



Beycesultan Excavations: Fourth Preliminary Report, 1957

Seton Lloyd; James Mellaart

Anatolian Studies, Vol. 8. (1958), pp. 93-125.

Stable URL:

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0066-1546%281958%298%3C93%3ABEFPR1%3E2.0.CO%3B2-N>

Anatolian Studies is currently published by British Institute at Ankara.

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of JSTOR's Terms and Conditions of Use, available at <http://www.jstor.org/about/terms.html>. JSTOR's Terms and Conditions of Use provides, in part, that unless you have obtained prior permission, you may not download an entire issue of a journal or multiple copies of articles, and you may use content in the JSTOR archive only for your personal, non-commercial use.

Please contact the publisher regarding any further use of this work. Publisher contact information may be obtained at <http://www.jstor.org/journals/biaa.html>.

Each copy of any part of a JSTOR transmission must contain the same copyright notice that appears on the screen or printed page of such transmission.

JSTOR is an independent not-for-profit organization dedicated to and preserving a digital archive of scholarly journals. For more information regarding JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BEYCESULTAN EXCAVATIONS

FOURTH PRELIMINARY REPORT, 1957

By SETON LLOYD and JAMES MELLAART

SHORT REPORTS ON the Institute's excavations at Beycesultan, dealing with discoveries in the seasons of 1954, 1955 and 1956 have already been published in this journal (vols. V-VII). In the third of these reports, a break in continuity was occasioned by our temporary concentration on a single isolated discovery; and accordingly, before resuming the more general account, a short recapitulation of our operational sequence may be desirable.

In the final weeks of the 1955 season, a sounding was made in Area "A" on the western summit (see site-plan, Fig. 1), which revealed the presence in this part of the mound of a large public building of the Middle Bronze Age, corresponding in time to the "Burnt Palace" already partly excavated on the eastern summit (Level V). Some preliminary investigations were also made of three occupation levels (VI, VII and VIII) lying directly beneath this building (see *Anatolian Studies* VI). In 1956 an extension of this sounding was made in the form of a 5-metre trench more than 40 metres long, running out approximately eastwards towards the flank of the mound (Trench "S"). After passing through the already well established sequence of later occupations, further foundations of the Middle Bronze Age were here encountered and it became clear that the building discovered in Area "A" formed part of an administrative complex, perhaps covering the whole of the western summit, and surrounded by its own substantial enclosure wall. At the outer end of this trench a new major sounding was then begun, in order to investigate the Early Bronze Age levels beneath. This had been carried down to a level corresponding to the Second Settlement at Troy (Level XV), when the "barrow-passage" through which the earth was being removed revealed the first traces of a contemporary religious shrine (described in *Anatolian Studies* VII).

In 1957 work at this point was started once again on the surface, with a new sounding measuring about 15×20 metres (Sounding "SX"). To our satisfaction, it subsequently became apparent that the greater part of the building in which the shrine stood fell well within this area. Successive stages in its architectural history could therefore be investigated, represented by four major building levels (XVII, XVI, XV and XIV). Beneath the earliest foundation of the shrine-building the sounding was then continued downwards through seven further building levels, until the beginnings of the Late Chalcolithic period were reached (Level XXIV) about 5 metres above datum. While this major sounding was in progress a subsidiary operation had been continued in Area "R" on the northern flank of the mound. By a most fortunate coincidence this resulted in the discovery of a sequence of similar shrines dating from the Late and Middle Bronze Age (Levels II, III, IV and V). Other subsidiary work during

the 1957 season included the north-westward extension of the Late Bronze Age excavations on the eastern summit (Area "X") and the lengthening of Trench "N" (subsequently lettered "Y").

It will be understood that the total of stratigraphic evidence provided by our various soundings at Beycesultan now covers an uninterrupted period of occupation, starting with a date in the Late Chalcolithic period, elsewhere tentatively fixed by Mr. Mellaart at 3250 B.C., and ending with the final destruction of the Bronze Age settlement in about 1000 B.C.; an archaeological sequence almost without parallel in Anatolia. It has seemed to us clearly desirable that the salient characteristics of this material should be summarised for publication at the earliest opportunity. At the same time, something might have been added by awaiting the completion of the deep sounding down to the original virgin soil: but the practical difficulties involved in this operation at present suggest that the final link between our own Late Chalcolithic and the much earlier sequence discovered recently by Mr. Mellaart at Hacilar (pp. 127 ff.) may eventually have to be sought elsewhere. We aim, therefore, in this report at completing the stratigraphic summary, as revealed during the seasons of 1956 and 1957 in Trench "S" and Sounding "SX". The remaining space will be devoted to a first comparative study of the shrine-buildings, including the Late and Middle Bronze Age group discovered in Area "R".

STRATIGRAPHY

LEVEL IV

The major occupation-levels representing the Late Bronze Age (I, II and III) had been studied on the western summit in Area "A", excavated in 1954 and 1955. Trench "S", which recrossed part of this area, accordingly became effective only when Level IV was reached. This level also had been penetrated in "A", as well as on the eastern summit, where it overlay the ruins of the Burnt Palace. Some idea had therefore already been obtained of the rather long phase in the settlement's history which it represented. In fact, in the latter instance, there had been some difficulty in our minds in reconciling the somewhat shallow deposit, *c.* M. 1.50, which began with the reoccupation of the palace ruins by impoverished squatters and ended in the methodical rebuilding of the city in Level III, with an actual period of time which, according to our own provisional chronology, should have amounted to about three hundred years (*c.* 1750-1450 B.C.).

Trench "S" did much to clear up this point. Here Level IV was represented by three distinct sub-phases and a total deposit of occupational debris almost M. 3.00 deep. The remains were remarkable for an almost total absence of properly constructed buildings. Apart from the scanty relics of stone foundations, consisting of hardly more than a double row of small stones, the earliest sub-occupation was reached before any understanding could be arrived at as to the contemporary mode of living. A first indication was then provided by a minute re-examination of our cutting

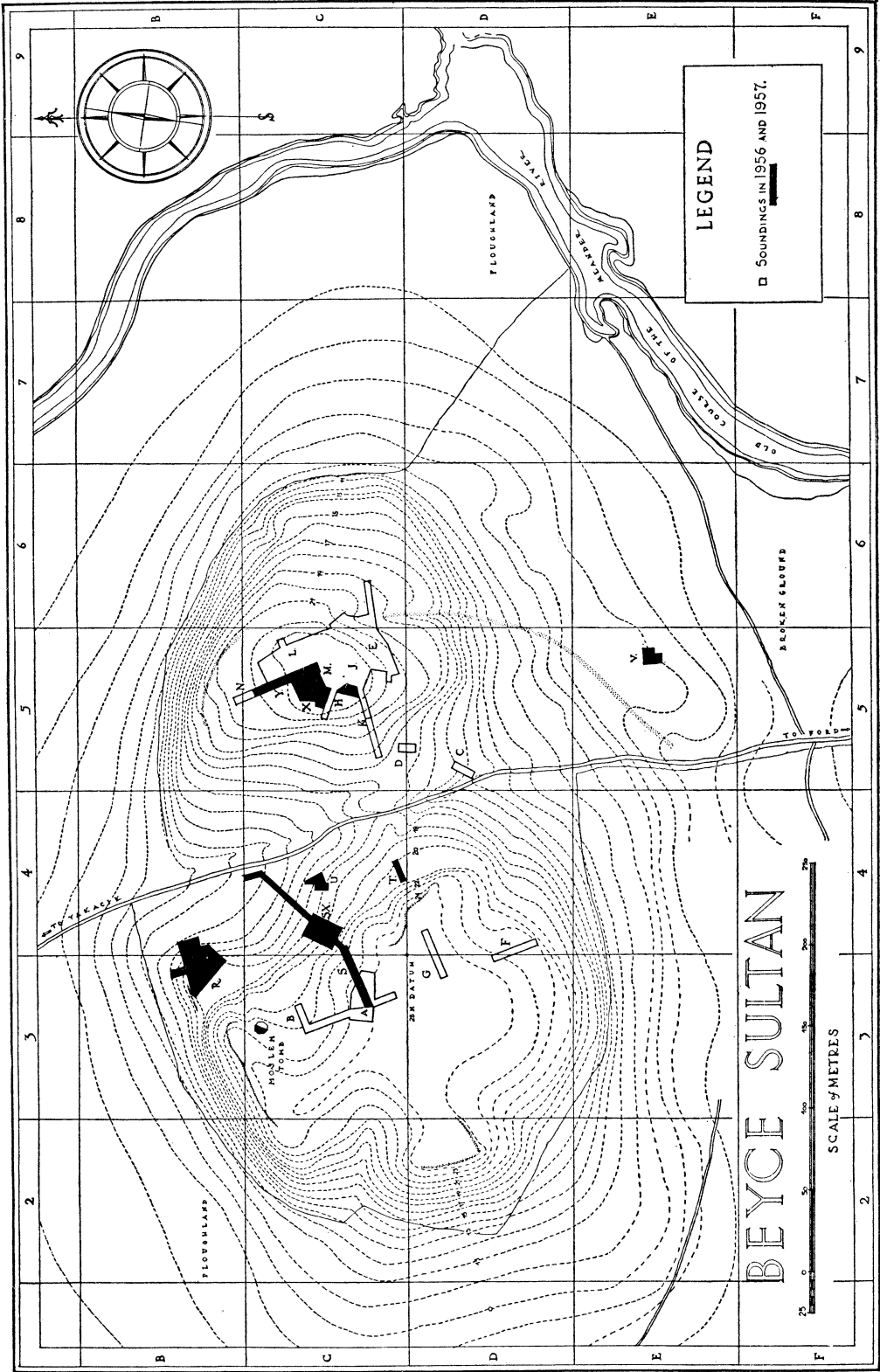


FIG. 1. Site Plan, 1957.

in section. It thus became possible to detect the outline of "scoops" in the ground, measuring some 2 metres long and 60 centimetres deep, and against their sides the decayed remains of wooden uprights which must have supported a screen of branches or reed-matting around them. The impression left by these in fallen fragments of mud-plaster explained how the structure had been made weatherproof; and the floors were covered with an accumulation of wood-ash containing animal bones. During a period when, for reasons of economy or general insecurity, the settlers at Beycesultan had to content themselves with this sort of dwelling, the accumulation of human debris would naturally have progressed at an unusually slow rate; and the 3 metres deposit which we found could undoubtedly account for a lapse of three hundred years. Evidently the settlement had not greatly decreased in size, since remains of this sort were found by us in localities as much as M. 250 apart; but one is bound to infer a state of total impoverishment which must have lasted for the greater part of three centuries. Some indication that a higher standard of living persisted elsewhere at this time is to be found in the pottery, which is on the whole technically well-made.¹

LEVEL V

This level corresponds to the Burnt Palace on the eastern summit. On reaching this depth in Trench "S" we were able to obtain an interesting cross-section of the administrative complex first located by the 1956 sounding in "A" (Pl. XVIIa). The plan which we obtained of these buildings is unwieldy in size and perhaps more suitable to a final publication. A brief description here must accordingly suffice.

The western half of the trench cuts diagonally across two major public buildings, whose minimum overall dimension would be about M. 15.00, but which are likely to prove much larger. They are separated by a gravelled street M. 2.50 wide. On the east side there is a strip of open ground M. 7.00 wide and then a substantial enclosure-wall, which clearly surrounded the whole complex. The outer walls of individual buildings are M. 1.00 thick, built upon a stone substructure which varies in depth from a single course of stones to a foundation M. 2-3.00 high, according to the varying strength of the ground upon which the wall is built. These foundations are strengthened at every 45 cm. of height with a framework of wooden beams; two parallel "runners" just inside the faces of the wall, held together by cross-pieces at M. 3.00 intervals. The upper structure is of sundried brick, apparently unstrengthened with wood. The inner walls, measuring 50-80 cm. are of sundried brick on a foundation of longitudinal beams held in place by stones. The enclosure wall, of which little more than the substructure remains, is reinforced with no less than four parallel "runners" and cross-pieces at intervals of M. 2.00.

The walls of these buildings were very heavily denuded—often to below the top of the stone substructure; and an insufficient proportion

¹ Cf. *AS*. VI, 1956, p. 128.

of either building fell within the area of the trench to afford one much enlightenment as to the function of the plan. At one point, however, an entrance to the eastern building from the central street could easily be recognised; and with it was associated an unusual architectural feature. The approach from outside was through a small vestibule, M. 1.75 wide, in the centre of which, adjoining the outer door, was a plastered sink measuring 70×60 cm., built up in mud-brick. Beside it were the broken fragments of a large water-jar, and it contained the shattered remains of many small, fragile clay bowls of a sort commonly found elsewhere. Unless these were for drinking, some lustral ceremony on entering could be indicated.

Pottery and small finds were on the whole disappointingly scarce in these chambers. Only a single small object seemed of disproportionate significance, in the absence of any recognisably inscribed material. This was a stamp-seal of baked clay (Pl. XXVIa) impressed with a monogram of signs, which could be interpreted as pictographs. Of this object a preliminary notice was published in *The Times* (31st August, 1956), since it had been tentatively identified by one epigraphist as an early variant of "Hittite hieroglyphs". This identification, however inconclusive, makes the exact provenance of the find of great importance; and fortunately on this subject there can be no possible doubt. The public buildings showed signs of having at some time been partially rebuilt; so that a "primary" and "secondary" occupation could be postulated. But the hard gravel pavement (already referred to) in the central street belonged to the original foundation, and the seal was found 25 cm. *beneath* this pavement at a point where it survived intact. It must therefore be dated earlier than the first construction of these public buildings (and accordingly of the Burnt Palace on the eastern summit), which we have provisionally fixed at about 1900 B.C.

LEVELS VI AND VII

These two levels can conveniently be bracketed together to account for the two final centuries of the Early Bronze Age, with some transitional features appearing in the final ceramic phase. Architecturally Level VII was represented by parts of two private houses separated by a narrow street. Their walls were of mud-brick on a foundation of wooden beams, and they remained standing as much as M. 1.50 high on account of the rooms having been partially filled and re-used in the first subphase of Level VI (VIa) (Pl. XVIIb). In a second subphase (VIb) there had been a general rebuilding, using new stone foundations.

LEVELS VIII, IX AND X

These three levels also cannot be dissociated, since architecturally they represent three successive chapters in the life of a distinctive architectural group, having no antecedent in Level XI and replaced by totally different buildings in Level VII. These buildings, across which both Trench "S" and its "barrow-passage" cut diagonally, are in fact

dwelling houses of the conventional "megaron" type. They can perhaps most conveniently be studied in Level IX, where two such units, lying side-by-side, with the one a little set back, were partially excavated in 1956 and appear in Fig. 2. Parts of a third and apparently similar unit, closely adjoining on the south-east side, were excavated in 1957 and the reconstructed lines of the two first *megara* confirmed in detail.

The western megaron (Pl. XVIIIa) consists of a rectangular hall measuring almost exactly M. 10.00 \times M. 5.00, with outer walls of mud-brick on wooden foundations 60 cm. thick. At the south end the side walls are extended in the form of *antae* to form a porch M. 2.00 deep. In the hall itself there is a brick bench 40 cm. high running along the west wall and in the south corner, near the door, a raised brick structure rather more than M. 1.00 square with slightly splayed sides, of the sort which in the Greek examples is described as a "sleeping-platform". In the centre of the part excavated there is an open hearth forming an irregular oval. This may have been subsidiary to a more formal circular hearth in the traditional position, which would fall outside the area of our trench. In the corner of the porch a water-storage jar M. 1.15 in diameter was sunk in the ground with its mouth level with the pavement. Here also, in Fig. 2, although no trace remained of them, wooden columns have been tentatively restored to match those presently to be described in the adjoining building. Just outside the porch on the western side, a step retained by a baulk of timber led down into a courtyard containing a circular baking-oven and a heavy accumulation of ashes. Pottery and objects were completely lacking in this building.

Side-by-side with this megaron but set back some M. 7.00 is a second building of the same sort, whose shape seems to have been adapted to the site available. The hall again measures *c.* M. 10.00 \times M. 5.00, but the breadth of the porch is reduced to M. 4.00, with a depth of M. 4.50. It has several interesting features, again foreshadowing the Greek megaron in its more developed state. Against the outer end of the western *anta* we found the stump of a wooden column or post set in a small clay base. This was balanced by a second and more denuded base, whose shape suggested a further pair of posts placed centrally. The end-face of the *anta* had small wooden "plates" set into the brickwork, evidently for the purpose of fixing a vertical fascia, similar in function to the so-called *parastades* used in the Early Bronze Age megara at Troy. The door leading from porch to hall was placed off-centre to allow room for "sleeping-platforms" adjoining it both inside and out. The door-jambs consisted of split logs, plastered over, and the threshold was formed of two wooden beams. The hall had a circular central hearth M. 1.50 in diameter, built up above the pavement and carefully plastered. The existence of a brick bench along the western wall was confirmed in 1957. Unlike its neighbour, this megaron contained a large quantity of domestic pottery, including cooking vessels and large handsome storage jars (Pl. XXVIc). The northern end of the hall was truncated by an escarpment cut in Byzantine times.

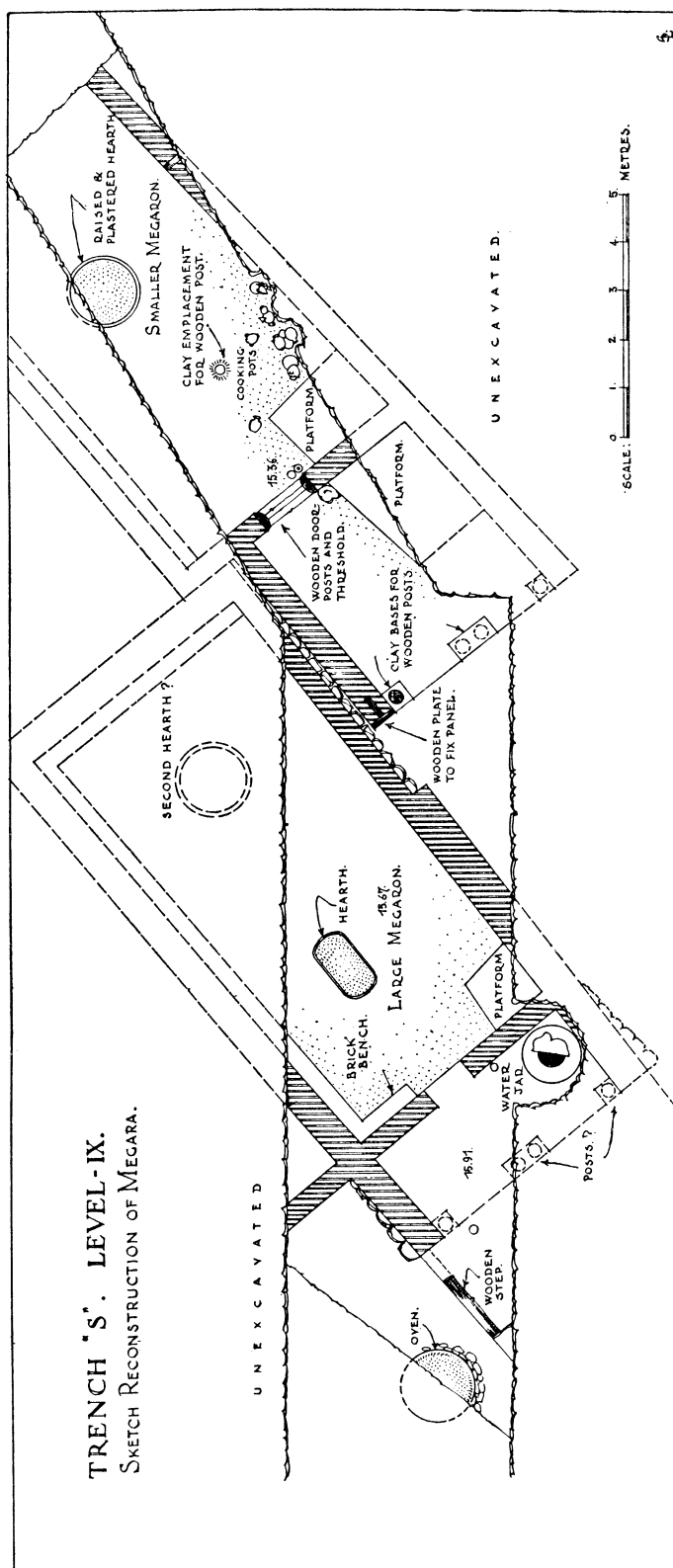


FIG. 2. Restored plan of megara in Level IX.

The existence on the east side of a third megaron of similar size, sharing a party-wall with that just described, was established in 1957. Only its northern end fell within the area of Sounding "SX" and this was much denuded. Judging, however, from its predecessor in Level X, it was provided with a back porch M. 3.00 deep.

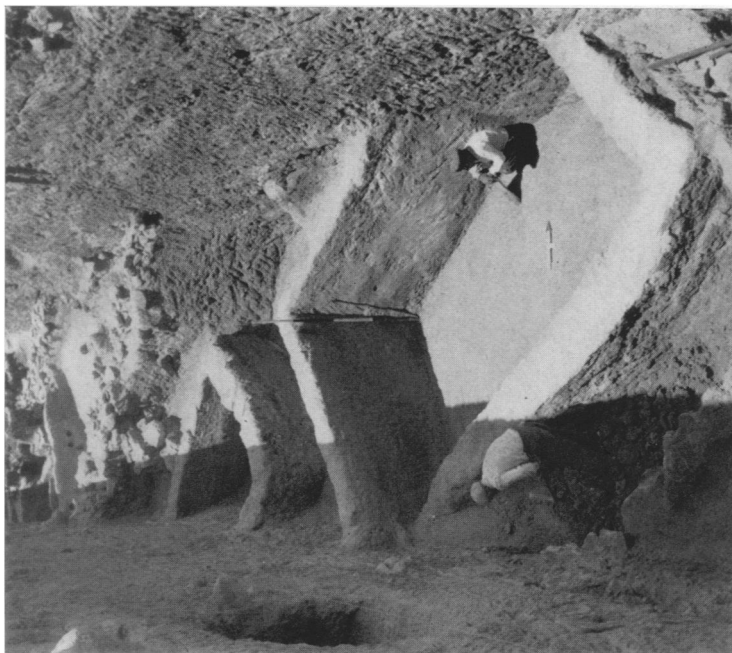
The history of this architectural group, during the three building periods corresponding to our Levels X, IX and VII, is now fairly clear. The plan at Level X is fragmentary; but it is sufficient to show that the western and eastern megara were first constructed, and the central one fitted in between them at a slightly later date. At Level IX, with the latter still in a good state of preservation, its neighbours on either side were completely rebuilt, leaving the whole group as described above. The central building was next destroyed by fire, and in Level VIII its ruins were levelled to the ground, leaving an open street, flanked by the western and eastern megara which continued in use after slight repairs.

Generally, this group of buildings is of considerable interest, since it depicts in "vignette" the residential district of an Early Bronze Age city in western Anatolia. Undoubtedly the megaron with its porch or porches constituted a standard domestic unit; and these columned façades, lining the streets and marketplaces in irregular grouping, create a picture which can be mentally reconstructed.

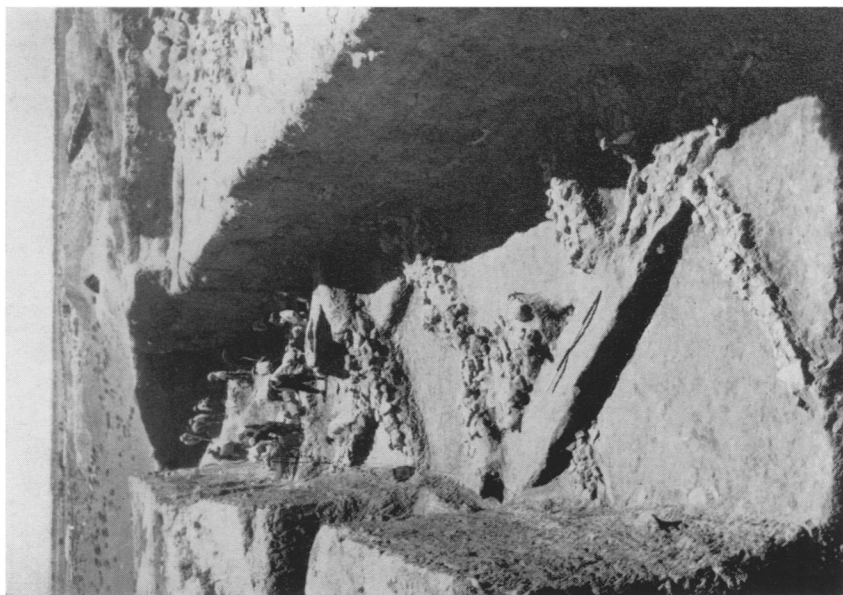
LEVELS XI AND XII

The next phase in the sounding is represented by these two levels, which appear to be intermediate between the end of the "shrine" culture in Level XIII and the first lay-out of megara in Level X. If we have been right in concluding that the former event corresponded to the replacement of the settlement's earlier inhabitants by a new immigrant people, these poverty-stricken architectural remains would symbolise their first hesitant steps towards rehabilitation. A few rude stone foundations and mud-brick walls hardly 40 cm. thick running diagonally across the sounding, and sufficient pottery only to point an unmistakable contrast with that of Level XIII, were all that testified to their efforts.

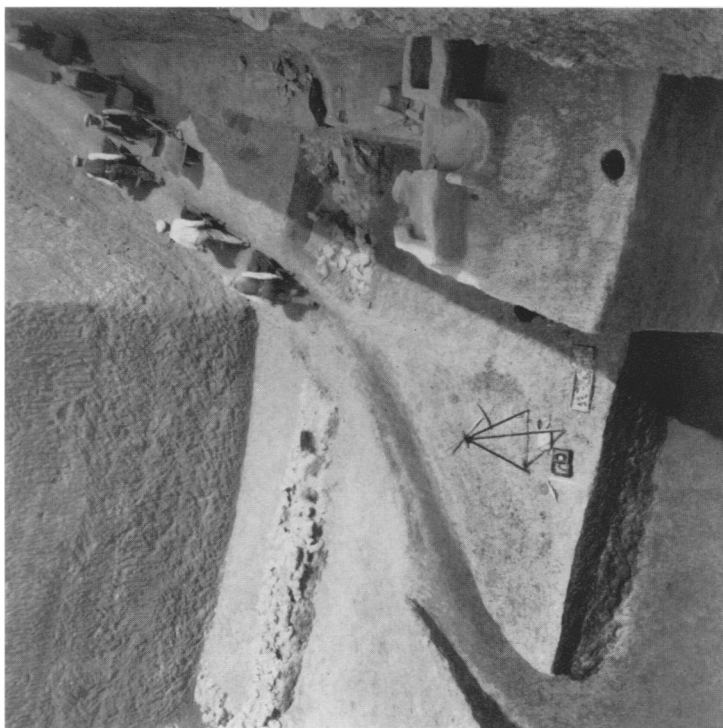
The complete change of culture manifested by these remains from Level XII upwards is nevertheless likely to prove one of the most important single features of the evidence derived from our main sounding. Though unaccompanied by any perceptible break in the continuity of occupation, so basic a transformation in the character of pottery and small objects could only be taken to imply a corresponding change in the ethnological composition of the settlement's population; and this inference gained added significance from the fact that no further change on this scale was to take place at Beycesultan until the very end of the Bronze Age. Technological practices and cultural idiosyncrasies which are first tentatively manifest in Level XII, remain prevalent and still perfectly recognisable throughout the remainder of the third millennium and the greater part of the second. This cultural epoch in the history of our site, which elsewhere we have already speculatively associated with



(b) Buildings in Level VII, re-used in VI b : trench " S ".



(a) Foundations of public buildings in Level V : trench " S ".



(b) Foundations of enclosure wall in Level XIX.



(a) Part of western megaron in Level IX : trench "S".



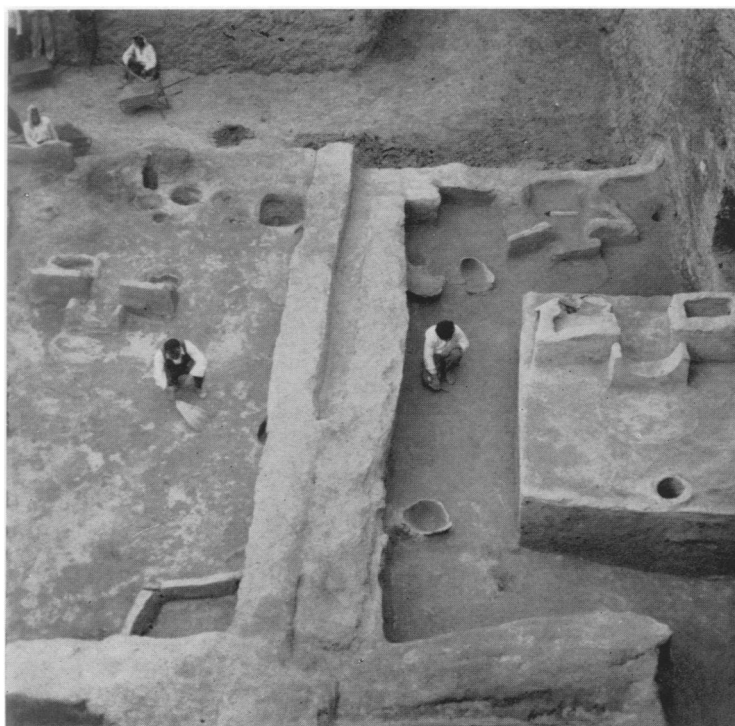
(b) "Blood altar" in left-hand shrine. Level XV.



(a) Sounding in chalcolithic levels.



(a) Left-hand shrine in Level XIV.



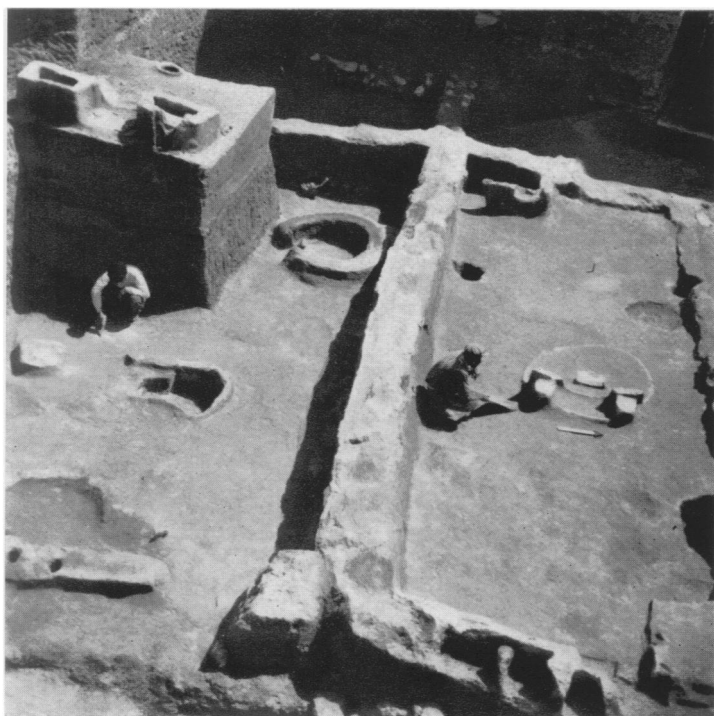
(b) Twin shrines in Level XV : the XIV shrine still in place.



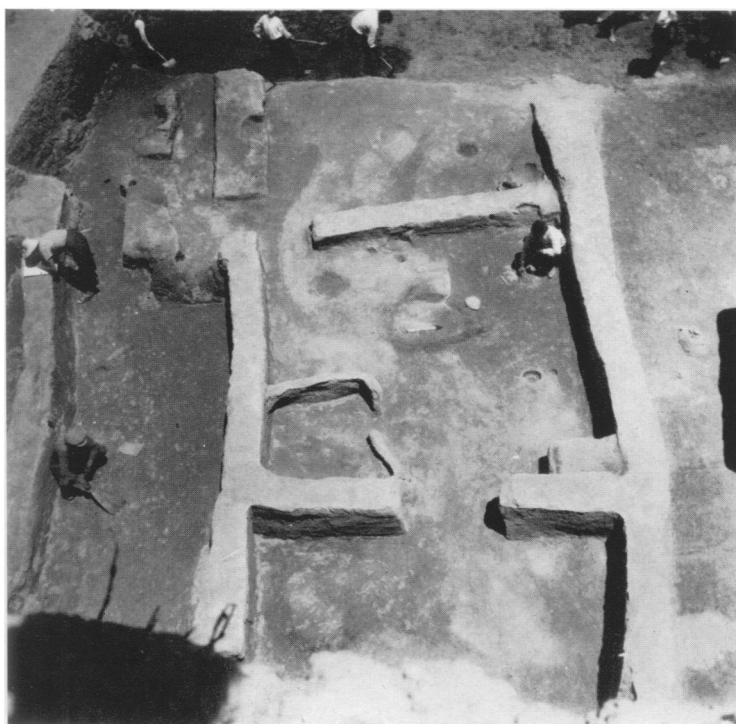
(a) Right-hand shrine in Level XIV from south.



(b) Right-hand shrine in Level XIV from north.



(a) Twin shrines in Level XVI from north.



(b) Single shrine in Level XVII from north.



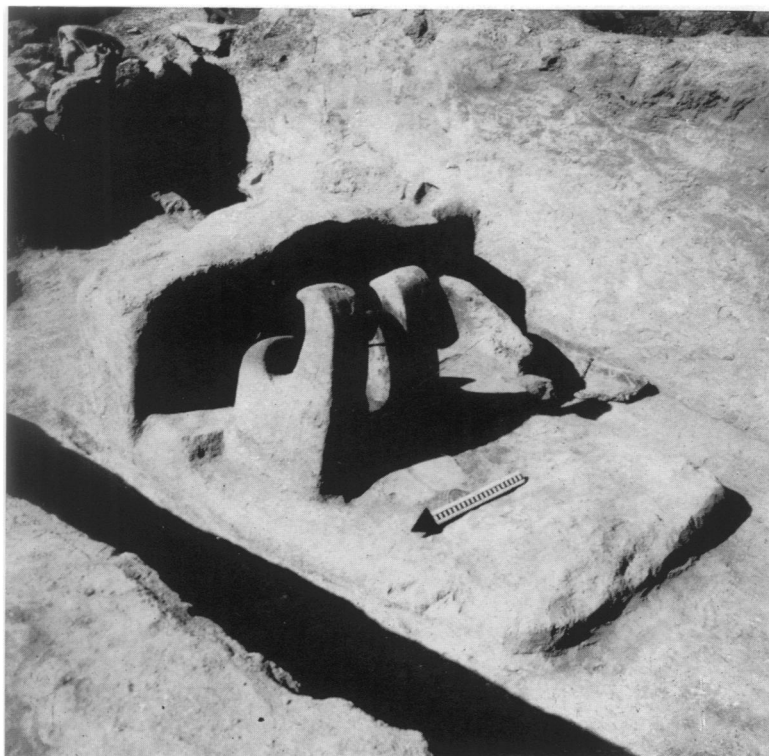
(a) Megaron shrine, stone causeway, and pillar-base. Levels IV/V.



(b) Wooden water-trough with rope in Level II shrine.



(a) Right-hand shrine in Level II. Left-hand shrine in III already showing.



(b) Shrine structure in Level III, left-hand shrine.



(a) Right-hand shrine structure in Level II, horns missing.



(b) Broken horn and cooking niche in Level II, right-hand shrine.



(a) Stamp seal from Level V, trench "S".



(b) Pottery from right-hand shrine in Level XIV.



(c) Pottery from central megaron in Level IX, sounding "S".



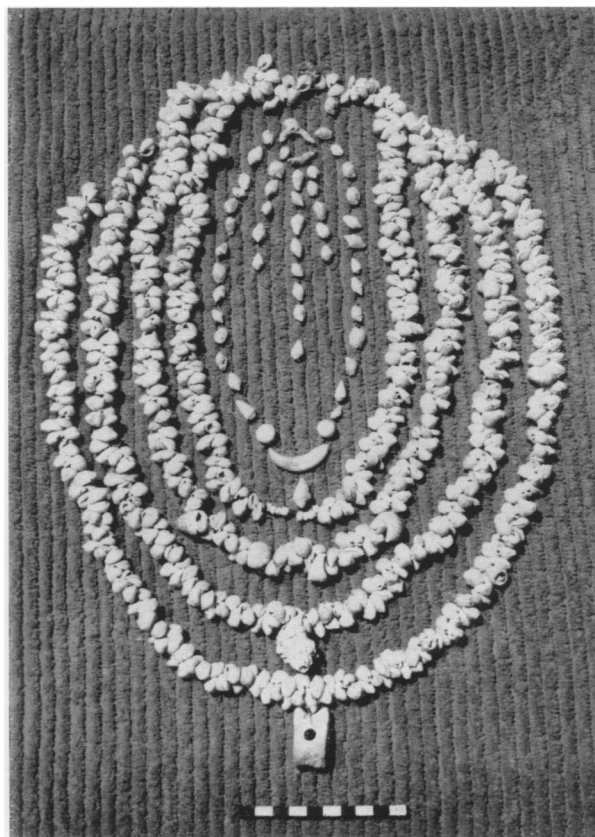
(d) Pottery from shrines in Level XV.



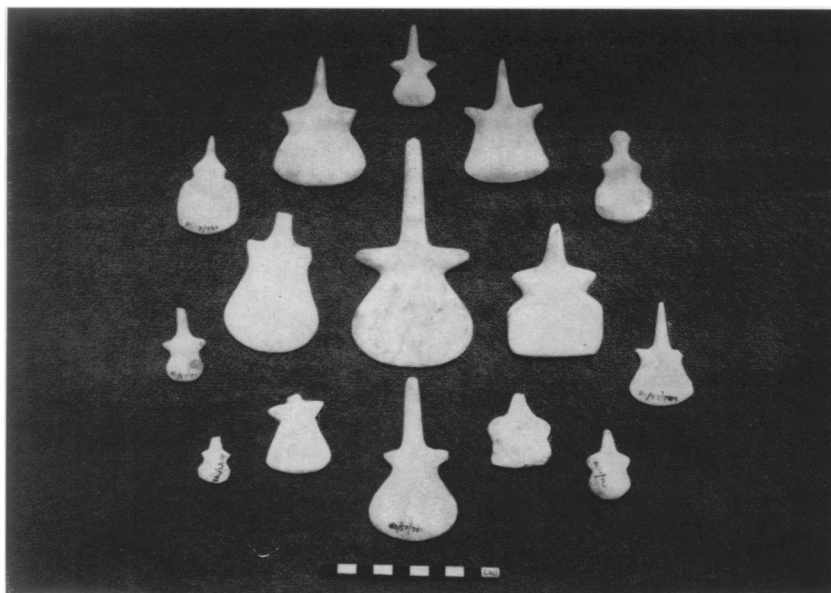
(a) E.B. I pottery from shrines in Level XVII.



(b) E.B. I pottery from Level XVII.



(a) Necklace from right-hand shrine in Level II.



(b) Marble figurines from shrine in Level XVII.

the first arrival of an Indo-European element in western Anatolia (*The Times*, 26th November, 1955), is provisionally dated by Mr. Mellaart to around 2300 B.C. It can also be conveniently identified with the point of transition from the second to the third of the subphases into which the Early Bronze Age has recently been divided.

SECOND PHASE OF THE EARLY BRONZE AGE. LEVELS XVI–XIII

The transition from “E.B.1” to “E.B.2”, as these phases are now to be called, also depends on a radical change in pottery technique; and it serves to isolate the single-shrine sanctuary in Level XVII from the double shrines in the succeeding levels, to which we must now pay attention. The shrines generally are dealt with in a separate section of this report; but it may be well to make some preliminary reference to them in this stratigraphical context.

From Level XVI onwards the main architectural features of the sanctuary seem to have been standardised and the shrines are arranged in pairs. The shrine-chambers vary in size from M. 8.50 × M. 6.50 (right-hand shrine in Level XVI), to M. 7.00 × M. 4.50 (left-hand shrine in Level XIV).¹ They are approached from the south-west, and behind them at the north-eastern end there are usually small “priest’s rooms” or sacristies. These are in most cases much denuded, on account of the fact that at this end the shrines apparently abutted against the outside enclosure-wall of the settlement, beyond which there was a steep escarpment. Stone foundations at this point had been quarried away by the builders of similar escarpments at a later date, and a considerable truncation of the building had resulted. The main walls of the chambers are of mud-brick about 50 cm. thick, having foundations of stone or longitudinal wooden beams. Doorways usually have both jambs and thresholds of wood. A distinctive characteristic of the shrines is that all plastered surfaces, including those of the shrine structure itself, are finished with a thin coat of fine bluish clay with a slightly greasy consistency.

The principal rebuildings of the sanctuary in its dual form occur in Levels XVI, XV and XIV. Level XIII, which represents the ultimate phase of the E.B.2 culture, shows a formal and interesting arrangement of chambers, none of which can, however, be conclusively identified as a shrine, though certain appointments seem likely to be of a ritual nature. Up to three phases can be detected in the history of each pair of shrines, marked by minor repairs or reconstruction and the re-laying of the pavement at a slightly higher level. It would perhaps be premature to discuss these minor details in the present context.

FIRST PHASE OF THE EARLY BRONZE AGE. LEVELS XIX–XVII

The earliest foundation of the sanctuary in its single-shrine form occurs in Level XVII; but two earlier occupations (Levels XVIII and XIX)

¹ For convenience from now onwards the terms “left-hand” and “right-hand” shrines are used as they would appear when facing towards the “altar”.

appear already to be associated with the beginnings of the Bronze Age. The first of these (Level XIX) is distinguished by the initial foundation of a powerful defence-wall (Pl. XVIII*b*), whose alignment seems from then onwards to have fixed the position of the settlement's outside limit on this side. Only the stone foundations survived, but these were M. 1.30 wide and, like those of the Middle Bronze enclosure-wall of later times, strengthened with no less than four parallel lines of wooden beams tied together by cross-pieces. Just short of the trench-edge on either side, the outer face of the wall made a right-angle turn, giving the impression of projecting towers, though the form taken by these could not be determined. Within the settlement at this level only a single minor wall survived ; and architectural remains were equally scanty in the level above (XVIII).

The lifetime of the single shrine in Level XVII is again divided into three subphases, marked by slight re-shapings of the plan. The second of these is recorded in Fig. 3. In the first phase the partition wall separating shrine and sacristy was missing : in the third, chambers to the west of the shrine were replaced by a new building, later destroyed by fire.

LATE CHALCOLITHIC REMAINS. LEVELS XX-XXIV

Beneath Level XIX, a sudden change in the pottery indicated that we had now passed beyond the beginning of the Bronze Age and were dealing with remains of the Chalcolithic period. It also became clear that, owing to a reduction in the size of the settlement, its limits had receded to a point just beyond the south-western edge of our sounding. This was confirmed when, in Level XX, we began to encounter a conglomeration of mud-bricks, sometimes still adhering together in regular courses, which appeared to have fallen from an enclosure-wall composed of this material, just beyond our reach. Once more there had been an escarpment running down from the foot of this wall on the outer side, and as we descended, our section showed stratified layers of debris lying upon this at a steep angle. Among this debris sufficient broken pottery was available to make the careful observation of the strata worthwhile, and stages of occupation were accordingly fixed arbitrarily, as for instance at Level XXII, where traces of an enclosure-wall ceased to occur.

During the last few hours (Pl. XIX*a*) of our work on the sounding, a point was reached where a level of M. 5.25 above datum could be recorded. And here a surprise was in store. Mud-brick walls began once more to appear, showing that a small area of the actual settlement was again within our reach ; and we were soon able to recover the ground plan of a small building. This was recognisable as a miniature *megaron*, having a main room measuring M. 3.60 × M. 2.40, with a brick bench along one side and a scatter of pottery where the hearth had occurred in the centre, a shallow front porch and a deeper back porch with " sleeping-platforms " on either side. Though denuded to pavement level, the plan could easily be recovered and can now be recorded as the remote antecedent of a domestic convention, still to be found in evidence beyond the Aegean more than two thousand years later. This level (XXIV), at which

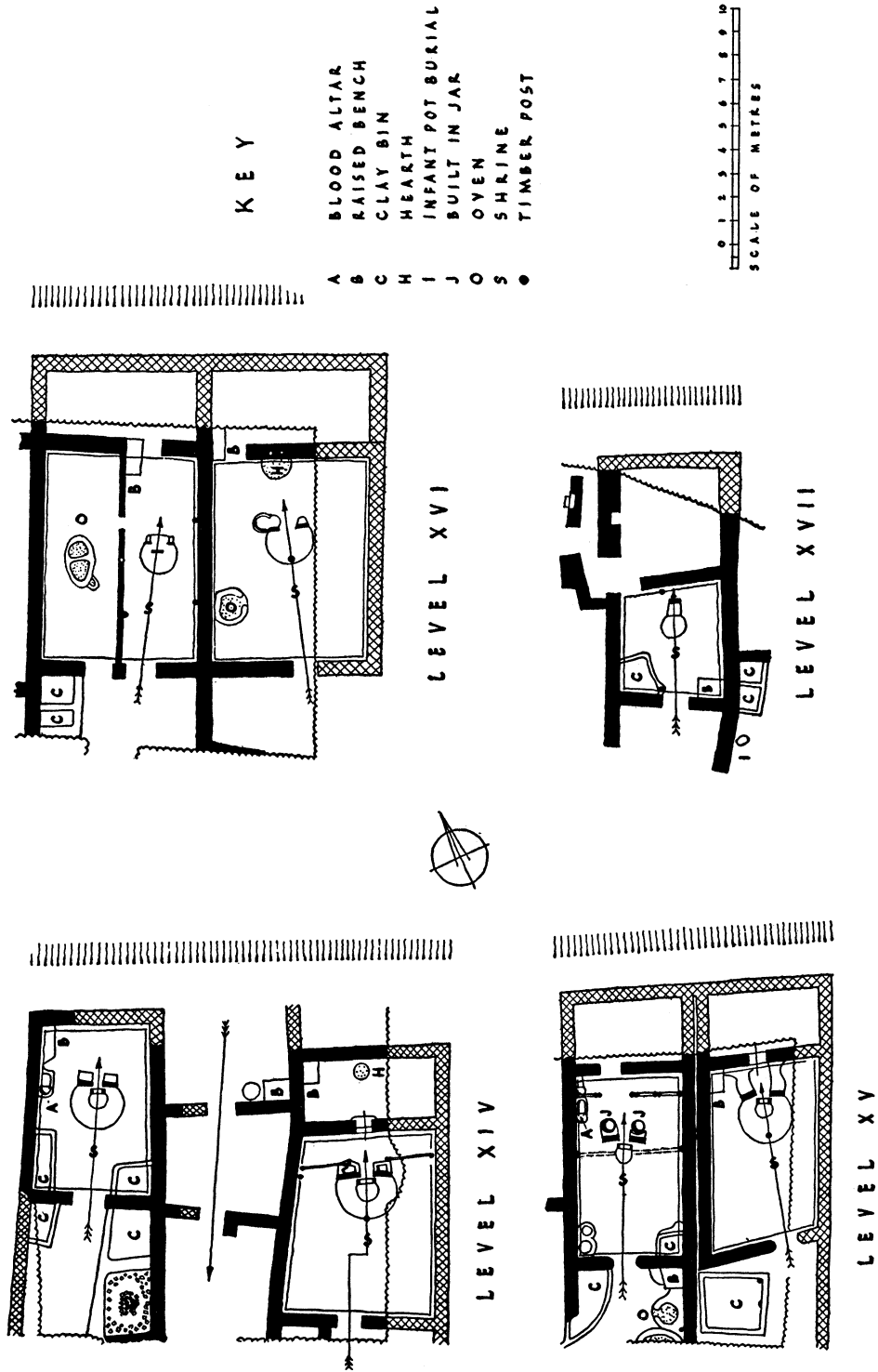


FIG. 3. Key-plans of shrines in Sounding "SX".

our sounding was temporarily suspended, is elsewhere provisionally dated by Mr. Mellaart to approximately 3250 B.C., which would correspond to the beginning of the Late Chalcolithic period.

THE SHRINES

SHRINES OF THE EARLY BRONZE AGE

Two groups of sketch-plans (Figs. 3 and 6) are published herewith, showing respectively the earlier and later sequences of shrines, simplified and slightly reconstructed for ready comparison. The first of these includes the single shrine in Level XVII, representing E.B.1, and the three dual sanctuaries in Levels XVI, XV and XIV, belonging to E.B.2. Some detailed features of each may be tabulated as follows.

XVII (fig. 3)

Shrine-chamber and sacristy of approximately same size. Corner doorway giving access to some extra accommodation on west side. Apparently open street on east side (Pl. XXII*b*).

Shrine-chamber :—

Shrine-structure too denuded to reconstruct. Single “ritual circle”. Clay bin and brick seat in corners nearest entrance.

Offerings :—

Much pottery near entrance door. Most interesting group trodden into floor of sacristy, including miniature pottery, some finished in “fish-scale” technique; miniature bronze implements or weapons; bead necklaces of greenish stone or baked clay and small marble figurines (Pl. XXVIII*b*).

XVI. Left-hand Shrine (fig. 3)

Shrine-chamber divided in two by narrow brick partition supported by wooden posts. Large baking oven in left compartment; shrine-structure in right. Sacristy accessible from right only (Pl. XXII*a*).

Shrine Chamber :—

Small, finely modelled stelae with small platform behind each. Very small and rudimentary “horns”. Single “ritual circle”. Three wooden posts against walls.

Right-hand Shrine.

Single large shrine-chamber and sacristy.

Shrine Chamber :—

Rather larger stelae with platforms behind and one inset pottery storage-jar. Circular baking-oven against west wall. Hearth behind shrine structure. Single “ritual circle” with isolated wooden pillar.

XV. Left-hand Shrine (figs. 3 and 4)

Shrine chamber and sacristy. Baking-ovens, bench and large clay bin outside main entrance. Destroyed by fire (Pl. XX*b*).

Shrine Chamber :—

Twin stelae standing 60 cm. high. Built-in storage-jars behind each. Fully developed “horns”. Single “ritual circle”. Wooden screen behind

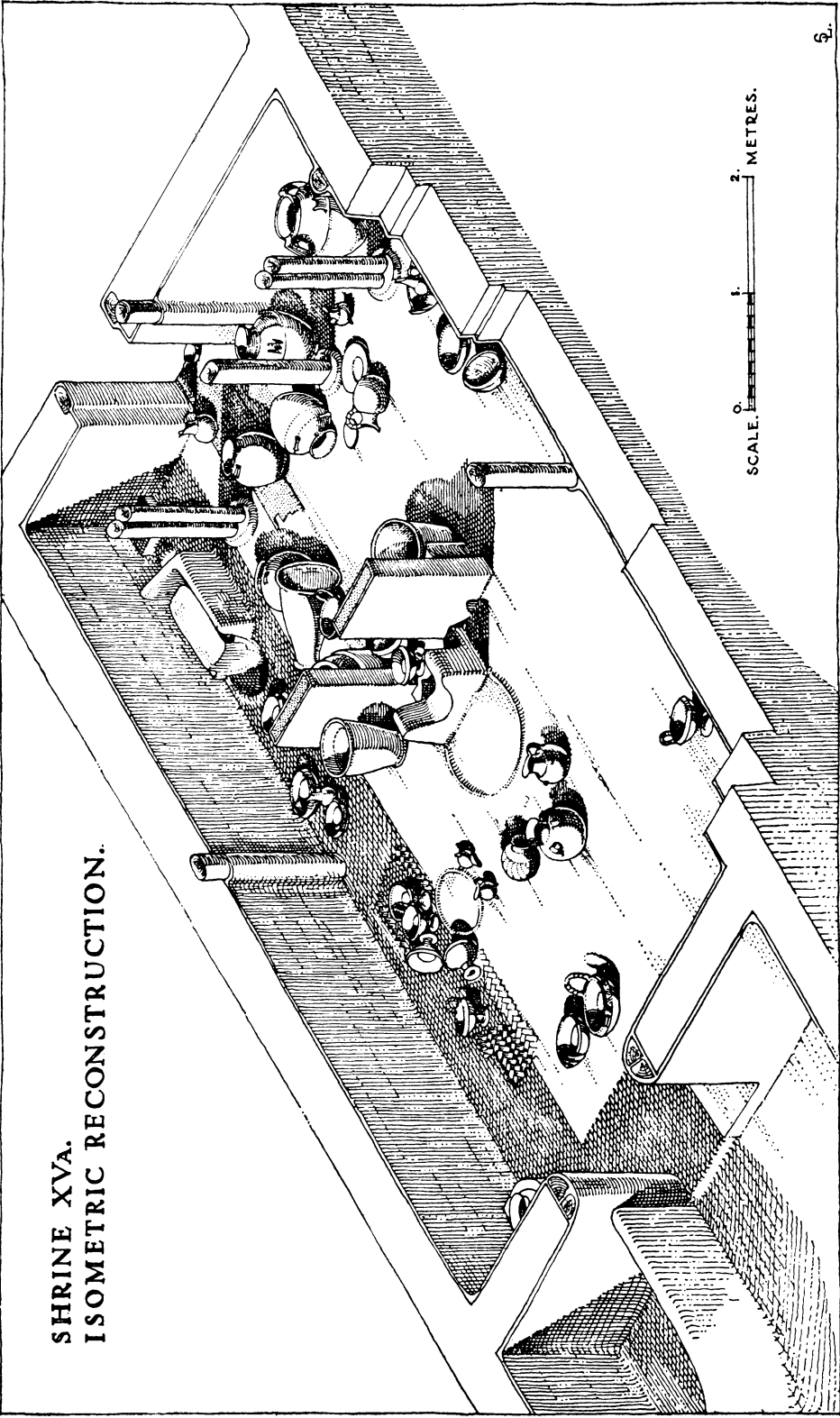


FIG. 4. Isometric reconstruction of the left-hand shrine in Level XV (the first shrine found in 1956, of which a provisional reconstruction was published in *Anatolian Studies* VII), with all the votive pottery in place exactly as it was found.

altar composed of wooden posts arranged in pairs. Larger posts against walls on a line with "ritual circle". "Blood altar"¹ against wall near screen. Clay bin near entrance. Floor near sacristy door covered with material resembling felt.

Offerings :—

Pottery in great quantities (*a*) in body of chamber, with maximum concentration around a small circular clay curb near west wall where a sheet of woven reed matting had been laid, and (*b*) between and behind stelae. Contents of votive vessels could be identified as barley, wheat, lentils, pulse and grape-pips : stains in some well-preserved vessels showed them to have contained liquids.

Right-hand Shrine

Shrine chamber and sacristy. Large square clay bin outside main entrance. Destroyed by fire.

Shrine Chamber :—

Normal stelae with denuded structure behind them and small "horns". Double "ritual circle" with isolated wooden pillar 25 cm. in diameter. Brick bench in north-west corner.

Offerings :—

Plentiful pottery mainly around shrine structure.

XIV. Left-hand Shrine (fig. 3)

Shrine chamber apparently lacking sacristy. Entrance porch flanked by large clay bins, one of them paved with potsherds. Destroyed by fire (Pl. XXa).

Shrine Chamber :—

Denuded stelae and "horns" with small platforms behind. Two clay bins near entrance. "Blood altar" and brick bench against west wall.

Offerings :—

Much pottery damaged by fall of charred ceiling beams, which lay lengthwise to the chamber.

Right-hand Shrine (Pl. XXI and fig. 5)

Separated from its neighbour by communicating vestibules, shrine chamber and sacristy. Destroyed by fire.

Shrine Chamber :—

Finely preserved stelae with built-up receptacles behind, one having aperture for draining liquid out. Large, well-shaped "horns" with double "ritual circle" and isolated wooden pillar. Wooden screen with columns arranged in pairs. Door with wooden jambs leading down steps to sacristy, which is provided with a hearth and clay bench.

Offerings :—

Well-preserved pottery, some still in position before shrine and including high proportion of miniatures.

¹ This feature consists of a small mud-brick platform, evidently for sacrificial purposes. Around the raised centre are channels to drain away the blood into a sunk or built-in pottery vessel. This example is illustrated in Pl. XIX*b*.

SHRINES OF THE MIDDLE AND LATE BRONZE AGE IN AREA " R "

Pairs of shrines dating from the Middle Bronze Age occur in Level V (contemporary with the Burnt Palace) and in the first two subphases of Level IV (see Fig. 6). They are again placed endwise-on to the limits of the settlement, though their orientation is different owing to a change in the shape of the city. In most cases the shrine itself now takes the unmistakable form of a megaron.

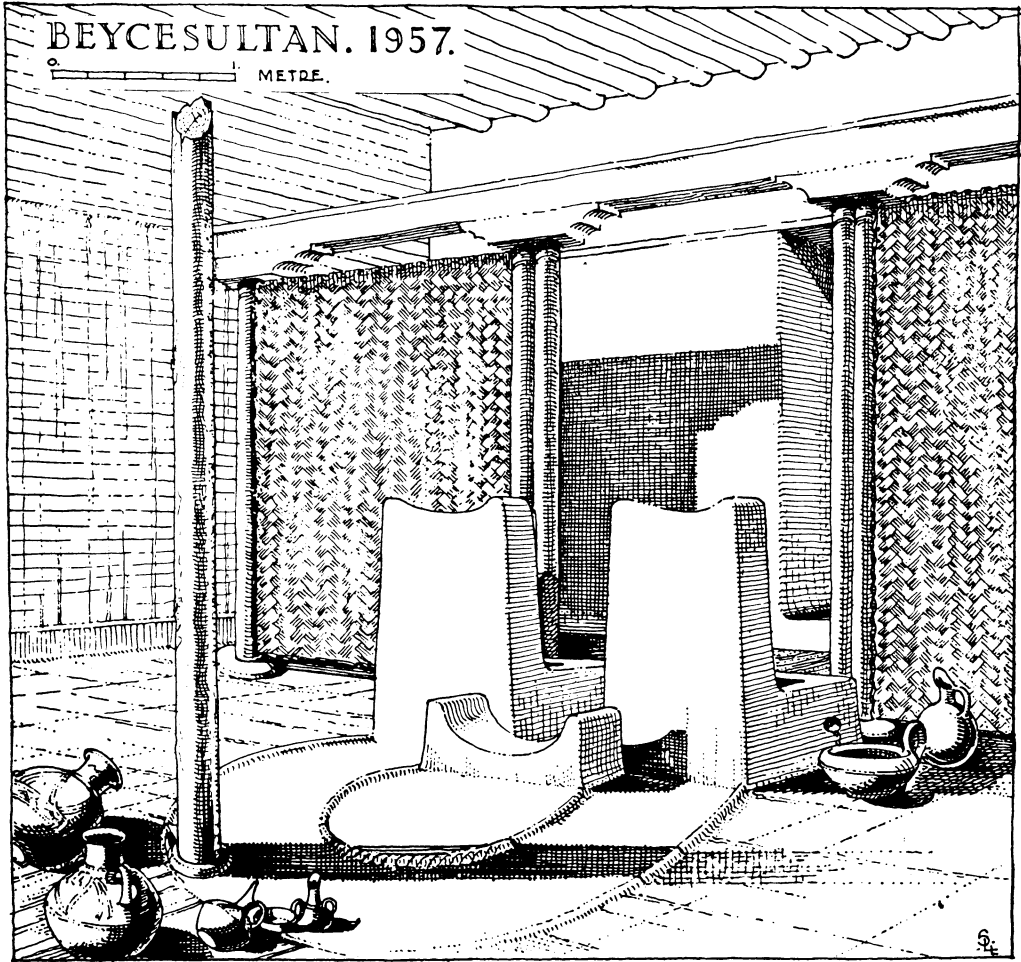


FIG. 5. Imaginary reconstruction of the right-hand shrine in Level XIV, as it may originally have appeared. It seemed clear to us that the side panels of the screen must have been filled with some material to obscure the back part of the chamber, and we have suggested reed matting of the sort found in Shrine XV. A treatment for the heads of the twin posts was suggested by the current practice in a nearby village. There is no evidence for the height or terminal shape of the stelae.

V. *Left-hand Shrine* (Pl. XXIIIa)

Simple megaron with entrance porch and door leading to subsidiary chambers on east side. Destroyed by fire and filled with burnt debris including half-charred ceiling beams.

Shrine Chamber :—

Altar consists of simple raised platform with two built-in pottery storage-jars. Pile of pebbles to the left of altar may mark base of a screen, perhaps

composed of weighted cords, since baked clay weights were found disposed in a way which would suggest this. Paved hearth in front of altar. Two "blood altars", one having wooden planks laid on the floor in front of it. Post against south wall.

Offerings :—

Plentiful pottery and stone bowls.

Right-hand Shrine

Chamber excavated appears to be a minor side-chapel of a larger building. "Blood altar" against projection in eastern wall. On one side of this, a hearth; on the other collapsed remains of wooden shelves (?). Wooden posts against walls at either end.

Offerings :—

Much pottery mixed with ashes in hearth, among fallen shelves and elsewhere.

IV. Left-hand Shrine

Level V megaron rebuilt and again destroyed by fire. Much denuded and no details recoverable except traces of a hearth in position where altar should occur.

Cult-pillar (Pl. XXIIIa)

In Level IVb, a stone-paved causeway led from the megaron porch to an isolated wooden pillar standing in an open courtyard in front of the building. This feature was rectangular in section, measuring 48×38 cm. and its stump was still preserved standing upright in the ground. Around its base a rectangular plinth 37 cm. high was constructed of prepared clay slabs and to the south of this structure was an open hearth surrounded by a plastered wooden curb. Some pottery lay nearby. Adjoining the causeway on the west side was the stone base of a circular baking oven.

Right-hand Shrine

Separated from its neighbour by a complex of smaller chambers, one of which was paved with stone, stood a second megaron, which we have assumed to be a shrine, though its appointments appear purely domestic. It has a circular hearth, built up from the pavement with a plastered curb in the conventional position. Some pottery lay around this and there were further large groups just outside the northern and western doorways.

Clearly recognisable pairs of shrines dating from the Late Bronze Age also occur in Levels III and II (Fig. 6). These take the form of long, narrow galleries with sacristies at one end, again abutting endwise against the narrow outside wall of the settlement, which was apparently at this time not fortified. The entrance to the shrines is in every case from the south end. They are separated by a single party-wall.

III. Left-hand Shrine (Pl. XXIVb)

The shrines in Level III had avoided destruction by fire and, as is usual in such cases, contained very little in the way of pottery or objects. Otherwise the left-hand chamber may be considered as typical of this period. The shrine-structure consists of a pair of curiously shaped terracotta horns, projecting from

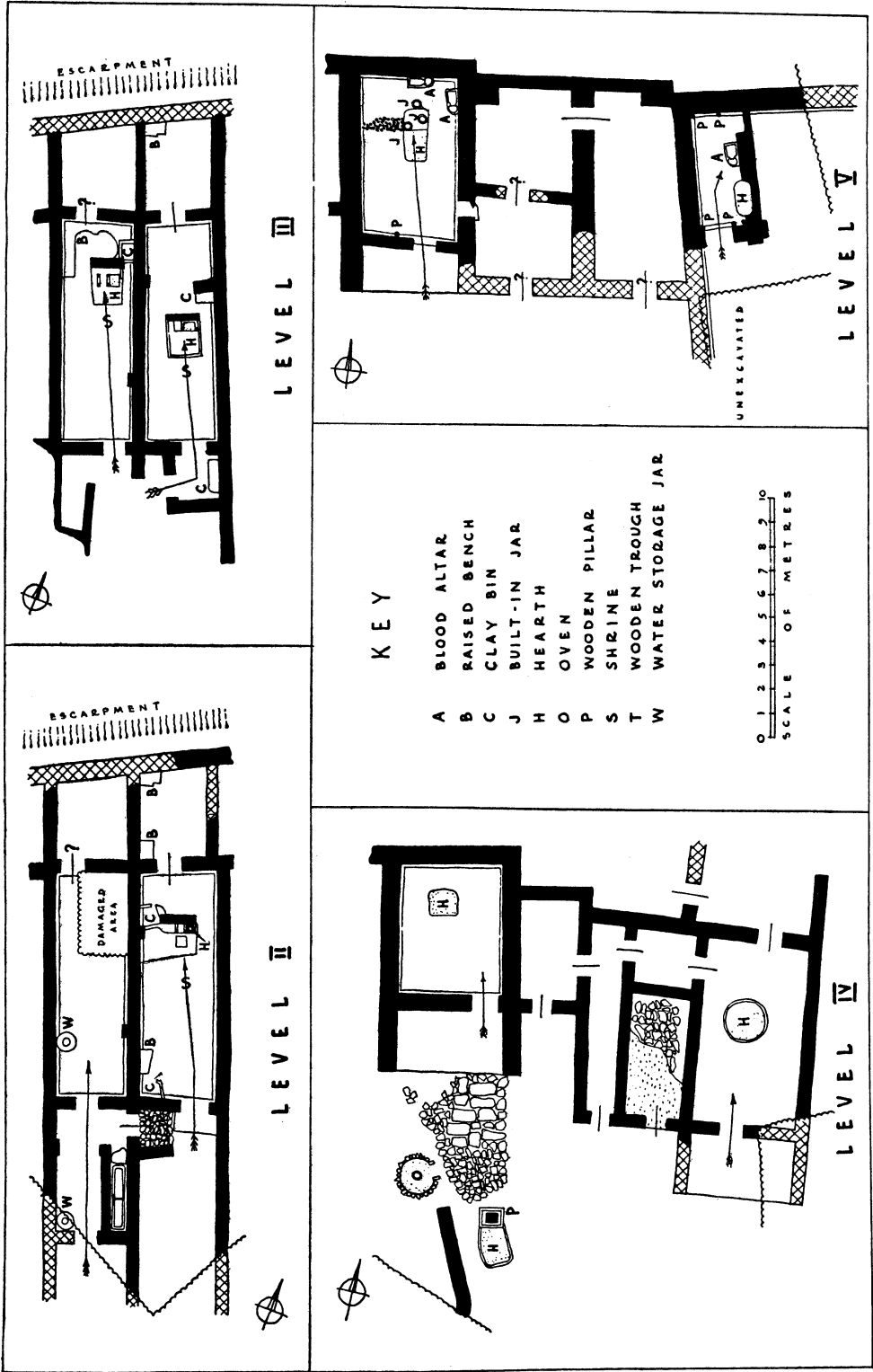


FIG. 6. Key-plans of shrines in Area "R".

a small detached screen-wall. Between the horns this wall is pierced by an aperture just big enough for a man's arm to be passed through. The horns are decorated with stamped ornament in the form of concentric circles. There is an arrangement of clay bins and benches behind the screen-wall and a door leading to the sacristy. The low platform on which the horns stand projects some distance in front of them to form a hearth.

Right-hand Shrine

Shrine structure much smaller and too denuded to reconstruct. Hearth before it surrounded by plastered wooden curb. Projecting from the wall nearby, a raised clay pedestal, ornamented with vertical ribs formed from plastered reeds.

II. Left-hand Shrine

Here again a long gallery has an entrance vestibule at one end and a small sacristy at the other. The presumed site of the actual shrine structure was inadvertently damaged during excavation, but the vestibule contained an interesting feature. Built in against the east wall adjoining the doorway was the remains of a water-trough composed of a hollowed-out tree trunk. It contained two or three drinking goblets of the "chalice" type and in the centre a well-preserved coil of rope, with an interesting arrangement of knotting. Destroyed by fire (Pl. XXIII*b*).

Right-hand Shrine (Pls. XXIV–XXV and fig. 7)

This shrine very closely resembled the left-hand one in Level III, except that the terracotta horns had been broken off short in antiquity. Sufficient fragments, however, remained to make their reconstruction certain.

Ritual (?) cooking niche :—

A new feature here was a recess on the right-hand side of the horns, containing the fragments of a large cooking-pot, which had been standing poised upon a small fixed column of baked clay, maintained in place by the broken half of a terracotta "andiron" of a type found elsewhere in this level, usually associated with domestic shrines (*AS. V*, Pl. IV*b*, referred to as "spit-holders"). Beneath it were the ashes of a fire containing some animal bones (Pl. XXV*b*).

Offerings :—

In Level II there was again plentiful evidence of destruction by fire ; and beneath the fallen debris a full quota of votive offerings remained still in place, very much as they had been placed by worshippers. The disposal of pottery before the shrine can be best seen in a photograph (Pl. XXV*a*), but there was also an interesting group behind the shrine-structure, which included the well-preserved skull of a pig : there was much pottery also in the sacristy. Objects other than pottery included some bronze implements and weapons, several bead necklaces, the largest of which appears in Pl. XXVIII*a*, and was composed largely of cowrie shells, varied with an occasional carnelian bead.

Speculation as to the function and significance of these Bronze Age religious buildings must of course be postponed until the great volume of material evidence which they provide has been more thoroughly digested. Even the most tentatively suggested conclusions regarding the significance

of their arrangement in pairs, with distinctive features in each and the consequent possibility of disparate elements in their dedication, would certainly be premature. All that we have attempted to do in this report is to summarise a maximum of outstanding factual detail for early submission to those interested, rather than risk a possible delay in final publication. The breadth of interest which the discovery represents needs

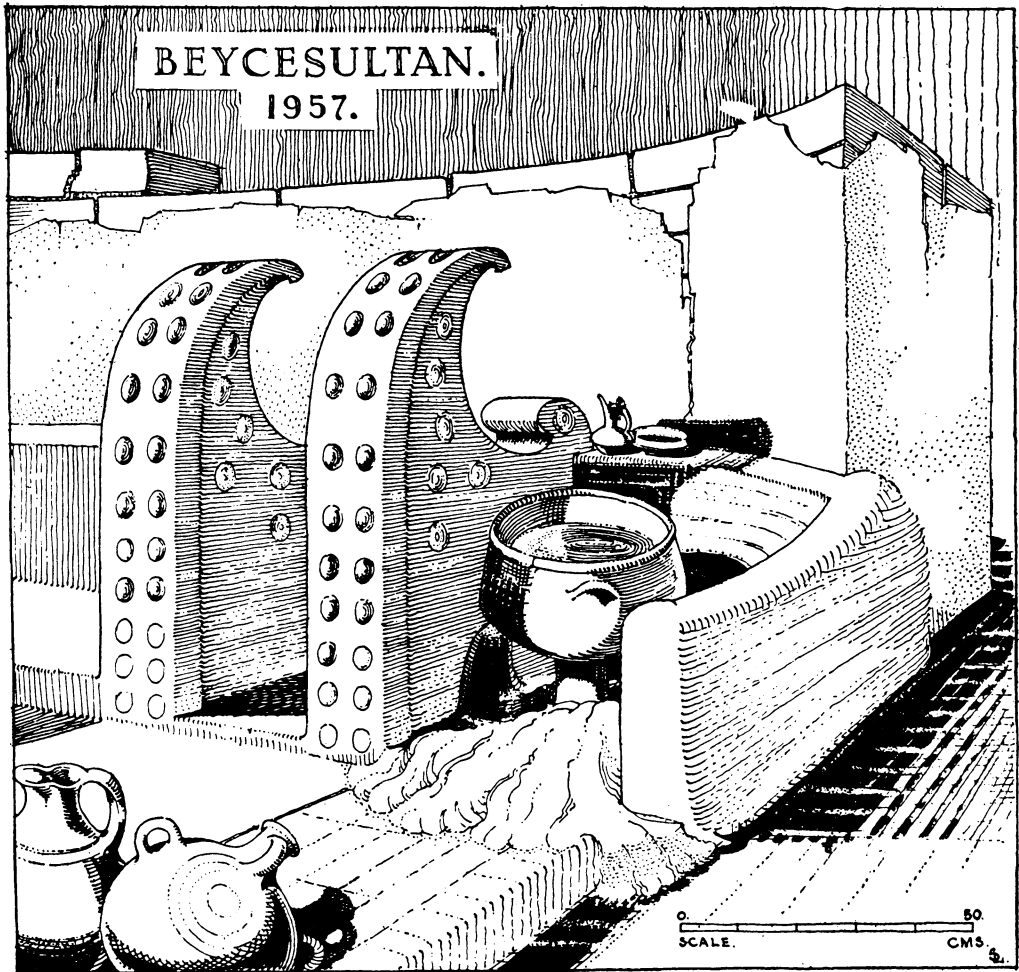


FIG. 7. Reconstruction of shrine structure in right-hand shrine, Level II. (No detail has been supplied without evidence.)

little emphasis. Most pertinent in this connection is a useful short article by W. Lamb in a previous issue of this journal,¹ in which she summarises the exact state of our knowledge about such shrines, before the Beycesultan discovery was made. Some of the questions therein raised are now answered ; though not all.

¹ *AS. VI* (1956), 87 ff.

STRATIGRAPHIC TABLE: END OF SEASON 1957

	ESTIMATED DATE	LEVEL		
LATE BRONZE AGE	1000	Ia	Additions to Megaron in " P ". Eastern summit.	
		Ia	Megaron and oven in " M ". Eastern summit.	
		Ib	Area paved with gypsum, on eastern summit. Altar-stones and bone-pits, on eastern summit. Secular bldgs. in " R ".	
		Ib	General rebuilding of houses on eastern summit. Re-occupation of private houses in " A ". Western summit.	
		IIa	Palace compound on eastern summit.	
		IIb	Terrace of private houses in " A ". Western summit. Earliest foundation of megaron in " L ". Eastern summit.	
	MIDDLE BRONZE AGE	1450	IIIa	Secular buildings and twin shrines in " R ".
			IIIb	Rebuilding of houses in " J ". Eastern summit. Houses in " J ". Eastern summit. Houses in " A " and " S ". Western summit.
			IVa	Secular buildings and twin shrines in " R ".
			IVb	" Scoops " and shanties in " A " and " S ". Western summit. Secular buildings in " R ". Western hill. Shanties in " J " on eastern summit. " Scoops " and shanties in " A " and " S " on western summit.
IVc			Cult-pillar and causeway leading to megaron shrine in " R ". Second megaron with circular hearth. Shanties in " J " on western summit. Poor stone foundations in " A " and " S " on western summit.	
V			Scanty rebuilding in " R ".	
E.B.3		1900	VIa	Squatters among ruins of Burnt Palace on eastern summit. Primary and secondary phase of Public buildings in " A " and " S ".
			VIb	Megaron and part-excavated shrine in " R ".
			VII	Burnt Palace on eastern summit. Houses in " A " and sounding " S " on western summit.
			VIII	Terrace-houses in " E " extension on eastern summit. Re-use of VII walls in " S " sounding on western summit.
	2100	IXa-c	Houses in " E " extn. on eastern summit. Houses with high-standing walls in " S " sounding on western summit. Houses in " E " extn. on eastern summit.	
		X	Eastern and western megara in " S " and " SX " with street between.	
		XI	Houses in " E " extn. on eastern summit.	
		XIIa-c	Eastern and western megara only in " S " and " SX ".	
	2200		All three megara existing in " S " and " SX ".	
			Earliest houses excavated in " E " extn. on eastern summit.	

	ESTIMATED DATE	LEVEL	
	2300		Destruction and break in culture, but no gap in occupation.
E.B.2	2500	XIIIa	Poorly preserved remains in "S".
		XIIIb	Walls in "S" rebuilt after fire.
		XIIIc	Secular buildings in "SX" destroyed by fire.
		XIVa	Secular building replacing burnt shrines.
		XIVb	Twin shrines, destroyed by fire.
		XVa	Secular building replacing burnt shrines.
E.B.1	2600	XVb	Twin shrines destroyed by fire.
		XVIa	Remodelling of altar in right-hand shrine.
		XVIb	Twin shrines, destroyed by fire.
	2800	XVIc	Traces of earlier foundation in right-hand shrine.
		XVIIa	Burnt building overlying rooms west of single shrine.
		XVIIb	Single shrine with partition wall dividing chamber in two.
LATE CHALCO- LITHIC	3250(?)	XVIIc	Single shrine without partition wall.
		XVIII	Poorly preserved building and grain-bins.
		XIX	Stone foundations of enclosure wall and poorly preserved buildings.
		XX	Debris of inner enclosure wall. Infant burials.
		XXI	Ditto belonging to earlier occupation.
		XXII	Occupation level predating inner enclosure wall.
		XXIII	Ditto earlier.
		XXIV	Foundations of miniature megaron. M. 5·25 above datum.

POTTERY FROM THE LOWER LEVELS OF BEYCESULTAN

By JAMES MELLAART

A REMARKABLY RICH and varied pottery sequence was obtained from the forty phases of occupation encountered in the 18·50 M. deposit in sounding "S" on the western summit. Twenty-four major building levels, each of them with subphases and many consisting of more than one single building-level (distinguished by the addition of an "a" or "b" to the original number), cover a period of well over two thousand years, extending from the beginning of Level XXIV, tentatively dated to the beginning of the last quarter of the fourth millennium (i.e. c. 3250 B.C.) to the end of Level Ib, c. 1100 B.C. As a summary account of the pottery from the later levels has already been presented in *AS. VI* (1956), pp. 123-135, the present report deals only with the pottery from deposits earlier than Level VII.

On the basis of pottery classification, six main periods can now be distinguished in the history of Beycesultan, and each of these periods is liable to further subdivision. The Late Bronze Age pottery falls into two phases, an earlier (Late Bronze 1), formed by Levels II and III and a later, Late Bronze 2, represented by Levels Ib and Ia. In this later phase there is a significant admixture of Central Anatolian types. The Middle

Bronze Age pottery has also become much better known, now that our original Level IV has been found to contain not less than three main building-levels, IV *a*, *b* and *c*. The pottery from Level IV*a* shows a clear transition to the Late Bronze Age wares of Level III and that of Level IV*c* is still remarkably close to that of Level V. The transition from Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery is as gradual as that from the latest phases of the Early Bronze Age pottery, which we have now renamed Early Bronze Age 3, to that of the Middle Bronze Age. In neither case is there any evidence to suggest a break in culture.

The E.B.3 wares are found in Levels VI*a*–XII*c* (Fig. 1), representing a period of about four hundred years, *c.* 2300–1900 B.C.

A great cultural break in the history of Beycesultan occurs at the end of the Early Bronze Age 2 period. This marks the arrival of newcomers from further west who conquered Beycesultan and established the E.B.3 culture there, a culture which has its roots in the coastal civilisation of Western Anatolia. The historical implications of this conquest have been discussed in detail elsewhere.¹

The pottery of the E.B.2 period (Fig. 2) covers Levels XIII–XVI and some of it from the main shrine in Level XV has already been published in our Third Preliminary Report.² It is extraordinarily rich and varied, both in shapes and decoration, and, even more important, affords numerous parallels to other less well-defined contemporary neighbouring cultures, such as those of Yortan, its hinterland around Tavşanlı and Kütahya, to Kusura B and to the pottery from the South Anatolian Lake District, e.g. that from the plain of Isparta. A chronological equation between the beginning of this period at Beycesultan (Level XVI) and Late Troy I, Thermi C wares and the beginning of Kusura B can now be established and numerous parallels with Yortan may eventually contribute to establishing some order in the chronology of that culture, the material of which is almost completely derived from badly dug or robbed-out cemeteries.

The Early Bronze Age I period at Beycesultan is represented by rich pottery deposits from the shrine in Level XVII (Fig. 3) and by more fragmentary material from two earlier Levels, XVIII and XIX. The characteristic pottery of this phase has little in common with that of the E.B.2 period and appears to represent a new culture.

Very fine fluted wares with globular shapes and thin strap handles in brilliant orange, red, buff or jet-black predominate. Incised decoration and the use of lugs, frequent in the E.B.2 period, disappear altogether and white-painted pottery increases in popularity, without becoming, however, a major feature at Beycesultan.

A close comparison of the E.B.2 pottery with that of the E.B.1 period shows conclusively that the later wares cannot possibly have developed from the earlier. Whereas the predecessors of the E.B.2 pottery must be

¹ J. Mellaart, in *AJA*. 62, no. 1, January, 1958.

² *AS*. VII, 1957.

sought in the North-west Anatolian wares of the early and middle Troy I period, these bear no resemblance whatsoever to the E.B.1 pottery of Beycesultan. The strong affinities of the E.B.2 pottery with North-western Anatolia and the complete absence of such a link in the previous E.B.1 period suggests the arrival of North-west Anatolian elements at the beginning of the E.B.2 period. This change, perhaps confined to the arrival of a new ruling class, does not seem to have had a profound effect on the culture in general, for we have no evidence whatsoever for any obvious change in building methods, religious practice, metalwork or figurine carving. Certain pottery shapes in Level XVI reflect earlier traditions, though they are now made in the heavier E.B.2 technique, suggesting some continuity. Nevertheless, there are marked changes: the fully developed shrines start in Level XVI, whereas the modest XVII example still lacks architectural definition; the E.B.1 habit of infant burial in pottery jars below floors is discontinued; the finer pottery changes and the coarse ware class, a regular feature of the E.B.1 period, disappears. The arrival of a new ruling class at the beginning of the E.B.2 period seems then virtually certain and to them we may perhaps attribute the great prosperity of the period with its evidence of elaborate religious ritual and widespread contact with its neighbours. The arrival of the new dynasty appears to have cut off the E.B.1 culture at Beycesultan just at the moment of its highest development, for the earlier levels of the period show a less refined version of the culture, taking one gradually back to the heavy and clumsy wares of the Late Chalcolithic period (Fig. 4), out of which it appears to have developed without any serious interruption.

This earliest culture so far discovered at Beycesultan (Levels XX-XXIV) was unfortunately represented by deposits of floors and ashes, 5 m. thick, on the outskirts of the Late Chalcolithic settlement, which at least in its later two phases (XXI and XX) was surrounded by a mud-brick city wall.

Excessive depth prevented excavation within the area of the settlement and as the finds come mainly from poorer habitations (probably of a perishable nature) there are good chances that, were a settlement of this period excavated nearby, the quality of the pottery might be much higher than what we have so far found. Such a site exists about an hour's walk from Beycesultan, near the village of Ömerköy. A large mound, about 500 metres in length and well over 100 metres wide with a height of about 8-10 metres, shows no pottery later than that of the Late Chalcolithic period on its surface. From the extent of the site one may safely conclude that its status as a city in Late Chalcolithic times may have equalled that of Beycesultan during the Bronze Age.

With the E.B.1 culture, the Late Chalcolithic shares the habit of intramural burial for *infants* in coarse ware pots; also the use of a coarse ware side by side with fine slipped and burnished wares and white-painted pottery, which occurs in every level.

Certain pottery shapes, such as jugs with everted rims and long strap handles, common in the earliest E.B.1 levels, first appear at the end of the

Late Chalcolithic period and the absence of any evidence of destruction or violence supports the view that the E.B.1 culture gradually developed out of the later phases of the Late Chalcolithic. Moreover, the geographical distribution of E.B.1 and Late Chalcolithic remains in South-west Anatolia is virtually identical. A further point of interest is that the Kusura A culture, best known from an extramural cemetery, shows unmistakable connections with the Late Chalcolithic of Beycesultan and Ömerköy.

E.B.3 POTTERY. Fig. 1

Characteristic of the E.B.3 period are buff wares covered by a red, buff or brown wash, which may or may not be polished, and red and buff slipped and polished wares. The first class is by far the most common. When a pot is decorated with grooving or incision, the wash or slip is applied after this process, not before. The use of straw and grit as an admixture to the clay is normal and varies according to the quality of the vessel. On the whole, the appearance of most of the E.B.3 ware is somewhat careless. Although the use of the wheel was introduced at the beginning of the period (fig. 1, 24), most pottery was still hand-made as late as Level VIa, and hand-made wares continue into the M.B.A.

A detailed description of the shapes and their parallels elsewhere must await the final publication, and the following notes are of a provisional nature.

Levels VIa, VIb and VII

Level VI of our Second Preliminary Report (*AS.* VI, 1956, p. 126 and fig. 2) has now been renamed VIa and an earlier level VIb contained pottery like that of VII rather than the curiously archaic looking wares of VIa. All three levels contain red-cross bowls, which make an equation with the Troy V period virtually certain.

Levels VIII, IXa-c and X

These levels form the next earliest group and are easily distinguished, both by their architecture (a group of large megara) and their pottery, which places them in a position contemporary with the Troy IV period, e.g. Pl. XXVIc and fig. 1, 14. Tall beak-spouted vessels (fig. 1 ; 5, 17) and two-handled cups (fig. 1 ; 1, 3, 6, 15) are beside bowls (fig. 1, 10) the most characteristic vessels. Single-handled cups easily come next (fig. 1 ; 2, 13). *Askoi*, probably imported from the Cyclades or the neighbouring Anatolian coast, occur for the first time in this phase (fig. 1 ; 7, 9). Grooved decoration, plastic ornament (e.g. fig. 1, 17) and boldly twisted handles are very common. A plastic foot (fig. 1, 8) shows that certain vessels were supported on feet of human shape. Jars of the type still used in Anatolia for storing cheese (fig. 1, 4) bear two perforated lugs, which are matched by two holes in the rim. This arrangement has nothing to do with suspension, as is commonly maintained, but served to tie on a cover, usually made of cloth. Multiple vessels also occur, fig. 1, 2, showing a double cup. Tall conical lids with high handles are common in these levels and continue until VIb (Pl. XXVIc).

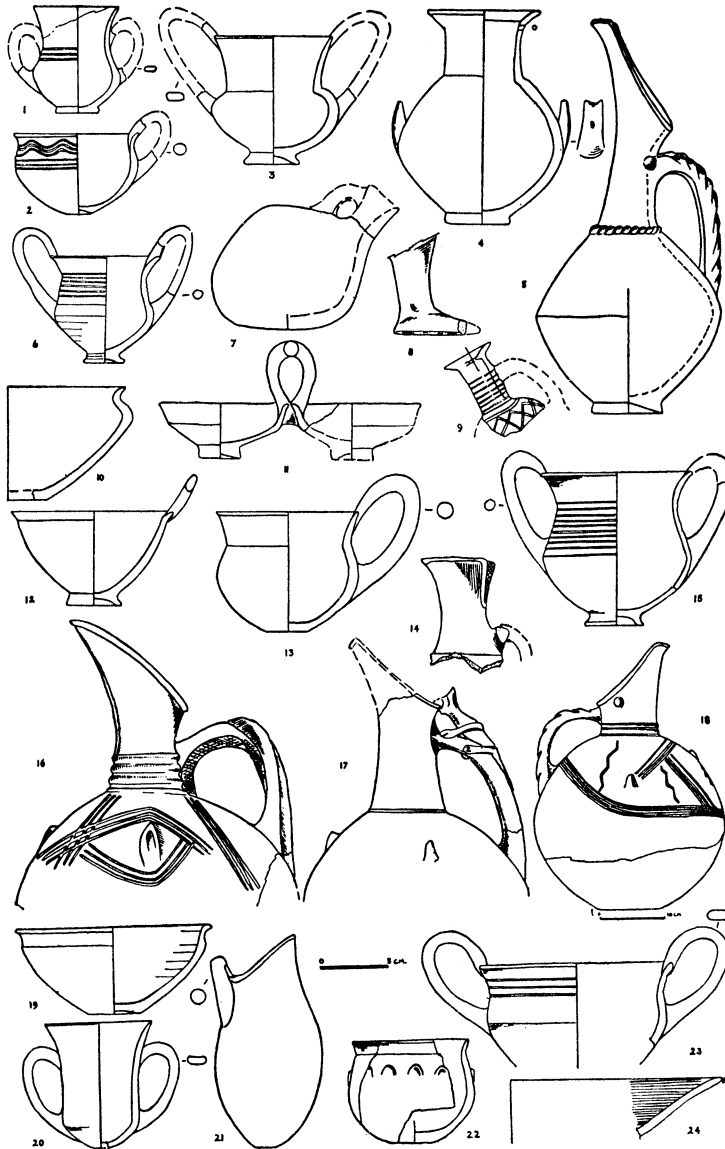


FIG. 1. Beycesultan E.B. 3 Pottery from Levels VIII-XII.

(All pottery is hand-made buff ware with grits and straws unless otherwise stated.)

1. IXa. Red wash over grooves.
2. IXb. Red ware, incised.
3. VIII. Smoothed brown wash.
4. IX (burnt megaron). Unpolished thick red wash, BS/56/620.
5. IX (burnt megaron). Burnished red ware, BS/56/613.
6. IX (burnt megaron). Wheel-made, polished orange-red wash over grooves, BS/56/638.
7. VIII. Red wash.
8. VIII. Red wash.
9. IX. Buff wash, incised. Cycladic? import.
10. X. Wheel-made plain buff ware.
11. IX. Coarse red wash.
12. XI. Polished brown slip.
13. X. Polished red wash.
14. X. Buff wash.
15. X. Polished red wash over grooves.
16. XI. Red wash over incised decoration.
17. X. Red wash. Plastic animal figure (chameleon?) on handle.
18. X. Wheel-made, red wash over incised decoration.
19. XIIa. Wheel-made, red polished slip.
20. XIIa. Polished buff wash.
21. XIIb. Buff wash.
22. XIIa. Red wash.
23. XIIc. Polished red wash.
24. XIIc. Wheel-made, purplish-red wash on inside and over rim. Import?

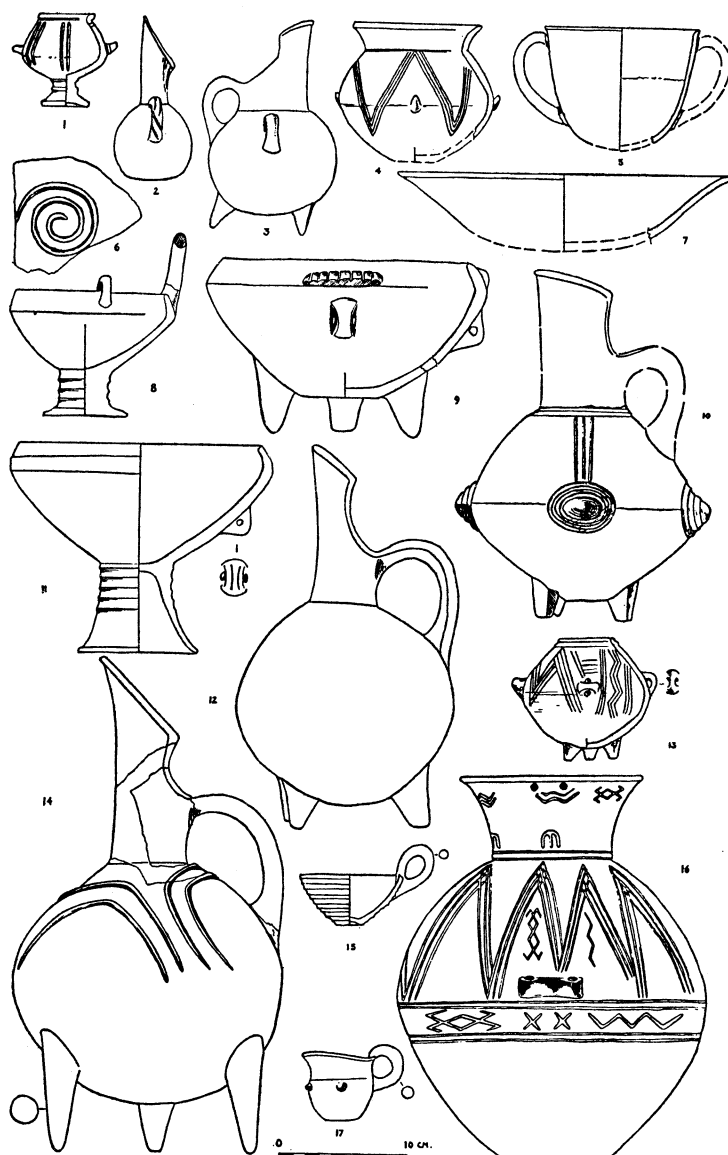


FIG. 2. Beycesultan Late E.B.2 Pottery from Levels XIII and XIV.

(For pottery from Level XV see the previous report in *AS. VII*, 1957.)

(All pottery is hand-made ware with straws and grits, unless otherwise stated.)

1. XIIIc (burnt house). Buff ware, polished and grooved. BS/57/691.
2. XIVb (Great Shrine). Plain buff ware, polished. BS/57/715.
3. XIIIc (burnt house). Blackish-brown burnished ware. BS/57/703.
4. XIIIc (burnt house). Fine grey polished ware, white-filled incision.
5. XIIIa. Buff ware, fine red polished slip outside and over the rim. *Import*.
6. XIIIb. Fine red burnished ware with spiral in relief.
7. XIIIa. Wheel-made, red wash inside and over the rim. *Import*.
8. XIIIc (burnt house). Rather coarse grey wash ware.
9. XIII. Light grey slipped and burnished ware.
10. XIIIb. Fine black slipped and burnished ware. White-filled incised. BS/57/716.
11. XIVa. Light grey unslipped burnished ware.
12. XIV. Black slipped and burnished ware. BS/56/652.
13. XIV. Brown polished ware, incised.
14. XIVb (Little Shrine). Dark grey burnished ware, reconstructed.
15. XIVa. Very fine jet black slipped and burnished ware. BS/57/690.
16. XIVb (Great Shrine). Very thin, badly baked, black slipped and burnished ware, incised and white-filled. BS/57/779.
17. XIVb (Great Shrine). Black burnished ware. BS/57/732.

Levels XI and XIIa-c

There is very little difference between the pottery of Levels VIII-X and that of the next earlier group, levels XI-XII, except that it is even less distinguished. Tall beak-spouted vessels (fig. 1, 16), bowls (fig. 1, 19) and two-handled drinking cups (or bowls) (fig. 1, 23) predominate. An unusual cup is illustrated in fig. 1, 12. Grooves (fig. 1; 16, 23) and plastic ornament (fig. 1, 22) are still common. In contrast to what was said in *AS. VI*, 1956, p. 125, *depata* are very rare at Beycesultan, where their place is taken by the two-handled cups of "proto-Minyan" shape (such as fig. 1; 23, 1, 3, 6, 15). An early *depas* from Level XII is shown in fig. 1, 20. An unusual dipper, fig. 1, 21, has few counterparts elsewhere, but the wheel-made red-washed plate (fig. 1, 24), though rare at Beycesultan, is a very common shape in the later Troy II and especially, in the Troy III levels, with which our levels XI-XIIa-c appear to be contemporary.

Parallels for the E.B. III pottery at Beycesultan are legion in the Troy III-V period, at Poliochni V and VI, which belongs to the same culture province, in the Troy III-IV levels at Heraion in Samos, where the resemblances are even closer, and in the Cilician E.B. III culture, itself an offshoot from the N.W. Anatolian Troy culture. For the diffusion of this culture from the maritime provinces of North-western Anatolia on to the plateau and its bearing on the Luvians, see my article "The end of the E.B.A. in Anatolia and the Aegean" (*AJA.* 62, 1958), where the subject is more fully dealt with.

E.B.2. POTTERY. Fig. 2

The pottery from the E.B.2 period is completely different from that of the last phase of the E.B.A., not only in shapes but also in ware, colour and decoration.

Buff or black wares, with much grit and straw, more often than not slipped and invariably burnished are now the rule. The use of the wheel is unknown. Mottled surfaces are common and with grey cores testify to a less advanced technique of firing. Nevertheless crumbly wares are unknown and the E.B.2 pottery is nearly as hard as that of the following period. Coarse ware is comparatively rare and the "votive ware" from the Great Shrine in Level XV, described in the previous report, has not been found in any other of the building levels of this period. In decoration, much more use is made of grooves, ribs and fluting than in the E.B.3 period and though incision is regularly found, it is always in the minority. Often white-filled incision is found on thin vessels, of a different clay and less well baked, which, had it not been for their obvious unsuitability as merchandise, might easily have been regarded as imports. It is these vessels which show the greatest resemblance to the vessels of the neighbouring Yortan culture and one wonders whether some potters from that region may not have been settled in the Beycesultan settlement. Another new feature, which, though rare, cannot fail to attract one's attention, is the first appearance in Level XIV of pottery with designs in matt white paint.

Levels XIIIa-c

Most typical are inverted-rim bowls on ribbed pedestals or with three feet (fig. 2 ; 8, 9). Plastic ornament on the rim combined with a lug below the carination are almost confined to Level XIII (fig. 2 ; 9) and the use of three feet is also much less common in the levels before XIII. Horned or tubular lugs, such as occur in levels XVI-XIV (e.g. *AS. VII*, 1957, Pl. II*b*, fig. 6, 1 and 2, and fig. 7), are no longer found in Levels XIIIa-c. Jugs with cutaway neck supported by three feet are also common (fig. 2 ; 3 and 10). The smaller jug has a small subsidiary handle placed at right angles to the main handle and a similar one is found on the small pedestalled bowl (fig. 2 ; 8). This is another characteristic of Levels XIII and XIV (fig. 2 ; 2) and is also found in the closely related cultures of Kusura B and the Isparta plain (specimens from Kusura and from Gündürle in the Afyon Museum). The fine grey incised jar (fig. 2 ; 4) may originally have had three small feet. The small pedestalled jar (fig. 2 ; 1) shows analogies to Early Cycladic vessels and the use of the spiral (fig. 2 ; 6) may come from the same region. A wheel-made red-washed plate (fig. 2 ; 7) and fragments from a *depa*s (fig. 2 ; 5) are imports from the West Anatolian coastal civilisation of the late Troy II period. The *depa*s shape is closely paralleled among the *depata* (or rather two-handled bowls) from the earliest E.B. III levels of Cilicia, which began about 2400 B.C. and are hence contemporary.

Levels XIVa-b

The most common shapes are still the pedestalled bowls with inverted rim, some with a lug below the carination (fig. 2 ; 11), but more often with a high twisted loop handle on the rim, surmounted by two knobs (cf. fig. 2, 8, and *AS. VII*, 1957, fig. 6, 3, where the handle is restored too small).

Cups with a highflung straphandle now first appear—fig. 2, 15, illustrates a very fine fluted example. Jugs with a beak or cutaway spout with or without feet are still typical (fig. 2 ; 2, 12, 14) and cups with an oblique rim (fig. 2 ; 17) are frequent. Incised ware, either filled with white chalk (fig. 2 ; 16) or plain (fig. 2 ; 13) is most common in these levels. Both vessels have lugs (and holes in the rim on jars) for tying on a cover. Lids such as are used for this purpose in the Yortan culture, where the closest parallels for these incised vessels are found, are virtually unknown at Beycesultan.

Levels XVa-b

For the pottery types in use in the Great Shrine of Level XV*b*, part of which was excavated in 1956, see *AS. VII*, 1957, pp. 31 ff., Pl. II and figs. 4-8.

Levels XVIa-c

The pottery from these levels came from unburnt buildings and is therefore much more fragmentary and for that reason we have not selected it for illustration. There is in these levels a tendency for the pottery to be

red rather than brown, grey or black as in Levels XV–XIII. Pedestal bowls are less common, low plain pedestals or those with several openings cut in the side now appear. White painted decoration increases, but is never very common. There is a marked increase in the use of tubular lugs with multiple ribs, as in Thermi C wares and in late Troy I. Incised jars are less common, small feet disappear. Perforated triangular lugs rise in pairs above the inverted rims of plain bowls. A few beak-spouted vessels with gadrooned globular bodies are reminiscent of the E.B.1 period. Kusura cups are very common, thus firmly establishing the initial date of the Kusura B period.

E.B.1 PERIOD. Fig. 3

In general, the pottery of the E.B.1 period bears no resemblance to its successor, and though a few tenuous links can be found, such as cups (fig. 3 ; 5), inverted rim bowls (fig. 3 ; 10), gadrooned juglets (fig. 3 ; 1), the use of the beak-spouted jug and white-painted decoration, all the more significant characteristics of the E.B.2 pottery such as lugs, pedestals, small feet, twisted handles, incised ornament, are conspicuously absent during this earlier phase, as a comparison of fig. 2 with fig. 3 will show at a glance. The few parallels cited only show that the old population was not exterminated by the newcomers in Level XVIc. The differences between E.B.1 and 2 pottery far outweigh the few resemblances and it would be forcing the evidence to suggest that the E.B.2 pottery developed out of that of E.B.1. That suggestion is ruled out by the existence of prototypes for most of the typical E.B.2 types in the earlier phases of the Troy I period (and its predecessor Kumtepe Ib) in North-western Anatolia.

Characteristic of the E.B.1 period at Beycesultan is the appearance of a fine ware and a coarse ware, a feature not found after the end of the period. The coarse domestic ware is a reddish, unburnished fabric, full of grits and straw, hardbaked and with large shapes ; mainly single- or double-handled jars and *pithoi*. These vessels are used in the kitchen and as containers for infant burials below the floor. The fine ware, on the other hand, is much superior in quality to that of the E.B.2 period, often incredibly thin, hard-fired and beautifully fluted and burnished. Quite large vessels are made in this technique, e.g. fig. 3 ; 3 and 8. Two colours predominate, jet-black and orange-red, and variations on the two occur, the red being frequently mottled with yellow and light grey spots. Thin straphandles, globular shapes, rounded bases and everted rims with a slight tilt are characteristic. Shallow fluting is applied horizontally, vertically, or, on small jugs, obliquely. Incised wares are no longer found, except as import, and white-painted pottery, though slightly more frequent than in the later levels, remains rare.

Levels XVIIa–c

This phase marks the full development of the E.B.1 wares. Bowls of small size with a plain slightly incurving lip or inverted rim are very common. Handles are rare and horizontally placed as in the extraordinary

specimen here illustrated (fig. 3 ; 10), where the curious partition may be of votive purpose, having been found in the Shrine. Cups with a slightly tilted lip (fig. 3 ; 5) invariably made in a black burnished ware, are common and may be the ancestors of the Kusura cup. Small fluted juglets (fig. 3 ; 1 and 4) and a feeding bottle (fig. 3 ; 2) were found as the only funerary gift with infant burials. An unusual quadruple cup, decorated with white paint (fig. 3 ; 6), was found among votive offerings in the Shrine. Large vessels, such as jars (fig. 3 ; 3), beak-spouted jugs (fig. 3 ; 8), are slightly less common than jugs with tall necks (fig. 3 ; 7), perhaps the commonest shape. Other larger jugs (fig. 3 ; 9) have a straight rim. Among other shapes there are bottles, globular jars with very short neck and particular mention must be made of several vessels, including jugs, where part of the body is decorated with a barbotine or scale pattern. These vessels have, unfortunately, not yet been restored.

Levels XVIII-XIX

The pottery from these levels is much more fragmentary, but shows the same characteristics as that of XVII, including scale patterns. However, it is less elegant and somewhat more clumsily made, heavy ribbing sometimes taking the place of fluting. Several new bowl types appear and a sherd decorated with a white filled pointillé pattern from Level XIX is very reminiscent of the Early Troy I A6 shape which often bears similar decoration. Beak-spouted jug fragments occur in the earliest level. There is good reason to suggest that the beginning of the E.B.1 period roughly coincided with that of Troy I and Thermi.

THE LATE CHALCOLITHIC PERIOD. Fig. 4

Levels XX-XXIV

The pottery of the earliest period so far reached at Beycesultan is again quite distinct, though we have already found some evidence that the E.B.1 culture developed out of the later phases of the Late Chalcolithic period. Heavy dark burnished wares far outnumber any fine ware in this period, but one must remember that most of our material comes from the humbler quarters of the settlement. Some exquisitely burnished fragments and some very thin pieces bearing patterns in white paint show clearly that the finer wares were not altogether lacking. Coarse ware is very common and a new characteristic shape, occurring in immense quantities, is the baking platter (fig. 4 ; 13). The comparatively small amount of varied material does not warrant a treatment by building-level and the pottery of this period will therefore be described as a whole, but one perhaps important fact is that in the latest level, the most characteristic shape, the basin with everted rim (fig. 4 ; 4, 8, 9, 11) is represented by only a single specimen (fig. 4 ; 4). This shape becomes gradually more common in the deeper levels, and in levels XXIV and XXIII it is predominant. In the later levels (XX-XXI) its place is taken by small bowls with flaring sides (fig. 4 ; 6), bigger variants of which are found earlier (fig. 4 ; 12). Small bowls with a single handle (fig. 4 ; 5) are not

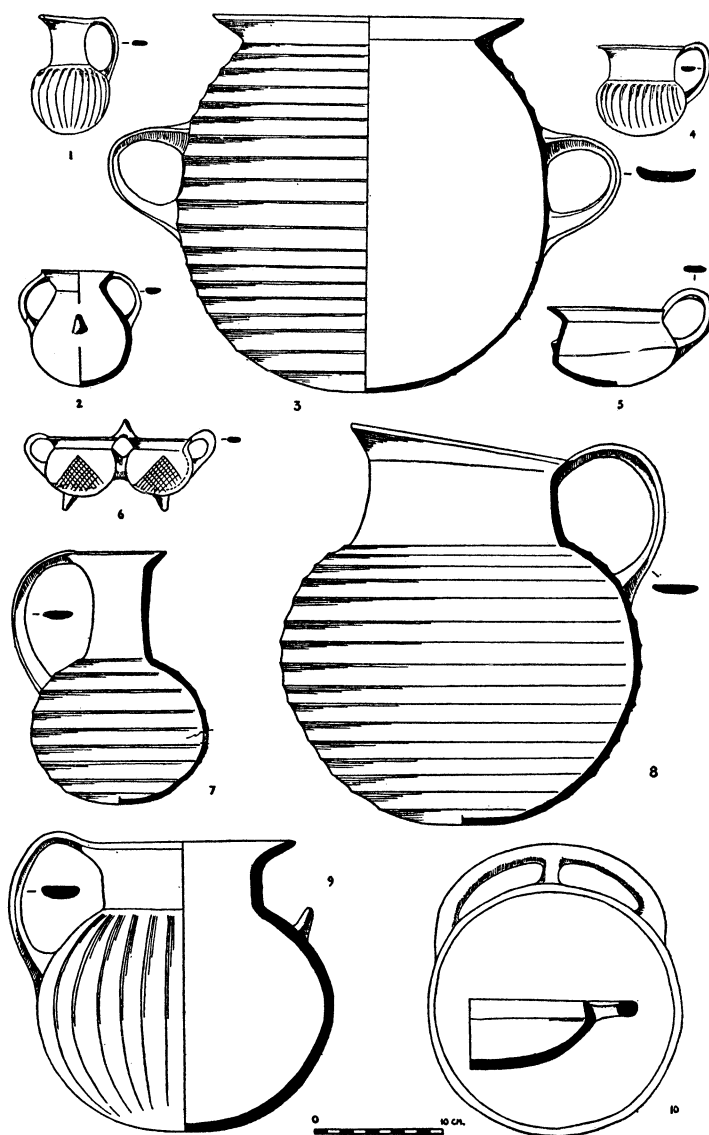


FIG. 3. Beycesultan E.B.1 Pottery from Level XVII.

(All pottery is hand-made.)

1. XVIIa (with child burial). Orange ware, very fine deep red polished slip. BS/57/766.
2. XVIIc (with child burial). Smoothed red ware feeding-bottle. BS/57/854.
3. XVIIb (Shrine). Grey ware, jet black burnished slip.
4. XVII. Orange ware, fine orange polished slip. BS/57/805.
5. XVIIb (Shrine). Grey ware, black burnished slip. BS/57/800.
6. XVIIb (Shrine). Quadruple pot. Fine jet black slipped and burnished ware with matt white painted decoration. BS/57/813.
7. XVIIb (Shrine). Buff ware, extremely fine orange-red burnished slip. BS/57/837.
8. XVIIb (Shrine). Grey ware, black burnished slip. BS/57/840.
9. XVIIb. Buff ware, red mottled yellow burnished slip. BS/57/838.
10. XVIIb (Shrine). Buff ware, very fine deep red, mottled with black spots, burnished slip. BS/57/799.

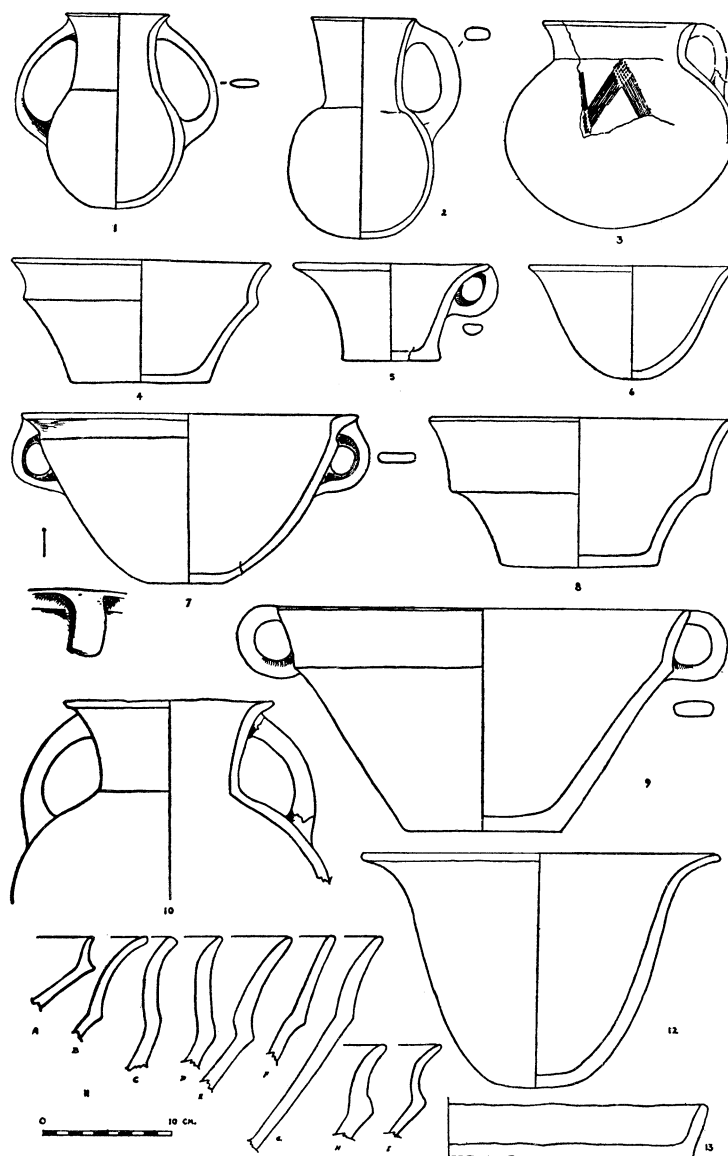


FIG. 4. Beycesultan Late Chalcolithic (Ömerköy Phase) Pottery from Levels XX-XXIV.

(All pottery is hand-made, slipped grey to black ware with numerous straws and grits.)

1. XX. Black burnished ware. BS/57/834.
2. XXIV. Grey-black burnished ware.
3. XXIV. Dark brown burnished ware with decoration in matt white paint.
4. XX. Bluish-black burnished ware.
5. XXIII. Brownish outside, black in, burnished.
6. XXI. Buff outside, black in, burnished.
7. XXII. Black burnished ware.
8. XXIII. Light brown burnished ware.
9. XXII. Red-brown burnished ware.
10. XXIII. Black burnished ware with brown rim.
- 11a. XXIV. Black burnished. Diameter 30 cm.
- b. XXI. Fine black to greyish-black burnished ware. Diameter 30 cm.
- c. XXII. Brown, mottled black out, brown with red rim in. Diameter 36 cm.
- d. XXIV. Black burnished ware. Diameter 36 cm.
- e. XXIV. Black burnished ware. Diameter 40 cm.
- f. XXIV. Red-brown burnished ware. Diameter 30 cm.
- g. XXIII. Brown burnished out, black burnished in. Diameter 34 cm.
- h. XXIII. Black burnished ware.
- i. XXIII. Fine mottled red-brown-black burnished ware, black in. Diameter 37 cm.
12. XXIV. Brown, mottled black burnished ware, black inside.
13. XXII. Baking platter. Coarse buff ware, smoothed inside.

common, unless the many rim fragments in levels XX, XXI belong to this shape. In comparison to the Ömerköy site, handles, such as those of fig. 4 ; 7 and 9, seem to be less common at Beycesultan, but that may be accidental. Jugs with one or two strap-handles (fig. 4 ; 1, 2) are found in all levels, and a small one from level XXIV is decorated with hatched lozenges and chevrons in matt white paint. This type of decoration was found in each Late Chalcolithic building-level, but never in any quantity. A jug from Level XXIV (fig. 4 ; 3) bears a close resemblance to one from Kusura A, which is likewise decorated in white paint. Several parallels with the Kusura A material can be found, e.g. in cups and *pithoi* and the curious flat bowls. Other unmistakable links exist with the E.B.1 culture of Cilicia and the Konya plain (c. 3000–2750 B.C.), the eastern neighbour of our S.W. Anatolian Late Chalcolithic. Among these are jars like fig. 4 ; 10, bowls like fig. 4 ; 5 and 6, baking platters like fig. 4 ; 13, but *not* the basins with everted rims. For those no parallels are yet known in Anatolia.