

Supplement A from Miller, Zeder, and Arter, ‘From Food and Fuel to Farms and Flocks’

(Current Anthropology, vol. 50, no. 6, p. 915)

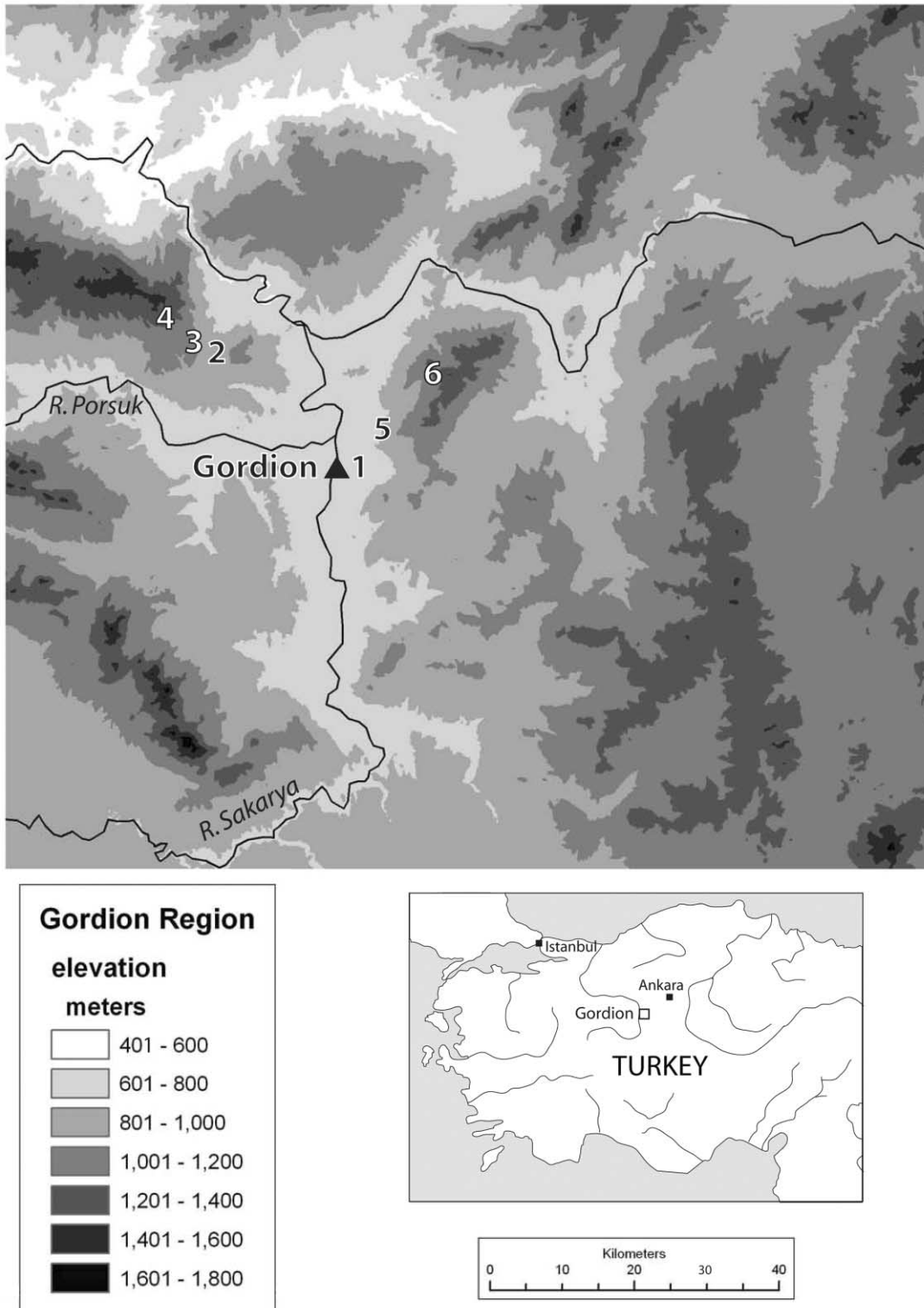


Figure A1. Gordion region. Numbers show approximate location from which photographs were taken. 1, Ca. 700 m. The ancient city of Gordion, about 100 Middle Phrygian burial mounds (tumuli), and the present-day village of Yassihöyük are at the upper edge of the Anatolian steppe. Today, irrigated fields and overgrazed *Thymus-Artemisia* vegetation cover most of the area. Before pump irrigation, the main field crops were cereals,

and the less-disturbed pasture areas would have had a dense cover of perennial grasses including *Stipa* spp. and *Bromus* spp. 2, Ca. 1,000 m. Precipitation increases with elevation. Toward the west, scrubby oak and junipers give way to taller trees (oak, juniper, and pine). 3, Ca. 1,100 m. If unprotected, trees do not reach their full height. Grain fields in the upland regions are not irrigated. 4, Ca. 1,200–1,300 m. Today, the pine forest near the town of Mihalıççık is managed for timber; there is also some grazing of sheep and goat. 5, Ca. 800 m. This area to the north of Yassıhöyük was probably never wooded, and until recently, a patch of steppe vegetation survived. 6, Ca. 1,100 m. In the upland area toward the northeast, people have been allowing the oak and juniper scrub to grow back. Here, too, it is somewhat moister than in the valley bottom.



Figure A2. View across Gordion citadel mound toward tumulus MM in the distance.



Figure A3. View across Gordion citadel mound excavated to terrace buildings of Early Phrygian destruction level.



Figure A4. View to west, to citadel mound.



Figure A5. View to southwest, to citadel mound, from tumulus MM.



Figure A6. Major tumuli (Middle Phrygian); tumulus MM on left.



Figure A7. Flock on overgrazed land near village of Yassihöyük (tumulus P, Middle Phrygian).



Figure A8. Present-day agropastoral system: flock of sheep grazing in field stubble.



Figure A9. Cows along the Sakarya River at Gordion.



Figure A10. Grassy vegetation reestablished within fenced area of tumulus MM.



Figure A11. View to east toward tumulus MM in the distance.



Figure A12. Oak (*Quercus pubescens*) and juniper (*Juniperus oxycedrus* and *Juniperus excelsa*) en route to pine forest in west.



Figure A13. Large juniper (*Juniperus excelsa*), the same species used in constructing tomb chamber of tumulus MM.



Figure A14. Oak (*Quercus pubescens*), juniper (*Juniperus oxycedrus* and *Juniperus excelsa*), and grain fields just below pine forest in distance.



Figure A15. Large pine (*Pinus nigra*), the same species used in constructing tomb chamber of tumulus MM.



Figure A16. Closed-canopy pine forest.



Figure A17. Protected meadow within pine forest.



Figure A18. The four dominant trees of the area—*Pinus nigra*, *Juniperus excelsa*, *Juniperus oxycedrus*, and *Quercus pubescens*—can grow together in the moister uplands.



Figure A19. Photograph of a small patch of grassy vegetation about 5 km from Gordion that no longer exists because of agricultural development. This spot was the model and inspiration for fencing the land around tumulus MM to allow native vegetation to flourish.



Figure A20. View up the Porsuk Valley (toward the west).



Figure A21. Scrubby oak (*Quercus pubescens*) is reestablishing itself on the slopes northeast of Gordion.



Figure A22. Oak (*Quercus pubescens*) and juniper (*Juniperus excelsa*) grow together. It is thought that these two types grew closest to the site before deforestation.