Archaeology

The Great Mistery of ANATOLIA

The First Temple of the World

GÖBEKLİ TEPE



Archaeology www.atnaciarkeologi.com.tr.

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Circulation Consultant

Printing-Binding

inningarijškofiet.com gir Malt, Güvercin Coal, No: 3/1 Baha Iş Merkezi A Blok Koc.2 344 Hasamidere Aucilar İstanbul Tel: (190) 212 412 17 77

The ethnical responsibilities of the articles are belong to the writers

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Actual Archaeology Anatolia is published with

the support of which Ministry of Culture And Tourism

Aktüel Arkeoloji Basın Yayıncılık Turizm Organizasyon Ltd. Şti.

Letter from he Editor

THE WORLD'S HISTORY IS BEING REWRITTEN

Just ten years ago, an important development occurred in humankind's history in Anatolia. This development displayed the necessity of rewriting history all over again, changing all the previous understandings of scientists, who will probably investigate this new discovery for several centuries. A new archaeological site called Göbekli Tepe was unearthed in the region between the Euphrates and the Tigris rivers. Challenging the most widely-accepted facts, a sanctuary was built for hunter-gatherers who are known to have lived as migrants in the region. It was the first structure of its kind in the world and this fascinating and mysterious building was built almost thirteen or fourteen millennia ago. T-shaped monumental obelisks which form round enclosures and decorated with carved reliefs of animals dazzled the scientists. A lot of questions have been asked which cannot be answered yet. Who were these people? What was their aim with building these structures? How did they build such a gorgeous building? Anatolia opened its doors to a mystery and history is to be rewritten. Sanlsurfa, where Göbekli Tepe was discovered, is an important

junction for humanity and religious history. The world's oldest human statue was unearthed in this region as well. Göbekli Tepe has registered its name in the history of the world. It is not the only wonder with which Anatolia provides us. In

It is not us only women's miss an assume process the increent years. Yeginba (high), which is stituted in the prelitatoric residential area of Izmir and was settled almost 6-7 housand years ages, reveals important aspects of human binsty. Leaving the first settlers of Aggain Region, we more along to the most beautiful ancient sty of the region. Asso, the city of plinosophers. An acidenty was restablished here and philosophers invited to the city gave leatons in the approach sthere. The magginers at these there is set all standing instact on top of the Assos acropoils. Antandros, which is situated on the Aggain coast, tells as the steary of the quation amongst goddesser and lado the eternal love of Paris. Antandros was the venue of the first beauty contest in the world. Another ancient etty, Setzmolistic, represents a long blosty in a modern city. You should come and see all the wonders of ANATOLIA and histen to the anazing attoric that ANATOLIA the of the Amazing attoric that ANATOLIA and histen to the anazing attoric that ANATOLIA and histen

Have a nice read!

Ayse TATAR

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GÖBEKLİ TEPE

completely buried under silt.

Oliver Dietrich, Giğdem Köksal-Schmidt, Jens Notroff, Klaus Schmidt	
As no settlement structures were found, Göbebli Tepe has the role of a mere sanctuary. The finds from the site corrobarate this, as the lithic inventory comprises a wide range of projectile points.	

ANTANDROS Gürcan POLAT	
There are several conflicting traditions that circulated in antiquity regarding the oundation of Antandros. According to the Lesbian poet Alcaeas, Antandros was ounded by the Leigges.	

ASSOS Nurettin ARSLAN	
The Athena Temple, which was on ton of the Assas acronolis, is	

STRATONIKEIA Bilal SÖĞÜT _	
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In Win the 7th km called Kadhkulesi, both sides the citest among the con-	es of which are full of arnamented marb-

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					s, which came from	

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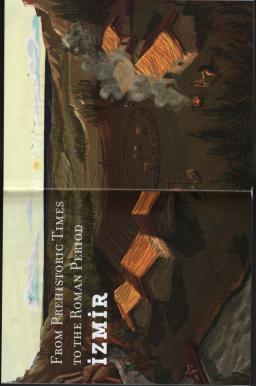
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YEŞİLOVA HÖYÜK



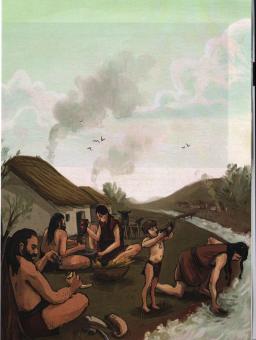
Asst. Prof. Zafer DERIN Tafer DERIN

Illistrations Ece ZERER

esilova Hövük, situated in the prehistoric residential area of Izmir, is a center that is completely buried under silt. Its borders have not been determined yet, but soil samples taken from cores made in order to be able to determine the geomorphological characteristics of the area of the mound, brought to light that the mound lies over a larger area than anticinated and that the spaces between the Manda River and Gökdere, formed by the diversion of streams, were preferred by the residents. In light of the recent discoveries, it has been understood that the prehistoric residential area of Izmir, which is situated on 10 acres, was settled for almost 6 - 7 thousand years.

The residents had to periodically relocate their settlement during the Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Bronze Ages, moving within a 500-meter diameter area, due to the flooding of the stream and the infilling of the area with alluvium.

The results obtained from carbon-14 analyses show that the oldest settlement started in the Early Neolithic Age, around 6500 BC, at Yesilova Höyük. 15 architectural layers from this period show three different cultural development processes. In the early stages of the Neolithic era of Yesilova Hövük, architectural remains of stone-based structures bayen't been uncovered. In these layers, the structures are instead mostly constructed of timber with wat-





the and anno. Most probably the Early Necturns structures were composed of wattle cottages and were round in plan. Moreover, the cattle bones found in the early layers revealed that animal husbandry started to develop in this period and this aspect helped develop the society.



Later, widespread agriculture caused human to attain a new level of systematic humans to attain a new level of systematic humans to attain a new level of systematic humans to attain a new level of systematic and development in producing stone tools and postery. This new style of bring brough group robitical and accid admaps. Nonetheless, the Neolithic Period acchitecture of Vegalows Hopkins was entirely by this change. This period, duting to 6000 – 5800 BC, and known as the Late Neolithic Period in Western Anatolia, refers to the tradition that continues from the Early Neolithic Period but is more developed. The surviving architectural remains more valued to this same from Yagilous 1000k; are dated to this same





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Elaborate rectangular constructions require an extensive labor force, which probably existed in the area. The choice of rectangular architecture in the community, whose population was growing fast, appeared as a result of permanently inhabited settlements. The betterpreserved construction materials and techniques support this idea.

Towards the end of the Neolithic Period. rectilinear architecture and large-sized constructions must be seen as a specific architectural tradition and such stone constructions became widespread in Izmir region as well. Despite some common characteristics, there are also some differences between the interior and coastal areas in terms of the materials used for construction and the relation amongst the buildings in the same area.

There aren't many remains of the walls of the buildings and the mud bricks were completely burnt. Reddened mud bricks show the intensive usage of wood and wattle materials in

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the construction process. Because of the lack of wood traces on the mud bricks, it is understood that these structures were roofed with timberframed wattle and daub. This aspect shows the structures weren't constructed in conformity with a flat roof, which is an Anatolian tradition of construction. Instead, they are built using the thatched roof, which is specific to the coastal Aegean and Mediterranean traditions,

Separate single-roomed structures are arranged in an oval plan and look onto an open space in the center. Intensive remains of grinding stones and the spaces between the structures indicate the presence of workshops here. The kiln and stove remains are unearthed in these spaces. Some of these buildings were used as stone workshops. In one of the structures (so-called Number I), axes and serpentine objects were found. Also, blades made of serpentine, deer horns and stone hammers to make flint tools are found in the east of this building.





In one of the rooms, a concentration of ceramic remains together with day lumps and a rectangular stove adjacent to the wall indicate the presence of pottery production here. Thus, at the end of the Neolithic Period, the Neolithic people living at Yeşilova Höyük produced different products in different bullings which were large in size. Terracotta bullae that were uncovered may have symbolized the attributes of the rulers of the organized community.



Insert are used some patatorns in the structures which are filled with stones and covered with earth plaster. They were an internal architectural arrangement, which was used for sleeping at night and doing work during the daytime. In these places where people lived, they used to store their food and make tools as well. The open halls outside the buildings had such functions.

The Neolithic settlement of Yegilova Hoyds, started to spread to the spaces between the brooks in 6000 BC and expanded to Yasstepe, to the north of the Manda River. Thus, the Neolithic settlement of Yegilova Hoyds expanded to the area in the center of the Bornova Plain, covering more than 10 acres, and in this new area, separate dwellings were built.

At the end of Neolithic Period, the settlement was abandoned as a result of a catastrophic end to their occupation by fire and wasn't established again until the end of the Middle Chalcolithic period. The mud brick wall remains and floors turned red due to the fire and the pots on the floor were vitrified by the fire



According to the carbon-14 analyses, after the fire occurred in around 6800 BC, the abandoned settlement was overrun with flood waters. The remains brought by the disastrous flood covered the Neolithic lavers like a blanket. We don't have any information about the re-

ligious and specific structures of Yesilova Hövük because the excavations conducted in the area have just started. Still, the finds including the pottery, bullae, ivory and stone tools, indicate a systematic and organized life at Yeşilova. Abandoned after the fire at the end of the

Neolithic Period, Yesilova Hövük was settled again in the Middle Chalcolithic Age, at least a thousand years later. The Chalcolithic community had a different character from the Neolithic people in terms of the places they lived and the belongings they used. The people, who used a primitive dark-surfaced pottery, were living in holes they had dug into the Neolithic layers. The settlement was abandoned after another flood and the Bornova Plain was filled with alluvium and became desolate In the Bronze Age, the expansion of the

settlement to Yassitepe in the north reached

its peak and the first settlers at Yassitepe built their tombs over the Neolithic and the Chalcolithic residential area. The last settlement at Yesilova occurred in Roman times and they built farmhouses in the area and built their tombs in their gardens.

The excavations have been conducted at Yesilova Höyük since 2005, which is the only prehistoric residential area of Izmir, and have revealed more than nine hundred finds and will continue to enlighten the prehistoric times of İzmir



TRACES OF HISTORY

8,500 Year-Old Fingerprints

uring the recent excavations, conducted at Yeljuva Höyük, evidence of the daily life of Neolithic people has been brought to light. A group of finds from the last layer of the Neolithic culture consists of clay balls which turned red in color after a fire and weigh more than 20 kilograms each. Among

these clay balls, while the biggest ones include sand and gravel, the smallest clay balls are more pure and unmixed.

The clay lumps unearthed in the latest layers of Yeşilova Höyük are important evidences for the existence of the Neolithic people who lived here and produced their pottery by themselves. The Neolithic residents were firstly turning the





dry clay into powder with a grinding stone and then they made mud by combining this powder with water and used this mud to make their pottery. When they mold the mud, their fingerprints and handprints remained on the wet clay.

The thinnest and the longest fingerprints must belong to women. So, to prepare and to mold the clay, and to form the pottery was the business of women. Probably, while the women were preparing the clay, children were creating enjoyable games for themselves by helping their mothers. The fingerprints of children on the clay can be seen as well.

The stone paved oven unearthed in the same area and the intense remains of slag. uncooked pottery and the existence of the clay balls display a different meaning of Neolithic life. The people of this period produced pottery both in interior and exterior places

The excavations at Yesilova Hövük have been conducted by the author of this article with the support of the Presidency of Ege University. Izmir Metropolitan Municipality and Bornova Municipality.





TIME TRAVEL

n the area where Yeşilova Höyük is situated. a project called "Time Travel has been performed since 2009, in order to inform the public about the prehistoric times of the city and life in the Ne-

" Time Travel " is an international project which is conducted in collaboration between the Bornova Municipality and the Kalmar Municipality of Sweden, with the aim to be able to turn "history" into the notion of "living" for people, and to provide protection of cultural heritage by increasing the love of people for antiautiv.

The experimental process of this project was performed in a small village and the journeys to the past of Yeşilova Höyük became a model activity which can be applied to other periods of history. In other words, activities

finds and try to use the same production methods are experimental archaeology practices. These practice performed in Yeljiwa Hoyik turn this settlement into a "lwing prehistoric area". The visitors were leather dessess and make pottery, fiint tools and jewelry, and produce their food in the same living conditions as the people who thred 8500 years ago. They are far from mediern exchnologies and understand



