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SECOND MILLENIUM POTTERY FROM THE
KONYA PLAIN AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

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Introduction : The pottery, which forms the subject of this paper, was collected by the writer during a series of surveys in Southern Anatolia during the years 1951 - 1954. During these surveys, mostly on foot, large numbers of prehistoric sites were found, but a complete survey of the Konya plain, originally intended, had to be abandoned as the distances involved were too great to be traversed on foot. Moreover the richness of many mounds in broken pottery was often so great that the carrying back of potsherds over considerable distances became too much of a burden. In an area like that of the Konya plain, mechanical transport is required if one really wants to visit every mound.

To give the reader an idea of the number of sites in this region, the writer may be allowed to quote a case of Çumra, where in the course of a week over twenty mounds were recorded and visited, where the map marked only nine. Around Konya the same rate was found and if one assumes that this is normal all over the plain, and there seems to be no reason why it should not be so, then the total number of mounds should amount to 200-250, whereas about 90-100 mounds are marked on the Turkish map. About one in every three mounds shows occupation in the second millenium B. C. Usually these are the big mounds.

The number of third millenium mounds is much greater, a feature observed all over the south of Anatolia. The implications of this are not yet clear; one might think that the population of several villages joined in establishing cities, and though in certain cases this may have happened, it cannot be the sole reason. Already in the third millenium both city and village mounds are found in this extremely fertile plain and there is abundant evidence that the population in the chalcolithic period was considerable.

The Konya plain can be divided geographically in three distinct areas;¹ the plain of Konya proper, where the mounds centre on the triangle formed by Konya, Çumra and Yarma. North of Konya the mounds thin out and only line the roads leading to Akşehir by Kadinhan and Ilgin and to Cihanbeyli and across a stretch of inhospitable semi-desert to the Ankara region. Lack of water is the reason why the mounds are rare north of the town of Konya. South of it lies the well watered triangle, which owes its fertility to the numerous branches of the Çarşamba Çay, which coming from the Lake of Beyşehir feeds the Suğla Göl, dry in summer as its name suggests, and breaking through the mountains discharges its water into the Konya plain. Numerous irrigation channels, now dry and neglected, testify to a period of past prosperity. The date of these is unknown, they may be anything from Selçuk to prehistoric. Mounds line the many watercourses, most of them long since dried up and others rise along the slightly raised edges of what are now rather dismal marshes, but at one time pleasant lakes, dotting an otherwise rather dreary, but fertile level plain, the vastness of which reminds one of Mesopotamia or Central Iran rather than of highland Anatolia.

South of Çumra low limestone ridges form a barren barrier separating the level plain from the equally fertile one around Karaman. A line of sites along the track of the railway line form the connection and mark the ancient road. North of Karaman sites are common, stretching up to the foot of the gigantic mass of Kara Dağ. This mountain has on its top (2271 m.) the remains of a shrine with an hieroglyphic inscription, dating from the Late Bronze Age, now almost

¹ See map of Southern Anatolia at the end of this paper.

hidden beneath the ruins of a church of the early Christian era.² Further to the west, on one of the isolated rocks sticking up in the plain near the western slope of Kara Dağ, lies Kizildağ,³ pleasantly overlooking the Hotamis lake. This is a fortress and shrine with rock cut steps, roughly incised relief and hieroglyphic inscriptions, dating from the same unknown ruler of the Late Bronze Age, who calls himself "great king", but whose name still cannot be read. The name does not correspond to any of the Hittite kings, the names of all of which, written in hieroglyphs, are now known.⁴ Was the maker of these reliefs a local ruler? This is not impossible, for little is known about the political organisation of these parts and their relation to the Hittite state is still unknown. Whereas many scholars assume that this region was part of the Lower Land and therefore Hittite territory, others hold that it might have been the easternmost part of Arzawa, i. e. Mira. East of Karadağ and Northeast of the Karaman plain the country gradually takes on the appearance of a desert, which is very pronounced near Karapınar. Isolated rock outcrops and mountains, such as Mekke Dağ, stud the plain and mounds are rare. In the enclosed valley north of Karapınar there are some, leading from the big mound near that town to the famous site of Emirgazi, where a series of sculptured stone altars and a trough belonging to one of them was found during the last century. These are supposed to have come from the large mound at that site and excavation here might produce interesting results.

These four altars and the offering-trough bear an identical hieroglyphic inscription recording that Tuthaliyas (IV), king of the Hittites set up these monuments for a series of gods and that he built the town of . . ni(?) - na, the name of which is unfortunately terribly mutilated.⁵ This is very unfortunate, for it would have been very useful to have one more town identified in addition to Hattusas,

² Ramsay and G. Bell, *Thousand and one churches* p. 241, 505.

³ *ibid.* p. 505, figs. 371-376 and Gueterbock in Halil Edhem Hâtıra Kitabı 1, 1947, p. 63, fig. 9-12. *Archiv Orientalni* I, 1937, pl. XCIII-IV.

⁴ i. e. of the Hittite Empire period. Bossert; *Asia* p. 74. This king's father is called Mursilis, one of the three Hittite kings of that name or another? For Mursilis III (Urhitesup), see now Otten in *MDOG* 87, 1955, p. 19-24, figs 3-5.

⁵ *Bellesten* XVI, 1952, p. 516, pl. CXXIII. *Archiv Orientalni* I, 1937, pl. LXXIII-IX.

Kanesh, Tuwanuwa, Hupisna, Tarsus and Adana, to mention only those on which unanimity has been reached.

Further east, one reaches the third major part of the Konya plain; the plain which now extends between Ereğli and Bor. A large marshy lake stretches all the way across the plain from the northern foothills of the Taurus range to the mountains, known as Karaca Dağ. Not a single site was found round the north, west or southern shore of the lake and it was a cause of surprise to the writer that no mounds occurred in the well watered valley, which runs into the Taurus mountains south of Ereğli, at the head of which the famous rock relief of Warpalawas, King of Tuwana (the old Tuwanuwa), of the second half of the 8th century B. C. is found. There is a series of mounds along the dried out bed of the Kizilca Su, which runs in the middle of the plain from Tuwanuwa (Öküzlühisar or Kemerhisar) to Çiller Hüyük and discharges into the lake of Ereğli. This plain is much less fertile than the two others described above and, at least at present, suffers from salt deposits. The small number of sites suggests that this may always have been the case.

Textual evidence shows that this part of the country was counted as part of the land of Hatti, after its conquest by Labarnas, the first Hittite king reigning c. 1750 B. C., two generations before Mursilis I, who sacked Babylon c. 1650. B. C. Our survey did not reach beyond Bor and the pottery from Acemköy illustrated here was collected on a trip, not during the survey. A large cluster of sites lies in this fertile land watered by a stream, which has its sources on Melendiz Dağ. A thorough survey would be well worth while and could be accomplished in a relatively short time. Scattered sites, no doubt lining old trade routes like the magnificent Seljuk hans near them, exist in the almost waterless country between the Aksaray plain and Konya. Here a car is absolutely needed as the mounds and villages are few and far between and no public transport is available. Only one large site, Tosun Hüyük, was reported, but there may be more.

Few mounds occur along the road leading from Konya to Akşehir, after one has passed the Bozdağ. Though Early Bronze Age pottery was found on each of the mounds along that road, there is a curious absence of second millenium wares between Bozdağ and Argithan. In the Akşehir region it is common, though not half as frequent as

earlier pottery. Was this region perhaps semi-nomadic at this period or do the sites lie further north in what is now a desolate waste? It is possible that forest, which still covers a part of the mountains south of the road, extended further northward in those days, making the country less desirable for agriculturalists.

Once one crosses these mountains and descends into the great mountain trough, the lowest parts of which are now covered by the extensive lakes of Beyşehir, Eğridir and Suğla, mounds are again common, but with the single exception of Kızılviran, halfway on the road from Konya to Beyşehir, all are of medium or small size. Judging by the amount of pottery collected, these regions also had seen more prosperous days in the third millenium, and round the Beyşehir Lake occupation dates back at least to the beginning of the fifth.

Beyond the Eğridir lake different, though contemporary, cultures are found, best represented by the large site of Beycesultan Hüyük, now in progress of being excavated by the British Institute of Archaeology under the direction of Mr. Seton Loyd. South of the Konya plain and hidden in the mountain fastness of the Taurus lies the valley of the Göksu, the ancient Calycadnus. There can be little doubt that the name of this river, like that of the present Tarsus Çay, the Cydnus, is of respectable age and related to the second millenium name of Kizzuwadna(s), a kingdom whose centre lay in the Cilician plain. An ancient road leads from Karaman over an only slightly elevated plateau up to the edge of an enormous gorge cut by the river. From there it reaches the plain of Mut in a series of descents and continues through, at times very rocky country to Silifke at the mouth of the river. Originally the castle rock, on which traces of early occupation were found, must have been bathed by the waves of the Mediterranean. In the second millenium B. C. it may still have been a port. From Silifke a coast road leads by Lamas to Cilicia.

There is good archaeological evidence to suggest that the Calycadnus valley formed a comparatively easy means of communication between the Konya plain and the South Coast since at least the fourth and probably also the fifth millenium. Maltepe, some twenty five kilometres south of Mut, is a most impressive site situated on a ridge in the plain overlooking the river and with a good spring of water gushing from the foot of the rock. Second millenium pottery is as abundant as that of the third and first.

The second road from the southern plateau through the Gülek Boğazı, the classical Cilician gates, also shows evidence of having been in use since the dawn of civilisation. A big site, Seive (or Zeive) tepe near to and north of Gümüş station lies in the upper part of the pass and at a point where a road branches off to the famous silver mines of Bulgar Maden. Bossert mentions enormous slag heaps near the site⁶, which incidentally is not a mound but is built on a flat topped isolated and easily defensible rock above a stream. These I failed to see, perhaps because I was not looking for them or because of the unpleasant weather conditions under which the site was visited in December 1951.

Having briefly sketched the geography and the distribution of sites in the area under consideration, a few words must be said about some of the main sites found. Though not the largest, an honour which in our opinion must be reserved for the monstrous site of Domuzboğazlıyan, c. 20 km. southeast of Konya, the large mound of Kara Hüyük, 8. km. to the west of Konya is one of the most impressive mounds in the plain as well as one of the richest in surface remains. Since our visit it has been chosen as the site of an excavation by Professors Sedat Alp and Ekrem Akurgal of Ankara University for the Türk Tarih Kurumu.

The initiative taken by our Turkish colleagues in the excavation of this large mound in an otherwise hardly known area, is greatly to be welcomed, as great things may be expected from this mound. Already five successful seasons have been completed and though no preliminary report has yet been published, their results are eagerly awaited as they will form the basis for the correct attribution of surface finds all over this vast area, as well as show in what respects the civilisation of the Konya plain differed from or agreed with that of the neighbouring regions: the Halys basin, Cilicia and Southwestern Anatolia. The excavation of Kara Hüyük and its parallel further west at Beycesultan should go far in elucidating the sequence and quality of the civilisations of the peoples on the southern plateau, not only in the second but perhaps also in the third millennium B. C. For the time being our dating will have to be tentative.

⁶ AfO XVII, 1955, p. 61 estimate of 500.000 tons of silver slag.

Among other prominent mounds in the Konya plain proper we must mention Sircali Hüyük, c. 5km. north of the new town of Çumra, a very large and high mound with a high citadel and extensive lower parts. The mound is covered with second millenium and Iron Age pottery, and a deep hollow, perhaps a sign of a gate, is visible on its southeastern side. Then there is Alibey Hüyük, west of Cumra (c. 15 km.) and on the Konya - Karaman, road which is a large flattopped mound with abundant second millenium pottery, but unfortunately overgrown. Seyetihan on a ford in the Çarşamba Çay, c. 10 km. east of Cumra is a mound, up to c. 35m. high, all of which appears to be third millenium or earlier, but second millenium pottery covers the extensive slopes of the lower city.

It is remarkable that the mound in the middle of Konya, known as Alatin Tepe, should have produced next to no second millenium wares. Perhaps it is present nearer to the centre, away from the trial trench made by R. O. Arik, which was placed near the edge of the mound. Obviously this was not such a large site in the period with which we are concerned here and Kara Hüyük held the place of honour in this district. There are many more huge mounds in the region, but not having visited them, we have no information about what may or may not be there.

On the shore of the Suğla Lake lies the interesting site of Ortakaviran Hüyük, the second and southern one of that name.⁷ Though of medium size, it is a very striking site and rich in second millenium pottery. Ten to twelve kms. further north and west of the river is the large mound which goes under the nondescript name of Büyük-Hüyük or Büyüktepe, where the same pottery is common. Near Karaman there is a medium size mound south of the town, Hüyükdeğirmende with the same ware, whereas the large mound in the same town, which bears the proud castle of the dynasty of the Karamanoğulları, is rather disappointing as modern filth covers most of its exposed surface, the rest being taken up by modern dwellings. Nevertheless a full sequence from third millenium to modern times was established. Büyük Günü Hüyük, c. 15 km. east of Karaman, has plentiful second millenium pottery but is difficult to reach. About 30 km. south of

⁷ AŞ IV, 1954, p. 240.

Karaman lies the large mound of Kozlubucak, perched on the edge of a gorge, rather like Maltepe in the Calycadnus valley. Of the sites visited in the Ereğli region, only Kara Hüyük and Sincirli Hüyük are worth mentioning as substantial sites with pottery of this period, but then are heavily overlaid by Iron Age deposits. At the entrance to the Cilician gates, 5 km. N. W. of Ulukışla, lies a ruined fort called Han Tepe on an isolated knoll, commanding the road. Pottery of our period as well as later wares litter the slopes. Other sites in this district have already been mentioned. The site of Tuwanuwa is disappointing as classical remains form a protective blanket covering the early site, directly below the highest part of the village.

The chronological background.:

As the proper chronological setting for our finds, i. e. the stratified series of deposits from Kara Hüyük is not yet available, we must rely for dating on the published results of the excavations at the following sites: Kültepe, Boğazköy, Mersin and Beycesultan.⁸ Tarsus, which is still unpublished, Sizma, a most inadequate report on which appeared in AJA⁹, and Kusura¹⁰, the sequence of which has recently been shown by the Beycesultan excavations to be incomplete and telescoped cannot be used for establishing questions of chronology.

Chronological questions are always complicated and the chronology of Central Anatolia is no exception. Kültepe has a most reliable sequence and very adequate tie-up with Mesopotamia, which allows for the establishment of an absolute chronology, but, unfortunately it covers only the first part of the second millenium and the link with Boğazköy, which has a good representative collection of pottery types for the second half of the millenium, has not yet been firmly establis-

⁸ Kültepe; T. and N. Özgüç; Kültepe Hafriyatı (I) 1948 (Ankara 1950), (II) 1949. (Ankara 1953), Belleten XVII, 65, 1953, p. 10 ff; XVII, 66, 1953, p. 298ff. XVIII, 71, 1954, p. 372ff; XIX, 73, 1955, 64ff.

Boğazköy; K. Bittel; Kleinfunde (1937), Boğazköy-Hattusa (1952), p. 103-110 Yazılıkaya, figs 69-71, MDOG 86, 1953, p. 12-23.

Mersin; J. Garstang. Prehistoric Mersin.

Beycesultan; AS V, 1955, p. 39ff.

⁹ AJA XXXI, 1927, p. 31ff.

¹⁰ Archaeologia 86, 1936, p. iff. 87, 1937, p. 217 ff.

hed. The evidence from Kültepe, influence from which may have reached the Konya plain, as is suggested by the pottery recovered at Acemköy, is particularly significant. The sequence is best presented in tabular form and the dates added are based on the chronology of Goetze, following Sidersky and Thureau Dangin. The excavator of Kültepe, Prof. T. Özgüç follows Sidney Smith's chronology, which is c. 60 years lower for Hammurabi and the fall of the dynasty of Babylon. Goetze's arguments¹¹ seem convincing to me, and fit better into the Anatolian archaeological scheme than the lower chronology of Allbright and Cornelius which we cannot accept.

Kültepe sequence of levels with approximate dates

c. 2100 B. C. or a little earlier	Karum IV Karum III	use of Cappadocian and monochrome unpainted wares, no tablets.
c. 2000 B. C.	Karum II	Assyrian merchants established. Cappadocian ware almost gone and replaced by wavyline ware. monochrome ware predominant. Burnt and deserted for estimated period of 50 years.
c. 1900 B. C.		
c. 1850 B. C.	Karum Ib	Painted wares practically gone. new variety of monochrome pottery. Khabur imports. synchronism with Mari period and Pithanas and Anitas. tablets (also at Alishar) no imitation. Burnt.
c. 1800 B. C.	Karum Ia.	pottery developed from that of Ib, but poorer no tablets in the karum. extensive use of red wash. Burnt or deserted.
c. 1750 B. C.		

The Boğazköy sequence is difficult to relate to the Kültepe one, as neither the earliest Boğazköy nor the latest (Ia) pottery of Kültepe has yet been published. Not having that evidence, we propose the following link: whereas Boğazköy IVd seems to cover a long period stretching perhaps from Kültepe III, through II to Ib (do the Cap-

¹¹ A. Goetze in BASOR 122, 1951, p. 18ff; 127, 1952, p. 21 ff. Jaos 72, 1952 JCS IX, 1955, p. 22.

padocian tablets from Boğazköy belong to Kültepe II or rather Ib (like Alishar?), the beginning of the following period IV c may equate or at least overlap with Kültepe Karum Ia, unless there is a gap, for which, as far as I know, there is no evidence. A tablet in Hittite,¹² the earliest so far found, refers to the wars of Hattusilis I, but, as H. Otten has pointed out, was written after the events. A. Goetze suggests that it dates from after the death of his son Mursilis I, the destroyer of Babylon. As it was found on the floor, associated with a wall of level IVc, that level must come to an end some time after 1650 B. C.

There is no need to date the whole layer after 1650 B. C as Goetze does on the strength of the tablet.¹³ It should not be forgotten that objects found on the floor of a building belong to the last phase in which it was in use. The find of this tablet only shows that the level IVc came to an end after 1650, let us say c.1600 or so, but nothing else. Bittel reports that the pottery from this level is still very much like that of Kültepe, by which he presumably means IB, but poorer and mass produced. This is exactly what T. Özgüç implies in describing the poor quality of most of the Ia ware. Fine pottery, typical of Karum II and IB was obviously on the decline. Whether this is due to competition with metal vessels as in Mesopotamia, or should be considered as the result of unsettled conditions due perhaps to Hittite conquests, is unfortunately not yet known. In the two following levels (IV b and a) at Boğazköy, which span the gap between let us say 1600 and 1440 B. C., the beginning of the Hittite Empire period, (represented there by levels III b and a (14th and 13th centuries), there are several shapes which are different from those of IVc and many new ones occur, which become typical of the Hittite Empire period. If we introduce the terminology, used in the rest of the Near East, the dividing line between Middle and Late Bronze Age should probably be drawn between Boğazköy IVc and IV b, or about 1600, about 50 years or so after the death of Mursilis I and the destruction of Babylon. This date is arbitrary and may later be adjusted, but for the present purpose it will do admirably.

¹² MDOG 86, 1953, p. 21, 59 ff. JCS IX, 1955, p. 22.

¹³ JCS IX, 1955, p. 22.

The sequence thus tentatively established is as follows:

Kültepe (Karum)	IV and III	2100	
„	„	II	2000
„	„	I b	1850
„	„	I a	1800—1740 1750 Labarnas
Boğazköy (Kale)	IV c	1800 ? or 1740?	
„	„	IV b	1600
„	„	IV a	1500 ?
„	„	III b	1400
„	„	III a	1300—1180

One more complication must be discussed before we turn to the pottery. That is the date of the end of Troy V, for it happens that our region like Cilicia and the Ankara region are part of a large west Anatolian province until the end Troy V. This was originally put by Blegen at about 1900 B. C. and though afterwards lowered to 1800, presumably in accordance with some form of the low chronology, other evidence, especially that from Cilicia with its Syrian and Mesopotamian contacts, suggests the correctness of the first estimate. This is not the place to discuss this complicated problem; the single implication of it for our region is, that the end of the Early Bronze Age at c. 1900. B. C. in these parts, coincides roughly with the destruction of Karum II of Kültepe, which may be related to the invasion of the Hittites (Nesites). If our reasoning is correct then the latest Early Bronze Age levels in our area should be succeeded by something contemporary with, though not necessarily related to, the pottery of Kültepe IB. None of the material found by the writer seems to contradict this assumption, but the Kara Hüyük excavations may confirm or deny it.

THE POTTERY

For the purpose of this paper the pottery from the area described above will be treated as a whole and any local peculiarities will be pointed out in the text and in the conclusions.

Red-cross bowls.:

Although red-cross bowls are culturally part of the end of the Early Bronze Age, the Troy V phase, and therefore not really belonging

to the period with which we are here concerned, it can now be shown that in many cases they do not die out completely at the end of that period and are still found at the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age at both Tarsus¹⁴ and Beycesultan (VI).¹⁵ It should therefore cause no surprise if some of these bowls were found in levels dated by the pottery to the early Middle Bronze Age. In the Konya plain they have been found at Seyeti Han Hüyük (fig. 2) and at Zincirli Hüyük¹⁶ in the Calycadnus valley at Maltepe (fig. 3), and west of the plain at Orta-karaviran (fig. 1), at Kızılviran¹⁷ and Hüyükülü¹⁸ as well as at Kuruçay Hüyük¹⁹ near Akşehir. A variant, the multiple cross bowl, occurs at Kara Hüyük (fig. 4). Parallels for these bowls can be quoted from Troy V²⁰, Birgi, Tavşanlı, Eğret²¹, Beycesultan VII (end of Early Bronze Age, equals Troy V) and VI (transitional to the Middle Bronze Age)²², Kusura (transitional B to C)²³, Dinar, Pinarbaşı Göl, Gündürle, Medet Hüyük and Yassı Hüyük (Acipayam)²⁴, Polatlı II²⁵, Bitik and Karaoğlan.²⁶ In Cilicia they were found at Mersin²⁷ and Tarsus²⁸. In the Halyas basin they are unknown, but red-cross depata from Alishar (late Ib)²⁹ and the mound of Kültepe³⁰ (same period) are related. Multiple cross bowls are much less common, but were found at Polatlı II³¹ and at Akviran, a complete example from this site being in the museum of Afyon Karahisar³². The distribution of

¹⁴ AJA LI, 1947, p. 385.

¹⁵ AS VI.

¹⁶ base bearing cross only.

¹⁷ like fig. I.

¹⁸ with bead rims like Beycesultan VII-VI.

¹⁹ rim destroyed, type unrecognisable.

²⁰ Blegen, Troy II, figs. 256. 13.; 254, 9, 14.

²¹ found by the writer, unpublished.

²² see 15.

²³ Archaeologia 87, 1937, fig. 14, 13.

²⁴ found by writer, still unpublished.

²⁵ AS I, 1951, fig. 13, 12.

²⁶ Bitik and Karaoğlan, still unpublished.

²⁷ Prehistoric Mersin, p. 189.

²⁸ AJA LI, 1947, p. 384 see forthcoming publication of Tarsus excavations, now in print.

²⁹ OIP XIX, pl. I, VII below. OIP XXVIII, p. 164, pl. IV, 7; pl. VIII.

³⁰ AS IV, 1954, p. 20.

³¹ AS I, 1951, fig. 13, 13, 14.

³² unpublished -patterns of dots between arms of multiple cross.

these bowls is distinctly western and across the Aegean they occur again in Greece, at the end of the Early Helladic period, at Korakou, Asine, Tiryns (cup, not a bowl), Eutresis, Orchomenos, Kirrha, and Malthi.

Cappadocian ware :

The contemporary and Central Anatolian equivalent of West Anatolian Troy IV-V, Cappadocian ware, has left few remains in the Konya plain. Only at Acemköy did an hour's search yield a handful of these sherds. This is remarkable little and the fact that of all the other sites only Zencirli Hüyük, half way between Ereğli and Bor produced two decadent looking Cappadocian fragments, suggests that the Hasan and Melendiz Dağ formed the Southwestern frontier of the region, where it was in common use. North of the Kirşehir basin, the Southern Halys region, the same phenomenon is found. The line of mountains stretching from Akdağ in the East, through Devceci Dağ and the mountain near Yozgat to Çiçekdağ and Elma Dağ near Ankara seem to form the northern limit of this interesting painted pottery. It is of course possible that some of the many mounds in the Aksaray district may produce more of this ware, but to the writer at least, this does not seem very likely.

The sherds from Acemköy (figs, 6,7, 8) do not offer any striking novelties. However fig. 8 is ribbed rather like the bands of that very rare class, relief ware. With these occurred some sherds with a decadent style of painting (figs.9 and 10), parts of closed vessels, wheelmade in contrast to Cappadocian ware, which is invariably formed by hand. Fig. 9 is decorated in dull mat red paint on a pink surface, a type of decoration which is quite common throughout the Konya plain. The other is decorated in mat red and black on buff polished ware with very carelessly executed design. No parallel pieces were found in the Konya plain. The date of these last pieces may very well be later than Cappadocian ware and may be as late as Kültepe Ia. A sherd from Hatunsaray of wheelmade buff ware with designs in red paint (Fig. 5) seems unrelated to the wares described above and seems more related to the Cilician Middle Bronze Age painted pottery, which extends up the Calycadnus valley, unless it is some

³³ Blegen, Troy II, p. 227.

local ware, as yet unknown. Several sherds of the same ware were found at Seyeti Han Hüyük.

Cilician Middle Bronze Age painted ware. :

Pottery which can definitely be ascribed to this class was found in the Calycadnus valley at Maltepe and though it may also be present at Silifke, the scarcity of the pottery and the bad condition of most of the sherds found there made any attributions uncertain. Along the coast road leading to the Cilician plain it was also found at the site of Tömükkale near Elvanlı³⁴. So far Mersin had been the westernmost mound from which it was reported. It now appears that the Calycadnus valley was always closely related in culture to that of the Cilician plain, though open to influences emanating from the Konya district. The sherds found belong to "Eye jugs" (fig. 61, and an identical one from Elvanlı). Different from the usage of Cilicia is the bright red (though mat) paint and the simplicity of pattern, consisting solely of parallel bands (Fig. 63) rather like Khabur ware. Many of these sherds were found. Only two other designs, consisting of careless zig-zags and a tree pattern (fig. 62) were different.

Unpainted pottery.:

The pottery of the second millenium, used in the Konya plain and neighbourhood, is monochrome, that is, slipped and burnished, washed or plain ware without any painted decoration. The following varieties of wares are found in the second millenium;

- a) deep red slipped and burnished. This is rare, but occurs at Karaman.
- b) orange-red slipped and burnished. Very common, especially at Kara Hüyük.
- c) buff slipped and burnished, sometimes creamy white. Common everywhere.
- d) black, olive-green to grey burnished slip. Very rare, occurs at Sizma and Sirçalı Hüyük.
- e) orange ware with an orange polished slip. Presumably import from C. Anatolia.

³⁴ by the writer in 1951.

- f) deep red wash, often only on rims. polished or not very common.
- g) brownish-buff, grey or dull red with broad tooled burnish, leaving whitish streaks. Common at Çumra and Ereğli.
- h) pale red or brown washy paint, sometimes combined with grooving. Common.
- i) coarse plain ware, showing wheelmarks, left rough or wet-smoothed. Cut-off bases or mat impressions. Very common everywhere in our area as well as in Central Anatolia and in Cilicia.

At some later date it will no doubt be possible to date the range of each of these wares accurately, but at the moment the combination of certain datable shapes found only in some of the wares suggests that a-d are early, i. e. mainly of Middle Bronze Age date and that creamy white ware continues into the Late Bronze Age. To the same period we should ascribe the ware described under e. The rest we should be inclined to date mainly to the Late Bronze Age, though undoubtedly making its appearance already in the preceding period. Judging by the evidence from Kültepe a gradual decline in the pottery is a feature of the second millenium. The Late Bronze Age pottery of Central Anatolia and Cilicia is of unrelieved drabness. If our suggested dating is correct that of the Konya plain was no better. Imports of Mycenaean, such as can be observed in Cilicia³⁵, fortunate in its geographical position opposite Cyprus, are not attested for the Konya plain. The only reliable Mycenaean imports on the Anatolian plateau are one stirrup jar from Firäktin³⁶ and one sherd from Beycesultan III³⁷.

Types dateable at Kültepe to the level Ib of the karum or contemporary at Alishar in the Halys basin.

To this group belong certain beak spouted vessels; kantharoi; jugs with a spout on the handle; certain eggshaped jars with wide flaring rims; pedestalled vessels with teapot spout; jugs with trefoil and bifoil mouths; others with round mouth; rhytons in the shape of

³⁵ AS IV, 1954, p. 134-5.

³⁶ Still unpublished.

³⁷ found in the 1955 excavations.

animal heads and various shapes of cups and bowls. As none of the Kültepe Ia pottery is published, it is impossible to say whether some of these types may not have continued in use during that period, not only at Kültepe, but also in our region. There is no reason why shapes and wares already obsolete at that site may not have continued elsewhere. The parallel of Beycesultan, where pottery with shapes very like Yortan appear at the very end of the Early Bronze Age and others familiar at Kültepe in level II, reappear without predecessors in only slightly modified shape in the thirteenth century or, in other words, 600 years later, should give fair warning of the longevity of certain types. Incidentally it shows how dangerous it is to date single pots from new, that is, hitherto unknown, regions, by comparison with others, which are dated in distant contexts. In the intervening areas all kinds of unexpected developments may have taken place, of which we have no knowledge yet.

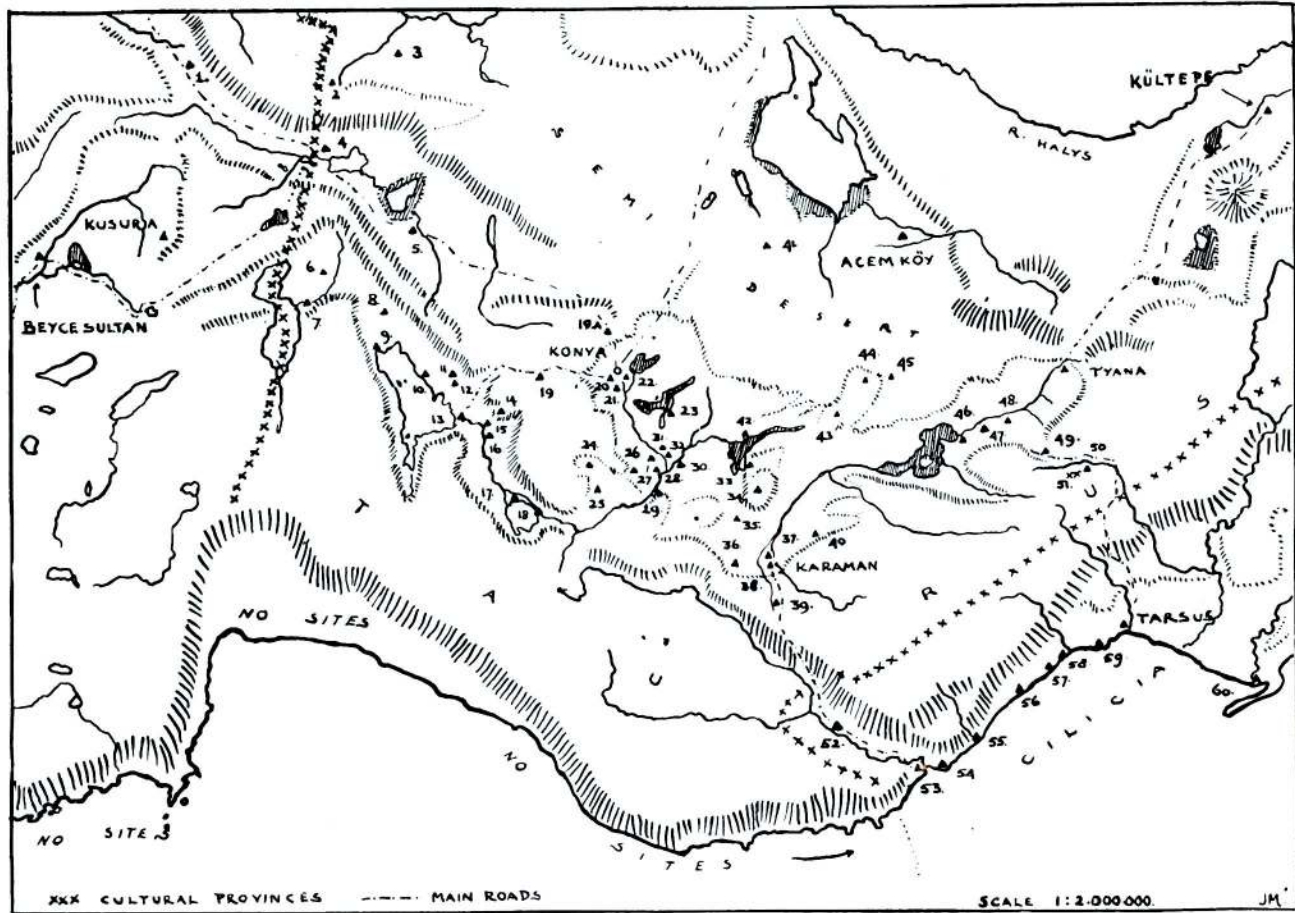
Beak-spouted Jugs. (figs. 13-19):

This very common Middle Bronze Age type is no doubt descended from distinguished Early Bronze Age ancestors. Some of the spouts must have belonged to enormous vessels. Sherds and broken spouts occur at most sites all over the region and especially at Kara Hüyük. Bearded spouts (figs. 14-16) are as common here as in the Late Bronze Age at Beycesultan³⁸ where, as far as we can see, they do not occur at the earlier period. The teapot spout (fig. 20) the only example found, is from Maltepe in the Calycadnus and has good parallels at Mersin. The absence of teapot fragments is rather remarkable, for both at Kültepe and the Halys sites on the one hand and at Beycesultan on the other they are a common feature from the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age onwards. Basket handles of similar teapots are also conspicuous by their absence. The Kara Hüyük excavations may throw some light on this problem, but, if they should prove to occur or even be common there, the fact that not a single fragment was found on any of the other numerous sites remains astounding. The origin of the teapot is Anatolian and pottery and metal versions³⁹ are

³⁸ AS V, 1955, p. 69. pl. IIIa.

³⁹ H. Schmidt; *Trojanischer Altertüemer*, p. 247, no. 617. *Belleten*, XVIII, 1954, p. Polatli; AS I, 1951, p. 47. fig II, 1, 3. Beycesultan VII, VI. 325, fig. 15

SKETCH MAP OF SOUTHERN ANATHLIA SHOWING SITES MENTIONED IN THE TEXT.



KEY TO THE NUMBERED SITES.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Akviran H. | 21. Konya East H. | 42. Kara H. |
| 2. Tez H. | 22. Evderesi H. | 43. Karapınar H. |
| 3. Hisar H. | 23. Domuzboğanlayan H. | 44. Tilkili H. |
| 4. Bolvadin H. | 24. Hatunsaray H. | 45. Emirgazi H. |
| 5. Akşehir H. | 25. Kara H. II. | 46. Çiller H. |
| 6. Ören H. | 26. Alibey H. | 47. Kara H. (Ereğli) |
| 7. Gelendost H. | 27. Sircali H. | 48. Zencirli H. |
| 8. Karaçayır. H. | 28. Batum H. | 49. Hantepe. |
| 9. Hozat H. | 29. Tumras H. | 50. Seive Tepe. |
| 10. Kesilmiş H. | 30. Seyeti Han H. | 51. Bulgarmaden (silver mines) |
| 11. Eflatun Pinar | 31. Ilmek H. | 52. Maltepe. |
| 12. Beyşehir Huyuk C. | 32. Çumra H. C. | 53. Silifke Castle Hill. |
| 13. Beyşehir H. | 33. Kizildağ, | 54. Tekirköy H. |
| 14. Fassiler. | 34. Karadağ. | 55. Lamas Castle Hill. |
| 15. Karahisar H. | 35. Mandasun. H. | 56. Tömükkale (Elvanlı). |
| 16. Evreği H. | 36. Illisre H. | 57. Soli |
| 17. Büyük Tepe | 37. Karaman H. | 58. Yümüktepe (Mersin) |
| 18. Ortakaraviran H. II. | 38. Hüyükdeğirmendere | 59. Kazanlı H. |
| 19. Kizilviran H. | 39. Kozlubucak H. | 60. Domuz H. |
| 19a. Sızma H. | 40. Büyük Günü H. | |
| 20. Kara H. (Konya) | 41. Tosun H. | |

by no means rare in the Early Bronze Age. Most of these beak-spouted vessels are made in red, buff or orange burnished ware. To give a list the sites at which they have been found would be tedious.

Kantharoi. (fig. 23, 39, 40).

This highly characteristic shape is found at Kültepe in level Ib only⁴⁰, and also occurs at Alishar and Boğazköy. Another specimen is known from Tyana, but Tahsin Özgüç, raises the question whether the bought pots from this place did not in reality come from Acemköy Hüyük. As both sites have mounds and villages on or near them, that is a question which will probably never be solved. In either case they would come from the Konya plain. A large fragment was found at Ortakaraviran (fig. 23) and sherds at Kesilmiş Hüyük near the Beyşehir lake and at Silifke (figs. 39, 40) The first two are of fine buff burnished ware, the other is very worn, so that little can be said of its original appearance. It has a sieve exactly like one of the Kültepe specimens⁴¹. These vessel were therefore used to drink something, which had to be strained, probably beer. The interest of the new specimens is, that, they greatly extend the geographical range of this type. The presence of one of these at Silifke opens up interesting possibilities of the road by which metal prototypes of this vessel made their way to Middle Bronze Age Crete, where a fine silver (!) one was found at Gournia⁴², and pottery copies are not uncommon. Silver does not occur in the island, but is very common in Anatolia and the presence of silver mines at Bulgar Maden at the upper end of the Cilician gates at the Eastern end of the Konya plain is most suggestive, when one thinks that the Calycadnus road leading to the port of Silifke is not so far away.

Nor should we forget to mention that, though unknown in pottery in the Middle Bronze Age at Beycesultan, the short footless type, found at Kültepe Ib⁴³, reappears there with a single handle in the metallic ware of levels III-I.⁴⁴

⁴⁰ K. Bittel in MDOG 72, 1933, p. 30, fig. 13 Kleinfunde; p. 47, pl. 32, 26 Kültepe (1949) excav. pl. LXXXI, 196-198, Belleten XIX, 73, 1955, fig. 12. OIP XXIX, fig. 201.

⁴¹ Kültepe 1949 exc. pl. LXXXI, 202 and Alishar, OIP XXIX, fig. 201, c2734

⁴² J. Pendlebury; Archaeology of Crete, pl. XVIII, 4c (silver), 4b (pottery)

⁴³ Kültepe, 1949 exc. pl. LXXI, 200, 201, Belleten XIX, 73, 1953, fig. 13.

⁴⁴ Beycesultan II; AS V, 1955, p. 68, fig. 12, 1-5.

Jugs with a vertical spout on the handle. (figs. 26-7)

This is a most interesting type, which at Kültepe again appears in level Ib⁴⁵. As the peasants of the present day still make this type of shape in pottery and in wood, which is referred to in Turkish as a *çam bardak* or *ağaç bardak*, meaning vessel made of pine or wood, there can be little doubt it is a very old wooden shape, the pottery version of which, thanks to the material, boasts a more elegant shape than its primitive forerunner. A third millennium specimen is added (fig. 27) to show the same arrangement c. 500 years earlier. It comes from the same area as the later one, fig. 26. Broken off spouts of this type are common, but may easily be confused with modern ones or with parts of Turkish pipes. The spout is held to the mouth and the water is poured in. The larger opening is only used for filling. The type has not yet been found in the Halys, in Cilicia, or in the Beycesultan province, from which, however, one Early Bronze Age example exists⁴⁶. Different types from Tez H. and Hisar are in the Afyon Karahisar museum⁴⁷. They illustrate the western limit of the Konya group.

Eggshaped jars with wide flaring rims. (figs. 21, 21a, 41-48)

Another common type, rims of which can be found at nearly every site of the period. Unfortunately this type of vessel has a tendency to break very easily. Ribs and knobs or bars distinctly show its metal origin, representing the junction of the two sheets of metal of which the rim and the body were made. In the metal prototype each sheet was ribbed in such a way that the two interlocked and were then riveted together. This feature is an old one and can be seen on teapots from Troy II g, c. 2300 B. C., but the shape is a new one, not found before Kültepe II. c. 2000-1900. B. C. Not enough is preserved to show whether these types imitate the Kültepe II or Ib type. Kara Hüyük will no doubt produce some complete specimens. Handles of the earlier type were not found on our survey, so it is perhaps more likely that our examples are of the Ib variety⁴⁸.

⁴⁵ Belleten XIX, 73, 1955, p. 79, fig. 32.

⁴⁶ AS IV, 1954, p. 228, 337. (drawn wrong way up).

⁴⁷ unpublished.

⁴⁸ Belleten XIX, 73, 1955, fig. 29, 30, 5. Kültepe (1949 exc.) pl. XXXIII, 230-2 (II) and 233, 236 (Ib).

In Cilicia and Western Anatolia, including Beycesultan, this type is not found. Alishar, however, offers several parallels ⁴⁹.

Pedestalled vessels with teapot spout.

Though no fragments recognisable as belonging to this type were found by us, the type must be mentioned because a nearly complete specimen in the Afyon Karahisar museum was found at the mound of Bolvadin ⁵⁰ by peasants, and several others at Acemköy ⁵¹ and Tyana ⁵². It is therefore likely that this type may have been in use in the Konya plain also. At Kültepe it belongs to level Ib, but the finest specimens are from Alaca Hüyük ⁵³ and Alishar ⁵⁴. The metallic features of the shape need hardly be emphasised. Though present in Cilicia, this shape has not appeared at Beycesultan or anywhere else in the west of Anatolia.

Large jars often with so-called royal seal impression, and vessels in the shape of a bunch of grapes.

Both types represented at Kültepe in level Ib occur at Acemköy ⁵⁵ but no recognisable fragments were found in our area so far.

Jugs with trefoil of bifol mouths. (figs.22)

Fragments of these are common, but they are mostly of poor buff ware and obviously much used in daily life. The specimen illustrated is however provided with a fine polished buff slip and comes from Gelen-dost near the eastern shore of the Eğridir Lake. Parts of ribbed necks, buff, red or brown, occur very often all over our area. The shape appears first at Kültepe Ib ⁵⁶, but is likely to have lasted until the end of the Bronze Age. Complete specimens are required in order to see whether the shape suffered any change during this long period.

⁴⁹ OIP XXIX, pl. VII. left.

⁵⁰ unpublished.

⁵¹ Kültepe (1949 exc.) pl. XXXVII, 254-5. The Bolvadin vase resembles no 255.

⁵² A. Goetze, Kleinasien (1933), fig. 5. top row left.

⁵³ AJA LI, 1947, pl. XXXBI a, fig. 2 Al. h. 96.

⁵⁴ OIP XXIX, fig. 191.

⁵⁵ Kültepe (1948 exc.) fig. 447 (Acemköy) cf. Alishar OIP XXIX, pl. Vi, Boğazköy (AA 55, 1950, p. 579, Kültepe, op cit. fig. 160 (Acemköy) cf. Belleten XIX, 71, 1955, fig. 29.

⁵⁶ Kültepe (1949 exc.) p. 156, figs. 100-102 (Ib). For some from level II see *ibid.* p. 157.

Jugs of this type are common all over Anatolia, including even the Northwestern group of Troy VI, but shapes vary considerably. Its origins are probably metallic and good early specimens occur in Cilicia in the local E. B. 2, ⁵⁸, i. e. contemporary with Troy I. Fragments from the Konya plain in the preceding E. B. I period suggest that the shape may be older still. To suggest a Syrian origin, as many scholars have done, now seems unnecessary, as no Syrian examples are as early as the Anatolian ones.

Round mouthed jugs.

Rims of such vessels are common, but undistinguishable from the same type with vertical spout on the handle. From the fragments no indication of the shape was gained. Occurs in all wares and presumably has a long time range. Common at Kültepe Ib⁵⁹, and in C. Anatolia and Cilicia. Rare in western Anatolia, both in Beycesultan and Troy cultures.

Some of the smaller ones (figs. 37, 38), may belong to *flasks, lentoids or bottle shapes*. Lentoids are common, (figs. 4-6), but their date is most likely Late Bronze Age. A neck like fig. 38, in fine red burnished ware may belong to a Late Bronze Age Syrian spindle bottle, such as occur in Cilicia. It was found near the coast at Tekirköy Hüyük, east of Silifke. Askoi, common in the Late Bronze Age at Beycesultan ⁶⁰ and Troy VI ⁶¹ represent a shape not yet found on the plateau or in Cilicia ⁶², as far as we know.

Of *Rhytons* in the shape of animal heads, so far one has been found at Sizma ⁶³. That specimen, now in the Konya Classical Museum, is of buff polished ware.

⁵⁷ Blegen, Troy III, fig. 321 (shape B 35).

⁵⁸ AJA LIII, 949, pl. XIII, F. 1

⁵⁹ Kültepe (1949 exc.) pl. XXV, 117-121.

⁶⁰ AS V, 1955, p. 72, fig. 14, I-4, pl. Va. Beyce III-I, i. e. c. 1400-1050. B. C.

⁶¹ Blegen, Troy III, fig. 322, shape B 41. Late Troy VI, i. e. c. 1475-1300.

⁶² askos with attached incised base, however occurs.

Tarsus; AJA LI, 1947, pl. XCIX, 2-L. B. 2 i. e. 1400-1100 B. C., Maltepe, fig. 36 Ras Shamra; C. Schaeffer, Ugaritica II, fig. 81, 8, 11. Late Bronze Age. Pighades near Myrtou. unpublished.

⁶³ AJA XXXI, 1927, p. 37, fig. 18.

Fine red burnished rims (figs 49-50) may belong to some kind of jug or jar.

Cups. (figs. 25, 56-58).

Simple one-handled cups, often in red wash ware like their late. Early Bronze age ancestors, are common, but such a simple shape is likely to have had a long life and they are therefore relatively difficult to date.

This particular type occurs as early as Troy IV and Beycesultan IX and VIII and examples of that date from the Konya plain are also known ⁶⁴. What may be new is the addition of a raised base, as most of the early ones have flat bases.

Jars.

Rims like figs 49-50 may belong to jars and the fine finish suggests on the whole an early date. Jar, fig. 24. on the other hand, may belong to the Late Bronze age if one might judge by the fabric and certain resemblance to jars from Beycesultan level IV. It seems safer to abandon the attempt to date it. Several pieces found in the Konya plain have relatively pronounced broad ribs and may belong to jars, but in my opinion are possibly some still unknown type of small jug ⁶⁵. The ware is plain or with a red or brown wash. The date is uncertain. This type was quite common, but only fragments were found, several at Kara Hüyük, Sircalı, and Alibey near Cumra, and a few at Tilkili and Zencirli mounds.

Several fragments of what seem to have been *bathtubs* of the square type were found and noted, but on account of their weight not collected. They occurred at Kizilviran, Apa Saraycık, Sircalı, Kara Hüyük II, and the mound on the eastern outskirts of Konya. This shape occurs first in Kültepe Ib ⁶⁶, is frequent in the Halys region (Alishar, Alaca, Boğazköy) ⁶⁷ and is found also at Tarsus and Beycesultan⁶⁸. At the latter sites it belongs to Late Bronze I (c. 1600-1400 B. C.) and 12 th and 11th century B. C. respectively. The latter regions no doubt derive this type from Central Anatolia.

⁶⁴ AS IV, 1954, p. 210. p. 228, 313 from Seyeti Han. H.

⁶⁵ K. Bittel, Kleinfunde, pl. 30, 12. or jar? cf. XXIX, fig. 206, c22594.

⁶⁶ Kültepe (1949 exc) pl. XXXV, 246-7.

⁶⁷ OIP XXIX, fig. 205; AJA LI, 1947, p. fig. 5 Al. c 363, Boğ-Hattusa, pl. 48

Miniature vessels.

The charming habit of making large numbers of fine miniature vessels, which is a characteristic of the Middle Bronze Age levels (VI - IV) of Beycesultan, may also have prevailed in parts of the Konya plain.

A nicely burnished buff polished cup (fig. 28) was found at Alibey Hüyük and fragmentary jars came from Karaman (fig. 29) and Acemköy (fig. 30).

A similar vessel (fig. 31) provided with holes to be used as a sieve, was found at Sircalı Hüyük. The first three and possibly the fourth also are of Middle Bronze age date. Fig. 29 has close parallels Beycesultan, level IV.⁶⁹

There remains the large class of bowls, by far the most common shape on all mounds and the one, which is the most difficult to date without the help of the Kara Hüyük excavations. Some light may, however, be thrown on it by comparison with similar ones from Kültepe and Beycesultan, where a certain plastic device in the shape of an imitation metal handle, occasionally found in our region, is particularly common and fortunately well dated.

The bowl shape, on which this type most frequently occurs at Beycesultan is a sharply carinated bowl with flattened bead rim and a ring base, a shape of extremely pronounced metallic origin.⁷⁰ Fortunately its cognate, with a heavy rolled rim, has recently turned up in graves of the Kültepe Ib period, in metal⁷¹. That does not mean that this is the beginning of the shape, which appears already at Kültepe in the second level (c. 2000-1900 B. C.) as well as at Polatlı II and late Troy V⁷². The appearance of this bowl is therefore roughly con-

⁶⁹ Tarsus; AJA LI, 1947, p. 386, pl. XCVII, 5-6 - L. B. I, i. e. c1650-1400 B. C. Beycesultan Ia. late twelfth or early eleventh century B. C. It has a seat like the Boğazköy specimens.

⁶⁸ 1955 excavations, unpublished.

⁷⁰ see forthcoming AS VI, 1956.

⁷¹ Bellefen XIX, 73, 1955, p. 68, figs. 22, 60, 58, 64, cf. *ibid.* XVIII, 71, 1954, p. 388f. fig. 36.

⁷² Kültepe (1949 exc) p. 163, figs. 166-7 (level II) Polatlı II; AS I, 1951, fig. 6, group 2.

Troy V (shape A 23, the most typical shape of Troy V and early VI-M. B. A. Blegen, Troy II, figs. 237, ii; 253; 254; 257, 18.

temporary, everywhere north of the great arid depression in the centre of Anatolia.

Its metallic origin is now beyond doubt and its sudden appearance in Anatolia may be explained as the result of the Assyrian metal trade, for in Assyria almost the same shape had been known for centuries. There it can be traced back to a similar but deeper version to the Ninivite 5 period⁷³ and from there to the late chalcolithic of Tepe Siyalk III 6 in Western Iran⁷⁴.

At Beycesultan possible ancestors appear in the VIIth level, contemporary with Troy V and in its later phase with Kültepe II, but the very metallic type does not occur until level V, which may overlap with Kültepe Ib, to which period the earliest specimens in the Konya plain are also likely to belong. (figs. 75 from Sırcalı and another from Sizma in black burnished ware in the Konya Classical museum and fig. 76. from a big mound on the edge of the last valley before Eflatun Pinar coming from Beyşehir.)

Fig. 72. from near Karaman may be a later variant. and fig. 73. from Gelendost shows similar but different relief ornamentation. To this same group belongs the use of a vertical plastic bar, fig. 74 81, 82 from Ortakaraviran with a parallel at Hüyükdeğirmende and fig. 83 from Sırcalı Hüyük near Çumra These two new types of bowl must certainly date from the Middle Bronze Age and, on the strength of the parallels from Beycesultan IV for the plastic bar, we should say, rather late in the period, roughly contemporary with Kültepe Ia.

The plastic handle and vertical rib or bar ornamentation occurs also at Bayraklı⁷⁵, the earlier pottery of which is so much like that of the Middle Bronze Age of Beycesultan, that one might almost consider it as its westernmost outpost. The "handle" ornament is also very common in the Tavşanlı region which is the northernmost limit of the culture found at Beycesultan⁷⁶. The vertical bars occur however at

⁷⁴ LAAA XIX, 1932, pl. LIII, LIV, 5; LXI, 5-7.

⁷⁴ R. Ghirshman; Fouilles de Tepe Siyalk I, 1938, pl. LXX, s. 39. The date of these last levels (III. 6. and 7) is disputed, either Ubaid (Late) or contemporary with Gawra XI a, i. e. early Uruk period.

⁷⁵ E. Akurgal in Dil Tarih Coğrafya Dergisi, Ankara, VIII, 1950 pl. VIII a

⁷⁶ writer's survey, November 1955.

Polatlı VI ⁷⁷, Halaşlar near Gerede ⁷⁸ and at Bitik. In the Halys this type of ornament has not yet been found, nor does it occur in Cilicia, and at Kültepe only a stone bowl, found by peasants, shows it ⁷⁹. There can be little doubt that it is essentially a western and more specifically a feature of the Beycesultan culture. In the North-western province of Troy VI it does not occur, and the very similar decoration bowls from Thermi ⁸⁰ are related to those of Bayraklı rather than to those of Troy. A very similar plastic handle occurs already on an Early Helladic bowl from Zygouries ⁸¹, the shape of which is unparalleled in Greece.

The dating of the carinated and inverted rim bowl to the Middle Bronze Age on the evidence of Beycesultan agrees with dating by Kültepe evidence. It is unfortunate that such cross datings are rather limited in number. It is interesting to notice that such bowls as show the "handle" ornament are of the classical Beycesultan shape, i. e. thin, sharply carinated, and metallic. One wonders whether they could have been exported, but the value can not have been very great and it seems much more likely that metallic prototypes with these useful handles, two to a bowl, were exported.

These very thin carinated bowls with bead rim (figs. 77, 79, 80 with handle) occur mainly in the region immediately round Konya, especially at Kara Hüyük, as well as further west in the Lake district.

Not a single example was found further south or east, except at Hüyükdeğirmende, where however the carination has been modified to a gentle curve. Whereas the former are in buff burnished ware, the latter are red. This precision may seem exaggerated, but it is remarkable that some of these western types occur at a few sites in the plain in profusion and are wholly absent in the rest. The normal eastern variant of this bowl is heavier and less graceful, but nevertheless of metallic origin, as the metal specimens from Kültepe Ib show. With the Halys basin the Konya plain shares this shape and the same ones are also found as far west as Kara Hüyük, (Eskişehir) ⁸² and

⁷⁷ AS I, 1951, p. 50, fig. 12, 10, 11.

⁷⁸ see AS VI, 1956.

⁷⁹ I. Gelb; Hittite Hieroglyph Monuments, 1939, pl. LXV, 343. Gelb mistook the thing for a hieroglyph!

⁸⁰ W. Lamb; Excavations at Thermi. pl. XLVI, 9, 6.

⁸¹ Blegen, Zygouries, fig. 61.

⁸² see note 78.

Köprüviran, 25 km. west of Kütahya, where they are however mixed with West Anatolian ones ⁸³.

As these bowls are by far the commonest thing on any second millenium mound in western or central Anatolia, this short diversion on variants may be useful to other archaeologists engaged on surveys of this kind. The bowls illustrated in figs. 81-85, seem to have a rather restricted distribution; 83 is from Sircalı, 84 from Apa Saraycık, 85 and the rest from Ortakaraviran.

A group of inverted rim bowls from Acemköy (figs. 86-88) have deep red slips inside and a band over the rim in Kültepe fashion. The inside often bears a pleasant radial burnish. Though very much like similar bowls from Kültepe II, this type may continue into a later phase. Fig. 89 from the same site leads to the thinner and more typical Middle Bronze type, figs. 90-95. This type is widespread all over our area and is also found in the same period in the Beycesultan province, where there is evidence for an Early Bronze age origin. In the same way the Acemköy bowls are descendants of the Alishar III and ultimate Alishar Ib type. Handles are rare in our area, in contrast to Kültepe. Only at Zencirli and Karaman were the typical Kültepe handles found ⁸⁴. Another common type is shown in figs. 96-99; it is found all over the area. Their precise date can not yet be determined.

Variations on the carinated bowl are illustrated in figs. 100-124; nos. 100 and 113, 119 and 121 are of western type, the others eastern.

The pottery of the last two plates is difficult to classify and date. Figs. 125-7 all have parallels in Kültepe II and as the first two come from Zencirli and Acemköy ⁸⁵, not far from the area where Kültepe influence may be expected, they could be relatively early. Fig. 128 seems related. The next two (129-130), as well as Fig. 155 are of class g, showing a broad strokeburnish. Other bowls are furnished with horizontal grooves, figs. 132, 133, 149. The fine orange buff burnished class, represented by figs. 150-154, all from Kara Hüyük, we are inclined to date to the Middle Bronze Age, as their descendants of the later period are made in plain wares. Bowls decorated with rope impressions, fig. 131, 163, 181 and the platter 192, are probably of

⁸³ see note 76.

⁸⁴ Kültepe (1949) exc) c. g. fig. 164-5.

⁸⁵ *ibid* (1948 exc) figs. 289, 300 and (1949 exc) figs. 431,

Late Bronze Age date. At Beycesultan this ornament is sparingly used in level II (13th century), but is common, especially on platters like fig. 192, all during level Ib and Ia (12th and 11th centuries B. C.)⁸⁶. The bowls, figs. 134-148, 156-158, I would be loath to date; carinated shapes like figs. 145-148 and 158, no doubt already appeared in the Middle Bronze Age as kitchen ware and probably continued in use in the following period. The same applies to 156 and 157, which are very common in the Konya plain. A variant of 157 has a strainer spout, a good example of which is in the Konya museum from Sizma. Rim lugs like fig. 164 are typical of M. B. A. Cilicia and also occur in the Halys basin, as well as at Polatlı⁸⁷. In the Southwest they are very rare. Basins like fig. 158 and 165 may belong to any period.

Class h. is illustrated in figs. 159-162, all from the Çumra area, but it is also quite common in the region Ereğli-Bor. Further west it was not found.

A class of plain ware bowls, figs. 166-172 often with bases with spiral impressions or carelessly hacked off the potters wheel with a knife, are not uncommon in our area. These are obviously mass produced kitchen ware and also occur at Beycesultan in the Great Burnt Palace, where they are usually better made and covered with a red, brown or buff wash⁸⁶. The type can be traced to the last phase of the Early Bronze Age (Beycesultan VII) At the end of the M. B. it disappears there, but in the Konya plain it continues into the L. B. A. To the same period I would ascribe the rest of the pottery on this plate, but always granting that some of them made their appearance slightly earlier. For instance "anti-splash" bowls like figs. 173, 184-5, are already found in the Troy V period of Polatlı II⁸⁹. Bowls and big plates, figs. 175-183 and 186-191 are extraordinary common in the whole area as well as in Cilicia⁹⁰. The plates often show pronounced wheelmarks. They are also common at Boğazköy.⁹¹ Both

⁸⁶ AS V, 1955, fig. 10, 17; 12, 8; 14, 2 (level II), fig. 20, 9-18, p. 86. (level I) 458.

⁸⁷ AS I, 1951, fig. 12, 8, 9.

⁸⁸ see AS VI, 1956.

⁸⁹ AS I, 1951, p. 46 and fig. 6, group 4, 1-7.

⁹⁰ AJA LI, 1947, pl. XCIX, i. 3. p. 386.

⁹¹ K. Bittel; Yazılıkaya, fig. 71, 14, 19, 22, 24.

types are absent in the Beycesultan province. These last groups are nearly always plain and only rarely does a band of red paint occur round the rim (fig. 191).

Only one more remark must be made about the plates; in fabric and shape they are remarkably similar to the wheelmade plates of the Troy II-V period, and when the latter are provided with a wash, no difference can be seen. Only in association with other pottery can one be certain of the date of these plates. In the past Troy II-V plates may easily have been mistaken for Late Bronze Age ones in areas away from the Troad.

The last two plates of pottery have been treated less exhaustively than the rest, but there can be little doubt that the pottery of the period here illustrated is mainly kitchen ware, mass produced and of little chronological significance. Nor would a close comparison with similar wares from Boğazköy⁹² be very profitable at the present state of our knowledge. When the Kara Hüyük excavations have been completed and published, a better basis for comparison will have been established.

Conclusions.

A steady degeneration of the potters' tradition in Central Anatolia, observable as early as level Ia of the karum at Kültepe, is very marked in our region also. This is not an isolated phenomenon, but can be observed equally well in the Eskişehir plain, Ankara region, Cilicia, Syria, Palestine and at an earlier date in Mesopotamia and Egypt where after the end of the chalcolithic age, pottery becomes second to metal and stone vessels. The cause of this decline in Central Anatolia we can probably ascribe to cheapness of metal. In the Middle Bronze Age a large number of fine shapes show an unmistakable metal origin. Such copies imply that the metal originals were not within everybody's reach and the potter obliged his clients with close imitations. When in the Late Bronze Age metal became much more common, the need for imitation of metal vessels ceased and pottery was only made for ordinary kitchen purposes and therefore mass produced.

⁹² *ibid.* figs. 69-71. Boğazköy-Hattusa, fig. 31a.

⁹³ Sumeroloji Araştırmaları I, 1941, p. 913-950, summary p. 950.

It is very interesting to notice that the west of Anatolia and the Aegean did not share in this movement. Fine pottery continues to be made until the very end of the Bronze Age (and after). At Beycesultan, Troy, Bayraklı, and Thermi, Late Bronze Age pottery continues imitating metal prototypes, at the first site with great success. The chalices and fruitstands from the third and second levels, dating to the 14th and 13th centuries B. C. is the most elegant ware ever produced in Western Anatolia and, as suggested by certain scholars, could compete in fabric and finish with some of the finest wares of Archaic Greece. In the Aegean fine painted pottery occurs side by side with elaborate metal vessels, often of silver and gold, and copies of these continue to be made as in western Anatolia to the very end of the Bronze Age. Had the potters, art declined in Greece as much as it did in Central Anatolia, where the renaissance of painted pottery in the Iron Age was seldom of great artistic value, we might never have had such works of art as were produced by the Greek potters and vase painters in the Archaic and Classical periods.

This fundamental difference of Western and Central Anatolian culture can be traced back to the third millennium B. C. and may have its roots in the Chalcolithic age. K. Bittel has emphasized it in his book, *Kleinasiatische Studien*, p. 190-1 and came to the conclusion that it is not merely a difference of outlook, conditioned by the physical geography of the country, -one between lush lowlands and harsh highland plateaus-, but is more essential and implies a difference of population. This conclusion is fully supported by the new evidence. Western Anatolian culture is not confined to the lowlands, but, at least, in the second part of the Early Bronze Age, overlapped onto the plateau, where the pottery of Southwestern Anatolia and the Konya plain show no relations to that of Central Anatolia. At that period, even Cilicia shows a remarkable resemblance to the culture of Troy II-V, which can hardly be explained as a mere coincidence. Although the line of demarcation between Western and Central Anatolian cultures is not constant and is subject to substantial fluctuation from time to time, the existence of these two large provinces remains.

In the third millennium, Western Anatolian culture was dominant over large areas of the plateau, whereas in the second and first, Central Anatolian prevailed.

The geographical distribution of the wares discussed above can be seen on the map which accompanies this paper. The cultural "frontier" between Konya plain and Beycesultan groups is well established, which does not mean that there is a sudden change if one crosses the line. If more were known about it, one would no doubt find a considerable overlap and a mixture of both cultures. The pottery from Gelendost and the Bolvadin region does in fact show that such an overlap really existed. The Calycadnus is another such area; in the earlier part of our period it may have been closer related to Cilicia, in the later both it and Cilicia itself show a civilisation closely linked to that of the Southern plateau. Mycenaean pottery is however imported in Cilicia, no doubt from Cyprus but neither in the Calycadnus valley, nor in the Konya plain, was any found. Syrian imports occur in Cilicia and perhaps at Tekirköy near Silifke, and incised flask stands, like the one from Maltepe (fig. 36) and Tarsus are exported to Ugarit and Cyprus. From the comparisons made throughout this paper it will be clear that the second millenium culture of the area under consideration was most closely related to that of M. B. A. Central Anatolia and to Late Bronze Age Central Anatolia and Cilicia. Only a few shapes, perhaps imported, show any contact with the Beycesultan province of Western Anatolia. That of the Northwest of Anatolia, often referred to as Troy VI, has hardly entered in the discussion as its relations are with the Beycesultan province and not with any area on the Central plateau. Where this culture originated is a problem by itself, but it can safely be said that it had its roots in the earlier civilisations of the third millennium B. C. According to our finds, the Konya plain, Cilicia and the whole of western Anatolia had a more or less related civilisation during the last two centuries or so of the Early Bronze Age, which came there to an end c. 1900.

At Kültepe, karum level II, which we date c. 2000-1900 B. C., the characteristic shapes of the Central Anatolian Middle Bronze Age are already present, which shows conclusively that the origin of that ware must go back at least to the beginning of that level if not earlier. Levels III and IV, indeed show it, even if not in such elaborate form. Now these levels are probably contemporary with the Alishar III period, during which parts of the Halys basin used Cappadocian ware, but others did not. What was used at Alaca and Boğazköy at this period? Did the simple Alishar Ib ware continue or did the Middle Bronze

Age types already make their appearance there? So far neither Boğazköy nor Alaca has provided an answer to this question. How is it that such sophisticated shapes of the M. B. A. nearly all of which are copies of metal prototypes, developed in so short a time from rather unassuming ancestors like Alishar Ib? Enough is known of Central Anatolia to exclude the possibility of its origin in some, as yet, unknown area there. Is it not much more likely to assume that the new ware with its elegant shapes and strongly metallic features is an imitation of the metal vessels in copper, gold and silver, which no doubt adorned the places of such Hattic kings as the Great King of Burushattum, the king of Kanesh, the king of Hattus, the King of Kusara and countless others at the time that these rulers amassed wealth from Cappadocian trade with Assur in the karum level II period and no doubt also earlier, at the time of level III and IV, perhaps with the mighty kings of the third dynasty of Ur?

It would not be the only time in Anatolian history that metal vessels, used by kings and nobles, set the tone and when is this more likely to have happened than at a time, when, as E. Bilgic has shown⁹³, the main exports of Anatolia to Assyria consisted of the precious metals gold, silver and iron? We may notice that the distribution of this distinctive new pottery is roughly the same as the extent of the Assyrian trade in Central Anatolia at the time of Karum II. In addition, the new pottery appears first at Kanesh, the chief karum and centre of the trade. Surely that is no coincidence.

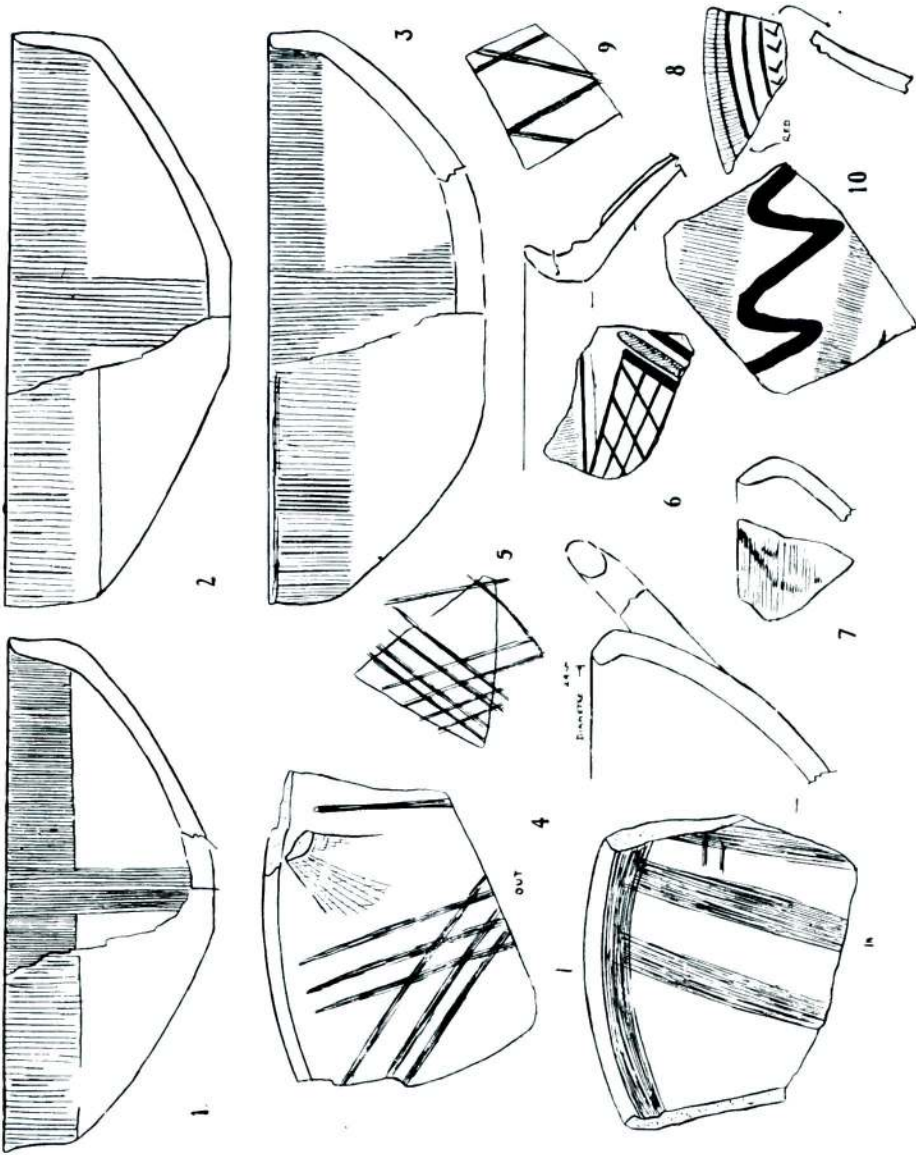
Ankara, January 1956

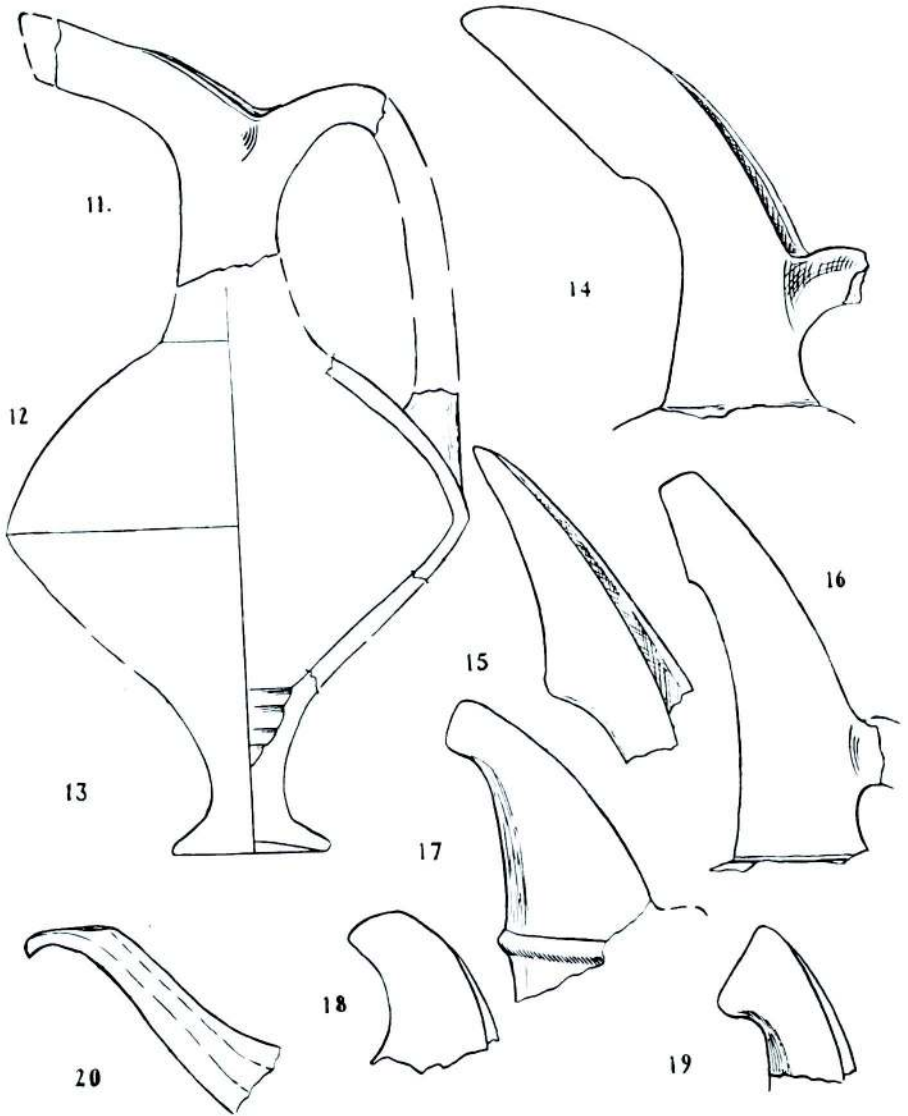
CATALOGUE OF SECOND MILLENIUM POTTERY

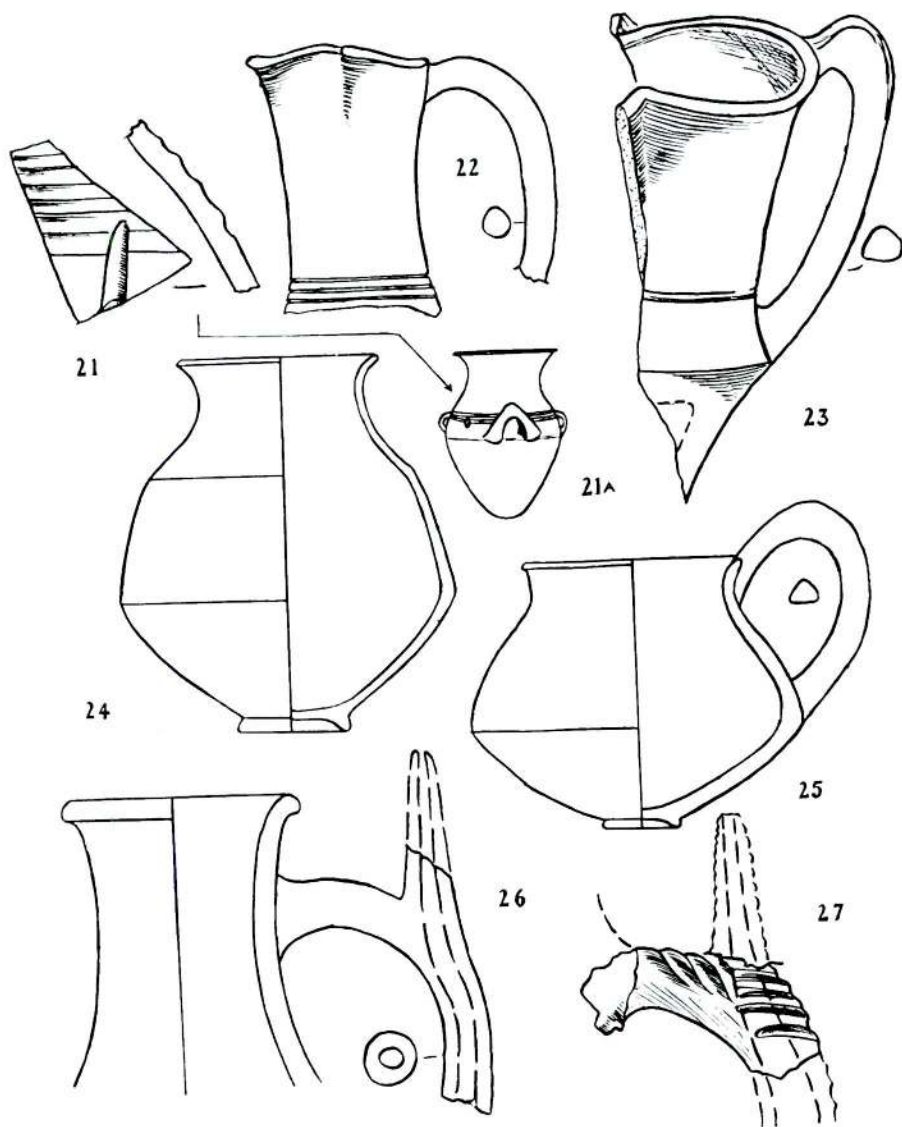
All pottery is wheelmade buff or reddish ware and all paints are matt, unless stated otherwise. H. Hüyük; h. m. -hand- made.

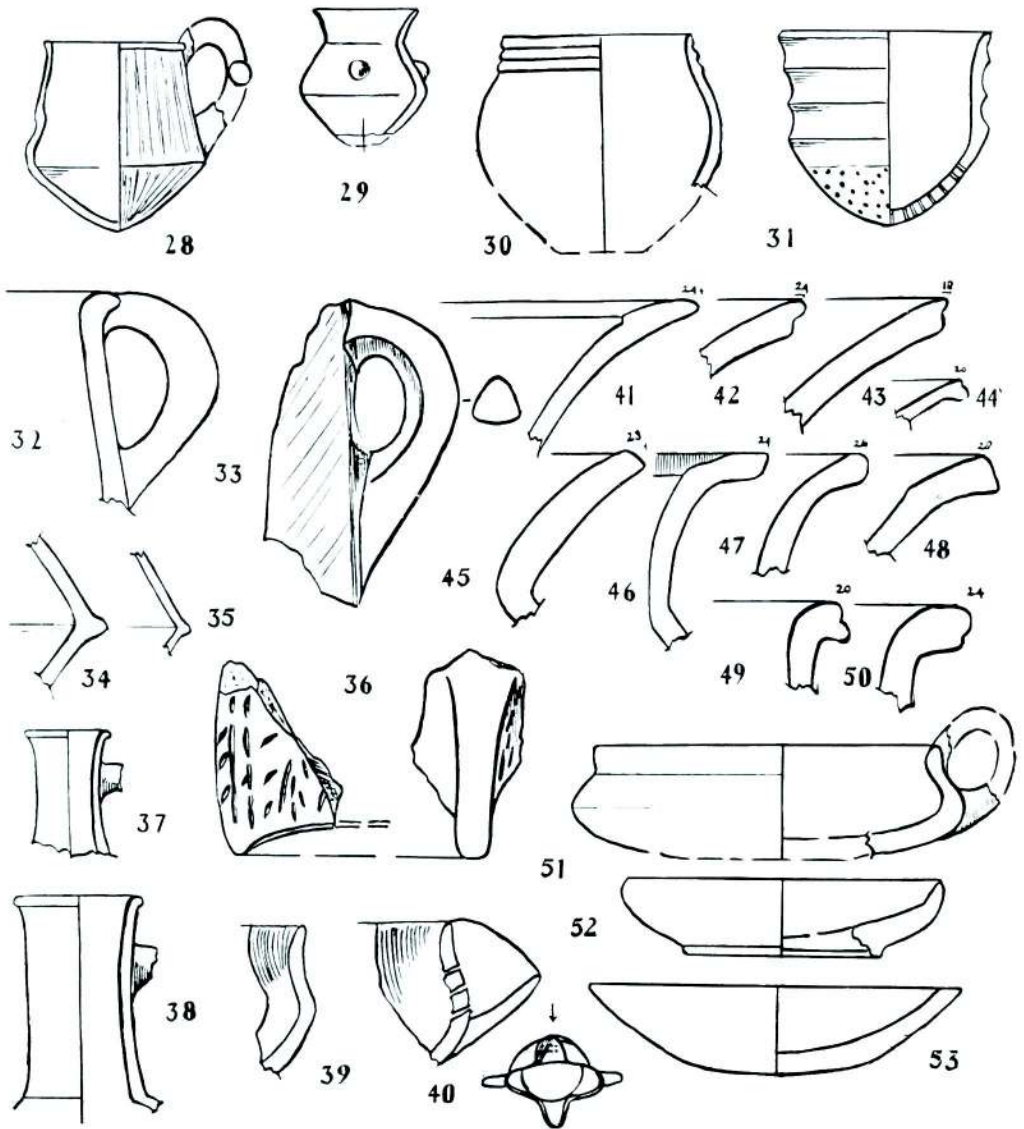
- 1 Ortakaraviran H. II. h. m. red wash on buff, polished outside.
- 2 Seyeti Han H. h. m. red wash inside and on rim outside, burnished inside and out.
- 3 Maltepe. exactly like no. 2.
- 4 Kara H. (Konya) h. m. buff slip, red paint inside and out.
- 5 Hatunsaray H. h. m. red paint on buff surface. closed vessel.
- 6 Acemköy H. h. m. buff polished. red and purple-brown paint. rib.
- 7 Acemköy H. h. m. cream surface, red wash in. yellowish brown paint.
- 8 Acemköy H. h. m. cream slip. black and red paint.
- 9 Acemköy H. dull red paint on pink surface.
- 10 Acemköy H. polished buff surface. red and black paint.
- 11 Sircalı H. deep red burnished.
- 12 Sircalı H. olive green burnished slip.
- 13 Kara H. II. red burnished slip.
- 14 Ortakaraviran H. II buff burnished slip.
- 15 Apa Saraycik H. buff burnished slip.
- 16 Tilkili H. buff burnished slip.
- 17 Evderesi H. buff burnished slip.
- 18 Kızılviran H. red burnished slip.
- 19 Karahisar H. red burnished slip.
- 20 Maltepe. plain buff ware.
- 21 Kara H. (Konya) red polished wash. 21 a. reconstruction of such a vessel.
- 22 Gelendost. H. buff polished slip.
- 23 Ortakaraviran H. II buff polished slip.
- 24 Hozat H. red polished wash.
- 25 Evderesi H. red wash.
- 26 Ortakaraviran H. II. red polished slip.
- 27 Ören H. h. m. red polished slip. fluted.
- 28 Alibey H. buff polished slip.
- 29 Hüyükdeğirmende red polished wash.
- 30 Acemköy H. dull red wash.
- 31 Sircalı H. dull red wash.
- 32 Batum H. buff polished.
- 33 Sircalı H. red wash. Another from Maltepe.
- 34 Alibey H. red polished slip.
- 35 Apa Saraycik. orange polished slip. Another Sircalı.
- 36 Maltepe. coarse red ware, incised.
- 27 Tekirköy H. buff/orange polished slip.

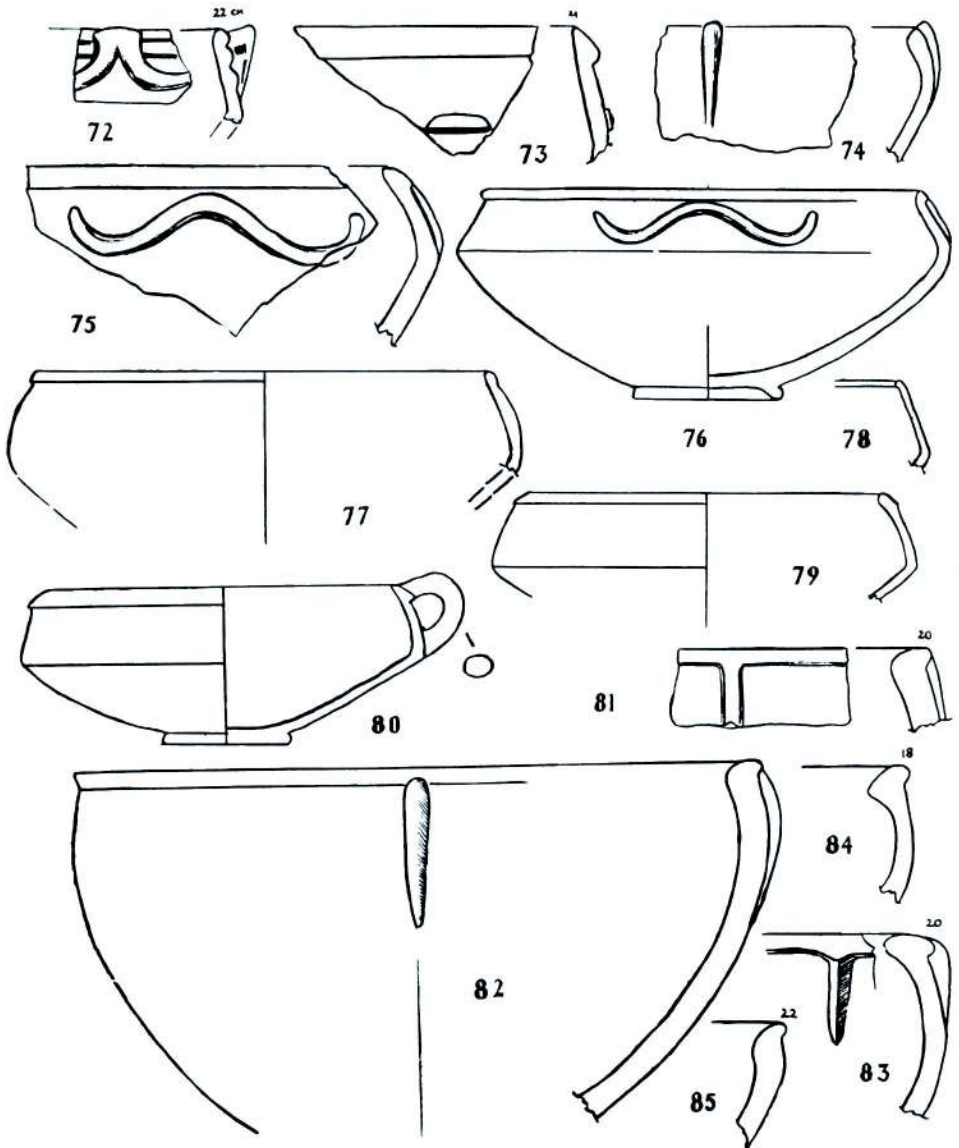
- 38 Maltepe plain red ware.
- 39 Kesilmiş H. buff polished slip.
- 40 Silifke Castle hill. plain red ware (worn).
- 41 Sircali. H. red wash.
- 42 43, 45, 46. Acemköy H. red polished slip.
- 43 Zencirli H. red polished slip.
- 47 Seive Tepe. red wash on rim.
- 48 Hüyükdeğirmende plain buff ware.
- 49 Ortakaraviran H. II. red polished slip.
- 50 Büyük H. orange-buff wash.
- 51 Acemköy H. grey ware.
- 52 Sircalı H. polished serpentine.
- 53 Mandasun H. polished serpentine.
- 54 Seive Tepe. red wash on rim.
- 55 Hantepe red wash on rim.
- 56 Zencirli H. buff polished slip.
- 57 Karaman H. brown wash on rim.
- 58 Kızılviran H. red wash polished.
- 59 Evderesi H. Polished buff slip.
- 60 Gelendost H. polished buff slip.
- 61 Maltepe bright red paint on buff.
- 62 Maltepe brown paint on buff.
- 63 Maltepe bright red paint on pale buff.
- 64 Hüyükdeğirmende. red wash ware.
- 65 Kara H. (Konya) black burnished slip.
- 66 Acemköy H. plain red ware.
- 67 Hozat H. red wash ware.
- 68 Büyük H. buff polished slip.
- 69 Ortakaraviran H. II. buff polished ware.
- 70 Kara H. plain red ware.
- 71 Evderesi H. plain buff ware.
- 72 Karaman. plain red ware.
- 73 Gelendost H. buff polished slip.
- 74 Ortakaraviran H. II. buff polished slip.
- 75 Sircalı H. buff polished slip.
- 76 Beyşehir Hüyük C. buff polished slip.
- 77 Konya East. redbrown burnished slip.
- 78 Seyeti Han. red burnished slip.
- 79 Konya East. buff polished wash.
- 80 Konya East red wash ware.
- 81 Ortakaraviran H. II. buff polished slip.
- 82 Ortakaraviran H. II. red polished surface.
- 83 Sircalı H. red polished surface.
- 84 Apa Saraycik H. buff polished slip.
- 85 Büyük H. brown polished surface.

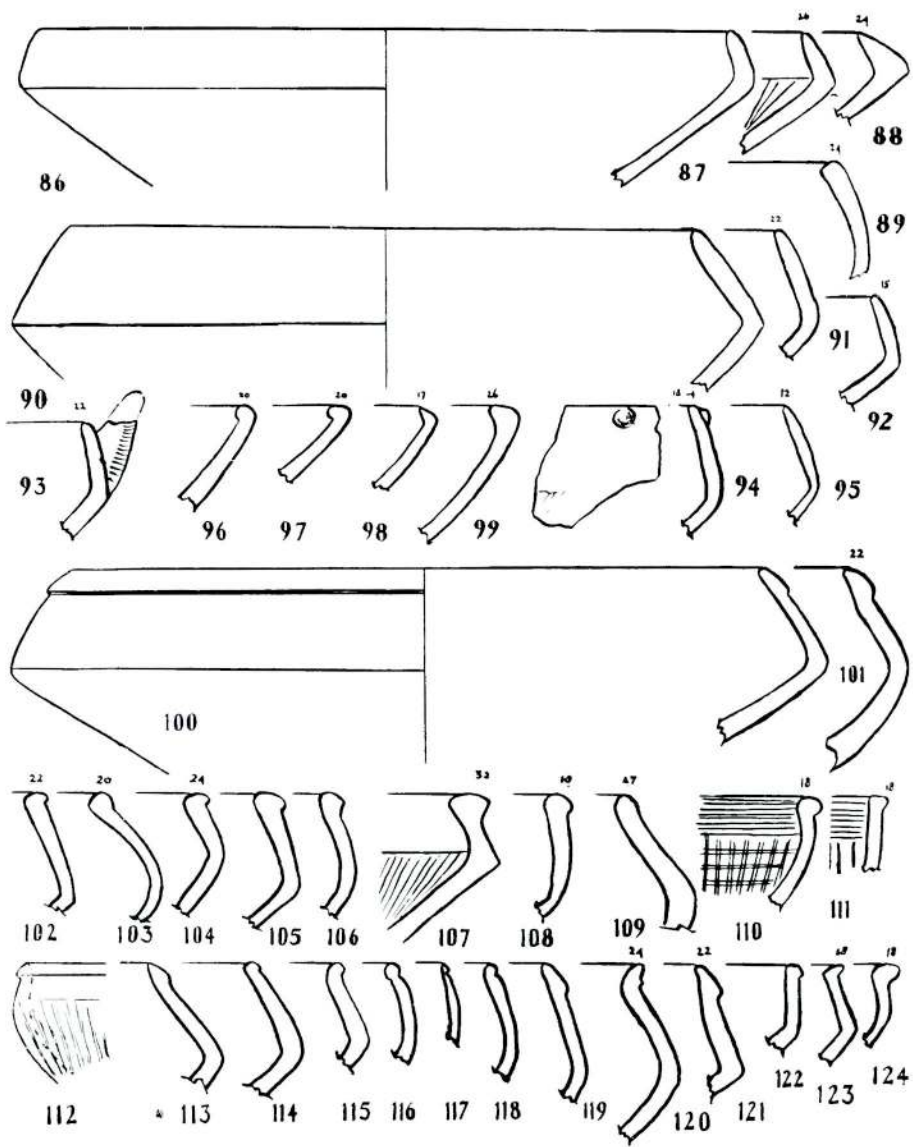


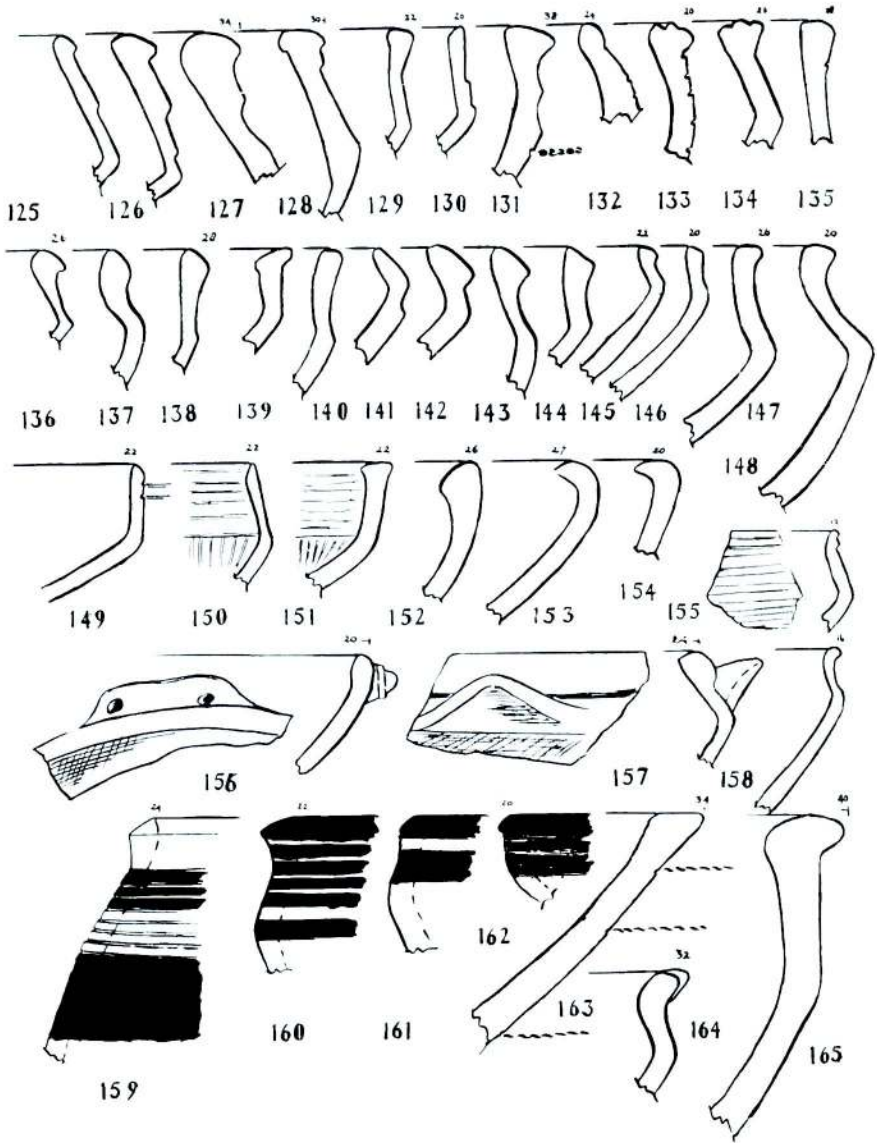


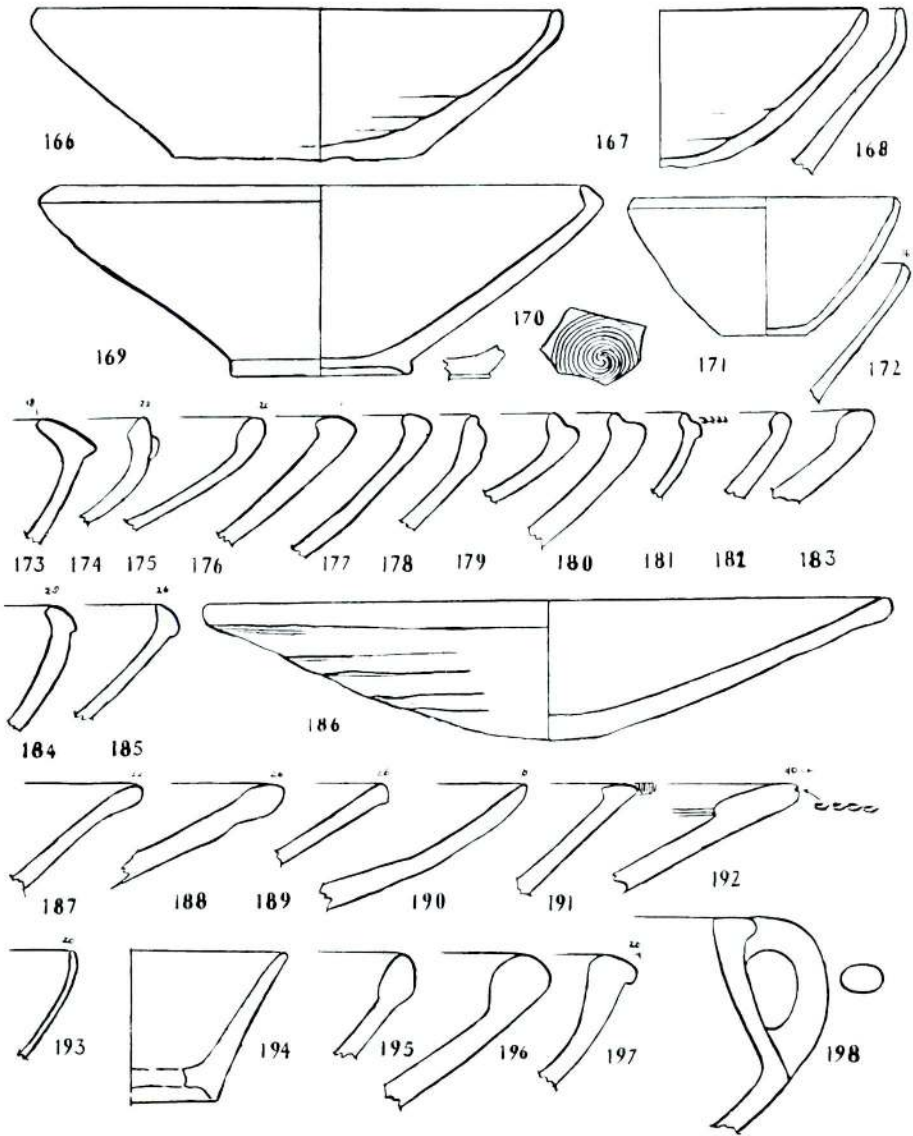














- 86 Acemköy H. orange smoothed ware, deep red polished slip in, band round rim.
- 90—89 Acemköy H. buff polished ware, deep red polished slip inside, rim.
- 91 Hüyükdeğirmende red polished slip.
- 92 Seive Tepe red polished slip.
- 93 Tilkili H. buff polished slip.
- 94 Karaçayır H. red polished wash. handle.
- 95 Kızılviran H. fine red polished slip in out.
- 96 Sırcalı H. red polished slip.
- 97 Kızılviran H. brown burnished slip.
- 98 Ortakaraviran H. II. deep red burnished slip.
- 98 Maltepe orange polished ware.
- 99 Maltepe. red rim, buff ware.
- 100 Sırcalı H. red wash.
- 101 Karahisar H. red wash, burnished inside.
- 102 Kızılviran H. buff polished slip.
- 103 Acemköy H. black burnished slip.
- 104 Acemköy band of brown wash round rim.
- 105 Acemköy pink smoothed ware.
- 106 Tilkili H. red burnished slip
- 107 Acemköy H. deep red burnished slip. pattern burnish inside.
- 108 Ortakaraviran H. II orange burnished slip.
- 109 Kızılviran H. light brown wash.
- 110 Tumas H. buff polished slip. radial burnish inside.
- 111 Hatunsaray H. buff burnished slip. like 110.
- 112 Akşehir H. buff burnished slip. Pattern burnished outside.
- 113 Hüyükdeğirmende. red burnished slip.
- 114 Illisre H. red burnished slip.
- 115 Büyük Günü H. buff polished slip.
- 116 Seyeti Han H. red burnished slip.
- 117 Hüyükdeğirmende. buff plain ware.
- 118 Seyeti Han H. buff polished slip.
- 119 Hantepe red burnished slip.
- 120 Maltepe. fine polished buff wash.
- 121 Sırcalı H. polished buff wash.
- 122 Zencirli H. burnished red slip.
- 123 Evderesi H. polished buff slip.
- 124 Kara H. red polished slip.
- 125 Zencirli H. polished red slip.
- 126 Tilkili H. polished cream pink slip.
- 127 Evderesi H. cream slip.
- 128 Sırcalı H. red wash.
- 129 Alibey H. redwash stroke burnish.
- 130 Alibey H. buff surface burnish.
- 131 Alibey H. red surface, stroke burnish.

- 132 Kara H. (Konya) buff plain ware.
 133 Kara H. (Konya) buff plain ware.
 134 Kara H. (Konya) plain buff ware.
 135 Gelendost H. red polished slip.
 136 Kara H. (Eregli) red polished slip.
 137 Kara H. (Eregli) buff polished ware.
 138 Sırcalı H. red wash stroke burnish.
 139 Çumra H. c. red wash stroke burnish.
 140 Alibey H. plain buff ware.
 141 Ilmek H. buff polished slip.
 142 Batum H. red wash, stoke burnish.
 143 Alibey H. buff wash, stroke burnish.
 144 Seyeti Han red wash, stroke burnish.
 145 Kara Hüyük II. plain buff ware.
 146 Hatunsaray H. plain red ware.
 147 Kızılviran H. plain red ware.
 148 Karahisar H. plain red ware.
 149 Kara H. (Konya) plain buff ware with polished rim.
 150 Kara H. (Konya) red polished slip.
 151 Kara H. (Konya) orange-buff polished slip.
 152 Kızılviran. H. orange-buff polished slip.
 153 Kızılviran. H. red burnished slip.
 154 Kara H. (Konya) polished red wash.
 155 Sırcalı H. brown surface stroke burnish.
 156 Evderesi H. plain buff ware;
 157 Sırcalı H. plain red ware.
 158 Sırcalı H. brown streaky wash.
 159 Alibey H. red paint and grooves.
 160 Çumra H. c pale red paint.
 161 Kara H. (Eregli) brown washy paint.
 162 Tumoras H. red-brown paint.
 163 Konya East. plain red ware.
 164 Sırcalı H. plain buff ware.
 165 Kara H. (Konya) plain red ware.
 166 —172 plain buff ware 166 Kara H (Ereğli) 167 Sırcalı H, 168 seyeti Han
 H, 169 Sırcalı H, 170 Evderesi H, 171 Alibey H, 172 Hantepe.
 170 —185 plain buffware; 173 Konya East, 174 Kara (Konya), 175 Evderesi, 7
 171 Sırcalı H,
 172 Seyeti Han H.
 173 Sırcalı H.
 174 Evderesi H.
 175 Alibey H.
 176 Hantepe.
 177 —185 all in buff ware; 173 Konya East.
 178 Kara H. (Konya),

- 179 Evderesi,
 - 180 Hüyükdeğirmende
 - 181 Maltepe.
 - 182 Kara H. (Konya).
 - 183 —182 Maltepe.
 - 184 Konya East.
 - 185 Evderesi H.
 - 186 Sırcalı.
 - 187 186-191 plain buff ware; 186, Hüyükdeğirmende.
 - 188 Hantepe,
 - 189 Beyşehir H.
 - 190 Sırcalı H.
 - 191 Ortakaraviran H. II.
 - 192 Maltepe.
 - 193 coarse red ware; Akşehir H.
 - 194 Maltepe. polished orange ware.
 - 195 Maltepe, plain buff ware.
 - 196 Kara H. (Eregli) buff ware, stroke burnish.
 - 197 Büyük Günü H. plain buff ware.
 - 198 Sırcalı. H. plain red ware.
 - 199 Hüyükdeğirmende. plain buff ware.
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