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**KILIKIA ARKEOLOJİSİNİ ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ**  
**BİLİMSEL SÜRELİ YAYINI ‘OLBA’**

**Kapsam**

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1998 yılından bu yana basılan Olba; Küçükasya, Akdeniz bölgesi ve Ortadoğu'ya ilişkin orijinal sonuçlar içeren Antropoloji, Prehistorya, Protohistorya, Klasik Arkeoloji, Klasik Filoloji (ve Eskiçağ Dilleri ve Kültürleri), Eskiçağ Tarihi, Nümizmatik ve Erken Hıristiyanlık Arkeolojisi alanlarında yazılmış makaleleri kapsamaktadır.

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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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Corsten 1995      Corsten, Th., “Inschriften aus dem Museum von Denizli”, Ege Üniversitesi Arkeoloji Dergisi III, 215-224, pl. LIV-LVII.

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

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## A GROUP OF CHALCOLITHIC POTTERY DISCOVERED AT ASOPOS TEPESİ

Erim KONAKÇI\*

### ABSTRACT

Although the material culture of the Early and Late Chalcolithic periods are well defined and illustrated in Western Anatolia, the nature of the 5<sup>th</sup> millennium B.C. material culture is not clear, probably because of the limited number of excavations. The pottery assemblage unearthed in a thin cultural layer above the main rock in the Laodikeia/Asopos Tepesi belonging to the province of Denizli, provides valuable information on this barely known period. The forms and surface features of this pottery group reveal the existence of a settlement dated to the first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> millennium B.C. Though local qualities are dominant in the settlement, the traces of the interaction with the Aegean Islands are clearly visible.

**Keywords:** Western Anatolia, 5<sup>th</sup> Millennium BC, Chalcolithic, Pottery, Laodikeia, Asopos Tepesi.

### ÖZET

#### Asopos Tepesi'nde Bulunan Bir Grup Kalkolitik Dönem Çanak Çömleği

Batı Anadolu'da Erken ve Geç Kalkolitik Dönem tanımlaması ile ele alınan süreçte görülen materyal kültür daha tanımlıyken MÖ. 5. binyıl içerisinde görülen materyal kültürün içeriği özellikle kazı sayısının azlığından dolayı belirgin değildir. Denizli İlinde yer alan Laodikeia/Asopos Tepesi kazılarında ana kayanın hemen üzerinde ince bir kültürel dolgu içerisinde ele geçen tabaka içerisindeki çanak çömlek grubu bu az bilinen dönem hakkında yeni veriler ortaya koymaktadır. Bu tabakada bulunan çanak çömleklerin formları ve yüzey özellikleri MÖ 5. bin yılın 1. yarısına tarihlenen bir yerleşimin varlığını ortaya koymuştur. Yerleşimde yerel nitelikler baskın olmakla birlikte özellikle Ege Adaları ile olan etkileşimin de izleri açık bir biçimde takip edilebilmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Batı Anadolu, MÖ. 5. Binyıl, Kalkolitik, çanak çömlek, Laodikeia, Asopos Tepesi

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One may observe that the culture in Western Anatolia, which can be traced uninterruptedly until the end of Early Chalcolithic Age, gives way to a new cultural formation exhibiting different cultural components by the mid-6<sup>th</sup> millennium B.C. This period, named by some scholars of West Anatolian archaeology as Middle Chalcolithic<sup>1</sup>, covers the period approximately between 5500-4000 B.C.<sup>2</sup>. The following millennium, known as Late Chalcolithic, is relatively better defined depending on the archaeological excavations. Nevertheless, the cultural process in Anatolia runs smoothly during the transition from Late Neolithic to Chalcolithic, and Late Chalcolithic to Early Bronze Age<sup>3</sup>. However, the information in hand pertaining to the period dated before Late Chalcolithic and after Early Chalcolithic is rather scarce. Recent research and publications indicate that the mentioned lack of information is based on lack of research. Moreover, the mentioned deficiency of data might also depend on the weak archaeological remains dated to the period, as some scholars suggest<sup>4</sup>. Indeed, investigations carried out at different locations exhibit diverging material cultures and different lifestyles at different settlements during the mentioned period. The material culture, architecture, lifestyle and also the roots of this new cultural formation, emerging before the 5<sup>th</sup> millennium BC with the end of Early Chalcolithic in the western half of Anatolia, is still under debate. It has been argued that the discussed culture emerged and fulfilled its development in Inner Northwestern Anatolia by the end of the Early Chalcolithic, and it was even suggested that the culture was conveyed to the Balkans in its earliest stage, when the first cultural characteristics appeared<sup>5</sup>. According to this approach, the roots of the Vinca culture should be sought in Anatolia. It was also considered that the same cultural properties were shared by a common cultural zone extending from Central Anatolia to the Western Balkans<sup>6</sup>.

Despite the dissimilarities in the approaches, there are a series of similarities in the pottery assemblage of the two regions<sup>7</sup>. During the mentioned

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<sup>1</sup> Eslick 1980, 12-13; Efe 1990, 112; Özdoğan 1993, 176; Steadman 1995, 17: fig. 2; Düring 2011, 201; Schoop 2011, 158; Gülçur 2012, 213.

<sup>2</sup> Düring 2011, 128: Table 5.1; 200-230.

<sup>3</sup> Schoop 2011, 152.

<sup>4</sup> Düring 2011, 200.

<sup>5</sup> Efe 2000, 175-176.

<sup>6</sup> Özdoğan 1993, 180-181; Steadman 1995, 21, 27; Garašanin 2000, 345-346; Nikolov 1997, 87.

<sup>7</sup> Nikolov 1997, 84-87; Steadman 1995, 20-26.

interim period, pottery types including black-slipped fluted crested cups, dishes with thickened rims and flat edges and fluted decoration inside and necked vessels<sup>8</sup> are considered as elements of the above-mentioned relationship between the Balkans and Northwest and Central Anatolia. Moreover, it was also discussed that the Anatolian – Balkan interrelation was not merely limited to Northwest or Central Anatolia. It is known from the 5<sup>th</sup> millennium B.C. settlements at the Troad region<sup>9</sup> that this relationship can be traced to İzmir and its vicinity along the East Aegean shore, to the East Aegean islands<sup>10</sup>, and even to Inner Southwest Anatolia<sup>11</sup> through the basins of Gediz<sup>12</sup> Great Meander. The mentioned links are established mainly through pottery. Indeed, pottery discovered in recent excavations in and around İzmir is important for determining and supporting the cultural features expanding from the Aegean shore to inner regions through river valleys, and also for discovering the relationships within the region. From the 6<sup>th</sup> millennium B.C. onwards, the settlements in İzmir and its vicinity exhibit dark surfaced (brown and grey), sometimes slipped bowls with out-turned rims, and bowls with thickened in rims, pots with unperforated handles and pottery with spurred handles. Fluted decoration and burnishing are among the features of the pottery<sup>13</sup>. Some features of this pottery continue during the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> millennium B.C. with increasing popularity of crested vessels and basket handles, and the addition of horned handles<sup>14</sup>. However, it is difficult to assert that both the material culture and the regional relationships of the interim period, which was studied at a few settlements within the region, were fully understood.

In comparison to Western Anatolia, this new process is better defined in Eastern Thrace, some regions of Northwest Anatolia and Central Anatolia. However, information regarding the period can also be obtained from settlements such as in Western Anatolia: Kumtepe, Beşik-Sivritepe, Gülpınar and Alacalıgöl located in the southern part of the Marmara Sea. In the coastal Aegean region: Ulucak, Ege Gübre, Yeşilova and Kulaksızlar. In the islands: Emporio, Tigani and Ayio Gala Upper Cave. In the lower Meander

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<sup>8</sup> Özdoğan 1993, 180.

<sup>9</sup> Takaoğlu 2006, 295-302.

<sup>10</sup> Caymaz 2010, 227; Schoop 2011, 159.

<sup>11</sup> Düring 2011, 220.

<sup>12</sup> Takaoğlu 2005, 19-20.

<sup>13</sup> Caymaz 2010, 223-228.

<sup>14</sup> Caymaz 2010, 241.

valley: Çine-Tepecik (fig. 1)<sup>15</sup>. Although several studies were conducted on the Aegean shore and the Inner Aegean region about the structure of the settlement patterns being followed after the Early Chalcolithic period, the types of settlements and upon which type of pottery remains this process should be defined, together with the relationships within the region, still remain as obscure areas with only partial information<sup>16</sup>.

The data in hand about the Chalcolithic period in the Upper Meander Basin, which was directly or indirectly related to the above named settlements and regions, also remain limited because of the scarcity of the excavations. The earliest information about the issue comes from the field surveys conducted by J. Mellaart in the years 1951-1952<sup>17</sup>. The earliest stratigraphical data concerning the features of the Chalcolithic culture of the region were presented by S. Lloyd and J. Mellaart between 1954 and 1959, and later in 2008 by E. Abay, who re-initiated the excavations at Beycesultan<sup>18</sup>. Another settlement where the Upper Meander Basin Chalcolithic period can be defined over archaeological layers is Pekmeztepe<sup>19</sup>, which was excavated within the Aphrodisias excavations directed by K.T. Erim. Along with Beycesultan and Aphrodisias, in relation to the Upper Meander Basin, important data about the characteristics of the cultural process experienced during the 4<sup>th</sup> millennium B.C. was obtained from the Kuruçay and Bademağacı settlements in the Lake District. The last contribution about the Chalcolithic process is the field surveys conducted by E. Abay and F. Dedeoğlu, illuminating the Chalcolithic period settlements in terms of their location, settlement plan, intensity and the pottery produced<sup>20</sup>.

The earliest discussions concerning the Chalcolithic period in the Upper Meander Basin were started by J. Mellaart, who excavated Beycesultan and Hacılar, and were based on the findings from these two sites. J. Mellaart has associated the settlement layers and dark surfaced pottery with the newcomers from the north<sup>21</sup>. According to this suggestion, Beycesultan

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<sup>15</sup> See Schoop 2005: 1 ff. for Chalcolithic period settlements in Anatolia and their chronology.

<sup>16</sup> Akdeniz 2002, 59 ff.

<sup>17</sup> Mellaart 1954, 175 ff.

<sup>18</sup> Lloyd – Mellaart 1962, 17 ff., Dedeoğlu – Abay 2014, 1 ff.

<sup>19</sup> Joukowsky 1986, 57, 349 ff

<sup>20</sup> Dedeoğlu 2014, 33 ff.

<sup>21</sup> Lloyd – Mellaart 1962, 71, 106.



Late Chalcolithic pottery and Hacılar Early Chalcolithic paint-decorated pottery together uninterruptedly reflect the Chalcolithic period in the region. Recent surveys at the region provide results supporting J. Mellaart's view that at least Early Chalcolithic culture in the Upper Meander Basin were similar to and coincided with Hacılar. The field surveys at Çivril, Çal and Baklan plains<sup>22</sup>, paint-decorated pottery discovered at Akkaya Höyük in Tripolis<sup>23</sup> and monochrome and paint-decorated pottery discovered at Laodikeia<sup>24</sup>, indicate that the basin was within the range of Lake District Late Neolithic/Early Chalcolithic culture, represented by the pottery group known as "*Hacılar style Painted Ware*"<sup>25</sup>. From this viewpoint, the earlier phases of the Chalcolithic at the Upper Meander Basin are better defined as with many other parts of Anatolia. On the other hand, as many other researchers assert, the Chalcolithic layers at Beycesultan are dated to the end of the period, to the Late Chalcolithic<sup>26</sup>. Both the pottery of these layers and the corrected radiocarbon dating results point to the end of the era. Indeed, the view that Beycesultan Chalcolithic Age layers and pottery should be dated to the Late Chalcolithic was discussed by C. Eslick and it was asserted that an interim period existed between the Beycesultan – Hacılar series<sup>27</sup>. C. Eslick, unlike J. Mellaart, after studying material from the Elmalı Plain<sup>28</sup>, suggests that the period between Hacılar Early Chalcolithic culture and Beycesultan Late Chalcolithic culture can be completed with the material discovered at Kızılbil and Bağbaşı<sup>29</sup>. Eslick discusses that the material discovered at Kızılbil and Bağbaşı resembles especially the Aegean island settlements and should be defined within the Middle Chalcolithic period<sup>30</sup>.

As discussed above, the period between the Early and Late Chalcolithic periods marking the transformation during the 5<sup>th</sup> millennium B.C. in Southwest Anatolia, where Upper Meander Basin is located, could not be

<sup>22</sup> Abay – Dedeoğlu 2005, 41 ff., Abay – Dedeoğlu 2007, 277 ff., Dedeoğlu 2010, 97 ff., Abay 2011, 1 ff., Dedeoğlu – Konakçı – Çarkı 2014, 367 ff.

<sup>23</sup> Konakçı 2016, in print.

<sup>24</sup> Şimşek 2014, 37, 39, Pic. 8, Oğuzhanoğlu 2014, 74, Pic. 3.

<sup>25</sup> Dedeoğlu 2014, 33 ff.

<sup>26</sup> Düring 2011, 223-226.

<sup>27</sup> Eslick 1980, 7.

<sup>28</sup> Eslick 1980, 7 ff.

<sup>29</sup> Eslick 1978, 138.

<sup>30</sup> Eslick 1980, 10 ff., Eslick 1992, 83.

fully defined. However, this interim period was better defined in the regions which are directly or indirectly in relation with the Upper Menderes Basin. Actually, pottery and architectural elements dated to the period after 5500 B.C. were discovered at Aşağı Pınar in Thrace, Gülpınar, Kumtepe Ia, Beşik Sivri Tepe and Ilıpınar, Aktopraklık and Toptepe in Troad Region; Kanlıtaş and Orman Fidanlığı in Eskişehir and its vicinity; Can Hasan in Central Anatolia, Tigani and Emporio in East Aegean islands; Ulucak, Ege Gübre and Yeşilova Höyük on the Aegean shore<sup>31</sup>. Thus, these settlements indirectly prove why this period is not satisfactorily known in the Upper Meander Basin: lack of proper research. Recent surveys and excavations in the Upper Meander Basin provide results that support this condition. The data from Asopos Tepesi enables at least evaluations on the first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> millennium B.C. culture in the Upper Meander Basin.

### **Asopos Tepesi**

Asopos Tepesi, located 6 km northeast of Denizli province within the border of the former Eskişehir, Bozburun and Goncalı villages, is a bi-conical mound settlement<sup>32</sup>. The excavations at the mound are being carried out since 2007 within the Laodikeia Ancient City excavations. The excavations indicate that the settlement process in the mound begins during the Chalcolithic period and ends by the Late Roman Period.

It is sure that some geographical considerations were effective in choosing Asopos Tepesi as a place of settlement since the Chalcolithic period (fig. 2). On the close west of the settlement runs Gümüşçay, and on the north runs Çürüksu, one of the large tributaries of the Greater Meander River, both suggesting that the water sources were important reasons for choosing the location of the settlement. Moreover, it is known, thanks to Roman Imperial Period epigraphs, that to the northwest of the settlement there was a now dry lake where fishing was possible<sup>33</sup>. Considering that a commanding hilltop surrounded by the named water sources was chosen

<sup>31</sup> Takaoğlu 2006, 289 ff; Caymaz 2010, 223-269; Derin 2012, 178, Caymaz 2013, 44, Sağlamtimur – Ozan 2012, 101, Düring 2011, 201 ff; Gabriel 2014, 991-993, 994-1005.

<sup>32</sup> For Laodikeia Asopos Tepesi excavations see Şimşek – Konakçı 2013, 1 ff., Konakçı 2014, 87 ff.

<sup>33</sup> The lake is mentioned in an epigraph that belongs to Emperor Hadrianus (117-138 A.D.) which was unearthed at Hierapolis excavations in 2003. Moreover the location and borders of the lake were determined using satellite images. Scardozzi 2007, 86, Fig. 18, 19.

as the habitation zone, it might be asserted that sheltering places were also preferred for settlement.

Another important factor for the existence and development of the settlement must be the geographical position of the Lykos valley, where Asopos Tepesi is located. The Lykos valley is at the crossroad of the natural passages connecting Central Anatolia, the Mediterranean and Western Anatolia to each other<sup>34</sup>. As a matter of fact, the obsidians discovered at the Chalcolithic layer originate from both the Melos Island and Göllüdağ in Central Anatolia, and prove that the mentioned roads were in use during the mentioned period<sup>35</sup>.

The excavations at Asopos Tepesi continued at three trenches opened over two cones, adding up to an area of 750m<sup>2</sup><sup>36</sup>. As a result of the excavations, it was determined that the settlement process at the mound started by the Chalcolithic period, and continued during the Middle Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age, Iron Age, Hellenistic Period, Early Roman Period and Late Roman Period.

Another settlement area within Laodikeia with prehistoric layers is the Prehistoric Western Necropolis. The excavations at the site approximately 1 km away from Asopos Tepesi in a beeline, pithos graves dated to EBA II and houses dated to EBA III<sup>37</sup> were unearthed. Moreover, two fragments of paint decorated Early Chalcolithic pottery were discovered inside a mixed context.

The Chalcolithic Period representing the earliest settlement process at Asopos Tepesi was discovered on both cones of the settlement. The Chalcolithic period, classified into A and B layers, is represented by weak contexts. The Chalcolithic pottery discovered at G3-G4 trenches at Asopos Tepesi I came from either mixed context or from limited earth fill.

The contexts regarding the earliest settlement process over the bare main rock were reached in 2008 and 2013. A Late Chalcolithic Period compressed earth floor with a preserved dimension of 0.50 x 0.76 m, and scattered sets of stones were unearthed on this cone. The pottery investigated

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<sup>34</sup> Johnson 1950, 4; Demirkent 2002, map 1-4.

<sup>35</sup> Şimşek – Konakçı – Pernicka 2014, 123 ff.

<sup>36</sup> The trenches at both cones covered the squares G3-G4, D3-D4 and C-D 2, C-D 3, C-D 4.

<sup>37</sup> Oğuzhanoglu 2014, 71 ff.

within the scope of this study laid over the main rock (Layer VIIb) inside a 40 cm thick fill (fig 3). No architectural elements but unplanned sets of stones were observed in this area. Moreover, an architecturally unorganised deposit and pottery contemporary with VIIb layer were discovered at Asopos Tepesi II.

Although the scarce group of stones suggest a kind of wattle-and-daub architectural understanding, lack of proof hinders detailed commentary on the architectural texture and building techniques.

A bone fragment discovered immediately above the main rock was analysed using C14, yet a date could not be provided as the sample did not have sufficient collagen.

Stone tools such as sickle blades discovered at the Chalcolithic layer suggest that agriculture played a major role in the subsistence economy of the settlement. The present day dry lake in the vicinity of the settlement and streams including Asopos and Lykos make one think that fishing should also be a part of the subsistence economy. It is not possible to make extended inferences about the Chalcolithic period identity of the settlement, for only a limited area was excavated. The thickness of the archaeological layers and limited architectural remains might also point to a seasonal settlement.

### **Chalcolithic Age Pottery**

The most characteristic feature of the handmade pottery unearthed over the main rock at Asopos Tepesi excavations is the intensity of coarse wares. The forms discovered at the settlement do not have a vast variety. All the samples discovered at this layer are coarse vessels, generally with large and medium sized grit in their paste. The paste also includes a large amount of mica and sand, and poor straw and limestone. The paste is generally in the shades of brown and red. Although there are well-fired samples, most of the pottery was low or middle fired. Although there are burnished samples, unburnished samples are in larger numbers. Self-slip is prevalent on the outer surface. Most of the washed samples have a thick slip. The pottery discovered at the settlement may be grouped under Black Burnished Wares, Grey wares, Coarse wares and Brown wares (fig. 14).

- 1) **Black Burnished Wares:** This group represents 11% of the pottery. Most of the pottery is thickly coated and the surfaces are either black or very dark. The paste generally contains a small amount of fine, sometimes middle sized sand, mica and straw. Although the surface is burnished, it is not very shiny. The items are generally well-fired.
- 2) **Grey Ware Group:** Grey wares represent 3% of the pottery. Most of the pottery is thickly coated and outer surfaces are either grey or dark grey. The paste contains a small amount of fine grit and sand, and the outer surfaces are generally burnished.
- 3) **Coarse Ware Group:** This group of wares represent the largest group encountered with a rate of 44%. The outer surfaces are black, brown, grey or different shades of these colours. Their most important feature is the large amount of coarse grit, mica and straw used in the coarse paste. This group of wares received particular attention due to their very coarse paste and surface. Only some samples are burnished and slipped. They are moderately or badly fired. The outer surfaces of some samples are mottled.
- 4) **Brown Ware Group:** This group of wares represent the second largest group of wares discovered with a rate of 42%. Their outer surfaces are in different shades of brown. These shades include pale brown, reddish brown and yellowish brown. Thick slip and self-slip applications are very common in this group of wares. Most of the pottery includes a high amount of grit, sand and mica. A small number of samples have limestone. Burnished surfaces are rare. This group of wares are generally moderately fired.

## **Forms**

### **1-) Bowls**

The bowls have similar forms. The bowls with hemispherical bodies and simple rims are the most common type of the bowls in this level (fig. 4: 8-16, fig. 5). The mouth diameters of these bowls range from 12 to 34 cm. Among the mentioned pottery there are black, well-fired, thick slipped and burnished samples. Although most of the bowls do not have attachments, some have vertical handles that run from the rim or slightly below the rim to the body (fig. 5: 6-7) and triangular spur shaped lugs starting above the rim (fig 5: 1-4, fig. 4: 15). On two of these handles there are two holes that

resemble two eyes (fig. 5: 2, 4). Although most of the bowls in this group do not have handles, they characteristically have unperforated lugs on the rim or slightly below the rim (fig. 5: 8-12). Such lugs are also observed on jars (fig. 7). The bowls are generally black, brown or grey and moderately or well fired. They generally have a thick slip and are burnished.

Another widespread bowl form observed at the settlement is the conical bowls, which have either simple or flat rims. The mouth diameters of these bowls range from 14 cm to 46 cm (fig. 4: 1-8). There is no ornamentation or application on the bowls. Some samples are burnished. There are unburnished self-slipped samples within this group of wares. While the paste of conical bowls have limited or few added material, the wares are generally well fired. The pottery studied within this group does not have lugs except one sample (fig. 4: 4).

## **2-) Jars**

The most common pot form encountered at the VIIb layer of the settlement is simple rimmed jars with ascending vertical or incurving mouths (fig.7-9). Most of the jars are brown and undecorated. Some of the pots studied under this category have vertical handles (fig. 9: 2-3).

Simple rimmed short necked jars are another form encountered at the settlement (fig. 6). The mouths are either vertical or incurving. These quite small vessels have mouth diameters ranging from 12 to 16 cm. There is a decorative burnishing including three juxtaposed vertical bands that start from the rim and continue down the neck on one of the samples (fig. 6: 3). A large number of the jars studied within this group of wares are brown and coarse ones.

Another widely encountered jar type is the simple rimmed jars, some of which have vertical bodies while others have incurving or slanting bodies that have unperforated lugs (fig. 7). Lugs are the distinctive feature of the mentioned pots. Although lugs are placed just below the rim, it was placed over the rim on one sample (fig. 7: 4). The mouth diameter of these jars range from 25 to 40 cm. No traces of burnishing were encountered over these jars except for a few samples. The mentioned group comprises many samples in relation with the coarse wares group. Since large grit was used, there are bulges and dimples on the surface. The external surface is generally brown, pale brown and greyish brown.

**Bases:** All of the bases discovered at the settlement are flat. Some samples have slightly raised bases (fig 10-11).

**Handles:** It is possible to assert that a strong tradition of lugs exist at Asopos Tepesi VIIIb pottery. Especially unperforated lugs placed right below the rim are very prevalent (fig. 5: 8-12, fig. 7, fig 13: 7-10). The triangular face-shaped lugs on the bowls (fig 5: 2, 4) and horn-shaped lugs (fig 12: 1) are also significant. Alongside the mentioned lugs there are also samples of vertical and horizontal handles (fig. 5: 6-7, fig 9: 2-3, Fig 9: 5-7, fig 13: 1-6). Another type of handle discovered at the settlement is the spurred handle. Except a sample on a simple rim bowl, all the spur handles were discovered as fragments. All of the mentioned spurred handles are black and burnished (fig. 4: 15, fig 12: 2, 3, 6).

## **Decorations**

It is not possible to assert that a common understanding of decoration exists in the Chalcolithic pottery of Asopos Tepesi VIIb layer. The small number of decorations on decorated pottery can be classified under two main groups: decorative burnishing and applications.

- 1) **Decorative Burnishing:** There are two samples in this group. Both samples are black slipped. Since the discovered fragments are small, it has not been possible to define the decoration patterns in detail ( fig 12: 12). On a necked bowl, where decorative burnishing could be best followed, a decoration comprising three juxtaposed narrow bands running from the rim to the neck was observed (fig 6: 3).
- 2) **Knobs and Applications:** It is possible to assert that the most frequent decoration style observed at Asopos Tepesi is knobs and applications. Moreover, it is considered that some types of handles were used not only functionally but decoratively, as well (fig. 5: 2, 4, 8-12, fig. 12: 1-4). A single knob on pottery (fig 8: 4, fig 13: 11.) especially on the handles was very popular (fig. 12: 5, 7, fig. 13: 1, 3).

## **Comparison and Evaluation**

The excavated Chalcolithic layers in Western Anatolia are usually dated to the Early or Late Chalcolithic periods. However, recent excavations and surveys provide new findings for a better understanding, evaluating the

period at least within the context of its material culture. In this context, the Chalcolithic pottery of Asopos Tepesi has presented novel data concerning on what sort and type of material this process should be studied at the Upper Meander Basin during the first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> millennium BC. The Chalcolithic culture, which we have discussed over Asopos Hill pottery of the Upper Meander Basin, generally reflects the features of the settlements in Western Anatolia during the 5<sup>th</sup> millennium BC, yet local types mark a significant feature of this group of findings. As a matter of fact, Asopos Tepesi pottery shows that the region has established relationships with a vast geography over particular vessel forms during the 5<sup>th</sup> millennium BC. However, local features are dominant on particular pottery applications, while particular forms are dispersed over a wide chronological time zone.

The best example for the mentioned pottery is the widely encountered flat bowls. These vessels have a simple outturned rim and its parallels might be observed at settlements from the 5<sup>th</sup> millennium to the 4<sup>th</sup> millennium BC.-

The local features are foregrounded with an abundance of coarse wares among Asopos Tepesi pottery. A very large portion of the pottery discovered at the settlement was coarse and unburnished, showing that the pottery tradition of the region differs from the burnished and thin-walled pottery production understanding of settlements such as Glpınar<sup>38</sup> Ulucak<sup>39</sup> and Çine Tepecik<sup>40</sup>. The lack of high-handled crested bowls, cheese-pots, basket or horned handles observed at the inventory of the settlements dated to the 5<sup>th</sup> millennium BC at Asopos Tepesi strengthens these dissimilarities. It should not be disregarded that this situation might be the equivalent of the subsistence economy of the Upper Meander Basin in the material culture. Despite all these differences, various examples of horn handles frequently encountered at Thracian and Marmara settlements and the Aegean islands, including examples with pointed tips, were discovered at Asopos Tepesi. Similar horn handles pertaining to the mentioned period were unearthed at Gkçeada Uğurlu<sup>41</sup>, Kumtepe (Ia)<sup>42</sup>,

<sup>38</sup> Takaoğlu 2007, 345, Takaoğlu – Özdemir 2013, 19.

<sup>39</sup> Çilingiroğlu – Derin – et al. 2004: 19, Caymaz 2013, 48.

<sup>40</sup> Günel 2007, 234, 235; Günel 2008, 78, Çayır-Büyükulusoy 2010, 110.

<sup>41</sup> Erdoğu 2014, 175, Fig. 19: 2, Fig. 20: 5.

<sup>42</sup> Sperling 1976, 318, Fig. 8: 114.



Ilıpınar (VB)<sup>43</sup>, Yarımburgaz O<sup>44</sup>, Gülpınar<sup>45</sup>, Orman Fidanlığı<sup>46</sup>, Ulucak<sup>47</sup>, Ege Gübre<sup>48</sup>, Emporio X-VIII<sup>49</sup>, Tigani I-II<sup>50</sup>, Ayio Gala Yukarı Mağara<sup>51</sup>, and Çine Tepecik<sup>52</sup>.

Different variations of the decoratively burnished ware represented at Asopos Tepesi with a few examples were known to exist at Gülpınar<sup>53</sup>, Kumtepe<sup>54</sup>, Ulucak<sup>55</sup>, Tigani<sup>56</sup>, and Çine Tepecik Höyük<sup>57</sup>. Two decoratively burnished samples discovered at the settlement might be accepted as a reflection of the decorative burnishing tradition we are acquainted with from Northwestern Anatolia and the Aegean<sup>58</sup>. This decorative understanding of the Early Chalcolithic Period weakens during the Late Chalcolithic Period. Examples exactly corresponding to the burnished decoration motifs applied at Asopos Tepesi were unearthed at settlements including Ulucak, Kumtepe, Çine Tepecik, and Aşağı Pınar II<sup>59</sup>. Although this tradition was known at Asopos Tepesi, the number of samples at the settlement is very few.

There are close similarities among the forms discovered at Asopos Tepesi and those discovered at Kızılbel and Aşağı Bağbaşı settlements. Especially close parallels of bowls with ascending incurving mouths and handles with knobs were discovered at Kızılbel and Aşağı Bağbaşı<sup>60</sup>, settlements considered as of the Middle Chalcolithic period. Parallels of the

<sup>43</sup> Van As - Jacobs – et al. 2001, 168, Fig. 7: 11.

<sup>44</sup> Özdoğan – Miyake – et al. 1991: 109, Fig. 13, 8.

<sup>45</sup> Takaoğlu 2006, 295, Pic. 6: 13, 14; Takaoğlu – Özdemir 2013, 19.

<sup>46</sup> Efe 1999, 86, Fig. 13; Efe 2001, Fig. 20, 301.

<sup>47</sup> Caymaz 2013, 46.

<sup>48</sup> Caymaz 2013, 46.

<sup>49</sup> Hood 1981, Fig. 135.

<sup>50</sup> Felsch 1988, Taf. 15: 4, 5, Taf. 52: 43, Taf. 78: F 75.

<sup>51</sup> Hood 1981, Fig. 13:2, Fig. 24: 140, Fig. 40, 250.

<sup>52</sup> Günel 2008: 78, 89, Res. 6, Çayır-Büyükulusoy 2010, Plt. 43a.

<sup>53</sup> Takaoğlu – Özdemir 2013, 20.

<sup>54</sup> Korfmann 1996, 50 ff., Sperling 1976, 305 ff.

<sup>55</sup> Caymaz 2013, 46.

<sup>56</sup> Felsch 1988, Taf. 57-60, 62, 65-68, 71, 78, 80.

<sup>57</sup> Günel 2007, 234, 235, Günel 2008, 78, Çayır-Büyükulusoy 2010, 110.

<sup>58</sup> Eslick 1992, 86.

<sup>59</sup> Çayır-Büyükulusoy 2010, Table 3, Çayır-Büyükulusoy 2014: 81 ff.

<sup>60</sup> Eslick 1980, 9-10.

knob decoration on the handle were also observed at Kulaksızlar settlement, and this group of findings is considered as a reflection of the interaction between the Aegean islands and Anatolia<sup>61</sup>. The small handles that run from the rim to the body were known from Tigani I and II<sup>62</sup>. Parallels of lugs on the rim were also encountered at Tigani I<sup>63</sup> and Emporio X-VIII<sup>64</sup>. The handles applied on the lugs that rise on the rim was a tradition known from Tigani<sup>65</sup>.

The Chalcolithic pottery discovered at Asopos Tepesi VIIIb layer show significant similarities mostly with settlements in Southwest Anatolia such as Kızılbél and Bağbaşı, and also with the East Aegean islands. The connections with the Aegean islands were probably established through the natural route of the Great Meander valley. All these features observed within Asopos Tepesi pottery indicate that the settlement should be dated to the first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> millennium BC, yet the limited archaeological context prevents one reaching proper results (fig. 15).

The above comparisons and evaluations over Asopos Tepesi pottery indicate that the settlement in the Upper Meander Basin had both direct and indirect relationships with several regions and similar changes and transformations were undergone through the same process. Within the basin, the paint decorated pottery tradition of the Early Chalcolithic period replaced by to the dark surfaced and sometimes burnished pottery tradition like many other places in Anatolia and the Balkans. As a matter of fact, the general characteristics of the pottery at the settlement are parallel to the dark surfaced and burnished pottery tradition observed at settlements in the western half of Anatolia during 5500 BC. Whether these developments are accounted for by a wave of migration or cultural interaction, they are clear indicators that the Upper Meander Basin was influenced by the developments in the western half of Anatolia. The similarities of Asopos Tepesi pottery with the East Aegean islands indicate that the Upper Meander Basin was related to a cultural region that expanded to the Aegean islands. The existence of some of the pottery features of the settlement at Kızılbél

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<sup>61</sup> Takaoğlu 2004, 2, 4, Fig. 2: 1-3.

<sup>62</sup> Felsch 1988, Taf. 78.

<sup>63</sup> Felsch 1988, Taf. 52: 42, Taf. 58: 164, Taf. 79, 3 h, 3i, 4a-c.

<sup>64</sup> Hood 1981, 281, Fig. 135: 331, 332, 334.

<sup>65</sup> Felsch 1988, Taf. 81: up9.

and Bağbaşı settlements indicate, as above mentioned, that the valley facilitated the passage of cultural features of the Aegean islands to inner regions. The similarities with the Troad region indicate that the Balkan influence emerging at the western half of Anatolia during 5500 BC has spread through the Aegean shore, reaching inner regions via the Upper Meander Basin. However, there is some data suggesting the only influence at the Upper Meander Basin during 5500-4000 BC did not come from the East Aegean islands or the Balkans, but the region was connected to Central Anatolia as well. Indeed, it is also asserted that the settlements at Denizli-Çal such as Killikin cave and Ekşi Höyük were settled right after the Early Chalcolithic by 5500 BC. The similarities between some sherds of pottery discovered on the surface at these settlements and pottery from settlements in Central Anatolia dated to 5500 BC indicate that some relationships existed between the two regions. However, it should be stressed once more that this inference remains an estimation based on only a few sherds of pottery. It might be said that the change observed at the Upper Meander Basin was not limited only to pottery, but also influenced the choices about the location of settlements. As a matter of fact, Asopos Tepesi, though peopled towards the late centuries of the period, proves that safeguarded places were preferred. It might be considered that during the Early Chalcolithic, as known from settlements like Akkaya Höyük and Karakurt, settlements near water sources like lakes and streams and the settlements inside valleys were replaced with settlements at safeguarded places. Perhaps it would be possible to associate these location preferences with societies that have different means of support.

To conclude, it was understood that corresponding samples to the pottery of Asopos Tepesi settlers, whom we considered as a continuation of communities that replaced the Early Chalcolithic culture of the region represented by “Hacılar style Painted Ware,” expanded over a vast geography. These similarities observed in pottery production have expanded to the Troad region and Northwestern Anatolia on one hand, while on the other it has similarities with the Aegean islands. There is also limited information that the region might also be connected to Central Anatolia during the period. These relationships defined over pottery indicate that the Upper Meander Basin during 5500-4000 BC should be considered as the meeting point of different cultures.

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**CATALOGUE**

- Fig. 4:1 Rim fragment of bowl, light brown clay color with grit, mica and sand inclusion, black burnished ware group. D. at Rim 29, Pres. H. 4.4 cm.
- Fig. 4:2 Rim fragment of bowl, gray-black clay with sand and mica inclusion, black burnished ware group. D. at Rim 33.4, Pres. H. 3.6 cm.
- Fig. 4:3 Rim fragment of bowl, gray-black clay with sand inclusion, gray ware group. D. at Rim 34, H. 5.2 cm.
- Fig. 4:4 Rim fragment of large bowl, brown clay with sand and mica inclusion, brown ware group, Exterior has a handle just below rim. D. at Rim 45, Pres. H. 8.2 cm.
- Fig. 4:5 Rim fragment of bowl, gray clay with grit and mica inclusion, brown ware group. Pres. D. at Rim 24, Pres. H. 5.8 cm.
- Fig. 4:6 Rim fragment of bowl, yellowish brown clay with grit and mica inclusion, black burnished ware group. D. at Rim 23.4, Pres. H. 5.4 cm.
- Fig. 4:7 Rim fragment of bowl, light brown clay with sand, mica, lime and grit inclusion, brown ware group. D. at Rim 24.6, Pres. H. 5.6 cm.
- Fig. 4:8 Rim fragment of bowl, brown clay with straw and mica inclusion, brown ware group. D. at Rim 26, Pres. H. 5 cm.
- Fig. 4:9 Rim fragment of bowl, black clay with sand and mica inclusion, brown ware group, D. at Rim 26, Pres. H. 8.4 cm.
- Fig. 4:10 Rim fragment of bowl, brown clay with straw, grit and mica inclusion, brown ware group. Pres. H. 7.2 cm.
- Fig. 4:11 Rim fragment of bowl, gray clay with sand and mica inclusion, brown ware group. Pres. H. 5.2 cm.
- Fig. 4:12 Rim fragment of bowl, black clay with sand inclusion, black burnished ware group. Pres. H. 4.4 cm.
- Fig. 4:13 Rim fragment of bowl, black clay with sand and mica inclusion, black burnished ware group. D. at Rim 13.2, Pres. H. 4.2 cm.
- Fig. 4:14 Rim fragment of bowl, gray clay with sand inclusion, gray ware group. D. at Rim 15.2, Pres. H. 3.2 cm.
- Fig. 4:15 Rim fragment of bowl, red-brown clay with grit and mica inclusion, brown ware group, The exterior has a handle just below the rim. Pres. H. 4.8 cm.
- Fig. 4:16 Rim fragment of bowl, red-brown clay with sand and mica inclusion, brown ware group. D. at Rim 20.4, Pres. H. 5.6 cm.
- Fig. 5:1 Rim fragment of bowl, gray clay with sand, mica and straw inclusion, black burnished ware group, The exterior has a handle just on the rim. D. at Rim 18, Pres. H. 3.8, Handle wide, 1.8 cm.
- Fig. 5:2 Rim fragment of bowl and triangular lug, black clay with mica and grit inclusion, brown ware group. Pres. H. 4.4 cm.



- Fig. 5:3 Rim fragment of bowl and lug, black clay with mica and sand inclusion, black burnished ware group. Pres. H. 2.3 cm.
- Fig. 5:4 Rim fragment of bowl and lug, brown clay with grit and mica inclusion, black burnished ware group. D. at Rim 26.2, Pres. H. 3.4, lug wide 5.6 cm.
- Fig. 5:5 Rim fragment of bowl, brown clay with sand and mica inclusion, brown ware group. D. at Rim 17, Pres. H. 3 cm.
- Fig. 5:6 Rim fragment of bowl and handle, brown clay with grit, straw and mica inclusion, coarse ware group. D. at Rim 17,4, Pres. H. 4,6, handle wide: 3,2 cm.
- Fig. 5:7 Rim fragment of bowl and handle, gray clay with sand and mica inclusion, brown ware group. D. at Rim 25.2, Pres. H. 4, handle wide, 3.2 cm.
- Fig. 5:8 Rim fragment of bowl and lug, light brown clay with grit, lime and mica inclusion, brown ware group. D. at Rim 18, Pres. H. 4.2 cm.
- Fig. 5:9 Rim fragment of bowl and lug, yellowish brown clay with sand and straw inclusion, brown ware group. D. at Rim 19.4, Pres H. 4.6 cm.
- Fig. 5:10 Rim fragment of bowl and llug, brown clay with sand and straw inclusion, brown ware group. D. at Rim 26, Pres H. 4 cm.
- Fig. 5:11 Rim fragment of bowl and lug, light brown clay with sand and mica inclusion, brown ware group. D. at Rim 31.4, Pres H. 6.6 cm.
- Fig. 5:12 Rim fragment of bowl and lug, gray-black clay with sand, grit and mica inclusion, brown ware group. Pres H. 6.8 cm.
- Fig. 5:13 Rim fragment of bowl and handle, red clay with sand and lime inclusion, brown ware group. D. at Rim 11.2, Pres H. 5 cm.
- Fig. 6:1 Rim fragment of jar, reddish brown clay with sand and lime inclusion, brown ware group. D. at Rim 8.2, Pres H. 3 cm.
- Fig. 6:2 Rim fragment of jar, brown clay with sand and mica inclusion, brown ware group. D. at Rim 11.6, Pres H. 4 cm.
- Fig. 6:3 Rim fragment of jar, brown clay with sand and mica inclusion, black burnished ware group. D. at Rim 11.4, Pres H. 5.8 cm.
- Fig. 6:4 Rim fragment of jar, reddish brown clay with sand, lime and mica inclusion, brown ware group. D. at Rim 11.8, Pres H. 6.4 cm.
- Fig. 6:5 Rim fragment of jar, reddish brown clay with grit and mica inclusion, brown ware group. D. at Rim 10, Pres H. 8.6 cm.
- Fig. 6:6 Rim fragment of jar, brown clay with sand mica and grit inclusion, coarse ware group. D. at Rim 11.4, Pres H. 8.4 cm.
- Fig. 6:7 Rim fragment of jar, black clay with grit and sand inclusion, coarse ware group. D. at Rim 13.4, Pres H. 5.8 cm.
- Fig. 6:8 Rim fragment of jar, sand, mica and grit inclusion, coarse ware group. D. at Rim 13.8, Pres H. 4 cm.

- Fig. 6:9 Rim fragment of jar, reddish brown clay with sand, straw and grit inclusion, coarse ware group. D. at Rim 13.8, Pres H. 8 cm.
- Fig. 6:10 Rim fragment of jar, reddish brown clay with sand, mica and grit inclusion, coarse ware group. D. at Rim 16, Pres H. 6.8 cm.
- Fig. 6:11 Rim fragment of jar, yellowish brown clay with sand, mica and grit inclusion, coarse ware group. D. at Rim 22.6, Pres H. 6.8 cm.
- Fig. 7:1 Rim fragment of jar and lug, brown clay with sand, mica and grit inclusion, coarse ware group. D. at Rim 31, Pres H. 8.4 cm.
- Fig. 7:2 Rim fragment of jar and lug, reddish brown clay with sand, mica and grit inclusion, coarse ware group. Pres H. 6.8 cm.
- Fig. 7:3 Rim fragment of jar and lug, yellowish brown clay with straw, sand and grit inclusion, coarse ware group. Pres H. 5.8 cm.
- Fig. 7:4 Rim fragment of jar and lug, light brown clay with sand and grit inclusion, coarse ware group. Pres H. 5.6 cm.
- Fig. 7:5 Rim fragment of jar and lug, brown clay with sand, mica and grit inclusion, coarse ware group. Pres H. 4.2 cm.
- Fig. 8:1 Rim fragment of jar, brown clay with mica, grit and straw inclusion, coarse ware group. D. at Rim 22, Pres H. 5.6 cm.
- Fig. 8:2 Rim fragment of jar, light brown clay with mica and straw inclusion, coarse ware group. D. at Rim 23.8, Pres H. 6.4 cm.
- Fig. 8:3 Rim fragment of jar brown clay with lime and sand inclusion brown ware group. D. at Rim 28.2, Pres H. 5.8 cm.
- Fig. 8:4 Rim fragment of jar and knob, light brown clay with mica, grit and straw inclusion, brown ware group. D. at Rim 28, Pres H. 4.8 cm.
- Fig. 8:5 Rim fragment of jar, brown clay with straw and grit inclusion, coarse ware group. D. at Rim 33.6, Pres H. 3 cm.
- Fig. 8:6 Rim fragment of jar, light brown clay with straw, sand and grit inclusion, coarse ware group. D. at Rim 35, Pres H. 6.4 cm.
- Fig. 8:7 Rim fragment of jar, brown clay with straw, sand and grit inclusion, coarse ware group. D. at Rim 35.4, Pres H. 4.6 cm.
- Fig. 8:8 Rim fragment of jar, yellowish brown clay with mica, grit and sand inclusion, coarse ware group. D. at Rim 35.8, Pres H. 6.6 cm.
- Fig. 8:9 Rim fragment of jar, reddish brown clay with mica, grit and sand inclusion, coarse ware group. D. at Rim 41.8, Pres H. 3 cm.
- Fig. 8:10 Rim fragment of jar, gray clay with grit and sand inclusion, coarse ware group. Pres H. 9 cm.
- Fig. 8:11 Rim fragment of jar, reddish brown clay with with mica, grit and sand inclusion, coarse ware group. Pres H.6.6 cm.
- Fig. 8:12 Rim fragment of jar, gray-black clay with sand, lime, and mica inclusion, coarse ware group. Pres H. 4 cm.

- Fig. 9:1 Rim fragment of jar, reddish brown clay with mica and sand inclusion, brown ware group. D. at Rim 18, Pres H. 5.2 cm.
- Fig. 9:2 Rim, body and base fragment of jar with handle, yellowish brown clay with grit, sand and straw inclusion, coarse ware group. D. at Rim 17.4, Pres H. 25.6, handle wide 3 cm.
- Fig. 9:3 Rim and body fragment of jar with handle, brown clay with grit, sand and straw inclusion, coarse ware group. D. at Rim 26,6, Pres H. 15.2 cm, handle wide 3.4 cm.
- Fig. 9:4 Small jar, reddish brown clay with grit and sand inclusion, brown ware group. D. at Rim 14.6, Pres H. 10 cm.
- Fig.10:1 Base, light brown clay with mica and sand inclusion, brown ware group, D. at Base 2.6, Pres H. 2.2 cm.
- Fig. 10:2 Base, reddish brown clay with grit and sand inclusion, coarse ware group. D. at Base 6.6, Pres H. 3.1 cm.
- Fig. 10:3 Base, brown clay with grit, sand and straw inclusion, coarse ware group. D. at Base 7, Pres H. 4 cm.
- Fig. 10:4 Base, light brown clay with mica, straw, grit and sand inclusion, coarse ware group. D. at Base 7.8, Pres H. 4 cm.
- Fig. 10:5 Base, light brown clay with lime, straw and sand inclusion, brown ware group. D. at Base 8, Pres H. 2.4 cm.
- Fig. 10:6 Base, red clay with mica and sand inclusion, coarse ware group. D. at Base 7, Pres H. 2.4 cm.
- Fig. 10:7 Base, brown clay with grit and sand inclusion, coarse ware group. D. at Base 8, Pres H. 2.8 cm.
- Fig. 10:8 Base, reddish brown clay with grit, sand and straw inclusion, coarse ware group. D. at Base 9, Pres H. 4 cm.
- Fig. 10:9 Base, red clay with grit, sand and straw inclusion, brown ware group. D. at Base 10, Pres H. 2.2 cm.
- Fig. 11:1 Base, light brown clay with mica, straw, grit and sand inclusion, coarse ware group. D. at Base 10, Pres H. 3.4 cm.
- Fig. 11:2 Base, brown clay with grit, sand and straw inclusion, coarse ware group. D. at Base 10.2, Pres H. 4.8 cm.
- Fig. 11:3 Base, reddish brown clay with grit and sand inclusion, brown ware group. D. at Base 10, Pres H. 1.4 cm.
- Fig. 11:4 Base, gray-black clay with sand, lime, grit and mica inclusion, coarse ware group. D. at Base 10, Pres H. 3.8 cm.
- Fig. 11:5 Base, brown clay with grit, sand and straw inclusion, coarse ware group. D. at Base 9, Pres H. 4 cm.
- Fig. 11:6 Base, brown clay with lime, straw and sand inclusion, brown ware group. D. at Base 11, Pres H. 2.8 cm.

- Fig. 11:7 Base, brown clay with grit, sand and straw inclusion, coarse ware group. D. at Base 13, Pres H. 5 cm.
- Fig. 11:8 Base, light brown clay color with mica and grit inclusion, brown ware group. D. at Base 14.2, Pres H. 3 cm.
- Fig. 11:9 Base, reddish brown clay with grit and sand inclusion, brown ware group. D. at Base 14.8, Pres H. 3.4 cm.
- Fig. 12:1 Handle, brown clay with mica and grit inclusion, black burnished ware group, Pres H. 6, Handle wide 2.2 cm.
- Fig. 12:2 Handle, dark brown clay with sand inclusion, black burnished ware group Pres H. 6.2, Handle wide 2.2 cm.
- Fig. 12:3 Handle, brown clay with mica and grit inclusion, brown ware group, Pres H. 4, Handle wide 4.4 cm.
- Fig. 12:4 Handle, brown clay with sand and mica inclusion, brown ware group, Pres H. 8, Handle wide 5 cm.
- Fig. 12:5 Handle, light brown clay with straw, sand and grit inclusion, brown ware group, Pres H. 5.2, Handle wide 2.8 cm.
- Fig. 12:6 Handle, light red-brown clay with mica and grit inclusion, gray ware group, Pres H. 4, Handle wide 2 cm.
- Fig. 12:7 Handle, light brown clay with sand and grit inclusion, brown ware group, Pres H. 5.2, Handle wide 3.2 cm.
- Fig. 12:8 Lug, dark brown clay with sand, mica and grit inclusion, brown ware group, Pres H. 5.2, lug wide 6 cm.
- Fig. 12:9 Handle, red clay color with mica inclusion, brown ware group, Pres H. 5 cm.
- Fig. 12:10 Handle, brown clay with mica and grit inclusion, brown ware group Pres H. 7, Handle wide 4.2 cm
- Fig. 12:11 Handle, dark brown clay color with sand inclusion, black burnished ware group, Pres H. 4.2 cm.
- Fig. 12:12 Body fragment, brown clay color with mica inclusion, black burnished ware group Pres H. 2.8, wide 3 cm.
- Fig. 13:1 handle with knob, red clay with mica, grit and straw inclusion, coarse ware group. Pres H. 10.2, handle wide 3 cm.
- Fig. 13:2 handle, dark brown clay with mica, grit and straw inclusion, coarse ware group. Pres H. 9.4, handle wide 3.6 cm.
- Fig. 13:3 handle with knob, red clay with mica, grit and sand inclusion, brown ware group. Pres H. 7.8, handle wide 3.2 cm.
- Fig. 13:4 Handle, red-yellow clay with mica, grit and sand inclusion, brown ware group. Pres H. 6.4 cm.
- Fig. 13:5 Handle and fragment of jar, red-yellow clay with mica, grit, straw and sand inclusion, coarse ware group. Pres H. 4.8 cm.

- Fig. 13:6 Handle and fragment of jar, red clay color with mica, grit and straw inclusion, brown ware group. Pres H. 7.8, handle wide 2.4 cm.
- Fig. 13:7 Lug, red clay with mica, grit and sand inclusion, coarse ware group. Pres H. 3.4 cm.
- Fig. 13:8 Lug, light brown clay color with mica, grit and straw inclusion, brown ware group, Pres H. 3.8 cm.
- Fig. 13:9 Lug, brown clay color with mica, grit and straw inclusion, coarse ware group. Pres H. 4.6 cm.
- Fig. 13:10 Lug, brown clay color with sand, grit and straw inclusion, coarse ware group. Pres H. 6.2 cm.
- Fig. 13:11 body fragment with knob, brown clay color with mica and grit inclusion, brown ware group. Pres H. 4.4 cm.



- |                |                     |                   |                 |                        |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. Bademağacı  | 8. Beşik-Sivritepe  | 15. Küllüoba      | 22. Poliochni   | 29. Ayasuluk           |
| 2. Kuruçay     | 9. Gülpınar         | 16. Kaklık Mevkii | 23. Tripolis    | 30. Kuruçay            |
| 3. Beycesultan | 10. Troia           | 17. Can Hasan     | 24. Asopos      | 31. Bağbaşı            |
| 4. Karain      | 11. Kumtepe         | 18. Tıgani        | 25. Kumtepe     | 32. Kızılbel           |
| 5. Aşağıpınar  | 12. Ilıpınar        | 19. Saliagos      | 26. Limantepe   | 33. Kadıkalesi         |
| 6. Aphrodisias | 13. Demircihöyük    | 20. Emporio       | 27. Kulaksızlar | 34. Çine-Tepecik Höyük |
| 7. Milet       | 14. Orman Fidanlığı | 21. Ayio Gala,    | 28. Ulucak      | 35. Canhasan           |

Fig. 1 Major Prehistoric sites in Western Anatolia.



Fig. 2 Aerial view of Laodikeia and Asopos Tepesi.

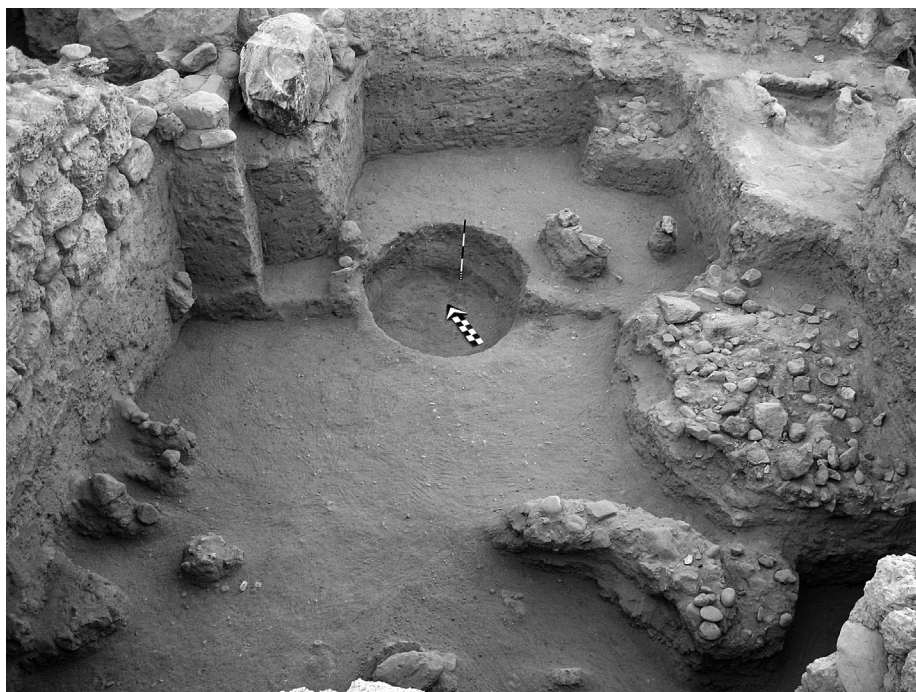


Fig. 3 Asopos Tepesi, Level VII architectural remains.

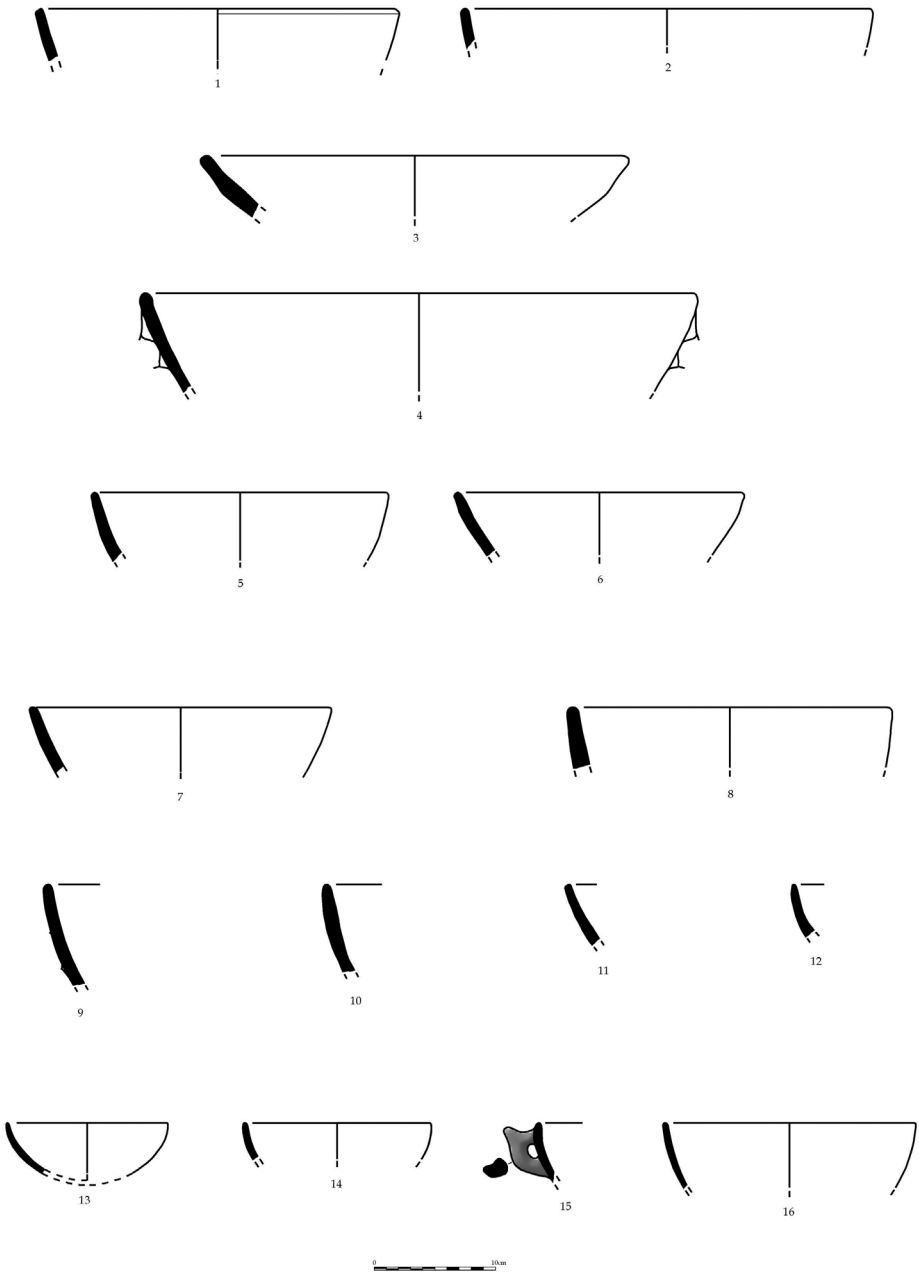


Fig. 4 Aspos Tepesi, bowls from VIIIb.



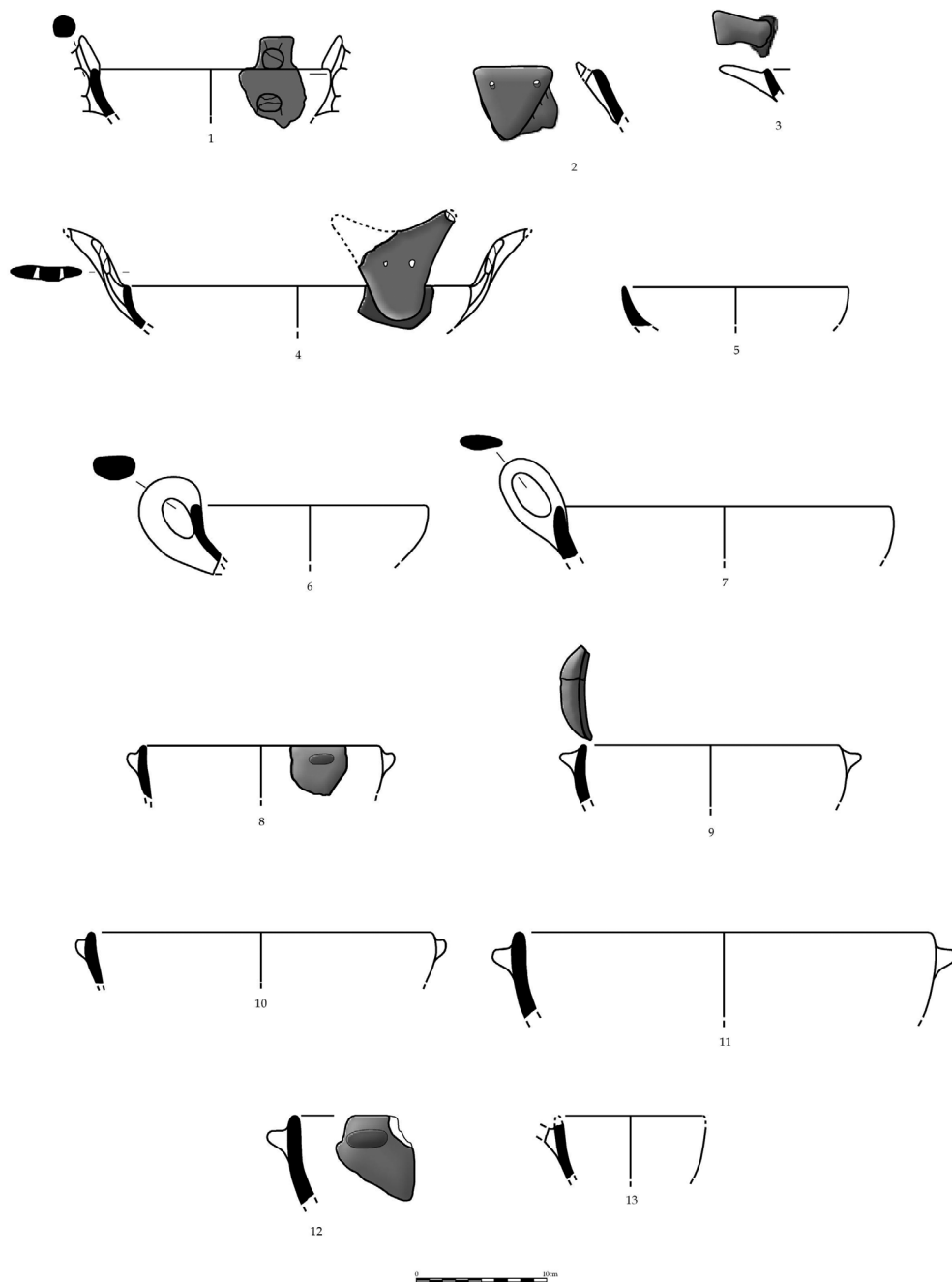


Fig. 5 Asopos Tepesi, bowls from VIIIb.

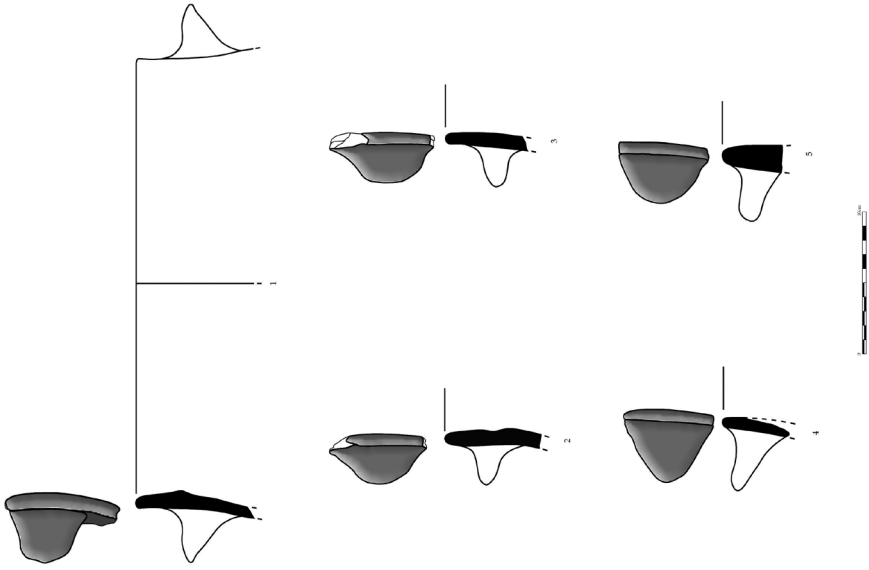


Fig. 7 Asopos Tepesi, jars from VIIIb.

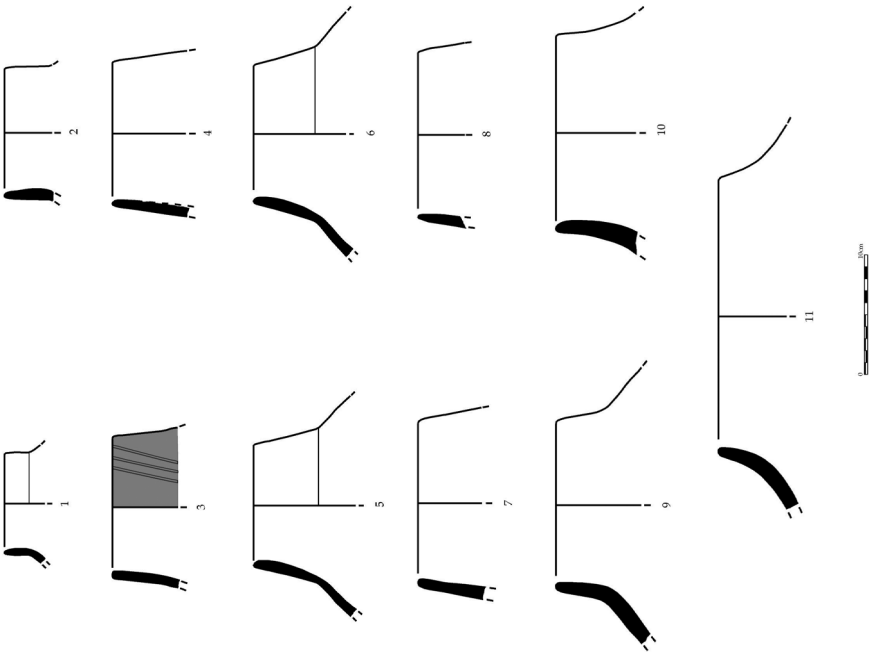


Fig. 6 Asopos Tepesi, jars from VIIIb.

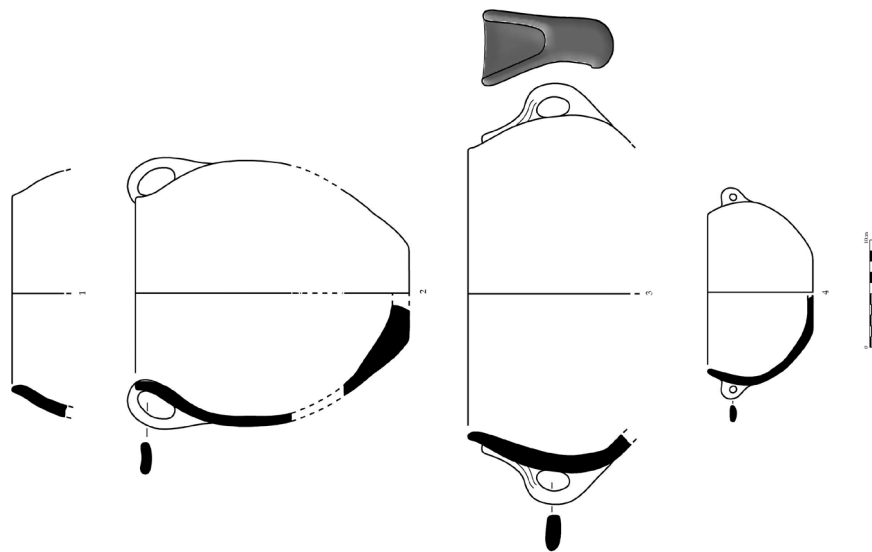


Fig. 9 Asopos Tepesi, jars from VIIIb.

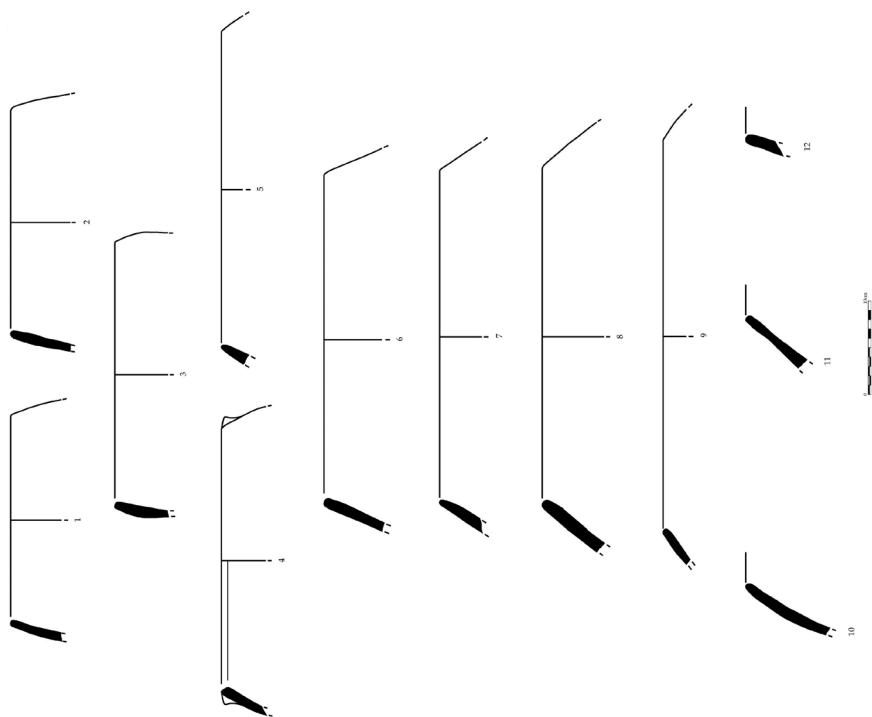


Fig. 8 Asopos Tepesi, jars from VIIIb.

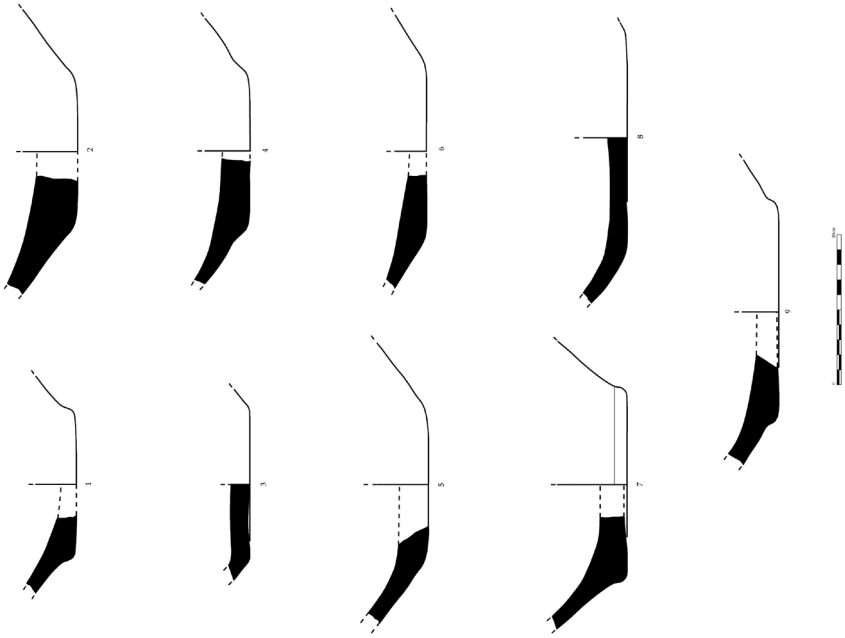


Fig. 11 Asopos Tepesi, bases from VIIIb.

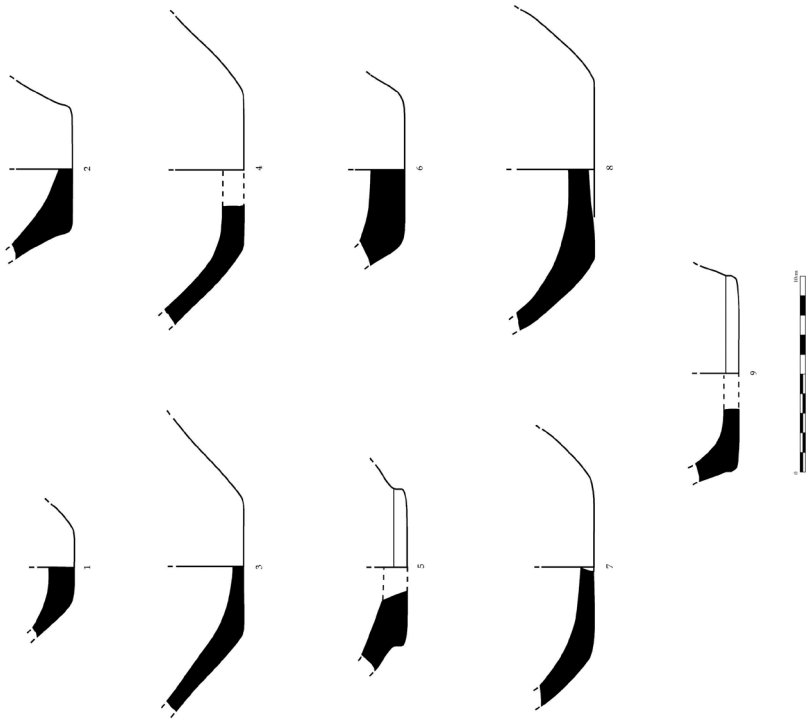


Fig. 10 Asopos Tepesi, bases from VIIb.

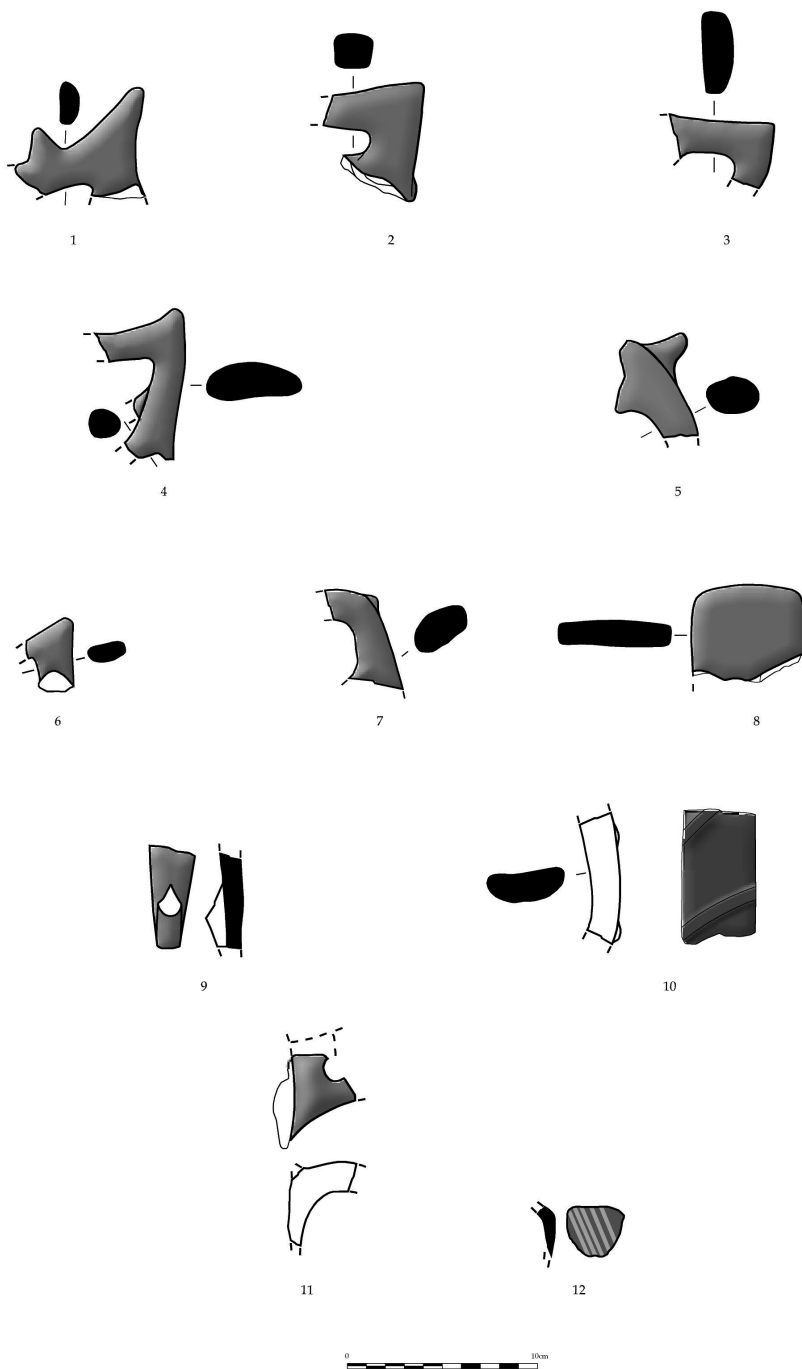


Fig. 12 Asopos Tepesi, handles and lugs from VIIIb.

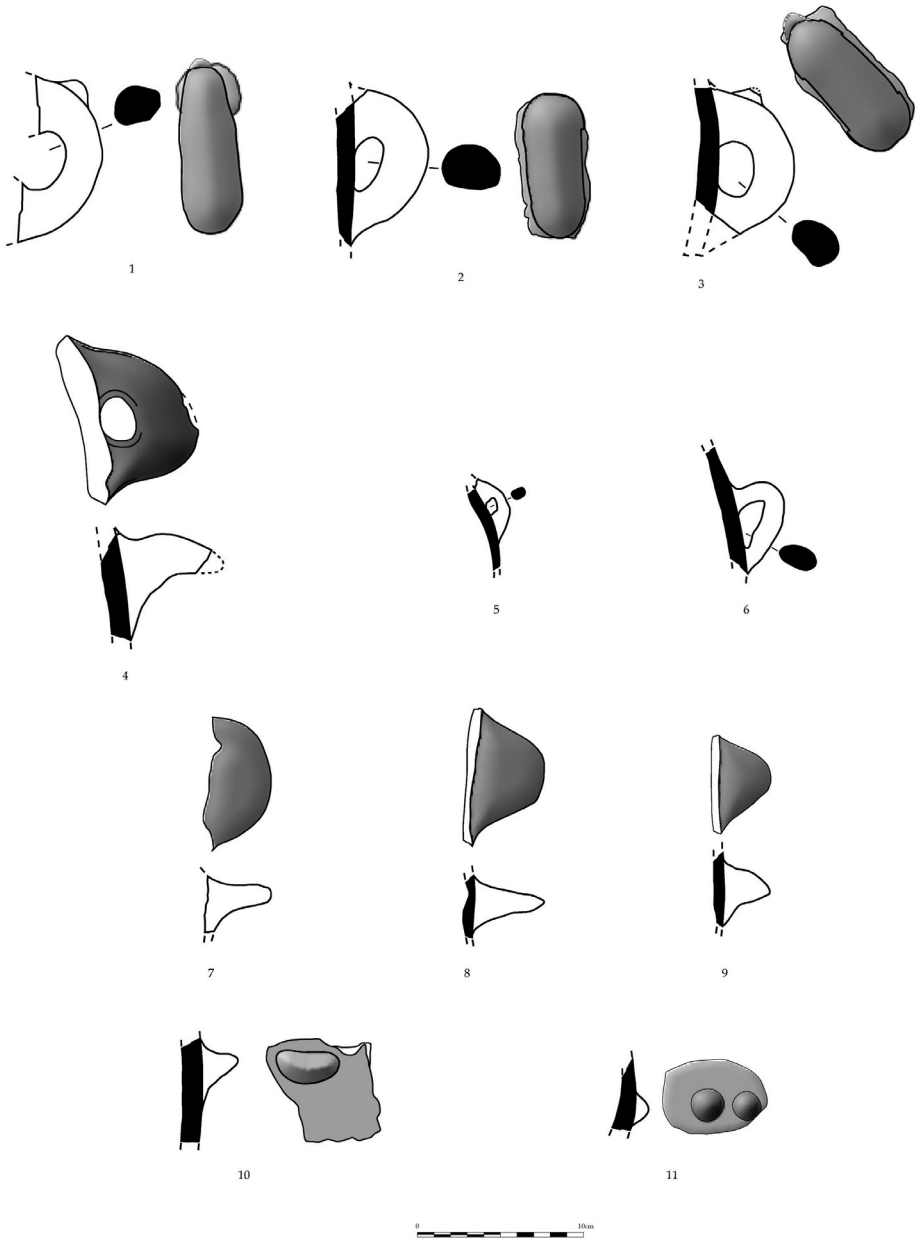


Fig. 13 Asopos Tepesi, handles and lugs from VIIIb.



Fig. 14  
Asopos Tepesi,  
Chalcolithic Age  
pottery sherds

BC	Western Anatolia				Southwest Anatolia						Northwest Anatolia		Aegean Islands		Eskişehir-Marmara			Balkans							
	Baklatepe	Yasıltepe	Yemişova	Kulakazlar	Ege Gübire	Ulucak	Beysentian	Aphrodisias	Kurucay	Bağbasi	Asopos Tepesi	Kızıbel	Cine Tepekci	Kuntepe	Çilipnar	Beşik-Sivritepe	Tigani	Emporio	Rıdandı	Orman	Aşağı Pınar	Toptepe	İlipınar	Karanovo	
3000	.....					LC1 LC2 LC3 LC4	LC1 LC2 ..... 8B	..... III VI	.....	..... VIIa			..... Ib										..... IV		
4000							8A										IV		7 ..... 6						
4500																	III II								4
5000																	I								
5500																		X IX							3 2

Fig. 15 The chronological table

