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A STUDY OF THE POTTERY ASSEMBLAGE FROM DÜDEN HÖYÜK, KARAMAN PROVINCE, TÜRKİYE

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Keywords: Central Anatolia, Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Early Ceramic Production, Konya Plain

Abstract: Düden Höyük is a prehistoric settlement located in the Ayrancı District of Karaman Province in south-central Anatolia, Türkiye. The settlement, locally known as Düden, was first identified in 2022 during the Karaman Prehistoric Survey Project, which aims to document prehistoric occupations in the region. Surface investigations at the site revealed pottery assemblages displaying Neolithic and Chalcolithic characteristics, together with chipped stone artefacts and other cultural remains. This study focuses on the pottery assemblage from Düden Höyük, which was examined in two main groups representing Neolithic and Chalcolithic traditions. A total of 24 handmade pottery sherds were analysed for fabric, surface treatment, and morphological characteristics. Comparative evaluations with stratified and well-dated assemblages from Central Anatolia and the Antalya-Burdur and Beyşehir-Suğla Lakes regions, including Çatalhöyük and Erbaba, suggest that part of the assemblage dates to the Late Neolithic period. In addition, a radiocarbon date obtained from a charred organic sample collected at the settlement yielded a calibrated age range of 4725–4536 BC (94.7% probability), supporting the proposed chronological framework. The results contribute new data for understanding the Neolithic and Chalcolithic occupation history of Karaman Province and provide important comparative evidence for evaluating cultural interactions and settlement patterns in south-central Anatolia.

Cuvinte-cheie: Anatolia centrală, neolitic, chalcolitic, producție ceramică timpurie, Câmpia Konya

Rezumat: Düden Höyük este o așezare preistorică situată în Districtul Ayrancı al Provinciei Karaman din Anatolia central-sudică, Turcia. Așezarea, cunoscută local sub numele de Düden, a fost identificată pentru prima dată în 2022 în cadrul Proiectului de Cercetare Preistorică Karaman, care urmărește documentarea ocupațiilor preistorice din regiune. Investigațiile de suprafață din sit au relevat ansambluri ceramice cu caracteristici neolitice și chalcolitice, împreună cu artefacte din piatră cioplită și alte rămășițe culturale. Acest studiu se concentrează pe ansamblul ceramic de la Düden Höyük, care a fost examinat în cadrul a două grupe principale reprezentând tradițiile neolitice și chalcolitice. Un număr total de 24 de cioburi ceramice lucrate cu mâna au fost analizate din perspectiva pasteii, a tratamentului suprafeței și a caracteristicilor morfologice. Evaluările comparative cu ansambluri stratificate și bine date din Anatolia Centrală și din regiunile lacurilor Antalya-Burdur și Beyşehir-Suğla, inclusiv Çatalhöyük și Erbaba, sugerează că o parte din ansamblu datează din perioada neoliticului târziu. În plus, o datare radiocarbon obținută dintr-un eșantion organic carbonizat colectat din așezare a furnizat un interval de vârstă calibrat de 4725–4536 î.Hr. (probabilitate 94,7%), susținând cadrul cronologic propus. Rezultatele contribuie cu date noi la înțelegerea istoriei ocupației neolitice și chalcolitice a provinciei Karaman și oferă dovezi comparative importante pentru evaluarea interacțiunilor culturale și a tiparelor de așezare din Anatolia central-sudică.

INTRODUCTION

Central Anatolia¹ lies at the strategic crossroads between eastern and western Türkiye and the Mediterranean coastal zone. This strategic location has enabled the region to host many archaeological settlements since prehistoric times. Systematic excavations conducted in settlements such as Çatalhöyük², Canhasan³, Tepecik-Çiftlik⁴, Köşk Höyük⁵, Aşıklı Höyük⁶, Musular⁷, Erbaba⁸, and Suberde⁹,

located in the triangle formed by the Konya Plain and Volcanic Cappadocia provinces (i.e., Niğde, Aksaray, Nevşehir, and Kayseri provinces), as well as surveys conducted in the mountainous area north of the Central Taurus Mountains¹⁰, provide essential data on the region's Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods. Furthermore, the settlements of Bademağacı¹¹, Hacılar¹² and Kuruçay¹³ in the Antalya-Burdur region are among other centres that shed light on the region's early periods. However, our knowledge of the region's early periods remains insufficient beyond these major settlements. To this end, the Karaman Prehistoric Survey Project (KAPYAP) was launched in 2022 and continues to this day¹⁴. During fieldwork in the districts

¹ The central part of modern Türkiye.

² Mellaart 1961, p. 159–184; Last 1996, p. 15–172.

³ French 1964, p. 125–137; French 1965, p. 87–94; French 1967, p. 165–178; French 2005.

⁴ Bıçakçı et alii 2012, p. 89–134; Godon 2005, p. 1–13.

⁵ Silistreli 1989, p. 361–374; Öztan 2002.

⁶ Özbaşaran 2012, p. 135–158.

⁷ Özbaşaran 1999, p. 119–128; Özbaşaran 2000, p. 129–151; Özbaşaran 2012, p. 159–180.

⁸ Bordaz, Alpers-Bordaz 1976, p. 40–44; Bordaz, Alpers-Bordaz 1982, p. 85–93.

⁹ Bordaz 1969, p. 43–71.

¹⁰ Hacı 2017, p. 12–23.

¹¹ Duru, Umurtak 2019.

¹² Mellaart 1970, p. 8–10.

¹³ Duru 1994.

¹⁴ As a result of archaeological fieldwork along the northern part of the survey area, stone tool finds that probably belong to the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic periods, according to their techno-typological

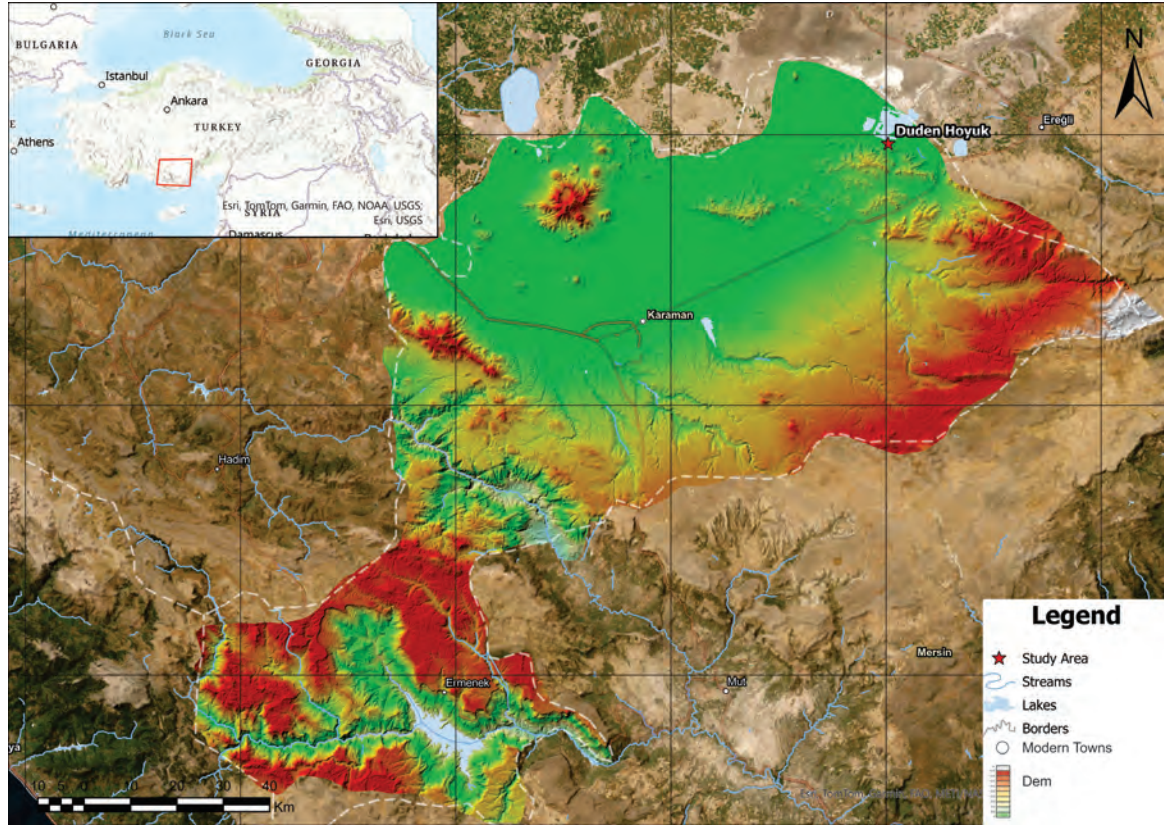


Figure 1. The map shows the location of Düden Höyük and Karaman Province, where the archaeological surveys have been conducted.

and villages of Karaman Province, more than 70 previously unknown prehistoric settlements and open-air localities have been identified, yielding numerous prehistoric finds, mostly lithic implements dating from the Palaeolithic to the Chalcolithic periods¹⁵. Moreover, Düden Höyük¹⁶ stands out for its pottery assemblages, which reflect characteristics of the Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods of the Konya Plain (Fig. 1, 2). It is also noted that the settlement is situated on the periphery of the contemporary Akgöl Marsh, initially occupying a lakeside setting, thereby offering invaluable insights into Neolithic and Chalcolithic settlement patterns and resource exploitation in wetland environments (Fig. 3).

Düden Höyük¹⁷ stretches over an area of 700 × 300 square metres. Investigations along the surface of the

settlement, which covers a relatively large area, have yielded approximately 35 pottery sherds. The initial examinations indicate that all pottery sherds date to the Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods. However, only 24 of them, which preserved a profile, have been discussed in this study. Most of the pottery sherds, all of which are handmade, belong to coarse and medium-coarse wares, with fine wares being quite rare. Coarse wares contain mineral additives comprising lime, stone chips, and a small amount of grog, along with dense plant inclusions of coarsely chopped straw. Medium-coarse wares also contain plant inclusions, but they are more sparsely distributed. All pottery finds have a light grey or blackish core. The core observed in the cross-sections of early-period pottery, and the discolouration on the surfaces of some pottery sherds, indicate that firing occurred in the open air and was uncontrolled.

NEOLITHIC POTTERY

Among the pottery finds in the surface materials collected from Düden Höyük, seven samples exhibit Neolithic characteristics. Three distinct groups of wares were identified on the basis of form, fabric features, the size of tempering materials, and surface colours. The wares classified as the first group consist of coarse productions with a light-coloured surface. This group is notable for its

characteristics, were identified in the area known as the Çakıllı Güney Yamaçları near Berendi village, located in the Ayrancı district of Karaman. On the other hand, stone tool artefacts attributed to the Lower, Middle, and Upper Palaeolithic periods have also been identified around the Taşkale Reservoir area, between the villages of Taşkale and Pınarkaya. These finds have been documented, particularly in areas near freshwater sources (e.g., rivers and creeks) at altitudes of 1600–1700 metres. These constitute rare Palaeolithic finds for both the survey area and Central Anatolia. Notably, the stone tools attributed to the Upper Palaeolithic period constitute the only documented evidence for this region (Karakoç *et alii* 2024, p. 42).

¹⁵ Karakoç *et alii* 2024, p. 42.

¹⁶ Karakoç 2025.

¹⁷ Höyük means *mound* or *tell*, and Düden means *sinkhole* in Turkish.



Figure 2. A pottery sherd found on the surface of Düden Höyük.



Figure 3. A general view of Düden Höyük from the southeast.

abundant straw and plant temper, as well as the presence of lime, small matte greyish stone inclusions, and a small amount of chamotte. The surfaces of these vessels are mostly wet-smoothed and unpolished, although one example displays a light slip. The second group of wares has a light-coloured surface like the first group, but is of medium coarse quality, and a beige-coloured slip is observed on their surfaces. The surface colours of both groups are light buff to beige tones (7.5YR 7/4, 10YR 7/3, 10YR 8/3). The third group, referred to as medium-quality wares, bears a matte red slip (10R 5/6) and contains dense inclusions of plant remains, small stones, and lime.

The vessel forms attributed to this period are divided into two types: closed and open. Closed forms mainly consist of round-bodied pots with an inverted, simple rim (Pl. I/a–d) and “S”-shaped profiled pots, with bulging bellies and everted rims (Pl. I/e–f). Open forms are represented by a deep bowl with straight walls and a simple, flat rim (Pl. I/g). Rim diameters of pots range from 20 to 28 cm, while the deep bowl has a diameter of 26 cm.

The pots shown in Pl. I/a–b have the surface smoothed while wet, whereas those in Pl. I/c–d are slip-coated. On the vessels shown in Pl. I/a–c, the dense straw and plant temper in the clay, along with small stone and lime inclusions, are clearly visible on the surface, resulting in a porous texture. The closest parallels to the examples in Pl. I/a–b are found in the Early Neolithic (Early Tradition) pottery from the Çatalhöyük XII–VIII/VII¹⁸ and Suberde III–I¹⁹ layers, as well as in the Bademağacı Höyük EN I/7 layer²⁰. However, the early-tradition pottery at the Çatalhöyük and Suberde settlements was produced from much coarser materials than the Düden examples, with wall thicknesses ranging from approximately 1 cm to 2.5 cm. Nevertheless, inverted-mouth pots, such as the open-surfaced wares from Düden Höyük, are also present in Layer VII at Çatalhöyük and in Layer III at Erbaba. Özdöl²¹ has noted that the grog-tempered ware group (Group 4), which belong to the Middle Neolithic period (Middle Tradition) at Çatalhöyük, first appear in Layer VI. However, the combination of plant, lime, small grey matte stone, and grog temper observed in Pl. I/a–b resembles the Group 5 wares, known as the “standard wares” at Çatalhöyük.

Based on this, the examples in Pl. I/a–b can be considered contemporary with the Çatalhöyük VIII/VII–IV/III and Erbaba III layers in terms of both material composition and form characteristics. They can therefore be attributed to the Middle Neolithic period (ca. 6600–6400 BC). On the other hand, similar examples of open-faced and slipped pots and deep bowls (Pl. I/c–d and g) are also known from the Middle Neolithic at Çatalhöyük VII–IV²²,

Erbaba III²³, and Keçiçayırı²⁴. Comparable examples of the “S”-shaped, everted, bulbous-bellied, red-slip pottery (Pl. I/e–f), represented here by two specimens and classified as Neolithic, are also attested in the Çatalhöyük VII–IV layers²⁵.

THE POTTERY OF THE CHALCOLITHIC PERIOD

The pottery sherds from Düden Höyük include 17 pieces that exhibit Chalcolithic characteristics. All are handmade, with most being of medium quality and a smaller number representing fine-quality ceramics. Five distinct material groups have been identified based on surface colours and temper size: buff/beige clay with cream slip, red-slipped and polished ware, mottled ware, striped ware, and dark-faced ware. All contain chaff, lime, small stone, sand, and a small amount of grog as temper. Surface colours include buff/beige (10YR 8/3), red (2.5YR 6/8, 10R 4/6, 10R 5/8), brown (7.5YR 4/2, 7.5YR 5/3, 7.5YR 6/4), and grey (10YR 3/1) tones.

The open forms of the period comprise outward-facing, conical-bodied bowls with flared rims (Pl. II/a–e); upright-rimmed, hemispherical-bodied bowls (Pl. II/f–j); and inward-facing, simple-rimmed, globular-bodied bowls (Pl. III/a–c). The closed forms include neckless vessels (Pl. III/d–e) and vessels with upright necks (Pl. III/f–g). The mouth diameters of the pots range from 16 to 36 cm. With one exception (Pl. III/e), all examples are monochrome.

Among these, Pl. II/a represents a single embossed example. Despite the dense limestone remnants on its surface, the vessel appears to have a buff-coloured base (10YR 8/3), although it is unclear whether the surface was polished. Just below the rim, a stylised animal relief resembling a dragonfly with a thin, elongated body and two wing-like protrusions on each side is depicted. Animal-decorated vessels are known from the Early Chalcolithic layers at Çatalhöyük²⁶, Canhasan I²⁷ in the Konya Plain; at Tepecik-Çiftlik and Köşk Höyük in volcanic Cappadocia; and at Höyücek²⁸, Kuruçay²⁹ and Hacılar³⁰ in the Antalya-Burdur region. Additionally, comparable examples have been reported from the Middle Chalcolithic layers of the Güvercinkaya settlement³¹, and from the late Neolithic (Layer V) levels at Ulucak Höyük³² in western Anatolia.

The other conical-bodied bowls (Pl. II/b–e) have outwardly flaring and pointed rims. All are red-slipped and

¹⁸ Özdöl 2012, p. 19, fig. 3.4.–3.5.

¹⁹ Özdöl 2012, p. 25.

²⁰ Duru, Umurtak 2008, pl. 16.

²¹ Özdöl 2012, p. 27.

²² Özdöl 2012, p. 34, fig. 3.33 (second from top left).

²³ Özdöl 2012, p. 34, fig. 3.33 (top right); p. 38, fig. 3.37 (first two from left).

²⁴ Sarı, Akyol 2019, p. 154, pl. 2/17.

²⁵ Özdöl 2012, p. 35, fig. 3.34 (second from the left).

²⁶ Yüksel, Çilingiroğlu 2021, p. 25–26, fig. 5, 9.

²⁷ French 2005, p. 105, fig. 026/2.

²⁸ Duru 1992, pl. 13.

²⁹ Duru 1988, pl. 31/7.

³⁰ Mellaart 1970, p. 116.

³¹ Gülçur 2004, p. 163–164, fig. 23, 26.

³² Çilingiroğlu 2009, p. 202, fig. 4.29.

polished, forming the most common group of materials among Düden pottery. Of these, only the example in Pl. II/d can be identified by its nipple-shaped handle. Both the vessel form and the handle type closely parallel examples recovered from the settlements of Höyücek³³ and Yumuktepe³⁴. Numerous similar examples without handles, such as those illustrated in Pl. II/b, c, and e, are known from Canhasan I 2B³⁵, Hacilar IIA–IIB³⁶, Bademağacı³⁷, Karain Cave Phase 1³⁸, surface finds of Yaka Köşk Höyük³⁹, Asmainler⁴⁰, Orman Fidanlığı⁴¹, Çukurkent⁴², and Boğazköy Büyükkaya⁴³. Considering these assemblages, outward-facing, conical-bodied bowls first appeared toward the end of the Neolithic period, but their standard production occurred during the Early Chalcolithic and continued into the Middle and Late Chalcolithic periods. Similar examples from the Middle Chalcolithic levels at Mersin Yumuktepe (Layer XVI) differ from the Düden Höyük specimens in their dark-brown surfaces and relatively higher-quality polishing. Indeed, it is evident that the quality of the slip and burnish of the Düden Höyük pottery is comparatively low. Based on the available data, the vessels illustrated in Pl. II/a–e are attributed to the transition from the Late Neolithic to the Early Chalcolithic (ca. 6200/6000–5700 BCE).

Another group of forms examined in this study comprises simple, straight-rimmed bowls with hemispherical bodies (Pl. II/f–j). Among these, Pl. II/f–i display size variants of the same form, all with rounded, simple rims, whereas Pl. II/j has a thickened, rounded rim. All are slipped and polished, with rim diameters ranging from 16 to 36 cm. Their surface colours are red (2.5YR 6/8, 10YR 4/6), reddish yellow (2.5YR 5/6), and reddish brown (5YR 5/3, 5YR 5/4). The closest parallels to the vessels in Pl. II/f–h in terms of both form and material are reported at Canhasan 2A⁴⁴, Güvercinkaya⁴⁵, Büyük Deller⁴⁶, Karain Cave⁴⁷, Kuruçay (10th–9th building levels)⁴⁸, and Aslanapa⁴⁹. Painted examples occur at Çatalhöyük West⁵⁰, while a form comparable to Pl. II/j is also reported in Layer II at Tepecik-Çiftlik⁵¹. This form, represented in Early Chalcolithic assemblages from Çatalhöyük West and

Kuruçay, continues into the transitional phase between the Early and Middle Chalcolithic periods at Tepecik-Çiftlik and Aslanapa, and the Middle Chalcolithic (ca. 4900/4800 BCE) in other settlements.

Among the Chalcolithic pottery from Düden Höyük, several simple-mouthed bowls with inverted rims and spherical bodies were identified. For instance, among these bowls, Pl. III/a has a straight-cut rim, while Pl. III/b and III/c have rounded rims. A sharp turn in the body of Pl. III/c is particularly noteworthy. The mouth diameters of all three range between 18 and 22 cm. On the other hand, Pl. III/a has a red-slipped, mottled surface in red (2.5YR 4/6) and grey (Gley 1/3N), with a yellowish to reddish-brown interior (7.5YR 6/6). Both surfaces are polished. The closest parallel to Pl. III/a occurs among the pottery assemblages of Canhasan 2B–2A (?) layers⁵², which are attributed to the transition from the Early to the Middle Chalcolithic. Pl. III/b finds its counterpart in the Middle Chalcolithic assemblages of Canhasan 2A and Büyük Deller, while Pl. III/c corresponds to Late Chalcolithic ribbed bowls known from Canhasan⁵³ and other settlements in the Konya plain⁵⁴ as mentioned above.

The closed forms collected from the mound include two distinct types of pottery: neckless vessels (Pl. III/d–e) and vessels with necks (Pl. III/f–g). Their mouth diameters range from 15 to 18 cm. Pl. III/d–e have thickened, everted, rounded mouth rims. In Pl. III/d, the outer surface and inner rim are red-slipped and polished, while the inner surface was left wet-smoothed. No exact parallel of this form has been found; however, examples with similar material characteristics are observed among the Early Chalcolithic red-slipped and polished wares from Kaynarca Höyük (Niğde–Bor Plain)⁵⁵ and Gelveri (Aksaray province)⁵⁶.

Pl. III/e is particularly notable for combining a painted and a scored (or swept) surface treatment. In this technique, applied while the vessel was still moist before firing, the outer surface was scraped with a robust object to remove excess clay, leaving regular or irregular scratches⁵⁷. Such vessels, known as “Coba Bowls”⁵⁸ after the site where they were first identified, are primarily associated with settlements in northern Mesopotamia, eastern Anatolia, and northern Syria, within the Ubaid Culture’s distribution area, particularly during the Late Ubaid phase⁵⁹. Although this technique was applied only to the outer surfaces of bowls in its region of origin, many examples are also known from Central Anatolia. For instance, the earliest incised vessels in the survey area appear at Canhasan 2B⁶⁰

³³ Duru 1992, pl. 17/10.

³⁴ Palumbi 2019, p. 93, pl. 8/c.

³⁵ French 2005, Fig. 075/3–4.

³⁶ Mellaart 1970, p. 331, illustration 26.

³⁷ Duru 2004, pl. 33, Fourth illustration from the top.

³⁸ Seeher 1987, p. 229, fig. 4.9.

³⁹ Özşait, Efe 2012, p. 45, pl. VI/9, 11.

⁴⁰ Efe 1990, p. 51, illustration 2.

⁴¹ Efe 2001, illustration 8.

⁴² Özkan, Erdalkıran 2014, fig. 3, illustration 3.

⁴³ Schoop 2005, p. 27, fig. 1, illustration 7.

⁴⁴ French 2005, p. 194 (fig. 115/13).

⁴⁵ Çaylı 2018, p. 75, pl. 10, cat. no. 27, 79, cat. no. 336.

⁴⁶ Çaylı 2025, p. 61 (fig. 8/b).

⁴⁷ Seeher 1987, p. 229, fig. 4, illustration 21; Aykurt, Ayengin 2022, p. 29, fig. 1, illustration 5.

⁴⁸ Duru 1994, pl. 120, illustration 2.

⁴⁹ Efe 1993, p. 27, fig. 4, illustration 4.

⁵⁰ Mellaart 1965, p. 148, fig. 11, illustration 5; Arslan 2021, p. 128, illustration 1/5.

⁵¹ Özbudak 2016, p. 210, illustration 141; Godon, Özbudak 2019.

⁵² French 2005, p. 228, fig. 149, illustration 1, 7.

⁵³ French 2005, p. 263, fig. 184, illustration 2, 9.

⁵⁴ Mellaart 1963, p. 202, fig. 2, illustration 13.

⁵⁵ Türk 2022, p. 10–43, fig. 3.

⁵⁶ Godon, Özbudak 2019.

⁵⁷ Demirtaş 2018, p. 4.

⁵⁸ Taylor *et alii* 1950, p. 92–93.

⁵⁹ Parker 2010, p. 339; Kopanias 2017, p. 28; D’Anna *et alii* 2023, p. 36, fig. 10.

⁶⁰ French 2005, p. 21, fig. 87/2–6.

and Gelveri⁶¹, during the transition from the Early to the Middle Chalcolithic. Similar grooved vessels have been identified in the Güvercinkayası I–II and III layers⁶², the Yumuktepe XVI and XV layers⁶³, and Tarsus Gözlü Kule (in the Ubaid Phase)⁶⁴, as well as during the surface surveys at Pınarbaşı Bor Höyük⁶⁵, Çıplaktepe⁶⁶, Isparta Yaka Köşk Höyük⁶⁷, Bekçitepe, and Adıyaman I⁶⁸. Most examples of the striped or wavy motifs seen on Pl. III/e, painted in matte dark brown descending irregularly from the neck, come from the Middle Chalcolithic layer (2A) of Canhasan and Aşağı Bağbaşı⁶⁹. Considering these data and given that Pl. III/e exhibits both painted and incised decoration, the vessel can be dated to the late Middle to the early Late Chalcolithic periods (ca. 4600 BCE and later).

The final form group in the Chalcolithic assemblage comprises pots with necks (Pl. III/f–g). These red-slipped and polished vessels have tall, upright necks and straight-cut rims. Their mouth diameters range from 15 to 17 cm. In Pl. III/f, irregular polishing marks are visible on the red slip of the exterior, while the interior is slipped only up to a certain height. Plant temper is clearly visible on the vessel's back surface. The pot with a neck in Pl. III/f has close parallels in both form and material among the Middle Chalcolithic pottery from Layers I–II at Güvercinkayası⁷⁰, where several similar examples, both with and without handles, have been identified. Accordingly, Pl. III/f may be considered contemporary with Güvercinkayası Layers I–II (ca. 5200–4750 BCE).

The pot with a neck illustrated in Pl. III/g also bears red slip with traces of polishing in some areas, but it differs from Pl. III/f in that it has comb marks beneath the slip and on the vessel's reverse. Similar forms are known from the Middle (2B–2A?) and Late Chalcolithic levels of Canhasan I⁷¹, although no exact parallel with comparable material properties and finishing quality has been identified. Nevertheless, based on the evidence provided by the finely finished ceramics illustrated in Pl. III/e, it can be tentatively proposed that Pl. III/g may likewise be assigned to the late Middle Chalcolithic to the Early Late Chalcolithic period.

GENERAL EVALUATION AND CONCLUSION

Central Anatolia occupies a key position in the study of early sedentary lifeways at the onset of the Holocene, roughly during the 9th and 8th millennia BC. The Konya Plain, located in the southern part of Central Anatolia, has

yielded a series of Early Neolithic settlements, including Boncuklu⁷², Çatalhöyük⁷³, Suberde⁷⁴, Canhasan⁷⁵, and Pınarbaşı⁷⁶, whose excavations have provided invaluable insights into the emergence of sedentary communities, the development of early agriculture, and the social and economic organisation of prehistoric populations.

Several excavated sites located within the volcanic provinces of Cappadocia, including Tepecik-Çiftlik⁷⁷, Köşk Höyük⁷⁸, Musular⁷⁹, Erbaba⁸⁰, Sofular⁸¹, and Aşıklı Höyük⁸², provide valuable comparative data for understanding obsidian procurement strategies, technological practices, architecture, and subsistence strategies in Central Anatolia. Collectively, these settlements constitute a critical body of evidence that not only elucidates the prehistoric dynamics of Central Anatolia but also sheds light on broader processes of Neolithisation, cultural interaction, and socio-economic transformation across Anatolia as a whole. The Neolithic and Chalcolithic pottery assemblage from Düden Höyük⁸³, which forms the focus of this study, represents a material group identified through archaeological survey. In this context, pottery assemblages from stratified and securely dated Neolithic settlements in Central Anatolia and the Lakes Region provide an important comparative framework for assessing the chronology and cultural affiliations of the Düden Höyük material.

The analysis of 24 handmade pottery sherds⁸⁴, collected from the surface of Düden Höyük, indicates that seven samples date to the Neolithic period. These specimens comprise coarse and medium-coarse wares. The coarse wares contain abundant inclusions of chaff and mineral temper, such as small stone fragments, lime, and sand, and their surfaces were generally wet-smoothed. In contrast, the medium-coarse vessels bear a thin, cream-coloured slip and exhibit traces of surface polishing. All samples contain small stone fragments and lime as tempering agents and show close similarities to pottery assemblages from Çatalhöyük (Layers VIII/VII–IV/III) and Erbaba (Layer III)⁸⁵. The vessels display limited morphological variation and consist mainly of simple inverted rims and round-bodied pots. A radiocarbon analysis of a charcoal sample collected from a section exposed by illicit excavations at Düden Höyük, carried out at the TÜBİTAK Marmara Research Centre (MAM; Lab No. TÜBİTAK-4743), yielded a date of 5987 ± 39 BP.

⁶¹ Özbudak 2010, p. 51–71, fig. 19.

⁶² Demirtaş 2018, p. 28, fig. 5.

⁶³ Caneva *et alii* 2012, p. 389 and pl. II, fig. a–e.

⁶⁴ Goldman 1956, p. 75–76 (fig. 224/17, 340/1).

⁶⁵ Kalkancı 2022, p. 96.

⁶⁶ Kalkancı 2022, p. 167–216.

⁶⁷ Özait, Efe 2012, p. 52, pl. XIV/1.

⁶⁸ Hacı 2020, fig. 4–8.

⁶⁹ Eslick 1980, p. 10, illustration 4.

⁷⁰ Çaylı 2018, p. 79, cat. no. 338, 88, cat. no. 304.

⁷¹ French 2005, p. 249, fig. 170, ill. 9; p. 271, fig. 192, ill. 11, 12, 16.

⁷² Baird 2012b; Spataro *et alii* 2017.

⁷³ Boyer *et alii* 2006; Özdöl 2007.

⁷⁴ Bordaz 1969; Özdöl 2007.

⁷⁵ Baysal 2022; French 2005; 2010.

⁷⁶ Baird 2012a.

⁷⁷ Bıçakçı 2004.

⁷⁸ Öztan 2012.

⁷⁹ Özbaşaran *et alii* 2012.

⁸⁰ Bordaz, Alpers-Bordaz 1982; Özdöl 2012.

⁸¹ Karakoç *et alii* 2023.

⁸² Özbaşaran *et alii* 2018.

⁸³ Karakoç 2025.

⁸⁴ See also the tables provided in the Appendix.

⁸⁵ Last 1996; Bordaz, Alpers-Bordaz 1976.

The calibrated age range of the sample corresponds to 4725–4536 BC (94.7% probability). This date generally supports the chronological attribution suggested by the pottery assemblage and indicates that the settlement was occupied during the Late Neolithic/Chalcolithic periods.

During the Chalcolithic period, an increase in the use of slip and surface polishing on ceramics is observed⁸⁶. Plant inclusions remain visible on vessel surfaces, though less prominently than in the Neolithic period. Red-slipped and polished vessels constitute the most common group at Düden Höyük. Comparative analysis of the conical-bodied bowls with everted rims in this group, considering their form, surface, and fabric characteristics, indicates that the examples illustrated in Pl. II/b–e can be dated to the transition from the Late Neolithic to the Early Chalcolithic period (ca. 6200/6000–5700 BC). A shallow bowl decorated with a dragonfly-like relief, represented by a single specimen, finds parallels at Çatalhöyük, where similar forms first appear in the Late Neolithic levels (ca. 6400/6300–6000/5900 BC). Moreover, comparable examples from settlements in Konya, Aksaray, and Niğde provinces (e.g., Çatalhöyük, Canhasan, Tepecik-Çiftlik, Köşk Höyük, Musular) as well as from settlements in the Antalya-Burdur region, also known as the Lakes district (e.g., Kuruçay, Höyücek, and Hacılar) suggest that the embossed shallow bowl from Düden Höyük may likewise be assigned to the Late Neolithic–Early Chalcolithic horizon.

Bowls with straight rims and hemispherical bodies are considered to have appeared during the Early Chalcolithic period and to have become widespread in the Middle Chalcolithic. The presence of comparable examples, in both form and fabric characteristics, at sites such as Canhasan 2A, Güvercinkaya, Tepecik-Çiftlik (Layer II), Büyük Deller, Karain Cave, Kuruçay (Layers 10–9), and Aslanapa allows these vessels to be attributed to the transition from the Early to Middle Chalcolithic, or to the Middle Chalcolithic period (ca. 5200–4750 BC).

Morphological comparison of the simple-mouthed, globular-bodied bowls with inverted rims indicates that Pl. III/a corresponds to ceramics from the transition between the Early and Middle Chalcolithic, Pl. III/b aligns with Middle Chalcolithic ceramics, and Pl. III/c parallels Late Chalcolithic examples. Among the two pots without necks, Pl. III/d is attributable to Early Chalcolithic red-slipped and polished ware. In contrast, Pl. III/e exhibits a local style entirely distinct from regional traditions, combining painted and incised decoration on both interior and exterior surfaces. This vessel is tentatively assigned to the late Middle Chalcolithic–early Late Chalcolithic period (ca. 4600 BC and later). Finally, the Chalcolithic form group represented by pots with necks shows that the vessel on Pl. III/f is contemporary with the Middle Chalcolithic layers at Güvercinkaya (ca. 5200–4750 BC), while the example in Pl. III/g may be dated to the late Middle Chalcolithic–early

Late Chalcolithic, based on the traces of incisions observed on the slip and the vessel's inner surface.

In conclusion, the surface materials at Düden Höyük indicate that the settlement was occupied during the Middle and Late Neolithic periods and throughout the Early and Middle/Late Chalcolithic periods, suggesting a long-term, multi-phase pattern of occupation. A radiocarbon date obtained from a charcoal sample collected from the settlement, calibrated to 4725–4536 BC, further supports the proposed chronology of the site.

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⁸⁶ French 2005.

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APPENDIX 1: POTTERY CATALOGUE

The tables below provide an inventory of Neolithic pottery and outline their principal diagnostic characteristics.

No	Fabric	Form	Diameter	Inner Color	Outer Color	Clay Color	Temper	Surface Feature
1/ e	Handmade	Bowl	12 cm	2.5YR 6/3	10R 5/6	Gley 1/4N	Straw and fine plant, lime, small stones, sand, mica	Slip-coated
No	Fabric	Form	Diameter	Inner Color	Outer Color	Clay Color	Temper	Surface Feature
1/ f	Handmade	Bowl	18 cm	10YR 6/3	10YR 4/6	Gley 1/3N	Straw and fine plant, lime, small stones, sand, mica	Slip-coated
No	Fabric	Form	Diameter	Inner Color	Outer Color	Clay Color	Temper	Surface Feature
1/ g	Handmade	Bowl	26 cm	10YR 8/3	10YR 8/3	10YR 4/1	Straw and fine plant, lime, small stones, sand, mica	Slip-coated

Table 1.1. Neolithic Pottery.

No	Fabric	Form	Diameter	Inner Color	Outer Color	Clay Color	Temper	Surface Feature
1/ a	Handmade	Pot	25 cm	2,5YR 6/3	10R 5/6	Gley 1/4N	Coarse straw, fine plant, lime, small stones, sand, mica	Wet smoothing
No	Fabric	Form	Diameter	Inner Color	Outer Color	Clay Color	Temper	Surface Feature
1/ b	Handmade	Pot	20 cm	10YR 7/3	10YR 7/3	Gley 1/4N	Coarse straw, fine plant, lime, small stones, sand, mica	Wet smoothing
No	Fabric	Form	Diameter	Inner Color	Outer Color	Clay Color	Temper	Surface Feature
1/ c	Handmade	Pot	28 cm	10YR 7/3	10YR 7/3	Gley 1/4N	Coarse straw, fine plant, lime, small stones, sand, mica	Slip-coated
No	Fabric	Form	Diameter	Inner Color	Outer Color	Clay Color	Temper	Surface Feature
1/ d	Handmade	Pot	24 cm	10YR 7/3	10YR 7/3	Gley 1/4N	Coarse straw, fine plant, lime, small stones, sand, mica	Slip-coated

Table 1.2. Neolithic Pottery.

No	Fabric	Form	Diameter	Inner Color	Outer Color	Clay Color	Temper	Surface Feature
2/ a	Handmade	Bowl	37 cm	5YR 6/6	5YR 6/6	5YR 4/1	Straw and fine plant, lime, small stones, sand, mica	Slip-coated
No	Fabric	Form	Diameter	Inner Color	Outer Color	Clay Color	Temper	Surface Feature
2/ b	Handmade	Bowl	27 cm	5YR 4/4	2.5YR 5/8	5YR 3/1	Straw and fine plant, lime, small stones, sand, mica	Burnished slip
No	Fabric	Form	Diameter	Inner Color	Outer Color	Clay Color	Temper	Surface Feature
2/ c	Handmade	Bowl	25 cm	2.5YR 6/8	2.5YR 6/8	Gley1/4N	Straw and fine plant, lime, small stones, sand, mica	Burnished slip
No	Fabric	Form	Diameter	Inner Color	Outer Color	Clay Color	Temper	Surface Feature
2/ d	Handmade	Bowl	21 cm	7.5YR 5/3	7.5YR 6/4	Gley1/4N	Straw and fine plant, lime, small stones, sand, mica	Burnished slip
No	Fabric	Form	Diameter	Inner Color	Outer Color	Clay Color	Temper	Surface Feature
2/ e	Handmade	Bowl	26 cm	5YR 5/4	5YR 5/4	5YR 4/1	Straw and fine plant, lime, small stones, sand, mica	Burnished slip

Table 2.1. Chalcolithic Pottery.

No	Fabric	Form	Diameter	Inner Color	Outer Color	Clay Color	Temper	Surface Feature
2/ f	Handmade	Bowl	37 cm	5YR 5/3	5YR 5/3	5YR 4/1	Straw and fine plant, lime, small stones, sand, mica	Burnished slip
No	Fabric	Form	Diameter	Inner Color	Outer Color	Clay Color	Temper	Surface Feature
2/ g	Handmade	Bowl	29 cm	2.5YR 6/8	2.5YR 6/8	2.5YR 5/1	Straw and fine plant, lime, small stones, sand, mica	Burnished slip
No	Fabric	Form	Diameter	Inner Color	Outer Color	Clay Color	Temper	Surface Feature
2/h	Handmade	Bowl	20 cm	5YR 5/6	5YR 5/6	5YR 5/1	Straw and fine plant, lime, small stones, sand, mica	Burnished slip
No	Fabric	Form	Diameter	Inner Color	Outer Color	Clay Color	Temper	Surface Feature
2/ i	Handmade	Bowl	16 cm	7.5YR 5/6	10R 4/6	Gley1/4N	Straw and fine plant, lime, small stones, sand, mica	Burnished slip
No	Fabric	Form	Diameter	Inner Color	Outer Color	Clay Color	Temper	Surface Feature
2/ j	Handmade	Bowl	20 cm	5YR 5/4	5YR 5/6	5YR 5/6	Fine plant, lime, sand, grog, mica	Burnished slip

Table 2.2. Chalcolithic Pottery.

No	Fabric	Form	Diameter	Inner Color	Outer Color	Clay Color	Temper	Surface Feature
3/ a	Handmade	Bowl	22 cm	7.5YR 6/6	2.5YR 4/6	Gley1/3N	Straw, fine plant, lime, small stones, sand, mica	Burnished slip
No	Fabric	Form	Diameter	Inner Color	Outer Color	Clay Color	Temper	Surface Feature
3/ b	Handmade	Bowl	18 cm	5YR 5/3	5YR 5/3	5YR 4/1	Fine plant, lime, sand, grog, mica	Burnished slip
No	Fabric	Form	Diameter	Inner Color	Outer Color	Clay Color	Temper	Surface Feature
3/ c	Handmade	Bowl	19 cm	10R 5/8	10R 5/8	10R 4/1	Fine plant, lime, sand, grog, mica	Burnished slip
No	Fabric	Form	Diameter	Inner Color	Outer Color	Clay Color	Temper	Surface Feature
3/ d	Handmade	Pot	15 cm	10YR 7/4	10R 5/6	5YR 4/1	Coarse straw, fine plant, lime, sand, grog, mica	Burnished slip

Table 3.1. Chalcolithic Pottery.

No	Fabric	Form	Diameter	Inner Color	Outer Color	Clay Color	Temper	Surface Feature
3/ e	Handmade	Pot	19 cm	10YR 6/3	7.5YR 4/2	7.5YR 4/1	Coarse straw, fine plant, lime, sand, grog, mica	Slip-coated
No	Fabric	Form	Diameter	Inner Color	Outer Color	Clay Color	Temper	Surface Feature
3/ f	Handmade	Pot	17 cm	2.5YR 6/8	2.5YR 6/8	2.5YR 5/1	Coarse straw, fine plant, lime, sand, grog, mica	Burnished slip
Plate No	Fabric	Form	Diameter	Inner Color	Outer Color	Clay Color	Temper	Surface Feature
3/ g	Handmade	Pot	15 cm	10YR 7/4	2.5YR 6/6	Gley1/5N	Coarse straw, fine plant, lime, sand, grog, mica	Burnished slip

Table 3.2. Chalcolithic Pottery.

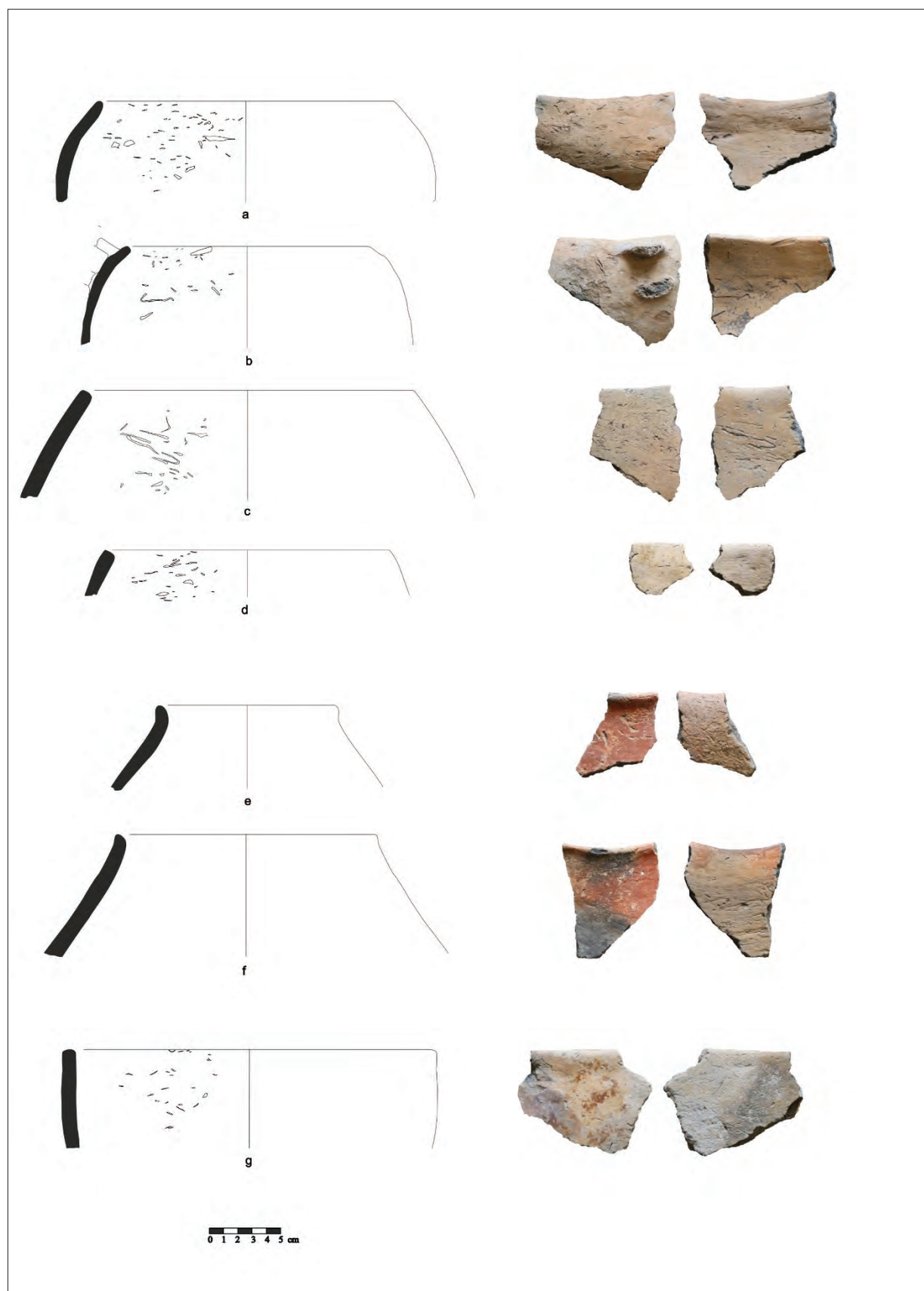


Plate I. Neolithic Pottery sherds.

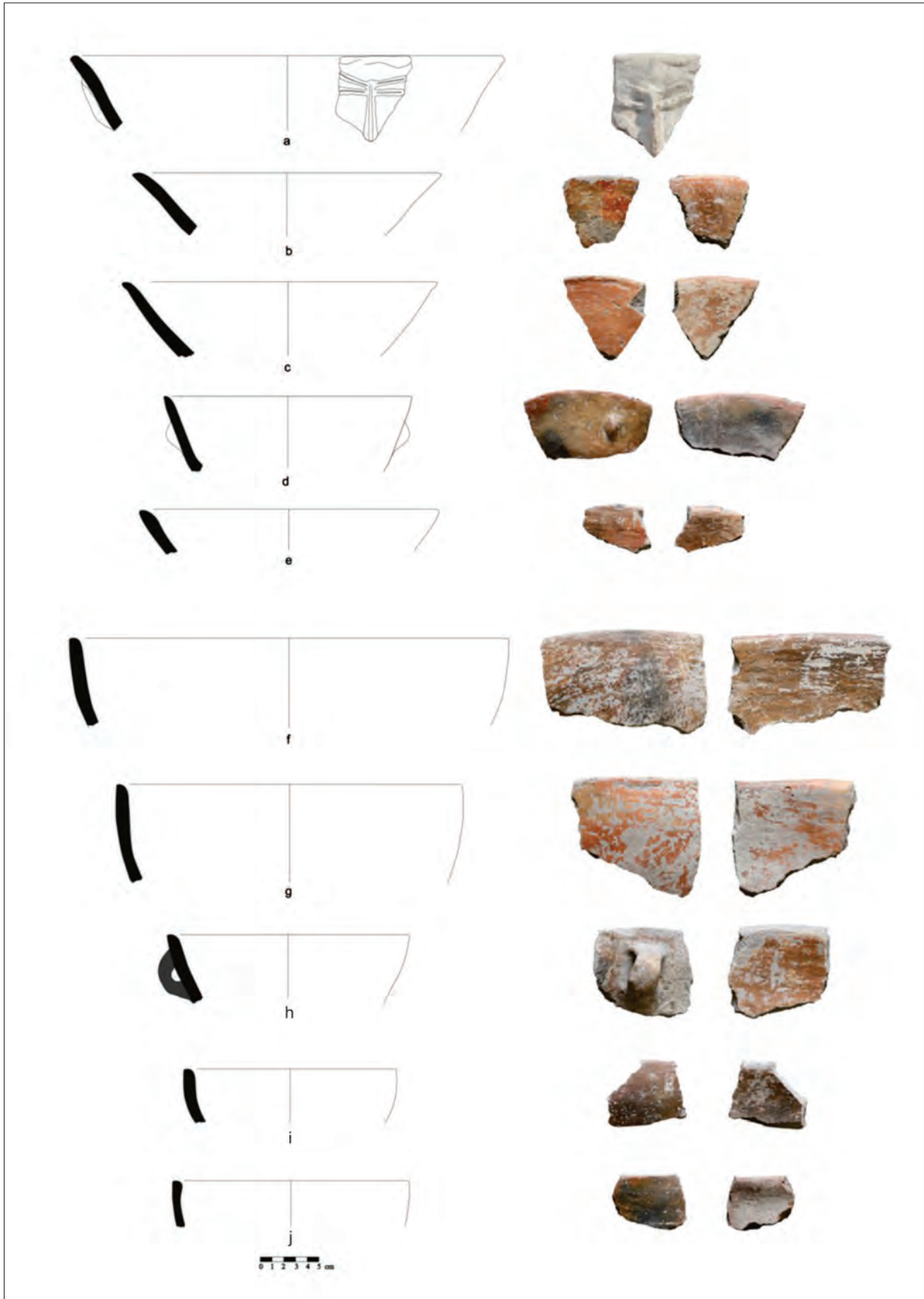


Plate II. Chalcolithic Pottery sherds, first group.

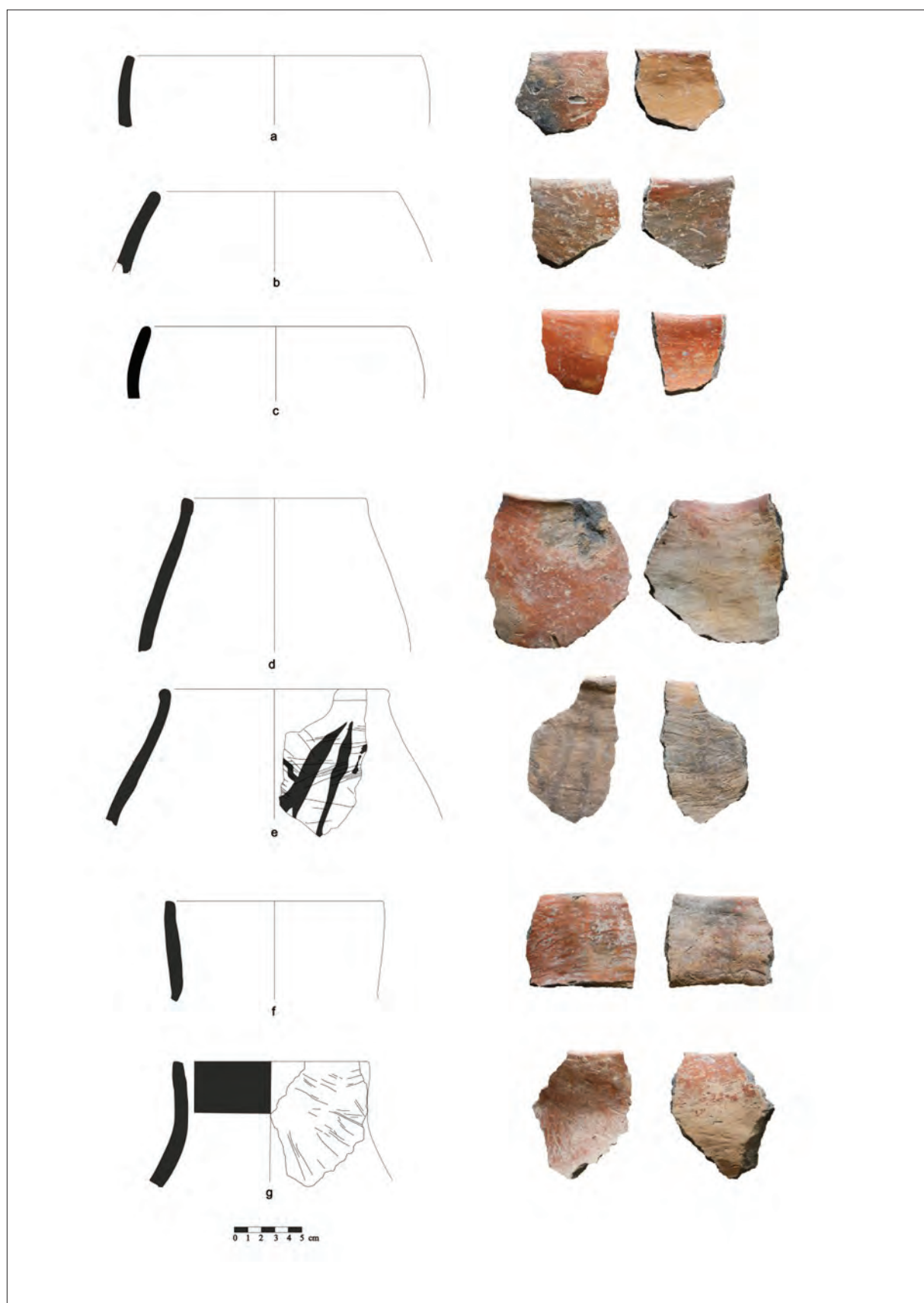


Plate III. Chalcolithic Pottery sherds, group 2.

ABREVIERI / ABRÉVIATIONS / ABBREVIATIONS

- AAC – Acta Archaeologica Carpatica, Kraków
ACMI – Anuarul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice, București
ActaArchHung – Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
Acta Classica Univ. Scient. Debrecen – Acta Classica Universitatis Scientiarum Debreceniensis, Debrecen, Ungaria
ActaMN – Acta Musei Napocensis, Cluj
ActaMP – Acta Musei Porolissensis, Zalău
ActaPraehistA – Acta praehistorica et archaeologica
AIGR – Anuarul Institutului Geologic al României, București
AIIAC – Anuarul Institutului de Istorie „George Barițiu”, Cluj
AJA – American Journal of Archaeology, Boston
AJPA – American Journal of Physical Anthropology
Alba Regia – Alba Regia. Annales Musei Stephani regis, Székesfehérvár
Anatolia Antiqua – Anatolia Antiqua. Revue internationale d'archéologie anatolienne. Institut Français d'Etudes anatoliennes d'Istanbul
Anatolica – Anatolica. The Netherlands Institute for the Near East in Leiden
AnB – Analele Banatului, Muzeul Banatului, Timișoara
AncNearEastSt – Ancient Near Eastern Studies, Leuven, Belgia
Angustia – Angustia. Arheologie, Etnografie, Sfântu Gheorghe
Anmed – Anmed. Anadolu Akdenizi Arkeoloji Haberleri, Antalya, Turcia
AnSt – Anatolian Studies. British Institute of Ankara
AnUCraiova – Analele Universității din Craiova, Craiova (seria Istorie)
AnUVT – Annales d'Université “Valahia” Târgoviște, Section d'Archéologie et d'Histoire
Apulum – Acta Musei Apulensis. Muzeul Național al Unirii, Alba Iulia
ArchBulg – Archaeologia Bulgarica, Sofia
ArchÉrt – Archaeológiai Értesítő, Budapest
ArchHung – Archaeologia Hungarica, Acta Archaeologica Musei Nationalis Hungarici, Budapest
ArchKorr – Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt, Mainz
ArchMűh – Archeometriai Műhely
ArchRozhledy – Archeologické Rozhledy, Praha
Argesis – Argesis. Muzeul Județean Argeș. Pitești
Arheologia Medievală. Complexul Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud, Bistrița
ArheologijaSSSR – Arheologija SSSR. Svod Archeologičeskikh Istočnikov, Moscova
Arheološki vestnik – The Research Center of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts
ArhMold – Arheologia Moldovei, Iași
AS – Archeologica Slovaca, Bratislava
AST – Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü, I. Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı, Istanbul / General Directorate of Ancient Monuments and Museums
AȘUI – Analele științifice ale Universității Alexandru Ioan Cuza, Iași
BA – Biblioteca de Arheologie, București
BaBesch – Bulletin antieke beschaving. Annual Papers on Classical Archaeology
BAI – Bibliotheca Archaeologica lassiensis, Iași
Baltic-Pontic Studies – Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań, Institute of Archaeology, Institute of Eastern Studies, Poland
Banatica – Banatica. Muzeul Banatului Montan, Reșița
BarBrSer – British Archaeological Reports. British Series, Oxford
BARIntSer – British Archaeological Reports. International Series, Oxford
BCMI – Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice
Be-Ja – Bulgarian e-Journal of Archaeology
BerRGK – Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt am Main
BIAA Monograph – British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara
BiblEphemNap – Bibliotheca Ephemeris Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca
BiblMemAnt – Bibliotheca Memoriae Antiquitatis, Piatra-Neamț
BiblThrac – Bibliotheca Thracologica, București

- BMC – *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum*, Londra; II, *Vespasian to Domitian*, 1930; IV, *Antoninus Pius to Commodus*, 1968; V, *Pertinax to Elagabalus*, 1950 (H. Mattingly)
- BMI – Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, București
- BMJT – Buletinul Muzeului Județean Teleorman, Alexandria
- BMTAG – Buletinul Muzeului Județean „Teohari Antonescu”, Giurgiu
- BSA – British School at Athens, Athens
- BSNR – Buletinul Societății Numismatice Române, București
- BSPF – Bulletin de la Société Préhistorique Française, Paris
- BSSC – Buletinul Societății de Științe din Cluj
- București-MIM – București. Materiale de Istorie și Muzeografie. Muzeul Municipiului București
- BYZAS – German Archaeological Institute of Istanbul
- CA – Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, București
- CAB – Cercetări arheologice în București. Muzeul Municipiului București
- Caiete ARA – Caietele ARA, Revistă de Arhitectură. Restaurare și Arheologie, Asociația ARA, București
- Carpica – Carpica. Complexul Muzeal „Iulian Antonescu” Bacău, Bacău
- CCA – Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România, București
- CCDJ – Cultură și Civilizație la Dunărea de Jos, Călărași
- Cerclst – Cercetări Istorice, Muzeul de Istorie a Moldovei, Iași
- CN – Cercetări numismatice, București
- CollAn – Colloquium Anatolicum. Anadolu Sohbetleri, Institutum Turcicum Scientiae Antiquitatis, Istanbul
- Crisia – Crisia. Muzeul Țării Crișurilor, Oradea
- Cuadernos del Museo Geominero – Museo Geominero, Instituto Geológico y Minero de España, Madrid
- Current Anthropology – Current Anthropology. University of California, Merced
- Dacia – Dacia (Nouvelle Série). Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Académie Roumaine. Institut d'archéologie « V. Pârvan », Bucarest
- Danubius – Danubius, Revista Muzeului de Istorie Galați
- Documenta Praehistorica – Documenta Praehistorica, University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Arts, Department of Archaeology, Ljubljana
- DolgCluj – Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum Érem- és Régiséggyűjtéséről, Kolozsvár
- DTKFD – Ankara Üniversitesi Dil ve Tarih-Coğrafya Fakültesi Dergisi
- EJA – European Journal of Archaeology
- ERAUL – Études et Recherches archéologiques de l'Université de Liège
- ÉtAlex – Études Alexandrines, Centre d'Études Alexandrines
- ÉtTrav – Etudes et travaux. Studia i prace. Travaux du Centre d'archéologie méditerranéenne de l'Académie Polonaise des Sciences
- EurAnt – Eurasia Antiqua. Deutsche Archäologisches Institut, Berlin
- FrC – Fragmenta Comica
- FolArch – Folia Archaeologica. A Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum Évkönyve. Annales Musei Nationalis Hungarici, Budapest
- FSI – Forensic Science International
- Germania – Germania. Anzeiger der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt
- Geoarchaeology – Geoarchaeology. An International Journal
- Hesperia – Hesperia. Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Cambridge
- HOMO – HOMO. Journal of Comparative Human Biology, Stuttgart
- Human Evolution – Human Evolution, International Institute for Humankind Studies and University of Florence
- Ialomița – Ialomița. Studii de cercetări de arheologie, istorie, etnografie și muzeologie, Slobozia
- IJO – International Journal of Osteoarchaeology
- Iran – Iran. Journal of the British Institute of Persian Studies
- IstMitt – Istanbul Mitteilungen, Istanbul
- Istros – Istros, Muzeul Brăilei, Brăila
- IzvestijaVarna – Izvestija na Archeologiceskii Institut, Sofia
- JAHA – Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology, Cluj-Napoca
- JAnat – Journal of Anatomy
- JAS – Journal of Archaeological Science
- JAS: Reports - Journal of Archaeological Sciences: Reports
- JDAI.AA – Jahrbuch des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Archäologischer Anzeiger, Berlin
- JFS – Journal of Forensic Sciences

- JHE – Journal of Human Evolution
 JRA – Journal of Roman Archaeology
 JRGZM – Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz, Mainz
 JRS – The Journal of Roman Studies
 KST – T. C. Kültür Bakanlığı, Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü, I. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı, Ankara / Republic of Turkey, General Directorate of Ancient Monuments and Museums, Ankara, Turkey
 LIMC – Lexicon Iconographicum Mythologiae Classicae, Zürich, München, Düsseldorf
 Litua – Litua, Studii și cercetări, Târgu-Jiu
 LRBC – *Late Roman Bronze Coinage A.D. 394-498*, Londra, 1965: I, *The Bronze Coinage of the House of Constantine A.D. 324-346* (P. V. Hill, J. P. C. Kent); II, *Bronze Roman Imperial Coinage of the Later Empire A.D. 346-498* (R. A. G. Carson, J. P. C. Kent).
 Macedoniae Acta Archaeologica – Macedonian Archaeological Society, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia
 MAMA – Monumenta Asiae Minoris antiqua. Publications of the American Society for Archaeological Research in Asia Minor
 Marisia – Marisia. Studii și materiale. Arheologie – Istorie – Etnografie, Târgu Mureș
 Marmatia – Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Arheologie Maramureș, Baia Mare
 MarNero – Il Mar Nero. Annali di archeologia e storia
 MCA – Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice, București
 MDOG – Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orient Gesellschaft
 MemAnt – Memoria Antiquitatis, Piatra Neamț
 MFMÉ – A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Szeged
 Mousaios – Mousaios. Buletinul Științific al Muzeului Județean Buzău
 MuzNaț – Muzeul Național, București
 NAC – Numismatica e Antichità Classiche, Lugano-Pregassona
 OIP – Oriental Institute Publications, University of Chicago
 OJA – Oxford Journal of Archaeology, Oxford
 Olba – Mersin University Publications of the Research Center of Cilician Archaeology, Mersin, Turkey
 PALMA – Papers on Archaeology of the Leiden Museum of Antiquities, Leiden, Olanda
 PAS – Prähistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa, München-Berlin
 PBF – Prähistorische Bronzefunde, Münster
 Peuce – Peuce. Studii și cercetări de istorie și arheologie, Institutul de Cercetări Eco-Muzeale, Tulcea
 Phoenix – Phoenix. The Journal of the Classical Association of Canada
 Plural – Journal of the History and Geography Department „Ion Creangă” Pedagogical State University, History, Culture. Society. Seria Archaeologica II, Chișinău
 PMMB – Publicațiile Muzeului Municipiului București
 Pontica – Pontica. Studii și materiale de istorie, arheologie și muzeografie, Muzeul de Istorie Națională și Arheologie Constanța
 PZ – Prähistorische Zeitschrift, Berlin-Mainz
 Quaternary International – Quaternary International. The Journal of the International Union for Quaternary Research
 Quaternary Science Reviews – Quaternary Science Reviews. The International Multidisciplinary Research and Review Journal
 RA – Revue Archéologique, Paris
 RAASI – Revista de Arheologie, Antropologie și Studii Interdisciplinare, Institutul de Cercetări Bioarheologice și Etnoculturale, Republica Moldova
 Radiocarbon – An International Journal of Cosmogenic Isotope Research, Cambridge
 RCAN – Revista de Cercetări Arheologice și Numismatice, Muzeul Municipiului București
 RevBistr – Revista Bistriței. Complexul Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud, Bistrița
 RevMuz – Revista Muzeelor, București
 RGZM – Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseums Mainz, Mainz
 RIC – *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, Londra: I², *From 31 BC to AD 69*, 1984 (C. H. V. Sutherland); II, *Vespasian to Hadrian*, 1926 (H. Mattingly, E. A. Sydenham); II.1, *From AD 69-96. Vespasian to Domitian*, 2007 (I. A. Carradice, T.V. Buttrey); II.3, *From AD 117-138. Hadrian*, 2019 (R. A. Abdy, P. F. Mittag); III, *Antoninus Pius to Commodus*, 1930; IV.1, *Pertinax to Geta*, 1968 (H. Mattingly, E. A. Sydenham); IV.2, *Macrinus to Papien*, 1938; IV.3, *Gordian III – Uranian Antoninus*, 1949 (H. Mattingly, E. A. Sydenham, C. H. V. Sutherland); V.1, 1927 (reimprimat 1968; P. H. Webb); VII, *Constantine and Licinius A.D. 313-337*, 1966 (P. M. Bruun); VIII, *The Family of Constantine I A.D. 337-364*, 1981; X, *The Divided Empire and the Fall of the Western Parts A.D. 395-491*, 1994 (J. P. C. Kent)
 SAA – Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica, Iași
 Sargetia – Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis. Buletinul Muzeului județean Hunedoara, Deva

SAV – Študijné zvesti Archeologicky ústav SAV, Nitra
Sci Rep – Scientific Reports
SCIV(A) – Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche (și Arheologie), București
SCN – Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică, București
Seleucia – Seleucia. Olban Excavations Series
SP – Studii de Preistorie, București
SprawArch – Sprawozdania Archeologiczne, Warsaw
SRMKA – Seramik Araştırmaları Dergisi, The Journal of Ceramic Research
StArchBrno – Studia Archaeologica Brunensia, Masaryk University, Brno
Starinar – Starinar. Arheološki institut Beograd
StComPitești – Studii și Comunicări, Seria Istorie, Muzeul Județean Argeș, Pitești
StudCom Satu Mare – Studii și comunicări Satu Mare
Studia Praehistorica – National Archaeological Institute with Museum of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences
Syria – Syria. Archéologie, art et histoire. Institut Français du Proche-Orient
Terra Sebus – Terra Sebus. Acta Musei Sabesiensis, Anuarul Muzeului Municipal „Ioan Raica”, Sebeș
Th-D – Thraco-Dacica, București
Thracia – Thracia, Sofia
TIB – *Tabula Imperii Byzantini*, Wien
Transylvanian Review – Transylvanian Review. Centrul de Studii Transilvane, Cluj-Napoca
TÜBA-AR – TÜBA-AR Türkiye Bilimler Akademisi arkeoloji dergisi (TÜBA-AR Turkish Academy of Sciences Journal of Archeology)
UPA – Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie, Bonn
VAH – *Varia Archaeologica Hungarica* V. Redigit Csanád Bálint. Publicationes Instituti Archaeologici Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
Varia Anatolica – *Varia Anatolica*. L'Institut Français d'Études Anatoliennes, Istanbul
Ziridava – Ziridava. Studia Archaeologica, Arad