



T. TARİH KURUMU
KÜLTEPE KAZISI
1948
KANIS, KARUM VE KARAHÜYÜK KÖYÜ

Seramik üretiminde çarkın kullanımı

Use of wheel in pottery production
mass production

Expertise in production

Professionalism in production

Beginning of the 4th Millenium

Obeyd

Uruk

Use of Wheel in Anatolian peninsula

Middle of 3rd Millennium BC

Mellink and Blegen: Wheel reached to western
Anatolia by sea!

Troy IIc

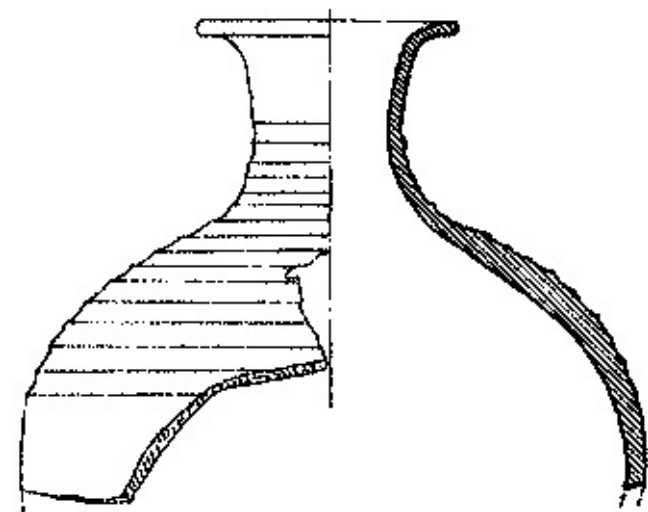
Batıda Sivrihisar Dağları'ndan, doğuda C kuzey kesiminde çömlekçi çarkı, gerçek a kullanılmaya başlanır. Bazı yeni formlar Kilikya bölgesi ve dolayısıyla Mezopotan olarak ilk defa Eski Tunç Çağı III dönemi çarkının ilk olarak Kilikya'dan Anadolu'nun sahilleri boyunca deniz yoluyla ulaştığını; üzerinden karayolu trafiği ile yayılmış olu yalın mal ile temsil edilir ve zamanla kırn yapılmaya başlanır.

Obeyd döneminin sonlarından itibaren n çarkda (*tournette*) son şeklinin verilmesi tek seri üreticiliği, standartlaşmayı ve zamanlaşmayı getirmiştir.

de Malatya-Elazığ ovalarına, batıda ise iş coğrafya'da kültürel birliğin benzer teknikler söz konusu bölgede hızla ç Uruk döneminde ise çömlekçi çarkının k çanak çömlek üretimi de artmıştır.

Kalkolitik dönemden itibaren çanak





Ill. 3-8. Kültepe, Level 15, flask sherd



Fig. 3-15. Kültepe, Level 15, flask

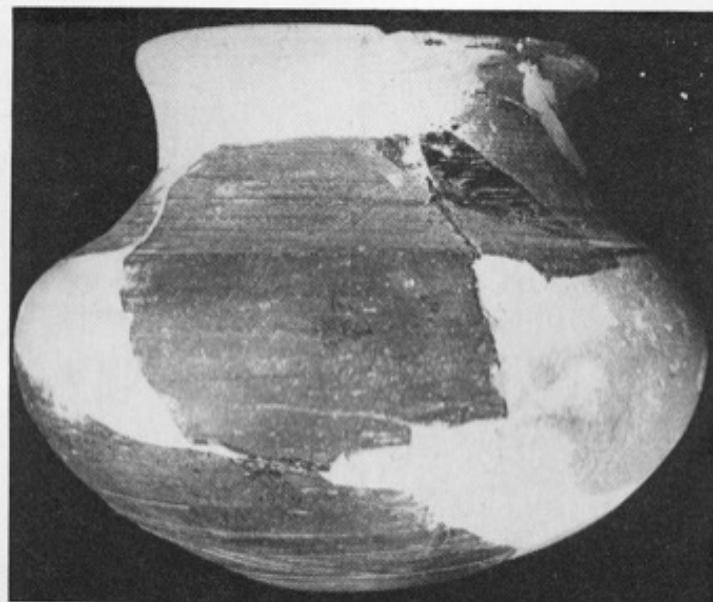


Fig. 3-16. Kültepe, Level 15, flask



Fig. 3-12. Kültepe, Level 15, flask sherd

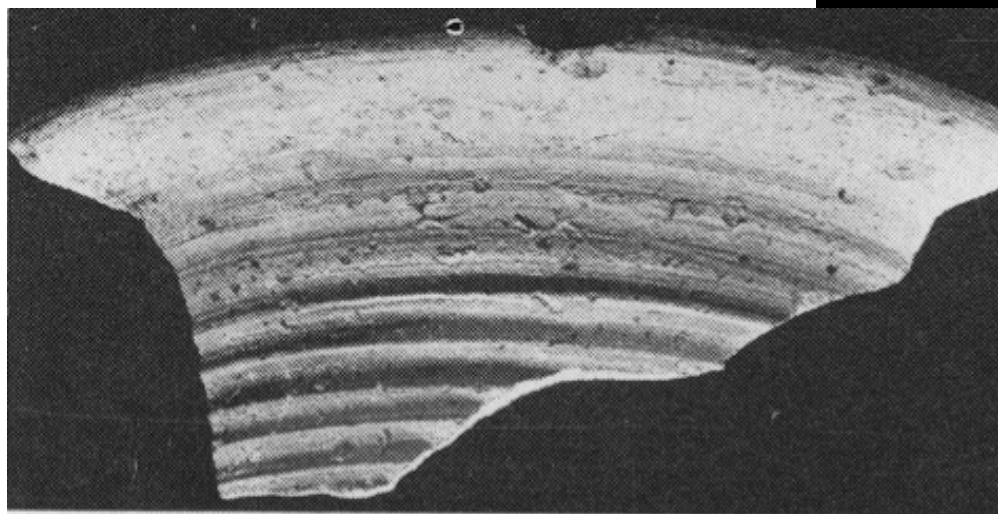
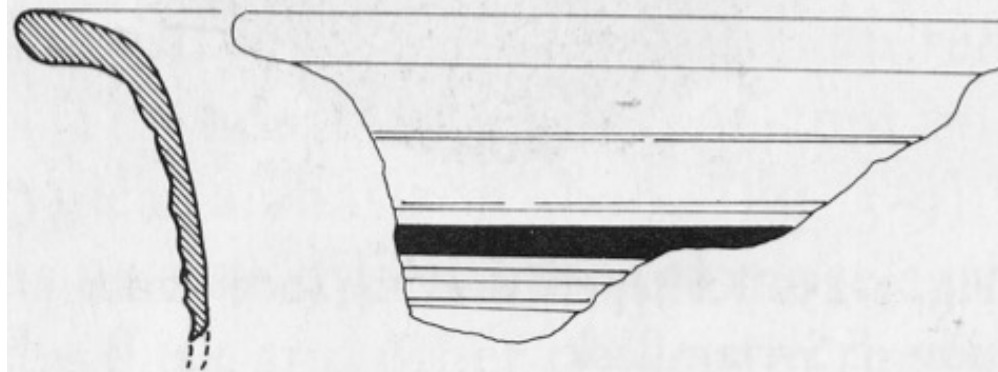
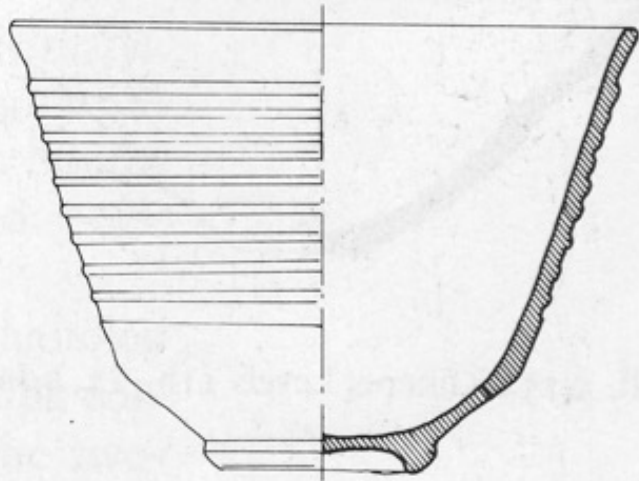


Fig. 3-18. Kültepe, Level 15, flask sherd



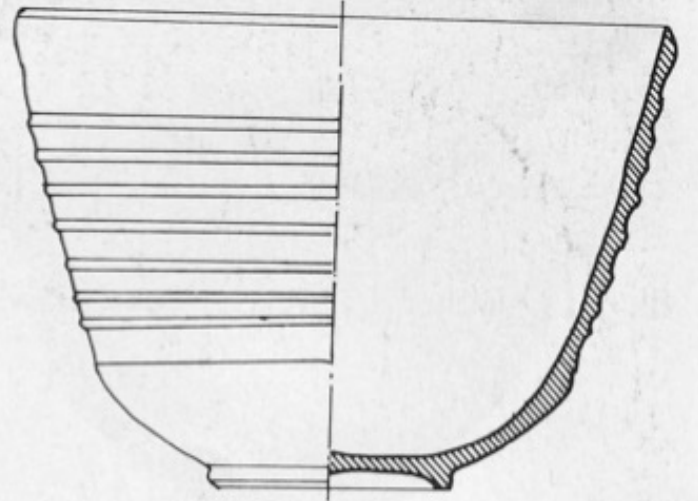
Ill. 3-11. Kültepe, Level 15, flask sherd



Ill. 3-12. Kültepe, Level 14, beaker



Ill. 3-13. Kültepe, Level 14, beaker

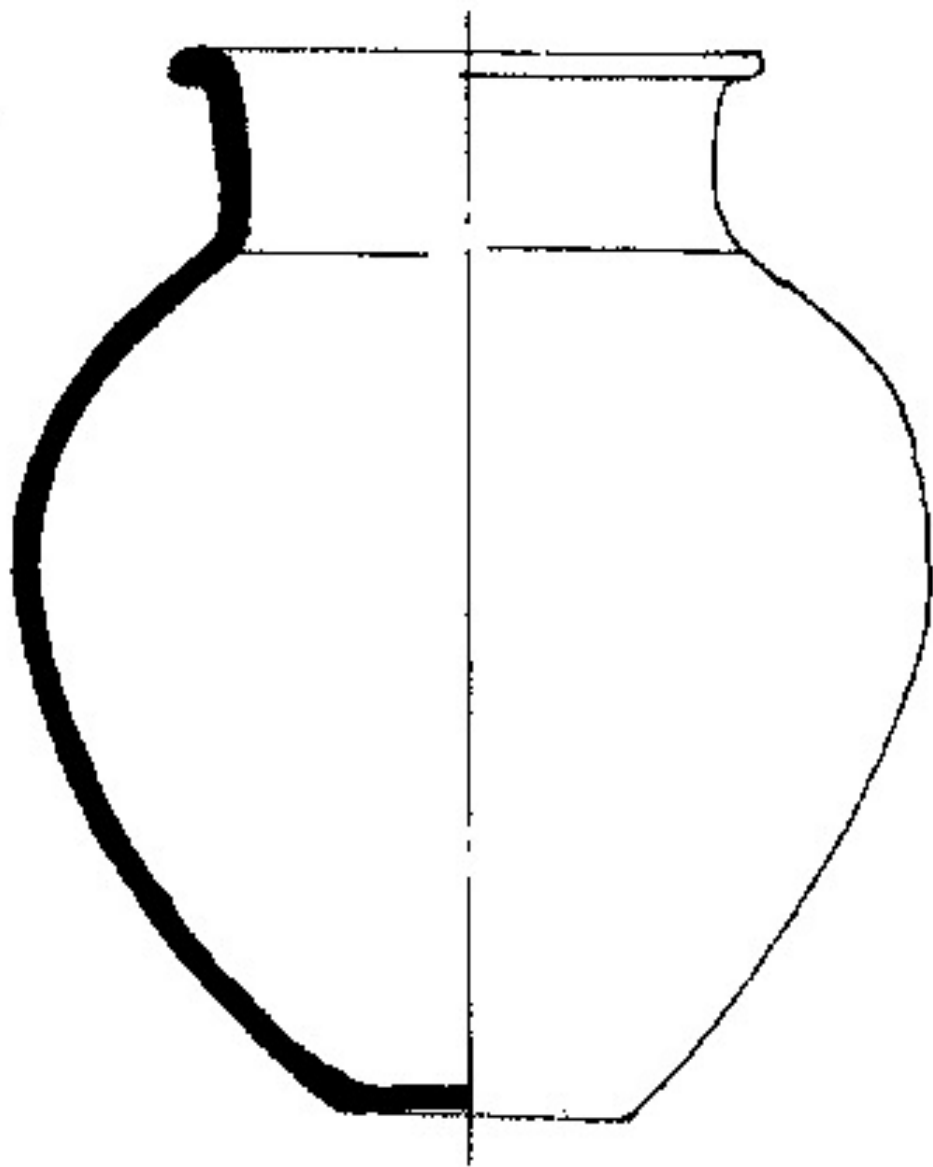


Beakers. Two beakers found in Level 14 constitute the second type of imported ceramic wares (figs. 3-19 and 3-20; ills. 3-12 and 3-13).³⁴ Found in the same cist grave as the beakers was a handmade beak-spouted pitcher in a shape foreign to central Anatolia (fig. 3-21).³⁵ It finds its closest parallel at EB II Tarsus.³⁶



Fig. 3-13. Kültepe, Level 14, local imitation of Syrian flask





Ill. 3-9. Kültepe, Level 14, flask



Fig. 3-14. Kültepe, Level 14, flask









Fig. 3-31. Kültepe, Level 12, two-handled tankard



Fig. 3-32. Kültepe, Level 13, tankard



Fig. 3-33. Kültepe, Level 13, tankard

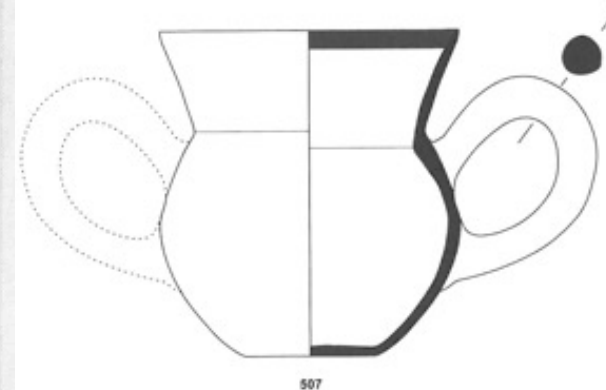


Fig. 3-34. Achemhöyük pot grave, tankard

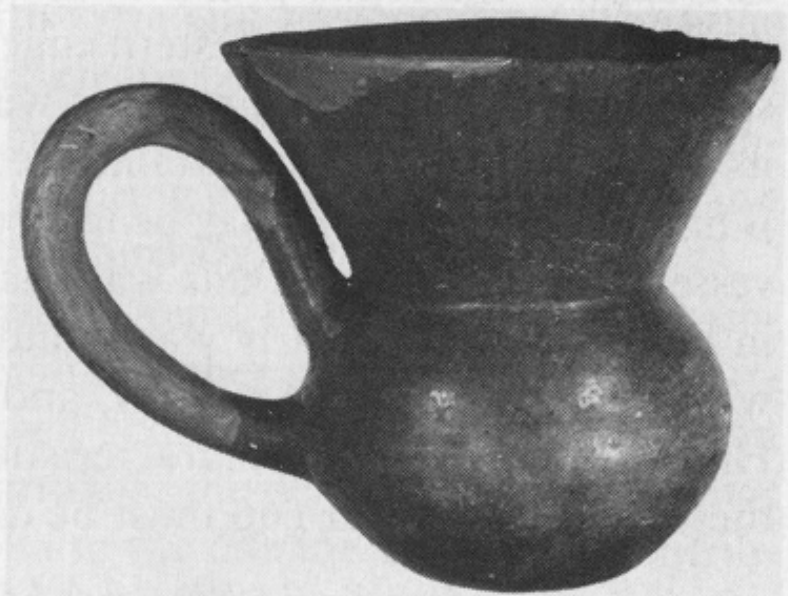


Fig. 3-35. Achemhöyük pot grave, one-handed cup

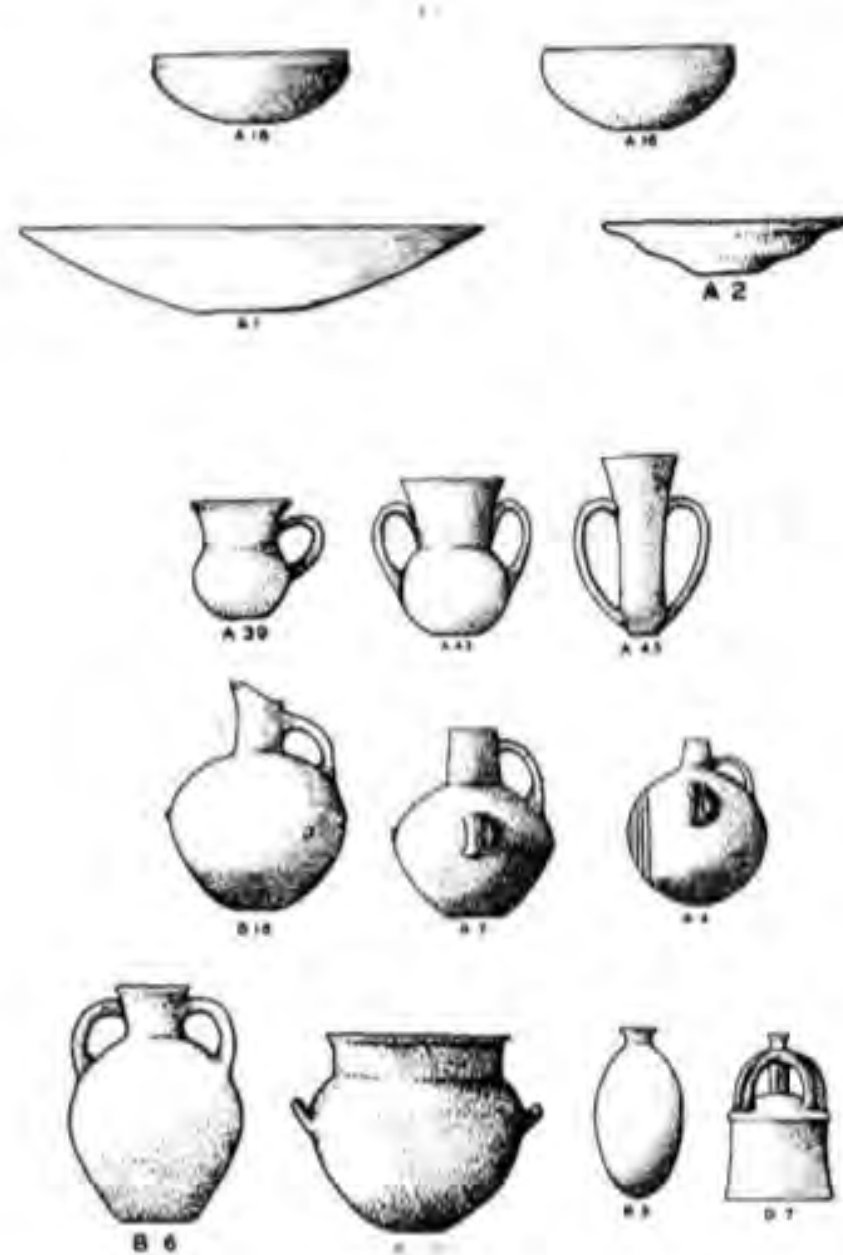
Achemhöyük X=Kültepe 13?



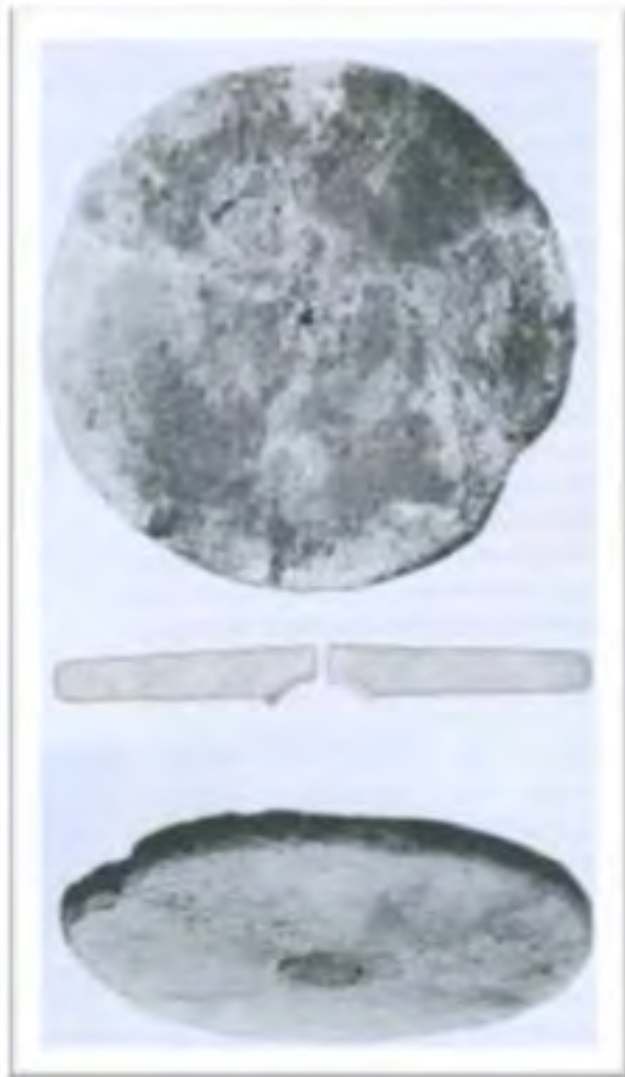
Troya'da I. Yerleşme için tipik olan koyu yüzlü açkılı çanak çömlek kesintisiz olarak azalarak ve bazı ufak değişikliklerle Troya II. ve III. Yerleşmelerde de devam etmiştir. Bunun yerine, Iİa'dan itibaren gerek mimaride ve gerekse çanak çömlekte bazı önemli değişiklikler ortaya çıkmaya başlar. Iİa-c katları arasında çanak çömlekte ortaya çıkan yeniliklerin en belli başlıları arasında, *Red Coated Ware*, yalın mal, film astarlı mal (*Wash Ware*), el ve çark yapımı tabaklar (A1-A2), Büyük olasılıkla İznik-İnegöl bölgesi etkili S- profilli kaseler, depas ve tankard gibi birtakım yeni formlar sayılabilir.

Troya'da çömlekçi çarkının kullanımından hemen öncesinde (Iİa Katı) çanak çömlekteki değişiklikler genel olarak Küllüoba ve Karataş-Semayük ETÇ II sonu katları ile paralellik gösterir. Belki de Geç Troya I ve II b arasında ortaya çıkan kırmızı astarlı çanak çömlek, iç batı Anadolu normlarında, henüz *Red Coated Ware* değil, kırmızı astarlı ve açkılı çanak çömlektir. Aynı paralel gelişme ETÇ III döneminde de devam eder.

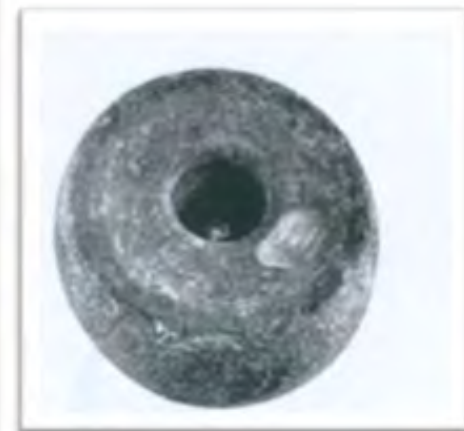
Troya I'in geç evresinde tankard formunun ortaya çıkışı, yine A12 formundan gelişen ve ETÇ II'nin son evresine tarihlendirilen Iİa'da son şeklini alan 'A16' olarak adlandırılan içe dönük dudaklı kase formu, farklı mallarla bir sonraki ETÇ III boyunca Troya'nın karakteristik kase formlarından biri olur. Troya I'de görülen bir başka form tabaklardır. Batı Anadolu'da Troia 'A1' tabakları olarak anılan tabaklar esas olarak ETÇ III için karakteristik bir formdur. Troia I'den beri bezemeli ya da bezemesiz örneklerle temsil edilen ve yine A1 olarak bilinen tabakların ise ETÇ III A1 tabaklarıyla bir ilişkisi yoktur. A2 tabaklarının öncüsü olabilecek el yapımı tabaklar da yine Troya I'in geç evresinde görülür.



Resim 96:Troya II-III, karakteristik çark yapımı çanak çömlek formları



Ur



Lachish

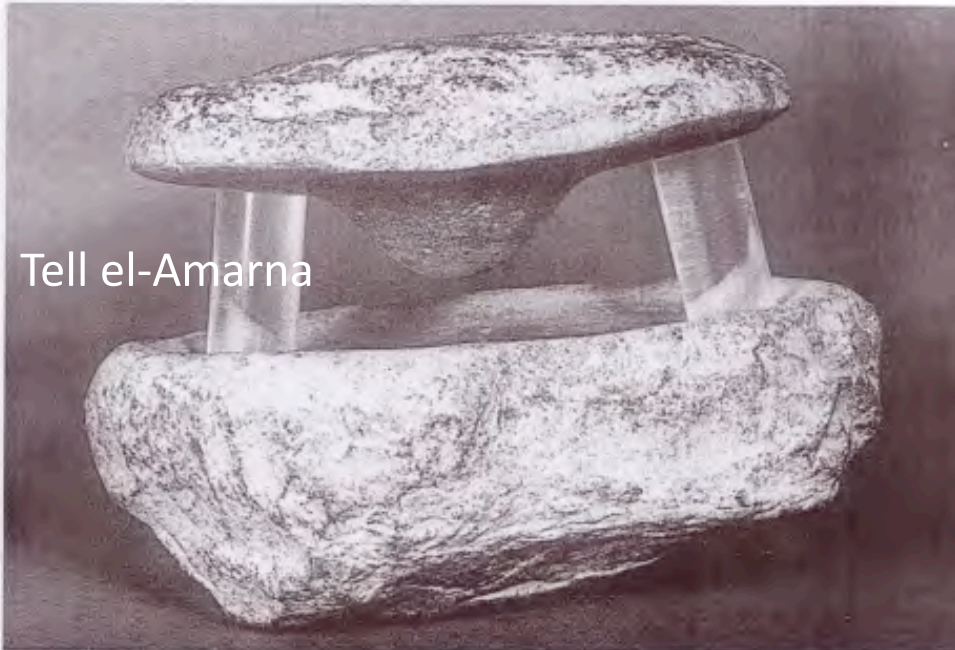




Blau Monuments, Uruk, MÖ 3500-3200



VI. A. Enigmatic schist objects ("The Blau Monuments"), c. 3500–3200 BC, perhaps imitating tools for pot-making or an eraser and a stylus for writing on the earliest type of tablet. It has been suggested that the squatting men are making stone vessels; they may simply be using pestles and mortars; 15.9 cm. and 17.8 cm. long.



Tell el-Amarna



Figure 11 - Rotary stone at Şaraga Höyük

VI. B. Pair of pivoted stones (?granite) from Tell el-Amarna in Egypt, fourteenth century BC. Such stones occur widely in the Near East and were probably part of a turntable used by potters; 18 cm. diameter.





KÜLTEPE KARUM



ŞARAGA



ANATOLIA AND THE ANCIENT
NEAR EAST

Studies in Honor of Tahsin Özgüç

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THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Edited By

Kutlu Emre
Machteld MellinkBarthel Hrouda
Nimet Özgüç

ANKARA 1989

POTTERY OF LEVELS III AND IV AT THE KARUM OF KANESH

KUTLU EMRE

I had the good fortune of being the student of Prof. Dr. Tahsin Özgüç and Prof. Dr. Nimet Özgüç, who made important contributions to the development of Ancient Anatolian Archaeology and to the establishment of Near Eastern Archaeology in Turkey. As a member of the expeditions they led at the magnificent Anatolian centers I had the chance of benefiting from their vast knowledge and experience. This article is a result of the opportunities I enjoyed and it gives me pleasure to dedicate it to Prof. Dr. Tahsin Özgüç.

I. ARCHITECTURE

The building Levels III and IV at the Karum of Kanesh, which are below Level II, were investigated during the excavations of 1948 and 1949 in two separate areas until virgin soil was reached¹. The excavations were continued in 1955-56, 1958, 1960 and 1965 in four parts of Karum, below the rich archives of Level II; the results verified the conclusions reached in 1949 besides increasing the number of finds.

The excavations in squares O-P-R/19-23, S-T/25, M-N/11-13 and U-V/22 (Plan I-IV) revealed similar characteristics in the buildings, the pottery and the burial customs. The stone foundations of Level III are below the deeply built Level II foundations (Pl. 20-23). The foundations and partly the walls of both building levels are embedded in a mass of extremely soggy soil. During winter the water level is very high at Karum. In some parts the water reaches the floor level of Level II and floods the cellars containing the rich archives, inflicting considerable damage on the tablets. The weak foundations of the Level III and IV houses are built with small irregular stones (Pl. 20, 1; 21, 2; 22, 1); fat stones are used in very few houses (Pl. 21, 1). The houses are rectangular and have either two or four rooms. The mud-brick walls are thickly plastered with mud. Stone walls are very rare; the existing ones are also thickly plastered with mud both inside and out (Pl. 22, 3). The mud-brick work begins at floor level.

In square U-V/22 the stone foundations and floor of Level III appear at a depth of 6.33-6.40 m. Level IV appears at 7.20-7.70 m.; the foundations are as deep as 8.64 m. At Sq O-P-R/19-23 the oven floor of Level III is 5.90 m. deep and the foundations are 6.50-6.60 m. deep. In this square the stone foundations of Level IV, built on virgin soil, appear at 7.22 and 7.48 m.; the oven floor is 7.17 m. deep. At this the virgin soil is reached at approximately within the 8th meter. Water begins to appear below 8.25 m. and considerably increases below 9 m. In squares M-N/11-13 the oven floors of Level III are revealed at 6.10 m. and the foundations at 6.14 m. The foundations of Level IV appear at 7.47 m. and go down as deep as 8.01 m. (Plan I-IV). As Tahsin Özgüç has explained² the Karum area was apparently a flat plain when the Level IV city was built.

The ovens of Level IV and III are basically similar to those of Level II. The hearth is on a mud plastered platform; this is a simpler version of Level II ovens (Pl. 22, 4) which evolved from it.

¹ T. Özgüç, *Ausgrabungen in Kültepe-Bericht über die im Auftrage der Türkischen Wäronischen Gesellschaft, 1948 durchgeführten Ausgrabungen*, T.T.K.Y.V.-39, Ankara 1950 (Abw. T. Özgüç, *Kültepe 1948*), p. 175 ff.; M. - T. Özgüç, *Ausgrabungen in Kültepe-Bericht über die Aufträge der Türkischen Wäronischen Gesellschaft, 1949 durchgeführten Ausgrabungen*, T.T.K.Y.V.-12, Ankara 1953 (Abw. M. - T. Özgüç, *Kültepe 1949*), p. 138, 188 ff.

² T. Özgüç, *Kültepe 1948*, p. 149 ff.

Özgüç, T., 2002

“Karum-zeitliche Kultgefäße”, s. 128-133/ “Karum Dönemi Kült Kapları”, s. 449. Hititler ve Hitit İmparatorluğu 1000 Tanrılı Halk/Die Hethiter und Ihr Reich. Katalog. Kunst- und Ausstellungshalle der Bundesrepublik Deutschland 18. Januar-28. April 2002.

“Die Keramik der Althethitischen Zeit”, s. 248-255/“Eski Hitit Çağı Seramiği”, s. 500-501. Die Hethiter und Ihr Reich. Katalog. Kunst- und Ausstellungshalle der Bundesrepublik Deutschland 18. Januar-28. April 2002.

“Opfer und Libation”, s. 122-127/“Adak ve Libasyon”, s. 448. Hititler ve Hitit İmparatorluğu 1000 Tanrılı Halk/Die Hethiter und Ihr Reich. Katalog. Kunst- und Ausstellungshalle der Bundesrepublik Deutschland 18. Januar-28. April 2002.

Emre, K., 1963, "The Pottery of the Assyrian Colony Period According to the Building Levels of the Kaniş Karum". Anadolu/Anatolia VII, s. 87-99

Emre, K., 1968, "Acemhöyük Seramiği/The Pottery of Acemhöyük". Anadolu/Anatolia X s. 9: 153

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 11 T at Mişar, with Level 5 M³ on the Citadel mound, and with the first phase of the Early Hittite level at Maca Höyük⁴. In level IV there is also another kind of pottery⁵ called Mişar 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 I. Özgüç, Ausgrabungen in Kültepe, Ankara 1959, p. 216 ff.

² Nimsch-Lohm Özgüç, Ausgrabungen in Kültepe 1959, Ankara 1959, p. 212.

³ OIP XXIII, p. 267 ff.

⁴ H. Z. Kossay, Maca Höyük Habercisi 1957-58, Ankara 1959, Pl. pl. 99.

⁵ Kültepe 1959, p. 275.

⁶ Kültepe 1959, p. 100.

ACEMHÖYÜK SERAMIĞI

KUTLU EMRE

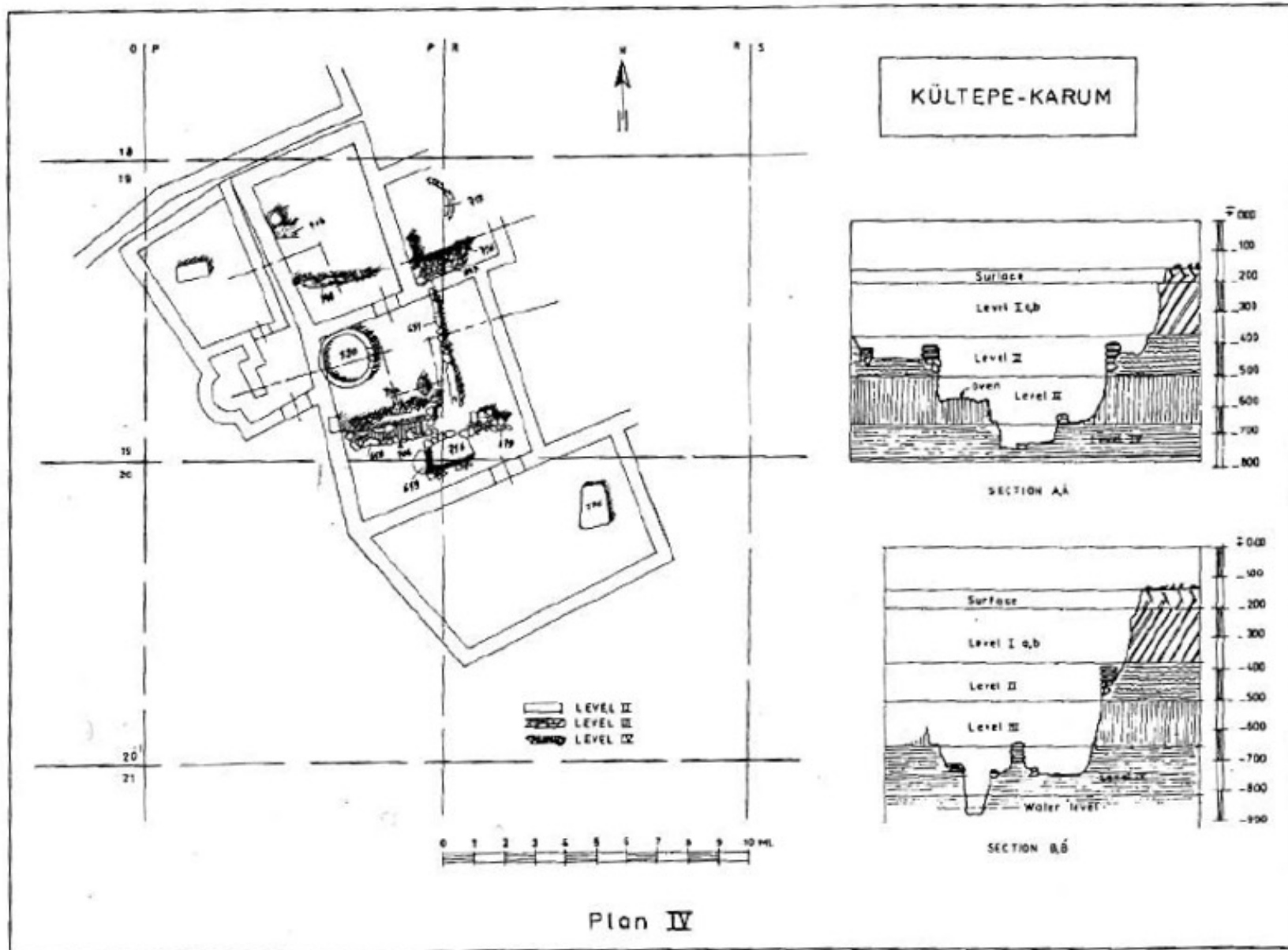
Acemhöyük'de çanak-çömlek, DB-Gb/27-30; NA-U/45-51; TZ/29-33; TA-NA/78 plânkarelerde açılan büyük kazı alanlarında ele geçmiştir. Bu çukurlarda, yukarıdan aşağıya, tesbit edilen üç mimarlık seviyesinde (I-III) Hitit seramiği denilen çanak-çömleğin kullanıldığı anlaşılmıştır. Kazı alanlarının dördünde de, höyüğün yüzeyine çok yakın olan I. seviye tahribe uğramış ve ancak bir kaç kesik duvar kalıntısı ile varlığı anlaşılmıştır. Bu miktariye bağlı çanak-çömlek de az sayıda ve daha çok parçalar halinde ele geçmektedir. Bunların teknik ve şekilleri, tarihlendirmede fazla yardımcı olamamaktadır. Yalnız, bu katın altındaki II. seviye seramiğinin diğer Hitit merkezlerinde bulunanlarla mukayesesi, II. seviyenin Kaniş Karumu'nun Ib katı ile çağdaş olduğunu göstermiştir. Acemhöyüğün I. seviyesi bundan sonraki bir devire aittir. Ancak, alt hududun nereye kadar indiğini söyleyebilmek imkânına, henüz, sahip değiliz.

II. seviye seramiği iskân yerinin her tarafına yayılmış olup, mimariye bağlıdır. Şekillerin de tetkikinden anlaşılacağı üzere, bu devrin çanak-çömleği bir taraftan alttaki III. seviye geleneğini devam ettirirken (çanaklar, bazı fincan tipleri, gaga ağızlı tiplerin bazıları, küpler gibi), diğer taraftan Assur Ticaret Kolonileri Çağının son safhasına ait olan tipik şekilleri (kantaroşlar, emziği kulbunun yan tarafında olan ibrikler, derin çanaklar, vazolar, bazı gaga ağızlı testi tipleri gibi) de ihtiva etmektedir.

Büyük bir yangın geçiren III. seviyede bol miktarda çanak-çömlek bulunmuştur. Bunlar arasında (ucu sivri, ayakkabı biçiminde içki kabı, hayvanbaş şeklinde biten kulüp, dalgalı hatlarla bezeli kaplar, gaga ağızlı iri testiler, kapaklı iri vazolar, çift kulplu çömlekler gibi) Kaniş Karumu'nun II. kat örneklerinin tam paraleli olanların yanında, mahalli hususiyet gösteren kaplar çoğunluktadır.

I. Kat çanak - çömleği :

I. Seviye, Acemhöyük'te Hitit seramiğinin kullanıldığı, son mimarlık kaudur. Bu seviyenin seramiği, II. seviye seramiğinin teknik



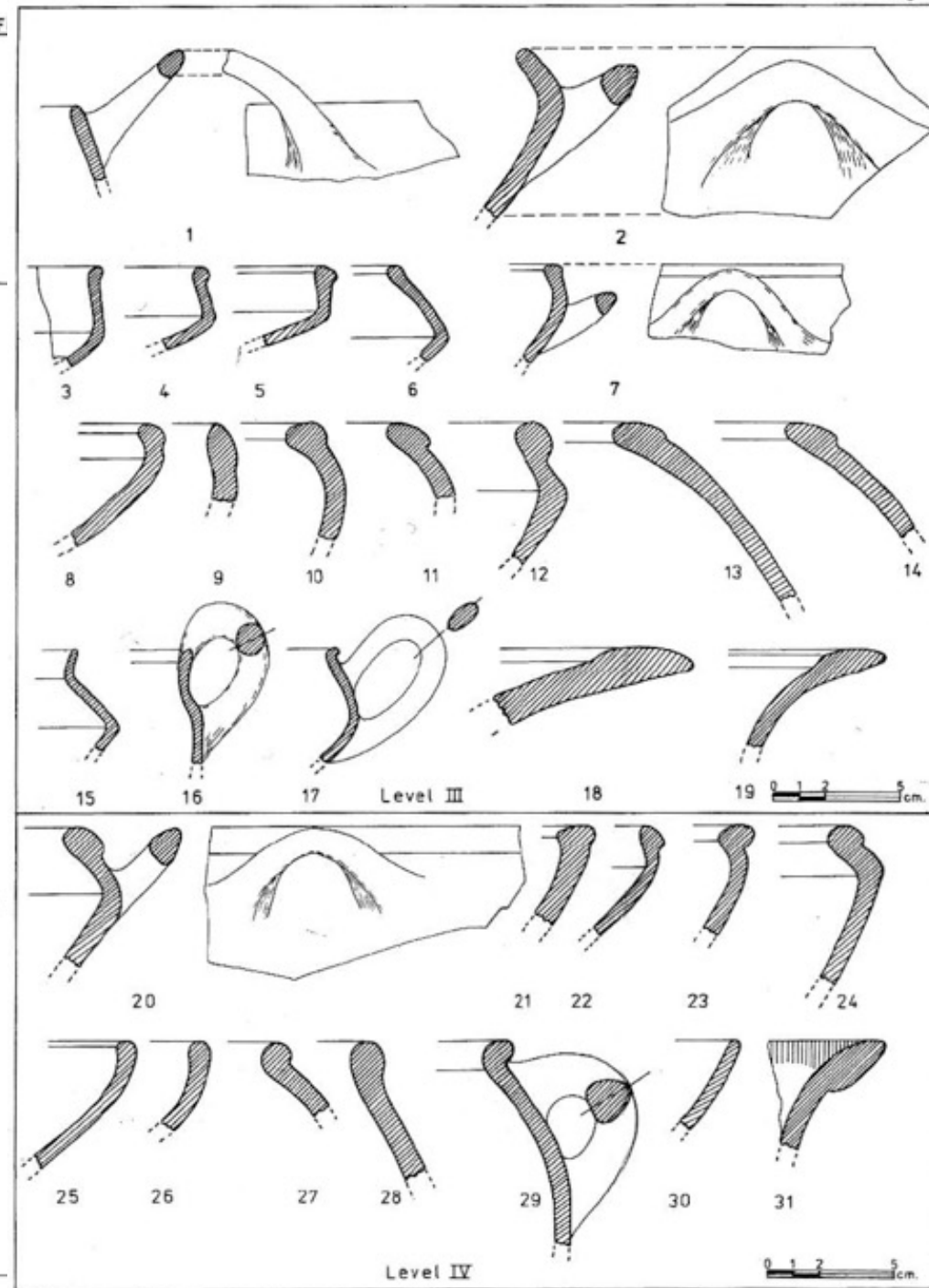
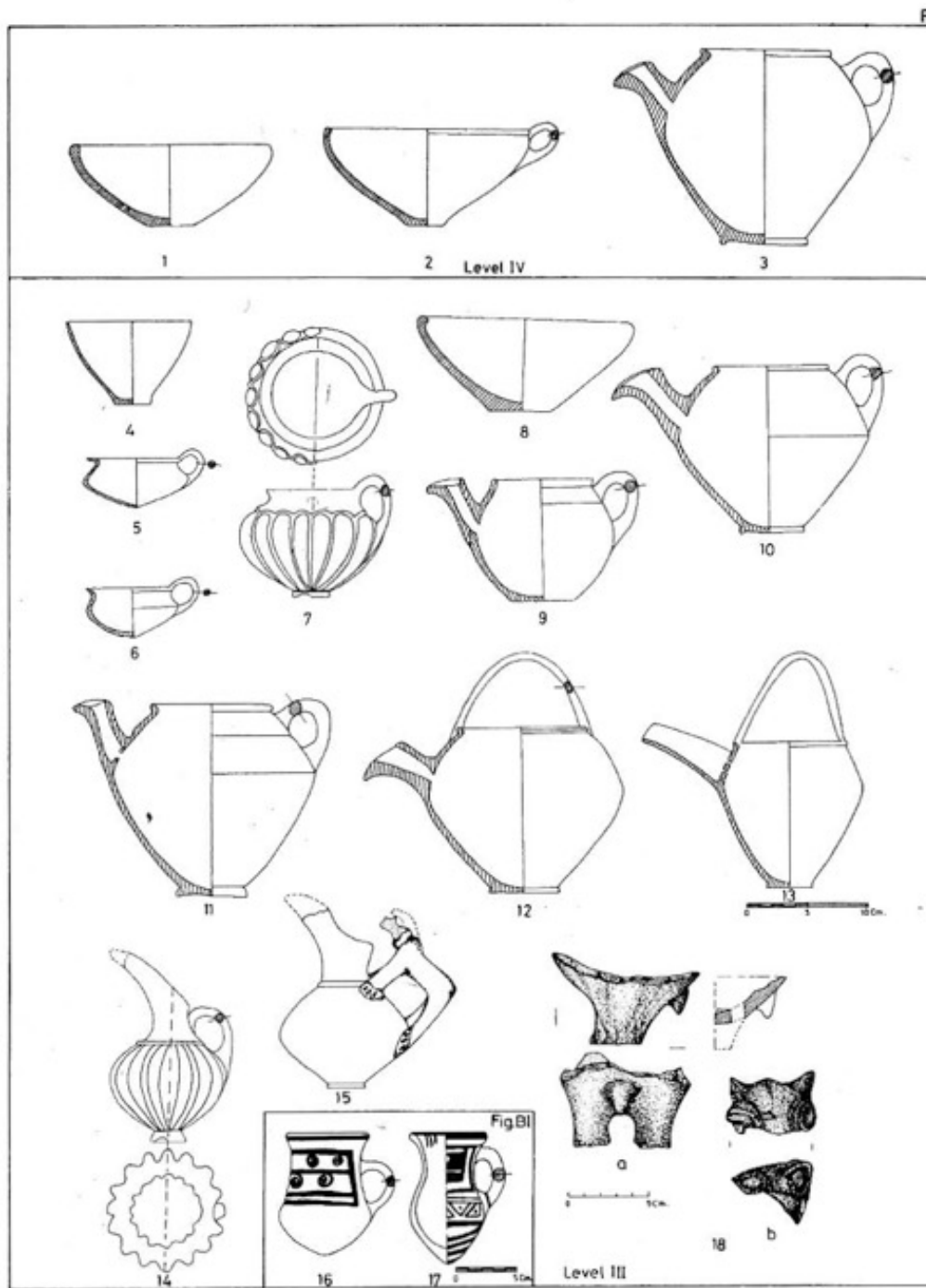


Fig. 1-18

Fig. 1-31

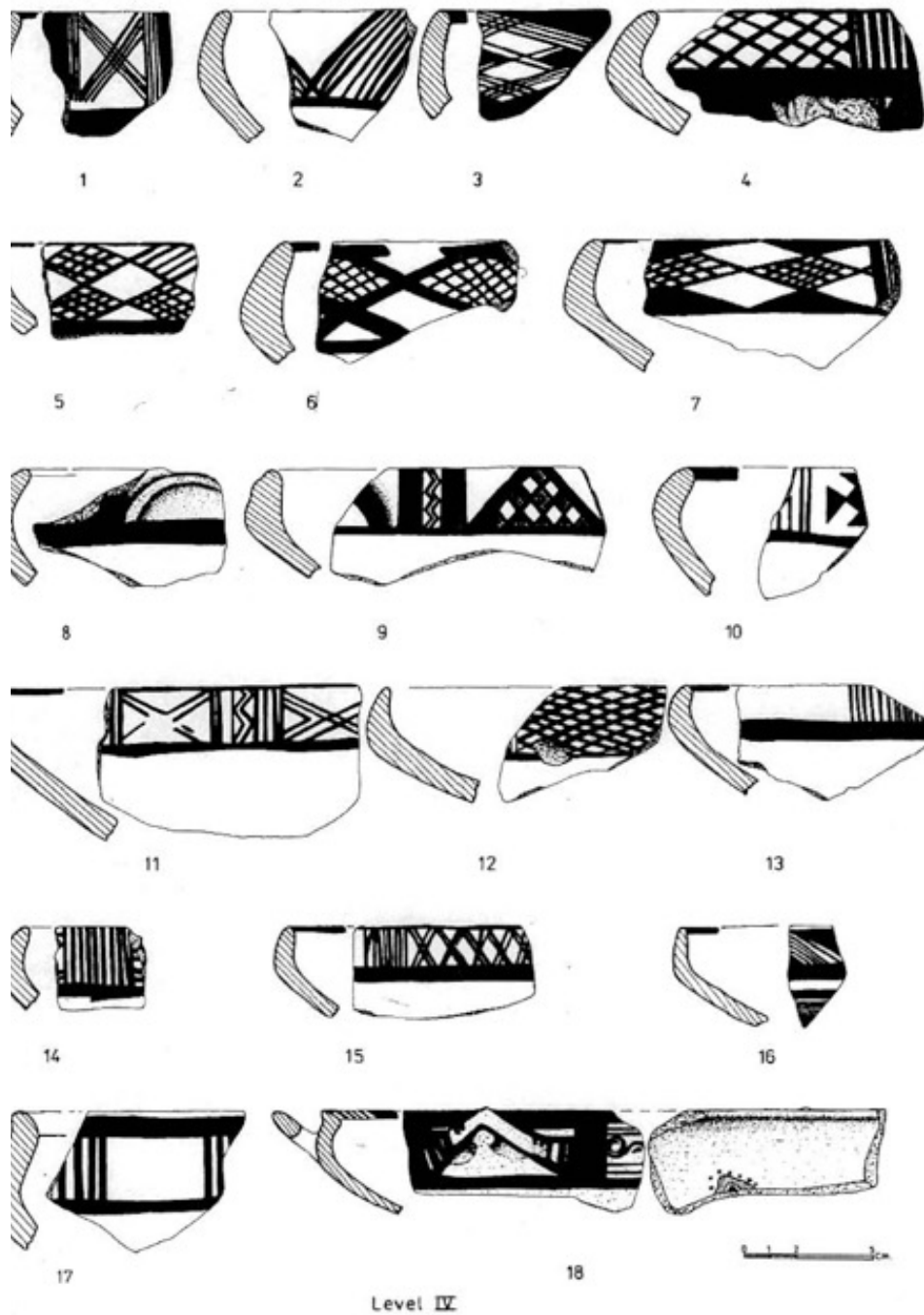


Fig. 1-18

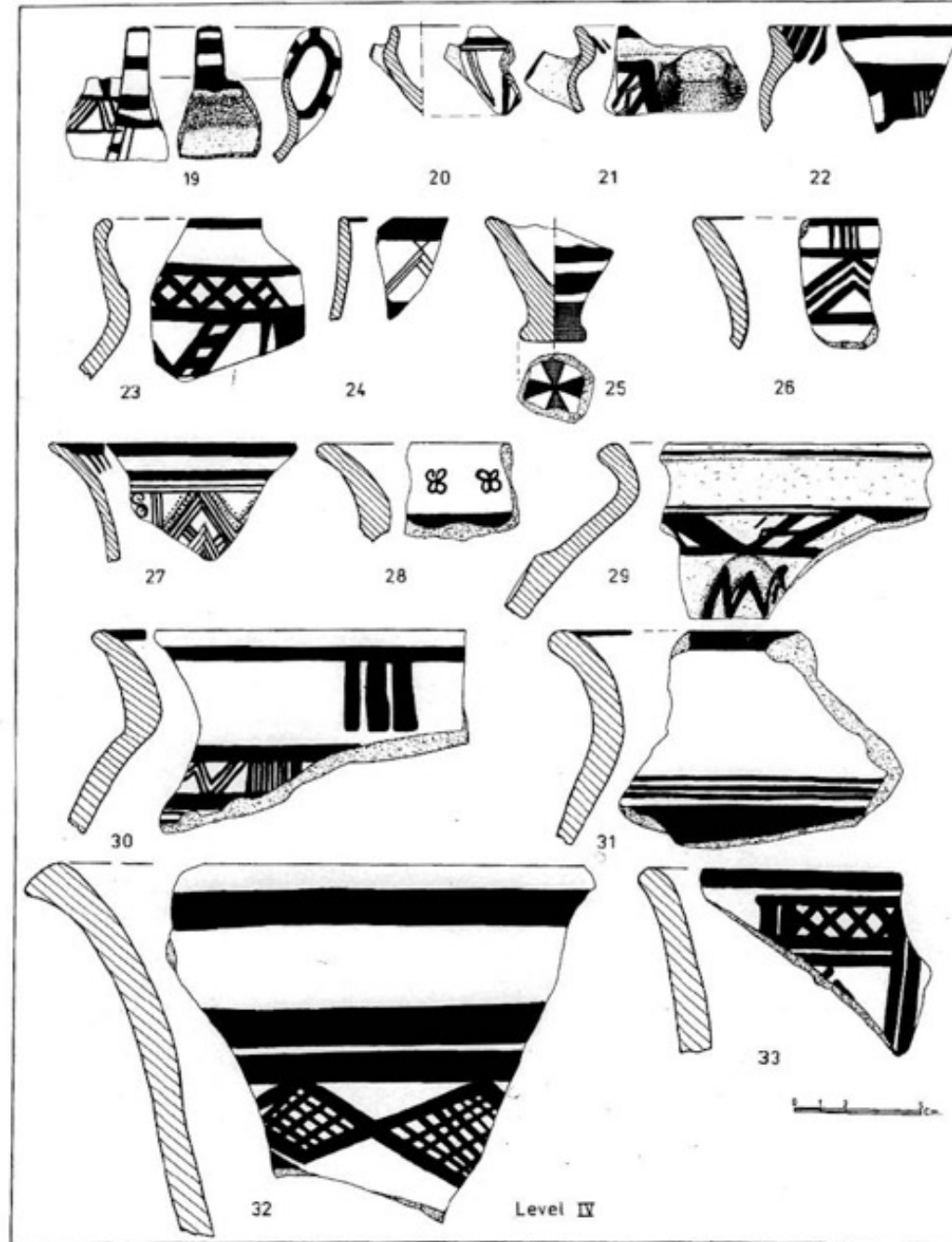


Fig. 19-33

Fig. BII

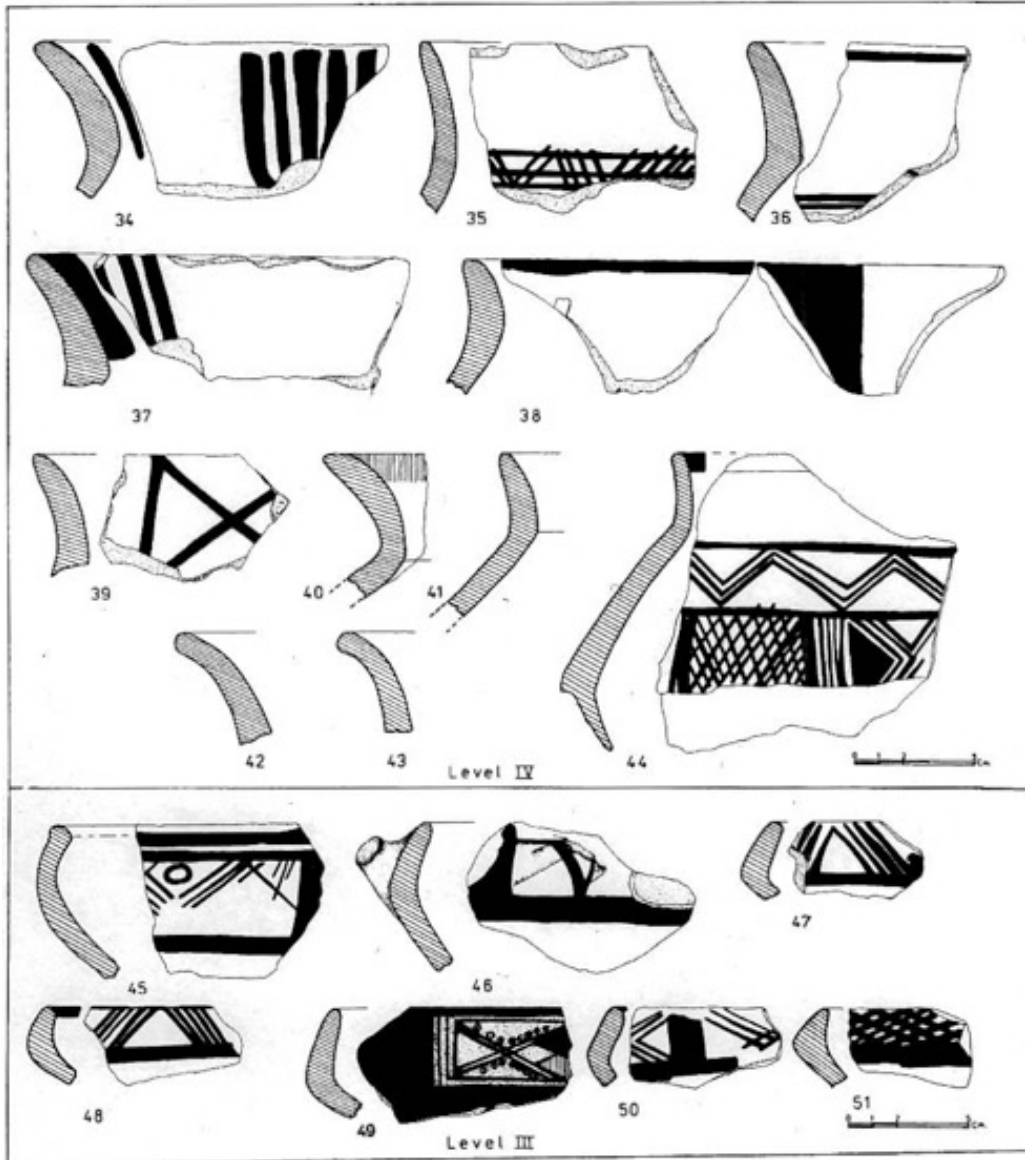


Fig. 34-51

Fig. BII

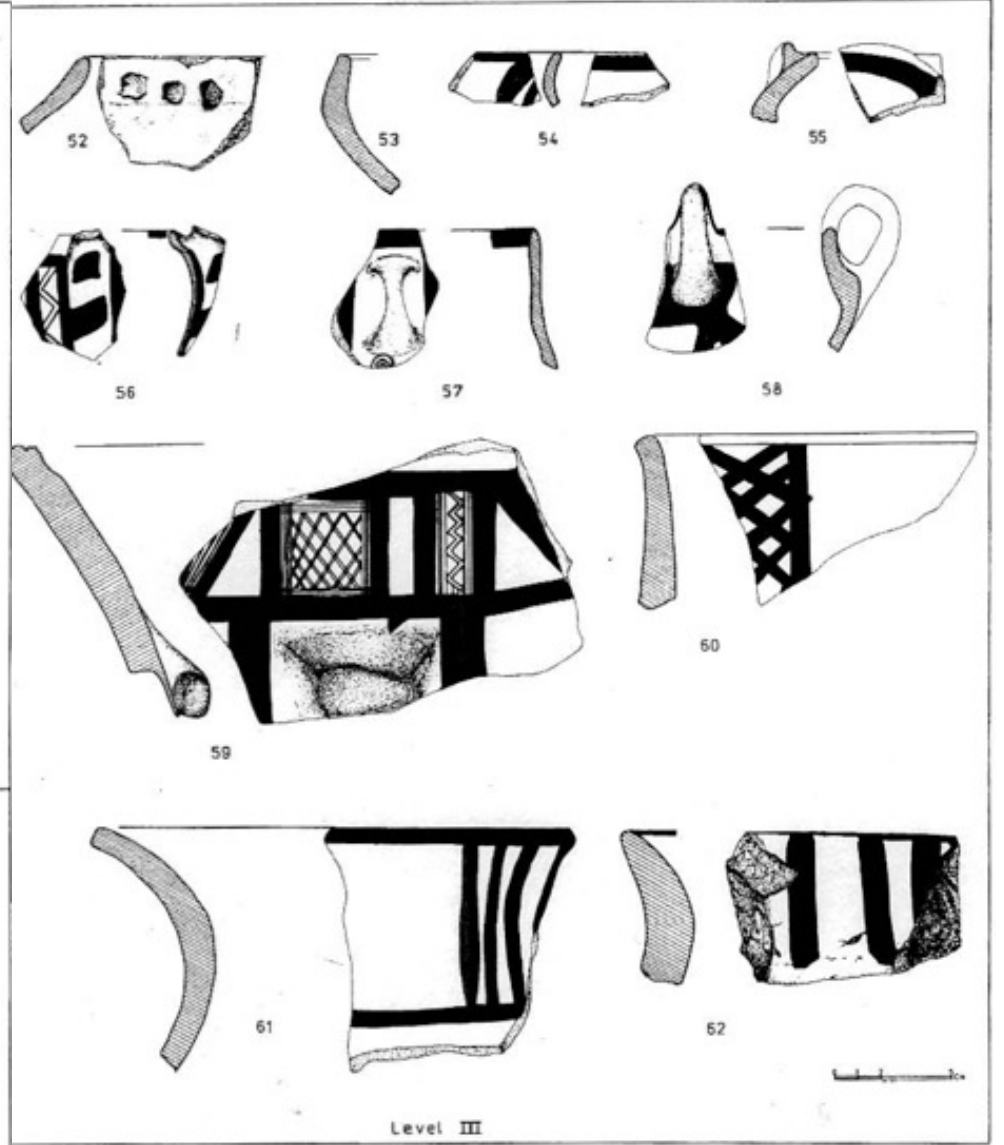
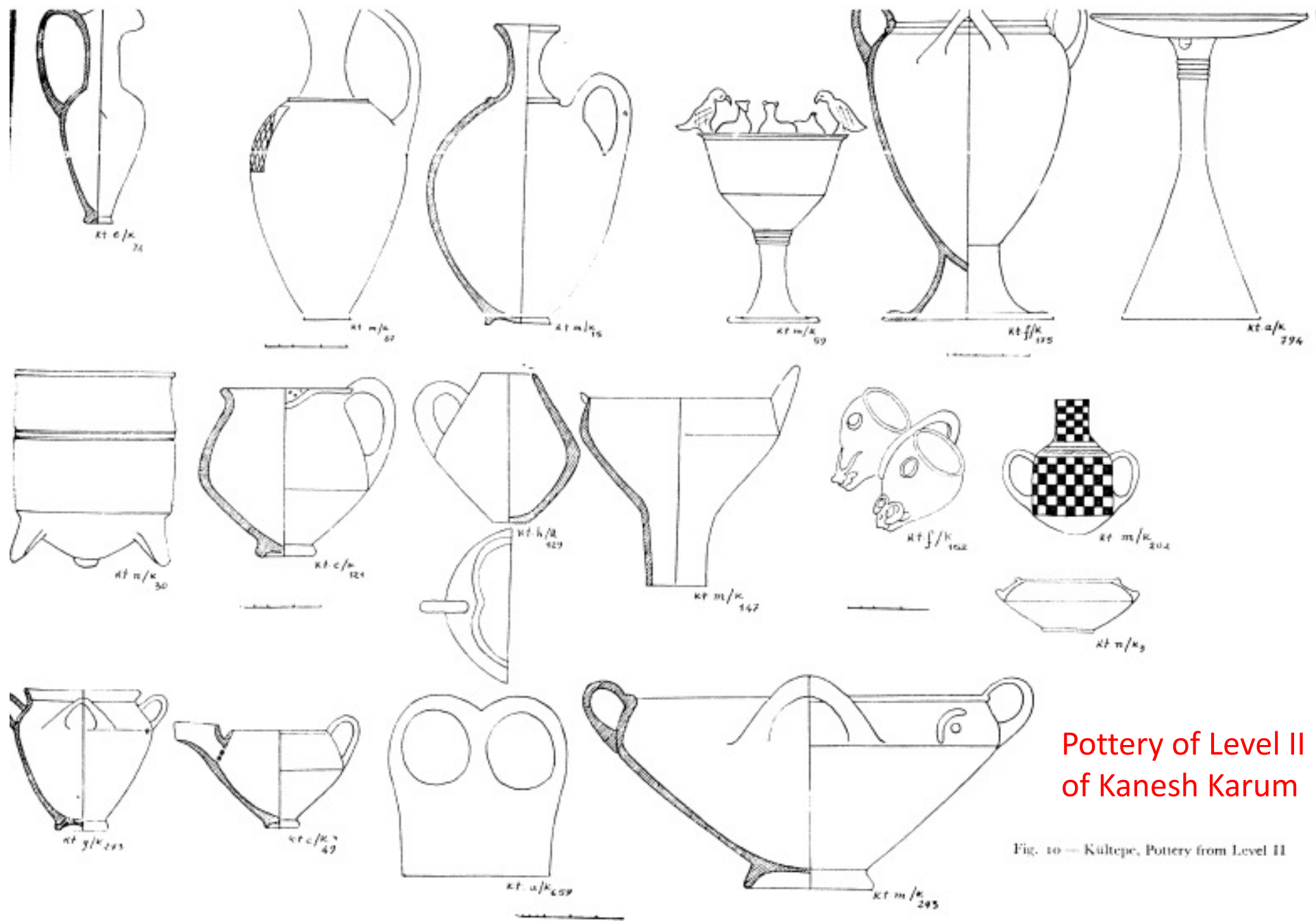


Fig. 52-62



Pottery of Level II
of Kanesh Karum

Fig. 10 — Kültepe, Pottery from Level II

Emre, K., 1963, "The Pottery of the Assyrian Colony Period According to the Building Levels of the Kaniş Karum". Anadolu/Anatolia VII, s. 87-99

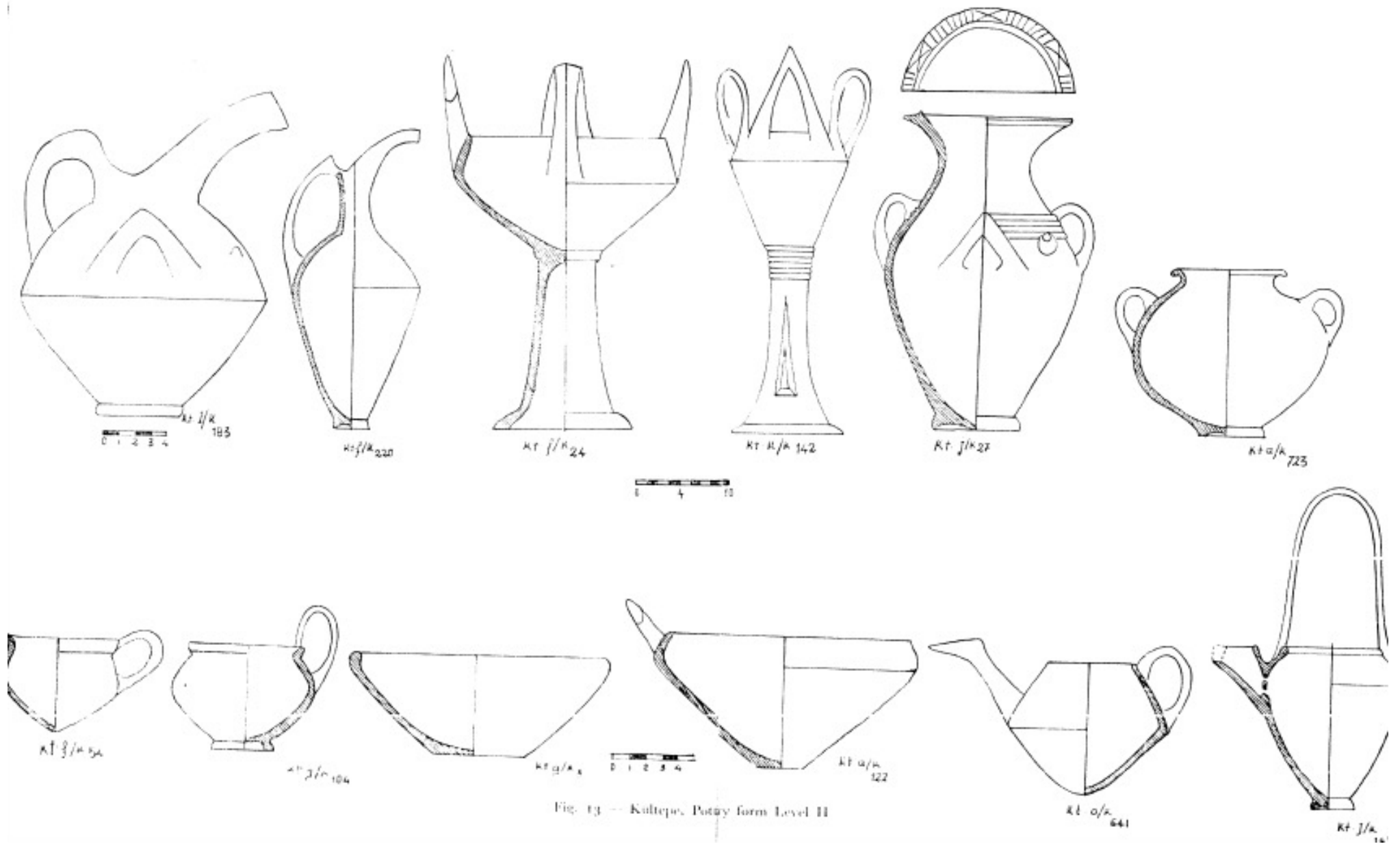
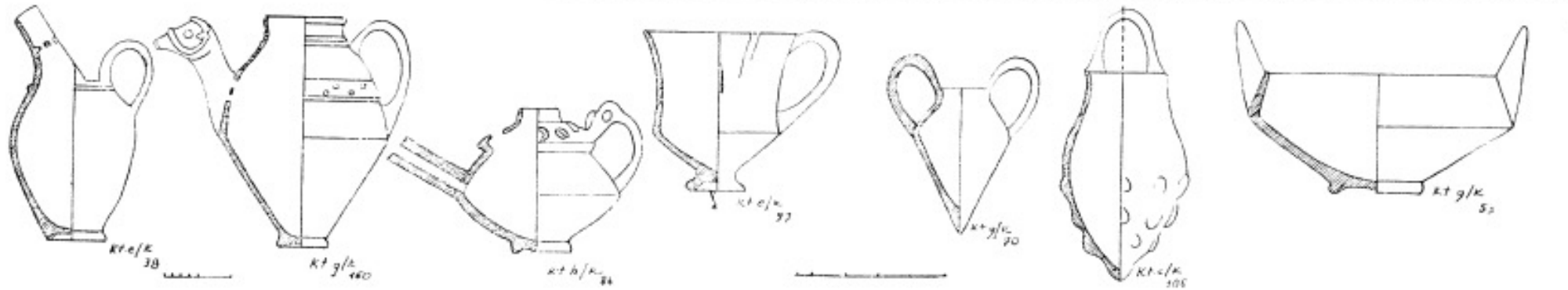
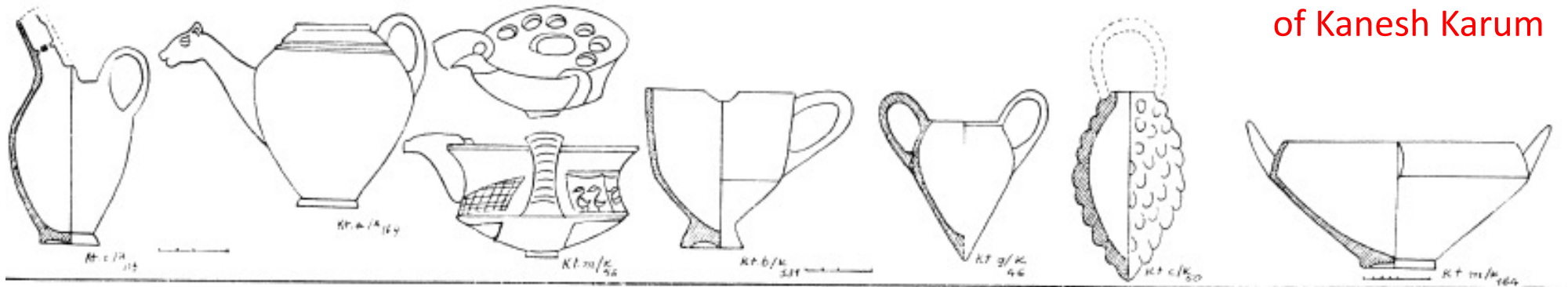


Fig. 13 -- Kültepe, Pottery forms Level II

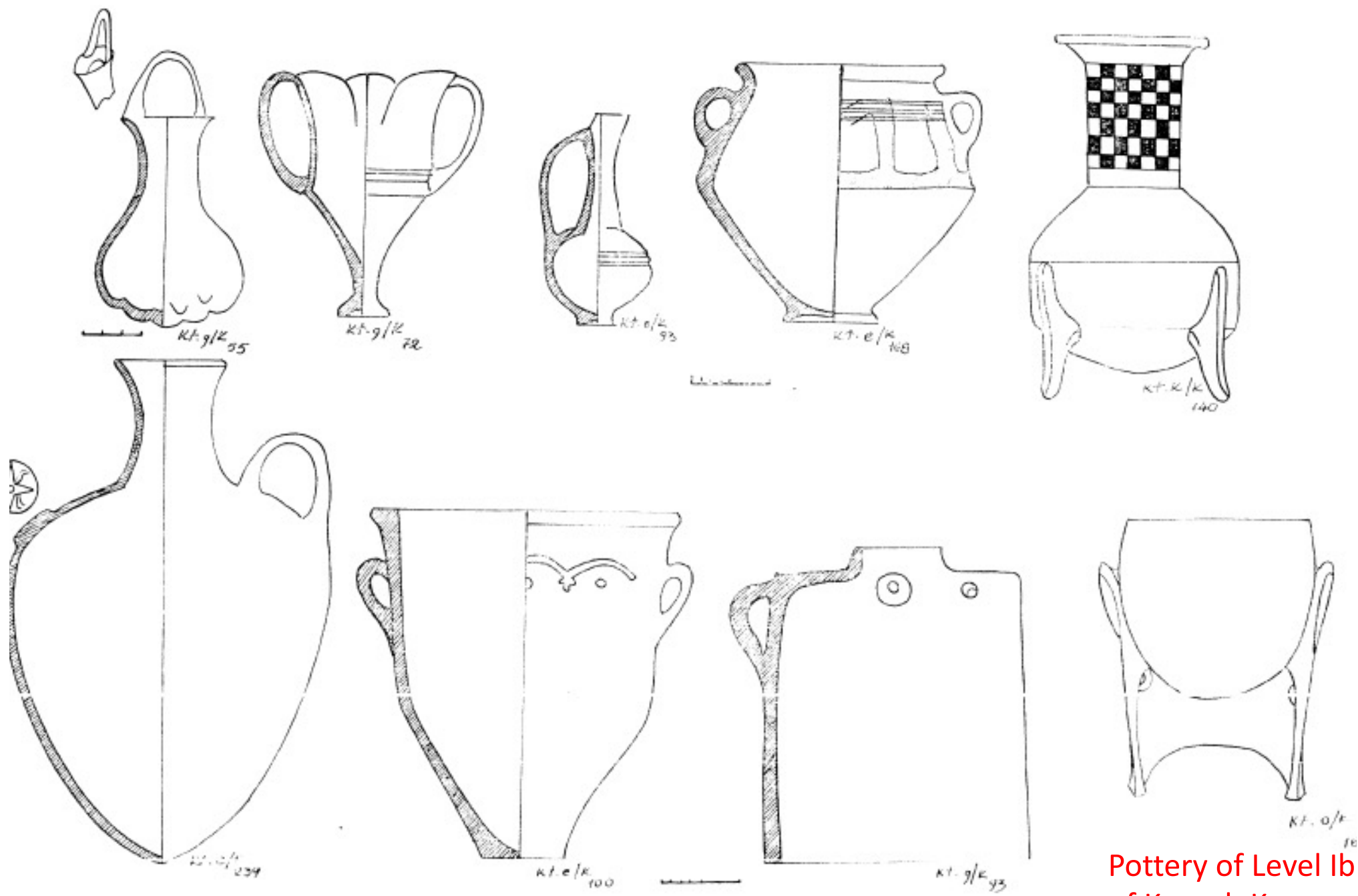
Pottery of Level II
of Kanesh Karum

Pottery of Level II
of Kanesh Karum



Pottery of Level Ib
of Kanesh Karum

Fig. 11. Kult-ge. Pottery from Level II and Ib



Pottery of Level Ib of Kanesh Karum

Fig. 12 Kültepe Pottery from Level Ib



Alişar III



Level IV-II



Level II



ATKÇ Sseramiğinin karakteristik dış yüzey uygulaması: şarap kırmızısı astarlı ve parlak perdahlı

Wine-red slipped and burnished of Level II



ATKÇ Sseramiğinin karakteristik dış yüzey uygulaması: şarap kırmızısı astarlı ve parlak perdahlı





ATKÇ seramiğinin karakteristik dış yüzey uygulaması: şarap kırmızısı astarlı ve parlak perdahlı





ATKÇ Sseramiğinin karakteristik dış yüzey uygulaması: şarap kırmızısı astarlı ve parlak perdahlı



Slipped with the same paste of the pottery



Hamuru renginde astarlı seramikler bazen perdeli, bazen de perdahsz olabilir





Siyah, koyu gri renkli seramikler

Bej, devetüyü renkli seramikler



Wavy-lined decoration
Slipped with same paste
of the pot



Boya bezemeli seramik: dalga hatlı kaplar









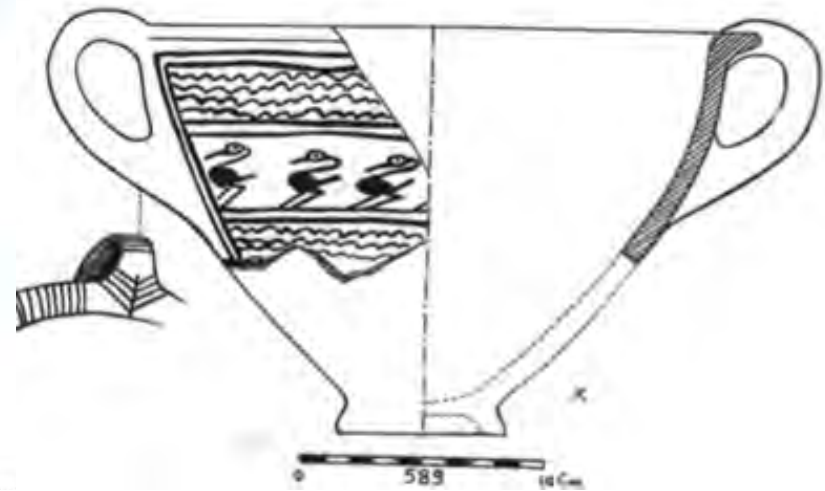


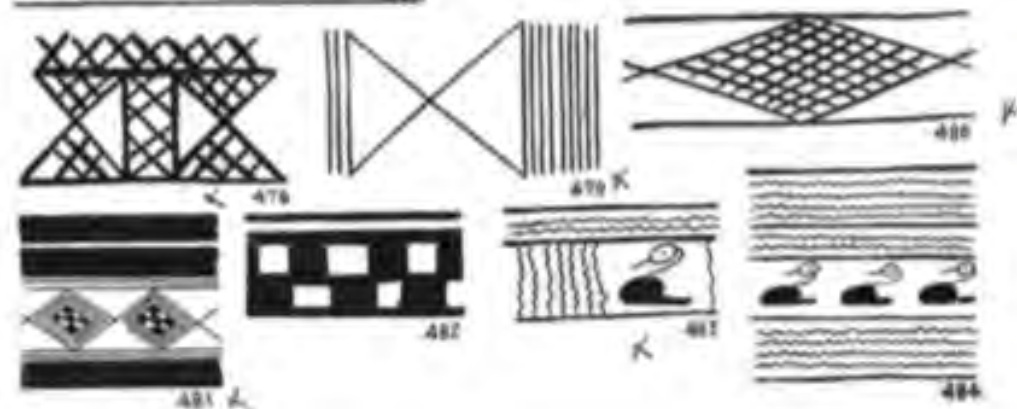
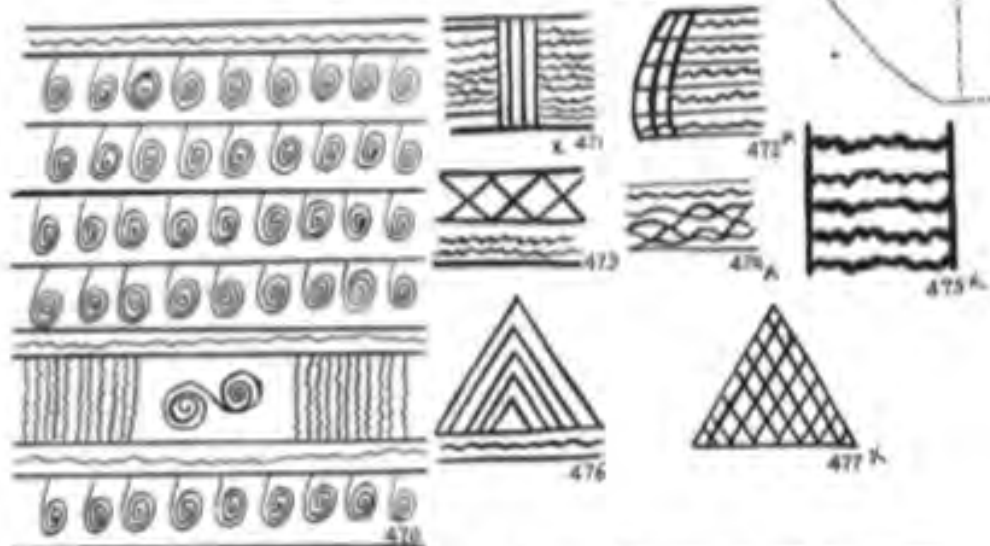
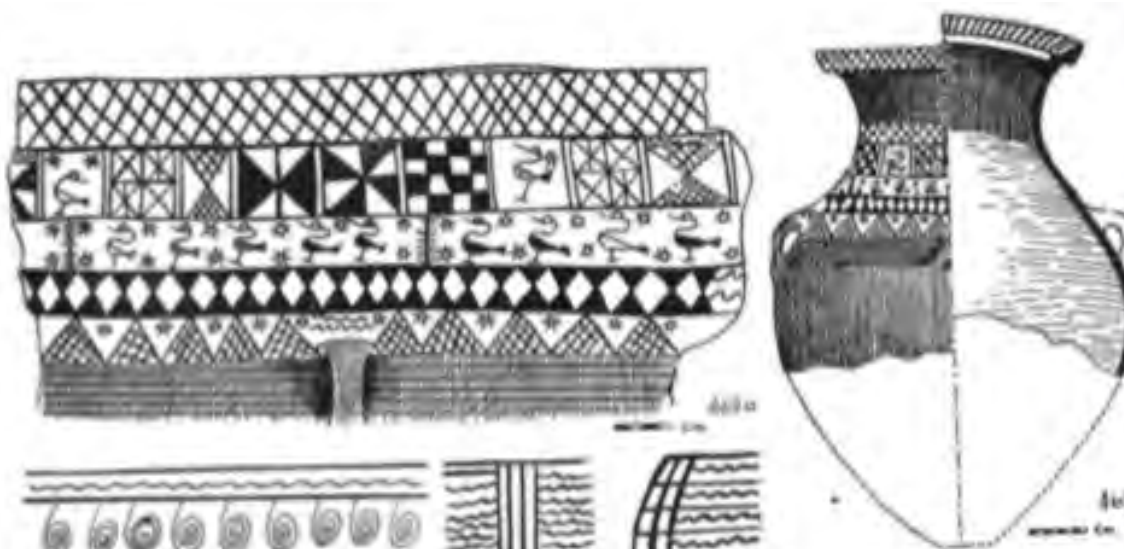


Paneller halinde yapılmış boya bezekler



Panel-decoration





MS. 8.0

345

















Relief decoration

Plastic decoration





Relief decoration



Mold-made relief decoration



Tournette or impressed decoration

FORMLAR









































141. Kulpları arasındaki paneli boya bezemeli çömlek.
142. Omzu üzerindeki iki paneli boya bezemeli çömlek















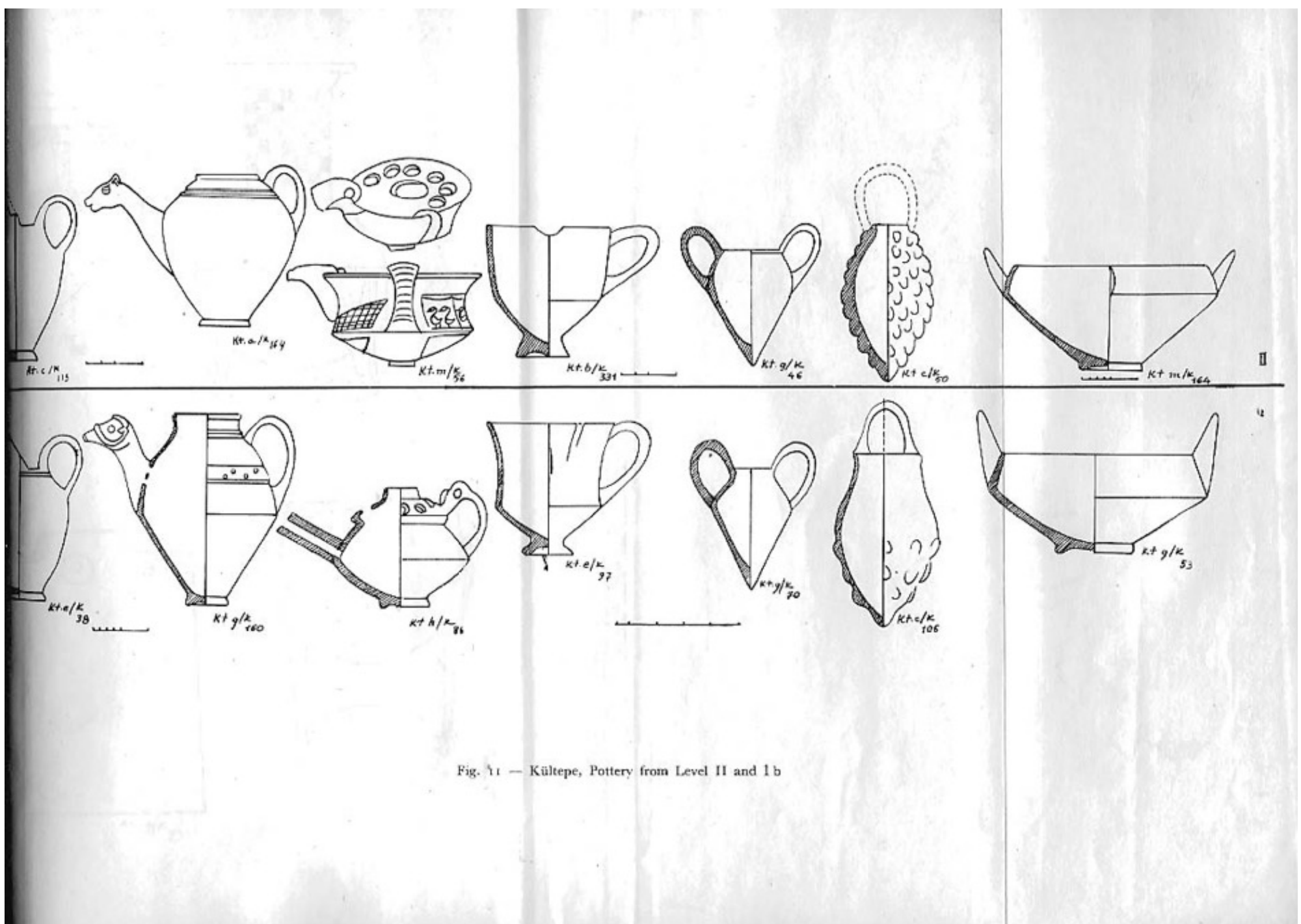
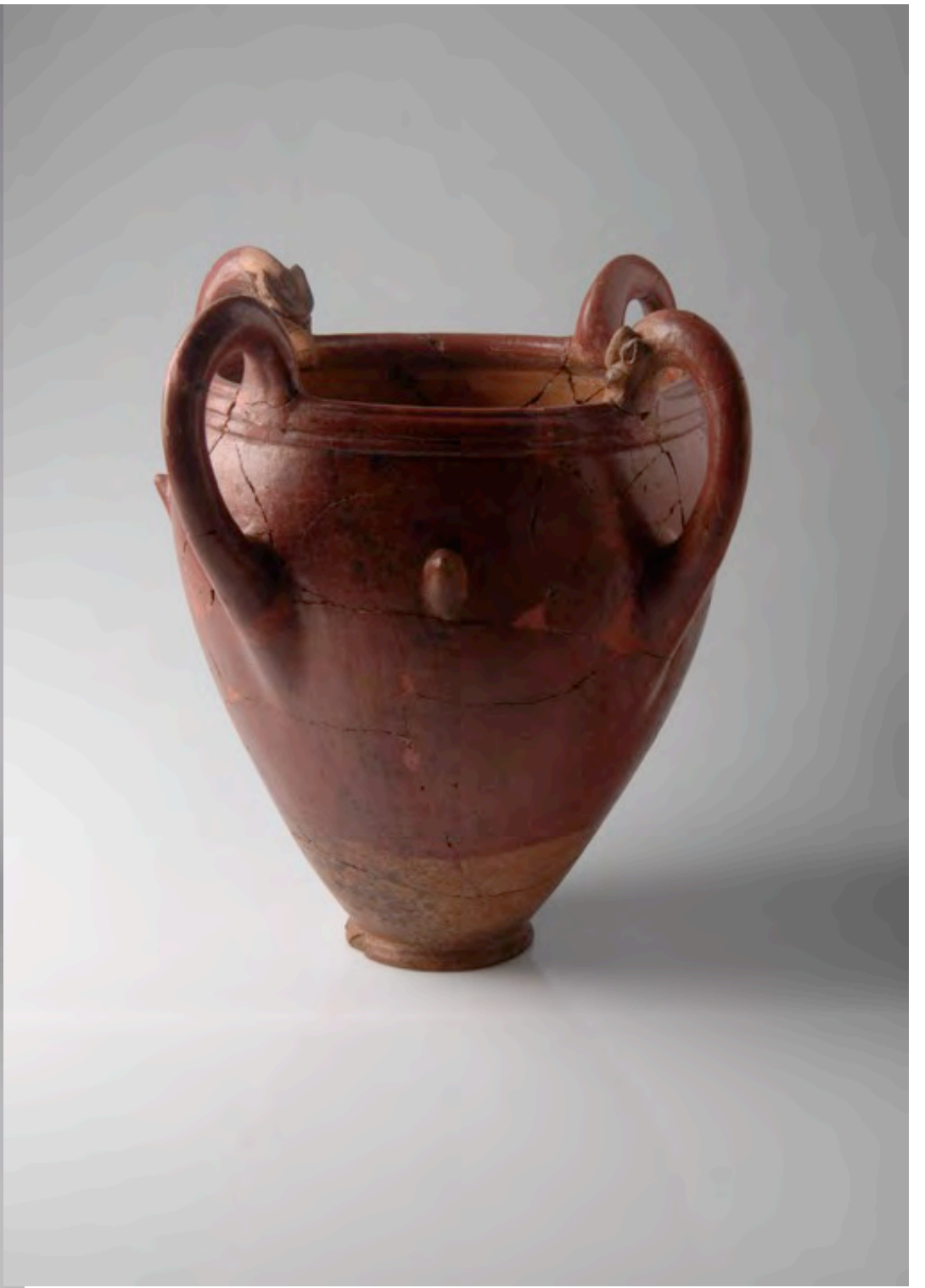
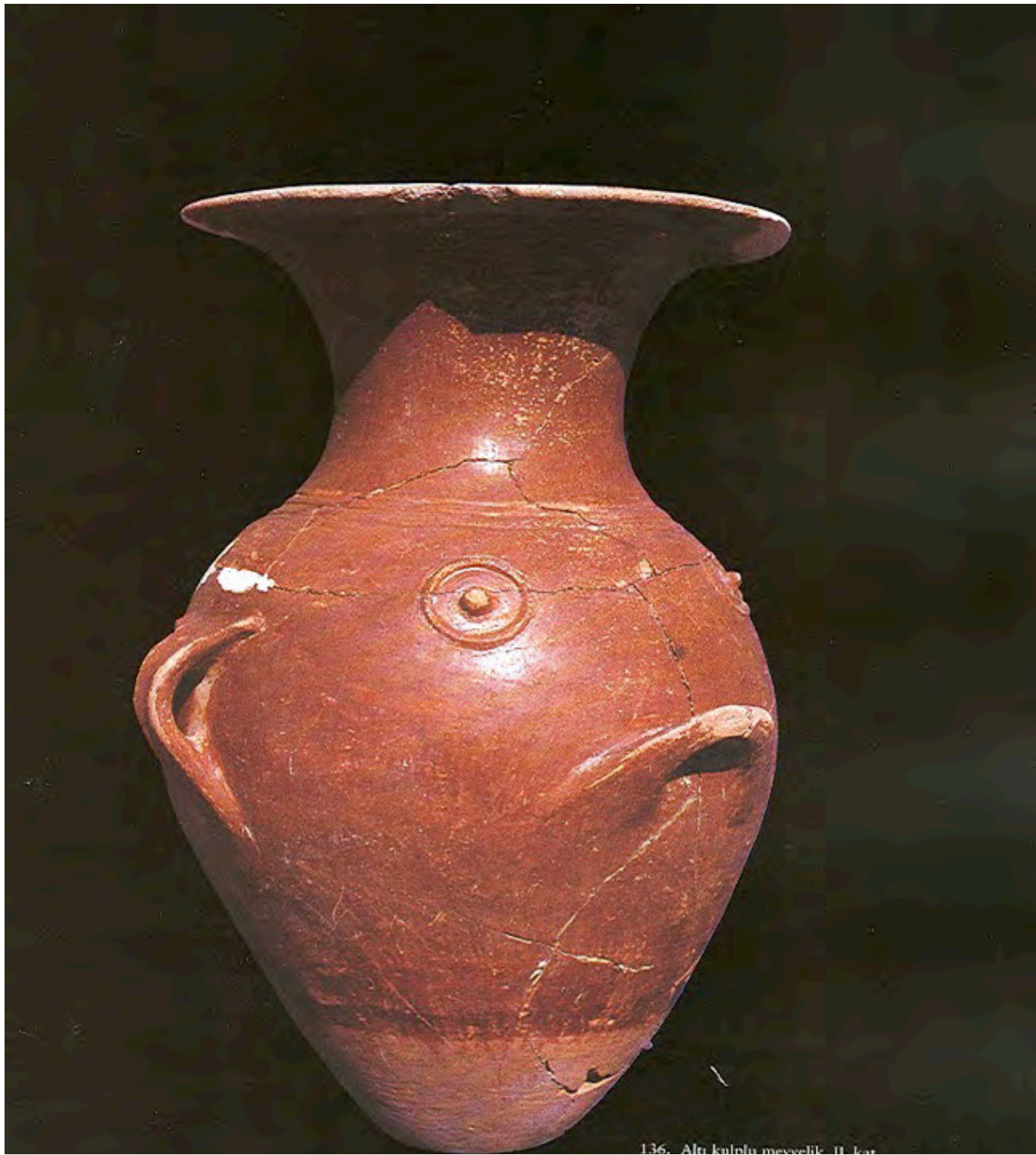


Fig. 51 — Kültepe, Pottery from Level II and 1b









136. Altı kulplu meşelik II. kat











































Ib katı seramiği



Orange-red slip









Replicas of metal vess





























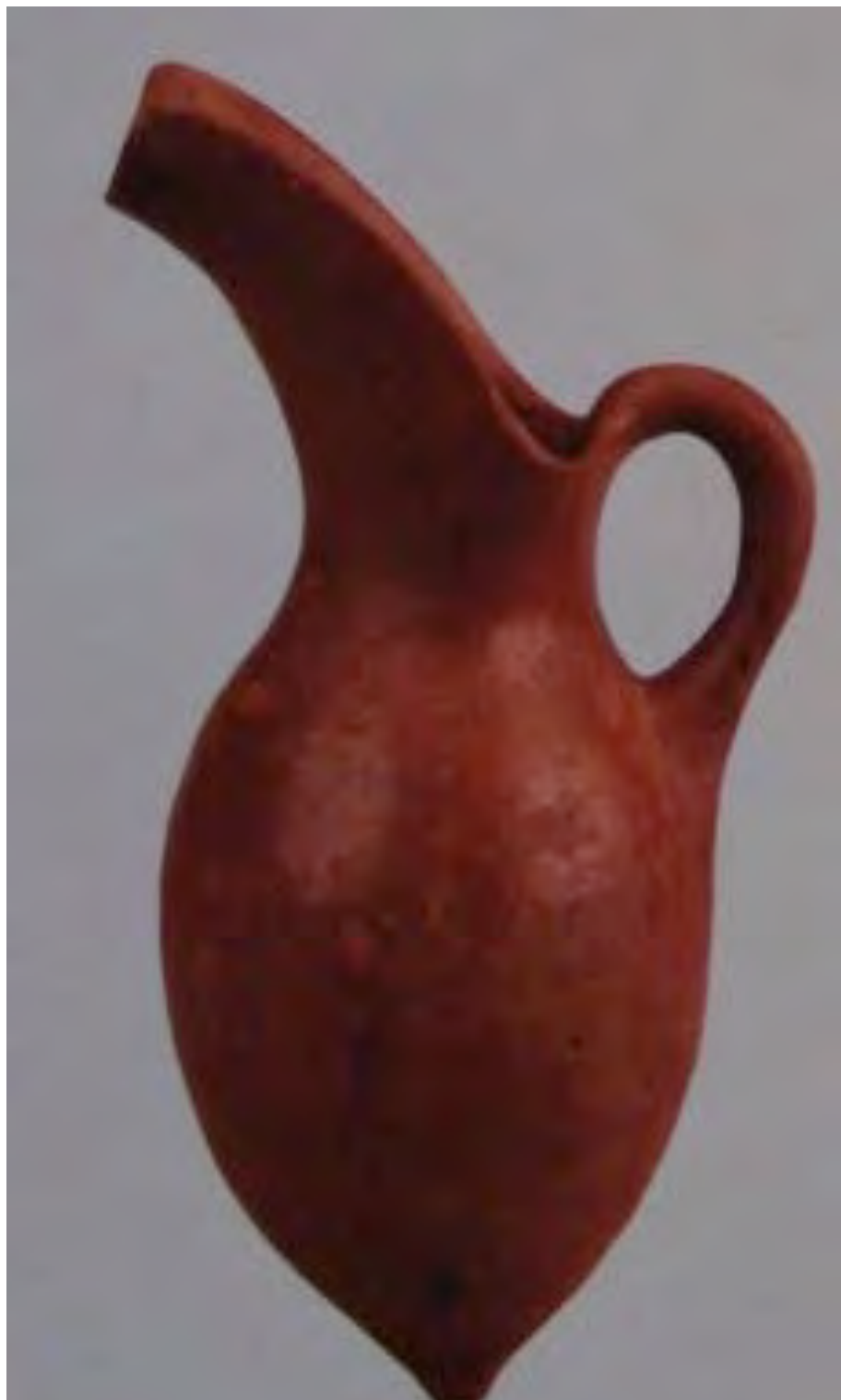




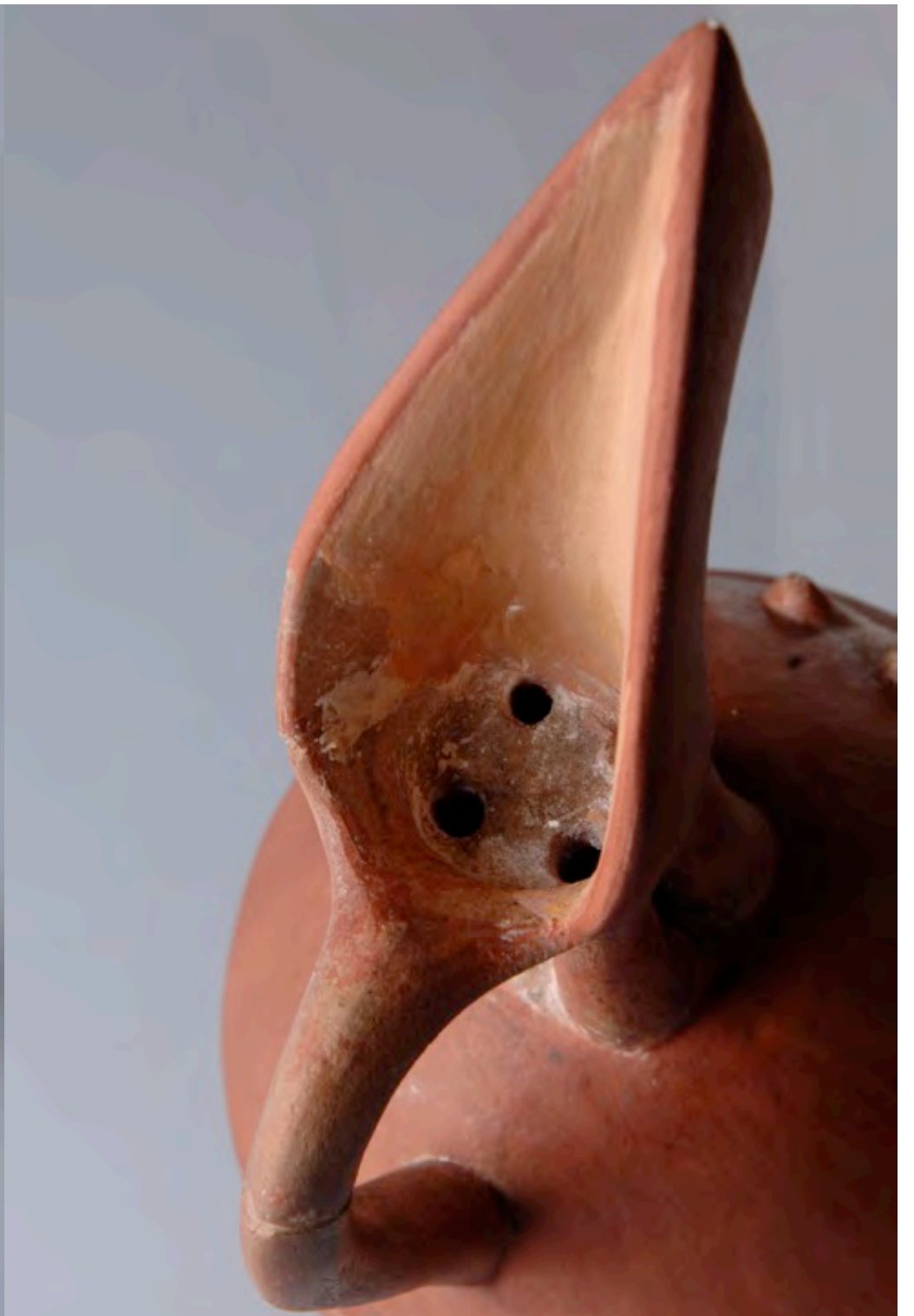
































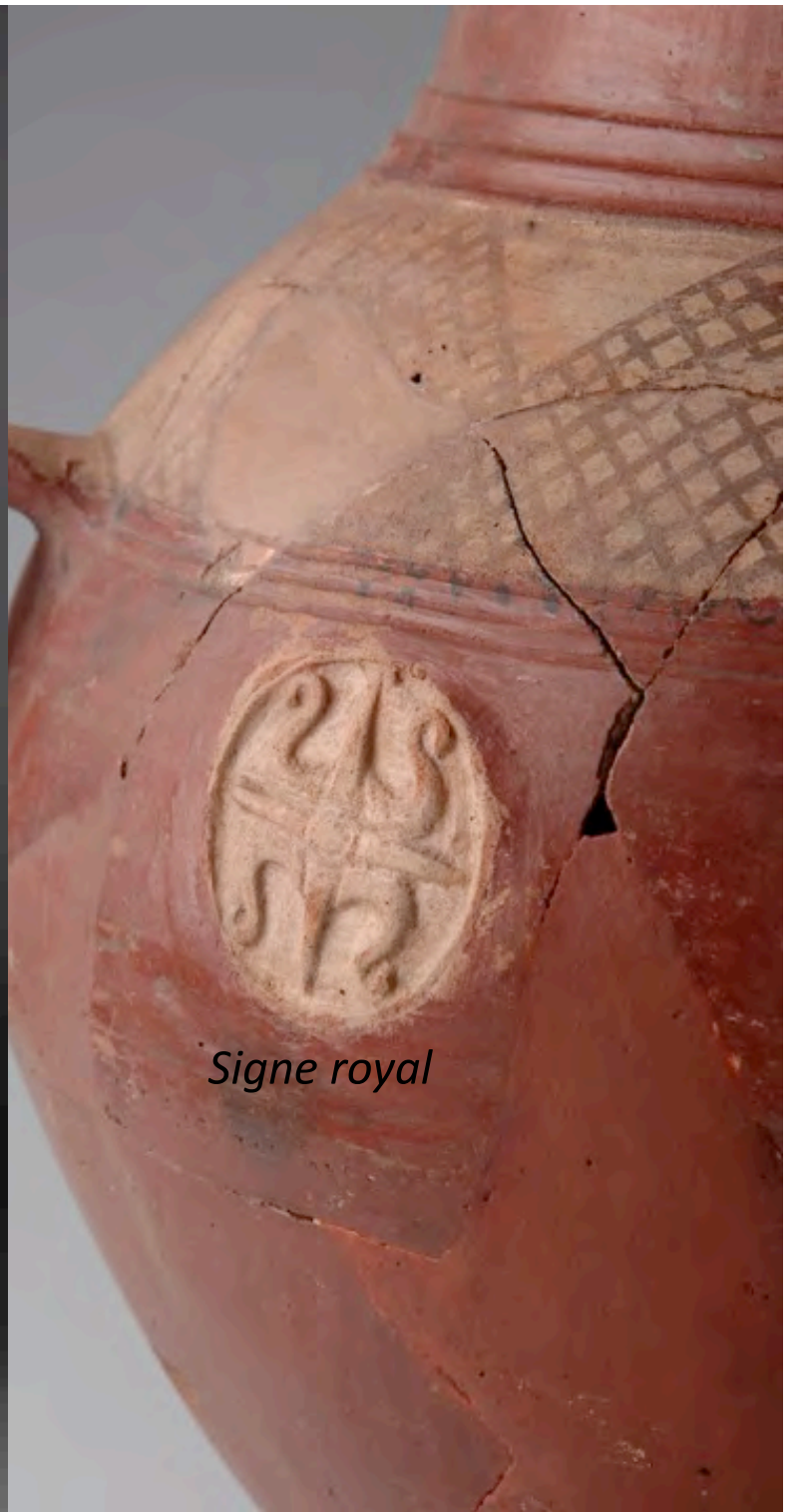












Signe royal







kantharos



Pilgrim flasks

































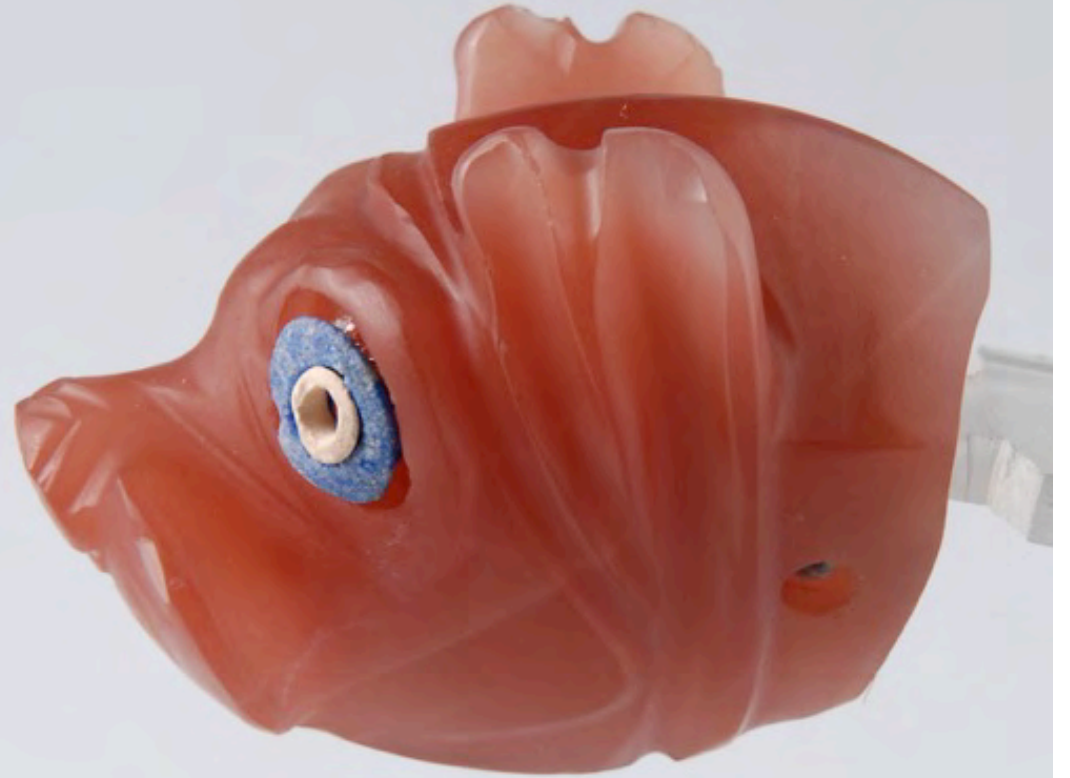






























1988
881526



K95K123
1995





