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ADALYA



SUNA-İNAN KIRIÇ AKDENİZ MEDENİYETLERİ ARAŞTIRMA ENSTİTÜSÜ
SUNA & İNAN KIRIÇ RESEARCH INSTITUTE ON MEDITERRANEAN CIVILIZATIONS

ADALYA

SUNA-İNAN KIRAC AKDENİZ MEDENİYETLERİ ARAŞTIRMA ENSTİTÜSÜ YILLIĞI
ANNUAL OF THE SUNA & İNAN KIRAC RESEARCH INSTITUTE ON MEDITERRANEAN CIVILIZATIONS

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Observations on a Group of Pottery Finds from the EBA Levels at Bademağacı Höyük

Gülsün UMURTAK*

“....

The life thou pursuest thou shalt not find.

When the gods created mankind,

Death for mankind they set aside,

Life in their own hands retaining.”

(J.B. Pritchard, ed., *The Epic of Gilgamesh*, 1973)

In memory of Prof. Dr. Bahadır Alkım and Handan Alkım

In this article, the pottery group uncovered in recent years in excavations from the Early Bronze Age (EBA) II levels at Bademağacı (Kızılkaya)¹ and named by us “Brownish Dark Gray Burnished Ware” is introduced and identified and we examine this ware’s probable relationship with the contemporary neighbouring regions by looking at pottery developments and typology².

Description of the Material

The Paste and Fabric

The fine and medium-sized mineral tempered brownish dark gray coloured paste is fairly compact. When broken, the vertical layers of paste at the cross sections of some of

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I thank Miss Angela Bell (Masters student, İstanbul Üniversitesi, Edebiyat Fakültesi, Protohistorya ve Önasya Arkeolojisi Anabilim Dalı) for translating this article into English.

¹ The site lies on the southern boundary of the Burdur Region, 50 km north of Antalya, approx. 5 km north of Çubuk Pass in the Taurus Mountains on the Burdur-Antalya highway. Bademağacı Höyüğü was first mentioned in archaeological literature following a survey of the region by James Mellaart in 1958 (J. Mellaart, “Early Cultures of the South Anatolian Plateau”, *AnatSt* XI, 1961, 166-172). The Kızılkaya Höyüğü mentioned by Mellaart is in fact Bademağacı Höyüğü – there does not appear to be a mound at Kızılkaya (R. Duru, “Bademağacı Höyüğü (Kızılkaya) Kazıları. 1993 Yılı Çalışma Raporu”, *Belleten* LX, 1997, 783). The excavations, which began in 1993 by a team under the direction of Refik Duru, are still continuing.

Stratigraphy (R. Duru, “Bademağacı Kazıları 1995 ve 1996 Yılları Çalışma Raporu”, *Belleten* LXI, 1998, 709-730 and after consultation with R. Duru) :

Early Bronze Age II (1-3)

Early Bronze Age I (4, 5)

Early Chalcolithic / Late Neolithic (?) (1, 2)

Early Neolithic (1-6).

² I extend my thanks to R. Duru for the permission given to study and publish these materials.

the pots can be easily separated from each other like flaky puff pastry. On the basis of this observation it can be said that this pottery type was made using a rare technique which involved two stages, the first stage being the formation of a thin-walled pot shape, which was made to form the inside of the completed product; the second stage being the application of a second layer of paste, like an outer shell. There is no evidence of a potter's wheel being used in either of these production stages. The pots were covered with a thick slip, the same colour as the paste. One of the most important characteristics of this ware is the method of burnishing. Both the inside and outside of the pots were burnished. As a result of this very effective process, the surface of the material appears as shiny as glass and looks as if it is almost transparent. The burnishing marks are in irregular horizontal lines and barely visible. The firing is not very successful. There are stains and discolouration on the surfaces of the pots as a result of poor firing. The colours are brownish dark gray and tones of dark gray (Munsell 5YR 3/1 "very dark gray", 7.5 YR 3/2 "dark brown", 10 YR 3/1 "very dark gray", 3/2 "very dark grayish brown")³ (Fig. 10,11).

The main groups among the pottery uncovered in the EBA II settlements at Bademağacı are "burnished handmade wares with brown paste and red slip" and "gray-black coloured handmade burnished/unburnished" wares. The Brownish Dark Gray Burnished Ware group makes up less than 1 % of the pottery from the EBA II levels at Bademağacı⁴. There is no similarity in the paste, forms or method of production between the two wares that make up the majority of the pottery and the Brownish Dark Gray Burnished Ware. Another EBA II group from Bademağacı is the "red slipped wheelmade" ware (Fig. 8,9,12)⁵. This group comprises around 1-2 % of the total pottery from this period. This group has a sufficient number of similar forms to the Brownish Dark Gray Burnished Ware Type 1 group to require taking them into account. In addition, horizontal loop handles are a joint characteristic of the two groups (Fig. 13).

Shapes

Type 1 – Spherical Bowls With Plain Rims

Spherical bowls with a slightly inverted mouth. They have an almost perpendicular horizontal loop handle attached to the rim (Fig. 2,11e).

Type 2 – Spherical Bowls With Thickened Outer Rims

Spherical shaped bowls with rims thickened on the exterior. On a restored pot there is a perpendicular horizontal loop handle attached to the pot just below the rim of the mouth, and opposite the handle is a finger impressed lug with a pair of symmetrical almond shaped grooves on either side (Fig. 3,4,10,11a).

Type 3 – "S" Profile Bowls

Bowls with slightly everted rims and a pronounced body shape. Some of the sherds from this group have a knob on the exterior below the rim. In addition, the missing section probably had a horizontal loop handle (Fig. 5,6,11b-c). Another sherd with a horizontal handle has no decoration (Fig. 7,11d).

³ Munsell Soil Color Charts (1975).

⁴ The percentages given here could change as the excavations continue.

⁵ This group consists of red-slipped wheelmade pots with a buff-coloured, fine mineral tempered paste (2.5 YR 4/6, 4/8 "red", 5 YR 4/6 "yellowish red"). They are well-fired and some are lightly burnished.

Parallels with Other Sites

It must be recognised that paste and production characteristics are peculiar to the settlement or the area, while certain techniques and visual- shape characteristics are more likely to spread through mutual influence between different regions. Also it is not always possible to learn accurate details of paste and production techniques from the publications of material found at other centres. With this in mind, typological similarities are given priority in the study of possible parallels between the Brownish Dark Gray Burnished Ware and pottery produced in neighbouring regions (Fig. 1).

At Kuruçay, in the Burdur region, one of Bademağacı's nearest neighbours to the north, no Brownish Dark Gray Burnished Ware was found in the EBA levels. Neither was any similar pot forms found at Kuruçay⁶.

Although there was a deep bowl with a loop handle⁷ among the surface finds from Yazır Höyük in the Yeşilova Region⁸, it can not be said that it resembles the Bademağacı examples.

There were no sherds resembling the Brownish Dark Gray Burnished Ware among the pottery from the EBA II levels at Yassihöyük on the Acipayam Plain, where excavations took place in 1997⁹. However, there are forms from the "dark grayish black handmade slipped and burnished" ware group that resemble the Type 1 bowls from Bademağacı¹⁰. David French writes that in the Acipayam Region the loop handle attached to the rim is a form that occurs occasionally¹¹.

It can be said that some bowls from levels V: 1/2, V: 2/3 and V-VI at Karataş-Semayük in the Elmalı Plain¹² resemble Bademağacı's Type 1 group. According to Semayük stratigraphy, these levels are dated to EBA II and perhaps partially to EBA IIIa¹³.

⁶ R. Duru, Kuruçay Höyük II. 1978-1988 Kazılarının Sonuçları. Geç Kalkolitik ve İlk Tunç Çağı Yerleşmeleri/Results of the Excavations 1978-1988. The Late Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Settlements (1996).

⁷ J. Mellaart, "Preliminary Report on a Survey of Pre-Classical Remains in Southern Turkey", *AnatSt* IV, 1954, Fig. 339.

⁸ In this article pottery from surveys has not been included except where really necessary. We do not consider it possible to make objective evaluations on materials not found in context.

⁹ Yassı Höyük is in the village of Yassihöyük, about 8 km north of Acipayam in the province of Denizli. Here the accumulation consists of two höyüks. The larger one is the eastern mound and measures 350 x 200 m with a visible height of 14 m. As the settlements continue below the present day field level, the real depth of the mound's accumulation can be said to be around 18 m. The second mound is 190 x 150 m at ground level and 5 m high. Damage has been done to the larger höyük affecting a section measuring 80 x 50 m in its southern part and a section measuring 60 x 40 m in its southeastern part, where some of it has been damaged as far down as ground level. In summer 1997 under the directionship of the Denizli Museum and lead by R. Duru, a committee of people including myself did joint excavations here with the aim of determining the stratigraphy of this large höyük. The following year work could not continue due to the necessary permission not being granted by the General Directorship of Monuments and Museums. The unfinished task of determining the stratigraphy at Yassı Höyük needs to be completed as soon as possible and salvage excavations need to be started.

¹⁰ I thank R. Duru for granting permission to include the EBA pottery finds from Yassihöyük.

¹¹ D. French, *Anatolia and The Aegean in the Third Millenium B.C.* (unpublished ph.D., Cambridge University 1969) 32. D. French did not include a drawing or photograph here.

¹² J.L. Warner, *Elmalı-Karataş II. The Early Bronze Age Village of Karataş* (1994) Pl. 169g, 172c, 174i, 176b.

¹³ Ibid. Chart 11. Due to the fact that the final report of the Karataş-Semayük pottery has not yet been published, it is not possible to adequately compare the materials of these two geographically close regions. The similarities described above are based solely on the photographs as there are no drawings of these pieces in the publication. In the photographs published some examples that appear to resemble one another are labelled "loop handled" or "one handled". The difference between these pots is not adequately understood.

Further west, a bowl from a group of pottery found in some cist-graves near Köyceğiz¹⁴ resembles Bademağacı's Type 2a group. David French noted that the colour of the pottery was dark red outside and black inside. Both inner and outer surfaces of the Köyceğiz bowls were highly burnished. There is no evidence that the pots were wheelmade¹⁵.

The rims of two bowls with loop handles dated to the EBA period and found in tomb no.95 at Iasos in the region of Ancient Caria are everted¹⁶. These bowls are shallower than the Bademağacı Type 1 examples. According to David French, the dating of the Köyceğiz and Iasos tomb groups is not clear but they could belong to around the middle of the EBA¹⁷.

Further north, large number of bowls with loop handles from levels XV, XIV, XI, VIII, VII and VI at Beycesultan¹⁸ were found. The forms of most of these bowls have no parallels with Bademağacı's Brownish Dark Gray Burnished Ware. However, a bowl from level VII at Beycesultan¹⁹ is similar to Bademağacı's Type 1 group. Similar profiles to the Type 2a group come from Beycesultan level VII²⁰ and VIb²¹ but in all except one of these examples²² it is unclear whether or not there was a loop handle. It seems likely that there were loop handles on the missing parts of these sherds. The Beycesultan levels mentioned above are dated to EBA IIb by the excavators.

Some of the bowls with horizontal loop handles from the EBA II settlement at Karaoğlan Mevkii near Afyon resemble the Bademağacı Brownish Dark Gray Burnished Ware Type 1 group²³. Another bowl from the same settlement, with a pair of knobs on the exterior below the rim²⁴ bears a resemblance to the Bademağacı Type 3 group. Bademağacı Type 3 samples have only one knob on the exterior below the rim. From the sherds of this type of ware from Bademağacı and Karaoğlan Mevkii, it can be considered that the missing parts included a horizontal loop handle and that the knobs were placed opposite each other.

Some types of bowls with horizontal loop handles are present among the pottery finds from Pekmez Tepe level VI at Aphrodisias²⁵, the Kusura B period pottery²⁶; the Yortan group in the Louvre Museum²⁷ and the sherds collected by David French at Ovaköy III

¹⁴ D. French, "Early Bronze Age Pottery in Western Anatolia. A Summary 1970-1995", *Poliochne*, 1997, Fig. 12.6.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 584.

¹⁶ P.E. Pecorella, *La cultura preistorica di Iasos in Caria* (1984) Fig. 1.1,2 Photos. 197, 199.

¹⁷ D. French, "Early Bronze Age Pottery in Western Anatolia. A Summary 1970-1995", *Poliochne*, 1997, 584.

¹⁸ S. Lloyd-J. Mellaart, *Beycesultan I. The Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age Levels* (1962).

¹⁹ *Ibid.* Fig. 58.32.

²⁰ *Ibid.* Fig. 57.25,32-39.

²¹ *Ibid.* Fig. 63.7,10.

²² *Ibid.* Fig. 57.25.

²³ A. Topbaş et al., "Salvage Excavations of the Afyon Archaeological Museum, Part 2: The Settlement of Karaoğlan Mevkii and the Early Bronze Age Cemetery of Kaklık Mevkii", *Anatolia Antiqua* VI, 1998, Fig. 38.21, 39.31.

²⁴ *Ibid.* Fig. 41.46.

²⁵ S.M. Joukowsky, *Prehistoric Aphrodisias. An Account of the Excavations and Artifact Studies. I-II* (1986) Fig. 405.15.

²⁶ W. Lamb, "Excavations at Kusura near Afyonkarahisar, II", *Archaeologia* 87, 1938, Fig. 8.10 Pl. LXXXIII.8,9.

²⁷ T. Kamil, *Yortan Cemetery in the Early Bronze Age of Western Anatolia* (1982) Fig. 24.10.

and Sındırgı Höyük in the Balıkesir Region²⁸. However, apart from the similarity of the handles, these bear no relation to the Brownish Dark Gray Burnished Ware forms.

A sherd of a bowl from a group of surface finds from Çiftlik Höyük, near Eskişehir²⁹ can be said to resemble the Bademağacı Type 1 group. Turan Efe dates this sherd to the EBA III period and says that bowls of this type, shallow bowls with incurving rims, appear at the end of the Demircihöyük EBA sequence (phase P-Q) and subsequently become one of the most characteristic forms in inland western Anatolia, sometimes appearing with horizontal handles³⁰. Another bowl with a horizontal loop handle, a surface find from Yukarı Söğütözü I Höyük in the same region, is dated by Turan Efe to the EBA transitional period³¹. Our attention was drawn to this second example because of its horizontal loop handle.

There are parallel examples to Bademağacı's Brownish Dark Gray Burnished Ware Type 1 group in Schliemann's Collection from Troy³² and from Troy level II³³; while similar examples to the Type 2 group are from Troy IVd³⁴; and IVe³⁵. There is a rich collection of bowls with horizontal handles from Troy II-V period³⁶, but most of these cannot be said to bear any resemblance to the Bademağacı forms.

The profiles of some bowls from Kumtepe II, some of which have horizontal loop handles³⁷, resemble the Type 2 group from Bademağacı.

Bowls with horizontal loop handles from Polatlı level 11³⁸, and Alishar level VIII³⁹ bear a resemblance to the Type 1 group from Bademağacı.

The bowls with horizontal loop handles from Gözlükule⁴⁰ and Yumuktepe⁴¹ are dated to the end of the EBA period. These can generally be said to resemble the Western Anatolian forms⁴². However, there does not appear to be any direct relationship between

²⁸ D. French, "Prehistoric Sites in Northwest Anatolia II. The Balıkesir and Akhisar/Manisa Areas", *AnatSt* 19, 1969, Fig. 11.25, 13.32.

²⁹ T. Efe, "Early Bronze Age III Pottery from Bahçeşehir: The Significance of the Pre-Hittite Sequence in the Eskişehir Plain, Northwestern Anatolia", *AJA* 98, 1994, Fig. 7.18.

³⁰ *Ibid.* 11.

³¹ T. Efe, "Eskişehir Yöresindeki Bazı Höyüklerde Saptanmış Olan 'İlk Tunç Çağı'na Geçiş Evresi' Çanak Çömleği", *Anadolu Araştırmaları* XIII, 1994, Pl. 4.32, 17 ff.

³² H. Schmidt, *Heinrich Schliemann's Sammlung Trojanischer Altertümer* (1902) 35.647.

³³ C. Blegen et al., *Troy. General Introduction. The First and Second Settlements I* (1950) Fig. 412.16.

³⁴ C. Blegen et al., *Troy. The Third, Fourth and Fifth Settlements II* (1951) Fig. 182.9.

³⁵ *Ibid.* Fig. 184.7.

³⁶ C. Blegen et al., *Troy. General Introduction. The First and Second Settlements I* (1950); C. Blegen et al., *Troy. The Third, Fourth and Fifth Settlements II* (1951); C. Podzuweit, *Trojanische Gefäßformen der Frühbronzezeit in Anatolien, der Ägäis und angrenzenden Gebieten* (1979).

³⁷ J.W. Sperling, "Kum Tepe in the Troad, Trial Excavation, 1934", *Hesperia* 45, 1976, Fig. 24.909,910,912,913.

³⁸ S. Lloyd - N. Gökçe, "Excavations at Polatlı. A New Investigation of Second and Third Millennium Stratigraphy in Anatolia", *AnatSt* I, 1951, Fig. 8.1.

³⁹ H.H. von der Osten, *The Alishar Hüyük. Seasons of 1930-32 / I* (1937) Fig. 167e.1072.

⁴⁰ H. Goldman, *Excavations at Gözlükule, Tarsus II, From Neolithic through the Bronze Age* (1956) Fig. 267.440,436, 430,442; 353.431,435; 354.433,436.

⁴¹ J. Garstang, *Prehistoric Mersin. Yümük Tepe in Southern Turkey* (1953) Fig. 124.1,2.

⁴² M.J. Mellink, "Anatolia and Foreign Relations of Tarsus in the Early Bronze Age", *Anatolia and the Ancient Near East/ Studies in Honor of Tahsin Özgüç* (1989) 325.

the Bademağacı Brownish Dark Gray Burnished Ware group and the examples from Gözlükule and Yumuktepe:

Some similar examples to the wares being examined are found on the Aegean Islands. A bowl with a horizontal loop handle from Poliochni on Lemnos, Period IV (Periodo Rosso)⁴³ bears a resemblance to Bademağacı's Type 1; the profile of another bowl without a handle⁴⁴ resembles the Type 2 group.

The deep bowls with a horizontal loop handle from Thermi on Lesbos⁴⁵, however, clearly belong to a different form group than the Bademağacı examples.

It is possible to recognise some of the characteristics of the Brownish Dark Gray Burnished Ware in some of the bowls from Emporio on Chios Island, period IV. As well as the sherds⁴⁶ that resemble Bademağacı's Type 1 group. There are several examples of bowls with horizontal loop handles⁴⁷. Among these, the application of between one and three large knobs on the rim of the mouth alongside a single loop handle or a pair of loop handles⁴⁸ demonstrates a similarity of pottery techniques between Emporio IV and Bademağacı's Type 2 and Type 3 groups. A deep bowl with an everted rim from Emporio's period V⁴⁹ is another example that relates to the Type 2 group. Some of the variations in the profiles of the bowls can be attributed to the geographical distance between the two places.

Observations - Conclusions and Chronology

Research so far on parallels to the forms of the Brownish Dark Gray Burnished Ware gives the impression that similar examples to the Type 1 group (Fig. 2,11e) are found over a wide geographical area, while parallels to the other types are found only in very limited numbers in other regions. The closest parallels to Type 1⁵⁰ are found among Bademağacı's red slipped wheelmade wares (Fig. 8,9,12). This form group has also been identified in Western Anatolia at Yassihöyük EBA II on the Acıpayam Plain; at Karataş-Semayük V: 1/2, V: 2/3, V-VI; in the Iasos EBA graves; at Beycesultan VII; at Karaoğlan Mevkii near Afyon; EBA II, among the surface finds from Çiftlik Höyük in the Eskişehir Region and at Troy II. The parallel form of Type 1 from Poliochni IV on the Island of Lemnos and at Emporio IV on the Island of Chios reflects its spread overseas. Outside of these areas, the sherds from Polatlı level 11 and Alişar VIII that bear a resemblance to the Type 1 group could be co-incidental chronologically, it can be seen that the spread of Type 1 wares mainly took place during EBA II and part of EBA III.

⁴³ L. Bernabò-Brea, Poliochni. Città preistorica nell'isola di Lemnos (1964) Pl. CXXXVIII c.

⁴⁴ Ibid. Pl. CXXXIX a.

⁴⁵ W. Lamb, Excavations at Thermi in Lesbos (1936).

⁴⁶ S. Hood, Excavations in Chios 1938-1955. Prehistoric Emporio and Ayio Gala I (1981) Fig. 165.933, 169.1042,1043; S. Hood, Excavations in Chios 1938-1955. Prehistoric Emporio and Ayio Gala II (1982) Fig. 234.2350

⁴⁷ S. Hood, Excavations in Chios 1938-1955. Prehistoric Emporio and Ayio Gala I (1981) Fig. 165, 168, 169.

⁴⁸ Ibid. Fig. 168.1006,1026,1032,1033,1034; 169.1038,1041-1047,1049 Pl. 59-61.

⁴⁹ Ibid. Fig. 171.1078 Pl. 62.

⁵⁰ References for similarities previously mentioned will not be given again in this section.

Parallels to Type 2 (Fig. 3,4,10,11a) have been determined from the Köyceğiz EBA graves; and from Beycesultan VII, VIb; Troy IVd, IVe; Kumtepe II and Emporio V, IV. The pots from Köyceğiz and Emporio must be considered to be linked chronologically with the wares from Bademağacı. This appraisal coincides with the dating of the pottery groups from the tombs at Köyceğiz at Iasos suggested by David French (see p. 4). Sinclair Hood sees the periods V-IV at Emporio as contemporary with Troy I⁵¹. The pot forms from Beycesultan, Troy and Kumtepe, which appear more developed and are chronologically later than the Bademağacı EBA stratigraphy, could have developed from the Bademağacı Brownish Dark Gray Burnished Ware forms, which may be considered as their prototypes. It must be noted that the Type 2 pots that have a handle and a finger-impressed lug, with two symmetrical grooves on either side, are not found at any other settlement.

Parallels to Type 3 (Fig. 5,7,11b-d) come from the EBA II period at Karaoğlan Mevkii near Afyon. At present explaining the missing links in the chain between Bademağacı and the Afyon Region is not possible.

The horizontal loop handle is a feature of all the Bademağacı Brownish Dark Gray Burnished Ware forms. The handles are nearly always very carefully made, sufficiently well formed to have come from a mould, and almost metallic in appearance. A horizontal handle is usually found on only one side of the pot. This means that it cannot have been easy to balance the pot well when carrying it. This apparent problem must have been resolved by placing a small lug opposite the handle as seen in the Type 2 example (Fig. 3,10). It is understood that beyond Bademağacı and Western Anatolia, this type of handle was known on the Aegean Islands, in Central Anatolia and in Çukurova (the Cilician Plain) and that the pots with a horizontal loop handle had different form characteristics. In this case, the horizontal loop handle can not be used in the EBA to determine any particular region or period.

It has been seen that only a small amount of the Brownish Dark Gray Burnished Ware was found in the EBA II levels at Bademağacı and the limited form repertoire is so far only represented by bowls. The Type 1 group is a joint production of the Brownish Dark Gray Burnished Ware and another ware from the EBA II levels, one that "does not conform to the general pottery style"⁵²; the red slipped wheelmade wares. The initial appearance and development of wheelmade wares in the southern part of Pisidia could help to date the Brownish Dark Gray Burnished Ware and therefore the settlement to which both wares belong. Refik Duru discusses whether the wheelmade pots from Bademağacı could be later than EBA II but concludes that it would not be wrong to date the first appearance of these pots to the first half of the third millennium B.C.⁵³.

⁵¹ S. Hood, *Excavations in Chios 1938-1955. Prehistoric Emporio and Ayio Gala II* (1982) 723 ff. The dates given by S. Hood for Emporio V-IV and Troy I-II seem to be rather late: S. Hood, *Excavations in Chios 1938-1955. Prehistoric Emporio and Ayio Gala I* (1981) 90; M. Korfmann, "Altes und Neues aus Troia", *Das Altertum* 36, 1990, 3.

⁵² R. Duru, "Bademağacı Höyüğü'nün (Kızılkaya) İlk Tunç Çağı Çömlekçiliği ve Çarkışı İki Maşrapa Hakkında Bazı Düşünceler", *Karatepe'deki Işık (Halet Çambel'e sunulan yazılar)* (1998) 271.

⁵³ *Ibid.*

The Brownish Dark Gray Burnished Ware should be one of the first local pottery productions of the EBA II period at Bademağacı or a region not far away, and that especially Types 2 and 3 can be considered to be this tradition's own forms. The fact that these forms were not found in large numbers at Bademağacı would cause us to think that the pots were brought here from another place. It may also be suggested that the origin of this group goes back to much earlier phases of the EBA and that after the appearance of wheelmade wares it lost its previous importance. At this stage it is difficult to say which of these possibilities are more likely. In the future, as the excavations at Bademağacı develop, it will be more appropriate to discuss the Brownish Dark Gray Burnished Ware together with the existence of wheelmade wares at this centre. Future excavations in Bademağacı's neighbouring regions, the Elmalı Plain and the Acıpayam Plain and further west in the region of Ancient Caria should be considered as a means of filling the information gap concerning the beginning of the EBA in southwestern Anatolia and its subsequent development. Only then will a more realistic and through discussion of pottery production be possible.

Catalogue

Brownish Dark Gray Burnished Ware:

- Type 1 - (Fig. 2, 11e). Rim diam.: 18 cm. (Munsell 10 YR 3/1 "very dark gray").
Level: EBA II/2.
- Type 2 - (Fig. 3, 10). Rim diam.: 16 cm; H. 11 cm. (Munsell 5 YR 3/1 "very dark gray");
Level: EBA II/2; Inv. No: BH/95-61.
- Type 2 - (Fig. 4, 11a). Rim diam.: 18 cm; (Munsell 5 YR 3/1 "very dark gray");
Level: EBA II/ 2.
- Type 3 - (Fig. 5, 11b). Rim diam.: 20 cm; (Munsell 10 YR 3/2 "very dark grayish brown");
Level: EBA II/2.
- Type 3 - (Fig. 6, 11c). Rim diam.: 20 cm; (Munsell 7.5 YR 3/2 "dark brown");
Level: EBA II/2
- Type 3 - (Fig. 7, 11d). Rim diam.: 15 cm; (Munsell 10 YR 3/2 "very dark grayish brown");
Level: EBA II/2.

Wheelmade Red Slipped Ware:

- Type 1 - (Fig. 8, 12a). Rim diam.: 18 cm; (Munsell 2.5 YR 4/6 "red");
Level: EBA II/2.
- Type 1 - (Fig. 9, 12b). Rim diam.: 18 cm; (Munsell 5 YR 4/6 "yellowish red");
Level: EBA II/2.

Özet

Bademağacı Höyüğü İlk Tunç Çağı Tabakalarında Bulunan Bir Çanak-Çömlek Grubu Üzerine Gözlemler

Bu makalede, Bademağacı (Kızılkaya)'nın İlk Tunç Çağı II tabakalarında son yıllarda ortaya çıkan ve "Kahvems Koyu Gri Açkılı Mallar" olarak adlandırılan çanak çömlek grubu tanıtılarak, malzemenin çağdaş komşu bölgelerin çömlekçiliği ile kap tipolojisi bakımından olası ilişkileri ve bu bağlamda ortaya çıkan sorunlar irdelenmeye çalışılmıştır.

İnce ve orta irilikte mineral katkılı, kahvems koyu gri renkli olan hamur oldukça iyi pekişmiştir. Bazı kaplar kırıldığında, kesitlerinde beliren dikey tabakaların milföy hamuru gibi kolayca birbirinden ayrılabilirdiği görülmektedir. Parçaların yapım aşamalarının birinde çark kullanıldığını gösterecek hiçbir ize rastlanmamıştır. Bu mal grubunun karakterini belirleyen en önemli özelliklerden birisi olan açkılama, kapların iç ve dış yüzeylerine uygulanmıştır. Oldukça başarılı olan bu işlem sonunda, parçaların yüzeyleri neredeyse saydam bir görünüme kavuşmuştur. Fırınlama çok başarılı değildir. Kapların yüzeylerinde pişme sonucunda renk farklılıkları ve lekeler oluşmuştur. Yüzey renkleri, kahvems koyu gri ve koyu grinin tonlarındadır (Res. 10,11).

Bademağacı'nda İTÇ II'de ele geçen bir başka grup, "kırmızı astarlı, çarkta yapılmış" mallardır (Res. 8,9,12). Sözü edilen grup içinde Kahvems Koyu Gri Açkılı Mallar'ın Tip 1 (Res. 2,11e) grubuna biçimsel olarak uyan parçalar azımsanmayacak sayıdadır. Ayrıca her iki grup arasında yatay ilmik kulplar da ortak bir özellik olarak sayılabilir (Res. 13).

Kahvems Koyu Gri Açkılı Mallar'ın Bademağacı'nda ya da ona çok uzak olmayan bir bölgede İTÇ II sürecinin yerel çömlekçilik uygulamalarından biri ve özellikle Tip 2 (Res. 3,4,10,11a) ve Tip 3 (Res. 5-7,11b-d) gruplarının da, bu geleneğin özgün formları sayılabileceği kanısındayız. Bu mal grubunun Bademağacı'nda pek fazla sayıda bulunmamış olması, kapların bu merkeze başka bir yerden getirildiği olasılığını akla getirebilir. Ayrıca, bu mal grubunun kökeninin İTÇ'nin çok daha erken evrelerine geri gittiği ve bölgede çarkta yapılmış malların görülmeye başlamasından sonra eski önemini kaybettiği gibi bir fikir de ileri sürülebilir. Bu aşamada, olasılıklardan hangisinin daha güçlü olduğunu söylemek son derece güçtür. İleride, Bademağacı'nda kazılar daha geliştiğinde, Kahvems Koyu Gri Açkılı Mallar'ın durumunun bu merkezde çarklı malların varlığı ile birlikte tartışılması daha doğru olacaktır. Bademağacı'nın komşuları Elmalı ve Acıpayam Ovaları ile daha batıdaki antik Karia Bölgesi'nde gelecekte yapılacak kazıların, güneybatı Anadolu'da İTÇ II'nin başlangıcı ve gelişimi konusundaki bilgi boşluğunu doldurabileceği düşünülmelidir. Çömlekçilik konusunda da daha gerçekçi ve kapsamlı tartışma olanağının ancak o zaman doğacağı anlaşılmaktadır.

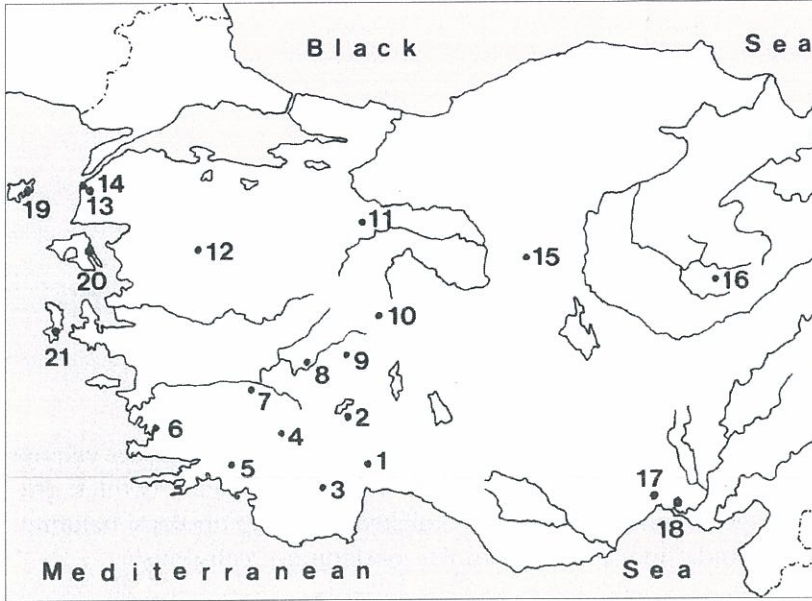


Figure 1

Map of the neighbouring areas, where possible parallels exist between brownish Dark Gray Burnished Ware of Bademağacı.

1. Bademağacı, 2. Kuruçay,
3. Karataş-Semayük,
4. Yassıhöyük (Acıpayam),
5. Köyceğiz Tombs,
6. Iasos, 7. Aphrodisias,
8. Beycesultan, 9. Kusura,
10. Karaoğlan Mevkii (Afyon),
11. Demircihöyük,
12. Yortan, 13. Troia,
14. Kumtepe, 15. Polatlı,
16. Alışar, 17. Gözlükule,
18. Yumuktepe,
19. Poliochni, 20. Thermi,
21. Emporio

Figure 2

Type 1, Spherical bowl with plain rim.

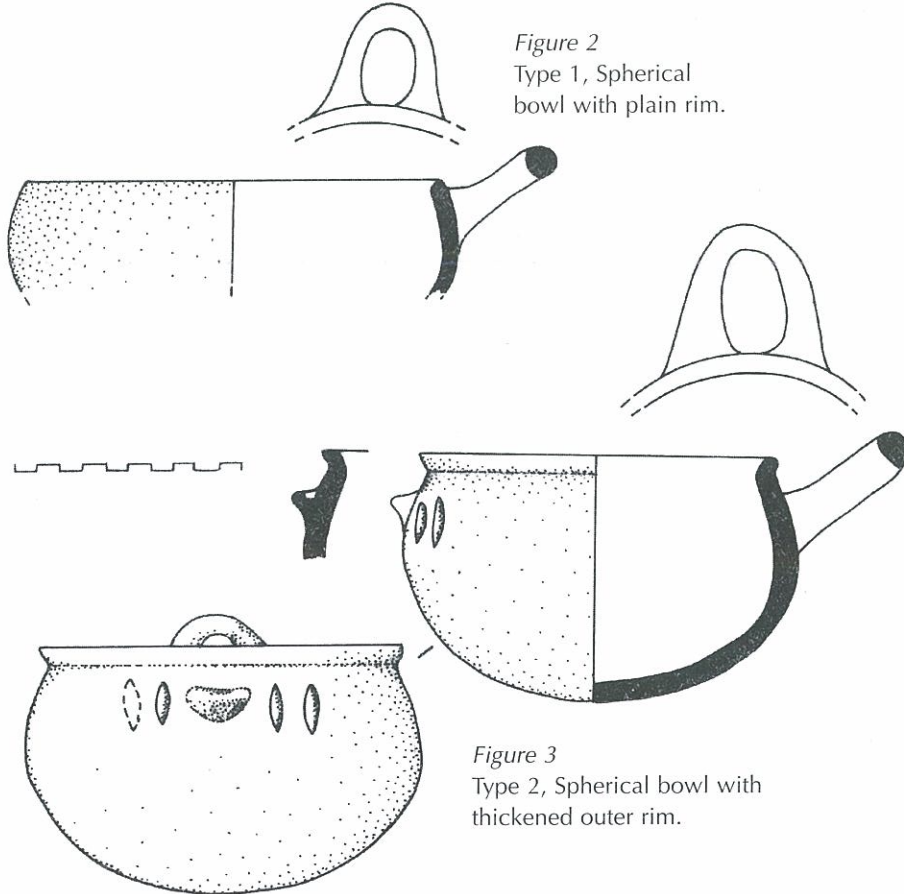


Figure 3

Type 2, Spherical bowl with thickened outer rim.

Figure 4
Type 2, Spherical bowl
with thickened outer rim.

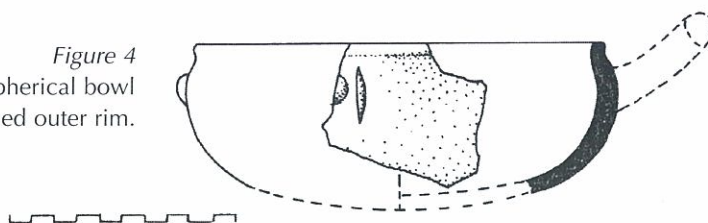


Figure 5
Type 3, "S" profile bowl.

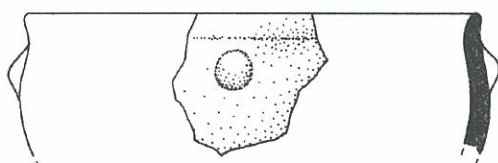
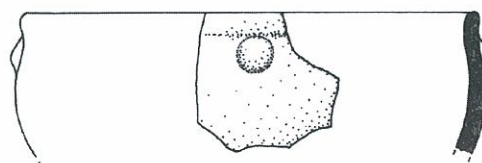


Figure 6
Type 3, "S" profile bowl.

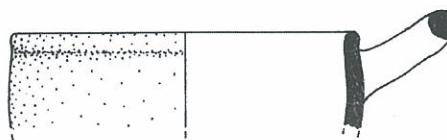


Figure 7
Type 3, "S" profile bowl.

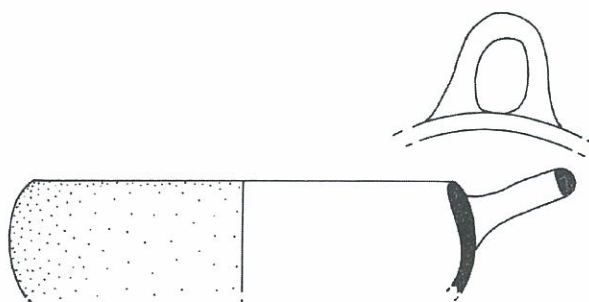


Figure 8
Red slipped wheelmade
ware of Bademağacı.

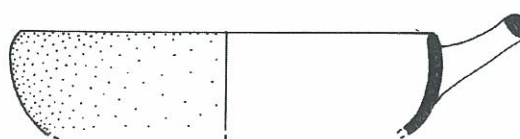


Figure 9
Red slipped wheelmade ware of Bademağacı.

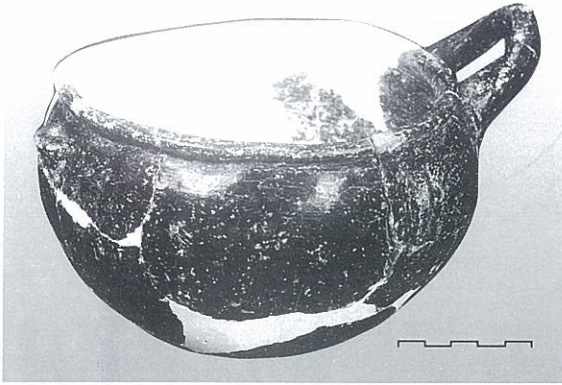


Figure 10
Red slipped wheelmade
ware of Bademağacı.

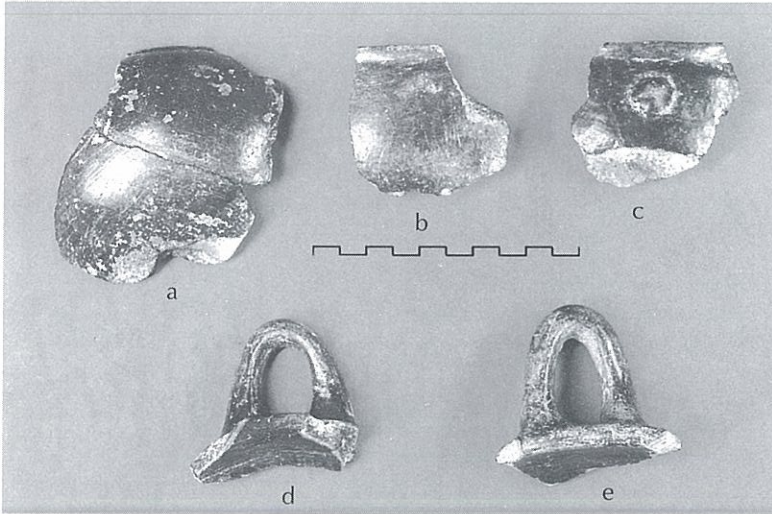


Figure 11
Brownish Dark
Gray Burnished
Ware Group from
EBA II levels at
Bademağacı.

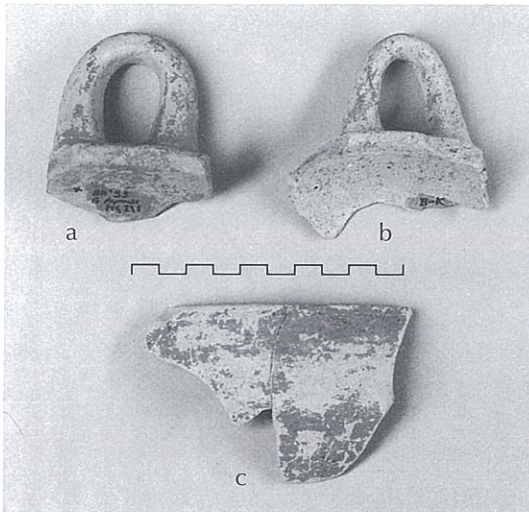


Figure 12 The Red Slipped Wheelmade Ware
Group from EBA II levels at Bademağacı.

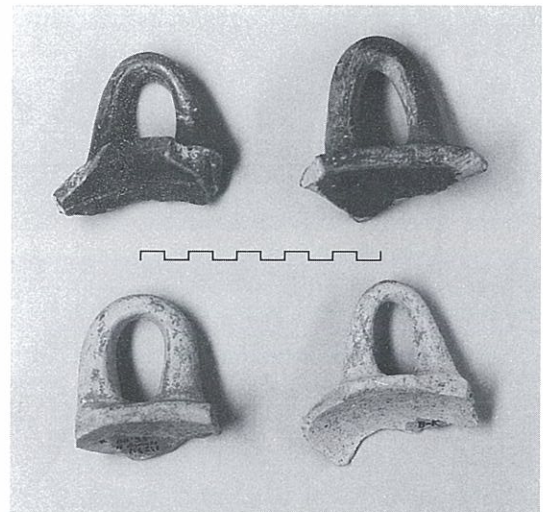


Figure 13 Horizontal handles found at
Bademağacı from EBA II levels.