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SEYİTÖMER HÖYÜK EARLY BRONZE AGE CLAY BRUSH HANDLES

SEYİTÖMER HÖYÜK ERKEN TUNÇ ÇAĞI KİL FIRÇALARI

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Abstract

Seyitömer Höyük, located in Central Western Anatolia, emphasises the station settlement model, which is a transitional location in terms of geography and cultural-commercial relations via intensity of production both with its architectural structure template and material culture elements and in the 3rd millennium BC. Considering the lack of a detailed study on other samples of this archaeological find group in Anatolia, the evaluation of the clay brush handles belonging to the Early Bronze Age II and Early Bronze Age III levels that was found at Seyitömer Höyük can be considered as a unique study. The Seyitömer Höyük brush handles, which constitute the subject of this study, are the samples found in Levels V and VI. Various evaluations have been carried out on this group of finds in line with their typological classification, spatial context analysis and intended use. Seyitömer Höyük brush handles are typologically represented by three types. In the spatial context analysis, the necessity of evaluating the brush handles together with a finds package and therefore the association of finds within the sites has been taken into consideration. Thanks to the analyses carried out on this group of finds, the deficiency in the literature regarding to the intended use of the brush handles was tried to be overcome. Finally, analogical analyses of clay brush handles have been carried out in order to make comparisons with other examples in Anatolia, and thus to reveal the harmony or differences of the brushes among the material culture items of Seyitömer Höyük with other settlements. Initially, as a result of the comparative analysis, it can be observed that the brush handles from Seyitömer Höyük are similar in form and find context to the brush handles found in Western Anatolia. Secondly, the existence of common

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similarities with examples from regions other than Western Anatolia is also revealed. In this context, it is thought that the evaluation of the brush handles will contribute to the understanding of Seyitömer Höyük's cultural ties with the region and more distant regions.

Keywords: Western Anatolia, Early Bronze Age, Seyitömer Höyük, Clay Brush Handles, Weaving, Workshop.

Öz

İçbatı Anadolu'da yer alan Seyitömer Höyük, MÖ 3. binyılda hem mimari yapı şablonu hem de materyal kültür öğeleri ile bulunduğu coğrafya ve kültürel-ticari ilişkiler anlamında geçiş konumundaki istasyon yerleşim modelini üretim yoğunluğu ile vurgulamaktadır. Seyitömer Höyük'de tespit edilen Erken Tunç Çağ II ve Erken Tunç Çağ III tabakalarına ait olan kil fırçaların değerlendirilmesi, bu buluntu grubuna ait Anadolu'daki diğer örnekler ile ilgili ayrıntılı bir çalışmanın eksikliği göz önüne alındığında özgün bir çalışma olarak görülebilir. Konumuzu oluşturan Seyitömer Höyük fırçaları V ve VI. tabakalarda tespit edilen örneklerdir. Söz konusu buluntu grubu üzerine, tipolojik sınıflandırma, mekânsal bağlam analizi ve kullanım amaçları doğrultusunda çeşitli değerlendirmeler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Seyitömer Höyük fırçalarının tipolojik olarak üç tip ile temsil edildiği görülmektedir. Mekânsal bağlam analizinde, fırçaların bir buluntu paketi ile birlikte değerlendirilmesi gerekliliği ve dolayısıyla mekanlar içindeki buluntu birlikteliği göz önünde bulundurulmuştur. Bu buluntu grubu üzerinde yapılan analiz sayesinde fırçaların kullanım amacı sorunsalı ile ilgili literatürdeki eksiklik giderilmeye çalışılmıştır. Son olarak da kil fırçaların analogik analizi ile Anadolu'daki diğer örnekler kapsamında karşılaştırmalar yapılmış, dolayısıyla Seyitömer Höyük materyal kültür öğeleri arasındaki fırçaların diğer yerleşimler ile olan uyumun veya farklılıkların ortaya konulması sağlanmıştır. Yapılan karşılaştırmalı analiz sonucunda Seyitömer Höyük fırçalarının, birincil olarak Batı Anadolu'da bulunan fırçalar ile form ve buluntu bağlamı ile benzer özellikler gösterdiği görülmektedir. İkincil olarak ise Batı Anadolu dışındaki bölgelerdeki örnekler ile de ortak benzerlik unsurlarının varlığı ortaya koyulmuştur. Bu bağlamda, fırçaların değerlendirilmesinin Seyitömer Höyük'ün bölgesel ve daha uzak bölgeler ile olan kültürel bağlarının anlaşılmasına katkıda bulunacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Batı Anadolu, Erken Tunç Çağ, Seyitömer Höyük, Kil Fırçalar, Dokuma, Atölye.

Introduction

The use of clay brush handles in Anatolia goes back to the Neolithic Period. Although the intended purposes of brush handles belonging to the Neolithic and Chalcolithic period differed from Early Bronze Age samples, which constitute the subject at hand, in terms of formal properties and methodological approaches, they have taken their place among the elements of material culture of this period. A clay brush handle found at Ulucak Höyük IV, dated at Late Neolithic, at Room 12, in a finding group similar to the finding packages detected at Seyitömer, constitutes an antecedent example of brush handles of early periods. It was seen that the sample in question has a quadrangular prismatic form and six scattered brush holes.¹ Another early example is a clay brush handle found in the Late Neolithic-Early Chalcolithic layer together with findings of a finding package in the Aşağı Pınar settlement.² A Chalcolithic period finding of two brush handle samples with a rough construction, without a hanging hole and in a form close to a triangular prismatic were found at Alişar Höyük.³ It can be said that in EBA 3, the brushes had a pyramidal form, and the brush holes were placed evenly on the rectangular face, at the base of the body. We see samples of brush handles that

¹ Çevik-Vuruşkan 2015, 589.

² Özdoğan et al. 2017, 118.

³ Osten 1937, fig. 85.

do not have handles and do show the mentioned characteristics in Troia,⁴ İkiztepe,⁵ and Gözlükule⁶ settlements.

In this study, classifications were made taking into account the typological differences of brush handles belonging to the Layer V (Early Bronze Age 3) and Layer VI (Early Bronze Age 2) of Early Bronze Age in Seyitömer stratification. In addition, questions such as which architectural space and finding group coexisted were answered through spatial finding analysis. After all of these evaluations, it was attempted to determine the intended purposes of the brush handles, in the context of both their spatial distribution and formal properties. Lastly, an analogical evaluation was made with Seyitömer clay brush handles and samples from Anatolia showing similar properties.

A settlement located in inner northwestern Anatolia and especially prominent with its Bronze Age layers, Seyitömer Höyük is a very important location for Anatolian archaeology. The clay brush handles discussed in this study have been found abundantly in Early Bronze Age layers of Seyitömer and therefore emphasize place in Seyitömer as a production center once again with a different finding. Considering the lack of a detailed study in the literature on brush handles samples, which have been seen in many Anatolian settlements, this study can be qualified as an original evaluation.

Seyitömer Höyük Early Bronze Age Layers

Seyitömer Höyük is situated in an area where the old Seyitömer Village was situated, which is 25 km away from the city centre (fig. 1). We can evaluate the Seyitömer Höyük excavations in two periods, the old period and the new period excavations. The old-period excavations were conducted between 1989-1993 by the Eskişehir and Afyon Museum.⁷ New-period excavations, on the other hand, were carried out under the leadership of Prof. Dr. A. Nejat Bilgen between 2006-2014⁸ and by the directorate of Kütahya Archaeology Museum between 2019-2021.⁹

Seyitömer Höyük Phase VI is dated back to EBA 2. In the latest studies carried out on the mentioned phase, VI-A phase settlement was unearthed. It is seen that the radial settlement plan was used in this period. Places with common walls consisted of two rooms, the main room, and the front room. Some of the places were identified to have a domed oven on the southwest corner of the main room, a stove with a bull's head, and milling areas in the rest of the room.¹⁰

It has been determined that the stratigraphic sequences of the Seyitömer Höyük EBA 3 settlement consists of three phases: V-C, V-B, and V-A. The common feature of all three phases is that their structures consist of adjacent spaces sharing common walls. This shows that from the earliest phase to the latest phase, they have been faithful to their traditional planning scheme and planned the land use in the same way. The functional classifications made to indicate the intended purposes of the structures consist of religious, residential, warehouse, workshop-warehouse, residential-warehouses, and complex spaces at the phase V-C; religious, official, residential, workshop, warehouse, residential-warehouse, workshop-warehouse spaces at the phase V-B; and religious, residential, workshop and warehouse

⁴ Blegen et al. 1951, figs. 56, no. 33-183.

⁵ Alkim et al. 2003, lev. LXXXV, 6, 7, 11, 12.

⁶ Goldman 1956, lev. 443, 32-41.

⁷ Aydın 1991, 191-204; Topbaş 1992, 11-34; 1993, 1-30; 1994, 297-310; İlaşlı 1996, 1-20.

⁸ Bilgen 2008, 49-52.

⁹ Ünan et al. 2021.

¹⁰ Ünan et al. 2021, 5.

structures at the phase V-A.¹¹ Considering the mentioned functionalities, while there are more connected complex structures and the different functional spaces connected are joined in one structure in the phases V-C and V-B, in the phase V-A, a city plan formed of structures with single functions can be observed. When the settlement plan was evaluated in the context of religious and official structures, which are the most important structures of a settlement for reflecting both life, administration, and belief systems, a religious structure was observed located in the phase V-C, a complex religious structure planned as a megaron with two rooms surrounding it, and also a formal structure was observed in the phase V-B. In the phase V-A, the existence of a religious structure consisting of a single space with a megaron plan was detected, but it was seen that there was no official structure. In regard to religious structures, the usage of the same structure in the phases V-B and V-A has continued. As for the official structure, only an administration structure (official-palace structure) was built in the phase V-B.¹² It was observed that class distinctions were created with this structure, and it was understood that a dominant person/administrator had authority over the settlement. These public structures, which have an important place in the settlement scheme, and their distribution indicate that all three phases assumed a different city identity.

All phases of Seyitömer Höyük Early Bronze Age 3, with its architectural structure distribution and architectural elements, could be clearly understood for both being very well preserved with the presence of large fires, and being one of the rare mounds among the archaeological excavations in Turkey where the entire settlement can be seen. Therefore, as a result of the investigations carried out, it was seen that all three phases formed an original settlement texture in western Anatolia throughout their lifetimes.

Overview of Brush Handles in Early Bronze Age Anatolia

When the brush handles are chronologically evaluated within the Early Bronze Age, a development-change process is obvious in terms of their form. It is known from the samples that are gathered in the settlements of Demircihüyük,¹³ Bozüyük,¹⁴ and Alacahöyük¹⁵ that the brushes in EBA 2 had a handle part. It is understood that the body part of the brush was also made much wider in this period and that the brush holes were uneven. We can say that in EBA 3, the brushes had a pyramidal form, and the brush holes were placed evenly on the rectangular face, at the base of the body. We see samples of brush handles that do not have handles and do show the mentioned characteristics in Troia,¹⁶ İkiztepe,¹⁷ and Gözlükule¹⁸ settlements. It is understood that the brush handles from EBA 2 and EBA 3 had unique elements belonging to different cultures in terms of their forms. Moreover, the change that is evaluated based on a cultural indicator shows the perspective of the social judgment of the settlements. These preferences, which can also be seen as the cultural characteristics of the period, can be similarly seen in every centre of Anatolia that has brushes. It is seen that most of the brush handles gathered in Anatolia are from the Early Bronze Age. It is understood that the brush handles were especially more commonly used in EBA 2 and EBA 3 (fig. 2, 3).

When the contexts of these findings are evaluated, it can be seen that these brush handles were found in residential areas and workshops. Besides, it is known from the findings

¹¹ Bilgen et al. 2015.

¹² Bilgen-Kapuci 2019.

¹³ Baykal-Seeher-Obladen-Kauder 1996, taf. 105, 1-5; 106, 1-5.

¹⁴ Koerte 1899, pl. III, nos. 2a, 2b.

¹⁵ Koşay 1938, 142, pl. CX, no. 81.

¹⁶ Blegen et al. 1951, figs. 56, no.33-183.

¹⁷ Alkim et al. 2003, lev. LXXXV, 6, 7, 11, 12.

¹⁸ Goldman 1956, lev. 443, 32-41.

in Troia¹⁹ and Çakırbeyli²⁰ that the brush handles were found in finding packages that also included weights and spindle whorls. Examining the evaluations of the brush handles in literature, the lack of explanatory suggestions that show the using purpose of the brush handles can be seen. Some evaluations only include finding information and typological classifications of certain samples. The fact that these were not found next to a waving loom within a context, as in Seyitömer Höyük samples, might be another reason for the lack of information in this regard.

Early Bronze Age Brush Handles at Seyitömer Höyük

EBA II Brush Handles

Type 1

The brush handle dated to EBA 2 is in convex form. The handles are pointed at the apex, widen to the sides, have a convex quadrangular cross-section at the base, and are circular at the transition from the stem to the body with a hanging hole. There are deep holes on the base surface where the brush bristles are placed in side-by-side arrays in three rows, running parallel to the inside of the body. The handle clay mix is brown or shades of brown, with a fallow-colored lining in some samples. The material contains sand, stone, and mica additives. There are no decoration elements on this type of brush handle (fig. 4).

A brush handle with a convex form and brush hair pits in the form of strips found in Bozüyük (fig. 3a)²¹ showed similarity to EBA 2 Type 1. A brush handle that was not in situ during the 1936 excavation in Alacahöyük (fig. 3b)²² showed similarity to Type 1 brush handles with its convex form. Brush handles with convex form found at EBA 2 layer in Demircihüyük (fig. 3c)²³ show similarity to EBA 2 Type 1. A clay brush handle found in the D5-D6 clearing in Çakırbeyli-Küçüktepe Höyük (fig. 3e) together with a package of findings that had materials of different periods, the layer of which was not clear,²⁴ had a convex form and is similar to Type 1 brush handles dated EBA 2 found at Seyitömer. The sample found at Karataş Semayük (fig. 3d)²⁵ was similar to the EBA 2 Type 1 samples with its brush bristles being located in strips. There are brush handles in Bademağacı dated to EBA 2 that were stated to be in triangular form.²⁶

EBA III Brush Handles

Type 2

Brush handle samples in Type 2 are in the form of pyramidal. There are deep holes running parallel to the inside of the body in side-by-side rows where the brush bristles are placed at the base of the brush handles, which are shaped in a quadrangular section, prismatic form, and quadrangular base.²⁷ The upper part of the triangular prismatic bodies contains a hanging hole. While the majority of the handles have clay mixes of brown or brown-shaded colors, pink-colored clay mixes are rarely observed as well. Brick red, pinkish-brick red, brown, beige, and cream colors were used in the coating application observed in some

¹⁹ Blegen et al. 1951, 68.

²⁰ Yaylalı et al. 2018, 115, fig. 2.

²¹ Koerte 1899, pl. III, nos. 2a, 2b.

²² Koşay 1938, 142, pl. CX, no. 81.

²³ Baykal-Seeher-Obladen-Kauder 1996, taf. 104, 3-4; 105, 1-5; 106, 1-5.

²⁴ Yaylalı et al. 2018, 115, fig. 2.

²⁵ Warner 1994, pl. 197c.

²⁶ Duru-Umurtak 2010, 24.

²⁷ Their dimensions vary between 5 and 8.2 cm in length, 2–7.4 cm in width, 2–2.8 cm in height and 0.5–1 cm in hole diameter.

samples. The clay mix additives are sand, stone, fireclay, and mica. It is seen that some of the brush handles belonging to the Type 2 group are decorated with an engraving technique (fig. 5, 6). It is believed that engraving decoration motifs were applied at the drying stage of the brush handles before baking the clay. Decorations were applied to the section between the hanging hole and the upper part of the base. The motifs serve as a potter's mark. The applied motifs consist of crosses, plus signs, horizontal and vertical lines, and kites (fig. 7).²⁸ In general, this type of handle has seen use in all three phases. It is understood that the distribution of decorated samples is high in the phase V-C, which is the earliest phase, and a few samples are also seen in the phase V-B.

Samples similar to the Seyitömer EBA 3 Type 2 brush handles with triangular prismatic form and quadrangular sections were found in the of Aphrodisias 4 (fig. 3f),²⁹ during the Schliemann period excavations in Troy,³⁰ Troy II (fig. 3g),³¹ Troy III (fig. 3h),³² Troy IV (fig. 3i),³³ İkiştepe (fig. 3j),³⁴ Karataş Semayük (fig. 3k),³⁵ Bozüyük (fig. 3l),³⁶ and Gözlükule (fig. 3m).³⁷

Type 3

The handles have an oval cross-section, triangular prismatic body that expands towards the base, with circular hanging holes under the pointed apex. In the base part, there are deep holes that have been opened for brush bristles that do not show a certain order and run parallel to the inside of the body. The clay mix has brown tones and fallow lining, with mica, stone, lime, and marl additives. Brush handles of this type do not have any elements of decoration on them (fig. 8). All of the oval-section brush handles were detected in the phase V-B.

Brush handles similar to the Seyitömer EBA 3 Type 3 samples with an oval cross-section in terms of base properties were recovered in İkiştepe.³⁸ The İkiştepe samples were distinguished from the Seyitömer samples by having grip/handle parts and not having hanging holes.

Spatial Context Analysis of the Brush Handles

It was understood that the brush handles, which were frequently found in all three phases in the Seyitömer settlement in the EBA 3, were found together in a finding package. Loom weights, spindle whorls, brush handles, and stone tools and bone tools in some samples were among the findings in the mentioned finding package. The collective finding packages were detected in situ at all three phases.

It was observed that these finding packages were found in residential, warehouse and workshop spaces together with the brush handles in the earliest phase, V-C. In the phase V-B, these finding packages were located in residential, warehouse, and workshop spaces,

²⁸ Similar decoration elements have also been applied on loom weights in Seyitömer with many examples available (Talay 2021, fig. 192–195, 196–211, 212–219, 223–229).

²⁹ Joukowsky 1986, 382, figs. 317.1-4, 318.1-3.

³⁰ Schliemann 1881, 414, nos. 488, 489.

³¹ Blegen et al. 1950, fig. 369.

³² Blegen et al. 1951, figs. 56, no.33–183.

³³ Blegen et al. 1951, figs. 56-20; 33-183; 150, no. 37-210, 37-213, 37-163.

³⁴ Alkim et al. 2003, lev. LXXXV, 6, 7, 11, 12.

³⁵ Warner 1994, pl. 197d.

³⁶ Koerte 1899, pl. III, nos. 1a, 1b.

³⁷ Goldman 1956, lev. 443, 32-41.

³⁸ Alkim et al. 1988, lev. XL, 28; Alkim et al. 2003, lev. XVI, 29, fig. 88; lev. XVI, 20, 21; LXXXV, 9, 10, fig. 243.

especially on platforms representing working places inside the spaces. In the phase V-A, the finding packages including the brush handles were also found in residential, warehouse, and workshop spaces, and in two-room structures that served as complex structures with a furnace in one room and the other room was used as a workshop. In all three phases, the aforementioned finding package was encountered in personal residential structures where daily work was carried out, in workshop structures where ceramic and other clay findings were produced, and in warehouse structures where all of these findings were stored.

Room 47, which served as a workshop space in the phase V-A, and the findings it contained were quite interesting (fig. 9). There are two platforms, one in the southwest³⁹ and the other in the north,⁴⁰ and a bin⁴¹ in the northeast corner, located in the room with a rectangular plan.⁴² The remains of burnt wooden beams located at the central part of the room are believed to have belonged to a weaving loom.⁴³ Ten loom weights, two spindle whorls, and three brush handles were found around the bench in question (fig. 10). It was understood that this room was a weaving workshop where weaving activities were carried out.

Conclusion

Materials indicating that weaving production was also carried out with large groups in Seyitömer, in addition to intensive ceramic production, were recovered. As mentioned in the section where the location of the brush handles was evaluated, because of the fact that they were generally located in a package with weaving materials, it can be considered that the primal purpose of the brush handles may be dyeing textile products. Considering the ergonomics of the brush handles and the frequency of their bristles, it is thought that they did not serve the purpose of painting ceramics because both coating application marks, and paint decoration marks suggest that a thinner brush handle may have been used in ceramics. The suggestion of a weaving comb,⁴⁴ which is another possibility, was debunked by the holes in which the brush bristles were placed being very thin. It is believed that the weaving combs were most likely made of wood, as they were in our recent past, they were therefore harder and had more widely spaced holes. The suggestion that these brush handles may have been used in the dyeing of textile materials produced on looms is more logical. In particular, an external contour was created in the area where the bristles were placed on the lower part of the quadrangular cross-section brush handles, which suggests this contour to the brush handles was created in order to draw a sharp frame in the painting area.

It was seen that clay brush handles have been found in many settlements in Anatolia. Especially the similarities of the samples found in the western Anatolian settlements with the Seyitömer sample types are significant. Although the samples found outside of western Anatolia in İkiştepe and Gözlükule were similar in terms of the general cross-section and the holes where the brush hairs were placed, they were distinguished from the western Anatolian samples by the fact that the handle parts were in the form of grips. This indicates the existence of a cultural compatibility in the regional sense in the context of western Anatolia, and similar production and application characteristics. It was seen that convex shaped samples were used in EBA 2 and triangular prismatic samples were used in EBA 3, as trends of the period. This shows that even in the Early Bronze Age, the cultural taste and usage (ergonomics) characteristics differentiated. In other words, even if the material cultural elements that were

³⁹ The platform dimensions are 1.16 × 2.08 m.

⁴⁰ The platform dimensions are 0.86 × 1.08 m.

⁴¹ The compartment dimensions are 0.80 × 1.50 m.

⁴² The room dimensions are 3.77 × 5.00 m. and wall thickness are 0.50 m.

⁴³ The area covered by the wooden remains measures 1.03 × 0.40 m.

⁴⁴ Alkim et al. 2003, 155.

used in different periods served the same purpose, it means that the communities, in the context of generations in a periodic sense, needed change.

There are not many examples of archaeological findings of weaving looms in Anatolia, since the structure materials of these are organic. It was seen that the wooden remains found in Achemhöyük X at a weaving workshop belonged to a weaving loom. It was seen that the bench was a horizontal-type bench according to the traces left by the wooden part, and there were in situ samples of large loom weights pulling thick ropes in the corners and smaller loom weights stretching the ropes.⁴⁵ Considering the similarity of the remains of the Achemhöyük loom remains with the weaving loom in Seyitömer (fig. 11), it is understood that the example in Seyitömer was also a horizontal-type loom. The loom in Seyitömer can be considered as a unique example of Anatolian archaeology among the weaving looms preserved in this way.

The brush handles with different forms and varieties recovered in Seyitömer must have been used as part of the dyeing stage in the weaving production along with the finding package (brush handles, loom weights, spindle whorls, and various other tools) that were mentioned in the spatial analysis section. The identification and analysis of a group of tools in Seyitömer, as in other settlements, helps in forming an idea about the cultural characteristics of the settlement. In this context, Seyitömer, which has a production-centered identity, is one of the key settlements of western Anatolia with both its architectural and material cultural elements.

Çıkar Çatışması / Conflicts of Interest: Yazar, herhangi bir çıkar çatışması olmadığını beyan eder. / The author declare no conflict of interest.

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⁴⁵ Özgüç 1984, 110.

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Figures



Fig. 1: Seyitömer Höyük settlement (viewed from the South) (Seyitömer Höyük Archive).

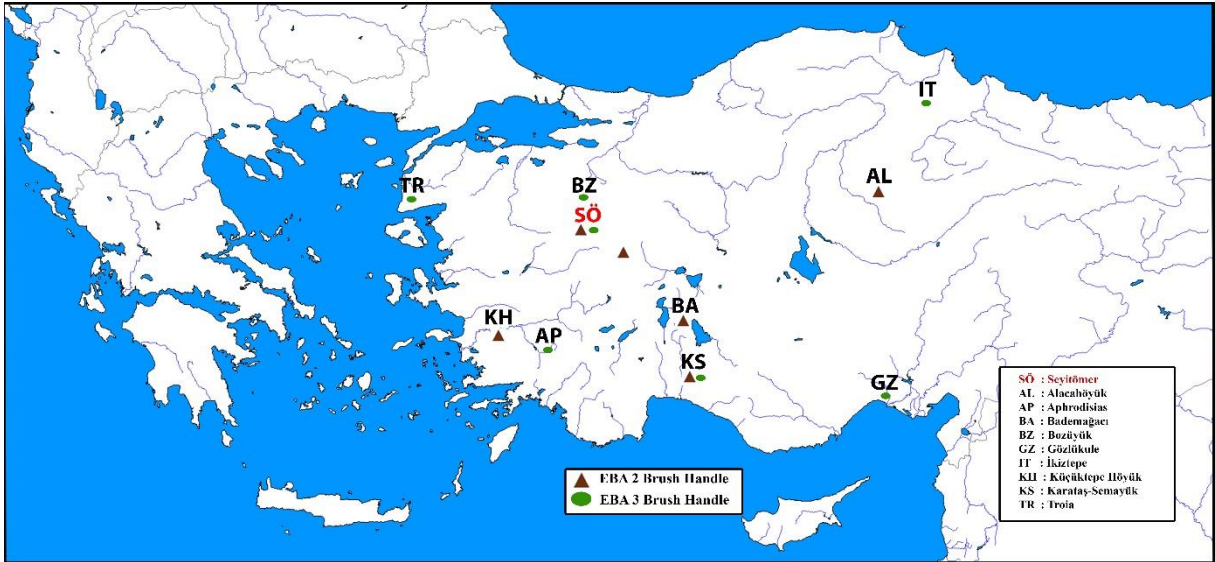


Fig. 2: The settlements of brush handles in the Early Bronze Age Anatolia (by author)

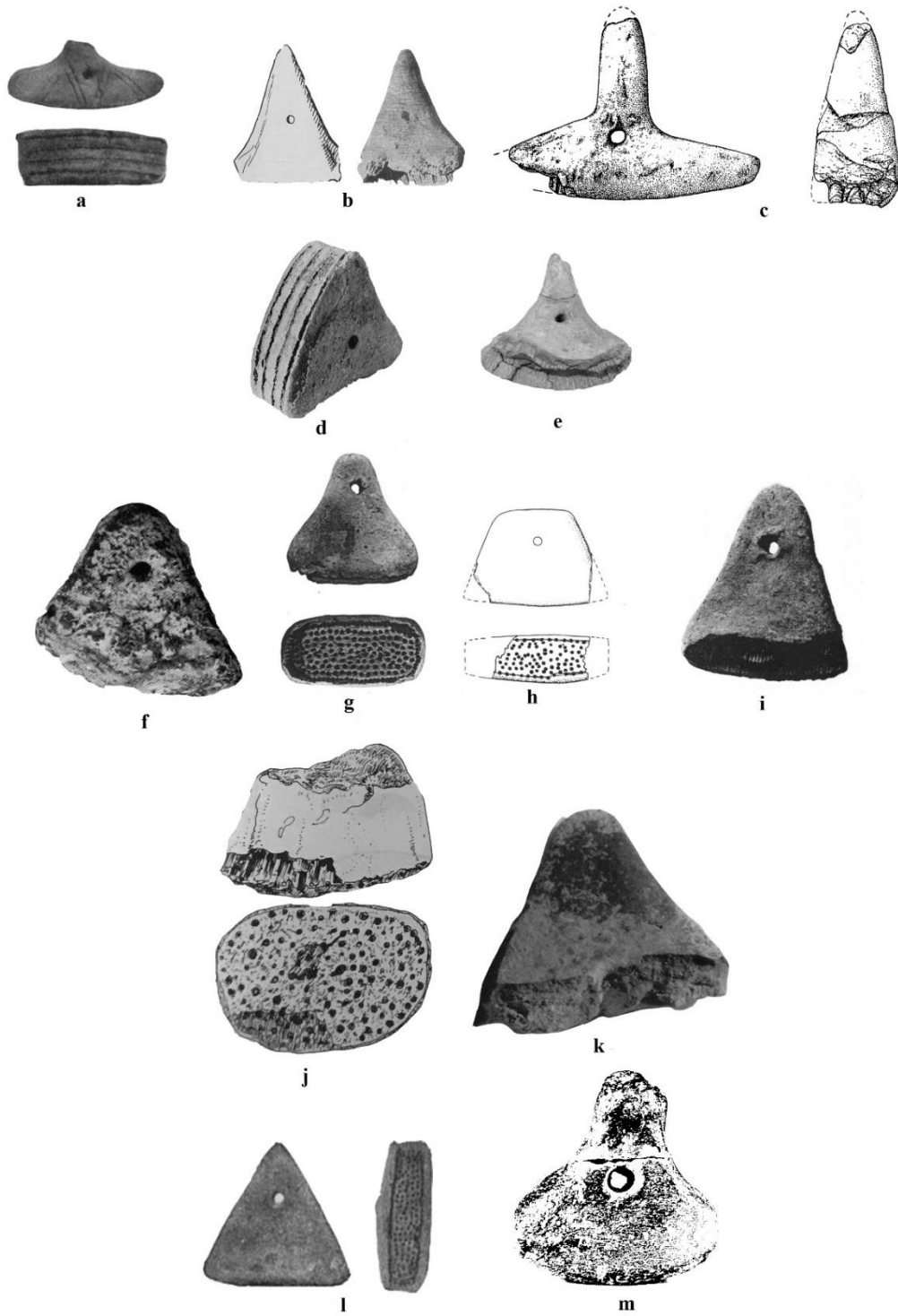


Fig. 3: Examples of brush handles in the Early Bronze Age Anatolia. (after **a:** Bozüyük, Koerte 1899, pl III, nos.2a, 2b; **b:** Alacahöyük, Koşay 1938, pl. CX, no. 81; **c:** Demircihüyük, Baykal-Seeher 1996, taf. 106.1; **d:** Karataş-Semayük, Warner 1994, pl 197c; **e:** Çakırbeyli-Küçüktepe Höyük, Yaylalı et al. 2018, fig. 2; **f:** Aphrodisias, Joukowsky 1986, 317.3; **g:** Troia II, Blegen et al. 1950, fig. 369-296; **h:** Troia III, Blegen et al. 1951, fig. 56, nos. 33.183; **i:** Troia IV, Blegen et al. 1951, fig. 37.163; **j:** İkiztepe, Alkım et al. 2003, lev. LXXXV, 10; **k:** Karataş-Semayük, Warner 1994, pl. 197d; **l:** Bozüyük, Koerte 1899, pl. III, nos. 1a, 1b; **m:** Gözlükule, Goldman 1956, lev. 443, 32).



Fig. 4: Seyitömer Höyük Type 1 brush handle (Early Bronze Age 2) (Seyitömer Höyük Archive)



Fig. 5: Seyitömer Höyük Type 2 brush handle (Early Bronze Age 3) (Seyitömer Höyük Archive)

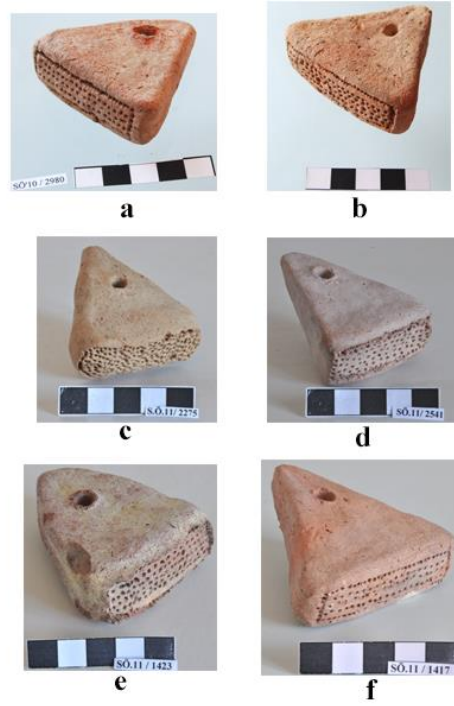


Fig. 6: Seyitömer Höyük Type 2 brush handle (Early Bronze Age 3) (Seyitömer Höyük Archive)

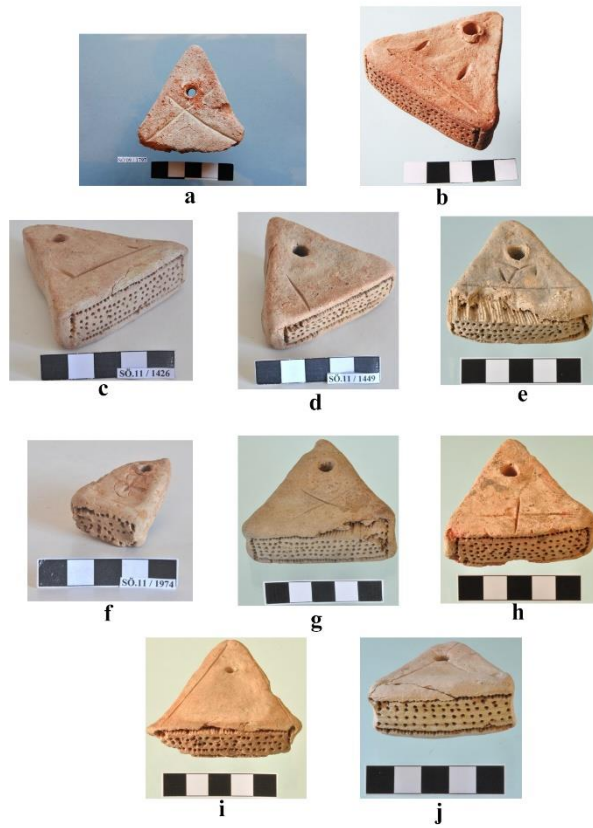


Fig. 7: Seyitömer Höyük Type 2 decorated brush handle (Early Bronze Age 3) (Seyitömer Höyük Archive)



a



b

Fig. 8: Seyitömer Höyük Type 3 brush handle (Early Bronze Age 3) (Seyitömer Höyük Archive)



Fig. 9: Room 47 in Seyitömer Höyük (Seyitömer Höyük Archive)

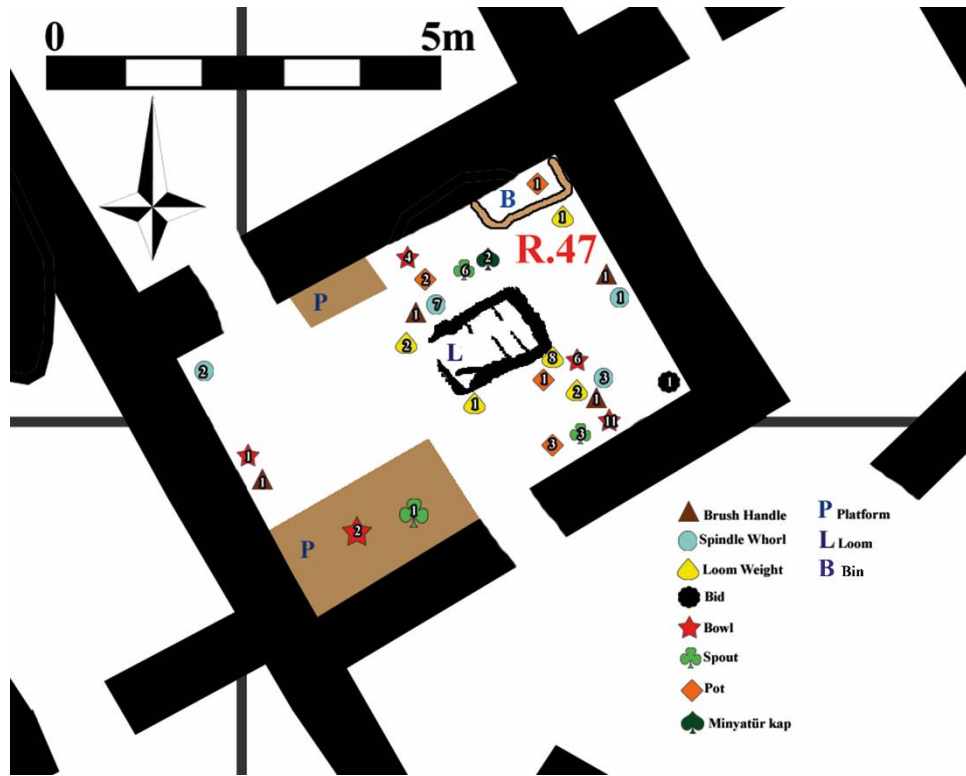


Fig. 10: Plan of Room 47 (by author)



Fig. 11: Remains of loom in Room 47 (Seyitömer Höyük Archive)