

**REPORTS ON ARCHAEOBOTANICAL STUDIES
IN THE OLD WORLD**

Edited by
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Groningen, 2003

Table 4.19 (continued)

Sample number	Square/area/level	Populus/Salix	Tamarix	Fraxinus	Ulmus	Platanus	Quercus	Cedrus	Rosa-ceae	Vitis
Late Bronze										
84-52	L22/22/10	+	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
84-?	L22/22/10	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
84-?	L22/12/6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parthian/Roman/Byzantine										
82-41	L23/4/1	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
84-02	M23/2/1	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
84-03	M23/1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	140
84-04	M23/1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	40
84-06	L23/1/2	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
84-09	M23/8/8	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
86-72	N23/43/14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

5 SOME NOTES ON THE PLANT HUSBANDRY OF AŞIKLI HÖYÜK

Willem van Zeist and Gerrit Jan de Roller

ABSTRACT: Cereal crop plants at Aşikli Höyük, a pre-pottery Neolithic site in central Anatolia, included einkorn wheat (*Triticum monococcum*), emmer wheat (*T. dicoccum*), free-threshing wheat (*T. cf. durum*), hulled two-rowed barley (*Hordeum distichum*) and naked barley (*H. vulgare* var. *nudum*). As for pulses, bitter vetch (*Vicia ervilia*), lentil (*Lens culinaris*) and probably pea (*Pisum sativum*) were grown. The fruits of wild hackberry (*Celtis tournefortii*) must have been gathered intensively. In addition, fruits of pistachio (*Pistacia cf. atlantica*) were collected from the wild. A fair number of wild herbaceous taxa is represented, among which steppe plants, potential arable weeds and species of wet habitats.

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 The site

The prehistoric mound of Aşikli Höyük is located at c. 20 km ESE of Aksaray, in central Anatolia (fig. 5.1). The site is situated on the bank of the Melendiz river, a tributary of the Karasu river, at an elevation of c. 1100 metres above sea-level. Archaeological excavations at the site have been carried out through 1989-1995 by the Department of Prehistory of Istanbul University under the direction of Professor Ufuk Esin. The information below on Aşikli has been taken mainly from Esin et al. (1991) and Esin (1993).

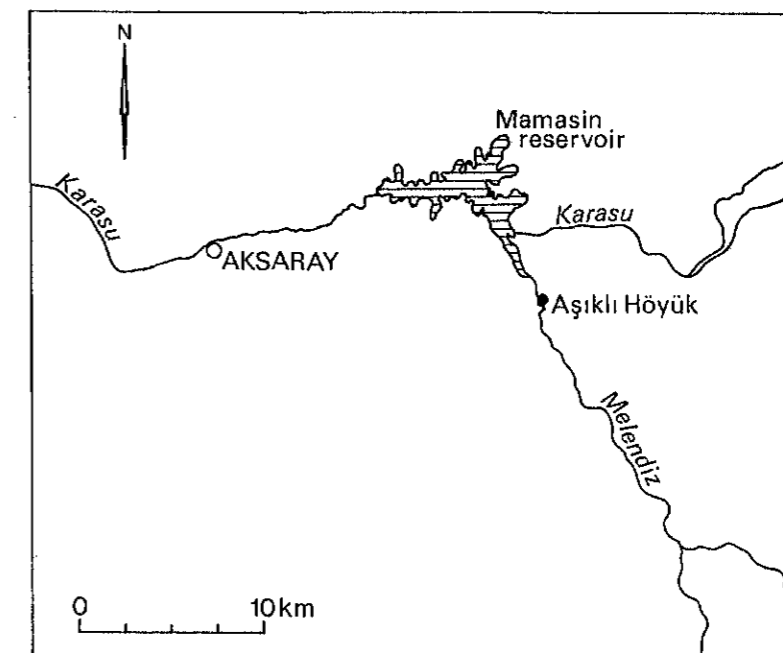


Figure 5.1. Location of Aşikli Höyük on the Melendiz river, central Anatolia.

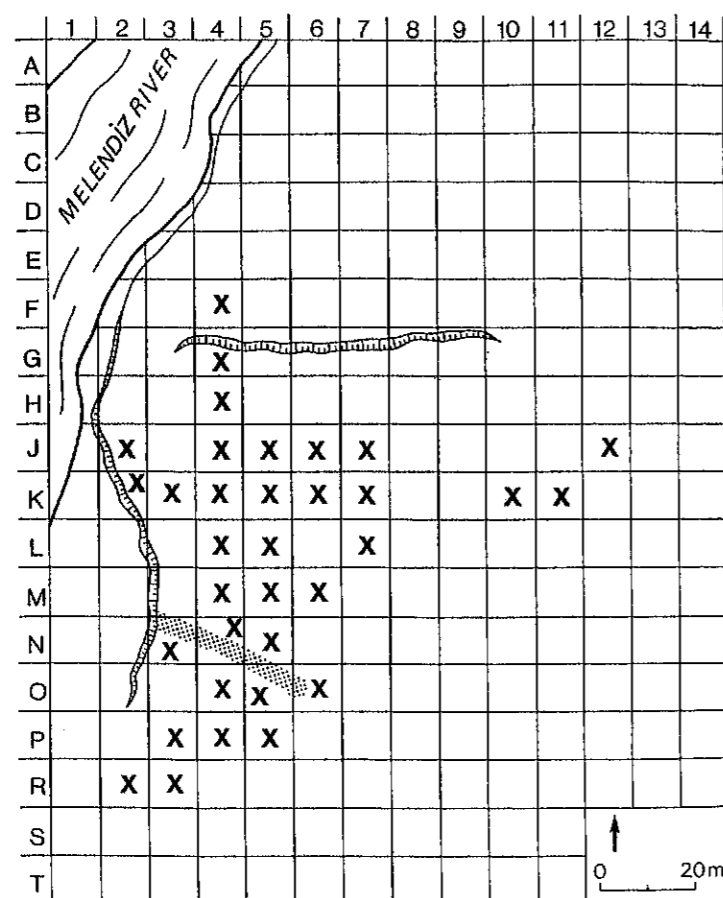


Figure 5.2. Part of the 10 x 10 m grid laid out over the site. The plan-squares from which samples were taken for botanical examination are indicated by an X-sign. The stippled area is the northwest-southeast oriented main street (see section 5.1.1).

The site measures 150-240 m from east to west and 230 m from north to south, covering an area of 3.5 to 4 ha, of which 4250 m² have been unearthed. At its highest point the site stands some 15 metres above the plain. In the course of time, the river at the foot of the mound and ploughing have caused considerable erosion of settlement deposits. Prior to excavation a 10 x 10 m grid was laid out over the site (Esin et al. 1991, plate 3; see also fig. 5.2 of this report). At present, the area is flooded by the lake that has formed behind the Mamasin dam in the Karasu river, and the lower part of the Aşikli mound is inundated.

The architecture uncovered belongs to Phase 2, which is subdivided into sub-phases 2a to 2i. Phase 1, directly beneath the surface, yielded only disturbed traces of occupation. The larger part of the excavated area shows a very dense occupation as is illustrated in figure 5.3. Residential units ('insulae'), each consisting of two to three houses, were separated from each other by narrow passages and small courtyards. The houses comprised one to three rooms and the walls were built of mud-bricks. The outer walls show no entrances, suggesting that the houses had to be reached through the roof. A northwest-southeast oriented main street, up to 4 metres wide and paved with pebbles, divides the site into a northern and southern part (see fig. 5.2). Radiocarbon measurements, carried out at the Centre for Isotope Research of the University of Groningen, date the Phase-2 occupation between 8900 and 8500 BP, which after calibration approximately corresponds with 8000-7500 BC in calendar years.

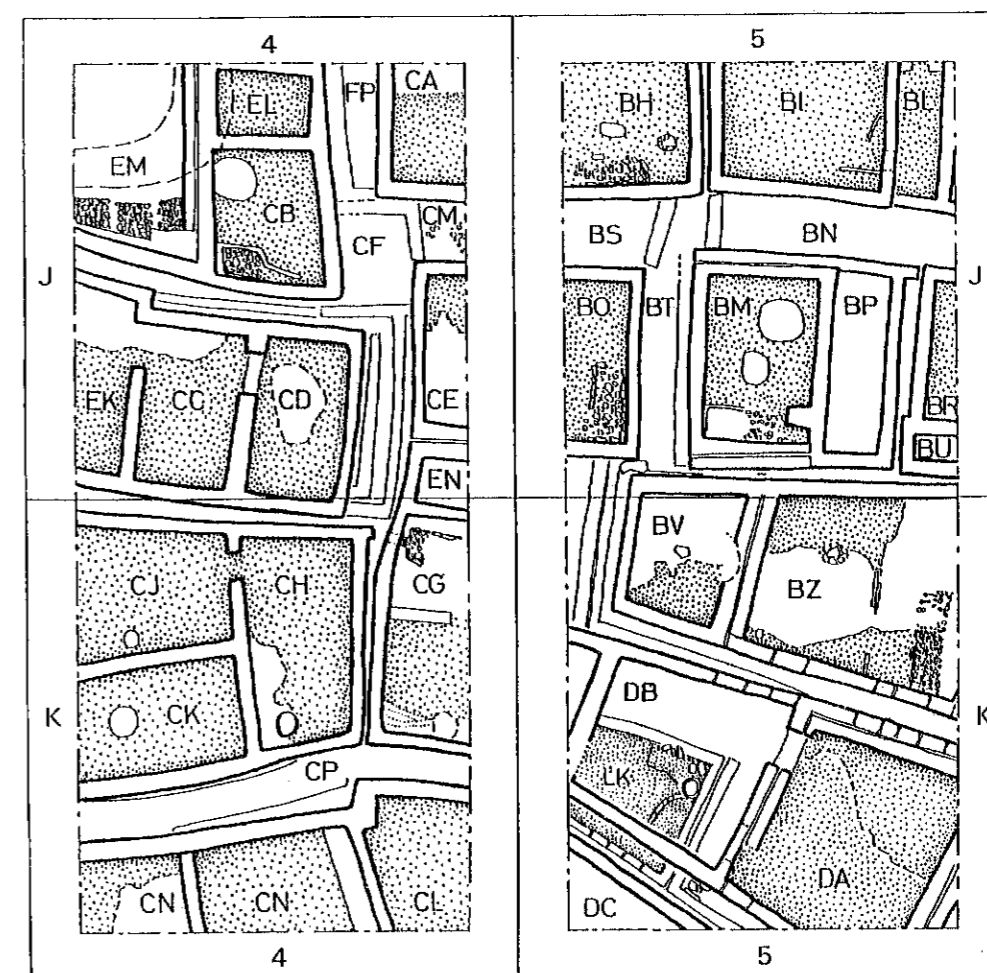


Figure 5.3. Architecture in plan-squares 4J, 4K, 5J and 5/K. Courtesy Professor Ufuk Esin.

A report on the plant husbandry of Aşikli Höyük, based on the samples of the 1989-1993 campaigns, was published by Van Zeist and De Roller (1995). The samples of the 1994 and 1995 campaigns have not added substantially new information and have not led to other conclusions with respect to the Aşikli plant husbandry. As a matter of fact, various sections of the present report are (almost) identical to those of the 1995 paper.

5.1.2 Environmental conditions

The soils in the Aşikli area are of volcanic origin. Lava flows from the Hasandağ and the Melendiz dağları, c. 25 km south of Aşikli, cover the area. In the narrow valley of the Melendiz river, alluvial deposits have formed.

Information on the climatic conditions in the area can be gleaned from the Aksaray weather record, c. 20 km WNW of Aşikli. At Aksaray a mean annual precipitation of 330.6 mm has been recorded. Mean precipitation in December and July are 43.6 and 3.1 mm, respectively. Mean January and July temperatures are 1.5° and 22.5° C, respectively, with a mean annual temperature of 12.0° C (Alex 1985). The climate can be characterized as moderately continental: winters are not very cold and summers not excessively hot.

The present-day natural vegetation of the area is assumed to be steppe (central Anatolian steppe region). Some isolated trees and a mean annual precipitation of over 300 mm suggest that in the Aşikli area, the steppe may originally have borne scattered tree growth. In addition, arboreal vegetation must have found suitable habitats in the Melendiz valley.

5.1.3 The samples and presentation of the results

During the excavations, soil samples were secured and manual water flotation was done in the field to recover plant remains. This was carried out partly by H. Woldring (Groningen Institute of Archaeology) and partly by members of the excavation team. The results of the laboratory examination are shown in table 5.1. A small number of samples was analysed in part only. In that case the counts have not been converted for the whole of the sample. Nutshell fragments of *Celtis* and *Pistacia* have been converted to whole specimens on the basis of weight. The plan-squares, from which the samples included in table 5.1 were secured, are indicated in figure 5.2.

In addition to the charred plant remains, fruit-stones of *Celtis* (hackberry) and nutlets of *Buglossoides arvensis* (corn gromwell) were preserved in a calcified condition; the wall of the subfossil specimens dissolves almost completely in hydrochloric acid. These calcified remains may have been exposed to fire, but this was probably not often the case. Except for deposits of *Celtis* in a few large refuse pits, no concentrations of seeds were observed. The plant remains occurred dispersed in the occupation deposits. Preservation was partly rather poor, which hampered the identification.

An overview of the results is presented in table 5.2. In this table, the total numbers of seeds and other plant remains per area and the sample frequencies (numbers of samples in which a particular seed type etc. is represented) are shown. Four areas have been distinguished here. Area I comprises plan-squares 4G and 4H, the only squares in which deeper levels (sub-phases 2d-2i) have been reached. In the other areas, only the upper levels, sub-phases 2a-2c, have been uncovered. The squares included in area IV are situated to the south of the northwest-southeast oriented main street (see section 5.1.1). The border between areas II and III has arbitrarily been laid between the K and L plan-squares. Not included in table 5.2 are: 1) samples from the stepped trench in square 4F, and 2) samples from squares 10K, 11K and 12L.

5.1.4 Aims of the investigation

The faunal remains recovered from Aşikli Höyük provide no evidence of domestic animals. Meat was obtained from game animals, although manipulation of herds of wild sheep is assumed (Buitenhuis 1997). What about the vegetable food? Was this also exclusively gathered from the wild or are there indications of plant cultivation? The objectives of the examination of the Aşikli plant remains can be defined as follows:

- Is there evidence of plant cultivation, and if so, what does the evidence consist of, and which species were cultivated?
- What can be said about the role of wild plant gathering at Aşikli?
- What information do the vegetable remains provide on plant husbandry practices (harvesting, crop processing)?
- What conclusions with respect to the vegetation in the vicinity of aceramic Aşikli can be drawn from the archaeological plant record?

With regard to the potential of the Aşikli area for arable farming, the following should be remarked. A mean annual precipitation of 330 mm indicates that the area is within the limits of rain-fed agriculture.

However, because of the considerable fluctuations in annual precipitation, dry-land farming carries an obvious risk with it. In years with far less than average rainfall crop failures are to be expected if no additional irrigation is applied, which in prehistoric times was not possible to any great extent. During the Phase-2 occupation, most suitable conditions for arable farming may have been found in the valley of the Melendiz river, which, however, was quite narrow.

One wonders to what extent the climate of 8900-8500 BP (the Phase-2 occupation of Aşikli) may have differed from the present one. Information on past climatic conditions can be inferred from palynological data. The pollen diagram prepared for the Akgöl sediment core, west of the town of Ereğli, some 100 km SSW of Aşikli, suggests that after the dry Upper Pleistocene, at least by 8000 BP, humidity had reached modern levels (Bottema & Woldring, 1984). It looks as though at the time of the Phase-2 occupation climatic conditions were certainly not more favourable for arable farming than at present.

5.2 THE CROP-PLANT ASSEMBLAGE

The question of whether there is evidence of plant cultivation at Aşikli (see 5.1.4) can be answered affirmatively. The cereal remains, made up of those of wheat and barley, convincingly point to the presence of domesticated crop plants. From the predominance of cereal threshing remains (spikelet forks, glume bases, rachis internodes) it may be concluded that corn was grown in the vicinity of Aşikli, by inhabitants of the site.

5.2.1 Triticum (wheat)

Einkorn wheat (*Triticum monococcum*) as well as emmer wheat (*T. dicoccum*), both so-called hulled wheats, are represented at Aşikli. The differentiation between the grains of domestic einkorn and emmer wheat usually poses no problems, but in cases of poor preservation difficulties may arise. Thus, the designation '(cf.)' in tables 5.1 and 5.2 indicates that of some of the grains listed as einkorn or emmer wheat the species identity is not wholly certain. One grain has been attributed to one-seeded wild einkorn wheat (*Triticum boeoticum* ssp. *aegilopoides*). This grain differs from that of domestic einkorn wheat by its extreme lateral compression. The differentiation between the grains of wild and domestic emmer wheat is more difficult. No distinctly wild emmer-type grains were found.

In tables 5.1 and 5.2 no distinction is made between the spikelet forks and glume bases of einkorn and emmer wheat. As the spikelets of einkorn wheat (with one grain) are, on average, narrower than those of emmer wheat (with two grains), the width of the charred spikelet forks should be a diagnostic feature. In practice, this does not work very satisfactorily, as in charred material only rather extreme values are thought to allow a reliable species identification. On the basis of the width and other features, some of the spikelet forks could confidently be attributed to einkorn wheat and some others to emmer wheat. Most of the spikelet forks are probably of emmer wheat.

The spikelet remains clearly point to domesticated wheat with a tough (non-brittle) rachis. In this connection the following should be remarked. In wild cereals with a shattering ear the individual spikelets disarticulate spontaneously at maturity. In this case, the base of the rachis internode as well as the disarticulation scar in the upper part of the internode are intact (undamaged). In non-shattering (domesticated) cereals, threshing causes the breaking up of the ears. In domesticated einkorn and emmer wheat, the ears often break at the junction between two internodes (still the weakest point), but now there is no question of an intact disarticulation scar and/or intact internode base. Traces of the forcible breaking are clearly visible in the Aşikli spikelet forks, pointing to a (semi-)tough rachis. No

spikelet forks or internode remains with features characteristic of wild einkorn or emmer wheat were found.

In addition to the hulled wheat species, free-threshing wheat has been identified from Aşikli. It is true that only one wheat grain could confidently be attributed to free-threshing wheat, but rachis internodes are better represented. The charred grains of free-threshing wheat do not allow a differentiation between hard wheat (*Triticum durum*) and bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), but at Aşikli the rachis internodes may provide a clue. The internodes suggest that in threshing the rachis had often been broken up in the same way as in einkorn and emmer wheat, viz. at the joints between the internodes. This could point to a close affinity with emmer wheat; hence the suggestion that at Aşikli tetraploid hard wheat (*Triticum durum*) is concerned. One could speculate that the Aşikli free-threshing wheat was still of a rather primitive type. A total of 36 internodes against only one grain, as was found at Aşikli (see table 5.2), is rather curious. Among charred free-threshing wheat remains from archaeological contexts, grains usually outnumber rachis internodes by far.

5.2.2 Hordeum (barley)

The majority of the barley grains are of the hulled type. In hulled barley, bracts not only enclose the grains, but they are fused with it and they cannot be removed without damaging the grain surface. In charred grains the bracts have often disappeared, which was caused by the heat during carbonization. If no remains of bracts have been left, in general the kernels can still be recognized as such of hulled barley. The (almost) symmetrical hulled barley grains point to the two-rowed type, which is confirmed by the rachis internode remains.

Two species of hulled two-rowed barley come into consideration here, viz. domesticated *Hordeum distichum* and wild *H. spontaneum*, the progenitor of all cultivated barleys. The preservation of the Aşikli charred grains is not sufficiently good to allow a differentiation between wild and domestic two-rowed barley. The rachis internodes suggest that both types are represented at Aşikli. Internode remains with an intact disarticulation scar and/or an undamaged internode base are characteristic of wild barley, whereas some others are indicative of the tough-rachised domestic form (see discussion in chapter 3, section 3.2.1). Because of damage some internode remains could not be attributed to either the wild or the domestic form. The category 'Hordeum rachis internodes' in table 5.1 includes distinctly *H. distichum* internodes and unidentified barley internodes.

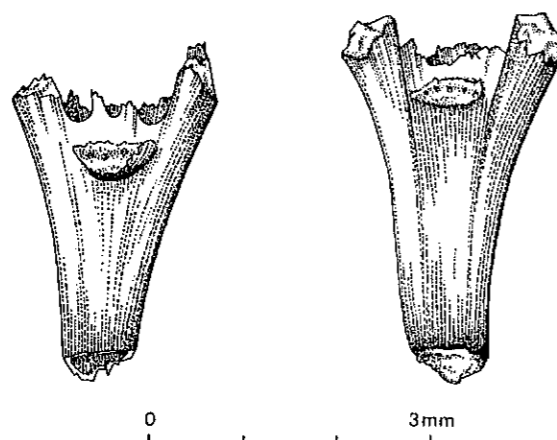


Figure 5.4. Charred rachis internodes of *Hordeum vulgare* var. *nudum* (naked barley).

A small number of barley grains have been identified as those of free-threshing or naked barley. Naked barley grains have a more flowing shape than those of the hulled varieties. A fine transverse wrinkling on the surface of the grain, which is characteristic of naked barley, has not been observed in the Aşikli specimens. Because of the rather squat shape (comparatively short and broad), the naked barley grains are attributed to the six-rowed form, *Hordeum vulgare* var. *nudum*. In addition, rachis internodes of naked six-rowed barley were determined. Characteristic of these internodes are the short stalks which formed the base of the lateral spikelets (fig. 5.4). The latter were not sessile as in modern six-rowed barley, but they were pedicellate.

5.2.3 Pulses

Among the pulses (annual legumes cultivated for their seed; definition given by Zohary & Hopf, 2000, p. 92) attested for Aşikli, bitter vetch (*Vicia ervilia*) is by far the best represented (table 5.2). Bitter vetch is found in the wild in (south-)central Anatolia (cf. Zohary & Hopf 2000, map 10), but in view of the relatively large number of seeds recovered it is assumed here that the species formed part of the crop-plant assortment of the Aşikli farmers. Bitter vetch seeds are toxic to man; prior to food preparation the poisonous substance has to be removed, which could be done by soaking the seeds in water. At present bitter vetch is grown only for stock feed. There are two arguments in favour of the suggestion that at Aşikli bitter vetch was grown for human consumption: there were no domestic animals which had to be fed (see section 5.1.4), and at aceramic Çayönü, in south-eastern Anatolia, a virtually pure supply of bitter vetch seeds was found in the fill of a house (Van Zeist & De Roller 1991/1992).

A second pulse crop grown by the Aşikli farmers was lentil. Admittedly, from the size of the seeds, ranging from 2.2 to 3.8 mm in diameter, with an average value of 2.87 mm (number of measured specimens is 11), it cannot be determined whether wild (*Lens orientalis*) or domesticated lentil (*Lens culinaris*) is concerned. However, it is most likely that at Aşikli lentil was cultivated; the number of seeds recovered is too large to be attributed to the gathering of lentils from the wild.

Pea (*Pisum sativum*) may also have been cultivated, but only three specimens are meagre evidence. Wild pea, *Pisum humile*, could have occurred in the Aşikli area (see Zohary & Hopf 2000, map 8). In itself, pea cultivation would be no great surprise, as there is convincing evidence that the species was grown at aceramic Çayönü (Van Zeist & De Roller 1991/1992). It is clear that one damaged *Cicer*-like seed cannot be taken as evidence of chickpea cultivation.

5.3 NUTS AND FRUITS

Hackberries, the fruits of *Celtis*, must have been gathered intensively. The stones are by far the most numerous among the Aşikli plant remains (table 5.2). Admittedly, the very large numbers in columns one and three (Area I) are to a great extent occasioned by a few very large, almost pure *Celtis* stone samples. As has been mentioned above, hackberry fruit-stones need not have been in contact with fire to be preserved, which greatly increases the chances of finding these stones in settlement deposits. However, the concentrations of hackberry stones in some refuse layers indicate that large quantities of *Celtis* fruits were consumed or otherwise used.

The hackberry stones show four longitudinal ridges and a reticulate-rugulate surface structure. In principle, two species come into consideration, viz. *Celtis australis* and *C. tournefortii*. On account of its present distribution *C. tournefortii* is most likely at Aşikli; in Turkey this species is found mainly in inner Anatolia (Davis, vol. 7, 1982, p. 651), whereas *C. australis*, which has a circum-Mediterranean distribution (Zohary 1973, p. 366), does not occur naturally in central Anatolia. In addition, Dr. Füsüm

Ertuğ-Yaraş (Istanbul) informed us that the prehistoric Aşikli stones match those of modern *C. tournefortii* she collected in the vicinity of the site.

The many intact fruit-stones invite measurement, as it were. From each of five samples, 20 stones were measured (table 5.3). The variation in shape finds expression in the Length/Breadth index values. The mean dimensions in four of the five samples hardly differ from one another, but the stones of sample 93-23 are somewhat larger, on average. Various reasons could be adduced to account for this difference: annual fluctuations in the size of the fruits, variations between trees or tree stands, climatic change (sample 93-23 is from a deeper level than the other samples in table 5.3). However, as the difference between 93-23 and the other samples is statistically hardly significant, it may be wise to refrain from speculations of this kind.

The massive occurrence of hackberry stones at Aşikli was already noted by Todd (1966). Appreciable numbers of such stones are recorded also from Hacilar and Çatal Hüyük, Southwest Anatolia (Helbaek 1970).

Of *Pistacia*, almost exclusively nutshell fragments were recovered. As in various other early-Neolithic sites, also at Aşikli wild pistachio fruits, which are rich in fats, contributed to man's diet. Most likely the nutshell remains are of *Pistacia atlantica* (Atlantic terebinth), which tree occurs naturally in the forest-steppe belt, penetrating deep into the steppe along wadis.

Only small numbers of fragmented almond (*Amygdalus*) fruit-stones were found. The kernels, the interior of the stones, are rich in fats, but in wild almond they have a bitter taste and are poisonous. They need a special treatment, such as roasting, to make them edible.

5.4 WILD PLANT TAXA

In addition to the wild fruit trees discussed above, a fair number of non-arboreal wild plant taxa is represented, but usually by small numbers of seeds and in low sample frequencies (table 5.2). An exception in this respect is formed by *Buglossoides arvensis*. Compared to the other wild plant taxa identified from Aşikli, corn gromwell is probably considerably over-represented in the seed record, because, as in hackberry, its seeds are preserved in a non-carbonized condition. Curiously, there is some sort of negative correlation between the numbers of *Celtis* and *Buglossoides* seeds, for which no explanation can be presented.

With respect to the interpretation of the wild plant taxa in terms of weeds of arable fields, weeds of disturbed habitats in and around the site, and plants of the natural vegetation, we are faced with two major problems (see also this volume, sections 2.3.2 and 4.7.1). Only occasionally was it possible to identify the seed to the species level. In a few cases only one species comes into consideration, e.g. *Taeniatherum caput-medusae* and *Cynodon dactylon*. A second problem concerns the fact that weeds are thought to have originated from the natural vegetation. These taxa would have invaded fields and other disturbed habitats. By adapting themselves to the conditions in the man-induced habitats they became what we call weeds. Especially for the early stages of plant cultivation it is almost impossible to tell whether particular species occurred as field weeds or whether they formed part of the natural vegetation. For that reason only a few tentative comments on the wild plant taxa can be made.

Buglossoides arvensis is a weed of arable fields, but in view of the large numbers of its seeds recorded from areas III and IV one wonders whether the species was also found locally, in waste places in and around the settlement. Other taxa which may have occurred in the fields of the Aşikli farmers include *Heliotropium*, *Medicago*, *Vicia*, *Malva*, *Polygonum*, *Galium* and *Valerianella*, but more taxa identified from Aşikli are potential arable weeds.

One may confidently assume that *Carex* (*divisa* type), *Eleocharis* and *Scirpus maritimus* were found in the Melendiz valley. These taxa are characteristic of wet habitats.

Helianthemum, *Stipa*, *Taeniatherum* (*caput-medusae*) and other grasses may have formed part of the upland steppe or forest-steppe. The suggestion that forest-steppe, that is, steppe with scattered tree growth, may have constituted the natural vegetation in the surroundings of early-Neolithic Aşikli (section 5.1.2) is supported by the fact that the fruits of *Celtis australis* and *Pistacia (atlantica)* could be gathered in appreciable quantities.

5.5 CONCLUDING REMARKS

The cereal crop-plant assemblage of the Aşikli farmers, including einkorn and emmer wheat, free-threshing wheat, hulled and naked barley, is rather extensive for very early (late-tenth to first half of ninth millennium BP) farming sites. Only from phase II at Aswad, in the Damascus basin of western Syria, radiocarbon dated between 8875 and 8550 BP, was an identical cereal-crop assemblage determined (Van Zeist & Bakker-Heeres 1982). Aceramic Cafer Höyük, dated to 9200-8500 BP, yielded no evidence of naked barley, while free-threshing wheat is only scarcely represented (De Moulins 1997). From aceramic Çayönü, dated between 9200 and 8700 BP, no free-threshing wheat was identified, while it looks as though barley had not been grown at all by the pre-pottery inhabitants of that site (Van Zeist & De Roller (1991/1992). Free-threshing wheat and naked barley are absent from Nevalı Çori (Pasternak 1999). For the location of the sites mentioned above, see figure 1.1.

Pulses are well represented in the early Anatolian farming sites, but no grass pea (*Lathyrus sativus*) has been identified from Aşikli, this in contrast to Cafer, Nevalı Çori and Çayönü. Mention should be made here of the (fairly) good representation of bitter vetch (*Vicia ervilia*) in the Anatolian sites, this in contrast to Aswad, from which site only one probable bitter vetch seed is recorded. The available archaeobotanical evidence suggests that bitter vetch cultivation had started in Anatolia (cf. Van Zeist 1988b).

Chaff remains (spikelet forks and glume bases) of einkorn and emmer wheat outnumber the grains by far, which is not surprising for refuse deposits. The dehusking of hulled wheat, that is to say, the freeing of the grains from the spikelets, was carried out on the site, in or near the houses. Dehusking was a typical household activity, done on a piecemeal basis. Hence the (comparatively) large numbers of hulled wheat chaff remains in deposits of occupational soil.

At Aşikli, also of free-threshing wheat and (hulled) barley, rachis internode remains are more numerous than grains, which is less usual. This could indicate that the threshing of the cereal crop was carried out in the settlement. Of some particular interest are the fairly large numbers of culm (stem) remains recovered from squares 4G and 4H (area I: table 5.2). Admittedly, it cannot be determined whether the charred culm remains are of cereals or of reed. Assuming that, indeed, cereal culm remains are concerned here, one wonders whether the whole corn plants were brought to the site for being processed. The fact that in addition to culm nodes (the solid constrictions in the stems of cereals and other grasses), also culm bases were found, could indicate that the crop was reaped by uprooting. Such a harvesting method could also explain the relative scarcity of arable weed seeds at Aşikli. In uprooting only a few weeds are harvested together with the cereal crop.

From table 5.2 it appears that areas I and II yielded many more plant remains than the other two areas (except *Buglossoides arvensis*). This picture may to some extent be biased by the different numbers of samples examined from each of the areas distinguished. For that reason, the mean numbers of cereal and pulse crop remains per 10 samples have been determined (table 5.4). Differences in mean

numbers between areas could be due to differences in the intensity of crop-processing and/or food-preparation activities. The densities of plant remains are also a function of the rate of soil accumulation.

Sub-phases 2d-i and 2a-c in squares 4G and 4H (area I) provide largely the same picture in that seed and chaff densities are comparatively high (table 5.4). The mean densities in area II do not differ very much from those in area I, except for the culm remains (and unidentified cereal rachis internodes). Area III clearly differs from the first-named areas by the lower chaff densities, but most striking are the differences between area IV on the one hand, and areas I and II on the other. Except for *Vicia ervilia*, crop plant remains are few in area IV. As the latter area lies south of the northwest-southeast oriented main street, one wonders whether the activities carried out here differed from those in the northern part of the settlement. Needless to say, speculations of this kind need to be corroborated by solid archaeological evidence.

Table 5.1. Numbers of seeds etc. in samples from Aşikli Höyük. + few cereal and grass grain fragments and less than half a seed or nut; ++ more than a few cereal grain fragments; 2a-c: 2a, 2b or 2c. See also taxa listed at the end of the table.

Running number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Field number	90-07	90-05	90-17	90-21	90-09	89-55	91-32	91-38	91-35	89-53	92-06	92-31
Square	4F	4F	4F	4F	4F	4G	4G	4G	4G	4G	4G	4G
House/Room	-	-	-	-	-	AF	AF	AT	AT	E	R	D
Sub-phase	?	?	?	?	?	2a-c	2a-c	2a-c	2a-c	2a-c	2d	2d
<i>Triticum boeoticum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> (cf.) <i>monococcum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<i>Triticum monococcum/dicoccum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> (cf.) <i>dicoccum</i>	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>durum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> spikelet forks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	4
<i>Triticum</i> glume bases	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	46	-	2	24
Tr. cf. <i>durum</i> rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Hordeum distichum/spontaneum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum</i> rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
H. <i>spontaneum</i> rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> var. <i>nudum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H. <i>nudum</i> rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal awn fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal grain fragments (in grams)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+
Cereal/reed culm remains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<i>Pisum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Lens</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Vicia ervilia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
cf. <i>Cicer</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Unidentified pulse grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulse grain fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
<i>Pistacia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Amygdalus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+
<i>Celtis</i>	5	3	10	9	7	7	1	5	+	136	50	10
<i>Alkanna</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	1
<i>Echium</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Heliotropium</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Unidentified <i>Boraginaceae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Helianthemum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Compositae flower heads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Carex divisa</i> type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Eleocharis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Unidentified <i>Cyperaceae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bromus sterilis</i> (type)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Bromus</i> spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Hordeum</i> wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Stipa</i> awn fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Taeniatherum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Taeniatherum</i> spikelet remains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Triticoid type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified <i>Gramineae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Gramineae</i> glume bases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grass grain fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-
<i>Ajuga</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Teucrium</i>	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Medicago</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Trigonella astroites</i> type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Vicia</i> spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified <i>Leguminosae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified <i>Liliaceae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Malva</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
<i>Polygonum corrigioloides</i> type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Polygonum</i> spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rumex</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Crucianella</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Galium</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Thymelaea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Valerianella coronata</i> type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.1 (continued)

Running number	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Field number	92-03	92-16	92-05	92-07	93-27	93-33	93-38	93-42	93-15	93-36	94-06	94-08
Square	4G	4G	4G	4G	4G	4G	4G	4G	4G	4G	4G	4G
House/Room	-	D	E	E	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	AS
Sub-phase	2d	2d	2a-c	2a-c	2f	2f	2f	2f	2f	2f	2f	2g
<i>Triticum boeoticum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> (cf.) <i>monococcum</i>	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Triticum monococcum/dicoccum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> (cf.) <i>dicoccum</i>	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>durum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> spikelet forks	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
<i>Triticum</i> glume bases	-	5	6	1	1	-	5	1	-	-	2	-
Tr. cf. <i>durum</i> rachis internodes	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum distichum/spontaneum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum</i> rachis internodes	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
H. <i>spontaneum</i> rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> var. <i>nudum</i>	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
H. <i>nudum</i> rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified rachis internodes	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal awn fragments	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal grain fragments (in grams)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+
Cereal/reed culm remains	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pisum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Lens</i>	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Vicia ervilia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
cf. <i>Cicer</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified pulse grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulse grain fragments	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pistacia</i>	+	1	+	+	+	1	1	+	-	+	1	1
<i>Amygdalus</i>	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Celtis</i>	28	3	16	47	+	3	3	+	27	6	2	-
<i>Alkanna</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>	1	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-
<i>Echium</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Heliotropium</i>	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Unidentified Boraginaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Helianthemum</i>	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compositae flower heads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Carex divisa</i> type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Eleocharis</i>	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Unidentified Cyperaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bromus sterilis</i> (type)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bromus</i> spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum</i> wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Stipa</i> awn fragments	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Taeniatherum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Taeniatherum</i> spikelet remains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticoid type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Gramineae	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Gramineae glume bases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grass grain fragments	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
<i>Ajuga</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Teucrium</i>	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Medicago</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Trigonella astroites</i> type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Vicia</i> spec.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Leguminosae	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Unidentified Liliaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Malva</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Polygonum corrigioloides</i> type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Polygonum</i> spec.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rumex</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Crucianella</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Galium</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Thymelaea</i>	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Valerianella coronata</i> type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.1 (continued)

Running number	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Field number	94-17	94-18	94-22	95-06	95-13	95-14	95-15	93-37	93-22	91-19	91-16
Square	4G	4G	4G	4G	4G	4G	4G	4G	4H	4H	4H
House/Room	PM	P	-	-	D	Y	P	P	MS	S	S
Sub-phase	2i	2g	2e	2i	2e	2e	2g?	2f	2f	2b	2b
<i>Triticum boeoticum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> (cf.) <i>monococcum</i>	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
<i>Triticum monococcum/dicoccum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> (cf.) <i>dicoccum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>durum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Triticum</i> spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> spikelet forks	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	1
<i>Triticum</i> glume bases	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	2	5	4
Tr. cf. <i>durum</i> rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
<i>Hordeum distichum/spontaneum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum</i> rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-
H. <i>spontaneum</i> rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> var. <i>nudum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H. <i>nudum</i> rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Cereal awn fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal grain fragments (in grams)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
Cereal/reed culm remains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
<i>Pisum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Lens</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Vicia ervilia</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	2
cf. <i>Cicer</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unidentified pulse grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulse grain fragments	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pistacia</i>	+	1	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Amygdalus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Celtis</i>	315	+	+	20	3	3	-	2	5	18	48
<i>Alkanna</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	10	5
<i>Echium</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Heliotropium</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Unidentified Boraginaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Helianthemum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Compositae flower heads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Carex divisa</i> type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Eleocharis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Cyperaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bromus sterilis</i> (type)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bromus</i> spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum</i> wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Stipa</i> awn fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
<i>Taeniatherum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Taeniatherum</i> spikelet remains	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticoid type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Gramineae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Gramineae glume bases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grass grain fragments	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
<i>Ajuga</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Teucrium</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Medicago</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Trigonella astroites</i> type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Vicia</i> spec.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Leguminosae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Liliaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Malva</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Polygonum corrigioloides</i> type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Polygonum</i> spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rumex</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Crucianella</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Galium</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Thymelaea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Valerianella coronata</i> type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.1 (continued)

Running number	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Field number	91-21	91-34	91-20	91-43	91-18	89-59	91-06	91-08	91-41	91-04	89-51	89-50
Square	4H	4H	4H	4H	4H	4H	4H	4H	4H	4H	4H	4H
House/Room	S	S/R	C	C	C	E	O	O	O	O	-	-
Sub-phase	2b	2b	2b	2b	2b	2a-c	2b	2b	2b	2b	2a	2a
Triticum boeoticum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum (cf.) monococcum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum monococcum/dicoccum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Triticum (cf.) dicoccum	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum cf. durum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum spikelet forks	1	-	16	3	3	-	5	1	1	1	-	-
Triticum glume bases	3	1	87	3	3	-	23	9	1	1	-	-
Tr. cf. durum rachis internodes	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
Hordeum distichum/spontaneum	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum rachis internodes	1	-	7	-	-	-	1	4	1	1	-	-
H. spontaneum rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum vulgare var. nudum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H. nudum rachis internodes	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Unidentified rachis internodes	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Cereal awn fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal grain fragments (in grams)	+	-	0.05	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-
Cereal/reed culm remains	-	-	2	-	4	-	2	3	1	-	-	-
Pisum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lens	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vicia ervilia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. Cicer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified pulse grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulse grain fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pistacia	+	-	1	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+
Amygdalus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Celtis	22	465	1	-	1	2	-	3	+	-	45	15
Alkanna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buglossoides arvensis	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	2
Echium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heliotropium	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Boraginaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium album	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Helianthemum	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compositae flower heads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carex divisa type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eleocharis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Cyperaceae	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromus sterilis (type)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Bromus spec.	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stipa awn fragments	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taeniatherum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Taeniatherum spikelet remains	-	-	1	-	2	-	10	2	-	1	-	-
Triticoid type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Gramineae	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-
Gramineae glume bases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grass grain fragments	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-
Ajuga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teucrium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medicago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trigonella astroites type	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vicia spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Leguminosae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Liliaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malva	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Polygonum corrigioloides type	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Polygonum spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rumex	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Crucianella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gallium	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thymelaea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valerianella coronata type	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.1 (continued)

Running number	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
Field number	91-10	91-12	92-35	92-36	92-34	92-10	92-33	92-32	92-20	92-14	92-19	92-11
Square	4H	4H	4H	4H	4H	4H	4H	4H	4H	4H	4H	4H
House/Room	-	-	D	F	JU	JU	JU	JU	JV	JV	JV	JV
Sub-phase	2a	2a	2d	2c	2d	2d	2d	2d	2d	2d	2d	2d
Triticum boeoticum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum (cf.) monococcum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum monococcum/dicoccum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Triticum (cf.) dicoccum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum cf. durum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum spikelet forks	-	-	5	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1
Triticum glume bases	-	-	28	6	5	12	1	5	1	-	10	-
Tr. cf. durum rachis internodes	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Hordeum distichum/spontaneum	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hordeum rachis internodes	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
H. spontaneum rachis internodes	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Hordeum vulgare var. nudum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H. nudum rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified rachis internodes	-	-	6	6	-	1	-	3	-	-	2	-
Cereal awn fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal grain fragments (in grams)	-	-	+	+	0.02	0.04	+	+	++	-	0.02	+
Cereal/reed culm remains	-	-	10	-	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
Pisum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lens	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vicia ervilia	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
cf. Cicer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified pulse grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulse grain fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-
Pistacia	-	-	2	+	+	2	+	2	2	1	1	+
Amygdalus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Celtis	1500	4790	8	6	14	5	6	7	6	41	1	10
Alkanna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buglossoides arvensis	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	2	2	1	1
Echium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heliotropium	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	18	-	1	-
Unidentified Boraginaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Chenopodium album	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	1	-
Helianthemum	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	46	-	-	-
Compositae flower heads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carex divisa type	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Eleocharis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
Unidentified Cyperaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromus sterilis (type)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromus spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stipa awn fragments	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Taeniatherum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Taeniatherum spikelet remains	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Triticoid type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Gramineae	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gramineae glume bases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grass grain fragments	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-
Ajuga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teucrium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
Medicago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Trigonella astroites type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vicia spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Leguminosae	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	36	-	-	-
Unidentified Liliaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malva	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polygonum corrigioloides type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	+	-
Polygonum spec.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rumex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crucianella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gallium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Thymelaea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Valerianella coronata type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.1 (continued)

Running number	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
Field number	92-24	92-30	92-08	92-39	92-38	93-26	93-23	94-03	94-04	94-07	94-19	94-16
Square	4H	4H	4H	4H	4H	4H	4H	4H	4H	4H	4H	4H
House/Room	JY	JY	JY	-	MN	MS	MN	-	MN	NG	NG	MS
Sub-phase	2d	2d	2d	2e	2e	2f	2e	2d	2f	2f	2f	2g
Triticum boeoticum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum (cf.) monococcum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum monococcum/dicoccum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum (cf.) dicoccum	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Triticum cf. durum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum spikelet forks	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	4
Triticum glume bases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
Tr. cf. durum rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum distichum/spontaneum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum rachis internodes	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H. spontaneum rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Hordeum vulgare var. nudum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H. nudum rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cereal awn fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal grain fragments (in grams)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	0.02
Cereal/reed culm remains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pisum	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
Lens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Vicia ervilia	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	2	3	1	1
cf. Cicer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified pulse grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Pulse grain fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
Pistacia	+	-	1	-	-	+	2	+	+	+	+	1
Amygdalus	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Celtis	3000	6000	339	21	4	11	44	1015	+	7	4	2
Alkanna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buglossoides arvensis	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
Echium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heliotropium	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Unidentified Boraginaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium album	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Helianthemum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compositae flower heads	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carex divisa type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eleocharis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Cyperaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Bromus sterilis (type)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromus spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stipa awn fragments	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taeniatherum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Taeniatherum spikelet remains	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Triticoid type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Gramineae	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Gramineae glume bases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grass grain fragments	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+
Ajuga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teucrium	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medicago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trigonella astroites type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vicia spec.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Unidentified Leguminosae	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Liliaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malva	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polygonum corrigioloides type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polygonum spec.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rumex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crucianella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Thymelaea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valerianella coronata type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.1 (continued)

Running number	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82
Field number	95-01	95-05	95-16	95-10	90-24	90-30	90-14	90-11	90-29	90-18	90-04
Square	4H	4H	4H	2J	4J	4J	5J	5J	5J	5J	5J
House/Room	MS	RK	MS	Z	CF	CF	BI/BH	BJ	BM	BP	BP
Sub-phase	2g?	2h	2g	2a-c	2c	2c	2c	2b	2b	2b	2b
Triticum boeoticum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum (cf.) monococcum	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Triticum monococcum/dicoccum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum (cf.) dicoccum	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-
Triticum cf. durum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum spikelet forks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Triticum glume bases	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Tr. cf. durum rachis internodes	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum distichum/spontaneum	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H. spontaneum rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum vulgare var. nudum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H. nudum rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal awn fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal grain fragments (in grams)	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+
Cereal/reed culm remains	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pisum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vicia ervilia	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
cf. Cicer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified pulse grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulse grain fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pistacia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amygdalus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Celtis	1	119	-	1	31	1	-	-	1	5	30
Alkanna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buglossoides arvensis	-	-	-	2	-	-	33	-	-	-	-
Echium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heliotropium	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Boraginaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium album	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Helianthemum	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compositae flower heads	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carex divisa type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eleocharis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Cyperaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromus sterilis (type)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromus spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Stipa awn fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taeniatherum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taeniatherum spikelet remains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticoid type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Gramineae	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Gramineae glume bases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grass grain fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ajuga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teucrium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medicago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trigonella astroites type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vicia spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Leguminosae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Liliaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malva	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Polygonum corrigioloides type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polygonum spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rumex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crucianella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thymelaea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valerianella coronata type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.1 (continued)

Running number	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
Field number	91-13	91-14	91-03	91-11	91-01	91-22	93-32	93-17	93-05	93-10	93-43	93-06
Square	6J	6J	6J	6J	6J	6J	4J	4J	5J	5J	5J	5J
House/Room	GD	GG	GG	GGGE/GG	GD?	CM	CC	BM	BO	BH	BH	BH
Sub-phase	2b	2b	2b	2b	2b	2b	2b	2b	2a	2b	2b	2b
<i>Triticum boeoticum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> (cf.) <i>monococcum</i>	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum monococcum/dicoccum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> (cf.) <i>dicoccum</i>	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>durum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> spec.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> spikelet forks	-	4	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> glume bases	-	58	-	36	-	-	17	3	-	4	5	2
Tr. cf. <i>durum</i> rachis internodes	-	7	1	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
<i>Hordeum distichum/spontaneum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum</i> rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
H. <i>spontaneum</i> rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> var. <i>nudum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
H. <i>nudum</i> rachis internodes	-	3	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal awn fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal grain fragments (in grams)	-	0.03	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0.01	0.01	+
Cereal/reed culm remains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pisum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Lens</i>	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Vicia ervilia</i>	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-
cf. <i>Cicer</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified pulse grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulse grain fragments	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
<i>Pistacia</i>	-	+	-	-	-	+	2	-	1	1	+	-
<i>Amygdalus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Celtis</i>	192	-	+	+	6	87	300	1	2	3	6	1
<i>Alkanna</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>	-	-	-	-	1	-	11	-	-	-	1	-
<i>Echium</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Heliotropium</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified <i>Boraginaceae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Helianthemum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compositae flower heads	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Carex divisa</i> type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<i>Eleocharis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified <i>Cyperaceae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bromus sterilis</i> (type)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bromus</i> spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum</i> wild	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Stipa</i> awn fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Taeniatherum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Taeniatherum</i> spikelet remains	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
<i>Triticoid</i> type	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified <i>Gramineae</i>	-	-	-	1	1	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Gramineae</i> glume bases	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Grass grain fragments	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
<i>Ajuga</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Teucrium</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Medicago</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Trigonella astroites</i> type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Vicia</i> spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified <i>Leguminosae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified <i>Liliaceae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Malva</i>	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Polygonum corrigioloides</i> type	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Polygonum</i> spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rumex</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Crucianella</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Galium</i>	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Thymelaea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Valerianella coronata</i> type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.1 (continued)

Running number	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
Field number	92-01	92-27	95-03	95-11	90-32	89-57	90-25	90-26	90-10	90-01	90-27
Square	7J	12J	3J	3J	2K	3K	4K	4K	4K	4K	5K
House/Room	JA	MA	I	I	AN	-	CG	CG	CH	CP	BV
Sub-phase	2b	2b	2b?	2b?	2a-c	2a-c	2b	2b	2b	2b	2a/b
<i>Triticum boeoticum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> (cf.) <i>monococcum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum monococcum/dicoccum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> (cf.) <i>dicoccum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1
<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>durum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> spikelet forks	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> glume bases	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tr. cf. <i>durum</i> rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum distichum/spontaneum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	+	-
<i>Hordeum</i> rachis internodes	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H. <i>spontaneum</i> rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> var. <i>nudum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
H. <i>nudum</i> rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal awn fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal grain fragments (in grams)	-	-	+	+	-	+	++	+	+	-	-
Cereal/reed culm remains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pisum</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Lens</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Vicia ervilia</i>	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Cicer</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified pulse grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulse grain fragments	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pistacia</i>	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
<i>Amygdalus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Celtis</i>	-	-	+	1	4	3	1	-	-	70	-
<i>Alkanna</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>	-	19	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Echium</i>	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Heliotropium</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified <i>Boraginaceae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Helianthemum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compositae flower heads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Carex divisa</i> type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Eleocharis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified <i>Cyperaceae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bromus sterilis</i> (type)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bromus</i> spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum</i> wild	-	-	4	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Stipa</i> awn fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Taeniatherum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Taeniatherum</i> spikelet remains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticoid</i> type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified <i>Gramineae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Gramineae</i> glume bases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grass grain fragments	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Ajuga</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Teucrium</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Medicago</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Trigonella astroites</i> type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Vicia</i> spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Unidentified <i>Leguminosae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified <i>Liliaceae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Malva</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Polygonum corrigioloides</i> type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Polygonum</i> spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rumex</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Crucianella</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Galium</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Thymelaea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Valerianella coronata</i> type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.1 (continued)

Running number	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117
Field number	90-28	92-22	92-23	92-28	92-09	92-21	92-25	92-18	92-17	91-31	91-07	91-02
Square	5K	5K	5K	5K	5K	5K	5K	5K	5K	6K	6K	6K
House/Room	DA	DB	DB	DB	BV	-	BZ	BZ	-	JA	-	-
Sub-phase	2a/b	2a/b	2a/b	2a/b	2a/b	2a/b	2a/b	2a/b	2a/b	2b	2b	2b
<i>Triticum boeoticum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> (cf.) <i>monococcum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum monococcum/dicoccum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> (cf.) <i>dicoccum</i>	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>durum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> spikelet forks	1	1	3	-	1	-	1	1	3	-	1	-
<i>Triticum</i> glume bases	-	2	7	3	2	-	10	6	6	-	1	-
Tr. cf. <i>durum</i> rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum distichum</i> /spontaneum	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum</i> rachis internodes	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>H. spontaneum</i> rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> var. <i>nudum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
<i>H. nudum</i> rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cereal awn fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal grain fragments (in grams)	+	++	0.02	+	+	+	+	0.03	0.02	-	+	-
Cereal/reed culm remains	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pisum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Vicia ervilia</i>	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Cicer</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified pulse grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulse grain fragments	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
<i>Pistacia</i>	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
<i>Amygdalus</i>	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Celtis</i>	-	3	3	-	7	1	-	2	1	1	24	-
<i>Alkanna</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	20	3
<i>Echium</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Heliotropium</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Unidentified Boraginaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Helianthemum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compositae flower heads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Carex divisa</i> type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Eleocharis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Unidentified Cyperaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bromus sterilis</i> (type)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bromus</i> spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum</i> wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
<i>Stipa</i> awn fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Taeniatherum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Taeniatherum</i> spikelet remains	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Triticoid type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Gramineae	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gramineae glume bases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grass grain fragments	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+
<i>Ajuga</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Teucrium</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Medicago</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Trigonella astroites</i> type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Vicia</i> spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Leguminosae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Liliaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Malva</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Polygonum corrigioloides</i> type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Polygonum</i> spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rumex</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Crucianella</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Gallum</i>	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Thymelaea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Valerianella coronata</i> type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

Table 5.1 (continued)

Running number	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	128	129
Field number	91-17	92-04	93-16	93-41	95-04	94-14	94-11	94-01	91-15	91-23	90-13
Square	6K	7K	4K	5K	10K	11K	11K	11K	4L	4L	5L
House/Room	-	JA	CH	LN	OV	PF	PF	OU	GD	GO	CR
Sub-phase	2b	2b	2c	2c	2b	2b	2b	?	2a-c	2a-c	2a-c
<i>Triticum boeoticum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> (cf.) <i>monococcum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Triticum monococcum/dicoccum</i>	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> (cf.) <i>dicoccum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>durum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> spikelet forks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> glume bases	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Tr. cf. <i>durum</i> rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum distichum</i> /spontaneum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum</i> rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>H. spontaneum</i> rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> var. <i>nudum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>H. nudum</i> rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal awn fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal grain fragments (in grams)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-
Cereal/reed culm remains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pisum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lens	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Vicia ervilia</i>	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Cicer</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified pulse grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulse grain fragments	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
<i>Pistacia</i>	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
<i>Amygdalus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Celtis</i>	+	1	11	10	2	+	+	-	+	+	-
<i>Alkanna</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>	-	2	-	1	1	-	5	4	3	4	-
<i>Echium</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Heliotropium</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Boraginaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Helianthemum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compositae flower heads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Carex divisa</i> type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Eleocharis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Cyperaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bromus sterilis</i> (type)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bromus</i> spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum</i> wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Stipa</i> awn fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Taeniatherum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Taeniatherum</i> spikelet remains	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticoid type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Gramineae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gramineae glume bases	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grass grain fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+
<i>Ajuga</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Teucrium</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Medicago</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Trigonella astroites</i> type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Vicia</i> spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Unidentified Leguminosae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Liliaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Malva</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Polygonum corrigioloides</i> type	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Polygonum</i> spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Rumex</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Crucianella</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Gallum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Thymelaea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Valerianella coronata</i> type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-

Table 5.1 (continued)

Running number	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141
Field number	90-19	90-08	90-06	90-31	92-15	92-12	91-05	90-16	91-42	91-39	91-33	92-29
Square	5L	5L	5L	5L	7L	7L/M	4M	5M	6M	6M	6M	3N
House/Room	CY	CY	CT	CT	JA	KB	GS	DJ	JJ	JK	JM	KR
Sub-phase	2a-c	2a-c	2a-c	2a-c	2a-c	2a-c	2a-c	2a-c	2a-c	2a-c	2a-c	2a-c
Triticum boeoticum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum (cf.) monococcum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum monococcum/dicoccum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum (cf.) dicoccum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum cf. durum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Triticum spikelet forks	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Triticum glume bases	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	2
Tr. cf. durum rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum distichum/spontaneum	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
H. spontaneum rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum vulgare var. nudum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H. nudum rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal awn fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal grain fragments (in grams)	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-
Cereal/reed culm remains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pisum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lens	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vicia ervilla	17	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
cf. Cicer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified pulse grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulse grain fragments	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pistacia	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Amygdalus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Celtis	8	-	2	7	61	1	-	-	+	70	19	-
Alkanna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buglossoides arvensis	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1725
Echium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heliotropium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Boraginaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium album	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Helianthemum	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compositae flower heads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carex divisa type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eleocharis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Cyperaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromus sterilis (type)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromus spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stipa awn fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taeniatherum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taeniatherum spikelet remains	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Triticoid type	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Gramineae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gramineae glume bases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grass grain fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Ajuga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teucrium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medicago	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trigonella astroites type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vicia spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Leguminosae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Liliaceae	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malva	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polygonum corrigioloides type	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Polygonum spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rumex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crucianella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thymelaea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valerianella coronata type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.1 (continued)

Running number	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153
Field number	92-26	91-29	91-28	91-24	90-02	94-02	90-15	90-20	92-13	92-02	91-37	89-54
Square	3N	4N	4N	4N	5N	4O	5O	5O	6O	6O	3P	3P
House/Room	KS	GA	HD	HP	-	HV	EC	-	LB	LB	HG	-
Sub-phase	2a-c	2a-c	2a-c	2a-c	2a-c	2a-c	2a-c	2a-c	2a-c	2a-c	2a-c	2a-c
Triticum boeoticum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum (cf.) monococcum	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum monococcum/dicoccum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum (cf.) dicoccum	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum cf. durum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum spikelet forks	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum glume bases	6	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tr. cf. durum rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum distichum/spontaneum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum rachis internodes	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H. spontaneum rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum vulgare var. nudum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H. nudum rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unidentified rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal awn fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal grain fragments (in grams)	+	-	0.02	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-
Cereal/reed culm remains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pisum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lens	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vicia ervilla	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. Cicer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified pulse grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulse grain fragments	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pistacia	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+
Amygdalus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Celtis	3	0	+	1	1	-	-	2	9	1	1	1
Alkanna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buglossoides arvensis	4	4	7	386	376	2	57	6	2	+	2	1
Echium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heliotropium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Boraginaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium album	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Helianthemum	48	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compositae flower heads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carex divisa type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eleocharis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Cyperaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromus sterilis (type)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromus spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stipa awn fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taeniatherum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taeniatherum spikelet remains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticoid type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Gramineae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gramineae glume bases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grass grain fragments	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ajuga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teucrium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medicago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trigonella astroites type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vicia spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Leguminosae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Liliaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malva	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polygonum corrigioloides type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polygonum spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rumex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crucianella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thymelaea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valerianella coronata type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.1 (continued)

Running number	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165
Field number	91-44	93-20	91-25	93-31	93-11	93-21	91-36	90-22	89-52	93-40	93-29	93-39
Square	3P	3P	4P	4P	4P	4P	4P-R	5P	2R	3R	3R	3R
House/Room	-	T	HL	T	T	T	T	-	-	N	AO	AO
Sub-phase	2a-c	2a-c	2a-c	2a-c	2a-c	2a-c	2a-c	2a-c	2a-c	2a-c	2a-c	2a-c
Triticum boeoticum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum (cf.) monococcum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum monococcum/dicoccum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum (cf.) dicoccum	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum cf. durum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum spec.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum spikelet forks	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum glume bases	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
Tr. cf. durum rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum distichum/spontaneum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H. spontaneum rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum vulgare var. nudum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H. nudum rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified rachis internodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal awn fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal grain fragments (in grams)	-	-	-	+	0.01	-	+	-	+	-	0.01	+
Cereal/reed culm remains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pisum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vicia ervilia	-	1	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
cf. Cicer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified pulse grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulse grain fragments	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-
Pistacia	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Amygdalus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Celtis	17	4	1	+	44	1	2	-	2	-	1	+
Alkanna	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Buglossoides arvensis	-	20	64	12	2	-	102	10	-	1	5	-
Echium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heliotropium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Boraginaceae	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium album	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Helianthemum	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-
Compositae flower heads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carex divisa type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eleocharis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Cyperaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromus sterilis (type)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromus spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stipa awn fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taeniatherum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taeniatherum spikelet remains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticoid type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Gramineae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gramineae glume bases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grass grain fragments	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-
Ajuga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teucrium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medicago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trigonella astroites type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vicia spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Leguminosae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Liliaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malva	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polygonum corrigioloides type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polygonum spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rumex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crucianella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thymelaea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valerianella coronata type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.1 (continued)

Not included in table (in parentheses running number):

Chenopodium spec. 1: 92-17 (no. 114)
 Convolvulus 1: 89-57 (no. 100)
 Unidentified Cruciferae 1: 91-14 (no. 84)
 Cynodon 1: 92-17 (no. 114)
 Hordeum wild rachis internode 1: 91-05 (no. 136)
 Hyoscyamus 1: 94-03 (no. 67)
 Lathyrus nissolia 1: 91-20 (no. 38)
 Plantago 1: 94-03 (no. 67)
 Polygonum aviculare 1: 91-20 (no. 38)
 Saponaria type 1: 93-26 (no. 65)
 Scirpus maritimus 1: 92-20 (no. 56)
 Silene 1: 93-29 (no. 164)
 Stachys type 1: 92-20 (no. 56)
 Verbascum 1: 91-22 (no. 88)

Table 5.2. Aşikli Höyük. Total numbers of seeds etc. (Σ) and sample frequencies (sf) per area. The 10 x 10 m plan-squares included in each of the areas distinguished are shown at the end of the table. + fragments present; 16+ = 16 (calculated) whole seeds plus a number of fragments.

Area	I		II		III		IV	
Sub-phases	2d-2i	2a-2c	2a-2c	2a-2c	2a-2c	2a-2c	2a-2c	2a-2c
Number of samples	Σ	sf	Σ	sf	Σ	sf	Σ	sf
Triticum boeoticum	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Triticum (cf.) monococcum	2	2	4	4	11	7	1	1
Triticum monococcum/dicoccum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Triticum (cf.) dicoccum	9	7	6	5	15	13	2	2
Triticum spikelet forks	37	21	42	14	36	15	3	3
Triticum glume bases	117	22	205	16	167	19	14	6
Triticum cf. durum	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Tr. cf. durum rachis internodes	9	7	9	6	16	7	2	1
Triticum spec.	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	1
Hordeum distichum/spontaneum	4	4	6	2	4	4	5	2
H. dist./spont. rachis internodes	32	15	20	9	11	6	3	2
Hordeum vulgare var. nudum	2	2	1	1	3	3	-	-
H. vulgare nudum rachis internodes	-	-	2	2	7	4	-	-
Unidentified rachis internodes	15	7	12	3	4	4	-	-
Cereal grain fragments	+	26	+	14	+	33	+	10
Cereal/reed culm remains	23	8	18	6	2	1	-	-
Lens	9	8	2	1	6	6	2	1
Vicia ervilia	20	15	12	4	25	9	19	3
Pisum	3	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
cf. Cicer	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified pulse grain	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulse grain fragments	+	6	+	1	+	8	+	3
Pistacia	29+	37	7+	14	7+	16	16+	5
Amygdalus	+	6	+	4	+	2	-	-
Celtis	11140+	41	7128+	21	810+	35	181+	15
Alkanna	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	10
Buglossoides arvensis	27	15	37	12	87	17	783	10
Echium	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
Heliotropium	35	11	6	4	1	1	-	-
Unidentified Boraginaceae	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Saponaria type	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silene	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chenopodium album	12	5	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chenopodium spec.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Helianthemum	58	7	14	1	-	-	2	2
Compositae flower heads	2	2	-	-	2	1	-	-
Convolvulus	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Unidentified Cruciferae	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Carex divisa type	3	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
Eleocharis	9	5	1	1	3	3	-	-
Scirpus maritimus	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Unidentified Cyperaceae	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Bromus sterilis (type)	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Bromus spec.	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
Cynodon	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Hordeum wild	1	1	-	-	15	10	-	1
Hordeum wild rachis internode	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Stipa awn fragments	5	4	4	3	-	-	-	-

Table 5.2 (continued)

Area	I		II		III		IV	
Sub-phases	2d-2i	2a-2c	2a-2c	2a-2c	2a-2c	2a-2c	2a-2c	2a-2c
Number of samples	Σ	sf	Σ	sf	Σ	sf	Σ	sf
Taeniatherum	4	4	2	2	-	-	-	1
Taeniatherum spikelet remains	12	7	17	6	17	9	1	1
Triticoid type	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Unidentified Gramineae	7	4	12	5	30	7	1	-
Grass grain fragments	+	9	+	10	+	6	+	2
Gramineae glume bases	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-
Ajuga	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Stachys type	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teucrium	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lathyrus nissolia	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Medicago	3	2	-	-	1	1	1	-
Trigonella astroites type	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
Vicia spec.	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	-
Unidentified Leguminosae	42	5	1	1	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Liliaceae	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Malva	2	2	9	3	4	4	-	5
Plantago	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polygonum aviculare	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polygonum corrigioloides type	4	3	5	3	3	3	1	1
Polygonum spec.	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
Rumex	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Crucianella	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galium	2	2	1	1	2	2	-	-
Verbascum	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Hyoscyamus	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thymelaea	2	2	1	1	1	1	-	-
Valerianella coronata type	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-

Area I: squares 4G, 4H

Area II: squares 2J, 4J, 5J, 6J, 7J, 2K, 3K, 4K, 5K, 6K, 7K

Area III: squares 4L, 5L, 7L, 4M, 5M, 6M, 4N, 5N, 6O

Area IV: squares 3N, 4O, 5O, 3P, 4P, 5P, 2R, 3R

Table 5.3. Mean, minimum and maximum dimensions in mm and index values of fruit-stones of *Celtis*. Of each of the samples, 20 stones have been measured.

Sample	Length	Breadth	100L/B
No. 66: 93-23	5.88(4.8-6.8)	5.43 (4.0-6.0)	109 (92-122)
No. 10: 89-53	5.52 (4.7-6.3)	5.07 (4.2-6.3)	109 (91-126)
No. 89: 93-32	5.50 (4.6-6.6)	5.07 (4.0-6.1)	109 (91-128)
No. 82: 90-04	5.60 (5.0-6.2)	5.08 (4.3-6.2)	111 (100-121)
No. 104: 90-01	5.53 (5.0-6.2)	5.09 (4.4-6.1)	109 (100-118)

Table 5.4. Densities of crop-plant remains, expressed as mean numbers per 10 samples.

Area					
Sub-phases	2d-2i	I 2a-2c	II 2a-2c	III 2a-2c	IV 2a-2c
Number of samples	45	24	46	19	19
Triticum monococcum + dicoccum grains	2.7	4.6	5.9	2.1	0.5
T. mono-/dicoccum spikelet forks	8.2	17.5	7.8	1.6	1.6
T. mono-/dicoccum glume bases	26.0	85.4	36.3	7.4	8.4
T. durum-type rachis internodes	2.0	3.8	3.5	1.1	-
Hordeum grains (hulled + naked)	1.3	2.9	1.5	2.6	-
Hordeum rachis internodes	7.1	9.2	3.9	1.6	1.1
Unidentified cereal rachis internodes	3.3	5.0	0.9	-	-
Cereal/reed culm remains	5.1	7.5	0.4	-	-
Lens	2.0	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.5
Vicia ervilia	4.4	5.0	5.4	10.0	5.8