



THE BONCUKLU PROJECT, TURKEY: INVESTIGATING THE SPREAD OF FARMING IN THE NEAR EAST

Course ID: ARCH XL 159

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DIRECTORS:

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INTRODUCTION

Turkey has evidence of one of the earliest transitions from hunting and gathering to village farming in the world, but the early Neolithic of central Turkey is poorly understood. The Boncuklu project is investigating the appearance of the first villages and farmers in central Turkey. At Boncuklu we are also exploring the origins of the remarkable symbolism seen in paintings and reliefs at the nearby famous Neolithic town of Çatalhöyük. Well preserved decorated Neolithic houses and artifacts are notable features of Boncuklu, apparently representing ritual practices that are direct predecessors to those seen at Çatalhöyük. Working alongside experts in the analysis of evidence from early farming communities and professional excavators, students will learn a range of archaeological research techniques and methods and about the wider context of Anatolian archaeology.

The course will take place at the Neolithic site of Boncuklu, dating to c. 8500 BCE, the earliest village in central Anatolia and the predecessor of the famous Neolithic site of Çatalhöyük. The site is located in the Konya Plain in central Turkey, 40 kms east of the major city of Konya, a famous Medieval centre where the 'whirling dervish' sect was founded by the Medieval philosopher Celaleddin Rumi. There are many medieval buildings of the Seljuk period to visit in Konya, a booming city. The field school also includes visits to other sites and museums in central Turkey including Çatalhöyük, the Hittite capital Hatussas, the Anatolian Civilizations Museum in Ankara and the dramatic Neolithic site of Aşıklı, with evidence of repeated rebuilding of houses and an experimental village. Aşıklı is located about 3 hours east of Konya in Cappadocia, also

famous for its underground cities and painted medieval churches which there will thus be an opportunity to visit.

ACADEMIC CREDIT UNITS & TRANSCRIPTS

Credit Units: Attending students will be awarded 12 quarter credit units (equivalent to 8 semester units) through our academic partner, UCLA Extension. UCLA is a top ranked research university and its archaeology program is ranked amongst the best in the country. All IFR field schools instructors and curricula are approved both by the corresponding academic department and the Academic Senate at UCLA. This field school provides a minimum of 192 direct instructional hours.

Transcripts: Transcripts are available through UCLA UnEX and instructions for ordering transcripts may be found at <http://bit.ly/2bDOZ3E>. Grades will be posted and transcript available usually within six weeks after the end of this field school. All IFR field schools are designated XL classes – courses that are equivalent to undergraduate courses offered by the UCLA regular session. All XL courses are transferable for unit and subject credit toward the Bachelor's Degree at all campuses of the UC and CSU systems. Classes numbered 100 to 199 are considered upper division (junior/senior). For more information, go to <http://bit.ly/2bjAqmy>.

UCLA students: Students can take classes through UCLA Extension to complete requirements. However certain considerations must be taken into account. For more information, go to <http://bit.ly/2bJWeHK>.

Credit Units Transfer: Most universities accept UCLA credit units – there are very few exceptions. Students are strongly encouraged to discuss the transferability of the credit units with school officials BEFORE attending the field school.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

The objective of the course is to enable students to better understand how archaeology is practiced in the field. To achieve this objective, this course has three primary goals: (1) to provide students a practical working knowledge of **archaeological field methods**, including survey, excavation, laboratory analysis, artifact cataloging, and conservation; (2) to introduce students to the **intellectual challenges presented by archaeological research**, including research design, the interpretation of data, and the continual readjustment of hypotheses and field strategies with regard to information recovered in the field; and (3) to introduce students to the Neolithic and later archaeology of Anatolia.

The course primary directive is to enable students to better understand how archaeology is practiced in the field. Students will also learn how archaeologists study the origins of agriculture in an area where it first began and the spread of agriculture outside of such primary areas of origin.

PREREQUISITE

No prior experience in archaeology is required. This is hands-on, experiential learning and students will study on-site how to conduct archaeological research. Archaeology involves physical work and exposure to the elements and thus, requires a measure of acceptance that this will not be the typical university learning environment. You will get sweaty, tired and have to work in the outdoors. Students are required to come equipped with sufficient excitement

and adequate understanding that the archaeological endeavor requires real, hard work – in the sun, on your feet, and with your trowel.

PROGRAM

Excavations: Students will participate in guided excavations at the site of Boncuklu, excavating Neolithic houses, burials and middens.

Survey: Students will be instructed in use of survey equipment and on-site survey.

Recording: Students will participate in filling out specific excavation forms, planning, AND recording the excavated stratigraphy.

Flotation and sieving: participation in retrieval processes for archaeobotanical and other finds

Cataloging: Students will participate in field sorting and cataloging of finds.

Laboratory: Scheduled lab tasks will include washing, sorting, and cataloging of finds.

DISCLAIMER – PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

Archaeological work involves physical work in the outdoors. You should be aware that conditions in the field are different than those you experience in your home or college town. This program operates in a hot Mediterranean summer environment. During the day, temperatures in the shade fluctuate between 70°-90°F. However, under the sun they may reach 80°-90°F. Humidity is relatively low and some mosquitoes and/or flies may be close to the excavation area and dig house. In order to be protected from sunburn and/or insects students will not be allowed to work in shorts or tank tops at the site. Good footwear, working cloths, and sun protective gear (hat, sunglasses and sunscreen) are required.

We live in a friendly but conservative small rural community. We must respect local customs so clothes that do not reveal any flesh are appropriate for these reasons as well as to protect you from the sun. In contrast to hot daytime temperatures it can be cool in the evening and morning.

If you have any medical concerns, please consult with your doctor. For all other concerns, please consult with the project director – as appropriate.

GRADING, ASSESSMENT & OUTCOMES

Undergraduate Student grading:

- **33% of Grade:** One essay on Anatolian Neolithic archaeology
- **67% of Grade:** Fieldwork participation, assessed in relation to competence in
 - **Excavation tool use and observation of stratigraphic phenomena**
 - **Accurate and precise planning**
 - **Comprehensive, accurate, precise and insightful compilation of context and feature records**
 - **Contribution to retrieval processes such as flotation and residue sorting**
 - **Effective on site survey**
 - **Contribution to team activity**

Graduate Student grading:

- **33% of Grade:** One essay on Anatolian Neolithic archaeology
- **34% of Grade:** One 15-20 page paper on archaeological field methods

- **33% of Grade:** Fieldwork participation (criteria as above)

Students completing this course will have significantly developed excavation and recording skills and thus be able to operate more independently and take on more responsibility on future archaeological fieldwork; they will have achieved a better understanding of the whole archaeological process including interpretation, which will be a good preparation for graduate work; they will have developed significant transferable skills relating to team work, initiative, work to demanding deadlines, adaptability in the face of challenging conditions, all prized by a wide range of employers and key to success on future field projects of whatever nature.

ACCOMMODATIONS

Students will spend 5 weeks at the Boncuklu Project excavation center. The first week there will involve five days of lectures and site visits around central Turkey including Hattusas. The last four weeks will be spent in the field in survey and excavation at Boncuklu with laboratory training as well. The dig house has good communal facilities with kitchen, several showers and toilets, washing machine, and laboratories. There is outdoor covered dining and social space. Field school students will be housed in shared dorm rooms on bunk beds. There is also the option of large well insulated project tents that offer more space.

All meals will be communal events and will provide plenty of nutritious but basic food in the tradition of local cuisine. The daily diet in Turkey is heavily based on pasta, rice, legumes bread other vegetables, with some meat. Vegetarian are catered for. Specialized diets (vegan, kosher, etc.) are difficult to maintain in this location.

Note: our website boncuklu.org gives a flavor of life for the team at the site, you are encouraged to visit the site.

TRAVEL AND MEETING POINT

Students are responsible for making your own travel arrangements, once the timing of permit issue by the Turkish authorities is confirmed. Students will fly in and out of Konya (KYA) and will be met at Konya airport on arrival. If your flight is delayed or you missed your connection, please call, text or email the project director immediately. A local cell phone number will be provided to enrolled students.

Students will arrive on Sunday, July 16. This field school ends on the afternoon of Friday, August 18. Students should prepare for onward travel or return home on Saturday, August 19.

PLEASE NOTE: DO NOT BOOK FLIGHTS UNTIL INSTRUCTED BY THE FIELD SCHOOL DIRECTORS. MINOR CHANGES TO THE MEETING POINT AND STARTING DATE (BY A DAY OR TWO) MAY BECOME NECESSARY IN THE LIGHT OF ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE TURKISH AUTHORITIES WHO ISSUE THE OFFICIAL PERMIT FOR THE EXCAVATION.

VISA REQUIREMENTS

All personal engaged in archaeological research in Turkey must be cleared by the authorities. Enrolled students will receive a special visa to attend the field school. All accepted students will be asked to complete official forms – those will be sent to students by Project Directors – and all documents will be submitted as a group for approval to relevant Turkish authorities.

EXCURSIONS

Four excursions are planned within the course: (1) an extended visit to the nearby site of Çatalhöyük; (2) a visit to the nearby city of Konya with its Selcuk remains and a range of

museums. (3) A weekend in Cappadocia visiting Neolithic sites and the famous Byzantine underground cities (4) a visit to Ankara and Hattusas.

SCHEDULE

Week 1:

- Monday Morning: Lecture: "Neolithic archaeology of Anatolia"
Afternoon: Lecture: "The Boncuklu project"
- Tuesday Morning: Çatalhöyük site tour, Projects' aims and contribution to world prehistory.
Afternoon: Hittite monument in Beyshehir
- Wednesday Morning: Travel to Hattusas
Afternoon: Yazilikaya and Hattusas museum
- Thursday Morning: Hattusas
Afternoon: Hattusas
- Friday Morning: Alaca
Afternoon: Kerkenes
- Saturday Morning: Boncuklu lecture
Afternoon: Setting up camp
- Weeks 2-5:** Excavations at Boncuklu. Daily program: 7-9.30 am, 10 am -1 pm, 3.30-6 pm. Students will rotate between excavation, sampling, laboratory work and planning on site and in the labs.

Weekend of week 3: Trip to Cappadocia, visiting Neolithic sites under excavation and Byzantine underground cities.

Week 5, Friday: finish field work

REQUIRED READINGS

Course readings will be posted as PDF files on the class Moodle website.

Sagona, A and Zimansky, P 2009 *Ancient Turkey*. Routledge

Baird D 2011 The Late Epipalaeolithic, Neolithic and Chalcolithic of the Anatolian Plateau, 13000-4000 BC calibrated. In D Potts ed. *Blackwell's Companion to Near Eastern Archaeology*

Baird D, Fairbairn A, Martin L and Middleton C 2011 The Boncuklu Project; the origins of sedentism, cultivation and herding in central Anatolia, in Ozdoğan and Başgelen eds *The Neolithic of Turkey; new excavations, new discoveries*. Arkeoloji ve Sanat.

Baird D 2011 Pınarbaşı; from Epipalaeolithic camp-site to sedentarising village in central Anatolia, in Ozdoğan and Başgelen eds *The Neolithic of Turkey; new excavations, new discoveries*. Arkeoloji ve Sanat.

Collis J. 1996 Digging Up the Past – an introduction to archaeological excavation. (Available as a Kindle edition)

During, B 2011 *The prehistory of Asia Minor*. Cambridge University Press

Hodder, I 2007 *The Leopard's Tale*. Thames and Hudson

RECOMMENDED READINGS

You can find out much more about the project on our website: boncuklu.org

- The British Institute at Ankara produces an annual publication detailing the results from its projects. Until 2011 this was called *Anatolian Archaeology*. Now it is called *Heritage Turkey*. The Boncuklu project has an article in each year since 2006.
- Baird D 2002 'Early holocene settlement in central Anatolia: problems and prospects as seen from the Konya Plain' in F Gerard and L Thissen eds. *The Neolithic of central Anatolia*, 139-159.
- Baird D 2006 The history of settlement and social landscapes in the Early Holocene in the Çatalhöyük area in Hodder I ed. *Çatalhöyük perspectives. Çatalhöyük Project Volume 6*, 55-74. McDonald Institute/British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara Monographs
- Baird, D 2007 The Boncuklu Project; the origins of sedentism, cultivation and herding in central Anatolia. *Anatolian Archaeology Vol 13*,14-17
- Baird D 2008 The Boncuklu project; investigating the origins of sedentism, cultivation and herding in central Anatolia. *Anatolian Archaeology Vol 14*, 11-13
- Baird D 2009 The Boncuklu project; investigating the origins of sedentism, cultivation and herding in central Anatolia. *Anatolian Archaeology Vol 15*, 9-11
- Baird D 2010 The Boncuklu Project: investigating the beginnings of agriculture, sedentism and herding in central Anatolia. *Anatolian Archaeology vol 16* 11-13
- Baird D 2010 'Was Çatalhöyük a centre; the implications of a late Aceramic Neolithic assemblage from the neighbourhood of Çatalhöyük' in Bolger and Maguire eds in *The Development of Pre-state Communities in the Ancient Near East*. Oxbow books
- Baird D, Carruthers D, Fairbairn A, and Pearson 2011 Ritual in the Landscape; evidence from Pınarbaşı in the 7th millennium BC cal Konya Plain. *Antiquity* 85, 1-16.
- Baird D *et al* 2013 Juniper smoke, skulls and wolves tails. *Levant*
- Hodder I and Meskell, L 'A "Curious and sometimes trifle macabre artistry"' *Current Anthropology* 52/2, 251-2
- Lichter C 2007 ed. *Die ältesten Monumente der Menschheit*, 123. Badische Landesmuseum, Karlsruhe. (Some sections in English and good images of Neolithic sites)