

ISSN 1301-7667



MERSİN ÜNİVERSİTESİ
KILIKIA ARKEOLOJİSİNİ ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ YAYINLARI



OLBA

II

(ÖZEL SAYI)
I.CİLT

I. Uluslararası Kilikia Arkeolojisi Sempozyumu
Bildirileri

MERSİN 1999



MERSİN ÜNİVERSİTESİ

KILIKIA ARKEOLOJİSİNİ ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ YAYINLARI - II

Editör

Serra DURUGÖNÜL
Murat DURUKAN

Correspondance addresses for sending articles to following volumes of Olba:

OLBA'nın bundan sonraki sayılarında yayınlanması istenen makaleler için yazışma adresi:

Mersin Üniversitesi
Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi
Arkeoloji Bölümü
Çiftlikköy Kampüsü MERSİN/TÜRKİYE

e-mail: Kilikia@usa.net

Tel: 0.90 324 361 00 01 (10 hat) / 162

Fax: 0.90 324 361 00 46

ISSN 1301-7667
MERSİN 1999

ÖNSÖZ

Mersin Üniversitesi Rektörlüğüne bağlı olan "Kilikia Arkeolojisini Araştırma Merkezi"nin düzenlemiş olduğu "I. Uluslararası Kilikia Arkeolojisi Sempozyumu"nın bildirilerini içeren bu kitabın basımını sağlayan Mersin Üniversitesi Rektörü sayın Prof. Dr. Uğur Oral'a teşekkürü borç biliriz.

"I. Uluslararası Kilikia Arkeolojisi Sempozyumu" 1-4 Haziran 1998 tarihleri arasında Mersin Üniversitesi Rektörlüğü, "Kilikia Arkeolojisini Araştırma Merkezi (KAAM)" tarafından düzenlenerek Fen ve Edebiyat Fakültesi Konferans salonunda gerçekleştirilmiştir. Hergün 9.30 - 18.00 saatleri arasında yapılmış olan konuşmalar, sempozyumun son günü olan 4 Haziran'da Kanlıdivane (Kanytelleis)'ye düzenlenmiş bir gezi ile son bulmuştur.

Prehistorik çağlardan İslami döneme kadar tüm dönemleri kapsayan bildirimler, konularına göre belli günlere bölünmüşlerdi: İlk gün Kilikia Arkeometrisi , Prehistoria ve Protohistoria'sı, ikinci gün Protohistoria'ya devam edilerek Klasik ve Hellenistik Yunan Kilikia Arkeolojisine geçiş, üçüncü gün Hellenistik ve Roma Kilikiası ile numismatik, epigrafik ve filolojik açıdan Kilikia, son gün ise bölgenin Bizans ve İslami dönemleri incelenmiştir.

Bildirimler, bölgede kazı, yüzey araştırması ya da bilimsel veriler ile kütüphane çalışmaları yapan araştırmacıların bu konularda ulaştıkları sonuçları içermiştir. Katılımcıların bizzat kendi araştırmalarında elde ettikleri son buluntularını, bulgularını ya da teorilerini anlatmış oldukları bu sempozyum, konularında söz sahibi olan bilim adamları tarafından gerçekleştirilmiştir. Uluslararası Kilikia Sempozyumu'na onur konuğu Akdeniz Üniversitesi, Eskiçağ Dilleri ve Kültürleri Bölüm Başkanı Prof. Dr. Sencer Şahin olmuştur.

Gizemli Kilikia üzerine bilgilerimizi zenginleştirmek için bu sempozyuma katılmış olan tüm meslektaşlarıma teşekkür ederim. Sempozyum'un iki yılda bir tekrar edilmesi amaçlanmaktadır.

Aşağıda adları yazılı bulunan kişi ve kuruluşlara, sempozyum'un gerçekleşmesindeki değerli katkılarından dolayı teşekkür ederim:

Mersin Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi Dekanı sayın Prof. Dr. Onur Bilge Kula,

Mersin Üniversitesi eski Rektörü sayın Prof. Dr. Vural Ülkü,

Sempozyum organizasyon komitesi üyeleri Öğr. Gör. Murat Durukan, Öğr. Gör. Ümit Aydınoglu ve Okt. Murat Özyıldırım,

Atlas Dergisi Yazı İşleri Müdürü Özcan Yüksek ve Arkeolog Füsün Arman ,

Martı Otel ve Genel Müdürü sayın Cemal Akın,
Royal Restoran ve Mersin Seyahat İşletmesi.

Sempozyum'da sunulmuş olan bildirilerin kalıcılığını sağlamak ve bu bilgiyi geniş kitlelerle paylaşabilmek amacıyla bunları yayınlamak da, sempozyum'u gerçekleştirmek kadar önem taşımaktadır. "Kilikia Arkeolojisini Araştırma Merkezi"nin "Olba I" adlı (sayın İçel Valisi Şenol Engin ve Vali Yardımcısı sayın Muzaffer Güzelant'ın katkılarıyla ve T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı'nın olanaklarıyla basılmış olan) ilk yayınından sonra "Olba - Özel Sayısı-" başlığı ile yayına girmiş olan bu kitap, "I. Uluslararası Kilikia Arkeolojisi Sempozyumu" nun bildirilerini içermektedir.

Bu yayının gerçekleşmesinde bizzat organizasyonu ile ilgilenen ve maddi kaynak yaratan sayın Rektörümüz Prof. Dr. Uğur Oral'a bu değerli katkılarından ötürü sonsuz teşekkürlerimizi sunarız. Çukurova Üniversitesi Basımevi Müdürü sayın Ergin Ören, Müdür Yardımcısı sayın Mustafa Akray ve bilgisayar operatörü Nur Sema Gültepe'nin basım aşamasındaki yardımları ile "Olba -Özel Sayısı-" oluşturulmuştur. Katkı ve ilgilerinden dolayı ayrıca Almanya Federal Cumhuriyeti Ankara Büyükelçiliği, Büyükelçi sayın Dr. Hans-Joachim Vergau ve Kültür Müşaviri sayın Dr. Gudrun Sräga'ya teşekkür ederiz.

Saygılarımla,
Doç. Dr. Serra Durugönül
Arkeoloji Bölüm Başkanı ve
KAAM Müdürü

İÇİNDEKİLER

Sencer ŞAHİN	Tarihi Açıdan Anadolu ve Türk Kimliği3
Ali Duran ÖCAL	Korykos ve Çevresinin Biyo-Kültürel Sürdürülebilirlik Özellikleri9
Remzi YAĞCI	M.Ö. III.-II. Binde Kilikia'da Ticaret17
Éric JEAN	The "Greeks" in Cilicia at the end of the 2nd Millenium B.C.: Classical Sources and Archaeological Evidence27
Bruno JACOBS	"Freie" Völker im Achämenidenreich-Zu einem Topos in der antiken Überlieferung zur persischen Reichsverwaltung41
Olivier CASABONNE	Local Powers and Persian Model in Achaemenid Cilicia: A Reassessment57
Serra DURUGÖNÜL	Nagidos Üzerine Düşünceler67
Murat DURUKAN	Hisarkale Garnizonu ve Bu Merkezde Polygonal Teknikte İnşa edilmiş Olan Mezarlar79
Kai TRAMPEDACH	Teukros und Teukriden, Zur Gründungslegende des Zeus Olbios- Heiligtums in Kilikien94
Christof BERNS	Der Hellenisticsche Grabturm von Olba.....111
Mustafa SAYAR	Kilikya'da Tanrılar ve Kültler131
Ümit AYDINLIOĞLU	Doğu Dağlık Kilikia'da Villae Rusticae155
Emel Erten YAĞCI	Kilikia'da Cam169
Marion MEYER	Die sog. Tyche von Antiocheia als Münzmotiv in Kilikien185

II

James RUSSEL	The Mint of Anemurium195
Erendiz ÖZBAYOĞLU	Soli (Cilicia) ve “Soloecismus”209
Jenifer TOBIN	Küçükburnaz: A Late Roman Mansio in Smooth Cilicia221
Gabriele MIETKE	Die Apostelkirche von Anazarbos und Syrien227
Gülgün KÖROĞLU	Yumuktepe Höyüğü 1997 Yılı Ortaçağ Kazı Çalışmaları ve İslami Döneme Ait Bir Cam Kandil241

KÜÇÜK BURNAZ:
A Late Roman *Mansio* in Smooth Cilicia
(Lev. 52- 56)

*Jenifer TOBIN

Introduction

In 1987, in search of raw materials for cement, a local fertilizer company began bulldozing sand dunes along an isolated stretch of coast at the north tip of the Bay of Iskenderun. What was discovered was that the large dunes did not consist of pure sand but merely formed a shallow mantle over a series of buildings. Over the centuries the sand had built up against the structures until the site was effectively masked from view. No early traveler documented the site, nor has it been mentioned in any survey of the area conducted prior to 1987. Since the ancient name of the site has yet to be identified we are calling it Küçük Burnaz, the name farmers have for the general area, called after the small stream on which the site is located. Küçük Burnaz lies at the northernmost tip of the Bay of Iskenderun, in a region in antiquity known as Pedeias or Smooth Cilicia. Notable ancient sites in the region are Muttalip Hüyük, most likely to be identified with ancient Castabolo (located up the coast 2 km west of Küçük Burnaz), Güzelhan, ancient Epiphaneia, lying 10 km to the northeast, and Kinet Hüyük, ancient Issus to the east¹ (Fig. 1).

Küçük Burnaz was first documented in 1991 as part of a survey of the Bay of Iskenderun conducted by Bilkent University of Ankara². Its existence was reported to the Director of the Hatay Museum in Antakya, but lack of funds and the distance from Antakya made it difficult for the museum to protect the site. Between 1991 and 1994 Küçük Burnaz suffered both from mining for sand and from illegal excavations. In 1994, concerned about the rapid deterioration of such well-preserved architecture, a team from Bilkent University began studying the site. The goals were to create a plan, to photograph and draw the visible architecture, and to collect material to help date the site. This project was carried out during the first two weeks of August, 1994, and was funded by Bilkent University. Many thanks to Dr. Engin Özgen and the General Directorate of Monuments and Museums of Turkey for allowing permission for this study and to the staff at the Hatay Museum for their help. I would also like to thank my former colleagues at Bilkent University, Drs. Marie-Henriette Gates and Ilknur Özgen for encouraging my study. Thanks also goes to my team, Ümmühan Eker, Ebru Tanir and Andrew Fletcher of Bilkent University, as well as Nurhan Turan, representative from

*Dr. Jeniffer TOBIN, Bilkent Üniversitesi, Ankara/TÜRKİYE

¹H. Hellenkemper, F. Hild, *Neue Forschungen in Kilikia*, Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Vienna, 1986; for Castabolo (Catavolo/Mutlubake/Muttalip Hüyük) 127; for Epiphaneia 102-4, 127-8.

²M.-H. Gates, I. Özgen, "Report on the Bilkent University Archaeological Survey in Cilicia and the Northern Hatay: August 1991," *ArasST* 10, 1992, 387-394.

the general directorate. Since a preliminary report of the site has already appeared in print, this paper will summarize the survey findings and offer suggestions as to the use and identity of Küçük Burnaz³.

Architectural Summary

At least 20 buildings have been identified at Küçük Burnaz, covering an area of about one half kilometer square (Fig. 2). The term "building" is used fairly broadly for any wall with one or more cross walls. The plan demonstrates that all structures on the site share the same orientation, running slightly east of north which suggests that the site was laid out all at once. To the east the site is bounded by the Küçük Burnaz stream, while Building 1 marks the westernmost point of habitation. To the north are cultivated fields, with Building 15, perhaps a tower, marking activity in that area. To the south, just beyond the band of architecture, the sand dunes drop off into a bed of reeds which lead down to the sea some 500 meters away. Dr. Sancar Ozaner, geomorphologist from the MTA has studied the dunes suggests this may have been an ancient harbor⁴.

The site displays an amazing degree of preservation, due, of course, to the protecting layer of sand. Some structures are preserved to ceiling level, with vaulting visible, while others are preserved only at their foundations, apparently destroyed before the sand had accumulated. The main building technique used on the site is *opus caementicum* with a facing of local black basalt laid in white concrete. A mixture of basalt chips and concrete forms the core. Bricks were also used as facing and as string courses.

Moving from east to west the most significant structures are the following. Next to the Küçük Burnaz stream, a gate marks the eastern boundary of the site. The East Gate is fairly well preserved, although its arch has fallen in and much of the facing has disappeared. Nevertheless, the impressions of the blocks can be made out in the rough concrete core and the traces of facing which do exist speak of a facing of black basalt of a very high quality. On the east sides of the two piers are niches which perhaps originally held statues. Only the top curve of each niche emerges from the sand since here we are probably one to two meters above the ancient ground level.

One hundred meters northwest is the Central Gate, in poorer condition but still recognizable as the same kind of structure as the East Gate. The concrete core of the Central Gate, like that of the East Gate, bears the impressions of the facing, although here none of the blocks are still in situ. Instead, they litter the area around the arch, and are clearly the same high quality basalt used in the East Gate. On the western side of the Central Gate,

³J. Tobin, "The City in the Sand Dunes: a Survey of a Roman Port Facility in Cilicia," *ArasST* 13:2, 1995, 151-164.

⁴F. S. Ozaner, M.-H. Gates, I. Özgen, "Dating the Coastal Dunes of Karabasamak (Iskenderun Bay) by Geomorphological and Archaeological Methods," *VIII. ArkSt*, 1992, 357-367.

the hollow of a niche can be made out, analogous to that in the East Gate. It is likely that a road ran between these two arches.

In the area between the gates are the remains of several buildings, preserved low to the ground and obscured by sand. Several structures, such as Buildings 7, 8 and 12 share a long, narrow plan. Due to their proximity to the harbor they can perhaps be identified as storage facilities or granaries, or even as barracks or lodgings (see below). Other buildings in this area show a capacity for water storage, such as Building 11 and Building 3, whose interiors are lined with waterproof cement. Water storage appears to be an important aspect for this site.

Just north of the Central Gate is Building 2, one of the best preserved buildings at Küçük Burnaz. An aqueduct running in from the north supplied it with water (Fig. 3). The piers and arches of the aqueduct are of basalt and concrete with the occasional string courses of brick. The aqueduct can be traced north, as far as the cultivated fields, but no farther. Building 2 itself consists of two sections: a rectangular vaulted section at the north and a multi-roomed complex behind. The northern section, constructed of basalt and concrete, is quite well-preserved. The rectangular structure consists of a single vaulted chamber with two open-air basins on its roof (Figs. 4 and 5). This arrangement in combination with the aqueduct is a classic example of a *castellum*, or water distribution tank, which forms the typical terminus to an aqueduct. The purpose of a *castellum* was to receive, temporarily store and then redistribute water brought in by the aqueduct⁵. The fine example of such a structure from Pompeii demonstrates that the water was sent out from the *castellum* to various parts of the city through pipes. As sand obscures much of the *castellum* at Küçük Burnaz, we can only speculate that a similar piping system existed here.

Behind the *castellum* is a complex of rooms whose plan can only be sketched out (Fig. 6). Room C features lobe-shape sections, while Room D appears rectangular with an apse at its western end. To the south, Rooms A and B yield more information. Room A is nearly square with an apsidal addition to the south. In the three preserved corners of this room can be seen squinches, which indicate that the room would have had a domed roof (Fig. 7). On the western wall of Room A red stucco can be seen, and many fragments of monochrome painted stucco (in red, green, yellow and white) were found in the survey of this room. The northern wall received a different form of decoration, as evidenced by the copper pins still projecting from the wall, and the many pieces of marble revetment found littering the room. Room B, which communicates with Room A through a door in its eastern wall had a barrel vault. Holes for pipes can be seen running through the walls and up to the roof. In the region of these two rooms several hypocaust tiles were discovered. Judging from the abundant and convenient supply of water, the small curved and domed rooms, their fine decoration and the pipes and hypocaust tiles, it is clear that Building 2 was a bath building.

⁵A. Trevor Hodge, *Roman Aqueducts and Water Supply*, London, 1992, 273-291.

To the west, Building 1, by far the most impressive of the site, is preserved to a height of about 10 meters (Fig. 8). Like Building 2, Building 1 consists of two sections. The front is a rectangular section of brick faced concrete with two barrel vaulted chambers within (Fig. 9). On the top is a basin, lined with water proof cement, and today filled with sand (Fig. 10). Although there is no aqueduct attached to this building, the arrangement of this section of Building 1 is very like a *castellum*, and perhaps water reached the building through hidden means. About 3 m south is a series of large rooms bounded at the north by a wall of concrete and black basalt with string courses of brick. The complete plan of this section of Building 1 is difficult to determine, as sand fills most of the interior. As it stands now there are at least three rooms (Fig. 2). The westernmost room has an apse at the western end and was vaulted. Traces of red and yellow paint still adhere to the spring of the vault. Within the walls of Building 1 are terra-cotta pipes, and during the survey a hypocaust tile was found just south of the structure. It is likely that Building 1 is also a bath building.

Küçük Burnaz, whose buildings share the same orientation and construction techniques, appears to have been planned and laid out as a single architectural event. Certain architectural forms repeat themselves, such as the two gates and to a lesser degree Buildings 1 and 2. Although constructed of local materials of no great refinement, some pretensions of fine adornment can be seen in the marble revetment and frescoes. Although the site does not appear to be a typical city per se, it seems to be much more than a village. The possibility of its construction being due to imperial involvement will be examined below.

Historical Discussion and Date

During the 1991 and 1994 surveys, much pottery, glass and several coins were collected. Although the final study of this material is at present underway, a preliminary assessment has yielded general dates of occupation for the site. Although a small percentage of the sherds dates to the mid first century BC, the majority of the ceramics dates from the 4th through 6th centuries. There is also a handful of glazed sherds from the 13th century found in the region of Building 2. It is possible that the earliest sherds from the site reflect Pompey the Great's reorganization of Cilicia after his defeat of the Cilician pirates in 67 BC. We are told that Pompey refounded numerous cities in Cilicia, including Adana and Epiphaneia, in which he settled pirates⁶. As mentioned before, Epiphaneia has been identified with the modern Güzelhan, located a few kilometers north of Küçük Burnaz. Küçük Burnaz may well have been founded during Pompey's reorganization of Cilicia, or soon thereafter, perhaps as a port serving Epiphaneia and other inland cities. Although the ceramic remains indicate occupation in the Late Republican period, it is not clear how much, if any, of the architecture visible on the site at present dates to that time. We know that around 260 AD, the

⁶Plutarch, *Pomp.* XXIV-XXVIII; Appian, *Mith.* XV. 105.

Sassanid king Shapur I attacked and destroyed most of the cities in this part of Cilicia including Epiphaneia and Castabolo, the two neighbors of Küçük Burnaz⁷. It is possible that if our site had been in existence at that time, it was attacked in Shapur's raid. In 272 AD the Emperor Aurelian regained Smooth Cilicia and it remained in Roman hands until the 7th c AD. I suggest that much of the architecture we see now represents a building or rebuilding of the site in the 4th or 5th centuries and maintained in the 6th century AD. Stylistically, the brick and concrete constructions seem to fit this time period, as well as the style of vaulting.

During the Arab raids of the 7th centuries AD, the site was partly destroyed and abandoned. At least one building, Building 2, was in the 13th century, when this part of Cilicia was part of the Kingdom of Lesser Armenia, but the area was soon lost to the Mamluks. As a result many sites in the area were abandoned, including the site at Küçük Burnaz, whose subsequent fate was to be engulfed in sand and to disappear from view.

Use and Identity

Küçük Burnaz lies at the mouth of the plain of Issus - a well known crossroad between Anatolia and Syria. From the late Roman period there is good evidence for the road system which connected Constantinople and other cities to the north with Antioch and eventually Jerusalem to the south, the Pilgrim's Road, as it was referred to in Byzantine texts (Fig. 11)⁸. Küçük Burnaz, located on the sea and a major roadway, occupied a strategic position in the eastern Mediterranean. As mentioned, many of the structures at the site were devoted to water storage, and other buildings, although poorly preserved, could have served as structures to store grain and other goods. Küçük Burnaz seems well suited to have served as a supply station, probably for the army, at a period when the Roman Empire was greatly threatened by its neighbors just to the east, the Sassanians. It is tempting to identify this site as a *mansio*, which we know existed in this area at least as early as the third century, in the time of Caracalla⁹. In preparation for his campaign against the Parthians, Caracalla set up *mansiones* along his route east, not only as places for the army to rest but also as depots for the collection of goods to supply the army. Although the ceramic and architectural remains indicate that Küçük Burnaz was laid out a century after Caracalla's activity in this region, the function of the site seems consistent with those *mansiones*. By the 4th and 5th centuries it is clear that it was not just the army that availed itself of these way stations; private travelers, chiefly Christian pilgrims to the Holy Land, could use them as well. Through the records of such travelers it may even be possible to identify Küçük Burnaz with a specific *mansio*. In the

⁷A. Maricq, "Res Gestae Divi Sapporis," Syria 35, 1958, 295-360.

⁸D. French, Roman Roads in Asia Minor, BAR Int. Series 105, 1981; Hellenkemper and Hild (above, n. 1) 101-2, abb. 158-159.

⁹B. Levick, "Caracalla's Path," in Hommage à Marcel Renard, vol 2, Brussels, 1969, 426; A. Johnston, "Caracalla's Path: The Numismatic Evidence," Historia 32, 1983, 72.

Itinerarium Hierosolymitanum, a document dating to the 4th century AD, an anonymous pilgrim from Bordeaux records rest stops between Bordeaux and Jerusalem¹⁰. He classifies the rest stops into three categories: a city, or *civitas*; a place to spend the night, or *mansio*, and a place to change horses, a *mutatio*. According to his account, he traveled along the Pilgrim's Road, and after passing through the Cilician gates he reached a *mutatio* at Tardequeia, modern Kurtkulagi, where an Ottoman Han attests to this site as being a convenient stop some 1000 years later (Fig. 1). Then, 16 miles further, he reached the *mansio* listed as Castavolo. Another ancient itinerary, the Peutinger Tablet, also lists Castavolo and locates it on the northern lip of the Bay of Iskenderun¹¹. Castavolo, or Castabolo, has been identified with a mound today within the confines of the Toros Fertilizer Factory. Just two kilometers along the coast is Küçük Burnaz. Although not directly in Castavolo, our site would be close enough to have been associated with it. Thus the *mansio* Castavolo may be modern Küçük Burnaz, whose convenient location, water supply and storage facilities could provide the necessary services for the Roman Army on campaign, and for pilgrims on route to the Holy Land, and could even offer a choice of bath buildings to enjoy after a long journey.

LIST OF FIGURES

- Fig. 1 - Plan of the Bay of Iskenderun
- Fig. 2 - Plan of Küçük Burnaz
- Fig. 3 - Aqueduct
- Fig. 4 - Building 2, top of *castellum*
- Fig. 5 - Building 2, *castellum*
- Fig. 6 - Building 2, block plan
- Fig. 7 - Building 2, Room A
- Fig. 8 - Building 1
- Fig. 9 - Building 1, *castellum*
- Fig. 10 - Building 1, top of *castellum*
- Fig. 11 - Pilgrim's Road

¹⁰P. Geyer, *Itinera Hierosolymilana*, Vienna, 1898, saeculi III-VIII, 16.

¹¹K. Miller, *Die Peutingersche Tafel*, Stuttgart, 1962.

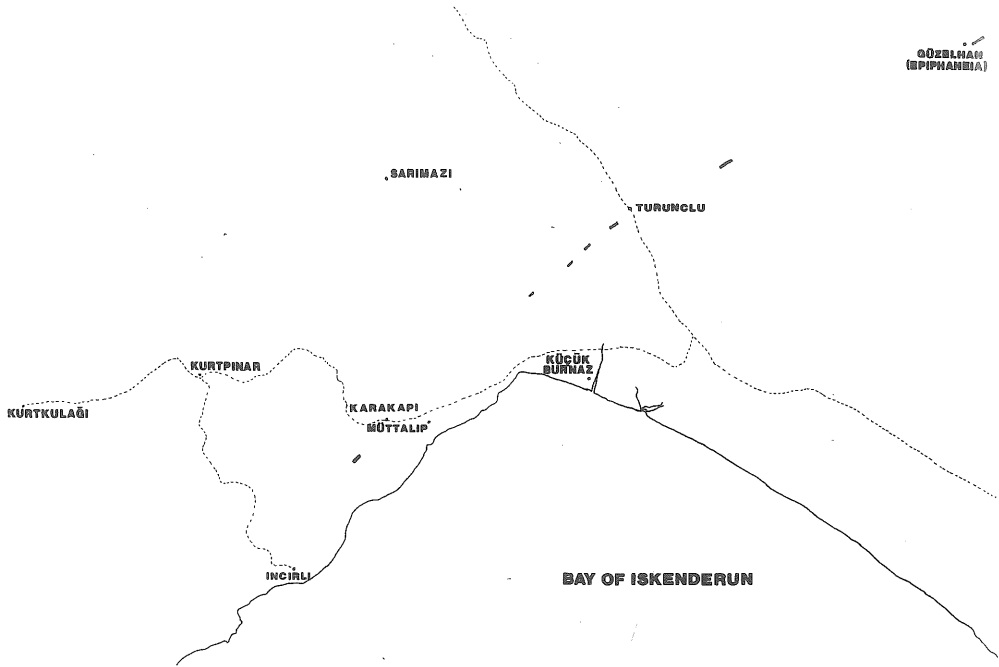


Fig. 1

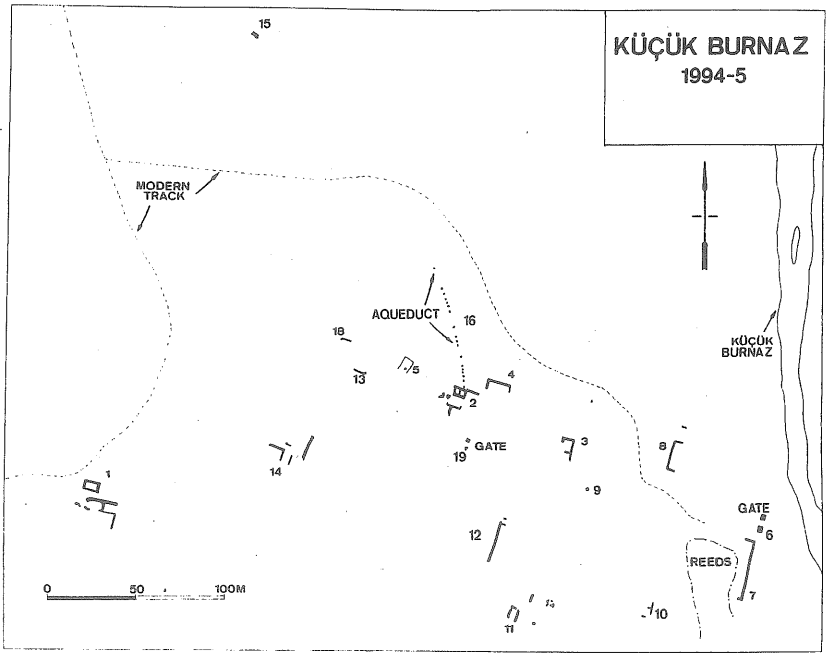


Fig. 2



Fig. 3

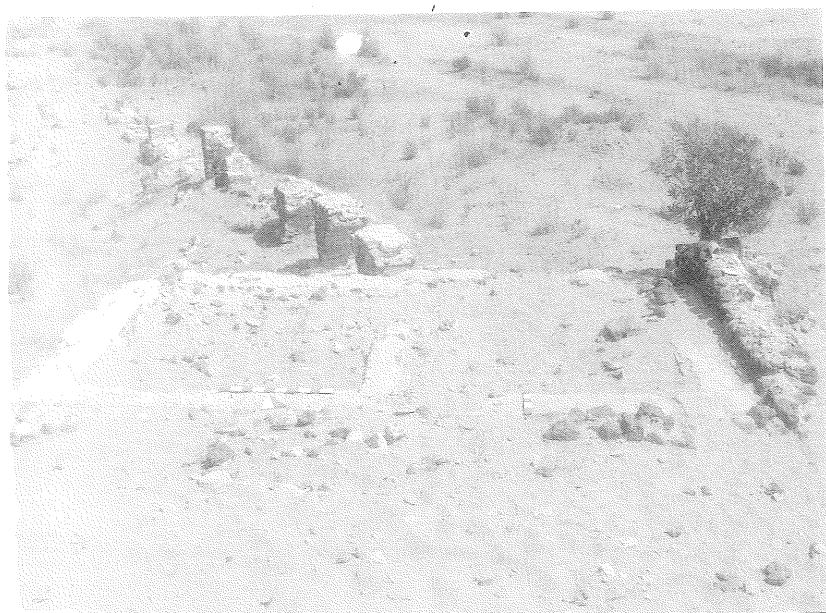


Fig. 4



Fig. 5

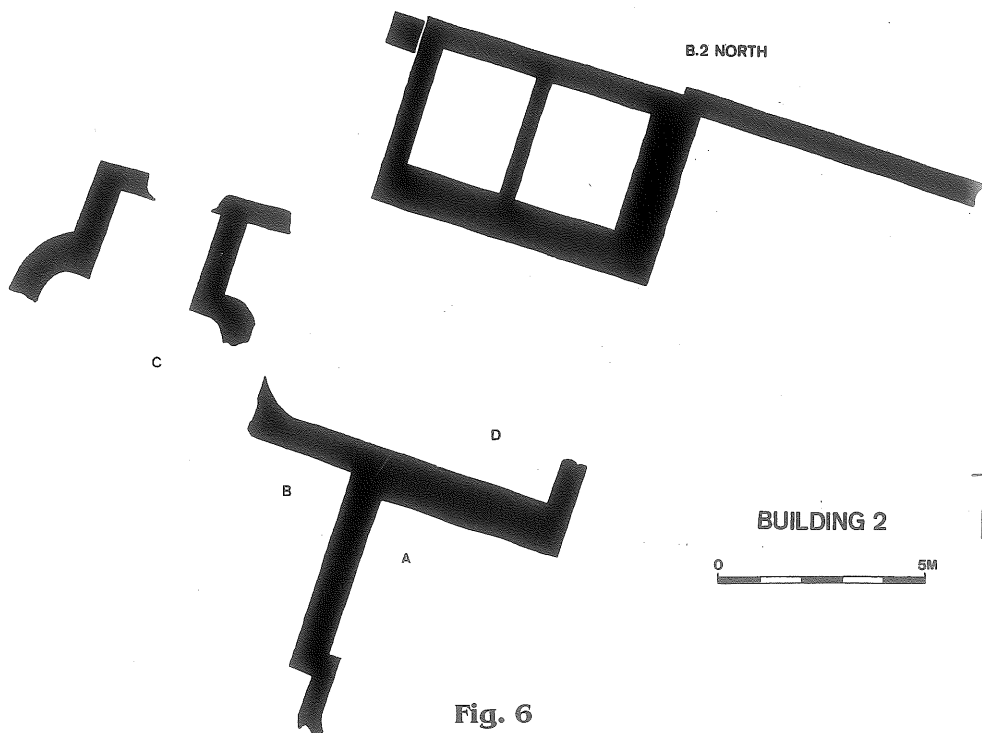


Fig. 6



Fig. 7

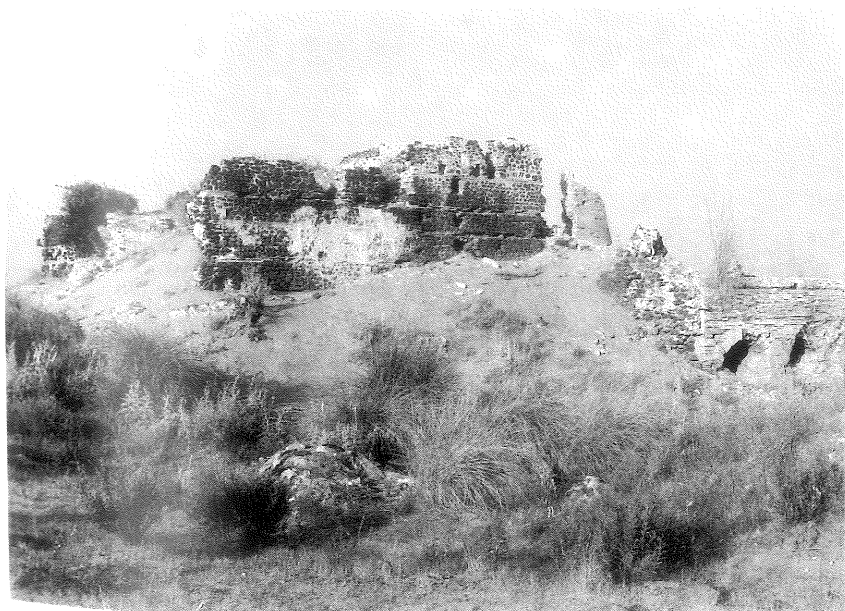


Fig. 8

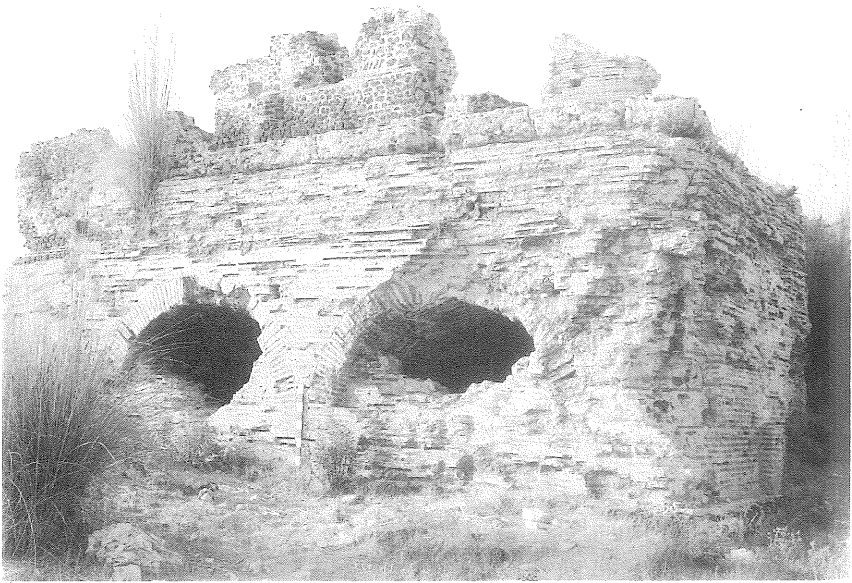


Fig. 9



Fig. 10