

tanımamız açısından çok önemlidir.

South, tabaka V özelliklerine sahipken, South Summit, tabaka IV-V geçiş özellikleri göstermektedir. IST, oldukça güçlü göstergelerle tabaka IV 'e işaret ederken, tabaka V özellikli parçalar da mevcuttur.

Introduction

In the season of 2005, the distribution of units that were examined in detail and registered are given below.

: 54 Units
IST : 17 Units
SOUTH : 41 Units
Total : 112 Units

Additionally 11 priority units from the TP area were examined.

The results of these studies are summarized below.

4040

During the season of 2005, the deposits from Space 93 and Space 94 in the 4040 Area did not produce any pottery. In this area, where also “the space with horn” occurs, the fact that there is no pottery may mean that the deposits are early since pottery is rare between the levels VII and XII.

In Unit (10297), at the very north-west part of the 4040 Area, one sherd of “hole-mouth” pottery may suggest a layer between VII – V.

The parts of Space 254, 255 and 256 that are to the south of (10297), some kind of mixing occurs due to the midden and late period (non-prehistoric) pits. However, according to the relative evaluations among the sherds, we may say that these deposits possibly belong to Level V..

Space 227 is located in the very east part of the 4040 Area. Space 227 and Space 264 are important as they provide the pottery indicating the latest Neolithic of this area. The pottery from these spaces' deposits is different from the layers I and II of TP. In addition to this, the material in question has features which are different from the material of Mellaart's Levels V and IV. Therefore this group of material should probably be located somewhere between levels IV –II with its original features such as being fired in high temperature and having rough paste. This kind of pottery has the same features as were found in the Level III units of Area TP in previous years.

One of the units that provides the most well defined pottery is (11985). In this unit some small bowls were found which have small black dots from firing on a light colored (greenish white) surface. These bowl fabrics have no cores. In addition, some sherds that belong to 6 miniature bowls which have different forms and also one ring base sherd were found. 3 of these miniature bowls belong to “The White Ware”.

The tradition of making miniature bowls is common in Level IV but in this unit there are other features which may indicate a rather later stage. Consequently, we may have to consider the transition between Levels IV and III.

The locations/spaces in the 4040 Area discussed above are considered to belong to different levels. In addition to this, the units and the deposits between Layers IV and II have special importance as they might belong to layers that have not been defined so far in detail..

TP

In the TP area, the most important discoveries of pottery were provided from the (11772), (12200) and (12205). The paste of the cream colored sherds which were especially common in (12200) and (12205) recalls “the marl” that was used for wall plasters. (One whole bowl made from solely plaster material was found at West Çatalhöyük

(ÇHW 2000 6571/x.1)). The other group that increases numerically in these layers is called Red Slipped Pottery. There is 1 paint decorated sherd found in (11772), which is stratigraphically late, and indicates Chalcolithic pottery.

The cream colored ware has vegetable temper. The forms are open mouth and thick sided pot forms. This type of form and the manufacturing process surprisingly remind us of the wares from the lowest levels.

Some rim forms and manufacture techniques resemble the monochrome wares from the later West Çatalhöyük that are rarely seen on the East Mound. However such wares do occur at East Çatalhöyük in greater number than at West Çatalhöyük in the deposits of Area 4040 at Space 227, which is considered Late Neolithic.

South

According to the sherds produced from Building 44 that are mainly dark colored, mineral tempered and “hole-mouth” forms and middle sized shallow bowls, this area is considered as the transition between the Layers IV and V.

Although the pottery provided from the midden areas in relation to Building 43 shows that this material is mainly from the Layer V, the midden deposits from the west section might have been destroyed by the non-prehistoric / late period pits. The sherds provided from this area are not reliable as they were mixed with the late period pottery sherds.

IST

There are 3 units called (11855), (11874) and (11892), intensively excavated in this area. Particularly the pottery from (11874) and (11892) consists generally of well preserved (not much abrasion), big and diagnostic sherds. The most striking sherds are incised decorated, red slipped and raised horizontal handled sherds. These features indicate Level IV and maybe Level V.

Conclusion

As a general summary of this year’s studies, the meanings of the pottery provided from the 5 general excavated areas, are given below.

Spaces 254, 255, 256 show the features of Level V.

The east sector of 4040 (eg. Space 227) is very important as this area may represent periods rather insufficiently described previously at Çatalhöyük, such as Levels IV – III.

The layers of TP join up with Mellaart’s Levels I and II. These sherds differ from the well defined wares studied up to now. They are very important in learning about the pottery of the latest levels of Çatalhöyük and the transition between late Neolithic and Chalcolithic.

While pottery from the South Area excavated this year has the features of Level V, South Summit provides the features of the transition between Layers IV and V.

IST has pottery which has very strong indicators of Level IV although some sherds show some features of Layer V.