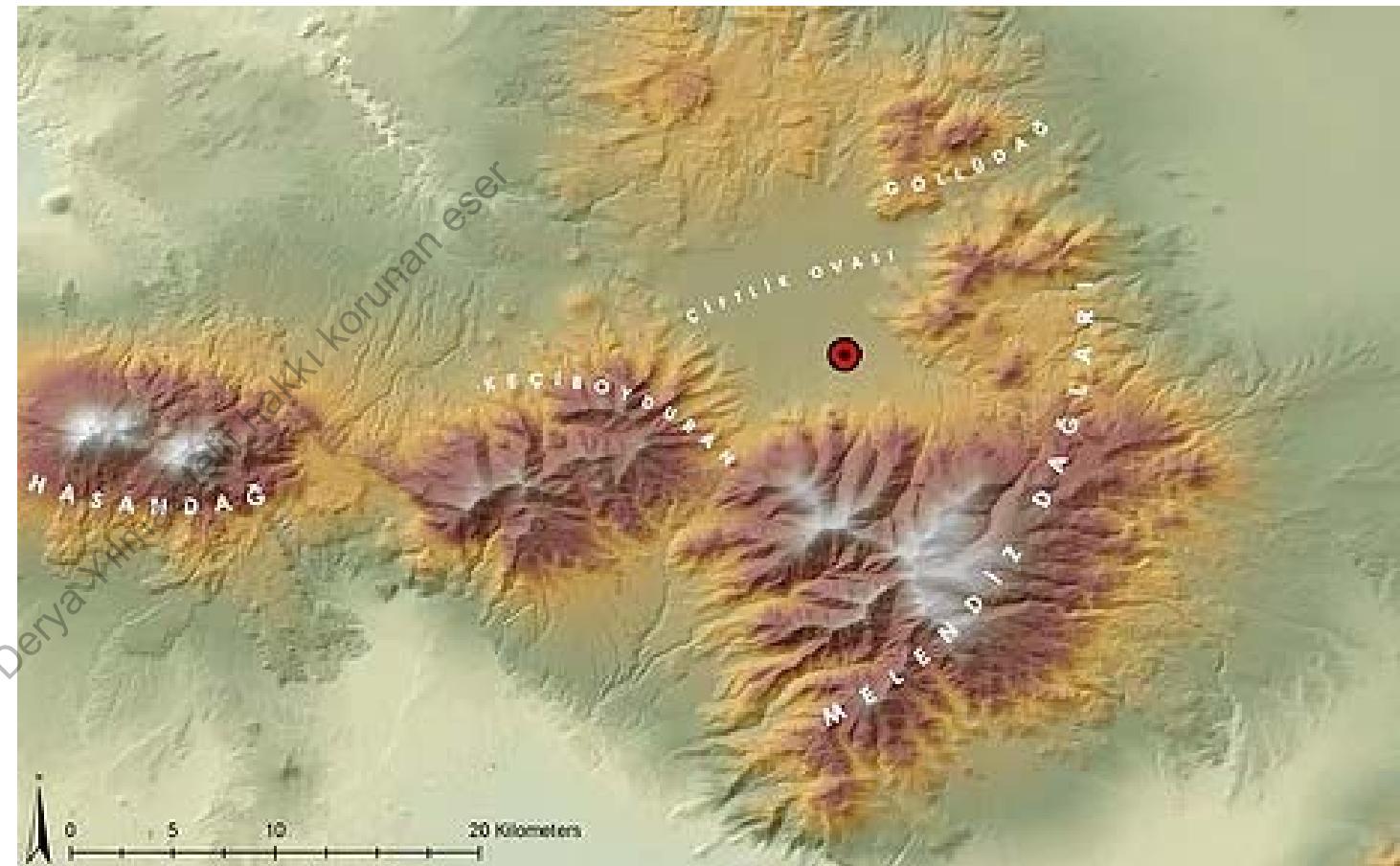


# Tepecik-Çiftlik

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# Tepecik

- Tepecik-Çiftlik is a prehistoric settlement in Volcanic Cappadocia, Central Anatolia. The settlement is within the borders of Niğde Province, Çiftlik district, and is dated to approximately 7500-5800 BC.
- The settlement is located very close to the Central Anatolian obsidian sources where obsidian, a very important raw material for prehistoric people, is found in abundance.





View of the mound from the northeast,  
with Keçiboyduran Mountain at the back.

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Topographic plan and excavated areas.

- Tepecik-Çiftlik, which was first identified during the survey of the Central Anatolian region conducted by Ian Todd in 1966.
- The excavations in Tepecik-Çiftlik were run jointly with the Niğde Museum between 2000 and 2006.
- Since 2007 they have been run by a team under the scientific leadership of Professor Erhan Bıçakçı, a lecturer in the Istanbul University Department of Prehistoric Archaeology, with the permission of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Turkish Republic.



Prof. Erhan Bıçakçı

- the mound is nearly 6 hectares in size. The top of the mound is almost 9.6 m high. The deepest levels are nearly 7.30 metres below the surface, but we have not yet reached bedrock.

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# Stratigraphy

- At Tepecik-Çiftlik, a total of 14 levels were identified from the Late Roman-Early Byzantine, Early Chalcolithic, Pottery Neolithic and Pre-Pottery Neolithic periods.

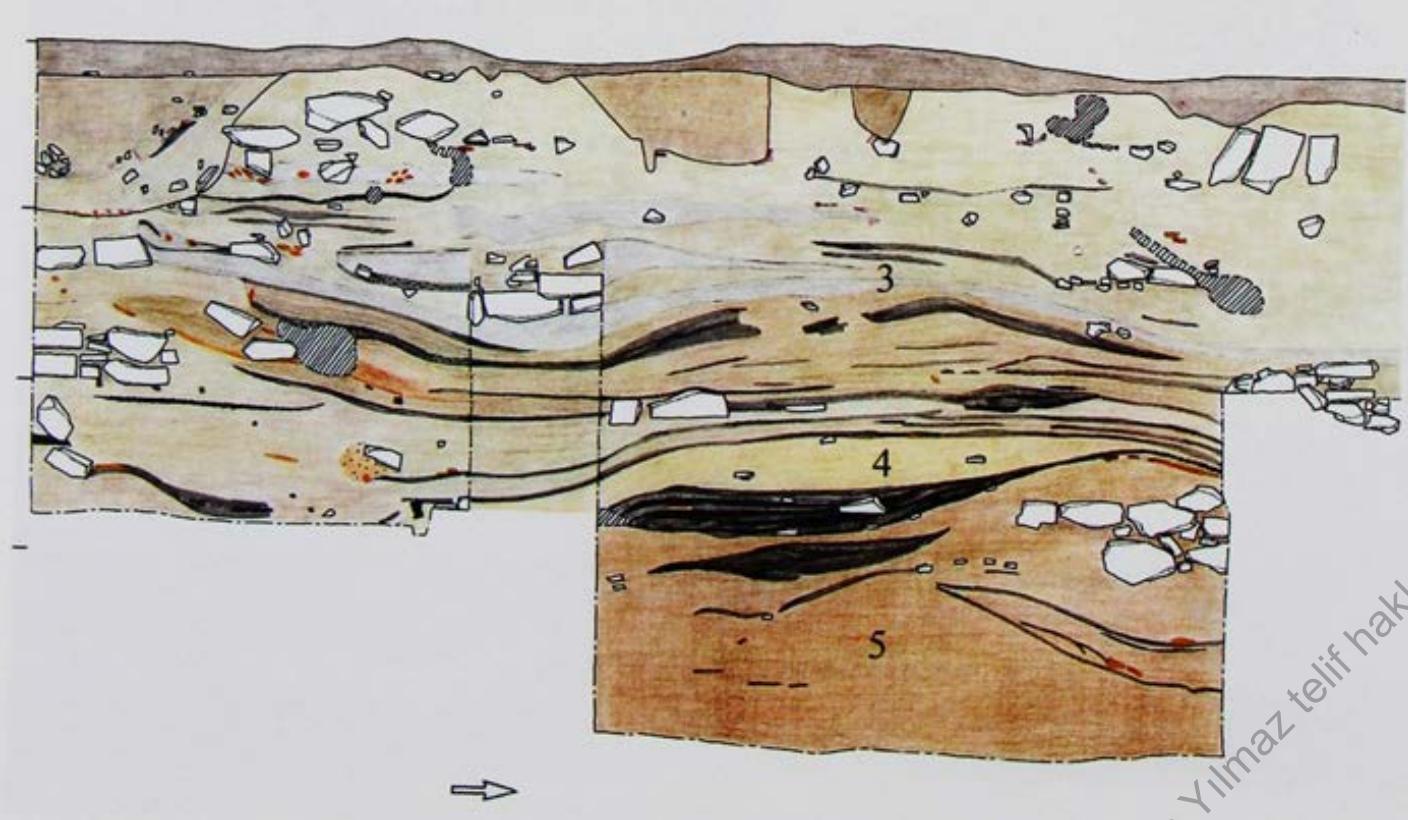
<b>Period</b>	<b>Level</b>	<b>Date</b>
Late Roman-Early Byzantine	1	
Early Chalcolithic	2	5800-6100 cal. BC
Neolithic	3-9	6100-7000 cal. BC
Neolithic	10-14	7000 BC and earlier

- The Late Roman-Early Byzantine period is represented by several graves found close to the surface of the mound. No other finds from the Late Roman – Byzantine period were recovered.



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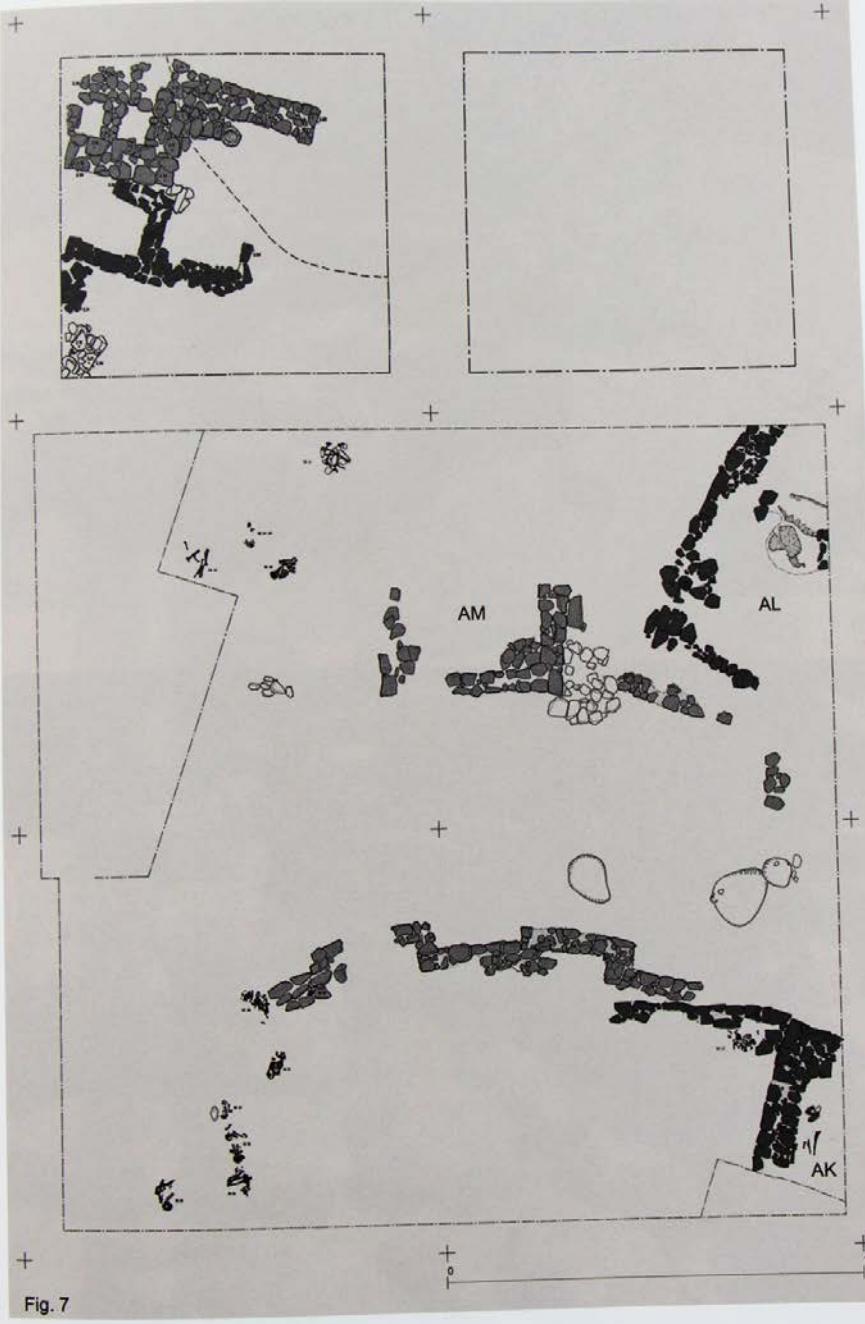
General view from the architecture.



drawing of the 3rd, 4th, and 5th layers in the profile

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Building phases in the 3rd layer D and AD structures, gray indicates continuing architecture, black indicates newly built building elements.



stone foundations  
of various  
structures.

General architectural view from the level 4.



Two building phases of building O



The P, Q, and  
R structure



Structures D and AC.

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Storage vessels, level II



Fig. 16- 16K açması; işlik.

Fig. 15- 16K açması; işlik.

## Workshop area

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### Level 3 walls and graves of level 4

Fig. 18- 16K açması 3. tabaka duvarlar ve 4. tabakaya ait gömütler.



3rd layer three structures (U, Y and AD), deep floor 4th layer

Fig. 19- 16K açması 3. tabaka U, Y ve AD mekanlar, 4. tabaka, derin açma (5. açma).

Infant grave in pottery,  
level 4

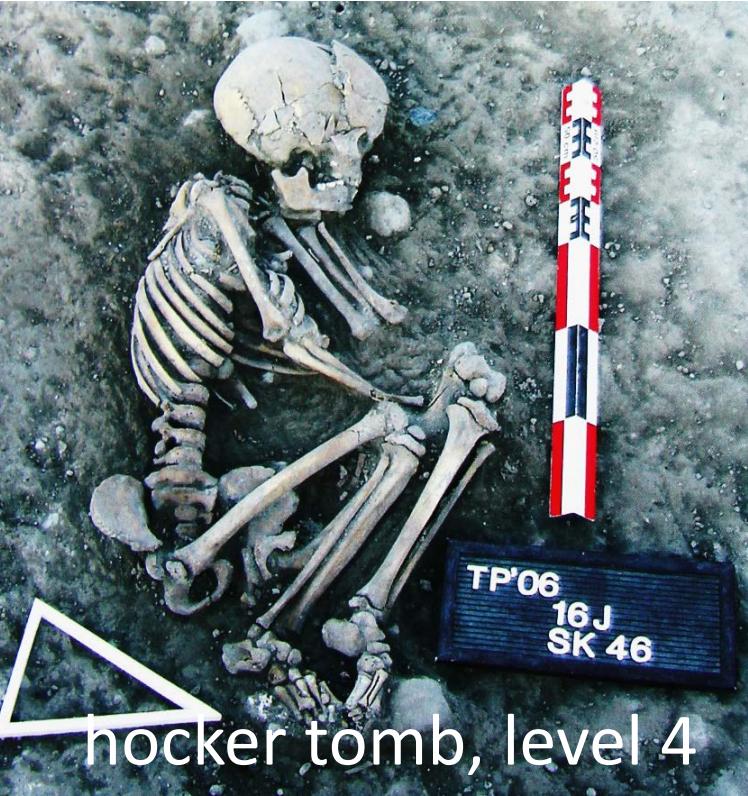


## Burial customs

- \* intramural
- \* inhumation



Grave belonging to level 4, secondary.



hocker tomb, level 4

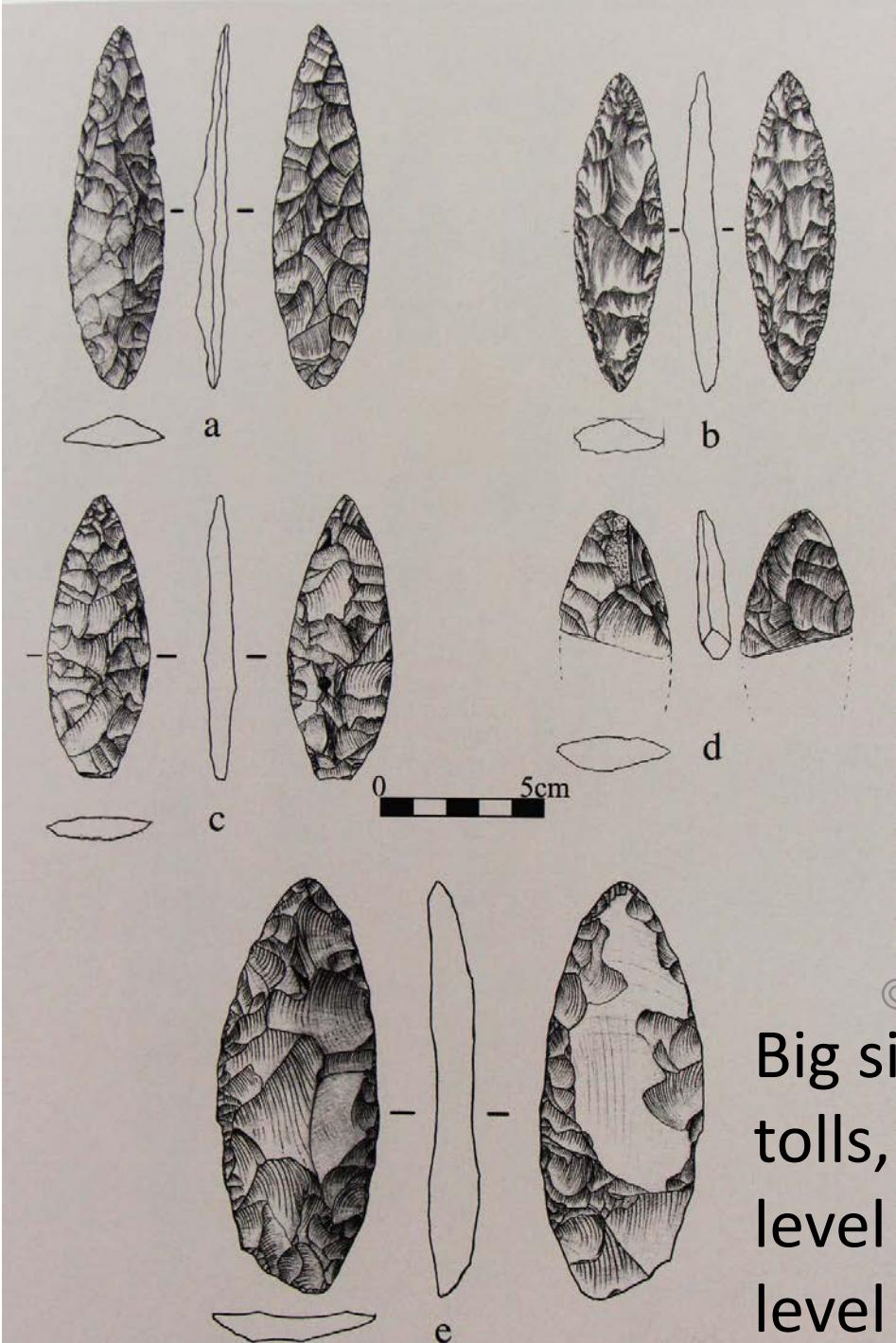
three skulls and long  
bones separated from  
their bodies.



Arrows and spearheads found together and a clay seal were found in level 5.



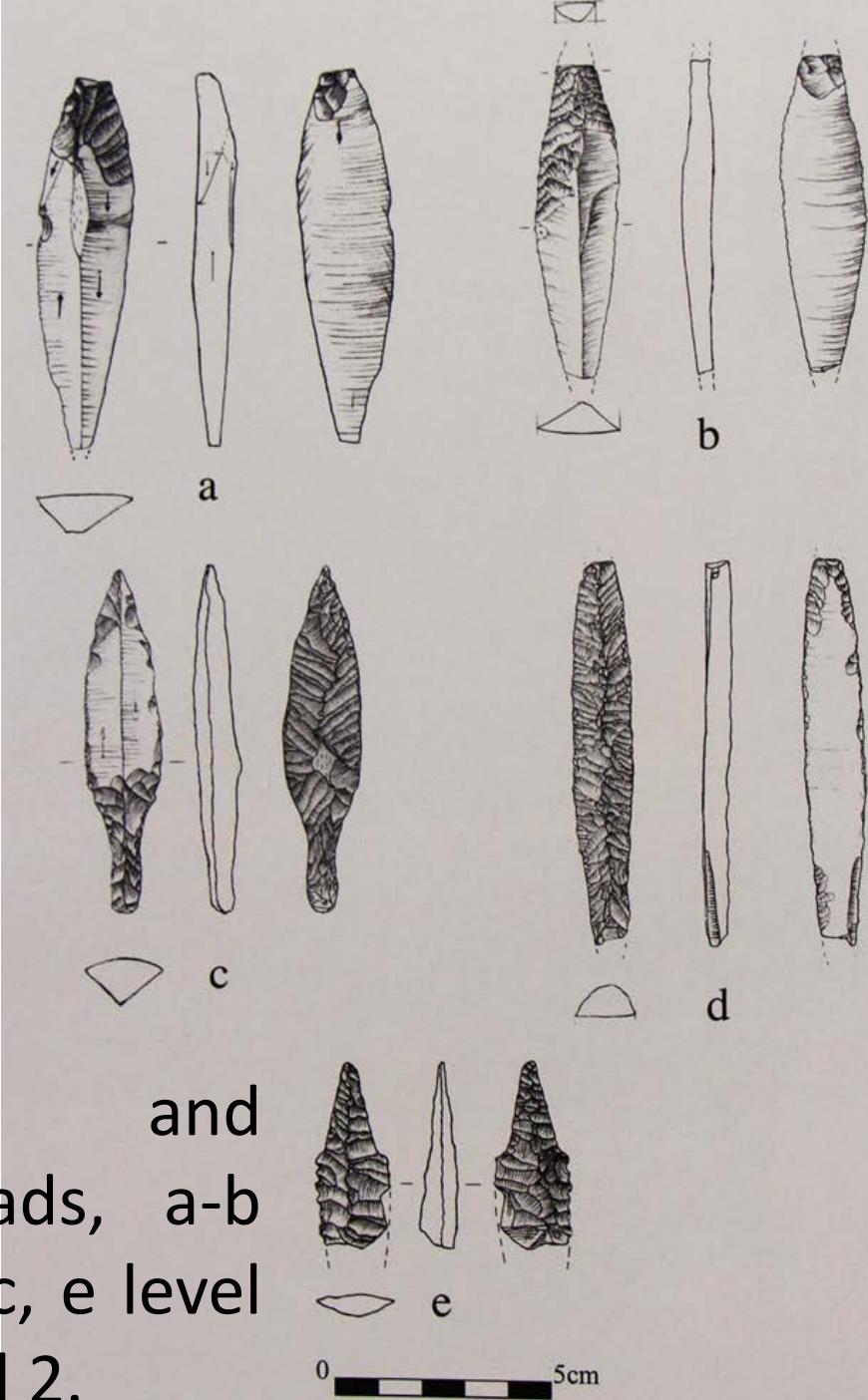
Oven floor which found at level 5



Big size stone  
tolls, a, c-d  
level 5; b, e  
level 3

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Arrow  
and  
spearheads, a-b  
level 3, c, e level  
5, d level 2.



## Arrow and spearheads, level 4.

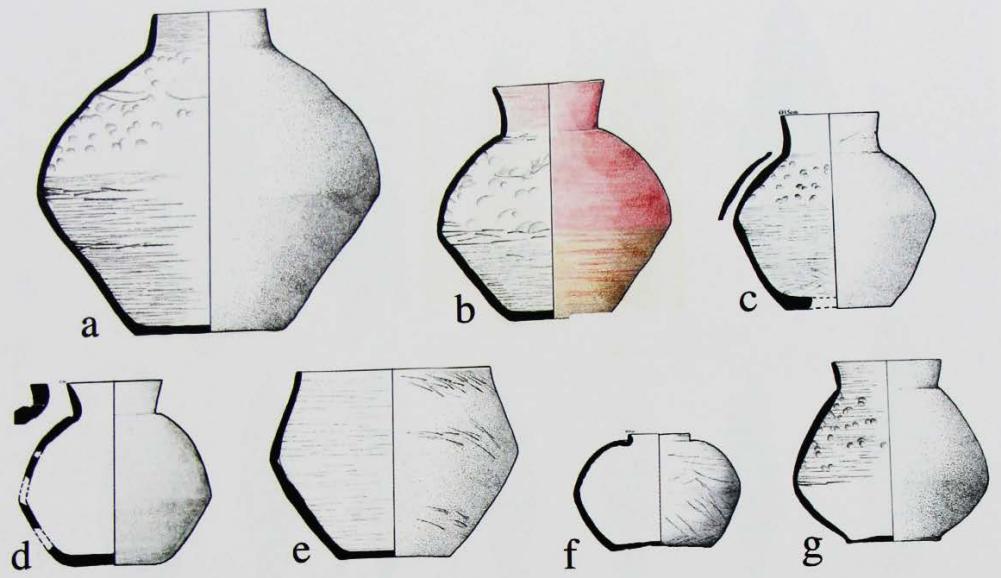


Fig. 28 – 4. tabaka obsidyen uçlar.

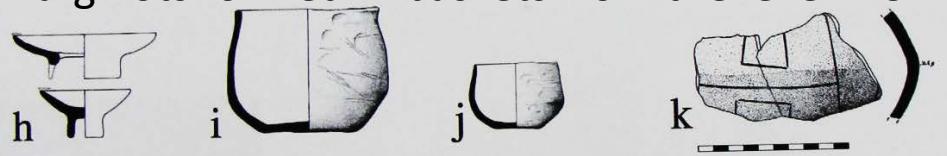
## Arrow and spearheads Early Chalcolithic period, level 3



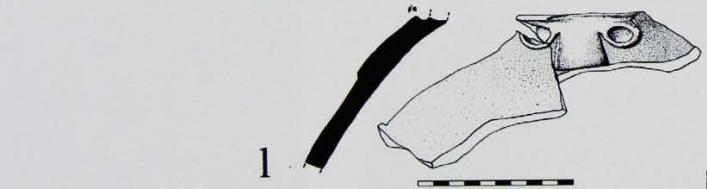
Fig. 29 – 3. tabaka, İlk Kalkolitik, obsidyen uçlar.



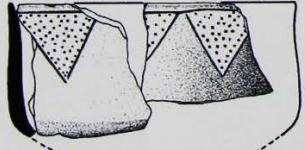
a-g Pots formed in baskets from the level 2-3.



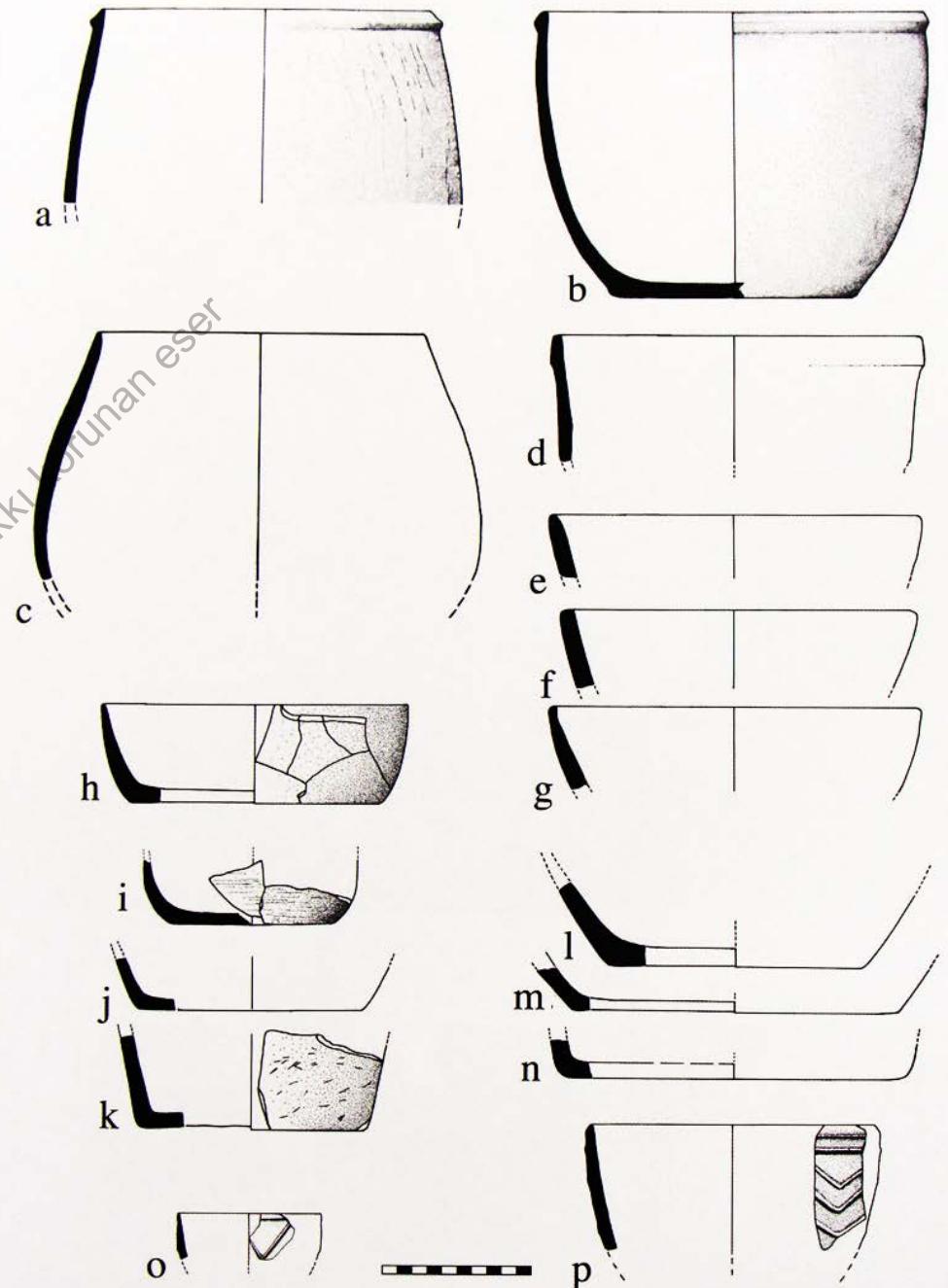
h red slipped vessels, i-j 3rd layer coarse ware



l, relief decorated pottery, level 2;



m, n incised and groove decorated vessels Level 2



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Carinated pottery with a bull's head shaped handle, red slipped and burnished, Level 2.



Black slipped and polished,  
incised decorated carinated  
bowl from Level 2.



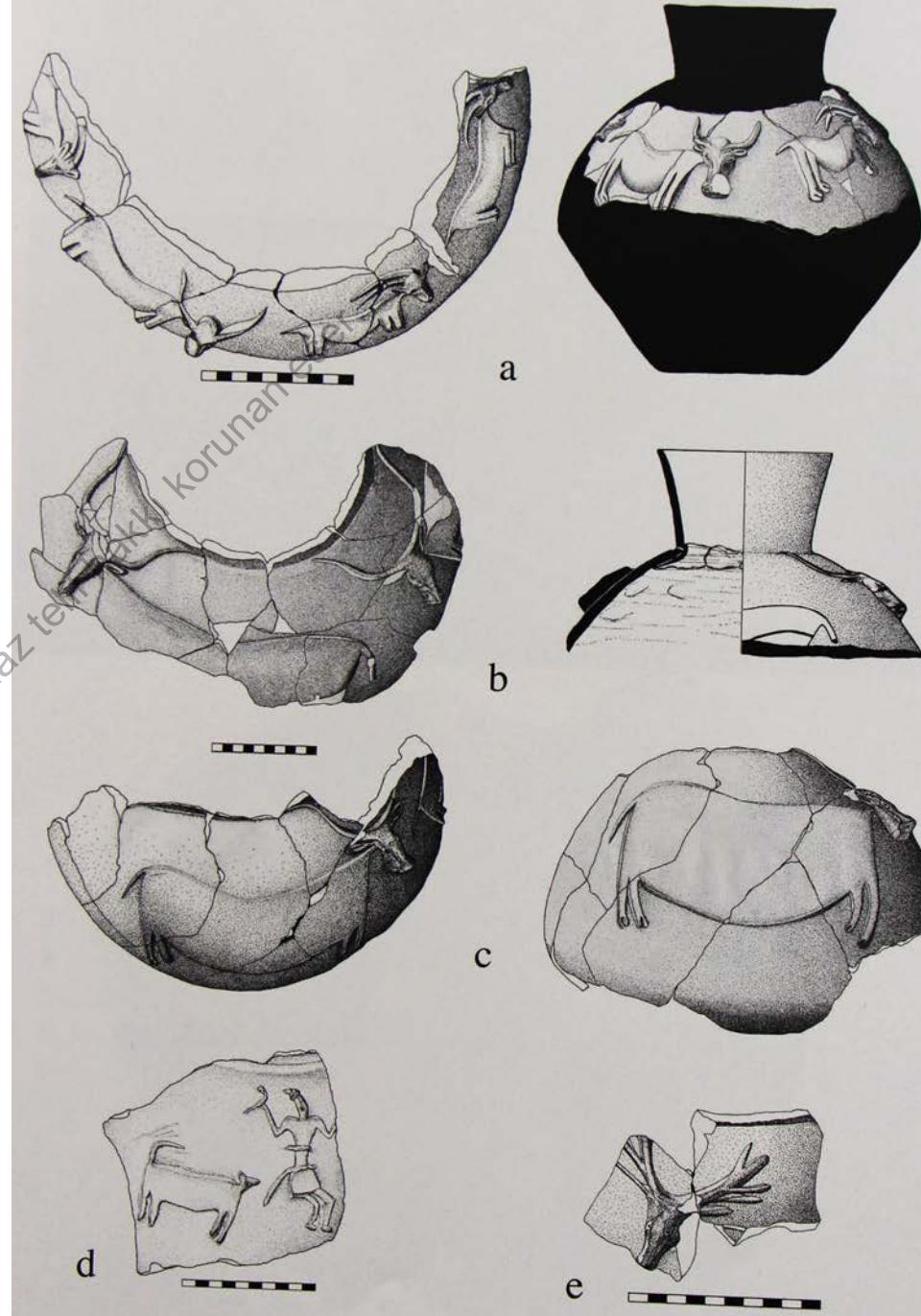
Red slip pottery molded in a basket, level 3.



Middle Chalcolithic,  
level 2, fruitstand '  
Meyvelik'

- Relief decorated vessels from the last phase of the 3rd level.

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- Relief decorated vessels from the last phase of the 3rd level.



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Level 4, Neolithic pottery.



Level 4, Neolithic ceramics: a. 4th layer pottery, b. 5th layer embossed zig zag decorated bowl fragment, c. 5th layer, impression decorated vessel fragment.

Level 3, anthropomorphic decoration





Neolithic, Level 4, wavy line decorated bowl and relief decorated necked jar

# Bone finds from the 3rd layer



a. calf-headed bone object



d. spoon  
e. press tool



f. spatula

g. bracelet



h



i



j

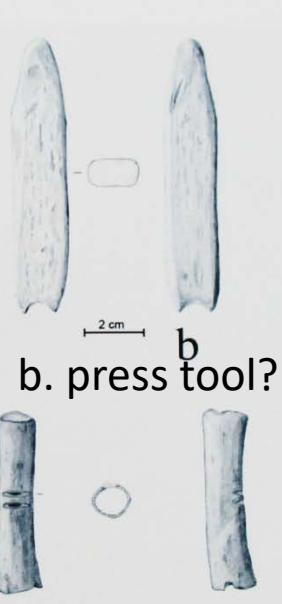


k

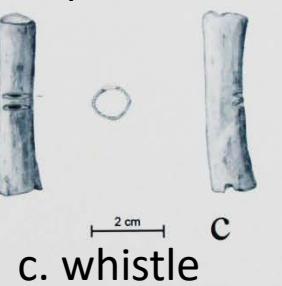


l

h-l phalanx idols



b. press tool?



c. whistle

a. Clay stamp seal  
from the level 5,  
Pintadera /  
imprint

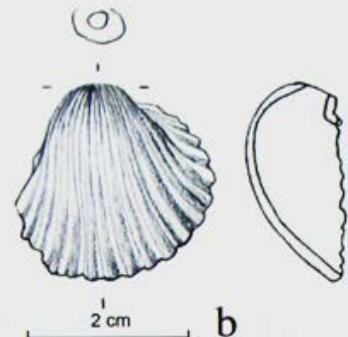


a

2 cm

b

b-c shell ornament, level 3



TP'06-69



1 2 3

TP'06-130

d



f

2 cm



TP'05-300-26

e



TP'05-300-19



TP'05-302

i

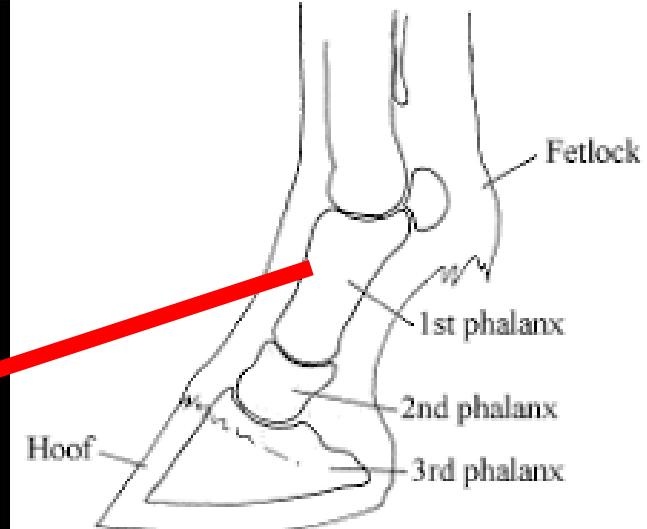
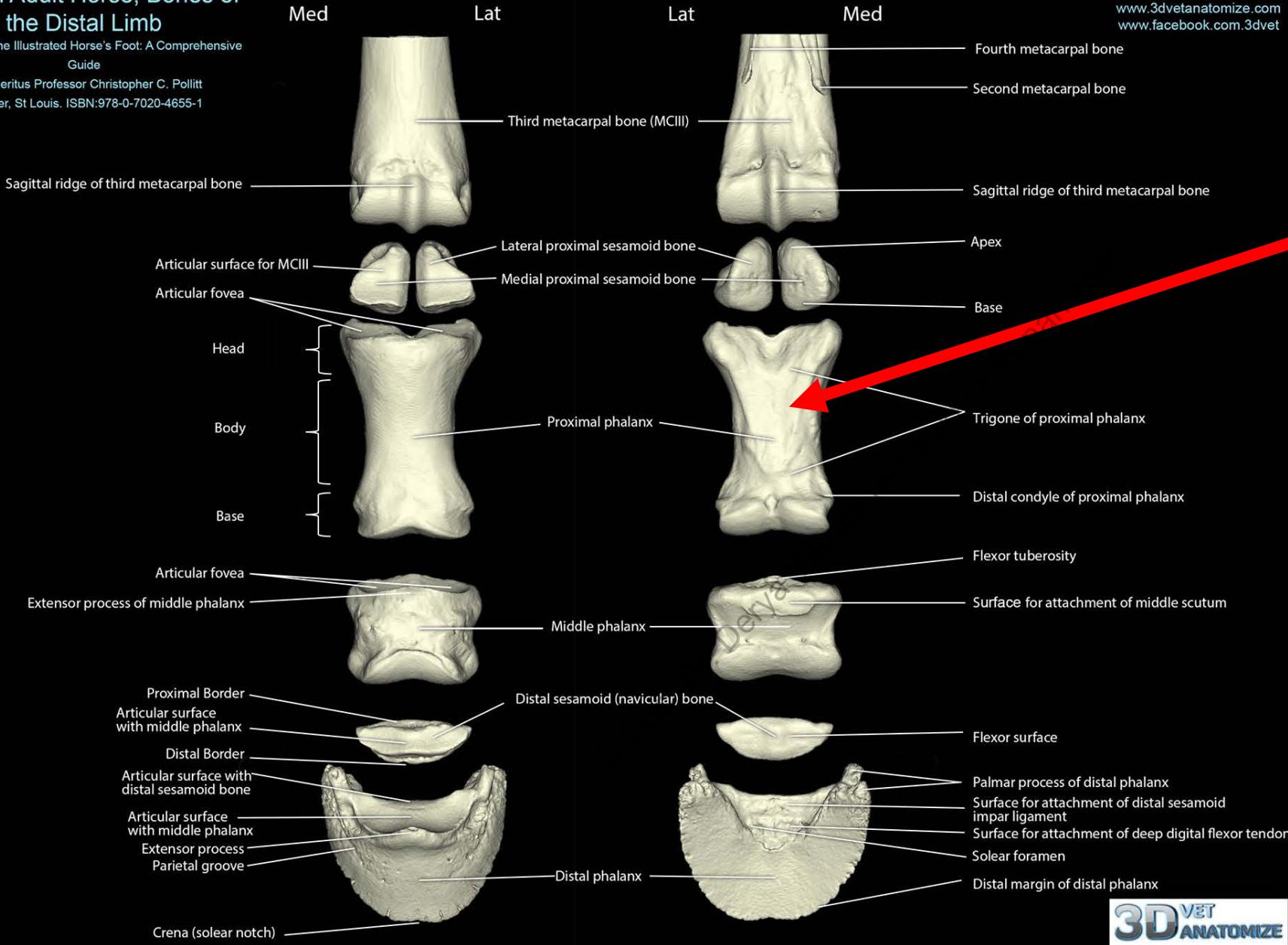
e-i various ground stone tools level 3

g h

# Normal Adult Horse, Bones of the Distal Limb

Reference: The Illustrated Horse's Foot: A Comprehensive Guide  
by Emeritus Professor Christopher C. Pollitt  
Elsevier, St Louis. ISBN:978-0-7020-4655-1

c.pollitt@uq.edu.au  
www.3dvetanatomize.com  
www.facebook.com/3dvet



Bones of the Digit  
Figure 7

What is Phalanx ?  
It is the name given to a bone in the foot of an animal. Idols made from here are called Phalanx idols.



First chalcolithic, level 3, limestone, unfinished figurine.

Dr. Derya Yilmaz telif hakkı I Kuran eser

# Selected References

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Öztan, A., 2007, « Köşk Höyük: Bor Ovası'nda Bir Neolitik Yerleşim», **Anadolu'nun Doğuşu ve Avrupa'ya Yayılımı, Türkiye'de Neolitik Dönem, Yeni Kazılar, yeni bulgular**, M.Özdoğan, N. Başgelen yayneına hazırlayanlar, Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları, İstanbul: 223-237.

Tepecik Project web site: <https://www.tepecik-ciftlik.org/en>