

and end scraper on a long percussion blade that displays heavy use-wear and retouching. There is evidence for in-house production of blades and flakes on both obsidian and flint, along with activities such as intense hide preparation as suggested by the presence of several heavily used and discarded scrapers.

Building 6

A remaining wall from B.6 was excavated in 2015, and it contained an interesting assortment of finds. Of the 37 pieces of obsidian and six of flint, the majority was small waste material from percussion-based industries, including biface thinning flakes and exhausted flake/blade-like flake cores. Oddly, there was a near complete projectile produced with a bipolar percussion blade technology on East Göllü Dağ obsidian. It was continuously retouched on the dorsal surface, and occasionally on the ventral primarily for shaping of the tip and tang, the very ends of which are unfortunately missing. There is a deep hinging flake taken out of the base that might indicate production failure and subsequent disposal of the point, or alternatively it could represent breakage through use, although why it ended up inside of a wall (unknown whether it came from the brick or the mortar) is difficult to ascertain at this point.

Building 89

Space 379 of B.89 contained 32 pieces of obsidian and two flint, virtually all recovered from floor and dirty floor deposits, which is quite characteristic of this otherwise immaculately clean building. A majority of this assemblage comprised shatter and preparation flakes from percussion based industries along with pressure flakes from sharpening the edges of obsidian tools. Interestingly, the two pieces of flint were both recovered from dirty floor (21954); a medial section of a percussion blade and a thick blade-like flake, both exhibiting only slight evidence of use and retouching. It is not very typical of dirty floors to have even fragments of finished tools, but at this stage of analysis it is unknown whether they were deposited intentionally before the closure of B.89, or if they were accidentally pressed into the floor and lost during the building's occupation.

TPC

Excavations in the TPC Area continued for almost a month after my departure, and so unfortunately the current analyses are based upon a period of excavations for which many of the units were mixed and/or post-Neolithic in date. The following report deals with what material was available for study prior to August 6th.

Space 495

Space 495 contained 65 pieces of obsidian and two of flint. The vast majority of these were pressure blade fragments and associated production debris from both East Göllü and Nenezi Dağ. One noteworthy piece was a teardrop shaped side and end scraper made on a thick percussion blade of Nenezi Dağ obsidian. Clearly this assemblage originated in the Late Neolithic, well after the introduction of prismatic blade technology to the site, but at this stage of analysis not much more can be offered.

Space 557

Space 557 contained 41 pieces of obsidian and two of flint. Roughly half of the pieces were prismatic blade fragments, and the rest associated waste material. Almost all of the pieces were from Nenezi Dağ, indicating that they were likely produced during the very late stages of site occupation.

Building 122 Space 493

Building 122 contained 32 pieces of obsidian, one of which was arguable the most exciting find from the

available TPC material. Contained within the top part of bin infill (22748) was a complete double pointed projectile made on a thick blade with a triangular profile of Nenezi Dağ obsidian, likely produced on a unipolar indirect percussion core. It is slightly tanged but without shouldering, and displays continuous marginal retouch on both edges. The presence of complete projectiles placed within bins and post-retrieval pits is attested elsewhere at Neolithic Çatalhöyük, the ceremonial placement of which is suggested to be a highly significant event within the closing rituals of a building's life.

GDN

Space 561

Space 561, an abandoned building filled with midden material in the GDN Area, contained only 26 pieces of obsidian and four of flint, but had a rather unique selection of chipped stone material. Of the 16 prismatic blade fragments recovered in (22811), 13 came from East Göllü Dağ sources, and only two from Nenezi Dağ. This is atypical, as it reverses the trend of prismatic blades being produced primarily on Nenezi obsidian. Perhaps this midden accumulation represents a knapper or social group learning new production techniques but using the familiar and traditional Göllü material, thereby maintaining ancestral relationships to the source during a period of change. This proposal might be supported by the presence of flakes removed to shape a core that had likely entered the site as a rough preform, and several platform rejuvenation flakes, one displaying a series of step terminations that might represent a knapper learning a new technique. Regardless, the ratio of obsidian sources represented and the dominance of prismatic blade technology should place this midden deposit firmly in, and likely towards the end of or shortly after, the transition period spanning Levels South O to M of the site's occupation.

The last prismatic blade fragment, a proximal end displaying heavy use-wear on both edges, originated over 600km away in Eastern Anatolia, from the peralkaline mountain sources of Bingöl and/or Nemrut Dağ. This characteristically oily green obsidian is extremely rare at Çatalhöyük, with one known example from Level IV in the 1960s excavations, and another four recovered in the IST Area, comprising a mere 0.11% of that chipped stone assemblage (Carter *et al.* 2008: 903). Presence of this obsidian has been used to propose a reconfiguration of regional interaction in the Anatolian Early Ceramic Neolithic, linking Çatalhöyük to the distant south-east through processes that might include agricultural expansion, gift exchange, bride-wealth, or westward migrations of people and/or technology (Carter *et al.* 2008).

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