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## **Review of The Usage of Ochre at the Verge of Neolithisation from the Near East to the Carpathian Basin, Kościuk-Zalupka, J. 2023**

Guilhem Mauran

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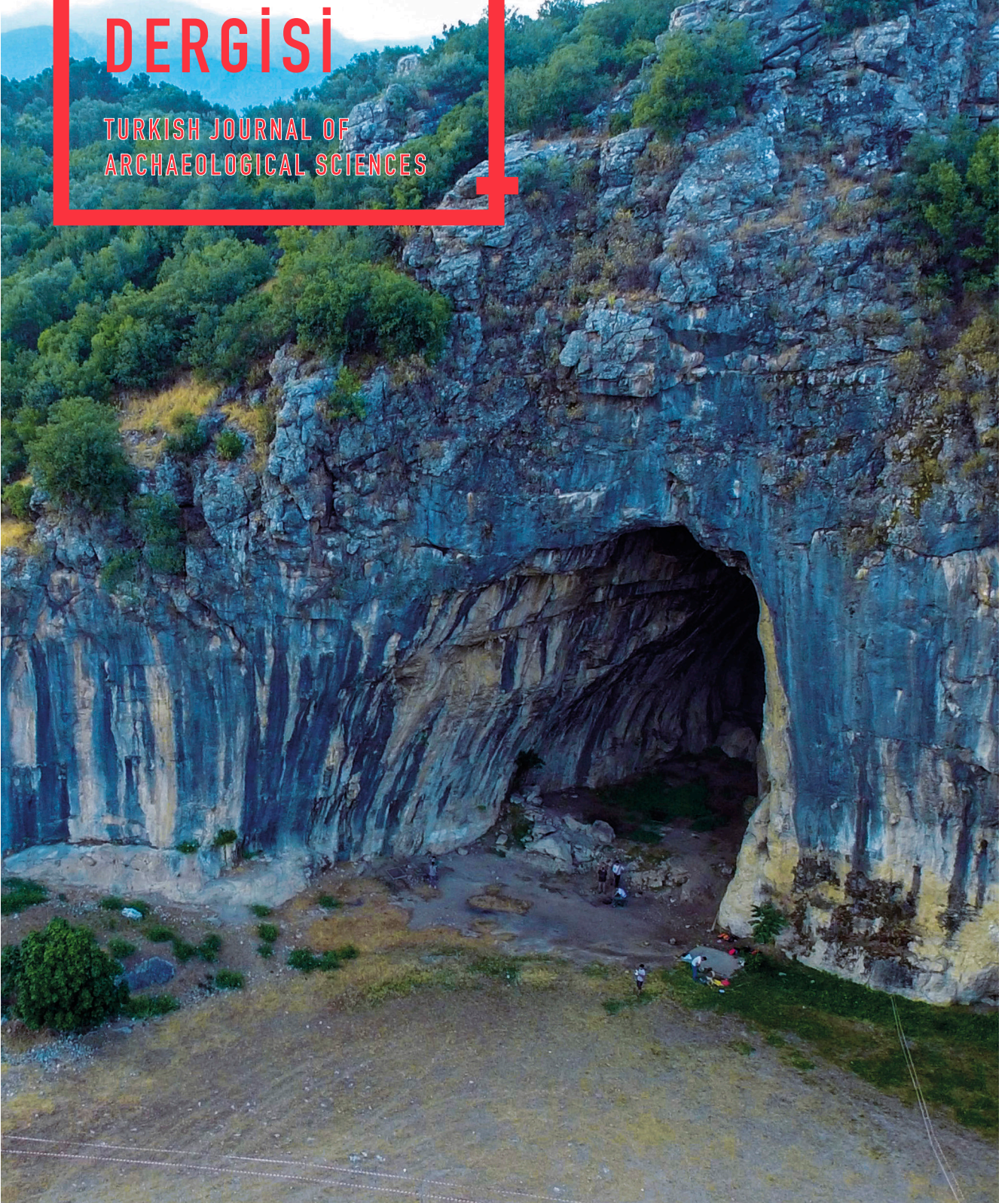
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# ARKEOLOJİ BİLİMLERİ DERGİSİ

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## Editörlerden

Dördüncü yılımızda, dördüncü sayıyla herkese merhaba. Evrensel arkeolojinin diğer disiplinlerle iş birliği içinde, teknolojik yenilikleri ve araçları kullandığı günümüzde, daha fazla bilim diyerek “Arkeoloji Bilimleri” ismiyle çıkarmaya başladığımız dergimizin dördüncü sayısında bazı yeniliklere yer vermeyi gerekli bulduk. Bu sayıyla birlikte dergimizde artık kuramsal ve metodolojik yaklaşımlara, kitap tanıtım ve eleştirilerine yer vermeye başlıyoruz. Bu yeni adımın Türkiye’deki arkeoloji ortamının ihtiyacı olan çok seslilik, eleştiri ve tartışma ortamına katkı sağlayacağı düşüncesindeyiz. Özellikle de güncel devlet politikalarıyla Türkiye’deki arkeoloji ortamının yeşertmeye çalıştığı bilimsel çerçeve ve hedeflere olumsuz anlamda tesir edecek adımların atıldığı, arkeolojinin turizm ve restorasyonla karıştırıldığı koşullarda.

Güneş Duru & Mihriban Özbaşaran



## Note from the editors

Hello to everyone and welcome to our fourth year with this fourth issue. As archaeology universally depends on cooperative and technological innovation, we have thought to include some innovations in the fourth issue of our journal. With this new issue, we are now widening our spectrum to theoretical and methodological approaches as well as introducing and reviewing archaeological publications. We believe this will contribute to the multivocality, critique and discussion that archaeology in Türkiye needs to counterbalance current state policies that may have a negative impact on the scientific aims and framework that the discipline is trying to nurture. In a country where archaeology is often confused with tourism and restoration, we think it is critical to provide this forum.

Güneş Duru & Mihriban Özbaşaran

## **Review of Kościuk-Załupka, J., 2023.** *The Usage of Ochre at the Verge of Neolithisation from the Near East to the Carpathian Basin.*

**Oxford: Archaeopress. 232 pp. ISBN 978-1-80327-336-5 (paperback). Price 45 £.**

**Guilhem Mauran<sup>a</sup>**

The importance of ochre for past societies and our understanding of our cultural evolution is no longer to be debated. Ochre pieces, pigment on walls as well as residues on bones, ceramic or stone tools hold important information about the social life of our ancestors: social cohesion, transmission of ideas, mobility of human beings, social-symbolic networks of past communities (Huntley 2021; Popelka-Filcoff and Zipkin 2022). Despite its potential, ochre use during the Neolithic transition in Eastern Europe and the Levant remains largely understudied as most ochre studies focus on Palaeolithic or Middle Stone Age contexts (Dayet 2021; Popelka-Filcoff and Zipkin 2022). This book aims at narrowing this research gap with a general review of the ochre finds and the analyses of ochre pieces from 13 archaeological sites and 19 geological outcrops located in seven countries between Israel and Slovakia.

The Usage of Ochre at the Verge of Neolithization from the Near East to the Carpathian Basin, resulting from the author's PhD thesis, delivers data about ochre use, procurement and availability over the Neolithization period of the vast area considered (12500-4800 BCE). The author splits this large study region into four smaller ones (Levant, Anatolia, Balkans and the Carpathian Basin) allowing her to narrow down the chronological framework in each of these subregions. Through the review of ochre finds in these areas and the analyses of selected geological and archaeological ochre finds, Kościuk-Załupka concludes that ochre exploitation and uses are continuous throughout the Neolithic transition in this region.

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The book develops over a sequence of ten chapters, some of which overlap, leading to some repetitions. The first chapter serves as an introduction. It provides a general synopsis of the Neolithization process with the geographical and culture-historical setting of the study. From there, Kościuk-Załupka questions the continuity of ochre exploitation through the Neolithization process both in terms of raw material procurement and uses. After discussing literature and sample accessibility, the author provides a first justification of her methodology before coming back to it in more detail in Chapter 2.

Through Chapter 2 the author offers a review of ochre studies. She suggests a general ochre definition and presents their properties, their geological occurrences and the methods used to analyse them. It provides a very broad introduction to ochre studies with some vocabulary imprecisions some of which are recurrent all along the book (e.g., crystal/rock/mineral). This imprecision issue is also reflected in the citations as the author often over-cites references, using some of them inadequately. It is all the more regrettable as numerous works focusing on ochre analysis that have been recently reviewed by Dayet (2021) or Popelka-Filcoff and Zipkin (2022) are missing. Though some of the references might not have been available at the time of the authors' PhD, there are plenty of works the author could have referred to. This would have helped her set up a methodology that could help source the ochre. Unfortunately, the absence of macro-descriptions and the use of SEM-EDS for elemental analysis only allows Kościuk-Załupka to refer to a broad ochre "geological background".

Chapter 3 offers a literature review of the Neolithization process in the four subregions previously defined: the Levant, Anatolia, the Balkans and the Carpathian Basin. For each of these regions, the author defines archaeological cultures, their chronology, the evolution of the site distribution and structures within them, their characteristic artefacts, their economy, some bio-anthropological criteria, the existence of "luxury" and "sacred" artefacts, and mortuary practices. Using these different fields, the author discusses the cultural continuity in each of these four regions during the Neolithization process. Within this chapter, the author starts to introduce a distinction between "sacred" and "profane" spheres. The richness of the contexts is impressive, sometimes vertiginous. One could regret the absence of synthetic figures that could have strengthened the author's review.

Within Chapters 4 to 5, the author discusses the differences between "sacred" and "profane" ochre contexts. From the concept of symbolism, hierophany, and everyday life activities, Kościuk-Załupka defines in Chapter 4 the "profane" and "sacred" spheres in which ochre has been recovered. In Chapter 5, considering some ethnological data about the exploitation of ochre, the author further discusses the two spheres and the different evidence that could support ochre use in the "sacred" sphere.

From there, the author moves to Chapter 6 where she catalogues the different contexts and ochre finds of their study region to interrogate the continuity of the ochre exploitation during the Neolithization process. The catalogue is supported by some regional maps which help to locate the sites. The utility of the catalogue for other researchers would have benefited tremendously from the use of illustrations to show the different contexts and synthesises the ochre exploitation throughout Neolithization within the four subregions previously defined.

Chapter 7 reviews the ochre outcrops that have been mentioned in the literature. For each of these outcrops, Kościuk-Załupka presents the chemical and mineralogical characteristics that have been previously published. Beyond the maps that help to locate the different outcrops, the catalogue is supported by photos of some of the outcrops checked by the author. One point of possible confusion lies in the comparison of the chemical and mineralogical characteristics of each outcrop in the absence of mention of the different methods used to identify them.

In Chapter 8, the author presents the results and discussion of her observations and analyses on the ochre samples from 13 archaeological sites and 19 ochre outcrops located in seven different countries. The large geographical span of the region studied leads the author to present and group the analyses in seven case studies, one for each country. Kościuk-Załupka first presents the results of all study cases before discussing the results of each of them separately. A case study organisation would have considerably eased the reading. Each study case has its research question which falls within the three following scopes: 1) seriation of archaeological samples to question the existence of specialized procurement at Nahal Ein Gev II, Tel Tsaf (Israel) and Moravany (Slovakia); 2) the provenance of archaeological samples retrieved at Aşıklı Höyük, Musular (Turkey), Vlasac (Serbia) and eight Hungarian sites; 3) discrimination of geological ochre outcrops in Bulgaria and Romania. For each case study, the author briefly describes the samples and presents the elemental composition and crystal size and morphology according to her secondary electron scanning electron microscopy observations and energy dispersive spectroscopy analyses. In the case of Hungarian and Slovakian samples, some optical microscopy observations complement these analyses to highlight the existence of potential polishing use-wears. The richness of archaeological and geological contexts leaves minimal place for contextualisation of the studied assemblage, limiting the inference that can be made out of them. Because of the low detection threshold of the SEM-EDS, the presented multivariate statistics appear unnecessary as they identify groups which could have been defined thanks to qualitative criteria.

The discussion (Chapter 9) focuses on the evolution of ochre usage in the study region based on the pieces of evidence presented in Chapter 6, presenting them in a clear synthetic table. Together with the results they presented in Chapter 8, this leads Kościuk-Załupka to conclude the continuous use of ochre throughout the Neolithization process. As she stated, this continuity might be due to the large diversity of ochre uses, which requires further research focusing on the different specific contexts mentioned in the book. The discussion is quite short. It could

have made more use of the data given in the first seven chapters to question the possible differences or similarities in ochre uses with more subcategories than “profane”/ “sacred” throughout the considered period.

In Chapter 10, the author concludes that ochre use cannot be considered as part of the Neolithic package and that more studies should focus on ochre during the Neolithization of the Near East and the Carpathian Basin.

The first part of the Appendix, accessible at the end of the book, is a valuable resource for those who are unacquainted with the regional setting providing both a list of archaeological sites and geological outcrops in the study region. This is followed by a catalogue of analysed ochre samples, a catalogue of EDS analyses carried out by the author and a series of secondary electron scanning electron microscopy images, accessible online. The lack of coherence in the sequence of the plates is unfortunate since they render comparison with the author’s descriptions tedious. Such inaccuracies do not cast doubt on the identifications; they rather refer to specific points of data recording and accessibility.

As an ochre specialist, I regret the absence of numerous works on western Europe and southern African ochres which greatly limits the discussion about the ochre use and meaning. The debate about the utilitarian or symbolic use of ochre has been a topic of numerous articles which are not cited in the book, which could have led the author to go beyond the association of “sacred” and “symbolic” (see Chapter 6, p.83). The author could have investigated the ochre uses according to finer criteria such as: use as personal ornaments, plaster, grave goods...

Despite these shortcomings, the book highlights the potential of ochre studies’ contribution to answering questions about past cultural evolution. The author has done pioneering work to further our understanding of ochre use during the Neolithization process in the Near East and Eastern Europe which have received less attention than Palaeolithic western Europe or African Middle Stone Age. The great effort to document the existing ochre finds, to locate them, to document the existing outcrops sets the base for future ochre studies in the region that will be necessary to substantiate the evolution of ochre use during the Neolithization of the Levant and the Carpathian Basin.

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## Amaç ve Kapsam

Arkeoloji bir süredir geçmişin yorumlanmasında teknoloji ve doğa bilimleri, mühendislik ve bilgisayar teknolojileri ile yoğun iş birliği içinde yeni bir anlayışa evrilmektedir. Üniversiteler, ilgili kurum ya da enstitülerde yeni açılmakta olan “Arkeoloji Bilimleri” bölümleri ve programları, geleneksel anlayışı terk ederek değişen yeni bilim iklimine adapte olmaya çalışmaktadır. Bilimsel analizlerden elde edilen sonuçların arkeolojik bağlam ile birlikte ele alınması, arkeolojik materyallerin, yerleşmelerin ve çevrenin yorumlanmasında yeni bakış açıları doğurmaktadır.

Türkiye’de de doğa bilimleri ile iş birliği içindeki çalışmaların olduğu kazı ve araştırma projelerinin sayısı her geçen gün artmakta, yeni uzmanlar yetişmektedir. Bu nedenle Arkeoloji Bilimleri Dergisi, Türkiye’de arkeolojinin bu yeni ivmenin bir parçası olmasına ve arkeoloji içindeki arkeobotanik, arkeozooloji, alet teknolojileri, tarihlendirme, mikromorfoloji, biyoarkeoloji, jeokimyasal ve spektroskopik analizler, Coğrafi Bilgi Sistemleri, iklim ve çevre modellemeleri gibi uzmanlık alanlarının çeşitlenerek yaygınlaşmasına katkı sağlamayı amaçlamaktadır. Derginin ana çizgisi arkeolojik yorumlamaya katkı sağlayan yeni anlayışlara, disiplinlerarası yaklaşımlara, yeni metot ve kuram önerilerine, analiz sonuçlarına öncelik vermek olarak planlanmıştır.

Arkeoloji Bilimleri Dergisi uluslararası hakemli bir dergidir. Dergi, Ege Yayınları tarafından çevrimiçi olarak yayınlanmaktadır. Kazı raporlarına, tasnif ve tanıma dayalı çalışmalara, buluntu katalogları ve özgün olmayan derleme yazılarına öncelik verilmeyecektir.



## Aims and Scope

Archaeology is being transformed by the integration of innovative methodologies and scientific analyses into archaeological research. With the establishment of new departments, institutes, and programs focusing on “Archaeological Sciences”, archaeology has moved beyond the traditional approaches of the discipline. When placed within their archaeological context, studies can provide novel insights and new interpretive perspectives to the study of archaeological materials, settlements and landscapes.

In Turkey, the number of interdisciplinary excavation and research projects incorporating scientific techniques is on the rise. A growing number of researchers are being trained in a broad range of scientific fields including but not limited to archaeobotany, archaeozoology, tool technologies, dating methods, micromorphology, bioarchaeology, geochemical and spectroscopic analysis, Geographical Information Systems, and climate and environmental modeling. The Turkish Journal of Archaeological Sciences aims to situate Turkish archaeology within this new paradigm and to diversify and disseminate scientific research in archaeology. New methods, analytical techniques and interdisciplinary initiatives that contribute to archaeological interpretations and theoretical perspectives fall within the scope of the journal. The Turkish Journal of Archaeological Sciences is an international peer-reviewed journal. The journal is published online by Ege Yayınları in Turkey. Excavation reports and manuscripts focusing on the description, classification, and cataloging of finds do not fall within the scope of the journal.



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## Metin İçi Atıflar ve Kaynakça Yazımı

- Her makale, metin içerisinde atıf yapılmış çalışmalardan oluşan ve “Kaynakça” olarak başlıklandırılan bir referans listesi içermelidir. Lütfen metin içerisinde bulunan her referansın kaynakçaya da eklendiğinden emin olun.
- Metin içerisindeki alıntılar doğrudan yapılabilir: ‘...Esin (1995)’in belirtmiş olduğu gibi’ ya da parantez içerisinde verilebilir: ‘analiz sonuçları gösteriyor ki ... (Esin 1995).’
- Aynı parantez içerisindeki referanslar yayın yılına göre sıralanmalı ve “;” ile ayrılmalıdır: ‘... (Dinçol ve Kantman 1969; Esin 1995; Özbal vd. 2004).’
- Aynı yazarın farklı yıllara ait eserlerine yapılan atıflarda yazarın soyadı bir kere kullanılmalı ve eser yılları “,” ile ayrılmalıdır: ‘... (Peterson 2002, 2010).’
- Aynı yazar(lar)ın aynı yıl içerisindeki birden fazla yayınına referans verileceği durumlarda yayın yılının yanına harfler ‘a’, ‘b’, ‘c’ gibi alfabetik olarak koyulmalıdır.
- Tek yazarlı kaynakları, aynı yazar adıyla başlayan çok yazarlı kaynaklardan önce yazınız.
- Aynı yazar adıyla başlayan fakat farklı eş yazarlara sahip kaynakları ikinci yazarın soyadına göre alfabetik sıralayınız.
- Aynı yazara ait birden fazla tek yazarlı kaynak olması durumunda kaynakları yıllara göre sıralayınız.
- Dergi makaleleri için doi bilgisi varsa kaynakçada mutlaka belirtiniz.

*Aşağıda, farklı kaynakların metin içerisinde ve kaynakçada nasıl yazılacağına dair örnekler bulabilirsiniz.*

## Tek yazarlı dergi makaleleri, kitap içi bölümler ve kitaplar

*Metin içerisinde:*

Yazarın soyadı ve yayın yılı (Esin 1995).

*Sayfa sayısı bilgisi verilecekse:*

Yazarın soyadı ve yayın yılı, sayfa sayısı (Esin 1995, 140).

*Dergi makalesi:*

Bickle, P. 2020. Thinking Gender Differently: New Approaches to Identity Difference in the Central European Neolithic. *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 30(2), 201-218. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0959774319000453>

*Kitap içi bölüm:*

Esin, U. 1995. Aşıklı Höyük ve Radyo-Aktif Karbon Ölçümleri. A. Erkanal, H. Erkanal, H. Hüryılmaz, A. T. Ökse (Eds.), *İ. Metin Akyurt - Bahattin Devam Anı Kitabı. Eski Yakın Doğu Kültürleri Üzerine İncelemeler*, İstanbul: Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları, 135-146.

*Kitap:*

Peterson, J. 2002. *Sexual Revolutions: Gender and Labor at the Dawn of Agriculture*. Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira Press.

## **İki yazarlı dergi makaleleri, kitap içi bölümler ve kitaplar**

*Metin içerisinde:*

Her iki yazarın soyadı ve yayın yılı (Dinçol ve Kantman 1969, 56).

*Dergi makalesi:*

Pearson, J., Meskell, L. 2015. Isotopes and Images: Fleshing out Bodies at Çatalhöyük. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory* 22, 461-482. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10816-013-9184-5>

*Kitap içi bölüm:*

Özkaya, V., San, O. 2007. Körtik Tepe: Bulgular Işığında Kültürel Doku Üzerine İlk Gözlemler. M. Özdoğan, N. Başgelen (Eds.), *Türkiye'de Neolitik Dönem. Yeni Kazılar, Yeni Bulgular*, İstanbul: Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları, 21-36.

*Kitap:*

Dinçol, A. M., Kantman, S. 1969. *Analitik Arkeoloji, Denemeler*. Anadolu Araştırmaları III, Özel sayı, İstanbul: Edebiyat Fakültesi Basımevi.

## **Üç ve daha çok yazarlı dergi makaleleri ve kitap içi bölümler**

*Metin içerisinde:*

İlk yazarın soyadı, "vd." ve yayın yılı (Özbal vd. 2004).

*Dergi makalesi:*

Özbal, R., Gerritsen, F., Diebold, B., Healey, E., Aydın, N., Loyet, M., Nardulli, F., Reese, D., Ekstrom, H., Sholts, S., Mekel-Bobrov, N., Lahn, B. 2004. Tell Kurdu Excavations 2001. *Anatolica* 30, 37-107.

*Kitap içi bölüm:*

Pearson, J., Meskell, L., Nakamura, C., Larsen, C. S. 2015. Reconciling the Body: Signifying Flesh, Maturity, and Age at Çatalhöyük. I. Hodder, A. Marciniak (Eds.), *Assembling Çatalhöyük*, Leeds: Maney Publishing, 75-86.

## Editörlü kitaplar

*Metin içerisinde:*

Yazar(lar)ın soyadı ve yayın yılı (Akkermans ve Schwartz 2003).

Akkermans, P. M. M. G., Schwartz, G. M. 2003. (Eds.) *The Archaeology of Syria. From Complex Hunter-Gatherers to Early Urban Societies (c. 16.000-300 BC)*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

*Web kaynağı:*

Soyad, Ad. Web Sayfasının Başlığı. Web Sitesinin Adı. Yayınlayan kurum (varsa), yayın tarihi. Erişim tarihi. URL.



## Submission and Style Guideline

### Submission Criteria for Articles

The content of the manuscripts should meet the aims and scope of the Turkish Journal of Archaeological Sciences (cf. Aims and Scope).

Manuscripts may be written in Turkish or English. The translation of articles into English is the responsibility of the author(s). If the author(s) are not fluent in the language in which the article is written, they must ensure that the text is reviewed, ideally by a native speaker, prior to submission.

Each manuscript should include a Turkish and an English abstract of up to 200 words and five keywords in both Turkish and English. Citations should not be included in the abstract.

If the author(s) are not fluent in the language of the manuscript, a translation of the abstract and the keywords may be provided by the editorial board.

Manuscripts, figures, and other files should be sent via wetransfer or e-mail to [archaeologicalsciences@gmail.com](mailto:archaeologicalsciences@gmail.com)

### Submission Checklist

*Each article must contain the following:*

- Authors (please provide the name-last name and contact details of each author under the main title of the manuscript)
- Affiliation (where applicable)
- E-mail address
- ORCID ID

*The manuscript should contain:*

- Title
- Abstract (in English and Turkish)
- Keywords
- Text
- References
- Figures (when applicable)
- Tables (when applicable)

### Scientific Standards and Ethics

- Submitted manuscripts should include original research that has not been previously published or submitted for publication elsewhere.
- The manuscripts should meet scientific standards.
- Manuscripts should use inclusive language that is free from bias based on sex, race or ethnicity, etc. (e.g., “he or she” or “his/her/their” instead of “he” or “his”) and avoid terms that imply stereotypes (e.g., “humankind” instead of “mankind”).

## Style Guide

### Manuscript Formatting

- Manuscripts should be written in Times New Roman 12-point font, justified and single-spaced. Please submit the manuscript as a word document.
- Words in foreign and ancient languages should be *italicized*.
- Titles and subtitles should appear in **bold**.
- Titles and subtitles should not be numbered, italicized, or underlined.
- Only the first letter of each word in titles and subtitles should be capitalized.

### References

*Cf.: In-Text Citations and References*

- In-text citations should appear inside parenthesis (Author year, page number).
- Footnotes and endnotes should not be used for references. Comments should be included in footnotes rather than endnotes.
- The footnotes should be written in Times New Roman 10-point font, justified and single-spaced, and should be continuous at the bottom of each page.

### Figures and Tables

- Please provide a caption list for figures and tables following the references. Provide credits where applicable. Each figure and table should be referenced in the text (Figure 1, or Table 1), but please do not include figures in the text document.
- Each figure should be submitted separately as a jpg or tiff file.
- Images should be submitted in the dimensions in which they should appear in the published text and their resolution must be over 300 dpi.
- Please avoid editing the figures in Photoshop or similar programs but send the raw version of the figures if possible.
- Tables and graphs prepared in Excel should be sent as both PDF and Excel documents.

### Dates and Numbers

- Please use BCE/CE and please avoid using dots without dots (i.e., BCE instead of BC or B.C.).
- Please use a dot for numbers and dates with 5 or more digits (i.e., 10.500 BCE).
- Please avoid using dots for numbers and dates with 4 or less digits (i.e., 8700 BCE).
- Please spell out whole numbers from 0 to 10 (e.g., “the floor was renewed eight times” instead of “the floor was renewed 8 times”).

### Punctuation

- Please prefer em dashes (—) for parenthetical sentences: “Children were buried with various items, the adolescents—individuals between the ages of 12-19—had the most variety in terms of grave goods.”
- Please prefer an en dash (-) between page numbers, years, and places: 1989-2006; İstanbul-Kütahya.

## Abbreviations

- Commonly used abbreviations:

Approximately:	approx.	Figure:	Fig.
Confer:	cf.	<i>Id est:</i>	i.e.,
Circa:	ca.	<i>Exempli gratia:</i>	e.g.,
Calibrated:	cal.		

## Special Fonts

- If a special font must be used in the text (e.g., Greek or Arabic alphabet or hieroglyphs), the text in the special font and the original manuscript should be sent in separate PDF files.

## In-Text Citations and References

- Each article should contain a list of references in a section titled “References” at the end of the text. Please ensure that all papers cited in the text are listed in the bibliography.
- Citations in the text may be made directly, e.g., ‘as shown by Esin (1995) ...’ or in parenthesis, e.g., ‘research suggests ... (Esin 1995)’.
- References within the same parenthesis should be arranged chronologically and separated with a “;”, e.g., ‘... (Dinçol and Kantman 1969; Esin 1995; Özbal et al. 2004).’
- In references to the studies by the same author from different years, please use the last name of the author once, followed by the years of the cited studies, each separated by a “;”, e.g., ‘... (Peterson 2002, 2010).
- More than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year must be identified by the letters ‘a’, ‘b’, ‘c’ placed after the year of publication.
- When dealing with multiple papers from the same author, single authored ones should be written before the studies with multiple authors.
- When dealing with papers where the first author is the same, followed by different second (or third, and so on) authors, the papers should be listed alphabetically based on the last name of the second author.
- When dealing with multiple single-authored papers of the same author, the papers should be listed chronologically.
- Please provide the doi numbers of journal articles.

*Below, you may find examples for in-text citations and references.*

### Single-authored journal articles, book chapters, and books

*In-text:*

Last name and publication year (Esin 1995).

*If the page number is indicated:*

Last name and publication year, page number (Esin 1995, 140).

*Journal article:*

Bickle, P. 2020. Thinking Gender Differently: New Approaches to Identity Difference in the Central European Neolithic. *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 30(2), 201-218. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0959774319000453>

*Book chapter:*

Esin, U. 1995. Aşıklı Höyük ve Radyo-Aktif Karbon Ölçümleri. A. Erkanal, H. Erkanal, H. Hüryılmaz, A. T. Ökse (Eds.), *İ. Metin Akyurt - Bahattin Devam Anı Kitabı. Eski Yakın Doğu Kültürleri Üzerine İncelemeler*, İstanbul: Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları, 135-146.

*Book:*

Peterson, J. 2002. *Sexual Revolutions: Gender and Labor at the Dawn of Agriculture*. Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira Press.

## Journal articles, book chapters, and books with two authors

*In-text:*

Last names of both authors and publication year (Dinçol and Kantman 1969, 56).

*Journal article:*

Pearson, J., Meskell, L. 2015. Isotopes and Images: Fleshing out Bodies at Çatalhöyük. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory* 22, 461-482. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10816-013-9184-5>

*Book chapter:*

Özkaya, V., San, O. 2007. Körtik Tepe: Bulgular Işığında Kültürel Doku Üzerine İlk Gözlemler. M. Özdoğan, N. Başgelen (Ed.), *Türkiye’de Neolitik Dönem. Yeni Kazılar, Yeni Bulgular*, İstanbul: Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları, 21-36.

*Book:*

Dinçol, A. M., Kantman, S. 1969. *Analitik Arkeoloji, Denemeler*. Anadolu Araştırmaları III, Özel sayı, İstanbul: Edebiyat Fakültesi Basımevi.

## Journal articles and book chapters with three or more authors

*In-text:*

Last name of the first author followed by “et al.” and the publication year (Özbal et al. 2004).

*Journal article:*

Özbal, R., Gerritsen, F., Diebold, B., Healey, E., Aydın, N., Loyet, M., Nardulli, F., Reese, D., Ekstrom, H., Sholts, S., Mekel-Bobrov, N., Lahn, B. 2004. Tell Kurdu Excavations 2001. *Anatolica* 30, 37-107.

*Book chapter:*

Pearson, J., Meskell, L., Nakamura, C., Larsen, C. S. 2015. Reconciling the Body: Signifying Flesh, Maturity, and Age at Çatalhöyük. I. Hodder, A. Marciniak (Eds.), *Assembling Çatalhöyük*, Leeds: Maney Publishing, 75-86.

## Edited books

### *In-text:*

Last name(s) of the author(s) and publication year (Akkermans and Schwartz 2003).

Akkermans, P. M. M. G., Schwartz, G. M. 2003. (Eds.) *The Archaeology of Syria. From Complex Hunter-Gatherers to Early Urban Societies (c. 16.000-300 BC)*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

### *Web source:*

Last name, Initial of the first name. Title of the web page. Title of the website. Institution (where applicable), publication date. Access date. URL.