



T. TARİH KURUMU  
KÜLTEPE KAZISI

1948

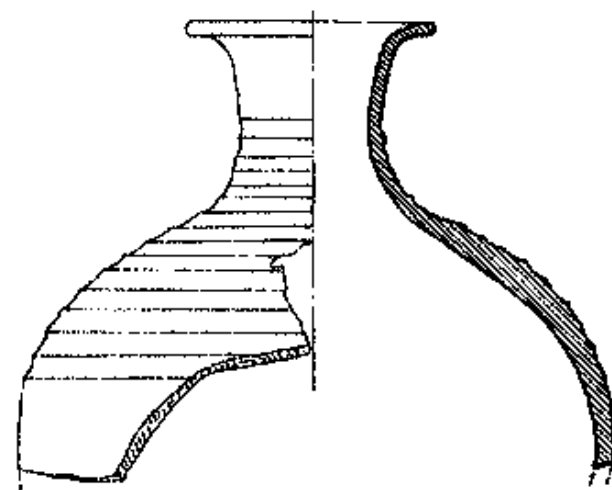
KANIS, KARUM VE KARAHÜYÜK KÖYÜ

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 end of level I1b (EBA II)





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



Fig. 3-15. Kültepe, Level 15, flask

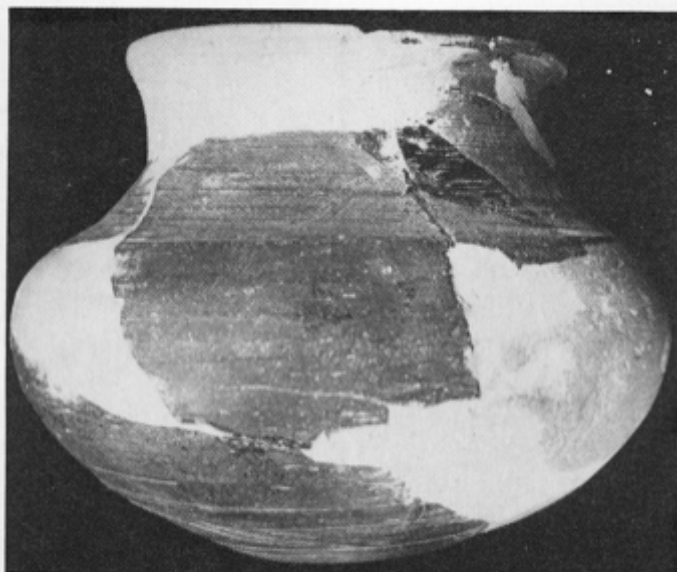


Fig. 3-16. Kültepe, Level 15, flask



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

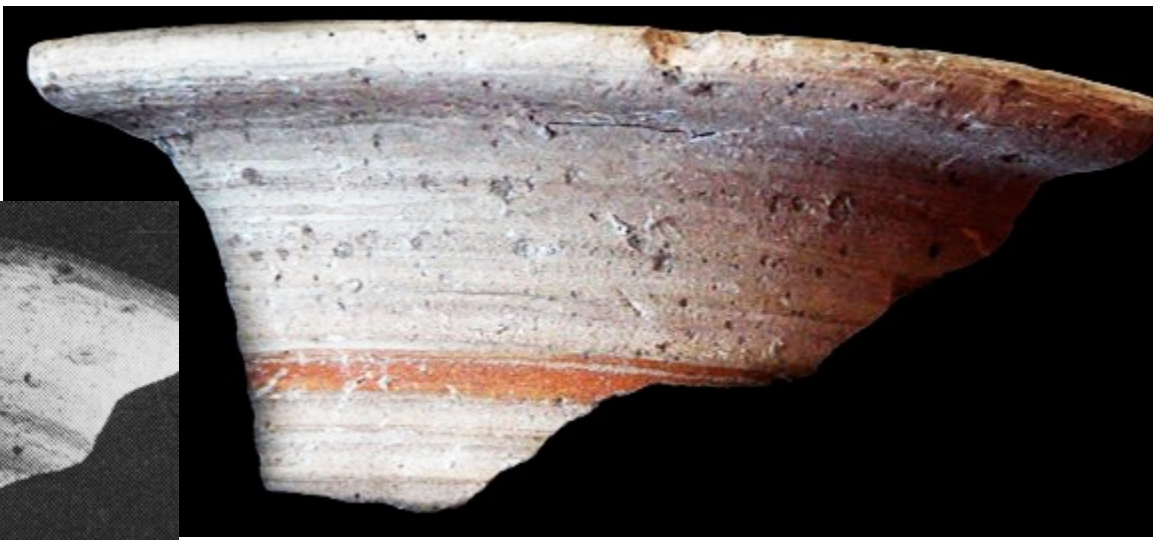
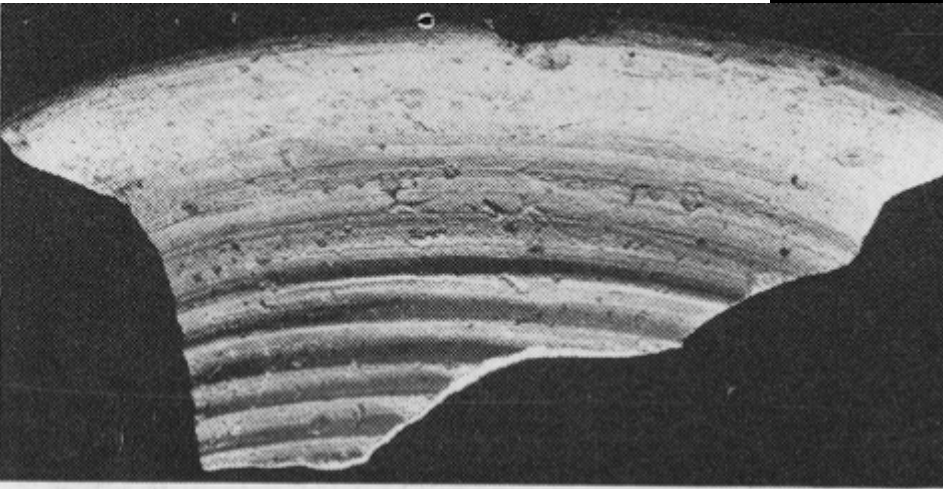
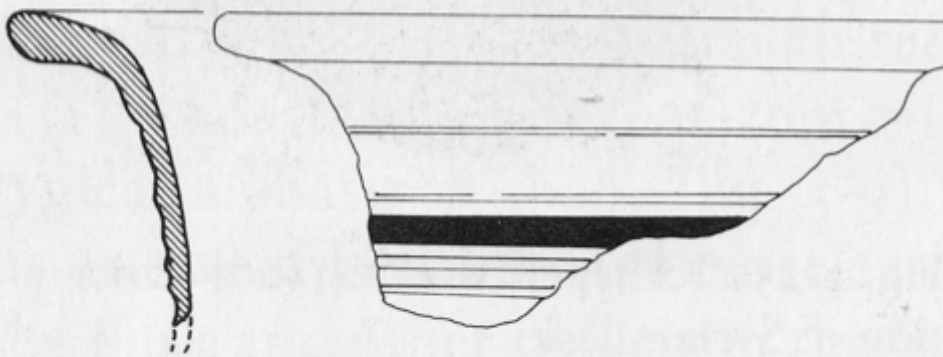
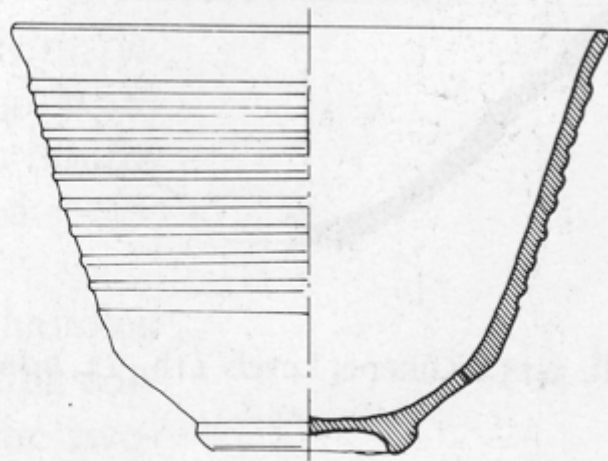


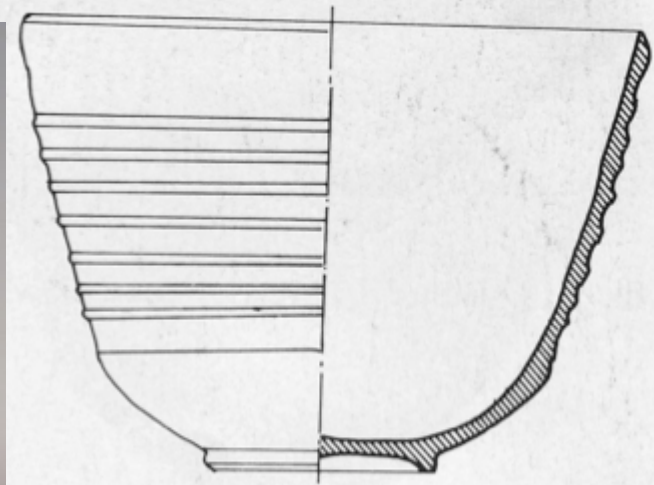
Fig. 3-18. Kültepe, Level 15, flask sherd



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



Ill. 3-12. Kültepe, Level 14, beaker



Ill. 3-13. Kültepe, Level 14, beaker

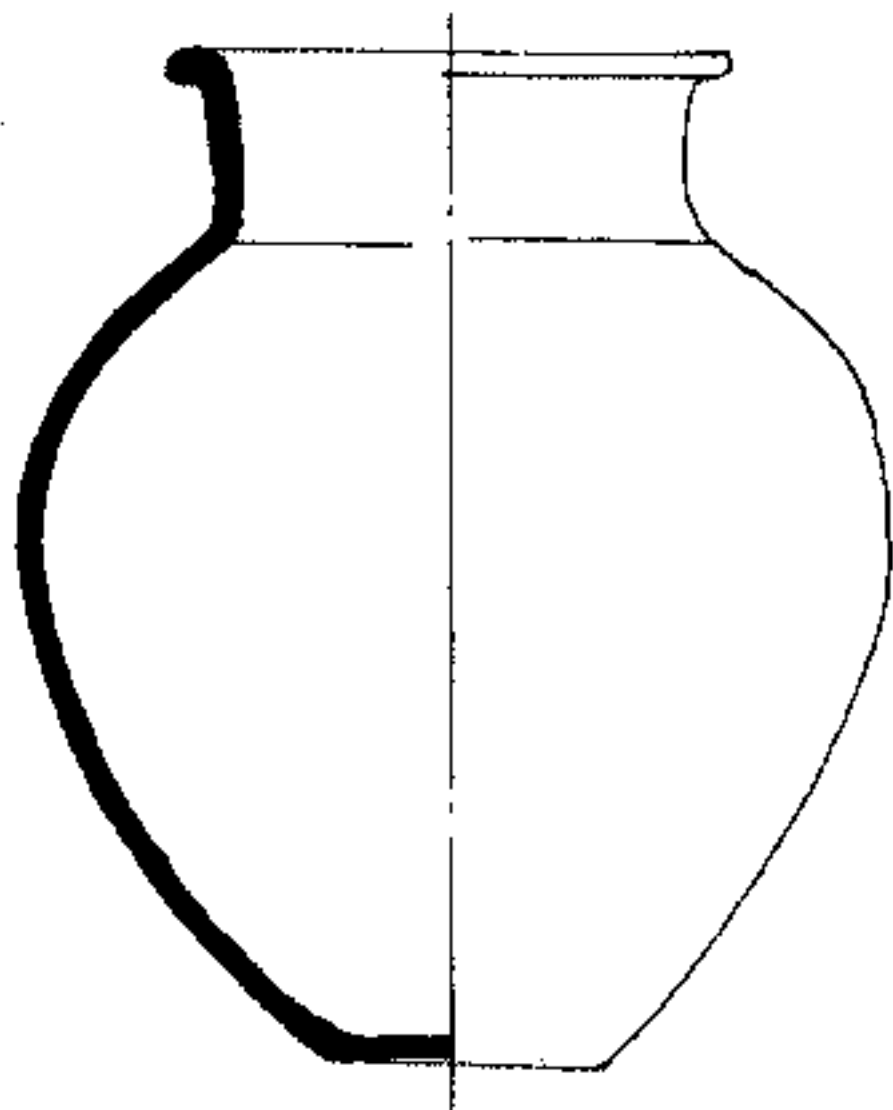


*Beakers.* Two beakers found in Level 14 constitute the second type of imported ceramic wares (figs. 3-19 and 3-20; ills. 3-12 and 3-13).<sup>34</sup> Found in the same cist grave as the beakers was a handmade beak-spouted pitcher in a shape foreign to central Anatolia (fig. 3-21).<sup>35</sup> It finds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



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







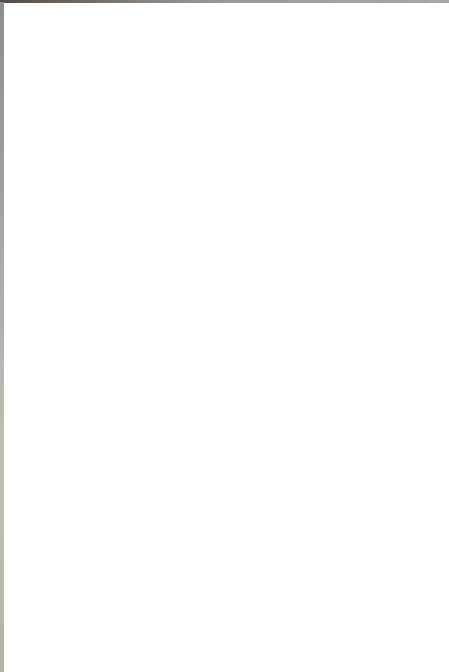




Fig. 3-31. Kültepe, Level 12, two-handled tankard



Fig. 3-32. Kültepe, Level 13, tankard



Fig. 3-33. Kültepe, Level 13, tankard

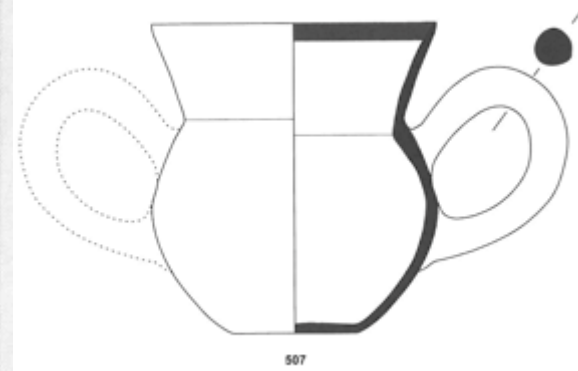


Fig. 3-34. Acemhöyük pot grave, tankard

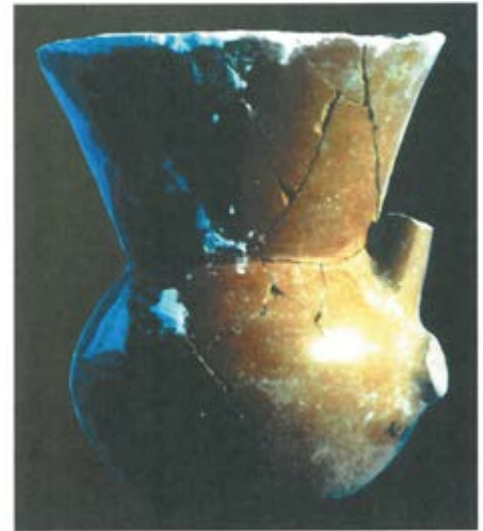
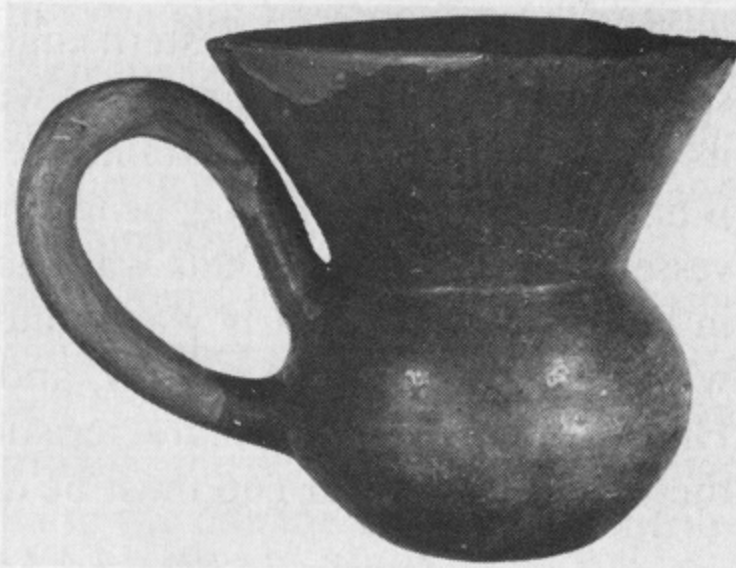
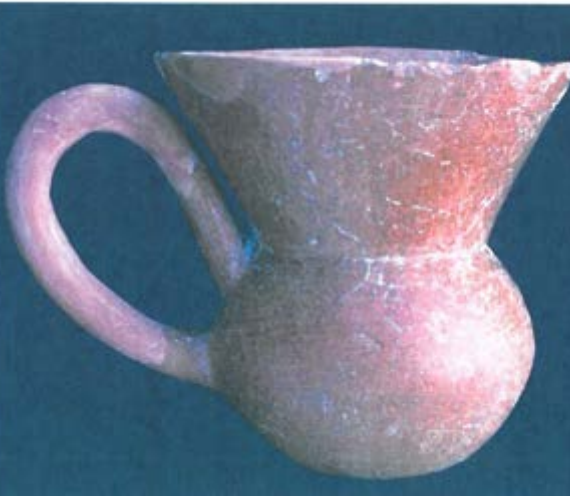


Fig. 3-35. Acemhöyük pot grave, one-handled cup

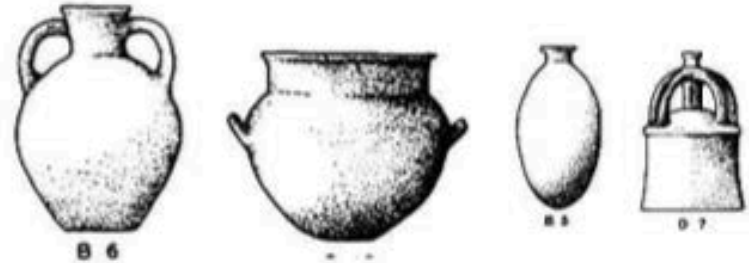
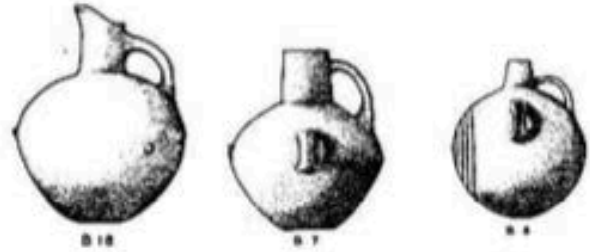
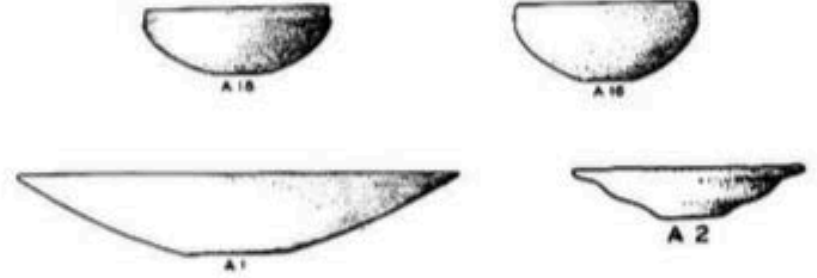
Acemhöyük X=Kültepe 13?



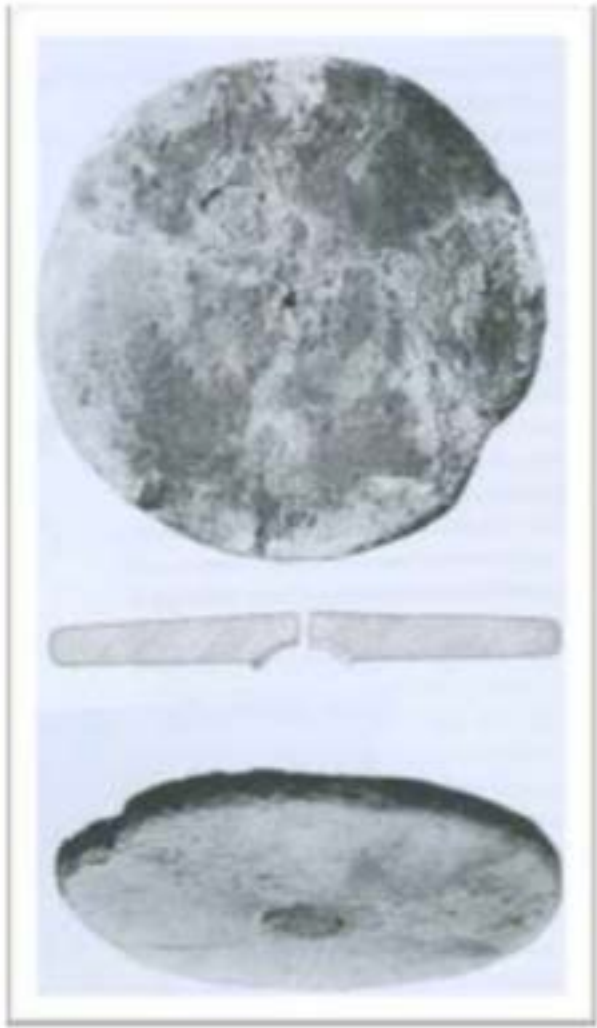
Troya'da I. Yerleşme için tipik olan koyu yüzlü açık kılı çanak çömlek kesintisiz olarak azalarak ve bazı ufak değişikliklerle Troya II. ve III. Yerleşmelerde de devam etmiştir. Bunun yerine, IIa'dan itibaren gerek mimaride ve gerekse çanak çömlekte bazı önemli değişiklikler ortaya çıkmaya başlar. IIa-c 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 (IIa 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 açık kılı çanak çömlektir. Aynı paralel gelişme ETÇ III döneminde de devam eder.

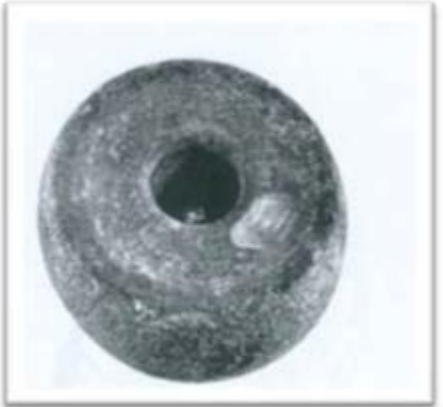
Troya I'in geç evresinde **tankard** formunun ortaya çıkışı, yine A12 formundan gelişen ve ETÇ II'nin son evresine tarihlendirilen IIa'da son şeklini alan 'A16' olarak adlandırılan **içe dönük dudaklı kase formu**, farklı mallarla bir sonraki ETÇ III boyunca Troya'nın karakteristik kase formlarından 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



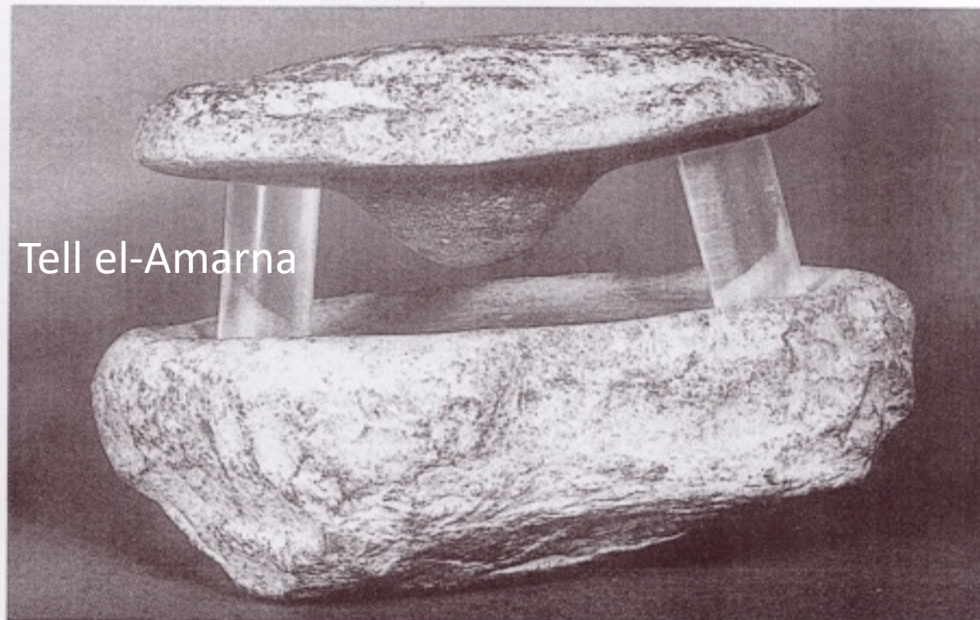




Blau Monuments, Uruk, MO 3500-3200



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.



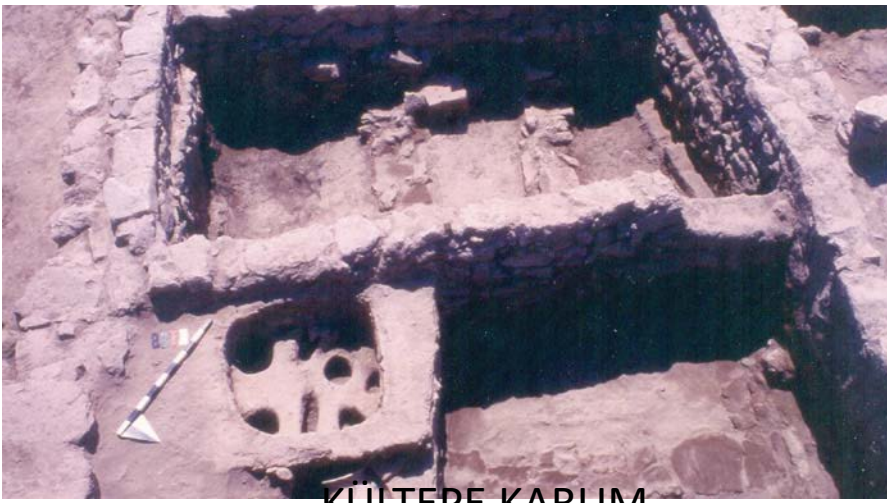
Tell el-Amarna

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.



Figure 11 - Rotary stone at Şaraga Höyük





KÜLTEPE KARUM



ŞARAGA



ANATOLIA AND THE ANCIENT  
NEAR EAST

## Studies in Honor of Tahsin Özgüç

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Edited By

Kutlu Emre  
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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 reached<sup>1</sup>. The excavations were continued in 1955-56, 1958, 1960 and 1963 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); flat 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 7.30-7.39 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 explained<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>1</sup> T. Özgüç, *Ausgrabungen in Kültepe-Erucht über die im Auftrage der Türkischen Historischen Gesellschaft, 1948 durchgeführten Ausgrabungen*, T.T.K.Y.V., 38, Ankara 1950 (Abb. T. Özgüç, *Kültepe 1948*), p. 193 ff.; M. - T. Özgüç, *Ausgrabungen in Kültepe-Erucht über die Aufträge der Türkischen Historischen Gesellschaft, 1949 durchgeführten Ausgrabungen*, T.T.K.Y.V., 13, Ankara 1953 (Abb. M. - T. Özgüç, *Kültepe 1949*), p. 158, 168 ff.

<sup>2</sup> 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**

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 level<sup>1</sup> 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 used<sup>2</sup>. 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 M<sup>3</sup> on the Cıradel mound, and with the first phase of the Early Hittite level at Alaca Höyük<sup>4</sup>. In level IV there is also another kind of pottery<sup>5</sup> called Mişar III<sup>6</sup>, 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 proportion<sup>7</sup>. 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

<sup>1</sup> T. Özgür, Ausgrabungen in Kültepe, Ankara 1926, p. 216 ff.

<sup>2</sup> Nimet-Elsun Özgür, Ausgrabungen in Kültepe 1929, Ankara 1929, p. 212.

<sup>3</sup> OIP XXVIII, p. 267 ff.

<sup>4</sup> H. Z. Kossak, Alaca Höyük Hüftümlü 1927-28, Ankara 1927, Pl. pl. 49.

<sup>5</sup> Kültepe 1929, p. 272.

<sup>6</sup> Kültepe 1929, p. 165.

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

ACEMHÖYÜK SERAMIĞI

KUTLU EMRE

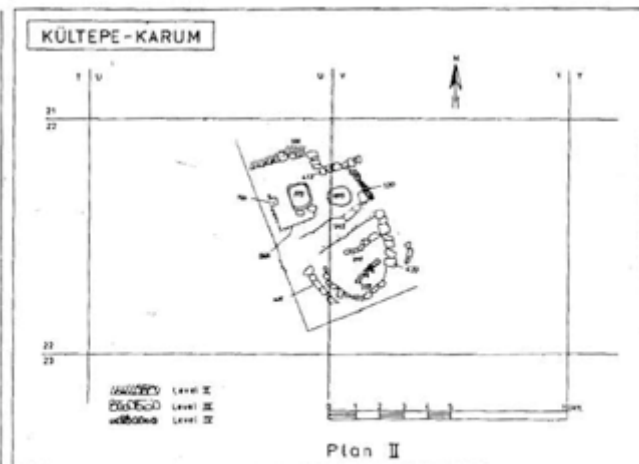
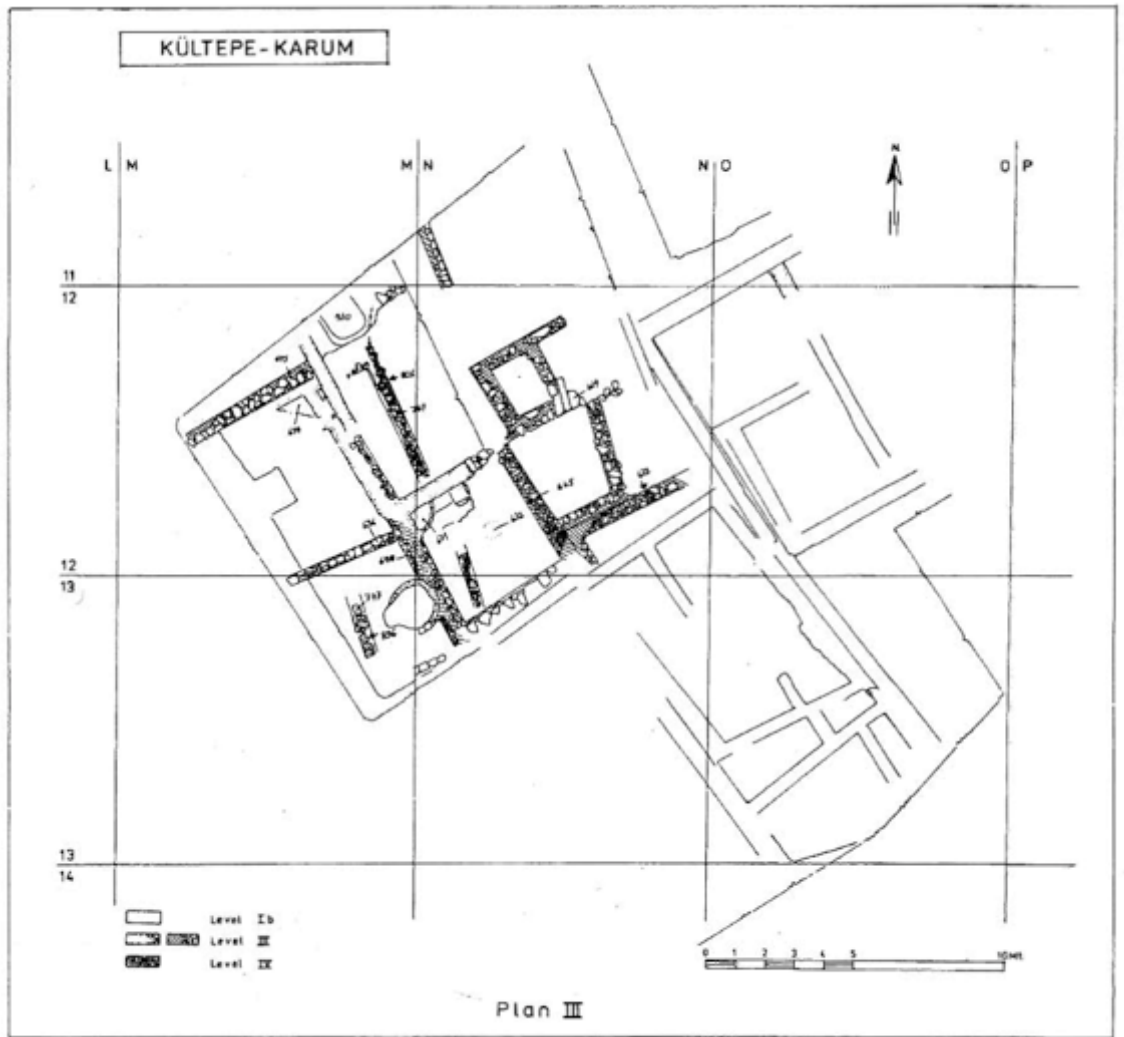
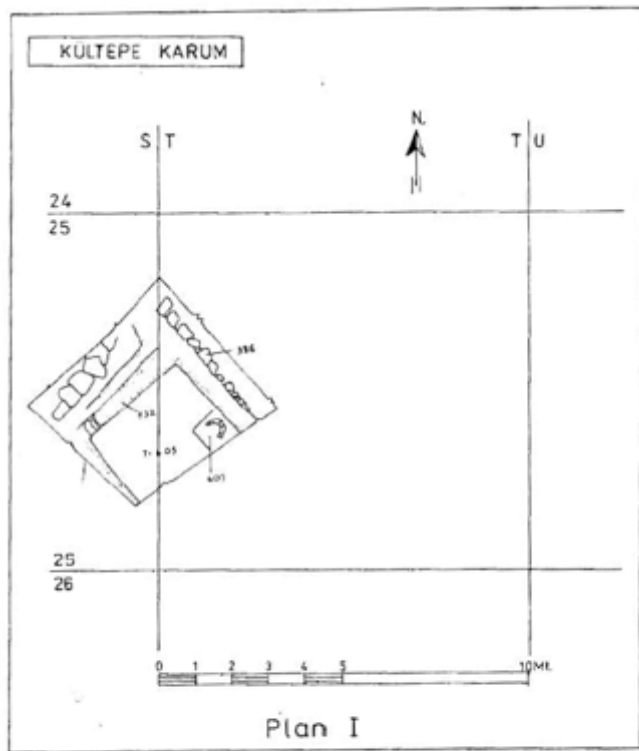
Acemhöyük'de çanak-çömlek, DB-GB/27-30; NA-U/45-51; TZ/29-33; TA-NA/78 plânkarelerde açılan büyük kazı alanlarında ele geçmiştir. Bu çukurlarda, yukarıdan aşağıya, tesbit edilen üç mimarlık seviyesinde (I - III) Hitit seramiği denilen çanak-çömleğin kullanıldığı anlaşılmıştır. Kazı alanlarının dördünde de, höyüğün yüzeyine çok yakın olan I. seviye tahribe uğramış ve ancak bir kaç kesik duvar kalıntısı ile varlığı anlaşılmıştır. Bu mirtariye 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, mirtariye 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.

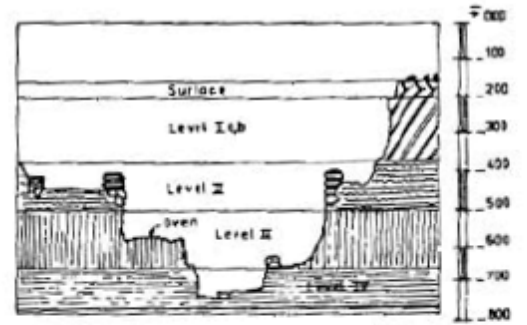
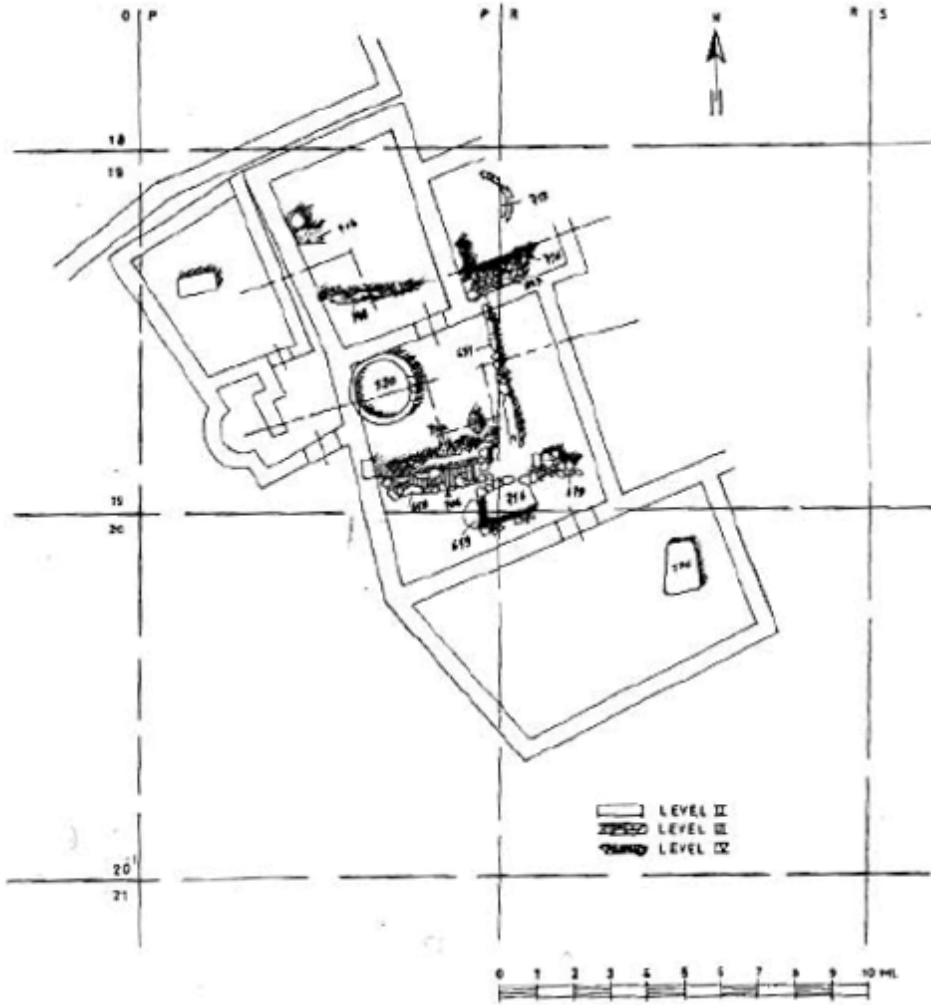
Büyük bir yangın geçiren III. seviyede bol miktarda çanak-çömlek bulunmuştur. Bunlar arasında (ucu sivri, ayakkabı biçiminde içki kâbi, hayvanbaş şekline biten kulüp, dalgalı hatlarla bezeli kaplar, gaga ağızlı iri testiler, kapaklı iri vazolar, çift kulplu çömlekler gibi) Kaniş Karumu'nun II. kat örneklerinin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

**I. Kat çanak - çömleği :**

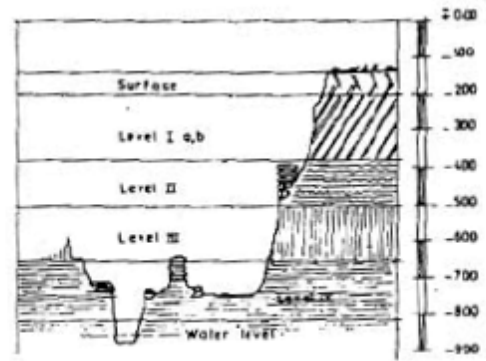
I. Seviye, Acemhöyük'te Hitit seramiğinin kullanıldığı; son mimarlık katıdır. Bu seviyenin seramiği, II. seviye seramiğinin teknik



# KÜLTEPE-KARUM



SECTION A-A



SECTION B-B

Plan IV



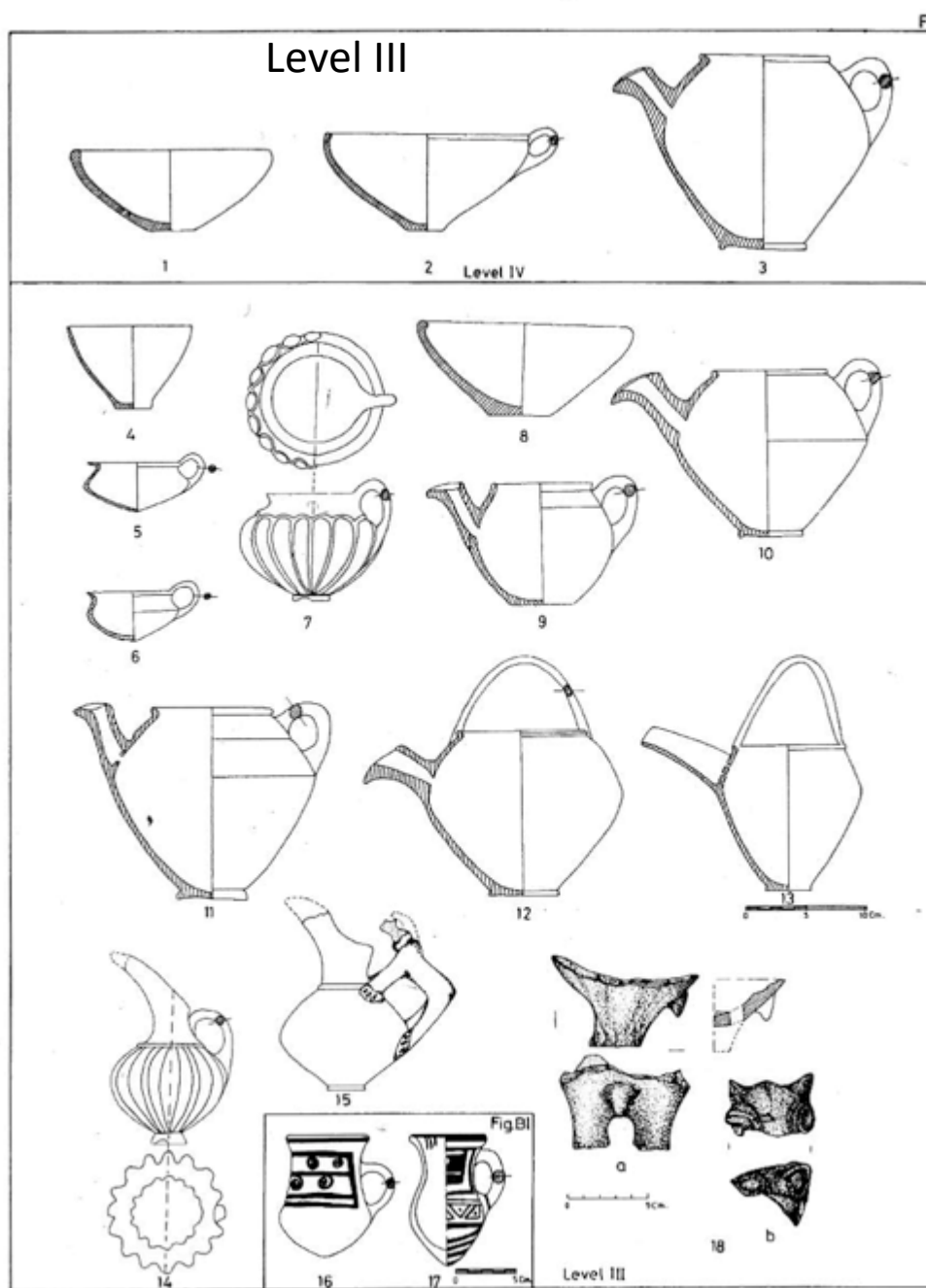


Fig. 1-18

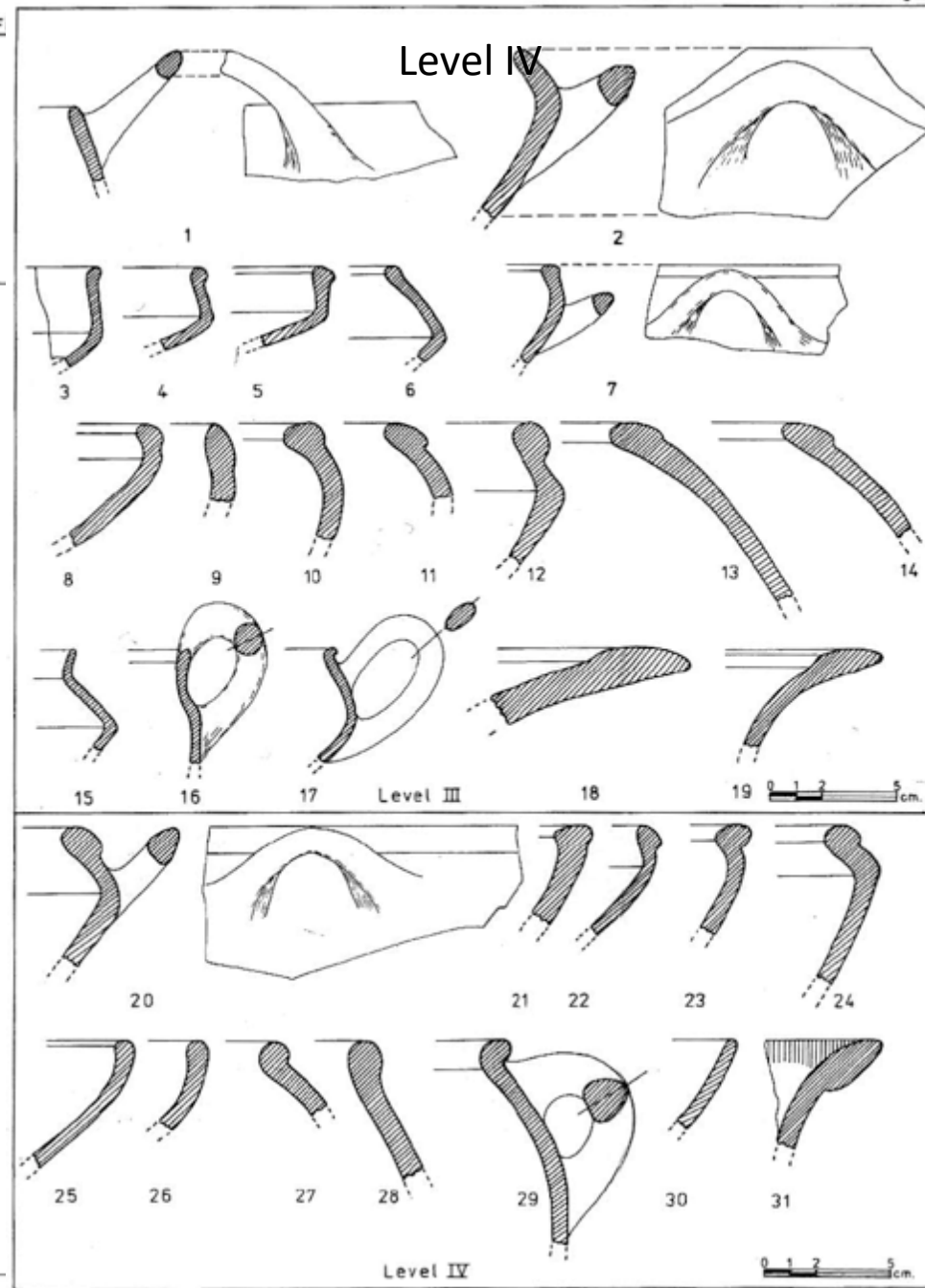


Fig. 1-31

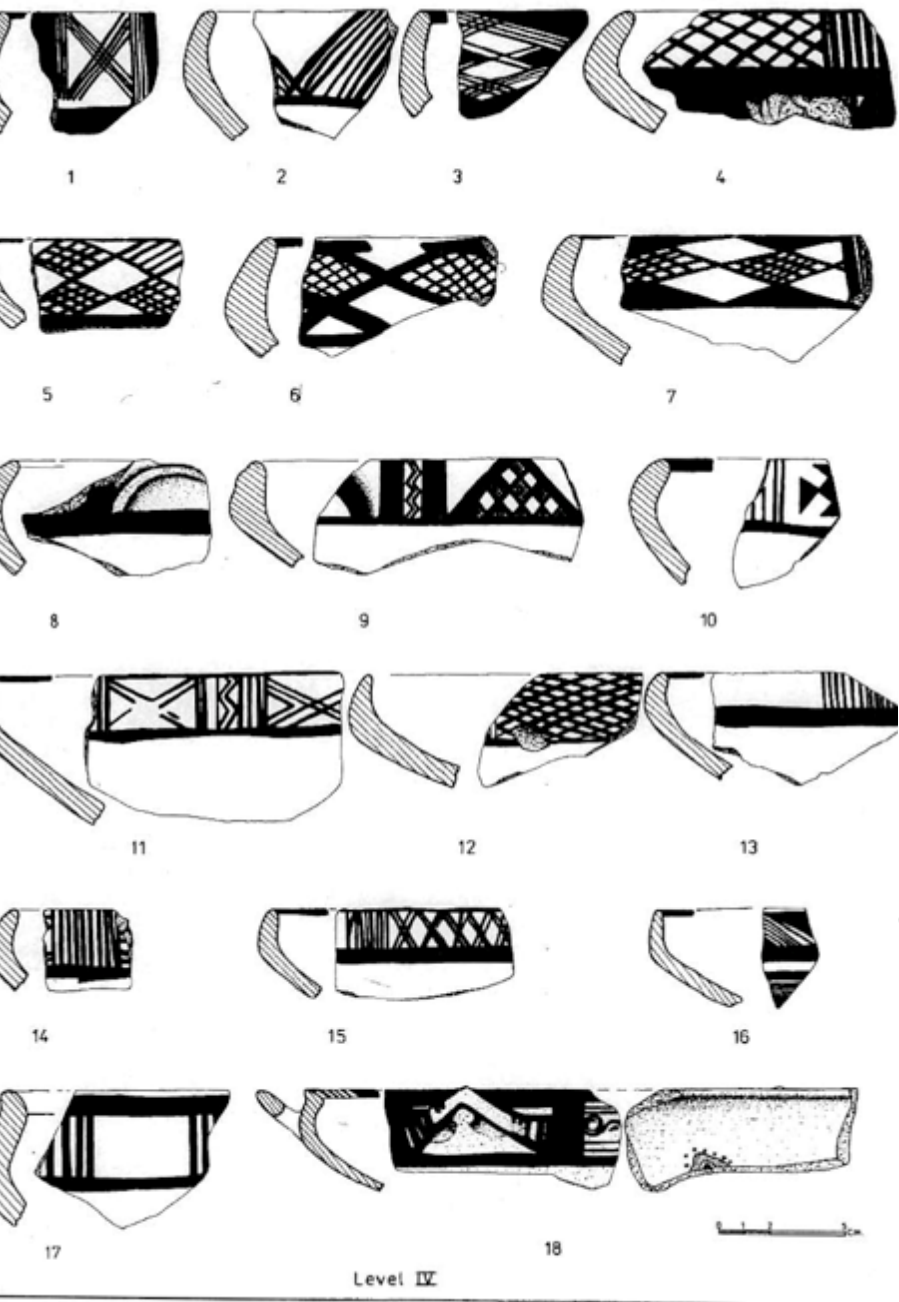


Fig. 1-18

Level IV

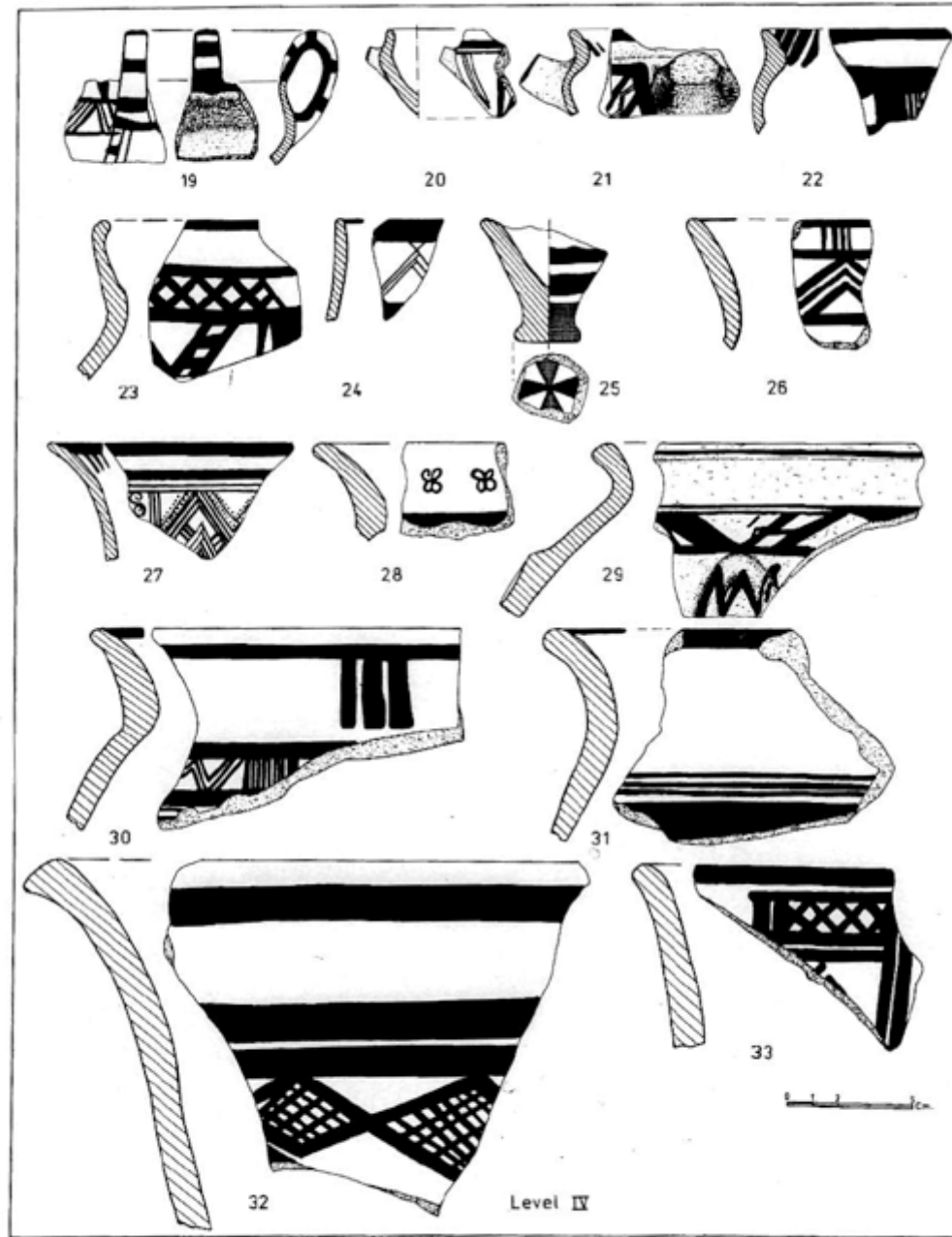
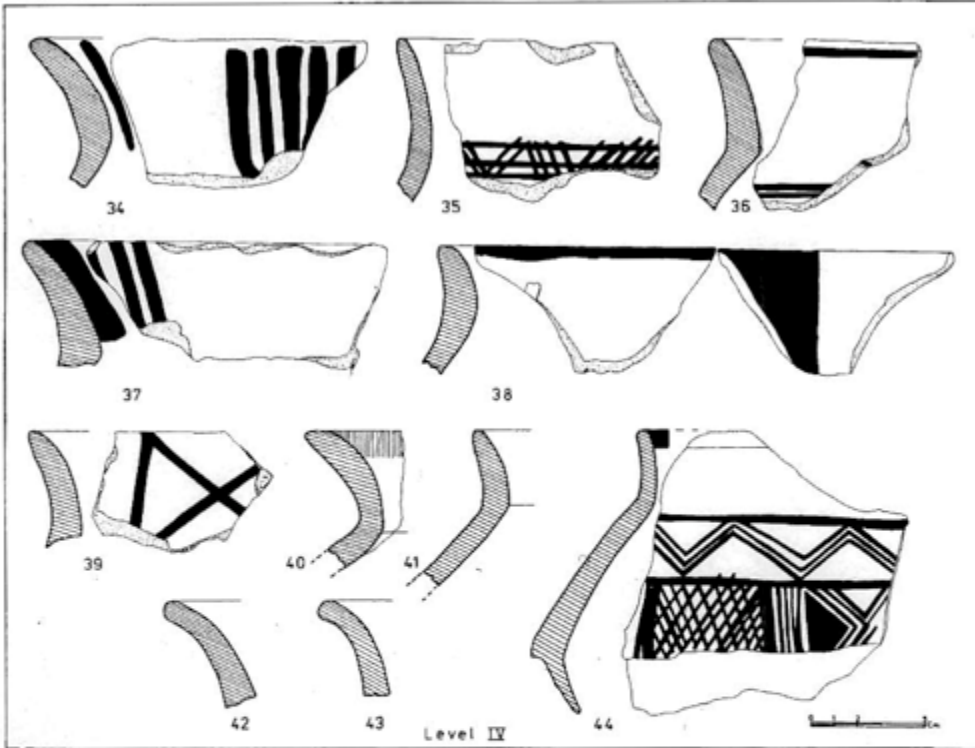


Fig. 19-33

Level IV

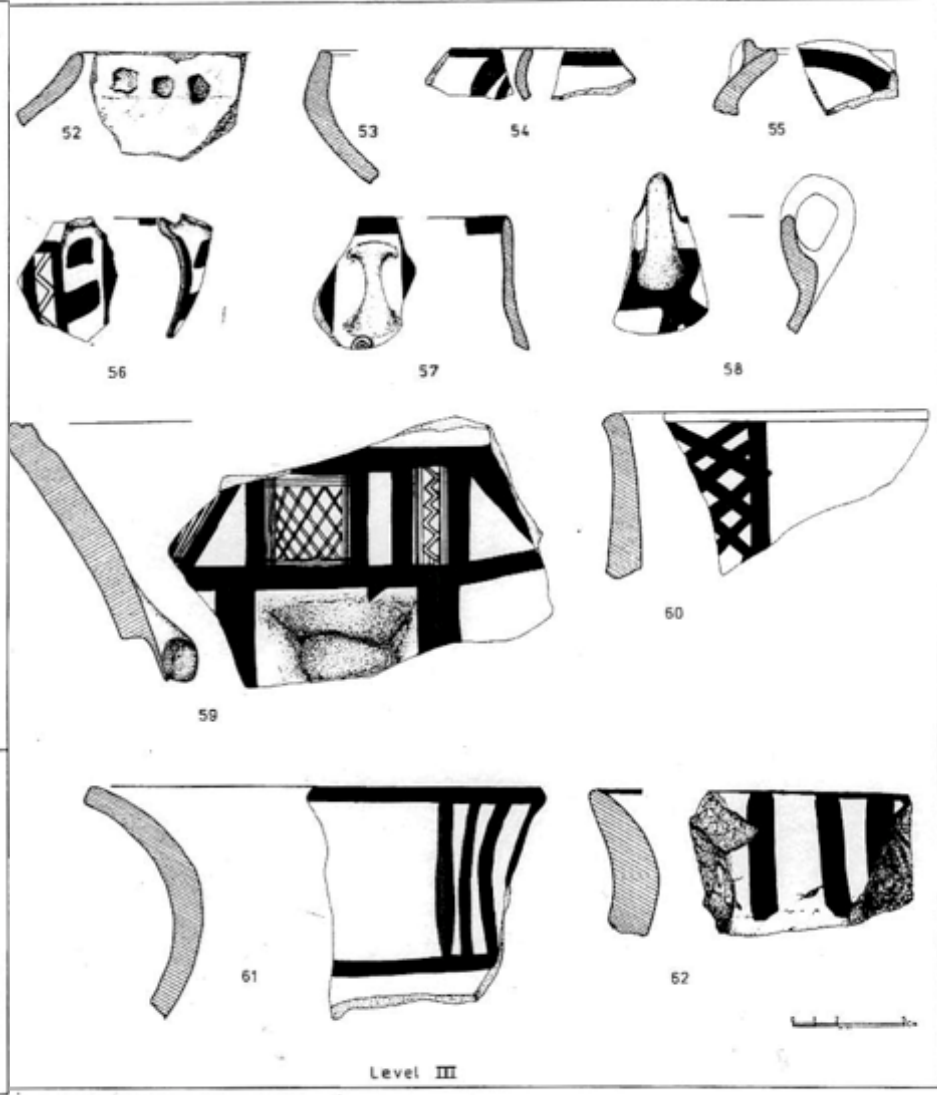
Fig. 8II



Level IV



Fig. 8II



Level III

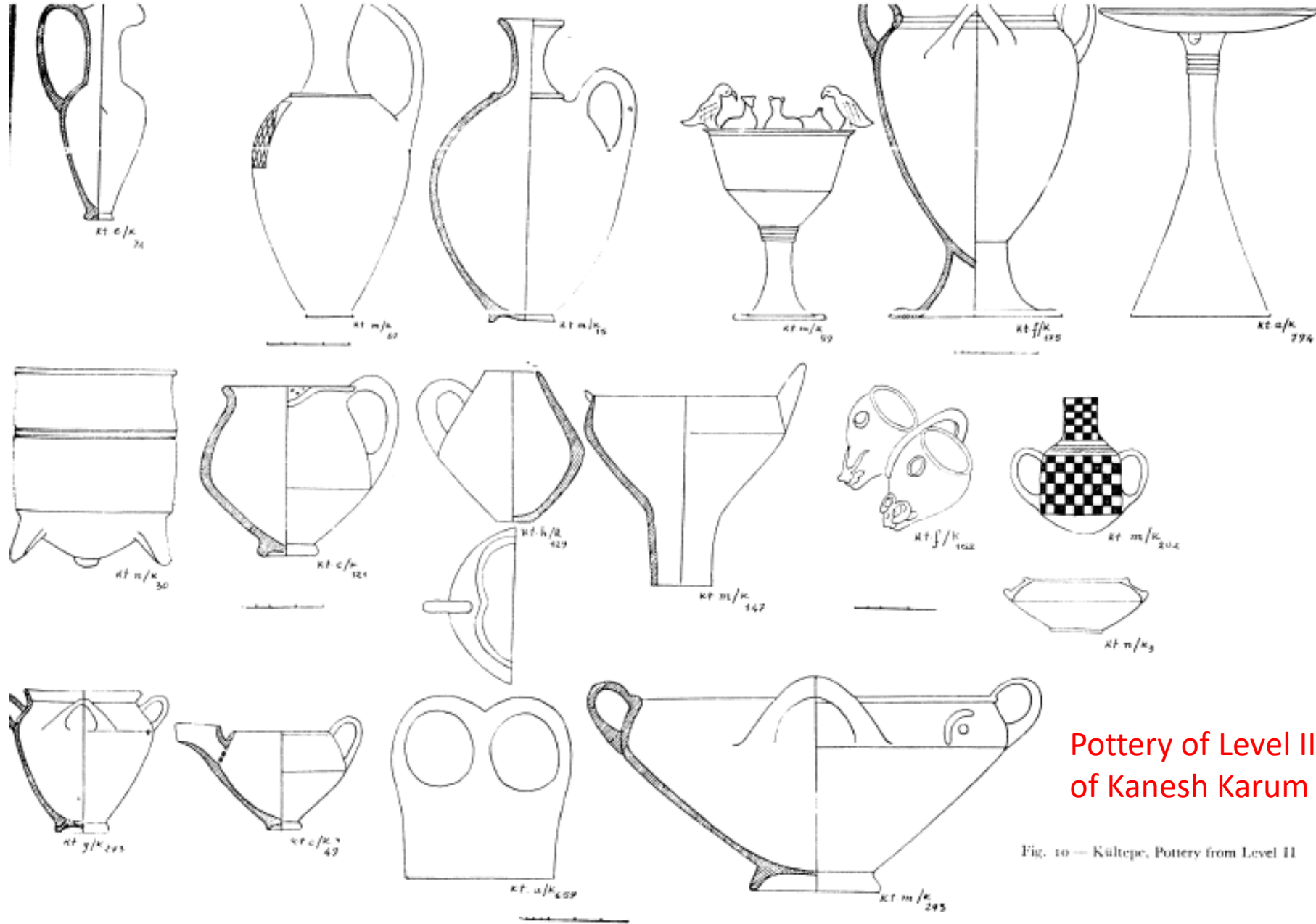


Fig. 34-51

Fig. 52-62

Level III

level III



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

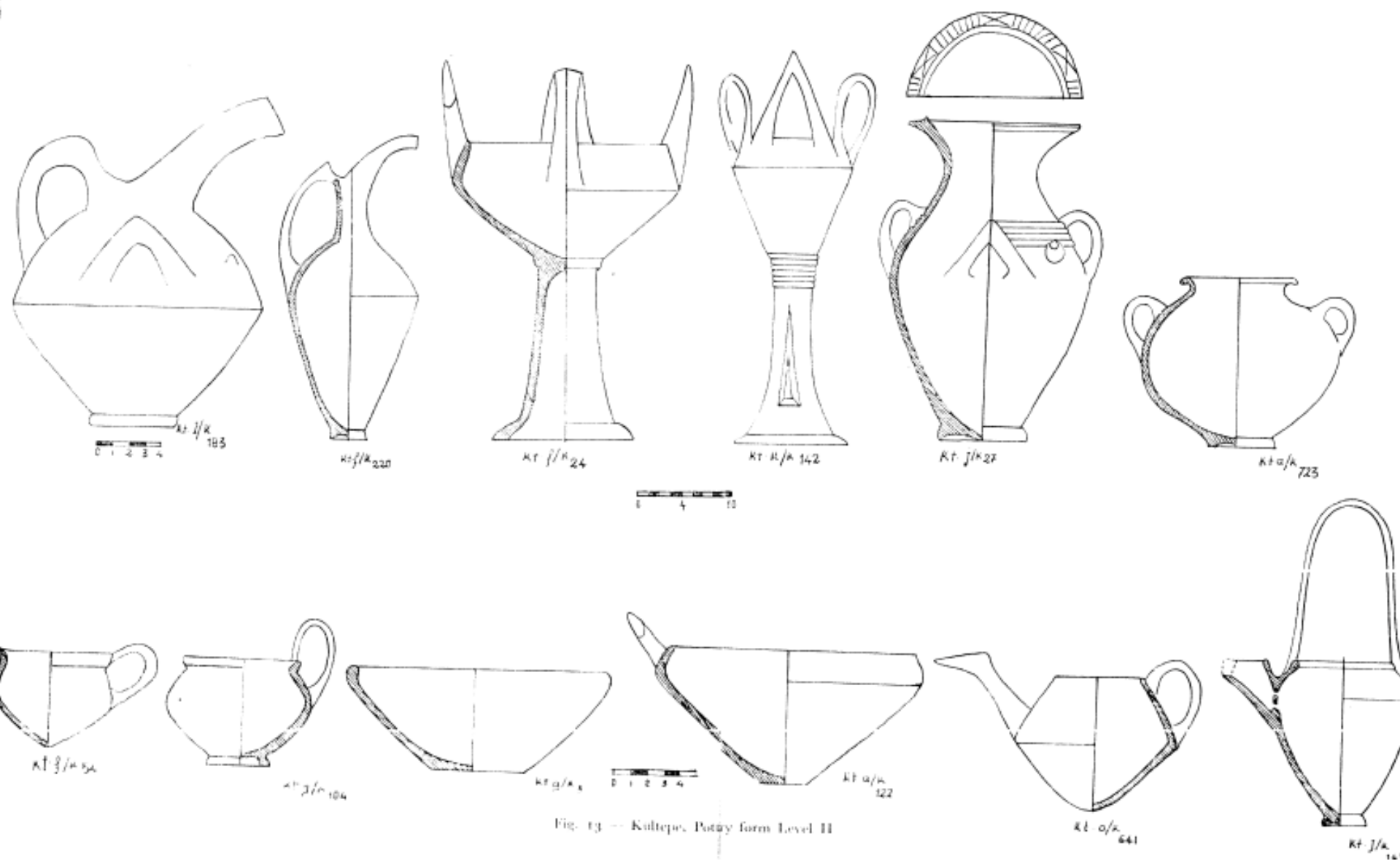
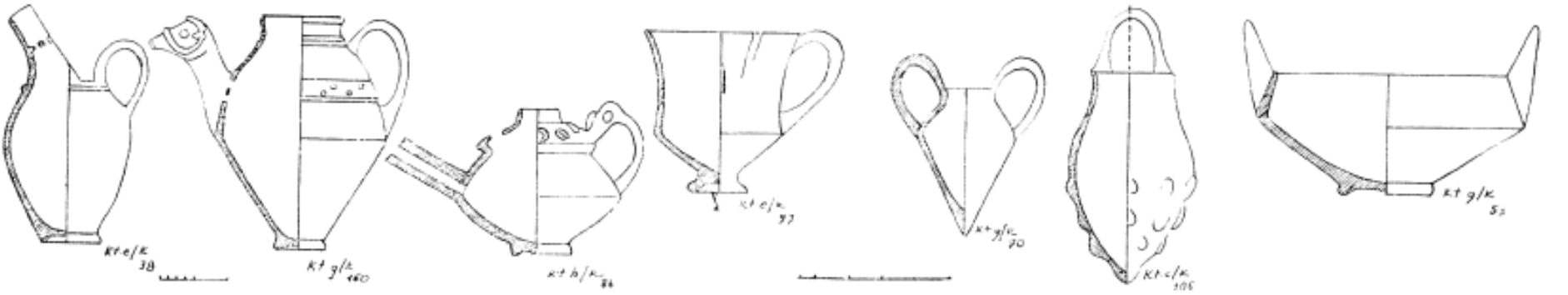
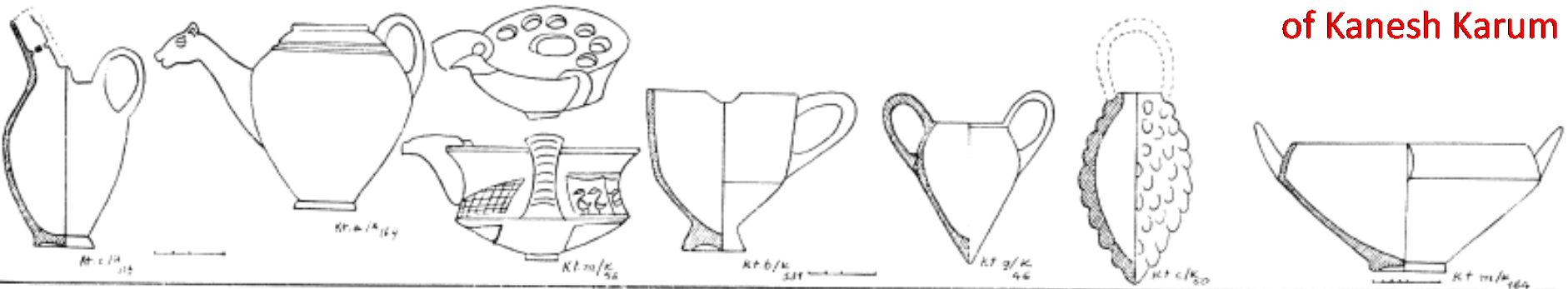


Fig. 13 -- Kültepe, Pottery form Level II

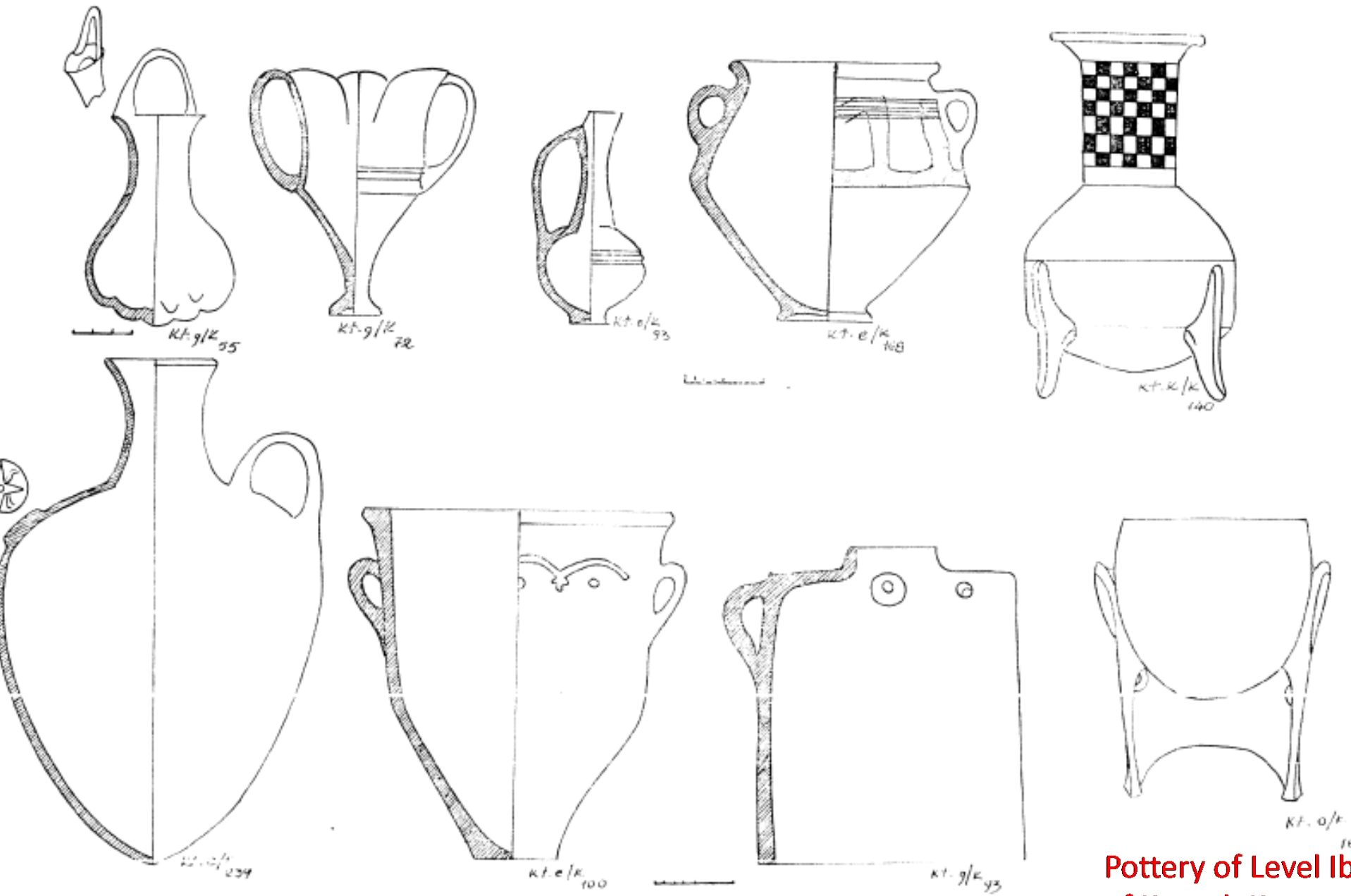
Pottery of Level II  
of Kanesh Karum

Pottery of Level II  
of Kanesh Karum



Pottery of Level Ib  
of Kanesh Karum

Fig. 11. Multiple Pottery from Level II and Ib



**Pottery of Level II of Kanesh Karum**

Fig. 12 Kultepo. Pottery from Level II



Alişar III





Level IV-I



Level II

Wavy line pottery



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

Wine-red slipped and burnished ware of Level II



ATKÇ Sseramiğinin karakteristik dıř yűzey uygulaması: řarap 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 perdahlı, bazen de perdahsız 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





teapot  
combined containers







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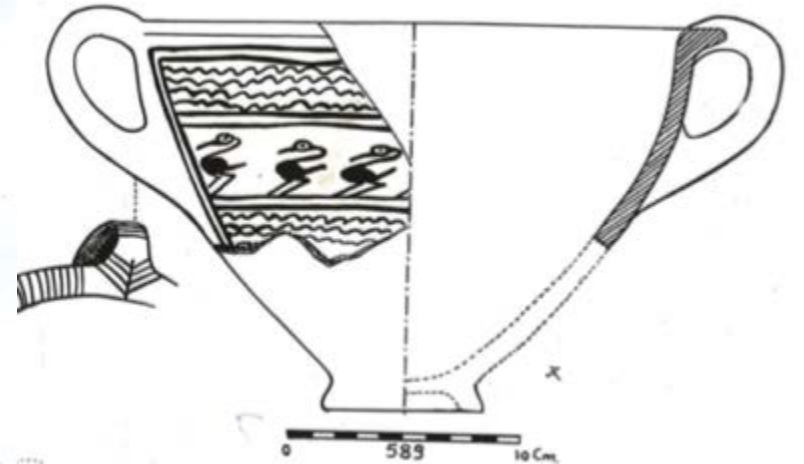




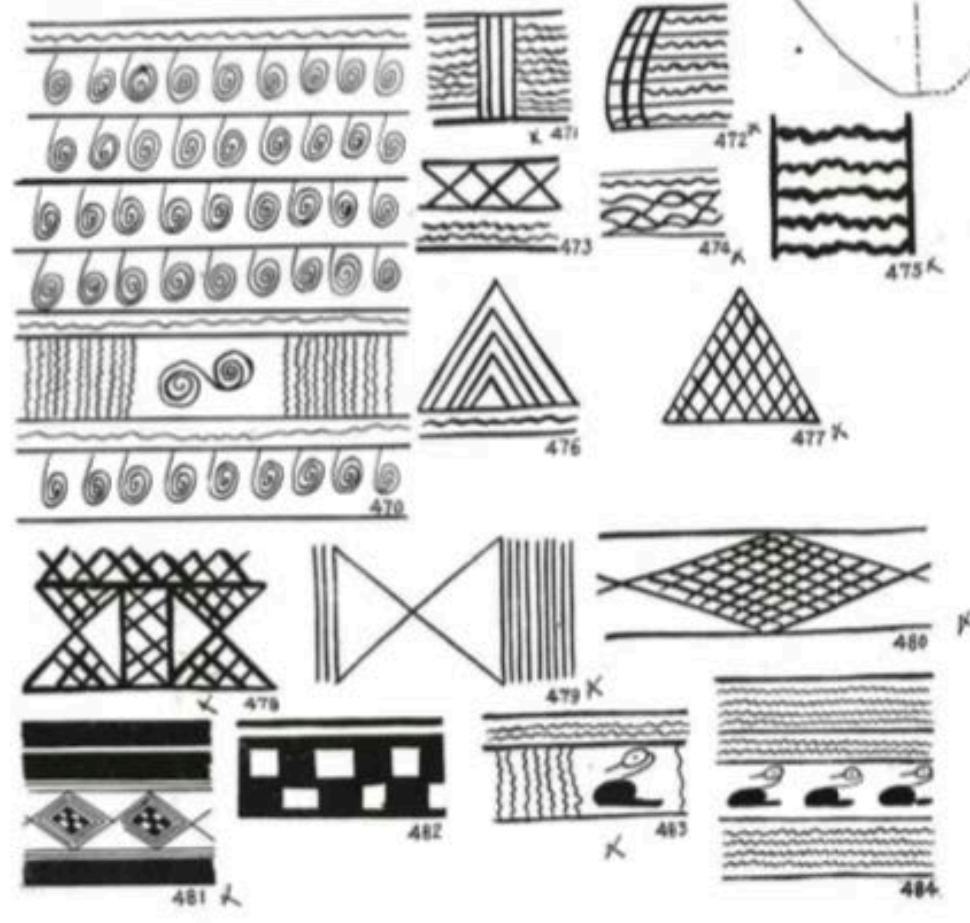
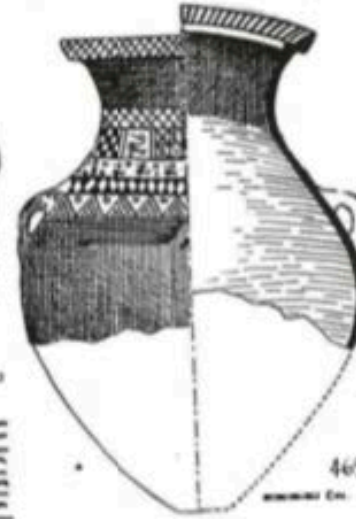
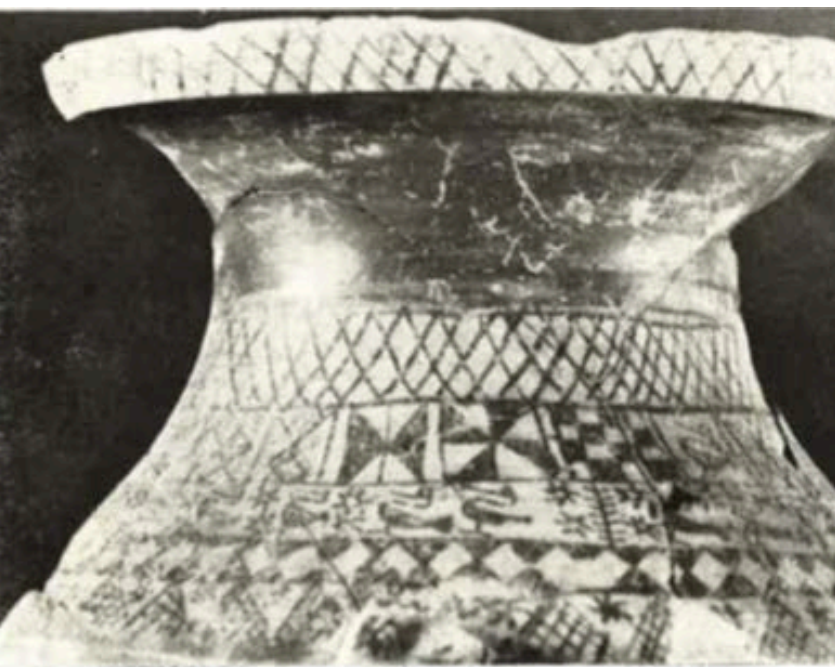
Paneller halinde yapılmış boya bezekler



Panel-decoration











checkered decoration/ damalı bezeme















Relief decoration

Plastic decoration





Relief decoration



Mold-made relief decoration



impressed decoration

Pottery forms



## Pots /çömlekler





Jag and mugs / testi ve maşrap





Beakers/ kadehler



Beak-spouted jugs/ gaga ağızlı testiler





compound spout pitcher



compound spout pitcher



special kind of jugs: plastic decorated handles with animals and rider





liquid spill point



plastic ram head spouted jug

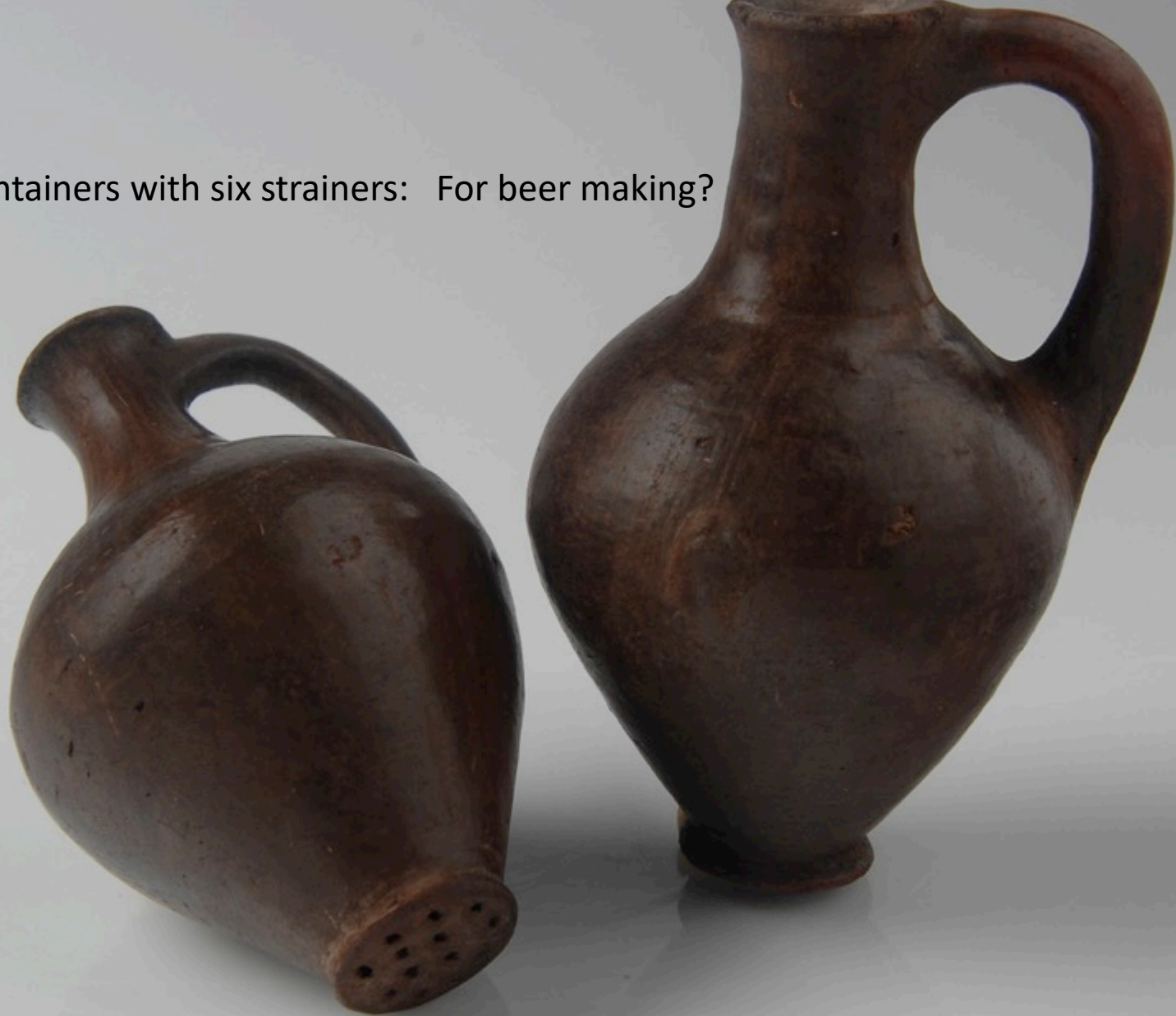








Containers with six strainers: For beer making?





Containers with six strainers:  
For beer making?



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Containers with six strainers:  
For beer making?



storage vessels large spouted jugs, paneled  
decoration / wavy line ceramic



storage vessels large spouted jugs

storage vessels large spouted jugs, paneled  
decoration / wavy line ceramic







Two/three or four handled big pots with paneled decoration / wavy line ceramic



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



trefoil -mouthed jug



trefoil -mouthed jug

