ISSN 1301 7667

MERSİN ÜNİVERSİTESİ KILIKIA ARKEOLOJİSİNİ ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ
MERSIN UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH CENTER OF CILICIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

KAAM
YAYINLARI

OLBA
XXIV

(Ayrıbasım / Offprint)

MERSİN
2016

KAAM YAYINLARI
OLBA
XXIV

ISSN 1301 7667

Yayıncı Sertifika No: 14641

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Baskı / Printed by
Matsis Matbaa Hizmetleri
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Tel: 0212 624 21 11 www.matbaasistemleri.com
Sertifika No: 20706

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MERSİN ÜNİVERSİTESİ
KILIKIA ARKEOLOJİSİNİ ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ
(KAAM)
YAYINLARI-XXIV

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PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH CENTER OF
CILICIAN ARCHAEOLOGY
(KAAM)-XXIV

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MERSİN
2016

İçindekiler / Contents

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Dipnot (kitaplar için)

Richter 1977, 162, res. 217.

Dipnot (Makaleler için)

Oppenheim 1973, 9, lev.1.

Diğer Kısaltmalar

age.	adı geçen eser
ay.	aynı yazar
vd.	ve devamı
yak.	yaklaşık
v.d.	ve diğerleri
y.dn.	yukarı dipnot
dn.	dipnot
a.dn.	aşağı dipnot
bk.	Bakınız

4. Tüm resim, çizim ve haritalar için sadece "fig." kısaltması kullanılmalı ve figürlerin numaralandırılmasında süreklilik olmalıdır. (Levha, Resim, Çizim, Şekil, Harita ya da bir başka ifade veya kısaltma kesinlikle kullanılmamalıdır).

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Olba is printed once a year in May. Deadline for sending papers is November of each year.

The Journal 'Olba', being published since 1998 by the 'Research Center of Cilician Archeology' of the Mersin University (Turkey), includes original studies done on antropology, prehistory, protohistory, classical archaeology, classical philology (and ancient languages and cultures), ancient history, numismatics and early christian archeology of Asia Minor, the Mediterranean region and the Near East.

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   c. The indication fig.:

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Footnotes (for books):

Richter 1977, 162, fig. 217.

Footnotes (for articles):

Oppenheim 1973, 9, pl.1.

Miscellaneous Abbreviations:

op. cit.	in the work already cited
idem	an auther that has just been mentioned
ff	following pages
et al.	and others
n.	footnote
see	see
infra	see below
supra	see above

4. For all photographies, drawings and maps only the abbreviation ‘fig.’ should be used in continous numbering (remarks such as Plate, Picture, Drawing, Map or any other word or abbreviaton should not be used).

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OLBA XXIV, 2016

WHAT HAPPENED IN INLAND SOUTHWESTERN ANATOLIA BEFORE 5500 BC? A REVIEW OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE FROM THE SELCEN-ÖRENARASI SETTLEMENT

Fulya DEDEOĞLU* – Ali OZAN**

ABSTRACT

The Upper Meander Basin qualifies as a region where one can follow the characteristics of the material cultures of two important cultural regions in the Neolithic and Early Chalcolithic periods and the changes they underwent. The settlement of Selcen-Örenarası is strategically located at the pass connecting the plains to the mountains. Its location enables us to make an overall inference concerning the settlement pattern and cultural process of the settlements in this extensive region, which extends from the Lake District to the Coastal Aegean. The archaeological data shows that before the 6th millennium BC the settlements in the basin shared a cultural structure which was common in many aspects. The analogies which can particularly be followed via the monochrome pottery verify this relationship among the Lake District, the Upper Meander Basin in Central Southwestern Anatolia, and the Coastal Aegean. It is also clear that the cultural borders were reshaped and the above-mentioned common cultural structure underwent a change after the 6th millennium BC. Because of this process, the Upper Meander Basin culturally joined the Lake District, as indicated by the painted pottery. On the other hand, the tradition of monochrome pottery continued uninterruptedly in the Coastal Aegean settlements located in and around İzmir. There is no doubt that the mutual relations within the regions concerned did not completely end. However, after the 6th millennium BC, the Upper Meander Basin displayed a culture which was identical with that of the Lake District but differed from the Coastal Aegean. These changes and transformation can be followed via the settlement of Selcen-Örenarası in the Upper Meander Basin.

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The systematic surveys in the region document that both the plains and the plateau leaning against the mountainous region were preferred as settlement areas in the basin throughout the Neolithic Period. The same surveys also shows that this settlement order changed at the beginning of the 6th millennium BC when settlements shifted towards the plain. In this paper, it is put forward that this change in the Upper Meander Basin not only reflected a transformation within the region but also affected the Coastal Aegean and even the regions located to the west of the Aegean Sea in terms of its consequences. Likewise, the new settlements which appeared concurrently in these last two regions seem to have been related to the changes in the Upper Meander Basin. It is likely that some of the settlements represented by the monochrome pottery tradition in the Upper Meander Basin in Inland Southwestern Anatolia withdrew towards the plain and integrated with the Lake District, whereas some communities from these same settlements must have dispersed and moved westwards.

Keywords: Inland Southwest Anatolia, Neolithic, Selcen-Örenarası Settlement, Settlement Pattern, Prehistory, Pottery

ÖZET

MÖ 5500 Öncesinde İç Güneybatı Anadolu'da Ne Oldu?: Selcen-Örenarası Yerleşimi Arkeolojik Kanıtları Üzerinden Bir Değerlendirme

Yukarı Menderes Havzası Neolitik ve Erken Kalkolitik dönemlerde iki önemli kültür bölgesinin materyal kültür özelliklerinin ve bunların zaman içerisinde gösterdiği değişimin takip edilebildiği bir bölge özelliği gösterir. Bu kesimde yer alan Selcen-Örenarası yerleşimi, gerek ova düzlüklerinden dağlık bölgeye geçiş veren konumu, gerekse materyal kültürü açısından, havzadaki diğer yerleşimler ile birlikte bölgenin yerleşim modeli ve kültürel sürecine ilişkin genel bir çıkarım elde etmemizi sağlamaktadır. Zira arkeolojik veriler, MÖ 6. binyıl öncesinde Göller Bölgesi'nden Kıyı Ege'ye değin uzanan geniş bölgenin birçok yönden ortak bir kültürel yapı sergilediğini göstermektedir. Özellikle monokrom çanak çömlekleğin üzerinden takip edilebilen benzerlikler Göller Bölgesi, İç Güneybatı Anadolu'da yer alan Yukarı Menderes Havzası ve Kıyı Ege arasındaki bu ilişkiyi doğrulamaktadır. MÖ 6. binyıldan sonra kültürel sınırların yeniden şekillendiği ve yukarıda bahsedilen ortak kültürel yapının değiştiği görülür. Bu süreçle birlikte Yukarı Menderes Havzası, boya bezemeli çanak çömleklerin gösterdiği üzere, kültürel olarak Göller bölgesine dâhil olur. Diğer yandan İzmir ve çevresinde yer alan Kıyı Ege yerleşimlerinde monokrom çanak çömlek geleneği kesintisiz olarak devam eder. Bahsedilen bölgelerdeki karşılıklı ilişkilerin tamamen sona ermediği kuşkusuzdur. Ancak bu tarihten sonra, Yukarı Menderes Havzası ve Göller Bölgesi paralele bir kültür gelişim sergiler ve Kıyı Ege'den farklılaşır. Bu değişim ve dönüşüm Yukarı Menderes Havzası'nda Selcen-Örenarası yerleşimi üzerinden takip edilebilmektedir.

Havzanın Neolitik Dönem boyunca hem ova düzlüklerinin hem de dağlık kesime yaslanan plato düzleminin yerleşim alanı olarak tercih edildiği, bölgedeki sistematik yüzey araştırmalarıyla belgelenmiştir. Bu yerleşim düzeninin MÖ 6. binyılın başlarındadeğiştiği ve yerleşimlerin ova düzlemine doğru kaydığı, yine aynı araştırmaların sonuçlarından birisidir. Makalede, Yukarı Menderes Havzası'nda görülen bu değişimin sadece bölgenin kendi içerisindeki bir dönüşümü yansıtmadığı ve sonuçları bakımından Kıyı Ege ve hatta Ege Denizi'nin batısında yer alan bölgeleri de etkilediği ortaya konulmaktadır. Nitekim aynı tarihlerde, bu son iki bölgede ortaya çıkan yeni yerleşimler, Yukarı Menderes Havzası'nda yaşanan değişim ile ilişkili gibi görünmektedir. Muhtemelen İç Güneybatı Anadolu'daki Yukarı Menderes Havzası'nda monokrom gelenekle temsil edilen yerleşimlerin bir kısmı ova düzlemine doğru çekilir ve Göller Bölgesi ile bütünleşirken, aynı yerleşimlerden bazı topluluklar da batıya doğru hareket etmiş olmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İç Güneybatı Anadolu, Neolitik, Selcen-Örenarası Yerleşimi, Yerleşim Düzeni, Prehistorya, Çanak Çömlek.

The first field surveys into the prehistoric, and especially Neolithic/Early Chalcolithic, periods in the southwest of Anatolia were carried out in the 1950s[1]. In relation to these first surveys, the settlements dated to the subject periods were detected[2], and it has even been possible to document the Neolithic/Early Chalcolithic cultural sequence of the region with the help of the archaeological excavations in the Lake District at Hacılar. Following the excavations at Hacılar, various excavations and field surveys continued in subsequent years in the same region. Because these surveys concentrated on Southwestern Anatolia, especially on the Lake District, this region gained prominence in the evaluations and discussions about the Neolithic/Early Chalcolithic periods. By centering the research on the Lake District, parts of Inner Southwestern Anatolia, such as the basin of the Upper Meander, have been misevaluated as intermediary areas existing at the periphery of Hacılar Culture[3].

Another approach which has led regions such as the Upper Meander Basin to be viewed as an intermediary area has been a result of a more common paradigm[4]. For many years, Anatolia, and consequently Western Anatolia, has generally been handled as a region deprived of some

1 Mellaart 1954; Mellaart 1961.

2 Mellaart 1954, 188.

3 Mellaart 1970a, 146-147; Mellaart 1970b, 437, fig. 156.

4 Özdoğan 2007, 18-19.

environmental opportunities which may support different types of subsistence, or they have been considered either as a barrier which separates the cultures of the Near East from Europe, or as a bridge which plays a role in the transmission of these cultures to Europe. As a consequence of these perspectives, it has been argued that the Neolithic lifestyle which was transmitted to the Aegean coasts and subsequently to Europe was distributed by following the river basins in Southwestern Anatolia[5]. In these discussions, the Meander Basin has again been regarded as simply an intermediary area that plays a role in the transmission of the lifestyle of the Neolithic/Early Chalcolithic.

As a result of these various approaches summarized briefly above, the place and importance of the Upper Meander Basin in the Neolithic/Early Chalcolithic period, has not been fully comprehended. However, several recent systematic field surveys of the region[6] show that the situation is far different than previously thought. In this article, we aim to produce some evaluations and generalizations about the Neolithic/Early Chalcolithic periods of the Upper Meander Basin, in terms of a new Neolithic settlement we have recorded during our field surveys in the mountainous areas of Denizli Province in the districts of Çivril, Çal and Baklan. In addition, we will also include in these discussions other Neolithic/Early Chalcolithic settlements which have been recorded in the basin in the last decade and occasionally make reference to settlements along the east coast of the Aegean. From this material we will try to form a general framework.

The landscape of the region

Southwestern Anatolia has relatively varied natural habitats including river valleys, mountains, intermountain plains, plateaus and lakes. Some of these environmental properties are more dominant than others in smaller sub-regions located inside southwestern Anatolia. However, the Upper Meander Basin displays a characteristic closed basin which includes all of these environmental varieties within its borders. The basin, which includes the Denizli districts of Çivril, Çal and Baklan, is isolated in all main directions from the surrounding regions by mountain chains. A wide plain about 800-850 meters above sea level lies in the area. It is bordered by

5 Özdoğan 2014, 36.

6 Abay - Dedeoğlu 2005; Abay - Dedeoğlu 2007; Dedeoğlu 2010; Dedeoğlu 2014; Abay 2011.

mountains. The monotony of the plain is interrupted by old and new lake beds. The plain is split off lengthwise by the Meander River, which has the highest water-carrying capacity of the Aegean region and is the longest stream, which gives its names to the basin and the valley. Küfü Stream, located in the northeast of the basin, is one of the significant streams of the basin with many other large and small tributaries. The valley of this last-mentioned stream also connects the Upper Meander Basin to the Afyon-Sandıklı Plain in the northeast with the Düzbel Pass.

The basin opening to Uşak with a natural valley located in the north is connected to the Lake District via a natural route through Dinar. From the west, it is possible to reach the coasts of the Aegean Sea via the Lycos Valley by following the Meander Valley. It might be considered that all the environmental characteristics of the Upper Meander Basin provided an opportunity for communities to exist with different living styles from the prehistoric age in the region. As we are going to discuss in the following pages, it can be also seen in the archaeological record that the basin, which seems to be a self-enclosed area isolated by high mountains from the cultural regions surrounding it, was in fact connected to the neighboring regions via natural routes in the Neolithic/Early Chalcolithic periods.

The Selcen-Örenarası Settlement

The settlement of Selcen-Örenarası was detected in 2013 within the systematic field surveys we have been carrying out since 2010 in order to record the prehistoric settlements in the mountainous parts of Denizli's Çivril, Çal and Baklan districts located in the Upper Meander Basin. The field survey was started to determine whether or not the mountainous areas were inhabited, as well as the plains, and, if so, to detect in which period the higher elevations were first settled, and also in order to identify the relationship and settlement layout among the plain settlements and mountain settlements. In this context, Selcen-Örenarası was one of the settlements researched. The site is approximately 1 km northwest of Selcen Village of Çal (fig. 1). The 1000 m high mountains to the west of the settlement go down to the east, expanding through the Çivril Plain; the settlement is located in a topography we might define as a mountain threshold in the plateau plain existing between the Çivril Plain and the more mountainous areas. A seasonal stream, located just south of Selcen-Örenarası, meanders from a hilly terrain, falling through the Çivril Plain, and after going straight

for approximately 7 km, joins the Meander River in the northwest. Both the settlement itself and its periphery have been used as an agricultural terrain (fig. 2). The settlement is located in a plateau high from the Çivril Plain to the west of it, down from the mountainous area at the east. With this location, it might be defined as an intermediate area which enables passage from bottom land to the mountainous area.

The assemblage collected on the area used as agricultural terrain indicates that the settlement was used as an inhabited area, and it also shows that particular parts of the area were preferred during specific periods. The pottery obtained over an approximate 2.2 hectare area shows that the settlement was inhabited in the periods of the Early Roman, Iron Age, Middle Bronze Age, Late Chalcolithic and Neolithic Ages. The settlement, which covers approximately 1.2 hectares, has been divided into 10 sampling areas. The pottery collected from sampling areas labeled SA 127, SA 128, SA 130 and SA 133, are all dated to the Neolithic (fig. 3).

This situation indicates that the settlement in the Neolithic Period was occasionally replaced in a specific area, and this might suggest the probability of a horizontal stratification. The absence of a typical mound rise also supports this conclusion. Probably in the same period, the settlement must have been replaced in a limited area in the Late Neolithic period, as we will discuss below. The distribution of the Neolithic material indicates that the center of the Neolithic settlement was predominantly in the sampling area SA 133.

When Selcen-Örenarası was first surveyed by us, the vineyards on the SA 133 sampling area had been uprooted with a deep plow for the purpose of making the terrain suitable for growing wheat. The deep ploughing of the settlement also caused the inlay of the latest archaeological level to substantially rise to the surface (fig. 4) where much archaeological material was abundantly recovered. Among the archeological material, pottery, grinding stones, a sling stone, a flint stone and obsidian flakes and blades (fig. 5), burned bone tools, and also architectural stones and mud-brick pieces were collected. The mud-brick pieces had been exposed to intense heat, indicating that the settlement, at least the structural level in the sampling area labeled SA 133, ended with a fire. The impressions of wooden construction in the burned mud-brick pieces indicate the use of wood besides mud-brick in the architecture of the settlement. The unshaped stones

found both in the area which had been plowed, and also placed near the field, probably belonged to the rubble foundation of structures. Grinding stones were detected among this rubble in the field.

In Selcen, there are a large number of pottery items among the finds from the areas considered to have been settled in Neolithic times. Amongst the pottery, the most common form is bowls, particularly S-profiled bowls. Sub-diversifications seen in the S-profiled bowls are probably the reflections of function differentiation in the use of pots. The forms which can be found in the inventory of the Selcen-Örenarası settlement are represented by S-profiled big and small bowls, conical and hemispherical bowls, necked and neckless pots, plain and disc bases, and vertically placed tubular lugs. The best equivalents of the analogues of the pottery types we have mentioned exist in the early layers of the Lake District settlements. The analogues of S-profiled bowls seen in fig. 7 (a-b) with some sub-variations exist in Hacılar IX[7] and Höyücek ESP 1[8]. Slightly closed S-profiled bowls in fig 7 (c-d) first appear in the IX level of Hacılar[9] in the Lake District. Similar bowls are seen in the levels of Hacılar IX[10] and VIII[11], and the building level labeled Höyücek ESP 2[12], and Kuruçay 13[13] (fig. 7e-f). The best matches of slightly S-profiled big and small bowls, another group which might be evaluated as a subgroup among bowls, in fig. 7 (g-h), are seen in the levels of Hacılar IX[14], VIII[15] and VI[16], and the building levels such as Höyücek ESP 2[17].

It is possible to see the analogues of more notable S-profiled big and small bowls (fig. 7i-j) in the VIII[18] and VI levels of Hacılar[19].

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7 Mellaart 1970b, 241, figs. 32, 35.
8 Duru – Umurtak 2005, pl.40/5.
9 Mellaart 1970b, 241, fig. 28.
10 Mellaart 1970b, 241, fig. 29.
11 Mellaart 1970b, 247, fig. 5.
12 Duru – Umurtak 2005, pl.37/3, 4.
13 Duru 1994, pl.36/7.
14 Mellaart 1970b, 241, fig. 19.
15 Mellaart 1970b, 247, fig. 6.
16 Mellaart 1970b, 251, fig. 25; 253, figs.13, 14.
17 Duru – Umurtak 2005, pl.36/4.
18 Mellaart 1970b, 247, fig. 4.
19 Mellaart 1970b, 251, fig. 30; 255, fig. 5; 257, fig. 1.

The analogues of the ones which are reminiscent of the previous S-profiled bowls obtained on the surface in Selcen (fig. 8 a-b) appear in the VII level[20], and VI level[21] of Hacılar, and Höyücek Sh.P[22].

As for the previous samples of big and small slightly S-profiled bowls (fig. 8c-d), the equivalents exist in the IX level[23], VIII level[24] and VI level[25] of Hacılar. A small group of S-profiled bowls (fig. 8e) exists in level IX[26] and level VI[27] of Hacılar, and also in Höyücek ESP 2[28] and Sh.P[29]. It is possible to see the analogue of a medium-sized bowl in a single sample we encountered in Selcen (fig. 8f), in Höyücek ESP 2[30].

S-profiled and vertical standing big and small bowls (fig. 8g) are seen in level IX[31], level VIII[32] and level VII[33] of Hacılar, and in the pottery of Höyücek Sh.P[34]. The bowls, seen as a slightly different variation of the same group (fig. 8h), appear in levels such as Hacılar VII[35], Höyücek Sh.P[36] and Kuruçay 13[37], Kuruçay 12 upper[38]. The definable bowls from this group with their everted sides, of which S-sides are more notable, also exist in level VI of Hacılar[39] (fig. 8i). The analogues of another group, everted S profiled big and medium sized bowls (fig. 8j), appear in level VI of Hacılar[40], and Höyücek Sh.P[41] and level 13 of

20 Mellaart 1970bi, 249, fig. 3.
21 Mellaart 1970b, 251, fig. 25.
22 Duru – Umurtak 2005, pl.54/1.
23 Mellaart 1970b, 241, fig. 22.
24 Mellaart 1970b, 247, fig. 8.
25 Mellaart 1970b, 251, fig. 19; 253, fig. 12.
26 Mellaart 1970b, 241, fig. 2.
27 Mellaart 1970b, 251, fig. 9.
28 Duru – Umurtak 2005, pl.36/2.
29 Duru – Umurtak 2005, pl.45/2, 3; pl.48/3.
30 Duru – Umurtak 2005, pl.36/3.
31 Mellaart 1970b, 241, fig. 24.
32 Mellaart 1970b, 247, fig. 12.
33 Mellaart 1970b, 249, fig. 7.
34 Duru – Umurtak 2005, pl.54/2.
35 Mellaart 1970b, 249, fig. 4.
36 Duru – Umurtak 2005, pl.63/2.
37 Duru 1994, pl.38/5.
38 Duru 1994, Pl.50/4; pl.51/6.
39 Mellaart 1970b, 251, figs. 26, 28.
40 Mellaart 1970b, 253, fig. 3.
41 Duru – Umurtak 2005, pl.48/2.

Kuruçay[42]. The similar samples of the bowls of 10-11 cm diameter also appear in the early layers of Hacılar and Kuruçay (fig. 9a).

Everted convex-sided big bowls (fig. 9b) appear in Höyücek ESP 1[43], and in the building level 13 of Kuruçay[44]; everted hemispherical bowls (fig. 9c) appear in level IX[45] and level VI[46] of Hacılar, in Höyücek ESP 1-3[47], and Sh.P[48], in the Kuruçay 12 lower building level[49]; and everted straight-sided big and small bowls (fig. 9d) occur among the bowl forms found in level VII of Hacılar[50]. Vertically rising straight-sided bowls (fig. 9e-f) are seen in Hacılar VIII[51], Höyücek ESP 2-1[52] and Sh.P[53], and the pottery of structural layer of Kuruçay 12 lower[54].

Like bowls, jars can also be divided into some subgroups. While the main two groups consist of necked and neckless jars, necked jars also have subgroups.

The jars shown in fig. 9 (g-i) are seen in levels such as Hacılar VI[55], and Kuruçay 12 lower[56]. Jars with vertical necks (fig. 9j), appear in Hacılar VI[57], Kuruçay 12 lower and upper[58], and another type of similar pot (fig. 9k) appears in Höyücek ESP 2 and 1[59], Hacılar IX[60] and VII[61], Kuruçay 13[62], Kuruçay lower and upper[63] settlement layers. The oval forms of the jars

42 Duru 1994, pl.38/4.
43 Duru – Umurtak 2005, pl.38/1.
44 Duru 1994, pl.35/1, 3.
45 Mellaart 1970b, 245, figs. 37, 38.
46 Mellaart 1970b, 251, figs. 12, 14, 18.
47 Duru – Umurtak 2005, pl.33/1-7; pl.34/1, 5; pl.35/6-8; pl.38/2; pl.39/2-4; pl.42/3.
48 Duru – Umurtak 2005, pl.44/2-3; pl.52/3-7.
49 Duru 1994, pl.37/5; pl.43/1; pl.44/2, 4, 5; pl.46/1-5.
50 Mellaart 1970b, 249, fig. 1.
51 Mellaart 1970b, 247, fig. 13.
52 Duru – Umurtak 2005, pl.38/5; pl.34/1, 2, 4; pl.36/1.
53 Duru – Umurtak 2005, pl.53/7.
54 Duru 1994 , pl.37/3, 4.
55 Mellaart 1970b, 257, fig. 15; 257, fig. 17; 259, figs. 6, 7.
56 Duru 1994, pl.45/8.
57 Mellaart 1970b, 259, fig. 4.
58 Duru 1994, pl.45/4, 5; pl.50/6.
59 Duru – Umurtak 2005, pl.37/5, 6; pl.40/6, 7; pl.43/3, 4.
60 Mellaart 1970b, 243, fig. 11.
61 Mellaart 1970b, 249, fig. 11.
62 Duru 1994, Pl.34/9, 10; pl.36/8, 9.
63 Duru 1994, Pl.40/4; pl.45/6, 7; pl.50/9.

with everted neck (fig. 9, l) exist in Hacılar VIII[64], and non-oval ones appear in the settlement layers of Höyücek Sh.P[65], and Kuruçay 12 lower[66]. Jars with a short neck seen in fig. 9 (m) and fig. 10 (a-b), first appear in Hacılar VI[67], and Kuruçay 13[68]. Another type of similar jar (fig. 10c) appears among the pottery types of level VIII[69] of Hacılar. Jars with slightly everted rim (fig. 10d-e) are seen in the settlement layers of Hacılar VII[70], and Kuruçay 12 lower[71] for the first time. Jars with a globular body and everted rim (fig. 10f-g) exist in Hacılar IX[72], and a slightly different form of it exists in Hacılar VI[73] and Kuruçay 13[74].

Hole mouth jars (fig. 10h) appear in Hacılar VII[75], and Höyücek ESP 2 and 1[76], and a subgroup of the same jars (fig. 11a) appears in Hacılar VIII[77] again and in Höyücek ESP[78]. Hole mouth jars, another group that appeared among the finds of Selcen (fig. 11b-c) occur among the pottery of the levels of Hacılar IX[79] and Höyücek ESP 2-1[80]. Additionally, the last type of hole mouth jars (fig. 11d-e) appears in the levels of Hacılar IX[81], Höyücek Sh.P[82] and Kuruçay 13[83].

Plain and disc bases (fig. 11f-k) have been used in the pottery of the Lake District from the early periods as is known from Hacılar IX[84],

64 Mellaart 1970b, 247, fig. 20.
65 Duru – Umurtak 2005, pl.58/1.
66 Duru 1994, pl.40/9.
67 Mellaart 1970b, 255, fig. 6; 259, fig. 1.
68 Duru 1994, Pl.34/5, 7; pl.35/10.
69 Mellaart 1970b, 247, fig. 10 and le-l VI Mellaart 1970b, 257, fig. 5.
70 Mellaart 1970b, 249, fig. 10; 249, fig. 12.
71 Duru 1994, pl.38/10.
72 Mellaart 1970b, 243, fig. 14; 259, fig. 3.
73 Mellaart 1970b, 255, fig. 7; 259, fig. 10.
74 Duru 1994, pl.36/5.
75 Mellaart 1970b,249, fig. 14.
76 Duru – Umurtak 2005, pl.35/1, 2; pl.37/1; pl.38/7.
77 Mellaart 1970b, 247, fig. 22.
78 Duru - Umurtak 2005, pl.42/5.
79 Mellaart 1970b, 243, fig. 3, 6.
80 Duru – Umurtak 2005, pl.37/2; pl.40/8.
81 Mellaart 1970b, 243, fig. 13.
82 Duru – Umurtak 2005, pl.47/3.
83 Duru 1994, pl.35/8.
84 Mellaart 1970a, 103.

Höyücek ESP and Sh.P[85] and level 13 of Kuruçay[86]. The vertically-placed lug (fig. 11m-p) is a type of lug seen in level IX in Hacılar[87], in levels of Höyücek ESP[88], Bademağacı EN[89] and Kuruçay 13[90]. These types of handle seen in level III of Hacılar[91] disappear in the pottery of the Lake District after a while from the beginning of the Early Chalcolithic.

The last lug type found at the settlement of Selcen-Örenarası is a quite distinctive sample (fig. 11, l). These types of handles have previously been found in level IX of Hacılar[92]. This handle type, inwardly placed on a necked jar's rim, is a useful dating sample for this reason.

The foregoing comparisons indicate that the pottery obtained at the settlement of Selcen-Örenarası can be considered contemporary with the early Neolithic levels of the Lake District. Another finding which confirms the validity of our evaluation is that the pottery of Selcen is only based on a monochrome tradition. Thus, in Höyücek ESP and Sh.P[93], the pottery types in the levels defined as Early Neolithic of Hacılar IX-VI[94], Kuruçay 13[95] and Bademağacı[96] in the Lake District reflect a monochrome tradition, except for phenomenal samples (fig. 6, 12). The majority of the pottery from Selcen has only mineral inclusions; a small number include organic tempering in addition (fig. 13).

It might be said that the settlement levels pointed out as references in order to evaluate the pottery of the settlement of Selcen-Örenarası can be generally assigned to the second half of the 7th millennium BC[97]. Thus, these comparisons indicate a time period between the last few centuries of the 7th millennium BC and the very beginning of the 6th millennium BC for

85 Duru – Umurtak 2005, pl.35/4, 5; pl.53/7.
86 Duru 1994, Pl.34/12; pl.34/13.
87 Mellaart 1970a, 103.
88 Duru – Umurtak 2005, pl.34-43.
89 Duru 2007, 347-348.
90 Duru 1994, 30; pl.34/1; pl.35/6, 9, 11; pl.36/4.
91 Mellaart 1970a, 114.
92 Mellaart 1970b, 245, Fig. 29.
93 Duru – Umurtak 2005, 28-29.
94 Mellaart 1970a, 99-103.
95 Duru 1994, 30.
96 Duru 2008, 54, Res. 109 a, b; Duru 2008, 56-60, res. 112-116.
97 Thissen 2010.

the pottery of the Selcen settlement (fig. 14). We think that, in particular, the pot with the lug opened inside the rim found in level IX of Hacılar (fig. 11, l) dates to the first date of settlement at Selcen-Örenarası.

It has been pointed out that the pottery used to date settlement at Selcen has been collected from the surface. It is also highlighted that samples of painted decoration do not exist among the pottery. It might be objected that the reason for the absence of painted decorated samples arises from the pottery being only surface material. Thus, monochrome and painted decorated pottery found during the field surveys carried out in Çivril, Baklan and Çal, has proved that the region was generally synchronously inhabited with the Late Neolithic/Early Chalcolithic settlements of the Lake District, and this type of pottery was a significant cultural and chronological criterion in the region[98]. However, as stated above, the pottery obtained in Selcen was gathered from a surface which had been deeply dug, to the extent that archaeological levels could have been destroyed. The suggestion that finding only monochrome pottery in Selcen is not necessarily due to the limits of the methods of the field survey is supported by facts seen throughout the region.

Selcen is not the only settlement which is represented by a solely monochrome tradition. The repetition of the same situation in some other settlements indicates a reality rather than a coincidence. In the settlements named Domuzderesi, Oruçgazi, Özdemirciler of approximately 1-1.5 hectares in size, only monochrome pottery items have been collected, just as in Selcen[99]. In the choice of these settlement areas, a level plateau at approximately 850-1080 meters altitude, which might be defined as a passing zone between mountain and plain was preferred, as in Selcen.

One of the settlements we detected on our last year of survey, the settlement of Zincirli-Asar, mimics Selcen and the aforementioned three settlements in terms of both location and pottery types. The settlement was founded on sloping land throughout the plain, in the southern hillsides of Malı Mountain which separates the plain of Baklan from the plain of Çürüksu.

98 Dedeoğlu 2014.

99 Dedeoğlu 2014, 38.

On the other hand, the 13 settlements on the plain, each between 1 and 3 hectares, mostly show a tendency to be situated around river beds and lakes. Another situation observed in these settlements is that they have both monochrome and painted decorated pottery, which means they were inhabited in the periods of both the Late Neolithic and Early Chalcolithic.

Two sides of the region: the Lake District and the Coastal Aegean

Considering the results of the field surveys and the pottery of the settlement of Selcen-Örenarası, it might be said that the region occupies the same cultural environment as the Lake District. However, it is hard to say that the western border of this culture is the basin of the Upper Meander. Thus, the pottery with painted decoration dated to the Early Chalcolithic of the settlements of Tripolis Yenice Höyük[100], Laodikeia[101], Aphrodias-Pekmeztepe[102] and Çine-Tepecik[103] proves that the culture of Hacılar is distributed over the valley of the Meander through to the east coast of the Aegean (fig. 15). On the other hand, level VI of Ulucak Höyük indicates the first half of the 7th millennium BC for the beginning of the Neolithic in the Coastal Aegean[104]. The settlements situated in the same region, such as Yeşilova[105], Ege Gübre[106], Çukuriçi[107] and Dedecik-Heybelitepe[108], show, with Ulucak Höyük, that this cultural process continuously advanced during the 7th millennium BC; it comes to an end after a few centuries of the 6th millennium BC, roughly around 5700 BC. At this point, it might be said that there is a concurrent development between the beginning and advancement of the Neolithic for the Lake District and the Coastal Aegean. However, the clearest difference which can be established between the two regions is observed on pottery from the beginning of the Early Chalcolithic. In contrast to the Lake District, the pottery with painted decoration never returned as a significant cultural element in the Coastal Aegean. The monochrome tradition in the pottery of the Coastal Aegean goes on continuously

100 Konakçı, in press.
101 Şimşek 2013, 470, res. 476.
102 Joukowsky 1986, 59-61.
103 Günel 2007, 234-235.
104 Çilingiroğlu 2012, 17-18.
105 Derin 2012.
106 Sağlamtimur – Ozan 2012.
107 Horejs 2012.
108 Lichter – Meriç 2012.

in both the Late Neolithic and Early Chalcolithic. On the other hand, the pottery found in the Neolithic levels of two regions which have been dated before the 6th millennium BC show close similarities in terms of ware characteristics and shapes[109]. In this context, in both regions, it is possible to define the transition line into the 6th millennium BC as the turning point where similarities, particularly in pottery styles, decrease.

In this general framework, the settlement of Selcen-Örenarası, which is located in the region between the Lake District and the Coastal Aegean, enables us to deduce the developments and changes seen in the 7th and 6th millennium BC in the extended area reaching to Inner Southwestern Anatolia from the Coastal Aegean.

Assessment and Conclusion

The maps which have shown the Neolithic and Early Chalcolithic sites detected in Anatolia up to now[110], indicate some points. First of all, the settlements spread from Southeastern Anatolia and the province of Malatya-Elazığ of Eastern Anatolia, to the Aegean coast, generally along the southern half of the entirety of Anatolia. Also, in the context of the settlements' locations on the map, a line starting from Central Anatolia and the Lake District runs through Northwestern Anatolia and Eastern Trakya over Eskişehir-Kütahya. When this distribution of the settlements shown in the geography of Anatolia is evaluated against the results of calibrated radiocarbon dates, then the dates get older through to the east[111]. That these two facts coalesce determines the general framework of the debates about the roots of the first Neolithic cultures in the western regions of Central Anatolia and, of course, in Europe. The discussion of how and when the Neolithic culture spread from the Fertile Crescent to Europe has generally been carried out in this framework from the beginning of the debate[112]. It has been claimed in these discussions that the Neolithic culture was transmitted from east to west and that a different Neolithization process was experienced in every new region[113]. Correspondingly, it has been

109 Lichter 2005, 64; Çilingiroğlu 2012, 106; Ozan 2012, 313-323.

110 Rosenstock 2014, 224, fig. 1.

111 Thissen 2002; Reingruber – Thissen 2005.

112 Price 2000; Düring 2013, 80-82.

113 Özdoğan 2008, 153, fig. 4, 154, fig. 5.

extrapolated that the Neolithic cultural regions existed in the western part of Anatolia, for instance, the Fikirtepe culture in Northwestern Anatolia or the Hacılar culture in the Lake District[114]. The settlements recorded by field surveys and archaeological excavations were accepted as boundary stones while the distribution areas of these cultural regions were being determined. The distribution areas of these aforementioned cultural regions undoubtedly must be changed because of the impact of recent archaeological researches. One of the last concrete examples of this, in our opinion, is the field surveys which have been carried out in the last ten years in the Inland Southwestern Anatolian plains, Çivril, Çal and Baklan, and in the mountainous regions which encircle these plains. These systematically conducted field surveys provide a holistic picture of the Neolithic and Early Chalcolithic periods of the region, similar to an aerial photograph of a site. Thereby, we find an opportunity for comparing both the settlements in the region, and also the regions to which the Neolithic and Early Chalcolithic settlements situated in the east and west of our region extend. On the other hand, our research field between the Aegean eastern coast and the Lake District offers some clues about the advancements experienced during the transition from the Neolithic into the Early Chalcolithic and how the cultural borders were reshaped in this process.

Around the beginning of the 6th millennium BC, it is known that some changes were experienced in the wide geography lying from the Coastal Aegean to the Lake District in the Early Chalcolithic in the chronology of Anatolia. The subject changes have also been seen in the area beginning from Inland Anatolia and crossing to Greece, Macedonia and Bulgaria. In this process, Eastern Çatal Höyük was abandoned[115]. Architectural structures and settlement layout alter at Ulucak Höyük in the Coastal Aegean[116]. New settlements appear in Greece, Macedonia and Bulgaria[117]. The outstanding alteration in the Lake District in this period is that the rate of painted decorated pottery increases[118]. Moreover, the production styles of the painted decorations become different[119]. It would not be wrong to see

114 Lichter 2005, 62, fig. 1.
115 Weninger 2006 et al. 417.
116 Çilingiroğlu 2012, 18-19.
117 Weninger 2006 et al. 417-418.
118 Mellaart 1970a, 100.
119 Mellaart 1970a, 122.

this as a period in which the cultural borders were being restated. Before the 6th millennium BC, this wide region had been a region with a common cultural structure, as pottery samples have shown. Among the regions we mention, there is no doubt that differences exist in terms of material culture and architecture. However, it should be seen as usual if it is considered that each region shows differences of their own, as is seen in the settlements situated in İzmir and its province[120]. On the other hand, it is understood that the cultural borders transformed in the 6th millennium BC. We do not suggest that the relationships of this wide region completely disappear. Thus, the anthropomorphic vessel with painted decoration found in level IV of Ulucak Höyük[121] and a similar vessel seen in Hacılar I[122] might be considered as one of the proofs of the continuation of this relationship. However, we do imply that, principally, the Upper Meander Basin and of course the Lake District begin to become culturally different from the Coastal Aegean in this period. Thus, while the area beginning from the Lake District and reaching from the Meander Valley to the Aegean coast draws a cultural framework which is determined by the pottery with painted decoration of the Early Chalcolithic, the monochrome tradition continuously moves on in the Coastal Aegean. The plains of Çivril, Çal and Baklan which generate our research subject in this process exist on the same cultural borders with the Lake District as it is indicated by the red on cream and cream on red pottery[123] in the settlements located in the plain terrain of the region. Thus, it can be said that the cultural borders are not stable in the region reaching from the eastern Aegean coast to the Lake District in the periods of the Late Neolithic-Early Chalcolithic. However, it should be stated here that the condition was more pronounced immediately before the Early Chalcolithic when the borders of cultural groups were redrawn. We try to embody this over the site of Selcen-Örenarası which generates the subject of our article.

The settlement of Selcen-Örenarası is situated on a level plateau which runs through the mountainous region from the lower end and might be defined as a mountain threshold zone, in topography with rift plains in which borders are determined by mountain chains. In the settlement, only

120 Çilingiroğlu 2012; Ozan 2012.
121 Çilingiroğlu 2012; plt. 38/1.
122 Mellaart 1970b, 525, fig. 249.
123 Dedeoğlu 2014, 37.

monochrome pottery exists, in contrast to the pottery types found in the plains. Hence, when habitation stops in Selcen after the Late Neolithic, it is possible to follow the habitation process in the Early Chalcolithic in the plain settlements. In this respect, it has been seen as a valid interpretation that both the plain level and the plateau level, which might be defined as a mountain threshold zone in the early stages of Neolithic in the region, were inhabited by the Neolithic communities. Selcen-Örenarası, Zincirli-Asar and some other settlements in which monochrome pottery exists have also shown that the plateau level was suitable for settling. This habitation model continues until the end of the Late Neolithic but is transformed at the beginning of the Early Chalcolithic. Thus, the settlements located in the plateau level, with their monochrome pottery, were abandoned in this process. Probably, the Neolithic communities in the plateau level shifted to the plains. Even if we do not completely know the reasons for this change, we might suggest that the environmental conditions that allow human communities to survive disappeared on the plateau defined as the mountain threshold zone. Thus, the climatic phenomenon which started in approximately 6200 BC and caused climate cooling and acidification, with global effects for several centuries[124] corresponds to this change experienced in the Neolithic settlements in our research area. Our first attempts to verify this theory, such as pollen analysis, unfortunately, have not produced any result. However, we believe that the synchronicity among the desolateness of other settlements in Selcen and in the above-mentioned plateau levels and a climate event occurring in the Holocene is not a coincidence. One of the Rapid Climate Change intervals seen during the Holocene era, as it is known, occurred between 8.6 and 8.0 ka calBP. In this process, cold climate conditions prevailed. These cold climate conditions were amplified by another climate event seen between 8.2 and 8.0 ka calBP. The combined impacts of the Rapid Climate Change and the 8.2 ka calBP event produce one of the most extreme climate anomalies seen during the Holocene process[125]. That the plain settlements dated to the Early Chalcolithic in our research area are mostly connected with a water source such as a lake or river seems related with this. Thus, for now we consider that the event which stimulated the settlements to move to the plain level at the beginning of the Early Chalcolithic in our research area is this climatic amplitude.

124 Clare – Weninger 2014, 9.

125 Weninger et al. 2014, 8-9.

Whether related to this climatic amplitude or not, some communities such as Selcen moved to the plain level at the beginning of the 6th millennium BC. However, it is debatable whether this translocation was only limited to the basin or not. Thus, settlements such as Ege Gübre first settled around 6200 BC in the eastern Aegean coast[126], Nea Nikomedia occuring in Macedonia at the ends of the 7th millennium BC, or Kovačevo, appearing approximately during the same time span in Struma Valley, may be related to the aforementioned mobility. The pottery of these settlements shows some similarities with the Neolithic settlements of İzmir in the Coastal Aegean[127], supporting our conclusion. Another proof which argues for our conclusion is the tradition of ring base, only seen at Ege Gübre in İzmir. The ring bases are also significant applications of pottery in the settlements in Teselya and the Struma Valley[128].

The size of this mobility and the regions which are reached by the replacements we see in the context of the settlement of Selcen-Örenarası do not directly generate our article, so we want to dwell on our research area, and the regions located around it, rather than this. In relation to the Near East and Central Anatolia, when and how the Neolithic settlements appeared in Western Anatolia and in Europe, and which mechanisms played a role in this process, have been argued for a long time by several researchers[129]. However, it will be proper here to note another fact whose effects we have seen in the world of the Aegean since the Mesolithic. As has been established, besides the Neolithic settlements in the regions located to the east of the Aegean Sea[130], obsidian of Milos origin has been found in almost all Coastal Aegean settlements[131]. That obsidian of Milos origin has been found on both sides of the Aegean Sea has been interpreted as a kind of sea route network and a bartering system that existed around the Aegean Sea from ancient times, and, in the later periods, played a role in the barter of obsidian and transmission of Neolithic culture to the east of the Aegean Sea[132]. Hence, it may be possible to interpret this situation as the Neolithic

126 Sağlamtimur – Ozan 2012.

127 Çilingiroğlu 2012, 159-161, 166-167.

128 Ozan 2013.

129 Özdoğan 2011; Brami – Heyd 2011; 2014; Düring 2013; Clare – Weninger 2014 and references here.

130 Reingruber 2011, 302, fig.15.

131 Milić 2014.

132 Renfrew – Aspinall 1990, 269-270; Reingruber 2011, 301-303.

communities living in Inner Southwestern Anatolia indirectly having information about the regions located to the east of the Aegean Sea. Probably, we might say that the replacements we see in the context of the Selcen-Örenarası settlement reach beyond the Aegean Sea through this connection network. The second half of the 7th millennium BC corresponds to the time Neolithic settlements were first established in the regions located in the west of Central Anatolia. The question of which region the Neolithic culture was transmitted from and where it was transmitted to plays a significant role in the discussions about this period. From this point, we think it is significant that the transformation of a region on its own in this process has been documented in our research area. Our evaluation is based on the results of our field surveys, and the settlement of Selcen-Örenarası, indicates that the basin of the Upper Meander, at least up to the Early Chalcolithic, was actually a part of a wide cultural region. It has been established that the borders surrounding our research area restructured at the beginning of the Early Chalcolithic. The Upper Meander Basin, in which the Selcen-Örenarası settlement is situated, geographically exists in an inter-location – in other words, between the Lake District and the Coastal Aegean. However, our assessment above indicates that the region is not merely a natural route which enables the Neolithic cultures in the east to transfer further west. If there is demographic mobility from east to west in specific periods, it is logical that this occurred through the valley systems, also included in our research area. However, as we have discussed above, each new research adds more territory and new settlements to what can be defined as a cultural region. In this context, the Upper Meander Basin should be evaluated as a part of a wide cultural region in the Neolithic/Early Chalcolithic periods. The changes we see in the region itself should be understood as the equivalent of the changes seen in the cultural region encompassing the entire Upper Meander Basin.

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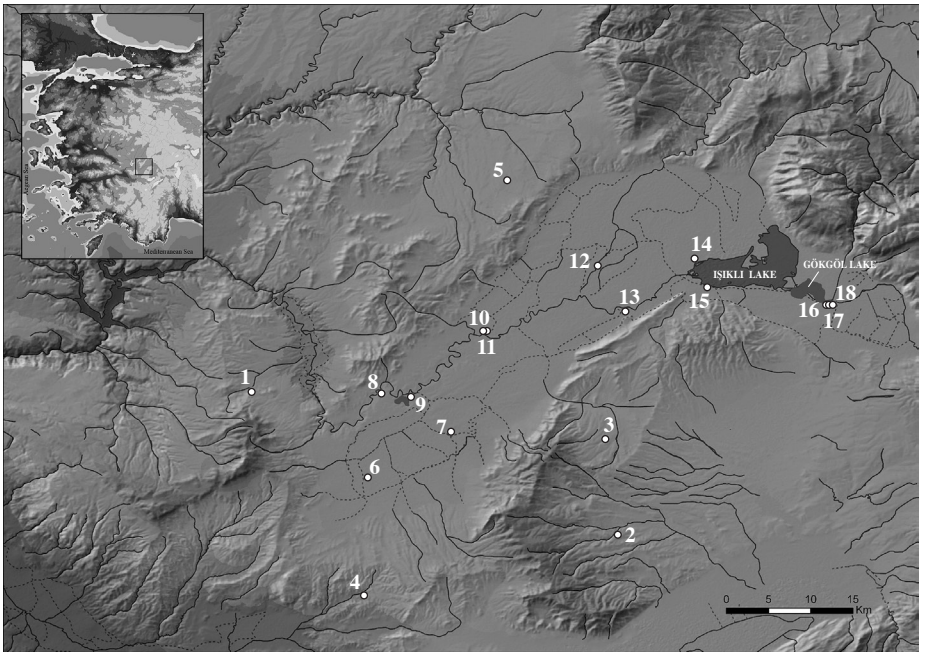

Fig. 1 Neolithic/Early Chalcolithic Sites in the Upper Meander Basin

1- Selcen-Örenarası, 2- Domuz Deresi, 3- Özdemirciler, 4- Zincirli-Asar, 5-Oruçgazi, 6- Kepir Höyük, 7- Sürmeli Höyük, 8- Asar Höyük, 9- Ekşi Höyük, 10- Çayıryanı Höyük, 11- Höyük Mevkii Höyük, 12- Karayahşiler, 13- Değirmen Höyük, 14-Domuz Höyük, 15- Doğu Şahanlar, 16- Çandır Büyük Höyük, 17- Çandır Küçük Höyük, 18- Çandır Höyük

Fig. 2 View from west to plateau surface at Selcen-Örenarası

Fig. 3
The sampling area units of Selcen-Örenarası

Fig. 4
Selcen-Örenarası

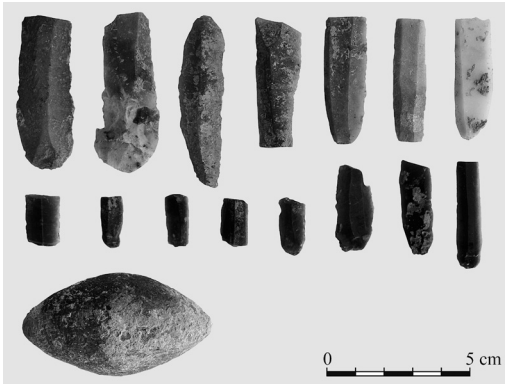

Fig. 5
Surface material from Selcen-Örenarası

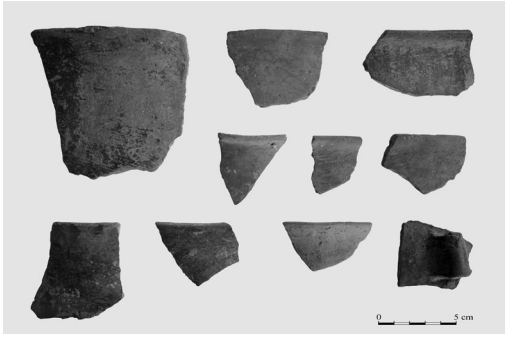

Fig. 6
Monochrome Pottery from Selcen-Örenarası

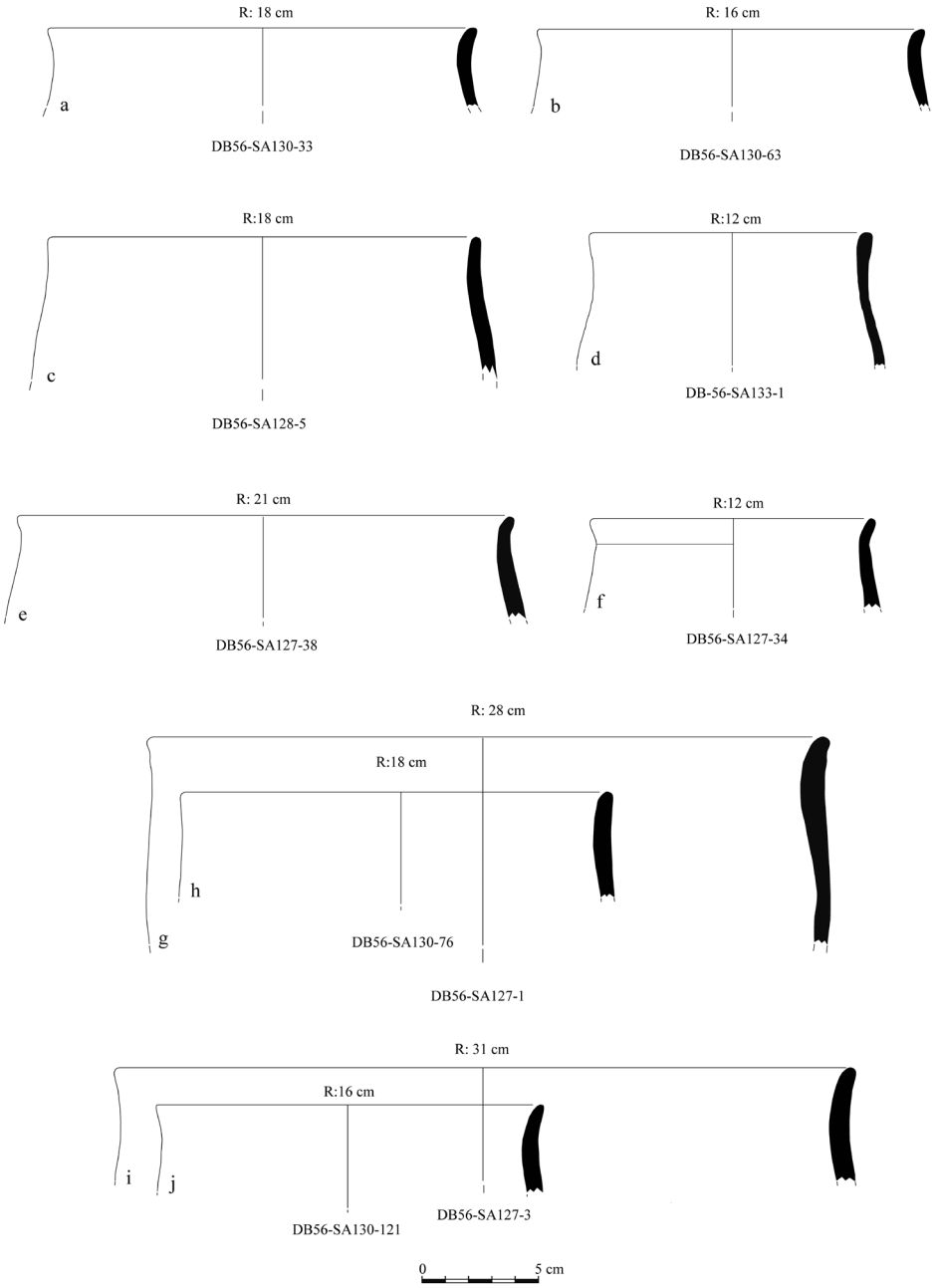

Fig. 7 Bowls from Selcen-Örenarası

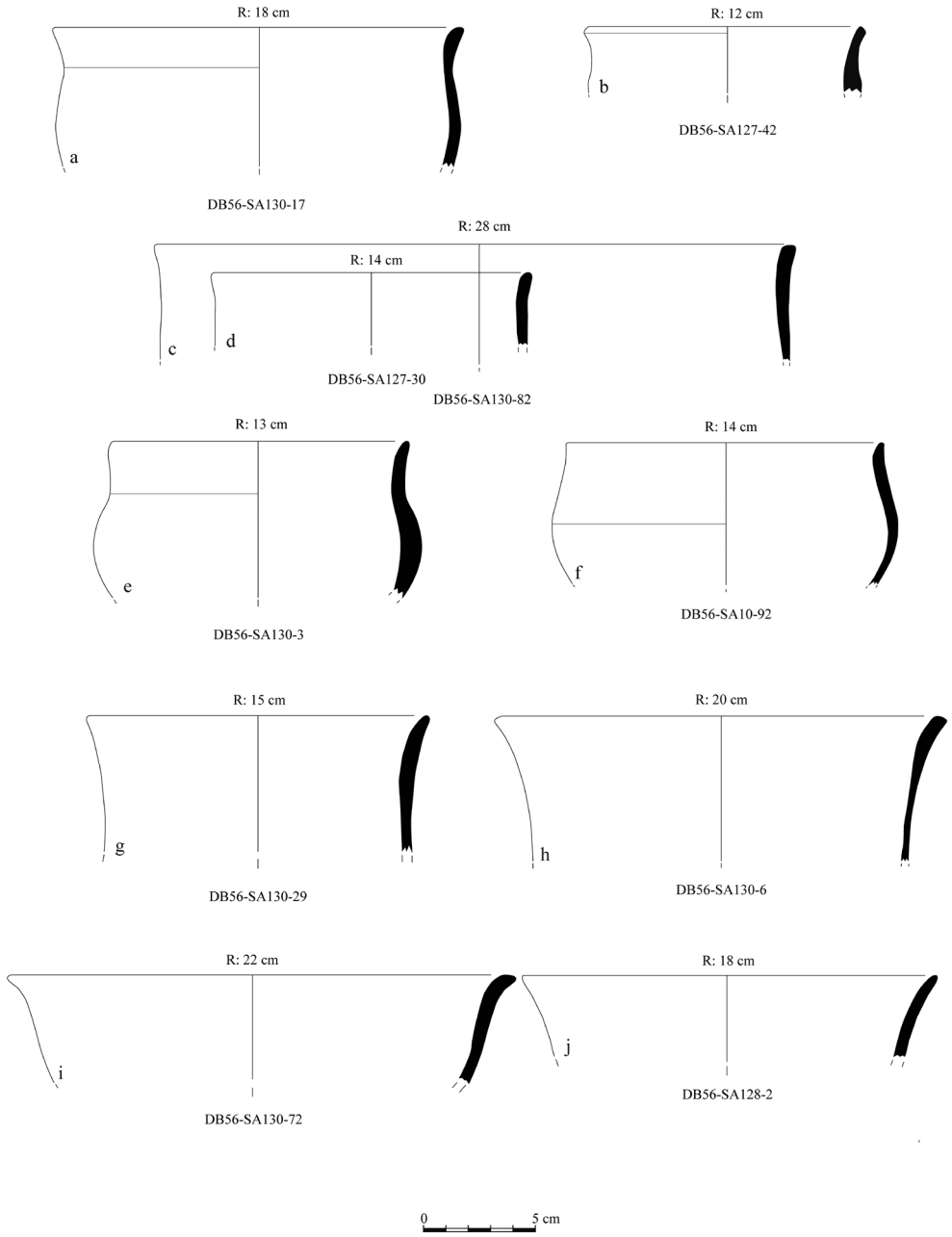

Fig. 8 Bowls from Selcen-Örenarası

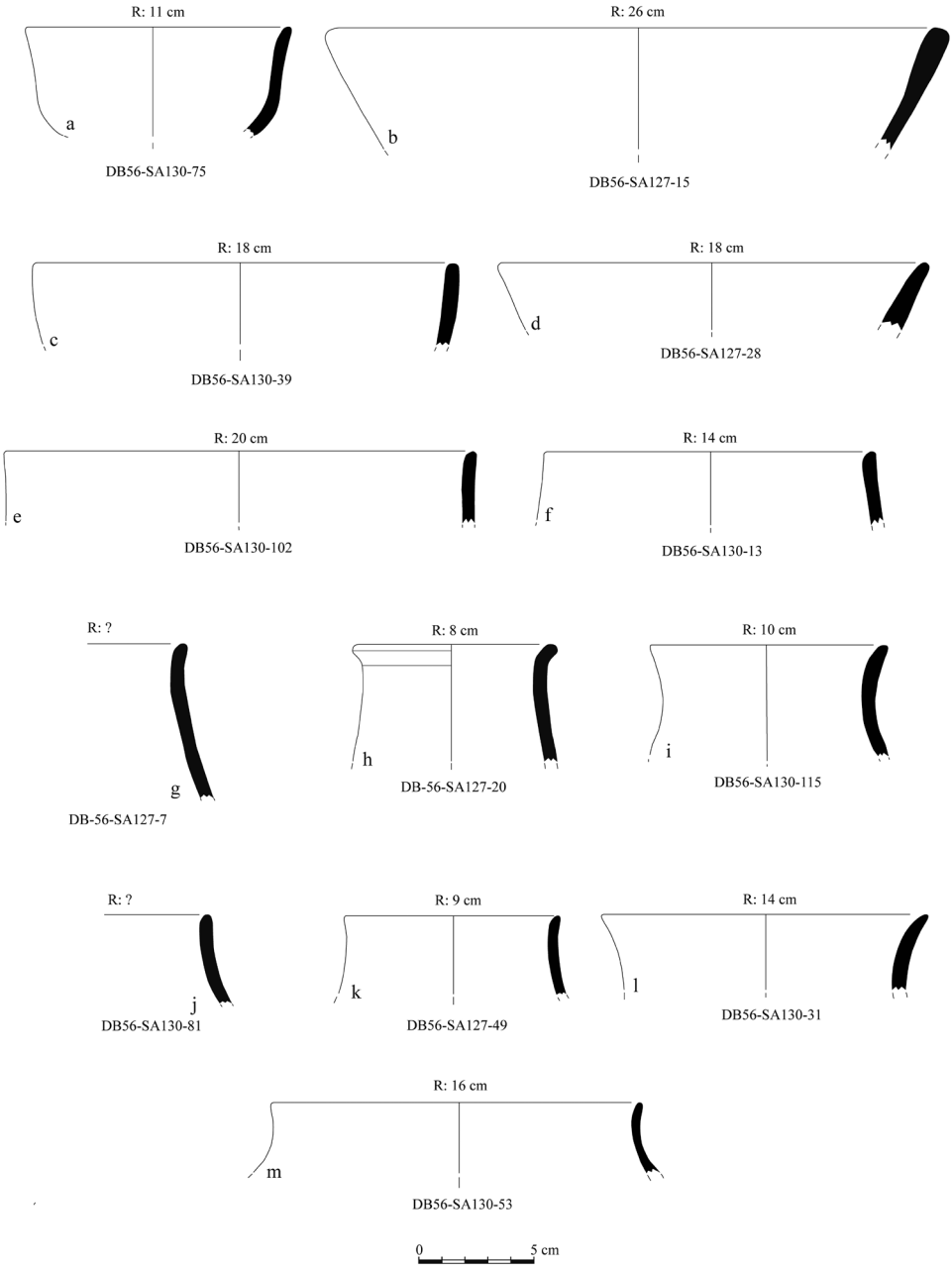

Fig. 9 Bowls and jars from Selcen-Örenarası

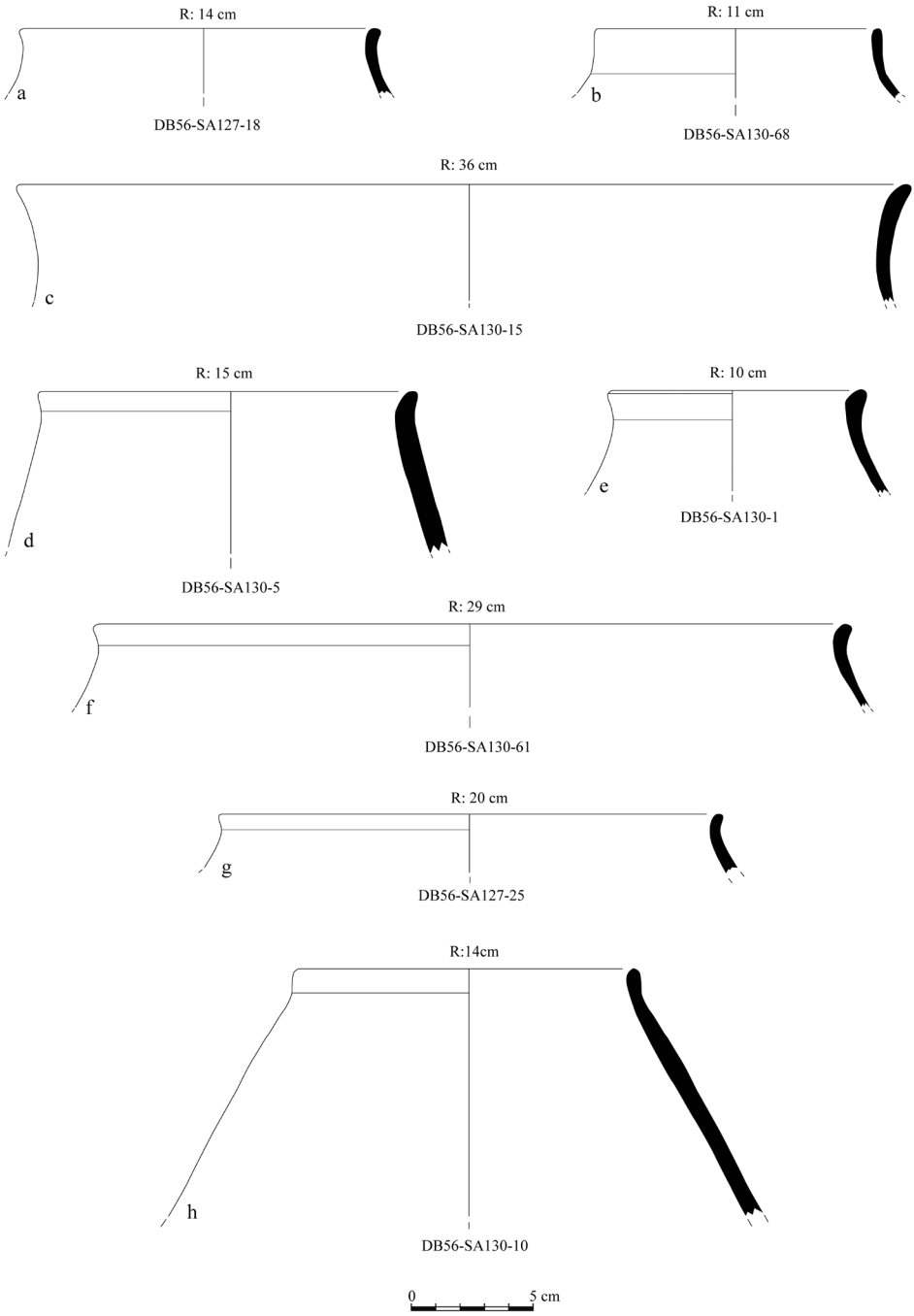

Fig. 10 Jars from Selcen-Örenarası

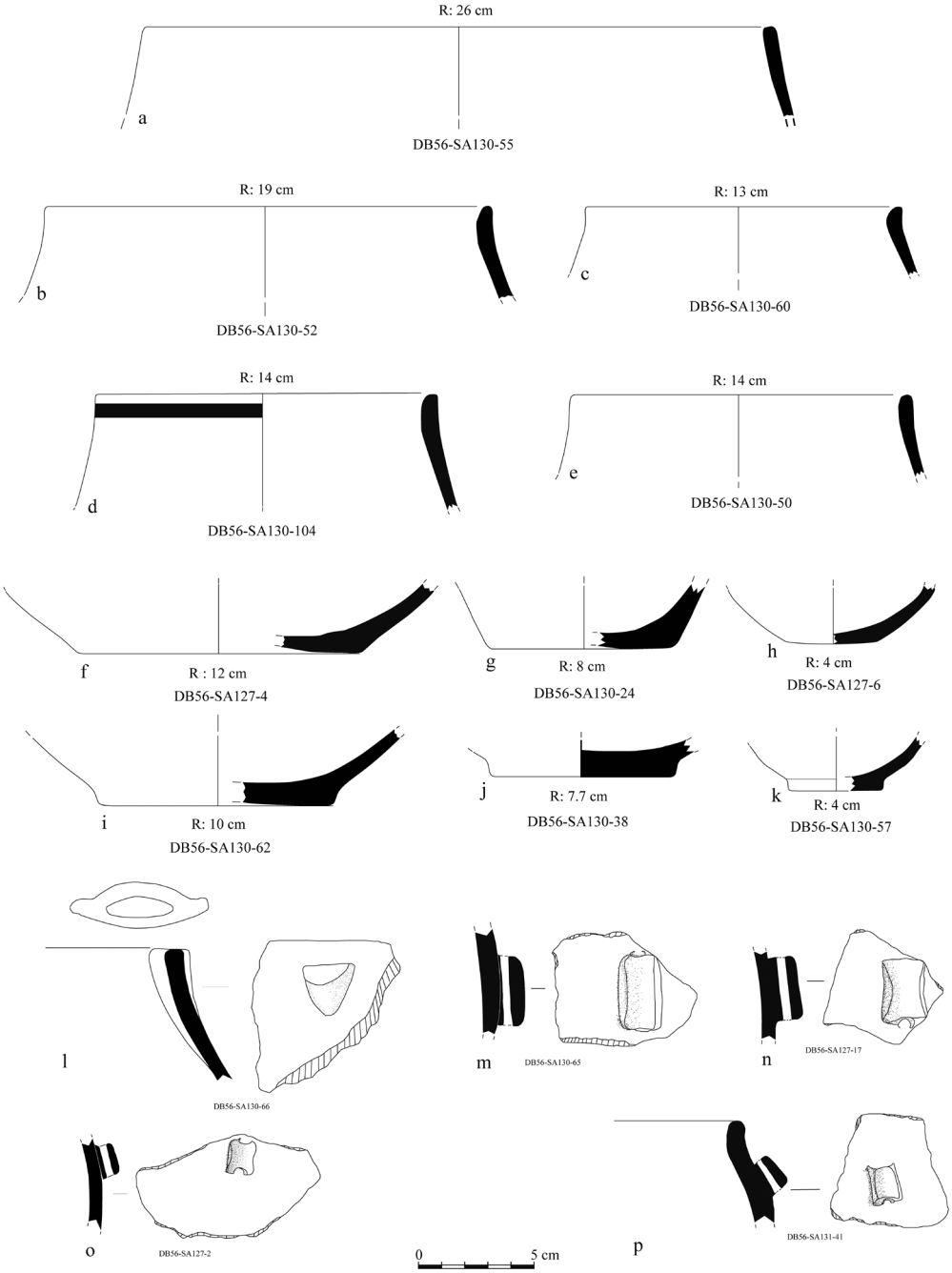

Fig. 11 Jars, bases and lugs from Selcen-Örenarası

Surface Colour	%
Red	51
Red-Brown	24
Brown	25

Fig. 12 The statistical data of surface color of Selcen-Örenarası pottery

Inclusion	%
Grit	19
Grit-Mica	28
Grit-Mica-Lime	14
Grit-Lime	11
Grit-Organic	16
Grit-Organic-lime	7
Grit-Mica-Organic	5

Fig. 13 The statistical data of inclusion of Selcen-Örenarası pottery

	EARLY NEOLITHIC		LATE NEOLITHIC		EARLY CHALCOLITHIC			
	6800	6600	6400		6000	5800		5600
ULUCAK	VI		V		IV			
YEŞİLOVA			III 8-6	III 5-3	III 2-1			
EGE GÜBRE				IV	III a-b			
SELCEN-ÖRENARASI								
BADEMAĞACI	9-5		4-3	2-1	LN	EC		
HÖYÜCEK			ESP	Sh.P	SP	MA		
HACILAR	1-7	?	IX-VI		V-II	I		
KURUÇAY				13-12	11-8	7		
NEA NİKOMEDEİA				I	II			

Fig. 14 Chronological chart showing the date of Selcen-Örenarası

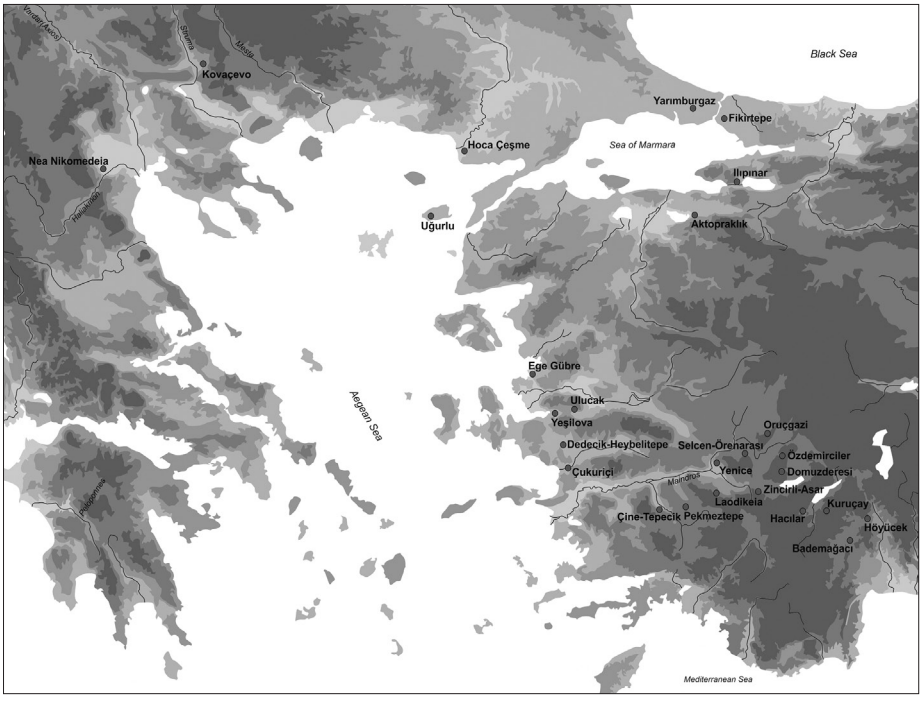

Fig. 15 Map showing sites mentioned in the text