

ettiği malûmdur. Yeni Acemhöyük kazıları ve seramiği de bu gerçeği doğrulamakla beraber seramik sanatında Tuzgölü bölgesinin de çok ileri gittiğini ve Kayseri ovasını yakından takip ettiğini göstermektedir.

Acemhöyük seramiğinin tekâmülünde devamlılık vardır. Çarkta yapılmış kaplarda hamurun işlenişi, pişirilişi, astar ve perdah tekniği birlik gösterir. Yalnız, kabaca mutfak kaplarının her zaman iyi pişirilmediği görülmektedir. Buna karşılık ince kaplar, daima iyi pişirilmiştir.

Komşu bölgelerden gelen tesirle, birdenbire, ortaya çıkan yeni kap şekilleri bir yana bırakılırsa, III, II ve I. yapı katındaki kap tipleri arasında büyük farklar mevcut değildir. İri erzak küpleri, her katta çoğunlukla elde yapılmış olmakla beraber, çarkta yapılanları elde yapılanlarla beraber bulunabilmektedir. Yalnız, çarkta yapılanların ağız kısımları, daima, keskin karınlıdır. Şekilleri, kulpların yeri bakımından, aralarında fark görülmemektedir. Her katta aynı özelliklere sahip olan mutfak kaplarının çoğu çarkta, pek azı elde yapılmıştır.

Genel olarak, irice kapların aşağı kısımları hamurunun renginde bırakılmıştır. Buna karşılık aşağı kısımları görülebilen küçük kapların her tarafı astarlıdır. İyi kaplarda perdah izleri görülemeyecek bir hale getirilmiştir. Astar ve perdahın bu tekniği pişmiş toprak kaplara bakır parlaklığını vermiştir.

## THE POTTERY FROM ACEMHÖYÜK

KUTLU EMRE

The pottery of Acemhöyük was discovered in the large trenches dug within the area that covered squares DB - GB:27 - 30; NA 8 U/54 - 51; TZ/29 - 33; TA - NA/78. The pottery used in the three building levels, established from the surface downwards, was the so-called Hittite pottery. In all four trenches Level I, which is nearest to the surface, was so damaged as to manifest its existence only through some destroyed walls. The pottery from this level is scarce and generally found as sherds; the forms and techniques are not very helpful in dating the building level. Nevertheless the comparison of pottery found in other Hittite centers with the pottery of Level III, situated immediately below the first level, has shown that Level II is contemporary with Level Ib at the Karum of Kanesh. Level I of Acemhöyük belongs to a later period. However, as yet, we are not in a position to specify the lowest limit.

The pottery of Level II is closely linked to the architecture and therefore is distributed throughout the settlement. As the study of the forms establishes, the pottery of this level on one hand carries on the tradition of Level III below (e. g. bowls; some types of small cups; some beak-spouted pitcher pithoi), while on the other hand it contains forms that typically belong to the late phase of the Assyrian Trading Colony Age (e. g. kantharoi; the jugs with spouts set sideways to the handle; deep bowls; vases; some types of the beak spouted pitchers).

Large quantities of pottery are found in Level III which had been destroyed by a violent fire. They include exact parallels to the Level II examples of the Karum of Kanesh (e. g. shoe-shaped drinking vessels with a narrow tip; animal shaped handle-ends; vessels decorated with wavy lines; large beak-spouted pitchers; large vases with lids; pots with two handles), while the majority consists of vessels that show local characteristics.

### Pottery of Building Level I.

Level I is the last building level of Acemhöyük where Hittite pottery was used. Here, the pottery continues to employ the technique and forms used in level II. All are wheel-made. Red slipped pottery and unslipped vessels appear to have been used in about the same proportions. There also is an additional kind of slip which is varigated red and cream. Washed examples are in the minority. The paste is grit-tempered.

The forms :

1 — Bowls:

The majority of the existing fragments and three of the complete examples belong to this type. Most of them are red, or light red slipped and are brightly polished. Bowls with simple rims and sharply carinated shoulders constitute the majority; while there are also bowls with rounded shoulders and with thickened, inverted or everted rims.

The wet-smoothed bowls which remain in their own paste colour are generally beige or buff. Some have simple, others have inverted rims :

Ac. a 6. H. 8 cm. W. 23.5 cm.

Dark buff. Visible wheelmarks on the internal and external surfaces. Inverted rim. Narrow, carinated shoulders. Rounded bottom.

Ac. a 7. H. 6 cm., W. 13 cm.

Cream coloured interior and exterior. Wet-smoothed. Irregular rounded mouth. Rounded bottom.

Ac. a 8. H. 6 cm. W. 14 cm.

Cream coloured. Wet-smoothed. Rounded bottom.

2 — Large storage vessels:

This type, of which numerous examples appear in Level II, was also used in Level I. All specimens have a groove within the rim. They are red, brown, or cream slipped and are polished.

3 — Pots:

The examples are cream, slipped and polished. The inner and outer sides of the rims are either washed or slipped in red or brown. The necks are short and thick.

4 — Pithoi:

Our very few present examples have thick, everted rims. They are cream coloured and wet-smoothed.

### Pottery of Building Level II:

The pottery of this level continues the tradition of Level III. The paste is generally buff; grey colouring is in the minority. The pottery is wheel-made and well baked. Some small bowls and tea-pots are unslipped; others have self-slips. The most popular colours for slipping are two tones of red, namely wine-red and yellowish-red; the latter was also used in the earlier level. These two tones were applied to every kind of pottery. The brightly polished pottery type, with a whitish cream paste and very thin walls, is represented by a few fragments, which are close parallels to the Level Ib examples at the Karum of Kanesh<sup>1</sup>.

The painted wares are in the minority; it is possible to classify them into two groups. Specimens of the first group were found in a cluster in square Y/31 (Fig. 9-10). The painted pottery technique of Level III (Fig. 11) has been continued. The characteristic of the second group is the haphazard application of a purplish-red wash in the form of narrow bands over the essential paste colour; they are similar to the examples of Level Ib at Karum Kanesh:<sup>2</sup>

#### 1 — Beak-spouted pitchers:

The beak spouted pitchers of Level II appear in small, medium or large sizes, and can be classified into various sub-types accordingly:

A — Judging from its short and wide neck, the spout of a small, brown slipped, polished pitcher can be reconstructed from the examples belonging to group A of Level III. It has rounded shoulders and a carinated body. The rounded bottom has five little knobs, arranged with regular intervals into a circular form.

This knobbed bottom form reminds us of the Level Ib pottery in the Karum of Kanesh.<sup>3</sup>

Ac. b 3. H. 11.8 cm., W. 13 cm.

Partially worn off slip. The rim is linked to the shoulder by a band handle. On each side of the straight line that runs from the base of the neck to the knob on the widest part of the body there is a pattern consisting of small horizontal lines. V/31.

<sup>1</sup> Tahsin - Nimet Özgüç, *Ausgrabungen in Kültepe 1949* (Türk Tarih Kurumu Yayınlarından V, 12) Ankara 1953, p. 151.

<sup>2</sup> K. Emre, *The Pottery of the Assyrian Colony Period According to the Building Levels of the Kaniş Karum, Anatolia VII*, 1963, p. 93.

<sup>3</sup> As it is the case with pitcher (Kt. I/K 87) found in Kültepe in 1957.

The decoration technique of the pitcher is a continuation of Level III.

B — A medium sized pitcher is the sole representative of the second sub-type. It has a slightly long neck; the downward bent spout is sharp. It shares the same characteristics possessed by the beak-spouted pitchers of group B, Level III :

Ac. b 74. H. 22.5 cm., W. 15 cm.

Buff paste. Upper part of the body red slipped, well polished. Lower part of the body paste coloured. The ovoid sectioned handle links the neck base to the body carination. Flat base. Y/31.

C — The beak spouted pitchers of this group are represented by complete examples and by sherds. The abundance of sherds clearly shows it clear that this group is a most popular pitcher form in Level II of Acemhöyük. The very long spouts curve upward, and the tips flatten out axe-shaped. The necks are long and narrow, the shoulders are rounded and the upper bodies are semi-spherical. From the emphasized carination, the body narrows down in concave lines. This type of beak spouted pitcher is one of the forms peculiar to Level Ib of the Karum of Kanesh.<sup>4</sup> They are of help in dating the second level of Acemhöyük :

Ac. b 231. H. 41 cm., W. 21.5 cm.

Wine-red slipped throughout, brightly polished. Three sharp knobs on the breast. Broken base. V/28 (Fig. 1).

The pitcher (apparently a burial gift) was found in a grave situated on the slopes of Acemhöyük and discovered by chance; it can be restored with a beak-spout. It is discussed with the examples of group C because of its rounded shoulder and concave body lines that narrow down from the body carination :

Ac. c 25. H. 16 cm., W. 23.5 cm.

Wine-red slipped. Brightly polished. Rounded shoulders. Lower part of the body concave. Two knobs on the breast. Broken handle and neck. Very small flat base.

<sup>4</sup> Tahsin Özgüç, Kültepe - Kanış, New Researches at the Center of the Assyrian Trade Colonies, Ankara 1959, p. 102; The pitcher found in Kültepe in 1958 (Kt. j/k 55).

D — This pitcher also was found in the above mentioned grave. It is similar to the beak-spouted pitchers left as burial gifts in the Level II graves at the Karum of Kanesh:<sup>5</sup>

Ac. c 48. H. 40 cm., W. 23.5 cm.

Yellowish-red slipped. Brightly polished. The tip of the small beak is slightly bent down. Narrow neck. Slightly carinated body. Small ring-base. (Pl. XXXI, 1).

E — Big pitchers: The first specimen, a fragment, has a largely grit-tempered paste. Its section has a visible gray core. It is red slipped and polished. The neck is short, the tip of the forward lengthening beak is curved. An ovoid sectioned handle links the rim to the shoulder. It can be restored as an ovoid bodied pitcher by reference to the Kültepe examples.

The second example of the big pitchers,<sup>6</sup> was used to cover the grave where Ac. c 25 and 48 were left as a burial gifts.

Ac. c 51. H., 73 cm. W. 50 cm.

Buff paste. Three-fourths of the body wine-red slipped. Brightly polished. Ovoid body, flat base. A pattern of concentric circles is impressed on the breast in between two triangular lug-handles. Above that, a paste coloured area has 16 impressions of the same pattern. Figure-eight shaped section. Oppositely placed vertical handles, one missing. Broken spout tip with everted edges. The large handle is missing. Fluting on the base of the neck. (Pl. XXX, 2).

## 2 — Trefoil Pitchers:

We can classify the trefoil pitchers of the second building level into three main groups:

A — All pitchers whose heights vary between 9.7 - 11 cm. and have the same characteristics of form and technique. They have wide trefoil mouths, thick necks and carinated bodies. Apart from a single example which has a flat base, all have pointed bottoms. The red slip is always applied to the upper part of the body and is polished, while the lower body is left in paste colour. The single, oval sectioned handle links the rim to the widest part of the body:<sup>7</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Kültepe - Kaniş, p. 102, Pl. XXIX, 1.

<sup>6</sup> The Acemhöyük pitcher and the pitcher found in Level Ib of Kültepe have closely resembling ornamentation (Kt. 1/k 55).

<sup>7</sup> The parallels are in Alishar: H. H. von der Osten, *The Alishar Hüyük, Seasons of 1930-32, part II - OIP XXIX*, Chicago 1937, Fig. 178; and in Level Ib in Kültepe (Kt. 1/k 32).

Ac. b 39. H. 9. 9 cm., W. 13 cm.

Broken handle. Z/31.

Ac. b 99. H. 9. 7 cm., W. 10.2 cm.

Pointed bottom. Y/30.

Ac. b 42. H. 10 cm., W. 9.6 cm.

Pointed bottom. Z/30.

A pitcher found in level II is differentiated from the other examples by two spouts on its orifice :<sup>8</sup>

Ac. b 4. H. 11 cm., W. 13.5 cm.

Upper part of the body red slipped, well polished. Lower part paste colored. Pointed bottom. Single handle. V/31 (Fig. 12).

B — The second trefoil pitcher type is represented by very few examples which are made of buff coloured paste and are wet-smoothed. Although the first example resembles the pitchers examined in group A in body shape, it is set apart by its paint :

Ac. c 34. H. 13.5 cm., W. 10.5 cm.

Three narrow purplish-red bands are painted on the body and one on the neck. Carinated body. Pointed bottom. RA/48 (Fig. 13; Pl. XXXII, 4).

This pitcher resembles the trefoil mouthed pitchers of Level Ib in the Karum of Kanesh.<sup>9</sup>

Parallels for another pitcher, which was apparently shattered and thrown away into a pit belonging to Level II, are also present in Level Ib of the Karum of Kanesh :

Ac. d 23. H. 20 cm., W. 12.7 cm.

Buff clay. Wet-smoothed. Trefoil mouth. Wide neck. Ovoid-body. Pointed bottom. OA/47 (Fig. 14).

C — The third group of trefoil orificed pitchers have wide ellipse-shaped mouths, with the rim pressed inwards from two sides. The handle corresponds to the narrower curve of the ellipse. Trefoil pitchers that possess such an orifice first appear in the older phase of the Assyrian Trading Colony Age, that is, in the Second Level of the Karum of Kanesh;<sup>11</sup> no example of the type was found in Level

<sup>8</sup> M. J. Mellink, *A Hittite Cemetery at Gordion*, Philadelphia 1956, p. 35, Pl. 14 d. The mouth form resembles a pitcher mentioned in this publication.

<sup>9</sup> Kt. I/k was found in Level Ib of Kültepe in 1957.

<sup>10</sup> Kültepe 1949, p. 157, Pl. XXIV, 111.

<sup>11</sup> Kültepe 1949, p. 158, Pl. XXIV, 103, 104.

Ib. The situation in Acemhöyük is different. Here, these pitchers with Level III origins survived and continued being in use, together with the pottery parallel to the typical Level II ware of the Karum of Kanesh. The frequent sherds indicate their place among the popular pottery of the period. New characteristics appear only in their body shape. The Level III pitchers of the type have a long, ovoid body; Level II pitchers, on the other hand, have carinated bodies, the lower parts of which narrow down either in concave or carinated lines :

Ac. c 26. H. 34 cm., W. 17 cm.

Reddish-brown slipped. Polished. Short neck, Rounded shoulders. Carinated body. Below the body carination, the long body narrows down in concave lines. Burial gift.<sup>12</sup>

Ac. d 16. H. 40 cm., W. 20 cm.

Light buff coloured paste. The upper part of the body self-slipped. Polished. Narrow neck. Rounded shoulders. Carinated body. Broken ring base. UA/7 (Fig. 2; Pl. XXXII, 1).

### 3 — Pitchers With Rounded Orifices:

The rounded orificed pitcher type also is represented by complete examples. One of these is an exact parallel to Level Ib pitchers of the Karum of Kanesh,<sup>13</sup> while the second example is a variation.<sup>14</sup> Both are grave finds :

Ac. c 36. H. 24.2 cm., W. 16 cm.

Red slipped. Brightly polished. Thick, everted rim. Long and narrow neck. Rounded body. Thin ring base. Two rows of flutings above the slight body carination. The handle links the base of the rim to the shoulder. (Fig. 16).

Ac. c 27. H. 28.2 cm., W. 19 cm.

Pinkish buff coloured paste and slip. Slightly everted, thickened rim. Narrow neck. Rounded shoulders. Carinated body. Small flat base. Slightly charred (Fig. 17).

<sup>12</sup> In Kültepe 1949, p. 211, Tahsin Özgüç had stated the possibility that, the pottery published by A. Goetze as of Tyana origin, might have been taken out of Acemhöyük. This view was verified by Acemhöyük excavations which made it clear that this pottery belonged to Level II.

<sup>13</sup> Kültepe 1949, p. 159, pl. XXV, 117, 119; Fischer, *Die Hethitische Keramik von Boğazköy*, WVDOG 65, Berlin 1963, Fig. 17.

<sup>14</sup> Mellink, *A Hittite Cemetery at Gordion*, p. 25, Pl. 13 f.



A round orificed pitcher with the impression of a "signe royal" on the breast, an exact parallel to the pottery peculiar to Level Ib the Karum of Kanesh,<sup>15</sup> was discovered at Acemhöyük before the start of the excavations and was brought to the Kayseri Museum.<sup>16</sup> Even though no similar pitchers were found during the excavations, we do not doubt that the example in question was taken out of a building in level II of Acemhöyük.

#### 4 — Teapots:

Complete examples and sherds of teapots were found in Level II of Acemhöyük. These cream or buff coloured pots have self-slips and were wet-smoothed:

Ac. a 22. H. 14 cm., W. 15.5 cm.

Buff coloured paste and slip. Simple rim. Slightly carinated body. Short and thick spout. Rounded bottom. DB/28.

#### 5 — Jugs:

The jugs are represented in two sub-types and are differentiated by the spout forms observed on the complete examples:

A — The spout on Fig. 48 is red slipped and polished. The beak is bent downward. It would be appropriate to restore this fragment according to the examples of Alişar, Boğazköy and Kültepe that belong to the late phase of the Assyrian Colony Period.<sup>17</sup>

B — The "jugs with spouts set sideways to the handle", were found at Acemhöyük<sup>18</sup> before the beginning of the systematic excavations. New excavations have made it clear that this pottery type was used in Level II of Acemhöyük, but was not known in the older or later periods.

At Acemhöyük also, as well as at Kültepe,<sup>19</sup> Kusura,<sup>20</sup> and Alişar,<sup>21</sup> these jugs are red slipped and polished to a high gloss. From the body carination down, the semi-spherical upper bodies

<sup>15</sup> Kültepe 1949, Pl. XXVI, 126; Anatolia VII, Fig. 12, Kt e/k 239.

<sup>16</sup> Kültepe 1948, p. 175, Pl. XXXV, 160.

<sup>17</sup> OIP XXIX, p. 188, Pl. VI, d 2267; WVDÖG 65, Fig. 19 - 336; ; Kültepe 1949, p. 160, XXVII, 138.

<sup>18</sup> Kültepe 1949, p. 211, Pl. XXXVII, 254, 255.

<sup>19</sup> Kültepe-Kaniş p. 103, Fig. 58, Pl. XXX, 2; Anatolia VII, Pl. XXIV, 1.

<sup>20</sup> W. Lamb, Excavations at Kusura Near Afyon Karahisar, Archaeologia 86, Oxford 1937, p. 26, Pl. VIII, 7.

<sup>21</sup> OIP XXIX, Fig. 191, Pl. VI, c 2753, d. 2663.

narrow down in concave lines, finally joining the disc-shaped base. The rim of the very small, rounded mouth is thickened into a ring shape. The single, oval-sectioned handle links the shoulder to the area above the body carination. The thin, tubular spout is set sideways to the handle. Whereas these jugs are specifically burials gifts at Alişar and Kültepe,<sup>22</sup> left in graves, here we find them both in the houses and in the graves :

Ac. c 24. H. 23 cm., W. 17 cm.

Red slipped. Glossy polish. The spout is partly broken. Burial gift. (Pl. XXXIV, 4).

Ac. d 18. H. 22.5 cm., W. 19 cm.

Wine-red slipped. Brightly polished. Partially charred. UA/7.

We can affirm with certainty that the two jugs (Pl. XLIV, 4) of the type described, which are in the Kayseri Museum at present,<sup>23</sup> have their origin in the Level II of Acemhöyük.

#### 6 — Small Cups :

An important group of Level II, small cups are a continuation of Level III types.

A — The specimens of the first sub-type have a form inherited from the Third Building Level. They are distinguished from the older level's examples by their larger sizes and their small, triangular-sectioned handles :

Ac. b 2 H. 4.2 cm., W. 9.6 cm.

Grey paste and slip. Polished. Everted rim. Slightly carinated body. Rounded bottom with a slightly pointed end. V/31.

Ac. b 98. H. 4 cm., W. 9.6 cm.

Inside and outside red slipped. Brightly polished. V/31 (Fig. 20).

B — The only specimen of this type has a body which resembles the concave bodied small cups of Level III. This cup, which is also painted, has a different rim and base that sets it apart from other examples :

Ac. b 19. H. 6.8 cm., W. 6.6 cm.

Red slip on inner and outer surfaces of the rim, brightly polished. Other parts cream slipped. Body carination is close to the pointed

<sup>22</sup> Kültepe - Kaniş, p. 103.

<sup>23</sup> Kültepe 1949, p. 211.

bottom. Single handle. A double row of zigzags is painted on the body. Y/31 (Fig. 21).

C — This small cup type is a survival from the Early Bronze Age<sup>24</sup> and was also in use in the Level II of Acemhöyük. The specimens include examples which perpetuate all the characteristics of the older building level, as well as other small cups which are individual in their strongly everted rims and long necks :

Ac. b 11. H. 4.1 cm., W. cm.

Red slipped, polished. Slightly thick, everted rim. A deep groove on the neck. Carinated body. Rounded bottom. W/30.

Ac. b 18. H. 5 cm., W. 5.6 cm.

Buff paste. Red slip, worn off. Very damaged, everted rim. Carinated body. Pointed bottom. Y/31.

Ac. b 23. H. 6 cm., W. 7.4 cm.

Light red slipped, polished. Slightly everted rim. Very slight neck groove. Carinated body. Rounded bottom. Angular handle section (Pl. XXXVIII, 1).

Ac. b 9. H. 6 cm., W. 8.4 cm.

Light red slipped, polished. Slightly everted rim. High neck. Broad, carinated body. Rounded bottom. Z/30.

Ac. b 8. H. 7.5 cm., W. 8.2 cm.

Red washed. Everted rim. Carinated body. Rounded bottom. Z/30.

Ac. b 1. H. 7.5 cm., W. 9.4 cm.

Brown slipped. Polished. Everted rim. Carinated body. Rounded bottom. Oval sectioned handle. V/31.

7 — Cups:

The cup found in square OA/48 is unique. It is very shallow. Of the two spouts, the one set sideways to the handle has a sieve, while the spout placed opposite is without one :

Ac. d 33. H. 5 cm., W. 13.5 cm.

Thin walled. Thick, buff slip on inner and outer surfaces. Wide mouth; wide, rounded base. An oval sectioned handle links the rim to the base.

8 — Kantharoi:

The kantharoi are discovered in level II in sherds and in complete examples. This form has not been found in Level III. This

<sup>24</sup> Kültepe 1949, p. 210.

situation corresponds to the Karum of Kanesh,<sup>25</sup> where the kantharoi are among the types of pottery that first appear in Level Ib. One of the three complete examples was found in square AO/48, while the other two were discovered together in square UA/7 :

Ac. d 21. H. 19.5 cm., W. 15.6 cm.

Reddish buff paste and slip. Polished. Sieved spout. Compressed base. OA/48 (Pl. XXXIV, 2).

Ac. d 19. H. 20.5 cm., W. 18 cm.

Buff paste. Well polished. Small base. Sieved spout. UA/7 (Pl. XXXIV, 1).

Ac. d 20. H. 16.5 cm., W. 15 cm.

Buff paste and slip. Well polished. Sieved spout. Found in square UA/7 together with Ac. d 19.

9 — Bowls :

Bowls are one of the most frequently found vessels in Level II and have many sub-types.

A — The heights of the smaller bowls vary between 3.5 - 6 cm. They are always made in buff paste. Most have self slips on their shoulders and insides. A minority is wet-smoothed. They have slightly inverted rims, rounded shoulders and bases :

Ac. a 2, H. 3.5 cm., W. 10 cm.

Creamy buff paste. Wet-smoothed. EB/29.

Ac. b 14. H. 4 cm., W. 10.1 cm.

Buff slip on the shoulder and the inside. Rounded base. Y/31.

Ac. b 7. H. 4.2 cm., W. 10.8 cm.

Buff paste. Self-slipped. Partly charred. Simple, slightly inverted rim. Rounded shoulders. Pointed bottom. V/31.

Ac. b 15. H. 4 cm., W. 10 cm.

Buff paste mixed with fine mica. Self-slip on the shoulder and the inside. Y/31.

Ac. b 5. H. 5 cm., W. 12.2 cm.

Buff paste and slip. Partially charred. Rounded bottom V/31.

Ac. b 6. H. 5 cm. W. 11.5 cm.

Similar to Ac. b 5. Found together. V/31.

<sup>25</sup> Kültepe 1948, p. 186; Kültepe 1949, p. 171, Pl. XXXI, 196, 197; Anatolia VII, p. 94, Pl. XXVIII, 1.

Ac. b 12. H. 5 cm., W. 11.5 cm.

Buff paste and slip. Rounded shoulders. Rounded bottom. Y/31.

Ac. b 24. H. 6 cm., W. 14 cm.

Similar to Ac. b 12. Y/31.

The bowl found on the floor of the circular storehouse in square V/31 - 32 is rather larger than the rest :

Ac. b 106, H. 6.6 cm., W. 17.2 cm.

Buff paste. Wet-smoothed. Thick walled. Inverted rim. Pointed bottom.

A bowl which is set apart from the examples studied above with respect to its technique and lug handles is closer to the present group because of its body form :

Ac. b 16. H. 6.6 cm., W. 8.3 cm.

Buff paste. Red light and dark varigated slip on inner and outer surfaces. Brightly polished. Inverted rim. The two oppositely placed handles on the shoulder have string holes. Y/31.

B — The frequency of the specimens found have made it clear that the bowls representing the second group are one of the most popular types of pottery in Level II. It is a type peculiar to this level. They have buff coloured paste, thick walls and inverted rims. Their most outstanding characteristic is the strongly carinated shoulders which are narrow, or somewhat wider in some cases (Fig. 22-24). The reddish brown slip is applied onto the interior completely and to the upper part of the outer surface; it is always polished to a high gloss. However there do exist some bowls with buff slipped insides or which have red washes :

Ac. b 17. H. 7 cm., W. 17.3 cm.

Dark buff slip on the inner and outer surfaces of the rim. Thick walled. Carinated shoulders. Rounded base. Y/31.

C — The third group of bowls have either inverted rims or bead rims which are thickened out to form a flat surface. A red slipped, brightly polished example has lug-handles attached to the rim.

10 — Deep Bowls:

They appear in two sub-types.

A — Deep bowls with two or four handles: An example that we have is similar to Level Ib types at the Karum of Kanesh:<sup>26</sup>

<sup>26</sup> A similar example was found in Level Ib of Kültepe in 1959 (Kt. k/k 155).

Ac. d 22. H. 16 cm., W. 44.5 cm.

The brown slip has acquired a greyish hue. Rim everted into a flat surface. Carinated shoulders. Slightly ring based. Four small band-handles, linking the rim to the shoulder, are placed close together in pairs. UA/7. (Fig. 26; Pl. XXXIX, 1).

B — The deep large bowl shows a special character in its decorations :

Ac. b 230. H. 32 cm., W. 44.5 cm.

Yellowish-red slip. Very well polished. Rolled rim. Rounded body. Ring base. The shoulder is decorated with four oppositely placed reliefs, each consisting of two curves with connected tips. Two thick roll-handles connect the centers of a reciprocal pair of reliefs to the rim; bands that consist of eight grooves starting from the handle base, and five grooves starting from the tips of the curves, descend down the length of the body. U/30.

The handles of this large bowl are similar to examples of Level Ib at the Karum of Kanesh.

11 — Deep Vase With Two Handles :

A small sized example of this type of vessel, which first appeared in Level Ib of the Karum of Kanesh and which was published under the heading "deep bowls with two or four handles",<sup>27</sup> was found in Level II of Acemhöyük :

Ac. d 17. H. 16.5 cm., W. 20 cm.

Buff paste. Polished. Wide rim everted to form a flat surface. The lower part of the neck is fluted. Carinated body. Ring base. Two lug-handles between two oppositely placed vertical handles. UA/7 (Fig. 18).

12 — Large Storage Vessels:

Large Vases With Lids:

These vases are so named because of the grooves placed within the everted rims, whose function is to keep the lid in place; we find them in use in Level II as well. The examples on hand have brightly polished red slips applied to the inner and outer surfaces of the rim. (Fig. 27-29).

13 — Lids:

The pottery lids appear in two sub types :

<sup>27</sup> Kültepe 1949, p. 1965, Pl. XXIX, 172; Anatolia VII, Fig. 12, Kt. e/k 148.

A — Lids of the first group, which are formed as small and very shallow cups, are always found immersed in a gypseous substance and nearly converged with it. These are of a thick walled, rough ware, with cream or buff coloured slips. We consider them lids for pottery whose contents were to be kept air-tight.

B — The second lid type is that whose function is to cover cooking utensils used on fire. They are made in buff coloured paste and are thick walled, with two protruberances on the handles. Most of them are sooted; each lid has a hole to let the steam out (Fig. 3). They have simple rims, and bodies that narrow down towards the handles.<sup>28</sup>

#### 14 — Pots :

Represented by complete examples and sherds, pots also have everted or rolled rims. The inside of rims and the upper bodies are red slipped and well polished. Some have bands washed on their shoulder :

Ac. b 196. H. 49 cm., W. 36 cm.

Upper body red-slipped, polished. The lower body in paste colour. Everted rim. Short neck. Small flat base. The neck base reinforced by a band in relief. Four oval-sectioned, vertical handles, fluted in the middle, link the shoulder to the body. V/33 (Pl. XL, 4).

#### 15 — Pots of Work Shop :

These pots, found placed on an elevated part of a building in square OA/48, are exactly similar to pots found in metal workshops of Level Ib at the Karum of Kanesh<sup>29</sup> :

Ac. d 55. H. 19.5 cm., W. 38 cm.

Buff coloured paste. Wet smoothed. Very thick walls. Wide, slightly sloped, everted rim. Thick, tubular spout placed close to the flat base. (Fig. 25).

#### 16 — Potstand :

This vessel, found in Level II, is a parallel to Level Ib examples at the Karum of Kanesh<sup>30</sup> :

<sup>28</sup> W. Orthmann, *Hethitische Keramik aus den Grabungen in Boğazköy in den Jahren 1962 und 1963*, MDOG 95, 1965, Fig. 5, 2; H. Z. Koşay, *Ausgrabungen in Alacahöyük 1940*, 48, T. T. K. Yayınlarından V, 6, Ankara 1966, Pl. 105, Al. h 63

<sup>29</sup> Tahsin Özgüç, *Report on a work-shop belonging to the Late Phase of the Colony Period*, *Belleten* 73, 1955, p. 79, Fig. 25.

<sup>30</sup> Kt. I/k 30 was found in Level Ib of Kültepe in 1960; OIP XXIX, Fig. 207, c 2763.

Ac. a 49. H. 9 cm., W. 14 cm.

Large, white grains of sand mixed into the buff coloured paste. Visible wheel marks on the surface. Concave body. Hollow. Simple rim on both ends. DB/29 (Pl. XLI, 2).

17 — Vase Formed as a Bunch of Grapes:

The gray coloured vase in Kayseri Museum,<sup>21</sup> known to be brought from Acemhöyük (Pl. XLIV. 1 a - b), is proven to be taken out of Level II by the discovery of a grey bead trimmed vase in this level.

### Pottery of Building Level III.

Almost all pottery found in Level III is wheel-made. However there are some hand-made examples such as a painted pitcher in Alişar III style, and a few other monochrome vases.

The thoroughly clean, buff coloured paste is well-fired. It is possible to discern a grey core on the cross sections of the thick-walled pottery. Rough grains of sand are mixed into the paste of the coarse kitchen ware. Apart from these, large particles of mica are visible in the paste of some cups.

The vessels of this level are decorated with a thick red slip. Widely used shades are wine-red and an ocre; brown slip is less usual. Cream or grey slipped specimens are in the minority. An important group of the pottery is left clay coloured. The wavyline and zigzag pattern, very popular at Kültepe and peculiar to level II, is frequently found at Acemhöyük as well; the examples are helpful for chronological dating. (Pl. XLII, 2-3) The forms:

The third level forms are very varied:

1 — Beak - spouted pitchers:

These very abundant pitchers have various secondary types:

A — Even though the sizes vary between 6.3 - 25 cm. in this group, the majority are about 13 - 15 cm. high. Either the bodies as a whole or only the upper shoulders are red slipped and are brightly polished. Their beak spouts and wide necks are short, while the round bodies are always carinated in varying degrees. Rounded bottoms are in the majority; however there are some examples with pointed or irregular flat bottoms. Like other pottery types of Acemhöyük these

<sup>21</sup> Kültepe 1948, p. 186, pl. LXVIII, 447; T. Özgüç, Untersuchungen über Archäologische funde aus Anatolien, *Bulleten* 40, 1946, Pl. XXXV, 102.



pitchers have compressed bodies which indicate the continuation of the Early Bronze Age tradition in this region. The form and technique of a beak-spouted pitcher (Ac. b 164), found in this level, clearly show the survival of the native tradition :

Ac. b 164. H. 6.3, cm., W. 5.4 cm.

Brown slipped, polished. Hand-made. Partly charred. Wide spout with a pointed tip. Short neck. Carinated body. Rounded bottom. V/31.

Ac. b 115. H. 8.3, cm., W. 7.2 cm.

Red slipped throughout, polished. Rather wide, forward bent spout. Short neck. Carinated body. Pointed bottom. T/32 (Fig. 43).

Ac. b 118. H. 13 cm., W. 12 cm.

Upper body red slipped, polished. Lower part clay coloured. Wide spout. Short neck. Carinated body. Slightly flat base. T/32.

Ac. b 60. H. 13.3 cm., W. 13.5 cm.

Red slipped throughout, polished. Short wide spout. Very short neck. Carinated body. Pointed bottom. Three deep straight indentations on the ovoid sectioned handle at its link to the body. U/32 (Pl. XXIX, 1).

Ac. b 181. H. 20.5, cm., W. 19.5 cm.

Buff slipped. The upper part of the body light pink washed. Short neck. Carinated body. Flat irregular base. A triangular lug-handle on the breast.

The mouth form of a small pitcher assigns it to the group, but its long body is different :

Ac. c 35. H. 9.2 cm., W. 6 cm.

Red slipped, brightly polished. Wide spout. Carinated, long body. Pointed bottom. TA/48 (Fig. 47; Pl. XXXI, 2).

A pitcher, which is characterised by three handles, can also be studied with this group. Its closest parallels can be found in Level II of Karum of Kanesh : <sup>32</sup>

Ac. c 158. H. 13 cm., W. 15.6 cm.

Red slipped throughout, polished. Carinated body. Rounded bottom. Band handle links the rim to the shoulder. Two smaller, oppositely placed handles vertically link the wide part of the body to the shoulder. U/32 (Fig. 44; Pl. XXIX, 2).

<sup>32</sup> Kt. I/k 163, Kt. n/k 5.

B — Except for a single example, (Ac. b 75), the pitchers which represent this group vary between 20 - 25 cm. in height. Even though the body shape is like the specimens of group A, the narrower, long, cylindrical necks are different. The brown or red coloured slip is applied to the upper bodies, leaving the lower parts clay coloured. The handle links the neck base to the shoulder :

Ac. b 178. H. 25 cm., W. 20 cm.

Upper body light red slipped. Carinated body. Pointed bottom. Band handle. U/32.

Ac. b 75. H. 15 cm., W. 12.5 cm.

Dark red slip on upper body. Carinated body. Rounded bottom. Two handles. U/32.

Another two pitchers have necks which are shorter or broader; still they are closest to the examples of group B :

Ac. a 16. H. 23.5 cm., W. 19 cm.

The upper part of the body yellowish red slipped; the lower part clay coloured. Carinated body. Small flat base. Oval sectioned handle links the shoulder to the base of the neck. EB/28.

Ac. a 15. H. 23.5 cm., W. 19.5 cm.

Large grains of sand mixed into the buff clay. Upper part of the body pink slipped; lower part clay coloured. High, pointed, forward-bent spout EB/28 (Fig. 46; Pl. XXIX, 3).

C — A very few pitchers with thin walls and with well applied, brightly polished slips, represent the third group :

Ac. b 25. H. 12 cm., W. 12.8 cm.

Red slipped. Glossily polished. Long narrow neck. Rounded shoulders. Carinated body. Pointed bottom. Two lug handles on the breast. Band-handle, with a narrow mid-part and triangular shaped ends, links the neck to the shoulder. T/31 (Fig. 45).

Ac. b 47. H. 10 cm., W. 7.8 cm.

Red slip, charred in parts. Long narrow neck. Carinated body. Rounded bottom. The oval sectioned handle begins from the base of the neck, and continues adjacent to the neck throughout its length; at the rim it curves and is linked to the body carination. U/32 (Fig. 49).

Ac. b 46. H. 17 cm., W. 12 cm.

Red slipped, polished. Partially charred. Long narrow neck. Wide spout with a forward bent tip. Wide rounded body. Ring

base. Two lug-handles on the breast. Oval sectioned handle links the neck base to the shoulder. T/32 (Fig. 50; Pl. XXIX, 4).

Ac. b 154. H. 22.5 cm., W. 17.5 cm.

Red slipped. Polished. Long narrow, paired necks. Double spouts with linked tips. Rounded shoulder. Carinated body. The oval sectioned handle begins from in between the bases of the paired necks and is linked to the body carination. The neck and shoulders are decorated with a pattern that consists of points placed in a row on either side of a line. V/31 (Pl. XXX, 1 a-b).

This decoration technique is a continuation of the third millennium B. C. tradition. The example described indicates the adoption of the style by Hittite pottery as well. The paired necks and spouts of the pitchers are a local characteristic.

The second beak spouted pitcher is reminiscent of the previous example because of a groove in the neck which leaves the impression of paired necks :

Ac. a 51. H. 26 cm., W. 25.5 cm.

Grey slipped. Well polished. The upper part of the body decorated with thick diagonal flutings. Slightly profiled body. Ring base. Zigzag band decorations on the shoulder. The handle formed as a pair of animals whose eyes and ears are in relief; small oblique lines decorate their bodies. FB/29 (Fig. 4).

We do not know any pitchers which are exactly similar to this one at other Hittite cities, but the diagonally fluted body and animal shaped handles, remind us of the body and handle characteristics of pottery found in Level II of the Karum of Kanesh.<sup>33</sup> Fluted decorations are a survival of the local Early Bronze Age traditions.

D — This group is represented by big beak spouted pitchers with heights varying between 32 - 40 cm. The upper parts of the bodies are always red slipped and polished while lower parts are left clay coloured. They have ovoid bodies with rounded or small flat bases. Their necks are short and wide, with large spouts that have forward bent tips. A single handle links the rim to the shoulder. The triangular, relief handles of some pitchers are attached horizontally to the

<sup>33</sup> T. Özgüç, Excavations at Kültepe, Level II finds, *Belleten* 76, 1955 - p. 455, fig 13; N. Özgüç, *The Anatolian Group of Cylinder Seal Impressions from Kültepe*, T. T. K. Yayınlarından, V, 22. Ankara 1965, Pl. XXXV, 102.

body. This handle form is closest to the examples of Level II at the Karum of Kanesh,<sup>34</sup> even though the specimens of Kültepe have real triangular handles and therefore differ. Still the basic notion is same in both regions :

Ac. b 179. H. 32 cm., W. 29 cm.

Upper body brown slipped, polished. Lower body clay coloured. Compressed body. One vertical and two oppositely placed handles in relief. The slip partially peeled off after the fire. T/32 (Fig. 52; Pl. XXXI,3).

Ac. b 195. H. 40 cm., W. 30 cm.

Upper body part red slipped. Polished. U/32.

Ac. b 174. H. 46 cm., W. 35.5 cm.

Upper body in brownish red slip. Ovoid body. Small flat base. The neck base is decorated with a row of points and the handle with oblique lines. V/30 (Fig 51; Pl. XXXI, 4).

Pottery of Alişar III also was used in the Level III of Acemhöyük (Pl. XLII, 4). Here, represented by sherds and complete pieces, this pottery type is closer to the Level III examples at the Karum of Kanesh.<sup>35</sup> They are in minority compared to the wheel-made Hittite pottery, as they are also at Karum :

Ac. b 173. H. 10.5 cm., W. 8.6 cm.

Beak spouted pitcher. Cream slip, scorched. Polished. Tip of the small spout shattered. Wide neck. Ring base. Decorated with a straight thin black band and a zigzag pattern. T/31 (Pl. XXX, 3).

Three more hand-made, beak-spouted, monochrome pitchers have been found in Level III. In form, they are closer to Early Bronze Age pottery than to that of Middle Bronze Age :

Ac. b 155. H. 18 cm., W. 10.5 cm.

Pinkish wash. Sharp spout tip. Wide neck. Rounded body. Wide flat base. The shoulder is decorated with three patterns, each consisting of a pair of curves. This pitcher, discovered in square U/32, contained twenty astragali. The pitcher and the bones had been destroyed by fire together with the building.

<sup>34</sup> Kültepe 1948, p. 172, pl. XXXVI, 149.

<sup>35</sup> Kültepe - Kanış, p. 113; Belleten 76, p. 458.

Ac. b 121. H. 8.4 cm., W. 5.7 cm.

Buff slip. Polished. Thick walled. Wide neck. Irregular bottom. Body decorated with a pattern of two lines, filled in by points. T/31.

Ac. b 184. H. 14 cm., W. 14.5 cm.

Buff paste and slip. Polished. Small spout. Short and wide neck. Wide, flat base. charred and coarse. T/31.

2 — Trefoil Pitchers:

Two secondary types are observed :

A — Pitchers "with spouts which pour over the handle" are one of the pottery forms which appear in Level II of Kültepe,<sup>36</sup> where they were made in local technique. They were never used in Level Ib :

Ac. b 183. H. 32 cm., W. 17 cm.

Three fourths of the body wine-red slipped, polished. Rounded shoulders. Bottle shaped body. Ring base. V/29 (Pl. XXXII, 2).

B — The pitcher which represents this sub-type has a trefoil mouth, a narrow neck, rounded shoulders, a carinated body, and a flat base. The mouth has a rolled rim. It resembles the trefoil pitchers in Level IV c of Beycesultan.<sup>37</sup>

Ac. a 43. H. 20.5 cm., W. 15.5 cm.

Ocre slip. Brightly polished. Oval sectioned handle links the rim to the shoulder. EB/28 (Fig. 15; Pl. XXXII, 3).

3 — Teapots :

Teapots are one of the pottery types of Level III whose specimens exist in large quantities. They can be classified into two groups according to the handle shapes :

A — Large teapots : The heights vary between 16.6 - 14 cm., and widths are between 20 - 17 cms. These vessels have buff paste and thick walls, the majority are wet-smoothed. In comparison to the carinated-bodied examples, teapots with rounded bodies are in the minority. All have small flat bases. The tips of their small spouts have an oblique cut and are strainer type. The ovoid sectioned vertical handles link the rim base to the body width. The large, thick-walled teapots can be classified in to two groups according

<sup>36</sup> Anatolia VII, p. 89, Fig. 10, Kt. m/k 69.

<sup>37</sup> S. Lloyd - J. Mellaart, Beycesultan II, London 1965, Fig. p. 20. The Beycesultan pitcher has a different style of handle linking.

to their rim formations. Examples of the first group have simple rims:

Ac. b 192. H. 15 cm., W. 17.5 cm.

Greenish cream coloured paste. Wet-smoothed. Slightly carinated body. Very small flat base. Short and thick spout. T/31.

Ac. b 193. H. 16 cm., W. 17 cm.

Pinkish buff paste. Wet-smoothed. Carinated body. T/31.

The representatives of the other group have everted rims:

Ac. b 41. H. 15 cm., W. 20.5 cm.

Cream slipped. Everted rim. Carinated body. V/30.

Ac. b 73. H. 15 cm., W. 19 cm.

Buff paste. Wet-smoothed. Thickened everted rim. T/32.

Ac. b 63. H. 15.5 cm., W. 18 cm.

Buff slipped. Simple rim. Flat base. U/31 (Pl. XXXIII, 3).

Ac. a 17. H. 16.6 cm., W. 19 cm.

Buff paste. Wet-smoothed. Very small, flat base. EB/28 (Fig. 53).

Ac. b 194. H. 16 cm., W. 18 cm.

Buff paste. Wet-smoothed. U/31.

Such teapots exist in the Level IV - III of the Karum of Kanesh.<sup>38</sup> Up to the present they have never been discovered in Levels II and Ib. The situation at the mound of Kanesh is different where we see this teapot type in use for a long period of time; the same case is true for Acemhöyük also.

A teapot found in Level III is different from the examples described in its height, base form and technique:

Ac. b 69. H. 8.5 cm., W. 12 cm.

Red slipped, charred Polished. Everted rim. Carinated body. Rounded bottom. Strainer spout. Oval sectioned handle. U/31 (Fig. 54).

Apart from its everted rim, this teapot is closest to the two teapots that were discovered in Level II of Kültepe.<sup>39</sup> The small, thin-walled type of teapot with a long spout,<sup>40</sup> which has many sub-types and which was present in abundant examples at Kültepe

<sup>38</sup> Kültepe - Kaniş, p. 111.

<sup>39</sup> Kültepe 1948, p. 176, Pl. XLII, 177, 178.

<sup>40</sup> Kültepe 1948, p. 176, Pl. XLII, 179 - 184; OIP XXIX, p. 124, Fig. 174, c 2106, 2130, 2117.

and Alişar during the Assyrian Colony Age, has never been discovered at Acemhöyük.

B — Teapots with basket-handles : A descendent from the Early Bronze Age, this type was at the height of its popularity in the Colony Age .Various examples were found during the Acemhöyük excavations. One fragment has a fine paste, a red slip, and is brightly polished. It has an everted rim and a carinated body. The broad spout under the basket handle is sieved and its tip has a triangular cut (Fig. 58-59). The form of the sherd is exactly similar to the Colony Age examples. Another fragment is painted (Fig. 57).

Ac. b 20. H. 14 cm., W. 16.8 cm.

Buff paste. Upper part of the body red - slipped, lower part in paste colour. Two areas on the shoulder, formed by the application of buff paste, have a black zigzag pattern painted on. Carinated body. Slightly ring based. Y/31 (Fig. 55; Pl. XXXIII, 1).

The painted teapot which is being exhibited at the Kayseri Museum,<sup>41</sup> and which is of Acemhöyük origin, is closely similar to the described example (Pl. XLIV, 3).

The second basket handled teapot found in Level III is smaller and monochrome :

Ac. b 26. H. 9.3 cm., W. 13.2 cm.

Buff paste. Three fourths of the body red slipped. Brightly polished. Bead rim with a single fluting. Carinated body. Rounded bottom. A single groove on the shoulder. Two oppositely placed knobs on the body carination. V/30 (Fig. 56; Pl. XXXIII, 2).

4 — Small cups :

As in the case of other pottery belonging to Level III, small cups discovered in the kitchens and cellars of houses were found to have been exposed to the great fire while in daily use. Almost all were discovered in an old and worn condition. Contrary to the examples of the Karum, none were found brand new, that is ready to be sold.

Small cups of Level III appear in four sub-groups :

A — The characteristic of the group is the shallowness of the examples (Fig 60). This form is one of the types that is frequently

<sup>41</sup> Kültepe 1948, Pl. LIX, 323.

<sup>42</sup> Kültepe 1948, p. 183; OIP XXIX, Fig. 172, c 2130, 2132, e 1703.

represented in Level II of the Karum of Kanesh<sup>43</sup> but that has not survived into Level Ib.

Ac. b 103. H. 3 cm., W. 7.2 cm.

Inside and outside red slipped. Brightly polished. Slightly everted rim. Rounded body. Wide, rounded bottom. Oval-sectioned handle links the base of the rim to below the body width. T/31.

Ac. a 42. H. 3.5 cm., W. 8.8 cm.

Cream slipped within and without. Brightly polished. EB/28.

B — The characteristic of this sub-type, represented by a single example in Level III, is its concave body. Small cups with such a body formation have been discovered in abundance in Level II of the Karum of Kanesh, but they are differentiated by their smaller sizes and the use of paint.

Ac. b 27. H. 6.8 cm., W. 8 cm.

Red slipped. Brightly polished. Everted rim. Concave, carinated body. Small and high base. One band-handle links the rim to the body carination. T/32 (Fig 61; Pl. XXXVIII, 3).

C — Although this sub-type also has a sole specimen at present, larger versions do exist among the cups :

Ac. b 51. H. 6.9 cm., W. 8.7 cm.

Red slipped, brightly polished. Carinated body. Rounded base. Oval sectioned handle links the rim to the body carination. V/30 (Pl. XXXVIII, 2).

D — The last sub-type includes the largest group of small cups discovered in Level III. Their frequency makes it easy to pinpoint the detail characteristics. These are the roundness or elongation of the body, the degree to which the rim is everted and the extent of the body height. The handles are generally oval-sectioned; a very few have figure-eight shaped sections which give the impression of double handles to an observer. These small cups are about 4.2 - 7.5 cms. high. They are generally red slipped, together with a few brown slipped examples, and all are brightly polished. Examples with cream slips or light red washes are in the minority. Almost all the bodies are carinated. While they generally have rounded bottoms there are more than a few examples with pointed bottoms. Contrary to Kültepe finds, there are not any ring-based examples. This type is known to have



survived from the Early Bronze Age into the Colony Age;<sup>48</sup> a hand-made example (Ac. b 97) was found in Level III of Acemhöyük :

Ac. b 97. H. 4 cm., W. 5.1 cm.

Buff slip, with a greyish hue on parts of the surface.

Everted rim. Rounded bottom. Single handle. T/31.

Ac. b 48. H. 5.2 cm., W. 5.7 cm.

Red slipped, polished. Everted rim. Single handle, fluted lengthwise. T/32 (Pl. XXXVII, 4).

Ac. d 44. H. 5.7, W. 8.1 cm.

Light brown slipped. Brightly polished. Similar to Ac. b 48. DB/29.

Ac. b 70. H. 5.8 cm., W. 7.1 cm.

Red slip, scorched. Polished. Slightly carinated body. T/32.

Ac. b 50. H. 5.8., W. 7.1 cm.

Reddish brown slipped. Brightly polished. Similar to Ac. b 48. T/32.

Ac. b 86. H. 5.9 cm., W. 7.7 cm.

Red slipped. Partially charred. Everted rim. V/31.

Ac. b 68. H. 5.9 cm., W. 8.2 cm.

Pale red slipped. Polished. GB/28 (Fig. 62).

Ac. b 77. H. 6 cm., W. 8.2 cm.

Red slipped, polished. Partly charred. Oval shaped orifice. Y/29

Ac. a 20. H. 6.5 cm., W. 8.1 cm.

Buff slipped, polished. Everted rim. EB/28 (Fig. 63).

Ac. b 87. H. 6.5 cm., W. 9.9 cm.

Light red slipped. Polished. Everted rim, damaged. V/31.

Ac. b 30. H. 7.6 cm., W. 9 cm.

Light red wash. V/30.

Ac. b 56. H. 6.5 cm., W. 9.5 cm.

Red slipped. Charred in parts. Polished. Slightly long neck. Wide body. (Pl. XXXVII, 2).

Ac. b 91. H. 7.8 cm., W. 9.7 cm.

Red slipped. Glossily polished. Band-handle. Oval shaped orifice. Y/31.

Ac. b 123. H. 5.3 cm., W. 7.2 cm.

Pale red slipped. Polished. Slightly everted rim. Pointed bottom. Oval shaped orifice. U/31.

<sup>48</sup> Kültepe 1949, p. 208, Pl. XXX, 185, 186; Kültepe 1948, p. 183, Pl. L, 247.

- Ac. b 122. H. 5.6 cm., W. 6.6 cm.  
Pale red slipped, polished. Everted rim. Rounded lines, wide body. Slightly pointed bottom. U/31.
- Ac. b 166. H. 6.5 cm., W. 8.5 cm.  
Red slipped, polished. Slightly pointed bottom. V/31.
- Ac. b 188. H. 4 cm., W. 4.1 cm.  
Grey slipped, polished. Everted rim. Pointed bottom. U/31.
- Ac. d 25. H. 4.4 cm., W. 6.7 cm.  
Reddish buff slip. Brightly polished. Pointed bottom. EB/28 (Fig. 64).
- Ac. b 59. H. 5 cm., W. 5.4 cm.  
Red slipped. Polished. Pointed bottom. U/31.
- Ac. b 187. h. 5.8 cm., W. 5.8 cm.  
Light red slip. Brightly polished. Everted rim. Long and pointed bottom. U/31.
- Ac. b 168. H. 5.8 cm., W. 8.2 cm.  
Red and brown varigated slip. Scorched. Pointed bottom. Oval shaped orifice. Y/29 (Pl. XXXVII, 1).
- Ac. b 105. H. 6 cm., W. 8.5 cm.  
Red slipped, polished. Everted rim Sharply carinated body. Pointed bottom. V/31.
- Ac. b 96. H. 6 cm., W. 8.2 cm.  
Reddish-buff slip. Upper body polished. Pointed bottom. V/30.
- Ac. b 167. H. 6 cm., W. 7.5 cm.  
Red slipped, scorched. Partially greyed. Pointed bottom. Band-handle. T/32.
- Ac. b 34. H. 6.5 W. 7.5 cm.,  
Brown slipped, polished. Slightly everted rim. Pointed bottom. Band-handle. V/30.
- Ac. a 21. H. 6.9 cm., W. 8 cm.  
Partly damaged cream slip. Everted rim. Pointed bottom. Band-handle. EB /28.
- Ac. b 62. H. 7.5 cm., W. 9.5 cm.  
Red slipped, polished. Everted rim. Pointed bottom. U/31.  
Some of the small cups that belong to this group have a single fluting on the widest part of the body :
- Ac. b 172. H. 5 cm., W. 6.2 cm.  
Red slipped, polished. Slightly pointed bottom. Oval shaped orifice. Y/31.

Ac. b 35. H. 6 cm., W. 8.4 cm.

Upper body red slipped, polished. Lower body clay coloured. Broken, everted rim. Wide body. Rounded bottom. V/30 (Fig, 65).

Ac. b 57. H. 6 cm., W. 7.6 cm.

Red slipped, brightly polished. Pointed bottom. Oval shaped orifice. U/32.

Ac. b 78. H. 6 cm., W. 7.5 cm.

Red slipped, brightly polished. Pointed bottom. Oval shaped orifice. U/32.

Ac. b 94. H. 4.3 cm., W. 5.7 cm.

Red slipped. Brightly polished. Everted rim. Rounded bottom. wide body. T/31 (Pl. XXXVII, 3).

Ac. b 49. H. 4.2 cm., W. 5.8 cm.

Red slipped. Brightly polished. Pointed bottom. T /32.

5 — Cups :

It is appropriate to study the kind of pottery which is, except for its larger size, very similar to the group D of small cups under the separate heading of "cups".<sup>44</sup> The heights generally vary between 8-12 cms. and the widths between 10-15 cms; nevertheless, even though few, much larger examples of the type do exist. As it is the case with small cups, the red or brown slip is applied all over the cups and in rare cases only to the upper part of the body. Cups, too, are well polished. The numerous examples were obviously in current use in the cellars and kitchens of the houses, until the fire that brought an end to Level III.

Ac. b 79. H. 7.5 cm., W. 10 cm.

Red slipped, polished. Slightly everted rim. Carinated body. Rounded bottom. T/31.

Ac. b 65. H. 7.6 cm., w. 10.3 cm.

Partly worn off red slip. Polished. Wide, carinated body. Rounded bottom. U/31.

Ac. b 66. H. 7.8 cm., W. 11.3 cm. Similar to Ac. b 79. U/31.

Ac. b 22. H. 8 cm., W. 11.5 cm.

Light red slipped. Brightly polished. Everted rim. Deeply grooved neck. Carinated body. Slightly pointed bottom. Fluting on the body carination. T/31.

<sup>44</sup> Kültepe 1948, p. 182, Pl. XLIX, 237 - 243; OIP XXX, Pl. IV, v 1070, 2456, c 1232; M. Mellink, A Hittite Cemetery at Gordion, p. 24, 25, Pl. 28, 1a, b.

- Ac. b 76. H. 8.1 cm., W. 9.5 cm.  
 Red slipped. Everted rim. One. fluting on the body carination  
 Rounded bottom. U/32.
- Ac. b 67. H. 8.4 cm., W. 10.2 cm.  
 Red slipped, polished. Similar to Ac. b 76. U/32.
- Ac. b 165. H. 8.5 cm., W. 11 cm.  
 Red slipped, polished. Carinated body. Rounded bottom. T/32.
- Ac. b 92. H. 8.5 cm., W. 11.3 cm.  
 Brown slipped, polished. Similar to Ac. b 165. U/32.
- Ac. b 93. H. 9.5 cm., W. 11.5 cm.  
 Red slip, polished, damaged. Similar to Ac. b 165. V/30.
- Ac. b 82. H. 8.6 cm., W. 11.2 cm.  
 Similar to Ac. b 165. Y/28.
- Ac. b 89. H. 8.6 cm., W. 10 cm.  
 Red slipped, polished. Similar to Ac. b 165. Y/28.
- Ac. b 53. H. 8.8 cm., W. 12 cm.  
 Red slipped, charred, polished. Carinated body. Slightly pointed  
 bottom. T/32.
- Ac. b 29. H. 8.8 cm., W. 12 cm.  
 Red slipped, polished. The body carination is deeply fluted.  
 Pointed bottom. V/30.
- The upper part of one of the cups is also ornamented with inden-  
 tations :
- Ac. c 50. H. 7.3 cm., W. 10.1 cm.  
 Light brown slipped, polished. Everted rim.<sup>2</sup> The body carina-  
 tion is adorned with a band which consists of rows of points in  
 between two horizontal lines (Pl. XXXVIII, 4).
- Ac. b 85. H. 9 cm., W. 12 cm.  
 Red slipped, polished. Carinated body. Rounded bottom. Oval  
 orifice. Y/29.
- Ac. b 83. H. 9 cm., W. 12 cm.  
 Red slipped, polished. Carinated body. Oval orifice. Z/31.
- Ac. b 84. H. 9 cm., W. 12.3 cm.  
 Red slipped, polished. Carinated body. Rounded bottom. Fluting  
 on the shoulder. Y/31.
- Ac. b 28. H. 9.3 cm., W. 12.2 cm.  
 Red slipped, brightly polished. Carinated body. Pointed bottom.  
 Band handle. V/30.

Ac. b 71. H. 9.5 cm., W. 11.2 cm.

Red slipped, polished. Slightly high neck. Flutings on the body carination. Rounded bottom. U/32.

Ac. b 95. H. 9 cm., W. 13.2 cm.

Brown slip, partially damaged; polished. Slightly everted rim. The body is carinated close to the rounded bottom. V/30.

Ac. b 80. H. 10 cm., W. 12 cm.

Red slipped, brightly polished. Flutings on the wide body carination. Rounded bottom. Oval shaped orifice. V/30.

Ac. 72. H. 10.1 cm., W. 11 cm.

Larger than Ac. b 71, with a glossier polish. Y/30.

Ac. b 88. H. 10.2 cm., W. 12.4 cm.

Red slip polished; charred. Rounded bottom. Band handle. Z/31.

Ac. b 37. H. 10.7 cm., W. 12.3 cm.

Red slipped, polished. Rounded body. Pointed bottom. V/31.

Ac. b 109. H. 12.4 cm., W. 16 cm.

Upper part of the body red slipped, polished. Lower body clay coloured. Everted rim. Carinated body. Rounded bottom. Z/31.

Ac. b 21. H. 12.5 cm., W. 16.3 cm.

Upper part of the body red slipped, polished. Lower body clay coloured. Deep fluting above the carination. Slightly pointed bottom. Y/32.

Ac. b 125. H. 17 cm., W. 18.5 cm.

Upper part of the body red slipped, polished. Carinated body. Very small flat base. Handle with a figure-eight shaped section. Y/39.

There is another sub-type of the Level III cups. Their forms are generally closer to the cups studied under group C, but the technique differs :

Ac. b 185. H. 12 cm., W. 15.5 cm.

Buff paste. Wet-smoothed. Simple rim. Slightly carinated body. Rounded bottom. The handle overlaps the rim. U/31.

Ac. b 102. H. 11 cm., W. 11.4 cm.

Buff paste and slip. Pointed bottom. T/31.

It is similar to Alişar cups.<sup>45</sup>

<sup>45</sup> OIP XXIX, Pl. IV, e 26, d 2958.

6 — Jars with figure - eight shaped orifices and two handles:

This is another of the typical pottery types of Level III. The oval shaped mouths were pressed from two sides to produce the figure eight shape. The two oppositely placed handles link the mouth recess to the widest part of the body. The slip which is applied all over the body is either red or brown and is well polished. These jars have everted rims and very short necks; their body section is oval in accordance with the form of the orifice. They have rounded, or slightly pointed bottoms. Some jars have one or two thin flutings on the shoulder

Ac. b 38. H. 10.5 cm., W. 15.5 cm.

Brown slip with light or dark tones at parts. The two handles are missing. Rounded base. V/31.

Ac. b 81. H. 10.7 cm., W. 12.7 cm.

Dark red slipped. Brightly polished. Slightly carinated body. Rounded bottom. Oval sectioned handle. U/32.

Ac. b 100. H. 8.5 cm., W. 10.5 cm.

Brown slip blackened by fire. Carinated body. Two flutings of the shoulder. Rounded bottom. T/31 (Pl. XXXVI, 1).

Although these jars have orifices whose forms are similar to the "jars with figure eight shaped mouths", peculiar to the Level II of the Karum of Kanesh,<sup>46</sup> they differ in their two handles. Contrary to some Kültepe examples, none are sieved. It is easy to discern the local peculiarities of Acemhöyük in these vessels.

7 — Two - handled drinking cups with pointed bottoms:

This is one of the most frequently found vessels forms in Level III of Acemhöyük. These cups, which are always found in the kitchens or store rooms of houses, are brown or red slipped. The slip is applied all over the body and is brightly polished. The oval sectioned, oppositely placed handles link the shoulder to below the widest point of the body. The location of the linking points may differ from cup to cup : that is, they might be below or above the usual places. The rims, which are always everted, are thickened in some cases to form a rather wide surface. From below the rims, the bodies start to narrow down in convex lines and end in the pointed bottom. Some examples have compres-

<sup>46</sup> Kültepe 1949, Fig. 190 a; T. Özgüç, New Finds in the Karum of Kanesh, ILN, October 1951, p. 546; Kültepe-Kaniş p. 112, Fig. 81; Anatolia VII, p. 89, Fig. 10. Kt. n/k 129.

sed bodies in contrast to others which are long and narrow. Most of the drinking -cups are decorated with one or more thick flutings, especially in between the handle. These vessels, whose heights vary between 6.7 - 16.6 cm., have thick walls when medium sized, while the smaller and larger sized examples are thin walled :

Ac. b 153. H. 16.6 cm., W. 15.8 cm.

Red slipped, brightly polished. Wide body with a single fluting. V/30.

Ac. b 159. H. 14 cm., W. 11 cm.

Brown slipped, brightly polished. The widest part of the body has a single fluting. V/30.

Ac. b 116. H. 14 cm., W. 9.4 cm.

Red slipped, polished. Deep flutings placed between the handles. U/32.

Ac. b 105. H. 15 cm., W. 9.2 cm.

Brown slip; blackened by fire. Long bodied. Deep flutings between the shoulder and the body width. V/29.

Ac. b 157. H. 15.2 cm., W. 10.9 cm.

Grey and buff coloured varigated slip. Three flutings on the upper part of the body. Sharply pointed bottom. V/29.

Ac. b 119. H. 14.5 cm., W. 9.6 cm.

Charred slip, which has acquired a grey and red-buff varigation. Brightly polished. The flutings begin at the body width, curve down the length of the body in diagonal lines and end at the pointed bottom. U/32 (Fig. 5).

Ac. b 114. H. 8 cm., W. 5.5 cm.

Brown slipped, polished. Long body decorated with horizontal flutings. T/31.

Ac. d 27. H. 7.6 cm., W. 6 cm.

Wine-red slipped. Brightly polished. Deep flutings on the upper body. Pointed bottom. UA/7 (Fig. 6).

A vessel from Level III can be included in this type because of the flutings on the upper part of its body; however, it differs in its high bead-bottom and its handles, which are linked to the rim :

Ac. a 4. H. 9 cm., W. 9 cm.

Brown slipped, brightly polished. DB /29 (Pl. XXXVI, 2).

Although the "two-handled drinking cups" are one of the popular vessel types in the Assyrian Colony Age, the Acemhöyük finds

display local characteristics. Nevertheless, among the two-handed drinking cups with pointed bottoms found in Level III, there do exist some which are very similar to Kültepe<sup>47</sup> and Alişar<sup>48</sup> examples :

Ac. b 52. H. 6.7 cm., W. 5.8 cm.

Red slipped, brightly polished. Rounded body. Long and pointed bottom. Thick everted rim. V/32 (Pl. XXXVI, 3).

Ac. b 112. H. 8.4 cm., W. 7.3 cm.

Worn off red slip. Brightly polished. Slightly everted rim. Rounded body. Pointed bottom. T/31.

These vessels differ from their parallels at Kültepe and Alişar because their handles are linked to the shoulder.

Among the two-handed drinking - cups of Level III, a vessel whose long lower body narrows down in concave lines and which has thin flutings near the shoulder, is at present unique :

Ac. b 54. H. 15.2 cm., W. 10 cm.

Red slipped, brightly polished. Thick everted rim. Two oppositely placed handles link the shoulder to the body width. U/32 (Pl. XXXV, 1).

Another two handled cup found in Level III is also a unique representation :

Ac. b 55. H. 17.5 cm., W. 14 cm.

Red slipped, brightly polished. Simple rim. Slightly concave body. The body carination is close to the small cylindrical base. The two handles link the body carination to below the rim. U/32 (Pl. XXXV, 3).

The last specimen is a reddish brown slipped, polished fragment decorated with thin vertical lines (Pl. XLII, 1). This sherd is part of the base of a vessel which is similar to the "two-handed, fluted vessels" that belong to level II of the Karum of Kanesh. Actually this type's use in Level III of Acemhöyük was made clear by the discovery of an obsidian vessel fragment, decorated with flutings, which has a handle shaped as an animal head biting the rim.

8 — Two - handled vases with spouts:

These medium sized vessels, are represented by complete examples in Level III. Their rounded orifices have large diameters and simple rims. The body first narrows down from below the rim, then

<sup>47</sup> Kültepe 1948, p. 183; Kültepe 1949, p. 170, Pl. XXXI 205.

<sup>48</sup> OIP XXIX, Pl. VI, b 2545.



widens towards the body carination. The surface between the narrowest part of the body and the carination is fluted. The body narrows down from the carination in rounded lines and ends in a small ring base. The two oppositely placed handles link the body carination to a place rather below the rim. The tubular spouts are attached to the inner parts of the vessels and they overlap the rim.

Ac. d 43. H. 16 cm., W. 13 cm.

Light brown slipped. Brightly polished. The area between the rim and the flutings are covered by two thick, black bands. The cream slip within this frame is ornamented with a pattern, consisting of a row of diamond shapes whose interiors are cross-hatched with black bands. DB/29.

Ac. d 42. H. 15.8 cm., W. 15 cm.

Similar to Ac. d. 43. The ornamentations consist of rows of red and black diamond patterns forming an interwoven zigzag. Found in square DB/29 together with Ac. d. 42. (Pl. XXXV, 4).

Even though spouted vessels have a long tradition in Anatolia,<sup>49</sup> the forms of these vases show the local peculiarities of Achemhöyük. Their exact parallels have not yet been discovered at other contemporary centers.

The third painted and two-handled vase differs from the others in the way the handles are linked to the rim, and especially because its body is without a spout :

Ac. a 3. H. 12.5 cm., W. 13 cm.

Red slip on inner and outer surfaces of the rim, the handles and the lower part of the body. Brightly polished. The cream slipped area between the simple rim and the body carination is decorated with red and black triangular motifs. DB/29 (Pl. XXXV, 2).

#### 9 — Vases :

This is one of the popular vessel types of Level III and has two sub-types, painted or monochrome.

A — The monochrome vases have heights that vary between 19.5 - 12 cms. The upper part of the bodies are red or brown slipped and brightly polished, while the lower bodies are left paste coloured. The vases have everted rims, thickened short necks, and wide rounded bodies. Their flat bases are small. The handles are placed

<sup>49</sup> H. H. von der Osten, OIP XXVIII, Pl. IX, c 2264.

oppositely on the shoulder or on the body width; they have string holes, and are either formed as triangular lug handles or as reciprocal vertical handles:<sup>50</sup>

Ac. d 24. H. 19.5 cm., W. 19 cm.

Upper part of the body brown slipped, polished. Oppositely placed vertical handles. EB/28.

Ac. b 124. H. 18.5 cm., W. 18 cm.

Upper body red slipped; damaged through fire. Lug handles with string-holes, oppositely placed on the body width. V/30.

Ac. b. 61. H. 12.4 cm., W. 13.2 cm.

Upper body light brown washed. The triangular, oppositely placed handles with string holes are attached to the shoulder. U/31.

B — The heights are between 12 - 13.7 cms. in this group. The specimens have everted rims, wide and very thick necks, wide bellies and small, flat bases. They are buff or cream slipped and have broad, dark red, painted bands.<sup>51</sup> Like the monochrome vases, their handles also are either vertically attached to the body or in the form of triangles with string holes :

Ac. b 64. H. 12.5 cm., W. 12.8 cm.

Light cream slipped. The space left between the rim and the red bands painted on the body width is decorated with triangular motifs with cross-hatched interiors. Two reciprocal, triangular shaped lug handles on the shoulder. U/31 (Pl. XL, 1).

Ac. b 156. H. 13.7 cm., w. 14.3 cm.

Buff slip. Triangular motifs decorate the spaces left in between the red bands, which are painted on the rim, the short neck, and the wide part of the body. Two oppositely placed vertical handles link the shoulder to the body carination. U/32 (Pl. XL, 2).

#### 10 — Large Storage Vessels :

The large, burned building of Acemhöyük has store-rooms where intact vessels were discovered. These are the representatives of a distinct type called "large vases with lids". The majority of the specimens were discovered in-situ; their orifices were closed

<sup>50</sup> Their forms resemble the Level IV b vases published in Beycesultan II, Fig. p. 28.

<sup>51</sup> The parallel of this type was published by W. Orthmann in AfO XXI, 1966, p. 172.

with clay lids on which a gypseous substance was smeared to provide air-tightness and was reinforced by mud. The mud layer always bore the impression of the same distinct seal (Fig. 7; Pl. XLI, 3). A bulla was found at the bottom of almost every vessel.

Such vases have ovoid bodies, short cylindrical necks, everted rims, and four vertical handles respectively. The majority have single or double bands in relief within the rim, in between which there are rather deep grooves. (Fig. 30-34). The rims of the lids settle down on the grooves or on the projections. This characteristic justified the term "large vases with lids"<sup>52</sup>.

Ac. e 84. H. 49 cm., W. 33 cm.

Buff paste. Three thirds of the body reddish-brown slipped, polished. Ovoid body. Two flutings on the neck base. Four oppositely placed vertical handles. Also slipped on the interior of the rim. Found in square RA/45. (Fig. 19).

11 — Pots with two handles:

The majority of specimens have rounded or ovoid bodies with vertical, oval sectioned handles that link the shoulder to the body carination. They may have rounded or very small, flat bases. Their necks are short and wide, with everted rims. Even though the heights vary between 25 - 44 cms, there does exist a smaller example which is 15.8 cms high:

Ac. b 160. H. 15.8 cm., W. 16.6 cm.

Slip on the upper part of the body worn off. Wide, rounded body. Rounded bottom. The two oppositely placed handles are horizontally attached to the body width. T/31.

Ac. b 176. H. 32.5 cm., W. 27 cm.

Upper part of the body red slipped, darkened; lower body paste coloured. Ovoid body. Small flat base. Two vertical handles. V/31 (Pl. XL, 3).

Ac. b. 172. H. 26 cm., W. 24.5 cm.

Similar to Ac. b. 176. V/31.

Ac. b 36. H. 27 cm., W. 27.5 cm.

Light buff slip. Brown wash on inner and outer surfaces of the rim. Wide and rounded body. Small flat base. Two vertical handles. V/31.

<sup>52</sup> Kültepe 1948, p. 184.

Ac. b 175. H. 43 cm., W. 45 cm.

Upper part of the body red slipped, polished. Very wide body. Rounded bottom. T/32.

Ac. a 50. H. 44 cm., W. 28.5 cm.

Cream slipped. Ovoid-body. Small flat base. Vertical, oppositely placed handles. Thick, brown bands are painted on the neck and shoulder. EB/29.

Ac. c 232. H. 65 cm., W. 44 cm.

Buff paste. Upper part of the body brick-red slipped. Polished. Ovoid body. Everted rim. Flat base. Oppositely placed vertical handles.

A hand-made example of the "pots with two handles" was found placed within a big jar, in square. Z/30.

Ac. c 49. H. 50.5 cm., W. 4.2 cm.

Grit-tempered paste with a brick-red hue. Upper part of the body polished. Hand-made. Thick walled. Everted rim. Two vertical handles. Flat, irregular base. (Pl. XXXIV, 3).

#### 12 — Bowls :

The examples can be classified into various sub-types :

A — Bowls without handles: this is the simplest and most frequently, found pottery type. The specimens have slightly inverted, simple rims and rounded bottoms; they are handleless. The heights vary between 3.3 - 4.6 cms. and widths are between 9.5 - 12 cms. They have buff pastes and the majority are left in this colour. On the other hand, some examples have red-slipped and brightly polished upper bodies and interiors :

Ac. b 104. H. 3.6 cm., W. 11.2 cm.

The interior and the shoulder red slipped, brightly polished. The body paste coloured. Thin walled. V/30.

Ac. b 110. H. 4 cm., W. 11.2 cm.

The interior and the shoulder red slipped, polished. The body paste coloured. V/30.

Ac. d 34. H. 3.9 cm., W. 10.9 cm.

Buff paste. Wet-smoothed. OA/48.

Ac. b 31. H. 4 cm., W. 11 cm.

Buff paste and slip. V/23.

Ac. b 190. H. 4.4 cm., W. 11 cm.

Buff wash on the rim the interior and the shoulder. At square T/32.

Ac. b 41. H. 4.5 cm., W. 10.2 cm.

Reddish buff paste. Wet-smoothed. DB/29.

Ac. b 32. H. 4.6 cm., W. 11.3 cm.

Buff paste and slip. At square V/30.

Ac. b 44. H. 4.8 cm., W. 11.5 cm.

The interior and the shoulder red slipped. Distinct wheel marks.

U/32.

Ac. b 120. H. 5 cm., W. 12.2 cm.

The interior and the exterior red slipped, polished. Partially blackened by fire. T/31.

Some bowls without handles of Level III have slightly carinated shoulders :

Ac. b 191. H. 4.5 cm., W. 11.3 cm.

The interior and the shoulder red slipped, brightly polished. Simple rim. Slightly carinated shoulder. Rounded bottom. T/31.

Ac. d 35. H. 5.5 cm., W. 11.3 cm.

Buff paste. Wet-smoothed. DB/28

Ac. b 45 H. 5.7 cm. w. 13.3 cm.

Buff slip. The lower part of the body wet smoothed. V/30.

Some bowls, which are without handles, have thicker walls and pointed bottoms :

Ac. b 117. H. 6 cm., W. 13.5 cm.

Buff slipped. Y/28.

Ac. b. 30. H. 6.5 cm. W. 12 cm. V/30.

Buff. Blackened by fire. V/30.

Ac. c 28. H. 6.5 cm., W. 13.3 cm. Buff coloured. RA/49.

A bowl, which is included into this group because of its form and technique, differs in its flat base :

Ac. b 33. H. 3.6 cm. W. 13.3 cm.

Buff paste, mixed with mica particles. Simple, slightly inverted rim. Wide, flat base. V/30.

B — Bowls with handles : This larger type of bowls displays various handle forms.

a — Bowls with single vertical handles. Their heights vary between 7.1 - 11.5 cms. The upper bodies and the interiors are red or brown slipped and brightly polished. The everted rims are

thickened into a band. They always have rounded bottoms. Their single, oval sectioned handles link the rim to the shoulder :

Ac. b 169. H. 7.1 cm., w. 19.7 cm.

Red slipped, polished. Rounded shoulder. V/29 (Pl. XXXIX, 3).

Ac. b 170. H. 7.5 cm. W. 19 cm.

Similar to Ac. b 169. Discovered together. V/28.

Ac. b 107. H. 8.2 cm., W. 19.1 cm.

The interior and the shoulder red slipped, brightly polished. T/31 (Fig. 66).

Ac. b 189. H. 10 cm., W. 21.5 cm.

The interior and the upper part of the body light red slipped and polished. U/31.

b — Bowls with triangular horizontal handles :

The shapes are similar to those discussed under group "a"; their handles are linked to the shoulder horizontally. Some have thickened, everted rims; the other rims are simple :

Ac. b 108. H. 10.8 cm., W. 24.5 cm.

Red slip which has acquired a partial greyness. Thick everted rim. Rounded bottom. A band in relief, placed opposite the horizontal triangular handle, links the rim to the shoulder. Between these, two reciprocal, triangular knobs stand on the shoulder. U/32. (Fig. 67).

Ac. a 19. H. 11.5 cm., W. 27.7 cm.

The interior and the shoulder with reddish-buff coloured slip. Polished. Simple rim. A band in relief, placed opposite the horizontal triangular handle, links the rim to the shoulder. EB/28. Ac. d 26. H. 10 cm., W. 23 cm.

The upper part of the body and the interior, brown slipped. Brightly polished. Simple rim. The single triangular handle is horizontally linked to the shoulder. EB/28 (Fig. 68).

c — Bowls with two or four triangular (V shaped) handles, after the fashion of Kültepe<sup>53</sup> and Alişar<sup>54</sup>. Specimens, have not been discovered in Level III of Acemhöyük as yet. However a bowl, found here, has a pair of relief knob handles which link the rim to the shoulder :

<sup>53</sup> Kültepe 1949, Pl. XXVIII, 161, 165.

<sup>54</sup> OIP XXIX, Pl. IV, d 247, c 2455, e 1508.

Ac. b 101. H. 6 cm., W. 15 cm.

Red slip on the interior and the shoulder. Lower part of the body is buff slipped. Rounded shoulder. Rounded bottom. V/30.

The bowls of level III can sometimes be painted:

Ac. b 151. H. 11 cm., W. 27,5 cm.

The interior and the upper part of the body orange-slipped, polished. Lower part of the body paste coloured. Thick everted rim. The buff slip on the shoulder is outlined by a thin black band; the inside is filled in by a band consisting of five angles. Very thin, ring base. V-shaped handle on the shoulder. EB/28 (Fig. 69; Pl. XXXIX, 2).

C — Bowls with three feet :

A single bowl is the only representative of a distinct sub-type :

Ac. b 152. H. 8.5 cm., W. 23.5 cm.

Red slip, in part blackened by fire. The everted rim is thickened out to form a flat surface. Rounded bottom. Very shallow. Standing on three, stylized animal-leg shaped stands, one of which has a hole. Y/28 (Fig. 70).

13 — Lids :

These vessels are made out of buff paste and are wet-smoothed. They were discovered in-situ within the great-palace. They have everted rims, sometimes thickened. Their handles can be two sharp protruberances or a single knob. ( Fig. 40 - 42 ). Most of the examples found in private residences are sooted. At Kültepe, neither at the Karum nor at the mound, were these lids in such abundance and variety of forms. On the other hand, we find them in wide use at cities such Alişar<sup>55</sup> and Alacahöyük<sup>56</sup>.

14 — Pots :

One of the coarse kitchen wares, the pots are abundant in this level. They have thick walls, rounded bodies and rounded bottoms. Their oppositely placed handles link the rims to the body width :

Ac. a 53. H. 18 cm., W. 23 cm.

Buff paste. Wet - smoothed. Simple rim. Rounded body and bottom. Two oval - sectioned, oppositely placed handles link the shoulder to the body width. Square EB/28. (Pl. XLI, 1).

<sup>55</sup> OIP XXIX, Fig. 229, c 1690.

<sup>56</sup> Alacahöyük 1940 - 48, Pl. 105.

## 15 — Tray :

Sherds were found. The brick coloured paste is largely grit-tempered. They have flat bases, and the rims are decorated with notches. The technique is coarse.

## 16 — Funnels :

The funnels found in Level III are classified into two sub-types, consisting of funnels with or without sieves.

A — Funnels without sieves: They can be hand or wheelmade:

Ac. b 162. H. 11.2 cm., W. 12 cm.

Buff paste. Wet - smoothed. Thick walled and coarse. The thick handle links the rim to the beginning of the tube. Hand - made. Square T/31.

Ac. b 163. H. 14.5 cm., W. 13.5 cm.

Buff paste. The upper part of the body red slipped, brightly polished. Thick, everted rim. Vertical handle links the rim base to the body width<sup>57</sup>. FB/28.

B — Funnels with sieves: The bowls are decorated with one or more rows of holes. Compared to the other type they have shorter tubes :

Ac. b 221. H. 8.5 cm., W. 13 cm.

Buff paste. Light pink slip. Polished. Sloping rim. Four rows of holes on the bowl. U/31.

Ac. b 186. H. 6 cm., W. 13.2 cm.

Paste colour. Wet - smoothed. Thick - walled. Straight-cut rim. Nine holes, placed irregularly, surround the shoulder. The end of the tube is broken. T/30.

Even though no examples of holed funnels were found in Kültepe, they do exist in Hittite cities such as Tarsus<sup>58</sup> and Alacahöyük<sup>59</sup>. However, it is impossible not to be reminded of the sieved funnel which was found in Level Ib at the Karum of Kanesh, even though it is made out bronze and has a different form.<sup>60</sup> The terracotta examples of holed funnels probably are imitations of the metal specimens.

<sup>57</sup> Anatolia VII, Fig. 10, Kt. m/k 147.

<sup>58</sup> H. Goldman, Excavations at Gözlükule - Tarsus, II, p. 197, Fig. 308, '1057'.

<sup>59</sup> Alacahöyük 1936, Pl. XXXVI; Alacahöyük 1937, Pl. XLI.

<sup>60</sup> T. Özgüç, Excavations at Kültepe 1954, Finds of Level Ib, Belleten 73, 1955, p. 68, Fig. 20 a - b.



## 17 — Big Jars:

Examples belonging to Level III are found in the kitchens or larders of houses or in the storerooms of large buildings, with their lower parts buried in the earth. The specimens are numerous; they are generally paste-coloured but the upper bodies of some are red washed. The rims are rolled and everted (Fig. 35-39). Three of the complete examples were discovered in the room corresponding to Square DB/29, placed on the narrow part of the fireplace platform.

Ac. d 56. H. 109 cm., W. 64 cm.

Buff slipped. The upper body red washed. The widest part of the body slightly rounded out, with two vertical handles placed symmetrically opposite. The rolled rim everted into a flat surface. Small flat base. The breast adorned with a relief pattern of concentric circles.

Ac. d 57. H. 105 cm., W. 60 cm.

Buff coloured. Wet-smoothed. Similar to Ac. d 56. Unadorned breast. Pierced base.

Ac. d 58. H. 97 cm., W. 54.5 cm.

Similar to Ac. d. 57.

## 18 — Boot - shaped vessels and Rhytons :

The boot-shaped fragment with a pointed tip is red slipped and brightly polished. Although broken, it can easily be restored from the examples of Kültepe<sup>61</sup> and Alişar.<sup>62</sup> (Pl. XLIII, 1).

Two fragments found in Level III are parts of rhytons. The body of one, together with the drinking cup on its back, is partly preserved.

Ac. a 41. H. 11.4 cm., W. 9.5 cm.

Buff paste. Red slipped. Glossily polished. The back part of the body preserved, with the tail and parts of the feet missing. FB/30 (Pl. XLIII, 4).

The second rhyton fragment is red slipped and brightly polished. Only the right flank of the animal form is preserved; it has wavy flutings descending downwards.

Another fragment, found in square RA/49, belongs to a fish-shaped drinking cup; the head and partly the neck are preserved.

<sup>61</sup> N. Özgüç, The Anatolian Group of cylinder Seal Impressions from Kültepe, Pl. XXXII, Fig. 103.

<sup>62</sup> OIP XXIX, Fig. 216, c. 1756.

Ac. c 22. H. 6.1 cm., W. 6.2 cm.

Cream slipped, brightly polished. Ellipse shaped mouth with rolled rim. Round, relief eyes. Fluted body. (Pl. XLIII, 2).

Fish-shaped drinking-cups are very rare but an example was found in Level III of the Karum of Kanesh.<sup>63</sup>

A rhyton, found in square FB/28, has an intact body. As the head is broken off from the neck it is impossible to specify the animal's species. The concave body and the feet are very stylised. A basket-handle is attached to the back :

Ac. b 43. H. 13 cm., W. 9 cm.

Light red slipped. Brightly polished. The neck, the basket-handle, and three of the blunt feet missing. Pointed breast. Rounded back-side. Adorned with rows of triangle and zigzag incisions. Orifice on the back. (Pl. XLIII, 3).

A tradition of the Assyrian Trading Colonies Age, especially of the older phase - Level II - was popular at Acemhöyük : this was the animal-head shaped handle-links. The eyes, the ears and the horns of the animal on a cream coloured handle fragment (Fig. 8) are in relief, like the Kültepe<sup>64</sup> and Alişar<sup>65</sup> examples. The same is true for the obsidian handle fragment found in the burnt palace. These finds are important, firstly because they are parallels to Level II examples of the Karum of Kanesh, and secondly because they show the distribution of the type.

## CONCLUSIONS

The pottery that was discovered in the various building levels of Acemhöyük is similar to the pottery finds in the cities of the Assyrian Trading Colonies Age, such as Alişar, Alacahöyük, Boğazköy, and Kültepe, including both the Karum area and the mound. This is verified by the studies of Prof. Dr. Nimet Özgüç which deal with the architectural characteristics, seals, and other finds made of stone, ivory and metal. Consequently, it is immediately possible to date the Acemhöyük

<sup>63</sup> T. Özgüç, Die Grabungen von 1953 in Kültepe, *Bulleten* 71, 1954, p. 383, Fig. 16.

<sup>64</sup> Kültepe 1948, p. 179, Pl. XLIV, 195.

<sup>65</sup> OIP XXIX, fig. 158, 159.

pottery to the Assyrian Trading Colonies Age, that is, to the first three hundred years of the second millennium B. C.

As the various pottery types were being discussed in the text, specimens that are parallels to Kültepe, Boğazköy, and Alacahöyük finds have been specified, while local characteristics were pointed out. The important point established is the similarity of the pottery which belongs to the contemporary building levels of these sites. The differences stemming out of local characteristics are equally discernable and can be traced both in the technique and in the forms. In general, most pottery forms show some local characteristics. For example, the squat bodies, the short and rather thick necks, and the smaller, wide spouts of the beak-spouted pitchers can easily be differentiated from the slender lines of the Kültepe examples. Squatness and thickness as a rule are the general characteristics of the Acemhöyük wares; the same is true for the two-handled drinking-cups and the teapots. It appears that while some pottery forms reflected the existence of local characteristics, others were the exact likes of some types that were being widely used during the Assyrian Trading Colonies Age. The latter group includes such examples as the kantharoi, vases shaped like a bunch of grapes, big jars with lids, pitchers with rounded mouths, pitchers with the spout pouring over the handle, some beak-spouted pitchers, and pitchers with the spout set sideways to the handle.

A few of the Acemhöyük pottery forms are similar to the specimens from Kusura<sup>66</sup>, Beyce Sultan<sup>67</sup>, Karaoğlan<sup>68</sup>, Gordion<sup>69</sup>, and Polatlı<sup>70</sup>. But the majority of the Acemhöyük pottery consists of forms that have not been used at those centers. This implies that Acemhöyük was mainly dependant upon the pottery repertoire of the production centers located in the area within the curve of Kızılırmak and the Kay-

<sup>66</sup> W. Lamb, *Excavations at Kusura Near Afyonkarahisar*, *Archaeologica* 76, Oxford 1937, p. 23 ff.

<sup>67</sup> S. Lloyd-J. Mellart, *Beycesultan Vol. II*, London, 1965.

<sup>68</sup> R. O. Arık, *Archaeologischer Anzeiger* 1/2 - 1939, p. 221 ff.; *Belleten* 9, Tahsin Özgüç who has been studying the Hittite vessels of Karaoğlan, has kindly pointed out the existence of some examples among them that resemble the Acemhöyük pottery.

<sup>69</sup> M. Mellink, *A Hittite Cemetery at Gordion*. Philadelphia, 1956.

<sup>70</sup> S. Lloyd-N. Gökçe, *Excavations at Polatlı*, *A. Std.* I, 1951, p. 48 ff., **Fig. 12.**

seri plain. There were no close connections with the centers situated in the west of the Konya plain and in the valley of Sakarya.

A mutual characteristic of Kültepe and Acemhöyük is the use of painted vessels together with the monochrome majority of pottery. Even though it cannot be stated for sure, the objects discovered at present appear to indicate that the painted vessels are fewer at Acemhöyük than they are at Kültepe in absolute numbers, and also with respect to the number of painted pottery types and the number of patterns. Still, painted pottery was more commonly used in the cities of the Tuzgölü region during this period, than at the cities within the curve of Kızılırmak such as Alacahöyük and Boğazköy. Painted pottery was more widely distributed in the Kayseri plain and in the Niğde-Aksaray region. There is less painted pottery at Alişar, ever though it is nearer to Kültepe.

The pottery of Kültepe and Alacahöyük was separately manufactured in the workshops of their own localities. Very few tombs have been discovered at Acemhöyük as yet. A factor which accounts for the abundance of pottery at Kültepe at this period are the numerous vessels left in the tombs as burial gifts. The discovery of more Acemhöyük tombs will add to the known forms, and consequently the basis for comparisons will widen. The first finds support this point.

The relationships between the Acemhöyük and the Kültepe pottery have always been close and continuous in all the contemporary building levels. In fact, a kind of pottery whose specimens were fairly similar in spite of local differences was dominant in both phases of the Assyrian Trading Colony Age; the region of distribution included the large area consisting of the Tuzgölü plain, the Kızılırmak curve, and the Kayseri plain. This indicates the existence of pottery with unified characteristics which was popular in this region during the Assyrian Trading Colony Age. However, regions north of Acemhöyük appear to have been in closest relationship with the plain of Kayseri. Excavating the area between Kayseri and Acemhöyük can easily illuminate the relationship between the regions and reveal the specific local characteristics. The examples of this type, found at Kültepe, Alişar, Boğazköy and Acemhöyük are far more related to each other, than either the potteries of the Old Hittite or the Empire Period have ever been in the same region. Still, Acemhöyük pottery has a greater continuity of form and technique than that of Kültepe,

where the pottery of different building levels has more specialized characteristics.

The effects of Northern Syria were reflected on Acemhöyük pottery, as well as on the pottery of Kültepe or any other city of the period. It is especially visible with pitchers on long, slender bodies. However, foreign pottery imported from Northern Syria has not as yet been found at Acemhöyük.

As the technique of vessel manufacturing was determined by the uses and the place of use, all of those employed in homes have about the same characteristics. The exceptions which have to be pointed out are the red or brown slipped, polished vessels which have kept the superior technique of the Assyrian Trading Colony Age alive throughout Central Anatolia.

No metal vessels were found at Acemhöyük as yet, but considerable numbers have been discovered at Kültepe. They help us to see that the terracotta pottery of Acemhöyük is an imitation of metal originals. These vessels have carinated or angular profiles, carinated bodies, V-shaped handles, spouts, ring-bases, and flutings. Metal workmanship had its very strong effects on the small cups, kantharoi, beak-spouted pitchers, trefoil pitchers, teapots with basket-handles, spouted handles, and jugs. This establishes that vessels which have not originated in metal are in the minority.

The pottery of Central Anatolia is known to have reached a high level of quality both with respect to technique and to form during the Assyrian Trading Colony Age. The workshops of Kültepe became the foremost center for this branch of art. Acemhöyük excavations verify this; however they show that the Tuzgözü region also was very advanced in pottery manufacture and closely followed the Kayseri plane.

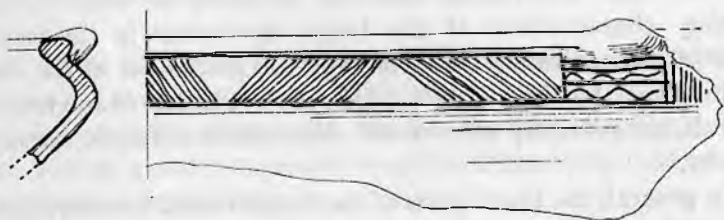
There is a continuity in the evolution of the Acemhöyük pottery. Wheel-made pottery is unified in the preparation of the clay, the baking methods, and the techniques of slipping and polishing. It is only the coarser kitchen ware which may not always happen to be well fired. The thin-walled pottery is consistently well-fired.

Apart from new forms which occasionally appeared through the effects of the neighboring regions, there are no great differences between the pottery types of Building-levels III, II and I. In general, large storage-vessels have been made by hand in every

level, but some wheel-made ones can be found as well. The differentiating characteristic of the latter specimens is the carinated profile of their orifices; the forms and the placement of the handles are the same. Kitchen wares, which show similar characteristics in all levels, are generally wheel-made; hand-made examples constitute a minority.

In general, the lower parts of the larger vessels are clay-coloured, while all the smaller vessels whose lower parts are visible are slipped throughout. All the better vessels have been treated as to make the wheel-marks invisible. The technique employed for slipping and polishing has given a gloss of copper to the terracotta vessels.

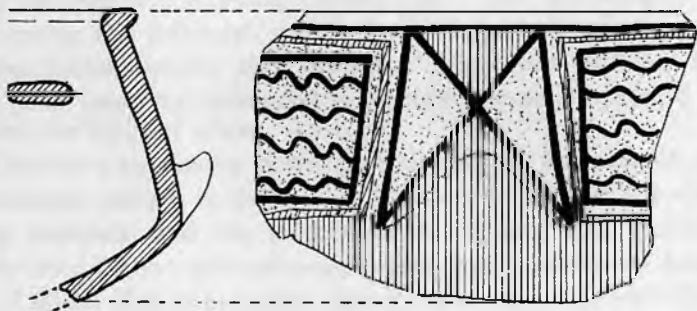




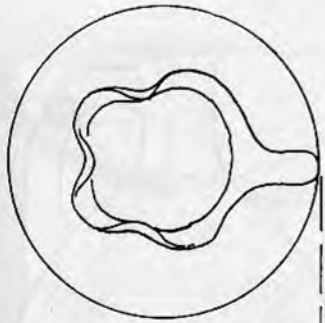
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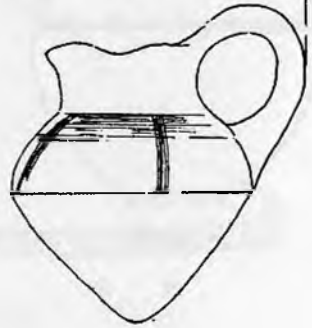
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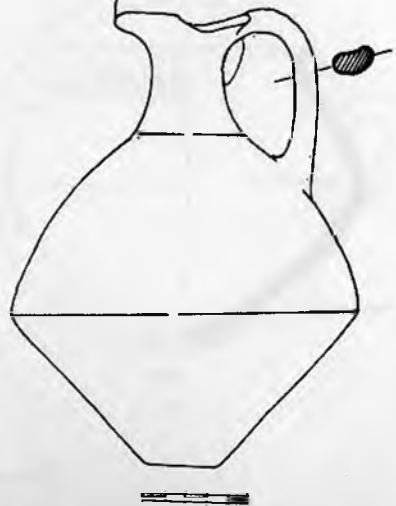
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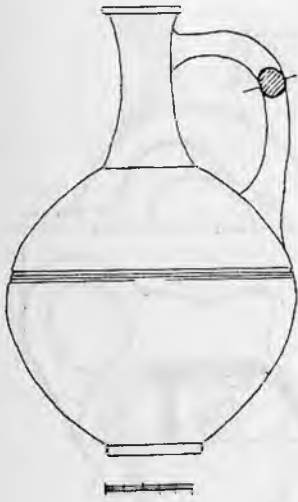


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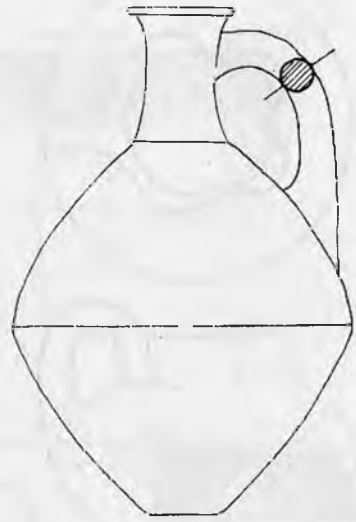


Res. Fig. 12—15

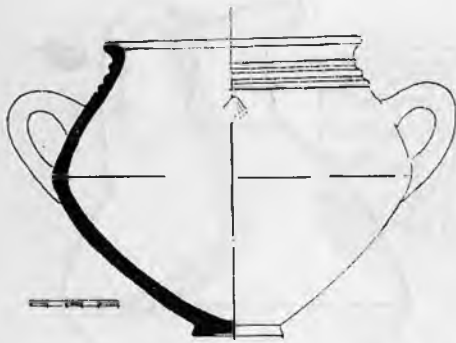




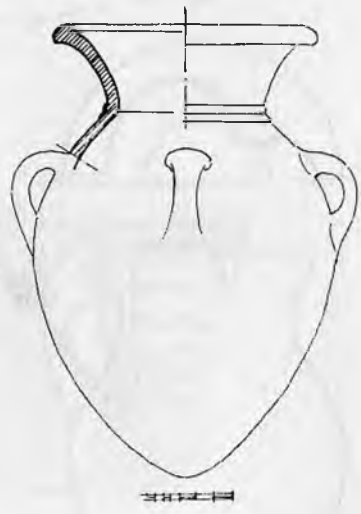
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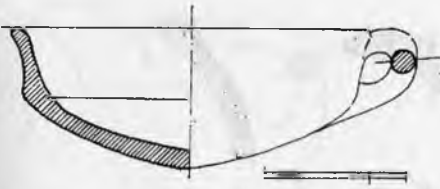


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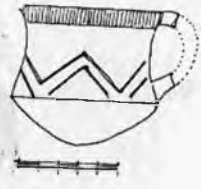


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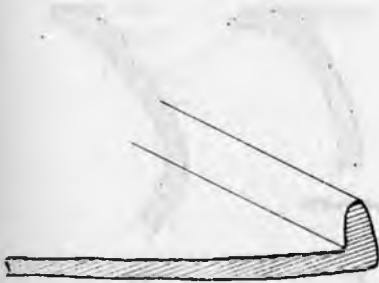
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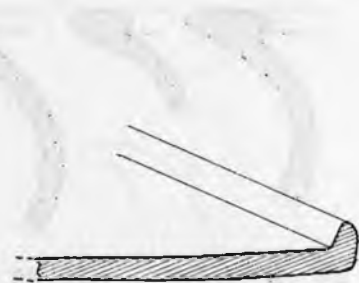
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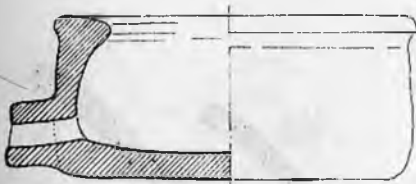
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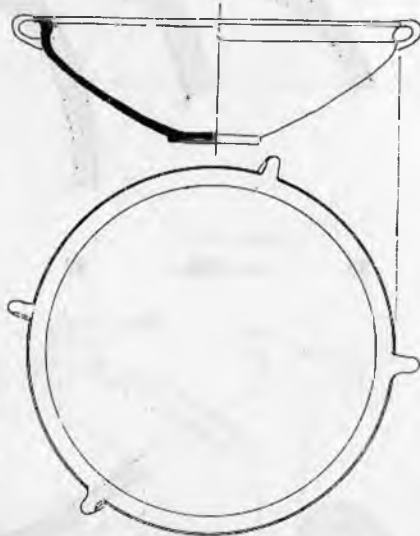
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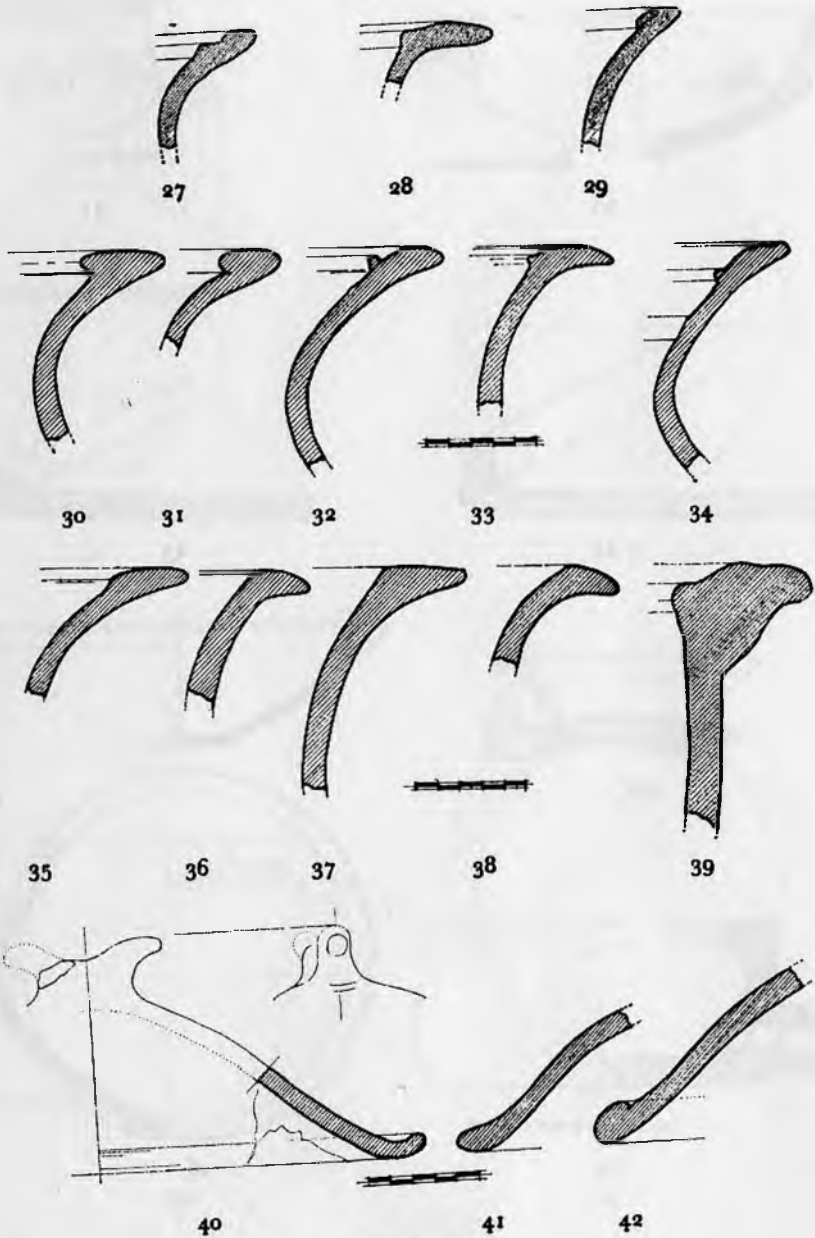


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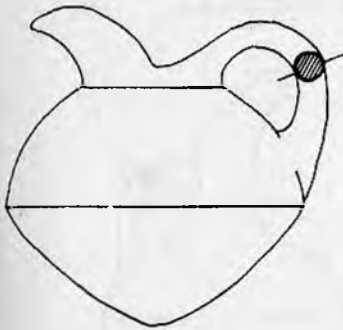


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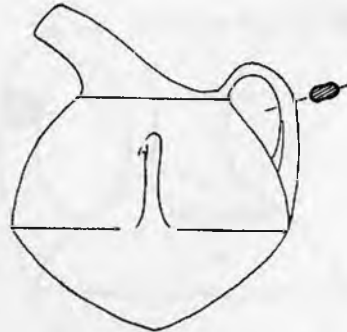
Res. Fig. 20 — 26



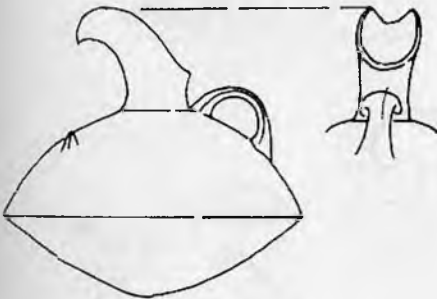
Res. Fig. 27 - 42



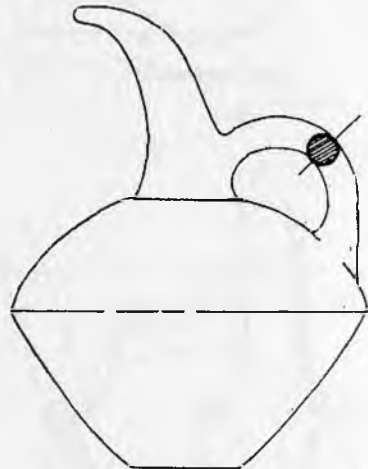
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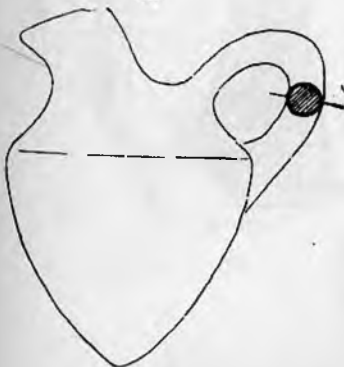
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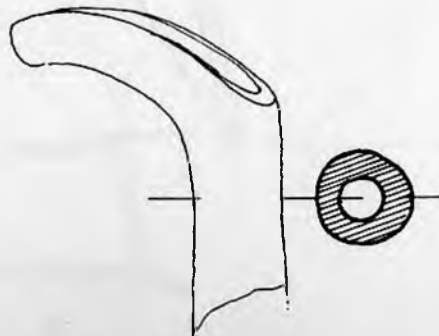
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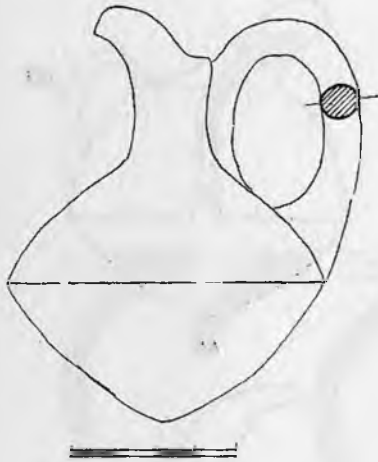


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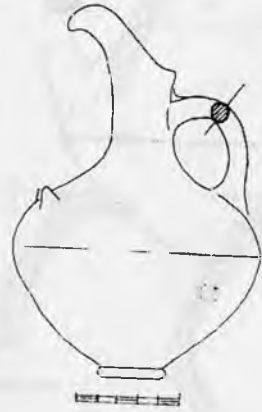


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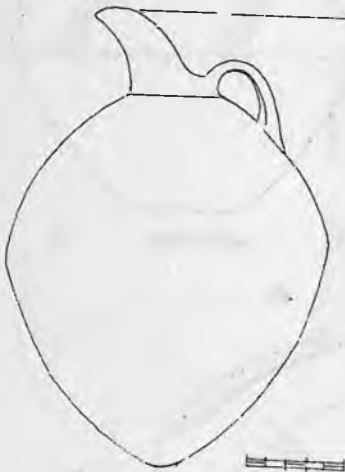
Res. Fig. 43 — 48



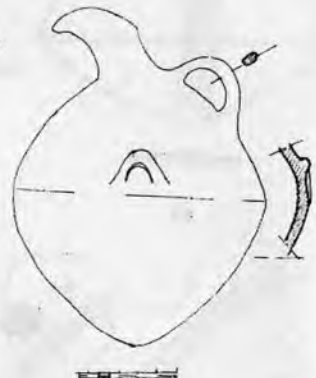
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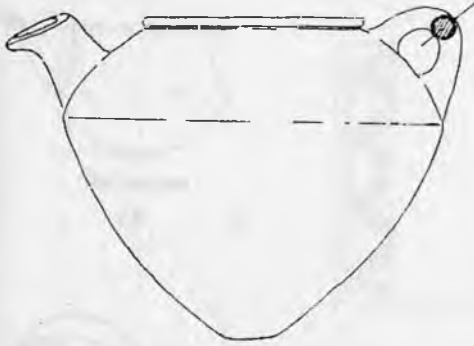
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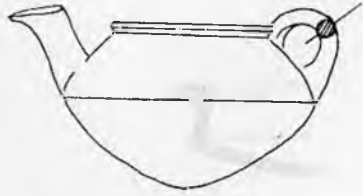
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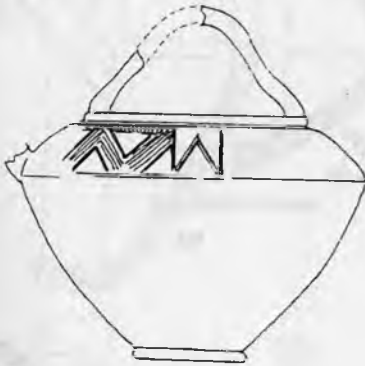
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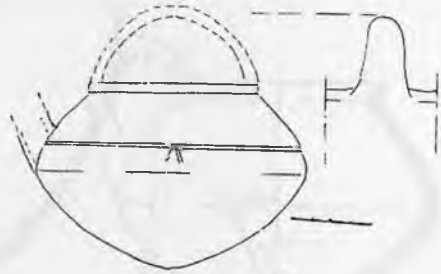
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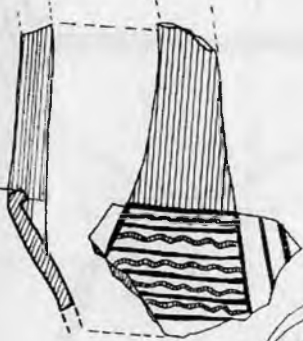
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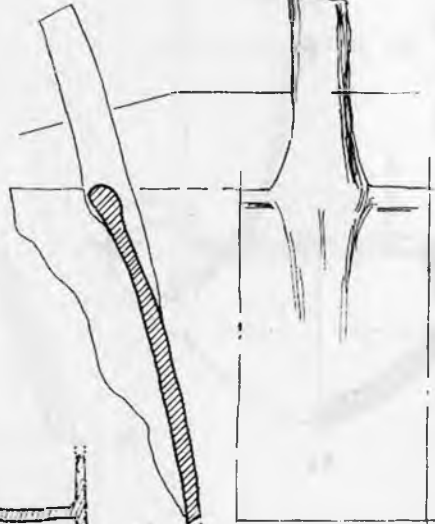
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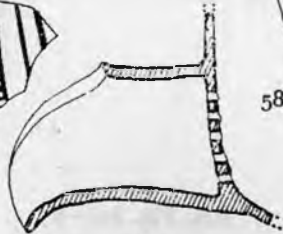
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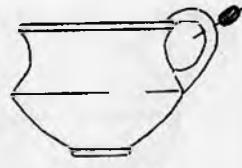


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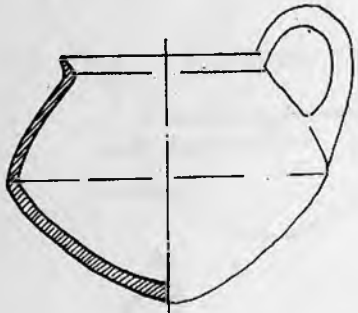
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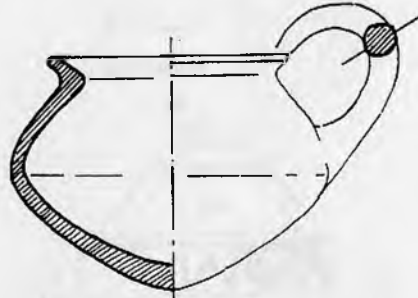
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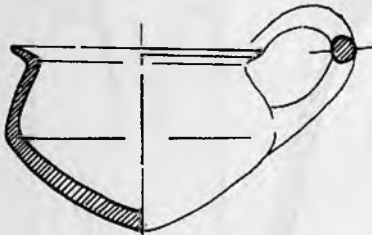
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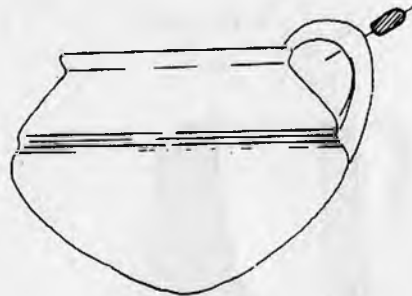
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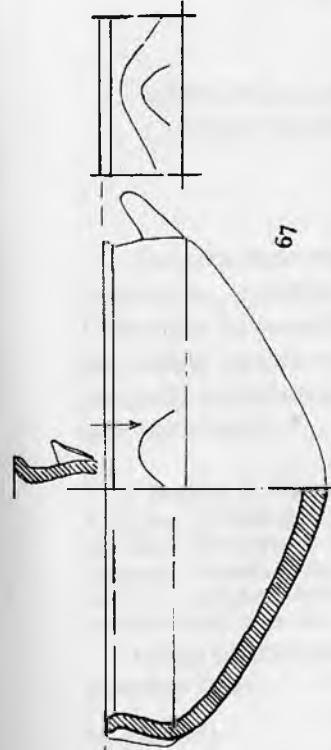


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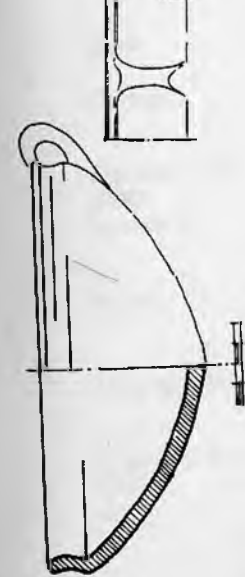


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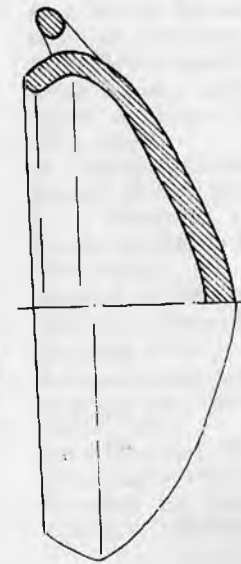
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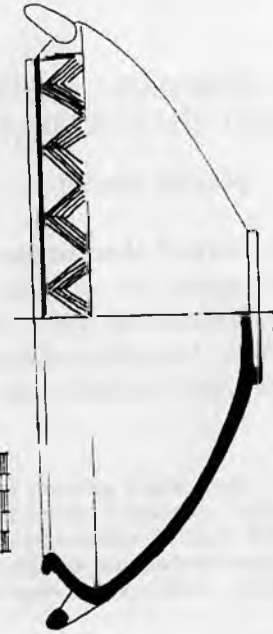
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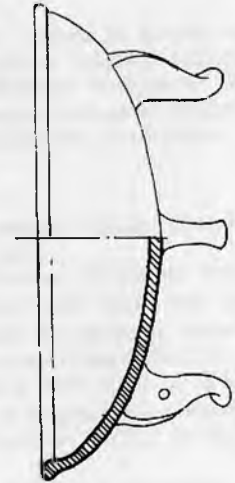
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Res. Fig. 66—70