



A New Aceramic Neolithic Site Nearby the Obsidian Sources: Preliminary Insights from Sırçalıtepe

Obsidiyen Kaynaklarının Yakınında Yeni Bir Akeramik Yerleşme: Sırçalıtepe'den İlk Gözlemler

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ABSTRACT

This paper is a general assessment of the studies conducted in 2019 and 2020 at the site of Sırçalıtepe. The settlement, which is dated to the 8th mill BCE, is located in the Volcanic Cappadocia region, within the borders of the Kayırlı village in the province of Niğde. With its location, it can be characterised as the nearest site to the Göllüdağ and Nenezi Dağ obsidian sources in the region. The excavations at Sırçalıtepe were carried out in two different areas of the mound. One trench is the slope trench with documented architectural remains and finds related to daily life, and the other trench is from the top of the mound where obsidian knapping debris is present in proportions commonly seen in workshop areas. The architectural remains discovered in the slope trench involve mudbrick walls, lime plastered floors, and large ovens. However, the investigated area from the top trench with abundant cores and knapping debris reveals the difference between Sırçalıtepe and other contemporaneous sites in the region. Thus, it can be argued that Sırçalıtepe, especially with its obsidian artefacts, has the potential for revealing the relationship between the workshop and the site. Portable XRF analyses performed on a group of obsidian artefacts showed that the settlement inhabitants used Göllüdağ, Nenezi Dağ, and Acıgöl obsidian sources.

Keywords: Volcanic Cappadocia, Aceramic Neolithic, Mudbrick architect, Obsidian artefacts, Portables XRF analysis

ÖZ

Makale, Sırçalıtepe yerleşmesinin 2019 ve 2020 yılı çalışmalarının genel değerlendirmesini içermektedir. MÖ 8. bin yıl ortalarına tarihlendirilmekte olan yerleşme Volkanik Kapadokya bölgesinde, Niğde ili Kayırlı köyü sınırları içinde yer almaktadır. Bu konumu ile şimdilik bölgedeki Göllüdağ ve Nenezi Dağ obsidiyen yataklarına en yakın yerleşme özelliğini taşımaktadır. Yerleşmedeki kazı çalışmaları höyüğün iki farklı alanında yürütülmüştür. Bunlardan biri mimari kalıntıların ve gündelik yaşama ait buluntuların yer aldığı yamaç açması, diğeri ise işliklerde görülebilecek yoğunlukta obsidiyen yongalama atıklarının saptandığı zirve açmasıdır. Yamaç açmasında saptanan mimari kalıntılar kerpiç duvarlı ve kireç tabanlı yapı kalıntılarını ve büyük boyutlu fırınlar ile tanımlanmaktadır. Zirve



açmasında yer alan, obsidiyen yongalama atıklarının saptandığı alanının varlığı ise Sırçalıtepe'nin bölge yerleşmelerine göre farklılığını ortaya koymaktadır. Dolayısıyla Sırçalıtepe'nin, özellikle obsidiyen verileri ile, Volkanik Kapadokya Bölgesi'ndeki işlik yerleşme ilişkisini verebilecek potansiyele sahip olduğu söylenebilir. Yerleşmedeki obsidiyen buluntuların bir grubu üzerinde yapılan taşınabilir XRF analizleri yerleşme sakinlerinin Göllüdağ, Nenezi Dağ ve Acıgöl kaynaklarını kullandığını göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Volkanik Kapadokya, Akeramik Neolitik Dönem, Kerpiç mimari, Obsidiyen buluntular, Taşınabilir XRF analizi

Introduction

Sırçalıtepe¹ is located in the Değirmenyolu area of Kayırlı village in the modern town of Niğde. The site is situated in a favourable setting in the Volcanic Cappadocia region of Central Anatolia, and it lies about 3.5 km to the north of Göllüdağ and about 6.5 km to the southeast of Nenezi Dağ, approximately (Fig. 1). With this location, Sırçalıtepe is the Aceramic Neolithic settlement closest to the most exploited obsidian sources known so far in the region. The mound, which is 1408 meters above sea level, is about 12 meters high, being preserved in a size of 210 x 170 meters (Balcı *et al.* 2018), while covering an area of 2.68 ha. The abundance of obsidian finds on the surface of the mound initially indicated its importance, which was later confirmed with the excavations that took place during 2019 and 2020.² Excavations have revealed a mid-8th millennium BCE settlement with well-preserved architectural features and chipped stone finds. The site is a good candidate to provide further insights into the mid-8th millennium BCE occupation in the region. In this paper, we present the environmental setting and archaeological background of the site, and furthermore focus on the results and research implications deriving from the two fieldwork seasons.

Environmental Setting

The Volcanic Cappadocia region was formed during the Miocene-Late Pleistocene period as a result of volcanic activities (Ercan 1986; Mouralis, Aydar, Türkecan and Kuzucuoğlu 2019a). The obsidian sources within the Göllüdağ and Nenezi Dağ volcanoes³ were formed during this period and are located nearby Sırçalıtepe. Located in the center of the Volcanic Cappadocia region, Göllüdağ is an acidic complex formation that was culminated during the Middle-Late Pleistocene (Mouralis 2003). The complex is about 12 km in diameter with a circular caldera shape. The Göllüdağ massif is about 1600 m in height and is made of rhyolitic domes. Nenezi Dağ is another rhyolitic dome located to the west of the Kayırlı Corridor, west of the Göllüdağ massif (Erturaç, Okur and Ersoy 2017).

The volcanic character of the region resulted in the formation of acidic materials such as obsidian, rhyolite, tufa, pumice, and perlite. Volcanic clasts also contributed to the formation of alluvial areas in the region (Karabıyıköğlü, Kuzucuoğlu, Pastre and Roberts 1997). The Göllüdağ massif is surrounded by the lowland alluvial areas within the Derinkuyu Plain to

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- 1 The site was referred to as “Kayırlı Değirmenyolu” during the first studies (Balcı, Çakan ve Falay 2018) but later since it was learned that the local name of the area was Sırçalıtepe, the name of the site was changed.
 - 2 The abundance of obsidian on the top of the mound was first detected in 2016 and reported by the Niğde Museum, after which a systematic surface collection followed in the same year within the scope of the Niğde Prehistoric Survey Project. Current excavations continued under the directorate of the Niğde Museum and the scientific coordination of Assoc. Prof. Semra Balcı.
 - 3 An obsidian outcrop is located about 100 meters to the southwest of the site. It is however unknown if it already outcropped when the site was occupied. Further geomorphological research around the site is planned to date this outcrop and understand its relationship to the site.

the east and the Kayırlı Corridor to the north (Both are approx. at an altitude of 1300 m) (Mouralis *et al.* 2019a). Sırçalıtepe is an adjacent area to these alluvial areas.

The climatic changes and increasing humidity in the region during the Early Holocene had an impact on the human activity and formation of prehistoric settlements. The vegetation in Cappadocia during this humid period around 10,800-6700/6600 BP included various species, such as oak, pistacia, and juniper trees and meadow steppes (Roberts *et al.* 2001: 730; Kuzucuoğlu 2002: 37, 43; Woldring 2002: 63). Forests with oak (at an altitude of 1300 m) and juniper trees (at an altitude of 1400 m) covered the highlands (Woldring 1998: 106). In this respect, Göllüdağ must also have been covered with dense forests during this period. Sırçalıtepe, with its altitude of 1408 m., should also have been similarly forested.

Archaeological Background

Previous research based on excavations and surveys in the Volcanic Cappadocia region yielded evidence concerning human mobility and the emergence of sedentary communities during the Early Holocene. The investigations of prehistoric obsidian workshops nearby obsidian outcrops⁴ (Balkan-Atlı and Cauvin 1997; Binder and Balkan-Atlı 2001) in particular provided substantial data on human mobility and interaction during this period. Excavations of the Kömürçü-Kaletepe obsidian workshop gave insights into the long-distance exchange with the Near East and Cyprus from the Pre-Pottery Neolithic to the end of the Chalcolithic Period (Binder and Balkan-Atlı 2001; Balkan-Atlı 2003). During subsequent surveys in the region, various natural obsidian outcrops, workshops, and sites, which could be determined as campsites, were detected between the Kayırlı, Kömürçü, and Erikli Dere outcrops, which make the largest obsidian sources of Göllüdağ. The current evidence puts forth an intensive exchange of obsidian and related mobility of the prehistoric groups in the region (Balkan-Atlı, Kayacan, Balcı, Astruc and Erturaç 2013).

The Early Holocene Aceramic Neolithic inhabitants of the region preferred locations near water sources and alluvial plains. There are only three sites in the region dating to the second half of the 9th millennium where excavations have taken place. These are Aşıklı Höyük, founded on the western bank of the Melendiz River in Aksaray (Özbaşaran and Duru 2018; Quade, Stiner, Copeland, Clark and Özbaşaran 2018), the recently excavated Balıklı, located 14 km from Aşıklı in the same province (Kayacan, Goring-Morris, Duru, Özbaşaran in press), and Sofular Höyük near Kışlacık creek, a branch of the Halys River in Sofular Village in Nevşehir (Güngördü and Başoğlu 2019). The occupation at Aşıklı Höyük and Sofular Höyük spans into the 8th millennium BCE and is followed by another site, Musular, which is a satellite-site of Aşıklı, dating to the mid-8th millennium BCE (Özbaşaran, Duru,

4 The workshops were first detected within the scope of the Cappadocia Obsidian Research Project during 1995-1996 (Balkan-Atlı and Cauvin 1997).

Kayacan, Erdoğan and Buitenhuis 2012). Apart from these sites, Aceramic Neolithic levels belonging to the late 8th millennium BCE were also found at Tepecik Çiftlik, located in the Çiftlik alluvial terrain (Çakan 2019); however, these levels have so far only been excavated in a limited area (Bıçakçı, Godon and Çakan 2012; Bıçakçı *et al.* 2017).

The mentioned sites procured obsidian from Göllüdağ, Nenezi, and Acıgöl sources while among these, Göllüdağ Kayırlı outcrops were most exploited. Chemical analysis revealed that the inhabitants of Musular, as well as those of Aşıklı Höyük, one of the most important sites for understanding the process of early sedentism in the region, procured obsidian dominantly from Göllüdağ (Gratuze and Boucetta 2006; Yıldırım-Balcı 2011a; Kayacan and Özbaşaran 2007; Astruc 2018; Kayacan and Altınbilek-Algül 2018). However, some technological connections between these sites and obsidian workshops have not yet been fully established. The local industries demonstrate that the use of obsidian from the Göllüdağ outcrops (Kayırlı Bitlikeler and Kömürçü) is followed in quantities by Nenezi Dağ obsidian (Gratuze and Boucetta 2006; Yıldırım-Balcı 2011a, Kayacan and Özbaşaran 2007, Kayacan and Altınbilek-Algül 2018) and finally Acıgöl, which was used in a smaller proportion (Kayacan and Altınbilek-Algül 2018). The preliminary results regarding chemical analysis of obsidian finds from Sofular Höyük also point out a dominant procurement of obsidian from the Göllüdağ Kayırlı outcrops and show less frequent use of Acıgöl obsidian (Karakoç 2019).

Previous studies showed that Cappadocian obsidian was circulated among the Near East (Cauvin and Chataigner 1998, Binder and Balkan-Atlı 2001; Frahm and Tryon 2019; Frahm and Hauck 2017), but although the obsidian technology in Central Anatolian sites was related to the obsidian sources in the region, there is currently no evidence to attest to their direct role in the circulation and distribution of Cappadocian obsidian to other regions.⁵ It seems previously mentioned sites procured obsidian from other sources for their local consumption. However, within Central Anatolia, Kömürçü-Kaletepe Sector M is the only workshop that allows establishing a link between the contemporaneous sites and workshops based on technological features of the assemblages. Balkan-Atlı and Binder (2001) proposed that this workshop could have been involved in the production of the bifacial tools from Çatalhöyük, which is further supported by chemical analysis (Carter, Poupeau, Bressy and Pearce 2006). However, this is the sole example yielding data on the relationship between sources, workshops, and settlements in Central Anatolia. Thus, there is still a significant lack of data to understand the networks and links between settlements in the region and obsidian workshops, which could be overcome by comparisons that require detailed technological analysis aiming to reconstruct and understand obsidian *chaînes opératoires*.

5 Such comparisons require detailed technological analysis to understand the obsidian *chaînes opératoires*.

In order to approach some of the above outlined issues, new excavations at Sırçalıtepe, located near obsidian outcrops, were initiated in 2019, providing already important data concerning the occupation in the mid-8th millennium cal. BCE. The site differs from its contemporaries in the region with its location and the abundance of obsidian artefacts and knapping debris on the top of the mound, which is in fact comparable to the volume of finds from the obsidian workshops in the nearby outcrops. Albeit being a settlement, the site resembles a workshop at the same time and could offer new information on the source-workshop-settlement relationship dynamics in the region during this period.

Fieldwork, Architecture and Burial Customs

Sırçalıtepe is surrounded with agricultural fields and is not currently densely inhabited. The top of the mound was being used for agriculture by the villagers, and the soil had been partially extracted, resulting in partial destruction of the upper cultural levels of the mound.

Excavations on the site were conducted in two consecutive seasons during 2019 and 2020. Fieldwork was focused on two main areas where the Aceramic Neolithic levels were reached (Fig. 2). The first area, the top of the mound, yielded a high number of obsidian artefacts. This sector was excavated in a 5 x 10 m trench (Trench 6L).⁶ When deemed necessary, the area was subdivided into smaller grids of 1 x 1 m, a useful system for the workshop excavations. In this area, the high volume of obsidian finds detected in the surface fill continued into lower levels (Fig. 3). Large pits filled with numerous obsidian artefacts and knapping debris were encountered. This led to the interpretation that the area was a midden filled with the debris from an obsidian workshop. The midden fill includes obsidian finds, as well as animal bones, and bone and groundstone tools, and the obsidian accumulations can be tracked from the section as well. Pits were dug into some architectural features, evidenced by the fragments of floor plaster and mudbricks (Balcı, Altınbilek-Algül and Mouralis in press).

The second excavation area is located on the eastern slope of the mound, which had been destroyed by the villagers during their soil extraction. Architectural features detected in this area (Trench 11J) allowed us to understand the built characteristics of the settlement (Balcı *et al.* in press). Initially, a 6.5 m profile was made in the north-south direction to gain a better understanding of the stratigraphy. However, architectural elements (i.e., floor fragments and the remains of an oven) were encountered right below the surface soil in the western part of the trench, and the excavations in this area continued with a trench set up on the slope (Fig. 4). In this area, at least four building phases have so far been detected.

The uppermost architectural remains in the eastern slope are located in an area adjacent to the western profile. In the center, there is a large oven, extending into the western profile

6 Amorphous pottery sherds were found inside the surface fill. Among these, some pieces belong to the Middle Chalcolithic Period.

of the trench. The oven was paved with large pebble stones and bordered with vertically placed stones. To the north of the oven, a white, lime-plastered floor and two pits were uncovered, all belonging to the same phase as the oven. However, an infant and a child were buried inside these pits. Inside one of the graves, a three-year-old child (SK3) was buried in a *hocker* position in the north-south direction. After the body was placed in the pit, it was covered with animal bones, including two scapulae of different bovines (Fig. 5), suggesting their intentional placement. Remains of an infant between the ages of 1.5-2 (SK4) were found inside the other grave. Although the context seems to have been destroyed, the human remains were found mixed with animal bones.

At this stage, a rectangular building with mudbrick walls (Building 1) was also found to the south of the oven. The northern and western walls of the building probably belonged to a renewal phase and were built on a well-preserved floor. The floor had at least two renewals: during the first phase, it was painted in red while the second one, it was made of a grey-coloured material. The floor is partially destroyed in the interior of the building while it continues underneath the walls of Building 1 towards the south, merging with a channel that is unearthed in a limited area and a red-painted floor (Fig. 6, 7). The possible function of the channel requires further investigation; however, the accumulation inside may suggest its use as a water drainage channel. Analysis of the red-painted floor adjacent to the channel revealed the use of lime and the application of high temperature in the preparation of the floor plaster, pointing to pyrotechnology.⁷ The lime-plastered and red-painted floor and the drainage channel closely resemble the features of the 8th millennium BCE special purposed buildings at Aşıklı Höyük (Özbaşaran 2013) and Musular (Özbaşaran *et al.* 2012) in the same region.

A burial pit was dug into the red-painted floor in this area (SK2), partially destroying the floor, confirmed because floor fragments were found inside the pit (Fig. 8). From the section of the deep pit, it could be observed that it was dug into two consecutive floor plasters, one of which belongs to an earlier phase. The body of a 35-40-year-old male was placed inside the pit in a *hocker* position. An obsidian blade was found inside the mouth of the individual, and a mudbrick block was placed on the body. The C14 sample obtained from the remains of this individual was dated between 7487-7253 cal BCE (2 sigma; 89,50% probability) (Table 1).

The floor belonging to an earlier phase was cut by the SK2 burial pit and reaches a wall made with mudbrick blocks, which were preserved in five rows (Building 3). The mudbrick blocks were placed on top of a line of flat stones. To the north of this building, mudbrick debris from the wall of another rectangular building was also found (Building 2). This wall also has a stone foundation. These two possibly contemporaneous buildings were destroyed

⁷ Analyses of the floor plasters were conducted at the Mimar Sinan University, the Faculty of Fine Arts by Dr. Ö. Ormancı with the initiation of Assoc. Prof. Dr. G. Duru.

during the soil extraction by the villagers. Both structures were built on top of a burnt fill. In addition, another oven was excavated in an area close to the buildings although it remains unclear if the architectural features and the oven belong to the same level (Figure 10). However, another human burial was found in the lower levels of the burnt fill. The second C14 sample obtained from the remains of this individual dates this context into 7588-7498 cal BCE (2 sigma, 95,40% probability).

In sum, the short period of excavations in a limited area yielded results that suggest the existence of an Aceramic Neolithic settlement at Sırçalıtepe with distinct renewal phases. The levels documented in the trench on the slope of the mound were C14 dated to the mid-8th millennium BCE.

Obsidian Provenance Analyses and Technology

The chipped stone assemblage from the site is represented by a single raw material, obsidian. Macroscopic evaluations reveal the presence of three distinct obsidian varieties: the grey-transparent (striped, smoky), semi-transparent/opaque greyish green (striped, smoky), and the opaque brown-black obsidian. Each variety was sampled, and pXRF sourcing analyses were conducted on a total of 13 obsidian flakes.

The obsidian artefacts were analysed using a portable X-ray fluorescence Thermo Scientific NITON XL3t analyser. The X-ray source of the analyser is a 50-kV tube with an Au anode target. For the purpose of obsidian sourcing, the instrument was set to the “mining” mode, recording a wide range of elements: heavy metals, transitional metals, and light elements with each of the four beams. Each artefact is analysed for 60 s per beam giving a 240 s total time per sample. Attribution determined using the GeObs geological database, which includes more than 600 geological samples representing the sources and sub-sources in Anatolia (both Central and Eastern) and in the Caucasus (Mouralis *et al.* 2018). Detailed geochemical results and attribution are given in Table 2.

Obsidian flakes from Sırçalıtepe have Niobium (Nb) content ranging between 10 and 20 ppm and low Zirconium (Zr) content, which is less than 80 ppm. These first observations point out the use of the “local” sources of obsidian, i.e., the Central Anatolian sources (Fig. 9). On a simple Nb versus Sr binary plot (Fig. 10), the artefacts are grouped into three clusters demonstrating the use of three different sources.

Attributing the artefacts to one of the sources known in Central Anatolia is a difficult task because of: i) the high number of different outcrops and ii) the chemical confusion between most of these outcrops located around the main rhyolitic volcanoes: Nenezi, Göllüdağ, and Acıgöl. If Nenezi is generally considered as one single source (including various obsidian outcrops), the situation is more complex in the case of the two other rhyolitic complexes. In

the case of Acıgöl, we distinguish the “Eastern Acıgöl obsidian” emplaced during the main Acıgöl eruption dated around 180 ka and the obsidian associated with various monogenic vents, including Korudağ dome, emplaced around 20-10 ka (Mouralis, Pastre, Kuzucuoğlu, Türkecan and Guillou 2019b).

The Göllüdağ massif shows the most complex situation. It is formed by numerous coalescent domes, and most of them present obsidian outcrops (Mouralis, 2003). On the base of volcanological observation associated with high resolution LA-ICP-MS analyses, Binder et al. (Binder, Gratuze, Mouralis and Balkan-Atlı 2011) grouped all the outcrops within the Göllüdağ massif in 8 chemical groups. However, in the present study, the use of a portable apparatus does not allow replicating such high-resolution distinction. We thus distinguish four main groups. Göllüdağ-East corresponds to the main exploited sources around Kömürcü and Erikli Dere (GDG-5 in Binder et al. 2011) and Bitlikeler-Ekinlik (GDG-4a and 4b). We also distinguish two Göllüdağ-West groups, respectively located north of Bozköy (GDG-1) and west of Kayırlı (GDG2). Finally, we group other outcrops within a single group that has been probably less exploited (GDG-3, top of Büyük Göllüdağ, GDG-7 in Sırça Deresi and GDG-6 west of Boztepe).

Table 2 shows the data involved in the study, and Figure 11 represents some of the plots used for the attribution of archaeological finds from Sırçalıtepe. Three artefacts (KDY5, 6 and 7), which are greyish green, semi-transparent to opaque, present high Strontium concentration (74-79 ppm) together with mid Rubidium (around 160 ppm) and low Niobium content (15-16 ppm). All these chemical characteristics indicate that the raw material of these artefacts comes from the Nenezi obsidian source.

Two other artefacts of a grey translucent obsidian (KDY11 and 12) show a lower Strontium concentration (around 60 ppm) with Rubidium and Niobium similar to the previous artefacts. These data, together with Barium and Zirconium content, are characteristics of Acıgöl East obsidians.

The third group includes the eight other artefacts with two macroscopic characteristics: KDY1 to KDY5b present a grey translucent obsidian whereas KDY9 and KDY10 derived from an opaque brown to black obsidian. All eight artefacts present low Strontium concentration (6 to 11 ppm except for KDY1 with 17 ppm) together with higher Rubidium (177-198 ppm) and Niobium content (18.5-21.5 ppm). These artefacts also feature low Zirconium and Barium content. These characteristics point out to the main Göllüdağ-East group (GDG-4a, -4b, -5). Figure 11 indicates a possible confusion with the group “Göllüdağ other;” however, on the base of Rubidium (Fig. 11) or Thorium (Table 2) content, it appears that attribution to the Göllüdağ-East group is the most probable.

The abundance of obsidian finds comes from the trench at the top of the mound (6L). The assemblage from this area includes a high number of bidirectional blade cores (Fig. 12) as well as knapping products and debris, suggesting that the cores were knapped on-site. All products and by-products of the knapping process are present within the assemblage. Furthermore, hammerstones that could have had been used for knapping as well as numerous obsidian tools were found in this area. The reduction of cores belongs to the bidirectional technology. It is of interest that the last blade removals on the cores have suitable forms for the production of arrowheads, given their pointed shape. Obsidian finds from the slope trench (11J) are less numerous; however, they exhibit technological and typological similarities with the assemblage from the top of the mound.⁸ The lack of cores, on the other hand, poses difficulty in further comparisons.

Among the obsidian tools, there appear scrapers with various subtypes (Fig. 13), arrowheads (Fig. 14), and drills. Two mirror-like objects that were found on the surface and in the trench at the top of the mound are of further interest. Subtypes of the scrapers mostly include tools made on flakes, i.e., circular and semi-circular scrapers, fan-shaped scrapers, carinated scrapers, and end- and double-end scrapers. Similar examples to the circular and semi-circular scrapers made on thick flakes are also known from Aşıklı Höyük (Yıldırım-Balcı 2011a, Kayacan and Altınbilek-Algül 2018), Musular (Kayacan 2003), and Sofular Höyük (Karakoç 2019). Within the group of arrowheads, there are oval points with pressure retouch (Fig. 14) and an example with a steep retouch. Pressure retouch was applied mainly on the entire upper surfaces and partially near the ends. In some cases, the central parts of the upper surfaces were left without retouch. The pressure retouch oval arrowheads are similar to the examples found among the surface finds at Aşıklı (Yıldırım-Balcı 2011b, Kayacan and Altınbilek-Algül 2018), Musular (Kayacan 2003), and Tepecik-Çiftlik (Balcı 2019, Vinet and Guilbeau 2020). However, it is noteworthy that the Sırçalıtepe and Tepecik-Çiftlik (Balcı 2019) assemblages also contain arrowheads made with various decoration, which are incised on the ventral surfaces (Balcı *et al.* in press).

Ground Stone Tools

As indicated by the initial surface collection, among the most abundant tool groups found at the site, ground stone tools follow the chipped stone artefacts in their quantities. Among ground stones, pounding tools, pestles, and hand-stones (Fig. 15) made of basalt and andesite were found mostly in a fragmented state. Some of these examples exhibit extensive use-wear. A single example of a polisher and a sling missile were also found. During the surface collection at the mound, several grinding stones, mortars and pestles, hand-stones, and a grooved stone object were also recorded (Balcı *et al.* 2018, 445: Figure 11).

⁸ Results of the technological analyses of obsidian finds are presented in more detail in Balcı *et al.* in press.

Bone and Antler Tools

Metapodials were among the most utilized animal body parts in bone tool production. However, scapulae and ribs were also used. Among the tool types, bone awls are in the majority. A bone needle and a spatula fragment were also documented (Fig 16). The central part of the needle found in the slope trench has an oval section and its surface was formed with good craftsmanship. Its upper extremity is wider with a rectangular section and a semi-oval form. Two antler tools were also found at the site. One of the antler tools has a rounded tip and has been interpreted as a pressure-flaking tool. Such tools are known to have been used in pressure retouch making. The presence of pressure retouched obsidian arrowheads at the site further corroborates this interpretation.

Animal Remains

Preliminary studies of the animal remains indicate the dominance of domesticated sheep/goat, followed by cattle. Other species include boar, deer, horse, hare, fox, and bird species as well as reptilians. The zooarchaeological remains attest to the consumption of a wide range of different animal species for nutritional purposes. Among the studied material, bones belonging to the dorsal part of the animals, which are the meatiest parts, were present. Cranial elements and tarsal bones are less represented than the long bones. Butchering marks have been observed on some bones, as well as slight burning and gnawing traces.

Discussion and Conclusion

Two seasons of fieldwork at Sırçaltepe have confirmed the site's potential to further understand the 8th millennium BCE Aceramic Neolithic communities in Volcanic Cappadocia. Available evidence indicates that the site is the closest settlement to Göllüdağ and Nenezi Dağ, the most extensively exploited obsidian sources in the region. This may in part explain the abundance of obsidian finds on the top of the mound. Furthermore, the volume of obsidian artefacts on the surface adheres closely to the pattern observed in workshops, and the chipped stone elements found during excavations confirm that the site had also been used as a workshop, at least during the later phases. Thus, Sırçaltepe could be defined as a settlement as well as a workshop. Indeed, knapping products of the site's workshop were extensively used within the settlement; however, it is still unclear if these products were exported to other settlements, which is a question to focus on in subsequent studies.

Apart from the obsidian sources, the proximity of Sırçaltepe to alluvial terrains and forests should have influenced the inhabitant's preference of this area to settle down for their subsistence strategies. Although the arrowheads could not be straightforwardly linked to hunting activities only, their abundance and variety on the site, as well as the presence of wild animal species suggest the importance of hunting. Sırçaltepe belongs to the 8th millennium

BCE, a period when agricultural activities increased. This may explain its location near the alluvial plains; however, studies focusing on the ratio of agricultural activities at the site are ongoing.

Among the 8th millennium BCE sites in the region, Musular and Aşıklı Höyük display close similarities with Sırçalıtepe. Especially the mudbrick architecture, the red-painted floor, and, although constructed with a different technique, the channel are among the architectural similarities between these sites. Obsidian assemblages show further similarities. The raw materials of the obsidian assemblages from all three sites were intensively procured from the Göllüdağ Kayırlı outcrops. From a technological point of view, bidirectional technology dominates the chipped stone industry during the upper levels at Aşıklı Höyük (Yıldırım-Balcı 2011a; Kayacan and Algül 2018; Kayacan 2014) as well as at Musular (Kayacan 2003) and Sırçalıtepe. However, the core types linked to this technology show some goal-oriented diversities. In this regard, the majority of the cores from Sırçalıtepe adhere more closely to the Musular examples (Kayacan 2018). The knapping was oriented towards the production of blades and blade-like flakes for the making of pressure retouched arrowheads. Sırçalıtepe as well as Musular has yielded numerous examples of these arrowheads.

Finally, the location of Sırçalıtepe near the obsidian sources, the rich and diverse obsidian assemblage from the site, and the abundance of knapping products of bidirectional technology that indicate on-site knapping all point to the site's importance in providing answers to the key questions on the Neolithisation process in Volcanic Cappadocia. Future work at the site will focus on understanding the source-workshop-settlement relationship dynamics in Central Anatolia and the role of Sırçalıtepe among the 8th millennium BCE sites in Volcanic Cappadocia.

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Figures and Tables

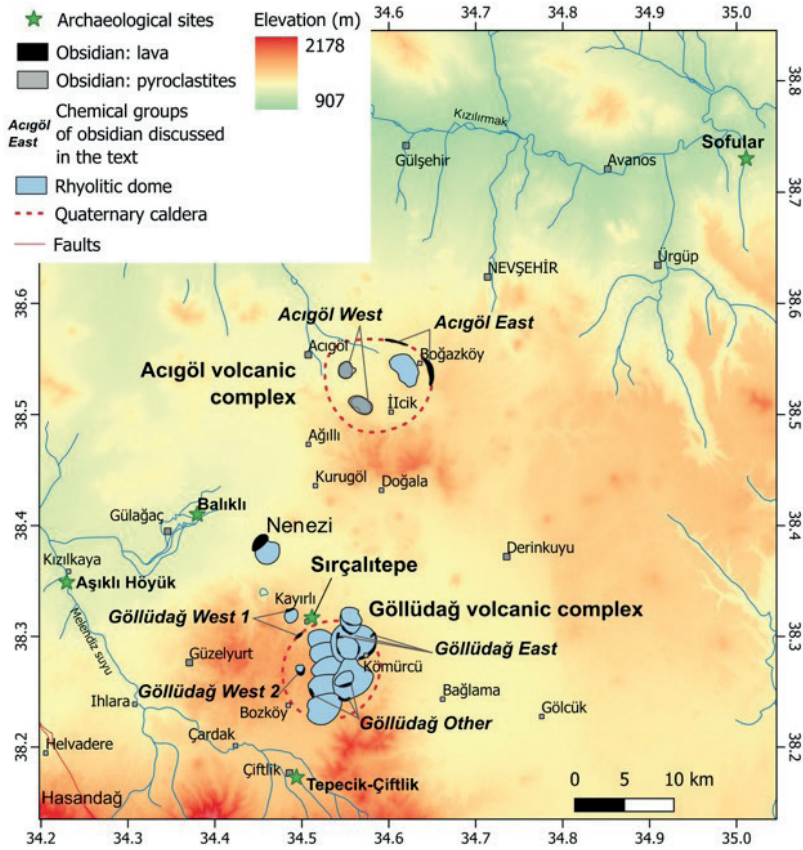


Figure 1. Location of Sırçalıtepe and the main prehistoric settlements, obsidian sources and workshops (prepared by D. Mouralis).

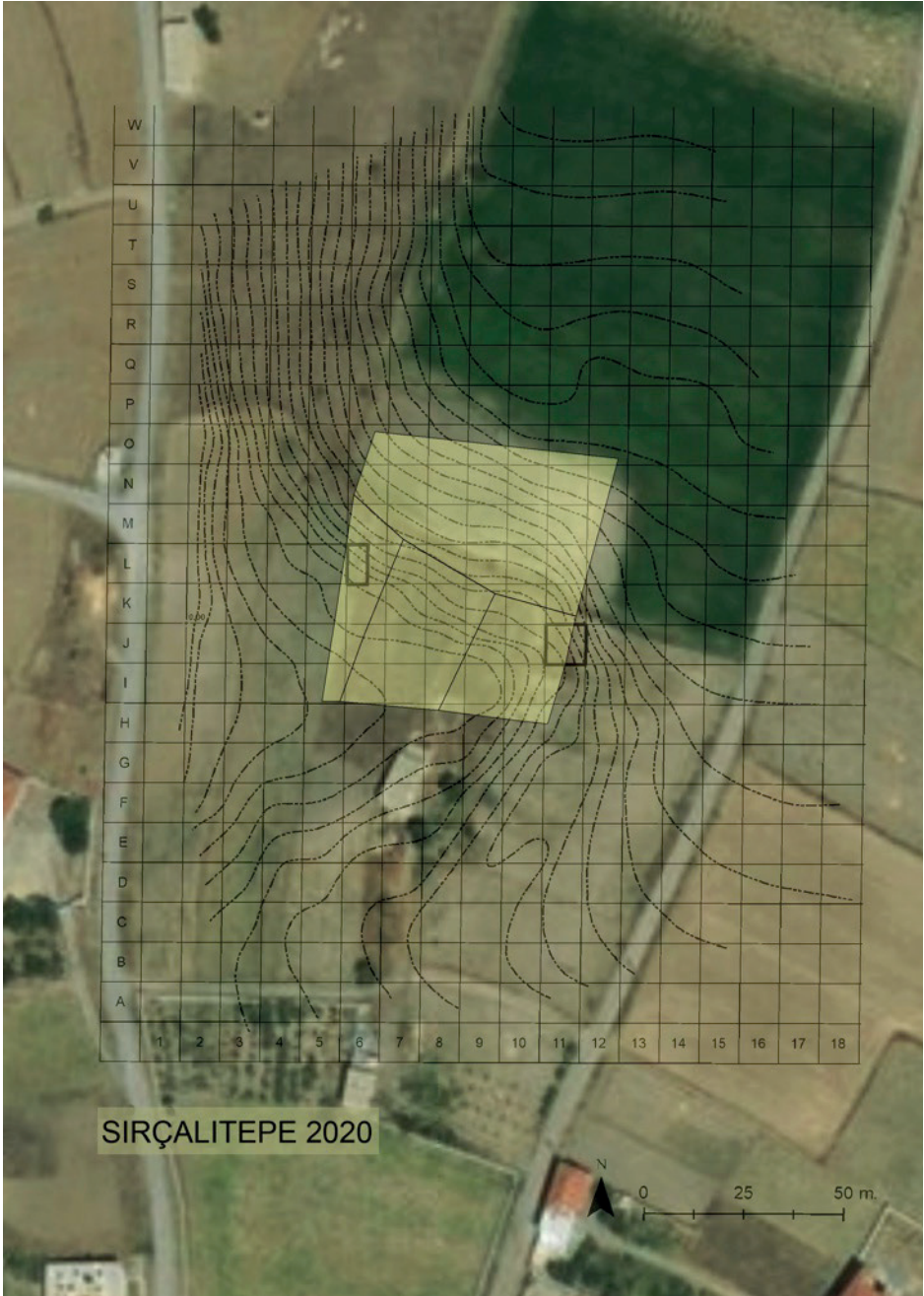


Figure 2. Topography of the site and the location of trenches (prepared by Y.G. Çakan).



Figure 3. Trench 6L showing the mass of obsidian artefacts.



Figure 4. View of trench 11 J from the east.



Figure 5. Child burial with scapulae of bovines (SK 3).



Figure 6. Overview of red painted floor, channel and burial pit (SK 2).



Figure 7. Close up red painted floor and channel.



Figure 8. Individual (SK2) inside the burial pit.

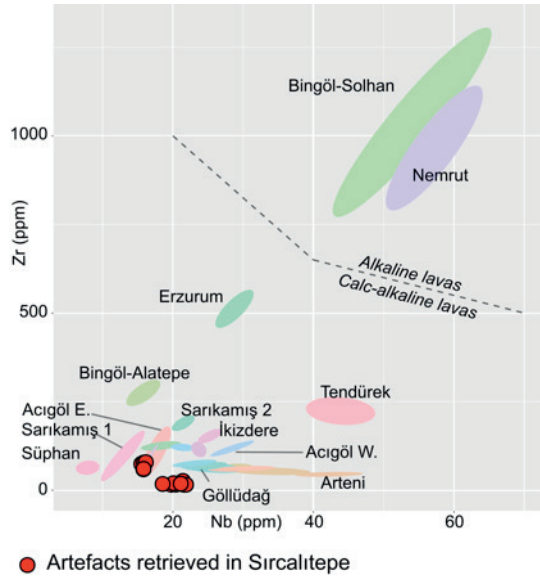


Figure 9. Nb/Zr plot showing the artefacts retrieved in Sırçalıtepe compared to some geological sources (GeObs Database).

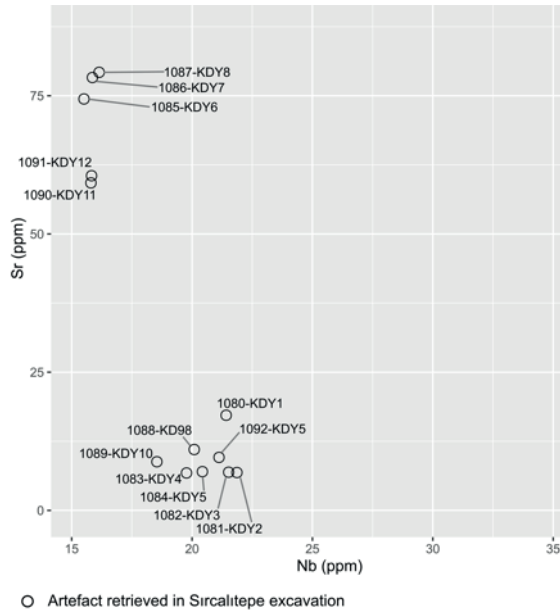


Figure 10. Rb/Sr plot showing the 13 artefacts retrieved in Sırçalıtepe forming three clusters corresponding to three geological sources.

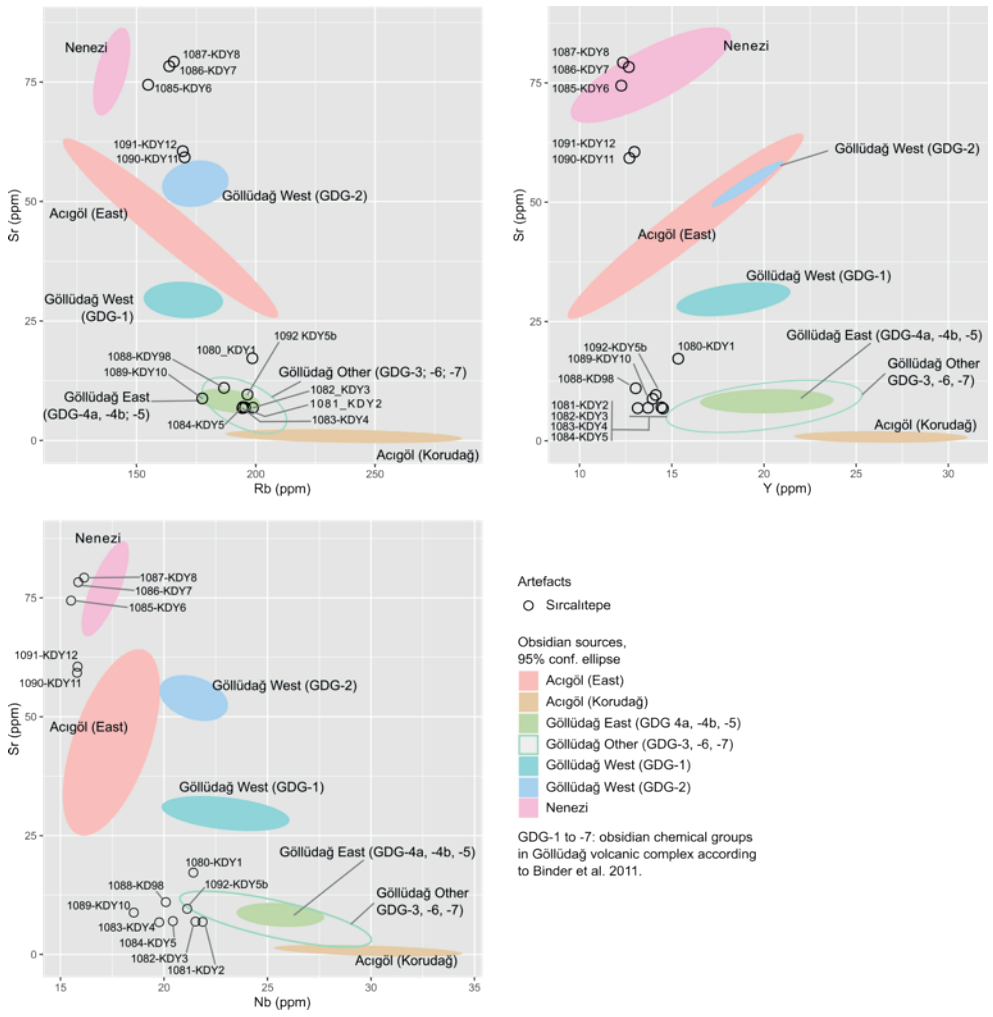


Figure 11. Rb/Sr, Y/Sr and Nb/Sr plot showing the 13 artefacts compared to the geographical sources of Cappadocia (Göllüdağ, Nenezi and Acıgöl).



Figure 12. Bidirectional blade core (photo by Volkan Manap).



Figure 13. Obsidian scrapers (photo by Hale Tümer).



Figure 14. Obsidian pressure retouch oval arrowheads (photo by Hale Tümer).



Figure 15. Example of hand-stone.

Figure 15: Example of hand-stone.



Figure 16. Examples of bone tools.

Lab. Number	Samples	Material	BP	cal. BC (2 sigma)	Probability
TUBITAK-0989	SK 1	Human bones	8483±41	BC 7588-7498	95,40%
TUBITAK-0990	SK 2		8303±38	BC 7487-7253	89,50%

Table 1. Radiocarbon dates from the eastern slope of the mound.

Artefacts	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1092	1088	1089	1085	1086	1087	1090	1091	
	KDY1	KDY2	KDY3	KDY4	KDY5	KDY5b	KDY9	KDY10	KDY6	KDY7	KDY8	KDY11	KDY12	
Nbr of analyses	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Macroscopic charact.	Grey translucent						Opaque brown-black		Greyish green semi-transparent to opaque			Grey translucent		
Source	Göllüdağ East (GDG-4a, 4b, -5)								Nenezi			Acıgöl East		
Al2O3	% oxide	13,81	13,72	13,70	13,75	13,75	13,73	13,81	13,68	13,75	13,98	13,92	13,78	13,85
SiO2	"	74,51	74,39	74,40	74,38	74,47	74,28	74,48	74,21	74,07	74,40	74,50	74,27	74,34
K2O	"	4,58	4,54	4,58	4,43	4,54	4,44	4,48	4,26	4,12	4,37	4,39	4,48	4,45
CaO	"	0,89	1,04	0,53	0,55	0,50	0,58	0,54	0,53	1,04	1,10	1,21	0,90	0,90
TiO2	"	0,046	0,053	0,050	0,056	0,046	0,057	0,071	0,065	0,098	0,107	0,109	0,090	0,088
MnO	"	0,021	0,022	0,023	0,025	0,026	0,033	0,037	0,026	0,036	0,034	0,040	0,028	0,036
Fe2O3	"	0,997	0,895	0,899	0,898	0,867	0,875	0,939	0,883	1,255	1,316	1,355	1,216	1,229
Cl	ppm	662	659	581	1149	565	487	697	1391	1416	1523	1387	1264	1114
Cr	"	58,0	51,9	59,7	54,0	55,0	57,0	53,5	56,1	60,3	67,6	55,6	61,6	63,9
Zn	"	<LOD	18,3	16,9	20,7	17,3	14,3	26,1	20,3	41,1	45,0	42,8	33,7	41,3
As	"	9,05	6	9,01	6,72	8,94	8,54	9,77	9,71	<LOD	5,83	6,29	8,12	<LOD
Rb	"	198,6	195,5	198,8	194,4	194,6	196,5	186,7	177,6	154,9	163,7	165,7	170,2	169,4
Sr	"	17,21	6,91	6,85	6,77	7,01	9,59	11,01	8,80	74,2	78,30	79,24	59,24	60,54
Y	"	15,35	13,71	13,15	14,52	14,44	14,13	13,04	13,96	12,26	12,67	12,35	12,70	12,97
Zr	"	21,33	29,67	18,34	19,82	19,02	19,49	31,68	22,56	79,42	82,95	81,53	68,15	69,55
Nb	"	21,42	21,52	21,87	19,77	20,43	21,12	20,09	18,54	15,51	15,86	16,14	15,80	15,83
Ba	"	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	72,26	<LOD	310	280	254	167	299
Th	"	19,55	22,79	22,16	18,45	21,76	18,83	20,54	20,73	22,96	26,57	28,68	29,05	29,15
U	"	<LOD	7,74	7,65	8,61	7,80	9,07	7,60	8,22	9,00	8,64	9,13	7,82	9,60
Pb	"	21,23	21,01	18,69	17,86	17,41	22,03	18,79	17,34	23,59	27,61	27,71	21,84	24,49

Table 2. Portables XRF data of the 13 obsidian artefacts analysed with attribution to geological sources.