



Figure 76: Caprine taxa through time (by DZs).

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The publication with results of investigations from TP area is planned to appear soon, with recording to be completed in 2010. In relation to this, units were chosen for study. Some of these were recorded in 2009, which was a study season for the TP team. The focus was on Hellenistic/Roman material, due to be published first.

The remaining target units of animal bone (Neolithic) will be recorded next year. This is connected with two volumes of monograph: the first including the study of Hellenistic/ Roman materials and the second covering the Neolithic.

In total 32 units and 6011 animal bones were recorded from the TP Area in 2009.

Hellenistic/ Roman

Twenty-three Hellenistic/Roman units and 1324 animal bones were recorded. Among them: (7125) - a compact floor layer, but the animal bones with mixed surface conditions suggest multiple origins, like infill or construction material; (7337) – a rake-out area, with the material deriving from a single event; (8960) - a layer of floor, with material that looks like dirty infill; (8936) – a burnt layer in the southeast corner of an extension, with material that looks like infill but represents a variety of sources (burnt and unburnt bones, mixed surface condition and color, some pieces with calcium concretions); (8952) – a burnt layer in the southern part of an extension, which was associated with the construction of kiln (inner layer of wall (7852)), with material that looks like infill but represents a variety of sources; (8955) - an outer layer of the kiln's wall with one human phalanx (young individual); (8965) – a burnt layer; (8966) – another burnt layer; (10988) – a floor layer in the northern part of an extension, with a bone deposit of multiple origins; (11555) – floor, with a bone deposit of multiple origins; (10925) – a layer in the southern part of an extension, with material that looks like dirty infill.

The Hellenistic/ Roman deposits were unusually interesting. The bones mainly came from kiln infill (with a large number of pottery sherds, spindle whorls and animal bones) but they are also appeared in deposits (8967, 10919, 10902, 10920) surrounding the kilns.

The animal bone deposits are different from the two constructional types of kilns. In kilns with perforated bases and two walls (7066, 7132, 7131, 7133), material looks like infill (2-3 cm long shaft splinters, pieces in generally good condition, sharp edges, trampled pieces) but represents a variety of sources (burnt and unburnt bones, pieces with root marks, some pieces covered with calcium concretion, some reworked pieces). A complex of four kilns of

this type was located in the northern part of the excavated area. Animal bones from units (7066) and (7132) look more or less the same because both have little material. However, units (7131) and (7133) have more material and they are more similar to each other. Sheep/goat and bird bones predominate in (7066, 7131, 7133) and additionally dog (7133) and human (7131) in two cases. Among the indeterminate bones were sheep-size fragments. Moreover, worked bone was found in every infill of the described kilns: four knucklebones made from sheep astragali, a bone point- 7066.X26, a complete sheep metacarpus with one side polished was probably used for polishing ceramics (7132), and likewise a highly polished sheep femur shaft from (7131). It is also worth mentioning that spindle whorls were recovered from each of these contexts, totalling 43 pieces. The question now is whether the presence of worked bone and spindle whorls in these contexts is accidental or intentional.

Most of the bone in this type of kiln infill is burnt (generally with mixed high and low temperature) and has good surface condition. The rest is not burnt. This suggests that the material does not derive from a single event. It is possible that the material comes from two distinct layers that were collected together. The unburnt bones would derive from the upper layer (mid-brown and dark yellow) and the black, burnt ones from the lower layer. Then the burnt deposit can be connected with the use of the kiln, while the unburnt one only with filling it up. This means two forms of activity.

Infills in the second type of kiln (without walls, surrounded with floors) - (8968, 10969, 10913) are the same as the infills of the pits (10915) in which they were placed. In addition the layers surrounding the kilns have the same character (8967, 10919, 10902, 10920) and they have the characteristics of infill. Interestingly, human bone has been noted in each infill of these kilns, mostly metacarpus or metatarsus. The infills also have a different character.

A dark layer (8967) in the southern part of an extension around a kiln (8968) consisted of two layers: the upper one lighter in colour, the lower one darker and looking like dirty infill. However, both units (8968) and (10969) (an infill of a pit, in which an oven was placed) give the impression of clean infill. The material consists of human bone and some indeterminate sheep-size pieces. The material was rapidly covered, deriving from a single event with no marks of burning. The infills of the kiln (10913) and a pit (10915) in which was placed are the same. The mixed surface condition of the bones suggests multiple origins for these infills. In the first a human third metatarsal and metacarpals of juvenile individuals were identified, and a fifth metatarsal in the second. A rake out area of a kiln situated in the northeast corner of an extension (infill (10913)) in a pit (infill (10915)) consists of two layers: upper - multicolour and lower - darker in the eastern part of the area. Material from these contexts is burnt (the pottery, all recorded animal bone).

Neolithic

In this study season 9 Neolithic units (12212, 13046, 13069, 13092, 15226, 15800, 15880, 17809, 17812) were recorded. The most important are those from Spaces 346 and Sp.327.

Space 346 - special deposit

A big concentration of animal bones (17809) was one of the recorded deposits. Placed in the southeast corner of Space 346, directly east of the platform (17813), and south of the oven (17821). It contained a large number of animal elements, mainly cattle. Some of them were destroyed by an installation that most probably fell from the wall. The unit was badly damaged by rodents, resulting in the displacement of some bones. The bones represent a kind of special deposit, probably an abandonment deposit. The moderate weathering stage of the so-far-recorded bones suggests this special deposit was exposed for some time. The bones are strongly weathered, particularly from one side, and they have gnawing marks. There are marks of dismembering on one piece. This indicates that the bones in Space 346 are not in primary context. They became used again in this described deposit. The elements so far recorded were well preserved in the conservation lab (bucranium, scapula, pelvis). The rest of the X-finds will be recorded in 2010.

A fragmentary bucranium (X17) is moderately weathered. The frontal, occipital, lacrimal, temporal, and zygomatic bones and just the base of the horn cores were preserved. Both horn cores are incompletely preserved, the right one with an old break. The surface of the

horn core indicates adult age. Several measurements were taken (preserved length= 60mm on the right horn core, ca. 120mm on the left horn core; length of the outer curvature of the right horn core = 60mm, on the left horn core ca. 120mm; length of the interior curvature of the right horn core = 100mm, of left horn core = ca. 160mm; greatest diameter of the horn core base = ca. 94.2mm on the right horn core, ca. 94.1mm on the left horn core; least breadth between the bases of the horn cores = ca. 280 mm; least frontal breadth = 203 mm; greatest frontal breadth = 257 mm; greatest inner length of the right orbit = 60.4mm and greatest inner height of the right orbit = 77mm; preserved length of frontal bone=237.4mm).

The distal shaft of a left cattle scapula (X11) was incomplete (with an old break). The preserved length amounts to 405 mm. In the middle of length of shaft (in the fossa infraspinata) is a hole with unclear edges, but probably connected with hunting. The edge of the hole has old breaks. The estimated diameter of the hole is 11.2 mm. The edge of the upper part of the tuber spinae scapulae and the anterior edge (upper part of margo cranialis) were broken. Several measurements were taken (smallest length of the collum scapulae =81.7 mm; greatest length of the processus articularis = 102.3 mm; length of glenoid cavity = 86mm; breadth of the glenoid cavity = ca 55.8 mm; minimum height of neck = ca 64.1mm; diagonal height = ca 405 mm).

The right pelvis (X2) of an adult male cattle is moderately weathered with gnawing marks. The edges of the pelvis (ischium, ilium, especially pubis) were broken. Several measurements were taken (length of acetabulum including the lip = 86.2 mm; breadth of acetabulum = 74.6 mm; smallest height of the shaft of ilium = ca. 54.5 mm; smallest breadth of the shaft of ilium = ca. 31.5 mm; smallest circumference of the shaft of ilium = ca. 142 mm). The medial part of the pubis and ischium is covered with calcium concretion.

Another right cattle pelvis (X1) is also moderately weathered. Some gnaw marks were observed on the edges. One of them is slightly polished. There are dismemberment marks on the shaft of ilium. Several measurements were taken (smallest height of the shaft of ilium = 53.6 mm; smallest breadth of the shaft of ilium = 31.9 mm; smallest circumference of the shaft of ilium = 142 mm). The facies auricularis was covered with calcium concretion.

Space 327- a cluster of animal and human bones

A cluster of animal and human bones (17832) was found in Space 327. This cluster was placed within an infill layer (17812). Its southern and eastern limits were defined by two walls (17810 and 17811) and its northern and western limits were defined arbitrarily. The basal boundary of the infill layer in the eastern part was very sharp and flat, and in the western part was defined arbitrarily. A cluster of animal and human bones was possibly the same kind of foundation deposit associated with the erection of tomb (F.6000). They were located in the very centre of the tomb, directly underneath the floor (17808). Human bones, which were anatomically selected (especially small compact bones such as the patella, carpals, tarsals, phalanges and also ribs, one tooth, vertebrae, etc.), will be recorded in the next season. The animal bones are few, containing the same amount of diagnostics (sheep/ goat and cattle, dog, one tooth of bear - rare at Çatalhöyük) and indeterminate (sheep, pig, and cattle-size, especially long bone shafts). Bird bones (very young and huge, they may come from one individual) and worked bone (astragalus, rib) are also present. The body part distribution in this unit is fairly even.

The animal bones look like an infill deposit, because the surface condition is variable, tending to the worn, and the tiny pieces are mostly rolled little bits; the range of fragment size is 1-6cm, mostly 3cm. Long bones are smashed into shaft splinters but teeth, phalanx, carpal, astragalus are complete. Diagnostic fragments are represented mostly by one end (heavy gnawed) and shaft. Some bones have cut marks (filleting, dismembering) on the surface. 10% of sample is burnt at low temperatures (carbonized) with some at high temperatures. It was possible to define the age in some cases (sheep/goat femur representing the infantile/ juvenile stage and the bird bones come from young individual). Bones were not exposed very long because they have very slight or slight weathering (except a moderately weathered cattle horn core) and very few of them are gnawed or digested.