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TÜRK TARİH KURUMU BASIMEVİ — ANKARA, 1976

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ALACAHÖYÜKTE 1974 YILI KAZI ÇALIŞMALARI

HAMİT Z. KOŞAY – MAHMUT AKOK

Alacahöyükte 1974 mevsimi kazı çalışmalarına fiilen 19.7.1974 de başlanılmış ve aralıksız olarak 9.10.1974 gününe kadar sürdürülmüştür.

Kazı giderleri ödeneği Türk Tarih Kurumu ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü tarafından karşılandığından, bu mevsim kazısı'nda, ortak kazı esaslarına göre yürütülmüştür.

KAZI HEYETİ :

Dr. Hamit Zübeyir Koşay'ın Başkanlığında, Mimar Arkeolog Mahmut Akok (aynı dönemde ikinci Başkan ve Kazı Müdürü), Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü temsilcisi, Ankara Arkeoloji Müzesi asistanı Arkeolog Doğu Mermerci, Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü Foto uzmanı Selahattin Öztartan, Ankara Arkeoloji Müzesi hesap uzmanı Ahmet Bekçi, Restoratör Süleyman Yalçın'dan kurulmuştur.

1974 kazı mevsimi Alacahöyükte Arkeolojik kazılara, Höyüğün bugüne değin kazılmamış alanlarına da devam edilmekle beraber, 1938 kazı mevsiminden beri ortaya çıkarılmış ve yerlerinde korunması gerekli bulunan mimarî parçaların restorasyonuna da önem verilmiştir. Bu amaçla poternli kapının alt geçit kısmında 1973 mevsiminde eksik bırakılan restorasyonun tamamlanması yapılmıştır. Poternin giriş ve çıkışındaki basamaklar mozaiklenmiş, set duvarları üstleri, çimentolu harçla harpuştalanmış, poternin zemin taş döşemesi derzleri çimentolu harçla kapatılmıştır. Giriş ve çıkışın set duvarlarındaki eksik kısımlar belirli düzeye kadar yeni taş duvarlarla yükseltilmiştir.

Yapılan son incelemelerimizle, kazı alanımızın doğusuna düşen ve Büyük Hitit İmparatorluk çağı Mabet-Saray binasının büyük bir kısmının, daha Eski çağlardan kalma olduğu anlaşılmıştır. Büyük imparatorluk çağında, höyüğün bütün çevresinde, ortalama 30-40 metre genişlikte ve dışarıdan taşınan toprak ile bir genişleme yapılmış ve bu çevre tesviyesi sırasında çukurda kalan mabet-sarayı doğudan korumak üzere, hafif şev yüzü bir set duvarı'nda yapılmıştır. Bu duvarın batı ve kısmen kuzeye uzanan bir kısmı yıkılma tehlikesi gösterdiğinden, yeni baştan onarılarak restore edilmiştir.

Alacahöyük, son (20) yıldan beri Orta Anadolumuzun Arkeolojisine meraklı yerli ve yabancı turistlerle bilim kişilerinin önemle üzerinde durdukları bir ziyaret yeri haline gelmiştir. Bu öneme ve bu isteğe cevap verecek tesislerle donatılması için kazı heyetinin programına dahil işler de sınırlı olarak yürütülmektedir.

Bu amaçla kazı alanlarında, ziyaretçilerinin öreni kolaylıkla görüp tanıyabilmeleri için, yeni geçit ve tanzimler yapılmıştır.

Alacahöyüğün üst düzeyi 250 × 250 metre olup, bütün kazı yerleri ortadan, 8-9 metre yükseklikte bir kısmından rahatça görülüp anlaşılır durumdadır. Bu yüksek yerden geniş görüşlü fotoğrafların alınması ve kazı mimari katlarının kolayca, anlamlı durumda incelenmesi, düşüncesiyle, bir genel görüş kulesinin yapılması plânlanmıştır. Bu amaca uygun ha-

zırlıklar ile, kulenin temel kısmı kurulmuştur. Gelecek mevsimin ilk işi olarak bu tesis rahatça yapılabilecektir.

Kurulması düşünülen genel görüş kulesi ilk planlamaya göre geniş ölçüde ağaç malzeme ile yapılacaktır ve geçici bir tesis durumunda olacaktır. Deneme işe yararlı görülürse, bu tesis kaldırılarak yerine daha modern malzeme ile kurulmuş yeni bir bakış kulesi yapılabilecektir.

Kazı çalışmaları:

1974 mevsimi kazı çalışmaları iki ayrı yerde yürütülmüştür.

Bunlardan biri, höyüğün kuzey yönünde ve genel planın $\frac{XXX - XXXIV}{30 - 40}$ işaretli karelerine rastlayan yerde, 10 x 50 metre yüzölçümünde bir sondaj alanıdır. (Bakınız Genel plan I) (Res. 1-9).

Bu kazı yerinin kuzey yönünde bir ve güney tarafında da iki buçuk metre derinliklere inilmiştir.

Kazı yerinin üst seviyelerinde, Türk çağının, evvelce höyükten kaldırılmış olan yapıların temel duvarlarından bazı parçalara raslanılmıştır.

Kazı yerinin alt seviyelerinde ve bilhassa güney yönündeki derin seviyeler de iki mimari düzey durumunda firig çağı yapıların duvar ve taban kalıntılarına raslanılmıştır (Bakınız Plan II), (Res. 4-9).

Bu kazı yerinin $\frac{XXX - XXXII}{32 - 34}$ karelerinde, büyük Hitit İmparatorluk çağı şehir surları temel izleriyle, bu çağda höyük yerleşme alanını genişletmek amacıyla, dıştan taşınan dolgu toprağının bulunduğu tesbit edilmiştir (Bakınız Plan II ve foto 1-3).

Kuzey yönündeki kazının yürütülmesi sırasında, yerleşme tabakalarıyla ilgili ve çağların arkeolojik durumunu açıklar çok sayıda, her çeşitten etüdlük, müzelik değerde küçük eserler elde edilmiştir.

1974 çalışma mevsiminin ikinci kazı yeri de, höyüğün belirli sınırı dışında ve sifenksli kapının güneyine düşen dış şehir alanındadır.

Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü, Alacahöyük tarihi yerleşme alanını kurtarmak ve çevresindeki şüpheli, yine tarihî dışşehir alanların tanzim ve araştırmaya hazır tutmak amacıyla geniş ölçüde kamulaştırmalar yapmıştır.

Kazı heyetimiz çalışma programına, bu alanlarda da araştırma yapmayı almış olduğundan, sifenksli kapıdan 55 metre güneyde, güney ve batıya uzanmak üzere 3 x 3 metre yüzölçümlü sıralı ve atlamalı çukurlar şeklinde kazılara başlanılmıştır.

1935 yılı bu alanlarda yapılan sondajlardaki bulgularda gözönünde tutarak işe devam edilmiştir. Mevsimin kurak olması nedeni ile sondaj çukurlarında daha derin kazılmak imkânı bulunarak bu sahadaki crazyonun kalınlığı görülmüştür.

Bu bölümdeki kazıların kesin sonuçları henüz alınmamış olmakla beraber, höyüğün yakın çevresinde, geçici veya sürekli yerleşme tesislerinin bulunabileceği ihtimali artmıştır.

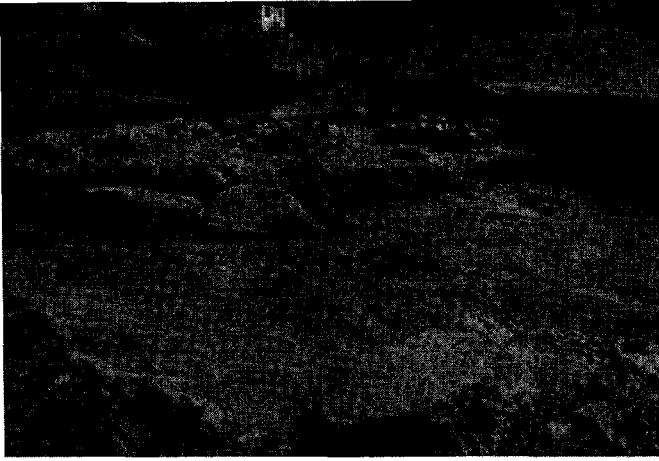
Gelecek mevsimlerin kazı çalışmalarında bu hususun kesinlikle açıklanabileceği kanısındayız.

Alacahöyük Kazı heyeti

Başkanı

Arkeolog Mimar

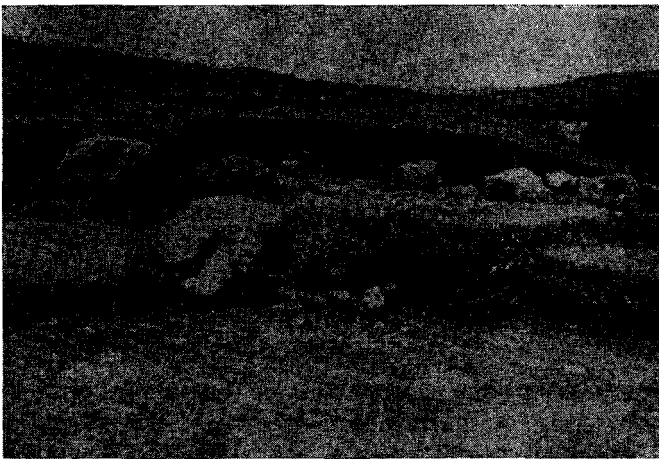
Dr. Hamit Zübeyr Koşay - Mahmut Akok



1

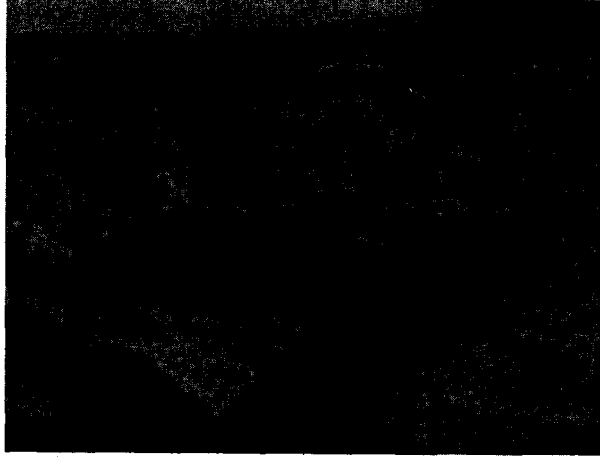


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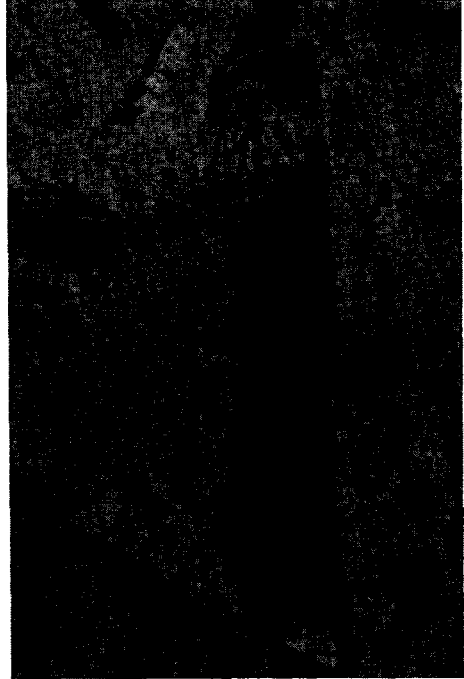
Res. 1, 3 — XXXII - XXXIV 30-38 Kareleri içinde ve üst seviyede görülen yapı izleri (Osmanlı Çağı)



4

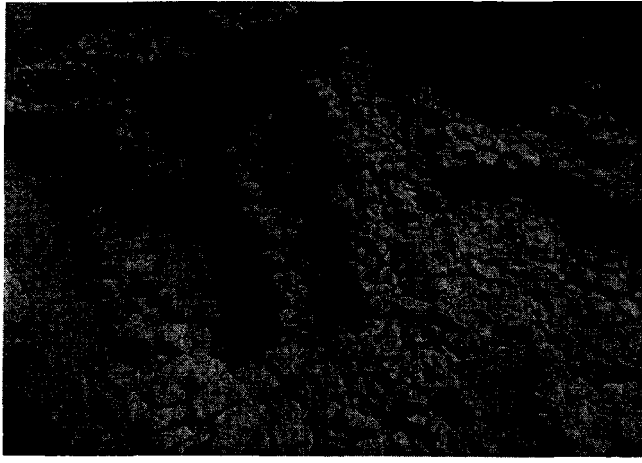


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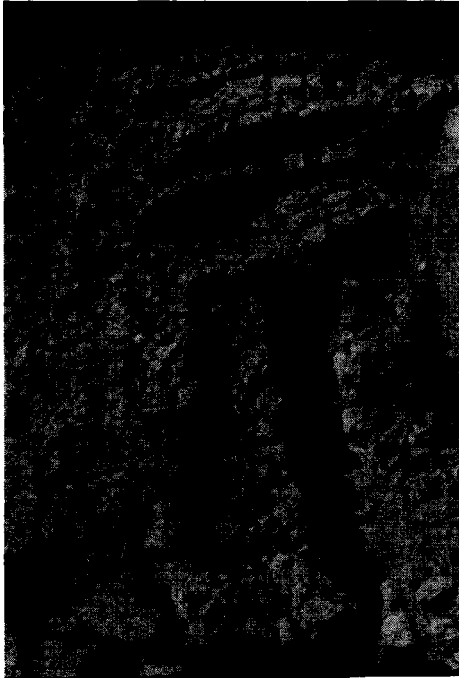


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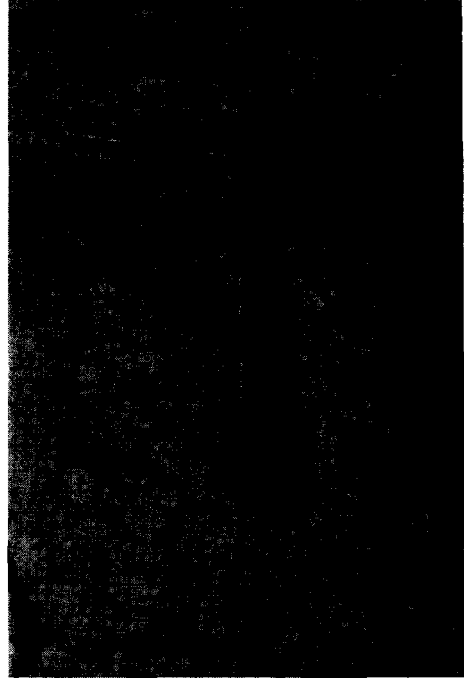
Res. 4, 6 — Firig çağı üst seviye yapı temelleri



7

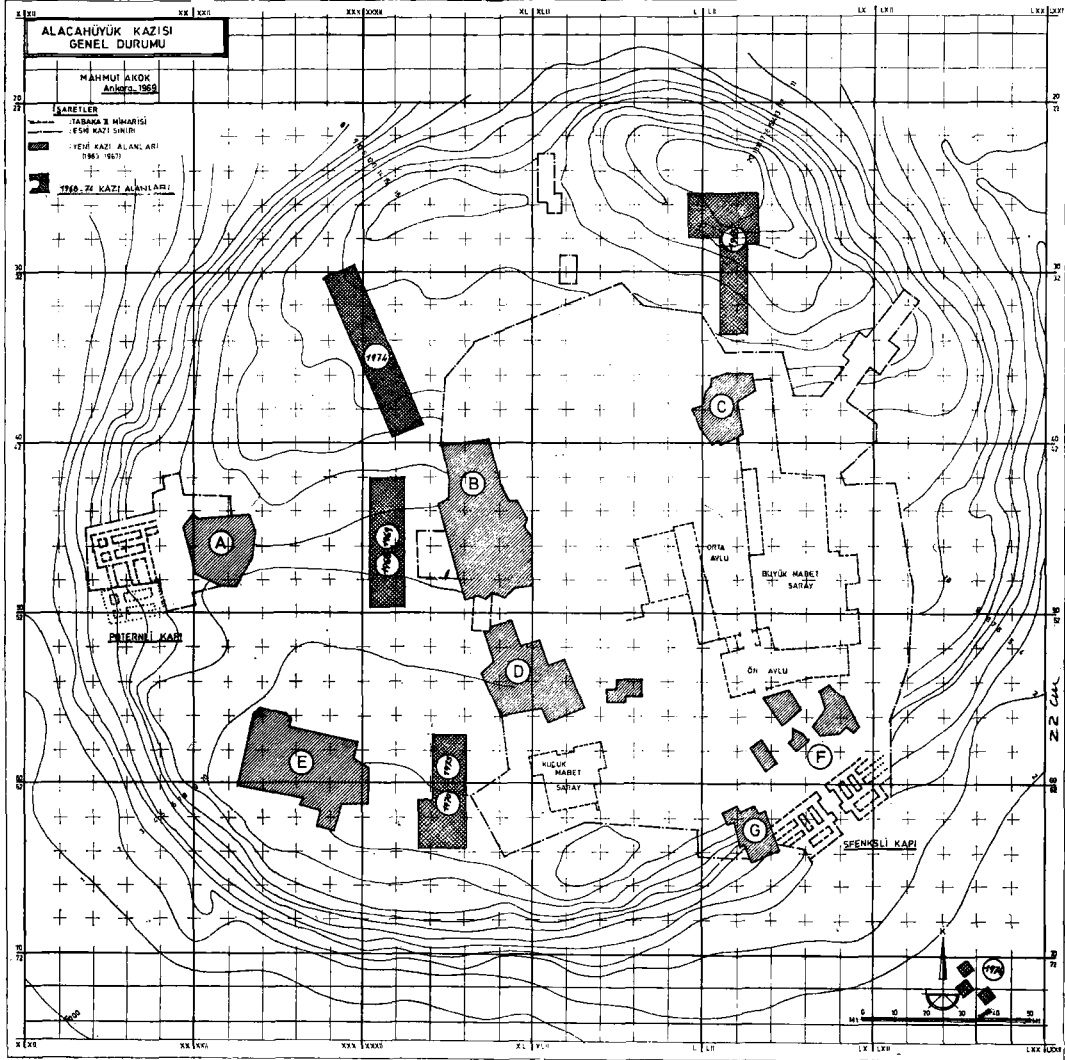


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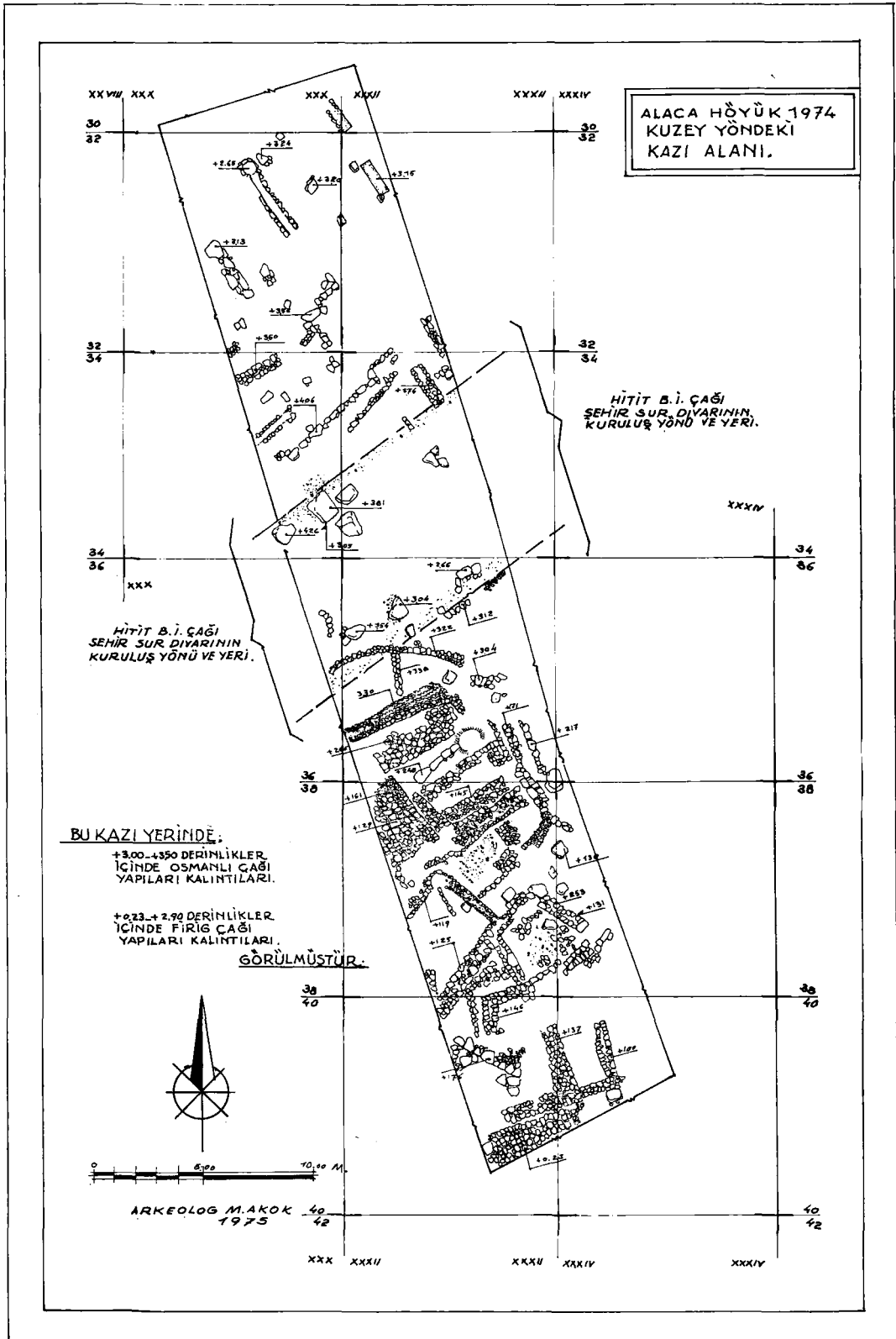


9

Res. 7, 9 — Firig çağı 11. seviye yapı ve temel döşemeleri



Plan 1 — Alacahöyük kazısı genel durumu



Plan 2 — Alacahöyük 1974 kuzey yöndeki kazı alanı

KUŞINI MERMER OCAĞI HAKKINDA ÖN RAPOR *

EROL ATALAY

Efes civarında yapmış olduğum Topografik araştırmalar esnasında, bu güne kadar bilinmeyen ve antik çağlarda kullanılmış olan, mağara şeklinde bir mermer ocağı buldum¹. Efes'in Kuzey-Doğu tarafında 10 km. yakın bir uzaklıkta bulunan, Kurt Kaya Dağı'nın batı yamaçlarında, zirveye yakın bir yerde bulunan mermer ocağı köylüler tarafından "Kuşini" diye adlandırılmıştır². Bu mevki'ye gidebilmek için Selçuktan itibaren İzmir istikametinde 7. km. kadar asfalt yoldan ilerlenmekte, yolun sağ tarafında Pranga Çiftliği adı verilen küçük bir köye rastlanmaktadır. Dağın eteğinde bulunan Pranga Çiftliği, bir kaç yüz metrelik iki ayrı traktör yolu ile asfalt'a bağlanmıştır. Bu köyden itibaren Güney-Doğu yönünde dağın zirvesine doğru çıkıldığında yaklaşık olarak 3-4 km. sonra Kurt Kaya'ya (kayalık bölge) rastlanmaktadır. Çalılıklar ile kaplı

olan bu dağın yamacı son yıllardaki bir orman yangını neticesinde yanmıştır. İlk olarak 1974 yılında bu civardaki arazi sahipleri tarafından Pranga Çeşmesi'ne kadar bir traktör yolu yapılmıştır. Pranga Çeşmesi'nden sonra Kuşini mermer ocağına yaklaşık olarak 700 metrelik bir mesafe kalmaktadır, bu arada da küçük bir patika yol vardır.

Magara'nın giriş yerine yakın yamaçta üç küme halinde binlerce mermer artıkları arazinin bu kısmını beyazlaştırmıştır (Res. 1). Hattâ bu beyazlık ve mağaranın girişi aşağıdaki İzmir selçuk yolundan dahi bariz bir şekilde görülmektedir. Bu mağaranın 30 metre kadar güneyinde, yarı açılmış halde terkedilmiş olan başka bir mermer ocağı daha vardır. Bu mermer ocaklarının batı kısmında aşağıya doğru bir km. kadar bir uzaklıkta, yine bu güne kadar tesbit edilmemiş olan bir tümülüs vardır.

Dağın içerisine doğru oyularak meydana getirilen Kuşini mermer ocağının iç kısmı oldukça heybetli bir görünüme sahiptir (Res. 2). Dört köşeli iki adet harikulâde büyük destek, düz bir şekilde işlenmiş olan mağara tavanının aşağıya uçmaması için, çalışma anında kendinden oyularak içeride bırakılmıştır. Fakat bu desteklere rağmen mağaranın orta giriş kısmında yukarıdan kopan bazı büyük bloklar aşağıya düşerek içeriye girişi kısmen kapamıştır.

İnce ve iri tanecikli beyaz mermerler ince mavi damarlı olup, oldukça iyi kalite

* Yer yüzünde bulunan antik mermer ocakları hakkındaki, ilmi çalışmaları ile tanınmış olan, Koblenz'deki Landes Museum'un Müdürü Mermer Uzmanı Dr. J. Röder, kendi ile görüşmemden iki ay sonra ani bir rahatsızlık neticesinde ölmüştür. Arkeoloji ilim dünyası için acı bir kayıp olan, bu değerli insanı üzüntü ile anarım.

¹ 1970 yılında bulmuş olduğum Kuşini mermer ocağına, ikinci olarak 1972 yılında fotoğraf çekmek üzere tekrar gittim. Bu tarihlerde Pranga çiftliğinden itibaren oraya ulaşmak için yol olmadığından her defasında üç saat yürümek icapetti. 1974 yılında fotoğraf ve plan üzerindeki çalışmalarımı tamamlamak üzere, beraberimde Mimar Sandor Kasper, Arkeolog Barbara Kasper ve iki işçi olmak üzere üç gün orada bulunduk.

² Yeri hakkında bk. J. Keil, Führer durch Ephesos (1964) Karte der Umgebung v. Ephesos.

telidir³. Mağaranın genişliği 100 metre, derinliği 40 metre yükseklik girişte 10 metredir. Yükseklik içeriye doğru azalmakta ve dip duvarlar civarında 5 metreye kadar düşmektedir. Tam kesin olarak yüksekliği tayin etmek için taban seviyesini bulmak üzere kazı yapılması gerekmektedir. Ne varki, tavanın ufki görünüşüne göre yükseklik başlangıçta fazla tutulmuş çalışma ilerledikçe bu seviye yavaş yavaş düşürülmüştür.

Mağara uzun zaman davar çobanları tarafından ağıl olarak kullanılmış, dolayısıyla içeride taş parçaları ile kuru duvarlar örülmek suretiyle bölmeler teşkil edilmiştir. Yine çobanlar tarafından içeride ateş yakıldığı için duvarlar kısmen işlenmiştir. Yağmur suları tahribatı ile duvarlar üzerinde yer yer delikler, ve lekeler meydana gelmiştir. Mağaranın içerisinde ve çevresinde, mermer ocağının faal olduğu çağlara ait pek çok sayıda çalışma tekniği gösteren izlere ve yarı bırakılmış olan çalışmalara rastlanmıştır (Res. 3). Kuşini mermer ocağından takriben yedibin metreküp mermer alınmıştır.

Ön Asya'da bugüne kadar bulunan mağara, mermer ocakları içerisinde önemli bir yeri olan Kuşini mermer ocağının girişi Afyon civarındaki Bacakale mermer ocağını hatırlatmaktadır⁴. Oldukça ilginç

olan mağara mermer ocağımızın benzerleri yer yüzünde şu şekilde sıralanmaktadır : Afyonkarahisar civarında Iscehisar (Dokimeion), Batı Tunus'ta Chemtou, İtalya'da Carrara, Yunanistan'da Euboa ve Paros'taki mağara mermer ocağıdır⁵.

Kuşini mermer ocağı Efes'e yakınlığı ile, mağara şeklinde açılmış olması itibarıyla ve mermer kalitesi bakımından şimdiye kadar Efes civarında bulunmuş olan diğer mermer ocaklarından ayrılmaktadır⁶.

Prof. H. Vettters ve Jeolog Dr. W. Vettters tarafından Efes mermerleri üzerinde yapılan araştırmalarda yalnız Efes'teki yamaç-saray evlerinde 47 çeşit mermer tesbit edilmiş ve Efes çevresinde 16 mermer ocağı bulunduğu açıklanmıştır⁷.

Kuşini mermerleri kalite olarak Belevi mermerlerinden aşağı kalmamaktadır. Muhakkak ki buradan Efes'e mermer nakliyatı Belevi ocaklarına nazaran çok daha kolay idi, çünkü 3-5 km. dağ yamacından mermer blokları kaydırmak mümkün olduğu gibi, Belevi'ye nazaran mesafe itibarıyla Efes'e daha yakındır.

Mermer ocağımızdaki çalışma izleri herhalikârda Roma devri tekniğini vermektedir. Muhtemelen Efes'liler Roma devrinde şehirleri için Kuşini mermer ocaklarını kullanmışlardır.

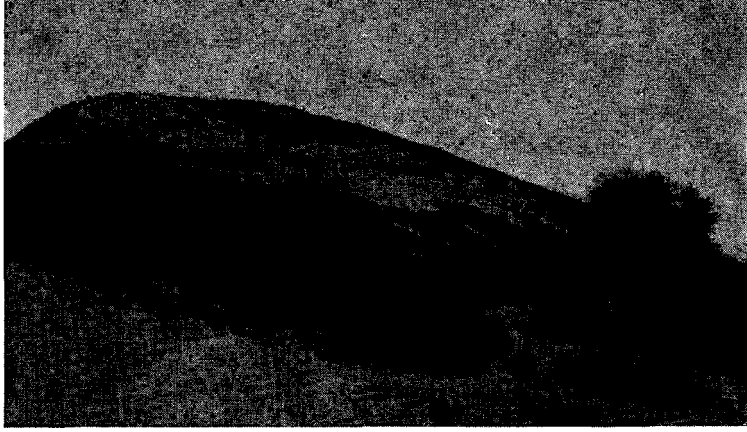
⁵ Koblenz'deki Landes Museum'un Müdürü Mermer Uzmanı Dr. Röder'i ziyaret ederek, Kuşini mermer ocağına ait materyeli gösterdim. Kıymetli zamanını vererek bu materyeli incelediği için ve Magara mermer ocakları hakkında geniş malumat verdiği için, kendisine sonsuz teşekkürlerimi sunarım. Ayrıca mermer ocağının planı üzerindeki çalışmalara yardımcı olan Bay ve Bayan Kasper'e ve mektupla bilgi veren Dr. Mühendis Würster'e teşekkürlerimi bildiririm.

⁶ O. Benndorf, Forschungen in Ephesos I (1906) 38 v.d. W. Alzinger ÖJH 48 (1966-67) 61 v.d. S. Kasper, Belevi Tümulus'u ve Belevi mermer ocağı hakkındaki neşriyatı hazırlık safhasındadır.

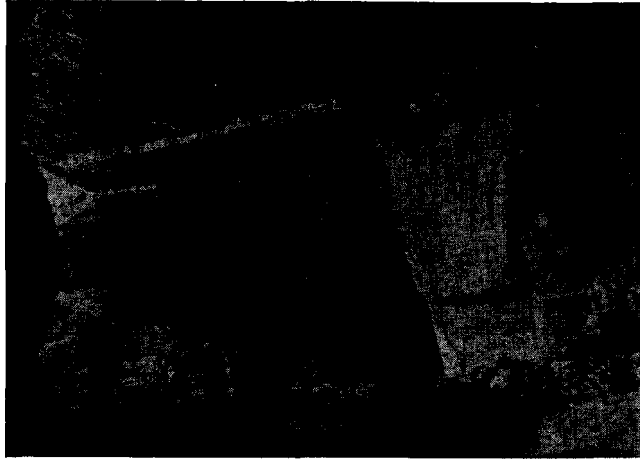
⁷ H. Vettters, Ephesos vorläufiger Grangsbbericht (1971) s. 2 not. 2 ve H. Vettters, Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut Grabungen (1971⁷²) s. 62.

³ Dr. Röder'e göre iri taneciklik, Kasper'e göre ise ince tanecikli olarak vasıflandırılmıştır.

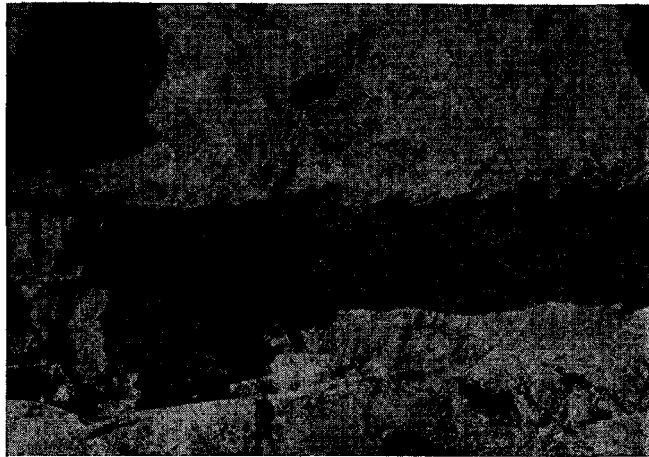
⁴ J. Röder, Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi (1969) 109 v.d. ve Jdi 86 (1971) 253 v.d. Res. 11.



Res. 1 — Kurt Kaya dağının ve Kuşini mermer ocağının umumi görünüşü



Res. 2 — Kuşini mağara mermer ocağının iç görünüşü



Res. 3 — Yarım kalmış bir çalışmayı gösteren izler

KERAITAE ARAŞTIRMA RAPORU

KAYHAN DÖRTLÜK

1972 yılı Kasım ayında Burdur Müzesi Müdürlüğüne yapılan Pisidia Bölgesi araştırma gezileri sırasında Burdur ili Bucak ilçesine dahil Belören köyünün hemen yanında antik Pisidia'nın ismini bilmediğimiz yeni bir kentiyle karşılaştık¹. Burdur'un 55 km. güneydoğusunda Toros Dağları üzerindeki köy, bucaktan 8 km. uzaklıktadır. Ulu çam ağaçlarının arasın-gizlenen harabelere bucaktan ciple stabilize bir yoldan yarım saatte ulaşılabilir.

KENTİN TANIMLANMASI

Antik kent dört yönden çevreye hakim 1000 m. yükseklikteki bir tepe üzerindedir (Lev. I/1). Doğusundan, kuş uçuşu 7-8 km. kadar bir uzaklıktaki Kremna ve Kestros (aksu) vadisi ormanların arasında silüet halinde görülmektedir (Lev. I/2). Akropolün doğu, kuzey ve güney yamaçları günümüze kadar oldukça iyi korunabilmiş surlarla çevrilidir (Lev. II/3, 4). Batı yamaçlarda arazi sarp ve kayalık olduğundan ayrıca surlarla tahkimata gerek görülmemiştir. Buna rağmen kentin zaptı zor stratejik bir durumda olduğu söylenemez.

Kalıntılar köylüler tarafından gelişigüzel bir şekilde tahrip edildiğinden genellikle taş ve mimarlık parçalarından yığınlar halindedir. Bu yığınlardan belli başlı binaların doğu surları ile akropol arasındaki kuzey-güneybatı istikametinde uzanan dar bir şerit üzerinde yer aldığı anlaşılıyor

(Lev. III/5, 6). Ayakta kalan en büyük yapı tepenin doğusunda, kaya basamaklarla ulaşılabilinen, düzgün bloklarla örülmüş bir binadır (Lev. IV/7). Mevcut haliyle yapıların konstruksiyon ve planları için herhangi bir yorumda bulunmak mümkün olamamaktadır.

Kentin nekropolü batıdaki düzlüktedir. Tamamı soyulmuş ve parçalanmış taş lahidlerin arasında tesadüf edilen kılıç-kalkan ve kapılı Frigya tipi sandukalar dikkati çekicidir (Lev. IV/8).

Özetle tanımlamaya çalıştığımız kentin, komşularına oranla bir hayli küçük olduğu anlaşılmaktadır.

KENTİN İSİMLENDİRİLMESİ

İsmi bilmediğimiz ve ilk defa gördüğümüz harabenin heyetimizce dolaşılması sırasında satıhta tesadüfen, birbirinin aynı olan iki bakır sikke bulduk. M.Ö. I. yüzyıla tarihlenen ve ön yüzünde Artemis'in başı, arka yüzünde Herakles sopası, ve KE bulunan bu sikkelerin yeri henüz saptanamayan bir Pisidia kenti olan Keraitae'a aîf olması² konuya yönelmemizi sağladı. Nitekim Belören'de köylülerle yaptığımız konuşmalar sırasında, harabede çok sayıda bulunduğunu söyledikleri ön yüzünde sur taçlı kadın başı, arka yüzünde sağa koşan domuzun ön kısmı olan ve KEPAEITON yazısı okunan bir sikke elde ettiğimiz gibi harabenin Çere Asarı veya Çere Sivrisi ismiyle anıl-

¹ Bu gezide heyetimize Burdur Müzesi Müdürü Kayhan Dörtük, arkeolog S. Selçuk Başer ve kılavuz olarak Osman Erol katılmışlardır.

² British Museum Catalogue of Greek coins, Lycia, Pamphylia and Pisidia, (1897), s. 210, Lev. XXXIV 6-7.

dığını öğrendik. Çevremizdeki Kremna-Girme, Konana-Gönen, Sagalassus-Ağlasun örneklerindeki gibi Keraitae-Çere isimleri arasında bir yakınlık kurmak güç değildir.

Pek yeterli sayılamayacak araştırmalarımızda kentin ismini ihtiva eden bir yazıt bulamadık. Ancak sikkeler yardımcımız olmaktadır. Şöyle ki : ön yüzünde sur taçlı Tykhe başı, arka yüzünde çifte bereket boynuzu ile KPHMNEΩN KAI KEPAEITΩN yazısı okunan bir gümüş drahmi³ iki kentin Homonoia sikkesi darbettirecek kadar ilişkili olduğunu gösterir. B. V. Head, bu sikkeyi tariflerken⁴ Pisidia'da bir Keraitae tanımadığı için Girit'teki Keraia'ı hatırlamakta ve sikkeleri üzerindeki ismi, Dor lehçesine sadık kalarak Κερατῶν şeklinde göstermektedir. Lanckoronski ise Kremna ile birlik yapan kentin Kretopolis veya başka bir şekilde Κεραϊτῶν πολις olabileceği görüşündedir⁵.

Kretopolis ismine bazı kaynaklarda tesadüf ediyoruz. Örneğin Diodorus (XVIII, 44), Antigonos'un Pisidia'dan geçip Alketas'ın üzerine yürürken ve daha sonra Termessus'tan Phrygia'ya dönerken Kretopolis'e uğradığını kaydeder. Polybius (V, 72)'dan ise, Kral Akhaios'un kumandanlarından Garsyeris'in, Selge ile savaşan Pednelissus kentine yardım etmek amacıyla kuzeyden güneye doğru inerken Pamphylia'nın kuzeybatısındaki Milyas bölgesini işgal ederek ordusuyla birlikte Kretopolis'te konakladığını öğreniyoruz. Bu satırlara göre kent, Bucak ovasında

ulaşımı kolay ve çevreye açık bir yerde kurulmuş olmalıdır. Kiepert, kenti mevkii itibariyle yukarıdaki tarifimize uyan İncirhan civarına yerleştirmiştir⁶. Ancak bugün görüldüğü kadarıyla burada bir Selçuklu kervansarayından başka hiç bir kalıntı yoktur. 1958-1959 yıllarında bölgeyi gezen G. E. Bean, İncirhan ve civarında antik kent görünümü verebilecek kesin bir delile rastlamadığını, ancak burada bir kent var idiyse yüksek bir ihtimalle Kretopolis olabileceğini belirtmektedir⁷.

Kretopolis'e ait, bilinen hiç bir sikke yoktur. Bunun yanında Keraitae sikkelerinin tamamı M.Ö. I. yüzyıla aittir ve çağdaş Kremna sikkelerine benzerlik gösterir⁸. Kremna'da Aurelian (M.S. 270-275) devrine kadar devam eden sikkelerin Keraitae'da M.Ö. I. yüzyıldan sonra ortadan kalkması dikkati çekmektedir. Bu noktadan hareketle, Kremna'yı elinde tutan Galatia Kralı Amyntas'ın ölümünden sonra (M.Ö. 25) kentin Oktavian tarafından bir Roma kolonisi haline getirilmesiyle⁹ oldukça güçlendiğini ve sonradan adeta suborbu durumundaki Keraitae'ı kendine bağlayarak oradaki sikke darbına son verdiği düşünülebilir.

Bu kısa raporumuzda, bir araştırma gezisi süresi ve imkânları ölçüsünde şimdiye kadar karanlık kalmış olan Keraitae kentinin yerini saptamaya çalıştık. Çalışmamızın ilerideki araştırmalara bir ön çalışma olmaktan başka iddiası yoktur.

³ Imhoof-Blumer, *Monnaies Grecques*, (1883) s. 336 No. 72.

⁴ B. V. Head, *Historia Numorum*, (1911) s. 590.

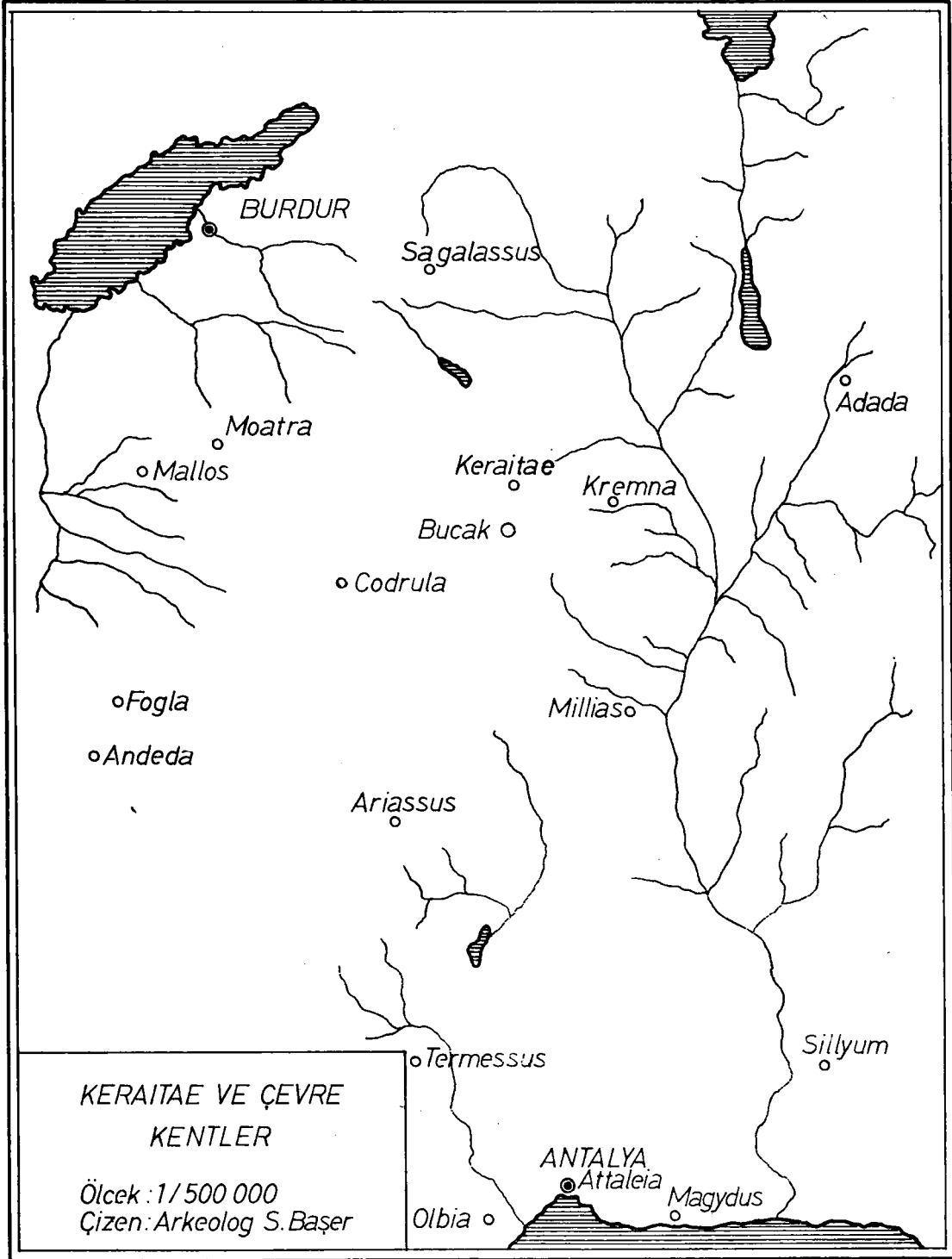
⁵ K. Lanckoronski, G. Niemann, E. Petersen, *Städte Pamphylens und Pisidiens II*, (1892) s. 191,2.

⁶ H. Kiepert, *Formae Orbis Antiqui VIII* (1908).

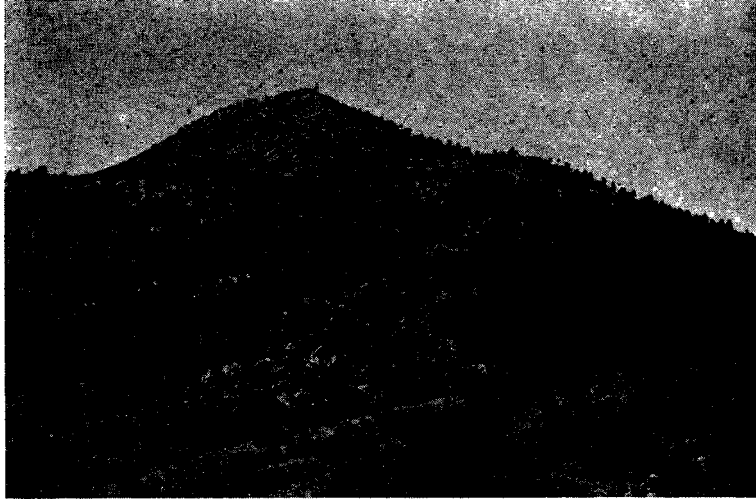
⁷ G. E. Bean, *Notes and inscriptions from Pisidia*, AS X, (1960) s. 52.

⁸ British Museum Catalogue of Greek coins, Lycia, Pamphylia and Pisidia, (1897) s. XCIX.

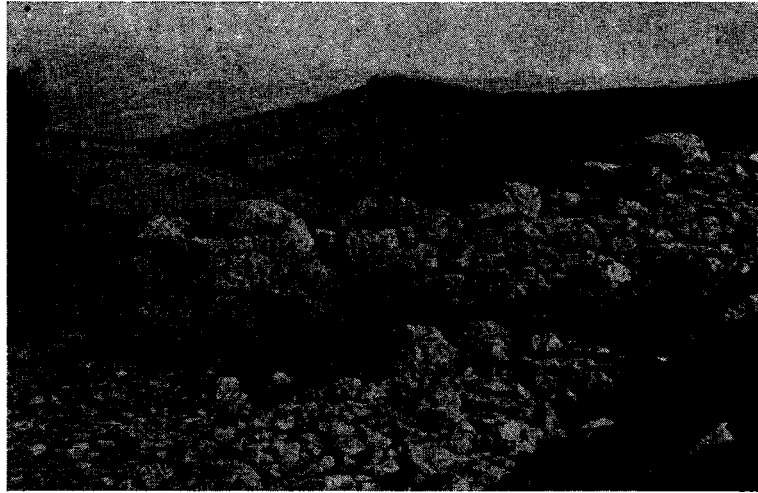
⁹ Jale İnan, 1970 Kremna kazısı raporu, TAD XIX-II, (1970) s. 50.



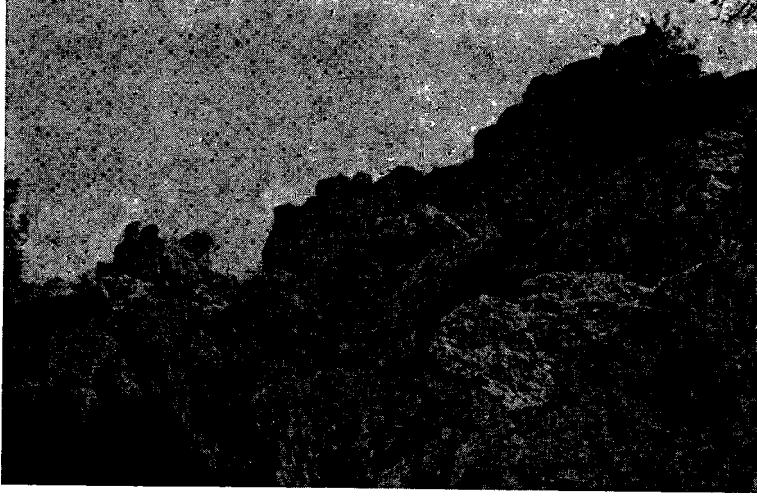
Plan



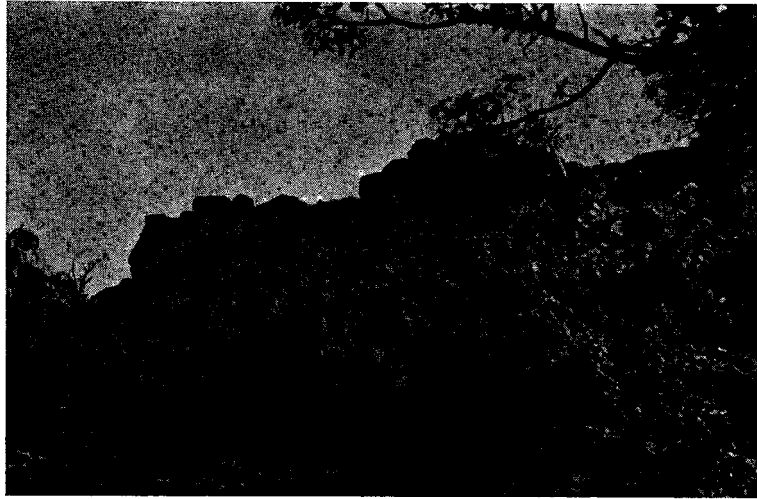
Res. 1 — Akrapolün (Çere sivrisi) kuzey batıdan görünüşü



Res. 2 — Harabelerden Kremna ve Kestros vadisinin görünüşü



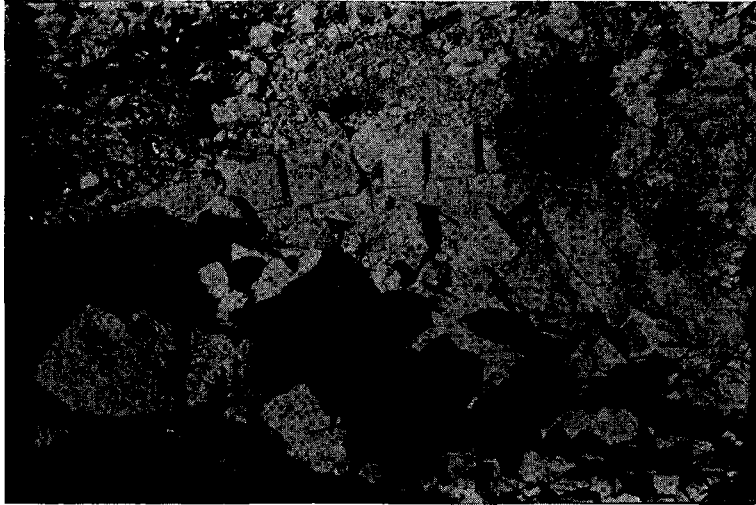
Res. 3 — Kuzey surlardan görünüş



Res. 4 — Kuzey surlardan görünüş



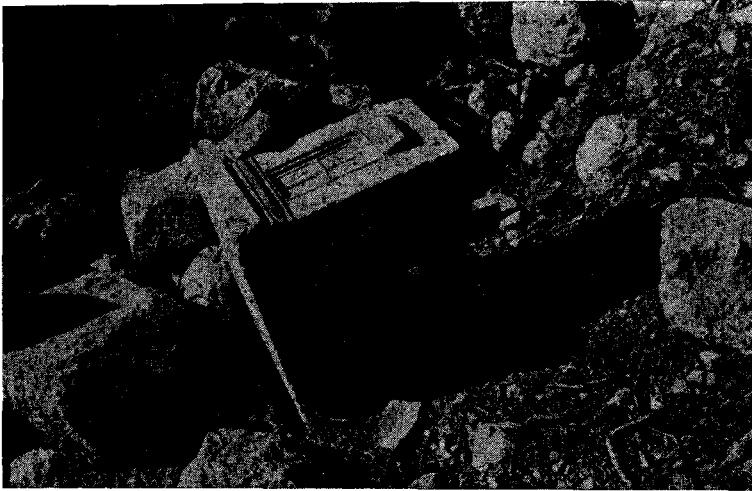
Res. 5 — Bir yapıya ait duvarlar



Res. 6 — Tahrip edilmiş bir yapı kalıntısı



Res. 7 — Sarnıçlı yapının cephe duvarı



Res. 8 — Nekropolden kapılı bir sanduka

EXCAVATIONS AT APHRODISIAS IN CARIA, 1974

KENAN T. ERİM

The fourteenth campaign of excavations at Aphrodisias in Caria (Fig. 1) was conducted between July 2 to August 15, then September 10 to October 7, 1974. The National Geographic Society once again generously provided the main support. The staff for the 1974 campaign included : Mr. Reha Arican, Miss Sheila Campbell, Mr. Orhan Gürman, Mr. Michael Hendy, Prof. and Mrs. Frederick Lauritsen, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Marchese, Miss Joyce Reynolds, Miss Gülderen Süzek and Mr. Memduh Taşcıoğlu. Messrs Selçuk Başer and Ali V. Kılıçkaya represented the Directorate General of Antiquities and Museums. Mr. M. Ali Dügenci as usual through the courtesy of the *Türk Tarih Kurumu* and Prof. Ekrem Akurgal undertook our final photographic recording.

The area of major concentrated work in the 1974 campaign was, as in past summers, the *theatre*, its immediate vicinity and adjacent buildings intimately connected with it (Fig. 2). The main tasks were the continued excavation of the Late Roman "piazza" (Fig. 3) stretching behind the stage and the exploration of the northern accesses to the theatre. The chief obstacle to the latter investigations is the presence of terracing walls and considerable fill over the area of the north *analemma*, including a half-ruined structure, long disaffected but once used as a mosque (Fig. 4). The condition of this ex-mosque, which was built of an assortment of odd ancient architectural

fragments, and displays few special characteristics of its own, proved to be too flimsy to attempt a suitable preservation or restoration. Earthquake and exposure to the elements following the collapse of its roof caused irreparable damage to its core. A beguiling feature of the *camii*, however, was the attractively primitive paintings decorating the walls of its interior and its front porch (Fig. 5). Unfortunately, these had been seriously effaced and damaged by exposure to weather. Nevertheless, it seemed judicious to salvage some of the better preserved among the paintings and thereby keep a record of this most recent phase of the history of Aphrodisias. An inscribed date over the entrance reveals that the decoration was executed in 1901-2. It appears that several similarly painted mosques still exist in western Anatolia and that their style combines a mixture of traditional elements with European motifs. The responsible artists were probably itinerant workers. In the specific case of Geyre, they were probably not quite unaffected by the ruins of Aphrodisias. Indeed, some features of the painting, such as garlands, floral motifs and pseudo-Ionic capitals may well have been influenced by the ancient monumental remains. Mr. Reha Arican painstakingly lifted from the walls a number of representative panels, including the entire, though battered, *mihrab*. A survey of the building and a photographic record of all its decoration *in situ* were also duly completed prior to these operations.

Excavations *per se* in the north theatre concentrated on uncovering the layout of the area north of the "piazza" and its colonnade and on revealing the buttressed fortification wall over which the *camii* was in part built (Fig. 6). The precise function of this wall, partly cleared in due course down to the level of its foundation, is still difficult to determine. Its relationship with the north *analemma* which is concealed by the ex-mosque is not clear. Its original construction date, however, is surely late Hellenistic and contemporary, therefore, with the theatre. Its five strong buttresses are puzzling. Upon close inspection, the uneven surface of its large blocks appeared to have been reworked at a later time (Fig. 7). An inscription extolling the dedication of part of the theatre (essentially its *cavea*) by Artemidorus Molossus was undoubtedly cut in the second century, though the work in question was actually completed by the late first century B.C. The surface reworking, however, must have been undertaken at a late date in Byzantine times, when the Acropolis was transformed into a fortress. The intent may have been to eliminate certain typical Hellenistic features of the masonry which would have facilitated the eventual assault of a besieging enemy force. Regular, well-joined blocks were also found at the foot of the wall, as well as in front of the *vomitorium* steps immediately south of the buttressed wall. These seem to form a sort of "sidewalk", as they only appear for an average width of ca. 50 cm. along the *vomitorium* and the wall. The rest of the area to the east does not appear to have been paved.

Two parallel walls, the eastern one of which featured at least three doors opening to the east, reached the north portico of the "piazza" at an oblique angle (Fig. 8). These may have lined an unpaved street of Middle Byzantine date. Two odd column bases were found re-used at the junction of these walls with the

north portico. From the fifth century on, this area was subjected to much destruction and rebuilding. Many architectural, epigraphical and sculptural fragments were found scattered in all of the four strata recorded here. These included another half column base similar to two discovered in 1973 before the "bastion" of the Byzantine stage-blocking wall. Its face was decorated with the head of satyr flanked by swinging garlands (Fig. 9).

A sondage dug in front of the above-mentioned "bastion", within the north portico of the "piazza" revealed the lower courses of the "bastion" as well as the remnants of the "sidewalk" paving blocks under the back wall of the portico. It is clear, therefore, that the "sidewalk" antedates the layout of the "piazza". A terracotta water-conduit was discovered running eastward from beneath the "bastion" wall. In a pocket below the level of the water-conduit, several archaic sherds and Early Iron Age material were tentatively identified. It is likely that these belonged to a fill resulting from building operations that took place here in late Hellenistic and Roman times (Fig. 10). A miniature marble figurine of a crouching lion was also recorded near the back wall of the north portico, just below the level of the "sidewalk" remains in front of the *vomitorium* (Fig. 11).

Two trenches were dug to the east of the *South Post Scaenam* area, first cleared in 1972. They were aimed at investigating the continuation of the south portico of the "piazza". The stylobate of this portico was traced and proved to be well-preserved, but none of its column bases were found *in situ*. Several broken column shafts were, however, located. One of them bore parts of a dedicatory inscription, probably of second century date. As many elements of the porticoes, this was re-used here when the "piazza" was laid out in Late Roman times. The pavement of the "piazza" continued to be in excellent condition (Fig. 12). Again

most of its slabs were of bluish marble and featured several repetitive letters or initials. On the other hand, here as well as to the north of the "piazza" excavated earlier, portions of the pavement seem to have been occasionally robbed, often in a rough circular fashion, leaving visibly looser soil pockets. A brief examination of one of these revealed a large terracotta water-conduit at a depth of over 2 m. In another instance, the compact quality of the sides of the sondage was striking in contrast to the loose fill (Fig. 13).

Closer, but accidental, re-examination of the walls of the irregular, oblong room located at an oblique angle in front of the southern half of the Byzantine stage-blocking wall betrayed the re-use of many sculpture fragments. Already when this area was excavated in 1972, several items had been recovered in his room. The new pieces extrated therefrom pertained to a nude Aphrodite including fragments of the torso (Figs. 14-16) and to a lifesize draped female statue with part of the artist's signature on the base (Fig. 17). In the course of the same operations, several blocks of the stage-blocking wall on either side of the *porta regia* tunnel had to be removed for practical purposes. They revealed that the face of the masonry of the *porta regia* was not fully finished here. Cuttings on blocks flanking the arch furthermore suggested that a stairway system once existed on either side of the *porta* (Fig. 18).

Exploration of the *aula termale* complex initiated last year was pursued in three phases. One operation focused on the excavation of the large hall once labelled "nymphaeum" (Fig. 19). In the other two, the interior of the *aula termale* itself and its southern dependencies were investigated. All three phases entailed much stone and earth removal and, therefore, required suitable strategic planning because of the impressive size and condition of the remains (Fig. 20).

The "nymphaeum" hall featured walls preserved up to a height of over 8 to

10 m. and cut by a series of arcuate niches or recesses. Its west wall included five such niches (Fig. 21). These were partly paralleled on the east wall. However, in lieu of the north and south recesses, doors opened there towards the east. In its late history, after the hall had been partly filled with debris, the east wall was robbed at regular intervals, probably to serve as support to a late farm building or animal pen (Fig. 22). The first and third niches (from the south) of the west wall communicated with the *aula termale* via two well-built vaulted corridors. Large amounts of handsome marble revetment fragments were recovered in the overall excavation of the hall. They included several well-preserved corner Corinthian capitals (Fig. 23) as well as fragments bearing monumental lettering. Many of the latter involved two distinct inscriptions carved on opposite faces of the revetment slabs. This obviously implied re-use and suggested two different periods in the history of the structure. One group of inscribed fragments cut in a later hand (Fig. 24) seemed to include part of the name Ampelius. A Flavius Ampelius of the fourth (?) century is already recorded in Aphrodisias as responsible for the restoration of the West (or Antioch) Gate of the fortification system, and of the odeon. It may be he again who helped restore or transform the *aula termale* bathing complex. The other inscription was naturally anterior to the fourth century, as revealed by its letter forms (Fig. 25). Unfortunately, the fragments do not yet provide a more precise date. It seems nevertheless plausible now that the *aula termale* complex was built in the second or the early third century. Such a date is indirectly echoed by a number of other epigraphical documents found in its excavation. One is a dedication to Hadrian, as Saviour and Zeus Olympios; another, probably of second or third century date, is the beginning of a citation of a decree of the Boule and the Demos in honour of a Lucius Antonius.

The south wall of the "nymphaeum" hall consisted of three arcuate niches, all of which were subsequently tampered with and broken through with doors (Fig. 26). The north wall, already cleared in 1973, featured only a central door communicating with the antechamber built later and contiguous to the south portico of the "piazza". The precise function of this large "nymphaeum" hall remains uncertain. Its floor proved to be well paved with marble slabs, but these had often been pilfered or betrayed signs of repair or re-use. In front of the northernmost niche of the east wall, a circular pit was discovered in the course of excavation. This may have been part of a short-lived Byzantine lime-burning operation (Fig. 27).

The most interesting sculpture item among the many recovered here was an exquisitely carved small head of the Sun-god Helios. Its almost intact face was so highly polished as to create an impression of alabaster or even ivory. Stylistic considerations suggest a fifth century date for this masterpiece which provides additional evidence for the vitality and accomplishment of the School of Aphrodisias well into the Early Byzantine period (Fig. 28).

Discoveries made in the circular *aula termale* and to its south unequivocally proved that the whole complex to which it belonged formed a monumental bathing establishment, as already suggested last year (Fig. 29). Indeed, further excavations and investigations inside the *aula* itself (Fig. 30) revealed an arrangement of two contiguous pools separated by a low wall. The pool to the west was polygonal-shaped in part and shallower (Fig. 31), while the other to the east was rectangular and larger, occupying more than half of the interior of the *aula* and featuring a system of various terracotta pipes at its eastern end (Fig. 32-33). The marble slabs of its pavement had been unfortunately robbed in antiquity. Further-

more, the four large apsidal niches of the hall also appeared to have been used as shallow basing and receptacles, judging from several surviving water-conduits and pavement fragments. A most attractive torso of a Nike was unearthed near the northeastern one of these niches communicating with the large "nymphaeum" hall (Fig. 34).

Finally, trenches opened immediately to the south of the *aula* beyond the vaulted passageways of the large southeastern niche and the smaller southern one (Fig. 35) led to the discovery of a hypocaust arrangement belonging to a vaulted *calidarium* (Fig. 36). This area, however, appeared to have undergone many transformations in its later history (Fig. 37). A large quantity of small, Early Byzantine oil or perfume flasks was extracted between the columns of the hypocaust (Figs. 38-39). Part of a stepped pool, its marble revetment still partly intact, but also betraying signs of repair (an inscribed fragment was re-used here) was excavated to the south. A water-channel system connected it with the *calidarium* (Fig. 40).

The state of preservation of the *aula termale* complex, or Theatre Baths, is truly remarkable. Most of its walls stand to a height of 10 to 12 m. Only a small portion of it, however, has so far been excavated. Additional halls and rooms to the east, southeast, south and west are suggested by many remains of walls visible above ground. There can be no doubt that this was an imposing structure, built solidly and once lavishly decorated. It now has become one of the most impressive ruins of Aphrodisias.

Restoration work initiated in 1972 in 1972 in the theatre, especially in the stage and the north *parodos* area was continued in 1974 (Fig. 41). The western wing of the "archive wall", much damaged by the collapse of the *scaenae front*, was tackled and its consolidation begun (Fig. 42). The purpose of this restoration was to strengthen this and other walls in

order to reset the architrave blocks of the *proskenion* colonnade bearing the dedicatory Zoilus inscription. Such an operation cannot obviously be attempted until the entire *proskenion* and adjacent portions of the stage building are seriously re-examined and consolidated. Repair and preparation of the architrave blocks themselves were simultaneously initiated by Mr. Reha Arican. It is hoped that these operations will be accelerated in 1975.

Only laboratory work was undertaken in connection with the *prehistoric phases of the Acropolis* mound. Attention was specifically concentrated on material excavated in Trenches 8 and 9 on the west slope in 1971 and 1972. Final analysis was begun. Specific levels of occupation from the Ottoman period down to the Late Bronze and Iron Age, were more precisely defined. Appropriate building phases were suitably correlated with excavated material. A detailed report featuring plans and pottery analysis was completed by Mr. Ronald T. Marchese and will be published in due course. As noted earlier, the Late Bronze Age ceramic finds of Aphrodisias complement as well as supplement the evidence from several other Anatolian sites, especially Beycesultan (Figs. 43-47).

Initial correlation between the *Acropolis* west slope trenches and a trench started last year on the *north slope* was also completed. Indeed, the latter trench, intended to determine Iron Age and archaic occupation, was briefly continued down to Late Bronze Age levels (Fig. 48). The archaic material recovered included "Lydian" type sherds as well as local variations thereof (Figs. 49-50). An interesting discovery made here under the foundations of an Early Iron Age building was the burial of an animal, possibly a dog.

An adjacent sondage staked out west of the preceding north slope trench was also briefly undertaken. Its stratification, however, had been seriously disturbed by the building of the Byzantine fortifica-

tion system girding this part of the mound (Fig. 51). A segment of this Byzantine wall was cleared. A round bronze box was found secreted at its foot (Fig. 52). It proved to contain a cache of gold and silver jewelry. The restoration efforts of Mr. Reha Arican produced pendant earrings, brooch and ring fragments from the amorphous metal lumps into which the jewelry had been transformed over centuries of burial (Figs. 53-57). The date of this attractive small hoard should be tentatively placed in the thirteenth century. Proper identification of two coins also found in the box, one of them a western mediaeval silver issue, should eventually provide a more accurate date for the burial of the treasure.

Towards the end of the campaign, time was devoted to a brief continuation of investigation in the *northwestern part of the Portico of Tiberius* near the Baths of Hadrian (Fig. 58). Another inscription in the series of acclamations from the late fifth or early sixth century in honour of Albinus was discovered on the lower drum of a north column of the portico (Fig. 59). A new fragment of Diocletian's edict on Maximum Prices was also recorded here. A find most auspicious for future excavations in this area was a handsome overlifesize head of Aphrodite with her characteristic "bow-knot" hairdo. It was recovered near one of the column bases (Fig. 60).

Finally, surveying along the western portion of the city wall led to the accidentally discovery of three handsome large reliefs. Two of these represented sphinxes in frontal position (Figs. 61-62). The third, and by far the best preserved and most interesting, portrayed a male figure in barbarian or Persian dress, grasping a tragic mask in his right hand and holding out his left in a hailing or declaiming gesture (Fig. 63). The identity of this figure is open to much discussion. It may well represent an actor. There is little doubt, however, that all three panels

belonged to the decoration of the same building, probably a monumental tomb or *heroon* and were dismantled from their original position to be incorporated in the city wall.

Epigraphical studies were as usual continued in September by Miss Joyce Reynolds. Efforts were concentrated on recording new finds, surveying further the city-wall and re-examining fragments catalogued earlier. Review of several of the Diocletian's Price Edict, including some recently found, confirmed the superiority of the Aphrodisias copy, especially in comparison with the Aezani text. Among stray finds, one needs to mention a stele recording the dedication of statues of Asclepius and Hygeia together with altars by an "archdoctor" of the city in the name of his son, and a sarcophagus lid from the tomb of a veteran soldier. A visit in search of epigraphical data to the Aphrodisias marble quarries revealed no inscribed evidence, at least at surface level. The presence of a cross in a circle in one quarry, however, indicated that marble was extracted here well into the Byzantine period.

Numismatic studies were also pursued. Work was initiated on the large (over 7,500) hoard of fourth century bronzes found in 1966 at nearby Eymir by Prof. Frederick Lauritsen. Preliminary observations suggest that the coins were probably buried shortly after 393-394. Further analysis and study will provide interesting information about Late Roman

coinage in the East, as few such hoards have been adequately studied and published from this area of the Empire.

The study of stray Byzantine coins by Mr. Michael Hendy revealed that the large number of such finds confirm and supplement the evidence available from the coins recorded in organised excavations. Such information will prove to be most valuable in the overall numismatic study of Byzantine Aphrodisias as well as the rest of western Anatolia.

Considerable progress has been made in the construction of the main exhibition halls of the *Aphrodisias Museum*, started in 1972 under the auspices of the Directorate General of Antiquities and Museums of Turkey, and with assistance from the National Geographic Society (figs. 64-65). Most of this wing of the building was roofed by September, and work on the administrative storage and adjacent areas is currently underway. It is hoped that construction may be sufficiently advanced by 1975 to permit preliminary installations. First of all, however, careful study and analysis of the sculpture and other material to be exhibited will be duly carried out. Initial study and consideration has already been given to the selection of material to be exhibited in the various halls. If all proceeds according to schedule, a formal opening date in 1976 can be easily envisaged. There can be no doubt that the Aphrodisias Museum will then surely rank among the most remarkable art and archaeological museums in Turkey.

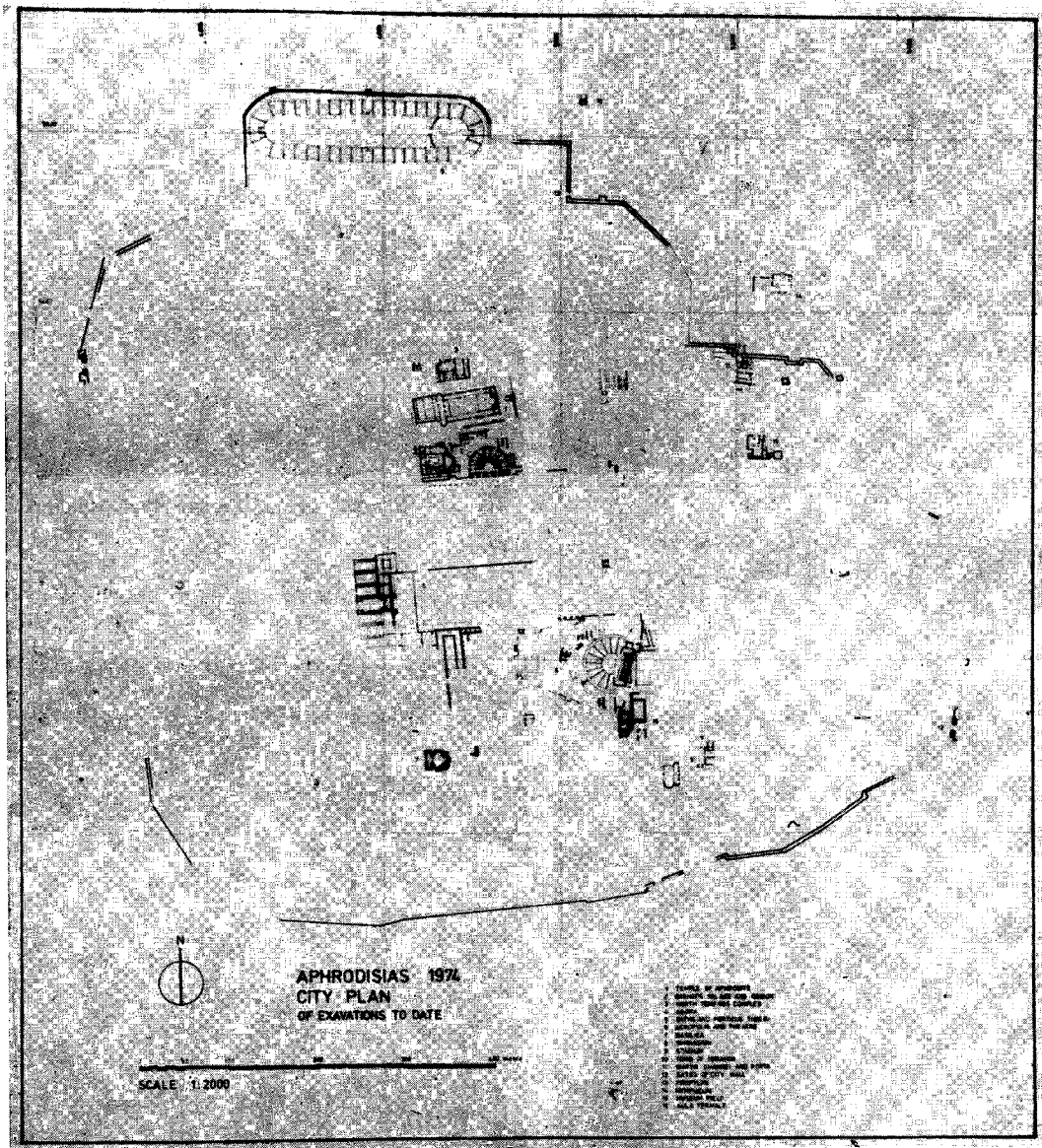


Fig 1 — Aphrodisias. City Plan.

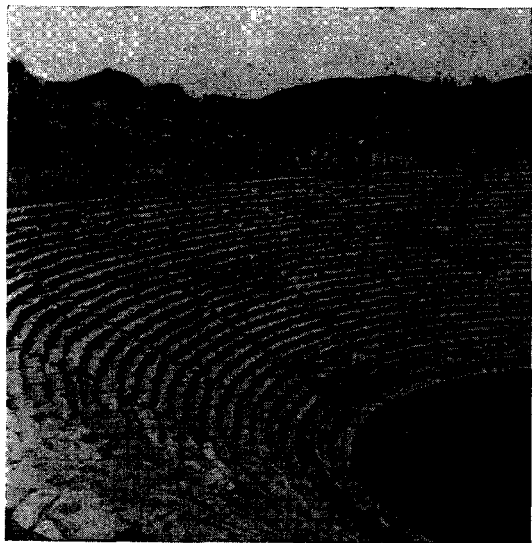


Fig. 2 — Theatre.

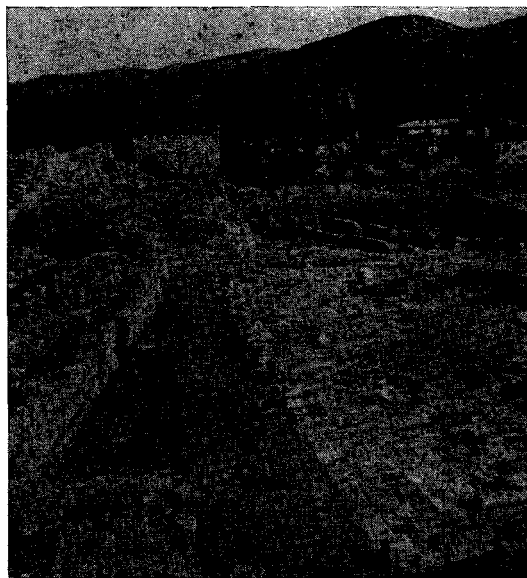


Fig. 3 — "Piazza" behind theatre stage building.

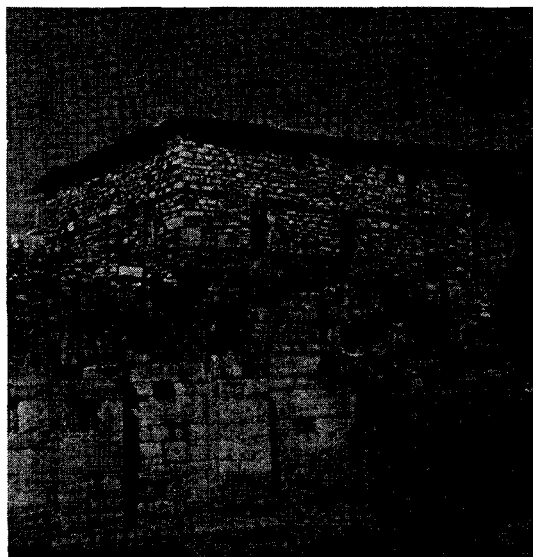


Fig. 4 — Buttressed wall and ex-mosque.

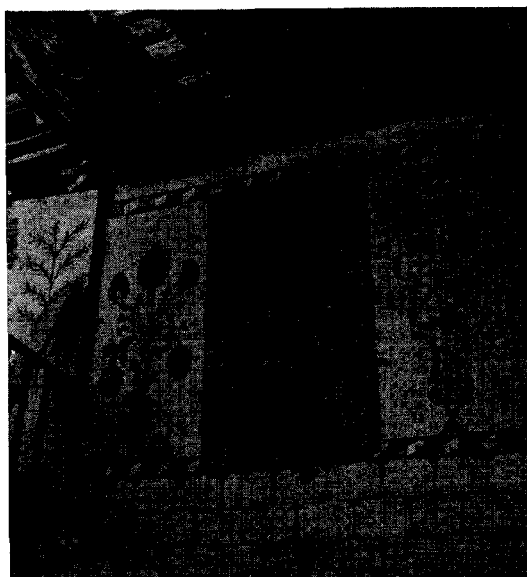


Fig. 5 — Ex-mosque. Paintings surviving in entrance porch.

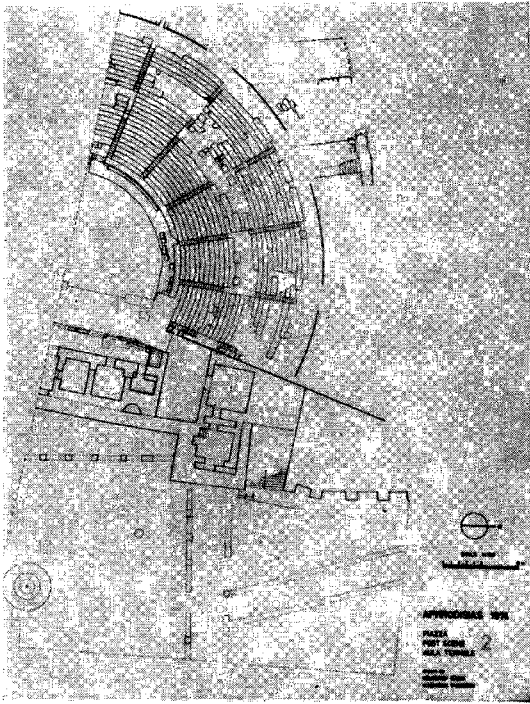


Fig. 6 — Plan of north "piazza" and theatre.

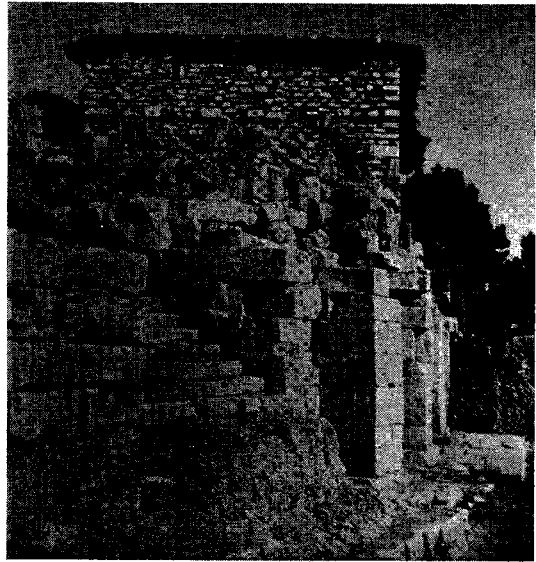


Fig. 7 — Butressed wall, vomitorium and "sidewalk".

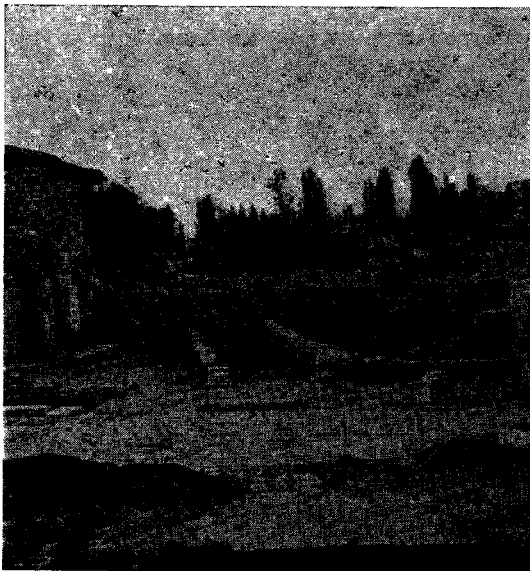


Fig. 8 — North "piazza" and unpaved Byzantine street.



Fig. 9 — Half column base with satyr's head.



Fig. 10 — Sondage in front of "bastion".

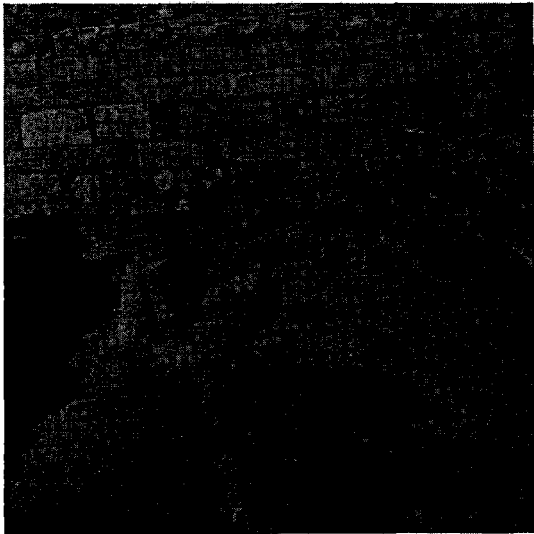


Fig. 11 — Marble couching lion figurine.



Fig. 12 — South "piazza", looking northeast.



Fig. 13 — Circular fills in "piazza".

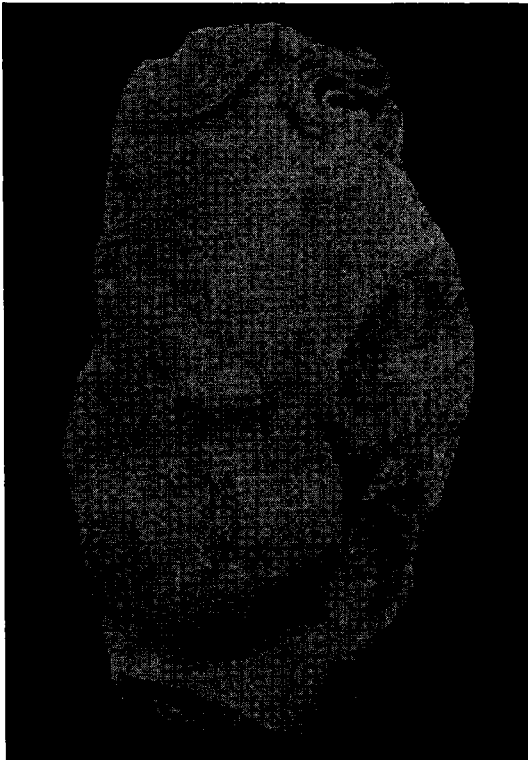


Fig. 14 — Right breast of nude Aphrodite.

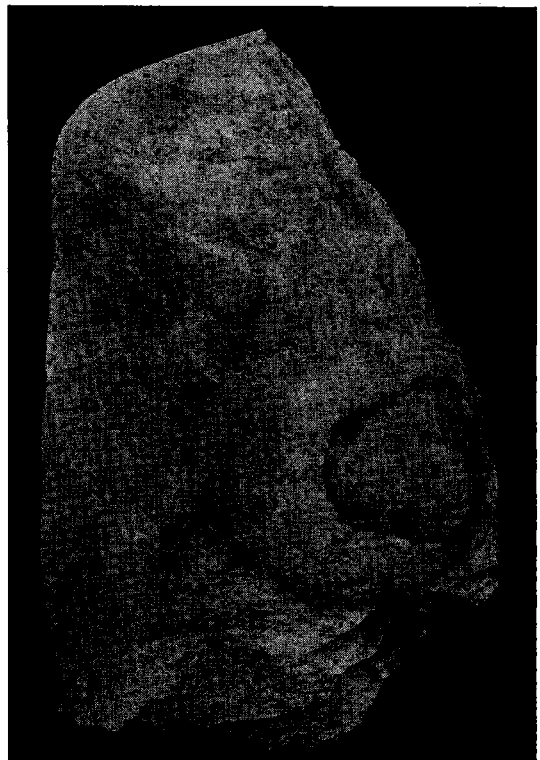


Fig. 15 — Left breast of Aphrodite.

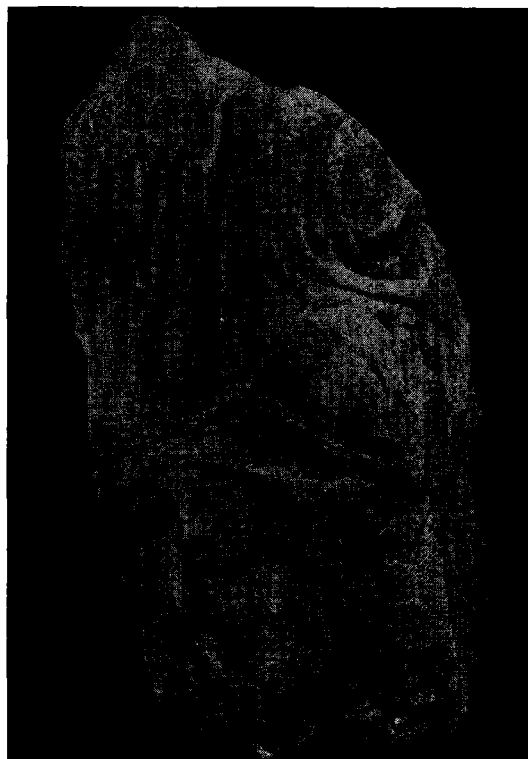


Fig. 16 — Right hip and pubic area of Aphrodite. Fig. 17 — Left foot of female figure with inscribed base.



Fig. 18 — *Porta regia* tunnel and arched doorway facing "piazza".

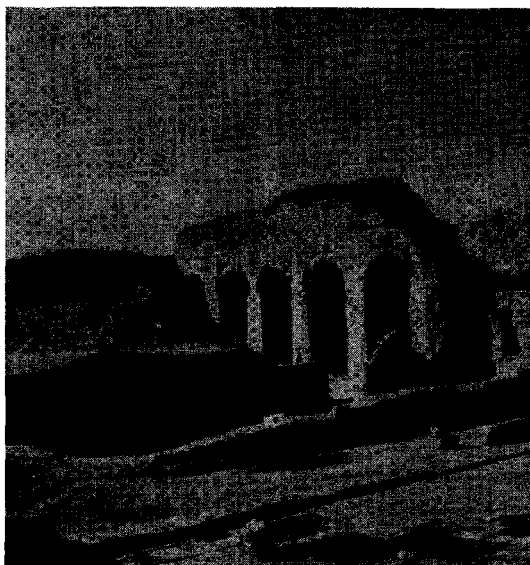


Fig. 19 — "Nymphaeum" part of Theatre Baths

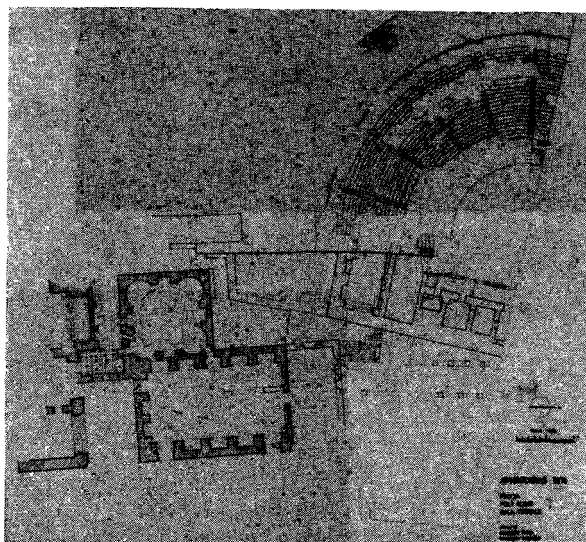


Fig. 20 — Plan of south "piazza", theatre, and *aula termale* (Theatre Baths).

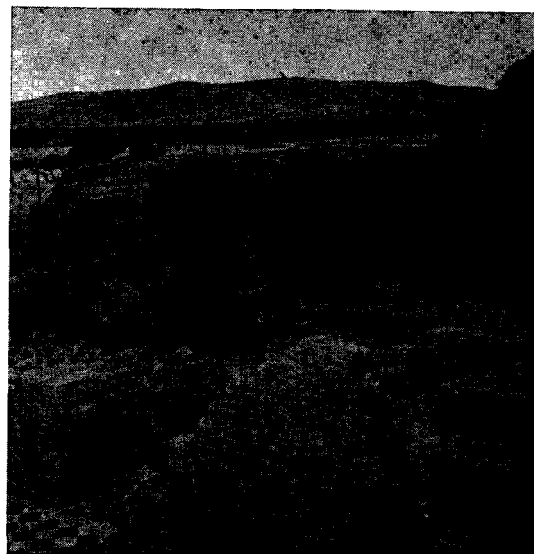
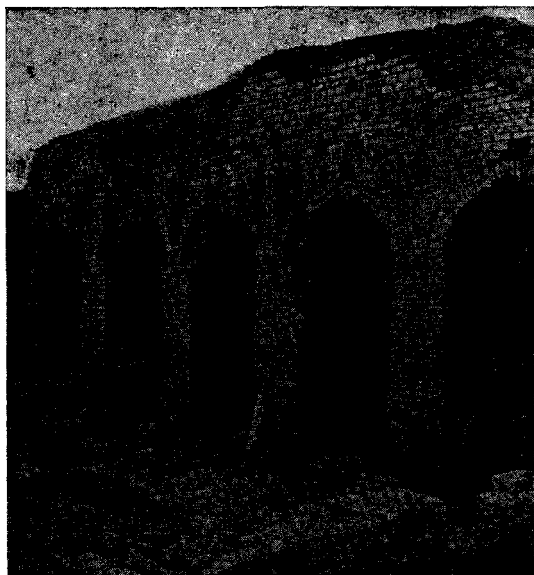


Fig. 21 — Arcuate niches of west wall of 'nymphaeum' Fig. 22 — Arcuate niches of east wall of 'nymphaeum'.

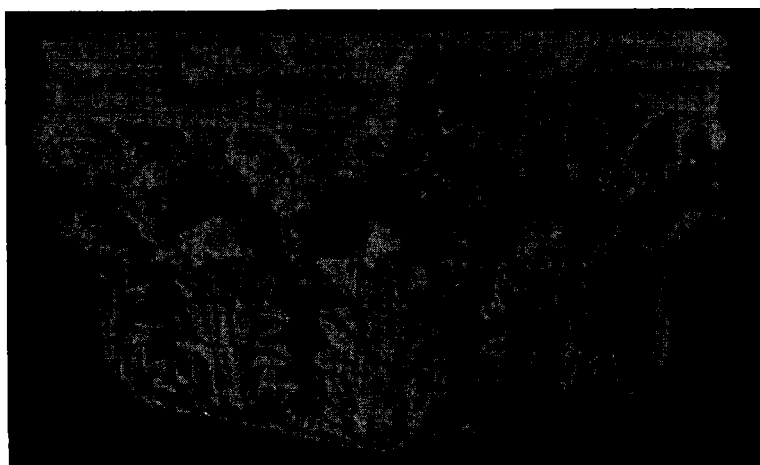


Fig. 23 — Corner Corinthian
revetment capital.



Fig. 25 — Revetment inscription fragment
(second century?)

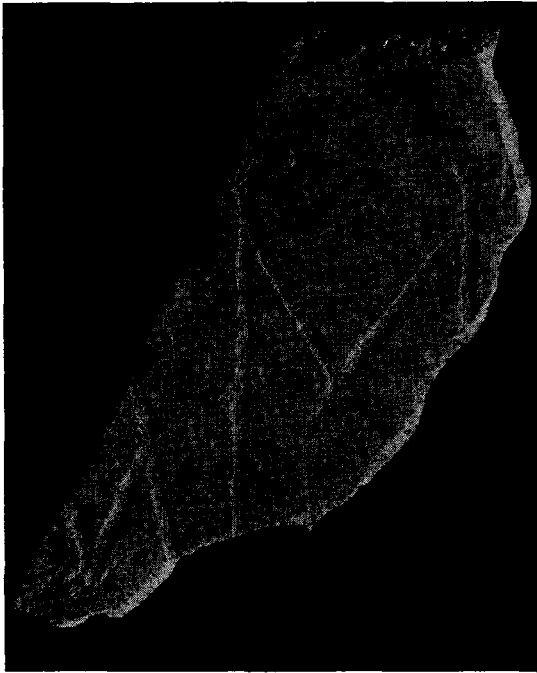


Fig. 24 — Re-used revetment inscription fragment
(fourth century?)

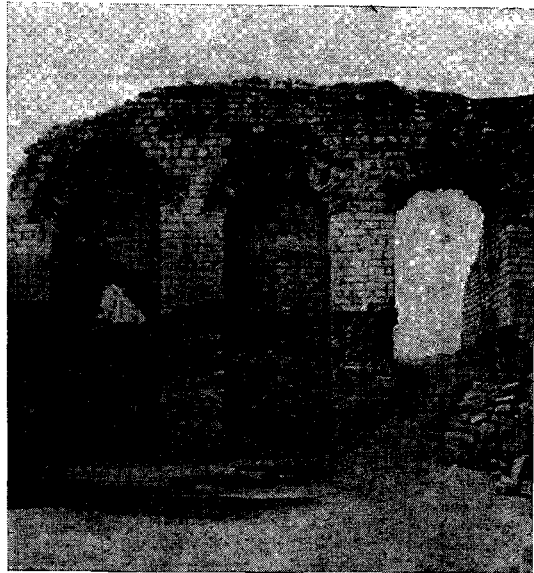


Fig. 26 — South wall of 'nymphaeum'.

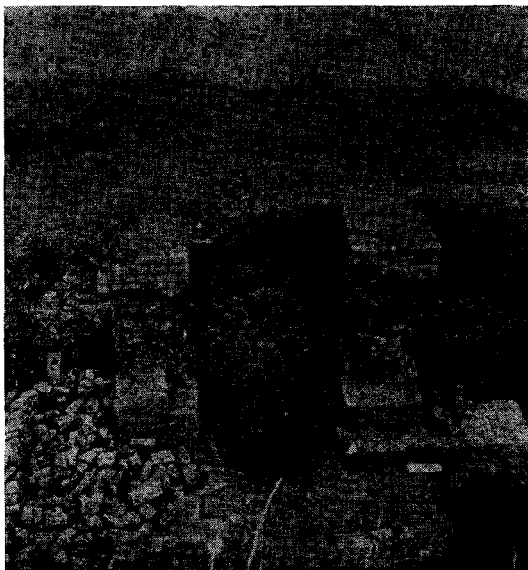


Fig. 27 — Byzantine pit on east wall of 'nymphaeum'.

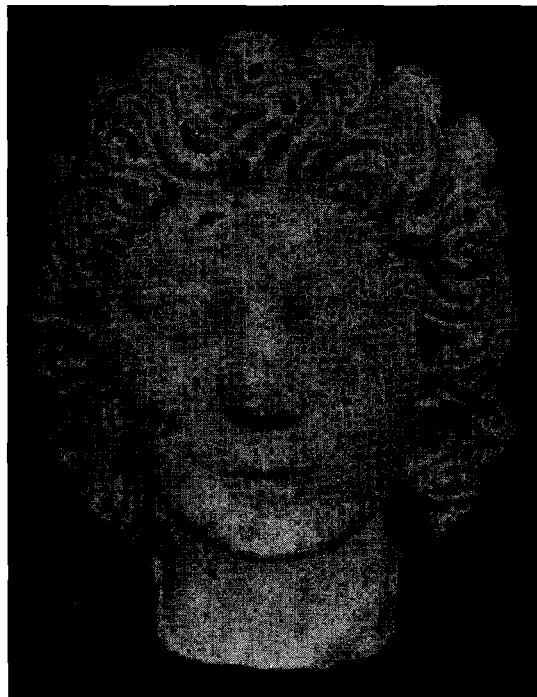


Fig. 28 — Small head of Helios.

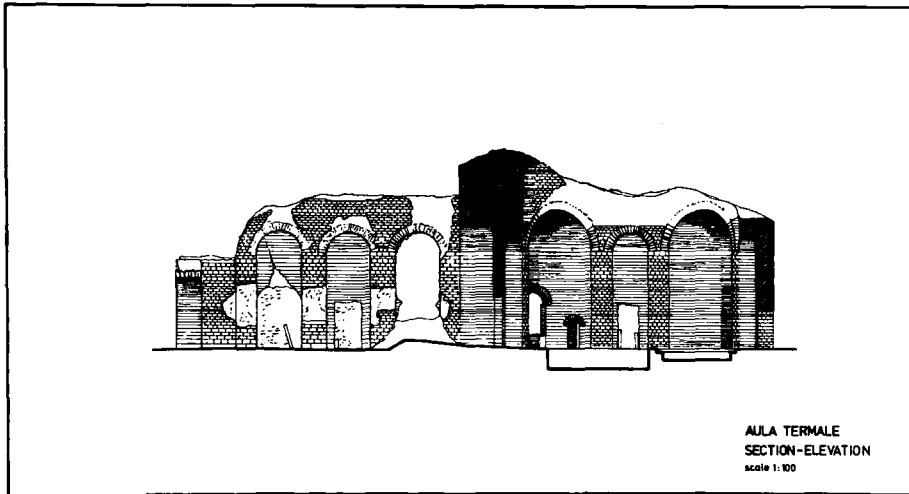


Fig. 29 — Section-elevation of *aula termale* (Theatre Baths).

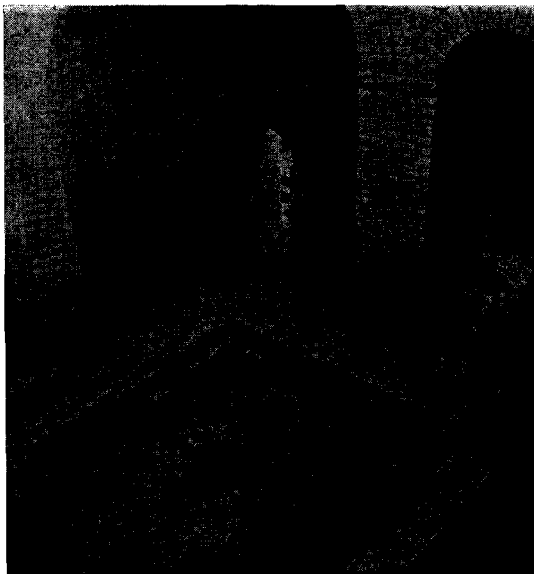


Fig. 30 — *Aula termale*. Interior view.

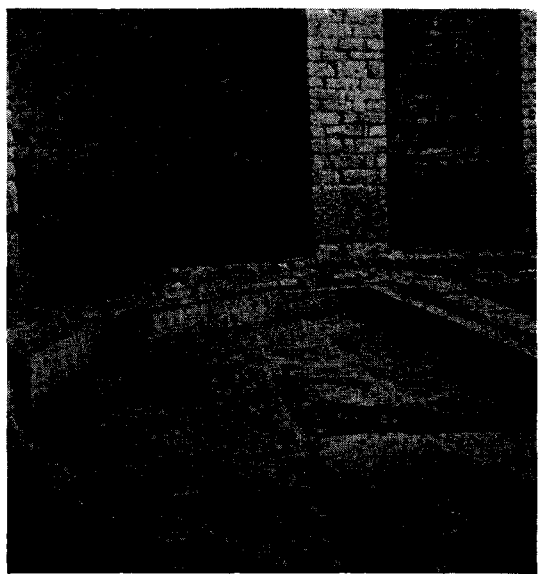


Fig. 31 — *Aula termale*. Polygonal pool to west.

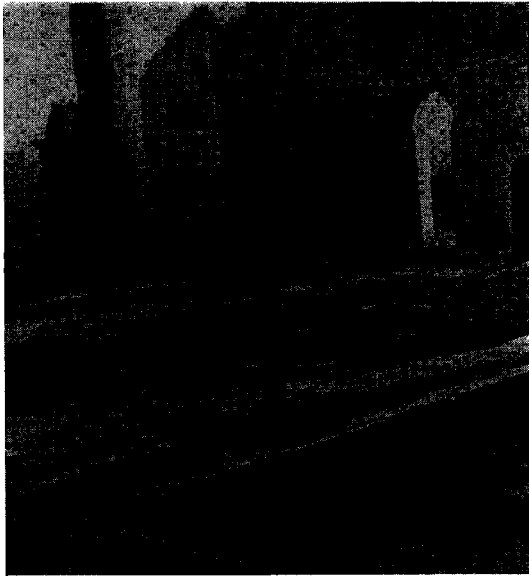


Fig. 32 — *Aula termale*. Rectangular pool to east.

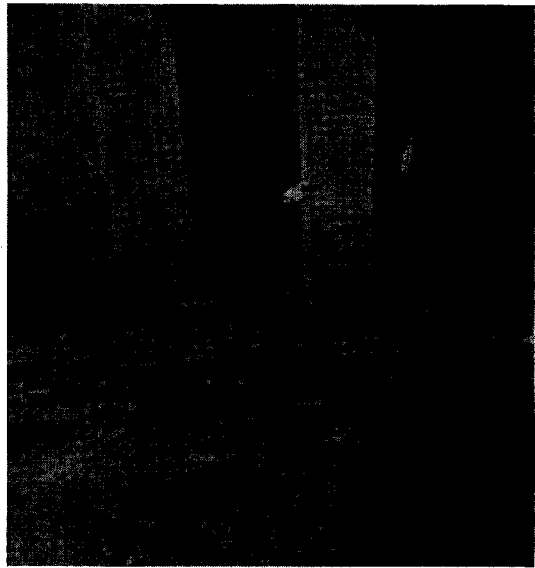


Fig. 33 — *Aula termale*. Pipes on east end of rectangular pool.

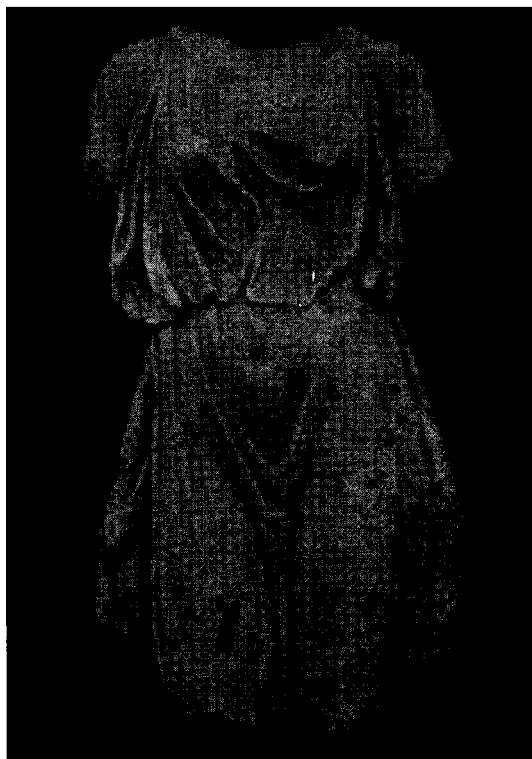


Fig. 34 — Torso of Nike.

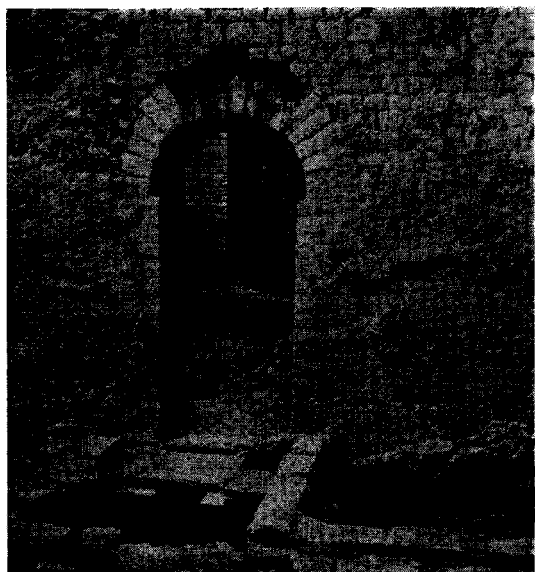


Fig. 35 — Arched doorway connecting *aula termale* and *calidarium*.

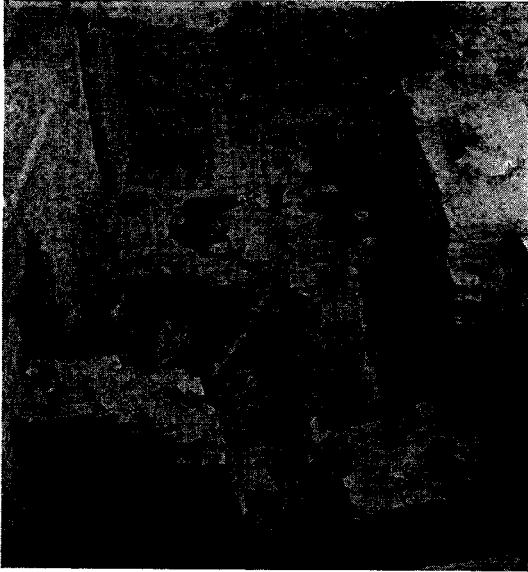


Fig. 36 — *Calidarium*.



Fig. 37 — Hypocaust system of *calidarium*.

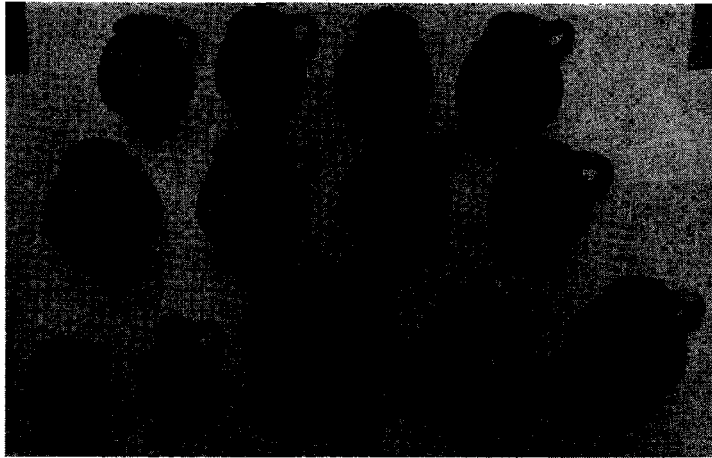


Fig. 38 — Early Byzantine small oil or perfume flasks.

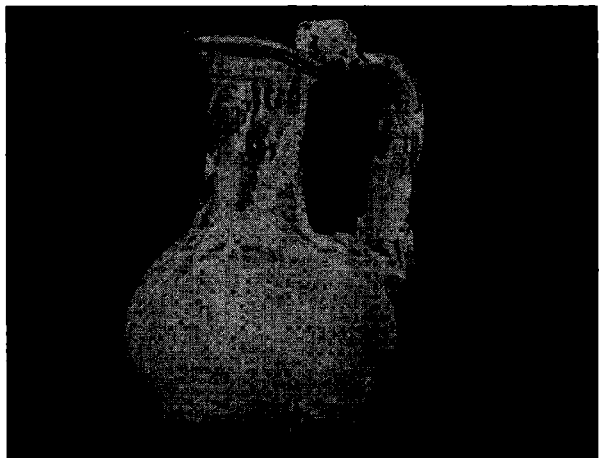


Fig. 39 — Early Byzantine glass oil or perfume flask.

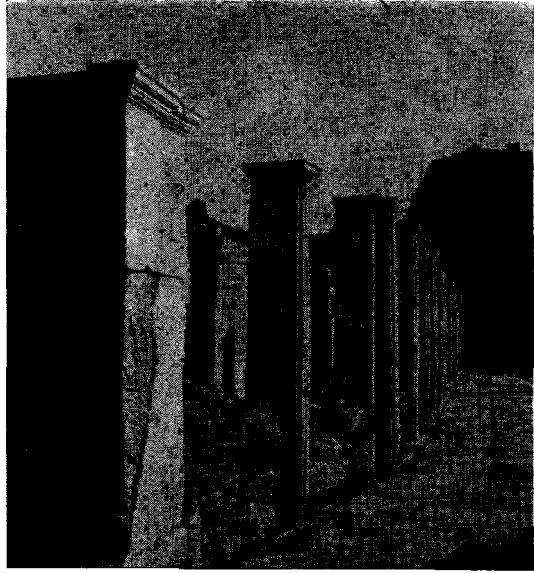


Fig. 40 — Stepped wading pool. Behind *calidarium*. Fig. 41 — Theatre. *Proskenion-logeion*. Looking south.

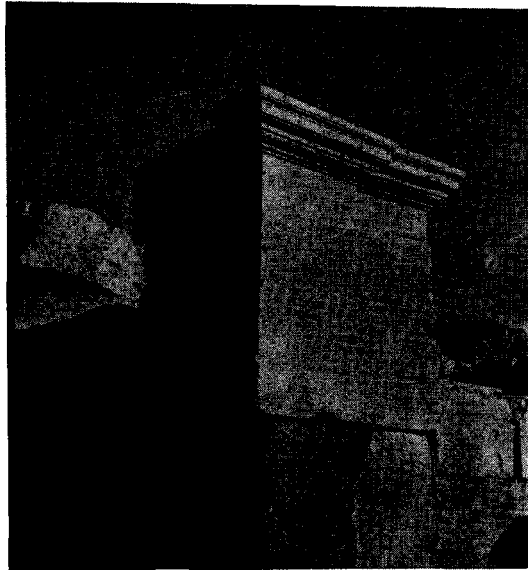


Fig. 42 — Repaired junction of "archive wall" and *proskenion* by north *parodos*.

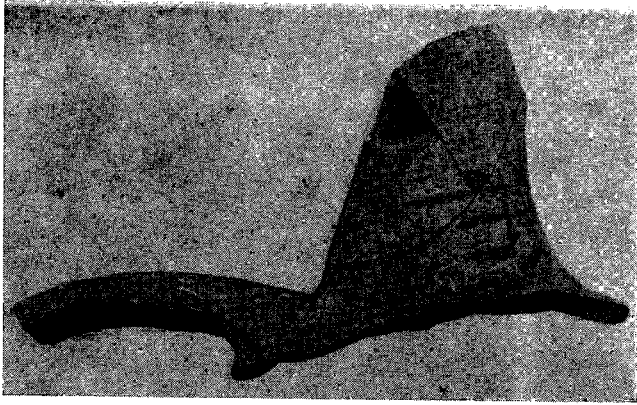


Fig. 43 — Late Bronze painted ware.
Handle and spout.

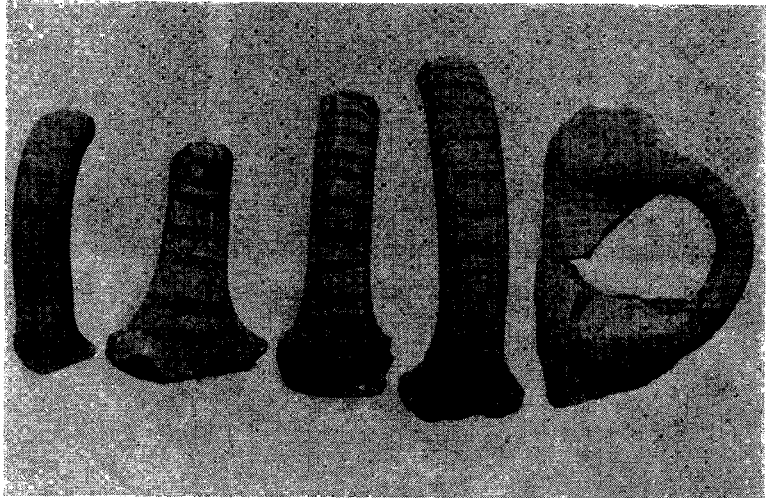


Fig. 44 — Late Bronze
painted ware. Handles.

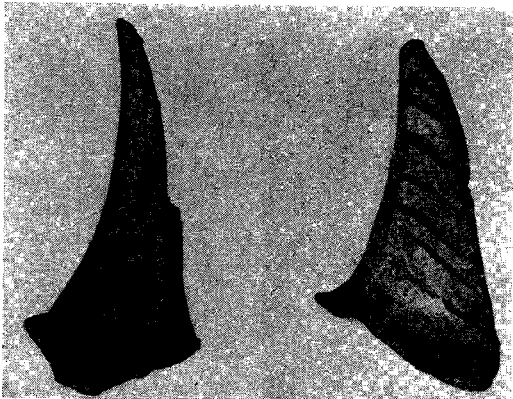


Fig. 45 — Late Bronze painted ware. Beak spouts.

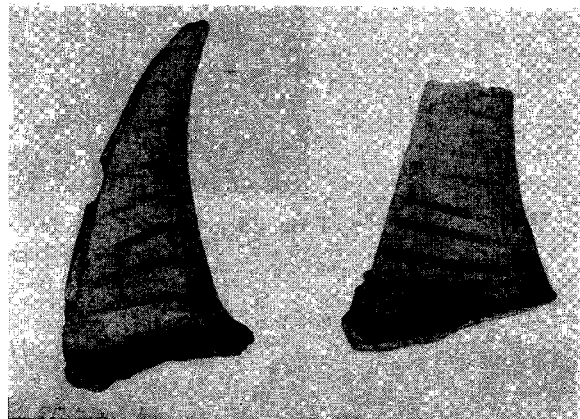


Fig. 46 — Late Bronze painted ware.
Beak spouts.

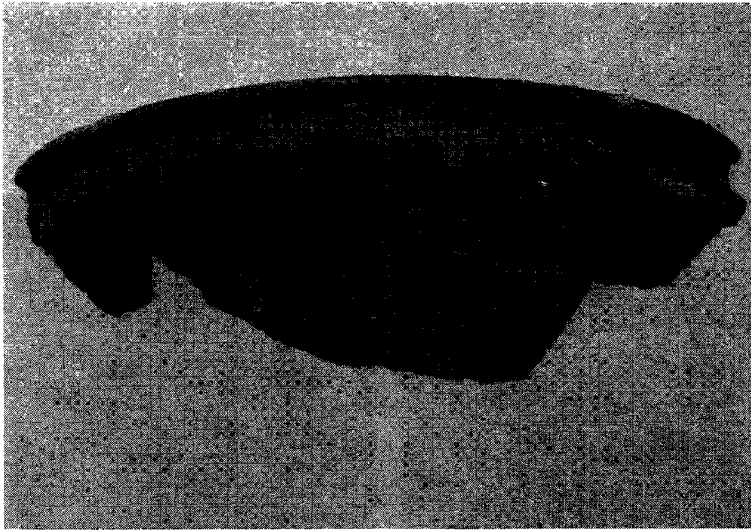


Fig. 47 — Late Bronze bowl, with “horn” decoration below rim.

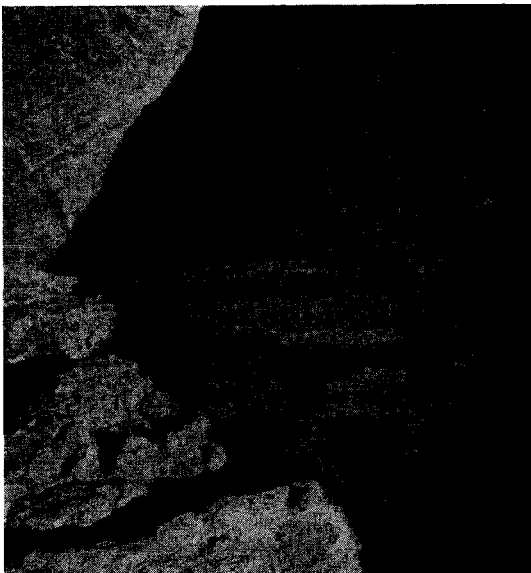


Fig. 48 — Acropolis. North slope trench.

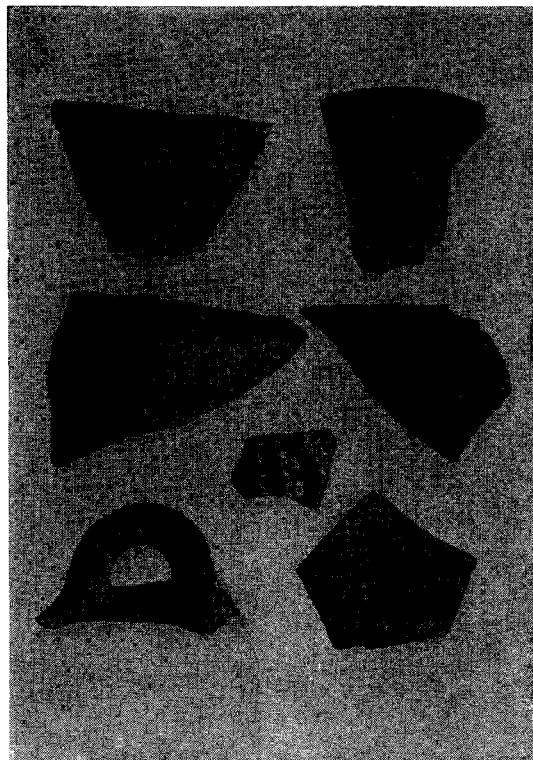


Fig. 49 — Iron Age sherds.

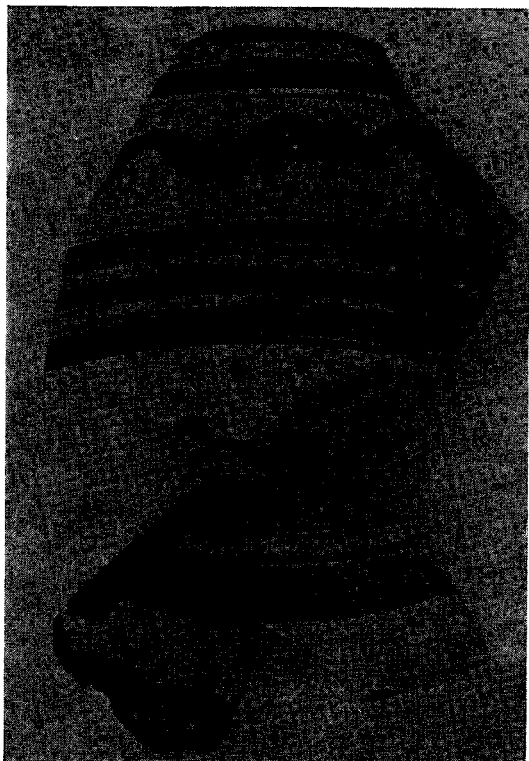


Fig. 50 — Fragments of painted archaic pottery.

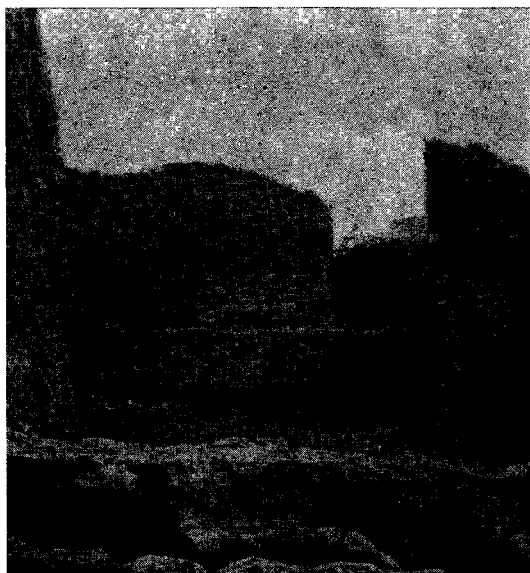


Fig. 51 — Byzantine fortifications on north slope.

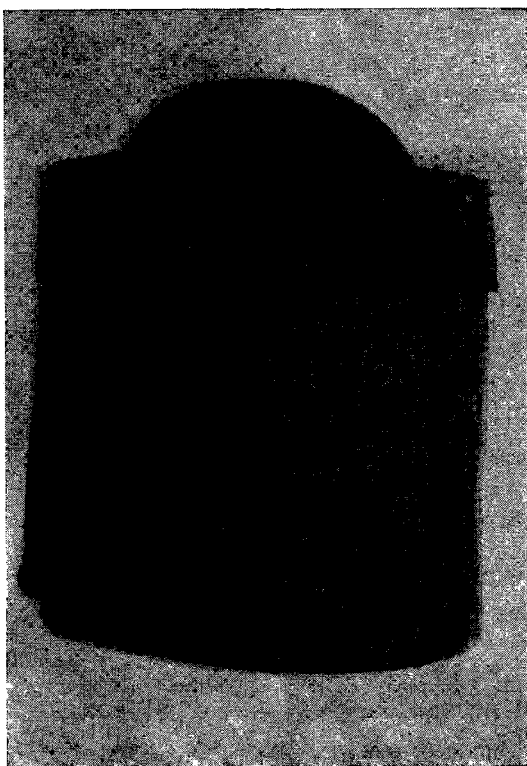


Fig. 52 — Bronze box.

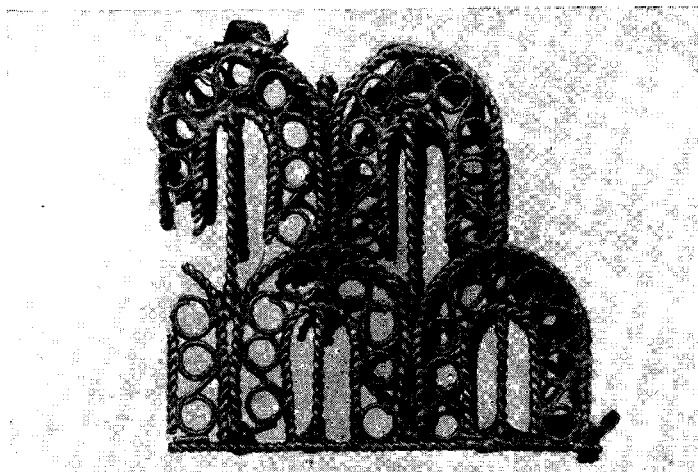


Fig. 53 — Gold brooch?

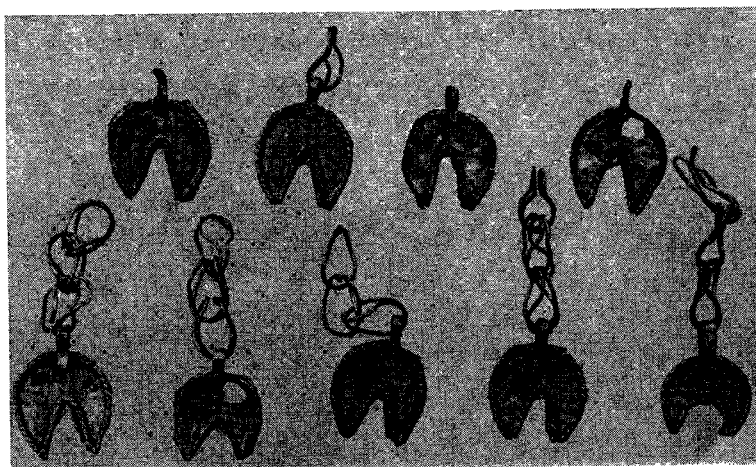


Fig. 54 — Gold pendants.

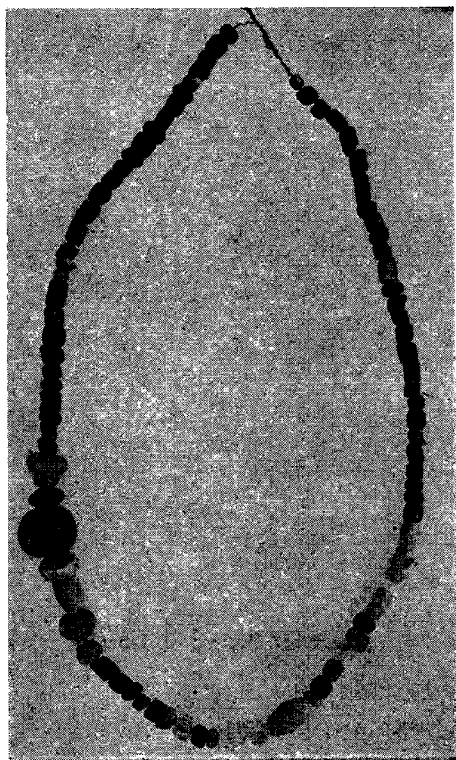


Fig. 55 — Beads.

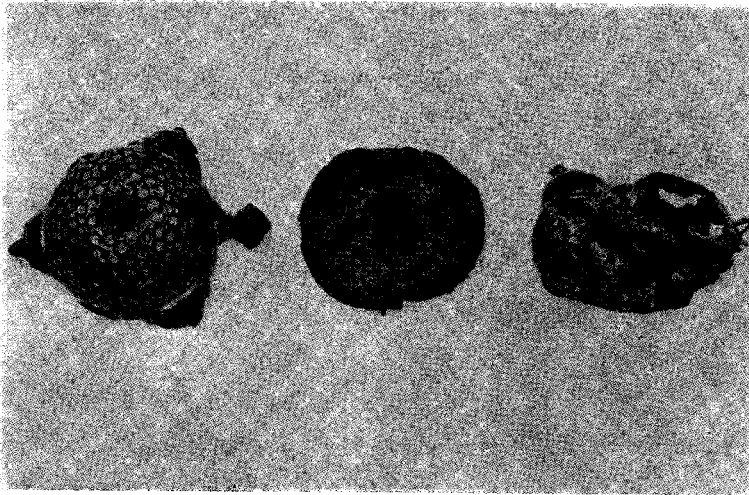


Fig. 56 — Pendants, gold and silver. Inlaid.

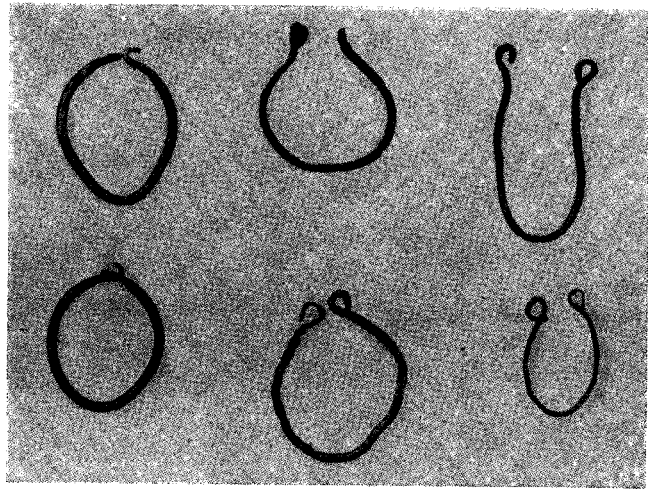


Fig. 57 — Silver jewelry (earrings?)

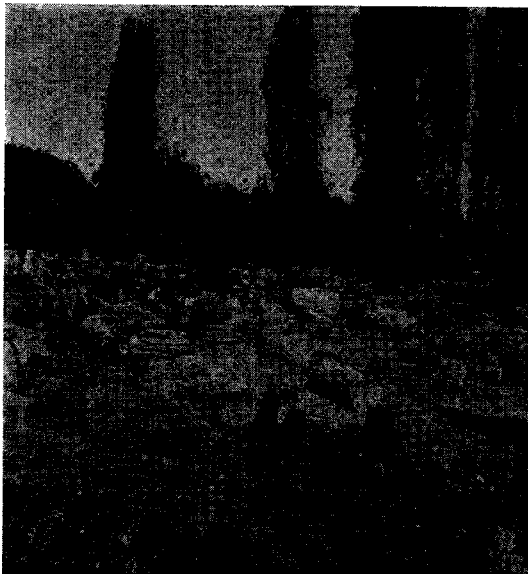


Fig. 58 — Northwest Portico of Tiberius.

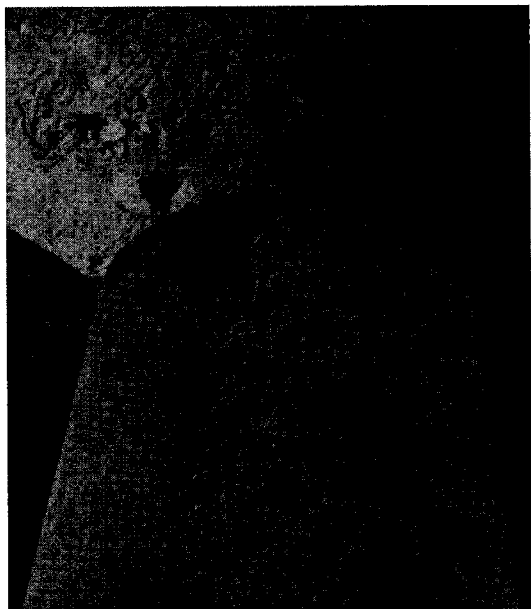


Fig. 59 — Inscribed column drum of Portico of Tiberius.

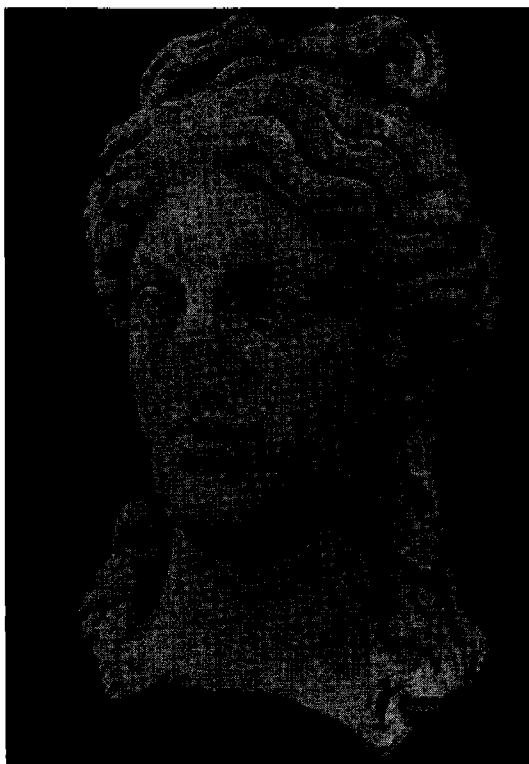


Fig. 60 — Colossal head of Aphrodite.

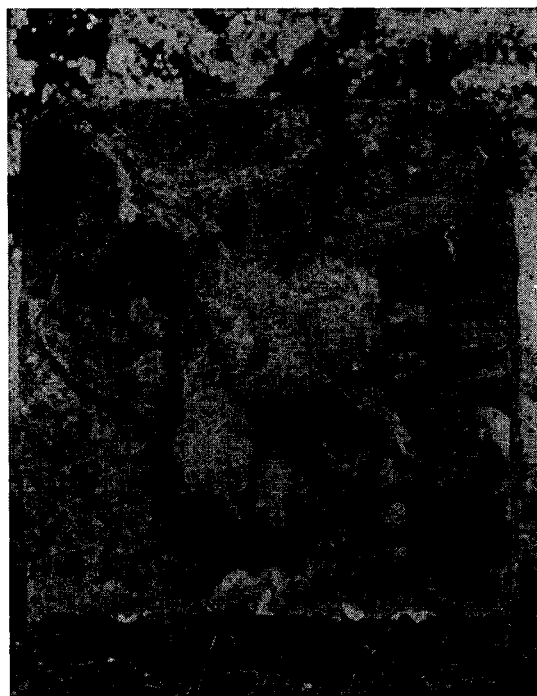


Fig. 61 — West city-wall. Relief panel of frontal sphinx.



Fig. 62 — West city-wall. Relief panel of frontal sphinx.

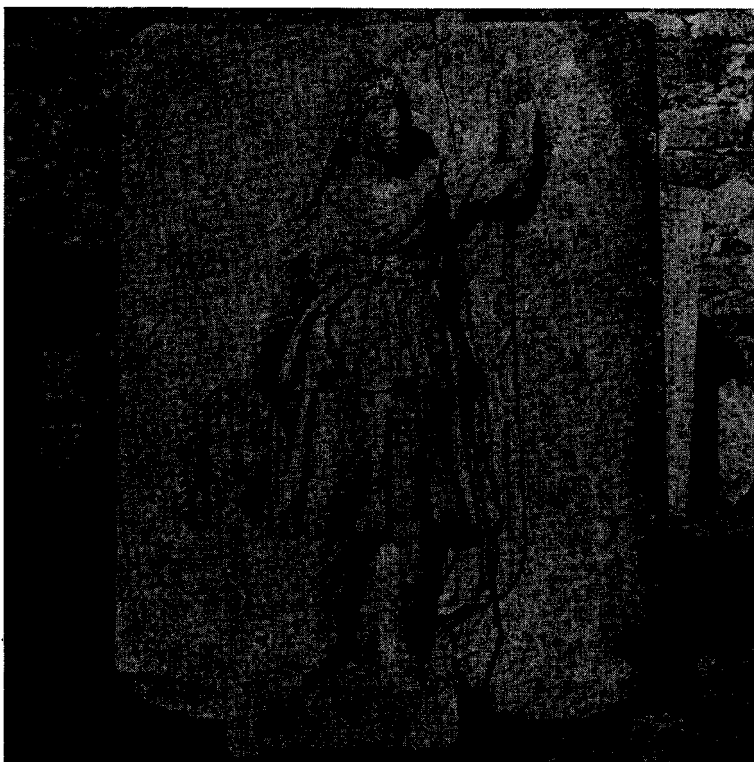


Fig. 63 — West city-wall. Male figure (actor?) in barbarian dress.

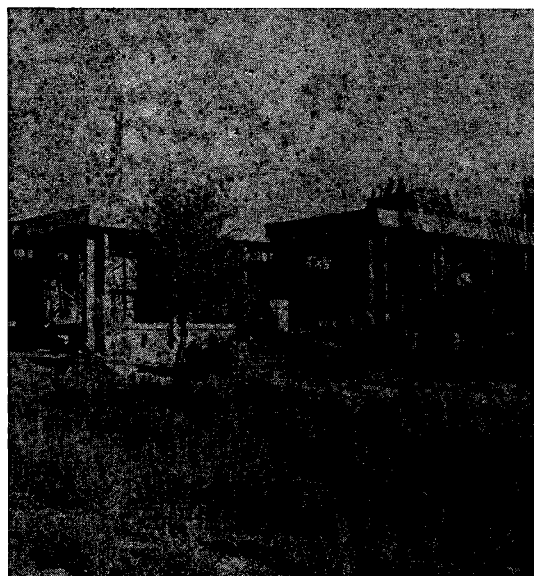


Fig. 64 — Aphrodisias Museum. Under construction.
Exterior view.



Fig. 65 — Aphrodisias Museum. Under construction.
Interior of one of exhibition halls.

ROMA DEVRİ MİL TAŞLARI VE YOLLARI ÜZERİNDE 1974 YILINDA YAPILAN ARAŞTIRMALAR

DAVID FRENCH

Amaçlar

Çalışmanın esas amacı Roma devrinde Küçük Asya'da bulunan mil taşları, yollar ve yol düzeni ile ilgili bilgilerin tümünü bir araya toplamaktır. Maksadım yayınlanmış mil taşlarının tam bir bibliyografyasını toplamak, yayınlanmış (ve yayınlanmamış olupta görebildiğim kadar çok) mil taşlarının tümünün bu günkü yerini saptamak ve günümüze dek gelmiş olan her bir örnekteki metni stampaj ve fotoğraflarla kaydetmektir. Yapılacak olan bu çalışma *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, cilt XVII Miliaria, fasikül 5 *Asia Minor*'de yayınlanacaktır.

Eski arkeologlar tarafından yayınlanan mil taşlarının yerlerini saptamak en güç işlerden biridir. Çünkü bunların çoğu bu gün maalesef ortada yoktur. Bilinen örneklerin 550 sinden fazlası kayıptır ve kayıp oranı da % 50 den çoktur.

Günümüze dek gelmiş olan mil taşlarını korumak için gerekeni yapmakta bizim en başlıca amaç ve görevimizdir.

Ben mil taşları konusunda yaptığım araştırma ile beraber bu taşların dikildiği yollarında tekrar gözden geçirilmesinin gerektiğine inanıyorum. Bundan maksadım da mil taşlarında yazılı olan bilgilere dayanarak yol sisteminin tarihçesini yeniden saptayabilmek. Örneğin yolun inşa tarihi, geçirdiği onarımların sayısı ve tarihleri, yollardaki kentler, kentler arasındaki mesafeler mil taşlarında yazılıdır ve bunlardan yol sistemine ulaşma olanağı vardır.

Sonuç olarak şunu da söylemek isterim : Küçük Asya mil taşları toplu kataloğundan (corpusundan) elde edilecek sonuçlar, 1958 de yayınlanmış olan ve şimdi (1974) ivedilikle yeniden incelenip, düzenlenmesi gereken *Küçük Asya Klâsik Devir Haritası*'nın yeni basımında kullanılacaktır.

Yöntemler

Çalışmam sırasında mümkün olan her yerde mil taşlarının kâğıt üzerine stampajlarını çıkarttım. Bunu başlıca iki amaçla yaptım :

- (1) Tamamlanmış bir stampaj, taş üzerindeki gerçeğe uygun olarak aktarır. Örneğin orijinal metnin bu gün görülebilen ve okunabilen bölümünün neresi olduğu ancak stampaj çıkarılarak saptanabilir.
- (2) Stampajdan aydıngel üzerine siyah-beyaz bir kopya çıkarmak, bu kopyadan daha sonra fotoğraf çekmek ve bunu fasimile bir kopya olarak yeniden yayınlamak olanağı her zaman mevcuttur.

Gereken her yerde fotoğraf çektim ama fotoğrafın hiç bir zaman stampaj kadar geçerli bir belge olmadığını da belirtmek isterim.

Üzerinde çalışılan tüm mil taşları gerek İngilizce, gerekse Türkçe olarak standart tipteki fişlere kaydedildi. Bu kayıt işleminde de standart bir yöntem uygulandı. Taşın bu günkü yeri, durumu, boyutları, İmparator adı, vali adı (eğer

varsa), mesafe ölçüsü ve yararlanılan kaynaklar bu fişlerde aynı düzen içinde gösterildi.

Bütün stampajlar bu gün Ankara İngiliz Arkeoloji Enstitüsü'nde saklanmaktadır.

İlk Sonuçlar: Mil Taşları

(1) Ankara İli

Ankara içinde Roma hamamlarında bulunan mil taşı koleksiyonundaki taşlar üzerinde yeniden çalışıldı ve bazı yeni bilgiler elde edildi. Ankara dışından bir çok taş Roma hamamlarına getirildi, örneğin Balıkuyumcu, Alacaathı, Çayyolu ve Çayırhan'dan Balıkhisar ve Malı'da bulunanlar üzerinde de çalışıldı fakat Şemsettin'deki mil taşı bir değirmenin temelleri içine dikildiğinden maalesef bu incelenemedi.

(2) Konya İli

Konya içinde Prof. Eyice tarafından yayınlanan ve Alaed-din Camii'nin avlusunda bulunan taş, bir başka mil taşı parçası ile beraber incelendi. Her iki taşında Hadrianus adına dikildiği görüldü. Metinlerin kopyaları müzeye teslim edildi. Cronin tarafından (*JHS* 22 (1902) 119, no. 46) da yayınlanan ve şimdi Konya müzesinde bulunan taş yeniden incelendi (Env. no. 801) ve burada eskiden IIII olarak okunan mesafenin X olarak okunması gerektiği kanısına varıldı. 75 yıl önce ilk kez Ramsay ve başkaları tarafından kaydedilen diğer bir kaç mil taşı da tekrar gözden geçirildi ve maalesef Direksaray'da olduğu söylenen son derece önemli bir örnek bulunamadı. Daha eskiden Seydiler'de görülen bir taş ise bu gün Dikili Han'daki Toprak Araştırma İstasyonu'nun arazisinde bulundu.

(3) Adana İli

Adana müzesindeki 4 mil taşının stampajı alındı. Bunlarda Elagabulus (Malatya yolundan ?), Severus Alexander (Adana-İncirlik'ten) ve Valentinianus'la aynı devirde hüküm süren diğerleri (colleagues) nin (Yakapınar, esas olarak Mi-

sis'ten) isimleri okundu. Dördüncü taş ise okunamadı.

(4) Nevşehir ve Niğde

Çalış'tan Nevşehir müzesine getirilmiş olan mil taşı (Env. no. 1708) üzerinde çalışıldı ve stampaj çıkarıldı. Metni Ramsay tarafından verilen ve şimdi Ulukışla'daki Uluhan'ın önünde bulunan taşta gözden geçirildi ve metin tekrar kontrol edildi. Bu taşın Niğde müzesine getirilmesini gerçekten isterim. 1895 de Sarre tarafından görülen Aksaray'daki mil taşı yeniden kesilip, kullanılmış ve maalesef yazıt olan kısmı yok olmuştur. Ballance'ın sözünü ettiği (Macrinus'un) bir mil taşı Aksaray Müzesi'ne getirilmiştir. Bu taş oldukça ilginçtir çünkü bütün Küçük Asya'da bu imparatorun kalma yalnız bir tek mil taşı daha vardır. Aksaray müzesinde Colonia Archelais'in bir yazıtı incelenmiştir (Env. no. 8-2-73) : Latince olan metin bir Kapadokya valisinin adını ve tarihini verir (T. Priferrius Paetus Rosianus Geminus, M.S. 129) ama maalesef kentin adından söz etmez. Taş Colonia Archelais ile ilgili ilk yazıt olduğundan ve bizzat Aksaray'da kolonisel görevlere ait bilgilerin ne olduğunun keşfedilmesini sağladığı için ilginçtir. Aşağıda da gösterilen metin müzeye verilmiştir :

IMP. CAESARI. TRAIANO
(vac) HADRIANO (yaprak) AVG
PONTIFMAX. TRIBPOT. XIII
IMPXIII. COS III (yaprak) P. P.
PERROSIANVMGEMINVM. LEG. AVG.
REFECTAFANAEXPECVNIASACERD.
PERLVTATIVMIVLIANVMETSCALPO
NIVMIVLIANVM. IIVROS
QVAESTORECAESIOIVLIANO

(5) Kayseri İli

Yeşilhisar yakınında Yavaşhan'daki Pomponius Bassus'un mil taşı yeniden bulunmuş, han yıkılmış ve taşlarda başka bir yere taşınmıştır.

(6) Maraş ve Malatya İlleri

Sterrett, Ramsay, Hogarth ve diğerlerinin yaklaşık olarak 90 yıl önce gördükleri Comana-Melitene yolundaki seri halindeki mil taşlarının büyük bir kısmı

bu gün de hala yerlerinde durmaktadır. Ben şahsen henüz bu seridekileri kayda başlanmadım. Yalnız Elbistan'ın doğusundaki yol kenarında bulunan bir kaç mil taşı üzerinde çalıştım. Ayrıca şimdi Malatya müzesinde bulunan yayınlanmamış bir mil taşı parçasında da İmparator Diocletian ve kendisi ile çağdaş olan hükümdarların adları görülür ve bu metnin kopyası müzeye teslim edilmiştir.

(7) Sivas, Tokat, Çorum İlleri

Sivas ili içinde hiç bir malzeme bulunamamış ama Tokat müzesinde 2 mil taşı üzerinde çalışılmıştır. Bunlardan bir tanesi Pontus hakimi Aelius Quintianus'un diktiği mil taşları serisi ile ilgilidir. Bu valinin hüküm sürdüğü devre ait bir başka taşta Çorum müzesindedir. 1968 de Çorum müzesine Alaca müzesinden getirilen ve Sungurlu ve Eskişehir menşeli olduğu söylenen miltaşları ise zaten yıllar önce yayınlanmışlardır.

(8) Amasya, Sinop ve Çankırı İlleri

Yayınlanmış mil taşlarından hiç birisi Amasya bölgesinde bulunamamış ama Sinop müzesinde toplam olarak 22 farklı metni kapsayan 7 adet mil taşından oluşmuş çok iyi bir koleksiyona rastlanmıştır. 1905 yılında Robinson tarafından yayınlanan Chalapde'den gelmiş mil taşlarından ikisi henüz bulunamamışlardır ama Çorum ve Tokat mil taşlarındaki metinlere göre bunların belki yeniden tashih edilmesi ve AEL. CASINO ATIANO'nun AEL. QVINTIANO olarak okunması gerekmektedir. Mart'ta (Şabanözü ilçesi) bulunan mil taşının da yeri bu gün hala saptanamamıştır.

(9) Eskişehir İli

1837 de Hamilton'un Mülk'te gördüğü önemli bir taş bu gün görülememiştir. Ama bununla hemen, hemen çağdaş ve aynı yola ait (Ancyra-Pessinus) olan başka bir taş Bacı (Ankara ili) yakınında rastlanmıştır. Kıravdan'daki mil taşları halen köyde muhafaza edilmektedir. Oysa Tokatcedidiye'de görülen taş yok olmuştur.

(10) Afyon, Isparta ve Burdur İlleri

Afyon müzesinde 5 mil taşı üzerinde çalıştım : birincisi (Env. no. 2012) Çay'dan buraya getirilmiştir ve Constantinus ile oğulları Constantinus, Constantius, Constans ve Dalmatius'un bir yazıtını taşır. Bu çok ender görülen bir metindir. *CIL* III. suppl. 2. 14200 de yayınlanmış olan taş bir değil iki yazıt taşır ve ikincisi Diocletianus'a aittir. Pace tarafından yayınlanan mil taşı şimdi Gencali'de inşa edilmiş olan camiinin kapısı içindedir. Gencali dışındaki Polat türbesinde Via Sebaste'den gelen ve Vali Cornutus Aquila'ya ait olan bir mil taşı vardır. Akçaören'in dışındaki mezarlıkta Bean tarafından sözü edilen mil taşı ise hala ayakta : bunda da çok ender rastlanan bir metin vardır. Burdur müzesinde çift dilde yazılmış (Env. no. 2670) ve Tiberius devri yol düzeni ile ilgili bir metin taşıyan yazıtın stampajı çıkarılmış ve esas metnin çevirisi müzeye gönderilmiştir.

(11) Bilecik ve Bolu İlleri

Bir kaç tanesi Gölpazarı bölgesinden (Bilecik ili) bilinen yeni mil taşlarından ikisi (biri kayıtlı, diğeri kaydedilmemiş) bu gün kaybolmuştur. Constantinus'un oğullarına ithaf edilenlerin en iyi örneği olan bir taş şimdi Üyük ve Medetli arasında sınır taşı olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bundan önceki taşta keza bir mil taşı idi ve bir köy kavgası sonucunda sınırdan alınıp, Sakarya nehrine atılmıştı. Bolu yöresinin Himmetoğlu bölgesindeki bazı yeni taşlar Philippus, Iovianus ve Iulianus'un isimlerini kapsarlar ve bunlar çok ender rastlanan örneklerdir. Ahmetbeyler yakınında da Iovianus'a ait bir yazıtın bulunacağı umulmaktadır. Gökçesu (Bolu ili)'daki bir mil taşında Flaviopolis ismi okunur. 1952 de Dörner'in yayınladığı mil taşı şimdi Turizm Derneği önünde muhafaza edilmektedir.

(12) İstanbul İli

Arkeoloji Müzesi'ndeki mil taşlarının stampajı çıkarılmış ve metinler müzeye gönderilmiştir. Prof. Akurgal tarafından

Bandırma yakınındaki Köseresul'dan müzeye getirilmiş olan M.S. 109'a tarihlenir ve Marcus Aurelius'a aittir. Valinin adı S. Quintilius Maximus olarak geçer. Didyma'dan gine İstanbul Arkeoloji Müzesi'ne getirilen ve ilk kez 1905'te yayınlanan bir yazıtta "Eski Kral Yolu"ndan söz edilir; bu kaynak Irak yolu için ilk yazılı belge niteliğindedir.

İlk Sonuçlar: yollar

Epeyce yaygın olan Roma yolu oldukça iyi bir halde korunmuştur ve memleketin her tarafında hala izlenebilmektedir. Kuşkusuz saban ve buldozerlerin faaliyetleri ile yolun büyük bir kısmı yok olmaktadır. Ben mevcudun bu nedenle hala korunmuş olan kısmına üstünlük verdim. Ramsay ve diğerleri şimdi yok olduğu için benim gördüklerimden daha fazlasını gördüler. Bundan ötürü bu gün onları denetlemek çok zor. Şahsen mümkün olan her yerde yayınlanmış tüm kaynakları kontrol etmeğe çalıştım. Sonuçlar çok olumlu oldu. Ramsay ve izindekilerin çıkardıkları haritaların şimdi yeniden dü-

zenlenmesi gerekir. Örneğin 1- Nicaea (İznik)'den Ancyra (Ankara)'ya, 2- Ancyra'dan Iconium (Konya), Tavium (Büyük Nefes) ve Gangra (Çankırı)'ya, 3- Iconium'dan Kybistra (Konya Ereğlisi)'ya, 4- Dorylaeum (Eskişehir)'dan Apamea (Dinar)'ya, 5- Caesarea (Kayseri)'den Melitene (Malatya)'ye, 6- Claudiopolis (Bolu)'den Amasia (Amasya)'ya, Sinope (Sinop)'ye ve Sebasteia (Sivas)'ya ve başka yerlere giden tüm yolların *Küçük Asya Klasik Devir Haritası*'nda yeniden düzenlenmesi gerekir.

Sonuç

Yapılan çalışmalardan olabileceğince başarılı sonuçlar alınmış, kalıntılar çoğunlukla incelenmiş ve yayınlanmış mil taşlarının büyük bir kısmının iyi vaziyette korunarak günümüze dek ulaştıkları görülmüştür. Roma yolunun bazı bölümlerinin durumu ise bize bazı gerçekleri aksettirir : evvelce çoğunluğu iyi durumda korunabilen bölümler, bu gün traktör sürme ve köylülerin taş hırsızlığı nedeni ile zarar görmekte-dirler.

EXCAVATIONS AND RESEARCHES AT SARDIS — 1974

GEORGE M. A. HANFMANN

The seventeenth campaign of the Archaeological Exploration of Sardis, a Harvard-Cornell project, was conducted by C. H. Greenewalt, Jr. as Field Director. Of the fourteen foreign and four Turkish members, two were unable to come. A. Tulga, Manisa Museum was an ever helpful Government Representative. Work began on June 23 and the campaign ended officially on September 8. The Director of the entire project, G. M. A. Hanfmann was delayed and took part from August 19 on. Excavations on a small scale were carried out in the gymnasium area (Fig. 1, at W 23-48/N 12) and on the north slope of the Acropolis (Fig. 1, at 20.2). Cleaning was undertaken on the east bank of the Pactolus, where an important inscription was found built into a Late Roman structure (Fig. 1, at 42).

In the gymnasium¹, the repair of arches in the Hall with the swimming pool (BE-H; previously BE-W) was completed (Fig. 2) and the fill left as a "beridge" within the swimming pool in 1973 was removed. Measures were also initiated to protect the floor of the pool (Fig. 3). Work was proceeding on protection of floors of the entrance hall and palaestra colonnades. T. Yalçinkaya (İzmir) was in immediate charge of restoration activities with M. C. Bolgil (Tema, Ltd., İstanbul) as consultant.

On August 15, in connection with general security measures, upon request

of the Department of Antiquities and Museums, excavations were suspended; permission for resumption was given on September 6. Research activities continued until the end of season.

Following up reports by government guard İsmet Serin and camp guard Ahmet Ali Akyel, C. H. Greenewalt, Jr. and A. Ramage studied and subsequently moved to the expedition camp an important inscription which had become visible during the winter in the east scarp of the Pactolus. This inscription (IN 74.1) was built into a Late Roman building named the "Building with Hypocaust Floor" (Hypocaust Building, No. 42 in plan Fig. 1). Partial collapse of the cliff had exposed parts of the structure at levels of ca. 117-120 a.s.l. As no excavation was undertaken, only the broken parts visible in section in the cliff could be studied. The northern part, visible in Fig. 4, features hypocaust pillars over a mortared rubble foundation. Immediately to the south, at a somewhat higher level is a floor which ends against an east-west wall foundation. The inscription (*in situ*, white rectangle in Fig. 4) was part of the top of the wall foundation. Earth and debris lying above the inscription block indicated that the foundation with the inscription did not support a wall above the floor level in the last phase of the structure. South of the inscription is a mosaic floor (ca. 119.30 a.s.l.) at roughly the same level as the top of the inscription. It continues southward (beyond what is visible in Fig. 4) and seems to have belonged to more than one room.

¹ Recent plan in *BASOR* 211 (October 1973) 16, fig. 1.

From fragments of the mosaic it appears that it displayed a pattern of intersecting circles forming quatrefoils and quadrangles with curving sides. The major pattern is in white and blue-black tesserae (ca. 0.012 m. square). Red, yellow, and white tesserae were used for cross-like patterns in the center of each quadrangle. A similar pattern is known from Synagogue mosaics of the fourth century². The coarse workmanship suggests either fourth or fifth century for the floor of the "Hypocaust Building." It is thus roughly contemporaneous with the Late Roman - Early Byzantine bath at Pactolus North and the partially excavated Late Roman structure with mosaics at Pactolus Cliff (Fig. 1, No. 13)³. Apparently many villa-like structures were built along the banks of the Pactolus Valley during the Late Roman-Early Byzantine period (ca. 400-616).

The marble block, on which the inscription IN 74.1 was inscribed did not originally belong to the Late Roman structure but was reused. It is an L-shaped architectural block, possibly the right hand corner block. The inscription was carved on the narrower front face (not visible in Fig. 5, right). The inscribed face is 0.46 m. high and 0.64 m. wide. The depth of the block is 1.05 m. and its width at the back is 0.73 m. Cuttings for clamps preserved near the (spectator's) left front corner and right rear corner indicate that other stones joined to left and back. Each has next to it an unusual circular cutting, as if for a vertical rod which linked it with the stone course above. This and the anathyrosis on the top make it clear that there was originally at least one more course above the inscribed block. The finish of the face and the trimming of the sides appear to resemble technically Early Roman rather than classical or Hellenistic Greek work-

manship. The monument, which may have been a platform or statue base rather than the wall of a building, was probably built after the earthquake of A.D. 17. One would like to know whether it might have carried statues of Zeus Baradates and other Persian gods; and whether it might have had a number of inscriptions on it like the "Archive" wall at Aphrodisias of which Christian Habicht reminded us.

On the inscription itself, which is of great interest for the history of the Persian period, L. Robert has kindly communicated the following statement :

L'inscription, complète en 13 lignes, a été gravée à l'époque romaine avancée, pas avant le IIe siècle de notre ère. Elle résume un document, écrit en dialecte ionien, qui était daté de la 39e année du règne d'Artaxerxes II Mnemon. Le gouverneur de la Lydie, appelé "hyparque", le Perse Droaphernès (nom iranien nouveau, mais très bien formé et de sens clair), a élevé la statue de Zeus, lequel est l'apparence grecque du grand dieu iranien Ahura Mazda. Il donne l'ordre aux néocores qui ont le droit de pénétrer dans l'adyton, serviteurs du dieu (il faut rapprocher de ces expressions *Sardis*, n. 22,⁴ qui doit provenir du même lieu d'origine, sanctuaire de Zeus Polieus, que la nouvelle inscription) et qui "couronnent le dieu", de ne pas participer aux mystères de divers dieux indigènes, Sabazios, Agdistis et Ma. A cette époque tardive, on a tenu à tirer des archives un règlement perse du milieu du IVe siècle, qui voulait lutter contre un rapprochement que certains faisaient avec des dieux indigènes de l'Anatolie, en participant à des mystères. Cela est très intéressant à la fois pour la

² *BASOR* 187 (October 1967) 32, figs. 50, 52, 54, 55

³ *BASOR* 162 (April 1961) 170; *T.A.D.* XI-2 (1962) 45, fig. 19.

⁴ W. H. Buckler and D. M. Robinson, *Sardis VII, Greek and Latin Inscriptions*, Part 1 (Leyden 1932).

situation religieuse à Sardes au IV^e siècle, pour l'existence de mystères des trois divinités nommées et pour la politique religieuse des Perses et leur souci de pureté du culte de leur grand dieu. Intéressant aussi qu'on ait jugé bon de graver ce document dans l'époque impériale. Louis Robert publiera au printemps 1975 ce texte, avec photographie et commentaire, dans les *Comptes rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*.

In the western part of the gymnasium (Building West B, Fig. 1, No. 1) F. K. Yegül dug a trench from W 23-48/N 11.50-13 along an alignment of piers. The piers are connected by a brick and rubble wall. Between the third and fourth pier from east, the upper part of a handsome marble door with dentillated cornice was found intact; also preserved is part of the relieving brick arch above (Fig. 6). According to Yegül, the piers belong to a vaulted hall on the south which was probably paralleled on the north, on the long sides of a central caldarium. The piers seem to indicate several rectangular halls in parallel arrangement on both sides of the east-west axis of the gymnasium complex. In the entrance hall known as the "Marble Court" Yegül completed the architectural recording of the second-story pavillions of the Severan phase.

Important advance was made in studying the history of the marble paved "Main Avenue" which ran east-west just south of the gymnasium (Fig. 1, at No. 3). The late phase of the "Byzantine Shops" (Fig. 1, No. 3) and the colonnade in front of them, has been studied by J. S. Crawford. Now, by combining various preserved parts in a reconstruction drawing of their Corinthian columns, Yegül was able to suggest the general aspect of the earlier stage or stages of the southern colonnade (Fig. 7, "South Road" is actually "Main Avenue"). His reconstruction includes comparisons with the

columns of the East Road colonnade (Fig. 1, at No. 60) and columns of the Palaestra of the gymnasium. In attempting to explore possible roofing solutions for the southern colonnade and the gymnasium complex units which are immediately to the north of the colonnade (central building and units known as BE-A and BE-B), Yegül proposes two phases. In the first phase, which has two subphases (Fig. 8, upper left and center left), the tall Early Roman Corinthian columns, 5.60 m. high with a shaft of ca. 4.20 m., were used presumably between the mid-2nd and early 4th centuries. In the second, later phase, studied also by Crawford, the columns were only a little over 3 m. high (Fig. 8) and date after A.D. 400. Some of these were restored by the expedition in 1973.

As to the difference in the heights of the colonnades of the Main Avenue and East Road (ca. 6.40 m.), Yegül suggests that this discrepancy may have been resolved at the intersection of the two streets by means of a tetrapylon arch with openings of different heights.

On the Acropolis, C. H. Greenewalt, Jr. excavated a trench near the top of the northern slope (AcN; Fig. 1, No. 20.2) from August 2-15. The trench went downhill from pre-Hellenistic walls discovered in 1960 and 1971⁵. A huge L-shaped block of limestone (2.80 by 1.15 by 0.90 m.) lies on the slope at the northern end of the trench (W 193.4-195.5/N 103-105.7). Although the trench reached the native conglomerate in most places, no architectural features came to light. Burned fill, partly banked up on a platform-like cutting in the conglomerate was interpreted as possibly destruction fill dumped downhill after the siege and capture of the Citadel by Antiochus III in 213 B.C. Pottery in a deposit in the upper part of the trench was diagnosed by A. Oliver,

⁵ *T. A. D.* XI-1 (1962) 20, pl. XXII, fig. 33; XX-1 (1973) 89, figs. 5-6; G. M. A. Hanfmann, *Letters from Sardis* (1972) 306-307, figs. 229-230.

Jr. as Hellenistic. Three catapult balls of stone were also found, one inscribed IE (Fig. 9). In a stratum of gravel with material of different periods, there appeared an archaic terracotta revetment fragment showing parts of a horse and a dog running to right, undoubtedly from a chariot scene (Fig. 10, T 74.1 : 8300).

Pre-Hellenistic walls discovered in 1972 and 1973 on the southern side of the citadel (Fig. 1, No. 52 and *BASOR* 211 [October 1973] 31) were remeasured by Greenewalt and S. L. Carter. Measurements and levels of the Byzantine fortification walls of the Acropolis (Fig. 1, Nos. 20.1 and 20.3) were taken by R. L. Vann and Carter.

The pre-publication study of the architecture of the Early Christian basilica at Pactolus North discovered in 1973 which was to be undertaken by H. Buchwald and G. M. A. Hanfmann was postponed to the 1975 season.

Chance finds brought in by farmers included an altar inscribed and dedicated to emperor Hadrian by a Demetrios Hermogenous. It features in fine workmanship an eagle with thunderbolt and three sacrificial bowls over garlands (Fig. 11, NoEx 74.1; IN 74.2).

Members of the expedition accompanied the Government Representative A. Tulga to Allahdienköy, south of Sardis, to view structures recently discovered by chance by local inhabitants. These included part of a mosaic of fine quality showing an ivy border, various geometric patterns, and a rendering of a bird (Fig. 12). A statue base with an inscription of 19 lines celebrating the victory of an athlete in wrestling was found nearby and removed to the expedition camp for repair.

Intensive research was undertaken on several classes of objects. Decisive progress in the study of Hellenistic pottery was made by A. Oliver, Jr. He studied the painted and plain wares and made a survey of the entire Hellenistic ceramic material. He distinguishes three major

groups. One is constituted by pottery following Attic traditions. It includes both black-glazed pottery, imported and imitated, and the West Slope ware and its Asia Minor imitations. A second group consists of fabrics following Lydian traditions. It consists largely of undecorated wares and appears to end with the destruction of Sardis in 213 B.C. A third group comprises the new styles of the Hellenistic period such as the relief wares and appliqué, which are being studied by I. Hanfmann, the sigillate wares being studied by J. Wrabetz, and the interesting, well-represented group of white-ground wares, including the well known "Lagynos Group" which flourished from ca. 160-60 B.C. Oliver proposes for Sardis a chronological division into an Early Hellenistic, 334-213 B.C.; a Middle Hellenistic, 213-ca. 150/125 B.C.; and a Late Hellenistic period, ca. 150/125 B.C.-17 A.D.

J. C. Waldbaum studied metal objects excavated between 1958 and 1973. They range from the Early Bronze Age to the Turkish era. Jewelry comes from all periods. A number of objects relate to the technology of metal working. A matrix of the archaic period served to raise gold foil. Parts of possible crucibles were found in the Hellenistic installation in the House of Bronzes area. There are six moulds for casting objects (earrings, spoons) and a small jeweller's hammer. A Late Roman pot with specks of gold in slaggy matrix from the vicinity of "Byzantine Shops" may have been used in gilding small objects. Weapons include two main types of arrowheads, one Lydian or Persian found mostly on the Acropolis (sixth to fifth century B.C.?) the other, of iron conceivably Sassanian, perhaps used in the invasion of Khosroes II in A.D. 616. A wide range of tools was found. Particularly informative is the material from the "Byzantine Shops" which illumines a number of activities. It includes fine bronze vessels, bronze and iron locks, and many tools and implements.

The study of Lydian architectural terracottas and of their role in the construction of Lydian houses and other structures was continued by A. Ramage. C. H. Greenewalt, Jr. worked up material for a monographic study of the so-called "pot hoard" or "puppy burial" assemblages of Lydian pottery which also include canid bones and iron knives. Inscriptions were collected by C. Foss. G. M. A. Hanfmann and Theda Vann worked on sculptures; Theda Vann also worked up numismatic materials for publication by A. E. M. Johnston and T. V. Buttrey, and various small objects for publication by R. S. Thomas. J. A. Scott progressed in her study of Byzantine glazed wares.

She has studied the wares represented at Sardis and other Asia Minor sites. They seem to constitute a group of their own with some notable differences from Constantinopolitan wares.

The intensive research on objects necessitated much laboratory work both in restoring, cleaning, and joining of objects and fragments and in investigation of materials. This work was supervised by Ph. A. Lins and J. Souldanian. Some major projects such as the consolidation of the monumental marble table from the Synagogue ("Eagle Table") could not be completed and will need to be finished in 1975.

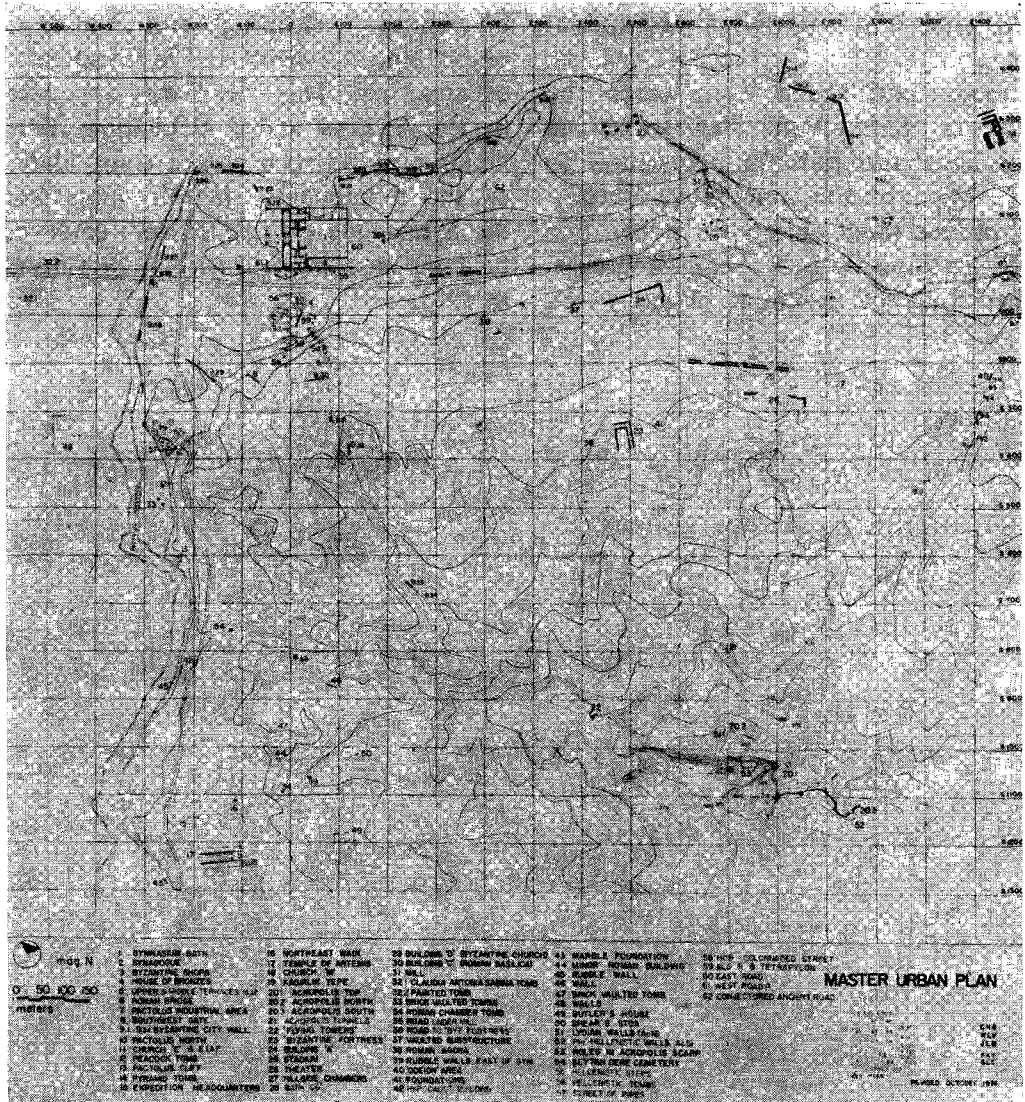


Fig. 1.— Master plan of excavations at Sardis.

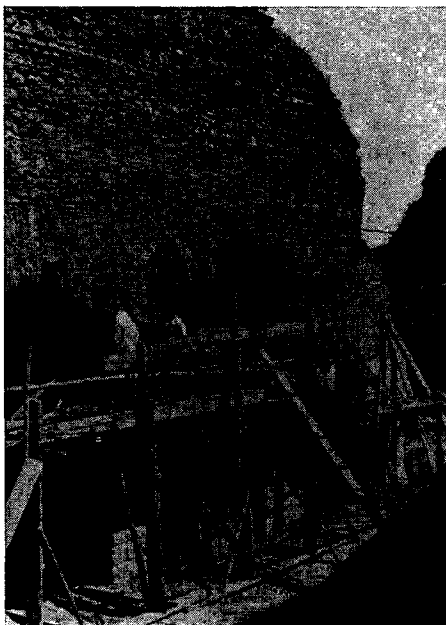


Fig. 2 — Gymnasium. Repair of west wall arches; Hall BE-H with swimming pool.

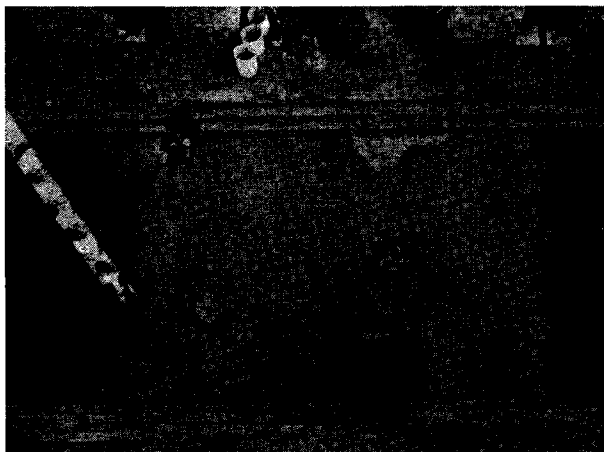


Fig. 3 — Gymnasium. Central part of pool in Hall BE-H excavated in 1974; earth on right and left is to protect the other parts of the pool floor. Looking down and west from top of "Marble Court" Hall.

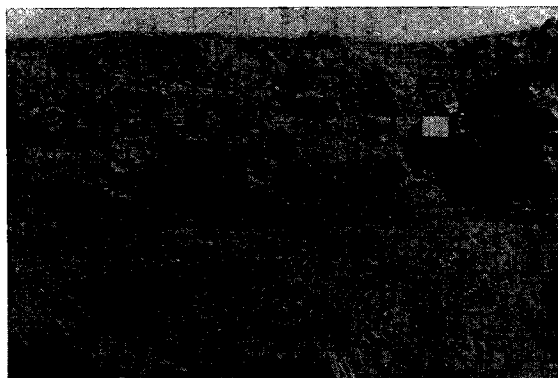


Fig. 4 — Part of Hypocaust Building (left) in east bank of Pactolus with inscription IN 74.1 *in situ* (right).

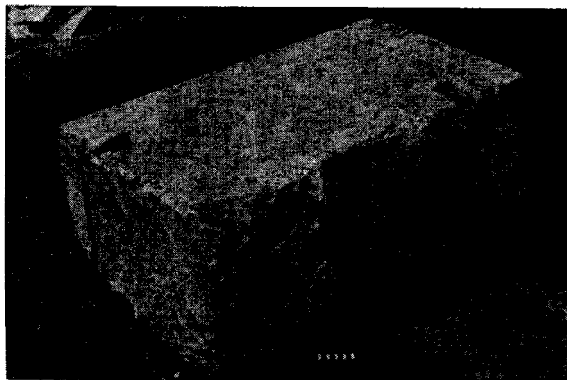


Fig. 5 — Marble block on which inscription IN 74.1 is written (front face on right).



Fig. 6 — Western part of Gymnasium. Alignment of piers with marble door.

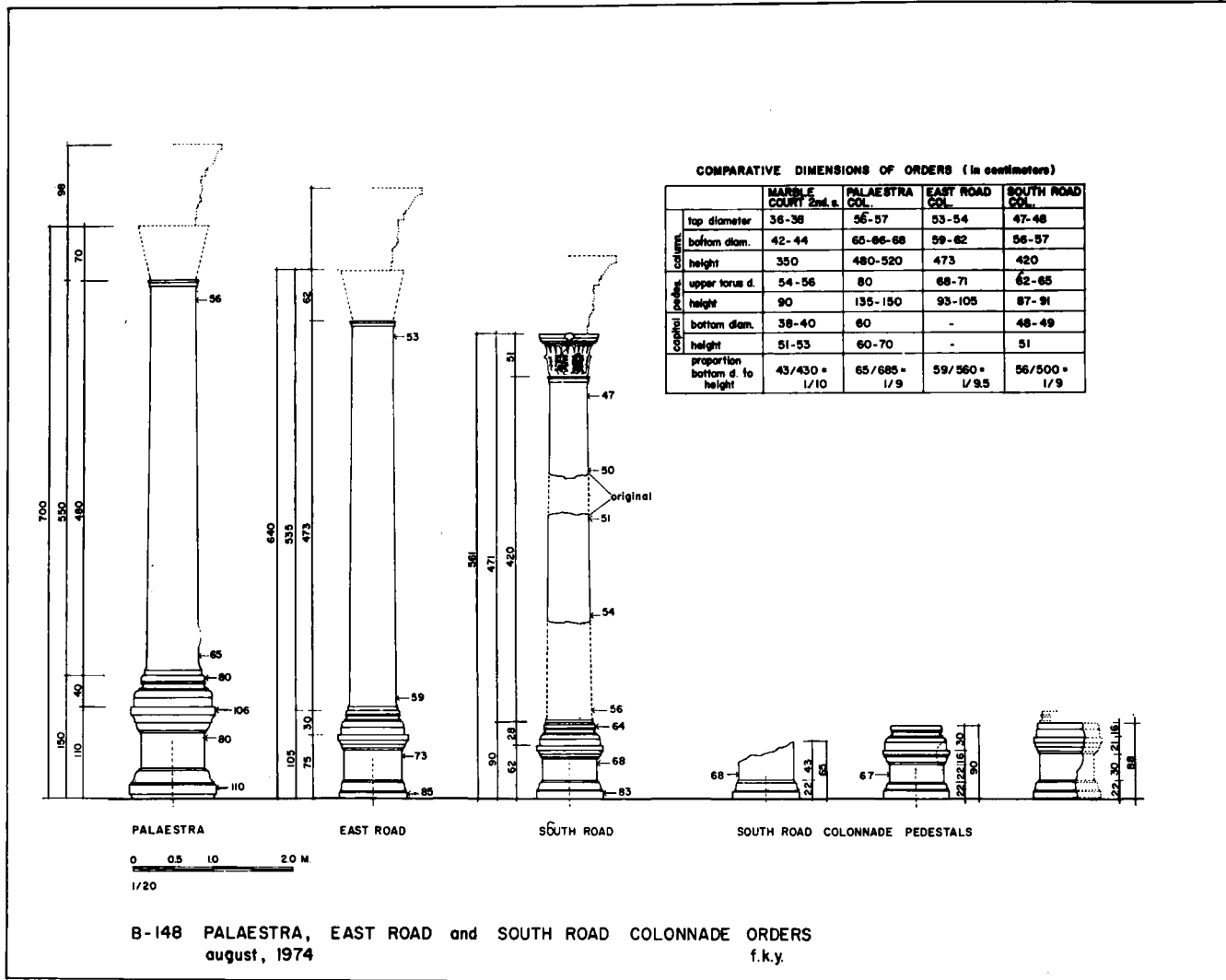


Fig. 7 — Comparison of reconstructed colonnade orders of Palaestra, East Road, and South Road (Main Avenue).

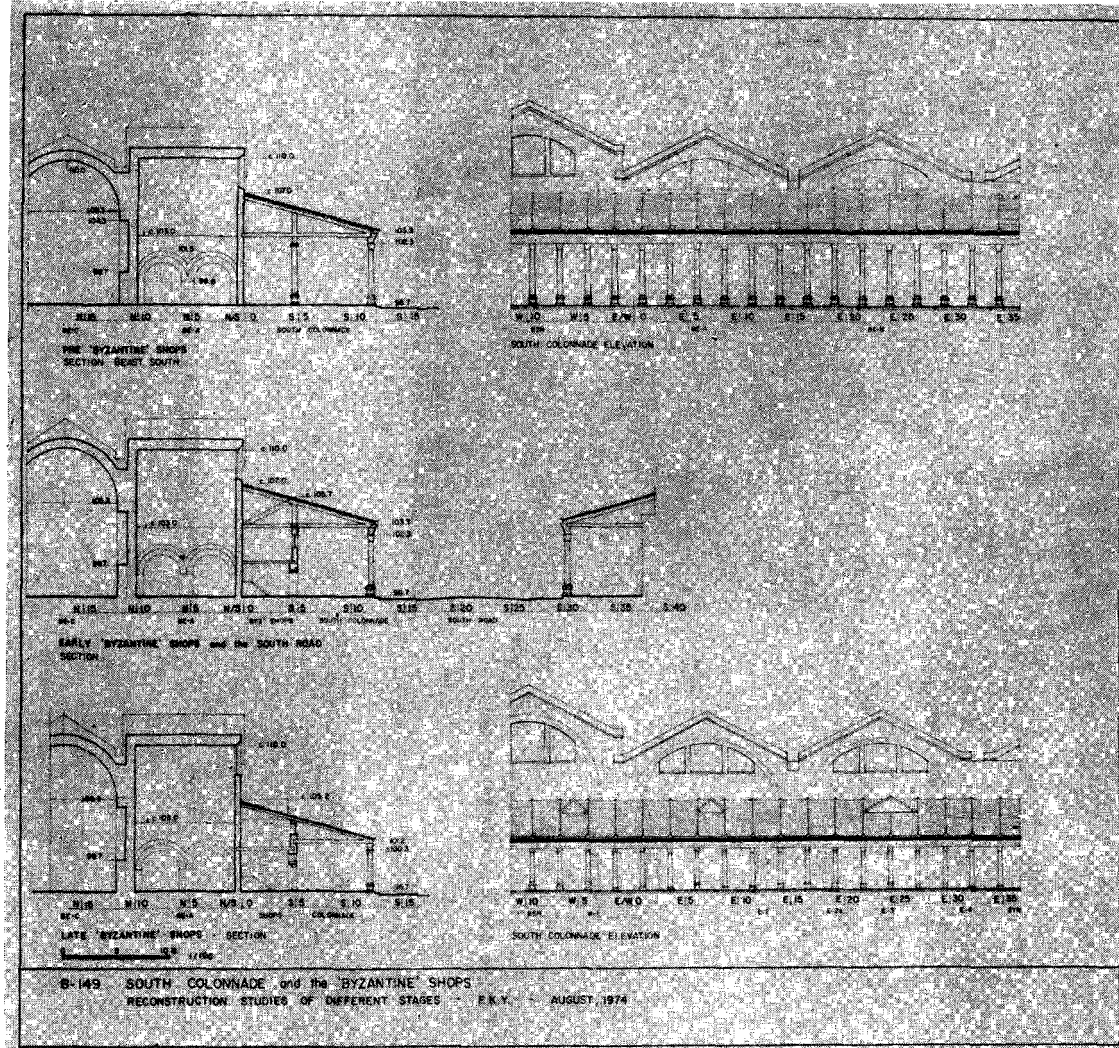


Fig. 8 — Tentative reconstruction of different phases of the south colonnade of Main Avenue (South Road) by F. K. Yegül.

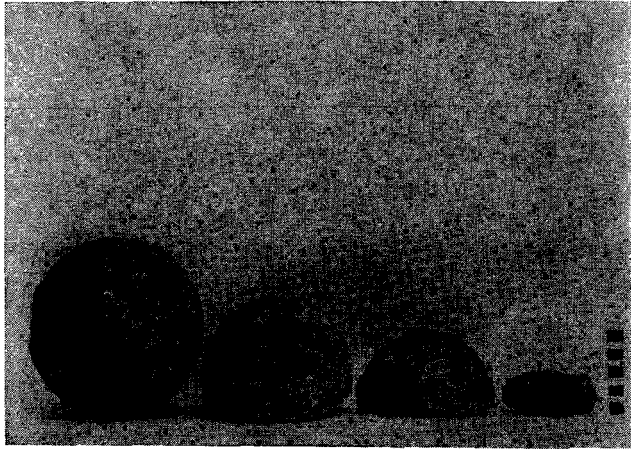


Fig. 9 — Stone catapult balls found on the Citadel.

Fig. 10 — Lydian archaic terracotta tile fragment, T. 74.1 with horse and dog (parts of horse and dog running to right).

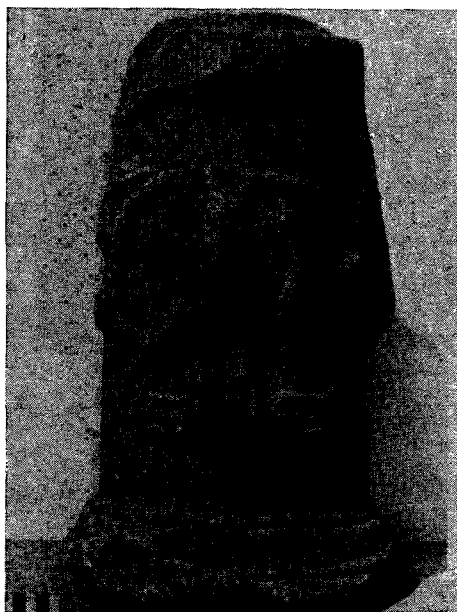
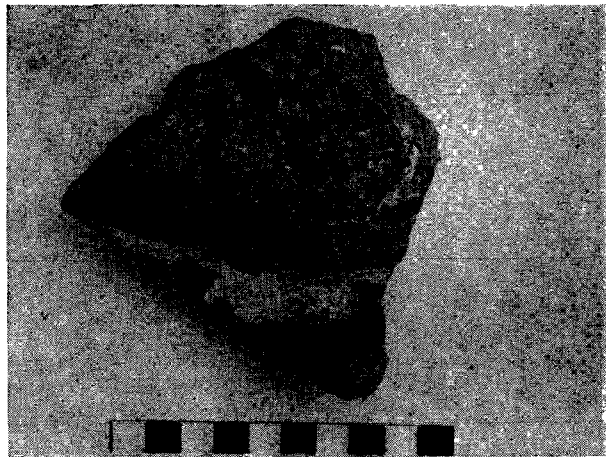


Fig. 11 — Circular altar NoEx 74.1; IN 74.2, dedicated to Emperor Hadrian.



Fig. 12 — Detail of mosaic found at Allahdiyenköy.

DIE GRABUNGEN AUF DEM NORŞUNTEPE 1973 BERICHT ÜBER DIE 6. KAMPAGNE

HARALD HAUPTMANN

Die Ausgrabungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Institutes auf dem Norşuntepe wurden in einer 6. Kampagne vom 20. August bis 27. November durchgeführt¹. Die Unternehmung war wieder dank der großzügigen Förderung durch die Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft und der bereitwillig durch die Generaldirektion der Altertümer und Museen in Ankara erteilten Genehmigung ermöglicht.

Die Grabungen, bei denen bis zu 50 Arbeiter aus den umliegenden Dörfern beschäftigt wurden, konzentrierten sich in dieser Kampagne auf die Akropolis, während im Nordareal und Südareal der Südterrasse nicht mehr gearbeitet wurde (Abb. 1). In den früheren Jahren waren die Bauschichten in den nördlichen Arealen auf Horizont VI untersucht worden. In diesem Jahr war die Aufmerksamkeit auf die Areale im Westen, im Süden und im Osten gerichtet, um vor allem die südliche Ausdehnung der spätfrühbronzezeitlichen palatialen Bebauung zu erfassen. In der Fläche R, S, T 21-23 im Südostteil des Plateaus wurden unter Leitung von G. Stanzl die Untersuchungen zur Bebauung der älteren Frühbronzezeit III abgeschlossen. Im Südteil standen die Flächen Q 21-23 und R 22/23 unter Aufsicht von G. Korbelt, während die Areale P 21-23

und O 21-23 von Dr. O. Teschauer geführt wurden. Ein weiteres Hauptziel der Grabung, die vollständige Stratigraphie der frühbronzezeitlichen Besiedlung, verfolgte H. P. Schäfer in den Flächen M-O 18-20, M 19 und L 19. Die direkt daran anschließende Tiefgrabung in J/K 18/19 wurde wieder von S. Wineberg betreut. Als Architekten nahmen sich Dipl. Ing. M. Wolff und M. Büyükkolancı der Vermessung und zeichnerischen Aufnahme der Architekturreste an. Die Fundbearbeitung und statistische Aufnahme der Keramik führte Frau Dr. H. Kammerer-Grothaus weiter, zeitweise unterstützt von Dr. A. v. Gladiß. Als Restaurator arbeiteten wieder U. Forstreuter und M. Akkoyun, als Photograph Th. Hartmann. H. Weddige ist als technischer Mitarbeiter zu nennen. Die Tierknochenreste wurden von einer Gruppe unter Leitung von Prof. J. Boessneck und Dr. Angela von den Driesch aufgearbeitet, während sich Dr. F. Feindt der botanischen Reste annahm. Schließlich machte sich als Vertreter der Generaldirektion Mehmet Türkmén in bewährter Weise um die Grabung verdient.

In der Fläche P 21/22 wurde die im Jahre 1971 begonnene Untersuchung einer großen Grabgrube fortgesetzt (Abb. 3)². Diese Grube, die sich von P 22 bis nach Q 22 in einer Ausdehnung von 15 zu 16 m erstreckt, war in der mittleren

¹ Vorberichte sind bisher erschienen: Keban Projesi I, 1968, 103 ff. bzw. 115 ff.; II, 1969, 71 ff. bzw. 81 ff.; III, 1970, 87 ff. bzw. 103 ff.; IV, 1971, 71 ff. bzw. 87 ff. Türk Ark. Derg. 18, 1969, 11 ff.; 21,1, 1974, 59 ff. Ist. Mitt. 19/20, 1969/70, 21 ff.

² Keban Projesi 1972, (im Druck); vgl. vorläufig Anat. St. 23, 1973, 49 f.

Eisenzeit angelegt worden und schneidet nicht nur in hethitische Schichten, sondern auch weit bis in Ablagerungen der Frühen Bronzezeit I ein. Von Profilerkante gemessen ist die Grube ca. 12 m tief, die Wände stufen sich sehr steil bis zum Boden. In die Einfüllung sind übereinanderliegend wannenförmig 3 Schilflager eingefügt. Das dritte Schilflager liegt etwa 7.30 m über dem Grubenboden und stößt gegen das Steinfundament der in Q 21/22 1972 ausgegrabenen Kammer (Abb. 3). Das 2. mittlere Schilflager liegt nur 0.60 m höher, das oberste wiederum 2.50 m höher. Vom dritten Schilflager ausgehend wurde in P 22 d ein Schacht von 5 zu 3.5 m angelegt, um den vermuteten Grubenboden in der Mitte zu treffen. Während die Einfüllschichten oberhalb der 3. Schilflage der Neigung entsprechend schräg abfallen, verlaufen sie darunter horizontal und bestehen aus abwechselnd Schutt- und Lehmschichten. In 4.20 m Tiefe unter Schilflager 3 folgte eine Lage aus großen Steinbrocken. Direkt über dem Grubenboden wurde eine Steinpackung sichtbar, die analog zu der in Q 21/22 beobachteten Kammer ebenfalls zu einem Grab gehört haben könnte³. Von dieser Kammer wurde nur das Westeck unter dem Profil P/Q 22 sichtbar. Über der Steinpackung fanden sich 3 Stangenlöcher, die 0.25 m hoch über dem Fundament liegen und wohl die Verankerung der Deckenkonstruktion darstellen.

Die Deutung dieser Anlage, zu der beträchtliche Aufwendungen notwendig waren, ist erst nach Aufdeckung der jetzt nur in einer Ecke angeschnittenen Kammer möglich. Auch der Befund der 1972 freigelegten Kammer 1, die über mehreren Fundamentlagen einen heute noch 3.50 m hohen Lehmziegelaufbau trägt, läßt nur die Vermutung zu, daß es sich hier um eine ausgeraubte Grablege handelt: die 1972 gemachten Funde umfassen ca. 50 Panzerplättchen und ein Fragment

einer Axt aus Eisen⁴. Die Lage der Grube im Verhältnis zu dem Gebäude mit vier Innenstützen O/P 18/19 (Horizont I) ist dadurch eindeutig bestimmt⁵, als auslaufende Fußbodenhorizonte dieses Gebäudekomplexes den Nordrand der Grubenfüllung überdecken. Dadurch wird eine ungefähre Zeitgleichheit mit einer in P 19 a im Jahre 1970 untersuchten Grabkammer mit drei bestatteten Pferden offensichtlich⁶, die zudem noch die gleiche Orientierung besitzt. Aus dieser stratigraphischen Lage dürfte sich für die Grabgrube eine Datierung in das frühe 7. Jahrhundert ergeben. In der Füllung der Grube kamen größere Mengen mitteleisenzeitlicher Keramik zum Vorschein, so drei fast vollständige Gefäße in einer Einfüllschicht unter dem dritten Schilflager (Abb. 4).

In den benachbarten Arealen waren schon vereinzelt mitteleisenzeitliche Skeletgräber aufgedeckt worden, zu denen zwei weitere Gräber in R 23 a kommen. Grab 1 war nordsüdlich orientiert, der Kopf des stark vergangenen Skeletts lag im Norden. Als Beigaben fanden sich zahlreiche Perlen aus Kalkstein und Fritte, zwei lange tüllenförmige Bronzeröhren mit Aufhängeösen und zwei kleine Fibeln (Abb. 7). Sie gehören dem Typ der Kniefibeln an, die für das 8. und 7. Jahrhundert charakteristisch sind⁷. Das weiter südlich beobachtete Grab 2 war ostwestlich orientiert, wobei der Kopf des Skeletts im Osten lag. Dieses Skelett stammt von einer jungen Frau, wie die auf beiden Seiten des Kopfes gefundenen sechs Bronzeohrringe zeigen. Sie war mit dem Gesicht nach unten bestattet worden. In R 22 c kamen vier weitere Gräber zum Vorschein, von denen zwei eindeutig der Mittleren Eisenzeit angehören. In

⁴ ebd. 50; Keban Projesi 1972 (im Druck).

⁵ Keban Projesi 1970, 104 f.

⁶ ebd. 105 f.

⁷ Vgl. ein im Südsreal gefundenes Beispiel: Keban Projesi 1969, 88 f. - *Ist. Mitt.* 19/20, 1969/70, 72. Zur Datierung vgl. D. Stronach, *Iraq* 21, 1959, 193 ff. Typ III 7.

³ *Anat. St.* 23, 1973, 50.

Grab 1 war das Skelett ostwestlich orientiert, der Kopf lag im Osten. In Beckenhöhe kamen ein Messer und eine Pfeilspitze aus Eisen zutage. Westlich davon fand sich ein stark vergangenes Skelett, an dessen Kopfende zwei tongrundige helltonige Kleeblattkellen urartäischen Typs (Abb. 56)⁸ niedergelegt waren. Weiter wurden noch zwei Bestattungen ohne Beigaben angetroffen: ein Kindergrab und ein Hockerskelett mit Füßen im Osten und in den Händen gebetteten Kopf im Westen.

Hausreste des Horizontes I aus der mittleren Eisenzeit kamen nur in geringen Resten in O 23 zum Vorschein. Ebenso belegen nur wenige Grubeninhalte die frühe Eisenzeit. In dieser Epoche lag der Siedlungsschwerpunkt auf den umliegenden Terrassen im Süden und Westen⁹.

Aus der hethitischen Zeit sind von der Hangbebauung jeweils nur die Fundamente der Nordmauern zweier größerer Häuser in O 23 und P 23 gefunden worden, zu der hier noch eine Herdstelle kommt (Horizont III). Diese ostwestlich verlaufende Mauer überlagert ein Haus in P 23 b/d und Q 23 c, dessen aus Steinen gesetzte Nordmauer noch 1.70 m hoch erhalten ist (Abb. 8). Im Gegensatz zu der sonst üblichen Lehmziegelkonstruktion ist dieses Haus aus Steinen errichtet und zeigt im oberen Aufbau hölzerne Pfosten, die an den Ecken 0.80 m stark sind. Die Länge dieses einräumigen Hauses beträgt 6.60 m, die Breite 3.20 m. Im Innern ist es weiß verputzt und besaß möglicherweise eine Mittelstütze. Ein Haus gleicher Bauart war schon 1972 in Q 22 angeschnitten worden, dessen östlicher Teil in diesem Jahr in R 22 c erfaßt werden konnte. Die in diesen Räumen gefundene Keramik

belegt eine auf dem Norşuntepe bisher wenig bekannte Periode der "hethitischen Zeit" und dürfte in die Zeit nach 1600 v. Chr. gehören. Aus der mittleren Bronzezeit wurde in P 22/23 ein Grubenhorizont beobachtet, der tief in die spätfrühbronzezeitlichen Bauschichten eingreift, und der sich in die benachbarten Areale bis R 22/23 hinzieht. Die daraus stammende Keramik ergänzt das bekannte Bild der grau- und schwarz polierten Ware mit Kannelur und plastischer Verzierung sowie der violettrot bemalten Gefäße¹⁰.

Frühe Bronzezeit: Die Freilegung der ausgedehnten palastartigen Bebauung auf der Akropolis, die dem in die Frühbronzezeit III datierenden VI. Horizont angehört, konnte abgeschlossen werden (Abb. 9)¹¹. In dem Gebäudekomplex, der neben einem Hauptgebäude mehrere Magazinbauten, Wirtschafts- und Wohnräume umfaßt, konnte jetzt auch die Frage nach dem zentralen Hof und seinem südlichen Abschluß beantwortet werden. Von Osten nach Westen ergaben sich im Südteil drei Häuser, von denen die beiden östlichen den Aufweg in R 23 begrenzen (Abb. 10). Der östliche Raum, der nur in seiner westlichen Hälfte erfaßt wurde, ist etwa 6 m breit und besaß an seiner Nordwand eine Lehmbank (Abb. 9). Das zweite Haus ist in einem Abstand von 2 m gebaut, so daß eine Gasse entsteht, die nach Norden auf den Hauptaufweg stößt. Dieses Haus ist 9 m lang und 7 m breit und besitzt 2 Räume, von denen sich einer zum Korridor hin nach Norden öffnet. Auffallend an diesem Haus ist, daß der Grundriß von der üblichen Rechteckform abweicht, indem seine Südmauer der Hanglage angepaßt schräg ver-

⁸ Lehmann-Haupt, Armenien - einst und jetzt II (1907) 563 ff. mit Abb.; Piotrovskij, Karmir Blur II (1952) 33 Abb. 15; A. Erzen, Türk Ark. Derg. 10.4.2, 1960 Taf. 9.20.

⁹ Keban Projesi 1970, III ff. - Ist. Mitt. 19/20, 1969/70, 54 ff.

¹⁰ U. Esin, Keban Projesi 1969 Taf. 90.4; Lehmann, ebd. 1970, 108 Taf. 67, 4-6; Ist. Mitt. 19/20, 1969/70, 41 mit Abb. 5, 4-9.

¹¹ Bisherige Ergebnisse sind erschienen: Ist. Mitt. 19/20, 1969/70, 41 ff. mit Abb. 8 u. 9 Taf. 5-7. Keban Projesi 1969, 84 ff. mit Taf. 50-52.60; 1970, 108 f. mit Taf. 60,2-63.78.

läuft. In einem Raum war eine Aufbereitungsanlage für Getreide angelegt, die aus einem Podest und einer großen Wanne davor bestand (Abb. 11). Wieder im Abstand von 2,5 m liegt im Westen in gleicher Flucht ein einräumiges Haus, das jedoch bis auf wenige Reste durch jüngere Bebauung zerstört ist. In P 22 d wurde ein Teil der Westmauer nachgewiesen, von der Innenausstattung jedoch noch Reste von insgesamt 9 Pithoi, die hier und in Q 22 c/23 a gefunden wurden und ergänzt mindestens 4-5 Reihen (O-W) und 7-8 Reihen (N-S) ergaben. Dem Hanganstieg entsprechend lag dieses etwa 10 zu 7 m große Haus auf einem höheren Niveau als die anderen beiden Häuser. Zugleich aber bildet dieses Magazin die südliche Begrenzung für den Hof, der in nordsüdlicher Richtung 11,5 m und in ostwestlicher Richtung 16 m mißt. Dieser Hof wurde nach Osten durch einen sorgsam aus Steinen gesetzten, teilweise mit Steinplatten abgedeckten Abwasserkanal entwässert, der in der Mitte des Aufweges zum Südosthang abfällt (Abb. 10, 12).

Die Schichten VII/VIII konten mit ihren großräumig angelegten Bauanlagen in der Fläche R-T 21-23 fast vollständig untersucht werden (Abb. 13). Damit läßt sich für den jüngsten frühbronzezeitlichen Palast ein älterer Vorgänger nachweisen, der in der Planung anderen Prinzipien folgt. Statt des dominierenden Hauptgebäudes sind ungefähr gleichgroße Räume zu einem Gesamtkomplex zusammengefaßt; die einzelnen Räume besitzen ihre eigenen Mauern. Dieser Komplex hat mehrere Umbauphasen, es lassen sich jedoch deutlich 2 Bauschichten trennen. Mit den Ergebnissen der Vorjahre ergibt sich folgendes Bild: der Komplex zeigt fast gleiche Orientierung wie der Palast in Schicht VI. Er erstreckt sich über die Areale Q 20/21, R/S 20 und R-T 21-23. An der Nordfront ist er 30 m, an der Ostfront 23 m lang. Im Norden grenzt er an eine Straße. Im Süden wird er durch den von Südosten nach Nordwesten führenden Aufweg abgeschlossen, der un-

gefähr die gleiche Führung hat wie der Korridor in Horizont VI. Hier konnten auch Türangelstein und Pfostenloch mit den verkohlten Resten eines hölzernen Tores beobachtet werden (Abb. 14, 15). Daran grenzt im Süden eine Raumgruppe, die auf eine Länge von 14 m nachzuweisen war. Ein 1,8 zu 5 m schmaler Mittelraum enthielt eine Reihe von 5 mit Steinplatten abgedeckten Vorratsgefäßen. Der Komplex besaß an seiner Nordfront 5 Wohnräume, die in zwei längliche 6 zu 4 m große Wohnräume an der Ostfront übergehen. Die Räume boten die übliche Ausstattung an Sitzbänken und Herdplatten. In einem fand sich die Gußform einer Schaftlochaxt (Abb. 22). Schon im vergangenen Jahr untersucht waren ein Pithosraum mit 20 Pithoi (Abb. 15, 16) und eine große Backstube, die aus einem Podest mit dem Backofen und einem Bedienungsraum besteht (Abb. 17, 18). Bei der Ausräumung des Pithosraumes, der zahlreiche Umbauphasen erkennen ließ, fanden sich weitere braun- und schwarzpolierte Gefäße des frühen Abschnitts der ostanatolischen Frühbronzezeit III A¹² und schwarz auf hellem Grund bemalte Gefäße. Eine solche Gefäßgruppe mit zwei braunen Gefäßen, einer bemalten Flasche und eine dunkelgrau importierte Flasche fand sich in einem Pithos (Abb. 19)¹³. Der Zugang zu dem Pithosraum in R 22 war vom Aufgang her über eine große Treppe möglich, die in Schicht VII angelegt worden war. In Schicht VIII lag dort ein kleiner Küchenraum mit Herd und zahlreichen Gefäßen (Abb. 20). Von diesem Komplex ließen sich weitere Bauten in P 21 a/c nachweisen. Am besten erhalten ist ein 4,20 zu 5,60 m großer Raum, der durch eine 10-12 cm hohe plastische Leiste in einen nördlichen und einen südlichen Raum geteilt ist

¹² Keban Projesi 1970, 110 mit Taf. 74.

¹³ Sog. "akkadische Ware" vgl. Keban Projesi 1970, 109 Taf. 68,3. - Vgl. in Tepecik: Esin, ebd. 155; Korucu; M. van Loon, JNES 32, 1973, 362. - Zur Verbreitung: E. Strommenger, MDOG 102, 1970, 47.82 f.

(Abb. 21). Im südlichen Teil kam eine quadratische Herdplatte mit plastisch erhobenen Rändern zum Vorschein. Zu dieser Schicht gehören Bauten meist einfacherer Konstruktion, die in den Flächen N/O 18-20 in den früheren Jahren untersucht worden waren¹⁴.

Die Freilegung der spätfrühbronzezeitlichen Bauschicht VIII, die im Westteil des Plateaus einfachere Wohnhäuser ergab, konnte ebenfalls abgeschlossen werden (Abb. 25-27). Ein Hauptziel der Grabung, die frühbronzezeitliche Zeitabfolge in über 15 m Mächtigkeit am Westhang zu verfolgen (Abb. 1.2), konnte seinem Abschluß näher gebracht werden. Ausgehend von Schicht VIII (FB III A) wurden in M 19/20 5 Bauschichten untersucht. Im M 19 wurde Schicht XIII erreicht, die nach ihren keramischen Funden bereits der Frühbronzezeit II angehört. Nur in Schicht XII sind ausgedehntere architektonische Reste angetroffen worden (M 19 a/c). Der schon in Horizont VI beobachtete Aufweg konnte bis in diese Schicht in gleicher Ausrichtung von Westen nach Osten verfolgt werden (Abb. 28). An diesem Weg gelehnt lassen sich kleine 2.50 zu 2 m große Kammern erkennen. In der Keramik begegnen außer den üblichen Formen der schwarz- oder braunpolierten Ware der Frühbronzezeit II schwarz oder rotbraun auf hellem Grund bemalte Gefäße, die um die Halszone feinstrichige Schraffurgruppen tragen¹⁵. Bei den Beispielen der monochromen Gattungen sind trompetenhenkelartige Griffe und rüsselartige Knubben charakteristisch (Abb. 32, 33)¹⁶. Des weiteren sind bereits plastisch verzierte Fragmente des Karaz-Typs zu verfolgen. Auffallend selten in diesen Schichten sind "syrische Importe" mit meist grünlicher, grauer oder ziegelroter Oberfläche.

¹⁴ Keban Projesi 1972 (im Druck); vorläufig Anat. St. 23, 1973, 51.

¹⁵ Esin, Keban Projesi 1968, Taf. 21.

¹⁶ ebd. Taf. 12,8; 13.8.

In dem tiefer liegenden Westhangschnitt L 19 wurden Schichten der Frühbronzezeit I untersucht. An die Straße grenzte ein zweiräumiges Haus, das insgesamt 11 m lang und 3 m breit ist (Abb. 28). Innerhalb seiner 4 Bauphasen behält es seinen Grundrißplan bei. Neben der plastisch verzierten schwarz polierten Keramik kommt erstmals die dunkelrot auf cremefarbenem Grund bemalte Ware auf, die durch Zackenmuster und Tiermotive auffällt (Abb. 35). Diese Gefäßmalerei ist auch von anderen Siedlungen aus dem Gebiet des oberen Euphrat belegt¹⁷. Der Anteil der syrischen auf der Scheibe gedrehten Ware ist auf 5 % gestiegen. An Funden sind außer zahlreichen Geräten aus Knochen, Feuerstein und Obsidian aus Schicht 15 zwei beinerne Webkämme (Abb. 37)¹⁸ und ein tönernes Idol mit eingedrückter und plastisch aufgesetzter Verzierung (Abb. 38)¹⁹ hervorzuheben.

Weiter unten am Hang fand sich ein Raum mit einer runden Herdplatte, auf den eine hufeisenförmige Umrahmung gesetzt war. Dieser Herdtyp läßt sich von Schicht XII bis Schicht XVI verfolgen. In der seit Schicht VI zu verfolgenden Kontinuität der Baustruktur tritt mit Schicht XVI ein Bruch ein. Die beiden 4.50 zu 3 m großen Pfostenhäuser, die nebeneinanderliegend aufgedeckt wurden, waren durch eine grünliche stark mit Mergel und Asche vermischte Schicht überlagert (Abb. 29.30). Die Wände bestanden aus Pfosten, die 20-30 cm voneinander standen und durch Bretter verbunden waren. Im Innern war eine 10 cm dicke Lehmschicht dagegengesetzt, die mit einer Kalkschicht verputzt war. Im

¹⁷ Keban Projesi 1970, 114 Taf. 73, 1-3. Tepecik : ebd. 1968, Taf. 20, 2-5; 1969 Taf. 91,1. - Pulur (SakyoI) : Keban Projesi 1969, Taf. 79 (Schicht VIII-V). - Han İbrahim Şah : Keban Projesi 1970 Taf. 41,5 42,5; Korucu : van Loon, JNES 32, 1973, 361.

¹⁸ Vgl. Pulur : Koşay-Vary, Pulur Kazısı (1964) Taf. 47, P 116-119. 121-123. 672.704. - Güzelova : Koşay-Vary, Güzelova Kazısı (1967) Taf. 79 G. 50.

¹⁹ Korucu-Tepe : Keban Projesi 1970 Taf. 55,2; JNES 32, 1973 Taf. 9c.d.

westlichen Raum wurde eine Herdplatte vom Typ Karaz-I-Typ gefunden, die in dieser bis nach Transkaukasien verbreiteten Form zum ersten Mal auf Norşun beobachtet wurde²⁰. Der östliche Raum ist mit 6 zu 4 m größer und besitzt an der Westwand eine Lehmbank mit Herdplatte und im Zentrum einen Pfosten. Neben dem Pfostenbau, der auch aus Değirmentepe und Taşkun Mevki²¹ belegt ist, bleibt der Lehmziegelbau weiterhin üblich.

Schicht XVII brachte wiederum 2 Pfostenhäuser gleicher Konstruktion, an die sich weitere Pfostenstellungen von Stallungen anschließen hervor (Abb. 31). Schicht XVIII schließlich wurde mit einem Pfostenhaus von 4 zu 3,50 m Größe erfaßt. In diesen Schichten ist ein stetiges Ansteigen der rot auf crème bemalten Keramik die 10 % der Keramik ausmacht, und der plastisch verzierten Gefäße (Abb. 36) zu beobachten, während der Anteil der "syrischen" Ware zurückgeht²². Mit diesen Schichten der frühen Bronzezeit I war in dieser Kampagne ein vorläufiger Abschluß gegeben. Jedoch ist durch die in der Fläche K/J 18/19 untersuchten älteren Schichten dieser Stufe, in der übereinanderliegend 5 Befestigungen geschieden wurden, bereits die gesamte stratigraphische Abfolge der frühen Bronzezeit zu übersehen²³.

Innerhalb der am auslaufenden Westhang des Hügels durchgeführten Tiefgrabung in K/J 18/19 konnte in dieser Kampagne nur eine Bauschicht aus dem späten Chalkolithikum untersucht werden, in der sich 3 Phasen trennen lassen. Es

fanden sich mehrere kleinräumige Häuser im Nord- und Westteil mit der üblichen Ausstattung von Backplatten und runden Herdstellen. Ein Haus hat die Gestalt eines Schlüsseloches und ist 4,50 m lang und 2,75 m breit (Abb. 39-41). Im Zentrum des Schnittes wurde ein 6,50 zu 4,40 m großer Raum mit einer Backplatte und einem runden Herd aufgedeckt. Die Fundamentierung des Lehmziegelaufbaus besteht aus drei Lagen von Balken mit Steinlagen dazwischen. In der Keramik überwiegen helltonige Gefäße, die einer frühen Phase des späten Chalkolithikums angehören (vgl. Cayboyu II)²⁴. Auffallend selten sind bemalte Fragmente, die in violettbrauner Farbe breitbandige Muster auf weißlichem Grund tragen. Vereinzelt treten auch gestempelte Gefäßbruchstücke des Typs Tepe Gawra XI-VIII auf²⁵. In einem Raum fand sich ein Schmelztiegel mit Kupferresten. Ein anderer Raum hat offensichtlich als Werkstatt zur Herstellung von Obsidiangeräten gedient, die mit bisher 61 Pfeilspitzen in ungewöhnlicher Menge registriert wurde. Daneben sind grobgearbeitete größere Geräte aus Feuerstein und Bohrer aus Obsidian zu nennen. Mehrere Stempelsiegel mit giebelartigem Querschnitt aus Serpentin oder Bein vertreten einen aus Nordsyrien und Südostanatolien häufig belegten Typ (Abb. 42.43)²⁶. Neben dem stilisierten Löwen, über den ein Pfeil oder eine Lanze in den freien Raum gesetzt ist, finden sich zwei schlangenähnliche Motive, die spiralartig ineinandergreifen. Außerdem fanden sich insgesamt 4 Kinderbestattungen in Hockerstellung, von denen eine in einem Korb niedergelegt war (Abb. 44.45).

²⁰ E. I. Krupnov, *Sov. Arch.* 1964 Nr. 1 : 28 Abb. 1, 4, 5; z. B. Amiranis Gora, Shengavit, Dibude, Osni : E. Chanzadjan, *Die Kultur des armenischen Hochlandes im 3. Jahrtausend v. Chr.* (1967) Taf. 7.

²¹ K. Ch. Kuşnareva - T. Chubinişvili, *Ancient Cultures of Southern Caucasus* (1970) 74 Abb. 26 B.C.; S. Helms, *Anat. St.* 23, 1973, 113 Abb. 4.

²² Die Untersuchungen der ältesten Schichten aus dieser Zeit in der Tiefgrabung J⁵K 18⁵19 brachte dagegen ein starkes Ansteigen der 'syrischen' Importwaren (vgl. Keban Projesi 1970, 114).

²³ ebd. 114.

²⁴ B. Aksoy - St. Diamant, *Anat. St.* 23, 1973, 105 f. mit Abb. 3, 43-95.

²⁵ A. J. Tobler, *Excavations at Tepe Gawra II* (1950) Taf. 79 : a, 2.c; 152, 514.

²⁶ D. G. Hogarth, *Hittite Seals* (1920) 29 f. Nr. 65.66.70.102.103. - H. H. von der Osten, *OIP* 37, 1936, 17 Taf. 10, 108.109. - G. A. Eisen, *OIP* 47, 1940, 56 Taf. 12 Nr. 116.117. - Von der Osten, *Altorientalische Siegelsteine der Sammlung H. S. von Aulock* (1957) Nr. 38-53.

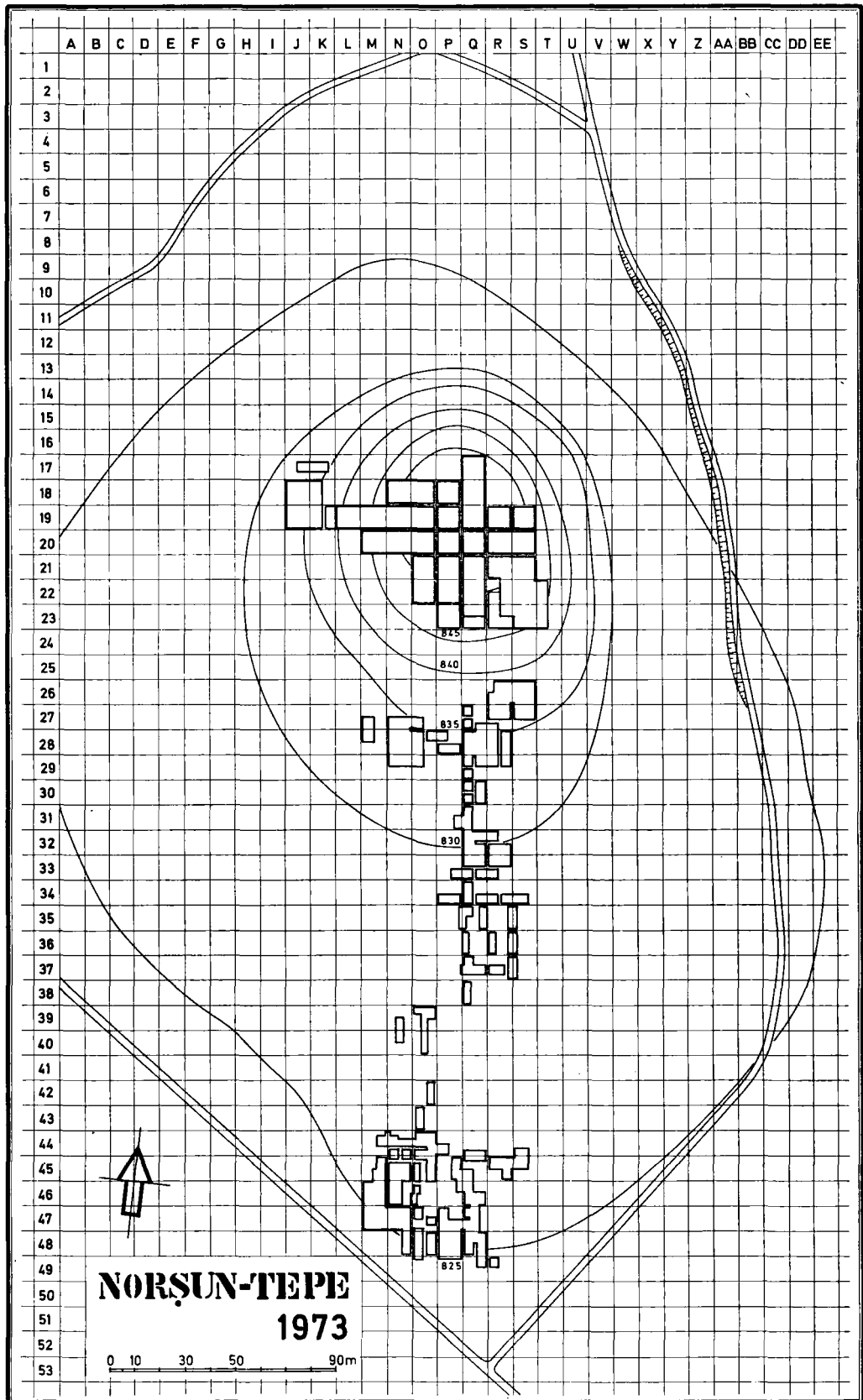


Abb. 1 — Norşuntepe. Topographischer Plan mit Grabungsflächen.

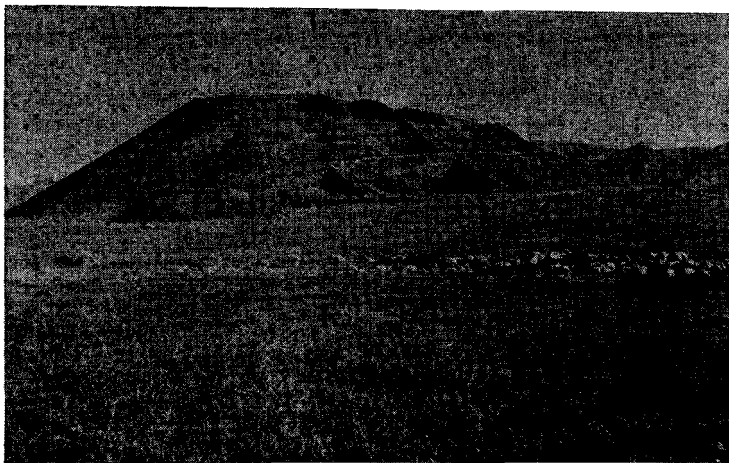


Abb. 2 — Norşun-Tepe von Westen.

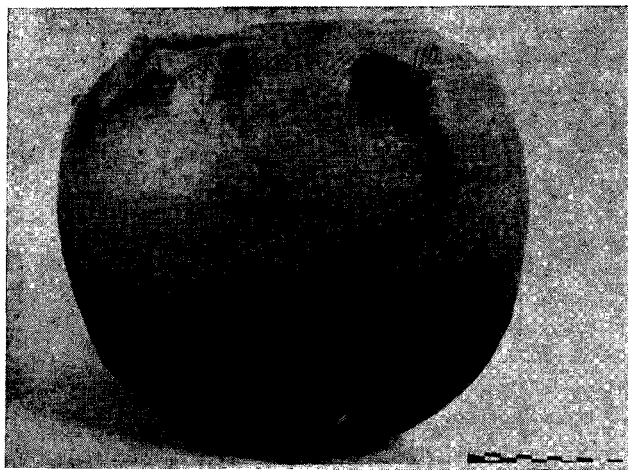


Abb. 4 — Früheisenzeitliches Gefäß.



Abb. 3 — P 21/22. Mitteleisenzeitliche Grube.

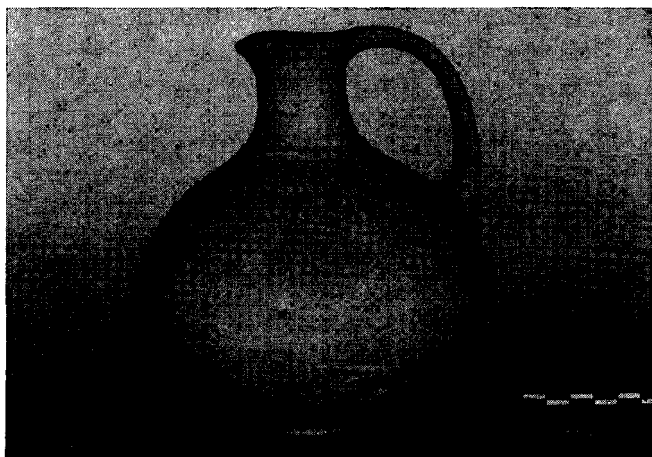


Abb. 5 — Inv. Nr. NO 73/1. R 22, Grab 2.
Mitteleisenzeitliche Kanne.

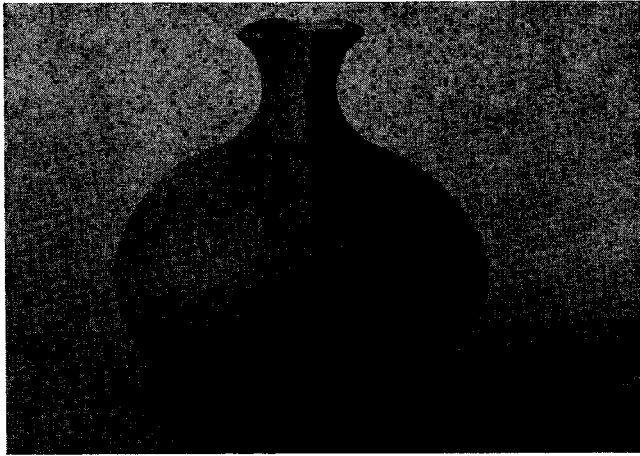


Abb. 6 — Inv. Nr. NO 73/2. R 22,
Grab 2. Mittelisenzeitliche Kanne.

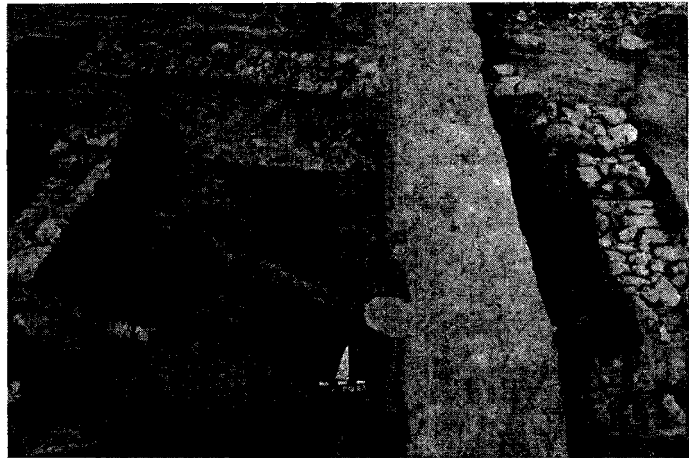


Abb. 8 — P/Q 23. Spätbronzezeitliches Haus.

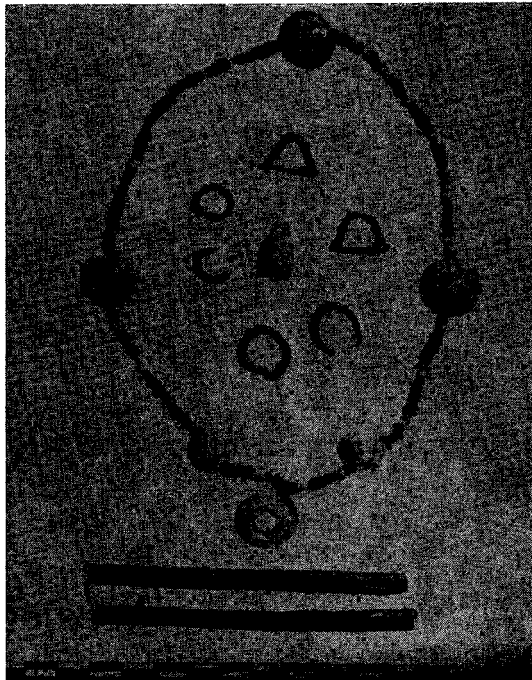


Abb. 7 — Inv. Nr. NO 149 a-e. R 23, Grab 1.
Mittelisenzeitliche Beigaben.

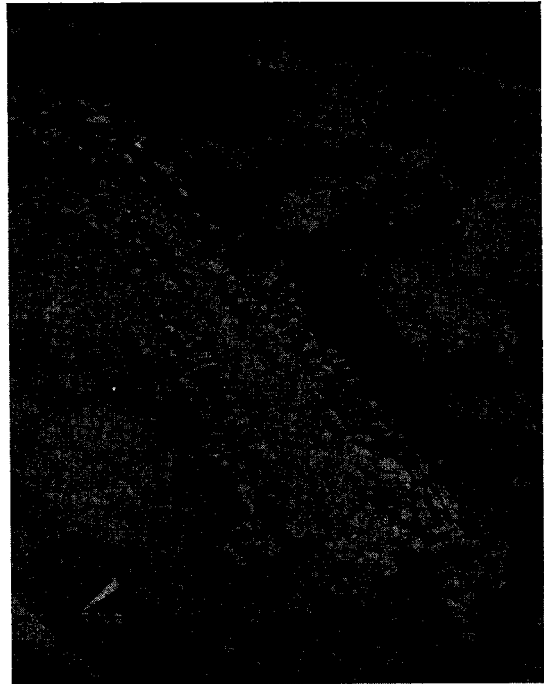


Abb. 10 — R-T 22/23. Aufweg. Horizont VI.

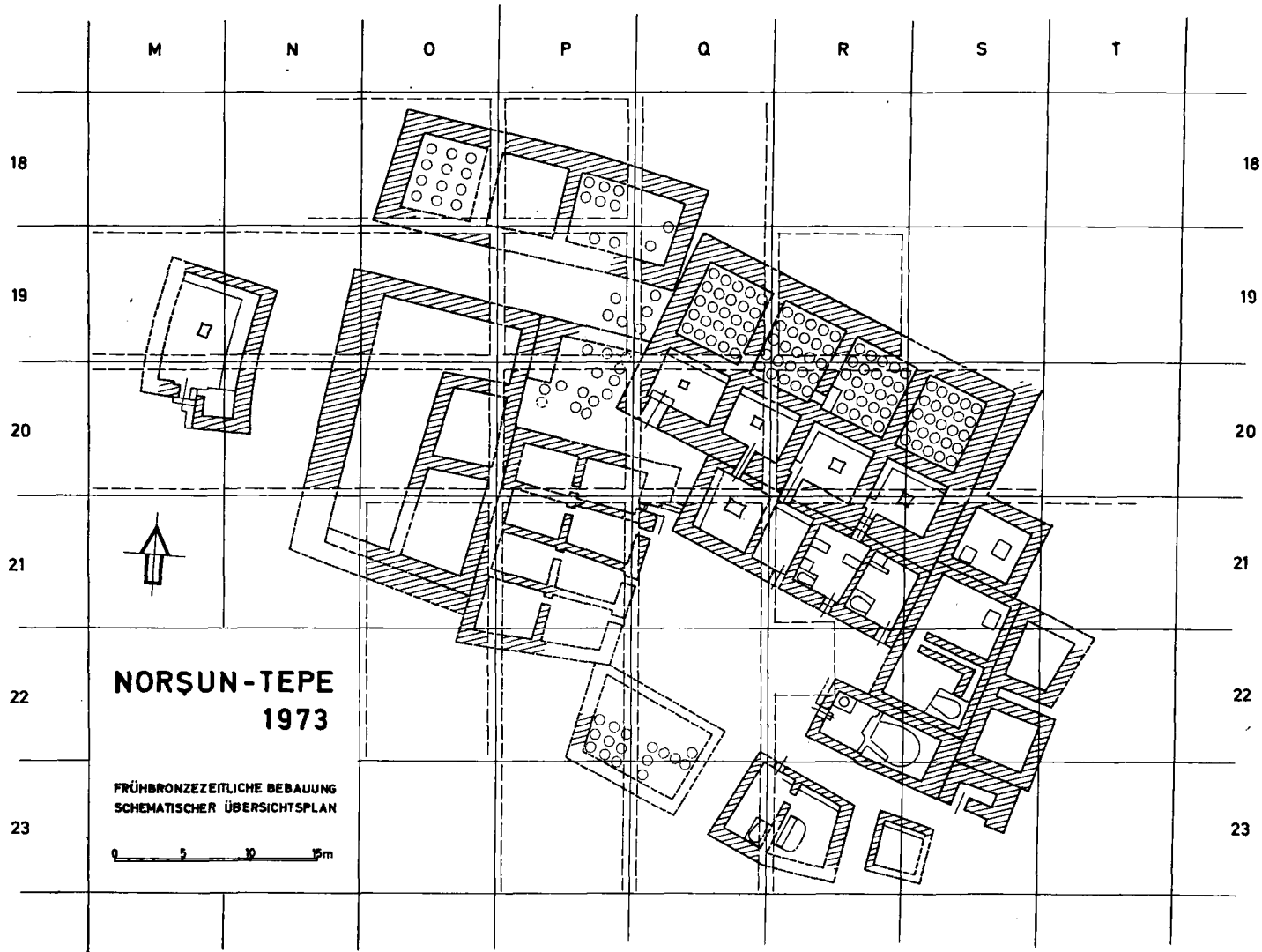


Abb. 9 — Horizont VI. Frühbronzezeit-III-Bebauung.



Abb. 11 — R 23. Haus. Horizont VI.

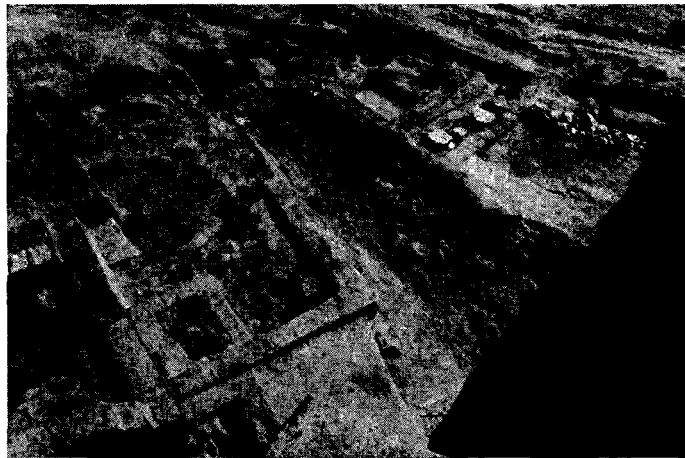


Abb. 14 — R/S 22/23. Aufweg.
Horizont VII/VIII.

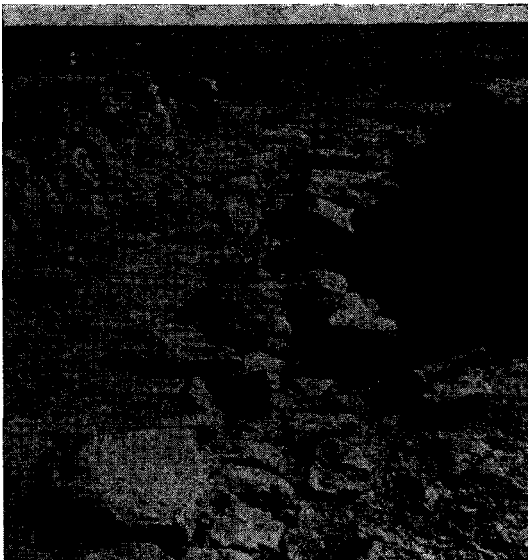


Abb. 12 — R/S 23. Aufweg mit Entwässerungskanal.

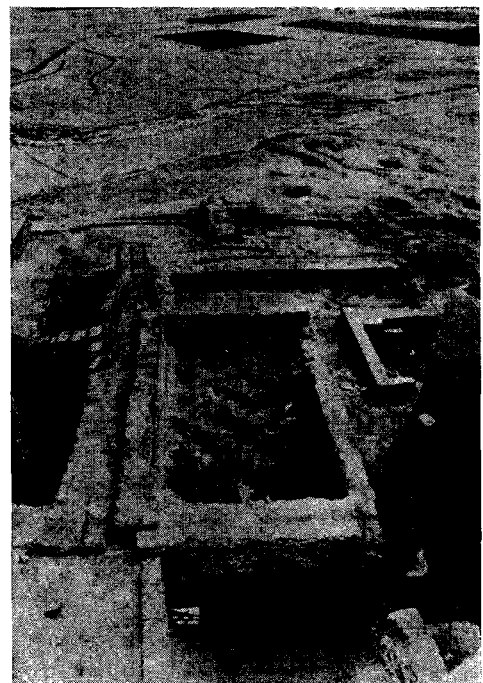
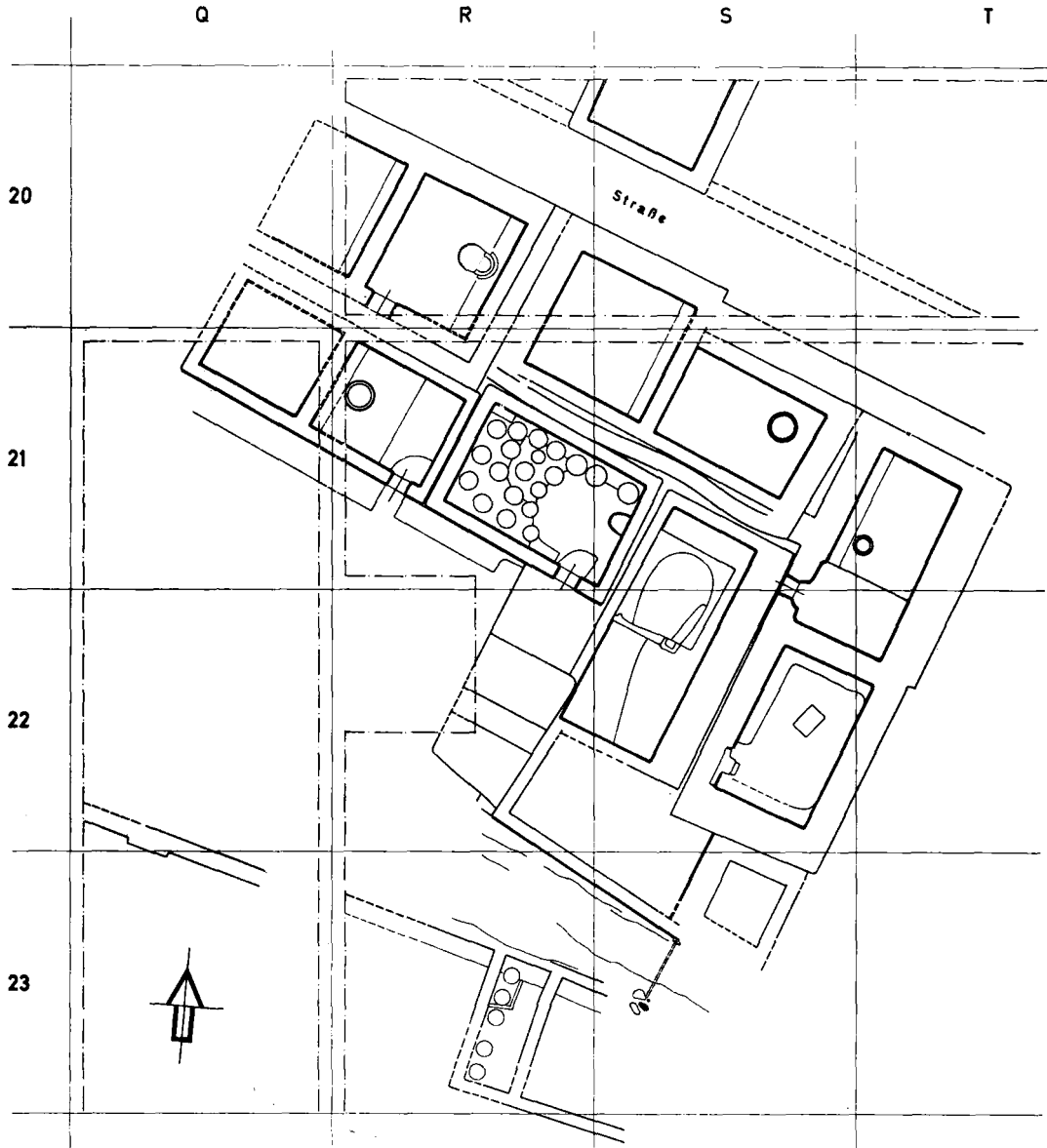


Abb. 15 — R-T 21/22. Übersicht. Horizont
VII/VIII.

K - T 21-23 VII/VIII. yapı katı. İlk önce III yapıları



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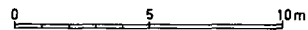


Abb. 13 — Horizont VII/VIII. Frühbronzezeit-III-Bebauung.

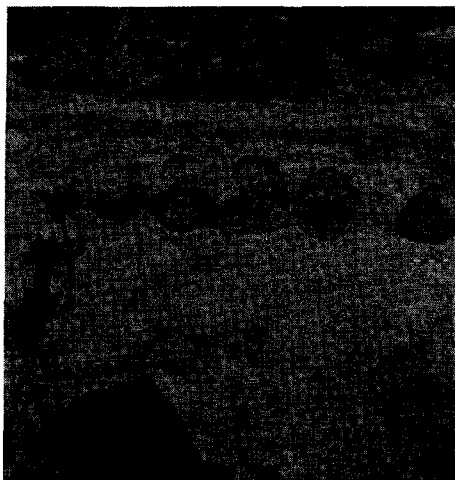


Abb. 16 — R 21. Pithosraum.

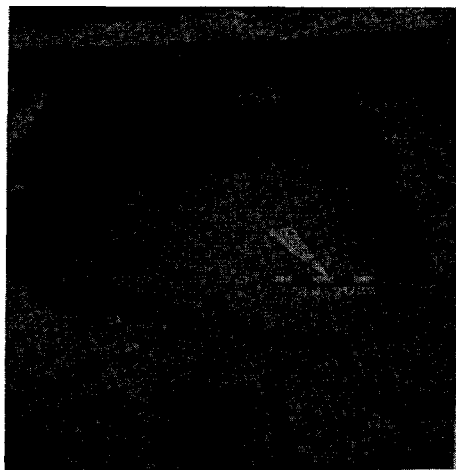


Abb. 18 — R/S 21/22. Inneres der
Backofenkuppel.

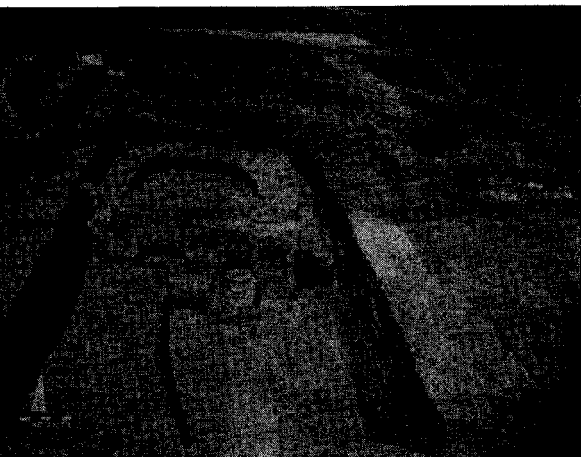


Abb. 17 — R/S 21/22. Raum mit Backofen.

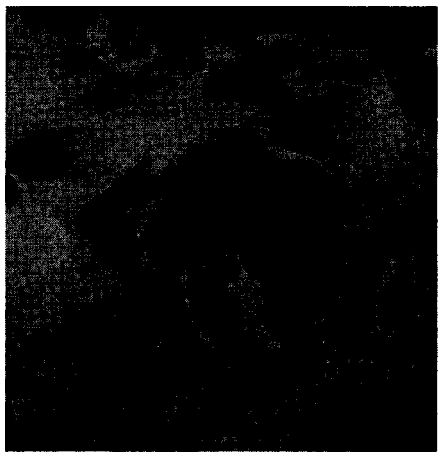


Abb. 19 — R. 21. Pithosraum.

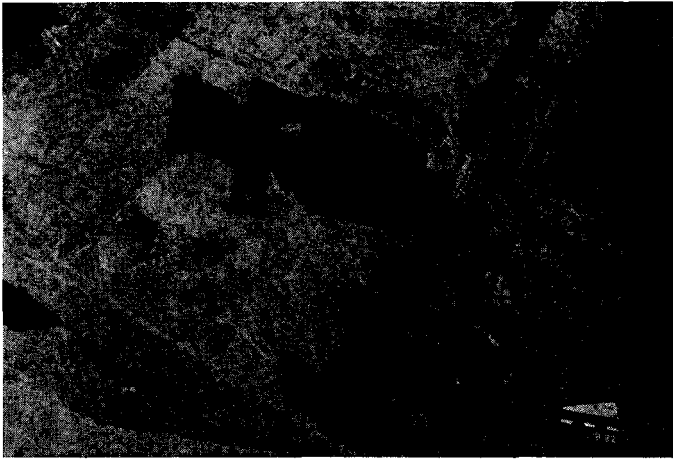
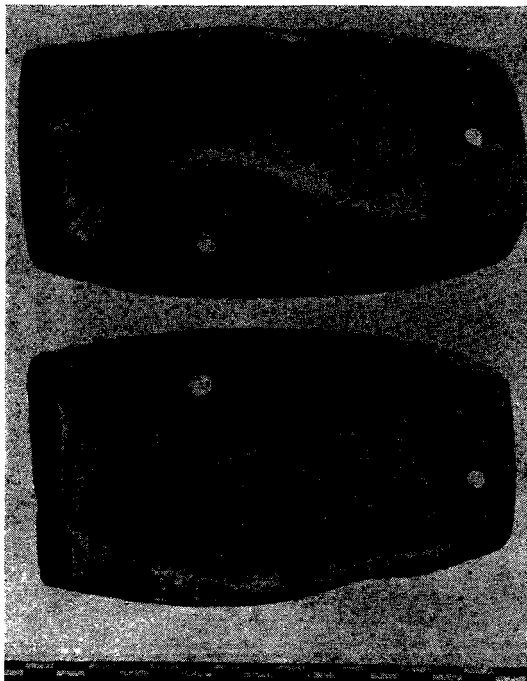
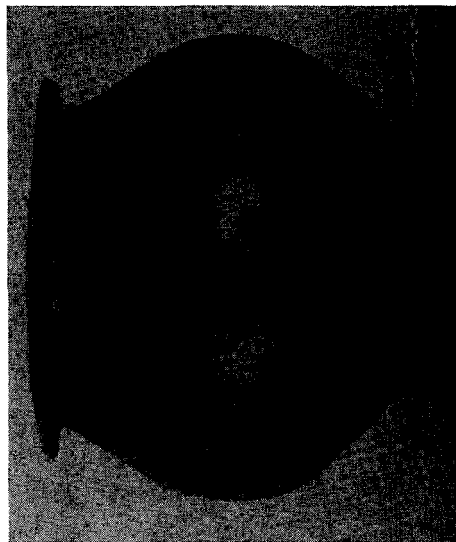
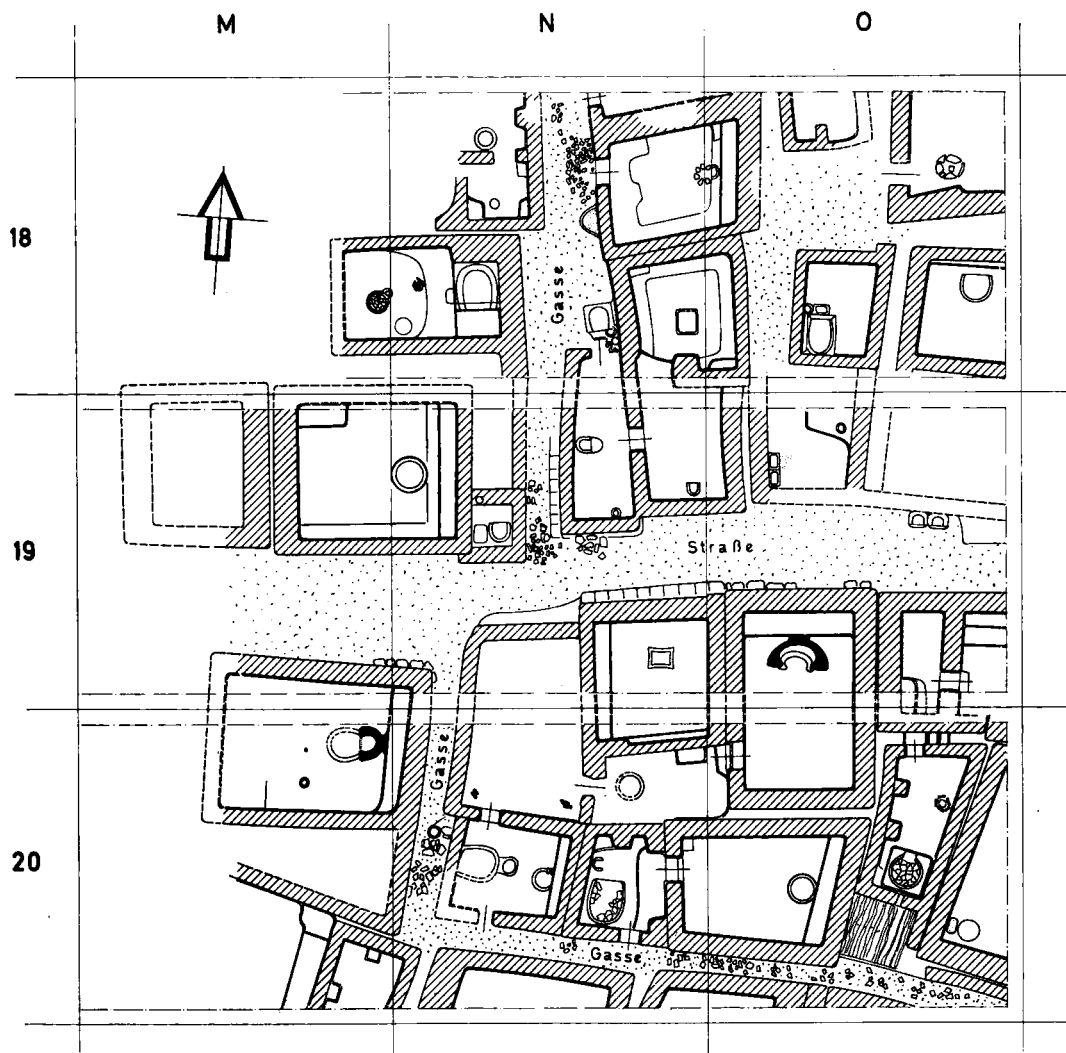


Abb. 20 — R. 22. Küchenraum.

Abb. 21 — P 21/22. Haus mit
mitteleisenzeitlicher Störung.Abb. 22 — Inv. Nr. NO 73/22. Gussform. Frühe
Bronzezeit III.Abb. 23 — Inv. Nr. NO 73/3. R. 21. Frühe
Bronzezeit III.



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0 5 10m

Abb. 25 — Horizont VIII. Westplateau. Frühbronzezeit-III-Bebauung.



Abb. 26 — M-O 20. Horizont VIII.

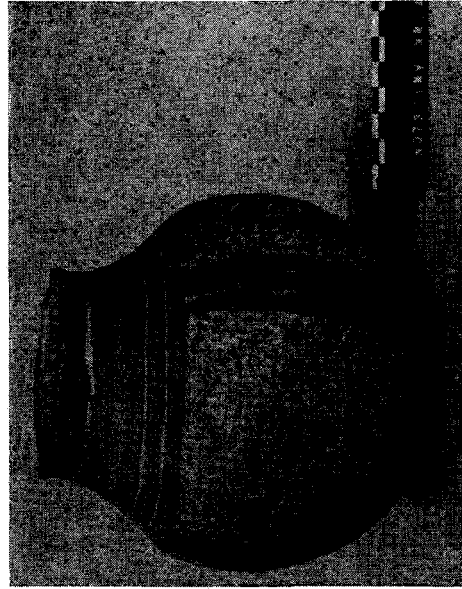


Abb. 24 — Inv. Nr. NO 73/4, R. 21. Frühe
Bronzezeit III.

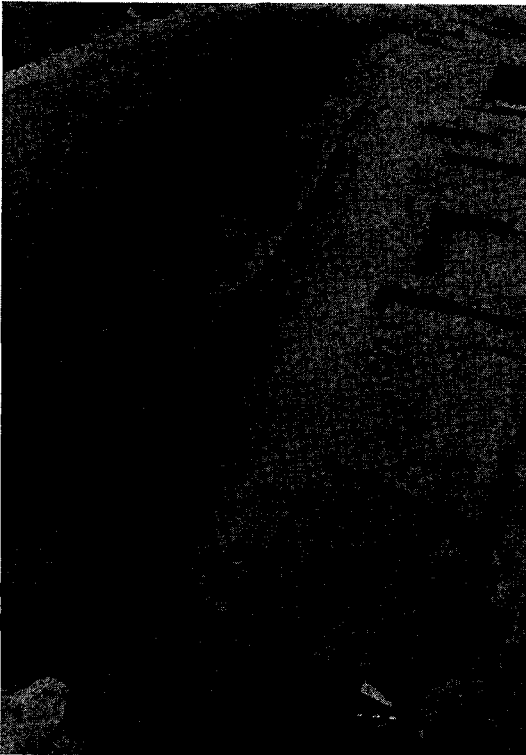


Abb. 27 — M-O 19. Horizont VIII.



Abb. 28 — Westhang, L 19.

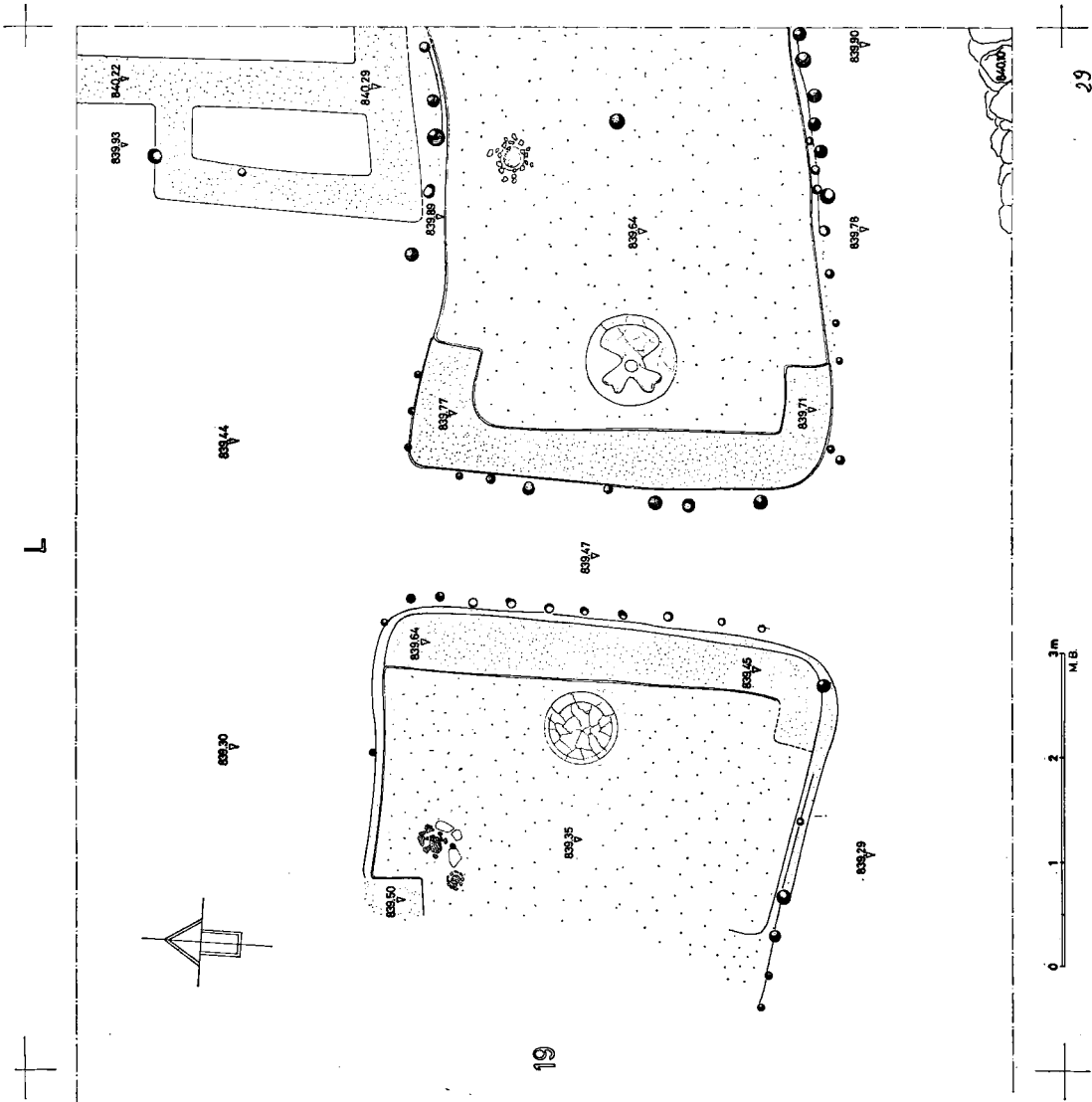


Abb. 29 — L 19, Schicht XVI. Frühbronzezeit-I- Bebauung.

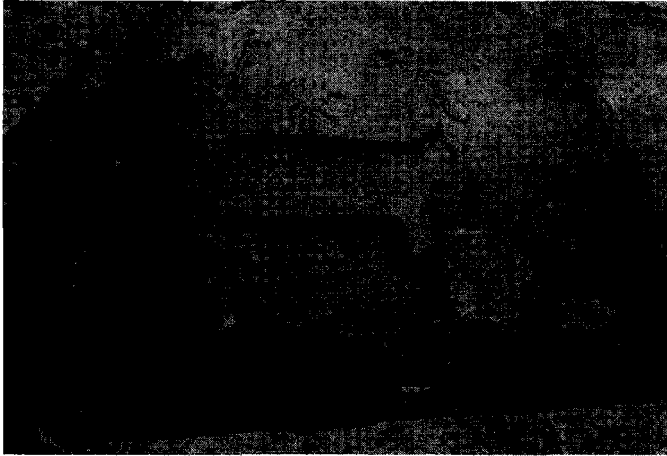


Abb. 30 — L 19, Schicht XVI.
Pfostenhäuser.

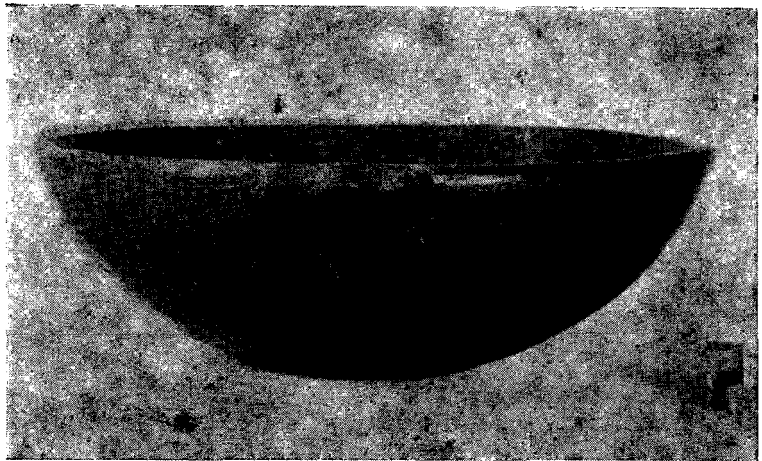


Abb. 32 — Inv. Nr. NO 73/42.
L 19, Schicht XIV.

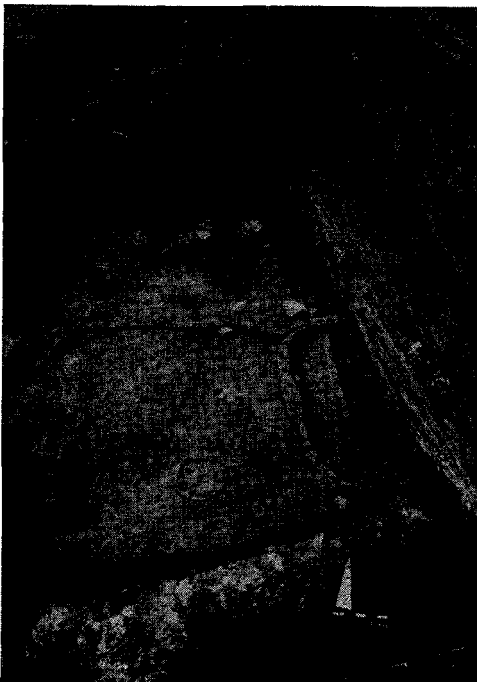


Abb. 31 — L 19, Schicht XVII. Pfostenhäuser.

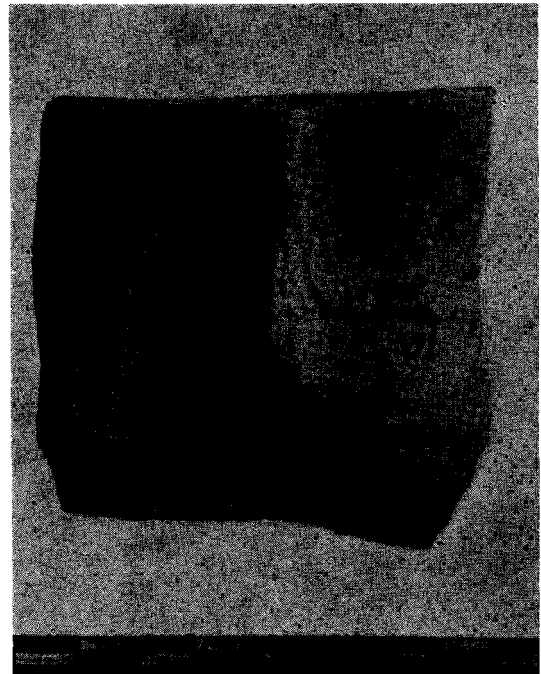


Abb. 33 — L 19, Schicht XIV.

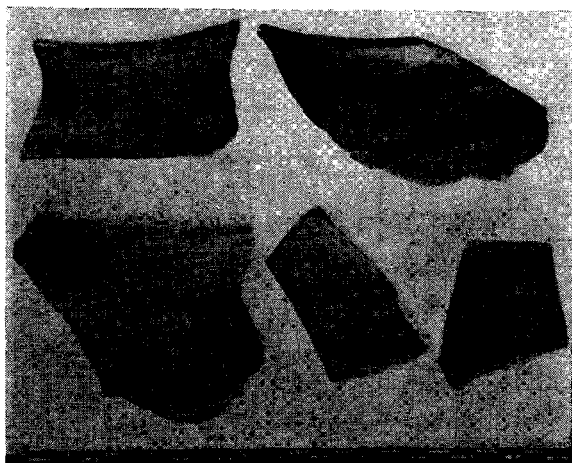


Abb. 34 — L 19. Rot auf Crème bemalte Keramik.

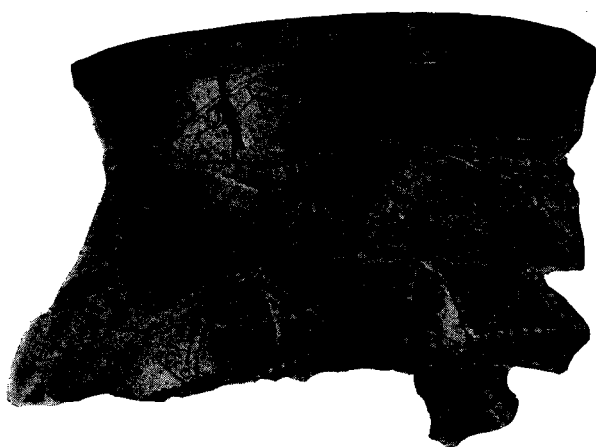


Abb. 36 — L 19. Plastisch verzierte Keramik. Schicht XVII.



Abb. 35 — L 19. Dunkelrot auf Crème bemalte Keramik. Schicht XIV.

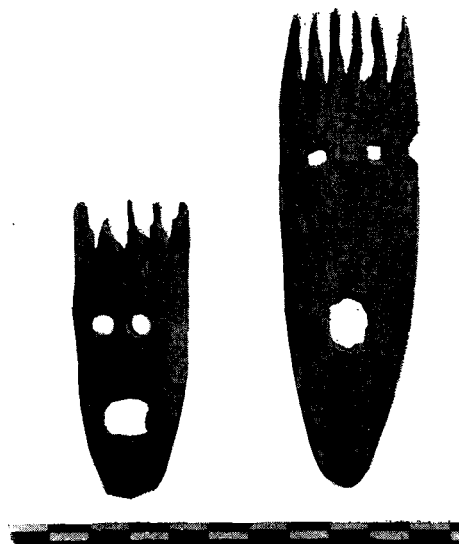
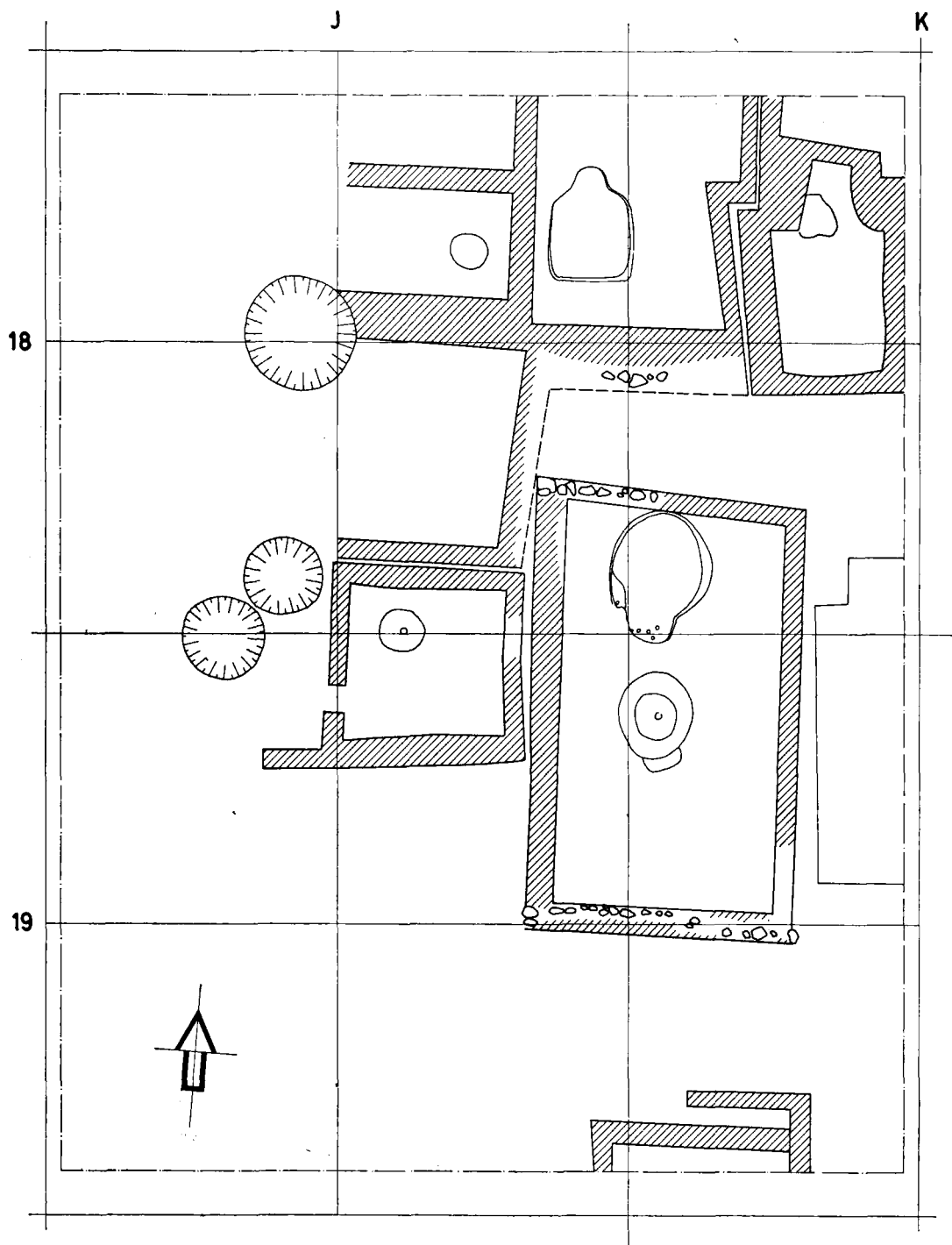


Abb. 37 — Inv. Nr. NO 73/112, 113, Webkämme aus Bein. Schicht XIV.



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Abb. 39 — J/K 18/19. Spätchalkolithische Bebauung.

0 1 2 3 4 5m
M.B.



Abb. 38 — Inv. Nr. NO 73/50. Tonidol. Schicht XV.

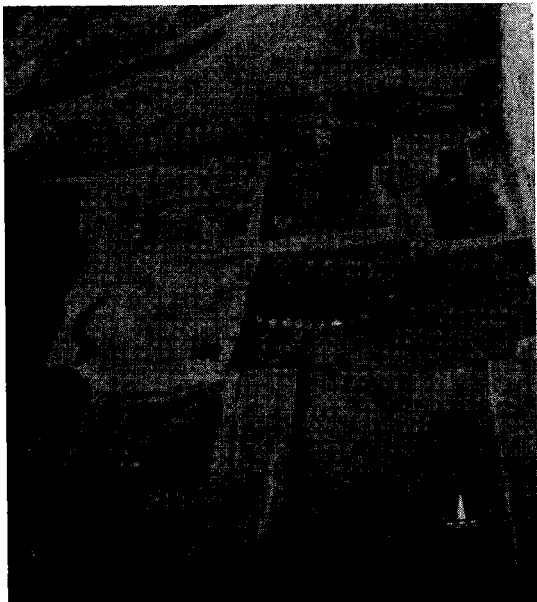


Abb. 40 — J/K 18/19. Spätchalkolithische Bebauung.

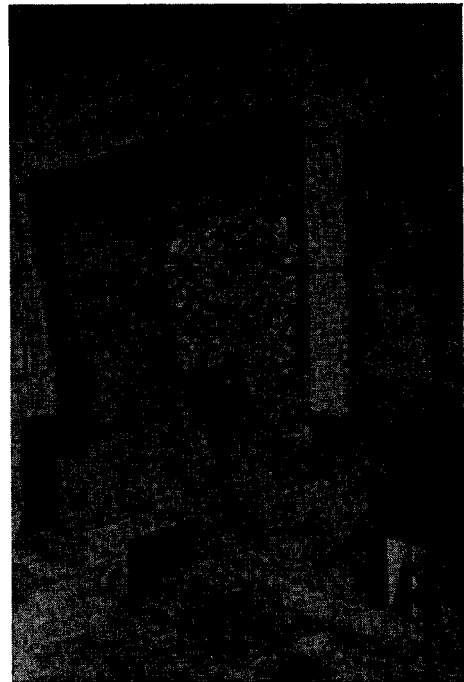


Abb. 41 — J/K 18. Spätchalkolithisches Haus.

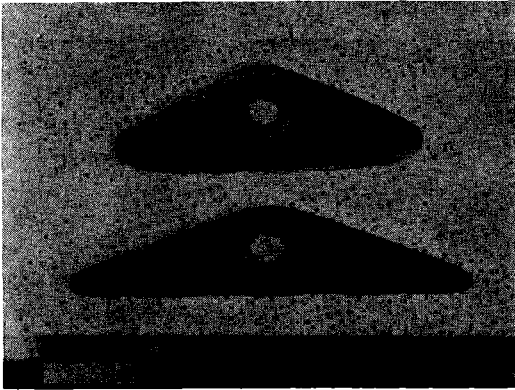


Abb. 42 — Inv. Nr. NO 73/55. Spätchalkolithisches Stempelsiegel.

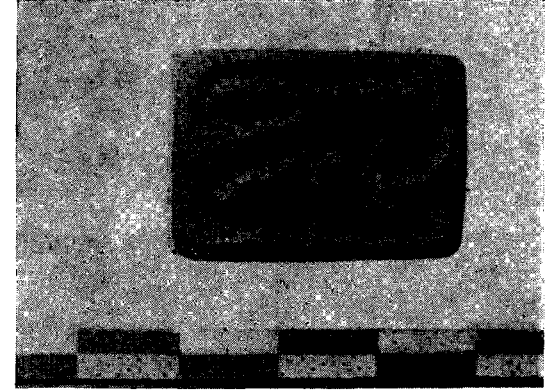
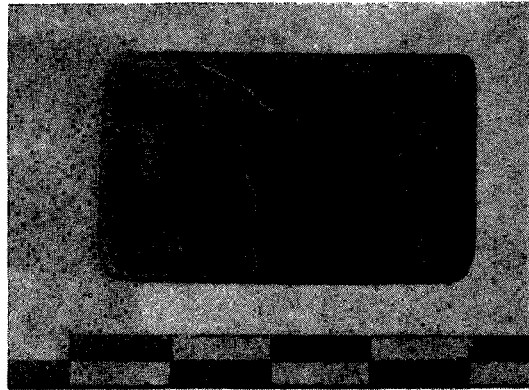


Abb. 43 — Inv. Nr. NO 73/60. Spätchalkolithisches Stempelsiegel.

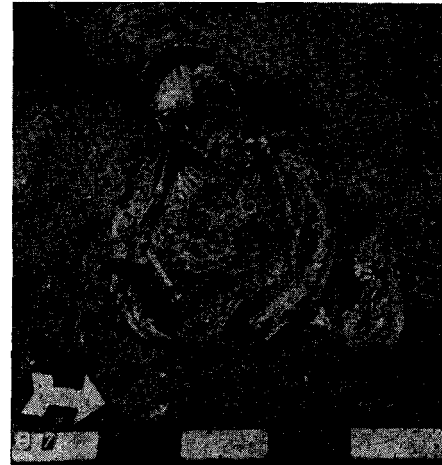
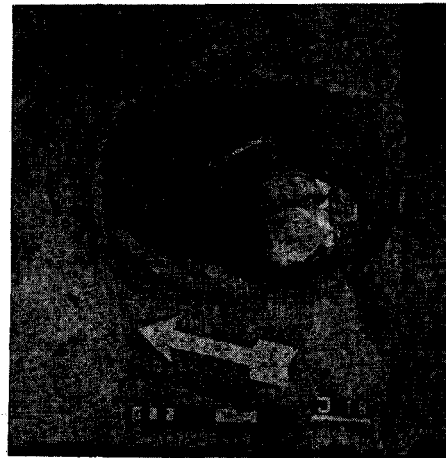


Abb. 44,45 — J/K 18/19. Spätchalkolithische Bestattungen.

EXCAVATIONS AT KARATAŞ-SEMAYÜK AND ELMALI, 1974

MACHTELD J. MELLINK

The Bryn Mawr College campaign of 1974 was largely devoted to the restoration and preservation of the painted tomb chambers in the tumuli at Karaburun and Kızılbel¹.

1. *Karaburun*. The painted tomb chamber in tumulus II at Karaburun was inspected by restorer Franca Callori di Vignale. In general, the state of the paintings was found to be satisfactory. In some areas, special measures had to be taken to prevent the growth of lichen. Major work on the paintings and on the repair of the unpainted plaster surfaces of walls and ceiling is planned for the 1975 season.

In 1974, further excavation took place on the Southeast slope of the tumulus. An unusual accumulation of stones

had been observed here in a drainage channel near the edge of the tumulus. A trench cut to investigate the stones revealed the presence of a large limestone base, measuring $4.96 \times 1.35 \times 0.58$ m. (figs. 1-7). Its long side is roughly parallel to the façade of the tomb chamber at a distance of c. 16 m. (fig. 1). The base is built of two blocks, originally held together by swallowtail clamps, now missing (fig. 6). It was set in the slope of the tumulus, its top at a level 1.50 m. below that of the floor of the tomb chamber. The outer stone coating of the tumulus was also packed around the sides and the rear of the base. The front of the base was freestanding and protected on each side by a triangular stone acting as a parapet (fig. 7).

The top of the base had a set of shallow rectangular cuttings evidently prepared to receive inserts. At the left and right are cuttings measuring $0.78 \times 0.85 \times 0.10$ m., interlocking with a long shallower central cutting of $0.32 \times 2.41 \times 0.08$ m.; this long cutting has an extension in front of 1.80×0.17 m (fig. 3). Of the inserts, no certain traces were found. The cuttings suggest that two rectangular piers stood at the sides, holding a thinner central insert in place. The central piece(s) may have been in the form of a solid stone door, carved to represent a symbolic entrance to the "dromos" of the tomb chamber. Such a dromos did not in reality exist, because only a short dromos (c. 3-5 m. in length) was temporarily left open in front of the chamber until the

¹ The season lasted from July 17 to November 25, 1974. Special thanks are due to the Directorate General of Antiquities and Museums in Ankara and to the Director and staff of the Antalya Museum for their continuing support, aid, and advice. We are very grateful to Miss Serap Alptürk, representative of the Department of Antiquities, for her help, initiative and friendship through a long season with many technical problems. The staff consisted of Dr. Robert A. Bridges, Jr. and graduate students Jayne L. Warner, Daniel A. Boyd, Phyllis della Croce and architect D. Mustafa Uz. Restorer Franca Callori di Vignale again came to continue her valuable work on the restoration of the painted tombs. We also want to thank architect-engineer M. Tuncay Günay to whose generous help and advice the Kızılbel project is thoroughly indebted. The authorities in Elmalı and our local friends supported the work with active assistance and lively sympathy; we hope to be able to preserve the archaeological monuments of the Elmalı area as a lasting tribute to their interest.

time of the burial; this entrance area was later filled in as the tumulus was closed and enlarged to a diameter of some 50 m. Yet, a stone doorway (presumably also provided with a stone lintel) could have suggested the presence and orientation of the tomb. It could also have been the place where respects were paid to the dignitary buried in Karaburun II. An alternate possibility is that the lateral piers on the base held a relief in place which could have represented the dignitary reclining on his kline, a sculptured version of the design painted on the rear wall inside the tomb.

Investigations in the much disturbed fill around the base proved again that the tumulus had been robbed and interfered with in the early Roman period. Fragments of a limestone sarcophagus were found in the fill to the Southeast of the base. This means that an intermediate burial had been set somewhere between tumuli I and II at Karaburun. Among the stone fragments in the disturbed fill were two pieces of a limestone lion. One fragment belongs to the muzzle, the other to the mane. The stone is soft and not of the type or workmanship of the rectangular base; it is uncertain whether these lion fragments can be associated with the monument in front of the tumulus. Other stone fragments are minimal; probably the blocks which originally stood in the cuttings on the base were removed from the site in antiquity.

The presence of a monumental base at the foot of the tumulus, set in a small terrace which forms an insert in the periphery (in this case, one cannot speak of a real krepis) is not unparalleled in Anatolia. The closest parallel is a base found in fragments on the slope of the Graeco-Persian tumulus at Güre near Uşak, excavated by Director Burhan Tezcan to whose kindness I owe this information. Late parallels can be seen in the bases built on the Galatian tumuli at Karalar North of Ankara (Türk Tarih,

Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi 2, 1934, pp. 130-135; for the discussion of parallels I also owe much to the advice of Dr. Nezi̇h Fıratlı).

The stratification of tumuli I and II at Karaburun was more closely investigated in 1974 and long sections were drawn to show the construction of the mounds. Tumulus I overlies a shallow deposit of Chalcolithic habitation. Sherds of this early period are scattered on the slopes of Karaburun but tests revealed that erosion had destroyed most of the traces of early habitation on the ridge.

2. *Kızılbel*. The work at Kızılbel (fig. 8), undertaken as a joint operation with the Antalya Museum, consisted of an intensive inspection of the paintings in the tomb chamber and the construction of an entrance building which was designed to protect the paintings through control of temperature, humidity, and light.

Restorer Franca Callori di Vignale inspected every detail of the interior of the tomb chamber. Fine cleaning took place where necessary and additional observations were made allowing a better understanding of some of the designs on the walls. It became evident that painted friezes had covered every block except for those surfaces hidden by the stone kline (the lower course of the West wall) and the stone table (the Northeast corner). Much of the painting is irretrievably lost through weathering and human action, but among the notable discoveries of 1974 were the remnants of a vivid deer hunt painted on block East 5, in the frieze below the boar hunt in the marshes. Several of the deer could be recognized in outline (fig. 9). They are shown running in various directions. Some are falling and others are lying on their backs, killed in the hunt. The Kızılbel repertoire of hunting scenes is considerably enriched by this discovery. The hunt starts on block East 4 with a hunter facing right, but a large gap

remains in the frieze. Restorer Franca Callori di Vignale is making 1 : 1 water-color copies of the paintings exactly as they survive on each block.

The construction of an entrance building (figs. 9-12), designed after many discussions with the staff with special advice from Franca Callori di Vignale, architect D. Mustafa Uz, and architect-engineer M. Tuncay Günay, was undertaken with the aid of a generous subvention for building materials from the Department of Antiquities and Museums in Ankara and with the cooperation of Director Tanju Özorak and the staff of the Antalya Museum.

As designed, the structure consists of three parts. The tumulus has been rebuilt over the tomb chamber. A small entrance room (measuring 3.50×4.50 m.) stands on the South slope, half embedded in the tumulus (fig. 12). From here a staircase leads down to a subterranean anteroom (2.50×4.80 m. with a maximum interior height of 3.00 m.) which gives access to the tomb chamber (figs. 10-11). The entire façade of the tomb can be seen in this anteroom, the roof of which projects over the front part of the roof of the tomb chamber. The stone kline, stone table, and stone door of the tomb chamber will eventually be displayed in this anteroom, after restoration of the badly destroyed fragments. The tomb

proper will remain empty, with a floor of clean gravel to replace the broken and missing floorslabs of the original paving.

In the process of the rebuilding of the tumulus the construction of the tomb chamber could be examined in some detail (fig. 8). The roof consisted of four slabs of lengths varying from 2.40 to 2.80 m.; the lower slabs were set on edge on the lateral walls of the tomb; the upper slabs met in a V-shaped joint the lower edge of which was sealed with lead. In 1974, clean fill was packed over the tomb chamber in the rebuilding of the tumulus.

The entrance building has stone walls on reinforced concrete foundations. The roofs are of reinforced concrete. Metal doorways protect and isolate the rooms and allow controlled ventilation. Lighting will be through portable electric lanterns so that there will be no danger of over-exposure to prolonged artificial illumination.

The winter of 1974-1975 will be an experimental period to test the efficiency of the structure; if the protection of the paintings is found satisfactory, the interior of the entrance building will be finished in 1975. After additional cleaning of the paintings the first stage of rescue work at Kızılbél can be completed and a program of limited access can be planned for future visitors.

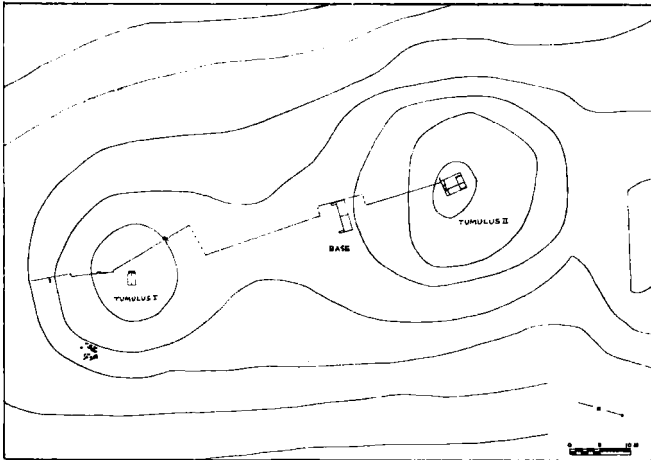


Fig. 1 — Plan of Karaburun area with location of sarcophagus in tumulus I, base and tomb chamber in tumulus II.

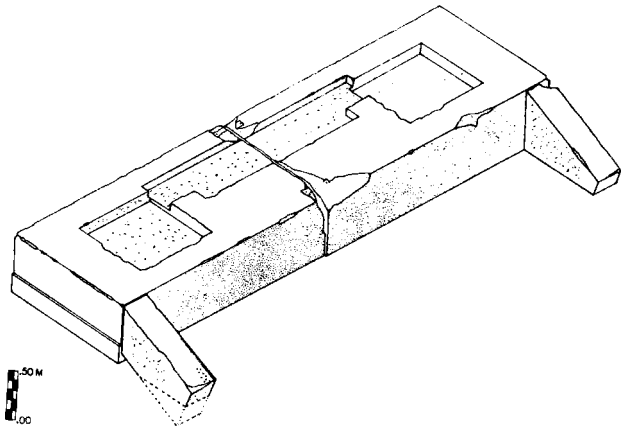


Fig. 2 — Isometric drawing of limestone base, Karaburun II.

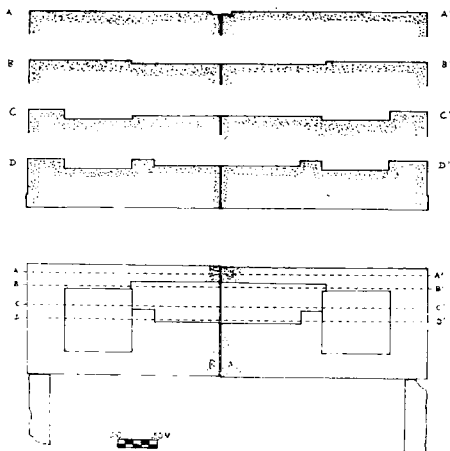


Fig. 3 — Plan and sections of limestone base, Karaburun II.

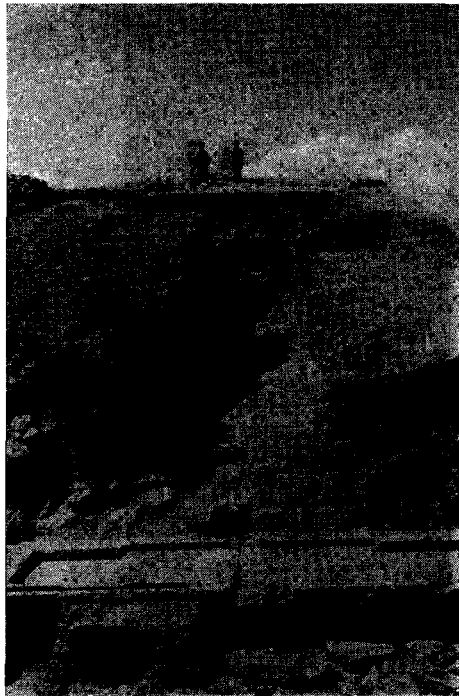


Fig. 4 — View of limestone base and tomb chamber, Karaburun II.



Fig. 5 — View of limestone base, Karaburun II.

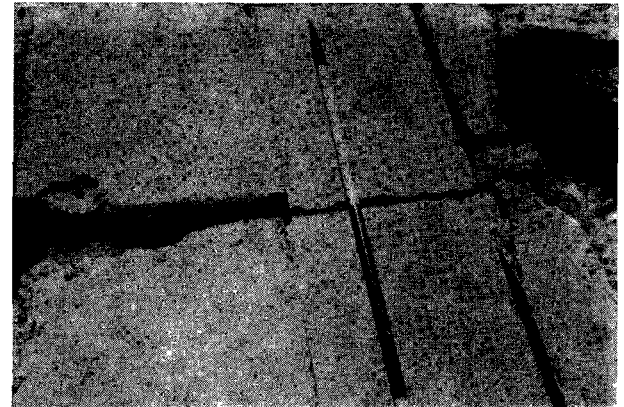


Fig. 6 — Detail of limestone base, remnants of clamps. Karaburun II.

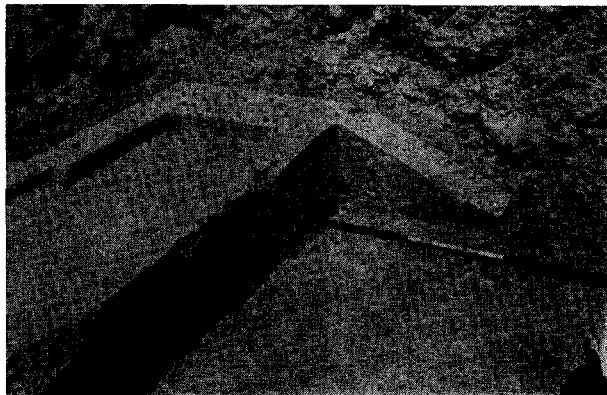


Fig. 7 — Detail of limestone base : parapet on North side.

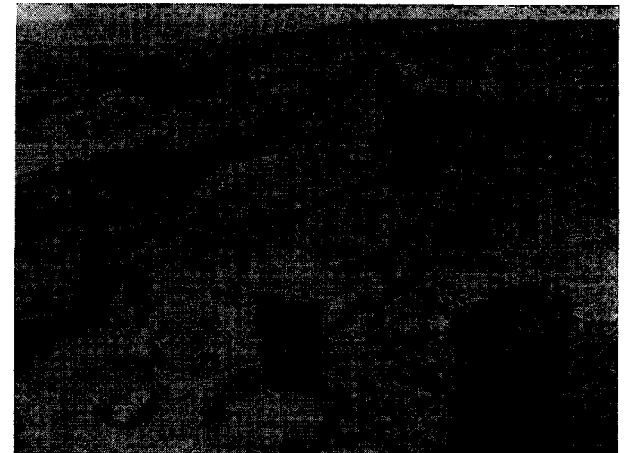


Fig. 8 — Kızılbél. Tomb chamber seen from front.

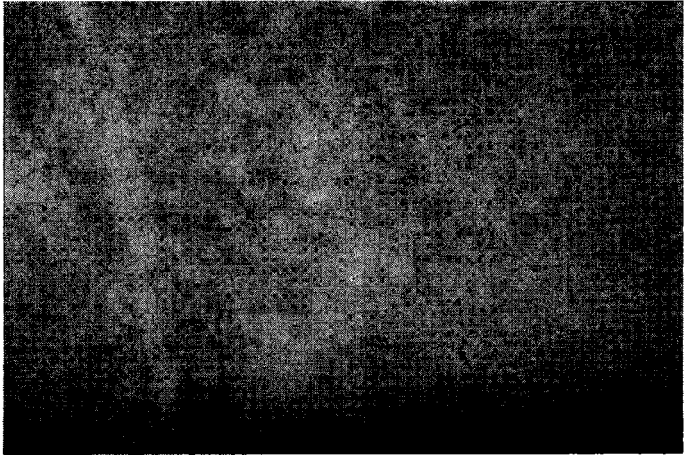


Fig. 9 — Kızılbel. Detail of paintings : deer hunt.

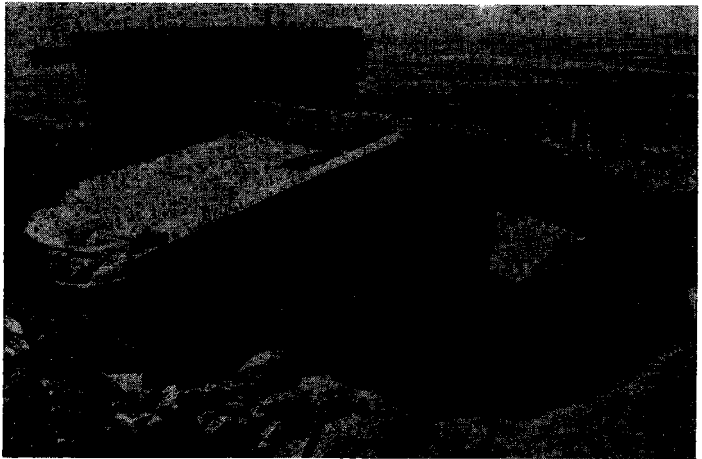


Fig. 11 — Kızılbel. Protective structures seen from rear of tomb



Fig. 10 — Kızılbel. Construction of roof of anteroom.

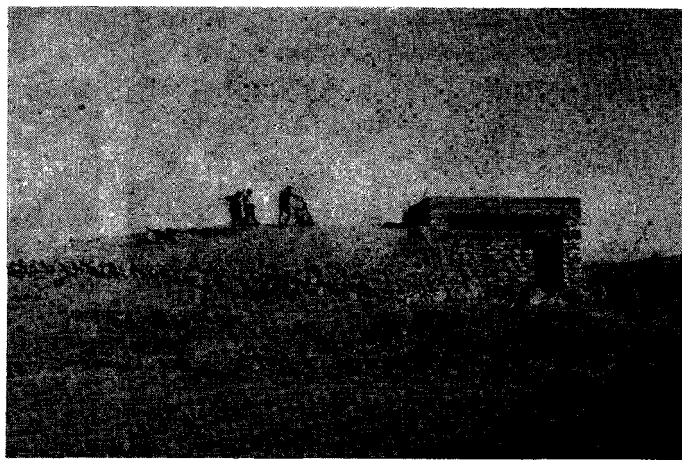


Fig. 12 — Kızılbel. View of rebuilt tumulus and entrance building.

EXCAVATIONS AT ANEMURIUM (ESKİ ANAMUR 1974)

JAMES RUSSELL

A season of restoration and conservation, planned to last for six weeks, was begun 14 July, 1974, with a labour force of twenty workmen. The work was directed by Professor James Russell, University of British Columbia, with Mr. Ian Bristow in charge of architectural restoration and Miss Pamela Pratt, Institute of Archaeology, University of London, in charge of the conservation programme¹.

The original intention was to restore and, where necessary, rebuild the vaults

and walls of four well-preserved tombs in the necropolis. It was also planned simultaneously to clean and conserve the painted decoration of the interiors of these tombs. Unfortunately, as a consequence of the emergency situation arising from the action on Cyprus, the season was terminated on 22 July. Nevertheless, despite this premature suspension, excellent progress was recorded in the one week of normal operations. A description of what was accomplished follows²:

¹ Other members of the staff included Miss Frances Halahan, conservation specialist, Miss Kathryn Walker and Mr. Brian Gilmour, both students at the Institute of Archaeology, London. Bay Yalçın Karalar, archaeologist and assistant at the Adana Regional Museum, once again represented the Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Gn. Müdürlüğü as temsilci. His patience and helpfulness, so much appreciated in previous seasons, were even more valued in the exceptional circumstances of the 1974 season.

Once again we acknowledge the debt of gratitude we owe first to the Republic of Turkey and in particular to the Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Gn. Müdürlüğü for graciously permitting us to continue our work at Anemurium; and second to the Canada Council for the trust it continues to place in us by providing the necessary funds. Of the numerous officials both Turkish and Canadian on whose kindness we rely so heavily we should mention especially the General Director of the Department of Antiquities, Bay Hikmet Gürçay, the Deputy Director, Bay Burhan Tezcan and Director of Excavations, Bay Çetin Anlağan for their continuing sympathetic interest in our work; to the former Canadian Ambassador to Turkey, H. E. Mr. G. F. G. Hughes and the Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Len Edwards, for their conscientious efforts in our interest; and to the Kaymakam of Anamur, Bay Fahri Görgülü and the other local officials for their never-failing courtesy and concern for our well-being.

A. *Architectural Restoration of Tombs A IV 7a and A III 5*³:-

At the commencement of the season, since none of the telltales set in the fissures of their walls in 1973 had recorded any movement, it was decided that operations should start on A IV 7a and A III 5. In the course of the week the vault of A IV 7a was cleared of its natural cover of earth and vegetation and the spaces between the stones of the vault completely cleaned out. The vault top was brushed with a slurry of equal parts lime and cement to ensure good adhesion of the pointing. In the course of the work it was necessary to remove traces of ancient mortar now in a defective state, but

² I am especially indebted to Mr. Bristow for the first section of this report and to Miss Pratt for the second.

³ These numbers refer to the original survey of the necropolis. For details of architecture, cf. E. Alföldi-Rosenbaum, *Anamur Necropolü* (Ankara, 1971), A IV 7 pp. 48-50, 142-144; A III 5 pp. 42-44, 135-136.

samples were retained and recorded. The excavation at the rear (west) of the painted chamber was enlarged and an ancient wall that was revealed cleaned off with the intention that it should be raised to act as a retaining wall. The floor of the upper part of the adjacent chamber to the southwest (A IV 7d) was partially cleared of debris that could potentially hold rain water and part of a mosaic floor was exposed.

The interior of A III 5 was also cleared to reveal a well-preserved mosaic floor in the northern part of the tomb. Its vault and that of the adjoining section were cleared in the same manner as the vault of A IV 7a, all loose and defective mortar being removed and samples again retained.

The necessary tools, sand, gravel, and lime had been obtained, and the slaking of lime was in progress at the time when the season was terminated. Crushing of brick fragments for incorporation in the setting coat had also commenced and the necessary decisions taken on mixes for the various renderings.

B. *The Conservation of Wall-Paintings in Tomb B I 16*⁴:-

Since work of restoration was in progress on Tombs A IV 7a and A III 5, it was decided to start the cleaning and conservation programme in Tomb B I 16.

The intention was to remove water-insoluble salt incrustations and mould-growth from the surface, to consolidate the paint-layer where necessary, and to treat the paintings to prevent further mould-growth. Areas of plaster loss were to be infilled with a suitable lime-plaster mixture to strengthen the existing areas of painted plaster and to render the whole more aesthetically pleasing. Where the adhesion between the plaster and the wall support was weak, it had been

decided to inject a lime mortar-mix which preliminary tests had shown to be suitable.

Work was started on the removal of salt and mould deposits from the paintings on the walls and vault of the first chamber and from those on the walls of the alcove off the main chamber in Tomb B I 16. The thin sheetlike deposits of insoluble salts were removed from the paint-layer mechanically. Where the incrustations were heavy, cleaning was facilitated by the careful use of a dilute acid solution to remove the upper part of the deposit. The remaining thin layer immediately above the painted surface was then removed with mechanical tools and scalpels. The cleaned areas were washed, using water sprays. Compresses, made of cotton wool soaked in water, were applied to remove any traces of the acid and its by-products produced during the treatment.

Areas, approximately 1 metre square, on the main vault in the first chamber and on the alcove wall were successfully treated, thus exposing a well-preserved painted layer. Unfortunately, work had to be suspended when the treatment of other areas was only partially completed. It is to be hoped that the delay in finishing the treatment will not cause further deterioration to the paint-surface in these areas. The walls and ceilings of the main chamber and the alcove were sprayed with a one per cent phenyl solution of sodium orthophenyl phenate in water, a fungicide, in an attempt to prevent further mould-growth in the coming year.

C. *Matters of Archaeological Interest*:-

The 1974 season was in no sense an excavation season, but, as has been mentioned, mosaic floors were exposed in the course of clearing the tombs and their environs in preparation for restorations. In the chamber A IV 7d, situated to the southwest of the painted chamber A IV 7a, a polychrome mosaic floor was discovered at second floor level at

⁴ For reference numbers and plan, cf. Alföldi-Rosenbaum, pp. 79, 177-79, figs. 11-13.

a depth of 0.15 m. (fig. 1). Only about one half of the area was exposed to reveal a geometric border 0.17 m. in width, well-preserved only at the north-east corner. It was composed of an alternating series of bands in solid colour and stepped pyramids, and enclosed a band of cubes in varying hues. Within this lay the central panel, but only the letters AME of an inscription, followed by a fragment of a wreath, survive at its northeast corner.

In clearing surface earth from the painted chamber of Tomb A III 5 it was discovered that the north half of the chamber was paved in polychrome mosaic of geometric design, the southern half being occupied by the arcosolia or tomb benches. The mosaic, about three-quarters intact, consists of a central panel (2.00 m. × 1.20 m.) of six symmetrically arranged octagons in three rows of two, each producing the effect of interlocking 8 point stars. Within the octagons are concentric circles and a stepped diamond at the centre. This central panel is enclosed on three sides by a simple border design, varying in width, of plain bands and stepped pyramids; on the south it consists of a series of four complex circular patterns set against a dark blue ground. In several particulars this mosaic bears a close resemblance to motifs found in the mosaic pavements of the large baths/palaestra complex (III 2 B), excavated in previous years, which has been dated to the mid-third century after Christ. On this basis a similar date may reasonably be proposed for the mosaic of this tomb.

From an archaeological point of view also the painted surfaces cleaned in Tomb B I 16 produced gratifying results. These paintings have of course been described previously in detail by Professor Alföldi-Rosenbaum⁵, but with the removal of the lime-deposits that previously obscured them the colours have emerged far fresher than was suspected (fig. 2). This is especially true of the male bust enclosed in a wreath medallion in the north-west corner of the vault of the anteroom. He is identified as Winter (XEIMWN) by an inscription and is the only well-preserved example of four Seasons originally painted in each corner of the vault. The chiaroscuro of the face and the details of the fabric of his dark green mantle are now remarkably clear. Similarly a striking improvement in the clarity of the cleaned portion of the enigmatic panel painted on the north wall of the semi-vault of the same chamber may be noticed.

One further interesting discovery made quite fortuitously in Tomb A VIII 4 is worthy of note. This is a seven-line grave inscription found in two fragments, one in situ on the lintel of the side chamber of this tomb, the other discovered lying amongst fallen masonry next to the tomb. Though incomplete, the main gist of the document is clear. The first four lines list the various names of the family buried in the tomb, a woman and her husband's two brothers; while the last three lines are in verse and constitute a brief epitaph recording the husband's grief.

⁵ Alföldi-Rosenbaum, pp. 20-25, 80, 112-116, 179-180. For a striking impression of the success of the methods employed in cleaning, compare fig. 2 with the original condition of Winter as illustrated by Alföldi-Rosenbaum, pl. XXVII and coloured pl. IV.



Fig. 1 — Anemurium : necropolis tomb AIV7d, mosaic floor.

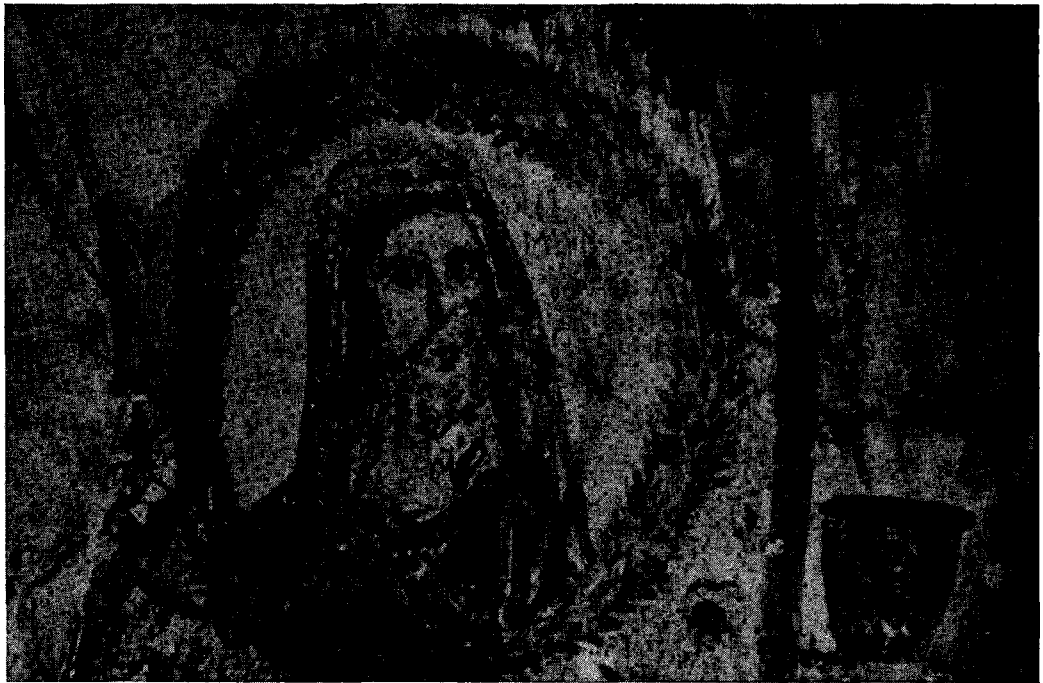


Fig. 2 — Anemurium : necropolis tomb BI 16, fresco depicting head of Winter, after cleaning.

-SİLİFKE "KEBEN" HİTİT KAYA KABARTMASI-

O. AYTUĞ TAŞYÜREK

İçel ili, Silifke ilçesinin 20 km. kadar kuzeyinde ve Modern Silifke-Mut karayolunun 2 km. kadar doğusunda, bir kaya kabartmasının varlığı bize Silifke Müzesi Müdürü Sayın Mehmet Belen tarafından haber verilmiş idi¹. 1975 yılı şubatında yukarıda belirtilen yere Adana Bölge Müzesi Asistanı Yalçın Karalar ve Maryland Üniversitesi öğretim üyelerinden Claudine Weatherford (M.A.) ile birlikte gidilerek yerinde tetkik ve incelemelerde bulunuldu. Keben köyünün yerlileri ile yapılan konuşmalar Modern karayolunun açılmasından önceki yol güzergâhının reliefin hemen önünden geçmekte olduğunu belirlemiştir ki, bu yol bu gün dahi mevcuttur.

Modern Keben köyünün 1 km. kadar kuzeyinde ve aşağıdaki Göksu vadisini tepeden gören (Res. 1), dik inen sarp kayalık kesimde vücuda getirilmiş bulunan relief 100 × 150 cm. kadar boyutlarda ve derinliği 10 cm. olan bir niş içinde yer almaktadır (Res. 2). Reliefin ayak hizasının zeminden 4 m. kadar yüksekte olması eserin günümüze oldukça iyi korunmuş bir halde gelebilmesini temin etmiştir (Res. 3)².

Sağa yürüyen, başı örtülü, sırtında bir pelerin ve altında uzun elbise ile gi-

yimli, elleri öne uzanmış durumda gösterilmiş, muhtemelen bir kadın figürünü tasvir eden relief 140 cm. kadar uzunluktadır (Res. 4). Figürün gözleri cepheden, badem şeklinde ve iri işlenmiş, elleri ve başlığının uç tarafı muhtemelen aşağıdan atılan taşlarla kırılmıştır. Burnu da iri gösterilmiş olan figürün ellerinde herhangi bir obje bulunup bulunmadığı kesinlikle anlaşılmamakla beraber, büyük ihtimalle sol eliyle bir ağaç dalı tutmaktadır. Giyimi yönünden sade gösterilmiş bulunan figür bir dini tören kıyafeti ile tasvir edilmiş olsa gerektir³. Eserde, figürün yüz işlenişinin detayları pek belirgin değildir.

Keben'de olduğu gibi Kilikya ve yakın çevresindeki diğer Hitit çağı kaya relieflerinin çoğunlukla ırmak yada su kenarlarında yer aldıkları görülmektedir. Örneğin; Sirkeli⁴, Gezbeli⁵, Karasu⁶, Eflatun pınar⁷ ve İvriz⁸ bu konuda verilebilecek misallerin en belli başlıları kabul edilebilirler. Bu relieflerin Hitit İmparatorluk çağı (M.Ö. 1450-1200) ile Geç Hitit çağlarında (1200-700) vücuda getirilmiş oldukları göz önünde bulundurulurken Keben reliefinde bu süre içinde yapılmış olduğuna muhakkak nazarı ile bakılabilir. Ancak eserin M.Ö. 1400-700 yılları arasındaki ortalama 700 yıllık süre-

¹ Daha önce bazı meslektaşlarımız tarafından görüldüğü halde neşriyata geçmemiş bulunan bu kaya kabartmasının varlığından bize haberdar eden Silifke Müzesi Müdürü Sayın Mehmet Belen'e teşekkürü borç biliriz.

² Reliefin zeminden oldukça yüksekte yer alması kat'i ölçüler alınmasını zorlaştırmaktadır.

³ Krş. E. Akurgal, *The Hittites*, 1962, Pl. 114.

⁴ Aynı eser, s. 115 Pl. XX.

⁵ U. B. Alkım, *Anatolie I (Archaeologia Mundi)*, 1968, Pl. 112-3.

⁶ C. A. Burney, G. R. J. Lawson, *AS. VIII* (1958). Pl. XXXIV, b.

⁷ E. Akurgal, *The Hittites*, s. 12 Pl. XXI.

⁸ Aynı eser, s. 141, Pl. XXIV.

nin hangi safhasında vücuda getirilmiş olduğunu kesinlikle saptamak oldukça zordur. Keben reliefinin yüzü maalesef stil kritiği için yeterli ip uçları vermemektedir. Buna rağmen tarihi verilere dayanılarak Kilikya'nın Hitit krallık çağında tamamen bu krallığın hegemonyası altında olduğu ve bu çağdan, gerek Tarsus kazılarında elde edilen önemli buluntular⁹ ve gerekse Sirkeli'deki Kral Muvattali'nin kaya reliefi¹⁰, keza Gezbeli¹¹ ve Hemite kaya reliefleri¹² vs. gibi eserler göz önünde bulundurularak, Keben kaya kabartmasında Hitit İmparatorluk çağına

tarikhlenmesi pek hatalı olmasa gerektir. Arami etkileri taşımadığı halde, figürün burnunun alnın devamı halinde, kemerli ve iri gösterilmiş olması bu husustaki kanaatimize destek olmaktadır (Fes. 4)¹³.

Reliefin yakın çevresinde yapılan satıh araştırmaları civarda herhangi bir Hitit çağı iskânının mevcut olmadığını ortaya koymuştur. Ancak, relieften 300 m. kadar aşağıda, Göksu vadisine inen sırtlarda birkaç adet Roma çağı için karakteristik kayaya oyulmuş oda mezarına, satıhta ise bazı Roma çağı keramik parçalarına rastlanılmıştır.

⁹ H. Goldman, Excavations at Gözlükule, Tarsus, II. Text, 1956, s. 242 vd; Pl. II, Fig. 401-8, 456.

¹⁰ Bak. dipnot 4.

¹¹ Bak. dipnot 5.

¹² Kadirli'yi Osmaniye'ye bağlayan yol güzergâhında ve Ceyhan nehri kıyısındaki Hemite köyü civarında yer alan bu kaya reliefi için Bak. U. B. Alkm. Anatolie I, s. 220.

¹³ Krş. E. Akurgal, The Hittites, Pl. 65.

-THE KEBEN HITTITE ROCK RELIEF FROM SİLİFKE-*

O. AYTUĞ TAŞYÜREK

The existence of a rock relief in the İçel district some 20 km. North of Silifke county and about 2 km. East of the Silifke-Mut road was reported by M. Belen, the director of the Silifke Museum¹, in February 1975. The above mentioned locality was visited and explored with the help of Y. Karalar, who is an assistant at the Adana Museum, and C. Weatherford (M. A) from Maryland University. According to information obtained from the villagers of Keben, the route previous to the modern road passed by the relief, and this route is still in existence today.

The relief is located on the steeply sloping rocky area which is about 1 km. North of the modern Keben village and overlooks the Göksu valley (Pl. 1). Its approximate measurements are 100 × 150 cm. in a niche 10 cm. deep (Pl. 2). Since the relief stands about 4 m. above the ground level it has survived to the present day in a fairly good condition (Pl. 3)².

The relief is 140 cm. in length and it probably depicts a female figure who is shown walking to the right with her hands stretched forward (Pl. 4). The head of the figure is covered; she wears a cape on her back with a long dress underneath. The eyes of the figure, which are shown

from the front, are large and almond-shaped. Probably her hands and the ends of the headgear were broken by stones thrown at her from down below. The nose is large and we are not certain whether she is holding something in her hands or not, but it is probable that she is holding a branch of a tree. The plain clothes of the figure would mean she is depicted in a religious ceremonial outfit³. The facial details are not very clear.

It is observed that, as at Keben, other rock reliefs of the Hittite period in Cilicia and the neighbouring areas usually tend to be located near water or along the streams. Sirkeli⁴, Gezbeli⁵, Karasu⁶, Eflatun pınar⁷ and İvriz⁸ can be given as the most important examples. Bearing in mind that these reliefs date to the Hittite Empire (1450-1200 B.C.) and Late Hittite (1200-700 B.C.) periods, the Keben relief can be dated to this period with certainty. However, it is quite difficult to determine to which period of these approximately 700 years between 1400-700 B.C. the monument belongs. Unfortunately the face of the Keben relief does not give enough clues for a stylistic analysis. Nevertheless in view of the historical evidence which places Cilicia under Hittite domination in the empire period, as of

* I would like to thank Mr. Turhan Kamil, for the translation of this article into English.

¹ Thanks are due to M. Belen, the director of the Silifke Museum, for informing us of the existence of this rock relief which had been located by some of our colleagues but has not been published.

² The position of the relief high above the ground level makes exact measuring difficult.

³ See, E. Akurgal, *The Hittites*, 1963 (Pl. 114.).

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 15 pl. XX.

⁵ U. B. Alkim, *Anatolia I (Archaeology Mundi)*, 1968. Pl. 112-3.

⁶ C. A. Burney, G. R. J. Lawson, *AS. VII* (1958). Pl. XXXIV; b.

⁷ E. Akurgal, "The Hittites", p. 12 Pl. XXI.

⁸ *Ibid.* p. 141, Pl. XXIV.

the finds from Tarsus excavations⁹ and the rock reliefs of Sirkeli¹⁰, Gezbeli¹¹, and Hemite¹² it would not be too wrong to date the Keben relief to the Hittite Empire period. In the absence of Aramaic influence the figure's prominent and large nose, shown as a continuation of the forehead, admit this opinion (Pl. 5)¹³.

Surface survey in the vicinity of the relief has revealed no Hittite settlement in the area. Only on the slopes leading into the Göksu valley and about 300 m. away from the relief, several characteristic rockcut tombs of the Roman period and some surface pottery sherds of the Roman period were found.

⁹ H. Goldman, "Excavations at Gözlükule", Tarsus. II; Text, 1956, p. 242 ff. Pl. II, Fig. 401-8, 456.

¹⁰ See, note 4.

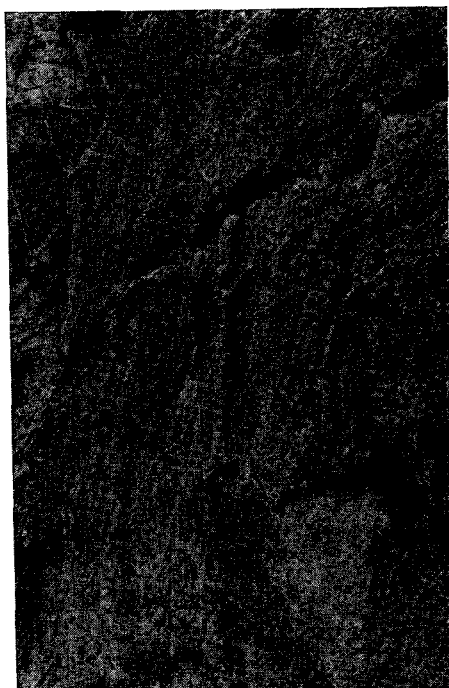
¹¹ See, note 5.

¹² This rock relief is situated by the Kadirli - Osmaniye road along the Ceyhan River and near Hemite village. See, U. B. Alkım. "Anatolia I", p. 220.

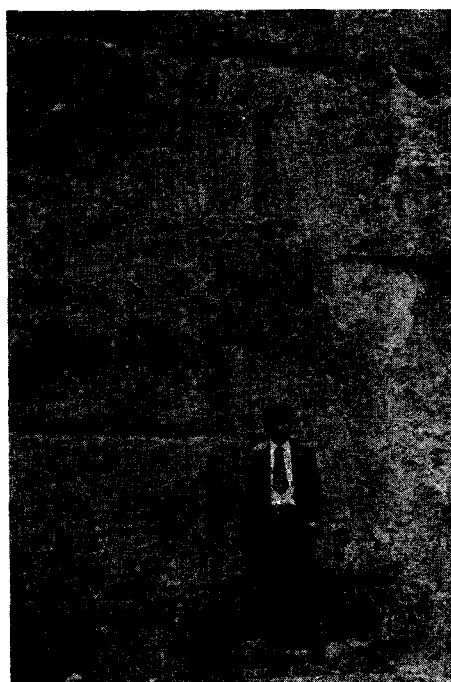
¹³ See, E. Akurgal, *The Hittites*, pl. 65.



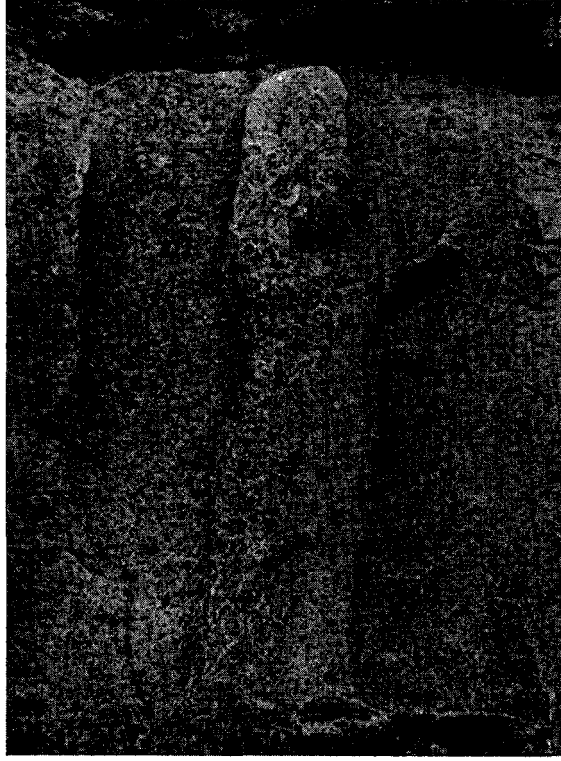
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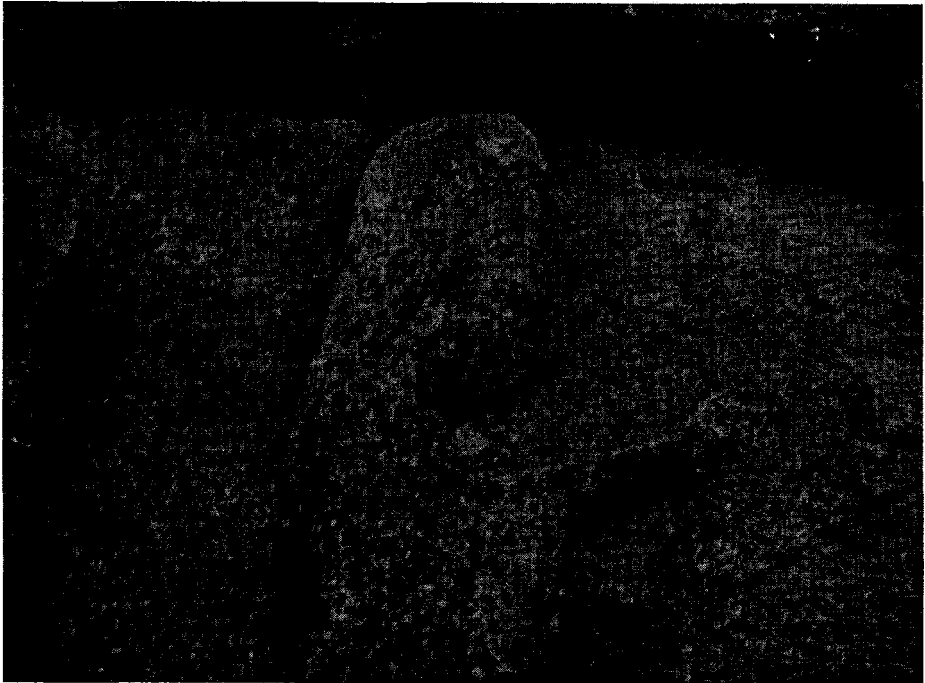
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SEYİTGAZİ NEKROPOL KAZISI - 1974

Arkeolog DÜNDAR TOKGÖZ

Eskişehir Müzesi Müdürü

Eskişehir-Seyitgazi arasında arkeolojik araştırmalar yapılırken, Seyitgazi Müzesi, İlçe Merkezinde bir kaya mezarının ortaya çıktığını haber vermişti. Bunun üzerine araştırmalarımızı bu merkeze yönelttik. Çünkü çöküntü sebebiyle ortaya çıkan mezar Seyitgazi nekropolü üzerinde idi. Aynı zamanda mezarın ağzı da belirli bir şekilde açılmıştı. Bölgedeki mezar tiplerini tanımak, soygun ve tahribi önlemek için durumu bir raporla Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü'ne müze bildirmiş ve kurtarma kazısı için izin istemiştik. Fakat bu görev dönüşü Seyitgazi yolunda uğradığımız bir kaza çalışmalarımızı aksatacak kadar da moralimizi bozmuştu.

Genel Müdürlüğümüzün 19/4/1974 gün ve 471-1 (26) 4752 sayılı ve Müzemiz adına vermiş olduğu Eski Eserler Sondaj ve Kazı Ruhsatnamesi ile bu nekropoldeki mezarın kazısı, başkanlığım altında Eskişehir Müzesi'nden Asistan Sema Bilik, şoförümüz Mahmut Kartkaya ile Seyitgazi Müzesi'nden katılan Müze Memuru Mehmet Mutlu, bekci Hüseyin Dere ve Fuat Avdan'dan kurulu bir heyet tarafından 1-10/6/1974 tarihleri arasında yapılmıştır¹.

Ortaya çıkan mezar ilçenin güney-doğusunda ve eski mezarlık denilen kayalık bir tepe eteğindedir. Seyit Battal Gazi Kül-

liyesi'ne çıkan yolun hemen bitişiğinde olan bu tepe, Roma, Bizans, Selçuklu ve Osmanlı çağlarında mezarlık olarak kullanılmıştır (res. 2). Kayalık tepenin üzerinde kalınlığı 40-70 cm. kadar bir toprak tabakası vardır. Fakat bu toprağın kalınlığı bazı yerlerde 10 cm. veya tamamen sıyrılarak altından kayaların görünmesine sebep olmuştur. Kazısı yapılan mezar da bu tepenin kuzey-batı eteğinde kaya altına oyularak yapılmıştır (res. 3).

Mezar:

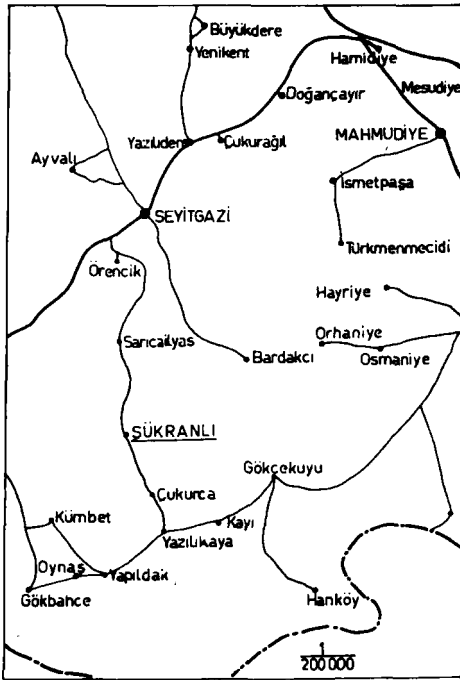
Erken Bizans çağına ait kalker kayaya oyulmuş bu mezarın, tahrip edilmiş küçük bir girişi (dromosu)² ve birde uzun mezar odası vardır (res. 10 pl.). Mezarın ana eksenini 40 derece GD istikametindedir.

Tahrip edilen girişin genişliği 0.70 m. olup, sonunda mezara açılan ve yine tahrip edilmiş küçük bir kapı vardır. Kapının yüksekliği tahminen 0.65 m., genişliği 0.50 m. ve et kalınlığı da 0.25 m. dir (res. 6).

Mezar odası kapı eşiğinden 0.70 m. alçakta yapılmış olduğundan içine yüksekliği 0.30 m. olan bir basamakla inilir (res. 6, 10 A-A). Odanın uzunluğu 6.90 m., genişliği ortalama 1.70 m. dir. Tavan çok düşük beşik tonoz şeklinde yapılmış olup önde 1.80 m., arkada 1.52 m. kadar düşmektedir. Mezar odası zamanında tekrar genişletildiğinden boyu uzamış ve bir

¹ Bu kazıda heyetimize her türlü kolaylığı sağlayan ve yakın alakalarını esirgemiyen Seyitgazi Kaymakamı Sayın Orhan Kırılı'ya, Belediye Başkanı Sayın Metin Turan'a ve Seyitgazi Turizm Derneği mensuplarına teşekkürlerimizi sunarız.

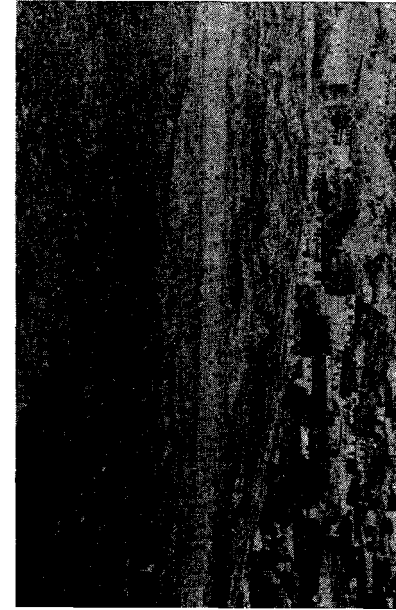
² Mezarın girişi, ilçeye döşenen su borularının buradan geçirilmesi sebebiyle tahrip olmuştur.



Res. 1 — Plan.



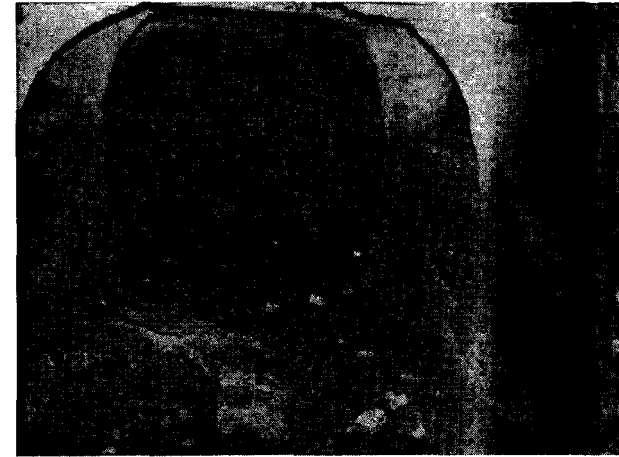
Res. 3 — Nekropolde çöküntü sebebiyle ortaya çıkan kaya altı Mezarın KB görünüşü.



Res. 2 — Seyitgazi Nekropolü'nün GD görünüşü.



Res. 4 — Mezarın içinden B duvarının görünüşü.



Res. 5 — Mezarın içinden görünüşü.



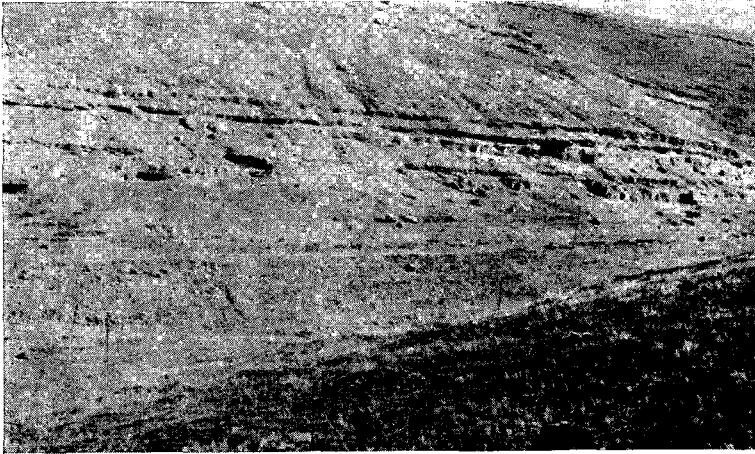
Res. 6 — Mezarın içinden kapısına doğru görünüşü.



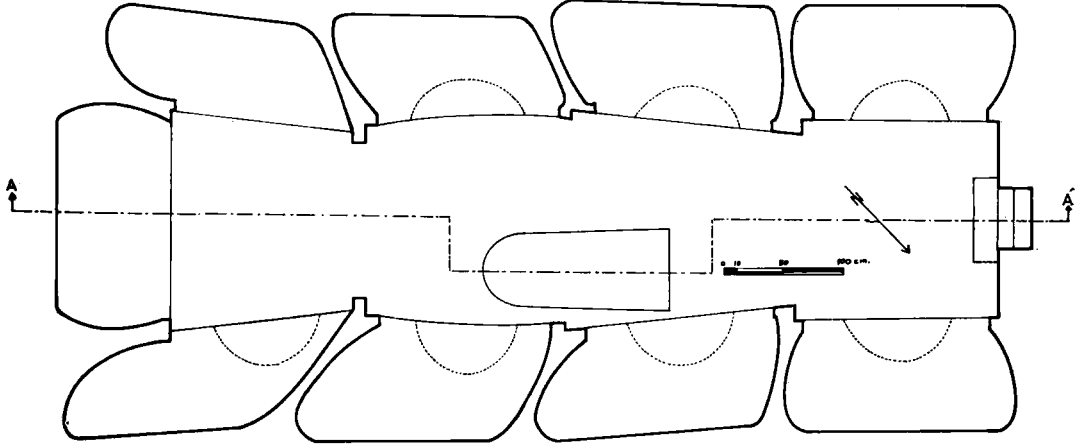
Res. 8 — Nekropolden Mesih Kalesi ve altında açılmış kaya mezarlarının görünüşü.



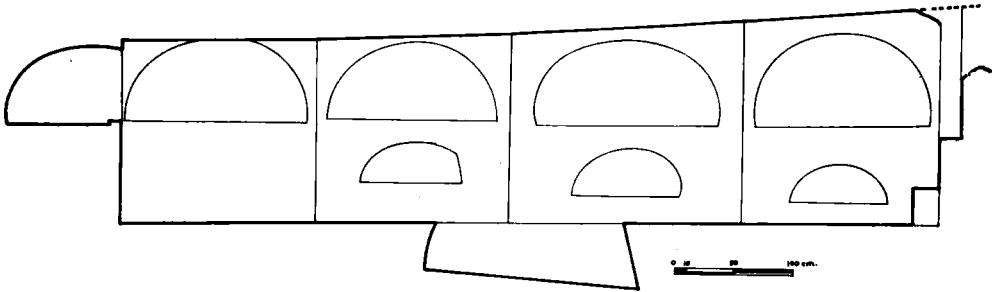
Res. 7 — Nekropolde tahrip edilmiş bir kaya altı mezarı.



Res. 9 — Nekropolün çevresinde bulunan kayalıklarda açılmış mezarlar.

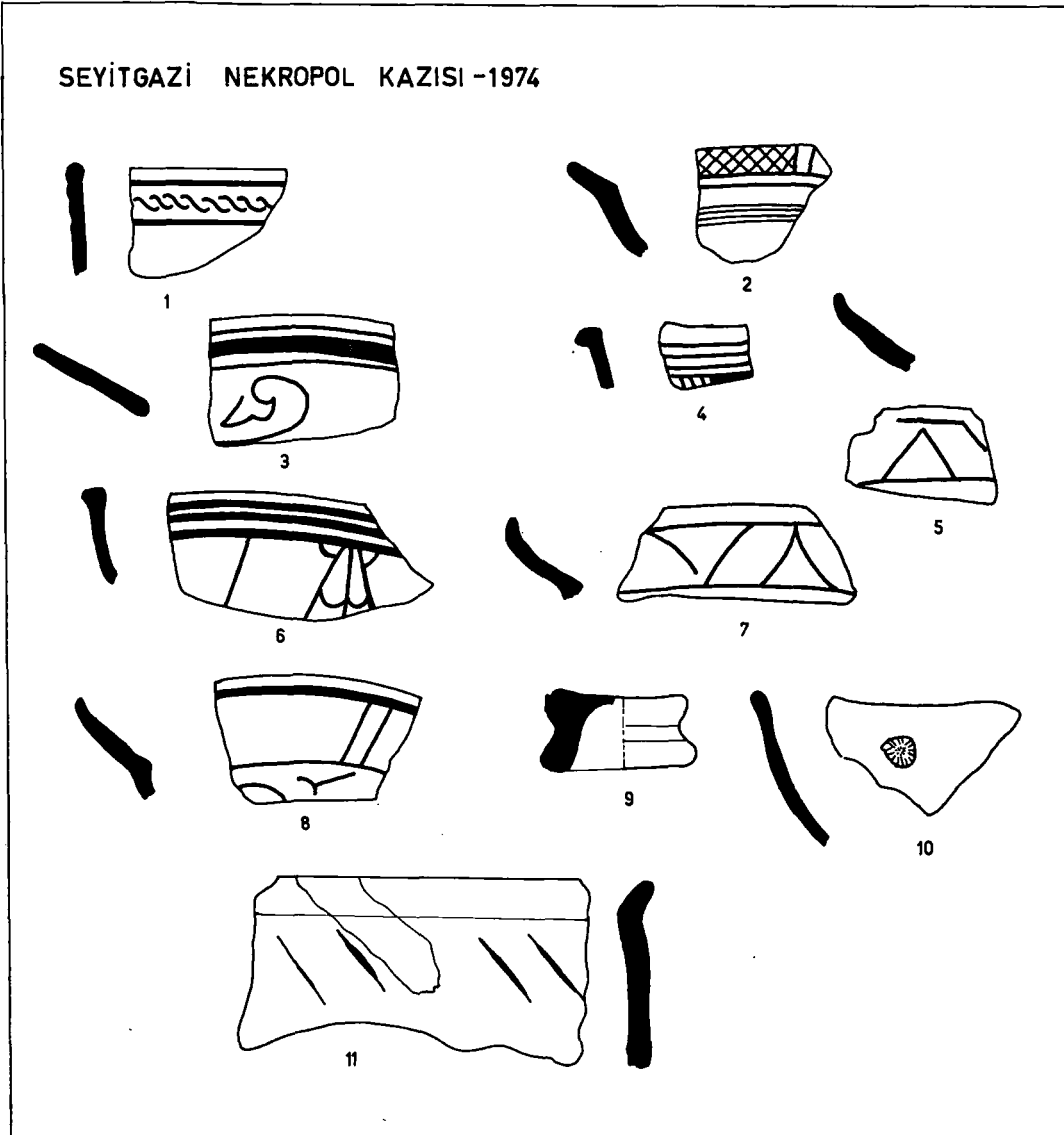
SEYİTGAZİ NEKROPOL KAZISI-1974**MEZAR - C**

Seyitgazi "C", mezarının planı

ÖLÇÜ 1/20

Seyitgazi "C", mezarının A-A kesiti

Res. 10 — Plan.



Res. 11 — Plan.