



Some Remarks on the “Medallion” Motif Decorated Pottery in the Vicinity of Burdur-Antalya in the Early Bronze Age

İlk Tunç Çağı’nda Burdur-Antalya Çevresi’nde “Madalyon” Motifi Bezemeli Çanak Çömlek Üzerine Bazı Değerlendirmeler

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Abstract

This study evaluates the Early Bronze Age “Medallion” motif decorated pottery, dated to Early Bronze Age, found at Hacimusalar Höyük, Karataş-Semayük, Bademağacı Höyük, Hacılar Büyük Höyük, Kuruçay Höyük, Pınarbaşı II and Aziziye settlements which are in the vicinity of Burdur-Antalya. This motif consists of one or multiple concentric circles decorations made with the technique of relief/groove and a knob/protrusion in the centre. In addition to this, some examples do not bear a central knob/protrusion in the circular decorations. Based on the current knowledge, “Medallion” motif is first seen on Early Bronze Age I settlements in the vicinity of Burdur-Antalya. This motif increased in number and variety in the vicinity of Burdur-Antalya during the Early Bronze Age II. It seems that the application of the “Medallion” motif on the pottery is different from the other (horizontal-vertical bands, zigzags, undulating lines, inverted and straight ‘V’ shapes, knob, impression, *incrusted* and paint) ornaments. Within the scope of this study, the contemporary parallels to the material that has been discussed, found in the settlements in Western Anatolia, the Aegean Islands and Greece has been mentioned, and its symbolic meanings has been discussed.

Keywords

Vicinity of Burdur-Antalya, Early Bronze Age, Pottery, “Medallion” Motif, Pot Mark

Öz

Bu makalede, İlk Tunç Çağı’nda, Burdur-Antalya çevresinde yer alan, Hacimusalar Höyük, Karataş-Semayük, Bademağacı Höyük, Hacılar Büyük Höyük, Kuruçay Höyük, Pınarbaşı II ve Aziziye yerleşmelerinde tespit edilen “Madalyon” motifi bezemeli çanak çömlek incelenmiştir. Söz konusu motif, kabartma/oluk yöntemiyle yapılmış bir ya da daha fazla dairesel bezeme ile bunların ortasında yer alan yumru/çıkıntıdan oluşmaktadır. Bunun yanında bazı örneklerde, belirlenen dairesel bezemelerin ortasında bir yumru/çıkıntı yer almamaktadır. Bugünkü bilgilere göre, Burdur-Antalya çevresindeki yerleşmelerde bu motif ilk kez İlk Tunç Çağı I’de görülmüştür. Burdur-Antalya çevresinde İlk Tunç Çağı II’de “Madalyon” motifli çanak çömleklerin sayısı ve çeşitliliği artmaktadır. “Madalyon” motifinin çanak çömlekler üzerindeki uygulandığı diğer süslemelere (yatay-dikey bantlar, zikzak, sarkıntı, ters ve düz “V”, memecik, baskı, *incrusted*, boya bezeme) göre daha farklı olduğu görülmüştür. Çalışma kapsamında genellikle çömlek, mezar kapları ya da kap formu belirlenemeyen kalın kenarlı örneklerde görülen bu motifin, Batı Anadolu, Ege Adaları ve Yunanistan’da saptanan çağdaş benzerlerine değinilmiş ve “Madalyon” motifinin simgesel anlamları tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler

Burdur-Antalya Çevresi, İlk Tunç Çağı, Çanak Çömlek, “Madalyon” Motifi, Çömlekçi İşareti

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Genişletilmiş Özet

Burdur-Antalya çevresinde, Karataş-Semayük, Bademağacı Höyük, Höyücek, Hacılar, Hacılar Büyük Höyük ve Kuruçay Höyük Kazıları ile birlikte, bölgenin tarih öncesi dönemleri, yaklaşık 40 yıllık bir zaman dilimi içerisinde çok iyi araştırılmış ve arkeolojik açıdan ülkemizin en iyi bilinen bölgelerinden biri hâline gelmiştir. Bu bağlamda, kazısı tamamlanmış Karataş-Semayük, Bademağacı Höyük, Kuruçay Höyük ile 2011 yılında başlayan ve devam eden Hacılar Büyük Höyük Kazıları, İlk Tunç Çağı (İTÇ) çanak çömleği konusunda önemli veriler sunmaktadır. Karataş-Semayük'ün İTÇ tabakalarında bulunan bazı kaplar üzerindeki bir ya da daha fazla dairesel bezeme ile bunların ortasında yer alan yumru/çıkıntıdan oluşan bir motif ilk kez Machteld Johanna Mellink tarafından “Madalyon” olarak isimlendirilmiştir.

Bugünkü bilgilere göre, Burdur-Antalya çevresinde, “Madalyon” motifi bezemeli çanak çömlek en erken İTÇ I’de Karataş-Semayük ve Pınarbaşı II’de saptanmıştır. Hacılar Büyük Höyük, İTÇ I tabakalarında “Madalyon” motifi bezemeye rastlanmamış, İTÇ II yerleşmesinde ise, 5 adet örnek ele geçmiştir. Söz konusu motifli çanak çömlek, bölgede İTÇ I’de Pınarbaşı II, İTÇ II’de, Hacimusalar Höyük, Karataş-Semayük, Bademağacı Höyük, Kuruçay Höyük ve Aziziye, İTÇ III’de ise, Karataş-Semayük’te belirlenmiştir.

Burdur-Antalya çevresinde, Karataş-Semayük, Bademağacı Höyük, Hacılar Büyük Höyük ve Kuruçay Höyük’te İTÇ çanak çömleğine ait bazı örnekler, çizi, oluk, kabartma, boya ve baskı bezemelerle süslenmiştir. Yukarıda belirtilmiş tüm merkezlerde oluk ya da kabartma yöntemiyle yapılmış “Madalyon”, yatay/dikey bantlar, zikzak, sarkıntı, ters ve düz “V”, memecik, baskı, *incrusté*, boya gibi bezemeli örneklerle göre oldukça az sayıda tespit edilmiştir. Bu durum söz konusu bezemenin dönemin çömlekçilik geleneğinde fazla tercih edilmemesiyle açıklanabilir. Bunun yanında motifin genellikle, küp, çömlek ve kalın kenarlı örneklerde belirlenmesi, bazı formlar için bunun bir çömlekçi işareti olabileceğini akla getirmektedir.

Bazı araştırmacılar, arkeolojik buluntular üzerinde yer alan dairesel bezemeler hakkında önerilerde bulunmuştur. Marija Gimbutas iç içe yapılmış bazı dairesel bezemelerin “sembolik” anlamları olduğunu belirtmiş ve Malta’da MÖ 3200 civarına tarihlendirilen Ggantija, Hagar Qim, Bugibba, ve Tarxien’da yer alan tapınaklarda ve İrlanda’da mezar girişlerinde saptanan taşlar üzerinde tespit edilmiş *snake coil eyes* bezemelerinin tanrıçaları, güneşi ya da yaşam döngüsünü temsil etmiş olabileceğini önermiştir. Ursula Seidl, Assur Ticaret Kolonileri Çağı’nda, Kültepe (Ib ve II) ve Alishar, Hitit İmparatorluk Çağı’nda Boğazköy’de ele geçirilen bazı kaplarda görülen dairesel kabartmalar ile ortalarındaki yumruların daha erken örneğinin Karataş-Semayük’te bulunduğunu belirtmiş, bunun MÖ 2. binyıl öncesinde Anadolu’da görülen yerel sembollerden biri olabileceğini vurgulamıştır. Seidl’e göre Assur Ticaret Kolo-

nileri Çağı'ndan, Hitit İmparatorluk Çağı sonuna kadar bazı kaplar üzerinde bulunan bu işaret *Signe Royal*'dir. Bunun yanında Seidl, söz konusu işaretin simgesel anlamlarının tam olarak bilinmediğini, kült kapları üzerinde görülen dairesel kabartmaların olasılıkla basit bir bezeme olmadığını düşünmektedir. Sedat Alp, çanak çömlek üzerinde yer alan bazı işaretlerin mülkiyeti, üretim atölyelerini, ender durumlarda kapların içindeki nesne ya da hacim ölçüleri hakkında bir bilgi verebileceklerini düşünmektedir. Hasan Peker, bu tür işaretlerin idari, ekonomik ve mülkiyet için kullanımlarının yanı sıra, bunların çanak çömleklerin yapıldığı atölyeyi, kapların üretim amaçları ve içerdikleri malzeme ile hacim ölçülerini de temsil etmiş olabileceğini önermiştir. Ayrıca, Peker'e göre olasılıkla bu bezemeyi taşıyan kaplar ve içerisindeki malzeme ile bazı resmî/idari yapılar arasında bir bağlantı bulunmaktaydı. En erken örnekleri Eski Hitit Dönemi'nde ortaya çıktığı düşünülen Anadolu Hiyeroglif yazısında profesyonel bir unvan olarak nitelendirilen *Tabak* L. 402 (SCUTELLA), *Ekmek* L. 181 (PANIS) ve *Tekerlek* L. 292 (ROTA) işaretleri ile bazı "Madalyon" motifleri benzerlik göstermektedir. Peker, hiyeroglif işaretler ile daha erken dönemlerde çanak çömlek üzerinde saptanan bazı motifler arasında, eşyanın tabiatı dolayısıyla benzerlik olabileceğini belirtmiştir.

Çanak çömlek, mühür, ağırşak ya da tezgâh ağırlığı gibi buluntular üzerinde yer alan her işaret olasılıkla süsleme amacıyla yapılmamıştır. Bu bağlamda bezeme ve motif arasında bir ayırım yapılmalı, bazı motiflerin simgesel anlamları tartışılmalıdır. İTÇ I'de Hacılar Büyük Höyük ile İTÇ II'de Bademağacı Höyük'te belirlenen kent ölçülerindeki yerleşmeler, oldukça gelişkin sosyal ve politik yapıların varlığını ortaya koymaktadır. Tarımın, hayvancılığın ve ticaretin olduğu bu dönemde, söz konusu yapının bir düzen içerisinde devam edebilmesi için olasılıkla bazı semboller ve ideogramlar kullanılmıştır. Söz edilen yerleşmelerde yaşayan insanlar için "Madalyon" motifinin hangi anlamlar taşıdığını belirlemek oldukça zordur. Bunun yanında, İTÇ'de, Burdur-Antalya çevresinde "Madalyon"un genellikle çömlek ya da kalın kenarlı örneklerde saptanması, bunun çömlekçi işareti olabileceğini göstermektedir.

Burdur-Antalya çevresinde ve Batı Anadolu'da İTÇ çanak çömleğinde bezeme genellikle tüm boyunu veya gövdeyi çevrelemektedir. Bu geleneğe "Madalyon" motifi uymamaktadır. Bu motiflerin olası kullanım amaçları özelinde yanıtlanamayan bazı sorular vardır: Niçin "Madalyon" motifi genellikle çömlek ya da kalın kenarlı kaplarda görülmektedir? Sıradan bir doldurma motifiyse niçin yer aldığı kapların gövdesini tamamen kaplamadı? Niçin diğer bezemelerden daha az görüldü? İTÇ insanları için simgesel anlamları var mıydı? İTÇ'de Burdur-Antalya çevresinde yapıldığı düşünülen ticaret içerisinde "Madalyon" motifini oluşturan oluk/kabartma yöntemiyle yapılmış her bir daire ile bunların ortasında bulunan yumrular, bazı malların içerik ya da hacim ölçülerini temsil etmiş olabilir mi? MÖ 3. binyılda olan örneklere çok benzeyen motifin MÖ 2. binyılda da bazı kalın kenarlı kaplarda görülmesi bir tesadüf müdür?

“Madalyon” motifi, Burdur-Antalya çevresi, Batı Anadolu ve Orta Anadolu arasında MÖ 3. ve 2. binyıllar arasında kültürel süreklilik olabileceğini gösterebilir mi?

Ele alınan malzeme içerisinde, aynı tipte motifler birden fazla yerleşmede belirlenmiştir. Bu sebeple, yerel mal gruplarından türetilmiş örneklerin üzerinde saptanan “Madalyon” motifinin kapların üretim atölyelerini gösteren bir işaret olduğunu söylemek çok zordur. Karataş-Semayük’ün mezarlık alanında, biri mezar, diğeri mezar kapağı olarak kullanılan sadece 2 adet küp üzerinde “Madalyon” motifi vardır. Bölgede ya da Batı Anadolu’da bilinen ve İTÇ’ye tarihlendirilen mezarlık alanlarında yer alan mezar kaplarında bu motife rastlanılmamıştır. Bu bağlamda “Madalyon” motifinin ölüm veya öteki dünya ile ilgili bir simge gibi düşünülmesi doğru değildir. Bunun yanında, Anadolu’da Neolitik Çağ’dan itibaren bazı nesnelere koruyucu özellikleri olduğu düşünülmektedir. Büyük boyutlu kaplar içerisinde yer alan ürünlerin (tahıl ya da sıvı) belki de “Madalyon” motifi tarafından bir şekilde korunduğuna (nem, haşere gibi) ya da bereketinin arttığına inanılmaktaydı. Bu sebeple söz konusu motif süsleme amacıyla yapılmış bezemeler gibi kapların tamamında yer almamış, topluluğun bazı inançları doğrultusunda kullanılmış olabilir. Yukarıda değinilen görüşler dışında, yerleşmelerde konut amacıyla kullanılan binalar içerisinde bulunan “Madalyon” motifli kaplar için de farklı öneriler sunulabilir. Yerleşme sakinleri tarafından üretilen ya da ticaret yoluyla elde edilen ürünlerin içerik bilgileri ya da hacimlerine ilişkin bazı bilgiler bu motif aracılığı ile anlaşılabilir. Örneğin, bir daire ile bir yumrunun temsil ettiği kap içerisindeki ürüne ihtiyacı olan kişi, bunu bu tip işaretler yardımıyla kolayca bulabilir. Bu fişleme diğer kaplara ait kapakların her defasında gereksiz yere açılmasını ve ürünlerin hava ile temasını engellemiş olabilir. Bu uygulama sayesinde kaplar içerisinde bulunan ürünler olasılıkla daha uzun süre saklanmıştır. Gelecek yıllarda Burdur-Antalya çevresi ile Batı Anadolu’da İTÇ’ye tarihlendirilen farklı yerleşmelerinin kazılması ve yeni bilgilerin elde edilmesi durumunda, bu yazıda “Madalyon” motifine ilişkin belirtilen görüşler daha farklı boyutlarda tartışılabilir.

Introduction

It is possible to say that as a result of the excavations at places such as the six main settlements Karataş-Semayük¹, Bademağacı Höyük², Höyücek³, Hacılar⁴, Hacılar Büyük Höyük⁵ and Kuruçay Höyük⁶, this relatively small (in relation to the size of Anatolia) geographical area, known as the vicinity of Burdur-Antalya, has become one of the most investigated regions in terms of the prehistoric periods of Anatolia. In this context, the excavations at Karataş-Semayük⁷ (1963-1975), Bademağacı Höyük (1993-2010), Kuruçay Höyük⁸ (1978-1988), and Hacılar Büyük Höyük⁹ that began in 2011 and are still in progress, provide important information regarding the Early Bronze Age (EBA) pottery (F. 1).

- 1 Christine Eslick, *The Early Bronze Age Pottery of Karataş Habitation Deposits. Elmalı-Karataş 5* (England: Bryn Mawr College, 2009); Machteld Johanna Mellink, "Excavations at Karataş-Semayük in Lycia, 1966," *American Journal of Archaeology* 71/3 (1967), 251-267; Machteld Johanna Mellink and John Lawrence Angel, "Excavations at Karataş-Semayük in Lycia, 1965," *American Journal of Archaeology* 70/3 (1966), 245-257; Machteld Johanna Mellink and John Lawrence Angel, "Excavations at Karataş-Semayük in Lycia, 1967," *American Journal of Archaeology* 72/3 (1968), 243-263; Jayne Warner, *Elmalı-Karataş II. The Early Bronze Age Village of Karataş* (England: Bryn Mawr College, 1994).
- 2 Refik Duru and Gülsün Umurtak, *Bademağacı Höyüğü Kazıları Neolitik ve Erken Kalkolitik Çağ Yerleşmeleri I / Excavations at Bademağacı Höyük The Neolithic and Early Chalcolithic Settlements I* (İstanbul: Ege Press, 2019).
- 3 Refik Duru and Gülsün Umurtak, *Höyücek. 1989-1992 Yılları Arasında Yapılan Kazıların Sonuçları / Results of the Excavations 1989-1992* (Ankara: TTK Press, 2005).
- 4 Refik Duru, *Eller Yıllık Bir Arkeoloji Öyküsü: Hacılar* (Antalya: Zero Prodüksiyon, 2010); James Mellaart, *Excavations at Hacilar I-II* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 1970).
- 5 Gülsün Umurtak, "Some Remarks on the Early Bronze Age I Defence System at Hacılar Büyük Höyük (Burdur, Turkey)," *Bulgarian e-Journal of Archaeology* 10/1 (2020), 33-54; Gülsün Umurtak, "Evidence of Daily Life inside the EBA I Defence System at Hacılar Büyük Höyük (Burdur-Turkey)," *Bulgarian e-Journal of Archaeology* 11/1 (2021), 1-24.
- 6 Refik Duru, *Kuruçay Höyük I. 1978-1988 Kazılarının Sonuçları. Neolitik ve Erken Kalkolitik Çağ Yerleşmeleri / Results of the Excavations 1978-1988 The Neolithic and Early Chalcolithic Periods* (Ankara: TTK Press, 1994); Refik Duru, *Kuruçay Höyük II. 1978-1988 Kazılarının Sonuçları. Geç Kalkolitik ve İlk Tunç Çağı Yerleşmeleri / Results of the Excavations 1978-1988. The Late Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Settlements-A Comprehensive Summary* (Ankara: TTK Press, 1996).
- 7 This project was carried out under Prof. Machteld J. Mellink in the name of the Bryn Mawr College.
- 8 The Kuruçay Höyük and Bademağacı Höyük excavations were carried out under Prof. Refik Duru in the name of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Turkey and Istanbul University.
- 9 The Hacılar Büyük Höyük excavations are being carried out under Prof. Gülsün Umurtak in the name of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Turkey and Istanbul University.



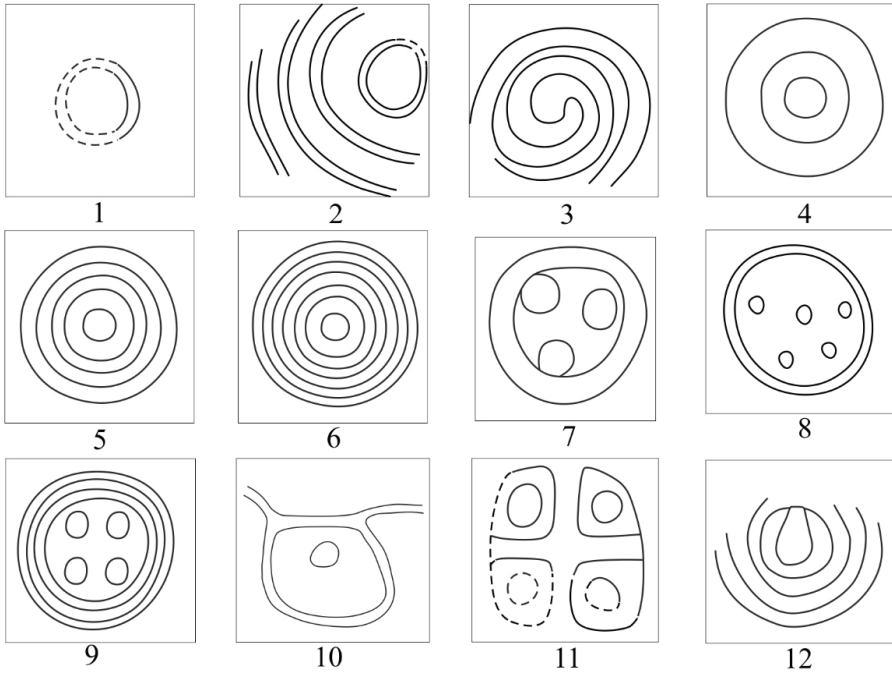
F. 1: Map of sites mentioned in the text (F. Çongur, 2023)

A motif found on some pottery recovered from the EBA levels of Karataş-Semayük¹⁰ was called “Medallion” for the first time by Machteld Johanna Mellink¹¹. This motif consists of one or multiple concentric circles decorations made with the technique of relief/groove and the knob/protrusion in the centre (F. 2/4-12)¹². In addition to this, some examples do not bear a central knob/protrusion in the circular decorations (F. 2/1-3).

10 Karataş-Semayük is located in the Elmalı District of Antalya (Eslick, *The Early Bronze Age Pottery of Karataş Habitation Deposits. Elmalı-Karataş 5*, xv).

11 Mellink, “Excavations at Karataş-Semayük in Lycia, 1966,” 253; Mellink and Angel, “Excavations at Karataş-Semayük in Lycia, 1965,” 253-254; Mellink and Angel, “Excavations at Karataş-Semayük in Lycia, 1967,” 248, 254, 255, 259.

12 Eslick, *The Early Bronze Age Pottery of Karataş Habitation Deposits. Elmalı-Karataş 5*, 44, Plt. 14-15, Motifs 122-130, DC4.



F. 2: “Medallion” Motifs (F. Çongur, 2023)

This study evaluates the paste, production techniques and forms of the “Medallion” motif decorated pottery identified¹³ at the above-mentioned settlements¹⁴.

1. Ware

The samples examined at the Hacimusalar Höyük, Karataş-Semayük, Bademağacı Höyük, Hacılar Büyük Höyük, Kuruçay Höyük, Pınarbaşı II and Aziziye generally belong to the Red Slipped Ware (F. 3/2-5; 4/1-4; 5/3, 4, 6; F. 6/2-7). In this ware, there are two different quality types within this pottery group, as some of the pieces are carefully made while others are coarse in appearance (F. 6/7). The paste colour of the vessels mostly includes beige, light brown and shades of these colours. The samples are tempered with mineral, mica and fine/medium sized plant additives. The size of the tempers seems 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 black, grey, brown or orange core or mottling of the surface is visible on the cross-sections of some of the vessels. The surface colour is in shades of red and

¹³ The settlements mentioned in this article and the materials examined are geographically discussed in a sequence from south to north.

¹⁴ Prof. Refik Duru and Prof. Gülsün Umurtak allowed me to publish examples of Bademağacı Höyük, Kuruçay Höyük and Hacılar Büyük Höyük (14.08.2023).

orange and the colour of the slip is orange, orange-brown, red and shades of red. The surface of most vessels is well burnished. Some of the pieces are matt in appearance and do not seem to have been burnished¹⁵.

As distinguished from the Red Ware, the “Medallion” motif decorated pottery identified at Karataş-Semayük, Bademağacı Höyük and Hacılar Büyük Höyük most commonly belongs to the Grey/Black Ware (F. 4/5, 6; 5/2,5, 8; F. 6/1). This is a carefully made ware 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 mineral and less vegetal additives and has a good texture, and the firing is mostly successful. The surface colours are grey, shades of brownish dark grey and black. Colour fluctuations of the brown tones or black can be seen in places due to variations in the firing process. All the pieces are slipped and very well burnished¹⁶.

Among the material examined, one example found at Bademağacı Höyük belongs to the Red Course Ware (F. 5/7). This ware mainly consists of storage containers and cooking pots, some of which are very large in size and others much smaller. The paste of this ware contains medium and large mineral particles and vegetal tempers. This paste is red, orange, buff and shades of light brown in colour and is not very compact. 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 burnished¹⁷.

2. Forms

With the exceptions of the following forms; a jar¹⁸ with a plain rimmed, an everted mouthed and a constricted necked (F. 3/1) from Hacımusalı Höyük, a bowl¹⁹ with a

15 Duru, Kuruçay Höyük II. 1978–1988 Kazılarının Sonuçları. *Geç Kalkolitik ve İlk Tunç Çağı Yerleşmeleri / Results of the Excavations 1978–1988. The Late Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Settlements – A Comprehensive Summary*, 67-69, Ware J; Eslick, *The Early Bronze Age Pottery of Karataş Habitation Deposits*. Elmalı-Karataş 5, 85, 129, 147, 191, 203, 211, 212, KT 126, 127, 216, 330, 405, 408, 597, KA 185; Gülsün Umurtak and Fatih Çongur, “The Early Bronze Age II Settlement at Bademağacı Höyük: An Evaluation of the Pottery and Beak Spouted Jugs,” *OLBA XXIX* (2021), 7, Ware 1; Gülsün Umurtak and Refik Duru, “Hacılar Büyük Höyük 2015 Yılı Kazılarının Sonuçları / Hacılar Büyük Höyük Results of the 2015 Excavations,” *Arkeoloji ve Sanat* 151 (2016), 36, Ware 4; İknur Özgen, Elizabeth Baughan and Elif Ünlü, “Hacımusalı Höyük in the Early Bronze Age,” *American Journal of Archaeology* 125/4 (2021), 10, Online Fig. 12/g; Sinem Üstün-Türkteki, “Gölleri Bölgesi İlk Tunç Çağı 1-2 Çanak Çömleği,” (PhD diss., İstanbul University, 2012), 47, 194, 246, Lev. 51/2; 112/1.

16 Eslick, *The Early Bronze Age Pottery of Karataş Habitation Deposits*. *Elmalı-Karataş* 5, 85, 114, 129, KT 128, 129, 174; Umurtak and Çongur, “The Early Bronze Age II Settlement at Bademağacı Höyük: An Evaluation of the Pottery and Beak Spouted Jugs,” 8, Ware 2; Umurtak and Duru, “Hacılar Büyük Höyük 2015 Yılı Kazılarının Sonuçları / Hacılar Büyük Höyük Results of the 2015 Excavations,” 35, Ware 1.

17 Umurtak and Çongur, “The Early Bronze Age II Settlement at Bademağacı Höyük: An Evaluation of the Pottery and Beak Spouted Jugs,” 9, Ware 5.

18 Özgen et. al., “Hacımusalı Höyük in the Early Bronze Age,” 10, Online Fig. 12/g.

19 Eslick, *The Early Bronze Age Pottery of Karataş Habitation Deposits*. *Elmalı-Karataş* 5, 147, KT 408.

plain rimmed, a slightly inverted mouthed (F. 4/1), jars with a plain rimmed, a slightly indicated necked²⁰ (F. 3/2), a plain rimmed, a sharp-everted bodied²¹ (F. 4/3), a plain rimmed, an everted mouthed, a long necked, a squat bodied, a pair of strip handles, a flat based²² (F. 3/5), a plain rimmed, and everted mouthed, a slightly indicated necked, a spherical bodied, a pair of strip handles and a flat based²³ (F. 4/2) and a burial pot and two tomb cover pots²⁴ (F. 3/6, 7; F. 5/1) at Karataş-Semayük and a jar²⁵ with a externally thickened rimmed (F. 6/7) at Aziziye, forms of “Medallion” motif decorated vessels are unknown (F. 3/3, 4; F. 4/4-6; F. 5/2-8; F. 6/1-6). The thick-walled examples unearthed at Bademağacı Höyük (F. 5/3-7), Hacılar Büyük Höyük (F. 6/2, 4), Kuruçay Höyük²⁶ (F. 6/5) and Pınarbaşı II²⁷ (F.6/6) are probably body fragments of large jars. In addition, two thin-walled body fragments (F. 5/8; F. 6/1) found at Hacılar Büyük Höyük belong to very high-quality vessels.

3. The “Medallion” Motif Decorated Pottery in the Vicinity of Burdur-Antalya and its Parallel Examples in the Western Anatolia, Aegean Islands and Greece

“Medallion” motif decorated pottery consists of concentric two (F. 5/8), three (F. 6/1) and four (F. 6/5) circular grooves, one (F. 3/2-7; F. 5/3-5, 7; F. 8/6) one circle and a semi-circle? (F. 4/1), concentric two (F. 3/1, 7; F. 4/2-5; F. 6/2-4), three (F. 4/6; F. 5/1, 6) and four (F. 5/2) relief circles. One (F. 3/1, 3-6; F. 4/2-4; F. 5/1, 3-7; F. 6/3, 4, 6), three (F. 4/1), four (F. 4/5), five (F. 3/7) knobs and single protrusion (F. 5/2) are found at the centre of the motif. Knob/protrusion is not encountered in the centre of the circle made with the technique of relief on a jar found at Karataş-Semayük²⁸ (F. 3/2) and on incise or groove decorated examples from Hacılar Büyük Höyük, Kuruçay Höyük and Aziziye (F. 5/8; F. 6/1, 5, 7).

20 Eslick, *The Early Bronze Age Pottery of Karataş Habitation Deposits. Elmalı-Karataş 5*, 129, KT 330.

21 Eslick, *The Early Bronze Age Pottery of Karataş Habitation Deposits. Elmalı-Karataş 5*, 203, KT 216.

22 Eslick, *The Early Bronze Age Pottery of Karataş Habitation Deposits. Elmalı-Karataş 5*, 191, KA 185.

23 Eslick, *The Early Bronze Age Pottery of Karataş Habitation Deposits. Elmalı-Karataş 5*, 147, KT 405.

24 Mellink, “Excavations at Karataş-Semayük in Lycia, 1966,” Plt. 75/Fig. 3; Mellink and Angel, “Excavations at Karataş-Semayük in Lycia, 1967,” Plt. 83/Fig. 24, 26, 27.

25 Sinem Üstün-Türkteki, “İlk Tunç Çağı’nda Likya/Pisidya Kültür Bölgesi Çanak-Çömleğinin Yeni Veriler Işığında Değerlendirilmesi,” *OANNES* 3/2 (2021), 503, Çiz. 3/10.

26 Duru, *Kuruçay Höyük II. 1978–1988 Kazılarının Sonuçları. Geç Kalkolitik ve İlk Tunç Çağı Yerleşmeleri / Results of the Excavations 1978–1988. The Late Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Settlements-A Comprehensive Summary*, 72, Lev. 127/14.

27 Üstün-Türkteki, “Göller Bölgesi İlk Tunç Çağı 1-2 Çanak Çömleği,” 47, 194, Lev. 51/2.

28 Eslick, *The Early Bronze Age Pottery of Karataş Habitation Deposits. Elmalı-Karataş 5*, Plt. 42, KT 330.

The “Medallion” motif appears on two jars²⁹ from EBA II³⁰ at Hacimusalar Höyük³¹. A red slipped and burnished example³² has two concentric circles reliefs with a knob in the centre (F. 3/1).

The “Medallion” motif decorated pottery was identified in mixed deposits and in the main cemetery trench at all levels³³ except for *Period B*³⁴ at Karataş-Semayük³⁵. The “Medallion” motif on a bowl³⁶ (F. 4/1), jars³⁷ (F. 3/2, 5; F. 4/2, 3), a burial pot³⁸ (F. 3/6), two tomb cover pots³⁹ (F. 3/7; F. 5/1) and body fragments⁴⁰ (F. 3/3, 4; F. 4/4-6; F. 5/2) consist of one (F. 3/2-7), one circle and one semi-circle? (F. 4/1), two (F. 3/7; F. 4/2-4), three (F. 4/6; F. 5/1) and four (F. 5/2) concentric circles reliefs with one (F. 3/3-6; F. 4/2-4; F. 5/1), three (F. 4/1), four (F. 4/5), five (F. 3/7) knobs in the centre. Only one piece from the settlement⁴¹ lacked a knob in the centre of the circular motif (F. 3/2). In addition, two bands intersecting each other at right angles are seen inside two concentric relief circles on a body fragment⁴² featuring four knobs in the spaces formed (F. 4/5).

The “Medallion” motif decorated pottery uncovered at Bademağacı Höyük⁴³ consists of five body fragments⁴⁴ from phases the EBA II/3, 2, 3/2⁴⁵. These examples are

29 Since there is no certain documented image of the “Medallion” motif on the paint decorated jar with the externally thickened rimmed, it has not been included here (Özgen et. al., “Hacimusalar Höyük in the Early Bronze Age,” 618, 628, Fig. 17/cc).

30 For the EBA stratigraphy of Hacimusalar Höyük, see Özgen et. al., “Hacimusalar Höyük in the Early Bronze Age,” 608, Tab. 1.

31 Hacimusalar Höyük is located in Elmalı District of Antalya (Özgen et. al., “Hacimusalar Höyük in the Early Bronze Age,” 603-605).

32 Özgen et. al., “Hacimusalar Höyük in the Early Bronze Age,” 10, Online Fig. 12/g.

33 Christine Eslick does not mention that examples found in the levels at Karataş-Semayük III, V:3, VI:1, VI:2 (Eslick, *The Early Bronze Age Pottery of Karataş Habitation Deposits. Elmalı-Karataş 5*, 95, 155, 168, 175).

34 For the EBA stratification of Karataş-Semayük, see Eslick, *The Early Bronze Age Pottery of Karataş Habitation Deposits. Elmalı-Karataş 5*, 227, Tab. 13.1.

35 Mellink, “Excavations at Karataş-Semayük in Lycia, 1966,” Plt. 75/fig. 3; Mellink and Angel, “Excavations at Karataş-Semayük in Lycia, 1967,” Plt. 83/fig. 24, 26-27.

36 Eslick, *The Early Bronze Age Pottery of Karataş Habitation Deposits. Elmalı-Karataş 5*, 147, KT 408.

37 Eslick, *The Early Bronze Age Pottery of Karataş Habitation Deposits. Elmalı-Karataş 5*, 147, 191, 203, KT 216, 405, KA 185.

38 Mellink, “Excavations at Karataş-Semayük in Lycia, 1966,” Plt. 75/fig. 3.

39 Mellink and Angel, “Excavations at Karataş-Semayük in Lycia, 1967,” Plt. 83/fig. 24, 26, 27.

40 Eslick, *The Early Bronze Age Pottery of Karataş Habitation Deposits. Elmalı-Karataş 5*, 77-78, 114, 201, KT 126-129, 174, 597.

41 Eslick, *The Early Bronze Age Pottery of Karataş Habitation Deposits. Elmalı-Karataş 5*, Plt. 15, Motif 122, KT 330.

42 Eslick, *The Early Bronze Age Pottery of Karataş Habitation Deposits. Elmalı-Karataş 5*, 43, Plt. 15, 129, KT 129.

43 Bademağacı Höyük is located within the boundaries of the town of Bademağacı in Antalya (Duru and Umurtak, *Bademağacı Höyüğü Kazıları Neolitik ve Erken Kalkolitik Çağ Yerleşmeleri I / Excavations at Bademağacı Höyük The Neolithic and Early Chalcolithic Settlements I*, 1).

44 The information on the “Medallion” motif decorated pottery is taken from my Master Thesis (Fatih Çongur, “Bademağacı İlk Tunç Çağı Çanak Çömleği,” (MA Thesis, İstanbul University, 2019), Lev. 105, 6-7; 108/5; 110/4; 121).

45 For the EBA stratification of Bademağacı Höyük, see Duru and Umurtak, *Bademağacı Höyüğü Kazıları Neolitik ve Erken Kalkolitik Çağ Yerleşmeleri I / Excavations at Bademağacı Höyük The Neolithic and Early*

found among the pottery of Red Slipped Ware (F. 5/3, 4, 6), Grey/Black Ware (F. 5/5) and Red Course Ware (F. 5/7). The body fragments have one (F. 5/3-5) and at least three (F. 5/6) concentric relief designs with a knob in the centre. The relief embossed on one of the pieces is not fully circular but continues in a ‘U’ shape towards both sides (F. 5/7).

Five body fragments featuring the “Medallion” motif were identified amongst the Red (F. 6/2-4) and Grey/Black Ware (F. 5/8; F. 6/1) found in the phase of the EBA II/2⁴⁶ at Hacılar Büyük Höyük.⁴⁷ The examples consist of two (F. 5/8) and three (F. 6/1) concentric circles decorations, one of which is curved inwards, made by the technique of groove, and two relief circles and a knob in the centre (F. 6/2-4).

There are circular groove decorations, four of which are preserved in (F. 6/5) an example⁴⁸ identified in the Red Ware in the phase of EBA II/2⁴⁹ at Kuruçay Höyük (F. 6/5)⁵⁰.

Two examples decorated with the “Medallion” motif were unearthed in the Pınarbaşı II⁵¹ (F. 6/6) and Aziziye⁵² (F. 6/7) settlements during the surveys conducted by Mehmet Özsait in the vicinity of Burdur. The motif, found on a jar and a red-slipped body fragment, dates back to the Early Bronze Age I and Early Bronze Age II, respectively, and consists of multiple incised circular patterns and a circular relief with a knob in the centre⁵³.

Decorations on some EBA vessels quite similar to the “Medallion” motif were found in Western Anatolia settlements such as; Eceler Höyük⁵⁴ near Muğla, Beyce-

Chalcolithic Settlements I, 9, 164.

46 For the EBA stratification of Hacılar Büyük Höyük, see Umurtak, “Evidence of Daily Life inside the EBA I Defence System at Hacılar Büyük Höyük (Burdur-Turkey),” 33.

47 Hacılar Büyük Höyük is located 27 km southwest of Burdur (Umurtak, “Evidence of Daily Life inside the EBA I Defence System at Hacılar Büyük Höyük (Burdur-Turkey),” 33.

48 Duru, *1978-1988 Kazılarının Sonuçları. Geç Kalkolitik ve İlk Tunç Çağı Yerleşmeleri / Results of the Excavations 1978-1988. The Late Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Settlements-A Comprehensive Summary*, 72, Lev. 127/14.

49 For the EBA stratification of Kuruçay Höyük, see Duru, *1978-1988 Kazılarının Sonuçları. Geç Kalkolitik ve İlk Tunç Çağı Yerleşmeleri / Results of the Excavations 1978-1988. The Late Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Settlements-A Comprehensive Summary*, 32.

50 Kuruçay Höyük is located 15 km southwest of Burdur. Refik Duru, *Tarım’dan ‘Yazı’ya Burdur Yöresi ve Yakın Çevresinin Altıbin Yılı (MÖ 8000-MÖ 2000)* (Antalya: Batı Akdeniz Kalkınma Ajansı, 2016), 33.

51 Üstün-Türkteki, “Göller Bölgesi İlk Tunç Çağı 1-2 Çanak Çömleği,” 47, 194, Lev. 51/2.

52 Üstün-Türkteki, “Göller Bölgesi İlk Tunç Çağı 1-2 Çanak Çömleği,” 246, Lev. 112/1.

53 Üstün-Türkteki, “Göller Bölgesi İlk Tunç Çağı 1-2 Çanak Çömleği,” 47, 194, 246, Lev. 51/2, 112/1.

54 Belgin Aksoy and Orhan Köse, “A Site in The Seki Plateau (Lycia): Eceler Höyük,” *Anatolia Antiqua* 13 (2005), 80, Fig. 14.

sultan⁵⁵ and Yassı Hüyük I⁵⁶ in Denizli, Kusura⁵⁷ in Afyonkarahisar, Dutluca Mound⁵⁸ and Belce Höyük⁵⁹ in Uşak, Demircihöyük⁶⁰ and Demircihöyük–Sarıket Cemetery⁶¹ in Eskişehir, Bozüyük⁶² in Bilecik, Höyüktepe⁶³ in Kütahya, Yenişehir⁶⁴ (Postin Poş Baba) in Bursa and Troy⁶⁵ in Çanakkale; as well as Thermi⁶⁶ and Poliochni in the Aegean Islands⁶⁷; Samos⁶⁸ and Lerna⁶⁹ in Greece⁷⁰.

It is remarkable to see that the “Medallion” motif found on some vessels from Central Anatolian settlements of the 2nd Millennium BC such as; Kültepe⁷¹ (bowls, beak

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- 55 Seton Lloyd and James Mellaart, *Beycesultan Vol. I, The Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age Levels* (London: The British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara, 1962), 148, Fig. 25/22 (XVI).
- 56 James Mellaart, “Preliminary Report on a Survey of Pre-classical Remains in Southern Turkey,” *Anatolian Studies* 4 (1954), Fig. 230/348.
- 57 Winifred Lamb, *Excavations at Kusura near Afyon Karahisar II* (London: Oxford, 1938), Fig. 12 (B).
- 58 Harun Oy, “New Survey and Typological Study of Prehistoric Wares of Dutluca Region, Uşak, Turkey,” *Mediterranean Archaeology and Archaeometry* 21/2 (2021), 77, Fig. 9/44.
- 59 Harun Oy, *İlk Tunç Çağı'nda Uşak 1. (Merkez, Banaz ve Sivahlı İlçeleri)* (Ankara: Gece Kitaplığı, 2018), 215, 276, Lev. 52/627.
- 60 Turan Efe, *Demircihöyük. Band III. Die Keramik 2. Die Frühbronzezeitliche Keramik der Jüngeren Phasen (ab Phase H)* (Philipp von Zabern: Mainz am Rhein, 1988), Taf. 52/1 (M-O), 2 (M-P); Jürgen Seher, *Demircihöyük: Die Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen 1975-1978; III; 1; Die Keramik 1* (Philipp von Zabern: Mainz am Rhein, 1987), Taf. 38/8 (E); 44/13 (E₂–F₁).
- 61 Jürgen Seher, *Die Bronzezeitliche Nekropole von Demircihöyük-Sarıket. Ausgrabungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Museum Bursa, 1990-1991* (Tübingen: Wasmuth, 2000), 133, Abb. 17/G.25a.
- 62 Efe, *Demircihöyük. Band III. Die Keramik 2. Die Frühbronzezeitliche Keramik der Jüngeren Phasen (ab Phase H)*, taf. 65/11.
- 63 Nazan Ünan, “Höyüktepe 2015-2016 Yılı Erken Tunç Çağı Çanak Çömleği,” *Kütahya Kureyşler Barajı Kurtarma Kazıları 2015-2016 / Kütahya Kureyşler Dam Rescue Excavations 2015-2016*, ed. Serdar Ünan (Ankara: Bilgin Kültür Sanat Press, 2020), Kat. No. 200-201.
- 64 The body fragment is dated to Middle Bronze Age by James Mellaart (James Mellaart, “Some Prehistoric Sites in North-Western Anatolia,” *Istanbul Mitteilungen* 6 (1955), 57/11, 58).
- 65 Carl Blegen, John Caskey, Marion Rawson and Jerome Sperling, *Troy General Introduction the First and Second Settlement Vol. I, Part 1, 2* (New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1950), Fig. 262/19; 404/35.553 (I).
- 66 Winifred Lamb, *Excavations at Thermi in Lesbos* (London: Cambridge University Press, 1936), Plt. XVII/c (V).
- 67 Luigi Bernabò Brea, *Poliochni. Città Preistorica nell'isola di Lemnos. Vol. I, 2, Tavole* (Rome: L'Erma” di Bretschneider, 1964), Tav. CLXV (Rosso).
- 68 Vladimir Milojević, *Samos. Die Prähistorische Siedlung. Unter dem Heraion. Grabung 1953 und 1955. Band I* (Berlin: Rudolf Habelt Verlag, 1961), Taf. 39/19.
- 69 Martha Wiencke, *Lerna. A Preclassical Site in the Argolid. The Architecture, Stratification, and Pottery of Lerna III. Vol. IV* (New Jersey: Edwards Brothers, 2000), Fig. II. 68/1158, 1167 (C, D).
- 70 Seal impressions found on some pots at Lerna, Petri and Tiryns have concentric circular motifs. Lorenz Rahmstorf stated that they spread from Argolis to Palestine (Lorenz Rahmstorf, “Zur Ausbreitung vorderasiatischer Innovationen in die Frühbronzezeitliche Ägäis,” *Prähistorische Zeitschrift* 81 (2006), 64, 67 Abb. 8/1-2, 8, 15, 16).
- 71 Fikri Kulakoğlu and Selmin Kangal, *Anadolu'nun Önsözü Kültepe Kaniş-Karumu* (Katalog) (Kayseri: Kayseri Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 2011), 178/9; 195/59; 196/64; 219/128; 221/130; 222/131.

spouted jugs, jars, bath vessels), Konya Karahöyük⁷² (one pot), Alishar⁷³ and Uşaklı Höyük⁷⁴ (body fragments) and Boğazköy⁷⁵ (jars and pots).

While having an incoherent connection, the concentric groove/relief “Medallion” motif, is present on stamp seals⁷⁶ and spindle whorls⁷⁷ dating to the EBA found at Karataş-Semayük, Bademağacı Höyük, Hacılar Büyük Höyük in the vicinity of Burdur-Antalya, as well as on a seal kept in the Antalya Archaeological Museum⁷⁸.

72 Sedat Alp, *Konya Civarında Karahöyük Kazılarında Bulunan Silindir ve Damga Mühürleri* (Ankara: TTK Press, 1994), 268, 281, Lev. 251/770.

73 Hans Henning Von der Osten, *The Alishar Hüyük. Seasons of 1930-32. Part II* (New York: The University of Chicago Press, 1937), Fig. 224/1, 6.

74 Stefania Mazzoni, Anacleto D’Agostino and Valentina Orsi, “Survey of the Archaeological Landscape of Uşaklı / Kuşaklı Höyük (Yozgat),” *Anatolica* 36 (2010), 161, Fig. 25.

75 Franz Fischer, *Die Hethitische Keramik von Boğazköy* (Berlin: Verlag Gebr. Mann, 1963), Taf. 63/553; Peter Neve, “Der große Tempel und die Magazine,” *Boğazköy IV. Funde aus den Grabungen 1967 und 1968*, ed. Hans G. Güterbock, Harald Hauptmann, Hartmut Kühne, Peter Neve and Wulf Schirmer (Berlin: Gebr. Mann Verlag, 1969), Beilage 5/pithos 10/M 33; 3/34.

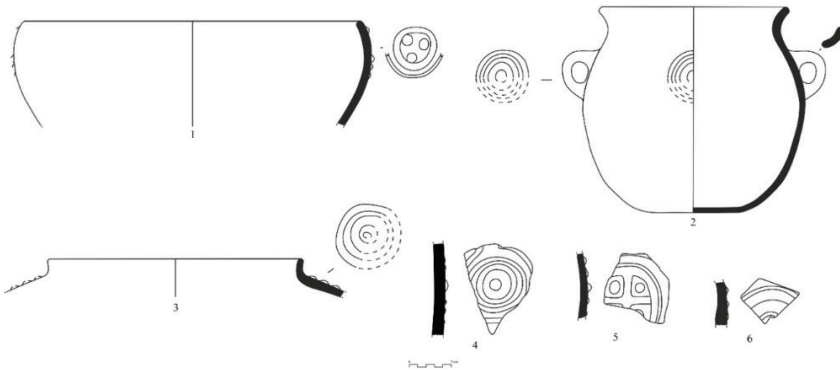
76 Refik Duru, “Bademağacı Kazıları 1997 ve 1998 Yılları Çalışma Raporu,” *BELLETEM* LXIV (2000), Lev. 37/3-4; Gülsün Umurtak, “Hacılar Büyük Höyük İlk Tunç Çağı I Yerleşmesi’nde Bulunmuş Olan Bir Grup Mühür Üzerine Gözlemler,” *Pisidia Yazıları Hacı Ali İkinci Armağanı / Pisidian Essays in Honour of Hacı Ali İkinci*, ed. Hüseyin Metin, B. Ayça Polat Becks, Ralf Becks and Murat Fırat (İstanbul: Ege Press, 2015), 155, Res. 10; Umurtak, “Evidence of Daily Life inside the EBA I Defence System at Hacılar Büyük Höyük (Burdur-Turkey),” 45, Fig. 12; Gülsün Umurtak and Refik Duru, “Yeniden Hacılar Hacılar Büyük Höyük Kazıları 2011-2012 / Here Again Excavations at Hacılar Büyük Höyük 2011-2012,” *Arkeoloji ve Sanat* 142 (2013), 19, Res. 47.

77 Duru “Bademağacı Kazıları 1997 ve 1998 Yılları Çalışma Raporu,” Lev. 38/2; Refik Duru, “Bademağacı Kazıları 2000 ve 2001 Yılları Çalışma Raporu / Excavations at Bademağacı 2000-2001,” *BELLETEM* LXVI (2003), Lev. 46/5; Warner, *Elmalı-Karataş II. The Early Bronze Age Village of Karataş*, Plt. 185/KA 735, KA 773.

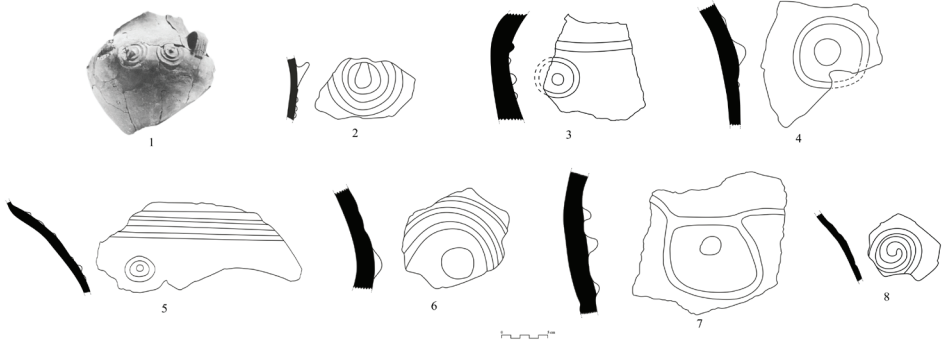
78 Gülsün Umurtak, “A Study of Three Numerical (!) Tablets and a Stamp Seal from the Early Bronze Age Settlement at Bademağacı Höyük,” *ADALYA* XII (2009), 10, Fig. 6.



F. 3: “Medallion” Motif Decorated Pottery from Hacimusalar Höyük and Karataş-Semayük (1: EBA II, redrawn by the author after Özgen et. al., 2021, 10, Online Fig. 12/g; 2: EBA III (V:1); 3, 4: EBA I (II); 5: (Mixed Deposits), redrawn by the author after Eslick, *The Early Bronze Age Pottery of Karataş Habitation Deposits. Elmalı-Karataş 5*, Plt. 42, KT 330; 29, KT 126, 127; 66, KA 185; 6, 7: Main Cemetery Trench, not to scale, Mellink, “Excavations at Karataş-Semayük in Lycia, 1966,” Plt. 75/Fig. 3; Mellink and Angel, “Excavations at Karataş-Semayük in Lycia, 1967,” Plt. 83/Fig. 27)

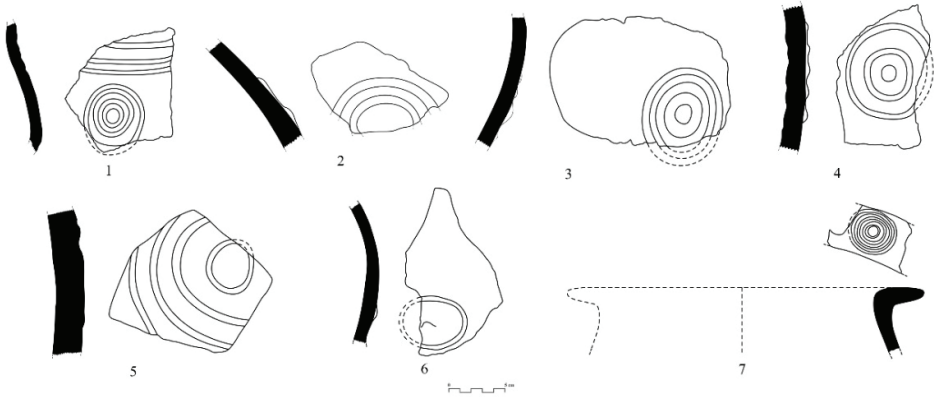


F. 4: “Medallion” Motif Decorated Pottery from Karataş-Semayük (1, 2: EBA III (V:2), redrawn by the author after Eslick, *The Early Bronze Age Pottery of Karataş Habitation Deposits. Elmalı-Karataş 5*, Plt. 43, KT 408; 45, KT 405; 3-5: Mixed Deposits; 6: EBA II (IV), redrawn by the author after Eslick, *The Early Bronze Age Pottery of Karataş Habitation Deposits. Elmalı-Karataş 5*, Plt. 65, KT 216; 29, KT 129; 38, KT 174; 29, KT 128)



F. 5: “Medallion” Motif Decorated Pottery from Karataş-Semayük, Bademağacı Höyük and Hacılar Büyük Höyük

(1: Main Cemetery Trench, not to scale, Mellink and Angel “Excavations at Karataş-Semayük in Lycia, 1967,” Plt. 83/Fig. 24; 2: EBA I (II), redrawn by the author after Eslick, *The Early Bronze Age Pottery of Karataş Habitation Deposits. Elmalı-Karataş 5*, Plt. 29, KT 128; 3: EBA II/3; 4: EBA II/2; 5: EBA II/3-2; 6: EBA II/2; 7: EBA II/3, Bademağacı Höyük Excavations Archive, drawing by F. Çongur, 2023; 8: EBA II/2, Hacılar Büyük Höyük Excavations Archive, drawing by F. Çongur, 2023)













F. 6: “Medallion” Motif Decorated Pottery from Hacılar Büyük Höyük, Kuruçay Höyük, Pınarbaşı II and Aziziye

(1-4: EBA II/2, Hacılar Büyük Höyük Excavations Archive, drawing by F. Çongur, 2023; 5: EBA II/2, redrawn by the author after Duru, *Kuruçay Höyük II. 1978-1988 Kazılarının Sonuçları. Geç Kalkolitik ve İlk Tunç Çağı Yerleşmeleri*, Lev. 127/14; 6: EBA I, redrawn by the author after Sinem Üstün-Türkteki, “İlk Tunç Çağı’nda Pisidya/Göller Bölgesi’nin Çömlekçilik Gelenekleri,” Res. 10/4; 7: EBA II, redrawn by the author after Üstün-Türkteki, “İlk Tunç Çağı’nda Likya/Pisidya Kültür Bölgesi Çanak-Çömleğinin Yeni Veriler Işığında Değerlendirilmesi,” 510, Çiz. 10/3)

Conclusion⁷⁹

Based on our current knowledge, the earliest pottery decorated with the “Medal-
lion” motif was identified in EBA I at Karataş-Semayük⁸⁰ and Pınarbaşı II⁸¹ in the
vicinity of Burdur-Antalya. While the “Medallion” motif decorated pottery was not
found in the Hacılar Büyük Höyük EBA I settlement, five examples are uncovered in
the EBA II settlement. This motif was also identified at Hacimusalar Höyük⁸², Kara-
taş-Semayük⁸³, Bademağacı Höyük, Kuruçay Höyük⁸⁴ and Aziziye⁸⁵ in EBA II, and
Karataş-Semayük⁸⁶ in EBA III (F. 7).

Sites	PERIODS			
	EBA I	EBA II	EBA III	MIXED DEPOSITS
Hacimusalar Höyük				
Karataş - Semayük				
Bademağacı Höyük				
Hacılar Büyük Höyük				
Kuruçay Höyük				
Pınarbaşı II				
Aziziye				

F. 7: Chronological Chart of the “Medallion” Motif Decorated Pottery from Vicinity of Burdur-Antalya (F. Çongur, 2023)

79 All of the references given in the previous section will not be repeated here.

80 Eslick, *The Early Bronze Age Pottery of Karataş Habitation Deposits. Elmalı-Karataş 5*, Plt. 29, KT 126-128.

81 Üstün-Türkteki, “Göller Bölgesi İlk Tunç Çağı 1-2 Çanak Çömleği,” 47, 194, Lev. 51/2.

82 Özgen et. al., “Hacimusalar Höyük in the Early Bronze Age,” 10, Online Fig. 12/g.

83 Eslick, *The Early Bronze Age Pottery of Karataş Habitation Deposits. Elmalı-Karataş 5*, Plt. 38/KT 174.

84 Duru, 1978-1988 *Kazılarının Sonuçları. Geç Kalkolitik ve İlk Tunç Çağı Yerleşmeleri / Results of the Excavations 1978-1988. The Late Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Settlements – A Comprehensive Summary*, 72, Lev. 127/14.

85 Üstün-Türkteki, “Göller Bölgesi İlk Tunç Çağı 1-2 Çanak Çömleği,” 246, Lev. 112/1.

86 Eslick, *The Early Bronze Age Pottery of Karataş Habitation Deposits. Elmalı-Karataş 5*, 129, KT 147, 330, 405, 408.

Compared to the settlements in the Western Anatolia, pottery decorated with the “Medallion” motif is more common in the settlements located in the vicinity of Burdur-Antalya during the EBA. The common pottery forms and traditions have been observed⁸⁷ in comparisons made between the EBA pottery found at Karataş-Semayük, Bademağacı Höyük, Hacılar Büyük Höyük and Kuruçay Höyük. The pottery with the decoration of the “Medallion” motif identified in the region constitutes a small part of the similar pottery tradition.

Many examples of EBA pottery found at Karataş-Semayük⁸⁸, Bademağacı Höyük⁸⁹, Hacılar Büyük Höyük⁹⁰ and Kuruçay Höyük⁹¹ in the vicinity of Burdur-Antalya, are usually decorated with ornaments horizontal-vertical bands, zigzags, undulating lines, inverted and straight ‘V’ shapes, knob, impression, *incrusted* and paint decoration. However, the “Medallion” motif decorated pottery is seldom seen at the settlements mentioned above. This may be explained by the fact that the aforesaid decoration was not preferred much in the pottery tradition of the period. It is not possible to attribute meanings such as a stylized human eye⁹² or a ‘symbol’ of a community/region⁹³ to

87 For other similarities seen on the pottery, see Çongur, “Bademağacı İlk Tunç Çağı Çanak Çömleği,” 179-186; Eslick, *The Early Bronze Age Pottery of Karataş Habitation Deposits. Elmalı-Karataş 5*, 216-217; Umurtak and Çongur, “The Early Bronze Age II Settlement at Bademağacı Höyük: An Evaluation of the Pottery and Beak Spouted Jugs,” 17; Umurtak and Duru, “Hacılar Büyük Höyük 2015 Yılı Kazılarının Sonuçları / Hacılar Büyük Höyük Results of the 2015 Excavations,” 36-37.

88 Eslick, *The Early Bronze Age Pottery of Karataş Habitation Deposits. Elmalı-Karataş 5*, Plt. 14-15.

89 Çongur, “Bademağacı İlk Tunç Çağı Çanak Çömleği,” 171-178, Çiz. 25-34.

90 Umurtak and Duru, “Yeniden Hacılar. Hacılar Büyük Höyük Kazıları 2011-2012 / Here Again Excavations at Hacılar Büyük Höyük 2011-2012,” 14-15, Res. 25-27; Umurtak and Duru, 2016, “Hacılar Büyük Höyük 2015 Yılı Kazılarının Sonuçları / Hacılar Büyük Höyük Results of the 2015 Excavations,” 34-37, Res. 29-32; Gülsün Umurtak and Refik Duru, “Hacılar Büyük Höyük Kazıları-2016,” *KST* 39/1 (2018), 419, Res. 5-6.

91 Duru 1978–1988 *Kazılarının Sonuçları. Geç Kalkolitik ve İlk Tunç Çağı Yerleşmeleri / Results of the Excavations 1978–1988. The Late Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Settlements-A Comprehensive Summary*, 72-75, Lev. 118-139.

92 The interior surfaces of some bowls determined in Troy I settlement, eyes belonging to human faces were made as circular (Blegen et. al., *Troy General Introduction the First and Second Settlement Vol. I, Part 1, 2*, Fig. 257/1, 3-4, 7-8). The presence of one (F. 3/5; F. 4/2) or three (F. 3/7; F. 5/1) “Medallion” motifs on the same vessels indicates that they do not represent the eyes (Eslick, *The Early Bronze Age Pottery of Karataş Habitation Deposits. Elmalı-Karataş 5*, KA 185, KT 405; Mellink and Angel, “Excavations at Karataş-Semayük in Lycia, 1967,” Plt. 83/Fig. 24, 27).

93 It is a highly controversial issue which community(ies) lived in the vicinity of Burdur-Antalya during the EBA. On the clay tablets dating to the Old Hittite Period of the 2nd Millennium BC, the existence of Luwian speaking people is mentioned to be living in the region referred to as *Luwīya* (Max Gander, “The West: Philology,” *Hittite Landscape and Geography*, ed. Mark Weeden and Lee Z. Ullmann (Leiden; Boston: Brill, 2017), 262-263). Refik Duru stated that an assumption can be made that new communities, possibly speaking Luwian, started to live in the region from the beginning of the Late Chalcolithic or EBA, different from the Neolithic and Early Chalcolithic Age cultures in Southwest Anatolia (Duru, *Tarım’dan ‘Yazı’ya Burdur Yöresi ve Yakın Çevresinin Altın Yılı (MÖ 8000-MÖ 2000)*, 18). Harold Craig Melchert emphasized that the communities he named *pre-Luwians* probably entered Anatolia from the first half of the 3rd Millennium BC and spread to Western and Southern Anatolia from the second half of the 3rd Millennium BC. Harold Craig Melchert, “Prehistory,” *The Luwians*, ed. Harold Craig Melchert (Leiden; Boston: Brill, 2003), 26. According to James Mellaart; there was a *Luwian invasion* at the end of the EBA II in Western Anatolia (James Mellaart, “The Catastrophe at the end of the Early Bronze Age 2 Period,” *The Cambridge Ancient History. Early History of The Middle East Vol. I, Part 2*, ed. Iorwerth Eiddon Stephen Edwards, Cyril John Gadd and

the “Medallion”. With the exception of the burial pots in the main cemetery trench⁹⁴ of Karataş-Semayük⁹⁵, all of the examples with these motifs found in the region’s settlements are vessels of everyday use with no ‘special function’ that were produced from local pottery group.

Some scholars made suggestions regarding the circular motifs on the archaeological finds dating between the 3rd and 2nd Millennium BC. Marija Gimbutas stated that some concentric circular decorations have ‘symbolic’ meanings. She suggested that *snake coil eyes* decorations revealed on the surface of megalithic stones of temples at Ggantija, Hagar Qim, Bugibba, and Tarxien in Malta, dating to c. 3200 BC, as well as entrance stones of tombs in Ireland, may have represented goddesses, the sun, or the life cycle⁹⁶.

Ursula Seidl claimed that examples of the circular reliefs with knobs in the centre seen on some vessels identified at Kültepe (Ib and II) and Alişar date to the Assyrian Trade Colonies Period, as well as Boğazköy date to the Imperial Hittite Period. She emphasized that the earliest example of this pottery found at Karataş-Semayük⁹⁷ (F. 3/5), it may be one of the local symbols seen in Anatolia before the 2nd Millennium BC⁹⁸. According to U. Seidl⁹⁹, this sign found on some vessels from the Assyrian Trade Colonies Period to the end of the Imperial Hittite Period is that *Signe Royal*¹⁰⁰. Moreover, U. Seidl believed the symbolic meanings of the mentioned are not exactly known, but that the circular reliefs seen on the cult vessels are probably not simple decorations¹⁰¹. Sedat Alp emphasized that some signs on the pottery can provide information regarding the ownership, production, and in rare cases, the object or capacity indicators of the vessels¹⁰². Hasan Peker suggested that in addition to their administrative, economic and property purposes, these signs may also represent the workshop where the pottery was made, the production purposes of the vessels, their

Nicholas Geoffrey Lemprière Hammond (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1971), 408-409).

94 This pottery was usually found in the domestic structures at Karataş-Semayük, Bademağacı Höyük and Hacılar Büyük Höyük (Mellink and Angel, “Excavations at Karataş-Semayük in Lycia, 1965,” 254; Mellink and Angel, “Excavations at Karataş-Semayük in Lycia, 1967,” 259).

95 Mellink, “Excavations at Karataş-Semayük in Lycia, 1966,” Plt. 75/Fig. 3; Mellink and Angel, “Excavations at Karataş-Semayük in Lycia, 1967,” Plt. 83/Fig. 24, 26-27.

96 There are no knobs in the concentric circles made in the decorations and the innermost motif is curved inward (Marija Gimbutas, *The Language of the Goddess* (San Francisco: Harper & Row, 1989), 59-60, 96, Fig. 97-98, 159).

97 Mellink and Angel, “Excavations at Karataş-Semayük in Lycia, 1965,” Plt. 66, Fig. 22.

98 Ursula Seidl, *Gefässmarken von Boğazköy* (Berlin: Gebr. Mann Verlag, 1972), 66-67.

99 Seidl, *Gefässmarken von Boğazköy*, 67.

100 Nimet Özgüç describes the star symbol in some of the seal impressions from Kültepe II, which she evaluates in the ‘Anatolian Group’, as *Signe Royal* (Nimet Özgüç, *Kültepe Mühür Baskılarında Anadolu Grubu / The Anatolian Group of Cylinder Seal Impressions from Kültepe* (Ankara: TTK Press, 1965), 33, Res. 6, 8, 11a, 27, 40, 57, 67, 73); Seidl, *Gefässmarken von Boğazköy*, 67-68, Abb. 30a-c).

101 Seidl, *Gefässmarken von Boğazköy*, 79.

102 Alp, *Konya Civarında Karahöyük Kazılarında Bulunan Silindir ve Damga Mühürleri*, 267.

material content, and the capacity indicators. Also, according to H. Peker; there was probably a link between the vessels bearing this decoration, their material contents and some official/administrative structures¹⁰³.

Notable similarities exist between *Plate*¹⁰⁴, which is considered as a professional title L. 402 (SCUTELLA), *Bread* L. 181 (PANIS) and *Wheel* L. 292 (ROTA) signs in Anatolian Hieroglyphic script, the earliest examples of which are thought to have emerged in the Old Hittite Period¹⁰⁵, and some “Medallion” motifs (F. 8). H. Peker stated that the striking similarity between the hieroglyphic signs and some motifs found on pottery in earlier periods is due to the nature of the object. Refik Duru thought that signs found on the stamp faces of two seals dating to c. 2700 BC at Bademağacı Höyük could be fore-runners of writing systems that would emerge in this part of Anatolia and the Eastern Mediterranean Region¹⁰⁶. M. J. Mellink mentioned that a mark on a burial pot in main cemetery trench of Karataş-Semayük resembled a mark on the Phaistos Disc¹⁰⁷. According to David Hawkins, there were close similarities between Anatolian Hieroglyphs used in Western Anatolia, which was the Luwian region since the beginning of the 2nd Millennium BC and the writing systems of the Aegean World¹⁰⁸. Ilya Yakubovich stated that the Anatolian Hieroglyphic script was developed by the Hittites and Luwians in Hattuša. He pointed out that the mentioned writing system was initially used to write Anatolian names and titles on durable objects such as seals¹⁰⁹. The morphological similarity of “Medallion” to some signs in the Anatolian Hieroglyphic script is quite insufficient for this motif to be regarded as an early example of the later writing system.

103 I extend my thanks to Assoc. Prof. Hasan Peker, who shared his thoughts on the subject with me.

104 Ali Dinçol, “Fünf neue Siegel und Siegelabdrücke aus Boghazköy und Überlegungen über die Bedeutung des Hieroglyphenzeichens L. 402,” *SMEA XLIX/2007, VI Congresso Internazionale di Ittologia Rome*, ed. Alfonso Archi and Rita Francia (Rome: SMEA Press, 2007), 229-230; Ali Dinçol and Belkis Dinçol, *Die Prinzen- und Beamtsiegel aus der Oberstadt von Boğazköy-Hattuša vom 16. Jahrhundert bis zum Ende der Grossreichszeit* (Boğaz 22) (Philipp von Zabern: Mainz am Rhein, 2008), 69. Annick Payne stated that the sign was a *bread stamp* (Annick Payne, “Bread Matters: of Loaves and Stamps,” *Historische Sprachforschung / Historical Linguistics* 130 (2017), 80).

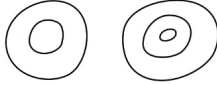

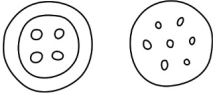
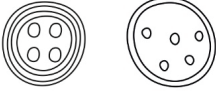


105 Mark Weeden, “Hieroglyphic Writing on Old Hittite Seals and Sealings? Towards a Material Basis for Further Research,” *Pathways into Script Formation in the Ancient Mediterranean*, ed. Silvia Ferrara and Miguel Valério (Rome: Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, 2018), 70; Ilya Yakubovich, “Hittite-Luvian Bilingualism and The Development of Anatolian Hieroglyphs,” *Colloquia Classica et Indogermanica IV. Studies in Classical Philology and Indo-European Languages*, ed. Nikolai Kazansky (Saint Petersburg: Nauka, 2008), 11.

106 Refik Duru, “Bademağacı Höyüğü’nde Bulunmuş İki Mühür,” *Muhibbe Darga Armağanı*, ed. A. Tibet, E. Konyar and T. Tarhan (İstanbul: Sadberk Hanım Museum Press, 2008), 240-241.

107 Machteld Johanna Mellink, “Excavations at Karataş-Semayük in Lycia, 1963,” *American Journal of Archaeology* 68/3 (1964), 275, Plt. 79, Fig. 10-13.

108 David Hawkins, “Writing in Anatolia: Imported and Indigenous Systems,” *World Archaeology* 17/3 (1986), 374.

109 Yakubovich, “Hittite-Luvian Bilingualism and The Development of Anatolian Hieroglyphs,” 28.

	Anatolian Hieroglyphs	'Medallion' Motifs
<i>Platter L. 402</i> (SCUTELLA)		
<i>Bread L. 181</i> (PANIS)		
<i>Wheel L. 292</i> (ROTA)		

F. 8: Comparison of Anatolian Hieroglyphics Script and “Medallion” Motifs (F. Çongur, 2023)

R. Duru emphasized that there was a commercial activity concentrated in the EBA in the vicinity of Burdur-Antalya and that some products were probably taken to different towns and villages by traveling merchants/pedlars, exhibited, sold or bartered¹¹⁰. This local trading system was probably controlled by large-sized settlements such as Karataş-Semayük, Bademağacı Höyük and Hacılar Büyük Höyük. In this period, when writing was not yet known in Anatolia, some signs¹¹¹ reflecting a common communication system were used, possibly for the conduct of trading system between nearby settlements. Is it possible that each circle made with the technique of groove/relief forming the “Medallion” motif in the trading system, and the knobs in the middle of them, represent the content or capacity indicators for some goods? It is very difficult to answer this question because of the “Medallion” decorated pottery found in the domestic structures at Bademağacı Höyük and Hacılar Büyük Höyük, and because it is not easy to transport these large-sized vessels between the settlements.

Used by people or societies that do not have coherent connections over a wide geography throughout the ages, concentric circles probably have different meanings in each period. We may assume that not every sign on the finds such as pottery, seal or loom weight was made for decoration purposes¹¹². City sized settlements identified

110 Duru, *Tarım'dan 'Yazı'ya Burdur Yöresi ve Yakın Çevresinin Altıbin Yılı (MÖ 8000-MÖ 2000)*, 23.

111 Gülsün Umurtak suggested that the disc-shaped numerical (!) tablets with impression marks on one or both surfaces in a design formed by a fingernail or some kind of tool while the clay was still wet, after which the tablet was baked in an oven of medium temperature at Bademağacı Höyük (Umurtak “A Study of Three Numerical (!) Tablets and a Stamp Seal from the Early Bronze Age Settlement at Bademağacı Höyük,” Fig. 3-5) and Hacılar Büyük Höyük (Umurtak and Duru, “Hacılar Büyük Höyük 2015 Yılı Kazılarının Sonuçları / Hacılar Büyük Höyük Results of the 2015 Excavations,” 38, Res. 36) that were dated to EBA II were the elements that formed the common expression system in society, and even one of the ideograms that expressing some common concepts (Umurtak, “A Study of Three Numerical (!) Tablets and a Stamp Seal from the Early Bronze Age Settlement at Bademağacı Höyük,” 7-8; Umurtak and Duru, “Hacılar Büyük Höyük 2015 Yılı Kazılarının Sonuçları / Hacılar Büyük Höyük Results of the 2015 Excavations,” 43, footnote 4).

112 Umurtak, “A Study of Three Numerical (!) Tablets and a Stamp Seal from the Early Bronze Age Settlement

at Hacılar Büyük Höyük¹¹³ in EBA I and Bademağacı Höyük¹¹⁴ in EBA II reveal the existence of considerably developed social and political structures. In this period of agriculture production, domestication and trade, some symbols and ideograms were probably used for the mentioned structure to continue in an orderly manner. It is quite difficult to determine the meaning(s) of the “Medallion” motif symbolized for the communities living in the settlements. The “Medallion” motif was generally identified in jars or thick-walled examples in the vicinity of Burdur-Antalya during the EBA, indicates this may be a pot mark.

The pottery is important to understand the social and cultural structures of prehistoric communities, however, in pottery studies, the material should not be evaluated only according to their form or other characteristics (paste, surface-slip colours, firing, production techniques). In this context, we should make a distinction between decoration and motif. Although the decoration surrounds the neck or body completely in the EBA pottery in the vicinity of the Burdur-Antalya and Western Anatolia, the “Medallion” motif decorated pottery does not conform to this tradition. It should be discussed why this motif, which is not ordinary filling decoration, was included on the pottery. Why was the “Medallion” motif usually found on jars or thick-walled examples? Why was this motif found less than other decorations? Did the motif have symbolic meanings for the people of the EBA? Is it a coincidence that the “Medallion” motif, which is very similar to the examples of the 3rd Millennium BC, is seen on some the thick-walled vessels¹¹⁵ in the 2nd Millennium BC? Is it possible to indicate that cultural continuity between the 3rd and 2nd Millennium BC through the “Medallion” motif decorated pottery in the vicinity of Burdur-Antalya - Western Anatolia and Central Anatolia?

In the material we have discussed, motif of the same type has been identified in more than one settlement (F. 7). Thus, it is very difficult to ascertain that the “Medallion” motifs found on examples derived from local pottery group was a mark indicating

at Bademağacı Höyük,” 7.

113 Umurtak, “Evidence of Daily Life inside the EBA I Defence System at Hacılar Büyük Höyük (Burdur-Turkey)”

114 Refik Duru and Gülsün Umurtak, “Toroşların Kuzey Eteklerinde En Erken Yerleşik Yaşamın İzinde / Investigating the Earliest Evidence of Settlement in the Northern Foothills of the Taurus Mountains,” *Antalya Kültür ve Turizm Dergisi* 27 (2015), 70-80.

115 Sedat Alp suggested that a circular relief and knob on a burial pot dating to the first quarter of the 2nd Millennium BC at Konya Karahöyük may be a pot mark (Alp, *Konya Civarında Karahöyük Kazılarında Bulunan Silindir ve Damga Mühürleri*, 268, 281/45b; Lev. 251/770). Maria Gates, on the other hand, stated that the motif consisting of two concentric circles and a dot in the centre on a vessel dated to the Late Bronze Age at Kinet Höyük is a pot mark (Maria Gates, “Potmarks at Kinet Höyük and the Hittite Ceramic Industry,” *La Cilicie: Espaces et Pouvoirs Locaux (IIe millénaire av. J.-C.-IVe siècle ap. J.-C.)*. *Actes de la Table Ronde d'Istanbul, 2-5 Novembre 1999*, ed. Eric Jean, Ali Dinçol and Serra Durugönül (İstanbul; Paris: Institut Français d'Études Anatoliennes-Georges Dumézil, 2001), 154, Fig. 6/47; 156, Fig. 8/17; Claudia Glatz, “Bearing the Marks of Control? Reassessing Pot Marks in Late Bronze Age Anatolia,” *American Journal of Archaeology* 116/1 (2012), 7, Fig. 2/16). At Boğazköy, there are pot marks made by impression on some vessels dating to the Imperial Hittite Period that consist of various motifs (Seidl, *Gefässmarken von Boğazköy*, 16-54, Abb. 1-20). Some of these marks are made up of concentric circles and knobs (Seidl, *Gefässmarken von Boğazköy*, Abb. 5/A 60; 6/A 64).

the pottery workshops of the vessels. There are three pots, one of which was used for burial and the others as a tomb cover, with “Medallion” motif that found in the main cemetery trench at Karataş-Semayük. This motif was not encountered on the burial pots in other known cemeteries dating to the EBA in this region or Western Anatolia. In this context, it would not be proper to think that the “Medallion” is a symbol related to death or the afterlife. Since Neolithic Age, in the Anatolia, there had been a belief that some objects had power to save people against evil-eyes. In this context it could be said that prehistoric communities believed that some goods such as grain or liquids were probably saved by the “Medallion” motif somehow. That is why, it would not be wrong in establishing a connection between these motifs and the whole-religion system of prehistoric community. Apart from this, there is another suggestion about this motif on vessels that found in domestic buildings. Accordingly, prehistoric communities used them as if a tag giving information about what they carry such as local products or import ones. Thus, it would have been easier to find right products with the help of marks like “Medallion”. At the same time, it would have to protect the products by means of preventing the vessel from unnecessary opening cover. As a result of that, the products would have been fresh for a long time. It is so hard to make a connection between the vicinity of Burdur-Antalya, the Western Anatolia, and the Central Anatolia in the context of the “Medallion” motif because of lack of the research on EBA III and MBA in the vicinity of Burdur-Antalya. Unfortunately, we are far from making a model for development and expansion of the “Medallion” motif in this region. The suggestions for “Medallion” that made in this study will be thoroughly explored as long as excavations in the vicinity of Burdur-Antalya and the Western Anatolia¹¹⁶.

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116 In the future, I would like to excavate an EBA III settlement in the vicinity of Burdur-Antalya.

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