# Seleucia

Sayı XII - 2022



Olba Kazısı Serisi

# Seleucia XII

Olba Kazısı Serisi

Seleucia, uluslararası hakemli dergidir ve her yıl Mayıs ayında bir sayı olarak basılır. Yollanan çalışmalar, belirtilen yazım kurallarına uygunsa yayınlanır, çalışması yayınlanan her yazar, çalışmanın baskı olarak yayınlanmasını kabul etmiş ve telif haklarını Seleucia yayınına devretmiş sayılır. Seleucia kopya edilemez ancak dipnot referans gösterilerek yayınlarda kullanılabilir.

Seleucia Dergisi, Sayı IV - 2014'den itibaren TR Dizin Ulakbim'de ve 2021'den itibaren Erih Plus'ta taranmaktadır.

http://www.seleuciadergisi.com

#### Editörler

Emel Erten Diane Favro Fikret Yegül Murat Özyıldırım (Baş Editör)

#### Bilim Kurulu

Prof. Dr. Halit Çal

Prof. Dr. Çiğdem Dürüşken

Prof. Dr. Efrumiye Ertekin

Prof. Dr. Emel Erten

Prof. Dr. Diane Favro

Prof. Dr. Turhan Kaçar

Prof. Dr. Sedef Çokay Kepçe

Prof. Dr. Gülgün Köroğlu

Prof. Dr. Erendiz Özbayoğlu

Prof. Dr. Harun Taskıran

Prof. Dr. Mehmet Tekocak

Prof. Dr. Ceren Ünal

Prof. Dr. Fikret K. Yegül

Doç. Dr. Erkan Alkaç

Doç. Dr. Figen Çevirici Coşkun

Doç. Dr. Merih Erek

Doç. Dr. Deniz Kaplan

Doç. Dr. Fikret Özbay

Doç. Dr. Sema Sandalcı

Doç. Dr. Muammer Ulutürk

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Sabri Arıcı

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Safiye Aydın

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Hüseyin Murat Özgen

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Yavuz Yeğin

Dr. Vujadin Ivanisevic

Dr. Murat Özyıldırım

Seleucia

Olba Kazısı Serisi

Say1: 12

ISSN: 2148-4120

ISBN: 978-625-7799-51-5

#### Yazışma Adresi

Dr. Murat Özvildirim

Mersin Üniversitesi Fen - Edebiyat Fakültesi

Arkeoloji Bölümü, Çiftlikköy Kampüsü,

33343 Mersin - Türkiye.

Tel: 00 90 324 361 00 01 - 4735

E-posta: muratozyildirim@mersin.edu.tr

Yayının Adı: Seleucia (Dergi)

Yayın Türü: Yerel Süreli Yayın

Yayın Şekli: Yıllık - Türkçe

Yayın Sahibi: Bilgin Kültür Sanat Org. Yay. Bas.

Dağ. Paz. Gıd. İnş. San ve Tic. Ltd. Şti. adına

Engin Devrez

Sorumlu Yazı İşleri Müdürü: Engin Devrez

Yayının İdare Adresi: Bilgin Kültür Sanat Şti. Ltd.

Selanik 2 Cad. 68/4 Kızılay - Ankara.

Tel: 0312 419 85 67

Sertifika no: 20193

www.bilginkultursanat.com

e-mail: bilginkultursanat@gmail.com

# Baskı

Parkur Form Ofset Matbaacılık

Merkez San. Sit. 1341. Cad. No: 45

İvedik OSB, Yenimahalle - Ankara.

Sertifika No: 42235

#### Teknik Diizenleme

Arş. Gör. Burak Erdem

#### Dağıtım

Bilgin Kültür Sanat Şti. Ltd.

Selanik 2 Cad. 68/4 Kızılay - Ankara.

Tel: 0312 419 85 67

# Seleucia | Sayı 12 | Mayıs 2022

Quae visa vera, quae non veriora: An Essay On The Poetics of Monumentality Quae visa vera, quae non veriora: Klasik Mimaride Şiirsel Anıtsallık Üzerine bir Deneme

Fikret Yegül

Holy Water and Healing Practices at the Pilgrimage Site of Hagia Thekla at Meryemlik

Meryemlik Azize Thekla Hac Merkezi'nde Kutsal Su ve Tedavi Uygulamaları

Arabella Cortese 2.7

Palaiologoslar Dönemine Ait Kadıkalesi/ Anaia Buluntusu "Meryem Hagiosoritissa ve Daniel Aslanlar İninde" Betimli Bir Grup Trakhy

A Group of Trachy from Kadıkalesi/Anaia with Representations of "Virgin Hagiosoritissa" and "Daniel in The Lion's Den"

Ceren Ünal 53

Hellenistic and Early Roman Imperial Glass Finds from the Acropolis of Olba Olba Akropolisi Hellenistik ve Erken Roma İmparatorluk Dönemi Cam Buluntuları Emel Erten – Emine Akkuş Koçak 69

International Relations and Creating Caliphal Image in the Palace of Medinat'al Zahra in Andalusia

Endülüs Sarayı Medinetü'z–Zehra'da Uluslararası İlişkiler ve Halifelik İmajının İnşası Meltem Özkan Altınöz 95

Sinop Balatlar Kilisesi Kazılarında Ortaya Çıkartılan Kitap Pimleri Book Pins Unearthed During The Excavations of Sinop Balatlar Church Sanem Soylu Yılmaz 111

Karia Stratonikeiası'ndan Bir İyi Çoban Heykelciği

A Good Shepherd Statuette from Carian Stratonikeia

Fatma Aytekin 123

Yeni Kazılar ve Araştırmalar İşığında Anemurium'dan Bir Mezar Örneği: A I 6 Nolu Mezar

A Tomb Example from Anemurium in the Light of New Excavations and Researches: Tomb A I 6 Mehmet Tekocak – Mevlüt Eliüşük 139

Kilikia'daki Flaviopolis Kentine Ait Yayımlanmamış Sikkeler Unpublished Coins of the City of Flaviopolis in Cilicia

Fatih Erhan 161

Klazomenai FGT Sektöründen Ele Geçen Plastik Bantlı Amphoralar Plastic Banded Trade Amphorae Discovered at Klazomenai FGT Sector Firket Özbay 179

Eirenopolis (Isauria) Kırsalından Bir Şarap Atölyesi ve Bir Üzüm Presi A Wine Workshop and a Rock-Cut Wine Press in the Rural of Eirenopolis (Isauria) Ercan Aşkın 199

Bizans Kilise Müziği Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme An Assessment on Byzantine Church Music Ozan Hetto 215

Le Quien Metninde Anemurium Piskoposluğu The Bishopric of Anemurium in Le Quien's Account Murat Özyıldırım 229

# **PRAEFATIO**

Seleucia dergimiz on ikinci sayısında yine değerli yazarların katkılarıyla ve zengin bir içerikle sizlerle buluşuyor. Bu sayımızda, Seleucia ad Calycadnum'daki Azize Thekla kutsal yerinden, Anemurium ve Flaviopolis'e; Olba'ya kadar uzanan bir coğrafyada ulaşılan arkeolojik veriler ışığında yapılan yorum ve yaklaşımların yer aldığı Cilicia çalışmalarını okuma fırsatını bulacaksınız. Hazır Cilicia'dan çok uzaklaşmadan, Isauria'da Eirenopolis kırsalına, oradaki şarap atölyeleri ile ilgili bilgi sahibi olacaksınız. Batı Anadolu'da Kadıkalesi - Anaia sikke buluntularını, Klazomenai kazısı amphora buluntuları içinde özel bir grubu, Stratonikeia'dan iyi çoban heykelciğini tanıyacaksınız. Bu sayımızda farklılık yaratan üç ayrı çalışma da yer almakta. Bunlardan biri, sizleri Endülüs diyarına götürecek; diğeri Bizans kilise müziği konusunda bir değerlendirme niteliğinde sizlere ulaşacak. Sonuncusu ise 1740 yılında Paris'te basılan Michel Le Quien'in yapıtında Anemurium konusunda verilen bilgileri sunacak. Mimaride "anıtsallık" kavramını çok yönlü olarak incelediği değerli çalışma ise zengin yorumlarıyla mimarlık tarihi çalışmalarında önemli bir başvuru yapıtı olacak. Seleucia'nın editörleri olarak 2011 yılından bu yana her yıl aralıksız olarak yayınlanan dergimizin on ikinci yılında sizlerle buluşmanın mutluluk ve gururunu yaşamakta ve gelecekte de yayın geleneğimizi sürdürmeyi amaçlamaktayız.

# Editörler:

Prof. Dr. Emel Erten

Prof. Dr. Diane Favro

Prof. Dr. Fikret Yegül

Dr. Murat Özyıldırım (Baş Editör)

# **PREFACE**

As the commission of editors of Seleucia we are proud to present the twelfth issue of our journal. This issue is rich in content: Our followers will have the privilege of reading a selection of original works on Cilicia starting from the holy site of Hagia Thecla in Seleucia ad Calycadnum to Anemurium, Flaviopolis and Olba. They will be acquainted with the wine workshops in Isauria in Eirenopolis, not much far from Cilicia. This issue also contains a group of articles on the archaeology of western Anatolia such as coins from Kadıkalesi - Anaia, a specific group of amphorae from Clazomenai, a statuette from Stratonicaea. We believe that three articles in this issue will particularly attract the attention of our readers, the one on the caliphal image in Medinat'al Zahra in Andalusia and the other on Byzantine music, and finally the article about the mention of Anemurium in the French scholar's Michel Le Quien's work which was published in 1740 in Paris. The valuable article on monumentality in architecture with its exceptional treatment of the subject will be a reference work of great importance for future studies of architectural history. As the editors of Seleucia, we are glad and proud of being able to publish continuously since 2011 and are hoping to maintain the tradition in the future.

# Editors:

Prof. Dr. Emel Erten

Prof. Dr. Diane Favro

Prof. Dr. Fikret Yegül

Dr. Murat Özyıldırım (editor in chief)

#### Olba Kazısı Serisi

# Seleucia

# Makale Başvuru Kuralları

Seleucia, Olba Kazısı yayını olarak yılda bir sayı yayınlanır. Yayınlanması istenen makalelerin en geç Şubat ayında gönderilmiş olması gerekmektedir. Seleucia, arkeoloji, eski çağ dilleri ve kültürleri, eski çağ tarihi, sanat tarihi konularında yazılan, daha önce yayınlanmayan yalnızca Türkçe, İngilizce çalışmaları ve kitap tanıtımlarını yayınlar.

# Yazım Kuralları

Makaleler, Times New Roman yazı karakterinde, word dosyasında, başlık 12 punto baş harfleri büyük harf, metin ve kaynakça 10 punto, dipnotlar 9 punto ile yazılmalıdır. Sayfa sayısı, kaynakça dâhil en çok on sayfa olmalıdır. Müze, kazı, yüzey araştırması malzemelerinin yayın izinleri, makale ile birlikte yollanmalıdır. Kitap tanıtımları, üç sayfayı geçmemelidir. Çalışmada ara başlık varsa bold ve küçük harflerle yazılmalıdır. Türkçe ve İngilizce özetler, makale adının altında, 9 punto, iki yüz sözcüğü geçmemelidir. Özetlerin altında İngilizce ve Türkçe beşer anahtar sözcük, 9 punto olarak "anahtar sözcükler" ve "keywords" başlığının yanında verilmelidir. Doktora ve yüksek lisans tezlerinden oluşturulan makaleler, yayına kabul edilmemektedir.

- Dipnotlar, her sayfanın altında verilmelidir. Dipnotta yazar soyadı, yayın yılı ve sayfa numarası sıralaması aşağıdaki gibi olmalıdır. Demiriş 2006, 59.
- Kaynakça, çalışmanın sonunda yer almalı ve dipnottaki kısaltmayı açıklamalıdır.

Kitap için:

Demiriş 2006 Demiriş, B., Roma Yazınında Tarih Yazıcılığı, Ege Yay., İstanbul.

Makale icin:

Kaçar 2009 Kaçar, T., "Arius: Bir 'Sapkın'ın Kısa Hikayesi", Lucerna Klasik Filoloji Yazıları, İstanbul.

- Makalede kullanılan fotoğraf, resim, harita, çizim, şekil vs. metin içinde yalnızca (Lev. 1), (Lev. 2) kısaltmaları biçiminde "Levha" olarak yazılmalı, makale sonunda "Levhalar" başlığı altında sıralı olarak yazılmalıdır. Bütün levhalar, jpeg ya da tift formatında 300 dpi olmalıdır. Alıntı yapılan levha varsa sorumluluğu yazara aittir ve mutlaka alıntı yeri belirtilmelidir.
- Levha sayısı her makalede 10 adet ile kısıtlıdır.
- Latince Yunanca sözcüklerin yazımında özel isimlerde; varsa Türkçe ek virgülle ayrılmalı, örneğin; Augustus'un, cins isimler italik yazılmalı, varsa Türkçe ek, italik yapılmadan sözcüğe bitişik yazılmalıdır, örneğin; caveanın.
- Tarih belirtilirken MÖ ve MS nokta kullanılmadan, makale başlıkları ile yazar ad ve soyadlarında sadece baş harfler büyük harf olarak yazılmalıdır.

# Olba Excavations Series

# Seleucia

# Scope

Seleucia is annually published by the Olba Excavations Series. Deadline for sending papers is February of each year. Seleucia features previously unpublished studies and book reviews on archaeology, ancient languages and cultures, ancient history and history of art written only in Turkish or English.

# **Publishing Principles**

Articles should be submitted as word documents, with font type Times New Roman, font sizes 12 points for headings (first letters should be capitalized), 10 points for text, and 9 points for footnotes and references. The number of pages of each article should not be longer than ten pages, including the bibliography. If the study is on some material/materials from a museum or an excavation, the permission for publication should be submitted together with the article. The book reviews should not be longer than three pages. If there are sub-titles, the headings should be written bold with small letters. Abstracts written in both Turkish and English should appear below the heading of the article, should be size of 9 points and minimum count of words should be 200. Below the abstracts, a minimum of 5 keywords for both languages should be included (of size 9 points) below the headings "anahtar sözcükler" and "keywords". The articles produced out of master's theses or doctoral dissertations will not be accepted for publication.

- Footnotes should be given under each page. The ordering of author surname, year of publication and page number should be as follows: Demiriş 2006, 59.
- The reference list should appear at the end of the study and should explain the abbreviation given in the footnote.

# Book format:

Demiriş 2006 Demiriş, B., Roma Yazınında Tarih Yazıcılığı, Ege Yay., İstanbul.

# Article format:

Kaçar 2009 Kaçar, T., "Arius: Bir 'Sapkın'ın Kısa Hikayesi", Lucerna Klasik Filoloji Yazıları, İstanbul.

• Photographs, pictures, maps, drawings, figures etc. used in the article should be referred to in the text as (Fig. 1), (Fig. 2) as abbreviations, and an ordered list of these items should appear at the end of the article under the heading "Figures". All figures should be in JPEG or TIFF format with 300 dpi. If there are figures cited, the responsibility lies with the author and citation should be explicitly given. The number of figures for each article is limited to 10.

Makale Geliş | Received: 10 Şubat 2022 Makale Kabul | Accepted: 30 Nisan 2022

# Hellenistic and Early Roman Imperial Glass Finds from the Acropolis of Olba

Emel Erten\* – Emine Akkuş Koçak\*\*

# Abstract

Archaeological excavations carried out at the acropolis of Olba provided important evidence on the settlement history of the site from the Late Chalcolithic – Early Bronze Age onwards. Roman rule and the process of "Romanization" started in the region – including Olba – after Pompey's victory over the Cilician pirates in the Eastern Mediterranean. Olba which was already a residential center in the Hellenistic period, transformed into a Roman town during the process of "Romanization" in the region. Excavations on the eastern slope of the acropolis in AZ 5 – AZ 14 trenches yielded glass finds dating back to the Hellenistic period until the end of the seventh century when Olba was abandoned.

In this study the Hellenistic and Early Imperial Roman glass from the acropolis of Olba will be presented and evaluated. While Hellenistic glass finds from the acropolis reveal the presence of typical forms for the time; Roman Imperial glass vessels and objects have characteristics found throughout the entire Roman world. In addition to the mass-produced, regular free-blown table wares, highly sophisticated products from Early Imperial times were discovered during the excavations of Olba. Thus, it should be concluded that Olba was more than a provincial hilltop settlement center, but rather a typical Roman town demanding luxury goods for an exclusive life style.

Keywords: Rough Cilicia, Olba, Glass, Hellenistic Period, Roman Imperial Period.

# Olba Akropolisi Hellenistik ve Erken Roma İmparatorluk Dönemi Cam Buluntuları

#### Öz

Son yıllarda Olba akropolisi kazılarından elde edilen veriler, daha önce Hellenistik Dönem'de başladığı düşünülen yerleşimin çok daha erken tarihlere, Geç Kalkolitik – Erken Tunç Çağı'na

Prof. Dr. Emel Erten, Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli Üniversitesi, Edebiyat Fakültesi, Arkeoloji Bölümü, Emniyet Mahallesi, Abant 1 cad., Yenimahalle/Ankara, Türkiye.

E-posta: emel.erten@hbv.edu.tr Orcid no: 0000-0002-3295-3610.

Arş. Gör. Dr. Emine Akkuş Koçak, Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi, Arkeoloji Bölümü, Erdoğan Akdağ Kampüsü, Atatürk Yolu 7. km, Merkez/Yozgat, Türkiye. E-posta: emine.akkus1982@gmail.com Orcid no: 0000-0001-7365-0029.

kadar dayandığını göstermektedir. Doğu Akdeniz'deki korsanlık hareketine karşı MS birinci yüzyılın ikinci yarısında Pompeius'un kazandığı başarı sonrasında, Roma egemenliği altına giren bölge genelinde olduğu gibi Olba'da da "Romalılaşma" süreci başlar. Hellenistik Dönem'de kent kimliği kazanan Olba, böylece tarihinde yeni bir aşamaya girmiş olur. Olba akropolisinin doğu kesiminde AZ 5- AZ 14 açmalarında yapılan kazılar, konut ve mezarların yer aldığı bir yerleşim alanını açığa çıkartmıştır. Burada ele geçen cam buluntular Hellenistik Dönem'den başlayarak Olba yaşantısında camın yer aldığını ve kullanıldığını göstermektedir. Cam buluntular, kentin terk edildiği MS yedinci yüzyıla dek uzanan bir zaman diliminde süreklilik göstermektedirler.

Bu çalışmada söz konusu kazılarda bulunan Hellenistik ve Erken Roma İmparatorluk Dönemi camları incelenecek ve tanıtılacaktır. Bu camlar, Olba'nın öncelikle Hellenistik Dönem'in tipik cam eserlerinin tanındığı, ulaştığı bir merkez olduğunu göstermektedir. Romalılaşma sürecinde ise, ortak Roma kültürünün bir üyesi olarak Olba'nın ilişkilerini ve varlığını devam ettirdiği cam buluntular aracılığıyla anlaşılmaktadır. Özellikle sadece günlük kullanımı yansıtan basit ve seri üretim cam vazoların yanında Roma dünyasının seçkin ve ender bulunan lüks cam vazolarına ait parçaların da Olba'da ele geçmiş olması, kentin basit bir taşra dağbaşı yerleşiminden öte Roma dünyasının seçkin eserlerini barındıran bir merkez olduğunu göstermesi bakımından önem taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dağlık Cilicia, Olba, Cam, Hellenistik Dönem, Roma İmparatorluk Dönemi.

# Introduction

Recent archaeological excavations carried out at the acropolis of Olba produced results that shed light on the site's settlement history. The former view that the acropolis hill was inhabited starting from the Hellenistic Period was completely updated based on new data that came from the excavations<sup>1</sup>.

In the second half of the first century AD, when the process of Romanization in Rough Cilicia was started after Pompey's victory over the piracy in the Eastern Mediterranean, Olba already had a long historical past. The city had connections not only with neighbouring sites but also with many regions of the ancient Mediterranean. The urban character of Olba which had probably coalesced during the Hellenistic period transformed to a newer stage and completed by the architectural and social progress during the "Romanization" in the region<sup>2</sup>. The numismatic evidence from the acropolis excavations proves that Olba was one of the provincial towns that struck independently from nearby Diocaesareia. The coin finds also reflect the relations of Olba with neighbouring sites such as Elaiussa Sebaste, Corycus and Seleucia ad Calycadnum<sup>3</sup>.

Excavations at the summit of the acropolis of Olba starting from the 2017 season have

<sup>1</sup> Pottery finds (scored ware) from the acropolis suggests a settlement as early as the Late Chalcolithic –Early Bronze Age in Olba: Erten 2018 b, 81-89; Erten 2021 a, 33-48.

<sup>2</sup> For the process of Romanization in Olba see: Erten 2009, 76-85; Erten 2019 b, 103-120.

<sup>3</sup> Aksoy 2019.

revealed a settlement texture composed of houses, tombs and agricultural workshops that dates back to the Hellenistic period but that intensified in the Roman Imperial era. During the excavations in the residential area discovered on the Eastern section of the acropolis peak (Trenches AZ 5- AZ 13), a number of glass finds were discovered which testifiy to the wide use of glass (Fig. 1, Fig. 2). These finds are not only important for providing evidence for the settlement history and relations of Olba but are also valuable for ancient glass studies as finds that can be evaluated and dated by their archaeological context as well. The Early Roman Imperial blown-glass from the site has previously been published; this study will focus on the material as a whole including the Hellenistic finds and non-blown glass vessels and objects.

#### The Glass Head-Pendant

One of the earliest glass finds discovered during the acropolis excavations is a rod-formed (shaped on a metal rod, a technique known and applied in glass production since the second millennium BC) female head- pendant (Fig. 9.1)<sup>4</sup>. The pendant which has a height of 2.2 cm was mainly made of brick-coloured glass except for the very dark blue or black glass used for the applied eyes and dark blue and yellow glass for the twisted head-band or turban.

The pendant is a member of a well-defined group that was current in between the seventh and third centuries BC. The glass rod-formed pendants are known to be typical products of Phoenecia and Carthage. They are also known for having a wide geographical distribution including the entire Mediterranean (Levant, Cyprus, Anatolia, Greece, Italy, Spain, Egypt, Cathage) and as far as to the Black Sea region and Central Europe (Switzerland). Since the female head pendant from Olba came from the earth-fill in Trench AZ 5 it cannot be dated according to its context, it should be dated and evaluated stylistically. Therefore, according to the typologies that formed by various glass specialists, the characteristics of Olba pendant reveal a date in the third century BC<sup>5</sup> and can be considered as the earliest glass find from Olba, important evidence for affirming Olba's relationships with the Mediterranean world in the Hellenistic period.

### Hellenistic Bowls

Bowls produced by sagging method were widely-used in the Hellenistic Period<sup>6</sup>. They were classified by D. F. Grose on the basis of material that came from Tel Anafa excavations

<sup>4</sup> The pendant from the acropolis of Olba has been studied in detail and published: Erten 2019 a, 331-344; Erten 2021 b, 162-163, fig. 2.

<sup>5</sup> According to V. Tatton-Brown's typology, the Olba pendant belongs to group "h" and can be dated to the third century BC similar examples come from Carthage and Ibiza: Tatton-Brown 1981, 148. In the typology of M. Seefried, the Olba pendant can be placed in the "D-II" group dated to the third and first centuries BC: Seefried 1979, 19, 21, fig. 13a-b; Seefried 1982, 30, Pl.III fig. 7. The Olba pendant can be situated in "Group IV" in Th. E. Haevernick's classification and again may belong to the third century BC: Haevernick 1977, 308-309, Taf 4, 315-316, cat. No.153

<sup>6</sup> For the production technique of the Hellenistic bowls see: Stern –Schlick-Nolte 1994, 68-79; Lierke 2009, 101.

and his interpretations are widely accepted though with some further comments on this typology<sup>7</sup>.

The Hellenistic glass bowls from Olba excavations have been studied in detail and recently published<sup>8</sup>. The acropolis trenches are among the findspots of these typical Hellenistic glass bowls including the "grooved", "ribbed" and "linear-cut" versions of the type<sup>9</sup>. The majority of the bowls that came from the acropolis trenches belong to the "grooved" type (Group A) which is considered as the earliest (150-80 BC). A total of eight grooved bowl fragments were found (Fig. 3.1-8), three with hemispherical form (Fig.1.1-3) and four with conical (Fig. 3.4-7).

A yellowish-green coloured bowl fragment, unlike the others, has an everted rim and a groove on the outer surface. It was part of a large and deep bowl with a diameter of rim of 18 cm (Fig. 3.8). Such deep bowls with no inside-grooves but with bands of external grooves were recorded in Delos, the Athenian Agora and Knossos<sup>10</sup>. Weinberg and Stern suggest that such bowls decorated with external grooves might be derived from Achaemenid metalware and a date before 180 BC based on recorded examples<sup>11</sup>. It is important to note that this version which is less-known, having a relatively earlier date, is not considered in general typologies and presented in a limited number of publications is among the finds of the acropolis of Olba.

Seven examples of ribbed-bowls and linear-cut bowls from the acropolis of Olba are the successors of the grooved type. As they were found in small pieces, it was not possible to determine their diameters but various rim and rib shapes could be identified (Fig. 3.12-15). Two of the linear-cut bowl fragments were identified as belonging to the deep bowls (Fig. 3.9,10); one fragment was identified as piece of a semi-spherical shallow-bowl (Fig. 3.11).

# Vessel Fragment with High-Relief Decoration

An opaque white colored vessel fragment with floral (rosette) decoration in high relief was found in Trench AZ 12 on the acropolis (Fig. 4.1). It belongs to a very exceptional group of vessels in Roman glass which is usually considered rare and highly sophisticated<sup>12</sup>. These products were probably inspired by the contemporary stone and metal vessels of the first century AD. Such high relief decorations in glass occured on beakers, two handled jugs (amphoras).

<sup>7</sup> Grose 1979, 54-67; Grose 1981, 61-71; Grose 2012, 1-98; on the typological suggestions after Grose see: Jackson-Tal 2004, 17-25; Jennings 2000, 41-59; Henderson 2013, 211.

<sup>8</sup> Erten-Akkuş Koçak 2019, 43-63. The study published in 2019 includes Hellenistic glass vessels from trenches AZ 1-AZ 9 and Hellenistic glass vessels from trenches AZ 11 and AZ 12 are also evaluated in this study.

<sup>9</sup> Erten – Akkuş Koçak 2019, 51.

<sup>10</sup> Delos: Nenna 1999, 82, 83, Pl.21.160-167; Athenian Agora: Weinberg – Stern 2009, 24, Fig. 1.17-20; Knossos: Price 1992, 419, nos. 22-26.

<sup>11</sup> Weinberg-Stern 2009, 24.

<sup>12</sup> For the recorded examples of the type see: von Saldern 1991, 112, 117.

There are several views on the production techniques of these vessels and the creation of high relief decorations composed of leaves, rosettes, circlets, and kidney-shaped projections. One suggestion is that the surface of the cast vessel was cut for the creation of high-relief decoration composed mainly of floral patterns<sup>13</sup>. In this case, the surrounding areas of the high relief decoration were completely been removed, unlike the intaglio engraving which is considered to be a decoration easier to do than high-relief. According to another suggestion for the production of these vessels, the high relief patterns were first created by pressing hot glass into a mold when the glass with refinements made by polishing or grinding<sup>14</sup>.

Recorded examples bearing high-relief decorations come from European findspots such as Cologne, London, Fishbourne, Rome, Pompeii, etc. Others examples come from Olympia and Athenian Agora<sup>15</sup>. Turkey is recorded as the provenance of an elaborate amphora now in the Hamburg Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe in Germany<sup>16</sup>. Apart from this vessel, it is important to note that the Olba fragment - which probably belongs to a beaker- is the only recorded excavation find of the type from Asia Minor

# Beakers

The major achievement in glass technology in Late Hellenistic – Early Roman Imperial Period was the invention of glass blowing. Glass finds from Olba acropolis reveal that early products of glass blowing technique reached Olba at an early date. Beakers are among the major forms of free-blown glass discovered at the site, both at the residential area on the summit and at rock-cut cultic grounds on the slopes<sup>17</sup>. Four types of glass beakers from the acropolis of Olba were identified:

- Beakers with thickened rim (Fig. 4.2-17, Fig. 9.2)
- Conical beakers with unworked rimmed (Fig. 5.1-4, Fig. 9.4,5)
- Beakers with unworked rimmed body narrowing towards the base (Fig. 5.6-8, Fig. 9.3)
- Indented beakers (Fig. 6.1-12, Fig. 9.6).

Beakers with thickened rim is the most common type (Fig. 4.2-17, Fig. 9.2). It was estimated that the diameters of rims of the beakers are 6 cm to 7.5 cm and the diameters of bases are 3.5 cm to 4.5 cm. The simple form of the beakers' body was formed by a single blob of blown-glass and the bases were not applied separately but tooled from the same blob of glass that formed the body. All beakers have rims that were thickened and rounded in flame. This type of beaker which was current in the Roman world from the first century until the fourth century reflects a wide distribution, including the Syro-Palestinian coast, Cyprus, and

<sup>13</sup> von Saldern 1991, 111-121.

<sup>14</sup> Lierke 1999, 100-104; Lierke 2009, 117-118; Foy et.al. 2018, 16.

<sup>15</sup> Weinberg-Stern 2009, 41-42, no.80-81.

<sup>16</sup> von Saldern 1991, 112-113, pl. XXVIII.a.

<sup>17</sup> Erten 2015, 11-30.

even as far as the Athenian Agora<sup>18</sup>. The examples of the same type from Elaiussa Sebaste and the collections of the museums of Adana and Mersin reveal the type's presence and use Cilicia<sup>19</sup>.

The archaeological data that came from the cultic grounds on the acropolis slopes and the numismatic evidence from the acropolis summit are important for dating the glass beakers to the first century AD. The evidence from the Olba acropolis also gives a chance to suggest the function of the glass beakers. They were either used in the feasts related to the funerary cult on the rock-cut grounds or meals in the residential areas. It appears food was served on red slip table ware, while wine and water was drunk from the glass beakers.

Although beaker type with a conical body, unworked rim and wheel-cut band decoration seems to be uncommon in the region, a number of examples were recorded in Olba. It was suggested that this type of conical beakers (which are generally dated to the first half of the 1st century AD) were produced in Italy and the Northwest provinces of the Roman Empire. They were the exported from the western settlements to the eastern Mediterranean and the northern Black Sea regions where only a few examples were found<sup>20</sup>. Diameters of the conical beakers from Olba varying between 6.5 cm to 9 cm (Fig. 5.1-4, Fig. 9.4,5). They could have slightly concave bottoms. The presence of highly-distinguished and imported Early Roman Imperial glass vessels in Olba confirms the suggestion that the conical beakers could also be the imports from the west.

Beakers with everted and unworked rims and having a gradual narrowing from the rim to the body (Fig. 5.5-7, Fig. 9.3) were also recorded on the acropolis. On one of the examples the body has a decoration of five sets of wheel-cut lines. A similar example is in the Erimtan Museum's collection in Ankara and was dated to the 1st century AD<sup>21</sup>. Based on the study of the well-preserved examples of these beakers it is possible to conclude that they had massive bases and note that a similar massive-base fragment was also found at the acropolis of Olba (Fig. 5.8).

The indented beakers which were among the excavation finds of the acropolis of Olba will be considered under the following heading: "Vessels with Indented Decoration".

# **Vessels with Indented Decoration**

Since the glass finds with indented decorations from Olba acropolis are all in very fragmentary state, it is not possible to determine the vessel forms but are probably either beakers or flasks which were typical shapes for Roman glass with indented decorations. It was formerly

<sup>18</sup> Stern 1977, 88-90, no.25, pl. 4.25; for examples from Cyprus see: Vessberg 1952, 119,123, pl. IV 2-9. Similar beakers were recorded in the excavations of the Athenian Agora: Weinberg-Stern 2009, 63, 79, no. 135-136-137, fig. 8, pl. 12.

<sup>19</sup> Erten 2001, 98, cat. no. 6, fig. 6, drawing 6; Gençler 2009, 62-63, 198, cat. no. 141-143, drawing XII

<sup>20</sup> Stern 2001, 46,79,80, Cat. No. 21, 22.

<sup>21</sup> Lightfoot – Arslan 1992, 66, Nr. 25; See also for similar examples from different regions Hayes 1975, 56, 57, Nr. 136.

suggested that decoration with indentations was a style characteristic for Cilicia from the Early Roman Imperial period onwards<sup>22</sup>. Two everted and unworked rims (Fig. 6.1, 2) and ten bottom fragments (Fig. 6.3-12, Fig. 9.6) belonging to indented vessels (most probably beakers) were found at the Olba acropolis. On one of these fragments, there are two wheelcut bands on the upper body. It was estimated that the diameter of the rim of an indented beaker from Olba should be around 5.5 cm and apporoximate diameter of the bottom were 3 to 4 cm.

# **Skyphos Handles**

It was suggested that many glass workers from Sidon immigrated from Eastern Mediterranean to Italy during the Augustan period to introduce and improve the new technique of glass-blowing. A good proof for this suggestion is the stamped names of the glass workers on the handles of skyphoi which is supposed to be the products of Italy or western Europe<sup>23</sup>. In spite of the fact that no glass handles with stamped names were discovered in Olba, there are a considerable number of plain skyphos handles from the acropolis which were surely the specimens of the same type (Fig. 6.13-16, Fig. 10.1). The Olba pieces can be regarded as unique examples of the type in the Eastern Mediterranean. It is also interesting to note that the only skyphos handle with an inscription from the east is from Cilicia found in Tarsus – Gözlükule with  $\Gamma$ άιος ἐποίει stamp, made by a glass worker named Gaios<sup>24</sup>. Thus, it may be possible to consider that Cilicia had either established direct contacts with the glass production centers in the west or was part on the route followed by the glass workers from Sidon to Italy.

# **Bottles with Collar-Rims**

During the excavations of the residential area on the summit of the acropolis, a series of collar-rim fragments belonging to the large, spherical flasks were discovered (Fig. 6. 17-21, Fig. 10.2,3). These flasks are among the most well-known forms in Roman glass with their typical collar-rim shaped by folding outwards - downwards- upwards- outwards and flattened on top<sup>25</sup>. They have cylindrical necks, large spherical bodies - sometimes decorated with fine incised lines running parallel in groups. These bottles are considered characteristic vessels of Asia Minor although they have a larger distribution in the Roman world from the second half of the first century to the first half of the second century AD<sup>26</sup>. In addition to ones from Olba, a complete example of the type in the museum of Silifke may suggest the wider existence and use of this specific vessel form in the Cilician region<sup>27</sup>.

<sup>22</sup> Stern 1989, 123- 125, fig. 2-4; Erten 2018a, 20-21, kat. no. 2; 30-31, kat. no. 6.

<sup>23</sup> Weinberg - Stern 2009, 55, n.274.

<sup>24</sup> Goldman 1950, 401, no.14; Weinberg - Stern 2009, 55, n.283.

<sup>25</sup> Isings 1957, 90, Form 70

<sup>26</sup> For the general information and distribution of the form see: Stern 2001, 50, 101-103.

<sup>27</sup> Erten 2018, 246-248, kat.no.100.

# **Vessel with Facet-Cut Decoration**

Decoration of the blown-glass vessels' surface by oval, circular or hexagonal wheel-cut facets was said to be an invention of glass-cutters in Italy in the last quarter of the first century AD.<sup>28</sup> The technique was applied to colorless, clear glass bowls or cups<sup>29</sup> and the type had a large distribution in the Roman World, including a number of examples from the findspots in Asia Minor. Facet-cut vessels continued to be made and up to the Late Antique Period not only by the Romans but by the Sassanians as well. On earlier vessels facets covered the entire surface, while zoned facet decoration was introduced and became popular starting from the mid second century AD<sup>30</sup>. The only one facet-cut glass fragment from Olba was recorded in Trench AZ 7 on the acropolis (Fig. 7.1). Although it is not a large peace, it seems quite clear that it belonged to a bowl decorated with facet-cut ovals covering the whole surface of the vessel. Thus, the fragment can be dated to the second half of the first century AD.

# **Yellow Bowl Fragments**

Two yellow coloured glass fragments probably belonging to a bowl with tubular rim are among the finds from the Olba acropolis which can be considered as a member of Isings Form 44, dating back to the first century AD (Fig. 7.2)<sup>31</sup>. These fragments were found in Trench AZ 5 at the same levels and must have been parts of the same bowl. In the Corning and Princeton Musem collections there are similar examples of the same type<sup>32</sup>.

#### Modioli

It is interesting to note that two modiolus rim fragments were recorded from the Olba acropolis. Glass modioli are one-handled cups typical of the Early Roman Imperial period. Although the name comes from the Latin word "modius" meaning a measuring vessel with a capacity of 8.75 liters, they were mainly drinking or food-serving vessels and it has been suggested that they were the cheaper, monochrome imitations of the Roman fine silver tableware<sup>33</sup>. A number of examples of modioli in different sizes were recorded in the Roman world starting from the 1st century AD until the beginning of the 2nd century AD<sup>34</sup>. Apart from piecces from the western half of the Roman Empire (where modioli were also used as burial vessels), there are modioli finds from the east as well, including Greece<sup>35</sup> and

<sup>28</sup> Stern 2001, 24, 137.

<sup>29</sup> Stern 2001, 137.

<sup>30</sup> Stern 2001, 24.

<sup>31</sup> Isings 1957, Form 44 (Bowl with Tubular Rim), 59-60.

<sup>32</sup> Antonaras 2012, 113, Nr. 145; Whitehouse 1997, 83-84, no.113.

<sup>33</sup> Weinberg-Stern 2009, 53-54, 56.

<sup>34</sup> Isings 1957, Form 37 (One-Handled Cup), 52-53; Haevernick 1978, 328-330.

<sup>35</sup> There are two recorded fragments from the Athenian Agora and some examples from Russia, Romania and Palestine: Weinberg-Stern 2009, 55-56, 77, nos. 113-114, fig.7, pl.11.

Anatolia<sup>36</sup>. Two modioli fragments of the type with different diameters of rims (one 16.8 cm and the other 13 cm) come from the Olba acropolis, Trench 12 where much glass from the first century AD glass was discovered (Fig. 7. 3, 4, Fig. 10.4,5). It is significant that both fragments have a fold at the transition from the rim to the body, a relatively typical feature for glass modioli.

# Mold-Blown Vessels

The mold-blowing technique was first applied soon after the invention of the free-blowing technique and became a major production and decoration technique starting from the first century AD onwards<sup>37</sup>. The mold-blown vessel fragments discovered on the acropolis reveal the presence and use of these elaborate glass product in Olba and can be studied under the following groups:

# - Ribbed Bowls

The rim and body fragments as well as a tondo (Fig. 7.5-8, Fig. 10.6,7) belonging to the ribbed bowls are the Roman mold-blown versions of the earlier Hellenistic sagged bowls<sup>38</sup>. These bowls with fine vertical ribs surrounding the body are quite frequent in the Roman world, both in the East and West in the first century AD<sup>39</sup> including Asia Minor. Although it was suggested that the type was not "well documented" in the Syro-Palestinian region<sup>40</sup>, it is important to note that there are a number of examples from Olba which is, after all, geograhically not far from the Syrian coast. The ribbed bowls from Olba are all fragmentary a complete bowl was found in Raqqa (Syria), now the collection of Princeton Museum, provides a good specimen for comparison<sup>41</sup>. Based on the Olba finds, the suggestion that "these bowls were blown in the West"<sup>42</sup> should be reconsidered.

Although the production technique is not mold-blown, it is worth mentioning the presence of another bowl-type: "zarte rippenschale" at the acropolis of Olba. A small fragment of free-blown "zarte rippenschale" was found in Trench AZ 12 (Fig. 8.1) and this type is considered as a common version of Early Imperial blown-glass bowls in Rough Cilicia<sup>43</sup>.

<sup>36</sup> Çizmeli Öğün - Özcan 2010, 56.

<sup>37</sup> For a detailed study on Roman mold-blown glass see: Stern 1995.

<sup>38</sup> The free-blown versions of the Hellenistic glass bowls are "zarte rippenschalen" were also recorded in Olba and in Cilicia. For Olba finds see: Erten – Akkuş Koçak 2020, 209-210; for the bowl in Silifke Museum: Erten 2018, 170-173, cat. No. 66.

<sup>39</sup> Examples of the type were recorded in Austria, France, Holland, Spain, North Africa, Greece, Cyprus and in Black Sea region: Weinberg-Stern 2009, 66-67.

<sup>40</sup> Weiberg Stern 2009, 66-67, no. 147-148.

<sup>41</sup> Antonaras 2012, 76, kat. no.74.

<sup>42</sup> Weinberg-Stern 2009, 66.

<sup>43</sup> For details on the "zarte rippenschalen" in Cilicia see: Erten 2018, 171-173, cat.no 66; Erten 2021 c, 31-32,50, fig.9.

# - Mold-Blown Body Fragments

One of the mold-blown fragments from Trench AZ 8 bears the decoration of wine leaves and grapes (Fig. 8.2, Fig. 10.8). Similar grape ornaments were recorded on a mold-blown beaker in The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York as well as the beakers from the Adriatic coast in Slovenia and Croatia (Liburnia). On the other body fragment from Trench AZ 6, there is a composition of cross-hathched bands and concentric circles (Fig. 8.3, Fig. 10.9), a decoration scheme which is not unknown in Roman glass and presented by D. Foy<sup>44</sup> and J. Price<sup>45</sup>. According to Price's classification, the Olba fragment belongs to Group 2 which was dated to the Claudio-Neronian period. The Olba example can be regarded as a unique example of the type which was recorded in an eastern findspot. On another small fragment from Trench AZ 6 there is a circular decoration which cannot be identified (Fig. 8.4).

# - Squre Bottles

Square bottles are considered as one of the widespread forms of the Early Roman Imperial glass<sup>46</sup>. They were used for several purposes such as the transportation of agricultural products, jugs on the tables or cremation vessels. Excavations in the rock-cut cultic grounds reserved for the cult of dead on the slopes of the acropolis of Olba yielded square bottles, including an example which was used as a cremation vessel<sup>47</sup>. There are a number of base and body fragments belonging to the square bottles from the residential area on the summit of the acropolis (Fig. 8.5-10, Fig. 10.10-12). Although the common production technique of the square bottles is mold-blowing (Fig. 8.5-7,10), there are some free-blown examples of the type (Fig. 8, 9). The majority of the finds from Olba acropolis are mold-blown but two fragments belonging to the free-blown square bottles were recorded.

# Bottle with zig-zag thread decoration

The applied base-ring and lower body fragment surrounded by a zig-zag thread of a greenish colorless glass bottle was found in Trench AZ 11 (Fig. 10.13). Although no exact parallel of this vessel could be determined, the small size, thick walls, zig-zag decoration and applied ring-base resemble the core-formed glass vessels. Thus, it can be suggested that the vessel could be an Early Roman blown imitation of the former core-forming technique.

# Glass Rod

It is interesting to note that a fragment belonging to the flattened end of a twisted rod was discovered during the excavations of Trench AZ S14 (Fig. 10.14). The sophisticated examples of glass rods that were in the collection of Silifke Museum<sup>48</sup> and possible functions

<sup>44</sup> Foy 2010, 211-214.

<sup>45</sup> Price 1991

<sup>46</sup> Isings 1957, Form 50, 63-67; Charlesworth 1966, 26-40.

<sup>47</sup> Erten 2015, 17-19, lev. 5.

<sup>48</sup> Erten 2018, 74-75, cat. No.26, 100-102, cat. No.37.

of the rods beside as stirring sticks or distaffs have previously been studied in detail and published<sup>49</sup>. They must have had a role in funerary rituals and also functioned as grave gifts. After the publication of the glass rods from the region and the evaluation of their functions, the discovery of another example was found in the excavations on the acropolis in 2021 confirms the assumption that the glass rods were in use in the region.

#### Conclusion

Hellenistic and Early Imperial glass finds from the acropolis of Olba are important for giving a complete picture of various products of glass circulating at the time as well as the application of different production and decoration technologies in glass. In the Hellenistic period several production techniques (core-forming, sagging, rod-forming, casting etc.) were practiced and a wider distribution of glass objects took place. As the earliest glass find from Olba the head pendant reveals that the site was a member of the common culture of the Hellenistic period. The number of standard forms of glass bowls discovered at Olba were characteristic products of the time. A bowl with exterior-groove decoration which was a rare example of its time can be considered as the only recorded example from Anatolia to date.

Finds from the acropolis reveal that the glass-blowing technique which is the major improvement in glass technology reached Olba soon after its discovery. A number of free-blown beakers from the acropolis (Fig. 4.2-17, Fig. 9.2), uniform in dimensions and shapes must be the earliest representatives of this innovative technology. Skyphos handles are considered to be products of Sidonian glass workers who immigrated to Italy and western Europe. Skyphos handles discovered on the acropolis are important as unique examples in the eastern Mediterranean region (Fig. 6.13-16, Fig. 10.1). Two fragments of modioli in different sizes reveal that they were used in the residential area on the acropolis of Olba, probably as imitations of fine Roman silver tableware as in many other regions of the empire.

Apart from the common forms of glass such as Hellenistic bowls or early free-blown beakers, the presence of fragments at Olba belonging to the exclusive groups of the art of ancient glass is notable. The vessel bearing high relief rosette decoration is remarkable for being one of the rare examples of Roman glass (Fig. 4.1). Another example of luxury glass from the acropolis is the vessel fragment with oval facet-cut decoration (Fig. 7.1). The mold-blown vessels with relief decorations from Olba can also be considered as the luxury products at their time (Fig. 8.2-4, Fig. 10.8,9). The direct contacts of Olba with Roman Italy have been introduced and discussed in a previous study<sup>50</sup>. These sophisticated finds of glass bring additional evidence for the relations of Olba with Rome.

Square bottles which were one of the most frequent forms in Roman glass are usually mold-blown, although they were not considered as exclusive as the mold-blown vessels with relief decorations. They were either used as storage vessels, common tableware or even as

<sup>49</sup> Erten 2020, 57-74.

<sup>50</sup> Erten 2019 b, 103-120.

cremation vessels (urns). They are among the glass vessel groups discovered at the acropolis of Olba like the collar-rim spherical bottles, a typical form for Asia Minor in the Early Imperial Period (Fig. 8.5-7,10, Fig. 10.10-12). Vessels with indented decorations which are considered as typical types in Cilicia are also represented by the finds from the Olba acropolis (Fig. 6.1-12). Skyphos handles (Fig. 6.13-16) reveal that they were frequently used as drinking vessels in Olba like Early Imperials beakers. Glass rods are common objects in Roman glass from the Early Roman Imperial Period onwards and the fragment of a glass rod found at the acropolis belongs to the type dating back to the first century AD (Fig. 10.14).

All of the glass finds (except the glass rod from Trench AZ 14) from the acropolis of Olba were found in the residential area where the AZ 5-AZ 13 trenches are located (Fig. 1). As this location was used for agriculture until modern times, there is no possibility of building a stratigraphy for dating down to a depth of -50 cm. The floor of a room which was formed by cutting the bedrock covers a large area at -35 cm level (Trenches AZ 5, AZ 6, AZ 7 and AZ 10). On the other hand, the location of the trenches which contain more soil to excavate (Trenches AZ 8, AZ 9, AZ 11 and AZ 12) provide more glass. In addition to the glass finds, a large number of Sigillata Group-A pottery and Hellenistic black glazed pottery were found during the excavation of this section. Based on both pottery and glass finds, it can be concluded that they were used as tableware and may belong to the eating and drinking sets associated with the residential area at the higher slopes and top of the acropolis. Various types of beakers as the largest group of glass vessels and the abundance of skyphos handles, modioli, various bottle and bowl fragments seem to support the common use of glass vessels in the daily life of Olba during the Early Imperial Period.



Figure 1: Trenches on the eastern side of the acropolis of Olba.



Figure 2: Aerial view of Trench AZ 14 on the acropolis of Olba.

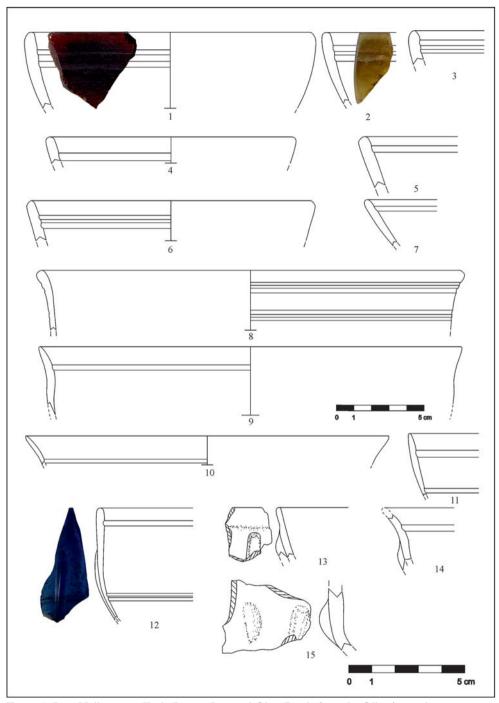


Figure 3: Late Hellenistic – Early Roman Imperial Glass Bowls from the Olba Acropolis.

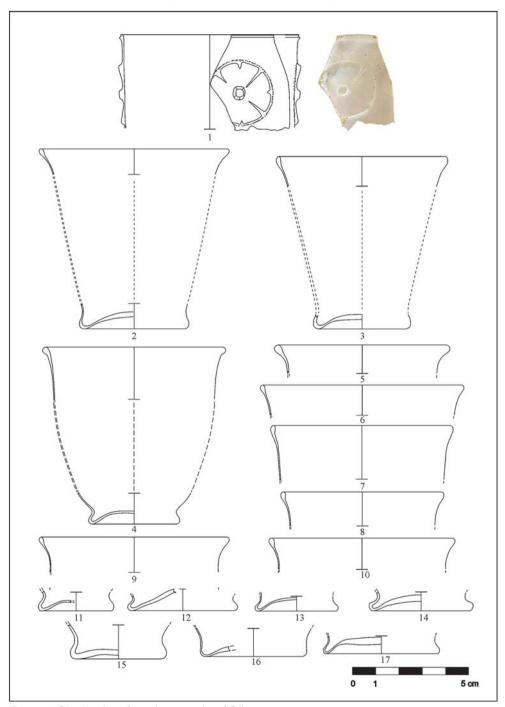


Figure 4: Glass beakers from the acropolis of Olba.

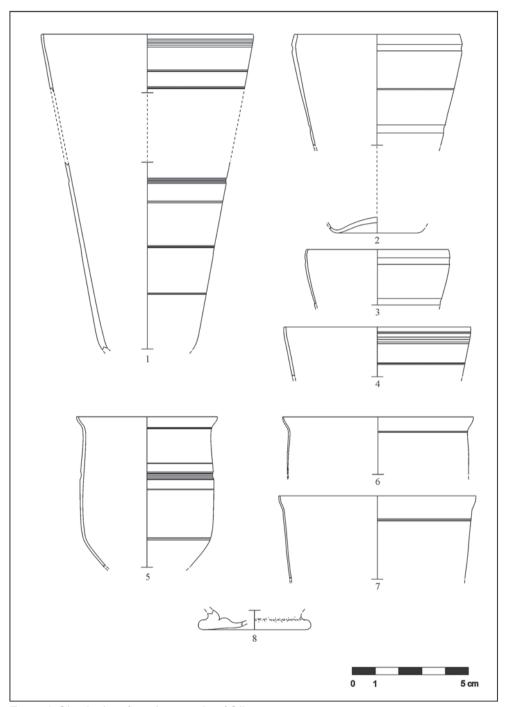


Figure 5: Glass beakers from the acropolis of Olba.

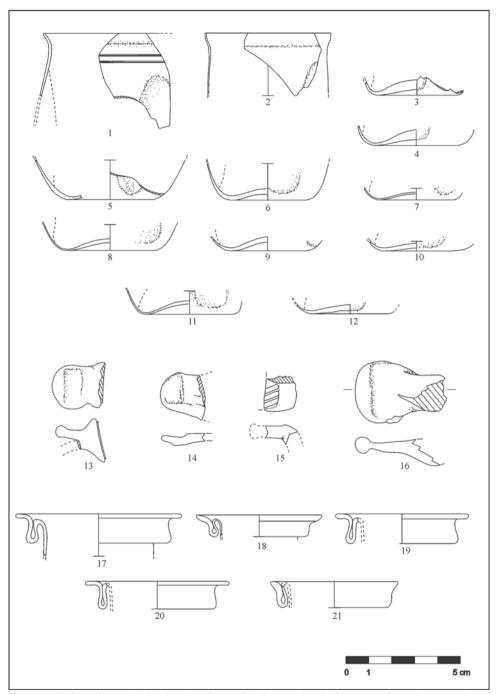


Figure 6: Indented vessels, skyphos handles and collar-rim bottle fragments from the acropolis of Olba.

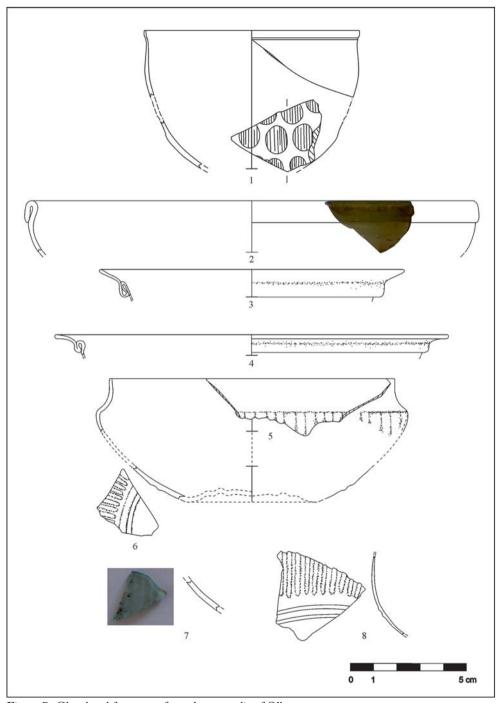


Figure 7: Glass bowl fragments from the acropolis of Olba.

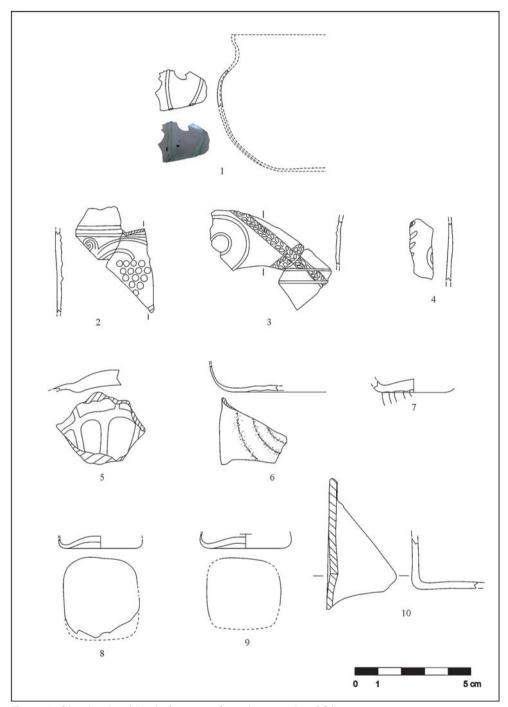


Figure 8: Glass bowl and bottle fragments from the acropolis of Olba.



Figure 9: Glass head-pendant and beakers from the acropolis of Olba.

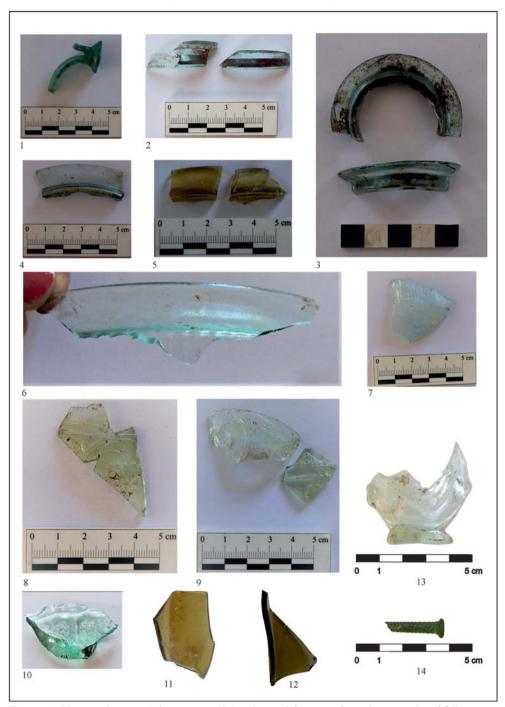


Figure 10: Various glass vessel fragments and the glass rod fragment from the acropolis of Olba.

# **Bibliography**

# Aksoy 2019

Aksoy, F., Olba akropolisi Sikke Buluntuları, Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü, Arkeoloji Anabilim Dalı'na sunulan yayınlanmamış Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Ankara.

# Antonaras 2012

Antonaras, A., Fire and Sand – Ancient Glass in the Princeton University Art Museum, New Haven.

#### Charlesworth 1966

Charlesworth, D., "Roman Square Bottles", Journal of Glass Studies, VIII, 26-40.

# Çizmeli Öğün - Özcan

Çizmeli Ögün, Z. – Özcan, A., "Çorum Müzesi Cam Eserleri", Anadolu Antik Cam Araştırmaları Sempozyumu, Kaunos-Kbid Toplantıları 2, ed. Çiğdem Gençler Güray, 53-63

# Erten 2001

Erten, E., "İçel Müzesi Koleksiyonundan Cam Bardaklar", Günışığında Anadolu - Cevdet Bayburtluğlu için Yazılar, İstanbul,

#### Erten 2009

Erten, E., "Olba'da Romalılaşma Süreci", Mersin Sempozyumu 2008, ed. Y. Özdemir, Mersin, 76-85.

#### Erten 2015

Erten, E., "Olba Kült Alanlarından Cam Buluntular", Seleucia ad Calycadnum V, 11-30.

#### Erten 2018 a

Erten, E., Silifke Müzesi Cam Kataloğu, Ankara.

#### Erten 2018b

Erten, E., "Olba Akropolisi Kazılarından Yeni Babil Damga Mührü", Seleucia VIII, 81-99.

# Erten 2019 a

Erten, E., "Olba Akropolis Kazılarından Cam Pendant", OLBA XXVII, 331-344.

# Erten 2019 b

Erten, E., "Kazı Verileri İşığında Olba'da Hellenleşme ve Romalılaşma Süreçlerine İlişkin Yaklaşımlar", ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ – Studies in Honour of Eugenia Equini Schneider, ed. A. Polosa, H. A. Kızılarslanoğlu – M. Oral, İstanbul, 103-120.

#### Erten 2020

Erten, E., "Silifke Müzesi Örnekleri Bağlamında Roma Dünyasında Cam Çubukların İşlevleri Konusunda Görüş ve Öneriler", Seleucia X, 57-74.

# Erten – Akkuş Koçak 2020

Erten, E. – Akkuş Koçak, E., "Olba'dan Roma Erken İmparatorluk Dönemi Üfleme Cam Buluntuları", Seleucia X, 201-226.

# Erten 2021 a

Erten, E., "Kazı Verileri İşığında Olba'nın Erken Yerleşim Tarihi", Seleucia XI, 33-48.

#### Erten 2021 b

Erten, E., "Glass from Olba in Rough Cilicia", Annales du 21° Congrés de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Istanbul 2018, ed. O. Sevindik, 161-170.

#### Erten 2021 c

Erten, E., "Dağlık Cilicia'da Cam", Kilikia Araştırmaları I, ed. E. Alkaç, 13-50.

# Foy 2010

Foy, D., "Deux Nouvelles Attestations de Verres Antiques Soufflés dans un Moule, en Tunisie", D'Ennion au Val Saint-Lambert - Le verre soufflé-moulé, Actes des 23e Rencontres de L'AFAV, Bruxelles, 211-214.

# Foy et. al. 2018

Foy, D. et. al., Verres incolores de L'antiquité romaine en Gaule et aux marges de la Gaule, Archaeopress Roman Archaeology 42, Oxford.

# Gençler 2009

Gençler, Ç., Elaiussa Sebaste Antik Yerleşimi Cam Buluntuları (Ankara Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü'ne Sunulan Yayınlanmamış Doktora Tezi), Ankara.

#### Goldman 1950

Goldman, H., Excavations at Gözlü Kule, Tarsus I, Princeton.

#### Goldman 1956

Goldman, H., Excavations at Gözlükule, Tarsus II, From the Neolithic through the Bronze Age, Princeton 1956.

#### **Grose 1979**

Grose, D. F., "The Syro-Palestinian Glass Industry in the Later Hellenistic Period", MUSE – Annual of the Museum of Art and Archaeology – Missouri, Columbia, 54-67.

# **Grose 1981**

Grose, D. F., "Th e Hellenistic Glass Industry Reconsidered", Annales du 8° Congres de AIHV, Liege, 61-71.

# Grose 2012

Grose, D. F., "The Pre-Hellenistic, Hellenistic, Roman, and Islamic Glass Vessels", Tel Anafa II ii – Glass Vessels, Lamps, Objects of Metal, and Groundstone and Other Stone Tools and Vessels, ed. A. M. Berlin – S. C. Herbert, Ann Arbor, 1–98, fig. 1–33, pl. 1–18.

# Haevernick 1997

Haevernick, Th. E., "Gesichtperlen", Madrider Mitteilungen 18, 304-356.

# Haevernick 1978

Haevernick, Th. E., "Modioli", Glastechnische Berichte 51, 328-330.

#### Handerson 2013

Henderson, J., Ancient Glass – An Interdisciplinary Exploration, Cambridge University Press, New York.

# Isings 1957

Isings, C., Roman Glass from Dated Finds, Archaeologica Traiectina 2, Groningen – Djakarta.

#### Jackson-Tal 2004

Jackson-Tal, R. E., "The Late Hellenistic Glass Industry in Syro-Palestine: A Reappraisal", Journal of Glass Studies, vol. 46, 11 – 32.

# Jennings 2000

Jennings, S., "Late Hellenistic and Early Roman Cast Glass from the Souks Excavation (Bey 006), Beirut, Lebanon, Journal of Glass Studies, Vol. 42, 41-59.

#### Lierke 2009

Lierke, R., Die nicht-geblasenen antiken Glasgefäse – The Non-Blown Ancient Glass Vessels, Offenbach/Main.

# Lierke 1999

Lierke, R., Antike Glastöpferei: Ein vergessenes Kapitel der Glasgeschichte, Mainz am Rhein.

# Nenna 1999

Nenna, M. D., Exploration Archéologique de Délos Fascicule XXXVII: Les Verres, Paris.

#### **Price 1991**

Price, J., "Decorated Mould-Blown Glass Tablewares in the First Century AD", Roman Glass: Two Centuries of Art and Invention, ed. M. Newby – K. Painter, Vol. XIII, Occasional Papers from the Society of Antiquaries of London, 56-75.

# von Saldern 1991

von Saldern, A., Roman Glass with Decoration Cut in High-Relief", Roman Glass: Two Centuries of Art and Invention, ed. M. Newby – K. Painter, Vol. XIII, Occasional Papers from the Society of Antiquaries of London, 111-121.

# Seefried 1979

Seefried, M., "Glass Core Pendants found in the Mediterranean Area", Journal of Glass Studies, Vol.21, 17-26.

# Seefried 1982

Seefried, M., Les pendentifs en verre sur noyau des pays de la Méditerranée antique, École Française de Rome, Rome.

#### **Stern 1977**

Stern, E. M., "Ancient Glass at Fondation Custodia (Collection Frits Lugt – Paris), Groningen.

#### Stern 1989

Stern, E. M., "The Production of Glass Vessels in Roman Cilicia, Kölner Jahrbuch für Vorund Frühgeschichte, 22, 121-128.

# Stern-Schlick Nolte 1994

Stern, E. M. – Schlick Nolte, B, Early Glass of the Ancient World- 1600 BC – AD 50, Ernesto Wolf Collection, Ostfildern – Ruit.

#### **Stern 1995**

Stern, E. M., The Toledo Museum of Art – Roman Mold-blown Glass – The First through Sixth Centuries, Rome.

# Hellenistic and Early Roman Imperial Glass Finds from the Acropolis of Olba \_

# Stern 2001

Stern, E. M., Roman, Byzantine, and Early Medieval Glass 10 BCE – 700 CE, Ernesto Wolf Collection, Ostfildern – Ruit.

#### Tatton-Brown 1981

Tatton-Brown, V., "rod-Formed Glass Pendants and Beads of the First Millennium BC", Catalogue of Greek and Roman Glass in the British Museum, London, 143-155.

# Weinberg - Stern 2009

Weinberg, G. D. –Stern, E. M., The Athenian Agora, Vol. XXXIV – Vessel Glass, The American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Princeton – New Jersey.

# Vessberg 1952

Vessberg, O., "Roman Glass in Cyprus, Opuscula Archaeologica 7, 109-165.

# Weinberg - Stern 2009

Weinberg, G. D. – Stern, E. M., The Athenian Agora – Results of the Excacations Conducted by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Vol. XXXIV – Vessel Glass, Princeton – New Jersey.

# Seleucia | Savı XII | Mayıs 2022

Quae visa vera, quae non veriora: An Essay On The Poetics of Monumentality Quae visa vera, quae non veriora: Klasik Mimaride Şiirsel Anıtsallık Üzerine bir Deneme Fikret Yegül

Holy Water and Healing Practices at the Pilgrimage Site of Hagia Thekla at Meryemlik Meryemlik Azize Thekla Hac Merkezi'nde Kutsal Su ve

Tedavi Uygulamaları Arabella Cortese

Palaiologoslar Dönemine Ait Kadıkalesi/Anaia Buluntusu "Meryem Hagiosoritissa ve Daniel Aslanlar İninde" Betimli Bir Grup Trakhy A Group of Trachy from Kadıkalesi/Anaia with Representations of "Virgin Hagiosoritissa" and "Daniel in The Lion's Den"

Ceren Ünal 53

Hellenistic and Early Roman Imperial Glass Finds from the Acropolis of Olba Olba Akropolisi Hellenistik ve Erken Roma İmparatorluk Dönemi Cam Buluntuları Emel Erten – Emine Akkuş Koçak

International Relations and Creating Caliphal Image in the Palace of Medinat'al Zahra in Andalusia

Endülüs Sarayı Medinetü'z-Zehra'da Uluslararası İlişkiler ve Halifelik İmajının İnşası Meltem Özkan Altınöz

95

Sinop Balatlar Kilisesi Kazılarında Ortaya Çıkartılan Kitap Pimleri

Book Pins Unearthed During The Excavations of Sinop Balatlar Church

Sanem Soylu Yılmaz 111

ISSN 2148-4124





Karia Stratonikeiası'ndan Bir İyi Çoban Heykelciği A Good Shepherd Statuette from Carian Stratonikeia Fatma Aytekin

123

Yeni Kazılar ve Araştırmalar İşığında Anemurium'dan Bir Mezar Örneği: A I 6 Nolu Mezar

A Tomb Example from Anemurium in the Light of New Excavations and Researches: Tomb A I 6 Mehmet Tekocak - Mevlüt Eliüsük 139

Kilikia'daki Flaviopolis Kentine Ait Yayımlanmamış Sikkeler

Unpublished Coins of the City of Flaviopolis in Cilicia Fatih Erhan

Klazomenai FGT Sektöründen Ele Geçen Plastik Bantlı Amphoralar Plastic Banded Trade Amphorae Discovered at Klazomenai FGT Sector Firket Özbay

Eirenopolis (Isauria) Kırsalından Bir Şarap Atölyesi ve Bir Üzüm Presi A Wine Workshop and a Rock-Cut Wine Press in the

Rural of Eirenopolis (Isauria)

Ercan Aşkın 199

Bizans Kilise Müziği Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme An Assessment on Byzantine Church Music

Ozan Hetto 215

Le Quien Metninde Anemurium Piskoposluğu The Bishopric of Anemurium in Le Quien's Account Murat Özyıldırım

229

