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An Overview of Characteristics and Chronology of Early Bronze Age Pottery in the North of Central Anatolia

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the characteristic features of the pottery culture and reveal its chronological development during the Early Bronze Age in the north of Central Anatolia. The study also includes the pottery culture during the transition from the Late Chalcolithic to the Early Bronze Age and from the Early Bronze Age to the Middle Bronze Age. In addition to pottery that had been used in the region for a long time, it is known that there are painted pottery groups that were used only regionally for a certain period. In this context, this study aims to determine the processes of continuity and change by evaluating the black, grey, red, and brown slipped and burnished pottery groups that are important for the regional chronology, as well as Çıradere, Delice Painted, intermediate, and Alişar III pottery. In Central Anatolia, wheel-made pottery appears with imported pottery starting from EBA 2 and continuing with local production. The geographical distribution of wheel-made pottery in Central Anatolia and its occurrence in the area up to the north are remarkable in terms of the cultural interactions with Mesopotamia and Syria. Various forms, such as tankards, *depas amphikypellon*, teapots, Syrian bottles, and goblets, which contribute to the chronology in Central Anatolia, are also crucial in terms of regional relations. As a result, the pottery culture in the northern part of Central Anatolia had a strong continuity throughout the Early Bronze Age, which spanned a longer period in Central Anatolia compared to Western Anatolia. Regional relations with imported forms started in EBA 2, and increased significantly during EBA 3. The pottery culture, which continued from the Late Chalcolithic Age to the EBA 1, shows cultural continuity within the region. The existence of some local pottery traditions, such as Çıradere painted pottery, is important as it indicates that there was change and innovation in the local pottery culture in the Early Bronze Age.

Keywords: Pottery, Early Bronze Age, Central Anatolia, Wheel-made pottery, Chronology

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Orta Anadolu'nun Kuzeyinde Erken Tunç Çağı Çanak Çömleğinin Özellikleri ve Kronolojisine Genel Bir Bakış

Öz

Bu çalışma, Orta Anadolu'nun kuzeyinde Erken Tunç Çağı boyunca seramik kültürünün karakteristik özelliklerini belirlemeyi ve kronolojik gelişimini ortaya koymayı amaçlamaktadır. Çalışma, Geç Kalkolitik'ten Erken Tunç Çağı'na geçiş ve Erken Tunç Çağı'ndan Orta Tunç Çağı'na geçiş sürecindeki seramik kültürünü de içermektedir. Bölgede uzun süre kullanılan seramiklerin yanında sadece belli bir süre boyunca bölgesel kullanımı olan boyalı seramiklerin varlığı bilinmektedir. Bu çerçevede bölgesel kronoloji için önemli olan siyah, gri, kırmızı ve kahverengi astarlı ve perdahlı seramik grupları ile birlikte Çıradere Seramiği, Delice Boyalıları, *intermediate* seramiği, Alişar III boyalıları değerlendirilerek devamlılık ve değişim süreçleri belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır. Orta Anadolu'da çark yapımı seramik ETÇ 2'den itibaren ithal seramiklerle ortaya çıkar ve yerel üretimle devam etmektedir. Çark yapımı seramiğin Orta Anadolu'daki coğrafi dağılımı ve kuzeye kadarki alanda görülmesi Mezopotamya ve Suriye kültürel ilişkileri bakımından dikkat çekicidir. Orta Anadolu'da kronolojiye katkı sağlayan *tankard*, *depas*, çaydanlık, Suriye şişesi, kadeh gibi çeşitli formlar dağılım alanı ve bölgesel ilişkiler bakımından değerlendirilmiştir. Sonuç olarak, Batı Anadolu'ya göre Orta Anadolu'da daha uzun bir sürece yayılan Erken Tunç Çağı Orta Anadolu'nun kuzey kesiminde Erken Tunç Çağı boyunca seramik kültüründe büyük oranda devamlılığın olduğu, ithal formlarla birlikte bölgesel ilişkilerin ETÇ 2'de başlayıp ETÇ 3 döneminde giderek arttığı anlaşılmaktadır. Geç Kalkolitik Çağ'dan itibaren Erken Tunç Çağı 1 döneminde devam eden seramik kültürü, bölge içinde kültürel devamlılığı göstermektedir. Çıradere boyalıları gibi bazı yerel seramik geleneklerinin varlığı Erken Tunç Çağı'nda lokal seramik kültüründeki değişim ve yeniliğin olduğunu göstermesi bakımından önemlidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Seramik, Erken Tunç Çağı, Orta Anadolu, Çark yapımı seramik, Kronoloji

Introduction

During the EBA, various pottery cultures developed in the northern part of Central Anatolia. Over time, local pottery and fashionable pottery shapes spread beyond the main area of distribution and expanded to encompass a wide geographical area. It was understood that some of the forms, such as red-cross bowls, wheel-made plates, and conical beakers, were attested all over the Near East throughout the EBA, in parallel with the developments in pottery making. T. Özgüç divided Central Anatolia into two different zones according to the distribution of pottery cultures; this division is still considered valid today. The first zone is "Alaca Höyük, its north and the Central Black Sea Region"; the second zone is "the south of Alaca Höyük and the Kayseri Plain". Although some local differences were seen in the pottery traditions, it was stated that the same culture dominated both regions[1].

History of Research

The excavations and surveys carried out in Central Anatolia, especially from 1930 to the end of the 1960s, provided significant information about the dissemination of pottery culture during EBA[2]. It is understood that pottery practices were quite intensive during this period

1 Özgüç 1964, 31.

2 Battal Höyük: von der Osten 1929; Alişar: Schmidt 1932, Bittel 1934; Ahlatlıbel: Koşay 1934; Boğazköy: Bittel et al. 1935; Alaca Höyük: Arık 1937; Karaoğlan: Arık 1939; Etiyokuşu: Kansu 1940; Büyüknefes köy: Bittel 1942; Bitik: Arık 1944; Dündartepe, Kavak/Kaledoruğu and Tekeköy: Kökten et al. 1945, Özgüç 1947a,

in Central Anatolia. However, the number of excavations and surveys in Central Anatolia for EBA decreased during the 1970s and the late 1980s[3]. Despite this, the studies at the extramural cemeteries in the north of Central Anatolia yielded important results for distinguishing EBA pottery groups. From the 2000s onwards, the number of excavations and studies on EBA layers has increased in Central Anatolia[4]. The new studies led to the discovery of the monochrome and polychrome pottery groups, which were characteristic of various parts covering the entire EBA. The special pottery forms, such as *depas amphikypella*, tankards, wheel-made conical beakers, and wheel-made plates, helped us determine the chronological and geographical boundaries of pottery cultures[5].

The study of H. Genouillac, titled *Céramique Cappadocienne, Tome I, Introduction, Collection Chantre Musée du Louvre*, was published in 1926 and introduced the Cappadocia painted pottery culture to the scholarly community for the first time[6]. The study written by H. Z. Koşay and published in 1938, titled *Türk Tarih Kurumu Tarafından Yapılan Alaca Höyük Hafriyatı 1936'daki Çalışmalara ve Keşiflere Ait İlk Rapor*, examined Alaca Höyük during EBA, pottery shapes, and their technical specifications for the first time[7]. The first and most comprehensive study of Central Anatolian EBA pottery was published in 1963, written by W. Orthmann and titled *Die Keramik der Frühen Bronzezeit aus Inner Anatolien*[8]. It is widely acknowledged as one of the main reference books on the subject even today. In 1969, D. H. French submitted a PhD thesis titled *Anatolia and the Aegean in the Third Millennium B.C.*, which examined the pottery shapes that were recovered in Central and West Anatolia and focused on cultural relations with the Aegean World[9]. In 1973, A. Öktü presented a PhD thesis titled *Die Intermediate-Keramik in Kleinasien*, which examined intermediate pottery, one of the painted pottery cultures of Central Anatolia, in detail and defined the chronological link between Çıradere and Cappadocia pottery[10]. J. L. Huot's PhD study was published in 1982, titled *Les céramiques monochromes lissées en Anatolie à l'époque du Bronze ancien*". It examined Central Anatolian monochrome pottery, which had been unearthed during surveys and excavations up until 1982, in detail and emphasized the technical specifications and vessel shapes[11].

Alaca Höyük and Boğazköy are the earliest known centres where EBA pottery was found, in the northern part of Central Anatolia[12]. The excavations carried out in Kavak/Kaledoruğu,

1947b; Karaoğlan: Arık 1948; Kalınkaya-Toptaştepe: Temizer 1949; Polatlı: Lloyd – Gökçe 1951; Kayapınar: Temizer 1954, Burney 1956; Ankara-Konya, Eskişehir-Yazılıkaya: Özgüç – Arık 1956; Çıradere: Hachmann 1957; Büyük-Güllücek: Koşay – Akok 1957; Mellaart 1958; Horoztepe: Özgüç – Akok 1958; Eskiyapar: Orthmann 1962; Asarcık-Ilıca: Orthmann 1966; Karayavşan: Mellink 1966; Koçumbeli: Tezcan 1966.Alişar

3 Göller cemetery: Özgüç 1978; Sivas: Yakar – Gürsan-Salzmann 1979; Maşat Höyük: Emre 1979; Oymaağaç Cemetery: Özgüç 1980; İkiztepe: Alkım et al. 1988; Balıbağı: Süel 1989.

4 Balıbağı: Süel 1989, Yassıhöyük-Gordion: Gunter 1991, Çorum-Çankırı survey project: Sipahi – Yıldırım 1998, Yenihayat: Yıldırım 2001, Resuloğlu: Yıldırım – Ediz 2005, Kalınkaya-Toptaştepe: Zimmermann 2006, Çadır Höyük: Steadman et al. 2008, Salur Mezarlığı: İbiş – Durmuş 2010, Uşaklı Höyük: Mazzoni et al. 2010.

5 Yılmaz 2010; Yılmaz 2011,162-65.

6 Genouillac 1926.

7 Koşay 1938.

8 Orthmann1963a.

9 French 1969.

10 Öktü 1973.

11 Huot 1982.

12 Arık 1937, Bittel et al. 1935, Hachmann 1957.

Dündartepe, and Tekeköy during the 1940s in the Central Black Sea Region, and later in İkiztepe, indicate that the pottery culture of Central Anatolia extends towards the north[13]. A group of pottery recovered in the Boğazköy, Alaca Höyük, Resuloğlu, Salur Cemetery, Balıbağı, and İkiztepe provides information about the pottery repertoire of EBA 3 Period.

Chronology of Regional Pottery

For a long time, EBA pottery and Late Chalcolithic Age pottery in Central Anatolia were assessed together. W. Orthmann put forward the formula "LCA=EBA 1", and he validated his proposal with the pottery examples he examined[14]. During recent years, however, the period from the Late Chalcolithic Age to EBA 1 has been described as more of a transition rather than the same period[15]. The best evidence indicating a transitional period from the Late Chalcolithic Age to EBA 1 came to light in Çadır Höyük, where the pottery and architecture of Late Chalcolithic and EBA 1 was documented. Furthermore, the ^{14}C dates obtained from the settlements made new contributions to the mentioned periods[16]. Thus, it has been understood that the pottery culture of the Late Chalcolithic Age largely continued up through the beginning of EBA 1.

In Central Anatolia, İkiztepe, Oymaağaç Höyük, Tekeköy, Kayapınar, Alaca Höyük, Kalınkaya-Toptaştepe, Alişar, Boğazköy, Büyük Güllücek, Karayavşan, Gordion, Yazır Höyük, and Çadır Höyük provide significant information about the pottery chronology of the Late Chalcolithic Age and EBA 1. The Late Chalcolithic to EBA 1 transition spanned approximately 800 years (ca. 3500/3400–2800/2700 BC), representing a long period of development. The monochrome pottery tradition, which is slipped in black, grey, dark brown, and polished, is characteristic of the entire region[17]. Additionally, dark-faced pottery, either painted in white or with incised geometric motifs and impressed decorations, was used in the majority of the settlements. Fruit stands are characteristic shapes that continued from the Late Chalcolithic Age. Balkan-originated horned handles and tab handles that rise from the mouth are other characteristic shapes unique to this period[18].

Pottery dated to EBA 2 has been recovered in Alaca Höyük, Boğazköy, İkiztepe, Kavak/Kaledoruğu, Kayapınar, Kalınkaya-Toptaştepe, Maşat Höyük, and Eskiyapar. EBA 2 covers the period from 2700/2600 BC to 2500/2400 BC and lasts about 200 years. During this period, apart from the dark-faced burnished pottery, which continued from EBA 1, red-slipped burnished pottery started to spread throughout all of Anatolia and is a characteristic group of the period. Unlike Western Anatolia, wheel-made pottery emerged for the first time in Central Anatolia with imported examples. Then, local productions of slow-wheel pottery appear[19].

13 Kökten et al. 1945, Alkım et al. 1988.

14 Orthmann 1963a, 66; Özgüç 1964, 31; Esin 1969, 30.

15 Steadman 2011, 243.

16 Steadman et al. 2008, 53, Tab.1.

17 Alkım et al. 2003, Tab. 22; Czichon et al. 2006, 157; Czichon 2008, 187; Kökten et al. 1945, 382-388; Özgüç 1948, 407-411, Temizer 1954, 318; Yakar 1985, 205-206; Gürsan-Salzmann 1992, 275; Koşay 1951, 59, Koşay – Akok 1973, Pl. XCIII; Mellink 1992, Tab. 3; Zimmermann 2006, 276; von der Osten 1937, Fig. 281; Hachmann 1957, 62, Koşay – Akok 1957, 1; Yakar 1985, 196-197; Mellink 1966, 148; Gunter 1991, Tab. I; Temizer 1960, 160-161; Steadman 2011, 242.

18 Mellink 1992, 213.

19 Özgüç 1999, 5; Öztan 1989, 409; Bertram 2008, 74; Arık 1939, 27, Lloyd – Gökçe 1951, 33-35, 53-54; Gürsan-

In the majority of the settlements of EBA 3, the habitation continued through the beginning of the Second Millennium BC. In particular, the Late EBA 3 Period contains pottery that shows characteristics of both EBA and the Middle Bronze Age[20]. This information is of great significance because it indicates that the settlements continued in this manner fluidly without any cultural interruption.

Pottery dated to EBA 3 was recovered at Kalınkaya-Toptaştepe, Eskiyapar, Horoztepe, Battal Höyük, Boğazköy, İkiztepe, Maşat Höyük, Merzifon/Göller Cemetery, Oymaağaç Cemetery, Yenihayat Cemetery, Kayapınar, Oymaağaç Höyük, Salur Cemetery, Balıbağı, Resuloğlu, and Uşaklı Höyük. The presence of pottery findings provided evidence on the transition period from the Early Bronze Age to the Middle Bronze Age. This presence provided crucial insights into what we know about this transition period. EBA 3 in Central Anatolia covers 400 years from approximately 2500/2400 BC to 2100/2000 BC. The transition period from the EBA to the Middle Bronze Age, or Late EBA 3, covers 100 years from 2100/2000 BC to 1900 BC[21].

"The painted pottery of Alişar III/Cappadocia"[22], which was widely seen at the cultural layer III in Alişar, is characteristic of the pottery shapes at the beginning of EBA 3 and 2000 BC[23]. The latest chronological examples of this pottery culture were seen during the Old Assyrian Colony Period in Kültepe, at Karum Levels II-IV, and in Boğazköy Level IVa-c with a few pieces[24]. Red-cross bowls are the characteristic form of Troy IV and V, and they are critical finds relating to the end of EBA 3 and the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age in Central Anatolia[25]. The period of EBA 3 at the Maşat Höyük settlement ended with a fire. The finds of wheel-made pottery together with *depas amphikypella* at the settlement hold chronologically significant importance[26]. Imported forms such as alabastron-shaped Syrian bottles and wheel-made conical beakers and their local imitations first appeared during this period. This appearance provided evidence regarding the chronological correlation of the relationship between Central Anatolia and Northern Syria[27].

Pottery Cultures

Central Anatolian pottery mainly includes monochrome pottery traditions but also consists of polychrome pottery groups such as the Alişar III and intermediate pottery groups during EBA.

Salzmann 1992, 275; Koşay 1951, 59; Koşay – Akok 1973, Pl.XCIII; von der Osten 1937, Fig. 281; Orthmann 1966, 52; Hachmann 1957, 62; Neve 1982, Tab. 1, 3; Alkım et al. 2003, Tab. 22; Kökten et al. 1945, 389, Temizer 1954, 318; Emre 1996, 1-4; Şener 2022, 491; Kamış 2018, 71-72.

20 Özgüç 1964, 34.

21 Veenhof 2003, 57; Gürsan-Salzmann 1992, 275; Zimmermann 2007, 8; Özgüç – Temizer 1993, 613, 628; Özgüç – Akok 1958, 3; Orthmann 1963a, 60-61; von der Osten 1937, Fig. 281; Seeher 1999, Abb. 12; Alkım et al. 2003, Tab. 22; Emre 1979, 1; Silistreli 1983, 34; Özgüç 1980, 460, 465; Silistreli 1983, 34-36; Yıldırım 2001; Temizer 1954, 318; Czichon et al. 2006, 157; Bertram 2008, 74; Kansu 1940, 5-6; Orthmann 1966, 52; Arık 1939, 1948; Yakar 1985, 196-197; Mellink 1966, 148; Arık 1944, 350; Lloyd – Gökçe 1951, 33-35, 53-54; Gunter 1991, Tab. I; İbiş – Durmuş 2010, 24, Süel 1989, 145; Yıldırım 2006: 1; Mazzoni et al. 2010, 129.

22 Mellaart 1957, 65; Schmidt 1932, 194, Fig. 257.

23 Lamb 1949, 191.

24 Özgüç 2004, 122; Bittel et al. 1935, 17.

25 Mellaart 1957, 65.

26 Özgüç 1982, 16.

27 Parzinger 1993, 274; Mellink 1992, 218.

EBA 1 Pottery

It is accepted that some of the EBA 1 pottery consisted of pottery known from the Late Chalcolithic Period[28]. Among them were handmade dark-faced burnished and white-painted or incised-decorated pottery, which were quite widespread around the Çorum-Ankara area, in the south of Central Anatolia. These pottery groups maintain the tradition of Late Chalcolithic pottery. The majority of the pottery is black; some pieces are grey-slipped and only a few are red-slipped, all being burnished. Vessels with red interiors and black exteriors (or vice versa) are unique to the settlements in northern Central Anatolia and the general Ankara area. Sand, grit, and chaff tempers are quite common in these potteries[29]. A similar pottery culture is also dominant in the Central Black Sea settlements[30]. Incised, geometric decorations made with white paint, relief decorations, fingerprint or notch decorations, and geometric patterned deep grooves filled with white incrustation are also quite common in EBA 1 pottery[31]. The characteristic vessel shapes include spouted pitchers, plates, shallow bowls, deep bowls, vertical-handled small pots, one-handled spouted teapots, fruit stands with high pedestals, and hollow or deep-mouthed storage jars[32]. It has been accepted that some of the forms, such as spouted pitchers, were taken from Troy-Yortan pottery in Western Anatolia and produced locally. Their paste can be found in the shades of black, red, and grey-camel[33]. In the north of Central Anatolia, the tradition of white-painted or white-incrusted pottery is distinctive of pottery groups from EBA 1 and EBA 2. Despite being fewer in number, this tradition continued throughout EBA 3[34]. Bowls with inner and outer surfaces slipped and burnished in different colours are a distinctive form of monochrome pottery[35].

EBA 2 Pottery

EBA 2 pottery is also known as Copper Age pottery in many settlements. They are mostly handmade and have a medium or coarse texture of paste and a red, black, or grey-slipped and burnished. The main paste inclusions are sand and chaff. Notably, thick red-slipped and burnished vessels are unique to this period. The pastes of the miniature vases are usually of better quality, and a few have decorations on them. In addition to the dark-faced burnished pottery, red or brown painted pottery with light brown or pinkish cream slipped surfaces was also discovered[36]. During this period, decorated pottery was also used along with plain pottery. During the early phase of EBA 2, white incrustation linear motifs were dominant. During the late phase of EBA 2, incised decorations, grooves, channeling, fingerprints or notches and

28 Koşay 1938, 87; Orthmann 1963a, 66, footnote 6; Yakar 1985, 174.

29 Mellaart 1966, 137; Yakar 1975, 134; Koşay 1941, 2; Orthmann 1963a, 66-68; von der Osten 1937, 52; Alkım et al. 2003, 90-91; Emre 1979, 8-9; Steadman et al. 2008, 76, Fig. 20g.

30 Kökten et al. 1945, 376, 386; Alkım et al. 1988; Alkım et al. 2003.

31 Koşay 1938, 170; Koşay 1941, 2; Orthmann 1963a, Taf. 40-41, 52-53, 67-8; von der Osten 1937, 54-57, Fig. 63-68; Alkım et al. 2003, 134, 147; Emre 1979, 8-9, Pl. XIII, 1; Steadman et al. 2008, 76.

32 Koşay 1938, 88, Pl. LXIX-LXXII; Koşay 1941, 2, Pl. XI-XII; von der Osten 1937, 61-71, Fig. 62, 69-75; Alkım et al. 2003, 47.

33 Bittel 1934, 69, Taf. VIII, 2.

34 Yakar 1975, 143; Temizer 1960, 158, Fig. 7.

35 Steadman et al. 2008, 75.

36 Koşay 1951, 40-41; von der Osten 1937, 151-152; Koşay 1934, 20.

knobbed decorations on the bellies and shoulders of the vessels were also quite common[37]. The vessel forms of EBA 2 were omphalos bowls or cups, spouted pitchers, one-handled cups or mugs, storage *pithoi* with spherical bodies and flat bases, handled-spouted teapots with flat rims, pots with spherical bodies and simple everted rims, bowls with slightly everted rims, bowls with round or flat bases, and vases with strap handles connected to their slightly everted rims on the neck[38]. Furthermore, it is known that wheel-made pottery, which was imported from Syria and Mesopotamia, existed in Central Anatolia during EBA 2[39]. The simple flat monochrome pottery tradition continued until the end of this period. However, the slips were usually yellowish red in colour and slightly lighter.

Çıradere is a local painted pottery culture dated to the middle of EBA 2, and it was first discovered in Boğazköy by R. Hachmann and later widely seen in and around Çorum. The same painted pottery culture was seen at Level 11 at Alişar and is heavily fired with a reddish paste tempered with fine sand[40]. Painted decorations were applied over the brownish-orange surface or brownish-yellow slip. Decorations consist of geometric motifs such as rows of vertical lines or chevrons between the horizontal bands[41]. Similar pottery was found in Alişar, Çıradere, Çiçekdağı, Çengeltepe, Eskiyapar, Alaca Höyük, and Kültepe[42]. It was understood from the surveys that were carried out in the Delice River Valley and the areas from Yozgat and Kırıkkale to Kırşehir, that there was a pottery culture called Delice pottery, which resembled Çıradere pottery, and both were used concurrently[43]. Recent studies indicate that Delice pottery spread towards Resuloğlu at the end of EBA 3. Çıradere and Delice pottery prove that the polychrome pottery tradition had existed since the middle of EBA in the north of Central Anatolia.

Another painted pottery culture called Intermediate pottery was seen during the transition phase from EBA 2 to EBA 3, and samples were found in the bend of the Halys River at Alaca Höyük and Çıradere. This kind of pottery was recovered at Alişar, Kültepe, Hashöyük, Emirler, Kırşehir, Acemhöyük, Yassıhöyük (Kırşehir), and Çayyolu Höyük in the south of Central Anatolia. It is the characteristic pottery group of the transition phase from EBA 2 to EBA 3[44].

EBA 3 Pottery

In general, the pottery of this period was monochrome, red, cream, brown, or black-slipped and burnished, and either wheel-made or handmade. The main distinguishing characteristic of this period is the handmade pottery which is slipped in a cream colour with geometric motifs painted in dark red and brown tones[45]. The presence of painted pottery, as from the

37 Tezcan 1966, Pls. XXIII, XXV, XXVII, XXX, XXXI; von der Osten 1937, 154-164, Fig. 162-165.

38 Tezcan 1966, 9; Koşay 1951, 41; von der Osten 1937, 164-171; Alkım et al. 2003, 18, Pl. III, 7.

39 Özgüç 1986a, 37; Orthmann 1963a, 18, 86, Taf. 11, 2/ 70.

40 Hachmann 1957, 63; Orthmann 1963a, 59-60.

41 Hachmann 1957, 63.

42 Ibid. Taf. 37, 11, Orthmann 1963a, Taf. 86, 28/ 10-11; Öktü 1973, 131.

43 Omura 1991, 287-288.

44 Von der Osten 1937, 230, Figs. 232-236; Özgüç 1947b, 318-319; Özgüç 1968, 28; Gunter 1991, 9; Öktü 1973; Kamış 2022, Şener 2022, 490; Omura 2014, 420, Bertram – İlgezdi-Bertram 2020, 64-65, Plates 1-3.

45 Alkım et al. 2003, 13, Lloyd – Gökçe 1951, 48-49, Koşay 1934, 20; Kansu 1940, 57-82; Orthmann 1966, 53-55; Orthmann 1962, 3-5, Abb. 2-4; Emre 1979, 5-6.

Chalcolithic Age, indicates that the examples of EBA reflect a deep-rooted tradition in Central Anatolia[46]. During this period, yellow and grey-slipped vessels, although fewer in number, are comparable to the red ones, which were also used in the bend of the Halys River[47]. A pottery group decorated with white painted geometrical motifs was used in settlements such as Alaca Höyük, Ahlatlıbel, Etiyokuşu, Alişar, Karaoğlan, Bitik, and Polatlı Höyük at the end of EBA 2 and during EBA 3, although lesser in number. The root of this tradition extends to the beginning of EBA[48]. The fingerprint or impressed decorations are characteristic forms that were used in Alaca Höyük, Eskiyapar, Salur Cemetery, Yenihayat Cemetery, Çıradere, Büyüknefes köy, Pazarlı, Horoztepe, Maşat Höyük, around Samsun, and İkiztepe from the end of EBA 2 and throughout EBA 3[49].

The pottery known as the painted Alişar III pottery dates back to the end of EBA 3. The samples were recovered in Boğazköy, Maşat Höyük, Tekeköy, Alaca Höyük, Uşaklı Höyük, Mercimektepe, and Çengeltepe in the north of Central Anatolia. Although fewer in number, they are comparable to the south. Maşat Höyük and Tekeköy marked the line in the north for the known painted Alişar III pottery[50]. The pottery group is first known as "Cappadocian Painted pottery"[51] and named "Painted Alişar III pottery". It was seen in the Upper Halys River region, around Sivas, Alişar, Polatlı Höyük, Külhöyük, Acemhöyük, Çayyolu Höyük, around Yozgat, and in the Kayseri Plain in the south of Central Anatolia. This painted pottery tradition is characteristic of EBA 3 and Late EBA 3, which is the transition period from the EBA to the MBA. Alişar III pottery was not as widespread in the north compared to the south, but it shows that northern settlements were connected to the south during this period. The transition from the third Millennium BC to the second millennium BC in Central Anatolia occurred without any interruptions in the pottery culture. The presence of Alişar III pottery continued in Külhöyük, Kültepe, Boğazköy, and Polatlı Höyük until the early phase of the Old Assyrian Colony Period[52]. Excavations at Alişar Höyük, Alaca Höyük, Büyük Güllücek, and other sites demonstrate that the painted pottery tradition in North-Central Anatolia originated in the Middle Chalcolithic period (ca. 5500-4000 BC), with both Intermediate and Alişar III wares being predominantly handmade despite known wheel-made examples[53].

The pottery decorations of EBA 3 include deep grooves, knobbed decorations, and horn-shaped reliefs. Additionally, painted decorations contain geometric patterns such as rhombs, squares, crosses, zigzag lines, triangles, and circles[54]. Furthermore, the pottery tradition, which

46 Özgüç 1947b, 317.

47 Emre 1979, 5.

48 Yakar 1975, 143; Silistreli 1983, 35-36; Arık 1944, 354; Lloyd – Gökçe 1951, 52, Fig. 13, 9-10.

49 Arık 1937, Pl. CXXV, Al. 834-837; Orthmann 1962, 5, Abb. 4, 8-9; İbiş – Durmuş 2010, Fig. 3, 25; Yıldırım 2001, 4, Fig. 5/10-12; Hachmann 1957, Pl. 37, 18; Orthmann 1962, Abb. 4,9; Bittel 1942, Fig. 15a; Koşay 1941, Pl. XI, P131; Özgüç – Akok 1958, Pl. XVI, 1; Emre 1979, Pl. XIII, 3; Kökten et al. 1945, Pl. LXVIII, 4; Alkım et al. 1988, Pl. XIV, 6-7.

50 Kökten et al. 1945, 384, Pl. VI, 7; Emre 1996, 2; İlgezdi-Bertram et al. 2023, 102-114.

51 Genouillac 1926.

52 Özgüç 1946, 597; Özgüç 1947b, 320; Özgüç 1964, 24; Özgüç 1982, 16, Fig. N32-4; Alkım et al. 2003, 13; Lloyd – Gökçe 1951, 54, 58; Orthmann 1963a, 20-21; Orthmann 1963b, 21-23, Taf. 5, 10, 18; Orthmann 1966, 55, Abb. 9, Yılmaz 2025, 430, Res.1.

53 Manuelli – Mielke 2022, 6.

54 Orthmann 1963b, 16, Taf. 17/ 19; von der Osten 1937, 236, Fig. 236; Alkım et al. 2003, 22, Lloyd – Gökçe

is monochrome, handmade, dark-faced, mainly slipped in reddish or red-brown tones, and burnished, was quite common throughout a large area between the Halys and Iris Rivers[55]. The roots of the Hittite pottery repertoire extend to the EBA 3 period. It includes traditions such as monochrome painted pottery traditions and various vessel shapes such as teapots, side-spouted jars, and spouted pitchers[56]. The characteristic vessel shapes of this period include wheel-made cups, plates, *depas amphikypella*, Anatolian-type double-handled goblets, Syrian bottles, side-spouted jars, basket-handled teapots, one-handled mugs, spouted pitchers, one-vertical-handled bowls, *rhyton*s, sieves, double horizontal-handled bowls, lids, pedestals, and ovoid-shaped *pithoi*[57]. During the last phase of EBA, the number of metal vessel imitations increased. These imitations include things such as teapots with basket handles, carinated cups, and vases. Most of these vessel forms are the prototypes of Hittite vessels[58].

The imported and local wheel-made pottery examples dating to the end of this period were recovered together with handmade examples. It has been known that wheel-made pottery existed during the Alişar III period[59]. Wheel-made imported pottery of Syrian origin is the most important evidence proving the connection between Central Anatolia and northern Syria in EBA 3[60]. The wheel was brought to Kültepe from Çukurova or Northern Syria in the last phase of EBA as a result of cultural relations[61]. The wheel-made plates were one of the forms that started to appear after wheel technology was introduced to Central Anatolia. The emergence of wheel-made pottery in the centres of Alaca Höyük, Maşat Höyük, İkiztepe, and Boğazköy in the north of Central Anatolia was most likely the result of cultural relations with the south. There are significant differences in pottery traditions between the north and the south of Central Anatolia. The painted pottery culture dominates the south; however, monochrome and decorated pottery are more common further north. However, Çıradere and Delice pottery represent the typical local painted pottery cultures in the north of Central Anatolia. Pottery with regional characteristics generally reflects the main features and technology of EBA.

Pottery Forms

Wheel-made Plates

The wheel-made plate is a vessel shape that emerged after the introduction of wheel technology to Central Anatolia during EBA. Wheel-made plates were found in Boğazköy, Kültepe, İkiztepe, Maşat Höyük, Karaoğlan, Salur (Pl. 1:1), Balıbağı Cemetery, and Acemhöyük in Central Anatolia. Although the wheel marks are quite apparent in some of the examples, they are not visible on the samples that had been smoothed over by the potters. Some of them were applied with paint wash, slipped, and burnished. The outer surfaces of the majority of the

1951, 58; Koşay 1934, 21, 26; Gunter 1991, 11.

55 Özgüç 1947a, 645; Ünal 1968, 123, Fig. 13; Mazzoni et al. 2014, 257, Fig. 15; Omura 1991; Lloyd – Gökçe 1951, 52, Fig. 13; Yıldırım 2006, 8.

56 Özgüç 1991, 185; Özgüç 1964, 36.

57 Orthmann 1963b, 13, Taf. 1-19; von der Osten 1937, 241, 247, Pl. VIII-IX; Koşay 1938, 172; Alkım et al. 2003, 14-17; Koşay 1934, 28-47; Kansu 1940, Fig. 56-77; Orthmann 1966, Abb. 1-8; Emre 1979, 6-8; Gunter 1991, 9-10.

58 Özgüç 1964, 31.

59 Özgüç 1947a, 650; Orthmann 1963b, 13-21, Taf. I, 8, 9, 17, 39.

60 Schachner 1999, 79.

61 Özgüç 1964, 33.

plates were left plain as a paste colour. The height of the mass-produced wheel-made plates ranges between 2 and 11 cm, and their rim diameters are anywhere between 5-20 cm. The earliest example, an Acemhöyük plate made on a slow wheel[62], dates back to EBA 2.

Bowls

Type 1: It is a bowl with an everted rim, a sharp "S" profile, and a flat base. The inner surface is black-slipped, and the outer surface is red-slipped. There is one row of fingerprint decoration on the shoulder. The height of the bowl is 13 cm, and the diameter is 30 cm. It is handmade, has sand and grass inclusion, and moderately fired paste. Samples of this type were found in Alaca Höyük and Salur Cemetery (Pl.1:2) and date back to EBA 2 and the beginning of EBA 3[63].

Type 2: It is a bowl with a flat base and a flat rim with round-sectioned horizontal handles located on opposite sides. It is red-slipped and burnished. The height of the bowl is approximately 16.5 cm, and the diameter is 36 cm. It is a characteristic form of the late EBA 3 Period[64]. These types of bowls were recovered at Alaca Höyük (Pl.1:3), Boğazköy, and Asarcık-Ilıca[65].

Type 3: It is a bowl with a spherical body, a slightly flattened round base, and a relief lunate-shaped lug in the middle of its body. It is usually wheel-made and either red or pink slipped. It is characteristic of the late EBA 3 period. Samples of this type were found in Alaca Höyük, Boğazköy, Alişar, Uşaklı Höyük, Asarcık-Ilıca (Pl.1:4), Resuloğlu, and Polatlı Höyük[66]. These types of bowls with lunate-shaped lugs were also seen within the Alişar III pottery, which is distinctive of painted pottery during this period[67].

Type 4: These types of bowls are also known as "Red Cross Bowls". They are wheel-made and have red-cross motifs. They are also known to have been in the Aegean during the Third Millennium BC[68]. Similar examples were found in Palestine and Syria and date back to the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age[69]. The wheel-made Red Cross Bowls were characteristic shapes during the end of EBA 3 and the beginning of the Second Millennium BC. Red-cross bowls were recovered in Alaca Höyük, Salur Cemetery (Pl.1:5), Polatlı Höyük, Bitik, Karaoğlan, Kültepe and Acemhöyük. Their heights range from 1 to 11 cm, and their diameters range anywhere from 9 to 29 cm[70]. Many sherds of this type were found during the surveys carried out at Bezirhane (Ankara) and Çerkeshöyük (Ankara)[71]. All of the examples date back

62 Orthmann 1963a, 44, Taf. 61, 14/ 43; Özgüç 1986a, 39-40, Fig. 3, 22-25; Kulakoğlu et al. 2026, 25, fig.8f; Öktü 1973, 266, Taf. 59, I- m/ 01; Alkım et al. 1988, 90, Pl. XLV, 3-4; Emre 1979, 6, Pl. VIII, 3; Arık 1939, 39; İbiş – Durmuş 2010, 20, Fig. 3, 21-22, Fig.11; Öztan 1989, 409, Fig. 40; Kamış 2018, Res. 12,1.

63 Koşay 1938, 89, Al/a.252; İbiş – Durmuş 2010, 19, Fig. 3, 20.

64 Koşay 1938, 95, Al/a.161.

65 Ibid. 95, A1/a. 161; Orthmann 1963a, Taf. 56, 14/07; Orthmann 1966, Taf. 9/4.

66 Arık 1937, Pl. CXXI, Al. 754, Al. 758; Orthmann 1963b, Taf. 22, 199-200; von der Osten 1937, 250, Fig. 249, 1, 3; Mazzoni et al. 2010, 126, Fig. 18, 8; Orthmann 1966, Taf. 2/8; Lloyd – Gökçe 1951, 43, Fig. 10, 13.

67 Von der Osten 1937, Fig. 249, 7.

68 Warren 1972, 269, Fig. 98, 10, 12, 14, 15, Pl. 75; Evans 1921, 74, Fig. 40; Berger 2009, 1-3; Caskey 1960, 290, Pl. 69, d.

69 Gerstenblith 1983, 64.

70 Koşay 1938, Pl. LXXI; İbiş – Durmuş 2010, 19, Fig.3, 26; Lloyd – Gökçe 1951, 52, Fig. 13, 12; Arık 1944, 354, Orthmann 1963a, 24, 28; Öktü 1973,106-7, Taf. 8, I- B/ o- 6; Şener 2022, 492, Fig.10,1, fig.11,5.

71 Mellaart 1958, 321-322; Orthmann 1963a, 62, 181a.

to EBA 3 and the beginning of the Second Millennium BC. It has been understood that these types of bowls were produced locally in Central Anatolia with different paste colours and features[72]. The red-cross decorations on the Anatolian type double-handled goblets indicate that this tradition also existed in Central Anatolia during this general period and was applied on vessels differently[73].

Type 5: These types of omphalos bowls have flat or incurved rims and are characteristic of the Transition Period from the Late Chalcolithic Age to EBA 1[74]. They were found in Acemhöyük and Çadır Höyük (Pl. 1: 6). The Çadır Höyük samples that were found date back to the end of the Late Chalcolithic Period in Central Anatolia. The Acemhöyük examples date back to EBA 2; they are handmade omphalos-based miniature bowls with spherical bodies and flat rims[75]. Several omphalos-based baked clay bowls were also uncovered in İkiztepe and date back to the second half of 3000 BC[76].

Cups

Type 1: It is a deep cup with carinated shoulders and everted rims. The strap handle extends from the rim to the shoulder. The inner and outer surfaces are slipped with a reddish-brown colour. It is handmade, has moderately fired paste, and is sand and chaff tempered. There are two knob decorations on the shoulder, adjacent to the handle. It is approximately 12 cm high and 24 cm wide. This shape was used at Alaca Höyük and Maşat Höyük (pl. 1:7) during EBA 3[77].

Type 2: It is a cup with a flat rim, round base, and strap or round sectioned handles. The black slip was applied to the inner surface and extended to the outside of the rim. The outer surface is red and stained with a terracotta colour. However, the inner and outer surfaces on some of the examples are slipped and burnished. They are handmade, moderately fired, and tempered with sand and chaff. The height is 4 cm, and the rim diameter is approximately 12 cm. The examples date back to EBA 2 and were found at Alaca Höyük (Pl.1:8), sounding at Çorum-Kuşsaray, and Demetevler-Yumurtatepe. The use of this type of cup was also observed in Boğazköy, Resuloğlu, Balıbağı, and Salur Cemetery during EBA 3[78].

Type 3: It has a spherical body, a round base, a short neck, an everted rim, and a round sectioned vertical handle. Sometimes, the four-knobbed decorations are located on the shoulder. It is roughly formed, handmade, and has a pale red slip. It is one of the most common shapes used in Alaca Höyük (Pl.2:9), Kalınkaya-Toptaştepe, and Maşat Höyük during EBA 3[79].

Type 4: It is a cup with an everted rim, a spherical body, a flat base, and a single handle. It is approximately 10 cm high and 10 cm in diameter. The whole of the outer surface is slipped in red and has burnished lines, and the space between the lines is decorated with notch bands

72 Öktü 1973, 170, Taf. 8, I- B/ o- 6.

73 Orthmann 1963a, 24; Korfmann 1983, 292.

74 Steadman et al. 2008, 81, Fig. 18a, Fig. 9.

75 Steadman et al. 2008, Fig. 9; Öztan 1989, 408, Pl. 124, 4a-b, Figs. 35-36.

76 Yakar 1975, 138.

77 Koşay 1938, 89, Al/a.308; Emre 1996, 8, Fig. 28.

78 Koşay 1938, 90, Al./a. 199; Koşay 1968, 91, Ks. 3; Kutkam 1988, 14, Fig.10; Orthmann 1963a, Taf. 59, 14/28; Yıldırım 2006, 8; Yıldırım 2011, Fig. 10; Süel 1991, 207, Fig. 7; İbiş – Durmuş 2010, 19, Fig. 3, 23.

79 Koşay 1938, 90, Al/a.196; Zimmermann 2007, 15, Abb. 5b; Emre 1979, 11, Fig. 8.

made with either unslipped and unburnished fingerprints or a wooden stick. It is handmade and has sand- and chaff-tempered moderately fired paste[80]. These types of cups date back to EBA 3 and were found in Alaca Höyük (Pl.2:10) and Pazarlı[81].

Type 5: The common features of type 5 cups are their bowl-shaped bodies, single handles, and omphalos bases. They are handmade, slipped, and burnished. A bronze metal-type sample of these cups dating back to EBA 3 was found in the Resuloğlu EBA Cemetery[82]. This shape was especially common in Koçumbeli (Pl.2:11), Etiyokuşu, Ahlatlıbel, Asarcık-Ilıca, and Polatlı Höyük (Ankara), and additional samples were recovered in Kalınkaya-Toptaştepe in Çorum. The omphalos cups date back to EBA 2. The knobbed decorations were made on opposite sides of the handle. The Ahlatlıbel sample is quite different, as it is black slipped and burnished, and has a row of grooves on its inner surface, extending to the middle of the cup with nested loops on the outer surface. These features resemble the metal omphalos vessels. The heights range between 1.7 and 2.8 cm, and the rim diameters range from 5.4 to 7.5 cm[83].

Beakers

Type 1: These types of beakers are conical and started to appear after the use of wheel technology, gradually becoming widespread with the use of the fast wheel. The common features of this type are string-cut stump bases, made on the fast wheel, and their outer surfaces are not slipped and burnished. Examples of these beakers were found in Alaca Höyük, Kültepe, Gordion, Ahlatlıbel, Polatlı Höyük, Boğazköy (Pl. 2:12), and İkiztepe in Central Anatolia and are on display at the Samsun, Kastamonu, and Sinop Museums[84]. These types are usually hard-fired, have fine paste in pink-cream tones, and range in height from 4.7 to 11 cm. Such vessels are considered to be imitations of the metal vessels. The earliest examples date to the beginning of EBA 3, and the latest examples date back to the Late EBA 3 Period[85]. The conical beakers are one of the forms used in Central Anatolia that were produced at the local workshops.

Type 2: These types of beakers are known as Anatolian-type double-handled beakers[86]. They appear influenced by the *depas* vessels produced at local workshops in Central Anatolia. They emerged concurrently with the drinking culture during EBA and strongly reflect local characteristics and culture specific to Central Anatolia.

Type 2a: This type has a conical body, a flat rim, and a slightly rounded pointed base. The most distinctive feature of this type of beaker is its dark red vertical bands paralleling each other in the middle of its body. When viewied from the base, the red bands appear as a cross

80 Koşay 1938, 90, A1/91.

81 Koşay 1938, 90, A1/91; Koşay 1941, Pl. XII, P.131.

82 Yıldırım – Ediz 2008, 453, Fig. 12.

83 Tezcan 1966, 3, Pl. XXV; Kansu 1940, 61 EY. 319, 68, Fig. 63; Orthmann 1963a, Taf. 28, 6/ 04; Koşay 1934, 52-53 A. B. 408; Orthmann 1966, Abb. 3/8, Lloyd – Gökçe 1951, 47, Fig. 11, 11, 40, Fig. 8, Group 7, 9; Zimmermann 2006, 287, 4.

84 Arık 1937, Pl. LXX, LXXI, Pl. CXIX; Orthmann 1963a, 143, Taf. 49, 11/ 104; Koşay – Akok 1966, 84, Al. f. 27-28-29, Pl. 55, Öktü 1973, 265-266, Taf. 59, I-1/ 01, 02, 03; Gunter 1991, 20, Fig. 4, 53; Koşay 1934, 27; Orthmann 1963a, 127, Taf. 27 5/ 73; Lloyd – Gökçe 1951, 50, Fig. 12, 5; Orthmann 1963a, 150, Taf. 61, 14/40; Orthmann 1963b, 3, Bo 499/s; Fischer 1958, 36, Abb. 38, 6, 2; Orthmann 1963b, 13, Taf. 1, 4, 2,1, Taf. 17, 5; Alkım et al. 1988, 23-24, Pl. 1, 1-6, 78-9, Pl. XLIV, 1-4, 10; Koçak 2002, 522, Pl. IVa.

85 Öktü 1973, 266; Alkım et al. 1988, 23-24; Orthmann 1963b, 13.

86 Spanos 1972.

shape (+). These types of beakers were found at Battal Höyük, Kültepe, Alişar (Pl. 2:13), and Maşat Höyük[87]. The double-handled beakers date back to EBA 3, and they are approximately 10 cm in height. They are quite short and have conical bodies that widen toward the mouths. The body colour is either light brown or camel; only the Battal sample is light red-slipped and burnished. There is a vertical band decoration in a dark red colour in the middle of its body. Double-handled beakers were most likely inspired by *depas* and tankard-type vessels from EBA 2; they are a unique local form that was produced in the workshops of Central Anatolia.

Type 2b: This type of breaker has conical flat rims and slightly round-pointed or flat bases. Their most distinctive feature is the plain and unpainted outer surface. They were recovered from Alaca Höyük (Pl. 2:14) and Resuloğlu in Central Anatolia. Although the earliest examples found in the Alaca Höyük date back to EBA 2, there were other samples found in Alaca Höyük that dated back to the late EBA 3 Period, and in Resuloğlu that dated back to EBA 3. Their heights range from 6.5 to 9 cm. One sample found in Alaca Höyük is grey-slipped and burnished and most likely varies from the others due to the differences in local production[88].

Depas Amphikypella

Depas amphikypella appear in a wide geographical area encompassing the Balkans, Anatolia, Syria[89] in the Near East, and the Aegean[90]. The various types of these vessels were most likely spread throughout such a large area as a result of the cultural relations with Western Anatolia. The average lengths of the *depas amphikypella* recovered in Central Anatolia range from 20 to 30 cm. Two major production centres for *depas amphikypella* are known in Anatolia: one in the Northwest Region and one in the Pisidia Region[91]. The differences in production techniques reveal that apart from these main production centres, the vessels such as *depas amphikypella* were also produced at the pottery workshops in Central Anatolia. Classification of *depas amphikypellon* vessels was made with the consideration of the typology presented by P. Z. Spanos.

Type 1: These types of *depas amphikypella* were recovered in Asarcık-Ilıca (Pl. 2:15) and Kültepe. They have long cylindrical bodies, flat bases with sharp edges, and everted rims. The handles start further down from the mouth and join with the base. The earliest examples of this type date back to EBA 2 and were found along the coastal region of Western Anatolia. It is understood that they were also used for quite a long time throughout EBA 3. All are wheel-made with heights ranging between 13.3 and 19.5 cm. The *depas amphikypellon* of Asarcık-Ilıca is greyish-black slipped, but all the others are red-slipped[92].

Type 2: Samples of this type were recovered only in Asarcık -Ilıca (Pl. 2: 16). They have conical bodies that narrow towards the bottom and have very narrow flat bases. The handles appear just above the bases and end slightly below the wide mouths. Their pastes can be found in

87 Orthmann 1963a, 163, Taf. 87, 29/ 06; Özgüç 1957, 69, Fig. 29, Fig. 48; Özgüç 1986a, 40, III. 3-17, Fig. 3-26; Özgüç 1947b, 315, Fig. 3; Genouillac 1926, 43, Pl. 30, 111; Schmidt 1932, 41-2, Pl. I, VII, b 139; von der Osten 1937, 158, 164, Fig. 164, 1, Pl. IV, 7, 332, Pl. VIII, b 332; Schmidt 1932, 41-42, Fig. al 43, Pl. VII, b 37; Emre 1979, 46, Fig. 45, Pl. XII, 2.

88 Koşay 1951, 48, Al. b. 46, PL. CVI, Fig. 3a- b; Koşay – Akok 1966, 80, Al. k. 122, Pl. 109; Yıldırım 2011, Fig.10.

89 For the distribution of *depas amphikypellon* vessels, see French 1969; Spanos 1972; Podzuweit 1979; Huot 1982; Yılmaz 2010; Şahoğlu 2014.

90 Marangou et al. 2006, 145, Figs. 1-8; Renfrew 1972, 454, Fig. 20. 5.

91 Spanos 1972, 47.

92 Özgüç 1957, Fig. 28; Spanos 1972, 95, Type IV; Orthmann 1966, 40, 55, 69, Abb. 9, 8.

shades of red, and the outer surfaces are slipped and burnished in the same colour. The vast majority of them are wheel-made: however, a small number of handmade examples were also found. Their average height is 20 cm. They date back to the end of EBA 2 and the beginning of EBA 3[93]. This type is considered to be the advanced form of *depas amphikypellon* and is widely seen throughout EBA 3[94].

Type 2a: This type has a conical body that narrows towards the bottom and has a pointed base. The handles emerge from the base and end just below the mouth. The most characteristic feature of this type is its pointed base. Samples of this type were found in Merzifon-Amasya, Maşat Höyük, Oymaağaç Cemetery (Pl. 2:17), and Acemhöyük in Central Anatolia[95]. The *depas amphikypellon* of Acemhöyük is wheel-made, thick, black-slipped, and polished with handles emerging below the mouth and ending somewhere near the middle of the body. It holds chronological significance as it shows the transition of this type to the Second Millennium BC[96]. The majority of *depas amphikypella* are wheel-made, and all date back to the Late EBA 3. Their heights vary from 15 to 26.3 cm. Their paste and slips have differences, suggesting that they were probably produced in local workshops. This type is a special *depas amphikypellon* variation developed in Central Anatolia. It is similar to the "Anatolian type drinking cups" of Z. Spanos. They continued to exist in Central Anatolia at the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age.

Type 3: This type has a flat base, a cylindrical body, a flat everted rim, and handles that emerge just below the rim and connect to the body just above the base. The most commonly seen examples of this type are red-slipped and burnished. Asarcık-Ilıca and Alaca Höyük *depas amphikypella* are grey slipped and date back to EBA 3. They were found in Asarcık-Ilıca, Karaoğlan, Alaca Höyük (Pl. 2:18), Polatlı Höyük, and Yağmurluköy[97] and were used quite extensively throughout Central Anatolia. Except for the Yağmurluköy and Karaoğlan *depas amphikypella*, all others are wheel-made. Their heights range between 14 and 28 cm. The earliest examples in Central Anatolia date back to EBA 2 and were recovered in Polatlı Höyük and Karaoğlan[98]. The differences in the texture of the pastes indicate that they were produced in local workshops.

Tankard

This type of vessel form appears in Mainland Greece and across a wide geography in Anatolia[99]. It is believed that the tankard-type vessels were part of the drinking culture, originated in Western Anatolia, and were used in Central Anatolia for the same purpose. The tankard form of Central Anatolia has a flat base, a flat rim, and a spherical body. The most prominent feature is that it only has one round-sectioned handle. These types of tankards were found at Alaca Höyük (Pl. 2: 19), Asarcık-Ilıca, Alişar, and Acemhöyük in Central Anatolia. They were

93 Orthmann 1966, 34.

94 Orthmann1966, 34, 53, Abb. 3.12; Spanos 1972, 98 Type VII.

95 Schachner – Schachner 1995, 309, Fig. 4; Özgüç 1982, Fig. N. 35; Silistreli 1983, 36; Tezcan 1958, 520, Fig. 4.

96 Tezcan 1958, 520; Özgüç 1986b, 52, Pl. 111, 2-4.

97 Orthmann 1966, 55, Abb. 9. 8; Koşay 1938, 37, 49, Pl. XXXIV, Al. a. 261; Yardımcı 1985, no. 74; Lloyd – Gökçe 1951, 42, Fig. 10. 24, Pl. IVa; Özgüç – Özgüç 1953, 253, 47, Pl. XLV, 393, Pl. LIII, 498.

98 Lloyd – Gökçe 1951, 42; Spanos 1972, 93, Type III; Yardımcı 1985, no. 74.

99 Rutter et al. 1995, 464-465, Tab. S.112b.

used in the north and south of Central Anatolia during EBA 3. Their heights vary between 7 and 19 cm, and they are all red-slipped[100].

Mugs

Type 1: This type of mug has a spherical body, a round (or slightly flattened) base, a short vertical neck, a round or strap-sectioned handle, and is red-slipped and burnished. The approximate height is 15 cm, and the width is 17 cm. The samples were found in Çengeltepe, Maşat Höyük, and Alaca Höyük (Pl. 2:20)[101]and date back to EBA 3.

Type 2: This type has a spherical body, an everted rim a strap handle that is channelled in the middle, and is usually red, though black- slipped and burnished samples have also been recovered. The characteristic features of this type are the channelled parallel lines located on the shoulder or the body and the notches or decorations made with a stick. This type of mug was found in Horoztepe, Alişar (Pl. 2: 21), and Resuloğlu and dates back to EBA 3[102].

Lids

Lids have flat rims and symmetric two- or four-hole-pierced lugs. They are grey, black, red, or light brown-slipped and burnished. The outer surfaces of some examples are flat, while others are slightly rounded or convex. Their heights vary from 2 to10 cm, and their diameters range from 5 to 25 cm. These types of lids were found in Alaca Höyük (Pl. 2:22), Eskiyapar, Maşat Höyük, Horoztepe, and Resuloğlu and date back to EBA 3[103].

Fruit stands

Type 1: This type is one of the forms that continued from the Late Chalcolithic Age. The upper parts consist of bowls with deep, simple contours or carinated shoulders and flat rims. The bottom part of the fruit stand is in the shape of a long or short pedestal. The inner and outer surfaces are slipped and burnished in black, brown, grey, or red. Sometimes, the inner surfaces can be red while the outer surfaces are black or vice versa, or it can be in a different combination of the colours mentioned above. Also, there are some samples in which the bowl part is black and the pedestal part is red-slipped and burnished. Their heights range from 15 to 35 cm[104]. They were found in Alaca Höyük (Pl. 3: 23), Alişar, Çadır Höyük, Çengeltepe, Dündartepe, and Maşat Höyük[105]. These types of fruit stands are characteristic of the Late Chalcolithic Age and the transition phase from the Late Chalcolithic Age to the EBA 1.

Type 2: This type of fruit stand has an incurved rim, a spherical body, and a conical pedestal. It is wheel-made, reddish-brown-slipped, horizontally burnished, and fine grit tempered. It dates to EBA 3 and was found in Kalınkaya-Toptaştepe as a burial gift[106].

100 Koşay – Akok 1973, Pl. LXXIV, Al.t 57; Orthmann 1966, 54, 65, Abb. 5, 4; Schmidt 1932, 114, Fig. 134; Özgüç 1986a, 41, Fig. 3-35.

101 Ünal 1968, 123, Fig. 5; Emre 1979, 12, Mşt. 78/60, Pl. VII, 4; Koşay 1938, 94, Al/a. 200.

102 Özgüç – Akok 1958, 33, Fig. 52-53; von der Osten 1937, Pl. VIII, b455; Yıldırım 2006, Fig. 12.

103 Koşay 1938, 93, Al/a. 159-160; Orthmann 1962, 4, Abb. 3, no. 6; Emre 1979, 16, Mşt. 78/20, Fig. 46; Özgüç – Akok 1958, 33, Fig.78; Yıldırım 2013, Fig. 2.

104 Koşay 1951, 42.

105 Koşay 1951, Pl. XCVII; Orthmann 1963a, Taf. 7; Steadman et al. 2008, 76, Fig. 20, f; Ünal 1968, 122, Fig. 2, 3; Kökten et al. 1945, Pl. II, 2; Emre 1979, 9.

106 Zimmermann 2006, 287, no. 1.

Pots

Type 1: This type of pot has a spherical body, an everted rim, and a round base. It is handmade, has sand- and chaff-tempered, and is a moderately fired paste in a reddish soil colour. Red-slipped and burnished examples were found in the Alaca Höyük royal tombs (Pl. 3:24), Çengeltepe, and Resuloğlu. They are roughly 20-25 cm in height and 25 cm in width. The pots that were recovered at the M.A. chamber tomb in Alaca Höyük date back to the end of EBA 2 and EBA 3[107].

Type 2: This type of pot has an externally thickened rim, a narrow neck, wide shoulders, a spherical body, and a round base. The section between the shoulder and neck is separated with 1 or 2 lines or with impressed decoration lines made by a stick. The comb impressions extend from the shoulder to the bottom of the belly and are characteristic of this type. They are black-slipped and polished. These pots are characteristic of the end of EBA 2 and EBA 3 periods, and samples were found in the chamber tomb of M.A. at Alaca Höyük (Pl. 3: 25)[108]. Similar samples were recovered in Ahlatlıbel, Kalınkaya-Toptaştepe, Boğazköy, Maşat Höyük, Horoztepe, Salur, and Resuloğlu Cemeteries[109].

Type 3: This type of pot is red-slipped and burnished, has a lid, a round base, a spherical body, a hollow mouth, and a lightly everted thick rim. There are 4 pierced knobbed decorations on the lugs and four similar knobbed decorations on the shoulder. The samples date back to EBA 3 and were found in Alaca Höyük in the chamber tomb H (Pl. 3:26), Resuloğlu,Yenihayat Cemetery, Boğazköy, and Horoztepe[110].

Type 4: This type of pot has human face reliefs on its body. These vessels were handmade, black- or red- slipped, and the sherds of these types of pots resemble the ones discovered in Troy I-II. It is known that the sherds with human face reliefs were found in Tekeköy, Alaca Höyük, and Boğazköy (Pl. 4:27). The forms of the sherds are not defined, but the rim fragments indicate that they most likely belong to part of a pot[111].

Jugs

Type 1: This type of jug is a spouted pitcher with a spherical body, a round base, and a slightly flaring cylinder neck with a round-sectioned vertical handle. They are dark grey, black, or red-slipped. They were handmade with a moderately fired paste with sand and chaff temper. The approximate height of this type is 14.5 cm, and the diameter is 8 cm[112]. They were found in Alaca Höyük (Pl. 4:28), Maşat Höyük, Eskiyapar, Alişar, and towards the west in Polatlı Höyük and date back to the end of EBA 2 and EBA 3[113].

107 Koşay 1938, 91, Al/a 137; Ünal 1968, 122, Fig. 39; Yıldırım – Ediz 2008, 444, Fig. 4.

108 Koşay 1938, 111, 4-5.

109 Koşay 1934, 51, AB. 13; Zimmermann 2007, 15, Abb. 5a; Orthmann 1963b, Taf. 9, no. 35-36; Emre 1996, Pl. X, no. 1; Özgüç – Akok 1958, 33, Fig. 57; Yıldırım – Ediz 2008, Fig. 7; İbiş – Durmuş 2010, 21, Fig. 3, no. 25.

110 Koşay 1951, 66, H. 128-130, Pl. CXXVII-CXXVIII; Yıldırım 2013, Fig. 2; Yıldırım 2001, 3, Fig. 2, 4-6; Hachmann 1957, Taf. 36, 11; Özgüç – Akok 1958, 24, Pl. XV, 7.

111 Kökten et al. 1945, 386-7; Koşay 1938, 172; Bittel et al. 1935: 17, Abb.11.

112 Koşay 1938, 91, Al./a. 138.

113 Ibid. 91, Al./a. 138; Emre 1996, Fig. 17; Orthmann 1962, 4, Abb. 3, 4; von der Osten 1937, Pl. VIII, no. 3279; Lloyd –Gökçe 1951, 41, Fig.9, group 11, 1.

Type 2: This type of jug has a wide neck, a round body, a round base, a wide-spouted mouth, and a round-sectioned vertical handle. They are usually red-slipped and burnished. Samples dating back to EBA 2 were found in Polatlı Höyük, and samples dating back to EBA 3 were recovered in Maşat Höyük, Alaca Höyük (Pl. 4: 29), Alişar, and Balıbağı Cemetery. The approximate height and width are 10-13 cm[114].

Spouted Vessels

Type 1: This type has a simple everted rim, a flat base, a wide neck, a spherical body, and a round or band-shaped single strap handle. It also has one pouring lip just in the middle of its body. Its height is approximately 16.5 cm, and its diameter is 14 cm. The outer and inner surfaces are red-slipped and burnished. It has a moderately fired paste and is sand- and chaff-tempered[115]. The samples date back to the end of EBA 2 and were recovered in Alaca Höyük (Pl. 4: 30), Ahlatlıbel, Pazarlı, Demetevler-Yumurtatepe, and Alişar[116]. It is also known that the use of this type of spouted vessel was present in Maşat Höyük, Balıbağı, and the Resuloğlu Cemetery during EBA 3[117].

Type 2: This type has a flat base, a carinated belly, a hollow mouth, and a flat rim. It is a handmade teapot and also has a single round-sectioned handle on the carinated belly with a pouring lip just opposite the handle. The characteristic feature of this type is the combed decorations located on the narrowing section of the body and from the carinated belly to the base. This teapot shape was very common in Alaca Höyük (Pl. 4:31) and dates back to EBA 3[118].

Teapots

These types of vessels are also known as basket-handle teapots. They were used during EBA in Central Anatolia, from the middle of the period through the end. They were also used during the Middle Bronze Age[119], and this finding is of particular importance, as it illustrates the continuity of eating and drinking culture.

Type 1: The most distinctive feature of this type of teapot is its short, spherical body and round base. They have round-sectioned basket handles attached to the flat rims. A cylindrical pouring lip was added to the body. These types of teapots were found in Maşat Höyük and Asarcık-Ilıca (Pl. 4:32) [120]. They have pastes in various colours, such as brownish-grey, red, light reddish-cream, reddish-orange, light brown, and buff. The heights of the teapots range from 7.1 to 13.7 cm, and they are handmade[121]. The technical differences in their pastes indicate that they were produced in local workshops. They appear in the north of Central Anatolia during EBA 3.

114 Lloyd – Gökçe 1951, 47, Fig. 11, group 30-34, no. 7; Emre 1979, 15, Pl. X, I; Gürsan-Salzmann 1992, Pl. 11.1, c537; von der Osten 1937, Pl. VIII, d2763; Süel 1989, 149, Fig. 4, Bl. Bğ/4.

115 Koşay 1938, 90, A1/a 198.

116 Ibid. 90, A1/a 198; Koşay 1934, 29, AB. 44, AB.15; Koşay 1941, Pl. XII, P. 266, P. 268; Kutkam 1988, 14, Fig. 12; von der Osten 1937, Pl. VIII, no. d 1331.

117 Emre 1979, 46, no. 41; Süel 1989, 149, Fig. 4, Bl. bg/ 7; Yıldırım 2013, Fig. 2.

118 Arık 1937, Pl. VIII, Al. 183.

119 Orthmann 1963a, 42, 149, Taf. 60, 14/ 36; Özgüç 1986b, 51-52, Pl. F3, 2, 3.

120 Emre 1979, 16, Pl. XI, 2; Orthmann 1966, 55, 69, Abb. 9. 14.

121 Ibid. 16; Ibid. 55, 69.

Type 2: The characteristic feature of this type of spouted vessel is the geometric pattern incised or painted on the body. This type of teapot was only found in Central Anatolia and sheds light on the local pottery culture. Decorated teapots were recovered in Kültepe, Alaca Höyük (Pl. 4: 33), and Polatlı Höyük[122]. Apart from the one sample found in Kültepe, the others all have spherical bodies and flat or round bases. The design of Kültepe and Alaca Höyük includes a dark brown geometric pattern made on the cream or reddish slipped and burnished surface. This design is a part of the local pottery culture of Central Anatolia and is referred to as Alişar III and Intermediate. Samples with white incrustations were recovered in Kültepe and Polatlı Höyük. The vertically channelled samples were only found in Polatlı Höyük. All of the previously mentioned features are characteristic of EBA pottery. The incised or channelled examples are red-slipped and burnished. Their heights range from 2 to 20 cm and are handmade. These types of teapots were seen both in the north and south of Central Anatolia and date back to EBA 3[123].

Syrian Bottles

These bottles are called "Syrian bottles" in archaeological literature because the largest numbers of them were recovered from Syria. They usually come in two different forms, an alabastron body and a spherical body. It is believed that the main region for these types of bottles was Syria and the Southeast Anatolia Region[124]. The samples with spherical bodies were used during EBA 2, and the samples with alabastron bodies were widely used during EBA 3 in Central Anatolia. A silver alabastron Syrian bottle was found in Eskiyapar[125]. It is a unique sample because it shows that the Syrian bottle was known in northern Central Anatolia. The most prominent features of the spherical Syrian bottles are the horizontal grooves on their outer surfaces, which resemble a spiral burnished decoration or net-looking grooves. The groove decorations seen on the bottles that were found in Kültepe and Alişar date back to EBA 2 and appear to be a local form of decoration. These samples are important as they represent the earliest examples of spherical Syrian bottles. Imported wheel-made bottles provide evidence of early use of the potter's wheel in Central Anatolia. A handmade example found amongst the Alişar samples indicates that local imitations of the same type were also produced. Their heights range from 6.9 to 7.6 cm, and the colour of their pastes ranges from pale cream to dark grey tones. Generally, the surfaces of the bottles were slipped in a similar tone to the surface[126].

Storage Jars

Type 1: This type is a big storage jar with a flat base, an open or narrow mouth, a flat rim, a spherical body, and round-sectioned horizontal handles. This form was also used as a pot grave known from the samples in İkiztepe and Resuloğlu. It is handmade, sand- and chaff-tempered, and has a moderately baked paste. Their heights are approximately 38 cm, and their diameters are 44 cm. They were washed in a reddish-brown colour. One of the Alaca

122 Von der Osten et al. 1933, 65, KT- 4; Öktü 1973, 189, Taf. 22, I- E/o1- o2; Koşay 1951, 39, Pl. XCV; Orthmann 1963a, Taf. 49, 11/ 100; Lloyd – Gökçe 1951, 47, Pl. Vc, f.

123 Von der Osten et al. 1933, 65; Öktü 1973, 189; Koşay 1951, 39; Lloyd – Gökçe 1951, 47.

124 Kühne 1976, 63-66, Karte 2; Oates 2001,159; Ökse 2005, 601.

125 Özgüç – Temizer 1993, Pl. 116, 1.

126 For the handmade local produced bottle found at Alişar see Schmidt 1932, 43, Fig. 45, b 130, for the wheel-made imported bottles see von der Osten 1937, 171-176, Fig. 168, d 2762, and for Kültepe see Özgüç 1986a, 36-7, Fig. 3-12, 13, 8; Kulakoğlu et al. 2026, 24, fig. 8c.

Höyük samples had burnt grain inside of it, which indicates that they must have been used as storage containers[127]. They were found in Alaca Höyük, Alişar, Boğazköy, İkiztepe (Pl. 4: 34), Asarcık-Ilıca, Resuloğlu, Salur, Balıbağı Cemetery, and Yassıhöyük (Kırşehir). They are characteristic shapes of the transition period into the Middle Bronze Age[128]. This type also exists within the Alişar III pottery during this period[129].

Type 2: This type is a narrow-mouthed storage jar with a flat rim and round-sectioned horizontal handles with double-pierced lugs. It is handmade, sand- and chaff-tempered, and has a moderately baked paste. The approximate height is 40 cm, and the diameter is 42 cm. It was recovered from Alaca Höyük (Pl. 5:35), and there was some burnt grain inside, again indicating that it was used as a storage jar. It dates to the end of EBA 3[130].

Conclusion

In light of early excavations and research conducted in the region, the Central Anatolian Early Bronze Age pottery was outlined with samples unearthed in settlements such as Alişar, Ahlatlıbel, Boğazköy, Alaca Höyük, Karaoğlan, Etiyokuşu, Dündartepe, Kavak/Kaledoruğu and Tekeköy, Horoztepe, Eskiyapar, Kültepe, and Acemhöyük. The pottery, which was previously roughly dated according to the chronology of certain excavations, was placed on a more solid chronological basis with increasing excavations and research over time and C14 dating. In the period from the beginning to the middle of the Early Bronze Age, the tradition of hand-made, mostly dark-faced, thick-slipped, and polished pottery formed the local characteristic group. The red-slipped and polished hand-made group began to appear in the middle of the Early Bronze Age, and it continued characteristically until the end of the period.

While imported pots made on a wheel first appeared in the middle of the Early Bronze Age, local pottery produced on a slow rotating wheel appeared in Masat Höyük in the north of the region and Acemhöyük in the south, starting from the end of EBA 2. In addition, in the period until the end of EBA, wheel-made examples continue to be found, as well as the characteristic hand-made pottery. Wheel technology must have come to the region through Cilicia, through relations with the south, as T. Özgüç previously stated. The emergence of forms such as *depas amphikypella*, tankards, and Syrian bottles along with local pottery forms in the region, especially EBA 2, must have taken their place in local pottery as a result of the cultural relations in this period. In the period from EBA 2 to the end of EBA, in addition to the monochrome pottery tradition, painted pottery cultures such as Intermediate and Alişar III also appear. This kind of painted pottery culture was applied to local characteristic forms specific to Central Anatolia, as well as to imported forms such as *depas amphikypella*, tankards, and Syrian bottles, creating local variations. In addition, during the transition period to the MBA, the tradition of painted pottery continued, albeit to a lesser extent.

127 Koşay 1938, 91, Al/a. 162, 163.

128 Ibid. 91, Al/a. 162, 163; Orthmann 1963a, Taf. 14, 2/110; Orthmann 1963b, Taf. 29; Alkım et al. 1988, Pl. XCIII, 160, Pl. XLVIII, 2; Orthmann 1966, Fig. 6/1; İbiş – Durmuş 2010, 18, Fig. 2, no. 19; Süel 1989, 149, Fig. 3, Bl. Bğ/ 3; Omura 2014, 420, Fig. 7.

129 Von der Osten 1937, Pl. IX, a 1072.

130 Koşay 1938, 91, Al/a. 172.

During the transition from EBA to MBA, cup forms made on a wheel with the bottom cut with a rope appear as characteristic forms. This form indicates that, as a result of cultural relations, a unity developed in the pottery culture with the cultures of Cilicia and Inner Western Anatolia.

Pottery forms and technology were used for a long time, especially until EBA 2. In parallel with the increase in regional relations and trade in EBA 2, the arrival of wheel technology to the region also brought technical innovations. Central Anatolian EBA pottery continued its existence until the MBA without any major changes in forms for a long time. This continuity is demonstrated by the pottery culture known as "Hattian Pottery" in the region, which reflects a unique tradition with its characteristic forms and decoration. While local continuity is observed in the ceramic tradition, it is remarkable in that it shows relations with surrounding cultures, where new forms emerged during the period and imported examples were added to the repertoire. For example, in addition to fruit stands, which continue from the Late Chalcolithic ceramic tradition, there are also new forms such as the beak-mouthed jug, which appeared for the first time in this period, and even *depas amphikypella* and tankards, which were imported to the region for the first time in this period.

Review

This article has been reviewed by at least two reviewers using a double blind peer review model. A similarity check was performed to confirm that it was free of plagiarism.

Ethical Statement

It is declared that scientific and ethical principles were complied with during the preparation of this study and all the works referred are mentioned in the bibliography.

Complaints

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Use of Artificial Intelligence

No artificial intelligence-based tools or applications were used in the preparation of this study. The entire content of the manuscript was produced by the authors in accordance with scientific research methods and academic ethical principles.

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Bu makale en az iki hakem tarafından çift taraflı kör hakemlik modeliyle incelendi. Benzerlik taraması yapılarak intihal içermediği teyit edildi.

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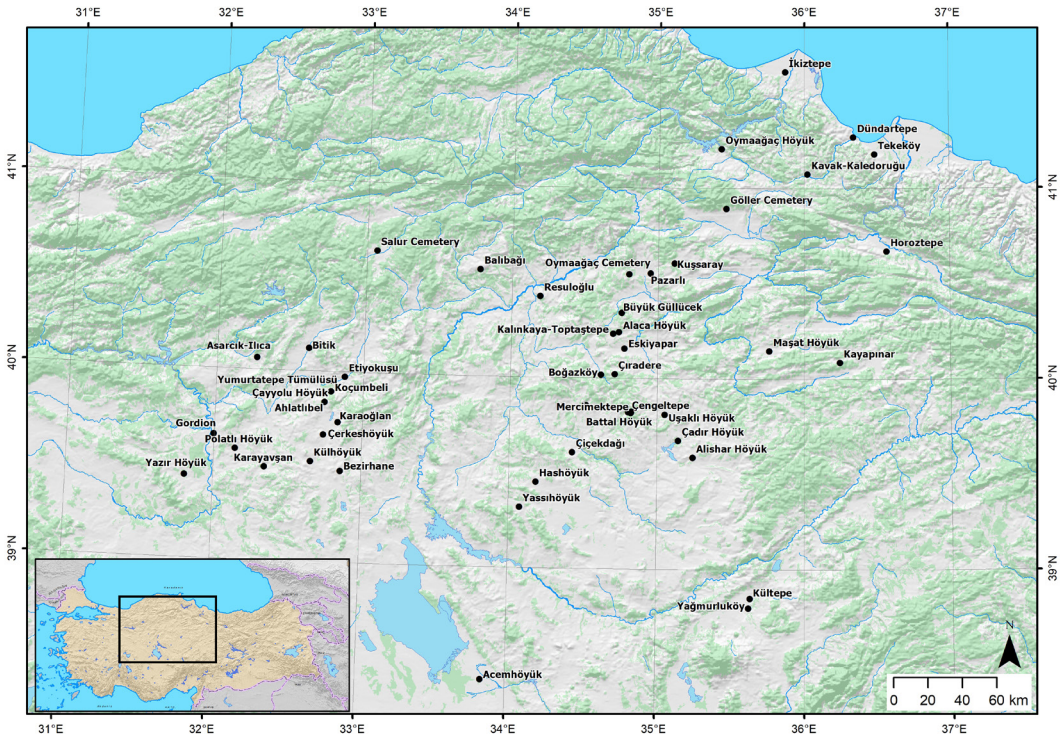
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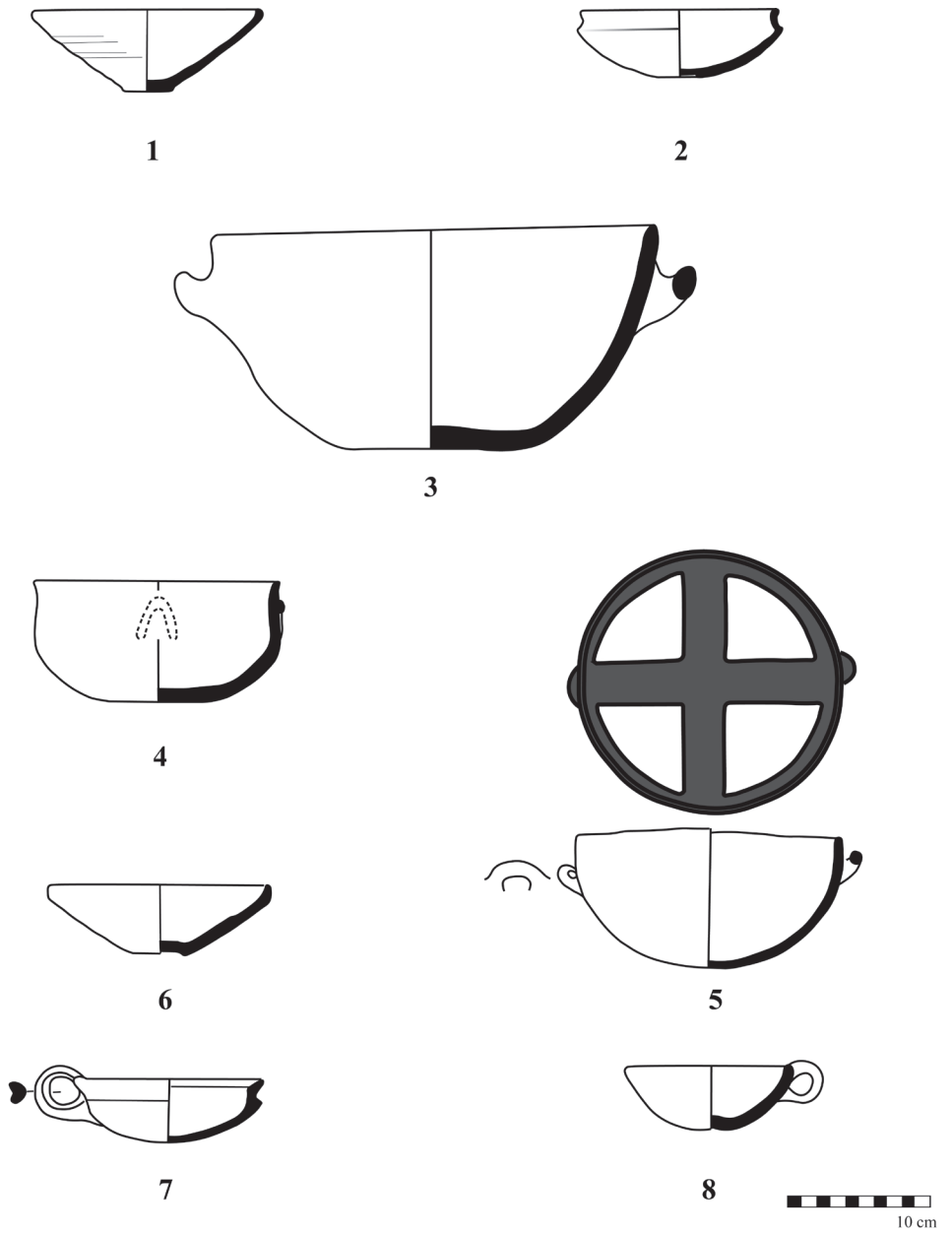


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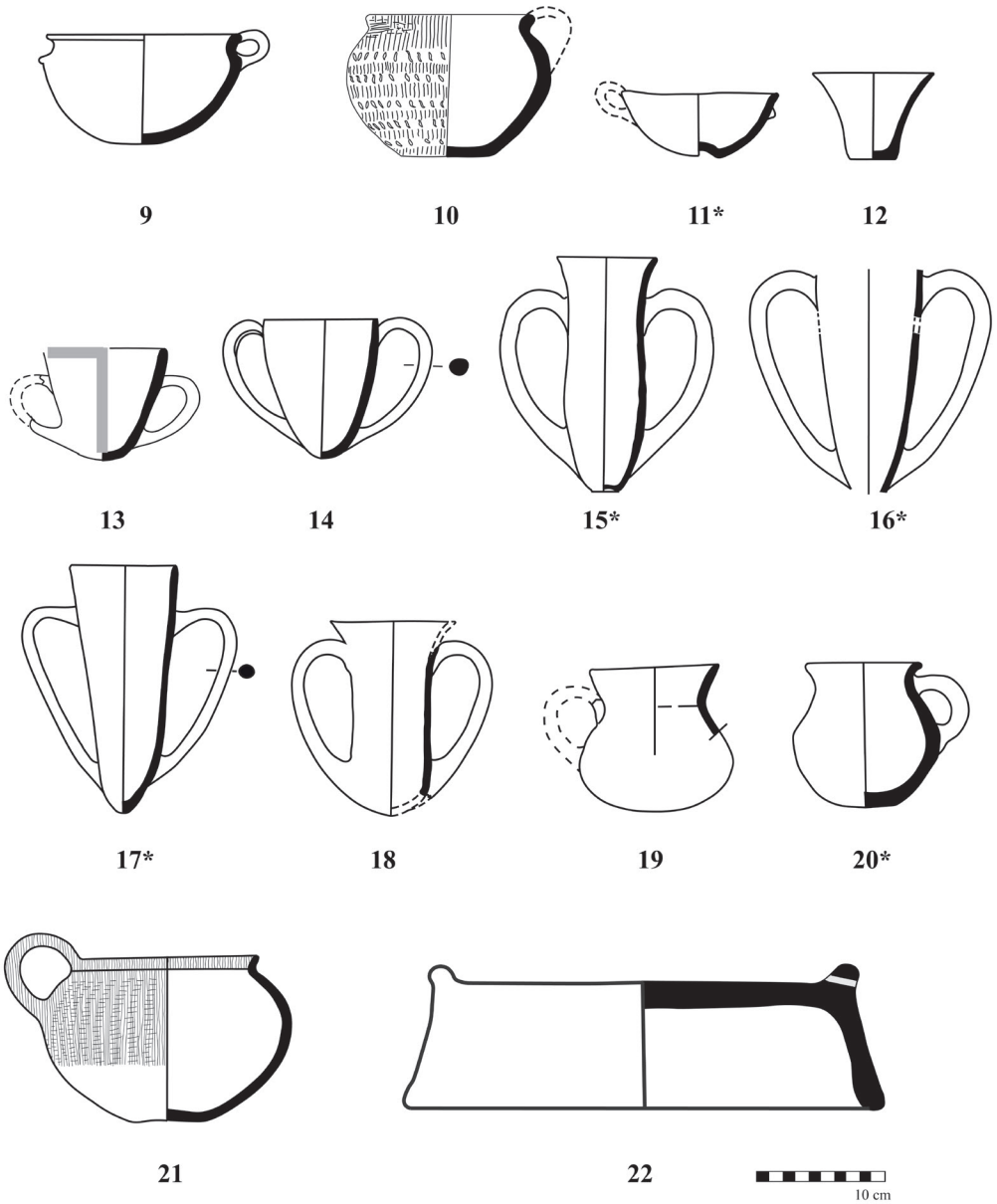


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* Not to scale

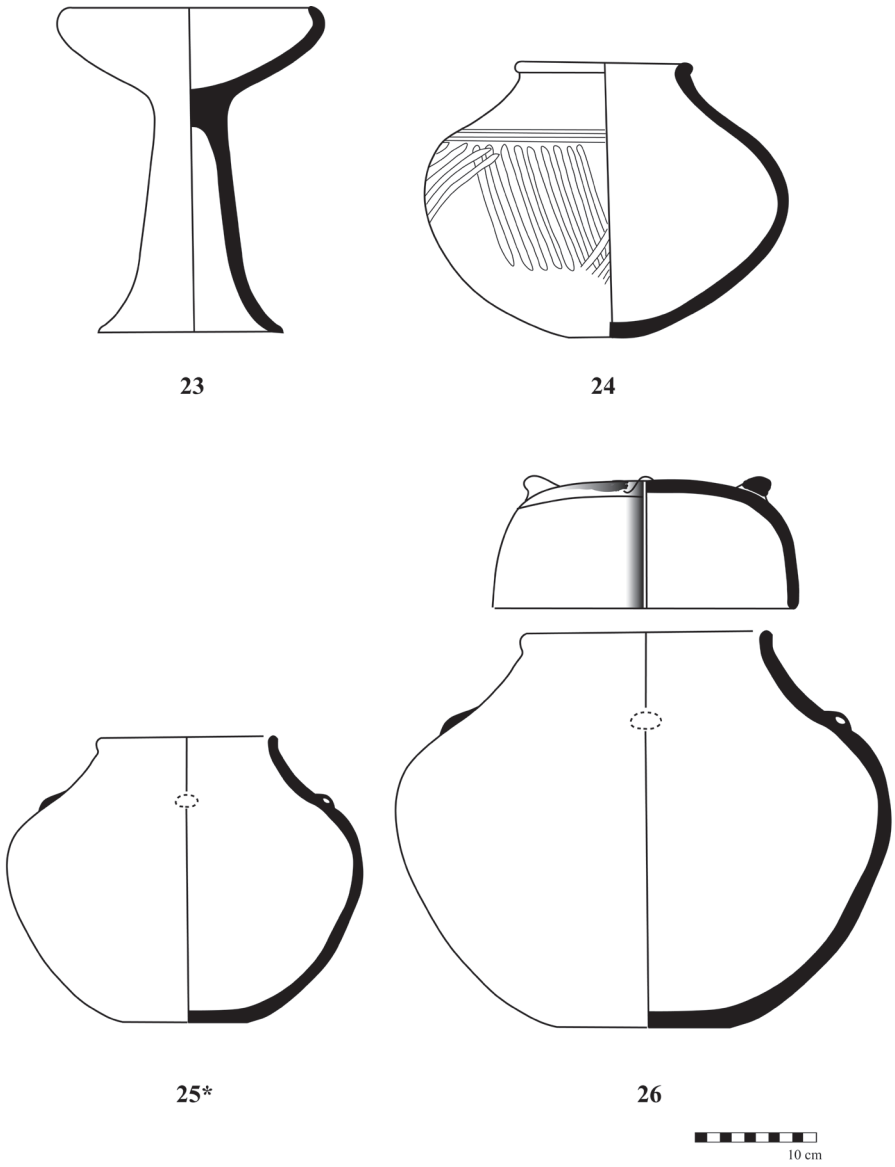


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* Not to scale

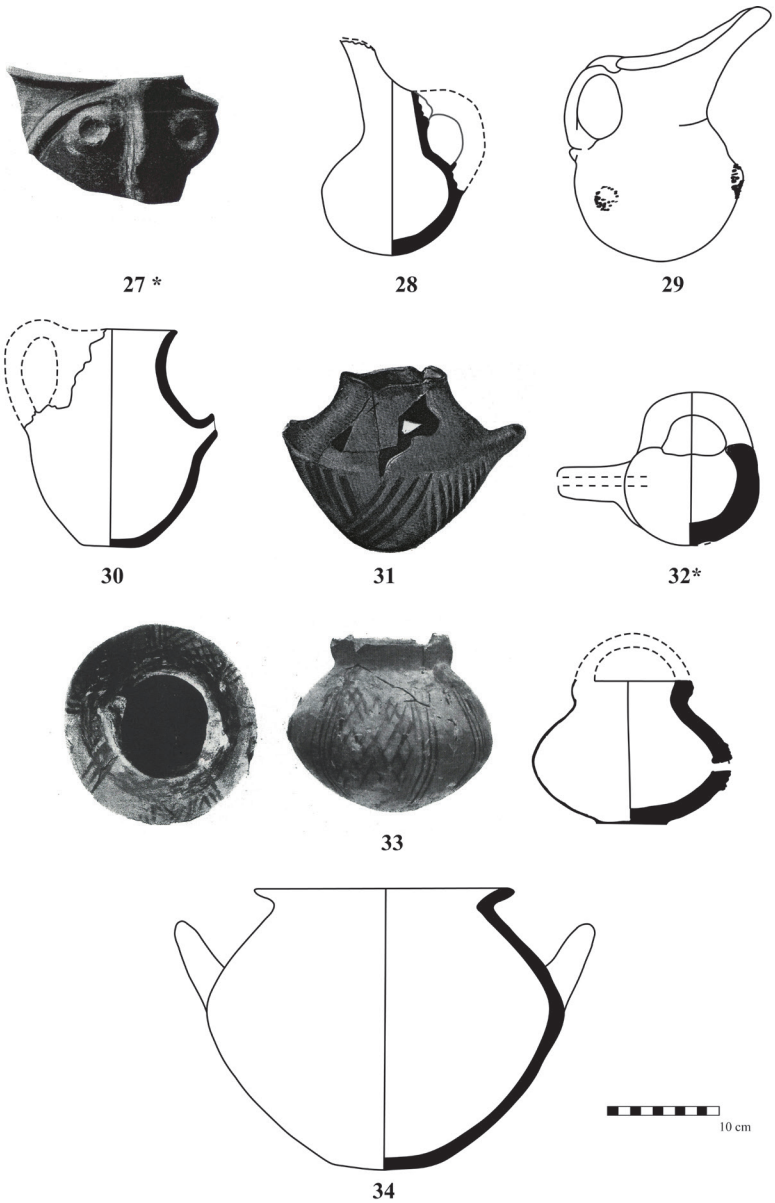
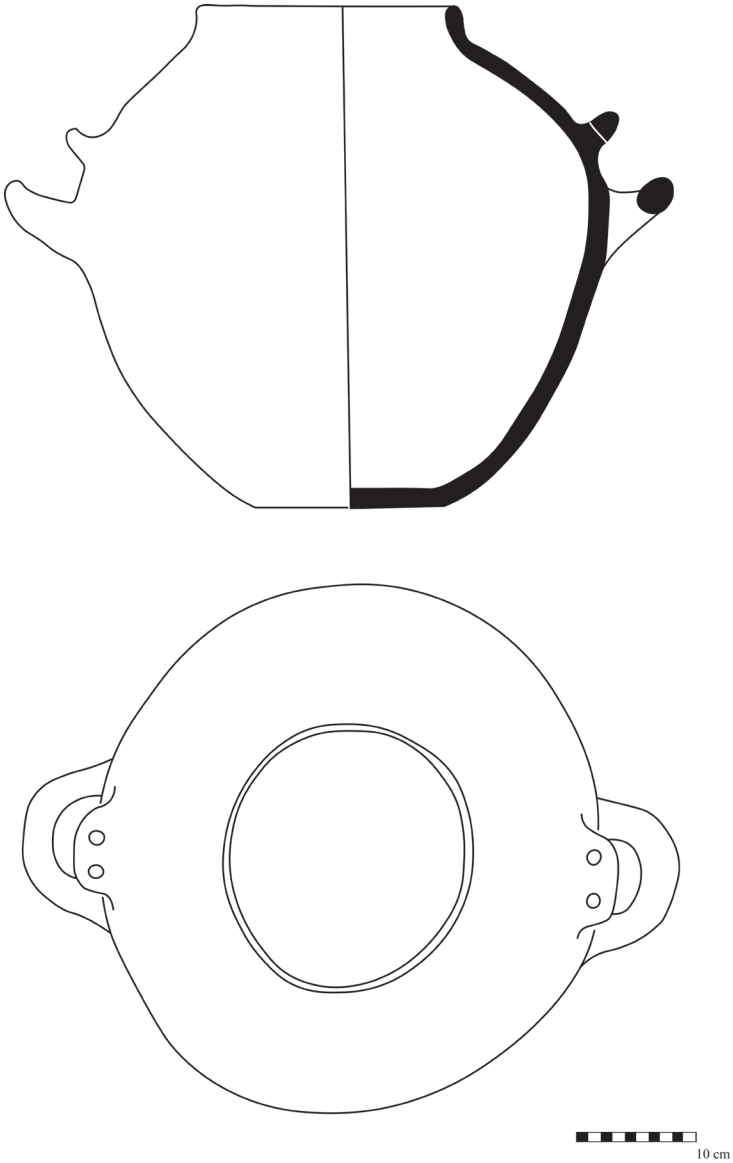


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Plate 5: Storage jar type 2 (35) within EBA 3 period.