

Overturning Certainties in Near Eastern Archaeology

A Festschrift in Honor of K. Aslıhan Yener

Edited by

Çiğdem Maner
Mara T. Horowitz
Allan S. Gilbert



BRILL

LEIDEN | BOSTON

Contents

- Foreword IX
Carol Bier
- K. Ashhan Yener Publications XIV
- 1 Pointed Juglets as an International Trend in Late Bronze Ritual Practices: A View from Alalakh 1
Murat Akar
- 2 Demographic Trends in Early Mesopotamian Urbanism 25
Guillermo Algaze
- 3 Lapis Lazuli and Shells from Mari to Ebla 34
Alfonso Archi
- 4 The Metals Trade and Early Bronze Age Craft Production at Tell Tayinat 48
Stephen Batiuk and Timothy P. Harrison
- 5 A Gold and Lapis Lazuli Bead from Petras, Crete 67
Philip P. Betancourt, James D. Muhly and Susan C. Ferrence
- 6 Alloys and Architecture: Periodic and Quasiperiodic Patterns in Sinan's Selimiye in Edirne 82
Carol Bier
- 7 A Syro-Cilician Pitcher from a Middle Bronze Age Kitchen at Tell Atchana, Alalakh 101
Müge Bulu
- 8 Available in All Colors! Remarks on Some Masks from the Late Bronze Age Levant 117
Annie Caubet
- 9 Alalakh Monsters 128
Dominique Collon

- 10 **Sharing Technologies and Workspaces for Ceramic and Vitrified Material Production at Tell Atchana-Alalakh** 139
Gonca Dardeniz
- 11 **Unpublished Hittite Seals in the Collections of the Amasya Museum** 157
Meltem Doğan-Alparslan and Metin Alparslan
- 12 **Thoughts on the Anthropomorphic Pottery Vessel Found in Liman Tepe** 171
Armağan Erkanal and Ayşegiül Aykurt
- 13 **The Role of Metal Procurement in the Wide Interregional Connections of Arslantepe during the Late 4th–Early 3rd Millennium BC** 186
Marcella Frangipane
- 14 **Why Alashiya is Still a Problem** 211
Allan S. Gilbert
- 15 **Novel Uses of Wild Faunal Resources at Transitional Middle-Late Bronze Age Tell Atchana** 222
Mara T. Horowitz and Canan Çakırlar
- 16 **The Extramural Cemetery at Tell Atchana, Alalakh, and GIS Modeling** 245
Tara Ingman
- 17 **Origins of the Copper Ingots of Alalakh** 260
Ergun Kaptan
- 18 **Were There Sea Peoples at Alalakh (Tell Atchana)?** 275
Robert B. Koehl
- 19 **Alalakh and Kizzuwatna: Some Thoughts on the Synchronization** 296
Ekin Kozal and Mirko Novák
- 20 **Early Iron in Assyria** 318
Hartmut Kühne

- 21 **Balance Stone Weights and Scale-Pans from Kültepe-Kanesh: On One of the Basic Elements of the Old Assyrian Trading System** 341
Fikri Kulakoğlu
- 22 **The Organization of Metal Production at Hattuša: A First Assessment** 403
Joseph W. Lehner and Andreas Schachner
- 23 **A Metal Workshop? Multi-Hollow Anvils at Taştepe Obası in Southeastern Konya** 436
Çiğdem Maner
- 24 **Upstream from Alalakh: The Lower Orontes Area in Syria** 453
Stefania Mazzoni
- 25 **The Çaltılar Archaeological Project: Archaeological, Archaeometric, and Ethnoarchaeological Investigations of Pottery Production and Consumption in Southwest Turkey** 477
Nicoletta Momigliano and Mustafa Kibaroğlu
- 26 **New Observations for the Late Chalcolithic Settlement at Barcın Höyük** 503
Rana Özbal, Hadi Özbal, Fokke Gerritsen, Ayla Türkekul Byık and Turhan Doğan
- 27 **Pass the Wine: Drinking Cups at Early Bronze III Tarsus** 521
Aslı Özyar
- 28 **An Underworld Cult Monument in Antioch: The Charonion** 543
Hatice Pamir
- 29 **The Iron Age II “Spoon Stoppers/Censers” Production in the Amuq: An Example from Chatal Höyük** 560
Marina Pucci
- 30 **Unprovenienced Seals from the Amuq in the Hatay Museum** 577
Robert K. Ritner, Hasan Peker and Ömer Çelik
- 31 **Alalah/Mukiš under Hittite Rule and Thereafter** 614
Itamar Singer†

- 32 **The Anatolian-Syrian Relationship in the Light of the Ortaköy-Šapinuwa Tablets** 634
Aygül Süel
- 33 **Iron Age Arrowheads from Kerkenes** 645
Geoffrey D. Summers
- 34 **The Contexts of Painted Plaster in the Middle Bronze Age Palace of Tel Kabri** 665
Assaf Yasur-Landau, Nurith Goshen and Eric H. Cline
- Index** 683

Pass the Wine: Drinking Cups at Early Bronze III Tarsus

Aslı Özyar¹

Abstract

The prehistoric mound of Tarsus-Gözlükule provides stratified remains for the north-eastern Mediterranean, and especially for the Bronze Age. The ceramic repertoire of the site, excavated in the early 20th-century, has been widely used as a chronological hinge supporting many dating equations running east–west as well as north–south. Two-handled drinking cups can be singled out as a hallmark of the last quarter of the third millennium, or the EBA III period in Anatolian terminology. The interdisciplinary project initiated by Boğaziçi University in cooperation with Bryn Mawr College has begun to reinvestigate the bulk of the Goldman period study collection with the aim of integrating unpublished material into current academic discourse and re-evaluating published artifacts in the light of new insights in the field. This paper presents a new frequency chart of two-handled drinking cups from the EBA III level of the Tarsian settlement and discusses aspects regarding their distribution and use.

I offer the following observations and suggestions as a token of my appreciation of, and in friendship to, “Büyük Aslı”, who introduced and swayed me to pursue questions of archaeology and continues to engage my mind. It was in her archaeology class in the early 1980s that I first heard of Early Bronze Age *depata* and the question of whether their use spread via maritime ways as proposed by Mellink or taking a land route as suggested by Mellaart. The aim of this paper is to present and reconsider a number of EB III drinking cups, including *depata*, from the 1930s and 1940s Goldman period excavations at Tarsus-Gözlükule.² The evidence belongs to a much debated and repeatedly studied

¹ Department of History, Boğaziçi University.

² An earlier version of this paper was delivered at the 6th International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East (ICAANE) in Rome, May 9th, 2008, in a workshop conceived and organized by K.A. Yener entitled *Cultural Ebb and Flow in the Northeast Mediterranean: Regional Perspectives from Cilicia and the North Orontes Valley in the 4th-1st Millennium*.

corpus of functionally specialized vessels. Their inter-regional relevance warrants renewed investigation of the Tarsian part of ceramic equations.

Introduction

The mound of Gözlükule lies today at the southern fringes of the modern city of Tarsus in Mersin province, located in the western part of the large alluvial plain (ancient Cilicia Pedias) referred to as Çukurova in modern Turkey. The area of the plain, together with its hinterland in the foothills of the Taurus Mountains, is roughly comparable to the island of Cyprus, which presents a landscape of similar geological composition located directly across the sea. The Çukurova plain lies in the northeastern corner of the Mediterranean coastal zone and is created by the rivers Cydnus (today's Tarsus River), Sarus (Seyhan River), and Pyramus (Ceyhan River) from west to east, all draining from the Taurus range towards the sea.

Tarsus-Gözlükule developed at the southern end of one of the major passes through the Taurus Mountains, the so-called Cilician Gates, still used in modern times and known as Gülek Boğazı. The site is situated on a route that links together prehistoric mounds along an east–west axis that follows the edge of the piedmont zone of the Taurus Mountains. This route has developed into the modern motorway, which connects Mersin-Yumuktepe to Tarsus-Gözlükule to Adana-Tepebağ and then continues further east. The mound formerly arose on the bank of its aquatic artery, the Cydnus/Berdan River. Today the stream flows to the east of the mound after having been rerouted, probably in the time of the Byzantine emperor Justinian. The estuary of the Cydnus once lay closer in proximity to the southern edge of the site and must have been used to connect riverine and maritime navigation.

The excavations carried out by Hetty Goldman and her team in the second quarter of the 20th-century (between 1934–39 and 1947–49), as well as the resulting publications, established the Early Bronze Age stratigraphic sequence and documented developments in material culture at the mound (Goldman 1956). The vessels examined in this paper are part of the Goldman Study Collection, which comprises a large percentage of the published material and the bulk of the unpublished fragments. The Goldman Study Collection was safeguarded in the Adana Archaeological Museum until 2002 when the collection was moved to Tarsus and has subsequently been made accessible to researchers in the Boğaziçi University Tarsus-Gözlükule Research Center housed in a re-functioned historic cotton-gin factory near the mound (Özyar 2005: 45–47). The Goldman Study Collection is today maintained by the new

Boğaziçi University field project under the auspices of the Tarsus Archaeological Museum.

The Buildings

The Early Bronze Age levels of Tarsus-Gözlükule were investigated in the southern part of the mound's eastern summit within a large area referred to as "Section A" by the Goldman team (Goldman 1956: plan 25 for the location of Section A, plans 9–15). The EB III sequence refers to the c. 3 meters of debris resulting from the succession of building and habitation strata, which lie on top of the destruction level that marks the end of the fortified EB II town (Goldman 1956: 32–39, plan 26). The EB III houses are located below the southwestern corner of a monumental LB building, which was sacrificed to expose earlier stratification (Goldman 1956: plan 21) and to descend to a depth between 9.50–11.50m from the unexcavated surface on the highest peak of the mound. Goldman notes that "of the buildings which rose above the burned ruins of the preceding [i.e., EB II] level, only fragmentary remains [i.e., the dark hatched walls] were found" (Goldman 1956: 32, plan 9). These correspond to the earliest phase of the new era (EB III 1).

In the second phase (EB III 2), four structures with stone foundations that support mudbrick walls were built to the east and west of a narrow passageway (Goldman 1956: plan 10). These may have corresponded to four households (Mellink 1989: 324f.). In contrast to the previous EB II architecture, these houses have stone foundations and individual walls, i.e., they do not share walls, as was the case earlier in EB II. The entrance into the two eastern houses must have been from the south. The open space to the north of the two western units could be part of a larger open area towards the center of the settlement. Mellink (1989: 324, no. 38) already drew attention to the accumulated material wealth: in room 74, a small treasure was found in a cooking pot which contained faience beads, tin bronze rings and roll-head pins, a boar's tusk pendant, and a piece of iron. Furthermore, eleven haematite weights lay on the floor of the same house, the house of a merchant perhaps (Goldman 1956: 33, Fig. 420, nos. 118–128). The weights were most likely produced according to a widespread Mesopotamian standard of measure of ca. 8–9g as a unit (Rahmstorf 2006: 67ff.)

The third phase of the settlement (EB III 3) maintains the orientation and construction technique of the buildings in the previous phase, however, houses begin to share walls again (Goldman 1956: plan 11). The exposed buildings possibly belonged to more than four households. The two units in the west display megaron-like features, one with a porch area leading into an elongated rectangular main room, the other with a circular hearth in the center of the

main room. Entrances are from a street lost to later terracing activities. The central and larger megaroid unit, measuring c. 80 sq m, also with a hearth in the main room, allows passage into the open area to the north and into the small room 66, a (storage?) space that can be accessed from the open area. Instead of the earlier narrow passage running north–south, there is now, further to the east, a narrow alley that leads to a paved courtyard, an open-air space. In the next (second) level of this phase, the central megaroid structure, the small room to its north, the adjacent open area, and the alley (now a street widening towards the center of the settlement) remain essentially unchanged (Goldman 1956: plan 12).

The rest of the buildings are subdivided into smaller rooms, and any resemblance to megaron has faded away. In this more complex plan, the navigation in space does not indicate unambiguous subdivisions into units of households. One is under the impression that the number of people who live in these structures has increased. Formerly separate units now allow access into neighboring spaces, perhaps indicating larger households that occupy multi-roomed structures. The function of the only megaroid space left remains intriguing. The next (third) level of the third phase reveals even more radical changes in the ground plan (Goldman 1956: plan 13): The only continuing building is the megaroid central unit with its hearth renewed and the alley towards the center of the site. The units to the west of the room with the hearth have disappeared, making space for a large open area, whereas the former open area in the north has been built over. What all this means in terms of continuity of households and families remains, of course, unknown.

The last (fourth) level of this phase (Goldman 1956: plan 14) saw new construction in the southern and western part. An enclosure was built over the open area in the west with a clay platform in the center. Goldman commented that the area would not have been roofed over. In the south was found a basement with storage vessels in various dimensions connected to a western room leading towards a staircase. A cache of bronze weapons and tools including a spearhead, daggers, a flat axe, and chisels was discovered in a room to the east, and a sandstone mold for casting axes and chisels lay on the floor of the room across what seems to be a workshop area.

The buildings of the EB III period settlement do not continue into the next level. In fact, the series of rectangular storage bins (indicated on the same plan 14 with dotted fill as opposed to hatched fill) that were sunk from the floor level above into this last phase, represents the only evidence of coherent structures preserved at the end of EB III. The general characteristics of this partial exposure of the architectural layout revealing megaroid row houses with roads between insulae and open unbuilt squares/areas recalls somewhat the earlier

(the best plans are of the EB II) remains of a settlement with central buildings uncovered in the northwest Anatolian site of Küllüoba (Efe and Efe-Ay 2001; Efe 2006, 2007).

Drinking Cups

Idiosyncratic drinking cups with conspicuous handles are a hallmark of the second half of the third millennium BC in western Anatolia and the Aegean. At Tarsus, there are two basic forms and their variations: the “simple cup” (Fig. 27.1a–c) and the “cup with an off-set splaying rim” (Fig. 27.1d–e). The simple cup has three variations: the squat, wide, bell-shaped cup with the proportions of an English teacup (Fig. 27.1c), the narrow bell-shaped cup with the proportions of a modern mug (Fig. 27.1b) and the long, tubular cup, perhaps the most distinctive of all, also known as a *depas*, nicknamed after the Homeric *depas amphykypellon* (Çalış-Sazcı 2007) (Fig. 27.1a). All three have two pronounced, large loop handles, always round in section.

The cup with an off-set splaying rim, known as a tankard, occurs in two variations: the slightly smaller one-handled version (not meant to be passed around, Fig. 27.1e) and the larger two-handled type (more volume needed to pass around, Fig. 27.1d), both of which have a globular body and a sharply off-set, straight splaying rim. Vessels in both categories are often red slipped on the exterior, and all are smoothed and burnished on the exterior, often also on the interior. There is a third category of cups, which occurs more frequently towards the end of EB III: the pedestaled goblet (Goldman 1956: Fig. 266, nos. 508, 511, 512), a local synthesis of Syrian goblets and West Anatolian two-handled drinking cups in response to the co-existence of multiple traditions of imbibing.

Interregional ceramic comparisons that consider Cilician cups are based on a catalogue of 40 published specimens, of which nine examples were depicted by Goldman (1956: Fig. 265, nos. 472, 480, 483, 484; fig. 266, nos. 467, 488, 489, 494, 507). An examination of all boxes containing EB III ceramics increased the number of diagnostic fragments that can be assigned to one of the above-described two basic types to 229 (Fig. 27.2). Fragments that potentially belong to the same vessel were not counted separately. In other words, the count indicates the presence of over 220 individual cups that were used in the sequence of structures just reviewed.³

3 Mellink kept detailed counts of these fragments when she worked at Tarsus in the late 1940s. She passed on her notes to the new project in 2001. The fragments are accessible to

The analysis of these fragments is still in progress and will be published in the form of a new catalogue presenting the entire corpus of preserved fragments. The following are some preliminary observations on the wide, bell-shaped cup and the assortment of tubular vessels or so-called *depata*. New drawings of all fragments have been prepared by Bengü Kılıçbeyli, a professional potter and archaeologist, with whom I had the pleasure of discussing each piece.

In her frequently quoted article on the end of the Early Bronze Age in Western Anatolia, Mellink presented a chronological chart with a stratigraphic distribution of the occurrence of these idiosyncratic drinking vessels at various sites (Mellink 1986: 144, plate 16). The chart shows that the wide, bell shaped cup does not occur in Troy, Aphrodisias or Elmalı-Karataş. Her analysis was published before the new phase of investigations at Troy had begun. Today, almost three decades later, no specimen of this particular type has been reported from Troy. In the past 30 years, Küllüoba and Limantepe have joined the league of west Anatolian Early Bronze Age settlements, but neither has added a single vessel of this distinctive type to the present corpus. It may be instructive to point out what distinguishes this particular type of cup (Fig. 27.3). The squat body ends in a proportionately wide mouth so that the resulting vessel is wider than its height. There is no sharp contour defining the base; nevertheless, the bottom of the vessel is slightly flattened to provide some stability. The interior of the cup is rounded and does not have a flat base. The characteristic features of this cup are the two pronounced, thick and large handles that are attached to the body just below the rim and just above the base.

The resulting shape is striking, and fragments thereof can be recognized at once and without any doubt. The ware is generally of a salmon to buff colored fine clay, but examples in red gritty ware exist as well. Some are of a very dark, grey coloring, a result of firing under reduced conditions. Recently, the fabrics of all Early Bronze ceramics at Tarsus-Gözlükule have been analyzed by Ünlü as part of her dissertation completed at the University of Pennsylvania (Ünlü 2009, 2011). Most of the wide, bell-shaped cups are red slipped on the exterior with a slipped band inside the rim, perhaps dipped into the liquid used for the slip. All cups are highly burnished on the exterior as well as the complete interior, with visible horizontal burnishing marks, never vertical ones. Some were polished to a high degree of luster. As this is the only type of drinking vessel completely burnished on the exterior as well as the interior surface, and even

researchers in the new Boğaziçi University Tarsus-Gözlükule Excavation and Research Center located to the north of the mound.

non-diagnostic body fragments of wide, bell shaped cups are easily recognized as such.

Based on this observation and confirmed by the matching profile diameter measurements, a rim sherd formerly published among the imported gray ware as part of a bowl (Goldman 1956: Fig. 284, no. 740) is now classified as a fragment of a two-handled cup of the discussed squat English teacup type (Fig. 27.4; as in Fig. 27.1c). This particular fragment may belong to an imported vessel due to its striking vertical polishing streaks on the exterior surface; perhaps it is an early version of northwest Anatolian “İnegöl Greyware” with similar “Politurmuster” attested in later (Troy V) periods (Pavúk 2002). All preserved fragments of the wide, bell-shaped cup in Tarsus are wheel-made. The heavy burnishing on the exterior and interior hides wheel-marks from the eye, which can be felt, but only when sliding one’s fingertips up and down along the surface. Rim diameters vary between 11–13cm. The walls of these cups are rather thin, measuring 0.4cm on average. These highly burnished vessels suggest familiarity with, and imitation of, metal vessels. The dark ones clearly hint at silver specimens, examples of which are attested only from the Troad, while the red ones may allude to bronze or copper cups.

Goldman’s publication depicts two such cups and lists a third one in the catalogue (1956: 142–143, Fig. 266, nos. 488, 489), but there are further preserved fragments of at least 18 wide, bell-shaped vessels (Fig. 27.5). According to the locus information marked on the fragments by the Goldman team, these were found mostly in the earliest level of EB III. They still occur in the second phase with the megaroid houses, but phase out after that. The wide-bell shaped cup is the earliest of the drinking vessels with two pronounced handles. Its sudden appearance signals the introduction of a new habit of imbibing at Tarsus. There are no cups of this early version found at either Troy or at Külliöba, but they were already used in the Aegean islands. This needs to be underlined. In Tarsus itself, the vessel appears rather abruptly. Earlier (EB II) fine tableware at Gözlükule included imported or imitated Syrian corrugated conical cups, which connect to a different world (Goldman 1956: 115, Fig. 245, no. 178). Earlier (EB II) handmade drinking vessels of earthenware were of a simple shape and provided with a single small handle probably used to suspend the cup rather than to grip while drinking (Goldman 1956: 128, Fig. 261, nos. 351, 352, 354). The oversized, duplicated handles of the bell-shaped cup clearly served to facilitate the new practice of holding up a cup with a special liquid (wine?) and passing it on to the next person, implying communal drinking, as is commonly accepted.

Five tubular drinking vessels, or *depata*, found at Gözlükule were catalogued and two were depicted in the final reports (Goldman 1956: 142, nos. 483–487, Fig. 265, nos. 483–484). The recent count of preserved fragments confirmed

that at least forty tubular drinking vessels were used in the four or five exposed Tarsian structures over the course of several generations. Given that every single fragment of this type of vessel tends to be published when excavated, comparable to fragments of Mycenaean vessels, particularly when found beyond Mycenaean territory, Troy remains the only place where *depata* are as numerous as they are in Tarsus, although one needs to note that a much larger area of the EB III settlement was exposed at Troy (see Fig. 27.6⁴). Comparing the exposed area for the relevant period (EB III) at Tarsus with the excavated settlement at Troy (II-III) puts the amount of these special cups at Tarsus in perspective. These vessels, too, occur from the earliest level onwards, together with the bell shaped ones at Tarsus, but then continue into the phase when the building order including megaroid structures begins to dissolve. They stop being used before the end of the EB III phase. It should further be noted that the large majority of Tarsian *depata* seem to be locally produced, with imperfections such as this tilted handle on a published vessel (Fig. 27.7). The tubular vessels are all wheel-made, mostly with conspicuous wheel marks on the inside that were not smoothed because obviously one cannot reach inside the narrow tube. All *depata* were burnished, 24 are red slipped, and 12 are in various shades of grey to black due to oxygen reduced firing. There are two types of bases: very sharp contoured and recessed ones (Fig. 27.8a), or flat and slightly recessed ones (Fig. 27.8b).

The narrow bell-shaped cup (Goldman 1956: Fig. 266, nos. 494, 507), which represents in a way the blending of a *depa*s and a wide bell-shaped cup, stands out as the most frequent type among the two-handled drinking cups; it is attested by preserved fragments of at least 104 vessels (Fig. 27.2). What this may mean remains to be explored. The frequency of single- and double-handled tankards (Figs. 27.9–27.10) found in Gözlükule is comparable to the first two types discussed above, which may be an indication of a similar number of users. It is in this context that a brief review is included here of a suggestion made by Mellink (1963) more than half a century ago: the three preserved fragments of the extraordinary Akkadian alabaster victory stele from Nasiriyah, Iraq, two of which (Strommenger 1962: Figs. 118–19) were inventoried in the Iraq Museum at Baghdad (IM 59205 and IM 55 639) and one of which is exhibited in the

4 The comparison of excavated areas is based on: (1) settlement plan of Troy II Middle, from Ünlüsoy (2006: 139, fig. 6) and (2) settlement plan of Tarsus EBA II, from Goldman (1956: plan 10).

Boston Museum of Fine Art (Accession Number 66.893), depicting in multiple registers the aftermath of a military campaign where naked captives are tied up and taken away fitted with humiliating neck-bars next to armed soldiers parading with prized booty.

Mellink (1963) observed that the soldier on the lower register to the left holds up a short dagger of Anatolian type and carries a two-handled vessel presumably of precious metal, which looks similar to the two-handled tankards, as known from Cilician Tarsus. Later, a different interpretation of the depicted vessel was suggested by Müller-Karpe in his exemplary study of Mesopotamian metal vessels (Müller-Karpe 1990). He proposed that the vessel carried by the Akkadian soldier in the relief seems to depict a so-called “Anatolianized sauce-boat with handles” indicating that the two curved incisions on the body of the vessel must be due to the frontal view of the cut away spout and ridge leading up to it.

The Akkadian artist who carved the relief clearly was highly competent and excelled in rendering details of objects selected for depiction. Such details were deemed crucial for the identification of these artifacts of status and prestige so that even minute metal studs on the contraption fixing the blade of the soldier’s battle-axe tucked into his belt were indicated. In other words, one can assume that if the artist had wanted to show a sauce-boat he could doubtless have done so, for example by selecting a better angle in which to show the idiosyncratic silhouette of a sauce-boat. The Trojan vessel used for comparison by Müller-Karpe has a narrow, tapering base and large loop handles that resemble the bell-shaped cups of Tarsus. The vessel in the relief has a large flat base and handles that are clearly attached alongside the widening rim of the vessel before they loop around in the same manner as the Tarsian two-handled tankards with off-set splaying rim (Fig. 27.11). The curved lines could indicate an incised or fluted decoration particular to metal versions of tankards.

There is no question that the Akkadians must have found it worthwhile to take away as booty not simple earthenware vessels but the luxury items made of precious metals. Metal tankards have not been found in the excavations at Gözlükule, but undoubtedly must have existed and were perhaps imported. The fragment of a black slipped, fluted *depas* in gray clay (Goldman 1956: 162, Fig. 285, no. 722), for example, clearly seems to imitate a silver vessel (Fig. 27.12). Mellink’s interpretation thus retains its validity. The recent discovery of an intact Akkadian seal (Fig. 27.13) during the Boğaziçi University excavations at Tarsus-Gözlükule (Özyar *et al.* 2011: 256, 262, Fig. 8) further endorses her suggestion of an Akkadian campaign to Cilicia.

Discussion

I will now discuss some implications of this data on an intra-site, regional and inter-regional level.

The Intra-site Level

As already known, the two-handled drinking cups presented here signal a new era at Tarsus during the third millennium BC when they somewhat abruptly begin to occur in significant quantities. The cups are the products of professional potters who had developed a fixed syntax for each type. The vessels were found in the residential-cum-commercial neighborhood within the inner town and were possibly produced locally. Two-handled vessels reflect a new type of drinking tradition, which may have less to do with the introduction of a new beverage and more to do with new social practices of conspicuous consumption of probably alcoholic beverages, most likely wine. The emphasis is on the duplicated handles, possibly indicative of a practice of passing on your cup to the next person, an assumption, which cannot be verified. At Tarsus this practice seems suddenly introduced and comes to an end with the beginning of the second millennium. At Tarsus, these vessels are not the first set of drinking dishes to be produced on the wheel. There had been on the site a potter's tradition with north Syrian affinities that produced, possibly for local elites, fine wheel-made drinking vessels, albeit without handles, for centuries already when the depas were introduced.

The Regional Level

It remains to be seen whether such drinking vessels were also used in small villages of the Tarsian hinterland, the Cilician Plain, or the foothills of the mountains, or whether they were restricted to central sites, the seat of powerful elite households that controlled access to a variety of surplus and raw materials. The drinking vessels retrieved from the excavated habitation levels are all made of pottery, but allusions to metal prototypes are noted. Connections between metallurgy and the production of pottery, both involving pyrotechnology, can be surmised.

The proximity of metal sources in the Taurus mountains and the evidence for EB III metal production at Tarsus in the form of molds and crucibles (Goldman 1956: 304–305, cat. no. 1) underlines this connection and invites further investigations of sites in the hinterland continuing what the honored recipient of this volume already initiated in the 1980s (Yener 2000). Guided by Mesopotamian narratives referring to Akkadian interest in the “Silver Mountains”, Yener confirmed these mountains to be the Taurus range where she mapped a large number of silver mines and associated production sites. Seen

in this light, the cylinder seal cited above (Fig. 27.14) may lend further credibility to the legendary Akkadian presence (Van de Mierop 2000) near these mines.

The Inter-regional Level

It is common knowledge and clearly indicated on the map published by Çalış-Sazcı (2006: 206, Fig. 5) that two-handled depas cups are typical for western Anatolia and both shores of the Aegean. The search for the homeland of this tradition still continues. The admirable excavations at Küllüoba suggest the presence of this practice even further inland. There is so far, however, no evidence that two-handled cups of the discussed types predate the Cilician adoption of this custom. The cited single fragment for a tankard in an EB II context is not enough to make a case. The contemporary published EB III specimen from Küllüoba does not amount to comparable quantities. In other words, we still do not know where in greater western Anatolia this vessel type is first developed and *at home*, where it is *adopted* by locals to emulate other elites, and where it appears *brought in* by a new incoming group of settlers.

That it spread from the Aegean coast of western Anatolia westwards into the Cycladic islands (Rutter 2012: 74), along the south Anatolian coastal zone, and into the eastern Aegean hinterland is, however, established. Many of the dots on the Sazcı-Çalış map represent singular finds which would reflect a movement of the vessel as a result of exchange for commercial or ideological reasons. Even at Aphrodisias, which seems most promising, having produced literally stacks of contemporary wheelmade plates à la Troy, only eight tubular vessels, or *depata*, and no bell-shaped samples have been reported (Joukowsky 1986). We are left with Troy and Tarsus as sites with the strongest evidence, and in both the practice seems to have been suddenly introduced. The Tarsian wide bell-shaped cup, the earliest type of vessel with conspicuous double handles, does not occur at Troy.

With the widespread Aegean distribution as a backdrop, one tends to favor maritime movements of people in search of metal sources leading to contact, spheres of interaction, and cultural appropriation. The evidence for pre-EBA (pre-Philia) contact and interaction between Cyprus and western Anatolia, as well as Cilicia, does indicate an even earlier tradition of a sea network (Peltenburg 2007: 153–154). It remains a puzzle that if maritime movements were essential, why there has been no single fragment of such drinking vessels reported from Cyprus so far. That, however, may be a shortcoming of the archaeological recovery process and not reflective of the real record, as was the case with Aceramic Neolithic settlements on the island that were long thought nonexistent until recent discoveries confirmed their presence (Guilaine and Briois 2001; Knapp 2013: 74–119).

References

- Çalış-Sazcı, D. 2006 Die Troianer und das Meer—Keramik und Handelsbeziehungen der sogenannten “Maritimen Troia-Kultur”. In M.O. Korfmann (ed.), *Troia. Archäologie eines Siedlungshügels und seiner Landschaft*, 201–208. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- Çalış-Sazcı, D. 2007 Ein besonderer Gefäßstyp—Der Depas Amphikypellon. In M. Alparslan, M. Doğan-Alparslan, and H. Peker (eds.), *VITA. Festschrift in Honor of Belkıs Dinçol and Ali Dinçol. Belkıs Dinçol ve Ali Dinçol’a Armağan*, 147–62. İstanbul: Ege Yayınları.
- Efe, T. 2006 Anatolische Wurzeln—Troia und die frühe Bronzezeit im Westen Kleinasiens. In M.O. Korfmann (ed.), *Troia. Archäologie eines Siedlungshügels und seiner Landschaft*, 15–28. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- Efe, T. 2007 The theories of the “Great Caravan Route” between Cilicia and Troy: The Early Bronze Age III period in inland western Anatolia. *Anatolian Studies* 57: 47–64.
- Efe, T., and D.Ş.M. Efe-Ay 2001 Külliöba: İç Kuzeybatı Anadolu’da bir İlk Tunç Çağı Kenti: 1996–2000 Yılları Arasında Yapılan Kazı Çalışmalarının Genel Bir Değerlendirmesi [Külliöba: An Early Bronze Age settlement in northwest Anatolian hinterland. An overview on the archaeological work done between the years 1996–2000]. *Türkiye Bilimler Akademisi Arkeoloji Dergisi (TÜBA-AR)* 4: 43–78.
- Goldman, H. 1956 *Excavations at Gözlü Kule, Tarsus. From the Neolithic through the Bronze Age. Vol. 2*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Guilaine, J., and F. Briois 2001 Parekklisha Shillourokambos: An Early Neolithic site. In S. Swiny (ed.), *The Earliest Prehistory of Cyprus: from Colonization to Exploitation*, 37–55. Boston: American Schools of Oriental Research.
- Joukowsky, M.S. 1986 *Prehistoric Aphrodisias: An Account of the Excavation and Artifact Studies. Vol. 2*. Archaeologia Transatlantica 3. Providence: Brown University, Center for Old World Archaeology and Art.
- Knapp, A.B. 2013 *The Archaeology of Cyprus: From Earliest Prehistory through the Bronze Age*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Mellink, M.J. 1963 An Akkadian illustration of a campaign in Cilicia? *Anatolia* 7: 101–15.
- Mellink, M.J. 1986 The Early Bronze Age in west Anatolia: Aegean and Asiatic correlations. In G. Cadogan (ed.), *The End of the Early Bronze Age in the Aegean*, 139–52. Leiden: Brill.
- Mellink, M.J. 1989 Anatolian and foreign relations of Tarsus in the Early Bronze Age. In K. Emre, B. Hrouda, M.J. Mellink, and N. Özgüç (eds.), *Anatolia and the Ancient Near East. Studies in Honor of Tahsin Özgüç*, 319–31. Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu Basımevi.
- Müller-Karpe, M. 1990 Metallgefäße des dritten Jahrtausends in Mesopotamien. *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 20: 161–76.

- Özyar, A. (ed.) 2005 *Field Seasons 2001–2003 of the Tarsus-Gözlükule Interdisciplinary Research Project*. İstanbul: Ege Yayınları.
- Özyar, A., and E. Ünlü, S. Karacic, C. Person, T. Pilavcı, S. Yalçın 2011 Tarsus-Gözlükule 2009 yılı Kazısı. *Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı* 32(3): 251–62.
- Pavúk, P. 2002 Das Aufkommen und die Verbreitung der Grauminschen Ware in Westanatolien. In H. Blum, B. Faist, P. Pfälzner and A.-M. Wittke (eds.), *Brückenland Anatolien? Ursachen, Extensität und Modi des Kulturaustausches zwischen Anatolien und seinen Nachbarn*, 99–115. Tübingen: Attempto.
- Peltenburg, E. 2007 East Mediterranean interactions in the 3rd millennium BC. In S. Antoniadou and A. Pace (eds.), *Mediterranean Crossroads*, 141–61. Athens: Pierides Foundation Publications.
- Rahmstorf, L. 2006 Zur Ausbreitung vorderasiatischer Innovationen in die frühbronzezeitliche Ägäis. *Prähistorische Zeitschrift* 81(1): 49–96.
- Rutter, J.B. 2012 Migrant drinking assemblages in Aegean Bronze Age settings. In J. Maran and P.W. Stockhammer (eds.), *Materiality and Social Practice. Transformative Capacities of Intercultural Encounters*. 73–88. Oxford: Oxbow Books.
- Strommenger, E. 1962 *Fünf Jahrtausende Mesopotamien: die Kunst von den Anfängen um 5000 v. Chr. bis zu Alexander dem Großen*. München: Hirmer Verlag.
- Ünlü, E. 2009 Technological and Stylistic Evaluation of the Early Bronze Age Pottery at Tarsus-Gözlükule, Turkey: Pottery Production and Its Interaction with the Economic, Social, and Cultural Spheres. PhD dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
- Ünlü, E. 2011 A tale of two potting traditions: technological assessment of the light clay and the red gritty ware types at Tarsus-Gözlükule (Cilicia-Turkey) at the beginning of the third millennium B.C. *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 362: 1–20.
- Ünlüsoy, S. 2006 Vom Reihenhaus zum Megaron—Troia I bis Troia III. In Manfred O. Korfmann (ed.), *Troia: Archäologie eines Siedlungshügels und seiner Landschaft*, 133–44. Mainz: Philipp von Zabern.
- Van de Mierop, M. 2000 Sargon of Agade and his successors in Anatolia. *Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici* 42(1): 133–59.
- Yener, K.A. 2000 *The Domestication of Metals: The Rise of Complex Metal Industries in Anatolia*. Leiden: Brill.



FIGURE 27.1 *a–c: Variations of the simple cup: tubular/narrow bell/wide bell; d–e: Variations of the cup with off-splaying rim: two-handled/one-handled.*

A–C: DRAWING: MARTIN GODON, AFTER GOLDMAN 1956: FIG. 357, NO. 488; FIG. 356, NOS. 495, 484; D–E: DRAWING: MARTIN GODON, AFTER GOLDMAN 1956: FIG. 356, NOS. 470, 471

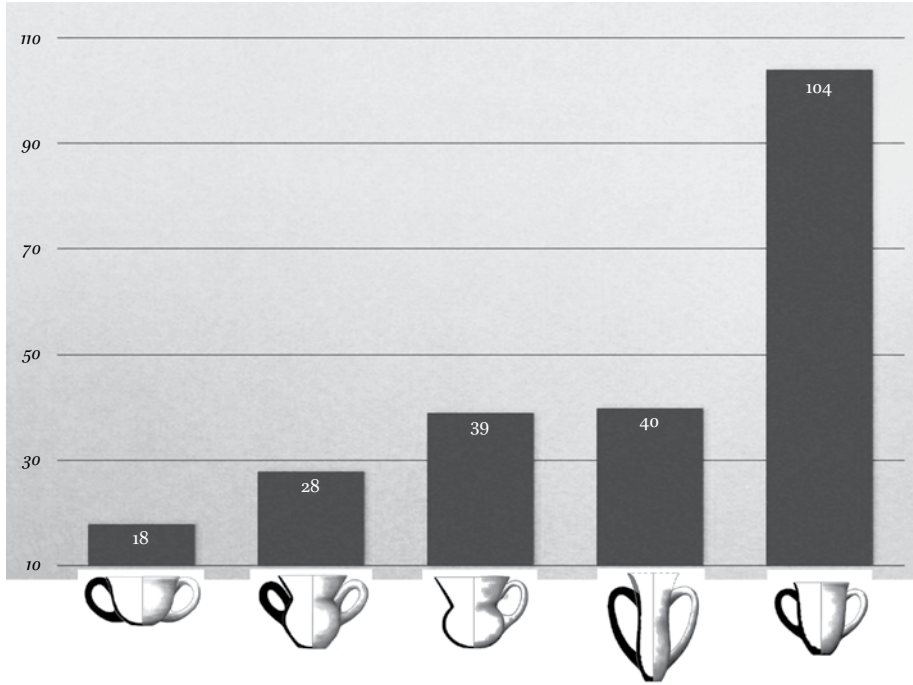


FIGURE 27.2 *Frequencies of cup types excavated at Tarsus-Gözlükule in the Goldman period.*
A. ÖZYAR

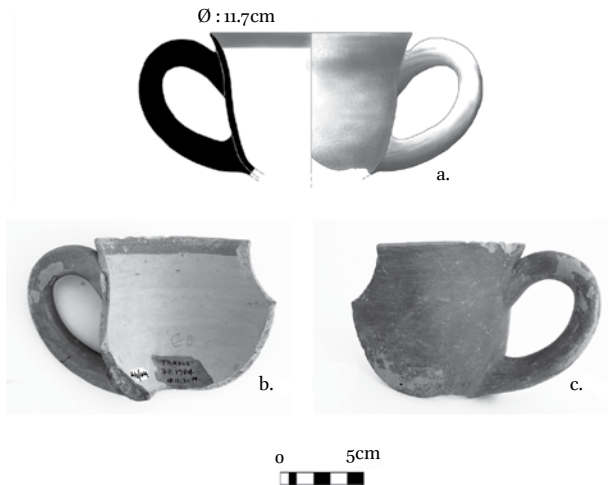


FIGURE 27.3 *Wide bell-shaped cup with two handles.*
PUBLISHED IN GOLDMAN 1956: FIG. 266, NO. 489; DRAWING (A): BENGÜ KILIÇBEYLİ-MARTIN GODON, PHOTOS (B-C): AHMET BORATAV

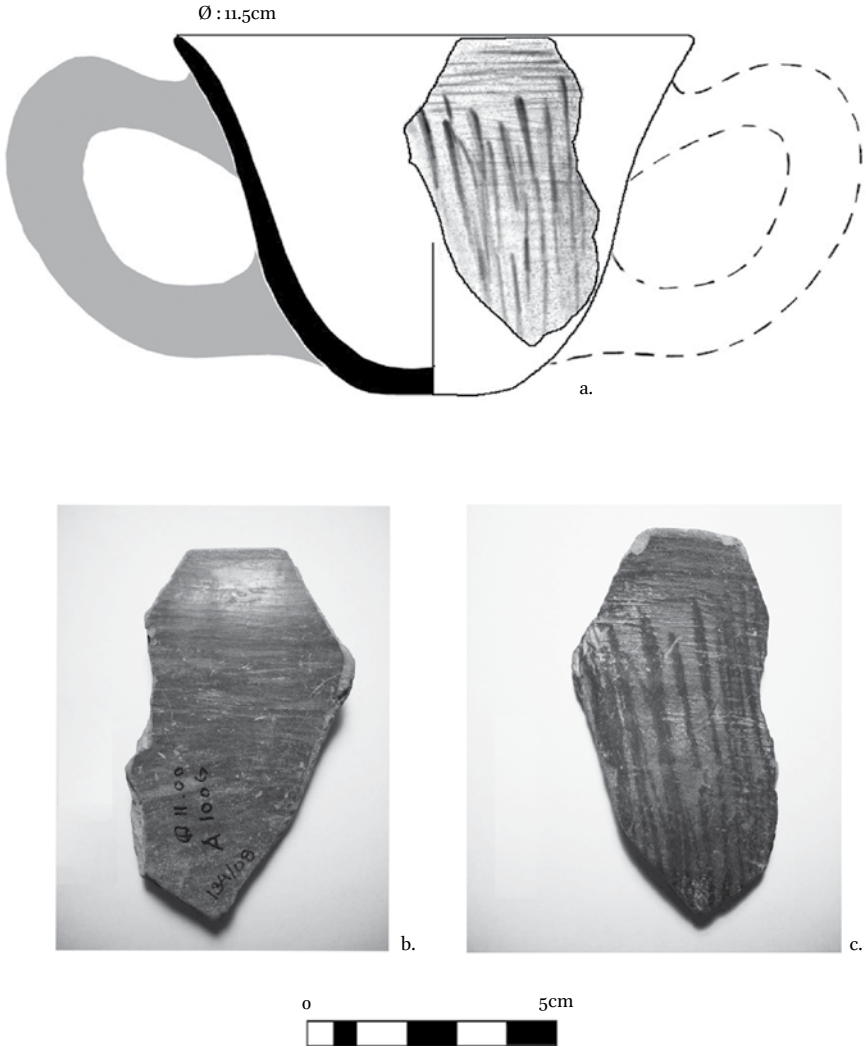


FIGURE 27.4 *Fragment of a gray, wide bell-shaped cup with horizontal burnishing marks on both faces and vertical streaks on the exterior.*

PUBLISHED IN GOLDMAN 1956: FIG. 284, NO. 740; DRAWING (A): BENGÜ KILIÇBEYLİ, PHOTOS (B-C): AHMET BORATAV

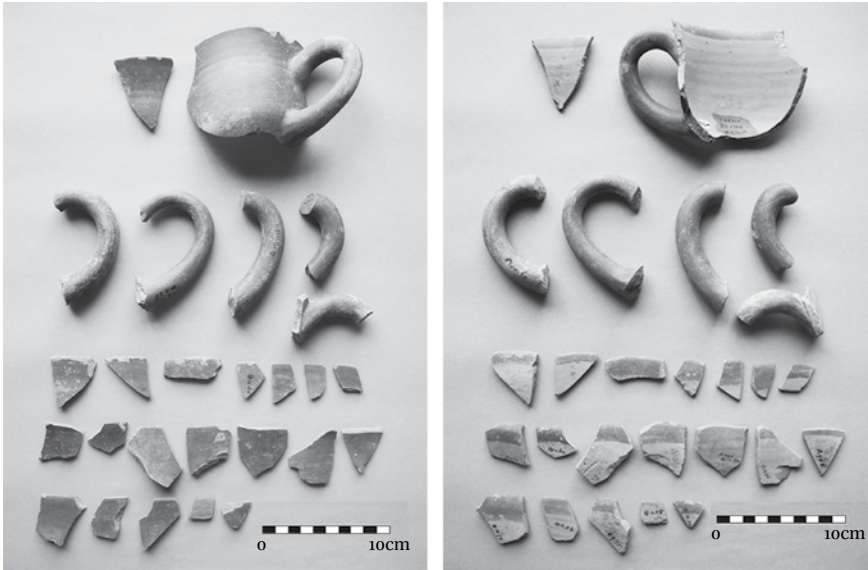


FIGURE 27.5 *Wide bell-shaped cup fragments from EB III levels at Tarsus-Gözlükule, Goldman period excavations.*

PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED AS GOLDMAN 1956: FIG. 266, NO. 489, BELOW ARE FRAGMENTS OF SIMILAR VESSELS, PHOTO: ASLI ÖZYAR

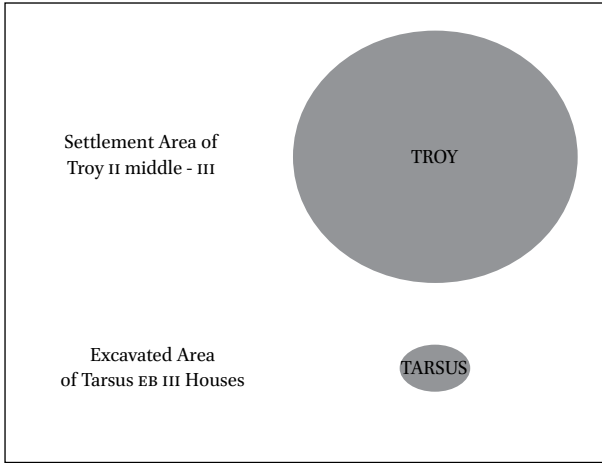


FIGURE 27.6 *Schematized comparison of relevant excavated areas at Troy and Tarsus-Gözlükule.*
A. ÖZYAR



FIGURE 27.7 *Tubular vessel with two handles (depas).*
GOLDMAN 1956: FIG. 265, NO. 484; DRAWING: BENGÜ KILIÇBEYLİ,
PHOTOS: AHMET BORATAV

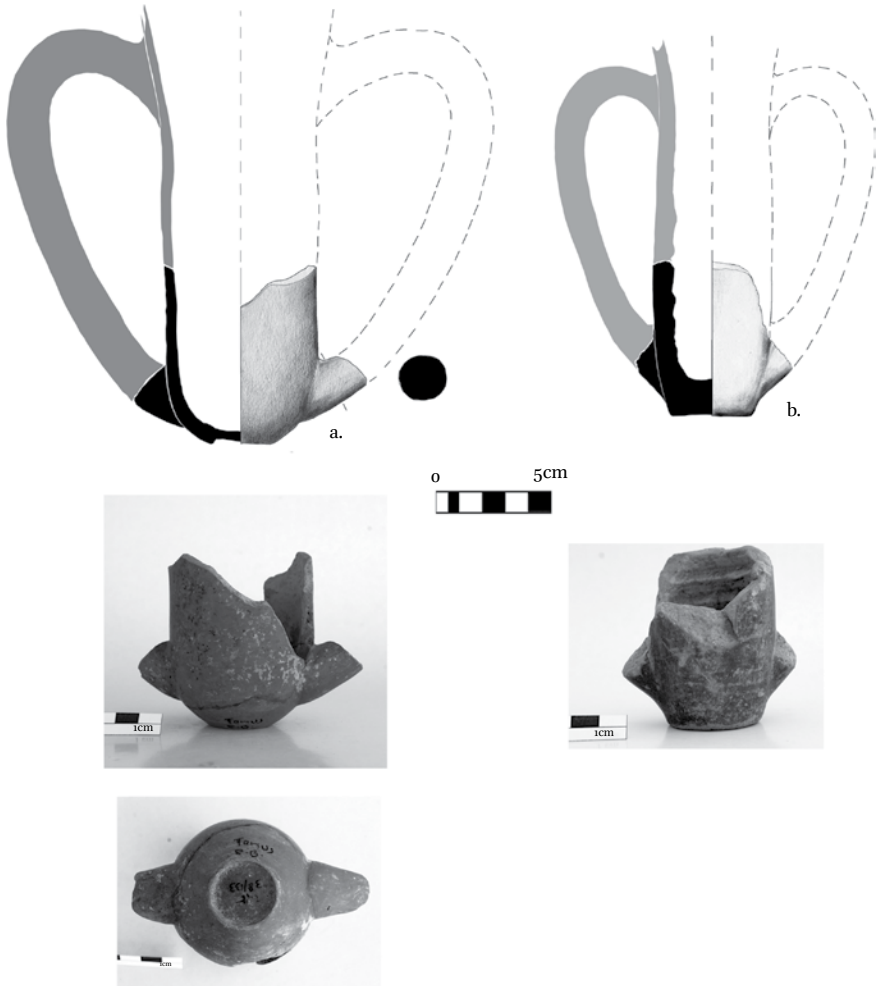


FIGURE 27.8 *Two tubular vessels with two handles (depas) from the Goldman excavations. Left (a): Red slipped, excavation Inv. no. 38.133. Right (b): Gray slipped, from Locus A 826.*

DRAWINGS: BENGÜ KILIÇBEYLİ, PHOTOS: AHMET BORATAV

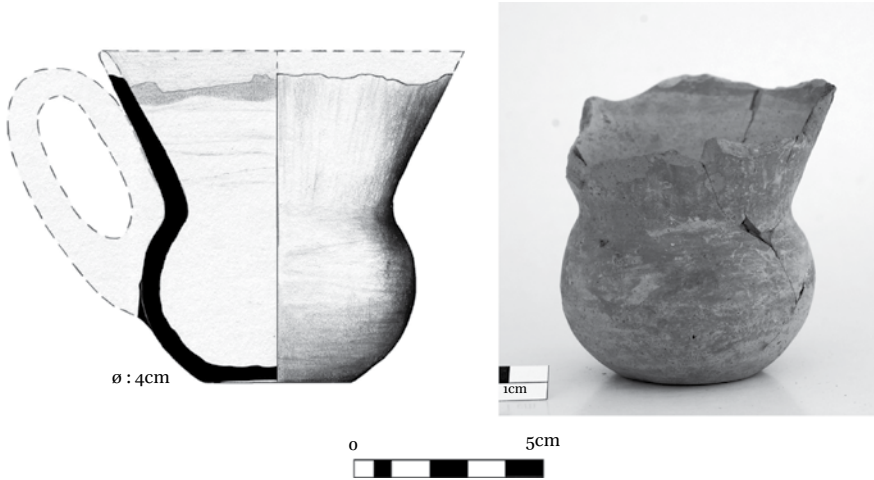


FIGURE 27.9 *Red slipped tankard with one handle from the Goldman period excavations, from locus T48s-14.*

DRAWING: BENGÜ KILIÇBEYLİ, PHOTO: AHMET BORATAV



FIGURE 27.10 *Fragment of a red slipped tankard with two handles from the Goldman period excavations.*

DRAWINGS: BENGÜ KILIÇBEYLİ, PHOTO: AHMET BORATAV

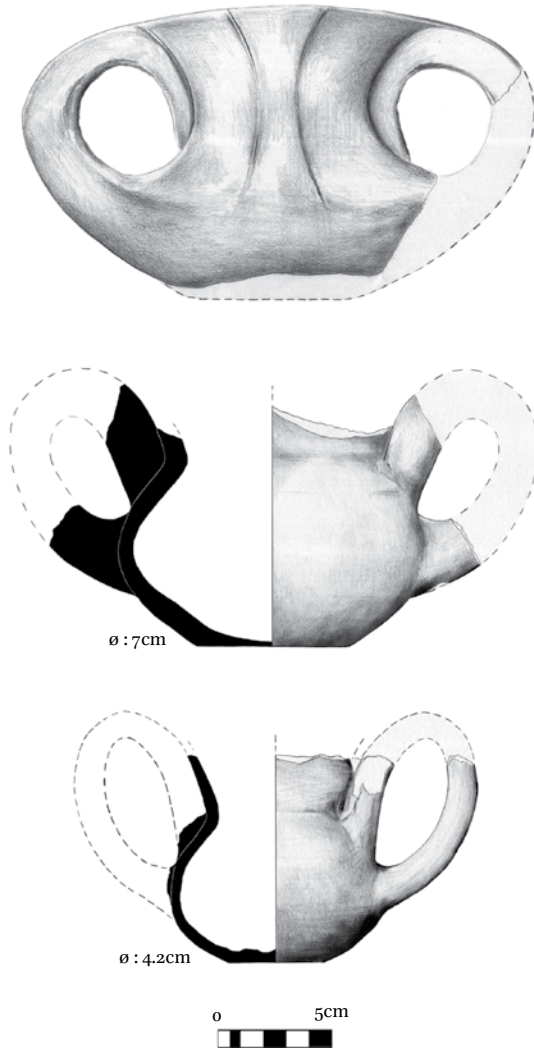


FIGURE 27.11

Top: two-handled vessel carried by an Akkadian soldier on the Nasiriyah stele, drawn after Strommenger 1962: 118. Middle: fragment of a two-handled cup with off-splaying rim. Bottom: fragment of a black slipped, two-handled cup with off-splaying rim.

PUBLISHED IN GOLDMAN 1956: FIG. 480. ALL DRAWINGS BY BENGÜ KILIÇBEYLİ

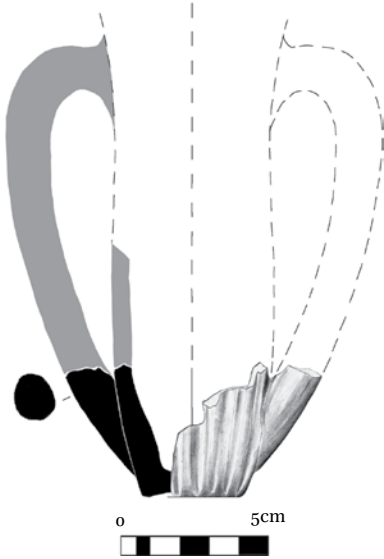


FIGURE 27.12

Fragment of a black slipped fluted depas.

PUBLISHED IN GOLDMAN 1956: FIG. 285, NO. 722; DRAWING: BENGÜ KILIÇBEYLİ



FIGURE 27.13 *Tarsus-Gözlükule, Akkadian seal depicting battling gods, recovered from fill in trench C707, object no. 307.*

GÖLGE CATS FOR BOĞAZIÇI UNIVERSITY TARSUS-GÖZLÜKULE ARCHIVES