

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

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After an interval of several years, work was resumed at Dereğizi in 1974 and 1975¹. 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 scope².

The fort at Dereağzı has been known since the nineteenth century, but never thoroughly studied or published³. After scouting trips in 1967 and 1968⁴, 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 photographed⁵.

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 Seidlungen 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.

mestone⁶; the Byzantine parts, mainly of mortared rubble, faced with irregular stone, brick and tile fragments, and sherds bound with mortar (Fig. 9)⁷. 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 period⁸. The southwest and east flanks with possibly one exception are entirely Byzantine⁹.

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)¹⁰. 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)¹¹. The narrow southwest sector is framed by three structures of uncertain function, the easternmost of which was covered by a barrel vault.¹² 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.¹³

The spur wall dates from the Byzantine period. Protected by parapets and entered through a now damaged gate,¹⁴ 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,¹⁵ 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;¹⁶ its southern edge, however, is defined in part by a Lycian rock tomb (RT on fig. 3 and fig. 6).¹⁷ 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.¹⁸ 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.¹⁹ Additional openings were provided in the north and south walls, but these were filled when or soon after they were built²⁰. 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 west²¹.

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,²² and the south flank dates from both periods²³.

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 prominence²⁴, 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 needs²⁵. 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 bedrock²⁶.

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

In 1974 four pieces of Lycian sculpture were found²⁷. 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 : _AR 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 : _BR 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)²⁸. 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 Lycia³⁰. 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 Trysa³¹ and another from the heroon at Phellos³². 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 Kadyanda³³ and the priest from the *xītabura* monument at Limyra³⁴, while the style of our figure is close to that of the figure from sarcophagus S2 at Xanthos³⁵. The sarcophagus from Xanthos has been attributed to the fourth century B. C.³⁶, 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 Karabel³⁷, 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 Alakillise³⁸. The sculpture from both sites has been dated to the first half of the sixth century³⁹. Our piece, one suspects, is contemporary: indeed, it may have been carved by the same workshop that produced the Alakillise sculpture⁴⁰. 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;⁴¹ at Bahnasa (Oxyrhynchus), a niche head of the fifth or early sixth century;⁴² and in Istanbul, a spandrel, which has been dated from the sixth century to the Palaeologan period⁴³. 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 unclear⁴⁴.

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-

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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.⁴⁵ The paint in all cases is applied directly to the plaster, and the decoration, where in situ, seems contemporary with the structure⁴⁶.

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.⁴⁷ 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,⁴⁸ and parts of the wall of the Lycian acropolis at Xanthos⁴⁹. 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 period⁵⁰. 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 completed⁵¹. 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 century⁵². 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 periods⁵³. 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 unclear⁵⁴.

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

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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 1975.⁵⁵ Sherds from within and around the fort and church and the area between them were collected, studied, and taken to the Antalya Museum⁵⁶. 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:⁵⁷ a red burnished ware, probably of the Iron Age, but maybe Early Bronze Age and possibly as early as the third millennium B. C.;⁵⁸ black-on-red and bichrome matt-painted wares of the Late Iron Age, datable in the main to the seventh century B. C.;⁵⁹ and an imported Attic black painted ware of the Hellenistic period⁶⁰. Within the fort were found primarily Byzantine painted, sgraffitto, and painted sgraffitto glazed wares of the late twelfth and early thirteenth centuries and Turkish glazed wares⁶¹. 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 Roman⁶².

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.

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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 Gözli 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,⁶³ 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.

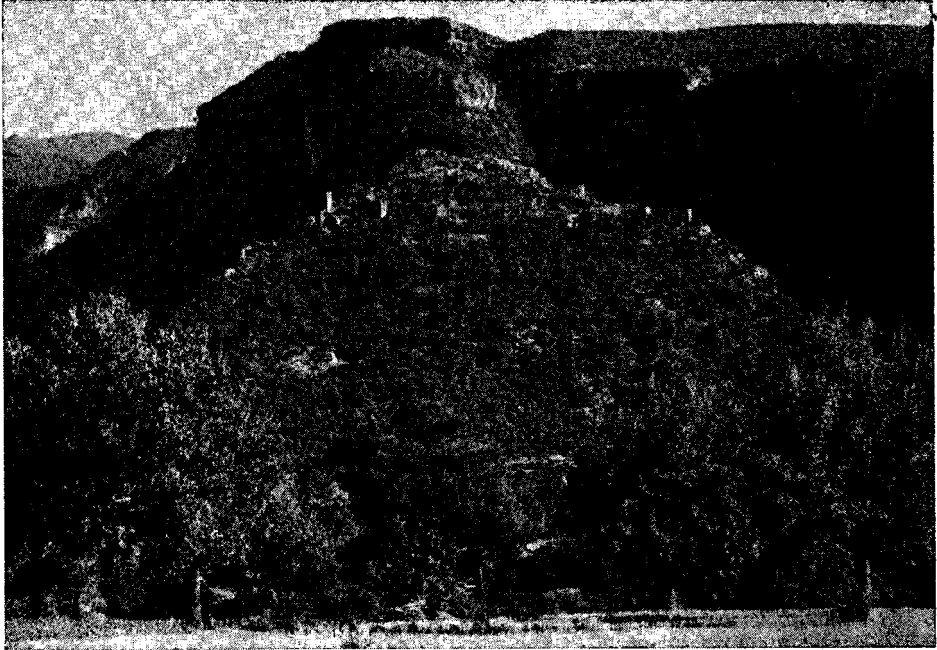


Fig. 1 Dereagzi. Fort, Looking South



Fig. 2 Fort, Looking West

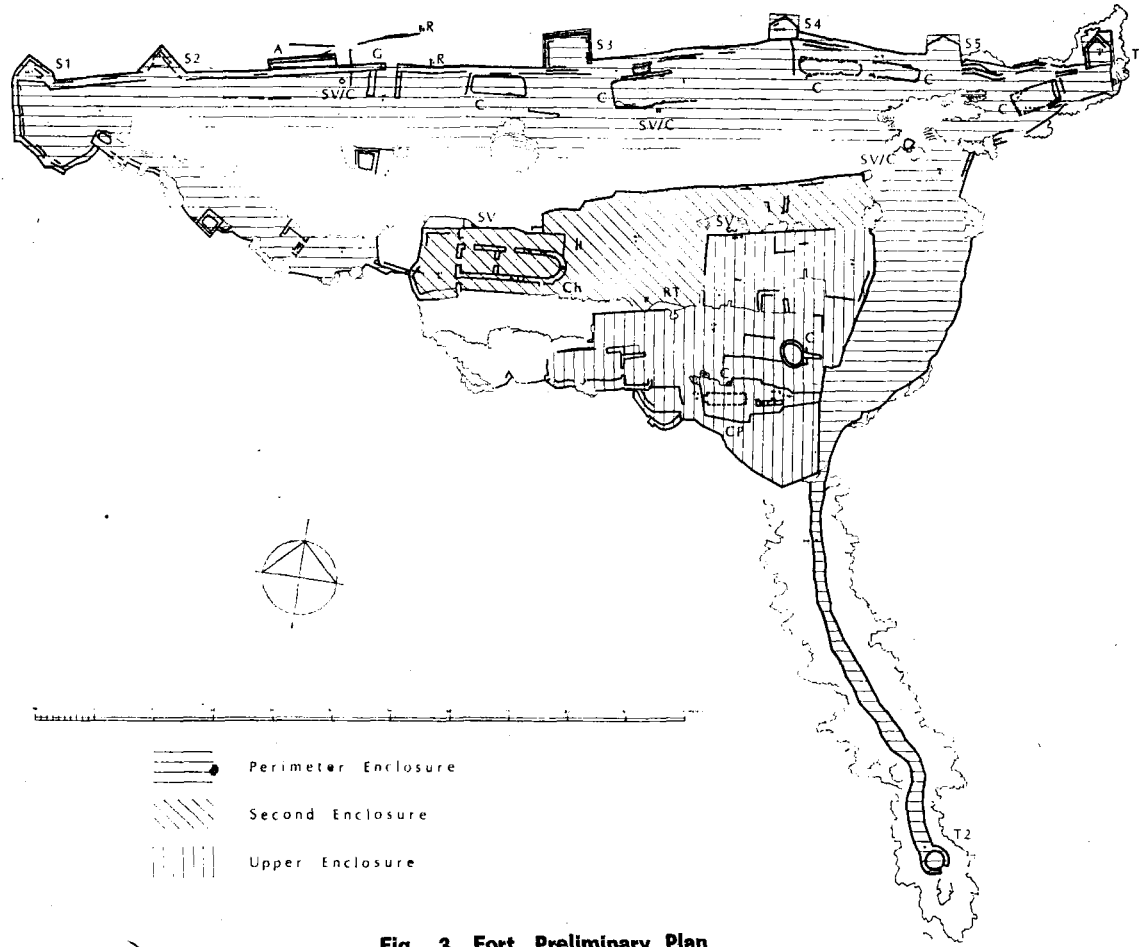


Fig. 3 Fort. Preliminary Plan.



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



Fig. 5 Fort. Spur Wall, Looking South.

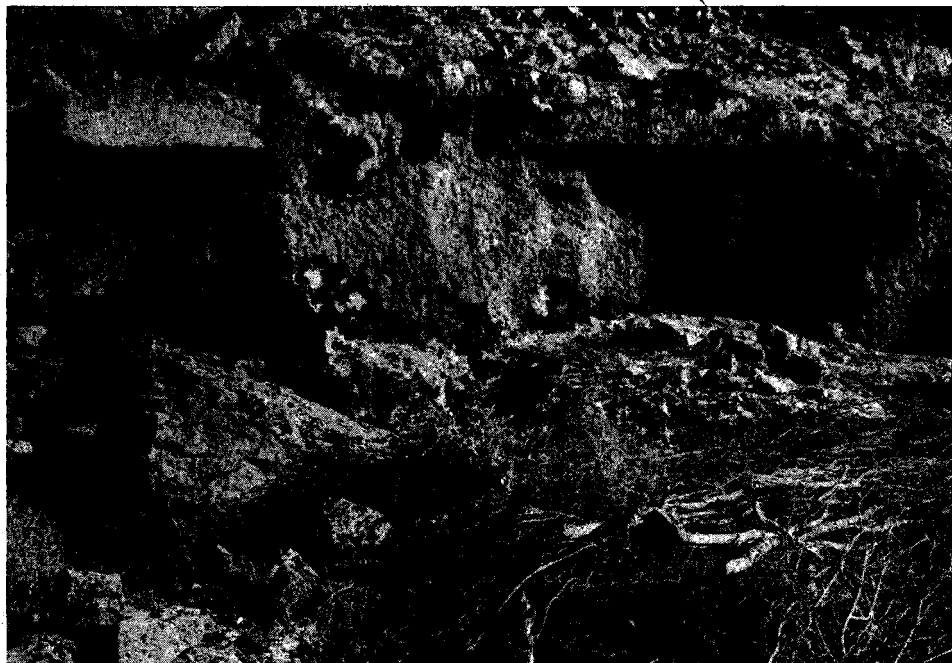


Fig. 6 Fort. Lycian Rock Tomb.

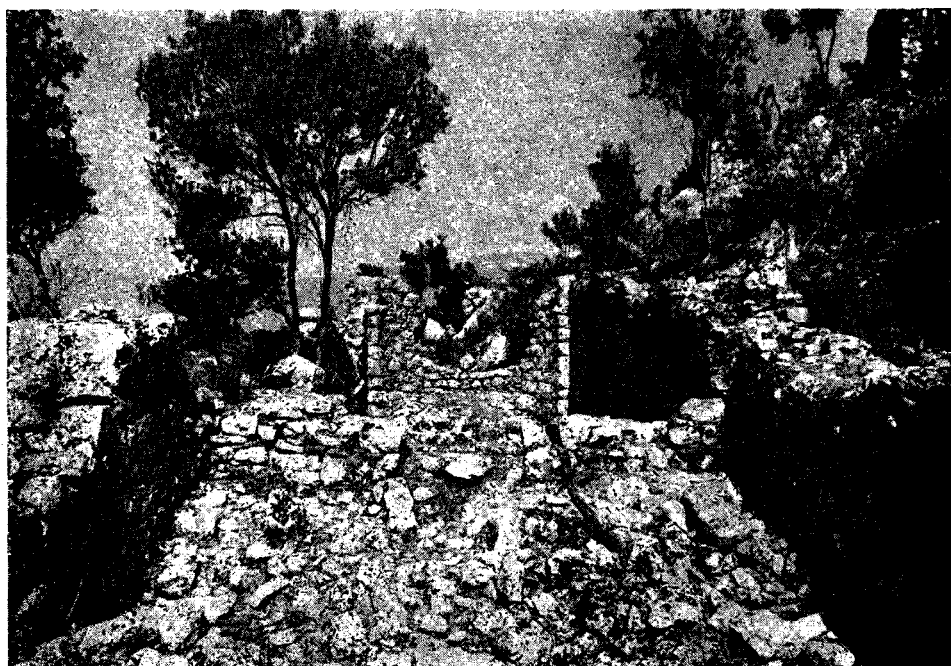


Fig. 7 Fort. Chapel, Looking East from Ante-Chamber.

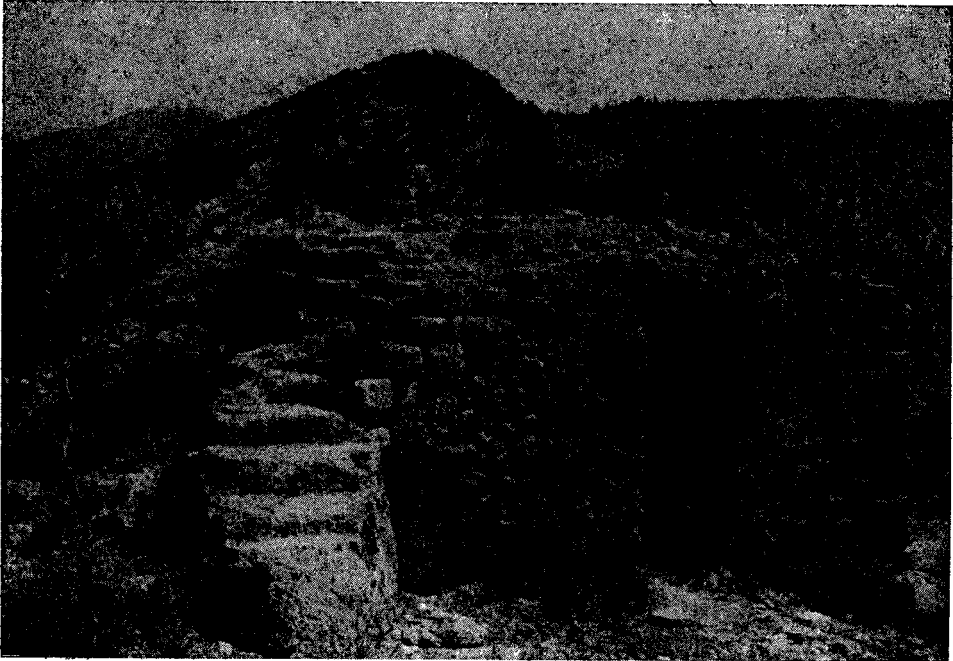


Fig. 8 Fort. Command Post, Platform, and Upper Structure, Looking East.



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.

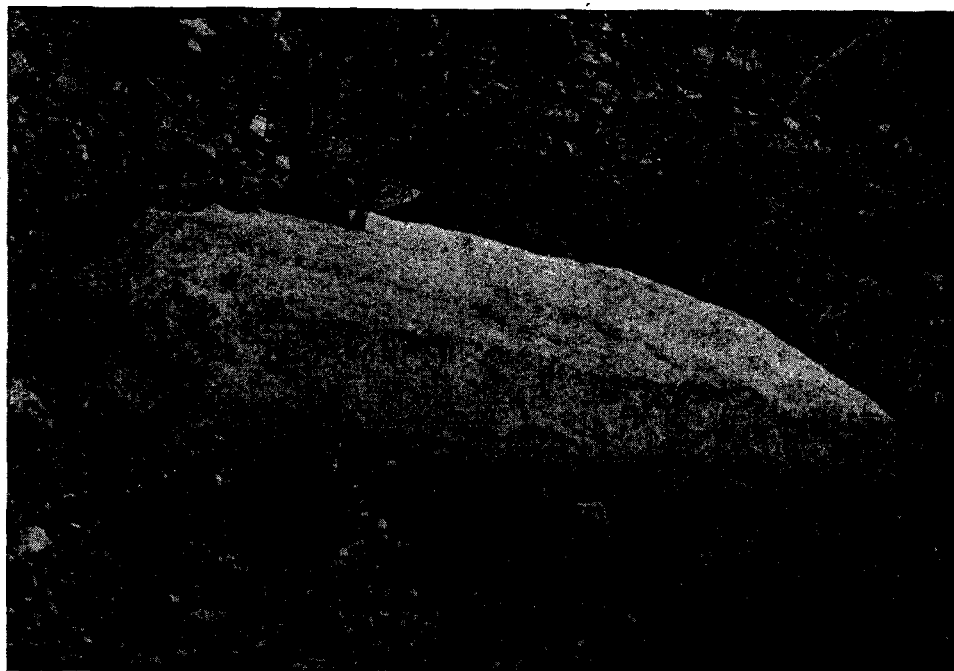


Fig. 13 Epistyle.

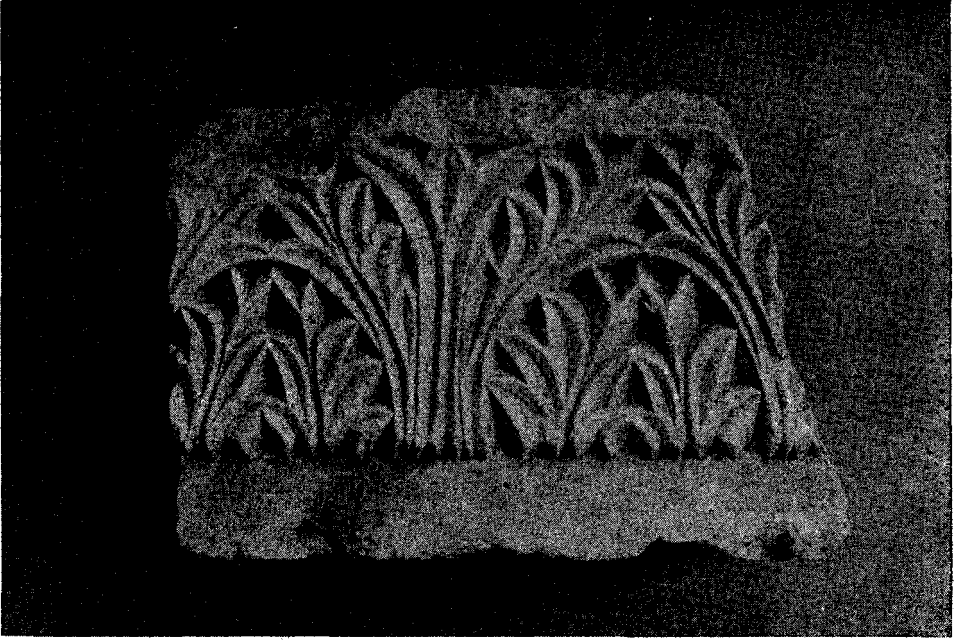


Fig. 14 Closure Panel Railing.

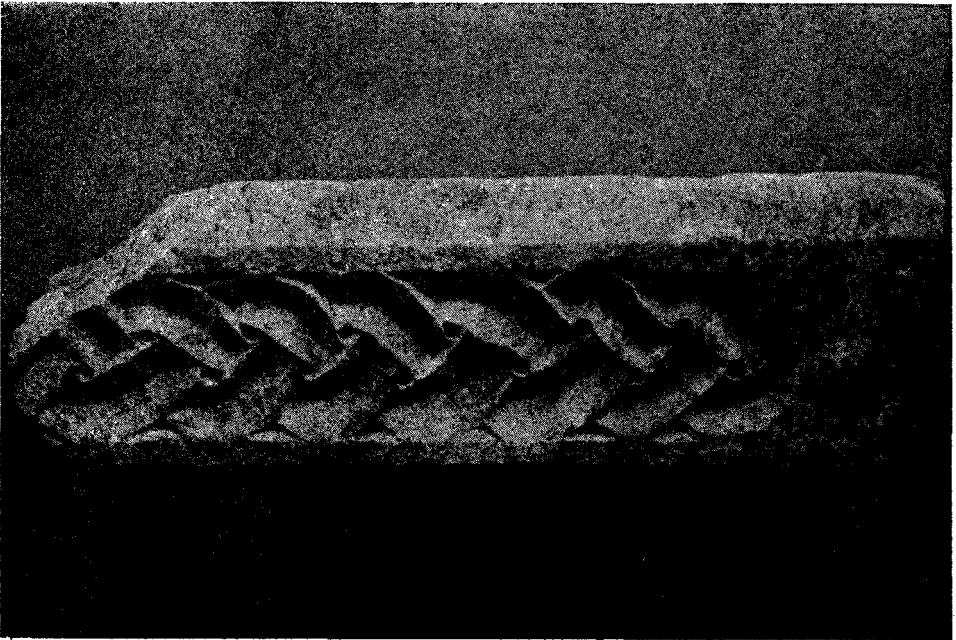


Fig. 15 Servant of Sacrifice.