



MERSİN ÜNİVERSİTESİ KILIKIA ARKEOLOJİSİNİ ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ
YAYINLARI
MERSIN UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH CENTER OF
CILICIAN ARCHAEOLOGY



OLBA XXIX (Ayrıbasım / Offprint)

KAAM YAYINLARI

OLBA

XXIX

© 2021 Mersin Üniversitesi/Türkiye

ISSN 1301 7667

Yayıncı Sertifika No: 18698

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Published each year in May.

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OLBA'nın yeni sayılarında yayınlanması istenen makaleler için yazışma adresi:

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Baskı / Printed by

Sonsöz Gazetecilik, Matbaacılık, Rek. İnş. San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti.

İvedik Mah. Matbaacılar Sit. 1341. Cad. No: 56-58 İvedik OSB - Yenimahalle / ANKARA

Tel: +90 312 394 57 71 Fax: +90 312 394 57 74 • Sertifika No: 18698

Grafik / Graphic

Digilife Dijital Basım Yay. Tan. ve Org. Hiz. San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti.

Güvenevler Mah. 1937 Sk. No.33 Yenişehir / MERSİN

Tel: +90 324 231 14 16 • www.digilifemersin.com



MERSİN ÜNİVERSİTESİ KILIKIA ARKEOLOJİSİNİ ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ
(KAAM) YAYINLARI-XXIX
MERSIN UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH CENTER OF
CILICIAN ARCHAEOLOGY (KAAM)-XXIX



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2021

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MERSİN ÜNİVERSİTESİ
KILIKIA ARKEOLOJİSİNİ ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ
BİLİMSEL SÜRELİ YAYINI 'OLBA'

Amaç

Olba süreli yayını; Küçükasya, Akdeniz bölgesi ve Ortadoğu'ya ilişkin orijinal sonuçlar içeren Arkeolojik çalışmalarda sadece belli bir alan veya bölge ile sınırlı kalmaksızın 'Eski Çağ Bilimleri'ni birbirinden ayırmadan ve bir bütün olarak benimseyerek bilim dünyasına değerli çalışmaları sunmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Kapsam

Olba süreli yayını Mayıs ayında olmak üzere yılda bir kez basılır. Yayınlanması istenilen makalelerin en geç her yıl Kasım ayı sonunda gönderilmiş olması gerekmektedir.

1998 yılından bu yana basılan Olba; Küçükasya, Akdeniz bölgesi ve Ortadoğu'ya ilişkin orijinal sonuçlar içeren Prehistorya, Protohistorya, Klasik Arkeoloji, Klasik Filoloji (ile Eskiçağ Dilleri ve Kültürleri), Eskiçağ Tarihi, Nüvizmatik ve Erken Hıristiyanlık Arkeolojisi alanlarında yazılmış makaleleri kapsamaktadır.

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1. a- Makaleler, Word ortamında yazılmış olmalıdır.
b- Metin 10 punto; özet, dipnot, katalog ve bibliografya 9 punto olmak üzere, Times New Roman (PC ve Macintosh) harf karakteri kullanılmalıdır.
c-Dipnotlar her sayfanın altına verilmeli ve makalenin başından sonuna kadar sayısal süreklilik izlemelidir.
d-Metin içinde bulunan ara başlıklarda, küçük harf kullanılmalı ve koyu (bold) yazılmalıdır. Bunun dışındaki seçenekler (tümünün büyük harf yazılması, alt çizgi ya da italik) kullanılmamalıdır.
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d) Ayrıca bibliyografya ve kısaltmalar kısmında bir yazar, iki soyadı taşıyorsa soyadları arasında boşluk bırakmaksızın kısa tire kullanılmalıdır (Dentzer-Feydy); bir makale birden fazla yazarlı ise her yazardan sonra bir boşluk, ardından uzun tire ve yine boşluktan sonra diğer yazarın soyadı gelmelidir (Hagel – Tomaschitz).

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Dipnot (kitaplar ve makaleler için)

Richter 1977, 162, res. 217.

Diğer Kısaltmalar

age.	adı geçen eser
ay.	aynı yazar
vd.	ve devamı
yak.	yaklaşık
v.d.	ve diğerleri
y.dn.	yukarı dipnot
dn.	dipnot
a.dn.	aşağı dipnot
bk.	Bakınız

4. Tüm resim, çizim ve haritalar için sadece "fig." kısaltması kullanılmalı ve figürlerin numaralandırılmasında süreklilik olmalıdır. (Levha, Resim, Çizim, Şekil, Harita ya da bir başka ifade veya kısaltma kesinlikle kullanılmamalıdır).

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JOURNAL ‘OLBA’

Scope

Olba is printed once a year in May. Deadline for sending papers is the end of November each year.

The Journal ‘Olba’, being published since 1998 by the ‘Research Center of Cilician Archeology’ of the Mersin University (Turkey), includes original studies done on prehistory, protohistory, classical archaeology, classical philology (and ancient languages and cultures), ancient history, numismatics and early christian archeology of Asia Minor, the Mediterranean region and the Near East.

Publishing Principles

1. a. Articles should be written in Word programs.
 - b. The text should be written in 10 puntos ; the abstract, footnotes, catalogue and bibliography in 9 puntos ‘Times New Roman’ (for PC and for Macintosh).
 - c. Footnotes should take place at the bottom of the page in continuous numbering.
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2. Punctuation (hyphen) Marks:
 - a) One space should be given after the comma in the sentence and after the dot at the end of the sentence.
 - b) The footnote numbering within the sentence in the text, should take place before the comma in the sentence or before the dot at the end of the sentence.
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 - *It should be set in brackets and one space should be given after the dot (fig. 3);
 - *If many figures in sequence are to be indicated, a short hyphen without space between the beginning and last numbers should be placed (fig. 2-4); if these are not in sequence, a dot and space should be given between the numbers (fig. 2. 5).

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Footnotes (for books and articles):

Richter 1977, 162, fig. 217.

Miscellaneous Abbreviations:

op. cit.	in the work already cited
idem	an author that has just been mentioned
ff	following pages
et al.	and others
n.	footnote
see	see
infra	see below
supra	see above

4. For all photographs, drawings and maps only the abbreviation ‘fig.’ should be used in continous numbering (remarks such as Plate, Picture, Drawing, Map or any other word or abbreviaton should not be used).
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9. Six keywords should be remarked, following the abstract in Turkish and English or German.
10. Figures should be at least 300 dpi; tif or jpeg format are required.
11. The article, figures and their layout as well as special fonts should be sent by e-mail (We Transfer).

THE EARLY BRONZE AGE II SETTLEMENT AT BADEMAĞACI HÖYÜK: AN EVALUATION OF THE POTTERY AND BEAK SPOUTED JUGS

Gülsün UMURTAK – Fatih ÇONGUR *

ÖZ

Bademağacı İlk Tunç Çağı Yerleşmesi: Çömlekçilik ve Gaga Ağzılı Testiler Üzerine Bazı Değerlendirmeler

Bademağacı Höyüğü, Antalya-Burdur karayolunun 52. km'sinde yer almaktadır. MÖ 2700 yıllarında, yöreye gelen yeni insan toplulukları, o zamanlarda yayvan bir höyük/tepecik halini almış olan bu eski yerleşim alanını seçmiş olmalıydılar. Bir kasaba, hatta kent denebilecek ölçülerde olan bu yeni yerleşme, höyüğün şekline uygun şekilde, uzun oval / badem biçimindedir. Bu dönem yerleşmesinin bir hakim kişi veya sınıfın egemenliği altındaki bir 'Yerel Beylik' merkezi olduğunu ve bu beyliğin yakın çevreyi de egemenliği altında tuttuğunu tahmin ediyoruz. İlk Tunç Çağı II boyunca yerleşmenin en dış halkasında birbirine bitişik konumda, megaronumsu yapılar bir sıra halinde dizilmişlerdir. İçlerinde halkın oturduğu kuşkusuz olan bu evler, küçük plan farklılıklarıyla birbirine benzemektedir. Yerleşmenin kuzey kesiminde doğu ve batıda birer sıra ev dışında yapılaşma yoğun değildir. Kasabanın güney yarısı ise yapılaşmanın yoğun olduğu, genelde yapıların oldukça sağlam durumda günümüze kaldığı, büyük olasılıkla seçkinlerin yaşamlarını sürdürdüğü bir mahalle gibi düşünülmelidir. Bu kesimde dış halkada megaronlar bulunmakta, iç kesimde birbirine bitişik oda dizilerinden oluşan depo binası yer almaktadır. Yerleşmenin, birbirine yapışık ev dizileriyle çevrilmiş genel planlamasının bilinçli şekilde düşünüldüğü ve ortada kalan kesimin özel olarak korunmaya çalışıldığı anlaşılır. Bir saray veya toplumun yöneticisi olanlar için yapıldığı düşünülen bu Çok Odalı Yapı'nın 17 odası açılmıştır. Bademağacı İTÇ II/3-1 döneminin buluntuları arasında çanak çömlek, onlarca tüm kabin olduğu bir koleksiyondur ve tarafımızdan ayrıntılı olarak öğrenilmiştir. Bu çömlekçilik, yapım özellikleri (çömleği hamuru, şekil verme, fırınlama ve yüzey işlemleri) bakımından eskiden yeniye devamlılık gösteren zengin ve gelişkin bir biçim repertuarı olan bir gelenektir. Yerleşmenin hemen tüm kesimlerinde çok sayıda çanak çömlek ele geçmiştir, bunların niteliği ve çeşitliliği, malzemenin bulunduğu yapının kentnin içindeki konumuna göre farklılık göstermektedir. Yerleşmede, konut olarak kullanıldığı düşünülen ve sayıları elli civarındaki megaronlardan ya da özel nitelikli yapı ya da depolardan ele geçen kaplar, günlük yaşamda her türlü gereksinmeyi karşılayacak nitelik ve

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çeşitliliktedir. Kasabanın güney mahallesinde ele geçen bir gümüş çanak dışında metal kap kacağa rastlanmamıştır. Ancak, bazı testi formlarının gövdelerindeki portakal dilimlerini anımsatan dikey kabartmalar bu tür kapların metal bir orijinden geldiğini düşündürmektedir. Bademağacı İlk Tunç Çağı II yerleşmesinde ele geçen çanak çömlek topluluğunda, kazıların devam ettiği yıllarda tarafımızdan 8 mal grubu saptanmıştır. Bademağacı gaga ağızlıları en çok Mal 1 grubunda örnek vermiştir. Bunun dışında Mal 2, Mal 3, Mal 4 Mal 5 ve Mal 6 gruplarında da gaga ağızlı testiler belirlenmiştir. Mal 3 ve Mal 4 grubuna ait testiler, çok kaliteli ve özenli bir işçiliğe sahiptir. Özellikle Mal 4 türü gaga ağızlıların, hamuruna, çok ince kenarlı yapılması, pişirilmesi ve çok iyi açıklanmış parlak yüzeylerine bakılarak, metal testilerin takliti olabileceği akla gelmektedir. Bademağacı İlk Tunç Çağı II çanak çömleği içerisinde en yaygın görülen formlardan olan gaga ağızlı testiler 186 adet örnek vermiştir. Bu sayı, incelenen tüm malzemenin yaklaşık % 23'ü, tüm testilerin ise % 93'ü oranındadır. Kazılarda ele geçen gaga ağızlıların çoğunluğu tüm ya da tüme yakın kaplardır. Söz konusu testi grubu, gösterdikleri farklı biçimsel özelliklerden dolayı tarafımızdan ana biçim grupları ve alt tiplere ayrılmıştır. Testilerin gagalarının sivri veya yayvan, gövdelerinin küresel ya da basık, diplerinin yuvarlak ya da düz olması gibi farklılıklar bu ayrımı zorunlu kılmıştır. Bademağacı gaga ağızlı testilerinin, Ege Dünyası'nda İlk Tunç Çağı süresince moda olan ortak çömlekçilik uygulamalarına uzak kalmadığı anlaşılmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, Batı Anadolu yerleşmelerinde ele geçen gaga ağızlı testi grupları arasındaki benzerliğin, bölgede söz konusu merkezler arasındaki doğrudan ya da dolaylı ilişkiler sonucu ortaya çıktığı düşünülebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bademağacı, İlk Tunç Çağı, mal, çanak çömlek, gaga ağızlı testi, megaron.

ABSTRACT

Bademağacı Höyük is located 52 km from Antalya on the Antalya-Burdur highway. The new communities that came to the region around 2700 BCE must have chosen this old settlement area, which at that time had become a flat mound / höyük. The settlement of this period, which can be called a town or even a city, is in the shape of an elongated oval or almond that reflects the shape of the mound. The settlement of this period was probably the centre of a 'Local Principality' ruled by a dominant ruler or elite class, and this principality would also have controlled the surrounding area. During the Early Bronze Age II period the settlement megaron-like structures were arranged adjacent to one another in a row on the outermost circle. These houses, which were undoubtedly inhabited, closely resemble each other with only small differences in plan. With the exception of one row of houses on each of the eastern and western sides, building density is low in this half of the mound. In contrast, the southern half of the town has a high building density and most of the buildings are generally in very good condition, which suggests this was probably a neighbourhood inhabited by the elite. In this area there are megarons on the outer ring, and a storage building consisting of rows of adjacent rooms in the inner section. A building complex with an intricate plan uncovered during the excavations in this area indicates the general layout of the Bademağacı EBA II settlement, which was surrounded by rows of adjacent houses, was pre-planned and demonstrates a deliberate attempt to provide protection for the central area. Seventeen rooms of this multi-roomed building thought to have been built for the rulers of the society or palace complex have now been excavated. Among the pottery finds from the EBA II / 3-1 settlement period at Bademağacı, there is a group of several complete vessels that have been studied in detail. This pottery tradition has a rich and sophisticated form repertoire, which reflects a continuation from old to new in terms of the pottery production characteristics and techniques (the paste, shaping of the forms, firing and surface treatments). A large amount of pottery was found in almost all parts of the settlement, and

the quality and variety of this pottery differed according to the location of the building within the city. In the megarons of the northern neighbourhood, where the ordinary people are thought to have lived, there were fewer high-quality pottery forms in good condition when compared to the number found in other parts of the settlement. The pottery vessels recovered from around fifty megarons in the settlement that are thought to have been used as residences and from the special buildings or storage rooms, are of the type and variety used to carry out various daily life activities. With the exception of a silver bowl found in the southern neighbourhood of the town, no metal vessels were found. However, the vertical reliefs resembling orange slices on the body sections of some of the jug forms and the shape of the neck and rim of some of the beak spouted jugs suggest that these vessels were based on original metal equivalents. While excavations at Bademağacı were still in progress, we identified eight ware groups from the pottery assemblage of the EBA II settlement. Most of the Bademağacı beak spouted jugs are from the Ware 1 pottery group. Beak spouted jugs were also found in the Ware 2, Ware 3, Ware 4 Ware 5 and Ware 6 groups. The examples from Ware 3 and Ware 4 are a very high quality and display careful workmanship. The Ware 4 beak spouted jugs are especially striking and the quality of the paste, the fine rims of the jugs, the standard of the firing and the well burnished glossy surfaces would suggest these could be an imitation of metal jugs. Bademağacı has yielded 186 examples of beak spouted jugs, one of the most common forms among the EBA II pottery. This number makes up approximately 23% of all the pottery material examined and 93% of all the jugs. Most of the beak spouted jugs uncovered in the excavations are whole or almost complete. We have divided this jug repertoire into main form groups and subtypes according to their varying form features. Differences such as the pointed or splayed / shallow spouts of the jugs, the spherical or squat bodies, rounded or flat bases made these distinctions necessary. It is clear that the Bademağacı beak spouted jugs are not dissimilar to the common pottery forms and practices that were fashionable in the Aegean World during the EBA. In this context, it can be assumed that the similarity between the beak spouted jug groups found at Western Anatolian settlements emerged as a result of direct or indirect relations between the centres in the region.

Keywords: Bademağacı, Early Bronze Age, ware, pottery, beak spouted jug, megaron.

The Early Bronze Age II Settlement at Bademağacı Höyük (Gülsün Umurtak)

Bademağacı Höyük¹ is located 52 km from Antalya, 200 m west of the Antalya-Burdur highway and 3-4 km north of the Çubuk Pass, which is on the current highway and provides a natural passage from the Taurus Mountains down to the Antalya plain (fig. 1). The longer diameter of the mound on a north-south axis is 210 m in length, and the shorter diameter on an east-west axis is 110 m. The height of the top of the

¹ In the context of the Burdur Region Excavations and Research Project initiated by Prof. Refik Duru (Emeritus-Istanbul University) on behalf of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Istanbul University in 1976, excavations took place at Kuruçay (1978-1988) and Höyücek (1989-1992), and investigative research was carried out at Hacılar Necropolis (1995, 1996). The Bademağacı Höyük Excavations, which took place in the years 1993-2010 under the direction of Prof. Refik Duru, were a continuation of this project and the author of this article, Prof. Gülsün Umurtak partnered in them from the outset.

mound is 7 m above the level of the plain².

Table showing the Stratigraphy of the Höyük and Cultural Sequence³

Cultural Period	Building Level
Early Christian Church/Chapel	
————— Hiatus —————	
Middle Bronze Age (MBA)	MBA 1
Early Bronze Age III (EBA III)	EBA III/1
Early Bronze Age II (EBA II)	EBA II/1–3
Early Bronze Age I (EBA I) ?	
————— Hiatus —————	
Late Chalcolithic (LCh) ?	
————— Hiatus —————	
Early Chalcolithic (ECh) ?	
Late Neolithic (LN)	LN 1, 2
Early Neolithic II (EN II)	EN II/1–3, 3A, 4, 4A, 4B
Early Neolithic I (EN I)	EN I/5–9
—————	
Virgin Soil	

The earliest cultural period at Bademağacı Höyük is the Neolithic Period, consisting of the Early Neolithic settlements that were established on virgin soil and constitute an accumulation that is up to 7 m in thickness in places and the Late Neolithic settlements that represent the later stages. It is understood from the archaeological evidence - especially the pottery finds – that, after the Neolithic settlements came to an end around 6100 BCE, settlements continued in the Early Chalcolithic and Late Chalcolithic periods but no architectural remains belonging to these periods were found in the areas where excavations were carried out. The settlement considered to have had the longest time span at Bademağacı is the multi-phase Early Bronze Age cultural period (EBA II), and the one with the shortest time span is the Middle Bronze Age (MBA) settlement.

The new people groups that came to the region around 2700 BCE had nothing to do with the Neolithic and Chalcolithic peoples who had lived there several thousand years before and they must have chosen this old settlement area, which at that time

2 I extend my thanks to my friend and colleague Angela Bell MA (Istanbul University) for translating this article into English.

3 Duru – Umurtak 2019, 9, 164.

had become a flat mound / höyük. The EBA II settlement was established directly on the remains of the earlier settlements and this new three-phase period formed an accumulation of 4.50 / 5.00 m in thickness in places. This new period settlement, which can be called a town or even a city, is in the shape of an elongated oval or almond that reflects the shape of the mound (fig. 2). We think the settlement of this period was the centre of a 'Local Principality' ruled by a judge / ruler or a dominant class, and this principality would have also controlled the surrounding area. The community who lived on this mound during EBA II sustained their existence here by repairing or rebuilding the houses and towns that were destroyed multiple times for various reasons. It can be said that in this new period the settlement was arranged according to a pre-planned system that was designed in advance. On the longer eastern and western sides of the settlement, megaron-like structures were arranged adjacent to one another in a row on the outermost circle. These houses, which were undoubtedly inhabited, closely resemble each other with only small differences in plan. The doors of the houses, varied between 10 m and 19 m in length and faced the middle (interior) of the city. With the exception of a few of the houses, all the narrow rear sections faced the outside of the city and were blank walls. Due to the houses being adjacent to one another, the outward facing side formed a plain shared wall that blocked access to the settlement. The rear sections of the buildings on the eastern and western sides of the settlement were sometimes not closed by a wall and these houses functioned as a kind of door (propylon) that allowed entrance from the outside⁴. An outer strip paved with irregular stones and varying in width between 4 m and 7 m had been formed on the slopes of the mound beyond the megaron and other buildings on the outermost edge of the city (fig. 2). This sloping paved area that surrounds the mound may have been formed to prevent the edges of the mound and the walls of the house on the outer ring of the settlement from being eroded by rising water, as it is located in a hollow area and its surroundings could resemble a lake during wet seasons⁵.

In the northern part of the settlement (fig. 2) a large area appears to have deliberately been left vacant. With the exception of one row of houses on each of the eastern and western sides, building density is not high in this half of the mound. It is possible to explain the fact that, in spite of the northern half being under protection, this area is left empty by assuming it was an open animal pen where the residents of the town would take their livestock at night to protect them. In contrast the southern half of the town, which has a high building density with most of the buildings generally in very good condition, seems to have been a neighbourhood probably inhabited by the elite. In this area there are megarons on the outer ring, and a storage building consisting of rows of rooms adjacent to each other in the inner section⁶.

A building complex with an intricate plan uncovered during the excavations in this area indicates the general layout of the Bademağacı EBA II settlement, which was surrounded by rows of adjacent houses, was pre-planned and demonstrates a deliberate attempt to provide protection for the central area. Seventeen rooms of this

4 Duru – Umurtak 2010a, 2011.

5 Duru 2016, 89.

6 *ibid.*, 83.

Multi-Roomed Building, which is thought to have been built for those who were rulers of the society or palace complex, have now been excavated (fig. 2). There would probably have been about ten more rooms in this area, which is at the centre of the mound and below the Church that was built on the highest part⁷.

The number of houses excavated in the EBA II settlements during the excavations has reached more than 50. If the possible existence of 30 more houses in the unexcavated parts and about 25 rooms belonging to the 'Palace' structures in the middle section are included, there would have been a total of about 120 houses / rooms in the settlement during this period. Refik Duru has estimated that, if 6-7 people lived in each house, at least 700 people would have lived in this settlement at Bademağacı and, if it is accepted that the city survived for at least two generations, a minimum of 1500 people could have lived here.

Some Observations on the Pottery

Among the pottery finds from the EBA II / 3-1 settlement period at Bademağacı, there is a group of several complete vessels that we have studied in detail. This pottery tradition has a rich and sophisticated form repertoire, which reflects a continuation from old to new in terms of the pottery production characteristics and techniques (the paste, shaping of the forms, firing and surface treatments) (fig. 3). Some ware groups found in large numbers reflect a monotonous production, but more distinguished special vessels were also determined among the pottery (fig. 4). These handmade and wheel made vessels include various pottery items used by the people to meet daily requirements. A large amount of pottery was found in almost all parts of the settlement, and the quality and variety of this pottery differed according to the location of the building within the city. In the megarons of the northern neighbourhood, where the ordinary people are thought to have lived, there were fewer high-quality pottery forms in good condition when compared to the number found in other parts of the settlement. A large number of sherds were found *in situ* in the southern rooms of the Multi-Roomed Building in the central section of the mound. This pottery consists of jars and storage vessels, and deep bowls and jugs. The quality of the small medium-sized beak spouted jugs is particularly striking (fig. 4). More than 30 vessels were found in one of the rooms, and about 28 vessels in another room (fig. 5). An interesting observation here is that small jugs were hidden inside the large double-handled jugs (fig. 6). These were apparently used as storage containers in which supplies of food or pottery were kept.

A significant number of vessels were found *in situ* on the floor of one of the four slightly distorted trapezoidal plan megarons in the southern neighbourhood of the settlement. A bronze dagger, silver pins, a silver bowl and a gold earplug were found inside the storage vessels and jars on the floor of one of the rooms.

Multi-Roomed Building No. 2 was uncovered on the southern side of the mound in an area without the megaron plan structures that surrounded most of the settlement

⁷ Duru – Umurtak 2010a, 2011.

in a radial design. A large amount of pottery, some bronze pins, a bulla with a seal impression and two numerical tablets were found in one of the rooms. This suggests that a record was kept of the goods entering and leaving the warehouse (these may have been pottery items, but could also have included food produce or metal items)⁸.

The pottery vessels recovered from around fifty megarons in the settlement, which are thought to have been used as residences and the special buildings or storage rooms, are of the type and variety used to carry out various daily life activities. With the exception of a silver bowl⁹ found in the southern neighbourhood of the town, no metal vessels were found. However, the vertical reliefs resembling orange slices on the body sections of some the jug forms and the shape of the neck and rim of some of the beak spouted jugs (fig. 11/19; 13 / 4-7, 13-15) suggest that these vessels were based on original metal equivalents. Apart from the pottery, more than a hundred terracotta, stone and metal seals, numerous terracotta idols, a marble idol and finds such as bronze and silver pins, spearheads and daggers (fig. 4, 7) were found in buildings throughout the settlement.

While excavations at Bademağacı were still in progress, we identified eight ware groups from the pottery assemblage of the EBA II settlement.

Ware 1 (Red Slipped Ware):

This is the most common ware group of this period. There are two different quality types within this pottery group, as some of the pieces are carefully made while others are coarse in appearance. The paste colours of this ware group are mainly beige and light brown, and shades /tones of these colours. The vessels are tempered with mineral, mica and fine or medium-sized plant additives. The size of these tempers seem to vary depending on the quality of the vessels. The consistency is fairly good and firing is generally successful for the pots with a firm consistency, although a black core or mottling of the surface is visible on the cross-sections of some of the vessels. The surface colour is tones of red and orange and the colour of the slip is red and shades of red. The surface of most of the pottery is burnished and some pieces are expertly burnished, which causes them to resemble a shiny, oily texture in appearance. Some of the pieces are matt in appearance and do not seem to have been burnished. The pottery forms identified include varieties of plates, deep bowls, bowls, round and beak spouted jugs, miniature jugs and jars. The pottery is usually decorated with incised, bas-relief, knob and grooved designs. However, examples with encrusted decoration and impression, impression-dot or paint decoration are also seen. Although paint decoration is not a common tradition in the Lakes Region during the EBA, examples of off-white decoration on a red slip or red paint decoration on a cream slip were found at Bademağacı Höyük.

Surface colours: Munsell 2.5 YR 4/6 “red”; 4/8 “red”; 5/6 “red”; 5/8 “red”; 5 YR 6/6 “reddish yellow”

8 Umurtak 2009, 2010

9 Duru – Umurtak 2010b, 24.

Ware 2 (Grey/Black Ware):

This is a carefully made ware group with a high-quality appearance. The colour of the paste could not be clearly determined on some pieces, but it is generally light brownish or grey in colour. The paste is tempered with medium-sized mineral additives and has a good texture, and the firing is mostly successful. The surface colours are shades of brownish dark grey and dark grey. Colour fluctuations of the brown tones can be seen in places due to variations in the firing process. All the pieces are slipped and very well burnished. The form repertoire is extensive, and the decorations are rich and frequently applied. The forms identified include plates, bowls, round-mouthed and beak spouted jugs, miniature jugs and jars. Incised and encrusted decoration has been applied in the form of zig zag, herringbone and wavy line designs. Other decorations consist of vertical relief, dot impressions, grooves and knob designs.

Surface colours: Munsell 2.5 YR 3/1 “dark reddish gray”; 5 YR 2.5/1 “black”; 3/1 “very dark gray”; 4/1 “dark gray”; 6/1 “gray”.

Ware 3 (High Quality Red Slipped Ware):

This is a meticulously made ware group. The paste of this group is cream, buff (camel colour) and very light red in colour and it is very well refined, with fine mineral tempers and an extremely good texture. The firing is generally good. The surface colours are red and red with orange tones. The slip of some pieces had worn off. Brush marks from the slip application are clearly visible on the surface of some of the examples. The burnishing process is always successful. The pottery is usually left plain, but occasionally relief, knob and groove decorations were applied. This ware group was mostly used for making plates, bowls and jugs.

Surface colours: 2.5 YR 4/6 “red”; 5 YR 4/6 “yellowish red”; 7/6 “yellowish red”; 5/8 “reddish yellow”.

Ware 4 (High Quality Grey/Black Ware):

This ware group consists of two pottery types, which are fine carefully made vessels and larger, more roughly made examples. The fine, elegant pieces with thin rims are thought to have been copies of metal vessels. This is a special group exhibiting a high standard of craftsmanship, demonstrated by the quality of both the fabric and the forms. The grey, very fine mineral-tempered, well consolidated paste of this ware is notable. The slip has worn off on some examples, but is of very high quality on other others. Most of the pieces are very successfully fired. The surface colours are shades / tones of black, light brown and grey. The most common forms are plates, bowls, beak spouted jugs and jars. In addition to relief decoration in the form of engraved lines, grooves and knob designs, there are some skilfully applied twisted handles. Some examples of off-white paint decoration on a grey slip are also seen.

Surface colours: Munsell 2.5 YR 4/1 “dark reddish gray”; 5 YR 3/1 “very dark gray”; 6/1 gray; 7.5 YR 6/1 “gray”.

Ware 5 (Red Coarse Ware):

This ware mainly consists of storage containers and cooking pots, some of which are very large in size and others much smaller. The paste is tempered with medium-sized and large stone particles and also includes a large amount of plant additives. The colour tones are red, orange, buff and light brown and the paste is not very well consolidated. The firing was unsuccessful, and this negligence has resulted in colour fluctuations on parts of the surface and black or brown stains are especially evident. The surface colour is shades of red and buff. Vessels with uncorrected surfaces that are rough in appearance are not usually slipped or burnished. The pottery of this group is usually left undecorated, although there are a few rare examples of incised and relief decoration. The most common forms are bowls, jars, beak spouted jugs, trays and storage containers.

Surface colours: Munsell 10 R 5/6 “red”; 5 YR 6/8 “reddish yellow”; 5/8 “yellowish red”; 6/3 “light reddish brown”.

Ware 6 (Grey/Black Coarse Ware):

The paste of this ware is tempered with medium-sized or large mineral particles and fine vegetation and is light brown, buff (camel colour) and greyish in colour. Slipping or burnishing of the pottery is rarely seen. The quality of the firing is variable, and a blackish, greyish colour fluctuations is visible on the surface of some of the pieces. The surface colour of some of the rougher pottery is dark grey or a blackish colour and is matt in appearance, while the colour tones of other pieces are grey, light grey and light brown. The forms of this ware type include plates, bowls, beak spouted jugs, jars and trays. As well as the plain pottery, decoration in the form of grooves, incised lines, dots, nail imprints and knob designs is seen on some of the Ware 6 pieces.

Surface colours: Munsell 2.5 YR 3/1 “dark reddish gray”; 7/1 “light reddish gray”; 5 YR 2.5/1 “black”; 3/1 “very dark gray”; 4/1 “dark gray”; 6/1 “gray”; 7/1 “light gray”

Ware 7 (Brownish Dark Grey Burnished Ware):

The paste is tempered with fine and medium-sized mineral particles and is compact. It is brownish dark grey in colour. An examination of some broken pieces has shown that the vertical layers seen in the cross-sections can easily be separated from each other like puff pastry dough. Burnishing, one of the most important characteristics determining the character of this ware group, has been applied to the inner and outer surfaces of the vessels. As a result of this successful process, the surfaces of the pieces are shiny and have an almost transparent appearance. The firing is not very successful. Colour fluctuations and stains are visible on the pottery surfaces due to the poor firing. The thick slip is the same colour as the paste, brownish dark grey and shades of this colour. A small number of pieces decorated with knobs and grooves were found in this ware group. Except for a jar and a flat rimmed bowl, "S" profiled bowls are the most

common form of Ware 7.

Surface colours: Munsell 5 YR 3/1 “very dark gray”; 7.5 YR 3/2 “dark brown”; 10 YR 3/1 “very dark gray”; 3/2 “very dark grayish brown”.

Ware 8 (Wheel Made Ware):

The well-refined paste is tempered with particles too small to be determined by eyesight. The paste is buff, light dirty beige in colour and is compact. The examples were made on the potter’s wheel and they are well fired. The surface colour is buff, and traces of a red slip can be seen on it. No burnishing has been applied. Ware 8 is only represented by two wheel made drinking cups.

Surface colours: Munsell 2.5 YR 7/4 “light reddish brown”; 5 YR 7/6 “reddish yellow”.

We believe the Bademağacı EBA pottery Ware groups 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were produced locally. Wares 7 and 8, however, may have been brought here from elsewhere as they are very few in number and there are no similar pottery forms among the other ware groups. Could the Ware types that make up the majority we refer to as "local" have been the products of pottery atelier(s) at Bademağacı, or were there workshops and ateliers in the immediate vicinity? Could the pottery, or at least some of the pottery material, have been produced at another centre in the region and brought to Bademağacı? We do not think the pottery would have been brought here from more distant places, centres such as Kuruçay, Hacılar Büyük Höyük and even Karataş-Semayük. This is because, although the contemporary pottery of these centres shares some common features, significant differences are also evident and the risks of transporting terracotta vessels over long distances would make it unlikely. At least it can be said that groups such as Ware 1 and Ware 2, and also groups with very coarse storage vessels such as Ware 5 and Ware 6, should not be considered to have been imported goods.

An Introductory Study of the Beak Spouted Jugs, described according to their Forms and Parallel Example¹⁰ (Fatih Mehmet Çongur)

Bademağacı has yielded 186 examples of beak spouted jugs, one of the most common forms among the EBA II pottery. This number makes up approximately 23% of all the pottery material examined and 93% of all the jugs. Most of the beak spouted

¹⁰ The information on the beak spouted jugs that constitutes the subject of this section is taken from my Masters thesis (F. M. Çongur 2019, The Bademağacı EBA Pottery (Bademağacı İlk Tunç Çağı Çanak Çömleği, Istanbul University, Institute of Social Sciences, Unpublished Masters Thesis), which was completed under the supervision of Prof. Gülsün Umurtak. I would like to thank Prof. Refik Duru for allowing me to work on the Bademağacı EBA II pottery, and Prof. Gülsün Umurtak for directing and guiding me patiently in my studies. I would also like to thank the Istanbul University Rectorate, Scientific Research Projects Administration for supporting my thesis project (Project No: SYL-2017- 25286).

jugs uncovered in the excavations are whole or almost complete. We have divided this jug repertoire into main form groups and subtypes according to their varying form features. Differences such as the pointed or splayed / shallow spouts of the jugs, the spherical or squat bodies, rounded or flat bases made these distinctions necessary. Jugs from the local ware groups (Ware 1-6) of Bademağacı (fig. 8, 9) will be described under four form groups, taking into account the sharpness of the beak spouts and their neck and body features.

Type a – Narrow Necked, Squat Bodied

The jugs that make up this group will be studied under two main sub-groups.

a_I – Beak spouted with a Pointed Spout

This form made from Ware 1 (fig. 8) is represented by two narrow necked, squat bodied jugs with a strip handle and a round base (fig. 10/1, 2), decorated with a knob design (fig. 10/2), horizontal grooves and finger nail impressions (fig. 10/1).

Parallel Example: Hacılartep¹¹

a_{II} – Beak spouted with a Long, Pointed Spout

The second type consists of jugs that have a cylindrical handle and a plain base (figs. 13/4, 5, 13). These jugs dating to EBA II / 2 and EBA II / 1 are made from Ware 3 and Ware 4 fabric (fig. 8). They are decorated with a single horizontal groove band on the body section (fig. 13/5), relief decoration (fig. 13/4) and a knob design (fig. 6/13) under the mouth rim, and groove (fig. 13/4) and twisted (fig. 13/5, 13) designs on the handles.

Parallel Examples: Karataş-Semayük¹², Damlıboğaz¹³, Kaklık Mevkii¹⁴

Type b – Narrow Necked, Spherical Bodied

This group of jugs is divided into three sub-types.

b_I – Beak Spouted with an Upwardly Pointed Spout

Examples of narrow necked, spherical bodied jars (fig. 10/3-8; 12/10-12; 13/6, 7, 14, 15; 14/7, 8) with a strip handle (fig. 10/3, 5; 12/11, 12; 13/7) or a cylindrical handle (fig. 10/4; 13/6), and usually with a flat base (fig. 10/3, 4; 13/6), date to EBA II/3-1 and are made from Ware 1, Ware 2 Ware 3, Ware 4 and Ware 6 fabric (fig. 8). Decoration consists of long vertical parallel grooves (fig. 10/6), short horizontal

11 Eimermann 2004: 32, fig. 7/4 (III).

12 Eslick 2009, pl. 44/KA 434/KA 634 (V:2); pl. 62/KA 193, KA 200 (mixed deposits).

13 Gülseven 2002, lev. 3/a.

14 Topbaş et al. 1998, 67, fig. 51/119.

grooves (fig. 10/8; 12/11), knob designs (fig. 10/3-5) on the bodies of the jugs, and short parallel “X” designs and a single row of zigzags (fig. 10/4), short horizontal grooves (fig. 10/8; 13/14), and vertical grooves (fig. 12/11, 12; 13/7) on the handles. Under the mouth rims of some of the jugs, there is relief decoration (fig. 10/7; 12/12; 13/6, 15), and protrusions that resemble ears and are not fully pierced but may have had rings attached to them (fig. 12/11; 13/14; 14/8).

Parallel Examples: Karataş-Semayük¹⁵, Kuruçay¹⁶, Hacılar Büyük Höyük¹⁷, Harmanören¹⁸, Karahisar¹⁹, Kusura²⁰, Karaoğlan²¹, Damlıboğaz²², Demircihöyük²³, Hacılartepe²⁴ Ilıpınar²⁵

b_{II} – Beak Spouted with a Pointed Spout

The second sub-type the beak spouted examples with a pointed spout (fig. 10/9-11; 12/13-17; 13/8, 9, 16, 17; 14/9, 10) were found in all the phases of EBA II (EBA II/3-1) and are seen among the pottery of Ware 1, Ware 2 Ware 3, Ware 4 and Ware 6 (fig. 8). These jugs usually have strip handles and flat bases. Decoration on the jugs is usually done by engraving and consists of long upside down “V” shapes (fig. 12/15), zigzags (fig. 13/17) a single horizontal groove (fig. 10/10), multiple horizontal (fig. 10/11; 12/13, 14, 17; 13/16; 14/9, 10) and slanted grooves /lines (fig. 12/16); relief decoration, undulating lines and a knob design (fig. 10/9). Vertical grooves (fig. 13/17) and knobs (fig. 10/10; 14/9, 10) are seen on the handles.

Parallel Examples: Karataş-Semayük²⁶, Kuruçay²⁷, Hacılar Büyük Höyük²⁸, Beycesultan²⁹, Kusura³⁰, Damlıboğaz³¹, Küllüoba³², Demircihöyük³³, Hacılartepe³⁴, Liman Tepe³⁵

15 Eslick 2009, plt. 35/KA 740, KA 716 (IV); plt. 40/KT 311, KT 329 (V:1); plt. 44/KT 399 (V:2); plt. 51/KA 432 (VI:1); plt. 63/KT 198 (mixed deposits).

16 Duru 1996, lev. 121/17, 19 (2); lev. 132/2 (1).

17 Umurtak – Duru 2018, 419, res. 5a.

18 Özsait 2004, 449, res. 9; Ünlüsoy 1993, çiz. 1b, 2a, 4a, 5a.

19 Yaylalı – Akdeniz 2002, lev. 4/fig. 14; lev. 5/fig. 17; lev. 7/fig. 21.

20 Lamb 1938, plt. LXXXIII/2 (B).

21 Topbaş et al. 1998, 59, fig. 45/68.

22 Gülseven 2002, çiz. 1/b; lev. 4/b.

23 Seheer 1987: taf. 30/12 (D); taf. 37/7 (E1).

24 Eimermann 2008, 403, fig. 15/1; 405, fig. 17/2, 4 (ph. III).

25 Eimermann 2004, 35, fig. 10/2.

26 Eslick 2009: plt. 21/KA 157 (II); plt. 33/KA 606 (III); plt. 40/KT 609 (V:1); plt. 55/KA 95 (pits in the main cemetery trench); plt. 63/KT 324 (mixed deposits).

27 Duru 1996, lev. 121/9 (2).

28 Umurtak – Duru 2013, 15, res. 26; Umurtak - Duru 2016, 31, res. 21; Umurtak – Duru, 2018, 418, res. 4a-b.

29 Lloyd – Mellaart 1962, 126, fig. 18/2 (XVII).

30 Efe et al. 1995, fig. 26/105.

31 Gülseven 2002, çiz. 1/a.

32 Sarı 2004, lev. 6/1 (III).

33 Efe 1988, taf. 7/2; taf. 8/1 (H).

34 Eimermann 2004, 32, fig. 7/3 (3).

35 Şahoğlu 2002, lev. 50/f (LMT B V-2).

b_{III} – Beak Spouted with an Oblique Spout

Among the material examined, the most interesting group in terms of the beak spout characteristics is the jugs with oblique spouts. This form was found among the Ware 1, Ware 2, Ware 3 and Ware 4 pottery types (fig. 8) and is from phases EBA II / 2, 3-2 (mixed accumulation) and 1 at Bademağacı (fig. 10/12, 13; 13 / 10- 12). As no body sections of these examples had survived, the body shape is unknown. The vessels are mostly undecorated, but one example has rows of horizontal groove decorations on the neck, one above the other (fig. 10/12).

Parallel Example: Troy³⁶

Tip c – Wide Necked

Beak spouted jugs with wide necks are a large group among the beak spouted examples and have been divided into six subtypes according to their beak characteristics and the shape of their bodies.

c_I –Beak Spouted, with a Splayed Spout and a Low Spherical Body

These examples (fig. 10/14, 15; 12/18, 19) are from among the Ware 1 and Ware 2 groups (fig. 9). The body sections of the jugs are decorated with engraved undulating lines and knob designs (fig. 10/14; 12/18, 19), while the handles are decorated with vertical grooves (fig. 10/14).

Parallel Examples: Karataş-Semayük³⁷, Kuruçay³⁸

c_{II} –Beak Spouted with a Splayed Spout and a Spherical Body

This form (fig. 10 / 16-19) can be seen in all phases of the settlement dating to EBA II (EBA II / 3-1), but only among the Ware 1 (fig. 9) pottery. The vessels are decorated with grooves, a knob design (figs. 10/16, 17, 19) and adjacent vertical relief designs (fig. 10/18).

Parallel Examples: Hacılar Büyük Höyük³⁹, Beycesultan⁴⁰, Kusura⁴¹, Kaklık Mevkii⁴²

c_{III} –Beak Spouted with a Splayed Spout and a Wide, virtually Straight Neck

This is the most numerous group among the material we examined (fig. 10 / 20-28; 11 / 1-7; 12/20, 21; 13/18; 14/1, 11, 12). Examples were uncovered in all phases of the EBA II settlement (3-1), and are from the pottery of Ware 1, Ware 2, Ware 4, Ware

36 Blegen et al. 1950, fig. 265/4 (I).

37 Eslick 2009, plt. 40/KA 721 (V:1); plt. 44/KA 457 (V:2); plt. 54/KA 44 (pits in the main cemetery trench).

38 Duru 1996, lev. 121/6 – 8, 11 (2).

39 Umurtak – Duru 2013, 18, res. 39.

40 Lloyd – Mellaart 1962, 174, fig. 38/11, 12 (XVI).

41 Lamb 1937, plt. VII/3, 4 (B).

42 Efe et al. 1995, fig. 21/50-52.

5 and Ware 6 (fig. 9). These jugs have strip handles (fig.10/20, 21, 24, 26, 27; 11/2, 3, 6; 12/1, 20, 21) or cylindrical handles (fig.10/23; 13/18), and round bases (fig.10 / 20-23, 26-28; 11/4, 5; 12/20, 21; 13/18; 14/1, 11, 12) or flat bases (fig.10/24, 25; 11 / 1-3, 6, 7). Decoration on the jugs includes double zigzag lines, engraved rows of short inverted “V” shapes one above the other (fig. 14/12), and a single long inverted “V” horizontal groove (fig. 10/25; 11/4). Relief decoration designs are horizontal (fig.10/21, 22), short vertical (fig.10/26), long strips (fig.10/24; 11/1, 5), downward hanging (fig.10/27) and oblique (fig. 10/28; 11/5) and there are also knob designs (figs. 10/23, 24; 11/1; 12/20).

Parallel Examples: Karataş-Semayük⁴³, Kuruçay⁴⁴, Beycesultan⁴⁵, Laodikeia–Kandilkırı⁴⁶, Iasos⁴⁷, Höyüktepe⁴⁸, Çiledir Höyük⁴⁹, Küllüoba⁵⁰, Liman Tepe⁵¹, Troya⁵², Thermi⁵³

c_{IV} – Beak Spouted with a Splayed Spout and a Wide, Straight Neck

This group consists of examples with strip handles that have flat (fig. 11/8; 12, 13, 19; 13/1) or round bases (fig. 11 / 9-11, 14-18; 14/2). These vessels are seen among the pottery of Ware 1, Ware 2, Ware 3 and Ware 5 (fig. 9) in phases EBA II / 3 and 2 at Bademağacı (fig. 11 / 8-18; 6/1; 14/2). Decorations identified on the bodies of the jugs are long inverted “V” shapes and a single horizontal strip / band (fig. 11/16), incised, hanging, single horizontal strip / band, groove and knob designs (fig. 11/17); relief decorations seen are zigzags (fig. 11/18), horizontal (fig. 11/9, 12, 14, 15), oblique (fig. 11/8, 10, 11, 13, 19) and knob (fig. 11/12; 13/1) designs.

Parallel Examples: Karataş-Semayük⁵⁴, Gökhöyük⁵⁵, Kuruçay⁵⁶, Hacılar Büyük Höyük⁵⁷, Harmanören⁵⁸, Beycesultan⁵⁹, Karahisar⁶⁰, Kusura⁶¹, Karaoğlan⁶², Küllüoba⁶³, Liman Tepe⁶⁴, Troya⁶⁵

43 Eslick 2009, pl. 17/KA 851 (I); pl. 44/KA 565, KA 663 (V:2); pl. 49/KA 720 (V:3); pl. 51/KA 294 (VI:1); pl. 61/KA 140 (mixed deposits).

44 Duru 1996, lev. 121/1, 2 (2).

45 Lloyd – Mellaart 1962, 124, fig. 17/6 (XVII).

46 Oğuzhanoglu-Akay 2015, lev. 20/1 (IV).

47 Pecorella 1984, 43, fig. 1/12; 48, fig. 2/18.

48 Ünan 2015, 276, kat. no. 059 – 062; 277, kat. no. 063 – 065.

49 Türktüzün et al. 2014, 57, res. 14.

50 Sarı 2004, lev. 44/2 (III).

51 Şahoğlu 2002, lev. 33/c (LMT A V-3b).

52 Blegen et al. 1950, fig. 228/35.759 (I).

53 Lamb 1936, fig. 28/7 (B).

54 Eslick 2009, pl. 61/KA 134 (mixed deposits).

55 Yener – Atvur 2002, 15, çiz. 1/4.

56 Duru 1996, lev. 121/3 (2).

57 Umurtak – Duru 2016, 31, res. 22.

58 Ünlüsoy 1993, 304, res. 27.

59 Lloyd – Mellaart 1962, 142, fig. 22/12 (XVI); 148, fig. 25/1, 23 (XVI).

60 Yaylalı – Akdeniz 2002, lev. 8/23.

61 Lamb 1937, fig. 7/1 (B).

62 Topbaş et al. 1998, 56, fig. 42/58, 59.

63 Sarı 2004, lev. 48/3 (III).

64 Şahoğlu 2002, lev. 24/c (LMT A VI – 1a).

65 Blegen et al. 1950, fig. 228/37.1137 (I).

c_v – Beak Spouted with an Upright Spout

Two wide-necked jugs with a spherical body, strip handle and round base (fig. 12/1, 2) made from Ware 1 (fig. 9) were found in phases EBA II / 2 and 1 at Bademağacı.

Parallel Example: Karataş-Semayük⁶⁶

c_{VI} – Beak Spouted with an Upright, Pointed Spout

Jugs with a wide neck, spherical body and flat base were identified among the pottery of Ware 1 and Ware 6 (fig. 9) from phase EBA II / 2 (fig. 12/3; 14/13). One of the examples from this group has zigzag decorations inside the knob designs and between the sections of vertical lines (fig. 14/13).

Parallel Examples: Karataş-Semayük⁶⁷, Hacılar Büyük Höyük⁶⁸, Kaklık Mevkii⁶⁹, Höyüktepe⁷⁰, Demircihöyük⁷¹

Tip d – Wide Necked

This group of jugs that resemble jars have been divided into three subtypes according to their neck features.

d_I – Beak Spouted with a Splayed Spout, Wide Necked

This fairly wide-necked group with a strip handle and a plain (fig. 14/3, 4) or round base (fig. 12/4) is of Ware 1 and Ware 5 pottery type (fig. 9) and examples are seen in phases EBA II / 3 – 2 and 2 of the settlement. The vessels are relief decorated with adjacent long, vertical shapes (fig. 14/4), knob (fig. 12/4) and almond-shaped (fig. 14/3) designs.

Parallel Examples: Karataş-Semayük⁷², Thermi⁷³

d_{II} – Beak Spouted with a Splayed Spout, and a Wide Straight Neck

The second group consists of jugs with a strip handle and flat (fig. 13/2) or round (fig. 12/5, 6) base. The examples are from Ware 1 and Ware 2 (fig. 9) and were found in phases EBA II / 3-2, 2. The jugs are decorated with vertical groove (fig. 12/6), horizontal (fig. 12/5) and vertical (fig. 13/2) relief designs.

Parallel Examples: Karataş-Semayük⁷⁴, Hacılar Büyük Höyük⁷⁵, Höyüktepe⁷⁶,

66 Eslick 2009, pl. 17/KA 261 (I); pl. 44/KA 694; pl. 45/KT 335 (V:2).

67 *ibid.* pl. 21/KA 147; pl. 22/KA 770 (II); pl. 35/KT 288, KA 853 (IV); pl. 44/KA 581 (V:2).

68 Umurtak – Duru 2016, 35, res. 30.

69 Topbaş et al. 1998, 67, fig. 51/3.

70 Ünan 2015, 90, kat. no. 126.

71 Efe 1988, taf. 6/3 (H); taf. 23/8 (K₁).

72 Eslick 2009, pl. 33/KA 605 (III); pl. 45/KA 686 (V:2).

73 Lamb 1936, fig. 28/4 (B).

74 Eslick 2009, pl. 47/KT 395 (V:2); pl. 48/KA 766 (V:3); pl. 61/KA 412 (mixed deposits).

75 Umurtak – Duru 2014, 12, res. 16c.

76 Ünan 2015, 275, kat. no. 058; 278, kat. no. 067; 281, kat. no. 082– 084; 282, kat. no. 085 – 088.

Demircihöyük⁷⁷

d_{III} – Beak Spouted with a Splayed Spout, Narrow Necked

The jugs that constitute this group have strip handles, and a flat (fig. 13/3; 14/5, 6) or round (fig. 12 / 7-9) base. They were found in the EBA II / 3, 2, 3-2 phases of the settlement, and are from the Ware 1, Ware 2, Ware 5 and Ware 6 pottery groups (fig. 9). Decoration on the vessels consists of a horizontal incised strip / band (fig. 13/3) and knob (fig. 12/9; 14/5, 6) designs.

Parallel Examples: Hacılar Büyük Höyük⁷⁸, Höyüktepe⁷⁹, Çiledir Höyük⁸⁰, Küllioba⁸¹, Demircihöyük⁸²

Concluding Comments

On the basis of our current knowledge, we can say the earliest vessels that could be referred to as jugs in the region where Bademağacı Höyük is located are examples found in the lower layer of Kuruçay level 12. The mouths of these vessels were probably narrowed on one side to allow the liquids to flow out⁸³. In the Late Chalcolithic Period, round-mouthed jugs are seen at Kuruçay in levels 6 and 3⁸⁴, and also in the neighbouring region to the north at Beycesultan, in levels XXXVII, XXXVI, XXXI, XXVII, XXVIb and XXIV⁸⁵. Following these early examples, jugs called "beak spouted" evidently became a common tradition in neighbouring regions as well as in the Burdur vicinity from the beginning of the EBA. We are not able to fully follow the development process of the jug form, or (in this context) the development of beak spouted jugs, from the beginning onwards. In other words, it is not possible to uninterruptedly follow the chronological order of jug forms from the first examples at Kuruçay dated to the Early Neolithic Period. It appears that round-mouthed and beak spouted jugs developed independently from each other, depending on differing daily life needs.

As mentioned above, the beak spouted jugs uncovered at Bademağacı have features such as a flat / pointed spout, a narrow / wide / straight neck, a squat / spherical body, a strip / cylindrical handle, and a flat / round base. The fact that the spouts of the beak spouted jugs were flat or pointed is undoubtedly due to differences in the function of the vessels.

Most of the Bademağacı beak spouted jugs are from the Ware 1 pottery group. Beak spouted jugs were also found in the Ware 2, Ware 3, Ware 4 Ware 5 and Ware

77 Seheer 1987, taf. 30/10 (D).

78 Umurtak – Duru 2014, 10, res. 12d.

79 Ünan 2015, 286, kat. no. 108, 110 – 113.

80 Türktüzün et al. 2014, 55, res. 6.

81 Sarı 2004, lev. 45/1 (III).

82 Seheer 1987, taf. 30/13 (D).

83 Duru 1994, lev. 40/5-7 (12 lower level)

84 Duru 1996, lev. 63/1-4, 6 (6); 97/1-6 (3).

85 Lloyd – Mellaart 1962, 74, fig. 2/8 (XXXVII); 79, fig. 3/14 (XXXVI); 86, fig. 7/22 (XXXI); 88, fig. 8/10 (XXVII); 92, fig. 9/24 (XXVIb); 96, fig. 10/12 (XXIV).

6 groups. The examples from Ware 3 and Ware 4 are a very high quality and display careful workmanship. The Ware 4 beak spouted jugs are especially striking and the quality of the paste, the fine rims of the jugs, the standard of the firing and the well burnished glossy surfaces would suggest these could be an imitation of metal jugs.

The closest parallels to the pottery we examined were found at Karataş-Semayük (Type a_{II}, b_I, b_{II}, c_I, c_{III}, c_{IV}, c_V, c_{VI}, d_I, d_{II}), Kuruçay (Type b_I, b_{II}, c_I, c_{III}, c_{IV}), Beycesultan (Type b_{II}, c_{II}, c_{III}, c_{IV}) and Höyüktepe, located within the boundaries of Kütahya Province (Type c_{III}, c_{IV}, d_{II}, d_{III}). On the basis of the comparisons we carried out, it seems that the beak spouted jugs from Bademağacı EBA II and those from neighbouring centres belong to the same tradition. The differences in production techniques at these centres would have been the result of varying local conditions. Refik Duru says it is not easy to accurately ascertain how trade operated between societies on the basis of archaeological evidence alone, but it is possible to explain the close parallels observed in the pottery and other products between settlements in neighbouring regions based on similarities in archaeological material, common techniques used in tool making, decoration styles, and the use of certain items by considering these to be the result of possible commercial relations. The similarity in products is probably due to the fact that these items would have been taken to different towns and villages by traveling merchants / vendors and displayed, sold or exchanged there⁸⁶. It is clear that the Bademağacı beak spouted jugs are not dissimilar to the common pottery forms and practices that were fashionable in the Aegean World during the EBA. In this context, it can be assumed that the similarity between the beak spouted jug groups found at Western Anatolian settlements emerged as a result of direct or indirect relations between the centres in the region. Due to its geographical location, Bademağacı is outside the main trade routes generally considered to have been used in the Bronze Ages. It may not always be possible to accurately determine the origin of the similarities identified in the pottery and the direction of their influence, so at this stage it would be appropriate to evaluate the pottery together with other riches of society, such as seals and items of precious metal art.

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⁸⁶ Duru 2016, 23.

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Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4





Fig. 5









Fig. 6



Fig. 7

Type a	Ware 1	Ware 2	Ware 3	Ware 4	Ware 5	Ware 6
 a ₁	*					
 a ₂			*	*		

Type c	Ware 1	Ware 2	Ware 3	Ware 4	Ware 5	Ware 6
 c ₁	*	*				
 c ₂	*					
 c ₃	*	*		*	*	*
 c ₄	*	*	*		*	
 c ₅	*					
 c ₆	*					*

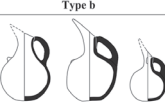



Type b	Ware 1	Ware 2	Ware 3	Ware 4	Ware 5	Ware 6
 b ₁	*	*	*	*		*
 b ₂						
 b ₃	*	*	*	*		*
 b ₄	*	*	*	*		

Fig. 8




Type d	Ware 1	Ware 2	Ware 3	Ware 4	Ware 5	Ware 6
 d ₁	*				*	
 d ₂	*	*				
 d ₃	*	*			*	*

Fig. 9

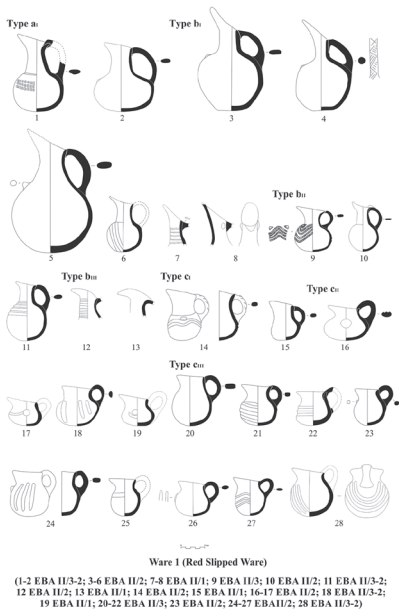


Fig. 10

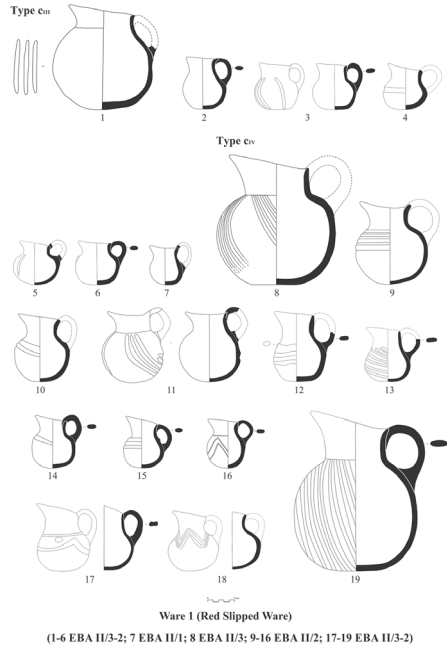


Fig. 11

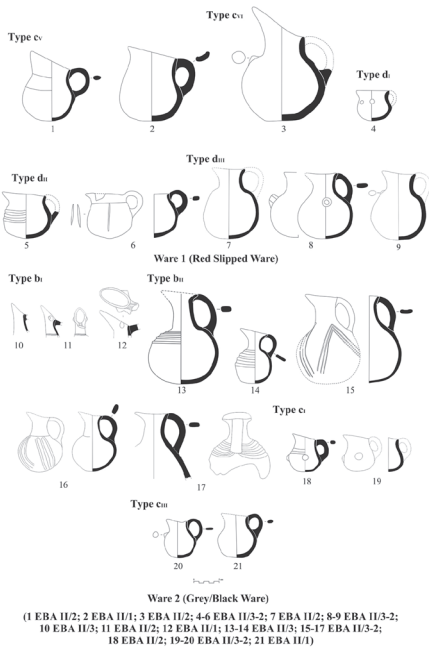


Fig. 12

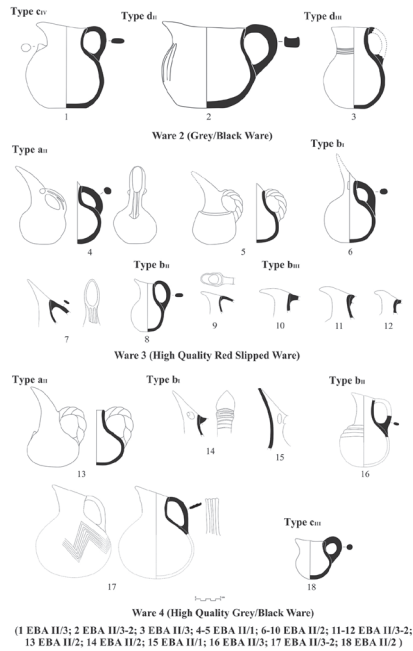


Fig. 13

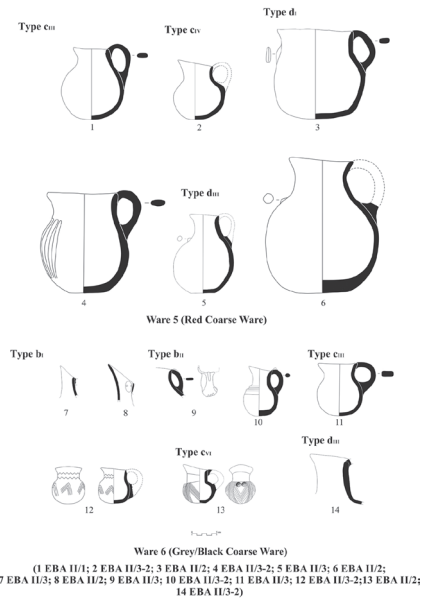


Fig. 14