

I. KILIÇ KÖKTEN

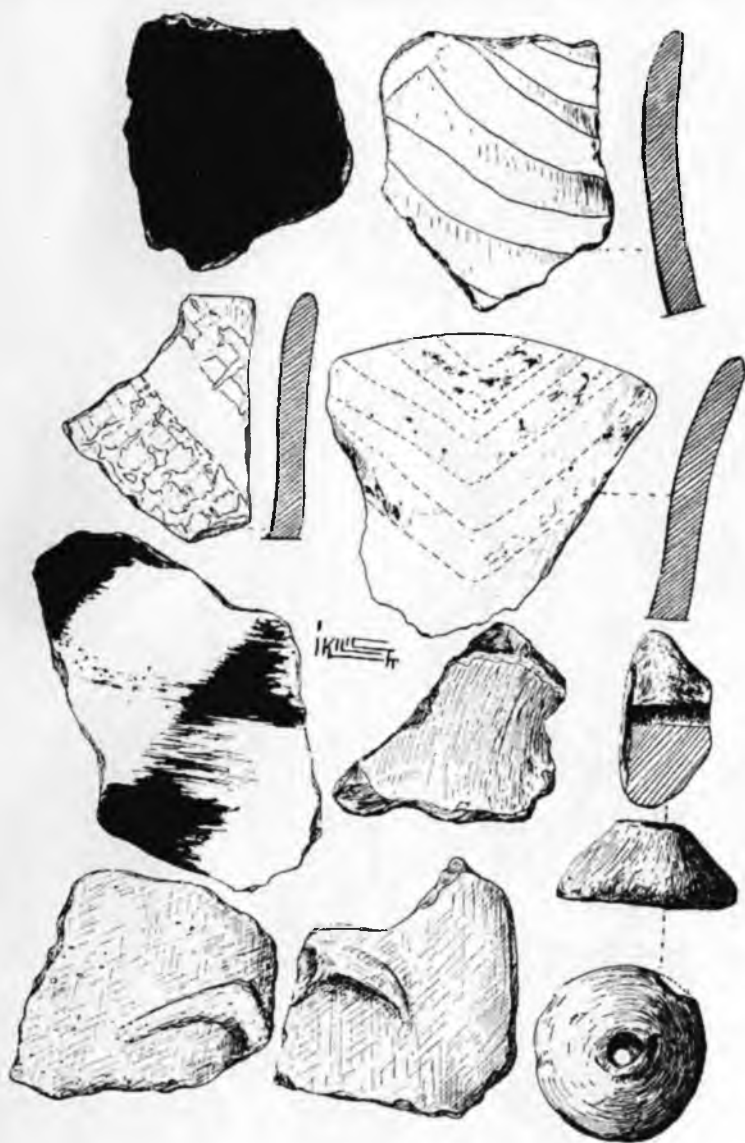


Abb. 9b — Karain, Neolithikum, bemalte Scherben

THE POTTERY OF THE ASSYRIAN COLONY PERIOD ACCORDING TO THE BUILDING LEVELS OF THE KANIŞ KARUM

KUTLU EMRE

The pottery called Hittite Pottery in Central Anatolia, appeared for the first time in the fourth level¹ of the Kaniş Karum, the earliest of the four building levels present there. On the city-mound of Kültepe, no pottery of this kind was found in the level which is earlier than level IV in the Karum area. Here, different types of pottery were used². Pots belonging to this level were made on a fast wheel and have a restricted range of shapes. It is not clear whether they were widely distributed. In spite of this, the pottery of levels IV and III in the Karum is parallel with the first phase of level II T at Alişar, with Level 5 M³ on the Citadel mound, and with the first phase of the Early Hittite level at Alaca Höyük⁴. In level IV there is also another kind of pottery⁵ (called Alişar III), which is hand-made and painted; there are also similar unpainted types. The proportion of these two wares is approximately half and half.

Although the two kinds of pottery were manufactured together in the third level of the Kaniş Karum (Pl. XIX, 1, 2), the wheel-made monochrome pottery became more popular and increased in proportion⁶. The shapes became more numerous and new shapes were added to those that were already known in level IV.

The truly representative pottery of the Assyrian Colony Period is the pottery found in levels II and Ib of the Kaniş Karum. In level II, the technique of manufacture was greatly developed, the shapes became more numerous and secondary types were added to the basic types, so that a wealth of pottery, the like of which was never

¹ T. Özgüç, *Ausgrabungen in Kültepe, Ankara 1950*, p. 216 ff.

² Nimet-Tahsin Özgüç, *Ausgrabungen in Kültepe 1949, Ankara 1953*, p. 212.

³ OIP XXVIII, p. 208 ff.

⁴ H. Z. Koşay, *Alaca Höyük Hafriyatı 1937-39, Ankara 1951*, Pl. 48, 49.

⁵ Kültepe 1949, p. 188.

⁶ Kültepe 1949, p. 188.

possessed by Anatolia at any other period, was acquired. Apart from the very important place of the potter's wheel, in this development there is also the influence of foreign merchants⁷ who came to Anatolia to trade; they knew types of pottery very different from the Anatolian ones and introduced them to the natives. The fact that, at this phase, new shapes which were not known before in Anatolia and were not popular later were in fashion, can only be explained by the influence of the merchants.

The characteristics of the pottery of this phase, as seen at Alishar, Boğazköy and Alaca Höyük, are as follows :

1 — Some of the shapes that came into existence in Central and Western Anatolia in the third millennium B. C. were used in this period too after undergoing a development in the technique of manufacture. Tahsin Özgüç has proved that, together with their secondary types, the eight main shapes found in level II are a continuation of native traditions⁸. We have been able to make this number of shapes up to twenty by the addition of the following : spouted bronze tea-pots with basket-handles, found at Horoztepe⁹ and Alaca Höyük¹⁰; the two-handled vase from Horoztepe¹¹; the bronze fruitstand¹² which we accept as the origin of the fruitstands of level II in the Karum, which have feet cut in triangular shapes; pitchers¹³ with long ovoid bodies, found at Horoztepe; the spouted jugs and the one-handled bowls of the so-called Copper Age¹⁴; tripod vases¹⁵ which are first found in Troy I; and the vases¹⁶ from Troy II, with ovoid bodies and short necks. These show that one of the origins of the Colony Period pottery was close to the native tradition and the Anatolian repertoire. (Fig. 9, Kt.a k 723, 641, 122; f/k 220; g/k 3, 104; I/k 183; j/k 24, 45, 54, 27, k/k 142).

⁷ Kültepe 1949, p. 158.

⁸ Kültepe 1949, p. 208 ff.

⁹ T. Özgüç-M. Akok, Horoztepe, Ankara 1958, Fig. 6.

¹⁰ Alaca Höyük 1937-39, Pl. 178.

¹¹ Horoztepe, Fig. 7.

¹² Horoztepe, Fig. 3.

¹³ Horoztepe, Fig. 5; Alaca Höyük 1937-39, Pl. 103.

¹⁴ Alaca Höyük 1937-39, Pl. 102.

¹⁵ C. W. Blegen, Troy, Vol. I, Fig. 129.

¹⁶ Troy I, Fig. 396, 35; 548.

2 — Along with the types that continued to develop while still remaining faithful to native models, we can see the appearance of completely new shapes. At the head of them, we can mention the various types of two- (Pl. XXII, 1; Fig. 11, Kt. m/k 164) or four-handled bowls¹⁷; deep cauldrons (Fig. 10, Kt. m/k 293) in large or middle sizes; fruitstands with eagles perching or antelopes sitting on the rim (Fig. 10, Kt. m/k 59); large craters with feet (Fig. 10, Kt. f/k 175); altars which are depicted on seal impressions (Fig. 10, Kt. a/k 794); quatrefoil-mouth pitchers (Fig. 10, Kt. e/k 74); pitchers with spouts shaped like a bull's head (Fig. 11, Kt. a/k 164); pitchers with spouts which pour over the handle (Pl. XXIII, 2; Fig. 10, Kt. m/k 69); large pitchers with round mouths and ovoid bodies (Fig. 10, Kt. m/k 15); painted tripod jars of which there are unpainted examples also (Fig. 10, Kt. n/k 50); champagne cups; painted or monochrome cups, small cups, drinking-cups and jars; small spouted cups and spouted jars (Fig. 11, Kt. b/k 331); a jar with a round mouth and a strainer (Fig. 10, Kt. c/k 121); small double-cups (Fig. 10; Kt. f/k 152); small cups with vertical lug handles (Pl. XXII, 2; Fig. 10, Kt. n/k 3); small, painted jars with two handles (pl. XXVI, 2; Fig. 10, Kt. m/k 202); two-handled drinking-cups (pl. XXVI, 1; Fig. 11, Kt. g/k 46); vases shaped like a bunch of grapes (Fig. 11, Kt. c/k 50); four-handled vessels (Fig. 10, Kt. g/k 293); a clay box (Pl. XXIV, 2; Fig. 10, Kt. a/k 659); a funnel (Fig. 10, Kt. m/k 147); a teapot with a fixed lid pierced with holes (Pl. XXI, 1; Fig. 11, Kt. m/k 56); pitchers (Pl. XX, 1-2); teapots with strainer-spouts (Pl. XXI, 2; Fig. 10, Kt. c/k 49); and the jar with bull's horns and human faces in high relief on its sides; jars with mouths shaped like a figure eight (Fig. 10, Kt. h/k 129)¹⁸.

By his observations on bronze vessels Tahsin Özgüç¹⁹ has proved that in the Assyrian Colony Period the bronze vessels that were used in graves as burial gifts were models for pottery. We possess few bronze vases but their number will increase in time. Examples of pottery fashioned after bronze models have been found; for instance

¹⁷ Kültepe 1948, Fig. 205; Kültepe 1949, Fig. 164.

¹⁸ Kültepe 1948, Fig. 158, 164, 185, 191-196, 222-229, 313; Kültepe-1949, Fig. 173, 192, 193, 204, 211-216, 244, 245, 263, 264, 528; Kültepe-Kaniş, Pl. 38, 2-3; 41, 1; 47, 1-2; 50, 1; Fig. 81; Belleten 65 (T. Özgüç), Fig. 22; Belleten 66 (N. Özgüç), Fig. 12; Belleten 71 (T. Özgüç), Fig. 15; 76, Fig. 7, 10.

¹⁹ Kültepe-Kaniş, p. 109; Belleten 71, p. 388; Belleten 73, p. 68.

pots with basket-handles, jars, small bowls with rounded bases and without handles, of which larger specimens also exist, strainer funnels with short feet, deep cauldrons with two handles, and cylindrical-bodied jars without handles²⁰. Apart from the special characteristics resulting from the bronze technique, no great difference between the bronze vessels and the pottery is apparent. That bronze vessels, like weapons, were cast in the workshops of the Kaniş Karum is proved by the discovery in the workshops of crucibles, specially shaped ovens and fireplaces, and stone moulds²¹. Although the metal counterparts of most of the pottery that we possess have not been found, the pottery has the characteristics of the metal vessels to such a degree that, without doubt, it is an imitation²².

In the first phase of the Colony Period, painted pottery has an important place. The centre of the distribution area for this kind of pottery was the Kayseri Plain²³. We learn that at other centres it was not as popular as it was here. There is no difference in shape between the painted and the unpainted examples²⁴; both were developed from the wheel-made pottery found in levels III and IV. This type of decoration lost its importance in level Ib and new types with variations in technique and motifs appeared.

In the first half of the second millennium B. C., painted pottery was used in a vast area of Northern Syria and Mesopotamia²⁵. Although Hrouda wrote that the triangle, butterfly and X motifs were known in the Habur pottery of Assur and in Syria, he also pointed out the important difference²⁶. In spite of the resemblance of these simple motifs, the most popular ones at Kültepe (Pl. XXI, 1-2) are alien in the South and South East. The wavy-line motif belongs exclusively to Kaniş in the Assyrian Colony Period and the hook motif

²⁰ *Belleten* 71, Fig. 36; Kültepe-Kaniş, Fig. 60, 85-97; *Belleten* 73, Fig. 17-28, 57-63.

²¹ *Belleten* 71, p. 77 ff; *Belleten* 73, p. 67 ff.

²² *Belleten* 73, p. 68.

²³ Kültepe 1948, p. 173 ff.

²⁴ Kültepe 1949, p. 182.

²⁵ M. Walker, *The Painted Pottery of the Near East in the Second Millennium B. C. and its Chronological Background*, Philadelphia 1948; B. Hrouda, *Die Bemalte Keramik des Zweiten Jahrtausends in Nordmesopotamien und Nordsyrien*, Berlin 1957.

²⁶ Hrouda, p. 32.

has its origin in the pottery of Alişar III²⁷. Also, the style of the bird motifs found at Kültepe is very different from the style of similar motifs seen in Northern Syria²⁸. Nevertheless, even with regard to pottery, this period is the time when the relationships between the two regions were closest. The influences observed in the shapes of some monochrome pottery might have also affected the motifs. But the shapes of the painted pottery are different from the Syrian examples; an important number of shapes are exclusively Anatolian. The important point is that, in this period, the Kayseri Plain adopted the tradition of painted pottery, prevalent in Northern Syria and Northern Mesopotamia at that time. This tradition, which was seen in Anatolia in the pottery of Alişar III, in later periods might have been influenced by the merchants who established and continued the relationships.

3 — A third group of pottery used in the Assyrian Colony Period consists of vessels imitating the North Syrian and North Mesopotamian examples in shape, but manufactured in native techniques. This group, which is alien to the Anatolian shapes, occupies a minor place in comparison to other groups. Some of the types disappear after level II, some continue into level Ib, and as well as these, new types appear also. The group includes the trefoil-mouth pitchers described by Kurt Bittel²⁹ and Tahsin Özgüç³⁰; pitchers with spouts pouring over the handle, discussed by Tahsin Özgüç; tripod jars; teapots with a fixed lid, pierced with holes; and small champagne cups. As new types, we can add the two-handled small painted jars; large, round-mouthed pitchers with kidney-shaped handles attached to the shoulder; and some of the basket-handled teapots. In level Ib, as pottery manufactured in imitation of foreign shapes³¹, we can mention the trefoil-mouth pitchers, champagne cups, small jars with cylindrical bodies, vessels shaped like pilgrim flasks, and small jars with knobs at the base and handles attached to the rim.

²⁷ Kültepe 1949, p. 187 ff.

²⁸ Kültepe 1949, p. 187.

²⁹ Kurt Bittel, *Die Kleinfunde der Grabungen 1906-1912*, P. 44.

³⁰ Kültepe 1949, p. 158; Kültepe-Kaniş, p. 111; *Belleten* 71, p. 383, Fig. 15; Kültepe-Kaniş p. 104, Pl. XXXII, 3.

³¹ Kültepe 1949, 156 ff.; *Belleten* 65, p. 116, Fig. 21; Kültepe 1949, p. 186, Fig. 337 a-b; Hetty Goldman, *Excavations at Gözlükule-Tarsus II*, Princeton 1956, Pl. 306; 1046.

Nimet Özgüç³² has pointed out the importance of cylinder seals in the Syrian style, from level II; and Tahsin Özgüç³³ has drawn attention to the relationship of metal weapons and pins from both levels to Northern Syria and Northern Mesopotamia, and also to resemblances noticeable in statuettes of goddesses. These objects show that the existence of ties between the two regions is proved not only by pottery, but by all kinds of material. Anatolian pottery, discovered at Ras-shamra³⁴ in a level contemporary with the Colony Period, shows the reciprocal nature of the relationship. Names of places in Northern Syria have been found in written documents³⁵. When the merchants³⁶ came from these places and from other Syrian cities, they brought with them personal possessions made of metal, stone and terracotta and caused them to be known in Anatolia and to become models for native objects at Kültepe and in other cities. But in the present state of the evidence imported objects made of metal and stone are more numerous than the pottery. This may be explained by the fact that metal and stone are more durable, and also that the merchant had to have his dagger, his pocket-knife, his seal, his pins and his scales with him everywhere at all times.

In the first phase of the Assyrian Colony Period, as well as painted and decorated pottery, the tradition of decorating the rims and spouts of vessels with animal figures or heads is also very popular. The most common examples are antelopes sitting on the rim, figures of perching eagles (Fig. 10, Kt. m/k 59), handles where they join the vessel in the form of an animal's-head biting the rim (Pl. XXIII, 1), one or two horses standing on the handle, and spouts which end in the form of a buffalo's or bull's head (Fig. 11, Kt. a/k 164). In no other phase can we see vessels diversified so much in this way.

4 — In the first brilliant phase of the Assyrian Colony Period (Level II), as well as the monochrome Hittite vessels, there is also pottery of Alişar III³⁷ which nevertheless is strictly limited in quan-

³² N. Özgüç. Kültepe 1949, p. 234 ff.

³³ Belleten 73, p. 69 ff.; Belleten 76, p. 457 ff.; Kültepe-Kaniş, p. 108, 110, ff.

³⁴ Kültepe 1949, p. 156

³⁵ Belleten 39, p. 43 ff. (E. Bilgiç).

³⁶ Belleten 76, p. 458; Kültepe-Kaniş, p. 110.

³⁷ Belleten 76, p. 458.

tity. Therefore it is necessary to leave the very limited amount of real Alişar III pottery out of our field of discussion. But together with it there are vessels which had acquired Hittite characteristics in technique and shape and which occupy a position between the pottery of Alişar III and the painted Hittite pottery³⁸. It is more accurate to think of such vessels as belonging to the Assyrian Colony Period, rather than being pottery of Alişar III.

Compared with level II, the pottery of Ib seen after the interval (the period between II and Ib), shows great differences in many points.

Compared with level II, the technique of native pottery changed in an easily noticeable way. Vessels with very shiny slip decreased in number. In level Ib a new kind of slip³⁹ with bits of mica mixed in it appeared; this type was applied to particular vessels which were used as burial gifts. Nevertheless, in this phase the majority of pottery at Kültepe and Alişar consist of vessels that were left the natural colour of the clay, and were smoothed while they were still wet. Thus, it is clearly seen that there are differences between the two levels in matters of technique such as the nature and application of the slip, and the preparation of the clay.

In level Ib, some of the methods of decoration noted in level II continued to be used after undergoing changes, others were completely forgotten. As mentioned above, the number of painted pots decreased considerably, and the painted pottery of Ib, in colour and motif, was quite different from that of level II. In level Ib, the vessels have thick red bands painted in an irregular fashion. But several types of pots, such as the hydria, the jar with a cylindrical neck (Fig. 3, Kt. k/k 140), and the basket-handled teapot, are ornamented with restricted motifs like a triangle cross-hatched in red or black and a checkboard design with large squares⁴⁰. Although these motifs were also known in level II, the method of application and the techniques of manufacture were different.

The use of plastic animal heads as decoration (Fig. 11, kt. g/k 160) is seen in the late phase too⁴¹. But these figures are neither as

³⁸ Kültepe Kaniş, p. 113.

³⁹ Kültepe-Kaniş, p. 113.

⁴⁰ Kültepe-Kaniş, Fig. 55, 59.

⁴¹ Kültepe-Kaniş, Pl. XXI, 1-3; Pl. XXIV, 1.

abundant as they were in level II, nor are they in the same style. They are always in the colour of the vessel itself and are never decorated with paint. In level Ib, it is rather more usual to see motifs like a lion or bird in high relief on large vessels⁴².

The motif of the "signe royal" used on the seals of level II at Kaniş, as was pointed out by Nimet Özgüç⁴³, was applied to pottery in level Ib. So far no vessels bearing this motif have been discovered in level II, or earlier levels.

We can classify the vessels of the late phase (level Ib) in three main groups :

1 — The forms that came down from level II without undergoing any changes⁴⁴. These are : pitchers with or without strainers of which the large beak spouts rise at right angles to the rim (Fig. 11, Kt. e/k 38); jugs; pots shaped like a bunch of grapes (Fig. 11; Kt. g/k 106); small vases with two handles and pointed bases (Fig. 11; Kt. e/k 70); pitchers with trefoil-mouth; pitchers with spouts shaped like a bull's head (Fig. 11; Kt. g/k 160); hydrias; basket-handled teapots; teapots with a fixed lid pierced with holes (Fig. 11, Kt. h/k 86); small jars with their bodies ornamented with knobs; and jars and small cups (Fig. 11; Kt. e/k 97). Round-mouthed pitchers represent a shape that was used in level Ib after acquiring new characteristics. In variety of shapes, Kültepe occupies the leading position among the cities of Anatolia. The material from Alaca Höyük, Alishar and Boğazköy is neither as abundant nor as varied as here.

2 — Forms that appeared for the first time in level Ib⁴⁵. These are : Kantharos (Pl. XXVII, 1; Fig. 12, Kt. g/k 72); bathtubs (Fig. 12; kt. e/k 100); pilgrims flasks (Pl. XXVII, 2); braziers (Fig. 12, Kt. g/k 93); cooking-pots with fire-pots (Fig. 12, Kt. g/k 165); small jars with basket handles and knobbed bases (Fig. 12, kt. g/k 55); round mouthed the pitchers with an impression of the motif of "signe royal" (Fig. 12, kt. e/k 239) on the shoulder; tripod jars with cylindrical neck (Fig. 12, Kt. k/k 140); and new types of the pitcher with beaked, round and trefoil mouth; the teapot with its spout at right angles to the handle (Pl. XXIV, 1).

⁴² Kültepe 1949, p. 175.

⁴³ Belleleten 73, p. 79.

⁴⁴ Kültepe 1949, p. 212 ff.

⁴⁵ Kültepe 1949, p. 212.

In level Ib, the pottery of Alişar III was never used, and disappeared completely⁴⁶. This is one of the important differences between the pottery of the two levels under discussion.

3 — As pointed out by Kemal Balkan⁴⁷, compared with level II, the commercial ties with Assyria grew weak in the last phase. Nevertheless, weak as they were, the ties continued. As a result, the import of goods from Northern Syria and Northern Mesopotamia went on. This is shown by the Habur jars; champagne cups and pilgrim flasks found in level Ib (Pl. XXV, 1-2; XXVII, 2)⁴⁸. These vases are different from the pottery imported during the first phase. Also, as explained above, vessels that were made in imitation of the North Syrian examples are different from those of level II. The foreign shapes as a whole did not last long and disappeared with the end of the Colony Period. Nevertheless, there is a possibility that this tradition was more lasting at the centres between Kaniş and Northern Syria and Northern Mesopotamia and also in the mountain areas to the South. As yet, this point has not been investigated in this region.

Thus, we can see that in shape and technique, there were differences between the pottery belonging to the two phases of the Assyrian Colony Period. Although all are Hittite shapes, we can say that the vessels of the Empire Period have their origin in level Ib. Nothing has been published about an important portion of the pottery belonging to the Early Hittite and the Empire Period at various centres; nevertheless there is a little material to hand. Among the pottery of the Empire Period which can be seen in museums, the amount of pottery faithful to the examples of the Colony Period is small. The most important objects belonging to this group consist of pitchers with beak-spout, teapots, found-mouthed pitchers, trefoil-mouthed pitchers which are few in number, bath tubs and some of the large⁴⁹ vessels. But again, the technique of these vessels has changed, and new peculiarities of shape are visible. Pottery decorated with paint has completely disappeared. We are thus able to

⁴⁶ *Belleten* 76, p. 458.

⁴⁷ Kemal Balkan, *Observations on the Chronological Problems of the Karum Kaniş*, Ankara 1955, p. 42 ff.

⁴⁸ *Belleten* 65, p. 111 ff.

⁴⁹ *Boğazköy III*, Pl. 22.

define both the characteristics of the Assyrian Colony Period, and the characteristics of the region around Kültepe.

In the first phase of the Colony Period (Karum II), in the variety of pottery shapes, Kaniş and the Kayseri Plain have no rivals. Other centres have not yielded material comparable with the material found here. The fact that so far no written documents contemporary with the tablets of the Karum have been discovered at other centres, fits into this picture⁵⁰. But during the later phase of the Colony Period (Level I b) the situation changed, other Central Anatolian cities such as Alişar, Alaca Höyük, Boğazköy and Gordion⁵¹ reached a stage where they were able to produce material comparable with that of Kaniş. Our researches have shown that the pottery belonging to the late phase of the Colony Period, compared to that of the first phase, was distributed over a wider geographical area. Similar examples reached Kusura⁵², Gordion in the west and Düdartepe⁵³ in the north. This wider distribution of pottery is supported by the discovery of tablets contemporary with level Ib, at Boğazköy in the North and at Alişar.

The pottery found at Alişar⁵⁴ together with the tablets in Assyrian is nearer to the pottery of Kültepe in technique and shape because it is easy to go from Alişar to Kültepe. Another reason for the abundance of parallels at Alişar is the presence of tombs in the houses so that numerous burial gifts were found⁵⁵. Most of the Hittite pottery at Alişar is parallel to the objects belonging to level Ib of the Kaniş Karum. On the other hand, as F. Fischer has written also⁵⁶, Boğazköy is in a more enclosed and mountainous area, therefore local characteristics are stronger in its pottery. In spite of this, as at Alişar, in pottery, Boğazköy has more abundant material and closer

⁵⁰ K. Balkan, *Observations*, p. 2 ff.

⁵¹ OIP XXIX, p. 110 ff.; MDOG 89, p. 45 ff.; M. Mellink, *A Hittite Cemetery at Gordion*, Philadelphia 1956.

⁵² W. Lamb, *Excavations at Kusura Near Afyon Karahisar* (*Archaeologia* 86, p. 23 ff.; 87, p. 237 ff).

⁵³ İ. K. Kökten-Nimet Özgüç-Tahsin Özgüç, *Samsun Bölgesi Kazıları Hakkında ilk Kısa Rapor* (*Bulleten* 35, p. 361-400); T. Özgüç, III. Türk Tarih Kongresi Zabıtları, p. 393 ff.

⁵⁴ Kültepe-Kaniş, p. 110.

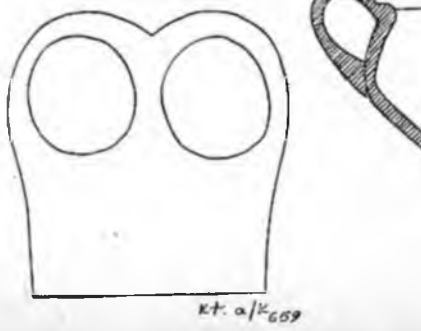
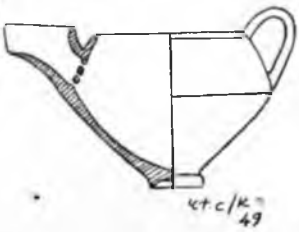
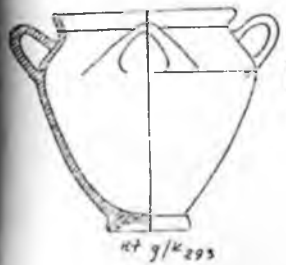
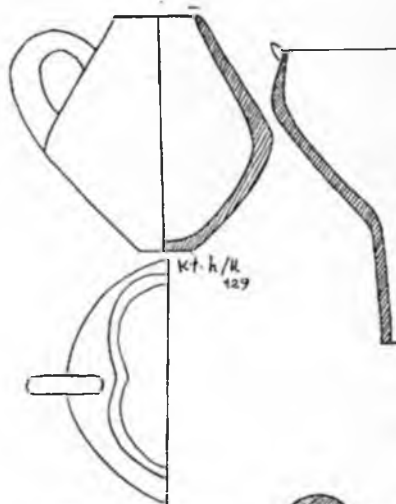
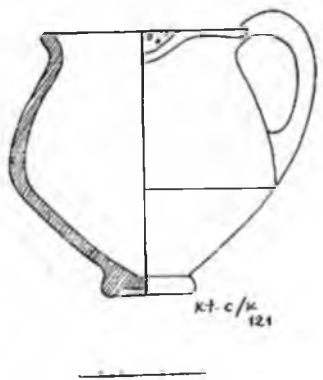
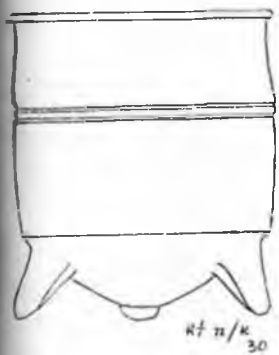
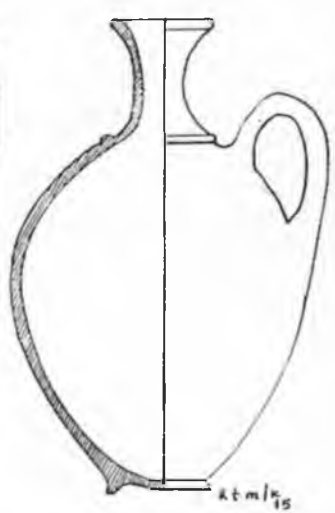
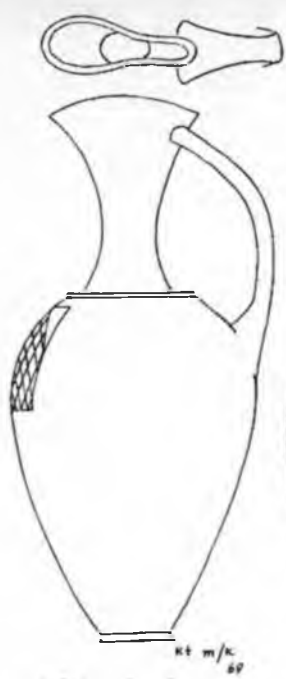
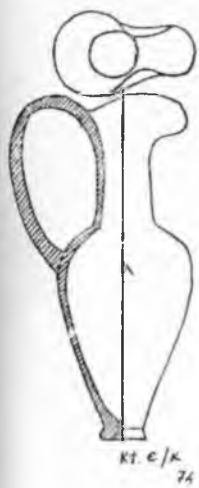
⁵⁵ OIP XIX, p. 182 ff.; Kültepe 1948, p. 116.

⁵⁶ MDOG 89, p. 45 ff. (F. Fischer).



II





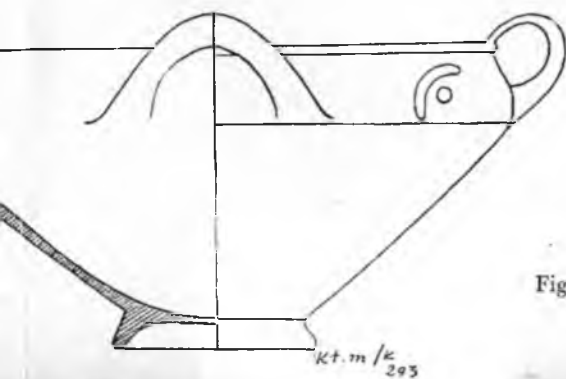
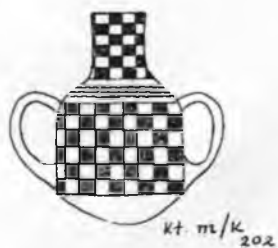
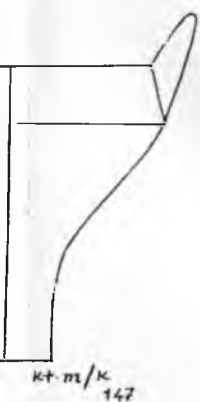
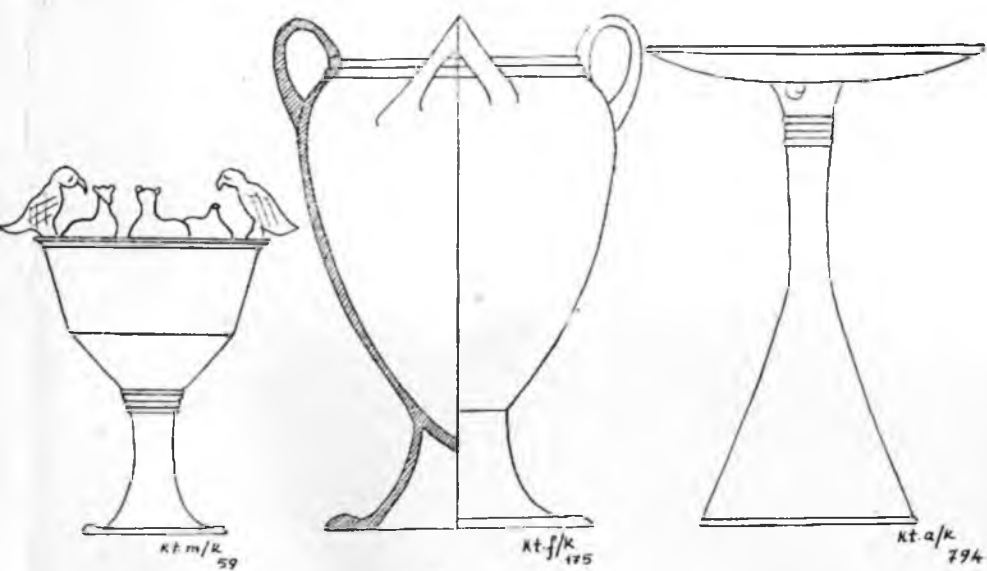


Fig. 10 — Kültepe, Pottery from Level II

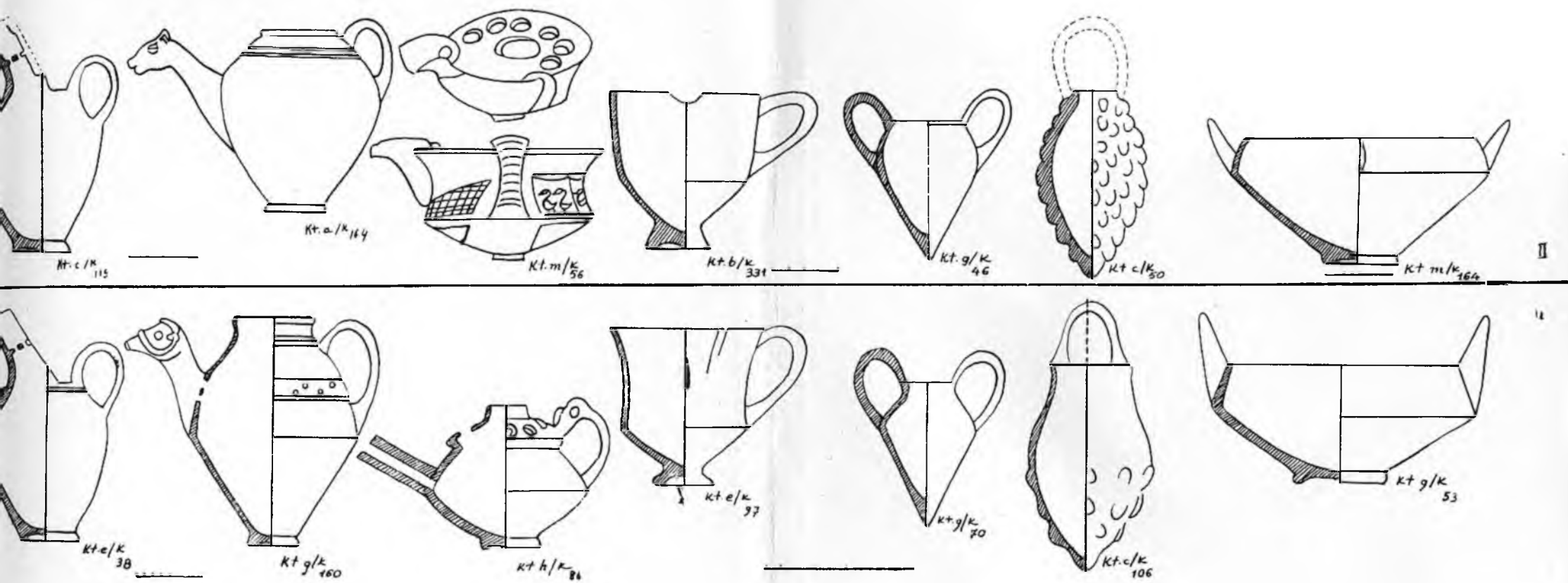


Fig. 11 — Kültepe, Pottery from Level II and Ib

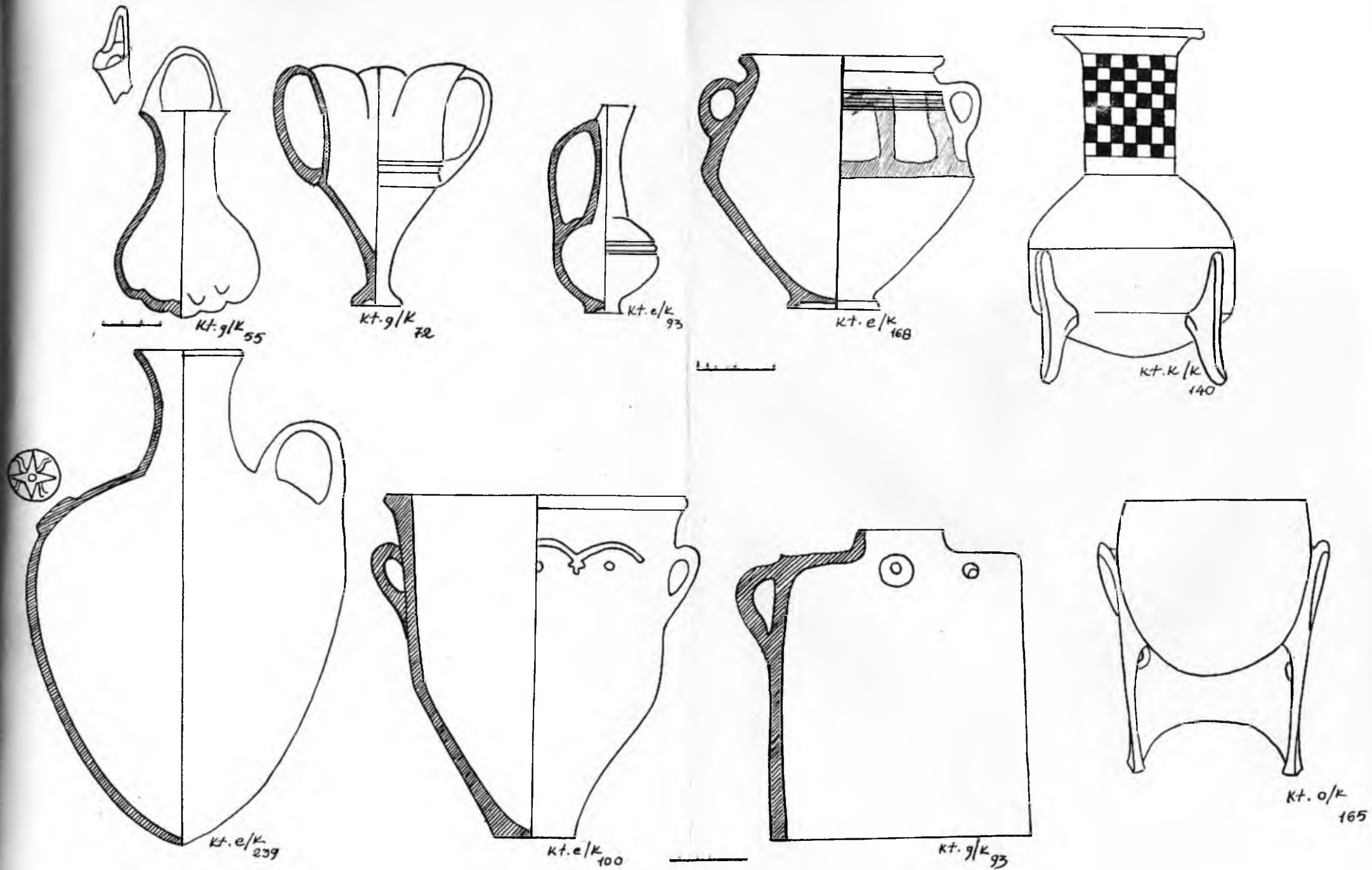


Fig. 12 — Kültepe, Pottery from Level Ib

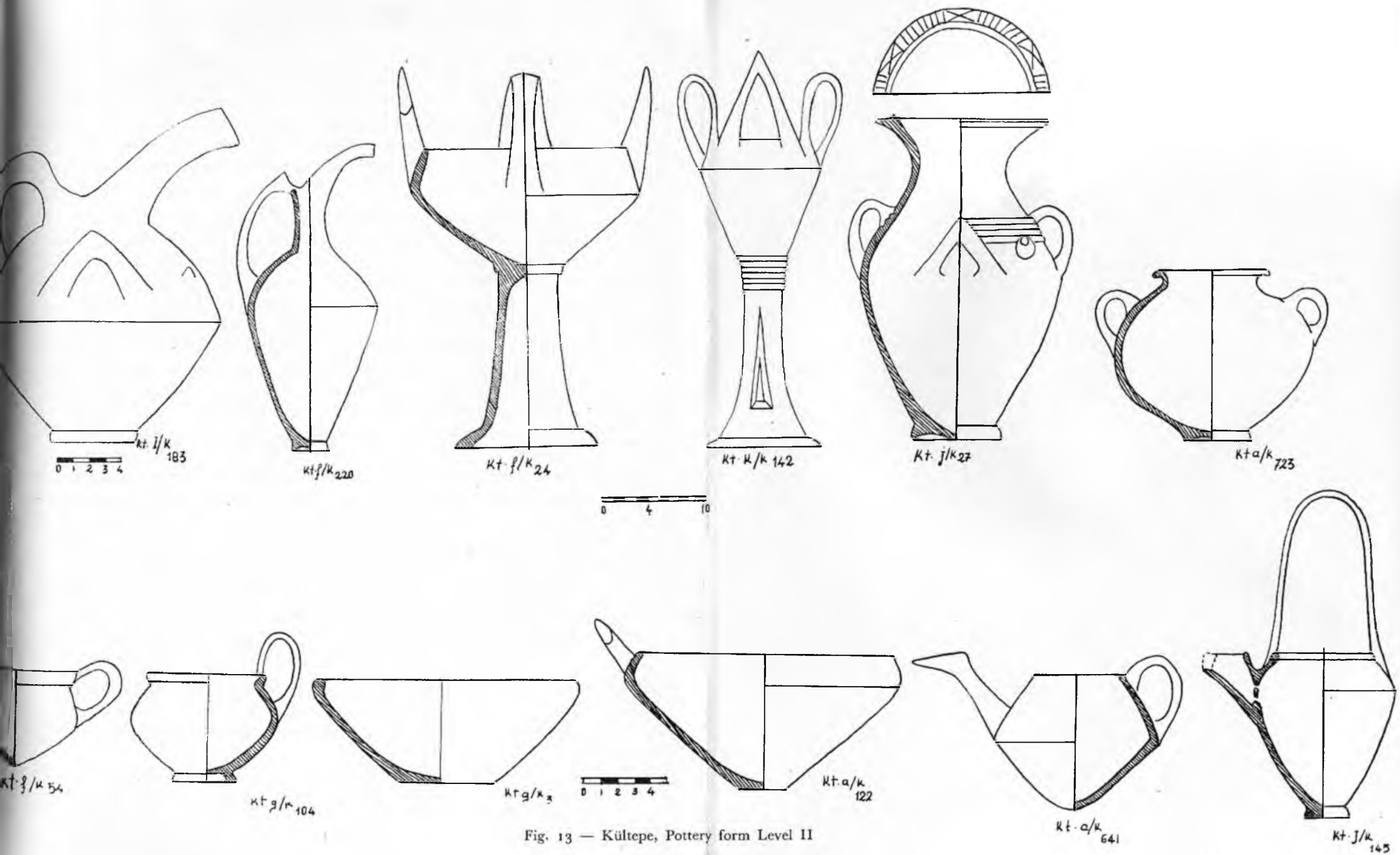


Fig. 13 — Kültepe, Pottery form Level II



connections with Kültepe in the phase Ib. In the present situation, we may assert that the pottery of level Ib was more widely distributed in Central and Northern Anatolia. The reason for our encountering the pottery of Ib at Dündartepe, Polatlı⁵⁷, Kusura and Bitik⁵⁸ is that in this period reciprocal relationships increased. Also, pottery manufacture exhibiting uniformity of style started to dominate these parts of Anatolia.

In the Assyrian Colony Period, there are various regions with regard to pottery. The first of them consists of the Kayseri Plain and its extension to the South and the Southeast, towards the mountainous areas. Today, the largest and most representative site of this region is Kültepe. The second region is the area inside the curve of the Kızılırmak; it can be divided into two parts, the East and West. The East is nearer to Kaniş and its most important centre is Alışar. Despite its lack of sophistication Alışar ware still provides the closest parallel to the pottery of Kültepe. The representative sites of the West are Boğazköy and Alaca Höyük. Local characteristics are strong in these places, but still the pottery has not escaped the influence of the Kayseri Plain. There is also material⁵⁹ brought directly from the Kayseri region. The existence of relationships between these two secondary areas and the Kayseri Plain is asserted by metal tools, and other objects⁶⁰ as well as pottery.

Especially in the late phase, the influence of the Kayseri Plain extended strongly into the Ankara-Sakarya area, that is, to the west of the Kızılırmak; this is proved by the excavations at Polatlı, Bitik, Karaoğlan and Gordion. The excavation at Kusura has shown that examples of pottery belonging to the Assyrian Colony Period reached even further west, to the neighborhood of Afyon.

Nothing has been found to prove that the pottery of the Colony Period reached further west than Kusura. However, the rim and body shapes of some beak-spouted jugs found in level II at Beyce-

⁵⁷ S. Lloyd-N. Gökçe, Excavation at Polatlı, A. St. I, P. 21-62.

⁵⁸ R. O. Arık, Bitik Kazısı ve Hatay Tetkikleri Hakkında ilk Kısa Rapor, Belleten 30, p. 342 ff; T. Özgüç, The Bitik Vase, Anatolia II. p. 74 ff., Pl. I-IV.

⁵⁹ MDOG 74, p. 14-15, Fig. 6.

⁶⁰ Kültepe 1949, p. 197; Kültepe-Kaniş, p. 110.

sultan⁶¹, resemble those found at Kültepe and Alişar in the late period. Apart from these, the trefoil-mouthed jugs, the teapot with its spout at right angles to the handle, the pilgrim flask, fruitstands with four handles (of which some examples without handles exist), and the two-handled jar with a round base, found in the same building level at Beycesultan, are parallel to shapes used in the Colony Period. But their technique is very different from that of Central Anatolia; it is western, that is, local. The resemblance is in shape only. On the other hand, in the pottery of Kusura, there is a resemblance in technique also. The point to be considered is this : although the shapes at Beycesultan resemble the shapes of the Colony Period, all such pottery has been found in level II, and this level is later than 1450 B. C.⁶². This shows that in some regions the traditions of Central Anatolia continued. So far, nothing has been published about the pottery which shows in what way this tradition continued after levels IVa-b (around the year 1900 B. C.) at Beycesultan. Nevertheless, vessels such as jugs with strainers and spouts at the sides, were known in the Lake District (the neighborhood of Isparta) from the third millennium B. C.⁶³.

The evidence from Karahöyük⁶¹ (Elbistan) and Frakdin⁶⁵ shows that the pottery of the Assyrian Colony Period was distributed in the mountain region, and along the road which connected this region to Central Anatolia. But the investigation of these regions is still incomplete.

The collection in the Berlin Museums and the objects found at Acemhöyük show that, especially in the late phase, influence towards Niğde and Konya was strong⁶⁶. If, in the future, systematic excavations are carried out in these regions, they may show the existence of relationships in the early phase also; because it is in this

⁶¹ A. St. V, Pl. II a, Fig. 13-14; Pl. V b, Fig. 13; Pl. IV, Fig. 14, 5-8; Pl. V a, Fig. 15, 3-5.

⁶² A. St. V (1955), p. 52 ff.

⁶³ Kurt Bittel, *Zwei Frühbronzezeitliche Vasen aus Pisidien* (Festschrift für W. H. Schuchhardt, *Deutsche Beiträge zur Altertumswissenschaft* 12/13, 1960. Baden-Baden) p. 17 ff.

⁶⁴ Nimet-Tahsin Özgüç, *Ausgrabungen in Karahöyük*, Ankara 1949. p. 84 ff.

⁶⁵ N. Özgüç, *Findings at Frakdin*, *Bulleten* 75, p. 301 ff.

⁶⁶ K. Bittel, *AA* (55) p. 579; T. Özgüç, *Bulleten* 40, p. 594 ff.; Albrecht Goetze, *Kleinasien*, München 1957, Abb 5; *Bulleten* 88, p. 517-526, Fig. 1-25 (B. Tezcan).

region that the important centres mentioned in texts are being sought by linguists⁶⁷. In fact, some of the surface pottery from here fits this conclusion. During the excavation of Achemhöyük, conducted by Prof. Dr. Nimet Özgüç, examples of typical pottery which are contemporary with the first and later phases of the Assyrian Colony period were found. These are very important finds from the point of view of the local characteristics of Aksaray and the distribution of the pottery of this Age.

It is now clear that, in technique and shape, there are differences between the pottery of levels IV, III, II, and Ib at the Kaniş Karum⁶⁸. The differences between level IV and III, as shown above, depend upon the amount of pottery belonging to Alişar III, and also upon the fact that the wheel-made pottery known in the earlier level was more limited in quantity than in level III. This development is the result of a natural evolution. We must once more point out the absence of differences in technique and clay between the two periods. On the other hand, the differences between levels II and Ib are far greater than those observed between the other levels. The explanation for this may lie in the length of time that passed between the two levels⁶⁹, and in the greatly increased influence of Northern Syria on the pottery of level Ib. Northern Syria had great influence in enlarging Kültepe's repertoire of pottery. At Gözlükule, the pottery is close to Northern Syria on one hand, and to Central Anatolia on the other; this can be explained only by its geographical position⁷⁰.

The relationship of the pottery of level II with that of level III, is such that it can be considered the result of a natural evolution. The great variations seen in some types of ware can also be explained by the fact that Kültepe was a rich and very brilliant centre.

The differences between levels II and Ib cannot be explained in this way. These differences can be explained only as the result of varying factors, viz foreign influences, the passage of time, new fashions, and the gradual abandonment of the older tradition.

Ankara

Kutlu EMRE

⁶⁷ Belleten 39, p. 401 ff. (E. Bilgiç).

⁶⁸ Kültepe 1949, p. 212 ff.

⁶⁹ Kültepe 1949, p. 112, 113.

⁷⁰ H. Goldman, Excavation at Gözlükule — Tarsus, Vol. II, Princeton 1956, p. 165, 187-198.