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In 1975, the work of the Bryn Mawr College expedition concentrated on study and restoration.<sup>1</sup>

1. The Kızılbel Tomb. The painted tomb chamber in the tumulus at Kızılbel and the entrance building completed in 1974 were inspected and found in relatively good condition. The temperature in the tomb chamber went down from 18° to 10° Celsius during the winter. The humidity remains high as is desirable for the condition of the paintings.

The first attempt at further restoration of the tomb chamber was the study of hundreds of small fragments of limestone which were the remains of the floor broken up by ancient and modern plunderers. The tomb as found in 1969 preserved only ragged edges of the six limestone floorslabs (c. 20-30 cm. thick) which had also served as foundation slabs of the walls. In the center

one or two other slabs had been smashed and removed and their bed-rock bedding disturbed. In spite of many attempts we succeeded only partially in reconstructing the exact shapes of the floorblocks. The inner threshold block was put back in place as a step 11 cm. down from the door-frame. The floor-foundation blocks which extended into the room had polygonal and trapezoidal shapes with special corner overlaps; small fillers were used in two or more instances. In the center of the floor two large and several small painted fragments must have belonged, perhaps all originally part of one polygonal center slab. These pieces are tooled and finished like the other floor slabs. They are about 25-30 cm. thick and their upper surface is worked to a relatively smooth finish (showing chisel marks as do the wall surfaces). The painted designs are, for the largest fragment (preserved to 90 cm. length) a series of white rosettes in alternating red and black squares, and, in the field bordered by the rosette band, remnants of green, linear lotus-palmette designs; the smaller block has red and white checkerboard in no definite relationship to the other part, but the complex can tentatively be restored to make the design of a small rectangular rug laid in the center of the floor in front of the kline. No traces of paint can be seen on the edges of the floor which remain in situ (fig. 1).

Of the kline itself, fragments had

<sup>1</sup> The campaign lasted from July 21 to October 22. We are again much indebted to the Directorate General of Antiquities and Museums and to the Director and staff of the Antalya District Museum for their continuing support, encouragement and advice. Our best thanks go to the representative of the Department of Antiquities, Bay Altay Kıracıoğlu of the Antalya Museum. The staff consisted of Dr. J. Lawrence Angel, Dr. Robert A. Bridges, Jr., restorer Franca Callori di Vignale, graduate student Jayne L. Warner, and anthropology student David C. Fredenburg. The authorities in Elmalı again greatly facilitated our work through their lasting interest and help.

been recognizable as belonging to a limestone slab with a slightly raised edge around its top and a sunk edge around its lower surface (fig. 2). It measured 1.84 x 0.74 x 0.10 m. Traces of painted decoration on one of the long edges show which side must have been visible. We knew that the kline stood against the West wall of the tomb because the lower parts of the West wall and adjoining parts of the North and South walls carried no painted friezes. The support of the kline mended up as a solid rectangular block of limestone measuring 0.72 x 0.44 m. with a height of 0.33 m., a pedestal the position of which could still be read in weathering marks on the lower surface of the restored kline. This position was c. 10 cm. to the North of center, leaving a larger overhang probably at the foot of the kline.

We had new floorslabs made out of limestone from the Semayük quarries and put them into the West side of the tomb to form the support of the restored kline and pedestal. As now reinstalled (fig. 3-4), the kline touches the North wall and leaves a space of c. 16 cm. free at its South end. If we add the thickness of a mattress to the stone bed, the main West frieze, representing the warrior's departure and a banquet scene, is appropriately visible just above the burial couch.

The contours of a table could be recognized on the lower course of the North wall, just to the right of the sea-going ship painted on stone N2. Patient assembly and mending produced a solid limestone table with two plain sides (those turned to the North and East wall respectively) and two well finished sides with a two-fascia moulding along the top and two legs in front. This table measures 0.72 x 0.34 m. with a height of 0.315 (figs. 5 and 6). The top surface was well smoothed and had the impressions of two circu-

lar objects, perhaps metal vases once belonging to the original tomb gifts stolen by the Roman tomb robbers. The restored table was put back in the Northeast corner on a newly cut floorslab (fig. 7).

The table (or chest) had been painted but only few traces of the decoration remained. The original arrangement of the tomb and the relationship between decoration and furnishings is clear now that the stone furniture has been restored (fig. 8). The kline is not of the traditional Greek type with legs carved or painted to show double C-clamps and volutes, nor did a three-legged table stand in front of the Kızılbel kline. Instead, a solid chest-like table stood in the Northeast corner. The painted frieze of Kızılbel shows the Greek style kline and table right above the head-end of the stone kline (fig. 4, right side).

The exterior doorway of the Kızılbel tomb needed further repairs and study. When the tomb chamber was built, a narrow pit had been left open in bedrock in front of the door to give access until the time of burial. Rubble was packed in the building pit around the chamber, retained on either side of the doorway by polygonal orthostats. West of the door one orthostat remains in situ, of those on the East side two could be mended; these slabs were not put back in place because they would make modern access to the tomb difficult. The length of the ancient entrance pit, measured North-South, should have been about 1.50 m., its width about 0.95 m. Anciently kline and table had been put into the tomb before the roof was put on; the entrance pit was used only to allow access to craftsmen, painters and finally the burial. After the burial, the tomb had been closed with a portcullis slab which was lowered through a slot in the lintel. This door-slab and the lintel had remained intact

until robbers smashed them in 1969. We repaired lintel and doorslab. The latter measures 1.26x0.87x0.12 m. and is now put on display in the lower room of the modern entrance building. In its stead we made a functional replica of styro-foam to demonstrate the original arrangement of the portcullis door (figs. 9 and 10).

The upper entrance room of the protective building was finished on the interior. The tumulus received an extra layer of white clay to protect the surface and to counteract the penetration of roots.

2. The Karaburun Tomb. Restorer Franca Callori di Vignale finished the cleaning and protection of the paintings on the front of kline. This kline is furniture of the Greek type with double-C clamps and palmettes painted on the legs. Under it is an animal frieze against a blue background. The table in this tomb stood in the Southeast corner. A large section of it is preserved, found broken and thrown into the pit dug by ancient tomb robbers in front of the kline. This table was a low rectangle measuring 0.59 x 0.72 m. in plan and 0.19 m. in height, with a bevelled frame on the long front side. The top of this table was painted red on a thin plaster; its sides were blue in harmony with the color of the floor. Neither table nor floor-slabs have been cleaned so far. The floor-slabs are irregular quadrilateral slabs with tightly fitting edges. The blue paint was applied on a thick white stucco. The Roman robbers ruined much of the surface and ripped up an area in front of the kline but few of the floor fragments were removed from the tomb chamber.

The unpainted plaster of the ceiling and central ceiling beam has now been cleaned and consolidated. All joints in the tomb were cleaned and secured against infiltration. An unsightly hole

made by the ancient tomb robbers under the feet of the dignitary in the main frieze was plugged; in general the signs of damage were covered up as much as possible in order not to interfere with the observation of the paintings.

Outside of the tomb chamber, in the area of the limestone platform discovered in 1974, some more cleaning produced fragments of the broken sarcophagus (also found in 1974) and of the lost superstructure of the monumental base. Preliminary study of the fragments shows that some pieces can be identified as belonging to bevelled door panels of a thickness of least 18 cm. (fig. 11). The framework of the hypothetical doorslabs is not yet clear. Curved elements and some openwork can be recognized, but only the smallest percentage of the original monument is preserved. Of the lion head identified in 1974, part of an eye was found (fig. 12, combined length of these pieces ca. 22 cm.). More study is needed of what survives and further clearing of the area may produce valuable additional clues. Even now the theory that doors stood in the rear center of the platform may be considered probable, and the comparison with the marble doors which, as Director Burhan Tezcan kindly informs me, were found on separate bases on the slope of one of the İkiştepe tumuli near Güre - Uşak, is valid. These and other fifth century B.C. doorstones from Uşak were not freestanding monuments but encased at the sides and along the top; the same would apply to the Karaburun doors. It is tempting to connect the door monuments of these fifth century Anatolian (part Phrygian) - Persian tumuli with the later tradition of doorstones of the Phrygian area. The Roman doorstones show frames, jambs, lintels, arches and gables; R. Naumann has recently drawn attention to the independent position of doorstones at Aezani

as monuments not set up directly over tombs.<sup>2</sup> We may be discovering the earlier stages of a long tradition as we reconstruct a symbolic entrance monument with doors at Karaburun.

3. Karataş - Semayük. In 1975, Professor J. Lawrence Angel continued his study of the human skeletons from the cemetery at Karataş. About 500 individuals have been examined. The analysis of the population of the Early Bronze Age village is continuing also

in the study of the archaeological tomb groups, their composition and chronology.

4. Prospects. For 1976, more work is planned on the restoration of the paintings and the floor of the tomb chamber at Karaburun. Excavation will take place around the platform and in the tumulus. We hope to start the construction of a protective entrance building for the tomb and the platform area. The study of Kızılbey and the preparation of a monograph on the architecture, paintings and problems of conservation will continue.

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<sup>2</sup> *Istanbul Mitteilungen* 25 (1975) 343 - 350

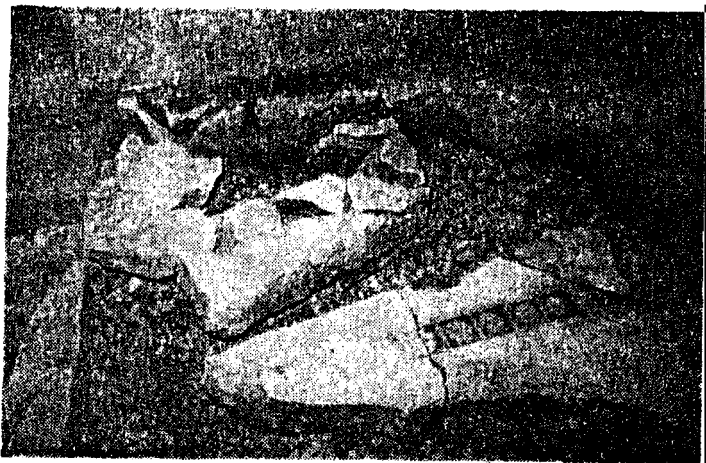


Fig.1 — Kizilbel. Floorblocks in process of fitting; painted slab fragments in foreground.

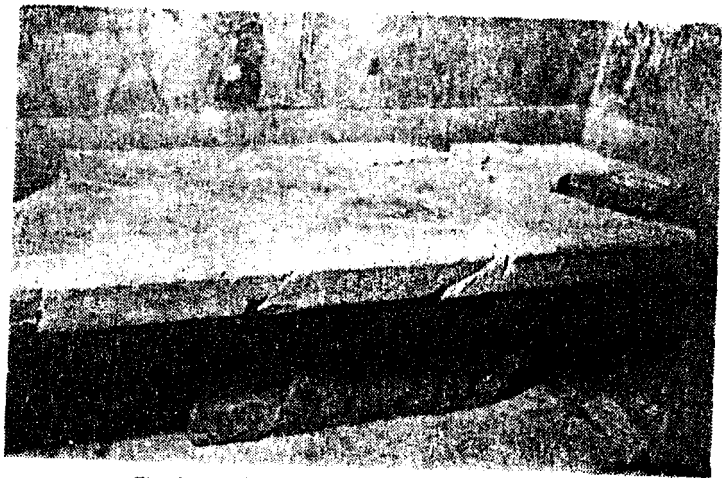


Fig 3 — Kizilbel. Kiln re-installed in tomb on rectangular pedestal.



Fig. 2 — Kızılbél. Limestone slab of kilne  
In process of mending. lower surface.

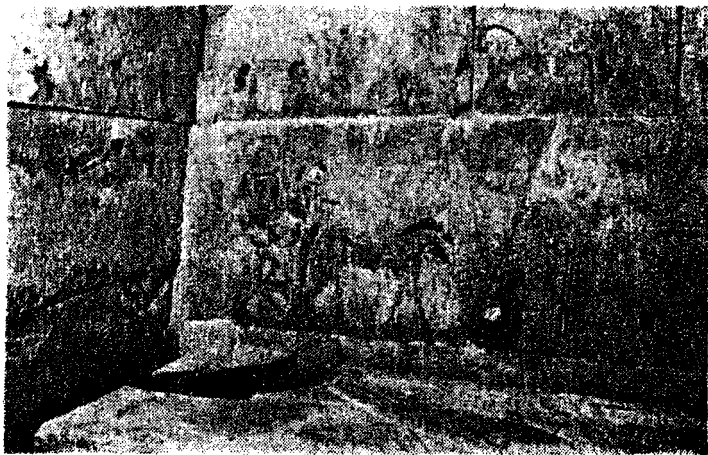


Fig. 4 — Kızılbél. Kilne re-Installed,  
Southwest corner with frieze of  
warrior's departure.

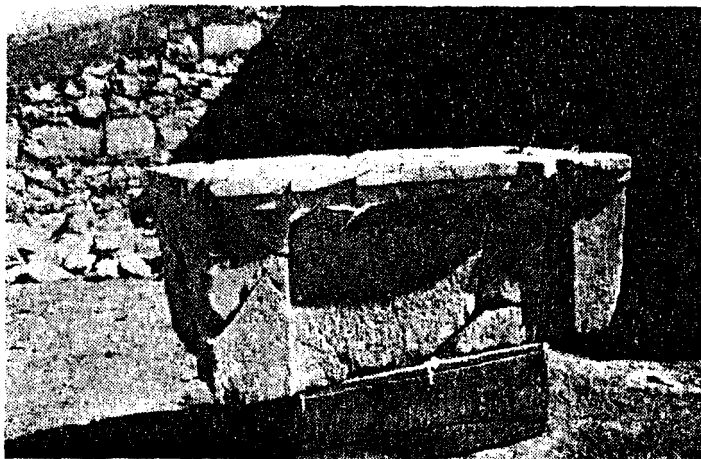


Fig. 5 — Kizilbel. Table in process  
of mending : front.

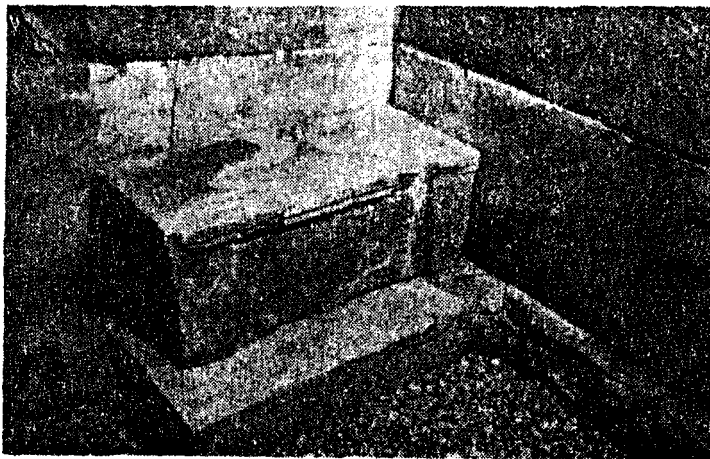


Fig. 7 — Kizilbel. Table installed in tomb,  
Northeast corner.

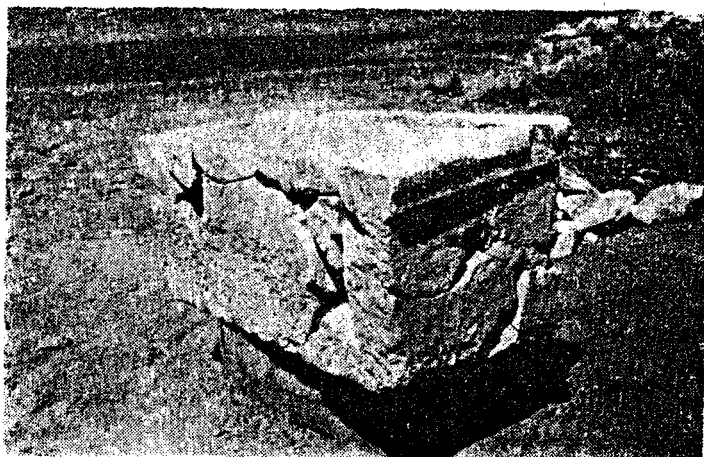


Fig. 6 — Kızılbel. Table in process of mending : rear and West side.



Fig. 8 — Kızılbel. Painting of ship between kline and table.



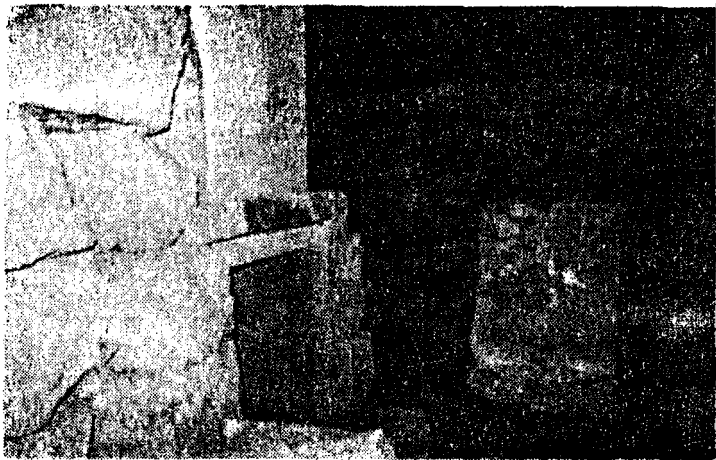


Fig. 9 — Kizilbel. Exterior of doorway. Styrofoam replica of door slab suspended. Limestone door slab, mended, leaning against rear wall of entrance building.



Fig. 11 — Karaburun. Fragment of door panel with offset and incised line, limestone, Preserv'd height 0.145 m.

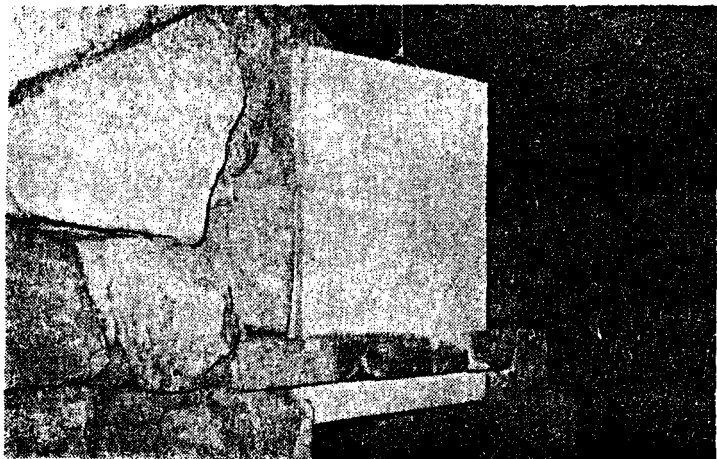


Fig. 10 — Kızılbel. Exterior doorway.  
Styrofoam door slab lowered part-way  
through slot in lintel.



Fig. 12 — Karaburun. Fragments of lion's head, limestone :  
eye and part of head with upper jaw. Combined length 0.225 m.