

# ARC 210-A ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE AEGEAN

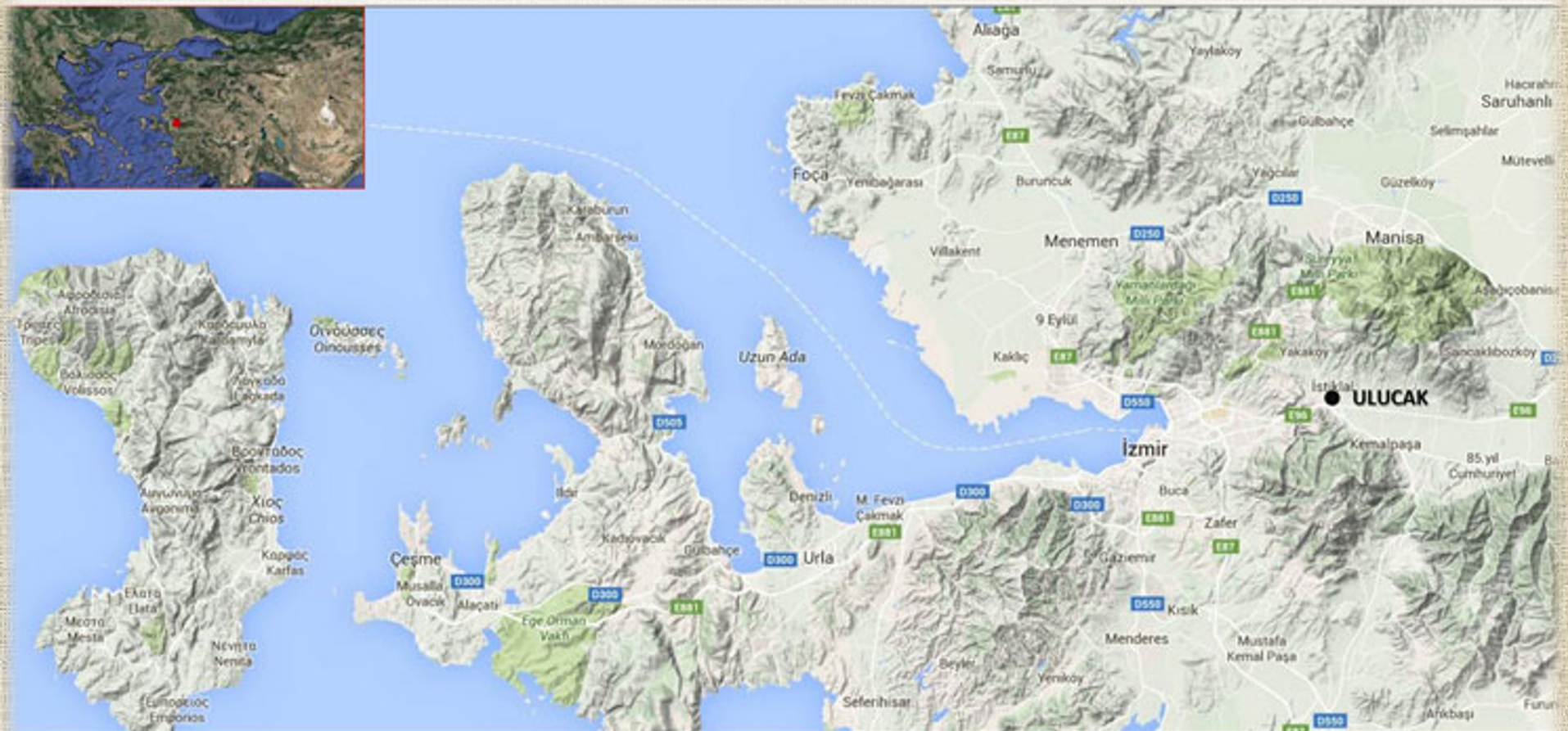
## Prof. Dr. Vasif Şahoğlu

Course 04: Neolithic Period in Western Anatolia

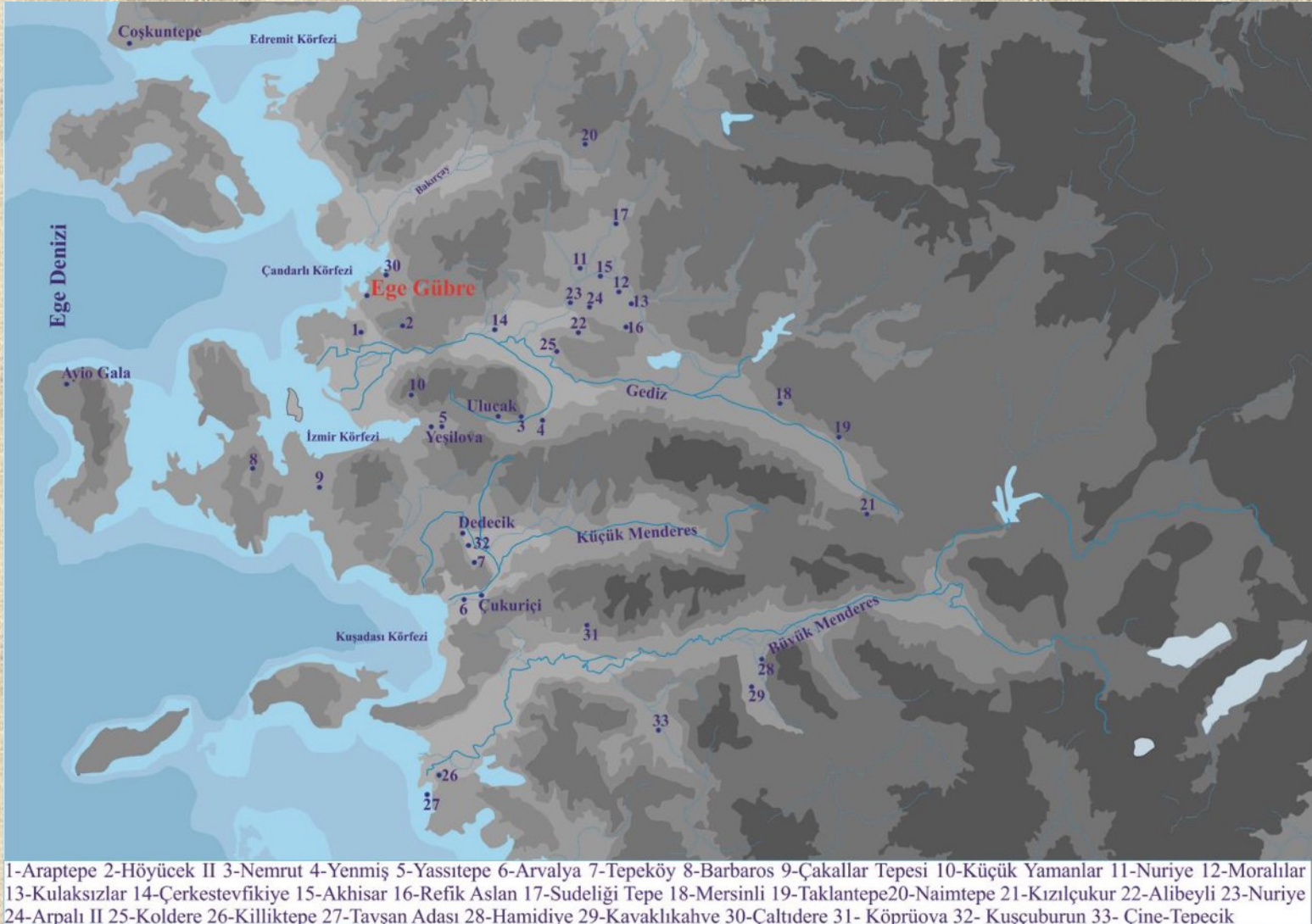


Ankara University  
Faculty of Languages and History - Geography  
Department of Archaeology  
Protohistory and Near Eastern Archaeology

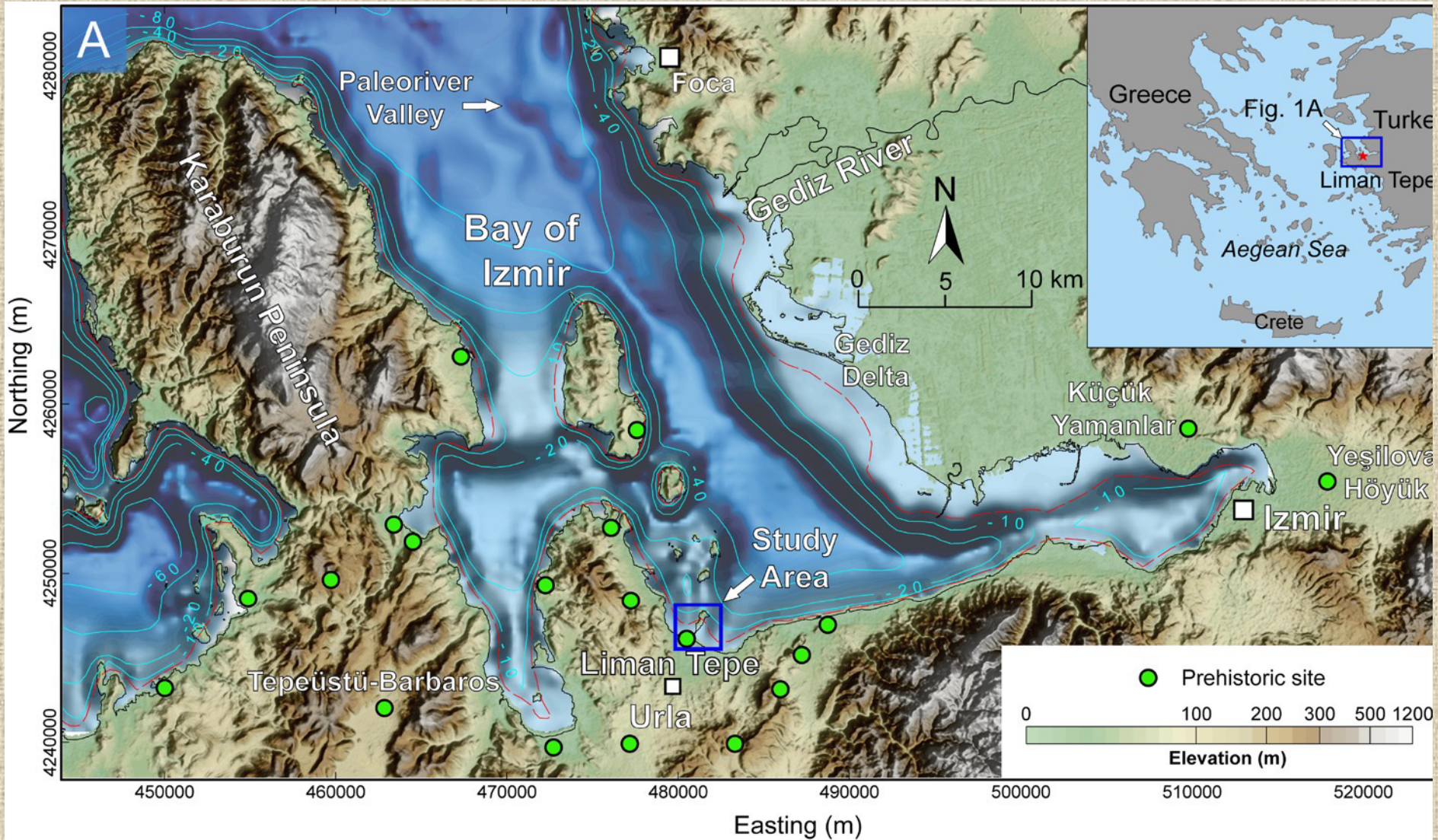
# Western Anatolia Neolithic Period



## Western Anatolia Neolithic Period

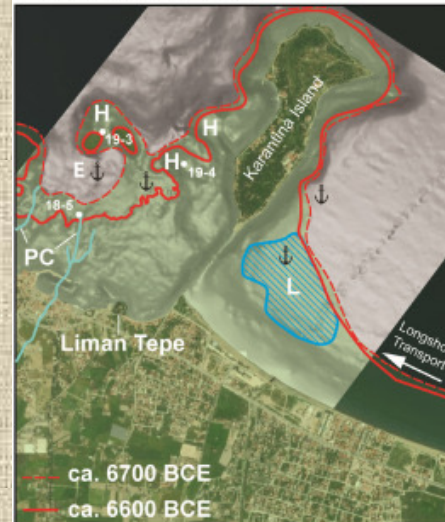


# Western Anatolia Neolithic Period

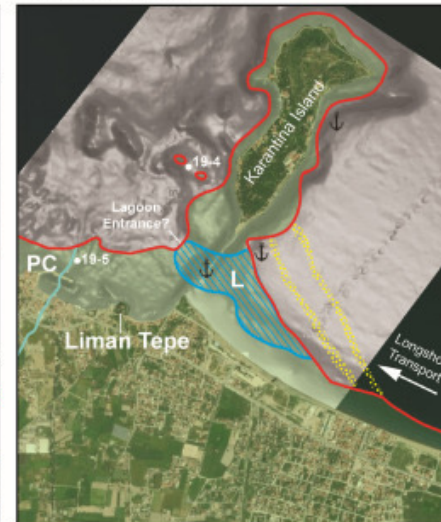


# Western Anatolia Neolithic Period

A) 6700 & 6600 BCE  
Pre-Pottery Neolithic



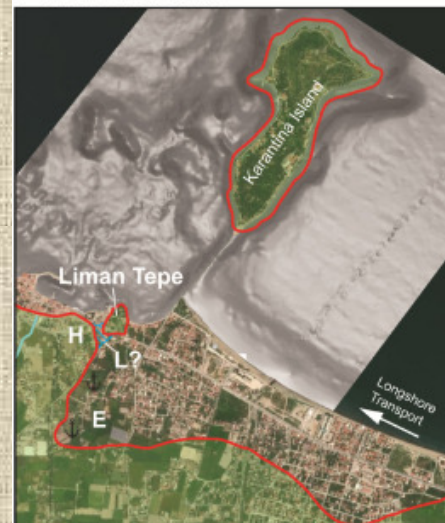
B) 6400 BCE  
Early Neolithic



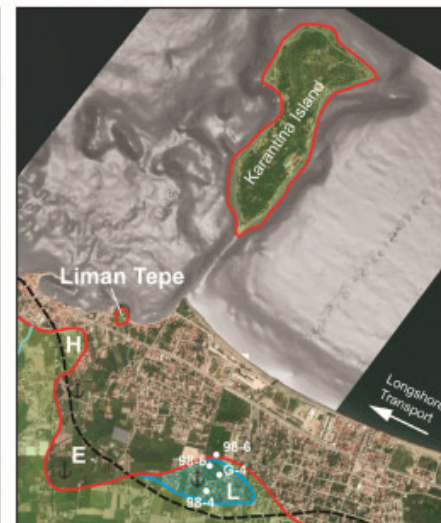
C) 6000 BCE  
Late Neolithic



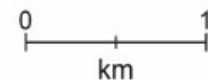
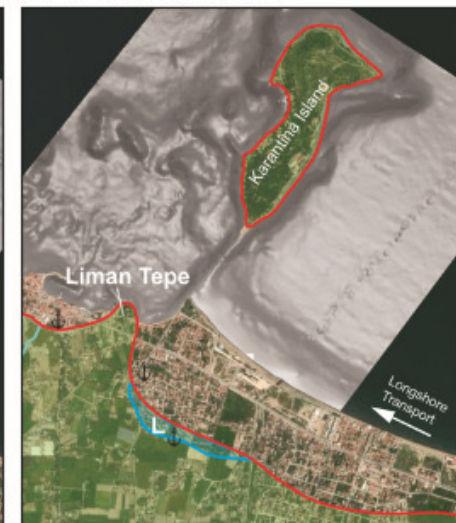
D) 4800 BCE  
Middle Chalcolithic



E) 4000 BCE  
Settlement Hiatus



F) 3000 BCE  
Late Chalcolithic / EBA

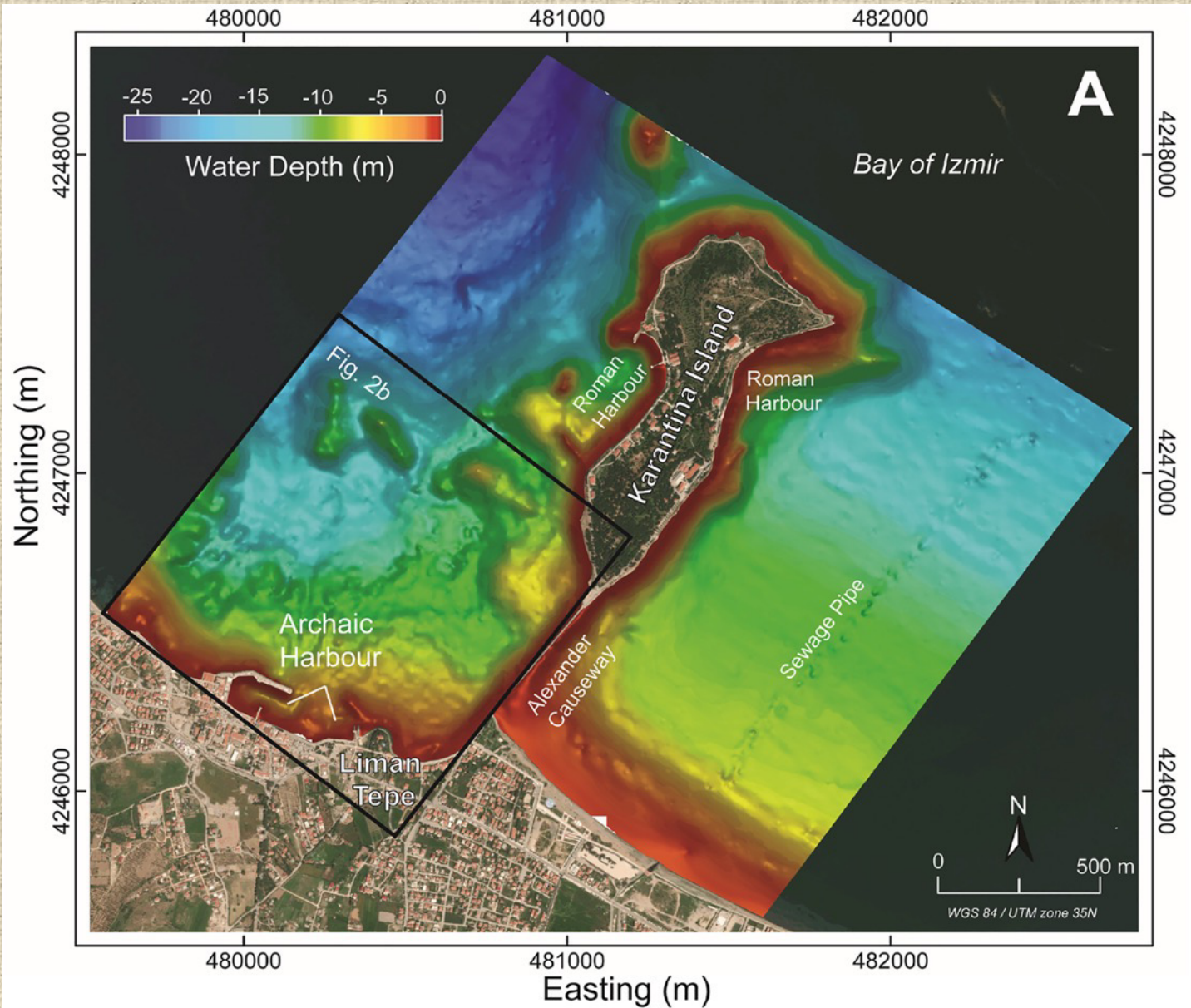


— Paleoshoreline  
— River paleochannel  
— Beachrock

▨ Coastal Lagoon/Wetland  
▨ Buried Beach Ridge/Bar

⚓ Potential Anchorage/Natural Harbour  
--- Kayan et al. (2019) Max. Transgression

# Western Anatolia Neolithic Period



# Western Anatolia Neolithic Period

## Ulucak Höyük

## Stratigraphy



0	Late Roman / Early Byzantian
I	Middle – Late Bronze Age
II a-b	Early Bronze Age
III	Middle Chalcolithic
IV a-IV k	Late Neolithic – Early Chalcolithic (6000-5700/5600 BC )
V a-f	Late Neolithic (6500/6400-6000/5900 BC)
VI	Early Neolithic (7000-6500 BC)

Western Anatolia  
Neolithic Period

Ulucak Höyük

Ulucak Höyük Level VI





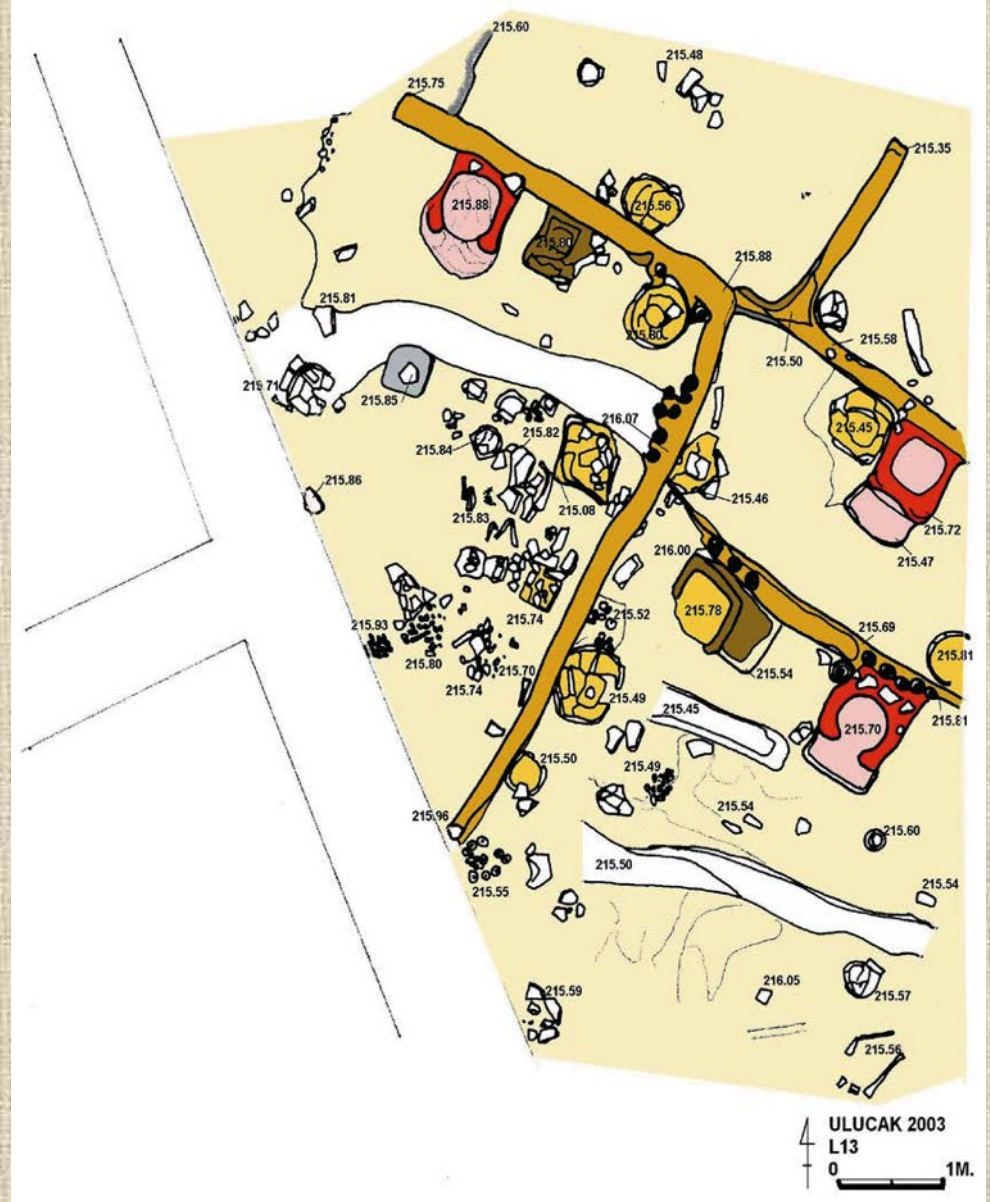
# Western Anatolia Neolithic Period

## Ulucak Höyük

## Ulucak Höyük Level V



Fig. 16 - Va yapı katı L13 alanındaki dal-örge tekniğiyle yapılmış mekânlar.



Western Anatolia  
Neolithic Period

Ulucak Höyük Level V

Ulucak Höyük



Fig. 20 - Vb tabakası yapısının genel görünümü.



Fig. 22 - Vb tabakası ahşap direk yerleri ve işlik alanı.



Fig. 21 - Vb tabakası yapısındaki işlik ve silolar.



Fig. 23 - V. tabakadan hezemeli çanak çömlek örnekleri.

Western Anatolia  
Neolithic Period

Ulucak Höyük



Ulucak Vb Pintadera Examples



Ulucak Vb Idol with textile impression

Ulucak Höyük Level V



Fig. 24 - V. tabaka çanak çömleği.



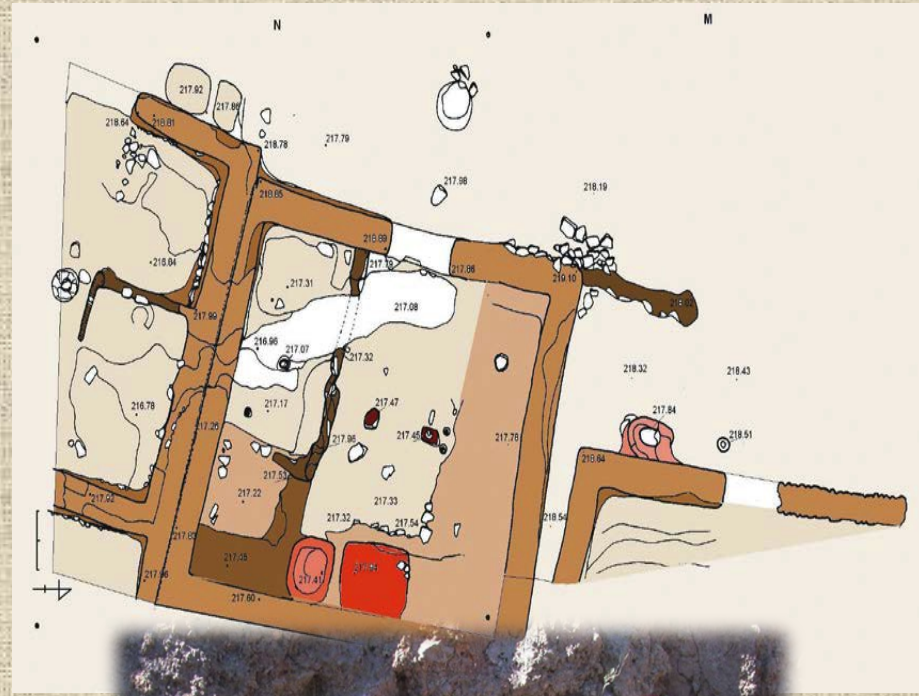
Fig. 25 - V. tabaka için tipik olan tüp tutamaklı çanak çömlek parçaları.

# Western Anatolia Neolithic Period

## Ulucak Höyük



## Ulucak Höyük Level IV



# Western Anatolia Neolithic Period

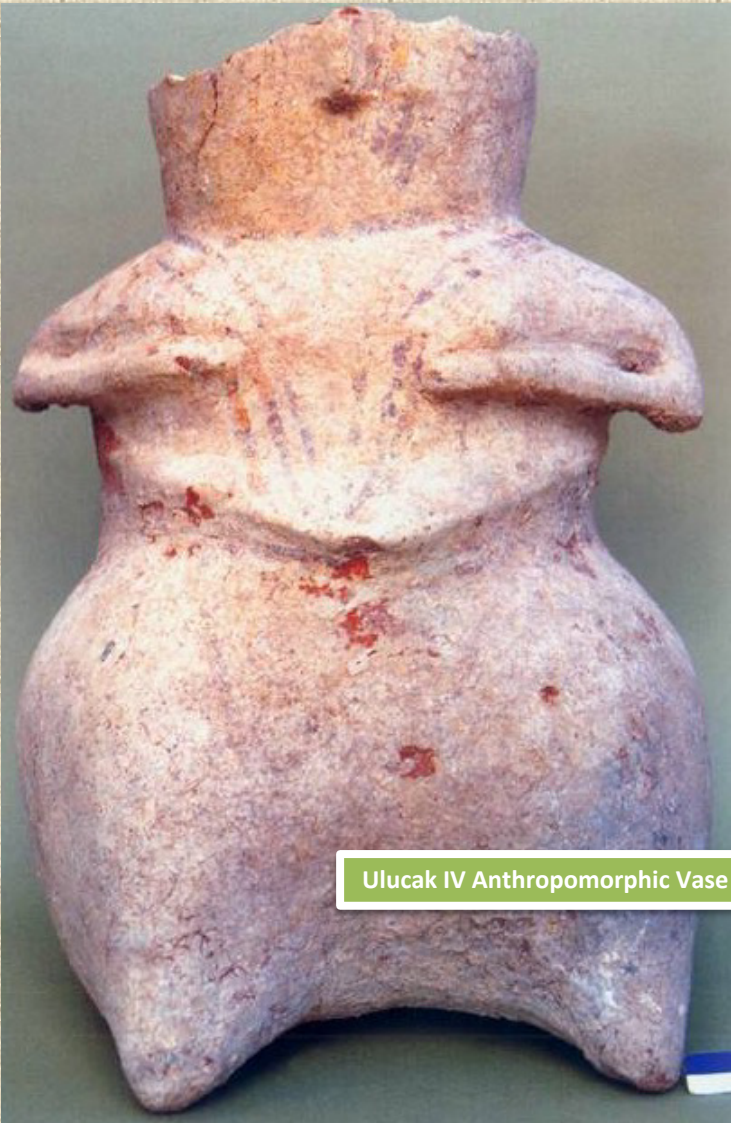
## Ulucak Höyük

### Ulucak Höyük Level IV



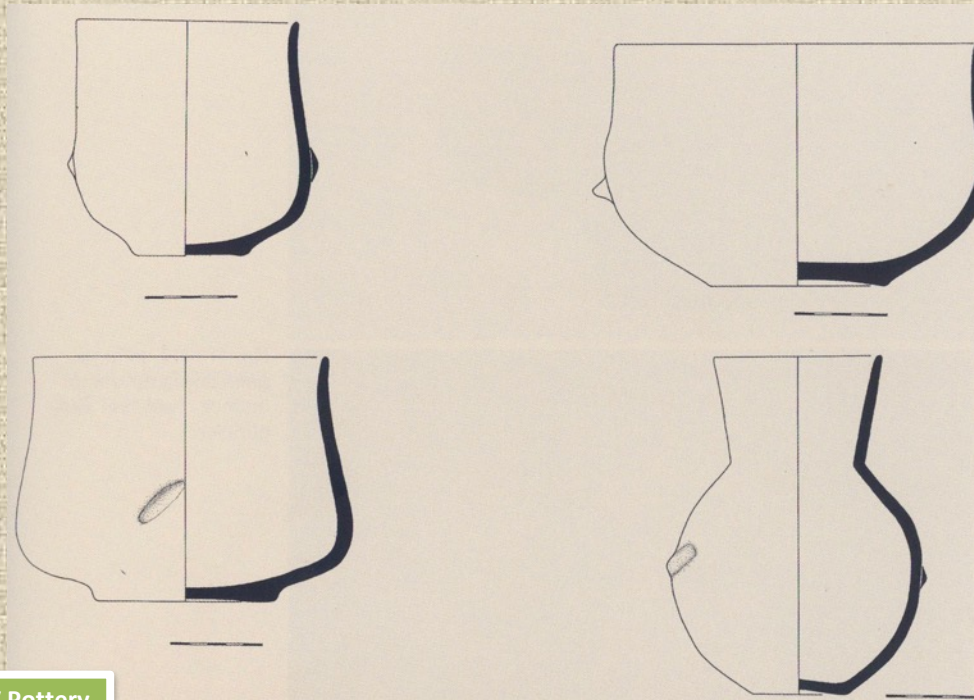
Western Anatolia  
Neolithic Period

Ulucak Höyük

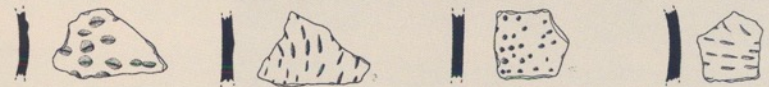
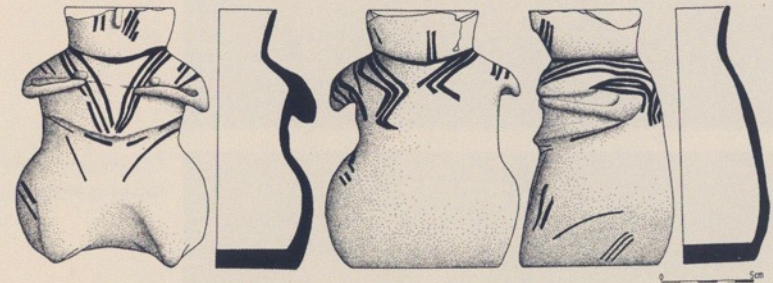


Ulucak IV Anthropomorphic Vase from House 8

Ulucak Höyük Level IV



Ulucak IV Pottery



**Western Anatolia  
Neolithic Period**

**Ulucak Höyük**

**Ulucak Höyük  
Neolithic Pottery**



**Western Anatolia  
Neolithic Period**

**Ulucak Höyük**



Ulucak IV Clay Figurines



Ulucak IV Bone Spatula

**Ulucak Höyük Level IV**

Ulucak IV Sickle Blades



Ulucak IV Flat Axes



Ulucak IV Pintadera





# Western Anatolia Neolithic Period

## Ege Gübre



1-Araptepe 2-Höyücek II 3-Nemrut 4-Yenmiş 5-Yassitepe 6-Arvalya 7-Tepeköy 8-Barbaros 9-Çakallar Tepesi 10-Küçük Yamanlar 11-Nuriye 12-Moralılar 13-Kulaksızlar 14-Çerkestevfikiye 15-Akhisar 16-Refik Aslan 17-Sudeliği Tepe 18-Mersinli 19-Taklantepe 20-Naimtepe 21-Kızılçukur 22-Alibeyli 23-Nuriye 24-Arpalı II 25-Koldere 26-Killiktepe 27-Tavşan Adası 28-Hamidiye 29-Kavaklıkahve 30-Çaltdere 31- Köprüova 32- Kuşçuburun 33- Çine-Tepecik

**Western Anatolia  
Neolithic Period**

**Ege Gbre**



**Western Anatolia  
Neolithic Period**

**Ege Gbre**



# Western Anatolia Neolithic Period

## Ege Gbre

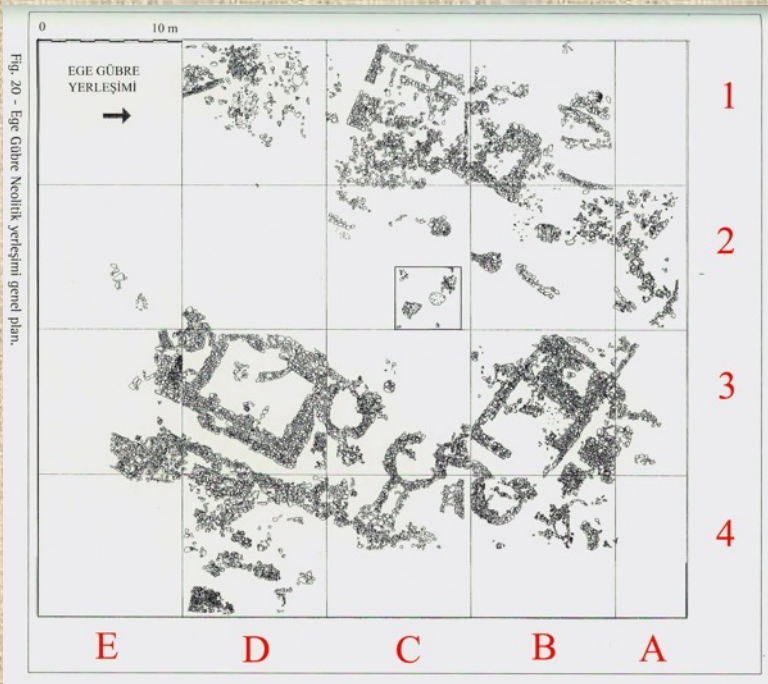


Fig. 20 - Ege Gbre Neolitik yerleşimin genel planı.

## Stratigraphy

Hellenistic Period	Ege Gbre I
Chalcolithic Period	Ege Gbre II
Neolithic Period	Ege Gbre IIIa (Single room structures, two room houses, circular buildings, Late phase periphery wall.)
Neolithic Period	Ege Gbre IIIb (Single room rectangular and circular buildings, Early periphery wall)
Neolithic Period	Ege Gbre IV (Circular buildings)

**Western Anatolia  
Neolithic Period**

**Ege Gbre**

**Circular Buildings  
Level IV**



**Western Anatolia  
Neolithic Period**

**Ege Gbre**

**Level IIIa-b Circular and Rectangular Buildings**



**Wattle-and-daub architecture**

## Western Anatolia Neolithic Period

Ege Gübre



Fig. 6a - Kirmızı astarlı, kahverengi ve gri hamurlu kaplar.



Fig. 6b - Kabartma bezemeli kirmızı astarlı kaplar.

Pottery



Fig. 7 - İp delikli dikey tutamakh kaplar.



Fig. 8 - Kirmızı astarlı impresso kaplar.



Fig. 9 - Kirmızı astarlı impresso kaplar.

Pottery

# Western Anatolia Neolithic Period

Ege Gbre



Fig. 13 - Pişmiş toprak baskı mhr (pintadera).



Fig. 14 - Bolinus brandaris deniz kabuğundan yapılan baskı mhr (pintadera).



Fig. 15 - Kemik deliciler.



Pottery



Figurine

piyette yapılmış

Fig. 11 - Ana tanrıça figürinine ait baş parçası.



Pintadera



Fig. 12 - Pişmiş toprak baskı mhr (pintadera).



## Western Anatolia Neolithic Period

Ege Gbre

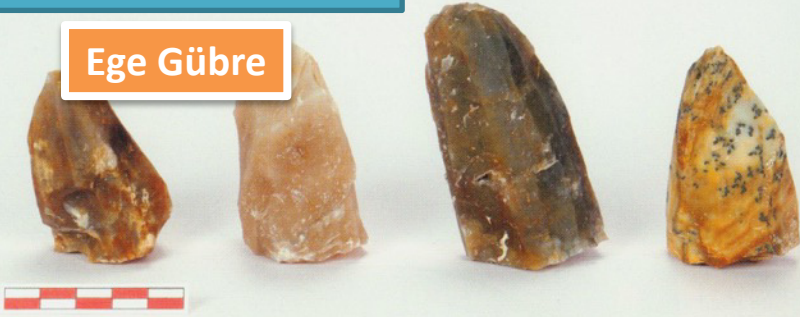


Fig. 18 - akmaktaşı dilgi ekirdekleri.



Fig. 19 - Hocker pozisyonunda doęu-batı ynne yatırılmıř iskelet.

Fig. 16 - Havan ve havanelleri.



Fig. 17a - Farklı renklerde yapılmıř akmaktaşı dilgiler.



Fig. 17b - Tař balta ve keskiler.



# Western Anatolia Neolithic Period

## Yeşilova Höyük

### Stratigraphy

- I. **Late Roman-Early Byzantian**
- II. **Chalcolithic Period** (Levels 1-2)
  1. **Late Chalcolithic**
  2. **Middle Chalcolithic** a, b (4340-4230/4170 BC)
- III. **Neolithic Period** (Levels 1-8)
  - 1.4 (5970-5730 BC)
  - 5.7 (6250-6010 BC)
  8. (6490-6250 BC)

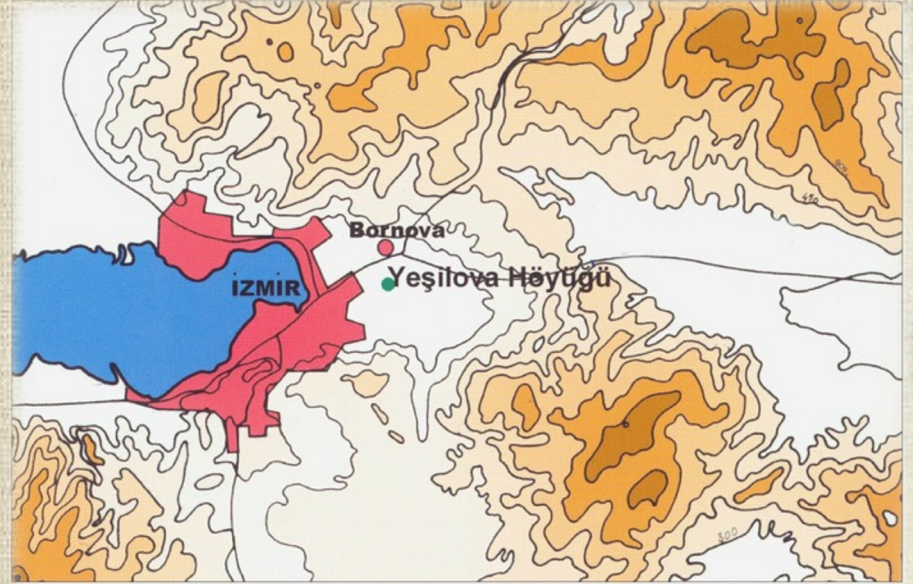


Fig. 1 - Yeşilova Höyüğü'nün İzmir'in içindeki konumu.



Fig. 2 - Yeşilova Höyüğü'nün bulunduğu alanın havadan görünümü

# Western Anatolia Neolithic Period

Yeşilova Höyük



Level III Architecture



# Western Anatolia Neolithic Period

## Yeşilova Höyük

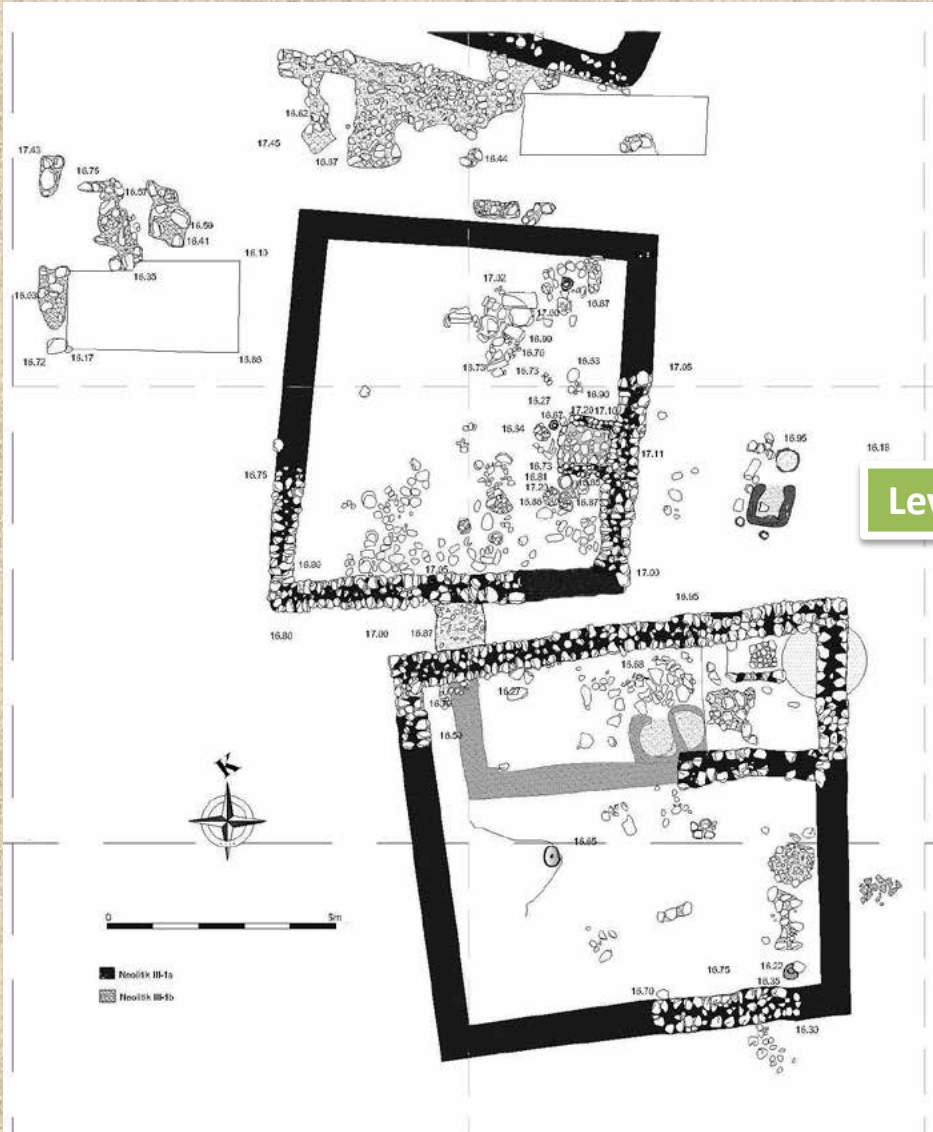


Level III.1 Best Preserved Latest phase architecture

5x6–6x8 m in size houses....

Individual

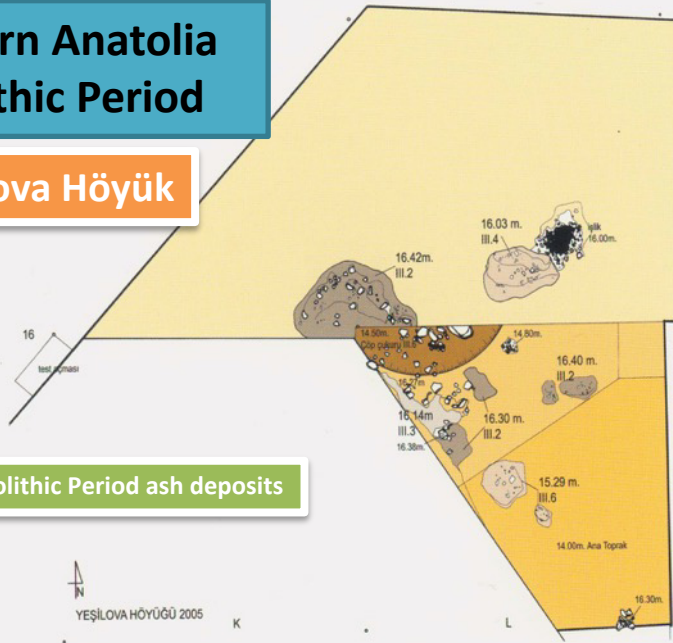
Opening to a courtyard



# Western Anatolia Neolithic Period

## Yeşilova Höyük

Neolithic Period ash deposits



# Western Anatolia Neolithic Period

## Yeşilova Höyük



Fig. 11 - Mermer kap parçaları.



Fig. 12 - Pişmiş toprak figürin ve kemik idol.



Western Anatolia  
Neolithic Period

Yeşilova Höyük



Clay Figurine

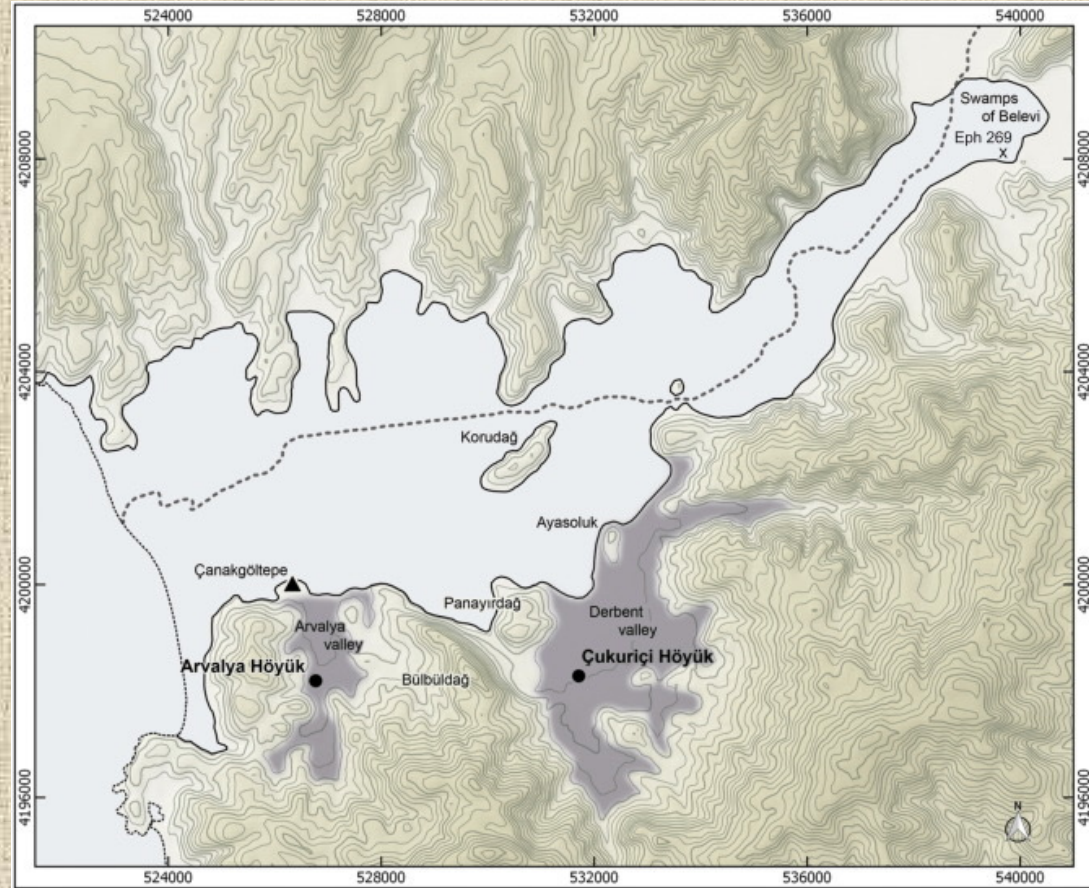


Pintadera



# Western Anatolia Neolithic Period

## Çukuriçi Höyük



- contourlines 25 m
- Küçük Menderes
- present coastline
- prehistoric coastline, 5000 BC  
(after Brückner 2005; Stock 2015)
- floodplains and alluvial fans  
Derbent valley 10 km<sup>2</sup>  
Arvalya valley 3 km<sup>2</sup>
- chert deposit
- tell

0 2 4 6 km

### Küçük Menderes Delta

projection and coordinates: UTM/WGS84 zone 35S  
background and contourlines: SRTM-3



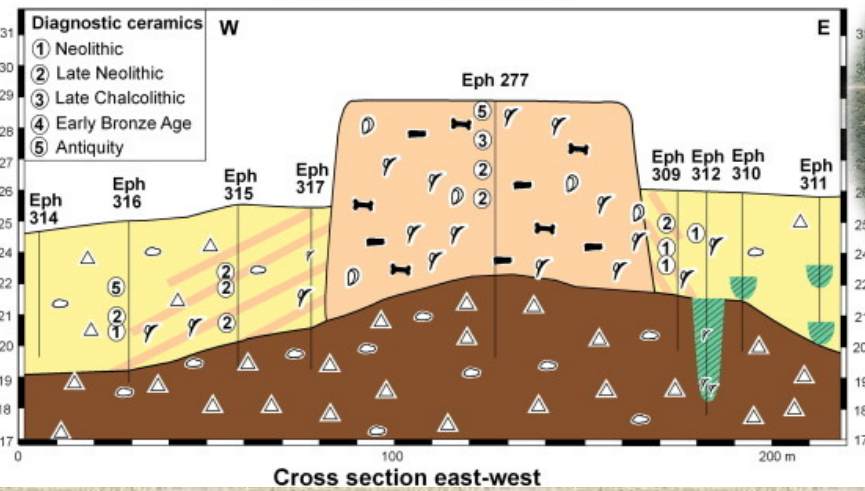
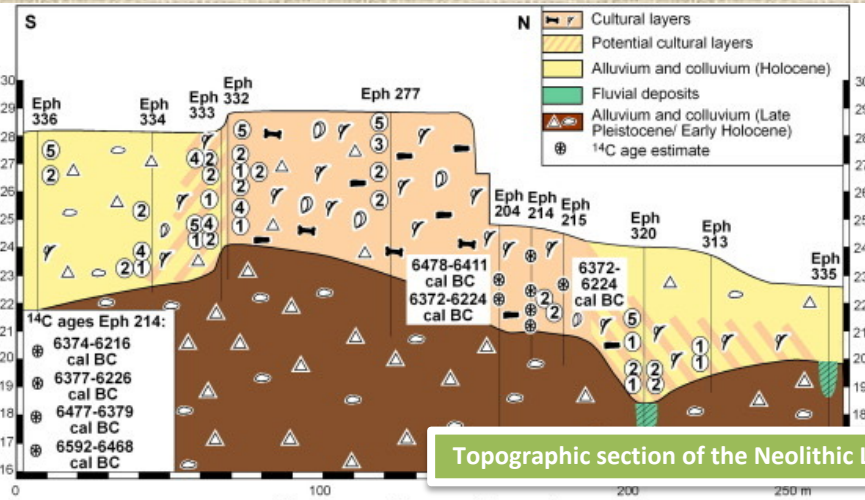


# Western Anatolia Neolithic Period

## Çukuriçi Höyük

### Stratigraphy

- I-II                      **Early Bronze Age II**
- III- IV-V              **Early Bronze Age I**
- VI- VII                 **Late Chalcolithic (3500 BC)**
- VIII                    **Early Chalcolithic (6200-6000 BC)**
- IX                      **Late Neolithic (6400-6200 BC)**

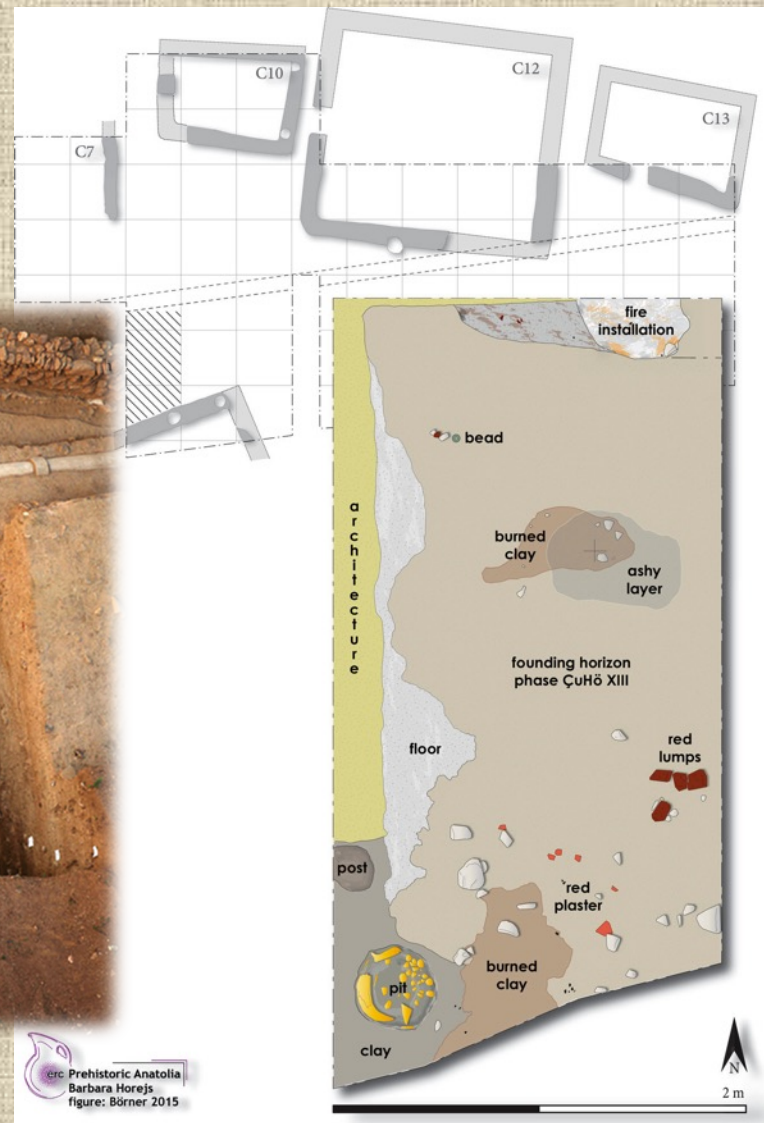


# Western Anatolia Neolithic Period

Çukuriçi Höyük



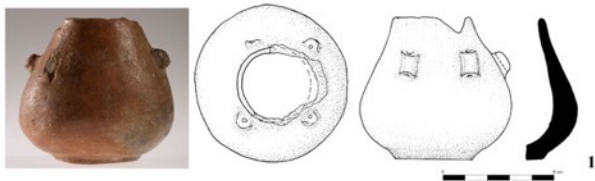
Neolithic Architecture



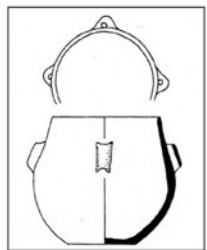
Wattle-and-daub architecture  
Postholes

# Western Anatolia Neolithic Period

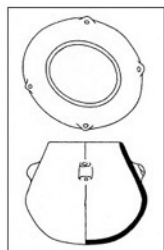
## Çukuriçi Höyük



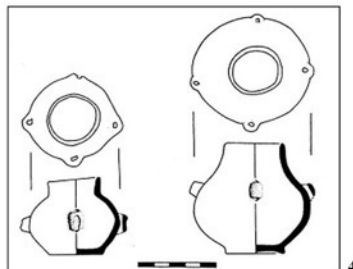
Çukuriçi Höyük: directly from the stamped clay floor (06-165-2)



Bademağacı FN 4-1



Höyücek TD



Ulucak IV

# A 7<sup>TH</sup> MILLENNIUM BC HOUSE COMPLEX OF ÇUKURİÇİ HÖYÜK IN THE LIGHT OF LITHIC ASSEMBLAGE

Barbara Horejs – Bogdana Mić

The prehistoric site of Çukuriçi Höyük is located at the central Aegean coast of Western Turkey. With occupation in Pottery Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age 1 periods, this tell site represents the oldest settlement in the region of ancient Ephesus.

The presented house complex 6 is part of settlement phase IX (ÇuHo IX), dated mainly by pottery wares and types to Neolithic period, in concrete to the second half of 7th millennium. The whole ceramic assemblage is e.g. comparable to the neighbouring sites Ulucak V and Yeşilova III. Due to radiocarbon dates, the previous younger phase ÇuHo VIII has to be dated between 6100 and 6000 cal BC. Therefore, an older dating for phase ÇuHo IX is based on stratigraphical position, pottery analogies with contemporaneous settlements and <sup>14</sup>C-dates of covering phase ÇuHo VIII.

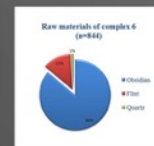
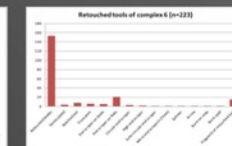
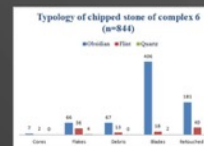
Analysis of lithics of the younger periods at Çukuriçi Höyük showed that obsidian represents the majority in raw materials in comparison to rather scarce usage of flint. Previous results of Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA) by E. Pernicka demonstrate the obsidian provenance of the Aegean island of Melos, while just a few analyzed samples of younger periods are from the central Anatolian obsidian sources in Cappadocia.



### Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA)

Origin of obsidian samples from Çukuriçi is defined with the analytical method of NAA, analyzing trace elements concentrated in volcanic glass to identify the geological source of obsidian. All of 11 analyzed obsidian samples from Complex 6 originate from the Aegean island of Melos (analyses by E. Pernicka, laboratory of Carl-Engelhorn-Zentrum Archäometrie GmbH in Mannheim, Germany).

### Results of Typological Analysis



### Selected Raw Materials – Obsidian and Flint Artifacts from Complex 6



### Technology

The profiles, sections and the width of the blades suggest that the blanks were detached mostly by pressure and in less degree by punch or direct percussion. The dorsal pattern of blades and cores demonstrates that during the knapping process both unidirectional cores (conical and bullet cores) and opposite directional cores for blades were used.

### Conclusions

The Pottery Neolithic house complex 6 in a means of lithic assemblage demonstrates that the great majority of artifacts is made of obsidian. First raw material studies show that this assemblage definitely follows the pattern of other phases of occupation at Çukuriçi Höyük, where obsidian dominates the lithic assemblages, while the rest of chipped stone artifacts are made of flint and very rarely of quartz.

Results of typological analyses allow us to conclude that blade products were the favorably type of tools. The presence of all categories from different stages of debitage process can speak in favor of knapping tools on spot, rather than introducing already finished products to the site, while further excavations will allow us to make conclusions about using of inner and outside space of the house complex 6.

According to raw material studies, imported obsidian from the Aegean island of Melos on the one side and the presence of flint, which differs from low quality local flint on the other side, conclusions about Çukuriçi Höyük in the wide networks of Neolithic exchange can be expected.

### Contact

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**Çukuriçi Höyük and Related Prehistoric Western Anatolia Publications**

<https://epub.oeaw.ac.at/ERC-Prehistoric-anatolia>