

HARBETSUVAN TEPESİ'NDEN BİR ERKEK HEYKELCİĞİ
A MALE FIGURINE FROM HARBETSUVAN TEPESİ
НАЙДЕННАЯ СКУЛЬПТУРА МУЖЧИНЫ НА ГОРЕ ХАРБЕТСУВАН

Celal ULUDAĞ* - Bahattin ÇELİK - Kaya TOLON *****

ÖZ

Yakındoğu'da ele geçen hayvan heykelcikleri dışında insan heykelcikleri ve idolleri Epi-paleolitik Dönem'in sonundan itibaren karşımıza çıkarlar. Neolitik Dönem'de ise yine hayvan heykelcikleri devam etmekle birlikte insan heykel ve heykelciklerinde büyük bir artış yaşanır. Özellikle Urfa bölgesinde erkek heykel ve heykelciklerinin sayısı artar. Erkek heykelleri kireçtaşından, heykelcikleri de genelde kireçtaşından veya pişmiş topraktan yapılırlar. Çanak Çömleksiz Neolitik Dönem'de erkek figürlerinin tasvir şeklinin en belirgin özelliği, elleri ön tarafta birleştirilmiş şekilde ve bazen fallusunu tutar tarzda yapılmalarıdır. Genelde ayakta veya oturarak tasvir edilirler. Şanlıurfa kent merkezinde bulunan Urfa- Yeni Mahalle erkek heykeli, Karahan Tepe'de ele geçen oturan erkek heykelciği, Göbekli Tepe'den ele geçen erkek heykelcikleri de tasvir şekli itibarı ile benzer özellikler taşımaktadır. Son yıllarda Çanak Çömleksiz Neolitik döneme ait kazı ve araştırmalar sonucu büyük ve küçük boyutlarda yapılmış erkek heykelleri veya heykelcikleri ele geçmiştir. Benzer özelliklere sahip bu erkek figürlerinden biri de 2017 yılında Harbetsuvan Tepesi kazısında ele geçmiştir. Harbetsuvan Tepesi erkek heykelciği oturur vaziyette tasvir edilmiş falluslu bir heykel olup baş kısmı günümüze kadar korunamamıştır. Yapılan bu çalışmada, bölgede bulunmuş heykel ve heykelciklerin genel özellikleri ile tasvir edilme şekli üzerinde durulacak, Harbetsuvan Tepesi'nde ele geçmiş olan falluslu erkek heykelciği tanıtılacaktır. Özellikle, Harbetsuvan Tepesi erkek heykelciği, Nevali Çori, Göbekli Tepe, Urfa-Yeni Mahalle, Karahan Tepe, Kilisik ve Gaziantep'ten ele geçmiş erkek heykelcikleri ile karşılaştırılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Erkek Heykelcikleri, Harbetsuvan Tepesi, Urfa-Yeni Mahalle, Göbekli Tepe, Karahan Tepe, Adıyaman, Gaziantep.

ABSTRACT

Middle eastern figurines and idols of animals and humans date back to the late Epipaleolithic period. While figurines of animals continue into the Neolithic period, there is a significant increase in findings of human figurines. Specifically in the Şanlıurfa region striking amount of male statues and male figurines have been found. These statues are made out of limestone, while the figurines are made out of limestone or baked clay. One

* Müze Müdürü., Müze Müdürlüğü, ŞANLIURFA. celaluludag63@hotmail.com

**Doç. Dr., Ardahan Ün. Arkeoloji Bölümü. ARDAHAN, bahattincelik@ardahan.edu.tr

*** Öğr. Gör. Dr., İzmir Ekonomi Ün. İşletme Bölümü. İZMİR. kayaaa@yahoo.com

DOI: 10.17498/kdeniz.423948

commonality among these male depictions is that the hands join in front of the figure, sometimes holding a phallus, either standing or sitting. The Urfa-Yeni Mahalle male statue that stands in the Şanlıurfa city center, the male figurine found at Karahan Tepe(Hill), and the figurines found at Göbekli Tepe all have similar portrayals of the male form and phallus. In recent years many male statues and figurines have been unearthed dating back to the Aceramic Neolithic period, one of which is the male figurine found in the 2017 Harbetsuvan Tepesi excavation. This article focuses on and compares the male figurines and statues found in the sites of Harbetsuvan, Nevali Chori, Göbekli Tepe, Urfa-Yeni Mahalle, Karahan Tepe, Kilisik and the Gaziantep region.

Key words: Male Figurines, Harbetsuvan Tepesi, Urfa-Yeni Mahalle, Göbekli Tepe, Karahan Tepe, Adiyaman, Gaziantep.

АННОТАЦИЯ

На Ближнем Востоке наряду с найденными статуэтками с изображением животных, особое место занимают скульптуры с изображением человека конца периода Эпи-палеолита. В период неолита изготовление скульптур животных продолжается, вместе с тем растет количество скульптур человека. Значительный рост изготовления мужских скульптур и статуэток особенно наблюдается на территории Урфы. Традиционно эти фигуры изготавливались либо из известняка, либо из обожженной глины. Фигурки мужчин докерамического периода неолита имели одну особенность: мужчины держали скрещенные руки перед собой, или одной рукой держали фаллос. Как правило, мужские фигуры были либо в сидячем положении, либо были представлены стоя. Найденные находки в центре Шанлыурфе имеют идентичные признаки с мужскими фигурками, обнаруженными в Эни Махалле, Гобекле Тере и сидячая статуэтка из Карахан Тепе. В последнее время в результате раскопок на горе Харбетсуан на руках исследователей имеются большие и маленькие мужские скульптуры и статуэтки докерамического периода неолита. Одна из таких фигурок была обнаружена в 2017 году на горе Харбетсуан. Эта сидячая мужская фигура с фаллосом, однако голова не сохранилась до наших дней. В нашем исследовании представлена полная характеристика особенностей мужской фигурки с фаллосом, найденной на горе Харбетсуан. А также будет представлен сопоставительный анализ мужских статуэток и скульптур, обнаруженных на горах Харбетсуан, Карахан, Невали Чори, Урфа Ени Махалле, Килисик и Газиантеп.

Ключевые слова: скульптура мужчины, Невали Чори, Урфа Ени Махалле, Килисик и Газиантеп, горы Харбетсуан, Карахан.

1 – Introduction

In Anatolia and Mesopotamia, figurine findings that started appearing from the Epipaleolithic period increase in number and diversity during the Aceramic Neolithic Period. This diversity varies from region to region, but in some regions figurines exhibit the same style. One of the most important reasons for this diversity is thought to be the cultural differences between regions. In particular, some of the male figurines found in the Şanlıurfa, Adiyaman and Gaziantep regions point to a clear cultural distinction.

Archaeological excavations were carried out between 1983 and 1991 at the Nevali Chori settlement, located in the areas under the Ataturk Dam over the Euphrates River between Şanlıurfa and Adiyaman provinces (Gebel 1984, 240; Hauptmann 1993, 39). These digs identified layers of Aceramic Neolithic Period, including the first discovery of T-

shaped pillars (Hauptmann 1991/1992, 19-23; Hauptmann 1993, 44-67, 4-11, 15-16), and sculptures thought to be parts of temple walls (Hauptmann 1993, 19-27). Among these findings were some sculptures of male figures. Moreover, thanks to the presence of the arm and finger reliefs on the T-shaped pillar, it was understood that they were a stylized male sculpture (Hauptmann 1993, 19-27). Other large-scale works belonging to the Aceramic Neolithic Period have also been discovered.

A limestone sculpture portraying a male figure with a phallus and without legs, about 1.93 m in height, carved as a column, was found by chance during a landscaping study in the Yeni Mahalle district of Şanlıurfa in 1993 (Hauptmann 1993, 19-27). This sculpture has a style similar to the T-shaped pillar, as it depicts arm and finger reliefs (Hauptmann 1993, 19-27). An area located 100 m west of where the male statue was located was excavated in 1997 under the chairmanship of Şanlıurfa Museum Directorate and Harran University Archeology Department (Çelik 2000a, 4, Fig.2). As a result, cultural layers belonging to the Aceramic Neolithic turn were found (Çelik 2007, 174), supporting the idea that the sculpture also belongs to this period. The Yeni Mahalle sculpture is the oldest known human-sized statue.

T-shaped pillars found during the Göbekli Tepe excavations 22 km east of Şanlıurfa, ranged in size from 30 cm to 4 m tall (Beile-Bohn et al 1998, 64-73, 28-34; Schmidt 1998a, 9-10, 12-17; Schmidt 1998b, Fig. 5-6, Schmidt 2002a, Fig. 3). In this ongoing excavation many male sculptures and sculpture pieces have also been found. (Schmidt 1995, Fig.1a-c; Schmidt 1996, Fig.1; Schmidt 1997, Fig.1 Schmidt 1998a, 6, Schmidt 1998b, 1-5, Fig.1, 4, Schmidt 1999a, Fig.8, Schmidt 1999b, Taf.1.1, 4.3, 2.2; Schmidt 2000, 12; Schmidt 2002b, Fig.9-10). The common feature of many of these male sculptures is that the figures are portrayed holding their phallus (Verit et al., 2005, Fig.1a-b; Schmidt 1995, Fig. 1c), although some sculptures do not have a phallus. The style of these sculptures is similar to that of the Yeni Mahalle sculpture, as well as those found at Karahan Tepe and Harbetsuvan Tepesi.

Many T-shaped pillars and a piece of a male sculpture with a phallus were found at the Karahan Tepe site approximately 63 km southeast of Şanlıurfa in the Tektek Mountains, which was discovered during the Şanlıurfa Province Cultural Inventory studies in 1999 (Çelik 2000b, 6- 8, Çelik 2005, Lev.56). This statue is similar to those found at the Göbekli Tepe and Yeni Mahalle Neolithic settlements in that it portrays a male figure holding his phallus.

Locals from the village of Kilisik near the Cendere Bridge in the boundaries of the Kâhta province of Adıyaman, gave a T-shaped pillar to the Commagene Excavation Team in 1964 (Hauptmann 2000, 8-9, 8-10) On this stone, there are two human reliefs with arms, fingers, and heads. What is interesting about this pillar is that there is a hollow area instead of a phallus in the area beneath the bodies of the figures. It is unknown if this hollow section is original, or formed later.

A piece of sculpture displayed at the Gaziantep Museum is also dated to the Aceramic Neolithic Period. The most important feature of this statue of unknown location, is the presence of two facial reliefs in addition to the arms on both sides (Çelik 2005, 29, Fig.1-3). The possible area where the phallus will be located at the front of the statue is completely scraped. The Gaziantep sculpture is an important example of the transition from the T-shaped pillar tradition to the sculpture tradition.

2- Harbetsuvan Tepesi Male Figurine

The Harbetsuvan Tepesi settlement, which was first discovered during surface surveys in 2014, is located within the borders of Şanlıurfa province (Çelik 2015a, 12-14; Çelik 2015b, 81). Harbetsuvan Tepesi is located on a plateau on the Tektek Mountains, about 53 km east of Şanlıurfa (Çelik 2015a, 12). Harbetsuvan Tepesi, like Göbekli Tepe, Karahan Tepe, Hamzan Tepe and Şanlıurfa-Yeni Mahalle, is located east of the Harran plains (Çelik 2016a, 421-428.)

During excavations at Harbetsuvan Tepesi in 2017, a broken figurine was found just below the surface soil. The existing preserved height of the sculpture made of limestone is 70 cm, the side width is 26 cm, and the width of the front side is 24 cm. The figurine is depicted sitting and completely naked. The bottom is rounded cylindrically, probably to fit on a column. The parts above the shoulder have not been found. The hands are depicted in the form of an inverted "V" on the top front. Legs from the knees down, and a phallus including testicles are depicted on the bottom front. On the sides, the hips and legs are side of the statue is excessively worn, the representation of the hip and leg section is not clear. The sculpture does not depict feet. The Harbetsuvan Tepesi sculpture has almost the same characteristics as the Karahan Tepe male sculpture (Çelik 2016b, 6-7, Fig.3).

3-Conclusions

Each of the T-shaped pillars discovered from the Aceramic Neolithic Period stylize a human. The upper part of the T-shaped pillars represents the human head and the lower part represents the human body. The best proof of this is the arm and finger reliefs on the three sides of some of the pillars (Schmidt 1997/1998, 13; Hauptmann 2000, 6, 7) In particular, the pillar that was found around Kilisik village in Adıyaman, best represents this style (Hauptmann 2000, 5-9, 8-10).

The majority of T-shaped pillars do not have arm and finger reliefs. Some contain various animal reliefs and pictograms, and most T-shaped pillars are completely empty. Small objects, sculptures and figurines made of stone and bones in the Şanlıurfa region as well as Syria's Mureybet region (Pichon 1985, 262, Fig. 1, 2), and Cheikh Hassan region (Müller-Neuhof 2006, Fig. 1a-b, 2) represent a tradition of the Aceramic Neolithic Period.

The excavations at Göbekli Tepe yielded T-shaped pillars with arm and finger reliefs forming a circular building in the III. layer on top of the bedrock (Schmidt 2010, 243, Fig. 7.) Also within this layer, there are high reliefs of predator animals on the edges of T-shaped pillars (Schmidt 2006, Fig.1a-b, Dietrich et al., 2012, Fig.5.) In addition, a pig sculpture *in-situ* position was also unearthed in this III. layer (Dietrich et al, 2012, Fig.6) Apart from these, sculptural works inserted as building blocks of the walls of the cult structure in Göbekli Tepe were found (Schmidt 2008, 30-31, Fig.6-8; Schmidt 2010, 249, Fig. 30).

Until recently, there were no other examples except very small figurines made of stone or baked clay when studying plastic artifacts depicting male figures from the Aceramic Neolithic Period in Anatolia. Sculptural fragments and T-shaped pillars recovered from the cult structure found in Nevali Chori excavations revealed that plastic art of large dimensions were possible during the Aceramic Neolithic period. Aside from the pillars which stylize the human form, two styles of statues of the male form emerge. One of them is the sitting male statues, and the other is the standing male statues. Most of the statues found display the phallus. Apart from this, totem-style plastic artifacts, masks and some animal sculptures were also discovered (Schmidt 1996, Fig.1, Schmidt 1997/1998, 12; Schmidt 2010, Fig.18; Hauptmann 1999, Fig.14a-b).

The pillars found in the III. layer, the lowest layer of the Göbekli Tepe settlement, are dated to 9100 BCE using radiocarbon analysis (Kromer and Schmidt 1998, 8-9). These pillars also stylize people, have a height of about 5 m, are made out of monolithic stones, and are the first known examples of this period. No plastic art of this magnitude have been found from earlier periods. In addition, the presence of animal reliefs and stand-alone animal sculptures found in the III. layer, indicate the possibility of stand-alone male sculptures at this time. In summary, male figures; male sculpture heads, totems, masks, torsos and phallus pieces, male sculptures in the settlement of Göbekli Tepe are plentiful (Dietrich et al., 2014, Fig.9,11.) The numerous findings of male sculptures and male figurines in the greater Şanlıurfa region maybe an indication of a culture that symbolized the importance of fertility and population.

The male figurine recovered at Harbetsuvan Tepesi can be seen as an extension of the male sculpture tradition at Göbekli Tepe. This sculpture is in the same category of sitting male statues known from Göbekli Tepe and Karahan Tepe (Figure 1). Until now, excavations and researches in the Southeast Anatolian region have not uncovered T-shaped pillars, sculptures or sculptures from the late Aceramic Neolithic Period. For this reason, it is possible to date the pillars with arm and finger reliefs and male sculptures with and without the phallus from the end of the Aceramic Neolithic Period A to the middle of the Aceramic Neolithic Period B. Considering the architecture of the settlement, it is possible to argue the sculpture found at Harbetsuvan Tepesi dates to the Aceramic Neolithic Period B.

Acknowledgements

The authors of this Ardahan University Scientific Research Project (BAP No. 2017/009) thank the Minister of Agriculture Ahmet Eşref Fakıbaba, the Turkish Historical Society, Eyyübiye Mayor Mehmet Ekinci, İffet Özgönül of Peten Tourism, and Dr. Mahmut Tolon, for their contributions to our research.

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Figure 1. Harbetsuvan Tepesi figurine depicting a sitting male with phallus.