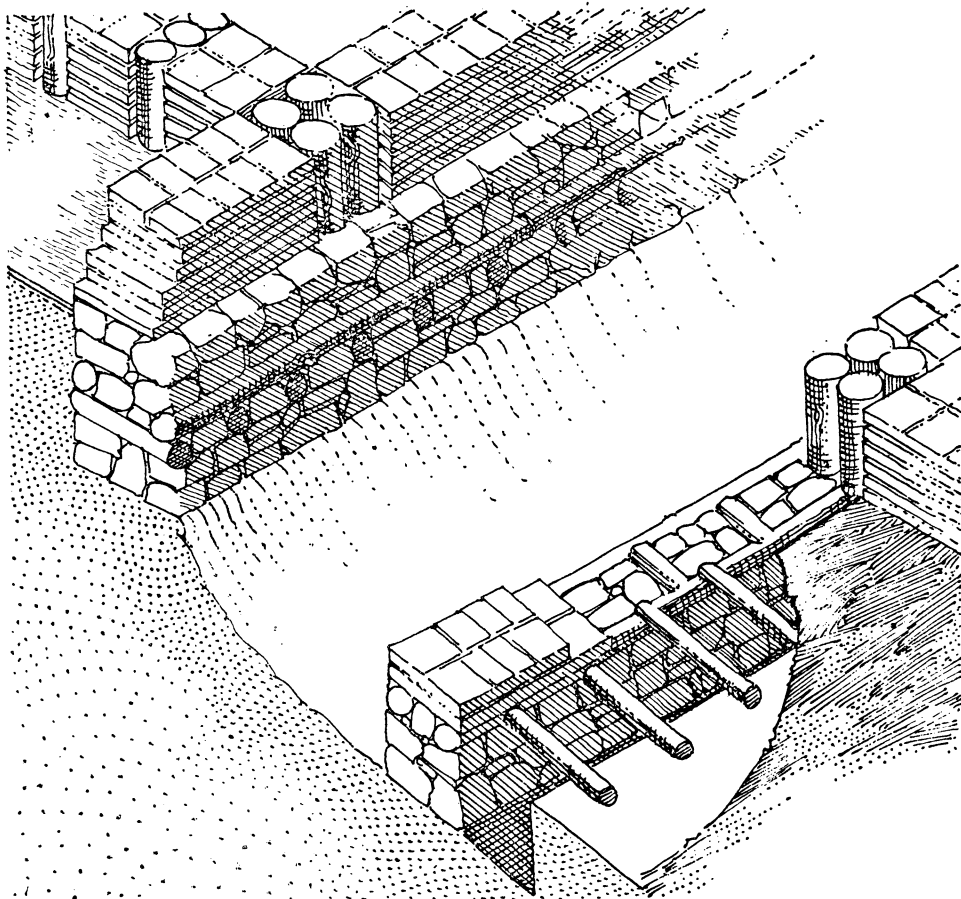


FIG. 8. Perspective Restoration showing Light-well and Wall-construction in Trench "K".

situation of Level V, in which the Burnt Palace was discovered. One of these covered an area of M. 18.00  $\times$  M. 26.00, corresponding to the western half of our "A" excavation of the previous year. In 1954 this area had been carried down as far as Level III, where part of a simple stone building had been exposed. This was now removed and beneath it we found Level IV, as usual represented by a heavy deposit of stratified occupational debris, over M. 2.00 deep, in which a single building level was indicated by one dilapidated stone wall. When Level V was reached, however, it proved to be easily recognisable, since here once more, cutting diagonally across our sounding, were walls nearly M. 1.00 thick, plentifully

reinforced with timber (see Pl. Xa). Parts of two chambers fell within the area of the excavation, separated by a mud-brick partition-wall, whose foundations consisted of longitudinal beams laid on a bedding of stone at pavement level. At right-angles to this ran the outer wall of the building, a much stouter affair, built of stone. Founded nearly M. 1.00 beneath the pavement, the surviving structure showed no less than four superimposed tiers of timber framing, consisting of runners and cross-ties. Ceramic evidence provided any confirmation necessary that this building, whose size and importance is already evident, must be contemporary with the Burnt Palace.

Three further levels (VI, VII and VIII) were excavated in this sounding and in each of them the walls of less pretentious buildings were exposed. The ceramic evidence thus provided is discussed in the final section of this report, where emphasis is laid on the special interest and significance of Level VI. This appears to represent the point of transition from the Early to the Middle Bronze Age.

A second sounding was conducted simultaneously to the east of the Burnt Palace, the old search-trench "E" being widened and lengthened for this purpose. It provided the most important check on stratigraphy, since at its western end it was in contact with the actual palace foundations. The investigation of pre-palace occupations was here carried one stage further than in "A", and a ninth level was reached before the work had to be abandoned. A comparison of the pottery from this source with that from "A" led to the interesting discovery that Level VI was completely missing, a phenomenon explained by the fact that an artificial terrace had been cut in the side of the hill at the time when the palace was built. Another interesting discovery in this sounding was an adult burial in two *pithoi* laid mouth to mouth, in Level V.

#### RELATIONS WITH CRETAN ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING

It will be seen then from our detailed description of the Level V remains on the eastern hill that a remarkable building has begun to take shape. From the dim landscape of Middle Bronze Anatolia a complex architectural reality has been evoked and it will be natural next to seek for its antecedents or affinities wherever the hazards of previous archaeological discovery may have chanced to make evidence available. The fact that, in this respect, Anatolia itself is found to be almost entirely barren of comparative material, serves once more to emphasise how little work has till recently been done in this field.<sup>1</sup> In previous reports of our finds, however, it has already been made abundantly clear that the orientation of this south-western culture is towards the Aegean; and if, in default of any familiarity with the mainland architecture of this period, we turn, for instance, towards Crete, an entirely different picture presents itself. In fact, the most superficial comparison of the Beycesultan remains with those

<sup>1</sup> Two comparable buildings, which are at present in the process of excavation by our Turkish colleagues, at Kültepe and Karahüyük (Konya), have unfortunately not yet reached a stage of investigation where detailed analysis is practicable.



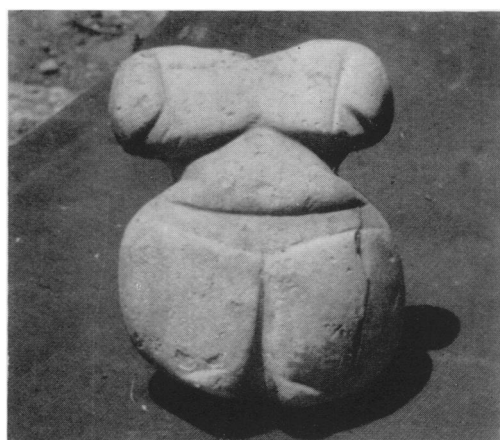
(b) The only intact Pithos found in the Palace.



(a) Brick and Timber construction in the modern village of Mentes.



(a) Bronze Macehead from Level IA. ( $\times \frac{1}{2}$ )



(b) Limestone Figurine. ( $\times \frac{1}{3}$ )



(c) Ivory Stamp-seal from Level IB. ( $\times 1.2$ )



(d-e) Jars from Level VI. See p. 126.

of the Cretan palaces at Knossos, Phaestos and more particularly Mallia, is sufficient to convince us immediately of some striking and significant relationship.

It is accordingly proposed here, first, to list and define some of the outstanding points of resemblance, and subsequently to indicate what inferences are most clearly to be drawn from them. In this connection it should perhaps be mentioned that, of the three Cretan palaces referred to, that at Mallia, being the most recently excavated, is perhaps less generally familiar than the others, and since it incorporates points of resemblance most significant in this context, we have thought it worth while to reproduce a sketch-plan here in miniature (Fig. 9). For the rest, the points to be discussed fall under the separate heads of "Planning" and "Constructional Methods" which should be considered in that order.

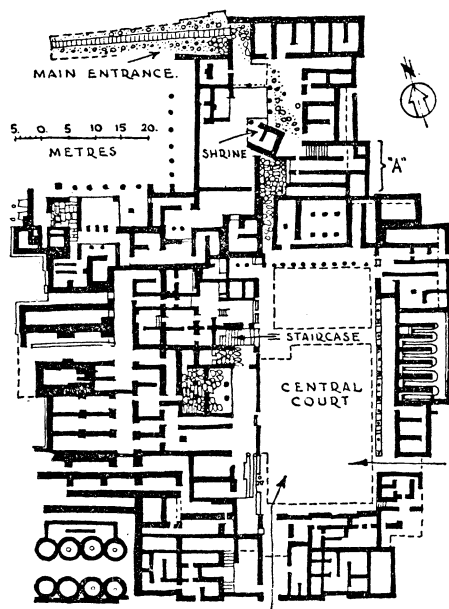


FIG. 9. Sketch-plan of the Palace at Mallia, in Crete.

(After R. W. Hutchinson in *The Town Planning Review*, Vol. XXI, No. 3, October, 1950, and F. Chapouthier and P. Demargnes in *Études Crétoises*.)

Cretan planning has been described by the adjective "agglutinative", and the familiar association of the Palace of Minos with the legend of the Labyrinth has perhaps tended to over-emphasise the complexity of its arrangement and come to suggest a haphazard and unconsidered agglomeration of miscellaneous units. That this impression is a false one has in the past frequently been shown by intelligent analyses and comparisons of the buildings concerned. For our own purpose it will be best to deal with several individual features of the palace plan successively and in doing so it may not be too soon to remind ourselves that in all three of our Cretan examples we are dealing with buildings completely remodelled or rebuilt towards the end of the Middle Bronze Age (MM. III, *c.* 1700–1550 B.C.).

## THE CENTRAL COURT

This is clearly the first indispensable feature of primary importance, since the whole building is grouped around it and acquires from it its distinctive character. It takes the form in every case of a plain rectangle and its proportions appear to conform to some convention which requires that it shall be as nearly as possible a double square (e.g. Knossos—M.  $26.00 \times 52.00$ ; Mallia, including colonnades—M.  $23.00 \times 48.00$ ). At Beycesultan the courtyard falls directly beneath the summit of the hill and only a part of it has consequently been investigated. The maximum breadth of uninterrupted floor-space, revealed by Trench "K", gives a cross-dimension of c. M.  $25.00$ : but at two points, one in Trench "K" and the other at EV/20, there are walls projecting into it, which we think must be taken to be columned porticoes.<sup>1</sup> If this is so, it will be seen from the reconstructed lines of its lay-out in Fig. 3 that this dimension is reduced to c. M.  $20.00$ . The absence of walls in Trench "H" (see Fig. 1) gives a minimum second dimension for the courtyard on its long axis and other evidence from the same source strongly suggests that the double-square proportion will prove to have again been applied.

## "WINGS" AND "INSULAE"

Another convention in the Cretan palaces is that a "wing" of maximum width on one side of the courtyard shall contain the formally planned suites of reception rooms. This "reception" wing has already been clearly identified in the building at Beycesultan: but it is located on the eastern side of the courtyard, whereas at Mallia and Knossos it lies on the west side. (Here also one might observe the convention by which the Beycesultan palace, like those in Crete, is oriented approximately towards the cardinal points of the compass.)

Again, in direct contradiction to the theory of haphazard planning, students of Cretan architecture have been quick to realise that the Palace of Minos is in fact composed of self-contained "insulae" or units of apartments, geometrically integrated according to a conventional formula. At Mallia also these "insulae" are easily recognisable and have been separately numbered by the excavators for expositional clearness in the publication.<sup>2</sup> In all cases, when the plan is thus seen to be geometrically divisible into ranges of symmetrical units, it at once acquires a new and intelligible coherence. At Beycesultan the geometrical aspect seems to be more than usually well-defined. Here, as at Knossos, the reception wing is approximately double the width of the court and can be divided down the centre (by the west wall of Rooms EV/10, 16, 17 and 21) into parallel ranges of units, forming approximate squares, each square seeming to have its prescribed function in the plan.

Another characteristic of the "reception wing" in the Cretan palaces is the curiously irregular treatment of the outer façade, interrupted by

<sup>1</sup> cf. comparable features of the courtyard at Mallia.

<sup>2</sup> e.g. in F. Chapouthier and J. Charbonneaux, *Fouilles exécutées à Mallia*, Paris, 1928. Also reports in *Études Crétoises*, Vol. I, 1928, Vol. IV, 1936, and Vol. VI, 1942.



frequent "breaks" or recesses. Whatever the purpose or cause of this phenomenon may be, it is again in evidence at Beycesultan, to judge by the part of the eastern façade already exposed.

#### MAIN ENTRANCES

It was the fashion in Cretan palaces for the ceremonial or visitors' entrance to be situated at a considerable distance from the centre of reception and for the approach from one to the other to be by a devious and indirect route. This may have been expressly intended to impress a guest (it may in fact have given rise to the legend of the labyrinth); but it may also have contributed to security. It has often been observed that Cretan palaces are unprotected, except for an occasional "bastion" or thickening of the wall on the more vulnerable side. The same would apply to Beycesultan, where only the addition of the long magazines on the south side gives double strength to the façade facing the river (the direction from which an attack was most likely).

The only ceremonial entrance so far discovered at Beycesultan exactly resembles that at Mallia, in that access is obtained, almost surreptitiously, through a recess in the outer façade and at right-angles to it. There are other points of close similarity. In both cases it is approached by a steep ramp or causeway: it leads through an outer vestibule into a "lustral area" for ablutions (at Mallia the paved peristyle court) and in both cases brings one eventually to a pillared hall, reached through a colonnade or columned portico. At Beycesultan there are reasons for thinking that only the "Painted Loggia" was reached directly from the Lustral Room and that, since Room EV/19 was merely a service-chamber, the approach to the "Painted Hall" from the east was by way of Rooms EV/17 and 18. But a group of rooms next to the service-chamber, comprising long storage-chambers and a staircase (Rooms EV/14, 4, 9 and 2) also has a most striking parallel in an identical position at Mallia. (Unit marked "A" in Fig. 9.)

#### PILLARED HALLS

The use, both in Crete and at Beycesultan, of pillared halls, often approached fairly directly from the central court, hardly needs to have attention drawn to it. In both cases there seems to be a preference for columns arranged singly or in threes. Another parallel is easy to draw between the deep piers in the portico entrance to the "Painted Hall" at Beycesultan and the similar treatment of entries to the main apartments on the *piano nobile* at Knossos. The painted ornament, which gave its name to the main reception element at Beycesultan, is precisely matched at Mallia by the use of painted stucco in bands of red and white.<sup>1</sup>

#### UPPER STORY

A factor contributing to the impression of haphazard planning at Knossos has always been the difficulty of showing all the primary units on

<sup>1</sup> Though not in the Mallia Pillar Hall. See *Études Crétoises*, Vol. II, 1936, Pl. IV, 2.



a single plan. As is well known, many of the main apartments occur at first-floor level and are approached from the central court by a monumental stairway. There are indications of similar arrangements both at Mallia and at Phaestos. At Beycesultan some convincing evidence has already been found for the existence of an upper floor and among the excavators there has been much speculation in regard to its character. In this respect the conservatism of local architecture in the Meander valley has once more been noted and it has been felt that much is to be learnt from traditional practices in the "modern" villages, where an upper floor, lightly built, almost exclusively of timber and with airy colonnaded balconies, is used for summer residence, while the more substantially walled and easily heated ground-floor rooms are occupied during the winter. This arrangement might well already have been foreshadowed in the second millennium B.C. The provisions in the palace for heating also suggest that the ground-floor rooms were preferred during the winter, while a lightly-built upper story for summer residence would be both compatible with the Cretan parallel and consistent with the material evidence of its fallen remains. It would, for instance, be easy to imagine a "summer" reception-room over the "Painted Hall", with a wooden balcony, supported by the piers of its portico, overlooking the courtyard, exactly as such balconies do in Menteş village and elsewhere in south-western Anatolia to-day.

At Beycesultan no formal stairway has yet been identified in the part of the building so far excavated, though a compartment matching Room EV/9 on the northern side of the "Painted Hall", still only partially examined, showed evidence which would be consistent with such a feature.

The catalogue of parallels in planning is completed by certain minor details, such as the use of light-wells where chambers are closely grouped together; newel-post stairways, one of which is recognisable at Beycesultan on the north side of Room EV/2; and the installation in open courts of circular cisterns for water or wine. We should next pass to the subject of structural methods.

#### WALLS

The general practice of building mud-brick walls on stone foundations and reinforcing both with timber is so widespread in Syria and the Aegean as well as in all parts of Anatolia that it can hardly be used as a criterion of particular comparison. But some details of such a construction as used at Beycesultan are so exactly reflected at Mallia that the possibility of coincidence is almost excluded. In "Quartier XIII" of the Mallia palace, for instance, the north wall was built on a high stone substructure.<sup>1</sup> The upper part of the wall was of mud brick 80 cm. thick, strengthened by a timber framework, the vertical elements of which had disappeared, leaving gaps in the brickwork at intervals of M. 2·20–3·00. At Beycesultan the standard wall is 80 cm. thick, stands on a reinforced stone substructure about M. 1·00 high and has groups of vertical posts at intervals of M. 1·20–2·20.

<sup>1</sup> *Études Crétoises*, Vol. VI, 1942, p. 9

## ROOFING

Finally there is a small detail of roofing-construction, so remarkable that it seems to us to set the final seal on our claim for a close relationship between Beycesultan and the Cretan palaces. In roofing the latter, brushwood was laid over the rafters and covered with packed earth. Between the two, perhaps to keep the earth in place, was "a layer of 'lepidha', that grey or black schist, so termed because it splits into thin blades ('lepidhes')".<sup>1</sup> At Beycesultan large quantities of soft grey laminated schist or slate had been found among the fallen debris, more especially at the base of the walls around the edges of open courts, in positions where it could have fallen from the roof; and before its use in Crete had been noted we had already concluded that this was the source from which it came and a pitched roof covered with such material had even been postulated.

## CONCLUSION

When the evidence is marshalled in this way the central argument seems to require no further elaboration. It remains to decide which of these two cultural milieux—Crete or the Anatolian mainland—is likely to have exerted sufficient influence on the other to result in the assimilation of architectural practices. In this respect the first consideration must be chronology. We must again remind ourselves that in Crete we are considering the palaces in the form which they had newly taken during the third Middle Minoan period in about 1700 B.C., with only slight modifications added in the first Late Minoan epoch. The lifetime of the Beycesultan palace is a shade less closely dated, but its foundation has been shown archaeologically to have been at least a century and a half earlier. As for its destruction, there are reasons for attributing this to the Hittite king Labarnas, the first conqueror of Arzawa; and if we follow the dating which is archaeologically most acceptable for this period in Anatolia,<sup>2</sup> such an event would have occurred during the second half of the 18th century B.C. All of this suggests that the Beycesultan palace must already have been in ruins when the Cretan palaces acquired their definitive form in 1700 B.C. The fact that they had already existed in a less pretentious form for several centuries must not, of course, be ignored. But the MM. III period was a time of many innovations and it would not be unreasonable to suppose that some of them had their source on the Anatolian mainland.

## POTTERY AND STRATIFICATION

## SOME PRELIMINARY NOTES ON THE NEW SEQUENCE

By JAMES MELLAART

DURING THE SECOND season's excavations at Beycesultan an impressive sequence of pottery was obtained, covering more than a millennium in

<sup>1</sup> R. W. Hutchinson, "Prehistoric town-planning in Crete," *Town Planning Review*, XXI, No. 3.

<sup>2</sup> That preferred by A. Goetze and B. Landsberger, which places Shamsi-Adad and Hammurabi at 1850 B.C.

time from the later phases of the Early Bronze Age (c. 2200 B.C.) to the very end of the Late Bronze Age (c. 1050–1000 B.C.). A selection of the most typical or unfamiliar forms has been used to illustrate these notes, the pottery of Level II only being omitted, since a full account of it has already been published in our first preliminary report (*A.S.*, V, 1955, pp. 52 ff.). Although the examples illustrated are in every case characteristic of the levels in which they were found, lack of space has prevented the inclusion of a complete repertory ; nor has it for the present been possible to quote all the relevant parallels or to indicate frequency of occurrence. The chronology of the occupation-levels and the corresponding architectural remains in various parts of the mound are shown herewith in tabular form (p. 135) with approximate dates attributed to each level.

Levels IX to VII date from the final phases of the Early Bronze Age ; Level VI represents a transitional period while Levels V and IV belong to the fully developed Middle Bronze Age. There was clearly no destruction of the settlement to mark the end of the Early Bronze Age. Traces of such a disturbance do not occur until the burning and looting of the palace in Level V. The long tenancy of the ruins by impoverished squatters during what remained of the Middle Bronze Age, testifies to the effects of that disaster on the city. The transition from Middle to Late Bronze Age also takes place without a break ; and the latter (represented by Levels III–IA), reaches its climax in the second level with the “ Little Palace ” complex of buildings. The destruction of this level seems to have been roughly contemporary with the catastrophe which affected most of Anatolia at the very beginning of the twelfth century B.C.

The culture of the two latest occupations (Levels IB and IA) shows many features not previously found, such as an increasing number of pottery-shapes from central Anatolia, perhaps introduced by refugees from that region. Nevertheless, its character remains distinctively “ South-West Anatolian ”. After the violent destruction of the *megaron* in Level IA, the site is finally deserted. Whether this level can really be dated as late as 1050–1000 B.C., which our impressions have led us to suggest in the accompanying table, cannot for the present be satisfactorily proved, since material of this period from any other site in Anatolia has not yet been published.

The Beycesultan excavations have already furnished a pottery sequence of a sort which can be paralleled at few other sites in Anatolia. An unbroken development like that here illustrated is rare elsewhere, and it is to be hoped that the work of future seasons will prolong our knowledge of its antecedents further back into the older phases of the Early Bronze Age. Not the least significant feature of our finds is that they are derived, not from a West Anatolian *village* but from a considerable city. For these and other reasons it has been felt that there should be as little delay as possible in making public some preliminary details of the new evidence.

Lack of space forbids a full description of the specimens illustrated, and the following are no more than brief notes on the shapes chosen. Details of fabric and decoration may be found in the descriptive catalogue accompanying the illustrations.

	ESTIMATED DATE	LEVEL	WESTERN SUMMIT	EASTERN SUMMIT
LATE E.B.A.	2200	IX VIII	— House in Area "A".	House in Trench "E". House in Trench "E".
	2100	VII	House in Area "A".	House in Trench "E".
TRANSITION	2000	VI	House in Area "A".	—
MIDDLE BRONZE AGE	1900	V	Large unburnt Public Building in Area "A".	Great Palace in "E", looted and burnt. House in Trench "E", burnt. <i>Pithos</i> burial. Burnt house or shrine in Trench "D".
	1750	IV	Deep occupation deposit with single building- level in Area "A". Plain shaft-grave.	Building-level among pal- ace ruins, burnt. Building-level in Trench "E" burnt. Many pits and deep deposit of occupational debris.
LATE BRONZE AGE	1450	III	House in Area "A".	Houses over Burnt Palace.
	1300	II	Private house in Area "A". Poorer houses in Trench "G".	"Little Palace" complex in "J", "M" and "L". Terraces and fortifications in "K", "H", and "P". Private houses in Trench "E".
	1200/1180		Whole settlement destroy	ed by fire.
		IB	Squatting in Area "A".	Houses and rebuilding in "J", "M", "L", and "H".
	1100	IA	—	Large Megaron in "M", burnt.

1050/1000—Site deserted.

### LEVEL IX (fig. 1: 1-7)

Ribbed *depata* are common in this level (fig. 1: 1) as well as one-handled cups (fig. 1: 2). The large cup (fig. 1: 3) is reminiscent of those from Kusura. Plates of several varieties (fig. 1: 6, 7) are confined to this level, but the bowls with inverted rim (fig. 1: 4) and the more numerous bowls with everted rim (fig. 1: 5) are characteristic of this and the two subsequent levels.

## LEVEL VIII (fig. 1: 8-12).

A *depas* from this level (fig. 1: 8) is less decorative than those of the preceding level and many of the one-handled cups (fig. 1: 9, 10) are very clumsily made. One-handled bowls with simple profile (fig. 1: 11) and sharply profiled bowls with *omphalos* base (fig. 1: 12) appear now and continue into the next level.

## LEVEL VII (fig. 1: 13-24).

This important level contains several forms which can be closely dated to the Troy V period, such as "red-cross" bowls (fig. 1: 18, 24) and ribbed bowls (fig. 1: 2). Significant also is the first appearance of "Minyan" shapes (fig. 1: 13, 14) in local ware. These are undoubtedly developed from the contemporary one-handled cups (figs. 1: 16). A variant of this type is common at this period (fig. 1: 15). An unique feature is a lentoid flask (fig. 1: 17) and the small bowls (fig. 1: 19) characteristic of the M.B.A. levels V and IV, now appear for the first time.

While Beycesultan VII is contemporary with Troy V, the two earlier levels have a fair number of parallels in Troy IV, and are therefore probably of that date. A detailed comparison cannot be made here.

## LEVEL VI (Transitional) (fig. 2).

The transitional character of this level is evident in fig. 2. The upper part of the plate contains the shapes which still have an E.B.A. character (Nos. 1-12). These include a finely painted *depas*, a large variety of juglets, a red-cross bowl, jars with volute feet and handles, covered with a "red-cross" lid (Plate XII*d*) and white-filled, incised jars, which are unique (fig. 2: 11, Plate XII*e*). A group of cups and bowls, often with incised ornament (fig. 2: 13-15) is only found in this level. "Minyan" shapes in local ware are now more common (fig. 2: 17-20); but these are vastly outnumbered by a variety of typical M.B.A. shapes (fig. 2: 21-26). Of these the bowls with plastic ornament (fig. 2: 24, 26) are exceedingly common at Beycesultan, and continue to the end of the M.B.A.

## LEVEL V (DEVELOPED M.B.A.) (fig. 3).

With the exception of jars with volute handles or twisted handles, red-washed cups and bowls and a few incised sherds, no more E.B.A. features are found. "Minyan" shapes in red or buff, washed or burnished

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11. Buff ware, red wash.

12. Buff ware, red wash.

## VII.

13. Buff ware, red wash.

14. Buff ware, red wash.

15. Buff ware, red polished slip.

16. Buff ware, red-brown wash.

17. Buff ware, red wash.

18. Buff ware, buff slip, pattern burnished outside, red cross inside.

19. Wheel-made, buff ware, buff wash.

20. Buff ware, black wash inside, red wash outside.

21. Buff ware, red wash.

22. Wheel-made, buff ware, red wash, polished inside and out.

23. Buff ware, burnished red slip inside and out.

24. Wheel-made, buff ware, red wash outside, red cross inside.

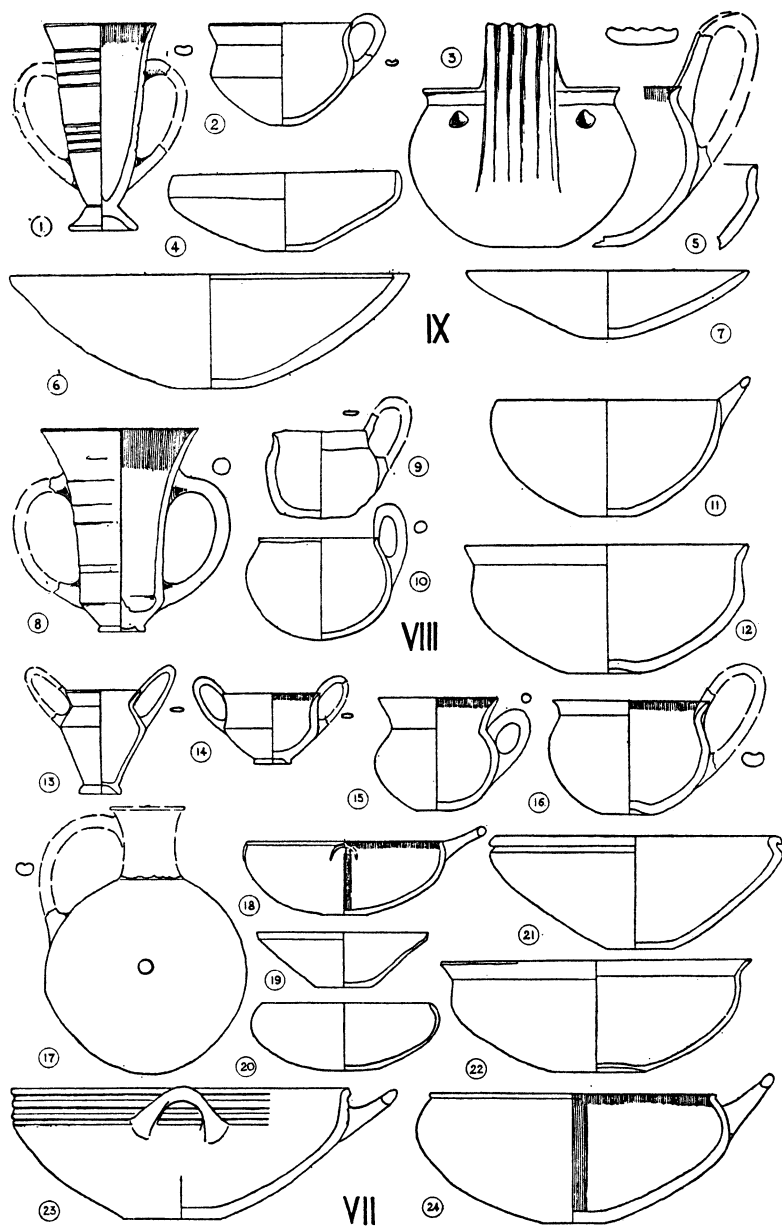


FIG. 1. Beycesultan IX, VIII, and VII. Late Early Bronze Age.

(All pottery is hand-made unless otherwise stated.)

IX.

1. Wheel-made, buff ware, red wash, polished.
2. Buff ware, fine red wash.
3. Buff ware, red polished slip.
4. Buff ware, plain.
5. Buff ware, red wash.
6. Buff ware, red wash, polished.
7. Wheel-made, buff ware, red wash.

VIII.

8. Wheel-made, buff ware, red wash.
9. Coarse red ware.
10. Buff ware, red wash.

wares, but never in grey ware, are not uncommon (fig. 3 : 1-4, 7). Very common are small bowls (found in great quantities in the Burnt Palace), mostly plain but sometimes red-washed (fig. 3 : 5, 6). As typical and frequent as the latter class is the sharply carinated bowl, an imitation of a metal type, which now appears in overwhelming quantity and in several variants (fig. 3 : 8, 9, 12, 13). Plastic ornament, in imitation of metal handles, is very common on bowls of this class, and is well paralleled at Bayrakli. Several forms of spouted jars, with or without basket-handles (fig. 3 : 10, 16, 17), and trefoil-mouthed jugs (fig. 3 : 15) appear for the first time. Coarse ware beak-spouted jugs (fig. 3 : 14) were common in the palace as well as plain *pithoi* (fig. 3 : 20). The drum and ornamented *pithos* (fig. 3 : 18, 19), found in the palace, are roughly paralleled in Ugarit and Crete respectively.

#### BEYCESULTAN IV (LATE M.B.A.) (fig. 4).

The pottery of this period is of rather austere appearance, dark brown and red and buff washes predominating. The repertory of shapes, however, is rich. "Minyan" shapes are gradually disappearing (fig. 4 : 1) and the same can be said of the inverted-rim bowl (fig. 4 : 3). Characteristic are bowls with vertically or obliquely placed handles, often with a groove at the place of attachment and knob on the handle (fig. 4 : 2, 5). Carinated bowls are now by far the most common shape and two new forms of plastic ornament are found (fig. 4 : 4, 14). One variety with two handles is placed on a high pedestal, decorated with incision and cut-out "windows" (fig. 4 : 9).

Miniature vessels are very frequently found in this level and show a wide variety of shapes : trefoil mouthed juglets (fig. 4 : 6, 7), quatrefoil cup (fig. 4 : 11), and small jars (fig. 4 : 10), to illustrate only a few.

Bifoil and quatrefoil jugs are apparently confined to this level (fig. 4 : 8, 13). The former specimen shows some fine pattern-burnishing, which becomes the normal form of decoration in the first phase of the Late Bronze Age (Level III). Beak-spouted vessels also show a great variety of shapes (fig. 4 : 12, 16, and *AS.*, V, 1955, Pl. IIIa, lower row, centre). Ribbing and biconical shapes are typical of the level. Basket-handled tea-pots (fig. 4 : 17) continue and the funnel (fig. 4 : 15) appears in this level and continues all through the following L.B.A.

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14. Black ware, black slip mottled red-brown and yellow on rim, deep black inside, burnished.

15. Grey ware, dark grey to black, polished.

16. Buff ware, red polished wash.

17. Buff ware, red polished wash.

18. Buff ware, greyish buff slip, polished.

19. Buff ware, greyish buff slip, polished.

20. Buff ware, red wash.

21. Wheel-made, buff ware, polished red wash.

22. Wheel-made, buff ware, polished red slip.

23. Buff ware, painted red cross inside.

24. Wheel-made, buff ware, fine pink slip, polished.

25. Wheel-made, buff ware, smoothed.

26. Wheel-made, buff ware, red-brown slip, polished inside and out.

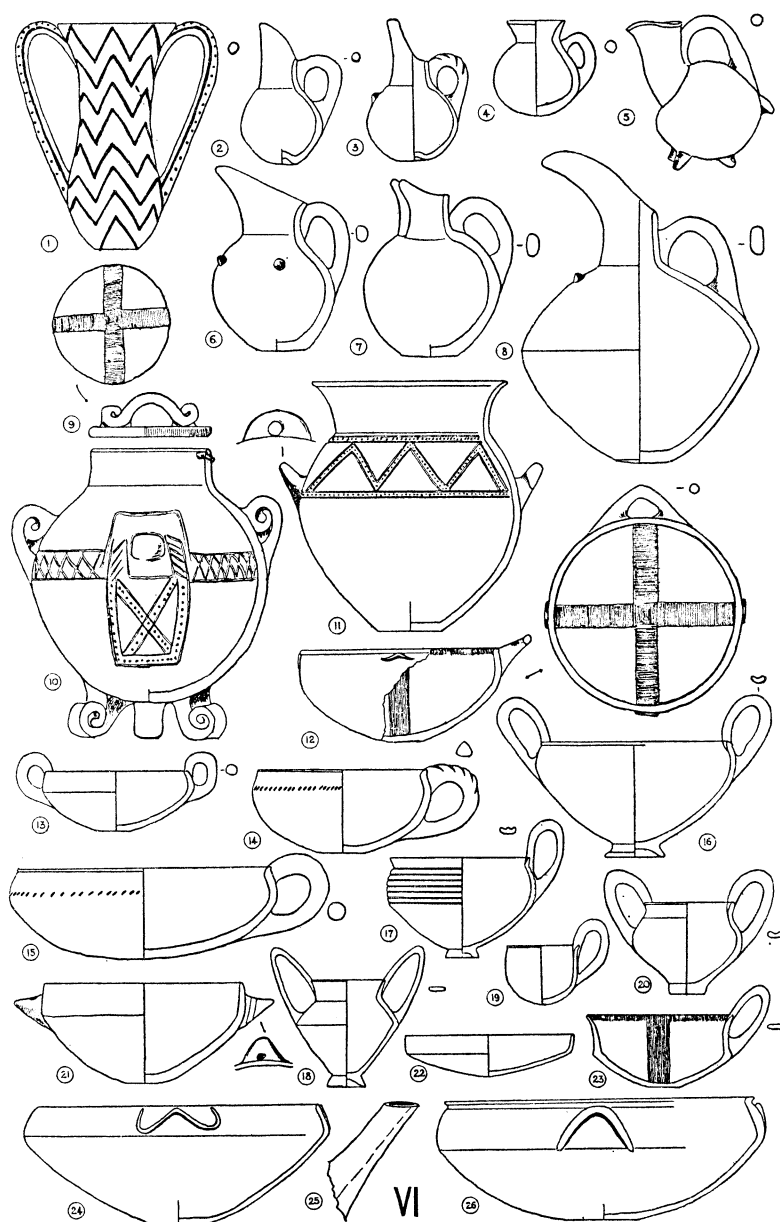


FIG. 2. Beycesultan VI. Middle Bronze Age Transitional level.

*(All pottery is hand-made unless otherwise stated.)*

## I.

1. Wheel-made, creamy buff ware with mica, pale golden surface, matt red paint.
2. Black ware, brown polished slip.
3. Black ware, red polished slip.
4. Buff ware, red polished wash.
5. Buff ware, red polished slip.
6. Buff ware, orange-buff slip.
7. Buff ware, red-brown slip.
8. Wheel-made (?) buff ware, orange-red polished slip.
9. Brown ware, painted red cross underneath.
10. Coarse brown ware, incised.
11. Wheel-made, buff ware, fine buff polished slip, incised white filled.
12. Buff ware, red wash outside, red cross inside.
13. Black ware, black slip, burnished.



## LEVEL III (LATE BRONZE AGE) (fig. 5).

The pottery from this level is technically the finest found at Beycesultan and is not even surpassed by the remarkable wares of Level II (*AS.*, V, 1955, pp. 52 ff.). Most of the pottery is red or buff slipped and polished. Pattern-burnishing reaches its climax (fig. 5 : 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 15). The dark brown or black wash of the previous period is still very popular (fig. 5 : 5, 18, 19), but the "imitation metal ware" which predominates in Level II, is already well represented (fig. 5 : 8, 10, 14, 17). "Gold" ware bowls are quite frequent (fig. 5 : 12).

Although a fair number of shapes persist from the previous levels, many new ones indicate the beginning of a new age, the L.B.A.

Of these, chalices are the most characteristic : miniature and medium-sized ones are most frequently found in Level III (fig. 5 : 1, 2, 4, 9, and 5). Fruitstands are very much like those of Level II and are therefore not illustrated. Carinated bowls are still very common, but the profiles are slightly different (fig. 5 : 3, 7, 8). Wavy line ornament begins in this period (fig. 5 : 8). Bowls with roll-rim (in lustrous ware only as in Level II) (fig. 5 : 10) and plates (fig. 5 : 11) have prototypes in Level IV, but are very infrequent there. The same applies to potstands (fig. 5 : 15) and "bearded" beak-spouted jugs (fig. 5 : 16). The latter are characteristic of the third level and continue to Level I. Tea-pots are very frequent in this level, but are always of small size (fig. 5 : 13), whereas the earlier ones are often large. Jugs with a round mouth (fig. 5 : 14) and lentoid flasks are other innovations, which, however, never gained great popularity (fig. 5 : 19). The reverse is the case with trefoil mouthed jugs (fig. 5 : 17) and *askoi* (fig. 5 : 20), both types ranging through the entire L.B.A. Mugs (fig. 5 : 18) are typical of Level III, though not very common, and continue into the following level. (*AS.*, V, 1955, p. 65, fig. 11, 18, is part of a mug, not a "drink-warmer", and fig. 12 : 6 and 7 are also mugs.)

## LEVEL IA AND IB (LATE L.B.A.) (fig. 6).

With the exception of one or two rather unimportant shapes, the pottery from these two levels is identical and no further distinction is therefore made here. A few words have already been said about the pottery of this level in *AS.*, V, 1955, pp. 84 ff., but a vast amount of new material has come to light since then. What was said there still holds true. Side-by-side are old types, current in Level II (e.g. chalices and fruitstands), and new ones, either of manifest local origin or derived from further north or east. Of the old types we illustrate a quatrefoil cup in gold ware, which is very frequent in Level IB (fig. 6 : 2), a trefoil juglet (fig. 6 : 3) and a small cup (fig. 6 : 5).

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15. Buff ware, red wash (burnt).

16. Buff ware, red wash.

17. Buff ware, polished red slip.

18. Hand-made, buff ware, reddish buff surface, wet-smoothed.

19. Buff ware, red wash.

20. Buff ware, red surface.

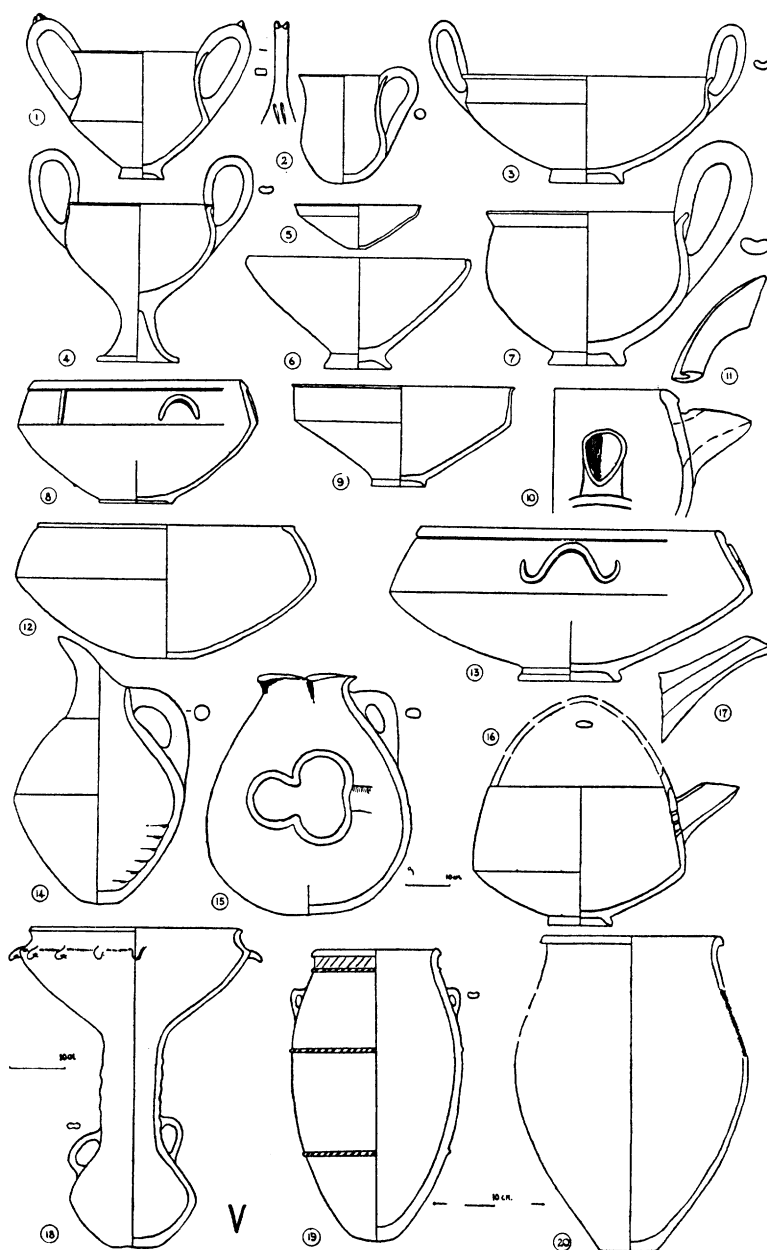


FIG. 3. Beycesultan V. Middle Bronze Age.

*(All pottery is wheel-made unless otherwise stated.)*

1. Buff ware, brown polished slip.
2. Hand-made, plain buff ware.
3. Buff ware, buff wash, polished.
4. Buff ware, red wash.
5. Buff ware, buff wash.
6. Plain buff ware.
7. Buff ware, red wash.
8. Red ware, brown wash.
9. Buff ware, red wash.
10. Plain greyish buff ware.
11. Buff ware, buff polished slip.
12. Buff ware, fine red wash, polished.
13. Buff ware, buff burnished.
14. Buff ware, reddish buff surface (burnt).

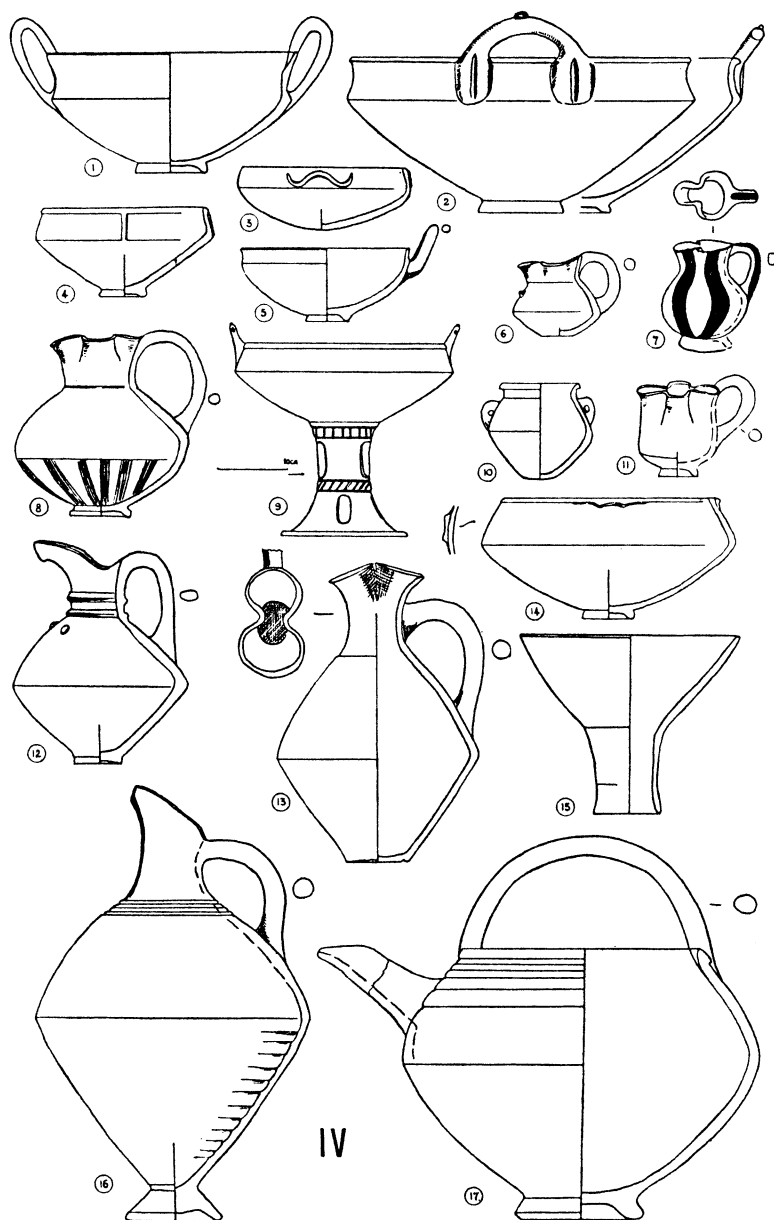


FIG. 4. Beycesultan IV. Middle Bronze Age.  
(All pottery is wheel-made.)

1. Buff ware, brown burnished surface.
2. Buff ware, brown wash.
3. Buff ware, red slip, polished.
4. Buff ware, red wash.
5. Buff ware, red wash.
6. Buff ware, red wash.
7. Buff ware, matt red paint.
8. Buff ware, orange-red slip, pattern-burnish.
9. Buff ware, brown wash, pattern-burnished inside, incised stand.
10. Buff ware, red wash.
11. Buff ware, polished red wash.
12. Buff ware, orange-red wash.
13. Buff ware, polished brown wash.
14. Buff ware, buff polished slip.
15. Buff ware, polished brown wash.
16. Buff ware, burnished red-brown slip.
17. Buff ware, creamy buff surface, wet-smoothed.

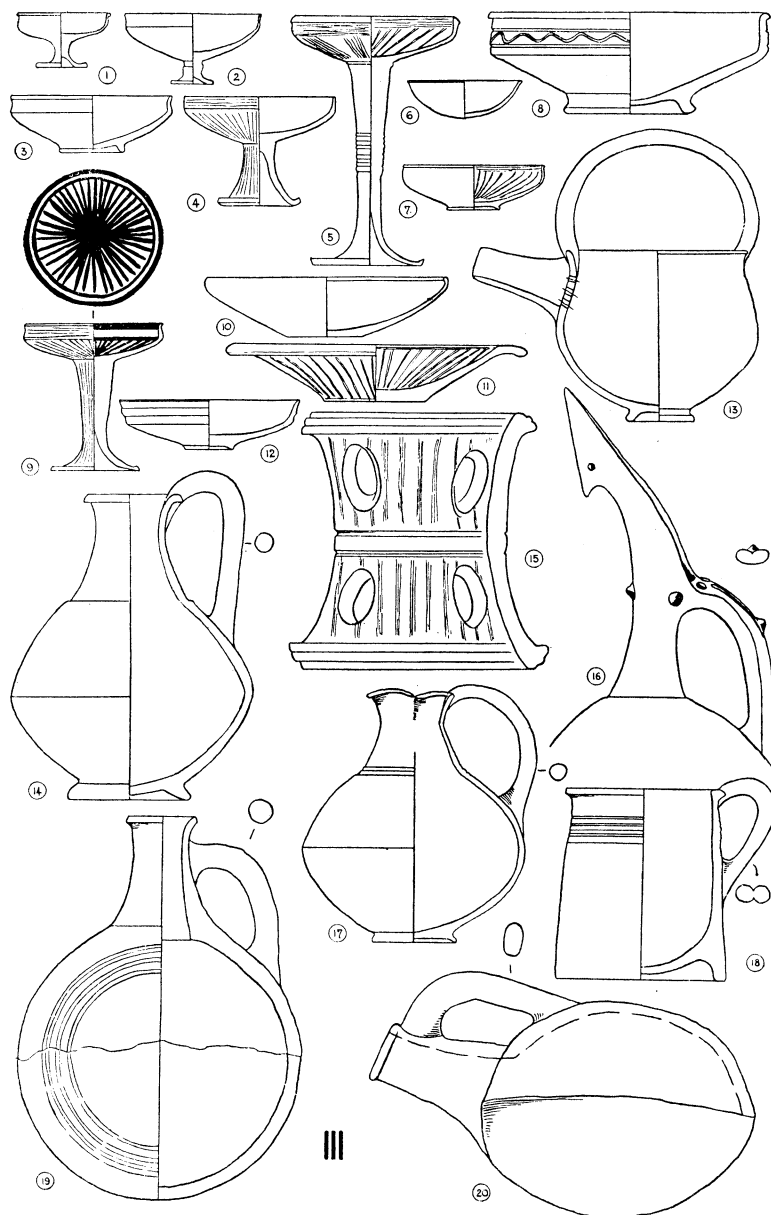


FIG. 5. Beycesultan III. Late Bronze Age.

*(All pottery is wheel-made.)*

1. Buff ware, red wash.
2. Buff ware, purplish-brown wash.
3. Buff ware, burnished buff slip.
4. Buff ware, red slip, pattern-burnished.
5. Buff ware, purplish-brown wash, pattern-burnished.
6. Buff ware, buff wash.
7. Buff ware, lustrous copper red wash.
8. Buff ware, lustrous copper red wash, incised before application of wash.
9. Buff ware, brown slip, heavy pattern burnish in dark on light brown.
10. Buff ware, lustrous copper red wash.
11. Buff ware, buff slip, pattern-burnish.
12. Buff ware, gold wash.
13. Buff ware, lustrous copper red wash.
14. Buff ware, lustrous copper red wash.
15. Buff ware, reddish-buff slip, pattern-burnish.
16. Buff ware, lustrous copper red wash.
17. Buff ware, lustrous copper red wash.
18. Buff ware, purplish-brown wash burnished.
19. Buff ware, purplish wash, grooved.
20. Red ware, red wash.

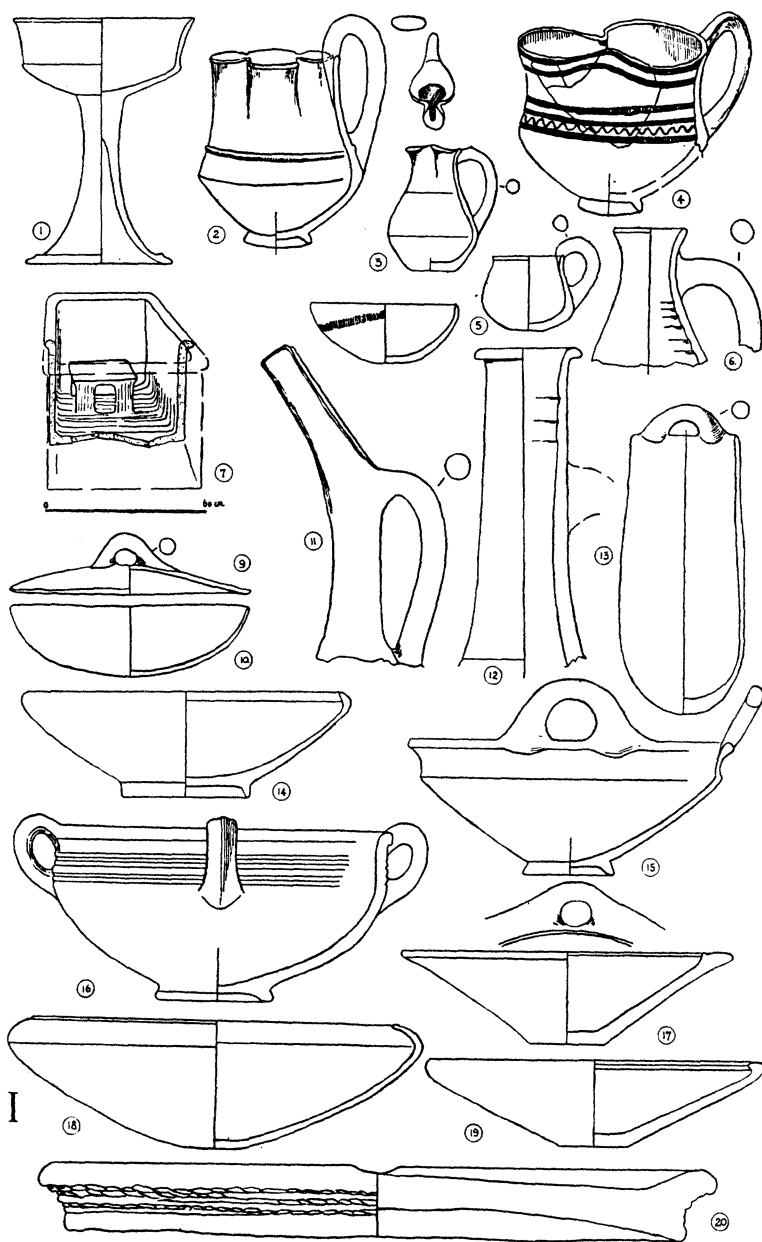


FIG. 6. Beycesultan IB and IA. Late Bronze Age.

(All pottery is wheel-made.)

1. Buff ware, red wash..
2. Buff ware, gold wash
3. Buff ware, lustrous copper red wash.
4. Buff ware, gold wash, matt red paint.
5. Buff ware, buff wash.
6. Plain buff ware.
7. Red ware, red burnished slip.
8. Buff ware, brownish smoothed surface with matt greyish-black paint.
9. Buff ware, red wash.
10. Buff ware, polished red slip.
11. Buff ware, off-white cream coloured slip, highly polished.
12. Buff ware, burnished yellow slip.
13. Plain buff ware.
14. Buff ware, red wash.
15. Buff ware, buff wash.
16. Buff ware, wet-smoothed.
17. Buff ware, buff wash.
18. Buff ware, orange-red wash, burnished.
19. Buff ware, red slip on rim and inside, yellow on outside, burnished.
20. Coarse red-brown ware, rope-impressed bread-baking platter with traces of fire on the side and underneath.

A four-handled basin (fig. 6 : 16) and a plate with rim-lug (fig. 6 : 17) are evidently local developments of earlier types. A new chalice type (fig. 6 : 1) may also be local as chalices are not found outside S.W. Anatolia, as far as is known. All the other types shown here can be matched elsewhere in Anatolia, but always at a date prior to our Level I. The bead-rim bowl with exaggerated carination (fig. 6 : 18) occurs in the Eskişehir plain, the platter, undoubtedly used in making bread (fig. 6 : 20) and the bowl with painted band (fig. 6 : 8) are alone unparalleled. The remaining types, child's bath (fig. 6 : 7), bottle (fig. 6 : 6), bowl with lid (fig. 6 : 9, 10), "off-white" beak-spout (fig. 6 : 11), buff burnished lentoid flask (fig. 6 : 12), and one-handled dipper (fig. 6 : 13), are all found in Central Anatolia, where the various bowls (fig. 6 : 14, 15, 19) are also found.

It is not unlikely that when the Hittite Empire was destroyed at the beginning of the twelfth century, refugees from north and east reinforced the local population at Beycesultan. Such an influx may be responsible for the rather miscellaneous nature of the pottery in Level I, a characteristic now in evidence for the first time.

Mention must also be made here of some curious painted fragments, found in this level. These are of "gold" ware painted with matt red designs. Two shapes are distinguishable: a trefoil cup (fig. 6 : 4) and beak-spouted vessels with globular bodies. (For a fragment of the body of one such jug see *AS.*, V, 1955, p. 79, fig. 18 : 14, where it is wrongly dated.) These seem to be confined to Level IB only, and provide a parallel to the contemporary "Granary" ware of Greece.