

# New Investigations at Pisidian Tymandos: Results of the Isparta Archaeological Survey

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**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Pisidia, Tymandos, Yassiören, Tümüüs, Phryg

The Isparta Archaeological Survey (henceforth IAS) is a newly founded long-term interdisciplinary research collaboration that began in the summer 2008, under the auspices of the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Directorate General Antiquities and Museums<sup>1</sup>.

The IAS focuses on the territory situated north of the modern city of Isparta in southwestern Turkey, an area loosely corresponding to north-western Pisidia (Fig. 1). The project aims to explore this cultural landscape through a coordinated array of research strategies, in particular linking an archaeological survey with the study of inscriptions. The significance of the area, occupying a pivotal position between distinct ancient political and cultural entities, has long been recognized, and the IAS will build on important existing research, much of it occupied specifically with the period of Roman control and the associated cultural imprint. Through a battery of modern archaeological, geophysical, and architectural survey techniques, the IAS will investigate the full cultural profile of the region, focusing on the interaction between the local communities and the various powers that controlled the

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1 The Isparta Archaeological Survey (IAS) was founded by members of the Department of Archaeology at Süleyman Demirel University, Isparta (B. Hürmüzlü), by members of the Department of Classics at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio (A. De Giorgi and P. Iversen, the former of whom is now at the Department of Classics at Rutgers University, New Jersey), and members of the Fachhochschule für Technik und Wirtschaft, Berlin (K. Kohlmeyer, A. Weiser). I would like to thank these institutions, as well as the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the Suna & İnan Kırac Research Institute on Mediterranean Civilization, for their generous support. The generous Alexander von Humboldt Foundation Fellowship supported my research at the Martin Luther Universität in Halle and at the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut in Berlin. To these institutions I wish to extend my most sincere thanks.

area in antiquity, including the Phrygians, Lydians, Persians, the Attalids, the Seleucids, and finally the Romans. The analysis of settlement patterns, architectural remains, visual culture, and epigraphic material will provide the basis for a diachronic exploration of the human presence in the region and in particular the negotiations of ethnic and social identity at work in the contexts of the various empires' successions.

The project is based in the region between the modern of city Isparta and the western shore of Lake Eğirdir (ancient Lake Limnae - Fig.1). The first season of the survey in 2008 focused on the territory of the Senirkent district, specifically targeting the territory of ancient Tymandos, located 75 km northwest of Isparta (Fig. 2)<sup>2</sup> Tymandos is a poorly preserved and elusive ancient town that has not hitherto been firmly located. One of the IAS's central desiderata is to map the location and size of this ancient town and study her position in the mesh of Greco-Roman settlements in Pisidia.

Tymandos is almost absent in ancient sources<sup>3</sup>. Investigations at the site were first conducted by J. R. S. Sterrett in 1885. These yielded the now famous inscription that located the town and informed us of the its change of constitution under the Romans, thus finally placing Tymandos on the "map" of the classical world (See Sterrett 1888; CIL iii.6866). Following this, a series of epigraphical surveys were essential for the documentation of Tymandos, including those by Buckler *et al.* and Ramsay (Buckler *et al.* 1933; Ramsay 1975: 316-317). Mitchell's detailed study of the urban layout of Pisidia via regional surveys has added to the picture (Mitchell 2003: 21-22). Moreover, surveys conducted by M. Özşait since the 1980's have filled some of the gaps in our understanding of the region's historical background (Özşait 1990; Özşait 2007). Finally, visits to the region by scholars such as S. A. Hall and D. French have provided additional important information (Hall 1968; Hall 1986; French – Mitchell 1977).

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2 This survey project was made possible by the support of the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the Directorate General Antiquities and Museums, Süleyman Demirel University, Isparta and the Suna&İnan Kiraç Research Institute on Mediterranean Civilization. The generous Alexander von Humboldt Foundation Fellowship supported my research at the Martin Luther Universität in Halle and at the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut in Berlin. To these institutions I wish to extend my most sincere thanks.

3 Ramsay believes that Talbonda (as cited by Ptolemy) and Tymandos are one and the same. See Ptolemy V, 5, 4; Ramsay 1890: 402. Later accounts, notably those of Hierocles and 5<sup>th</sup> century CE *notitiae*, signal the presence of a bishopric in this Pisidian town, see Wissowa 1932: 2065-2066.

All in all, archaeological investigations in the region tend to situate Tymandos under the modern city of Yassıören (formerly known as Yassı Viran). However, IAS data and finds will now enable us to propose a new interpretative framework that will refine Tymandos' location within the context of the civilizations that shaped the area of northern Pisidia. What follows is thus a presentation of the preliminary results of the 2008 campaign, with a view to future work and research questions<sup>4</sup>.

## Geographical Location and Structure

The geographical location of Tymandos is one key to our understanding this community's historical and cultural development. The town is situated in a plain gently opening towards the Eğridir Lake and framed by rugged mountains on three sides (Karakuş Mountain in the west, Sultan Mountain in the east, the Beşparmak and Barla Mountains in south) (Figs. 1, 5 and 6). These mountain chains create a natural border between Phrygia and Pisidia, and the plains west of the Lake Eğridir invited east-west circulation as well as north-south (toward Pamphylia) along the shores of the lake. Although mitigated by the presence of lakes, the local temperature oscillations are typical of Mediterranean landscapes; winter frosts, however, are common in the months between December and March. The area is extremely fertile and still retains an agrarian profile to this day. Overall, the northwestern sector of this region, which is being brought into focus by this report, was central in linking the various Pisidian districts.

Situated in the Senirkent valley, which functioned as a corridor between Phrygia, Pisidia and Pamphylia, Tymandos and Apollonia occupied an essential position between distinct ancient political and cultural entities throughout antiquity. Apollonia is mentioned by Strabo, who locates it between Apamea and Antiochea in the region of Phrygia (Strabo, XII, 576). As can be deduced

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4 I am grateful to Dr. Fikret Özcan (SDÜ University, Isparta), Murat Fırat (SDÜ University, Isparta), Özden Ürkmez (Ege University, İzmir) and my students from SDÜ Archaeology Department (Arzu İnan, Bilge Akay, Emrah Topdağ, Eray Can, Hakan Yalçın and Tuğba Taş) as well as Asuman Coşkun Abuagla (Bilkent University, Ankara) for their assistance during the summer survey of 2008. My deepest thanks are to İlhan Güceren, Director of the Isparta Archaeological Museum and to Özgür Topbaş, representative of the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism for their support. I am also thankful to Dr. Andrea De Giorgi (Rutgers State University of New Jersey, Classics Department, New Jersey) and Dr. Paul Iversen (Case Western Reserve University, Classics Department, Cleveland) for the discussion of the materials and for sharing their ideas with me.

from the region's historical background, Apollonia held an important place, especially in Hellenistic times, for northwest Pisidia<sup>5</sup>.

## Historical Background of Tymandos and its Territory

Various inscriptions were found by early surveys in the territory of Tymandos, most of which date to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries CE.<sup>6</sup> However, the earliest document that attests to Tymandos as a functioning urban community dates to the Antonine period (IGR: III.311).

Some more general considerations can be made on the region's history. Hittite textual sources provide insights into the ancient geography of the region. They refer to "Pedassa" as the region roughly corresponding to the area northeast of Beyşehir Lake, which might have plausibly included the district of northern Pisidia (Fig. 2)<sup>7</sup>. Be that as it may, Hittite names and their semantics offer further considerations. These sources, namely Hittite linear inscriptions, mention the unknown city of *Tummanda*, a settlement that some scholars would like to identify with Pisidian Tymandos (Zgusta 1984: 639). While the reconstruction of this topography, let alone the *Tummanda*/*Tymandos* identification, are hampered by lack of further information, it nevertheless is suggestive.

The archaeology of the region corroborates the picture of the region's vitality in the Early Bronze Age and beyond<sup>8</sup>. The question of how Tymandos was integrated in this early settlement needs to be verified by future fieldwork. Nonetheless, it can be inferred that the toponym *Tymandos* is probably of local, pre-Greek origin. In Pisidia, local dialects stemming from Phrygian are attested and lingered on through late antiquity alongside Greek<sup>9</sup>. Together with Greek, which from the Hellenistic period was generally used and re-

5 For inscriptions and archaeological material from Apollonia, see Buckler *et al.* 1933: 45-81; Waelkens 1986: 259-271. For the historical development of the settlement, see Mitchell 1993: 90-91.

6 Buckler *et al.* 1933: 83, 91-93, ns. 229, 251, 255 and 257, Pls. 49, 53 and 54.

7 I am thankful to Dr. Meltem Doğan-Alparslan and Dr. Metin Alparslan for their suggestions on these matters. For Pedassa, see Doğan Alparslan-Alparslan 1999: 14; Brandt 1992: 15-23; Dinçol *et al.* 2000: 12 Fig. 19. For Hittites politics in south Anatolia see Popko 2008: 90-91.

8 For an Early Bronze Age settlement at Gençalı, at northeast of Tymandos (Fig. 2), see Özşait 1990: 383-385, 389, Figs. 1 and 8-10. For pottery collected from Tymandos territory dated to Early Bronze Age and Roman period, see Özşait - Özşait 2007.

9 Shafer 1950: 242-250; Mitchell 1992, 25; Mitchell 1993, 173. For Phrygian inscriptions from north Pisidia, see Hall 1968: 59. For Pisidian inscriptions from north Pisidia, see Hout-Lubotsky 1998: 214-216.

mained the dominant language, local dialects also kept being used until the middle of the Roman period (Mitchell 1992: 25; Mitchell 1993:173).

In any event, Pisidia came under Phrygian and later under Lydian control during the first millennium BCE. After that, the Persian invasion of Anatolia led to the introduction of a new power network; the territory of Tymandos was presumably settled during this period, as the archaeological record suggests. How the district of Tymandos was administered is difficult to infer, however the archaeological finds indicate the presence of the Phrygian, Lydian and Persian culture in the region<sup>10</sup>.

The archaeological finds of the Hellenistic period in Tymandos are limited to the pottery from a site northeast of Ulaş Tepe (Fig 48 b-e). In all likelihood Tymandos played no significant role during the Hellenistic period, whereas Apollonia, a Seleucid colony *ca.* 30 km to the west that was probably founded by Seleukos I, extended her authority east all the way to the lakeshore<sup>11</sup>. With the foundation of colonies under the Seleucids, the region's urban configuration can be better grasped. The foundation of Seleukeia Sidera to the south of Tymandos assumed control over northwest Pisidia. What political and territorial systems did the foundation of these colonies supersede, however, is difficult to infer and is beyond the scope of this paper. The colonization politics that shaped northwest Pisidian region in both Hellenistic and Roman times encroached upon the settlement patterns of the region in ways that still need to be investigated<sup>12</sup>.

While little can be said about Tymandos in Hellenistic times, more cogent hypotheses can be inferred about this village in the Roman imperial period, especially on account of the decree awarding them Roman *civitas* mentioned above<sup>13</sup>. It is likely that Tymandos was merely a village in Apollonian territory until the 2<sup>nd</sup> century CE (Jones 1971: 141), which may be inferred by Strabo's exclusion of it from his catalogue of Pisidian *poleis* (Strabo, XII, 576).

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10 The historical background of Pisidia in the pre-Hellenistic period have been discussed several times, see Brandt 1992: 12-14, 23-26; Schuler 1996: 143-144. For the archaeological finds fro pre Hellenistic period, see Hürmüzlü 2009.

11 Brandt 1992: 58-61. For Seleucids in Pisidia, see Waelkens 2004. For detailed study on Hellenistic period in Pisidia, see Mitchell 1992; Brandt 1992: 39-93; Kosmetatou 2008.

12 For the historical background of Roman politics in Pisidia, see Brandt 1992: 94-100, 109-113; Mitchell 1993: 76-79.

13 *Supra*, n.3. Buckler *et al.* 1933: 86-87, no. 236; Magie 1950: 639. Brandt 1992: 119-120; Garnsey-Saller 1987: 45, n 49.

Further evidence that Tymandos became more important during the Roman imperial period is now corroborated by a new inscription found approximately 2 km south of Yassiören at Değirmenderesi (Fig. 3, find spot 1). This inscription bears a dedication by the people of Tymandos to the emperor Caracalla<sup>14</sup>. This new inscription is important, not only because it records contacts between the local elites and the highest levels of the Roman state 200 years earlier than our previous evidence, but because it also confirms a general pattern of Roman involvement in the smaller settlements of Pisidia by the late 2<sup>nd</sup> or early 3<sup>rd</sup> century CE<sup>15</sup>. In addition, the find spot of the Caracalla inscription provides new evidence for locating ancient Tymandos, which traditionally has been identified with Yassiören, a modern village primarily inhabited by local farmers. The inscription was found at Değirmenderesi, 2.4 km southwest of Yassiören, along with a dense site of architectural fragments and pottery of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> century CE. On the other hand, architectural remains from Değirmenderesi to the north of Yassiören suggest that the earlier settlement or its extension was located on the north slope of the Senirkent (Bardak) Mountain (Fig. 3: find spot 2 and 3 and Fig. 11) and in its valley. Some of the finds from these two different locations will be discussed below and may confirm the theory that ancient Tymandos was located southwest of the modern village of Yassiören.

## Archaeological Finds and Data from Tymandos (Yassiören)

Archaeological remains of the ancient settlement Tymandos are visible at three discrete locations.

On the rolling hills of the various massifs that border the valley at Değirmenderesi (2 km southwest of the modern village of Yassiören itself), north-facing rock-cut tombs were found (Fig. 3: find spot 2 and 3; Figs. 7 and 8). They are approximately 0.40 x 0.40 m and square-shaped. Next to them is a circular hole with a diameter of around 5 cm (Fig. 9) that might have served for offerings. The extension and spatial relationship of this necropolis to the tumuli and graves at Delipınar needs to be investigated. However, it presents a type of burial that is amply attested in different Pisidian districts,

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14 For detailed study of the inscription see, Bru – Lebarre – Özsait 2009.

15 The process of Roman involvement was earlier in larger cities such as Sagalassos, which existed at the time of Alexander the Great. See Deppmeyer 2005: 241-242.

exemplified by the door stela type<sup>16</sup>, which was in use during the Hellenistic and Roman periods<sup>17</sup>. At the modern village Yassiören itself, many funerary stela re-employed as spoils were probably taken from these graves (Fig. 10)<sup>18</sup>.

As noted above, the Caracalla inscription's find spot was also located at Degirmenderesi (Fig. 3: find spot 1 and Fig. 8). Unfortunately the exact context is uncertain, since the site is disturbed by a modern quarry. However, the inscriptions on the sculpture base itself as well as the stone and mortar walls suggest the presence of a common or a religious building beneath the surface (Fig. 11). Among the few pottery collected in this area, roof tiles are numerically prominent, as well as pithoi and bowl fragments dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BCE (Figs. 12, 13 and 48a)<sup>19</sup>. Future systematic survey in conjunction with geophysics will help us paint a better portrait of the ancient settlement at Degirmenderesi.

Tymandos presumably spilled over the Yassiören village in the late Roman period and as such it was heavily affected by the expansion of the modern village. To make matters worse, floods and landslides from Senirkent Mountain severely affected these communities in the 1990's. All the same, the 2008 survey succeeded at locating architectural remains and funerary stela within the village. Also, in some cases, it has been determined that some of the typical adobe houses of the region that are still in use were built on top of ancient foundations (Fig. 14 and 15). Moreover, walls of the houses were often decorated with *spolia* (Fig. 16)<sup>20</sup>.

The necropoleis must also be mentioned: north of the modern village Yassiören near two modern cemeteries, ancient grave stones were located

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16 For the rock-cut tomb tradition in Pisidia and southern Anatolia, see Çevik 2003; Çokay-Kepçe 2006; Yılmaz 2007: 158-162.

17 For examples from Pisidia, see Waelkens 1986: 13. For the continuity of the so called "door stela", Kelp 2008.

18 Compare Waelkens Type L, dated to 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> century, see Waelkens 1986: 9, 263 no.675, Pl. 86.

19 Examples of the carinated bowl in Figs. 13a and 48a are attested at the Athenian Agora and in Pergamon, in contexts dating to the 1st century BCE/early 1st century CE, see Meyer - Schlichtmann 1988: 92-93, Group NA, Pl. 11; Rotroff 1997: 426, no. 1741, Fig. 103, Pl. 137. Fig. 13a has a light red fabric and brownish red glaze inside and outside. This type was also popular in Sagalassos from 2<sup>nd</sup> half of 1<sup>st</sup> century; see Poblome 1999, 304, 344. Fig. 7.

20 The layout of earlier structures and reuse of their stones illustrate this region's *longue durée*. The mapping and documenting of these traditional houses will be carried out through collaboration between IAS and specialists of the Architecture and City Planning departments at Süleyman Demirel University in Isparta, under the direction of Dr. Pervin Şenol, whom I thank for many thoughtful suggestions. For the preliminary report of this projects see Şenol - Hürmüzlü 2009.

(Fig. 3: find spot 4 and 5). Find spot 4 (Palamut Cemetery) may be an ancient necropolis; it was used by the modern village as a cemetery until a few decades ago. Two types of gravestones can be identified; the first group consists of gravestones in pediment shape with a Pisidian shield on top (Fig. 17) and an inscription at the bottom (Buckler *et al.* 1933: 92, no. 253), while the second type is a long shaft with pediment at the top (Fig. 18).

250 meters northeast of the Palamut cemetery in a modern mausoleum (Baba Garkın Türbesi), funerary stones of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century CE were re-used (Fig. 19). This structure is one story high and has a rectangular plan (5.10 x 6.30 m). The building was topped with a dome 2.00 m in height. The north entrance of the structure is 1.70 m high and 0.80 m wide. At the doorway there is a 1.30 m in width front entrance hall, followed by a platform for the coffins that is 0.50 m above ground level. On this platform there are four coffins placed side by side with an east-west orientation (Fig. 20). The structure is made of wood, stone, and in places, cement. A re-used gravestone dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> century CE is embedded inside the Baba Garkın masonry and records a family dedication (Fig. 21 and 22)<sup>21</sup>. Another grave stone of the pedimental type, dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century CE, was embedded in the exterior masonry (Fig. 23). This inscription was published by Sterrett and Buckler *et al.*, and illustrates a funerary dedication by a certain Thethanros. On the basis of this evidence I suggest that the modern mausoleum might have been erected on top of pre-existing funerary monuments. If this were the case, it would illustrate the remarkable longevity of the Tymandos necropolis, which is the case at different settlements in the region, including another example identified by the IAS in the village of Uluğbey near Uluborlu (Apollonia).

Further IAS investigations were carried out outside of Yassıören toward the direction of Senirkent. The discovery of an ancient stone quarry on the south slope of Başbüyük Mountain, north of Yassıören near a modern quarry, is noteworthy (Fig. 24). The presence of an ancient stone quarry is suggestive in more than one way. First, it shows that the town of Tymandos might have had access to local resources for carrying out its building programs. Second, it opens important vistas concerning the economy of the ancient town, which may have been situated in the integrated markets of northern Pisidia. The traces of this industry are still visible (Figs. 25 – 27), while incomplete and roughly worked gravestones in the Yassıören cemetery may also be linked to it.

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21 The inscriptions from Tymandos will be published by Paul Iversen as a catalogue. I thank him for his advice.

Another area investigated by the IAS was Delipınar, *ca.* 2 km east of Tymandos, where two tumuli were identified by M. Özsait's surveys in the 1980s (Figs. 3, 4 and 28) (Özsait 2007). One of these tumuli produced grave stelae dating to the last thirty years of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE. These grave anthemion stelae are now housed at the Isparta Museum. The geophysical survey in the area of Tumulus I carried out by the IAS in 2008 may suggest the presence of a dromos and chamber hewn into the bedrock (Fig. 29). The substantial illicit digging and destruction, however, hampered the autopsy of Tumulus II. The plans of these tumuli give us the opportunity to determine the placement of Isparta stelae, which were probably used on the both sides of the entrance to the grave, as is the case in a Lydian tumulus near Sardeis, where the stelae were found *in situ*<sup>22</sup>. Isparta stelae present a remarkable Ionian influence on the Lydian artistic idiom, which was common during the Late Lydian (Persian) period in Anatolia.

These tumuli, in general, may be part of a larger necropolis that had other graves cut in the bedrock punctuate a hill 500 m to the southwest (Fig. 28: Delipınar 5/1 - 5/3 and Fig. 30). As such, this hill may be a later extension of the Delipınar necropolis, seemingly in use during the Roman period. Two of these graves were cut into the bedrock and were successively sealed by pebbles (grave no. 5/1: Figs. 31 - 34). Modern looting has greatly affected these structures and the excavation trenches of *clandestini* were detected (one of these exposed the point where the dromos meets the tomb chamber, Fig. 33). The width of the dromos is 1.20 m, while the width of the entrance is 0.50 cm. Carved in the bedrock, the chamber measures approximately 2-2.5 x 4-4.5 meters, roughly 8-10 square meters. The ceiling of the tomb chamber was carved like a gable roof. The entrance of the tumulus (dromos) is on the west side of the complex (Figs. 33-35)<sup>23</sup>. The slope with which these graves were negotiated suggests that they were small tumuli (Delipınar grave 5/2) (Fig. 36).

Approximately 10 meters east of graves Delipınar 5/1 and 5/2 the bedrock had been leveled in antiquity so as to accommodate small niches for religious practice during or after burial (Fig. 37 and 38). Examples of such niches are

22 For the Sardeis example see Butler 1922: 116-117, Fig. III.122. For a detailed study of the Delipınar stelae, see Hürmüzlü 2007.

23 For the similar chamber tombs from Phrygia at the site of Avdulas Kale, see Haspels 1971: 124-125, Fig. 539: 8 and a grave from Roman Imperial period at Beyköy Yumrukkaya (Afyon), see Kortanoğlu 2008: 523-525, Pls. 136 and 137.

known from Seleukeia Sidera Necropolis I, where graves were cut in to bed-rock (Hürmüzlü 2008: 12-13).

Finally, 2 km southwest of Yassıören traces of houses of the Late Byzantine/Ottoman eras were located (Fig. 2 and Fig. 39). This area, today known as Ayazma, was an annual pilgrimage place for the Greek community in Apollonia (Uluborlu); it also includes villages in use until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Its Mausoleum still draws visitors for both its picturesque location and its religious value (Fig. 40). Simply put, the location and view that this hill commands (Fig. 6) may have been ideal criteria for a “sacred place” in classical antiquity as well<sup>24</sup>.

## Archaeological Finds and Data from the Territory of Tymandos

At several modern villages east from Tymandos (Yassıören and Değirmenderesi), archeological and epigraphical finds were recorded during the survey in 2008 (areas between Hoyran Lake and Senirkent district, Fig. 2). The modern village of Garip represented the easternmost extent of the archaeological scatter. At Akkeçili, located right on the Hoyran Lake shore, no ancient cultural materials were found. The lake’s shoreline today poses questions as to its exact configuration in antiquity. The apparent retraction of the waters is under scrutiny and projects directed by Isparta Süleyman Demirel University assess and propose measures to thwart this negative trend (Tokgözlü 1998: 169-170). For what concerns us here, the absence of finds *ca.* 15 km east of Tymandos suggests that the lake may have extended considerably westward in antiquity. These questions will be addressed through specific research that the IAS will foster via collaborative efforts.

Other sites in the territory of Tymandos must be brought into focus. Demirliönü, is located south of Büyükkabaca village, *ca.* 8 km north of Tymandos (Fig. 3). Fragments of “black-on-red” and “streaked ware” were collected from this area (Fig. 44). Also, several grave stelae of the Roman period re-used in the modern village of Büyükkabaca are said to have come from this area. Ulaş Tepe, where many of the rock-cut chamber tombs were recorded, is located between Gençali and Büyükkabaca Village in a rocky area, *ca.* 20 km northeast of Tymandos (Figs. 2, 41 and 42). It is approximately

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24 W. M. Ramsay, on the basis of a Roman inscription, indicates that this area could be dedicated to Hercules Restitutor, see Ramsay 1890: 402.

100-200 m wide and 40-50 m high. Both from Demirliönü and Ulaş Tepe examples of black-on-red, streaked, and banded ware of 7<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> centuries BCE<sup>25</sup>.

Survey of the northern slope of Ulaş Tepe yielded fragments of Late Hellenistic pottery along with black-on-red and streaking ware pottery (Fig. 43). Fragments of different types of bowls, such as a rim of a conical bowl (Figs. 35 and 48b) and two foot fragments of diagonal body bowls (Figs. 48c and d) dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> century BCE, as well as pottery fragments of Late Hellenistic and Roman Imperial periods were also found (Fig. 43 and Fig. 48e)<sup>26</sup>. The bowl with white decoration inside (Fig. 35 and 48b) is a type common in Ephesos during the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> century BCE<sup>27</sup>. Overall, this data suggests that Ulaş Tepe functioned as burial ground for various centuries; its latest phases, namely in the Late Hellenistic and Roman periods, may thus be spatially confined to the hill's northern slope.

Finally another tumulus system in the territory of Tymandos, as identified by the Isparta Museum (Fig. 2 and 45), is that at Çestepe, 3 km south of Gençali village and said to have a rectangular burial room<sup>28</sup>.

The easternmost surveyed areas, 10 km east of Tymandos, produced evidence of yet another necropolis cut into a rock outcropping (Fig. 2). The several funerary stelae re-used in walls of modern houses in Garip were apparently brought from this ancient necropolis, known as Altın Cappar area<sup>29</sup>. A quadrangle osthotek coming from the same area was recorded in the village. It features a decoration with rosettes on the right and a phiale on the left (Fig. 46)<sup>30</sup>. A fragment of a garland sarcophagus was re-used in the house wall in the same modern locale (Fig. 47). While it is very badly preserved, a bull head can be seen on one side and in the middle is a sickle<sup>31</sup>. Various inscriptions

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25 For detailed study of these finds see, Hürmüzlü 2009.

26 For parallels from Ephesos, see Ladstätter 2003: 32, no. K95, K96, Pl.9; Rogl 2007: 183, 191, Figs. 1 ns. 9 and 10.

27 Ladstätter 2003: 32, no. K92, Pl.9. For a discussion of the origin of these types and their different decoration, see Gassner 1997: 66, ns. 190 and 191, Pl. 12.

28 Before any further determination will be made about these tumuli, the area needs to be studied more intensively. I would like to thank the director of the Isparta Museum, İlhan Güceren for this information.

29 This area was published by Buckler as a Phrygian sanctuary; see Buckler *et al.* 1933: xiii, Pl. 17.

30 For the door decoration type from Sagalassos, see Köse 2005: 12, 46-48, 64-65 Fig. 4. The example in Garip belongs to Köse Type 4, dated to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and generally to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BCE.

31 For a similar bull head and garland sarcophagus from Sagalassos dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century and beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, see supra: 97-99, Figs. 317-319.

recorded by Buckler *et al.* in the area suggest a 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century CE chronology for the necropolis (Buckler *et al.* 1933: 93, ns. 259 and 260, Pl.54).

## Concluding Remarks

Overall this aggregate evidence suggests the presence of a pre-Roman settlement in the environs of Tymandos. Separated from central and southwest Pisidia, the valleys of Tymandos and Konane were the borders of Phrygia and later Lydia that were permeated by a distinct Phrygian element that survived the Roman imprint (Hürmüzlü 2009). Tumuli east and northeast of Tymandos, in particular, might suggest the presence of communities settled in the region and integrated in the networks produced by the Anatolian kingdoms. The finds from Ulaş Tepe, Demirliönü, and Delipınar suggest that the presence of Phrygian and Lydian material culture may have lingered in the regions of South Anatolia until at least the middle of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE and that the territory of Tymandos was affected by these intercultural relations.

In any event, the present report confirms that Tymandos and its surrounding communities played a minor role in the various urban schemes of the Hellenistic and Early Roman era. Only in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century CE did Tymandos move from being a village in the territory of Apollonia to becoming a fully-fledged urban community. Describing how this process applied to other smaller Pisidian communities will be one of the IAS's main research goals. However, it is important to note that the tumuli and necropolis groups at north east and east Tymandos probably indicate different small settlements that existed from the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BCE, or even earlier, and thus testify to the *longe dureé* of the region.

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# Pisidia Tymandos Antik Kenti'nde Yeni Arařtırmalar:

## Isparta Arkeolojik Yüzey Arařtırması Sonuçları

Isparta Arkeolojik Yüzey Arařtırması 2008 yılında oluşturulmuş, uzun so-  
luklu uluslararası ve disiplinler arası yeni bir arařtırma projesidir. Bu projenin  
amacı, Kuzeybatı Pisidia'nın dönemler boyunca karşı karşıya kaldığı kültür  
alışverişinin tespiti; bölgeye dışarıdan, farklı kültürler aracılığıyla hangi un-  
surların taşındığının; hangi geleneklerin dönemler boyunca devam ettiğinin  
ve yerel unsurların bu geleneklerle nasıl kaynaştığının saptanmasıdır. Bunun  
yanı sıra, Isparta İli kültür envanterinin çıkarılmasına ve kültür varlıklarının  
envanterlenmesine katkı sağlamak, öncelikli amaçlarımız arasındadır.

Projenin ilk yılında çalışmalar Senirkent İlçesi Yassıören – Tymandos an-  
tik kenti ve çevresinde yoğunlaştırılmıştır. Tymandos antik kentini coğrafi  
konumu yerleşmenin tarihsel ve kültürel gelişimini anlamak için önemlidir.  
Tymandos antik kenti yüksek dağlarla, batıda Karakuş Dağı, doğuda Sultan  
Dağı, güneyde ise Beşparmak Dağı ve Barla Dağı ile çevrelenmiştir (Fig. 1).  
Bu dağlar, Frigya ve Pisidia Bölgeleri arasında doğal bir sınır oluşturmaktadır.  
Bölge coğrafi olarak Batı Pisidia'dan Eğridir Gölü; Karakuş ve Barla Dağları  
arasında bulunun konumuyla da merkezi ve güney Pisidia Bölgelerinden ay-  
rılmaktadır.

Tymandos adına antik metinlerde rastlanmamakla birlikte, Hierocles ve  
Bizans Dönemi piskoposluk listelerinde kentin adı geçmektedir. Yerleşmede  
ilk arařtırmalar Sterrett tarafından 1885 yılında yürütülmüş ve kentin statü-  
süne ilişkin verilerin elde edildiği yazıt ele geçmiştir. Bunu izleyen çalışmalar  
Monumenta Asia Minoris Antiqua serileri kapsamında yürütülen çalışma-  
lar çerçevesinde yazıtları yayınlayan Buckler ve Calder, bunların dışında ise  
Ramsay tarafından devam ettirilmiştir. Son olarak 1980'li yıllardan bu yana  
M. Özsait tarafından yürütülen yüzey arařtırmaları kapsamında kentin tarih-  
sel gelişimine ışık tutacak veriler elde edilmiştir.

Arařtırmacılar, Tymandos antik kentinin Yassıören kasabasının altında  
kaldığı hususunda mutabık kalmışlardır. Bununla birlikte, arkeolojik bulgu-  
lar ve 2008 yılı yüzey arařtırmamız sırasında toplanan veriler bölgenin tarih-  
sel gelişimine ve yerleşme alanındaki *longue durée* (sürekliliği) ilişkin olarak

yeni bilgiler sağlamaktadır. Tymandos ve çevresinde bugüne dek ele geçen yazıtlar M.S. 2 ve 3. yy'a aittir. Bununla birlikte, 2008 yılı yüzey araştırmasında, Tymandos çevresinde yürütülen çalışmalarda elde edilen bulgular kentin, uzun dönemler boyunca yerleşim görmüş olduğunu göstermektedir.

Hitit belgeleri, bölgenin antik dönem coğrafyası hakkında önemli veriler sağlamaktadır. Bu metinlerden hareketle Beyşehir Gölü'nün kuzeydoğusunda kalan bölgenin "Pedaşša" olarak anıldığı anlaşılmaktadır. Bunun dışında, Kuzeybatı Pisidia'da yer alması muhtemel, henüz kesin lokalizasyonu yapılmamış olan "Tumanda" kenti bazı dilbilimciler tarafından, henüz kesin olarak kanıtlanmamakla birlikte, Tymandos ile eşleştirilmektedir. Bu bölgede M.Özsait tarafından yürütülen yüzey araştırmalarında Gençali Höyük ve Yassıören çevresinden toplanan seramikler de bölgenin Geç Bronz Çağ'da bir yerleşim alanı olduğuna işaret etmektedir. Tymandos antik kentinin bu dönemde konumu ve nasıl bir yerleşim alanına sahip olduğuna ilişkin veriler oldukça kısıtlıdır ve henüz araştırılmaya muhtaçtır. Bununla birlikte, Tymandos toponiminin Yunanca olmayan ve muhtemelen de yerel bir kaynaktan geldiğini de vurgulamak gerekir. Nitekim Pisidia Bölgesi'nin Phryg ve sonrasında da Lydia egemenliği altına girdiğini kanıtlayan veriler söz konusudur.

Tymandos antik kentinin yaklaşık olarak 10 km kuzeyinde yer alan Ulaş Tepe ile Demirliönü mevkiinde "black on red" ve "streaked ware" olarak adlandırılan ve M.Ö. 7. ve 6. yy'da üretilmiş Phryg - Lydia tipi seramik parçalarına rastlanmıştır (Fig. 44a-d). Çok sayıda kayaya oyulmuş mezarın tespit edildiği Ulaş Tepe Geç Lydia Dönemi'ne (Greko-Pers Dönemine) ait Bin Tepelerde karşımıza çıkan bazı mezarları andıran yapıları Kuzeybatı Pisidia'da Phryg - Lydia kültür etkisinin varlığına işaret etmeleri bakımından önem taşır (Fig. 42). Bu alandan Geç Hellenistik ve Roma Dönemi'ne ait seramik parçalarının da toplanmış olduğunu belirtmek gerekir. Bu bölge muhtemelen uzun dönemler boyunca mezarlık alanı kullanılmış olmalıdır.

Tymandos Antik kenti çevresinde karşılaşılan Arkaik Dönem'e ait yukarıda sözü edilen buluntular tekil örnekler olarak kalmamaktadır. Delipınar mevkiinde Isparta Müzesi tarafından tescil edilmiş olan ve "Delipınar Tümülüsleri" olarak anılan yan yana konumlanmış iki tümülüs yer almaktadır (Fig. 29). Delipınar 1 ve 2 no.lu tümülüslerinin her ikisi de kayalık bir yükseltide bulunmaktadır. Bu durumda Delipınar tümülüslerinin mezar odalarının ve dromoslarının ana kayaya oyularak yapılmış olması yüksek olasılıktır. Ana kayanın oyulması sonucu elde edilen bu yapıların üzerleri büyük dere taşları ve toprakla yığma bir tepe haline getirilmiş olmalıdır. Tümülüslerin

üzerinde ve çevresinde tarihlemeye elverişli bir buluntuya rastlanmamıştır. Ancak, bu alandan buldukları tespit edilen ve halen Isparta Müzesi'nde sergilenen Anadolu-Pers Dönemi'ne ait M.Ö. 6. yy stelleri bu tümülüslerin de aynı döneme ait olabileceğini akla getirmektedir. Her iki stel İon tipine ait anthemion başlıklı örneklerdir.

Delipınar bölgesi oldukça geniş ve kayalık bir arazidir (Fig. 29). Bu kayalık yükseltide küçük taşlarla örtülü iki tümülüs ve bir kaya mezarlık alanı tespit edilmiştir (Fig. 31-36). Tümülüs 5/1'de karşılaşılan kaçak kazı çukuru, mezar dromosu ile mezar odasının birleştiği yere denk gelmiştir. Bu tümülüs, anlaşıldığı üzere ana kayanın yontulması ile oluşturulmuştur. Burada hem mezar odası hem de dromos ana kayanın şekillendirilmesiyle oluşturulmuştur. Tümülüsün girişi (dromos) batı yönündendir (Fig. 32 ve 33). Sonuç olarak, 2008 yılı yüzey araştırması Delipınar Mevkisi'nin M.Ö.6. yy'dan itibaren ve Roma Dönemi içlerine dek kullanılmış bir mezarlık alanı olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır.

Bölgede Hellenistik Dönem'e işaret edecek buluntular, Ulaş Tepe'de ele geçen seramik parçalarıyla sınırlıdır (Fig. 43). Antik metinlerin aktarımları ve arkeolojik buluntular arasında karşımıza çıkan bu döneme ait az sayıda veri, Tymandos'un bölgede Hellenistik Dönem'de önemli bir rol üstlenmemiş olduğunu düşündürmektedir.

Tymandos'da antik dönem mekânlarının üzerine konumlanmış veya arkeolojik malzemeyi kullanmış olan kerpiç konutlar ile antik dönem mezarlarının üzerinde yer alan mezar yapılarının varlığı dikkati çekmektedir (Fig. 39 ve 40). Buradan hareketle, Tymandos veya bugünkü adıyla Yassıören yerleşmesinin nasıl değiştiği, geçmişten devraldığı süreklilikler ile kesintilerin neler olduğuna ilişkin soruların yanıtlanmasına dönük olarak projemiz kapsamında ileriki yıllarda da çalışılmaya devam edilecektir.

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Fig. 1  
Map of West Pisidia  
(Waelkens 2004)

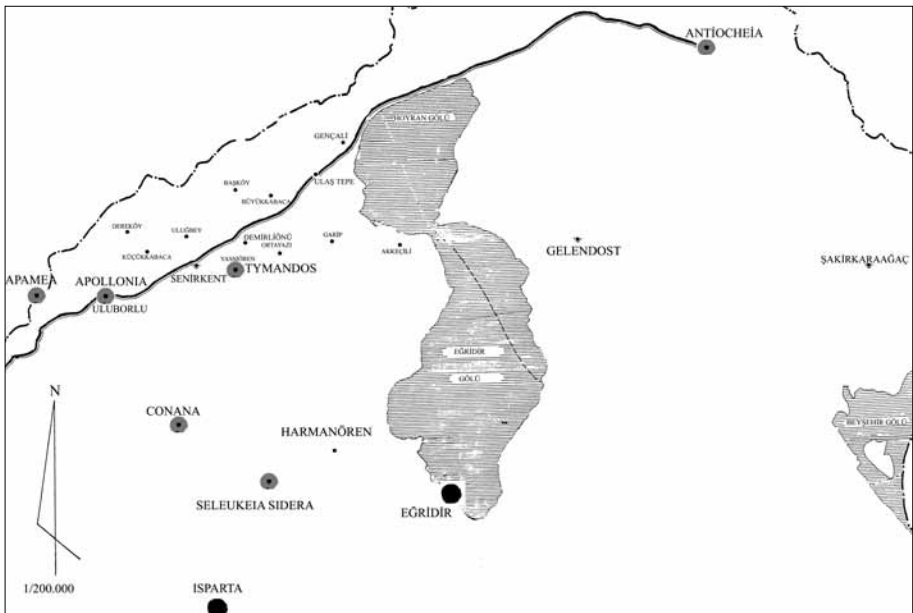


Fig. 2  
Map of Northwest  
Pisidia (IAS Archive)

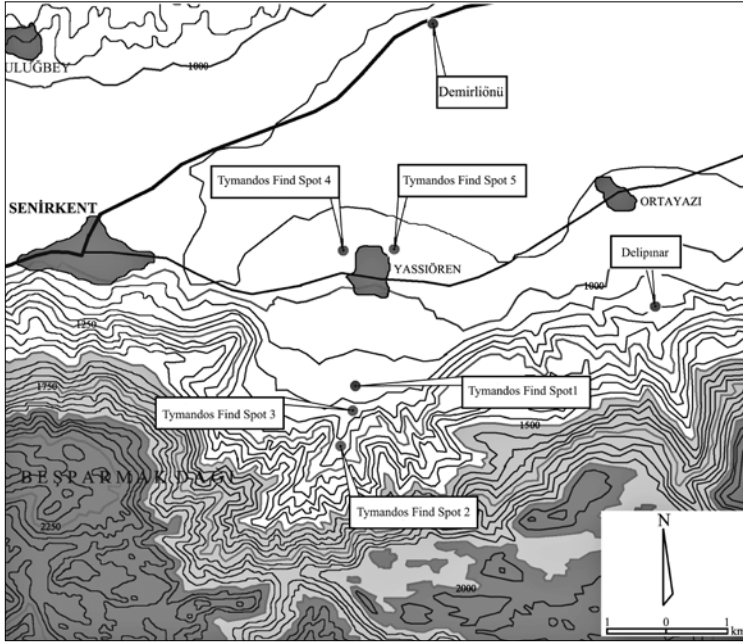


Fig. 3  
Tymandos  
and Territory  
(IAS Archive,  
drawn by Dr. K.  
Temurçin, SDÜ)

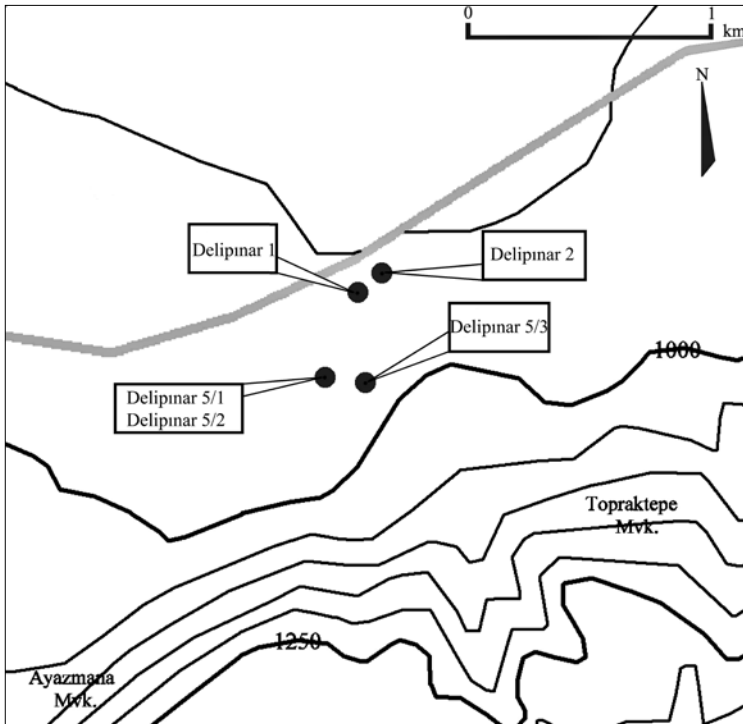
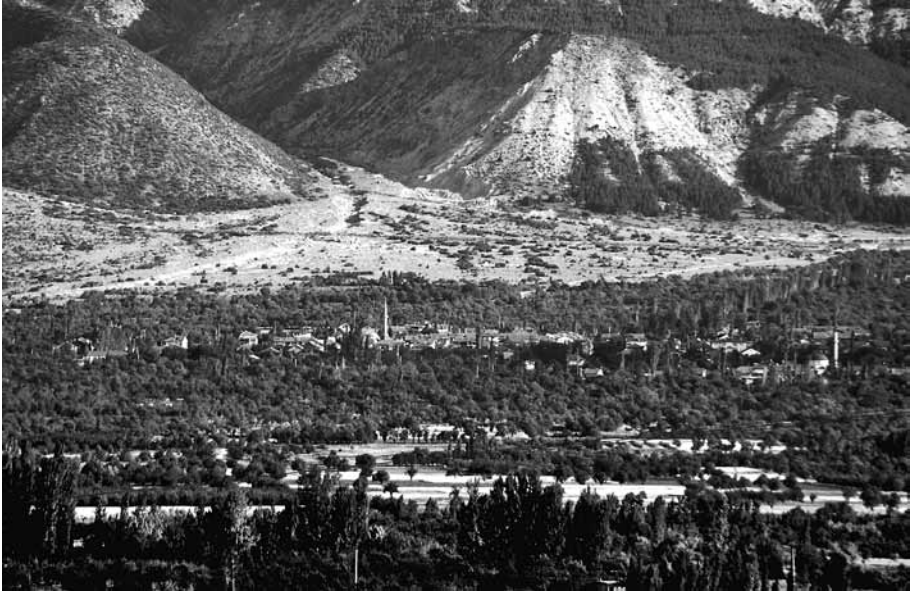


Fig. 4  
Delipınar  
District  
(IAS Archive,  
drawn by Dr. K.  
Temurçin, SDÜ)



*Fig. 5 Yassören (IAS Archive)*



*Fig. 6 Yassören from Ayazma (IAS Archive)*



*Fig. 7-8 Yassiören – Değirmenderesi District (IAS Archive)*



*Fig. 9*  
*Yassiören –*  
*Değirmenderesi*  
*District:*  
*Rock-Cut Tombs*  
*(IAS Archive)*



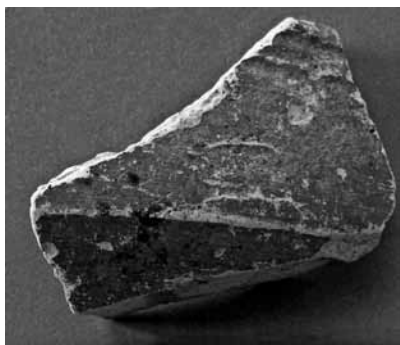
*Fig. 10*  
*Door Stele from*  
*Yassiören*  
*(IAS Archive)*



*Fig. 11 Yassiören – Değirmenderesi District: common or a religious building (IAS Archive)*



*Fig. 12 Yassiören – Değirmenderesi District: roof tile and pithoi fragments (IAS Archive)*



*Fig. 13*  
*Yassıören – Değirmenderesi*  
*District: pottery fragments*  
*(1<sup>st</sup> century BCE)*  
*(IAS Archive)*



*Fig. 14-16*  
*Traditional Houses with*  
*Spolia from Yassıören*  
*(IAS Archive)*

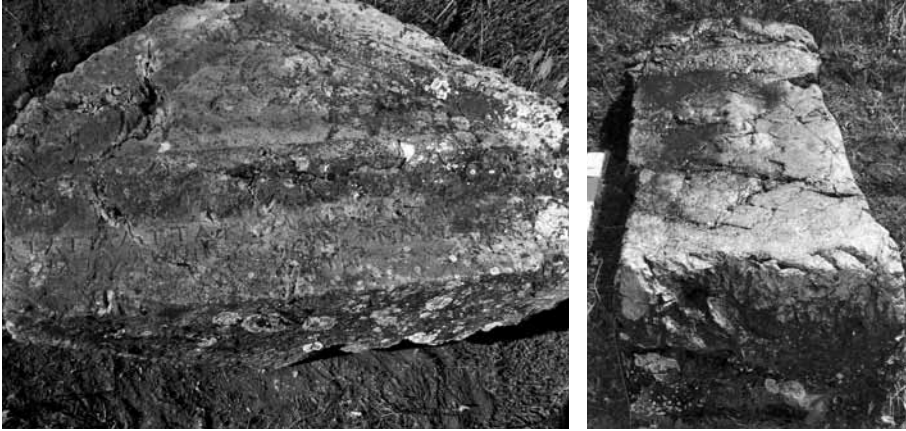


Fig. 17-18 Grave Stones from Yassiören Palamut Cemetery (IAS Archive)



Fig. 19 Yassiören Baba Garkın Mausoleum (IAS Archive)

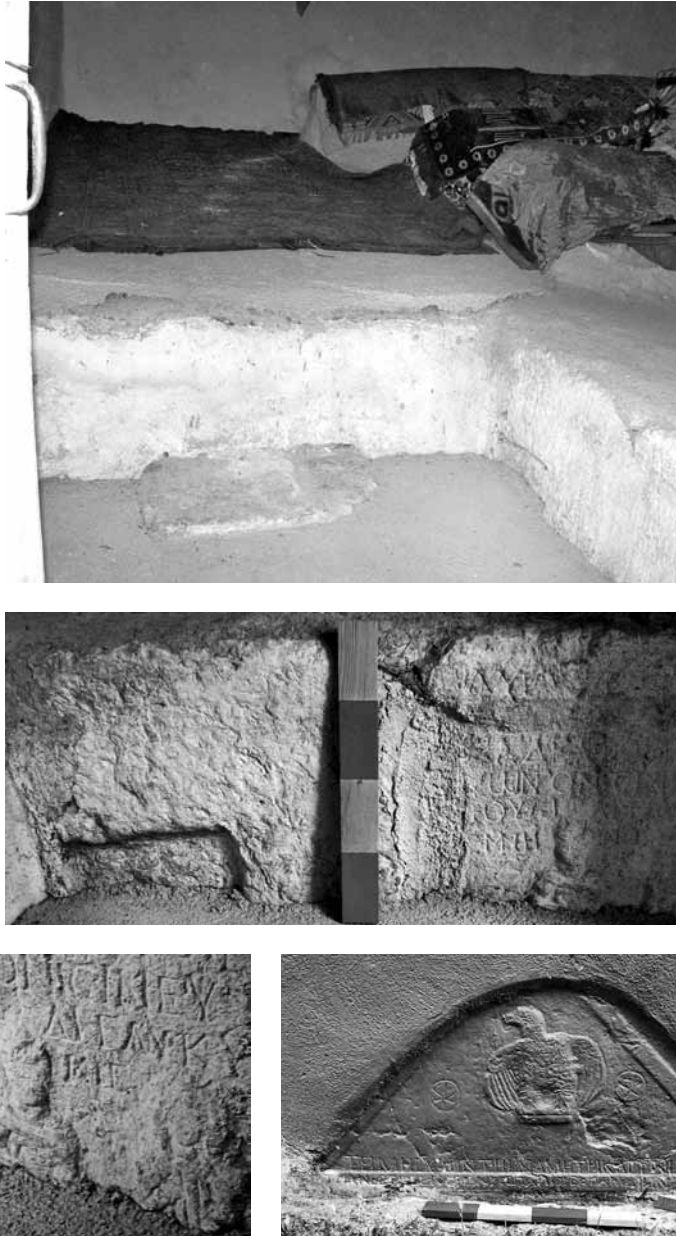


Fig. 20-23 Grave Stones re used at Baba Garkin Mausoleum (IAS Archive)



Fig. 24-27  
Yassiören Ancient  
Stone Quarry  
(IAS Archive)





Fig. 28  
Yassiören –  
Delipınar District  
(IAS Archive)




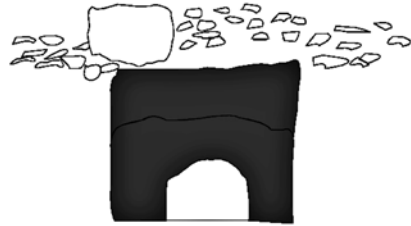
Fig. 29  
Yassiören –  
Delipınar District:  
Tumulus I  
(IAS Archive)



Fig. 30  
Yassiören –  
Delipınar District:  
Rock Cut Graves  
(IAS Archive)

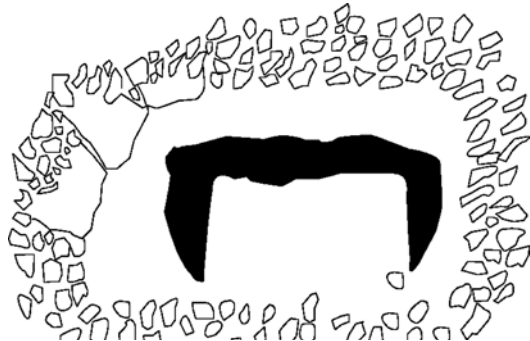


2.30  
kuzey  güney



1/20

*Figs. 31-35  
Yassiören –  
Delipinar District:  
Rock Cut Graves,  
no. 5/1 (IAS Archive)*





*Fig. 36*  
*Yassiören – Delipınar*  
*District: Rock Cut*  
*Graves, no. 5/2*  
*(IAS Archive)*



*Fig. 37-38*  
*Yassiören – Delipınar*  
*District: niches for*  
*religious practices*  
*(IAS Archive)*



*Fig. 39  
Late Byzantine/  
Ottoman Houses at  
Yassıören Ayazma  
District (IAS Archive)*



*Fig. 40  
Mausoleum from  
Yassıören Ayazma  
District (IAS Archive)*



*Fig. 41  
Ulaş Tepe  
(IAS Archive)*



*Fig. 42  
Rock – Cut Grave  
from Ulaş Tepe  
(IAS Archive).*

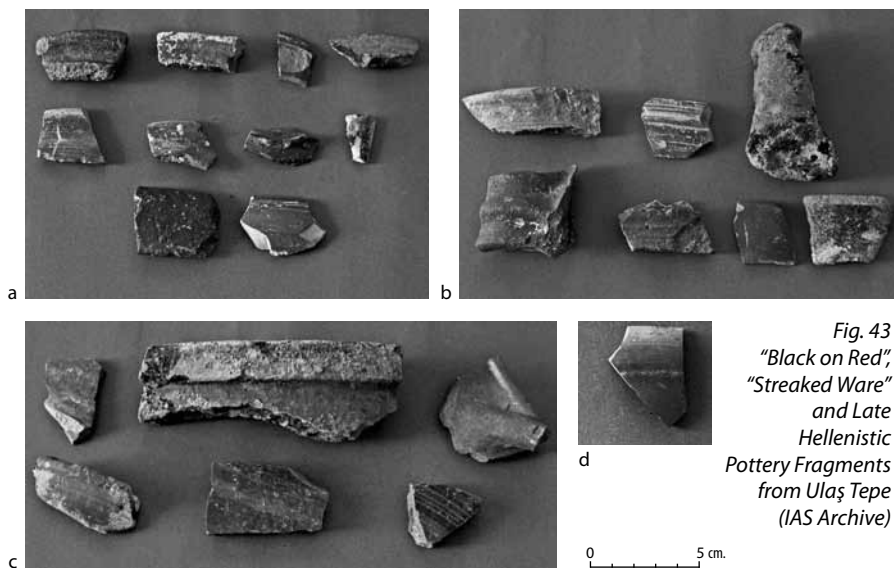


Fig. 43  
 "Black on Red",  
 "Streaked Ware"  
 and Late  
 Hellenistic  
 Pottery Fragments  
 from Ulaş Tepe  
 (IAS Archive)

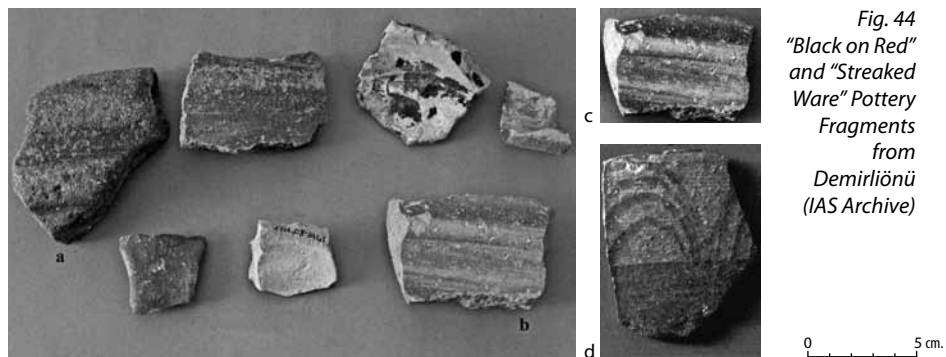


Fig. 44  
 "Black on Red"  
 and "Streaked  
 Ware" Pottery  
 Fragments  
 from  
 Demirliönü  
 (IAS Archive)



Fig. 45  
 Çeştepe  
 Tumulus  
 (IAS Archive)



Fig. 46  
A Quadrangle  
Osthoteke from  
Garip Village  
(IAS Archive)



Fig. 47  
A Fragment  
of a Garland  
Sarcophagus  
Garip Village  
(IAS Archive)



Fig. 48a  
Pottery Fragment of  
1<sup>st</sup> Century BCE from  
Değirmenderesi  
(IAS Archive, by E. Can)

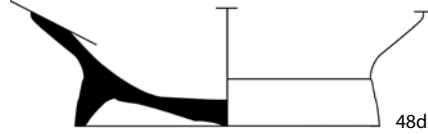
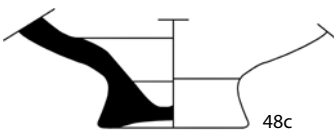
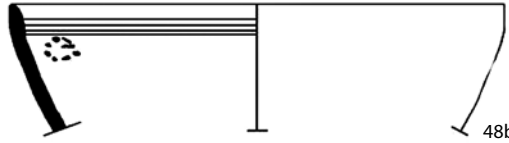


Fig. 48b-d Pottery Fragments of 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> century BCE from Ulaş Tepe  
(IAS Archive, by E. Can)

Fig. 48e  
Pottery Fragment of Roman  
Imperial period from Ulaş  
Tepe (IAS Archive, by E. Can)

