

# TÜRK ARKEOLOJİ DERGİSİ

SAYI: XXV-1

1980

Kültür Bakanlığı  
Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü  
tarafından yayımlanır.

DSİ BASIM ve FOTO - FİLM  
İŞLETME MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ MATBAASI  
ANKARA - 1981



## İ Ç İ N D E K İ L E R

<i>Bahadır ALKİM</i>	: Üçüncü Dönem İkiztepe Kazısı - 1976 . . .	1 - 14
<i>Kenan ERİM</i>	: The 1976 Campaign at Aphrodisias in Caria	15 - 38
<i>Afif ERZEN</i>	: Çavuştepe Kazısı 1976 Çalışmaları . . .	39 - 44
<i>Afif ERZEN</i>	: Toprakkale 1976 Çalışmaları . . . . .	45 - 58
<i>Elsa GIBSON</i>	: Gravestones in the Kütahya Museum . . .	59 - 86
<i>Crawford</i>		
<i>H. GREENEWALT</i>	: Sardis, 1976 . . . . .	87 - 102
<i>Yıldız KIZILKAYA</i>	: Sulakyurt Definesi . . . . .	103 - 134
<i>Manfred KORFMANN</i>	: Demircihüyük, Eine Frühbronzezeitliche Festung an der Phrygisch - Bithynischen Grenze - Kampagne 1976 . . . . .	135 - 164
<i>Alpaslan KOYUNLU</i>	: Yenibosna Köyünde Bizans Kalıntısı ve Yakın Çevresi . . . . .	165 - 174
<i>Machteld J. MELLINK</i>	: Excavations at Karataş - Semayük and El- malı, 1976 . . . . .	175 - 186
<i>Henri METZGER</i>	: Fouilles du Létoon et de Xanthos en 1976	187 - 200
<i>James MORGANSTERN</i>	: The Settlement at Dereağızı : A Preliminary Report on the 1974 and 1975 Seasons . . .	201 - 220
<i>Peter NEVE</i>	: Bericht über die Ausgrabungen in Boğaz- köy - Hattusa vom 6.7. bis 15.10.1976 . . .	221 - 230
<i>Wolfgang RADT</i>	: Pergamon, Vorbericht über die Kampagne 1976 . . . . .	231 - 262
<i>James RUSSEL</i>	: Excavations at Anemurium (Eski Anamur) 1976 . . . . .	263 - 290





## ÜÇÜNCÜ DÖNEM İKİZTEPE KAZISI (1976)

U. BAHADIR ALKIM

Türk Tarih Kurumu, Kültür Bakanlığı Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü ve İstanbul Üniversitesi adına Prof. Dr. U. Bahadır Alkım'ın başkanlığı altında Handan Alkım (Koordinatör), Dr. Önder Bilgi, Mühendis - Mimar Bilge Dicleli, Sarpol Başar İzgiz (Arkeolog - Desinatör), Sümer Atasoy (Arkeolog, Bakanlık Temsilcisi), Zeynep Sarı, Cenk Alpak (Restoratör), Sabri Kızıltan (Desinatör yardımcısı), S. Eyyüp Aksu, Revka Makmal (Tell - Aviv Üniversitesinden misafir üye), Suat Kongaz, İksen Başaran ve Vuslat Ünal'dan oluşan bir kurul tarafından 1974'de başlatılan İkiztepe Kazısına 14 Temmuz - 22 Eylül 1976 tarihleri arasında devam edildi. Bu üçüncü dönemde, dört yükseltiden oluşan İkiztepe Hüyüğünün (res. 1) iki kesiminde (İkiztepe I ve İkiztepe II'de) kazılar geliştirildi.\*\*

### I. İkiztepe I'de (A Sondajı) :

a) «Geçiş Çağının» Araştırılması : 1974'de söz konusu grid - karelerinin birinde derinleşildiği vakit «Geçiş Çağının» altı evresi ayırdedilebilmişti. Bu dönemde, grid - karelerinin arasındaki ayırıcı dilimlerin de kaldırılması suretiyle oluşturulan 20×10 m. boyutunda genişçe bir alanda ortalama 2.00 - 2.50 m. bir derinlik içinde aynı Çağın üç evresi saptandı. Çift sürme ve erozyon etkisi ile yer yer bozulmuş ufak taş döşemeli bir tabanı olan **Kat I - Birinci evrede** bol sayıda bu Çağa ait keramik parçalarına, yanık ağaç hatıl ve pisé kalıntılarına rastlandı. **In situ** olarak meydana çıkarılan incecik mineral katkılı, çok iyi perdahlı, kırmızı

(\*) Bundan önceki dönemlere ait kısa raporlar için örneğin bk. U. Bahadır Alkım : «İkiztepe Kazısının 1974 dönemi çalışmaları», **Bellekten XXXIX** (1975), s. 565-567; aynı yıl : «1975 Samsun Bölgesi araştırmaları ve ikinci dönem İkiztepe kazısı», **Bellekten XL** (1976), s. 717 - 719.

(\*\*) 1976 dönemi İkiztepe çalışmalarımızda Kazı Kurulumuzun ilmi ve idari işleri için yardım ve büyük kolaylıklar sağlayan Kültür Bakanlığı Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğüne, Genel Müdür Yardımcılığına, Şube Müdürlüklerine, Samsun Valiliğine, Millî Eğitim Müdürlüğüne, Samsun Müzesi Müdürlüğüne, Bafra Kaymaklığına, Belediye Başkanlığına, İlköğretim Müdürlüğüne, Malmüdürlüğüne, İkiztepe Köyü Muhtarlığına, İkiztepe İlkokulu Müdürlüğüne, aynı köyden Hüseyin Karapaça'ya ve kazı için tarlalarının kiralanmasında kolaylık ve anlayış gösteren İkiztepe köylülerine derin teşekkürlerimizi sunmayı zevkli bir borç saymaktayız.

renkte kesik gaga ağızlı bir testicik (Res. 2), bu evrenin en ilginç buluntusudur. Pişmiş topraktan yapılmış bir kaç ağırşak, (Res. 3 a, b; Res. 4 a, b) tezgâh ağırlıkları, kemikten iki delici (Res. 5) ve bir bronz iğne ufak buluntular arasındadır. **Kat I - İkinci Evrede** yine yer yer tahribe uğrayan bastırılmış topraktan yapılmış bir taban kalıntısı görüldü. Yanık hatlı ve pisé parçaları yapı tekniğinin ahşap olduğuna tanıklık etmektedir. Bu evrenin kuzey - doğu kesiminde 3.00×3.20 m.'lik bir alanda **in situ** olarak içi kömürleşmiş tahılla dolu gaga ağızlı büyük boy kulplu bir testinin (res. 6) bir mekân içinde yer aldığını olası saymak yerinde olur. Güneyde, bir, batıda ise üç olmak üzere çömlek içinde dört çocuk mezarı yine yerli yerinde meydana çıkarıldı; batıdakilerden birinde ölü hediyesi olarak altın kaplama başlı bir tunç iğne parçasını, altın bir küpe veya bilezik parçasını ve tunç bir halkayı özellikle zikretmek isteriz. Kat I'in bu üçüncü evresinde çok sayıda ve itinalı işçilikte «Er - Hitit» keramiğine gerek tüm örnekler ve gerek kırık kalıntılar halinde rastlandı : Oval gövdeli çaydanlıklar (res. 7), dibi çarktan iple kesilerek çıkarılan kadeh parçaları (res. 8, 9), gaga ağızlı orta boy pitoslar, kâseler vs. Pişmiş topraktan bir hayvan figürünü parçası, iyi kalitede üzeri oyuk - çizgi bezekli ağırşaklar, tezgâh ağırlıkları, kemikten delici ve bızlar, kurşundan ufak bir tekerlek (dört ispitli, çapı 5.5 cm.), bir kaç bronz iğne ve çakmak taşından trapezoid kesitli kırık bir bıçak küçük buluntular arasındadır. **Kat I - Üçüncü Evreye** ait 2.5 m. uzunluğundaki pisé bir duvar kalıntısı alanın güney - doğusunda meydana çıkarıldı (kotu : 27.05 - 26.60 m. arasında), ancak döşeme harap olduğu için niteliğine ilişkin ayrıntılı bilgi edinilmedi, bununla birlikte 1974'de aynı alanın bir grid karesi içinde (D 3/IV 11) aynı kota sahip üçüncü evrenin ahşap ve pisé'den yapılmış bir duvarının ve bastırılmış topraktan döşemesinin bulunmuş olması, bu dönemde saptanan üçüncü evre tabanının da aynı türde olmasını olası kılmaktadır. Bundan başka aynı evrede yine bu dönemde yerli yerinde açığa çıkarılan dip kısmı toprağa gömülü 6 pitos, döşeme düzeyinin izlenmesine ayrıca yardımcı olmaktadır. Keramiğin hemen hepsi «Er - Hitit» türündedir : dudağı dışa dönük kâseler (res. 10), başka kâse tipleri, kapaklar. vs.. Pişmiş topraktan bir hayvan figürünü parçası, iyi kaliteli ve oyuk - çizgi bezekli ağırşaklar, tezgâh ağırlıkları, sayıları on bire ulaşan ufak bronz eserler (başlı iğne, iğne, yüzük, bıçak v.s.), kemikten delici ve bız, çakmak taşından bıçaklar kırık ve küçük buluntuları oluşturmaktadır.

İkiztepe I'de Kat I'in bu üç evresinde de meydana çıkan keramik gerek hamur ve gerek tip bakımından Kaneş - Karumu'nun IV., III., II., Boğazköy - Aşağı Şehrin 4. ve 5., Büyükkale'nin IV. ve özellikle V. ve yine Büyükkale'nin kuzey - batı yamacının 8b, 8c, 8d ve özellikle 9. katında bulunmuş olanlara dikkat çekecek bir benzerlik göstermektedir. Bu keramik çarkta yapılmıştır, çok iyi pişirilmiştir, mineral katkılıdır, genellikle kırmızı ve

kırmızımtrak kahve rengindedir, bazıları iyi perdahlanmıştır ve büyük bir özenle imâl edilmiştir. Ancak pek azının hamuru bitki ve deniz hayvanı kabuğu katkılıdır. Bu «Er-Hitit» çanak-çömleğinin yanı başında Eski Tunç III'e alt bir kaç tüm kabın (Res. 11, 12) ve keramik parçalarının da bulunmuş olması, Eski Tunç III geleneğinin bir süre daha devam ettiğini ya da «Er-Hitit» Çağı sahibi olan kavimle Eski Tunç III keramiği sahibi kavmin belirli bir süre daha birlikte yaşadıklarını olası göstermektedir.

Dr. Önder Bilgi'nin gözetiminde yapılan A' Sondajında daha derine inilmedi.

b) **Dromoslu mezar binasının kazısı :** 1975'de dromosu ve ön - odası açılmış olan ve dromos döşemesinin üzerinde bulunan Kral Lysimachos'un altın bir sikkesine göre adı geçen Kralın ölümünden sonra (M. Ö. 281) inşa edildiği anlaşılan bu anıtsal mezarın — ön odaya nazaran daha küçük boyutlu — ikinci odası da (arka oda) meydana çıkarıldı. Mezar binası «Er-Hitit» ve Eski Tunç katları yarılarak, başka bir deyimle tahrip edilerek, doğu - batı doğrultusunda kazılan derin bir çukur içine dayalı olarak inşa edilmişti (Res. 13 - 16). Arka odanın batı duvarının kuzey - batı köşesindeki üst taşları, **in situ** olan iki «Er-Hitit» Çağı pitosuna dayanmış ve hatta taşlardan biri, pitoslardan birinin içine kadar uzanmıştır. Bu Hellenistik mezarın ikinci odasının da eskiden soyulduğu görüldü. Pişmiş topraktan yapılmış bir lahde ait olduğu anlaşılan bir kaç büyücek parça ve yine bir kaç Hellenistik Çağ keramik kırıkları yegâne buluntular arasındadır.

## II. İkiztepe II'de (=B Sondajı) :

1974'de İkiztepe II'nin tepe kesiminde 5×5 m. den oluşan 9 grid - karesi açılmağa başlanmış, bugünkü toprak yüzeyini hemen altındaki yıkıntı molozu içinde Eski Tunç II keramik parçalarına rastlanmış ve İkiztepe I de «Geçiş Çağının» en eski evresinin altında görülen Eski Tunç kültürü için uygulanan «Kat II» deyimini burası için de kullanılmıştır. Yine 1974'de İkiztepe II'de kazılan grid - karelerinden birinde dar bir alanda altı mimarlık evresi saptanmış, bunlardan ikisinde Eski Tunç II ve ötekilerinde de Eski Tunç I keramiği meydana çıkarılmıştı.

Bu dönemde, Handan Alkım'ın yönetiminde Eski Tunç I kültürünü daha geniş alanda incelemek amacıyla hem 1974'de açılmış olan 9 grid - karesinde hem de bunlara yeniden eklenen 4 grid - karesinde kazılar derinliğine geliştirildi. Bunun için de, karelerin doğu - batı doğrultusundaki 1 m. kalınlığında olan ayırıcı dilimler (Res. 17), kaldırıldı ve fakat kuzey - güney doğrultusundaki ayırıcı dilimler muhafaza edildi (Res. 18). Kazıların sonucunu şöyle sıralayabiliriz :

1 — 1974'de saptanan 6 mimarlık evresinin varlığı bütün karelerde görüldü ve böylece altı tane 20 m. uzunluğunda kuzey - güney dikey kesitini ve üç tane de her biri 4'er m. genişliğinde doğu - batı dikey kesitini (Plân : I - II), çizme olanağı sağlandı (Res. 19, 20).

2 — Evrelerdeki döşemelerin bir kısmının bastırılmış topraktan (Res. 21), bazılarının da çamurla karışık çakıl taşlarından yapıldığı görüldü. (Res. 22).

3 — Bazı evrelerin tabanları üzerinde herhangi bir mekânı sınırlayıcı dikeç deliklerinin görülmemesi, buna karşın yassı taşlara ve yanmış ağaç hatıl ve pisé parçalarına (Res. 23, 24) rastlanması, İkiztepe II'nin Eski Tunç Çağındaki yapı tekniğine tanıklık eden belgeler vermiştir, şöyle ki : Düzleştirilmiş toprak zemin üzerine belirli aralıklarla yassıca taşlar dizilmekte, bunların üzerine yatay hatılar konulmakta, bu hatılar birbirine istenilen mekânın büyüklüğüne göre tutturulmakta, dikey hatıllarla ayrıca çatılmakta, gerektiğinde toprağa çakılan ağaç dikeçlerle takviye edilmekte, araları dallarla örülmekte ve her iki taraftan üzerlerine kalın çamur sıva (=pisé) vurulmakta idi. Söz konusu inşa tekniğinin İkiztepe I'in «Er - Hitit» evrelerinde de uygulandığı anlaşılmaktadır. Aynı sistemin, az da olsa, bu gün dahi gerek İkiztepe yöresindeki bazı köylerde ve gerek Samsun'un ormanlık köylerinde görmek mümkündür. Bu suretle gerek bundan önceki iki dönemde ve gerek bu dönemde elde edilen verilere göre İkiztepe'de iki tür ahşap inşa sistemi saptanmış oldu : Toprağa çakılan dikeçler kullanılarak yapılan ev tipi ve yatay taşlar üzerinde muhkem ağaç hatıllarla kurulan temelsiz ev tipi.

4 — Keramik : 1974'de bulunanların aynıdır. Elle yapılmıştır. Bitki katkılı, içi ve dışı siyah veya dışı siyah içi kırmızı veya kahverengi, çoğunluğu perdahlı, içi ve dışı beyaz ince şerit bezekli, dışında oyuk - çizgi bezekler (bazılarında beyaz enkrüstasyon) olan kâse ve çömleklere ait bol sayıda parçalar ve bir kaç da tümlenebilen aynı tür kap meydana çıkarıldı. Bunların form ve bezekleri «Büyük Güllücek türü» adı altında tanınan kaplara (Res. 25) büyük bir benzerlik gösterir, ayrıca yine Büyük Güllücek kaplarında rastlanan ve «Karanova tipi kulp» ya da «boynuz kulp» olarak bilinen kulplara da İkiztepe II'nin söz konusu çanak - çömleğinde bol miktarda rastlanmaktadır (Res. 26). Bu çeşit kulplardan bazı örnekleri Samsun bölgesinde yaptığımız araştırmalar sırasında bir kaç Hüyük'de topraküstü buluntusu olarak bulmuştuk. Bilindiği üzere, bu kulplar Alaca Hüyük'de ve Yazır Hüyük'de de örnekler vermiştir. Ayrıca çok sayıda «tab handle»'ler de bulunmuştur.

Özellikle Eski Tunç I evresinde ilginç taş âletler de meydana çıkarıldı (Res. 27).

5 — İkiztepe II'nin kat I beşinci evresinde dahi bronz buluntulara rastlanmış olması, hem söz konusu evrenin hem de yakın benzerliği saptanan Büyük Güllücek buluntularının Eski Tunç I Çağına ait olduğunu kanıtlamaktadır.

6 — Ufak buluntular arasında çakmak taşından orak-bıçakları, kazıyıcıları, pişmiş topraktan ağırşakları, tezgâh ağırlıklarını, çeşitli kemik âletleri, pişmiş topraktan sapan taşlarını, bir bronz iğneyi ve bir bronz delici veya keskiyi özellikle zikretmek isteriz.

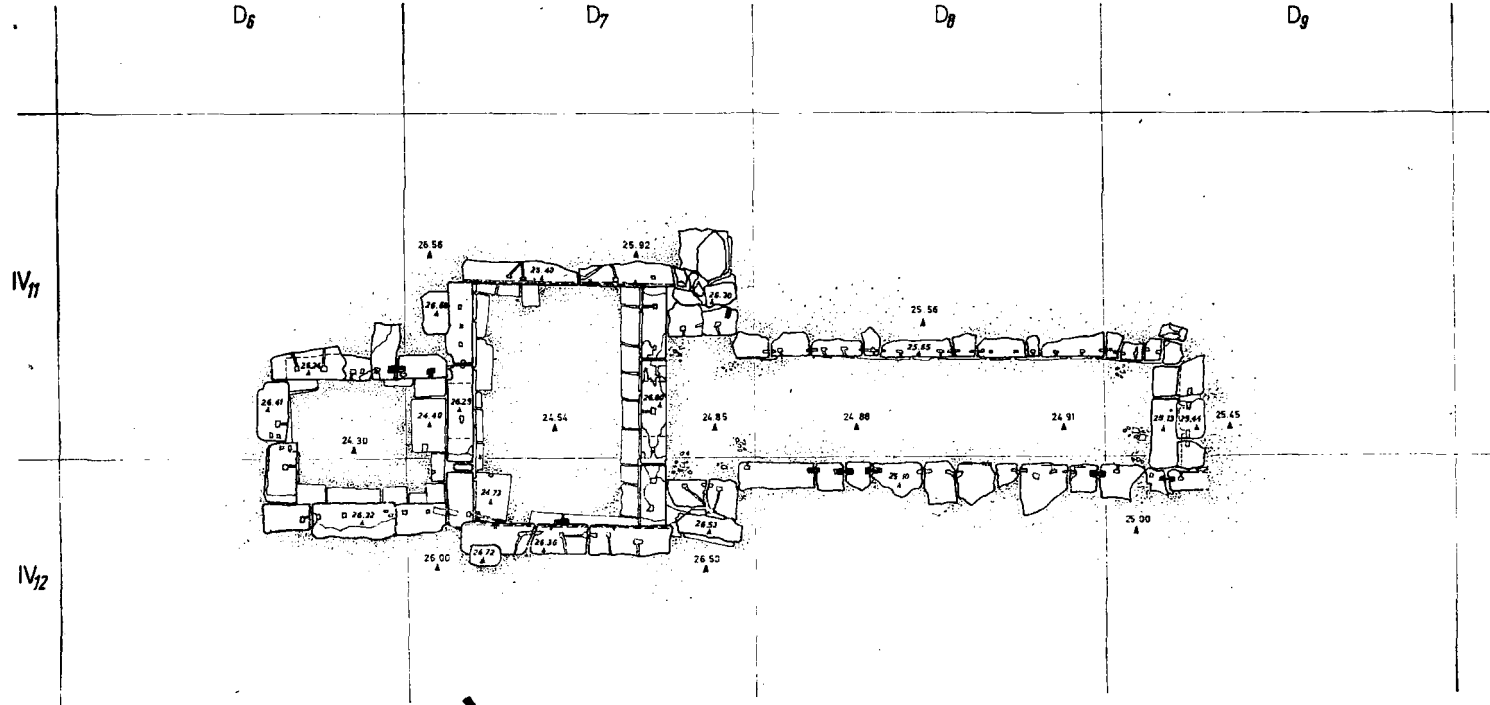
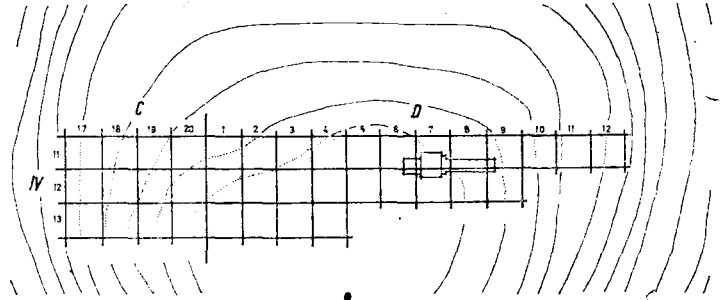
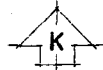
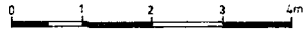
Çalışma süresi bittiğinden İkiztepe II'de derin katlara inilmesi gelecek döneme bırakıldı.

Böylece, İkiztepe'de geliştirilmekte olan kazılar, henüz ana toprağa inilmemiş olmasına rağmen, Eski Tunç Devri başlarından Orta Tunç Çağının ilk evrelerine kadar kültür sürekliliğinin varlığını göstermiş, ayrıca Samsun bölgesinin gerek Anadolu ile ve gerek Balkanlarla olan ilişkilerine ışık tutan katkılarda bulunmuştur.

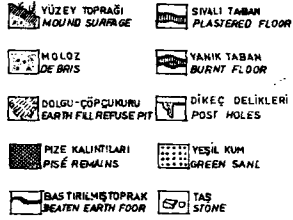
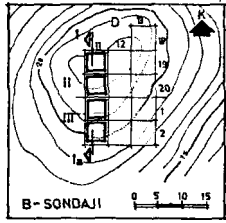
# İKİZTEPE I : 1975 - 1976

A' SONDAJI - DROMOSLU MEZAR YAPITI

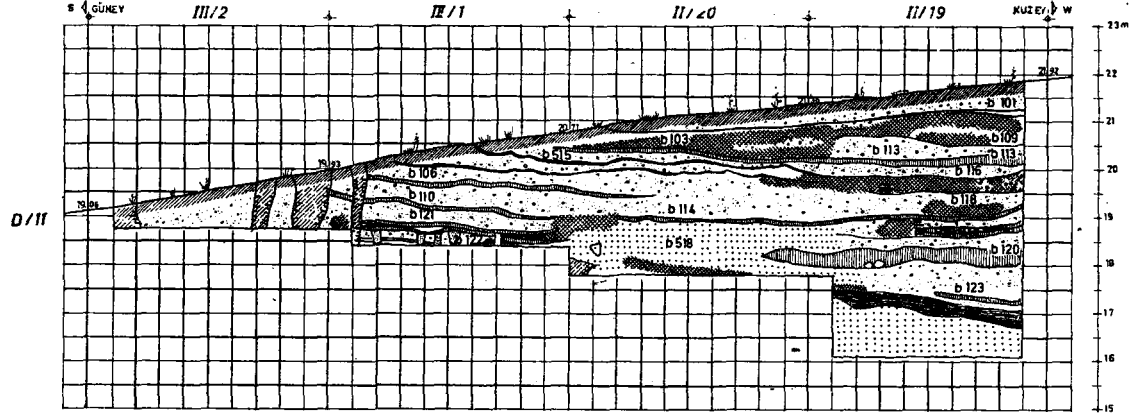
SONDAGE A' - TOMB CONSTRUCTION WITH DROMOS



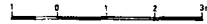
Plan I — Hellenistik Çağa ait dromoslu mezar binası, İkiztepe I :



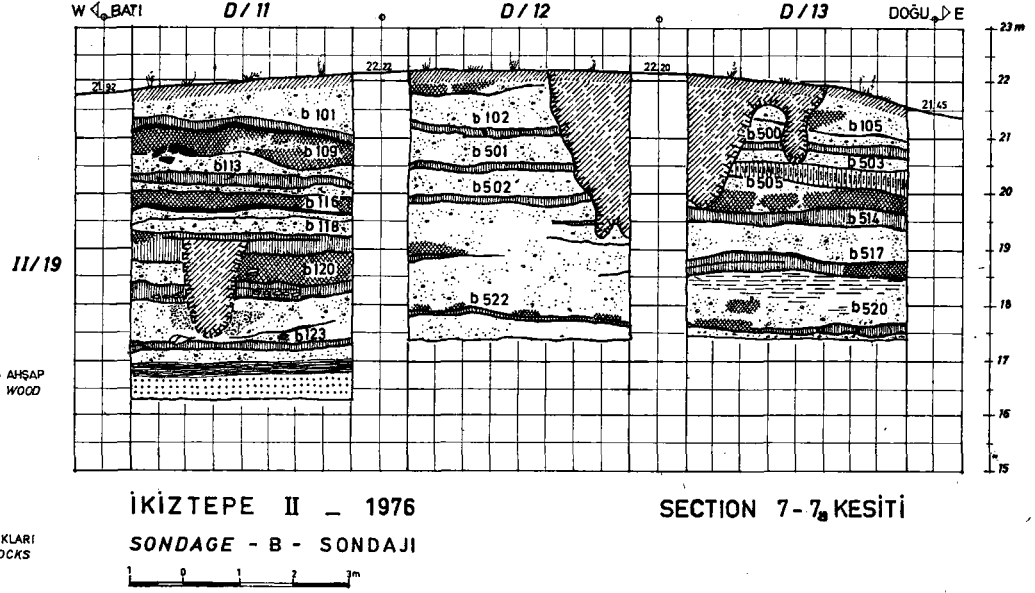
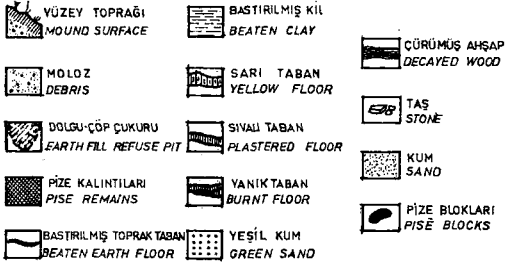
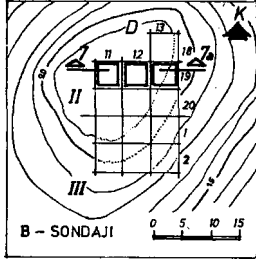
ÇÜRÜMÜŞ AHŞAP  
DECAYED TIMBER



İKİZTEPE II - 1976  
SONDAJE - B - SONDAJI



Plan II — İkiztepe II : Kat II (Eski Tunç Çağının) evlerini belirleyen dikey kesitlerden biri.

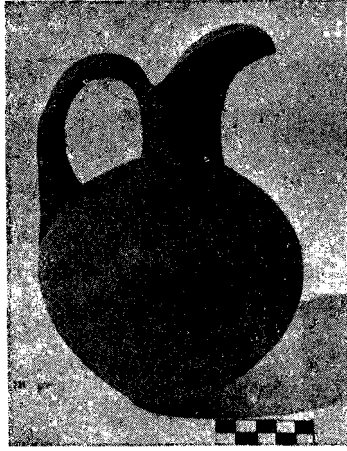


Plan III — İkiztepe II: Kat II (Eski Tunç Çağının) evlerini belirleyen dikey kesitlerden bir başkası.

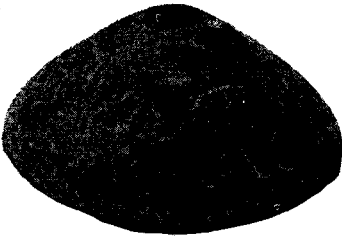




Res. 1 — İkiztepe I (sağda) ve İkiztepe II'nin (solda) batıdan görünüşü



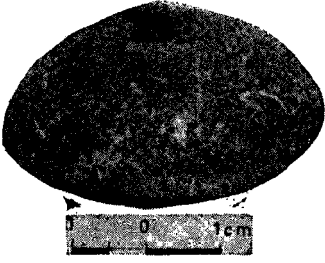
Res. 2 — İkiztepe I : kat I - Evre 1'de («Er - Hitit» - «Geçiş Çağı» bulunan geniz ve kesik gaga ağızlı testicik (I/76 - 2)



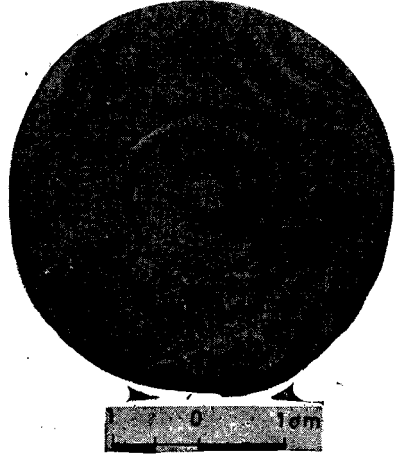
Res. 3 a — İkiztepe I : «Geçiş Çağına» ait pılmış topraktan bir ağırşak (I/76 - 172)



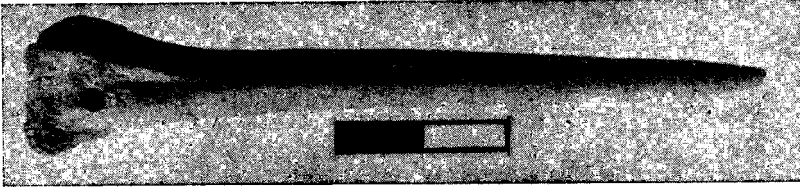
Res. 3 b — Aynı ağırşağın alttan görünüşü.



Resim. 4 a — İkiiztepe I : «Geçiş Çağına» ait pişmiş topraktan başka bir ağırşak (I/76 - 271).



Res. 4 b — Aynı ağır - şağın alttan görünüşü (I/76 - 271).



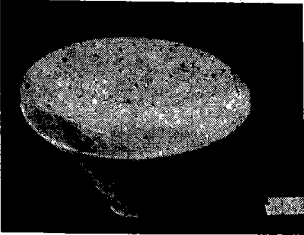
Res. 5 — İkiiztepe I : «Geçiş Çağına» ait kemikten bir delici (I/76 - 55).



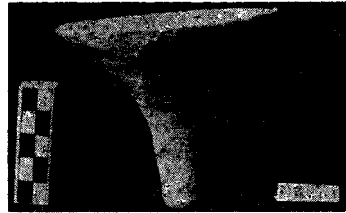
Res. 6 — İkiiztepe I : «Geçiş Çağına» ait gaga ağızlı, büyük boy, kulplu bir testli - (içi kömürleşmiş tahılla dolu) (I/76 - 392)



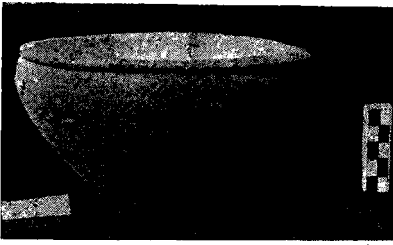
Res. 7 — İkiiztepe I : kat I - Evre 2'de («Geçiş Çağı») bulunan oval gövdelli çaydanlıklardan biri (I/76 - 382).



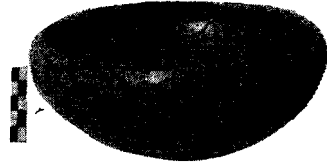
Res. 8 — İkiiztepe I. kat I - Evre 2 («Geçiş Çağı») bulunan kadehlerden biri (I/76 - 402).



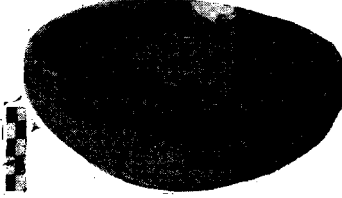
Res. 9 — İkiiztepe I. kat I - Evre 2'de bulunan kadehlerden bir başkası (I/76 - 403).



Res. 10 — İkiiztepe I : kat I - Evre 3'de («Geçiş Çağı») bulunan dudağı dışı dönük kâselerden biri (I/76 - 396).



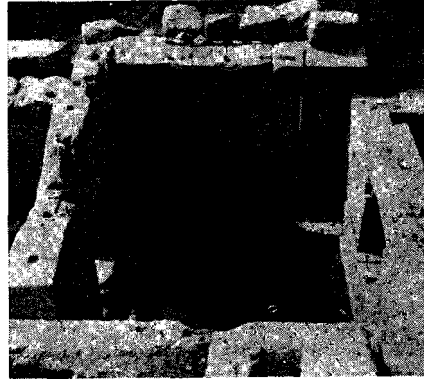
Res. 11 — İkiiztepe I : «Geçiş Çağı» katında bulunan bir Eski Tunç II - III katında bulunan bir Eski Tunç II - III kâsesi (I/76 - 197).



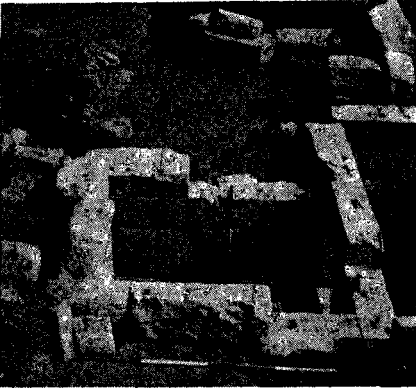
Res. 12 — İkiiztepe I : «Geçiş Çağın» katında bulunan Eski Tıhıç II - III'e ait bir başka kôşe (I/76 - 190)



Res. 13 — İkiiztepe I : Hellenistik Çağa ait dromoslu mezar binası. Orta planda «Geçiş Çağı» Evre 3'e ait in situ olarak bulunan pitos, arka planda aynı evrelerin taban kısmı.



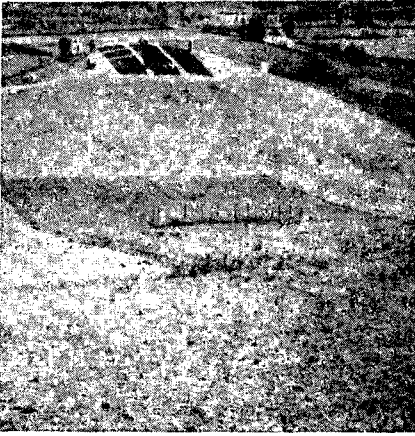
Res. 14 — İkiiztepe I : Dromoslu mezarın ön odası.



Res. 15 — İkiiztepe I : Dromoslu mezarın ikinci (arka) odası.



Res. 16 — İkiiztepe : Dromoslu mezarın arka odasının batı duvarı. Bu duvarın taşları kat I Evre 3'ün in situ pitoslarından ikisini tahrip etmiştir. Orta planda geçiş çağına in situ pitosu ve pise duvarı kalıntısı.



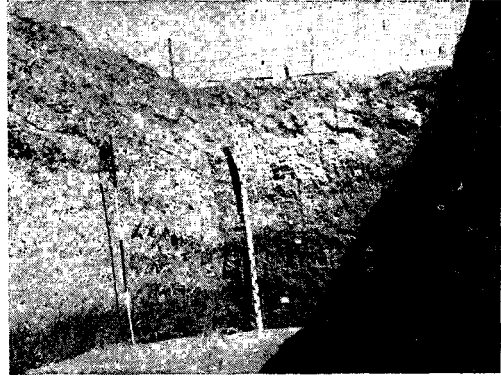
Res. 17 — İkiztepe II'nin güneyden görünüşü.



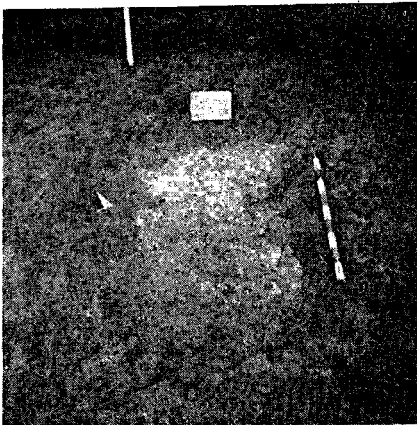
Res. 18 — İkiztepe II'nin doğu-batı doğrultusundaki grid ayırıcı dilimleri kaldırıldıktan sonra son durumu.



Res. 19 — İkiztepe II : kat II'ye (Eski Tunç Çağına) ait evreler.



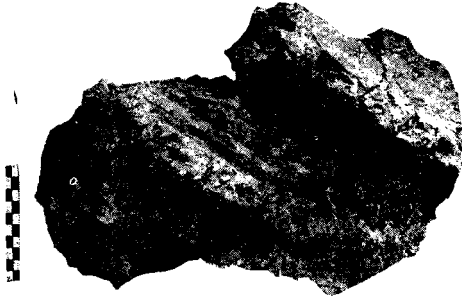
Res. 20 — İkiztepe II : kat II'ye (Eski Tunç Çağına) ait evreler.



Res. 21 — İkiztepe II : kat II - Evre 6 (Geç Kalkolitik ?) ait bastırılmış topraktan yapılmış bir döşeme kesimi.



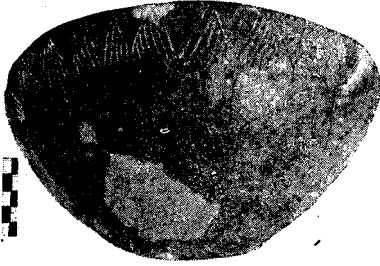
Res. 22 — İkiztepe II : kat II - Evre 4'e Eski Tunç I ait çamurla karışık çakıl taşlarından oluşan bir taban kesimi.



Res. 23 — İkiztepe II : kat II'ye ait iri pise parçalarından biri.



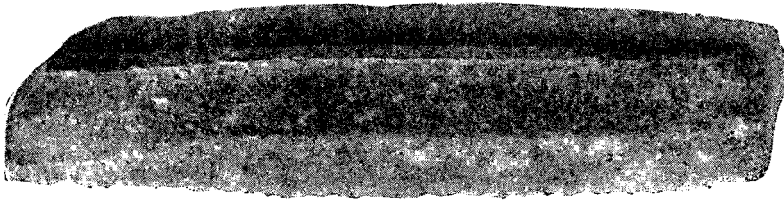
Res. 24 — İkiztepe II : kat II'ye ait iri pise parçalarından bir başkası



Res. 25 — İkiztepe II : kat II - Evre 5'de Eski Tunç I bulunan «Büyük Güllücek türünde» bir kâse (İ/76 - 200).



Res. 26 — İkiztepe II : kat II - Evre 5'de Eski Tunç I bulunan «karanovo türünde» kulplu bir kap (İ/76 - 206)



Res. 27 — İkiztepe II : Kat II - Evre 4'de bulunan çakmak taşından yapılmış rak-bıçak (İ/76 - 78, bir ucu kırık).



## THE 1976 CAMPAIGN AT APHRODISIAS IN CARIA

Kenan ERİM

The 1976 campaign at Aphrodisias in Caria, once again generously supported by the National Geographic Society, included a programme of continued excavations in several areas already under investigation in previous years (Fig. 1) as well as of study and organisation of excavated material and preparation of the new museum exhibitions.

Explorations along the South Fortification Wall of the city, initiated in 1975, were extended (Fig. 2). Two points particularly were excavated and provided new evidence and discoveries. Several trenches were dug on the inner side of the city wall, east of an area which was briefly explored, last year. The extensive inward collapse of the fortification was again apparent here, as well as the incorporation of sculptural, epigraphical and architectural blocks into the wall and structures built against it. A gladiatorial stele (Fig. 3), a fine frieze block featuring a sensitively carved youthful male head in a Phrygian-type cap and flanked by floral patterns or rosettes (the fragment had been inserted as a step for a stair leading to the top of the ramparts), and the body of a young boy clutching a bird (a cockrel?) against his chest were among the numerous items recovered (Fig. 4 and 5).

Below the collapse of the wall, the remains of structures built or nestled against the fortifications were traced (Fig. 6). Though their exact character remains uncertain, it is probable that they formed part of the domestic quarters of a private residence of some size. Two such utility rooms were identified. One may have served as a kitchen or a pantry. Communicating with these rooms to the north, part of a more elaborate and larger hall was unearthed. Its floor consisted of a handsome mosaic pavement (Fig. 7) featuring the usual, but most satisfactorily arranged, series of geometric motifs and patterns (Fig. 8). Two reserved polygonal areas, however, had figurative scenes. Unfortunately only one of these proved to be well-preserved. The other, including parts of the first, betrayed repairs featuring cruder, larger tesserae. The precise nature of the scene portrayed in the well-preserved polygon remains uncertain because of damage in crucial areas. It may represent a market scene. A well-dressed man ac-

accompanied by a small boy is shown stretching his right hand towards a now obliterated, but surely also male, figure. On a table behind him, a fish can be seen (Figs. 9 and 10).

Over 40 m. west of this house complex, a sounding was undertaken in a gap breaking the south stretch of the wall, about 30 m. east of the present dirt road cutting through the fortification which was probably the location of the south gate of the circuit. The main objectives here were the investigation of the construction of the wall and/or its chronology as well as the location of the original ground level. No specific evidence of an earlier building phase or even subsequent repairs was uncovered. The collapse of the wall at this point was probably precipitated by earthquakes, the effects of which appear to have been particularly destructive because of weaknesses in the construction. Among numerous items recorded in this sondage, large chunks of the box of a handsome garland sarcophagus of a type rather uncommon so far at Aphrodisias or even elsewhere in Anatolia require mention. The unusual features of this sarcophagus included altar-like pilasters instead of the usual Nike and Eros figures at the corners and the junction of the swinging garlands, and elaborate stylized floral motifs or rosettes above the garlands in lieu of satyr, Medusa heads, masks or small relief scenes. One must tentatively date this variant to the first half of the second century and include it among the early specimens of garland sarcophagi (Fig. 11).

The environs of the theatre, more specifically the Theatre Baths (formerly the Aula termale complex) and the «piazza» extending behind the theatre stage building were again the scenes of major excavations (Fig. 12). The eastern end of the «piazza» was entirely revealed (Fig. 13). The columns forming a portico here appeared to rest on low bases, and not on high plinths as those of the other three porticoes. Several of these bases, with fragments of their columns nearby, were discovered in situ (Fig. 14). As anticipated, however, their stylobate was interrupted at about the middle of the portico for a width of ca. 5 m. A small sondage dug eastward brought to light large, well-cut slabs. The size and nature of these stones clearly suggested a street pavement which probably continued towards the east.

Another, less elaborate, passage, more a narrow alley than a street, was discovered of the southern portico of the «piazza» in the course of extensive investigations in the Theatre Baths. It seemed to separate the basilica hall complex to the west from a series of rooms, including an unclear apsidal structure, stretching along its east flank. The precise character of these rooms remains uncertain as excavations were not extended further to the east (Fig. 15).



Investigation of the elaborately decorated hall in basilica plan discovered in 1975, on the other hand, made considerable progress and yielded interesting finds and data concerning its architecture (Fig. 16). Most of the length of this hall contiguous to the «nymphaeum» unit with which it communicated to the west is now excavated, including its east aisle which is adjacent to the alley mentioned earlier (Fig.17). This aisle featured small recesses or compartments parallel to those of the west aisle (Fig. 18 and 19). The fallen columns and their bases separating the aisle from the nave were found in good condition. Three of these bases proved to have been carved in two units which were subsequently clamped together (Fig. 20). It seems safe to assume that the basilica hall extended further to the south (Fig. 21). No clear evidence about its character in this direction and beyond was produced by the excavations which, therefore, remain to be completed. The eastern limit of the complex, however, was clearly established by the masonry of its walls and the presence of the alley already mentioned above (Fig. 22).

The arcuate doorway decorated in the «peopled scrolls» style which formed the northern end of the nave of the basilica was entirely cleared and its communication with the nearby «piazza» revealed (Fig. 23). A room, niche or oecus of size was located beyond the doorway (Fig. 24). Its well-preserved pavement consisted of black and white marble slabs. At a later time (probably Late Roman or Early Byzantine) a door was cut into its north wall and featured a reused lintel block (Fig. 25). It opened directly into the southeast portico of the «piazza.» Similar, late transformations obscured the original plan of the room adjacent to the oecus to the east and aligned with the east aisle of the hall. A kiln or oven was found to have been fitted into this space in Middle Byzantine times and obliterated the earlier layout, except for the door communicating with the north end of the east aisle. A doorway opening here into the «piazza,» however, was probably part of later modifications.

A rich harvest of sculptural and epigraphical fragments was recorded in these extensive excavations. Most noteworthy among them was an interesting head of a young boy, skilfully reworked (probably in the fourth century) from an earlier portrait (Fig. 26). The head of Penthesilea, from a small version of the Achilles - Penthesilea group (Fig. 27) was found in the south end of the nave of the basilica not far from the spot where its body was discovered in 1975 (Fig. 28). Other fragments may well be found in this area in the course of future investigations.

A fortuitous reexamination of several blocks reused by the Byzantines in blocking the back of the theatre stage while converting the Acropolis into a stronghold led to a most interesting series of discoveries near the

area of the north parodos (Fig. 29). Subsequent, partial dismantlement of this wall produced several important fragments of the imperial letters carved on the nearby Archive Wall (including parts of a new (?) letter of Gordian III) and a series of six column shafts, almost certainly pertaining to the colonnade of the «piazza» and bearing painted Early Byzantine inscriptions. Unfortunately, these inscriptions had been plastered and repainted several times and were therefore difficult to decipher. Two of them at least may have been connected with acclamations, while other longer phrases could be parts of biblical quotations. Several sculpture fragments were also extracted from the wall. They included the upper torso and a portion of the head of an overlifesize nude male figure (Fig. 30) and, among many smaller items, the cranium of the head of the statue of the pugilist found in 1967 at the north end of the pulpitum (Fig. 31). The presence of this fragment, along with that of those of the imperial letters, clearly indicates that the stage facade had already collapsed when the backstage blocking wall was constructed by the Byzantines who hastily utilized all fragments available in the immediate vicinity.

A most interesting but accidental epigraphical discovery made in the vicinity of the grounds of the Aphrodisias Museum requires mention. A tall, rectangular pilaster of uncertain origin proved to have two of its faces covered with long inscriptions. Close examination revealed that these were lists of names of the members of the local synagogue and, along with them, those of a group described as *theosebeis*. Apart from the significant evidence this provides for the existence of a Jewish community at Aphrodisias, this inscription also gives unusual additional data by referring to the occupations of some of the listed individuals, e.g., a goldsmith, coppersmiths, fullers and a sausage-maker, and thus sheds welcome light on the social and economic life Aphrodisias below the level of the ruling classes.

Epigraphic studies were continued, as in past years, by Miss Joyce Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Mossman Roueché and Dr. Michael Crawford. Work was concentrated on a fuller reconstruction of the fragmentary areas of the Archive Wall. The more recent discoveries pertaining to the Diocletianic Price Edict, especially sections on water transport, were also reexamined in the light of information gathered from the copy of the edict from Aezani. The record of Byzantine epigraphic material studied in earlier years was consolidated and collection of the graffiti of the theatre completed. Verification of classical inscriptions reported reused in the city wall was continued and also included trips to the surrounding countryside, as far as Eymir and even Karacasu. As usual, these investigations proved to be most rewarding and led to the discovery of new inscriptions or the rediscovery of old texts reported by earlier scholars and travellers. One of them, located in Karacasu, honoured a member of the *Carmini*, a prominent family

of the third century and the subject of another new inscription also found this year in the excavation of the «piazza.» The Carminii were probably associated with the laying out and construction of that «piazza.»

The study and computer analysis of prehistoric pottery from the Acropolis and Pekmez trenches progressed most satisfactorily. Mrs. Martha S. Joukowsky, Professor Anna S. Benjamin and Miss Nina Joukowsky focused their attention on the material collected from five Late Bronze to Iron Age strata of Acropolis trenches. Over 7,500 sherds were classified and a type series of 300 factors, including forms, ware, fabric and decoration was added to the type series already established in 1975.

The organisation of the material to be exhibited in the Aphrodisias Museum, preparation of displays and restoration of statuary were among the main objectives of the 1976 campaign (Fig. 32). Unfortunately, due to the slow progress in the completion of the construction of the building, only a limited amount of this work could be accomplished in the course of the summer. Some restoration could be initiated by Mr. Reha Arican in the cramped space of the old depot. Despite seemingly unsurmountable obstacles, however, the enormous task of transporting all the sculpture stored in the old depot and excavation house into the exhibition halls and store-rooms of the museum was begun in late October and completed by mid-November (Figs. 33 and 34). The main pieces of sculpture were placed in their approximate location and restoration was continued at a more rapid pace (Fig. 35). The bulk of the study material, on the other hand, was roughly organised in the new store-rooms located in the still incomplete administrative wing of the building (Fig. 36). The unfinished state of the ground surrounding the museum did not permit preliminary arrangement of the larger items intended for display there. These were temporarily stored and protected in the garden of the lodgings of the current museum assistant.

The 1976 staff included : Mr. Layik Altınmakas, Mr. Tevfik Balcioğlu, Professor Anna S. Benjamin, Mr. Bruce Bruckmann, Mr. William Bruckmann, Mr. Ali Ceylan, Mr. Levent Civelekoğlu, Dr. Michael Crawford, Mr. George Cronin, Mr. Recep Düğenci, Mr. Akif Gaffaroğlu, Mrs. Martha S. Joukowsky, Miss Nina Joukowsky, Miss Joyce Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Mossman Roueché, Mr. Adnan Şakar, Dr. and Mrs. Jochen Twele, Mr. Charles White and Mr. Güray Yasa. As in past years, Mr. Reha Arican was in charge of conservation and restoration. Mr. M. Ali Düğenci again attended to photography through the courtesy of the Türk Tarih Kurumu. Mr. David Brill was once more delegated by the National Geographic Society to record photographically some of our activities. Finally, the Directorate General of Antiquities and Museums of the Ministry of Culture was represented by Messrs. Atilla Tulga, Gür Karasu and Kadir Yanık.

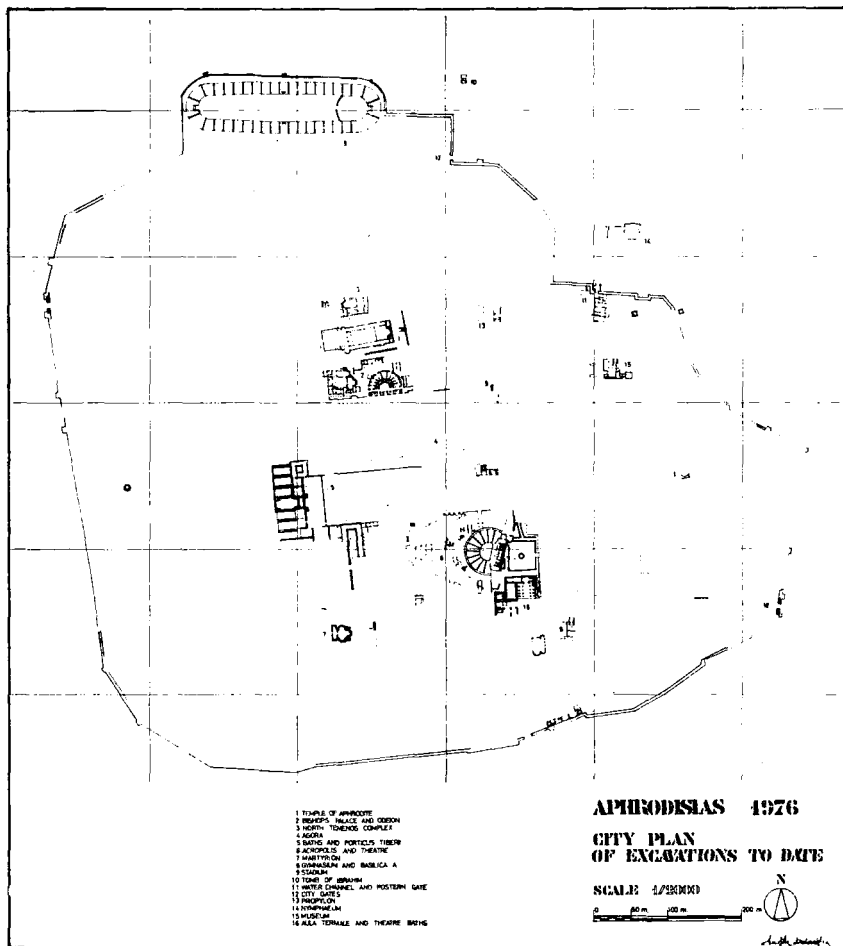


Fig. 1 Aphrodisias. City Plan. 1976.



**Fig. 2 South City Wall. Looking west**



Fig. 3 South City Wall. Gladiatorial stele.

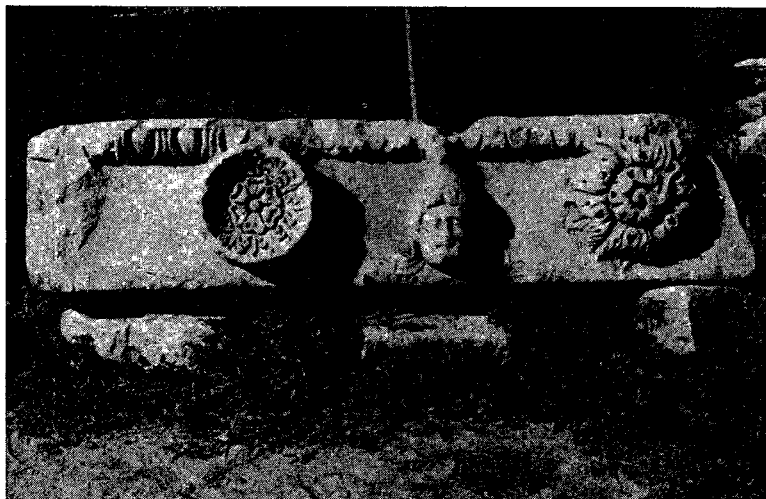


Fig. 4 South City Wall. Architectural block.



**Fig. 5 South City Wall. Statue of boy with bird.**



**Fig. 6 South City Wall. Utility rooms and steps leading up the rampart.**

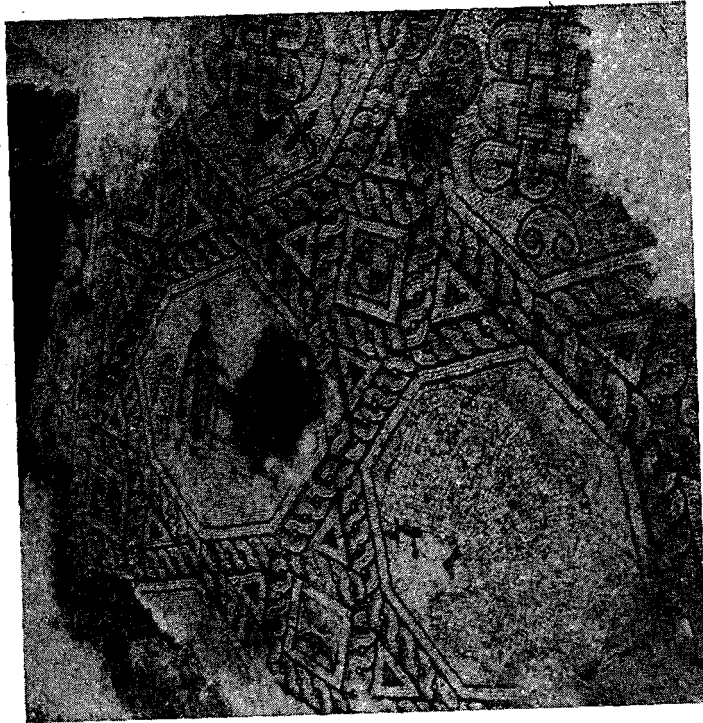




**Fig. 7 South City Wall. Hall with mosaic floor.**



**Fig. 8 South City Wall. Detail of mosaic with ornamental design.**



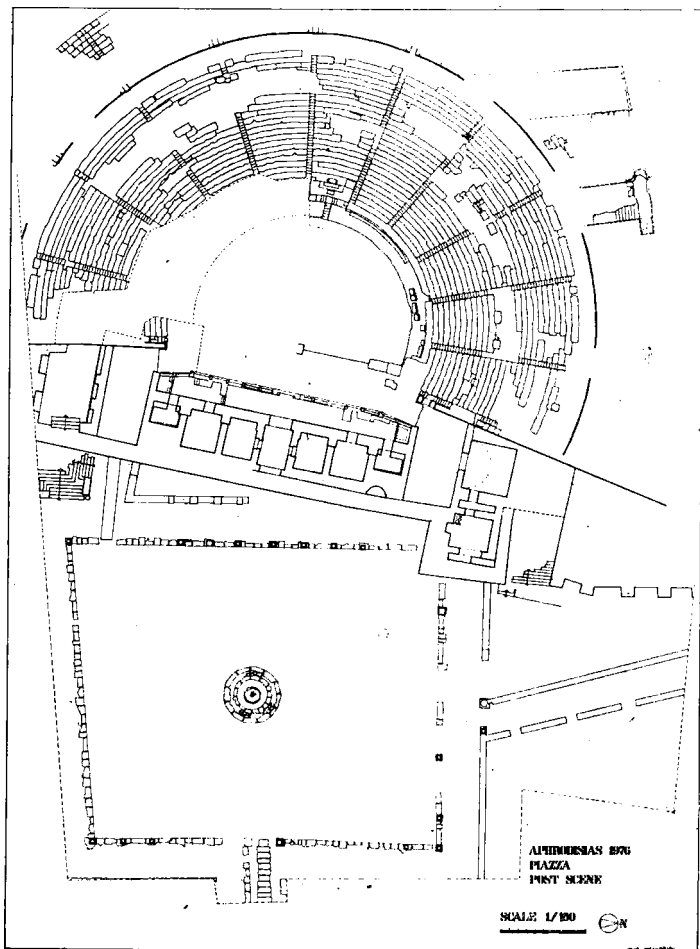
**Fig. 9** South City Wall. Detail of mosaic with figurative scene.



**Fig. 10** South City Wall. Detail of mosaic with figurative scene.



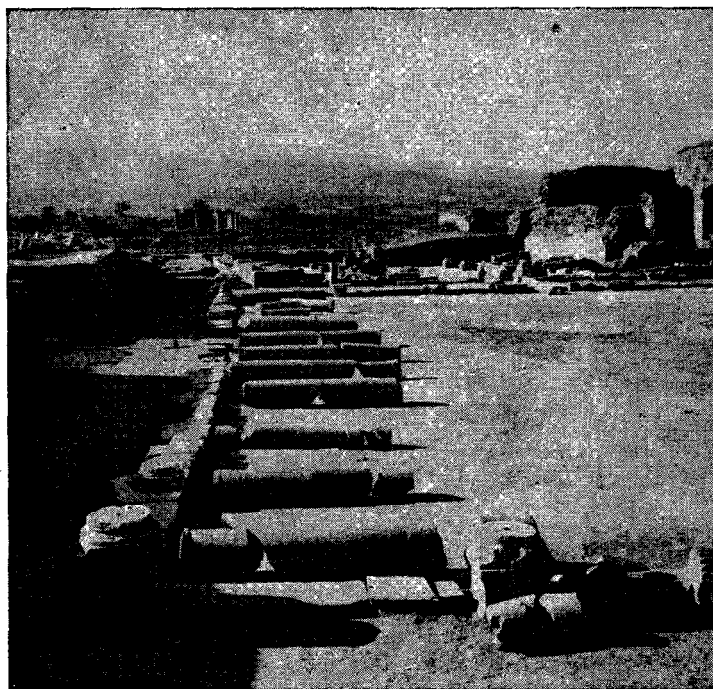
**Fig. 11 South City Wall. Gap. Garland sarcophagus fragments.**



**Fig. 12 Plan of Theatre and «plazza.»**



**Fig. 13 «Piazza.» looking northeast.**



**Fig. 14 «Piazza.» Eastern stylobate and portico with column fragments and street (to left).**



Fig. 15 Alleyway off «piazza» leading south. To right, basilica hall of Theatre Baths.

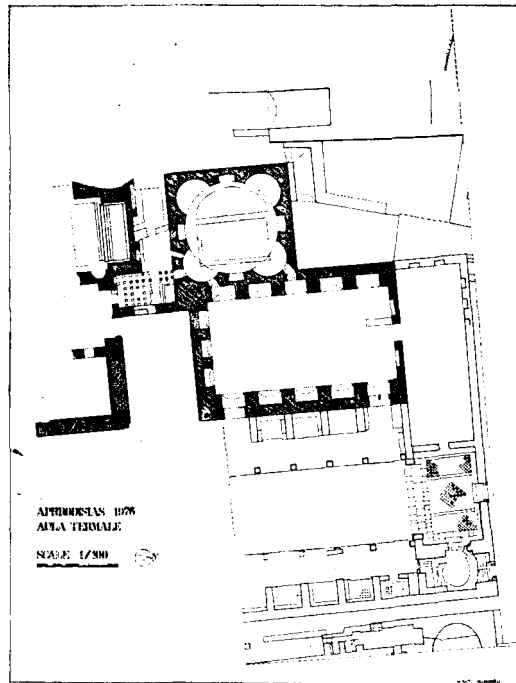


Fig. 16 Plan of Aula termale or Theatre Baths.

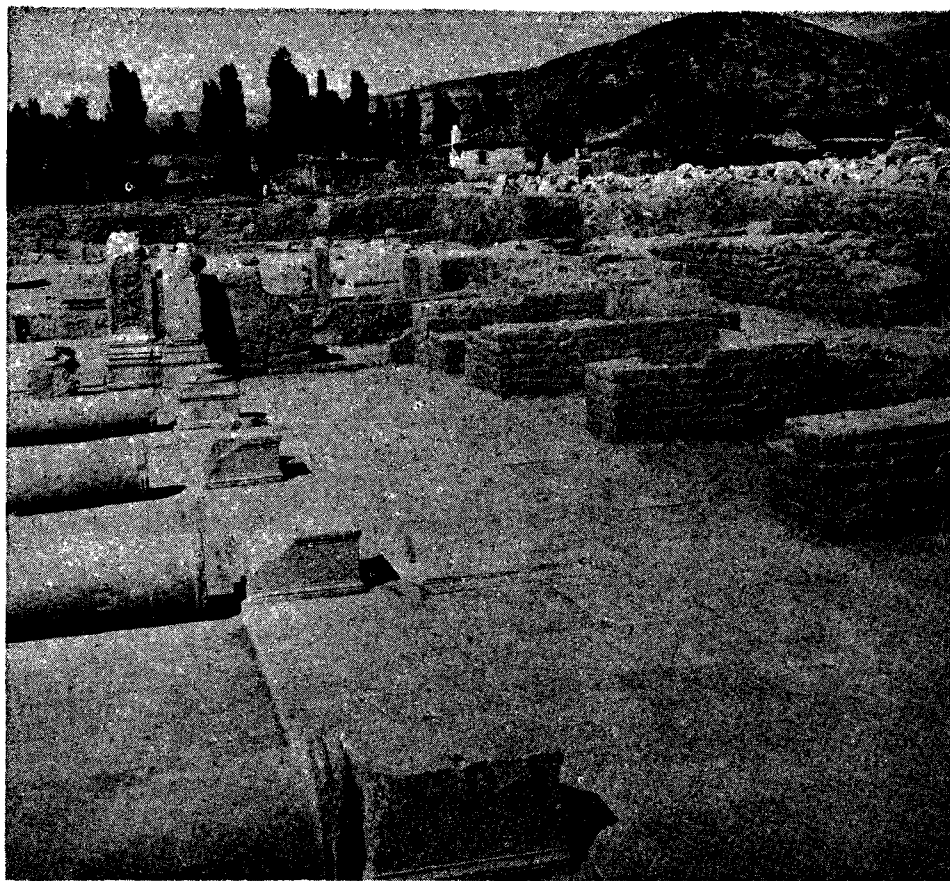


**Fig. 17 Theatre Baths, Basilica hall.**

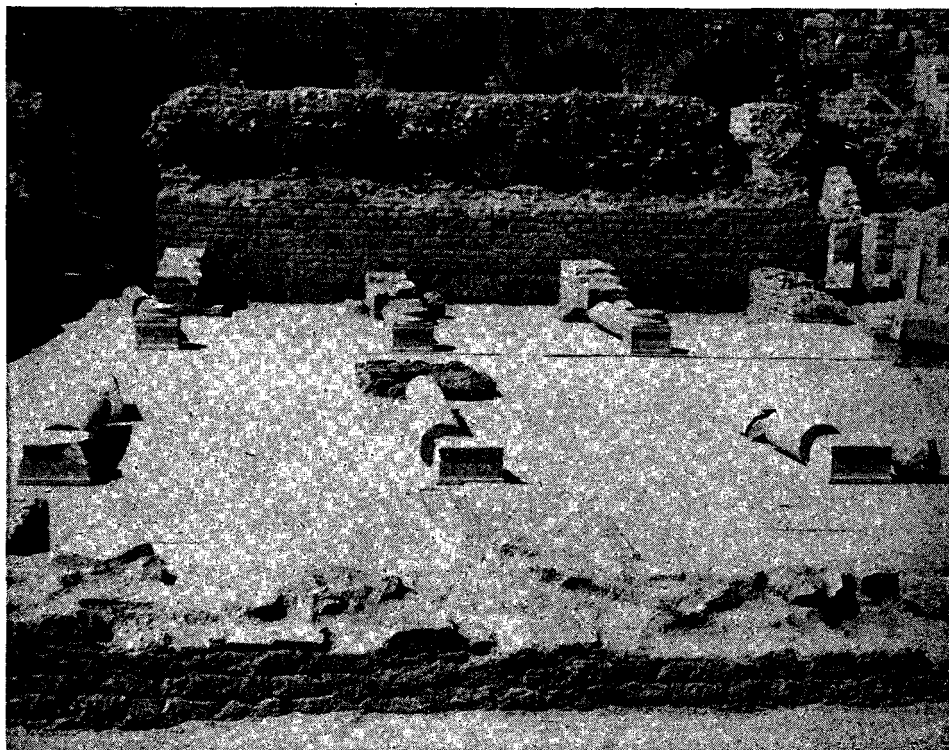


**Fig. 18 Theatre Baths, Basilica hall. East aisle.**



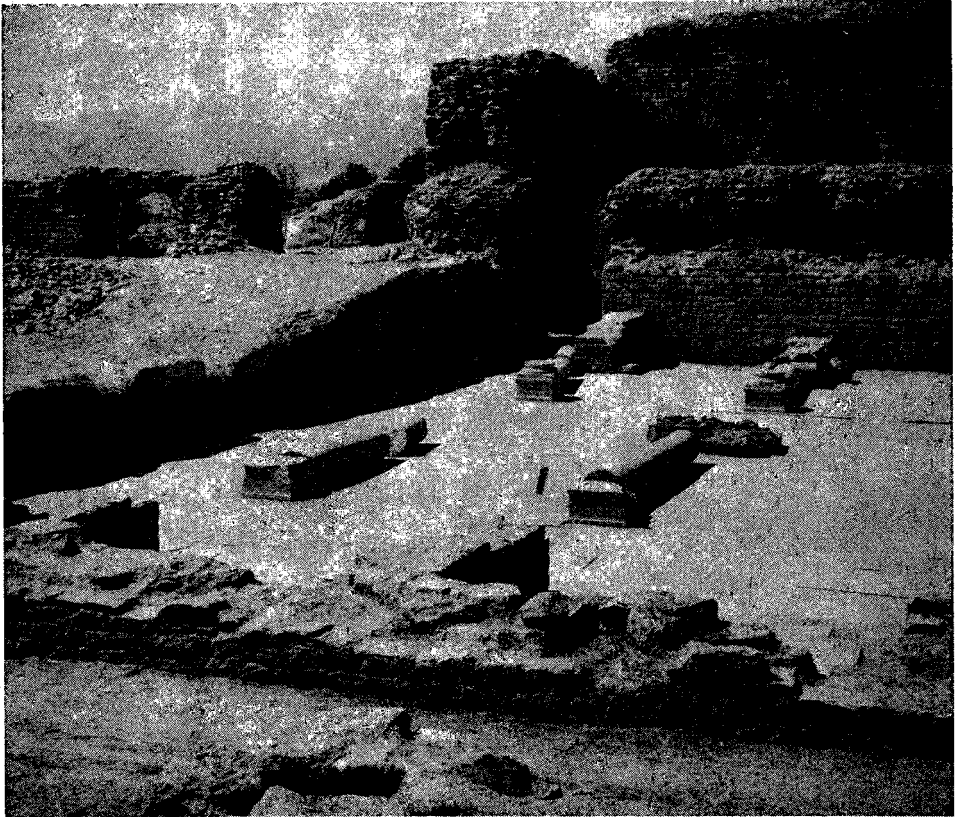


**Fig. 19 Theatre Baths. Basilica hall, East aisle.**



**Fig. 20 Theatre Baths. Basilica hall. East aisle with bases.**

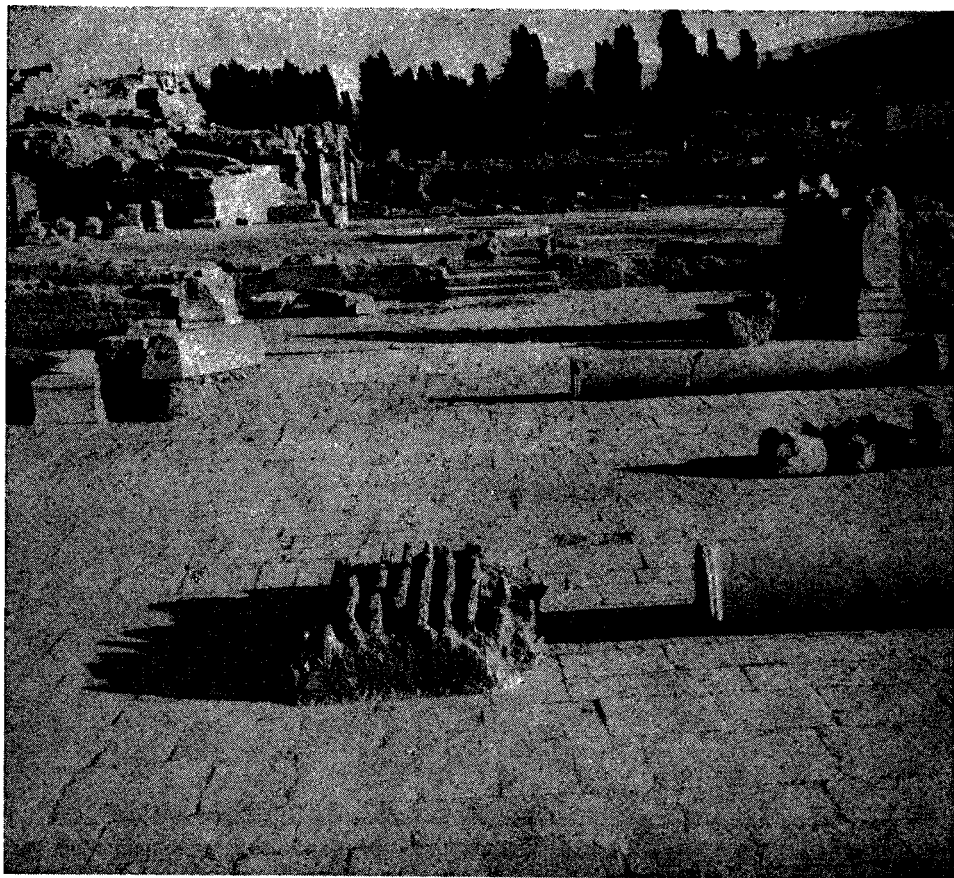




**Fig. 21 Theatre Baths. Basilica hall. Southern end.**



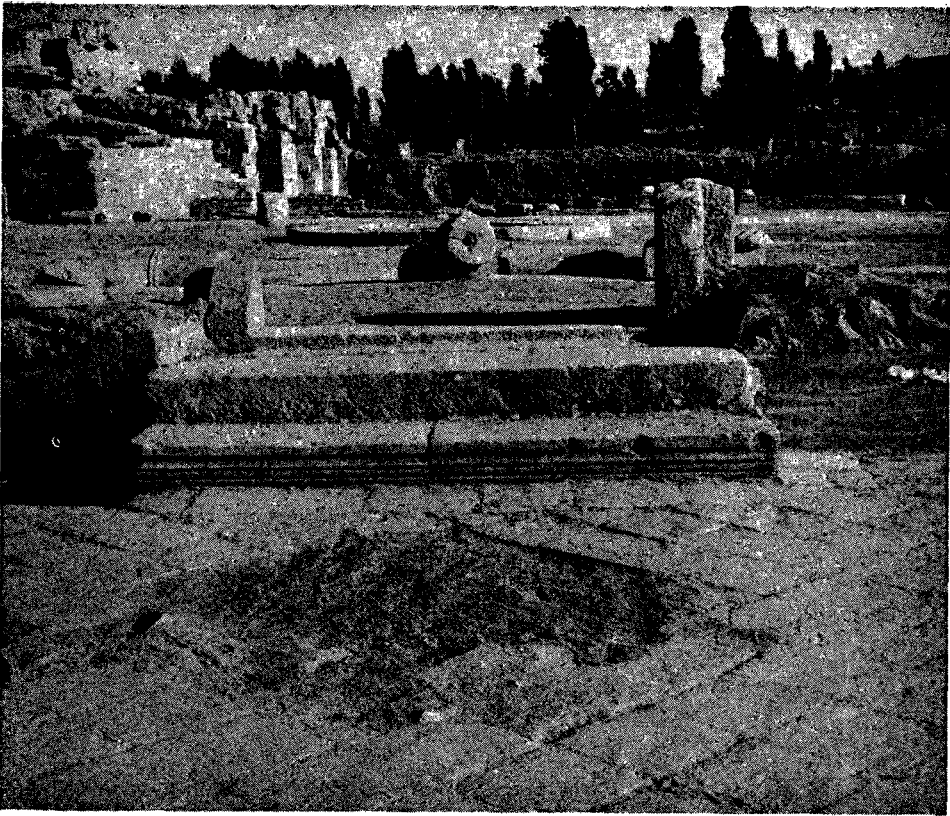
**Fig. 22 Theatre Baths. Basilica hall, to left. Alley in centre.**



**Fig. 23 Theatre Baths. Basilica hall. Nave with oculus at end.**



**Fig. 24 Theatre Baths. Basilica hall. Oculus.**



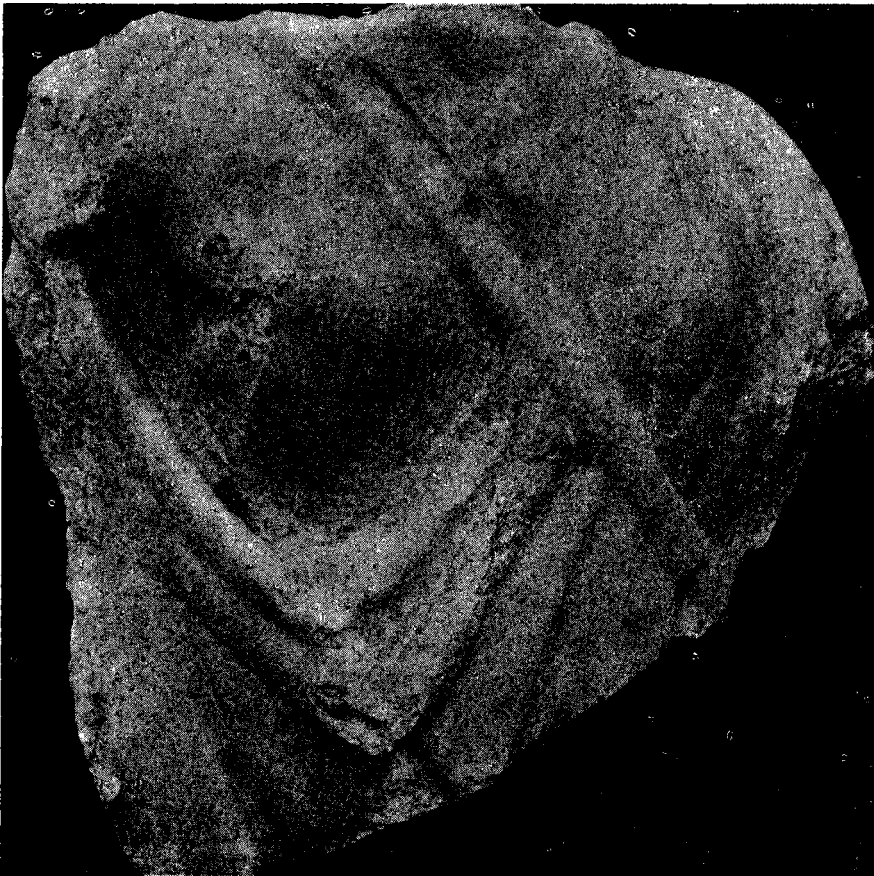
**Fig. 25 Theatre Baths. Basilica hall. Reused lintel of north door communicating with «piazza».**



**Fig. 26 Theatre Baths. Basilica hall. Head of young boy (reworked?).**



**Fig. 27 Theatre Baths, Basilica hall. Head of Penthesilea.**



**Fig. 28 Theatre Baths, Basilica hall, Body of Penthesilea found in 1975.**



**Fig. 29 Theatre. Stage blocking wall. Dismantled portion near north parodos and Archive Wall.**

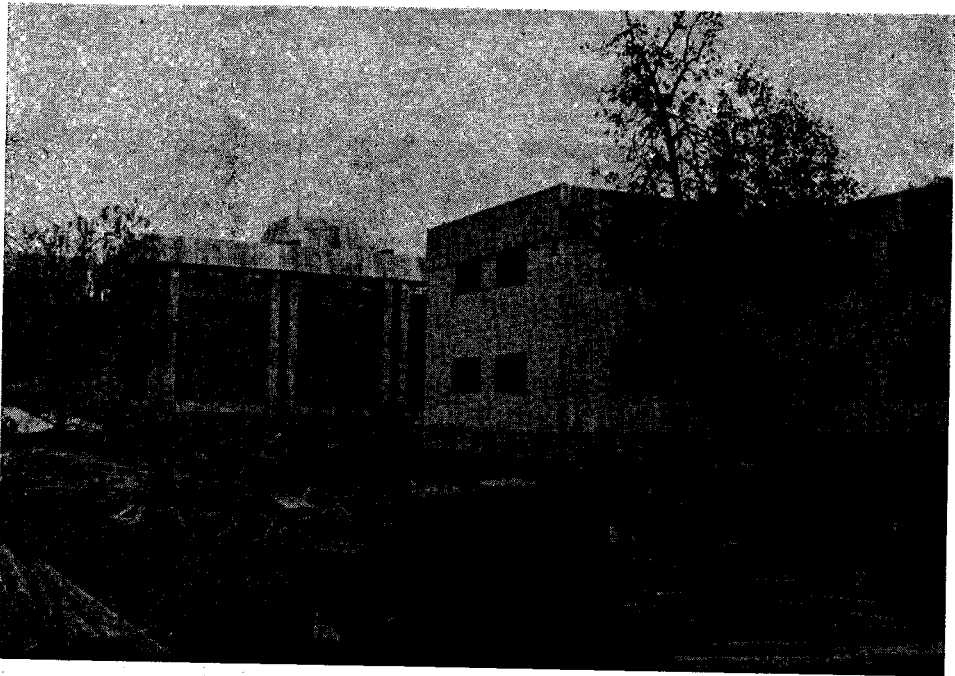


**Fig. 30 Theatre. Stage blocking wall. Overlifesize nude male torso.**

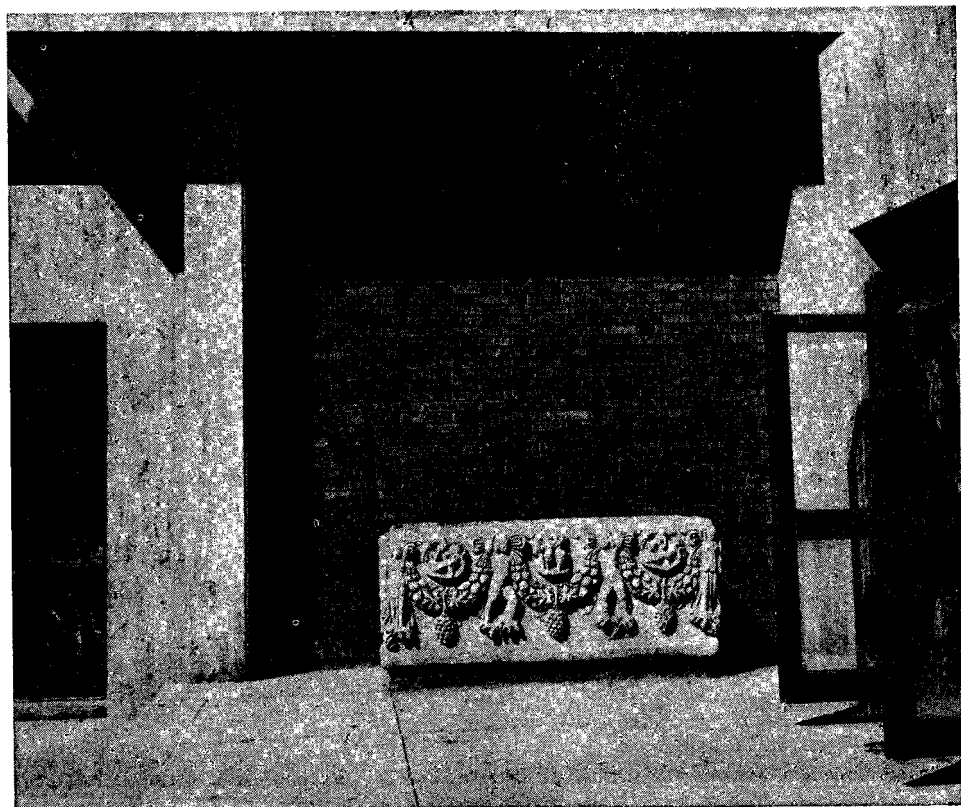




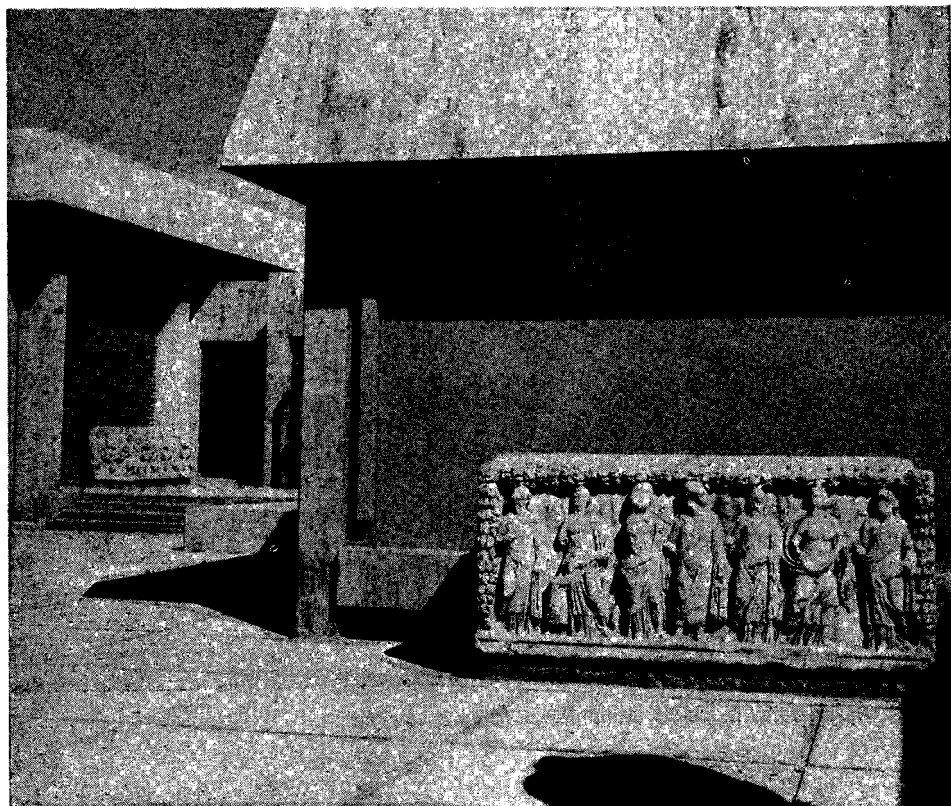
**Fig. 31 Theatre. Stage blocking wall. Cranium fragment of pugilist.**



**Fig. 32 Aphrodisias Museum. Administrative wing to right.**



**Fig. 33** Aphrodisias Museum. Central court.



**Fig. 34** Aphrodisias Museum. Central court.



**Fig. 35 Aphrodisias Museum. Exhibition hall.**



**Fig. 36 Aphrodisias Museum. One of sculpture storerooms of administrative wing.**





## ÇAVUŞTEPE KAZISI 1976 ÇALIŞMALARI .

Afif ERZEN

Türk Tarih Kurumu, Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü ve İstanbul Üniversitesi Edebiyat Fakültesi Van Bölgesi Tarih ve Arkeoloji Araştırmaları Merkezi adına yürütülen Çavuştepe kazısı 1976 yılında Temmuz başından, Ağustos'un ilk haftasına değin devam etmiştir.

Çavuştepe kazısı, Prof. Dr. Afif Erzen'in başkanlığında Prof. Dr. Adnan Pekman, Dr. Mehmet Özsait, Dr. Veli Sevin, Dr. M. Ali Dinçol, Dr. Oktay Belli, konservatör - arkeolog Sait Başaran, desinatör Savaş Harman-kaya, harita mühendisi Selâhattin Özülker, Doktorant İsmail Kaygusuz, Eski Ön Asya Kültürleri Kürsüsü öğrencisi Osman Erkurt ve Kültür Bakanlığı temsilcisi filolog Ersin Kavalı'dan meydana gelen bir bilim kurulu tarafından yürütülmüştür.

Çavuştepe'de 1976 kazı döneminde aşağıdaki alanlarda kazı ve sondajlar yapılmış ve çok önemli sonuçlara varılmıştır :

- I. Potern (?) :
- II. Büyük Erzak Deposu (Pithoslu mekânlar)
- III. Büyük Erzak Deposu ile Uçkale Arasındaki Sondajlar
- IV. Yukarı Kale

I. **Potern (?)** : Kalenin kuzey - batı eteklerinde, sarayın kuzey kesiminde yer alan büyük kaya yarıntısının fonksiyonunu meydana çıkarmak üzere araştırmaya girişildi. Kaya yarıntısının düzgün bir işçilik gösteren batı uç kesiminde 6.50 m. derinliğe inilmiş ve geçen kazı dönemlerinde saptanmış olan kaya basamaklarının doğuya doğru düzenli bir şekilde indiği görülmüştür. Açılan dar bir alanda, önceki raporlarımızda sözünü ettiğimiz istilâ tabakası tüm ayrıntılarıyla ortaya çıkarılmıştır.

II. **Büyük Erzak Deposu** : Kalenin yaklaşık olarak orta kısmında yer alan depo binasındaki çalışmalar sonuçlandırılmıştır. Urartu kalelerinde şimdiye değin meydana çıkarılmış depoların en büyüklerinden biri olan mekânın boyutları 23.50×16.00 m'dir. M.Ö. 7. yüzyıldaki tadilatın sonra, araya 1.50 m kalınlığında, taş temelli bir duvar çekilerek 23.000×7.00 m ölçü-

lerinde iki mekâna bölünmüştür (Res. 1 -2). Tüm pitthos sayısı ise 100'ü bulmaktadır.

**III. Büyük Erzak Deposu ile Uçkale Arasındaki Sondajlar :** Çavuştepe'nin fazla araştırılmamış bu kesiminde bu yıl üç sondaj daha yapılmıştır. Kazılar sonucunda, bu alanda birbirleriyle bağıntılı çeşitli yapı komplekslerinin varlığı saptanmıştır ki bunlar muhtemelen kale içi atelyelerin büyük bir bölümünü meydana getirmektedir. Bizi bu kanaata götüren neden, mekânlar içinde elde ettiğimiz buluntu topluluklarıdır (ağırşaklar, kemik dokuma aletleri, iğneler ve bizler).

**IV. Yukarı Kale :** Aşağı kalenin doğusunda yer alan, tahkimli bir yol ve boyunla uçkale önü M.Ö. 7. yüzyıl yapılarına bağlanmış bulunan yukarı kale, bu dönem esaslı bir şekilde ele alınmış ve kuzeyden güneye doğru 4.00×4.00 m boyutlarında 7 sondaj çukuru açılmıştır. Bu sondajların tümünde, Urartu katının üstünde, Ortaçağ'ın sonlarına ait olduğu anlaşılan bir yerleşmeye ait, basit taş duvarlı kalıntılar saptanmıştır. Ayrıca kalenin orta kısmına rastlayan alanda ise, dıştan 12.50×12.50 m. içten ise 4.50×4.50 m boyutlarında, 3.50 m kalınlığındaki duvarlara sahip. Kare planlı tipik bir Urartu cella'sı ortaya çıkarılmıştır (Res. 3-4). Aşağı kaledeki İrmusi tapınağı ithaf yazıtında, ayrıca bir Haldi kutsal yerinden söz edildiğine göre, bu cella'nın tanrı Haldi'ye ait olması çok muhtemeldir.

Bunlardan başka, Çavuştepe Uçkale önü kazı alanındaki M.Ö. 7. yüzyıl Urartu mimarisinin yayın çalışmalarıyla ilgili olarak, bu kesimin çeşitli yerlerinde küçük çapta araştırma sondajları yapılmıştır.

Ayrıca, konservatör - arkeolog Sait Başaran, bazı küçük buluntuların konservasyonu yanında (Res. 5), aşağı kaledeki İrmusi tapınağının eksik bazalt bloklarını aslına uygun bir biçimde tamamlayarak, ileriki yıllarda yapımı planlanan restorasyon yönünden önemli sayılabilecek bir adımın atılmasını sağlamıştır (Res. 6).



**Res. 1 — Büyük erzak deposu (dođu)**



**Res. 2 — Büyük erzak deposu (Batı)**



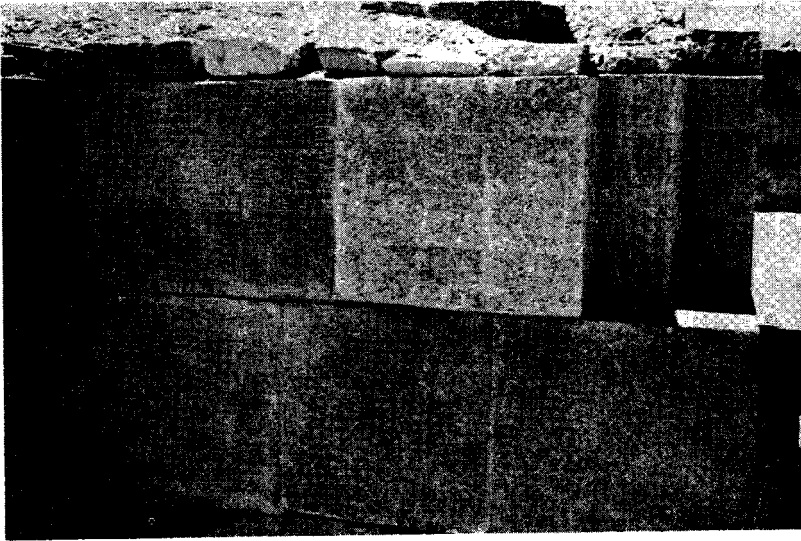
**Res. 3 — Yukarı Kale tapınağı çalışmaları**



**Res. 4 — Yukarı Kale Toprak Cephesi**



Res. 5 — Restore edilmiş tunç phiale



Res. 6 — İrmusi toprađı cephesi restorasyonu



## TOPRAKKALE-1976 ÇALIŞMALARI

Afif ERZEN

Onbeş yıllık bir aradan sonra, 1976 yılı Ağustos ayı içinde Toprakkale'de yeniden kazı ve araştırmalara başlanılmıştır. Kazılar Türk Tarih Kurumu, Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü ve İstanbul Üniversitesi Edebiyat Fakültesi Van Bölgesi Tarih ve Arkeoloji Araştırmaları Merkezi adına yürütülmüştür.

Bilim kurulumuz, başkanlığım altında Prof. Dr. Adnan Pekman, Dr. Veli Sevin, Dr. Oktay *Erzen*, Konservatör Arkeolog Sait Başaran, Harita Mühendisi Selâhaddin Özülker, Doktorant İsmail Kaygusuz, Eski Önasya Kültürleri Kürsüsü öğrencisi Osman Erkurt ve Kültür Bakanlığı temsilcisi filolog Ersin Kavalı'dan meydana gelmekteydi.

1879 yılında Captain Emilius Clayton ile Dr. Raynolds'un başlattıkları ilk resmî kazıdan sonra H. Rassam (1880), C. F. Lehmann - Haupt - W. Belck (1898 - 1899), I. A. Orbeli (1911 - 1912), N. Y. Marr (1916), K. Lake (1938) ve tarafımızdan 1959 - 1961 yılları arasında araştırılmış bulunan Toprakkale kazılarına, gerek kentin büyük çapta karanlıkta kalmış olan mimarisine ışık tutmak ve gerekse son zamanlarda çeşitli karşıt görüşler sebebiyle içinden çıkılmaz bir hale gelmiş olan Toprakkale'nin kuruluşu sorununa bir çözüm getirebilmek umuduyla başlamış bulunuyoruz.

Bu sorunlara mümkün olan en kısa zamanda bir çözüm yolu bulabilmek amacıyla, 1976 yazında Toprakkale'de yeni bir kazıya başlanılmış ve ileride yapılacak araştırmalara temel teşkil edeceğine inandığımız önemli sonuçlar elde edilmiştir.

1976 sezonu Toprakkale çalışmalarında ilk hedefimiz kalenin sıhhatli bir topoğrafik planını elde etmeğe yönelikti. Çünkü, krallığın sanat ve kültürü hakkında ilk bilgileri vermiş bulunan bu görkemli başkentini Captain Emilius Clayton (Lev. I/1) ve Lehmann - Haupt tarafından (Lev. I/2) yapılmış olan eski krokileri kale hakkında bilgi vermektense hayli uzaktılar. Toprakkale'de başlattığımız yeni topoğrafya çalışmaları Selâhaddin Özülker'in üstün gayreti sayesinde kısa zamanda tamamlanarak, Urartu krallığının bu önemli başkentinin topoğrafik planındaki eksiklik — geç de olsa — böylece giderilmiş oldu (Lev. II)<sup>1</sup>.

1 Toprakkale'deki kazılarımız sırasında yardımlarını esirgemeyen Vali Ahmet Tosun'a, elindeki tüm olanakları kazımız hizmetine seferber eden Belediye Başkanı Tayyar Dabağoğlu'na, 121. Seyyar Jandarma Tugay Komutanlığı Kurmay Başkanlığı'na ve 21 Bağımsız Jandarma Er Eğitim Taburu Komutanı Binbaşı Erdoğan Aksoy'a gösterdiği yakınlık ve yardım nedeniyle teşekkürü zevkli bir görev sayarım.



Toprakkale bugün giderek gelişen Van şehrinin kuzey mahallelerine yakın bir yerde ve 1850 rakımlı (1880 m zirve) kayalık bir tepe üzerinde yükselmektedir. Kuzey - güney yönünde, uzunluğu 400 m, genişliği ise yer yer 60 - 70 m'yi bulan Toprakkale kayalığı bir boyunla gerisindeki Zimzim Dağı blokuna bağlanmış ve adeta burun şeklinde kitlenin bir çıkıntısı durumundadır (Lev. II ve III/1 - 3). Tüm Van ovasına hakim bir pozisyonda bulunan tepe, savunma olanakları yönünden Van Kalesi'ne kıyasla çok üstün niteliklere sahiptir<sup>2</sup>. Van Kalesi gibi ova ortasında yükselen izole olmuş bir tepe olmadığı gibi, Van ovasına güney, batı ve kuzey yönlerinden giren ana yolları kontrolü altında bulunduran bir özelliğe sahiptir<sup>3</sup>. Gerisinde Zimzim Dağı kitlesi (2 062 m) ve başka yüksek tepeler bulunduğundan, düşman güçler tarafından sarılması mümkün değildir (Lev. III/1 - 3). Bu stratejik konumu yönünden Van Kalesi'nden çok üstün niteliklere sahiptir.

Ana kütlesi mermerleşmekte olan eski kireçtaşından meydana gelen kayalığın sırtı kuzey - güney doğrultusunda uzanır (Lev. II). Güney, doğu ve batı yönlerinden çok sarp olan kaleye tek yaklaşma noktası kuzeyden, kayalığın Zimzim Dağı ile bir boyun yaptığı kınımdadır (Lev. III/3).

1976 yılı araştırmalarında ilk iş olarak, yeri kesinlikle bilinen ve ne yazık ki her geçen gün biraz daha tahrip edilen Haldi tapınağını topoğrafik planımıza işledik (Lev. II ve IV/1 - 2). Daha sonra eski kazılar sırasında ortaya çıkarılmış bazı yapı kalıntıları (depo binası)<sup>4</sup> üzerindeki çalışmalarla birlikte yeni sondajlara giriştik. Böylece yeni araştırmalarımızı, eski kazılar sırasında ortaya çıkarılan yapıları yeniden araştırmak ve yeni mimari bilgiler toplamak üzere iki bölümde toplayarak çalışmalara başladık.

İlk olarak 1898 yıllarında Lehmann - Haupt'un<sup>5</sup> çalışmalarıyla ortaya çıkarılmış ve fakat bugüne kadar esaslı bir biçimde yayınlanmamış olan, kayalığın güneybatı eteklerindeki kayaya oyulmuş büyük bir yapının üzerinde plan ve küçük çaplı bazı sondaj çalışmalarına giriştik. Bu tesisin alttaki 20.00 x 10.50 m boyutlarındaki odasına, uzun kavisli basamaklı bir yol ve bu yolu aydınlatan üç adet pencere deliğinden ışık sayesinde ulaşılabilmektedir (Lev. V/1 - 3; VI). Taş işçiliği yönünden Çavuştepe sarayının zeminine oyulmuş bulunan üç sarnıçtan en batıdakine yakınlık gösteren odanın kuzey, güney ve batı yüzlerini, yükseklikleri 1.00 m'den 0.40 m'ye, genişlikleri ise 0.50 - 0.60 m'den 1.40 - 1.50 m'ye kadar değişen taş banklar kuşatırlar (Lev. VI). Kuzeydoğu köşede, oda zemininden 0.80 m yükseklikte

2 Bk. M. T. Tarhan ve V. Sevin, *An Ar* 4 - 5, 1976/77, 298 vdd.

3 Bk. A. Erzen, *An Ar* 4 - 5, 1976/77, Res. 18.

4 B. Öğün, ZDMG 111, 1961, 277, Lev. A ve II.

5 *Armenien* II/2, 464 vdd., ve aynı sahafedeki Res.; C. A. Burney, AS 7, 1957, 44, Lev. II; H. von Gall, Arch Anz 1967, 517, not 51 ve 52'de yanlışlıkla «Menuas - Saal» olarak adlandırılmıştır.

7.00 m genişliğinde, düzgün olmayan bir niş yer alır. Odanın batı duvarı önündeki banklara bitişik durumda, güneye doğru 8.00×3.50 m boyutlarında, havuza benzer bir çukurluk oyulmuştur. Lehmann - Haupt<sup>6</sup> bu havuzun Zimzim Dağı'nın doğu yamacından ve 1 km uzaklıktan çıkan bir kaynakla beslendiğini bildirmektedir ki, bu kaynaktan suyu havuza boşalttığını bildirdiği uzun kanalın izine rastlamak şimdilik mümkün olmamıştır<sup>7</sup>. Gelecek yıllarda bu kanalların araştırılmasına devam edilecek ve problemin aydınlanmasına ışık tutulmağa çalışılacaktır.

Bu yıl ki Toprakkale araştırmalarının ikinci bölümünü, yukarıda belirttiğimiz gibi, eski kazılar sırasında araştırılmamış kesimlerin ortaya çıkarılması ve bazı deneme sondajlarıyla kale hakkında yeni bilgilerin elde edilmesi konusu teşkil ediyordu. Bu amaçla Haldi tapınağının kuzeydoğu köşesinden yaklaşık olarak 13 m kuzeydoğuda ve kayalığın 90.19 m'lik en yüksek kesiminde bazı sondajlar yapmayı uygun bulduk (Lev. II). Burada büyük bir kaya mimarlığının izlerini kazıya başlamadan önce de görmek mümkündü. Kazılar sonucunda bu alanın güneyinde 7.30 m uzunluğunda ve yaklaşık olarak 5.00 m genişliğinde bir platform ortaya çıkarıldı (Lev. II; VI). Bu platformun kuzeyinde ise 3.70×3.70 m boyutlarında ve tamamen kayalara oyulmuş, duvarlarının yüksekliği yer yer 1.80 m'ye varan küçük bir mekânın varlığı tespit edildi (Lev. II; VII; VIII/1 - 2). Mekânın güneydoğuya bakan kapısı, önündeki geniş platforma açılmaktadır; kaya zemin üzerine açılmış kapı mili söve yatağına ait oyuktan, mekânın tek kanatlı bir kapıya sahip olduğu anlaşılmaktadır. Odanın taş işçiliği kaba olmakla birlikte, bu kaba duvarların ön kısmını zemine açılmış 0.50 m genişliğinde hafif bir çukurluk kuşatmakta, aynı şekilde ante çıkıntıları arasında yer alan mil yatağı da taş duvardan 0.45 m uzakta yer almaktadır. Bunlardan anlaşılacağı gibi, kayaya oyulmuş duvarların önüne 0.50 m kalınlığında ve büyük bir ihtimalle kerpiçten meydana getirilmiş ikinci bir duvar yerleştirilmiştir (Lev. VIII/2; IX/1). Urartu uygarlığında böyle bir tatbikata ilk defa Toprakkale'de rastlamış oluyoruz. Böylelikle Urartuların insan yaşamını olumsuz yönde etkileyen nemi izole edebilmede ne kadar hünere sahip oldukları açık bir şekilde ortaya çıkmaktadır.

Toprakkale'de 1976 dönemi kazılarında ele geçen küçük buluntuların sayısı pek azdır. Küçük odanın kuzeyindeki sitadelin kuzey surlarında yapılan çalışmalar sırasında, yangın tabakası içinde ele geçirilen iki bronz şerit üzerinde her hangi bir bezek izi yoktur (Lev. IX/2). Düşündüğümüzün aksine keramik malzeme de çok az sayıda ele geçirilmiştir. Parçalar halindeki

6 **Armenien** II/2, 465; ayrıca bk. R. D. Barnett, *Iraq* 12, 1950, 24; C. A. Burney, *AS* 22, 1972, 183; C. A. Burney ve D. M. Lang, *The Peoples of the Hills* (1971), 163.

7 Geniş bilgi için bk. A. Erzen, *aynı eser*, 19 vdd.

keramiklerin hemen hepsi bu küçük oda ve yakın çevresindeki sondajlarda ortaya çıkarılmıştır : Bunlar arasında parlak kırmızı astarlı tipik Urartu keramikleri (**Bianili keramiği**)<sup>8</sup> sayıca çoğunlukta (Lev. IX/3). Benzerlerine eski Toprakkale kazıları sırasında rastlanmış olan bir pithos parçasının üzerindeki motif ilgi çekicidir (Lev. X/1)<sup>9</sup>. Diğer iki parçanın paralellere ise pek çok Urartu merkezinde rastlanılmıştır (Lev. X/2 - 3).

1976 yılı Toprakkale kazıları sırasında kalenin kuruluş tarihiyle ilgili probleme açıklık getirebilecek nitelikte yeni hiç bir delile rastlanılmamıştır. Buna rağmen eski mimarlık anıtlarına dayanılarak bu konuya az da olsa bir katkıda bulunmak mümkündür. Bilindiği gibi, ilk olarak Lehmann - Haupt'un<sup>10</sup> Van'da bir evin duvarında bulunduğu Rusa I (**Sarduri oğlu Rusa**) yazıtını, Keşiş Göl'de bulunmuş bir yazıtın üst kısmı olarak tanimasından ve buna dayanarak **Rusahinili** adlı şehrin Rusa I zamanında kurulmuş olduğunu bildirmesinden sonra, çeşitli zaman ve yerlerde bu konuda çeşitli tartışmalar olmuş, şehrin Rusa I tarafından mı, yoksa kitabelerin de gösterdiği gibi<sup>11</sup> Rusa II (**Argisti oğlu Rusa**) tarafından mı kurulduğu problemine nihai bir çözüm bulunamamıştır. Toprakkale'de şimdiye kadar bulunmuş en eski kitabe Rusa II (M.Ö. 685 - 645) zamanına aittir. Buna rağmen Toprakkale'den bazı eserler ve özellikle bronz kazan kulplarının boğa şeklindeki atışlarının stil özelliklerinden faydalanılarak kalenin M.Ö. 8. yüzyıla kadar giden bir geçmişi olduğu da savunulmuştur<sup>12</sup>. Toprakkale boğalarının M.Ö. 8. yüzyılın ikinci yarısına tarihlenmesi konusu gerçekten mümkün görünmekle birlikte<sup>13</sup>, bu tipte taşınabilir küçük eserlere dayanarak kalenin kuruluşunu boğalarla aynı zamana yerleştirmek pek sağlam bir sonuca varmamıza imkân tanımaz. Özellikle Transkafkasya'da eski bir Urartu idarî merkezi durumundaki **Erebuni'nin** (modern Arinberd) muhtemelen Kimmer'ler tarafından tahribini takip eden yıllarda, yeni idarî merkezin Rusa II tarafından kurulmuş bulunan Karmir - Blur'a (antik **Teisebaini**) taşınması sırasında Menua za-

8 Bk. M. T. Tarhan ve V. Sevin, **aynı eser**, not 68.

9 C. F. Lehmann - Haupt, **Armenien** II/2, 472.

10 ZfA 23, 1921, 36 vd.

11 Bk. R. D. Barnett, **aynı eser**, 7, 33.

12 Kalenin Rusa I çağında kurulduğunu iddia eden görüşler için bk. Lehmann - Haupt, **Armenien** II/1, 41 vd.; II/2, 454; B. Ögün, **Van'da Sulama Tesisleri ve Şamran Kanalı** (1970), 42 vd. R. D. Barnett, **aynı eser**, 33'te Toprakkale'den sanat eserlerini M. Ö. 733 ile 585 arasına, B. Ögün (**Arch Anz** 1967, 500 vd.) ve E. Akurgal (**Urartäische und altiranische Kunstzentren**, 1968, Res. 53, Lev. 36/b) M.Ö. 8. yüzyılın sonlarına tarihleyerek kalenin Rusa I'e kadar giden bir geçmişi olabileceğini kabullenmişlerdir. Kalenin Rusa II çağında kurulduğunu savunan görüşler için bk. A. Goetze, **Kleinasien** (1957, 198, not 2; G. A. Melikisvili, **Urartskie Klinoobraznye Nadpisi** (1960), no. 268; M. N. van Loon, **Urartian Art** (1966), 19 vd.; C. A. Burney - D. M. Lang, **aynı eser**, 154, 163; M. T. Tarhan - V. Sevin, **aynı eser**, not 70.

13 Bu konuda ilk ayrıntılı araştırma için bk. G. M. A. Hanfmann, **AS** 6, 1956, 212 vd.

manına ait objelerin de buraya taşınmış olduğu hatırlanacak olursa küçük buluntulara göre tarihlemeye olan güven daha da sarsılır. Hele Van Kalesi ile Toprakkale arasındaki mesafenin ancak 9 km'yi bulduğu gözönünde tutulursa, böyle bir taşınma hareketi sırasında küçük objelerin bir yerden bir yere kolaylıkla taşınmış olabileceği kabul olunabilir. Bu sebeple küçük objelerin stilistik özelliklerinden hareketle Rusahinili şehrinin Rusa I devrine tarihlenmesi gerektiği şeklindeki tekliflere katılamıyorum. Buna karşılık Argisti II'den sonra tahta çıkan Rusa II zamanında Urartu devletinin adeta bir rönesans dönemi yaşamış olduğunu, geniş kapsamlı imar faaliyetleri yanında, iktisadî ve idarî alanda yeni hamlelerin bu devre içinde gerçekleştirilmiş bulunduğunu bilmekteyiz. Ayrıca, bu zamanda Assur imparatorluğu üzerine yönelen yeni İskit tehdidi Urartu devletini kısa da olsa huzura kavuşturmuş ve dolaylı olarak iki devlet arasında bir modus vivendi meydana gelmiştir. Bu sulh ve sükûn devresini iyi değerlendirmiş olduğu anlaşılan Rusa II'nin gerek merkezî bölgede ve gerekse sınır bölgelerinde kesif bir imar faaliyetine giriştiği anlaşılmaktadır. Muhtemelen Kimmer akınları nedeniyle yeni bir idarî ve askerî reorganizasyona gidildiği, Transkafkasya'nın eski idarî merkezi Erebuni'nin Karmir-Blur'a taşınması olayından açıkça anlaşılan bu devrede Toprakkale'de yeni bir idarî merkezin kurulmuş olması çok mümkün görünmektedir.

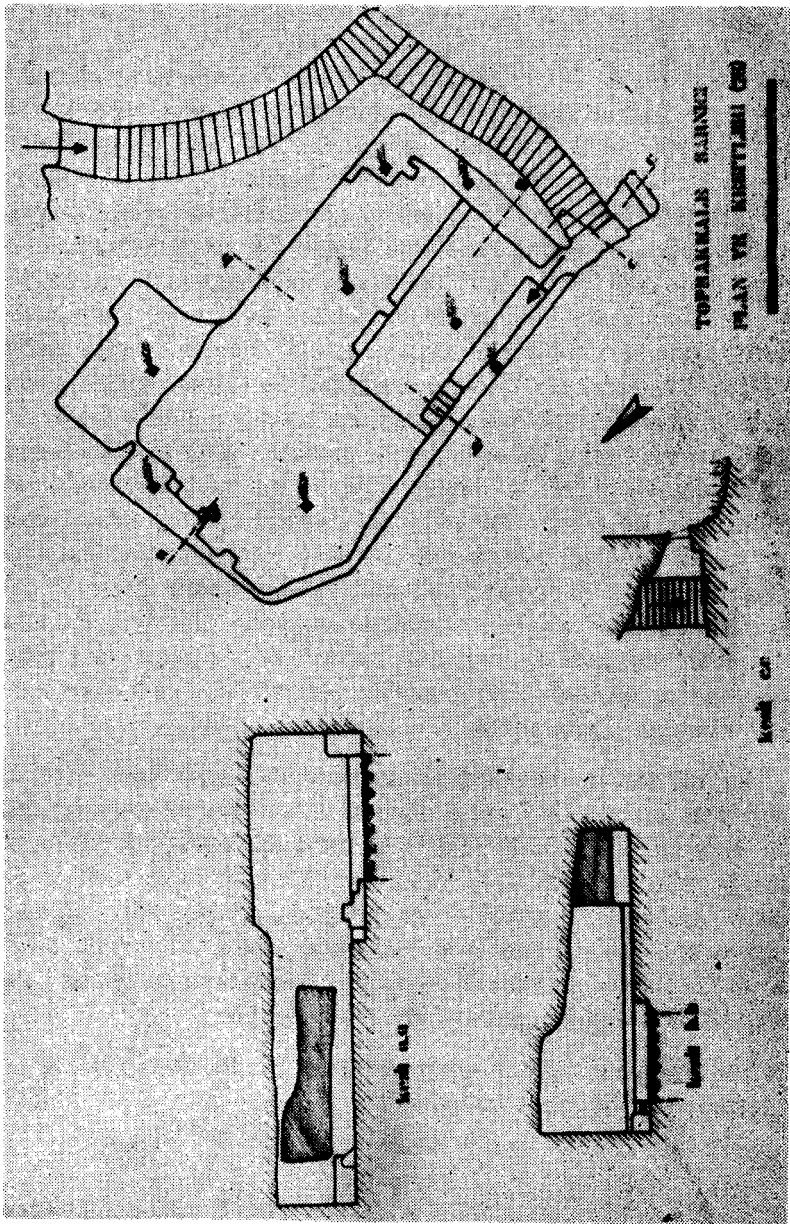
Bu tarihî olaylar dışında Toprakkale'den bazı arkeolojik delillerin de kalenin kuruluşu konusunda Rusa II dönemine işaret etmekte olduğunu söyleyebiliriz. Bilindiği gibi Toprakkale Haldi tapınağı duvarları iyi bir rustika işçiliği göstermektedir (Lev. X/4) ki, bu tekniğin yapı ya da surların dış yüzlerine tatbiki, Adilcevaz<sup>14</sup>, Armavir<sup>15</sup> ve nihayet Çavuştepe'den öğrendiğimize göre, daha çok Rusa II devrinde başlamış gibidir<sup>16</sup>. Yukarıda sıraladığımız tarihî ve arkeolojik sebeplere dayanarak Toprakkale'nin Rusa I'den çok Rusa II devrine tarihlenmesi gerektiğine inanmaktayız.

İleriki yıllarda yapacağımız araştırmalarda bu problemin çözümüne yarayacak malzemeleri bulmağa çalışacağız.

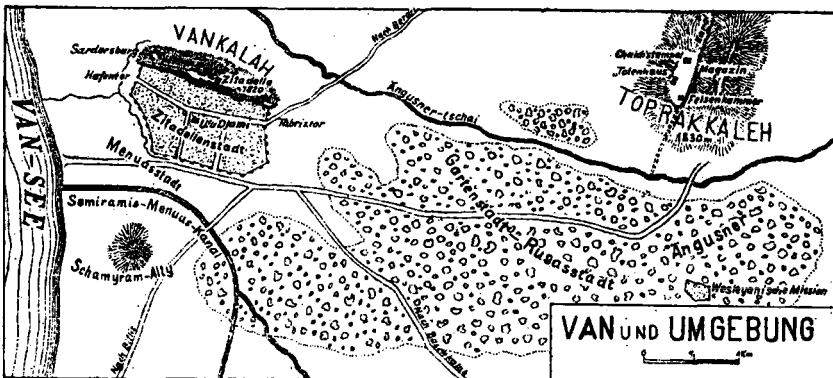
14 E. Bilgiç ve B. Ögün, *Anatolia* 8, 1964/66, 84, not 35; ay. yaz. TAD 21, 1974, 34, Res. 1/a - b.

15 B. N. Arakelyan, *Studi Micenei ed Egeo - Anatolici* 14, 1971, Lev. II/c.

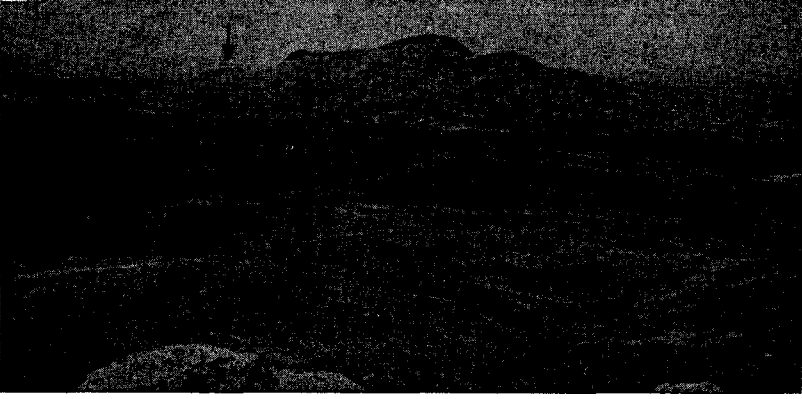
16 M. T. Tarhan ve V. Sevin, *aynı eser*, 281 ve not 31.



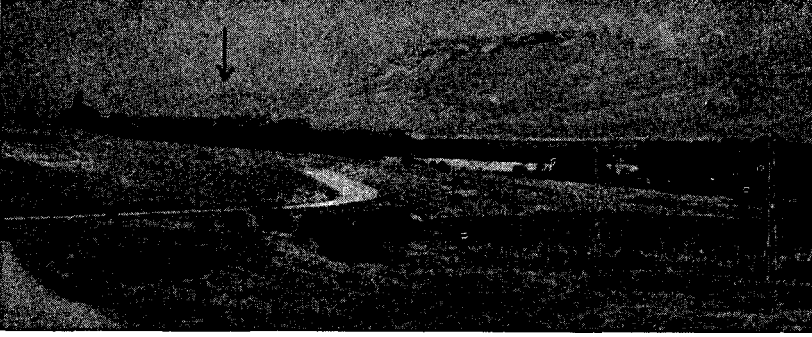
1 — Toprakkale'nin Captain E. Clayton tarafından yapılmış şematik planı.



2 — Van Kalesi ve Toprakkale'nin Van ovasındaki konumunu gösteren plan (Lehmann - Haupt)



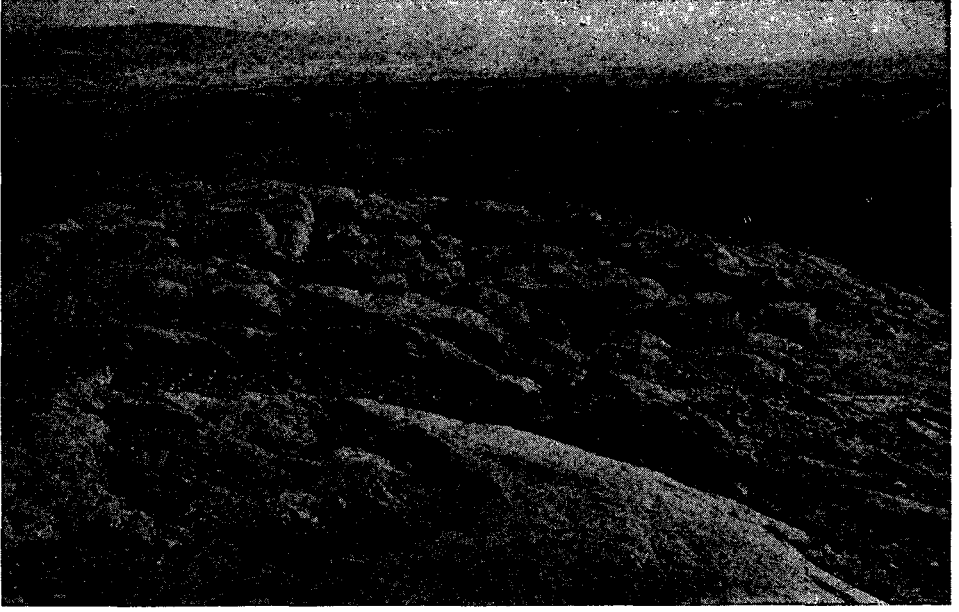
1 — Zimzim dağı ve Toprakkale'nin genel görünüşü



2 — Önde Toprakkale ve arkada Van kalesinin doğudan görünüşü



3 — Zimzim dağından Toprakkale ve Van ovası



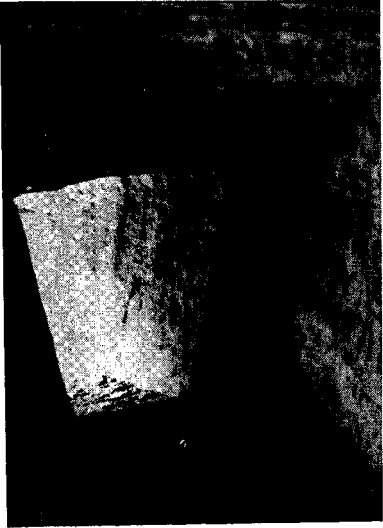
1 — Toprakkale Haldi Tapınağı kalıntıları



2 — Toprakkale Haldi Tapınağı kalıntıları

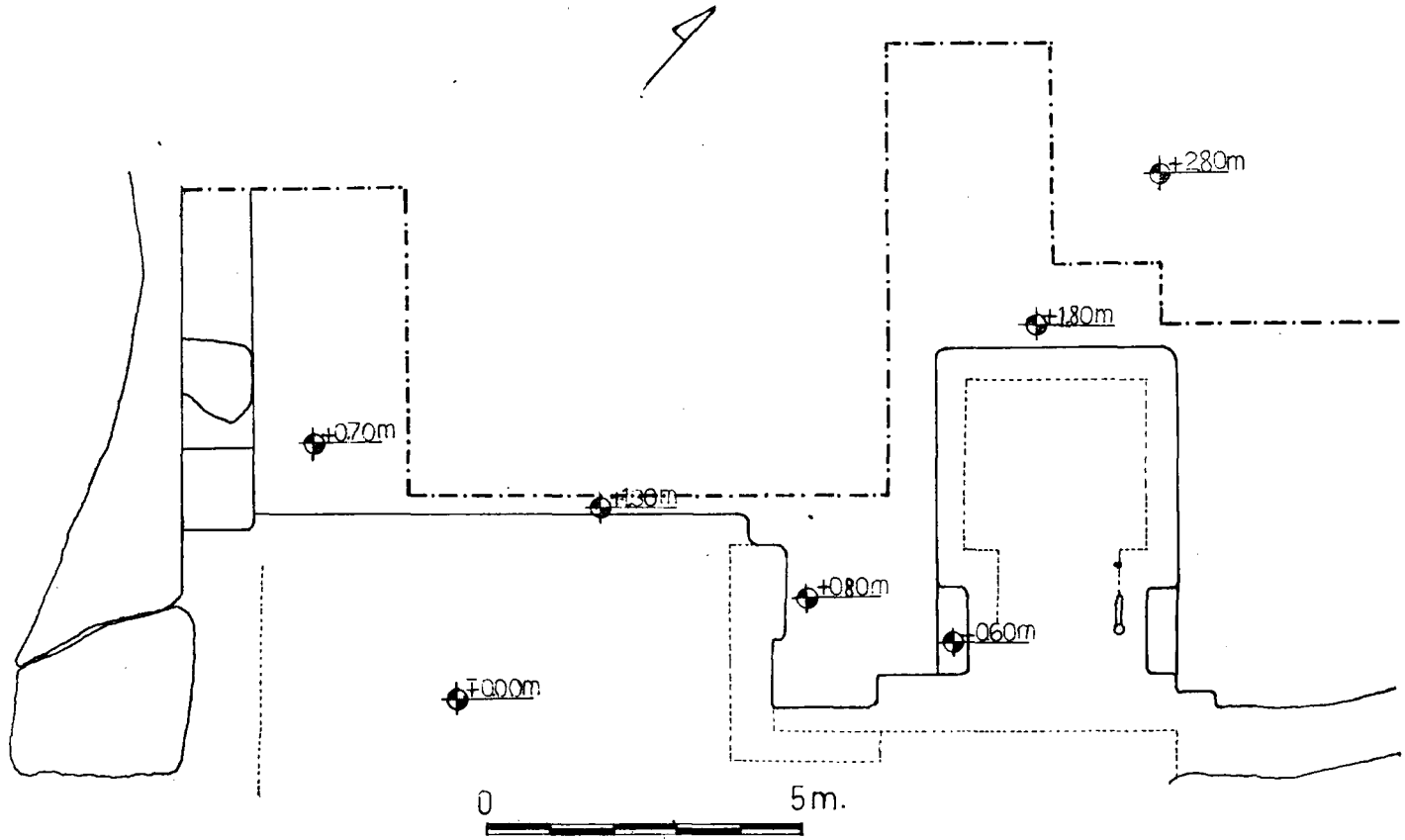


1 — Toprakkale sarnıcının girişı

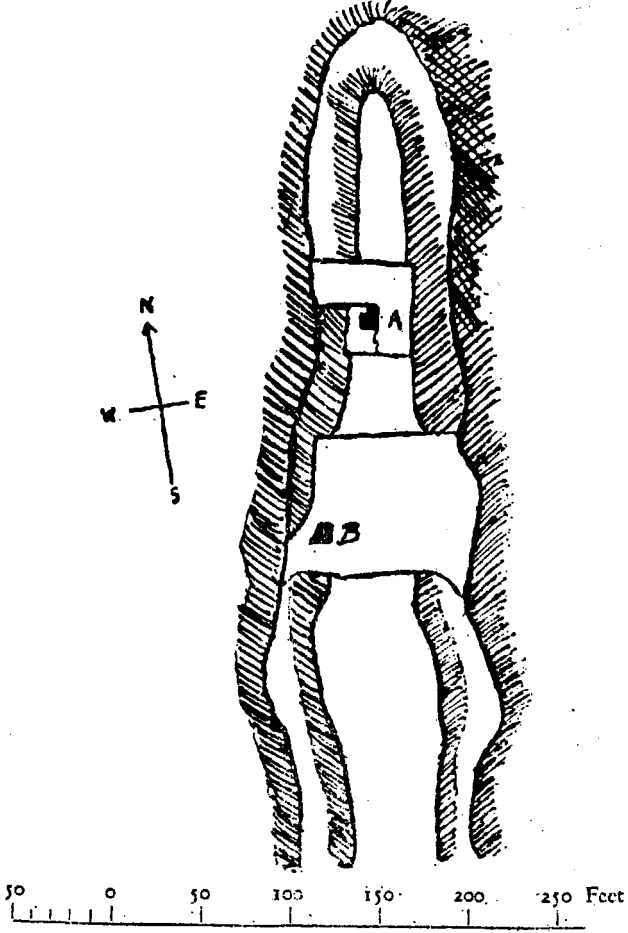


2 — 3 - Şarnıca inen kaya tüneli ve basamaklardan detay

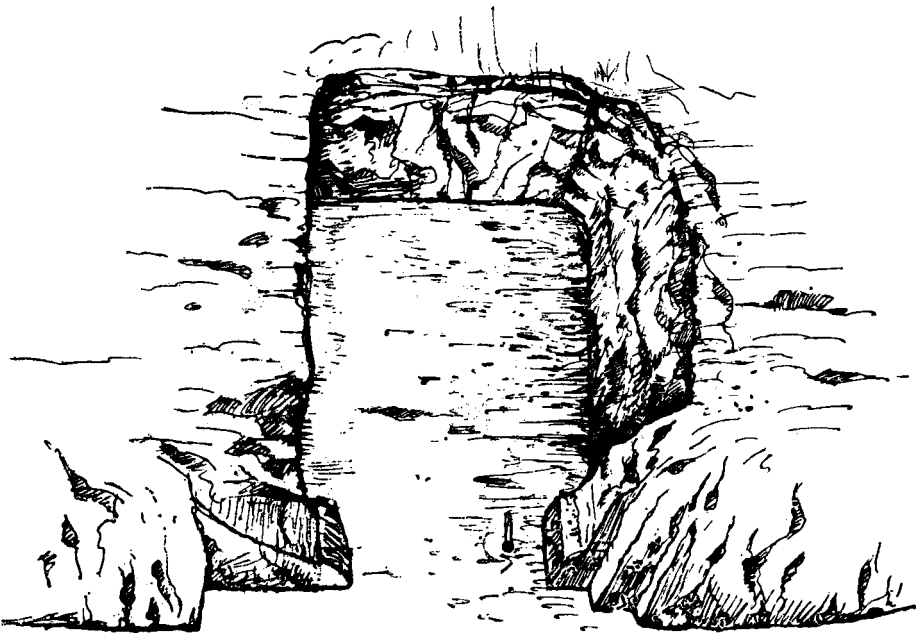




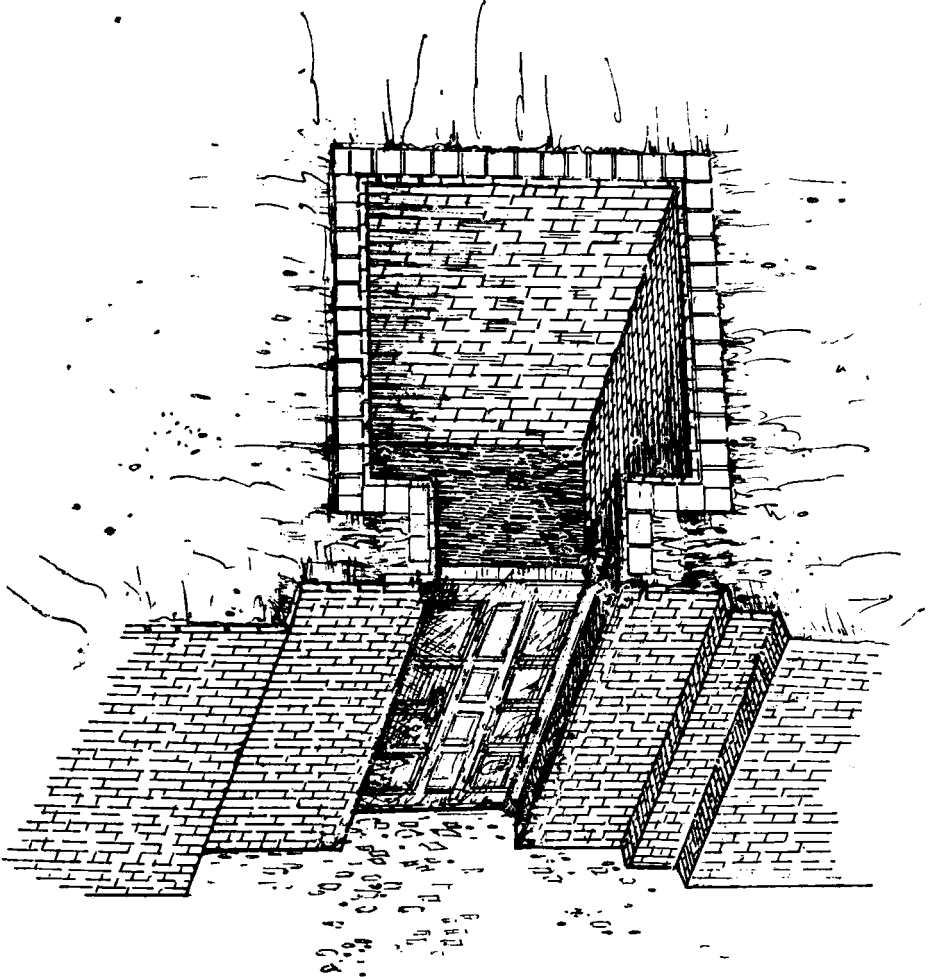
Toprakkale sarmıcının plan ve kesitleri



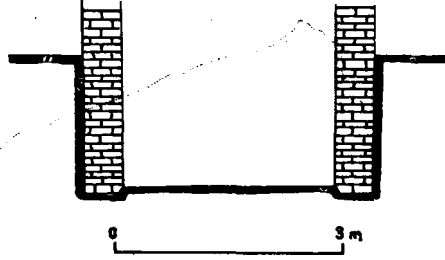
Toprakkale'de kaya mimarisinin planı



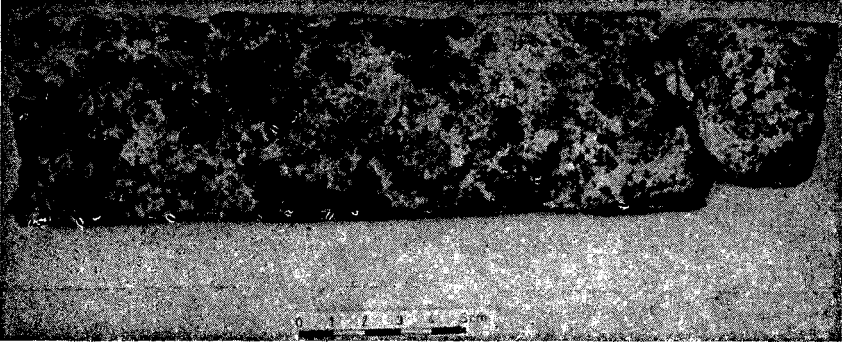
1 — Kaya odasının genel görünüşü



2 — Kaya odasının rekarstrüksiyonu



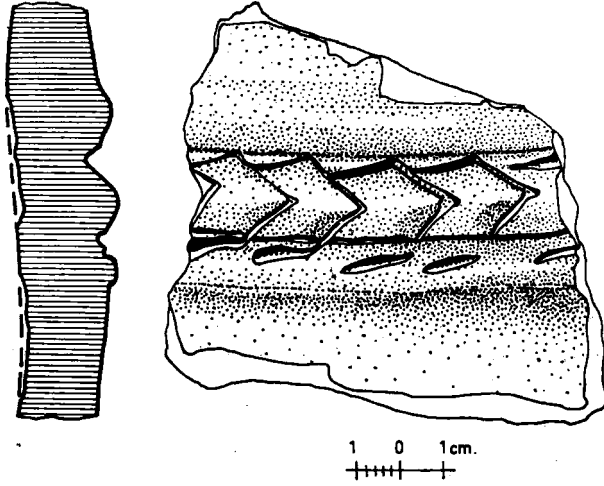
1 — Kaya odasının kuzey - güney kesiti



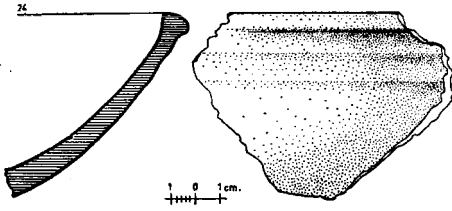
2 — Toprakkale'den tunç şerit



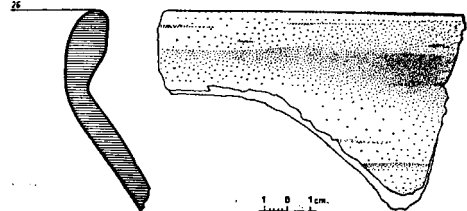
3 — Toprakkale'den parlak kırmızı astarlı kap parçaları



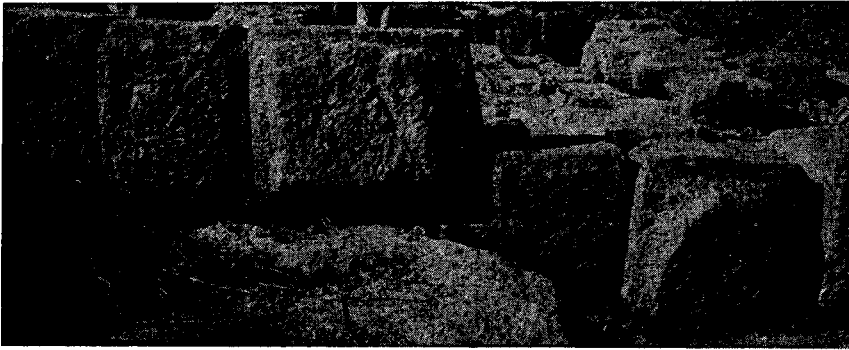
1 — Toprakkale'den üzeri motifli pithos parçası



2 — Toprakkale'den keramik parçası



3 — Toprakkale'den keramik parçası



4 — Toprakkale Haldi, tapınağı taş duvar işçiliğinden detay

## GRAVESTONES IN THE KÜTAHYA MUSEUM

Elsa GIBSON

The following inscriptions were all found in the province of Kütahya and are now in the museum there. No one of them is by itself of great importance, but considered in a series they show some of the several types of gravestones used in this region and variations on each type. Epitaphs of Aurelii must be dated after A. D. 212, and most of the other epitaphs are also of the third century.

The interest, of these monuments lies in their realistic portrayal of life in this part of Anatolia during the third century. This realism created a distinctive, developed artistic style: it evolved genres of its own. Classical and Phrygian motifs in the door; a pair of lions an aegle; pedimental akroteria; egg and dart mouldings — are here combined with decorative borders of vines and with instruments used in daily life and graphic representations of what was important to the deceased in their lives, as well as busts and full sculptures of the deceased themselves when alive.

The language of these epitaphs is as full of life as the reliefs. Their inscriptions are valuable evidence of the spoken language, and reveal that many features of pronunciation and syntax<sup>3</sup> present in the language today had appeared already in the third century. Other features, such as use of the form  $\pi\sigma$  - for  $\pi\rho\sigma$  - and employment of a middle optative verb in curse formulae, seem to be characteristic of this area in the third century (nos.<sup>8</sup>,<sup>9</sup>,<sup>12</sup>) as is also preference for the adjective βαρύφθονος (see on no) 9b.

1. I wish to express my gratitude to Mr. Hikmet Gürçay, Mr. Burhan Tezcan, and Mr. Halil Baykız, of the Antiquities Service, for authorization, assistance, and continuous encouragement in Turkey and in the preparation of this article, and Mr. Thomas Drew-Bear for his invaluable advice on the text.
2. On the Constitutio Antoniniana see P. Herrmann, *Chiron* 1972 pp. 519-530.
3. The dative had begun to disappear from the Greek of Phrygia and Lydia in the second century; for references attesting its process of disappearance see E. Gibson, *Bull. Amer. Soc. Papyrologists* 1975 p. 154 note 3. Accusatives of the type

θυγατέραν, πατέρα, μητέρα, γυναῖκα

abound, and phonological confusions such as the various manifestations of iotacism are testimony for the pronunciation of the language in the third century.

Like the reliefs, the language makes use of classical motifs: hexameters, epic forms and vocabulary,<sup>4</sup> heroic and mythological names (Pelops, no. 1; Pylades, on a doorstone; Telemachos, no. 14; Diomedes, no. 7). Trophimos, whose epitaph was found at Altıntaş, was a poet<sup>5</sup>.

That models were obviously used for both texts and reliefs should not cause us to underestimate these monuments. The models and types become elements in new, individual genres, which bear witness to a unique realism created by the common people of Phrygia.

These people were proud of their culture. With wax tablets, papyrus rolls, stylus cases the deceased display their literacy. It is this interest in culture and education which is manifested in the writing of epitaphs, the carving of tombstones and the naming of children. One Julius boasted of being a philosopher (unpublished funerary altar now in Kütahya museum)<sup>6</sup>; a painter was buried at Aezani (Le Bas - Waddington no. 901). Construction of the great temple of Zeus at Aezani must have attracted artists and artisans of all sorts and given impetus to the intellectual activities and aspirations of the whole region. The city of Kotiaieion enjoyed in antiquity the reputation of being an intellectual center and the birthplace of Aesop.<sup>7</sup> Sculptors, signatures of this region I shall treat elsewhere. Some of these have been listed by G. Mendel<sup>8</sup> and W. M. Calder and C. W. M. Cox<sup>9</sup>; analysis of these lists reveals that most of the signed stones in Phrygia were found in the region of Kütahya.

4. In this category belong epic terms of relationship; phrases like

ἐν ἀνθρώποισι φανέντα

which were inspired by similar but not identical Homeric phrases; words like

τίμιος and μέγαρον epic datives in -οισι. I discuss these in more detail in my monograph on the early Christian inscriptions of Phrygia.

5. **Studies in the History and Art of the Eastern Roman Provinces** p. 144; cf. the epitaph of a certain Zosimos who is said to have...

πνευματικαῖς γραφαῖς / καὶ

Ὁμηροῖς [ἐ]πέεσσιν / γράψας ἐν πίνακι ὅσα χρῆζουσι βροτοῖσι /  
ἐν πίνακι πτυκτῶ σοφοῖσι τὸ μέλλο[ν] ὑπει[πῶ]ν

(C. H. E. Haspels, *The Highlands of Phrygia*, Princeton 1971, no. 40).

6. Cf. Ph. Le Bas - W. H. Waddington, *Inscriptions grecques et latines recueillies en Asie Mineure* III (Paris 1870) no. 715, epitaph at Uşak of Μάρκου Πολεΐτου φιλοσόφου.
7. See L. Rebert, *Journal des Savants* 1975 pp. 172 f.
8. «Catalogue du musée de Brousse,» *BCH* 1909 βp. 299 f.
9. *JRS* 1924 pp. 69 f.

In this region were also found the unique «Christians to Christians» monuments, a pre-Constantinian series of phanero-Christian epitaphs. I am presenting these in a separate monograph, and none is included in the present article.

Doorstones of this region and of the rest of Phrygia are being presented by Dr. Marc Waelkens in his corpus, *Die phrygischen Türsteine*, to be published in 1979 by the German Archaeological Institute. This book is an astoundingly thorough work; by detailed study of motifs Dr. Waelkens is able to establish precise chronologies of all the gravestones of this region, and attribute the gravestones to specific workshops.

The first series of epitaphs (nos. 1 - 6) exemplifies a type of funerary altar which comes from the region of Aezani.

1. White marble altar with projecting mouldings at top and bottom; the top right corner of the stone is broken off. On the shaft is an inscription, above a relief of an eagle standing left with head turned toward a basket at right. Height 0 m 975; width of shaft 0 m 44, of base 0 m 56; thickness 0 m 36; letter height 0 m 025. Inv. no. 42.

This inscription was published by W. M. Hamilton, *Travels and Researches in Asia Minor II* (1842) no. 13; and *CIG III 3846z*, 10, and *Ph. Le Bas - W. H. Waddington, Inscriptions grecques et latines recueillies en Asie Mineure* (1870) no. 941, both from Hamilton's copy. Hamilton saw the altar at Aezani (Çavdarhisar), which furnishes an indication of the area of this type of funerary altar with a standing eagle in relief. I present here the first photograph of this altar.

[Εὐφ]ροσύνη Πέλοπ[ι]  
ἀνδρὶ καὶ Πέλοψ πατρ[ὶ]

3 μνήμης χάριν

The underlined letters were seen by Hamilton.

2. White marble altar with projecting moulding at top (broken off at right) and bottom (broken off in front). There is a square hole cut in the top. Depicted on the shaft of the altar are : on the front, an eagle standing on a pedestal, body left but head right; on right side, a basket containing four balls of wool. The inscription is on the upper moulding of the front. Height 0 m 02; width of top 0 m 38, of shaft 0 m 335; thickness of top 0 m 41, shaft and base 0 m 36; letter height 0 m 03. Inv. no. 34.

[ - - ]ος καὶ  
Δημητριᾶς Τροφί-  
3 μψ μνήμης χ[άριν]



Line 1: the bottoms of three vertical strokes precede the bottoms of the dotted letters.

line 3: only the top of eta remains

Line 1 began with the name of the husband of Demetrias and father of Trophimos.

This text provides an example of the termination  $-\alpha$ 's for feminine names: see for example L. Robert, *Noms indigènes dans l'Asie Mineure gréco-romaine* (1964) p. 306 note 2 (Ἰουλιᾶς) and p. 174 note 6 (Τατειας).

3. White marble altar with projecting mouldings at top and bottom; the lower moulding is broken off in front, and the upper one at top right. The right side of both mouldings was later cut away when this side of the altar was hollowed out to make a trough for a fountain; there is a hole near the bottom to let the water out. On the shaft are an incised mirror (to left) and an eagle in high relief (to right). There are two inscriptions, the first on the upper moulding and the second on the shaft below the reliefs. Height 1 m 25; width of top 0 m 42, of shaft 0 m 33; thickness of top 0 m 55, of shaft 0 m 45, of base 0 m 52; letter height 0 m 035.

Τρόφιμο[ς καὶ Αφιας ?]  
Μηνᾶ τέκνω [μνήμης]  
3 [χ]άριν καὶ ἑαυτοῖς  
Τρόφιμος [καὶ Αφι?]-  
ας Μηνᾶ τέ[κνω]  
μνήμης [χάριν]  
4 καὶ ἑαυτο[ῖς]

Line 1: only the lower portion of omicron is preserved.

This altar marked the grave of Menas, whose tombstone was erected by his parents (note ἑαυτοῖς lines 3 and 7); his father was Trophimos (lines 1 and 4) and his mother had a name which ended in  $-\alpha$ 's (line 5). A short and common female name of this type is Aphias.<sup>10</sup>

It is not clear why the same text is repeated on the top moulding and on the shaft; note that lines 6 and 7 are by a different hand, which carved round epsilon and sigma and clumsy mu. The letters of line 7 decrease noticeably in height from left to right.

10. L. Zgusta, *Kleinasiatische Personennamen* (Prague 1964) p. 82 registers two occurrences of this name from the region of Kotlaeion.

4. White marble altar with flat top and projecting mouldings at top (broken off at upper left corner) and bottom (broken off at front). The inscription is on the shaft. Height 1 m 057; width of top 0 m 56, of shaft 0 m 445; thickness of top 0 m 47, of shaft 0 m 42ç letter height 0 m 028.

This inscription was published by W. M. Hamilton, *Asia Minor II* no. 11, who saw it at Aezani; and *CIG III* p. 1076 no. 3846z, 41 and *Le Bas - Waddington*, op. cit. no. 921, both from Hamilton's copy. I present here the first photograph of the stone.

Τελέσφορος καὶ  
Δόμνα τὸ ἔξοικο-  
3 δόμητον καὶ τὸν  
βωμὸν αἰαυτοῖς  
ζῶντες

Line 4: alpha iota for epsilon

Line 5: the zeta in ζῶντες is reversed.

The term ἔξοικοδόμητον also at Apamea in Phrygia (*MAMA VI*, 204), wrongly called by J. Kubinska, *Les monuments funéraires dans les inscriptions grecques d'Asie Mineure* (Warsaw 1968 p. 155, the only occurrence of the term, although W. M. Ramsay in his commentary to this inscription (*Cities and Bishopries of Phrygia* p. 473 no. 319) referred to the text from Aezani; Kubinska lists this word among the «termes obscurs ou inexplicables.» At Apamea also the word is inscribed on an altar, and the phrase is the same as in the present inscription :

ἐποίησα τὸ ἔξοικοδόμητον καὶ τὸν βωμὸν.

According to Waddington<sup>11</sup> the ἔξοικοδόμητον was a masonry substructure of which the βωμὸς stood.

5. White marble altar broken at right and bottom; a projecting moulding at the top is also broken away. The inscription is placed in a framed panel which occupies the shaft. Height 0 m 91; width 0 m 53; thickness 0 m 26; letter height 0 m 034.

11. In his commentary on no. 921, referring to a note of J. Franz ad *CIG* 3886 p. 25; but there is no note of Franz ad loc. on this text.

Αὐρ.  
 Τειμοθε-  
 ος καὶ Αὐρ.  
 4 Τειμοθέ-  
 φ πατρ[ι]  
 μνήμης  
 χάριν  
 8 καὶ ἐ[αυτῶ]

Line 1: a slanting line marks the abbreviation.

Line 6: only the top of sigma is preserved, in ligature with the preceding letter.

Note «kai» before the father's name in line 3, doubtless to be interpreted as «both... and» in conjunction with «kai» in line 8.

6. White marble altar with pyramidal top, which is covered by a design of diamonds. There is a prominent moulding, with akroteria, between this top and the shaft of the altar, and another projecting moulding at the base; this lower moulding is broken at right. The inscription begins on the upper moulding and continues on the shaft above and below a relief representing two dolphins facing each other above an amphora. Height 1 m 24; width of top 0 m 41, of shaft 0 m 37, of base 0 m 38; thickness of top 0 m 36, of shaft 0 m 285, of base 0 m 365; letter height 0 m 03. Inv. no. 25.

[Δ]ιονύσι[ος] Τρ[οφ]ί-  
 μω φιλιτάτω  
 ἐκ τῶν ἰδίωγ  
 4 μνήμης χάριν

Line 3: only the left half of nu is preserved.

As no Aurelii appear in the inscription, this epitaph must be dated either before 212, or less probably in the late third century, when this pseudo-praenomen passed out of use.

## II : Figures in Relief

A type of monument in the shape of an aediculon containing one or more standing full figures is characteristic of Kütahya itself and the region of Altıntaş to the south,<sup>12</sup> that is, to the ancient cities of Kotiaaeon and Appia.<sup>13</sup> Among the present inscriptions no. 8 is said to have been found in Kütahya itself; no. 7 is said to be from the village of Çömlekçi, 70 km. WSW of Kütahya in the district of Aslanapa; no. 9 is said to be from the village of Sevdğin, 13 km. northeast of Altıntaş. A variant of this type is busts in a pedimental niche above the principal full standing figure.<sup>14</sup>

These distinctive busts claiming to be portraits of the deceased are found in the pediments of doorstones also. They also are found as pediments of simple stelai which display in the field domestic objects. A stone at Kütahya shows simply two pairs of busts.<sup>15</sup>

12. On the geography of the Upper Tembris Valley (the Altıntaş Ovası) and its cities, its political organization, and the Imperial Estate in this region, see notably J. G. C Anderson, «Paganism and Christianity in the Upper Tembris Valley,» *Studies in the History and Art of the Eastern Roman Provinces, Aberdeen University Studies* 20 (Aberdeen 1906) pp. 184 - 193, and Strubbe, «A Group of Imperial Estates in Central Phrygia,» *Ancient Society* 1975 pp. 228 - 250.
13. Illustrations of this type : G. Mendel, «Catalogue du musée de Brousse,» *BCH* 1909 p. 291 fig. 19, p. 293 fig. 20 (and see following note); W. H. Buckler, W. M. Calder, C. W. M. Cox, «Monuments from Cotiaaeum,» *JRS* 1925 p. 137 fig. 75 (see our no. 20 below), p. 163 fig. 85, plate XXII no. 158 a, plate XXIV no. 154; A. M. Mansel, «Erwerbungsbericht des Antikenmuseums zu Istanbul seit 1914,» *Arch. Anzeiger* 1933, col. 121 Abb. 5; F. Miltner, «Epigraphische Nachlese in Ankara, II,» *Jahreshefte oest. arch. Inst. Wien* 1936 - 37 Beiblatt col. 57 Abb. 34, col. 58 Abb. 35, cf. *MAMA* IV 16 (at Afyon).
14. The village Aykırıkçı has yielded a remarkable series of gravestones of this type : Mendel, *op. cit.*, nos. 51 and perhaps 49 and 50; nos. 45 and 46 have a pair of lions in the pediment. From Mendel's indications pp. 283f it is not clear whether nos. 45, 48, 51 and 52 were among the stones found together at Aykırıkçı, but they are probably among the «sept stèles ou fragments» found there, to which should be added nos. 426 - 429. Other examples of this type have been found at Gecek or Göcek (Le Bas - Waddington 784), Ulucak or Olucak (*MAMA* VI 363, modified 362; the village is located due east of Altıntaş village), Hacı Beyli (ibid. 364; the village is located due south of Sevdğin and due east of Keçiler), and at Kütahya : Le Bas - Waddington 815; *JRS* 1925 pp. 245f no. 128, pp. 146f no. 129; pp. 171f nos. 163 and 164; (no. 141 on page 155 has lions in the pediment and looks very much like steles 45, 46 and 51 from Aykırıkçı pictured in Mendel's catalogue); Miltner, *op. cit.* nos. 53 and 62. Cf. Mansel, *op. cit.* col. 124 Abb. 8.
15. *JRS* 1925 pp. 156 - 158 no. 144. *MAMA* IV 22 is very similar (at Afyon but clearly from the region of Kütahya, as the curse also indicates : see note 18). Cf. Miltner, nos. 58, 59 and 63; Mendel, *Catal. sculptures/Constantinople* no. 1077; *JRS* 1925 pp. 174f no. 168, which has a bust on a socle in the lower niche. Our no. 10 below is probably of the double niche type.

These busts and figures mark a sudden blossoming, in the third century, of a realistic artistic style, a development led by local sculptors, several of whose names we know, whose fascination in combining native Phrygian and classical themes with motifs of rural daily life and the figures of the deceased themselves created a unique genre full of life.

7. White marble stele in the form of a large niche with arched lintel below triangular top, and borders taking the form of engaged pilasters. The area between the top of the niche and the top of the stone is filled with stylized palmettes in very low relief.

The niche contains three standing figures, a man between two children; the man and the child at right each holds his right hand across his breast out of the folds of his garment and his left hand down at his side. The man holds in his left hand a roll and an open pair of wax tablets, and the child at right holds a bird in his left hand. The child at left holds both hands down at his sides; in his right hand he holds a pruning hook and in his left a cluster of grapes. All hands are unskillfully carved, too big and with fingers all the same length.

A design of grapes on vines with a single leaf, enclosed in a very narrow plain frame, decorates the pilasters to either side of the niche. These pilasters have bases of multiple tori; above each pilaster a stylized egg and dart moulding forms a transition to a stylized capital, on which, and on a fascia at the bottom of the stone, is the inscription, except for the date, which is placed in the field of the niche to the left of the tall central figure. At either side of his head is a large incised circle with inscribed cross, probably two stylized rosettes rather than Christian symbols: see below. Height 1 m 30; width 0 m 77; thickness 0 m 16 - 0 m 17; letter height 0 m 019. The sides and back have been left rough and protruding. Inv. no. 916: stated to be from Çömlekçi village in the district of Aslanapa.

In niche :  
"ΕΤΟΥΣ ΤΞΘ' = A.D. 284 (Sullan era)

On left pilaster capital :

Αύρ. ΜΕ-  
νανδρ-  
4 ος Τρο-  
φιμά-  
δος κ̄ε  
Σευῆ-  
8 ρα

Below niche:

16 ἔγγόνοις γλυκυ-  
τάτοις  
18 μνήμης χάριν

Right pilaster capital :

τέκνοι-  
ς Ἄστει-  
φ κ̄ε Διο-  
12 μῆδη  
κ̄ε Απφ[ι]-  
φ κ̄ε Απ-  
15 πης

Line 14 : only the left portion of pi is preserved.

A very similar stele was published by C. W. M. Cox.<sup>16</sup> There two children are pictured at each side of a large female figure. Exactly as on our stone one child holds a pruning hook and a bunch of grapes, but the other child instead of holding a bird has his hand on a small animal. The form of the stone, the decoration of the pilasters, and the placement of the inscription are all identical. Clearly the two stones were produced by the same workshop.

This type of wax tablet, open, the frame represented and sometimes the hinges also, with the stylus showing above protruding from a holder at the central hinges (not visible here because the hand covers it) is distinctive of this region. A number of clear examples appear on the «Christians to Christians» gravestones of this region, on which I have prepared a monograph. Cf. also nos. 10/12/14.

A six-pointed rosette similar to ours appears in JRS 1925 p. 169 no. 160 (at Kütahya).

Trophimas, the mother of Aurelios Menandros, bore a name of the feminine type ending in -α's: cf. no. 2. Asteios and Diomedes were the children of Menandros and Severa; in line 14 it is necessary to restore iota, thus

16. JRS 1925 pp. 151f no. 137, at Kütahya. Le Bas also copied it, but in Waddington's edition (no. 822) it has been erroneously combined with another stone; the latter is now JRS 1925 pp. 145f no. 128.

making Apphion the granddaughter of Menandros and Severa. The second granddaughter was Appes, whose name — by a slip of the mason — appears in the nominative instead of the dative.

8. Bottom part of white marble stele in the form of a large niche containing a single standing figure broken across the shoulders, who holds the right hand across the breast out of the folds of the garment, and the left hand down at the side. On either side the niche is framed by a design of vines with leaves which spring from a lozenge and bulb. Each design is bordered by a very narrow undecorated frame as on no. 7. Doubtless this decorated frame is meant to represent pilasters, as there. The present left pilaster has a base of stylized egg and dart moulding; the right base is broken off. The sides of the stone have been left rough and protrude: see the preceding monument. The inscription begins on the upper portion of the stele; on a fascia below the niche is the concluding curse formula. Height Om 64; width Om 59; thickness Om 15; letter height Om 025. Inv. no. 1352.

τίς ἂν ποσοίσει χεῖρα  
 [τῆν βαρύφ]θονον πολλοῖς αὐώρο[ις]  
 3 [περιπέσοι]το συφοραῖς

Line 2: only the upper right portion of theta and left half of omicron remain.

On the curse formula and the form ποσοίσει no. 9. For the form αὐώροις cf. J. Zingerle, *Glotta* 1928 pp. 138 - 145, and cf. αὐωροθανῆς epitaph from this area (A. M. Mansel, *Arch. Anz.* 1933 cols. 124f no. 23) and αὐωροθανα[σί]μω on an epitaph at Kütahya (A.D. Mordtmann, *Hel. Phil. Syll.* 1880 - 1881, parartema p. 70 no. 31). The word βαρύφθονος

the variant form βαρύχθονος on an inscription in the museum at Kütahya which I discuss in my monograph on the early Christian inscriptions of Phrygia.

9. White marble stele in the form of a large niche with arched lintel supported by pilasters; top, bottom and surface of top left portion of stone missing. The niche contains the standing figure of a woman in chiton and himation and with head covered, who holds her right hand across her breast out of the folds of her garment and her left in front of her waist. In her hand she holds a spindle and distaff. The hands are skilfully carved.

The pilasters are decorated with a narrow design of diamonds surrounded by an undecorated border; they have a cyma moulding for a base. The right pilaster has a capital decorated with two vertical lines; this capital also acts as a moulding to form the transition from the pilaster to the protruding pediment of the stone. The left pilaster is missing its capital, and surface of the pediment is also broken off on this side. The entire pediment is broken away just above the head of the figure. In the preserved surface of the pediment at right is a stylized palmette and the bottom portion of a mirror. The inscription is carved below the niche. Pronounced setting lines are visible. Letters were never carved in line 3, although setting lines were put there. Height 1 m 42; width of carved surface 0 m 70; thickness 0 m 22; letter height 0 m 02. Inv. no. 5; stated to be from the village of Sevdğin (district of Altıntaş).

Μάρκος καὶ Ἀμίας Ἀφία θυγατρὶ  
μνήμης χάριν

3 τῖς [ἄ]ν ποσοῖσι χῖρα τὴν κακῆν  
[οὕτως ἀ]ώροισ π[ερίπ[ε]σοιτο] συν-  
5 [φοραῖς]

Line 5: only the tops the dotted letters are preserved.

Another example of the curse formula occurs in no. 8 above 10. The form ποσοῖσι without rho, is characteristic of the third-century gravestones of Phrygia.<sup>17</sup> Our inscription has κακῆν in place of βαρῦφθονον which is standard in this formula.<sup>18</sup> Cf. κακῆν χεῖρα in the same formula on a sarcophagus at Uşak.<sup>19</sup>

10. Bottom portion of a white marble stele in the shape of a niche between raised pilasters. The niche contains the remains of a standing figure and a number of reliefs, viz. (to left) a knife, a box (?), a large pouch tied shut and resting on three feet; (to right) a comb and an open pair of wax tablets like the pair in no. 7, on which see the commentary.

The pilasters are decorated with a series of vertically placed diamonds joined by an incised line. Bordering them on each side is a narrow undecorated frame. The tops of the pilasters are not preserved. The left pilaster, but not the right, has a very narrow moulding for a base.

17. Cf. the common ποσαῖσι, attested for example in JRS 1925 p. 159 no. 147, at Kütahya.

18. I am surveying this curse in detail in another publication. A. Parrot considers it: *Malédiction et violations de tombes* (Paris 1939) pp. 127-129, 131, 134f (non vidi).

19. Le Bas - Waddington 716.



The surface below the niche is worn and broken now. There is a large hole in the body of the figure : evidently this stone was used in a fountain before it came to the museum. This stele differs from those which have preceded it in the presence of reliefs within the niche and in the small size of the Figure.<sup>20</sup> Height 0 m 55; width 0 m 73; thickness 0 m 185. Inv. no. 16.

11. White marble stele in the form of a niche with arched lintel which is supported by an engaged pilaster at either side. The niche contains a standing female figure with head covered; her right hand is held across her breast out of the folds of her garment; her left hand is held down at her side. Thumb and index finger are straight but the other fingers are bent; in this respect this figure differs from the others published here. Above the lintel the stone is carved in a roughly triangular shape which culminates in a stylized palmette at the apex. The pilasters are undecorated. They have protruding bases and capitals; the right capital is broken off. Beneath the niche is a very narrow fascia. The bottom of the stone was finished at left but not at right; a tenon was begun here but not completed. The lintel is formed of three curved fascias, graduated in size. The first three lines of the inscription are on these three fascias; the last two are inside the niche above the woman's head. On the left part of the lintel is incised a tightly bound wreath. Height 1 m 65; max. width 0 m 65; thickness 0 m 24; letter height 0 m 03.

Αρχέδημος  
 Φιλίππου Αφιαδι  
 3 μνίας χάριν.  
 οἱ υἱοὶ πατρὶ  
 5 Αρχεδημῶ μνημην

Only Aphias is represented.

12. White marble stele with three akroteria, that at top decorated with a palmette. An arch in low relief at the top resembles the tops of niches nos. 7-11. In high relief occupying most of the stele is a male figure standing on a pedestal resembling a small table, his right hand held across his breast out of the folds of his garment. In his left hand,

20. Cf. a stone seen at Kütahya, *JRS* 1925 pp. 145f no. 128, on which a niche and figure of the same sizes as ours are surmounted by another, taller niche with triangular top containing busts in a pediment. That stone has no reliefs in the lower niche, although there are reliefs in the upper niche. See also the stones referred to in note 14 above.

which he holds just below his waist, are an open pair of wax tablets and a large key. In the field just above his right shoulder is a closed book roll, in low relief; above his left shoulder is a stylus case. The man is wearing short boots. Beside the lower part of his figure the stone is slightly raised on either side to suggest pilasters. The inscription is carved on the surface of the stele below the table. Height 1 m 73; width at top 0 m 43; at bottom 0 m 49; thickness 0 m 20; letter height 0 m 018. Inv. no. 919; said to be from «Ilica hüyük,» perhaps Ilıcaksu 23 km. southwest of Gediz.

Αφια Ἀλεξάνδρου ἀδελ-  
φῶ Ἀλεξάνδρω μνήμης χάριν

vac

3 εἴ τις ποσοίσει χεῖρα τῆν βαρύ-  
φθονον τέχ[ν]αῖς ἄωροις  
5 περιπέσοιτο συμφοραῖς

For the curse formula and the form ποσοίσει see the commentary on no. 9. Here two variations have been made. εἴ τις in place of τίς ἄν or ὅς ἄν ἄν and the interesting τέχ[ν]αῖς. The metrical position τέχ[ν]αῖς is most usually occupied by the word οὕτως. The present τέχ[ν]αῖς is a variant of the phrase τέκνοις ἄωροις which of course is in itself grammatically incorrect. It is possible to explain τέχ[ν]αῖς here by taking it with the first portion of the imprecation in the sense δόλω vel sim., but it is more likely that the occurrence of this word here is simply due to confusion on the part of the author of this text.

13. White marble stele with projecting base and triangular pediment with akroteria decorated by stylized palmettes (broken at left and top); in the pediment are two rosettes on either side of a round boss. Below the pediment, a concave moulding decorated with acanthus leaves forms the transition to the shaft. The sides of the stone are finished to a depth of only 4 cm., after which the quarry face has been left. The inscription is on the shaft. Height 1 m 03; width (top) 0 m 55, (front surface) 0 m 515, (bottom) 0 m 61; thickness (top) 0 m 20, (shaft) 0 m 16, (bottom) 0 m 22; letter height 0 m 025. Inv. no. 8.

Τατεῖς Μηνοφίλω  
ἀνδρὶ καὶ Ἀμμια μῆ-  
3 τηρ μνήμης χάριν

On the name Tateis see L. Zgusta, *Kl. Pers.* 1517-5; L. Robert, *Noms indigènes* pp. 339 and 348; and for a recent example C. H. E. Haspels, *The Highlands of Phrygia* no. 33.<sup>21</sup>

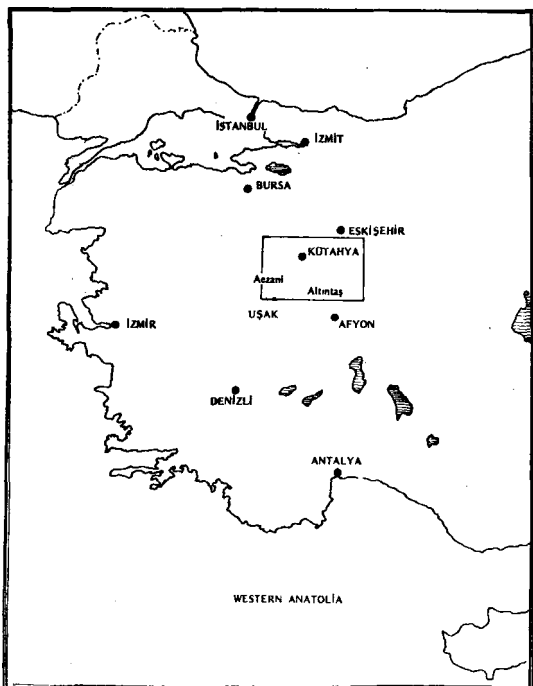
14. White marble rectangular stele broken at top and bottom right. The face of the stone is divided into four registers, of which the third (from the top), which contains most of the inscription, is the largest. The upper two registers project slightly and are separated from the register containing the inscription by a concave moulding decorated with a zigzag pattern. In the register immediately above the inscription is a recessed semicircular niche surmounted by a projecting moulding, within which is represented a bird facing right on a basket. To the left of the niche are an open pair of wax tablets like those of nos. 7 and 19 and a pouch like that of no. 10; to the right of the niche are a spindle and distaff and a mirror and comb. The circular niche in which the bird and basket are placed projects into the narrower register above. On the niche perches an eagle, body front but head right, in a similar but smaller niche. To either side of this niche are three fish. At the bottom is the fourth register, separated from the preceding by a zigzag pattern and containing the final word of the inscription. Each register except that of the inscription is framed by a plain border. Height 0 m 90; width 0 m 61; thickness 0 m 07; letter height (lines 1-3) 0 m 03, (lines 4-7) 0 m 024. Inv. no. 1197; from the village of Abia, now Pınarcık (Appia).

A part of the text was published by J.G.C. Anderson, *Studies in the History and Art of the Eastern Roman Provinces*, p. 205 no. 1. Anderson saw the stone at Abia, built into the pavement of the mosque; the right half of the text was concealed. I present here a complete text and the first photograph.

Αὐρ. ΤΑΤΕΙΣ ΤΥΧΙΚΟΥ  
 ἔτι ζῶσα ἐποίησεν  
     ἐαυτῇ leaf  
 4 κἔ Τηλεμάχῳ ἀνδρὶ κἔ υἱῷ  
    Τηλεμάχῳ ἄωρῳ κἔ Εὐτυ-  
    χειανδῶς κἔ Τρόφιμος πα-  
 8 τρὶ κἔ ἀδελφῶ μνήμης  
     χάριν

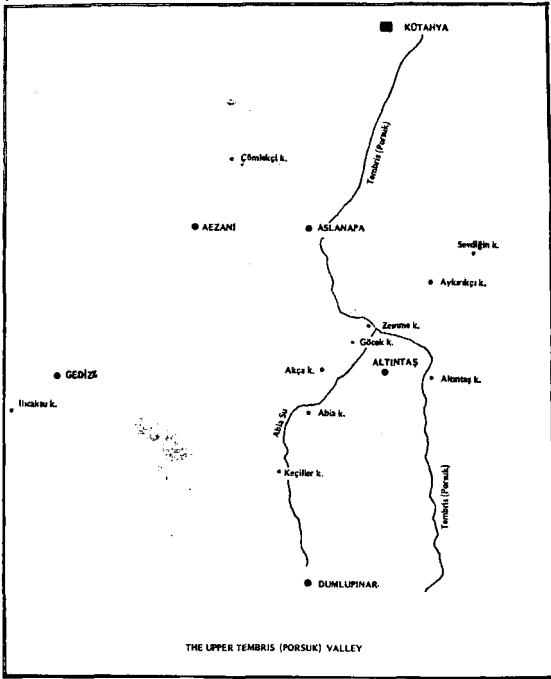
The abbreviation in line 1 is indicated by a slanting line.  
 on the name Tateis see the commentary on the preceding inscription.

21. The inscription *JRS* 1925 p. 155 no. 141 (at Kütahya) displays the name Tatas in three generations, and one of these persons married a Tation; cf. also *op. cit.* p. 170 161 (at Kütahya), which has the names Tatia, Tateis, Tatias.

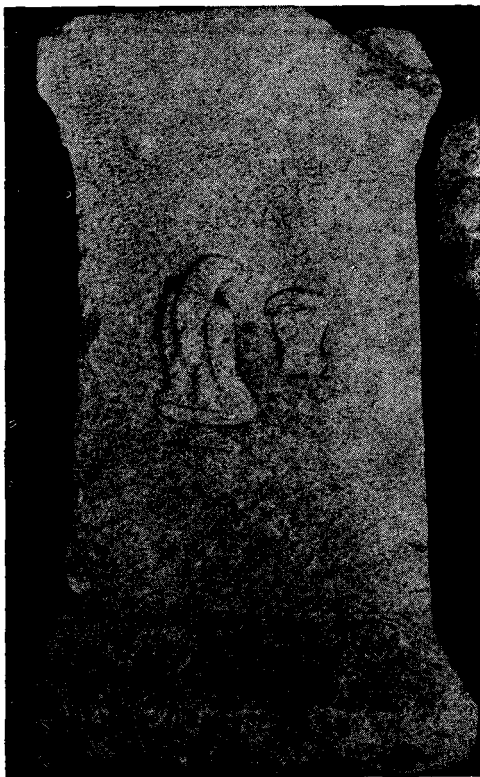


Map 1. The boxed area appears in detail as Map 2

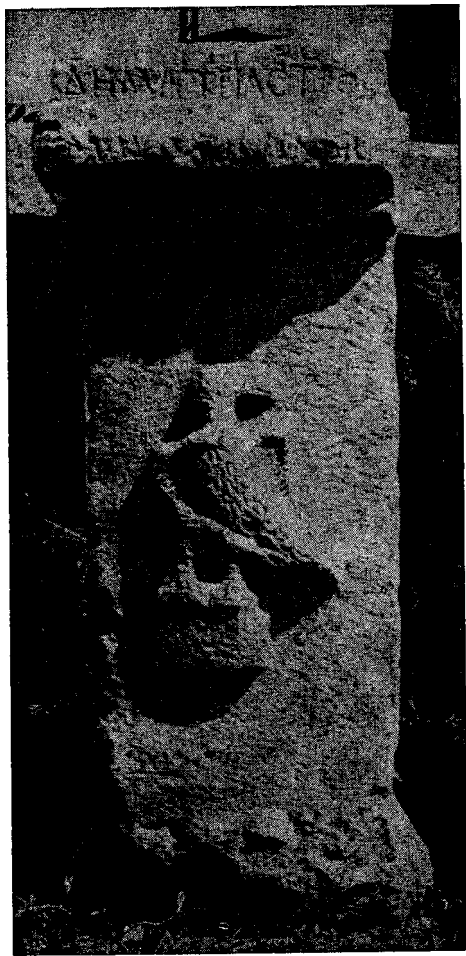
Map. 1



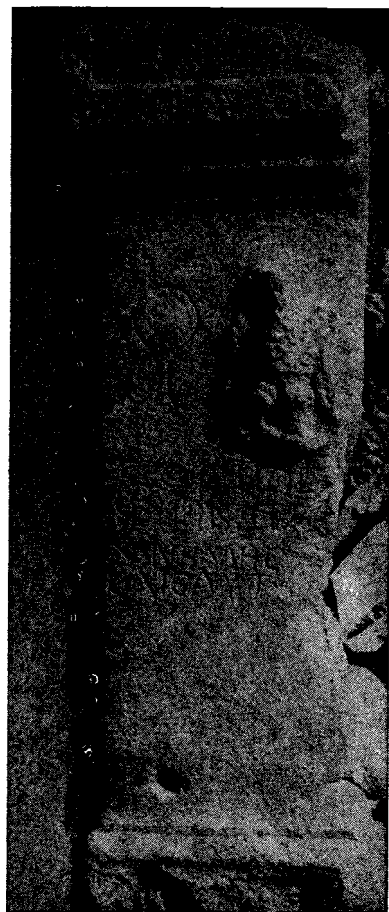
Map. 2



**Fig. 1**



**Fig. 2**



**Fig. 3**





**Fig. 4**

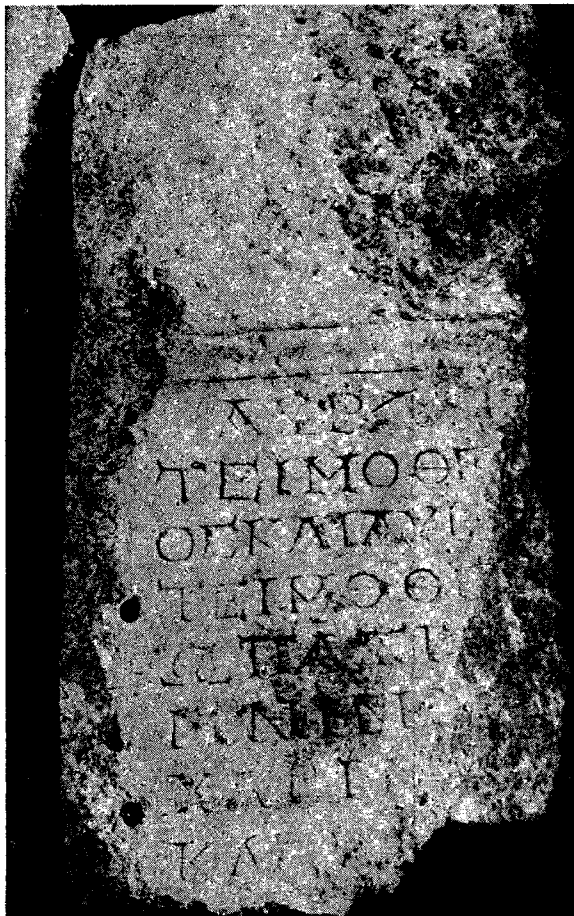


Fig. 5. Fragment of a tablet with a list of names.

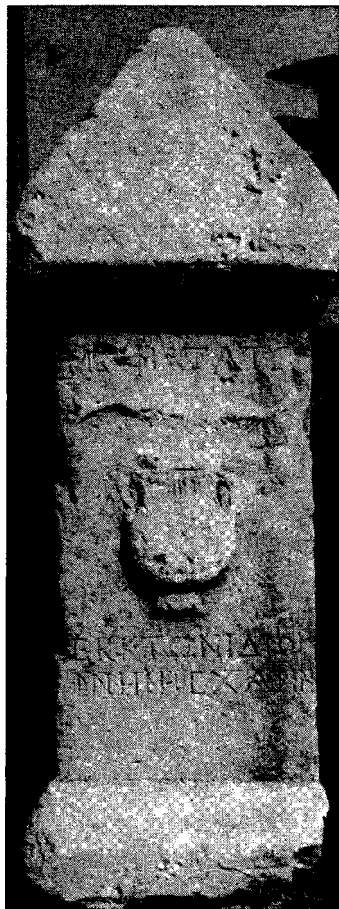


Fig. 6



Fig. 7

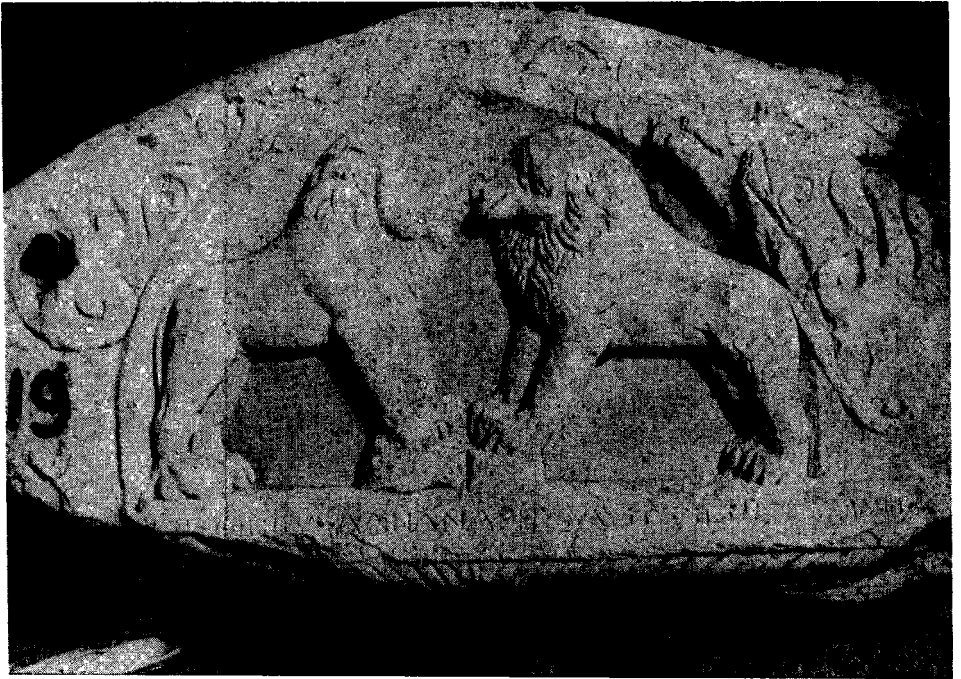


Fig. 8

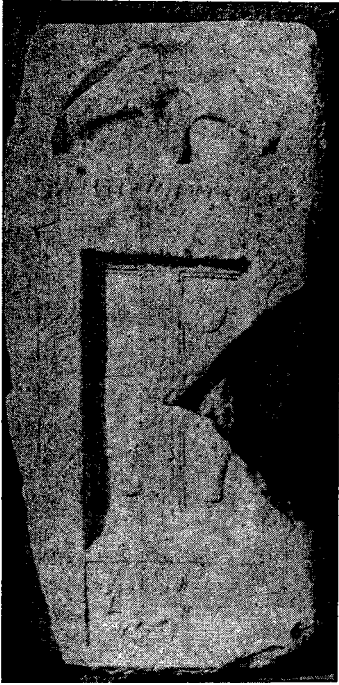


Fig. 9

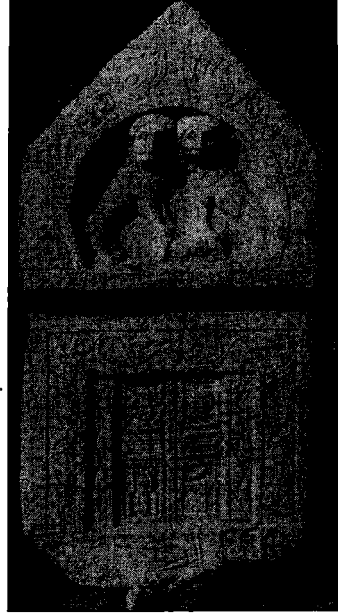


Fig. 10



Fig. 11

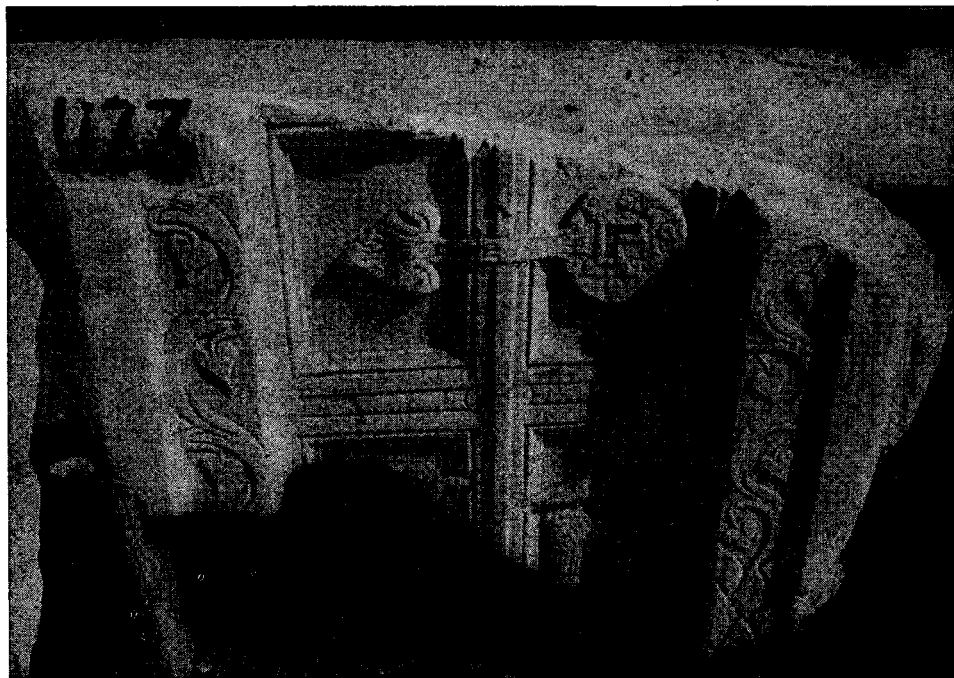


Fig. 12

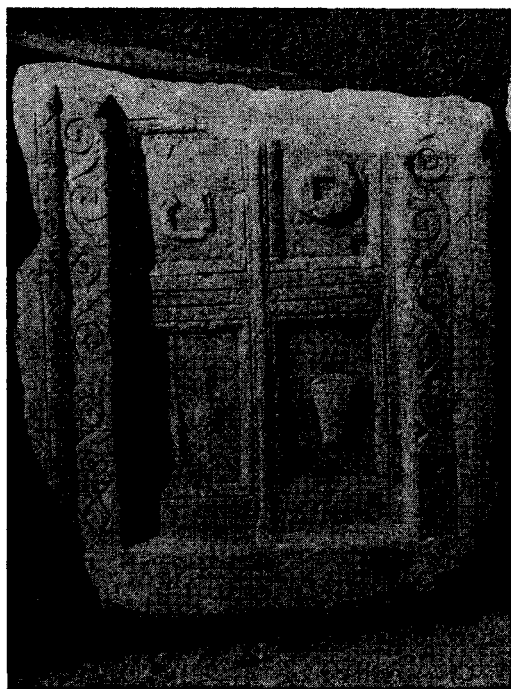


Fig. 13

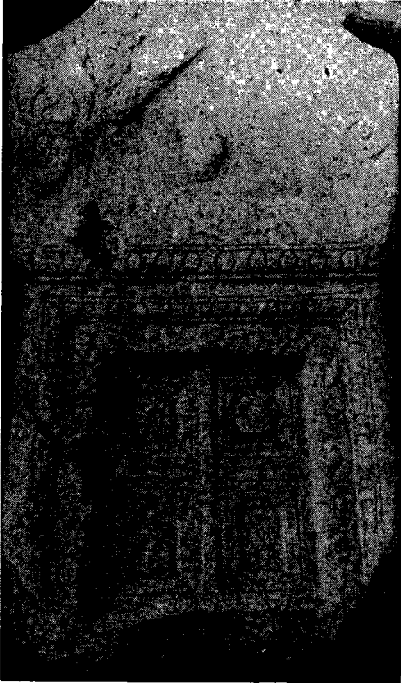


Fig. 14

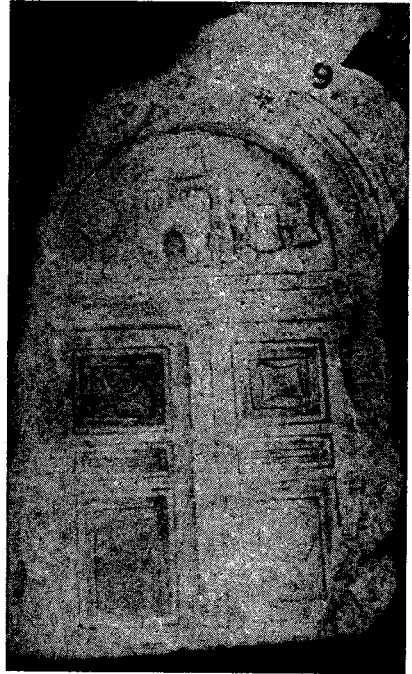


Fig. 15

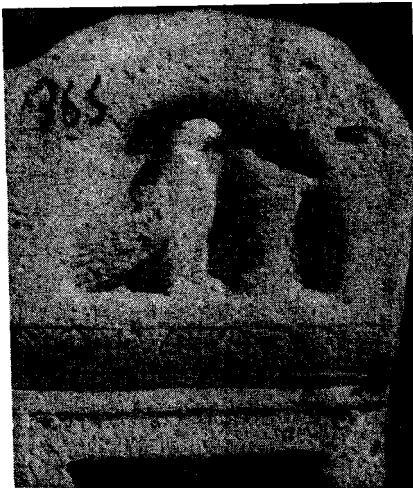


Fig. 16-1

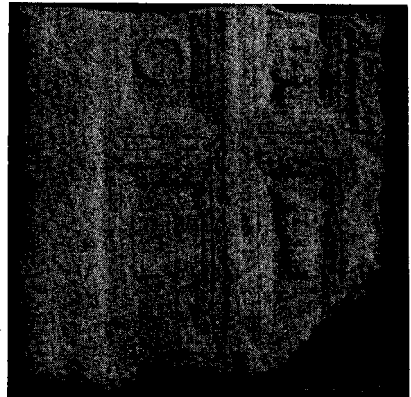
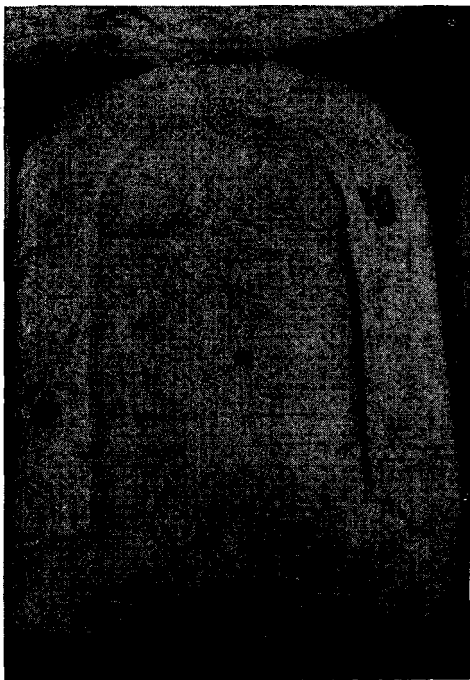
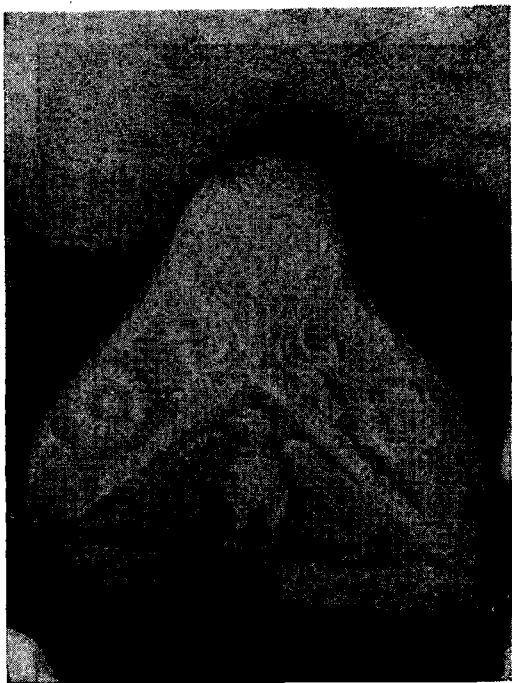


Fig. 16-2

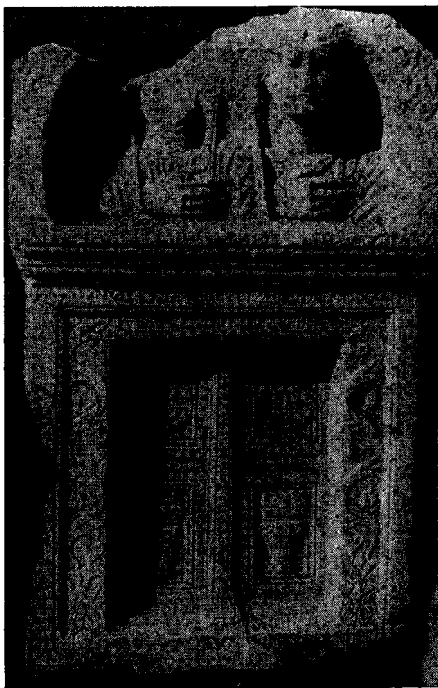


**Fgi. 17**

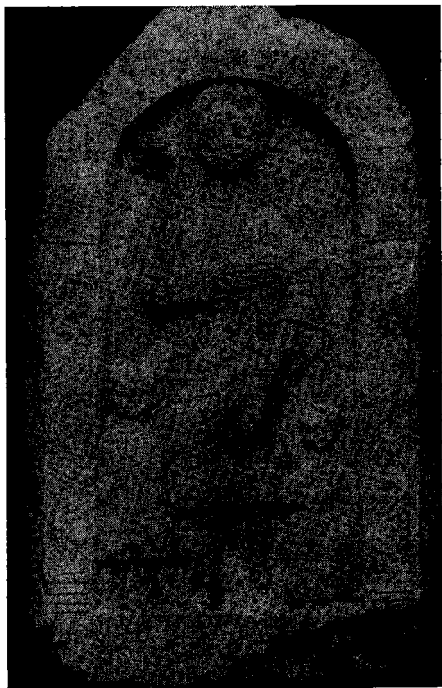




**Fig. 18**



**Fig. 19**



**Fig. 20**



Fig. 21

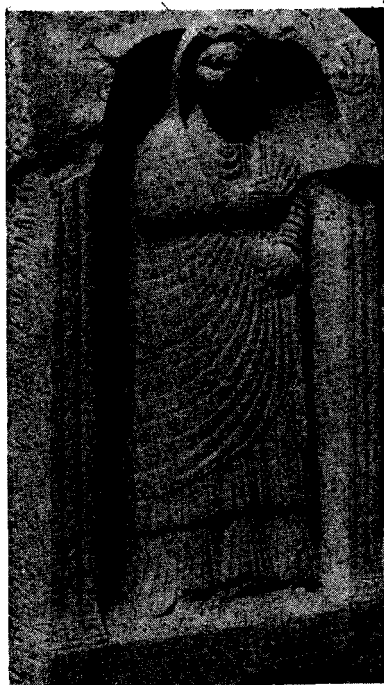


Fig. 22

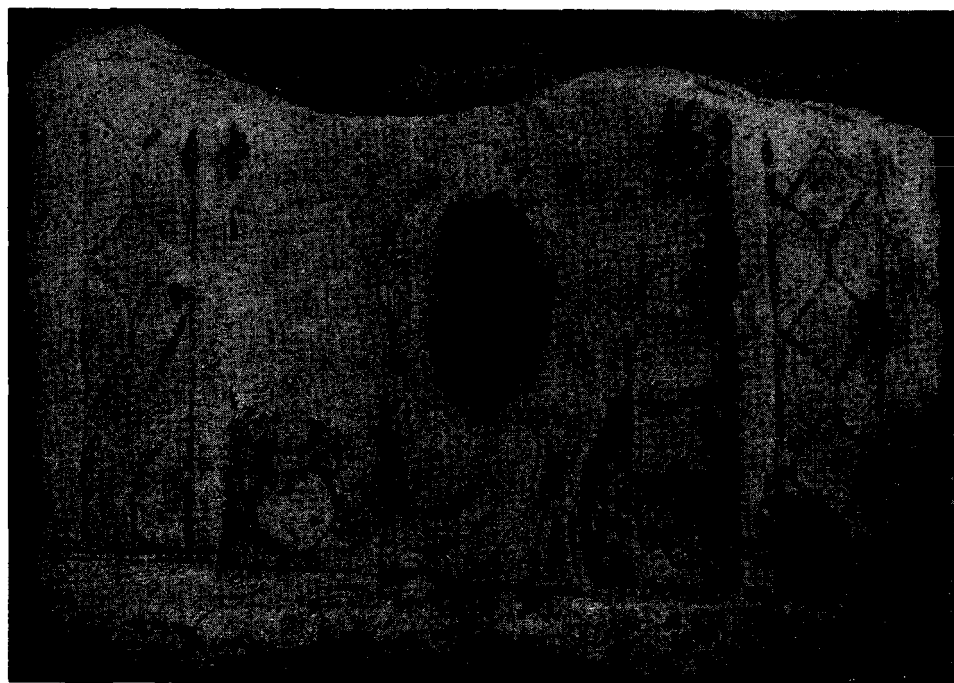


Fig. 23



Fig. 24



Fig. 25

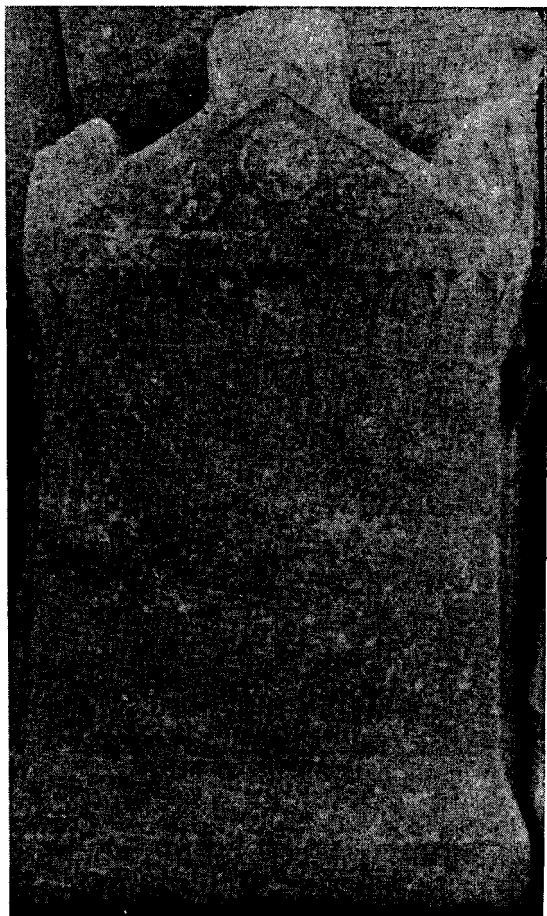
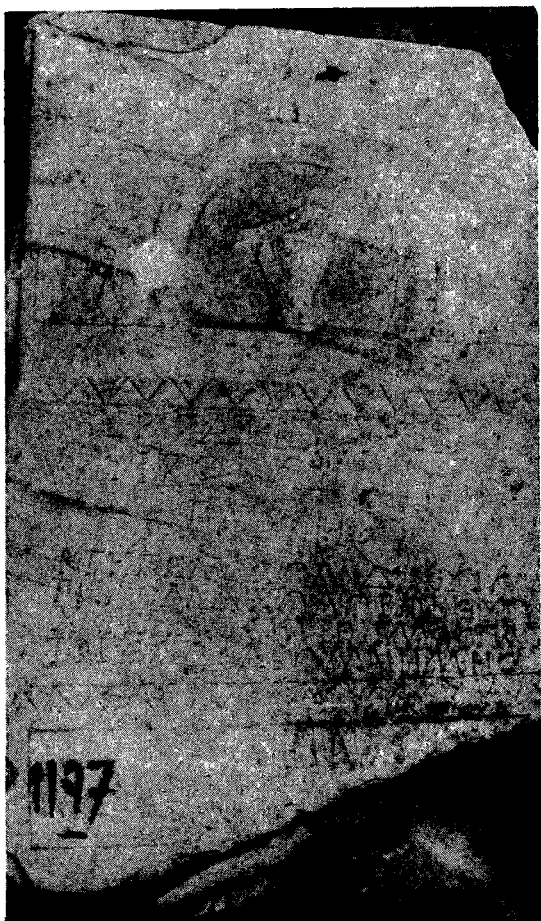


Fig. 26



**Fig. 27**





## SARDIS, 1976

Crawford H. Greenewalt, Jr.

Archaeological research in 1976 was conducted during two and a half months (June - September) by a staff of thirteen members (of Turkish, American, British, and New Zealand nationalities).<sup>1</sup> The season's program included two feasibility studies for future projects (concerning reconstruction of Lydian architectural terracottas, and urban historical topography); the recording of new discoveries (a Late Roman painted underground tomb, a massive structure of mud brick perhaps dating from Lydian times, a cache of Lydian pottery recovered during the digging of a modern well near Sart Mahmut, tumulus chambers in the western region of Bin Tepe, ruins at a site called «Karadut» in the Tmolos/Boz dağ range); and the study of antiquities recovered at Sardis in earlier seasons (Lydian architectural terracottas, Attic figured and black-glaze pottery, Hellenistic relief pottery).

**Lydian Terracotta Reconstruction project.** The high quality, cheerful colours, and thematic variety of Lydian architectural terracottas from Sardis (mainly of the sixth century B. C.), conversely the fragmentary condition of most recovered examples, which frustrates appreciation of their complete aspect and collective visual effect,<sup>2</sup> inspired the idea that

<sup>1</sup> The 1976 staff included: G. M. A. Hanfmann, director; Ismet Algedik, government representative and commissioner; Teoman Yalçinkaya, administrative officer; C. H. Greenewalt Jr., field director; D. G. Mitten, associate director; A. Ramage, archaeologist and specialist for Lydian terracottas; N. H. Ramage, specialist for Attic pottery; I. Hanfmann, specialist for Hellenistic relief pottery; F. K. Yegül, specialist for gymnasium-bath complex; E. R. Hostetter, specialist for terracotta reconstruction project; E. E. Freedman, specialist for urban survey project; S. Payne, palaeozoologist; E. Gombosi, photographer and recorder; K. J. Frazer, manager. Professor L. Robert again was epigraphical consultant.

The work of several participants profited by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The privilege to do scholarly research at Sardis again was granted by the Ministry of Culture and the Department of Antiquities and Museums, whose officers showed their customary kindness and helpfulness. These gentlemen, particularly Messrs. Hikmet Gurçay, Burhan Tezcan, and Çetin Anlağan, also the acting director of the Manisa Museum, Kubilây Nayır, are fundamentally responsible for the success and untroubled atmosphere of the 1976 season. The Expedition once again is deeply grateful to them.

<sup>2</sup> E. g., G. M. A. Hanfmann, *Letters from Sardis* (Cambridge, Massachusetts 1972) pl. II, fig. 71.

examples of Sardinian architectural terracotta types might be recreated and appropriately combined for display in an outdoor architectural context at Sardis. A feasibility study for this project was performed in 1976 by E. R. Hostetter, who concentrated on the fundamental question: can moulded architectural terracottas which accurately reproduce the forms and «glaze» (i. e., slip) decoration of ancient examples be recreated at Sardis by our Expedition? The successful recreation of two architectural terracotta types provides an affirmative answer: FIG. 1.

Of the two types reproduced one was a «star-and-scroll» **geison** plaque, the other a «confronted pegasoi» **sima** plaque.<sup>3</sup> Clay for the terracotta body and for most of the «glazes» was obtained in the near vicinity: for the body and red glaze from potteries at Urganlı (near Akçapınar between Turgutlu/Kassaba and Salihli), for the white glaze from Kula, and for the black glaze from Kutahya.

The tiles were produced first by taking impressions of original terracotta fragments; second by collating in positive clay casts the decorative elements taken in step one and producing full-scale positive models of the tiles (for the two types reproduced, practically no improvisation was necessary); third by making moulds of the models created in step two; fourth by casting positives from the moulds created in step three; fifth by retouching the positives with stylus and brush to clarify definition (as seems to have been done also in antiquity) and combining separately cast parts, FIG. 2, like the spout of the «pegasoi» **simas**; sixth by painting the positives with «glazes» which had been prepared after much experimentation (involving nearly 200 small «test» tiles, made to check colour and adhesiveness). The moulded and painted tiles were fired in the UZGUR Tuğla Fabrikası near Salihli.

An objective of the terracotta reconstruction project would be to display reproductions also of other figural **sima** and **geison** types, perhaps of pedimental and acroterial types, and of Sardis-type roof tiles painted with lozenges in white-on-black and black-on-white colour schemes. The design of the structure on which the tiles would be displayed and the location and setting which the structure would occupy at Sardis also were given much attention, and require further consideration.

Urban Survey Feasibility Study. This study was initiated on the premise that a considerable fund of unassimilated evidence exists at Sar-

---

<sup>3</sup> Cf. T. L. Shear, *Terra-Cottas Part One, Architectural Terra-Cottas; Sardis X* (Cambridge 1926) 31-33, 36-40; A. Akerström, *Die Architektonischen Terrakotten Kleinasien* (Lund 1966) 71-73, 75-76, cf. 140, 148.

dis (in the form of diagnostic antiquities exposed at ground surface, signs of geological change and stability) whose systematic study and collation could yield important new information about the city's historical topography.

The feasibility of such a project was scheduled to be studied in 1976 by two anthropologists with training in Greek and Roman archaeology. Owing to unavoidable circumstances, however, the study could be performed by only one of these, E. E. Freedman, and within a period of less than a month.

An L-shaped zone of some 1,140,000 square meters, bounded by the Pactolus stream, the İzmir - Ankara highway, and the Acropolis cliffs (FIG. 3), was systematically examined by Freedman (assisted by D. G. Mitten and the writer). Because of time limitations, this zone excludes about three-fifths of the Roman city (further to the north and east). Despite limitations of time and manpower, this preliminary examination produced evidence for major features and aspects of Sardian topography which had not been fully appreciated or even guessed before; e. g. :

(a) that in Roman or later times the occupation territory of Sardis extended south of the Artemis Temple by some 750 m. or more, east and perhaps also west of the Pactolus (as indicated by heavy concentrations of pottery and tile), in regions hitherto considered to have been cemetery territory (these regions do not appear in FIG. 3).

(b) that a considerable area between the Artemis Temple and urban regions to the north (specifically, the hilly zone east of the Pactolus between the «Northeast Wadi» and Kelklisuyu) was uninhabited before Late Roman times (and until that time had been only a burial ground; this area is shaded with dots in FIG. 3).

(c) that certain parts of the Lydian city, whose present ground surfaces are littered almost exclusively with Lydian artifacts and tiles (a sampling of which is illustrated in FIG. 4) and which in one place exhibit architectural remains, experienced little or no occupation in post-Lydian times and therefore promise Lydian remains which are directly accessible and uncontaminated by the intrusions and destructions of subsequent occupation.

(d) that urban patterns of Roman Sardis on the lower north slopes of the Acropolis might be ascertained with a minimum of excavation; from the exposed walls of what appears to have been a complex system of landscape terracing, from surface contour anomalies which evidently signify individual building units or complexes, and from differences in

the character of architectural debris and artifact concentrations which could suggest domestic, industrial, or other activity for particular regions (FIG. 5 illustrates some diagnostic artifacts from one location).

The only excavation made in connection with the Urban Survey study in 1976 was a small sondage, dug to determine the situation and condition of a column whose shaft just broke the surface of a field on the lower north slope of the Acropolis (at ca. E. 340/S. 240 on the «B» grid). The column proved to rest in situ, its foot more than 3 m. below ground surface. The unchanneled lower part of the shaft suggests that it belonged to a secular building (stoa colonnade or house peristyle?). The shaft is substantially enveloped by two later walls oriented at right angles to one another, one built of brick faced with plaster, the other of coursed brick and field stone (FIG. 6).

Painted Roman Tomb (Hypogaeum). The most pretentious ancient monument discovered in 1976 was a painted subterranean tomb or hypogaeum of the Late Roman period, which came to the attention of Expedition members as a consequence of the Urban Survey feasibility study. The tomb is situated in a small valley enclosed by spurs of the Acropolis, ca. 240 m. east of Sector PC and ca. 200 m. north of the «Pyramid Tomb» (at ca. E. 30/S. 620 on the «B» grid). The top of the tomb lies only .30—.35 m. below modern ground level, and the discovery, made sometime during the Spring months, evidently resulted from the introduction to the valley of ploughing by tractor, which pulled up the entrance covering and exposed the conspicuous void below.

The tomb is a rectangular barrel-vaulted chamber oriented north-south (3.50 m. long, 2.80 m. wide, 1.70 m. maximum height); it is entered through the ceiling by means of a rectangular aperture in the north end and three stone steps socketed in the north wall (FIG. 7). The entire interior wall and vaulted ceiling surfaces were plastered and painted. Colours include pink, red maroon, dark blue, light blue, yellow, pale green, dark green, brown, black, and white. The lower walls (to the level of the springing of the vault) are painted with a dado simulating revetment panels of veined and brecciated stone; the upper walls are painted with a free-field composition featuring baskets, cornucopias, wreaths, doves, peacocks, and individual flowers: the last serve as filing ornament between the other motifs and alone spangle the upper vaulting (FIG. 8). The south lunette features a dipinto, framed by a wreath (FIG. 9), which identifies the deceased owner of the tomb: Chrysanthios, doukenarios fabrikesios, i.e. a

salaried high official and armourer, evidently in the important arms factory which was established at Sardis in the time of Diocletian or Constantine I.<sup>4</sup>

The painted plaster generally is well preserved on vertical surfaces, poorly preserved on the vaulting; much of the missing painted plaster may be submerged in a layer of earthy debris which covers the floor of the tomb (and any remaining contents). Since the recovery of such fragments and the cleaning and consolidation of the paintings in general should be supervised by a qualified conservator, it was decided to postpone excavation and cleaning of the tomb until appropriate expertise could be secured. Precautions were taken to ensure that the structure would not be violated in the meantime.

The tops of three or four other hypogaea were recognized immediately to the northwest of this one; and another with vivid painted decoration reportedly was exposed several years ago some 100 m. further to the north. This evidence, together with surface irregularities in the central part of the tobacco field, suggests that there is a heavy concentration of Roman tombs in the valley.

Structure of Coursed Brick. What may be a monumental structure of mud brick was first seen by A. Ramage in the hillock which lies immediately south of the İzmir-Ankara highway directly across from the Synagogue entrance (at ca. E. 120/S. 40 on the «B» grid). The northern part of that hillock was obliterated years ago when the highway was created; and since that time the scarp of the remaining part has intermittently been quarried by local villagers for clay. «Shaving» of this scarp in 1976 revealed what appeared to be some fourteen horizontal courses of mud brick (individual «bricks» average .10—.15 m. thick, .53—.55 m. long — or thick?) which extend for a distance of 3.00—3.50 m. (FIG. 10).

The horizontal position of the 'bricks' would indicate that they rest in situ and are part of a built structure; their apparent extent suggests that they should be part of a monumental building. Fragments of pre-Hellenistic Lydian pottery were recovered on the top of the hillock and

---

<sup>4</sup> For the arms factory at Sardis, C. Foss, *Byzantine and Turkish Sardis*; *Sardis Monographs* 4 (Cambridge, Massachusetts 1976) 14-15, 106. Four other Late Roman vaulted chamber tombs with similar painted decoration have been exposed at Sardis; for these, H. C. Butler, *The Excavations Part I, 1910-1914; Sardis I* (Leiden 1922) 174, 181-183; T. L. Shear, «Sixth Preliminary Report on the American Excavations at Sardis in Asia Minor,» *AJA* 26 (1922) 405-407; G. M. A. Hanfmann, «The Fourth Campaign at Sardis (1961),» *BASOR* 166 (1962) 30-33; Hanfmann and K. J. Frazer in Hanfmann and J. C. Waldbaum, *A Survey of Sardis and the Major Monuments Outside the City Walls; Sardis Report 1* (Cambridge, Massachusetts 1975) 59-60.

some 4-5 m. west of the 'brick' remains in the same scarp. Might, as Ramage theorized from the first, the 'brick' belong to a fortification wall of the lower city and fix in at least one direction the hitherto elusive limits of Lydian Sardis?

Several aspects of the feature have puzzled the writer (and account for the qualified identifications in this report) : (1) the 'bricks' reveal little or no signs of straw content; (2) there is little or no mud mortar, so conspicuous in mud brick construction at Gordon and Old Smyrna and in the north wall of Building «H» at Sardis' sector HoB; (3) the 'brick' forms are visually elusive in places where they might be expected to be traceable, i.e. between some (apparent) courses and in the zone in which the construction evidently terminates (and where a vertical face should appear but, despite cleaning and scrutiny, has not been observed). Two visitors experienced in the identification of mud brick (R. Bridges, G. Bakır), however, both unhesitatingly endorsed Ramage's identification of the feature as a mud brick structure.

**Lydian Pottery from Sart Mahmut Well.** During the Spring months, the digging of a well in a garden of Sart Mahmut, ca. 670 m. north of the Izmir - Ankara highway (at ca. w. 97-98/N: 650-651 on the «B» grid) produced a large quantity of pre - Hellenistic Lydian pottery which allegedly had rested 6-9 m. below ground level.

The owner of the well, who had saved some fragments, informed the Expedition and permitted the earthy debris extracted from the well shaft to be searched for more. In this way nearly three thousand fragments of pottery and roof tile were recovered. Of these, 100-odd were «post-Lydian» (fourth century B.C., Hellenistic, Roman) and imported wares of the sixth century B.C. (fragments of Lakonian crater, Corinthian plastic aryballos in the form of a spotted animal, Attic Siana cup); the rest were Lydian, and included a considerable repertoire of typical Lydian shapes and decorative conventions. Shapes included amphora, hydria, column crater, lebes, trefoil-mouth oinochoe, skyphos, fruit dish, stand, brazier, cooking jug, bread pan; decorative conventions included bichrome, streaky-glaze, marbling, black-on-red. Fig. 11 illustrates the shoulder of an oinochoe decorated with tongues and bands in streaky glaze and bearing an incised sketch of a grazing deer in the Wild Goat style (inventoried NoEx 76. 13). The same earthy debris from the well also yielded bones, identified by S. Payne as horse, bovid, pig, hare, juvenile sheep and goat (many), tortoise, and large bird; and an oyster shell.

Noteworthy are both the large quantity of Lydian pottery relative to the area sampled and the evidence for intensive Lydian occupational ac-

tivity 650 m. beyond the northernmost location for which Lydian occupation at Sardis previously was attested (beneath the Marble Court of the Roman gymnasium - bath complex).

**Bin Tepe.** Two tumulus tombs situated in the western region of the western region of the Bin Tepe cemetery, some 3 km. north of Kestelli köyü and allegedly accessible for the past ten years, were reported to the Expedition by local villagers. One of these (whose tumulus, with two other tumuli and two recently - exposed cist and sarcophagus burials, is located in a field just to the west of «Şeref Ali's» farmstead) is unlike other known Bin Tepe tumulus tombs in having three chambers, (one with antechamber), pitched ceilings, and a very long dromos. The three chambers are disposed in a clover - leaf arrangement; the one on axis with the dromos has the antechamber, and that chamber and antechamber have the pitched ceilings (ceilings of other units in the complex are flat). Wall and ceiling surfaces of all units display traces of crude mortar, similar in texture to the underlayers of painted stucco. All interior units are half filled with earthy debris, from which only a few non - diagnostic pottery fragments were recovered. The chamber to the right of the entrance dromos contains part of a marble basin - like object, presumably a sarcophagus. The pitched ceilings and crude workmanship (irregular dimensions of parallel walls and courses; imprecise masonry jointing; rough surface finish; reuse of material - marble blocks, contrasting with the normal limestone) suggest that this tomb was constructed in the later fifth or fourth century B.C., or later, when the traditions of sixth - century - B.C. tumulus chamber design and technique were no longer carefully observed.

From the same locale was recovered a grave stele of the Roman period, in almost pristine condition (inventoried IN 76. 9; Fig. 12) : beneath flat relief renderings of mirror, comb, and bird framed within a wreath is an inscription which identifies the deceased as a three year - old girl.

The other tumulus tomb, situated on a hill some 1.5 - 2 km. east - south - east of the first, is of conventional design (single chamber with dromos) but is noteworthy for the very finely chiseled surfaces of its limestone blocks and for the utilization of limestone bedrock, appropriately cut and trimmed, for one entire wall and part of another (adjoining) in the chamber.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Limestone bedrock was similarly utilized for the «crepis» wall in the tumulus locally known as Karnıyarık Tepe at Bin Tepe, G. M. A. Hanfmann, «The Eighth Campaign at Sardis (1965),» *BASOR* 182 (1966) 28 - 29; also at Belevi, S. Kasper, «Der Tumulus von Belevi,» *AA* (1975) 223 - 232.

The chamber of the Tumulus of Alyattes also was visited by Expedition members, and yielded three fragments of pottery: two lydian and a delicately banded (local) skyphos, Fig. 13.<sup>6</sup>

**Site at Karadut.** An ancient site situated on the northern crest of the Tmolus (Boz dağ) range ca. 2.5 - 3 km. southwest of the Artemis Temple and locally known as Karadut was visited for the first time by Expedition members (half a day's excursion). The site, flattish or gently rolling terrain now largely planted in grain crops, covers an area of perhaps some 1200 sq. m. Ancient occupation is attested by conspicuous quantities of pottery and tile fragments in the fields (where, at one place identified by local villagers, an ox once had fallen into a submerged pithos) and by ruined structures near the edge of the mountain crest. Two pairs of narrow rectangular chambers with well-preserved barrel vaulting, one displaying traces of mortar stucco, identified themselves as cisterns. The existence of an ecclesiastical structure or structures was suggested by the presence of three double-engaged window columns (one in a building ruin, the others in field stone piles). The invariable material of construction was local schist with mortar; marble parts were sparse (and included fragments of screen balustrade and moulding, in addition to the window columns). Mosaic paving beneath the surface of some fields was alleged by local villagers.

None of the remains seen on this excursion indicated occupation before the Roman period. To F. K. Yegül, the style of the marble parts seemed consistent with a date in the fourth or fifth century A. D.; on the other hand, some letter forms on an extremely worn stone inscription recovered in one of the cistern (removed to the Sardis Expedition compound and inventoried IN 76. 7) appeared to the writer consistent with a period no later than the third century A. D.

The Lydian communities Istone and Kerassai, cited by Nonnus (Dionysaica 13. 464 - 470) have been associated with the mountains near Sardis;<sup>7</sup> but in antiquity as today Tmolus must have held many modest communities. From the worn text of the Karadut inscription diligent and informed study conceivably might yet coax a toponym.

**Inventoried Small Finds.** Of the small finds recovered by the Expedition in 1976, two are of special interest.

<sup>6</sup> For investigations of the Tomb of Alyattes, J. F. M. von Olfers, «Über die lydischen Königsgräber bei Sardes und den Grabhügel des Alyattes,» *AbhBerl* (1858) 539 - 556; G. M. A. Hanfmann, «The Fifth Campaign at Sardis (1962),» *BASOR* 170 (1963) 52 - 57, figs. 39 - 41; Hanfmann (supra, n. 2) 118 - 120, figs. 88, 89.

<sup>7</sup> Cf. L. Robert, «Philologie et Géographie,» *Anatolia* 3 (1958) 137 - 144.



One is a marble volute fragment, evidently part of an Ionic capital, Figs. 14, 15 (the rendering of the «underside,» Fig. 15 is inappropriate for the upper surface of a volute finial<sup>8</sup>), whose small size suggests a votive pedestal rather than a building column. The interest of this piece lies in the evident Archaic date and in the curious floral - form appendage on the volute's underside (which wrecks the critical cohesiveness and rhythm of the Ionic capital's volute forms). This item was recovered from a farm shed at 'Dede Mezari', ca. 1.5 km. west of Sart Mahmut, where a low hillock (now featuring a saint's mausoleum and graves of the Etyemez family from Mersindere village) exhibits fragments of ancient pottery and in 1960 yielded a small marble kore in relief.<sup>9</sup>

The other item of interest is a gemstone of carnelian, engraved with a bearded and helmeted head (Fig. 16). This gemstone was presented to the Expedition by Sergeant James L. Jackson, who had purchased it in Sart Mustafa. Two features of the engraving, the dragon - like form of the helmet crest and the combination of beard and moustache with shoulder - length hair, have suggested to D. G. Mitten and the writer that it may not be ancient. From the evidence of a photograph, J. Boardman has written «I think you are right to be suspicious about the gem. The features are mean, treatment of hair, neck and shoulder very odd and the helmet more Renaissance in conception than Roman, I should judge.»

If, as Mitten has supposed from the beginning, the gemstone is not a deliberate forgery but a work of the 16<sup>th</sup> century or later, how did it reach Sardis : through modern antiquities dealers who «seed» the site for acquisitive tourists, or through trade «in Ottoman times, when there was a great deal of movement between Ottoman Turkey and western and southern Europe» (Mitten)?<sup>10</sup>

**Research and Study.** Studies of the following antiquities were made in connection with the program for publication of material excavated or otherwise recovered at Sardis between 1958 and 1975 : Roman Imperial gymnasium - bath complex (by F. K. Yegül), Lydian architectural terracottas (by A. Ramage), Attic figured and black - glaze wares (by N. H. Ramage, Hellenistic relief wares (by I. and G. M. A. Hanfmann).

---

<sup>8</sup> Like those from Monodendri and Miletos, A. von Gerkan, *Der Poseidonaltar bei Kap Monodendri; Milet I. iv* (Berlin 1915); *Stephanos; Theodor Wiegand zum 60. Geburtstag von Freunden und Verehrern dargebracht* (Berlin 1924) 5, 8-9.

<sup>9</sup> G. M. A. Hanfmann, «The Third Campaign at Sardis (1960),» *BASOR* 162 (1961) 48-49.

<sup>10</sup> For a gold ducat of the Holy Roman Empire recovered from Bin Tepe, Hanfmann (*supra*, n. 2) 127, fig. 93.



Fig. 1 Recreations by E. Hostetter of two Lydian architectural terracotta tile types.

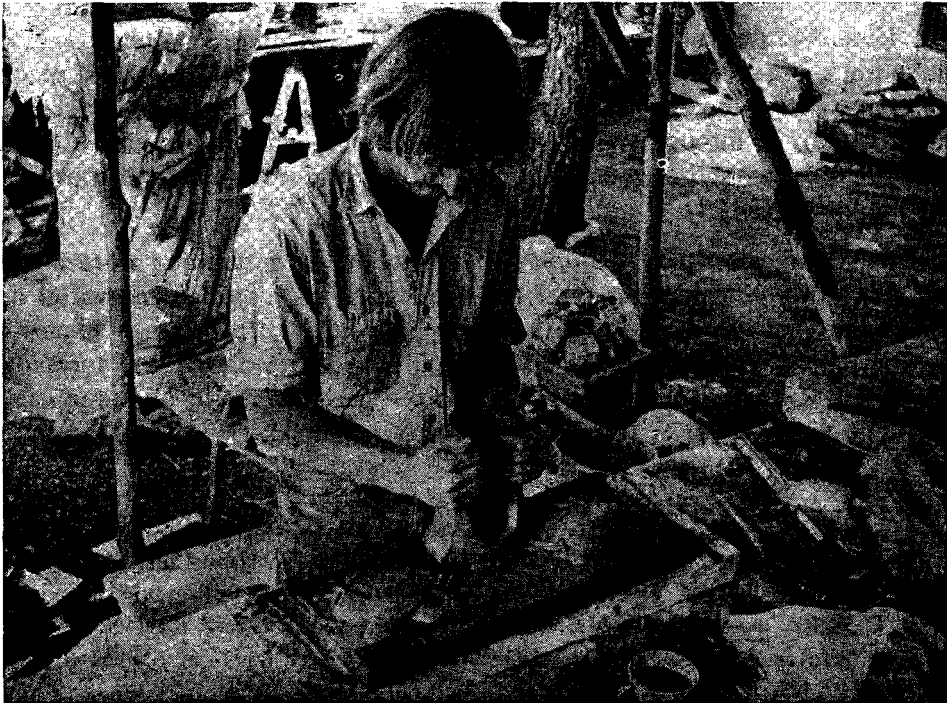
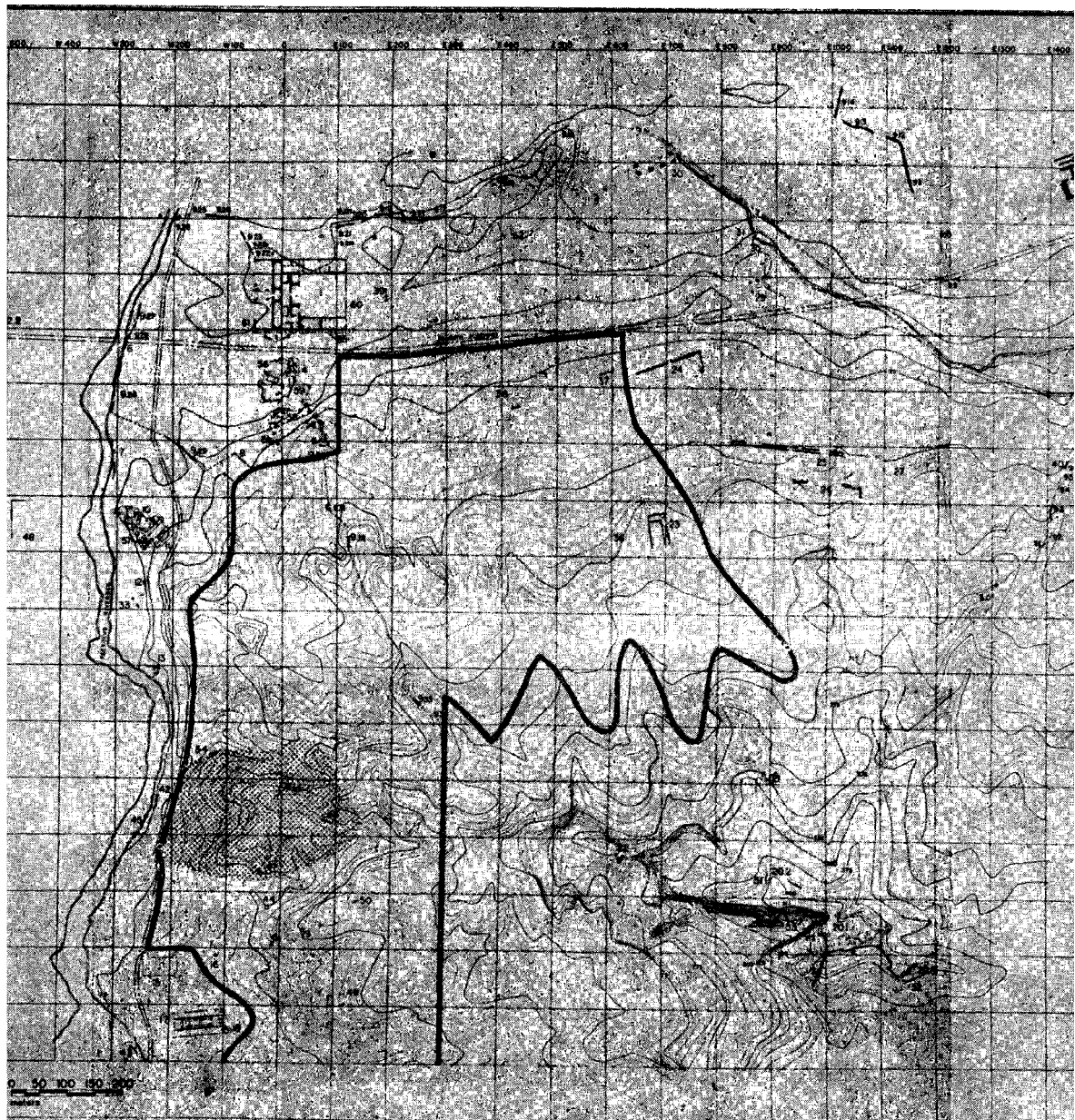


Fig. 2 E. Hostetter attaching spout to reconstructed pegasoi sima.



1 OLYMPIAN-BATH	19 NORTHEAST WALL	29 BUILDING 10 BYZANTINE CHURCH	43 MARBLE FOUNDATION	58 HOB. POLYCHROMED STREET
2 SPINAHOUSE	20 TEMPLE OF ARTEMIS	30 BUILDING 11 ROMAN BASILICA	44 WINDOW ROMAN BUILDING	59 GLG. H. B. TETRAPHYLLON
3 BYZANTINE SHOPS	21 CHURCH "A"	31 WALL	45 RUBBLE WALL	60 EAST ROAD
4 HOUSE OF BRONZES	22 MARBLE TEME	32 CLAUCA ANTONIA GARDEN TOMBS	46 WALL	61 WEST ROAD
5 UPPER MIDDLE TERRACE 10-9	23 ACROPOLIS TOP	33 PAINTED TOMB	47 BRICK WALLED TOMB	62 CONNECTED ANCIENT ROAD
6 ROMAN BRICK	24 ACROPOLIS NORTH	34 BRICK WALLED TOMB	48 WALLS	
7 METEORUS INDUSTRIAL AREA A	25 ACROPOLIS SOUTH	35 ROMAN CHAMBER TOMB	49 BUTLER'S HOUSE	
8 SOUTHWEST SITE	26 ACROPOLIS TOWERS	36 ROMAN TOWER WALL	50 SHEAR'S STON	
9 1-24 BYZANTINE CITY WALL	27 FLYING TOWERS	37 ROAD 10 BYZ. FORTRESS	51 LIVING WALLS (EAST)	
10 PROTEAS NORTH	28 BYZANTINE FORTRESS	38 VOLVED SUBSTRUCTURE	52 PRE-HELLENISTIC WALLS (A&B)	
11 CHURCH "B" P. 11A1	29 BRIDGE "Y"	39 ROMAN AGORA	53 HOLES IN ACROPOLIS SCARP	
12 PELOSSE TOMB	30 BRICKMAN	40 RUBBLE WALLS EAST OF GYM	54 SEYFAN DEME CEMETERY	
13 PROTEAS CLIFF	31 TREATY	41 GYMNASIUM AREA	55 HELLENISTIC STEPS	
14 PYRAMID TOMB	32 HELIUS' CHAMBERS	42 FOUNDATIONS	56 HELLENISTIC TOMBS	
15 EXPEDITION HEADQUARTERS	33 BOTH CG	43 RHP CADS' BALKAN	57 STREET OF PINE	

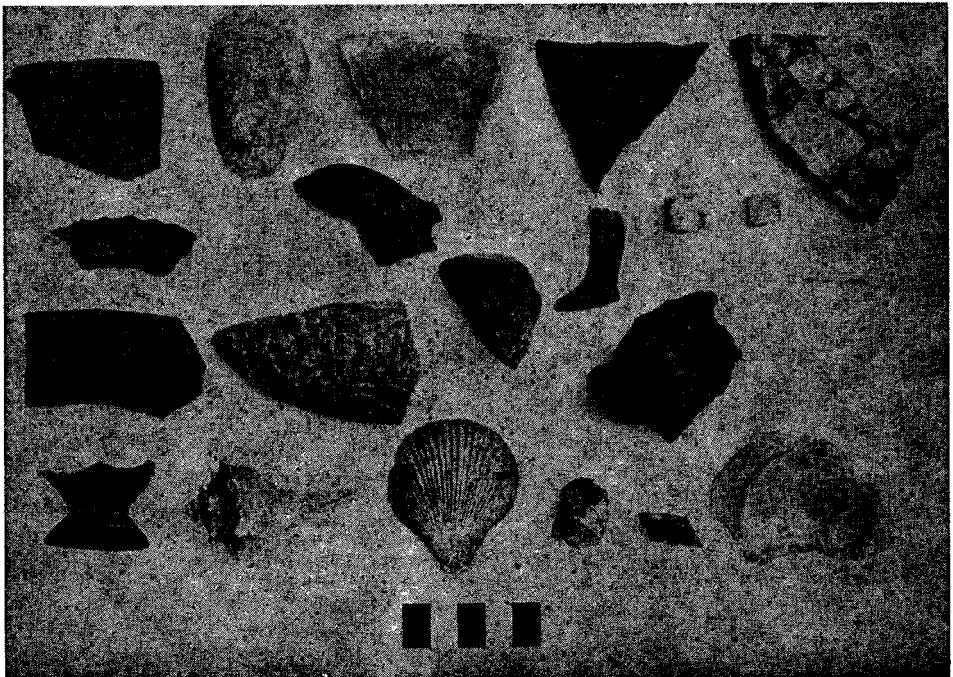
**MASTER URBAN PLAN**



Fig. 3 Plan of Sardis showing the northern part of the area covered in E. Freedman's urban survey feasibility study.



**Fig. 4** Examples of Lydian pottery remains exposed at ground surface in one region of Sardis (Area II, Field 10).



**Fig. 5** Examples of Roman artifacts exposed at ground surface in one region of Sardis (Area II, Field 29).





**Fig. 6** Doric column in situ on the lower north slopes of the Acropolis (view looking east).



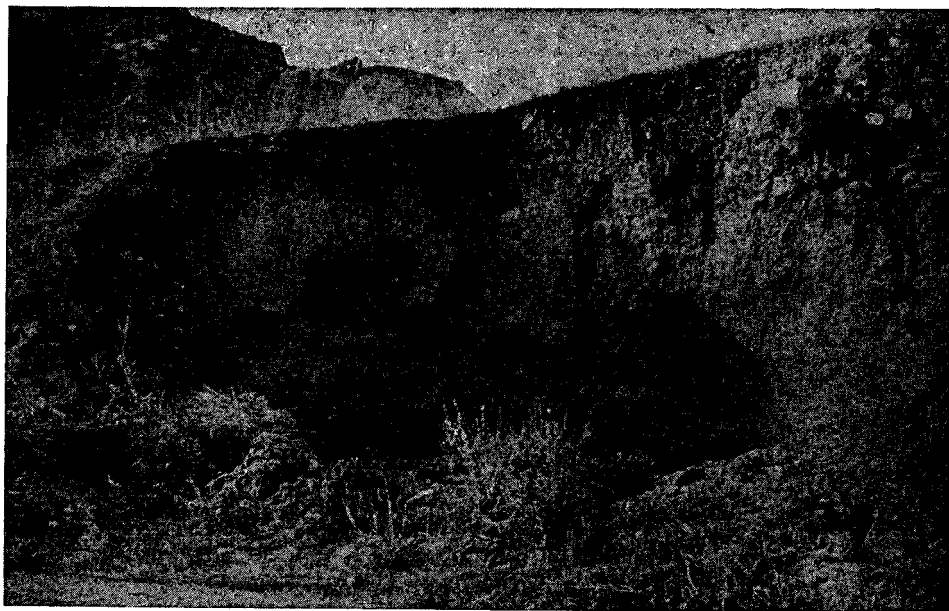
**Fig. 7** Roman hypogaeum, north Wall and entrance.



**Fig. 8 Roman hypogaeum, south end of West wall.**



**Fig. 9 Roman hypogaeum, south end.**



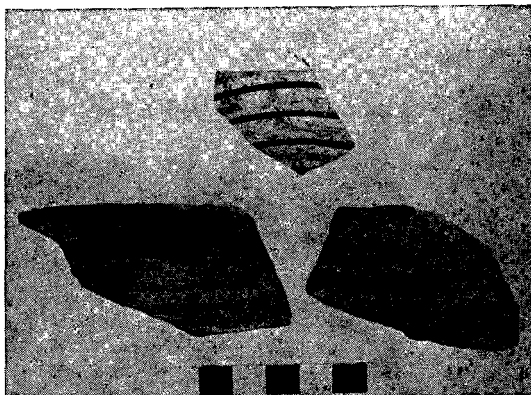
**Fig. 10** Mud brick construction in hillock immediately south of Synagogue entrance.



**Fig. 11** Fragment of Lydian oinochoe With incised deer (foreparts), from modern well near Sart Mahmut.



**Fig. 12** Roman grave stele from Bin Tepe.



**Fig. 13** Lydian pottery fragments from the Chamber of the Tumulus of Alyattes.



**Fig. 14** Ionic capital fragment from 'Dede Mezari' near Sart Mahmut.



**Fig. 15** Ionic capital fragment from 'Dede Mezari' near Sart Mahmut.



**Fig. 16** Engraved gemstone acquired in Sart Mustafa.



## SULAKYURT DEFİNESİ

**YILDIZ KIZILKAYA**

Define Ankara'nın kuzeydoğu ilçesi Sulakyurt'un 16 km. kuzeyindeki Sarımbey köyünde Saadettin Çelik adlı bir yurttaş tarafından kerpiç için toprak kazarken bulunmuş ve Ankara'da bir kuyumcuya satmak isterken ihbar edilmiş ve durum Anadolu Medeniyetleri Müzesine bildirilmiştir. Önce 404 adet olarak müsadere edilmiş daha sonra başka bir kuyumcuya da satıldığı öğrenilince oradaki de alınarak 429 adet gümüş sikkeden oluşan gömü tam olarak elde edilmiş ve 3545 giriş numarası ile müzemiz envanterine geçirilmiştir.\*

Hepsi, ölçüleri 16 - 20 mm, ağırlıkları 2.01 - 4.24 r arasında değişen denariuslardır. 1 adedi Kayseri kent sikkesidir. 16 adedi doğu darphanelerinde, geriye kalanlar Roma darphanelerinde darpedilmiştir.

Define, 1 adet M.S. 155 - 156 tarihinde darpedilmiş Antoninus Pius sikkesiyle başlar, 1 adet M.S. 235 - 236 tarihinde darpedilmiş Maximinus I sikkesiyle biter ki böylece 8 imparator ve 4 imparatoriçe sikkesini içine alır. 203 adetle Septimius Severus en çok sikkesi olan imparatorudur. Bunu Caracalla (121), Julia Domna (56), Geta (30), Macrinus (7), Plautilla (5), Elegabalus (3) ve diğerleri 1'er adetle izler Bu durumda gömü belki Septimius Severus çağında başlayarak ya da hemen sonra toplanmaya başlamış, en son tarihli sikkeye göre Maximinus I. çağında gömülmüştür. Lev. I, 1

Sikkeler S. Severus'dan başlayarak tam bir kronoloji içinde sürer. 429 adet sikkeden oluşan defineyi darpedildiği yıllara ve arka yüzlerine göre ayırdığımızda 231 tip saptanmıştır. Bu da bize o çağ Roma darphanelerinin ne kadar çok çeşitli ve sanatkârane çalıştığını gösterdiği gibi definenin artırım amacıyla değil koleksiyonculuk düşüncesiyle biriktirildiğini, define sahibinin bir koleksiyoncu olduğu düşüncesini de vermektedir.

Aynı zamanda çağın siyasi olaylarını da yine kronolojik olarak vermek yoluyla tarihi doğrulamaktadır.

\* Sikkelerin temizliğinde, resimlerin çekilmesinde, onların düzenlenip yapıştırılmasında ve yazılmasında yardımcı olan arkadaşlarıma ve bu eserleri yayınlamama izin veren Anadolu Medeniyetleri Müzesi Müdürü Sn. Raci Temizer'e teşekkür ederim.

Ayrıca çağın bozulan iktisadi durumunu gümüşü azaltılıp, bakırı çoğaltılan bu denariuslar açık olarak göstermektedir.

Yine bu sikkelerdeki imparator ve imparatoriçe portrelerinde kısmen Antoninler, kısmen Askerler çağının bilinen portre sanatı bütün özellikleriyle görülmekte ve izlenebilmektedir.

Bütün bu özellikleri gözönüne alırsak bu definenin müzemiz için çok değerli bir koleksiyon olduğunu söyleyebiliriz.

#### KISALTMALAR

- B. M. C. British Museum Catalogue, Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum, Vol. V. H. Mattingly, London 1950.
- B. M. C. Galatia... British Museum Catalogue of the Greek Coins of Galatia Cappadocia and Syria, W. Wroth, London 1889.
- C. H. Cohen, Description Historique des Monnaies Frappees sous L'Empire Romain, Tome Quatrieme. Graz 1955.
- R. I. C. H. Mattingly, E. A. Sydenham, The Roman Imperial Coinage Vol. III, Vol. IV. London 1930 ve 1936.
- R. C. David R. Sear, Roman Coins and Their Values, London 1970.
- R. S. C. H. A. Seaby, Roman Silver Coins Vol. III, London 1969.

Bu kitaptaki numralar C. ile aynıdır.

Ayrıca :

Katalogda; ayt : Ayakta, başı : İmparatorun başı, b.b. : Bereket boynuzu, büstü : İmparatorun büstü, Df. ya da df. : Defne çelenkli, İmp : İmparator, Lev : Levha, s. : Sağ tarafa doğru, say. : Sayfa, sl. : Sol tarafa doğru olarak kısaltılmıştır.

**K A T A L O G**  
**ANTONINUS PIUS (M.S. 138 - 161)**  
**ROMA DARPHANESİ**  
**M.S. 155 - 156 TRP XIX**

No	Ön yüz	Arka yüz	Notlar
1	ANTONINVS AVG PIVS PP TRP XIX. Başı df. ve sakallı s.	TR POT XIX COS III. Pax, ayt. dal ve b.b. tutar. Lev. II, 1	B.M.C. 856, C. 979 R.I.C. 252
<b>SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS (M.S. 193 - 211)</b>			
<b>Roma Darphanesi</b>			
M.S. 193 - 194 — IMP			
2	IMP CAE L SEP SEV PERT AVG. Başı df. ve sakallı. s.	LIBERAL AVG COS. Liberali- tas ayt. abacus ve b.b. tutar. Lev. II, 2	B.M.C. 3, C. 281 R.I.C. 18
M.S. 194 IMP III			
3	L SEPT SEV PERT AVG IMP III. Başı df. ve sakallı s.	P M TR P II COS PP. Jupiter sl. oturur. Victorya ve asa tutar.	B.M.C. 69, C. 380 R.I.C. 34, R.C. 1168
4	" "	PACI AVGVSTI. Pax sl. otu- rur. Dal ve b.b. tutar. Lev. II, 3	B.M.C. 70, C. 359 (Yanlışlıkla asa) R.I.C. 37
M.S. 194 - 195 IMP IIII			
5	L SEPT SEV PERT AVG IMP IIII. Başı df. ve sakallı s.	GENIUS PR. Genius, ayt. elin- deki patera ile yanan altar önünde ibadet eder ve b.b. tutar. Lev. II, 4	B.M.C. 81, C. 209 R.I.C. 43
6	" "	MARS PACATOR. Mars ayt. dal ve mızrak tutar.	B.M.C. 82, C. 309 R.I.C. 45
M.S. 195 IMP V			
7-9	L SEPT SEV PERT AVG IMP V. Başı df. ve sakallı s.	P M TR P III COS II PP. Mars sağa yürür. Trofe ve mızrak tutar.	B.M.C. 110, C. 396 R.I.C. 60
10	L SEPT SEV PERT AVG IMP V. Başı df. ve sakallı s.	PM TR P III COS II PP. Miner- va ayt., sl. mızrak ve yuvarlak kalkan tutar, Lev. II, 5	B.M.C. 115, C. 390 R.I.C. 61, R.C. 1669
11-12	" "	PART ARAB PART ADIAB COS II PP. Ortada trofe, sağında ve solunda oturmuş iki esir.	B.M.C. 120, C. 365 R.I.C. 63
M.S. 195 - 196 IMP VII			
13-17	L SEPT SEV PERT AVG IMP VII. Başı df. ve sakallı s.	ARAB ADIAB COS II PP. Vic- torya sl. yürür. Çelenk ve tro- fe tutar. Lev. II, 6	B.M.C. 131, C. 50 R.I.C. 64, R.C. 1647

No	Ön yüz	Arka yüz	Notlar
18	» »	PM TR P III COS II PP. Mars No. 7-9 un benzeri.	B.M.C. 123, C. 397 R.I.C. 67
19-22	» »	PM TR P III COS II PP. Fortuna ayt., sl. küre üzerinde dümen ve b.b. tutar.  M.S. 196-198 IMP VIII	B.M.C. 125, C. 404 R.I.C. 69
23-27	L SEPT SEV PERT AVG IMP VIII. Başı df. ve sakallı s.	ADVENTVI AVG FELICISSIMO. İmp. s. yürüyen at üzerinde, sağ elini kaldırır. Lev. II, 7	B.M.C. 151, C. 6 R.I.C. 74, R.C. 1643
28	» »	FORTVNAE REDVCI. Fortuna sl. oturur. Küre üzerinde dümen ve b.b. tutar. Sandalyenin altında tekerlek.	B.M.C. 161, C. 198 R.I.C. 78 a, R.C. 1652
29	» »	INDVLGENTIA AVG. Indulgentia sl. oturur. Patera ve asa tutar.	B.M.C. 163, C. 216 R.I.C. 80, R.C. 1655
30	» »	LIBERALITAS AVG II. Liberalitas No. 2 nin benzeri.	B.M.C. 167, R.I.C. 81 a, C. 290
31-32	» »	MVNIFICENTIA AVG. Fil s. Lev. II, 8	B.M.C. 168, C. 348 R.I.C. 82
33	» »	PM TR P IIII COS II PP. Minerva No. 10 un benzeri.	B.M.C. 138, C. 417 R.I.C. 83
34	» »	PM TR P IIII COS II PP. Fortuna No. 19-22 nin benzeri.	B.M.C. 140, C. 424 R.I.C. 84
35	» »	PM TR P IIII COS II PP. Victoria sl. yürür. Çelenk ve palmiye tutar.	B.M.C. 149, C. 419 R.I.C. 86
36	» »	PM TR P V COSII PP. Genius ayt. elindeki patera ile yanan altar önünde ibadet eder. Mısır koçanı tutar.	B.M.C. 55 (Say.) C. 436, R. I. C. 87
37-38	L SEPT SEV PERT AVG IMP VIII. Başı df. ve sakallı s.	PM TR P V COS II PP. Pax sl. oturur. Dal ve asa tutar.	B.M.C. 215, C. 444 R.I.C. 88 a
39	» »	PROFECTIO AVG. İmp. s. yürüyen at üzerinde, mızrak tutar.	B.M.C. 170, C. 578 R.I.C. 91
40-41	» »	PROVIDENTIA AVG. Providentia ayt., sl. küre üzerinde değnek ve asa tutar. Lev. II, 9	B.M.C. 457, C. 592 R.I.C. 92 a

No	Ön yüz	Arka yüz	Notlar
42 - 43	» »	SECURITAS PVBLICA. Securitas sl. oturur, küre tutar.	B.M.C. 176, C. 647 R.I.C. 93
44 - 45	» »	VOTA PVBLICA. İmp. örtülü ayt., sl. elindeki patera ile yanan altar önünde ibadet eder. Lev. II, 10	B.M.C. 178, 179, C. 777 R.I.C. 96 a, R.C. 1697
		M.S. 197 IMP VIII	
46	L SEPT SEV PERT AVG IMP VIII. Başı df. ve sakallı s.	HERCVLI DEFENS. Herkül ayt., s. gürze dayanmış ve yay tutar. Sol kolu üzerinde aslan postu tutar.	B.M.C. 218, C. 212 R.I.C. 97.
47 - 48	» »	PM TR PVCOS II PP. Sol şualı, ayt., sl. sağ elini kaldırmış sol elinde kırbaç tutar.	B.M.C. 227, C. 433 R.I.C. 101, R.C. 1672
49 - 50	» »	PM TR V COS II PP. Fortuna No. 34 ün benzeri. Lev. II, 11	B.M.C. 228, 229, C. 442 R.I.C. 104, R.C. 1673
51 - 52	» »	PM TR P V COS II PP. Genius No. 36 nın benzeri.	B.M.C. 230, 231, C. 437 R.I.C. 105
53	» »	PROFECTIO AVG. İmp. No. 39 un benzeri.	B.M.C. 235, C. 580 R.I.C. 106
		M.S. 197 - 198 IMP X	
54	L SEPT SEV PERT AVG IMP X. Başı df. ve sakallı s.	CONCORDIAE MILITVM. Concordia ayt. cepheden başı sl. iki elinde standart tutar. Lev. II, 12	B.M.C. 244, C. 76 R.I.C. 108
55 - 56	» »	MARTI PACIFERO. Mars ayt., sl. sağ ayağı miğfer üzerinde dal ve mızrak tutar.	B.M.C. 250, C. 315 R.I.C. 113, R.C. 1663
57	» »	PM TR P V COS II PP. Sol No. 47 - 48 in benzeri.	B.M.C. 58 (say), C. 434 R.I.C. 115
58	» »	PM TR P V COS II PP. Genius No. 51 - 52 nin benzeri.	B.M.C. 237, C. 440 R.I.C. 116
59	L SEPT SEV PERT AVG IMP X. Başı df. ve sakallı s.	PM TR P VI COS II PP. Sol, No. 57 nin benzeri.	B.M.C. 264, C. 449 R.I.C. 117
60 - 62	» »	PACI AETERNAE. Pax, No. 37 - 38 in benzeri.	B.M.C. 254, C. 357 R.I.C. 118
63 - 66	» »	SALVTI AVGG. Salus sl. oturur. Sağ elinde tuttuğu pateradan altara sarılmış yılanı besler. Lev. II, 13.	B.M.C. 255, C. 641 R.I.C. 119 A

No	Ön yüz	Arka yüz	Notlar
67-72	» »	VICT AVGG COS II PP. Victoria, No. 35 in benzeri.	B.M.C. 258 - 260, C. 694 R.I.C. 120 a, R.C. 1686
M.S. 198 (sonu) - 200 IMP XI PART MAX			
73-74	L SEPT SEV PERT AVG IMP XI. PART MAX. Başı df. ve sakallı s.	AEQVITATI AVGG. Aequitas ayt. sl. terazi ve b.b. tutar.	B.M.C. 122, C. 21 R.I.C. 122 c, R.C. 1644
75-78	» »	COS II PP. Victoria, No. 67- 72 nin benzeri. Lev. II, 14	B.M.C. 655, C. 96 R.I.C. 125
79-80	» »	IOVI CONSERVATOHI. Jupiter, No. 3 ün benzeri	B.M.C. 130, 131, C. 237 R.I.C. 130
81	» »	PM TR P VII COS II PP. Anona ayt. cepheden başı s. Amalthé boynuzu ve dümen tutar. Solda pruva.	C. 452, R.I.C. 135 B {Arkayüz için, Amalthe yerine b.b.}
82	» »	PM TR P VII COS II PP. Genius, No. 36 nın benzeri.	R.I.C. 137
83-89	» »	VICT PARTHICAE, Victoria sl. yürür. Çelenk ve trofe tutar. Solda oturmuş esir.	B.M.C. 137, C. 741 R.I.C. 142 a, R.C. 1695
90-91	» »	VICTORIAE AVGG FEL. Victoria sl. yürür, iki eliyle çelenk tutar. Önünde kalkan.	B.M.C. 139, C. 719 R.I.C. 144 b, R.C. 1691
92	» »	VIRT AVGG. Virtus ayt., sl. Victoria ve mızrak tutar. Sol elinin kalkanına dayar. Lev. II, 15	B.M.C. 141, C. 762 R.I.C. 145 a
M.S. 200 TR P VIII			
93-99	SEVERVS AVG PART MAX. Başı df. ve sakallı s.	PM TR P VIII COS II PP. Victoria No. 90-91 in benzeri. Lev. II, 16	B.M.C. 176, C. 454 R.I.C. 150
M.S. 201 (erken) TR P VIII			
100	SEVERVS AVG PART MAX. PM TR P VIII. Başı df. ve sakallı s.	MARTI VICTORI. Mars ayt., s. mızrak ve kalkan tutar. Kalkanın altında oturmuş esir. Lev. I, 2 ve Lev. III, 1)	C. 321.
101	SEVERVS AVG PART MAX. Başı df. ve sakallı s.	PM TR P VIII COS II PP. Victoria, 93-99 un benzeri.	B.M.C. 252, C. 457 R.I.C. 152

No	Ön yüz	Arka yüz	Notlar
M.S. 200-201 SEVERUS AVG PART MAX			
102	SEVERUS AVG PART MAX. Başı df. ve sakallı s.	MONETA AVGG. Moneta ayt., sl. terazi ve b. b. tutar.	B.M.C. 195, C. 343 R.I.C. 162
103	» »	PROVID AVGG. Providentia, No. 40-41 in benzeri.	B.M.C. 197, C. 586 R.I.C. 166, R.C. 1683
104-111	» »	RESTITVTOR VRBIS. İmp. as- keri kıyafetli, ayt., sl. üç ayak- lı altar önünde elindeki patera ile ibadet eder. Mızrak tutar. Lev. III, 2	B.M.C. 202, C. 599 R.I.C. 167 a, R.C. 1684
112-113	» »	VIRT AVGG. Virtus, No. 92 nin benzeri.	B.M.C. 211, C. 761 R.I.C. 171 a
M.S. 201 (sonu) TR P VIII			
114-116	SEVERVS PIVS AVG. Başı df. ve sakallı s.	PART MAX P M TR P VIII. Trofe, No. 11-12 nin benzeri.	B.M.C. 256, C. 370 R.I.C. 176, R.C.1667
* M.S. 202 TR P X			
117-120	SEVERVS PIVS AVG. Başı df. ve sakallı s.	PART MAX PM TR P X COS III PP. Trofe, No. 114-116 nin benzeri. Lev. III, 3	B.M.C. 385, 386, C. 373, R.I.C. 185
M.S. 203 TR P XI			
121-122	SEVERVS PIVS AVG. Başı df. ve sakallı s.	P M TR P XI COS III PP. For- tuna, No. 28 in benzeri. Lev. III, 4	B.M.C. 432, 433, C. 461, R.I.C. 189 b
M.S. 205 TR P XIII			
123-125	SEVERVS PIVS AVG. Başı df. ve sakallı s.	P M TR P XIII COS III PP. Ju- piter çıplak, ayt., sl. yıldırım ve asa tutar. Solda kartal. Lev. III, 5	B.M.C. 471, C. 469 R.I.C. 196, R.C. 1674
126-129	» »	P M TR P XIII COS III PP. Fo- ma ayt., sl. Victorya ve asa tutar.	B.M.C. 474, C. 470 R.I.C. 197, R.C.1675
M.S. 206 TR P XIII			
130-132	SEVERVS PIVS AVG. Başı df. ve sakallı s.	P M TR P XIII COS III PP. Anona ayt., sl. mısır koçanı ve b.b. tutar. Solda yerde modius Lev. III, 6	B.M.C. 489, C. 476 R.I.C. 200, R.C. 1677
133-135	SEVERVS PIVS AVG. Başı df. ve sakallı s.	P M TR P XIII COS III PP. Genius, No. 82 nin benzeri.	B.M.C. 493, C. 475 R.I.C. 201, R.C. 1676
136	» »	P M TR P XIII PP. İmp. s. şahlanmış at üzerinde elinde mızrak tutar.	B.M.C. 496, C. 480 R.I.C. 202

No	Ön yüz	Arka yüz	Notlar
		M.S. 207 TR P XV	
137 - 142	SEVERVS PIVS AVG. Başı df. ve sakallı s.	P M TR P XV COS III PP. Victorya ayt., s. sağ ayağını küre üzerine koymuş palmye üzerinde duran yuvarlak kal- kanına yazar. Lev. III, 7	B.M.C. 534, C. 489 R.I.C. 211
		M.S. 208 TR P XVI	
143 - 144	SEVERVS PIVS AVG. Başı df. ve sakallı s.	P M TR P XVI COS III PP. Jupiter ayt., s. yıldırım savu- rur, asa tutar.	B.M.C. 559, C. 501 R.I.C. 216
145	» »	P M TR P XVI COS III PP. Jupiter, No. 143 - 144 ün ben- zeri. Mantolu.	B.M.C. 560, C. 502
146 - 147	» »	P M TR P XVI COS III PP. Concordia sl. oturur. Patera ve asa tutar. Lev. III, 8	B.M.C. 561, C. 514 R.I.C. 218
148 - 149	» »	P M TR P XVI COS III PP. Genius ayt., sl. patera ve çift b.b. tutar.	B.M.C. 564, C. 504 R.I.C. 219
150 - 151	» »	P M TR P XVI COS III PP. Genius, No. 5 in benzeri.	B.M.C. 566, C. 505 R.I.C. 220
		M.S. 209 TR P XVII	
152 - 156	SEVERVS PIVS AVG. Başı df. ve sakallı s.	P M TR P XVII COS III PP. Jupiter ayt., sl. yıldırım ve asa tutar. İki yanında çocuk. Lev. III, 9	B.M.C. 1, 2, C. 525 (Çocuklar Caracalla ve Geta) R.I.C. 226
157 - 158	» »	P M TR P XVII COS III PP. Neptun ayt., sl. sağ ayağı üzerinde üçlü çatalı olan asa tutar.	B.M.C. 3, C. 529 R.I.C. 228, R.C. 1673
159	» »	P M TR P XVII COS III PP. Salus, 63 - 66 nın benzeri.	B.M.C. 6, C. 531 R.I.C. 230
		M.S. 210 TR P XVIII	
160 - 161	SEVERVS PIVS AVG. Başı df. ve sakallı s.	P M TR P XVIII COS III PP. Neptun, No. 157 - 158 in benze- ri.	B.M.C. 19, C. 543 R.I.C. 234
162	» »	P M TR P XVIII COS III PP. İmp. sl. koşan at üzerinde sağ elindeki mızrağını yerde yatan düşmanına fırlatır. Lev. III, 10	B.M.C. 24, C. 556 R.I.C. 238



No	Ön yüz	Arka yüz	Notlar
163 - 164	SEVERVS PIVS AVG. BRIT Başı df. ve sakallı s.	P M TR P XVIII COS III PP. Jupiter, No. 152 - 156 nın benzeri.	B.M.C. 25, C. 542 R.I.C. 240
165 - 166	» »	P M TR P XVIII COS III PP. Neptun, No. 157 - 158 in benzeri. Lev. III, 11	B.M.C. 26, C. 542 R.I.C. 241
167	Severus pius Avg. BRIT Başı df. ve sakallı s.	M.S. 211 TR P XIX P M TR P XIX COS III PP. Neptun, No. 165 - 166 nın benzeri.	B.M.C. 112, C. 564 R.I.C. 244
168	SEVERVS PIVS AVG. Başı df. ve sakallı s.	TARİHSİZ (201 - 210) ADVENT AVGG. İmp. at üzerinde sl. sağ elini kaldırmış sol elinde mızrak tutar. At asker tarafından götürülür.	B.M.C. 304, C. 1 R.I.C. 248
169 - 171	» »	FELICITAS AVGG. Felicitas ayt. sl. caduceus ve b.b. tutar. Lev. III, 12	B.M.C. 322, C. 135 R.I.C. 261, R.C. 1651
172 - 178	» »	FVNDATOR PACIS. İmp. örtülü ayt. sl. dal ve rulo tutar.	B.M.C. 330, C. 205 R.I.C. 265, R.C. 1053
179 - 181	» »	INDVLGENTIA AVGG IN CAR̄H. Tanrıça Caelestis s. koşan arslan üzerinde yıldırım ve asa tutar. Altta kayadan çıkan su. Lev. III, 13	B.M.C. 335, C. 222 R.I.C. 226, R.C. 1656
182	» »	LAETITIA TEMPORVM. Yelken açmış sirk gemisi, kuş, arslan, iki kaplan, boğa, sağda kaplan, üstte teknenin iki yanında ikişer quadrigae. Lev. III, 14	B.M.C. 343, C. 253 B.I.C. 274, R.C. 1658
183 - 184	» »	LIBERALITAS AVG VI. Liberalitas No. 2 nin benzeri.	B.M.C. 351, C. 298 R.I.C.278
185	» »	RESTITVTOR VRBIS. Roma sl. kalkan üzerinde oturur. Palladium ve mızrak tutar.	B.M.C. 360, C. 606 R.I.C. 288, R.C. 1685
186 - 190	SEVERVS PIVS AVG. Başı df. ve sakallı s.	VICT PART MAX. Victoria, No. 35 in benzeri.	B.M.C. 365, C. 744 R.I.C. 295
191	» »	VICTORIAE AVGG. Victoria s. koşan biga üzerinde.	B.M.C. 370, C. 713 R.I.C. 299, R.C. 1690

No	Ön yüz	Arka yüz	Notlar
192 - 197	» »	VOTA SVS CEPTA XX. İmp. örtülü, ayt., sl. sağ elinde tuttuğu patera ile yanan altar önünde ibadet eder. Sol linde rulo tutar.	B.M.C. 375, C. 781 R.I.C. 308, R.C. 1698
<b>ALEXANDRIA DARPHANESİ</b>			
M.S. 194			
198	IMP CAE L SEP SEV PERT AVG. Başı df. ve sakallı s.	FORT REDVCI COS II. Fortuna sl. oturur. Küre üzerinde dümen ve b.b. tutar. Lev. III, 15	B.M.C. 327, R.I.C. 350
<b>LAODICEA AD MARE DARPHANESİ</b>			
M.S. 198			
199	L SEP SEVERVS PER AVG. PM IMP XI. Başı df. ve sakallı s.	PARARAD TR P VI COS II PP. Trofe ve iki yanında oturmuş iki es'r.	B.M.C. 627
200	» »	SALVTI AVGG. Salus sl. oturur. Sağ elinde tuttuğu pateradan altara sarılmış yılanı besler.	B.M.C. 629, R.I.C. 497 a
M.S. 198 - 202 IMP XI PART MAX			
201 - 202	L SEPT SEV AVG IMP XI PART MAX. Başı df. ve sakallı s.	COS III PP. içtorya sl. yürür. Çeikenk ve palmiye tutar. Lev. III, 16	B.M.C. 657, R.I.C. 504
<b>CAESAREA DARPHANESİ</b>			
M.S. 201 - 210			
203	ATKAIΔCEπTIM CEOYHPOC. Başı df. ve sakallı s.	MHTPOKAICAPNE Ω. İmp veya Helios? sl. oturur. Sağ elinde dal tutar. Sol eli kaya üzerine yerleşmiş küre üzerinde. Alta ETIZ. Lev. III, 17	B.M.C. Galatia... 231 (altta ETIH)
<b>JULIA DOMNA ROMA DARPHANESİ</b>			
M.S. 196 - 202 - 211			
<b>CARACALLA (M.S. 198 - 217)</b>			
204 - 206	IVLIA AVGVSTA. Drapeli büstü s. Saçları dalgalı ve arkada halka şeklinde toplanmış.	DIANA LVCIFERA. Diana ayt., sl. omuzları üzerinde hilal, iki eliyle meşale tutar. Lev. IV, 1	B.M.C. 15, 17, C. 27 R.I.C. 548, R.C. 1735

No	Ön yüz	Arka yüz	Notlar
207	• •	FECVNDITAS. Fecunditas sl. yerde oturur. Sağ elini yıldızlar serpiştirilmiş küre üzerine koyar. Sol elinde bağ çubuğu tutar. Etrafında 4 çocuk meyva takdim eder. Levha. IV, 2	B.M.C. 21, C. 35 R.I.C. 549
208	• •	FELICITAS. ayt., sl. caduceus ve asa tutar. Lev. IV, 3	B.M.C. 22, C. 47 R.I.C. 551, R.C. 1736
209 - 210	• •	FORTVNAE FELICI. Fortuna ayt., sl. caduceus tutar. Sol kolunu dümene dayamış.	B.M.C. 24, C. 55 R.I.C. 552, R.C. 1737
211 - 212	• •	FORTVNAE FELICI. Fortuna sl. oturur. b. b. ve küre üzerinde dümen tutar.	B.M.C. 27, C. 58 R.I.C. 553
213	• •	HILARITAS. Hilaritas ayt., sl. uzun palmiye ve asa tutar. Lev. IV, 4	B.M.C. 33, C. 76 R.I.C. 555
214 - 216	• •	HILARITAS. Hilaritas ayt., sl. uzun palmiye ve b. b. tutar.	B.M.C. 31, C. 72 R.I.C. 556, R.C. 1739
217 - 218	• •	HILARITAS. Hilaritas, No. 214-216'nın benzeri. Fakat sağında ve solunda iki çocuk.	B.M.C. 17, C. 79 R.I.C. 557, R.C. 1740
219	• •	HILARITAS. Hilaritas ayt., sl. patera ve uzun palmiye tutar.	B.M.C. 33, C. 78 R.I.C. 558
220	• •	IVNO. Juno örtülü, ayt., sl. patera ve asa tutar. Solda yerde tavus kuşu.	B.M.C. 38, C. 82 R.I.C. 559
221	• •	IVNO REGINA. Juno, No. 220'nin benzeri.	B.M.C. 42, C. 97 R.I.C. 560, R.C. 1741
222 - 224	• •	MATER DEVM. Cybele kuleli taçlı taht üzerinde sl. oturur. Dal tutar. Sol kolunu taht üzerindeki davula dayar. İki yanında oturan iki arslan. Lev. IV, 5	B.M.C. 53, C. 123 R.I.C. 564, R.C. 1744
225 - 231	IVLIA AVGVSTA. • •	PIETAS AVGG. Pietas örtülü ayt., sl. yanan altar önünde ibadet eder. Sol elinde kutu tutar.	B.M.C. 63, 65, C. 150 R.I.C. 572

No	Ön yüz	Arka yüz	Notlar
232 - 235	» »	PIETAS PVBLICA. Pietas ayt. ellerini kaldırmış yanan altar önünde ibadet eder. Lev. IV, 6	B.M.C. 69, C. 156 R.I.C. 574, R. C. 1747
236 - 238	» »	PVDICITIA. Pudicitia örtülü sl. oturur. Sağ eli göğsünde, sol kolu sandalyenin üzerinde.	B.M.C. 74, C. 168 R.I.C. 576, R.C. 1748
239 - 242	» »	SAECVLI FELICITAS. Isis örtülü ayt., sl. sol ayağını pruvaya basar, iki eliyle çocuk Horus'u tutar. Solda altar. Lev. IV, 7	B.M.C. 76, C. 174 R.I.C. 577, R.C. 1749
243 - 247	» »	VENVS FELIX. Venus ayt. cepheden başı sl. elma tutar. Drapesini omuzuna getirir.	B.M.C. 87, C. 198 R.I.C. 580, R.C. 1751

#### LAODICEA AD MARE DARPANESI

M.S. 196 - 202

248 - 249	IVLIA AVGVSTA. Drapeli büstü s. Saçları dalgalı ve arkada halka şeklinde toplanmış.	VENVS FELIX. Venus ayt. sl. elma ve asa tutar. Lev. IV, 8	B.M.C. 619, 621, C. 197 R.I.C. 646
-----------	---	--	---------------------------------------

#### CARACALLA (M.S. 198 - 217)

##### ROMA DARPANESI

M.S. 196 - 197 ?CAESAR

250 - 251	M AVR ANTONINVS CAES Drapeli, çıplak başlı büstü s.	SECVRITAS PERPETVA. Minerva ayt. cepheden başı sl. sağ elini kalkanına dayar. Mızrak tutar. Lev. IV, 9	B.M.C. 181, C. 561 R.I.C. 2 (İkisinde de büst zırhlı.)
252	» »	SEVERI AVG P II FIL. Litus, kurban bıçağı, kurban vazosu, simpulum, serpmeye aleti.	B.M.C. 184, C. 587 R.I.C. 4
M.S. 196 veya 197 - 198			
253 - 254	M AVR ANTON CAES PONTIF. Drapeli, zırhlı çıplak başlı büstü s.	DESTINATO IMPERAT. Litus, başlık, öküz kafatası, simpulum. Lev. IV, 10	B.M.C. 193, C. 53 R.I.C. 6
255 - 256	» »	IMPERII FELICITAS. Felicitas ayt., sl. caduceus ve çocuk tutar. Lev. IV, 11	B.M.C. 199, C. 95 R.I.C. 9

No	Ön yüz	Arka yüz	Notlar
257	• •	MARTI VLTORI. Mars s. yürür. Mızrak ve trofe tutar.	B.M.C. 202, C. 154 R.I.C. 11
258	• •	PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS. İmp ayt., sl. sopa ve mızrak tutar. Sağda trofe.	B.M.C. 208, C. 505 R.I.C. 13 b
M.S. 198			
259 - 260	IMP CAE M AVR .ANT AVG P TR P. Drapeli ve df. büstü s.	MINER VICTRIX. Minerva ayt., sl. Victorya ve mızrak tutar. Solda kalkan, sağda trofe. Lev. IV, 12	B.M.C. 113, C. 159 R.I.C. 25 a, R.C. 1824
M.S. 199 TR P II			
261	IMP CAES M AVR ANTON AVG. Dra- peli ve df. büstü s.	PONTIFEX TR P II. İmp. ayt., sl. küre üzerinde Victorya ve mızrak tutar. Yerde oturan esir.	B.M.C. 153, C. 406 R.I.C. 27 a
262	• •	SPES PVBLICA. Spes sl. yürür. Çiçek ve elbisesinin eteğini tutar. Lev. IV, 13	B.M.C. 183 (sayı.) C. 600, R.I.C. 28
263	ANTONINVS AVGVSTVS. Drapeli, zirhlı ve df. büstü s.	PONT TR P II. Securitas s. altar önünde oturur. Sol elini başına dayamış sol eli ile asa tutar. Lev. IV, 14	B.M.C. 156 (zirhsız) C.498, R.I.C. 29
M.S. 200 TR P III			
264 - 266	ANTONINVS AVGVSTVS. Drapeli, ve df. büstü s.	PONTIFTR P III. İmp. (Sol gibi) ayt. küre ve mızrak tutar. Lev. IV, 15	B.M.C. 179, 181, C. 413, R.I.C. 30 a, R.C. 1840
TARİHSİZ M.S. 199 - 200			
267	ANTONINVS AVGVSTVS. Drapeli, ve df. büstü s.	FELICITAS AVGG. Felicitas ayt. sl. caduceus ve b.b. tutar.	B.M.C. 161, C. 61 R.I.C. 35
268	• •	RECTOR ORBIS. İmp (Sol gibi) No. 264 - 266 nın benzeri.	B.M.C. 165, C. 542 R.I.C. 39 a
269	• •	RECTORI ORBIS. İmp. (Sol gibi), No. 268 in benzeri.	B.M.C. 167, C. 547 R.I.C. 40
270	ANTONINVS AVGVSTVS. Drapeli, ve df. büstü s.	SECVRIT ORBIS. Securitas sl. oturur. başını sol eline dayar. Sağ elinde asa tutar. Lev. IV, 16	B.M.C. 187 (say*). C. 574, R.I.C. 44 a

No	Ön yüz	Arka yüz	Notlar
271	• •	SEVERI PII AVG FIL. İmp. askeri kıyafetli, ayt., sl. küre üzerinde Victorya ve mızrak tutar. Solda esir oturur. Lev. IV, 17	B.M.C. 172, C. 590 R.I.C. 45
272	• •	VICT AETERN. Victorya sl. yürür. İki eliyle çelenk tutar. Önünde kaide üzerinde kalkan.	B.M.C. 174 (zırhlı) C. 614, R.I.C. 47 b R.C. 1859
273 - 277	ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. Drapeli, zırhlı ve df. büstü s.	M.S. 201 TR P IIII PART MAX PONT TR P IIII. Ortada trofe ve iki yanında iki esir oturur. Lev. V, 1	B.M.C. 262, C. 175 R.I.C. 54 b, R.C. 1826
278	ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. Drapeli, zırhlı ve df. büstü s.	M.S. 202 TR P V PART MAX PON TR P V COS. No. 273 - 277 nin benzeri.	B.M.C. 233 (say.) C. 179 (PONT) R.I.C. 65
279	ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. Drapeli, zırhlı ve df. büstü s.	M.S. 205 TR P VIII PONTIF TR P VIII COS II. Mars ayt., sl. sağ ayağı miğfer üzerinde dal ve mızrak tutar. Lev. V, 2	B.M.C. 481, C. 420 R.I.C. 80 b, R.C. 1841
280 - 285	ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. Drapeli ve df. büstü s.	M.S. 206 TR P VIII PONTIF TR P VIII COS II. Mars askeri kıyafetli, ayt., sl. sağ elini yerdeki kalkanına dayamış, sol eli ile mızrak tutar. Lev. V, 3	B.M. C.497, C. 424 R.I.C. 83
286	ANTONINUS PIVS AVG. Drapeli ve df. büstü s.	M.S. 207 TR P X PORTIF TR P X COS II. Mars, No. 257 nin benzeri.	B.M.C. 542, C. 431 R.I.C. 88
287	• •	PONTIF TR P X COS II. İmp. (Virtus gibi) askeri kıyafetli ayt., s. sol ayağı miğfer üzerinde parazonium ve mızrak tutar.	B.M.C. 552, C. 440 R.I.C. 95, R.C. 1844
288 - 291	• •	PONTIF TR P X COS II. İmp. (Virtus), No. 267 nin benzeri. Fakat nehir tanrısına basar. Sağda elleri arkada bağlı iki esir. Lev. V, 4	B.M.C. 555, C. 441 R.I.C. 96

No	Ön yüz	Arka yüz	Notlar
		M.S. 208 TR P XI	
292 - 293	ANTONINVS PIVS AVG, Drepeli ve df. büstü s.	PONTIF TR P XI COS III. Mars ayt., s. sağ ayağı geride kalan ve mızrak tutar. Lev. V, 5	B.M.C. 569, C. 447 R.I.C. 100, R.C. 1845
		M.S. 209 TR P XII	
294	ANTONINVS PIVS AVG, Drapeli ve df. büstü s.	PONTIF TR P XII COS III. Virtus No. 287 nin benzeri.	B.M.C. 13, C. 464 R.I.C. 112, R.C. 1846
295	" "	PONTIF TR P XII COS III. İmp. sl. koşan at üzerinde düşmanına cirit sallıyor. Lev. V, 6	B.M.C. 14, C. 468 R.I.C. 113
		M.S. 201 - 210 ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	
		I. Grup M.S. 201 - 206	
296	ANTONINVS PIVS AVG, Drapeli ve df. büstü s.	CONCORDIA FELIX, İmp. ayt., sl. Plautilla ile tokalaşır. Sol elinde rulo tutar. Plautilla ayt. örtülü ve s. dur.	B.M.C. 272, C. 23 R.I.C. 124 a
297 - 299	AVG, Drepeli ve df. AVG, Drapeli ve df. büstü s.	FELICITAS AVGG. Felicitas, No. 267 nin benzeri.	B.M.C. 276, C. 64 R.I.C. 127
300	" "	INDVLGENTIA AVGG IN CARTH. Tanrıça Caelestis s. koşan arslan üzerinde yıldırım ve asa tutar. Arkada su fıçkıran kaya. Lev. V, 7	B.M.C. 281, C. 97 R.I.C. 130 a, R.C. 1818
301	" "	RECTOR ORBIS. İmp. (Sol gibi) No 268 in benzeri.	B.M.C. 289, C. 546 R.I.C. 141
302 - 303	" "	VICT PART MAX. Victorya sl. yürür. Çelenk ve palmiye tutar.	B.M.C. 296, C. 658 R.I.C. 144 a, R.C. 1862
304	" "	VICTORIA PARTH MAX. Victorya, No. 302 - 303 ün benzeri.	B.M.C. 298, C. 661 R.I.C. 45
305	" "	VIRTVS AVGG. Virtus ayt., sl. Victorya ve mızrak tutar.	B.M.C. 300, C. 666 R.I.C. 148
306 - 307	" "	VOTASVS CEPTA. İmp. örtülü, ayt., sl. sağ elinde tuttuğu patera ile 3 ayaklı altar önünde ibadet eder. Sol elinde rulo tutar.	B.M.C. 302, C. 688 R.I.C. 150

No	Ön yüz	Arka yüz	Notlar
		2. Grup M. S. 206 -210	
308	ANTONINUS PIVSAUG Df. başı s.	LIBERALITAS AVG VI Libera- litas ayt., sl. abacus ve b.b. tutar. Lev. V, 8	B.M.C. 509, C. 128 R.I.C. 158, R.C. 1820
309	» »	LIBERTAS AVG. Libertas ayt., sl. pleus ve asa tutar.	B.M.C. 512, C. 143 R.I.C. 161, R.C. 1821
310	» »	RESTITVTOR VRBIS. Roma sl. oturur. Palladium ve mızrak tutar. Sağda yerde kalkan.	B.M.C. 516, C. 549 R.I.C. 166 (Victorya tutar.)
311	» »	VIRTVS AVGG. İmp. (Vir- tus gibi) No. 288 -291 in benzeri.	B.M.C. 520, C. 670 R.I.C. 175, R.C. 1863
312	» »	VOTA SVSCEPTA XX. İmp. No. 306 -307 nin benzeri.	B.M.C. 526, C. 689 R.I.C. 179, R.C. 1865
		M.S. 212 TR P XV	
313	AVG. ANTONINUS PIVS AVG BRIT. Df. ve sakallı başı s.	P M TR P XV COS III P P. Her- kül çıplak, ayt., sl. sağ elinde dal, sol elinde topuz ve ars- lan postu tutar.	B.M.C. 37, C. 196 R.I.C. 192, R.C. 1829
314 - 315	» »	P M TR P XV COS III P P. Anona sl. oturur. Modius üs- tünde mısır koçanı ve b.b. tutar. Lev. V, 10	B.M.C. 43, C. 205 R.I.C. 195
		M.S. 213 TR P XVI	
316 - 317	ANTONINVS PIVS AVG BRIT. Df. ve sakallı başı s.	P M TR P XVI COS IIII P P. Herkül No. 313 ün benzeri.	B.M.C. 48, C. 220 R.I.C. 206 a
318 - 321	» »	P M TR P XVI COS IIII P P. Serapis, başında polos giyili ayt., sl. sağ elini kaldırmış sol elinde asa tutar. Lev. V, 11	B.M.C. 50, C. 211 R.I.C. 208 a, R.C. 1830
322 - 323	» »	P M TR P XVI COS IIII P P. Libertas, No. 209 un benzeri.	B.M.C. 53, 224 R.I.C. 209 a, R.C. 1833
		TARİHSİZ M. S. 210 - 213	
324	ANTONINVS PIVS AVG BRIT. Df. ve sakallı başı s.	FIDEI EXERCITVS. Fides ayt. sl. standart ve lejyon kartalı tutar. Sağda standart. Lev. V, 12	B.M.C. 71, C. 76 R.I.C. 213
325	» »	FIDEI EXERCITVS. Fides her iki elinde standart tutar.	



No	Ön yüz	Arka yüz	Notlar
326	• •	INDVLG FECVNDÆ. Indulgentia sl. oturur. Sağ elini uzatmış sol elinde asa tutar. Lev. VI, 1	B.M.C. 74, C. 104 R.I.C. 214, R.C. 1819
327	• •	MARTI PACATORI. Mars, ayt., başı sl. dal ve mızrak tutar. Sol elini kalkanına dayar.	B.M.C. 81, C. 149 R.I.C. 222, R.C. 1823
328 - 331	• •	MARTI PROPVGNATORI. Mars, No. 286 nin benzeri.	B.M.C. 87, C. 150 R.I.C. 223, R.C. 1823
332 - 338	• •	MONETA AVG. Moneta ayt., sl. terazi ve b.b. tutar.	B.M.C. 90, C. 165 R.I.C. 224, R.C. 1825
339	• •	PROFECTIO AVG. İmp. askeri kıyafetli, ayt., sl. iki eliyle mızrak tutar. Arkada 2 standart. Lev. VI, 2	B.M.C. 98, C. 508 R.I.C. 225
340	• •	PROFECTIO AVG. İmp. No. 339 un benzeri.	B.M.C. 96, C. 509 R.I.C. 226
341	• •	PROVIDENTIAE DEORUM. Providentia ayt., sl. küre üzerinde değnek ve asa tutar.	B.M.C. 99, C. 529 R.I.C. 227, R.C. 1853
342 - 343	• •	VICTORIAE BRIT. Victoria, No. 302 - 303 ün benzeri.	B.M.C. 105, C. 632 R.I.C. 231, R.C. 1861
<u>TARİHSİZ M.S. 213</u>			
344 - 345	ANTONINVS PIVS FEL AVG. Df. ve sakallı başı s.	MONETA AVG. Moneta, No. 332 - 338 in benzeri. Lev. VI, 3	B.M.C. 63, C. 166 R.I.C. 236
<u>M.S. 214 TR P XVII</u>			
346	ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM. Df. ve sakallı başı s.	PM TR P XVII COS IIII P P. Jupiter çıplak, ayt., başı sl. yıldırım ve asa tutar. Kartal. Lev. VI, 4	B.M.C. 94C 238 R.I.C. 240, R.C. 1834
347 - 348	• •	P M TR P XVII COS IIII P P. İmp. ayt., sl. dal ve asa tutar.	B.M.C. 99 (Senato Genus) C. 247, R.I.C. 246
<u>M.S. 215 TR P XVIII</u>			
349	ANTONINUS PIUS AVG GERM. Df. ve sakallı başı s.	P M TR P XVIII COS IIII P P. Asklepius ayt., sl. değneğe sarılmış yılan tutar. Sağda yerde küre. Lev. VI, 5	B.M.C. 103, C. 302 (Germ unutulmuş) R.I.C. 251
350	• •	P M TR P XVIII COS IIII P P. Apollo çıplak, mantosu omuzundan sarkar, ayt., sl. dal ve altar üzerinde lir tutar.	B.M.C. 107, C. 282 R.I.C. 254, R.C. 1835

No	Ön yüz	Arka yüz	Notlar
351	ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM. Df. ve sakallı başı s.	P M TR P XVII COS IIII P P. Fides, No. 325 in benzeri.	B.M.C. 145, C. 135 R.I.C. 226, R.C. 1837
<u>M.S. 216 TR P XVIII</u>			
352	ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM. Df. ve sakallı başı s.	P M TR P XVIII COS III P P. Jupiter çıplak, ayt., başı sl. yıldırım ve asa tutar. Lev. VI, 6	B.M.C. 156, C. 337 R.I.C. 275 a
353 - 354	• •	P M TR P XVIII COS IIII P P. Serapis, No. 318 - 321 in benzeri.	B.M.C. 168, C. 348 R.I.C. 280 c
355 - 356	• •	P M TR P XVIII COS IIII P P. Sol, ayt., cepheden, başı sl. sağ elini kaldırmış sol elinde küre tutar.	B.M.C. 172, C. 359 R.I.C. 281 b, R.C. 1838
<u>M.S. 217 TR P XX</u>			
357	ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM. Df. ve sakallı başı s.	P M TR P XX COS IIII P P. Serapis, polos giyili, ayt., başı sl. çelenk ve asa tutar.	B.M.C. 188, C. 382 R.I.C. 289 c, R.C. 1839
358	• •	P M TR P XX COS IIII P P. Serapis başı poloslu, sl. oturur. Mısır koçanı (?), asa tutar. Lev. VI, 7	B.M.C. 189, C. 385 R.I.C. 291 b
<u>TARİHSİZ M.S. 213 - 217</u>			
359	ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM. Df. ve sakallı başı s.	INDVLGENTIAE AVG. Indulgentia sl. oturur. Patera, asa tutar. Lev. VI, 8	B.M.C. 68, C. 103 R.I.C. 300
360 - 361	• •	LIBERAL AVG VIII. Liberalitas, No. 308 in benzeri. Lev. VI, 9	B.M.C. 70, C. 139 R.I.C. 302
362 - 364	• •	MARTI PROPVGNATORI. Mars, No. 328 - 331 in benzeri.	B.M.C. 72, C. 152 R.I.C. 307
365	• •	MONETA AVG. Moneta, No. 332 - 338 in benzeri.	B.M.C. 74, C. 167 R.I.C. 308
366	• •	VENS VICTRIX. Venüs, ayt., başı sl. Victorya ve asa tutar. Miğfer üzerindeki kalkanına dayanır.	B.M.C. 82, C. 608 R.I.C. 311 c
367	• •	VICT PARTHICA. Victorya s. zırh üzerinde oturur. V0. XX yazılı kalkan tutar. Arkasında kalkan, ayağı miğfer üzerinde. Altta hançer ve mızrak.	B.M.C. 89, C. 656 R.I.C. 314 a

LAODICEA AD MARE DARPANESI

M.S. 196-197

No	Ön yüz	Arka yüz	Notlar
368	M AVR ANTON CAES PONTIF. Drapeli, zırlı, çıp- lak başlı büstü s.	PRINCIPI IVENTVTIS. İmp. askeri kıyafetli, ayt., sl. sopa ve mızrak tutar. Sağda trofe. Lev. VI, 10	B.M.C. 458, C. 505 R.I.C. 329
M.S. 198			
369	IMP C AVR ANTONINVS PONT AVG. Drapeli, zırlı ve Df. büstü s.	SECVRITAS PVBLICA. Securi- tas, sl. oturur. Küre tutar. Sol kolu sandalyenin üzerin- dedir. Lev. VI, 11	B.M.C. 647, C. 568 R.I.C. 332
TARİHSİZ M.S. 200-201			
370	ANTONIVS AVGVSTVS. Drape- li, zırlı Df. büstü s.	VIRT AVGG. Virtus miğferli ayt. başı sl. Victorya ve mız- rak tutar.	B.M.C. 710, R.I.C. 354, R.S.C. 664 a
PLAUTILLA M.S. 202-205 (?)			
<b>ROMA DARPANESİ</b>			
371	PLAVTILLAE AVGVSTAE. Drape- li büstü s. Dalgalı saçları aşağıya doğ- ru taranarak ense- de toplanmış.	CONCORDIAE AETERNAE. İmp. ayt., sl. Plautilla ile tokalaşı- yor. Plautilla ayt., s. Lev. VII, 1	B.M.C. 402, C. 30 R.I.C. 361, R.C. 1898
372	• •	PROPAGO IMPERI. İmp. ayt. sl. Plautilla ile tokalaşıyor. Plautilla ayt., s.	B.M.C. 408, C. 22 R.I.C. 362, R.C. 1902
373	PLAVTILLAE AVGVSTA. Drape- li büstü s. Dalgalı saçları aşağıya doğ- ru taranarak ense- de toplanmış.	PIETAS AVG. Pietas ayt., başı s. çocuk ve asa tutar. Lev. VII, 2	B.M.C. 422, C. 16 (Plautilla) R.I.C. 367, R.C. 1901
374 - 375	• •	VENVS VICTRIX. Venüs ayt., üst kısmı çıplak, başı sl. el- ma ve palmiye tutar. Sağda yerde duran kalkanına dayanır. Solda Cupid ayt., miğfer (?) tutar.	B.M.C. 429, C. 25 R.I.C. 369
JULIA DOMNA M.S. 211-217			
<b>ROMA DARPANESİ</b>			
376 - 378	IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG. Drapeli büstü s. Dalgalı saçları ya- tay yivli, arkada bağ- lanarak simit yapı- lmış. Altında örgü.	DIANA LVCIFERA. Diana ayt., başı sl. iki eliyle yanan meşa- le tutar.	B.M.C. 1, C. 32 R.I.C. 373 a

No	Ön yüz	Arka yüz	Notlar
379 - 380	• •	MAT AGG MAT SEN M PART. Julia ayt., başı sl. dal ve asa tutar. Lev. VII, 3	B.M.C. 11, C. 114 R.I.C. 380
381	• •	MATRI DEVM. Cybele kuleli taçlı ayt., başı sl. davul ve asa tutar. Sol kolunu sütuna dayar. Solda arslan.	B.M.C. 15, C. 137 R.I.C. 382
382 - 385	• •	VESTA. Vesta örtülü ayt., sl. palladium ve asa tutar. Lev. VII, 4	B.M.C. 29, C. 230 R.I.C. 390
GETA (M.S. 209 - 212) <b>ROMA DARPHANESİ</b> M.S. 200 - 202			
386 - 389	P SEPT GETA CAES PONT Drapeli çıplak başlı büstü s.	FELICITAS AVGG. Felicitas ayt. başı sl. caduceus ve b.b. tutar.	B.M.C. 218, C. 36 R.I.C. 8, R.C. 1910
390 - 392	• •	FELICITAS PVBLICA. Felicitas, No. 386 - 389 un benzeri.	B.M.C. 220, R.I.C. 9 a R.S.C. 38 a
393 - 394	• •	PRINC IVENTVTIS. İmp. askeri kıyafetli, ayt., başı sl. değnek ve mızrak tutar. Sağda trofe. Lev. VII, 5	B.M.C. 234, C. 157 R.I.C. 18 (dal) R.S.C. 157 b
395 - 396	• •	SECVRIT IMPERII. Securitas sl. oturur. Sağ elinde küre tutar. Sol kolunu tahtın kenarına dayar.	B.M.C. 240, C. 183 R.I.C. 20, R.C. 1920
<u>M.S. 203 - 208</u>			
397	P SEPTIMIVS GETA CAES. Drapeli zırlı, çıplak başlı büstü s.	PONTIF COS. Minerva, ayt., başı sl. kalkanına dayanır. Mızrak tutar. Lev. VII, 6	B.M.C. 446, C. 104 R.I.C. 34 a, R.C. 1915
398 - 399	GETA CAES PONT COS. Drapeli, zırlı, çıplak başlı büstü s.	VOTA PVBLICA. İmp. ayt., başı sl. elinde tuttuğu patera ile yanan altar önünde ibadet eder.	B.M.C. 442, C. 230 R.I.C. 38 b
<u>TARİHSİZ (M.S. 203 - 208)</u>			
400 - 401	P SEPTIMIVS GETA CAES Drapeli, çıplak başlı büstü s.	MINERV SANCT. Minerva, No. 397 nin benzeri.	B.M.C. 245 (say.) C. 83 R.I.C. 45
402	• •	MINERVA. Minerva, No. 400 - 401 in benzeri.	B.M.C. 454, C. 77 R.I.C. 46

No	Ön yüz	Arka yüz	Notlar
403	• •	NOBILITAS. Nobilitas ayt., başı s. asa ve palladium tutar. Lev. VII, 7	B.M.C. 226, C. 90 R.I.C. 46, R.C. 1913
404 - 407	• •	PROVID DEORVM. Providentia ayt. başı sl. küre üzerinde çubuk ve asa tutar.	B.M.C. 458, C. 170 R.I.C. 51, R.C. 1919
<b>M.S. 209 (Erken) COS II</b>			
408	P SEPTIMIVS GETA CAES Drapeli, çıplak başlı, sakallı başı s.	PONTIF COS II. Genius çıplak, ayt., başı sl. elinde tuttuğu patera ile yanan altar önünde ibadet eder, sağ elinde mısır koçanı tutar. Lev. VII, 8	B.M.C. 579, C. 114 R.I.C. 59 b, R.C. 1916
<b>M.S. 210 TR P II COS II</b>			
409	IMP CAES P SEPT PIVS AVG. Df. ve sakallı başı s.	PONTIF TR PII COS II. Genius, No. 408 in benzeri. Lev. VII, 9	B.M.C. 43, C. 129 R.I.C. 70 b
<b>M.S. 211 TR P III COS II</b>			
410	P SEPT GETA PIVS AVG BRIT. Df. ve sakallı başı s.	FORT RED TR P III COS II. Fortuna sl. oturur. dümen ve b.b. tutar. Tahtın altında tekerlek.	B.M.C. 118, C. 51 R.I.C. 75
411 - 412	• •	FORT RED TR P III COS II PP. Fortuna s. uzanmış sağ kolunu tekere dayar, b.b. tutar. Lev. VII, 10	B.M.C. 11, C. 62 R.I.C. 77
413	P SEPT GETA PIVS AVG BRIT. Df. ve sakallı başı s.	TR P III COS II P P. Pax ayt., başı sl. sağ elini kaldırmış meşale tutar. Sol elinde küre.	B.M.C. 17, C. 200 R.I.C. 81 (Providentia?)
<b>M.S. 210 - 212</b>			
414	P SEPT GETA PIVS AVG BRIT. Df. ve sakallı başı s.	LIBERALITAS AVG V. Liberalitas ayt., başı sl. abacus ve b.b. tutar. Lev. VII, 11	B.M.C. 65, C. 68 R.I.C. 88
<b>LAODICEA AD MARE DARPANESİ</b>			
<b>M.S. 198 - 200</b>			
415	L SEPTIMIVS GETA CAES. Drapeli ve çıplak başlı büstü s.	SPEI PERPETVA. Spes sl. yürür, Sağ elinde çiçek tutar. Sol eli ile elbisesinin eteğini kaldırır. Lev. VII, 12	B.M.C. 689, C. 192 R.I.C. 96, R.C. 1921

No	Ön yüz	Arka yüz	Notlar
<b>MACRINUS (M.S. 217 - 218)</b>			
<b>ROMA DARPHANESİ</b>			
<b>M.S. 217 TR P</b>			
416	IMP C M OPEL SEV MACRINVS AVG. Df. zırhlı, sakallı büstü s.	VOTA PVBL PM P. Felicitas ayt., başı sl. caduceus ve asa tutar. Lev. VIII, 1	B.M.C. 2, C. 147 R.I.C. 6, R.C. 1961
<b>ANTIOCH DARPHANESİ</b>			
<b>M.S. 218 TR P II COS</b>			
417 - 418	IMP C M OPEL SEV MACRINVS AVG. Df. zırhlı, sakallı büstü s.	PONTIF MAX TR P II COS II P P. Fides ayt., başı s. sağ ayağı miğfer üzerinde, iki elin- de standart tutar.	B.M.C. 53, C. 96 R.I.C. 43
419	»	FELICITAS TEMPORVM. Feli- citas ayt., başı sl. uzun cadu- ceus ve b.b. tutar.	B.M.C. 63, C. 15 R.I.C. 60, R.C. 1951
420	»	IOVI CONSERVATORI. Jüpiter ayt. başı sl. yıldırım ve asa tutar.	B.M.C. 66, C. 33 R.I.C. 72
421	»	PROVIDENTIA DEORVM. Provi- dentia ayt., başı sl. değnek ve b.b. tutar. Yerde küre. Lev. VIII, 2	B.M.C. 74, C. 108 R.I.C. 80
422	»	SECVRITAS TEMPORVM. Se- curitas ayt., başı sl. asa tu- tar. Sol kolunu sütuna dayar. Lev. VIII, 3	B.M.C. 79, C. 122 R.I.C. 92, R.C. 1959
<b>ELEGABALUS (M.S. 218 - 222)</b>			
<b>ROMA DARPHANESİ</b>			
<b>TARİHSİZ M.S. 218 - 219</b>			
423	IMP CAES M AVR ANTOMINVS AVG. Df. ve Drapeli büstü s.	SALVS ANTONINI AVG. Salus ayt., başı s. sağ elinde tuttuğu yılanı besliyor. Lev. VIII, 4	B.M.C. 28, 256 R.I.C. 140
<b>TARİHSİZ M.S. 220 - 222</b>			
424	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. Df. ve Drapeli büstü s.	FORTVNAE REDVCI. Fortuna ayt. başı sl. dümen ve b.b. tu- tar. Yerde küre.	B.M.C. 204, C. 50 R.I.C. 83, R.C. 1998
425	»	LIBERTAS AVG. Libertas ayt., başı sl. pleus ve asa tutar. Sol sahada yıldız.	B.M.C. 222, C. 92 R.I.C. 107, R.C. 2003

## JULIA PAULA (M.S. 219 - 220)

## ROMA DARPHANESİ

- 426 IVLIA PAVLA AVG. Drapelî büstü s. Dalgalı saçları örülerek arkada bağmış.
- CONCORDIA. Concordia sl. oturur. Sağ elinde patera tutar. Sol kolunu tahtın kenarına dayar. Sol sahada yıldız. Lev. VIII, 5
- B.M.C. 172, C. 6  
R.I.C. 211, R.C. 2049

## JULIA SOAEMAIS (M.S. 218 - 222)

## ROMA DARPHANESİ

- 427 IVLIA SOAEMAIS AVGSTA. Drapelî büstü s. Dalgalı saçları arkada örülerek topuz yapılmış.
- IVNO REGINA, Juno örtülü, stephane giyili, ayt., başı s. asa ve palladium tutar.
- B.M.C. 41, C. 3  
R.I.C. 237, R.C. 2069

## SEVERUS ALEXANDER (M.S. 228 - 235)

## ROMA DARPHANESİ

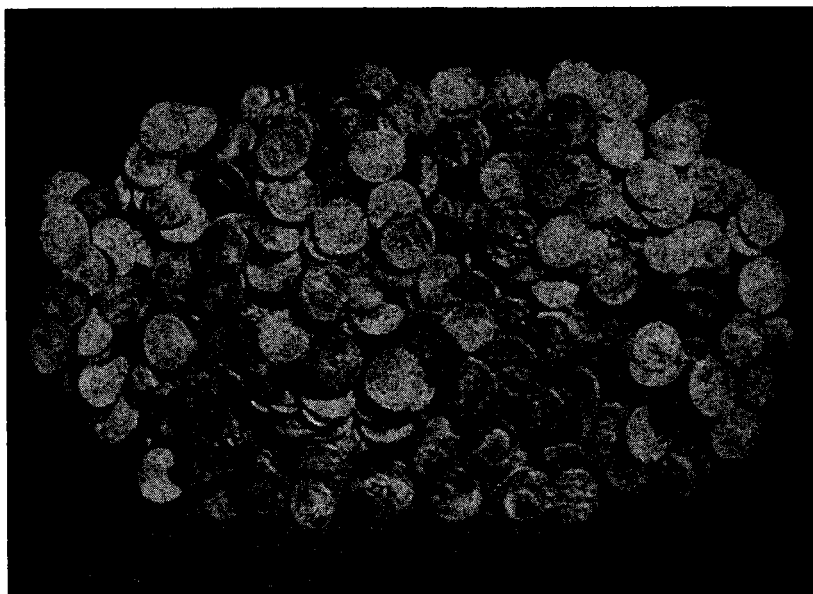
- 428 IMP SEV ALEXAND AVG. Df. çelenkli başı s.
- VIRTVS AVG. İmp. askerî kıyafetli, ayt., sl. sağ ayağı miğfer üzerinde küre ve mızrak tutar. Lev. VIII, 7
- C. 586 R.I.C. 226,  
R.C. 2142

## MAXIMINUS I (M.S. 235 - 238)

## ROMA DARPHANESİ

M.S. 235 - 236

- 429 MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG GERM. Df., drapelî ve zırlı büstü s.
- PAX AVGVSTI. Pax ayt., başı sl. dal ve asa tutar. Lev. VIII, 8
- C. 37, R.I.C. 19,  
R.C. 2240



Res. 1



Res. 2

SULAKYURT DEFİNESİ (M.S. 155 - 236)





1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



13



14



15



16

ANTONINUS PIUS (Roma), SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS (Roma)



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



13



14



15



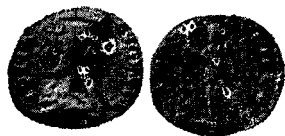
16



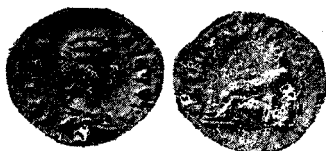
17

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS

(Roma, Alexandria, Laodicea ad Mare, Caesarea)



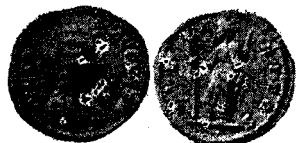
1



2



3



4



5



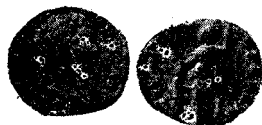
6



7



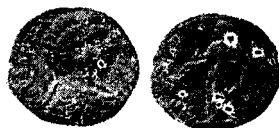
8



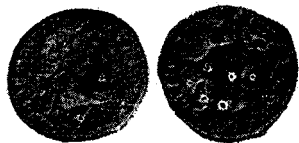
9



10



11



12



13



14



15



16



17



1



2



3



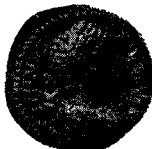
4



5



6



7



8



9



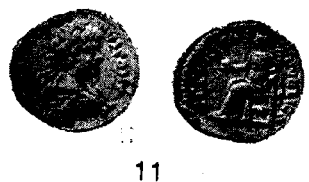
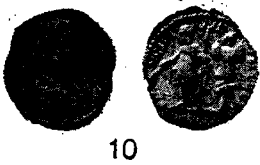
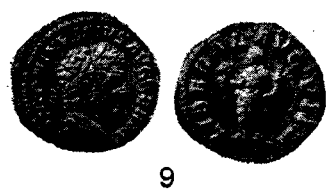
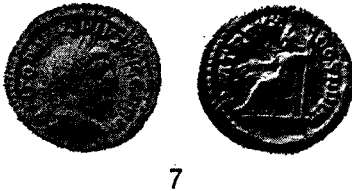
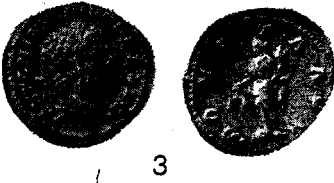
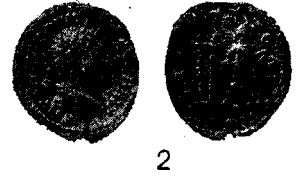
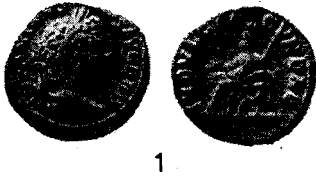
10



11



12





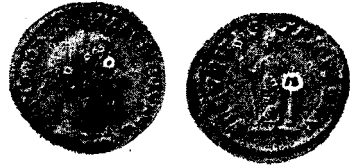
PLAUTILLA (Roma), JULIA DOMNA (Roma)  
GETA (Roma, Laodicea ad Mare)



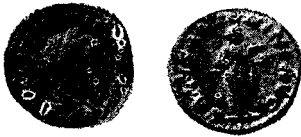
1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8

**MACRINUS (Roma Antloch), ELEGABALUS (Roma)  
JULIA PAULA (Roma), JULIA SOAEMAI (Roma)  
SEVERUS ALEXANDER (Roma) MAXIMINUS I (Roma)**





**DEMİRCİHÜYÜK**  
**EINE FRÜHBRONZEZEITLICHE FESTUNG AN DER**  
**PHRYGISCHE - BITHYNISCHE GRENZE - KAMPAGNE 1976**

Dr. MANFRED KORFMANN  
Deutsches Archäologisches Institut  
Abteilung Istanbul

Die zweite Grabungskampagne nach der Wiederaufnahme des Projektes im Jahre 1975 dauerte wie im Vorjahr fast dreieinhalb Monate, d. h. vom 1. Juli bis 10. Oktober wobei die eigentlichen Grabungsarbeiten vom 6. Juli bis 30. September.<sup>1)</sup> Die Leitung der Ausgrabung lag bei Herrn Prof. Dr. Kurt Bittel, mit der örtlichen Grabungsleitung war der Verfasser beauftragt. Die Finanzierung erfolgte aus Mitteln der Abteilung Istanbul des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts. Alle Beteiligten danken der Generaldirektion der Antiken und Museen für die Genehmigung zur Weiterführung dieser Arbeiten und für die ausserordentlich wohlwollende Unterstützung. Besonderer Dank sei Herrn Generaldirektor Hikmet Gürçay ausgesprochen, sowie seinem Stellvertreter, Herrn Burhan Tezcan, und dem Leiter der Abteilung Ausgrabungswesen, Herrn Çetin Anlağan.

Zum zweiten Male weilte als Vertreter des türkischen Kultusministeriums und der Generaldirektion der Antiken und Museen unser Kollege Ferruh Gerçek vom Museum Eskişehir unter uns, für dessen grosses Interesse an dem Projekt wir sehr dankbar waren. Ebenfalls zu Dank verpflichtet sind wir dem Herrn Direktor des Eskişehir Bölge Müzesi, Herrn Dündar Tokgöz, sowie seinen Mitarbeitern, die die Grabung Demircihüyük in sehr kollegialer Weise unterstützten. Dies gilt auch hinsichtlich der Gastfreundschaft im Januar und Februar 1976 in Räumen des Museums, wo wir unter optimalen Bedingungen Zeichen-, Photographier- und Auswertungsarbeiten an den Funden der Kampagne 1975 durchführen konnten.

Die diesjährigen Mitarbeiter der Grabung waren: die Pähistorikerinnen Jean D. Carpenter (Ohio, USA) und Sevil Gülçur, (Univ. İstanbul) die Studentinnen der Prähistorie Margot Blume (Univ. Köln) und Funda Kınalıoğlu

<sup>1)</sup> Zu den Ergebnissen der Kampagne des Jahres 1975 siehe:  
TAD (im Druck); Ist Mitt 27, 24, (2), 1977, 39-59 (im Druck); An St 26, 1976, 36-38; AJA 80, 1976, 267 f.; AA 1976, 537, VIII. Türk Tarih Kongresi, 11-15 Oktober 1976 Ankara, Bildiri Özetleri. Ankara 1976, 5f.

(Univ. Istanbul, Frau cand. phil. Andrea Becker (Univ. München), die Studenten der Prähistorie Turan Efe (Univ. Istanbul) und Jürgen Seeher (Univ. Köln), der Geophysiker und stud. arch. Helmut Becker (Univ. München), die Archäozoologen Dozentin Dr. Angela von den Driesch (Univ. München) und Prof. Dr. Joachim Boessneck (Univ. München), der Archäobotaniker und stud. präh. cand. phil. Helmut Schlichterle (Univ. Tübingen), der Photograph Ahmet Aydın (DAI Istanbul) und die Zeichner Peter Kunz (DAI Berlin) und Ulrich Holzapfel (Student der Kunsterziehung, Wiesbaden). Die Restauratorin und stud. Arch. Sabina Jucker (Univ. Zürich führte im Juli im Museum Eskişehir Restaurierungsarbeiten an den Funden des Jahres 1975 durch, Frau Dr. Gudrun Gerlach (DAI Bagdad) half freundlicherweise bei Zeichenarbeiten nach Abschluss der Grabung. Zahlreiche Besuche von Kollegen aus dem In- und Ausland zeigten uns, dass den Grabungen am Demircihüyük vermehrtes Interesse zukommt.

Die Grabung beschäftigte pro Arbeitstag im Schnitt 17 Arbeiter. Mit dem diesjährigen vergrößerten Arbeiter- und Mitarbeiterstab konnten wir über viermal mehr Areale öffnen als im Jahre 1975, d. h. wir setzten die Erforschung des Siedlungshügels auf einer Gesamt-Grabungsfläche von 565.3 m<sup>2</sup> fort. Dabei wurden ca. 994.5 m<sup>3</sup> Erde ausgegraben, die geborgene Keramikmenge lag bei 3922 kg. bzw. bei 151 962 Scherben. Von diesen wurden ca. 24 % grabungstechnisch erfasst (Rand- und Bodenstücke, Henkel, Verzierungen etc.). Trotz aller Anstrengungen wird es noch weiterer Ausgrabungen bedürfen, um den Demircihüyük zu einem wissenschaftlich vertretbaren Abschluss zu bringen.

Welche Überraschungen selbst nach der relativ langen Kampagne des Jahres 1975 ein Hügel auch kleinerer Dimension bieten kann, zeigte die diesjährige Grabung (Alb. 1). Zogen im letzten Jahr besonders die Funde früher bemalter Keramik der Hacilartradition ebenso wie frühe mit Ritzornamenten versehene Keramik, unter anderem der Fikirtepetradition, und die überraschend zahlreich aufgefundenen Frauenidole das Hauptinteresse auf sich, so belohnte uns in diesem Jahr besonders die Architektur für unsere Arbeit. Nach der Grabung des Jahres 1975 vermuteten wir, dass zwar ein gösserer Bau im Zentrum des Hügels läge (wobei wir auf Analogien zu Ahlatlibel hinwiesen<sup>2)</sup>, dass ansonsten aber (und insgesamt) die Reste einer relativ kleinen Bauerniedlung des Endes des 4. Jt. s und der ersten Hälfte des 3. Jts v. u. Z. vor uns liegen. Hierzu schien jedoch die gute Qualität der Funde und die Vielzahl der Idole nicht recht zu passen. Bei der Erweiterung der Grabungsareale in diesem Jahr lernten wir, dass der Demircihüyük eine mächtige Festung birgt (Plan 1). Der Oberteil der Fe-

<sup>2)</sup> TAD a. O.; Ist Mitt a. O.

stungsmauer aus Steinen (auf dem ein Wellerwand - Aufbau (= «Stampflehm») lag) wurde in den Arealen I10, K10, L9 nur geringfügig oberhalb des Niveaus der umliegenden Ebene angetroffen. Die Mauer selbst (Abb. 2 u.3), teilweise bis auf vier Meter Höhe erhalten, reicht demnach in ihren Fundamenten weit unter das Niveau der heutigen Ebene hinab, bis in das Grundwasser, das in K10 bei Niv. 7.28 m festgestellt wurde<sup>3)</sup> Eine Bastion ist der Mauer vorgelagert (Abb. 4).

Welche Bedeutung kommt dieser neugefundenen Befestigungsmauer zu? In Hinblick auf die Problematik des Hügels selbst müssen wir in Erwägung ziehen, dass das bisher freigelegte Kreissegment eventuell auf einen vollen Kreis zu rekonstruieren ist, dies auch wegen der Tendenz zur Rundbefestigung, die in damaliger Zeit vorherrschte. Das würde aber bedeuten, dass mit dem heute oberhalb des Niveaus der Ebene sichtbaren Hügel nur ein kleiner Rest der ursprünglichen Anlage auf uns gekommen ist, sozusagen die Spitze eines Eisberges. Dann müsste der heute nicht mehr vorhandene Teil des Hügels - sofern es sich nicht um eine Art «Akropolis» handelt, s. u. - im Verlauf der viereinhalb Jahrtausende nach der Besiedlung sowohl durch menschliche Aktivitäten als auch durch Erosion abgetragen worden sein. Dies wäre immerhin denkbar, da das umliegende Gebiet im Schwemmbereich eines nahegelegenen Baches liegt und einige leicht versumpfte Felder den Bauern auch heute noch Sorgen bereiten, weswegen sie bis in jüngste Zeit Hügel Erde zur Auffüllung genommen haben. Auf Grund der Auswertung botanischer Funde des letzten Jahres ergaben sich auch für die FBZt Hinweise auf Bewässerungswirtschaft, die jetzt noch bei einigen Feldern in der Umgebung betrieben wird.<sup>4)</sup> Dass wir die Spuren eventuell in grösserem Stil abgetragener Siedlungserde heutzutage auf den Feldern in der Nähe des Hügels nicht feststellen können, besagt nichts, denn der Erosionsprozess, ausgehend von den nördlichen Bergen, der im Verlauf der Jahrtausende zu einer so deutlichen Erhöhung der Ebene führte, hält auch heute noch unvermindert an.<sup>5)</sup> Darüber hinaus dürfte die Kult./Opferanlage des 2. Jts. v. u. Z., die schon im letzten Jahren angegraben wurde, wenigstens hinsichtlich der Entnahme von Steinen aus der Befestigungsmauer, zum Abbau des Hügels beigetragen haben (s. u.). Es besteht kein Zweifel, dass der Hügel bis zu seiner bislang festgestellten

<sup>3)</sup> Messung vom 23.9.1976.

<sup>4)</sup> s. Beitrag Schlichtherle in Ist Mitt a. O.

<sup>5)</sup> Ab dem 12.8.1976 konnten wir mit Genehmigung des Grundbesitzers unsere Grabungserde im Umland des Hügels verteilen, worüber wir sehr glücklich waren, da das Volumen des Schuttberges erheblich zugenommen hatte und in Zukunft eventuell notwendige Grabungsareale zu überdecken drohte. Da die ausgeruht und mineralhaltig ist, dürfte der Vorteil auf beiden Seiten liegen.

vorletzten Besiedlungsphase, der Phase O, als Festung diente. Zumindest dürfen wir aber konstatieren, dass sich die Innenbebauung auch der Spätphasen (Plan 2) in sehr auffälliger und konservativer Weise an den Vorgängerbauten bzw. deren Ausrichtung orientierte. Im letzten Jahr konnten wir im Innenbereich der Anlage sechs Bau- bzw. Erneuerungsphasen feststellen, die wir mit Buchstaben von K bis P versahen, wobei die Phase K die damals tiefsterreichte Phase war, bei der Befunde vorlagen, die mit den anderen jüngeren Phasen in nahtlosen stratigraphischen Bezug zu setzen waren. In diesem Jahr konnte das System beim Hinabgehen in tiefere und somit ältere Siedlungsbereiche um fünf Phasen erweitert werden, so dass nun eine Abfolge von Phase E bis Phase P vorliegt. Jüngere Phasen als die schon im letzten Jahr registrierten ergaben sich nicht. Es ist in der Tat verblüffend, dass sich während der bisher festgestellten siedlungsgeschichte des Hügels die Innenbebauung stets am Verlauf der Festungsmauer orientierte -und dies über bislang 10 Bau- und grössere Umbauphasen hinweg (von E bis O), was immerhin einen Höhenunterschied von über sechs Metern (!) ausmacht (Abb 6. 7).

Bisher können wir den stratigraphischen Bezug zur Festungsmauer für die Phasen E und F im Areal K10 und K9 nachweisen (Abb. 5), wobei in Phase E zumindest in dieser Region (bei Niv. ca. 8.40 m) ein grosser Brand stattgefunden hat, wie eine fast ein Meter mächtige Schicht zeigt.

Die Festungsmauer selbst hat wenigstens noch eine weitere grosse Bauphase, und zwar zu Beginn der Hügelphase G. Für diese Phase konnten wir stratigraphisch eine Verbindung zu Areal K9 herstellen. Die Bauphase ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass mit etwas kleineren Steinen auf der ursprünglich fast steil aufwärts steigenden Steinmauer eine böschungartige Erhöhung im Winkel von ca. 45° erfolgte (in Areal K10) (b. 3). die die darunterliegende Phase F, einschliesslich der dort angetroffenen Kuppel und Plattenöfen (Abb. 5), versiegelte. Wir haben den Eindruck, dass diese Böschung nicht überall existiert hatte. Wahrscheinlich wurde die sie dort nicht gebaut, wo sich für die Befestigung verwendbare Hausvorsprünge befanden (wie in L9), oder Hausvorsprünge plus Bastionen (wie wohl in I10). Letzteres bedeutete, dass zumindest einige der Bastionen nur von einem ersten Stockwerk oder von Hausdächern aus zu erreichen waren. Weitere Grabungen werden klären, ob wir es mit Zufallsbefunden, bedingt durch Steinraub, zu tun haben, oder, was wahrscheinlicher ist, ob ein kompliziertes Festungssystem vorliegt, bei dem eine auf eine Steilmauer gesetzte Böschung von viereckigen Bastionen (aus den Aussenwänden von Häusern) und vorgelagerten einschliesslich Bastionen unterbrochen wird.

In Phase H konnten wir eine jüngere Brandkatastrophe feststellen, in deren Verlauf im Areal K9 ein Holzgebäude in Flammen aufging (Abb. 8).

Wahrscheinlich hat dieser Brand die gesamte Siedlung berührt, denn im Hangbereich von L9 konnten wir gerade noch diese Brandschicht fassen, ebenso wie auch der in situ - Befund in M8 gleichzeitig sein dürfte (Abb. 9). In Fundregion kamen in einem Erdgeschoss eines Gebäudeteiles Geräte zutage, die der Getreidaufbereitung dienen, wie Mahl- und Läufersteine aus Basalt, verbunden mit verkohltem Getreide. Dazu fanden wir die Reste eines Webstuhles, nachweisbar durch über 30 «in Linien» herabgefallene Webgewichte (Abb. 10) und andere in situ - Funde wie Gefässe, Spinnwirtel, Steinartefakte plus Kernsteine etc. Diese Schicht wurde abgedeckt durch Reste eines Zwischen oder Obergeschosses, auf denen wiederum angepasste Gefässcherben auflagen. Der Brandhorizont hatte eine Mächtigkeit von fast einem Meter. Wir vermuten, dass wir nicht nur diesen, in Mauer-  
nähe bei Niv. ca. 10.50 m angetroffenen Horizont, sondern auch den nicht weniger eindrucksvollen daruntergelegenen (s.o) bei zukünftigen Grabungen auf grosser Fläche werden verfolgt werden können, wobei dann entsprechende in situ - Befunde zu erwarten wären.

Die Ostseite des Hügels, d.h. der Teil östlich des Vertikalsteges 8/9, weist keine Baubefunde auf, die jünger als Phase L sind. Dies gilt mit Sicherheit für das Areal K9 und mit sehr grosser Wahrscheinlichkeit für das Areal I19. Die dort erfolgten Störungen und Abtragungen sind auf die mittelbronzezeitlichen Aktivitäten am auslaufenden Osthang sowie auf eine römische (?) und zumindest eine subrezente Störung zurückzuführen. selbst für die schon älteren Phasen I, K und L konnte Bebauung in diesem Bereich lediglich in der Südwestecke des Areales K9 nachgewiesen werden. Diese Baureste schliessen allerdings nahtlos an diejenigen der Areale H8, I8, K8 und L8 an und sind ein Teil des an der Befestigungsmauer orientierten Gebäudesystems. Nach den bisher zutage gekommenen Ergebnissen könnte man dieses System als Segment eines Ringes oder Kranzes bezeichnen, bei dem die einzelnen Gebäudeteile trapezförmig auf einen imaginären Mittelpunkt zulaufen (Abb. 6). Die Bauweise ist stets die gleiche. Auf einer Lage von teilweise sehr grossen Kalksteinen werden Wellerwände errichtet, wobei gelegentlich auch Lehmziegel und Holzpfosten Verwendung finden. Die Wände sind innen und aussen mit einer Kalkschicht geschützt. In den Gebäuden befinden sich Kuppelöfen, deren Herdplatte aus einer Lage von Scherben besteht, über die ein Estrich gestrichen wurde (Abb. 11-13). Die Kuppelöfen (wir kennen inzwischen die Reste von 17 Exemplaren, wohingegen im letzten Jahr kein einziger gefunden wurde) wurden im Verlauf der Bewohnung der Räume bzw. nach dem «Hochwohnen» des Fussbodens stets an gleicher Stelle in einem höheren Horizont erneuert. Einmal konnten wir vier Erneuerungen übereinander innerhalb einer Bauphase feststellen (in Areal K8). Neben einer anderen ähnlichen Abfolge (Abb.

14. 15) fanden wir in einer Hauswand aus Lehmputzen und -Ziegeln eine runde Nische, die durch ein horizontal gelegtes Regal aus Kerpiçmasse unterteilt war, also einen kleinen Schrank (Abb. 16).

Einen Ausschnitt dieser grossen Gebäudeanlage haben wir schon im vergangenen Jahr in K8 freigelegt und damals aufgezeigt, dass dieser Gebäudeteil von Phase L bis Phase N benutzt bzw. in jeweiligen Neubauten bei gleicher Orientierung erhöht wurde. Durch die Erweiterung des Grabungsareales nach Norden können wir jetzt ergänzen, dass gleiches auch für die noch jüngere Phase O gilt. Darüber hinaus dürfen wir jetzt, nachdem wir in den entsprechenden Arealen tiefer gegangen sind, nach unten hin die Phasen I und H hinzufügen. Es ist wohl nicht verfrüht, wenn wir vermuten, dass daselbe System, natürlich mit diversen, auch jetzt schon jeweils feststellbaren Veränderungen, bei weiteren Ausgrabungen bis hin zur Phase E und möglicherweise bei noch älteren Phasen gefunden werden wird. Hierfür spricht die Orientierung der in der Nähe der Befestigungsmauer ausgegrabenen Gebäudeteile, die gleichsam als Verlängerung der bisher ergrabenen viel jüngeren Trennmauern auf der Hügelkuppe aufgefasst werden können. Nicht alle Sektoren des Gebäudekranzes dienten als Wohnräume. Anscheinend waren einige nur teilweise überdacht oder gänzlich offen.

Das starke Gefälle, das westlich des bisher ausgegrabenen Mauerkranzes für alle Schichten festgestellt werden konnte, ist bislang noch nicht in befriedigender Weise zu deuten. An diesem Hang (bzw. in einer eventuell anzunehmenden Mulde) lagen die in letzten Jahr gefundenen und beschriebenen Einzelbauten, seien es Häuser aus Lehmziegeln oder Holz oder kleine viereckige Speicher. In diesem Jahr kamen vier Holzhäuser hinzu (Abb. 17). Es wurde klar, daß der letztjährig in I8 festgestellte Westteil des Viereckbaus aus Lehmziegeln, der den Phasen L und M zugeordnet wurde, mit dem Neubau und der damit verbundenen Erhöhung des im Osten gelegenen Gebäudekranzes ebenfalls durch Lehmputzen erhöht wurde (Abb. 18. 19). Der Grabungsbefund gestattet die Vermutung, dass dieses Gebäude entweder zweistöckig war oder dass, bei Einstöckigkeit, dessen Dach unmittelbar von dem östlich anlehenden Sektor des Gebäudekranzes aus begehbar war. Die letzt- und diesjährig in I7/I8 und K7/K8 angetroffenen Gebäude weisen in ihrer Ausrichtung ebenfalls eine erstaunliche Kontinuität auf. Sie dürfen jedoch als Bauten anderer Funktion als diejenigen des Kreissegmentes bezeichnet werden. Wahrscheinlich handelt es sich bei ihnen um Vorratsgebäude und ähnliches mehr. Dass in diesem Gebiet festzustellende Gefälle könnte nach dem bisherigen Stand der Ausgrabungen in zweifacher Weise erklärt werden. Falls die -Gesamtanlage zu einem vollen Kreis ergänzt werden kann, bedeutete dies, dass

die Befestigungsmauer und mit ihr der angebundene Gebäudetrakt schneller erhöht wurde als der Hügel auf «natürliche» Weise wachsen konnte, in der Mitte also eine Mulde blieb. Die zweite Möglichkeit wäre, dass wir eine Art «Akropolis» innerhalb eines grösseren Befestigungssystems vor uns haben und dass sich bei weiteren Ausgrabungen das «Kranzsegment» nur als erhöhter Ostteil der Anlage herausstellt. Wie dem auch sei, das Gefälle zum Innenbereich stellt sich grabungsmässig eindrucksvoll auch durch Reste von Pfützen dar, d. h. durch Mulden und Schichten, in die das Regen- und Schmelzwasser teilweise erhebliche Mengen des feinen abgewaschenen Kalkputzes der höhergelegenen Bauten getragen hat. Die teilweise auffällige Stärke der Kalkablagerungen erklärt sich daraus, dass die wasseranfällige Substanz derartiger Bauten durch einen alljährlichen Anstrich, beispielsweise mit Weisskalk und Molke, geschützt werden muß.<sup>6)</sup>

Die Erkenntnis, dass der Demircihüyük während seiner gesamten spätchalkolithischen und frühbronzezeitlichen Besiedlung eine Festung war, hat weitreichende Konsequenzen. Zunächst dürfen wir von ihr die Existenz eines Herrschaftssystems in diesem Grenzgebiet Anatoliens zum Marmarameer und Bosphorus und somit nach Europa ableiten. Eine derartige Anlage, deren Grundkonzeption über Jahrhunderte beibehalten wurde, ist offensichtlich nicht von einigen Baugen in eigener Initiative errichtet worden. Sehr wahrscheinlich wird es in diesem Grenzgebiet mehrere derartiger Festungen und wahrscheinlich auch schon befestigte «Städte» gegeben haben. Es sei daran erinnert, dass unmittelbar am Demircihüyük nicht nur heute die Hauptverkehrswege von Inner- und Südanatolien Richtung Europa und umgekehrt vorbeiführen, sondern auch diejenigen der osmanischen und römischen Zeit.<sup>7)</sup> Dass es in der prähistorischen Epoche nicht anders gewesen sein wird, ergibt sich aus der geographischen Lage<sup>8)</sup>. Gegen Ende des 4. Jt.s und besonders im 3. Jt. v. u. Z. müssen wir eine Anzahl voneinander weitgehend unabhängiger Herrschaftssysteme, wahrscheinlich dynastische, in Kleinasien voraussetzen, wobei wir nun zum ersten Male auch ein solches für den Nordwesten kennenlernen. Bei den Vergleichsplätzen mit Befestigungsmauern müssen wir vorrangig auf die Rundanlagen von Troja I und Troja II verweisen, die genauso wie Demircihüyük das Böschungssystem kennen. Ebenso gibt es in Troja Bastionen, die dort viereckig sind. Nicht nur in diesen Details, sondern auch in den

<sup>6)</sup> s. Lehmbauten, Vorschriften für die Ausführung. DIN 18951 (Januar 1951).

<sup>7)</sup> s. z. B. R. Stewig/R. Turfan, Kartographische Beiträge zur Darstellung der Kulturlandschaftsentwicklung in Westanatolien. Türkiye Turing ve Otomobil Kurumu 1976, Karten 62-64 (nach Calder, Bean und Taeschner).

<sup>8)</sup> s. hierzu Bittel/Otto, Demirci-Hüyük, eine vorgeschichtliche Siedlung an der phrygisch-hethythischen Grenze. Bericht über die Ergebnisse der Grabung von 1937. Berlin 1939, 1-8.

Dimensionen ist der Vergleich angebracht, da die Festung des Demircihüyük nur unerheblich kleiner als diejenige von Troja I ist, sofern man das Kreissegmet, (zumindest in der ursprünglichen Anlage) auf einen vollen Kreis ergänzt. Im Erhaltungstand ist Demircihüyük ebenfalls mit Troja I vergleichbar, da die Steinmauern ebenso wie dort noch sehr hoch anstehen.<sup>9)</sup> Ausser Troja mag die sehr kleine, 30×40 Meter messende Rundanlage von Ahlatlibel herangezogen werden<sup>10)</sup>, wie auch die «Copper Age»-Befestigungen von Alişarhüyük<sup>11)</sup> und deren Nachfolger in den Schichten 6M und 5M hier zu berücksichtigen sind.<sup>12)</sup> Weiterhin kennen wir aus dem 3. Jt. v. u. Z. Festungen in Tarsus<sup>13)</sup>, der Kebanregion (Norşuntepe<sup>14)</sup>, Tepecik<sup>15)</sup>, Tülintepe<sup>16)</sup> in Thermi<sup>17)</sup>, Beycesultan<sup>18)</sup> und Polioch'ni<sup>19)</sup>. Ins Ende des 5. Jahrtausends wird datiert,<sup>20)</sup> zu der hinsichtlich der auf die Befestigungsmauer stossenden Innenbebauung die bislang beste Analogie besteht. Damit wollen wir natürlich nicht sagen, dass die Festung des Demircihüyük derart alt ist, auch wenn wir noch nicht die Anfangsphase der Befestigungsanlage ausgegraben haben. Jedenfalls ist es klar, dass der Demircihüyük zu den befestigten Plätzen des ausgehenden 4. Jahrtausends und des 4. Jahrtausends und des 3. Jahrtausends v.u.Z. gehört, die in der Türkei bekannt geworden sind, und dass diese in einem Gebiet liegt, das bislang auch hinsichtlich der Frage der Herrschaftsentwicklung im dritten Jahrtausend in Kleinasien terra incognita war.

#### Die Funde :

In diesem Grabungsjahr kam die Menge der Funde aus Horizonten, die im Schnitt älter sind als die im letzten Jahr ergrabenen. Wir fanden weitaus mehr ganze ganze oder ohne grössere Umstände restaurierbare

9) z. B. J. Mellaart, Notes on the Architectural Remains of Troy I and II, AnSt. 9, 1939, 131 ff. und dortige Literatur.

10) Der masstabgerechte Plan wurde von Bittel in AfO 11, 1936/37, S. 41 publiziert.

11) H. H. von der Osten, The Alishar Hüyük, Seasons of 1930-32, I, Chicago 1937, 116 und figg. 114f. 117.

12) a. O. 209ff.

13) H. Goldman, Excavations at Gözlü Kule, Tarsus II, Princeton 1956, Pläne 5f.

14) H. Hauptmann, Die Grabungen auf dem Norşun-Tepe 1970. Keban Project 1970 Activities, 114.

15) U. Esin, Tepecik Excavations, 1970. a.O. 156; dies. a.O. 1971 Activities, 133- dort eventuell sogar mit runden Bastionen oder Türmen, wie es nach der Tafel 108 den Anschein hat.

16) dies., Tülintepe Excavations, 1971. a. O. 151f.

17) W. Lamb, Excavations at Thermi in Lesbos, Cambridge 1936, 43ff.

18) S. Lloyd/Y Mellard Beycesultan I, 1962 27 f und Abb. 3. 7.

19) Bernabo Brea Poliochri I, 1964, 117 ff.)

20) J. Garstang, Prehistoric Mersin, Oxford 1953, Abb. 79, 80a.



Gefässe als 1975, u. a. auch einen Krug mit «Seelenloch» (Abb. 20) und einen schwarzpolierten Topf mit abwechselnd weisser und roter Inkrustation, der sicherlich als Import anzusehen ist. (Abb. 21). Die Zahl der Frauenidole (Abb. 22 - 32) erhöhte sich wie erwartet, so dass der Demircihüyük mit mittlerweile über 90 Idolen der in dieser Hinsicht bedeutsamste Fundplatz der Frühen Bronzezeit in Anatolien und darüber hinaus ist. Unser im letzten Jahr schon gewonnener Eindruck, dass in den tieferen Schichten die mehr vollplastisch gestalteten Frauenfiguren vorkommen, die dann allmählich immer abstrakter werden, hat sich bestätigt. Auch in diesem Jahr fanden wir bis auf ein sehr einfaches, vielleicht noch nicht fertiggestelltes Exemplar (Abb. 22) nur zerbrochene Stücke, wobei die Brüche alt waren. Unsere Meinung, dass die Idole «kultisch» zerbrochen wurden, wurde jedenfalls durch die erhöhte Zahl bestärkt. Ein Streufund aus (wie wir annehmen) älteren Zusammenhängen ist besonders hervorzuheben, da er sich von den anderen Frauenidolen durch Darstellung von hängenden Brüsten und durch die Betonung der Dickleibigkeit abhebt (Abb. 32). Wir bringen ihn in Verbindung mit den Funden bemalter Scherben der Hacilar-Tradition, die diesmal zahlreicher als im letzten Jahr zutage kamen. Besonders häufig fanden wir die bemalten Scherben (Abb. 33 - 35) ebenso wie frühe ritztisch und verzierte Keramik (Abb. 36 - 43) einschliesslich Kastenresten (Abb. 38) innerhalb der Wellerwände der Gebäude. Nach wie vor bleibt die Aufgabe diese frühe Siedlung zu suchen, die für die Frage nach Art und Umfang der Verbindungen der anatolischen Kulturen mit bemalter Ware über das Marmarameer hinaus zu den neolithischen Kulturen der Balkanländer und dort vornehmlich Bulgariens und Rumäniens von sehr grosser Bedeutung ist. Dem im letzten Jahr gefundenen Knochenlöffelfragment konnten in diesem Jahr weitere 3 Exemplare hinzugefügt werden, die teilweise den typischen V-Einschnitt am Übergang vom Griff zum Löffel aufweisen. (Abb. 44)<sup>21)</sup>.

Eine grössere Zahl von Pfeilspitzen (auch Querschneidern) aus Silex und Obsidian unterstreicht den Festungscharakter der Anlage. Neben dem Vorkommen von üblichen Geräten und Gegenständen einer Siedlung dieser Zeit wie Spinnwirteln, Bürstengriffen aus ungebranntem Ton, Webgewichten, (Abb. 45). Rinderfigürchen, Knochenwerkzeugen (Abb. 46), Mahl- und Läufersteinen aus Basalt etc. ist das von «Ohrenpflocken» aus Ton und «Alabaster» (Abb. 47) und das von Gefässhenkeln mit Ausgüssen (Abb. 48) oder in Form von Tierköpfen (Abb. 50 - 51), hervorzuheben, ebenso wie auch das Vorkommen von Tonlöffeln (Abb. 49) Erwähnung verdient. Auf das Fehlen von Petschaftsiegeln, die an anderen Fundplätzen

<sup>21)</sup> Zu derartigen Löffeln s. die Zusammenfassung J. Nandris, *Bos primigenius and the Bone Spoon*. BIA 10, 1971, 63 - 82.

dieser Zeit recht zahlreich sind, soll ausdrücklich aufmerksam gemacht werden. An Metallfunden waren aus FBZt -Schichten lediglich zwei Kupfer-/Bronzenadeln zu registrieren.

Trotz der allmählichen und nachvollziehbaren Veränderungen bei Gestalt und Verzierung von Gefäßen und bei anderen Fundgruppen besteht kein Zweifel, dass sich von der bislang ältesten erreichten Bauschicht (Phase E) bis zur jüngstbekanntesten (Phase P) ein und dieselbe Grundkultur weiterentwickelt hat. Die angesichts der Grenzlage des Raumes Eskişehir-Bozüyük hypothetisch vorauszusetzenden relativ häufigen Einfälle fremder Völker, die den Handelsweg zum Bosphorus kontrollieren oder selbst von Ost nach West (oder umgekehrt) über diese Meerenge ziehen wollten, fanden wahrscheinlich in dieser Zeit nicht statt, bzw. sie schlugen sich, falls sie stattfanden, im materiellen Bereich kaum oder gar nicht nieder. Es ist demnach nicht allein die Kontinuität der Architektur, sondern auch diejenige im Bereich der Kleinfunde, die uns annehmen lässt, dass das Herrschaftssystem, das wir nun für diesen Raum postulieren dürfen, mächtig genug war, um in dem Grenzgebiet über lange Zeit hinweg eine relativ ungestörte Entwicklung zu garantieren. Diese Herrschaft ist letztlich, und das ist unsere Hypothese, für die Einheitlichkeit der materiellen Kultur über Jahrhunderte hinweg verantwortlich.

Diese am Demircihüyük anzutreffende Kultur hebt sich, wie schon im letzten Jahr festgestellt, deutlich von anderen Kulturen dieser Zeit ab, wie derjenigen von Troja, Yortan, Beycesultan und denjenigen der Ankararegion, um die naheliegenden zu nennen. Auch die Kampagne des Jahres 1976 bestärkte uns in der Meinung, dass wir nun mit gutem Recht von einer Demircihüyük-Kultur sprechen können, eine Benennung, die nicht von uns stammt, worauf wir schon im letzten Bericht hinwiesen. Wenn wir dort an die «Demircihüyük Culture» erinnerten, einen Begriff, den ein Teil unserer britischen Kollegen, basierend auf den Funden der Grabung von Prof. Bittel im Jahre 1937 und auf Ergebnissen von Oberflächenbegehungen schon seit längerer Zeit verwenden, so soll hier nachgetragen werden, dass K. Bittel von der «Gruppe Demirci - Hüyük - Bozüyük» gesprochen hat, die sich von Troja deutlich abhebe<sup>22)</sup>, wobei er auch schon in der Grabungspublikation eindeutig seine Meinung äusserte, dass der Demircihüyük wohl ein Repräsentant einer bislang unbekanntesten Kultur sei<sup>23)</sup>.

#### Mittlere Bronzezeit :

Am Hügel selbst gehören alle Architekturreste dem ausgehenden 4. und der ersten Hälfte des 3. Jt. s. v. u. Z. an, möglicherweise auch noch

<sup>22)</sup> Bittel, IstMitt 5, 1942, 162 (Kleinasiatische Studien).

<sup>23)</sup> Bittel/Otto, Demirci - Hüyük 29f.

dem 2. Drittel. Am Osthang jedoch, ausserhalb der Befestigungsmauer, fanden wir schon im letzten Jahr oberhalb des Siedlungsschuttes des Hügels Fundmaterial der 1. Hälfte des 2. Jt. s. v. u. Z., das in Verbindung mit seltsamen Befunden, die die Assoziation eines Opfer- oder Kultplatzes aufkommen liessen, angetroffen wurde. Die Befunde sind im letzten Bericht relativ ausführlich beschrieben worden. Bei der diesjährigen Grabung wurde bestätigt, dass der Verbrennungsplatz von Steinmauern umgeben war (Plan 3 und Abb. 52 - 53). Innerhalb und in der Nähe von zwei rechteckigen, sorgfältig gesetzten Umfriedungen aus Steinen (möglicherweise aus der FBZt-Mauer gebrochen) haben wir inzwischen drei weitere Verbrennungspodeste lokalisieren können, ebenso wie in diesem Gebiet erneut nur schwer verständliche Befunde, wie regelrecht bestattete Rinderköpfe etc. zu registrieren waren. Da schon recht früh und inzwischen auch durch neuere Aktivitäten unserer Ankaraner Kollegen im Raume Afyon der Nachweis erbracht wurde und noch wird, dass dieses Gebiet sehr enge Beziehungen zu dem späteren hethitischen Kerngebiet hatte<sup>24)</sup>, verwundert es nicht, dass trotz der bestehenden und zu betonenden Abweichungen am Demircihüyük eine generelle Verbindung z. B. nach Boğazköy erkennbar ist, die es erlaubt, diese Funde und Befunde in die erste Hälfte des 2. Jt.s zu datieren, wobei für eine eventuelle obere Phase der Spielraum für eine Datierung um die Jahrtausendmitte derzeit noch offengehalten werden muss (Abb. 54 - 57). Es ist kaum vorstellbar, dass die Hethiter und deren Vorläufer keinen direkten oder indirekten Kontakt zum Eskişehirraum gesucht haben. Dabei spielen verkehrstechnische Momente in Hinblick auf Handel und strategische Lage sicherlich eine Rolle. Was logische Auswertung und die naturwissenschaftliche Untersuchung bestimmter Proben abzuwarten. Hinsichtlich der Datierungsproblematik bedarf es eines detaillierten Materialvergleichs.

#### Nachbarwissenschaften :

Durch die Auswertung der archäomagnetischen Proben von den Verbrennungspodesten dürften wir auf lange Sicht gute chronologische Anhaltspunkte erhalten, besonders wenn unsere Proben mit solchen verglichen würden, die von Verbrennungsstellen in historisch gut datierten Plätzen wie z. B. Boğazköy oder Kültepe stammen. Kontakte mit dem Ziel, derartige Proben zu erlangen, wurden aufgenommen. Da derartige Verfahren auch in Bulgarien durchgeführt werden, hoffen wir schliesslich eine relativ-

<sup>24)</sup> Lamb, *Archaeologia* 86, 1937, 4.23.28; dies. a. O. 87, 1938, 217.240 - 242. Bittel, *IstMitt* 5, 1942, 185f. (Kleinasiatische Studien)- Datierungsrahmen 20.-16. Jh. v. u. Z. K. Emre, *Anatolia* 7, 1963, 97; dies. a. O. 10, 1966, 106, 140. N. Özgüç a. O. 170f. 173 - 176. T. Özgüç, *BaM* 7, 1974, 149 - 153. Emre *AJA* 80, 1976, 267; dies. VIII Türk Tarih Kongresi (Ankara 1976) Bildiri Özetleri 11 (Hethitischer Friedhof Seydilerköyü/Yanarlar bei Afyon). D. Mermerci a. O. (Survey-Bericht über die Afyon Region).

chronologische Korrelation auch auf diesem Wege zwischen unserem Material und demjenigen des Balkans herstellen zu können, was sehr sinnvoll und wünschenswert angesichts der C<sup>14</sup>-Problematik wäre. Fallsgarantie in der Zentral- und Südosttürkei über Mesopotamien und Syrien erschlossenen absoluten Datierungen für das 2. Jahrtausend durch die Verbrennungsgspodeste der MBZt des Demircihüyük nach Bulgarien übertragbar wären, hätte sich allein deren Ausgrabung mehr als gelohnt.

Die in diesem Jahr genommenen ausserordentlich zahlreichen archäomagnetischen Proben von Verbrennungsplätzen im Hügel selbst, z. B. vom Grassteil Öfen (Abb. 5), können uns Vorstellungen darüber vermitteln, wieviel Jahre etwa ein Ofen in Betrieb war, bevor er durch seinen Nachfolger abgelöst wurde. Auf diese Weise erhielten wir auch indirekt Hinweise auf die Lebensdauer der Gebäude. Weiterhin dürfte zu klären sein, ob die in diesem Jahr am Demircihüyük an drei Stellen festgestellten Brandhorizonte wirklich zeitgleich sind, wie wir vermuten. Die diesbezüglichen Untersuchungen der Proben werden im Jahre 1977 durchgeführt werden. Proben zur Dendrochronologie und C<sup>14</sup>-Datierung wurden ebenfalls entnommen.

Auch in diesem Jahr wurde am Demircihüyük wieder ein Protonenmagnetometer eingesetzt. Die Auswertungen der Ableseungen, die teilweise über Computer erfolgen, bleiben abzuwarten. Von ihnen erhoffen wir uns Angaben über den Verlauf der Festungsmauer, sofern diese in die Felder führen sollte (über negativen Magnetismus der Steinansammlungen).

Die archäozoologischen Untersuchungen ergaben gegenüber denjenigen des Jahres 1975 keine grundlegend neuen Ergebnisse.<sup>25)</sup>

Für die archäobotanischen Untersuchungen waren die in situ-Befunde in den Brandschichten besonders ergiebig, wo Vorräte von verkohltem Getreide und von Hülsenfrüchten zutage kamen (Abb. 58). Durch zerschlagen von im Brand verziegelten Lehmziegelbrocken gelang es, innerhalb von verbliebenen Negativräumen komplette Früchte, u. a. auch Ähren mit sämtlichen Details, z. B. den Deckspelzen und den Grannen, mit Silikonkautschuk auszugliedern. Wir werden diesem Verfahren während der nächsten Kampagne besondere Beachtung schenken, da die zu erwartenden Brandhorizonte vorzügliches Material an vegetabilischen Resten, die den Lehmputzen oder -ziegeln beigemischt waren, erhoffen lassen.

Durch die freundliche Genehmigung Generaldirektion der Antiken und Museen und des Museums für altanatolische Kulturen in Ankara wurde es uns gestattet, Probenmaterial zur naturwissenschaftlichen Auswertung verschiedenen Instituten in Deutschland und Amerika zuzuführen, wofür wir sehr verbunden sind und unseren herzlichen Dank aussprechen.

Istanbul, den 2.1.1977

---

<sup>25)</sup> s. Beitrag Boessneck/von den Driesch in IstMitt 27, 1977 (im Druck).

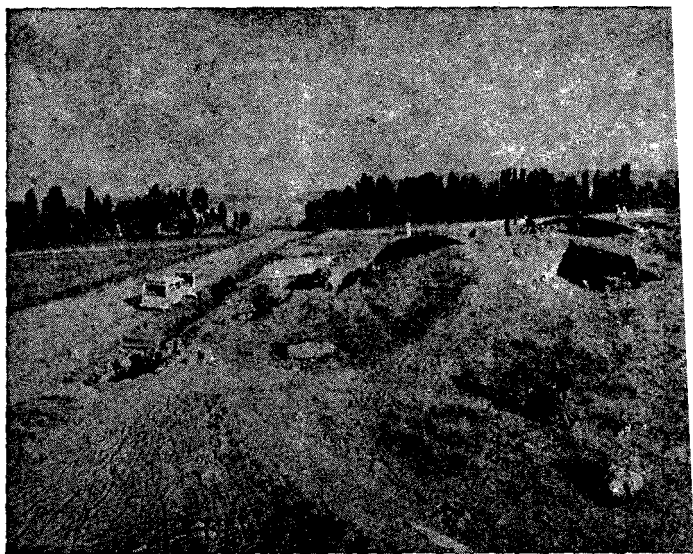
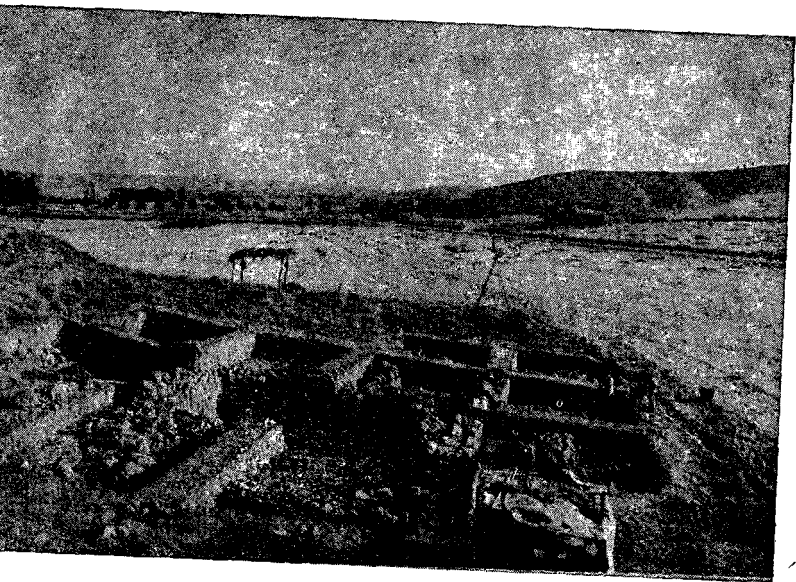


Abb. 1



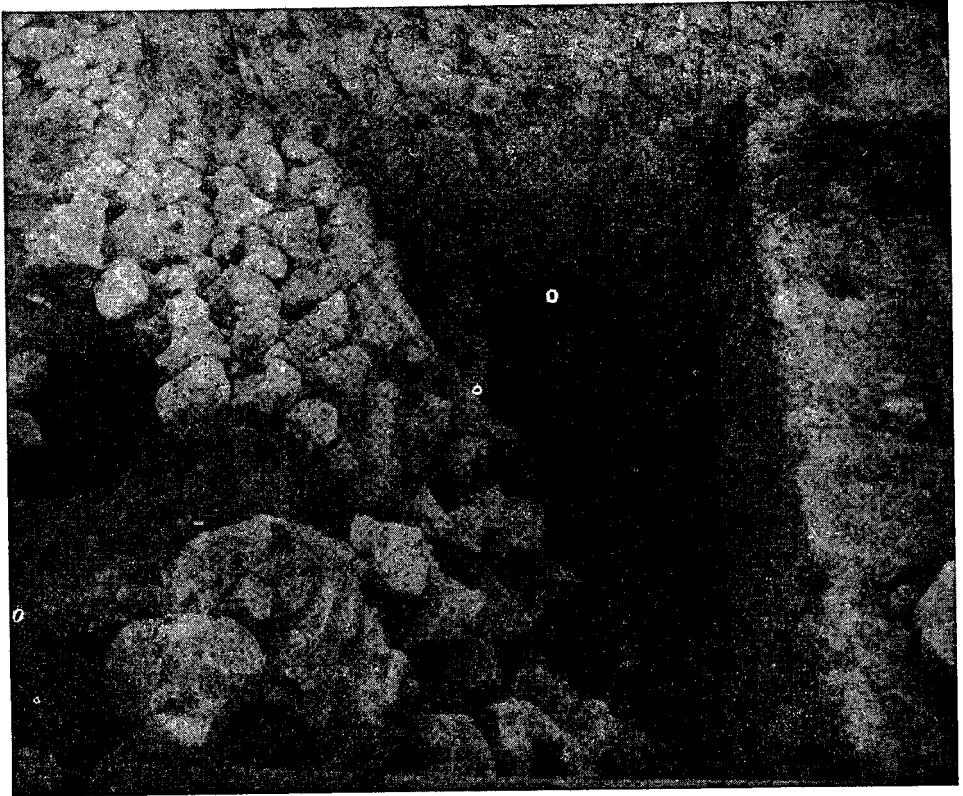


Abb. 2



Abb. 3



Abb. 4

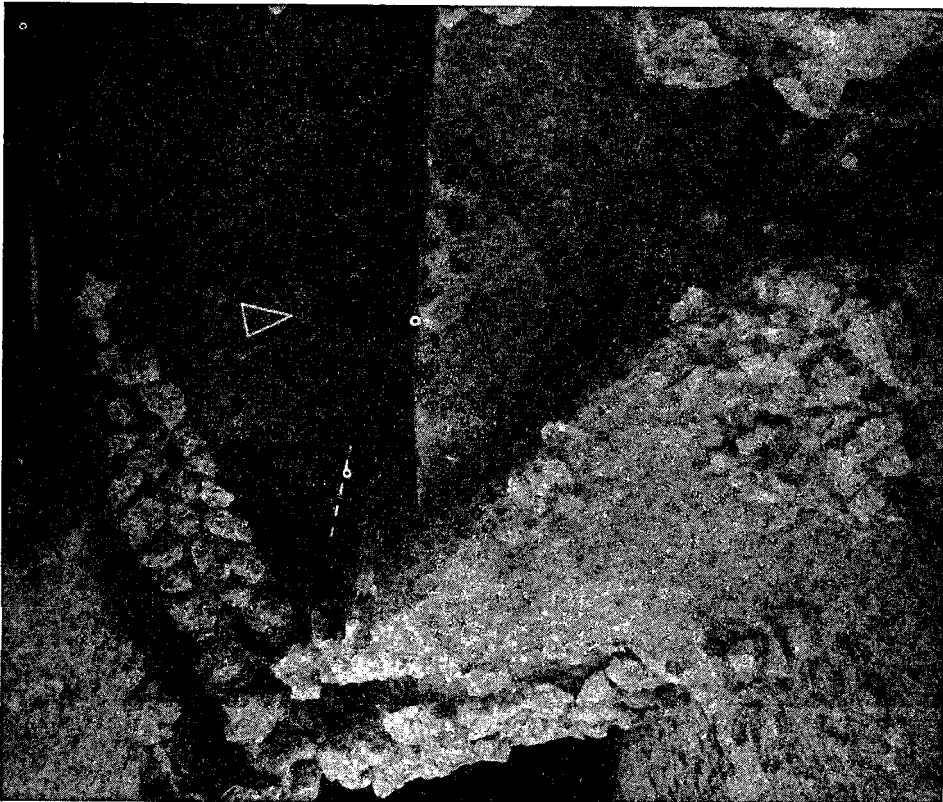


Abb. 5



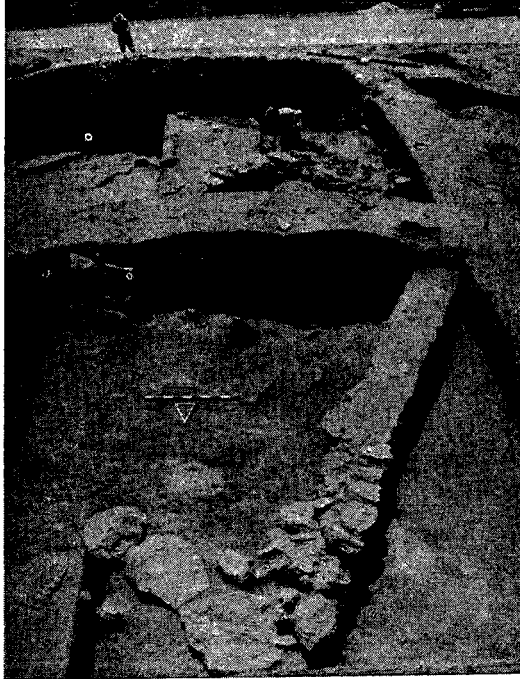


Abb. 6



Abb. 7



Abb. 8

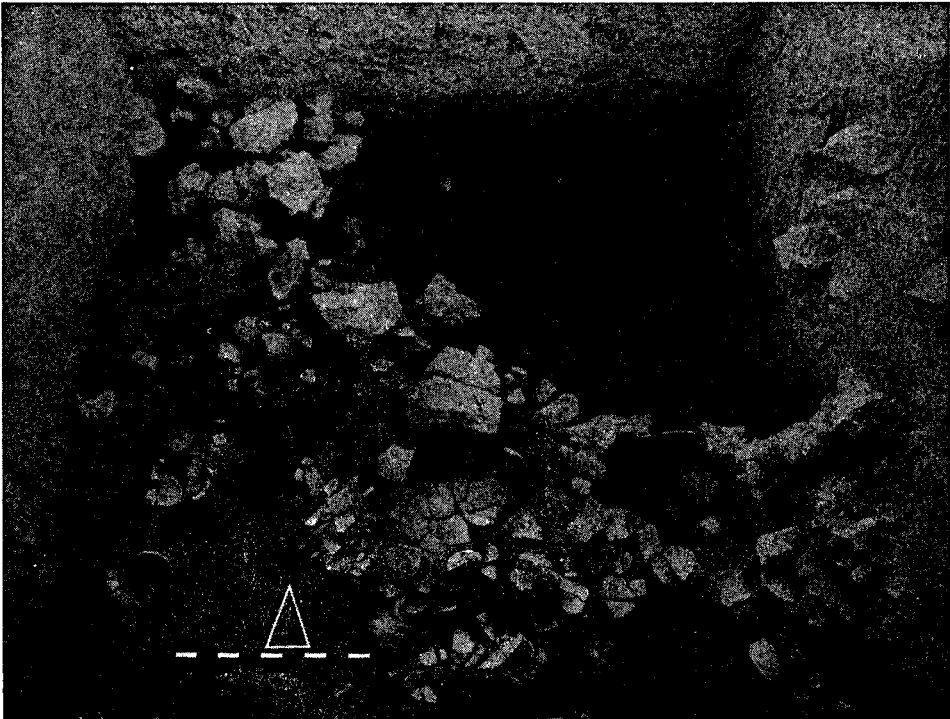


Abb. 9



Abb. 10



Abb. 11

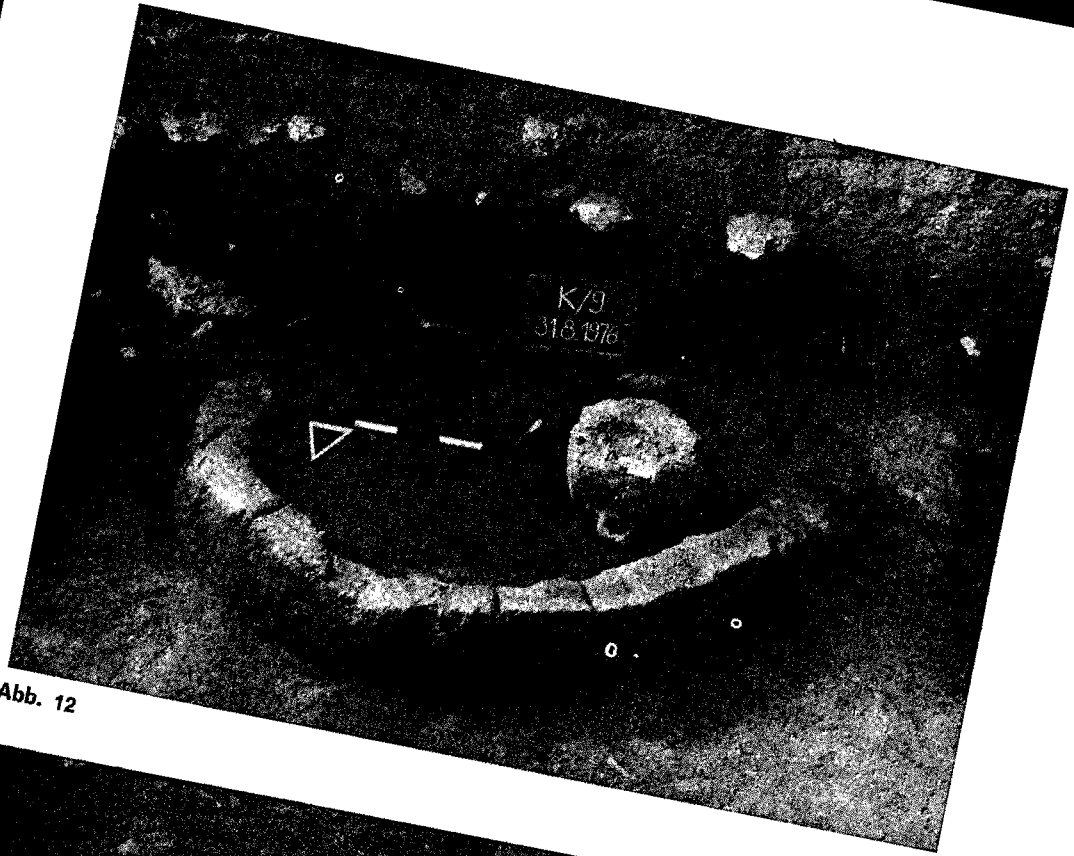


Abb. 12



Abb. 13

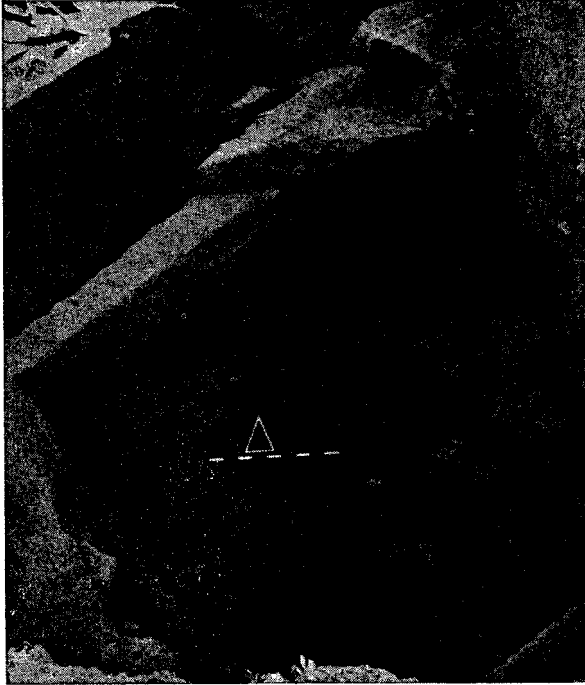


Abb. 14

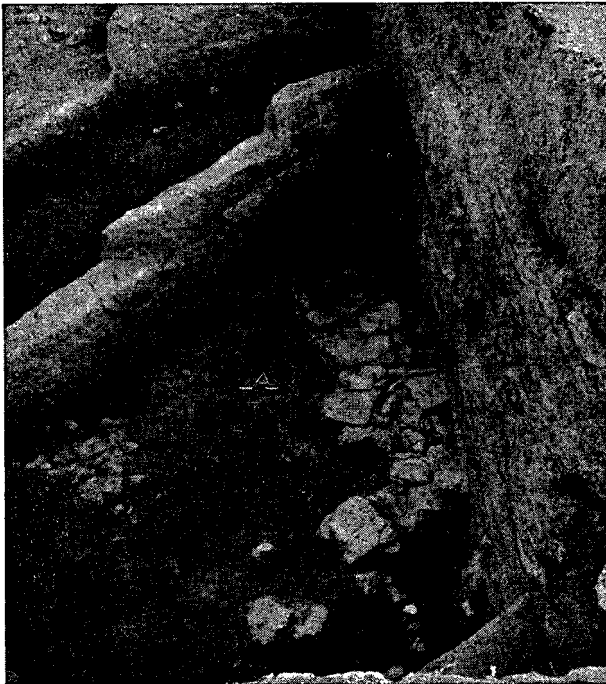


Abb. 15

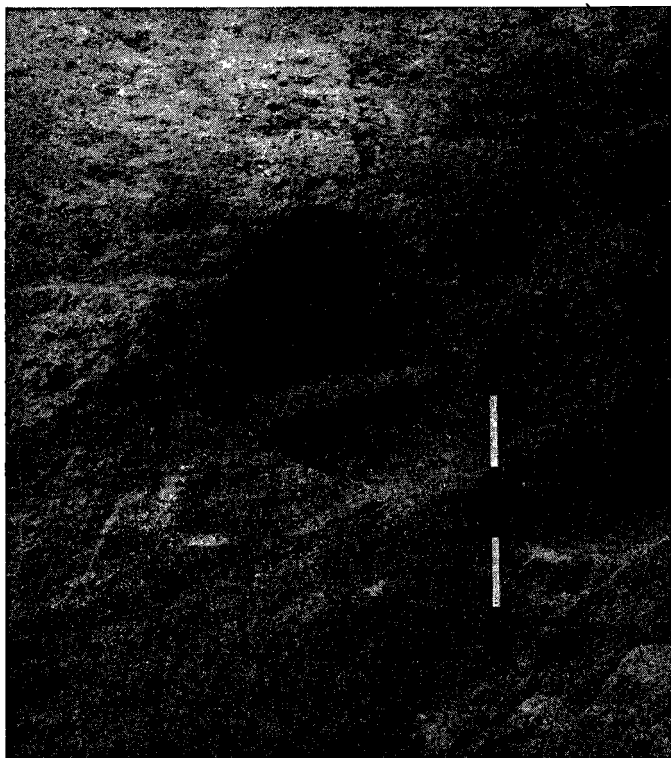


Abb. 16

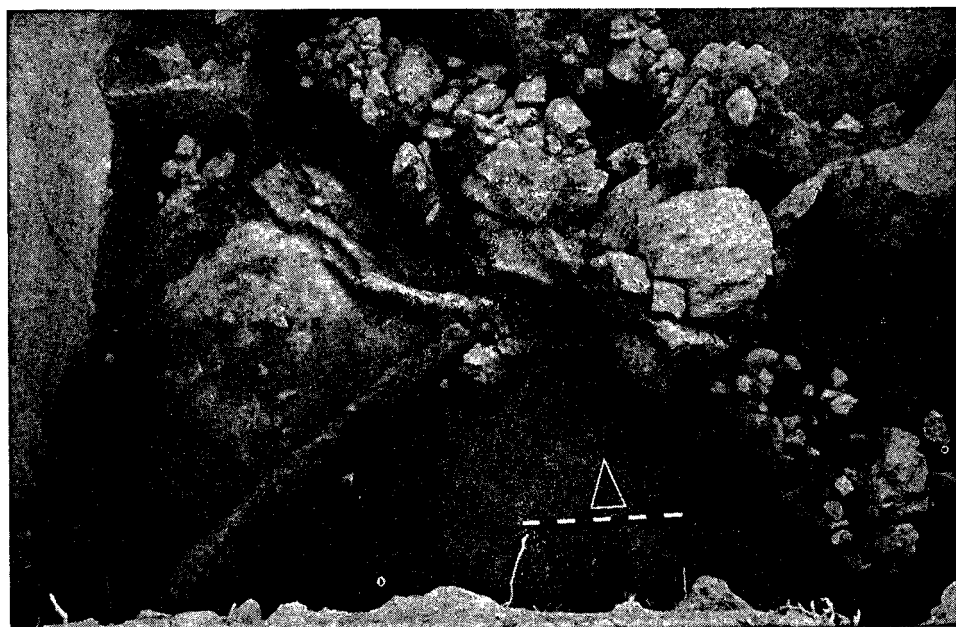


Abb. 17

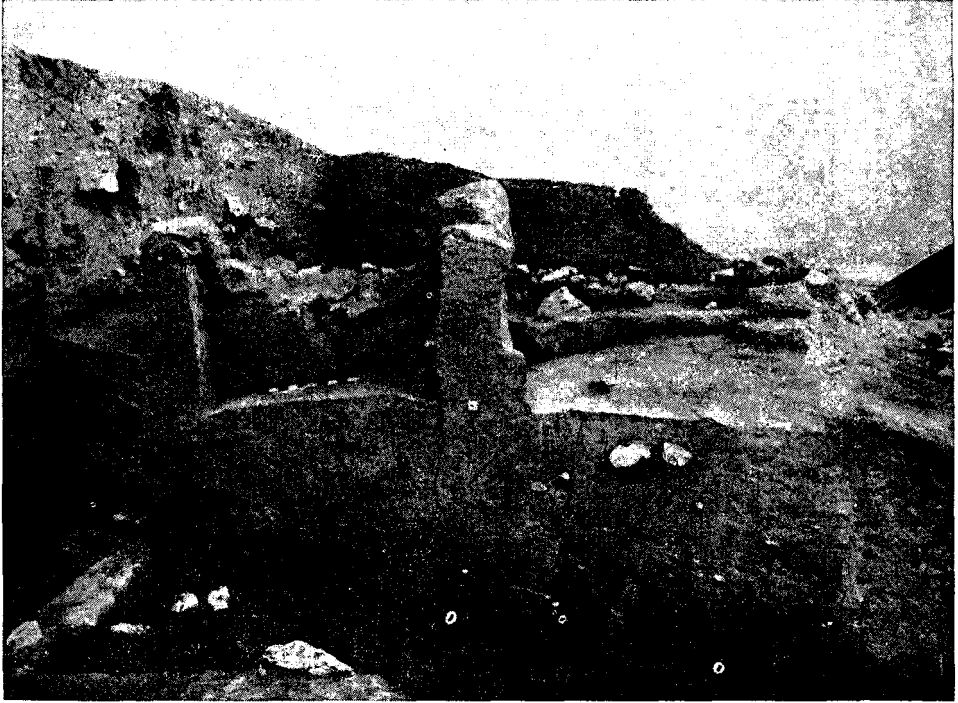


Abb. 18

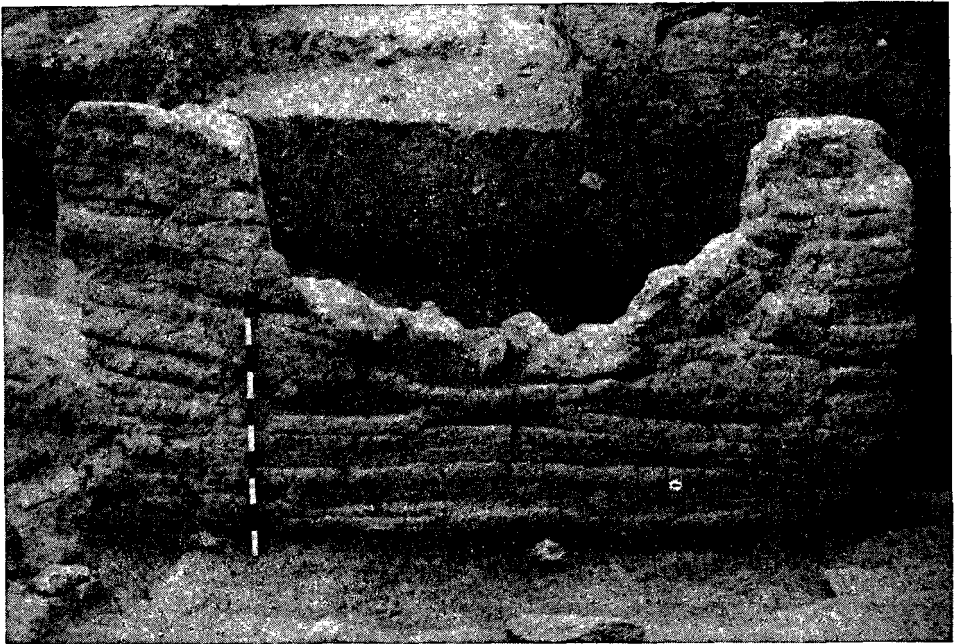


Abb. 19

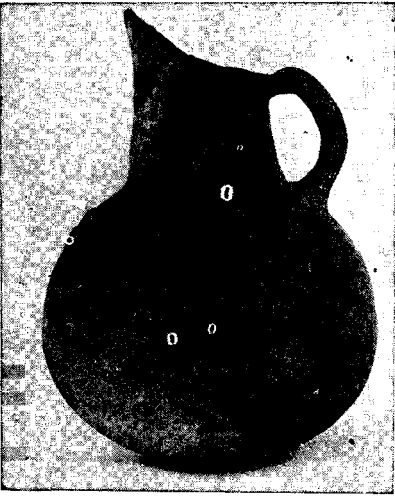


Abb. 20



Abb. 21

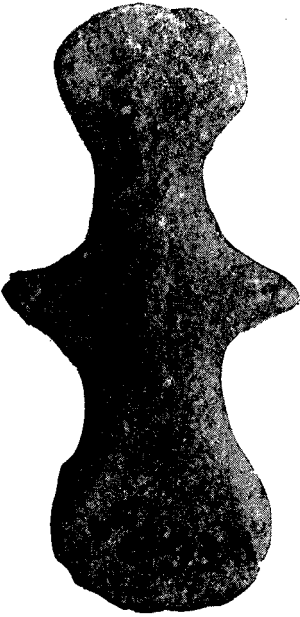


Abb. 22



Abb. 23

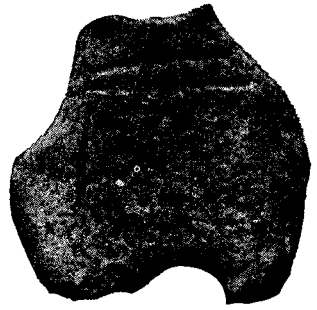


Abb. 24

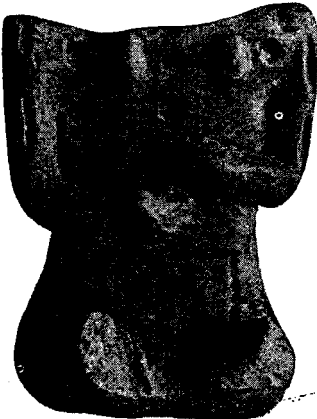
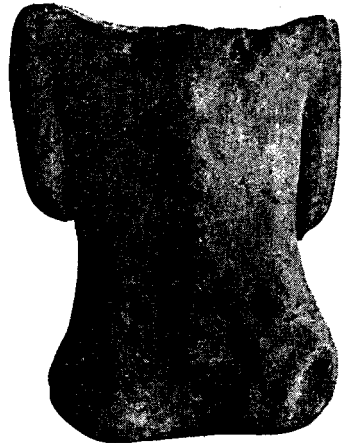


Abb. 25





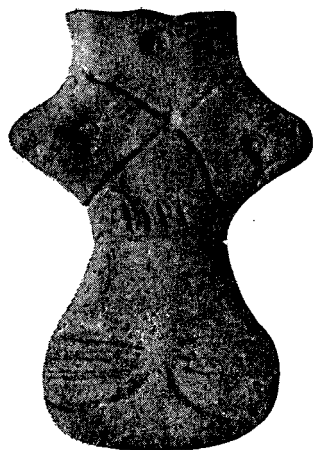


Abb. 26



Abb. 27



Abb. 28

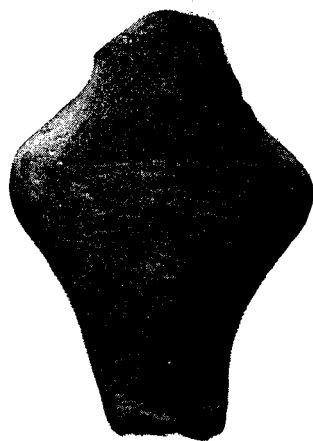


Abb. 31

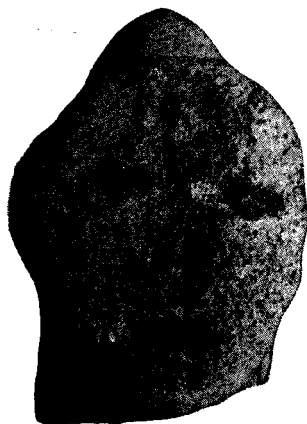


Abb. 29



Abb. 30



Abb. 32



Abb. 33

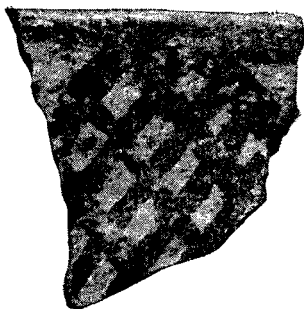


Abb. 34

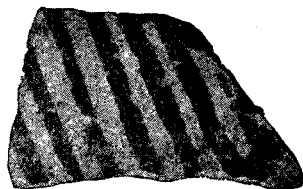


Abb. 35

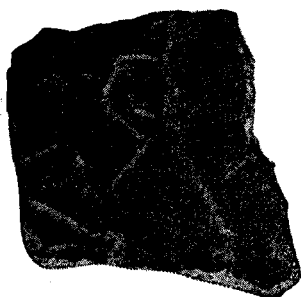


Abb. 36

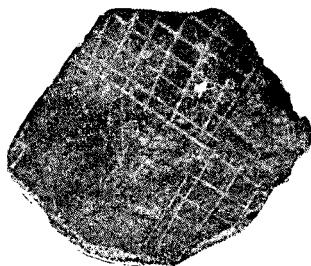


Abb. 37



Abb. 38



Abb. 39



Abb. 40



Abb. 41

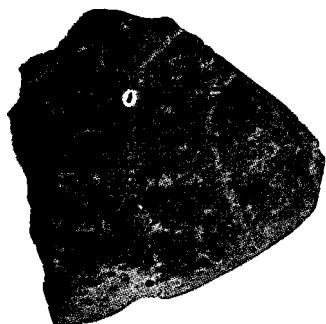


Abb. 42



Abb. 43

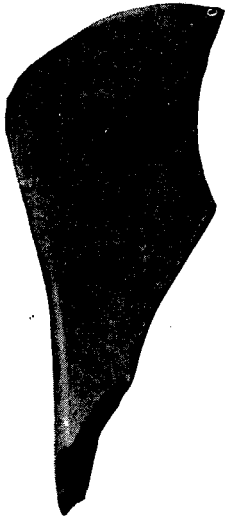


Abb. 44



Abb. 45

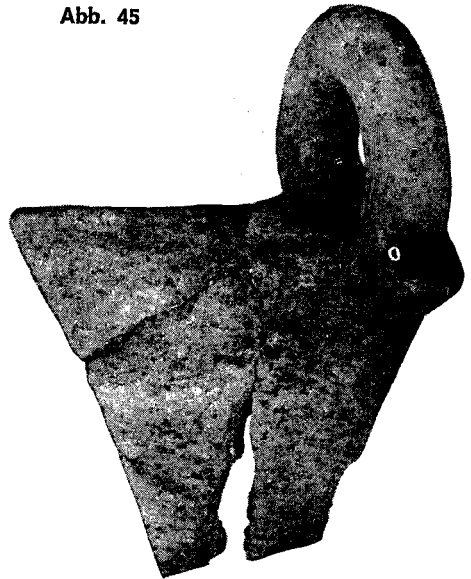


Abb. 48



Abb. 46



Abb. 47

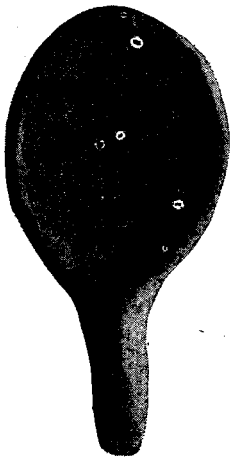


Abb. 49

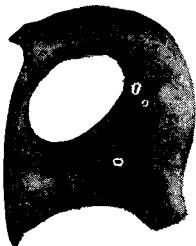


Abb. 50



Abb. 51

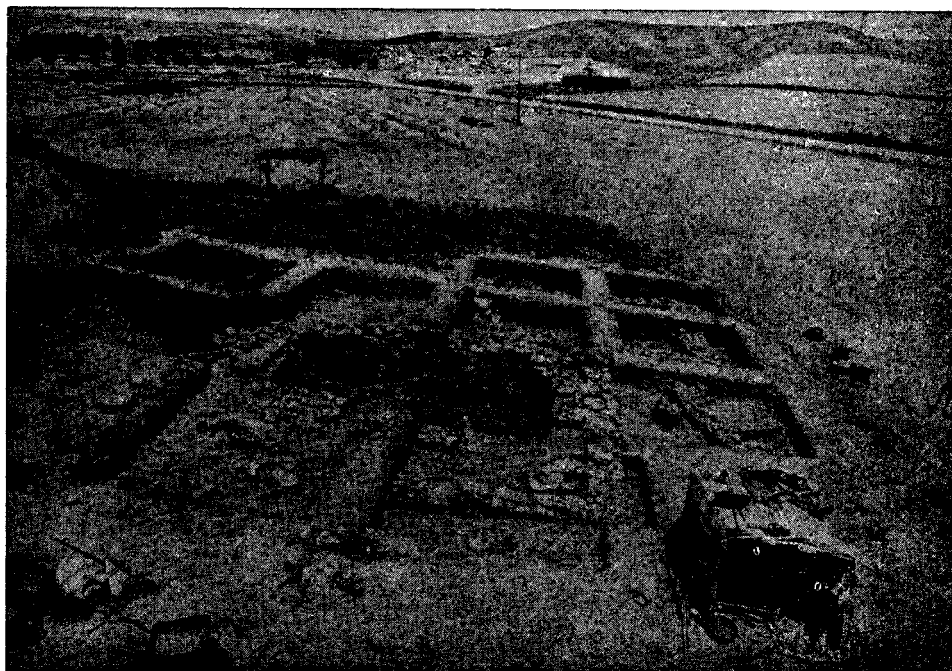


Abb. 52

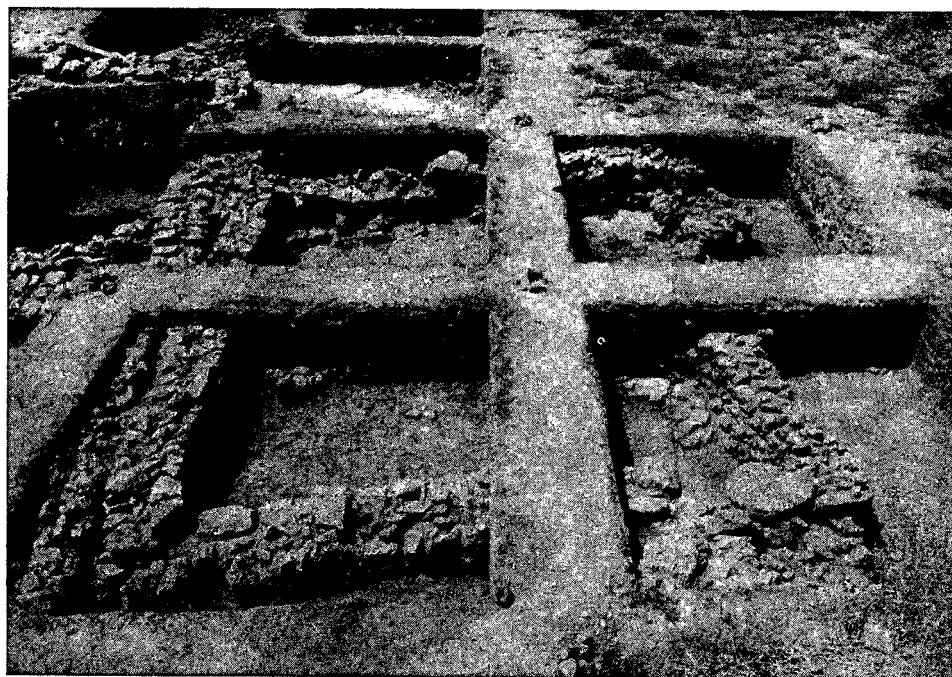


Abb. 53



Abb. 54



Abb. 55

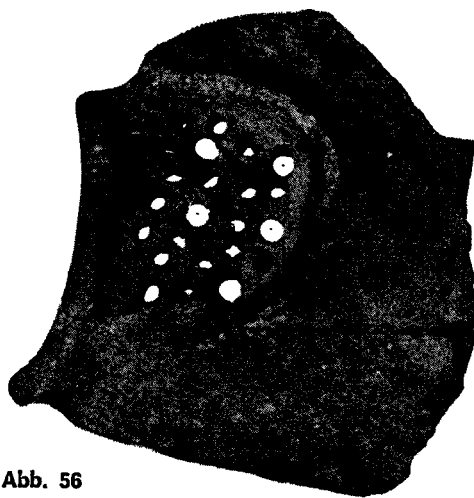
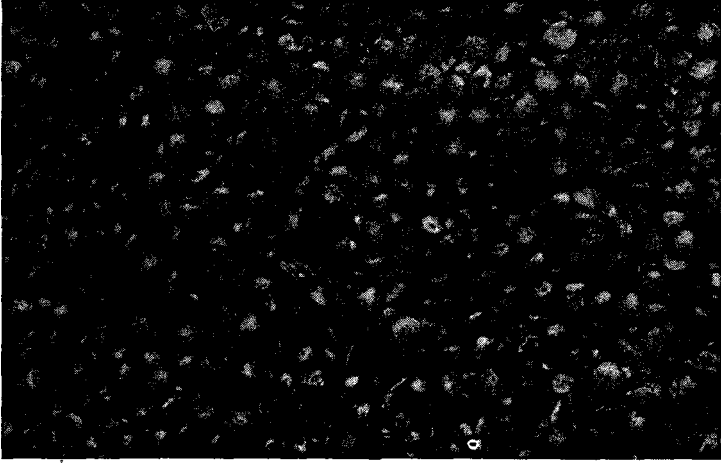


Abb. 56



Abb. 57



**Abb. 58**



## YENİBOSNA KÖYÜNDE BİZANS KALINTISI VE YAKIN ÇEVRESİ

Alpaslan KOYUNLU

Yenibosna, İstanbul İli, Bakırköy İlçesine bağlı bir köydür. Genellikle batıya doğru az eğimli arazinin düzlendiği tepecikte bulunmaktadır. Eski halkının bağcılık, turfanda sebzeçilik ve meyvecilik yaptıklarını, Bakırköy ve Yeşilköy'den buraya avlanmaya gelen günümüz yaşlılarından öğreniyoruz. Cumhuriyet döneminde yapılan mübadeleden sonra bu yöreye yerleştirilen göçmen yurttaşların çiftçilikle uğraşmalarından ötürü bağ ve meyve bahçeleri kalmamıştır. Bugün İstanbul ve çevresinde artan sanayi, bütünleşen kentleşmeyi değil de gecekondur türündeki şehirleşmeyi beraberinde getirmektedir. Toprak değerinin artması, yüksek blokların plansız oluşması, fabrikaların çoğalması, birbiriyle bağıntılı bir kısırdöngü oluşturmuştur. Bu durum Yenibosna'da da görülmektedir. İstanbul Belediye sınırları dışındaki kesimde imar uygulamaları plansız şekilde ve köy yasaları uyarınca biraz da yetkili sınırlarını aşarak süregelmiştir. Kadastrosu yeni tamamlanan köye, plan düzeni getirilmek amacıyla, şehircilik planlamasına başlanmıştır.

Yazının konusu, Yenibosna Köyü'ndeki Bizans yapı kalıntıları olmakla birlikte, geçmiş dönem antik yol bağlantıları ile yakın çevresine kısaca değinilecektir. Yenibosna Köyü'nün yakın çevresindeki geçmiş uygarlık kalıntı ve izleri bize yol bağlantıları yönünden çok şanslı olmadığını işaret etmektedir. Bugünkü 1 numaralı İstanbul - Edirne yolunun, Yeşilköy havaalanı kavşağındaki vadide Halkalı deresini geçen Roma devri köprüsünün (Çoban Çeşme Köprüsünün) konumu, İstanbul - Trakya antik yol bağlantısının Yenibosna'dan geçmediğini gösterir. Antik yolun giderek Küçükçekmece sırtında bulunan Region'a uğrayıp, gölün doğu kıyısından ve kuzeyinden dolaştığı, sonra batıya yöneldiği bilinmektedir (1). Küçükçekmece gölü kuzeyindeki Yarımburgaz kaya mezarları ve mağraları, geniş sarnıçlar, büyük yapı kalıntıları ile, tren yolunun doğrultu (güzergâh) değiştirme işlemi sırasında çıkan işlenmiş yapı taşı parçaları, buranın tarihi bir merkez, ya da en azından küçümsenmeyecek bir yerleşme yeri olabileceğini kanıtlar.



Osmanlılar döneminde ise, 1795 tarihlerinde yapılan Azatlı Baruthane tesisi ile bu sanayie su sağlamak üzere inşa edilen büyük bir bend (2) bu bölgede günümüzdek kalabilen kültür yapılarıdır. Aynı dönemlerde, Küçükçekmece'ye kadar devam eden yolun işlerliğini sürdürdüğünü, Roma Köprüsü yanına çeşme - namazgâh eklenmesinden anlaşılmaktadır. Ancak İstanbul -Orta Avrupa yol bağlantısının önemi nedeniyle, Mimar Sinan yapısı olduğu söylenen Küçükçekmece gölü güneyindeki köprü ile (3), Büyükçekmece gölü güneyindeki sığılığı boydan boya aşan köprü, bu yolu daha da kısaltmıştır. Bu yol doğrultusunun, günümüzde de işlevselliğini sürdürmesi, ne kadar doğrulukla seçildiğini kanıtlar.

Geçmiş tarihten beri sürüp giden bu yoğun trafiğin kuzeyinde kalan sakin yerlerden biri Yenibosna Köyü'dür. Köyün kuzey batısında Halkalı deresini geçen bir köprü, günümüzde de Safraköy bağlantısını sağlamaktadır. Ancak bu köprü ve bağlantı yolunun köye ne getirdiği tartışılmaya değerdir. Osmanlı yapısı köprüye karşın köyde kalıcı bir taş bina yapılmaması, bu dönemlerde köyün önemsenmediğini doğrular

Anılan köprü, yapım şekline bakılarak Mimar Sinan'dan sonraya tarihlenebilir. Orta boşluk geniş ve yüksek, yan boşluklar dar ve alçak olmak üzere üç gözlüdür. Açıklıklar sivri kemerlerle geçilmiş, üstündeki yol da; orta boşluğun sivri kemerine uyarak iki tarafa eş eğim sağlamıştır. Bu eğim köprü beden duvarlarının bitişiindeki basit bir profille kuvvetlendirilmiştir, ayrıca korkuluk yapılmamıştır. Köprü ayaklarının topuk kısmı çıkıntılı olarak işlenmiş ve bir şekilde destek sağlanmıştır. Ayakların burunları ise suları kolayca yarması için üçgen prizma şeklinde olup, üçgen piramitlerle bitirilmiştir. Köprünün tümü iyi cins köfeki taşından ve özellikle yapılmıştır.

Bütün bu yakın dönem değişimlerine karşın tek değişmeyen, Bizans döneminden kalan duvar ve temellerdir. Günümüze dek varlığını sürdüren dayama (istinat) duvarı ve bunun oluşturduğu 3 m. yükseklikteki set üzerindeki temellerin nicelik ve niteliği hakkında yayım bulunmamaktadır. Ayrıca bu kalıntılar üzerine gezginlerin ne notlarında ne de krokiğinde bir bilgiye rastlanmamıştır. Sadece Janine, Aphameia'dan söz ederken anlattığı istihkâm köşk ile Yenibosna'daki kalıntılar birbirlerine uymaktadır (4). Özellikle yükseltiyle müstahkem hale getirilen bu yerin üstüne yapılan yapının bir İmparator Köşkü olma olasılığı, konuyu kuşkusuz

ilginç kılmaktadır. Ne var ki bu ipucunu kuvvetlendirecek bir başka destekten yoksunuz. Elimizdeki en kuvvetli kanıt günümüzdeki kalıntılardır. Ve bu kapalı kutu açılacağı mutlu günü beklemektedir.

Tanıtmak istediğim kalıntılar, görünen uzunluğu 105 m, yüksekliği 3 m. olan bir dayama duvarı ile bu duvarın doldurulan güney - doğu yönündeki yapı temeli izleridir. Dayama duvarı kuzey - doğu, güney - batı doğrultusunda, doğal eğime koşut bir konumdadır. Bu durumu ile vadinin güzel görünümüne geniş bir bakış açısı oluşturur. Duvarın kuzey bölümü yeni açılan yol tarafından kesilmiştir, güney ucu ise toprak altındadır. Bu nedenle ne kadar devam ettikleri saptanamamaktadır.

Duvar, kuzey - doğuya doğru düz olarak 75 m. izlendikten sonra geniş bir çukur tarafından kesilmiştir. Ortaya çıkan kesitten görülen duvarın kalınlığı 1.10 m. kadardır. Çukurdan sonra doğuya yönelerek 30 m. kadar devam eden duvar, yeni açılan yol tarafından kesilmiştir. Duvarın bu kesimdeki kalınlığı 2.5 m. kadar görünmektedir. Ne var ki bu kalınlıklar kesinlikle ölçülememektedir.

Duvarıda kullanılan köfeki taşlarının, çevredeki bugün de işletilen ocaklardan getirildiği, yoğunluğundan anlaşılmaktadır. Duvar cephesindeki ince yonu taşlar, yeni yapılarda kullanılmak üzere söküldüğünden, bugün taş örgü tekniği kesinlikle belli olmamaktadır. Buna karşın, genel görünümünden özenilerek yapılmadığı izlenmektedir. Taşların arasında çürüyerek kalan boşluklardan ortalama 12×12 cm. kesitli ahşap hatılların enine ve boyuna ve cömertçe kullanıldığı görülmektedir.

Duvarın doğuya yönelik kuzey taraftaki 30 m. lik bölümünde işçilik, diğer kısımdan ayrı olup, kullanılmış olan taş da kesme taştır. Bu bölüm daha özenilerek yapıldığından, günümüze daha sağlam ulaşabilmiştir.

Bu anlatımların ötesinde, yalın bir gözlemlerle, duvarların genel, taşların özel yapım tekniği, örgü özellikleri, tuğla hatıl kullanılmamasına karşın çok bol ahşap hatıl kullanılması, duvarın geç Bizans döneminde yapıldığını anımsatır.

Dayama duvarı olarak nitelendirdiğimiz bu kalıntının bünyesi içinde duvar işlevi ile bağdaşmayan, 55 cm. çapında üç kuyunun bulunması yapının ilginçliğini arttırmaktadır (Res. 2. 3. 4). Kuyunun önündeki taşların bağ-

lantıları zayıf olduğundan çoğu dökülmüş durumdadır (Res. 5). Eşit aralıklı bu üç kuyunun iki baş taraftakinde, bugünkü toprak düzlemi tarafından örtülen, bir tuğla kemer izine rastlanmaktadır. Ortadaki kuyu cephesinde de böyle bir kemerin izi görülememektedir. Ayrıca duvar düzleminde izlenen bu kemerin gerek açıklığı, gerek yüksekliği, gerek anlamı toprak dolgudan dolayı saptanamamaktadır. Kuyu kesitinden izlenebildiği kadarıyla, kemerin kuyunun arka duvarında da devam etmesi, bunun bir tonoz olasılığını da ortaya çıkarmaktadır. Duvarla beraber örülerek yükseltilen bu kuyular üzerinde birtakım varsayımlardan hareket edilerek sonuca ulaşamayacaktır. Bilindiği kadarıyla bu tür duvarıçi kuyuları bulunmamaktadır. Bu nedenle benzetmeler yöntemiyle kesin yargıya varma olasılığı yoktur (5).

Kuzeydeki iki kuyu taş ve toprakla doldurularak körletilmiştir. Güneydeki kuyuda su bulunmakta ve kullanılmaktadır. Bunu kullanmak üzere temizleten kişinin dediğine göre «kuyunun dibinde biri duvar dolgusunda, diğeri dik doğrultuda iki galeri bulunmaktadır. Galeriler, temizlenmesini gerektirmeyecek derecede temiz ve su ile doludur. Bu nedenle girilmiştir».

Bu kuyunun suyu 13 m. de bulunmaktadır ve dendiğine göre eksilmemektedir. Bu bilinenlerden hareket edildiğinde, diğer iki kuyu temizlenirse suya ulaşma olasılığı vardır. Ancak, toplanan suların jeolojik tabakalardan mı, yoksa sarnıç sisteminde biriktiğinden mi sağlandığı yanıt beklemektedir. Bu soruya neden, 3 lık set duvarının üzerinde ve kullanılan başka bir kuyuda 16 su yüksekliği ölçülmesi ve bu iki yerde de su düzleminin aynı olduğunun saptanmasıdır. Set üzerinde iki kuyunun daha bulunması, bunların da doldurularak kapatılmış olması, aynı konuda araştırma yapılmasını gerekli kılmaktadır. Köyün başka kısımlarında, birbirine bu kadar yakın kuyulara rastlanmamasına karşın burada bu kadar sık kuyu açılması, kuşkusuz irdelenmesi gereken bir olgudur.

Güneyden saydığımızda birinci kuyu ile ikinci arasında ve ikinci kuyuya yakın bir yerde duvar, köşe yaparak bitmektedir (Res. 6). Tekrar başladığı kısım sonradan eklenen ahır binası arkasında kalmaktadır. Aşağı-yukarı 2 m. olan boşluk moloz taşla doldurulmuştur. Kapı veya giriş genişliği içinde kalabilecek bu ölçü asıl işlevini ortaya koymaktan uzaktır. Görünen duvarın başka özelliği varsa, izlenememektedir.

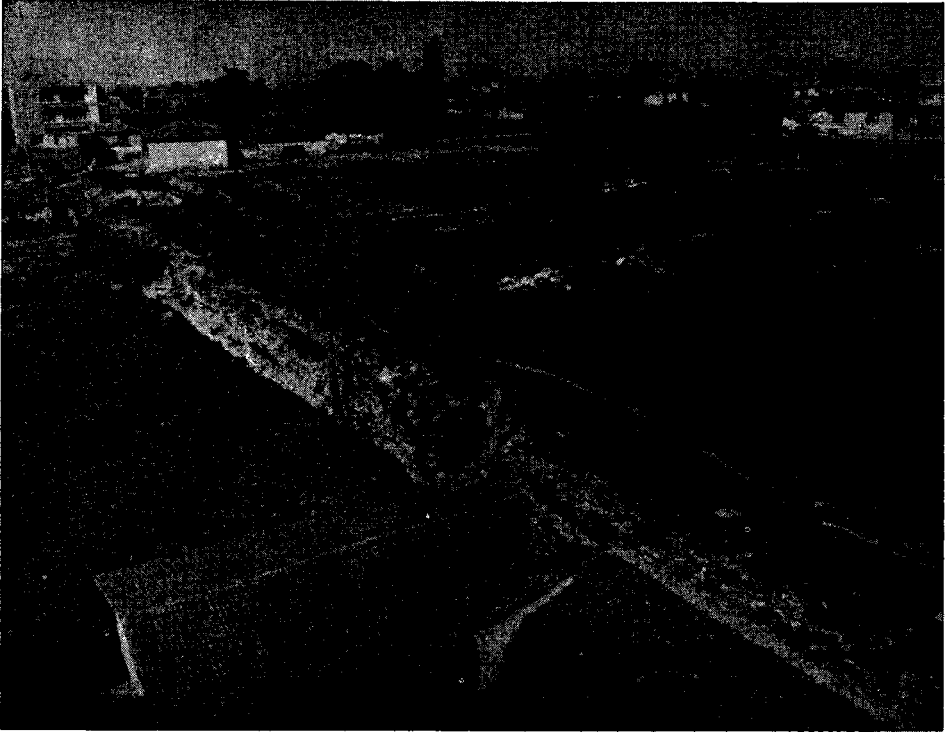
Bu uzun duvarın batısında, 8421 parsel sayılı yerde, inşaat yapmak üzere açılmış temel kazısında, bir kanal ortaya çıkmıştır. (Res. 11). Kazının doğu ve batısındaki toprak kesitinde görülebilen kalıntılardan saptanan doğrultu, büyük bir olasılıkla dayama duvarına diktir. Boşaltma kanalı görünümündeki bu kalıntının alt düzleminde, birbirine harçla bağlantılı pişmiş topraktan künk döşenmiştir.

Set üzerinde bulunan, temel kalıntılarının dayama duvarıyla ilişkisi bulunabileceği akla gelmektedir. Kalan duvar kalıntılarında, ortalama 1 m. kalınlığındaki duvarların birbirleriyle dik açı yaparak küçüklü büyüklü boşunlar oluşturduğu izlenmektedir. Ne var ki yapının planı tüm olarak tamamlanamamakta, bazı alanlar açık kalmaktadır. Buna karşın yerinde duran iki kapı sövesine (Res. 8, 9) rastlanması, en azından döşeme düzlemi altında bulunmadığını kanıtlamaktadır. Ancak güney tarafta toprağın eğimlenerek temel düzlemine ve giderek bu düzlemin de altına indiği söylenebilir. Tümlenemeyen boşunlar da burada ve doğu bölümünde bulunmaktadır.

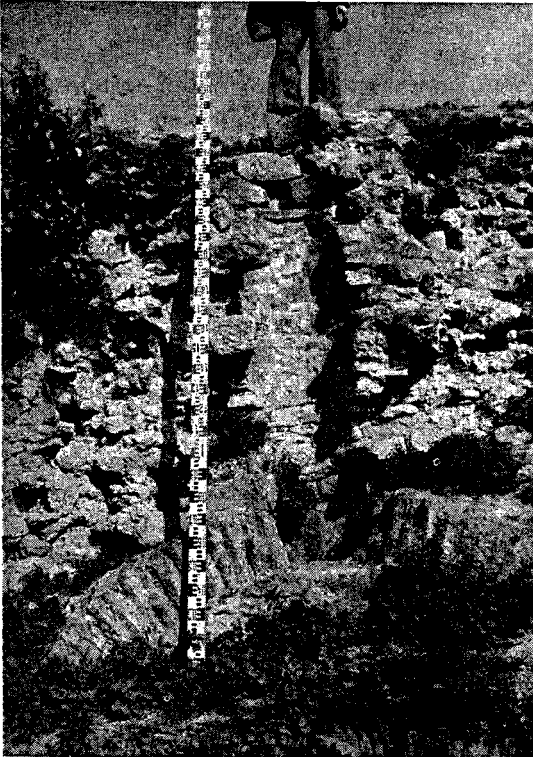
Dayama duvarına dik doğrultuda gelişen yapı planında en sağlam duvar kuzey duvardır (Res. 7). Bu duvarın güney-batı tarafındaki göçükten, tenoz izi görülmektedir (Res. 10). Tuğladan örülmüş tenozun ne kadar devam ettiği saptanamamıştır. Ancak bu ipucu, kalıntının bir alt yapıya sahip olabileceğini ortaya koymaktadır. Bu kısmın, dayama duvarına yakınlığı ayrıca dikkat çekicidir.

İstanbul'un yakınında, geçit yollarının yanbaşıda, bu denli görünürdeki bu kalıntıların, aslında, daha pek çok ilgi çekici yönleri olsa gerektir. Kuşkusuz çözüm bekleyen hususlar arkeolojik kazılarla ortaya çıkarılabilecektir.

- 1) Konrad Miller, *Itineraria Romania, Römische Reisewege, an der Hand der Tabula Peutinoeriana Dargestellt*. Stuttgart, 1916, s. 514 ve 527, 528.
- 2) Anılan Azatlı deresi üzerindeki bend için özel yayımı bulunmamaktadır. Gerek mühendislik yönünden, gerek beden duvarındaki kabartma motif, eşya ve hayvan figürleri yönünden incelenmesi gereken bir konudur.
- 3) Bu köprü ayaklarında Bizans döneminde yapılmış kısımlar bulunmaktadır.
- 4) R. Janin burasının kaynaklarda geçen APHAMEIA olması gerektiğini bildirmektedir. Müstahkem bir köy olan bu yer Hobdomen (Bakırköy) ün kuzey batısında bir tepede idi. Nicetas Choniates, bu mevkiin İstanbul'dan görülebildiğini kaydeder. Cantacuzene burasının harap olan surlarını tamir ettirdi ve Bizans ordusu 1345 de burada toplandı. (*Constantinople Byzantine, Développement urbain et repertoire topographique*, Paris 1964, s. 443).
- 5) Sayın Dr. Nezih Fıratlı'ya göre Davutpaşa Kışlasında bulunan su yapılarının ve su kanallarının incelenerek buradaki yapı ile karşılaştırılmasında yarar vardır.



Resim : 1 — Dayama duvarı ve temel kalıntıları



Resim : 2 — Kuzyedeki kuyu



Resim : 3 — Ortadaki kuyu



**Resim : 4 — Güneyde kullanılan kuyu**



**Resim : 5 — Kuzeydeki kuyunun yukardan görünümü**



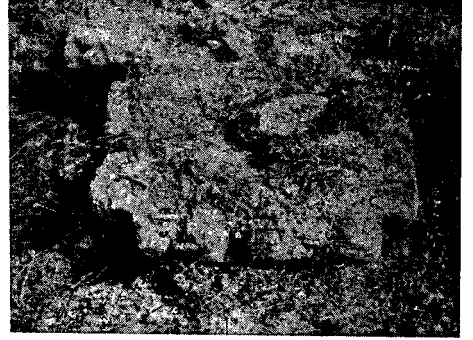
**Resim : 6 — Dayama duvarındaki köşe (giriş)**



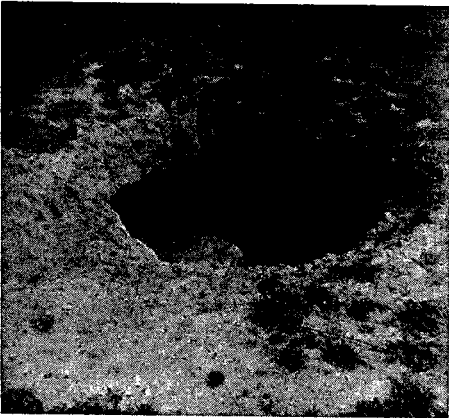
**Resim : 7 — Temel kalıntının kuzey duvarı**



**Resim : 8 — Kapı sövesi**



**Resim : 9 — Kapı sövesi**

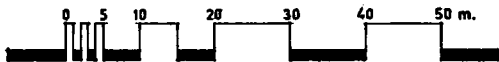
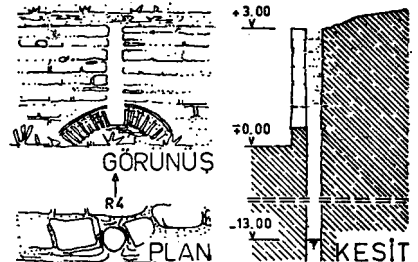
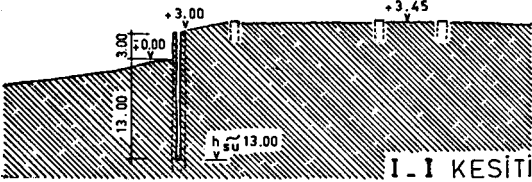
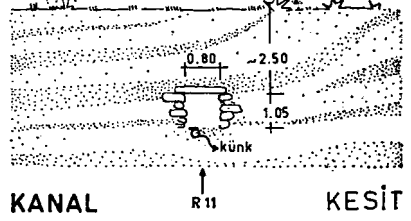
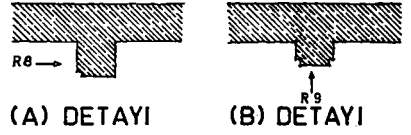
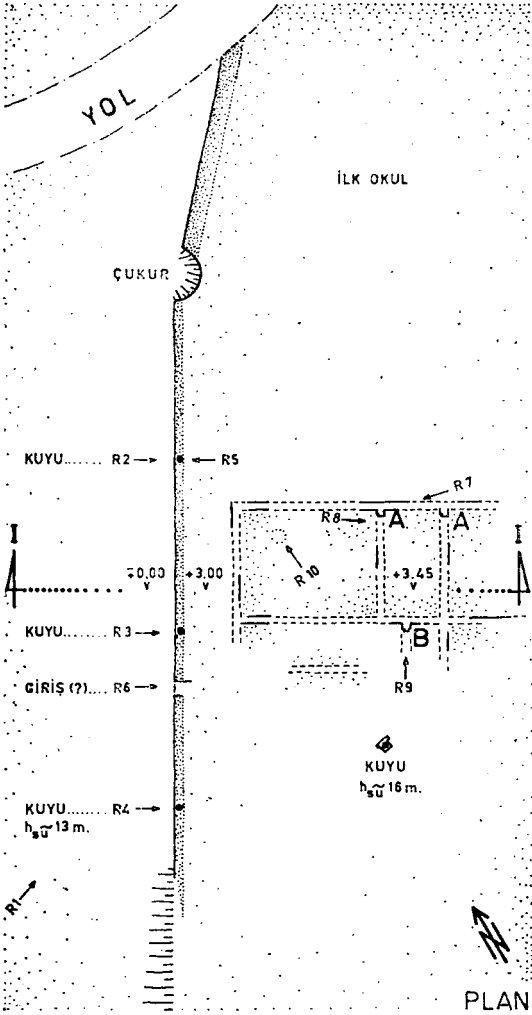


**Resim : 10 — Kalıntının görülebilen tonozlu alt yapısı**



**Resim : 11 — Kanal**

# YENİBOSNA KÖYÜ'NDE BİZANS DÖNEMİ KALINTILARI







## EXCAVATIONS AT KARATAŞ - ŞEMAYÜK AND ELMALI, 1976

MACHTELD J. MELLINK

The work in 1976 was principally devoted to the painted tomb chamber in tumulus II at Karaburun.<sup>(1)</sup> A tripartite building was made to protect the tomb and to provide a modern entrance system similar to constructions made for the Kızılbél tomb and tumulus in 1974<sup>(2)</sup>.

(1) The season lasted from June 16 to October 8, 1976.

Special thanks are due to the authorities of the Ministry of Culture and the Department of Antiquities and Museums for their firm support of the work at Karaburun, for the provision of two liberal subsidies towards the costs of construction, and for advice in many matters of importance. Assistant Secretary of Culture, Professor Emin Bilgiç and Director General Hikmet Gürçay paid much appreciated visits to the site; Deputy Director Burhan Tezcan and Director of Excavations Çetin Anlağan were ever ready with aid and advice. Bay Altay Kiracıoğlu of the Antalya Museum was again the representative of the Department of Antiquities and Museums at Elmalı; we thank him for his patient assistance through a season of many practical challenges. Director Tanju Özoral of the Antalya Museum and his staff aided us with advice for which we continue to be most grateful. Bay İbrahim Işıldağ of the administrative staff of the Antalya Museum has been our administrative advisor for every season; his loyalty and help are warmly acknowledged. The construction work at Karaburun and all calculations for the armed concrete were generously supervised by architect-engineer M. Tuncay Günay whose kindness we acknowledge again with profound gratitude; Bay Cevat Tarım of the Antalya Museum staff also deserves our continuing thanks for his supervision of the construction work and official mediation. In Elmalı, the Kaymakam and the members of the city administration again aided and supported our work with heart-warming interest; we again express our deep felt appreciation of the local Lycian backing.

The staff of the 1976 season consisted of: restorer Franca Callori di Vignale (Rome), her assistant Serra Bereket (Rome), Professor Robert A. Bridges, Jr. (study of the architecture of the tomb chambers), Mrs. Ilknur Özgen (M.A., Bryn Mawr College, work in the area of the base - monument), Christine Eslick (Ph. D. candidate, Bryn Mawr College, work on Chalcolithic material), and Professor Martin Harrison (University of Newcastle) who worked on the inscriptions from Ovacık, separately reported upon at the VIII<sup>th</sup> congress of the Türk Tarih Kurumu in Ankara, October 1976.

(2) For the report on the Kızılbél construction see *Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi* XXIII - 1 (1976) pp. 87 - 92, *American Journal of Archaeology* 79 (1975) pp. 349 - 355.

## EXCAVATION

In preparation for the construction, the area previously excavated in front of and over the tomb chamber at Karaburun II was widened and deepened. This work allowed a number of observations concerning the various stages of the ancient building operations.

1. On the natural ridge a terrace of bedrock had been prepared for the tomb and the transportation of building materials from the East side<sup>(3)</sup> As the chamber was erected to wall height, a stone packing was put against the side and rear walls, held in place by cyclopean retaining walls (Figs. 1 - 3) in front, leaving a short (and temporary) dromos for access to the tomb via the opening (the place for the plug block) in the East wall. This dromos was originally 3 m. wide near the tomb; its North and South walls, diverging slightly to a width of 3.30 m. over a length of 2.40 m., then turned away to encircle the tomb chamber. Next, the South retaining wall was given an added ledge in front which resembles a bench or couch, measuring 2,05 × 1.00 m. with a height of 0.80 m. This narrowed the width of the dromos to 2.10 - 2.40 m. The East edge of the bench was formed by an added thickness of blocks starting along the East contour of the South retaining buttress, visible as an anta after removal of the bench in Fig. 3. The length of the South buttress wall thus became 3 m.

2. An intermediate layer of limestone chips in the rockpile of the tumulus corresponds to the level of the top of the lateral walls, the stage of preparation for the fitting of the central interior pediment and the two large roof slabs. The rockpiles have rather steep retaining walls also along their curving outer edges (cf. Fig. 3), but as work progressed, sloping layers of rubble and clay were laid against the stone walls to provide access ramps as well as support. These accessory fills themselves needed low retaining edges in line with the North and South dromos boundaries, adding a length of 2.60 m. along the South side, less on the North.

3. The lateral walls of the tomb and the North and South ends of the «Phrygian» type interior central gable block are clamped together. Each end of the gable block rests in a cutting near, but not at the end of a monolithic lateral wall block; each end is clamped twice, once simply to the block in which it is embedded, but on the other side, to the remaining ledge of this wall block and to the next wall block, across the vertical joint in the wall (Fig. 8). The iron clamps are of double swallowtail

---

(3) In all preliminary reports the practical references to orientation are to a «North» which in fact is NW; «East» therefore stands for SE, etc.

type, leaded into place, 20 and 26 cm. long respectively. All four clamps are well preserved. It should be noted that swallowtail clamps also held the two blocks of the base on the East slope of the tumulus together.

4. The two large roof blocks were prepared and fitted carefully in place, bevelled at their lower edges and leaving a triangular open slot along the outer top edges of the lateral blocks. This slot was filled with small more or less wedge shaped stones, as at Kızılbel (Figs. 4 and 7). The joint at the roof ridge, where the South roof block overlaps the end of the North block, is covered with a reddish mortar containing ground pottery (horasan, coccio pisto).

5. Large flat boulders were laid on the roof to complete the stone tumulus to a height of about 30 cm. above the roof ridge. A shallow cutting was made in the roof ridge at 2 m. from the front, in what is the approximate center of the tomb structure; here a centering post must have been erected. A clay dome was put over the stone tumulus as a waterproof cover. This clay mantle is 10-20 cm. thick; it had been disturbed by tomb robbers in the center and front of the tomb, but it was found intact and smooth in the rear (Figs. 5 and 6).

6. After the burial had been put in the tomb chamber, the plug block was inserted in the front wall, a packing of boulders was put in front of the tomb to fill the dromos, and the final layers of the tumulus were built in radial sections with the aid of the centering post set on the roof. Radiating lines of field stones act as dividers of sectors of clay fill (Fig. 2, visible in upper fill, in scarp); we found evidence for nine lines set approximately at 20° angles; they start right over the white dome and slope down along the edges of the tumulus where we did not open up the ground. These stone lines double as interim retaining lines for the fill as it is piled up; different types of clay can be seen behind and in front of such walls. The filling operation, however, was gradual and these stone walls were never freestanding. Such radiating ribs can also be seen in tumulus Karaburun I which covers the stone sarcophagus. The system of centering posts and radiating stone lines is known from Phrygian tumuli at Gordion, starting with the earliest group<sup>(4)</sup>.

---

(4) G. and A. Koerte, *Gordion. Ergebnisse der Ausgrabung im Jahre 1900* (Berlin 1904) pp. 39-40, tumulus III; Rodney S. Young in *American Journal of Archaeology* 61 (1957) p. 325, tumulus P. Guiding lines were seen in other tumuli at Gordion. Perhaps a similar system was used in the building of stone tumuli to judge by the drawings of the «Tomb of Tantalus» near Bayraklı, Perrot-Chipiez, *Histoire de l'Art dans l'Antiquité* V (1890) p. 49 and G. E. Bean, *Aegean Turkey* (London 1966) p. 60, Fig. 6.

7. The final covering of the tumulus is lost now. At the lower-East slopes we still have rising layers of rubble which covered the clay layers with their radiating guidelines; over the rubble layers, final layers of clay were added. There is no evidence for a krepis; where the layers of rubble start to rise from bedrock, they are covered with additional clay and soil strata. The approximate diameter of the tumulus is 32 m., its preserved height, 5 - 6 m.

8. At the East side of the tumulus is a prepared terrace cut to accommodate the limestone base and monument discovered in 1974. The base could have been set in place before the burial was put in the tomb chamber, but in the final stages of tumulus building the rubble strata were packed against the sides and rear of the base. Retaining walls must have held the rubble and clay fill back from the edges of the monument. The base is set at the very edge of the tumulus and the slope of the stone strata does not rise more than 60 cm. where it intersects the rear edge of the base. The situation as found was badly disturbed.

The two blocks of which the base consists were worked each in a different manner. The South block was finished smoothly on the side and rear, as if it had been planned to remain freestanding; the North block was not finished in the rear, although smooth on the side; this implies a change of mind on the part of the builders. Both parapet blocks were left rough on their exterior faces; they were added in the final stage of tumulus building (Fig. 11, North side of base exposed with parapet block at left).

9. Some new pieces were found belonging to the superstructure of the base, which last year was assumed to have been in the shape of a pair of doors in an architectural framework (jambs, lintel, roofing) to which fragments of lifesize lion sculpture belong<sup>(5)</sup>. Additional work was done on the door fragments, the largest piece of which now measures about 75 cm. in height. For the lion sculpture important additions are two corners of a plinth with the right and left paws of a lion respectively, of a size corresponding to the head fragments found previously (Fig. 12). The plinth is 6 cm. high. It is not clear where we have to put this lion on the monument; there may have been one or two lions crowning the entablature as akroteria. The lion fragments indicate that the lion was reclining in the manner of known Lydian lions, e. g. the lions crowning the Lydian altar at Sardis<sup>(6)</sup>.

(5) See *Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi* XXIV - I (1977) p. 139 - 140 Fig. 12; *American Journal of Archaeology* 80 (1976) pp. 382 - 384.

(6) G.M.A. Hanfmann, *From Croesus to Constantine* (Ann Arbor 1975) Figs. 31 - 34, p. 14; *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 191 (1968) p. 13, Fig. 11. Cf. Ekrem Akurgal, *Ancient Civilizations and Ruins of Turkey* (Istanbul 1973) pl. 43 b, c.

## THE PROTECTIVE BUILDING

A gabled room was constructed in front of the tomb chamber analogous to the anteroom constructed at Kızılbey. The room measures  $4.80 \times 2.50$  m. in the interior. It has thick stone walls with an interior batter to counteract the pressure of the tumulus fill. The roof is of reinforced concrete; it extends ca. 50 cm. over the roof of the tomb, suspended at an interval of 12 cm. along the gable (Fig. 5, seen from the rear). The interstices were later blocked with clay and small stones. The internal height of the new anteroom is 3.20 m. in the center. Steel doors close this room off from the tunnel which leads over a distance of 11 m. to the outer entrance building. The tunnel is 1.50 m. wide and almost completely embedded in the restored tumulus fill. It slopes down to the level of the monument-base on the East slope, with a level difference of about 1.50 m. The monument-base now stands near the rear wall of the new entrance room which also can house the fragments of the superstructure. The entrance building measures  $8.00 \times 6.50$  m. on the exterior (Figs. 9, 10); it has a door on the South side and windows to the East. A retaining wall holds the restored tumulus fill back from the entrance area on the South side.

The basic construction is finished. In 1977, the interior floors, steps, and the plaster of the entrance building will need to be added; permanent drainage provisions have to be made around the entrance building. During the latter operation further fragments of the broken base-monument may come to light in the disturbed area between tumuli Karaburun I and II.

## PAINTINGS AND ARCHITECTURE

The painted walls of the tomb chamber continue to demand the dedicated work of restorer Franca Callori di Vignale. In 1976, she worked with her assistant Serra Bereket to improve the health and appearance of the unpainted part of the plaster zone below the friezes, and of the red painted dado which runs above the floor to a height of about 18 cm. Many fallen fragments of intonaco and upper plaster were fitted back into place, and precariously preserved areas were consolidated. The floor blocks which had been pulled out and damaged by ancient tomb robbers were put back in their original locations; they are quadrilateral, irregular in size and shape with small plug blocks of triangular and quadrilateral shapes. The floor was cleaned by the restorers. It has a thick lime stucco with solid blue paint, partly well preserved in spite of the vicissitudes of the tomb after robbers opened it to repeated plunder in the Roman period. The cleaning of the floor has added considerably to the appearance of the tomb chamber; it also adds reflected light to the paintings.

Minor repairs are still being made to the painted friezes and some fragments were fitted back into place, notably in the face of the woman in the main scene. The kline was cleaned and repaired with modern stucco. The table awaits final repairs. Its place in the Southeast corner is established.

The architecture of the tomb chamber is being studied by Robert A. Bridges, Jr. He discovered extensive use of leaded dowels in the superposed courses of the façade. Oblique drill holes containing lead had been masked with lime plaster. These and other details will be examined closely in 1977.

#### KIZILBEL

The preservation and condition of the Kızılbel paintings were checked and minor adjustments were made to control the humidity in the tomb chamber. The study of the architecture was continued by Robert A. Bridges, Jr.

#### CHALCOLITHIC MATERIAL

The Chalcolithic pottery from the habitation area at Bağbaşı is under study by Miss Christine Eslick. She also has investigated the Chalcolithic material from the slopes of Karaburun and from stratified context underneath the two Karaburun tumuli, also the stray finds of Chalcolithic pottery from the Kızılbel area. It is evident that widespread habitation existed in the Elmalı region in the period antedating Karataş; the analysis of the stages of development and the types of habitation is making progress.

#### PROGRAM

For 1977, conservation work on the paintings of Karaburun will continue. The interior and exterior details of the entrance building will be completed and drainage provided along the South and East slopes. Photography of the Karaburun and Kızılbel paintings for final publication, architectural recording, study of the base monument are part of the program. The study of the prehistoric material from Karataş, Bağbaşı and Karaburun will continue, including the anthropological evidence.

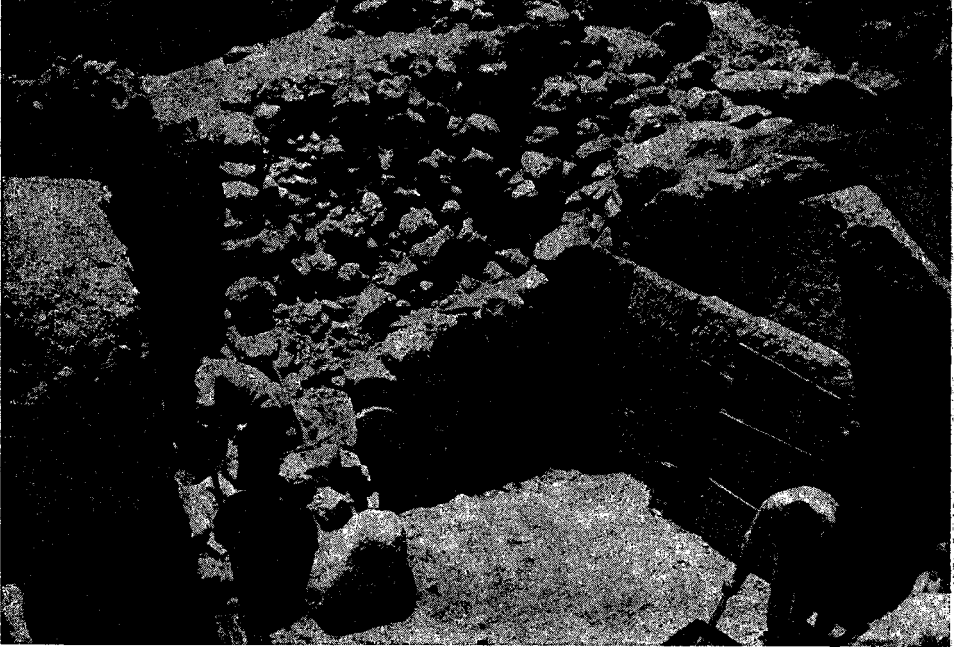


**Fig. 1** Façade of tomb chamber with retaining walls of stone tumulus, bench on South side.



**Fig. 2** Retainig wal of stone tumulus and later fills North of tomb chamber; three radiating walls visible in upper scarp.

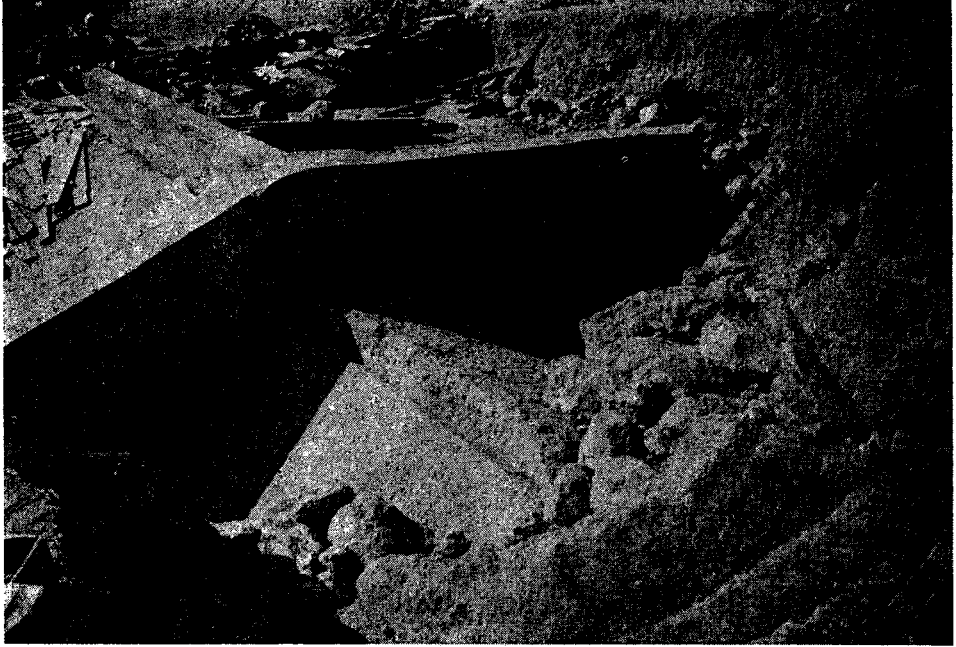




**Fig. 3** Tomb chamber with stone pile; retaining wall and compartment of bench on South side (bench removed).



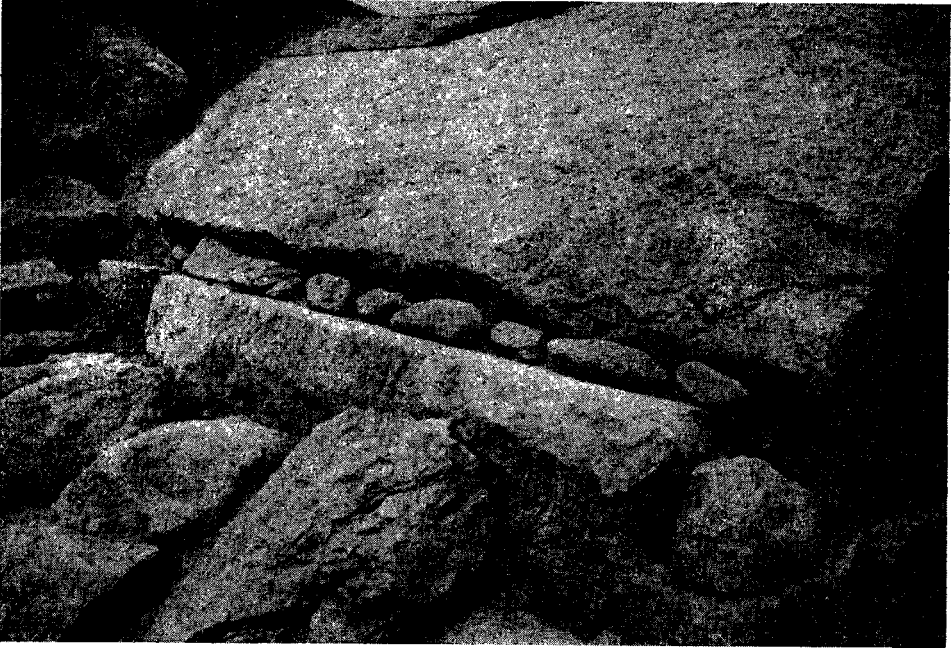
**Fig. 4** Tomb chamber partly freed from stone pile.



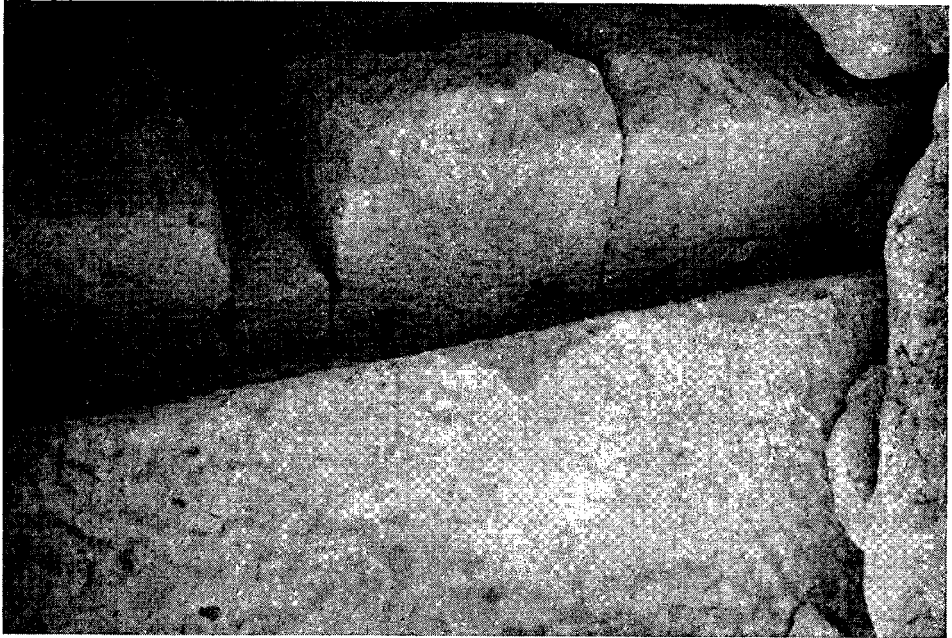
**Fig. 5** Roof of anteroom over front of tomb chamber, seen from West. Remnants of stone and clay cover in foreground.



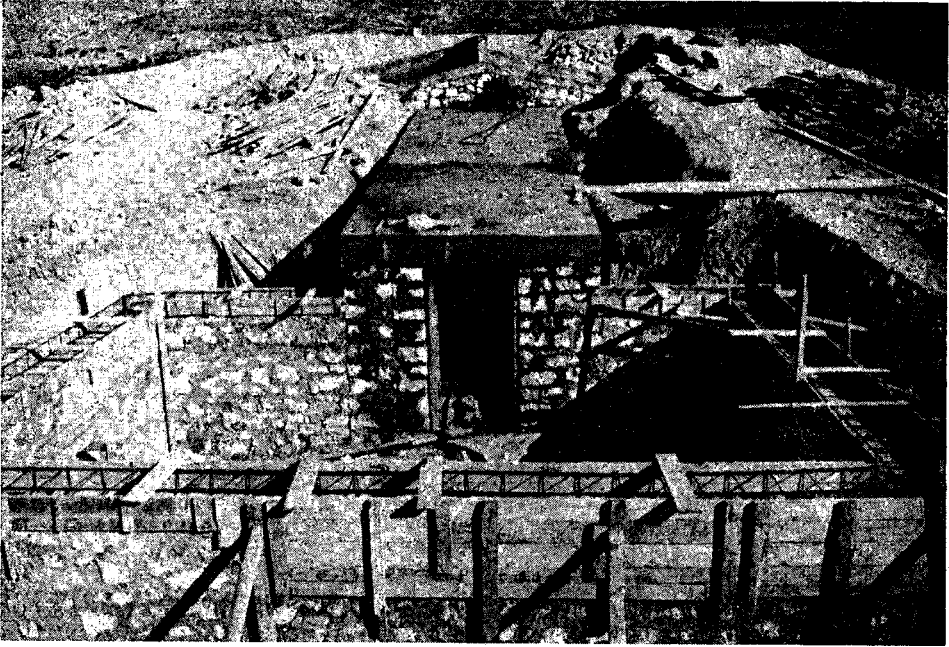
**Fig. 6** Roof of stone chamber, rear, with remnants of stone and white clay packing. Over this, remnants of radiating stone walls.



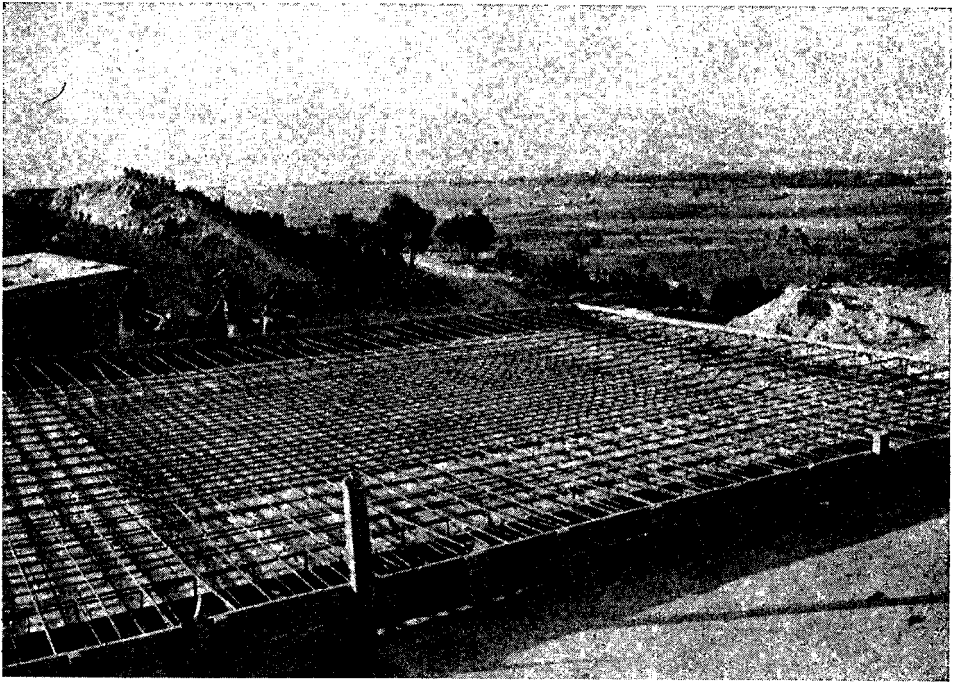
**Fig. 7** South edge of roof. Small stones wedged under edge of South roof slab. To left, large stones belonging to stone tumulus packed against South wall.



**Fig. 8** South side of tomb chamber. Clamps tying central gable block to lateral wall blocks.



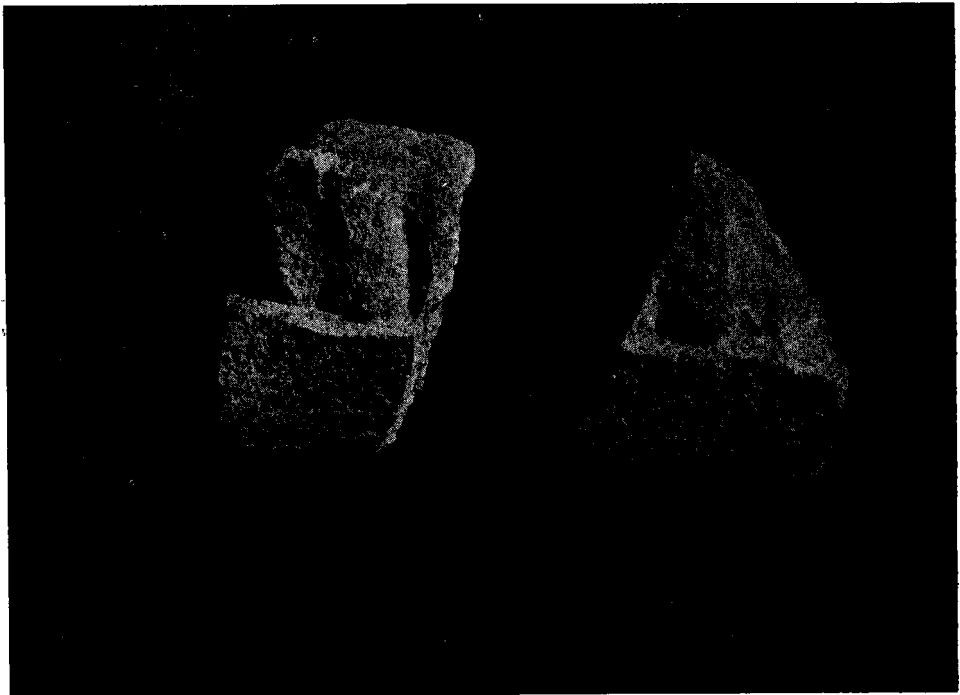
**Fig. 9 Construction of protective building partly completed, from East.**



**Fig. 10 Roof armature of entrance building, view to East.**



**Fig. 11 Monument -base on East slope. Finished North edge, unfinished parapet block.**



**Fig. 12 Fragments of lion paws on corners of plinth, limestone.**

## FOUILLES DU LÉTOON DE XANTHOS EN 1976.

Henri METZGER

La campagne a duré du 31 août au 10 octobre. Y ont pris part, outre le signataire de ces lignes, au Létoon, Jean Marcadé et Gérard Siebert, archéologues et André Bourgarel, architecte, à Xanthos Jean - Pierre Sodini, archéologue, et Jean - Luc Biscop, architecte. La direction générale des antiquités nous avait délégué, au Létoon, Salih Kütük et à Xanthos, Ali Once. Nous avons bénéficié, au Létoon, pour le traitement des mosaïques et des sculptures, du concours de Muhittin Uysal, technicien du musée d'Istanbul.

### I. Létoon.

Notre effort a porté essentiellement sur les régions Nord et Nord - Ouest du sanctuaire afin de retrouver, sous les niveaux hellénistiques et romains, les états de l'époque lycienne et perse.

Nous avons tout d'abord procédé à la dépose de la mosaïque hellénistique du second siècle A. C. (Fig. 1) que le mur du fond du portique romain avait coupé vers la fin du second ou du troisième siècle de notre ère. Cette opération comportait bien entendu l'inconvénient de détacher la pavement primitif de son cadre monumental : les inondations répétées de ce secteur de la fouille la rendaient néanmoins indispensable. Durant cette opération nous avons effectué plusieurs coupes qui ont donné de bas en haut : a) un reb lai de terre caillouteuse mêlé de gros éclats de calcaire prélevé sur des matériaux de construction; b) un hérisson de moellons constituant les fondations proprement dites; c) un lit de petits galets ou de gravillons mêlés à du sable; d) un tapis de ciment de fixation épais de 2 cm., dont la surface servait en même temps de tapis de réglage; e) un tapis de teselles essentiellement de trois couleurs (blanc, rouge et noir). Pour la frise de denticules diverses nuances de gris ont permis le rendu illusionniste des parallépipèdes rectangles. Le canevas de la mosaïque avait été incrusté au préalable à la surface du tapis de ciment fin. Deux axes perpendiculaires se recoupaient au centre géométrique du rectangle à décorer et les principales divisions ont été matérialisées de la même façon. Sur ces lignes, au fur et à mesure de la mise en place des tesselles, les artisans ont placé les rubans de plomb qui guidaient leur travail.

De l'extérieur vers l'intérieur le tapis comporte douze éléments :

1) bande de raccord blanche; 2) cadre rouge; 3) bande blanche; 4) cadre noir; 5) frise de postes noires sur fond blanc (fig. 2) 6) cadre noir; 7) bande blanche; 8) cadre rouge; 9) frise de denticules (fig. 3) 10) cadre rouge; 11) bande blanche; 12) tapis central noir.

Il s'agit donc d'une mosaïque sans emblème et le tapis central ne se signale pas par une finesse plus grande des tesselles.

C'est la frise de denticules qui constitue l'élément le plus intéressant de la nouvelle mosaïque du Létoon : par le calibre des tesselles et par les coloris dégradés marquant la transition entre le gris noir, le gris rose et le gris blanc cette mosaïque témoigne d'une technique plus soignée que celle de la mosaïque du temple d'Apollon et d'Artémis. Au surplus le motif des denticules, inspiré de l'architecture, n'est pas courant dans le répertoire des mosaïques hellénistiques. A Délos nous n'en connaissons que deux exemples et, en dehors de Délos, on le rencontre à l'Asclépiéion de Phénée et à Rhodes. La mosaïque du Létoon pourrait être le produit du même atelier que cette mosaïque de Rhodes, (résumé d'un rapport fourni par G. Siebert).

Tout en procédant à la dépose de la mosaïque nous avons repris la fouille commencée en 1975 entre les deux parements du mur de fond du portique romain et nous avons continué à recueillir en quantité considérable les fragments de sculpture de marbre qui y avaient été rassemblés.

Je citerai intégralement les premières observations de J. Marcadé :

«La quantité des morceaux et leur état de mutilation étaient impressionnants et, de prime abord, inquiétants. Il apparaissait en effet que beaucoup des oeuvres détruites — systématiquement débitées pour être remployées en bourrage entre deux murs — avaient souffert du feu. Ainsi, non seulement on se trouvait en face de quelque mille cinq cents fragments, les uns gros et lourds, les autres petits et fragiles, mais tantôt il s'agissait de pièces informes dépouillées par l'action de la chaleur de leur épiderme sculpté, tantôt des débris devenus friables de cette écorce tombée. Enfin il était évident que l'on avait affaire à un mélange de plusieurs figures de grande taille, effigies viriles nues ou demi-nues et effigies féminines drapées.

Un point de départ a été cherché dans la reconstitution des plinthes pour une évaluation première du nombre des statues et de leur « pondération », puis dans les raccords matériels de gros morceaux pour appréhender des structures et apprécier quelques caractères généraux de la technique

et du style. Le concours de Muhittin Uysal, technicien du musée d'Istanbul, a été précieux pour matérialiser au fur et à mesure des rapprochements à la colle AKEMI.

En ce qui concerne les représentations viriles, l'épaisseur et le travail des plaques porteuses, les dimensions variables des pieds, la forme des chaussures et la nature de l'appui contrefortant la jambe raidie, ont permis d'avancer assez vite et de refaire entièrement le bas de quatre effigies principales. Deux (6203 et 6206) avaient pour appui un tronc d'arbre, deux autres (6204 et 6205) un casque posé à terre dont le type vaudra d'être étudié de près. Un pied gauche colossal, nu, reste isolé. Parmi les éléments de jambes obtenus par le rapprochement de divers débris, l'un complète jusqu'au genou compris (h. 86 cm.) la jambe gauche du No. 6203.

Pour les figures féminines, la recherche et le recollage des fragments de plinthe ont permis de préciser le bas de la statue drapée 6196 dont A. Bourgarel avait reconstitué d'autre part une partie du corps en 1975, mais les deux éléments (respectivement hauts de 63 et de 61 cm.) ne sont pas encore jointifs. En revanche, les premiers regroupements effectués par A. Bourgarel ont pu être suffisamment enrichis pour rendre pratiquement complètes les deux parties d'une statue plus grande que Fig. 4 (6173 : haut 95 cm, bas 86 cm.) avec le plan de joint selon lequel elles étaient goujonnées; il n'y manque que la tête.

Une autre réussite, celle-ci tout à fait nouvelle, concerne une troisième effigie de femme drapée (6194) dont le corps sculpté sur un seul bloc de marbre est aujourd'hui restitué sur 1, m 75 de haut depuis le bas des jambes jusqu'à la cuvette d'encastrement de la tête. J'ai pu aussi assembler l'essentiel d'une quatrième figure (6195), de la plinthe au départ du cou, en recomposant progressivement les deux énormes morceaux (hauts respectivement de 1, m 32 et de 1, m 03) dont le corps était fait; l'intérêt en est accru par les traces de peinture que garde la draperie. Enfin le bas, malheureusement très abîmé, d'une cinquième statue féminine drapée, colossale (6197), a été rétabli sur 85 cm. de hauteur; il n'est pas exclu que les marbres No. 6201, qui portent l'indication d'une grecque peinte, proviennent de la même effigie; l'un des morceaux mesure 87 cm.

Au total, c'est une dizaine de statues qui ont plus ou moins repris forme, et il est probable que les **gros raccords** réalisés par ailleurs compléteront telle ou telle d'entre elles, virile (p. ex : 6199 - 6200) ou féminine (p. ex/6202 - 6208). La totalité du matériel a pris maintenant le chemin du musée d'Antalya; on peut espérer qu'une nouvelle campagne d'étude ac-



hèvera de mettre en évidence des résultats d'ores et déjà très importants. Toutefois, l'attribution des **têtes** et fragments de têtes (6161, 6220, 6222) fera, je le crains, difficulté.

Mon impression actuelle est que ce lot de sculptures est plutôt hellénistique lénistique que romain. La technique des pièces rapportées (remarquablement nombreuses), les formules iconographiques («Statuenstützen», décors peints des revêtements, attitude de la statue 6194), non moins que les détails stylistiques (effet de transparence des plis, subtilité et finesse des drapés) conviennent mieux en tous pour la période du II<sup>e</sup> - I<sup>er</sup> s. avant J. C. que pour le II<sup>e</sup> s. de notre ère. La révision des statues de Pergé au musée d'Antalya d'une part, la révision des statues de Magnésie de Méandre et de Tralles au Musée d'Istanbul d'autre part, m'ont confirmé dans cette opinion.

Si je ne me trompe pas, nous devons au Létoon de Xanthos un témoignage intéressant sur un moment de l'histoire de la sculpture mal représenté jusqu'ici dans la Turquie méridionale.»

La fouille des édifices pré-hellénistiques a fait dans le même temps des progrès considérables. Nous sommes amenés à présent à parler d'un état du IV<sup>e</sup> siècle comportant deux ensembles, l'un au Nord - Est, l'autre au Nord - Ouest. Au Nord - Est un «téménos» fermé englobait à la fois une plate - forme d'autel et un bâtiment à pièces multiples. Il avait la forme d'un quadrilatère, mesurant environ 41 mètres d'Est en Ouest et 26 mètres du Nord au Sud. L'exploration n'en est pas achevée. Sur la surface dégagée toutefois la fouille, ayant dépassé les niveaux hellénistico - romains, à rendu au jour un réseau de murs parallèles entre eux et perpendiculaires aux grands axes Est - Ouest, dont le dispositif varie du Sud au Nord.

Un mur de péribole entourait ce téménos. La section Est de ce mur paraît avoir été détruite lors de l'implantation du mur de fond de la salle impériale. Le mur est en revanche partiellement conservé sur ses sections Nord, Ouest et Sud. La section Nord, dont le couronnement a été remanié aux époques hellénistique et romaine, présente un très bel appareil de carreaux et parpaings de calcaire tendre à ciselures reposant sur une assise de réglage en calcaire dur suivant un procédé déjà pratiqué au V<sup>e</sup> siècle. Ce type de construction se retrouve sur une partie de la section Ouest, puis, sans solution de continuité, un appareil à gros moellons parfaitement ajustés, succède à l'appareil orthogonal de calcaire tendre. La section Sud est également faite d'un double cours de gros moellons dont seul le socle a été conservé, pour être en partie réutilisé comme fondation d'un mur de soutènement hellénistique. A l'intérieur de ce péribole nous distinguons à présent, dans la travée Sud, une longue plate forme sur la-

elle se dressait primitivement un autel, au centre un édifice à pièces multiples disposées en quinconce, dont le plan nous échappe encore, et au Nord un long couloir.

A ce téménos Nord - Est correspondait, au Nord - Ouest, un bâtiment rectangulaire comportant plusieurs bassins, limités par des cloisons en terre cuite, pavés de briques et communicant entre eux (Fig. 5). L'eau pénétrait dans le bassin situé à Ovest par une conduite de plomb encore *in situ*, de là elle se répandait dans les autres bassins et s'écoulait en direction du Sud. Le mur Nord de ce bâtiment, en appareil orthogonal à bossages est parfaitement aligné sur celui du téménos Nord - Est. Une porte y était ouverte que nous n'avons pas encore fouillée.

D'importants remaniements affectèrent, au second siècle A.C., cet édifice doté de bassins. Dans la partie Nord, les anciennes installations furent en partie comblées jusqu'au niveau supérieur des cloisons en terre cuite et, dans le même temps, on inséza dans le dispositif primitif un genre de citerne rectangulaire accosté d'un puits étroit servant de filtre, encore rempli de sable au moment de la découverte, où l'eau pénétrait désormais par le haut. On édifia au Sud la grande mosaïque recouvrant désormais les anciennes pièces de l'édifice, et faisant la liaison avec le portique hellénistique.

Cet ensemble du IV<sup>e</sup> siècle, que l'on rapportera peut-être aux initiatives de Pixodaros, avait succédé à deux ou trois états plus anciens; l'un d'eux correspondait sans doute à la fin du Ve siècle et à l'époque d'Arbinas : c'est du moins la date que nous proposerons pour un socle monumental (fig. 6) disposé en équerre, fait d'une assise de calcaire dur parfaitement dressée et d'une assise de calcaire tendre. Ce socle est dépourvu de fondations. On imagine qu'il supportait non pas un mur d'édifice, mais des bases de statues et l'on rapprocherait volontiers d'un pareil socle, la base de la statue d'Arbinas, dont nous avons retrouvé les fragments mutilés en 1973, 1975 et 1976. (cf. TAD 1975 p. 79). Ce socle du Ve siècle, entaillé au IV<sup>e</sup> siècle par le mur fermant à l'Ouest le téménos Nord-Est, avait lui-même coupé un mur plus ancien fait de très gros blocs non dressés et fondés profondément, au pied duquel nous avons commencé à recueillir des tessons qui pourraient être antérieurs au milieu du VI<sup>e</sup> siècle et à la pénétration attique en Lycie.

Il apparaît donc que l'aire du portique occupée au second siècle A. C. par une somptueuse mosaïque, par des bases monumentales et sans doute par les statues dont nous avons retrouvé les fragments, avaient constitué l'un des noeuds du sanctuaire lycien, dès le VI<sup>e</sup> siècle peut-être, et en tous cas dès le temps où le dynaste Arbinas se flattait

d'avoir élevé un temple à Létô et associait dans son hommage la triade apollinienne et les Nymphes. Or nous opposons, depuis la campagne de 1975, que ce temple était celui dont nous avons retrouvé les orthostates à l'intérieur de la cella du temple hellénistique de Létô, donc à plus de soixante mètres des ruines d'époque lycienne du quartier Nord-Ouest. admettra donc que dès la fin du Ve siècle et peut être antérieurement, le sanctuaire connaissait deux zones privilégiées, l'une sur la terrasse où devaient peu à peu s'édifier les trois temples, l'autre dans l'angle Nord-Ouest où des édifices cultuels sont restés groupés depuis le VIe siècle jusqu'à la période hellénistique et la période impériale. Etant donné le rôle joué par l'eau l'eau dans le complexe Nord-Ouest, dès le VIe siècle peut-être et en tous cas dès le Ve siècle, en raison de l'hommage rendu aux nymphes par Arbinas, on sera tenté de penser que cette région avait tenu lieu de premier sanctuaire des Nymphes, avant que les divinités des eaux ne se soient vu attribuer la zone située au Sud-Ouest de la terrasse des temples.

Poursuivant notre fouille vers l'Ouest, au-delà d'une porte ouverte dans le mur médian du portique romain, nous avons atteint, sous la couche habituelle d'alluvions, un niveau de destruction de basse époque romaine comportant, entre autres, une base monumentale en l'honneur d'Opramoas de Rhodiapolis (fig. 7) personnage connu de l'histoire lycienne au second siècle P. C., et une stèle de marbre portant une inscription de 44 lignes dénombrant des libéralités de ce même Opramoas envers le koinon des Lyciens et envers quatre des cinq métropoles de Lycie (Tlos, Xanthos, Patara, Myra); le nom du donateur n'apparaît pas sur la stèle; mais son identification est assurée par plusieurs allusions du texte, la stèle devant se dresser à proximité de la statue de l'évergète.

Les «dôreai» d'Opramoas sont classées en cinq rubriques très inégalement développées: versements chiffrés au koinon et aux quatre villes, avec récapitulation pour chacun des bénéficiaires; puis, concernant Xanthos seule, une distribution de blé, une série de fondations «sociales», une dianomé (à l'occasion de la consécration des édifices reconstruits ou restaurés au Letôn), et la remise d'intérêts et de capitaux prêtés à la ville, qui est la principale bénéficiaire de ces générosités.

Ces dernières ne se confondent en rien avec celles que l'on connaissait par le dossier du mausolée de Rhodiapolis (TAM II, 3, 905): le monument devait porter gravés les documents correspondants aux libéralités que révèle la stèle du Letôn, mais ils ont disparu; les nouvelles générosités sont à attribuer à la dernière partie de l'évergète, qui a dû se prolonger sensiblement après 151-152 (derniers documents datés

du dossier de Rhodiapolis : TAM II, 3, 905, docs, 51, 68) ; elles se montent à plus d'un million de deniers - qui viennent s'ajouter au total déjà connu, qui dépassait 600.000 deniers.

Les indications les plus neuves de la stèle concernent les édifices du Létoon (qui abritait un temple fédéral du culte impérial), et le programme des fondations xanthiennes.

## II Xanthos

La foille a porté essentiellement sur la partie NE de la basilique, divisée en deux secteurs distincts, — annexes N et extrémité E de la nef N d'une part, tétraconque d'autre part —, séparés par le narthex du tétraconque dont le dégagement avait été terminé en 1975.

### **Annexes N et extrémité E de la nef N.**

Le dégagement des annexes N avait pour but de repérer les limites N du complexe fouillé et de déterminer si elles coïncidaient avec le mur qui borde au N le narthex du tétraconque. Deux pièces en enfilade ont été découvertes. De la pièce O, les limites O et S demeurent pour l'instant inconnues. Contiguë à la nef N, elle est pourvue d'un dallage de briques légèrement incliné de l'O vers l'E et du N vers le S (niveau moyen : -0,40 m) sous lequel passe un égout profond de l, 10 m et large de 0, 62 m, d'axe N/S, qui traverse le mur N de la basilique, protégé par un arc de décharge visible des deux côtés du mur, et qui s'enfonce sous la nef N (niveau moyen du pavement : -0,63 m). Sur son côté E, la pièce s'ouvrait largement sur une seconde, de dimensions moindres, dont les limites apparaissent clairement au N (prolongement du mur N du narthex) et à l'E où l'on retrouve le mur médio-byzantin qui arrête, dans la dernière phase de l'édifice, la mosaïque de la nef N. La portion de mur d'égagée cette année a livré en remploi une importante inscription d'époque impériale mentionnant un magistrat originaire de Xanthos qui a notamment été proconsul de Chypre et commandant de la quatrième Légion Parthique. Le sol de cette seconde pièce n'apparaît pas clairement au niveau d'arrêt actuel (niveau moyen : -0, 80 m) où l'on est en présence d'un agglomérat tassé de pierreaille. Malgré l'état du mur E, presque arasé en certains points, il ne semble pas qu'il y ait eu, comme dans la nef N, d'escalier permettant l'accès à la cour précédant le narthex du tétraconque.

Cette cour est, — nous l'avions indiqué dans le rapport précédent —, un aménagement qui date de l'époque médio-byzantine. Sa moitié S, pourvue d'un sol en terre battue, avait été dégagée en 1975. Cette année a été mise au jour sa partie N qui réutilisait largement une mosaïque antérieure (niveau moyen : -l, 85 m). Celle-ci avait appartenu primiti-

vement à une pièce dont le mur N a été retrouvé, arasé, au pied du mur médio-byzantin précédemment décrit, et dont le mur S n'était autre que le mur N de la basilique, arasé lui aussi dans ce secteur à la même époque. Contre le mur N courait une banquette, peut-être installée lors de ces remaniements. Cette vaste cour, — l'espace était vraisemblablement à ciel ouvert —, donnait à l'E sur le narthex du tétraconque par une large porte devant laquelle se trouvaient, disposées en demi-cercle, quelques dalles qui marquaient le passage de la cour au narthex.

### **Le tétraconque et ses abords.**

La conque occidentale de cet intéressant type de monument, dont R. M. Harrison a souligné la fréquence en Lycie, était visible depuis longtemps. Nous l'avons cette année entièrement dégagé. Il communiquait avec le narthex par une porte qui fut ultérieurement retrécie. De part et d'autre de la conque O se trouvaient, au N et au S, deux compartiments triangulaires. Le compartiment N ouvrait sur le narthex par une porte. Il fut trouvé rempli par un épais remblai caillouteux au fond duquel (niveau : -2,34 m) ont été découverts, à côté d'un chapiteau corinthien de Proconnése (type 5/6 dans la typologie de Kautzsch) et d'intéressants fragments de placage mural incrustés de pâte rouge (Fig. 8), une cruche et une tasse presque complètes (Fig. 9), dont les parois, relativement fines, avaient été par endroits lissées avec une spatule. Quant au tétraconque proprement dit, dont les murs avaient été partiellement réutilisés à l'époque ottomane tardive, il offrait une épaisse couche de destruction faite pour une bonne part des restes, souvent importants, de la coupole de briques ainsi que, sous ce niveau, une spectaculaire couche d'incendie. La question se pose de savoir si ce très violent incendie a entraîné immédiatement l'effondrement des parties hautes ou si une période de réoccupation, pauvre et brève, ne lui a pas succédé avant la ruine finale : quelques alignements de pierres dans les conques N et S à la séparation des deux niveaux (soit vers -2,00 m) militeraient en faveur de la seconde hypothèse. La couche d'incendie à livré, outre d'innombrables fragments de mosaïque murale, — dont les tesselles, faites en pâte de verre, avaient souvent fondu durant l'incendie —, et des éléments de placage incrusté, quelques tessons glaçurés de **Sgraffito-Ware** qui sont précieux pour dater la catastrophe.

L'examen du tétraconque (niveau moyen : — 2, 60 m) a d'ores et déjà permis d'établir que le bâtiment avait connu deux phases essentielles. A l'époque médio-byzantine, il a reçu un dallage soigné en opus sectile et sa conque E a été transformée en sanctuaire et isolée par un templon tout à fait digne d'intérêt. En effet son architrave, taillée dans une colonne, offre une Déisis (Fig. 10 : Saint Jean) proche de celles qui figurent sur un groupe d'iconostases de Phrygie, datables de la fin du Xe s. et du début du XIe s. et dont N. Firatli a bien souligné toute l'importance. La date de ces sculptures confirme ainsi celle qui avait été avancée pour les fresques trouvées dans le narthex et pour la construction de ce dernier. Quant à la phase initiale, elle remonte sans aucun doute à l'époque paléochrétienne. Le dégagement d'une cuve (niveau du fond de la cuve : — 3, 70 m), située au centre de l'édifice et pourvue, à l'E et à l'O, de deux escaliers d'accès, permet en outre d'y voir, en dépit du curieux muret bas qui la parcourt d'E en O, un baptistère (Fig. 11).

Deux portes percées dans les conques N et S ouvraient sur des annexes. Au S, où le ruissellement a fortement entamé les constructions situées dans la frange orientale, un certain nombre de petites pièces ont été mises au jour, certaines pavées de mosaïque. Leur fonction est pour le moment problématique. Au N, l'emplacement a été occupé par une habitation ottomane (niveau moyen de son sol : — 0, 95 m), pourvue d'un foyer et d'aménagements divers : la fouille des niveaux antérieurs se fera en 1977.

Par ailleurs nous avons vidé complètement la citerne découverte en 1972 contre le stylobate de la nef N. D'après la céramique recueillie, son abandon ne semble pas remonter au-delà de la période ottomane récente.

Les murs du tétraconque ont été consolidés de façon provisoire ainsi que les fresques découvertes en 1975 dont la dépose est prévue en 1977. Le relevé des mosaïques de pavement et de leurs différents états (rapiécages, surcharges) a été activement poursuivi et est en voie d'achèvement. (Rapport Pourni par y. p. sodini)

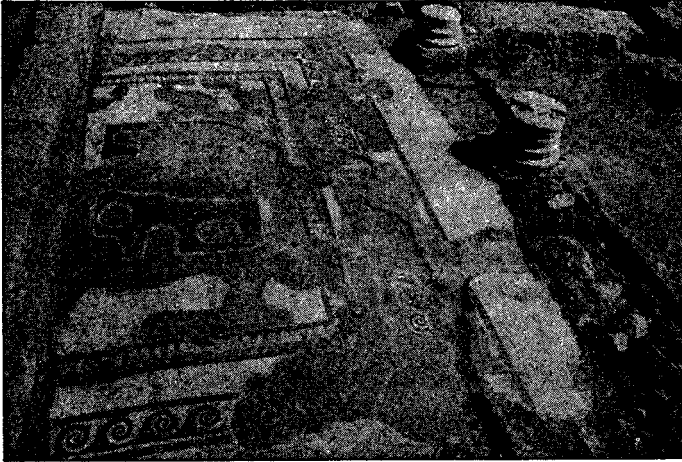


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

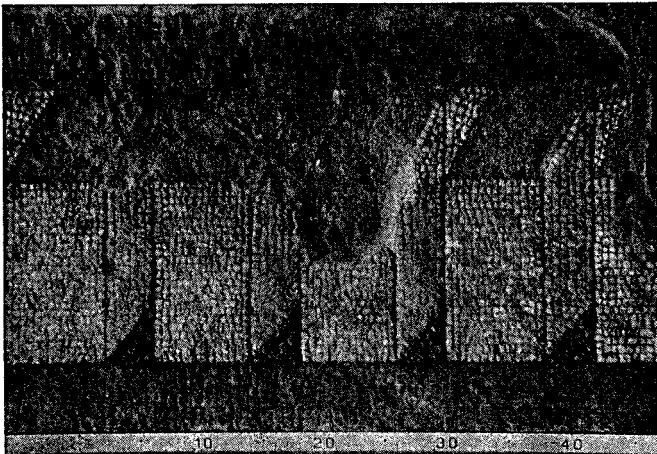


Fig. 3



Fig. 4

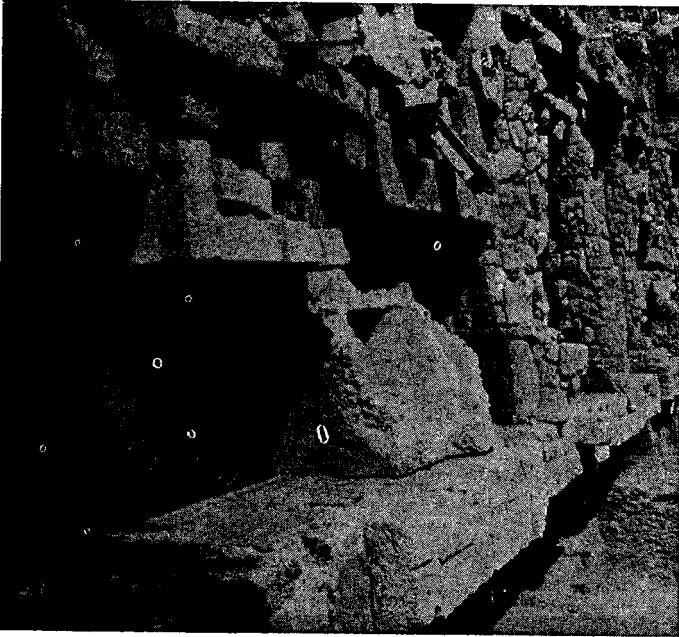


Fig. 5





**Fig. 6**



**Fig. 7**

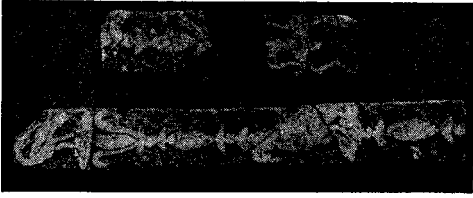


Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10

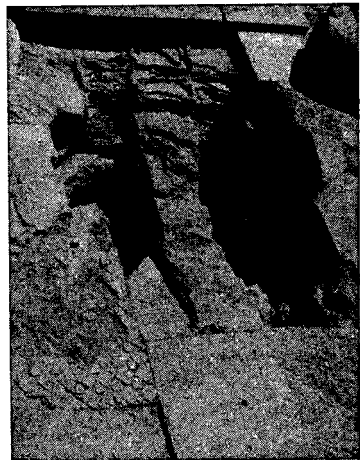


Fig. 11



## THE SETTLEMENT AT DEREĞİZİ : A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE 1974 AND 1975 SEASONS

James MORGANSTERN

**James Morganstern with contributions by Jürgen Borchhardt, John H. Rosser, and Wolfgang W. Wurster**

After an interval of several years, work was resumed at Dereğizi in 1974 and 1975<sup>1</sup>. The two campaigns were devoted mainly to the study of the fort above the Karadağ and Kasaba River Gorges. Work at the Byzan-

1. Investigations at the site in 1974 lasted from July 20 to August 15 and in 1975 from August 19 to September 12. Work at Dereğizi was followed by study sessions at the Antalya Museum, the first year from August 18-26, the second from September 13-14.

Work was made possible in 1974 by a Summer Stipend from the National Endowment for the Humanities, a Grant-in-Aid from the American Research Institute in Turkey, and a Research Grant from the College of the Arts of Ohio State University. In 1975 our investigations were supported by the Ohio State University Development Fund through its Faculty Summer Fellowship Program. To all of these organizations and programs we are very much indebted. For permission to undertake the work, we owe a special debt of gratitude to the General Directorate of Antiquities and Museums of the Republic of Turkey and in particular to Director General Hikmet Gürçay, Director Burhan Tezcan, and Deputy Director Çetin Anlağan for their interest, advice, and assistance. Thanks are due also to Director Tanju Özoral of the Antalya Museum and his staff for their aid and to the Kaymakam, Kaymakam vekil, and the Director of Primary Education at Kaş. For further assistance we are indebted to Dr. Nezih Fıratlı of the Archeological Museums in Istanbul, Profs. Cevat Erder and Okan Üstünlük of the Middle East Technical University in Ankara, Prof. Y. Doğan Kuban of the Technical University in Istanbul, Profs. Hans G. Güterbock, Franklin M. Ludden, and Machteld J. Mellink, Mr. A.H.S. Megaw and Prof. Peter I. Kuniholm and Mr. Heath W. Lowry, the Resident Directors of the American Research Institute in Turkey.

The staff the first year consisted of Bayan İlkay Başak, Bay Timur Bulucu, and Bayan Gül Kaptanoğlu, then students at the Middle East Technical University, and Bay Mustafa Pehlivanoğlu of the Technical University in Istanbul. The second year our team included Baylar Pehlivanoğlu and Mahir Erdal, formerly a student at the Technical University in Istanbul, Prof. Anne M. Morganstern of Ohio State University, Prof. Rosser of Boston College, and the writer. The General Directorate of Antiquities and Museums was represented in 1974 by Bay Ismael Karamut from the Konya-Ereğli Museum and the next year by Bay Mahmut Arslan of the Afyon Museum.

tine church to the northeast was continued also, but was more limited in scope<sup>2</sup>.

The fort at Dereağzı has been known since the nineteenth century, but never thoroughly studied or published<sup>3</sup>. After scouting trips in 1967 and 1968<sup>4</sup>, an intensive survey of the stronghold was initiated in 1974. A detailed plan of the walls and existing structures was begun in that year and nearly completed the next, and all the remains were studied, recorded, and photographed<sup>5</sup>.

The fort conforms to the shape of the hill that guards the south entrance to the valley (Fig. 1). Its outer boundary, a long perimeter enclosure, reinforced along its north flank, skirts the hilltop. A narrow spur wall extends the enclosure to the southeast (Fig. 2). And within the perimeter wall on higher ground two more enclosures crown the summit.

Beneath the perimeter enclosure to the north terrace walls supporting a pathway and a few small structures hug the hillside, and below at the base of the hill rise a string of low walls and buildings.

The fort at Dereağzı was built first during the Lycian period and reinforced and expanded by the Byzantines. The Lycian parts were constructed of large, polygonal, usually well-fitted, smooth-faced blocks of li-

---

On the work of our previous campaigns, see J. Morganstern, «The Church at Dereağzı: A Preliminary Report,» *Dumbarton Oaks Papers*, 22 (1968), p. 217 ff.; *idem* and R. E. Stone, «The Church at Dereağzı: A Preliminary Report on the Mosaics of the Diaconicon,» *Dumbarton Oaks Papers*, 23-24 (1969-1979), p. 383 ff.; and *idem*, «The Church at Dereağzı: Second Preliminary Report,» *Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi*, XVIII, 1 (1969), p. 85 ff. Brief notes on the 1974 and 1975 seasons appear in M. J. Mellink, «Archaeology in Asia Minor,» *American Journal of Archaeology*, 79 (1975), pp. 213 and 222; *ibid.*, 80 (1976), pp. 267, 274, and 288; D. French, «Recent Archaeological Research in Turkey,» *Anatolian Studies*, XXV (1975), p. 23; and *ibid.*, XXVI (1976), p. 39.1.

2. For two maps of the area, see R. M. Harrison, «Churches and Chapels of Central Lycia,» *Anatolian Studies*, XIII (1963), p. 123, Fig. 2, and Wurster, «Antike Seidungen in Lykien. Vorbericht über ein Survey-Unternehmen im Sommer 1974,» *Archäologischer Anzeiger*, 1976, Fig. opposite p. 38. The location of the fort is indicated in the latter by the dark square labelled «Dereağzı;» that of the church, in the former by dot no. 21, which is similarly labelled.
3. On the previous literature, see Morganstern, «A Preliminary Report,» p. 244 n. 45.
4. For the results of these preliminary visits, see *ibid.*, p. 224, and *idem* and Stone, «Second Preliminary Report,» p. 90 f.
5. While every effort was made to insure an accurate plan, it should be noted that the hill on which the fort is built is rough and often quite steep. Mapping at times was very difficult, and we did not have the use of a theodolite.

mestone<sup>6</sup>; the Byzantine parts, mainly of mortared rubble, faced with irregular stone, brick and tile fragments, and sherds bound with mortar (Fig. 9)<sup>7</sup>. The foundations of both periods were often set on bedrock.

The perimeter wall of the fort encloses a long, shallow, hook-shaped space, bounded to the south by a large outcrop of bedrock that supports the two upper circuits (fig. 3). The north flank of the enclosure, which faces the valley, extends c. 187.40 m. in length; its east and southwest flanks which overlook the two river gorges, measure c. 81.80 and c. 76.80 m. The enclosure is entered through a once vaulted gateway (G) in its north flank and reinforced along the same flank by a rectangular abutment (A), polygonal (S1), triangular (S2), quadrangular (S3), and pentagonal salients (S4 and S5), and a pentagonal tower (T1). The wall varies in thickness from 0.96 - 1.60 m. and with the tower and salients was protected by parapets, 0.50 - 0.86 m. thick. The north wall dates from both periods of construction: the lower part is primarily Lycian, while the upper part, the section east of salient S4, and the tower, the salients, the abutment, and the present gateway belong to the Byzantine period<sup>8</sup>. The southwest and east flanks with possibly one exception are entirely Byzantine<sup>9</sup>.

The area within the perimeter enclosure is divided into several sectors, occupied by Byzantine structures. The level area of the northern sector is filled with five large oblong, barrel-vaulted cisterns (C), a pair of barrel vaulted chambers of uncertain function, two storage vessels or small cisterns (SV/C), and the remains of terrace walls or other structures (Figs. 3 and 4)<sup>10</sup>. The rocky southern portion of the sector is cut by

6. In the lower parts of their walls the Lycians often used large ashlar slabs with bevelled joints.
7. Occasionally reused Lycian blocks were also employed. The mortar is composed of sand or gravel, lime, and pebbles and is grey in color. It is used not only as a binding agent and filler, but also, roughly troweled, as a smear or facing, especially for exterior walls.
8. The large blocks of stone in the lower part of the wall between the abutment and salient S2 may be reused, and two stretches east of the gateway and between salients S1 and are entirely Byzantine.

While the present gateway is Byzantine in date, the remains of its north jambs are Lycian, indicating that the ancient stronghold was entered in the same place as its medieval successor. The appearance of steps carved from bedrock below the northeast corner of the fort suggests that a secondary entrance may have existed there.

9. The lower part of the southwest flank south of salient S1 is built of large blocks. The masonry may be Lycian, or the blocks may be reused.
10. The two barrel-vaulted chambers are set against the north wall of the cistern east of salient S3. Only one of the chambers is indicated on the present plan.

a ramp that rises to a trapezoidal building behind the main gate and by a series of stairways which lead to a storage vessel or a cistern (SV/C) and toward the second enclosure (Fig. 3)<sup>11</sup>. The narrow southwest sector is framed by three structures of uncertain function, the easternmost of which was covered by a barrel vault.<sup>12</sup> The eastern sector, in turn, seems to have been free of buildings, and all that remains today is an irregular storage vessel or cistern below the second enclosure.<sup>13</sup>

The spur wall dates from the Byzantine period. Protected by parapets and entered through a now damaged gate,<sup>14</sup> it follows the spine of the hill to a hollow, circular tower (T2), c. 66.40 m. distant, that overlooks the mouth of the Demre River Gorge (figs. 3 and 5).

The second enclosure bounds a step-shaped space below the upper circuit (fig. 3). The north flank of the enclosure measures c. 83.80 m.; the east flank, c. 5.00 m.; and the west flank, c. 12.20 m. Throughout most of their length, the north and west flanks are built of Lycian blocks, topped by Byzantine construction,<sup>15</sup> and what remains of the east flank appears to be Lycian.

The area within the second enclosure was occupied by several buildings, all of the Byzantine period. The narrow eastern sector houses a group of ill-preserved structures, accompanied by a pair of storage vessels (SV) built up from bedrock and accessible by rock-cut stairs. Except for a small, round storage vessel or cistern and a low wall, the center sector appears to have been open;<sup>16</sup> its southern edge, however, is defined in part by a Lycian rock tomb (RT on fig. 3 and fig. 6).<sup>17</sup> The western sector,

11. The ramp has not yet been entered on the plan. It rises from an elevated area between the north and southwest sectors, which, as pointed out by Dr. Wurster, served at one time as a quarry. The stairways are accompanied by rock-cut water channels.
12. The sector ends to the east in a cave beneath second enclosure.
13. The storage vessel or cistern has not been entered on the plan. It is located just beyond the northeast corner of the second enclosure.
14. The gate is located at the south tip of the perimeter enclosure. At present only its west jamb is preserved.
15. The westernmost section of the north flank and the platform beneath it appear to be entirely Byzantine. The lower part of the north half of the west flank is constructed of large blocks, which may be reused, and the south half of the flank is Byzantine throughout.
16. The round structure mentioned does not appear on the plan. It is placed against the rock in which the storage vessels of the eastern sector are set.
17. Ovoid in plan, the tomb, Dr. Wurster suggests, may have remained unfinished.

bounded by a broad mass of bedrock to the south, shelters a chapel (Ch on fig. 3 and fig. 7). Raised on a platform and preceded by courtyard to the west, it consists of a deep ante-chamber and a nave with a projecting semi-circular apse, flanked to the south and probably to the north once also by long, narrow corridors.<sup>18</sup> The chapel was entered at one time through doors in its west and north walls, and the ante-chamber and the nave were joined by another.<sup>19</sup> Additional openings were provided in the north and south walls, but these were filled when or soon after they were built<sup>20</sup>. A small platform fitted with a storage vessel (SV) appears north of the courtyard in front of the chapel, and an open terrace with a storage vessel or cistern extends beneath the courtyard to the west<sup>21</sup>.

The upper enclosure rings a space of irregular shape at the top of the hill (fig. 3). Its stepped north and west flanks extend for c. 60.00 m.; the east flank, c. 41.80 m.; and the south flank, c. 49.30 m. The north and west flanks date from both periods of construction: the sections east of the rock tomb are Lycian, and those west of it, Byzantine. The east flank, throughout most of its length, consists of Lycian blocks, topped toward the south by Byzantine construction,<sup>22</sup> and the south flank dates from both periods<sup>23</sup>.

The area described by the enclosure is divided into several terraced sectors, dotted with Byzantine structures. The top of the hill is marked by a rocky prominence, which dominates the southern sector. The flanks of the prominence are squared, and its western portion is extended by an oblong, barrel-vaulted structure, which may have been a command post (CP on fig. 3 and fig. 8). Two stairways lead to a platform above it and to the remains of a building. A small cistern (C) is tucked against the north flank of the prominence<sup>24</sup>, and three storage vessels in the southern part

18. The width of the ante-chamber and the nave measure c. 3.97 and c. 3.87 m.; the depth of the ante-chamber, c. 5.75 m., and that of the nave, c. 9.20 m. The chord of the apse measures c. 3.33 m.; its depth, c. 1.45 m. The thickness of the wall varies from 0.60 - 0.95 m.
19. The west door and the door between the ante-chamber and the nave were blocked at some time, but when is uncertain.
20. How the apse was lit is unclear.
21. The vessels in question have not yet been indicated on the plan.
22. The northernmost section dates from the Byzantine period, and a short stretch of Byzantine construction crowns part of the central section.
23. The eastern section is Lycian; the center is built of Lycian blocks, at times perhaps reused, topped by Byzantine construction; and the western section is Byzantine in date.
24. The cistern was fed by a water channel cut from the upper platform.



of the sector provided for other needs<sup>25</sup>. The area west of the «command post» leads to two depressed open spaces and beyond to a pair of battered structures that occupy the western sector. The broad, sloping central sector is divided to the east into three walled terraces and provided with a large oval cistern (C) that probably at one time was vaulted. The northern sector is molded into terraces also, studded with ruined structures, some of which are hewn in part from bedrock<sup>26</sup>.

The fort and the buildings inside it, we discovered, were decorated with sculpture and painting.

In 1974 four pieces of Lycian sculpture were found<sup>27</sup>. Carved in relief from Jocal limestone, they depict part of a scene of sacrifice. One piece,  $2.30 - 2.44 \times 0.635 - 0.73$  m., set in the perimeter wall c. 6.00 m. east of the main gate and still in situ, appears to represent the braided tassel of a bull's tail (Inv. no. 74X - 15 : <sub>A</sub>R on Fig. 3 and Figs. 9 and 10). A second block,  $1.115 - 1.245 \times 0.435 - 0.48$  m., located at the east edge of a Byzantine terrace north of the gateway, reveals more of the bull's tail and part of his hind quarters (Inv. no. 74X - 16 : <sub>B</sub>R on Fig. 3 and Fig. 11). The two remaining pieces were discovered a short distance to the northeast further down the hill. The largest, a huge piece,  $2.75 \times 1.165 - 1.63 \times 0.52$  m., depicts the lower front half of the bull, life-sized and turned to the right (Inv. no. 74X - 17 : Fig. 12)<sup>28</sup>. The other,  $0.93 \times 1.65 \times 0.56$  m., presents a life-size male figure, probably the servant of the sacrifice. Dressed in chiton and himation and turned to the right, he stands in three-quarter pose with an oinochoe in his right hand and his left hand raised in prayer (Inv. no. 74X + 14 : Fig. 13). Our scene from Dereagızı can be related to other sacrifice scenes from Lycia<sup>30</sup>. The life-sized proportions and the braided tassel of the bull's tail can be compared with those of a rock

---

25. The storage vessels have not been entered on the present plan.

26. It is unclear when the rock carving was done; the masonry, however, with possibly one exception dates from the Byzantine period.

27. The Lycian sculpture will be published in the final report by Dr. Borchhardt. The following account has been written from information furnished by him.

28. The piece is so large and so situated on the hillside that it is difficult to photograph well. In the interim photograph submitted here, the belly of the bull is visible in the center of the left half of the block; his damaged forelegs, in the lower right.

29. The priest, our finest piece, was discovered by Bay Pehlivanoglu and by Bayan Melissa Erder on a visit to the site with her parents and sister.

30. On some of these scenes, see J. Borchhardt, «Dynastische Grabanlagen von Kad-yanda», *Archäologischer Anzeiger*, 1968, p. 174 ff.

relief from Trysa<sup>31</sup> and another from the heroon at Phellos<sup>32</sup>. The servant with an oinochoe in his right hand and his left hand raised in prayer is similar to the figure of Salas from the monument of the same name at Kadyanda<sup>33</sup> and the priest from the *xītabura* monument at Limyra<sup>34</sup>, while the style of our figure is close to that of the figure from sarcophagus S2 at Xanthos<sup>35</sup>. The sarcophagus from Xanthos has been attributed to the fourth century B. C.<sup>36</sup>, suggesting that our scene, which probably included a priest too, should be dated to around the same time, perhaps the first half of the century. Comparison with the other monuments cited suggests also that the new sacrifice scene from Dereağzı was part of a sepulchral structure.

In the course of work in and near the fort seventeen fragments of Byzantine furnishings and architectural sculpture were also found. All have been catalogued, photographed, studied, and taken to the Antalya Museum. The fragments will be published fully later, but two of the most striking pieces are presented here. The first, found c. 4.00 m. northwest of the chapel, is probably part of a closure panel railing (Inv. no. 74-52: Fig. 14). Carved from local limestone, it measures 0.283 × 0.195 × 0.115 m. Its face is composed of a shallow cyma recta, decorated with small-toothed acanthus, set between plain fillets. The acanthus consists of large, erect, splayed leaves with inclined lower lobes, framing small, paired, detached leaves. The underside of the fragment is grooved, and the back and the top are worked smooth. The decoration of our piece can be compared with what one finds elsewhere in central Lycia. The organization of the acanthus is similar to that of several cyma cornices from the triconch church near Karabel<sup>37</sup>, and the form and the cutting of the leaves are exactly like

31. *Ibid.*, p. 184 ff. and Fig. 20.

32. L. Ross, *Kleinasien und Deutschland* (Halle, 1850), p. 33 ff., and O. Benndorf and G. Niemann, *Reisen in Lykien und Karien*, *Reisen im südwestlichen Kleinasien*, I (Vienna, 1884), p. 130 f. and Fig. 79.

33. Borchardt, «*Dynastische Grabanlagen*,» p. 178 ff. and Figs. 6 and 7.

34. *Ibid.*, p. 176 ff. and Fig. 21.

35. P. Demargne and E. Laroche, *Fouilles de Xanthos*, V (Paris, 1974), p. 110 f. and pl. 60, 1 and 2.

36. *Ibid.*, p. 111.

37. R. M. Harrison, «*New Discoveries In Lycia: Four Early Christian Monasteries*,» *Illustrated London News*, 237 (August 20, 1960), pp. 306 lower right and especially 307 upper left, and *idem*, «*Churches and Chapels*,» pp. 131 ff. and 146 f. and pls. XL b and XLI a.

those of a fragment from Alakillise<sup>38</sup>. The sculpture from both sites has been dated to the first half of the sixth century<sup>39</sup>. Our piece, one suspects, is contemporary: indeed, it may have been carved by the same workshop that produced the Alakillise sculpture<sup>40</sup>. The second piece, the right end of a limestone epistyle, 0.512 × 0.16 × 0.10 - 0.207 m., was discovered north of the «command post» (Inv. no. 74 - 56 : Fig. 15). The front and back are splayed beneath plain fillets, and the former is enriched by a recessed braid motif with three broad, furrowed strands separated by drill holes. The underside and top are worked smooth. Braids with three strands divided by drill holes appear to be rather uncommon in sculpture. At Dereagzi they decorate a closure panel and a post, a post-top, or capital from the late ninth or early tenth century church;<sup>41</sup> at Bahnasa (Oxyrhynchus), a niche head of the fifth or early sixth century;<sup>42</sup> and in Istanbul, a spandrel, which has been dated from the sixth century to the Palaeologan period<sup>43</sup>. In none of these examples, however, are the furrows broad like our own, nor is the carving the same. The date of our piece for the moment, then, remains unclear<sup>44</sup>.

The painting from the fort is confined now to the upper enclosure and dates from the Byzantine period. In all, six small patches with painting were found in and around the structure above the prominence at the summit: on the east jamb of the large window of the structure, on part of the fallen north wall, and scattered across its floor and the hillside to the north. All six patches reveal traces of red-purple paint, but only the largest, that of the fallen north wall, presents a recognizable design, a rec-

- 
38. E. Peterson and F. von Luschen, *Reisen in Lykien, Milyas und Kibyrtis*, *Reisen im südwestlichen Kleinasien*, II (Vienna, 1889), p. 40 and Fig. 28.
  39. Harrison, «Churches and Chapels», pp. 145 and 150, and *idem*, «A Note on Architectural Sculpture in Central Lycia», *Anatolian Studies*, XXI (1972), p. 197.
  40. On this workshop, see *idem*, «Churches and Chapels», p. 145 ff., and *idem*, *Architectural Sculpture*, p. 187 ff.
  41. Inv. nos. 74 - 43 and 67 - 13, to be published in our forthcoming final report on the church.
  42. E. Breccia, *Municipalité d'Alexandrie, Le Musée Gréco-Romain, 1931 - 1932* (Bergamo, 1933), pl. LXX, 2, and on the date, J. M. Harris, «Coptic Architectural Sculpture from Oxyrhynchus», *Yearbook of the American Philosophical Society*, 1960, p. 592 ff.
  43. H. Beltting, «Zur Skulptur aus der Zeit um 1300 in Konstantinopel», *Münchener Jahrbuch der bildenden Kunst*, XXII (1972), pp. 68 and 91 and n. 34, and A. Grabar, *Sculptures byzantines du Moyen Age*, II (Paris, 1976), p. 134 f. and pl. CXIV a. The braid, one should note, is a hybrid type, consisting sometimes of three strands and sometimes of four.
  44. We shall return to the question later.

tangular, banded lattice, now measuring c. 0.15×0.21 m.<sup>45</sup> The paint in all cases is applied directly to the plaster, and the decoration, where in situ, seems contemporary with the structure<sup>46</sup>.

Exactly when the fort at Dereağzı was built and expanded is still somewhat uncertain. Comparison with other Lycian fortifications suggests that the Lycian portions of our fort date from the late fifth or the fourth century B. C.<sup>47</sup> The well-fitted polygonal blocks with smooth faces without embossment are similar to what one finds in parts of the upper fort at Limyra, some of the castle walls at Trysa, a corner of the city wall and some Lycian walls of the acropolis at Myra,<sup>48</sup> and parts of the wall of the Lycian acropolis at Xanthos<sup>49</sup>. The adaptation of the fort to the shape of the hill and the disposition of its walls into circuit enclosures at several levels is typical of most Lycian fortifications, yet the absence of towers and other flank protection and the existence of a rather simple entrance indicate a date before the Hellenistic period<sup>50</sup>. Indeed, the discovery of the piece of sculpture with the braided bull's tail in situ suggests that the Lycian stronghold at Dereağzı was constructed in the first half of the fourth century. The date of the Byzantine parts of the fort is less clear. Most probably the fort was rebuilt in response to the Arab threat of the mid-seventh century and later, but presumably by the time the late ninth or

---

45. One of the fragments found on the floor of the structure may reveal some thin yellow lines as well, but because of the state of preservation one cannot be sure.

46. The plaster is applied in one coat usually, directly to the stone; on the fallen pier, however, a rough-coat of mortar-like plaster is also introduced. Troweled smooth and generally 0.7 - 1.5 cm. thick, the finished plaster consists of straw and lime with a small amount of brick dust. Its texture is medium fine; its color, cream-white with a slight tinge of pink. The rough-coat varies in thickness, depending on the surface to be covered. A medium-coarse pink, it consists of lime, small brick chips, and brick dust.

A finished plaster, similar to what one finds inside the upper structure, appears in the chapel also, but with fine brick chips and bits of river pebbles added. In most other structures, like the «command post», the cisterns, and storage vessels, a medium-coarse pink plaster, like the rough-coat of the fallen pier, is used alone, troweled smooth and sometimes applied in several coats.

47. The following discussion of the Lycian parts of the fort was written from information provided by Dr. Wurster. The Lycian portions will be published by him in the final report.

48. J. Borchhardt, *Myra* (Berlin, 1975), pl. 7.

49. H. Metzger, *Fouilles de Xanthos*, II (Paris, 1963), pl. IX, 3 and X.

50. On the entrance, see above, n. 8.

early tenth century church at Dereağzı was completed<sup>51</sup>. We have noted on another occasion that the chapel within the fort resembles the nearby chapel at Dikmen which probably post-dates the mid-sixth century<sup>52</sup>. Fortifications similar to our own and datable at least in part to the period in question exist as well, but military architecture is notoriously conservative, and the dating of specific sections of restored forts is often insecure. The fort at Ankara, for example, consists of several enclosures reinforced by pentagonal, polygonal, and quadrangular salients and towers and spur walls with circular terminations, like our own, but although we know that this fort was restored in 805 and 859, it is difficult to determine which sections belong to which restoration and which to other periods<sup>53</sup>. The castle at Paphos on Cyprus, recently attributed to the reign of Basil I and possibly from 875-882, has pentagonal, triangular, quadrangular, and circular salients or towers, like those at Dereağzı also, but just how significant these similarities are at this point is still unclear<sup>54</sup>.

In order to learn more about the occupational history of the fort and the rest of the settlement a systematic survey of the surface pottery was

51. For an introduction to the history of the period, see G. Ostrogorsky, **The History of the Byzantine State** (Oxford, 1968), p. 87 ff., and J. M. Hussey (Ed.), **The Cambridge Medieval History**, IV, 1 (Cambridge, 1966), pp. 1 ff. and 696 ff.; for Lycia, Harrison, «Churches and Chapels», p. 121. On the recently proposed date of the church, see J. Morganstern, «The Church at Dereağzı: Its Date and its Place in the History of Byzantine Architecture», **Actes du XIVe Congrès International des Études Byzantines (Bucarest, 1971)**, III (Bucharest, 1976), p. 385 ff.

52. Morganstern and Stone, «Second Preliminary Report», p. 91 n. 32. On the date of the triconch church at Dikmen, in which the chapel is placed, see Harrison, «Churches and Chapels», p. 150 and n. 163 f.

53. G. de Jerphanion, **Mélanges d'archéologie anatolienne**, Mélanges de l'Université Saint-Joseph, Beyrouth, XIII, 1 (1928), p. 144 ff. and pl. LXXXII-LXXXIII. On the construction dates, see *ibid.*, p. 301 f.; H. Grégoire, «Inscriptions historiques byzantines. Ancyre et les Arabes sous Michel l'Évrogné», **Byzantion**, 4 (1927-1928), p. 437 ff.; and *idem*, «Michel III et Basile le Macédonien dans les inscriptions d'Ancyre», **Byzantion**, 5 (1929-1930), pp. 327 f. and 340 ff.

The spur walls with circular terminations at Ankara are thought to be Turkish, but one at least rests on earlier foundations.

54. A.H.S. Megaw, «Supplementary Excavations on a Castle Site at Paphos, Cyprus, 1970-1971», **Dumbarton Oaks Papers**, 26, (1972), p. 323 ff. and Figs. A, 1, and 2. On the date, see *ibid.*, p. 340 ff. especially 342 f., and *idem*, «Byzantine Architecture and Decoration in Cyprus: Metropolitan or Provincial», **Dumbarton Oaks Papers**, 28 (1974), p. 79 n. 89.

We shall return to the question of the date of our fort when all the evidence collected has been assessed.

55. The survey was conducted by Prof. Rosser, whose interim report provides the basis for what follows. The pottery will be published by him in the final report

undertaken in 1975.<sup>55</sup> Sherds from within and around the fort and church and the area between them were collected, studied, and taken to the Antalya Museum<sup>56</sup>. The preliminary findings have already proved quite rewarding. The richest collection of material came from the base of the hill on which the fort sits and includes:<sup>57</sup> a red burnished ware, probably of the Iron Age, but maybe Early Bronze Age and possibly as early as the third millennium B. C.;<sup>58</sup> black-on-red and bichrome matt-painted wares of the Late Iron Age, datable in the main to the seventh century B. C.;<sup>59</sup> and an imported Attic black painted ware of the Hellenistic period<sup>60</sup>. Within the fort were found primarily Byzantine painted, sgraffito, and painted sgraffito glazed wares of the late twelfth and early thirteenth centuries and Turkish glazed wares<sup>61</sup>. And the areas between the fort and church and around the church produced a hard fired light red to reddish yellow coarseware, which may be Hellenistic to Late Roman or Late Roman<sup>62</sup>.

During both campaigns work was continued in and around the church. The plans and sections measured and drawn in 1967 were checked and corrected. Problem areas were restudied, and several photographs were taken.

- 
56. Related material from Elmalı, Xanthos, and Istanbul was studied by Prof. Rosser in August 1976. We are grateful to the American Philosophical Society for a grant which made possible his return to Turkey and to Pros. Mellink, Henri Metzger, and Gérard Siebert and Dr. John Hayes for their kind help and hospitality.
57. The specific area in question is the northwest slope of the base.
58. The Early Bronze Age date has been tentatively suggested by Prof. Mellink on the basis of examples from the Elmalı area. A similar fabric appears at Tarsus from the Early Bronze Age to the Iron Age (G.M.A. Hanfmann, «The Iron Age Pottery of Tarsus,» in H. Goldman [Ed.], **Excavations at Gözlu Kule, Tarsus**, III [Princeton, 1963], p. 60) and elsewhere in southwestern Anatolia in the Iron Age (J. Mellaart, «Iron Age Pottery from Southern Anatolia,» **Bulleten**, XIX [1955], p. 136).
59. For these wares from other sites in southern Anatolia, see *ibid.*, p. 122 f. The date has been suggested by Prof. Metzger on the basis of material excavated at Xanthos. One black-on-red sherd from Dereağzı, he informs us, may be sixth century.
60. The identification of these sherds has been confirmed by Prof. Siebert. Prof. David Gordon Mitten suggests that some fragmentary block-painted unguentaria may be third or second century B. C.
61. The few diagnostic Byzantine glazed sherds point to a late twelfth to early thirteenth century date. One fragmentary base of a bowl in particular is reminiscent in profile and decoration of the late twelfth to early thirteenth century glazed pottery from Paphos, Cyprus, and elsewhere in the Levant (A.H.S. Megaw, «An Early Thirteenth-Century Aegean Glazed Ware,» **Studies in Memory of David Talbot Rice** [Edinburgh, 1975], p. 34 ff.).
62. This type of coarseware, which seems to be unpublished, is found in abundance on the Elmalı Plain. The periods here proposed are tentatively suggested and result from consultations with Dr. Hayes and Prof. Mellink.

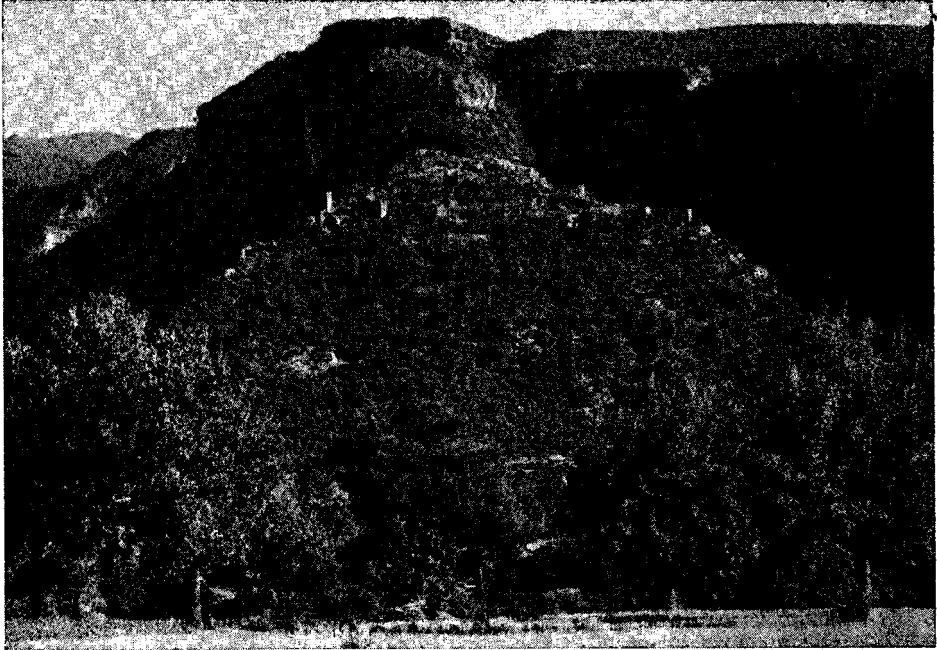
In the course of our investigations in the vicinity of the church two fragments of reused Roman sculpture and thirty - eight pieces of Byzantine architectural sculpture and furnishings were found. All were recorded, photographed or drawn, and studied, and those which could be transported were taken to the primary school in Kaş and the Antalya Museum. They will be published in the final report on the church.

While there still is work to be done at Dereağzı, much has been accomplished in the past two seasons. The unpublished fort has been surveyed and studied, and its form established. Two building periods have been discerned : one datable to the Lycian period, probably the first half of the fourth century B.C.; the other, to the Byzantine period, probably between the mid - seventh century and the late ninth or early tenth. A Lycian rock tomb and four pieces of relief sculpture from the same period have been discovered within and below the fort, making clear the importance of the ancient stronghold. Fragments of Byzantine furnishings and architectural sculpture and painted decoration have been found within the fort as well. A survey of surface sherds from within and around the fort and the church and the area between them has been undertaken with startling results : not only was the site occupied in the Lycian and Byzantine periods, as we know from the architectural and sculptural remains,<sup>63</sup> but also in the Late Iron Age and possibly the Early Bronze Age, the Hellenistic period, and the Late Byzantine and Turkish periods. In preparation for the publication of the final report on the church, portions of that complex were restudied also, and the survey drawings of the previous campaigns were checked and corrected. And in the vicinity of the church a large number of fragments of furnishings and decorative sculpture were discovered.

A final season is planned for 1979. The plan of the fort will be checked, corrected, and completed. The Lycian sculpture will be studied further. The walls and a road at the base of the north side of the hill on which the fort is placed will be investigated. And the Lycian rock tombs within and near the fort will be recorded and studied.

---

63. For more on the sculpture, by way of introduction, see Morganstern, «A Preliminary Report,» p. 221 f.



**Fig. 1 Dereagzi. Fort, Looking South**



**Fig. 2 Fort, Looking West**



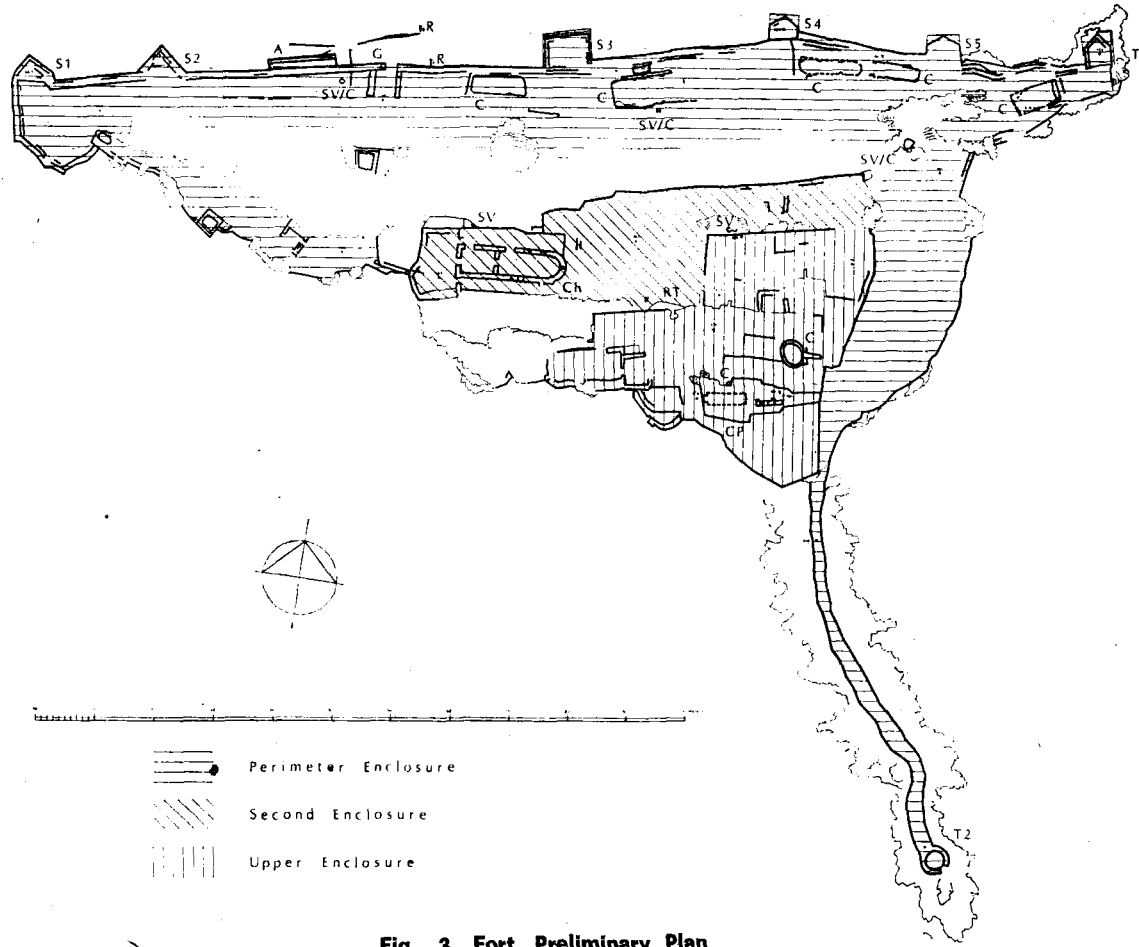


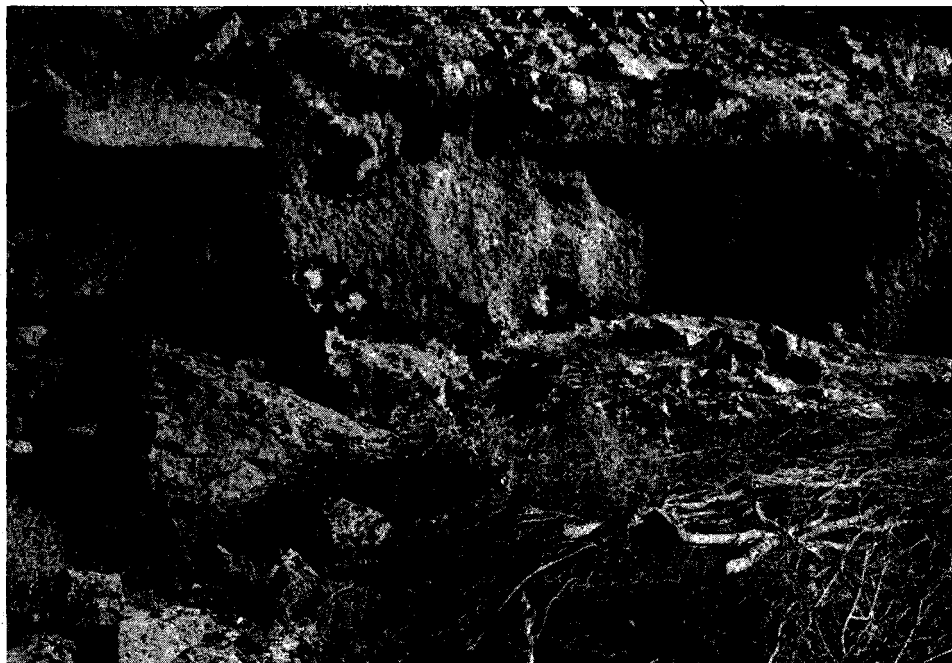
Fig. 3 Fort. Preliminary Plan.



**Fig. 4 Fort. Area Within Perimeter Enclosure, Looking East From Main Gate.**



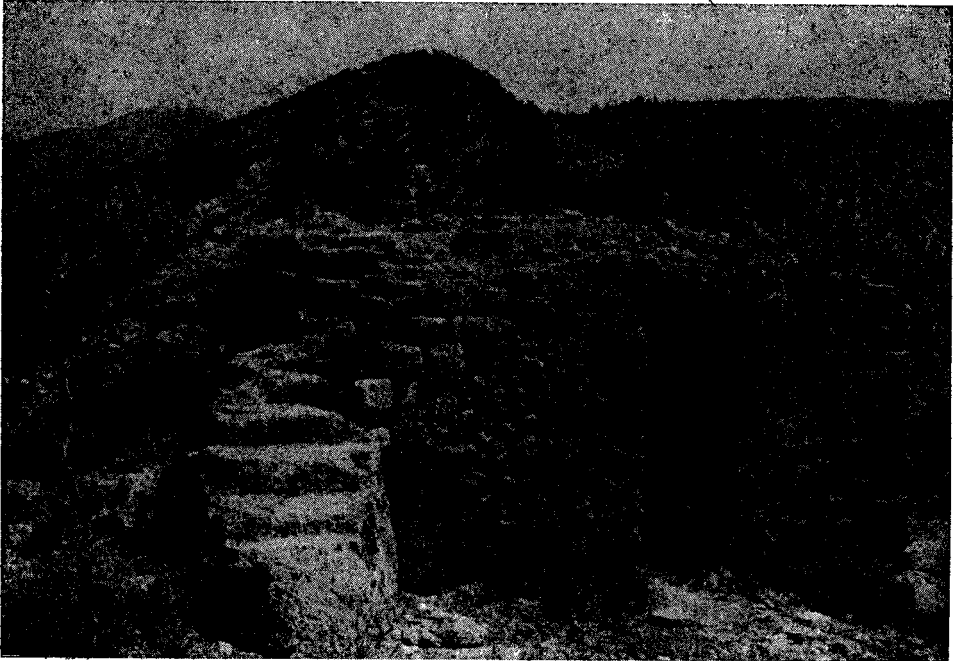
**Fig. 5 Fort. Spur Wall, Looking South.**



**Fig. 6 Fort. Lycian Rock Tomb.**



**Fig. 7 Fort. Chapel, Looking East from Ante-Chamber.**



**Fig. 8 Fort. Command Post, Platform, and Upper Structure, Looking East.**



**Fig. 9 Fort. North Flank of Perimeter Enclosure, Looking East from Main Gate. Tassel of Bull's Tail Visible at Right.**



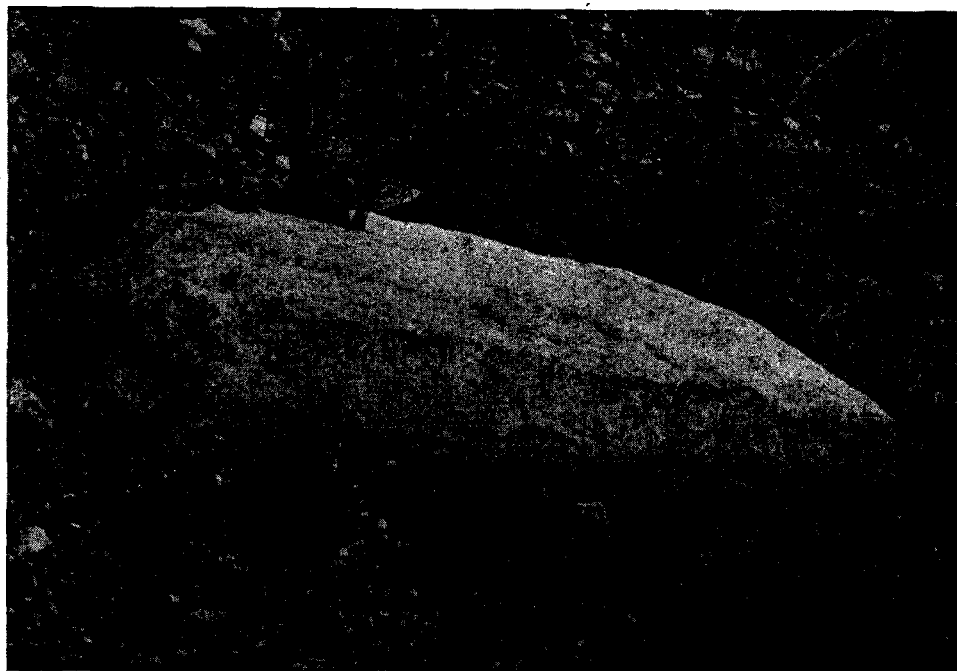
**Fig. 10 Tassel of Bull's Tail.**



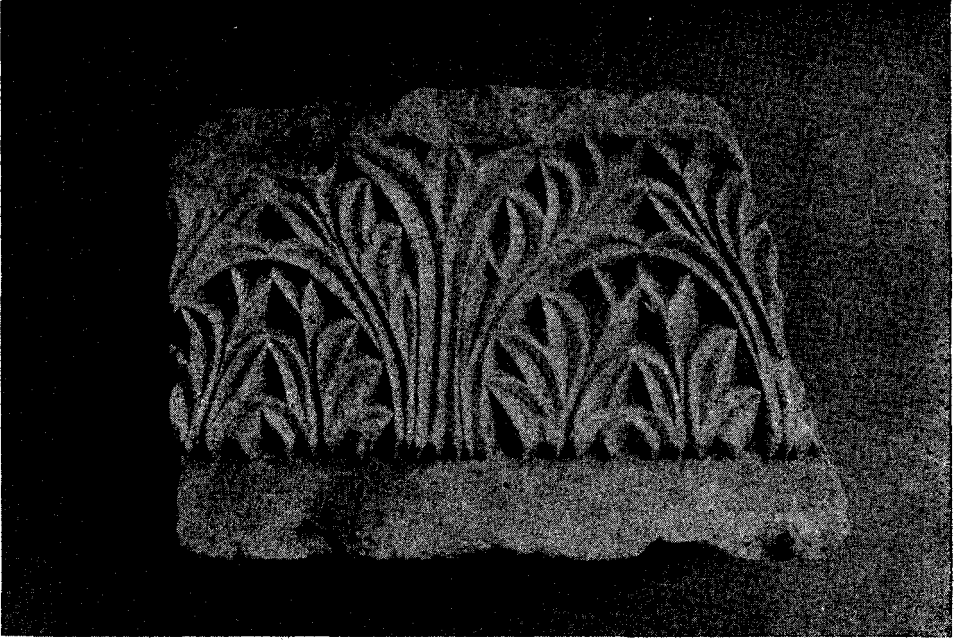
**Fig. 11 Bull's Tail and Hind Quarters.**



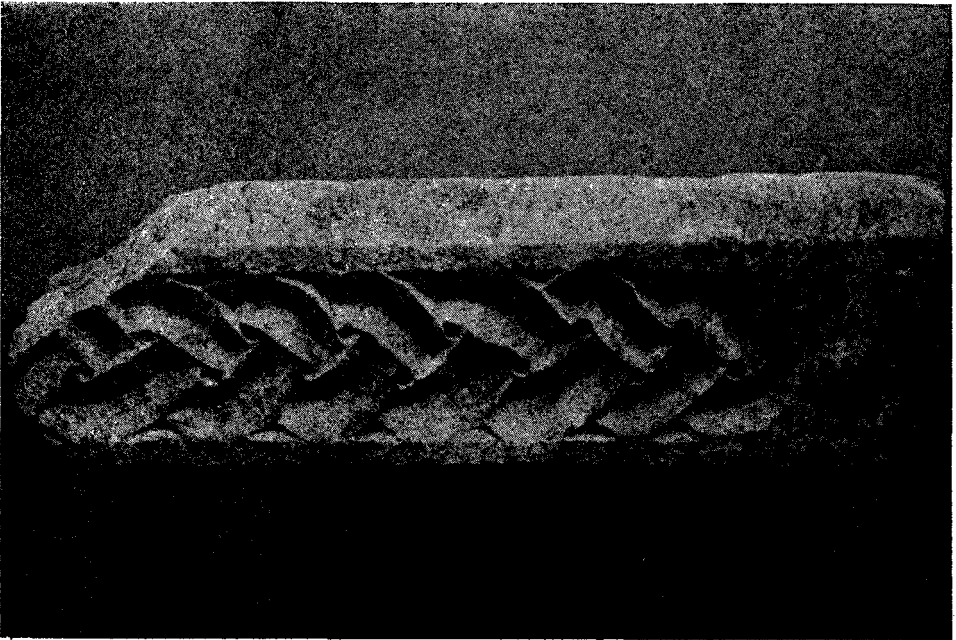
**Fig. 12** Lower Front Half of Bull.



**Fig. 13** Epistyle.



**Fig. 14 Closure Panel Railing.**



**Fig. 15 Servant of Sacrifice.**

# BERICHT ÜBER DIE AUSGRABUNGEN IN BOĞAZKÖY - HATTUSA VOM 6. 7. BIS 15.10.1976

Peter NEVE

Das Arbeitsprogramm umfasste zwei Aufgaben :

1. Fortsetzung der Ausgrabungen in der Unterstadt (Planquadrat J/20) im Anschluss an die in den Vorjahren untersuchten Gebiete (1970 - 1975).
2. Untersuchungen und Restaurierungsarbeiten am Yerkapi (Sphintor) in der Oberstadt.

## 1.

Mit den Ausgrabungen in der Unterstadt wurde ein weiteres, etwa 2000 qm grosses Gebiet nördlich des in den Vorjahren untersuchten Areals erfasst und der Anschluss an die früher (1956, 1958) freigelegten Bezirke hergestellt.

Trotz des stark gegliederten, vielfach von hochanstehenden Felskuppen durchbrochenen und tiefen Erosionsrinnen zerschnittenen Geländes konnte eine für das gesamte Areal verbindliche Besiedlungsabfolge nachgewiesen werden, die im wesentlichen mit den früher festgestellten Bauperioden der benachbarten Areale übereinstimmt und sich im einzelnen wie folgt gliedert :

1. Zeugen ältester Bautätigkeit sind mit Gebäuderesten vertreten, die nach Ausweis des zugehörigen Inventars in die Karumzeitliche Siedlungsperiode (Zeit der altassyrischen Handelskolonien - Kültepe I b) datieren. Die Siedlung ist, wie auch in den benachbarten Gebieten nachgewiesen werden konnte, durch Brand zerstört und von einer besonders talwärts stark ausgeprägten Schicht eingeflossenen Schwemmschuttes überdeckt, dürfte also nach ihrem Untergang längere Zeit brachgelegen haben. Die Gebäude sind so fragmentarisch erhalten, dass sich ihr Grundriss, aber auch ein Gesamtplan der Bebauung nicht mehr gewinnen lässt.

2. Nicht viel besser steht es um die danach einsetzende erste Bautätigkeit aus althethitischer Zeit. Die wenigen, dieser Bauperiode mit Sicherheit zuweisbaren Mauerreste scheinen verstreut liegenden Einzelanwesen zuzugehören, über deren Organisation und Erschliessung sich auf Grund ihres schlechten Erhaltungszustandes nichts aussagen lässt.



3. Diese Siedlung wird durch eine Gruppe dicht an dicht gestellter Häuser abgelöst, die Bestandteil einer umfassenden, von kanalisierten Strassen und Gassen erschlossenen Neubebauung bildet. Sie konnte in fast allen Bereichen südlich der modernen, ins Ruinengebiet führenden Verkehrsstrasse nachgewiesen werden, scheint aber im Gebiet nördlich davon merkwürdigerweise zu fehlen. Die Bebauung, die auf Grund zugehöriger Fundstücke noch in die althethitische Periode datiert, setzt sich aus unmittelbar aneinanderstossenden, durch Verlegung von Grundstücksgrenzen und Umbauten im Verlaufe ihrer Existenz häufig veränderten Gebäuden zusammen. Wie aus drei besser erhaltenen Beispielen ersichtlich und auch in den früheren Grabungen festgestellt werden konnte, sind die Häuser vornehmlich als Hofhäuser mit strassenwärts gelegenen Wirtschaftshof konzipiert. Gewisse, noch in situ oder im Gebäudeschutt vorgefundene Einrichtungsgegenstände, wie Mahl und Reibsteine, tönerner «Badewannen» und einzelne Vorratsgefässe sowie Herdstellen, lassen annehmen, dass die Gebäude als Wohn und Wirtschaftshäuser einer verhältnismässig einheitlich strukturierten Bevölkernug dienten.

4. Etwa mit Beginn der Frühen Grossreichszeit (15./14. Jhdit. v. Chr.) treten neu Veränderungen in der Bebauung ein. Doch wird das alte Gassensystem im wesentlichen beibehalten wie auch Teile des alte Gebäudebestandes, im neu untersuchten Bereiche etwa die Häuser 32 - 34 östlich der nach Norden abschwenkenden, sogenannten Ostgasse. Westlich beziehungsweise nördlich dieser Gasse entsteht ein grosses, offenbar winkelförmig angelegtes Bauwerk, der Altbau 13, der einen besonderen Gebäudetypus, vermutlich offizieller Funktion, vertritt. Nur wenig später datiert die westlich davon vorgefundene, speicherartige Anlage des Hauses 19, das über den Fundamenten seines Vorgängers, des Altbaus 19, errichtet wurde. Im allgemeinen zeigt sich die Bebauung - wie bereits in den Vorjahren festgestellt - differenzierter gegenüber den mehr einheitlich wirkenden Anlagen aus althethitischer Zeit.

5. Einschneidende Veränderungen werden durch den Bau des Grossen Tempels und der nördlichen Abschnittsmauer ausgelöst. Im neuen Grabungsareal sind davon praktisch alle Gebäude betroffen. Lediglich die alte Ostgasse bleibt — allerdings mit neuen Kanalisationssystemen ausgestattet — weiterhin bestehen. Haus 32 wird von Anlagen überbaut, die vielleicht als Annex zu Haus 3 zu verstehen sind. Haus 34 weicht einem Neubau, von dem bereits 1958 einige Teile fregelegt werden konnten. Der Altbau 13 wird gänzlich aufgelassen. Doch nutzt man seine Fundamente zum Teil noch für die Anlage eines noch grösseren Gebäudes, Haus 13, aus, das erst nach Errichtung der nördlichen Abschnittsmauer fertiggestellt wurde. Das wie sein Vorgänger wiederum winkelförmig arrangierte Ge-

bäude besteht aus zwei Trakten, dem aus zwei Raumreihen (1 - 12) regelmässig angelegten Westflügel und dem davon durch eine Doppelmauer abgesetzten, aus einer Vielzahl von Räumen gebildeten Ostflügel, dessen nördliche Raumgruppe in ihrer Anordnung und in ihren Abmessungen bemerkenswerte Ähnlichkeit mit dem im Vorjahre ausgegrabenen Haus 14 (der sog. «Kapelle») im Bezirk südlich der Ostgasse besitzt. Das nördlich von Haus 33 und 34 bis zur neu errichtet Temenosmauer reichende Gelände bleibt unbebaut.

6. Mit der Auflassung dieser Temenosmauer und der Überbauung des Freigeländes setzt offenbar die letzte Phase hethitischer Besiedlung ein, auf die auch im neu untersuchten Bereich vereinzelte Mauerfragmente und Abwasserkanäle hindeuten und zu der wahrscheinlich auch die früher (1973), 1975) freigelegten Überbauungen von Haus 19 (Haus 20 a), Haus 18 (Haus 23) und Haus 12 (Haus 9, 9 a) gehören.

7. In nachhethitischer Zeit diente das Gebiet als Nekropole dreier verschiedener Siedlungsperioden, wie mit Urnengräber der älter-phrygischen Zeit (BK II a), einem Steinkreisgrab mit Tonsarg aus der späthellenistischen Periode und einem Skelettgrab römischen Ursprungs aufgezeigt ist.

## 2.

Die Arbeiten am Yerkapi betrafen in diesem Jahre die Restaurierung der Torkammer sowie Ausgrabungen in dem stadtwärts davor anschließenden Gebiet.

Die Torkammer wurde zunächst von altem Fallschutt gereinigt, der darunter erhaltene Fussboden und die Mauerstümpfe präpariert. Nach Ermittlung des Standortes der äusseren Toröffnung, die im Gegensatz zum inneren Durchgang in der Mitte der Aussenwand angeordnet war, konnte die hierzu gehörige dritte Torsphinx als dessen westliche Türleibung wieder aufgesetzt werden. Der Block wurde, bekanntlich schon 1906 in drei grosse Stücke zerborsten ausserhalb des Tores in Sturzlage vorgefunden. Die Umfassungsmauern der Torkammer sind bis zur Höhe der anschließenden Stadtmauer ergänzt. Mit der Freilegung der Vormauer und ihrer Instandsetzung ist begonnen worden.

Mit den Ausgrabungen vor der Innenseite des Sphinxtores sollen die hier seinerzeit von Puchstein festgestellten Mauerreste und ihr Verhältnis zum Torbau und zum Aufweg geklärt werden.

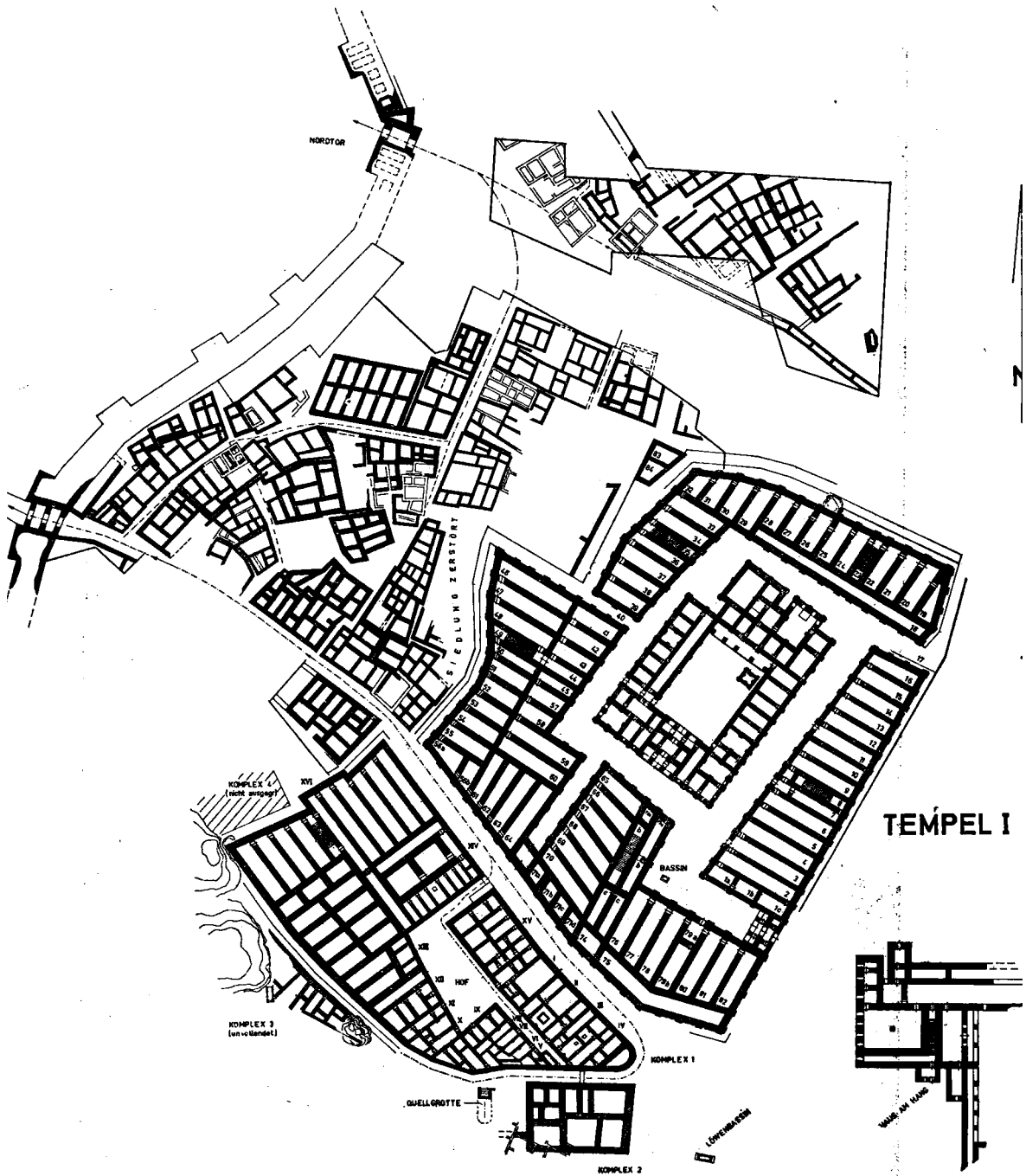
Als erstes Ergebnis war festzustellen, dass sich die Mauern sowohl stadtwärts als auch links und rechts seitlich des Tores über den von Puchstein erfassten Bereich hinaus fortsetzen und offenbar zu einer grösseren, mit dem Tor zusammen oder kurze Zeit danach errichteten Anlage gehören. Hiervon freigelegt sind bisher zwei 90 cm breite Mauern, die rechtwinklig gegen die durch Mauervorsprünge markierten Enden der Torturmfront stossen. Beide Mauern sind durch einen gleichbreiten Quersteg verbunden. Er liegt nur knapp 2 m von der Torfront entfernt und setzt sich noch über die Mauern hinaus in die unausgegrabenen Bereiche fort. Eine zweite, im Abstand von 5 m von der Stadtmauer gegen die Westmauer geführte Querwand mit orthostatenartigem Aufbau bildete offenbar den stadtwärtigen Abschluss des westlichen Gebäudeteils. Doch handelt es sich dabei um eine jüngere Veränderung. Ursprünglich stiess der Westflügel — wie der Ostflügel — weiter nach Norden vor.

Der Orthostatensockel des Westtraktes lässt sich noch gut 13 m nach Westen im Gelände verfolgen. Dann biegt er im rechten Winkel auf einen weiteren Vorsprung in der Stadtmauerfassade um, mit dem der westliche Abschluss des Gebäudes markiert sein dürfte. Ein entsprechender Vorsprung deutet sich im gleichen Abstand vom Tor auch im Osten an, sodass an dieser Stelle wohl das Ostende des Gebäudes erwartet werden darf.

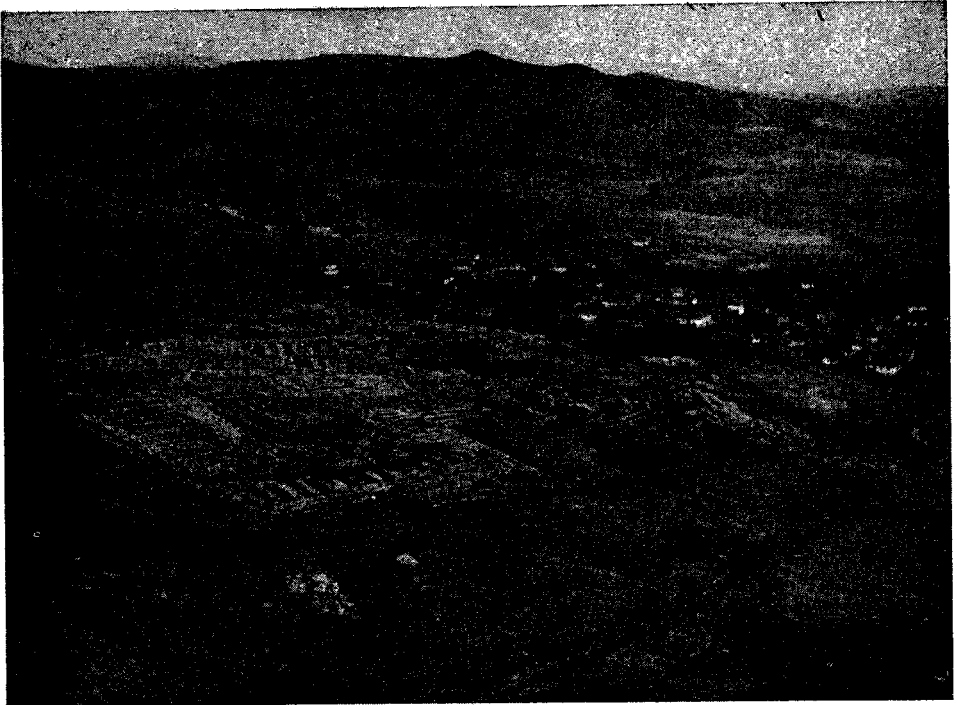
Die Oberkanten der Mauern zeigen besonders im Nahbereich des Stadtores Spuren starker Brandeinwirkung. Sie waren von einer dicken Schicht zum Teil pulvrig zerbrannter Lehmziegelmasse überdeckt, die auch auf die anschliessenden Lehmzxböden übergriff. Fussboden- und Fundamentoberkante stimmen etwa mit dem Niveau der Torschwelle überein. Vorkerhungen, aus denen sich der Standort zum Gebäude gehöriger Türen oder Passagen erkennen liesse, gibt es nicht. Trotzdem wird man eine Zugangsmöglichkeit durch das Gebäude zum Stadttor voraussetzen dürfen.

Über die Bedeutung des Bauwerks lässt sich bisher noch nichts sagen. Seine enge Beziehung zum Stadttor, wie sie mit den Maueranschlüssen deutlich hervorgehoben ist, scheinen auch auf funktionelle Bindungen dorthin zu verweisen.

Boğazkale'den 16.10.1976



Plan 1.



**Abb. 2 — Grabungsareal mit Tempel I, von Osten**



**Abb. 3 — Havn 13, Ostflügel**

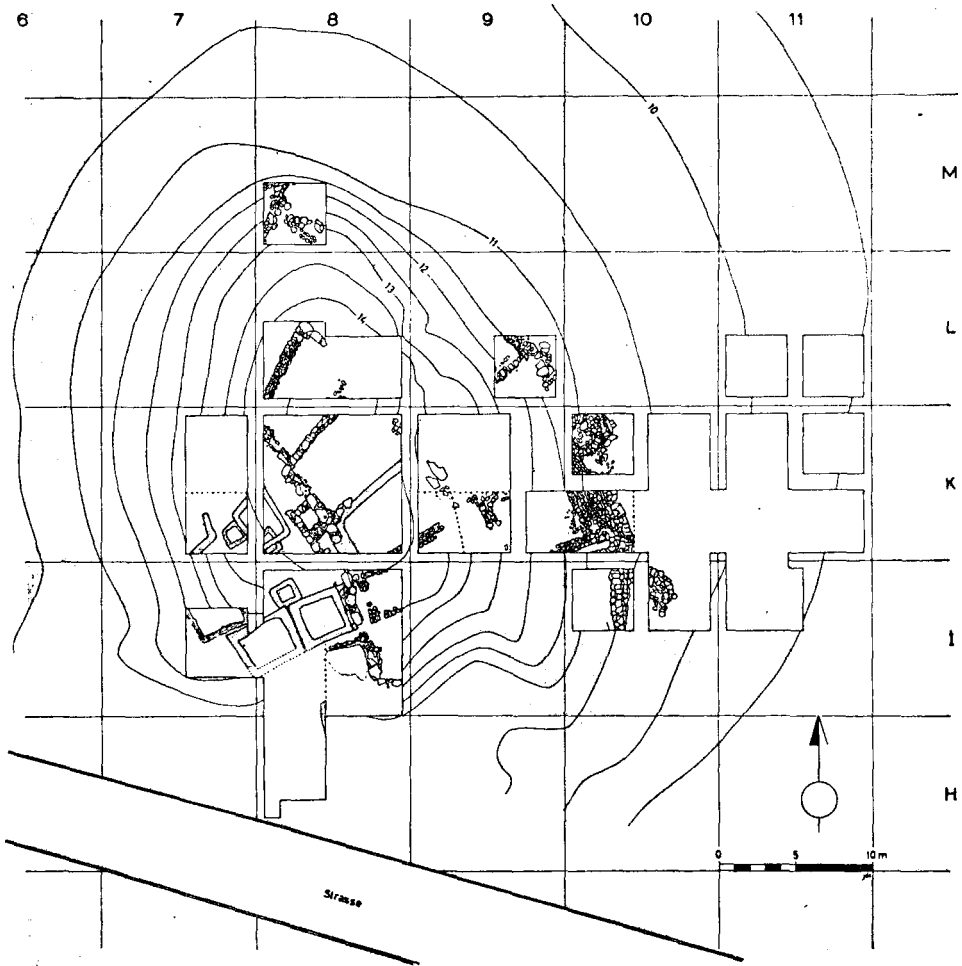


227

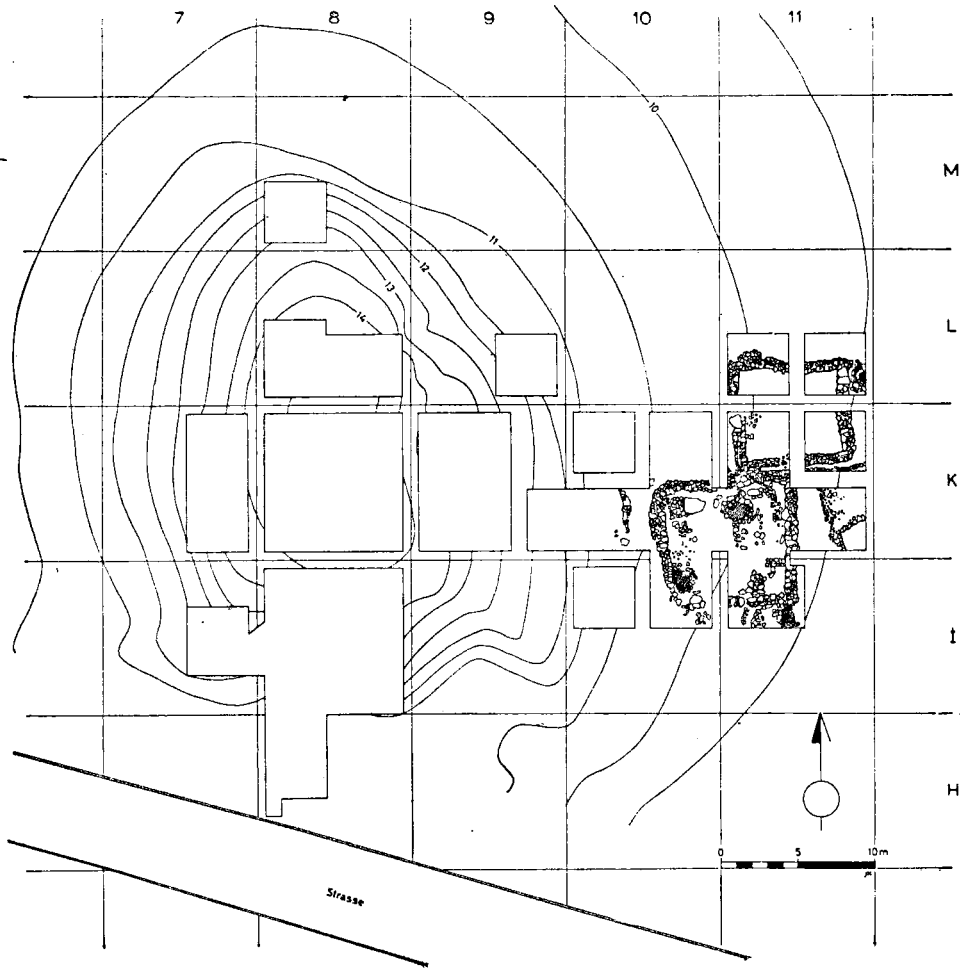
Abb 4



Abb 5









## PERGAMON

Wolfgang RADT

### Vorbericht über die Kampagne 1976

Die Kampagne begann am 6. Mai mit den Arbeiten am Trajaneum. Zum ersten Male konnten die Vorarbeiten für die Restaurierung zeitlich weitgehend getrennt von den Ausgrabungen in der Wohnstadt durchgeführt werden. Vom 15. bis zum 28. Juli überschritten sich die Aktivitäten von Trajaneumsbaustelle und Wohnstadtgrabung. Die Kampagne endete am 6. November 1976 mit Abreise der letzten Mitarbeiter.<sup>1)</sup>

- 
- 1) Die Pergamongrabung dankt auch in diesem Jahr wieder allen Freunden und Behörden in Bergama für die bewiesene Unterstützung. Besonders notwendig war dieses freundschaftliche Entgegenkommen, als zeitweise die Überweisungen der Geldmittel aus Deutschland nur schleppend eintrafen und uns durch private Hilfe über den Engpass hinweggeholfen wurde.

Als Vertreter der Generaldirektion der Antiken und Museen nahmen, wie im Vorjahr, die Museumsassistenten Ali Veli Kılıçkaya und Ramazan Çanakçı teil. Sie unterstützten unsere Arbeiten in jeder Weise.

Der Grabungsstab (Wohnstadt) bestand aus: W. Radt (Grabungsleitung), E. Steiner (Fotoarbeiten, Haushalt, Verwaltung), M. N. Filgis, unterstützt von D. Borchhardt und U. Kuhlendahl (Baufaufnahme und baugeschichtliche Bearbeitung), St. Dahlinger, M. Hofter, H. G. Martin, L. Schmidt (archäologische Grabungsaufsicht und Schnittbearbeitung), G. Hübner, unterstützt von C. Meyer-Schlichtmann (Fundbearbeitung), W. Meyer, R. Behrens (Zeichner in der Fundbearbeitung), J.-M. Spieser (Bearbeitung des byzantinischen Befundes), F. Hoffmann, U. Staudeorstreuter (Restaurierungsarbeiten), W. Schröder (Bauplanung und Bauaufsicht), H. Schröder (topographische Vermessung des Grabungsgebietes).

#### **Ausserhalb der Mannschaft der Wohnstadtgrabung nahmen teil :**

- 1) Trajaneum : U. Rombock (Projektleitung), O. Molitor (Architekt) K. Fischer (Restaurator), M. Krell (Techniker).
- 2) Stadtmauern : M. Klinkott, W. Schirmer, K. Lopau.
- 3) Museums- und Depozkataloge : G. de Luca, H. Hiller.
- 4) Photogrammetrische Arbeiten : M. Döhler, K. Ringle, M. Stephan, K. Nohlen. Von den Genannten sind Mitarbeiter des Instituts für Baugeschichte der Universität Karlsruhe : W. Schirmer, M. Klinkott, M. N. Filgis, D. Borchhardt, K. Kuhlendahl, K. Lopau, O. Molitor.

## Wohnstadt - Grabung

Die Grabungsarbeiten schlossen im Ostbereich an jene des Vorjahres an.<sup>2)</sup> Im Bereich 6 - 7 wurde die Grabung bis an die Ostgrenze des 10 - m - Streifens B herangeführt (vgl. Pläne Abb. 1.2), im Bereich 4 - 5 bis an die Ostkante von A. Im Areal HI 3 - 4 wurde durch Wegnahme aller von früheren Kampagnen her noch stehenden Erdstege das Planbild endgültig geklärt. Der grosse Kontrollsteg im Bereich KA 6 - 8 wurde, bis auf einen Rest im Süden, entfernt. Ferner wurden die Räume im Bereich A 7 fertig ausgegraben. In dem grossen Gebiet von Badeanlage und Badgasse konnte durch viele Sondagen die Phasenfolge im Detail erforscht werden. Auch im Areal von Odeion und Marmorsaal wurden im Zuge der Restaurierungsarbeiten und mit Hilfe von Sondagen noch wichtige Einzelprobleme geklärt. Südlich der antiken Hauptstrasse wurde ein Suchschnitt von 3 m Breite im Bereich GH/H gezogen.

## Mittelalterliche Bebauung

Es liess sich bestätigen, dass in verhältnismässig kurzer Aufeinanderfolge (12. - 14. Jh.) zwei, wenn nicht sogar drei spätbyzantinische Phasen zu unterscheiden sind. Gegenüber den in den vorherigen Grabungskampagnen freigelegten Baukomplexen von überwiegend unregelmässiger Anordnung zeigen die 1976 ausgegrabenen Gebäude im Bereich IKA 4 - 5 (Abb. 3) und KA 6 - 7 erstaunlich regelmässige Grundrisse. Die schon in antiker Zeit vorgenommene Gestaltung des Geländes mag zu dieser regelmässigen Anlageform beigetragen haben. So bestimmten ganz offensichtlich im Bereich IK 3 - 4 die Reste eines antiken Gebäudes auch den Grundriss des darübergebauten byzantinischen Hauses (Niveau 247,80). Im Gegensatz dazu wird im Bereich IKA 5 - 4 (Niv. 243,77) die antike Bebauungsrichtung von dem langgestreckten Gebäude und der vorgelagerten Gasse gänzlich ignoriert (vgl. Plan, Abb. 1), die Parallelität zu dem vorerwähnten byzantinischen Haus in IK 3 - 4 aber bewusst hergestellt.

- 2) Vgl. Vorbericht in AA 1976, 305 ff., bes. 306, Anm. 2.3 und Abb. 1. 2. Dort auch Nachweise zur Lage, Topographie und Darstellungsart. Vorberichte erscheinen wie bisher jährlich in AA, Anat.St, AJA und Türk Ark Derg. Hier sei nochmals besonders darauf hingewiesen, dass sich die Höhenzahlen in unseren Plänen auf Meereshöhe beziehen und von den Höhenpunkten der amtlichen türkischen Landesvermessung abgeleitet sind. Hierdurch ergibt sich die beträchtliche Abweichung von 28, 29 m höher als bei Bohtz - Albert, Die antike Strasse von Pergamon, AA 1975, 471 ff mit den Höhenangaben auf den Plänen Abb. 3 und 6. Die Höhenangaben für den Festpunkt bei Bohtz - Albert wurden aus AvP IX Taf. 72 übernommen. Dadurch erhielt der Festpunkt Bohtz - Albert die Höhenangabe 233,19 m. Die richtige Angabe nach Umrchnung von den amtlichen türkischen Unterlagen und Überprüfung im Gelände beträgt für diesen Punkt 261,48 m üNN. Die Differenz wird überall dort besonders wichtig, wo die Wohnstadtgrabung an die von Bohtz und Albert vermessene antike Strasse stösst.

Die Gasse endet im Westen in eine abwärts auf Niveau 241,35 führende Treppe. Von hier aus nach Südosten geneigt scheint sich eine von langen Mauern eingerasste Terrasse oder platzartige Gasse erstreckt zu haben (KAB 5 - 7, Niv. 241,35 und 238,60). Die Terrasse war nordöstlich von einem Gebäude begrenzt, das in mehreren Räumen eine Reihe von Vorratspithoi enthielt (Niv. 239,82 und 237,33).

Im Bereich A 5 sind wegen des hoch anstehenden Felsbodens die baulichen Reste byzantinischer Zeit fast gänzlich verloren, sodass die wichtige Verbindung der beiden langgestreckten Bauanlagen und der zugehörigen Gassen untereinander allzusehr im unklaren bleibt. Die südlich der Gasse im Bereich A 4 - 5 sich erstreckenden Mauern scheinen alle der späteren byzantinischen Bauphase anzugehören, in der auch die Treppe am südlichen Gassenende blockiert wurde. Ebenso gehören Umbauten und Unterteilungsmauern innerhalb des langen Gebäudes IKA 5 - 4 (Niv. 243,77) in die zweite Phase. Hierbei wurden Mauern teilweise einfach auf das gute Plattenpflaster des nordöstlichen Gebäudebereichs gesetzt (Abb. 3).

Das lange Gebäude enthielt einen grossen Raum am Südwestende und östlich anschliessend eine in Gebäudemitte ungepflasterte, im Nordosten mit Platten gepflasterte Hof (?) — Fläche. Mindestens ein weiterer Raum, bisher grossenteils unausgegraben, schloss sich nordöstlich an (AB 4 - 3).

Die Bautechnik des langen Gebäudes, wie auch der Terrassenmauer der vorgelagerten Gasse, ist, verglichen mit den meisten anderen byzantinischen Mauern der bisherigen Wohnstadtgrabung, auffallend qualitativ. Zwar sind auch hier für die Mauern ausschliesslich Spoliensteine verwendet, doch ist die Fügung, mit einigermassen gleichmässigem Durchschuss byzantinischer Ziegel (Dachziegelbruch) sehr sorgfältig und stabil. Bindemittel ist, wie auch sonst, ausschliesslich Erdschlamm. Die Mauern fluchten so exakt wie sonst selten, auch der rechte Winkel ist auffallend gut eingehalten. Für die Gründung der Mauern hat man tiefe Fundamentgräben aus dem weichen Tuff-Felsen ausgehoben (Abb. 3) und alle Spuren antiker Gebäude in dem Bereich zuvor restlos beseitigt (vgl. die Lücke an der entsprechenden Stelle IKA 5 - 4 im Plan der antiken Bebauung, Abb. 2). Einzig eine tiefreichende antike Zisterne, die teilweise durch die Mauern des langen Gebäudes überdeckt wurde, ist noch sichtbar. An dieser Zisterne lässt sich mit einiger Sicherheit ablesen, dass man für die Anlage des langen Gebäudes sogar das antike Niveau beträchtlich abgegraben haben muss, was in dem Tuff-Fels, der auch härtere Adern aufweist, keine leichte Aufgabe war. Die Südosthälfte der Felszisterne wurde im oberen Bereich abgespalten, d. h. bei Abtragung des Geländes mit entfernt. Die untere Zisternenhöhle wurde wieder in Gebrauch genommen und erst in einer späteren Phase mit Schutt aufgefüllt.

Das Haus auf der nächst höheren Terrasse (in IK 4) stand auf etwa 3 m höherem Niveau (247,80) und benutzte teilweise antike Mauern weiter. Ein Backofen aus byzantinischen Ziegeln wurde auf hohem Niveau in eine hellenistische Mauer eingebaut (Abb....). Allgemein lässt sich sagen, dass die byzantinische Bebauung im Bereich I 4 - 5/K 4 - 5/A 4 - 6/B 4 - 7 B 4-5 noch unausgegraben) nicht den Eindruck normaler Wohnbauten macht wie sie im Vorbericht 1975 charakterisiert wurden («eher dörflicher Charakter»,<sup>3)</sup> Hier wurde ein Baukomplex von ausgesprochen städtischem Format angeschnitten, der eine ähnliche Fortsetzung nach Nordosten erwarten lässt.. Möglicherweise handelt es sich um ein öffentliches Gebäude, da die Anlage von den bisher ergrabenen Hofhaus - Agglutinaten in Plan, Technik und Qualität stark abweicht.

Zur letzten Phase byzantinischer Besiedlung, die sich baulich in unserem Grabungsgebiet wohl überhaupt nicht nachweisen lässt gehören eine Reihe byzantinischer Bestattungen aus giebelförmig gegeneinander gestellten Dachziegeln ohne Beigaben, wie sie im ganzen Grabungsgebiet gelegentlich auftauchten. Im Bereich B 6 - 7 fanden sich diese Gräber gehäuft, darunter auch einige Kinderbestattungen.

Neben grossen Mengen von byzantinischer Gebrauchskeramik und verschiedenen glasierten Gattungen, Münzen, Steinperlen, Armreifen aus Glas und Metallgegenständen vor allem Schnallen, Messer, Nägel) fand sich auch eine Gussform aus Speckstein zur Herstellung von byzantinischem Schmuck (Abb. 4). Dieser Fund könnte bedeuten, dass sich in dem besprochenen Bereich eine Werkstatt für die Herstellung von Metallgerät und Schmucksachen befand. Erst die weitere Ausgrabung wird hier Klarheit bringen.

Durch den Suchschnitt südlich der Hauptstrasse (in GH/H) konnte nachgewiesen werden, dass sich hier die byzantinische bebauung in gleicher Dichte über den antiken Resten erstreckte, wie nördlich der Strasse (nicht im Plan, Abb. 1.2).

## **Antike Bauten**

### **1. Odeion und Marmorsaal**

Die Detailaufnahme<sup>4)</sup> und Baubeschreibung des Gebäudes konnten weitgehend abgeschlossen werden. Durch Sondagen wurde die Bauges-

---

3) AA 1976, 308.

4) Hierbei konnten auch photogrammetrische Hilfsmittel eingesetzt werden, ebenso wie bei ergänzenden Messungen in der Badeanlage. Herrn Döhler und Herrn Ringle sei für Ihre Hilfe besonders gedankt.

chichte weiter geklärt. So wurde festgestellt, dass sich unter der Mitte des Marmorsaal-Fussbodens keine Grablege oder sonstiger Hohlraum befand und dass die Kammer östlich neben der Apris stets nur ein umbauter Leerraum war, der auch von dem östlich anschliessenden Gebäude aus nie zu betreten war. Zahlreiche Aufschlüsse über den antiken Bauvorgang ergaben sich bei den Restaurierungsarbeiten am Stufenbau des Odeion, an der Trennmauer zwischen Odeion und Marmorsaal und am Apisgiebel. Auch der Zusammenhang zwischen der Vorterrasse und den westlichen Nebenräumen des Odeion erfuhr weitere Klärung. Hier scheint die Deutung auf eine Küche für den südlichsten dieser Räume jetzt gerechtfertigter, als auf eine Bibliothek. Dies schlägt sich ebenso im Übersichtsplan (Abb. 2) nieder (Spülbecken mit Abfluss zur Strasse), wie die jetzt geklärte Eingangslösung für die Vorterrasse von Odeion und Marmorsaal, mit auf die Strasse vorspringendem Stufenbau am Westende.

## 2. Badeanlage

Die Badeanlage war, auch im Zusammenhang mit dem Baukomplex Odeion Marmorsaal, Gegenstand detaillierter Untersuchungen zu ihrer Baugeschichte.

Der stufenweise Ausbau der Badeanlage von der frühesten bis in die späteste Kaiserzeit, mit dazwischenliegenden Zerstörungen durch Erdbeben und Brand, konnte lückenlos nachgewiesen werden (augusteisch, trajanisch, antoninisch und 3./4. Jh.). Wesentliche Merkmale sind der mit jeder Bauphase stärkere Zug zum Komfort (Warmbad) und eine immer aufwendigere Innenausstattung. Diesem allgemeinen Zug folgend wurde schliesslich sogar der Hof überdacht. Auch der ständige Zusammenhang des Bades mit dem Odeion durch einen direkten Zugang zu dessen oberster Sitzstufenreihe, und damit der schon früher angenommene unmittelbare funktionale Bezug aller Gebäude des Gymnasiums aufeinander, konnte sicher nachgewiesen werden.<sup>5)</sup> Die letzte Bauphase dokumentiert sehr anschaulich das allgemeine Absinken in Armut und Verfall in der zweiten Hälfte des 3. Jh. und danach.

Der Übersichtsplan (Abb. 2) kann naturgemäss die zahlreichen baulichen Veränderungen nur schematisch ineinandergezeichnet wiedergeben. Zwei wichtige Korrekturen gegenüber früheren Plänen und Berichten sind jedoch herauszustellen: der Haupteingang der Badeanlage befand sich nicht an der Badgasse, sondern im Bereich E 6. Der Zugang erfolgte von der Hauptstrasse aus durch einen Raum, der eine Zisterne enthielt, möglicherweise ein kleiner Vorhof, Von hier aus muss eine nicht erhaltene

---

5) Zur Deutung als Gymnasion vgl. AA 1976, 314 ff.

Treppe in den etwa dreieckigen Eingangskorridor des Bades hinaufgeführt haben. Zwar erschweren tiefgreifende byzantinische Mauern gerade hier eine genaue Rekonstruktion, doch kann an der Lage des Eingangs kein Zweifel bestehen. Eine detaillierte Untersuchung der antiken Mauern in diesem Bereich führte zu Neu- Interpretationen der zeitlichen Abfolge, wie bei einem Vergleich der Pläne von 1975 und 1976 klar wird. In dem dreieckigen Eingangskorridor in EF 5 bestand nach den Ergebnissen der neuen Untersuchungen schon von der augusteischen Bauphase, also vom Beginn des Bades ab, eine kleine Toilette, wohl nur ein Pissoir, in Gestalt einer Umleitung des Kanals der Badgasse (vgl. Plan, Abb. 2). Möglicherweise war diese Toilette durch ein spärlich erhaltenes Mäuerchen (nicht in Plan) von dem übrigen Eingangskorridor getrennt. Ein Brunnen (BR) wurde erst in der antoninischen Phase in den Korridor eingebaut.

Die grosse Latrine im selben Bereich, westlich der Badgasse (DE 4-5), Niv. 242, 10), kann, im Gegensatz zu unserer früheren Ansicht, nicht von Anfang des Bades an bestanden haben. Dies ergibt sich allgemein aus der Bautechnik (Ziegeldurchschuss), wird aber vollends bewiesen durch zwei Tasachen. Erstens ist ein grosses Stück eines runden Hypokaustenziegels, aus dem zerstörten Schwitzraum der trajanischen Badeanlage sehrwahrscheinlich, hier als Spolie wiederverwendet worden. Dies weist auf Zugehörigkeit zur antoninischen Bauphase. Zweitens wurde bei Erbauung der grossen Latrine die Kanalumleitung (Spülung) zu dem kleinen Pissoir im Eingangskorridor des Bades blockiert und der Kanal statt dessem in die Spülrinnen der neuen, grossen Latrine umgeleitet (schematisch dargestellt im Übersichtsplan, Abb. 2). Mit Warscheinlichkeit bestand ein Nebenzugang des Bades gegenüber der grossen Latrine, nachdem diese erbaut und das kleine Pissoir aufgegeben worden war. Die genaue Lage dieses Einganges ist jedoch nicht festzustellen.

### **3. Badgasse<sup>6)</sup> und Magazingasse**

Die beiden Gassen, die die Badeanlage im Nordwesten und Nordosten begrenzen, wurden der Klarheit halber mit Namen versehen, die auch in Zukunft beibehalten werden sollen. Diese Art der Benennung wird von uns einer Numerierung oder sonstigen schematischen Bezeichnung vorgezogen, weil sie anschaulicher ist. Die Strassen und Gassen erhalten ihre Namen nach charakteristischen Gebäuden, die an ihnen liegen. Diese Praxis soll fortgeführt werden.

---

6) In früheren Vorberichten provisorisch als «Kanalgasse» bezeichnet.



Die beiden fertig ausgegrabenen Gassen waren Gegenstand intensiver Nachuntersuchungen, zu ihrer Funktion als Verkehrswege sowohl, wie auch im Zusammenhang mit den angrenzenden Gebäuden und deren Entwicklungsgeschichte. Die gewonnenen Erkenntnisse schlugen sich im Plan (Abb. 2) gegenüber früheren Übersichtsplänen nieder. Naturgemäss konnten nicht alle Feintrennungen in den notgedrungen schematischen, kleinformatigen Plan eingehen, doch wird die Scheidung von hellenistischem, römisch wiederverwendetem und rein römischem Baubestand deutlich.

Gegenstand besonderer Untersuchung war das zu den Gassen gehörige Kanal- und Rohrsystem (Abwässer und Frischwasserversorgung). Wichtig ist die Erkenntnis, dass die Badgasse, die schon zu hellenistischer Zeit in etwa gleichem Verlauf bestand, durch die Erbauung der augusteischen Badeanlage in ihrem nordöstlichen (oberen) Verlauf nach Westen abgedrängt wurde (in F 3 - 4). Der Ansatz zu einer platzartigen Erweiterung in FG 3 bestand schon im Hellenismus, doch ist die Fortführung des Abwasserkanals nach Nordosten bis zur Vereinigung mit der Magazingasse in G 3 erst ein Ausbau der Kaiserzeit. Vorher kam der Kanal mit mehreren Zuflüssen von Nordwesten aus dem Bereich F 2 - 3 in die Gasse, die oberhalb des Kanalsystems einen als Treppe ausgebildeten Abzweig nach Nordwesten besass. Es war diese Abzweigung der Gasse, die das höhere Gelände in FG 2 erreichte, während die Gasse selbst keine Fortsetzung direkt nach Nordosten (nach G 2) besass, sondern dort nur in die Magazingasse umbog.

An dieser Gassenecke befindet sich ein schmaler, gangartiger Zwischenraum, nach Nordosten abgehend, der als Latrine der mittleren Kaiserzeit identifiziert werden konnte (Abb. 5 vorn Mitte). Zwei Trittsteine und die ausgebrochenen Angeln einer einfachen Tür zeigen, dass sich die Einrichtung nicht von den heute noch in Südeuropa und im Orient üblichen Toiletten ohne Sitz unterschied. Erst bei Anlage der Toilette wurde auch der im Plan angezeichnete Abwasserkanal von hier aus an den alten Gassenkanal angeschlossen.

Die Magazingasse trägt ihren Namen nach den nebeneinandergereihten kleinen Räumen, die sie auf der Nordostseite begleiten. Der dritte Raum, von Nordwesten gezählt, enthielt ein Lager von grossen Mengen kaiserzeitlicher Gefässe (1. - 2. Jh. n. Chr.) verschiedener Sorten. Es handelte sich um ein Keramik - Magazin. Ein Verlaufsraum kann der Raum, ebenso wie die übrigen Kammern der Reihe, wohl schwerlich gewesen sein, weil die nur klafferbreite Magazingasse aus Platzgründen als Ladenstrasse ungeeignet war.

Auf der anderen Seite der Gasse, im Südwesten, befand sich in hellenistischer Zeit ein grosses Gebäude mit mehreren Räumen und gut gebauten Mauern. In dieses Gebäude hinein wurde in römischer Zeit das obere Wasserdepot der Badeanlage (Niv. 246,80) gebaut. Schon wegen dieses tiefgreifenden Umbaus lässt sich über die genaue Raumaufteilung und Funktion des hellenistischen Gebäudes nichts mehr aussagen. In welchen Phasen der kleine Platz in G 3 (Bereich der Eckbildung durch die beiden Gassen) in hellenistischer Zeit als überbauter Raum oder freie Terrasse bestand, war nicht mit Sicherheit zu ermitteln. Beide Lösungen scheinen zu verschiedenen Zeiten in Gebrauch gewesen zu sein.

Bei der Magazingasse ergibt sich aus mehreren Indizien, dass sie schon in hellenistischer Zeit bestand (u. a. Mauertechnik der Räume), dass sie aber in der frühen Kaiserzeit einer gründlichen Erneuerung unterzogen wurde. Die Schwellen aller Türen wurden gleichzeitig höher gelegt, als, in der Mitte der Gasse in claudischer Zeit ein neues Trinkwasser-Rohr installiert wurde. Die Rohleitung ist durch einen Stempel datiert. Rohre derselben Art bezeugen auch den Ausbau der Badgasse zur gleichen Zeit.

Ein besonders interessantes Ergebnis konnte durch das Abtragen aller die Schnitte noch trennenden Erdstege im Bereich GHI 2 - 4 (Magazingasse und Umgebung) und durch Sondagen im Gebiet der oberen Kanal-gasse gewonnen werden. Hier bestand ein grosser Gebäudekomplex früher hellenistischer Zeit, der als Vorgängerbau der, demnach späteren, hellenistischen Lagerräume an der Magazingasse anzusprechen ist. Er erstreckte sich wohl auch über den kleinen Platz im Gebiet FG 3 (Ecke Badgasse/Magazingasse). Die Baurichtung weicht leicht von derjenigen der späteren hellenistischen Gebäude — die alle in römischer Zeit weiterverwendet wurden — ab. Dem Plan (Abb. 2) ist dies zu entnehmen an der Nordecke der Magazine (gestrichelte Ecke in GH 2) und, als aussen hervortretende Mauerkante, unter der Nordostmauer der Magazinkammern in HI 3. Besonders wichtig ist, dass der Bau offenbar auch den Bereich der späteren Magazingasse selbst überdeckte, wie aus dem angedeuteten Mauerverlauf an deren Südostende klar wird (HI 4). Die Nordostmauer (in HI 3) dieses frühhellenistischen Gebäudes weist aussen eine Reihe von — später zugesetzten — Schlitzten in gleichen Abständen auf, die stark an die Unterlüftungs — Schlitze bei den Magazinbauten des Arsenal der Königsburg von Pergamon erinnern.<sup>7)</sup> In diesen Zusammenhang ist bemerkenswert, dass sich ein ähnlicher, älterer Magazin (?) — Bau mit Mauerschlitzen im Fundament auch unter dem Palast V der Burg von Pergamon befand, dem

7) A. v. Szalay - E. Boehringer, AvP X Taf. 20, b.

Palast, der gewöhnlich dem grossen Eumenes II zugeschrieben wird.<sup>8)</sup> Wenn hier zeitliche Analogie vorausgesetzt werden darf, würde auch die älter-hellenistische Bebauung im Wohnstadtbereich noch ins dritte Jh. v. Chr. zu datieren sein, höchstwahrscheinlich noch in die Zeit des Stadgründers Philetairos. Die Kleinfunde, gerare im Fundamentbereich der Nordostmauer der Magazine, bestätigen diese Annahme («Westabhang»-Keramik u. a.). In jener Zeit muss das Strassensystem noch anders gelegen haben, als es unser Plan zeigt. In der Magazingasse, einer Neuanlage der späteren hellenistischen Phase, wird diese Tatsache durch die zuunterst liegenden älter-hellenistischen Mauerreste ganz deutlich.

#### **4. Erweiterung des Grabungsgebiets**

##### **a) Der Bereich nördlich und nordöstlich des Marmorsaales**

Im Anschluss an die Grabung von 1973 wurde das Areal im Bereich I 4 endgültig bis auf den Fels geklärt und östlich anschliessend (KA 3-5) neu ausgegraben. Im Bereich IK 3-5 konnten bereits 1973 ausgegrabene Befunde besser als vorher in den Rahmen der Gesamtbauung eingeordnet werden. Im Plan (Abb. 2) schlägt sich das in veränderten Schraffuren nieder. Wie nunmehr erkannt wurde, stammen die meisten Mauern und Räume in diesem Bereich schon aus hellenistischer Zeit und wurden römisch weiter benutzt. (vgl. Plan Vorbericht 1975 mit Plan 1976).

Etwa rechteckig zu den kleinen Lagerräumen der Magazingasse schliesst sich im Südosten ein Gebäude an, das sich von Südwesten nach Nordosten erstreckt (in IK 4-3) und nach Südosten Türen besitzt. Es handelt sich um eine ähnliche Reihung von Räumen, die jedoch grösser sind und haben z. T. innere Unterteilungen (Niv. 246,71). In der Südecke des Raumes in K 4 befindet sich eine Felszisterne der üblichen Birnenform. Maueransätze an dem südwestlichsten der bisher ergrabenen Räume (in I 4) beweisen, dass das Gebäude sich nach Südosten fortsetzte. Wie schon erwähnt (S....), deutet der byzantinische Baubefund darauf hin, dass das Terrain vor den Türen (südöstlich) dieses antiken Gebäudes in byzantinischer Zeit wesentlich abgesenkt wurde, um im Bereich IKA 5-4 eine neue Bau-Terrasse zu schaffen. Dadurch ergibt sich in diesem Gebiet eine Lücke im Plan der antiken Bebauung und in unserer diesbezüglichen Kenntnis. Man muss aber annehmen, dass das antike Gebäude (Fussboden-Niv. 246,71) einen Vorplatz oder Hof im Bereich IKA 5-4 hatte, der mindestens auch im Südwesten von Räumen begrenzt war (Mauer-Ansätze). Die auf S.... erwähnte, in byzantinischer Zeit aufgespaltene Zisterne in

8) AvP X 26 mit Anm. 9 und Taf. 25, d.

K 4 befand sich wohl eins im Hof des antiken Gebäudes. Desser Typ bleibt unklar. Um ein Peristylhaus kann es sich, aus Platzmangel in Richtung Südost, nicht gehandelt haben.

Auch der Verlauf der Verkehrswege östlich der Magazingasse bleibt durch die baulichen Veränderungen byzantinischer Zeit, für die antike Epoche ungesib. Die Gassen-Terrasse unmittelbar oberhalb von Odeion und Marmorsaal (Niv. 24190), die an einen östlichen Nebeneingang der Badeanlage heranführte, muss sich östlich, im Bereich IK 5, mit der Magazingasse vereinigt haben. Offen bleibt jedoch, wie die Fortführung nach Nordosten aussah (K 5-4/A 3).

Im Bereich HI 5 konnte das Bestehen einer etwa West-Ost verlaufenden hellenistischen Terrassenmauer von besonderer Stärke (aber sehr spärlicher Erhaltung) nachgewiesen werden. Es handelt sich um eine reine Sicherungsmauer gegen den Abbruch des steilen Geländes, in Aufnahme der Baufluchten des Komplexes Odeion/Marmorsaal. Ein Zusammenhang mit den nördlicher gelegenen Bauten bestand offenbar nicht. Es ist nicht wahrscheinlich, dass die Magazingasse durch diese Mauer blockiert wurde, die, ihrem Zweck entsprechend, nur niedrig in Erscheinung getreten sein wird.

#### **b) Der Ostbereich : Podiensaal und Umgebung. (Abb. 6 - 10).**

Östlich wurde die Grabung in die Planquadrate A 4-7 und B 6-7 ausgedehnt. Statt der durch die Ergebnisse des Vorjahres zu erwartenden Freilegung eines hellenistischen Peristylhauses<sup>9)</sup>, das im Bereich K 5-7/A 6-7/B 6-7 vermutlich ursprünglich bestand, erbrachte die Grabung einen ganz überraschenden Baubefund der römischen Kaiserzeit. Nördlich und nordöstlich des gepflasterten Hofes mit Brunnen (in KA 7, Niv. 235,81 schon 1975 freigelegt) befindet sich ein Gebäude von 24 m Länge und 10 m Breite, (Abb. 6-7), für dessen Errichtung einige Mauerzüge des älteren, hellenistischen Hauses wieder verwendet wurden, das aber als römische Schöpfung ist (Bereich K 6/A 6-7/B 6-8, Niv. 256,30. 237,40). Im Übersichtsplan (Abb. 2) verunklären einige spätantike Mauern (ohne Schraffur), die nach Aufgabe des Gebäudes angelegt wurden, das Bild etwas. Dennoch lässt sich deutlich erkennen, was die Charakteristika des römischen Gebäudes ausmacht.

An den Wänden läuft ein Podium von durchschnittlich 2 m Breite und 1 m Höhe um (im Plan punktiert). Davon ausgenommen sind nur der Eingangsbereich, etwa in der Mitte der Südmauer (später zugesetzt) und

9) Vgl. AA 1976, 317 f. mit Abb. 8-10.

eine dem Eingang gegenüberliegende Nische von etwa 2 m Breite und gleicher Tiefe. Auf die Podien führten an verschiedenen Stellen steinerne Treppchen. Die Podien selbst enthielten in ungleichmässigen Abständen kleine Nischen, die einst überdeckt waren. Soweit noch mit dem ursprünglichen Estrich erhalten, zeigt die Oberfläche der Podien eine leichte Neigung nach rückwärts, zu den Aussenmauern des Saales hin. An mehreren Stellen lässt sich nachweisen, dass an der Front der Podien ein abgesetztes, etwas tiefer als die Podienfläche liegendes Bord von etwa 40 cm Breite umlief. Das Bord, zum Abstellen von Geschirr o. dgl. geeignet, war mit Marmorplatten belegt, während die Oberfläche des Podiums aus einem Ziegelsplitt-Estrich bestand. Der eigentliche Saalboden war ein einfacher, gestampfter Erdestrich. Eine dicke Schicht von abgestürzten Dachziegeln des korinthischen Systems unmittelbar auf dem Boden des Saales zeigte, dass dieser mit einem Ziegeldach versehen war. Abb. 8 Das Dach wurde getragen von Stützen, die vermutlich aus Holz bestanden. Die Stützenfundamente in Gestalt zweier auf dem Kopf stehender Spoliensteine, nämlich eines Dorischen Kapitells und eines einfachen Antenkaptells, sind auf dem Fussboden des Saales im Ost- und Westbereich noch in Situ erhalten (Abb. 6). Ob auch zur Saalmitte hin noch Stützen standen, ist fraglich.

Im Verlaufe der Kaiserzeit, wohl vom 2. bis ins 3. Jh. n. Chr. hat der Saal, den wir einstweilen Podiensaal nennen, mehrere Umbauten und Renovierungen durchgemacht, die aber am grundsätzlichen Bestand nichts änderten. So waren wohl ursprünglich nicht alle Seiten mit Podien versehen, sondern diese nahmen nach und zu. Die Kulturnische war zunächst breiter, auch ihre Fussbodenhöhe wurde verändert. Der Saalboden wurde aufgehöhht, die Eingangsbreite variierte au. m. Weder können solche Einzelheiten der baulichen Entwicklung in diesem Rahmen abgehandelt werden, noch erlaubt der Stand der Bearbeitung schon jetzt endgültige Feststellungen.

Zur Ausstattung gehörte wohl in allen Bauphasen eine vollständige Bemalung der verputzten Saalwände. Die Gliederung bestand in rechteckigen Feldern mit der Grundfarbe rot. Kleine Darstellungen sakraler Art (noch erkennbar ein Altar) schmückten die Mitte der Felder. Dass an den Wänden auch figürliche Malerei vorhanden war, beweisen einzelne Fragmente mit menschlichen Köpfen, die in der Nähe der Nordecke gefunden wurden (Abb. 10). Auch die Frontseite der Podien und die Nischen waren bemalt. Teilweise wurde durch Verputz und Bemalung die sehr schlechte und billige Bauweise nur mühsam verdeckt, ja geradezu zusammengehalten. Die Mauern der Podien bestanden stellenweise nur aus gestampftem Erdschlamm.

Bei der grossen Nische gegenüber dem Eingang handelt es sich ohne Zweifel um eine Kulturnische. Auch diese wurde mehrfach umgebaut. Reste von Wandmalerei aus zwei Phasen zeigen Weinranken und Girlanden auf weissen Grund bzw. Weinblätter und Trauben auf rotem Grund an der einzig so gut erhaltenen westlichen Nischenwand. Inmitten der roten Fläche mit Weinblättern und Trauben steht ein kurz Gewandeter, der unter dem weissen Gewand deutlich blaue Hosen von fransiger Textur trägt. Leider ist nur die untere Hälfte der Figur erhalten, sodass über ihr sonstiges Aussehen, Gebärde, Kopfbedeckung u. dgl. nichts bekannt ist. Vor der Kulturnische fand sich umgestürzt ein marmorner Altar mit schönem Ranken voluten- und Palmettendekor am oberen Rand, aber doch offenbar unfertig. Denn seitlich sind hohe Bossen für die Anbringung von Reliefs roh stehen gelassen und auch die zu erwartende Inschrift fehlt. Der Altar wurde von uns vor der Nische wieder aufgestellt, obwohl unklar ist, ob er einst in der Nische oder vor derselben stand. Kein Kleinfund aus dem Podiensaal selbst weist auf dessen ursprüngliche Zweckbestimmung hin. Schlüsse können vorerst, mit aller Zurückhaltung, nur aus dem Baubefund gezogen werden.

Es besteht kein Zweifel, dass es sich um einen grossen Versammlungssaal mit ausschliesslich oder überwiegend kultischer Bestimmung handelt. Die Podien dienten dem Sich-Lagern der Versammelten. Man lag mit dem Kopf zum Saal-Innern und mit den Füissen zu den Aussenwänden hin. Das durchlaufende Marmorbord am äusseren Rande der Podien war am ehesten für das Abstellen von Speisen bestimmt. Während der Zweck der kleinen Nischen unter den Podien unklar bleibt, ist die Kulturnische durch den Altar klar definiert und durch die nach orientalischer Art gekleidete Gestalt (Hosen) in Verbindung mit orientalischen Kultformen zu bringen. Das in der Kulturnischen bemalung zweimal wiederkehrende Motiv des Weinlaubs muss für den Klut ebenso eine Bedeutung besessen haben, wie das Wasser, das man in recht aufwendiger Weise einem Brunnen im Vorhof zuleitete (K 6 - 7, BR). Das zugehörige Wasserreservoir befand sich nördlich des Podiensaales in einem zur Wasserkammer umgebauten Raum in A 5, Niv. 242,07). Von dort wurde das Wasser in einer Tonrohrleitung in der Nordecke des Podiensaales senkrecht hinab- und an dessen Westwand weitergeleitet, um mit einem Durchstich durch die Südmauer den Brunnen zu erreichen. Dieser hatte ein Doppelbecken mit Überlauf und war aus rlpofilierten Andesitplatten sorgfältig gebaut<sup>10)</sup>. Eine durchbohrte Säulentrommel<sup>11)</sup>, mit Mörtel im Plattenboden des Hofes eingelassen,

10) Vgl. auch Ansicht von Südwesten : AA 1976, 315, Abb. 10.

11) Nicht im Plan. Die Säulentrommel befindet sich etwa 1 m südöstlich der Südecke des Brunnens. Gut erkennbar auf dem Foto AA 1976, 313, Abb. 8, untere Bildmitte.

kann entweder der Ableitung des Brunnenwassers, oder auch für kultische Libationen gedient haben. Neues Licht fällt in diesem Zusammenhang vielleicht auch auf die grosse, tiefe Grube südlich vor dem östlichen des Podiensaales (in A 7, gestrichelt eingezeichnet). Zwar konnte sie noch nicht ganz ausgegraben werden, der Befund am Grubenboden ist also nicht bekannt, doch könnte allein schon das Vorhandensein eines solchen tiefen, künstlichen Schachtes auf kultische Verwendung hindeuten.

Eine sonst ausserhalb jedes Zusammenhanges gefundene Hermenbüste (Abb. 9), die südwestlich des Podiensaales, im Bereich I 7 ausgegraben wurde, könnte aus dem Podiensaal verschleppt sein. Falls man diesen als ursprünglichen Aufstellungsort annimmt, würde das nachlässig und flau gearbeitete kleine Bildwerk Weiteres zur Erklärung des Saales beitragen können. Die Kopbedeckung des jugendlichen, unbärtigen Hermenkopfes ähnelt am ehesten der bekannten «phrygischen Mütze», der üblichen Kopfbedeckung orientalischer Gottheiten wie Attis oder ihrer Begleiter, wenn auch die Wangenklappen ungewöhnlich sind. Diese stammen vom Helm, und zwar in ihrer speziellen Form mit erhabenem Rand und zackig ausschweifender Wangenpartie von römischen Helmformen des 1-2. Jn. n. Chr.<sup>12)</sup> Andererseits kann mit der kammartigen Verdickung der Kappe auf dem Scheitel kaum ein Helmbusch oder Helmkamm gemeint sein, wie der Vergleich mit tatsächlichen Helmen zeigt.<sup>13)</sup> Es muss sich wohl, der Nachlässigkeit der ganzen Arbeit entsprechend, um den etwas verkümmerten, vorne ausserdem bestossenen Zipfel der phrygischen Mütze handeln. Deren Ausbildung als Helm mit Wangenklappen lässt sich, wenn auch selten und mit unsicherer Deutung, auch sonst auf römischen Darstellungen nachweisen.<sup>14)</sup> Hinzu kommt, dass der «Helm» unserer Herme bis auf die Schultern herabfallende Laschen aufweist, die sich von der orientalischen Tiara herleiten<sup>15)</sup>, und in dieser Kombination wohl singulär sind. Gerade diese Laschen an orientalischer Kopfbedeckung sind typisch bei Darstellungen des Attis und anderer orientalischer Gottheiten. Im östlichen Bereich (Kommagene) finden sie sich auch bei Mithras<sup>16)</sup>.

12) Vgl. H. R. Robinson, *The Imperial Armour of Rome* (1975) 80 f. mit Abb. 84, Abb. 107.

13) Robinson a. O. *passim*.

14) Robinson a. O. 86; Abb. 108, 109 mit Text S. 83, Anm. 7, 8.

15) Tiara. J. H. Young, *Kommagenian Tiaras*, *AJA* 68, 1964, 29 ff.

16) Mithras in Kommagene, mit Laschen-Tiara: *Antike Sondernummer 1975, Kommagene* (Hrsg. F. K. Dörner), Abb. 42, 82. *Darstellungen im westlichen Bereich: M. J. Vermaseren, Corp Inscr Mon Relig Mithriac* (1960), Tafeln *passim*.

Mit aller für einen Vorbericht gebotenen Reserve sei deshalb die Frage gestellt, ob es sich bei dem neu ausgegrabenen Podiensaal nicht um ein Mithräum oder Attideum handeln könnte. Der Bautyp jedenfalls, mit seinen Podien (praesaepia) findet hundertfache Entsprechung in den Mithrasheiligtümern der römischen Welt<sup>17)</sup>. Die in diesem Zusammenhang ungewöhnliche Breitraum-Form entspricht zwar nicht der üblichen Langraum-Form der Mithräen, mit Kultnische in einer der Schmalseiten, doch könnte hier die besondere Grundstücks-Situation am steilen Hang und in dichtbebautem Gebiet eine bestimmende Rolle gespielt haben<sup>18)</sup>.

Der bisherige Stand der Grabung und der Auswertung verbietet vorerst ein näheres Eingehen auf dieses hochinteressante Gebäude, ebenso wie auf die drängenden Fragen nach seiner Funktion im Stadtorganismus, seiner Wertigkeit und Stellung zu den umgebenden Bauten, seiner Bedeutung im gesellschaftlichen und kultischen Leben des benachbarten Stadtviertels (Kultgemeinde, Vereinsleben usw.).

Über die wenigen, nördlich des Podiensaales bisher ausgegrabenen antiken Mauern, ausser der Wasserkammer (Niv. 242,07), lässt sich, da grösserer Zusammenhang fehlt, bisher nichts weiter sagen. Immerhin fällt die, im Vergleich zu den westlich gelegenen Räumen in IK 4, unterschiedliche Richtung der Luchten auf. Diese richten sich im Ostbereich nach dem Podiensaal und damit letztlich nach dem Verlauf der Hauptstrasse. Die westlichen Gebäude sind mit ihren Baurichtungen auf die Magazingasse und die Badgasse bezogen. Davon ausgenommen ist nur der hauptstrassen-orientierte Komplex des Gymnasiums (Badeanlage-Odeion-Marmorsaal).

Es ist besonders zu bedauern, dass der für das Aufeinandertreffen der beiden Baurichtungen wichtigste Bereich IKA 5-4 durch die byzantinische Bebauung gänzlich von antiken Bauten entblösst wurde. Die Aufschlüsselung seiner stadtplanerischen «Scharnier»-Funktion, die wohl durch eine Gasse vermittelt worden sein muss, wäre besonders interessant gewesen.

---

17) Vermaseren a.O. Im Gegensatz zu der Häufigkeit von Mithrasheiligtümern im Westen des römischen Reiches und den Donauländern, wurde bisher in Kleinasien kein Mithräum ausgegraben, das als solches absolut sicher identifiziert wäre. Mit hoher Wahrscheinlichkeit handelt es sich um ein Mithräum bei dem Heiligtum von Kapıkaya bei Pergamon. Vgl. W. Radt, AA 1973, 260 ff. Antike Welt 1973/4, 31 ff. Demnächst AvP XII.

18) Die Seltenheit von Mithräen in Kleinasien könnte auch zu unkonventionellen Raumlösungen beigetragen haben, da man kaum Beispiele «kanonischer» Form vor Augen hatte.



### c) Garküche neben dem Marmorsaal.

Die drei Räume, die, von der Hauptstrasse aus zugänglich, unmittelbar östlich Wand an Wand mit dem Marmorsaal liegen (Bereich I 7), erwiesen sich bei weiterer Ausgrabung als Teile einer Garküche mit Gaststube. Fassbar wurde vorerst nur der Zustand der mittleren römischen Kaiserzeit, während für die hellenistische Periode noch keine endgültige Klarheit besteht. Der ordere Raum wurde über zwei abwärts führende Stufen betreten. Links vom Eintretenden befand sich eine in den Felsen eingetiefte Feuerstelle (BA), die möglicherweise früher anderen Zwecken diente, da sie aus zwei einzelnen Gruben zusammengezogen scheint (Einlassungen für Pithoi?). Die Zweckbestimmung in der Kaiserzeit ist jedoch erwiesen durch starke Brandspuren und zahlreiche Tierknochenreste in der ganzen Grube. Es können hier entweder zwei grosse Kochkessel aufgestellt gewesen sein, oder man benutzte die Grube in ganzer Länge zur Bereitung von Spießbratengerichten. In der Ecke links neben der Grube befand sich ein Ausguss mit Ablauf zum Strassenkanal. Die Trennmauer zum zweiten Raum wurde erst in römischer Zeit errichtet. Unter der Mauer befindet sich eine bisher unausgegrabene hellenistische Zisterne. Der zweite Raum hatte verputzte und bemalte Wände (Abb. 11). In weissen Feldern mit roter Streifenumrahmung war jeweils in der Mitte des Feldes ein Vogel auf einem Nest aus grünen Zweigen dargestellt. Der Raum diente wohl als Gaststube. Zahlreiche Stössen an den Wänden könnten von den Kanten der Tische herrühren. Der dritte Raum ist noch kleiner als die vorderen beiden. Er ist teilweise aus dem Felsen ausgehauen, teilweise mit Mauern aufgebaut. Er enthielt rückwärtig ein Felspodium und links vom Eingang eine grosse Feuerstelle (BA). Deren Boden war durch eine Lage von Ziegeln gegen Wärmeverlust isoliert. Der Fund von viel weisser Asche deutet hier auf intensives Holz- oder Holzkohlefeuer, die Grösse der Fläche (keine Überwölbung), eher auf einen Grillrost, als auf einen gewöhnlichen Backofen.

Ein Zugang von dem vordersten Raum zu dem östlich daneben an der Hauptstrasse gelegenen (Niv. 232,00) setzt die Garküche ausserdem in Beziehung zu diesem. Vielleicht befand sich hier eine weitere, oder gar die eigentliche Gaststube dieser «Lokanta» der Kaiserzeit. Der Öl- oder Weinladen gleich östlich nebenan (vgl. Vorbericht 1975) vervollständigt das Bild von durchaus irdisch-kulinarischer Betriebsamkeit in unmittelbarer Nähe zweier Heiligtümer: des Diodoros-Heroons (Marmorsaal) und des Heiligtums einer orientalischen Gottheit (Podiensaal).

## **5. Kleinfunde (Abb. 12 - 23)**

Wie in den früheren Jahren war die Ausbeute an Kleinfunden aller Art reich. Geschlossene Befunde grossen Umfanges kamen bei der Ausgrabung von Zisternen und vor allem des Geschirry-Magazins von der Magazingasse zutage. Einen wichtigen zusammenhängenden Befund an gut erhaltenen Gebrauchsgefässen bot auch der Aushub aus der römischen Latrine in G 2 - 3. Die Restaurierung der Keramik machte gute Fortschritte. Eine Auswahl restaurierter Gefässe kann hier so im Bild vorgestellt werden, wie wir sie aus besonderem Anlass während der Kampagne zeigten (Abb. 12).

## **6. Restaurierung (Abb. 24)**

Die Restaurierungsarbeiten an den ausgegrabenen Gebäuden des Wohnstadtgebietes konzentrierten sich im Jahr 1976 auf Odeion und Marmorsaal. Nach dem Aufmauern des Unterbaus im Odeion, vor allem in dem sehr zerstörten nordöstlichen Drittel, konnte eine grosse Anzahl von Marmorstufen wieder an ihre ursprünglichen Plätze verlegt werden. Diese Stufen waren sämtlich in späteren Spolienmauern gefunden worden und lagerten während der letzten beiden Jahre provisorisch vor dem Odeion. Nach verschiedenen Versuchen mit Formen und Materialien konnte auch mit der Herstellung von Trittstufen für den mittleren Aufgang des Odeions begonnen werden. Der Aufbau der Treppe soll im nächsten Jahr erfolgen. Die Trennmauer zwischen Odeion und Marmorsaal, die auf ihre gesamte Länge weitgehend zerstört war, wurde, ansteigend mit den Sitzstufen des Odeions und immer etwa 50 cm höher als diese, wiederhergestellt. Diese Massnahme war nötig, um einerseits dem Stufenbau des Odeions den haltenden Abschluss für die Verlegung der Stufen zu schaffen, andererseits um die Nordwestecke des Marmorsaales so weit aufzuheben, dass ein Wiederaufbau der marmornen Wandverkleidung an dieser Stelle möglich wurde.

Die neue Mauer sitzt unmittelbar auf den noch erhaltenen Schichten der alten hellenistischen Mauer auf und imitiert deren Technik. Unterscheidung von altem und neuem Mauerwerk ist jedoch bei Beachtung der Materialien aus der Nähe (antik: Erdschlamm, modern: Mörtel, in zurückgesetzten Fugen) ohne weiteres möglich.

In der Nordwestecke des Marmorsaales konnte, nachdem auch der obere Teil der Nordmauer bis auf Gewändehöhe des Marmorgiebels aufgemauert worden war, der weiteren Aufstellung der marmornen Wandverkleidung (Reliefs und Gebälk) bzw. von Abgüssen in Marmorzement, begonnen werden. Die Eck-Kapitelle der Relief-Orthostaten wurden

nach einem vorhandenen Stück nachgeformt. An der Nordwand wurde der originale, an diese Stelle gehörige Marmorarchitrav aufgelegt. Noch in vorläufiger Aufstellung befinden sich z. Zt. darauf originale Triglyphen und Abgüsse der Blütensima.<sup>19)</sup> Durch weitere Abgüsse soll im nächsten Jahr der Wiederaufbau der Nordwestecke abgeschlossen werden. Während hier ein möglichst vollständiges Bild der augusteischen Wandverkleidung geboten werden soll, wird in der Nordostecke weiterhin die hellenistische, hoch anstehende Mauer die tragende Konstruktion zeigen.

Der Giebel über der Apsis konnte auf die 1975 wiederhergestellten Gewände aufgesetzt werden. Abb. 24 Er wurde erdbebensicher verankert. Die Hebung und millimetergenaue Verlegung des 2,6 t schweren Architravs erforderte besondere Hebkonstruktionen und eine teilweise Wiederaufdeckung des Schutzdaches während der Arbeiten. Durch den besonderen Einsatz aller Beteiligten konnte diese Aufgabe mit dem in Pergamon vorhandenen bescheidenen Hebegerät und am Ort angefertigten Hilfsmitteln erfolgreich gelöst werden.

Die im Marmorsaal gefunden späthellenistische Statuenbasis wurde in der Mitte des Saales ihrer Fundlage entsprechend wieder aufgestellt : auf dem Kopf stehend und die Vorderseite mit Künstlerinschrift nach rückwärts. Sie muss, aus anderem Zusammenhang stammend, als wiederverwendetes Stück zur spätesten Ausstattung des Marmorsalles gehört haben. Sie diente dort als Tisch oder Altar. Nach der Fundamentierung mit einer schweren Marmorplatte zu urteilen, ersetzte sie einen älteren Tischsockel, der vorher an gleicher Stelle stand. Die Basis wurde auf eine 10 cm starke Sandschicht gestellt, da die Fundumstände zeigten, dass sie einst auf dem schon dünn mit Erde bedeckten Saalboden stand.

Konservierung von Wandmalereien : Im Podiensaal und in der Garküche wurden die wichtigsten Teile der Wandmalereien, soweit sie figurliche Darstellungen enthielten, abgenommen und zur weiteren Behandlung in die Werkstatt gebracht.

Kleinfunde : Neben der laufenden Restaurierung und Konservierung von Kleinfunden aller Art konnten einige hundert Fundmünzen aus den älteren Grabungen am Asklepieion gereinigt und für die weitere Bearbeitung in Gips abgegossen werden.

## **7. Baumassnahmen**

Der Neubau des Arbeitsgebäudes für Restauratoren, Zeichner und Fotografen konnte endgültig fertiggestellt werden. Die Arbeit wurde in

---

19) Sima : vgl. AA 1974, 278, Abb. 8.

allen Räumen aufgenommen. Ebenso wurde der Bau der Kraftfahrzeughalle gänzlich fertiggestellt. Auf dem Grabungs-gelände wurde das Wegenetz zur Abfuhr der Schuttmassen weiter aus - gebaut.

## **Aktivitäten ausserhalb der Wohnstadtgrabung**

### **1. Erforschung der Stadtmauern**

M. Klinkott setzte die Aufnahme der byzantinischen Stadtmauern im Bereich östlich des Burgtores fort. Ihm assistierte C Lopau. Die Aufnahme der byzantinischen Mauerabschnitte am Grossen Gymnasior und auf der Oberburg konnte in diesem Jahr durch den Einsatz photogrammetrischer Geräte vervollständigt werden. Die Aufnahmen betreuten M. Döhler und K. Ringle. W. Schirmer begann seine Detailuntersuchungen zur hellenistischen Stadtmauer mit Sondagen am sog. «Attalischen Tor». Das Stadtmauerprojekt wird vom Institut für Baugeschichte der Universität Karlsruhe durchgeführt.

### **2. Erforschung der antiken Wasserleitungen um Pergamon**

G. Garbrecht und K. Hecht konnten, wiederum mit eigenen Mitarbeitern, unter Federführung des Leichtweiss - Instituts für Wasserbau der Technischen Universität Braunschweig, die Erforschung der antiken Wasserleitungen fortsetzen. Neben abschliessenden Aufnahmearbeiten im Bereich der Soma - Leitung und Ergänzungen im Gebiet der Geyikli - Dağ - Leitung lag das Schwergewicht bei der eingehenden Untersuchung der Leitungstrassen unmittelbar vor ihrem Eintritt ins Stadtareal von Pergamon, nördlich des Burgberges. Es wurde versucht, jede der bekannten Fernleitungen mit einem festen Bestimmungsort im Stadtbereich in Zusammenhang zu bringen. Die Ausarbeitung der Ergebnisse ist im Gange.

### **3. Erstellung eines Museumsführers**

H. Hiller schloss ihre Aufnahmearbeiten im Museum Bergama für den geplanten Museumsführer ab.

### **4. Fortführung der Asklepieion - Publikation**

G. de Luca arbeitete im Museum und in den Grabungsfepots an der weiteren Katalogaufnahme. Ausserdem widmete sie sich der Aufarbeitung des reichen Materials an Fragmenten Megarischer Becher aus den alten Grabungen.

## 5. Reinigungs- und Klärungsarbeiten

Auf der Athena-Terrasse wurden in einem breiten Streifen vor der Südhalle die Lage und die genauen Masse der dort befindlichen hellenistischen Bathron-Fundamente geklärt. Die Klärung wurde notwendig für eine in Druckvorbereitung befindliche Publikation über die attalischen Galateranatheme.

Die Demeter-Terrasse wurde gründlich von dem überhand nehmenden Unkrautbewuchs gereinigt.

## 6. Photogrammetrische Aufnahme der Roten Halle

K. Nohlen bereitete mit den am Institut für Photogrammetrie und Kartographie der Technischen Universität München seit 1974 fertiggestellten Plänen<sup>20)</sup> die abschliessende photogrammetrische Aufnahme der Roten Halle am Ort vor. Die Aufnahmemarbeiten wurden dann durch M. Stephani unter Mitarbeit von K. Nohlen und zwei studentischen Helfern in neuntägigem Einsatz durchgeführt. Die Aufnahmen wurden mit den Messkameras Wild P 31 und TAF je nach Bedarf mit oder ohne Fototürme von 5 m Höhe erstellt. Insgesamt wurden ca. 100 Aufnahmen gemacht und 25 terrestrische Passpunkte bestimmt. Als Ergänzung zu dem 1974 gewonnenen Material wurden folgende Fassaden, bzw. Teile davon photogrammetrisch erfasst: Temenosmauer (innen und aussen), Stützbogen der Temenosmauer, Hauptbau/Südfassade (innen und aussen), südlicher Rundbau ( aussen, innen und Kuppel), nördlicher Rundbau (Ergänzungen), Selinos-Doppeltunnel (Ein- und Auslassöffnungen), weitere Ergänzungsaufnahmen (Entzerrungsfotos).<sup>(21)</sup>

## Trajaneum<sup>(22)</sup>

Unter der Projektleitung von U. Rombock konnte am Trajaneum 10 1/2 Wochen gearbeitet werden. Die Arbeiten waren konzentriert auf die Ausräumung der Terrassengewölbe A-K und die Baustelleneinrichtung für die geplanten Restaurierungsarbeiten. Aus den Gewölben wurden ca. 1200 m<sup>3</sup> Schutt geräumt. Abb. 25 Die Schuttmassen wurden zur Auffüllung der «Betonkiste» im Ostkoppfbau, zum Geländeausgleich auf dem Arbeits- und Lagerplatz im Vorfeld und zur Erweiterung des Touristenparkplatzes verwendet.

20) Vgl. AA 1975, 370 f. Ein fachspezifischer Vorbericht von M. Stephani erschien in den Veröffentlichungen der DGK (.....) Reihe B, Nr. 216, 127-132 (Festschrift für E. Gotthardt, München 1976).

21) Zusammenstellung nach freundlicher Mitteilung von M. Stephani.

22) Dieser Abschnitt stützt sich auf freundlicherweise zur Verfügung gestellte Unterlagen von U. Rombock.

Die Marmorteile wurden soweit als möglich aus den Gewölben herausgeholt und teils auf dem Arbeitsplatz, teils auf der Athenaterrasse eingeliefert. Das Andesitstein-Material wurde jeweils im hinteren Gewölbereich gestapelt, um als Baustoff für Reparaturarbeiten an den Gewölben zu dienen. Als Arbeitssteg blieb in den Durchgangsflucht der Gewölbe D - K eine Erdschicht stehen.

Aus dem Gewölbeschutt kam als hervorragend schöner Fund ein vergoldeter Bronzestern Abb. 26 mit Dübelzapfen, der in die Dübellöcher der Kassetten des Hauptgesimses vom Tempel<sup>(23)</sup> genau hineinpasst. Der Stern wurde fachmännisch gereinigt und einer konservierenden Behandlung unterzogen.

Der Arbeits- und Lagerplatz im östlichen Vorfeld konnte weitgehend fertig eingerichtet werden. Die Architekturteile wurden im Südbereich in regelmässigen Steinlagern allseitig zugänglich aufgestellt. Im Bereich vor den römischen Vorfeldkammern (Arbeitshaus) wurde eine Gleisanlage installiert und eine Betonplattform für Probeaufstellungen von Architekturteilen erstellt. Diese Anlagen werden den Restauratoren beim Zusammenfügen grösserer Architekturteile dienen.

Der im Vorjahr begonnene Bau eines Arbeitshauses auf den Grundmauern der römischen Vorfeldkammern<sup>(24)</sup> wurde einschliesslich Überdachung im Rohbau abgeschlossen. Der Bau wird die Werkstätten und Depots sowie das Baubüro der Restaurierungsarbeiten aufnehmen.

Die «Betonkiste» im Substruktionsraum M des Ostkopfbaus wurde nach der Verfüllung mit Schutt, die sich auch über den rückwärtigen Raum erstreckte, mit einem Betondeckel versehen. Die «Kiste» erfüllt nunmehr voll ihre statische Funktion zur Sicherung des umgebenden Mauerwerks.

Ein Anzahl von Architekturstücken der Nordhalle wurde für die Detailplanung des ersten Restaurierungsabschnitts steingerecht aufgenommen.

Im Oktober fand eine mehrtägige Sitzung von Experten aus dem Bereich der antiken Bauforschung zur weiteren Vorbereitung des Restaurierungsprojekts Trajaneum in Pergamon statt.

---

23) Zur Anbringung des Sterns am Hauptgesims vgl. H. Stiller, AvP V<sub>2</sub>, 25 f. mit Abb. S. 26.

24) Vgl. AA 1976, 324 f., Abb. 20. 21.

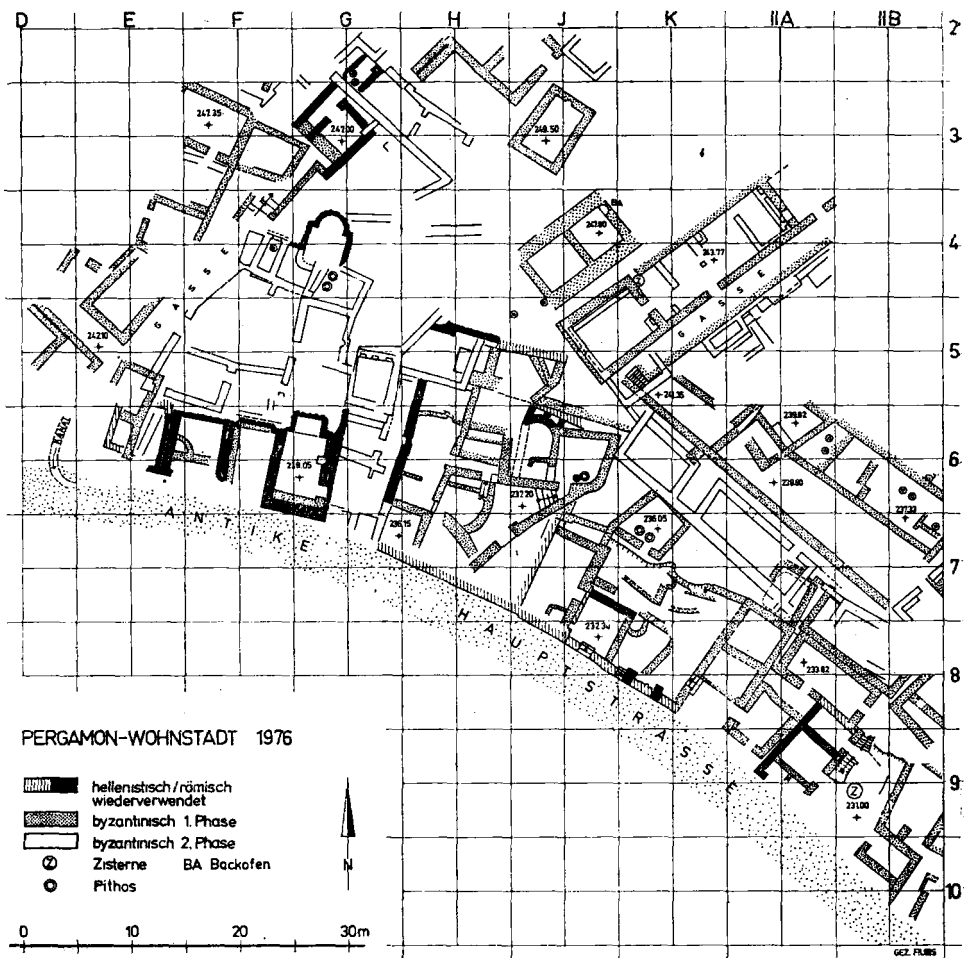


Abb. 1 Byzantinische Bebauung, Vorläufiger Übersichtsplan.

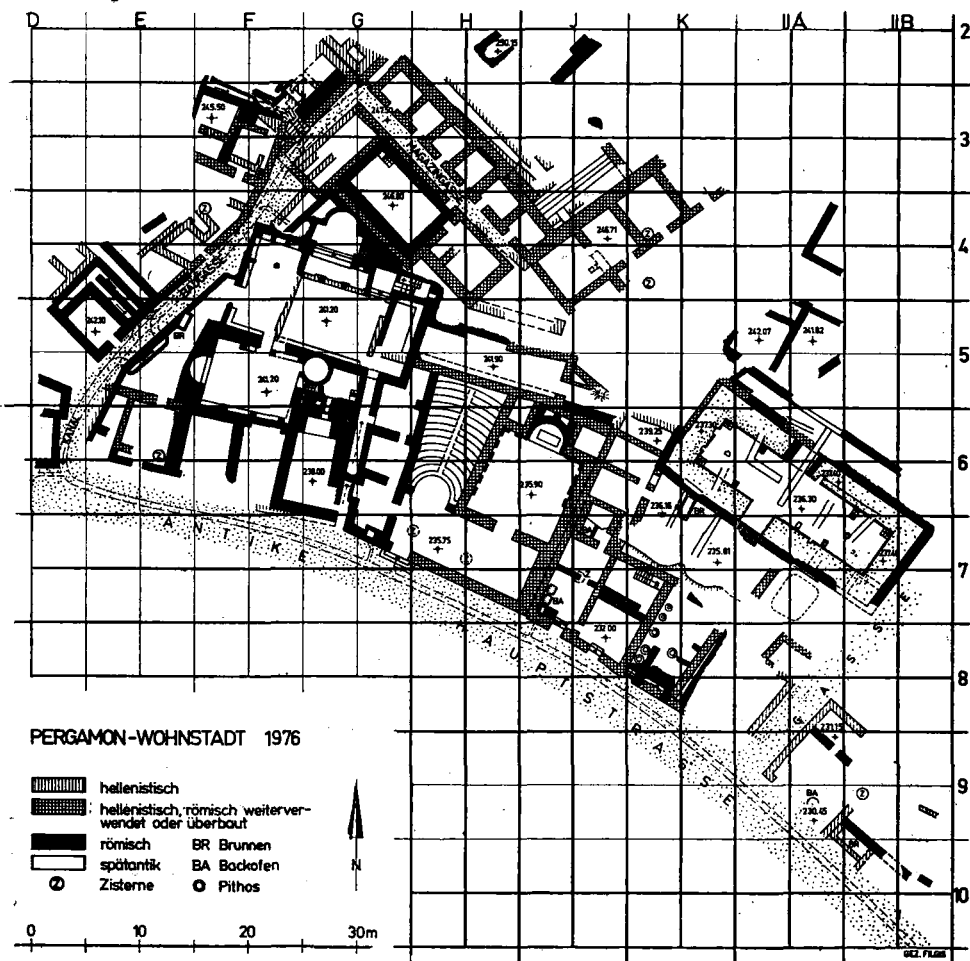
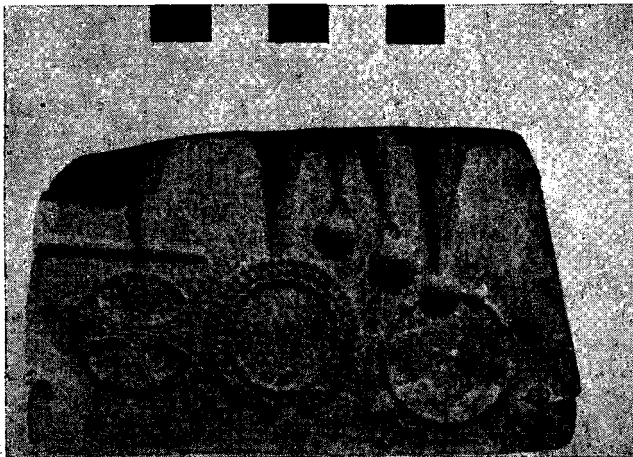


Abb. 2 Antike Bebauung. Vorläufiger Übersichtsplan.





**Abb. 3 Byzantisches Langes Gebäude in IKA 5-4, von Osten**



**Abb. 4 Byzantinische Gussform. Speckstein.**



**Abb. 5 Römische Latrine (Vordergrund) und Abwasserkanal, von Norden.**



**Abb. 6 Podiensaal, von Westen.**



Abb. 7 Podiensaal, von Norden. Im Westbereich Sondage - Gräben.



Abb. 8

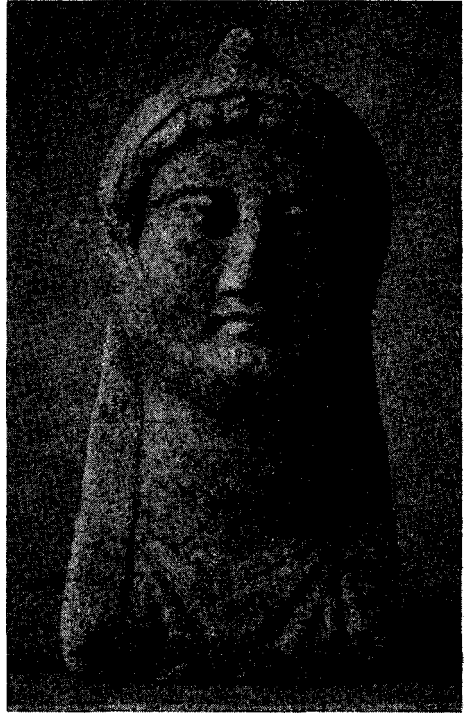


Abb. 9



Abb. 10

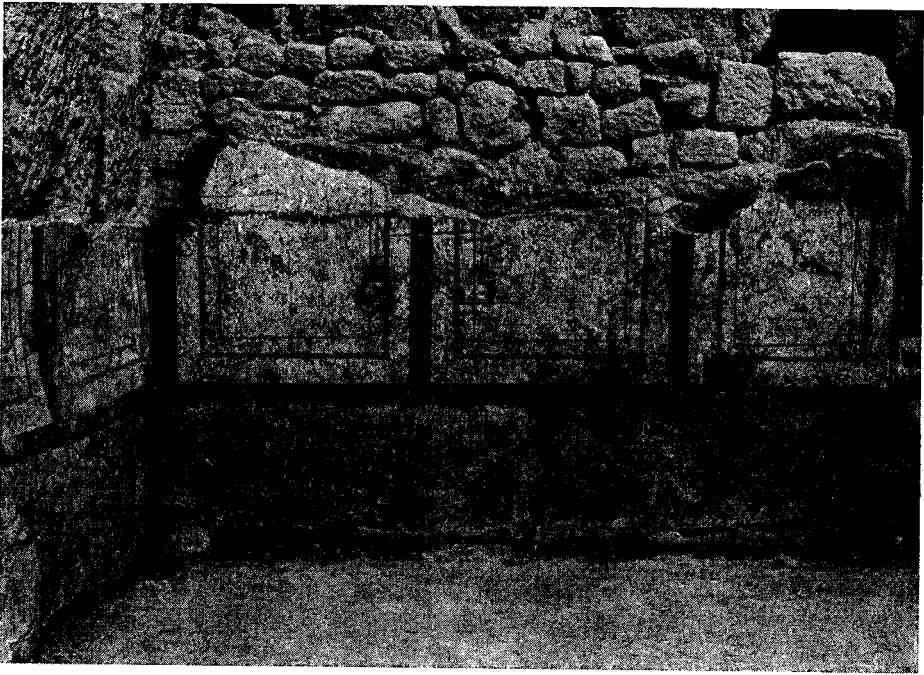


Abb. 11



Abb. 12

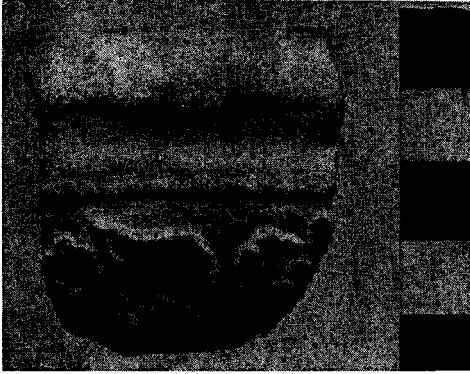


Abb. 13



Abb. 14



Abb. 15

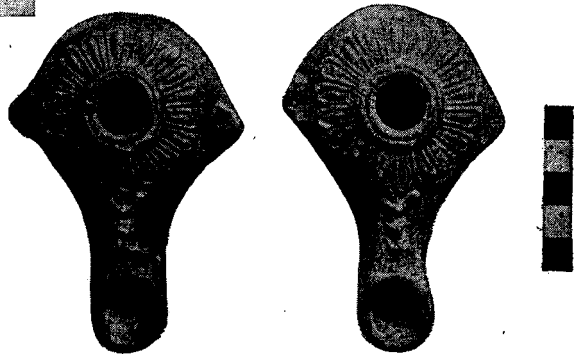


Abb. 16





Abb. 17



Abb. 18



Abb. 19



Abb. 20

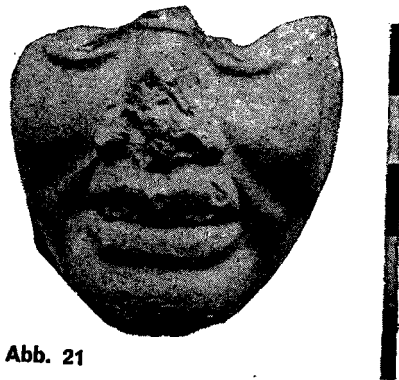


Abb. 21



Abb. 22

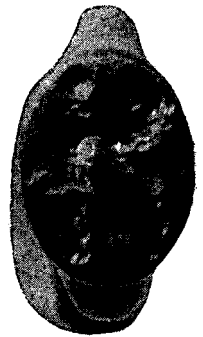


Abb. 23



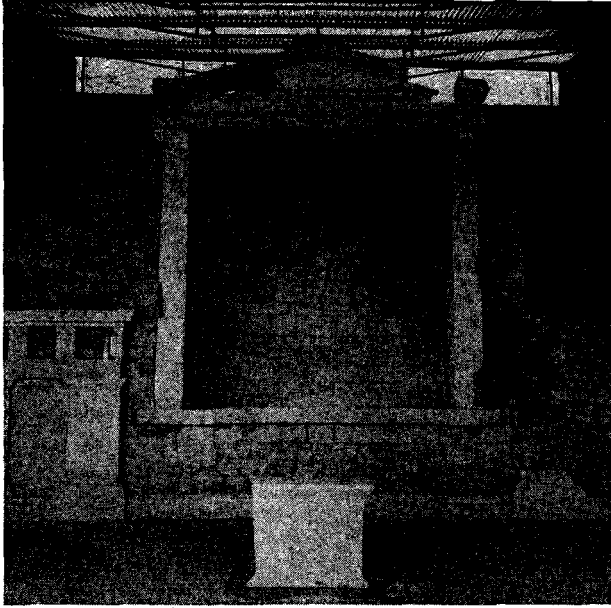


Abb. 24

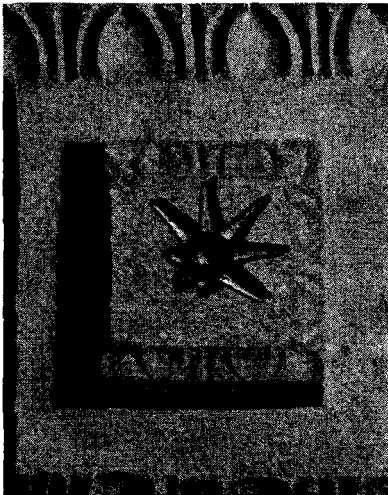


Abb. 26



Abb. 25



## EXCAVATIONS AT ANEMURIUM (ESKİ ANAMUR) 1976

James RUSSEL

After two seasons devoted to the restoration and consolidation of four tombs of the necropolis, including the cleaning of the paintings with work resumed in 1976 on the excavation of the city proper.<sup>1</sup> A seven week season was carried out, commencing 12 June and concluding 31 July, 1976, with a maximum of forty workmen employed at any one time. Professor James Russell, University of British Columbia directed the operation, assisted by Professor E. H. Williams of the same University.<sup>2</sup>

Excavations were conducted in several areas of the city, continuing or completing projects commenced in earlier seasons. These included A) the Large Baths (III 2 B) and adjacent Palaestra (E III 2 B); B) the Small Baths of early Byzantine date (III 15); C) the Necropolis Church (A II 1);

1. For details, see J. Russell, «Restoration, Conservation and Excavation in the Necropolis at Anemurium», *Journal of Field Archaeology* 4: 1 (1977); also reports in *TAD* 23 (1976), 93-96; 24 (1977), 133-145.
2. Other members of staff were Dr. Tom Boyd, architect and surveyor; Miss Sheila Campbell, York University, Toronto, mosaicist and site supervisor in the Baths (III 2 B); Prof. C. W. J. Eliot, Mt. Allison University, New Brunswick, site supervisor in the Necropolis Church (A II 1); Prof. John Humphrey, University of Calgary, Alberta, site supervisor in the Palaestra (E III 2 B) and the building on Cape Anamur; Miss Martha Segal, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, conservator; Miss Heather Wilkinson, University of Toronto, site supervisor of the Baths (III 15); Mrs. Caroline Williams, Institute of Archaeology, London, ceramist. In addition Bay Ismail Karamut, assistant at the Erdemli Museum, Mersin, served as our representative.

As in previous years the success of the latest season depended heavily on the support of several institutions and individuals, both Turkish and Canadian. We acknowledge especially our debt, first to the Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Gn. Müdürlüğü, and in particular to the Director, Bay Hikmet Gürçay, the Deputy Director, Bay Burhan Tezcan and Bay Çetin Anlağan for the privilege of conducting our research at Anemurium; and second to the Canada Council and its officers for the continuing trust they show in our work in providing the financial support requested. We also wish to express our thanks to the staff of the Canadian Embassy, and especially Mr. J. N. Whittaker, the Counsellor, for much practical advice and help; to the local officials and our neighbours at Anamur, including our loyal guard Osman Kan, for their courteous and warm-hearted interest in our work and welfare; and last, but not least, to the officials at the Museums of Alanya Side and Adana whose friendship and professional assistance we deeply appreciate.

D) the Building on Cape Anamur. In addition special circumstances necessitated the investigation of E), the structure II 16 located by the shore, which proved to be a church. Besides the projects listed, operations of a minor character were also executed in conjunction with the contour survey of the site carried out by Dr. Boyd. This work has produced a plan (Fig. 1) that incorporates all the major structures visible above ground in the area bounded by the shore on the E and the lower of the two aqueducts (II 4 W) on the W, the medieval citadel wall on the S. and the wall III 16 on the N. With the exception of the small building on Cape Anamur which lies off the plan to the SW. all the sites explored in 1976 are indicated. A summary of the various projects follows.

#### **A. The Baths (III 2 B) and Palaestra (E III 2 B).**

Exploration of all three heated rooms (E, F and G) in the south range of the baths continued.<sup>3</sup> Because of the heavy accumulation of surface fill, including debris from the collapse of the vaulted roofs, as deep as five metres in places, progress was slow. Only room G, occupying the SE corner of the building, has been substantially cleared. In E and F excavation has been limited to selected areas, but this has sufficed to establish that the original raised floor in all three rooms had disappeared and the hypocaust piers that supported it had been reduced to a mere fraction of their original height of somewhat more than one metre. Barrel-vaulted praefurnia penetrating the wall at the south end of each room (Fig. 2) suggest the presence of a service area in the open space between the baths and the large wall that traverses the city from east to west at this point. It now seems, however, that the building had ceased to function as baths as early as the mid-fourth century, perhaps less than a century after its original construction, by which time it was already being adapted for other uses. This is specially apparent in the excavated NE quadrant of room F where a complex arrangement of walls enclosing a small kiln overlies the stumps of the hypocaust system (Fig. 3), and in the apse of room G where the pilae had actually been removed to accommodate a large lime-kiln (Fig. 2).

A number of interesting features also came to light at the NW corner of the baths indicating the presence there of a second major entrance to the complex. Though perhaps never completed, it would have consisted of a wide arch supported by two substantial piers entering the west side of a corridor, originally vaulted, that ran from north to south along the

---

3. For previous work and plan, see «Excavations at Anemurium (Eski Anamur) 1973», **TAD 22** (1975), 121-123, Figs. 2-3.

outside face of room C. A doorway in the corridor's east wall at its southern extremity provides access to this room, which, as the presence of a small piscina at its north end suggests, would have served as a second frigidarium, possibly intended for women.

Minor explorations were also carried out in the adjacent palaestra (Fig. 4) to clarify the findings of previous seasons.<sup>4</sup> A portion of the westernmost of the group of early Byzantine houses built along the north side of the palaestra subsequent to its disuse was investigated. Traces of the original mosaic of the palaestra were exposed beneath this later house. This fragment — part of a guilloché border — was of the «fine» variety previously noted at the NE corner of the palaestra and thus confirms the presence of a northern corridor, 5.5 m. wide, running the entire length of the palaestra, parallel to that on the south. First erected on the mosaic or its mortar foundation probably sometime after the mid - fourth century, the later building continued in use until the seventh, to judge from material found in the excavation of the various earth floors laid in succession upon the original base. The walls, composed like those of the neighbouring structures, of coarse rubble, lightly mortared, enclosed at least three rooms, one with a hearth, probably the kitchen. An interesting feature, not previously encountered in the other houses, were the lower steps of a stone staircase, perhaps leading originally to the roof, after the fashion of modern houses in the district.

Another investigation was executed at the SW corner of the palaestra where the «fine» mosaic of the south range had been cut away to provide drains on three sides (Fig. 5). Associated with these was an open tile channel cut into the mosaic on the fourth (east side), supplying water for what was evidently a rather crude latrine. We may presume a flimsy wooden structure for the seating, since no trace of its arrangement now survives. Though functionally belonging to the palaestra, this feature is clearly not part of the original design, since, besides damaging the mosaic, it involved blocking up the entrance to the limestone - paved court to the west. The modification probably dates from a time, doubtless after the recovery of the city from its Persian captors ca. A. D. 270, when it was no longer possible to build the latrine initially planned as part of the original design.

---

4. See especially *TAD* 20 (1973), 203, Fig. 2.

## B. The Small Baths (III 15) (Fig. 6).

The groundplan and main features of the building had been established in 1973<sup>5</sup>, but several tasks remained to be completed and peripheral areas required examination. In the apsed northern room, the caldarium, the unexcavated SW and NE quadrants were removed to expose the entire plan of a well-preserved hypocaust system composed of eight rows of six piers in the main part of the chamber (Fig. 7), with a further four across the width of the apse at the west end. Although the original floor supported by the pilae had collapsed elsewhere in the room, a small portion still in situ in a niche in the north wall has supplied details of its composition. Here stands a stone platform on which rest four shorter piers of round tiles supporting part of the floor. Approximately 0.20 m. thick, it consists of four separate layers of alternating tiles and mortar, its top surface at a height of 1.24 m. above the stone flagging that forms the hypocaust floor throughout the rest of the room.

An examination of a walled enclosure, 12.19 m. N-S x 4.45 m. E-W at its widest, located at the rear (west) of the suite of three rooms constituting the frigidarium, tepidarium and caldarium, disclosed a service area. Perhaps roofed at least in part, this area provided space for storing fuel and ready access to the praefurnium located at the apex of the caldarium apse. A second low aperture at the centre of the west wall of the tepidarium was also entered from this area (Fig. 8). Originally closed by a wooden board it was probably a hatch for clearing the hypocaust system — a conjecture strengthened by the discovery close — by of an ash-pit of considerable depth.

In the mosaic-paved apodyterium at the south of the complex attention was paid to sections of wall where later blocking in unmortared masonry had obstructed entrances envisaged as part of the original design. At three locations the mosaic was found to continue for some distance beneath the blocking masonry and to have a special design distinct from the regular border (Fig. 9). In two cases, at the NW and SW corners respectively the presence of entrances from the outside was established. The third doorway was intended to provide access to a smell room standing to the east of the NE corner of the apodyterium, but when this part of the plan was never realized the opening remained blocked. In the same room the apsed exedra opening in the north wall was cleared of a late wall that blocked its entrance and a sondage dug through its floor. This proved to be a later surface that rested on packed earth 0.20 m. deep filling the sunken basin of what had clearly been a nymphaeum (Fig. 10). Originally

---

5. For details, see **TAD** 22 (1975), 125-126, Fig. 13.

paved and lined in marble, robbed for the most part, the pool was fed by a pipe, now lost, that penetrated the rear of the apse. It was drained by a round terracotta pipe feeding into the drain that traverses the length of the frigidarium alongside the south wall. This was cleared, as was a second drain running along the east wall of the same room. The two intersect at the SE corner, at which point they leave the building to enter the large drain discovered in 1973 that follows a N-S course parallel to the east facade of the building.

Finds in 1976 have provided ample confirmation for the two main phases the building history previously recognized, but the presence of an earlier structure on the site has now also been established in a trench opened below the floor of the service area in front of the cleaning aperture (Fig. 8). Here two parallel walls running at a lower level in an E-W direction were discovered in association with coins and pottery dating from the second century after Christ. These earlier structures had been cut through to accommodate the west wall of the tepidarium. The construction of the baths themselves probably dates to ca. 500,<sup>6</sup> but it fulfilled its intended role for a relatively short period, since it seems to have fallen out of use sometime well before the close of the sixth century. This is particularly evident in the service area which had become a rubbish dump in which quantities of broken pottery, much of it table-ware, accumulated in the fill above its earth floor. A **terminus post quem** for this process is indicated by a coin hoard dating from the first years of the seventh century, discovered in fill had already reached a considerable depth above the floor by the time it was deposited. Reuse of the building in the seventh century is well attested. In the apodyterium for example a later threshold lying on earth packing replaced an original mosaic paved doorway (Fig. 9), while the nymphaeum basin was filled in, both developments confidently dated on coin evidence sometime after ca. 630. The caldarium too has yielded an abundance of pottery, coins and other small finds that bespeak some commercial activity in the decades before ca. 660 when the building appears to have been abandoned for good.

### C. The Necropolis Church (A II 1) (Figs. 11 and 12)

The interesting features of this building revealed in the minor explorations carried out in 1973 and 1975 had suggested that a full-scale investigation would prove rewarding.<sup>7</sup> This was carried out in 1976 with results

---

6. This date is indicated by material from a deep sondage opened in 1975 in one of the benches of the apodyterium, see TAD 24 (1977).

7. See TAD 22 (1975), 126, Fig. 19; 24 (1977).

that fully justified the effort. Many details remain unclear, but the basic elements of the complex and its building history are now clear. A three-aisled basilica, the church proper, is set within a larger enclosure that includes certain structures of earlier date. The most notable of these is a nine-arched arcade, that, together with rectangular rooms at its north and south ends, forms a western range to the complex (30.8 m. in length) running from north to south at a slightly different alignment from the basilica. Apparently part of the same plan was a rectangular chamber which projects from the later precinct of the church at its NW corner. In its final phase this building opened on to the church to the south and served perhaps as a storeroom, but at an earlier period, antedating the presence of the church, its floor level was lower and it was entered through doorways, later blocked, from the east and west.

Of the basilica itself the most striking feature is the apse, constructed of rough limestone rubble and still standing to its full height (Fig. 13). This houses the sanctuary at the west end of the nave, apse and nave together having an internal length of 17.6 m. The nave is 5.65 m. in breadth, and is divided from the side aisles (each 2.55 m. wide) by raised stylobates that once supported a row of six columns, each set on square plinths with an approximate intercolumniation of 2.00 m. From the nave and aisles respectively doorways provided access to a narthex, 12.75 m. in length N-S by 2.00 m. in width, entered from the higher ground to the south by a short flight of steps (Fig. 14). On its west the narthex was lit at the middle of the wall by a series of four openings, perhaps barred, each separated by piers or columns.

Associated with the basilica are two features of considerable interest. The first, located at the SE corner where it was built against the outside south face of the main apse was entered from the east end of the south aisle. Though subsequently much altered, its basic character of a two-roomed suite remained throughout, the inner chamber ending in an apse, which gives it the appearance of a small chapel (Fig. 15). The second feature is a corridor (3.35 m. wide) running for a length of 10.5 m. alongside the north aisle with which it communicates through openings between a series of four columns or piers with intercolumnar spacing of 2.10 m. These probably supported arches. At its western extremity the corridor was entered through what may have been a massive vestibule roofed by four arches. The clue to the purpose of this corridor seems to lie in the premises at its eastern extremity, where a long chamber abutted against the outer north face of the main apse. On the left as one entered from the corridor (i. e. on the north) is an area 6.00 m. N-S x 3.10 m. E-W, identified by the presence of a simple stepped basin (1.80x1.30 m.)



sunk below floor level as a tiny baptistery (Fig. 16). The corridor itself may well have served to enable catechumens to witness the service from the sidelines and, when ready for full communion, to proceed directly into the baptistery without having to enter the church proper. The baptism completed, one would pass into the area at the south end of this suite, a tiny rectangular chamber (3.00 m. x 2.75 m.). This was probably a vestry where the newly baptised would be suitably robed before passing into the north aisle of the church to join the congregation.

Most parts of the church so far exposed were paved in mosaic of simple geometric design, such as circles, lozenges, diaper and scale patterns. Of special note is a series of four inscribed panels at the east end of the north corridor at the point where it enters the baptistery. Though some are badly damaged, they clearly record the gifts of benefactors. The middle two panels are the best preserved and form a pair (Fig. 17), the uppermost of which contains a complete text that may be translated as follows, «During the episcopate of the most devout Indemios, Flavius Telpullios, newly baptised, built (it) in gratitude for the deliverance of his detachment (**numerus**).»

The object of his beneficence may well be the baptistery itself, given the location of the text at the entrance to it; in which case the description of the donor as νεωφωτιστοσ («newly - baptised») would be particularly apt. The second text of this pair is less well preserved, but enough of the legend survives to recognize the donor as Bibianos and his gift as perhaps a water - channel (των ρων), possibly the water required to service the baptistery.

The most elaborate mosaic, however, appears at the east end of the nave where a step set 1.60 m. west of the west face of the apse provides a raised level 0.20 m. higher than the rest of the nave. Here an appreciable, if heavily damaged, portion of the south half of a figured panel was found depicting a leopard and a kid, somewhat ineptly executed, standing on either side of a palm tree, around which is entwined a serpent (Fig. 18). The accompanying text, so far as it survives, is a quotation from the Septuagint, Isaiah 11.6, «And a little child will lead them, and leopard will lie down with kid.»

We thus have a part of the 'Peaceful Kingdom' of Isaiah, and may well conjecture a similar pair of beasts, lion and ox perhaps, in the destroyed portion to the north. This adds a fourth to three previously known examples of this theme from Cilician churches, its popularity in Cilicia attributed by the late Michael Gough to the reconciling and unifying policies of

the Isaurian Emperor Zeno (A. D. 476 - 491)<sup>8</sup>. The archaeological evidence, however, based on preliminary study of pottery and coins, though far from conclusive, seems to indicate a date somewhat earlier in the fifth century for the construction of the church itself. If this should be confirmed, it would be tempting to relate the Bishop Indemios of the donor's inscription already mentioned to the Bishop Indamos of the neighboring city of Eire-nopolis recorded in the lists of clergy attending the Council of Chalcedon in A. D. 451; the altered form could perhaps be accounted for by the Hellenization of a native Anatolian name.

At a subsequent period, well before the city's demise sometime in the second half of the seventh century, the church suffered a major reduction that involved the abandonment of all but the east end of the nave and apse (Fig. 13). These were now enclosed in walls of reused material and entered at the centre of the new west wall by a threshold inscribed with a cross (Fig. 19). To this period undoubtedly belong the several graves dug into the floor of those parts of the complex now left outside. In addition to the two discovered in 1973 three further graves appeared in the latest season; all five graves, the locations of which are indicated on the plan (Fig. 11), were excavated and the skeletons removed and stored in the depot to await study. Three graves contained single adult burials; a fourth, next to the baptistery basin, contained a second adult skeleton placed on top of the original adult occupant, and the fifth contained the skeletons of perhaps as many as seven children (Fig. 20). Unfortunately, with one exception, no datable material was found with any of the skeletons. The exception is an almost complete two-handled beaker of distinctive style and shape that, if dated with any precision, might well supply a terminus ante quem for the remodelling of the church (Fig. 21).

#### D. The Building on Cape Anamur

The clearing of this small structure, begun in 1975 after heavy rains had exposed part of its mosaic floor, was extended with the purpose of elucidating its plan and function. Neither hope was realized. On the east the original extent of the building is unknown as a result of erosion, while rebuilding in at least two subsequent phases has obscured the original plan on the west. The riddle of this isolated little structure's purpose, already raised by the mosaic inscription found in 1975 with its reference to a «gateway» and «staircase» as yet unidentified, has been fur-

8. M. R. E. Gough, «The Peaceful Kingdom: an early Christian Mosaic Pavement in Cilicia Campestris», *Mansel'e Armağan (Mélanges Mansel)* 1 (Ankara, 1974), 411 - 419, Pls. 129 - 130.

ther compounded by the discovery of a second mosaic inscription (Fig. 22). This was located in a tiny recess at the rear of the main room and bore the legend ΝΑΓΙΔΙΟC ΕΥΤΥΧΩC «good luck to the lad from Nagidos,» apparently a greeting to a visitor from the next town along the coast, some 18 kilometres to the east. Dare we conjecture some kind of seaman's clubhouse, providing a welcome respite on the wearisome climb from the tiny anchorage at the foot of the cliff to the citadel above?

### **E. The Church of the Holy Apostles (II 16) (Fig. 23).**

Another church, hitherto unsuspected, was discovered close to the shore at a place where the illicit passage of heavy vehicles removing gravel from the beach had already destroyed a considerable expanse of mosaic. In the hope of salvaging something of the building, trenches were opened at what proved to be the western end of a large three-aisled basilica, 27.5 m. in length E-W by 15.15 m. max. width, its eastern end partly incorporated into a later tower of the city's sea-wall. A substantial portion of the mosaic pavement from the NW corner of the nave came to light in broken condition, a complex polychrome border pattern composed of an intertwining chain of guilloche circles and ovals enclosing birds singly and in pairs (Fig. 24). Part of the narthex was also exposed, revealing a mosaic floor in almost perfect condition, a design of interlocking loops within a frame of guilloche and lotus bands. At the centre in front of the wide two-valve door leading into the nave is an inscribed tabella ansata (Fig. 25) with a legend, virtually complete, that may be translated confidently as follows; «Through the intercession of the Holy Apostles the same fellowship of people (?) here was strengthened; they renewed the work of the narthex mosaic; through their prayer let us all be granted mercy; in the month of September, fifth year of the indiction»

Thanks to this discovery we may presume that the church was dedicated to the Holy Apostles, perhaps specifically Paul and Barnabas, whose apocryphal visit to the city is recorded in the Acts of Barnabas.<sup>9</sup> The absence of a regnal year, however, to accompany the month and indiction year for the date of the renewal of the mosaic is to be regretted, though on the basis of the general affinity of the style of design with other mosaics of Cilicia and Syria a date sometime in the first half of the sixth century seems likely for the mosaic at least; the building itself of course may well be earlier.

---

9. R. A. Lipsius, *Die apokryphe Apostelgeschichten und Apostelgehenden* III, 282, vv. 12-14.

## F. Minor Explorations

In addition to the major projects described two minor operations deserve mention. In one, carried out in connection with the topographical survey of the site, the course of the lower of the city's two aqueducts (II 4 W) was traced as far as the rocky scarp that supports the citadel wall at the south end of the city. This revealed a fine stretch of the original channel in perfect preservation with cover slabs still in place (Fig. 26). A second operation involved further clearing of the heavy overburden in front of the facade wall of the exedra building (II 12 E), at the point where the east stylobate foundation meets it.<sup>10</sup> This building, now tentatively identified as a civil basilica, was never completed, its construction apparently cut short by the Persian capture of the city after Valerian's defeat at Edessa. Indeed this latest season has shown that surface fill was already accumulating throughout the derelict site as early as the first quarter of the fourth century.

## G. Pottery, Coins and Other Finds

As in previous excavation seasons, an enormous quantity of pottery was collected, amounting to approximately 250 boxes. Preliminary sorting and study were carried out in the field by Mrs. Williams to whom I am indebted for the information that follows.

The vast majority of this material, both coarse and table-wares, belonged to the late Roman-early Byzantine period. Of the three standard table-wares, African Red Slip, Late Roman C and Cypriot Red Slip, the last named was the most numerous, outnumbering the total of the other two by two to one, followed by African Red Slip. Amongst the coarse wares from this period the standard type of Eastern Mediterranean amphora with graduated ridging on the body predominates, though a few examples of the Palestinian bag-shaped amphora also appeared. Of particular interest is the wide range of specialized objects, saucer-shaped lids, mortaria, graters, colanders, a cheese-press (?), jugs and pitchers of various kinds, stoppers apparently intended for amphorae and pot-stands.

Roman material of earlier date, though in much smaller amounts, continues to appear, as one might expect, from deep sondages opened with the intention of isolating earlier levels. Eastern Sigillata A and Cypriot Sigillata are predominant amongst the tablewares from these deposits. Middle Byzantine wares from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries also appeared in small amounts in surface fill from the Necropolis Church (A II 1) and the Large Baths (III 2 B).

---

10. For plan, see *TAD* 22 (1975), 134, Fig. 11.

A total of 260 coins, all bronze, were discovered during the season. These fell into two main categories, one dating from the end of the fourth century, at a time when the city was garrisoned by a military legion to protect it from the Isaurians, the other from the reigns of Heraclius and Constans II (610 - 668) in the seventh century. Of particular note is the coin hoard of 37 bronze coins (34 *folles* and 3 *semi-folles*), once wrapped in cloth found in the fill above the abandoned service hatch of the small Baths (III 15). They cover the years from 578/79 to 601/02, all but one belonging to the reign of Maurice Tiberius (582 - 602) (Fig. 27). Four mints are represented in the total, Constantinople (14), Antioch (14), Nicomedia (5), Thessalonica (1), uncertain (3) (Fig. 28).

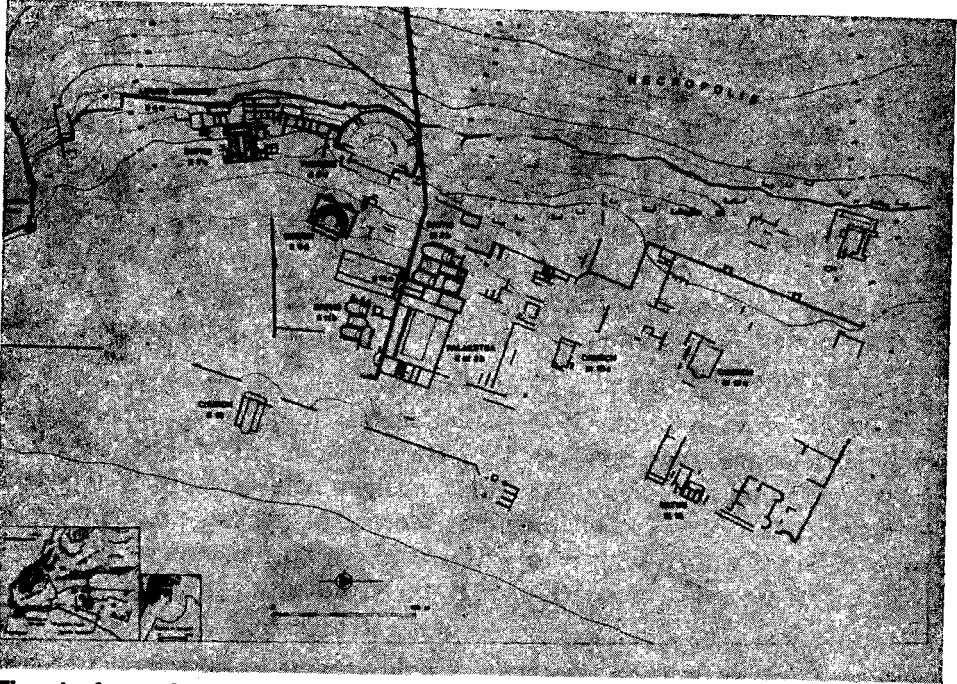
Besides coins a further 108 miscellaneous items were recorded as small finds, constituting the familiar heterogeneous *bric à brac* of small bone, glass, metal and terracotta objects, such as belt-buckles, lead-seals weights, lamps and toilet implements. Worthy of special mention are a terracotta bread stamp with a legend recording the blessing of St. Raphael arranged around a cross (Fig. 29), an inscribed glass weight naming the eparch Ioannes, a silver ring with bezel inscribed with legend, the meaning of which remains uncertain, a gold setting for a precious stone, and a number of bone gaming pieces, including a die. Sculptured pieces found reused in the Necropolis Church include two fragments of figured relief apparently from sarcophagi (Fig. 30) and a block with two fish sculptured within a frame, a larger one in the act of swallowing the smaller (Fig. 31).

None of the latest finds requires any major revision in the chronology of the city established previously,<sup>11</sup> but the discovery of a few coins belonging to the late seventh century in the industrial workings housed in the derelict shell of the Large Baths (III 2 B) indicates some limited activity on the site after the city's general abandonment ca. 660 after Christ.

With the exception of the largest and heaviest of the sculptured stones which were placed for safe-keeping in the depot on the site, all finds were transferred to the Alanya Museum. A case containing some of the more interesting objects from this and previous seasons, together with some enlarged photographs of the site, has now been set up in the Museum.

---

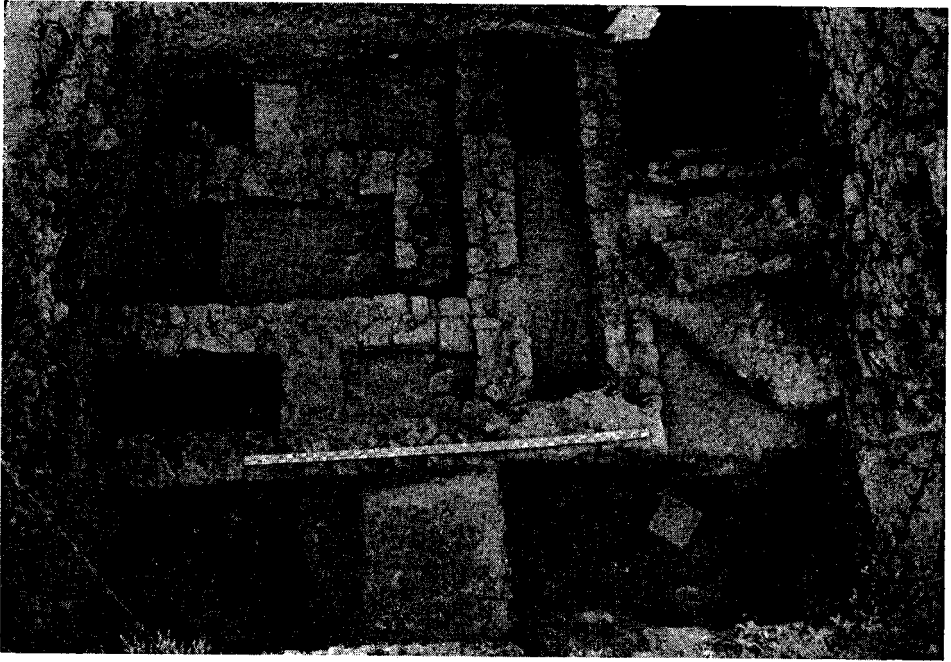
11. For a general account of the city's history, see J. Russell, «Anemurium - eine römische Kleinstadt in Kleinasien», *Antike Welt* 7 : 4 (1976), 2 - 20.



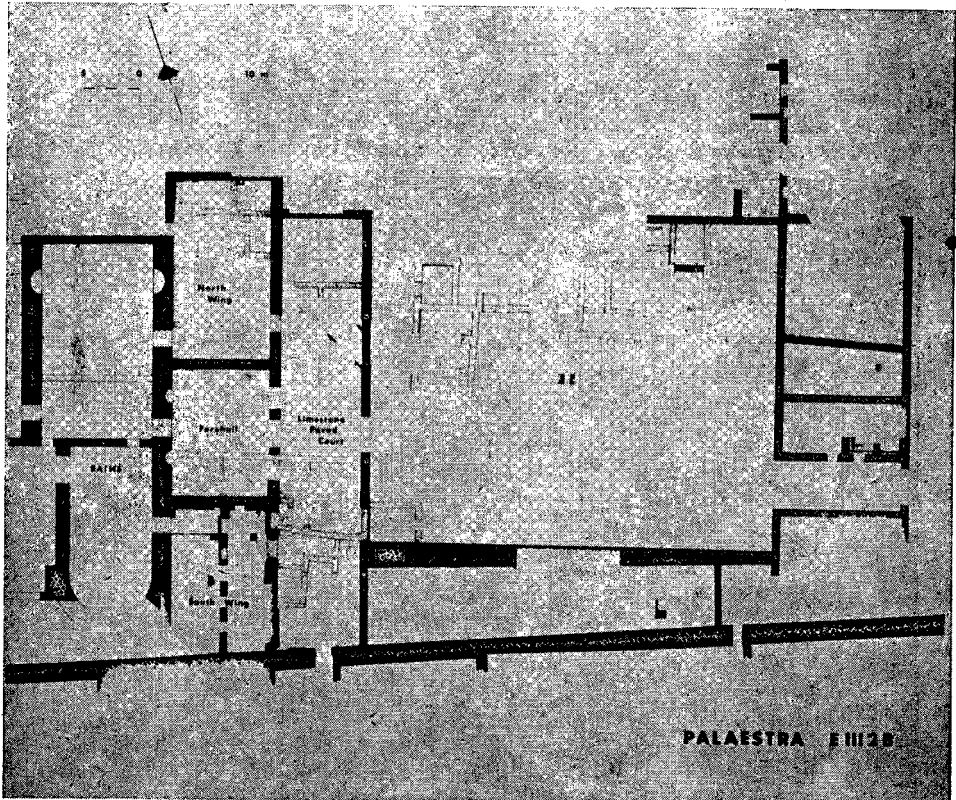
**Fig. 1 Anemurium : general plan of excavations, 1976, drawn by T. Boyd.**



**Fig. 2 Anemurium : Baths (III 2 B), praefurnium opening and later lime-kiln in apse at south end of room G.**



**Fig. 3 Anemurium : Baths (III 2 B), late walls overlying hypocaust system at Ne corner of room F.**



**Fig. 4 Anemurium : Palaestra (E III 2 B), general plan of excavations, drawn by T. Boyd.**



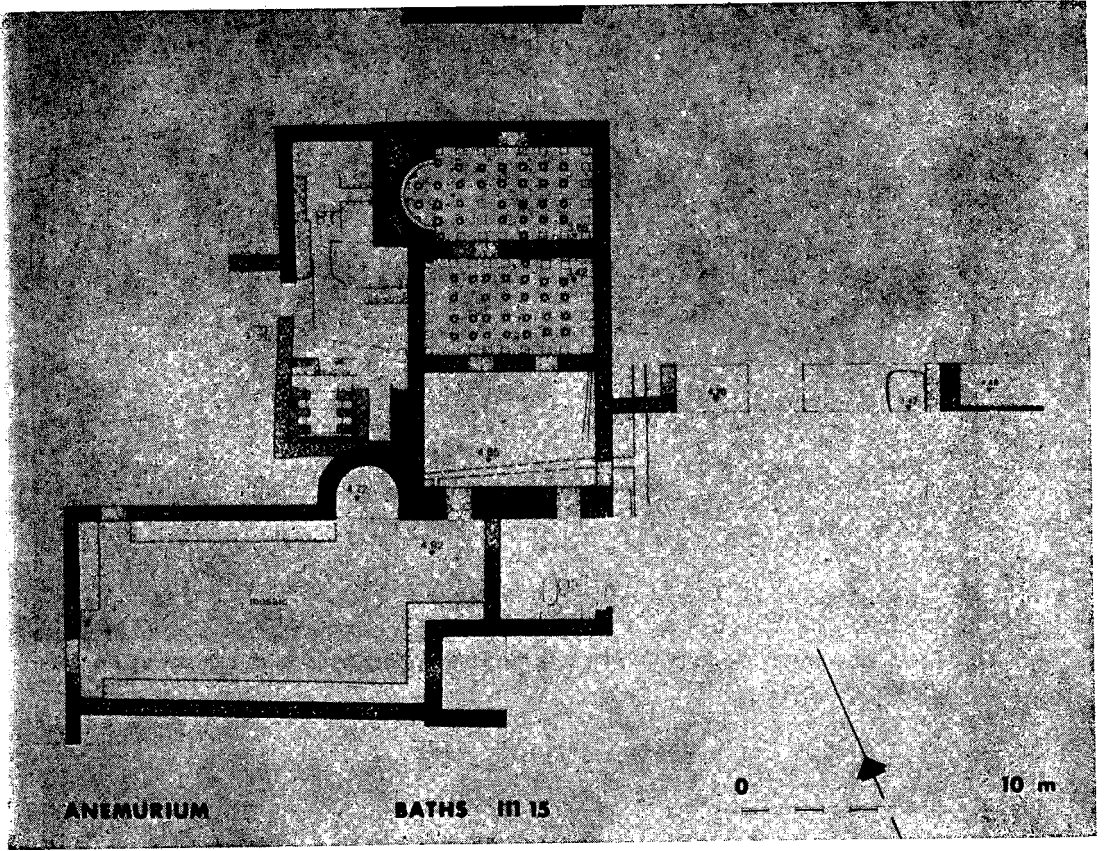
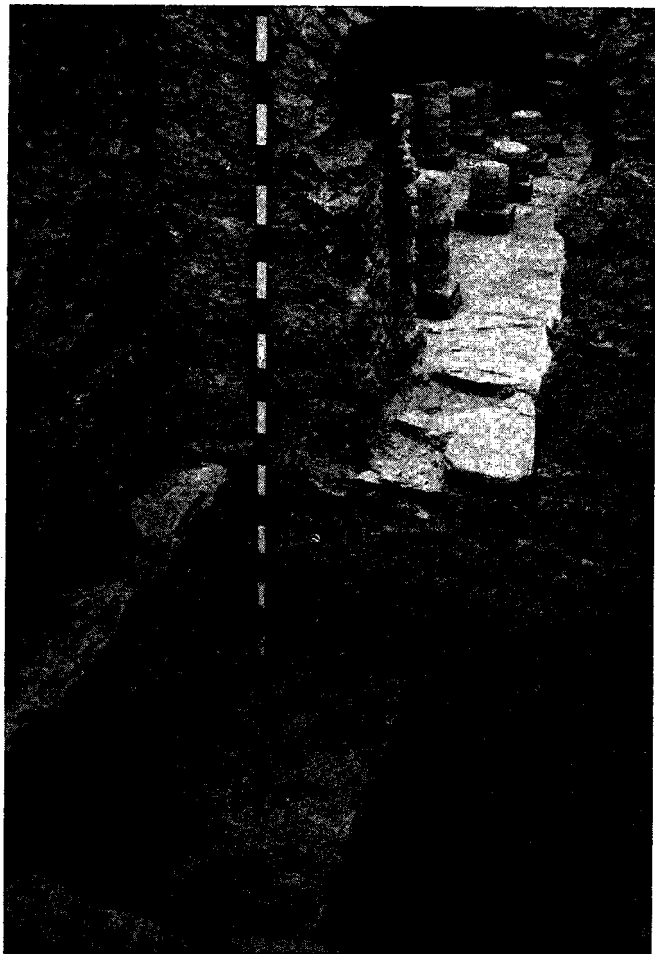


Fig. 6 Anemurium: general plan of Baths (III 15), drawn by T. Boyd.

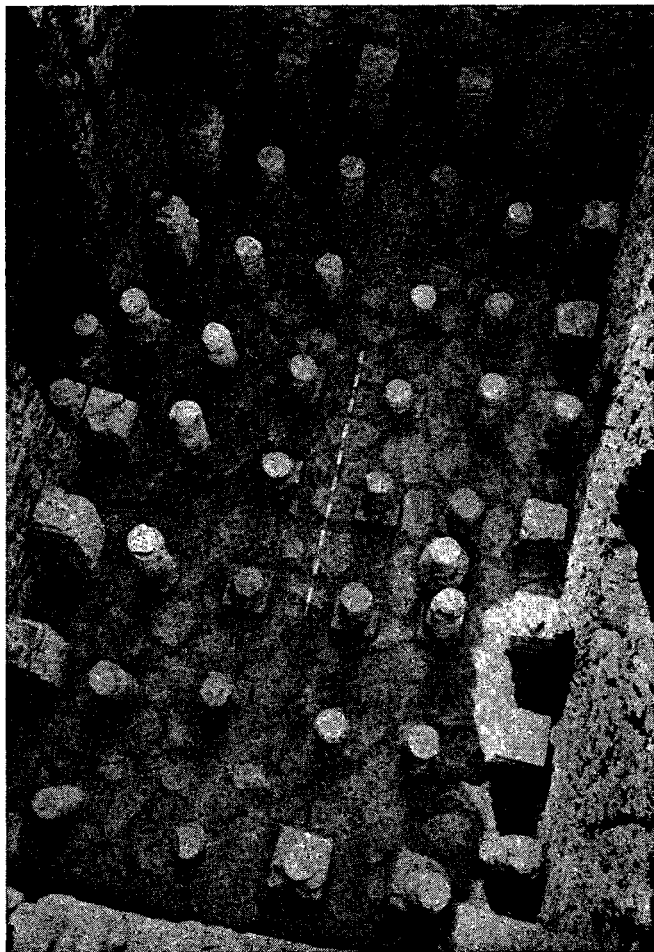


Fig. 5 Anemurium: Palaestra (E III 2 B), Latrine cut into mosaic at SW corner, viewed from SE.





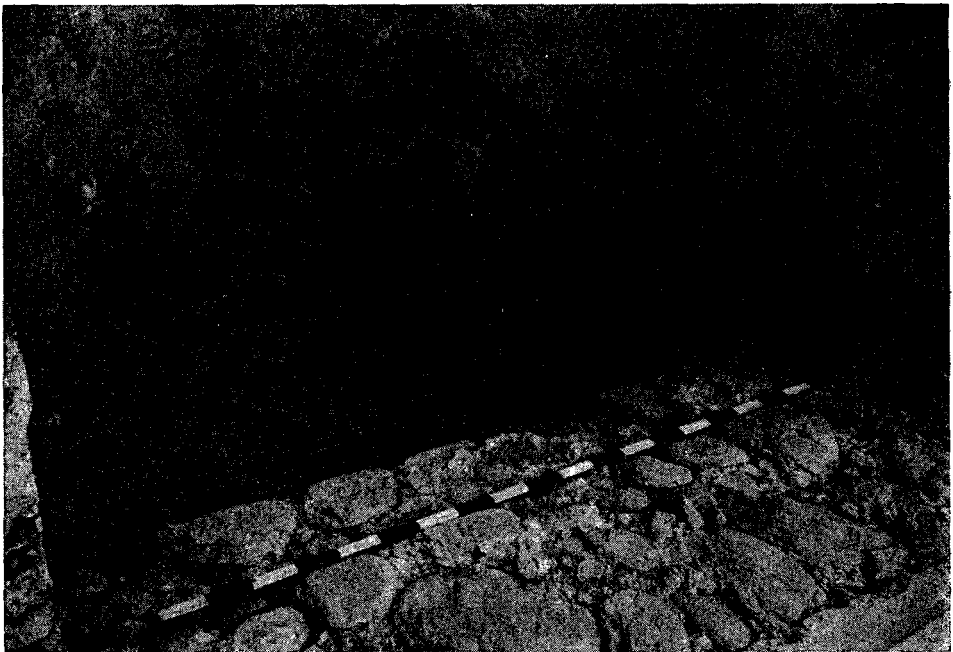
**Fig. 7 Anemurium : Baths (III 15), hypocaust system of caldarium with portion of original floor in niche on left, viewed from west.**



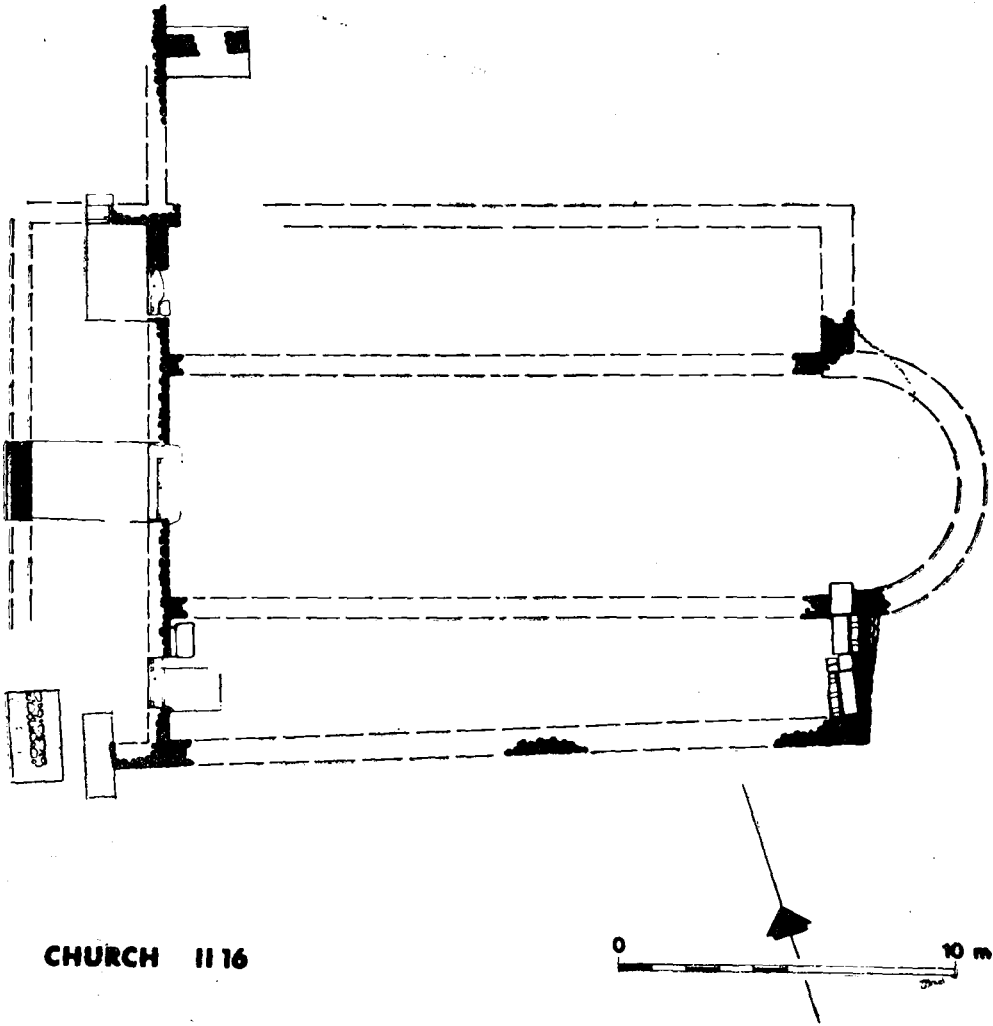
**Fig. 8 Anemurium : Baths (III 15), service bath opening into west end of tepidarium; earlier walls in foreground.**



**Fig. 9** Anemurium : Baths (III 15), mosaic pavement in front of doorway at NW corner of apodyterium.

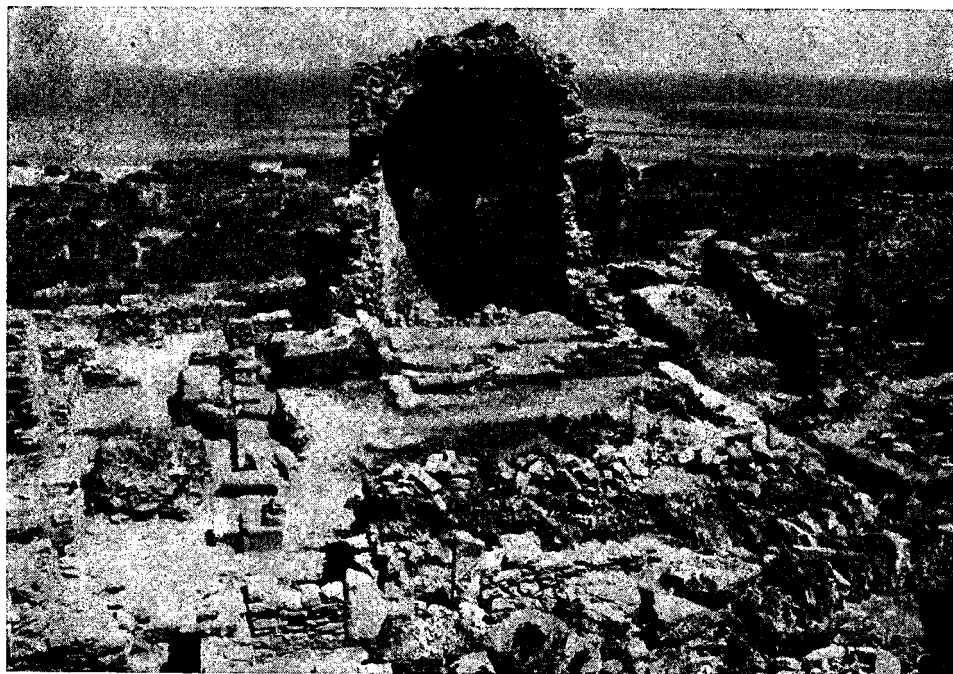


**Fig. 10** Anemurium : (Baths III 15), nyphaeum pool in apsed exedra at NE corner of apodyterium.



**CHURCH II 16**

Fig. 11 Anemurium: Necropolis Church (A II 1), general plan of excavations, drawn by T. Boyd.



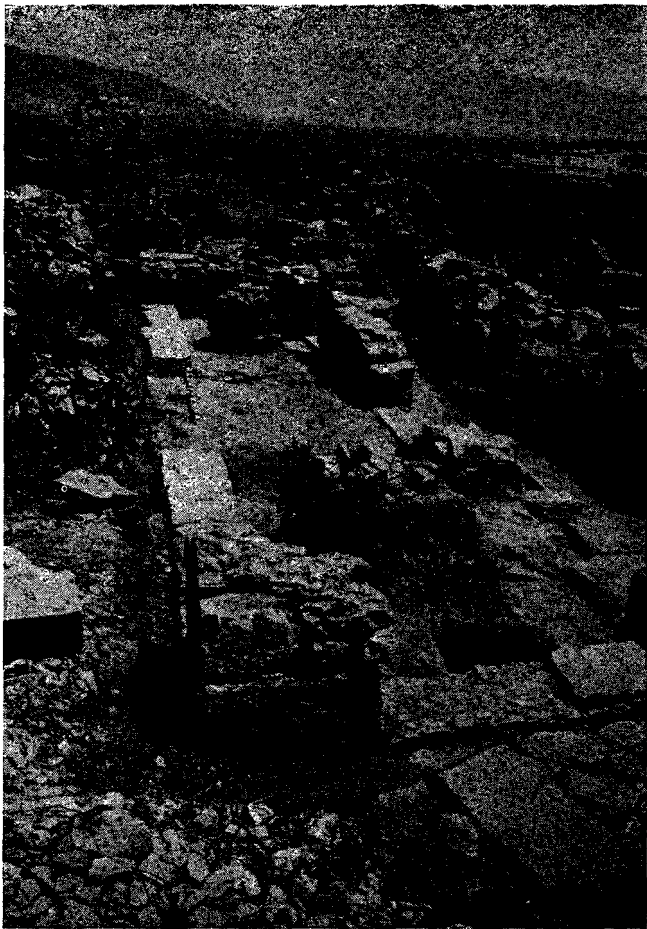
**Fig. 12** Anemurium : Necropolis Church (A II 1), general view to east.



**Fig. 13** Anemurium : Necropolis Church (A II 1), the original apse and later walls of reused material enclosing chancel area.



**Fig. 15 Anemurium: Necropolis Church (A II 1), apsed chamber at east end of south aisle looking east.**



**Fig. 14 Anemurium : Necropolis Church (A II 1), general view of narthex looking north.**

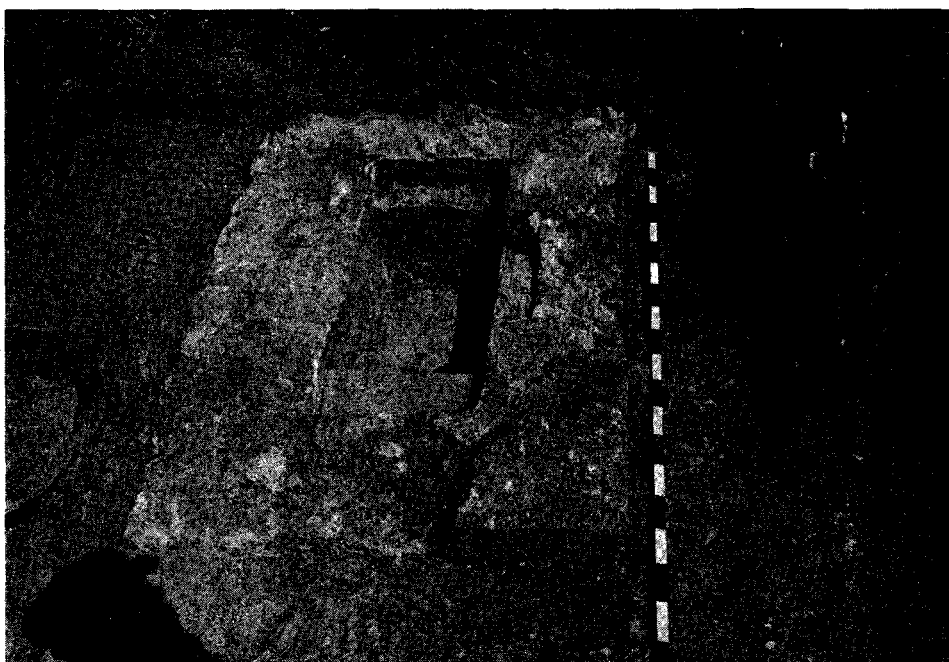


Fig. 16 Anemurium : Necropolis Church (A II 1), baptismery basin in NE room.

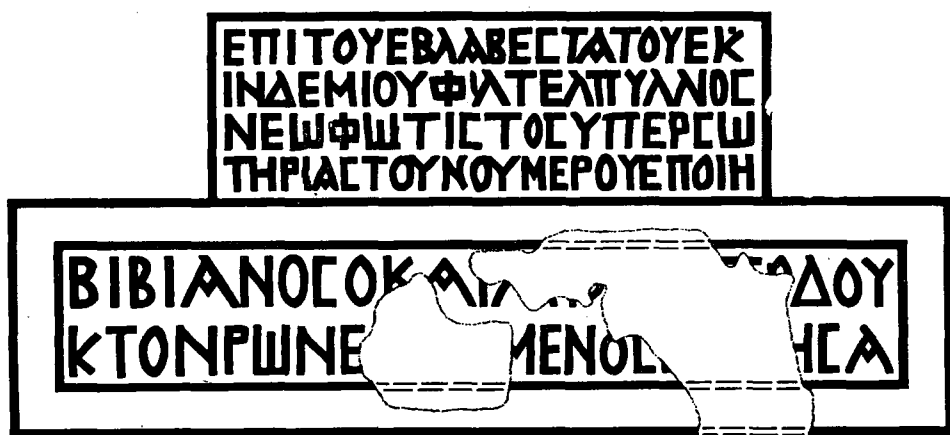
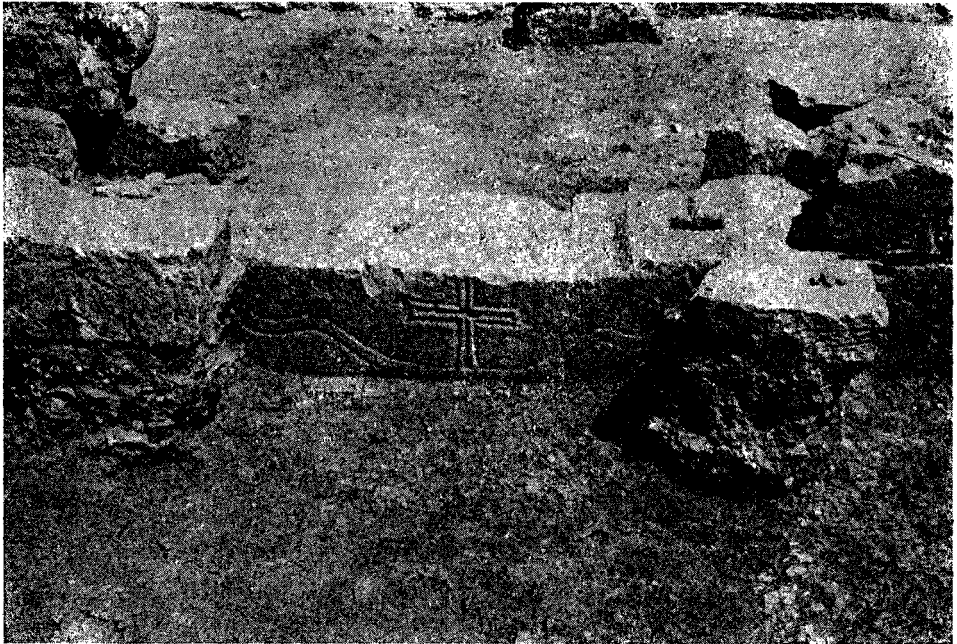


Fig. 17 Anemurium : Necropolis Church (A II 1), pair of inscribed mosaic panels from north corridr. Drawing by T. Boyd.





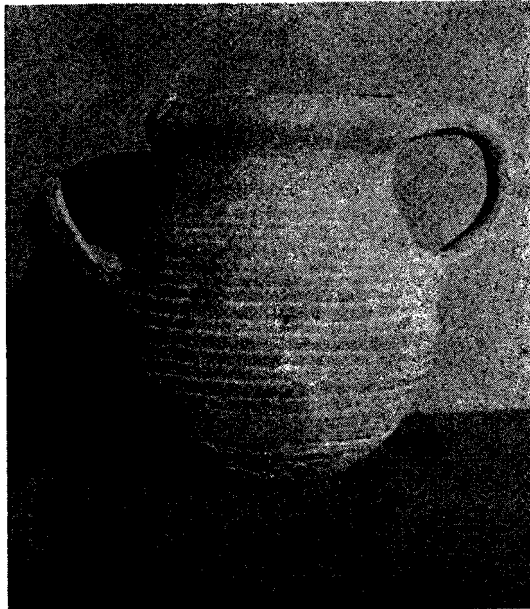
**Fig. 18 Anemurium : Necropolis Church (A II 1), mosaic scene from Peaceful Kingdom at east end of nave, drawn by Joan Richardson.**



**Fig 19 Anemurium : Necropolis Church (A II 1), decorated threshold block of later church at east end of earlier nave.**



**Fig. 20 Anemurium : Necropolis Church (A II 1), grave containing multiple burial of infants.**



**Fig. 21 Anemurium : Necropolis Church (A II 1), two handled beaker from later grave in N corridor.**

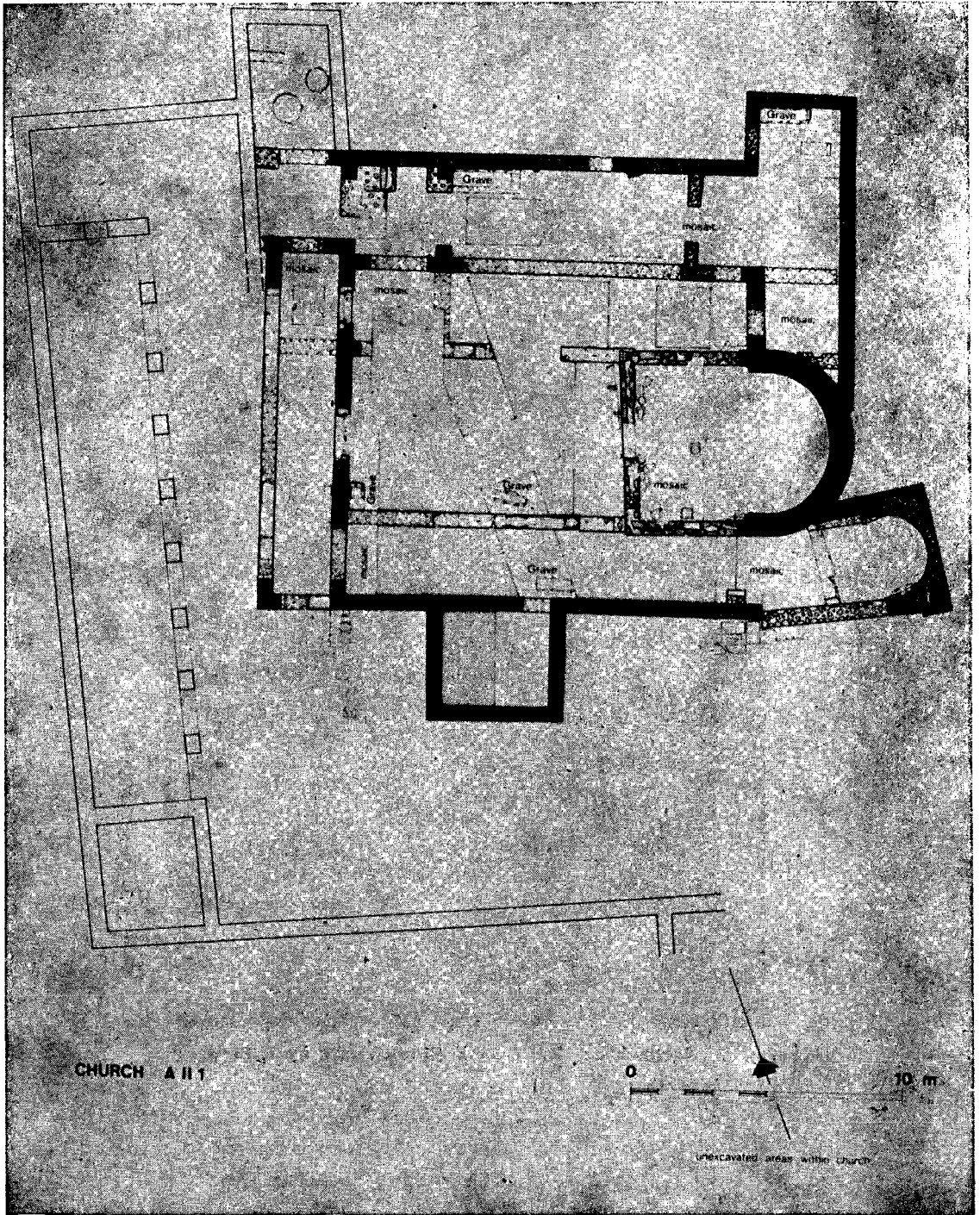
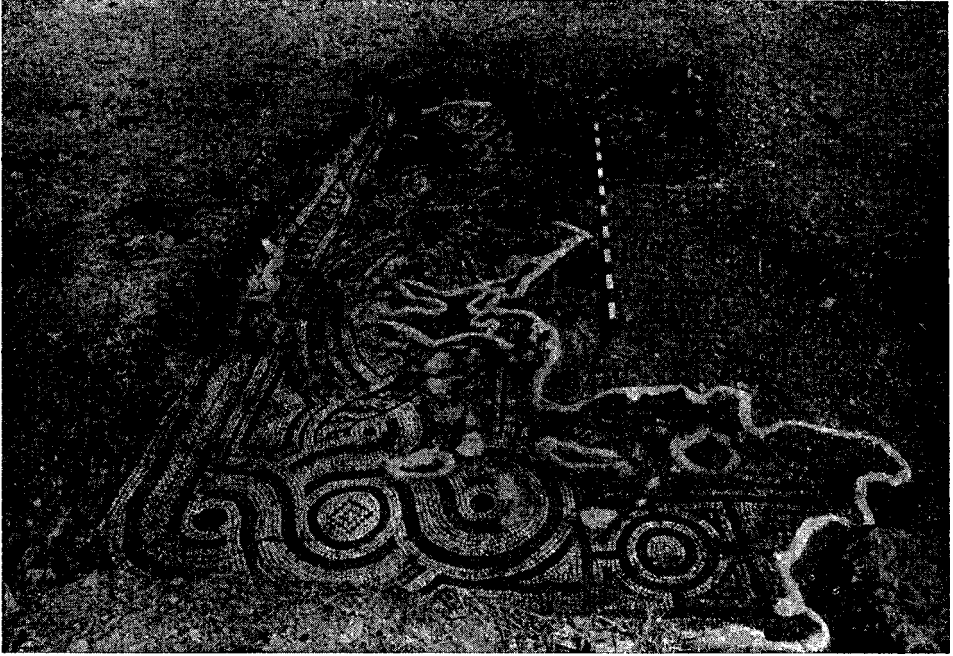


Fig. 22 Anemurium : Building on Cape Anamur, inscribed mosaic panel.



**Fig. 23- Anemurium : The Church (II 16), drawn by T. Boyd.**



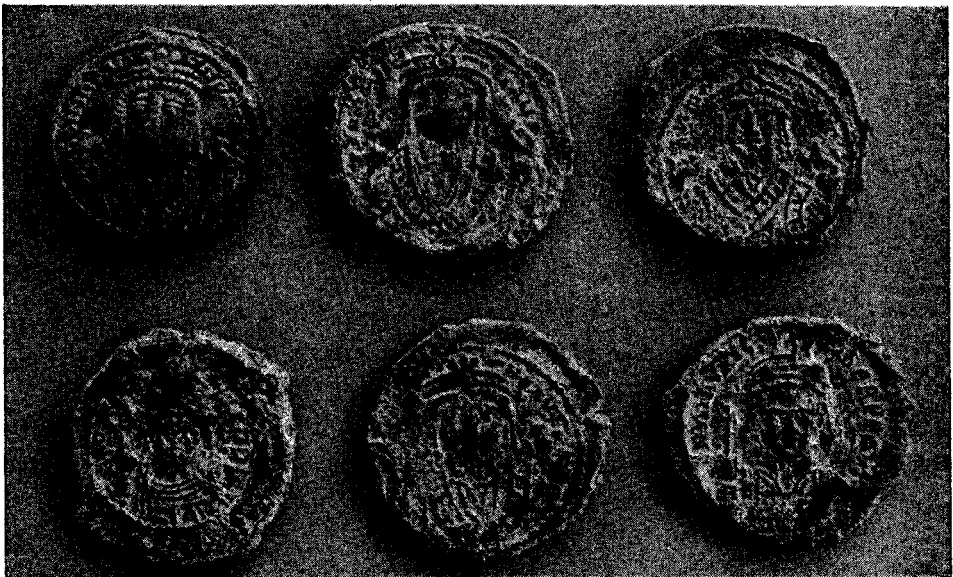
**Fig. 24 Anemurium : The Church (Il 16), mosaic pavement at NW corner of nave.**



**Fig. 25 Anemurium : The Church (Il 16), mosaic at centre of narthex including inscribed panel from wert.**



**Fig. 26 Anemurium : stretch of the lower equeduct (II 4 W) with cover slabs.**



**Fig. 27 Anemurium : six folles of Maurice Tiberius from hoard, obverse after cleaning.**





Fig. 28 Anemurium : six folles of Maurice Tiberius from hoard, reverse after cleaning.



Fig. 29 Anemurium : terracotta bread-stamp of early Byzantine date.



**Fig. 30** Anemurium. sculptured limestone fragment of putto, probably from sarcophagus, reused in Necropolis Church (A II 1).



**Fig. 31** Anemurium: sculptured limestone fragment of fishs, reused in Necropolis Church (A II 1).