CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

INTRODUCTION– *Ian Hodder*

This year the project celebrated its 10-year anniversary. Our work had begun in 1993, and the first major period of excavation by the Cambridge-Stanford team took place in 1995-99. The preparation of this work for publication has now been completed (4 volumes to be published by the BIAA and McDonald Institute). In the meanwhile other teams had also started digging – especially a team from the University of California at Berkeley (BACH – led by Ruth Tringham and Mira Stevanovic) and a team from Poznan in Poland (TP – Team Poznan led by Lech Czerniak and Arek Marciniak). On the West Chalcolithic Mound excavations were conducted under the leadership of Jonathan Last and Catriona Gibson (English Heritage and Wessex Archaeology, UK).

Due to unprecedented circumstances of war in Iraq plans for the 2003 season were curtailed and as such a smaller and shorter season was undertaken. Progress was made however, in our plans to open a 40 x40 m area to the north of the East mound as well as to work under the newly constructed shelter over the South Area which also incorporates the Summit Area first excavated by a team from Thessaloniki (Fig. 1).

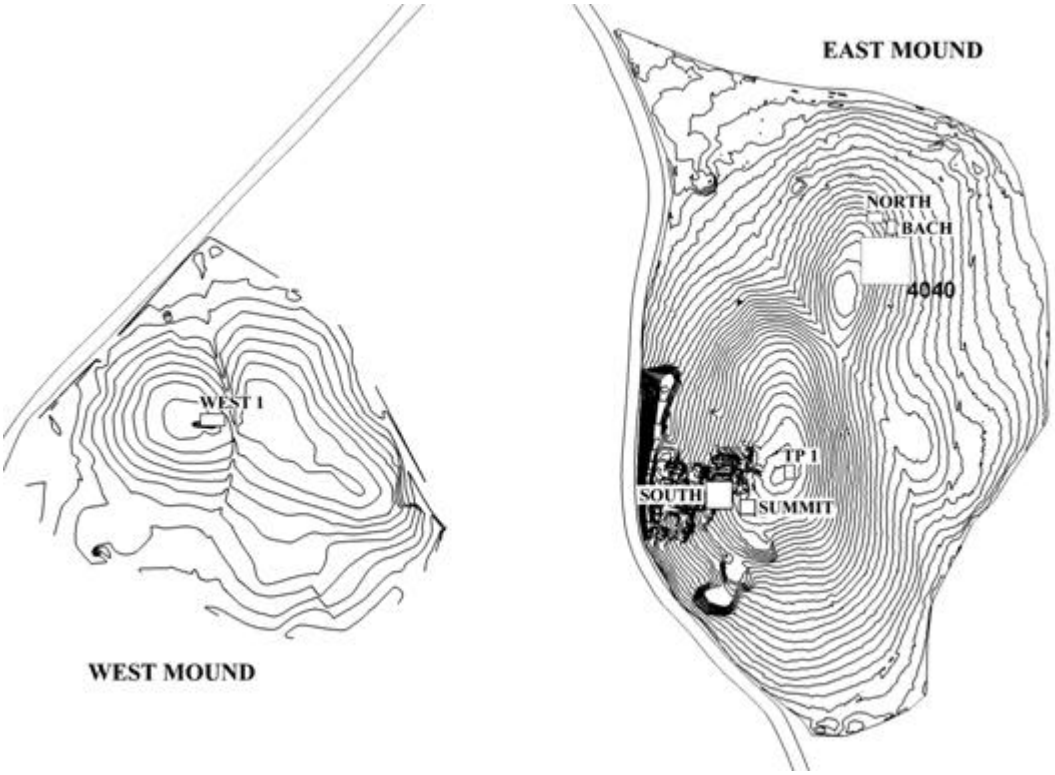

Figure 1: Areas of excavation

Excavation

In returning to excavation after a break for publication, the main Cambridge-Stanford team decided to rather shift gears in terms of its aims in 2003. In our earlier work we had concentrated on individual houses. And the same was true of BACH and TP. We had all focused on the details of specific houses, how they were lived in, re-used and re-built and abandoned. It was time now to return to the bigger picture. Mellaart had excavated large areas in the 1960s, and we needed to return to this larger scale and work on how the site as a whole was organised. He and we had only found houses and areas of refuse. Were these buildings

organised into groups? What was the social geography of the town? Were there bureaucratic or ceremonial centres that regulated the 3000 to 8000 people that lived there? How had the whole thing worked?

In order to examine these questions we decided to return to surface scraping as we had found in 1993-4 that the soil on the top of the mound was very thin. It only needed to be scraped with hoes for the walls of the latest buildings of the site to show up. In fact, by scraping large areas, the overall plan of part of the town could be recovered. So in 2003 we laid out an area 40m x 40m in size adjacent to an area in the northern part of the East Mound where we had previously already scraped and found the plan of about 40 houses.

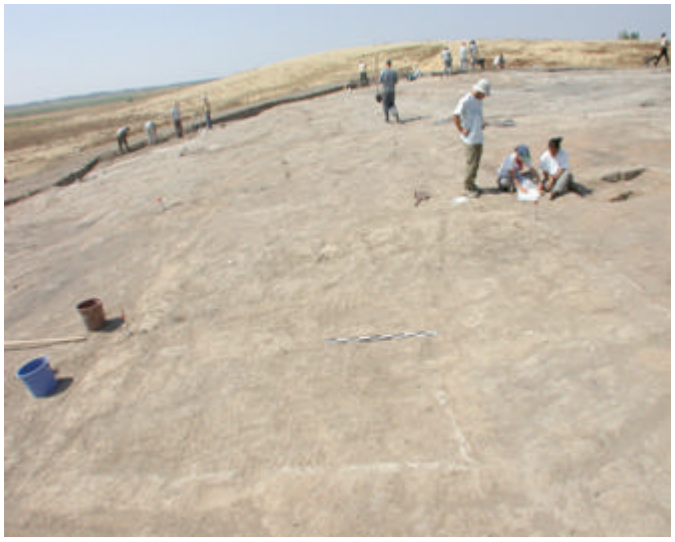

Figure 2: Uncovering Neolithic structures and late burials

We quickly started seeing the layout of more buildings. But we also came across various difficulties. For a start, the 4040 Area extended down the sides of the northern eminence (Fig. 2).But as soon as we got off the crown of the mound, the amount of soil that had to be removed increased, hoes had to be exchanged for heavier tools, and work slowed. Another difficulty was that we kept coming across burials. These were right at the surface of the mound and had been partly destroyed by erosion and soil slip. Their archaeological context was thus insecure. Nevertheless some rich Byzantine and Neolithic graves were discovered. A number of the Byzantine graves contained ceramic and glass vessels (see Fig. 18). But it was the Neolithic burials that were most surprising. One burial pit contained a large number of skeletons, one of which wore a copper armband and another had an alabaster one (see Fig.14). Other Neolithic burials contained stamp seals – the best preserved found so far by the current project. One of these was very remarkable. It looked like a leopard, but with its head broken off. Part of its tail was also missing but curving back to rest on top of the leopard (see Fig. 61).

Figure 3: Late Period-Building 41

Right at the top of the northern area we found the foundations for a large building (Fig. 3). There was no dating material for this but we presume it is Hellenistic, Roman or Byzantine, and of uncertain

function. Hopefully future excavation will find some dating evidence in the foundation trench. The overall plan of the Neolithic buildings, especially when linked up to the earlier scraped area was fascinating (See Fig.9). Definite 'sectors' could be identified. Houses were as usual tightly packed together, but there were gaps which defined clusters of houses (Fig. 4). In fact, these long linear gaps looked like 'streets' or 'alleyways'. They seemed all directed towards the top of the mound. But instead of these alleys leading to public or ceremonial buildings, the top of the mound seemed to have been primarily used for refuse discard or midden. There were some buildings which seemed to have thicker walls, and we hope to excavate these in future years to see if in some way they are distinctive. But for the moment there is little evidence of public spaces or buildings – once again Neolithic Çatalhöyük seems to consist of just houses and midden. The pottery on the surface in the 4040 Area seemed to be mainly from about Level V, although material from other dates was also present.

Figure 4: 4040 Area showing all features identified

Excavations also started in the South Area of the mound. This is where Mellaart had excavated in the 1960s and we had continued excavating there in the 1990s. But each year the snows and rains had caused erosion and damage, and we had covered up our trenches each year to protect them. But over the last year we had constructed a huge shelter which could be completely closed in the winter. This was completed just before the digging season by Atölye Mimarlik. It covered 45m by 27m and created a wonderful even light and a protected environment for excavation, conservation and public display. We have already started putting back reconstructions of the art found by Mellaart so that visitors can understand the site better (Fig. 5). But we also started excavating beneath the shelter, continuing the excavation of Building 10 that had been started by a team from Thessaloniki. In this building we found a bench that may once have had horns inserted into its sides (See Fig. 39).

Figure 5: South Area with reconstruction painting

Other teams working at the site also continued their work. The BACH team completed the excavation of Building 3 by removing the walls and exploring the foundations. Behind the plaster on one of the walls they found an entrance that had been bricked up. This suggests that entrance into buildings at Çatalhöyük was not always through the roof – sometimes there was a door at ground level, at least in some phases of occupation of buildings (See Fig. 22). The TP excavations on the top of the main mound had been dealing for years with Byzantine burials and Roman features. Finally their patience was rewarded this year by a most remarkable find. After excavating through some very exiguous late Neolithic buildings, they came across what we think may be a wonderfully preserved collapsed roof! We had seen broken bits of roof in some earlier excavations – especially in Building 3. But this one seemed to be very well preserved (See Fig. 27). Lying at a sharp angle as a result of its fall, it consisted of thick layers of plaster interbedded with occupation deposits. Excavation of this next year will give an important and full picture of what activities took place on the roofs of the Çatalhöyük houses – at least in the warmer summer months.

Other activities

The project was honoured to host a visit by Nadir Avci, Director General of the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism and his assistant Ílhan Kaymaz (Fig. 6), for a formal opening of the South Area shelter. The event was also attended by local politicians from Çumra and Konya and covered by local and national press. The project was hailed as a positive contribution to the Konya region and much support was voiced for the work of the project in its international character and the number of visitors the site attracts.

We also played host to about 70 school children from Istanbul, Konya, Çumra and Küçükköy. A day long event with the children taking part in many on-site activities was organised by TEMPER (Fig. 7). TEMPER (Training, Education, Management and Prehistory in the Mediterranean) is a Mediterranean-wide heritage project that involves six partner institutions. Its aims over a two and half long period funded by the European Union is to raise awareness of the importance of the prehistoric heritage of the European

Mediterranean and to encourage best practice in site management and produce educational programs to encourage school children and adults to visit the sites and to develop an interest in prehistory at national curriculum level.

Towards the end of the season our newly established Geomatics team organised the use of a portable Cyrax® 2500 3D Laser Scanner (Fig. 8). The scanning equipment was generously loaned by Cyra Technologies through their parent company Leica Geosystems and the professional geomatic experience was provided by Plowman Craven & Associates, UK, to whom we are very grateful. This equipment enabled us to record Neolithic buildings at Çatalhöyük in a way that has been impossible in the past. With this 3D technology our plans for the future is for a virtual Çatalhöyük building to be accessed on the web with spatial information. Towards this end we are radically updating our database into a truly relational environment and to provide a fully integrated, updated in real time, 'live' database linked to spatial and image data that is accessible to all of our team from any part of the globe regardless of operating systems.

Finally, as in previous years the Thames Water Scholarship to assist young Turkish archaeologists was awarded. The three successful candidates are: Nurcan Yalman with assistance towards her PhD at Istanbul University in Ethnoarchaeology which involves attending some lectures at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London. Gunes Duru also at Istanbul Universit and also to attend classes at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London and, Meral Atasagun from Selcuk University to attend an English language class in London to help her in her Masters studies.

Last years candidates successfully completed their chosen courses and will submit short reports on their research which will be posted on the project web site.

Acknowledgements

The project works under the auspices of the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara, with a permit from the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The project is grateful to Nadir Avci and to our temsilci Belma Kulaçoglu.

Much support of the project is provided by politicians and officials in the local town of Çumra, especially the Belediye Baskani Zeki Türker and the Kaymakam Osman Taskan. Much gratitude is also due to Erdogan Erol, the Director of Konya Museums.

The main sponsors are Koçbank and Boeing. Our long term sponsor is Shell, and other sponsors are Thames Water and IBM. In Britain support has been provided by the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, and the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara. In collaboration with the Museum of London Services we had field support from the Museum of London Archaeology Service and IT support from the Museum of London. Much research support is provided by a number of UK universities: the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, University of Cardiff, University of Sheffield and University of Nottingham. In America funding has been received from Stanford University, the National Science Foundation, including the Research Experience for Undergraduates programme, the U.C. Berkeley Archaeological Research Facility and MACTIA. Generous private donations have been made by John Coker. In Poland thanks are due to the University of Poznan, and the Polish Academy of Science. Other support is provided by the Friends of Çatalhöyük and the Turkish Friends of Çatalhöyük, and we are grateful as ever to Jimmy and Arlette Mellaart. Special thanks is extended to Ömer Koç for his continued support of the project.

Finally the team would like to thank and wish all the very best to Melih Pekperdahci, our devoted camp manager since 2001. We will miss him but hopefully this will not be goodbye as in the tradition of the camp managers job which was passed on to Melih from his brother Tolga, the job remains in the family and passes on to his cousin Levent Özer who will join us in 2004.

RAPORU GIRISI – *Ian Hodder*

Proje bu yil 10. yildönümünü kutlamistir. Çalismalarimiz 1993 yilinda baslamis olup kazilarin ilk önemli bölümü 1995-1999 yillari arasinda Cambridge-Stanford takimi tarafindan gerçeklestirilmistir. Bu çalismalarin yayinlanmasina yönelik hazirliklar tamamlanmis olup, 4 ciltlik çalisma Ankara Ingiliz Arkeoloji Enstitüsü ile McDonald Enstitüsü tarafindan yayinlanacaktir. Bu çalismalar sürerken baska ekipler de kazi çalismalarina katilmislardi—özellikle, Ruth Tringham ve Mira Stevanovic yönetimindeki Berkeley Üniversitesi BACH ekibi ile Lech Czerniak ve Arek Marciniak tarafindan yönetilen Poznan Polonya TP ekibi. Kalkolitik Bati Höyügündeki kazilar ise Jonathan Last ve Catriona Gibson tarafindan yönetilen Ingiliz Mirasi ve Wessex Arke oloji kaynakli ekip tarafindan yürütülmekteydi.

Irak'taki savasin dogurdugu ön görülmesi mümkün olmayan kosullar sebebiyle 2003 sezonu önceden planlanandan daha kisa sürmek ve daha dar kapsamli olmak durumunda kalmistir. Ancak yine de Dogu höyügünün kuzeyinde kalan 40 x 40 metrelik alanin açilmasi ve ilk kez Selanik'ten gelen bir ekip tarafindan kazilmis olan Zirve bölgesini de kapsayan Güney alaninin üzerini örten koruyucu çatinin yapilmasi konusudaki planlarimiz dogrultusunda ilerleme kaydedilmistir (Figür. 1).

Kazilar

Yayin çalismalari sebebiyle verilen aradan sonra kazilara geri dönen Cambridge-Stanford takimi 2003 hedefleri konusunda bir nevi vites degisikligi yapmayi uygun görmüstür. Önceki çalismalarimizda tek tek binalara odaklanmistik, ki ayni sey BACH ve TP ekiplerinin çalismalari için de dogrudur. Her ekip evlerin detaylari üzerinde yogunlasarak, bunlarin ne sekilde kullanildigi, yenilendigi, yeniden insa edildigi ve terkedildigi gibi konularla ilgilenmisti. Simdi ise daha büyük resme geri dönme zamani gelmisti. 1960'larda Mellaart genis alanlarda kazilar yapmisti. Bizim de bu büyük ölçege geri dönmemiz ve yerlesmenin bütün olarak nasil organize edildigi üzerine çalismamiz gerekiyordu. Gerek biz, gerek de Mellaart sadece evler ve çöplük alanlari bulmustuk. Bu yapilar belirli gruplar halinde mi organize edilmisti? Yerlesmenin sosyal cografyasi nasildi? Burada yasayan 3000 ila 8000 kisiyi yöneten bürokratik ya da törensel merkezler var miydi? Bütün bu sistem nasil isliyordu?

Bu gibi sorularin üzerine egilmek için yüzey siyirma yöntemine dönmeye karar verdik. 1993-4 sezonlarindan ögrenmis oldugumuz üzere höyügün yüzeyindeki toprak çok inceydi. En geç döneme ait binalarin duvarlarinin ortaya çikmasi için yüzeyin kazmalarla siyrilmasi yeterliydi. Genis alanlarin siyrilmasi ile yerlesmenin bir kisminin planini çikarmak mümkündü. Bu sebeple 2003 yilinda, Dogu höyügün kuzeyinde yer alan ve daha önce yüzeyini siyirmak suretiyle 40 kadar evin planini çikardigimiz bölgenin yaninda bulunan 40 x 40 metrelik bir alani ele aldik.

Çalismaya baslar baslamaz baska binalarin planlarini görebilmeye basladik. Ancak farkli zorluklarla da karsilastik. Öncelikle 40 x 40'lik alan kuzey yükseltisinin yanindan asagiya dogru uzaniyordu. Ancak höyügün tepesinden asagiya dogru yöneldigimiz andan itibaren atilmasi gereken toprak miktari artti ve çapalarin daha agir is aletleriyle degistirilmesi ile birlikte is yavasladi (Figür. 2). Diger bir zorluk ise sürekli gömülerle karsilasmamizdi. Bunlar höyügün yüzeyinde idi ve toprak kaymasi ve erozyon sonucu kismen bozulmuslardi. Dolayisiyla arkeolojik baglamlari güvenli degildi. Yine de Bizans dönemine ve Neolitik'e ait zengin bazi gömülere rastlandi. Bazi Bizans gömüleri seramik ve cam buluntular içeriyordu (Figür. 18) Ancak en sasirtici olanlar Neolitik gömülerdi. Gömü çukurlarindan bir tanesi pek çok iskelet barindiriyordu. Bu iskeletlerden bir tanesi bakirdan, digeri ise 'alabaster' bir bilezik tasiyordu (Figür.14) Diger neolitik gömülerden su ana kadar kazi ekibi tarafindan bulunan en iyi korunmus mühürler ele geçti ki bunlardan bir tanesi özellikle dikkate degerdi. Bu mühür kafa kismi kopmus bir leopari andiriyordu. Kuyruk bölümü ise, bir kismi eksik olmakla beraber, leoparin geri kalan bedeninin üzerine dogru kivriliyordu (Figür.61).

Kuzey alaninin tam üzerinde büyük bir yapinin temellerini bulduk (Figür. 3). Yapiyi tarihlemeye yarayacak bir bulgu olmamakla birlikte, islevi belirsiz olan bu yapinin Helenistik, Roma ya da Bizans dönemine ait oldugunu varsayiyoruz. Umuyoruz ki ilerideki kazilar bu temel çukurunda tarihlemeye yarayacak bulgulari

ortaya çikaracaktir. Neolitik binalarin genel planinin, özellikle önceden yüzeyi siyrilan alanlarla karsilastirildiginda, son derece ilginç oldugu ve belirgin "sektörler"in tanimlanabildigi görüldü (Figür. 6). Evler her zaman oldugu gibi sikisik biçimde yapilmisti ancak aralarda ev gruplarini tanimlayan bosluklar vardi. Bu uzun dogrusal bosluklar "cadde" ya da "ara sokak" gibi gözüküyordu. Hepsi höyügün tepesine yönelmis gibiydi (Figür. 4). Ancak bu sokaklarin kamusal ya da törensel binalara açilmasi gibi bir durumun yerine, höyügün tepesi temelde çöplük olarak kullaniliyor gibi gözüküyordu. Bazi binalarin duvarlari digerlerinden daha kalin gözüküyordu. Bunlarin digerlerinden farkli binalar olup olmadigini anlamak için gelecekte bu binalari kazmayi umuyoruz. Ne var ki, su anda kamusal alanlarin ya da binalarin varligina dair ortada kanit yoktur. Neolitik Çatalhöyük halihazirda sadece evlerden ve çöplüklerden olusuyor gibi gözükmektedir. 40 x 40'lik alanin yüzeyindeki çanak-çömlek genelde V. tabakaya ait olmakla birlikte, diger tarihlere ait materyal de bulunmaktadir.

Höyügün Güney alaninda da kazilar baslamistir. Burasi Mellaart'in 1960'larda kazdigi bölgedir. Biz de bu bölgede 1990'larda kazi yapmayi sürdürdük. Ancak her yil kar ve yagmur erozyona ve tahribata yol açti ve her yil açmalarimizi koruma amaçli olarak kapatmak zorunda kaldik. Ne var ki, geçtigimiz yil içerisinde kis aylarinda tamamen kapatilabilen bir koruyucu çati insa ettirdik. Atölye Mimarlik tarafindan yapilan ve kazi sezonundan hemen önce tamamlanan bu çati, 45 x 27 metrelik bir alani kapliyor ve son derece güzel ve homojen bir isik saglamanin yani sira, korunakli bir kazi, koruma ve ziyaret ortami yaratiyor. Halihazirda Mellaart tarafindan bulunan sanatin rekonstrüksiyonlarini ziyaretçilerin yerlesmeyi daha iyi anlayabilmeleri amaciyla tekrar yerlerine yerlestirmeye baslamis bulunuyoruz (Figür. 5). Dahasi, çatinin altindaki alanda, daha önce Selanik'ten bir ekibin kazisina baslamis oldugu 10 numarali evin kazisina da yeniden basladik. Bu binada bir zamanlar iki tarafina boynuzlar yerlestirilmis olmasi mümkün gözüken bir bank bulduk (Figür. *).

Yerlesmede çalisan diger ekipler de çalismalarini sürdürdüler. BACH takimi 3 nolu binanin duvalarini kaldirdi, temellerini arastirdi ve böylelikle bu binanin kazisi tamamlandi. Duvarlardan birisindeki sivanin arkasinda tuglayla kapatilmis bir giris buldular. Bu da Çatalhöyük'teki binalara girisin her zaman çatidan olmamis olabilecegini, bazen, en azindan yerlesilen binalarin bazi fazlarinda, yer seviyesinde kapi bulunabildigini gösterdi (Figür.22). TP kazilari geçtigimiz yillarda ana höyügün tepesindeki Bizans gömüleri ve Roma yapilariyla ugrasmaktaydi. Nihayet gösterdikleri sabir bu yil ürününü son derece dikkat çekici bir buluntu ile verdi. Oldukça karisik geç Neolitik yapilarin kazilmasinin ardindan, son derece iyi korunmus bir çati oldugunu düsündügümüz kalintilara rastlandi. Daha önceki kazilarda, özellikle 3 nolu binada, bazi kirik çati parçalarina rastlamistik. Ancak bu seferki kalintinin çok iyi korunmus oldugu görünüyordu (Figür.27). Düsme sonucu dik bir açiyla yatmis olan çati, yerlesime ait dolgu ile karismis kalin siva tabakalarindan olusuyordu. Önümüzdeki yil bu buluntunun kazilmasi ile Çatalhöyük evlerinde, en azindan sicak yaz aylarinda, çatida ne gibi aktivitelerin gerçeklestirildiginin tam olarak anlasilmasi mümkün olacak.

Diger Etkinlikler

Figure 6: Tour in Building 5

Güney alanindaki koruyucu çatinin resmi açilisini yapmak üzere Çatalhöyük'e gelen Kültür ve Turizm Bakanligi Genel Direktörü Nadir Avci ile yardimcisi Ilhan Kaymaz'in ziyaretinden onur duyduk (Figür. 6). Konya'dan ve Çumra'dan gelen yerel siyasetçilerin de yer aldigi açilis yerel ve ulusal basinda yer buldu. Konya bölgesi için önemli bir katki oldugu ifade edilen proje büyük destek gördü ve çalismalarin uluslararasi niteliginden ve yerlesmenin çektigi ziyaretçi sayisindan övgüyle söz edildi.

Bu yil ayrica Istanbul, Konya, Çumra ve Küçükköy'den gelen 80 kadar ögrenciye ev

sahipligi yaptik (Figür. 7). TEMPER tarafindan düzenlenen bir günlük organizasyon sirasinda çocuklar pek çok etkinlikte yer aldi. TEMPER (Akdeniz Havzasinda Prehistorya Egitim ve Yönetimi) Akdeniz havzasina yayilan ve alti kurumun ortak katilimiyla gerçeklesen bir kültürel miras projesidir. Avrupa Birligi tarafindan finanse edilen ve iki buçuk yillik bir zaman zarfina yayilan bu proje, Avrupa Akdenizi'nin prehistorik mirasinin önemine dair bir bilinç uyandirmayi, yerlesme yönetiminde en iyi uygulamalari yayginlastirmayi, prehistorik yerlesmelerin ziyaretini arttirmak amaciyla ögrencilerin ve yetiskinlerin egitimine yönelik programlar gelistirmeyi, ve prehistoryaya yönelik ilginin ulusal egitim programlari boyutunda gelistirilmesini saglamayi amaçlamaktadir.

Figure 7: TEMPER -Education programme

Sezonun sonuna dogru yeni olusturdugumuz Jeomatik takimimiz, Cyrax® 2500 Üç Boyutlu Tasinabilir Lazer Tarayici'nin kullanimini organize etmistir (Figür 8). Tarama aleti Cyra Technologies sirketinin sahip kurulusu olan Leica Geosystems tarafindan projemize ödünç verilmis olup, profesyonel jeomatik deneyimi Plowman Craven & Associates, Birlesik Krallik tarafindan saglanmistir. Bu kuruluslara mütesekkiriz, zira bu ekipman Çatalhöyük'teki Neolitik yapilarin geçmiste mümkün olmamis olan bir biçimde kaydedilmesini olasi kilmistir. Bu üç boyutlu teknoloji sayesinde gelecekteki planimiz internet üzerinden ulasilabilecek ve mekansal bilgilerle donatilmis sanal bir Çatalhöyük evi olusturmaktir. Bu amaca yönelik olarak veritabanimizi radikal biçimde yenileyerek iliskisel bir ortam haline getiriyoruz. Böylelikle, tamamen engetre edilmis, çalismalarla es zamanli olarak güncellenen, mekansal ve görsel bilgilerle donatilmis ve dünyanin neresinde olurlarsa olsunlar kullanim sistemlerinden de bagimsiz olarak tüm ekip elemanlari tarafindan ulasilabilecek bir veritabani olusturmus olacagiz.

Figure 8: 3D laser scanning Building 5

Son olarak, geçtigimiz yillarda oldugu gibi genç Türk arkeologlarina çalismalarinda yardimci olmayi amaçlayan Thames Water Burslari verildi. Burs alan üç basarili aday sunlardir: Etnoarkeoloji alaninda Istanbul Üniversitesi'nden Nurcan Yalman doktorasina yönelik olarak University College London'daki Arkeoloji Enstitüsü'nde derslere katildi. Istanbul Teknik Üniversitesi'nden Günes Duru da ayni kurumda derslere katildi. Selçuk Üniversitesi'nden Meral Atasagun yüksek lisans çalismalarina yönelik olarak Londra'da ingilizce lisan kurslarina katildi.

Geçtigimiz yilin adaylari seçmis olduklari dersleri basariyla tamamladilar. Çalismalari üzerine sunacaklari kisa raporlar projenin internet sitesinde yayinlanacaktir.

Tesekkürler

Proje Ankara Ingiliz Arkeoloji Enstitüsü himayesi altinda ve Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Kültür ve Turizm Bakanligi'nin izniyle çalismaktadir. Projemiz Nadir Avci'ya ve bu yilki temsilcimiz Belma Kulaçoglu'na mütesekkirdir.

Proje, yerel siyasetçiler ve görevlilerin, özellikle de Belediye Baskani Zeki Türker ve Kaymakam Osman Taskan'in destegini görmektedir. Konya Müzesi Direktörü Erdogan Erol'a da ayrica tesekkür borçluyuz.

Ana sponsorlarimiz Koçbank ve Boeing'dir. Uzun vadeli sponsorumuz Shell, diger sponsorlarimiz ise Thames Water ve IBM'dir. Ingiltere'den McDonald Arkeoloji Arastirma Enstitüsü ile Ankara Ingiliz Arkeoloji Enstitüsü tarafindan destekleniyoruz. Londra Müzesi Arkeoloji Hizmetleri'nden saha destegi, Londra Müzesi'nden de bilgi teknolojileri konusunda destek görüyoruz. Arastirma destegi gördügümüz çesitli Ingiliz Üniversiteleri sunlardir: University College London, Arkeoloji Enstitüsü; Cardiff Üniversitesi; Sheffield Üniversitesi; Nottingham Üniversitesi. Amerika'dan mali destek su kurumlar tarafindan saglanmistir: Santford Üniversitesi, (Lisans Ögrencileri Için Arastirma Deneyimi Programi da dahil olmak üzere) Ulusal Bilim Vakfi (NSF), Kaliforniya Berkeley Üniversitesi Arkeolojik Arastirma Birimi, ve MACTIA. Ayrica John Coker projeye bonkör bireysel bagislarda bulunmustur. Polonya'da ise tesekkürlerimiz Poznan Üniversitesi ve Polonya Bilimler Akademisi'nedir. Diger destekçiler Çatalhöyük Dostlari Dernegi ve Türkiye Çatalhöyük Dostlari Dernegi'dir. James ve Arlette Mellaart'a her zaman oldugu gibi mütesekkiriz. Proje'ye gösterdigi süregelen destek için Ömer Koç'a özellikle tesekkür ederiz.

THE FIELD TEAM 2003

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EXCAVATION OF THE 4040 AREA – *Joann Lyon & Jeremy Taylor*

Contributions by Jon Sygrave and Ulrike Krotscheck

Cambridge-Stanford Team

Supervised by: Joann Lyon and Jeremy Taylor

Site Assistants: Reed Adam, Pia Andersson, Serdar Cengiz, Eda Cizioglu, Dan Contreras, Güner Coskünsu, Cassandra Cueller, Raksha Dave, Bleda During, Vahit Tursun, Günes Dürü, Gudmunder Jonsson, Hüseyin Kamalak, Ulrike Krotscheck, Asli Kutsal, Sophie Lamb, Jon Sygrave, Ali Türkcan, Emma Twigger, Nathanial Van Vallkenburgh (Parker), Selcen Yalçin, Lisa Yeomans, Mehmet Yürük, Candemir Zoroglu.

Abstract

Between the 1st of July 2003 and the 14th of August 2003 an international team of archaeologists conducted an extensive surface excavation of an area measuring 40m by 40m to the north of the East mound of Çatalhöyük. The aim of the seasons work was to expose, through surface scraping, the underlying Neolithic and later deposits similar to the work conducted in 1993 –94 (Matthews, R. 1994). The excavation was therefore intended to both compliment and add to the earlier 'scrape area', carried out just to the north of the 4040 area. Only limited and localised excavation took place, the main aim being to map archaeological deposits and create an overall plan, with the intention of identifying possible areas for focused excavation during forthcoming seasons. For this reason interpretation and dating of any archaeological features must be seen as provisional.

The investigation revealed a range of different archaeological features, which are thought to date mostly to the Neolithic with some Classical, Byzantine/Roman or Hellenistic periods represented. A number of burials were exposed, most of which were single interments of late periods at random locations across the area, but a few were also Neolithic.

Post-Neolithic structures were exposed at the crest of the area towards the west and southwest of the 4040. The most complete building measures14m square, numbered Building 41. The structure was identified by a series of wall foundations and associated wall collapse along the building's eastern outer edge. Five spaces were identified within Building 41 with traces of a hard gypsum-type plaster floor in 2 small rooms. The overall plan of the Neolithic buildings, especially when linked up to the earlier scraped area appear to define 'sectors'. Houses were as usual tightly packed together but groups of buildings seem to have been defined by at least two linear open areas of varying widths, that have been referred to as possible 'streets' or alley ways, running east-west. They seemed all directed towards the top of the mound. But instead of these alleys leading to public or ceremonial buildings, the top of the mound seemed to have been primarily used for refuse discard or midden.

Özet

1 Temmuz ve 14 Agustos 2003 tarihleri arasinda uluslararasi bir arkeoloji ekibi Çatalhöyük'te Dogu höyügün kuzeyinde 40 x 40 metrelik bir alan üzerinde genis çapli yüzey kazilari gerçeklestirmistir. Bu sezonki kazilarin amaci, 1993-1994 yillarinda yapilan çalismalarin bir benzeri olan yüzey siyirmasi yöntemiyle höyügün üzerindeki Neolitik yapilari ve daha geç dolgulari gün yüzüne çikarmakti. Bu sebeple kazilarin, 4040'in kuzeyinde kalan ve daha önce yüzeyi kazinan alana (Roger Matthews, Archive Report) eklenir biçimde gerçeklestirilmesi planlanmistir. Sinirli ve bölgesel olarak

gerçeklestirilen kazilarin temel amaci, önümüzdeki yillarda üzerine egilinmesi olasi bölgeleri tanimlamaya yönelik olarak, arkeolojik dolgularin planinin çikarilmasi olmustur. Bu yüzden, buradaki arkelojik ögelerin tarihlenmesi ve yorumu geçici olarak görülmelidir.

Bu çalisma, bazi Klasik, Bizans/Roma ve Helenistik dönemlerin de temsil edilmesine ragmen, genelde Neolitik oldugu düsünülen farkli arkeolojik ögeler ortaya çikarmistir. Ortaya çikarilan gömülerin pek çogu bu alan üzerinde gelisi güzel yayilmis olan, daha geç dönemlere ait tekil gömüler olmakla birlikte, birkaçi Neolitik döneme aittir.

Neolitik sonrasi yapilar, 4040'in bati ve güney-batisinda kalan bölgede ortaya çikarilmistir. En bütün halde bulunan 14 metrekarelik yapi, 41 nolu bina olarak adlandirilmistir. Bu yapi, bir seri duvar temelleri ve yapinin en dogu kisminda kalan duvar çöküntüsü ile tanimlanmistir. 41 nolu binanin içinde, sert alçitasi türü sivali taban izleri bulunan iki küçük oda dahil, 5 mekan tanimlanmistir. Neolitik binalarin genel plani, özellikle önceden yüzeyi kazinan alanla baglandiginda, belirli "sektörler" tanimlar gibi gözükmektedir. Evler her zaman oldugu gibi sikisik düzende dizilmistir. Ancak ev gruplari, olasi "caddeler" ya da "sokaklar" olarak tanimlanan ve dogu-bati dogrultusunda uzanan, farkli genisliklerdeki en az iki dogrusal açik alan tarafindan tanimlanmaktadir. Bunlarin her biri höyügün tepesine yönelmektedir. Ne var ki, bu sokalarin kamusal ya da törensel yapilara açilmasi yerine, höyügün tepesinin temelde çöp alani olarak kullanildigi gözükmektedir.

Introduction

Between the 1st of July 2003 and the 14th of August 2003 an international team of archaeologists conducted an extensive surface excavation of an area measuring 40m by 40m to the north of the East mound of Çatalhöyük. Within this report the area of excavation is referred to as 4040.The 4040 team consisted of a mix of professional contract archaeologists from the UK, and academic archaeologists and students from universities in Turkey, the UK, and other countries.

The aim of the seasons work was to remove the topsoil over the 4040 area, scrape topsoil to reveal the underlying archaeological deposits to produce an overall plan of Neolithic and later building plots. The excavation was intended to both compliment and add to an earlier 'scrape area', carried out just to the north of the 4040 area, during the 1993 season.

The area was divided into 5m x 5m squares and teams of 3-4 archaeologists with local workers, cleared topsoil down to recognisable *in situ* deposits. This exposed horizon was planned as the next square commenced. The topsoil was between 0.1m – 0.5m thick, more shallow at the crest of the area becoming thicker to the east where the mound sloped off.

During the course of the investigation it became apparent that topsoil removal alone would not be sufficient to make the boundaries of buildings clearly visible. This was because the surface of the archaeology was very eroded over substantial areas of the site. For this reason it was decided that localised excavation of eroded deposits would also take place, in order to make any structures more visible. The 5m x 5m grid squares (identified by their SW grid co ordinate) were therefore 're-visited', and excavation of deposits, mostly in the form of differential erosion and compaction horizons, was conducted until building plans were clearly articulated. The investigation revealed a range of different archaeological features on the site, which are thought to date mostly to the Neolithic with some Classical, Byzantine/Roman or Hellenistic periods represented which included a number of burials. These were only excavated where they impeded the definition of structures or where the skeletal remains were exposed which would suffer further deterioration if left in situ. Burial cuts that were defined but where no skeleton was visible were left in situ for future excavation.

Neolithic Period

Neolithic period features identified on the site consisted of the wall lines of buildings and their associated internal and external features, such as hearths, floors, burials and middens. None of these deposits were excavated. Associated with these structures were single and multiple Neolithic burials, some of which were excavated in the 2003 season. Other burials were recorded and preserved *in situ*, with the intention of excavating them next season.

Structures and Spaces

Due to the fact that no Neolithic structures were actually excavated this season, it is dangerous to attempt to overly interpret the site, based simply on what is visible in plan. For instance, it would be simplistic and probably inaccurate to view the features currently visible as representing a single phase of activity. The first factor one must take into account is the level of erosion that will have taken place. It is probable that the site has been subject to severe erosion over the centuries, especially on the slopes of the mound, which means that multiple phases of building will have been simultaneously exposed. For this reason a brief description and initial discussion of the sorts of deposits encountered now follows.

The overall plan of the 4040 area indicates that a range of different structures and spaces are present in this area of the site (Fig. 9). There are approximately 65 internal spaces or rooms (this is an initial approximation only, and should not be quoted as definitive), visible, some of which are defined by a single mudbrick boundary wall; others are defined by double or triple walls. No assessment of the number of actual buildings present has yet taken place. Although no deposits were actually excavated, the eroded tops of clay walls were removed in some areas in order to clarify the wall lines. This process generated some finds, but the interface between the base of the topsoil and the top of the archaeology was extremely diffuse. For this reason the units created to describe this process are by no means secure finds 'contexts', and the means by which any finds were deposited in these units should be viewed as arbitrary. The unit numbers were issued to describe the erosion process and are the 'bridge' between the formation of topsoil, and the final cessation of activity on the site; they are therefore a negative category.

The overall site plan suggests that the buildings in 4040 are formed into distinct groups. These groups seem to have been defined by at least two linear open areas of varying widths, that have been referred to as possible 'streets' or alley ways, running east–west across the site. The first 'street' was visible in the northern extent of the site and was traced from grid square 1030E/1170N down to grid square 1060E/1155N (see Fig. 4), at which point it ended, changed its course, or simply became indistinct. This first 'street' was initially identified during the 1993 season, where it was mapped running approximately north–south across the area. The second 'street' became visible in grid square 1035E/1135N where it ran northwards and then turned to the east in grid square 1040E/1140N becoming indistinct in grid square 1060E/1140N. The widths of both 'streets' were extremely variable throughout their courses, for instance the second street appeared to measure up to 6m across in grid square 1050E/1145N, and only 0.3m across to the west in grid square 1045/1140.

It is possible that these linear spaces may have originated as access routes across the site, one possible explanation for the variable width of the 'streets' being that they were gradually encroached by buildings. Perhaps the original streets/external spaces were more regular in size and shape, and they began to be built over as the nature of their use changed. In the case of the second linear space, its secondary (if not primary) purpose was certainly as a midden. The entire length of the space consisted of homogenous dark grey ashy coloured material, with abundant human and animal bone, as well as pottery finds and obsidian pieces. This is in contrast to the first linear space in the northern extent of the site, which consisted on the surface of rather sterile (by comparison) dumped material, and containing no midden like deposits at all, at least in the 4040 area. The most eastern part of the first linear area was occupied by midden deposits, but these seem to be associated with a general midden which occupied the summit area of the site. Of course it is entirely possible that there are midden deposits along the entire length of the first linear space, but that they are currently sealed by dumping and collapsed wall deposits.

Figure 9: Building 'sectors' and possible streets, 4040 Area with 1993 – 4 scrape Area

The buildings that are defined by these linear spaces seem to be distinct from each other. The buildings towards the northern boundary of 4040, on the northern side of the first linear space, are fairly regular by comparison to the rest of the site. Their walls are mainly single, with some double walls, and the spaces they enclose are fairly regular in some cases. The buildings which occupy the central area of the site, and are defined by linear spaces to the north and south, seem to be much more robust. In particular the walls fronting onto the external spaces on each side are extremely thick, almost up to1m thick in places. Of course it is possible that these may be double or triple walls, which require further excavation to define them. The buildings on the southern side of the second linear space are also extremely robust, and have triple external walls in places.

The significance of the grouping of these buildings lies with the fact that they are not merely in groups because they happen to be separated by linear spaces. They also appear to be orientated slightly differently from one another, which implies that the grouping is not arbitrary. This has obvious implications when considering how the settlement was organised, and the amount of centralisation and planning that dictated its growth.

Burials

Neolithic date burials were only excavated where they were encountered eroding out of topsoil and underlying deposits, so there will be undoubtedly a greater number of Neolithic burials found during the next season. A combination of 38 single and multiple Neolithic burials have been excavated this season. One of the multiple burials (F.1202) was particularly interesting as it contained a number of grave goods including many shell beads of different size and shape, a stone, possibly alabaster, armband as well as a copper one. The presence of copper probably places the burial at the late Neolithic as hitherto copper has only ever been recovered from the Neolithic sequence in small fragments. This armband is by the far the largest copper object found which was beaten and folded (See Fig.15). Source is as yet uncertain as we await analysis results.

Burial F.1244.

Burial F.1244 represents a multiple Neolithic burial apparently located in the northwest corner of a building which was visible after the removal of topsoil. The remains of numerous individuals were present in the fill although the most articulated was represented as skeleton (8813). The remains were in very poor condition and had been disturbed by late (classical) burials F.1242 and F.1402. The significance of burial F.1244, were the number of artefacts recovered from a concentrated area suggesting they were placed as a group between the head and knees of the crouched burial. These included two complete clay stamp seals of geometric design; one was closely associated with skeleton (8813) 8813.X1 and the second within the general fill (8814) 8814.X15 (see Stamp Seals below). Other material included an elongate marble(?) bead, two bear teeth, worked stone, a pre-form bone ring and bone 'fork-type' object (See Fig. 48). A further four beads were recovered from the flotation residue.

Burial F.1202 – Jon Sygrave

Figure 10: Burial F.1202

The remains of up to 11 individuals were recovered during the course of the season from an area of approximately 4m x 4m in the extreme northeast 5m x 5m square (Fig. 10). The surrounding topsoil could not be removed to begin with because the bones were within it and the limit of the burial was unknown. An arbitrary limit was established and subsequently extended before it was necessary to remove the rest of the topsoil in order for the grave to be seen within the context of its surrounding archaeology.

Unfortunately the number of individuals present was not initially apparent and excavation was conducted believing that one or two skeletons required excavation. However, as the upper remains within the grave were

excavated more and more remains were revealed, most inter-tangled such that deeper located bones had to be released in order for upper ones to be lifted. Excavation was finally halted when a suitable horizon was reached. This complex of burials is therefore, still under excavation to be continued next season when it can be excavated within its surrounding context.

The area of the burials had suffered extreme erosion indicated by the extent of displaced and weathered surface bones prior to re burial by hill wash. The grave was also ridden with animal burrows, which may account for some of the movement and destruction of bones and artefacts within the grave. A number of the individuals excavated were associated with artefacts, mostly beads found in random location but some clearly originally strung together and associated with individuals (Figs.11, 12, 13). Plans and photographs were made of the remains layer by layer on which each bone and artefact was annotated with its own unique unit number before lifting. Descriptions of the skeletal remains (7541), (7542), (7543), (7544), (7545), (7557), (7576), (7577), (7578), (7579), (7580), (7581), (8776), (8777), (8778), (8800) remains follows (see below).

Figure 11: Shell (?) beads

Figure 12: Beads in situ

Figure 13: Beads re strung

As burial F.1202 was excavated out of sequence of its surrounding context it is not possible to say for certain what period of the Neolithic they represent. Initial interpretation was based on the attitude of the burials, all being in crouched positions and the associated artefacts, although the quantity and bead-type were not common to those found in the mid-Neolithic levels (Levels VII and earlier), although similar to some found during Mellaart's excavations in the 1960s. Of particular note we re armbands found on two individuals, one was of marble or alabaster found mid-upper arm on skeleton (7580) 7580.X2 (Fig. 14), similar to one found in the 60's, and a second was of beaten and folded copper on skeleton (7557) 7557.X1 (Fig. 15). Although copper has been found as small fragments throughout the Neolithic levels, nothing of this size or type has been found to date which possibly pushes this complex of burials to the Late Neolithic levels or even later, to the transitional Neolithic-Chalcolithic period.

Figure 14: Alabaster? Armband 7580.X2

Figure 15: Copper armband 7557.X1

Later Periods

Post-Neolithic structures were exposed in west and southwest areas of the 4040. Partial excavation of some of these features took place in the 2003 season, and so more detailed information is available for these periods than for the Neolithic period at this stage. In addition to the structures, a number of post-Neolithic burials were also identified. These were excavated where the skeletons were exposed during topsoil removal.

Structures and Spaces

The most significant of the post-Neolithic structures identified in 4040 was an almost completely defined building measuring 14m square, numbered Building 41 (Fig. 16). The structure was identified by a series of wall foundations and associated wall collapse along the building's eastern outer edge. Plans to excavate the wall foundations were abandoned when trial sections revealed a depth of up to 1m and a width of up to 1.25m. The foundations and associated construction cuts were numbered F.1213-4, F.1217-1220 and F.1222. Five spaces were identified within Building 41 and numbered Spaces 212, 215-217 and 225. The wall foundations collectively defined internal spaces, in the western half of the building Spaces 217 and 225 were separated by a construction cut for a 'mud plaster' floor in Space 217.

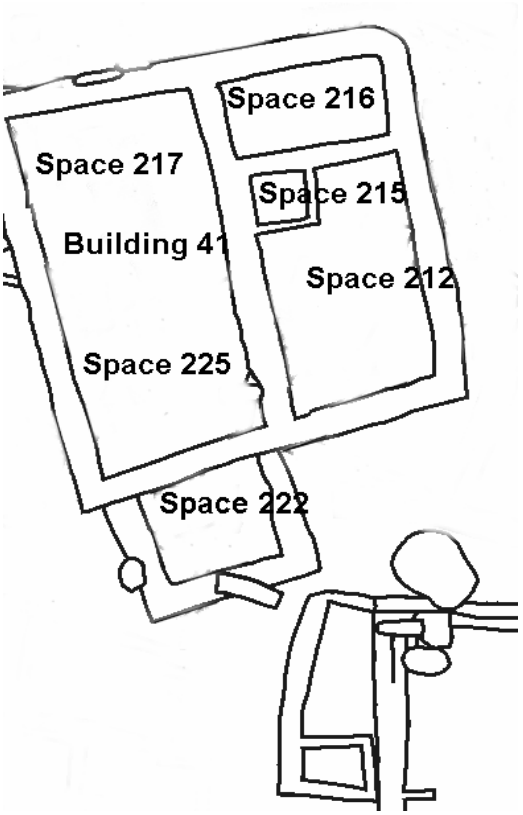

Figure 16: Building 41
For scale see Fig. 4

Two gypsum-type plaster surfaces were exposed in Building 41. In Space 215, a small room within the north-west corner of Space 212, remnants of gypsum plaster floor covered over one third of the surface area, and has been left *in situ*. A smaller remnant of gypsum plaster, 0.54m x 0.50m (8846), survived in Space 217 overlying the 'mud plaster' floor (described above) and was located towards its southern limit. Flecks of plaster were visible to the north of this remnant, so its original extent may have been substantial.

Other notable features within Building 41 included structural elements consisting of limestone cobbles, denoting an internal wall lining with possible associated entranceway along the western outer wall (8788), wall F.1218. Also revealed were three large

cobbles possibly utilised as post packing or a post support. These were located just within the southern boundary of Space 217 (8789).

Outside the main square structure of Building 41, three walls (F.1245, F.1246 and F.1247) of similar width, but with shallower foundations, enclosed an additional area (Space 222). This may be interpreted as a later extension to the main part of the building, located to its south side and tacked on to wall F.1217.

At present Building 41 remains undated. Throughout the season the structure has been described as Classical, Byzantine/Roman or Hellenistic. The wall foundations, which were part excavated in two sondages, provided pottery from (7590) and (7594) that will help date the earliest phase of construction. Pottery was retrieved from infill (8750) overlying the plaster surface in Space 217, and from topsoil excavated below the wall collapse (8730), so the date of abandonment may also be verifiable. The structure stood in a prominent position, albeit below the East Mound summit, and warrants further investigation and analysis over future seasons.

Post Neolithic wall foundations were identified immediately south of Building 41 and may well be contemporary with it. Further post-Neolithic walls were also revealed towards the southern limit of 4040. None of these features were excavated, and so also await further investigation over following seasons.

Burials

Approximately 22 Classical, Byzantine/Roman or Hellenistic period burials were excavated in the 4040 area this season. As with the Neolithic burials, the later period skeletons were only been excavated where they were disturbed during topsoil removal. Some of these late skeletons had grave goods, mostly consisting of complete ceramic vessels. Occasionally the burials contained more delicate items such as beads, and in one case a gold earring. In addition to the excavated skeletons, a number of late burial cuts have also been identified, drawn and annotated on the overall 4040 plan. These burials were not excavated in the 2003 season; which will be carried out in forthcoming seasons.

Space 100 - Ulrike Krotscheck

Introduction

The Stanford University field school at Çatalhöyük is projected as a five-year project, commencing in the 2003 season and continuing through 2007. The first season of the Stanford project was spent mostly clearing the 4040 area and mapping it with the intent of finding a roughly contemporaneous community of buildings on the site. After three weeks of scraping topsoil and mapping, the Stanford team was the first to embark on the excavation of one of the houses exposed by the surface scraping. We cannot tell with any certainty to which Neolithic level this house – Space 100 – belongs. The results of the week-long excavation, following three weeks of surface scraping, were as follows:

Figure 17: Space 100 in the foreground

Space 100 is located a few meters south of the BACH Area (Fig 17). Its walls abut those of other buildings on all sides. During the scraping of the 4040, double walls could be seen on all sides of the room. The relationship to these other buildings is still unclear. Space 100 measures approximately 5m x 5m, oriented slightly off the N-S axis, i.e. NNE-SSW. The northwest corner of Space 100 is indented, forming an extra corner which cuts approximately one meter into the

room on both sides. As is common in the Neolithic buildings at Çatalhöyük, the walls are not exactly at right angles. The inside faces of the walls are dressed in several layers of plaster. Fragments of plaster were also found even in the topmost layers of fill in the room.

In 2003, we did not get through more than ten centimetres of fill in Space 100, partially due to the fact that the Stanford team could not begin excavation until the last week of the season. Another hurdle was the discovery of one late inhumation cut into the west wall of Space 100 (7907). The burial was oriented W-E (cranium at the west end). This was clearly not a Neolithic burial, having been cut through two Neolithic walls. The closest chronological association we could conclude was 'Late Roman /Early Byzantine'. Since the material remains of late antiquity are so poorly studied in the Çatalhöyük area, the absolute date remains unclear; anywhere between the 2nd to the 4th century AD is possible.

Skeleton 7907

Figure 18: In situ grave goods

The inhumation was poorly preserved, a rodent having eaten its way lengthwise through it (as can be seen from the rodent burrow), depositing some of the ribs and vertebrae to the west and north of the cranium. The head was apparently originally in a flexed position resting against the west, short end of the wooden coffin, of which fragments of mineralized wood and rusted nails still remain. The unfused pelvis, sacrum, and epiphyses of the long bones indicate that this individual was not yet out of adolescence. A molar still in the crypt confirmed this picture. While it is not possible to determine the gender of so young a skeleton in such a poor condition, the grave goods indicate it was a female. 'She' was extended, as mentioned, the cranium and part of the mandible found on the right scapula. The limbs were extended, both hands having rested on the hips, possibly grasping two burnt clay vessels (Fig. 18).

Grave Goods:

As poorly preserved as the skeleton was, as nicely preserved were the grave goods (Fig. 19). These included five so-called 'melon beads' next to the right ankle, and two long ceramic vessels found adjacent to the femurs. These vases may have originally been placed in her hands. The elongated, narrow shape of these vases is common among Roman / Byzantine burials on the mound. Between the tarsals was a complete, small glass vessel, probably used for perfume. Most remarkably, however, was the discovery of one gold earring resting under the cranium.

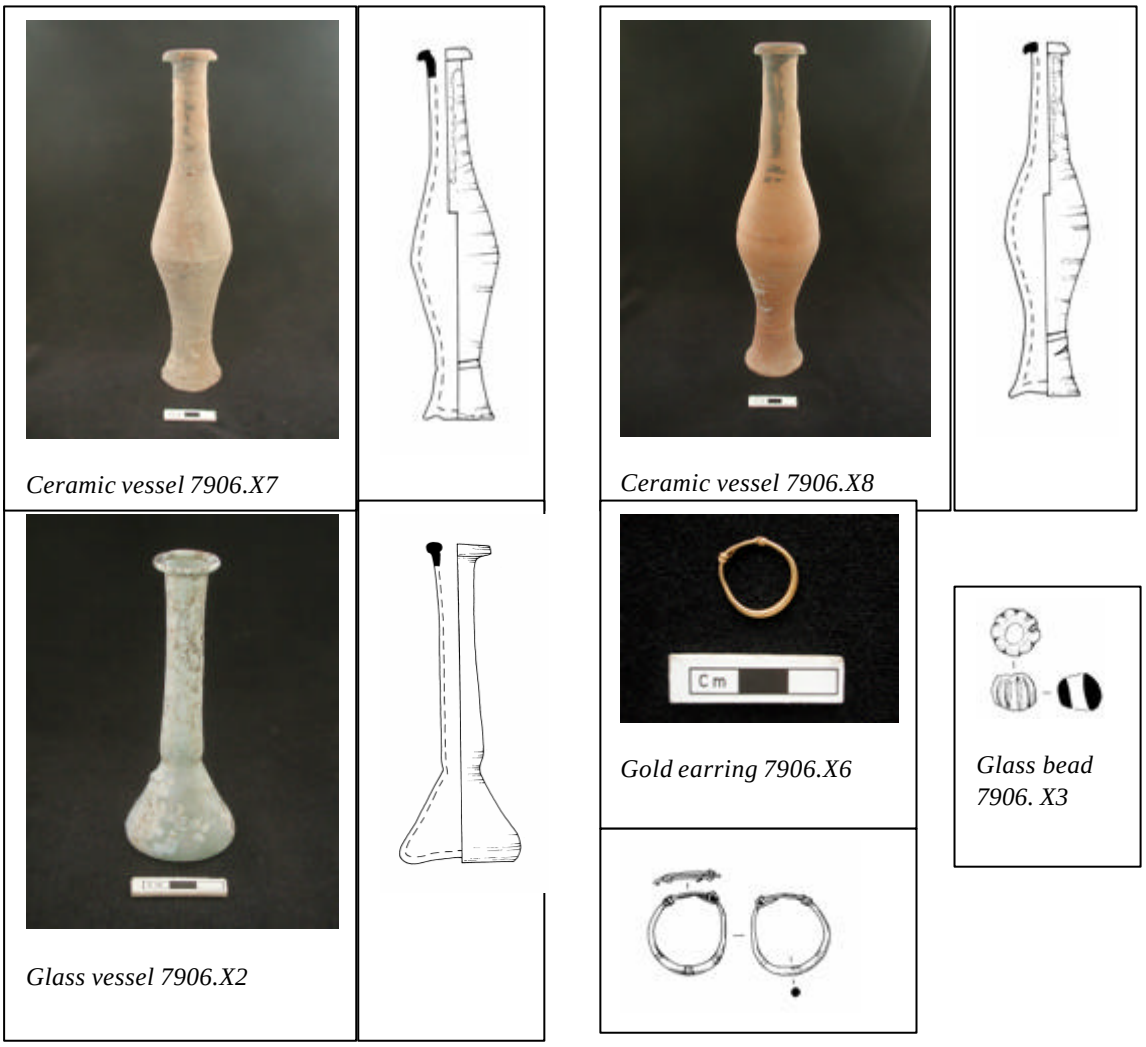

Figure 19: Grave goods with skeleton (7907)

2004 Season:

For the next season, we anticipate at least one more late Roman/Byzantine burial, the cut of which is already evident in the northeast corner of Space 100. Further, we hope to continue to excavate the space, and ultimately, as other spaces in the surrounding area are excavated, we hope to be able to understand Space 100 within its contemporary context.

Acknowledgements

The excavation was directed by Shahina Farid, and supervised by Jo Lyon and Jez Taylor. The total number of people who worked on the 4040 area during July and August was 29. Staff were split into excavation teams, the composition of which altered regularly throughout the season. Teams and their members are listed below.

UK team: Pia Andersson, Raksha Dave, Bleda During, Gudmunder Jonsson, Sophie Lamb, Jo Lyon, Jon Sygrave, Jez Taylor, Emma Twigger, Lisa Yeomans.

Stanford University Field School: Reed Adam, Dan Contreras, Cassandra Cueller, Ulrike Krotscheck, Nathanial Van Vallkenburgh (Parker).

Turkish team: Serdar Cengiz, Eda Cizioglu, Guner Coskunsu, Vahit Dursun, Gunes Duru, Huseyin Kamalak, Asli Kutsal, Ali Turkcan, Selcen Yalçin, Mehmet Yürük, Candemir Zoroglu.
On site osteological work was carried out by human bone specialists Meral Atasagun, Basak Boz and Lori Hager. On site survey work and digitising of plans was carried by Daniel Waterfall.

HUMAN REMAINS - *Basak Boz and Lori Hager*

Contributions by Jon Sygrave

Introduction

The 4040 Area produced 34 burial features with at least 60 individuals in the 2003 field season. Of these 34 burial features, 18 are late (Hellenistic, Roman or Byzantine), 11 of them are Neolithic and 5 are indeterminate. Five of the Neolithic burial features represent multiple burials which contained 2 to 11 individuals. Most of the burials excavated this season were in poor condition due to their occurrence in the top soil near the surface of the mound and thus having been subjected to heavy weathering and disturbance.

Late Burials

Eighteen burials of the late period were excavated in 2003. These were mostly in poor condition. Orientation was in a west to east direction. The majority of individuals were placed in the grave with the body on the back in an extended position. Some individuals had grave goods associated with them.

F.1200 Skeleton (7518)
A partial adult skeleton. This individual was in extended supine position, oriented west to east. Only part of the upper body survived. Most of the body parts were missing due to erosion.

F.1203 Skeleton (8711) (same as F.1215)
An adult skeleton extended west to east in supine position. Most of the body parts were eroded away. The bones are poorly preserved.

F.1205 Skeleton (7528)
1.5-2 year old child burial. Only some skull parts and some teeth survived. The bones are very fragmented. There was a vessel associated with the burial.

F.1209 Skeleton (8712)
A child skeleton partially preserved. The skull and lower legs were completely missing. Left part of the body is mostly preserved. The body was extended west to east. The bones are fragmented.

F.1210 Skeleton (8702)
An adult skeleton. The body was extended with the head oriented west to east and facing to the north. Some parts of the body were missing. The bones are in poor condition. Some shell beads were scattered in the soil of the grave.

F.1225 Skeleton (8725)
An old male skeleton. The body was extended west to east. Although the bones are generally very fragmented, some of the bones show good preservation. The face, feet and the right humerus were absent.

F.1226 Skeleton (8742)
An adult skeleton. This individual was badly disturbed such that only a few skeletal parts survived. The head was placed to the south of the cut. The orientation and the position of the skeleton were not clear.

F.1227 Skeleton (8738)
An adult skeleton. This individual was lying on its back with the legs spread to the sides and the lower legs bent at the knees. The body was oriented west to east. The right arm was bent at the elbow and the hand was under the chin. The left arm was bent 90 degrees at the elbow and the hand was on the abdomen. The bones are very fragmented with some parts eroded and some parts missing.

F.1228 Skeleton (8753)
An adult female skeleton extended west to east. The legs were extended, the right hand was on the chest, and the left hand was on the right shoulder. The bones are fragmented and some elements are missing.

F.1232 Skeleton (8733)
An adult skeleton lying on its back. The body was oriented west to east. The skeleton is in poor condition and is incomplete. There was evidence of animal disturbance and erosion of the grave.

F.1233 Skeleton (8703)
An adult skeleton. Only parts of the torso and fragments of the left humerus survived. The rest of the body was missing.

F.1236 Skeleton (8764)
An adult female skeleton. This individual was placed in a supine position, slightly twisted to the left. The skeleton was oriented west to east, facing north. The legs and the arms were slightly flexed. The unusual position of the skeleton may be related to post-depositional movement in the coffin. The preservation of the bones is very good.

F.1237 Skeleton (8766)
An adult skeleton. Most of the body was missing. Only a few ribs and the scapula parts survived. The body was originally oriented west to east. The preservation of the bones is poor.

F.1238 Skeleton (8781)
An adult skeleton. The position of this partially preserved skeleton was not clear since most of the body was missing. Fragments of the skull and the right side of the torso survived.

F.1240 Skeleton (8797)
An adult skeleton. This individual was extended in a west to east direction. The incomplete skeleton is in very poor condition. Animal and root disturbance was clear. There were numerous corroded iron nail fragments found in the grave.

F.1243 Skeleton (8810)
3-4 year old child skeleton. Although the bones are incomplete and in poor condition, the body appears to have been placed in an extended position.

F.1400 Skeleton (8825)
An adult female skeleton. This skeleton was placed in an extended position in a west to east direction. The bones are in extremely poor condition. Within the grave, there was a copper coin by the mouth, a bead by the pelvis, and a complete jug with two handles near the feet.

F.1401 Skeleton (8829)
An adult skeleton. The body was extended and oriented west to east. The eastern part of the grave was truncated by a later cut which removed the legs. Most of the body parts, especially the head, were eroded. The preservation of the bones is poor.

Neolithic Burials

At least 11 Neolithic burial features were uncovered in the 4040 Area. Five of these burial features are in a multiple burial context and represent additional individuals. Orientation and position were variable. Preservation was generally poor although some individuals were in good condition. Grave goods were found with several individuals.

F.1201 Skeleton (7523)
A flexed or crouched adult burial. The body was lying on its right side, oriented west to east. The skeleton was very near the surface such that much of the body was eroded away, including most of the skull, the

pelvis and both legs. The right hand was well preserved and placed under the incomplete left hand. Both arms were flexed.

F.1202 Skeletons (7541), (7542), (7543), (7544), (7545), (7576), (7577), (7578), (7579), (7580), (7581), (7557), (8776), (8777), (8778), (8800).
This burial feature is a multiple burial located on the north-east corner of the 4040 Area on the East mound. Ten layers of skeletal parts were lifted from this burial pit in the 2003 field season. Additional individuals are present but were not excavated during the 2003 field season. This burial pit has proved to be very rich in grave goods, yielding items such as a finely worked copper armband, a stone (alabaster) armband and many bone, shell, stone and copper beads and pendants. In this respect, the grave goods are different from previous grave goods and may be suggestive of either the late Neolithic or early Chalcolithic period.

Due to the occurrence of this multiple burial near the surface of the mound and the loss of the upper layers of deposits by heavy erosion, the context of the burials is unclear at this point in the excavation. Further excavation in this area during the upcoming field seasons will help clarify the context in which these burials were placed.

Sixteen separate unit numbers were given to the skeletal elements as follows: 1) a full skeleton, 2) a partially articulated skeleton, and 3) a skull. Since a full analysis of these skeletons was not possible during the 2003 field season, these separate numbers do not necessarily indicate a single individual except where the complete skeleton was evident. The burial fill was given two unit numbers: one for the upper fill material and one for the lower fill material.

As a result of preliminary analysis, there are 11 individuals in this multiple burial pit thus far. This figure does not include the bones left in the ground. The remains of 5 adults, 2 adolescents, and 4 juveniles were recovered. Among these, there were 3 females and 2 males.

There was significant animal disturbance in several areas of the burial pit causing displacement of some bones within the grave.

Skeleton (7541)
A flexed or crouched adolescent male skeleton located on the northern part of the pit. The skeleton was partially disturbed. The individual was placed on its left side. The skull was crushed completely and missing some parts, especially the facial bones. The arms and legs were tightly flexed. Although most parts of the body were articulated, the legs were not and the left foot was located on top of the legs. A necklace made of shell beads was found around the legs and a green pendant was found by the neck. A small possible grinding stone was found by the head. The preservation of the long bones is poor due to heavy weathering.

Skeleton (7542)
An articulated adult right arm. This arm was fully articulated with a bead bracelet, possibly of red carnelian, at its wrist. The arm was disarticulated from the rest of its body and was located on top of the skull of skeleton (7543). These arm bones were the highest bones in the burial pit. The bones are in poor condition.

Skeleton (7543)
An articulated adult male skeleton. Although the foot bones were partially disturbed, this nearly complete individual was possibly the latest burial in the sequence. The body was facing west, oriented north-east to southwest. The body was on its back, slightly leaning backwards, almost in a sitting position. The arms were on the abdomen crossing each other with the left hand almost holding the right hand. The legs were bent at the knee very tightly and pushed towards right. The skull is completely crushed and was found under skeleton (7542) (an articulated arm). The rest of the body parts are in different stages of preservation.

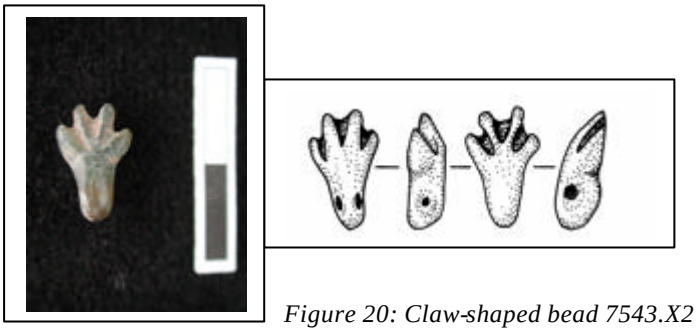

Figure 20: Claw-shaped bead 7543.X2

There were four grave goods associated with this individual: a green pendant found under the chin and three beads found on the abdomen, probably originally on the left arm. The beads are unusual. One of them is made of a light green stone, round and flattish with two perforations on one side. The bead resembles a button. The second bead is probably made of carnelian and is cylinder shaped. The third bead is claw shaped with four digits and a perforation at the wrist area of the claw (Fig. 20).

Skeleton (7544)
An adult skull. The skull is in fragments and the facial bones were missing. The skull was located in the southern part of the grave pit. No other skeletal elements were associated with this individual.

Skeleton (7545)
An adult skull and several cervical vertebrae. The skull and vertebrae were located on the north-west part of the cut next to the skull of skeleton (7541).

Skeleton (7576)
A disarticulated skull of a 7-8 years old child. The skull was located on the south-west part of the cut. The skull was facing east and completely crushed. There was also an articulated arm underneath the skull, about the same age, probably belonging to this same individual. The skull was on top of the femur of skeleton (7577).

Skeleton (7577)
An adult female. This individual was represented by the pelvis, both femurs and lumbar vertebrae in articulation. The body was in a prone position. The upper body and the lower part of the legs were missing.

Skeleton (7578)
A juvenile pelvis and upper legs. The pelvis and upper legs were in articulation and in prone position. No other body parts were associated with this individual. This individual was on top of skeleton (7581) which was another juvenile pelvis and upper legs. The bones are fragmentary.

Skeleton (7579)
A skull of a 4-5 year old child in the eastern side of the burial. The skull was on its right side and facing south-west. The skull was completely crushed.

Skeleton (7580)
A partially disturbed adult female skeleton. The body was placed on its right, slightly pushed backwards. It was facing west and oriented north-west to south-east. The skull was completely crushed. The upper arms were stretched towards the west. The lower arms and hands were disarticulated and missing. The vertebral column and the pelvis were present, but both legs were missing. The bones are in poor condition.

There were several grave goods associated with this individual. A stone armband was found on the left humerus. An unidentified wooden object, a lump of malachite, and a string of beads were found under the chin. A sheep/goat astragalus was found under the head and was probably associated with this individual.

Skeleton (7581)
Juvenile hipbones and two femurs found next to each other. The bones were scattered and the femurs were out of acetabulum and twisted towards the west. No clear position could be determined. These bones were located in the southern area of the pit.

Skeleton (7557)
An adult female. This partial skeleton had a left partial torso articulated with the left hipbone and the left upper arm and proximal parts of the lower arm in articulation with the body. The individual was located on the eastern part of the burial cut. The rest of the body parts were missing. The bones are very fragmented. A copper armband was found around the left humerus.

Skeleton (8776)
An adult female. This partial skeleton had been placed in the southern area of the burial pit. Only the lower part of the body was present. Although the left leg was disturbed and most parts were missing, the position was clear. The body was on its left side and oriented north-east to west. Both legs were bent at the knee at a 45 degree angle. The bones are fragmented.

Skeleton (8777)
An adult torso. The partial skeleton was placed on its stomach, oriented east to west. The bones are very fragmentary.

Skeleton (8778)
An adult articulated leg. This lower limb was placed in northern part of the cut. The legs bent at the knee. The bones are very fragmented.

Skeleton (8800)
An adult articulated lower leg. The knee cap was in place. Shell beads were associated with this individual.

F.1204 Skeleton (7537)
An adult primary burial. The body was placed on its left side in crouched or flexed position and oriented in a north-west to south-east direction. The arms and legs were tightly flexed. Only a small portion of skull survived. The upper layer of the bones were extremely weathered and turned into powder. Root activities were extreme. A stone ball object was found near the pelvis.

F.1206 Skeleton (7531)
An adult primary skeleton. The body was on its left side, twisted slightly backwards. The head was missing. The arms were along the body, bent at the elbow with the lower arms crossing the torso. The legs were tightly flexed, the feet and the left lower leg were missing. The bones are in poor condition. There was a plaster layer on top of the burial which could either be the top of a platform or fallen wall plaster.

F.1208 Skeletons (7598), (8718), (8729)
This is a multiple burial. Three individuals could be distinguished from the skeletal elements. Although the female individual (skeleton (7598)) seemed to be last burial, it was also disturbed and incomplete. It seems that this individual was either disturbed by later activities or the bones simply eroded away. The burial pit was close to the surface and no grave cut could be determined. The bones are in very poor condition partly because the grave was under a path which crossed the mound. There was a blue pigment cluster in the grave although its direct association with a single individual was not clear. There were some beads also found within the burial pit

Skeleton (7598)
An adult female skeleton. The body was on its left side. It was oriented west to east and the head was facing east. The body was loosely flexed. The arms were in front of the body and the hands were under the legs. The legs were bent at the knee at a 45 degree angle. Not all the body parts were represented and the bones are very fragmented.

Skeleton (8718)

An adolescent mandible placed on the eastern side of the grave.

Skeleton (8729)
A child of 5 years represented by a few teeth. The teeth were scattered near skeleton (8718).

F.1234 Skeleton (8757)
A crouched or flexed adult burial. The body was on its left side. The legs were tightly flexed, the feet were missing. The right hand was on the body, bent at the elbow with the hand was on the chest. The left arm was alongside the body, bent at the elbow with the lower arm under the right leg. The hand bones were scattered. The bones are very fragmented.

F.1241 Skeletons (8802), (8802), (8817), (8844), (8845)
This is a multiple burial. There were bones of 4 incomplete individuals. Most of the bones were lost by erosion. There were some beads scattered in the grave.

Skeleton (8802)
An adult female skeleton. This skeleton was located in the north area of the grave. The skeleton was oriented in a north-south direction. Although this was the last burial in the grave, it was incomplete. Some parts of the body, including the most of the skull, were eroded away. The body was on its back with its right arm alongside the body, bent at the elbow at a 90 degree angle. The right hand was on the left arm. The left arm was extended alongside the body. The legs were flexed and pushed to the left. The bones are fragmented.

Skeleton (8817)
An adult female skeleton partially preserved. The body was oriented south-north and was on its right side. The skull was missing as was the left side of the torso. The skeleton was loosely flexed. The right arm was stretched in front of the body. The left arm was missing. The legs were bent at the knee at a 45 degree angle and pushed to the right towards the east. Although the right femur was missing, the right lower leg was in place. The bones are fragmented. Some stone beads were found around this skeleton and may be directly associated with it.

Skeleton (8844)
An adult skeleton represented by only an ischium and a femoral head fragment. These bones were found at the southern part of the grave as a cluster.

Skeleton (8845)
An articulated adult knee exposed in the pit. This individual was not fully excavated in 2003.

F.1242 Skeleton (8807)
A disturbed adult skeleton. The bones were mixed up and incomplete. It seems that this individual was disturbed during another burial event (F.1402 skeleton (8821)), which truncated a Neolithic multiple burial (F.1244). The bones of F.1242 could be part of the multiple burial F.1244. There were several scattered and unusual beads found with this skeleton. Root activity was noted. There is a strong possibility that the burial is Neolithic.

F.1244 Skeletons (8813), (8836), (8837), (8838), (8841), (8842), (8843), (8848)
This is a multiple burial. There are at least 7 individuals recognised in this burial feature. The burial feature was cut by a later burial (F.1402), therefore the original southern side of the cut was lost. The northern side was a plastered wall. The shape of the cut appears to have been long, narrow, and rectangular. The depth of the burial cut varied from 5cm to 10cm. During the later disturbance, the bones of F.1244 appear to have floated onto F.1402. The bones were close to the surface of the mound due to erosion and later disturbance. The bones are in poor condition. In most cases, the bones were unidentifiable as to elements and often fragmented into powder.

This burial feature was quite interesting in terms of burial practices. There were two stamp seals found within the grave that are very rare in the history of Çatalhöyük. There were also other grave goods found in

this grave such as unusual stone beads and stone objects. Also found in this burial feature were shells, two bear teeth, a fork shaped tool made of bone and many other beads. A limestone object which was naturally shaped like an animal and painted in red was also found.

Skeleton (8813)
An adolescent femur and tibia located in the center of the pit. A stamp seal was found by the distal end of the femur.

Skeleton (8836)
An adult skull with cervical vertebrae attached to the skull. This skull was placed in the western area of the cut.

Skeleton (8837)
A disarticulated maxilla fragment with teeth attached. This was an adult. No other bones were associated with it.

Skeleton (8838)
A right half of an upper jaw (maxilla) from 1 year old baby. There was also a parietal bone nearby which does not appear to be the same individual.

Skeleton (8841)
Upper and lower dentition together with jaw bones disintegrated. The teeth belong to a child around 5-6 years old. These bones were located west of skeleton (8813).

Skeleton (8842)
An adult disarticulated mandible found under skeleton (8843).

Skeleton (8843)
A skull of 4-5 year old child found in the cut of skeleton (8821), (F.1402). It was upside down so that the base of the skull was the first part of the skull showing during excavation. The maxilla was intact.

Skeleton (8848)
An adolescent mandible found in the wall of the later burial pit of F.1402.

F.1249 Skeletons (8822), (8840)
This is a multiple burial feature with mixed bones belonging to three individuals. One individual is represented by a single tooth and does not have a unit number.

Skeleton (8822)
7-8 year old child skeleton. The bones are fragmented and incomplete. The position of the body could not be determined.

Skeleton (8840)
Skeleton parts of a 7-8 year old child. The bones are fragmented and incomplete. The bones were completely mixed up with skeleton (8822).

F.1402 Skeleton (8821)
An adult female skeleton. The body was on its left side, facing north. The body was on a mat and yellow pigment covered almost the entire surface underneath the body. The skull was completely smashed and its pieces moved about by animals. The right arm was on the body, bent at the elbow at a 90 degree angle with the hand bent underneath the arm. The left upper arm was missing and the lower arm was bent backwards next to the chin. The legs were slightly flexed. The right leg was missing. The left femur was in articulation but the distal femur was missing. The lower left leg was in place but the distal end of it and the both feet were missing. The eastern part of the grave shows evidence of extreme animal activities, causing the misplacement of some bones and the absence of other bones. During its interment, this individual disturbed an earlier multiple burial (F.1244).

Undetermined Burials
There were five burials that were not clearly dated due to heavy erosion. Most of the burials were damaged by either later human activities or by heavy weathering.

F.1207 Skeleton (7517)
A partial neonate skeleton. The bones were disturbed and mixed up. The position of the skeleton was not determined.

F.1235 Skeleton (8769)
A disturbed female skeleton. The body was in a prone position. The body was partially crouched or flexed and was facing down. The right arm was under the body and bent at the elbow. The hand would have been near the face but it was missing. The left arm was laid next to the body and bent at the elbow. The left hand was missing. The right femur was articulated with the pelvis. This femur was pulled upwards but the lower leg was misplaced and put next to the body on the left side with the foot near the face. The left leg was missing. The bones are fragmented. There were some carbonised textile remains around the body. It is possible that this individual could be Neolithic although the textile seems to be very well made which could make it from a later age.

F.1230 Skeleton (7591)
A skeleton of a child. The body was on its back side, twisted to the right. Most of the body was missing and the rest of the skeleton is fragmented.

F.1231 Skeleton (8700)
Skull fragments from a child. These juvenile skull fragments were in the same area as F.1230 and could well be the same individual. There was nothing to date these two clusters of bones.

F.1229 Skeleton (8785)
An infant disturbed burial. Only skull pieces survived. No grave cut could be determined.

THE EXCAVATION OF THE BACH 1 AREA 2003 - *Mirjana Stevanovic & Ruth Tringham*

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Abstract

The focus of the 2003 season was the excavation of the Building 3 walls to the level of the midden below the building and understanding the relationships between the building, the midden and possible traces of other earlier buildings (Fig. 21). Another aim was the excavation of the adjacent rooms to the south of Building 3 (Spaces 87, 88, 89), and establishing their relationships to each other and to Building 3.

By the end of the 2002 season, five major phases (1 (earliest)-5) of occupation of Building 3 (dimensions 6m x 5.5m) had been identified (see 2001, 2002 Archive Reports). In phases 1-3, Building 3 comprised a single large open space or room (Space 201). Even in these earlier periods, however, there was some partitioning of space by a small wall in the north (F.772) and low screen wall (F.601) in the center. In the previous seasons, floors and packing of different phases were exposed in different areas of the Building 3. During the 2002 season excavation of Building 3 we completed removal of the floors and features down to the midden levels below the building. This was followed by scraping the plaster layers from the wall faces and detailed recording and description of the wall bricks and mortars

Özet

2003 sezonu kazilari, 3 nolu binanin duvarlarinin yapinin altinda bulunan çöplügün seviyesine kadar kazilmasina ve bu bina, çöplük ve olasi daha eski binalarin izleri arasindaki iliskilerin anlasilmasina odaklanmistir (Figür 21). Diger bir amaç ise 3 nolu binanin güneyinde kalan bitisik odalarin (87, 88 ve 89 nolu mekanlarin) kazilmasi ve hem birbirleriyle hem de 3 nolu bina ile olan iliskilerinin çözülmesi olmustur.

2002 sezonunun sonunda, boyutlari 6m x 5.5m olan 3 nolu binanin, birincisi en eskisi olmak üzere bes temel evresi tanimlanmistir (Bkz. 2001, 2002 Arsiv Raporlari). 1-3 evrelerinde, 3 nolu bina tek bir açik mekan ya da odadan olusuyordu (mekan 201). Ama bu erken evrelerde dahi, mekanin kuzeydeki küçük bir duvar (F. 772) ve merkezdeki alçak bir duvar (F. 601) ile bölümlenmis oldugu görüldü. Önceki sezonlarda, binanin farkli bölümlerinde tabanlar ve farkli evrelerin dolgulari ortaya çikarilmisti. 3 nolu binanin 2002 sezonu kazilarinda, bu tabanlar ve dolgular binanin

altindaki çöplügün seviyesine kadar kazildi. Ardindan duvarlarin yüzlerinden siva tabakalari kazildi ve duvarlardaki tuglalar ile harç detayli sekilde kaydedildi .

Results of the 2003 excavation season

Figure 21: BACH Area 2003

During the 2003 season, Building 3 was completely excavated as were the rooms (Spaces 88 and 89), which were taken down to the earlier buildings below them. The room (Space 87) was not excavated further during this season. This room is only partially within the Bach 1 area and its further excavation will continue as soon as a larger area can be opened and the room can be excavated completely. Thus its excavation will be continued in 2004. In 2002 the excavation of Space 87 produced numerous burials. Nine complete skeletons have been excavated so far from Space 87 in at least 5 burial events recorded in the space so far (see Lori Hager, Human Remains, Archive Report 2002). An important element of Space 87 is that its East and South walls are both painted in phases earlier than the latest preserved plaster. During the 2003 season, the painted walls were sampled for the pigment and binder analysis by conservator Ina St. George.

Building 3 (Space 201)

During the 2002 season, after the completion of excavation of the earliest floors in Building 3, the wall plasters on all four perimeter walls were scraped. The wall plasters on the West wall were much thinner than those on other walls because of modifications made to this wall already in the first sub-phase of Phase 1. On the second house floor (#12) a shoring wall (F. 635) was added. Since it abutted the West wall (F.636) only the wall plaster from the very earliest plastering events was found behind the shoring wall. The thickness of this plaster varied from 0.7-1 cm. contrasting with the thickness of 2 to 6 cm of the multiple layers of plasters on the other perimeter walls that had accumulated during the full length of its history. The plaster of the West wall also differed in material, being made of white clay that was much greasier than the later plasters. This gave important information on the nature of the plasters used in the earliest phase of Building 3. A similar difference was noted in the floor plasters. The plasters on the North and especially the South walls (F.174, F.763) had obvious traces of soot. The plasters on the North and East walls (F.174, F.762) had traces of poorly preserved paint, noted in previous Archive Reports.

A real surprise in the 2002 season was our discovery of a door opening or large crawl-hole (F.633) in the northern part of the East wall (F.762) of Building 3 that dated to the early phases of the house (Fig. 22). In the subsequent phases of the house the opening was blocked. There are no traces of a later opening in the house walls. The house entrance then must have been in the roof. The wall opening is not completely preserved because its top portion has been truncated at the time when all the walls of Building 3 were truncated. The bottom part of the wall opening (F.633) comprises a series of gray floor layers. The floor colour most likely indicates where the house inhabitants were stepping as they moved in and out of the building. Originally the opening was plastered with white clay, which can be found in traces at the bottom brick, and along the vertical sides of the opening. This plaster is made of lumpy, greenish, greasy clay. The opening was blocked with small-size bricks and mortars and layers of very hard brown clay.

Figure 22: Feature F.633

The walls and floors of Building 3 were built directly on the midden. The remains of the house walls were drawn, photographed and sampled before they were excavated. Sampling of bricks and mortars continued throughout the excavation. All the walls were first excavated down to the foundation segment, which comprised the four bottom rows of bricks and mortars. The next step was to excavate the top three rows of these foundation bricks and mortars, and to leave in place the very first row of bricks in all four walls. And finally the first row of bricks was excavated. This gradual taking apart of the walls gave us an opportunity to carefully follow the prehistoric method of construction.

The bricks and mortars used in the construction of the walls were of three different kinds, which appear in all four-perimeter walls. There are up to 13 courses of bricks preserved in the North and South walls and up to 10 courses of bricks preserved in the East and West walls. The higher parts of the walls were truncated in prehistory.

The bricks placed directly on the midden foundation soil were made of fine sandy clay of light beige color. There are four rows of such bricks with mortars consisting essentially of the underlying midden deposit. On top of the fourth bricklayer there was a mortar made of very hard lumpy clay, whose purpose most likely was to stabilize the overlying courses of bricks. These overlying courses of bricks were made of coarser sandy clay of brown color with mortars made by combining two types of clay: hard, lumpy clay and brown clay. The third and latest type of bricks was made of dry brown clay with mortar ma de of a very similar material.

The southern element of the double wall along the southern edge of Building 3 was designated in previous seasons as a single feature (F.1006). After the removal of the South wall (F.763) of Building 3 itself in 2003 we could see that the wall behind it comprised two walls joined together as a continuous structure. Thus, this wall has now been designated as two features (F.1006 and F.1026). One wall (now feature F.1006) comprises the North wall of Space 89. The other wall (now designated feature F.1026), which is built as a continuation of F.1006, creates the North walls for both spaces 88 and 87.

In the course of the excavation we were able to conclude that the Building 3 walls were built before or at the same time as the walls of the side rooms (Spaces 89, 88, 87). Also, the North and South walls of Building 3 were built on foundations provided by the walls of earlier buildings below them. Below the North wall (F.174) we can see at least 2 courses of bricks that belong to a wall of an earlier building which most likely extended to the north of Building 3. The alignment of this row of bricks and the North wall (F.174) was not perfect. In this case, as in case of the South wall (F.763), the first layer bricks of the F. 174 wall were somewhat differently aligned so that they rest only partially on the old wall and partially on the midden under building 3. Because of this the earlier wall could not be seen until we had excavated the Building 3 walls (Fig. 23).

Figure 23: Spaces 87, 88 and 89

Below the South wall of Building 3 (F.763) we can also see an earlier wall on which our two walls (F.1006 and F.1026) were built. In this case the bricks of the earlier wall were prepared to receive the bricks of the

new walls (F.1006 and F.1026). This preparation consisted of making a longitudinal groove in the bricks of the earlier wall. Placing the bottom bricks of the new walls (F.1006 and F.1026) in the groove meant also that the new wall was only partially resting on the remains of the earlier wall and partially on the midden. At this point we can only hypothesize that the earlier walls belong to a truncated building. On the other hand, the East and West walls of Building 3 are not resting on the walls of an earlier building. They were built on the remains of the midden under Building 3. It will be interesting to see in later excavations, whether these two underlying walls are part of the same or entirely different buildings.

Typically for Çatalhöyük Building 3 is surrounded by midden deposits. West of Building 3 in Space 85 there is a large midden which is built up against the west wall (F.636), and is later than Building 3. In other words, residents of Building 3 and/or surrounding buildings accumulated the midden by depositing their trash in Space 85. In order to free the West wall and finish its excavation in 2003 we had to excavate the portion of the midden that was most directly abutting the wall. North of Building 3 there is another midden (Space 40) that is abutting the North wall (F.174).This midden was also accumulated after the building was erected. On the other hand the midden below the floors of Building 3 is definitely of an earlier age then the house.

Spaces 87, 88, 89

In the 2003 season it has been established that the three spaces (87, 88, 89) were contemporary with Building 3. Moreover, the three rooms that were built to be used at the time of Building 3 represent the latest modification of a larger building(s) of an earlier age.

Space 89

In Space 89 we had to finish excavating the room fill before we could concentrate on the walls. The bricks of the East (F.1016), South (F.761), and West (F.1017) walls of Space 89 are interconnected in many places indicating that they were built at the same time. The West wall (F.1017) has two phases. The earlier phase wall was made of orange clay bricks with very strong lumpy clay mortar, and was erected on the fill between two buildings. The late wall has only four rows of bricks preserved and they are made of light-brown sandy clay with mortars derived from the midden material. The same combination of materials occurs in the other walls (Features F.1016, F.761, F.1019, F.1024). In addition, the early phase of the West wall (F.1017) belongs to an earlier building, which we designated Space 214. This structure is below the room (Space 89), and is most likely a part of a larger building extending to the east and south.

Excavation and removal of the South wall (F.761) in Space 89 uncovered its abutting wall (F.1021) behind it, which turned out to be plastered. It has only one layer of plaster, which is of a different quality then the wall plasters inside Building 3. This kind of plaster seems to be typical for side rooms at Çatalhöyük.

Space 88

Similarly, in Space 88 we spent much of the 2003 season on finishing the removal of orange clay features and floors before we could focus attention on its walls. There are traces of red pigment on the orange floor in the middle of the space. In previous seasons we had noticed pigment on the floor in the upper layers in Space 88. Also, on the North wall at floor level there are traces of paint on the wall plaster. It is fairly clear that the walls in this space are of the same kind as the walls in Space 89. The bricks and mortars in the walls (F.761, F.1019, and F.1024) are made of same materials - dark brown, moist and soft clay. The mortars are made of midden deposits. In many places bricks from adjacent walls are interconnected.

The East wall (F.163) comprised of 4-6 rows of bricks and mortars, which were built on top of an earlier wall made of black clay bricks, which was aligned in a north-south direction. The earlier wall belongs to a room immediately below Space 88, which seems to be the same size as Space 88. as demonstrated by the fact that two walls of Space 88 (South and East) are built on the truncated walls of the room below.

It is clear now that the South walls of Spaces 88 and 87 (F.1019 and F.1024) comprise a single continuous wall. The evidence for this is found in the bricks from the excavated F.1019 wall which continue in the F.1024 wall. The South wall of Space 87 (F.1024) has not yet been excavated, since, as explained above,

the excavation of Space 87 will not be carried out until 2004. It is interesting that the North walls of Spaces 88 and 87 also comprises a single continuous wall (F.1026). This wall is also as yet unexcavated.

The finds in this year's excavation are coming mostly from the levels of fill in Spaces 88 and 89 and from the midden in Space 85. The finds are typical for this site: animal bones, obsidian tools, and clay balls. In the fill in Space 88 two small-size clay figurines were uncovered. One is a typical bird-like figurine and the other is a small figurine head. Also, a complete obsidian arrowhead was excavated in this Space 88.

In the SW corner of Space 89 in the fill below the South wall (F.761) we came across a 4 cm long peace of copper that most likely is a fragment of a bracelet. In exposing the bricks of the East double wall (F.1023) we came across a lump of red pigment (4 cm long and 2,5 cm thick). The object turned out to be a fragmented pigment grinder. At about 20 cm below the grinder in the same deposit - that is in the wall mortar - was a bone awl.

Acknowledgements
We are enormously grateful to John Coker, of Hillsborough, Califomia, USA, without whom our excavation in 2003 would not have been possible. We are also grateful to the U.C. Berkeley Archaeological Research Facility for their support.

HUMAN REMAINS - *Basak Boz and Lori Hager*

During the 2003 field season part of our time was spent re-examining the human remains recovered from Building 3 for purposes of publication. Since previous archive reports provide much of these same data, only a short summation of this work is provided here.

The human remains from Building 3 consist of both Late Roman/Byzantine and Neolithic skeletal materials. Five burial units representing at least 6 individuals of the Late Roman/Byzantine period were discovered in the upper layers of the deposits in Building 3. Ten Neolithic individuals were recovered from the lower layers of the deposits.

Late Roman/Byzantine

F.150 Skeleton (2219)
This is a skeleton of an adult male. The preservation is poor with some elements missing. The skeleton is large and robust. There is a healed fracture of left distal radius (Colle's fracture). The thyroid cartilage is ossified. Black staining is apparent on some ribs. A stone disk was found in association with this individual.

F.151 (Skeletons (2212), (2231)

Skeleton (2212)
These partial remains belong to a young adult. This was a small individual.

Skeleton (2231)
These are the nearly complete remains of an adult female, 30-35 years of age. The bones are large and robust. Some ribs have black staining on their surfaces. A small glass vial and a stone disk were found with this individual.

F.152 (Skeletons (2226), (2232)

Skeleton (2226)
Two bones, a metacarpal and 1 rib fragment, are from the burial fill. These are probably the same as Skeleton (2232).

Skeleton (2232)
These remains are from a juvenile, 3-4 years old. The skeleton is nearly complete and in good condition. Several grave goods were found in association with this individual, including a small glass vial, 2 copper beads and 2 bone needles.

F.153 (Skeletons (2235), (2245)

Skeleton (2235)
This is a highly fragmented, partial skeleton of a pre-pubescent juvenile. Some older bones are mixed in with the juvenile ones and could be the same as Skeleton (2245).

Skeleton (2245)
This is an adolescent, 16-18 years, probable female. The skeleton is nearly complete although it is in poor condition. Robust muscle attachments are apparent in several areas of the body. A nail and an animal bone were found with the skeleton during analysis.

F.154 (Skeleton (2244)
Skeleton (2244)
The nearly complete skeleton is of an adult female, 35-39 years. The preservation is poor. There is black staining on some of the ribs. This was a large and robust individual. Three vertebrae show evidence of stress in the form of Schmorl's nodes. A ceramic bottle and a ceramic lamp were found in the grave.

Skeleton (2210)
These remains are burnt mandibular and maxillary fragments of a possible adult. The teeth are completely shattered.

Neolithic burials

Ten individuals were recovered during the excavations of Building 3. Two of these individuals were represented by crania only. Eight individuals were more complete with cranial and postcranial elements present. Four adults, 2 adolescents, 3 children and 1 infant were found in Building 3. Sex could be determined for 4 individuals: 2 were male and 2 were female.

F.794 Skeleton (3529.X1)
This is the cranium of a young individual, aged 11-12 years of age. The forehead of this individual was touching the forehead of Skeleton (3529.X2). No post-cranial remains were recovered.

F.795 Skeleton (3529.X2)
This is the cranium of a young adult female. The forehead of this individual was touching the forehead of Skeleton (3529.X1). No post-cranial remains were recovered.

F.617 Skeleton (6237)
This is a 3-4 year old child found in the floor of the NW platform. The presence of phytoliths around the body suggest the child had been buried in a basket.

F.631 Skeleton (6303)
An adult male, 40-45 years of age was found in the NE platform. Preservation of the bones was fair. No grave goods were found directly associated with this individual.

Multiple Burials in NW Platform (Skeletons (8113), (8114), (8115)

F.634 Skeleton (8115)
Found in the NW platform, this individual was a female aged between 40-45 years old. The skeleton was the last one to be placed in the platform, disturbing Skeleton (8113) and Skeleton (8114). This female suffered numerous episodes of trauma including a displaced hip and broken ribs, all of which healed.

F.644 Skeleton (8113)
A young adult of 18-22 years, the remains of this individual were disturbed during the interment of Skeleton (8115). This individual experienced spondylolysis of the vertebral column.

F.647 Skeleton (8114)
Also disturbed during the interment of Skeleton (8115), this individual was an adolescent, 14-16 years of age. Cortical defects were found on several long bones.

F.648 Skeleton (6681)
One of two children found in the central floor, this individual was 8-10 years old. The bones are in excellent condition. This individual was found near the NW platform.

F.756 Skeleton (6682)
A child of 7-8 years, this individual was found in the central floor. The skeleton is in excellent condition.

F.757 Skeleton (8184)
This is an infant aged 8-10 months. Found and between Skeletons (6881) and (6882) at a lower level, the infant was also buried in the central floor. The infant had been placed in a basket for burial. Numerous associated grave goods were found with this individual, including beads, a bone pin, malachite and wood.

THE EXCAVATIONS OF THE TP (TEAM POZNAN) AREA IN THE 2003 SEASON - *Lech Czerniak, Arkadiusz Marciniak*

Abstract

The archaeological expedition from Poznan, Poland, continued the excavation of a trench of 10 by 10 meters (TP Area), which is located in the highest point of the East Mound. Additionally, an extension trench of 10 by 4 meters was opened up, located directly to the east of Mellaart's Area A. Work was undertaken between 3rd of July and 29th of July 2002. As a result of this year season late Neolithic phases of occupation represented by Buildings 33 and 34 have been revised and clarified. Further discoveries revealed interesting layer, formed in order to level the surface before construction of the two late Neolithic buildings, as well as two large midden layers. Underneath these deposits there was a structure that appears to be remains of the fallen roof of a younger Neolithic building. Eleven Byzantine burials were found in the extension trench, albeit not all of them have been excavated yet. It is a much smaller number that it was expected considering the results of the 2001 season. It may imply that we have reached the western edge of the burial ground. In the subsequent season works will be continued in the main trench as well as in its western extension. The excavation of the roof deposit as well as the Neolithic building underneath will be a priority for the main trench.

Özet

Poznan Polonya Arkeolojik çalismalari, Dogu höyügün en yüksek noktasinda konumlanan TP alanindaki 10x10 metrelik açmanin kazilmasiyla devam etmistir. Ayrica, Mellaart'in A Alani'nin direkt olarak dogusunda konumlanan 10x4 metrelik bir uzanti açilmistir. Çalismalar 3-29 Temmuz 2002 tarihleri arasinda gerçeklestirilmistir. Bu yilki çalismalarin sonucunda Bina 33 ve 34 ile temsil edilen yerlesmenin geç Neolitik evresi gözden geçirilerek açikliga kavusturulmustur. Yeni bulgular iki geç Neolitik binanin yapimindan önce zemini düzeltmek için olusturulmus olan ilginç bir tabakayi ve genis iki çöp katmanini ortaya çikarmistir. Bu tabakalarin altinda daha yeni bir Neolitik binanin çökmüs çatisi oldugu düsünülen kalintilar bulunmustur. Bu yil açilan uzantida 11 adet Bizans gömüsü bulunmus, ancak bunlari hepsinin kazisi tamamlanmamistir. Bu sayi 2001 yili kazisiyla karsilastirildiginda beklenenden çok daha küçük bir sayidir. Bunun anlami gömü alaninin bati ucuna eristigimiz olabilir. Önümüzdeki yillarda bati uzantisindaki ve ana açmadaki kazilar sürdürülecektir. Ana açmadaki öncelik çati kalintisi ve altindaki Neolitik yapi olacaktir.

Introduction

The team made up of 12 archaeologists and students from the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, Polish Academy of Sciences in Poznan and Institute of Prehistory, University of Poznan continued the excavations in the trench 10 by 10 meters located on top of the East Mound, next to the area excavated by James Mellaart in the 1960s. Additionally, an extension trench of 10 by 4 meters was opened up, situated directly to the east of Mellaart's Area A. Our intention is to link the Neolithic buildings from phases I-III in the main trench with those from the Mellaart's area.

The primary objective of the excavations that began in the 2001 season was to study the last two phases of the Neolithic tell occupation, known as Çatalhöyük I and II and dated to the end of the seventh millennium BC. The crest of the East Mound was believed to be ideal for recognition of the late Neolithic structures. The decision to open up a trench in this particular part of the East Mound was preceded by the work conducted by a team supervised by Shahina Farid in the 2000 season. The first seasons considerably improved our knowledge concerning the later use of the mound. The excavations revealed intense occupation dated back to the Hellenistic and Roman periods and comprising two phases separated by a

destruction event. It had a form of storage buildings made of mudbrick along with pottery and spindle whorls production center. These structures were destroyed by fire and then abandoned. After the destruction, some elements of the burned buildings were rebuilt, and new layers of mudbrick were put on top of the damaged walls. Two Late Hellenistic/Early Roman buildings (Buildings 30 and 31) and one storage annex (Building 32) were discovered in the year 2002. All these constructions appeared to have been used both for manufacture and storage of clay objects. The excavated area was later used as a cemetery in the Byzantine Period. It contained a large number of ca. sixty complete burials plus the remains of disturbed human bone clusters.

The excavations this year were concentrated in northern and western part of the trench. Besides, the southern part of the main trench was explored to some extent. A three-meter-wide strip along the eastern edge of the trench was left unexcavated for the security reasons as the trench is getting very deep in this part. Moreover, this section contains very deep later deposits, which considerably destroyed earlier Neolithic layers and constructions. This season began with completing the exploration of the two small buildings (Buildings 33 and 34) identified and left partly excavated at the end of the previous season. Preliminary analysis of pottery indicated that the buildings were constructed and inhabited in the Late Neolithic. They were placed directly on top of the middens, except for the western wall of Building 34, which placed on an earlier wall. Further excavations led to the discovery of what appears to be remains of a fallen roof of a later Neolithic building.

Late Neolithic Occupation Phase

Figure 24: Buildings 33 and 34

The last phase of occupation discovered in the 2002 season and continued also this year comprised clearly defined walls of two small Late Neolithic buildings (Building 33 and 34) in the western and central part of the excavated area (Fig. 24). All these constructions were damaged considerably by cuts of various features dated back to all later phases of occupation in this part of the tell, especially by Hellenistic storage pits. In the majority of cases they were very deep, which led to a considerable destruction of the earlier Neolithic structures. Hence the recognition of layout of the Neolithic structures as well as discerning relations between them was very difficult.

Building 33

Building 33 is a rectangular construction with a small niche in SW corner, where a rectangular oven was placed (F.993; units (7439), (7440), (7483), (7484), (7485), (7600). It has a solid clay base, rectangular in shape. Only small fragments of its western wall were preserved. Unfortunately, a complete reconstruction

of this feature was quite difficult as a result of later destruction. The oven was built in the very last phase of Building 33 occupation. Alternatively, it may be linked to the first post-abandonment phase of its life history. It is indicated by the destruction of the Building's western wall by the oven.

Other features comprised two oval ovens (F.994 and F.995) and hearth (F.997) with the feasting deposit (7477), the latter located in SE corner of the Building. The first oven (F.994; units (7465), (7601), (7471) is located in NE segment of the Building. It was composed of two easy distinguishable layers: firm brown sand clay at the top and burnt clay with loamy sand at the bottom. The second oven (F.995; units (7467), (7472), (7466), and (7473) is located in a similar part of the building. It consisted of two elements, one dug into the other. Strict interpretation of this feature as an oven is debatable. However, with a high degree of certainty one can link it with the floor of Building 33. A small unit attached to the oven from its western side is probably its rake out area (7478). F.997 (7475), (7476), (7477), (7491) was interpreted as the remains of a hearth with feasting deposit. Its upper part was composed of a compact burnt clay while the lower layer comprised loose burnt loamy sand (7475). A large number of animal bones were observed next to and underneath the hearth. They form a half-moon shaped cluster next to the northern edge of (7475) unit (7477) (Fig. 25). A big amount of animal bones, usually poorly preserved, was observed also underneath unit (7475). This comprised large pieces of cattle (maxilla, scapula, humerus, radius, femur) and medium equid (pelvis, tibia) bone. Unit (7477) was also composed of a huge amount of flecks and small stones. Animal bones were both under and above those stones. However, the distinction between units (7475) and (7477) was faint and difficult to observe.

Figure 25: Feasting deposit in SE corner of Building 33

Other features comprised a number of postholes (F.986 and F.989), which may not necessarily be contemporaneous with the building. They could have belonged to later structures that were built on top of this Neolithic construction. Both cut and infill of the features were easy to distinguish.

The walls of the building itself were made of grey mudbricks, and thus the house is referred to as the 'grey building'. The exact layout of the house was difficult to discern due to its considerable destruction by later Hellenistic pits. Its eastern wall is cut by a very deep storage pit, which damaged this part of the construction considerably. Thus, it is not certain whether the preserved eastern walls (7438) and (7408) are in fact construction elements of the building. The northern wall of the building has not been discovered so far. It may exist outside the excavated area or might have been destroyed by later occupation. Internal dimensions of the building recognized within the trench are 2.25m x 1.00m. A large number of Neolithic pottery sherds was found on its floor, particularly in the northern part.

Building 34

Building 34 is a rectangular construction with a double brown mudbrick wall. It is situated along N-S axis. Its exact length was difficult to define as it is damaged severely by later pit cuts and it stretches beyond the northern edge of the excavated area.

The building was considerably destroyed by later occupation activities. Its northern part is destroyed by pits (F.940, F.971, F.974 and F.980) and burial (F.955), whereas the southern part by two pits (F.961 and F.983). The dimensions of the part of the building located within the trench are: 3.60m x 1.60m. Its total surface, including walls, is 5.76 m2, while the interior has only 2.24 m2. The walls were made of brown

mudbrick of different size. Small fragments of red painted plaster associated with the building wall were found in its SE corner.

Fragments of floor have been identified in the central part of the Building (7608). It was a relatively compact grey silty layer with mid brown inclusions. At the base there were numerous macrobotanical remains. The layer also contained a large number of artifacts. Its upper part is at the same level as the base of mudbricks of eastern and western walls. A number of layer of different consistency, colour, texture, and bedding was deposited directly underneath the floor of the building (units (7603), (7604), (7607), (7609), (7610), and (7613). They are probably associated with the phase before the house was inhabited. Individual brown mudbricks ca.: 0.3 x 0.35m large, were found in the southern part of unit (7603) (also unit (7606). Some layers (e.g. (7604), (7609), (7613) are certainly upper part of midden deposits on which Building 34 was built. Size and shape of some of them differed evidently from the layout of the building and they were partly located outside its borders, which indicates clearly that they belong to earlier phases of depositional history of this part of the mound (in particular units (7609) and (7613).

A very solid double mudbrick wall was discovered along the southern edge of the excavated area (units (7452) and (7453). It is located along E-W axis, parallel to the southern edge of the trench. The wall was very well preserved and relatively high (at least one meter). Its layout was visible at the bottom of a large and deep Hellenistic pit located in this part of the trench (F.990). The wall certainly belonged to another Neolithic building. It was discovered at the end of the 2002 season and its excavation continued in this year. However, no firm relations with other Neolithic structures have been revealed yet and this will be investigated in the 2004 season.

Depositional sequence underneath Buildings 33 and 34

Underneath walls and the floor of Building 33 and 34 there were midden layers. Directly below one of them, a solid compact construction of what appears to be remains of a fallen rectangular roof of a late Neolithic building was discovered. It is about 17 cm thick and slopes down towards the east (Fig. 26 and Fig. 27).

Figure 26: Edge of the roof of Neolithic building at the moment of discovery

Figure 27: Edge of the roof of Neolithic building at the moment of discovery

Three major deposits are located directly underneath Buildings 33 and 34. At the top of the roof, there was a bricky layer created to level the surface before putting up later buildings discussed above. It was followed

by a brown midden mixed with fragment of destroyed bricks, mortar, and plaster. Large ashy middens were located on both sides of the bricky layer.

A layer (7813) composed of a large number of destroyed construction material, in particular fragments of mudbricks, was located directly underneath Building 33 and below the very eastern part of Building 34 (see Fig. 26). Its origin is not completely clear, however most likely it was formed in order to level the surface before construction of two Late Neolithic Buildings (33 and 34). The unit contained a small number of artifacts compared with neighboring midden deposits from its western and eastern sides. The middens from the eastern side (units (7814), (7815) is later than this layer. Small fragments of destroyed brick (7816) and a layer of mixed bricky deposits of greyish silty sand (7813) are associated with (7813) and were deposited at the same time.

Directly underneath this levelling bricky layer, there was a large and deep midden deposit (units (7864), (7880), (7895). It was composed of friable, mid and light brown and mid grey mixed sandy clay loam. Unit (7880) was placed directly on the fallen roof (or alternatively a floor of the Neolithic building). Directly above four corners of the fallen roof concentrations of constructional elements were located within the middens (units (7881), (7882), (7886), (7894). They were composed of the mixture of destroyed bricks, mortar, plaster, and clay. Numerous fragments of red painted plaster associated with the building wall were found in these deposits.

Large middens (unit (7810) were located from western side of this bricky layer (7813) followed by other midden deposits underneath (units (7864), (7880), (7895). The former was placed directly underneath deposits below Building 34 (units (7603), (7604), (7607), (7609), (7610), and (7613). It is a loose and soft silty sand layer having a mid and light grey color. It was placed between double mudbrick wall running N-S against the western edge of the trench and the bricky layer (7813) and it is later than they. It was considerably deep in the N part and it was getting shallower in its S part. Uniform deposits at the top are getting increasingly differentiated towards the base. Small and relatively greyish layers (units (7661) and (7663), which probably constituted a fragment of this midden, were located against W edge of the trench.

A longitudinal narrow layer (7815), parallel to the brick layer in the central part of the trench (7813), was located from its eastern part. Its colour (mid grey, dark grey mixed with mid brown colour), mixed consistency as well as the presence of a large number of pottery and animalbones is indicative of its midden character. It was the latest deposit of three major depositional components, which were located directly underneath Buildings 33 and 34. A relatively small layer of midden was placed outside the NE corner of the large bricky layer in the central part of the trench (unit (7814). It is later than the latter unit. It was placed upon its NE part and was getting shallower towards NE. Directly underneath western part of (7815) there was another midden deposit (7867). It consisted of numerous thin layers of ashy silty sand and contained a large number of artifacts.

A burial of an infant, aged less than three months (F.1166), was placed in unit (7864). The skeleton (7878) was largely destroyed, in particular its postcranial part (Fig. 28). Thus the exact position of the body cannot be recognized. It appears that the child was buried in a crouched position on the left side with face looking outwards. The body was probably placed in a basket. The burial cut was difficult to observe. Interestingly, a large fragment of cattle pelvis (7888) was found under the child's head, which may be a special deposit with symbolic meaning. However, it is not clear whether this was an intentional or a coincidental placement. It is striking that this burial was situated ca. 17 cm directly

Figure 28: Neolithic burial of infants in unit (7864)

underneath F.997, which is a hearth with the feasting deposit (7477), located in SE corner of Building 33 (see above). Large pieces of cattle (maxilla, scapula, humerus, radius, femur) bones were found there.

A numb er of large red painted plaster were found in the bricky infill. Another interesting find comprises an anthropomorphic figurine (Fig. 29) and clay pot stand (Fig. 30). In addition to these structures, numerous Neolithic artifacts were found including pottery, obsidian tools, grinding stones, beads, and bone tools. The abundance of Neolithic pottery demonstrates a wide range of forms and decorations. Another interesting find was a Roman zoomorphic figurine (Fig. 31).

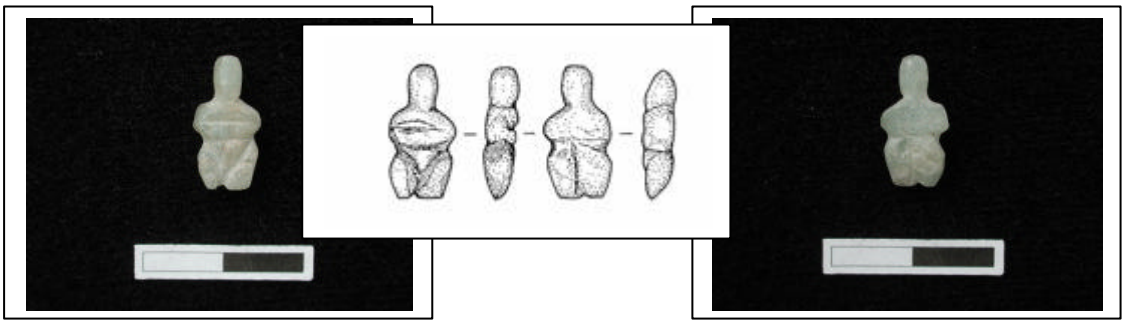


Figure 29: Neolithic anthropomorphic figurine 7814.X1

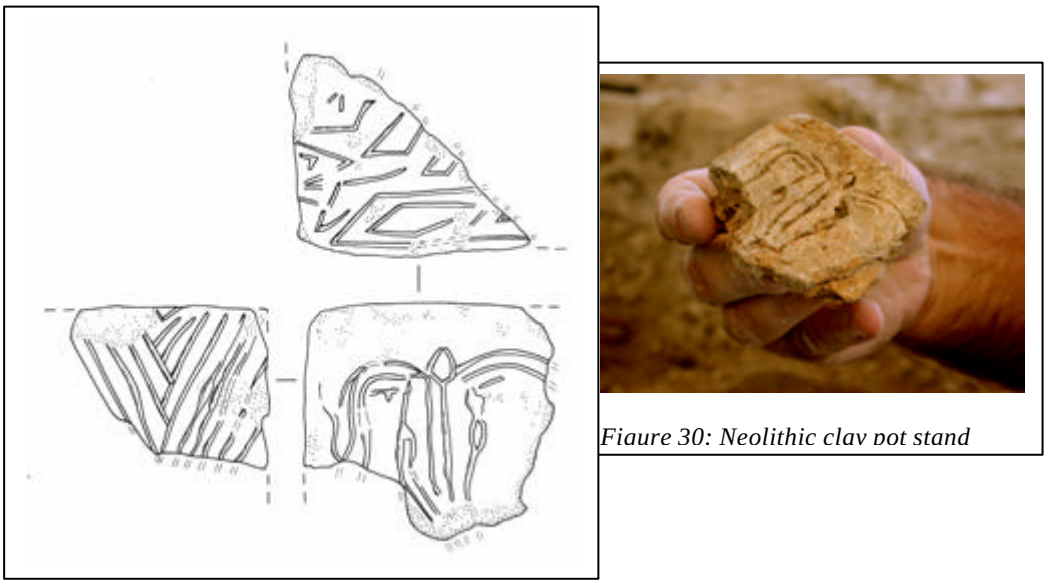


Figure 30: Neolithic clay pot stand

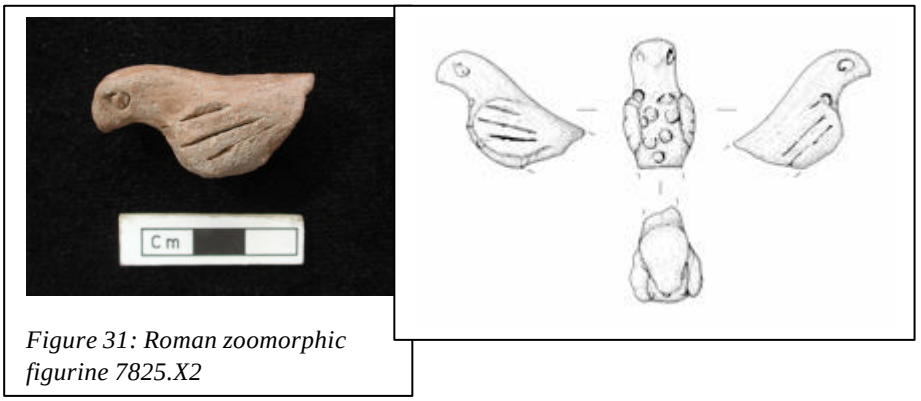


Figure 31: Roman zoomorphic figurine 7825.X2

Byzantine Cemetery

In the first season of the extension trench excavation, located directly to the east of Mellaart's Area A, work concentrated on uncovering the next part of the large Byzantine cemetery, which was identified and excavated extensively in the 2001 season. It was a large and intensively used burial graveyard. In the 2001 season, 59 complete burials were discovered as well as additional 12 clusters of human bones, which were not in anatomical order. The cemetery was constantly used for a number of years, probably longer than a century.

In the extension trench of 10 by 4 meters, eleven Byzantine burials were found, albeit not all of them have been excavated yet. It is a much smaller number that it was expected considering the results of the 2001 season. It may imply that we have reached western edge of the burial ground. The Byzantine people buried their dead in a complex and standardized way. The most striking is E-W alignment of all burials at this cemetery. A number of burial constructions accompanied the pits. They correspond directly to the division of burials conducted previously.

1. A burial with a cut lined with mudbrick wall. Only one grave of this kind was found in the extension trench (F.1164). The burial cut was relatively deep, rectangular in shape, with sharp top and base breaks. It was lined with one mudbrick wide wall around its circumference. The body of an adult individual was placed in extended and supine position along its N wall. Western part of the burial was destroyed by excavations in the 1960s.
2. A burial characterized by an oval and rectangular pit, which was difficult to define in some cases. Its infill contained destroyed mudbrick and stones, which indicates the existence of difficult to specify burial construction. It could have been a kind of lid or grave marker. Similarly to other categories, the body was buried in extended position with head facing west. This type was recorded only in the case of one burial (F.902, Fig. 32). It was a remaining part

Figure 32: Byzantine burial of an adult individual F.902

of the burial, which was discovered against the western edge of the area excavated in 2001. The body of adult male individual (ca. 20-30 years old) was in extended position, with the head facing west. It was buried in a clearly distinguishable burial cut.
3. A burial without any construction. It is represented by 3 cases (F.998, F.1165, F.1169). The body was buried in a shallow pit, directly below the surface, and burial cuts were most often impossible to distinguish. Interestingly, a large number of this kind of burials comprised skeletons of infants and juveniles. In case of these three burials, all of them contained skeletons of infants and were poorly preserved (Fig. 33).

Figure 33: Byzantine burial of infants F.1169

4. Cluster of bones. One such a case was recorded in the trench extension (F.1151). It comprised only leg bones and very small fragments of a skull. The bones might have been dumped into this spot after being removed from other location. Alternatively, the burial might have been so badly destroyed as a result of a number of postdepositional processes.

A few other burials were found but they have not been excavated yet. In these groups there were two sophisticated structures, identical to those recovered in the 2001 season. This construction consisted of a large pit usually oval in shape and not very deep. A massive wall was built at the base of this pit. Its length corresponds exactly to the length of the pit itself. Once the pit was dug out and wall constructed, a proper burial pit was dug, always from the southern side of the wall. A row of diagonally placed mudbricks formed its marker.

The first three seasons show that the East Mound had a long and complicated history going far beyond the Neolithic. The life-history of the tell did not finish with the end of Neolithic. It was intensively used as a place for the living and the dead in the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods. The last season confirmed the existence of the very last Neolithic levels of occupation in this part of the mound. In the next seasons these phases are to be studied and their chronology will be specified.

Work in the next season will be continued in the main trench as well as in its western extension. The excavation of this roof deposit as well as the Neolithic building underneath will be a priority for the main trench. As far as the extension trench is concerned, the major objective will be to excavate Roman and Hellenistic layers and features in order to be able to reach the Late Neolithic deposits. Having done so, it will be our intention to relate the discovered features to those from the main trench as well as those excavated by James Mellaart in the 1960s.

SOUTH AREA – *Shahina Farid*

Abstract

The South Area shelter project for which the foundation trenches were excavated in 2002, was finally completed in February 2003.The new South Area now incorporates the Summit Area which is now called South-Summit. Aims to reopen excavations now covered by the new shelter that have not been worked on since 1999 (and South Summit since 1997), were held back as the season had been reduced in time and size. Instead resources were concentrated on preparing the newly covered larger area for excavation and presentation in 2004. This involved clearing vegetation and erosion built up since 1999 and 1997, removing sand (soil) bags which were used to protect the excavated areas up to 1999, and a thorough cleaning with trowels of the exposed sections and wall faces for better presentation to the public. Small scale excavations were resumed in Building 10, South-Summit, after 5 long years, in order to bring the building into a single phase of occupation.

Plans for visitor accessibility into the area were also discussed with Atolye Mimarlik and designs of wooden platforms and steps are currently underway. Some temporary measures for accessibility were put in place and a reconstruction of the 'volcano painting' found by Mellaart was produced and erected in as close to its original location as possible.

Özet

Temelleri 2002'de kazilan Güney Bölgesi koruyucu çati projesi subat 2003'te tamamlanmistir. Yeni Güney Bölgesi, 10 nolu binanin kazisinin tamamlanmasina kadar Güney-Zirve olarak adlandirilacak olan Zirve Bölgesini de kapsamaktadir. 1999 yilindan bu yana kazilmamis olan yeni çati altinda kalan bölgeyle, kazisi 1997 yilinda birakilan Güney Zirve'nin yeniden kazilmasina dair planlar, kazi sezonunun zaman ve kapsam olarak daraltilmis olmasi sebebiyle geri çekilmistir. Böylelikle kaynaklar, üzeri kapanan alanin 2004 yilinda kazi ve sunuma hazirlanmasi üzerine yogunlastirilmistir. Bu çalisma, 1999 ve 1997 yilindan bu yana olusan bitki örtüsünün ve erozyon dolgusunun temizlenmesi, 1999 yilina kadar kazilan bölgeleri korumakta kullanilan toprak torbalarinin kaldirilmasi, ve açilmis olan bölümlerin ve duvar yüzlerinin halka daha iyi sunulmak amaciyla malalarla temizlenmesini kapsamistir. Ayrica, 5 yillik uzun bir aradan sonra, Güney Zirvedeki 10 nolu binayi yerlesmenin tek bir evresine getirmek amaciyla küçük ölçekli kazilara yeniden baslanmistir.

Bu bölgenin ziyarete açilmasina yönelik planlar Atölye Mimarlik ile tartisilmis olup, ahsap platform ve basamaklar için tasarimlar hazirlanmaktadir. Ayrica, Mellaart tarafindan bulunan "yanardag resmi"nin gerçegine mümkün oldugu ölçüde sadik kalan bir kopyasi, ziyaretçilerin yerlesmeyi daha iyi anlayabilmeleri amaciyla, orijinal yerine yerlestirilmistir.

The South Area shelter project for which the foundation trenches were excavated in 2002 (Farid Archive Report 2002), was finally completed in February 2003. Therefore it was with great excitement that the team involved with this particular project arrived at the site to see the shelter in its complete state for the first time. Neither the plans nor the images taken during its construction over the winter months had prepared us for the enormity of the project in its complete state. For the design and the work the project is very grateful to Ridvan Övünç, Sinan and Didem Omacan and Ceren Balkir of Atolye Mimarlik, Istanbul.

The shelter measures 45m x 27m drops from a height of 1014.9m AD (meters above Datum) from the east to 1006.9m AD to the west and covers the South and Summit excavation areas that represent Levels V to natural. The shelter has created a wonderful even light and a protected environment for excavation, conservation and public display (Fig. 34). As two excavation areas have now become one, the area will continue to be known as the South Area, and Summit as South Summit until the completion of excavation of Building 10. This will differentiate the excavations conducted in 1996-97 by the team headed by Kostas Kotsakis from the University of Thessaloniki, and the current excavations undertaken by the Stanford-Cambridge team.

Figure 34: Conditions under the South Area shelter

The aim for 2003 had been to clean and then to excavate those buildings that were under excavation in 1999 but because of the shortened and reduced season, plans for the South Area were amended. As such a small team of excavators with local workmen cleared the backfill and conducted a thorough clean of the area (Fig. 35).

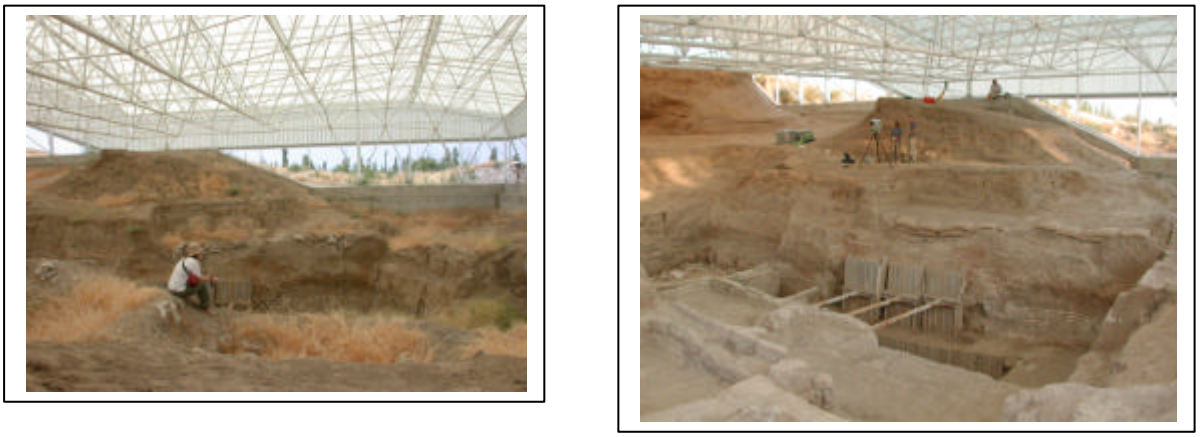
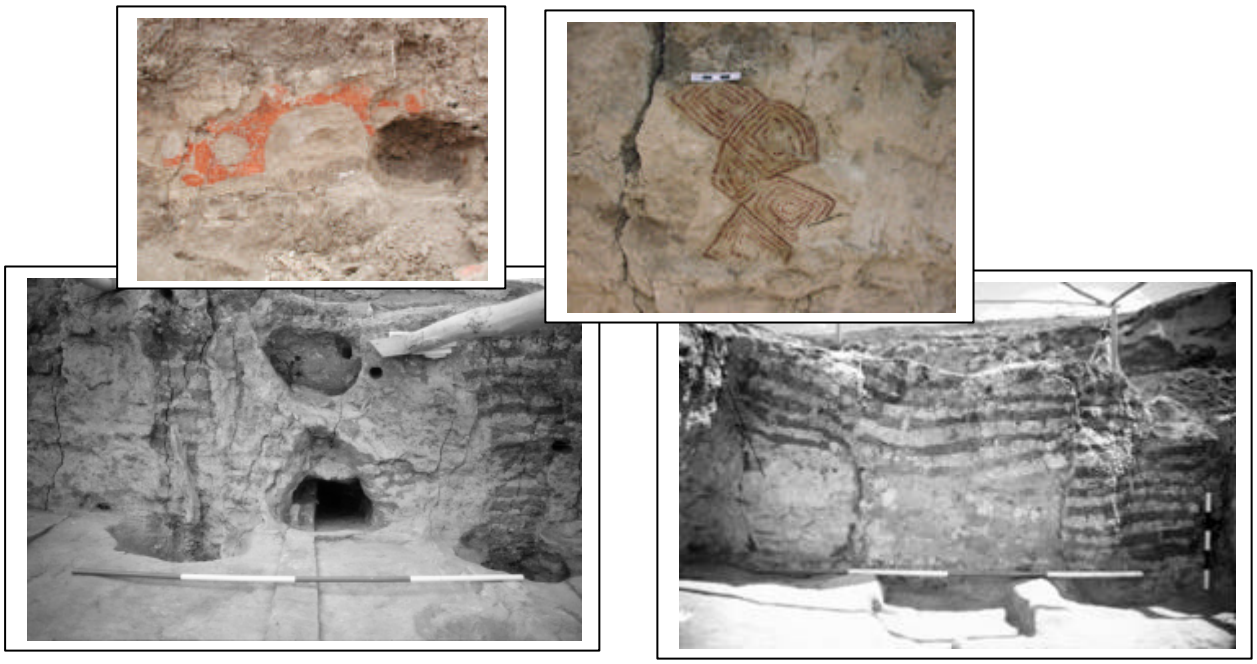


Figure 35: Before and after cleaning under the South Area shelter.

Whilst removing backfill from Building 2, Level IX, a fragment of red paint on the north wall was exposed. Upon preliminary investigation it became apparent that it was part of a design (Fig 36), rather than a plain band of red paint as is sometimes found. As the painting was only revealed towards the end of the season it was decided not to expose it fully but to conserve and cover it instead until the next season when complete investigation, conservation and lifting can be conducted. The painting is in a building that was excavated between 1997-99 (see Archive Reports). Building 2 consists of two rooms, a small eastern room designated Space 116, that has not yet been fully exposed, and a larger room, Space 117, that was completely excavated of its occupation phases. The north wall was left *in situ* as it was not released for excavation due to overlying later deposits to the north. Furthermore, its wall plaster was not removed as the wall was in danger of collapse and such work was considered too dangerous. However, plaster on other walls of Space 117 was removed and a geometric-type painting of red pigment on white plaster was found on the east wall, north of the access hole to the next room (Fig.37). The location of this new piece is centrally placed between two posts and above two oval-shaped wall niches, one of which is at floor level and the other above it; the painting is situated above the upper niche.



Figures 36&37: Building 2. North wall with painting exposed in 2003 and east wall with painting exposed in 1999.

Other work in the South Area involved monitoring the plaster on the walls of Building 17, Level IX (see Conservation below).

Taking advantage of the 3-D laser scanner being on site, after the scanning work was completed on Building 5, the scanner was used in a small test section in the South Area. As time was short, this work was conducted at night but nonetheless successfully (Fig. 38).

Finally, although not programmed for the 2003 season, it was appropriate to begin re-excavating Building 10 of the South Summit Area (see below), as work in the new 4040 was making good progress and resources could be diverted.

The long term objective for the area is to excavate the upper ledge to the east (South Summit etc.), of Levels VI and later as well as to continue excavations to 'natural' towards the centre in as large an area as possible whilst fulfilling Health and Safety requirements. It is also planned to present well preserved buildings for display where possible. It was with this aim of presenting the area to site visitors that a reconstruction of one of the wall paintings found by Mellaart in the 1960's was made and erected in its original location (see Conservation below and Fig. 5).

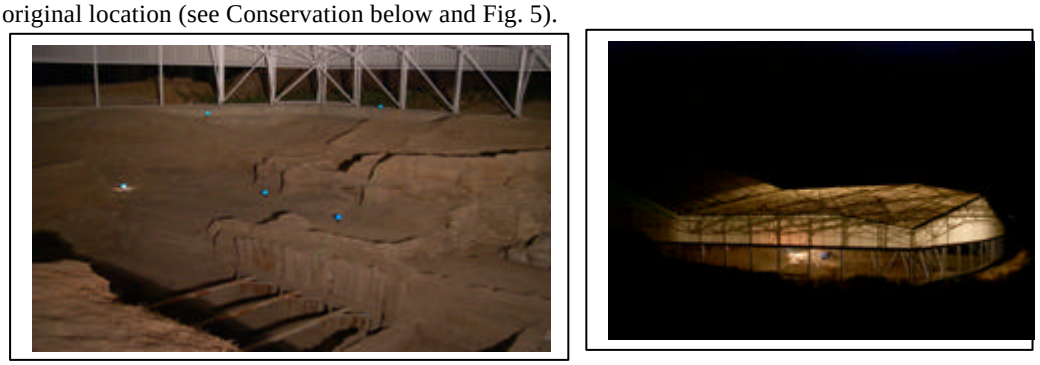


Figure 38: Laser scanning by night: views from interior (left) and exterior (right)

SOUTH SUMMIT AREA, EXCAVATION OF BUILDING 10 -
Guðmundur H. Jónsson

Abstract

During the 2003 season excavation recommenced in the Summit Area located under the recently constructed south shelter on the east mound. Excavation had previously been carried out during the seasons of 1996 and 1997 by a Greek team directed by Kostas Kotsakis from the University of Thessaloniki. They began the excavations of Building 10, tentatively assigned to Mellaart's Level V or later (Kotsakis 1996, 1997). The aim of the 2003 season was to re-open and to excavate features within Building 10 in order to bring the whole space into a single phase. This was largely successful and a series of platforms, benches and ovens were excavated in order to achieve this. It is intended that excavation will continue during the 2004 season with the aim of understanding the evolution of the spatial configuration of Building 10. The area was also renamed the South Summit Area in order to maintain the spatial designation but to distinguish excavations of 1996-7 and new excavations begun this season.

Özet

2003 sezonunda, dogu höyügün üzerinde kisa süre önce yapimi tamamlanan Güney bölgesi koruyucu çatisi altinda kalan Zirve Bölgesi'ndeki kazilara tekrar baslanmistir. Bu bölge daha önce 1996 ve 1997 sezonlarinda, Kostas Kotsakis baskanligindaki Selanik Üniversitesi ekibi tarafindan kazilmisti. Kaziya baslangiçta tahmini olarak Mellaart'in V. ya da daha geç evresine denk geldigi düsünülen 10 nolu binada baslanmisti (Kotsakis 1996, 1997). 2003 yili kazilarinin amaci, 10 nolu binayi yeniden açmak ve içindeki ögeleri tüm mekani ayni evreye getirmek amaciyla kazmakti. Bu amaçla mekanin içinde bulunan pek çok platform, bank ve ocak kazildi. 2004 yilinda 10 nolu binanin mekansal evrimini anlamak amaciyla kazilara devam edilmesi planlanmaktadir. Ayrica, bir yandan mekanin tanimini korurken, diger yandan yeni baslayan kazilari 1996-1997 yilindaki kazilardan ayristirmak amaciyla bu bölge Güney Zirve Bölgesi olarak yeniden adlandirilmistir.

Introduction

Work under the south shelter commenced on the 15th of July 2003 and was completed on the 12th of August 2003. Team members during the 2003 season were Guðmundur Jónsson, Pia Andersson, Emma Twigger, Jon Sygrave and Vahit Tursun. The initial work that was carried out focussed on cleaning the area around building 10, removing vegetation and cleaning the large north-south section just west of the excavation area. The backfill from the building was also removed and the surface trowelled back to reveal the uppermost archaeological deposits. Later in the season a series of steps were constructed by local workmen to allow access into the east entrance of the south shelter. Any finds encountered whilst carrying out these different tasks were recorded as being unstratified and associated with unit numbers. The following list shows the unit numbers and associated areas;

5888	Cleaning of topsoil in the immediate vicinity to building 10
5889	Cleaning and trowelling of building 10
5890	Cleaning of large north-south section in south shelter
5891	Cutting of steps for east entrance of south shelter

After the backfill had been removed and the areas cleaned, excavation commenced.

Composite plans were made of the surface of Building 10 as left by the Greek team in 1997 and levels taken at regular intervals. It became apparent that the building exhibited a range of features that were not in phase with each other and areas were identified for excavation in order to bring the whole building into phase.

Excavation followed the single context excavation method. In accordance with the project recording methodology feature numbers were allocated to groups of units within the same feature so as to ease discussion of phasing (e.g. the bench in the southeast of Building 10 has three phases, each one identified with a separate feature number, F.1301, F.1304 and F.1310). The one exception to this rule was the oven, feature F.111, as the phasing did not become apparent until post-excavation analysis had been carried out. All units were sampled according to excavation guidelines set out by the site director, Shahina Farid, which resulted in most units being sampled in their entirety (due to their small size). A discussion of finds is not included here as very few artefacts were encountered in the field and flotation sample residues have yet to be scanned for artefactual material.

Results of the 2003 season

Building 10 (Fig. 39), was divided into four 5m squares and each square labelled as north-west quadrant, north-east quadrant etc. Four areas within the building were identified for initial excavation in order to bring the surface into phase; 1) feature F.111 – an oven that abutted the south wall (feature F.103) and lay on the border of the south-west and south-east quadrants, 2) feature F.1300 (feature F.134 from 1997) – a

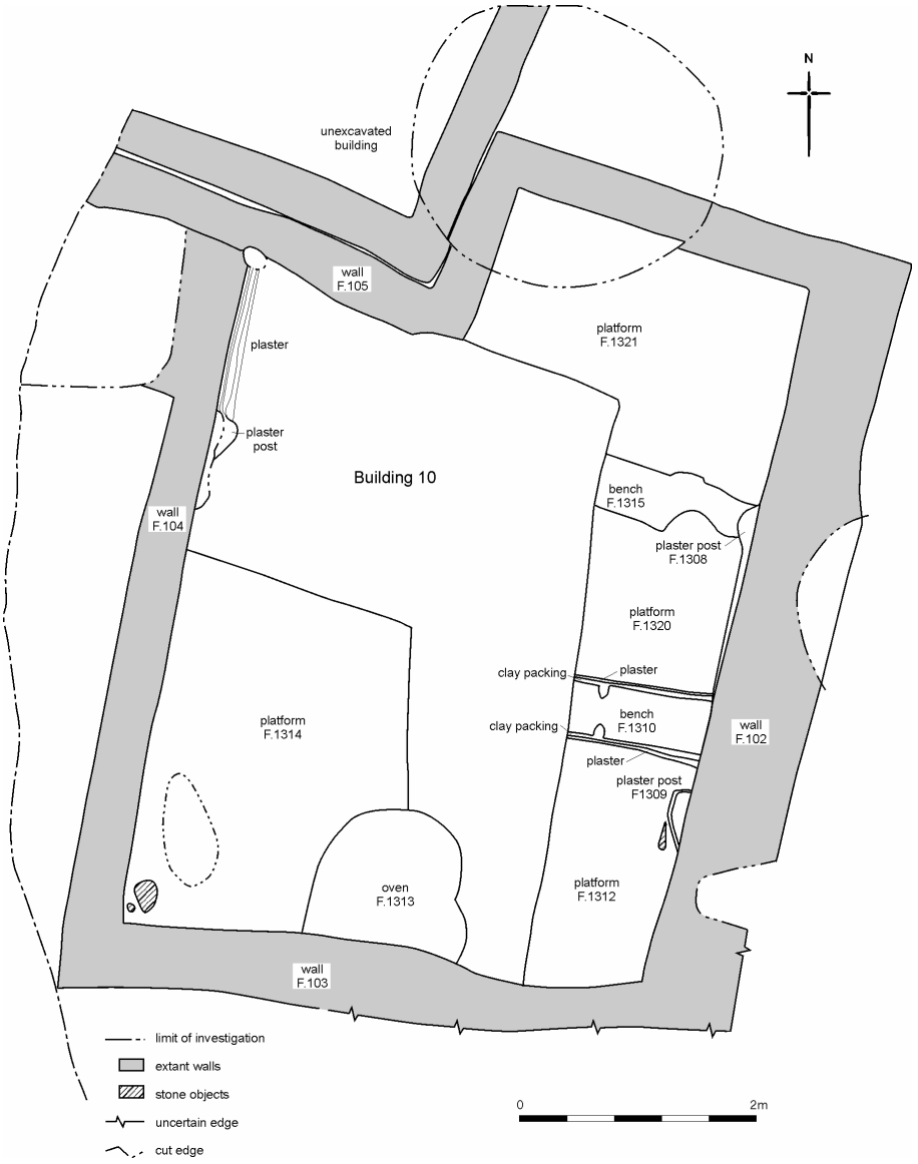


Figure 39: Building 10

basin in the north-east quadrant, 3) a series of benches and platforms that abutted the eastern wall (feature F.102) in the north-east and south-east quadrant, and 4) feature F.1314 – a platform in the southwest quadrant together with associated extensions.

1) Oven (features F.111, F.1313)

The oven had been partly excavated by the previous team in 1996 (units (1736), (1739), (1740), (1744)). A box section had been put through it and units were sampled for archaeobotanical remains (Kotsakis 1996). What remained was the eastern half of the oven and the mudbrick perimeter of the western half. The remaining deposits were excavated during the 2003 season and resulted in a total of 35 units which were collected in their entirety and put through the flotation process. Most of these units consisted of fill layers and burnt floor deposits. It became apparent that the oven had 2 phases as well as an earlier phase coming through at its base with a slightly different alignment being further to the east (feature F.1313). Oven F.111 abutted wall F.103. What follows is a description of the oven phases from earliest to latest.

Phase III (feature F.1313)
This earlier phase of oven is represented by a single unit, (8065). It is a burnt floor surface that lies slightly further east along wall F.103 than the later phases of oven. At the end of the 2003 season it was apparent that a series of deposits were below this deposit and that they were in relation to surrounding deposits (as opposed to all the other deposits above unit (8065) which had no relation to surrounding deposits as they had been excavated during 1996-1997). It is also apparent that these deposits run into wall F.103 and this indicates that this phase of oven was cut into the wall. No clear evidence could be found for any mudbrick lining for this phase although a deposit just east of unit (8065) could be the beginnings of a more extensive mudbrick lining. This should become clear during the next season of excavation. The possibility remains that this is not an oven but simply a burnt floor fragment that has been heat affected by the later phase II oven sitting on top of it.

Phase II (feature F.111)
This second phase of oven was comprised of a base packing layer and a mudbrick outer wall with mortar between the bricks which seemed to join seamlessly with the packing layer (units (8034), (8035), (8040), and (8039)). An entrance to the oven was visible although most of it had gone as a result of the previous excavation. The entrance was filled with a series of deposits, all given a single unit number (8036). The relationship between these deposits and the rest of the oven was unclear although they certainly did overly the mudbrick (8039). Contained within the bricks were a series of fill layers (units (8017), (8020), (8021), (8022), (8030), (8031), (8032), (8045), (8046), (8049)). It would seem that this phase of oven was cut slightly into the southern wall (F.103). This is represented by unit (8070).

Phase I (feature F.111)
During this latest phase of oven use the oven had increased in size. Another course of mudbricks had been added onto the pre-existing mudbricks with packing material in between the two rows of mudbricks (units (8037), (8029)). These mudbricks stand higher and fill layers associated with this oven overly the earlier course of bricks and abut this new lining of bricks. The oven wall was constructed in a similar manner and consisted of a horse-shoe shaped outer mudbrick wall with mortar. The bricks were standing vertically with mortar between them (units (8023), (8024)). The entrance to the oven was in the same location as for phase II. Contained within these mudbricks were a series of deposits (units (8002), (8006), (8008), (8009), (8010), (8011), (8012), (8019)). Of these units, (8009), (8011) and (8019) seem to represent a series of compact, burnt floor surfaces.

After the eastern half of the oven had been excavated the western arm that still remained of the oven was excavated. This comprised 8 units, (8055), (8056), (8057), (8058), (8059), (8061), (8062), and (8070). These units represent the western mudbrick perimeter of the oven. These deposits were fairly eroded but both courses of mudbrick, the inner (phase II) and outer (phase III) could be seen together with mortar and packing material in between the brick courses.

This sequence of 3 phases shows how the oven has migrated slightly to the west along the southern wall of building 10. Its increase in size during phase I could simply represent a reinforcing of the oven wall. However, it is interesting to note the lack of compact burnt floor surfaces within the phase II oven. This

together with the increase in size may represent a change in the ovens function although this remains unclear at this stage. Analysis of flotation residue showed a surprising lack of carbonised plant material which one would have expected from an oven installation such as this. It would seem that these ovens were meticulously cleaned out. This is apparently very often the case with ovens at Çatalhöyük.

2) Basin (feature F.1300)

This feature was located in the north-east quadrant of Building 10. It was made up of two units, (8000) and (8003). The surface of the basin was made up of a plaster layer (8000) which lipped up onto a mudbrick deposit (feature F.1302) along its northern edge. This plaster deposit also formed a rim along the western and southern edges of this feature. A coarser and darker packing deposit (8003) formed the base of this feature. This basin abutted a platform (F.1316) along its eastern edge. The basin was half-sectioned.

3) Platforms and benches along the eastern edge of Building 10

Through the excavation of the eastern part of Building 10 a series of bench and platform phases were revealed. This discussion will follow the phases from latest to earliest, i.e. in the order that they were excavated.

Phase I

The first feature to be excavated was bench F.1301. This feature consisted of two units, (8001) and (8013). It was east-west aligned and abutted wall F.102 with a small gap between bench and wall of about 15 cm (either as a result of 1997 excavation or it may have been a deliberate gap for something upright?). The bench was made up of mudbrick and plaster (8001), (8013) and was 100 cm long and 45 cm wide.

Phase II

After bench F.1301 had been excavated the outline of an earlier phase of bench appeared – bench F.1304. This earlier bench was located almost directly underneath bench F.1301 although a little further to the north. Platforms abutted bench F.1304 both to the north (1305) and south (1306, 1311). Platform F.1306 was made up of a series of packing and plaster deposits (8026), (8027), (8028), (8038), (8041), that had been truncated. Platform F.1311 was sitting in isolation just south of platform F.1306 (8052), (8053), (8054) and it seems likely that these two platforms were originally connected and would have formed a single platform. A cut was discovered along the southern edge of platform F.1311 which contained a uniform fill. Its function is unclear although it may represent a depression where the ladder base may have sat. This needs further investigation.

Before platform F.1311 could be excavated a series of small plaster and mudbrick deposits (units (8014), (8015) and (8016)) had to be removed. These deposits sat on top of the western edge of platform F.1311 in the south-east quadrant of Building 10 and they seem to represent a repair to the platform edge.

Platform F.1305 (to the north of bench F.1304) was made up of a series of packing and plaster deposits (8005), (8007), (8018), (8025). Unit (8025) was the only unit actually abutting bench F.1304 to the south and to the north it was on top of a mudbrick deposit which turned out to be another bench (F.1315). After unit (8025) had been excavated the northern edge of bench F.1310 was revealed, the last bench phase to be exposed during the 2003 season. On top of and to the north of bench F.1315 was platform F.1316. This platform may be contemporary with platform F.1305 as they both sit on top of bench F.1315. Platform F.1316 is comprised of a single deposit (8060) and it abutted platform F.1302 which was located along the northern edge of the building.

Platform F.1302 (unit (8069)) was heavily truncated with a feature incorporated into its eastern edge (basin/storage bin?). This feature was rather unclear however due to heavy truncation. During the excavation of platform F.1302 patches of burnt mudbrick were evident. This may indicate the reuse of mudbrick from abandoned buildings. Two artefacts were also discovered incorporated into the mudbrick matrix, a worked bone point (X.1 – awl?) and an obsidian blade. These artefacts may represent ritual deposition during the construction of the platform (Nerissa Russell pers. comm. – she mentioned several examples from other buildings) and a further example of such artefact deposition was encountered in the southwest corner of Building 10 (see platform F.1314 discussion below).

Bench F.1304 was excavated after the above sequence of platforms had been removed. This feature was considerably eroded and consisted of two units, (8043), a plaster deposit and (8044), a mixture of mudbrick and plaster.

Phase III
This phase consists of a series of platforms and benches similar to the sequence in phase I and II. None of these features were excavated during the 2003 season and await further investigation.

Beneath bench F.1304 another bench was encountered (F.1310). This bench was abutted by platforms to the north (F.1320) and south (F.1312). Platform F.1320 seemed to run underneath bench F.1315 to the north. Bench F.1315 was abutted by a platform to the north (F.1321) and this platform was in turn abutted by a platform to the west (F.1307 – encountered under platform F.1302).

The surface of bench F.1310 contained two semi-circular features which indicate that the bench may have been decorated at some point. Benches decorated with horn-cores as found by Mellaart spring to mind although this clearly needs further investigation. These circular features had been filled and plastered over showing that the bench had changed over time (see Fig 40). It should also be mentioned that some plaster layers within these platforms showed fragments of red paint although no continuous painted surface was ever encountered.

Abutting the eastern wall of Building 10 (F.102) were a two clay pillars (F.1308 and F.1309). Pillar F.1308 is abutted by bench F.1315 and pillar F.1309 is located just south of the series of benches (F.1301, F.1304, F.1310). Both pillars have been plastered extensively. Pillar F.1309 may consist of 2 pillars, one abutting another, with a quern stone fragment used as backing for the abutting pillar. All the platforms encountered along the eastern edge of Building 10 abut these pillars.

4) Platform F.1314 and associated platform extensions

In the southwest quadrant of Building 10 there was a platform (F.1314) that showed evidence of extension to the north (F.1317, F.1318) and east (F.1317). Extension F.1318 was excavated at the end of the season (units (8072), (8073) & (8075)) and excavation commenced on platform F.1314 on units that did not relate to surrounding deposits (units (8066), (8067), & (8068)). What became evident through excavation was a sloping towards the platform centre. There is considerable bioturbation in this area (burrowing) and this may explain the sloping but it is also possible that the platform contains a cut – possibly a burial – although this is purely speculative at this time. Fragments of red paint were also in evidence in this area – individual plaster layers could be discerned with red paint layers. This platform is almost certainly feature F.112 as identified as Kostas Kotsakis (see Fig. 3 in 1996 archive report).

During the cleaning of this area at the beginning of the season a cluster of bones and artefacts were found within platform F.1314. In the interest of conservation it was decided to lift the majority of these items. These items were given a single unit number, (8004), and their location recorded. The bones have been identified as a mixture of sheep/goat astragali and an almost complete wolf paw (Nerissa Russell pers. comm.). The artefacts consisted of Neolithic pottery sherds (Nurcan Yalman pers comm.), a quartz fragment and worked stone (for a full description see unit sheet (8004)). Whether these artefacts were deposited during the construction of the platform or at a later date cannot be determined until the area has been fully investigated. This deposition may have ritual significance as with the deposition within platform F.1302 (see above).

A small plaster/mudbrick deposit (8074) that abutted the eastern platform extension (F.1317) was also removed. This deposit was given feature number F.1319.

Discussion

The aim of bringing the surface of Building 10 into phase was largely met during the 2003 excavation season. Work focussed entirely on the domestic space contained within the outer mudbrick walls of Building 10. The west wall (feature F.104) would not, however, seem to be the actual outer wall of the building. Deposits west of the wall show a continuation of the building to the west and the relationship

between wall F.104 and F.105 (the north wall) is not certain. Similarly there would seem to be the remains of another building abutting the northwest corner of Building 10 (Space 115 as identified by Kotsakis). Two smaller walls located east of Building 10 (walls F.132 and F.144) also need further investigation. Kotsakis mentions the possibility that they may define a small lane running along the east side of Building 10 (Kotsakis 1997). Future research will yield further light on these relationships.

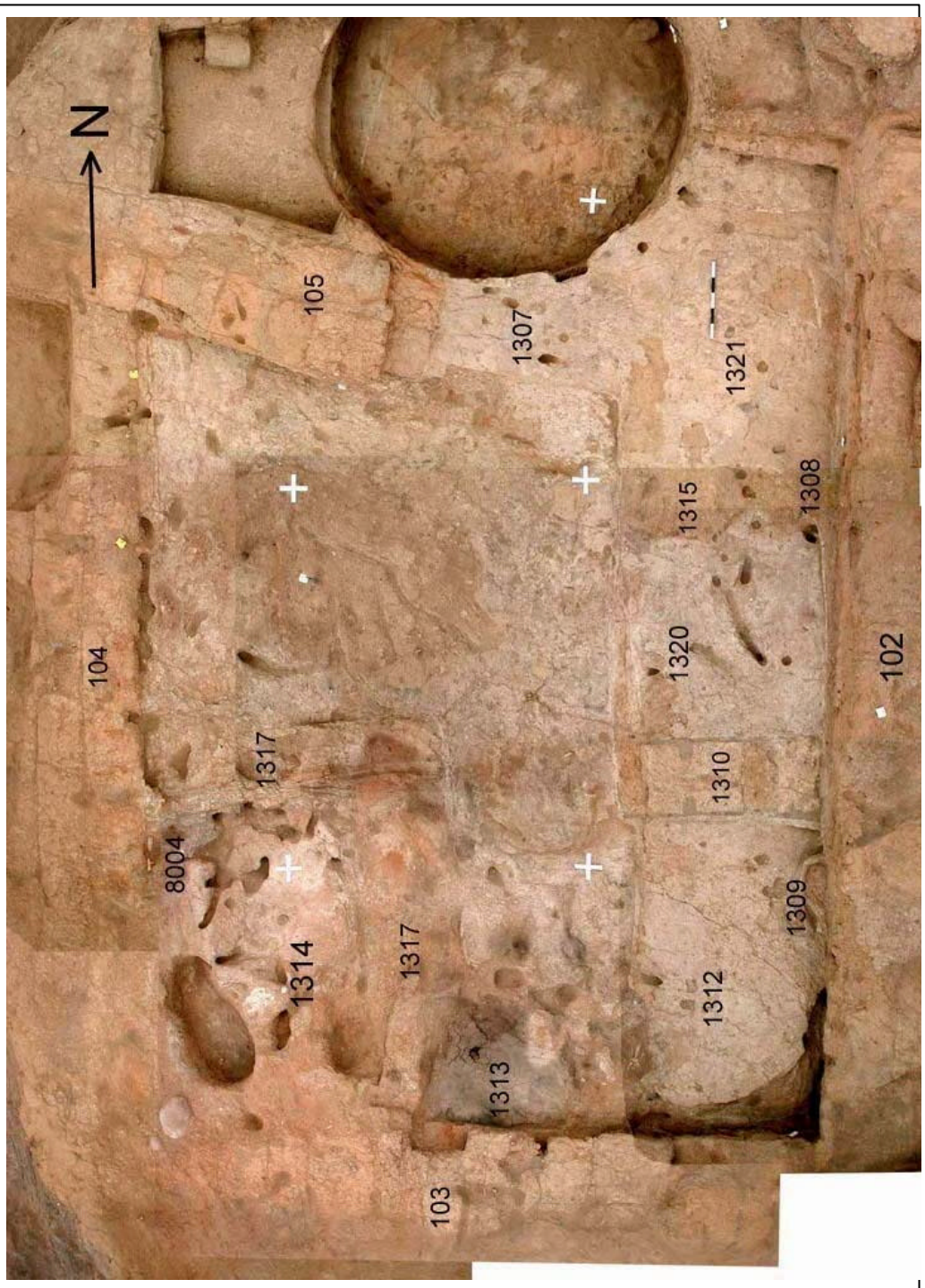


Figure 40: Features within Building 10

WEST MOUND EXCAVATIONS - *Catriona Gibson and Jonathan Last*

with contributions by Sheelagh Frame and Tiffany Raszick

Abstract

Renewed excavations at the West Mound of Çatalhöyük, Küçükköy, Konya, Turkey began in 1998, when selected areas of James Mellaart's two 1961 trenches were re-opened. These results have been archived (Last 1998), but the main finding was the corner of a mudbrick building on the highest part of the mound (Mellaart's Trench 1). This discovery clearly warranted further investigation, and in 2000 a larger excavation area (measuring *c.* 12 x 6 m) was opened in the vicinity of the expected building (known as Building 25; hereafter B.25). The results of this excavation have also been documented elsewhere (Gibson, Hamilton & Last 2000), but included the discovery of three Late Roman/Byzantine burials overlying at least three phases of Chalcolithic architecture. Since the structure turned out to be larger and more complex than originally expected, its full extent was not uncovered. Therefore in 2001 the excavation area was expanded horizontally to the north, west and east. Further walls of B.25 were uncovered, along with the cuts of several more Late Roman/Byzantine graves (see Gibson and Last 2001).

The main aim of the 2003 season was to investigate the various spaces comprising B.25 within this larger area (12 x 10 m) and to bring these into phase with the area excavated in 2000 (also entailing the excavation of a number of the graves). This would allow a better understanding of the architecture and use of space in a Chalcolithic structure, and of their similarities and differences from the East Mound buildings. The secondary aim was to continue the analysis of the artefact (ceramics, lithics) and environmental (faunal, botanical) assemblages from this and previous seasons.

Özet

Çatalhöyük'ün bati höyügündeki kazilar, James Mellaart'in iki adet 1961 açmasindan bazi bölümlerin 1998 yilinda yeniden açilmasiyla baslamistir. Bu sonuçlar arsivlenmistir (Last 1998). Ancak en önemli buluntu höyügün en yüksek bölümündeki (Mellaart'in 1 nolu açmasi) kerpiç bir binanin kösesi olmustur. Bu bulgu daha fazla arastirmayi gerektirmis, dolayisiyla da 2000 yilinda yaklasik 12 x 6 m. ölçülerinde ve bulunmasi umulan (ve daha sonra 25 nolu bina olarak adlandirilan) binanin bölgesinde daha genis bir alan açilmistir. Dokumantasyonu yapilmis olan bu kazinin sonuçlari arasinda (Gibson, Hamilton & Last 2000), Kalkolitik mimarinin en az üç asamasi üzerinde bulunan üç adet Geç Roma/Bizans gömüsü de bulunmaktadir. Baslangiçta tahmin edilenden daha genis ve daha karmasik oldugu anlasilan yapinin tamami kesfedilememistir. Bu sebeple kazi alani 2001 yilinda kuzey, bati ve doguya dogru yatay olarak genisletilmistir. Böylelikle 25 nolu binanin bazi duvarlarinin yani sira, diger bazi Geç Roma/Bizans gömü kesikleri ortaya çikarilmistir (Bkz. Gibson ve Last 2001).

2003 sezonunun temel amaci 25 nolu binanin içindeki 12 x 10 metrelik bu genis alani olusturan mekanlarin arastirilmasi ve bunlarin 2000 yilinda kazilan alanla ayni evreye getirilmesiydi ki bu bazi gömülerin kazilmasi anlamina da geliyordu. Bu çalisma Kalkolitik bir yapiya ait mekanin ve mimarinin daha iyi anlasilmasina ve Dogu höyük binalariyla benzerliklerinin ve farkliliklarinin görülmesine olanak

taniyacakti. Ikincil amaç ise bu ve önceki sezonlara ait seremik ve litik gibi buluntularla hayvan ve bitki kalintilarinin analizine devam etmekti.

Introduction

Five weeks of excavation took place on the West Mound of Çatalhöyük during July and August 2003, funded by the Wainwright Fund and the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara, with support from the main Çatalhöyük Project. The excavation was directed jointly by Catriona Gibson and Jonathan Last, assisted by a small team of British archaeologists (from Wessex Archaeology), one Turkish student and local workers. This preliminary report summarises the main findings from the 2003 season, which concludes the present excavation phase of this project.

Excavation Area

Initially the backfill fro m the 2001 season was removed, and an 'L' -shaped excavation area measuring *c.* 12 x 10 m was laid out on the basis of the plan drawn at the end of the 2001 season (Fig.41). This trench lay to the north and west of the area excavated in 2000 (Spaces 189-193). Its western edge was defined by the limit of a large Byzantine pit (7218), investigated in 2001, which had removed the Chalcolithic deposits in this area. Its eastern edge was defined by the wall lines identified in the 2000 season.

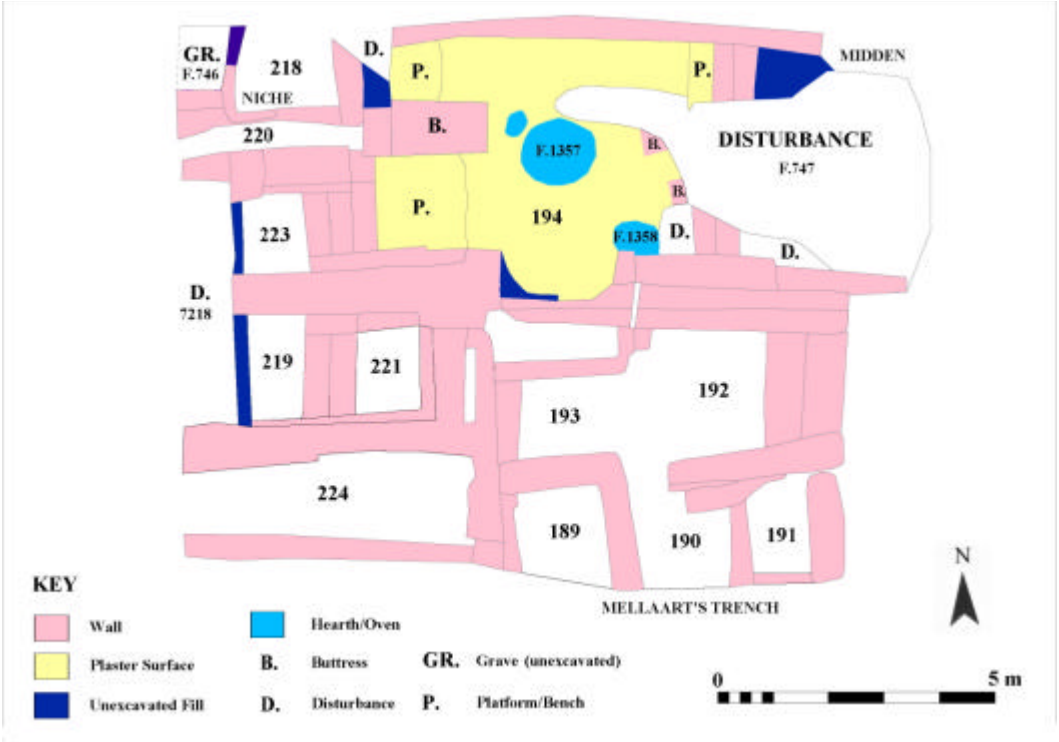


Figure 41: Plan of B.25

Late Roman/Byzantine activity

The first task was to excavate several known or suspected late graves that cut through Chalcolithic deposits. In the western half of the trench three east-west aligned grave cuts (F.30, F.31 and F732) were excavated. All three appear to have been deliberately cut into the softer room fills between the Chalcolithic walls of Building 25.

The northernmost grave (F.730), which truncated Space 223 and the south-west part of Space 194, comprised a large sub-rectangular pit which proved to have disturbed the original grave cut. This measured

c. 3 x 1.7 m and was 1m in depth. Because of the disturbance, only scattered disarticulated fragments of human remains were found within the fill (representing a young female individual) but remnants of a limestone and mortar lining of the original grave pit were discerned at its base.

To the south, cut through fills of Space 219 and 221, grave F.732 measured 2.6 x 1.6 x 1 m deep and had been subject to a similar process of robbing. Again only disarticulated human remains were found, this time apparently deriving from an elderly male. Further south again grave F.731 (within Space 224) measured 2.5 x 1.2 m but was slightly less deep (*c*. 0.5 m), and its southern edge was truncated by Mellaart's trench. Once again the grave had been disturbed, and large fragments of decorated tile recovered towards the base probably represent its original lining.

The disturbance to all three of these graves appears to have been deliberate and it is notable that skull fragments were largely absent. In F.730 and F.732 small discrete cuts were noted at the western end of the grave, where the head would have been. It is therefore possible that skulls had been deliberately removed. The reason for this practice is unclear, but it may be significant that a small pit excavated in 1998 contained redeposited parts of at least two human skulls.

Further east, within Space 194, an undisturbed grave lined with orange mudbricks lay on a slightly different alignment (north-east – south-west). This grave (F.735) measured 2.5 x 1.5 m and was 0.4 m deep (Fig. 42). Its north-eastern end had been truncated by a recent disturbance. This grave was not aligned with the Chalcolithic walls but cut through plaster surfaces associated with the main space of B.25. It contained a supine extended inhumation of a young (c. 18-25) female, but lacked grave goods. One further stone-built grave was partly exposed in the north-west corner of the trench, truncating the western part of Space 218 (F746). This was planned but not excavated.

Figure 42: Grave F.735

The other major late feature excavated was a large irregular shaped pit (F.747), measuring at least 4.5 m by 3.2 m. This had removed the eastern side of Building 25 to a depth of at least 0.8 m. The eastern edge of this pit cut a further Byzantine grave, from which the skull and torso of another individual were recovered (the skull had actually toppled into the pit). The legs of this skeleton had been truncated by yet another area of disturbance further east. A late linear cut (9055) had truncated deposits on the northern side of the trench. The date of this disturbance is unknown but it cut the western side of pit F.747, which in turn is probably later than the graves.

Late Roman/Byzantine artefacts from these various deposits were sparse (although they contained much redeposited Chalcolithic material), but finds included occasional beads and fragments of glass bracelets.

The Early Chalcolithic building (B.25)

Despite these later features, most of the Chalcolithic walls, and significant areas of the spaces defined by them, remained intact. The excavations in 2000 had revealed a row of three small cell-like spaces (189-191) to the north of which was a larger 'L'-shaped space (192-193), measuring *c*. 4.4 x 2.3 m. This space contained a series of poorly preserved plaster bins and ovens towards its eastern end. To the north again a small area of a space with white plastered walls and several phases of plaster surfaces had been revealed (Space 194). A major aim of this season was to explore the full extent of this room, which appeared relatively elaborate compared with those to the south that lacked plastering.

This season's work demonstrated that Space 194 probably represents the main or central space of Building 25 (Fig. 43). With maximum dimensions of *c.* 5.5 x 4.8 m it is significantly larger than any other space so far investigated (though still fairly small in comparison to the East Mound houses).

Figure 43: View of Space 194 (late phase) and adjacent spaces, looking south

Within Space 194 at least three phases of replastering were identified, although the basic layout of the space remained the same. In each phase raised platforms or benches (also plastered) were identified around three sides of the room, except along the north wall, which showed an unusual curvature. These platforms were separated by buttress-like features projecting into the room. A large circular oven lay in the centre of the room, although in the upper phases this had largely been removed by grave F.735. In the better preserved earlier phase this feature (F.1357) measured roughly 1.2 m in diameter, while a smaller hearth (F.1358) lay in the south-east corner of the room. The room fills overlying the two earlier plaster floors investigated (units (9016) and (9023)) contained a high representation of the left forelegs of sheep and goats. Although these bones were scattered throughout the fill, they clearly indicate some form of selection or specialised deposition (see Frame, below).

To the west of Space 194 a series of small spaces was revealed, not dissimilar in form to Spaces. 189-191. Furthest north, and running into the northern section of the trench, Space 218 (*c*. 1.9 x 1.6m+) contained traces of a beaten earth surface in its northern half, and a niche-like feature in the south-west. A possible doorway through the south wall led into narrow Space 220. Below the surface, room fill of an earlier phase contained large sherds of pottery and a number of sheep/goat horn cores.

Space 220 was a narrow between-wall space extending for at least 3.4 m east-west and 0.5 m wide. Its fill comprised a high proportion of burnt mudbrick within an ashy deposit; such burnt material was not found in any of the other spaces in Building 25. A double mudbrick wall separated Space 220 from Space 223 to the south, which measured 1.5 m by at least 1.1 m (the western side was truncated by pit (7218)). Most of the fill of this space had been removed by grave cut F.730, but in the north-west corner the head of a unique anthropomorphic pottery vessel was found (Fig. 44). To the south of this space and 194 were two further small cell-like rooms, Spaces. 219 and 221, both of which had been truncated by grave F.732. To the west, Space 219 measured 1.9 m by at least 1.0 m. The room fill in this space contained large quantities of pottery, animal bone (including bone points) and obsidian tools. Beneath this fill an informal beaten earth surface was encountered, with a few potsherds lying on it. A crawlhole (0.95 m x 0.50 m) linked this space with Space 223 to the north.

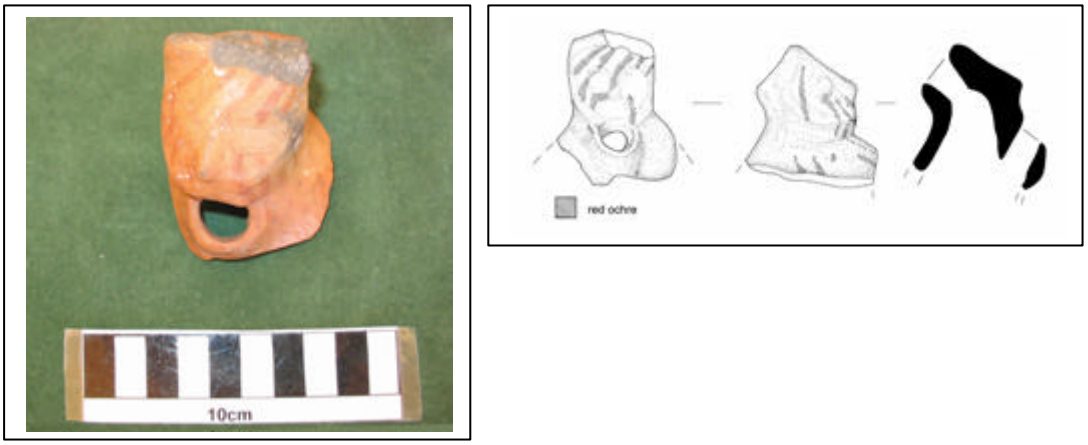


Figure 44: Anthropomorphic vessel from Space 223

A double wall separated Space 219 from Space 221 to the east. Space 221 measured 1.5 x 1.2 m. A surface was recognised and the room fill above yielded a large quantity of pottery, groundstone, animal bone and clay balls. The size of many of the potsherds and the number of joins suggest that they comprised freshly broken vessels, and this is reminiscent of the spreads of pottery found at a higher level in the fill of Building 25 in 2000. A bone 'dagger' of unusual form was directly associated with a large red deer antler in the south-west corner of this space, probably deliberately placed (see Frame below).

Further south again, in line with Spaces 189-191, elongated Space 224 was cut by grave F.731. This space measured at least 5 m in length and approximately 1.3 m in width. Once again no surfaces were recognised, but the room fill contained considerable quantities of pottery and other finds, including an antler-hafted obsidian blade.

In the north-west corner of the 2000 area, south of Space 194, an additional small space was identified, following the removal of stone-lined grave F.709, which had truncated almost all of its fill. Finally, in the area east of Space 194 which had not been truncated by pit F.747, a small area of midden (at least 0.95 m in depth) was investigated, probably indicating that this was an external space. As on the East Mound, this midden comprised a series of fine ashy lenses interleaved with building debris (fragments of plaster and mudbrick). The only other similar midden layers were found in 1998 to the south of Building 25.

Discussion

The 2003 season has revolutionised our understanding of Building25. It shows that the Early Chalcolithic buildings comprise relatively large and well-constructed central rooms flanked by ranges of small cell-like spaces. However, the overall building plan gives an impression of irregularity and organic development unlike, say, the more regular Chalcolithic houses at Can Hasan (French 1998). The general lack of features and doorways/crawlholes in most of the smaller spaces, as well as the double or triple walls surrounding them, may indicate that these can be considered as basements or cellars and that another storey lay above them. These small rooms and the divisions within Space 194 suggest a radically different concept of space from the Neolithic, with its largely open one or two-roomed houses.

Because of this irregular development it remains difficult to identify the limits of Building 25. In the north-west corner of the trench the presence of between-wall Space 220 and the fact that Space 218 continues beyond the line of the northern wall of Space 194 might suggest that this is the corner of a separate building. If true, this means that the structures are not rectangular in plan, but fit together in a more haphazard way. Ultimately, only excavation in a larger area will confirm this and show whether Building 25 is indeed typical of Early Chalcolithic buildings on the West Mound. A further unanswered question concerns the spaces between buildings, and the presence or extent of external courtyards, lanes and middens.

Specialist Analyses

Following the 2002 Study Season, recording and analysis of the ceramic, lithic and faunal assemblages is largely up to date, although work on the 2003 material remains to be completed next year. Some work was also undertaken on the botanical remains, but the majority of this assemblage will be analysed in 2004.

Ceramics – Jonathan Last and Catriona Gibson

Full analysis of the pottery from 2003 is not yet comp lete, but a number of conclusions can be provisionally outlined. More detailed analysis of the pottery is currently being undertaken. All the data collected on *pro-forma* record sheets is presently being entered on to a database. When complete (50,000 sherds have been scanned, over 8,000 sherds have now been analysed fully and 6,000 more will be analysed next season), it will be possible to see the different patterns emerging with respect to the different variables of context, form, fabric, decoration, use and deposition.

There was a clear distinction between the assemblages from the small spaces, which included dumps of large potsherds, and the fills of Space 194, which did not exhibit this phenomenon. In particular Space 221 produced several layers of smashed pottery, with a number of refits, including two complete decorated vessels (a small bowl and a basket-handled jar). Other interesting finds include an unusual rectangular pot (from a grave fill), further examples of the 'overpainting' technique described in last year's archive report (where painted decoration has been covered over through a later application of cream or red slip), and a number of sherds with incised decoration, including both 'Gelveri' and 'Can Hasan' types. A significant number of 'miniature' vessels were also noted in room fill deposits while a number of semi-complete vessels with scorch or burn marks were noted in deposit (7781) within Space 220. It is probable that these pots had been complete when thrown into this context, and were smashed within the space while it was still burning.

Undoubtedly, the most exciting individual find in 2003 was the head of an anthropomorphic vessel, comparable to (though of a rather different style from) those from Hacilar (Fig. 42). It is clear that this head had been broken and then reused in the context in which it was found.

During 2003, in comparison to earlier seasons, a larger number of Early Chalcolithic sherds were retrieved from well-stratified contexts (as opposed to disturbed or surface deposits). As with the lithics, animal bones and botanical remains, it is now possible to discern differences between the deposition of posherds in the various spaces. It would appear that the room fills in the southern spaces excavated in 2000 contained relatively few potsherds, with the exception of what may be closure deposits at a high level within the fills. In comparison, the small western spaces of the building tended to contain relatively dense quantities of pottery, often highly decorated and fresh in appearance, suggesting acts of deliberate deposition. A final contrast concerns the fills between the plaster surfaces of the central room, Space 194. Here only a few sherds were encountered (even fewer than from the southern spaces) and they were generally small and abraded. Thus patterning in the depositional processes within the various spaces are becoming clearer.

Animal Bones - Sheelagh Frame

The 2003 season has clarified several issues raised by earlier research on the West Mound faunal assemblage; firstly on the question of domestication and secondly on the presence of special deposits in the room fill contexts. There is also a spectacular assemblage of bone tools, which are discussed in more detail in the bone tools report. This report will consider only the mammalian fauna; the bird and fish bone are being analysed by other specialists. It became apparent during preliminary sorting that non-mammalian bones are relatively rare in the secure Chalcolithic deposits on the West Mound. The reasons for this apparent scarcity need to be considered within the context of an integrated analysis of all the animal remains.

The goal of the current phase of analysis is to examine all the bones from undisturbed prehistoric contexts. This should be completed by the end of the 2004 study season. Due to the nature of the architecture and the large number of intrusive Byzantine graves, most of the undisturbed contexts are room fill units. This is a potentially significant bias since cultural disposal practices are spatially sensitive and the nature and density

of deposits inside an abandoned house and between houses are bound to be different. This is especially true at this site, where it is clear that some parts of the house fill units are specialised deposits.

We have now recorded 63,484 pieces of bone from over 100 Chalcolithic contexts. 6,170 of these (9.7%) have been identified at least to genus. There is a broad range of species (Table 1), now including wolf, but ovicaprids overwhelmingly predominate - 90.7% using NISP method of quantification and 89.6% using diagnostic zones. Cattle are a distant third with 5.6/6% (NISP/Diagnostic zones). None of the other 13 species identified (horse, onager, European wild ass, dog, wild boar/pig, red deer, roe deer, fox, hedgehog, badger, hare, wolf and a small carnivore, probably a mustelid) make up more than 0.5 % of the total assemblage. Interestingly, rare fauna (cattle, horse, pig, post-cranial deer bone, onager, European wild ass) are usually found together in certain units not evenly distributed throughout the site. Antler, on the other hand, tends to be found apart from the post-cranial deer skeleton and in contexts which are largely dominated by sheep and goat.

We can confirm that the three most common species (sheep, goat and cattle) are domestic. Osteometric analysis shows that the Chalcolithic cattle fall within the domestic size range and are distinctly smaller than the Neolithic cattle. It is curious that just as the cattle become morphologically distinct from the wild cattle they actually become rarer in the assemblage - 6 % in the Chalcolithic as opposed to 13% wild cattle in the Neolithic. The question of when and how cattle domestication occurred in Central Anatolia clearly needs to be re-examined in light of this new evidence.

The majority of sheep and goat are domestic and this year we found an almost complete, twisted goat horn which indicates that the animals had become visibly distinct from their wild ancestors. Among the post-cranial goat bones there are two distinct sizes. The size range is too large to be caused by sexual dimorphism and suggests that two separate goat populations are represented, possibly wild and domestic. Although no morphological traits have been identified for the sheep, the osteometric data suggest that they are also domestic. The range in the size of sheep is similar to the goats but the clustering is less distinct and needs further statistical analysis.

The most exciting finds from the 2003 season are the specialised deposits of a variety of sorts. In (9016) and (9023), two contexts from the central room fill (see West Archive report), there are 8 complete *left* caprid scapula; 3 sheep, 3 goat and 2 young individuals that are either sheep or goat. In (9023), the only unit from this space that was completely analysed, there were 4 large fragments of *left* caprid ulna, 3 *left* radius and large fragments of a left cattle ulna and radius. These pieces were much larger than the usual fragment size, in several cases almost complete and were clearly distinct from the other upper limb fragments. There were no comparable sized pieces from the right forelimb or from the hind limb. The hind limb is significantly under-represented in these deposits even among the metapodials and phalanges. Unit (9016), which contains 3 of the complete scapula, has not yet been analysed. Even without complete analysis it is clear that large pieces of the left forelimbs of sheep, goat and cattle, with the humerus removed, were placed in this fill. These bones are distinguished not only

Taxon	NISP	diagnostic zones
Caprid	4954	623
Sheep	564	301
Goat	101	61.5
Cattle	346	66
Roe deer	9	4.0
Red deer	22	3.5
Pig/boar	11	0.5
Small equid	60	17
Large equid	18	8
E. hemionus	2	0
E. hydruntinus	3	0
Small carnivore	10	0
Badger	2	1
Dog	43	7.0
Wolf	2	0.2
Fox	9	3.2
Hedgehog	4	1
Hare	3	2

Table 1: Relative Proportion of Mammalian Taxa on the West Mound

by the selection for the left forelimb, but they have also not been processed in the same way as the typical bone. Intriguingly these specialised deposits do not occur on floors but rather in the rapidly covered house fill.

Other specialised deposits include red deer antler, horn cores and tools that were deliberately placed in the fill. The most spectacular example is an unusual bone 'dagger' placed at right angles to an extremely large, curved fragment of red deer antler. The tip of the bone dagger was placed just at the centre of the arch of the antler and both were horizontally placed in the fill. There is also an obsidian dagger with a handle made from the first tine of a red deer antler.

Obsidian and Flint - Tiffany Raszick

This preliminary report on the obsidian and flint artefacts from the West Mound focuses on material collected during the 2003 excavation season, but also addresses some basic relationships between this material and that collected during earlier seasons, and the differences and similarities with the East Mound lithic assemblage. The artefacts excavated in 2003 have been looked at on a primary level only: that is, total counts and weights have been recorded for all units excavated. Only 'X-finds' (those deemed significant either in the field or by this analyst) have had their attributes recorded in detail. Final data collection will take place during next year's study season. Furthermore, only data from secure Chalcolithic units (unless otherwise stated) will be used for this discussion.

The character of production

There appear to be five main production strategies employed on the West Mound, which apply to both flint and obsidian. The abundance of flint in relation to obsidian has increased slightly in the newly excavated units, rising from an average of 5.12% to 5.63%. A detailed study of the material next year will help to clarify whether this represents the employment of an 'in-house' strategy or an increased trade in flint.

Currently, there is some indication of both on- and off- site production. In-house strategies, where most of the reduction sequence is present on site, produced small irregular blades and flakes from opposed, single and multiple platform cores. Although there is evidence on the cores for preparation, the blanks produced have a general lack of standardisation. Non-local strategies produced regular prismatic blades made by opposed and single platform technologies. These were possibly produced on pre-formed cores and/or brought in as blade blanks. Only a few prismatic cores have been identified on site, though it is possible that some of the heavily reduced cores/*pièces esquillées* were at one time prismatic cores. This has direct bearing as to whether or not there were specialists on site producing blades from the cores or if this specialisation was only non-local – perhaps it was both. The nature of acquisition/trade of the obsidian, and to a lesser degree the flint, is an issue of further research and this, as well as the nature of production, will be addressed in more detail in the final report.

Nature of the assemblage

There were two exciting finds this year. The first comprises a group of objects with covering bifacial retouch forming chisel-like points in both obsidian and flint. On first impression, these artefacts appeared to be re-use of tangs from earlier bifaces from the East Mound. However, the bifaces from the West Mound are highly standardised in form, and when the production strategies are closely examined the differences in metrics and retouch attributes from those earlier objects make re-use unlikely. Furthermore, a comparison with all point types identified by Conolly (1999) also ruled this out. Most certainly it is a new type. Another exciting identification was that of a point with a retouched triangular-shaped 'working' end and straight stem. Like the biface, it is unique; I could find nothing that compared to it in the descriptions of the collection excavated during the Mellaart years (cf. Bialor 1962) or in the Neolithic material described by Conolly (1999), Carter (Archive Reports on the Catalhoyuk website and in the forthcoming volumes) and others.

Two types of *pièces esquillées* have been identified in this and previous years. The use of these objects, as tools or cores, is a source of debate. From the damage and shaping it may be assumed they were used as chisels or wedge type tools, perhaps for woodworking. The first type consists of regularly shaped pieces with crushing and scarring on opposed ends. The second type consists of irregularly shaped pieces, also

with evidence of crushing and scarring, but on a single edge only or on adjoining edges. Flake blanks seem to have been used predominately but a small number of blade blanks and cores have evidence of crushing and scarring not attributable to blank production. Without having completed the data analysis on the artefacts very little else can be said about them beyond presence/absence.

A preliminary analysis of artefact distribution by space and context

Being the most productive in terms of lithic recovery, the room fills contain the largest and most dense artefact numbers. However, something can also be said of the clusters, floor make-up, surfaces and midden-type deposits.

Space 194 is unique for a couple of reasons: it contains 99% of all the overshot flakes and blades and 90.5% of the cortical flakes, and there are no tertiary flakes and remarkably few cores. The contents of the floor make-up between plaster surfaces, and the uppermost plaster surface of Space 194, vary little from that of the fill, but lithic artefacts are conspicuously absent from the make-up for the southern bench/platform. In the room fill above the plaster surface one of the West bifaces was located. Conversely, Space 218 fill contains 58% of the tertiary flakes and 75% of the cores recovered from secure units. Another biface was also found here. The surface uncovered in this space contained only three blade fragments.

The middens from this and previous seasons have been the only contexts from which transverse arrowheads (a 'typical' Chalcolithic diagnostic; these are obliquely bitruncated blade fragments) have been recovered. At the moment, the reason for discard in this context is unclear. The find, then, of a transverse arrowhead in the midden-type deposit of Space 219 is not out of place. In other contexts, only one artefact was excavated from the cluster in Space 219. However, the most interesting find from this space comes from the unit directly beneath the cluster – a complete bilaterally, multiple-notched blade found in association with a goat horn. The retouch has produced a beautiful, curved object. On the East Mound similar deposits have been associated with building or room closures.

The cluster in Space 221 contained more artefacts than that in Space 219. Even so, there is very little to say about this context and the contents closely resemble what one would find in a fill. The room fill in Space 221 is not particularly exceptional; it is very much the same as all the room fills discussed above except for the absence of *pièces esquillées* which have been identified in every space except this one.

The finds from Space 223 are what one typically finds in a room fill. Perhaps the only intriguing aspect of this space is that very few lithic artefacts were recovered. Why the density would be so low here compared with other areas on site is unclear but further data analysis may give some clues as to the behaviours involved in the infilling of this space in the different phases.

Comparison with material collected during the 1998, 2000, and 2001 seasons

The initial interpretation based on material collected from earlier seasons was that the character of the assemblage is very homogeneous – there is little in the way of evidence for on-site production and the fill deposits, from which the bulk of the assemblage derives, have very similar characteristics, particularly in the preponderance of blades over any other object type. A fair comparison can only be made on totals from previous excavations minus 'debris' (chips and shatter) counts, as this material (<4 mm flotation samples) has not yet been fully processed for 2003. As such, pre-2003 totals show that blades, both prismatic and non-prismatic (equally present), make up 53% of the total assemblage. In 2003, it is estimated that blades make up only 39% of the total assemblage. This is not due to the presence of fewer blades overall but instead is the result of the presence of greater numbers of other artefact types in the most recently excavated units. A pattern is appearing in which the actual fill material is different in different parts of the site. A completed analysis of the production strategies identified in each context (especially the fills) is essential for understanding the behaviours behind the use and closure of distinct areas within Building 25.

Comparison with the East Mound assemblages

Based on visual observation, it appears that the West Mound lithic assemblage is transitional from the East Mound assemblage. That is to say, material excavated from the uppermost Late Neolithic levels, in terms of

production strategies and materials employed, resembles some of the material from the West Mound. Likewise, some techniques employed in the earlier phases are apparently absent in the Chalcolithic repertoire and new object types have been introduced. As noted above, there may be a new in-house flint technology represented in the West Mound assemblage which is not detailed for the East Mound. Further examination of cores: debitage is necessary for clarification.

Some concluding remarks

A number of issues have been discussed above: the production of prismatic blades as local and/ or non-local specialisation; variation in site use and closure based on the character of the different contexts; the relationships with the East Mound; the nature of the acquisition of the obsidian and flint. What will be discussed in more detail next year is the range of production strategies employed on site. This will be based on a detailed attribute analysis.

Notes:The quantification methods used at Çatalhöyük are discussed in more detail in previous archive reports (Martin and Russell 1998). Both Number of Individual Specimens (NISP) and Diagnostic Zones (DZ) are calculated since both are useful for different reasons. Significantly in the West assemblage NISP and DZ are virtually identical to each other when used to calculate relative number of species.

ÇATALHÖYÜK ANIMAL BONE REPORT – *Nerissa Russell, Kamilla Pawlowska and Louise Martin*

Abstract

During the 2003 season we introduced a new 'phase 1' assessment procedure for the animal bone units. This will give us qualitative information about units not fully recorded, guide recording, and increase the sample of measured bones. We also report briefly on work on the animal bones from the 4040, South Summit, and BACH Areas, and present cumulative reports on the TP and West Mound animal bones. These suggest that at least some shifts in patterns of animal use may occur between earlier and later levels on the East Mound rather than between the Neolithic East Mound and the Chalcolithic West Mound.

Özet

2003 sezonunda hayvan kemikleri birimleri için yeni bir "1. evre" degerlendirme prosedürü baslattik. Bu prosedür, tam olarak kaydedilmemis birimlerle ilgili nitel bilgi veremenin yani sira, kayit islemine klavuzluk edecek ve ölçümlenen kemik örneklemelerinde artisa sebep olacak. Ayrica, 4040, Güney Zirve ve BACH bölgelerinde bulunan hayvan kemikleri üzerindeki çalisildi ve TP bölgesi ile Bati höyügünde bulunan hayvan kemikleri hakkinda kümülatif raporlar hazirlandi. Bu sonuçlara göre, hayvan kullanimi açisindan, Neolitik Dogu höyügü ile Kalkolitik Bati höyügü arasindan ziyade, Dogu Höyügün erken ve geç dönemleri arasinda en azindan bazi farkliliklar bulunmasinin olasi oldugu görüldü.

Ayrica bu yilki ve önceki kazilarda ele geçen 143 kemik buluntunun Nerissa Russell tarafindan kaydedilmesiyle, toplam kayitli sayi 1042'ye yükseldi. Islenmis hayvan kemikleri topluluklarinin ana hatlarinin önceki yillarin arsiv raporlarinda ve 1999'a kadar kaydedilen Kuzey ve Güney kemik aletlerinin de Kopal'in son raporunda ele alinmis olmasi sebebiyle (Russell, baskida), burada sadece yeni ve göze çarpan buluntu topluluklari ele alinmistir.

Introduction

After three partial study seasons, 2003 marked a return to full-scale excavations. Funding constraints led to very restricted personnel in the laboratory, however, so we were limited in what we could accomplish during the season. Nevertheless, we added to the recorded fauna, introduced a new 'phase 1' assessment procedure, and got a first glimpse at the Neolithic material later than Level VI. In total, we have now recorded 584,582 pieces of animal bone, 529,681 of them from the East mound.

Assessment

In past years and in the course of the analysis leading to the monograph report now in press (Russell and Martin in press), certain shortcomings of our approach to the Çatalhöyük fauna have become apparent. We have chosen to record detailed information about the animal bone, and feel that the results of the analyses that this makes possible fully vindicate this decision. However, it means that we can record only part of the animal bone recovered. For the most part, this is the bone from designated 'priority units' as chosen through negotiation with other project members. Four drawbacks arise from this system: 1) we have no information on the bone from many units; 2) units not designated as priorities sometimes turn out later to be of considerable significance, but we cannot contribute any information toward their interpretation; 3) some units not designated as priorities are quite important from the faunal point of view, but have often not been recorded; and 4) the choice to collect rich information from a smaller number of bones limits our sample especially of measured specimens, already small due to the high degree of fragmentation in this assemblage.

To remedy these problems, we have devised an assessment procedure for non-priority units, which we implemented and adjusted during the 2003 season. The goals are to provide qualitative information about unit assemblages comparable to that offered as feedback on priority tours, to guide decisions on what is recorded completely, and to increase the corpus of osteological measurements. A further benefit is that non-bone materials mixed with the faunal material (often substantial amounts) as well as categories of animal bone that are studied more completely (worked bone, bird bone, microfauna, etc.) can be pulled for study from a larger number of units and more promptly.

The assessment procedure consists of a rough sort of the assembled bone from the unit, followed by recording the faunal unit description (FUD; one of the tables in the faunal database). Any bones with secure identifications and good measurements are recorded. All worked bone, fish, bird, microfauna, and non-bone materials are pulled and redirected. The unit is assigned a priority level for further study on a 1-5 scale, recorded on the FUD table. This level is based on a combination of the promise of the faunal material to yield useful information, and the nature of the context and collection method.

We applied this assessment procedure to 137 units during the 2003 season. Ideally all units should be assessed, unless they are already selected for full study. With the limited personnel and an emphasis on recording material from the Bach area for publication this season we did not achieve this, but did determine that the method is workable. In future seasons we plan to shift our priority from recording to assessing, so that this minimal level of information will be assured and recording can proceed so as to produce the most useful information. For some units, the qualitative assessment may be sufficient for interpretation. For example, when the assessment procedure determines that the material is redeposited, this information is in itself useful in understanding the depositional history of the unit, but taxon and body part information is of little value since the material was deposited earlier in an unknown location.

4040

A new excavation area was opened this season, named 4040 in honor of its dimensions in meters. This season the work was aimed at exposing the uppermost *in situ* Neolithic deposits. Thus most of the contexts excavated were topsoil with a few exposed human and animal burials from various periods, some post-Neolithic architecture, and a little upper fill from Space 100.

We assessed 86 units from the 4040 area. Interpretation of these units is limited since unit sheets were not entered in the database for many of them, hence we do not know where they are located. In any case, interpretation cannot be pushed very far given that these units are of mixed and insecure context and were hand picked. Nevertheless, we are able to identify the presence of Neolithic midden material with some admixture of later animal bone in two areas: 1) squares 1035 E/1150 N, 1030 E/1155 N, and 1035 E/ 1155 N; and 2) squares 1060 E/1140 N, 1065 E/1140 N, 1065 E/1145 N, 1065 E/1150 N, and 1065 E/1155 N. (see Fig. 4). More tentatively, given the limitations of hand picked material, we note the possible presence of a disturbed feasting or special deposit in unit (7501), the topsoil of square 1045 E/1170 N, as seen in a substantial amounts of cattle horn core fragments and meaty cattle bones, some of it burnt. The fill of a Byzantine grave (unit (7900) in square 1050 E/1170 N) nearby seems to include some of the same or similar material that the grave presumably cut through. The other grave fill units assessed ((7512), (7517), (7519), (7585), (7591), (7907), and (8738)) have faunal material that appears to be derived from unexceptional redeposited fill.

Two Neolithic (or at least prehistoric) graves contained unworked faunal materials in apparent close association with the burials. Unit (7580) produced an unmodified sheep astragalus next to the head of an adult female skeleton. The excavator felt it was associated with the skeleton. Even though it is unworked, it could still have been used (although not much) as a 'knucklebone' in gambling or divination. In unit (8814), two bear molars were found 6 cm apart near the chin and knee of a contracted skeleton. They were lying with several other items, including a stamp seal and some large beads, all of which may have been in a bag. The teeth are from opposite sides of the jaw with no mandible present. One of the roots was broken off prehistorically. Thus this is not a deteriorated bear jaw but two isolated teeth collected and deposited in the grave. This is only the second set of bear finds from the site. The previous find is a paw from Building 24 in the South Area.

Unit (7565), centered on 1063.8 E/1155.6 N, is the fill of a large pit of post-Neolithic date, probably Byzantine. One layer in it contains a number of articulated or partially articulated sheep and goat skeletons. There are at least 15 individuals based on the number of skulls, plus a fetus still *in utero*. There are indications that many of these carcasses had been gathered up after lying dead on the surface for a short time. Two skulls have mandibles still in place but with carnivore gnawing on the heels of the mandibles. Most skeletons are not complete, but large portions of them are present. The carcasses are sufficiently intact that they were clearly not eaten, however, and there are no traces of butchery. Thus people seem to have gathered up carcasses and partial carcasses and buried them. This unit has so far only been assessed and merits further study. While some kind of ritual deposit cannot be ruled out at this point, it is clear that the animals were not sacrificed and dumped directly in the pit. Therefore it seems more likely that this pit contains a deposit of animals that people did not want to eat, buried for sanitary reasons. The large number of animals suggests an epidemic. There are several pathologies: a frontal abscess, osteomyelitis in one foot, a foot with abnormally broad toes, malocclusion, and a minor spinal deformity. Most of these are unlikely to have been the cause of death, though, and an epidemic would likely kill animals too quickly to leave any traces in the skeletons.

The units so far assessed from Space 100 ((7901), (7902), (7903), (7905), and (7908)) all contain material that appears to be derived from reworked fill. There is a fair amo unt of bone, though, so this is not 'clean' fill.

South Summit

We recorded 13 priority units from a bench and oven in Building 10. None of these were very informative from the faunal point of view. All contained small amounts of worn, redeposited bone typical of construction material. We also recorded the portion so far excavated of a special deposit in the southwest platform of this building, unit (8004). So far, this deposit includes a the base of a pot, a quartz crystal, a piece of ground stone, a long bone shaft fragment, a wolf paw, a sheep third phalanx, and several sheep/goat astragali; some of this is still in the ground. The wolf paw is a right hind foot, broken through the metapodials with the toes present (although a few of the smaller toe bones have been lost; this deposit was slightly disturbed by its proximity to the surface during the hiatus in excavation and the subsequent cleaning). Is it significant that the bear paw from Building 24 is also a right hind foot? Four sheep/goat astragali have so far been recorded, with more still in the ground. Two are from the left side and two from the right, but they are all from different animals. The three that can be identified to species are sheep; one of these is modified by abrasion to make a knucklebone gaming/divination piece, but the others are unworked. This appears to be another example of the 'commemorative' deposits found in platforms that seem to preserve mementos of ceremonies or events.

TP Area (Kamilla Pawlowska)

Here we report briefly on the animal bone remains excavated in the TP area during the 2002-2003 seasons. These include both Neolithic and Hellenistic/early Roman assemblages. Of the total of 13,209 pieces recorded from this area during these seasons (a total of 15,257 have been recorded including the 2001 season), the majority derive from Neolithic levels (11,814). It was possible to identify to species only 1812 of these mammal remains (Table 2), as a result of high fragmentation of most of the material. Bone fragments from the Neolithic material average 2.5 cm in length, and circa 2.3 cm in the late Hellenistic/early Roman material.

Neolithic Deposits

We have recorded animal bones associated with two Neolithic houses, Buildings 3 3 and 34; from areas outside these houses; from midden; and from arbitrary layers (Table 3). These deposits are thought to belong to Levels II and III. We have established the presence of sheep, goat, cattle, red deer, pig, equids and dog. The remains of small ruminants (*Ovis*/*Capra*) predominate at ca. 86%. This is a larger proportion than in Levels VI and down, and closer to that seen in the West Mound fauna. The ratio of sheep to goat bones based on diagnostic zones is 32:1. If this holds up with larger samples, it is substantially more weighted to sheep than in the earlier levels. The only other taxon with significant representation is cattle. A few human bones not associated with burials have been found along with animal bones.

A large fragment of cattle pelvis (unit (7888)) found under a child head (unit (7878)) may be a special deposit with symbolic meaning. However, it is not clear whether this was intentional or a coincidental placement on top of a bone in the underlying midden.

Building 33

Animal bones derived from sheep, goat, cattle and horse (Table 3). Sheep and goat again predominate (85%) Cattle and equid are equivalent in terms of diagnostic zones (one each), but cattle are much more frequent in the number of identified specimens (NISP).

Two pits within the building are interpreted as fire installations (units (7601/7465); (7477/7475)). The first (7601/7465) has only two fragments of bone, this low density being typical of oven construction material. The faunal material makes it clear that (7475) and (7477) are depositionally identical, distinguished only by the amount of burning, since numerous pieces with modern breaks join across the two units; these were recorded with (7477). The two units form a concentration of bones found in a small pit underneath a fire spot. It is an unusual and clearly highly selected assemblage. Sheep-size postcranial bone is limited to four small pieces that have a different color and are more worn than the rest of the bone in the unit; these probably derive from the construction material. Otherwise, there are several large pieces of cattle (maxilla, scapula, humerus, radius, femur) and medium equid (pelvis, tibia) bone. None of these is intact, but they are large pieces broken while fresh, some with carving or filleting cut marks, and look like feasting remains. Most are from the right side. Two specimens have been gnawed slightly by dogs, so they were collected after dogs had some access. All are crumbly from lying in plaster. All the main meaty bones are represented here, and feet are totally absent from this unit. In addition, there is a very large right sheep horn core, most likely wild, and the left horn core of a morphologically wild and possibly wild-size goat. It appears that the sheep horn core, at least, was probably complete in the ground. The near-total lack of domestic sheep/goat (save a few bits that seem to have a separate origin) is striking, as is the inclusion of rare (at Çatalhöyük) wild caprine horns. This appears to be another example of the special deposits commemorating ceremonies that are placed in small pits in platforms and house floors. It is interesting to know that these deposits continue into the later levels, although the association with a hearth may be new.

Building 34

The proportions of taxa are generally similar to those in Building 33 (Table 3). The faunal material from most of these units ((7390), (7430), (7603), (7604)) looks like redeposited material from mixed origins as is typical of fill units. Unit (7613) seems less redeposited and suggests a small amount of midden material.

Outside buildings

Most of these units are the fills of pits or postholes ((7405), (7422), (7424), (7426), (7446), (7447)). They seem to be catching the remains of daily meals, quite processed and overwhelmingly (99%) sheep and goat. Most seem to have been dumped fairly directly into the pits, as seen in the articulated sheep foot (probably butchery waste, showing that not all the bone comes from meals) and in the generally good surface condition. Unit (7447) differs in that the bone seems to have been exposed substantially to dogs before burial.

Midden

The midden deposits (units (7653), (7810), (7814), (7815)) have the greatest variety of taxa. Sheep/goat predominates but to a slightly lesser extent than in other deposits (82%). Other taxa are cattle (10%), pig (4%) and equid (3%). While in some ways these are similar to midden deposits from earlier levels (large amounts of bone, variety of taxa), there are also some differences. The bone seems to derive almost entirely from daily post-consumption discard, as opposed to the wider range of activities manifest in many middens. In this way, they resemble the midden dumps in Space 181. We also note some apparent changes in butchery practices. Vertebrae, which earlier rarely are brought on site, are somewhat more common. Cut marks also seem more frequent; in general cut marks are remarkably rare at Çatalhöyük.

Other contexts

This category includes an arbitrary layer from the southwest corner of the TP area (7423) and a bricky fill unit separating midden layers (7813). Most of the material is from (7813). The material is abundant, and in

the balance of taxa resembles that in the midden units. This unit has more burning, more variable surface condition, and more fragmentation than the midden units, however. This suggests reworking and more mixed origins.

Late Hellenistic/Early Roman

Bone remains derived from infill and arbitrary layers (Table 4). Taxa include sheep/goat, cattle and birds, with sheep/goat predominating in the number of pieces. However, by diagnostic zones sheep/goat and cattle are equal in number (based on a very small sample). There are a few human bones in the infill as well as the arbitrary layers.

An interesting discovery was a complete skeleton of a neonatal calf (unit (7325)), not included in the tabulations above. It was recorded as 1295 bone specimens. This was possibly a two-headed cow, because there are two heads and two atlases. Thoracic vertebrae are pathologically altered (numerous spinal deformities). Several vertebral bodies were fused together and the upper articular areas were deformed and asymmetrical. The squamous occipitals were slightly asymmetrical in opposite directions.

BACH Area

During the 2003 season we completed recording of animal bone from the Bach area in preparation for the publication of this area. We will defer presentation of those data for the upcoming published report. Meanwhile we note that we have recorded a large proportion of the bone excavated from Building 3 and the Bach area. This amounts to 303 fully recorded units, and a total of 141,205 pieces and 969 diagnostic zones. With substantial material recorded from all context types, we expect to be able to provide the best analysis yet of animal bone in relation to the use of space in a single building at Çatalhöyük.

Discussion

While this was a small-scale season in the faunal laboratory, it has provided us with some intriguing glimpses of later periods at the site, both the later Neolithic levels in the TP and South Summit areas and the Chalcolithic material from the West Mound, where we now have an opportunity to examine deposits other than reworked fill. Samples are still small for the later Neolithic levels and no real conclusions can yet be drawn. However, there are tentative indications that some faunal patterns, along with some changes in the artifacts, may change already in the later East Mound levels to resemble West Mound assemblages.

Taxon	Neolithic				Late Hellenistic/Early Roman			
	NISP	NISP%	DZ	DZ%	NISP	NISP%	DZ	DZ%
Caprine	1061	58.6	107	58.6	33	82.5	0	0
Sheep	399	22.0	49	26.8	2	5.0	2	50
Goat	13	0.7	1	0.5	0	0	0	0
Cattle	292	16.1	16.5	9.0	5*	12.5	2	50
Red deer	1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pig/boar	19	1.0	3	1.6	0	0	0	0
Equid	12	0.7	4	2.2	0	0	0	0
Small carnivore	1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dog	14	0.8	2.2	1.2	0	0	0	0
Total	1812		182.7		40		4	

Table 2: Relative Proportions of Mammalian Taxa from the TP Area by Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) and Diagnostic Zones (DZ)

*Does not include 1295 specimens from neonatal calf skeleton (unit 7325)

	Building 33				Building 34				Outside Buildings				Midden				Other Contexts			
Taxon	**NISP**	**NISP%**	**DZ**	**DZ%**	**NISP**	**NISP%**	**DZ**	**DZ%**	**NISP**	**NISP %**	**DZ**	**DZ%**	**NISP**	**NISP %**	**DZ**	**DZ%**	**NISP**	**NISP %**	**DZ**	**DZ%**
Caprine	109	24.3	8.5	63.0	73	77.7	11	78.6	102	46.2	19	42.7	514	82.1	49.5	63.5	263	62.3	19	57.2
Sheep	293	65.3	3	22.2	4	4.3	1.5	10.7	71	32.1	24.5	55.1	20	3.2	13.5	17.3	11	2.6	6.5	19.6
Goat	4	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1.4	.5	1.1	6	1.0	1	1.3	0	0	0	0
Cattle	31	6.9	1	7.4	13	13.8	.5	3.6	42	19.0	.5	1.1	66	10.5	8	10.3	140	33.2	6.5	19.6
Red deer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pig/boar	9	2.0	0	0	1	1.1	0	0	2	0.9	0	0	6	1.0	3	3.8	1	0.2	0	0
Equid	3	0.7	1	7.4	1	1.1	0	0	1	0.5	0	0	5	0.8	2	2.6	2	0.5	1	3.0
Sm. Carn.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dog	0	0	0	0	2	2.1	1	7.1	0	0	0	0	7	1.1	1	1.3	5	1.2	.2	0.6
Total	449		13.5		94		14		221		44.5		626		78		422		33.2	

Table 3: Relative Proportions of Mammalian Taxa from the Neolithic Deposits in the TP Area According to Context

Taxon	Infill				Arbitrary Layers			
	NISP	NISP%	DZ	DZ%	NISP	NISP%	DZ	DZ%
Caprine	28	96.6	0	0	5	45.5	0	0
Sheep	1	3.4	1	100	1	9.0	1	33.3
Cattle	0	0	0	0	5*	45.5	2	66.7
Total	29		1		11		3	

Table 4: Relative Proportions of Mammalian Taxa from the Hellenistic/Early Roman Deposits in the TP Area According to Context

*Does not include 1295 specimens from neonatal calf skeleton (unit 7325)

WORKED BONE 2003 - *Nerissa Russell*

During the 2003 season I recorded 143 bone artifacts from backlog and this year's excavations, bringing the total recorded to 1042. Table 5 presents a cumulative tabulation of the bone artifacts by excavation area, not including 8 tools recorded from the Kopal trench investigating slope wash. Since the basic outlines of the worked bone assemblage have been covered in past archive reports and in the final report on Kopal, North and South bone tools recorded through 1999 (Russell in press), I will discuss only new and notable artifacts and patterns here.

Tool Types

Points

Points consistently form roughly half the assemblage in all areas. In previous years I had associated points made by heavy abrasion of the base on a distal metapodial, producing a cross section of the articulation, to be a feature that distinguished the Chalcolithic from the Neolithic periods at the site. However, material from secure contexts in the TP area, as well as less secure contexts in the 4040 Area that do not show other signs of Chalcolithic presence, now shows that this type starts to appear in the later Neolithic levels. There are in fact a few abraded-base points from Level VI and below, but in addition to being rare they are much less thoroughly abraded.

Rounded Points

Two rounded points were recovered from graves in the 4040 area that probably date to the Neolithic. Both are small tools that could be cosmetics applicators, hairpins, or pins t hold clothing. One (8840.F1) is most likely not a grave offering, as it was burnt, battered and chipped in antiquity. It has a simple shape with a rounded base and a triangular cross section. 7575.X16 is more spectacular, from a multiple burial with numerous grave goods (Fig. 45). Its base is carved into three rectangular ridges, one forming the very base. While the two ridges closest to the base are quite rectangular, the one closest to the tip is more rounded, forming an oval. The shaft areas between these are also rectangular in cross section, while beyond them toward the tip it is round. It is very finely made, and very thoroughly polished, probably partly from use, but also in manufacture. Some red pigment adheres to it, but well up the shaft rather than at the tip, so that it is not clear that it has anything to do with the use of the tool.

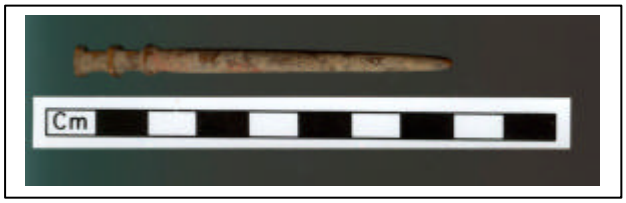


Figure 45: Rounded point (hairpin?) from multiple burial, 7575.X16

Blunted Points

A large antler point from the topsoil in the 4040 has a deliberately blunted tip. The surface is not very well preserved. It could have been used as a pressure flaker, but any microwear has been destroyed.

Needles

Most of the bone artifacts designated as needles are what Mellaart (1967:215) calls 'bodkins': flat perforated split rib tools with rounded flat tips that may be used in weaving or netting. This kind of 'needle' seems to disappear by the later levels. There are no needles of any kind from the West, and the only needle from TP is of a different sort, a point with a perforation on a split metapodial (7813.F460). This may indicate a change in textile technology.

Figure 46: Pounder tip, 7745.X6

Pounder

This is new type assigned to a single artifact from

the West Mound, 7745.X6 (Fig. 46). Only the tip end is preserved, made on a large piece of antler beam. Careful abrasion has formed a large, round bulbous tip. The tip is somewhat worn, but lacks heavy battering. It appears to have been used like a pestle to maul soft materials without hacking them.

Hafts

Three hafts made on antler tines with a longitudinal hollow to hold another tool have now been recovered from the West Mound. One of these, 9030.X5, still has the base of an obsidian tool fixed in the hollow (Fig 47). Interestingly, both this and one of the empty hafts have hollows at both ends of the haft; the purpose of the second channel is unclear.

Figure 47: Antler tine haft with stub of obsidian tool, 9030.X5

Weight

I have tentatively designated an object (6817.X2) from the TP area as a loom or other weight. It is a cattle astragalus with a roughly rectangular hole cut diagonally through the lateral trochlea. Based on the size of the astragalus, which appears to be well within the domestic range, the artifact probably dates to a post-Neolithic period.

Spatulas

Two additional spatulas have been found since the last full bone tool archive report. 8184.X4 comes from a burial in the Bach area. It is shaped like a tiny oar, with the blade as the base and a rounded tip. It is made on a splinter of large mammal long bone, and was found with the tip sticking into a shell holding blue-green pigment. Unfortunately this tool was coated with shellac and glued to a tile before I was able to study it, so the microwear is no longer visible. Thus it is impossible to say whether it was used before deposition, for instance. Another apparent spatula (8814.X14, Fig. 48) comes from a Neolithic grave in the 4040 Area. Made on a sheep-size long bone, probably a femur, the base end is rounded and slightly bulbous while the tip is forked. Although there is not a lot of use wear, what there is indicates that the fork is the working end. The fork tips are rounded and blunt, and formed partly from porous cancellous bone so that they would not be very strong. The fork is thus unlikely to have been used to spear anything. Rather, perhaps it was used to paint parallel lines or incise them in soft substances. There are no traces of pigment on the object, but the fork end went through the flotation machine. These lines would be about 2mm wide and separated by 5mm. Mellaart (1964:103, Figure 43) found a similar fork, with the shaft incised in a spiral design, apparently in a burial. He refers to it as a "cosmetic fork", a description that may apply to the new artifact as well.

Figure 48: Forked spatula, 8814.X14

Knucklebones

Abraded astragali, probably used as gaming or divination pieces have now been found in several contexts, all of them later than Level VI: Summit, TP, West, and two from 4040 topsoil of unknown period. The three knucklebones found in the Summit Area in earlier seasons were supplemented this year by one found in a special deposit in a platform in Building 10, together with several unworked astragali.

Beads

A single bead (8814.F1, Fig. 49)) of a new type was recovered from the same burial as the forked spatula. This tiny bead is a small carnivore (probably a fox but possibly a marten) lower third molar, pierced through the root. The base of the root has been ground off flat. There may be a bit of grinding to flatten the crown as well, but this may just be occlusal wear. This is a small round tooth with a fairly flat surface with a flat root.

Rings

Rings are found mainly in Level VI and earlier. However, two have now been recovered from later contexts. One (7446.X5) from TP is rather crudely made and differs from most of the rings in having no apparent modification of the inner and outer surfaces. A ring (7294.F98) from the West Mound, however, follows the standard Çatalhöyük manufacturing practice.

Preforms

A ring preform (8814.X1, Fig. 50) comes from the 4040 burial with the forked spatula and small bead (and also two unworked bear teeth and two stamp seals, as well as a number of stone beads), and was in clear association with a skeleton. Judging by its length, some ring blanks have probably already been removed from this segment of sheep/goat femur shaft. Two more have been marked out by scoring at one end. There is room for approximately three further rings in the unmarked shaft. Other similar preforms have been found; the placement of this one in a grave is particularly interesting. It seems to support the notion proposed earlier (Russell 2001) that people may have kept 'ring bones' and cut off rings at intervals, perhaps to mark life events. In this case (although certainly not always), this preform may have been sufficiently identified with the person that it was placed in the grave. The skeleton was not wearing any rings. Perhaps these had broken or been lost prior to death?

Figure 49: Bead on third molar of small carnivore, 8814.F1

Figure 50: Ring preform from burial, 8814.X1

Discussion

Partly due to excavations in later, including post-Neolithic, levels, the range of bone tool types continues to increase. Some temporal patterns are apparent within the prehistoric levels. Some changes seem to occur after roughly Level VI. Needles and rings become much less common and fishhooks disappear, while knucklebones appear. Further work in the later levels in coming years should help to clarify these trends and perhaps reveal others.

# Column %	South	North	Kopal	Summit	Bach	TP	40x40	West	Total
Point	310 49.8%	39 41.1%	2 50.0%	7 36.8%	55 40.4%	24 58.5%	26 50.0%	33 50.8%	496 48.0%
Rounded point	4 0.6%	2 2.1%	0	0	2 1.5%	0	2 3.9%	0	10 1.0%
Blunted point	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 1.9%	0	1 0.1%
Needle	55 8.8%	4 4.2%	0	1 5.3%	14 10.3%	1 2.4%	2 3.9%	0	77 7.5%
Harpoon	1 0.2%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 0.1%
Pick	0	0	1 25.0%	0	0	0	0	1 1.5%	2 0.2%
Hammer	0	1 1.1%	0	1 5.3%	0	0	0	0	2 0.2%
Pounder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 1.5%	1 0.1%
Chisel/gouge	8 1.3%	0	0	1 5.3%	0	1 2.4%	1 1.9%	1 1.5%	12 1.2%
Chopper	0	0	0	0	1 0.7%	0	0	0	1 0.1%
Scraper	2 0.3%	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 3.1%	4 0.4%
Punch	1 0.2%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 0.1%
Pressure flaker	2 0.3%	0	0	0	1 0.7%	0	0	0	3 0.3%
Soft hammer	4 0.6%	2 2.1%	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 0.6%
Pottery polisher	6	0	0	1	3	2	0	1	13

# Column %	South	North	Kopal	Summit	Bach	TP	40x40	West	Total
	1.0%			5.3%	2.2%	4.9%		1.5%	1.3%
Burnisher	4 0.6%	0	0	0	0	1 2.4%	0	1 1.5%	6 0.6%
Plaster tool	4 0.6%	6 6.2%	0	1 5.3%	0	0	0	1 1.5%	12 1.2%
Haft/handle	2 0.3%	0	0	0	2 1.5%	1 2.4%	0	3 4.6%	8 0.8%
Fishhook	3 0.5%	3 3.2%	0	0	1 0.7%	0	0	0	7 0.7%
Weight	0	0	0	0	0	1 2.4%	0	0	1 0.1%
Spoon	1 0.2%	1 1.1%	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 0.2%
Spatula	1 0.2%	0	0	1 5.3%	1 0.7%	0	1 1.9%	0	4 0.4%
Bowl/cup	2 0.3%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 0.2%
Knucklebone	0	0	0	4 21.1%	0	2 4.9%	2 3.9%	2 3.1%	10 1.0%
Ornament	9 1.5%	0	0	0	0	1 2.4%	0	2 3.1%	12 1.2%
Pendant	13 2.1%	6 6.3%	0	0	3 2.2%	0	1 1.9%	0	23 2.2%
Bead	33 5.3%	6 6.3%	0	0	6 4.4%	1 2.4%	3 5.8%	1 1.5%	50 4.8%
Ring	55 8.8%	15 15.8%	0	0	27 19.9%	1 2.4%	0	1 1.5%	99 9.6%
Belt hook/eye	1 0.2%	0	0	0	2 1.5%	0	0	0	3 0.3%

# Column %	South	North	Kopal	Summit	Bach	TP	40x40	West	Total
Collar	1 0.2%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 0.1%
Preform/ Waste	59 9.5%	3 3.2%	1 25.0%	0	10 7.4%	3 7.3%	1 1.9%	3 4.6%	80 7.7%
Indeterminate	41 6.6%	7 7.4%	0	2 10.5%	8 5.9%	2 4.9%	12 23.1%	12 18.5%	84 8.1%
Total	622	95	4	19	136	41	52	65	1034

Table 5: — Tool Types by excavation Area

MACRO BOTANICAL REMAINS - *Meltem Agcabay, Amy Bogaard, Mike Charles, Glynis Jones & Nicola Stone*

Abstract

This was the first year under the direction of the new team leaders, Mike Charles and Glynis Jones (Sheffield University) and Amy Bogaard (University of Nottingham). The team leaders present were Amy Bogaard and Mike Charles. The flotation officers were Meltem Agcabay and Nicola Stone, supported by Riza Buyuktemiz and Mevlut Sivas.

With thousands of archaeobotanical samples processed since 1995, the inherited system is tried and tested and is impressive in its scale and resources (expert local workforce, lab space etc.). Taking into account the recommendations of the previous archaeobotanical team and other team leaders, certain aspects of the system were modified, especially the laboratory analysis phase for priority and non-priority samples (see below).

In addition to these changes, it was decided that the flotation team would no longer supervise heavy residue processing. Again, this decision was informed by the views of the previous archaeobotanical team as well as other team leaders. In 2003 Meltem Agcabay supervised heavy residue sorting but in future years a separate team will organise this process.

Since excavation this season consisted mostly of finishing trenches (BACH) or beginning new ones (4040), the number of priority samples was much lower than in previous years. This report is mostly concerned, therefore, with clarifying methodological changes to be followed through over the current cycle of excavation.

Özet

Bu sezon, çalismalarin yeni ekip baskanlari Mike Charles ve Glynis Jones (Sheffield Üniversitesi) ve Amy Bogaard (Nottingham Üniversitesi) tarafindan yönetildigi ilk sezon oldu. Sahada hazir bulunan ekip baskanlari Amy Bogaard ve Mike Charles olup, yüzdürme sorumlulari Meltem Agcabay ve Nicola Stone, yardimcilari Riza Büyüktemiz ve Mevlut Sivas idi.

1995 yilindan beri binlerce arkeobotanik örnegin islemden geçirildigi sistem, zamanin testinden geçmis, gerek boyutu gerek de yerel uzmanlari, laboratuvar alani gibi kaynaklariyla son derece etkileyici bir sistemdir. Önceki arkeobotanik ekibinin ve diger ekip baskanlarinin önerileri göz önünde bulundurularak, sistemin çesitli yönlerinde, özellikle de öncelikli ve öncelikli olmayan örneklerin laboratuvar analizi asamasinda degisiklikler yapilmistir.

Bu degisikliklere ek olarak, yüzdürme ekibi bundan böyle agir çökeltilerin islemden geçirilmesini denetlemeyecektir. Bu degisiklik de yine arkeobotani ekibinin ve diger ekip baskanlarinin önerileri dogrultusunda yapilmistir. 2003 yilinda Meltem Agacabay denetlenen agir çökelti islemleri, önümüzdeki yillarda ayri bir ekip tarafindan organize edilecektir.

Bu yil genel olarak, süregelen kazilarin tamamlanmasi (BACH) ya da yenilerinin baslamasi (4040) ile geçtigi için, öncelikli örneklemelerin sayisinda önceki yillara kiyasla büyük bir düsüs olmustur. Bu sebeple, bu rapor daha çok varolan kazilar üzerinden sürdürülecek olan metodolojik degisikliklerin açiklanmasina egilmektedir.

Methodological changes

The major change introduced was the application of a rapid assessment procedure to all samples (priority or not) in order to estimate their botanical composition and richness. This rapid assessment method will form the basis on which we decide which samples merit further analysis. In order to make use of the archive of samples that results from large-scale, systematic sampling and flotation, an efficient way is needed of identifying samples rich enough to be statistically representative of different events and deposit types. It may often be the case that priority samples, chosen in collaboration with other teams, are poor in botanical remains and so do not provide an adequate basis for assessing variation in the deposition of botanical remains and the activities that produce them.

Table 6 sets out the differences between the new rapid and priority assessment methods and the phase 1 and 2 procedures applied (to priority samples) in previous years; elements that have remained the same are not shown in the table. The rapid assessment method represents a compromise between time expenditure and desired accuracy. Initial scanning of flots proved unreliable, particularly for small items such as chaff and wild/weed seeds. Scanning, therefore, was replaced by sorting a subsample, but extraction of a small, random subsample was considered too time consuming. Instead, the method adopted was to take a non-random subsample (about a teaspoon, 5 ml) of the coarse (> 1mm) flot and to sort this rapidly under the microscope. The count for each category was then multiplied up based on the total flot volume and each category was scored on an abundance scale. The sorted material was then returned to the flot bag. Full sorting of some samples showed that the abundance estimates from rapid assessment were reasonably accurate.

	New rapid assessment	New priority assessment	Previous phase 1	Previous phase 2
Target samples				
	All	Priority	Priority	Priority
Subsampling				
	Non-random *c.* 5 ml of >1 mm flot	Random *c.* 5 ml of coarse >1 mm	None	Randomly subsampled if necessary
Method				
	Sorting	Sorting	Scanning	Sorting and scanning
Size fraction				
	>1 mm	>1 mm	Whole flot	Whole flot
Identification				
Cereal grains	Barley, glume wheat, free-threshing wheat or cereal indet.	Barley, glume wheat, free-threshing wheat or cereal indet.	Cereal	Cereal
Chaff	Barley rachis, glume wheat glume bases, free-threshing wheat rachis, culm nodes	Barley rachis, glume wheat glume bases, free-threshing wheat rachis, culm nodes	Chaff	Chaff
Pulses	Common pea, lentil, chickpea, bitter vetch, grass pea, large legume indet.	Common pea, lentil, chickpea, bitter vetch, grass pea, large legume indet.	Pulses	Pulses
Wild plant seeds	Cyperaceae, other wild	Cyperaceae, other wild	Seeds	Seeds
Quantification				
	Semi-quantitative categories	MNI count of material in subsample	Semi-quantitative categories	Count and weight of identifiable items (>2 mm); semi-quantitative scan (<2 mm)

Density estimate				
	Estimate of identifiable items per litre soil floated	MNI count of identifiable items per litre soil floated		Weight of charred plant material per litre soil floated

Table 6: differences between the new rapid and priority assessment methods and the phase 1 and 2 procedures applied (to priority samples) in previous years

The key elements of the new rapid assessment are:
-it is applied to all samples in the field
-identification is to crop type and plant part
-it enables an evaluation of sample richness in identifiable plant material

On this basis it is possible to make an informed decision about the suitability of samples for further analysis and the sort of deposition they represent (e.g. single or mixed crops, single or mixed crop processing stages, predominantly non-crop material etc.).

The key elements of the new priority assessment are:
-as for the rapid assessment method, it produces detailed information on sample composition in terms of crop type, plant part etc.
-it provides more accurate estimates of quantities and density than the rapid assessment method

For priority samples we can quickly evaluate the overall status of the deposit – its density in charred plant remains and the extent to which these remains appear to represent a recognisable activity or event.

Archaeobotanical results for 2003

The team processed 481 samples, which break down by area as shown in Table 7. The target of *c*. 30 litres of soil from each context, where possible, was requested; the average sample size was 22 litres. Only *c*. 13 contexts were prioritised during site tours and these were either very poor in botanical remains or contained a mixture of crops and processing stages (with varying amounts of parenchyma, wood and dung).

Area	No. samples	Priority samples
40x40	71	
Bach	108	
South (2002)	32	
S summit	58	7
TP	100	6
West mound	112	

Table 7: Processed samples by area

Density of items/litre soil	No. samples	Identifiable items	No. samples	Crop items	No. samples
At least 100	1	At least 500	33	At least 500	33
50-100	4	100-500	84	100-500	72
30-50	10	50-100	30	50-100	26
1-30	182	30-50	35	30-50	33
0-1	42	1-30	57	1-30	59
0	242	0	242	0	258

Table 8: Summary of the richness of the 481 samples, as estimated by the rapid assessment,

The majority of the samples are moderate in density (1-30 items per litre); even the density of the richest samples amounts to one or two teaspoon's worth of charred seeds/chaff per litre of soil processed. Nevertheless, processing of relatively large quantities of soil has generated over one hundred samples (i.e. 117 containing a minimum of 100 items) that are rich enough to be considered representative of the deposits from which they

derive, and so warrant full detailed analysis. This reasonably large assemblage can potentially provide the basis on which to investigate variation in the deposition of botanical remains. The rich samples tend to contain hundreds of glume wheat glume bases but relatively little barley or free threshing wheat material; some of them are also rich in wild plant seeds, especially sedges (Cyperaceae). The abundance of glume bases is consistent with frequent dehusking of stored glume wheat spikelets (grains still enclosed by glumes). The origin of the sedge seeds (including sea club-rush, *Scirpus maritima*) is a matter of some debate but may reflect the contribution of animal dung burned as fuel (see reports by the previous team).

We hope that statistical analysis of a large number of rich samples will eventually help us to tease apart the different sources of archaeobotanical material at the site. It is clear that variation between samples and contexts can be rather subtle. Multivariate statistical approaches to a large dataset have the potential to identify underlying trends in composition through time/space. It should be noted that many of the samples processed this season will be studied as part of ongoing work on the BACH and TP assemblages.

POTTERY REPORT - *Nurcan Yalman, Serap Özdöl*

Abstract

This report covers the pottery recovered in the 2003 season investigations only and mostly concentrates on the 4040 Area. This area produced 6,488 'unstratified' surface pottery sherds of which 4,186 are Neolithic with 29 paint decorated sherds which appear Chalcolithic. 2,273 sherds belong to Late Periods (Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine or Islamic). The spatial analysis indicated that Neolithic sherds were increasing to the south of the 4040 Area and possibly relate to Late Neolithic deposits, probably not earlier than Level III. From the South Summit Area, although the collected sherds are definitely Neolithic, there is little to indicate from which Level at this stage of the excavations. In the TP assemblage, although most of the units still contain some late period material, the purity of the Neolithic sherds seems to be increasing.

Özet

Bu rapor yalnizca 2003 yilinda ele geçen keramik kalintilarini ele alarak, çogunlukla 4040 metrelik yüzeyi kazinan alan üzerine yogunlasmaktadir. Bu alanda 4186'si Neolitik ve 29 boyali parçasi da Kalkolitik olmak üzere, toplam 6488 parça "stratigrafiye dahil olmayan" keramik parçasi bulunmustur. 2273 parça geç dönemlere (Helenistik, Roma, Bizans ve Islam) aittir. Mekansal analizler, Neolitik parçalarin 4040 metrelik alanin ve olasilikla, III. evreden daha öncesi olmamak üzere, geç Neolitik kalintilarin güneyine dogru arttigini göstermektedir. Güney Zirve Bölgesinden gelen parçalarin, Neolitik olduklari kesin olmakla beraber, hangi evreden geldiklerine dair kazinin bu asamasinda pek az belirti bulunmaktadir. Ne var ki TP buluntularinda, birimlerin çogunun hala geç dönemle karisik malzeme vermesine ragmen, Neolitik buluntularin safliginin arttigi görülmektedir.

Introduction - Çatalhöyük East

In previous reports and publications (Last 1994; 1996), pottery investigations at Çatalhöyük were explained in detail by making evaluations and comparisons between different areas across the mound. This report covers the pottery recovered in the 2003 season investigations only and mostly concentrates on the 4040 Area, south of the 1995 scraped area (1030-1070E/1135-1175N See Fig. 4). This area produced a large amount of surface pottery sherds, and therefore most have been recorded as "unstratified". Stratified sherds were however recovered from the BACH, TP and South Summit Areas.

This year a database established for the pottery used a two tier recording system. The first was to record the "unstratified" (4040 surface collections) material for total number of prehistoric and late period sherds. The prehistoric sherds were recorded for external surface colour, texture, and a form code for diagnostic sherds. The second recording system for "stratified" (TP, SUMMIT) material was recorded in more detail with descriptions for each sherd for abrasion, dimension, production details (paste, surface treatment, firing etc) and form details for the diagnostics. Although a large amount of work was carried out TP, South Summit and BACH Area sherds were not all entered on to the database by the end of the season.

South Summit

Most of the sherds recovered in this area were retrieved from cleaning since the last excavations took place in 1997. Many stratified sherds were left in situ as their phase was not released for excavation although they were visible. The collected sherds are definitely Neolithic, but little more can be said at this stage of excavation.

TP

Neolithic pottery continued to be recovered in the TP area this year. Although most of the units still contain some late period material the purity of the Neolithic sherds increases as earlier deposits are excavated such as units (7810), (7813), (7814), (7815) and (7881), (7882). A brief analysis suggests these are Late Neolithic, probably not earlier than Level III as we see some interesting elements like organic tempered sherds especially in units (7881) and (7882) which may indicate even later periods (Levels II-I/0). These sherds are generally coarse and belong to jars but they are different from Level VII or earlier as they contain mineral inclusions as

well as organic temper. This type is mentioned by J.Last (1999 Archive Report) as he reports of their presence in KOPAL the trench. This pottery-type was not mentioned by Mellaart which suggests a characteristic of the 'latest' periods of the Neolithic which is not yet understood.

4040 Area

The pottery analysis mostly concentrated on the material from the 4040 Area this season. Most of the sherds recovered in this area are unstratified and they were recorded with the first database system as we mentioned above. We also took 4 of 5 x 5 m squares and evaluate them as 10 x 10 square meters because of the similarities and also some of the groups were so small and it was quite hard to be able to get a meaningful results statistically and visually (Figs. 51 & 52).

SQ1	SQ2	SQ3	SQ4
SQ5	SQ6	SQ7	SQ8
SQ9	SQ10	SQ11	SQ12
SQ13	SQ14	SQ15	SQ16

Figure 51: Evaluation of material by grid squares

6,488 'unstratified' sherds were recovered and registered this year. 4186 of them are Neolithic and there are 29 paint decorated sherds which seems like Chalcolithic. 2,273 sherds belong to Late Periods (Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine or Islamic, Table 9).

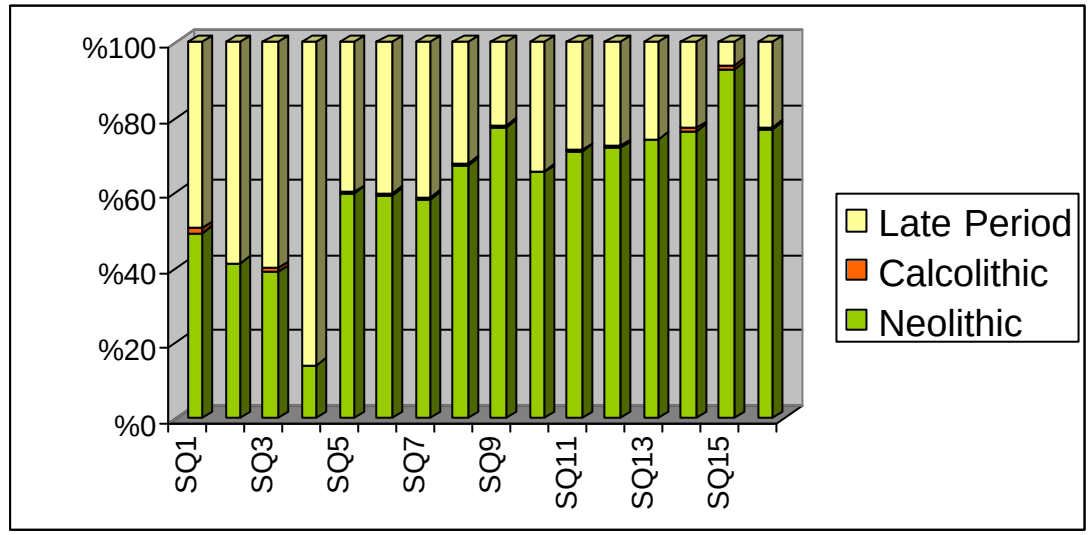


Figure 52: Sherd counts from 4040 Area

According to this analysis, Neolithic sherds increase towards south of the scraped area and also the proportion of the Neolithic sherds are quite high in squares 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 (highest-1050E-1135N) and 16, where the disturbance of later period occupation is less over this part of the mound (Last also mentioned a high percentage of Neolithic sherds in the northern eminence in general, but also he points out that square 1045/1125 indicated an increase in Neolithic pottery). Despite the large late period construction, Building 41, to the west of the area (1030/1155; 1040/1145, 1155) there are relatively more Neolithic sherds than late material, this is probably because the sherds derive from the Neolithic midden deposits through which the late structure is cut. The northern part of the area (1030-1070E/1165-1175N), especially square 4, contained the highest score for late material and may indicate unidentified pits of late dates not visible because of the loose surface soil. The NE sector of the area where there are small spaces and mostly walls have more or less the same proportion for the late and Neolithic sherds. Chalcolithic sherds which are recognised by paint decoration, were quite rare and did not show any meaningful distribution.

The Neolithic sherds have been studied to be able to identify the indicative or representative forms or technologies which may indicate approximate dating levels.

The inclusions, surface colour and basic forms as dating indicators were studied. Organic inclusions are dominant in the earliest levels (XII-VII) and mineral inclusion appear in Level VII – VI along with a change to open squat bowls to holemouth and thin walled wares (Last 1996:115). In summary:

- Level XII-VIII: Light coloured, thick sided shallow bowls with organic temper are found.
- Level VIII-VII: Thin walled mineral tempered with closed forms (holemouths) begin to appear.
- Level VI-IV: Thin walled, holemouthed and mineral tempered sherds are dominant.
- Level III-II: The holemouthed dark coloured mineral tempered vessels decrease.
- Level II: Light coloured bowls but with mineral temper instead of organic, become dominant. (Last 1996 and study on Mellaart's collections).

Mineral and Organic Inclusion

When we evaluate our data according to the summary given above, we see that in the 4040 Area the organic temper percentage is quite low while the mineral inclusion is dominant in all squares (Fig.53) and the mineral tempered sherds percentage in all Neolithic sherds are never lower than 96 %. The mineral tempered sherds are generally well made, fine wares; there are rarely coarse grits but quite often, sand, mica or quartz, calcite or shell pieces used as inclusion or these inclusions were already in the clay naturally.

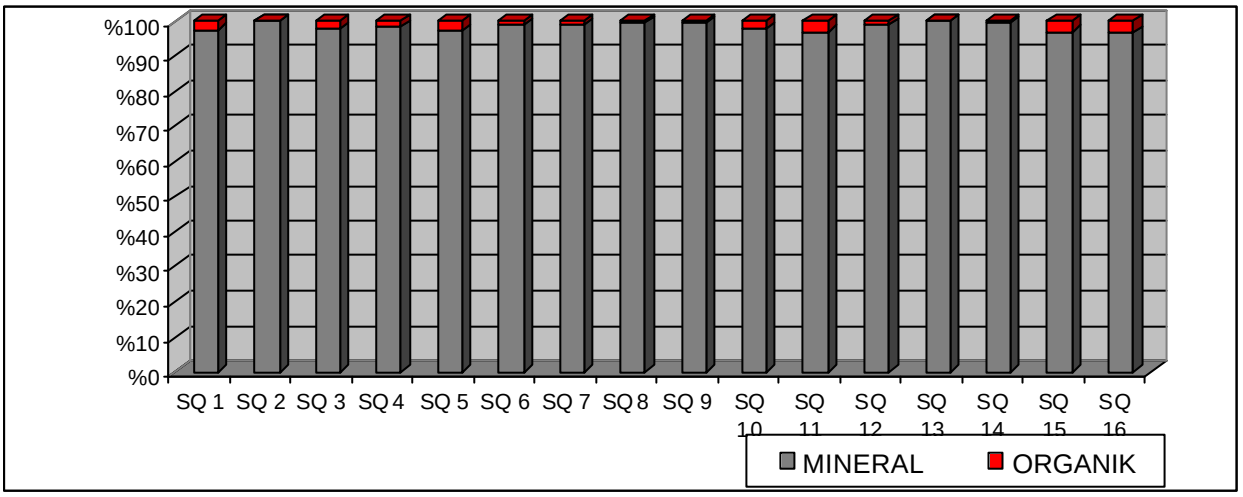


Figure 53: Mineral versus organic inclusions

This evident result indicates that none of the scraped squares pertain to levels earlier than Level VII. However, although the organic tempered sherds' percentage is quite low, they are still present. The reason may be attributed either to the fact that these sherds some how relate to the early levels or, this indicates a new tradition of the latest Neolithic levels as indicated by the presence of some organic tempered sherds recovered from the late Neolithic deposits in TP.

The External Surface Colour

The external surface colours were determined visually not by Munsell charts. The colours and indicative surface treatments are arranged in four groups: Dark (dark grey, dark brown and rarely black), light (heavy to light buff, cream, yellowish cream), mottled (red/dark grey, orange/buff or cream), slipped/painted (cream, red or dark brown slipped and paint decorated ones). All the paint decorated body sherds have been taken as diagnostic.

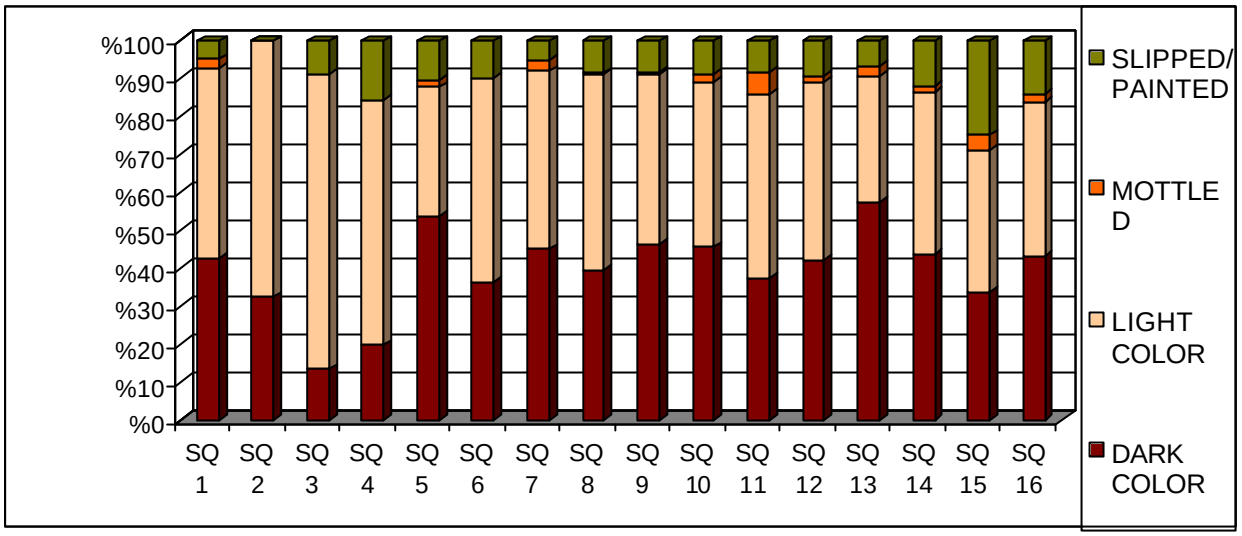


Figure 54: Distribution by surface colour

The distribution of the colour groups from the 4040 Area assemblage (Fig. 54) shows that light colored sherds are dominant on the northern part of the 4040 Area (1030-1070E/1150-1175N) except square 5. Although the dark coloured sherd ratio gets higher at the southern part, the difference between the dark and light colour percentage is not sharp; only square 13 has a high proportion of dark coloured sherds. As we mentioned above the light colour sherds are represented as buff colour and variations; which is a common element up to Level VI and the dark colour is a characteristic of Level VI-IV.

Holemouth and Bowls

Holemouth and bowls are the two main ware forms for the Çatalhöyük Neolithic period (These categories were used by Last with this explanation: "...ditinguishing 'bowls'(open) and 'holemouths' (closed) should not be taken as an indication that vessel forms fall into just two categories; rather it reflects an attempt to use the information from rim sherds to distinguish broad vessel families..." (Last 1996:116), and we will use the same categories to evaluate the existing pottery types for a general view and for comparison with the previous studies. The dominant presence of these forms is identical for the levels as we mentioned above. Thus we looked to the distribution of the holemouths and bowls to be able to compare their proportions in all the diagnostic sherds (Fig.55 and Table 10).

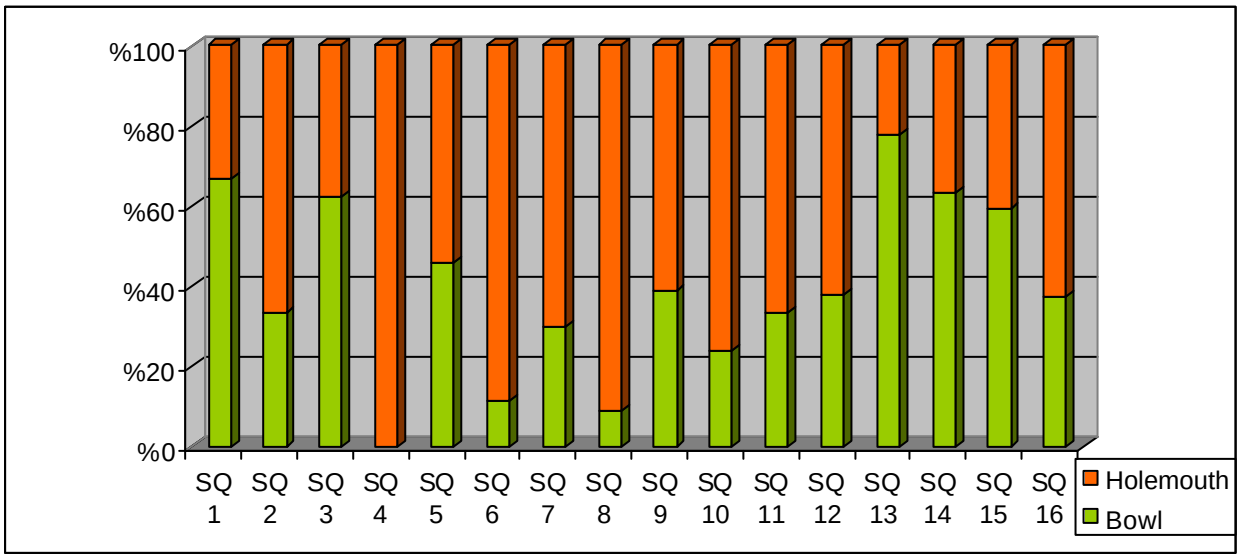


Figure 55: Ratio of holemouth versus bowl forms

The holemouth rim sherds' ratio is higher than the bowl rim sherds' from the total diagnostic pieces (%22.41 Holemouths; %14.49 Bowls). According to the distribution of the 4040 Area, holemouth sherds are dominant in squares 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 16 while bowls are high in proportion in squares 1, 13, 14 and 15.

Bases

Mellaart and Last recorded that rounded bases are an earlier element but on a decrease until Level I (Fig. 56:1-3). The angular junction-type belongs to later periods (Fig. 56:4-9) starting from Level VI (Mellaart 1962: Fig.9:15-Level V and Last 1996:117) and the "developed" bases (Fig. 56:10-16) are not found before Level VI and mostly seen in Level V and quite common in Level III (Last 1996:117).

The distribution of the bases in the 4040 Area does not show us a clear picture, according to the general ratio the angular junctioned bases are more dominant than the rounded and the developed bases while the rounded bases have highest proportion in square 7 and 10. For the detailed distribution of the bases with their variations see Table 12.

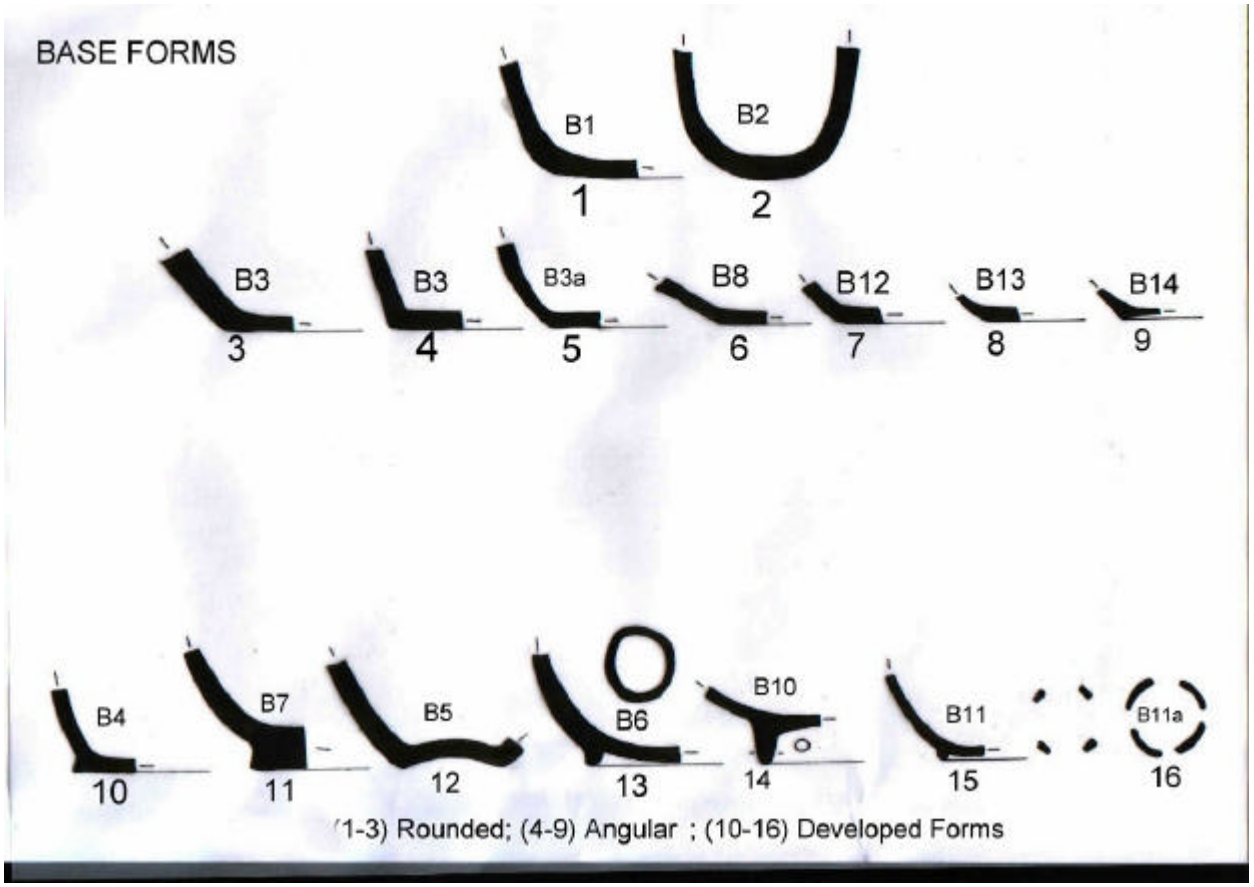


Figure 56: Base forms

Lugs, Handles and Knobs

According to the perforations, it is clear that the dominant type are single perforated horizontal lugs which evidently points to Level VI-IV. A double perforation is almost non existing except square 8 with a low proportion. This indicates that the rest of the area can not be earlier than Level VII. The other important indicator is the lug shape as there are 3 main shapes: pointed (Fig. 57:2), straight (Fig. 57:1) and flaring (Fig. 57:3).The flaring lugs are dominant in square 6, 8, 10, 13, 14 and 15 while the straight lugs are dominant only in square 9 and the pointed lugs are dominant in squares 4,5,7. But unfortunately this distribution does not indicate a pattern. But more flaring lugs than straight ones may indicate Level VI and later. Knobs (Fig. 57:6) are not common but there is a variation of crescent (Fig 57:8), horizontal, vertical or round ones. But an animal headed one (Fig. 57.7) which is also quite rare, can be indicative of Level V (Last 96:116). The basket handles have 2 variations: one of them is incised on the external surface (Fig.57.4), on both sides of basket handle junction to

rim and the other has a straight lug on the junction of the handle to the rim. There is one sample in Mellaarts backfill (Last 1995: Fig.2:1). Basket handles generally occur between Levels VI-V.

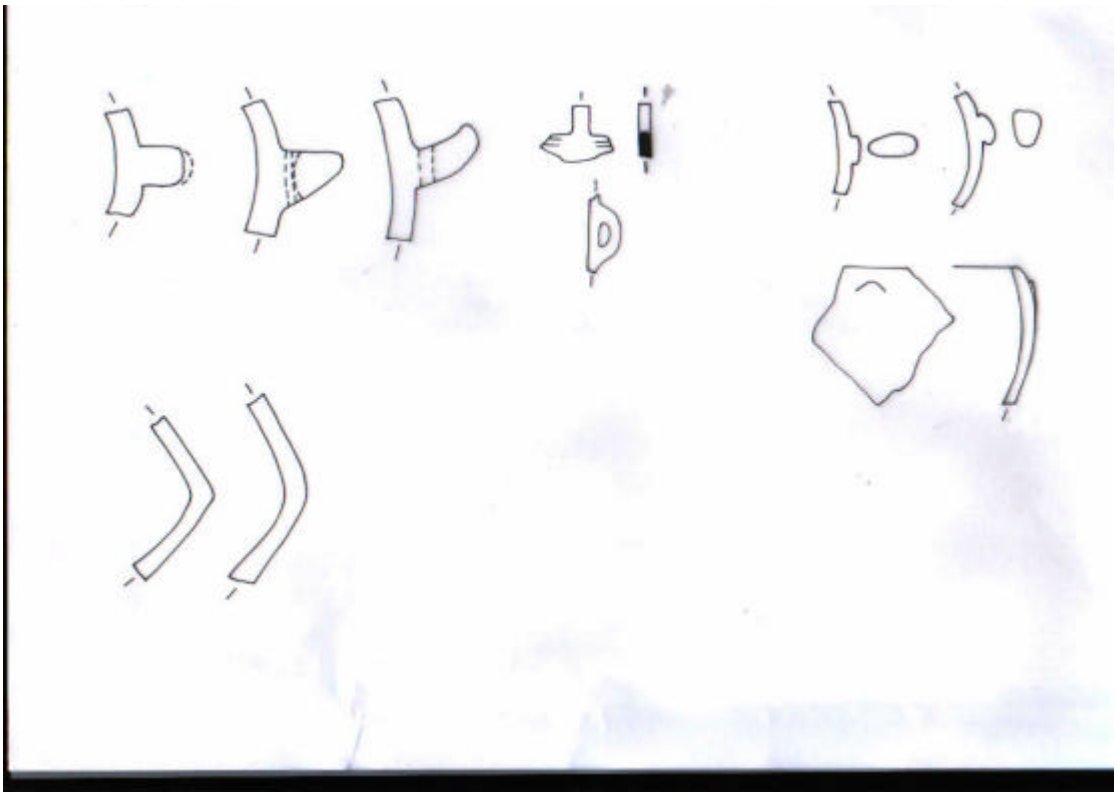


Figure 57: Lugs, handles and knobs

Decorated Sherds

Decorated sherds are not common form the Çatalhöyük East Neolithic assemblages but in 4040 Area there are some quite rare samples. One of them has an incised decoration just below the rim of parallel stripes on red slipped ware (Fig.58:4). Two sherds were found in square 11 and one in square 14 in the 4040 Area. These generally occur in Levels V, IV and III (Last 1996:118). The burnishing pattern is not common and we have 4 from the 4040 Area; one in square 2, one in square 7, one in square 11 and one in square 15. Beside these decorations we also have some incised and dotted pieces (sq11, Fig.58:2), incruste decorations (sq15, Fig. 58:1), which are represented by one sherd each. We do not have any other samples from Çatalhöyük East levels, therefore they might be late Neolithic or Early Chalcolithic.

Rare Forms

These are represented as: a miniature vessel (in square 8, 12 and 14, Fig.58:6,7), twin bowl (square15, Fig.58:5), boxes (square.14 and 15, Fig. 58:8), carinated body sherds (square 4, 15, Fig.57:9) and lid (?) (square 8). All of these forms are represented by 1 or 2 sherds each and do not show any location pattern. There are 3 miniature vessels and one of them has an oval base. There are some miniature wares in the Mellaart collections which were found in Levels V and IV. The box like sherds were recovered in Mellaart's Levels V-III (Mellaart 1962). But there is no similar form to the twin bowls. There is also no example of pottery lids, neither in Çatalhöyük East nor in the Early Neolithic sites in the region. The sherd in question is quite small so we can not be sure about its function yet. The carination is characteristic of the Chalcolithic period but may also represent a Late Neolithic date.

Stratified Sherds

The only stratified deposits from the 4040 Area are those from Space 100. 15 sherds were registered from units (7900), (7901), (7903), (7905) and (7906). Two sherds are organic tempered (7902.S1 and 7903.S2). There are 3 diagnostic sherds, one of them is a painted Chalcolithic sherd and the others are B3 (angular base-7903.S1) and H1 (holemouth-7901.S2). Units (7905) and (7906) contained sherds from the late period.

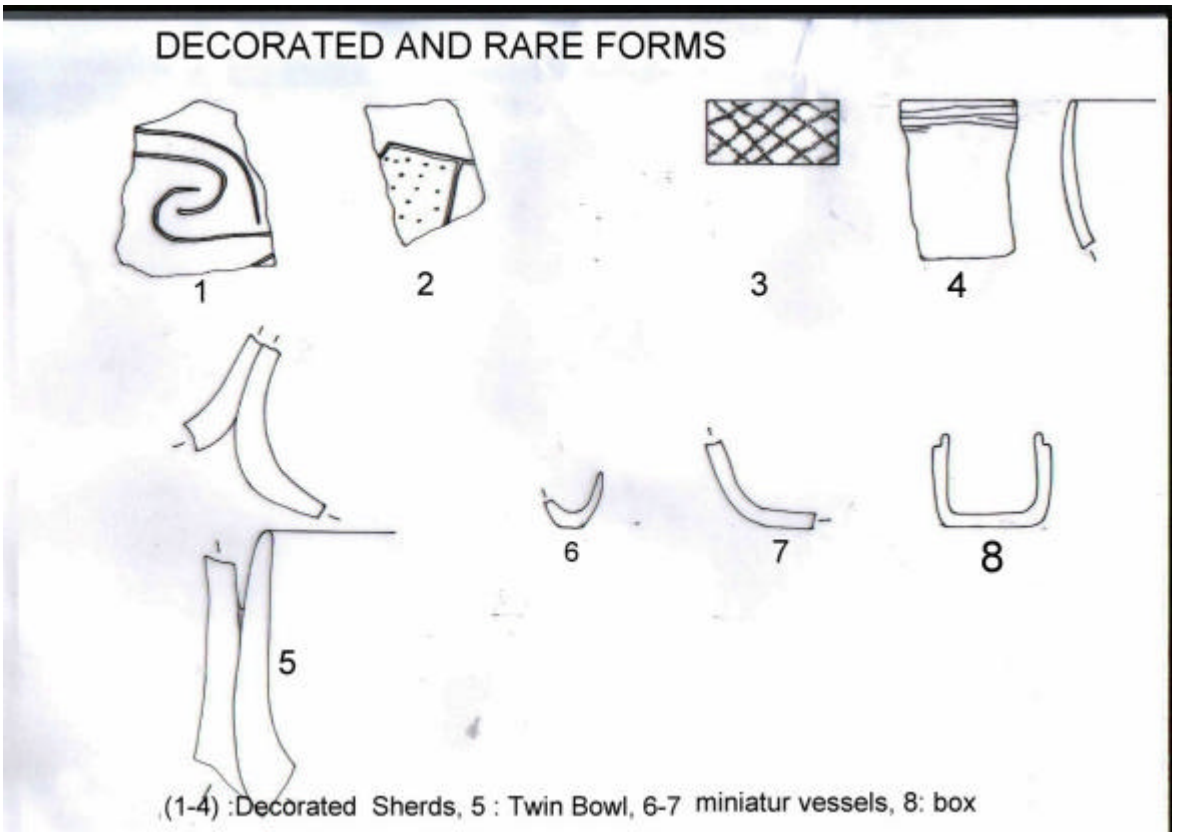


Figure 58: Decorated and rare forms

Sherds Related with Skeletons

(7515) grave fill	2 sherds Late Period
(7519) burial fill	2 sherds Neolithic, 1 sherd Late Period.
(7536) burial fill	2 sherds Neolithic
(7545) skeleton	7 sherds Neolithic, 2 sherds Late Period
(8726) burial fill	6 sherds Neolithic, 12 sherds Late Period
(8741) burial fill	2 sherds Neolithic, 1 sherd Late Period.
(8753) skeleton	6 sherds Neolithic, 1 sherd Late Period.
(8770) burial fill	1 sherd Neolithic
(8827) skeleton	4 sherds Neolithic, 6 sherds Late Period.

Discussion

The analysis of the 4040 Area pottery assemblage indicates quite a clear separation between Levels VI and earlier levels. Although there are some concentrations they are not meaningful for dating purposes. Space 100 also indicated a mix of material but not enough of an assemblage to ascertain a date. Generally all indicators suggest that the 4040 Area is predominantly of Levels VI and later.

%	SQ1	SQ2	SQ3	SQ4	SQ5	SQ6	SQ7	SQ8	SQ9	SQ10	SQ11	SQ12	SQ13	SQ14	SQ15	SQ16
Neolithic	49.5	41.3	38.9	14.1	59.7	59.2	58.4	67.4	77.4	65.4	71	71.7	74.1	76.6	93	76.8
Chalcol.	1.20	0	0.8	0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.22	0.3	0.6	0	0.7	0.9	0.6
Late Periods	49.5	58.7	60.3	85.9	39.9	40.3	41.1	32.2	22.1	34.4	28.6	27.7	25.9	23	6.2	22.6

Table 9: % in Total and the Distribution to the Squares

%	SQ1	SQ2	SQ3	SQ4	SQ5	SQ6	SQ7	SQ8	SQ9	SQ10	SQ11	SQ12	SQ13	SQ14	SQ15	SQ16	Number
H1	--	50	67	60	57	39	14,3	30	18	50	41,4	50	100	46,7	46,1	33,3	78
H2	100	50	33	20	29	44	71,4	60	73	27,3	41,4	43	--	46,7	15,4	33,3	80
H2a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,7	1
H3	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	4,5	3,4	--	--	--	--	--	3
H4	--	--	--	20	14	13	--	10	9	18,2	3,4	--	--	6,6	23,1	24	21
H5	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,3	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	4
H6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,4	7	--	--	15,4	4,7	5

Table 10: % of Holemouth sherds in each square

%	SQ1	SQ2	SQ3	SQ4	SQ5	SQ6	SQ7	SQ8	SQ9	SQ10	SQ11	SQ12	SQ13	SQ14	SQ15	SQ16	Number
BW1	--	100	--	--	30	25	10	33,3	44,4	10	45	38	54,5	43	37,5	17,4	62
BW2	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,8	4,2	4,3	4
BW3	25	--	--	100	40	50	40	66,7	11,1	20	27	44	36,4	26	29	30,7	59
BW3a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	4,2	4,3	2
BW4	50	--	80	--	20	--	20	--	22,3	30	18	--	--	2,8	--	4,3	21
BW5	25	--	--	--	--	12,5	--	--	11,1	10	9	--	--	--	--	13	9
BW6	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	11,1	10	--	--	--	2,8	--	4,3	5
BW8	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	4,2	--	5
BW10	--	--	--	--	--	12,5	--	--	--	10	--	6	9,1	5,6	4,2	--	7
BW11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	17	16,7	17,4	15
BW12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,3	1

Table 11: % of Bowls in each square

%	SQ1	SQ2	SQ3	SQ4	SQ5	SQ6	SQ7	SQ8	SQ9	SQ10	SQ11	SQ12	SQ13	SQ14	SQ15	SQ16	Number
B1	--	--	50	--	--	11	33,3	7,7	--	22,2	13,8	19,2	8,3	--	10	3,2	21
B2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,4	--	16,7	--	5	6,5	8
B9	--	--	--	--	--	5,6	33,3	30,7	--	55,6	3,4	11,6	--	4,5	10	19,4	24
B3	100	--	--	50	25	16,7	--	--	--	--	13,8	3,8	8,3	--	--	6,5	14
B3A	--	--	--	--	--	16,7	16,7	7,7	50	--	6,9	11,6	25	18,3	10	16	25
B8	--	--	--	50	25	27,8	16,7	38,5	--	11,1	10,4	23,1	16,7	18,3	15	6,5	34
B12	--	--	--	--	--	11	--	7,7	50	--	37,9	23,1	--	31,8	25	25,8	41
B13	--	--	--	--	--	5,6	--	--	--	--	--	3,8	--	4,5	10	3,2	6
B14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,3	--	--	--	1
B4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,1	--	3,8	16,7	--	--	--	3
B7	--	--	--	--	--	5,6	--	7,7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
B5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,4	--	--	4,5	5	--	2
B6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,5	--	--	1
B10	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,1	5	3,2	6
B11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,5	5	6,5	3
B11A	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,2	3

Table 12 :% of the Bases in each square. The first group is rounded bases, the middle group is angulars and the last group of bases are the developed forms.

%	SQ1	SQ2	SQ3	SQ4	SQ5	SQ6	SQ7	SQ8	SQ9	SQ10	SQ11	SQ12	SQ13	SQ14	SQ15	SQ16	Number
Straight	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	17.6	25	-	-	20	-	12.5	10
Pointed	25	-	-	100	50	-	50	14.3	-	5.9	-	44.4	-	20	-	25	16
Flaring	-	-	-	-	16.7	50	25	71.4	-	47.1	25	55.6	50	40	66.7	25	29
Basket Handle	-	-	-	-	16.7	-	25	14.3	-	23.5	25	-	-	20	33.3	-	11
T5-Strap Handle										5.9						12.5	2
Knobs	25	-	-	-	16.7	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	50	20	33.3	12.5	5
Animal Head Knob						50											1
K8-Crecent																12.5	1

Table 13: % of Lugs and Handles in each square.

%	SQ1	SQ2	SQ3	SQ4	SQ5	SQ6	SQ7	SQ8	SQ9	SQ10	SQ11	SQ12	SQ13	SQ14	SQ15	SQ16	No.
Unperforated	-	-	-	-	-	33.3	33.3	16.7	0	8.3	-	-	-	-	50	-	4
Single Perf.	100	-	-	100	100	66.7	66.7	66.7	100	91.7	100	100	100	100	50	100	40
Double Perf.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 14:% of lugs according to their perforations.

STAMP SEALS AND CLAY FIGURES - *Ali Umut Türkcan*

Abstract

Three clay stamp seals and 33 clay figures or fragments of, were recovered in the 2003 season, plus one incised stone. In actual fact the stamp seals represent the first attributable to depositional contexts since the excavations re-started in 1995. Until this last season, we had recovered only 5 fragmentary pieces and one stone incised flat gabbro stone of uncertain sealing function (Archive Report1999). This season two stamp seals of geometric design were recovered from a human burial context, and the third, although incomplete, appeared to be in the form of a leopard which was recovered from an unstratified Neolithic midden context. The incised stone was found unstratified in a topsoil context (8745).

Clay figures were recovered from all areas of excavation in the 2003 season, that is from the new 4040 Area, and on-going areas of BACH, TP and the Chalcolithic West Mound. The vast majority are small fragments only which are hard to identify. Other fragments represent pieces of horn or limb of animals whilst many complete pieces are generally humanoid and animal figurines.

Ozet

2003 sezonunda, üç adet kil mühür, 33 adet kil nesne ya da parçasi ve bir adet oyulmus tas ele geçmistir. Kil mühürler, kazilarin 1995'te yeniden baslamasindan bu yana bir dolgu baglamiyla iliskilendirilebilen ilk örnekleri teskil etmektedir. Bu son sezona degin, yalnizca 5 adet mühür parçasi ve damga islevi belirsiz tek bir oyulmus düz tas ele geçmisti (1999 Arsiv Raporu). Bir insan gömüsü baglamindan ele geçirilen geometrik tasarimli iki damga mühürünün yani sira, katmansiz bir çöplük baglamindan ele geçen üçüncü bir tanesinin, bütün olmamakla birlikte, bir leopar formunda oldugu görülmektedir. Oyulmus tas ise katmansiz yüzey topragi baglamindan (8745) ele geçmistir.

Kil nesneler, 2003 sezonundaki kazilarin, yeni açilan 4040'tan, süre gelmekte olan BACH, TP, ve Kalkolitik Bati höyügüne kadar tüm alanlarini temsil etmektedir. Bunlarin çogunlugu tanimlanmasi güç olan küçük parçalardir. Diger parçalari hayvan boynuzlari ve uzuvlari olusturmaktadir. Bütün olarak bulunan parçalarin çogu ise insan ya da hayvan figürinleridir.

Stamp Seals

The three stamp seals were recovered from the 4040 Area to the north of the East mound. They indicate prominent, and also promising, features in form and pattern. Two were from a Neolithic burial (F.1244). This burial was found very close to the surface and was also cut by a classical period burial. As such it was heavily disturbed and the burials' context for the Neolithic activity is not yet established. A third seal was from a 'scrapping' context over midden deposits and therefore not a sealed context. Despite the lack of secure contexts, the finds indicate a higher occurrence in these late levels that the pottery suggests to be Levels III and later (see Pottery, above).

The individual description of stamp seals of 2003 are as follows:

1) 8813.X1(4040 Area Fig. 59)
The seal was found in a multiple burial F.1244 along with other finds of stone beads, one shell bead (8814.X3), one bear tooth (8814.X2) and a worked bone(8814.X1). The seal was found between the lower jaw and upper chest. The overall form is sub oval with a broken handle through which is a perforation hole observed both in profile and also on the broken apex of the handle tip. The perforation indicates that it belongs to the same group (4. pattern group, see Türkcan 1997 Archive Report and forthcoming publication specialist reports), with two seals from Level II (No.5 in new typology, see Türkcan 1997 Archive Report forthcoming specialist report) and Level IV (No.12 in new typology; see Türkcan 1997, and forthcoming specialist report) of Mellaart's material. 8813.X1 is a new example from the current excavations which has been added to the typological group mainly formed from the 1960's assemblage.

The fabric is generally fine to medium. It has some organic charred remains inside the paste. It is medium baked. The outer surface of the handle back part is dark yellowish brown (10 Y/r 4.4), compared to the inner side of the paste (very dark brown 7,5 3/2) probably due to a firing rather than deliberate. Noteworthy is that the grooves of the design are fragile because of heavy firing.

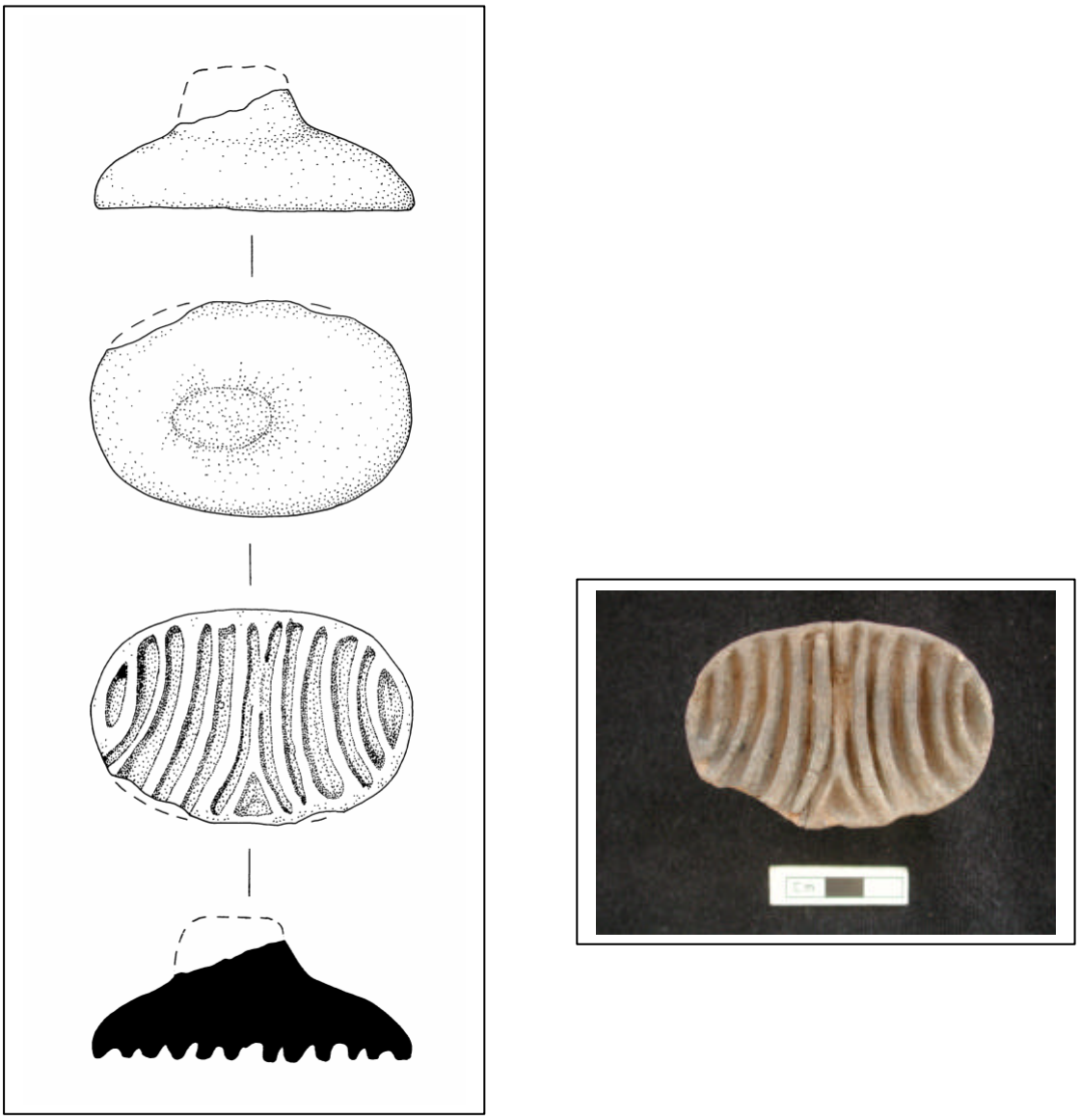


Figure 59: Stamp seal 8813.X1

2) 8814. X15 (4040 Area Fig. 60):
This seal was also from burial F.1244. The seal form is like a curving boomerang with curved edges and rounded ends. The same form is repeated on the design side with deep cut out carving. The overall seal form is similar to a boomerang shaped seal (7. form group, see forthcoming publication in specialist reports). The handle form is elongated and conical .

The fabric has a mineral temper. It is medium to well fired, and oxidised in some parts. The surface is very smooth and well finished. The fabric resembles that of Last's Group 3 pottery mineral tempered fabric. The handle is light brown (7,5 YR 6/4). The seal face appears to be the same colour but is lighter in tone (7,5 YR 6/3). On the back side, there are some small white porous residues probably due to tiny pebble fragments inside the temper.

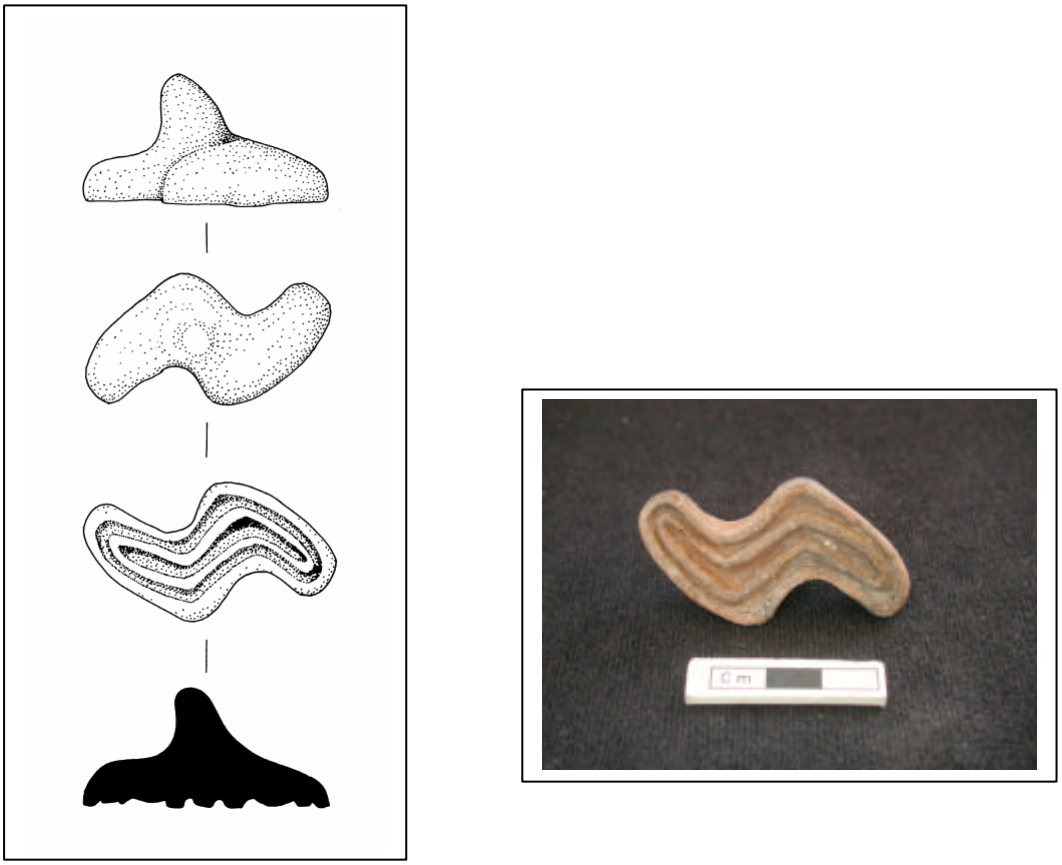


Figure 60: Stamp seal 8814.X15

3) 8805.X2 (4040 Area Fig. 61)
This is one of the most extraordinary pieces depicting a possible leopard. Of the assemblage found to date naturalistic renditions have taken the form of a simple 'hand' shaped stamp seals. This possible leopard form has an almost 3-dimensional quality with modelled features similar to figurines. The seal face has been rendered in order to show a standing leopard in a natural way. It is the first of this form type not only from Çatalhöyük but also across the Neolithic period in Anatolia.

The depiction form shares the same iconography with some wall relief's as found by Mellaart (see Fig. 61). This common use of same patterns (or symbols) is already seen in floral designs and the hand form. Both patterns are seen on wall paintings and Early Chalcolithic painted wares from Hacilar. It shows that these are common symbols of the community through generations and they indicate a deliberate selection of symbols rather than representing random patterns.

The seal face as mentioned, is modelled in a leopard form with a surface ornamentation that depicts leopard spots. The spots of the animal are made by cutting out roundels, even along its tail that lies along the animals back. The head and the forelegs are missing.

The fabric is sterile and does not include any temper. It is almost entirely oxidized on its outer surface due to the firing process. The seal face however, is not oxidised (probably turned upside down and flat on the surface during the firing process). The core paste is grey. The outer colour of the handle is partly dark grey (10 Y/R 4/1), the seal face is light grey (10 YR 7/2).

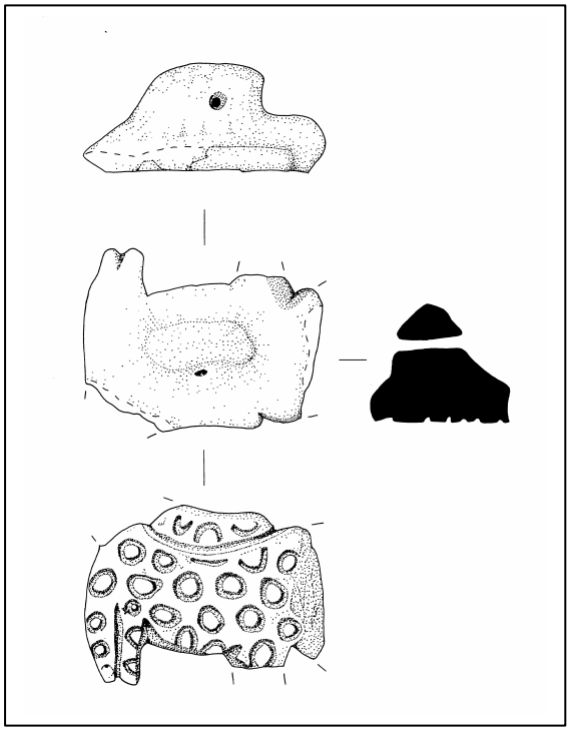


Figure 61: Stamp seal 8805.X2 & an example of leopard wall relief excavated by Mellaart in Shrine VIB.44

Human/Humanoid Figures

Human-type figures are in some ways (or in some examples) hard to describe, and represent a broad range of typology. Almost all are recovered damaged, fragmented and broken before their deposition. Human figurines are (especially small ones) hard to identify. For this reason, some figurines which are hard to identify as human or can not be differentiated from human features, are described as humanoids. The term was first put into use by Hamilton (1996) and will be used in the following study. The term has also been retained in order to be in accordance with the terminology previously used and to avoid terminological confusion.

Five pieces of complete or nearly complete human/humanoid figurines were recovered during this season. These are as follows:

8628.X1: Clay face with chipped nose broken fromthe neck (BACH Area Fig. 62)

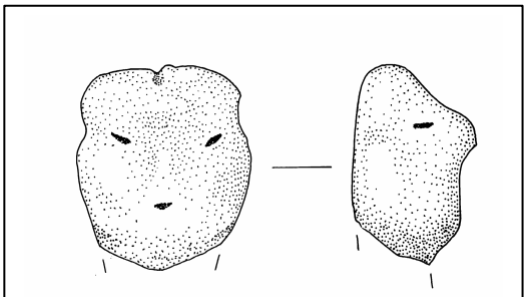


Figure 62: 8628.X1

7770.X2: Humanoid Head Part (BACH Area): This has a slightly protruding nose, the mouth and eyes have been emphasized by small dot-like incisions. It is made of clay. (21 mm H., 18 mm. W)

8749.X1 (4040 Area): Headless sitting female figurine. It has a slightly swelling stomach and breasts. One arm is missing. Other arm looks like slightly folding but it is hard to identify due to its damage. It is in a sitting position, which is why the legs have not been shown. The head part seems to have broken from the body before deposition of the figurine.(31mm. H., 20 mm W.)

7814.X1(TP Area, See Fig. 29). Small female figurine that is made of green stone. It is complete and the torso has been carefully carved. No facial features have been rendered. (16mm. H, 8mm. W)

Animal Figurines

Ten complete animal figures were recovered this season of which 5 are bird representations, 2 are quadroped animal figurines (possibly cattle forms). One is a wild boar head with a hooked nose. The last one seems to be nearly complete, but it is hard to identify due to damage on its frontal side.

Some individual descriptions of diagnostic animal figurines are as follows:
8795.X3: (4040 Area) Relatively big clay quadroped animal figurine, probably cattle but the horns are missing. It is heavily fired and was broken in many pieces but now conserved (55m L, 23 mm W., 59mm. H.)

8761.X3: (4040 Area) Relatively big clay quadroped animal figurine, probably cattle but head part is missing and the frontal side has been very damaged (41 mm L.)

7905.H1: (4040 Area) Small stone sitting bird figurine (12 mm H.)

9023.X7: (West Mound) Small marble figurine head, the body part is missing. The face recalls a big reptile (or a feline?). The facial features have been emphasized by two long deep incised lines (mouth and eyes) running parallel to each other on the profile. The neck part has been also emphasized by a deep carving round the neck.

8624.X1: (BACH Area) Clay bird? It is nearly complete, only the legs (?) are slightly broken. It has a protruding nose. Beyond that any facial feature is hard to distinguished, only very shallow curving like eyes. This type, found in large and small sizes, is one of the major typological groups. Often called 'bird-man' because of some humanoid features (protruding nose, long thick neck part, emphasized legs in some examples) (38mm H., 18 mm W).

Miscellaneous

9036.X4 (West Mound, See Fig. 44): Upper part of a ceramic anthropomorphic jar. Although the piece originally belongs to a jar, it may have also been used as a figurine as it is very worn around the upper neck rather like the base of an object such that it stands on a flat surface. Beyond its striking secondary function as a figurine, it is very similar to a Hacilar IV Early Chalcolithic anthropomorphic jar (Mellaart 1974: 111, fig.96; 1975: 118, fig.69). The piece is painted with red ochre bands on a cream colour surface. It has two openings (probably as its function as a jar), one on the top of the head, and another at the front of the neck slightly below the face (76 mm H, 59 mm L., 62 mm. W.)

8745.X1 (4040 Area, Fig. 63). This is an incised stone from an unstratified context during surface clearance of the 4040 Area. Both sides are flat however, one side is more flattened and is patterned in a symmetric arrangement of drilled grooves and incised wavy lines. The drilled grooves are set in 3 parallel bands with parallel incisions covering 3 parallel grooves side by side. On the reverse side are scored 10 shallow parallel bands. Although, these shallow parallel two pair of 5 bands seems to create a pattern scheme, it is much probably beyond being any elaborate pattern. They may be scratching of some unknown marks. The material seems to be dark green gabbro, but a detailed material analysis is forthcoming. The overall condition is good but one corner is slightly broken and worn (9mm H, 54mm W, 32 L).

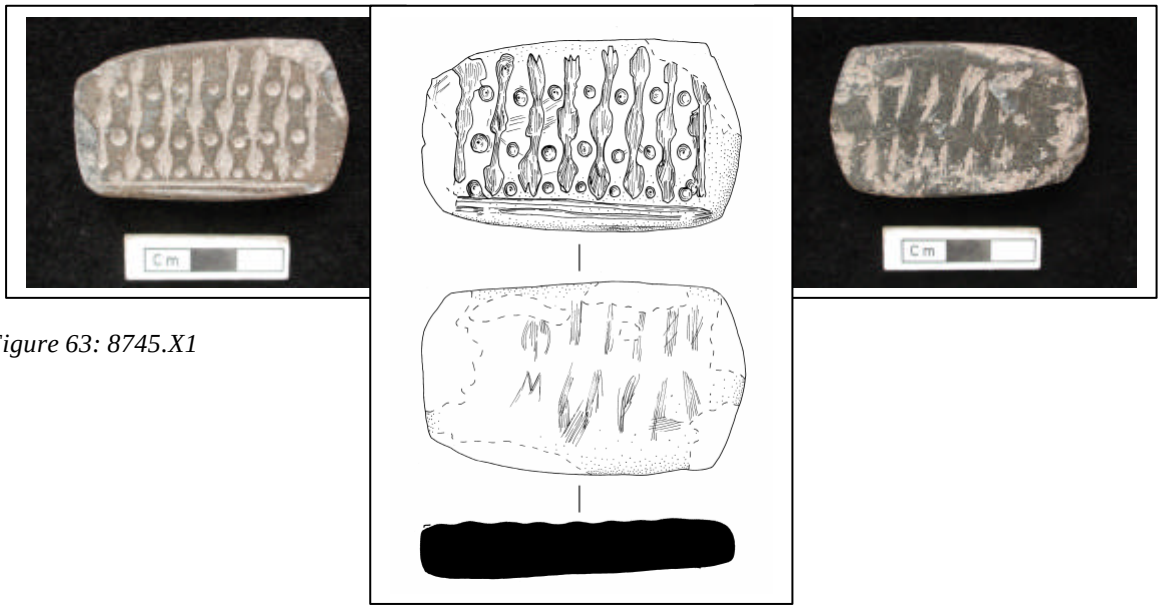


Figure 63: 8745.X1

Another similar find is a stone find from Unit (5212) in Space 182, Building 17 of Level IX from the 1999 season. This is a dark green gabbro stone of which one side is carved with line and dot patterns as seen in baked clay stamp seals. The reverse side, which is also flat, but slightly curving, has been also scored with long parallel scratch lines.

7654.X1 (TP Area, See Fig. 30). This is a large baked clay fragment of a square with an uncertain function and form. However, its cubic square form recalls baked clay pot stands that are mostly found in the Early Chalcolithic settlement on the West Mound. It is unfortunate that its damaged situation prevents us to make its original reconstruction. This unique clay piece with its square cubic form has been incised with interesting patterns. The sides are ornamented with pseudo-pattern composed of pairs of interlocking lines that step across at a 45° angle. Every point at which pairs of interlocking lines meet is filled with a dot, similar to the majority of the clay stamp seals and similar finds. The other third face has been ornamented with an unidentified animal pattern (that may be a vulture figure but not certain) (56mm H, 66mm L, 56 mm W). To note, the sides incised with pseudo-meander patterns, share similar patterns with stamp seals.

The remaining 19 fragments that make up the 2003 assemblage are generally fragmentary pieces that are either small horn fragments or other unidentified amorphous pieces.

CONSERVATION - *Brigid Gallagher*

With Contributions by Ina St George, Steve Miller and Lucy Skinner

Abstract

Artefact and site conservation entered a new phase during the 7 week 2003 season with the introduction of new team leaders Liz Pye and Dean Sully from University College London (UCL). Students, Ina St George, Lucy Skinner and Steve Miller from the university conducted placements at the site during July, whilst Brigid Gallagher from Cardiff University, returned as conservator on July 23 and stayed until the end of the season leaving on August 19th.

As well as object conservation the work conducted over the season included environmental monitoring programmes of the site; excavation areas under cover and the on-site storage depots (Lucy Skinner). A condition survey of material previously excavated and in storage (Steve Miller). Materials research working with plasters and pigment on site to address best lifting methods, making and utilising possible recipes in the experimental house, and sampling for analytical investigation on composition (Ina St George). Ongoing conservation concerns continued with maintenance of currently exposed mud brick architecture (Building 5, Ina St George) and their plasters (South Area, Building 17, Brigid Gallagher).

Özet

7 haftalik 2003 sezonu sirasinda, University College London'dan gelen yeni ekip baskanlari Liz Pye ve Dean Sully'nin katilimiyla buluntu ve saha konservasyonu yeni bir asamaya girmistir. Ayni üniversitenin ögrencilerinden Ina St Geogre, Lucy Skinner ve Steve Miller, temmuz ayinda sahada çesitli yerlestirmeler gerçeklestirirken, Cardiff Üniversitesi'nden Brigid Gallagher 23 temmuzda konservatör olarak sahaya geri dönmüs ve sezonun sonuna kadar kalarak 19 Agustos'ta ayrilmistir.

Nesne konservasyonunun yani sira, sezon boyunca yürütülen çalismalar sunlardir: Yerlesme üzerinde çevresel gözleme programlari, çati altindaki kazi alanlari ve yerlesmedeki depolama alanlari (Lucy Skinner). Önceki kazilarda ele geçmis ve depolanmis materyalin durum kontrolü (Steve Miller). En iyi kaldirma yöntemini arastirmaya yönelik olarak siva ve pigmentler üzerinde materyal arastirmasi, deneysel evde olasi yeni tariflerin yapilmasi ve uygulanmasi, kompozisyon üzerinde analitik incelemeye yönelik örneklendirme (Ina St Geogre). Ayrica, ortaya çikarilan kerpiç mimari (5 nolu bina, Ina St George) ve sivalari (Güney çatisi, 17 nolu mekan, Brigid Gallagher) ile ilgili süregelen konservasyon çalismalarina devam edildi.

2003 Season

All objects or materials that came to the conservation laboratory were recorded in the project database. Before and after photos were taken, some on a site digital camera, which were filed into the project database, and some on a digital camera returning to UCL. These are to be amalgamated. Extended reports from individual projects were produced, and a copy will be filed on site for future reference. 96 objects or materials were recorded on the 2003 Object Conservation Log. This does not include large scale, on site, site conservation that was conducted, nor projects undertaken to aid other archaeologists, such as material analysis. Some objects and samples have been stored for analysis in the 2004 season. These have been entered into the finds log and stored in the Finds depot. Samples taken that have not been analysed have been entered into the conservation log and are stored in a newly created crate in the Finds depot marked 'For Conservation 2004' when they will become part of a sample archive with view to future study.

During the dates, 5-10 July, Liz Pye and Dean Sully visited the site to observe and review on-site conservation facilities and procedures. As part of this process, various specialists were visited to ascertain requirements of the conservation facility, and address problems that have previously arisen regarding the relationship between archaeologists and conservators. An assessment was made of the present roles that conservation plays at the site,

and what future roles and procedures can be implemented. Some of these were initiated during the 2003 season, including:

A condition survey of material previously excavated and in storage (Steve Miller).

1. A first aid for finds and artefact-lifting kit designed for use by field archaeologists during unforeseen conservator absence. This also included research into best methods of back filling areas of excavation at the end of season, which field archaeologists raised as a particular concern. Other areas of concern raised was training in correct sampling procedures and adhesion use for ceramic reconstruction.

2. Environmental monitoring of specific areas of the site including the South Area, Building 5, the Finds Depot, the Conservation Laboratory and the Experimental House (Lucy Skinner). The onsite custodians have been trained to continue this procedure during the off season periods to gain an insight into environmental conditions all year round, and gain greater understanding of the potential effect this may have on in situ architecture and stored artefacts.

Materials research with Ina St George working with plasters and pigment on site to address best lifting methods, making and utilising possible recipes in the Experimental House, and sampling for analytical investigation on composition. Lucy Skinner addressed bone and best facing and lifting techniques, and tested a range of consolidants on animal bone to observe colour change and physical properties imparted to the material. Japanese tissue paper and Polyvinyl alcohol were found to be good for facing and lifting bone, and Mowilith for consolidation.

Aside from specific projects being implemented, ongoing conservation concerns continued with maintenance of currently exposed mud brick architecture (Building 5, Ina St George) and their plasters (South Area, Building 17, Brigid Gallagher). This was particularly prevalent in the South Area with the erection of a shelter which covered all excavations in the area to date, including the Summit Area. To enable through-flow of air through the shelter, all sides except the north-east corner were removed (part of the construction plan of the shelter), however during August temperatures of 45° degrees was recorded, with 100% humidity. The effect this has on materials, both archaeological and used in conservation treatment, required addressing. The result was, that any conservation of exposed plasters and pigments in the South Area was primarily conducted early in the morning or in the evening, with a drop in temperature, to aid curing of consolidants, adhesives and coatings used. Due to the lack of air movement through the area, evaporation of solvents used in these materials was extremely slow, effecting setting rates, making the reattachment and consolidation of plaster fragments difficult. Support materials were necessary to aid attachment. Water based consolidants and adhesives were attempted; however the water content contributed to swelling of the smectite clays used in the plaster. Caused partly by high humidity in the shelter; loss of mechanical strength and increased load on the plaster caused it to pull it away in from the mud brick.

Building 17

Sandbags and geotextile covering the previously excavated buildings and spaces were cleared by local work men during the 2003 season. The aim was to clean up these sections in preparation for a 3-D digital scan of the area. During the 1999 season when the space was excavated, red pigment was observed in patches on the plaster and the decision made not to continue excavation of the plasters until the archaeologists had the stratigraphy in phase. The north end of the west-facing wall was the only area to have its plasters exposed. Seen in Fig. 64, there is a decorative rib, horizontal with the ground surface. Revealing the wall in 2003, the plasters were wet and in some places delaminating. This is likely to have been exacerbated by the plastic sandbags disallowing air exchange between the wall and the outside environment even though geotextile was in place to facilitate this. During the 2003, previous work and procedures set out by Frank Matero and

Figure 64: Plaster exposed at the north end of west facing wall in Building 17.

his team in the Çatalhöyük 1999 Archive Report: Site Conservation Report were attempted. Due to the change in environmental conditions caused by the new South Area shelter, some of these procedures required revising. Initially, consolidation of intralayer plaster delamination and plaster detachment from the preparatory layer and mud brick substrate followed Matero's procedures (1999 archive report: site conservation), proving in part unsuccessful due to the wet, heavy nature of the plaster, causing further damage to the architectural features. The decision was made to monitor the reaction of the plasters with the environment, and treat accordingly. The insertion of nylon or stainless steel dowels into large fragments of plasters that were detaching from the substrate was considered.

Methods used: In areas where the plaster dried, cracks <1mm were consolidated with 5% w/v Paraloid B72 (methyl methacrylate co-polymer) with acetone, and plaster readhered with 15-20% w/v Paraloid B72 with acetone. Drying was allowed to occur over a three week period to the end of the season. In damp areas water based 5% and 10% Primal AC33 (acrylic emulsion) were sprayed into surface, focussing on cracked areas and pressed into place. In cracks 1-3mm in width, 10% Primal A33 was mixed with carboxy methyl cellulose (a thickening agent (CMC)) and applied with syringe. In cracks 3-5mm in width, primarily at the top edge of the existing plasters in the space, and previously gap filled by Matero in 1999 with 10% Rhoplex AC33 in water, glass micro balloons, hydraulic lime and sand mix (1:4:4) mix, these were removed, and replaced with the same mixture. The mud brick substrate and plasters were pre-consolidated with 5% Primal AC33, and the Rhoplex replaced with Primal. Given the length of plaster exposure and its interaction with the new environment, the plasters were covered at the end of the season with geotextile and pearlite bags, and assessment of the procedures used in the 2003 season will occur, with conservation treatment continued.

Building 2, Space 117

During sandbag clearing of Building 2 by local workmen, plaster on the south facing wall detached, exposing within the plaster layers part of a wall painting (See Fig. 36). It consisted of an orange back ground with white pigmented spots, with some fine black outlines. There was no intention to fully excavate and lift the painting in the 2003 season due to being found in the last week of the season, and the instability of the wall on which it is located. Structural shoring will be required prior to work commencing on the painting, both for the health of the painting and safety of the people working on it. Given the unknown effect the south shelter was having on the archaeology, and the response of usual conservation procedures previously set out, monitoring of the painting occurred initially without treatment. The pigment appeared stable with little or no delamination of the surface. The plaster did not dry in the week it was exposed. Before covering at the end of season, the pigment was consolidated with 3% and 5% w/v Paraloid B72 in 70/30 acetone/toluene. The painting was covered with Hollytex™ geotextile, heavy geotextile and pearlite bags until the 2004 season. Strategy for its treatment will need to be considered in consultation with archaeologists due to the structural instability of the wall that it is located on.

Building 5

Rather than continue to conduct the usual annual maintenance work on Building 5, with replacement of gap fills, and adhesion and consolidation of plasters as set out and conducted by past conservators, Ina St George and Steve Miller, made an assessment of its present condition, which was written up as a report; and conducted intense photo documentation. In conjunction with discussions with Site Director Shahina Farid, the building was judged to be in a fairly good condition, with cracks about the edges of past gap fills indicative of minimal movement between seasons. Separation of plasters from mud brick was not recorded. In the southwest corner of the shelter, green algae caused by rainwater entering and washing down in the sections, remained a problem. As a result, routine maintenance of the building included, brushing of floors and exposed walls to remove loose debris, and evidence of insect and animal activity. Light trowelling was used on some walls. It was recommended that past conservators, F. Matero and K. Severson, and archaeological architectural conservators be consulted before further treatment is conducted.

By the end of the 2003 it was evident that the section above the main north-facing wall was crumbling at quite a rapid rate. In the past an attempt has been made to consolidate this section with a 5% or 10% Primal solution, to prevent this occurring. The result may be that this has increased the stresses and load within the soil section causing the face of the section to fall more quickly than it otherwise would. At the end of season, the section was covered with geotextile and small sand bags were made up to stack up against the section to prohibit further erosion. Structural instability of this section was evident, with fear that the archaeology yet to be excavated would collapse over the winter months.

Objects Conservation

Late Roman or Byzantine objects from the 4040 Area included an assemblage of burial goods from unit (7906), with a fiancé bead (Cons. Lab. 03.040), a glass vessel (03.041), a gold earring (03.042), two ceramic vessels (Cons. Lab. 03.043/044) (See Fig. 19), which were treated by conservation. An almost complete classical vessel, with rim missing, measuring 33cm in height was microexcavated and adhered. The Neolithic objects resulting from excavation and conservation treatment included a copper alloy armband (Cons. Lab. 03.006, See Fig. 15), where four pieces were adhered together.

The three well fired stamp seals (see above), were treated. 8805.X2 (Cons. Lab. 03.072) was representative of a leopard with spots and a tail lying over its back (See Fig. 61). The two front legs, and the head were missing. There was a simple handle with small, circular perforation. The stamp required mechanical cleaning only, with packaging in a polythene box and acid free tissue. Of the two other fired clay stamp seals recovered, both were geometric. 8813.X1 (Cons Lab. 03.075, See Fig. 59), required desalination, and was adhered together with ~20% Paraloid B72 w/v in acetone. The handle was not located. 8814.X15 (Cons. Lab. 03.084, See Fig. 60), had an irregular form and required mechanical cleaning only.

Two positive copies were made of each. The negative mould was created by wrapping cling film over the ceramic to protect it, and then, soft plasticine was pressed onto the stamp seal. A mix of molten paraffin wax and dental plaster was then poured into the plasticine moulds and allowed to dry before peeling the mould away. Also associated with the stamp seals was a very friable animal figurine. The ceramic was granular and exhibited lack of cohesion. Salt migration was causing some damage, and as a result the five fragments (part of the face and neck was not found) were desalinated, consolidated with 3%, then 5% Paraloid B72 w/v in acetone, and then adhered using ~20% Paraloid B72 w/v in acetone.

Many small beads were also found in the 4040 Area Neolithic burials. These were in a range of materials including dentalium, camelian, and malachite (L. Skinner, microscopic examination). A complete armband, thought to be alabaster, was also excavated from a burial unit (See Fig. 14). Further analysis is required to confirm the material identification. In two burials, a bright blue pigment was lifted (Cons lab nos. 03.051, 03.071). The crumbling nature of the pigment was not consolidated, with view to future pigment identification. A range of materials or objects were bought to laboratory for possible conservation, including 3 pieces thought to be slag (Cons. Lab. No's. 03.058, 03.059 & 03.060). Another fragment (03.057) was thought by the excavation team to be lead. This requires further examination in the 2004 season.

South Area, east end

A fragment of red painted wall plaster was sampled during excavation, and exported to the UK for analysis. An upturned base of a vessel was micro excavated in the laboratory and given two sample numbers. The ceramic was mechanically cleaned with a soft brush.

TP Area

Painted wall plaster was found, and either lifted by conservation or the field archaeologists. None was found *in situ*, and samples were exported to the UK for analysis. A baby's skull from a Neolithic burial unit was consolidated prior to micro excavation and reconstruction is planned in the 2004 season. A reversible adhesive was essential for this and Paraloid B72 was used for this reason.

BACH Area

Samples of painted wall plaster were taken by Ina St George from the BACH Area and exported to the UK for analysis. A fragment of copper alloy (Cons. Lab. 03.048, Unit 8606.X3) was cleaned, treated with 3% w/v Benzotriazole (BTA) in deionised water to inhibit further corrosion. It was coated with 5% Paraloid B72 w/v in acetone.

West Mound

A worked antler was bought to the laboratory for reconstruction. The pieces were consolidated, and the fragments adhered with Paraloid B72 in acetone and toluene. The reconstruction of the full length of the tine was achieved, showing both ends to be worked. Conservation also aided the West Mound team by taking apart old joins of previously reconstructed ceramics and readhering with a smoother join. Pot fragments with organic residues adhering to surfaces were bought to the laboratory for sampling. The samples were taken ad retained in labelled glass vials and retained for future analysis.

Other Projects

With view to a display area in the South Area now the shelter has been erected, public access and areas have been roped off at the highest point of the area to the east, next to the South Summit Area. In conjunction with this Ina St George projected the "Volcano/City Plan" image as recorded by Mellarrt during the 1960's excavations from a wall painting in the South Area (see Fig. 5). The image was painted onto a wooden panel, with support struts, facing into the shelter from the north side of the area.

The same image was used in the experimental house during continued experimentation of pigment and binder use in Neolithic wall paintings recorded on site (fig. 65). During the 2002 season, casein (milk protein) was used to bind red iron oxide pigment. This used to paint a "bird and headless people" scene onto dry plaster walls. It was evident however during the 2003 season that the pigment and binder had delaminated from the plaster due to paint shrinkage and lack of bonding with the dry plaster. A mixture of iron oxide and water was made up and used by Ina St George during the 2003 season; utilising the hygroscopic nature of the plaster, thereby creating an intrinsic bond between paint and plaster. The result of this will be recorded in the 2004 season.

Figure 65: Reconstruction in the Experimental House

Mirjana Stevanovich of the BACH team required sediments of mud brick to be discussed after flotation. Four samples of mud brick, and two samples of mortar bonding the bricks were taken from the south and western walls of Building 3, BACH Area. Results showed changes in composition, and differences in load within the wall with increased compaction with increased depth. In the south wall, iron content decreased with depth, as did organic material. The mud brick sediments were all well sorted, with no grain size change between samples. The mortar showed defined layers, suggesting a recipe was use to formulate its composition. The sample after floating had foam across the top of the water surface denoting hydrogen evolution of a calcareous deposit. The mud brick sample taken from the west wall had varying grain sizes of different composition, little iron content, plus greater porosity than south wall bricks. The mortar contained calcareous material and hydrogen evolved, moderate grain size, and least amount of compaction, and therefore porosity of all samples. Strategy and sample collection were the responsibility of M. Stevanovich, and a full report of findings was submitted to her.

Throughout the season, areas that required development and could be covered by the conservation team were identified. These included:

1. First port of call for materials identification using microscopy and spot testing. Textile fragments (Cons. Lab. 03068, 03.070, 03.087) and their associated deposits were bought to the lab for sieving and sorting to identify fabric, and composition of the deposits that may lead to information on the use of the fabric.

2. Advice centre for analytical procedures that could be used on archaeological data, such as pigment and plaster analysis.

3. Collection of residues from pottery from the West Mound team. Establishing reference collections. L. Skinners consolidated bone samples were labelled and retained in glass vials. A fragmented textile sample retained.

End of season reburial of site

4040 Area - As the main focus of the season was to define the extent of the area to be excavated and clear the over burden off the archaeology, the area was covered with sand bags (Fig. 66). An exception to this was a feature in the north east corner of 4040 where a number of burials, with as yet undetermined stratigraphic relationships were partially excavated. This pit like area was covered with geotextile, and polystyrene blocks use to take the weight off the skeleton before sand bags covered it.

South Area - Unveiling of the plaster surfaces in the South Area occurred during the last two weeks of excavation. There was inadequate time to successfully address the problem of delaminating plasters, particularly with the added problems of poor environmental conditions brought about be lack of air movement and the ability to trap heat and moisture within the shelter. At the end of season, the exposed plasters were covered up by applying a thick geotextile over the plaster, and then gently leaning sand bags against that. In Building 17, where the plaster was in poor condition, pearlite bags were laid against the plaster due to their gentle nature. The wall painting exposed during the last week of excavation was covered with a fine layer of hollytex™ and then thick geotextile, followed by pearlite bags. The pigment had been consolidated using 3% Paraloid B72 w/v in acetone previously.

Figure 66: 4040 Area backfilled with sandbags

Other areas – BACH and TP Areas and the West Mound were all covered over by placing a tarpaulin, or material to that effect, and then laying sand bags down. West Mound is not planning to reopen during the 2004 season, and this method was utilised after the previous season of excavation, in 2001, and the archaeology did not appear to have suffered greatly. It was therefore repeated, however further research into this technique is advised.

GEOMATICS – *Duncan Lees*

Abstract

The 2003 excavation season at Çatalhöyük saw the first appearance in the field of the Geomatics Team responsible for all aspects of site survey as well as spatial data processing and graphical presentation. Working with the existing project coordinate system the grid was extended within all the excavation areas currently under investigation on both the East and West Mounds. The team also undertook a programme of digitising during the season. The traditional hand-drawn plans produced by the archaeologists during the opening of the 4040 were processed and added to the digitally captured data to produce frequently up dated computer graphics of the archaeological deposits as they were being revealed. This enabled valuable checking and reinterpretation to be undertaken whilst the archaeologists were still working on site, greatly increasing the quality of the records.

A portable Cyrax® 2500 3D Laser Scanner was also used for the first time at the site and possibly the first on any archaeological site in Turkey. The scanning equipment was generously loaned by Cyra Technologies through their parent company Leica Geosystems and the professional geomatic experience was provided by Plowman Craven & Associates, UK. The system's optimal combination of accuracy-at-range, highly adjustable scan density, high scanning speed, adjustable field-of-view, and ease-of-use greatly enhanced the recording of the Neolithic buildings with a greater resolution.

Özet

Çatalhöyük'teki ilk saha çalismalarina 2003 kazi sezonunda baslayan Jeomatik takimi, höyük yüzeyindeki arastirmalarin tüm boyutlari ile mekansal verilerin islemlenmesi ve grafik sunumundan sorumludur. Varolan proje koordinat sistemi, hem dogu hem de bati höyügünde çalisma altinda bulunan tüm bölgelere yayginlastirilmistir. 40 x 40'lik alanda yapilan geleneksel el çizimi planlar, digital olarak elde edilen veriye eklenmis, böylelikle arkeolojik dolgularin kazildikça güncellenen bilgisayar grafikleri olusturulmustur. Bu çalisma, kayitlarin kalitesini son derece yükseltmis ve kazilan alanlarin kazilar sürerken kontrol edilebilmesi ve tekrar yorumlanabilmesini saglamistir.

Bir adet tasinabilir Cyrax® 2500 3D lazer tarayicisi, höyükte ve hatta belki Türkiye'de ilk kez kullanilmistir. Tarma ekipmani Cyra Technologies tarafindan, Leica Geosystems vasitasiyla ödünç verilmis, profesyonel jeomatik deneyimi Plowman Crave & Associates, UK tarafindan saglanmistir. Sistemin, dogruluk, ayarlanabilir tarama yogunlugu, yüksek tarama hizi, ayarlanabilir görüs alani ve kullanim kolayligi gibi özellikleri, Neolitik binalarin yüksek bir çözünürlükle kaydedilmesinde büyük ölçüde asama kaydedilmesine yol açmistir.

Introduction

The team consists of Duncan Lees (Team Leader) and Sophie Lamb from the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS), Dan Waterfall from PreConstruct Archaeology and Hüseyin Caner of Plowman Craven & Associates. The geomaticians supported all the excavation teams on site during the 2003 season, both on and off site, as well as commencing projects of their own.

The Seasons Work

Working with the existing project coordinate system Dan and Sophie extended the control network and set out grid points within all the excavation areas currently under investigation on both the East and West Mounds. A new excavation area designated the 40x40 was set out and grid points emplaced as the area was opened up. Furthermore, digital data capture of the cardinal archaeological features was undertaken as they were revealed using total station theodolites referenced to the project grid. The team also undertook a programme of digitising during the season. The traditional hand-drawn plans produced by the archaeologists during the opening of the

4040 were processed and added to the digitally captured data to produce frequently up dated computer graphics of the archaeological deposits as they were being revealed. This enabled valuable checking and reinterpretation to be undertaken whilst the archaeologists were still working on site, greatly increasing the quality of the records. Off site, Sophie also completed a number of artefact illustrations, display panel designs and produced plan data in DTP format for a variety of reports.

Figure 67: Laser Scanning Building 5

2003 saw the start of an ambitious programme of 3D data capture at Çatalhöyük by the Geomatics Team. Thanks to the generous support of Cyra Technologies and their parent company Leica Geosystems, the project was able to utilise a Cyrax® 2500 Laser Scanner to record some of the Neolithic structures revealed during the previous seasons' fieldwork. The system optimally combines accuracy, scan density, a high scanning speed, adjustable field-of-view and ease of use. This equipment enabled the recording of the Neolithic buildings at Çatalhöyük in a way that has been impossible in the past. Hüseyin, Duncan and Dan scanned Building 5 (Fig. 67), and a significant portion of the structures in the South Area (See Fig. 38), collecting millions of sub-centimetrically accurate 3 dimensional points on the surfaces of the walls, floors and features within the Neolithic structures. These have been processed into rendered triangulated computer models that record the undulating, irregular surfaces of the structures extremely accurately (Fig. 69). This greater resolution will help to interpret the function and use patterns of the houses. The scanning equipment will ultimately enable the presentation of a 3D model of the Neolithic buildings and in future years of the settlement, permitting the viewer to move around and explore from any angle, perhaps from the views that the Neolithic people may have had themselves. Importantly, the scanned data is fully integrated with all the other spatial information at Çatalhöyük as it is referenced to the same project-wide coordinate system (Fig. 68).

Figure 68: Integrating scanned data to project wide coordinate system

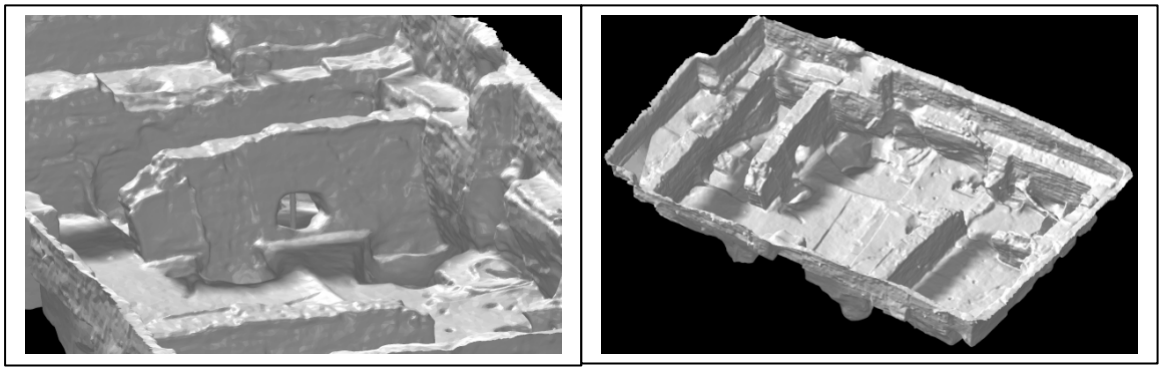


Figure 69: Rendered triangulated mesh of Building 5

Members of the Geomatics Team attended the CNR-ITABC workshop titled The reconstruction of archaeological landscapes through digital technologies in Rome during early November 2003 to present the preliminary results of the laser scanning programme at Çatalhöyük to a wider audience. Substantial press coverage was also garnered during the work in Turkey, with articles appearing in both local and national newspapers. It is hoped that the initiative can be developed further and that the Geomatics Team can expand upon all the work instigated during the 2003 season.

Acknowledgements

The Geomatics Team would especially like to thank the London-based staff of Cyprus Turkish Airlines, particularly Mr A Uluturk and Mr K Kenan who enabled us to get the laser scanner to Turkey with a minimum of fuss and expense. However, without the support of Plowman Craven & Associates the impact and scope of the work of the Geomatics Team would have been considerably reduced, so we are indebted to Simon Barnes and Derry Long for their interest and good humour in the face of adversity.

HOLY PLACE OR WOR... *AND* WORKING PLACE - THE CHALLANGES OF MULTIVOCALITY IN THE MEETING OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION AT ÇATALHÖYÜK TODAY - *Pia Andersson*

Abstract

Multivocality is one of the core interests of the Project Director at Çatalhöyük, Ian Hodder. According to himself he has, he is and he wants to continue to try to make the archaeological excavations of Çatalhöyük a place of ”many voices”. In alignment with these thoughts, a new project was introduced at the archaeological excavations of Çatalhöyük during the season of 2003. This project – which aims at studying and hopes of aiding the multivocality on site – is part of a Ph.D. thesis conducted at Stockholm University. While the doctorate thesis closer studies ”alternative archaeology” and the meeting of science and religion in archaeology today, the project at Çatalhöyük will focus its attention on the frequent religious interest of the site by the Goddess Community, their pilgrimages to the site, their interpretations of the site and how these alternative interpretations and uses of the site work together with archaeological aims, in the name of multivocality.

Özet

Çokseslilik Çatalhöyük proje direktörü Ian Hodder’in en temel ilgi alanlarindan birisidir. Kendi ifadesine göre, simdiye dek Çatalhöyük’teki arkeolojik kazilarin “çok sesli” olmasi için çalismistir ve çalismayi sürdürmektedir. Bu düsüncelere paralel olarak, 2003 yilinda Çatalhöyük’te baslatilan ve Stockholm Üniversitesi’ne bagli olarak yürütülen bir doktora çalismasinin bir parçasi olan yeni bir proje, Çatalhöyük’teki çokesliligi incelemeyi ve çokseslilige katkida bulunmayi amaçlamaktadir. Söz konusu doktora çalismasi, “alternatif arkeoloji” üzerine egilerek günümüzde arkeolojide bilim ve dinin bulusmasini incelemektedir. Çatalhöyük’te yürütülecek olan proje ise, yerlesmeyi siklikla ziyaret eden Anatanriçaci Gruplara odaklanarak, yerlesmenin bu farkli yorum ve kullanimlarinin arkeolojik amaçlarla ne sekilde bir arada yürüdügünü çokseslilik adina inceleyecektir.

Introduction

”She came alone, without being part of an organised travel group. She had found her way to this remote place far away from the ordinary resorts by the coasts. One day she stood there on the rim of our excavation trench, asking us question after question and giving us encouraging cheers. She was obviously more well-read and engaged than the normal tourists, who usually settled with just looking and listening to the monotonous voices of the Turkish guides. She was one of "them", one of them whom we – the archaeologists working at the site – usually and a little irreverent bundled together under the label ”the mother goddesspeople”. This day was an unusually slow day and she was the only tourist around. Suddely, one of my collegues invited her to climb down the ladder and come down into the building we were excavating (actually something forbidden for others than us excavating). At first, she didn't want to, maybe didn't dare, but soon she let herself be persuaded. As she came down and stood on the floor, her eyes filled with tears, her legs started to shake and her steady stream of words suddenly came to an end. She was overwelmed by standing on the same floor which once, thousands of years ago, the people of the Mother Goddess had stood upon. Her experience was very strong. For me, as I stood there on the very same floor, the contrast between her experience and mine became very clear. Here I stood, among my working tools, longing for a break, with a headache caused by the 30-degrees heat and some layer difficult to interpret. And there she was, having a strong religious experience. The meeting didn't last very long, soon she hurried up the ladder again as if the ground beneath her was burning the soles of her feet. With a trembling voice she couldn't stop thanking us. This had been the most important moment during her journey.” (Berggren 2003).

It was this moving story which inspired, from the beginning told to me across a busy lunch table after a doctorate seminar in Stockholm. Åsa, who had excavated in Çatalhöyük during three seasons, explained to me

how they were there constantly visited by bussloads of ”mothergoddess-worshippers” which, while not too interested in the archaeology being done on site, mainly came to do religious rituals on the mound. These visits had with the years become an integrated part of the excavating archaeologists' daily life among visits from filmteams, journalists, local and long-way tourists. Since my doctorate thesis concerned the relationship between archaeology and new religiosity, the situation at Çatalhöyük seemed to be right up my alley and maybe a perfect part of the studies for my thesis. With the help of Åsa I was put in contact with Ian Hodder and now, one and a half year after that lunch, I myself have one season of 9000-year old dust in my excavation-clothes and a project concerning multivocality and the relationship between the Goddess Community and the archaeologists in Çatalhöyük have started.

Season of 2003

During an introductory meeting with Ian Hodder in London in December 2002, he let me know he was concerned about the groups of Goddess pilgrims being fewer and fewer during the last years. And for the excavation season 2002 they did not come at all. He said he didn't know if there would be any groups coming next season either and the chances of that diminished even further as the war in Iraq started. Nevertheless, I was invited to join the team this shortened season and I planned to do as much as I could to get my project started, with or without Goddess pilgrims on site to talk to. It was decided I would join the excavation team as an archaeologist for the full leangth of the time, to get properly integrated with the archaeology, and the archaeologists, at site, but also as a way of financing the project. Ian let me know that an anthropologist from New Zealand, Kathryn Rountree, had also been invited this season to make an exhibition for the Visitor Centre at site, representing the Goddess Community and their alternative interpretations of Çatalhöyük. By introducing these two new projects at the archaeological excavations at Çatalhöyük the intention of giving its multivocality an expanded face-lift was initiated.

Excavating full time this season during more or less the full duration of my stay at Çatalhöyük, the work on my own project was pretty much conducted during late night hours, a few less work-laden eveningsessions and some breaks in between. Since no Goddess pilgrims came to site during this excavation season (as far as we know) this seasons work mainly consisted of going through the library at site for relevant articles, searching the guestbook in the Visitor Center for comments on the topic and conducting thorough and long interviews with available people of special interest in the matter. In beginning to comprehend the differing opinions of the working archaeologists and specialists at site concerning multivocality, alternative interpretations of the site and the visits of the Goddess pilgrims, I also conducted several off-record discussions and interviews on all possible occasions - in the trenches while working and during breaks in the shade on the veranda as well as while on the evening walks around the mound and in the moonlight on the roof terrace in the late evenings. I was also asked to join the group of team members lecturing a class of tourist guides at Konya Hilton Hotel, learning how to guide at the site, to briefly talk about the Goddess Community's interest in Çatalhöyük. I compared the situation there with similar situations at other archaeological sites around the world attracting alternative interpretation and use. This tourist guide special education was initiated and organized by Resit Ergener.

During this, the projects initial, excavation season, long and thorough interviews were conducted with eight people. These interviews lasted from 45 minutes to several hours and much more was said than what I here briefly summarize. With Ian Hodder, Project Director of the archaeological excavations at Çatalhöyük since 1993, I talked extensively about the issues of multivocality; Shahina Farid, Site Director of the archaeological excavations at Çatalhöyük since 1995 shared her experiences of working within Ian Hodder's multivocality; Ruth Tringham, Team Leader for the BACH-Area excavations at Çatalhöyük told me of her decades of involvement with the debates within feminist archaeology and her aquaintance with now deceased Marija Gimbutas; Ayfer Bartu Candan, anthropologist working with the Çatalhöyük-team since 1997 conducting a project concerning all the different interest groups of Çatalhöyük, let me in on an anthropologist's impression of archaeologists; Mustafa Tokyagsun from the nearby village Küçükköy, who has been a guard at the Çatalhöyük excavation site since 1992, described the goddess rituals conducted on the mound through the years; Resit Ergener, tour guide from Istanbul told me of how he came to write the book *Anatolia, Land of Mother Goddess* (1988), found the society *Turkish friends of Çatalhöyük* and start the travel agency *Anatours* specializing on Goddess-oriented tours in Turkey; and Joan Relke, a goddess-inspired artist from Australia with a Ph.D. in Studies of Religion explained to me how she recently had come in possession of the unpublished manuscript of now deceased Dorothy Cameron, who worked with James Mellart in the 1960's.

On the way back home to Sweden I took a detour passing by Bodrum, where I met with Ceylan Orhun for a whole day of interviewing. She is one of the most mythical persons connected with the Goddess Community's business at Çatalhöyük, mainly because she bought a house in the nearby village, Küçükköy, a few years ago

which was mysteriously burned down before it came to use. A lot of different stories abound, among the local villagers and the archaeologists, about both the burning of the house as well as about Ceylan Orhun herself. She was by some described to me as Turkey's authority witch and leader of the Goddess Movement in Turkey, titles she herself laughed hearty at when I told her. Ceylan has through the years dedicated herself to women's rights and environmental issues, co-founded *Friends of Çatalhöyük* with Resit Ergener. Unfortunately an interview with the anthropologist and expert on the Goddess Community, Kathryn Rountree, who also put together the Goddess-exhibition text for the Visitor Centre, was not possible due to her own choice.

Future plans

After these initial, and quite physical, 6 weeks at the archaeological excavation in Çatalhöyük, this project is now entering a more theoretical phase. Several hours of interviews are waiting to be transcribed and analysed more closely and a lot of litterature on the subject remains to be read. It is also my great hope of coming in contact with individuals and groups within the Goddess Community in the nearby future. Resit Ergener, who has organized several Goddess-tours in Turkey through the years, have been most kind in sharing his knowledge and contacts. Perhaps also the website of the Çatalhöyük Research Project might function as a forum for contact (see e-mail adress below). Through this direct communication with the Goddess Community I wish to learn what its individuals and groups think of the archaeological work being done on site and how they perceive the interpretations of the site being made by the excavation project. I also wish to learn how individuals and groups within the Goddess Community themselves interpret Çatalhöyük's prehistory, why the Goddess pilgrims have ceased to visit the site (at least to the same extent as before), and what they wish for the future concerning Çatalhöyük.

Until next years excavation season I also wish to put together a folder for the site library with articles and tips of further readings on the Goddess Community, their alternative interpretation of prehistory and related ares. An article is currently being prepared and the situation at Çatalhöyük will also be one of the topics for discussion at the workshop *From Thomsen to Däniken: workshop on alternative archaeology* organized by Swedish archaeologist Stig Welinder and myself in Härnösand, Sweden in October 2003. There eleven archaeologists - mainly from Sweden but also from Norway, Denmark and Germany - will discuss the phenomena of ”alternative archaeology”. An anthology will be published in the coming year presenting the discussions and results of the workshop, including one chapter about the Goddess Community and Çatalhöyük. Other than this, it is my wish and plan to spend time working at Çatalhöyük the following excavation seasons, thereby hopefully not only feeding my doctorate thesis with valuable material and my comprehension of these matters with more insight, but also maybe aiding the Çatalhöyük Research Project in its endeavour to develope and maintain multivocality.

In the closing days of this years excavation season Kathryn Rountree's text was illustrated and a layout was made by Sophie Lamb. In the Visitor Center at Çatalhöyük there is now two 1x2 meters colourful panels presenting the Goddess Community and their alternative interpretations of the site, including quotations from the Visitor Center guestbook (Fig. 70). Earlier in the excavation season Kathryn's text was put on display on the notice-board for anyone working on the project to comment on, but no one objected (officially) to either the text or the idea of the Goddess-exhibition. Creating this presentation space for alternative interpretations by the Goddess Community, and making it a part of the permanent exhibition at the Visitor Center, is not only a big step on the way towards a more expanded multivocality of the Çatalhöyük Research Project, but also one of the first steps of its kind. While indigenous interpretations of prehistory have succesfully claimed some exhibition space at archaeological sites, for example in the US, voices from the new religiosity community is still crying out for more information of popular, alternative interpretations presented at excavation exhibitions, such as for example Stonehenge and Avebury in England (Wallis 2003). This initiative by Ian Hodder at Çatalhöyük will surely generate varied reactions from both academic disciplines, alternative communities, and visiting tourists. I will do my best to follow the twists and turns of opinions through the years ahead.

Please, contact me anytime for comments or thoughts at Pia@PoBox.se

Figure 70: Goddess Community panels in the foreground in the site Visitors Centre

REFLEXIVITY IN PRACTICE - *Kathryn Rountree*

Abstract

My interest in Çatalhöyük emerged as a result of my anthropological research in Malta, which has examined a range of contemporary interpretations and agendas which have been brought to bear on Malta's Neolithic temples. In particular, that work focused on two distinct discourses – those of archaeology and Goddess feminism – although local popular interpretations and interests, specifically those of the tourist industry, artists and hunters were also considered (Rountree 2003, 2002, 2001).

With this background it was an exciting prospect to have the opportunity to undertake similar research at Çatalhöyük during the 2003 excavation season. In the same way that Malta's Neolithic temples, which are 3,000 years younger than Çatalhöyük, have been employed symbolically for a variety of contemporary nationalistic, spiritual, economic and scientific purposes, both by local people and by foreigners, I discovered, so has the site of Çatalhöyük. Just as Malta's "fertility Goddess" has been variously commoditised, shunned, embraced or ignored, so has Çatalhöyük's "mother Goddess".

The biggest difference between the research contexts of Malta and Çatalhöyük is that at Çatalhöyük the issue of multivocality is very much in the open and is explicitly incorporated within the wider research design of the current archaeologists. Reflexivity is employed as a deliberate strategy in the construction of archaeological knowledge; indeed it is the hallmark of the method currently being used at Çatalhöyük and a great deal has been written on the topic. (See chapters by project director Ian Hodder and project members in *Towards Reflexive Method in Archaeology: the Example at* Çatalhöyük edited by Hodder, 2000. See also Hodder 1997, 1998, 2003).

Özet

Çatalhöyük'e duydugum ilgi, Malta'da yürüttügüm ve Neolitik tapinaklara yönelik farkli yorumlarin arastirilmasi üzerine egilen antropolojik arastirmanin sonucunda oldu. Sözü edilen çalisma temelde iki ayri söyleme, arkeolojinin ve Tanriça feminizminin söylemlerine odaklanmakla beraber, yerel popüler ilgi ve yorumlar, özellikle de turizm endüstrisinin, artistlerin ve avcilarin ilgi ve yorumlari da çalisma kapsamina girmisti (Rountree 2003, 2002, 2001).

Böyle bir arka planla, 2003 kazi sezonunda Çatalhöyük'te de benzer bir arastirma yapma firsati heyecan vericiydi. Aynen Malta'nin Çatalhöyük'ten 3000 yil daha genç olan Neolitik tapinaklarinin pek çok ulusal, tinsel, ekonomik ve bilimsel amaçlara yönelik olarak, gerek turistler gerek de yerel halk tarafindan sembolik biçimlerde kullanilmasi gibi, Çatalhöyük'ün de benzer biçimlerde kullanildigini kesfettim.

Malta ile Çatalhöyük arasinda arastirma baglamina iliskin en önemli fark, çokseslilik konusunun Çatalhöyük'te net biçimde ortada olmasi ve süregelen arkeolojik arastirmalarin tasarimina açik biçimde dahil edilmis olmasidir. Arkeolojik bilginin üretilmesinde kasitli bir strateji olarak kullanilmakta olan "kendini yansitma" (reflexivity), Çatalhöyük'te kullanilmakta olan metodun temel tasidir ve bu konuda pek çok sey yazilmistir (Bkz. Ian Hodder (der.). 2000. *Towards Reflexive Method in Archaeology: the Example at Çatalhöyük*. Ayrica, Hodder 1997, 1998, 2003).

Background

My first intention at Çatalhöyük was to pursue the same approach I had used in Malta: to explore the range of voices belonging to those with some form of vested interest in the site. I discovered quickly, however, during my preliminary reading that another social anthropologist, Ayfer Bartu, was already engaged in precisely this work and was producing fascinating material which compared interestingly with my Maltese findings (Bartu 2000). I decided, therefore, to re-focus my project and concentrate more specifically on the archaeologists: I wanted to explore beneath the surface of archaeological discourse, whose published component I was fairly familiar with, and examine the much-celebrated reflexivity as a bodily practice at the site. I also hoped to learn more about the articulation of two particular discourses – those of the Goddess movement and of archaeology – in relation to the site.

As it happened, the construction of archaeological knowledge is, and has been, the subject of others' research also (see Carolyn Hamilton's chapter "Faultlines: the Construction of Archaeological Knowledge at Çatalhöyük" in *Towards Reflexive Method in Archaeology*, 2000). The very fact that there were at least half a dozen researchers – Turkish and foreign – at the site in 2003 who were interested in various aspects of the role of reflexivity and multivocality in knowledge production would seem to indicate the on-going commitment of the archaeological team to reflexive practices.

Each interpretive voice – whether it belongs to a member of the archaeological team or to someone researching the archaeologists and other interest groups – is uniquely inflected with particular interests. Those which significantly influence my perspective derive from my previous work in Malta, from long-term research on the Goddess movement, from particular interests in the re-invention and commoditisation of the past and the appropriation and colonization of indigenous knowledge and cultural property, and from feminist and poststructuralist theoretical approaches.

Çatalhöyük

I spent three and a half weeks at Çatalhöyük in July 2003. While there I had many informal conversations with those working on the project, talked with fellow social anthropologists at the site, read material on the site database and from the site's bookshelves, and interviewed Ian Hodder. At Hodder's invitation I prepared the text for a two-panel display to be installed in the Visitor Centre interpreting the site from the perspective of the Goddess visitors. This text includes many quotations from the site visitors' book (see Fig. 70).

It is important to emphasise that this cohort of visitors encompasses a considerable diversity of beliefs, opinions and attitudes in relation to the site and it was impossible in the space assigned to present the variety and detail of these views. Many of these visitors participate at some level in contemporary Goddess religion or Paganism and many, but not all, are feminist. A number come to Çatalhöyük because their imaginations have been caught – sometimes decades ago – by James Mellaart's interpretation of the site: they do not necessarily practice Goddess religion personally. Visiting the site and seeing the archaeological remains for themselves is the fulfillment of a long-held dream.

For those who do embrace contemporary Goddess religion, visiting Çatalhöyük, sometimes on a tour with a group of like-minded people, mostly women, has the extra dimension of being a sacred pilgrimage. It is a place to remember, to celebrate and to reconnect imaginatively and bodily with a place where a great Goddess was once the pre-eminent image of divinity and where, it seems, gender relations were more balanced before patriarchal social and political structures became the norm.

When one studies the site visitors' book and other accounts of Goddess pilgrims' visits to Çatalhöyük, one encounters a range of responses to the site. There are many expressions of excitement, joy, relief at finally having made it, a sense of being healed and blessed, reverence, gratitude to the Goddess and gratitude to the archaeologists for giving time to provide comprehensive tours of the site.

But not all responses are unequivocally positive. Some visitors are deeply grateful for the opportunity to spend time at the site, but are critical and sometimes very angry about aspects of the current archaeological interpretation which they see as discarding Mellaart's Goddess-centred interpretation for one which seems "shockingly biased" and determinedly blind to evidence of the sacred feminine. They also challenge the archaeologists on specific points. Witness, for example, some comments made in the site visitors' book. One says that the archaeological goal of discovering whether or not excavated rooms should be designated "shrines" seems quite limited: "The point is that worship of the Mother Goddess occurred throughout this community and that worship needs to be far better recognized in your exhibit". One woman asks why projectile points are interpreted as evidence of warfare rather than of hunting. This person also finds it outrageous that an image usually interpreted as the Mother Goddess has been used at the site as a unisex sign for the toilets. Several challenge the archaeologists to "own their interpretations" and to distinguish between their opinions and facts saying that failure to do so is poor science. This criticism is particularly interesting in light of the fact that archaeologists normally regard their own perspective as scientifically based in contrast with what they see as the non-scientific based approach of the Goddess visitors.

The visitors who make such criticisms tend to be very well-informed about the site and some of the most virulent criticisms come from women with high profiles in the Goddess movement. I noted the name of a well-known author and a well-known musician and Goddess tour leader (both of whom also lead Goddess tours to Malta) in the visitors' book, along with some who signed their names "Dr …". Most come from the United States but others come from Canada, Europe and Australasia.

When one compares Çatalhöyük and Malta with respect to the relationship between the Goddess visitors and the archaeologists, it is clear that the relationship is much more fraught at Çatalhöyük. The reasons for this are interesting to consider. Çatalhöyük may be better known because of Mellaart's writing and the high profile of the current excavation, but it probably does not receive more Goddess visitors than Malta's temples – I note that more Goddess tours to Malta have been advertised in the various publications of the movement in recent years. In both places archaeological interpretation is increasingly moving away from interpretations which recognise a Goddess-centred religion in Neolithic times. Certainly my research in Malta showed that the Goddess is systematically being written out of archaeological interpretations. At Çatalhöyük Ian Hodder has explicitly acknowledged the importance of the Goddess visitors as one of the groups who have an interest in the site. Why, then, are things not less, rather than more, fraught at Çatalhöyük?

It is ironic that at a site where multivocality has been openly and officially embraced, one important interest group contains individuals who are sorely aggrieved because they feel their voices go unregistered in the official interpretation of the site. The display I prepared may be seen as one step towards addressing this problem, but I suspect that a small display in the Visitor Centre will be perceived by some as tokenism. At least some of the Goddess visitors who come to Çatalhöyük know that multivocality is the archaeologists' stated ideal and they take it seriously. Visiting Çatalhöyük may be a spiritual pilgrimage for them, but they also want to learn about the scientific work being conducted there and to engage in serious dialogue with those conducting the work. During the summer months this is often possible at Çatalhöyük, whereas it has not been possible in Malta. A

great many of the visitors who belong to the Goddess movement are articulate, well-read, college-educated, middle-class, feminist women who are accustomed to debate and expect to be heard and taken seriously – though not necessarily agreed with – especially when they are told by the archaeologists that multivocality has been adopted as the theoretical ideal. One Goddess visitor wrote in the site visitors' book: "Demonstrate your cooperative, open ways of working by incorporating Mellaart's work, Marija Gimbutas and many other scholars into this exhibit. You have such an opportunity to do this differently."

As feminists they might be expected to be sensitive to, tiresomely familiar with, and the last to be impressed with what could be seen as tokenism and the politics of gesture. They might argue, with some justification, that having a voice – *being given* a voice by the archaeologists – does not mean that it carries equal status with other voices, especially the archaeologists'. All voices are not equally empowered to speak authoritatively about the site's interpretation. Other interest groups, such as local villagers from Küçükköy or *kilim* designers or government officials, while having specific and powerful claims on the site, might not expect much in the way of *interpretive power*. For these other interest groups, the archaeologists are the experts at interpretation.

In this respect, I suggest, Goddess visitors are different from other interest groups. They are much more likely to be aware of the contestable nature of interpretations of the past, of the politics of discourse, and that accounts of the past emerge through discursive processes and are susceptible to change over time for all sorts of reasons as well as because of the recovery of new data. Ironically it is precisely because Hodder has chosen to embrace multivocality that the clash of these two discourses has occurred more openly at Çatalhöyük than in other places, such as Malta, where archaeological discourse is arguably equally far removed from Goddess discourse. I intend to explore further the ways in which power is articulated between these discourses.

It needs to be stressed that many visitors who come to the site because they are enamored with Mellaart's interpretation of it are ignorant or disapproving of those who are overly critical of the current archaeologists. One writer in the visitors' book (entry dated June 2001) exhorts the archaeologists "not to feel threatened by those who use the site as a source of religious inspiration" and another writes: "To the staff and all who participate here, our heartfelt thanks and gratitude for the love and understanding that can be promoted through this work. We can celebrate the differences and bless the Mother Goddess for showing herself at just the right time. Blessings." Another entry concludes: "May the dialogue continue between all those who love this place."

Thus, there is no straightforward breach between the archaeologists' position and that of the Goddess visitors. There are those who see disagreements in interpretation as simply par for the course. It is also possible that some fear antagonizing the archaeologists who have the greatest access to data about the site and are currently happy to give site tours to Goddess visitors and others.

I will now go on to comment briefly on some of the reflexive practices employed by the archaeologists at the site. Carolyn Hamilton (2000), based on fieldwork conducted during the 1996 excavation season, reviewed the various reflexive tools or "building bricks" of the postprocessual methodology being employed at the site. These tools included the keeping of excavation diaries, the shooting of a regular video diary, site tours for laboratory-based specialists and for excavators, and a range of interactions between archaeologists and numerous other interest groups: people from the neighbouring village of Küçükköy, national and local government officials, tour guides, the media, artists (from the creators of *kilims* to fashion-designers and performance artists), and the visiting public, including Goddess visitors. All of the tools discussed by Hamilton are still in place, although only nominally in the case of the excavation diaries.

Hamilton (p. 122) observed that despite the range of tools intended "to promote open, non-authoritarian and multivocal interpretations", a series of faultlines – some more serious than others – had developed in the features designed to produce reflexive method. Some of the "building bricks" had "slumped" *in situ* while others had "ruptured". This is unsurprising given the numerous, persistent pressures on the project team from many directions and the conflicting imperatives with which members must contend.

I will review both the tools and the faultlines in future writing. For the moment, I would say that three factors heavily impact on what archaeologists do and do not do with respect to maintaining reflexive practices. The most mundane is the constant pressure of time. During the 2003 season (and the 2002 season), for example, no one made an entry in the excavation diary on the site data-base. To settle down to write about one's thoughts, questions, hypotheses and so on after a day's excavating, completing unit sheets and other data processing appears to have been simply beyond what participants felt inclined to do. When I asked various project members about this, I was told the diary was "not compulsory" and two junior members said they were "still apprentices"

and “not fully inducted”. This seemed to imply that they felt they did not know enough or have the authority to reveal or discuss their ideas in a forum open to others. Another person told me she kept her own diary but did not contribute to the one on the site data-base.

This relates to the second factor: the impact of a large (around eighty), complex and hierarchical team structure on the practical working of reflexivity. Project participants ranged from well-published professors with international academic reputations and many years experience to undergraduate students on their first dig. The team included contract archaeologists and academics, students (undergraduate to PhD) and teachers, those with little time for theory and those whose waking lives and careers are built on it.

This all makes for an excellent context in which apprenticeship can thrive – and it does – but it is less apparent that it is a context in which reflexivity thrives, at least at present. Contract archaeologists and academic archaeologists, it seems to me, have quite different approaches and agendas. For the former, methodological problems tend to be approached pragmatically: they want to “get on with it” and not be held up by what they deem to be unnecessary levels of recording or hypothesizing.

For reflexivity to work and to be convincing, it requires “buy-in” from participants. Clearly, many participants in the project have greatly valued this approach in the past and many probably still do. The excavation diaries, when they were being used frequently in, for example, the 1999 season, indicate that those who wrote them found them extremely worthwhile. Ian Hodder commented to me during an interview that in 1999 there was a smaller team comprised entirely of professionals working at the site: it was less hierarchical and the system of reflexive tools worked better that year. Others told me that in previous seasons there had been many vigorous evening discussions and “fierce debates” over interpretations of the data emerging from the site.

It appears that 2003 was rather unusual in that there were many new project members and a new phase of the work was beginning. This may well account for the virtual absence of large-scale discussion or debate over interpretation this season. However I think that the two factors mentioned above – the pressure of time and the team composition with its diverse concerns and levels and types of experience – also contribute to the slump of reflexive practices. I should say that many discussions about the interpretation of archaeological features and finds did occur on site as small groups were excavating in particular areas and during the site tours and priority tours, however these discussions never, to my knowledge, spilled over into wider debates amongst project participants when they were off the site.

Thirdly, it appears that reflexivity is being undercut by academic competitiveness. One person told me that multiple interpretations and open access to data-bases and free-flowing debate and criticism are fine ideas in principle, but in practice people are “very protective of their own patch” because “it’s publish or perish”. Some are wary of sharing ideas and data before they have had the opportunity to publish their research. It is ironic that a practice designed to contribute to knowledge production is deemed risky by individuals concerned about their own publishing careers.

All of these issues deserve thorough consideration and will be addressed more fully in subsequent writing.

THE 'TEMPER' PROJECT IN 2003 – *Louise Doughty*

Training, Education, Management and Prehistory in the Mediterranean

Abstract

The Çatalhöyük Research Project continued its involvement in the 'Temper' project as it entered its second year. This section will provide an update on the Temper project as a whole and will focus specifically on Temper related events and activities concerning the site of Çatalhöyük.

Introduction

The 'Temper' project ('Training, Education, Management and Prehistory in the Mediterranean') is a Mediterranean wide heritage project funded by the European Union. The project involves five prehistoric sites in four Mediterranean countries: Çatalhöyük, Turkey; Paliambela Kolindros, Greece; Ubeidiya and Sha'ar Hagolan, Israel and Kordin III, Malta. The project has three key strands: the development of integrated site management plans; the development of educational programmes and the implementation of a training programme on heritage management.

Temper Developments in 2003

Much of 2002 was taken up with research and development. Each partner conducted research into the current state of heritage management and education in their country. For the management planning, international examples of best practice were studied and a 'framework' was created to guide the development of each integrated site management plan. On the educational side of the project, partners researched the current levels of archaeological educational provision, particularly involving prehistoric sites. As expected by the Temper team, this was low or non-existent in each country. The Temper educational programmes will address this specific gap in provision.

During the summer of 2003, educational programmes have been devised and piloted at Çatalhöyük, Turkey, Paliambela, Greece and Kordin III, Malta. Management plans have been developed for the above sites plus the two Israeli sites of Ubeidiya and Sha'ar Hagolan. In addition the project website (www.temper-euromed.org) has been extensively re-designed and expanded. As well as providing information on Temper aims and objectives, it now includes background information on all the sites involved and is regularly updated with the project newsletter, research results and information about forthcoming events.

The Temper Educational Programme at Çatalhöyük by the Economic and Social History Foundation

The team from the Economic and Social History Foundation, led by Dr Ayfer Bartu Candan, Gulay Sert and Idil Eser, developed a three-stage educational programme centred around Çatalhöyük and prehistoric archaeology. The pilot programme involved children aged between 8 – 12 years old from two schools in Istanbul and two schools from Kücükköy and Çümra. Research and consultation with teachers found that there was a general lack of resources on archaeology and prehistory, and that this was required to be able put Çatalhöyük into context. The pilot programme devised included two-hour classroom sessions on archaeology conducted by Gulay Sert with accompanying text books on archaeology and Çatalhöyük, a visit to the prehistory galleries of a museum (Istanbul Archaeology Museum and the Konya Museum) and culminated with a visit to Çatalhöyük during the excavation season. On 16th August 2003 over 70 children visited the site and took part in a number of different educational activities organised by the History Foundation. These included excavation of Mellaart's spoil heap (Fig. 71), site tours with archaeologists, modelling figurines in clay (Fig. 72) and reproducing some of Çatalhöyük's famous wall paintings (Fig. 73). The four books produced as part of

Figure 71: Children 'excavating' Mellaart's spoil heap

Temper (one on archaeology and one on Çatalhöyük for 8 – 10 years old, and the same but aimed at 10 – 12 years old) have been so well received by the teachers that other schools have asked for copies. The History Foundation is hoping to re-print the books and distribute them to other schools.

Figure 72: Clay figurine made as part of the Temper programme

Figure 73: Children painting the outside of the 'experimental house'

Heritage Management Training

In September 2003 Oxford Brookes University hosted an intensive, residential training course as part of Temper. The course involved 15 participants from Turkey, Greece and Israel and focused on the integrated heritage management of prehistoric sites. Participants attended presentations by the Temper team and UK specialists from English Heritage and the Oxford Archaeological Unit. There were visits to examples of good practice, such as the UK National Monuments Record Centre, and a study tour to the prehistoric sites of Stonehenge, Avebury and West Kennet. It is hoped that the course participants will be able to disseminate their knowledge of management planning to their colleagues, in their countries.

Çatalhöyük Management Plan

Work on the Çatalhöyük management plan continued in 2003. Dr Aylin Orbasli of Oxford Brookes, who is preparing the plan in collaboration with the Çatalhöyük Research Project, visited Turkey in April and August to conduct consultation meetings at the Ministry of Culture, in Konya and at the site. In August a draft of the plan was presented and an evening discussion seminar took place. A consultation draft of the management plan is available on the Temper website: www.temper-euromed.org

Scientific Workshop on Management Plans

In November 2003 the Temper team members presented their management plans at a 'scientific workshop' to a peer review panel comprised of prehistorians, planning experts and tourism professionals. Professor Dr. Mehmet Ozdogan of Istanbul University , Tim Williams of University College London, and Dr Christopher Young, English Heritage, UK participated as members of the peer review panel and provided detailed feedback on the Çatalhöyük management plan.

Temper Next Steps

The Temper project will come to a close in June 2004. By that time, each site will have a management plan and an educational programme. The project intends to publish an edited volume of papers on heritage management and education for prehistoric sites which will include case studies from Temper and guidelines on developing management plans and educational programmes for other prehistoric sites. In April 2004 there will be an international conference on the same issues, held in Rhodes, Greece. This is a free 3 day conference with speakers from all over the Mediterranean and the wider Middle East. The call for papers for the conference and general information for delegates can be found on the project website: www.temper-euromed.org

For further information on the project, please visit the website or contact the project manager, Louise Doughty, at LJD1003@cam.ac.uk

AKDENIZ HAVZASINDA PREHISTORYA EGITIM VE YÖNETIMI 2003 YILI 'TEMPER' PROJESI – *Louise Doughty*

Özet

Çatalhöyük Arastirma Projesi, ikinci yilina giren 'Temper' projesiyle 2003 yilinda da bagini sürdürmüstür. Bu bölümde genel olarak Temper projesiyle ilgili bir güncelleme yapilacak ve projenin Çatalhöyük'le ilgili aktiviteleri gözden geçirilecektir.

Giris

'Temper' Projesi, yayilim alani Akdeniz havzasi olan ve Avrupa Birligi tarafindan finanse edilen bir kültür mirasi projesidir. Proje, dört Akdeniz ülkesinde toplam bes prehistorik yerlesmeyi kapsamaktadir: Çatalhöyük, Türkiye; Paliambela Kolindros, Yunanistan; Ubeidiya ve Sha'ar Hagolan, Israil; ve Kordin III, Malta. Projenin temelde üç amaci vardir: entegre yönetim planlari gelistirilmek; egitim programlari gelistirmek; ve kültürel miras yönetimi konusunda bir egitim programi baslatmak.

2003 Yilindaki Temper Çalismalari

2002 yilinin büyük bir kismi arastirma ve gelistirme çalismalariyla geçmistir. Ortaklardan herbiri kendi ülkelerinde kültürel miras yönetimi ve egitimi konularinda arastirma yapmistir. Yönetim planlamasi konusunda en iyi uygulamalarin uluslararasi örnekleri üzerinde çalisilmis ve entegre yerlesim yönetimi planlarinin gelistirilmesini yönelik bir altyapi olusturulmustur. Projenin egitim ayaginda ise ortaklar, ülkelerindeki arkeoloji egitimine, özellikle de prehistorya egitimine dair kosullari arastirmislardir. Temper takimi tarafindan beklendigi üzere, bu konudaki egitim söz konusu ülkelerde ya hiç yoktur ya da çok düsük seviyededir. Temper egitim programlari bu konudaki bosluklarin üzerine gidecektir.

2003 yili yaz sezonunda hazirlanan egitim programlari Çatalhöyük Türkiye, Paliambela Yunanistan ve Kordin III Malta'da denenmistir. Bu yerlesmelerle birlikte Israil'deki Ubeidiya ve Sha'ar Hagolan yerlesmeleri için yönetim planlari gelistirilmistir. Bunun disinda, projenin internet sitesi yeniden tasarlanmis ve gelistirilmistir (www.temper-euromed.org). Temper'in amaçlarinin yani sira, söz konusu yerlesmelerle ilgili bilgi de barindiran internet sitesi, proje bültenleri, arastirma sonuçlari ve planlanan etkinliklerle ilgili bilgilerin eklenmesiyle sürekli olarak güncellenmektedir.

Türkiye Ekonomik ve Sosyal Tarih Vakfi Tarafindan Çatalhöyük'te Yürütülen Temper Egitim Projesi

Dr. Ayfer Bartu, Gülay Sert ve Idil Eser tarafindan yönetilen Türkiye Ekonomik ve Toplumsal Tarih Vakfi takimi, Çatalhöyük ve Prehistorik Arkeoloji etrafinda sekillendirilmis üç asamali bir egitim programi gelistirmistir. Plot program, Istanbul'dan iki ve Küçükköy ile Çumra'dan birer ilkokula mensup 8-12 yas arasi çocuklari kapsamistir. Arastirmalarin ve ögretmenlerle yapilan görüsmelerin sonucunda, arkeolojiye ve prehistoryaya dair genel bir kaynak yoklugu görülmüstür, ki bu konudaki kaynaklar Çatalhöyük'ün daha genis bir baglama oturtulabilmesi için gereklidir. Arkeoloji ve Çatalhöyük üzerine ders kitaplariyla desteklenen ve Gülay Sert tarafindan gerçeklestirilen ikiser saatlik sinif çalismalarini kapsayan plot program, ayrica Istanbul Arkeoloji ve Konya Müzelerinin prehistorya bölümlerine birer ziyaret içermis ve 2003 kazi sezonu sirasinda Çatalhöyük'e gerçeklestirilen bir gezi ile son bulmustur. 16 Agustos 2003 tarihinde yerlesmeyi ziyaret eden 70'in üzerinde çocuk, Tarih Vakfi tarafindan düzenlenen egitsel etkinliklere katilmistir. Bu etkinlikler, Mellaart kazilarinda çikarilan kazi topragi üzerinde "kazi" yapilmasi (Fig. 71), arkeologlar esliginde yerlesmenin ziyaret edilmesi, çesitli kil figirünlerin (Fig. 72) ve Çatalhöyük'ün ünlü duvar resimlerinin reprodüksiyonu gibi etkinlerdir (Fig. 73). Temper Projesi altinda üretilen ve 8-10 ile 10-12 yas gruplarina yönelik olarak biri genel arkeoloji, digeri Çatalhöyük üzerine egilen toplam dört ders kitabi, ögretmenler tarafindan çok begenilmis ve baska okullara da dagitilma talebi görmüstür. Tarih Vakfi bu kitaplari tekrar basip farkli okullara dagitmayi ummaktadir.

Kültürel Miras Yönetimi Egitimi

Oxford Brookes Üniversitesi, Eylül 2003 tarihinde yogun bir egitim seminerine ev sahipligi yapmistir. Türkiye, Yunanistan ve Israil'den toplam 15 kisinin katilimiyla gerçeklestirilen seminer, prehistorik yerlesmelere dair entegre kültürel miras yönetimi konusuna odaklanmistir. Katilimcilar, Temper takimi ile Ingiliz Mirasi ve Oxford Arkeoloji Ünitesi'ne mensup Birlesik Krallik uzmanlari tarafindan gerçeklestirilen sunumlari takip etmislerdir. Kültürel miras yönetimi konusunda basarili çalismalarin örneklendirilmesi amaciyla Birlesik Krallik

Ulusal Anitlar Merkezi'ne ve çalisma amaçli olarak Stonehenge, Avebury ve Bati Kennet gibi prehistorik yerlesmelere ziyaretler düzenlenmistir. Seminer katilimcilarinin edindikleri yerlesim planlama bilgilerini ülkelerindeki meslektaslari arasinda yayacaklari umulmaktadir.

Çatalhöyük Yönetim Plani

Çatalhöyük Yönetim Plani üzerindeki çalismalar 2003 yilinda da devam etmistir. Çatalhöyük Arastirma Projesi ile sürdürülen danisma çerçevesinde plani hazirlamakta olan Oxford Brookes Üniversitesi'nden Dr. Aylin Orbasli, Nisan ve Agustos aylarinda Kültür Bakanligi'nda, Konya'da ve Çatalhöyük'te çesitli danisma toplantilari yapmak üzere Türkiye'yi ziyaret etmistir. Agustos ayinda düzenlenen bir tartisma semineri sirasinda planin bir ön çalismasi sunulmustur. Bu planin bir kopyasi Temper internet sitesinde bulunmaktadir (www.temper-euromed.org).

Yönetim Planlari Üzerine Bilimsel Çalistay

Temper takimi üyeleri, Kasim 2003 tarihinde düzenlenecek bir bilimsel çalistayda yönetim planlarini prehistoryacilar, planlama uzmanlari ve turizmcilerden olusan bir meslektas grubunun görüslerine sunacaklardir. Istanbul Üniversitesi'nden Mehmet Özdogan, University College London'dan Tim Williams ve Dr Chris Young, English Heritage'dan bu panele katilacaklarini bildirmislerdir. Bu panel, planlarin 2004 yilinda yayinlanmasi asamasindan önce Temper takimina geri bildirim saglayacaktir.

Temper'in Ileriki Asamalari

Temper projesi Haziran 2004 tarihinde sona erecektir. Bu tarihe kadar her yerlesme bir yönetim planina ve bir egitim programina kavusmus olacaktir. Proje çerçevesinde, prehistorik yerlesmelere yönelik kültürel miras yönetimi ve egitim konusunda makaleler içeren bir kitap yayinlanmasi planlanmaktadir. Kitapta Temper çalismalarindan örneklemeler ile diger prehistorik yerlesmeler için yönetim planlari ve egitim programlari gelistirmeye yönelik öneriler yer alacaktir. Nisan 2004 tarihinde ayni konu üzerinde Rodos Yunanistan'da uluslararasi bir konferans düzenlenecektir. Bu üç günlük konferansta Akdeniz ve Orta Dogu'nun farkli kesimlerinden konusmacilar yer alacaktir. Konferansin duyuru ve katilim çagrisi ile delegeler için genel bilgiler projenin internet sitesinde bulunmaktadir (www.temper-euromed.org).

Daha fazla bilgi için lütfen internet sitesini ziyaret ediniz ya da LJD1003@cam.ac.uk adresinden proje müdürü Louise Doughty ile irtibat kurunuz.

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