

ADALYA



SUNA-İNAN KIRAÇ AKDENİZ MEDENİYETLERİ ARAŞTIRMA ENSTİTÜSÜ
SUNA & İNAN KIRAÇ RESEARCH INSTITUTE ON MEDITERRANEAN CIVILIZATIONS

ADALYA



SUNA-İNAN KIRAÇ AKDENİZ MEDENİYETLERİ ARAŞTIRMA ENSTİTÜSÜ YILLIĞI
THE ANNUAL OF THE SUNA & İNAN KIRAÇ RESEARCH INSTITUTE ON MEDITERRANEAN CIVILIZATIONS

ADALYA
Vehbi Koç Vakfı
Suna - İnan KIRAÇ Akdeniz Medeniyetleri
Araştırma Enstitüsü Yıllık Dergisi
Yönetim Yeri: Barbaros Mh. Kocatepe Sk. No. 25
Kaleiçi 07100 Antalya Tel: +90 242 243 42 74
Faks: +90 242 243 80 13 E-posta: akmed@akmed.org.tr
Yayın Türü: Yerel Süreli Yayın
Sayı: XIV - 2011

Sabibi: Vehbi Koç Vakfı Adına Erdal YILDIRIM
Sorumlu Müdür: Kayhan DÖRTLÜK
Yapım: Zero Prodüksiyon Ltd., İstanbul
Abdullah Sokak No. 17
Taksim 34433 İstanbul
Tel: +90 212 244 75 21 Faks: +90 212 244 32 09
Baskı: MAS Matbaacılık A.Ş.
Hamidiye Mh. Soğuksu Cd. No: 3 Kağıthane - İstanbul
Tel: +90 212 294 10 00 info@masmat.com.tr Sertifika No: 12055

Bilim Danışma Kurulu / Editorial Advisory Board

Hâluk ABBASOĞLU	Max KUNZE
Ara ALTUN	Thomas MARKSTEINER
Oluş ARIK	Wolfram MARTINI
Cevdet BAYBURTLUOĞLU	Gönül ÖNEY
Tuncer BAYKARA	Mehmet ÖZSAİT
Jürgen BORCHHARDT	Urs PESCHLOW
Jacques Des COURTILS	Scott REDFORD
Vedat ÇELGİN	Denis ROUSSET
Nevzat ÇEVİK	Martin Ferguson SMITH
Bekir DENİZ	Oğuz TEKİN
Refik DURU	Gülsün UMURTAK
Serra DURUGÖNÜL	Burhan VARKIVANÇ
Hansgerd HELLENKEMPER	Michael WÖRRLE
Frank KOLB	Martin ZIMMERMAN

Adalya, **A&HCI** (Arts & Humanities Citation Index) ve
CC/A&H (Current Contents / Art & Humanities) tarafından taranmaktadır.

Adalya is indexed in the **A&HCI** (Arts & Humanities Citation Index) and
CC/A&H (Current Contents / Art & Humanities).

Hakemli bir dergidir / A peer reviewed Publication

Editörler / Editors

Kayhan DÖRTLÜK
Tarkan KAHYA
Remziye BOYRAZ SEYHAN
Tuba ERTEKİN

İngilizce Editörleri / English Editors

İnci TÜRKOĞLU
Dorin LUCAS

Yazışma Adresi / Mailing Address

Barbaros Mah. Kocatepe Sk. No. 25
Kaleiçi 07100 ANTALYA-TURKEY
Tel: +90 242 243 42 74 • Fax: +90 242 243 80 13
akmed@akmed.org.tr
www.akmed.org.tr

ISSN 1301-2746

İçindekiler

Gülsün Umurtak	
<i>Understanding the Hacılar II Settlement</i>	1
Mustafa Bulba	
<i>Kaunos Demeter Kayalığından ele geçen Kıbrıs Heykelticikleri</i>	17
Alice Landskron	
<i>Zur Komposition der Frieze auf der Nord- und Ostseite des Heroons von Trysa</i>	31
Christian Marek	
<i>Kaunos und Lykien</i>	57
Alime Çankaya – Hüseyin Köker	
<i>Dumancık Kistophor Definesi</i>	63
Ümit Aydınoglu – Ümit Çakmak	
<i>A Rural Settlement in the Rough Cilicia-Isauria Region: Karakabaklı</i>	71
Fatih Onur	
<i>Gagates: θαυμάσιος λίθος</i>	
<i>Antikçağ'da Meşbur bir Taşın Kullanım Alanları ve Yataklarının Yeriyle İlgili</i>	
<i>Bir Değerlendirme</i>	103
Julian Bennett	
<i>Why did Claudius Annex Lycia?</i>	119
Murat Durukan	
<i>Olba Teritoryumunda Hellenleştirme ve Romalılaştırma Politikalarının Arkeolojik İzleri</i>	137
Murat Arslan – Nihal Tüner Önen	
<i>Akdeniz'in Korsan Yuvaları: Kilikia, Pamphylia, Lykia ve Ionia Bölgelerindeki</i>	
<i>Korykoslar</i>	189
Gürkan Ergin	
<i>How to Transform an Isaurian into a Subject? The Roman Army as a Foucaultian</i>	
<i>Technology of Power</i>	207
Burhan Varkıvaç – Hülya Kökmen	
<i>Attaleia'nın Anıtsal Mezarları Üzerine Bazı Gözlemler</i>	223
N. Eda Akyürek Şahin	
<i>Antalya Müzesi'nden İki Hekateion</i>	237
Hüseyin Sami Öztürk – Hakkı Emirhan Süel	
<i>Tloslu Ptolemaios'un Mezar Yazıtı</i>	259

Mehmet Özsait – Guy Labarre – Nesrin Özsait	
<i>Nouvelles inscriptions et monuments de la vallée d'Apollonia (Phrygie-Pisidie)</i>	267
Serra Durugönül	
<i>Silifke Müzesi'nden Dionysos-Pan Heykeli ve İki Torso</i>	287
İnci Delemen	
<i>The Colossal Statue of Lucius Verus Recently Discovered in Perge</i>	297
Ayşe Aydın	
<i>Side Müzesi'ndeki Sigma Formlu Tabla</i>	315
Altan Çetin	
<i>Memlûklerin Kıbrıs ile İlişkileri</i>	327

Understanding the Hacılar II Settlement

Gülsün UMURTAĞ*

The arrival of James Mellaart in Burdur in the second half of the 1950's and the commencement of the Hacılar Excavations¹ was not only a starting point for prehistoric archaeology in the Burdur-Antalya Region (Ancient Pisidia) but also led to new concepts that had not previously been used for the Anatolian Plateau, such as the Neolithic and Chalcolithic, and a new way of looking at this region². Many years after the premature termination of the J. Mellaart Excavations Campaign at Hacılar, a long term research project lasting 32 years took place under the directorship of Refik Duru, most of which the writer of this article participated in. In the context of this project, excavations were carried out at Kuruçay Höyük (1978-1988)³, Hacılar Necropolis (Research Work) (1985-1986)⁴, Höyücek (1989-1992)⁵ and Bademağacı Höyük (1993-2010)⁶ and, as a result of this continuing

* Prof. Dr. Gülsün Umurtak, İ. Ü. Edebiyat Fakültesi, Protohistorya ve Önasya Arkeolojisi Anabilim Dalı, Ordu Cad. No: 196 34134 Laleli - İstanbul. E-mail: gulsunumurtak@gmail.com

¹ Hacılar is a settlement located in the Lakes Region, in the northern half of ancient Pisidia, 26 km southwest of the provincial capital town of Burdur. The höyük is 150 m. in diameter and its height is 1.5 m. above the surrounding fields. Hacılar was introduced to the world of archaeology by James Mellaart and it was excavated by an excavations team in the years 1957-1960 (Mellaart 1970).

² The Neolithic and Chalcolithic terminology of today differs from that of the earlier period and the basis that was used to distinguish between these two periods is no longer in keeping with present day knowledge. In the past 20 years, a large number of excavations of prehistoric settlements have been carried out in Turkey and this has resulted in the need for a new approach to terminology and chronology as the present framework is inadequate for accurate evaluation. For example, the excavations carried out from the 1970's up to the present day in the Burdur - Antalya Region have presented a challenge to the accepted view that an increase of paint decorated pottery can be seen as a basis for determining the transition from the Late Neolithic to the Early Chalcolithic. Therefore, the concept of Neolithisation also needs to be re-evaluated; how appropriate is it to put the communities of the Anatolian Plateau who produced high quality pottery and "mother goddess" figurines, domesticated a number of different animal species and were agriculture based village communities in the same category as the PPN settlements?

³ Duru 1994; R. Duru, Kuruçay Höyük II. 1978-1988 Kazılarının Sonuçları. Geç Kalkolitik ve İlk Tunç Çağı Yerleşmeleri (Results of the Excavations 1978-1988. The Late Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Settlements) (1996).

⁴ R. Duru, "Were the Earliest Cultures at Hacılar Really Aceramic?", *Anatolia and the Ancient Near East* (Tahsin Özgüç'e Armağan) (1989) 99-105.

⁵ Duru - Umurtak 2005.

⁶ The published preliminary annual reports on the Bademağacı Excavations are as follows: R. Duru, "Bademağacı Höyüğü (Kızılkaya) Kazıları. 1993 Yılı Çalışma Raporu", *Belleten* LX (1997) 783-800; idem, "Bademağacı Kazıları. 1994 Yılı Çalışma Raporu", *Belleten* LXI (1997) 149-159; idem, "Bademağacı Kazıları. 1995 ve 1996 Yılları Çalışma Raporu", *Belleten* LXII (1998) 709-730; idem, "Bademağacı Kazıları. 1997 ve 1998 Yılları Çalışma Raporu", *Belleten* LXIV (2000) 187-212; idem, "Bademağacı Kazıları. 1999 Yılı Çalışma Raporu", *Belleten* LXIV (2001) 583-598; idem, "Bademağacı Kazıları. 2000 ve 2001 Yılları Çalışma Raporu", *Belleten* LXVI (2003) 449-594; Duru 2005, 519-560; Duru - Umurtak 2008, 195-250; idem, "Bademağacı Kazıları 2007 Yılı Çalışmaları - Excavations at Bademağacı in 2007", *Anmed* 6, 2008, 14-19; idem, "Bademağacı 2008 Yılı Kazıları - Excavations at Bademağacı in 2008", *Anmed* 7, 2009, 15-21; idem, "Bademağacı 2009 Yılı Kazıları - Excavations at

research, the Burdur - Antalya Region has become one of the best researched areas of this country from the point of view of prehistoric archaeology (Fig. 1).⁷

It is known that Hacilar attracted a lot of attention in both archaeology circles and the public sphere due to the contribution made to Anatolian Archaeology during the excavations, and also the events that arose after the abandonment of the excavations⁸. It is now over 51 years since James Mellaart abandoned Hacilar; during this long period Archaeology in Turkey has made a lot of progress. This article is written with the assumption that it is our responsibility to discuss the past in the light of new information that has been obtained. In this respect, Hacilar needs to be re-evaluated in view of the results of the excavations carried out by Refik Duru and his team. In view of this, various aspects of the Hacilar II settlement will be discussed below.

The two-phase Hacilar II settlement⁹, named IIA and IIB by James Mellaart, was established on the highest point of the höyük (Fig. 2). This settlement, measuring 36x57 m and 2000 m², is roughly rectangular in shape and extends in a north-south and west-east direction. The protective wall surrounding the settlement was 1.5-3 m in thickness and was built with mud bricks without a stone foundation, except for on the northern side where the towers were built on a stone foundation. The main entrance to the settlement was also on the northern side, where the settlement was entered through a narrow doorway. J. Mellaart says that there was also a small entrance in the northeastern section and this gave access to the shrine / temple area. There was also a second doorway in the southwestern section that provided entrance to the settlement. After entering through this doorway there was a corridor that extended towards the left, which according to Mellaart was probably used to go up on to the wall; by using the doorway on the right it was possible to reach the South Court of the settlement. The settlement was apparently divided into specific sections; it had a residential quarter on the western side, work areas for the potters in the centre with a courtyard on both sides and a section for carrying out daily work tasks on the eastern side.

The back ends of the houses in the western part of the settlement leaned against the wall that surrounded the settlement and the doors opened up into a communal courtyard in the middle section. The houses had one main room and a smaller entrance area –anteroom. There was a quadrangular hearth in the centre of the main room, while the anteroom sometimes contained a small oven opposite the door. There were also postholes in the main room, a platform and other similar non-portable items were seen in buildings such as N4-5, 6 and in N6 three round clay storage bins were found side by side. Due to the amount of debris found during the excavation of them, J. Mellaart thinks that the two-roomed houses must have had a second floor, although others such as N0 and N8 were probably single-storey houses. J. Mellaart suggests that the plan of these buildings, consisting of a main room and an ante room, resembles the later megaron type buildings.

The houses in the northwestern section were lined up along the northern wall of the settlement. One of these, N8, is thought to have been a granary due to the large amount

Bademağacı in 2009", *Anmed* 8, 2010, 19-25.

⁷ In the summer months of 2011 excavations will be started at the Hacilar Büyük Höyük, approx. 350 m. north of Hacilar Höyük, by an excavations team led by the writer of this article.

⁸ R. Duru, *Elli Yıllık Bir Arkeoloji Öyküsü: Hacilar* (2010).

⁹ Mellaart 1970, 25ff

of grain found in it and storage boxes, of which the bottom sections had been preserved, as well as the grain scattered across the floor. The main means of entrance in this section was in the form of a long gateway and the small area next to it - no. N4 - was thought to have been a room used by the guard. In the southern section of the Court, there were three buildings of which one was a shrine, one a large house (Q5-7) and the third was a freestanding house further east, separate from the others (R). The shrine consisted of one main room (Q4), an anteroom (Q3), along with a further compartment that was separated off by a screen wall at a later date (Q2), and a small external court (Q1). In the main room there was an oven opposite the doorway, a hearth, a niche in the western wall and post-holes on the floor, while in the anteroom there was a hearth and an oven. There was a wide doorway between the two rooms the east jamb was rounded and opposite this there was a ridge for a sliding door. On the floor there were a number of fragments of crumbly plaster decorated in red paint on a white background. We are told that a large amount of schematic style red paint decorated pottery was found here. On the basis of the fragment of a drinking vessel in the shape of a human head, and motifs of schematic mother goddess representations with attendant animals seen on some of the pottery pieces, J. Mellaart thinks that these could have been used in religious rituals.

The centre of the settlement was occupied by three potters' workshops. It seems that only two of these continued to operate in phase IIB. Although such things as hearths, props and support posts were found, no querns for the preparation of food, storage bins for grain, platforms for sleeping, ovens or remains of food were found here. Instead lumps of red and yellow ochre, a clay bin filled with clay, paint pots, modelling tools, clay ladles, and a large number of unused vessels were uncovered. One unexplained factor regarding the function of this area is the fact that no kiln for the firing of the pottery could be found. Mellaart thinks that the ovens/kilns may have been located outside of the settlement due to the smoke they produced or that these workshops could have been in the less excavated northern or southern sections. The function of the northern section of the settlement is not clear, although the fact that a large amount of pottery was found here suggests that it could have been an area for sun drying the pottery. The southern section, however, is thought to have served a different purpose and could possibly have been the place where the animals were stabled.

In the northeastern section, in IIA the area was covered by a religious cult building (shrine), a few houses, a well and a few sporadic buildings made of light building material. In IIB, in the same area, there were some insignificant buildings of various sizes. The shrine in the northeastern section was located between the north court and the northeastern corner of the settlement. However, there appears to have been no link (no passageway) between the shrine and the northern court, although there is a doorway (?) providing entrance to the shrine from the north, from outside of the settlement. Here there was an oven, two large hearths, a fire box and some storage bins and the presence of niches in the walls is a matter of interest. Some pieces of painted plaster were found on the walls. According to Mellaart in the small courtyard next to the shrine there was a well, marked by a row of stones around it, along with a hearth and a clay bin. In the southern end of the Shrine, there were two doorways that led to a domestic area that contained the usual ovens, hearths and storage bins. The Shrine was the only building in the Hacilar II settlement that contained a burial; one single and two double skeletons were found under the floor; one of these belonged to a mother and child.

Hacılar IIA was severely damaged by a fire. After the disaster, the eastern section was left undeveloped, and the western section was reduced to a cult building (shrine), six houses, two pottery workshops and storage rooms. Apparently, in settlement IIB a new wall had been constructed that turned the east section into an eastern courtyard (?), only one building was built on top of the northeast shrine while the well and its surroundings continued to be used.

When Settlement II was established, the factors that influenced its choice as a settlement location were undoubtedly similar to those that influenced the initial choice of Hacılar in the “apparently Aceramic” period. The presence of Lake Burdur to the north of the settlement and a wide plain suitable for agriculture would have been a great advantage to the settlements at Hacılar and those in the surrounding area. A defence system is seen at Hacılar for the first time in level II. However, it would be natural to expect that a settlement in the middle of a completely flat plain would have been surrounded by some kind of a defence wall from the earliest settlement period. The fact that the excavations were carried out in such a small area would have limited the information that could be gained about the defence of the period before level II¹⁰. Furthermore, as the settlement pattern was not investigated over a large area in any of the earlier levels, information about the development of the architecture prior to Hacılar II is extremely poor and restricted to the houses of level VI.

In Hacılar II, entrance to the settlement was provided by two gates in the defence wall on the northern and the southern sides. James Mellaart mentions other entry points as well as these two main gates but the northern gate protected by the two towers would have been sufficient on its own to provide entry and exit for such a small settlement, just 36x57 m in dimension. But how was the settlement closed from the eastern side?

On examining the settlement layout, it can be seen that the buildings were more concentrated on the western side and, as well as the houses and granary, there was also a “shrine” in this section. According to J. Mellaart, there was a second “shrine” in the north-eastern section but it is unlikely that there would have been two cult buildings in a settlement. As the building in the northeastern corner provided access to the well and the graves, it was described by Mellaart as a major public building but the complex internal design of this building would suggest that it was not a “shrine”. Although we do not know much about the architecture of Shrines in this period, a cult building at Höyücek (Fig. 3) dated slightly later could provide some insight on this subject. The other buildings around it were irregular and unplanned and made of light, unsubstantial materials. The buildings in the western section of the settlement must have been pre-planned. These were placed in a logical order with their back walls facing / forming the defence system and doorways that opened up into the central courtyard area. It is not difficult to conclude that these buildings were placed in this position for a specific, shared purpose. In view of this, how can the complex made of light building materials in the eastern section, apparently not in keeping with the general style of the settlement, be explained?

How many people would have lived in Hacılar in this period? Discussions concerning the architecture would influence the estimated number. Mellaart suggests that 18 families consisting of about 5 people in each could have lived in the settlement; some in the 7

¹⁰ The earliest example of a defence system in the Burdur-Antalya Region is seen at Bademağacı in the EN/II phase; Duru 2005, 527, 548 Pl. 5; Duru - Umurtak 2008, 196, 218-219 Pl. 4.

buildings of the western section, some in the 4 buildings of the eastern section and others in the courtyards. This would give a total of about 150 people¹¹. In the EN II/3 settlement at Bademağacı (Fig. 5), Building no. 8 was destroyed by a fierce fire. It is understood that the skeletons uncovered in the second room belonged to two adult women, one adult man and five children¹². In addition to these, the skeleton of another child was found buried just outside the door of the house. Building no. 8 was 7x5 m in dimension. This situation shows us very clearly that 8-9 people could live in a house measuring only approx. 35 m². If it is accepted that one of the eight buildings in the western section of the settlement was a granary, while the other seven were dwellings and that at least two adults and 5-6 children lived in each of them, the total population of this section would not have been more than 60 people. Would there have been buildings used as dwellings in the eastern section? It is probably not conceivable that people lived in the courtyard. James Mellaart estimates that this settlement lasted approx. 150 years¹³. On this basis, from the establishment of the settlement a few generations would have spent their lives here. Did the population not increase at all during this period? Where did the children go when they reached adulthood and where did the new families that were established live? It appears that the Hacilar II settlement, within the surrounding wall, was planned to have only a very limited number of dwellings and other buildings and not to alter much over time?

Among the Neolithic settlements of Bademağacı (Fig. 5) nine houses were uncovered in level EN II/3, the one that was excavated most extensively and also the one that provided the most information. The main excavation area of the settlement, including the wall with a stone foundation that is thought to have belonged to the defence system and the case-mate, was approx. 60x70 m in dimension. In this phase there must have been at least 30 buildings¹⁴. The Höyücek shrine, dating to the same period and consisting of five rooms, covered an area 40 m in length (Fig. 3). On the basis of these concrete examples, it can be said that the position of Hacilar II on a large plain suitable for agriculture and animal rearing indicates favourable environmental conditions that would not have presented any obstacle to its development. The settlement must have been deliberately restricted to a small size.

The division of labour among the Hacilar II residents is a subject that needs to be studied. I prefer to avoid any unnecessary speculations concerning the shrine system, the religious leaders and the leadership/authority of the settlement¹⁵. However, earlier examples in the region have provided adequate information on this topic. The Shrine Phase at Höyücek (Fig. 3) gives us sufficient insight into how a group of religious cult buildings could continue to function without any other settlements nearby¹⁶. At Hacilar the settlement was pre-planned; for example the defence walls that were apparently 1.5-3.00 m must have been built at the same time as the houses and kept up together with them. The mud brick (*kerpiç*) defence walls, the walls of the houses and the flat roofs covered with earth would have required considerable upkeep, especially before and after the rainy seasons. If the population of the settlement is estimated to have been 60-70 people, some of

¹¹ Mellaart 1970, 37.

¹² The human skeletons found at Bademağacı are still being studied by Prof. Dr. Y. Erdal.

¹³ Mellaart 1970, 37.

¹⁴ Duru 2008, 29.

¹⁵ Mellaart 1970, 36.

¹⁶ Duru - Umurtak 2005.

these would have been elderly people and children who would not have actively contributed to the production of food or goods. The daily tasks, such as agricultural work, hunting, pottery making and routine domestic chores must have been carried out by the remaining group and shared among the men and women in some form of definite schedule. Perhaps, as is often suggested, pottery making was usually done by women; the various processes such as the preparation and shaping of the paste for the pottery, the smoothing of the surface and especially the application of paint decoration must have required different areas of expertise. I think the shaping of the pottery, the oven firing and decoration of the pots must have been carried out by experts. It is not possible to accept that the select wares of extraordinary quality that became known as “Hacılar Pottery” were made by a handful of people from this settlement in their spare time after carrying out their daily domestic chores. In addition to the production of the pottery, the export (!) of the pots must have been subject to inspection and done professionally. Another important subject is the agricultural work. A proportion of the active population at the Hacılar II settlement must have been involved in farming and animal rearing. Would this agricultural activity, which must have been primitive and dependent on coincidental discoveries, have been adequate to feed the existing population or even produce enough for storage? R. Duru says the following concerning this: *“It is not possible to think that the people of Kuruçay did not realize before they established the settlement that the surrounding area was not suitable for agriculture. In spite of this, the location was chosen as a settlement site and settlements continued here until the end of the ECh. What could have been the reason behind the choice of this unfavourable place compared to Hacılar, a settlement on a plain, in a period when agricultural and animal rearing were known? I wonder if there was a kind of mutual way of life and support system between the people of Kuruçay and the people of Hacılar”*¹⁷.

A 26 m long section of a defence wall belonging to the Kuruçay settlement 11 was uncovered (Fig. 3). It is understood that the wall measuring 1.10-1.20 m in thickness was generally made of medium-sized stones. The western end of this wall had crumbled and slid down the hillside, while the eastern end had been neatly cut and shaped. Semicircular towers adjacent to the exterior surface of the south-facing wall jutted outward by about 3.50 m. There were gaps of 1 m in width in the protruding sections of the towers and gaps were also left in the main wall on the same axis. These gaps had been closed up with a single row of stones; the stone rows probably showed where the threshold would have been. It was determined that the defence wall turned northward and there were semi-circular towers in this section but it is not known how far the wall continued. The entrance gate into the settlement is located near to this southeastern corner and this was protected on both sides by protruding walls and a passageway 2 m in width. The front of the gate was paved with stones about the size of a human fist. The houses of Kuruçay level 11 could not be reached; they were probably between the well-preserved southern part of the defence wall and the present day northern hillside. However, some short sections of walls approx. 90 cm in thickness were uncovered in this area. It is thought that during the upper level 11 settlement a flood disaster that came from the high hills on the eastern side swept a large proportion of this settlement away, without leaving a trace. If it had been possible to see the whole of the fortress area, we would have been faced with a settlement approx. 30x30 m in dimension. Looking at the existent plan of Kuruçay 11, it can be seen that it resembles that of Hacılar II in shape; both the settlements cover an area

¹⁷ Duru 1994.

quadrangular in plan. It is unlikely that there were a large number of houses in the section that slid down the hillside in the Kuruçay level 11 settlement or that the population was very high. In this respect, as the people were not involved in agriculture or pottery making they would not have needed a very large work force. As well as being able to protect those who lived within its walls from danger over a long period, this strong fortress that reflects a well-developed architectural tradition was in a advantageous, commanding position to keep watch over the plain. This means that Hacilar was not the only settlement in the region; it can be assumed that, in addition to its near neighbour Kuruçay, there were probably several neighbouring settlements related to each other within a system that was similar to the clan system of later periods, in an area 50-60 km in diameter as the crow flies. Within this system, the relatives and neighbour would have been in communication with each other and traded with each other¹⁸. Is it possible that the well-defended Hacilar II settlement could have been a nucleus centre where the more privileged people lived? It can be assumed that the people involved in farming, animal rearing and pottery making would have lived outside of this defence wall in an area around 300-400 m in diameter¹⁹.

Apart from a few pieces of the floor, level V at Hacilar - established after level VI had been destroyed by a fire - did not provide much information. The settlement is known to have moved northward during levels IV and III but no traditional architectural elements were uncovered. Mellaart suggests that level V continued for two generations or about half a century (c. 5600-5550 BC), level IV about a century (5550-5450 BC) and level III could be tentatively assigned around half a century (c. 5450-5400 BC)²⁰. Among the earlier levels, level VI has provided relatively good information. However, issues such as what kind of radical changes were caused by the fire disaster that destroyed the settlement and - if possible - the extent of the conflagration, in other words whether or not it resulted in a break in the settlement sequence, need to be examined. This also means that the necessity of dividing this period in the region is debatable and the use of the term "Early Chalcolithic" should therefore be re-evaluated. In level EN II/4 at Bademağacı, in the architecture, quadrangular plan buildings with mud brick (*kerpiç*) walls are seen for the first time in the Burdur Lakes Region and a sudden development is observed in pottery production as a large number of new pottery forms appear. It should not be surprising that, in the same period, the first examples of red paint decoration on a beige surface (red on beige) are seen. The model of quadrangular plan houses - sometimes distorted in shape - with a sliding door on the longer side and an oven opposite it²¹ begins in Bademağacı EN II/4, and continues in Bademağacı EN II/ 3 (Fig. 6), Höyücek ShP (Fig. 4) and Hacilar VI (Fig. 5) before appearing again in Hacilar II. Based on 14 C readings, Bademağacı levels EN II/4-3 can be assigned the dates 6450/6270- 6380/6250 BC and Höyücek ShP the dates 6400-6395 BC.²² According to James Mellaart, the Hacilar II settlement was inhabited from c. 5400-5250 BC then after the destruction of II A by fire, the settlement continued as II B

¹⁸ The placing of settlements closer together, for example approx. 30 km apart, could be interpreted as an integrated defence system against external threat. L. Clare et.al., "Warfare in Late Neolithic/Early Chalcolithic Pisidia, southwestern Turkey. Climate induced social unrest in the late 7th millenium cal BC", *Documenta Praehistorica* XXXV, 2008, 77-78; S. A. LeBlanc, *Prehistoric Warfare in the American Southwest* (1999) 53-54.

¹⁹ We believe the Excavations at Hacilar Büyük Höyük will help to answer these questions.

²⁰ Mellaart 1970, 23-25.

²¹ G. Umurtak, "A Building Type of Burdur Region from the Neolithic Period", *Belleten* LXIV (2001) 683-706.

²² Duru 2008.

but was reduced in size²³. If this is the case, does it mean that the architecture and pottery traditions continued for over 1000 years without any significant change? On the other hand, as the Hacilar Settlements V, IV and III were only investigated in an extremely small area, it is possible to question whether these really were separate levels.

In addition to the fact that the geographical positions of Kuruçay 11 and Hacilar II complimented each other in the lay out of the region, as described above, some parallels that have been observed between the pottery forms and decoration type are extremely significant. Some of the most common shared pottery techniques seen in the two settlements are "S" profile curved and carinated bowls (Fig. 7)²⁴, narrow necked spherical jars with cylindrical lugs, jars with finger holed plain handles or handles in the shape of schematic animal heads (Fig. 8) and spouts in the form of animal heads (Fig. 9); among the motifs used to decorate the pottery, there are horizontal parallel strips (Fig. 10), triangle and stair-way motifs (Fig. 11), hand-arm motifs (Fig. 12) and schematic bull heads (Fig. 13).

The similarities emphasized were determined from levels 10-9, 8 at Kuruçay and periods V-III at Hacilar. However, a significant issue is the fact that the Kuruçay settlements 11-8 do not correspond at all in sequence to the situation at Hacilar. Is it possible that Kuruçay level 8 was affected by some - inexplicable - external influences that were not experienced at Hacilar? According to 14C dating, the chronological position of Kuruçay 11 is around 6010/5800 BC²⁵. We think that the time difference between Hacilar II and Kuruçay 11 is probably much less than was previously thought²⁶ and the real break in the Neolithisation process that took off around 6400 BC happened when the Hacilar II settlement was destroyed by a great disaster²⁷.

Abbreviations

Duru - Umurtak 2008	R. Duru - G. Umurtak, "Bademağacı Kazıları. 2004, 2005 ve 2006 Yılları Çalışma Raporu", <i>Belleten</i> LXXII/263 (2008) 193-250.
Duru 2008	R. Duru, <i>From 8000 BC to 2000 BC Six Thousand Years of the Burdur - Antalya Region</i> (2008).
Duru - Umurtak 2005	R. Duru - G. Umurtak, Höyücek. 1989-1992 Yılları Arasında Yapılan Kazıların Sonuçları/Results of the Excavations 1989-1992 (2005).
Duru 2005	R. Duru, "Bademağacı Kazıları. 2002 ve 2003 Yılları Çalışma Raporu", <i>Belleten</i> LXVIII/252 (2005) 519-560.
Duru 1994	R. Duru, <i>Kuruçay Höyük I. 1978-1988 Kazılarının Sonuçları. Neolitik ve Erken Kalkolitik Çağ Yerleşmeleri (Results of the Excavations 1978-1988. The Neolithic and Early Chalcolithic Settlements)</i> (1994).
Mellaart 1970	J. Mellaart, <i>Excavations at Hacilar I-II</i> (1970).

²³ Mellaart 1970, 37.

²⁴ Figs 7-13 based on information from the following sources: Mellaart 1970 and Duru 1994.

²⁵ Duru 2008.

²⁶ Hacilar Level IIA, Lab. No. P-316; Date BP, 7170±134; cal BC 1σ, 6220-5910; Kuruçay Level 11, Lab. No. HD-12917/12830; Date BP, 7045±95; cal BC 1σ, 6020-5830; From Laurens Thissen, CANeW website (last update 9 Feb. 2006)

²⁷ I would like to thank A. Bell (MA Istanbul University) for translating this article into English and B. Glkan for doing the drawings (MA Istanbul University).

Özet

Hacılar II Yerleşmesini Yorumlamak

Burdur - Antalya Bölgesi'nde R. Duru başkanlığında ve bu satırların yazarının da büyük bir bölümüne katıldığı, 32 yıl süren uzun soluklu bir proje kapsamında elde edilen bilgilerle Hacılar'ın yeniden irdelenmesi gerektiğini düşünüyor ve Hacılar II yerleşmesini pek çok yönüyle tartışmak istiyoruz.

Hacılar'ın Mellaart tarafından IIA ve IIB olarak isimlendirilen iki evreli II. tabaka yerleşmesi, höyüğün en yüksek kesiminde kurulmuştu. Yerleşmeyi çeviren koruma duvarı taş temel kullanılmaksızın doğrudan kerpiçle yapılmış sadece kuzeyde yer alan kuleler taş temel üzerine inşa edilmiştir. Ana giriş de bu kuzey kısımdadır. İkinci bir kapı da güneybatıda bulunmaktadır. Yerleşmenin batısında yer alan evlerin arkaları çevre duvarına dayalıdır ve kapıları orta kesimdeki ortak avluya açılır. Kuzeybatıdaki evler, yerleşmenin kuzey duvarı boyunca sıralanmışlardı. Orta alanın güneyinde, üç yapıdan biri kutsal nitelikli yapı, büyük bir ev (Q5-7) ve daha doğuda bunlardan ayrı yapılmış bir ev (R) olarak nitelendirilmiştir. Kutsal yapı, bir ana oda (Q4), bir giriş (Q3), buradan alçak paravana ile sonradan ayrılmış bir mekân (Q2), dışta küçük bir avludan (Q1) oluşur. Ana odada, kapının karşısında fırın, ocak, batı duvarda niş ve tabanda direk delikleri girişte bir ocak ve fırın yer alır.

Yerleşmenin merkezinde çömlekçi atölyeleri olduğu belirtilmiştir. Kuzeydoğu alan, IIA da bir kutsal yapı, birkaç ev, kuyu ve hafif malzemeden yapılmış düzensiz binaları kapsar. IIA yangınla tahrip olmuştur. Felaketin ardından, doğu kesimin gelişmediği, batıda kutsal yapı, 6 konut, iki çömlek atölyesi ve depolar ile yetinildiği anlaşılır. IIB yerleşmesinde buraya çekilen yeni bir duvar ile doğu kesim bir doğu avlusu durumuna dönüşmüştür, kuzeydoğudaki kutsal yapı üzerine tek bir yapının kurulduğu bildirilir.

Hacılar'ın ilk olarak "sözde Akeramik" dönemde yerleşme yeri olarak seçilmesindeki mantık, hiç kuşku yok ki II. yerleşmede de değişmemiştir. Burdur Gölü ile tarıma elverişli geniş bir ovanın uzun süreli yerleşmeler için büyük avantaj olduğu görülmektedir. Hacılar'da ilk kez bir savunma sistemi ile II. tabakada karşılaşılmaktadır. Kazıların çok sınırlı alanlarda gerçekleştirilmiş olması II. tabaka öncesi savunma hakkında bilgi edinilmesini engellemiş olmalıdır.

Yerleşim dokusuna bakıldığında, yapılaşmanın batı yakasında yoğunlaştığı, bu kesimde konutlar ve depo dışında bir "kutsal yapı" yer aldığı görülmektedir. Mellaart tarafından ayrıca kuzeydoğuda ikinci bir "kutsal yapı" olduğu bildirilmektedir ama yerleşmede iki ayrı kült yapısı olması kuşkuyla karşılanabilir. Yerleşmenin batısında karşımıza çıkan yapıların önceden planlanarak inşa edildiğini düşünmek gerekir.

Bu dönemde acaba Hacılar nüfusu kaç kişiden oluşuyordu? Bu sayı, mimarlık konusundaki tartışmaları da yönlendirebilir. Mellaart aynı yerleşmenin batısındaki 7, doğudaki 4 bina ve alanlarda toplam 18 ailenin yaşamış olabileceğini, ortalama her aile 5 kişiden oluşuyorsa, 150 kişinin yaşamış olduğunu düşünmektedir. Bademağacı'nın EN II/3 yerleşmesindeki 8 no'lu yapı bir evde 8-9 kişinin yaşayabildiğini gösteren somut bir örnektir. Yerleşmenin batı kesimindeki mevcut 8 yapıdan birinin tahıl deposu, diğer 7'sinin de konut olduğu kabul edildiğinde, her evde ortalama en az iki yetişkin ve 5-6 çocuk yaşıyorsa, batı kesimdeki toplam nüfusun 60 kişiden çok fazla olmadığı gibi bir sonuç çıkmaktadır. Mellaart bu yerleşmenin yak. 150 yıl yaşadığını tahmin etmektedir. Buna göre, yerleşmenin kuruluşundan başlayarak birkaç kuşak yaşamını burada geçirmiş olmalıdır. Bu süre içinde nüfus hiç artmamış mıdır? Yetişkin haline gelen ve yeni aileler kuran kişiler nerede oturmaktaydılar? Hacılar II yerleşmesi, bir çevre duvarı içinde, belirli sayıdaki konut ve diğer yapı ile zaman içinde sanki fazla değişime uğramayacak biçimde mi tasarlanmıştı? Bademağacı'nın Neolitik yerleşmeleri arasında EN II/3 tabakasında 9 ev ortaya çıkartılmıştır. Savunma sistemine ait olduğu düşünülen duvar ve kazamat da dahil yerleşmenin kazılmış kesimi yaklaşık 60x70 m genişliğindeki bir alanda yoğunlaşmıştır. Bu evrede en az 30 kadar yapının bulunduğu düşünülebilir. Aynı döneme ait 5 mekândan oluşan Höyücek tapınağı 40 m uzunluğunda bir alana yerleştirilmiştir. Bu somut örneklerden yola çıkarak, Hacılar II, geniş, tarımsal üretime ve hayvancılığa çok elverişli bir ovada, çevresel koşulların gelişmeye engel oluşturmadığı bir konumdadır. Yerleşmenin ölçüsü hiç kuşku yok ki bilinçli bir şekilde dar tutulmuştu.

Hacılar II yerleşmesinde yaşamın nasıl paylaşıldığı ve sürdürüldüğü de irdelenmelidir. Höyücek'te Tapınak Dönemi sürecinde çevresinde herhangi bir yerleşme olmaksızın işlevini sürdüren bir kült binası grubu yeterince bilgi vermektedir. Hacılar'da yerleşmenin önceden planlanarak, savunma duvarları ve evlerin ortaklaşa inşa edildiği ve bakımının sürdürüldüğü düşünülmelidir. Yerleşmede tahmini mevcut 60-70 kişiden oluşan nüfusun bir kısmı üretken olmayan çok yaşlı kişilerle çocuklardan oluşmaktaydı. Geri kalan gruptaki kadın ve erkekler arasında, tarım üretimi, avlanma, çanak çömlek üretimi, günlük ev işlerinin yürütülmesi gibi işler de, paylaşılmış olmalıydı. Belki, çanak çömlek üretimi genelde önerildiği gibi kadınlar tarafından yürütülmekte; hamurunu hazırlamak, biçimlendirmek ile yüzey işlemlerini ve özellikle boya bezemeyi uygulamak farklı uzmanlık gerektiren işler olmalıydı. Biz bu kapların, görevi sadece çömlek şekillendirme, pişirme ve çömlek süsleme olan ustalar tarafından üretildiğine inanıyoruz. "Hacılar Keramiği" olarak ünlenen olağanüstü kaliteli malların bir avuç insanın günlük domestik işlerinden arta kalan zamanda üretildiğini kabul etmek mümkün değildir. Çanak çömlek yapımı yanında bunların dışa satım işleri de profesyonelce yürütülmüş olmalıdır. Hacılar II'de aktif nüfusun bir kısmı da çiftçilik ve hayvancılıkla uğraşmış olmalıdır. İlkel koşullarda sürdürülen bu faaliyet acaba mevcut nüfusu beslemek hatta biriktirmek için yeterli olabilir miydi?

R. Duru, *"Kuruçay insanların yerleşmelerini kurmadan önce çevrenin tarıma elverişli olmadığını bilmemelerine olanak yoktur. Buna karşın burası yerleşme yeri olarak seçilmiş ve EKÇ sonuna kadar yerleşmeler sürdürülmüştür. Tarım ve hayvancılığın bilindiği bir çağda ve Hacılar gibi bir ova yerleşmesinin yanı başında, böyle elverişsiz bir yeri seçmenin gerekçesi ne olabilir? Acaba Kuruçay ile Hacılar halkları arasında bir tür ortak yaşam biçimi bir tür dayanışma düşünülebilir mi?"* demektedir.

Kuruçay 11'in Hacılar II ile biçimsel olarak benzeştiklerini, her ikisinin de dörtgen bir alanda geliştiklerini görüyoruz. Gelişmiş bir mimari geleneği yansıtan bu güçlü kale ovaya egemen konumda, içinde yaşayanları uzun zaman tehlikelerden korumuş olmalıdır. Bu bağlamda, Hacılar'ın bölgede tek başına yer almadığını, yakın komşu Kuruçay dışında büyük olasılıkla kuş uçuşu 50-60 km genişliğindeki bir alanda, birbirine akraba ve komşu yerleşmelerin, karşılıklı alışveriş ve iletişim içinde varlıklarını sürdürdüklerini düşünmek gerekir. İyi savunulmuş Hacılar II yerleşmesi, acaba seçkinlerin yaşadığı bir çekirdek merkez olabilir miydi? Çiftçilikle, hayvancılıkla, çömlekçilikle uğraşan halkın bu savunmanın dışında, 300-400 m çapındaki bir alanda yaşamını sürdürdüğü düşünülebilir.

Mellaart, V. tabakanın yarım yüzyıl kadar, IV. tabakanın bir yüzyıl kadar ve III. tabakanın yarım yüzyıl kadar yaşamış olabileceğini önermektedir. Nisbeten iyi bilgi veren VI. yerleşmeyi yıkan yangın felaketinin nasıl bir köklü değişikliğe neden olduğu iyi irdelenmelidir. Bu, bölgede Erken Kalkolitik ayırımı yapmanın gerekliliğinin de tartışılması anlamına gelmektedir. Burdur Göller Bölgesi'nde Bademağacı EN II/4 tabakası ile ilk defa kerpiç duvarlı, dörtgen planlı yapılar ve çömlekçilikte çok sayıda yeni mal türleri ile belirlenen bir sıçrama gözlenmektedir. Aynı dönemde bej üzerine kırmızı boya bezekli ilk örneklerin ortaya çıkması çok şaşırtıcı olmamalıdır. Dörtgen ev modelinin Bademağacı EN II/4 ile başlayan, EN II/3, Höyücek ShP ve Hacılar VI'da devam eden uzun yaşam süreci Hacılar II'de karşımıza çıkmaktadır. C14 sonuçlarına dayanarak Bademağacı EN II/4-3. katlar İ.Ö. 6450/6270- 6380/6250 ve Höyücek ShP İ.Ö. 6400-6395 tarihleri verilebilir. Mellaart Hacılar II yerleşmesinin c. İ.Ö. 5400-5250 arasında yaşamış olduğunu, IIA'nın yanmasından ve yıkılmasından sonra IIB de yerleşmenin küçülerek sürdüğünü belirtmektedir. Bu durumda, bölgede mimarlık ve çömlekçilik geleneklerinin yaklaşık 1000 yıl sürmüş olduğu söylenebilir mi? Öte yanda, Hacılar V, IV. ve III. yerleşmelerinin çok dar alanlarda kazılmış olması, bunların gerçekten farklı tabakalar oldukları konusunda kuşkuya neden olmaktadır.

Kuruçay 11 ve Hacılar II'nin yukarıda irdelenen, bölgesel doku içinde birbirini tamamlayan konumu dışında, bazı çanak çömlek biçimleri ve bezemeleri bakımından saptadığımız paralellik son derece önemlidir. Vurgulanan benzerlikler, Kuruçay'da 10-9, 8; Hacılar'da V-III dönemlerinde de saptanmaktadır. Kuruçay 11'in C14 sonuçlarına göre kronolojik konumlanması İ.Ö. 6010/5800 tarihleridir. Biz Hacılar II ile Kuruçay 11 arasındaki zamansal uzaklığın şimdiye kadar kabul edilenden daha kısa olduğunu, bölgede İ.Ö. 6400 dolaylarında sıçrama yapan Neolitik gelişim sürecinde gerçek kırılmanın ise, Hacılar II yerleşmesini sona erdiren felaketle gerçekleştiğini düşünüyoruz.



Fig. 1

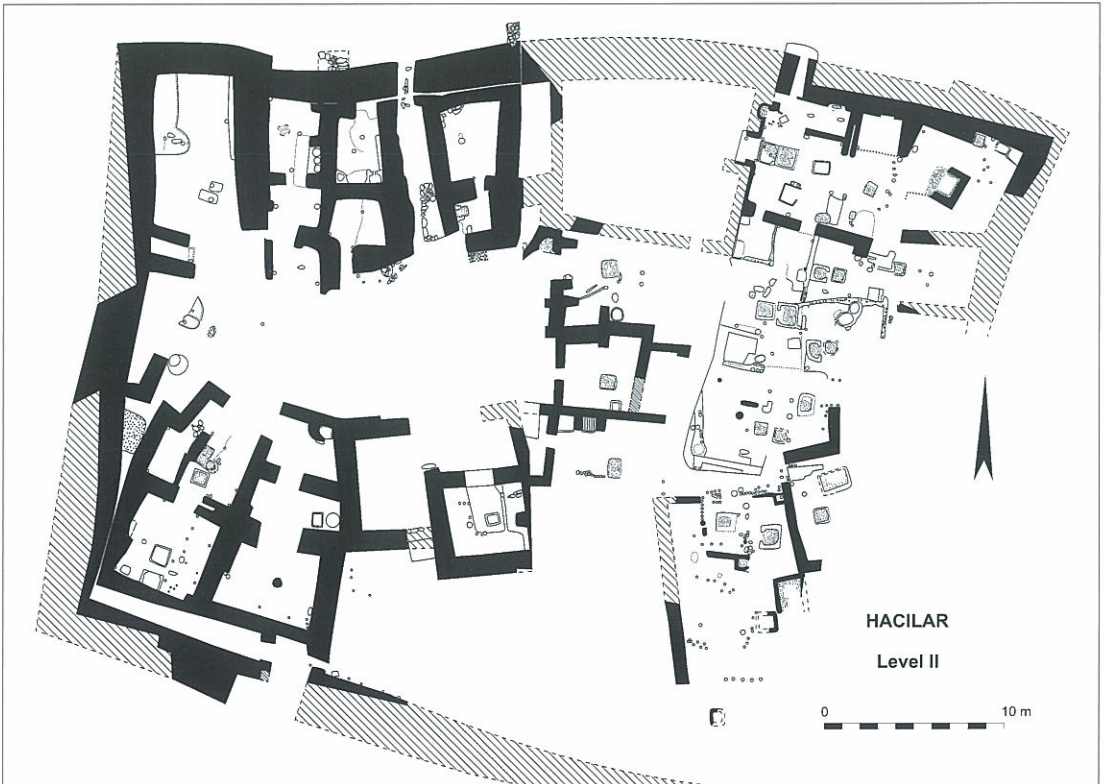


Fig. 2 (Mellaart 1970, Fig. 20)

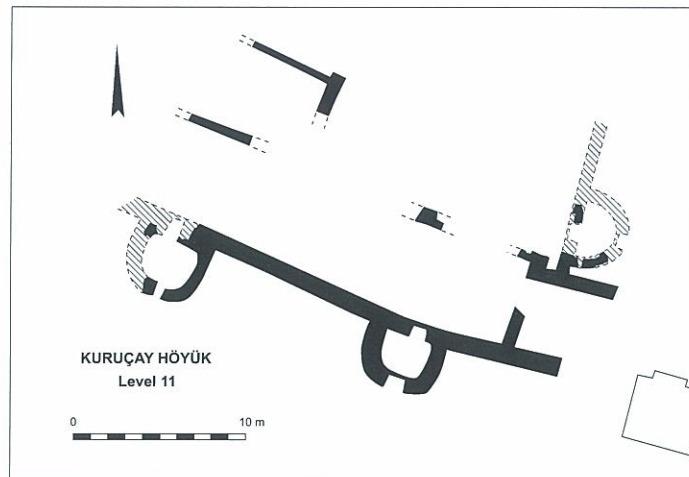


Fig. 3
(Duru 1994,
Pl. 15)

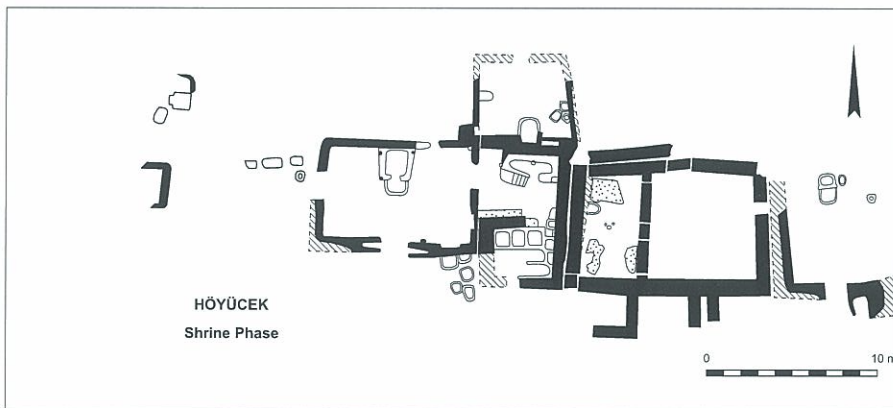


Fig. 4
(Duru – Umurtak
2005, Pl. 7)

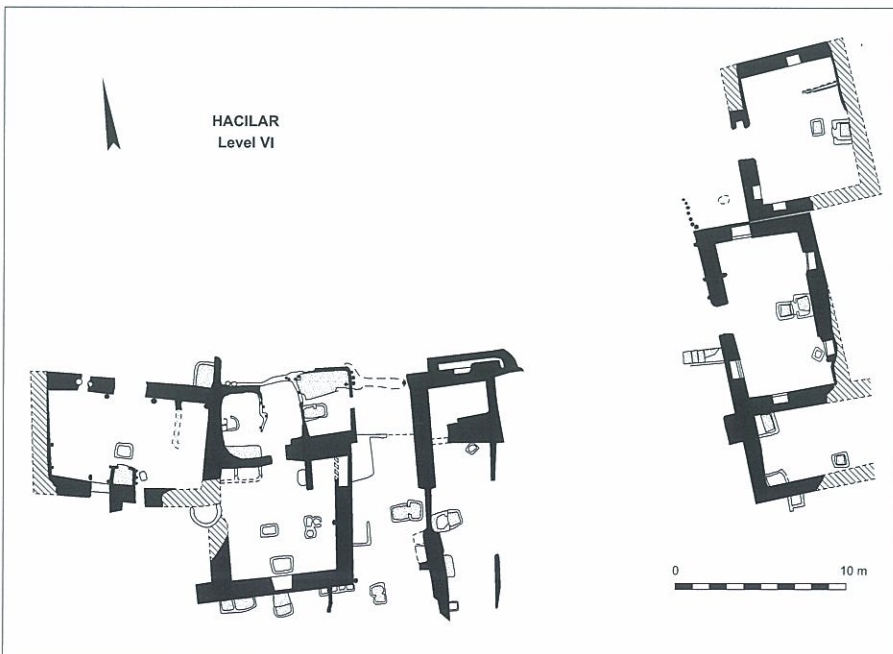


Fig. 5
(Mellaart 1970,
Fig. 7)

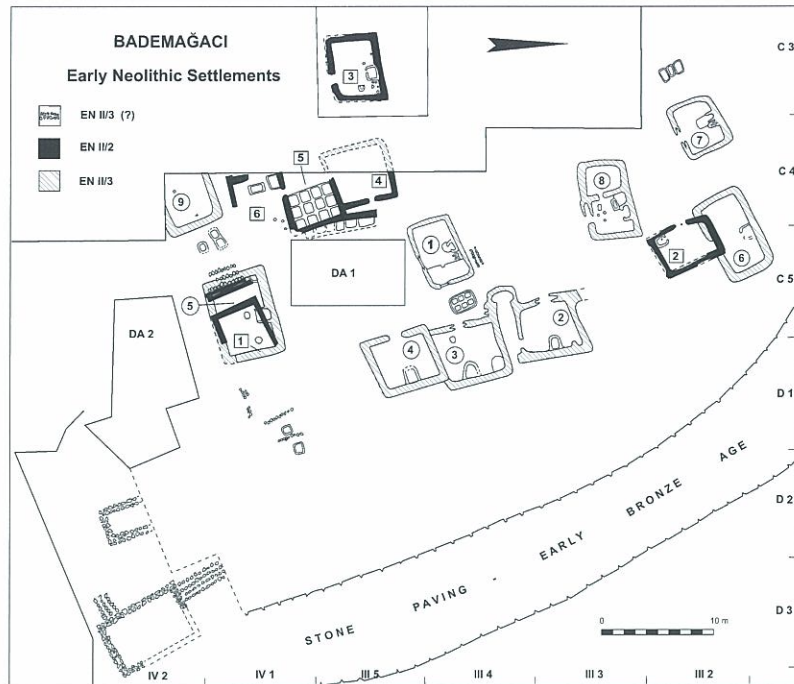


Fig. 6
(Duru –
Umurtak
2008, Pl. 4)

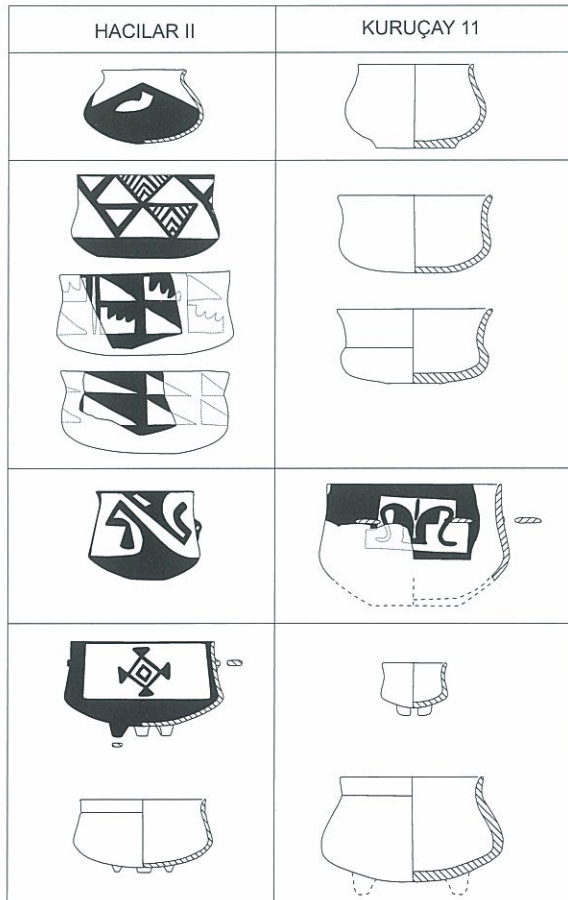


Fig. 7
"S" Profile
Curved and
Carinated Bowls

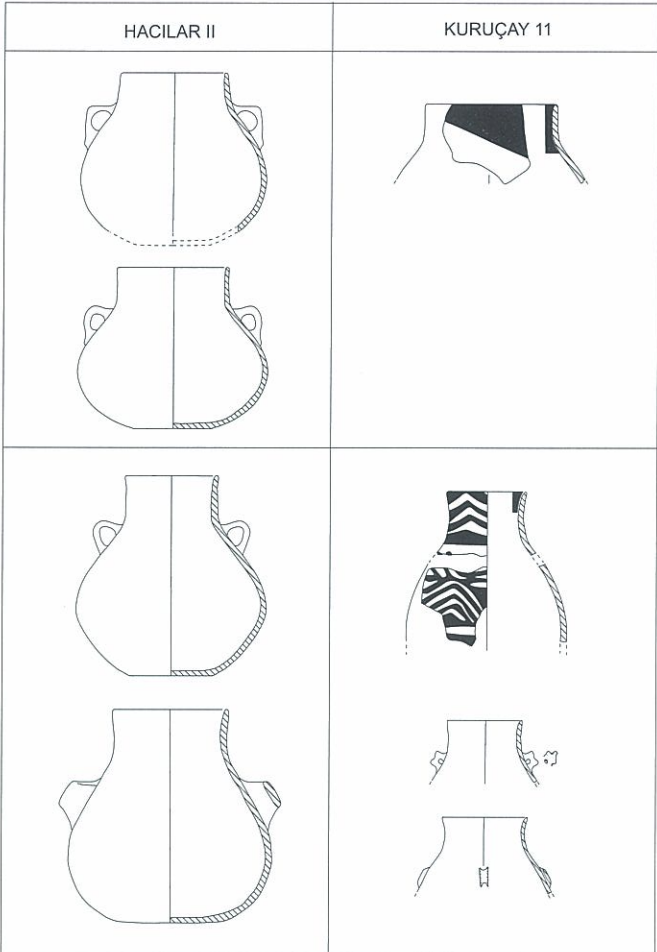


Fig. 8
Narrow Necked
Spherical Jars

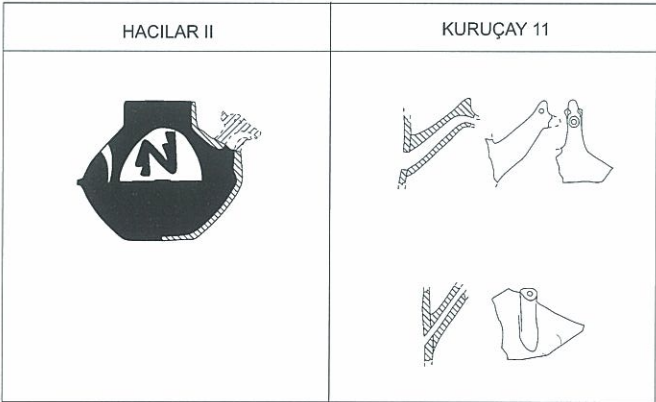


Fig. 9
Spouts in the
form of Animal
Heads

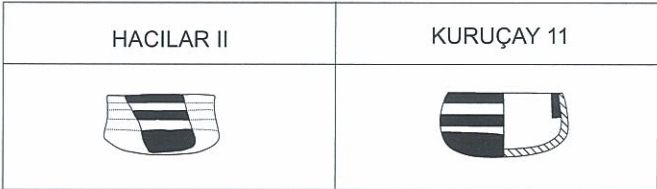


Fig. 10
Horizontal
Parallel Strips

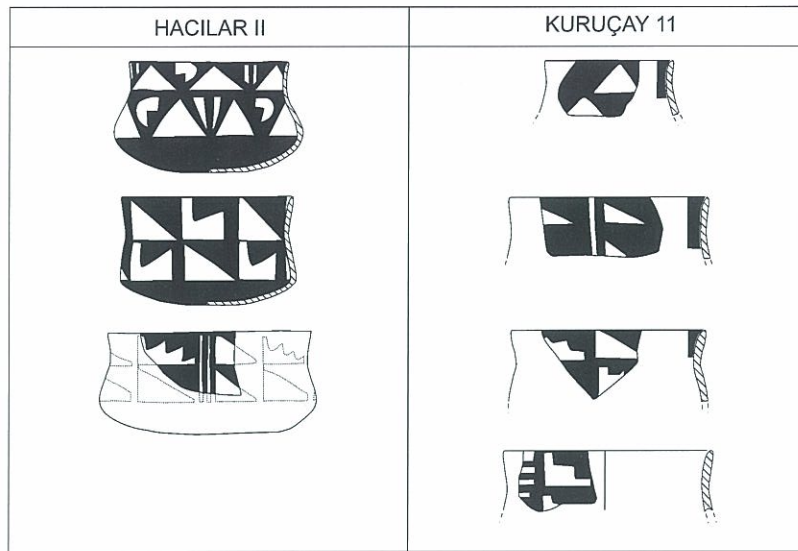


Fig. 11
Triangle and
Stairway
Motifs

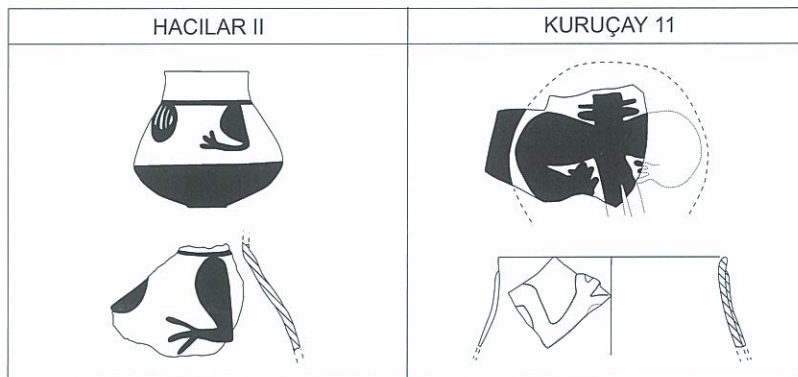


Fig. 12
Hand-Arm
Motifs

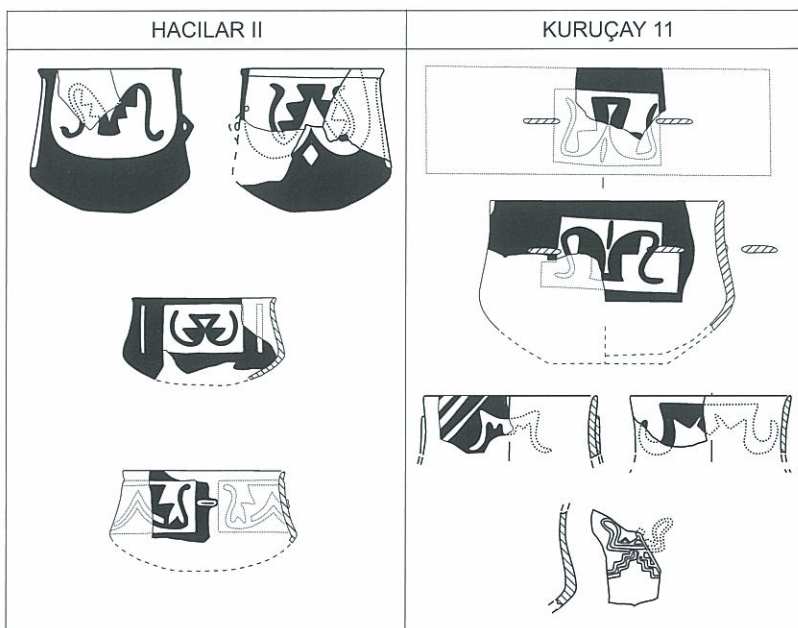


Fig. 13
Schematic
Bull Heads