



MERSİN ÜNİVERSİTESİ KILIKIA ARKEOLOJİSİNİ ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ
MERSIN UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH CENTER OF CILICIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

KAAM
YAYINLARI

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A NEW EXCAVATION IN WESTERN ANATOLIA: KADIKALESİ (ANCIENT ANAIA)

(A Preliminary Report for prehistoric-protolithic results 2001-2005)

Engin AKDENİZ*

Abstract

Kadikalesi Byzantium castle, located approximately 8 km. south of Kuşadası in Aydın in Western Anatolia, is essentially constructed on a prehistoric-protolithic mound. This territory had a highly significant location in terms of its position controlling the Samos (Sisam) Channel, its agricultural potential around Söke Yaylaköy, and its ports big enough both to transfer the goods from the hinterland (Söke Plain) to the sea and to receive the delivered products and goods. For this reason, Kadikalesi had been inhabited by various people for a long period of time. It has not yet been brought to light whether the mound and the settlement on it included only the port, or both the port and the city, which was called "Anaia" in the ancient Greek times. However, the submerged remains of the port within 150 meters of the south-west of the mound provide us with sufficient clues to affirm that at least the port was situated in this region.

Today it is not quite possible to encounter architectural remains from the Byzantine period around Kadikalesi Mound. The few pieces discovered from Hellenistic and Roman times were used as building material. However, a careful surface research can detect pottery pieces belonging to different periods dating back to the first phase of Early Bronze Age. The findings obtained in these surface researches and the excavations carried out in 2001, 2002, 2002, 2003, but especially 2004 and 2005 reveal the existence of a prehistoric-protolithic settlement, which is highly significant in terms of both its location and the findings. Despite the absence of stratified findings, considerable pieces have been uncovered, such as the bronze male figurine in Hittite style found inside the Byzantine walls, the winged bronze figurine with a vulture-eagle head, human body and winged unearthed in the Byzantine fill in grid square M5 inside the fortress, and finally the female figurine in Mycenaean style obtained in grid square D 16 1 near the entrance gate of the castle.

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In the excavations carried out in 2004 and 2005 in Kadıkalesi, layers dating back to the Late Bronze Age, Middle Bronze Age and also to the Early Bronze Age I-II-III have been reached for the first time. Five main building levels are assigned at Kadıkalesi (Kadıkalesi I-V). The findings, which can be dated to Late Bronze Age, consist of imported and local Mycenaean pottery belonging especially to the late periods of Late Bronze Age also named as LH IIIC in Aegean terminology.

Although the excavation is new and the prehistoric-protolithic settlements of the mound have been unearthed recently, the significant amount and quality of the findings obtained will definitely contribute to the better understanding of the Late Bronze Age in Kadıkalesi, including problems regarding especially the historical geography and archaeology of Western Anatolia. It should also be considered that it is the only settlement dating back to the second millennium B.C. to be excavated east of Samos (Sisam) and in the region between Ephesus(=Apasas) (=Ayasuluk-Selçuk) and Miletos (=Millawanda) (=Balat).

Keywords: Kadıkalesi, Anaia, Anatolia, Prehistory, Protohistory, Hittite, Mycenaean, Bronze Age.

Özet

Batı Anadolu'da Yeni Bir Kazı: Kadıkalesi (Antik Anaia)

(2001-2005 Prehistorik-Protolithik sonuçlarına ait ön rapor)

Aydın'ın Kuşadası İlçesi'nin yaklaşık 8 km güneyinde yer alan Kadıkalesi Bizans kalesi bir höyük üzerine kurulmuştur. Söz konusu arazi, hem Samos (Sisam) Boğazı'nı denetleyen konumu, hem de Söke Yaylaköy civarındaki tarımsal potansiyeli ya da iç kesimlerdeki ticaret mallarını denize aktarabilecek, dışarıdan gelecek ürün ve malları alabilecek limanı ile oldukça önemli bir konumdaydı. Bu sebeple, Kadıkalesi çok geniş bir zaman diliminde değişik halk kitleleri tarafından yerleşime sahne olmuştur. Höyüğün ve üzerindeki yerleşimin antik çağda Anaia adıyla anılan kentin hem kendisi hem de limanını mı, yoksa sadece liman kesimi mi olduğu konusu henüz tam olarak açıklığa kavuşmasa da kalenin güneybatısında, kıyından 150 m. açıktaki deniz içerisindeki liman kalıntıları en azından liman kısmının burada yer aldığı kesin olarak söylememize olanak sağlamaktadır.

Kadıkalesi'nde yüzeyde yapılan araştırmalarda Bizans dönemi öncesine ait mimari parçalara rastlamak pek mümkün değildir. Hellenistik-Roma dönemine ait birkaç blok Bizanslılar tarafından devşirme malzeme olarak değerlendirilen eserlerdir. Buna karşın dikkatli bir yüzey taramasında arazide Erken Tunç Çağı'nın I. evresine kadar inen değişik dönemlere ait seramik parçalarına ulaşmak mümkündür. Gerek bu yüzey araştırmalarında gerekse 2001, 2002, 2003, özellikle 2004 ve 2005 yılı kazılarında ele geçen buluntular, sırf konumu açısından değil, buluntular açısından da oldukça önemli bir prehistorik-protolithik yerleşimle karşı karşıya

olduğumuzu göstermektedir. Tabaka buluntusu olmamakla birlikte N4 plankaresinde, Bizans duvarları arasında ele geçen Hitit üslubundaki tunç erkek heykelciği, M5 plankaresinde Bizans dolgusunda ele geçen akbaba-kartal başlı, kanatlı, insan gövdeli tunç heykelcik (hançer başı?) ve son olarak kalenin giriş kapısı yakınında D 16 1 plankaresinde ele geçen Miken tarzındaki figürün son derece önemli eserlerdir. Kadıkalesi'nde 2004 ve 2005 yılı sezonunda yürütülen kazılarda ise ilk defa II. binyıl ve III. binyıl tabakalarına ulaşılmıştır. Buna göre Kadıkalesi'nde beş ana tabaka saptanmıştır (Kadıkalesi I-V). Bu tabakalar içerisinde en dikkat çekici olan Geç Tunç Çağı'nın özellikle son dönemlerine ait olup, Ege Arkeolojisinde LH IIIC olarak adlandırılan dönemin Miken ithal ve taklit yerli seramiklerden oluşmaktadır.

Henüz çok yeni bir kazı olmasına ve höyük tabakalarının iki sezondur kazılmasına karşın ele geçen buluntuların yoğunluğu ve niteliği, Kadıkalesi'nin Batı Anadolu'nun özellikle tarihi coğrafya kapsamında sorunlar içermekte olan II. binyılın ikinci yarısının yani Geç Tunç Çağı'nın daha iyi anlaşılmasına katkıda bulunacağı şüphesizdir. Bilim adamlarının genellikle fikir birliğine vardıkları eşleştirme şekliyle Ephesos (=Apasas) (=Selçuk-Ayasuluk) ile Miletos (=Millawanda) arasındaki kesimde ve Samos'un (Sisam) doğusundaki alanda kazısı yapılmakta olan tek M.Ö. II. binyıl yerleşimi olduğu unutulmamalıdır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kadıkalesi, Anaia, Anadolu, Prehistorya, Protohistorya, Hitit, Miken, Tunç Çağı

Geographical Location

A medieval fortress Kadıkalesi is situated in the area of summer-house complexes named as "Nazilli Sitesi" today in the north-west of Davutlar District, approximately 8 km south of Kuşadası, Aydın in Western Anatolia (Fig.1)¹. Although some has been destroyed, the remains of a magnificent Byzantium castle rise on the mound stretching in an east-west direction by the sea². Due to the attractive remains of the castle, the mound on which the castle was built has been ignored since the first publications, and generally only the castle has been mentioned in the publications on the region. However, the mound measuring 23 m. in height and 250 m. in diameter is one of the unusual settlements on the coasts of Western Anatolia in terms of both its location and dimensions (Fig. 2, 3, 5).

¹ I would like to express my thanks to Prof. Dr. Zeynep Mercangöz in the first place the Director of Kadıkalesi Excavations, and also Prof. Dr. Altan Çilingiroğlu, Prof. Dr. Turan Efe, Prof. Dr. Mehmet Özdoğan, Dr. Nigel Spencer and Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yaşar Ersoy for their help.

² Mercangöz 2002, 272.

It could not have been a coincidence that the area, in which Kadıkalesi Mound is situated, had been chosen by people as a settlement from the early phases of Bronze Age to the late Ottoman periods. As is well-known, this area has great advantages especially for sea transportation. When the sea transportation on Western Anatolian coasts is taken into account, the shortest and straightest route is the one stretching north-south and west, close the Western Anatolian coasts. This route is likely to intersect with different routes around Samos (Sisam) island (Fig. 1,4). The passage continues from Samos westwards. Following the Western Anatolian coasts in the north, the route stretches further to the north between Khios (Sakız) island and the Karaburun peninsula, and to the south in the direction of Kos (İstanköy) after passing through the Samos Channel and Dilek (Mykale) Peninsula (possibly the Arinnanda mound of the Hittite texts). In the same way, Samos Island has been shown to be on the possible east-west sea transportation route in the Eastern Aegean³. Therefore, the geographical location of Kadıkalesi and the settlements established here had inevitably been related to trade from the very early periods to the later ones. The location of the castle provides great advantages in the control of Samos (Sisam) Channel. When the geography of Kadıkalesi is closely examined, it is recognized to be the most appropriate port for especially the region around Söke-Yaylaköy. The lands around Yaylaköy are acknowledged to have the highest agricultural potential in the region. Thus, it is possible to state that Kadıkalesi, which might first have been established as a small fishing village in a very early unknown period, has developed in time and become a significant trade settlement especially in the second millennium B.C. The findings uncovered in Kadıkalesi belonging particularly to the second millennium B.C. consist of pieces reflecting the characteristics of the location. As it is known, in the second millennium B.C., especially at the Late Bronze Age some settlements in Western Anatolia close to the coast were of Mycenaean type, while the ones in the hinterlands were of Anatolian-Mycenaean type, and the ones situated in the west-hinterlands embodied Central-Anatolian and Hittite characteristics. It is expected to find Anatolian style settlements further in the hinterlands. Nevertheless, due to its geographical location, Kadıkalesi is one of the intersection points of Aegean and Anatolian cultures⁴.

³ van Andel – Runnels 1988, Fig. 1, 238 vd.

⁴ Spencer 1995, 269-306.

The geologic formation of many regional mounds, besides mounds like Kadıkalesi, consists of limestone. These limestone formations appear as little “islands” stretching from around the İzmir Gulf to the Akbük Gulf. Although no scientific drilling has been carried out in and around Kadıkalesi, the alluvial plain accumulation in the surrounding reveals the fact that Kadıkalesi was most likely a peninsula or an island close to shore in Prehistoric times. Geomorphological drillings around Kadıkalesi are required to determine the exact situation. However, the observations display the coast line in ancient times to be different from today. The dense rush-bed in the south-west of the mound indicates the existence of fresh water. Besides the geographical location, this fresh water supply may have played a significant role in the choice of this settlement.

Such a ruin was marked for the first time on the maps of H. Kiepert and A. Philippon⁵, and the first scientific study of the fortress and mound was carried out by T. Wiegand⁶. Following this initial research, a German scientist, W. Müller-Wiener, prepared a very detailed study of Kadıkalesi (Fig. 6)⁷. The scope of this last research was not limited only to Kadıkalesi, but extended to all the medieval structures in southern Ionia.

The biggest problem concerning the situation of Kadıkalesi in ancient and medieval times is the name of the settlement. As it is well known, the city of Anaia mentioned in ancient texts and books is one of the two ports in the south of the Kuşadası Gulf both in and after the ancient times. But where is this Anaia, which was an episcopacy center all through the Byzantine period (unlike Phygela) was used as a customs station in the period of Lascarids, but was given to the Genoese as a colony in accordance with an agreement; and was seized by the Turks in the 13th century AD?⁸. Two different opinions exist at this point. The first identifies Anaia with the Kadıkalesi Mound, and the second one claims Anaia to be the area situated to the east of the castle on high land named Soğucak today. The area of Soğucak village is cited as “Anya” on the 19th century maps. Furthermore, this name has survived until today as a surname used by the local people. According to Müller-Wiener, who carried out a research in the region, this

⁵ Kiepert 1891; Philippon 1913.

⁶ Wiegand – Schrader 1904, 490-491.

⁷ Müller – Wiener 1961, 66-74.

⁸ Foss 1979, 124-125.

situation stemmed from the fact that the location of the Anaia settlement on the coast shifted upwards to modern-day Soğucak during the unsettled political atmosphere in the 13th century including pirate attacks, and thus the Soğucak region in the east began to be mentioned as “Anya”. Foss states in his publication on Ephesus that Kadikalesi should be identified with Anaia and that it was an episcopacy center throughout the Byzantine period, unlike Phygela, which was another settlement established on the Kuşadası coast⁹. There are the remains of the ancient port at a distance of 150 m. from the coastline to the south-west of the Kadikalesi Mound. The surrounding area does not indicate any other remains of this kind. Consequently, it is possible to state that the “Anaia” port is definitely located to the south-west of the mound, which is today in the sea. Nevertheless, the question that still needs to be answered is whether Anaia city should be sought at Kadikalesi or at Soğucak. The surface research we carried out in Soğucak did not reveal remains that could unveil the truth. As Foss has stated, Anaia may have first been established on the area where Kadikalesi is situated, and then moved to further east to the ridges of Soğucak for various reasons, such as the rising of the sea waters, malaria, pirate attacks or security, etc.

Prehistoric and “protohistoric” findings

Today it is not possible to find architectural remains belonging to pre-Byzantine period around the Kadikalesi Mound (Fig.5,8). The few discovered pieces from Hellenistic and Roman times had been utilized by the Byzantines. However, a careful surface research reveals pottery pieces dating back to the first phase of the Early Bronze Age.

In the surface research executed in previous years at Kadikalesi, and the 2002 and 2003 excavations, findings dating to the third millennium B.C. the earliest were uncovered in the surrounding earth and inside the foundations of structures from the Byzantine period. These layers began to be brought to light for the first time in the 2004 and 2005 excavation seasons.

Kadikalesi mound stratigraphy which based on 2001-2005 excavations results, but especially 2004-2005 layer excavation on the southern part of the mound to be follows:

⁹ Foss 1979, 124.

Level I	Byzantine and Ottoman (Anaia)
Level II	Ancient Greek and Roman (Anaia)
Level III	Late Bronze Age (three phases?)
Level IV	Middle Bronze Age
Level V a	Early Bronze Age III phase
Level V b	Early Bronze Age II phase
Level V c	Early Bronze Age I phase

In the excavations carried out on the south slope, in grid squares I3-J3, K3, L3, L4 around the tower no. 4, grid square O4 west of tower no 3, prehistoric and protohistoric layers were detected (Level III, IV and V). In grid square K4 in the 2004 excavation, a fire layer situated between 12.85 and 12.57 meters was observed right in front of the rampart (Fig.7, Fig. 10); the southern parts of the fire layer was destroyed during the leveling of the mound. The findings discovered in and after the fire layer date back to the Late Bronze Age. At the end of the sondage realized in 2004 in the south-east of the area, where the Hittite figurine had been uncovered in the excavations carried out in this part before 2002, the team reached a depth measuring 1.70 m (10.70 m) within an area of 1.5 m in grid square O4, and a depth measuring 1.81 m (10.81 m) in the area between the wall and the rampart in the east (Fig. 9). Pottery pieces dating to the second millennium B.C. were found in these excavations. These findings, which can be dated to the Middle Bronze Age and to at least three different phases (?)¹⁰, belong to especially the late periods of Late Bronze Age generally named as LH IIIC in Aegean Archaeology.

Late Bronze Age Finds

The third level belong to Late Bronze Age. The level has been identified in south slope of the mound.

Pottery

The typical ware groups of the Kadıkalesi Late Bronze Age layer, were thin walled vessels, lustrous ware (red ware, grey ware, gold wash ware), the burnished ware and Mycenaean pottery (Fig. 12). Plain ware occurs

¹⁰ A detailed study on these phases is still being carried out.

but is not common. All the pottery is made on a fast wheel. Lustrous ware is made of buff or reddish clay, well levigated, with very small grits, thin and hard fired. The pottery is coated with a micaceous wash, which is polished, producing either a copper red wash (red ware), or a silvery grey (grey ware) and gold wash (goldish tinge) ware. Red wash, grey and gold wash wares seem to be in the West Anatolian local tradition, similar to Troy late VI-VII¹¹, Beycesultan III-II-I¹², Panaztepe¹³, Aphrodisias¹⁴, Limantepe¹⁵ and Bademgediği Tepe VI-II¹⁶. It is therefore possible that Kadıkalesi pottery may be same this comparable levels. Gold wash ware is not confined to Southwest Anatolian coast settlement but is quite common in the Kadıkalesi. In the inland Southwest Anatolia, the grey (silvery) ware is also more common than at coastal settlements. The bowls, plates and cups are common forms. The burnished ware is of the same buff or reddish fabric, covered with a slip. The colors are buff, red, orange, brown and black.

The Mycenaean pottery is the biggest percentage of total pottery assemblage at Kadıkalesi Late Bronze Age wares. Numerous pieces of Mycenaean pottery also have been found in Late Bronze Age Layers. In general, it can be said that the Kadıkalesi Mycenaean pottery are in two groups, local and imported, like the Mycenaean pottery found in many other centers of Western Anatolia and Aegean Island. These pottery pieces consist of imitations produced by local people, rather than imported Mycenaean examples. There is nothing obviously earlier than LH IIIC (1190 BC). The shapes include the deep bowl, conical bowl, carinated cup, kylix, kalathos, krater, jug, amphoriskos and amphora.

Although the paste was fairly refined in both Mycenaean groups, it is possible to detect some inclusions. There is some mica and quartz is common. As a matter of fact, mica is usually included in the clay of the Mycenaean pottery produced in almost all the settlements on the coast line stretching from Troy to Miletos¹⁷. Tiny pieces of stone can rarely be found

¹¹ Blegen – Caskey – Rawson 1953, 34-37;

¹² Mellaart – Murray 1995, 1-2, 21-22, 56-57; 99-109.

¹³ Günel 1999, 83-88.

¹⁴ Marchese 1976, 407;

¹⁵ Erkanal – Erkanal 1983, 169-170;

¹⁶ Meriç 2003, 87-91.

¹⁷ Mommsen – Hertel – Mountjoy 2001, 170.

in Kadıkalesi Mycenaean pottery. Local Mycenaean wares are usually orange, red and light brown in color (Local Mycenaean, Fig. 13, 14, 15, 16). Figure 15 is similar with Furumark Motif 7 bird figure from Late Eastern type, LH III C1¹⁸. Figure 16 was found in grid square L4, 12.45-12.35 m. This is typical LH III C wavy line decorated on the body (Furumark Motif 53/20)¹⁹, spiral decoration at the bottom (Furumark Motif 65)²⁰ deep bowl. This vessel comparable with many examples from Greek Mainland, Aegean Island and also Western Anatolian LH III C²¹. It is therefore possible that Kadıkalesi deep bowl should be same period.

Imported Mycenaean pottery, on the other hand, has an almost perfect quality of paste. Although this fairly refined paste includes mica and quartz, it is impossible to find inclusions in it due to the successful refining process. Most of biscuits tones are red, light brown, cream, yellow and pink.

It is understood that Kadıkalesi Mycenaean pottery were made on a fast wheel and were produced in kilns with steady temperatures. The baking temperature is high and the pottery is hard in both local and imported wares. While pores can sometimes be observed in local wares, it is not possible to see that in imported wares.

Both local and imported wares have slip and polish. The slip color in local wares is red, buff to cream and pink on the outside surface, while the inside it is light brown, brick color and cream. Due to the successful polish application, the surface of the potteries is smooth. Purple, dark brown, orange, black and dark brick color paint decorations were applied on these smooth surfaces. Painted decoration was usually applied on the upper half of the body. Simple band decoration, parallel horizontal-vertical lines, telescopic circles, wavy line, dot decoration, leaf motif decoration and spiral

¹⁸ Furumark 1972, Fig. 31/41, 45.

¹⁹ Furumark 1972, Fig. 65/20.

²⁰ Furumark 1972, 372, Fig. 65.

²¹ Body and wavy line decoration; Thessaly Volos/Iolkos, Mountjoy 1999b, 851, Fig. 345/121; Aitolio-Akarnania Ayias İlias, Mountjoy 1999b, 805, Fig. 321/39; Emporio Mountjoy 1999b, 1155, Fig. 474/19, Kalymnos Pothia, Mountjoy 1999b, 1136, Fig. 466/29; Kos Seraglio, Mountjoy 1999b, 1121, Fig. 460/165; Kos Langana, Mountjoy 1999b, 1097, Fig. 447/58, Mountjoy 1999b, 1125, Fig. 461/182, Mountjoy 1999b, 1097, Fig. 447/59; Torbalı-Bademgediği Tepe Meriç – Mountjoy 2002, 93, 96, Fig. 6/43; Kilisetepe, Postgate 1998, 135; Symington 2001, 172, Fig. 12; Gözlükule, Goldman 1940, 82, Fig. 53.

decoration constitute the principle decoration types. The Mycenaean pottery of Kadıkalesi is present Western Anatolia (Troy VIIb1-VIIb2²², Panaz-tepe²³, Miletos²⁴, Bademgediği Tepe²⁵), East Mediterranean (Kilisetepe²⁶, Soli²⁷, Gözlükule²⁸), Aegean Islands²⁹ and Greek Mainland³⁰. A detailed study on these findings is still being carried out.

Figurines

One of the reasons for excavating the areas outside the castle of Kadıkalesi is the fact that the Hittite style figurine, which is one of the significant findings obtained in recent years in Aegean Region, was uncovered in 2002 in the west of this area (Fig. 17)³¹. This figurine, which we have published recently, was found in the southern part of Kadıkalesi, in grid square N4, outside the wall stretching between the towers no 3 and 4, and approximately 30 cm above the layers dating to the second millennium B.C. It was discovered in a lying position next to a single-filed stone wall leaning upright to the fortification wall. This bronze figurine represents a male with his left foot stepping forward and his right hand holding up either a spear, thunder bolt, or a similar object. It measures 7.8 cm in height. It has a conical cap, round face, big nose, popped eyes, large prominent ears and a pony tail at the back of his cap down to his waist. The neck structure of the Kadıkalesi figurine differs from other similar ones. The neck is not straight and connects to the body with a distinctive convex shape. The position of the feet is not clear, since the legs were broken at

²² Bloedow 1988, 26.

²³ Günel 1999, 36-38.

²⁴ Niemeier 1998, 33; Greaves 1999, 87.

²⁵ Meriç – Mountjoy 2002, 83.

²⁶ Postgate 1998, 135; Symington 2001, 172, Fig. 12

²⁷ Yağcı 2003, 96, Fig. 20-25.

²⁸ Goldman 1940, 82, Fig. 53

²⁹ Especially Kos, Rhodes, Kalymnos, Khios and Samos, Mee 1986, 359-367. Mountjoy 1999b, Fig. 460/176; Mountjoy 1999b, 1027, Fig. 419/117 Mountjoy 1999b, 1155; Fig. 474/15; Mountjoy 1999b, 805, Fig. 321/39.

³⁰ Thessaly, Attika, Argos, Mountjoy 1999b, 851, Fig. 345/121.

³¹ Akdeniz 2004, 21-57.

the ankles. Therefore, it is not possible to comment whether this figurine has pointed feet as observed in some other figurines. The legs were not left as straight, and the plumpness below the knee was also expressed. Since the figurine is not from a stratified context, it has been difficult to date it in exact terms. However, judging from similar examples, it is possible to identify this figurine as an Eastern Mediterranean (possibly Levantine) production in Hittite style belonging to the 14 century B.C. In the 2003 excavation season, only one year after this figurine had been found, another bronze figurine (or dagger-head) was obtained³². But it is possible to identify that this figurine from first millennium B.C. (Fig. 18).

A Mycenaean female terracotta figurine head, discovered at 14.90/14.75 m level in grid square D 16 1 near the entrance gate of the Byzantine castle, is another indicator pointing out the richness of Kadıkalesi in terms of findings dating to the second millennium, which is a period scarcely known in Western Anatolia (Fig. 19). This terracotta figurine found in 2004 season and is detailed published for the first time in this article.

This figurine measures 3.7 cm in height and 2.2 cm in diameter. The eyes were expressed with telescopic circles, whereas the nose and the eyebrows were expressed with relief-paint method. The paint specifying the eyebrows forms the hair together with other lines as it reaches behind the head. Along with this figurine, a vast amount of Mycenaean sherds were found. As is known, the only published examples of Mycenaean figurines

³² This figurine/dagger head was also not from a stratified context. The figurine/dagger head was uncovered in the inner section of the castle, in the south-west of plan M5, at 16.75 m level. The undestroyed male figurine/dagger head is vulture/eagle-headed and winged. The ground, on which the feet stand is not flat; and a line is observed at the feet of the figurine, which may possibly be made to insert the feet somewhere. The wings are open and facing down. The height of the figurine is 9.25 cm, and it measures 5.4 cm in width from one wing to the other. The dimensions of the wings are not in proportion. This is thought to have stemmed from the use of a single mould while making the wings. The soil, in which the pieces were discovered, attracts attention with its ashy and soft structure different from the earth in the surrounding. It is likely that this earth was brought from another part of the mound. It is difficult to date the bronze figurine/dagger head since it is not from a stratified context. Stylistic examinations also do not reveal sufficient information to detect the period of the figurine. Yet, the structure of the beak of the figurine/dagger head and its disproportionate arms, which indicate the use of a single mould, should be taken into account while dating the figurine/dagger head I would like to thanks to Prof. Dr. Ahmet Ünal for advice about this object. However, we can say that it is possible to identify that this figurine as belonging to the first millennium B.C.

areat Troy³³, Klazomenai Limantepe³⁴ and Miletos (two figurines)³⁵ until now, although this type of figurines is discovered extensively on Aegean islands and in Greece. Therefore, as Kadıkalesi is only the fourth findspot in Western Anatolia, and the figurine head represents only the fifth example of its kind, it is highly significant. In addition, a figurine, which has been included in Istanbul Archaeology Museum collection in recent years and stated to have come from Cyprus, was published by N. Atakan³⁶.

The Mycenaean artists generally produced female figurines. Most of the Mycenaean figurines, unearthed in the excavations or displayed especially in the museums in Greece, are female. Apart from these, group figurines, a limited number of male figurines, horse-riders³⁷, and various animals (bear, boar, bull, cow, dog, goat, horse, hedgehog, lion, ram, sheep, sphinx, and stag)³⁸ are also found among the terracotta figurines produced by Mycenaean artists. However, the common type is a bird-faced and round-eyed female figurine with long-conical skirts and round pedestals. Especially these female figurines are one of the most significant terracotta figurine types. It has long been discussed for which purpose these figurines were produced, however a definite explanation has not yet been proposed. Although these figurines, discovered in Mycenaean excavations by Schliemann, were first identified with the cow-eyed Hera culture by Schliemann himself, it was soon clarified that they belonged to a different period and culture with their distinguished characteristics³⁹. Blegen, who examined the findings of Prosymna excavation in his publication of 1928, identified

³³ Schmidt 1902, 170, Nr.3562.

³⁴ Limantepe figurine is in Psi type, dated to area no. V-7, LMT 93/1 inventory in layer II.1, layer GH III1-C in 1993 excavation. Günel 1998a, 30; Günel 1998b, 449.

³⁵ In the excavations carried out in Miletos, one Myken figurine head in Phi type was found in the second layer around the Athena Temple, and another Myken figurine head in Psi type was found in the third layer. Weickert 1960, s.25,30; Tafel 18/1-2; Klian 1988, Pl.19.

³⁶ It has been stated that the figurine to which reference is made, along with a group of Bronze Age figurines, was taken from the collection of L.P. di Cesnola, who worked on the island for a long period of time. Atakan 1991, 168, 172, 178, 183. This figurine measures 2.6 cm in height and 4.9 cm in thickness. The bottom diameter is 3.1 cm. It is a Phi style figurine. It has an orange color dough. The eyes, nose and the hair were expressed in an orange-like brown paint, the body is disk shaped, and the breasts were plastically moulded on to the finished body.

³⁷ French 1971, 164; French 1985, 209.

³⁸ French 1971, 151, 159-164; French 1985, 209.

³⁹ French 1971, 102.

these figurines as Mycenaean works of art⁴⁰. The most important studies on Mycenaean figurines were realized by Furumark and E. French. These figurines were named as Phi, Tau and Psi by Furumark, who took his inspiration from the Greek alphabet⁴¹. Tau and Phi type figurines fold their ?hands? (? = arms?). The arms of the Psi type figurines are open to both sides. Furumark divided the Psi type into two groups, Psi 1 and 2⁴². However, some scientists have replaced this naming. For example, Holmberg used the expression “crescent figurines”⁴³.

E. French suggests that these figurines were inspired from Minoan figurines, and gives Korakou and Mycenaean findings as examples⁴⁴. Recently, Dickinson has stated that the raised arms of especially Psi-type figurines evoke Cretan female figurines⁴⁵.

Although the Mycenaean figurine dated to the earliest period was discovered in a grave in Pylos and was decided to belong to the very early periods of LH IIIA,⁴⁶ E. French, who examined these figurines, stated that the emergence of this type of figurine may be dated to the end of LH II, with 1430 B.C. given as an absolute date⁴⁷.

E. French first formed a group under the title “Naturalistic”, and then divided the three groups into sub-groups: “proto-Phi”, “Phi A”, “Phi B”, “Transitional phase”, “Tau type”, “Hollow Psi”, “the high-waisted Psi type” and “Late Psi type”⁴⁸. French also examined the child figurines under the title “Kourotrophi”⁴⁹. This type constitutes a sub-group in Proto-Phi, Phi, Transitional and Tau⁵⁰.

⁴⁰ French 1971, 104.

⁴¹ Furumark 1941, 86, 87, Fig.1

⁴² Furumark 1941, Fig. I.

⁴³ Holmberg 1982, 43.

⁴⁴ French 1971, 102, 105.

⁴⁵ Dickinson, 1996, 177, Fig.5.37,

⁴⁶ Taylour 1964, Pl. 26; French 1971, 103 vd.,

⁴⁷ French 1971, 104.

⁴⁸ French 1971, 108, 126, 127, 128, 131-139, Fig.1; French 1981, 173-178.

⁴⁹ French 1971, 142-144.

⁵⁰ French 1971, 142.

The two earliest types among Mycenaean figurines are Naturalistic types and they belong to the early phases of LH IIIA⁵¹. The types that are called as Tau and Phi emerge in further phases. The tau-type was first produced in LH IIIA2, and its production then intensified in LH IIIC1, and continued throughout LH IIIC. This type is distinguished from other types with its comparatively small dimensions. Proto Phi first appeared in LH IIIA1, and Phi in LH IIIA2. The beginning of LH IIIA is the transitional phase and the end of LH IIIB. Although Psi type first appeared in IIIA, this figurine type is usually stated to belong to LH IIIB, their use continued in LH IIIC⁵².

The Kadıkalesi Mycenaean figurine head differs from others primarily in its dimensions. Mycenaean figurines usually measure 10-15 cm in height, and their heads measure 1-2 cm; whereas only the surviving part of Kadıkalesi figurine head measures 3.7 cm in height. Although these dimensions seem striking, heads and bodies with similar dimensions were sometimes produced in Mycenaean art. The figurines obtained in Phylakopi are a good example of this with their heads measuring 7 cm and their bodies measuring 20-30 cm in height⁵³. Another difficulty in categorizing Kadıkalesi figurine in a group is the fact that the body form is uncertain, although the head is very distinctive. Hence, it is possible to date the figurine to a specific period, due to the structure of the head. The head description closest to Kadıkalesi figurine can be found in Phi type works. The head in Phi type is thick, although not as thick as observed in our figurines; the eyes are big and telescopic reminding one of the subsequent Cyprus figurines. Therefore, the Kadıkalesi Mycenaean figurine head may be categorized as belonging overall to the LH IIIC phase, although it has not yet been subjected to a detailed examination.

Middle Bronze Age Finds

Middle Bronze Age remains (Kadıkalesi IV) have been uncovered in especially grid squares L4, K4 and O4 in front of the Byzantine fortification wall, southern slope.

⁵¹ French 1971, 109.

⁵² Furumark 1941, 88; French 1971, 112, 117, 123, 125, 127, 128, 129.

⁵³ French 1985, Fig. 6:3; Fig. 6:4; Fig. 6:5.

Pottery

Middle Bronze Age pottery of Kadıkalesi IV consist of red slipped-washed wares, red coated ware, plain buff ware, grey ware, pattern burnish grey ware, tan ware and coarse ware. The common group is red slipped-washed wares and red coated wares. Surface treatment is well smoothed and reddish slipped, and generally well bone-burnished. The slip adheres well to the surface. Plain buff ware, grey ware, tan ware represent a less common group.

All of the Middle Bronze Age pottery at Kadıkalesi is wheel-made. Colors of the biscuit is predominantly buff or light pinkish. The paste varies from fine to coarse. Most sherds have occasional stone, small grit, or mica inclusions. The vessels forms are presented beginning with the most open forms (bowl, plate, cup) to the closed (mouthed jar, jug, cooking pot and pot) (Fig. 20). They are similar to Southwest Anatolian local Middle Bronze Age products, especially Beycesultan IV and V⁵⁴, Troia VI⁵⁵, Panaztepe⁵⁶, Aphrodisias⁵⁷, Limantepe⁵⁸ and Bademgediği Tepe VI-II⁵⁹.

Early Bronze Age Finds

The Early Bronze Age period is representing by three phase: Kadıkalesi level Va, Vb and Vc. South of grid squares K4 and L4 in the 2005 excavation Early Bronze Age III and II phases (Kadıkalesi Va and b) were found between 8.60-6.95 meters, with an Early Bronze I phase (Kadıkalesi Vc) starting after from 6.95 m. (Fig. 10-11) The excavation in that area ended at 6.77 m. this year. It has not yet been excavated deeper. There are no building remains in the Early Bronze Age levels except for a simple wall lying in an east west orientation (Fig.11).

The findings belonging to the Early Bronze Age consist of pottery pieces (Fig. 21, 22, 23, 24), polished celts in greyish-black stone from grid square L4 (7.86-7.74 m.) (Fig. 25), a stone seal with a circle base incised

⁵⁴ Lloyd – Mellaart 1965, 69-81.

⁵⁵ Blegen – Caskey – Rawson 1953, 34-37.

⁵⁶ Günel 1999, 29-36.

⁵⁷ Marchese 1976, 407;

⁵⁸ Erkanal – Erkanal 1983, 169-170;

⁵⁹ Meriç 2003, 87-91.

design from grid square L3 (8.56 m.) (Fig. 26), various obsidian tools from grid square D 18, O4, K4, L4 and also mount surface (Fig. 27), clay spindle horns from K4 and L4 (Fig. 28, 7.80m.) and a bronze object (pin?) from K4 (9.60 m.).

Pottery

The Early Bronze Age I pottery of Kadıkalesi is the earliest found on the site. The Early Bronze Age pottery of Kadıkalesi is hand made (Early Bronze Age I- II, level Vb,c) (Fig. 23, 24) with some wheel-made examples also (end of Early Bronze Age II-III, level Vb,a) (Fig. 21-22). Whereas the surfaces of a few vessels were left plain, most were burnished. Some pottery received both slip and burnish. The majority are dark faced vessels (black, brown, brownish black, grey, greyish black). In the Early Bronze Age III pottery there was a substantial proportion of red wares. Most of biscuits are black, brown and gray. Limestone, quartz and sand, was found in the paste. While organic temper absent in the Early Bronze Age III and II, appeared only in Early Bronze Age I. The paste was generally compact, and the biscuit well fired. Truly hard-fired thin-walled black ware appears in the Early Bronze Age II period. That black ware was generally thin-walled and often decorated with grooved and impressed patterns. White slipped ware first occurs in Early Bronze I and continues in Early Bronze II. The paint is fleeting in nature, and designs can only be traced on sherds retaining their slip.

Kadıkalesi Early Bronze Age pottery forms of bowls (Fig. 23, grid squares L3+K3, 8.90-8.70 m.), plates, cups, jars (Fig. 24, grid square L4, 8.00-7.50 m.), jugs and tripod vessels (Fig. 21 from grid square H8, 13.81-12.79 m.), multiple vessels (Fig. 22, grid square A17, 16.80-16.41) with brown-black slip and high quality polish or left plain can be found along almost the entire Western Anatolian coast line (from Troia⁶⁰ to Iasos), on the Eastern Aegean Islands (especially Lemnos, Lesbos, Khios, Samos and Kos) and in the hinterlands (Aphrodisias⁶¹, Yortan, Kusura, Beycesultan⁶², Karataş Semayük⁶³). As mentioned above, these findings were not obtained in

⁶⁰ Blegen-Caskey-Rawson-Sperling 1950, 51-56; 213-224.

⁶¹ Joukowsky 1986b, 303-407.

⁶² Lloyd-Mellaart 1962, 116-119, 135-141, 199-201.

⁶³ Eslick 1994b, 7-10; 162-182.

stratified excavation contexts in the previous years, but they were rather found inside the earth carried from other parts of the mound for late period settlements. A detailed study on Early Bronze Age pottery of Kadıkalesi mound is still being carried out.

Although the excavation on Kadıkalesi Mound, which is located on the coasts of Western Anatolia at a significant spot controlling the Samos (Sisam) Channel (Fig. 4), is still in its initial phase, the amount of findings so far indicates the potential of future research to find Early Bronze Age, Middle Bronze Age and especially Late Bronze Age settlement on the mound. The Hittite style figurine, the head of Mycenaean female figurine are not from stratified find contexts. The excavation of stratified levels initiated in 2004 and 2005 in an area outside the castle, at the south-south-west corner of the mound, will help to date the findings in further periods more accurately, and will provide better information about the cultural affinities. It should not be forgotten that Kadıkalesi is the only excavated second millennium settlement situated east of Samos (Sisam), in the region between Ephesos (=Apasas=Selçuk-Ayasuluk) and Millawanda (=Miletos=Balat). The Kadıkalesi excavation will undoubtedly contribute to the better understanding of this period, which is problematic in terms of especially the archaeology and historical geography of Western Anatolia. Due to its geographical location situated between Millawanda (Miletos), Arinnanda Mountain (Ancient Mykale-modern Samsun Mountain-Dilek Peninsula) and Apasa, which is the capital of small Arzawa (Ancient Ephesus-modern Seljuk-Ayasuluk Hill), it is highly possible that Kadıkalesi was an unknown harbor town in Arzawa.

design from grid square L3 (8.56 m.) (Fig. 26), various obsidian tools from grid square D 18, O4, K4, L4 and also mount surface (Fig. 27), clay spindle horns from K4 and L4 (Fig. 28, 7.80m.) and a bronze object (pin?) from K4 (9.60 m.).

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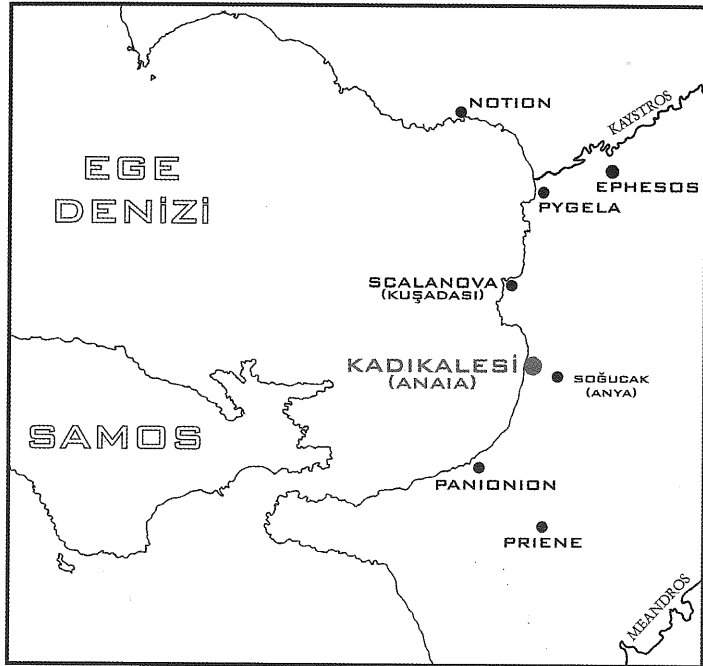


Fig. 1 Map of Kadikalesi and the nearby surrounding.



Fig. 2 View of Kadikalesi from the Satellite (Levent Kutbay).



Fig. 3 View of Kadikalesi from air.



Fig. 4 View of Dilek Peninsula (Mykale) (Arinnanda?), Samos (Sisam) Island and Samos (Sisam) Channel from north.



Fig. 5 General view of Kadikalesi from south-west.

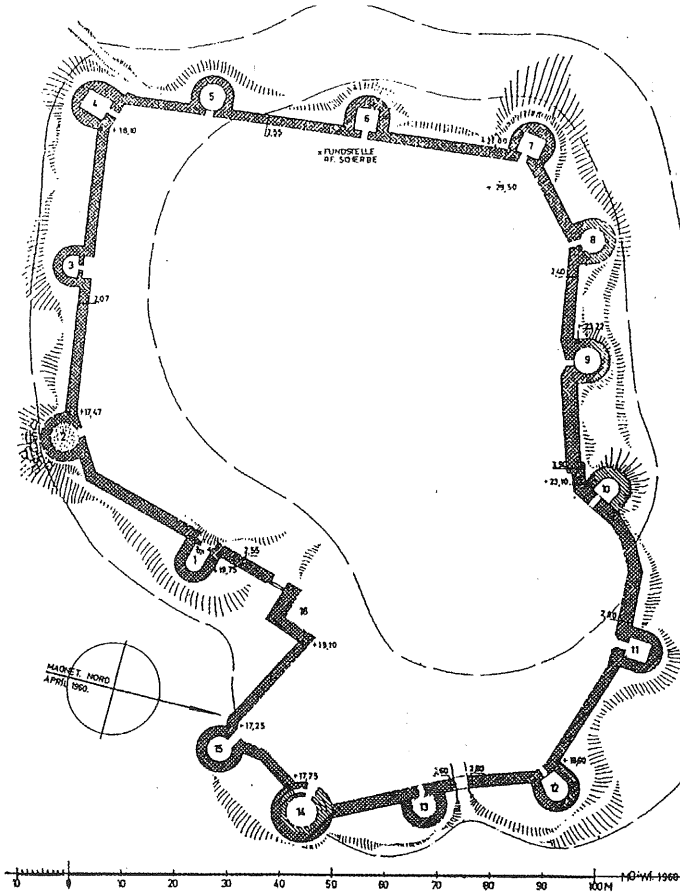


Fig. 6 Sketch plan of Kadikalesi (after Müller-Wiener, 1961).

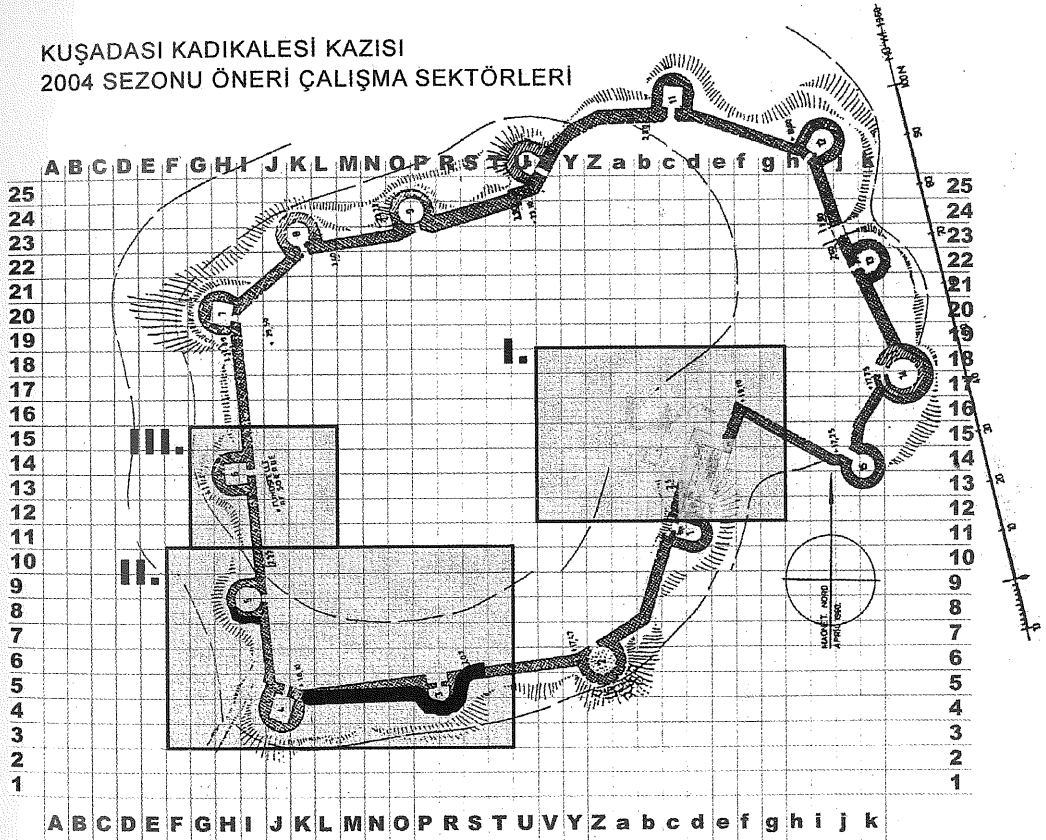


Fig. 7 Kadikalesi topographic plan with location of the grid squares.

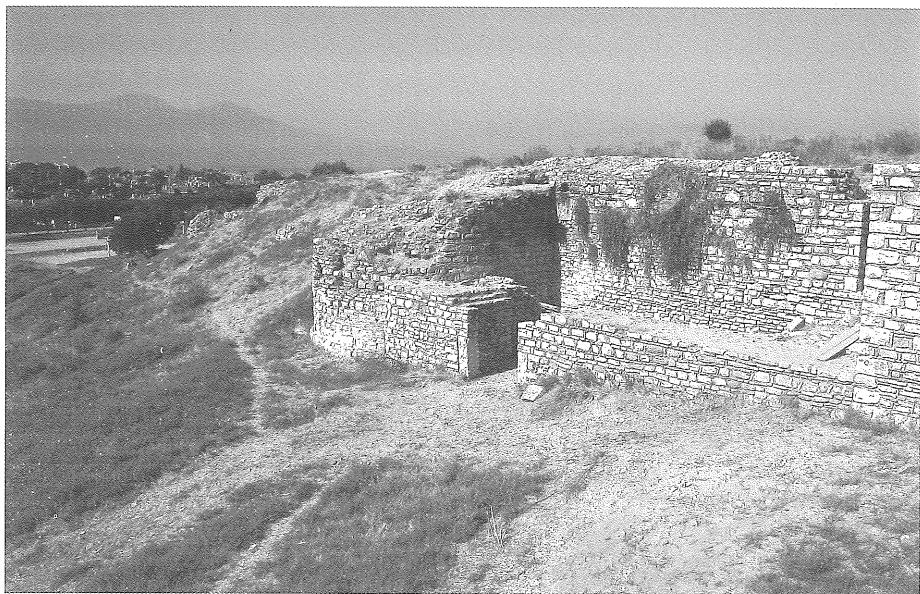


Fig. 8 Kadıkalesi Byzantine Castle, main entrance.



Fig. 9 Grid square O4, from south.



Fig. 10 Grid square K4, from south.



Fig. 11 Grid square L4, from south.

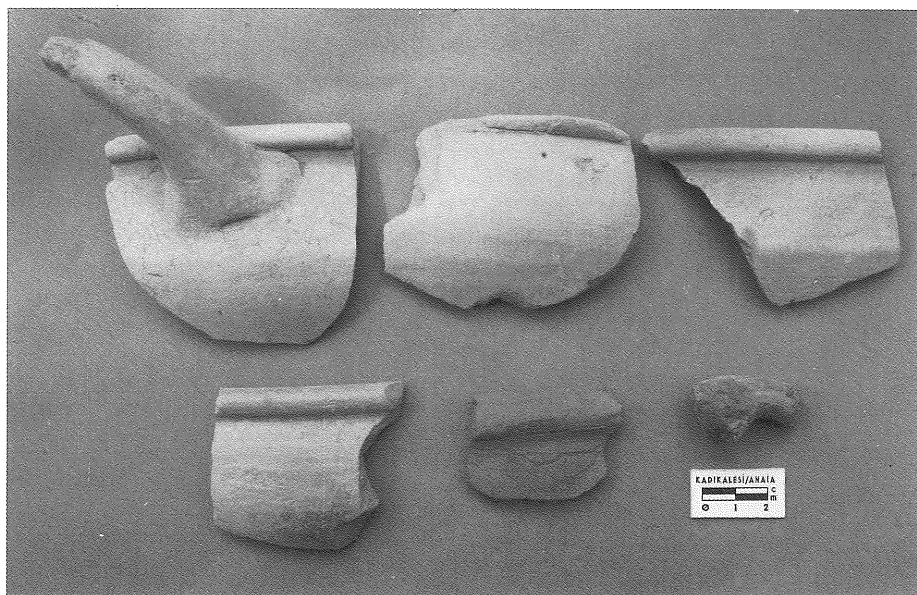


Fig. 12 Pottery sherds, Late Bronze Age (Uncovered in 2004 excavations).

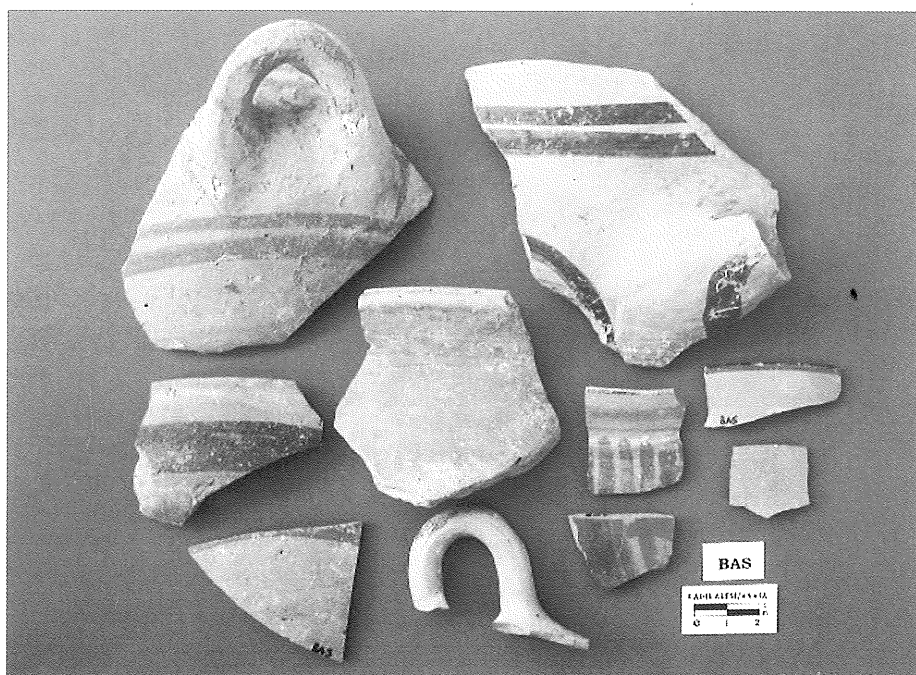


Fig. 13 Local Mycenaean pottery sherds, LH IIIC (Uncovered in 2005 excavations).

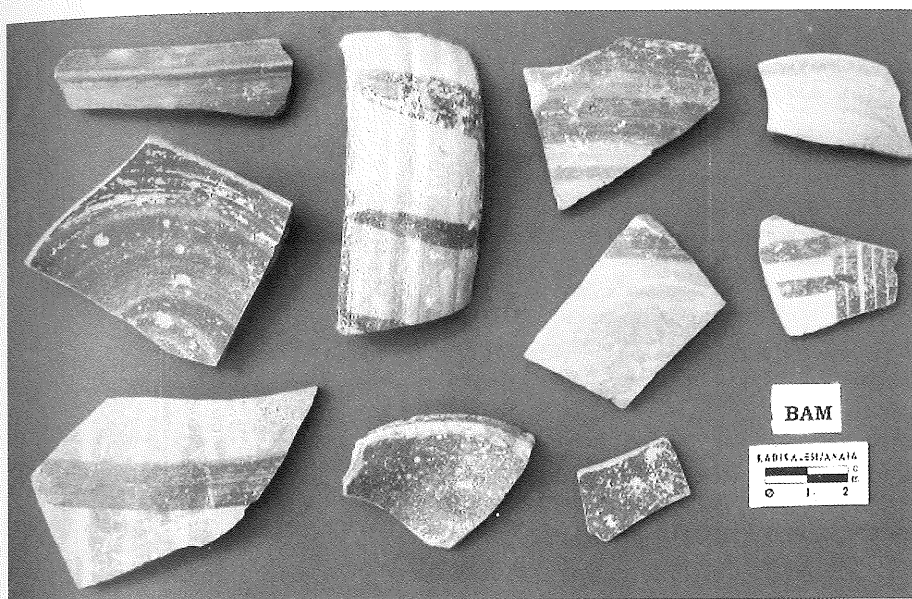


Fig. 14 Local Mycenaean pottery sherds, LH IIIIC (Uncovered in 2005 excavations).



Fig. 15 Local Mycenaean pottery sherds, LH IIIIC (Uncovered in 2002 excavations).



Fig. 16 Local Mycenaean deep bowl, LH III C
(Uncovered in 2005 excavations).



Fig. 17
Bronze male figurine
in Hittite style
(Uncovered in 2002
excavations).

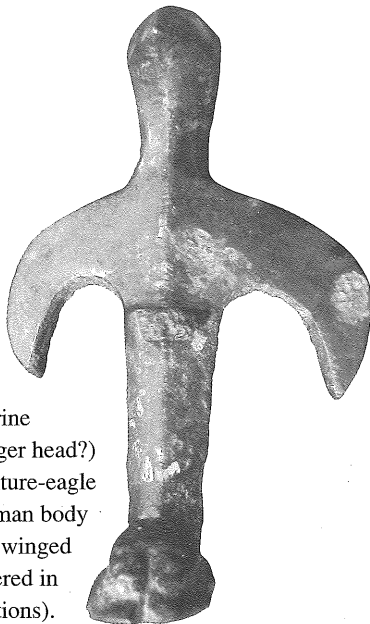


Fig. 18
Bronze figurine
(dagger head?)
with vulture-eagle
head, human body
and winged
(Uncovered in
2003 excavations).



Fig. 19 Terracotta female figurine head
in Mycenaean style (Uncovered
in 2004 excavations).



Fig. 20 Pottery sherds, Middle Bronze Age (Uncovered in 2005 excavations).



Fig. 21 A tripod vessel, Early Bronze Age II-III (Uncovered in 2005 excavations).

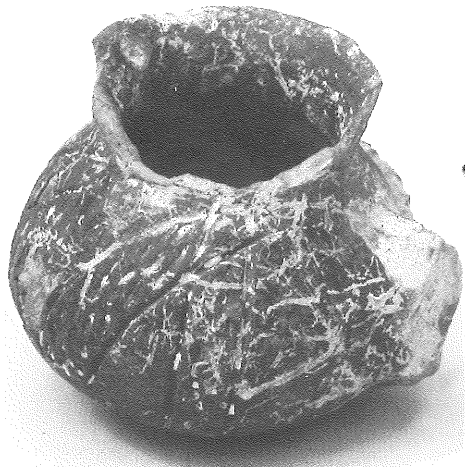


Fig. 22 A vessel, Early Bronze Age II-III (Uncovered in 2005 excavations).

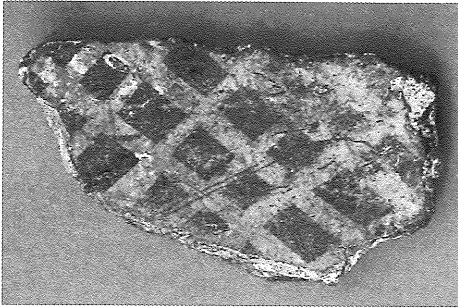


Fig. 23 Decorated sherd, Early Bronze Age I (Uncovered in 2005 excavations).

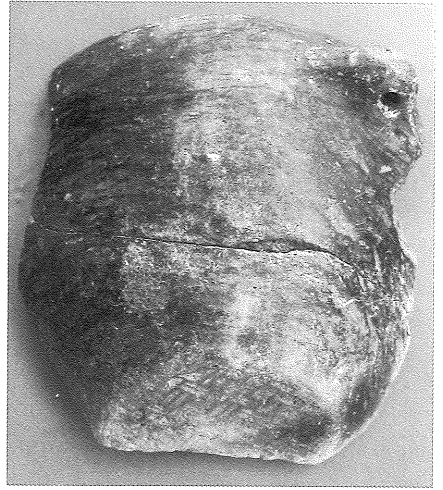


Fig. 24 Fragmentary a vessel, Early Bronze Age I (Uncovered in 2005 excavations).



Fig. 25 Polished celt, Early Bronze Age II period (Uncovered in 2003 excavations).

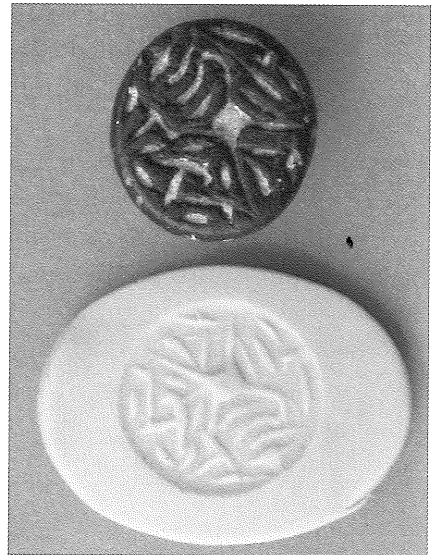


Fig. 26 Stone seal, Early Bronze Age II period (Uncovered in 2003 excavations).



Fig. 27 Obsidian tools, Early Bronze Age (Uncovered in 2005 excavations).

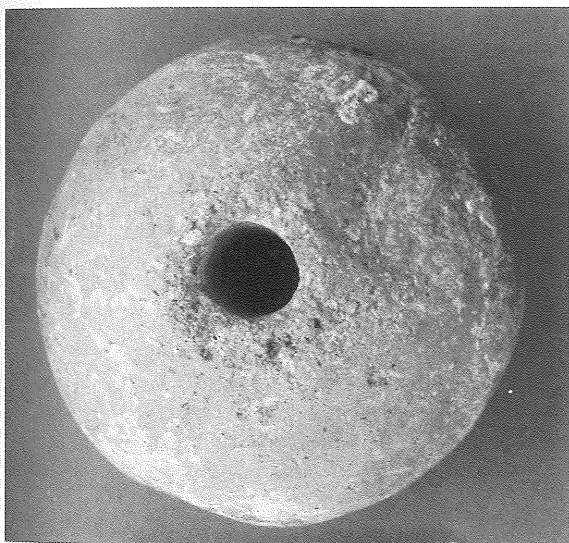


Fig. 28 Clay spindle whorl, Early Bronze Age (Uncovered in 2005 excavations).

