

BEYCESULTAN

VOL. I

by

SETON LLOYD and JAMES MELLAART

Published by

THE BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AT ANKARA

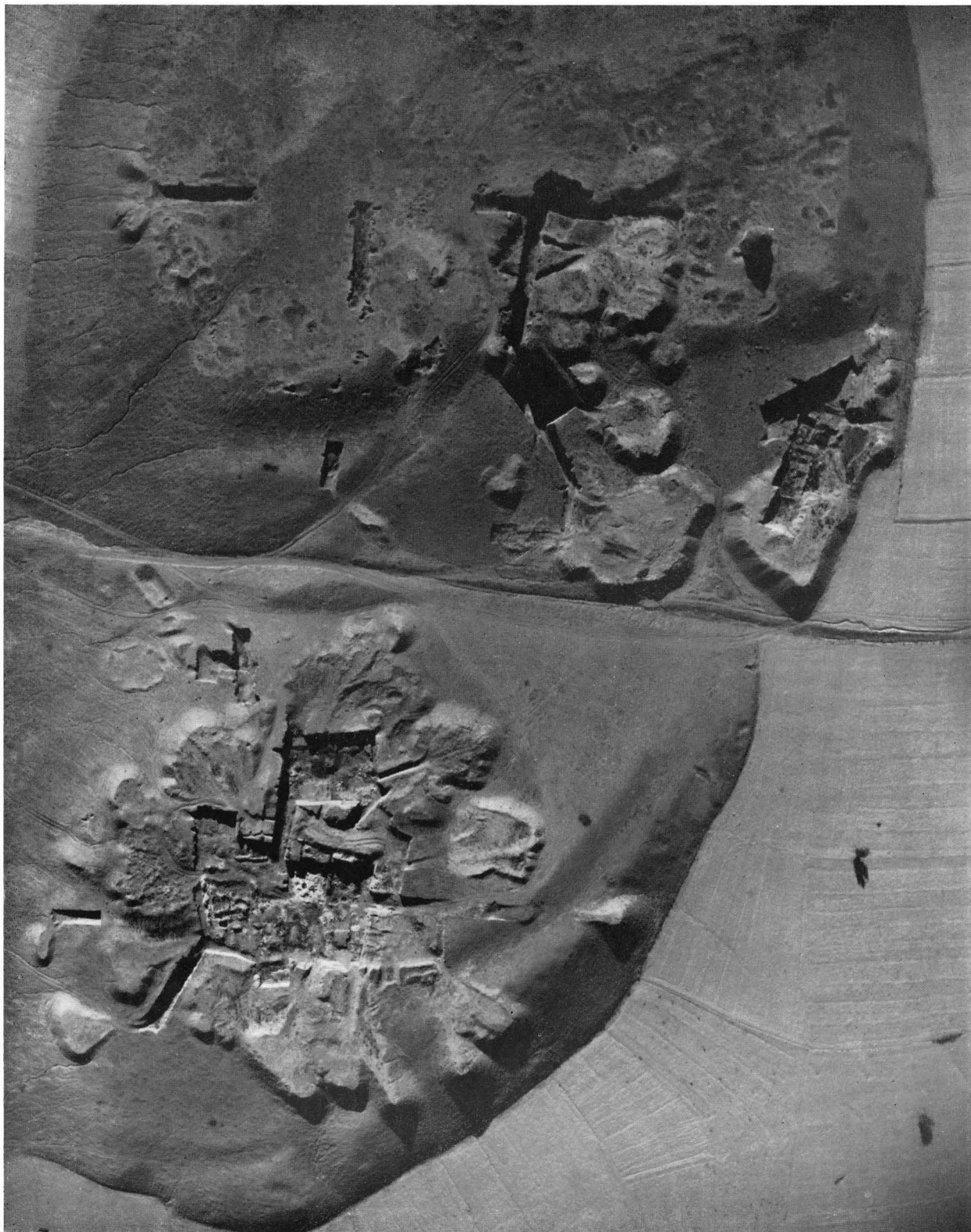
16 BRYANSTON STREET, LONDON, W.1

1962

The mound of Beycesultan was excavated for six consecutive seasons 1954-9, by the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara under the direction of Mr. Seton Lloyd, C.B.E., M.A., F.B.A., F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A. It is a very large mound, dominating the more fertile end of the Çivril valley, through which the upper reaches of the River Menderes (Maeander) wind down from their source at Dinar. In selecting this mound as the object of a long-term excavating programme in 1953, the Council of the Institute were guided by two parallel lines of approach. One was a proposed attempt to investigate the location and history of the great Anatolian state called Arzawa in the Hittite period. The other was the selection of a site at which a true archaeological cross-section could be obtained of a major Bronze Age city in the heart of western Anatolia. The distribution maps for the Late Bronze Age recently compiled by Mr. James Mellaart as the result of extensive surface exploration in south-western Turkey showed a clearly defined western province, and all the evidence from textual sources seemed to point to the identification of this province with the historical state of Arzawa. Within it, the Çivril valley showed a striking concentration of sites, and the size and extent of Beycesultan suggested for it the character of a capital city, while its height of more than 25 metres led one to assume a very early occupation in the Chalcolithic period. For these reasons Beycesultan was chosen as likely to meet the requirements for both lines of enquiry.

Preliminary reports on the excavations have been published each year in *Anatolian Studies*. The present work contains the final publication of the whole undertaking. It is expected to be completed in three volumes, of which the first deals with the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age material. The great buildings of the Middle and Late Bronze Age will be described in the later volumes.

PRICE **£5-5-0** NET



Air-view of the mound and excavations

OCCASIONAL PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AT ANKARA
No. 6

BEYCESULTAN

Vol. I

THE CHALCOLITHIC AND EARLY BRONZE AGE
LEVELS

by

SETON LLOYD

and

JAMES MELLAART

Published by
THE BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AT ANKARA
16 BRYANSTON STREET
LONDON, W.1
1962

© THE BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AT ANKARA 1962

MADE AND PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED, LONDON AND BECCLES

CONTENTS

Introduction. <i>By</i> Seton Lloyd	<i>Page</i> 5
Purpose of the South-west Anatolian project and selection of the site — Chronology and staff — Description of the site — Seasonal operations — Acknowledgements	
Abbreviations used in footnotes	13

PART I

SEQUENCE OF OCCUPATIONS AND ARCHITECTURE

Chapter	<i>By</i> Seton Lloyd	
1.	The Late Chalcolithic Period	17
	Character of the earliest settlement — Description of Levels XL–XX	
2.	The Early Bronze Age Levels: First Phase	27
	Description of Levels XIX–XVII — The E.B.A. religious buildings — Inventory of Level XVII	
3.	The Early Bronze Age Levels: Second Phase	36
	Description, with inventories, of Levels XVI–XIII and their shrines	
4.	The Early Bronze Age Levels: Third Phase	58
	Description, with inventories, of Levels XII–VI	

PART II

THE POTTERY AND OBJECTS

By James Mellaart

5.	The Late Chalcolithic Pottery	71
	Late Chalcolithic 1–4 (Levels XL–XX) — Distribution of South-west Anatolian Late Chalcolithic Cultures — Chronology and comparisons — Chronological Table	
6.	Pottery of the Early Bronze 1 Period	116
	Origin of the E.B. 1 pottery — Shapes in Levels XIX, XVIII and XVII — Distribution of Beycesultan E.B. 1 and the contemporary culture of the Elmalı Plain	
7.	Pottery of the Early Bronze 2 Period	135
	Chronology of the E.B. 2 period — Shapes in Levels XVI–XIII — Level XIIIa imports — Parallels, comparisons, and external relations with Heraion I and Yortan cultures — Distribution of the South-west Anatolian E.B. 2 and its variants — Comparison with the cultures between Eskişehir and Ankara	

CONTENTS

Chapter	<i>Page</i>
<p>8. Pottery of the Early Bronze 3 Period</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">Introduction — Shapes in Levels XIIa-c and XI — E.B. 3a shapes in Levels X-VIII — E.B. 3b shapes in Levels VII and VIb — Pottery and shapes of Level VIa. — Distribution and origin of the Beycesultan VIa ware — The transition from E.B. 3 to M.B.A. — Comparisons and parallels — Distribution of the West Anatolian E.B. 3 remains — Chronology of the E.B. 3 period — Cultural relations with Central Anatolia in the E.B. 3 period — Chronological table illustrating contacts</p>	<p>199</p>
<p>9. Small objects</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">Objects other than metal. <i>By</i> James Mellaart</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">Metal Objects. <i>By</i> David Stronach</p>	<p>265</p> <p>280</p>
<p>Index</p>	<p>293</p>
<p>Type-sheets of Pottery Shapes, with tables of occurrences</p>	<p><i>In folder at end of book</i></p>

LIST OF FIGURES

PART I

	<i>Page</i>
1. Site Plan	8
2. Long Section through Soundings "A", "S", and "SX"	<i>facing</i> 17
3. Cross Section through Sounding "SX"	<i>facing</i> 17
4. Trench "SX", Levels XXXIX-XXXIII	20
5. Trench "SX", Levels XXXII-XXIX	22
6. Trench "SX", Levels XXVIII-XXIV	24
7. Trench "SX", Levels XX-XVIII	28
8. Key plans of Shrines in Sounding "SX"	30
9. Ground plan of Level XVII	<i>facing</i> 30
10. Ground plan of Level XVI	<i>facing</i> 36
11. Altar structure in Shrine XVI "A"	37
12. Grain-bin in Shrine XVI "A"	37
13. Ground plan of Level XV	<i>facing</i> 40
14. Plan and Section of Shrine "A" in Level XV	41
15. Details of Altar in Shrine XV "A"	42
16. Isometric Reconstruction of Shrine XV "A"	44
17. Ground plan of Level XIV	<i>facing</i> 48
18. Detail of doorway to Priest's Room behind Shrine XIV "B"	50
19. Altar setting in Shrine XIV "B"	51
20. Reconstruction of Altar in Shrine XIV "B"	52
21. Ground plan of Levels XIII-XI	<i>facing</i> 56
22. Ground plan of Levels X-VIII	<i>facing</i> 58
23. Detail of porch wall in Megaron A, Level IX	60
24. Detail of porch in Megaron B, Level IX	61
25. Ground plans of Levels VI and VII in Soundings "S" and "SX"	<i>facing</i> 62
26. Levels VI-VIII in Trench "A"	64
27. Levels VII and VIII in Trench "E"	67

PART II

	<i>Page</i>
P. 1. Late Chalcolithic 1 pottery, Levels XXXVIII-XL	72
P. 2. Late Chalcolithic 1 pottery, Levels XXXVII-XXXVIII	74
P. 3. Late Chalcolithic 1 pottery, Level XXXVI	76
P. 4. Late Chalcolithic 1 pottery, Levels XXXV and XXXVI	78
P. 5. Late Chalcolithic 1 and 2 pottery, Levels XXXIV and XXXV	82
P. 6. Late Chalcolithic 2 pottery, Levels XXXII and XXXIII	84
P. 7. Late Chalcolithic 2 pottery, Levels XXX-XXXII	86
P. 8. Late Chalcolithic 2 and 3 pottery, Levels XXVII-XXIX	88
P. 9. Late Chalcolithic 3 pottery, Levels XXV and XXVIb	92
P.10. Late Chalcolithic 4 pottery, Levels XXIII and XXIV	96
P.11. Late Chalcolithic 4 pottery, Levels XXII and XXIII	98
P.12. Late Chalcolithic 4 pottery, Levels XX-XXII	100
P.13. Late Chalcolithic 4 coarse ware, Levels XX-XXIV	102
P.14. E.B. 1 pottery, Level XIX	118

LIST OF FIGURES

	<i>Page</i>
P.15. E.B. 1 pottery, Levels XVIII and XVII	120
P.16. E.B. 1 pottery, Level XVIII	122
P.17. E.B. 1 pottery, Level XVII	124
P.18. E.B. 1 pottery, Levels XVII and XVIIa	126
P.19. E.B. 1 pottery, Level XVII	128
P.20. E.B. 1 rare vessels, Levels XVIIb and XVIII	130
P.21. E.B. 1 pottery, coarse ware	132
P.22. Earliest E.B. 2 pottery	142
P.23. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XVI	144
P.24. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XVI	146
P.25. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XVI	148
P.26. E.B. 2 pottery, miscellaneous vessels, Levels XIV-XVI	150
P.27. E.B. 2 pottery, horned pedestal bowls	152
P.28. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XV	154
P.29. E.B. 2 pottery, votive bowls	156
P.30. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XV	158
P.31. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XV	160
P.32. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XV	162
P.33. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XV	164
P.34. E.B. 2 pithoi, Level XV	166
P.35. Pithoi, Levels XIV and XV	168
P.36. E.B. 2, one-handed pedestal bowls, etc., Level XIV	170
P.37. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XIV	172
P.38. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XIV	174
P.39. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XIV	176
P.40. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XIV	178
P.41. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XIV	180
P.42. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XIV	182
P.43. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XIII	184
P.44. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XIII	186
P.45. E.B. 2 pottery, Level XIII	188
P.46. E.B. 2 pottery, Levels XIII and XIV	190
P.47. E.B. 3a pottery, Levels XII and XI	202
P.48. E.B. 3a pottery, Levels XII and XI	204
P.49. E.B. 3a pottery, Levels XII-X	206
P.50. E.B. 3a pottery, Level X	208
P.51. E.B. 3a pottery, Level X	210
P.52. E.B. 3a pottery, Level IX	212
P.53. E.B. 3a pottery, Level IX	214
P.54. E.B. 3a pottery, Level IX in Trench "S"	216
P.55. E.B. 3a pottery, Level VIII	218
P.56. E.B. 3a pottery, Levels VIII and X	220
P.57. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VII	222
P.58. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VII	224
P.59. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VII	226
P.60. E.B. 3b pottery, Levels VIIb and VII	228
P.61. E.B. 3b pottery, Levels VII and VIII	230
P.62. E.B. 3b pottery, pithoi, Levels VIII-VIa	232
P.63. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VIIb	234
P.64. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VIa	236
P.65. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VIa	238
P.66. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VIa	240
P.67. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VIa	242
P.68. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VIa	244

LIST OF FIGURES

	<i>Page</i>
P.69. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VIa	246
P.70. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VIa	248
P.71. E.B. 3b pottery, Level VIa	250
F. 1. Flat white marble figurines of the E.B. 1 and E.B. 2 periods	266
F. 2. Small objects from the Late Chalcolithic levels	268
F. 3. Tools and weapons of the Early Bronze Age	270
F. 4. Small objects from the Early Bronze Age levels	272
F. 5. E.B. 1 and E.B. 2 spindle-whorls	274
F. 6. E.B. 3 and E.B. 2 (levels XIII–XV) spindle-whorls	278
F. 7. Unstratified baked clay head and marble body of large figurine	279
F. 8. Group of copper tools and silver ring from Level XXXIV	281
F. 9. Copper objects of the Early Bronze Age	284
F.10. Stone mould from Level IX	287
F.11. Copper objects of the Early Bronze Age	288

LIST OF MAPS

Map	
I. Distribution of South-western Anatolian Late Chalcolithic Sites	70
II. Late Chalcolithic sites and cultures in Anatolia, mentioned in the text of Chapter 5	105
III. Distribution of South-western Anatolian E.B. 1 cultures of Beycesultan and Elmalı plain types	133
IV. Map illustrating the North-western Anatolian E.B. 1 origin of the South-western Anatolian E.B. 2 culture	138
V. Distribution of regional variants within the South-western E.B. 2 culture	195
VI. Distribution of South-western Anatolian E.B. 2 culture	196
VII. Distribution of wheel-made red-slipped ware at the end of the South-western E.B. 2 period	198
VIII. Distribution of E.B. 3 period sites in South-western Anatolia	252
IX. Distribution of certain typical West Anatolian shapes during the E.B. 3a (Troy III–IV) period	256
X. Distribution of certain typical shapes and features during the E.B. 3b (Troy V) period	257

TYPE-SHEETS OF POTTERY

in folder at end of book

Sheet

- 1 Late Chalcolithic 1 and 2 shapes.
- 2 Late Chalcolithic 3 and 4 shapes.
- 3 E.B. 1 shapes.
- 4 E.B. 2 (Level XVI) shapes.
- 5 E.B. 2 new shapes, Levels XV–XIII.
- 6 E.B. 3a shapes.
- 7 E.B. 3b new shapes.

LIST OF PLATES

Frontispiece. Air-view of the mound and excavations.

- I. (a) General view of sounding "SX" from the south-east.
(b) Sounding "SX" reaches Chalcolithic levels.
- II. (a) Level XXXIII with pottery of Level XXXIV exposed beneath.
(b) Group of pottery in Level XXXIV including jar containing bronze hoard.
(c) Water-table reached at Level XL.
- III. (a) Level XXXIa.
(b) Level XXVIII.
(c) Burial in Level XXVIII.
- IV. (a) Level XXVI.
(b) Level XXVII.
- V. Foundations of megaron-type house in Level XXIV.
- VI. (a) Single shrine in Level XVII from the west.
(b) Group of objects in Shrine XVII, Room 2.
(c) Infant burial in Level XVIIa.
- VII. (a) Twin shrines in Level XVI from the south-west.
(b) Shrine "A" in Level XVI from the north-east.
(c) Close-up of altar structure in Shrine XVI "A".
- VIII. (a) Walls dividing Shrines "A" and "B" in Level XV with Shrine XIV "B" still preserved in the foreground.
(b) North-east corner of Shrine XV "A" (altar denuded by exposure).
(c) Altar in Shrine XV "A" as first exposed.
- IX. (a) "Blood-altar" in Shrine XV "A".
(b) Twin Shrines in Level XV from the east.
(c) Ritual circle and pottery in Shrine XV "A".
(d) Double post-emplacement in Shrine XV "A".
(e) Woven reed-matting on floor of Shrine XV "A".
- X. (a) Close-up of altar structure in Shrine XIV "B".
(b) Altar and votive pottery in Shrine XIV "B".
(c) Shrine XIV "B" from the south.
- XI. (a) Altar structure in Shrine XIV "B" from behind.
(b) Shrine XIV "A" from the south-west.
(c) Doorway to Shrine XIV "B" from "priest's room".
(d) Comparative positions of Shrines XV "A" and XIV "B".
(e) Sherd-lined chamber in Level XIV, Room 8.
- XII. (a) Southern part of Level XIII.
(b) Walls of Levels XII and XIII extending into sounding "S".
(c) Northern part of Level XIII from the north-east.
- XIII. (a) Megaron "A" in Level IX.
(b) Hearth and cooking-pots in Megaron "B", Level IX.
(c) Back-porch of Megaron "C", Level X.
- XIV. (a) Buildings of Level VII re-used in Level VI, sounding "S".
(b) Pottery of Level VI Beneath Level V.
(c) Kitchen emplacement in Level VI.
(d) Walls of Levels VII and VIII in sounding "A".
- XV. (a) Miscellaneous pottery from sounding "SX" (1958).
(b) Some votive vessels from Shrine "A", Level XV (1957).

LIST OF PLATES

- XVI. Pottery from Late Chalcolithic levels in sounding "SX".
- XXVII. (a) E.B. 1 pottery from sounding "SX".
(b) E.B. 1 pottery with fish-scale ornament.
(c) Late Chalcolithic and E.B. 1 pottery.
(d) Late Chalcolithic white-painted jar sherds.
- XXVIII. (a) E.B. 1 jars of shape 20 with barbotine ornament.
(b) Late Chalcolithic bowl sherds with white-painted ornament.
(c) E.B. 1 jars of shape 20 with fish-scale pattern.
(d) Multiple jar with white-painted ornament.
- XIX. Fluted and burnished pottery of E.B. 1.
- XX. E.B. 1 pottery from Level XVII.
- XXI. (a) Early E.B. 2 pottery from Level XVI.
(b) Two votive vessels from Level XV.
(c) More E.B. 2 pottery from Level XV.
- XXII. (a) E.B. 2 pottery of Level XIV.
(b) E.B. 2 pottery from Level XIV.
- XXIII. Votive vessels from Shrine "A" in Level XV.
- XXIV. E.B. 2 pottery from Levels XIII and XV.
- XXV. Lugs and ornaments from E.B. 2 pottery.
- XXVI. E.B. 3a pottery from kitchen group in Level IXc.
- XXVII. Latest Early Bronze pottery (E.B. 3b) from Level VIa.
- XXVIII. Pottery from the late E.B. 3b period from Level VIa.
- XXIX. Miscellaneous E.B. 3 pottery.
- XXX. E.B. 3b pottery from Level VIa.
- XXXI. E.B. 3b burnished pottery from Level VIa.
- XXXII. Small objects of stone from Early Bronze levels.
- XXXIII. (a) Brush-handle in clay from Shrine "A", Level XV.
(b) Beads of coloured stone and baked clay from Level XVII.
- XXXIV. Silver ring and copper objects from hoard in Level XXXIV.
- XXXV. (a) Copper objects from soundings "S" and "SX".
(b) Copper objects from Level XVII, Room 2.

INTRODUCTION

By SETON LLOYD

In the winter of 1953 discussions took place in London regarding a new, long-term programme of excavating for the five-year-old Institute of Archaeology at Ankara. From its initial stages it was assumed that this project should be concerned with the elucidation of the Bronze Age and earlier history of Anatolia; and its conception owed something to the inspiration of the work in this field already accomplished by the Institute's Founder and first President, Professor John Garstang. Accordingly it seemed necessary at the time to review the contemporary state of archaeological knowledge and to direct our enquiries towards those spheres where its inadequacy was most obvious. Where the later part of the Bronze Age was concerned, something was to be learnt in this respect from the recent attempts of Garstang and other scholars to explore the political geography of Anatolia during the Hittite period. These attempts had almost exclusively to be based on textual evidence from the Hittite records; and the efforts which had been involved in fitting the neighbouring states, particularly those in western Anatolia, into an acceptable geographical pattern had served to emphasize the degree of archaeological ignorance which then existed regarding almost the whole peninsula west of the Halys and the Taurus passes. Regarding the earlier ages too, in which metal was already used, and the beginnings of settled communities in the Neolithic epoch, archaeology had made hardly more than a beginning. Garstang's own work and that of H. Goldman east of Taurus had taught us something about the provinces adjoining and influenced by north Syria. Turkish archaeologists had recently explored Early Bronze Age sites in the Ankara region and H. Z. Koşay in particular had revealed in the Alaca Hüyük tombs the sensational wealth of a third millennium aristocracy. But the archaeology of western Anatolia—agriculturally a much richer and more accessible region in ancient times—hung largely on the results of excavations at Troy (curiously regarded in those days as an annexe to Aegean civilization), and on W. Lamb's careful recording of a Bronze Age market-town at Kusura. Indeed, it is interesting to recollect that Miss Lamb's summary of the archaeological situation which governed her choice of Kusura for excavation in 1935,¹ could still have been applied to the western provinces in the early nineteen-fifties.

With all this in mind, two parallel lines of approach were decided on by the Directorate of the Ankara Institute. One was a proposed attempt to investigate the location and history of the great Anatolian state called

¹ *Archaeologia*, 86 (1936), p. 1.

Arzawa, concerning which our ignorance had repeatedly been emphasized by the difficulties encountered in determining its historical relationship with the Hittite Empire. The other was the selection of a site at which a true archaeological cross-section could be obtained of a major Bronze Age city in the heart of western Anatolia. In seeking a mound, the prolonged excavation of which might contribute to both these purposes, we were greatly assisted by having at our disposal the results of a very thorough programme of surface exploration, undertaken in the south-western provinces during the previous three summers by the joint-author of the present volume, Mr. James Mellaart. Mr. Mellaart's survey of ancient mounds and the study of their surface pottery¹ had by then extended from Karaman and the Salt Lake westwards almost to the Aegean coast, covering the whole south-western quarter of the peninsula. In this area some hundreds of mounds had been located and examined, and an analysis of their pottery had made possible the contrivance of distribution maps, showing the location and extent of varying material cultures in each of the principal chronological periods.² Geographically one was thus presented with a series of new and fairly accurately delimited provinces, which, in the historical period at least might well be assimilated to the divisions of the country already envisaged by topographical references in the records of the Hittite kings. In the distribution map which covered this area in the Late Bronze Age³ one noticed its archaeological division into two quite separate provinces with a clearly marked frontier running approximately north and south through the centre of Lake Eğridir. In the east was that which has come to be associated with the name of the Konya Plain, where the pottery, having much in common with the Hittite homeland in the Halys Bend, suggested an identification with the "Lower Land" of Hittite geography. The western province on the other hand was distinguished by what at the time seemed new and remarkable ceramic products, with a preference for characteristic individual shapes, not found elsewhere, many of which pointed to a metallic origin. It was the definition of this new south-western province, densely populated, as the distribution map showed, in the Late Bronze Age by a people with a distinctive yet unfamiliar material culture, which appeared as one of the most striking contributions made by Mellaart's survey. And all the evidence available from textual sources seemed to point to its identification with the state of Arzawa.

It will be seen in the map to which we have referred that a primary concentration of settlements showing the characteristics of this "Arzawan" culture is to be found in the Çivril valley to the north-east of Denizli, through which the upper reaches of the Maeander river wind down from their source at Dinar. Here Mr. Mellaart's attention had been attracted by a very large mound called Beycesultan, dominating the more fertile end of the valley where the atmosphere is moistened by the open waters of the Işikli Lake.

¹ *AS*, IV (1954), p. 175ff. and *Antiquity*, 112, (Dec., 1954), p. 214ff.

² The reader is also referred to the up-to-date distribution-maps I-X on pp. 70, 105, 133, 138, 195-8, 252, 256 and 257.

³ *Antiquity*, 112, (Dec., 1954), p. 217.

The size and extent of this mound, as well as its central position on an ancient highway passing through the heart of the province to which we have referred, suggested for it the character of a capital city, and its height of more than twenty-five metres above the plain led one to assume a very early occupation in the Chalcolithic period. Beycesultan therefore was noted as a mound likely to meet our requirements for both lines of enquiry under consideration at the time and was accordingly short-listed, together with a number of other promising mounds, for a final re-examination before a decision was made. A small expedition, which included the Director, Mr. Mellaart and Dr. O. R. Gurney, was organized for this purpose in the autumn of 1953 and Beycesultan was eventually the site selected by the Institute for an excavating project to be initiated in the spring of 1954.

During the six years from 1954 onwards, excavations were conducted at Beycesultan every summer for a season lasting from six to twelve weeks, usually in the months from May to July when local labour was most easily available. Equipment was brought from the Ankara headquarters of the Institute and the expedition staff accommodated in a house rented from peasants in Menteş village, which lies on the Denizli main road, half-way between the mound of Beycesultan and the market-town of Çivril, a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from each. Through the kindness of the Turkish Ministry of National Education and the Vali of Denizli, the small building housing the village primary school was also put at the expedition's disposal to be used as a workshop, when the school was not actually in session. During each of the six seasons, the excavations were in charge of the Director, Mr. Seton Lloyd, who was usually accompanied by Mrs. Lloyd. Throughout the whole excavation he was ably assisted by Mr. James Mellaart, whose contribution both to the conduct of the excavation and the interpretation of the finds was indispensable. Mrs. Arlette Mellaart also took part in the work when released from duties in Ankara. Architectural and surveying work was undertaken successively by Mr. and Mrs. G. R. H. Wright (1954–55), Bay Mubin Bekan (1956), Miss Elizabeth Beazley (1957 and 1958), Mrs. Selina Tomlin (1957 and 1958), Mr. Michael Brett (1959) and Miss Clare Goff (1959). Acting as field assistants were students of the Institute including Mr. Charles Burney, Mr. John Carswell, Mr. James McQueen, Mr. David Wilson, Miss Carol Cruikshank and Mr. and Mrs. Martin Harrison. For one season (1955) Mr. Maurice Cookson of the London Institute of Archaeology acted as photographer and during the same period Mr. T. Burton-Brown assisted as guest-archaeologist. Turkish Government representatives, to whom much gratitude is due for their assistance in the capacity of *komiser*, included Bay Lutfi Tuğril (1954), Bayan Nihal Dönmez (1955, 1956 and 1957) and Bay Osman Aksoy (1958 and 1959).

From Çivril the road to the *vilayet* town of Denizli runs south-westward through the centre of a wide cultivated valley, bordered on both sides by low hills. It has an altitude of almost exactly two thousand five hundred feet above sea-level and is subject to low night temperatures with occasional rain as late in the summer as mid-June. The end of the valley is reached at

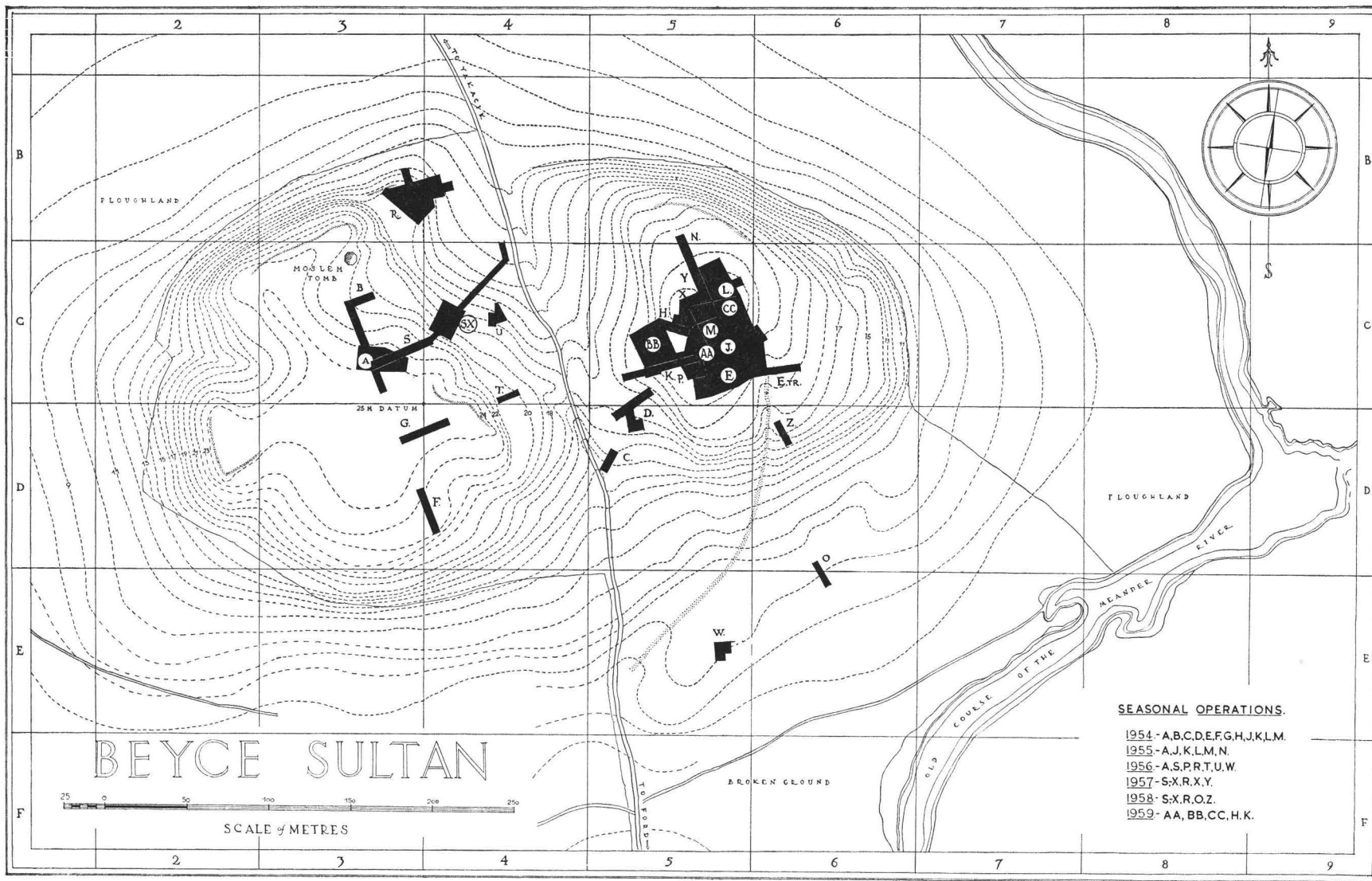


FIG. 1

a distance of about forty kilometres and, after topping a low rise in the ground, there is a magnificent view across the cleft of the lower Maeander towards the Carian mountains. Below one the road is to be seen falling away in an abrupt descent of some two thousand feet, reminding one that from time immemorial this must have been one of the principal lines of approach to the Anatolian plateau from the climatically different world of the Aegean coast.¹

About five kilometres out from Çivril the same road crosses the dried-up bed of what must once have been a minor tributary to the Maeander: and here, in a bend of the old water-course, at a point where there must have been a bridge or ford, stands the mound known today by the name Beycesultan (Fig. 1 and frontispiece). One imagines that the original settlement would have sprung up on either side of the road near the bridge-head; for today it has grown into a mound with twin summits of approximately equal height with a saddle between over which a cart-track still passes. The western summit has a flattened top, wider than that to the east, and beyond it the mound spreads a broad "skirt" of occupational remains far out into the surrounding cultivation. At its base it would have a maximum diameter of almost one kilometre. On the western summit also, in a shallow depression, there is the domed tomb of some Moslem notable—perhaps the individual whose name is now associated with the mound. It is built of Byzantine tiles and large worked stones, some of which were in 1944 also to be seen projecting from the surface of the mound elsewhere. It was not therefore surprising to find, when our excavations began, that in the ninth and eleventh centuries A.D. the western summit had been artificially flattened to provide an emplacement for a miniature Byzantine city surrounded by its own double enclosure-wall, while the eastern summit remained unoccupied and was used as a Christian burial-ground.

In the pages which follow, the results of our six seasons' excavating in the Beycesultan mound will be described in a chronological order corresponding to the history of the settlement as we now know it. References to the actual sequence of discoveries and to the individual tasks undertaken or resumed in successive seasons will where possible be avoided, in order to obtain an uncomplicated picture of the overall results. It may therefore be well here to summarize once and for all the actual progress of the excavations from season to season in a way which can be easily followed by reference to the site-plan (Fig. 1), in which the various trenches, areas and soundings are distinguished by letters attributed to them in the course of the work.

1954 Season (May–July)

Trench "A", cut in the northern flank of the west summit passed through three Byzantine building-levels in a depth of 1.25 metres, to reach Late Bronze Age private houses, now identified as Level II. This trench was later extended to cover an area measuring 15 × 30 m. and deepened in order to

¹ For a description of the country see T. Frank (ed.), *Economic Survey of Ancient Rome* (New Jersey, 1959), Vol. IV, p. 604.

investigate a single house in Level III (also Late Bronze Age). A continuation of Trench "A" north-westwards (Trench "B") proved to be beyond the area occupied by the Late Bronze Age settlement.

Trenches "G" and "F" showed further traces of Level II occupation and some filling which demonstrated how the summit had been levelled previous to the Byzantine occupation.

Trenches "C" and "D" in the south-western flank of the east summit were made with the purpose of investigating large blocks of dressed masonry projecting from the surface. These proved to be of Byzantine origin and in secondary use.

Trench "E", cut in the east flank of the eastern summit, encountered the ruins of a very large public building of the Middle Bronze Age (Level V), subsequently known as the Burnt Palace. The area of the excavation was then extended and the whole southern wing of the building cleared.

Meanwhile, sounding "J" in the centre of the eastern summit had located smaller public buildings of the Late Bronze Age (Level II) built on the same site at a later period. These were cleared up to the line of a street running approximately east and west which limited them on the northern side, and came temporarily to be known as the Little Palace. A sounding "L", some thirty metres further to the north, revealed two small chambers crowded with pottery and other objects which were identified respectively as a wine-shop and food-store; and a Trench "M", connecting these to the Little Palace, showed them to be contemporary with it (Level II).

Two deep trenches, "H" and "K", were then dug into the western flank of the eastern summit, in an attempt to ascertain the extent of the Burnt Palace. These showed to our satisfaction that it covered the whole summit, with a maximum dimension of over seventy metres.

1955 Season (May-July)

In the centre of the east summit, where soundings "J", "L" and "M" had been made in the previous year, a wide new area measuring almost thirty metres square was opened, in the hope of extending the excavation of the Burnt Palace after examining and recording the later remains which overlay it. First, two sub-phases of Level I were recognized, overlying the Little Palace complex and dating from the final years of the Early Bronze Age, perhaps in the twelfth century B.C. In Level II beneath, the buildings already excavated were recognized as part of a "palace-enclosure", perhaps the seat of some small feudal prince. A new trench "N" running northward and an extension of Trench "K" to the west exposed the stone foundations of a double wall by which it was presumably surrounded. Buildings in Level III proved to be an earlier version of this same complex, still dating from the Late Bronze Age. Level IV produced few buildings of any pretensions and seemed to represent a long occupation by a squatter population in and over the ruins of the old Burnt Palace, probably towards the end of the Middle Bronze Age.

The Burnt Palace itself (Level V) was eventually reached and a large

part of what is now known as the east wing was excavated. This has since been shown to be the most poorly preserved part of the whole building: and in 1955 only the main lines of the plan could be recovered. No dating evidence was forthcoming; and accordingly, in the final weeks of the season, it was decided that better preserved remains of the same period should be sought elsewhere. This was accomplished by a deepening of Area "A" on the western summit, where in Level V one corner of a very large unburnt public building was eventually encountered. Dating evidence was then obtained by a sounding beneath its foundations, which produced from three building-levels beneath (Levels VI, VII and VIII) easily recognizable pottery of the Early Bronze Age. For the purpose of checking this stratigraphy, a similar sounding was then made beneath the foundations of the Burnt Palace itself in the old Trench "E", and produced similar results. From this and other evidence the lifetime of the palace could now tentatively be dated between 1900 and 1750 B.C.

1956 Season (June–July)

Starting in Area "A", where the corner of a public building had been located in Level V, a broad trench ("S") was cut north-eastwards towards the flank of the western hill. This was carried down as far as Level V and revealed other similar buildings as well as a powerful enclosure-wall. It could accordingly be inferred that at this time the whole western summit had been occupied by the administrative establishment of a city whose ruler had probably resided in the Burnt Palace on the eastern hill.

At the eastern end of Trench "S" a deep sounding was now begun in order to investigate the Early Bronze Age levels beneath. In Levels VI–XII parts of private houses were found corresponding to the third and final phase of the Early Bronze Age. Beneath this were buildings belonging to Phase II—about contemporary with the second settlement at Troy—and it was here, in Level XV, that we encountered in the last days of the 1956 season the first of a series of Early Bronze Age religious shrines, which was to occupy our attention for the whole of the following season.

Minor operations while this sounding was in progress included the following. Trench "T", in the east flank of the western summit, became involved with trenches protecting the Byzantine city-wall. Sounding "U" a little further to the north revealed nondescript buildings of the Late and Middle Bronze Ages such as one would have expected to find in the saddle between the two hills. Area "P" was a westward extension of the Late Bronze Age excavations on the eastern summit. Sounding "W", made in the low-lying area between the mound and the river-bed, succeeded in locating the foundations of the Middle Bronze Age city-wall. In the hope of determining the breadth of the city at this period, a further sounding, "R", was also begun on the northern edge of the mound to the west of the cart-track; but this for the moment revealed only unidentified buildings of the latest Bronze Age period (Level I).

1957 Season (May–July)

A new sounding, "SX" was begun at the point where the Early Bronze Age shrine had been found in 1956 at the east end of Trench "S". The considerable area of this shaft (20 × 15 m.), enabled us to examine the repeated rebuildings of this double sanctuary in Levels XVII–XIV, which correspond with the first and second phases of the Early Bronze Age (c. 2700?–2300 B.C.). After the earliest foundation of the shrine had been reached in Level XVII, the sounding was continued over a reduced area, and in Level XX the first Chalcolithic occupation was recognized. At Level XXIV, still in the Late Chalcolithic stage, the sounding was temporarily discontinued.

Meanwhile, during the continuation of work in Area "R", near the northern limit of the site, pairs of very similar sanctuaries had been located, belonging to the Late Bronze Age (Levels II and III). Beneath these further shrines were uncovered corresponding to two sub-phases of Level IV, and in the last days of the season Level V was reached. Here again there were two sanctuaries, like the Burnt Palace, destroyed by fire. One of these was of the simple *megaron* type; but the other a much larger building, of which only a single chamber could for the moment be excavated.

A subsidiary operation in 1957 was a further westward extension (Area "X") of the Late Bronze Age buildings on the eastern summit and a deepening of Trench "N" (sounding "Y"), to determine the extent of the Burnt Palace on the north side.

1958 Season (May–June)

The stratigraphic sounding, "SX" was carried down through a further sixteen occupation-levels to reach virgin soil at Level XL, about two metres beneath the present cultivation level of the surrounding plain. Throughout this long period of habitation, the main characteristics of the Chalcolithic culture remained almost unchanged.

In Area "R" the larger of the two Level V shrines, located in 1957, was completely excavated. A building was revealed, almost twenty metres long, consisting of five compartments, each with evidence of its ritual purpose. Its designation as a "temple" would almost certainly be justified.

Two small soundings were made late in the season. Sounding "Z" thirty metres to the south of the Burnt Palace exposed some well-preserved pottery, lying on a pavement which for the first time suggested a localized occupation of the site during the Iron Age. Sounding "O", about 100 metres further to the south revealed a private house of the Byzantine period.

1959 Season (September–October)

The whole of this final season was concentrated on the further clearance of the Burnt Palace. The work was divided between two main areas, "AA" and "BB", covering respectively the east and west wings of the building. The old Trench "K" was also deepened and extended eastwards, in order to effect a junction between the two excavations. In this way the whole plan

of the building was successfully recovered, except for outlying strips whose clearance would have presented serious practical difficulties.

The outstanding results of each season's work at Beycesultan have been published annually in the Institute's journal, *Anatolian Studies* (*AS*, V–X, 1955–60). For the purpose of the present publication, it is proposed to divide the total of accumulated evidence between three volumes, dealing in turn with successive chronological phases. The present volume (I) deals with the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age material. Volume II will cover the Middle Bronze Age and will be mainly concerned with the architecture of the Burnt Palace phase. Volume III will deal with the Late Bronze Age occupations, including the palace enclosure on the eastern summit and the religious shrines in Area "R".

Our primary duty in presenting this final publication of the Beycesultan findings is to acknowledge with the most sincere gratitude the annual contributions to the cost of the expedition made by the late Sir David Russell through the Walker Trust of St. Andrews, since without these the work could hardly have been attempted. Other most welcome contributions were made periodically by the Craven Fund Committee, Oxford; the Griffith Institute, Oxford; the Wenner-Gren Foundation, New York; the Society of Antiquaries of London; the Leverhulme Research Awards; the University of Cambridge Faculty of Classics; the British Academy and an anonymous institution. These gifts, as well as the substantial assistance given by the late Francis Neilson and individual contributions from many friends of the Institute, have been separately acknowledged in the Institute's Annual Reports.

The authors are also grateful to Mr. D. H. French for allowing them to make use of unpublished material found by him during an archaeological survey made in 1959–60, and to Mr. David Stronach for his valuable appendix dealing with the metal objects. Fine draftsmanship in the pottery drawings and some of the architectural plans is to be credited to Miss Clare Goff.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN FOOTNOTES

<i>AJA</i>	<i>American Journal of Archaeology.</i>
<i>AS</i>	<i>Anatolian Studies.</i>
<i>Ath. Mitt.</i>	<i>Athenische Mitteilungen.</i>
<i>Belleten</i>	Türk Tarih Kurumu, <i>Belleten.</i>
<i>B.M. Catalogue</i>	E. J. Forsdyke, <i>Catalogue of the Greek & Etruscan vases in the British Museum.</i>
<i>Boll. d'Arte</i>	<i>Bollettino d'Arte.</i>
<i>BSA</i>	British School at Athens, <i>Annual.</i>
<i>Chronologie</i>	V. Milojević, <i>Chronologie der jüngeren Steinzeit Mittel- und Südosteuropas</i> (1949).
<i>Grundzüge</i>	K. Bittel, <i>Grundzüge der Vor- und Frühgeschichte Kleinasiens</i> (2nd ed., 1950).
<i>Ilios</i>	H. Schliemann, <i>Ilios</i> (English ed., 1880).
<i>ILN</i>	<i>Illustrated London News.</i>
<i>Ist. Mitt.</i>	<i>Istanbuler Mitteilungen.</i>
<i>JDAI</i>	<i>Jahrbuch des deutschen Archäologischen Instituts.</i>
<i>Larisa</i>	<i>Larisa am Hermos</i> , ed. J. Bocklau & K. Schefold (1940–42).
<i>OIP</i>	<i>Oriental Institute Publications</i> , Chicago.
<i>PPS</i>	<i>Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society.</i>
<i>PZ</i>	<i>Prähistorische Zeitschrift.</i>
<i>Tarsus</i>	H. Goldman, <i>Excavations at Gözli Kule, Tarsus.</i>
<i>Thermi</i>	W. Lamb, <i>Excavations at Thermi in Lesbos</i> (1936).
<i>Tiryns</i>	H. Schliemann, <i>Tiryns</i> (English ed. (1886)).
<i>Troy</i>	C. W. Blegen, <i>Troy</i> , I (1950–).
<i>TTAED</i>	<i>Türk Tarih, Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi.</i>
<i>TTK Kongresi</i>	<i>Türk Tarih Kurumu, Kongresi.</i>

PART I

SEQUENCE OF OCCUPATIONS AND
ARCHITECTURE

by SETON LLOYD

CHAPTER 1

THE LATE CHALCOLITHIC PERIOD

Levels XL–XX

Speculation regarding the early history and formation of the Beycesultan mound is complicated by certain unusual features in the evidence upon which it depends. The present-day appearance of the hill—twin summits with a “saddle” between, over which a cart-track passes after crossing a dry river-bed—has been described elsewhere; and it has been generally assumed that a ford or bridge, by which some ancient highway crossed over a branch of the Maeander river, may have provided a *raison d’être* for the original settlement. Under these circumstances one would suppose that the earliest houses or shelters were built near the bridge-head on either side of the road; and it is not impossible that their consequent division into two separate groups may from the beginning have contributed to the dual character of the mound. The east and west sectors of the village would spread outwards from the road as the settlement increased in size and importance: the dilapidation and repeated rebuilding of mud-brick structures would gradually elevate the level of habitation on either side, while that of the road itself remained more or less constant: and a double mound would be created in which, after several thousands of years’ occupation, the original situation would still be reflected.

Let us now consider how the evidence provided by the topographical survey of the mound (Fig. 1) and by our own soundings (Figs. 2 and 3) will fit into this hypothetical picture. For the purpose of our contour-map, a zero-datum was fixed in the centre of the dried-up river-bed, which by chance gave to the concrete bench-mark on the western summit an elevation of exactly twenty-five metres. The eastern summit was then found to fall short of this height by less than one metre. If one assumes, as one well may, that a line joining the highest points in the two summits would also pass through the main axis of the original settlement, it follows that the position of the river-crossing and probably also the course of the river itself have shifted very considerably in a south-westerly direction. The lateral expansion of the mound as it rose in height and the continual discharge of debris down its flanks would almost certainly have diverted its flow south-westwards and gradually increased the distance between the ford and the original settlement. Nevertheless, there is evidence to show that the river has always continued to skirt the foot of the mound on the east side; and when, therefore, the maximum expansion of the settlement became necessary,

the spread was westwards out into the open plain. It is clear today that this took place in the Middle Bronze Age—probably in the early centuries of the second millennium B.C., when Beycesultan became the site of a very large city. The two summits of the mound were then almost completely covered with public buildings and the residential quarters removed to the foot of the mound on the west side, where they have left a wide “skirt” of occupational debris standing several metres above the plain. If at this time the enclosing city-wall, which has been located on the south side near the river-bed (sounding “W”), and in the northern flank of the mound (sounding “R”), also enclosed the whole of this residential quarter, the city must have been almost eight hundred metres long by three hundred wide.

In the Middle Bronze Age then, it would seem that the two summits of the mound formed twin citadels, enclosed, with the low-lying residential quarter, in a single city-wall, probably having gates on the north and south sides where the old road entered and left the city. The problem which remains is as to whether this was so in the preceding Early Bronze and Chalcolithic ages. And for this we must consult the evidence provided by our major sounding, cut into these deeper levels (Pl. Ib).

It will be seen from the site-plan (Fig. 1), that this sounding (“SX”) was cut into the north-eastern flank of the west hill, facing towards the central depression through which the cart-track passes. The best-preserved Early Bronze Age buildings found in this excavation were the religious shrines in Levels XVII–XIV, which will presently be described. These buildings were oriented towards the north-east and their outer ends abutted against an enclosure-wall whose original foundations in Level XIX showed it to have been a substantial affair, 1.30 m. thick and perhaps having projecting buttresses. Similarly, in the latest Chalcolithic levels (XX–XXIV), traces were found in the sounding of a heavy mud-brick enclosure-wall, protecting the settlement on this side and once more oriented towards the north-east. It will be seen from the position of these walls on the contour-map that their alignment was clearly for the protection of the western hill only, and that they could not have enclosed the whole site. What then of the eastern hill during these early periods? Are we to imagine twin settlements on either side of the road, each with its own enclosure-wall? This question remains extremely difficult to answer. The deepest sounding made in it, (Trench “E”), reached no deeper than Level IX; but, as this level was shown by the pottery to be less than 2 m. below the corresponding occupation on the western hill (*c.* 13.50 m. above datum) it must be supposed, the same sequence of earlier occupations would have been found beneath it, accounting, as in the western hill, for the altitude at which it stood. In the absence, therefore, of further evidence, the theory of twin settlements should perhaps be provisionally accepted.

Turning again then to the earliest foundation of the prehistoric village, our knowledge of it is derived entirely from the deepest penetration of sounding “SX”, which seems to have been located on the inner edge of the western sector (*cf.* sections, Figs. 2 and 3). This shaft reached clean soil, unmixed

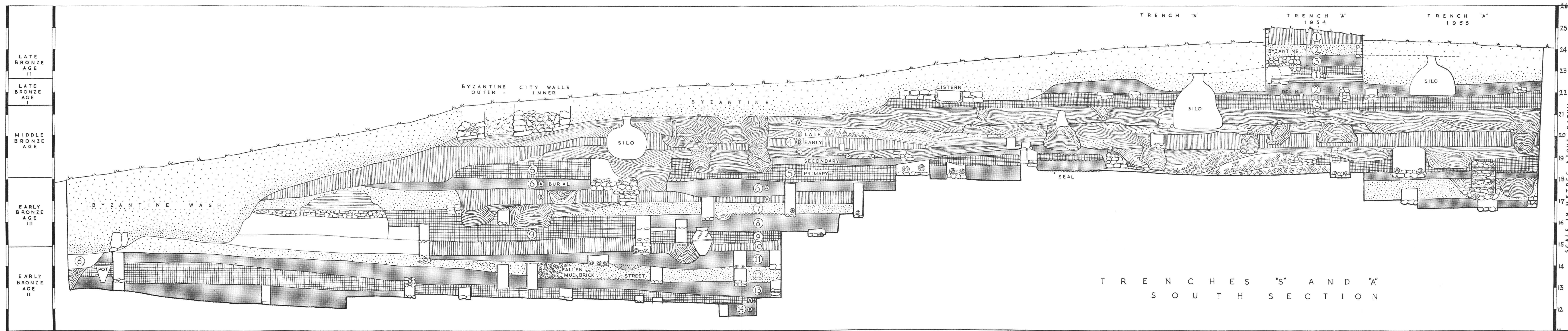


FIG. 2. Long section through Soundings "A", "S" and "SX"

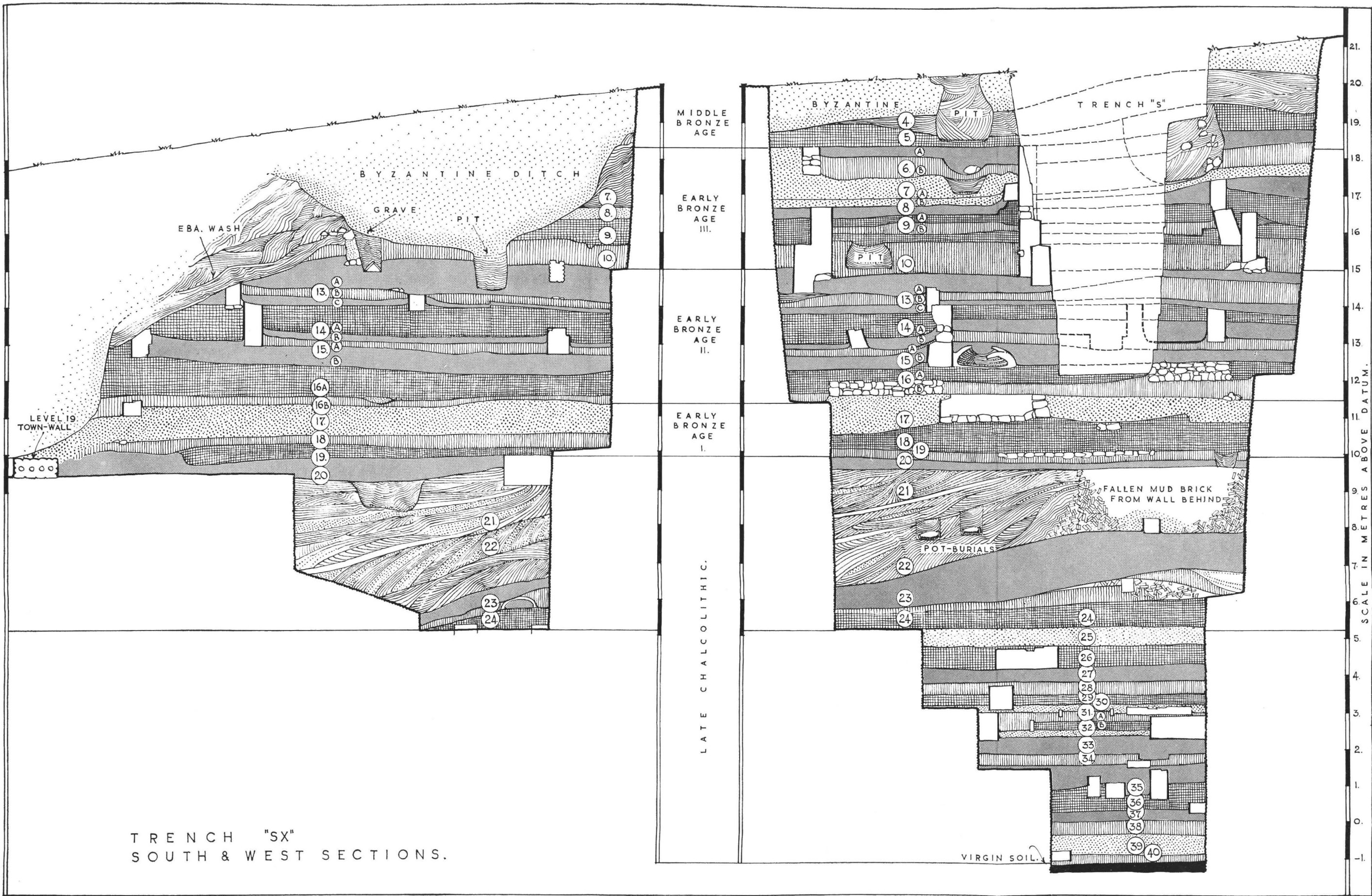


FIG. 3. Cross section through Sounding "SX"

with potsherds or other human remains, at a depth of approximately 1.50 m. beneath the surveyor's datum-level in the old river-bed, and this itself was about 2 m. beneath the present average level of the cultivated plain. In an intensively cultivated valley of this sort, it is perhaps not difficult to imagine how this ten-foot accumulation of river-born alluvium might take place in a period of over seven millennia. In any case, the first clearly marked habitation level was found at 50 cm. above Virgin Soil (Pl. IIc).

Level XXXIX (Fig. 4)

A short section of plastered mud-brick wall stood upon a pavement of trampled earth, liberally scattered with carbonized wheat¹ and potsherds, on some of which were traces of white-painted ornament. To judge by traces of burning on walls and floor, the whole structure, perhaps a granary, had been destroyed by fire.

Level XXXVIII (Fig. 4)

The next level above this was represented merely by a pavement with which no walls of any sort were associated. It was covered with a black ashly deposit containing many potsherds.

Level XXXVII (Fig. 4)

Here again owing to the restricted area of the sounding, no walls were encountered; but upon the pavement stood a bin built of mud-bricks laid "on-edge". The bricks were made of blackish clay and measured 56 × 32 × 8 cm.; a dimension which was afterwards approximately adhered to up to Level XXXII.

Level XXXVI (Fig. 4)

The sounding here covers an area equal to almost double that of the earliest levels beneath. In spite of a large pit which intruded from above, this occupation was extremely productive of pottery, and once more there were bins, built as before of bricks on-edge and carefully plastered. A charred beam from this provenance was submitted for a Carbon 14 test in the laboratory of the University Museum of Pennsylvania. Three tests gave an average result of B.C. 3014 ± 58; (a date upon which we consider to be in all probability as much as 1500 years too low).

Level XXXV (Fig. 4)

Here we exposed parts of two mud-brick buildings oriented roughly north and south and separated by a passage. To the west of the passage, a wall 50 cm. thick suggested a substantially built house. In the north-west corner of the sounding there were traces of a hearth near which were found many fragments of white-painted pottery and a small bar of copper. Walls

¹ The identification of carbonized grain found in the later levels at Beycesultan is dealt with by Dr. H. Helbaek in *AS*, XI (1961), pp. 77-97.

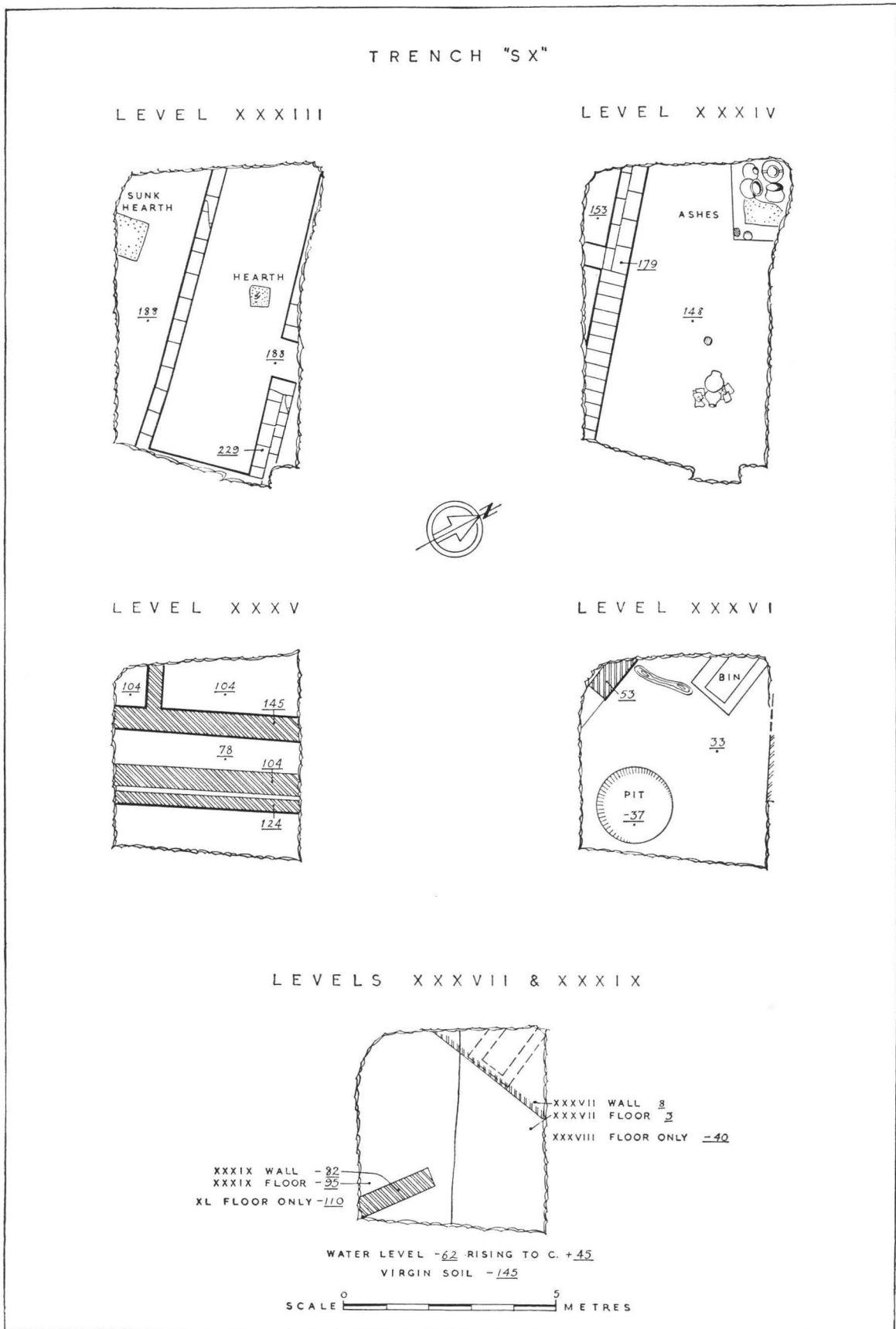


FIG. 4

to the east of the passage were associated with three different but ill-defined floors.

Level XXXIV (Fig. 4)

From this level upwards there is a change in the orientation of building-remains, afterwards maintained up to Level XXIV. From now onwards we find ourselves dealing with a house whose long axis runs from north-west to south-east; and as it usually consists of hardly more than a single chamber, its plan has often been completely exposed. In this case, most of the trench was occupied by a chamber about 8 m. long and, to the south of this, parts of two rooms in an adjoining house which had been destroyed by fire. The large chamber too had evidently been abandoned in a hurry, for crushed pottery lay *in situ* on the floor. Its south wall was built of black bricks varying in size from $60 \times 32 \times 8$ cm. to $56 \times 27 \times 8$ cm. These were laid in greenish mortar and the faces of the wall were plastered with clay of a similar colour. Some indication of brick-bonding may be seen in the plan (Fig. 4), as also the position of a large post-hole, where a ceiling beam was probably supported. A group of five pots lay near it. Another interesting group of pottery was found outside the building itself in the north-west corner of the sounding. Here a brick kerb evidently enclosed a cooking hearth; and of the five vessels standing behind it, one contained a small hoard of metal tools which, considering their context, are of more than ordinary interest. (See p. 280 and Pl. IIb).

Level XXXIII (Fig. 4, Pl. IIa)

In this level were found parts of two adjoining houses or perhaps of two rooms in the same house. One of these, which occupied most of the excavated area, measured 7.50×2.20 m., with a door in the north wall and a small sunken hearth. The walls, whose bonding is again indicated in the plan (Fig. 4), were built of black bricks measuring $56 \times 32 \times 8$ cm. and faced with 2 cm. of yellowish plaster. No traces of fire could be seen on the plaster faces, though some of the bricks themselves appeared to be burnt. Small finds, which were scanty, included some clay sling-missiles. During a secondary occupation in this level, ruins of the earlier buildings were covered by an even clay floor, showing traces of burning.

Level XXXII (Fig. 5)

The burnt walls of a house in this level were built of bricks having a somewhat reduced size ($34 \times 27 \times 6$ cm.), as usual without stone foundations. A large room, oriented as before, was probably entered through a doorway in the east wall and had a raised rectangular hearth, against the north wall, with two clay-lined pot-holes beside it.

Level XXXI (b) (Fig. 5)

After the destruction by fire of the house in Level XXXII, another was built over it, using the old walls as foundations with the exception of that on

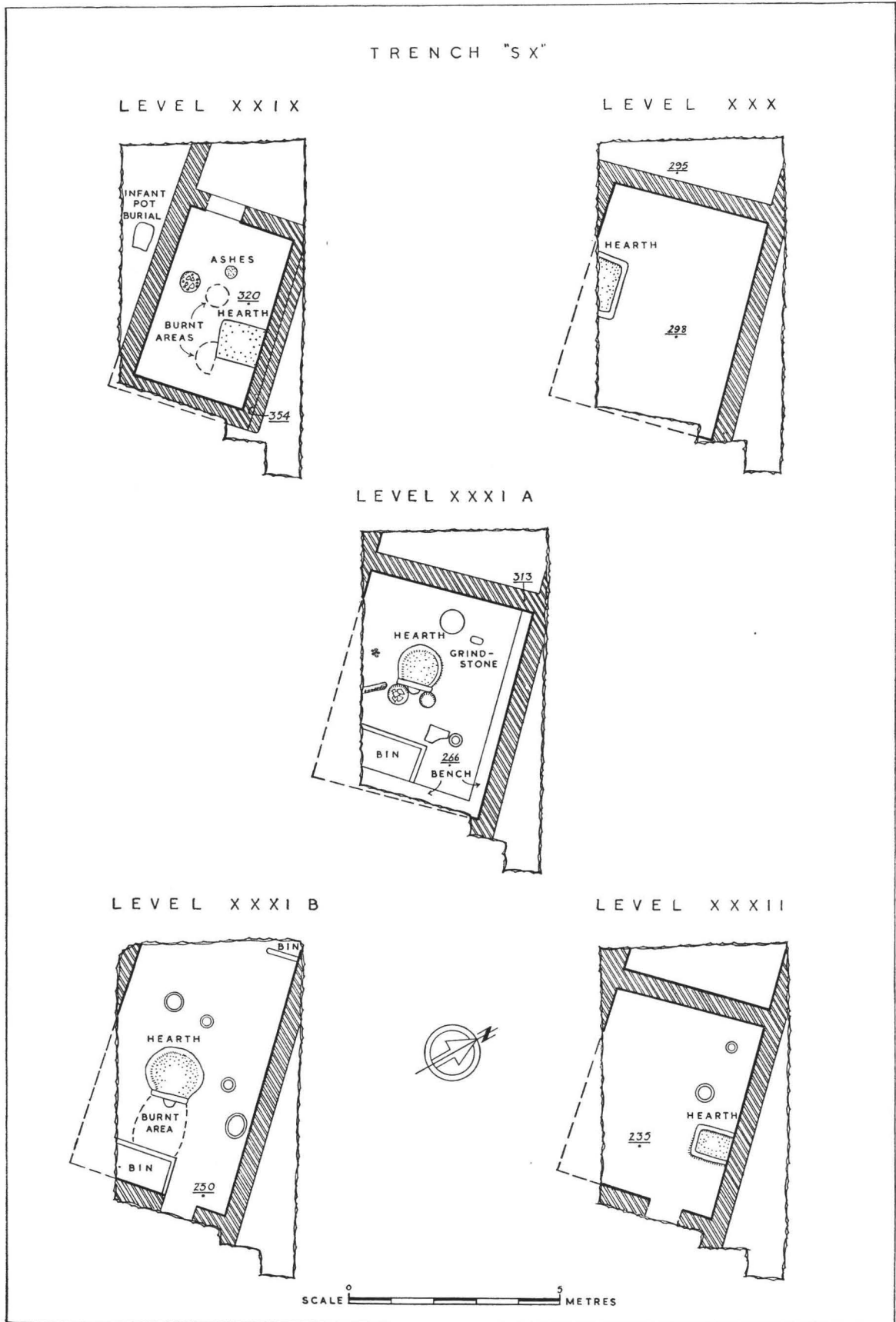


FIG. 5

the west side. The new building showed signs of being larger and was entered from the east. Near the doorway was a plastered mud-brick bin containing deposits of carbonized wheat, and fragments of another were found in the north-west corner of the sounding. In the centre of the main room was a fine raised circular hearth, beyond which a great oval bed of ashes extended up to the bin near the entrance. In the floor there were four clay-lined pot-holes, one of which, in front of the hearth, contained a deposit of lentils. The building had been destroyed by fire and its pavement was covered with ashes up to a depth of about 15 cm.

Level XXXI (a) (Fig. 5, Pl. IIIa)

This house was reconstructed on the same lines with the north wall set a little further back, and the main room shortened by a west wall, as in Level XXX. A raised bench ran along the north and east sides of the latter, to which the entrance must have been in the unexcavated south wall or in the south-east corner. Once again a raised circular hearth with a screen behind it, occupied the centre of the room. Near the screen were two holes, one of which contained a bowl and a jug filled with lentils. A bin occupied roughly the same position as in the previous level. To the west of the hearth lay a stone quern.

Level XXX (Fig. 5)

A house was here again built on conventional lines with its entrance in the south or east wall, outside the area of the excavation. A rectangular hearth with raised curb and a bedding of sherds, was built up against the south wall. This house again was destroyed by fire.

Level XXIX (Fig. 5)

The usual small house at this level could be almost completely cleared. A doorway in the west wall led from an open area into the main room, which had a raised hearth built against the north wall. In front of the hearth was a semicircular ash-pit. Another smaller pit filled with ash lay nearer the doorway, and of two larger pits in the middle of the floor, one was paved with sherds as though used for liquid, while the other had accommodated a cooking fire. The house was built of grey bricks set in greenish mortar; the walls plastered with clay and finished with a coat of fine white plaster. The house was unburnt. Outside the south wall an infant burial in a coarse-ware jar was found just beneath the floor.

Level XXVIII (Fig. 6, Pl. IIIb)

The two rooms in Level XXIX had been packed with a filling of mud-brick, laid flat in rows, to provide a foundation for a new house (brick size: $34 \times 27 \times 6$ cm.). This building was once more small enough to be contained within the limits of the trench. It had eventually been destroyed by fire, and from the accumulation of burnt beams a further sample of carbon was taken for C/14 tests in the University Museum (P. 297 and 297a). This