

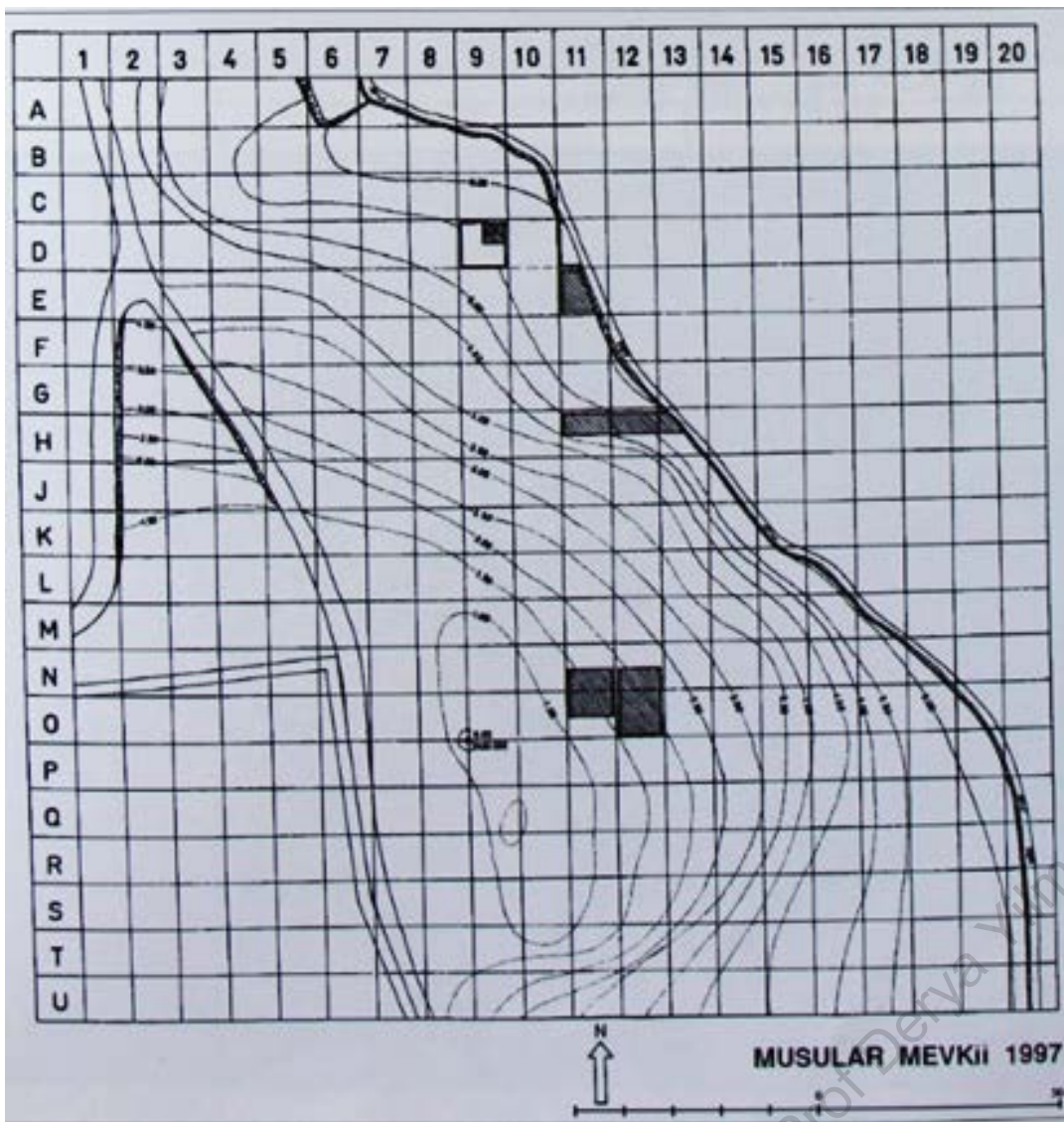
# Musular

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Musular is located in Central Anatolia, province Aksaray, District Gülağaç-Kızilkaya Village, about 400 m West of Aşıklı Höyük.

Excavations at Musular was carried under directorate of Aksaray Museum and İstanbul University.





Topographical plan of the site



Map showing the location of Musular and the Neolithic sites of Central Anatolia

It was first found in 1993 during the regional survey conducted by the Aşıklı Höyük team.

## Stratigraphy

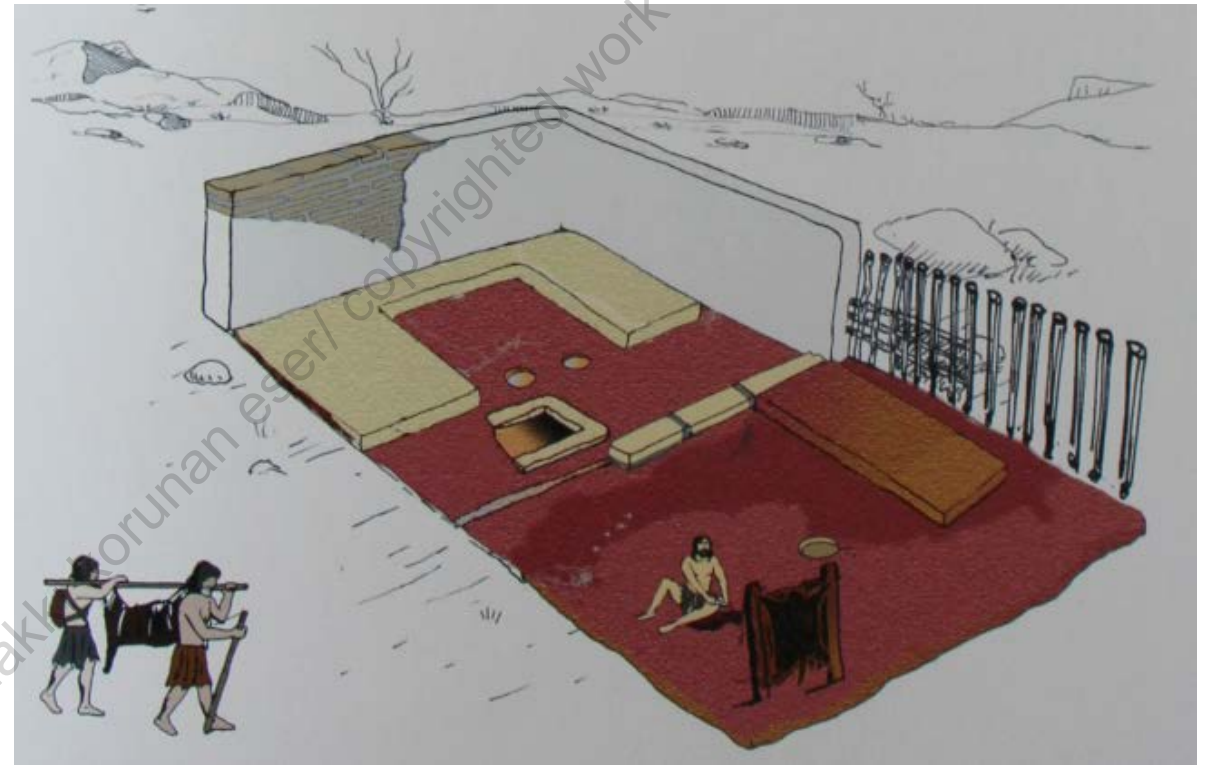
- Pre-Pottery Neolithic period in the middle of 8000 BC
- Pottery Neolithic Period İata Neolitihic /Chalcolithic period ?



General view of Musular

Aşıklı Höyük and Musular.





The restitution of building A

Red lime -based plan of the building A which is a special building rather than domestic porpuses.



**Building A, the stone Wall belongs to upper phase**

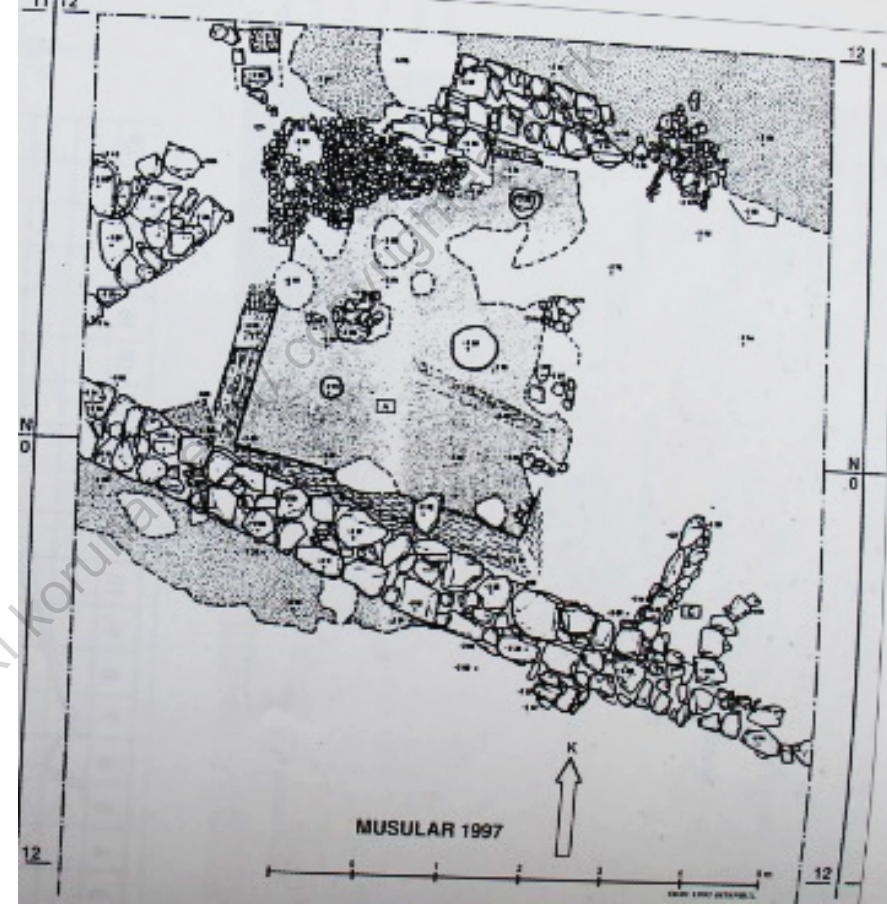
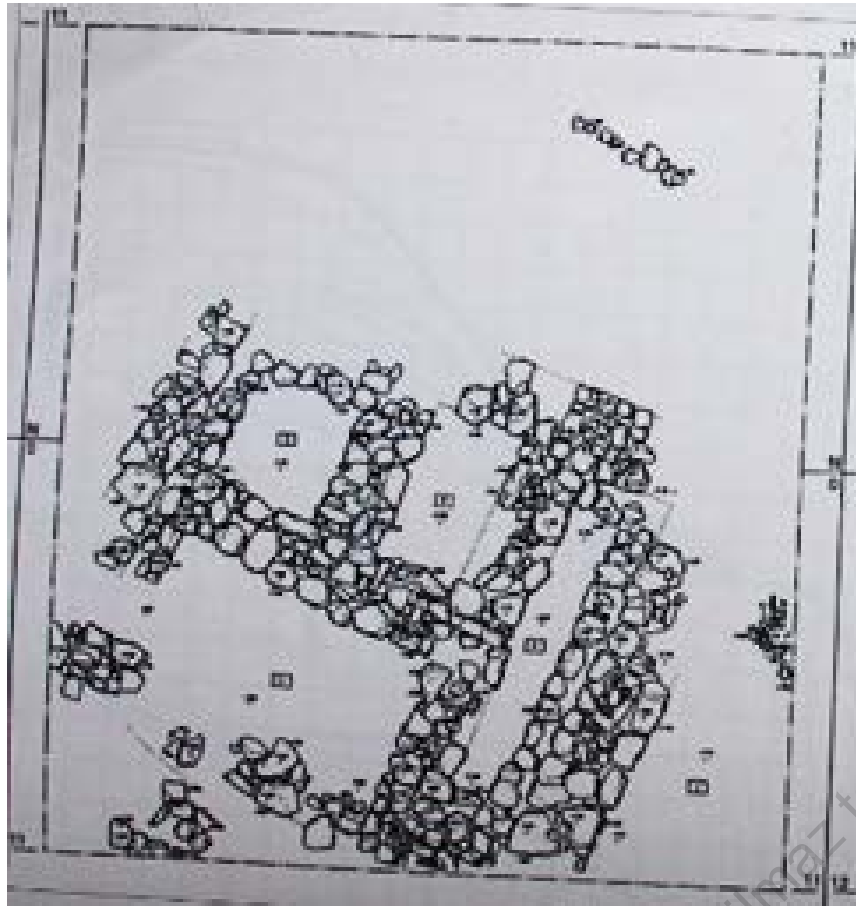


**Detail from building A**



**A channel carved into bedrock**

**Rectangular hearth structure at Building A**



## Architectural remains in N-O /11-12.

Work started at Musular in 1996 with a systematic surface collection, and continued with excavations between 1997-2004. Two seasons of work at the site showed that it was first being settled during the 7th millennium BC during the Pre-Pottery Neolithic Period, and then some time later, by the end of Late Neolithic or the beginning of the Chalcolithic. The settlement to fill the gap between Aşıklı Höyük and Çatal Höyük sequences in the Central Anatolian Neolithic.



Trench D 11



Surface collection.

Musular is a flat settlement situated partly above a volcanic tufa rock formation. It is approximately 220 x 120 m (26.400 sq. m) in size.





Building A, the earliest phase of Musular, and the stone foundations of the succeeding phases



Kite photo of trenches N-O / 11-12

Excavations at Musular are revealing the remains of an architecture lying on the bedrock. The fact that there are no residential structures at Musular suggests that the site was a non-residential one. With its lime plastered floor buildings, channels, retaining walls etc., Musular is clearly quite different from a domestic settlement.



Massive stone Wall



Red painted lime plastered floor of building A



The stone foundation of the building complex, Pottery Neolithic Period



The flat stone laying directly on the plastered floor building A, probably used as a post stand



Skeleton of a 25/ 30 years old man

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Decorated bone object

A well-worked flat bone object



Awls



Scrapers



Short and squat awls.



Grooved tufa object.

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Rim pieces belonging to bowls

Examples of the straw, grit tempered, poorly fired, sleeped and burnished hand made pottery of Musular: Red, dark and buff faced pottery groups





obsidian arrow –heads/spearheads



Flint blades



Arrow and bow



spearhead

To sum up Musular was settled either during the latest phase of Aşıklı or after Aşıklı was abandoned, probably contemporary with Can Hasan III and some time before Çatalhöyük.

# Selected references

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