

Bademağacı

Bademağacı

The place where the mound is located is a small plain surrounded by mountains, an old lake or a swamp bed. This wetland must have dried up about 10,000 years ago.





Bademağacı Höyük and, modern cities with other höyüks.



The Çubuk pass that provides Access from Bademağacı Höyük to the area South of the Taurus Mountains.



View of the small plain on which Bademağacı Höyük is located, seen from the Çubuk pass.



Bademağacı is an archaeological settlement located 2.5 km northeast of the central district of Antalya, 5 km north of Çubuk Pass. The old name of the mound is Kızılkaya. The settlement is 210 meters by 120 meters. The height of the hill is 7 meters.



James Mellaart



Dr. David French



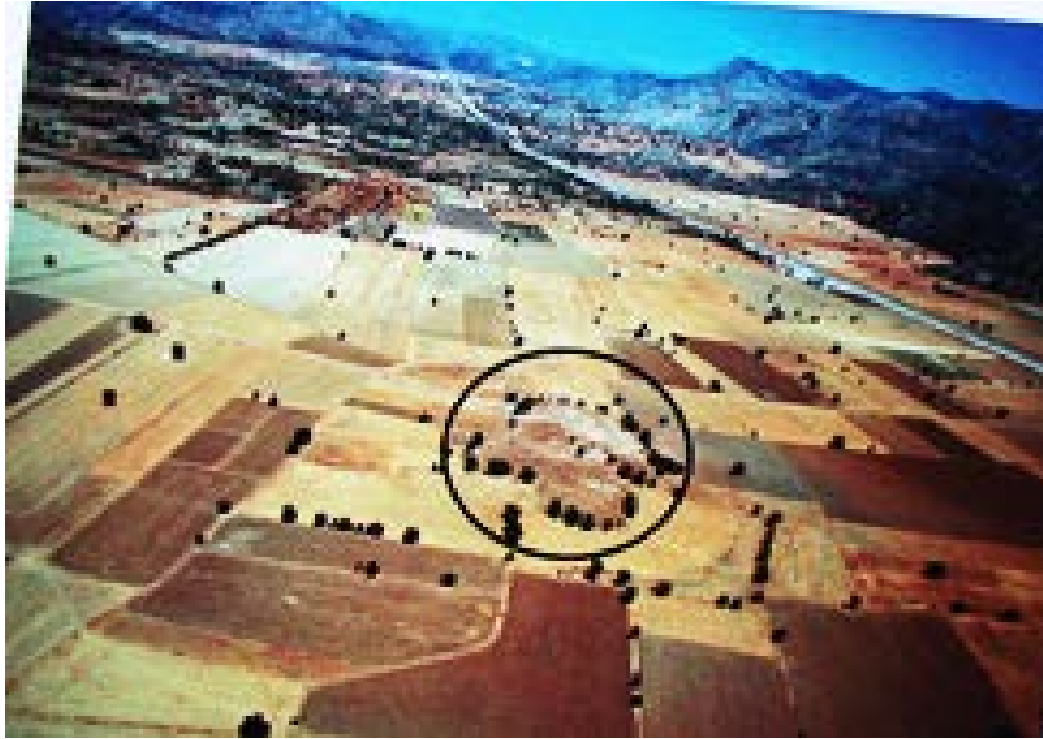
Dr. Ian Todd



Prof Refik Duru

History of research

The mound was first mentioned by James Mellaart in 1958 as Kızılkaya Höyük during the survey on the lake area. Then David French and I. Todd visited and gave some information about Kızılkaya mound. But the name of Kızılkaya was given wrongly by Mellaart. The misleading name was seen in some old publications. Kızılkaya must be a tumulus or a natural ridge but it is not a mound located near the Bademağacı. Lastly, Refik Duru and his team exactly matched that of the höyük later called Bademağacı. Bademağacı was excavated between 1993 until 2010, a total of 18 years, by the directorate of Prof. Refik Duru.



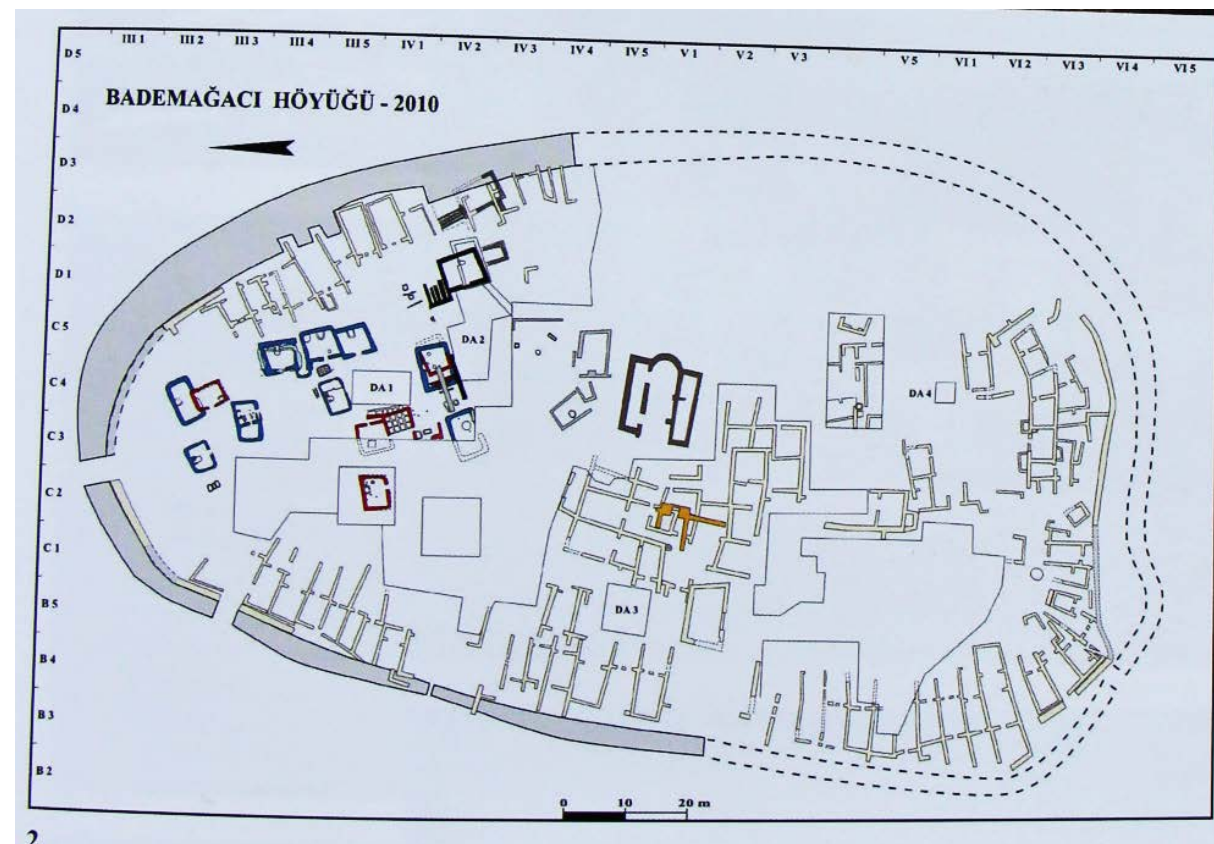
The small plain where the Bademağacı höyük is situated (The Höyük surrounded by trees is indicated by a circle)



View of the höyük from Antalya –Burdur Highway on its western side (1993).



Aerial photograph of the höyük taken in 2010, the last excavations year.



All the architectural remains and areas uncovered during the eighteen years of excavations, from 1993 to 2010.

Stratigraphy

| <u>Cultural Period</u> | <u>Building level</u> |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| • Early Christian | Church/ Chapel |
| • Middle Bronze Age | MBA 1 |
| • Early Bronze Age III | EBA III/1 |
| • Early Bronze Age II | EBAII/ 1-3 |
| • Early Bronze Age I | ? |
| • -----Hiatus----- | |
| • Late Chalcolithic | ? |
| • -----Hiatus----- | |
| • Early Chalcolithic | ? |
| • Late Neolithic | LN 1,2 |
| • Early Neolithic II | EN II /1-3, 3A,4, 4A, 4B |
| • Early Neolithic I | EN I / 5-9 |
| •Virgin soil..... | |

The settlement is thought to have been established 9,100 years ago in the Early Neolithic Age. Neolithic settlements date back 7,500 years.

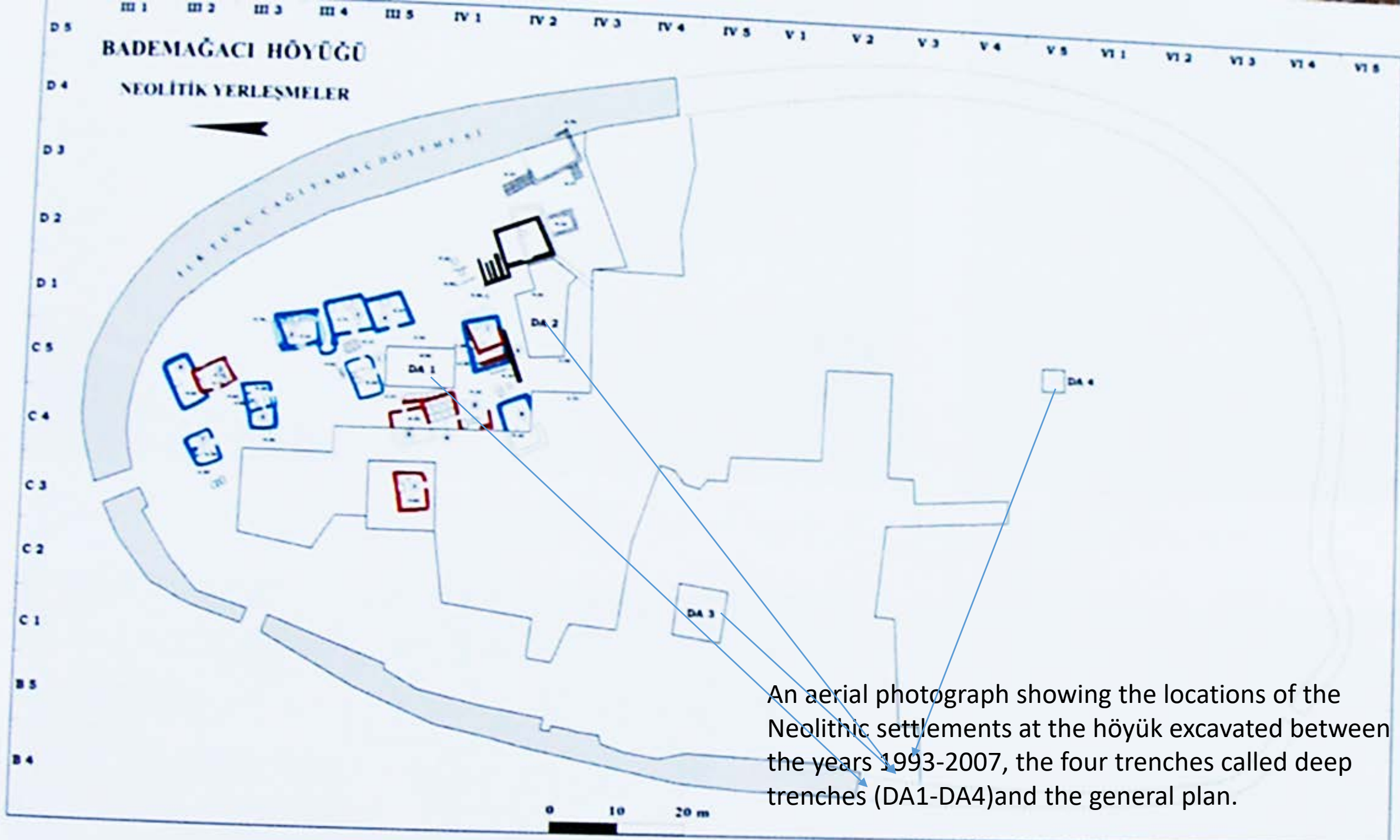
Later, EBA settlement started around 2,500 BC and lasted until 2200 BC.

Again abandoned settlement, a Middle Bronze Age settlement at the beginning of 2 thousand BC.

Early Neolithic Period

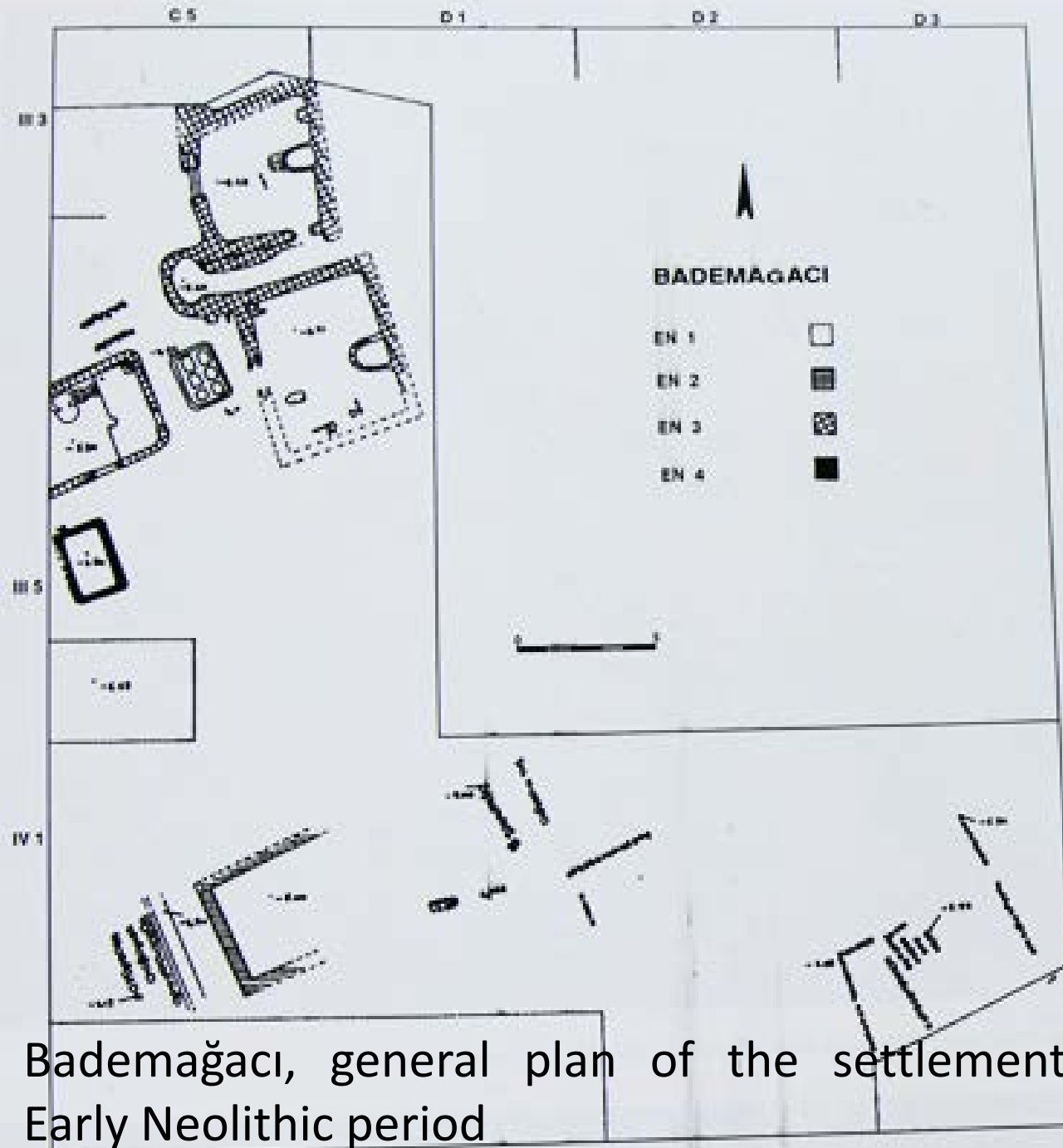


An aerial photograph showing the locations of the Neolithic settlements at the höyük and the general plan.



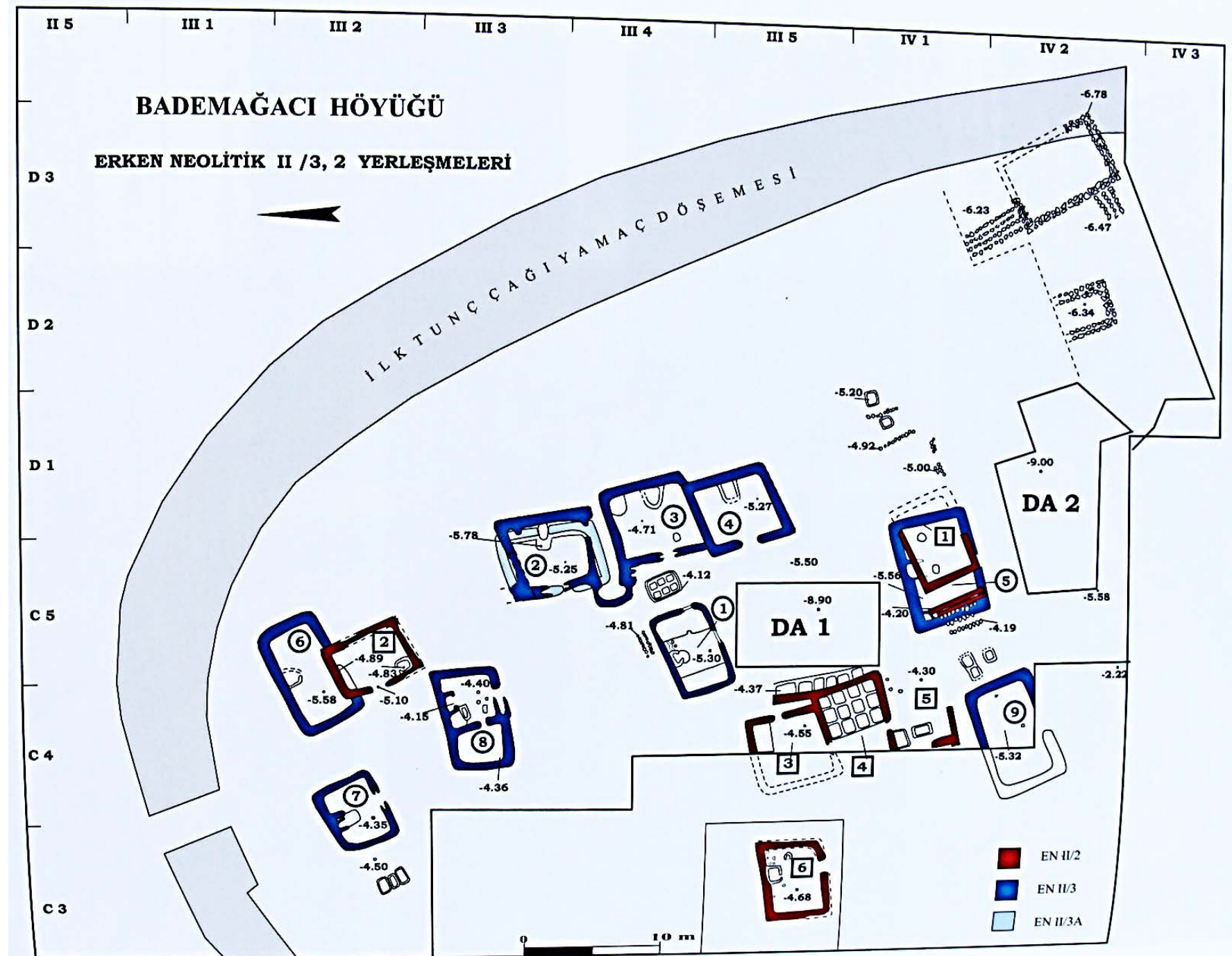
An aerial photograph showing the locations of the Neolithic settlements at the höyük excavated between the years 1993-2007, the four trenches called deep trenches (DA1-DA4) and the general plan.

Bademağacı, A haouse from building level
Early Neolithic 3



Bademağacı, general plan of the settlement
Early Neolithic period

Plan of levels EN II/
3 and 2





House number 7 from settlement level EN II / 3



House number 9 from settlement level EN II / 3



House number 2 from the same settlement

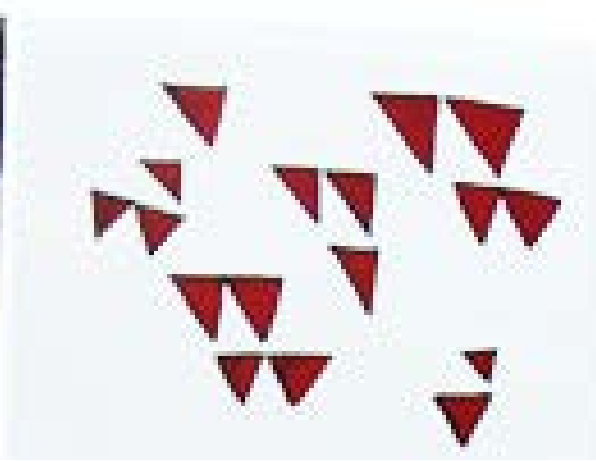


Groups of small finds from the debris of the same house.

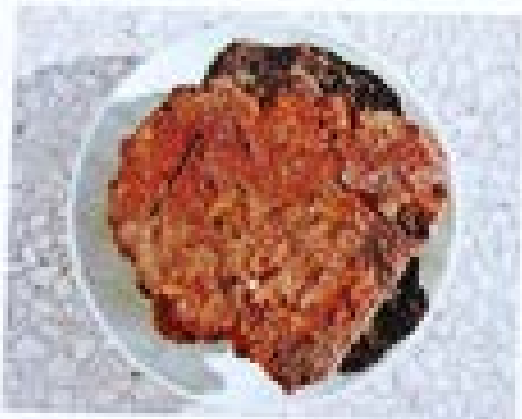


View of two-roomed House number 8 from different angles, EN II/3.





Piece of a Wall from the debris of EN II/2 with rows of red painted triangles on it



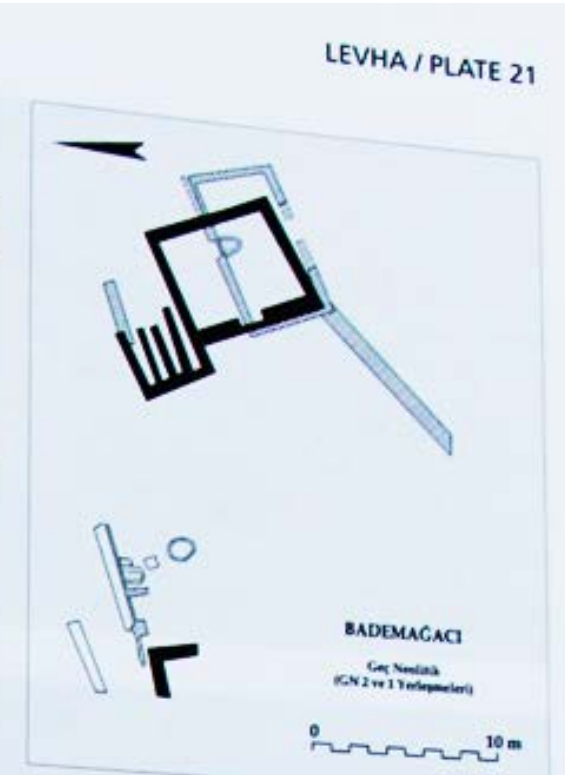
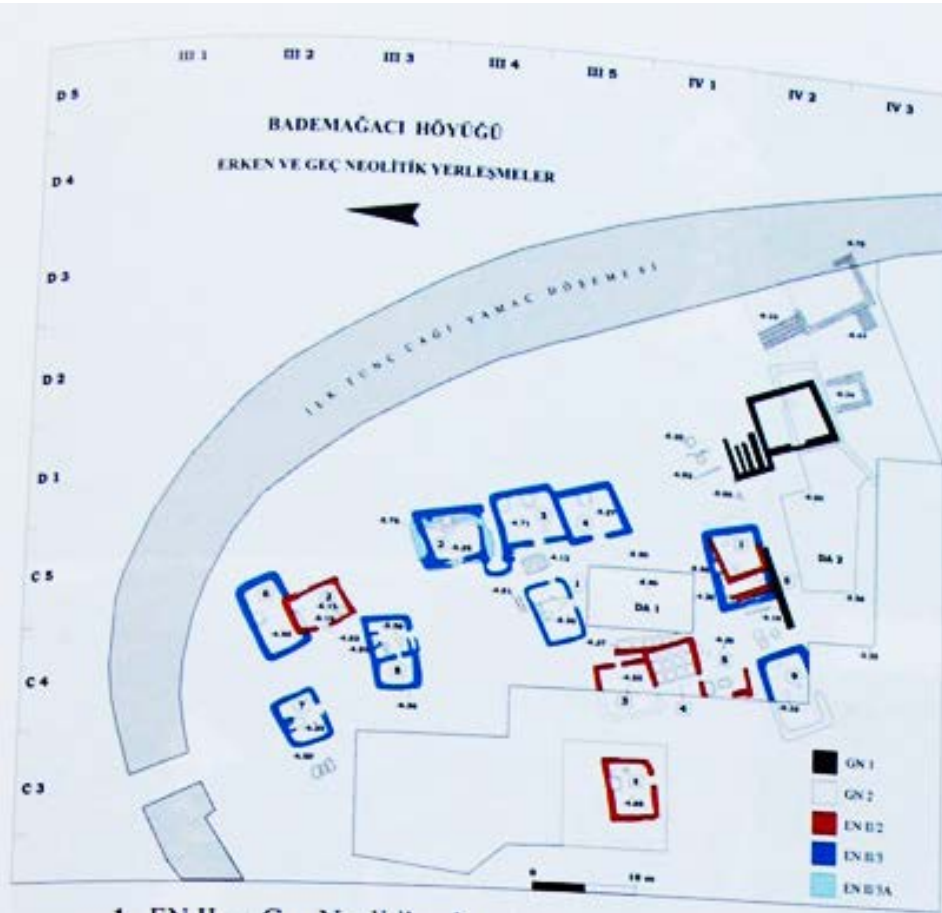
Piece of red painted Wall plaster from the debris of EN II/2.



Long narrow slot prepared in the walls on both sides of the door in house number 7 from the same settlement.



The door threshold of house number 1 in level EN II/3.



Plan of the Late Neolithic buildings



General views of the buildings of levels LN 1 and 2 (from the Southwest)

Overall plan of the architectural remains of level EN II and Late Neolithic.



View of the stone foundations of the two phase of LN settlement



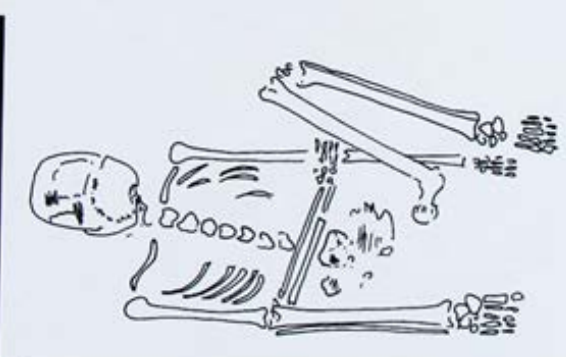
Bademağacı, storage facility from the Early Neolithic settlement



Bademağacı, stone foundations in the Early Neolithic 3 settlement.

Burials

A burial probably belonging to the EN I/7 settlement



A burial probably from EN II/ 4

A burial possibly belonging to the EN I / 6



A burial belonging to the EN II/3

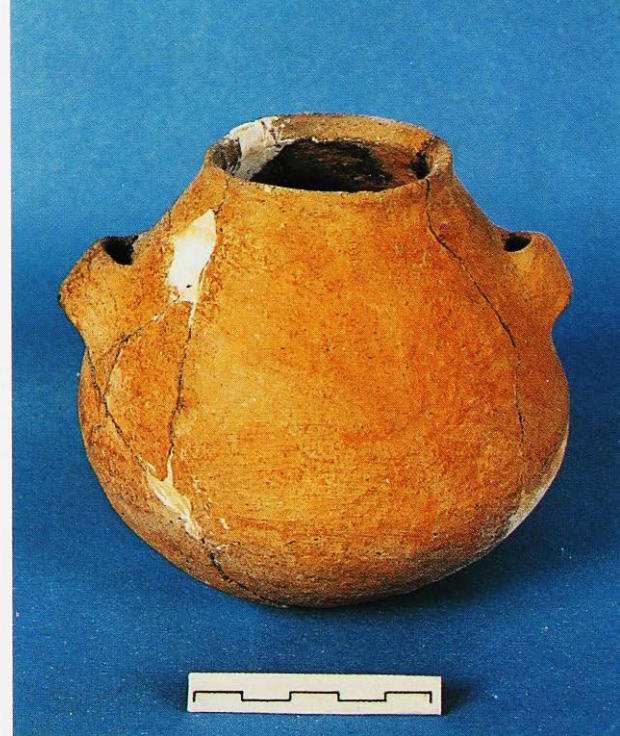
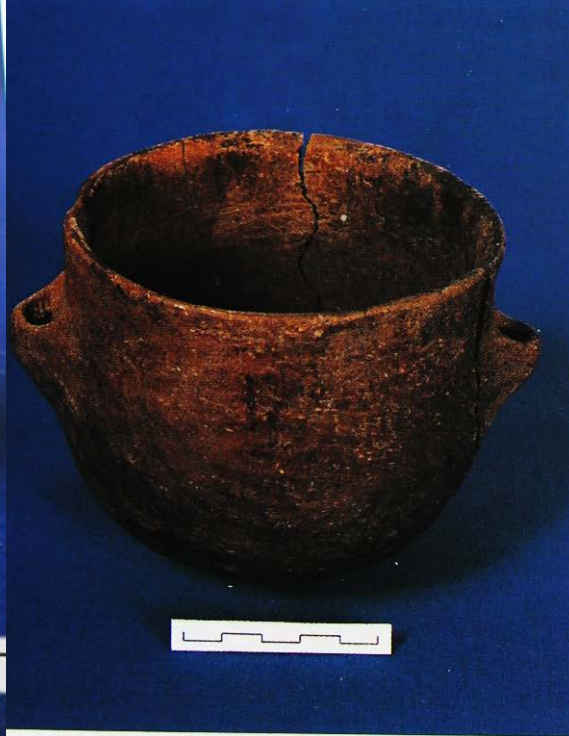
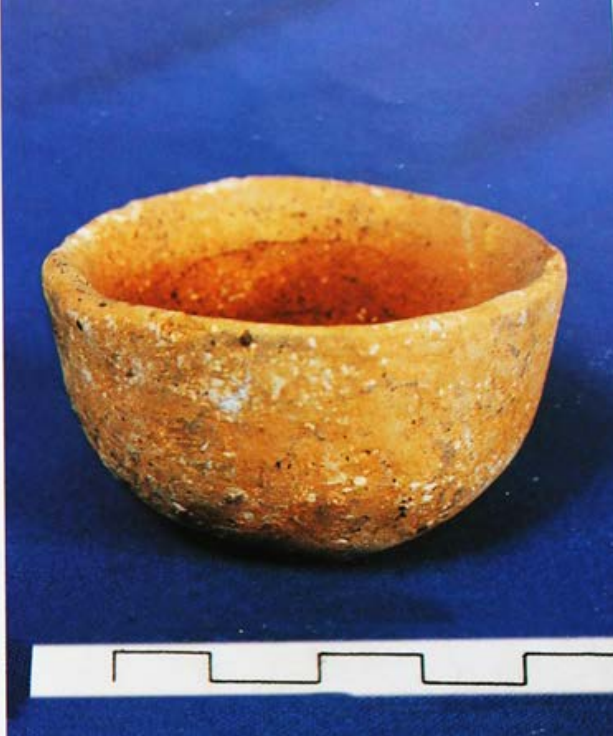


infant burials EN II



EN II / 4 A dog burial

Remains of adult burials
from EN II



Bademağacı, Early Neolithic pottery

Bademağacı Early Neolithic pottery



Fig. 35. Bademağacı. A vessel from EN levels

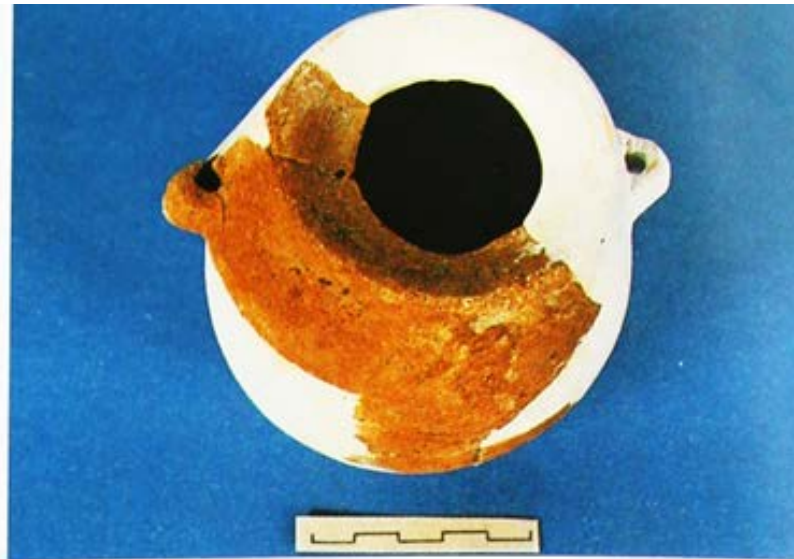
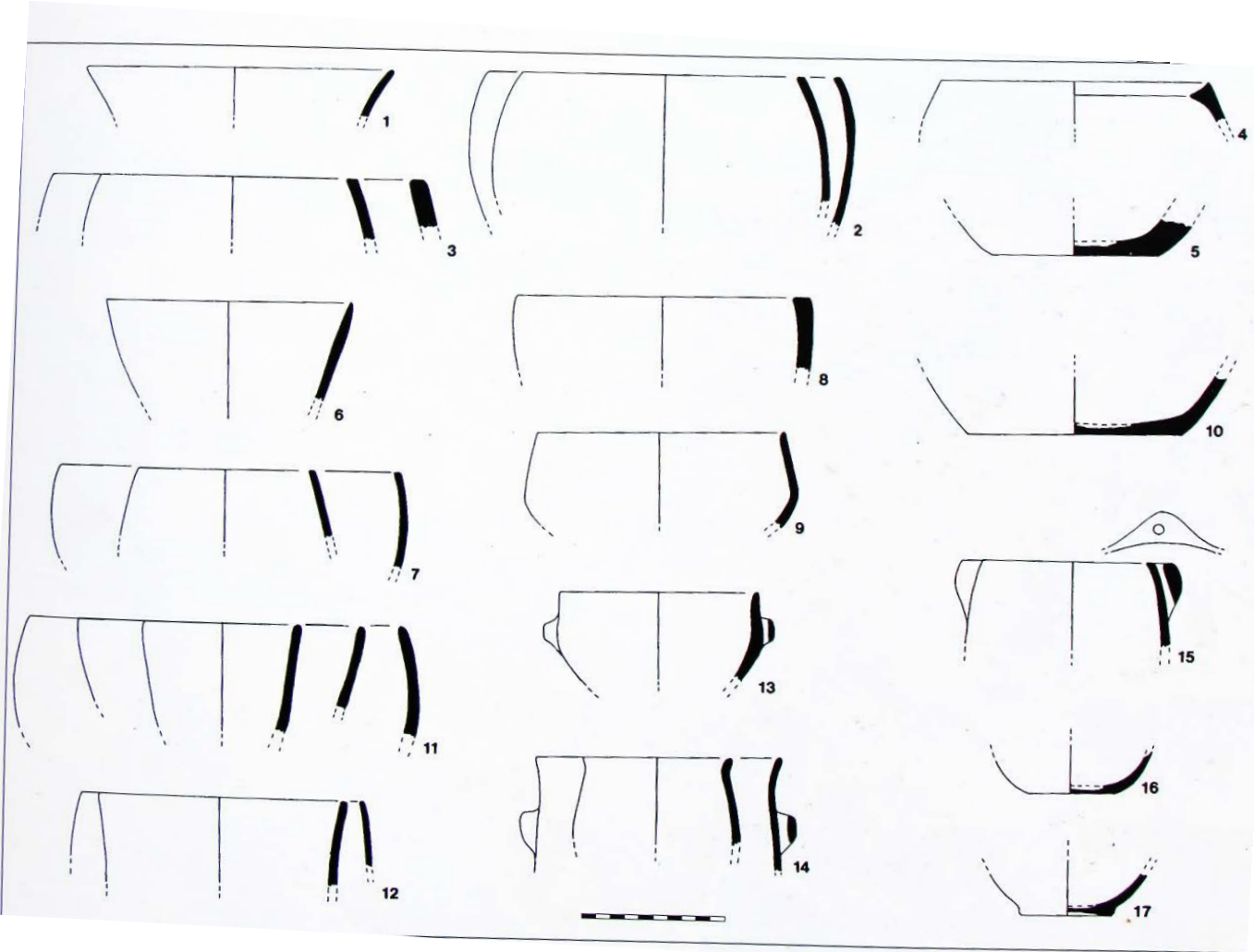


Fig. 36. Bademağacı. A vessel from EN levels



Fig. 38. Bademağacı. A rectangular vessel from EN levels

Bademağacı Early Neolithic pottery





Pottery from EN I/9



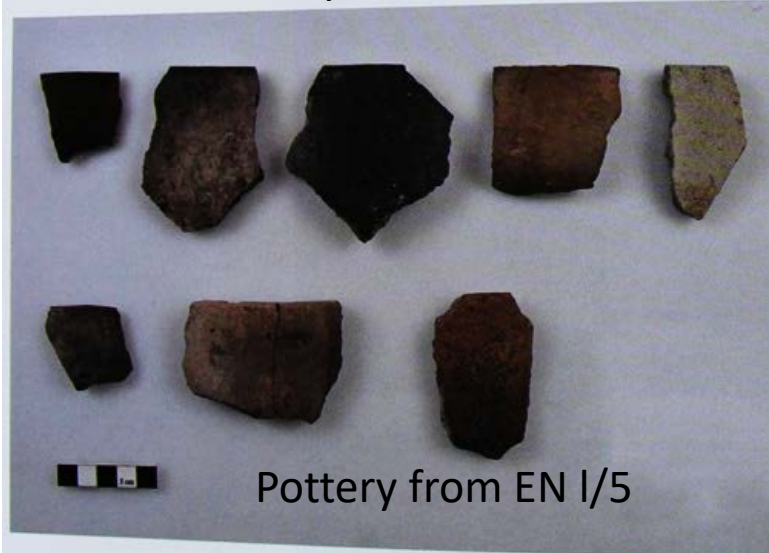
Pottery from EN I/8



Pottery from EN I/7



Pottery from EN I/6



Pottery from EN I/5



Bowl from EN I/ 6





1



2

Pottery from EN II/4B (1); 4 (2); 3A (3-5)



3



4



5



1



2



3



4

Pottery from EN II/3



5



6





1



2



3



4



5



6



7

Pottery from EN II/3



1



2



1

Pottery from EN II

Pottery from LN/ E Ch 1



1



1



2



2



1



Small finds



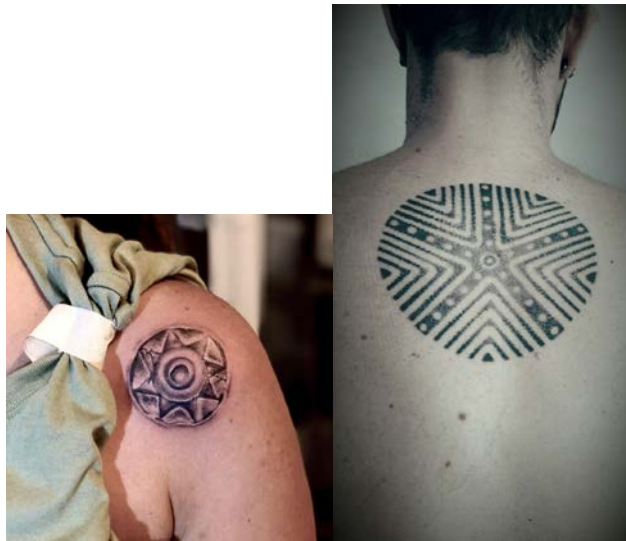
Fig. 39. Bademağacı. A seal from EN 3 level



Fig. 40. Bademağacı. EN obsidian arrowhead

Pintadera/s plural: According to the ethnographic data a type of stamp but used for generally on cloth, animal leather or human body to decorate. They have grooved decorations on the print surface.

Pintaderas are a form of stamp used by the pre-Hispanic natives of the Canary Islands. They were commonly made of fired clay. However, a number of wooden pintaderas have also been found.



Seals and pintaderas LEVHA / PLATE 123



1-6 seals

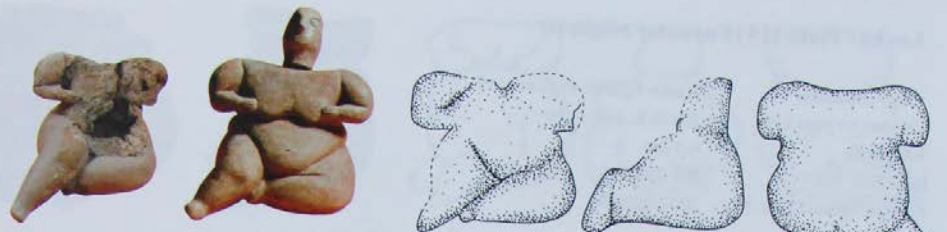
stamp seals were adopted by the administrative classes in Early Anatolian. It shows affiliation..



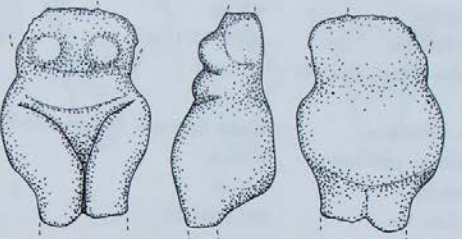
7- 11 seal/pintadera



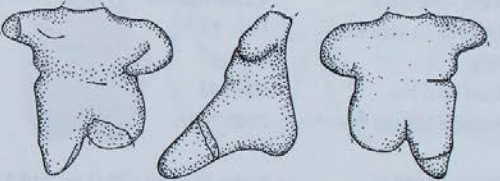
12-13 seals



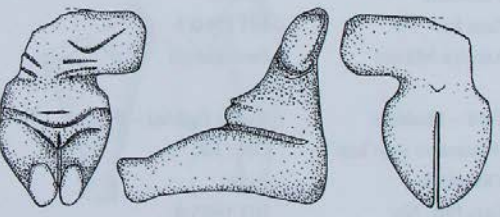
1 ENII/2



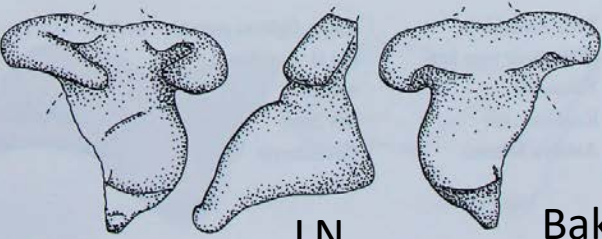
2 LN/ E Ch



3 LN



4 ENII/1



LN

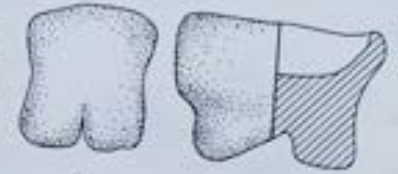
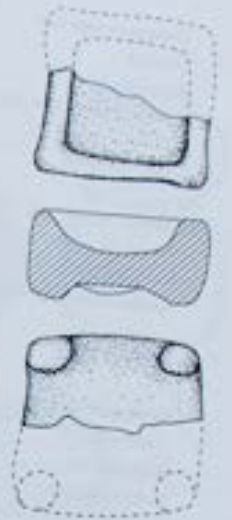
Baked clay female figurines



1



2



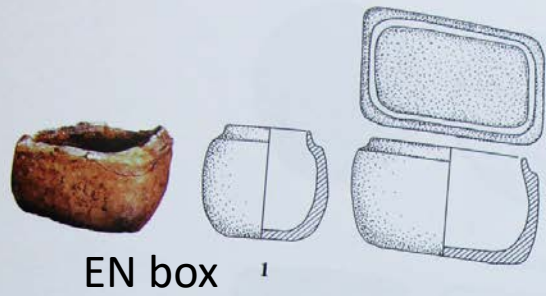
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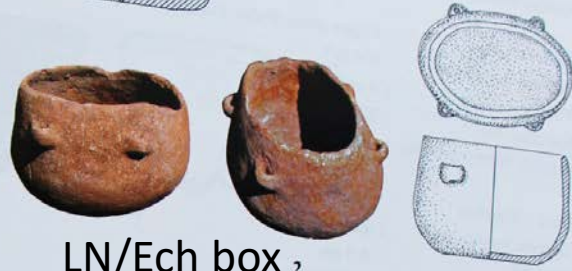
4



Various baked clay finds

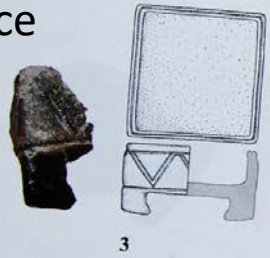


EN box 1



LN/Ech box 2

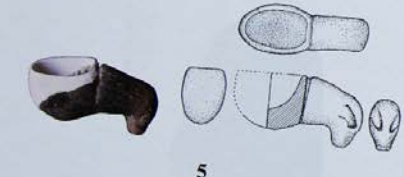
EN II box piece



3

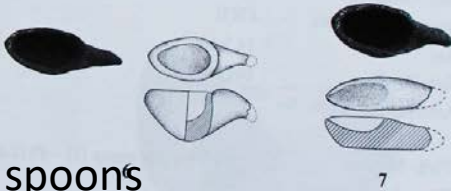


4 EN II box



5

5-7 EN II spoons

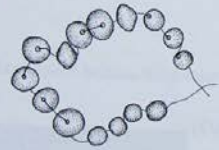


7



8

EnII/2 beads



10

9-10 EN II/2 slingshots



9

Tools and other items made of bone



Bone spoons and spatules



2



3

4

5

6

piercers



8

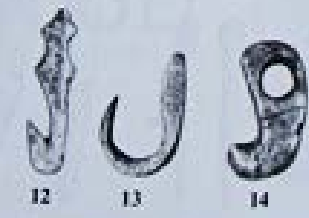
9

10



11

11, A pin EN II/4



12

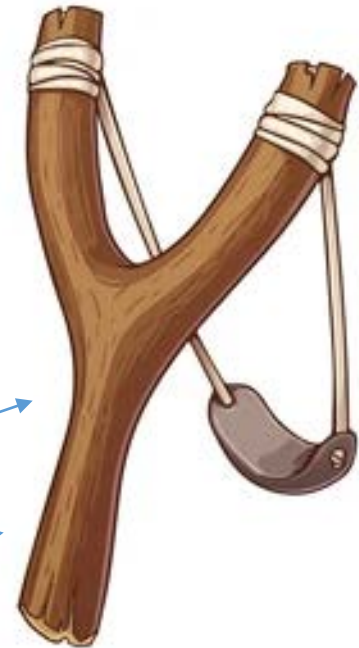
13

14



16

Belt buckle





Stone chisels

1



2

Hand axes



3

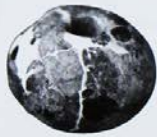


4

maceheads



5



6



7



8

Pendant piece

Whetstone for sharpening

Taştan keski/el baltası, bıçak/bileme taşı, topuz başları ve askı tanesi

Stone chisels/hand axes, whetstone for sharpening, mace heads and pendant piece



9

Grinding stones, hand grinders

Several type of stone beads/ necklaces from EN II



1



2



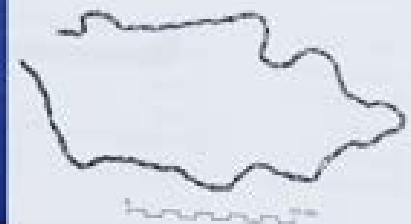
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4



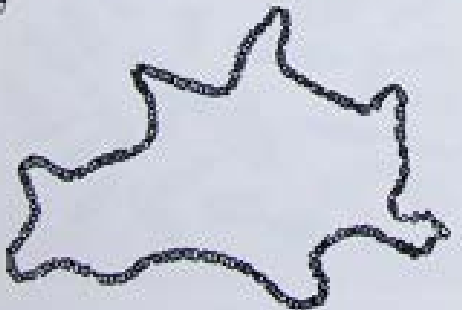
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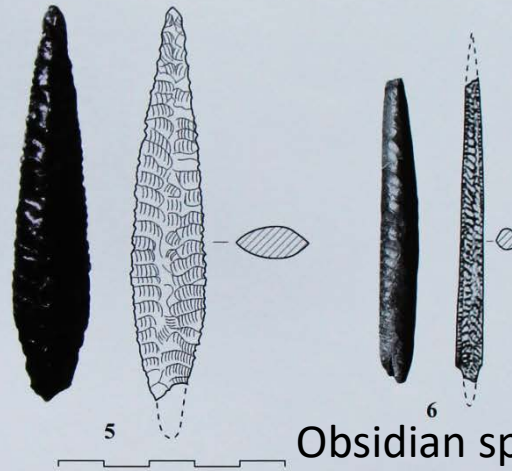
8





EN I ve EN II'den mermer kaplar / Marble bowls from level EN I and EN/II

Marble bowls from level EnI and EN II



Obsidian spearheads, arrowheads

Obsidyen mızrak/ok uçları / Obsidian spearheads/arrowheads

Obsidian and silex
cores and chips
production waste



Selected References

- Duru, R., 1999, « The Neolithic of The Lake District», *Neolithic in Turkey Cradle of Civilization New Discoveries*, edt. By. M.Özdoğan, N. Başgelen, Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları, İstanbul: 165-193.
- Duru, R., Umurtak, G., 2019, *Excavations at Bademağacı Höyük The Neolithic and Chalcolithic Settlement I*, Ege Yayınları, İstanbul.