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ZİYARETSUYU

YUKARI KIZILIRMAK VADİSİ'NDE
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GAZI UNIVERSITY
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY

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PREFACE

In the 1990s, the idea was born to tap into the rich natural gas and oil reserves of the Caspian Sea and transport them to the international energy markets. The idea was closely followed by the public throughout the decade which followed. This historic project is aiming to transport 50 million tons of crude oil in a year, mainly Azerbaijani, along a pipeline 1774 km in length. The pipeline starts in Baku and ends at the newly-constructed sea terminal in Ceyhan, from which it will be delivered to the world markets by tankers. The Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Crude Oil Pipeline Project will consolidate Turkey's geopolitical power in the region, and provide a strong and safe "East-West Energy Corridor" which will connect the southern Caucasus and Central Asia to Turkey and the Mediterranean Sea. The project falls within the scope of an Inter-Governmental Agreement, signed by the Presidents of Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey. The agreement was signed at the last OSCE summit held in İstanbul on 18 November 1999, and witnessed by the President of the USA. This was followed up by the "Turn-Key Contracting Agreement" with BOTAŞ on 19 October 2000, which allowed for construction of the BTC Crude Oil Pipeline to begin.

The 1076 km-long section of the pipeline in Turkey passes through the provinces of Ardahan, Kars, Erzurum, Erzincan, Sivas, Kayseri, Kahramanmaraş and Adana. The pipeline enters Turkey from Posof, and passes over the Erzurum-Kars Plateau before entering the tectonic depressions near Horasan. The pipeline continues over the Erzurum Plain, through Tercan, Çayırlı, Erzincan. From the mountainous areas and plateaus north of Refahiye, the pipeline crosses the North Anatolian Fault and reaches Central Anatolia from south of Kızıldağ (Kızıl Mountain) (3025 m), the source of the Kızılırmak River. From here, the pipeline extends southwest, drawing a large arc from north of the Tecer Mountains range (southeast of the Sivas Basin) and entering Uzunyayla Plateau from Ulaş Basin and Altınyayla. Continuing past Zamantı Brook, the pipeline climbs over the Tahtalı Mountains at the northeast corner of the Middle Taurus Mountains from east of Pınarbaşı and follows the Sarız Brook Valley. Turning south from the valley, the pipeline passes through the high threshold between the Dibek Mountains (2230 m) and the Binboğa Mountains (2957 m) and reaches the Göksun Brook Valley. Passing through the mountain and high plateaus between Göksun and Andırın, it descends south of Kadirli to the east of the Çukurova Plain (in the Ceylan Plain section) and reaches the Mediterranean Sea.

The Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Crude Oil Pipeline Project is an exemplary project in that it applied advanced technological standards, gave priority to health and safety, and was sensitive to natural, social and historical assets in the pipeline's path. In these aspects, this project was a "first" in Turkey. The project undertook many measures to protect flora and fauna and to restore the land once construction was complete. The project has also applied the most sophisticated mitigation techniques in salvaging and protecting historical assets. Within the framework of the Cultural Heritage Management

Plan, all historical assets, both under and above ground, have been identified using survey techniques which conform to nationally- and internationally-recognized standards and preserved through re-routing or archaeological excavation. Assimilating the data and placing salvaged artefacts in appropriate regional museums have made an enormous contribution to Turkey's and the world's cultural and natural heritages. By publishing the results of each excavation, the project has made a large contribution to Anatolian archaeology in particular.

BOTAŞ, the main contractor for the Turkish section of the pipeline, signed a protocol with the Turkish Ministry of Culture on 12 March 2002, aimed at protecting historical assets in the pipeline corridor. Furthermore, the United Nations conventions, particularly the UNESCO Convention for Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Valetta convention, IFA-Archaeological Observation, Site Evaluation, Excavation Work Standard and Guiding Provisions, and the World Bank standards and other recognized international standards were taken into consideration in the protocol, created as Law no. 2863 on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets. The Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) included in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report prepared in accordance with all of the above, formed the framework for the Archaeological Salvage Excavations under the BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Project.

Archaeological salvage excavations were carried out between 15 March 2003 and 20 November 2003 in ten sites where re-routing was not possible for various reasons. During that time, 125 archaeologists, art historians, antique age historians, anthropologists, geomorphology experts, geophysicists, surveyors, restorers and approximately 800 workers were employed. They operated under the supervision and consultancy of 25 academicians attached to the Gazi University Research Centre for Archaeology. A total of 17 separate excavations were carried out, including seven sites that emerged in 2004 as "random finds."

The integrated execution of the archaeological survey and salvage works along the pipeline was of course the result of broad cooperation. The most important cooperation was with the Turkish Ministry of Culture (later the Ministry of Culture and Tourism), the BOTAŞ BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Project Directorate and the Gazi University Rectorate.

Prof. Dr. Rıza AYHAN, former Rector of Gazi University, made important contributions for the achieving and execution of the project. Prof. Dr. Kadri YAMAÇ, Rector of Gazi University, contributed immensely during the publication stage. Prof. Dr. Ahmet AKSOY and Prof. Dr. Metin AKTAŞ, former vice-rectors of Gazi University, Prof. Dr. Cemil YILDIZ, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science, Prof. Dr. E. Semih YALÇIN, former Head of the History Department and the pipeline's Archaeological Salvage Excavations Project Assistant Director, have made significant contributions and provided selfless supports to the execution of the project.

Mr. Orhan DÜZGÜN, Cultural Assets and Museums General Director of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Mr. Nadir AVCI, former Cultural Assets and Museums General Director of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Mr. İlhan KAYMAZ, Deputy General Director, have made enormous contributions.

Mr. Gökhan BİLDACI, former General Manager of BOTAŞ, who helped to bring the pipeline project to Turkey, and provided the infrastructure required for managing the archaeological assets of the project, Mr. M. Takiyüddin BİLGİÇ, former General Manager of BOTAŞ, Mr. Salih PAŞAOĞLU, former General Manager of BOTAŞ and BOTAŞ Genaral Manager Rıza ÇİFTÇİ, who were generous with their supports at the later stages. Former BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Project Directors Mr. Hüseyin ERSOY, Mr. H. Doğan ŞİRİKÇİ and Mr. Osman Zühtü GÖKSEL, BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Project Director, and Gökmen ÇÖLOĞLU, Deputy Director, and the pipeline Project Site Maneger Mr. Burçin YANDIMATA have contributed greatly to execution of the project. Furthermore, Mr. Özgür ARARAT, Manager of the Environmental Department of the pipeline Project Directorate and Miss. Ebru DEMİREKLER, former Manager of the Environmental Department of the pipeline Project Directorate, and all employees of the Cultural Heritage Management Unit, Mr. Gökhan MUSTAFAOĞLU, Mr. H. Uğur DAĞ, Mr. Kılıçhan SEVMEN, Mr. Murat YAZGI, Miss. Özgür GÖKDEMİR and GIS expert Mrs. Çiğdem GÜVERCİN ORHAN, have worked selflessly in executing this project.

BTC Co., the owner of the BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Project, has made big contributions to both Anatolian and the world cultural heritage. Becoming the protector of archaeological assets in the pipeline corridor in Turkey and extending financial support to this end, BTC Co. has of course made the largest contribution. The BTC Co. Turkish Section Environmental Department Manager Mr. Paul SUTHERLAND has been instrumental in the realization of the goal. Dr. Hugh ELTON, Director of the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara and the archaeological consultant of BTC Co., has always been encouraging and supportive.

On this occasion, we cordially thank all entities and individuals who were involved in and contributed to the field and publication activities of the BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Project Archaeological Salvage Excavations Project executed by the Gazi University Research Centre for Archaeology.

Asst. Prof. Dr. S.Yücel ŞENYURT
Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Crude Oil Pipeline
Archaeological Salvage Excavations Project Director

INTRODUCTION

This study includes the scientific results of the rescue excavations carried out by the Gazi University Research Center for Archaeology (GÜ-ARÇED) at the Ziyaretsuyu settlement, which is located at a distance of about 1.5 km to Akpınar Village, Hafik District, Sivas Province, and about 40 m south of the asphalt road, under the Baku-Tblisi-Ceyhan Crude Oil Pipeline Archaeological Rescue Excavations Project.

Upon encountering stones that could be part of a wall during the surface soil stripping work in the Ziyaretsuyu area near Akpınar Village, Sivas under the Baku-Tblisi-Ceyhan crude oil pipeline construction activities, the work was suspended and the situation was reported to the official agencies concerned. Later, it was decided to excavate this place and excavations were started. The Ziyaretsuyu rescue excavation work was conducted by the Gazi University Research Center for Archaeology (GÜ-ARÇED) under the scientific responsibility of Assoc. Prof. Dr. Meral Ortaç and under the leadership of Mrs. Süheyla Demirci, Director of the Sivas Museum, with the permission of the General Directorate for Cultural Assets and Museums, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, in the scope of the project for the rescue and documentation of archaeological assets in the near vicinity of the Baku-Tblisi-Ceyhan crude oil pipeline. The work lasted 37 days between 16 June 2004 and 22 July 2004. Mr Mehmet Alkan, expert from the Sivas Museum, participated in the excavations as the representative of the Ministry. The archaeologists Mahmut Polat, Gökhan Yıldız, Bedriye Koçak, Fetullah Yurttaş, Semih İstanbulluoğlu and Müge Küçük took part in the excavation work. The restoration of small works was performed by the restorers Sezen Bozkır and Emrah Karakurum. The architectural drawings were made by Resul İbiş, Hamza Ekmen, Yunus Ekim and Atakan Akçay, postgraduate students at the Department of Archaeology, the Gazi University.

The excavation area was bounded by the 28 m corridor of the pipeline on the north and south. The eastern and western boundaries were decided according to the situation of finds made along the pipeline.

The excavations were carried out in 8 trenches in the dimensions of 10x10 m (Trenches A-B), 3 trenches in the dimensions of 2x7 m (Trenches C), and a sondage in the dimensions of 2x4.5 m. Spaces belonging to two architectural structures built in the north-south and east-west directions were unearthed in the excavations, conducted in a total area of 50x28 m. The southern, eastern and western boundaries of the structure in the north were determined whereas it was not possible to determine its northern

boundary as a natural gas pipeline had been constructed immediately to the north of it in previous years and as the area to the north was outside the 28 m corridor that we were required to excavate.

All the potsherds, intact vessels, coins and metal objects recovered at Ziyaretsuyu, Akpınar, Sivas, where a single building level was identified, were evaluated from the point of their technical characteristics and their forms.

PART I
ZİYARETSUYU: GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND HISTORICAL SETTING

The province of Sivas **(Figure 1)** is located in the middle of the Anatolian peninsula, in the Upper Kızılırmak section of the Central Anatolia Region. The Black Sea climate prevails in those parts of the province which are within the Kızılırmak Basin and the Eastern Anatolia climate in those parts which are within the Euphrates Basin. The territory of the province is marked by natural boundaries such as the Kelkit Valley on the north; the Kuruçay Valley and Mount Yama, which are extensions of the Köse Mountains, on the east; the Kulmaç Mountains, extensions of the Tahtalı Mountains, and Mount Hezanlı, on the south; and Mount Karababa, Mount Akdağı and the İncebel Mountains, on the west.

Generally situated on a mountainous and high plateau, Sivas Province has an average elevation of more than 1,000 metres. Mountains, valleys between these mountains, plains which consist of lowland areas, and high plateaus formed by the erosion of mountains, are the main relief features. As a result of the overall topography of the country, the region gradually rises higher towards the east. The districts of Gemerek, Şarkışla and Yıldızeli, in the western part of the province, and the central district and Kangal, in the central parts, are covered with eroded mountains and vast plateaus.

In Hafik, Zara, İmranlı, Koyulhisar, Suşehri, Gürün and Divriği, which are situated in the east, southeast and north of the province, there are steep mountain chains and deep, steep and long valleys. In the region, there are no important plains other than the plains on the banks of the Kızılırmak and the Polanga plain.

The mountains connected to the Northern Anatolia system fill the area between the Kelkit Valley and the Kızılırmak Valley, extending in the west-east direction. The mountains connected to the Taurus Mountains, which traverse the entire Southern Anatolia from the west to the east, start from Şarkışla and extend into the central parts of the province. The Köse Mountains are one of the most important branches of the Northern Anatolia mountain chains that open out to the south. In terms of its height, its length and the area it covers, this mountain chain is one of the most important mountains in the province of Sivas, beginning with Mount Yıldız (2,537 m) in Yıldızeli and continuing with Mount Asmalı (2,406 m) to the east. Also known as the Kızılırmak Curve and Yeşilırmak Curve mountains, a large part of these mountains is situated in the Black Sea region.

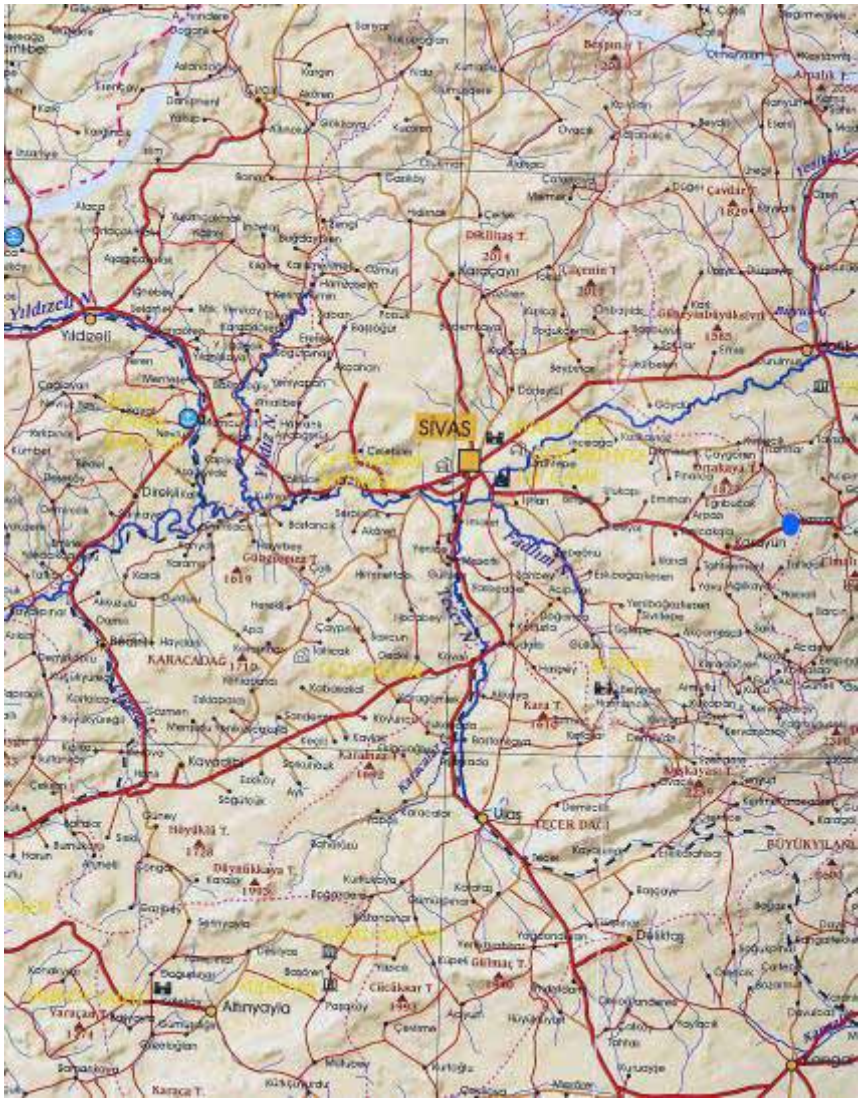

Figure 1 : Sivas and its near vicinity.

Sivas is quite rich in running waters. However, because the valleys are narrow and deep, these running waters cannot be used sufficiently. The creeks and streams that flow separately from the southern slopes of Mount Kızıldağ until the vicinity of İmranlı join each other before İmranlı and take the name Kızılırmak. The Kelkit River, which rises in the territories of Gümüşhane, enters into Sivas at Suşehri and then flows in a narrow and deep valley and leaves the province at the boundary of Koyulhisar and Reşadiye. The Akşar and Gemin creeks, rising from Mount Kızıldağ, are important tributaries of the Kelkit River.

Lake Hafik is located at a distance of 39 km to the provincial centre of Sivas and 2 km to the Hafik district centre. It has a surface area of over 1 km^2 and is fed by waters rising from the bottom. Its average depth is near 6 metres. The excess water of the lake flows into Kızılırmak. Lakes Lota are 3 km east of Hafik. Located to the north of the

Sivas-Erzurum road, these lakes consist of three separate lakes. When water is abundant during spring, they become united. These lakes are rather deep and fed by waters welling up from the bottom.

A. Geologic structure of the Ziyaretsuyu and its Vicinity

The Refahiye ophiolitic complex of late Cretaceous-early Eocene age is found at the base of autochtone units exposing S-SE of Imranlı and S-SW of Hafik (Sivas). This is unconformably overlain by the middle Eocene Bozbel formation which is composed of marine deposits interbedded with volcanite units. The Bozbel formation is covered with an angular unconformity by the Oligocene Selimiye formation consisting of shallow marine (probably lagoon) deposits. The transgressive Ağılkaya formation consisting of red colored alluvial fan sabkha deposits of Chattian-Burdigalian age sets on the Selimiye formation. The Ağılkaya formation gradually changes to lower Miocene Karayün formation that is composed of red colored fluvial-playa deposits. The Karayün and Ağılkaya formations are unconformably overlain by transgressive lower-middle Miocene Sarıhacı formation which is made of shallow marine sandstone and green mudstones interlayered with limestones. All these units are overlain with an angular unconformity by the upper Miocene-Pliocene Eğerci formation that consists of fluvial deposits. The Sivas Tertiary basin which started to be formed during the late Eocene was subjected to a N-S compressional regime in the late Eocene. The Chattian-Aquitanian gypsums gave rise to formation of first salt intrusion in the early Miocene which contributed to shaping of young tectonic structures in the basin. This salt tectonism was continued up to late Pliocene. During this period, several salt intrusions and associated folding and thrust faults were developed in the basin.[1]

The Sivas basin was formed in the late Tertiary and it is surrounded with basement rocks of different lithologic and structural features **(Figure 4)**. It was determined that the basin was formed prior to Chattian (in late Oligocene). The Chattian-Burdigalian deposits around the Karayün region set on the Oligocene Selimiye formation with an angular unconformity **(Figure 3, 5)** and they also unconformably overlie the Eocene Bozbel formation around the southeast of İmranlı **(Figure 2, 6)**. The The Chattian-Aquitanian Ağılkaya formation, composing of sabkha-shallow marine sandstone, gypsum, limestone and mudstones with lateral and vertical transitions changes to lower Miocene Karayün formation to the top that is made of thick bedded mudstone and shale-gypsum-sandstone-limestone alternation deposited in a fluvial-

[1] Çubuk and İnan: 1998: 45-60.

playa environment. These two formations which were studied under three different members are overlain with an angular unconformity by the lower-middle Miocene Sarıhacı formation consisting of mudstones with shallow marine sandstone-limestone interlayers. Lower Miocene and older units in the İmranlı region are are overlain with an angular unconformity by the Eğerci formation that is composed of lower Miocene-Pliocene fluvial deposits **(Figure 2, 6)**. White colored, massive, thick gypsum deposits that are widely exposed in the area are found in the middle-upper parts of the Ağılkaya formation.[2]

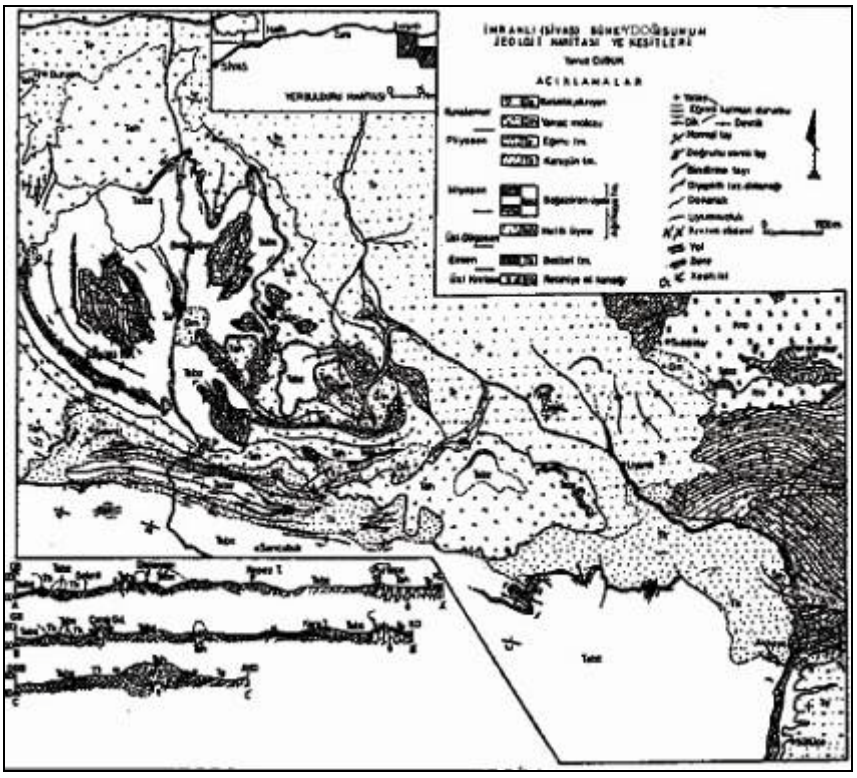

Figure 2: The geology map and sections for southeastern part of the İmranlı (Sivas) region.

Ağılkaya formation- the red colored, loosely compacted, poorly sorted conglomerate-sandstone alternations and white colored thick gypsum together with white-cream colored fosiliferous reef limestones and green mudstone units observed in south of Hafik and southeast of İmranlı are known as the Ağılkaya formation. This formation has three members that display vertical and lateral transitions to each other; from bottom to the top are the Boynuzözü, Hafik and Boğazören members. The typical features of the formation are observed around the SaklıAğılkaya area **(Figure 3)**. The unit starts with base conglomerates at the Oligocene Selimiye formation. The formation composing of

[2] Çubuk and İnan 1998: 45-60.

alluvial fan deposits and partly containing gypsum and limestone lens and interlayers gradually changes to gypsums to the top (north) and platform-open platform carbonates and open shelf mudstones to the most upper parts. Evaporitic celestite ($SrSO_4$) occurrences as lens and interlayers are also found within the Ağılkaya formation and most part of celestite deposits in the basin are formed in this formation. The thickness of formation is about 1000-2000 m.[3]

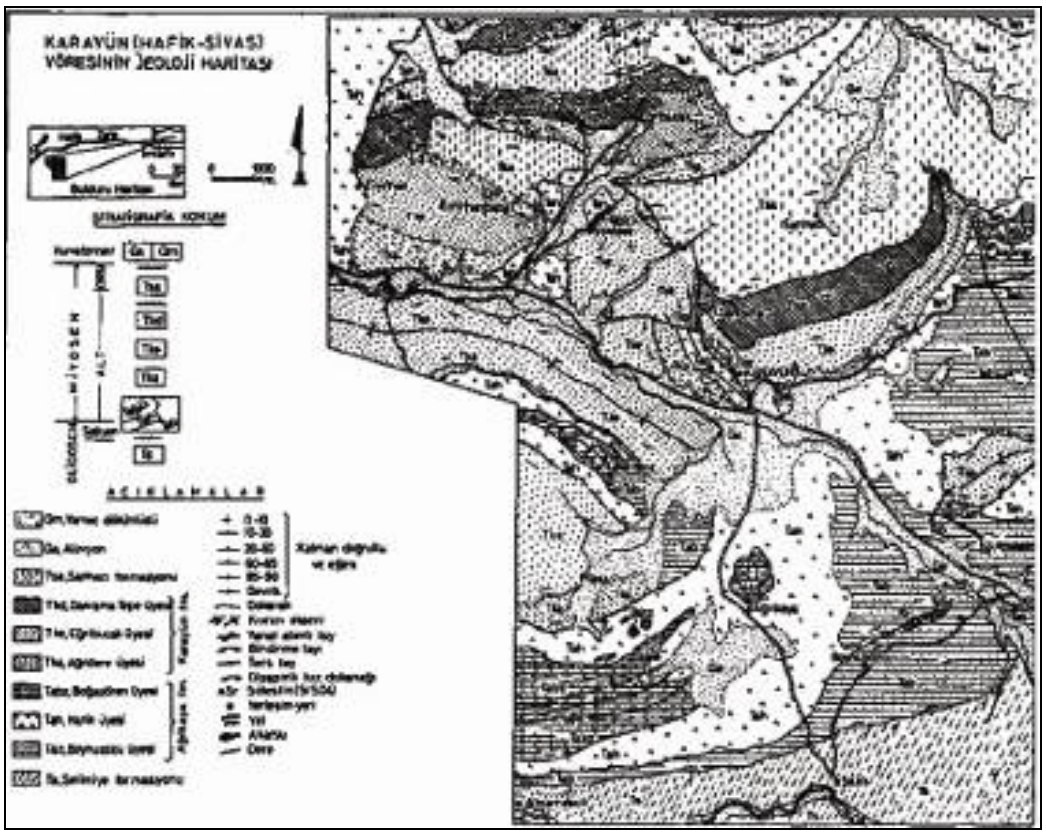

Figure 3: The geology map of Karayün (Hafik-Sivas) region.

Archa/ascf. kırkukensis Henson, Peneroplis sp., Spiroclypeus sp., Nephrdepidina sp., Amphistegina sp., Miogypsinoides sp., Miliolidae, Peneroplidae algae fossils were determined in some limestone samples from lower levels of the formation. These fossils are indicative of Chattian-Aquitanian age.[4] In the samples collected from middle-upper levels of mudstones, Cyclicargolithus floridonus, Cyclicargolithus abisectus, Discoaster druggi, Helicosphaera granulata, Discoaster deflandrei, Coccolithus miopelagicus nannoplanktons were determined and lower Miocene age was given to the formation.[5]

[3] Çubuk and İnan 1998: 45-60.
[4] Çubuk and İnan 1998: 45-60.
[5] Çubuk and İnan 1998: 45-60.

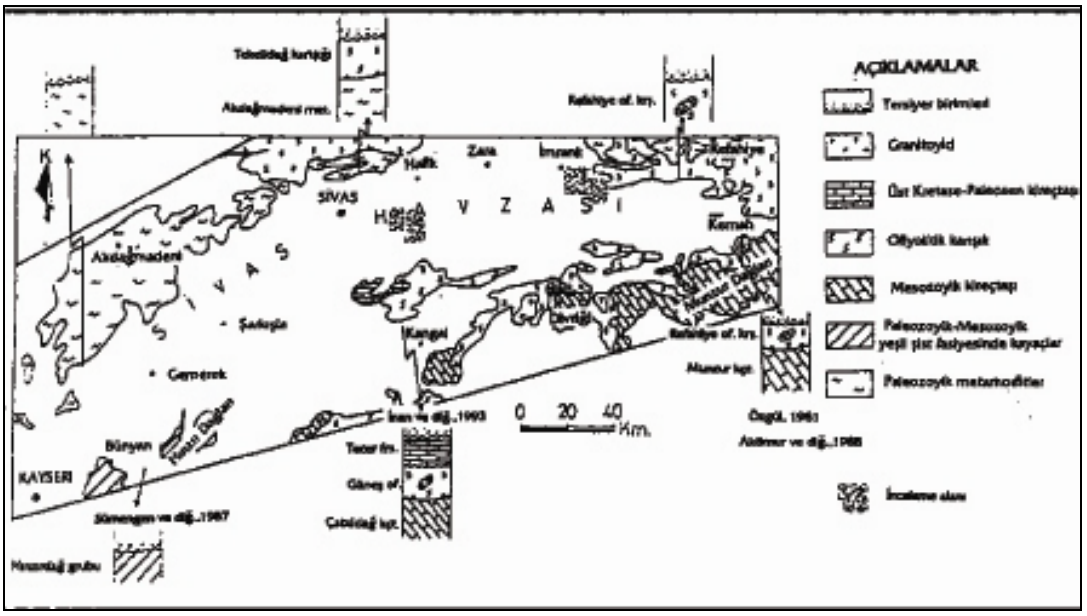

Figure 4: The geological map showing basement rocks of the Sivas Tertiary region.

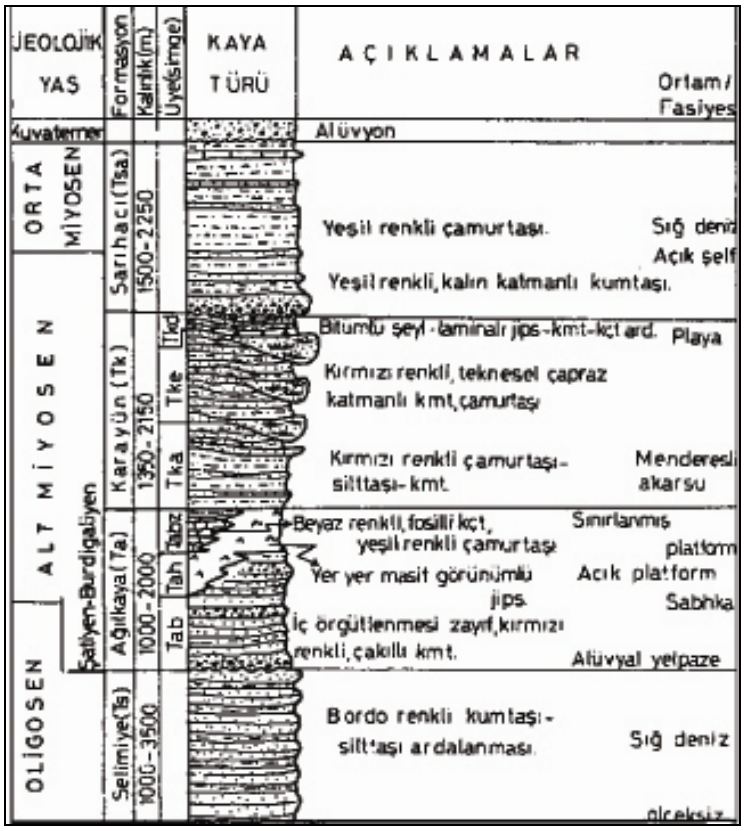

Figure 5: The generalized stratigraphic section for the Karayün (Hafik-Sivas) region.

Karayün formation- the Karayün formation gradually changing on the Ağılkaya formation is from bottom to top composed of red colored mudstones, thick bedded red sandstones and thin bedded, laminated gypsum-bituminous shale sandstone and black colored dolomitic limestone alternations. Paleontological works yielded no fossil. However, considering the facts that unit gradually changes on the Chattian-Burdigalian Ağılkaya formation and it is overlain with an angular unconformity by lower-middle Miocene Sarıhacı formation, it might have an age of lower Miocene. Formation has a thickness of 1350-2150 m.[6]

Eğerci formation- the Eğerci formation covering all the underlying units in southeast of İmranlı is composed of pink-gray colored, loosely compacted, 30 cm-1 m thickened conglomerate-sandstone alternation with canals of up to 5 m length and pinkish thin mudstone interlayers **(Figure 7)**. Planar cross beddings are very common in conglomerate and sandstones which show decreasing grain size to the top. Formation has a thickness of 300 m.

The Sivas Tertiary basin tectonically is one of the interesting basins in Turkey and it contains valuable data to explain the Paleotectonic and Neotectonic periods in Turkey. In west and northwest parts of the basin, the Akdağmadeni metamorphites of the Kırşehir block comprise the basement while the Tekelidağ complex at north, the Refahiye ophiolite complex and the Munzur limestone at east and southeast, the Divriği ophiolite complex and the Tecer formation at south, and the Hınzırdağ metamorphites at southwest comprise the basement rocks **(Figure 4)**. It is known that the Hınzırdağ metamorphites and Munzur limestone are included to the eastern Torid platform.[7]

[6] Çubuk and İnan 1998: 45-60.
[7] Çubuk and İnan 1998: 45-60.

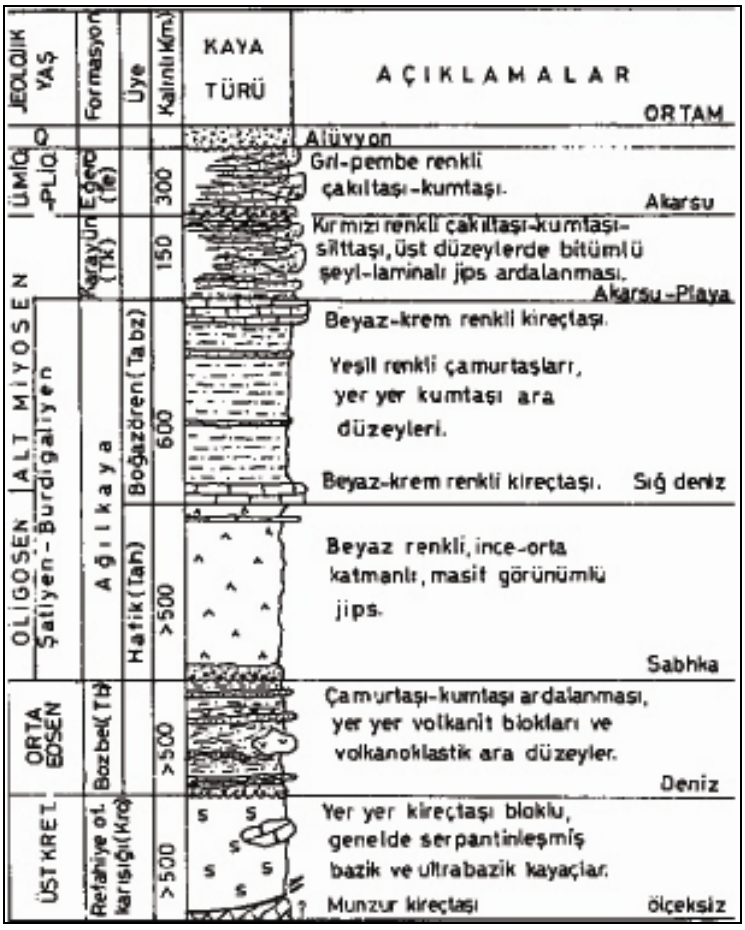

Figure 6: The generalized stratigraphic section for the southeastern part of İmranlı.

Considering its structural characteristics, the Sivas Tertiary basin is one of the interesting regions of Turkey. Gypsums deposits are widely exposed in the basin and salt tectonism is very active. The structural features at southeast of İmranlı indicate that **(Figure 6)** Chattian-lower Miocene deposits are extremely folded. Limestones within the Boğazören member of the Chattian-lower Miocene Ağılkaya formation were used as key layers for determination of folds. The diagrams **(Figure 6)** prepared on the basis of strike and slips of beds within the Chattian-lower Miocene units indicate that the Boğazören member that is in contact with the Hafik member gypsums at north of Boğazören is NE-SW trending and it has a high slope towards the SE. At north of Sarıçubuk, the layers in E-W extending folds in parallel to the Çorak cross salt barrier are almost in vertical position and overturned in some places.

In Özen, Düzyayla and Bahçecik areas at north of Hafik, the Tekelidağ complex that contains upper Cretaceous limestone blocks thrusts over the lower Eocene alluvial fan deposits from north to the south. By the subduction of Anatolite/Tauride platform into the Pontides, northern branch of Neotethys ocean was closed in the late Cretaceous and the ophiolite emplacement to the north of basin was taken place in the late

Paleocene (?) – early Eocene. In association with subduction and collision processes at north, olistostrome/flysch sediments were deposited at the south. Ophiolite movement towards the south was also continued during the middle Eocene and ophiolite obduction was developed in Bahçecik on the Bozbel formation of flysch character. Tectonic relations similar to those at north of Hafik were also observed in southeast of İmranlı; in the Karacahisar and Ardıçalan regions, the Refahiye ophiolite complex was southerly pushed over the middle Eocene Bozbel formation.[8]

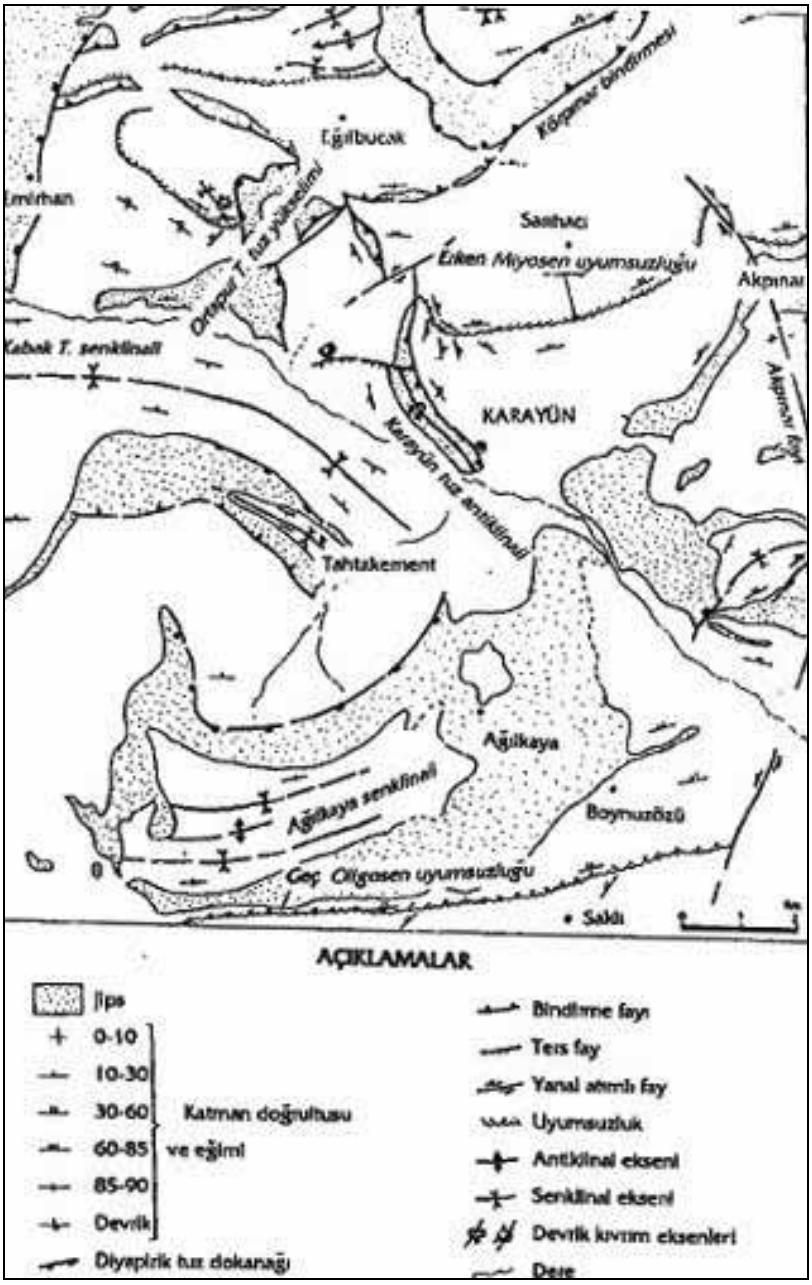

Figure 7: Ağılkaya, Karayün, Sarıhacı and Eğerci formations.

B. Historical Setting

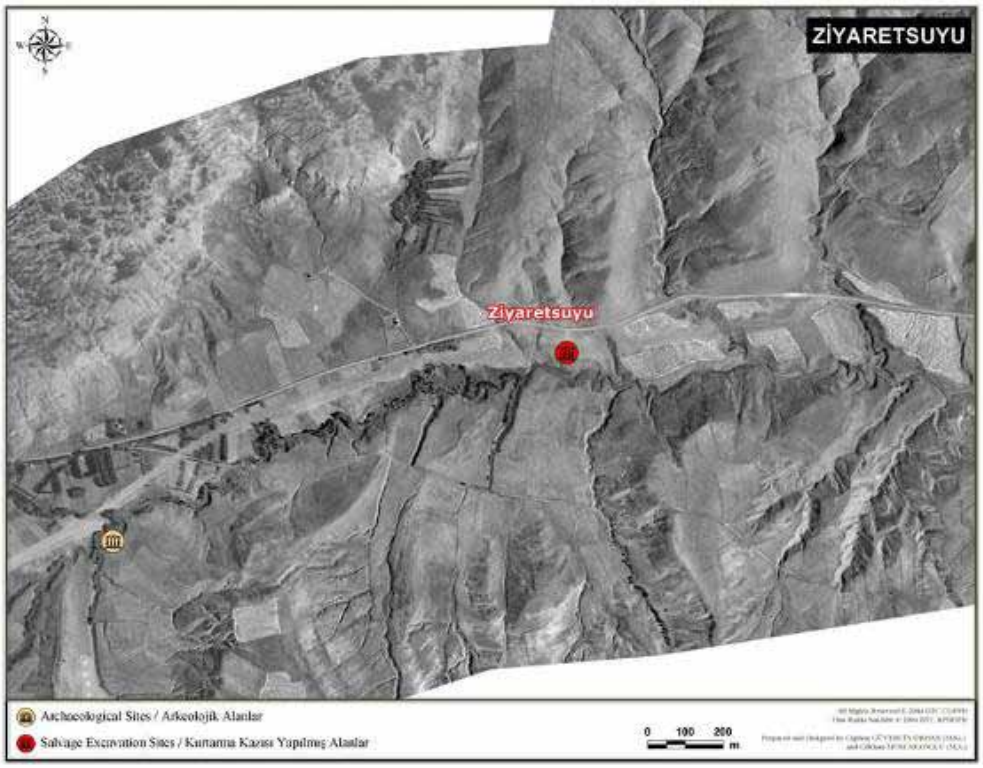

Figure 8: Aerial photograph of Ziyaretsuyu and its near vicinity.

We do not have any data concerning what the ancient settlement of Ziyaretsuyu and its near vicinity were named in ancient times. From the Itinerary, which is one of the ancient sources, it is known that there existed two Roman roads from Tavium (Büyük Nefesköy, Yozgat), which is considered the capital of the Galatian Trokmi people, to Sebasteia (Sivas).[8] One of these roads is 161 miles long. Situated on this road are the settlements of Corniaspa, Parbosena, Sibora, Agriane and Simos. The other road is 166 miles long and the towns of Mogaro, Dorano, Sebastopoli, Verisa and Fiarasi are situated on it. With the exception of Sebastopolis (Sulusaray, Tokat), these towns have not yet been located. The Ziyaretsuyu site, Akpınar Village, immediately to the east of the provincial centre of Sivas, was probably on the extension of this Roman road and connected it to the further east. The Hellenistic settlement reported by Durbin at Tekkeköy, Zara, located to the east of Ziyaretsuyu, was perhaps at the other end of this road.[9] The Ziyaretsuyu settlement was at least close to important road networks in the west, to an important Roman road **(Figure 9)** that led first to Tavium and then up to Ancyra (Ankara) further west.[10]

[8] Bittel 1942: 8
[9] Durbin 1971: 117.
[10] Bittel 1942: 6 ff. Itinerarium Antonini and Tabula Peutingeriana among the ancient sources mention roads between Ancyra and Tavium.

According to Durbin, who carried out important archaeological surveys in and around Sivas, one of the roads passing through Sivas provided connection to Kayseri, one to Yozgat and Çorum, one to Erzincan in the east, and another one to Malatya in the south.[11] The modern asphalt road from Sivas to Erzincan still passes through these plains suitable for agriculture, bounded by high hills on the north and south, in which Ziyaretsuyu is located, and there are still villages on both sides of this road. It is noted that, thanks to its water sources, mineral deposits (lead, silver, zinc, copper, iron), mineral rock deposits (marble, limestone, basalt), saltpans, hot water sources, and land suitable for agriculture, the Upper Kızılırmak Basin was heavily settled in ancient times from early periods onwards, as it is today. A total of 154 ancient settlements were covered in the surface surveys carried out by Ökse[12] in the Upper Kızılırmak Basin and on the plateaus around it. The closest known settlements to the Ziyaretsuyu site, Akpınar Village, are the Pılır *höyük* in Hafik, which was settled in earlier periods, and the Karayün *höyük*, which is 5 km away. During the surface survey carried out by the G.Ü. ARÇED team in the southwest of the Ziyaretsuyu excavation area, it was determined that a small *höyük* could exist also here.

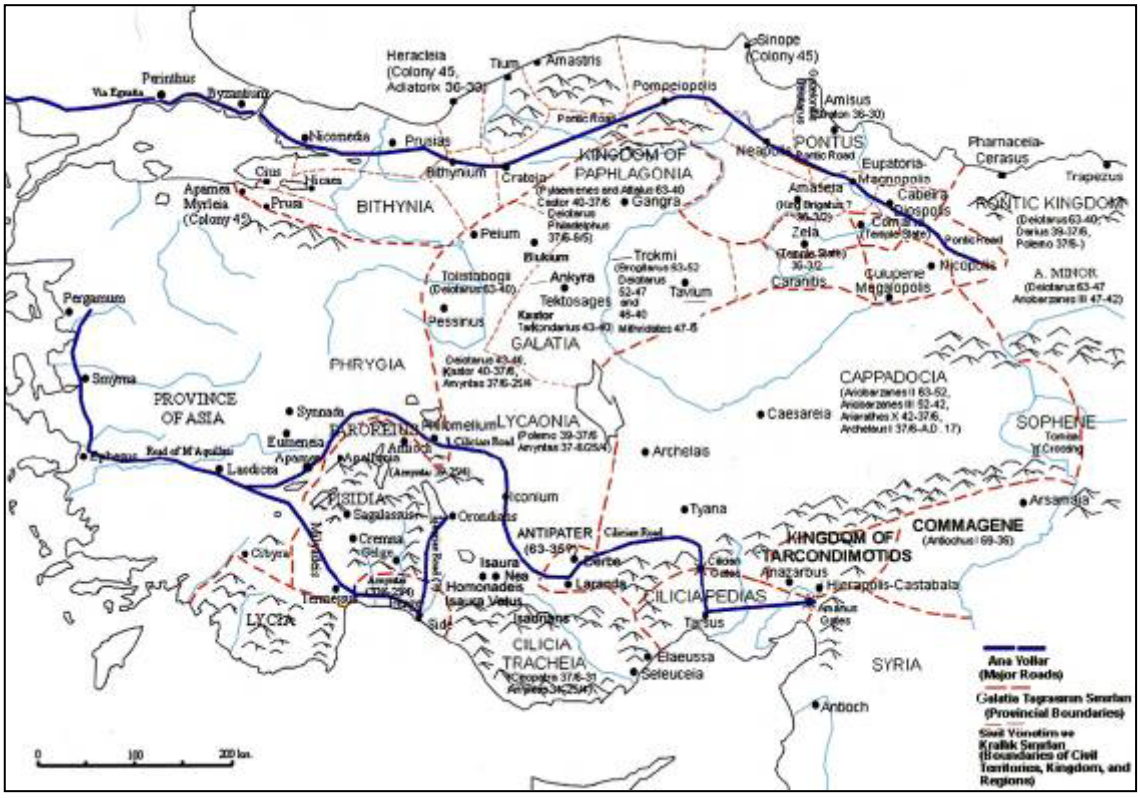

Figure 9: Kingdoms and Roman Provinces in Anatolia in the first century B.C.

[11] Durbin 1971: 101.

[12] The surface surveys carried out by Tuba Ökse in the Upper Kızılırmak Basin show the existence of many settlements, large and small, in various forms such as höyüks, fortresses, walled settlements, etc. in the area from the third millennium B.C. onwards. Ökse 1994: 243 ff.; Ökse 1995: 317 ff.; Ökse 1996: 205 ff.; Ökse 1997: 375 ff.; Ökse 1998b: 299 ff.; Ökse 1999: 85 ff.

There is not much research on the Classical Period settlements in Sivas. G.E.S. Durbin mentions possible settlements from the Classical Periods at Topraktepe, the central district of Sivas, at Tekkeköy, Zara, and at Kalecik, Koyulhisar.[13] In addition, T.Ökse has identified ceramics from the Hellenistic-Roman Periods in a large number of places she has investigated in Sivas. This suggests that in Sivas there may be many other settlements than Ziyaretsuyu from these periods.

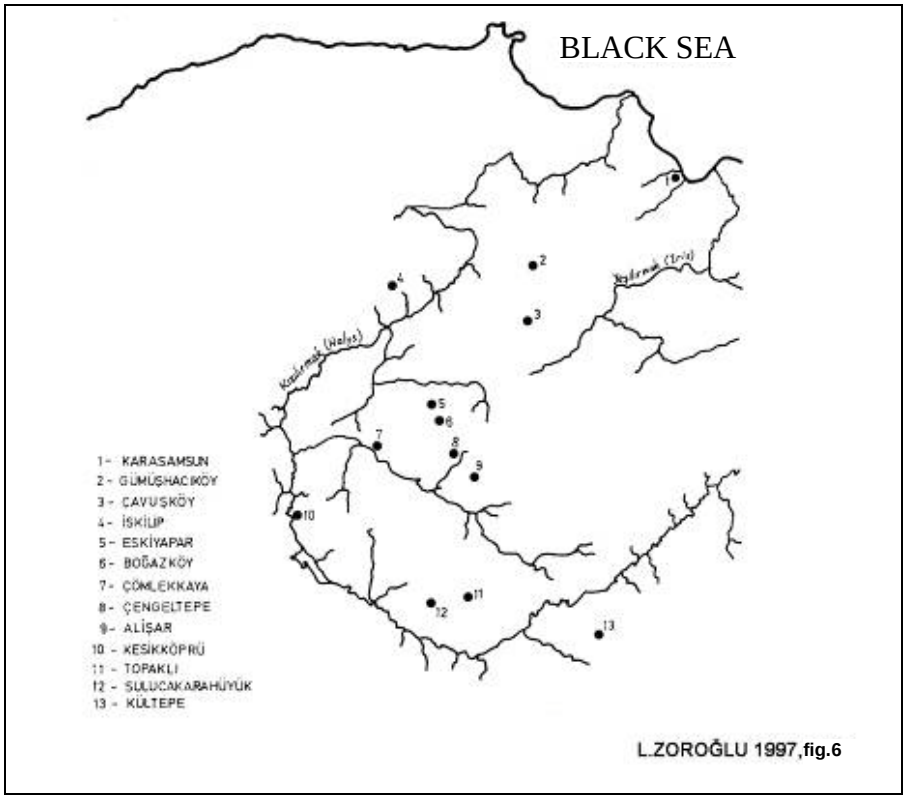

Figure 10: Hellenistic period settlements in Kızılırmak and Yeşilırmak valleys.

Although the finds do not constitute the *ante quem* or *post quem* for the structures, they do provide information concerning the settlement history of the area. Two coins **(Figure 65: 1-2)** were recovered in our work.

The coins are not well-preserved. We think that one of them featured a winged Nike on one side and an aegis description on the other. This coin **(Figure 65: 1)** is 21 mm in diameter. Coins of this type and size were minted in the towns of Pontos and Paphlagonia during the reign of Mithridates VI. This particular coin belongs to group IV in the Imhoof-Blumer classification and gives us the dates 105 to 90 B.C. Since the second coin **(Figure 65: 2)** is considerably damaged, it is not possible to say whom the

[13] Durbin 1971: 115, 117 ff.

descriptions belong to. The descriptions can be identified only in outlines. We think that there was a helmeted head facing right on one side of the coin and a description of a standing figure on the other side. This coin is 28 mm in diameter. When one examines Pontos coins of this size with such descriptions on them, two groups of coins are noted. In the first group, one side features Athena Parthenos and the other side Perseus. Coins of this type were minted in Sinope Komana and Amisos. In the second group, there is a bust on one side while the other side depicts Heracles standing. If the second coin belongs to the first group, then it is included in the same group with the first coin and again gives us the dates 105 to 90 B.C. If, however, the second coin belongs to the second group, then it is included in group VI in the Imhoof-Blumer classification and gives us the dates 80 to 70 B.C.[14]

Figure 11: Ancient cities and mints of Asia Minor and Thrace.

A large number of coarse and fine ceramics with paste in various colours, belonging to large and small forms, were recovered from the upper levels down to the level on which the walls start. **(Figures 99-105)** A great majority of these are large-sized, monochrome vessels, in open and closed forms, which are heavily tempered, which have a thick wall, and which have paste in shades of red and brown. The other ceramic groups have a rather low proportion. Among the monochrome ceramics, grey ceramics are another group. The grey ceramics **(Figure 103)**, few in number, are mostly coarse . A small number of fine grey ceramics were found. In these ceramics, finger

[14] For the coins of the period of Mithridates VI that were previously found in Sivas, see Tekin 1999.

impressions made with one or two fingers at the point where the horizontal or vertical handles **(Figure 102)** are attached to the body are notable. A finger-impressed amphora with a handle on the shoulder and with the same ivy decoration that we observe in Ziyaretsuyu ceramics was found at Hacı Bektaş Höyük, Nevşehir, although the painting technique is different.[15] These finger impressions can give important clues especially for the monochrome ceramics, which it is difficult to date. Currently, it is not possible to say whether these finger impressions had a decorative purpose or were intended to be a seal or signature. According to H. Eskici, regardless of the purpose for which they were made, finger impressions, being unique and unchangeable as they are, can make significant contributions to archaeological research, unless the print on the object has been subject to intervention in subsequent periods.[16] A comparison between works in a general survey to be made on finger-impressed vessels and the works found at Ziyaretsuyu would enable us to reach important results with regard to dating the works, identifying their centres of production, and determining the commercial relations between the cities. Handles in various forms were also recovered in addition to the finger-impressed handles.

In the small number of decorated ceramics **(Figure 100)**, there is a preference for ivy branches with heart-shaped leaves and for bands painted in grey or dark brown. Differently, the leaf on one piece is made in the shape of a clover with dots. Another piece is decorated with bows hatched on the inside. On yet another piece, there is a dotted decoration between metopes. The shoulder of a single-handle jug **(Figure 104)**, whose neck and shoulder were recovered, is decorated with a grey ivy frieze on a pinkish camelhair slip. Ceramics with this type of decoration are described by A.Akarca[17] as Hellenistic local Pontus ceramics, by F.Maier[18] and K. Bittel[19] as Galatian ceramics, by L. Zoroğlu[20] as Kızılırmak Basin Hellenistic local ceramics, and by Ş. Dönmez[21] as Kızılırmak curve Late Iron Age Late Phase paint decorated pottery. According to the maps of Maier[22] **(Figure 12)**, Bittel[23] and Zoroğlu[24] **(Figure 10)** that show the area of extension of these ceramics, these ceramics occur within the Kızılırmak curve mainly in the west. The examples we found show that the area of extension of this type of ceramics shifted further east. A fragment of a rhyton with this type of decoration was found at Çatak, İskilip, Çorum together with 136 copper coins from the period of Mithridates Eupator (127-63 B.C.)[25]

[15] Balkan and Sümer 1969: 37: fig. 2, 3.
[16] Eskici 2005: 149 ff.
[17] Akarca 1960: 142 ff.
[18] Maier1963: 218 ff.
[19] Bittel 1974: 227 ff.
[20] Zoroğlu 1979: 345 ff.; Zoroğlu 1981: 239 ff.; Zoroğlu 1983: 135 ff.; Zoroğlu 1986: 459 ff.; Zoroğlu 1987: 65 ff.; Zoroğlu 1997: 15 ff.
[21] Dönmez 2001: 89 ff.
[22] Maier 1963: 220.
[23] Bittel 1974: fig. 50.
[24] Zoroğlu 1997: fig. 6.
[25] Zoroğlu 1997: 21.

Apart from the ivy-decorated Hellenistic local ceramics of the Kızılırmak curve, a small number of eastern sigillata ceramic sherds **(Figure 99)** were recovered. A few of them **(Figure 100)** are painted with narrow bands. Inside one of them, in the tondo part, a ring is formed with scratched notches. Another one is decorated with vertical grooves. In addition to the paint-decorated, a few small potsherds **(Figure 100)** are decorated with the Ionian cymatium, rosettes, spirals and leaf reliefs.

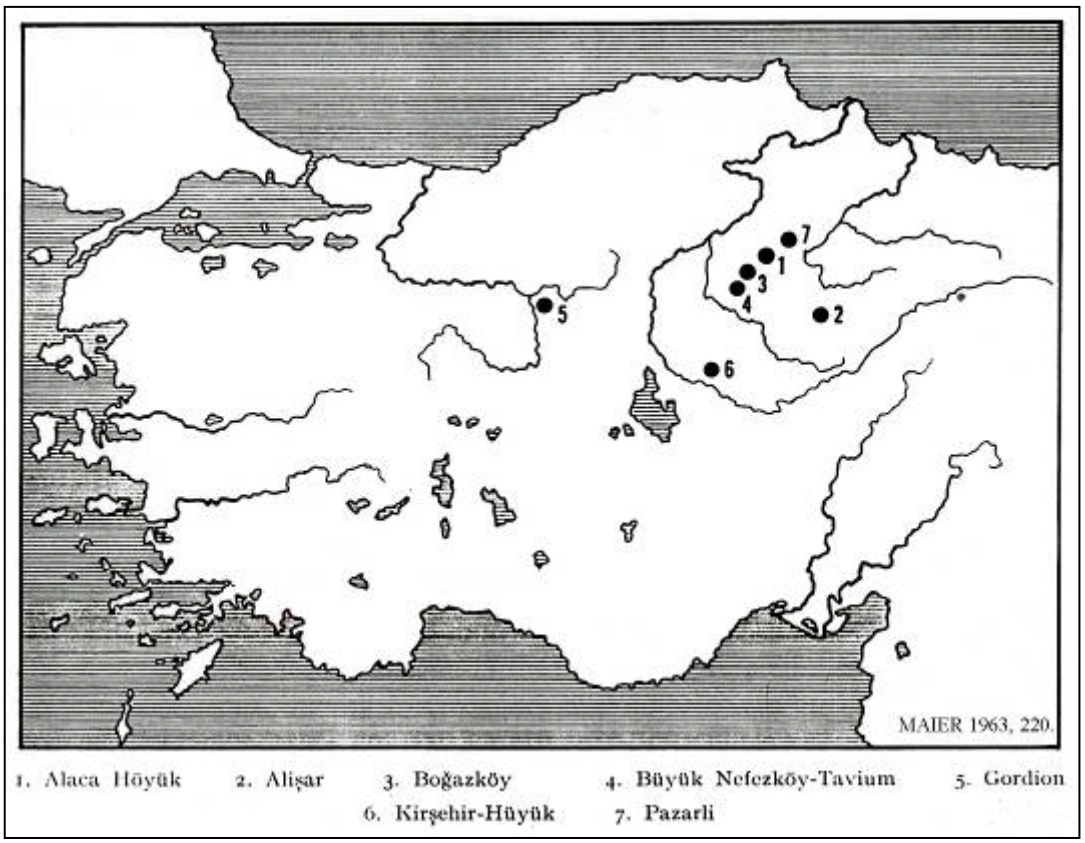

Figure 12: Hellenistic period settlements in Kızılırmak and Yeşilırmak valleys.

In addition to these, only three ceramics decorated with scales in the scratch technique, and a few pieces decorated with finger impressions and scratches, which may be dated to the Middle Age, were also recovered at Ziyaretsuyu.

Although a very large quantity of ceramics was recovered at Ziyaretsuyu, no terracotta oil lamps were found in forms that we know from the Hellenistic and Roman Periods. This suggests that the vessels in the small deep bowl form may have been used as oil lamps with a wick placed in them.

Another group of finds which may be dated to the Hellenistic period at Ziyaretsuyu consists of two terracotta figurines, one of which **(Figure 69)** is broken below the chest and the other intact. The two figurines are in similar forms and were found side by side. Both **(Figures 69 and 70)** are hollow. The spacing intended for better firing of the figurines is in the lower part of the figurines. The 14.5 cm-high intact figurine **(Figure 68: 2-3)** depicts a clothed woman standing. It is thought that both figurines carry a child on their left shoulders. The cloak covers the heads of both the woman and the child, and drapes down the right shoulder in the front.

The right arm of the intact figurine **(Figure 68: 3)** bends at the elbow under the cloak and extends above towards the breast. The child on the left shoulder is carried with the left arm. A cylindrical object with a cover, which we have not yet been able to identify, is placed at the level of the figurine's knees. Since both works are excessively damaged, the cloth folds are not visible. Although it is therefore not possible to give an exact date, such terracotta figurines of a clothed woman carrying a child are known from the Hellenistic Period.[26] It is argued that the cloak covering the head and wrapping the body, which occurs in figurines of the Tanagra type, was the street dress of married women. [27] The child figure is in support of this interpretation. On this basis, these figurines, recovered in structure 1, did not have a religious purpose.

Apart from the terracotta finds, metal works were found at Ziyaretsuyu, even if in a small number. Among them, the rather corroded three bronze needles recovered on the stone covering in the east of structure 1 **(Figure 65: 3-5)** and a bronze spatula found inside the earthfill of trench A-3 **(Figure 66: 4)** do not provide information in the matter of dating. However, the bronze handle recovered inside the earthfill in trench A-3, which probably belonged to a vessel, **(Figure 66: 3)** is notable. In its upper part, where it would touch the rim, the handle extends on the two sides in the shape of the head of a long-beaked bird. A bust is depicted in the lower part, where the handle would be attached to the body. The handle is cast in a single piece. The details are made by scratching. The protrusion at the top of the handle must have supported the thumb while pouring the liquid. On this basis, we may suggest that it belonged to a single-handle jug. There are no rivet holes used to attach a handle to the vessel's body. Therefore, the handle must have been welded to the body. Similar examples are noted in a bronze jug and silver canthari recovered in tumulus A at Vize, Thrace, and also in bronze handles found at Pompei. Although it is estimated that the Vize tumulus was built in 46 A.D. at the latest,[28] the Pompei bronze is dated to the Roman Period in general.

[26] Kriseleit 1994: 130, 132.
[27] Graepler 1997: 225.
[28] Onurkan 1988: 71, fig. 34, 34-38: pl. 14-17.

PART II
EXCAVATIONS

Upon encountering stones that could be part of a wall during the surface soil stripping work at Ziyaretsuyu, Akpınar Village, Sivas under the Baku-Tblisi-Ceyhan Crude Oil Pipeline construction activities, the work was suspended and the matter was reported to the official agencies concerned. Later, it was decided to excavate this place and excavations were started.

The excavation area is located at Ziyaretsuyu **(Figure 13)**, at a distance of about 1.5 km to Akpınar Village and about 40 m south of the asphalt road that connects the village to Hafik District. Ziyaretsuyu is at the elevation of 1,432 metres above sea level.

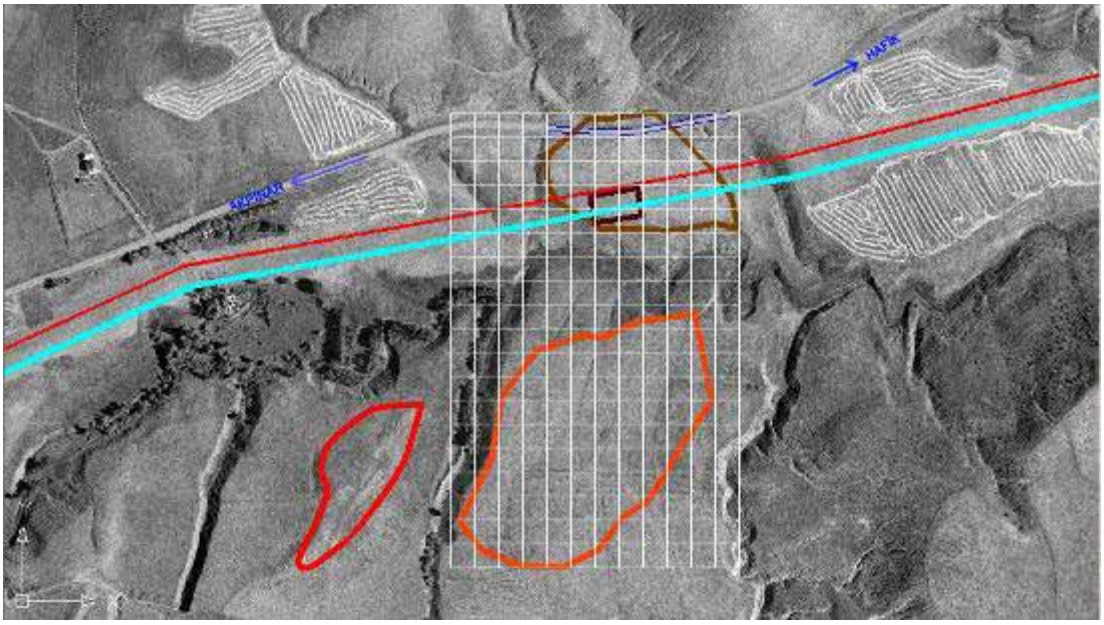

Figure 13: Aerial photographs of the excavation area.

The northern and southern boundaries of the excavation area were determined by the boundaries of the 28 m-wide corridor that would be used for the laying of the oil pipes and that might suffer damage as a result. How much the excavation area would extend along the pipeline to the east and west was decided according to the situation of finds made through the archaeological work.

The excavations were carried out in 8 trenches in the dimensions of 10x10 m (Trenches A-B), 3 trenches in the dimensions of 2x7 m (Trenches C), and a sondage in the dimensions of 2x4.5 m.

Based on the surface surveys carried out in advance, the excavations were started in trenches A/1-2-3-4 to unearth the architectural structures which could be traced in places on the surface.

Apart from drifted ceramics collected from the surface and lower levels, no architectural structures **(Figure 14)** could be reached during the deepening work carried out in trench A-1. We went down to a depth of 0.90 m in sondages on the pipeline axis in the dimensions of 3.5x2 m and 3x2.5 m within the trench. In both sondages, no finds were made other than a small number of ceramic sherds.

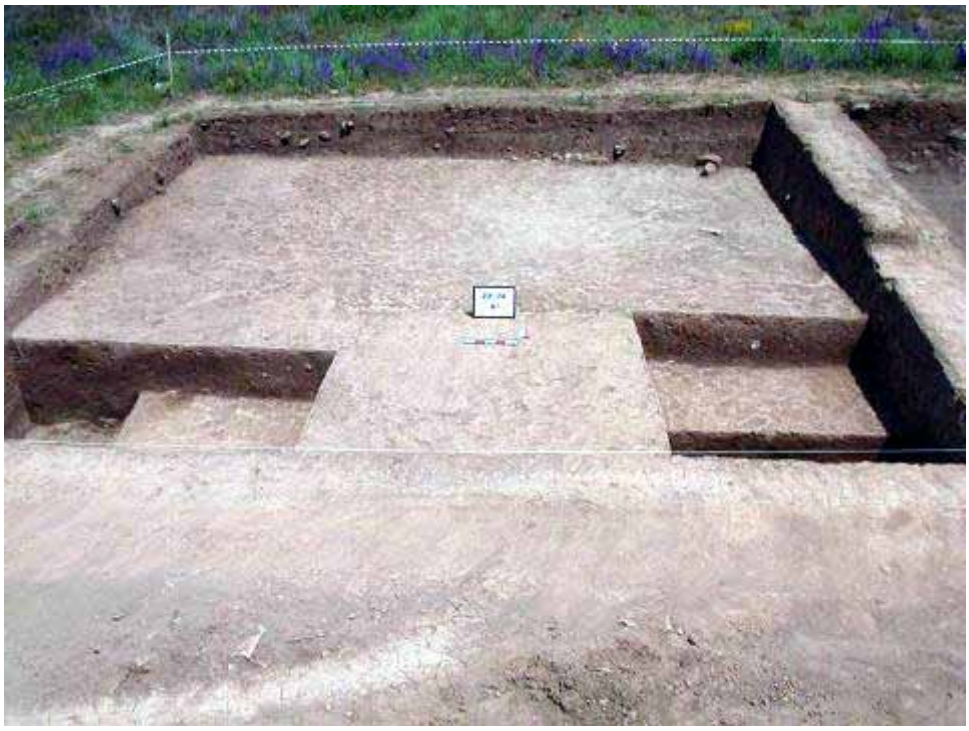

Figure 14: Trench A-1.

According to our initial assessments, 3 main spaces and 2 other spaces connected with them were unearthed during the work in trench A-2 **(Figure 15)**. The wall thicknesses and construction of the structures with a rectangular form are different from each other. The structures are arranged in a back-to-back fashion in the east-west direction. Larger and more regular stones were used in the outer walls of the structures with up to 4 or 5 rows of stone foundations preserved, while the inner bonds were made with smaller and irregular stones. A floor covering was unearthed in front of the northern section of the trench, to the west of these three main spaces.

Coarse and fine ceramic sherds in large and small forms and with paste in different colours were recovered from different levels in trench A-2. The fact that many fragments of large pithoi were recovered among these ceramics indicates that the area of extension may be wider. The most important find made within trench A-2 is a Pontus coin **(Figure 65: 2)** which may be dated to the second century B.C. as a result of our initial determinations.

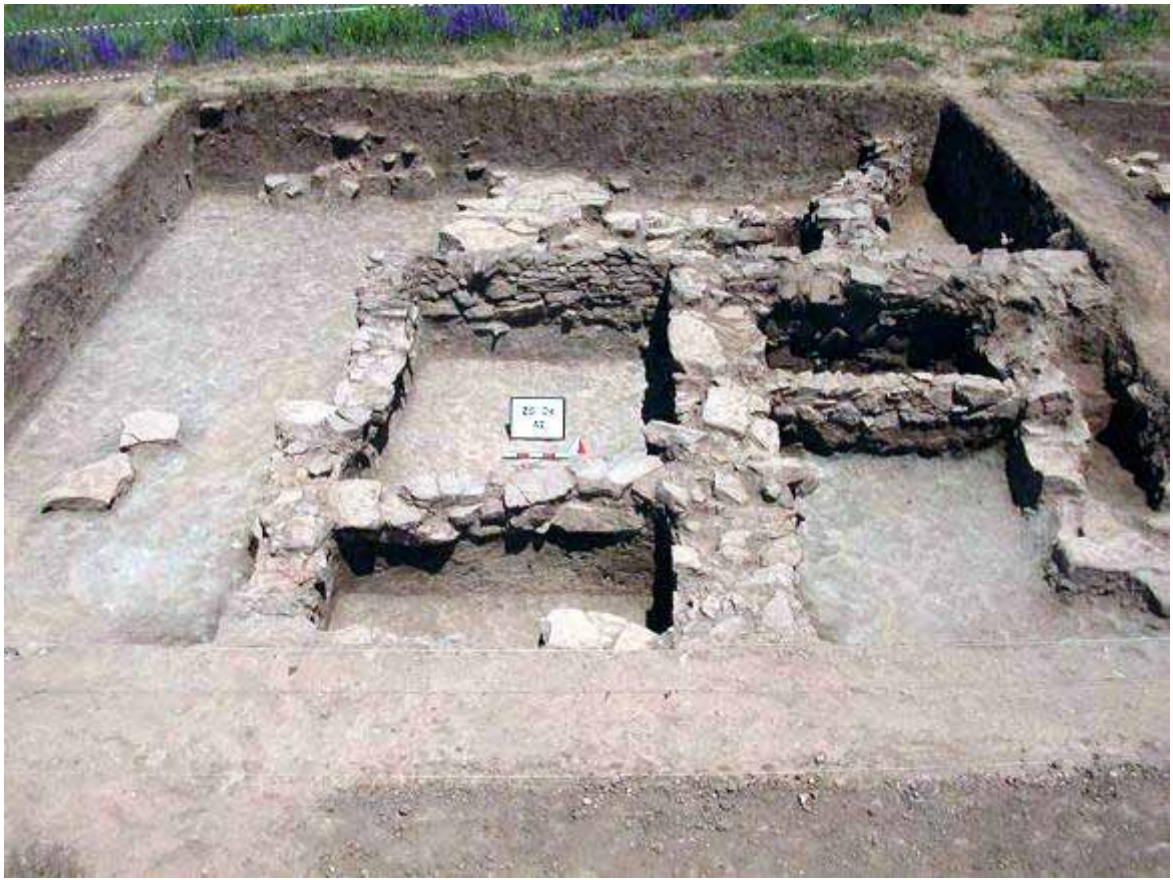

Figure 15: Architectural structures unearthed in trench A-2.

During the deepening work performed in trench A-3, we went down to a depth of 1.25 m from the surface. Four main spaces **(Figure 16)** with a wall thickness of about 1 m were identified in the trench. Also in trench A-3, the outer walls are built with relatively more evenly cut stones. The interim fill is made with smaller stones. The fill material is dry earth. Of the structures in trench A-3, the western space is related with the structure in trench A-2. The structures in trench A-3 are also adjacent to each other in the eastern and northern directions. In the trench, floor stones were unearthed in the spaces located in the north and east.

After levelling the surface soil from within the trench, coarse and fine ceramic sherds in various forms and a small number of animal bones were recovered inside the earth fill in all spaces. Most of these are non-decorated, coarse vessels of storage. In the excavation area, trench A-3 is the trench where the highest density of ceramics was identified. The large number of pithos and amphora fragments are completeable. It was not possible to assess fully the coin recovered from the same trench **(Figure 65: 1)** because of the intense corrosion on it.

Figure 16: Architectural structures unearthed in trench A-3.

In trench A-4, we went down to a depth of 1.15 m from the surface. The southeastern corner and eastern wall of the eastern space in trench A-3 are situated in trench A-4. The wall **(Figure 17)**, nearly 1 metre thick, is interrupted immediately before the northern boundary of the trench. Floor stones were unearthed to the east of the northern part of this wall. Three significantly corroded bronze needles were recovered on these stones. A chamber with a square plan was identified in the southeast of this space, at a distance of about 2.40 m. This space is slightly more eastward than the other space. The absence of any connection between this space and other spaces, its plan, and the smaller size of its stone material, suggest that it was a separate structure intended for storage.

Figure 17: Architectural structures unearthed in trench A-4.

In the trench, coarse and fine ceramics in various forms were recovered starting from the upper levels. Most of the ceramics are non-decorated. A thin ceramic sherd painted in a narrow band was recovered as a decorated piece. Apart from ceramics, a triangular stone object in red colour with a hole in the middle (probably, part of a necklace) and a spindle-whorl of black stone were recovered as small finds. The two most important finds made in trench A-4 are two terracotta figurines **(Figures 18-19, 68: 2, 3)** recovered at the lower levels of the foundations. Both of the figurines of a woman, one of which was recovered in full and the other in half, feature a child carried in the lap. Although the figurines recall descriptions of the infant Jesus and Mother Mary, the fact that they were recovered at the foundation level of the structures suggests that the statuettes may have been a foundation sacrifice.

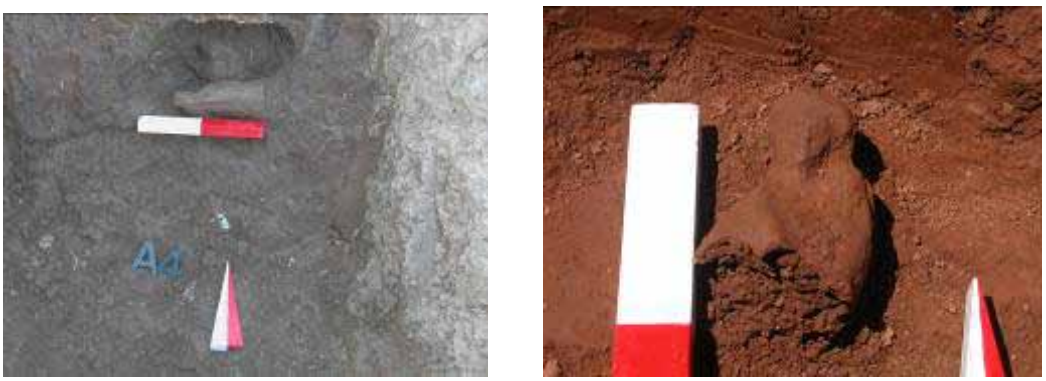

Figure 18: Terracotta figurines recovered in trench A-4 in found condition.

Figure 19: Terracota figurines.

As no architectural finds were made in the work carried out in trench A-5, a sondage **(Figure 20)** in the dimensions of 4.60x2 m was opened in the east-west direction on the pipeline axis. After reaching a depth of 1.30, the sondage was narrowed down in the western direction. As no architectural and archaeological finds were made after going down to a depth of 0.30 m, the work was terminated.

Figure 20: View of trench A-5 after excavation.

Three separate spaces were unearthed in the work carried out in trench B-1. The space located in the west has a rectangular plan and the wall thicknesses of the structure are 0.80 to 1 m. The architectural characteristics of the walls have similarities to the structures unearthed in the other trenches. A large part of the structure **(Figure 21)** in the east extends towards trench B-2 while the wall in the south extends towards trench C-1. A large number of ceramic sherds belonging to coarse vessels of storage were recovered starting from the upper levels in the trench.

Figure 21: Structures unearthed in trench B-1.

The architectural structures unearthed in trench B-2 are an extension of those unearthed in trench B-1. In the northern corner of the trench, a stone covering was unearthed near the surface. This covering probably belongs to a narrow corridor between the structures unearthed in trenches A and the other structures **(Figure 22)** unearthed in trenches B and C.

Four rooms in the dimensions of approximately 0.80x1 m were identified in the space unearthed in the eastern direction within trench B-2. The large pithos fragments recovered from these rooms suggest that the rooms were used for storage. The floor covering and walls unearthed in the south of the trench extend towards trenches C.

Figure 22: Structures unearthed in trench B-2.

The extensions of the structures identified in trenches B-2 and A-3 were unearthed in the work carried out in trench B-3. In the northern corner of the trench, the southern wall of the structure in trench A-3 was unearthed. The 0.90 m-wide wall **(Figure 23)** extends towards trench B-4. In the southern corner of the trench, the eastern extension of the structure unearthed in trench B-2 was unearthed. The structure, which starts in trench B-2 and terminates in trench B-3, continues southwards in trench B-3 and extends into trench C-3. No significant archaeological finds were made other than the ceramic sherds recovered in the trench.

Figure 23: View of trench B-3 after excavation.

A wall line made of uneven stones **(Figure 24)** extending in the northeast-southwest direction was unearthed during the excavations in trench B-4. It is thought that the wall, preserved at the width of 0.30-0.40 m and at the height of 0.25-0.40 m, may be a surrounding wall. No finds were made in the trench other than ceramic sherds in a scattered condition.

The 8 m-wide corridor used as an earth piling area during the construction activities on the 28 m-wide pipeline route had been narrowed down to 5-6 m as the result of soil earth stripped and heaped in this area before the excavation. For this reason, while planning the excavation, it became necessary to limit these trenches to 6 metres as it was not possible to remove the earth on them and as they were not directly within the area of impact of the construction activities. When it was found that the architectural structures identified in trenches B extended in the northern and southern direction, the work was continued in the southern direction in trenches C/1-2-3.

Figure 24: View of trench B-4 after excavation.

A depth of 0.60 cm was reached in the work carried out in trench C-1. The southern end of the structure unearthed in trench B-1 was found in trench C-1, which has the dimensions of 6x10 m. No archaeological find was made other than the oven unearthed immediately before the wall **(Figure 25).**

Figure 25: Trench C-1, oven and wall.

A small wall of the structure **(Figures 26 and 27)** in trench B-2, part of which was unearthed in trench C-3, was identified in the eastern section of trench C-2 during the work conducted in that trench. Other than scattered stones and a small number of ceramic sherds, no archaeological find was made in the trench, excavated down to a depth of 0.40 m.

Figure 26: Trench C-2.

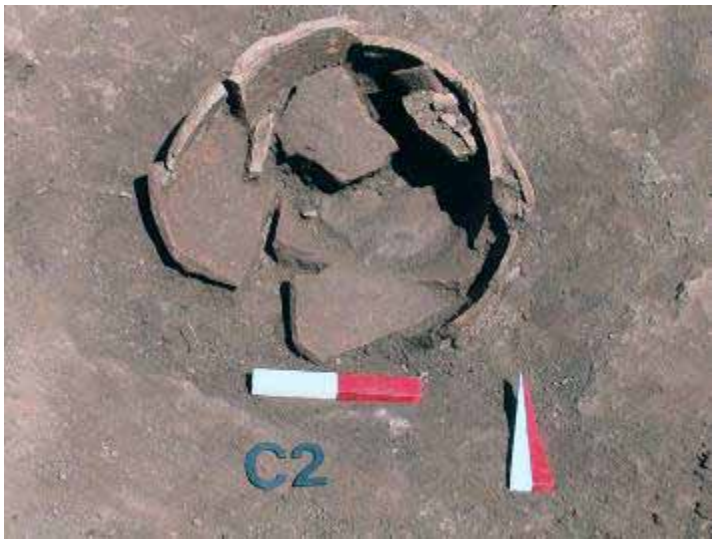

Figure 27: Large pithos unearthed in trench C-2.

In trench C-3, **(Figure 28)** we went down to a depth of 0.47 m from the surface. Only the southern wall of the structure identified in trench B-3 was unearthed in the trench. No other archaeological finds were made.

Figure 28: Remains of wall unearthed in trench C-3.

It has been found that the architectural compounds unearthed in the Ziyaretsuyu excavation go beyond the BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Route, especially in the northern direction. It is thought that the structures do not extend much in the southern direction as they are near the creek bed in that direction. However, with the help of ceramic sherds observed on the surface in that area, it is possible to say that the settlement extends to the south of the creek bed. The architectural foundation remains and structures unearthed in the excavations belong mainly to two single-layer compounds which extend in the east-west direction and which broaden in the north-south direction. Constructed back to back in an adjacent fashion, the structures have stone foundations which are nearly 1 metre wide. These two main compounds are divided into chambers by simpler walls.

It has been found that most of the ceramics recovered here are large and coarse vessels of storage. This and the storerooms created within the spaces indicate that the settlement was spread over a wide area and densely populated. The paint decorated and figured ceramic sherds recovered, even if not in a large number, point to the existence of select vessels as well as coarse kitchen material.

PART III
ARCHITECTURAL FINDS

Spaces belonging to two architectural structures built in the north-south and east-west directions were unearthed during the excavations conducted in an area of 50x28 m **(Figure 29)**. The walls of both structures were built using local stones and earth mortar. The stones are in different sizes and different forms. No particular bond form can be traced in the bond of the walls. No coating material has been identified on the walls. In both structures, the floor is covered with unevenly cut, flat stones placed side by side. No material has been identified that connects them to each other. Another common feature of these structures is that no symmetry was used in respect of either the size or ordering of the spaces or the placement of the doors. The large number of ceramic sherds recovered, the oven, the grinding stones, the weaving weights, and the architectural form, indicate that both structures were used for the purpose of housing.

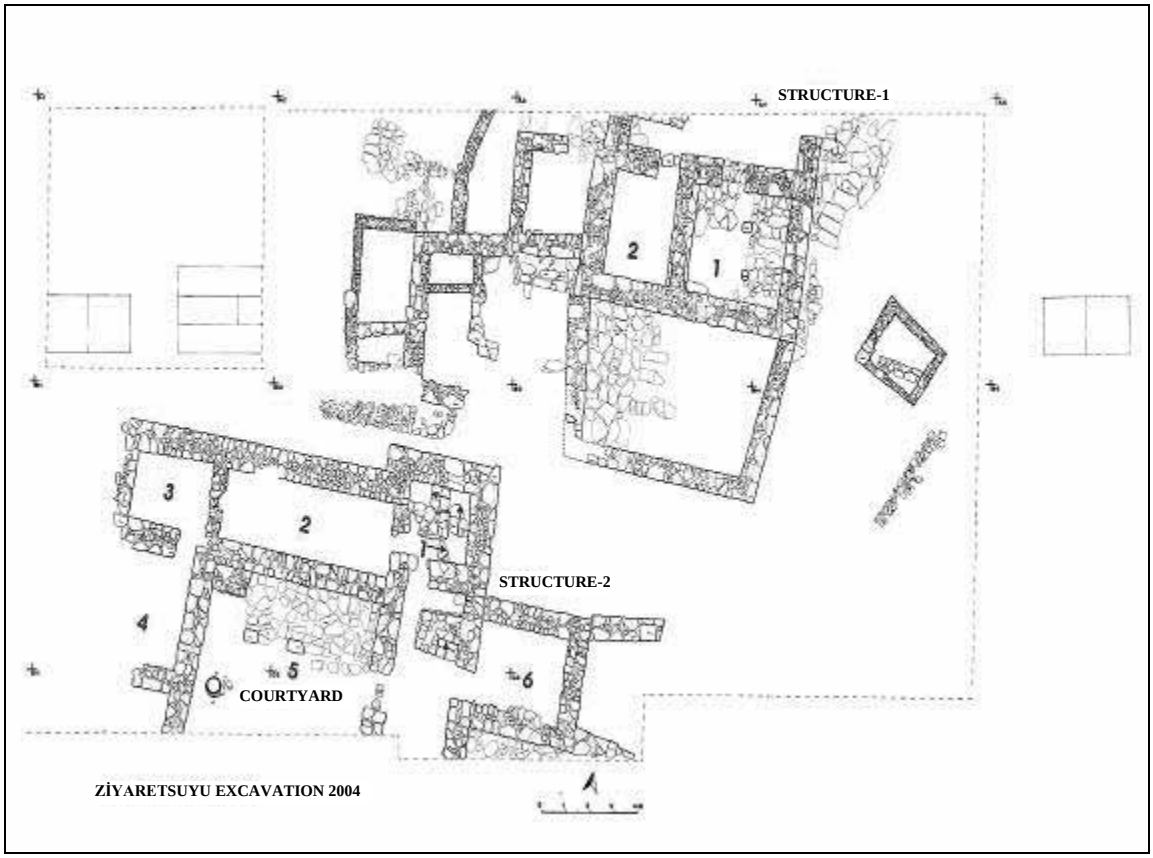

Figure 29: Northern and southern structures.

The southern, eastern and western boundaries of the structure in the north **(Figure 29)** were determined while it was not possible to determine its northern boundary as a natural gas pipeline had been constructed immediately to the north of the trenches in previous years and as the area **(Figure 30)** further to the north was outside the 28 m corridor that we were required to excavate.

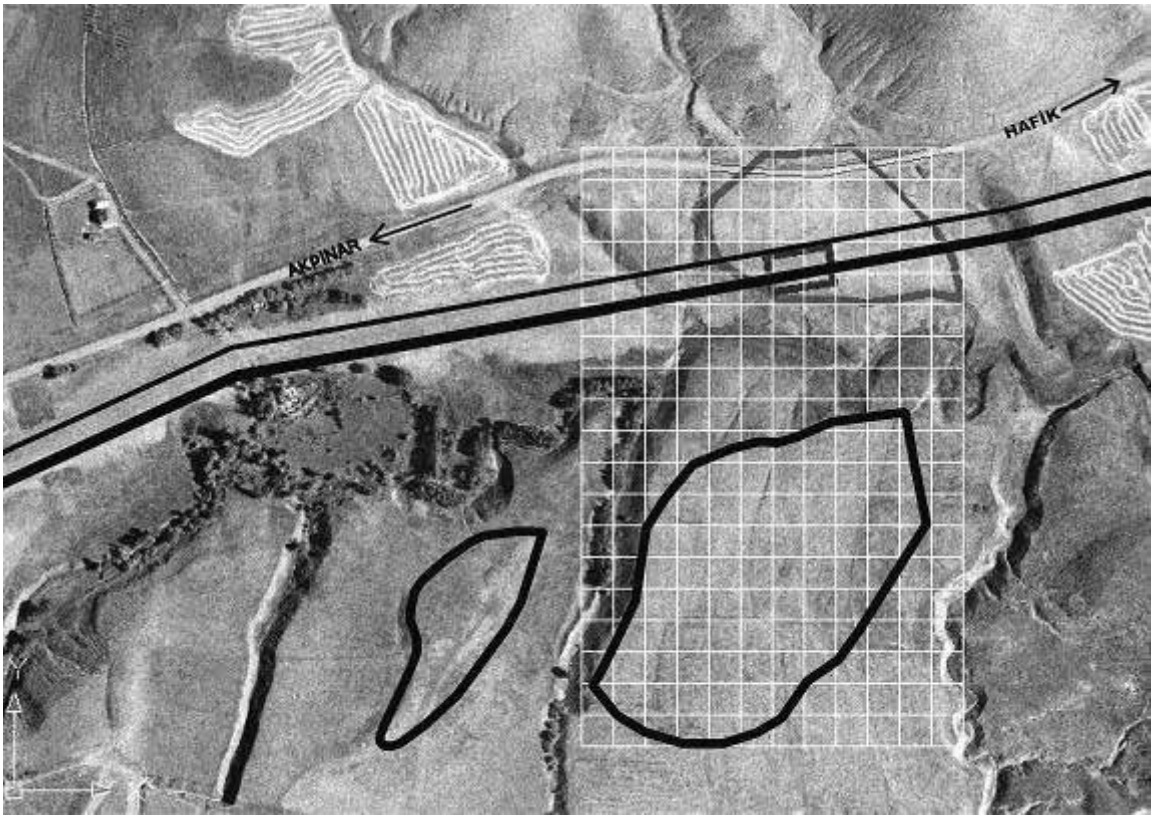

Figure 30: Satellite picture of the excavation area.

For this reason, it is not known how much and in what fashion the structure extends in the north. The eastern walls of rooms 1 and 2 of structure 1 and the northern extension of the eastern wall of room 1 are in harmony in terms of their wall-building technique, direction and thickness. On the other hand, the western wall of room 2 and the wall to the north are not in the same direction. The wall to the north joins another wall to the east, which extends almost up to the wall dividing rooms 1 and 2. In this way, it appears as if there is a narrow corridor in the north of structure 1. However, the northern wall of this corridor does not run parallel to the northern wall of room 2. This may be interpreted in two ways. First, we may suggest that another structure extending to the north starts here. Only the southern half of the wall has been unearthed. For this reason, it is not known whether or not there are

walls connected to this wall in the north. Secondly, we may also suggest that no careful attention may have been paid to right angles between the walls of the rooms. Apart from the rooms in question, the other rooms to the south and west seem to have been added later. Since the walls of the spaces to the west of room 2 in particular are roughly made and thin and since, in addition, some of the spaces are very small, we may suggest that they were used mainly as animal shelters or for the purpose of storage. The walls of the large space to the south of rooms 1 and 2 do not join each other at an angle of 90 degrees. The fact that the walls of this section are thinner and are not in the same direction as the walls of rooms 1 and 2 indicates that this section was added later. The floor covered with stones in different forms in the western half of the area is partly preserved. Similar floor stones were noted in various parts of the structure. Two stones among the floor stones of room 1 are cut in a square form more carefully than the others. They are placed to the south of the entrance, on a level with it, and so as to divide the room almost into three. We may therefore say that they were used to place the poles that supported the roof. No floor stones were found in room 2, which is smaller. Floor stones were also found to the east of room 1, outside the structure.

To the east of structure 1, there is an independent space in the dimensions of 3x2.5 m, with thinner walls 35 cm in thickness **(Figure 29)**, situated in a different direction from the other structures. Considering its thin walls and small size, this must also have been used as an animal shelter or a storeroom. A 50 cm-thick wall, belonging to an earlier phase in workmanship, runs inside this space, in a different direction from the space itself. This wall seems more carefully made in comparison with the one above. No other walls were recovered to which the wall below is connected. Other than in this space, no wall on top of another wall was found **(Figure 31)** in the two main spaces. On this basis, it may be said that there is a single layer in both structures. However, the walls of different thickness and workmanship, the rooms in different directions, the subsequent fillings in entrances, and the differences of elevation between space floors, point to additions and divisions made in the structure during the course of time.

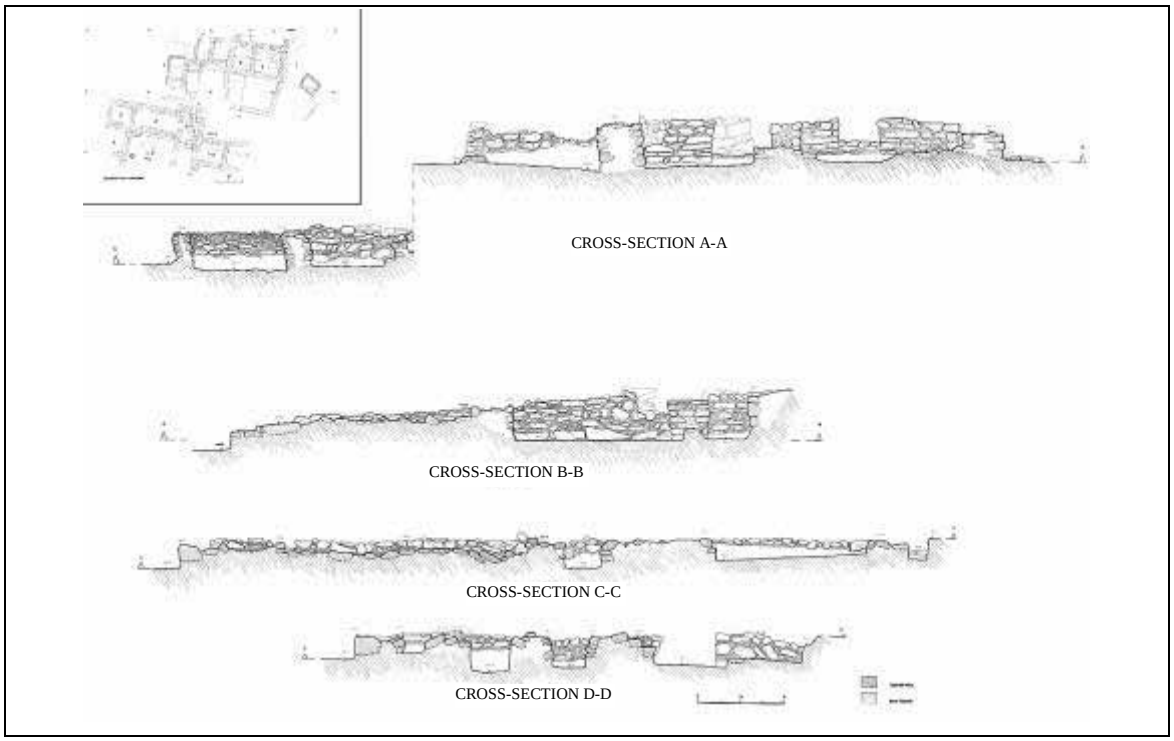

Figure 31: Architectural cross-sections.

Figure 32: Southern structure.

The northern boundary of the structure in the south **(Figures 29 and 32)** was determined. How the recovered spaces extend in the west is not known because this part is destroyed. In the east, damaged walls in a different direction lean on these spaces. It has not been possible to determine how far the walls of the structure extend in the south. However, it does not seem likely for the walls to be extending very far in the south because a hillside begins immediately to the south of the trenches. The creek bed passes there. Although the south of this structure is not known, it gives a better idea of the architecture here than the other house since more parts of it have been recovered. In room 2 of the structure, grinding stones have been recovered in the northwestern corner and in the entrance. These two stones are parts of a kitchen tool. One of them is an oval, slightly concave table. The other piece is in the shape of a rectangular funnel with a hole in its middle. This funnel is placed on the table and moved back and forth to grind the granular foodstuffs placed in the hole. A grinding set which operates similarly was recovered in the excavations at Seyitömer Höyük.[29] The room in which these stones have been found is a rather large room extending along the northern short side of the courtyard that will be mentioned soon. To the west of this room is located the square room numbered 3, which is smaller. Because the western wall of room 3 is destroyed, it is not known whether there is any other room further to the west. To the south of this room is another room (room 4), as can be realized from a wall extending westwards from the western wall of space 5, which is thought to be a courtyard. In space 5, surrounded by rooms, an oven **(Figure 33)** was found.

Figure 33: Oven.

[29] Aydın 1991: fig. 7.

The oven was made by spreading adobe on baked lumps of earth on the inside and outside. It is possible that this area, which is surrounded by walls and which is larger than the others, was used as the courtyard. The stone covering placed along the north of the area and ending on the same level, and the stones placed where the covering ends, which are almost at the same distance and on the same level to each other and which are thought to have carried poles as they are more evenly cut and higher than the stones of the covering, suggest that there was a lean-to shed here. In the square-shaped space 1 to the northeast, stones have been identified which may be steps of a staircase that turned left after every two or three steps **(Figure 34)**.

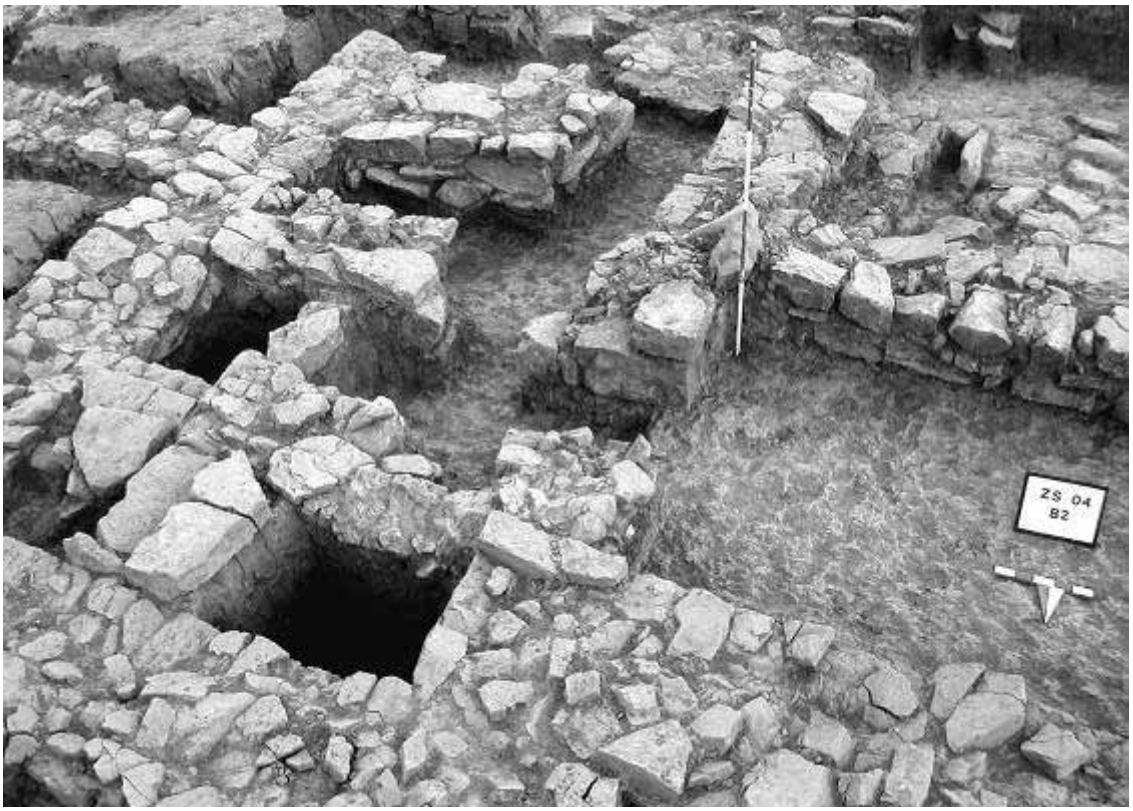

Figure 34: Space 1 in the northeast.

However, the last steps recovered lead into an area which is too narrow to be a room. If one turns left again at this point, one reaches the beginning of the staircase. In such a situation, the height that is reached would have to be so much as to constitute a floor. However, the necessary height here cannot be reached. Therefore, the uppermost steps probably turned right now instead of left and provided exit from the structure. In other words, when one entered through the outer door of the house, one would come down through a winding staircase. The northern wall of the house was made with a slight protrusion where the room with the staircase is located to emphasize the entrance to the structure. Two similar steps occur in a small corridor **(Figure 35)** in the south of

this space. In this small area, surrounded by walls on three sides, there are only two steps. When one climbs the steps, one directly faces the wall. Therefore, these steps were perhaps used as a niche. Since the stone of the first step goes into the wall on the two sides, these stones could not have been placed here later on. The steps were planned together with the walls and placed here on purpose. To the south of these steps is located another room. It has not been possible to identify how far this room extends in the south. To the east of this room is located room 6. Floor stones have been identified in the south of the southern wall of room 6. How far these stones extend in the south is not known because the excavation has ended here. Other than the floor covering stones here and in the courtyard, no covering stones have been recovered in the structure. It is clear that this structure, whose southern part is not known, has the form of a house with a courtyard surrounded by rooms at least on three sides. Within the Kızılırmak curve, we have been facing the house with a courtyard since the Hittite period at Boğazköy.[30] The existence at Boğazköy of ceramics similar to the ivy-decorated and band-girdled, monochrome ceramics that will be mentioned below indicates that the tradition of architecture and ceramic decoration in the region was carried on at Ziyaretsuyu during later periods. The ivy-decorated vessel found at Boğazköy is named Phrygian ceramics.

Figure 35: Detail from room with stairs.

[30] Bittel-Naumann 1939; for the architecture, see p. 7 ff., fig. 4; for the ceramics, see p. 12, fig. 8, p. 30, fig. 34.

A notable feature of both structures is the lack of deep foundation walls, as may be realized from the floor coverings, from the height of the entrances to rooms 1 and 2 of structure 1, and from the level of the staircase steps of structure 2. The two structures are separated from each other by a narrow street.

Figure 36: Overview of Ziyaretsuyu.

Figure 37: Overview of Ziyaretsuyu.

Figure 38: Overview of trenches, Ziyaretsuyu.

Figure 39: Overview of structure 2, Ziyaretsuyu, from above.

Figure 40: Overview of Ziyaretsuyu.

Figure 41: Trench A-1.

Figure 42: Trench A-1.

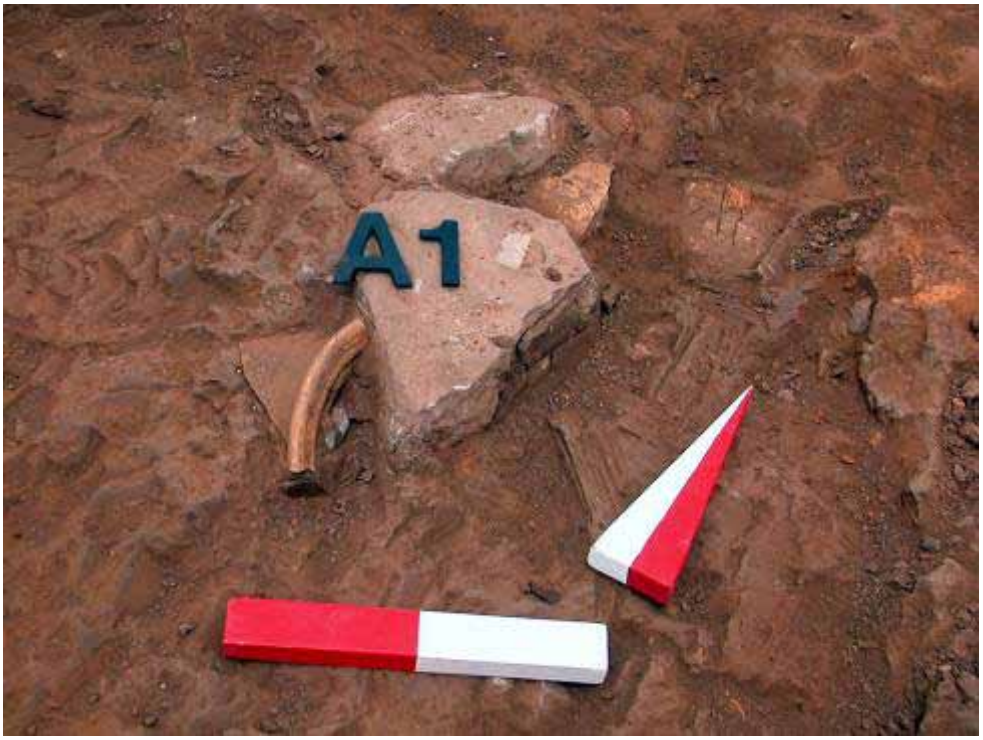

Figure 43: In-situ find.

Figure 44: In-situ find.

Figure 45: Trench A-2.

Figure 46: Trench A-2.

Figure 47: Trench A-3.

Figure 48: Trench A-3.

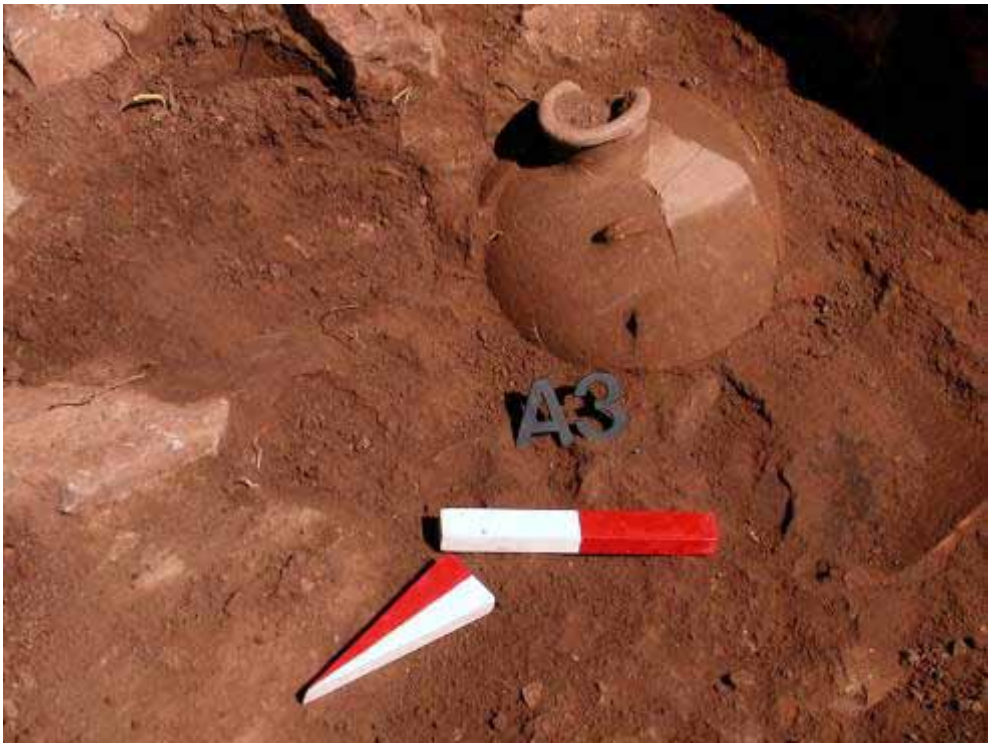

Figure 49: In-situ find.

Figure 50: In-situ find.

Figure 51 : In-situ find.

Figure 52 : In-situ find.

Figure 53: Trench A-4.

Figure 54: Trench A-4.

Figure 55: Trench A-4.

Figure 56: Trench B-1.

Figure 57: In-situ find.

Figure 58: Trench B-2.

Figure 59: Trench B-2, detail.

Figure 60: In-situ find.

Figure 61: Trench B-3.

Figure 62: Trench B-4.

Figure 63: Trench C-1.

Figure 64 : Trench C-1, kiln-oven, detail view.

PART IV
SMALL FINDS

The limited number of small finds made in the Ziyaretsuyu excavation are considered in three groups, as metal, bone, and stone finds, according to the materials of which they are made.

A. Metal Finds

The number of metal finds in the Ziyaretsuyu settlement is quite small. Three rather corroded bronze pins (in the lengths of 10.5, 13.7 and 11.2 cm) were recovered on the stone covering in the east of structure 1; a bronze spatula (in the length of 14.3 cm), a bronze handle which probably belongs to a vessel, and a coin 1.8 cm in diameter, in the earth fill of trench A3; and a coin 2.5 cm in diameter and a metal object 3 cm in diameter and 6 cm in length in the earth fill of trench A2.

Catalogue

Fig. 65

1. A-3/ A 3045a: Bronze coin. Ø: 2.1 cm, T: 0.3 mm. A barely visible face of a woman is depicted on the obverse of the heavily corroded coin, recovered in trench A-3, in grid square 1-2/h-j. On the reverse are a figure of a standing woman (?) and three vertical, parallel lines behind the figure (probably wings). Three or four illegible letters appear on a level with the figure's body, on the right and left. (The letters MS are indistinctly visible in the lower part.) The coin was made by the minting technique.

2. A-2/ A 2002: Bronze coin. Ø: 2.8 cm, T: 0.4 mm. The observe and reverse of the coin, recovered in trench A-1, in grid square 1/b, are rather corroded and the inscription on the reverse is completely illegible. The obverse depicts the head of a man, facing right. Its most notable feature is the nose part, depicted as wide and hooked. The coin was made using the mould technique.

3. A-4/ A 4012b: Bronze pin. L: 11.3 cm, T: 2.1 cm. Recovered in trench A-4, in grid square 5-d, the pin has a broken part 1.1 cm in diameter at the head and has part of its pointed end preserved. It was made using the mould technique.

4. **A-4/ A 4012a:** Bronze pin. L: 13.7 cm, T: 3 mm. Recovered in trench A-4, in grid square 5-d, the pin has its pointed end broken and has a probably circular protrusion (?) near the head. It was made using the casting-mould technique.

5. **A-4/ A 4015:** Bronze pin. L: 10.9 cm, Point T: 3 mm, MT: 0.3 cm, HT: 0.7 mm. Recovered in four pieces in trench A-4, in square 3-c, the bronze pin has a node near the head. The pointed end of the spiral headed pin is preserved.

Fig. 66

1. **A-2/ A 2004:** Iron object. Ø: 6.4 cm, T: 0.2 cm. The function of this object with a circular form, recovered in trench A-2, in grid square 1-c, is not clear as it has been recovered only in half. In the middle of the object, there is a slight upward protrusion. It was made using the casting-forging technique.

2. **B-2/ B 2006:** Iron object. L: 2.3 cm, W: 1.1 cm, T: 0.6 cm. Recovered in trench B-2, in grid square 7-g, and shaped like an arrowhead, the heavily corroded iron object is broken in its tip. It was made using the mould technique.

3. **A-3/ A 3044a:** Bronze ledge. H: 7.4 cm, W: 5.5 cm. Found in trench A-3, in grid square 1-2/h-j, the bronze ledge has figures made by the scratching technique on the arms extending on two sides from the centre. The tip features an eagle’s head and beak. Immediately below the centre, where the arms join, is a protrusion which recalls a human face. In the lower part, there is a figure of a helmeted face with a cover on the head. Below the face, the body runs up to the level of the breast. The arms of the figure are cut on the shoulder. It was made using the casting-working technique.

4. **A-3/ A 3046a:** Bronze object (Spatula?). L: 14.3 cm, T: 0.2 cm. Found in trench A-3, in grid square 1-2/h-j, the bronze object is 3.5 cm long and has a handle with a hole at the bottom. Its tip broadens in the shape of a fish head and becomes pointed in the very end. The handle space is slightly downward sloped. The hole at the bottom of the piece, which was probably placed in another object from the handle part, is 2 mm in diameter. It was made using the casting-forging technique.

B. Bone Finds

The only bone find made in the Ziyaretsuyu excavation is a crescent-shaped bone object, which may be a necklace bead, found in trench A1.

Catalogue

Fig. 67

1. A-1/ A 1010: Bone object. L: 3.1 cm, W: 1 cm, T: 0.6 mm. Recovered in trench A-1, the crescent-shaped bone object has a hole 3 mm in diameter in the middle. The object, which has no traces of burnishing or working/painting on it, was probably part of a necklace.

C. Stone Finds

The stone works recovered at Ziyaretsuyu consist of one necklace bead and one spindle-whorl recovered in trench A-4, one spindle-whorl recovered in trench B-2, and one spindle-whorl recovered during surface cleaning.

Catalogue

Fig. 67

2. A-4/ A 4006: Necklace bead. L: 1.9-1.7 cm, T: 0.5 cm. Recovered in trench A-4, in grid square 7-b, the necklace bead of red stone, worked in the form of a triangle, has a hole 0.4 cm in diameter in the middle. It was shaped by hand.

3. A-4/ A 4009: Spindle-whorl. Ø: 1.9 cm, T: 0.7 cm, DlØ: 0.4 cm. Recovered in trench A-4, in grid square 4-b, the spindle-whorl of dark brown stone becomes oval at the bottom and top towards the outside. There are lines due to use on the disc-shaped spindle-whorl. It was shaped by hand.

4. B-2/ B 2001: Spindle-whorl or bead. Ø: 1.9 cm, T: 0.9 cm, DlØ: 0.6 cm. The somewhat swollen bottom and top of the object, made of brown stone, recovered in trench B-2, in grid square 4-b, suggest that it may also be a bead. There are no traces of use around the hole in the middle. It was shaped by hand.

5. Surface: Spindle-whorl. Ø: 2.4 cm, T: 0.8 cm, DlØ: 0.6 cm. Recovered from the surface during the removal of trench earth, the spindle-whorl of black stone has lines due to use on it. It was shaped by hand.

D. Terracotta Finds

This group includes one bead recovered in trench A-2 and two statuettes recovered in trench A-4.

Catalogue

Fig. 68

1. A-2/ A 2015: Bead. L: 2.5 cm, W: 1.8 cm, DlØ: 0.4 cm. The deltoid bead is rounded in the body part. There is a brownish camelhair-coloured slip on the bead, which is preserved in the large part although both its ends are broken. Its paste is pinkish camelhair-coloured.

2. A-4/ A 4016: Statuette. H: 8.2 cm, W: 6.2 cm. Yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) paste, reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) on the internal surface and light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4) on the external surface. The terracotta statuette of a woman is preserved above the chest. Its surface is camelhair-coloured and its paste reddish camelhair-coloured. The temper of large grits in the paste is notable. The facial lines of the woman are rather well-made. There is a thick cover on her head. A small figure, which is not fully identified, appears on the left-hand side of the woman. The part below her neck, which runs down to the chest, is emphasized rather deeply inward pressed. The figure on the left shoulder is quite likely to be an infant's head. Curls of the woman's dress appear on the chest. It was made by hand.

3. A-4/ A 4016: Statuette. T: 4.6 cm, L: 14.5 cm, W: 5.1 cm. Yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) paste, reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) on the internal surface and yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) on the external surface. The statuette stands on a round bottom. It is hollow. The curls of the cover on the standing woman run down to the end of her feet. What is the protruding section in the region of the knees is not clear. The facial lines of the work are not very distinct. On the left shoulder of the woman, there is a rough figure of a child with its right hand underneath. The cover on the woman's head also covers the child's head. The temper of very large grits is notable. It is hand-made.

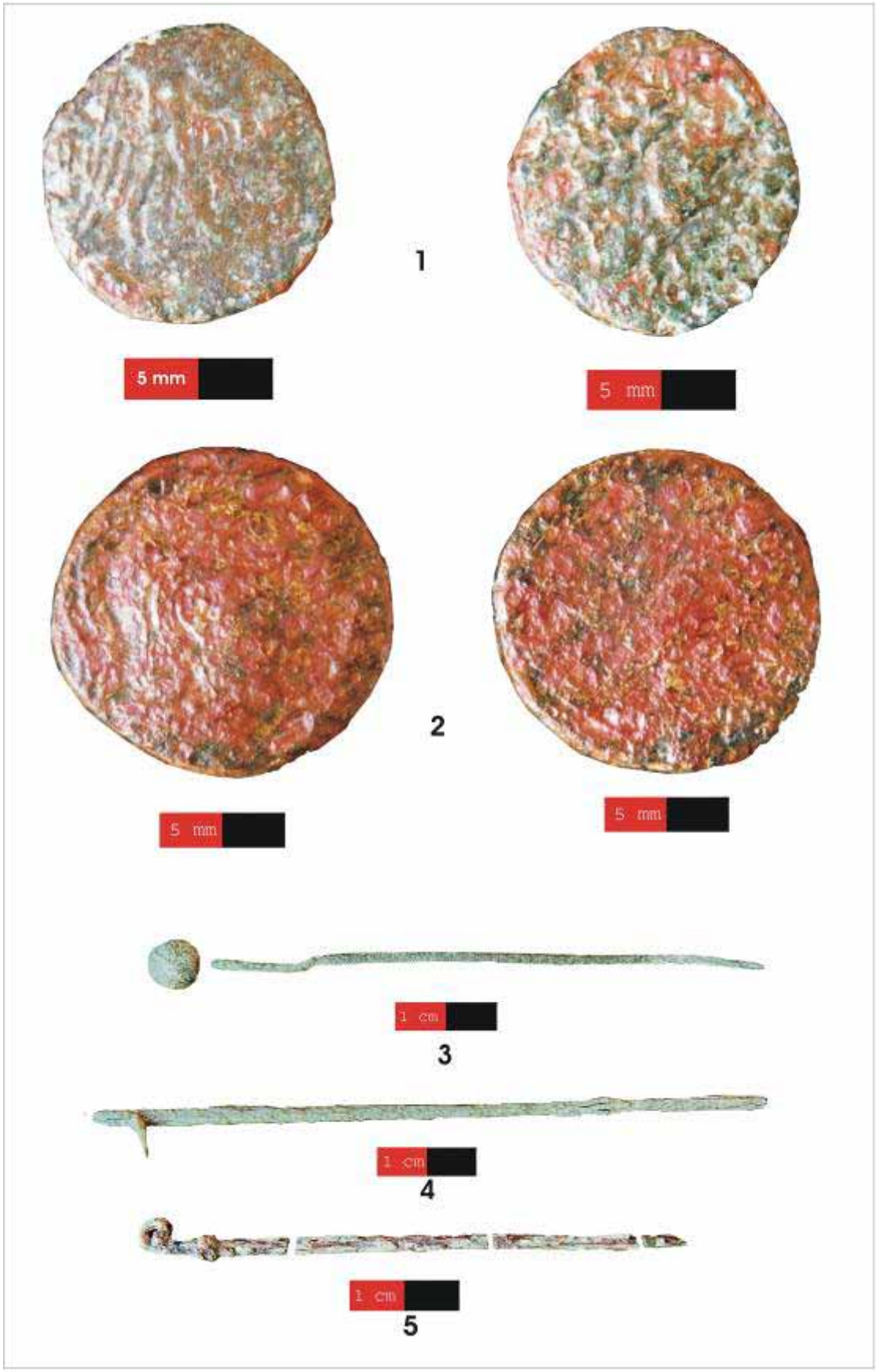

Fig.:65

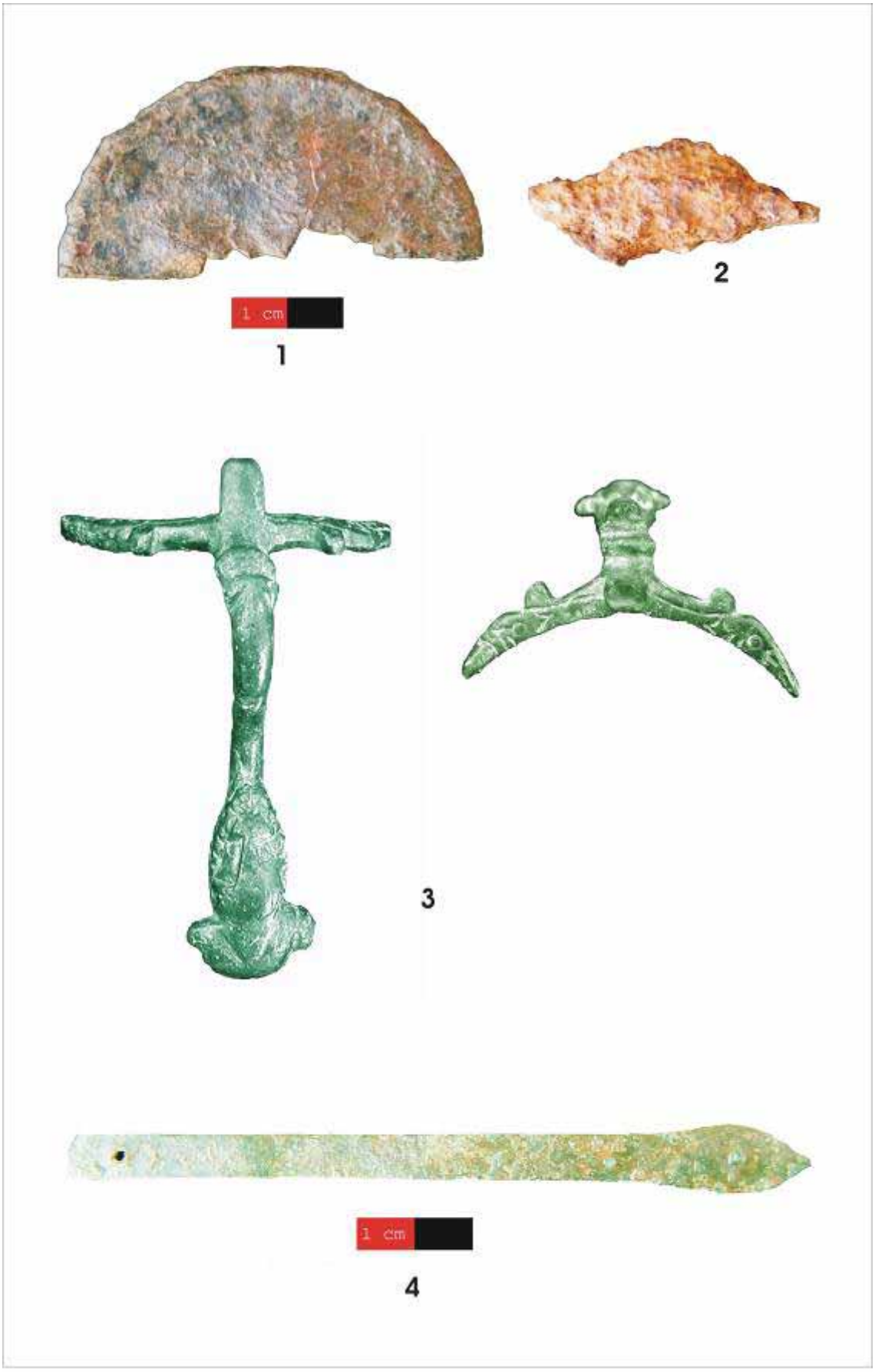

Fig.:66

Fig.:67

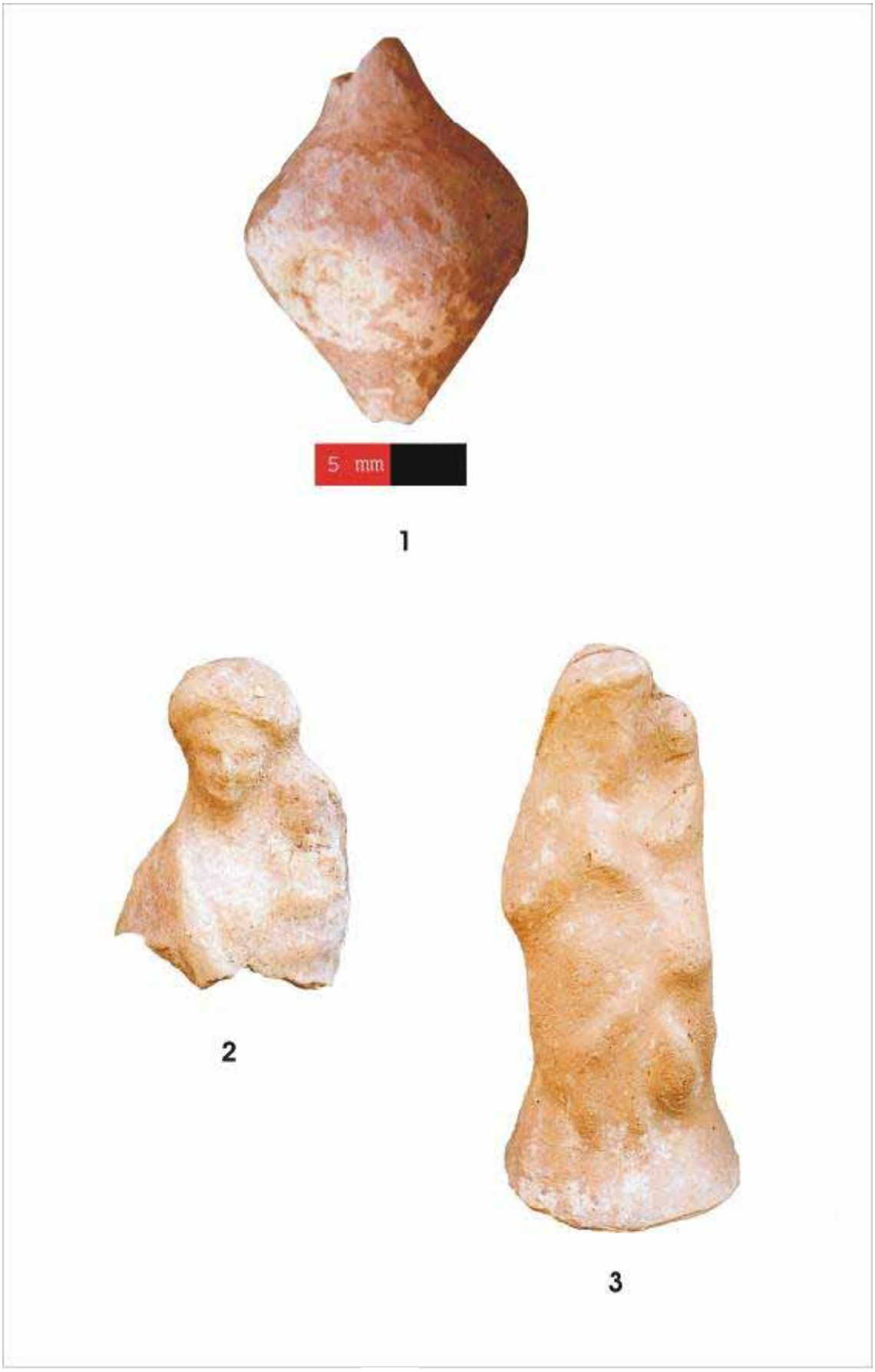

Fig.:68

Figure 69: Statuettes of woman found in trench A-4.

Figure 70: Terracotta statuette of woman found in trench A-4, detail.

Figure 71: Terracotta statuette of woman found in trench A-4, detail.

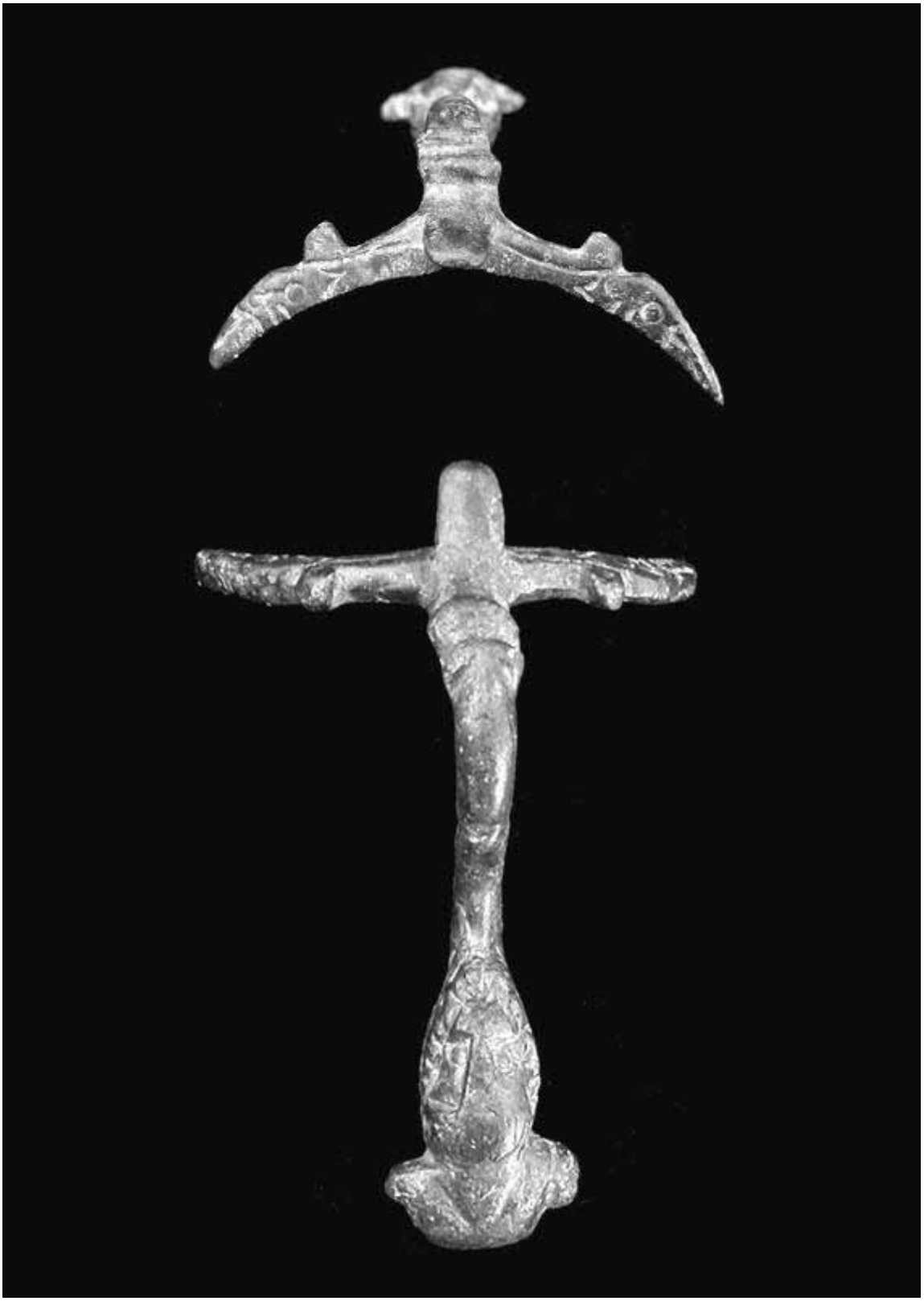

Figure 72: Bronze ledge.

PART V
POTTERY FINDS

A. Vessel Forms

Open Vessels

In some publications, the term “open vessel” is used for the types of broad and shallow vessel with an excurving rim, with a mouth diameter greater than the body diameter, and with a limited body height. Such vessels may be generally called bowls or dishes according to the proportion of the mouth diameter to the vessel height.

Bowls

This group includes vessel forms with a limited depth, with a broad and shallow body, and with a mouth diameter four times the vessel height or greater, as shallow bowls, and vessel forms with an open mouth, with a broad and shallow or semi-spherical body, and with a mouth diameter twice the vessel height or greater, as deep bowls **(Figures 75 to 79)**.[31]

Closed Vessels

The term “closed vessel” is generally used for vessel forms that narrow down from the bottom towards the rim and that have a mouth diameter not greater than half the body diameter and height. In this study, Pots, Pithoi, and Bottles are included in this group.

Pots

Terracotta vessels used as cooking vessels or for the keeping of liquid or solid foods are called “pots”, which in turn are called “saucepans” if they have a handle or ledge and a lid or “casseroles” if they have no ledge and lid.[32]

In archaeological literature, vessel forms with or without a neck, with a body height and body width approximately equal to each other, and with a mouth diameter near half the body diameter, are generally called “pots” **(Figures 80 to 87)**.[33]

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[31] Ökse 1993: 49:
[32] Ökse 1993: 55.

Jugs-Amphoras

The term “jug” is generally used for water vessels carved of wood or made of baked clay with a handle, a wide body and a narrow neck and with or without a spout. These are vessels in the pot form with a single vertical handle, a narrow mouth and a neck and may have a flat, round mouth or a spouted mouth.[34]

The word “amphoreus” which means “with two handles” in Greek is used for jugs with two handles, a narrow neck, a belly and a height greater than 20 cm. Amphoras, which have their handles on the belly or neck, may be long and narrow or wide and also shaped with a flat or pointed bottom **(Figures 88, 89)**.[35]

Bottoms

Within the Ziyaretsuyu ceramics, a total of 24 bottoms have been considered. The flat bottom **(Figure 91:1-6)**, the ring bottom **(Figure 93: 1-9)** and the disc bottom are the bottom forms observed in the settlement.

Handles

Within the ceramics of the Ziyaretsuyu settlement, a total of 12 handles have been considered. In the ceramics, finger impressions made with one or two fingers at the point where the horizontal or vertical handles are attached to the body are notable **(Figure 95: 2)**. A finger-impressed amphora with handles on the shoulder and with the same ivy decoration that we observe in the Ziyaretsuyu ceramics was found at Hacı Bektaş Höyük, Nevşehir, although the painting technique is different.[36] These finger impressions can give important clues especially for the monochrome ceramics, which it is difficult to date. It is not possible to say definitively whether these finger impressions had a decorative purpose or were intended to be a seal or signature. According to H. Eskici, regardless of the purpose for which they were made, finger impressions, being unique and unchangeable as they are, can make significant contributions to archaeological research, unless the print on the object has been subject to intervention in subsequent periods.[37] A comparison between works in a general survey to be made on finger-impressed vessels and the works found at

[33] Ökse 1993: 55.
[34] Ökse 1993: 55.
[35] Ökse 1993: 58.
[36] Balkan and Sümer 1969: 37, fig. 2,3.
[37] Eskici 2005: 149 ff.

Ziyaretsuyu would enable us to reach important results with regard to dating the works, identifying their centres of production, and determining the commercial relations between the cities. Handles in various forms were also recovered in addition to the finger-impressed handles **(Fig. 94/95)**.

Decoration

In the small number of decorated ceramics, there is a preference for ivy branches with heart-shaped leaves and for bands painted in grey or dark brown **(Figures 8; 96: 1, 2)**. Differently, the leaf on one piece is made in the shape of a clover with dots. Another piece is decorated with bows hatched on the inside. On yet another piece, there is a dotted decoration between metopes **(Figure 97: 1)**. The shoulder of a single-handle jug, whose neck and shoulder were recovered, is decorated with a grey ivy frieze on a pinkish camelhair slip **(Figure: 9; 74: 2)**. Ceramics with this type of decoration are described by A.Akarca[38] as Hellenistic local Pontus ceramics, F. Maier[39] and K. Bittel[40] as Galatian ceramics, by L. Zoroğlu[41] as Kızılırmak Basin Hellenistic local ceramics, and by Ş. Dönmez[42] as Kızılırmak curve Late Iron Age Late Phase paint decorated pottery. According to the maps of Maier,[43] Bittel[44] and Zoroğlu[45] that show the area of extension of these ceramics, these ceramics occur within the Kızılırmak curve mainly in the west. The examples we found show that the area of extension of this type of ceramics shifted further east.

Apart from the ivy-decorated Hellenistic local ceramics of the Kızılırmak curve, a small number of eastern sigillata ceramic sherds were recovered **(Figure: 10)**. A few of them are painted with narrow bands. Inside one of them, in the tondo part, a ring is formed with scratched notches. Another one is decorated with vertical grooves. In addition to the paint-decorated, a few small potsherds are decorated with the Ionian cymatium, rosettes, spirals and leaf reliefs **(Figure: 11)**.

In addition to these, only three ceramics decorated with scales in the scratch technique and a few pieces decorated with finger impressions and scratches, which may be dated to the Middle Age, were also recovered.

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[38] Akarca 1960: 142 ff.
[39] Maier1963: 218 ff.
[40] Bittel 1974: 227 ff.
[41] Zoroğlu 1979: 345 ff; Zoroğlu 1981: 239 ff.; Zoroğlu 1983: 135 ff.; Zoroğlu 1986: 459 ff.; Zoroğlu 1987: 65 ff.; Zoroğlu 1997: 15 ff.
[42] Dönmez 2001: 89 ff.
[43] Maier 1963: 220.
[44] Bittel 1974: fig. 50.
[45] Zoroğlu 1997: fig. 6.

B. The Catalogue of Ceramics[46]

Abbreviations

BØ	**Bottom Diameter**
BdØ	**Body Diameter**
H	**Height**
HIØ	**Hole Diameter**
HT	**Head Thickness**
L	**Length**
MØ	**Mouth Diameter**
MT	**Middle Thickness**
NØ	**Neck Diameter**
Point T	**Point Thickness**
T	**Thickness**
W	**Width**

Fig. 73

1. A-2/ A 2011: NØ: 7.1 cm, BdØ: 13.5 cm, BØ: 7.3 cm. Single-handle small jug. Tempered with sand, limestone, mica and grits; reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) paste; light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4) self-slipped on the inside and very pale brown (10 YR 7/4) thin slipped on the outside; mouth not preserved. The handle starts on the neck and runs down to the bottom. The small jug with a ring bottom has a brownish camelhair-coloured slip observed in places. Wheel-made.

2. A-3/ A 3006: MØ: 10.5 cm, BØ: 19.5 cm, BdØ: 32 cm, H: 47.5 cm. Double-handle amphora. Yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) paste; light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4) self-slipped on the inside and light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4) thin slipped on the outside; there are two wide handles opposite each other on the body of the amphora with a wide belly, a long neck and an everted rim; a 4 cm-wide protrusion in the transition from the body to the bottom; the surface of the amphora with a flat bottom is pinkish camelhair-coloured, and on the surface there is a brown camelhair-coloured thin slip preserved in places; hand-made.

3. A-3/ A 3027d: BdØ: 26 cm, H: 48 cm. Double-handle amphora. Reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6) paste; light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4) self-slipped on the inside and outside; the handles of the double-handle amphora with a low body are not preserved; there is a 3.5 cm-wide protrusion on the body; the neck is 3.1 cm long; with a slightly everted and nearly flat rim; hand-made.

Fig. 74

1. A-3/ A 3030: MØ: 13 cm. Amphora with a trefoil-shaped mouth. Tempered with grits, mica and limestone; yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) paste; light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) self-slipped on the inside and light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4) self-slipped on the outside; the amphora with

[46] All colours are given according to Munsell's Soil Color Charts.

a trefoil-shaped mouth has all of its mouth and part of its body preserved; no slip is noted on the single-handle amphora; hand-made.

2. **B-2/ B 2009:** MØ: 12 cm, BdØ: 28 cm. Jug. Tempered with grits, mica and limestone; yellowish red (5 YR 6/6) paste; light red (2.5 YR 6/8) self-slipped on the inside and yellow (10 YR 7/6) painted, very dark greyish brown (10 YR 3/2) thin slipped on the outside; jug with a long neck, a wide belly and a flat, everted rim, with 3 parallel horizontal painted bands on the neck near the body, with 2 rows of horizontal bands on that part of the body which is near the neck and with narrow paint decorations between them. Immediately below these bands are ivy motifs across the body. Mixed spiral motifs between the 2 rows of bands in the upper part near the belly and the single row of bands underneath; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; hand-made.

Fig. 75

1. **B-2/ B 2005-3:** Ø: 21.2 cm. Mouth fragment of bowl with a simple, inverted rim and a conical body. Tempered with large amount of sand and limestone and medium amount of mica; strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) paste; pink (7.5 YR 8/3) thin slip on the inside and outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

2. **A-1/ A 1006-3.7:** Ø: 23 cm. Mouth fragment of bowl with a simple, inverted rim and a conical body. Tempered with large amount of sand and limestone and medium amount of mica; strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) paste; pink (7.5 YR 8/3) thin slip on the inside and outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

3. **A-2/ A 2037-4:** Ø: 26 cm. Mouth fragment of bowl with a simple, inverted rim and a conical body. Tempered with large amount of limestone and small amount of sand and mica; reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6) paste; light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) thin slipped on the inside and outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

4. **A-2/ A 2037-7:** Ø: 25 cm. Mouth fragment of bowl with a simple, inverted rim and a conical body. Tempered with large amount of mica and medium amount of grits, limestone and sand; reddish yellow (5 YR 4/4) paste; light reddish brown (5 YR 6/3) thin slipped on the inside and light reddish brown (5 YR 6/3) thin slipped and burnished on the outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

5. **B-1/ B 1003-1:** Ø: 21 cm. Mouth fragment of bowl with a simple, inverted rim and a conical body. Tempered with large amount of limestone, medium amount of sand and small amount of grass, grits and mica; reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6) paste; reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6) thin slipped on the inside and outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

6. **A-2/ A 2021-1a, 1b:** Ø: 25 cm. Mouth fragment of bowl with a simple, inverted rim and a conical body. Tempered with medium amount of limestone and sand and small amount of chamotte and mica; strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) paste; light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4) thin slipped on the inside and outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

7. **A-2/ A 2005-5:** Ø: 19 cm. Mouth fragment of bowl with a simple, inverted rim and a conical body. Tempered with large amount of sand, limestone, chamotte and mica; reddish brown (2.5 Y 5/3) paste; light reddish brown (2.5 Y 7/4) thin slipped on the inside and light reddish brown (2.5 Y 6/3) thin slipped on the outside; loose, porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

8. **A-3/ A 3026d-3:** Ø: 38 cm. Mouth fragment of bowl with a simple, inverted rim and a conical body. Tempered with large amount of limestone, grits, sand and mica; red (2.5 YR 5/6) paste; pink (7.5 YR 7/3) thin slipped on the inside and reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6) thin slipped on the outside; loose, porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

Fig. 76

1. **A-2/ A 2037-5:** Ø: 33 cm. Mouth fragment of deep bowl with a simple, inverted rim and a conical body. Tempered with large amount of limestone, grits and sand and small amount of mica; yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) paste; pink (7.5 YR 7/4) thin slipped on the inside and outside; loose, porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

2. **A-3/ A 3002-6:** Ø: 29 cm. Mouth fragment of shallow bowl with a simple, inverted, tapered rim and a conical body. Tempered with medium amount of mica and limestone and small amount of sand and grits; red (2.5 YR 5/6) paste; red (10 R 5/6) thin slipped on the inside and red (10 R 5/6) thin slipped and burnished on the outside; tight, sparsely porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

3. **A-2/ A 2037-12:** Ø: 17 cm. Mouth fragment of shallow bowl with a simple, inverted, tapered rim and a conical body. Tempered with large amount of sand, medium amount of limestone and small amount of grits and mica; red (2.5 YR 4/6) paste; red (2.5 YR 5/6) thin slipped on the inside and outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

4. **B-2/ B 2004-14:** Ø: 16 cm. Mouth fragment of shallow bowl with a simple, inverted, rounded rim and a conical body. Tempered with large amount of sand, limestone and mica; yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) paste; very pale brown (10 YR 7/3) thin slipped on the inside and outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

5. **A-2/ A 2005-4:** Ø: 15 cm. Mouth fragment of shallow bowl with a simple, inverted, rounded rim and a conical body. Tempered with large amount of sand, limestone and mica and small amount of chamotte; red (2.5 YR 4/6) paste; light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4) thin slipped on the inside and very pale brown (10 YR 7/4) thin slipped on the outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

Fig. 77

1. **A-3/ A 3022f-2:** Ø: 36 cm. Mouth fragment of shallow bowl with a simple, inverted, rounded, thickened-out rim and a conical body, with decorations on the body. Tempered with medium amount of sand and limestone; strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) paste, thin slipped on the inside with reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6) as the main colour and painted in dark grey (5 YR 4/1); thin slipped and burnished on the outside with reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) as the main colour and painted in dark grey (5 YR 4/1); tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

2. **B-3/ B 3003-12:** Ø: 28 cm. Mouth fragment of shallow bowl with an inverted, simple, rounded, thickened-out rim and a conical body. Tempered with medium amount of limestone and small amount of sand, chamotte and mica; red (2.5 YR 4/8) paste; red (2.5 YR 5/8) thin slipped and burnished on the inside and yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) thin slipped and burnished on the outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

3. **A-2/ A 2033-2:** Ø: 26 cm. Mouth fragment of shallow bowl with an inverted, simple, rounded, thickened-out rim and a conical body. Tempered with medium amount of limestone and small amount of sand, chamotte and mica; red (2.5 YR 4/8) paste; red (2.5 YR 5/8) thin slipped and burnished on the inside and yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) thin slipped and burnished on the outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

4. **A-3/ A 3012c-3:** Ø: 16 cm. Mouth fragment of shallow bowl with an inverted, simple, round, thickened-out rim and a conical body. Tempered with little mica, limestone and chamotte; yellowish red (5 YR 5/8) paste; yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) thin slipped on the inside and outside; tight, non-porous; very hardly fired; hand-made.

Fig. 78

1. A-2/ A 2021-28: Ø: 13 cm. Mouth fragment of bowl with an inverted, simple rim and a spherical body. Tempered with little chamotte and mica; red (2.5 YR 5/6) paste; yellowish brown (10 R 5/8) thin slipped on the inside and yellowish brown (10 R 5/8) thin slipped and burnished on the outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

2. B-3/ B 3003-18: Ø: 15 cm. Mouth fragment of bowl with an inverted, simple rim and a spherical body. Tempered with little mica; yellowish red (5 YR 5/8) paste; yellowish red (5 YR 6/6) self-slipped on the inside and outside; tight, non-porous; very hardly fired; wheel-made.

3. A-2/ A 2038-8: Ø: 18 cm. Mouth fragment of bowl with an inverted, simple rim and a spherical body. Tempered with large amount of limestone and sand and small amount of grits and mica; brownish yellow (10 YR 6/6) paste; pale brown (10 YR 6/3) thin slipped on the inside, very pale brown (10 YR 7/3) thin slipped on the outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; hand-made.

4. A-2/ A 2021-2: Ø: 16 cm. Mouth fragment of bowl with an inverted, simple rim and a spherical body. Tempered with large amount of limestone and mica and small amount of grits and sand; strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) paste; light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) thin slipped on the inside and outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

5. A-1/ A 1009-1: Ø: 22 cm. Mouth. Tempered with little sand and chamotte; yellowish red (5 YR 5/8) paste; main colour yellowish red (5 YR 5/6), painted in red (2.5 YR 4/6), thin slipped and burnished on the inside, main colour yellowish red (5 YR 5/6), painted in red (2.5 YR 4/6), thin slipped and burnished on the outside; tight, non-porous; very hardly fired; wheel-made.

6. A-2/ A 2038-2: Ø: 12.5 cm. Mouth fragment of bowl with an everted rim, an "S" profile and a spherical body. Tempered with little limestone and mica; red (2.5 YR 5/8) paste; reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6), painted in red (2.5 YR 4/6), thin slipped and burnished on the inside, reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6), painted in red (5 YR 4/5), thin slipped and burnished on the outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

7. A-3/ A 3043d-1: Ø: 12 cm. Mouth fragment of deep bowl with an everted rim and a concave neck. Tempered with little sand and chamotte; red (2.5 YR 5/8) paste; reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6), painted in red (2.5 YR 4/6), thin slipped and burnished on the inside, reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6), painted in red (2.5 YR 4/6), thin slipped and burnished on the outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

Fig. 79

1. B-1/ B 1001-2: Ø: 21 cm. Mouth fragment of bowl with an inverted, thickened-out rim and a round body. Tempered with large amount of sand, limestone and mica; strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) paste; light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) thin slipped on the inside and light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) thin slipped and burnished on the outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

2. A-2/ A 2021-17: Ø: 26 cm. Mouth fragment of bowl with an internally tapered, everted rim and a slight carination. Tempered with very little sand and chamotte and medium amount of grits; black (Gley 1 2.5 N) paste; very dark grey (Gley 1 3 N) thin slipped on the inside and outside; loose and porous; underfired; wheel-made.

3. A-2/ A 2019-17: Ø: 28 cm. Mouth fragment of bowl with an internally tapered, everted rim and a slight carination. Tempered with large amount of sand, limestone and mica; strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) paste; light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) thin slipped on the inside and light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) thin slipped and burnished on the outside; tight, little porous; wheel-made.

4. **B-2/ B 2004-18:** Ø: 36 cm. Mouth fragment of bowl with flattened top and excurving, round body. Tempered with large amount of sand, limestone and mica; strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) paste; light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) thin slipped on the inside and light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) thin slipped and burnished on the outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

Fig. 80

1. **A-1/ A 1009-3:** Ø: 12 cm. Mouth fragment of pot with a thickened, round rim, a short, narrow and excurving neck and a round body. Tempered with large amount of limestone and sand and small amount of grits; yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) paste; reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) thin slipped on the inside and very pale brown (10 YR 7/4) thin slipped on the outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

2. **A-1/ A 1009-4:** Ø: 12 cm. Mouth fragment of pot with a thickened, round rim, a short, narrow and excurving neck and a round body. Tempered with large amount of sand, medium amount of limestone and small amount of grits; strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) paste; light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) thin slipped on the inside and reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6) thin slipped on the outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

3. **B-3/ B 3003-1:** Ø: 22 cm. Mouth fragment of pot with a thickened, round rim, a short, narrow and excurving neck and a round body. Tempered with large amount of sand, grits and limestone and little amount of mica; reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6) paste; reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6) thin slipped on the inside and light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) thin slipped on the outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

4. **A-3/ A 3031d-13:** Ø: 8 cm. Mouth fragment of small pot with a round, simple rim, a straight and short neck and a spherical body. Tempered with large amount of limestone and mica and medium amount of sand; reddish black (2.5 YR 2.5/1) paste; reddish grey (2.5 YR 5/1) thin slipped on the inside and dark grey (5 YR 4/1) thin slipped on the outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; hand-made.

5. **A-2/ A 2038-26.27:** Ø: 10 cm. Mouth fragment of pot with a round, simple rim, a straight and short neck and a spherical body. Tempered with large amount of sand and limestone and small amount of mica; yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) paste; pink (7.5 YR 7/3) thin slipped on the inside and pink (7.5 YR 8/4) thin slipped on the outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

6. **A-2/ A 2038-18:** Ø: 17 cm. Mouth fragment of pot with a simple, everted rim, a short, broad and straight neck, a round body and double horizontal handles. Tempered with large amount of mica and sand and small amount of limestone and grits; dark grey (7.5 YR 4/1) paste; brown (10 YR 5/2) thin slipped on the inside and pink (7.5 YR 7/4) thick slipped on the outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

7. **A-2/ A 2021-33:** Ø: 18 cm. Mouth fragment of pot with a simple, everted rim, a short, broad and straight neck, a round body and double horizontal handles. Tempered with large amount of limestone and medium amount of chamotte and sand; reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6) paste; pink (7.5 YR 7/4) thin slipped on the inside and outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

Fig. 81

1. **A-1/ A 1006-1.2:** Ø: 21 cm. Mouth fragment of pot with a thickened-out, flattened rim, a long, straight neck and a spherical body. Tempered with large amount of sand, grits and limestone and small amount of mica; reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6) paste; reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6) thin slipped on the inside and light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) thin slipped on the outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

2. **A-2/ A 2037-9:** Ø: 27 cm. Mouth fragment of pot with a simple, everted rim, a short, broad and straight neck and a round body. Tempered with large amount of sand and grits, medium amount of limestone and small amount of mica; yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) paste; reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6) thin slipped on the inside and red (10 R 5/6) thin slipped on the outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

3. **A-1/ A 1009-25:** Ø: 20 cm. Mouth fragment of pot with a hatched rim, a neck and a spherical body. Tempered with large amount of grits, limestone and mica; yellowish brown (10 R 5/8) paste; reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6) thin slipped on the inside and reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6) thin slipped on the outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

4. **B-2/ B 2002-10:** Ø: 25 cm. Mouth fragment of pot with a hatched rim, a neck and a spherical body. Tempered with large amount of sand and limestone and small amount of chamotte and mica; brown (7.5 YR 4/4) paste; light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) thin slipped on the inside and pink (7.5 YR 8/3) thin slipped on the outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

5. **B-3/ B 3005-6:** Ø: 26 cm. Mouth fragment of pot with a hatched rim, a neck and a spherical body. Tempered with large amount of sand and limestone and small amount of grits and mica; strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) paste; pink (7.5 YR 7/4) self-slipped on the inside and pinkish white (7.5 YR 8/2) thin slipped on the outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; hand-made.

Fig. 82

1. **A-2/ A 2021-44:** Ø: 17 cm. Mouth fragment of small pot with an everted, thickened rim, a straight body and a single handle. Tempered with large amount of limestone and small amount of sand and mica; light reddish brown (5 YR 6/4) paste; mottled very dark grey and reddish brown (Gley 1 3 N - 5 YR 5/3) self-slipped on the inside and very dark grey (Gley 1 3 N) thin slipped on the outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; hand-made.

2. **A-2/ A 2021-19:** Ø: 15 cm. Mouth fragment of pot with an inverted, internally tapered and externally thickened rim and a short, narrow neck. Tempered with large amount of mica and limestone, medium amount of sand and small amount of chamotte; red (2.5 YR 4/6) paste; reddish brown (2.5 YR 5/4) self-slipped on the inside and outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

3. **A-2/ A 2021-22:** Ø: 16 cm. Mouth fragment of pot with an everted, hatched rim, no neck, a spherical body and paint decoration on the neck and body. Mouth. Tempered with large amount of sand and limestone and small amount of mica; red (2.5 YR 4/8) paste; red (2.5 YR 5/8) thin slipped on the inside and main colour light red (2.5 YR 6/6), painted in dark reddish grey (2.5 YR 3/1), thin slipped on the outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

4. **A-2/ A 2005-20:** Ø: 14 cm. Mouth fragment of pot with a slightly inverted, externally thickened rim and a short, narrow neck. Tempered with large amount of sand, limestone and mica; strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) paste; pink (7.5 YR 7/4) self-slipped on the inside and reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6) self-slipped on the outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; hand-made.

Fig. 83

1. **A-3/ A 3036d-13:** Ø: 40 cm. Mouth fragment of pot with an internally tapered, flattened, everted, hatched rim, no neck, a spherical body and double horizontal handles. Tempered with large amount of sand and limestone and medium amount of grits and mica; strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) paste; pink (7.5 YR 7/4) thin slipped on the inside and reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6) thin slipped on the outside; loose and porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

2. **A-2/ A 2021-31:** Ø: 32 cm. Mouth fragment of pot with an inverted, thickened-out, flattened rim, no neck, a spherical body and double horizontal handles. Tempered with large amount of sand and mica, medium amount of limestone and small amount of grits; yellowish red (5 YR 4/6) paste; pinkish grey (7.5 YR 7/2) thin slipped on the inside and outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.
3. **A-2/ A 2021-35:** Ø: 25 cm. Mouth fragment of pot with a simple, round, excurving rim, a spherical body and double horizontal handles. Tempered with large amount of limestone and mica, medium amount of sand and small amount of chamotte; yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4) paste; light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4) thin slipped on the inside and outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

Fig. 84
1. **A-2/ A 2024-3:** Ø: 32 cm. Mouth fragment of pot with a double hatched, everted, thickened rim, a short, broad and straight neck and a spherical body. Tempered with large amount of limestone and mica and medium amount of sand and chamotte; yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4) paste; light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4) thin slipped on the inside and outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

2. **A-2/ A 2021-49:** Ø: 36 cm. Mouth fragment of pot with an internally tapered, externally thickened rim and a short, broad and straight neck. Tempered with large amount of sand and limestone and small amount of mica; yellowish brown (5 YR 5/6) paste; brownish yellow (5 YR 6/6) self-slipped on the inside and light yellowish brown (5 YR 6/4) thin slipped on the outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

3. **A-2/ A 2033-16:** Ø: 32 cm. Mouth fragment of pot with an inverted, externally thickened, grooved rim and no neck. Tempered with large amount of limestone, sand and mica and small amount of chamotte; strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) paste; reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/8) thin slipped on the inside and pink (7.5 YR 8/3) thin slipped on the outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

4. **A-1/ A 1007-2:** Ø: 22.2 cm. Mouth fragment of pot with a slightly inverted, externally thickened rim and a long, narrow neck. Tempered with large amount of sand and limestone and small amount of mica; yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) paste; reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) self-slipped on the inside and light reddish brown (5 YR 6/4) thin slipped on the outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

Fig. 85
1. **B-3/ B 3006-18:** Ø: 52 cm. Mouth fragment of pot with an inverted, internally tapered and externally thickened rim, a groove on the lip, and no neck. Tempered with large amount of sand, limestone and grits and small amount of mica and chamotte; reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6) paste; light red (2.5 YR 6/6) thin slipped on the inside and pink (7.5 YR 7/4) thin slipped on the outside; tight, little porous, hardly fired; wheel-made.

2. **A-3/ A 3031d-5:** Ø: 46 cm. Mouth fragment of pot with an inverted, internally tapered and externally thickened rim and no neck. Tempered with large amount of limestone, mica, sand and chamotte; yellowish red (5 YR 5/8) paste; pink (7.5 YR 7/3) thin slipped on the inside and pink (7.5 YR 7/4) thin slipped on the outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

3. **A-1/ A 1009-20:** Ø: 22 cm. Mouth fragment of pot with an inverted, internally tapered and externally thickened rim and no neck. Tempered with large amount of limestone and sand, medium amount of mica and small amount of chamotte; red (2.5 YR 5/6) paste; pink (7.5 YR 7/3) thin slipped on the inside and pink (2.5 YR 7/4) thin slipped on the outside; loose, porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

4. **A-3/ A 3031d-2:** Ø: 40 cm. Mouth fragment of pot with an inverted, internally tapered and externally thickened rim and no neck. Tempered with large amount of limestone, mica and sand and medium amount of grits; yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) paste; very pale brown (10 YR 8/3) thick slipped on the inside and light reddish brown (5 YR 6/4) thin slipped on the outside; loose and porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

Fig. 86

1. **A-3/ A 3029d-1:** Ø: 32 cm. Mouth fragment of pot with an inverted, internally tapered and externally thickened rim, double handles and no neck. Tempered with large amount of mica, sand and limestone and small amount of grits; yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) paste; yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) self-slipped on the inside and very pale brown (10 YR 8/2) thin slipped on the outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

2. **A-3/ A 3038d-40:** Ø: 33 cm. Mouth fragment of pot with an inverted, internally tapered and externally thickened rim and no neck. Tempered with large amount of grits, sand and limestone, medium amount of mica and small amount of chamotte; brown (7.5 YR 5/4) paste; light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) self-slipped on the inside and light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) self-slipped on the outside; loose, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

3. **A-2/ A 2014-2:** Ø: 32 cm. Mouth fragment of pot with an inverted, internally tapered and externally thickened rim and no neck. Tempered with large amount of sand, limestone and mica; strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) paste; reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/8) self-slipped on the inside and reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6) thin slipped on the outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

4. **B-2/ B 2002-15a:** Ø: 32 cm. Mouth fragment of pot with an inverted, internally tapered and externally thickened rim and no neck. Tempered with large amount of grits, sand and limestone, medium amount of mica and small amount of chamotte; brown (7.5 YR 5/4) paste; light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) self-slipped on the inside and light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) self-slipped on the outside; loose, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

Fig. 87

1. **A-1/ A 1009-19:** Ø: 36 cm. Mouth fragment of pot with an everted, internally tapered rim, an externally thickened lip, a short neck and an oval body. Tempered with large amount of limestone, grits and sand and small amount of mica; yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) paste; yellow (10 YR 7/6) thin slipped on the inside and light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4) thin slipped on the outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

2. **B-2/ B 2004-16:** Ø: 30 cm. Mouth fragment of pot with an everted, internally tapered rim, an externally thickened lip, a short neck and an oval body. Tempered with large amount of sand, chamotte and mica and medium amount of limestone; red (2.5 YR 5/6) paste; light reddish brown (5 YR 6/4) thin slipped on the inside and outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

3. **A-2/ A 2037-13:** Ø: 26 cm. Mouth fragment of pot with an everted, internally tapered rim, an externally thickened lip, a short neck and an oval body. Tempered with large amount of mica, limestone and sand and small amount of grass; reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6) paste; reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6) self-slipped on the inside and outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

Fig. 88

1. **A-2/ A 2021-30:** Ø: 8 cm. Mouth fragment of jug with a round, slightly thickened-out rim, a conical neck and a groove on the neck. Tempered with small amount of sand and chamotte; red (10 R 5/8) paste; red (10 R 5/6) thin slipped on the inside and outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

2. **B-2/ B 2003-4:** Ø: 10 cm. Mouth fragment of jug with a round, slightly thickened-out rim, a conical neck and a groove on the neck. Tempered with small amount of limestone, mica and chamotte; red (2.5 YR 4/6) paste; red (2.5 YR 5/6) thin slipped on the inside and outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

3. **A-2/ A 2005-8:** Ø: 10.4 cm. Mouth fragment of jug with a round, slightly thickened-out rim, a conical neck and a groove on the neck. Tempered with medium amount of mica and small amount of sand and chamotte; red (2.5 YR 5/6) paste; red (2.5 YR 5/6) thin slipped on the inside and red (2.5 YR 4/6) thin slipped on the outside; tight, non-porous; very hardly fired; wheel-made.

4. **A-3/ A 3028d-1:** Ø: 12 cm. Mouth fragment of jug with a round, slightly thickened-out rim, a conical neck and a groove on the neck. Tempered with small amount of grits, mica and sand; yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) paste; reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) self-slipped on the inside and outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

5. **B-3/ B 3006-1:** Ø: 15 cm. Mouth fragment of jug with a slightly everted, round, thickened rim, a conical neck and a groove on the neck. Tempered with small amount of mica and chamotte; reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6) paste; reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6) thin slipped on the inside and reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6), paint reddish brown (2.5 YR 4/4) thin slipped and burnished on the outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

6. **A-2/ A 2021-7:** Ø: 7.5 cm. Mouth fragment of trefoil jug with a round, slightly thickened-out, everted rim and a concave, short neck. Tempered with large amount of chamotte and limestone and medium amount of sand; yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) paste; pink (7.5 YR 7/4) thin slipped on the inside and light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) thin slipped on the outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

Fig. 89

1. **A-1/ A 1006-11:** Ø: 8 cm. Mouth fragment of amphora with a thickened-out, everted rim and a concave, long neck. Tempered with large amount of sand and mica, medium amount of limestone and small amount of grits; reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6) paste; light brown (7.5 YR 6/3) thin slipped on the inside and outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

2. **A-2/ A 2005-7:** Ø: 8.8 cm. Mouth fragment of bottle. Tempered with large amount of limestone and mica and small amount of sand; strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) paste; reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6) thin slipped on the inside and outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; hand-made.

3. **A-3/ A 3020e-1:** Ø: 10.6 cm. Mouth fragment of amphora with a thickened-out, everted rim and a concave, long neck. Tempered with large amount of sand, limestone, chamotte and mica; light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) paste; light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) thin slipped on the inside and reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6) thin slipped on the outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

4. **A-1/ A 1009-28:** Ø: 13 cm. Mouth fragment of jug. Tempered with large amount of limestone, chamotte and sand and medium amount of grits; yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) paste; very pale brown (10 YR 7/3) thin slipped on the inside and light reddish brown (2.5 YR 7/3) thin slipped on the outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

5. **B-2/ B 2002-6:** Ø: 16 cm. Mouth fragment of jug. Tempered with large amount of limestone and sand, small amount of grits and mica; strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) paste; brownish yellow (10 YR 6/6) thin slipped on the inside and very pale brown (10 YR 7/4) thin slipped on the outside; loose, porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

6. **A-1/ A 1009-6:** Ø: 15 cm. Mouth fragment of jug. Tempered with large amount of limestone and sand, small amount of grits and mica; yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) paste; reddish

yellow (7.5 YR 7/6) thin slipped on the inside and reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6) thin slipped on the outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

7. **A-2/ A 2021-24:** Ø: 15 cm. Mouth fragment of jug. Tempered with medium amount of limestone and small amount of chamotte and mica; yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) paste; very pale brown (10 YR 8/4) thin slipped on the inside and main colour reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6), paint dark grey (7.5 YR 4/1) thin slipped and burnished on the outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

Fig. 90

1. **A-2/ A 2021-20:** Ø: 7 cm. Simple, flat bottom fragment. Tempered with large amount of limestone and sand, small amount of mica and chamotte; red (2.5 YR 5/6) paste; pink (7.5 YR 7/4) thick slipped on the inside and outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

2. **A-2/ A 2038-28:** BØ: 7 cm. Simple, flat bottom fragment. Tempered with large amount of sand, small amount of mica and grits; light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) paste; light brown (7.5 YR 6/3) thin slipped on the inside and light brown (7.5 YR 6/3) thin slipped on the outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

3. **A-2/ A 2021-47:** BØ: 12 cm. Simple, flat bottom fragment. Tempered with large amount of sand, limestone and mica; brown (10 YR 4/3) paste; brownish yellow (10 YR 6/6) thin slipped on the inside and light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4) thin slipped on the outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

4. **A-3/ A 3025b-5:** BØ: 14.5 cm. Simple, flat bottom fragment. Tempered with large amount of limestone and chamotte, medium amount of sand; reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) paste; pink (5 YR 8/4) thin slipped on the inside and very pale brown (10 YR 8/2) thin slipped on the outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

5. **A-3/ A 3026d-1:** BØ: 15 cm. Simple, flat bottom fragment. Tempered with large amount of sand, limestone and mica; brown (10 YR 4/3) paste; brownish yellow (10 YR 6/6) thin slipped on the inside and light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4) thin slipped on the outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

Fig. 91

1. **A-1/ A 1006-10:** Ø: 15 cm. Simple, flat bottom fragment. Tempered with large amount of limestone and chamotte, medium amount of sand; reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) paste; pink (5 YR 8/4) thin slipped on the inside and very pale brown (10 YR 8/2) thin slipped on the outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

2. **A-1/ A 1006-13:** Ø: 15 cm. Simple, flat bottom fragment. Tempered with large amount of limestone and sand, small amount of mica and chamotte; red (2.5 YR 5/6) paste; pink (7.5 YR 7/4) thick slipped on the inside and outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

3. **A-2/ A 2037-18:** BØ: 18 cm. Simple, flat bottom fragment. Tempered with large amount of sand and limestone, small amount of mica and chamotte; yellowish red (5 YR 5/8) paste; reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) thin slipped on the inside and pinkish grey (7.5 YR 7/2) thin slipped on the outside; loose, little porous; hardly fired; hand-made.

4. **A-2/ A 2021-53:** Ø: 19 cm. Simple, flat bottom fragment. Tempered with large amount of limestone, grits, sand and mica; strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) paste; light brown (7.5 YR 6/3) thin slipped on the inside and very pale brown (10 YR 7/3) thin slipped and burnished on the outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

5. **B-3/ B 3002-7:** BØ: 17 cm. Simple, flat bottom fragment. Tempered with large amount of mica, limestone and grits, medium amount of sand, small amount of chamotte; very pale brown (10 YR 7/3) paste; very pale brown (10 YR 7/3) thin slipped on the inside and light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4) thin slipped on the outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

6. **B-2/ B 2005-17:** BØ: 14 cm. Bottom. Tempered with large amount of mica, chamotte and limestone, medium amount of grits and sand; red (2.5 YR 5/6) paste; red (2.4 YR 5/6) self-slipped on the inside and light red (2.5 YR 6/6) thin slipped on the outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; hand-made.

Fig. 92

1. **A-3/ A 3042-1:** Bottom. Tempered with medium amount of mica, small amount of sand and chamotte; brown (10 YR 5/3) paste; light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) tihn slipped on the inside and light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) thick slipped and burnished on the outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

2. **A-1/ A 1005-11, 13, 14:** BØ: 3 cm. Bottom. Tempered with small amount of mica, chamotte and sand; red (2.5 YR 5/8) paste; red (2.5 YR 4/8) thin slipped and burnished on the inside and outside; tight, non-porous; very hardly fired; wheel-made.

3. **A-1/ A 1009-9:** Bottom. Tempered with large amount of sand, limestone and grits, small amount of mica; yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) paste; pink (7.5 YR 7/4) thin slipped on the inside and outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

4. **C-2/ C 2004-8:** BØ: 24 cm. Bottom. Tempered with large amount of sand, limestone and chamotte, small amount of mica; red (2.5 YR 5/6) paste; light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) thin slipped on the inside and brown (7.5 YR 5/6) thin slipped on the outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

Fig. 93

1. **A-3/ A 3041-3:** BØ: 5.5 cm. Ring bottom. Tempered with little mica and chamotte; red (2.5 YR 4/8) paste; yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) thin slipped on the inside and light red (2.5 YR 6/6) thin slipped on the outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

2. **B-3/ B 3006-12:** BØ: 6 cm. Ring bottom. Tempered with large amount of limestone and sand, small amount of mica and grits; yellowish red (5 YR 5/8) paste; reddish yellow (5 YR 6/8) thin slipped on the inside and reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) thin slipped on the outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

3. **A-2/ A 2038-4:** BØ: 6 cm. Ring bottom. Tempered with little mica and chamotte; red (2.5 YR 4/8) paste; yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) thin slipped on the inside and light red (2.5 YR 6/6) thin slipped on the outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

4. **A-2/ A 2038-21:** BØ: 7 cm. Ring bottom. Tempered with large amount of sand, medium amount of limestone and small amount of grits and mica; yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) paste; very pale brown (10 YR 8/2) thin slipped on the inside and pink (7.5 YR 7/3) thin slipped on the outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

5. **B-3/ B 3006-11:** BØ: 8 cm. Ring bottom. Tempered with large amount of limestone and sand, small amount of mica; red (2.5 YR 5/6) paste; yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) thin slipped on the inside and reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) thin slipped on the outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

6. **A-1/ A 1009-13:** BØ: 8 cm. Ring bottom. Tempered with little sand, chamotte and limestone; light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) paste; light brown (7.5 YR 6/3) thin slipped on the inside

and light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) thin slipped on the outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

7. **A-3/ A 3038-9:** BØ: 6 cm. Ring bottom. Tempered with medium amount of limestone and sand, small amount of mica; red (2.5 YR 5/6) paste; yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) thin slipped on the inside and reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) thin slipped on the outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

8. **A-3/ A 3038-9:** BØ: 6.6 cm. Ring bottom. Tempered with medium amount of limestone and sand, small amount of mica; red (2.5 YR 5/6) paste; yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) thin slipped on the inside and reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) thin slipped on the outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

9. **B-2/ B 2005-9:** Ring bottom. Tempered with large amount of limestone and little sand, mica and chamotte; red (2.5 YR 5/8) paste; red (2.5 YR 5/8) thin slipped and burnished on the inside and red (2.5 YR 5/6) thin slipped on the outside; tight, non-porous; very hardly fired; wheel-made.

Fig. 94

1. **A-3/ A 3036d-13:** Horizontal round handle. Tempered with large amount of sand and limestone, medium amount of grits and mica; strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) paste; pink (7.5 YR 7/4) thin slipped on the inside and reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6) thin slipped on the outside; loose, porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

2. **A-2/ A 2021-31:** Horizontal round handle. Tempered with large amount of sand and mica, medium amount of limestone and small amount of grits; yellowish red (5 YR 4/6) paste; pinkish grey (7.5 YR 7/2) thin slipped on the inside and outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

3. **A-2/ A 2021-33:** Horizontal round handle. Tempered with large amount of limestone and medium amount of chamotte and sand; reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6) paste; pink (7.5 YR 7/4) thin slipped on the inside and outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

4. **A-2/ A 2021-35:** Horizontal strap-handle. Tempered with large amount of limestone and mica, medium amount of sand, and little chamotte; yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4) paste; light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4) thin slipped on the inside and outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

5. **A-3/ A 3038d-32:** Horizontal round handle. Tempered with large amount of sand and limestone, medium amount of grits and mica; strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) paste; pink (7.5 YR 7/4) thin slipped on the inside and reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6) thin slipped on the outside; loose, porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

Fig. 95

1. **A-3/ A 3029d-1:** Strap-handle. Tempered with large amount of mica, sand and limestone, small amount of grits; yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) paste; yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) self-slipped on the inside and very pale brown (10 YR 8/2) thin slipped on the outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

2. **A-3/ A 3038d-30:** Strap-handle. Tempered with medium amount of sand, small amount of mica, grits and limestone; strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) paste; reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6) thin slipped on the inside and outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

3. **A-3/ A 3031d-24:** Strap-handle. Tempered with large amount of chamotte, limestone, sand, mica and grits; red (2.5 YR 4/6) paste; light red (2.5 YR 6/6) thin slipped on the inside

and very pale brown (10 YR 8/3) thick slipped on the outside; loose, porous; hardly fired; hand-made.

4. **A-2/ A 2033-13:** Strap-handle. Tempered with large amount of sand, limestone and mica, little chamotte; strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) paste; light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) thin slipped on the inside and outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

5. **B-3/ B 3008-4:** Strap-handle. Tempered with large amount of limestone, medium amount of sand, little mica; reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6) paste; light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) thin slipped on the inside and outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

6. **A-2/ A 2021-44:** Strap-handle. Tempered with large amount of limestone and little sand and mica; (5 YR 6/4) paste; mottled very dark grey and reddish yellow (Gley 1 3N - 5 YR 5/3) self-slipped on the inside and very dark grey (Gley 1 3N) thin slipped on the outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; hand-made.

Fig. 96

1. **A-1/ A 1006-9:** Amorphous. Tempered with little mica and chamotte; strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) paste; reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6) thin slipped on the inside and main colour reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6), paint brown (7.5 4/2) thin slipped and burnished on the outside; tight, non-porous; very hadly fired; wheel-made.

2. **A-4/ A 4008-7:** Amorphous. Tempered with medium amount of sand and limestone and little mica; reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6) paste; brown (7.5 YR 5/3) thin slipped on the inside and main colour reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6), paint brown (7.5 YR 4/2) thin slipped on the outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

3. **A-3/ A 3022f-2:** Amorphous. Tempered with medium amount of sand and limestone; strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) paste; main colour reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6), paint dark grey (5 YR 4/1) thin slipped on the inside and main colour reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6), paint dark grey (5 YR 4/1) thin slipped and burnished on the outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

Fig. 97

1. **A-2/ A 2033-9:** Amorphous. Tempered with medium amount of limestone and little sand, chamotte and mica; red (2.5 YR 5/8) paste; red (2.5 YR 5/8) thin slipped on the inside and main colour light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4), paint dark greyish brown (10 YR 4/2) thin slipped and burnished on the outside; tight, non-porous; very hardly fired; wheel-made.

2. **A-2/ A 2021-21:** Amorphous. Tempered with little limestone, chamotte, sand and mica; yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) paste; reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) thin slipped on the inside and main colour reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6), paint dark reddish grey (5 YR 4/2) thin slipped and burnished on the outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

3. **B-1/ B 1001-3:** Amorphous. Tempered with medium amount of limestone and sand, little mica; strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) paste; brown (7.5 YR 5/4) thin slipped on the inside and main colour reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6), paint dark grey (5 YR 4/1) thin slipped and burnished on the outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

4. **B-2/ B 2002-8:** Amorphous. Tempered with large amount of sand and limestone, small amount of grits and mica; red (2.5 YR 4/8) paste; red (2.5 YR 5/6) thin slipped and burnished on the inside and main colour light brown (7.5 YR 6/4), paint dark brown (7.5 YR 3/2) thin slipped and burnished on the outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

5. **A-3/ A 3018f-6:** Amorphous. Tempered with little limestone and sand; reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6) paste; light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) thin slipped and burnished on the inside and main

colour very pale brown (10 YR 8/3), paint brown (7.5 YR 4/2) thin slipped and burnished on the outside; tight, non-porous; very hardly fired; wheel-made.

6. **A-2/ A 2033-10:** Amorphous. Tempered with little chamotte and mica; red (2.5 YR 4/6) paste, reddish brown (2.5 YR 4/4) thin slipped on the inside and main colour pink (5 YR 8/3), paint red and dark reddish grey (2.5 YR 4/6, 2.5 YR 4/1) thin slipped and burnished on the outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; hand-made.

7. **B-2/ B 2005-18:** Amorphous. Tempered with little chamotte and mica; reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6) paste; pink (7.5 YR 7/4) thick slipped and burnished on the inside and main colour light red (2.5 YR 6/6), paint reddish brown (7.5 YR 5/4) thin slipped on the outside; tight, non-porous; very hardly fired; wheel-made.

8. **B-3/ B 3006-6:** Amorphous. Tempered with little sand, chamotte and mica; yellowish red (5 YR 5/8) paste; reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) thin slipped on the inside and light reddish brown (2.5 YR 7/3), paint red (2.5 YR 5/8) thin slipped and burnished on the outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

Fig. 98

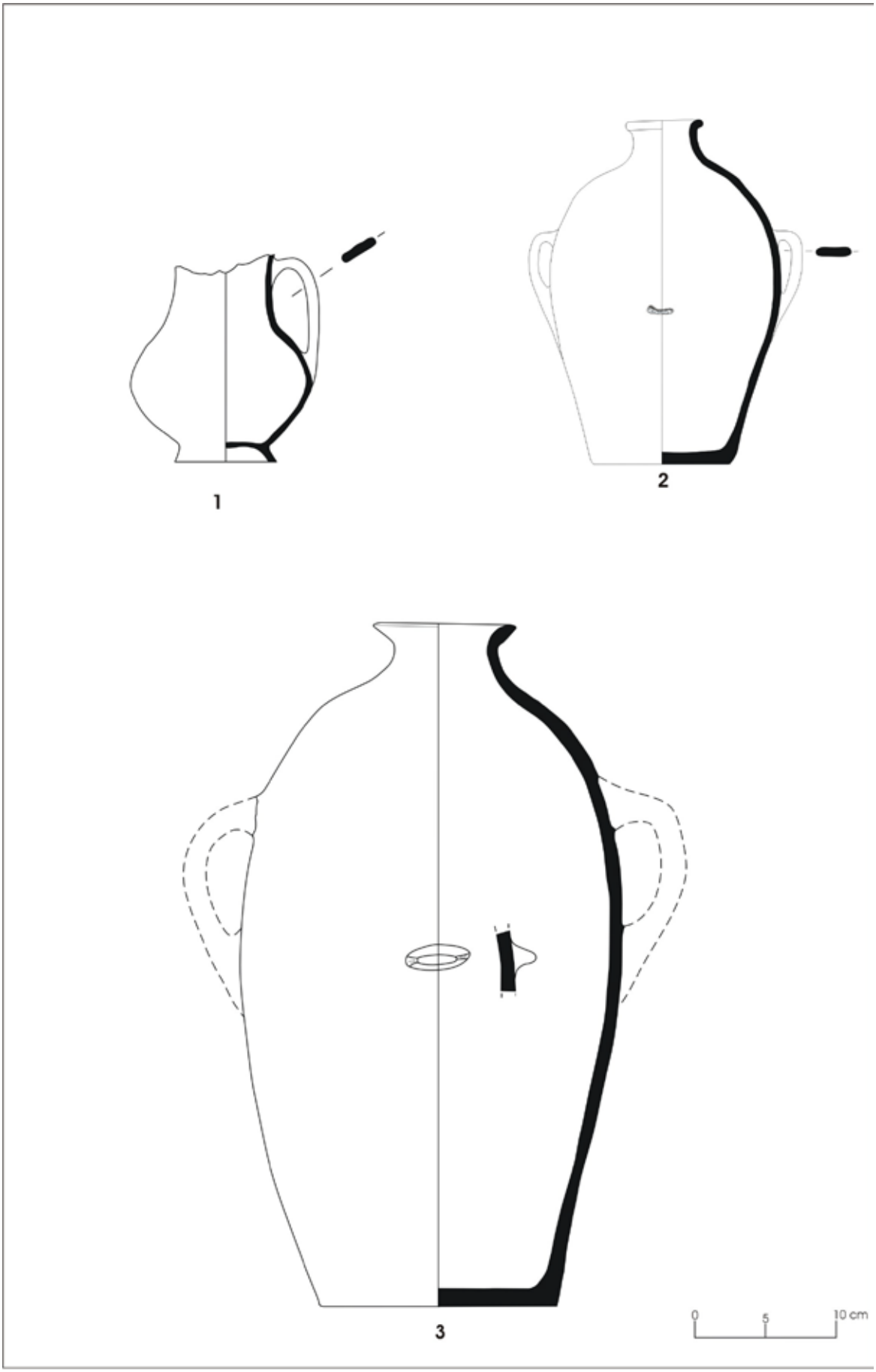
1. **A-3/ A 3038b-2:** Amorphous. Tempered with large amount of limestone and sand, medium amount of grits, and little mica; strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) paste; reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6) thick slipped on the inside and reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6) thick slipped on the outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; hand-made.

2. **A-3/ A 3028d-3:** Amorphous. Tempered with little sand, limestone and mica; yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) paste; reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) thin slipped on the inside and main colour reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6), paint dark grey (5 YR 4/1) thin slipped on the outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; wheel-made.

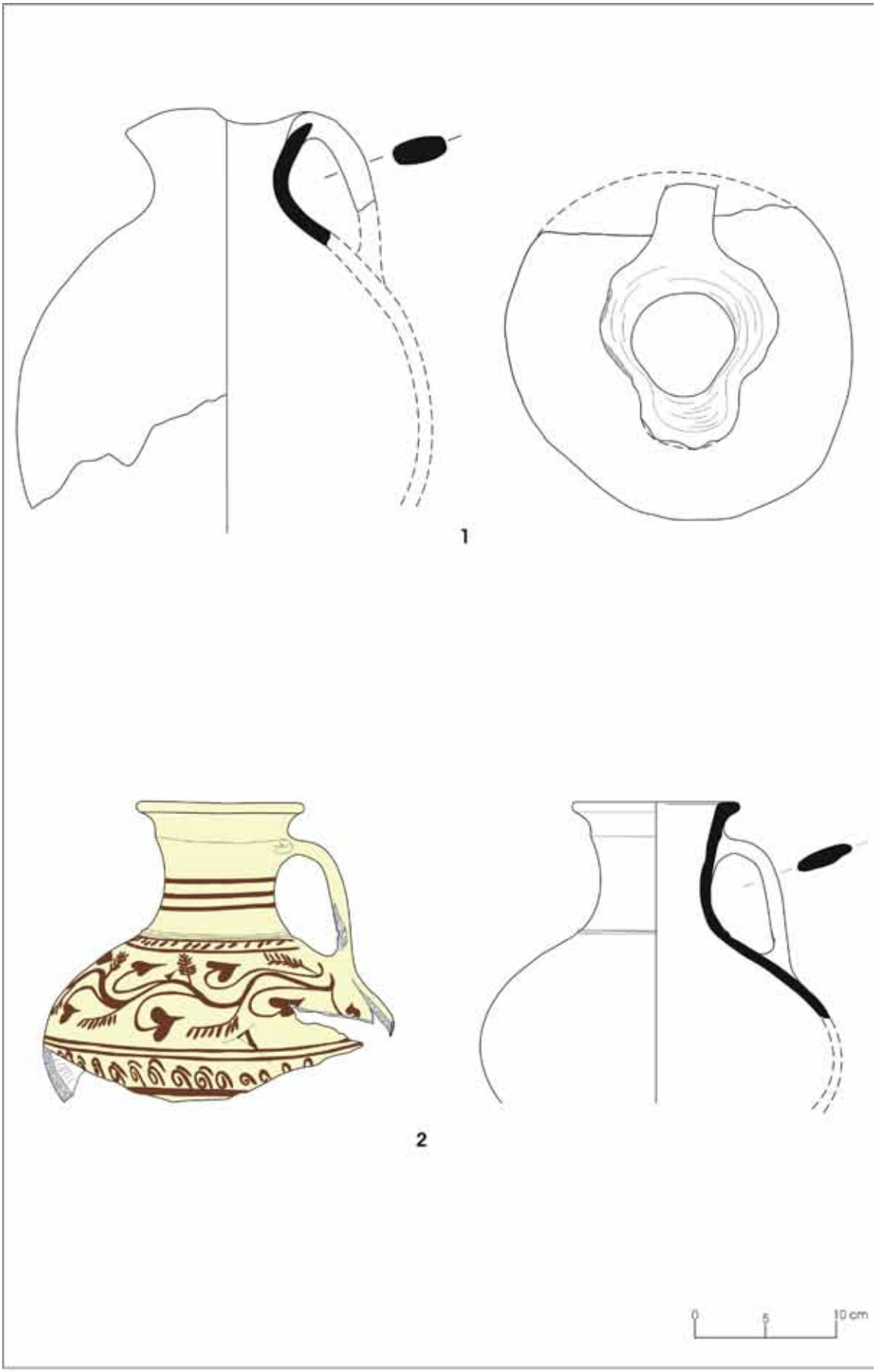
3. **A-1/ A 1006-5:** Amorphous. Tempered with large amount of limestone and mica, little sand; reddish yellow (5 YR 5/6) paste; reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6) thin slipped on the inside and reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6), paint red and very dark grey (2.5 YR 4/6 - 7.5 YR 3/1) thick slipped and burnished on the outside; tight, non-porous; hardly fired; hand-made.

4. **A-3/ A 3041-10:** Amorphous. Tempered with little sand, limestone and chamotte; yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) paste; dark reddish grey (5 YR 4/2) thin slipped and burnished on the inside and main colour yellowish red (5 YR 5/6), paint dark grey (5 YR 4/1) thin slipped and burnished on the outside; tight, non-porous; very hardly fired; wheel-made.

5. **C-2/ C 2004-7:** Amorphous. Tempered with large amount of limestone and chamotte and little mica; light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) paste; light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) self-slipped on the inside and outside; tight, little porous; hardly fired; hand-made.



Res./ Fig. 73



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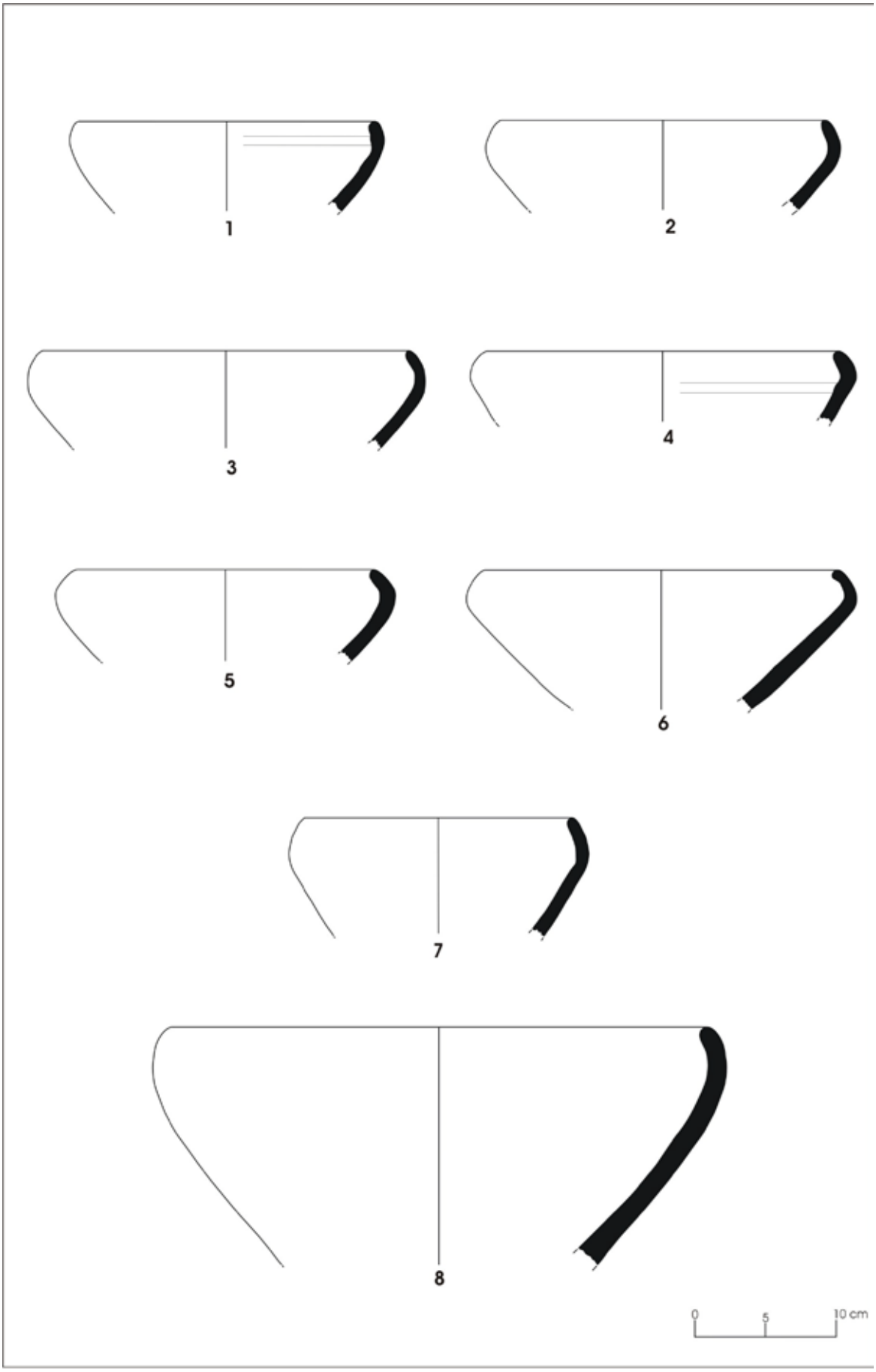

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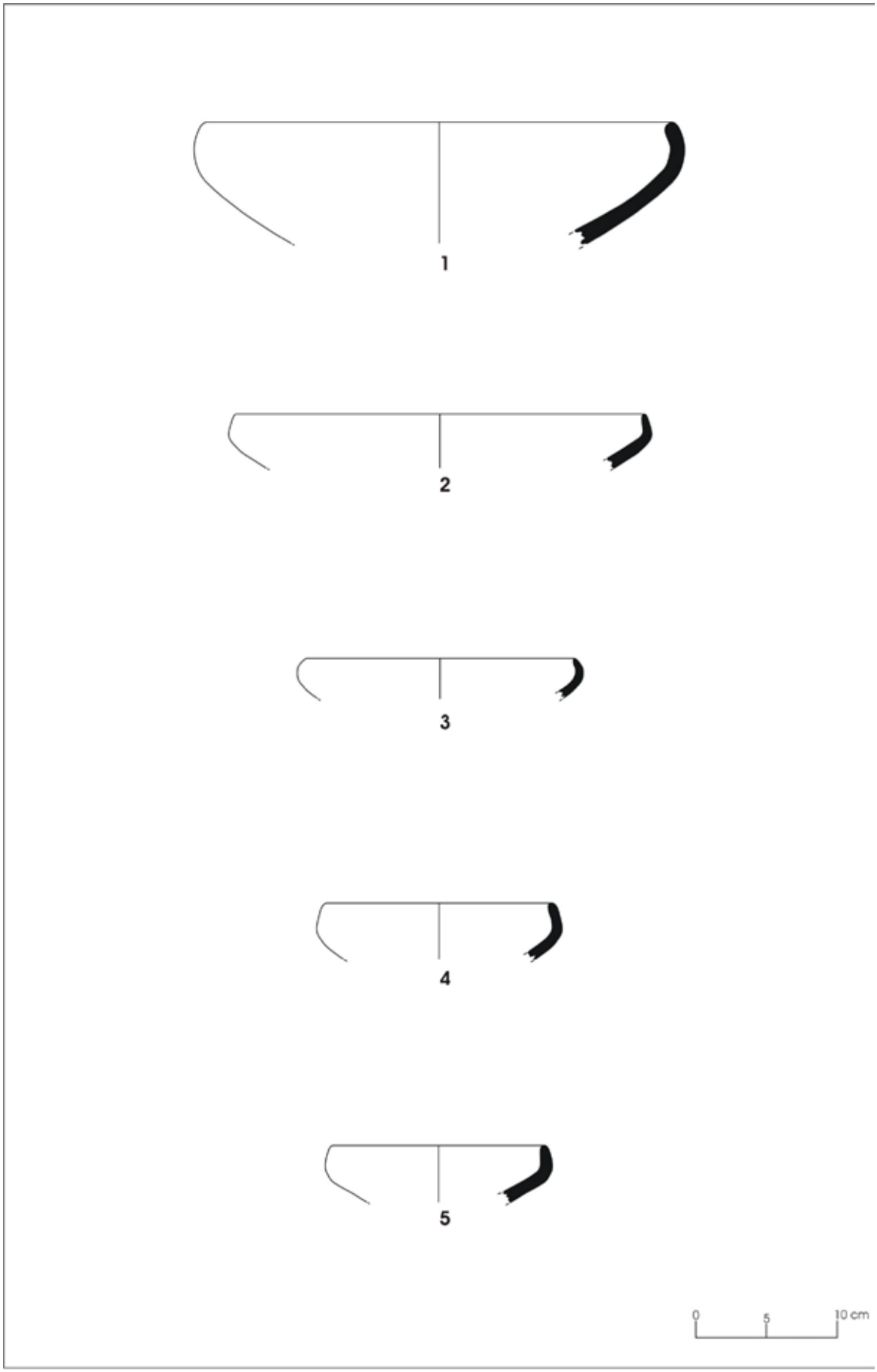

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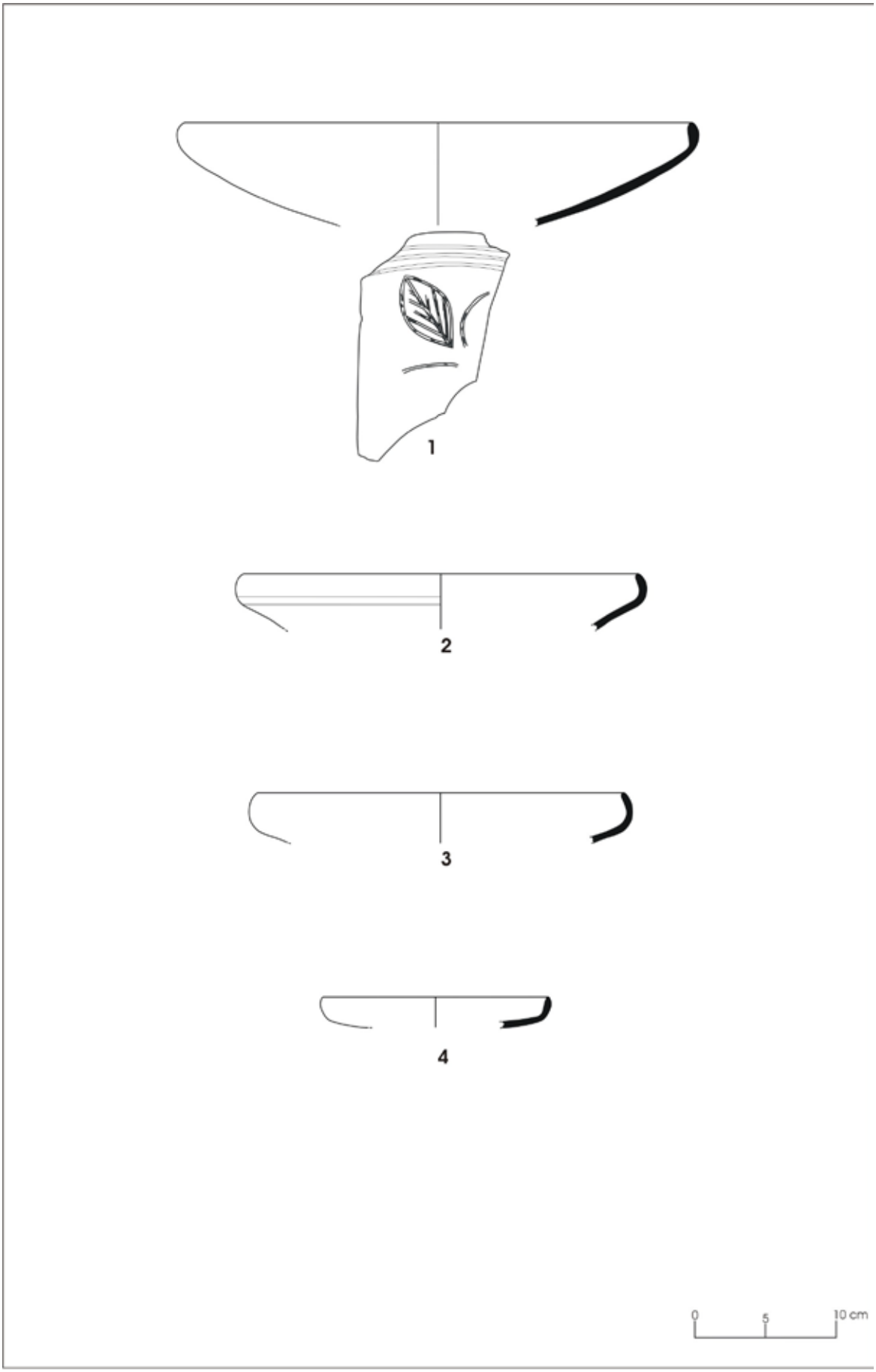

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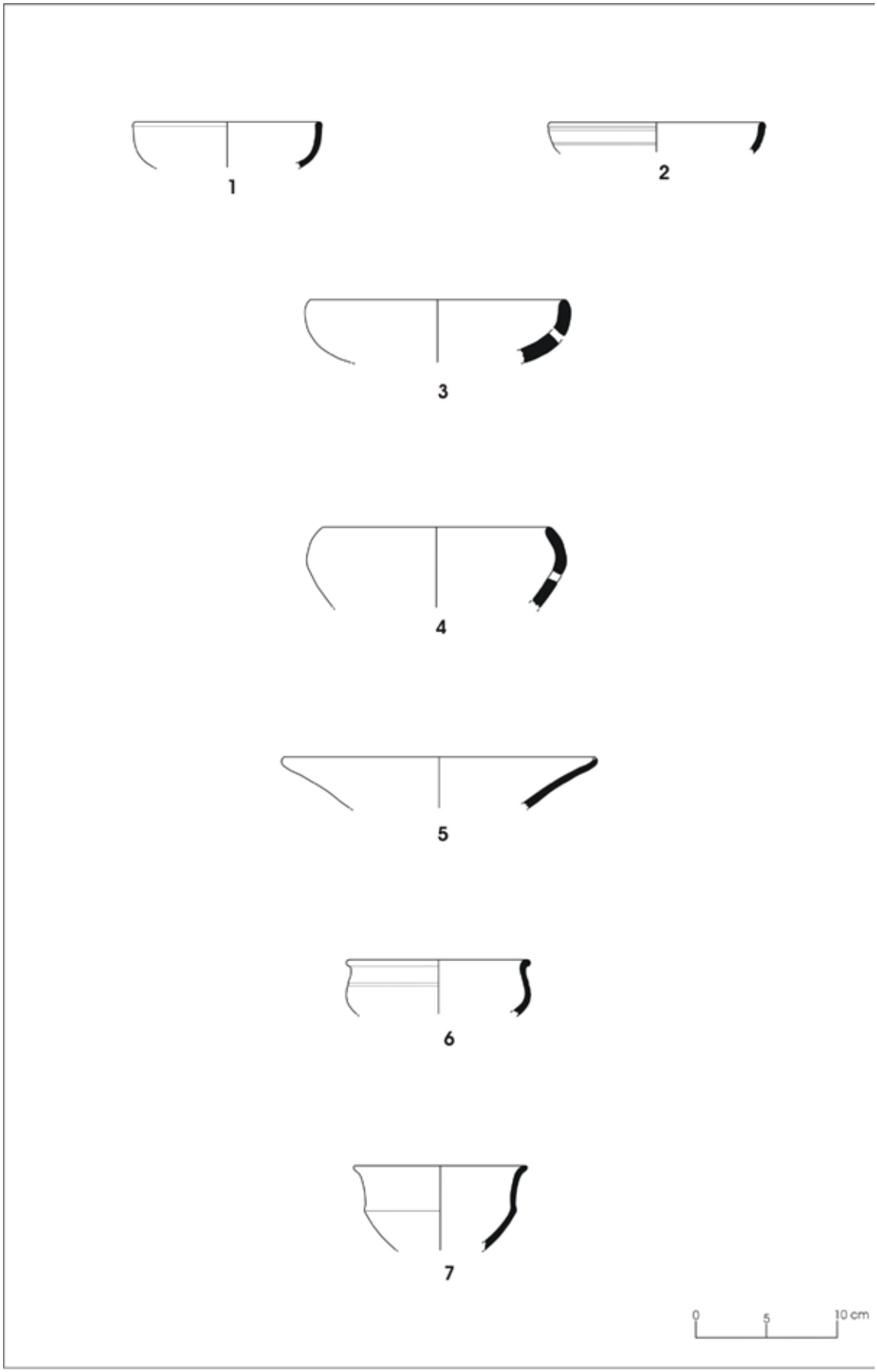

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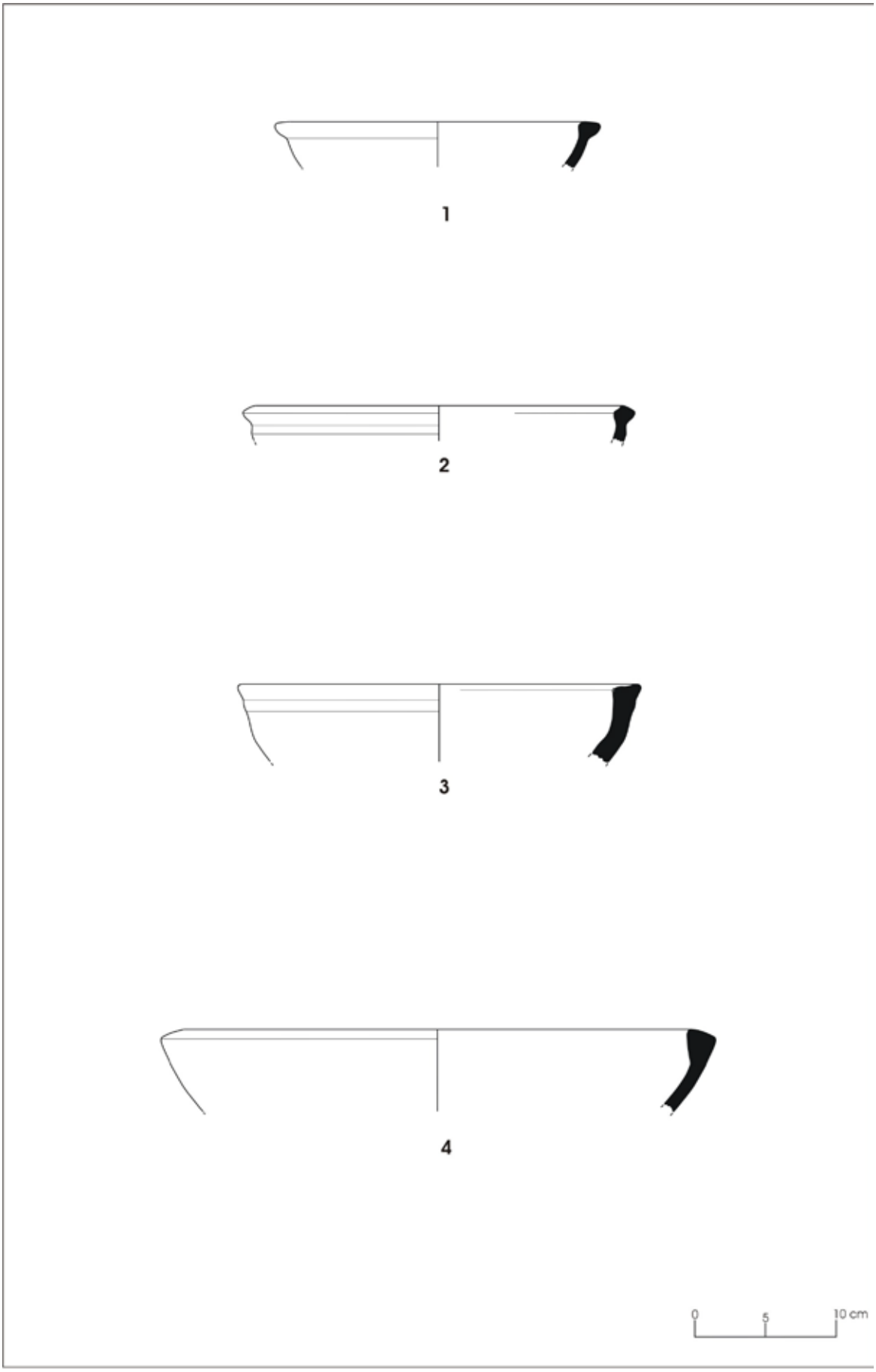

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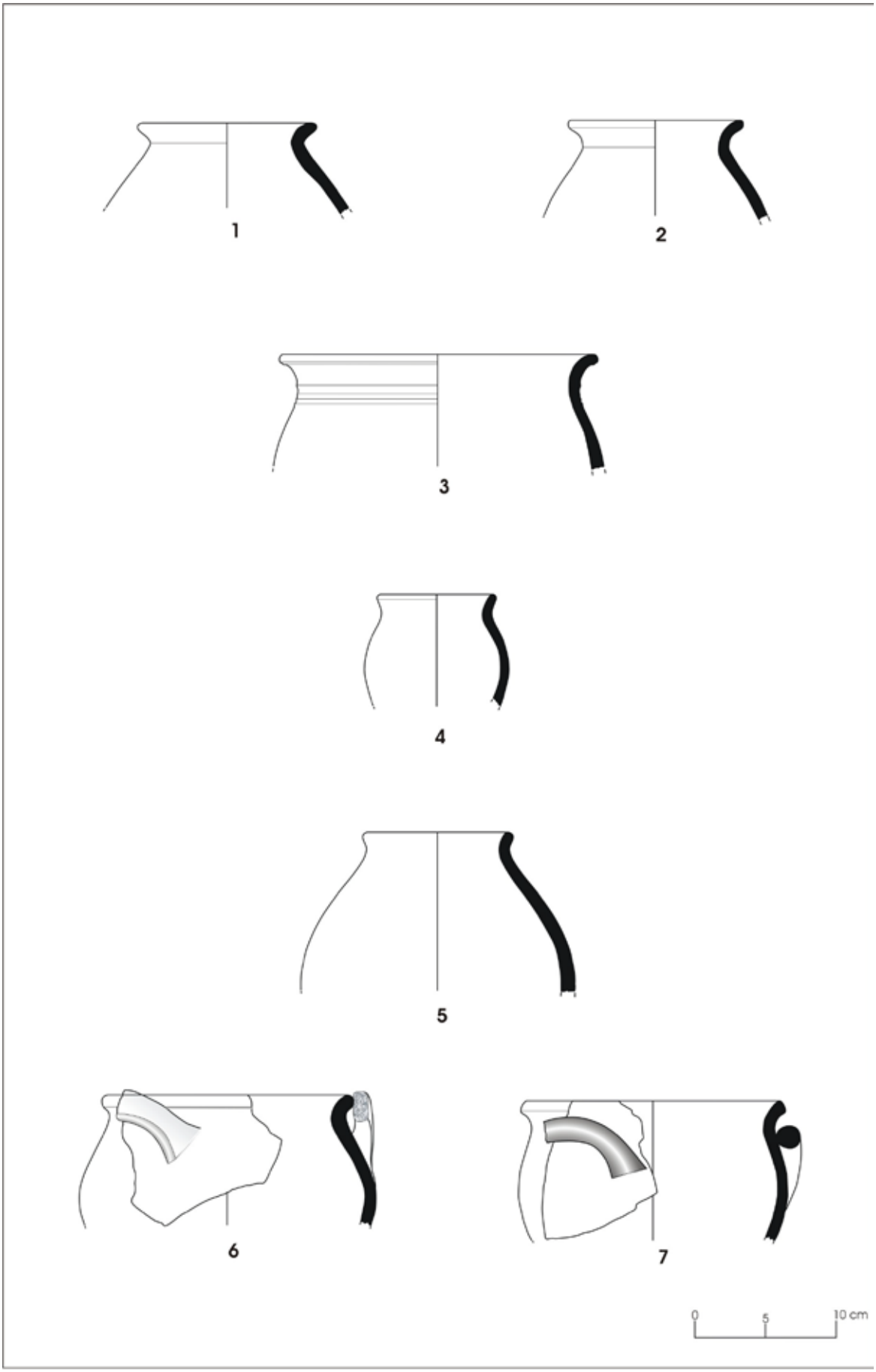
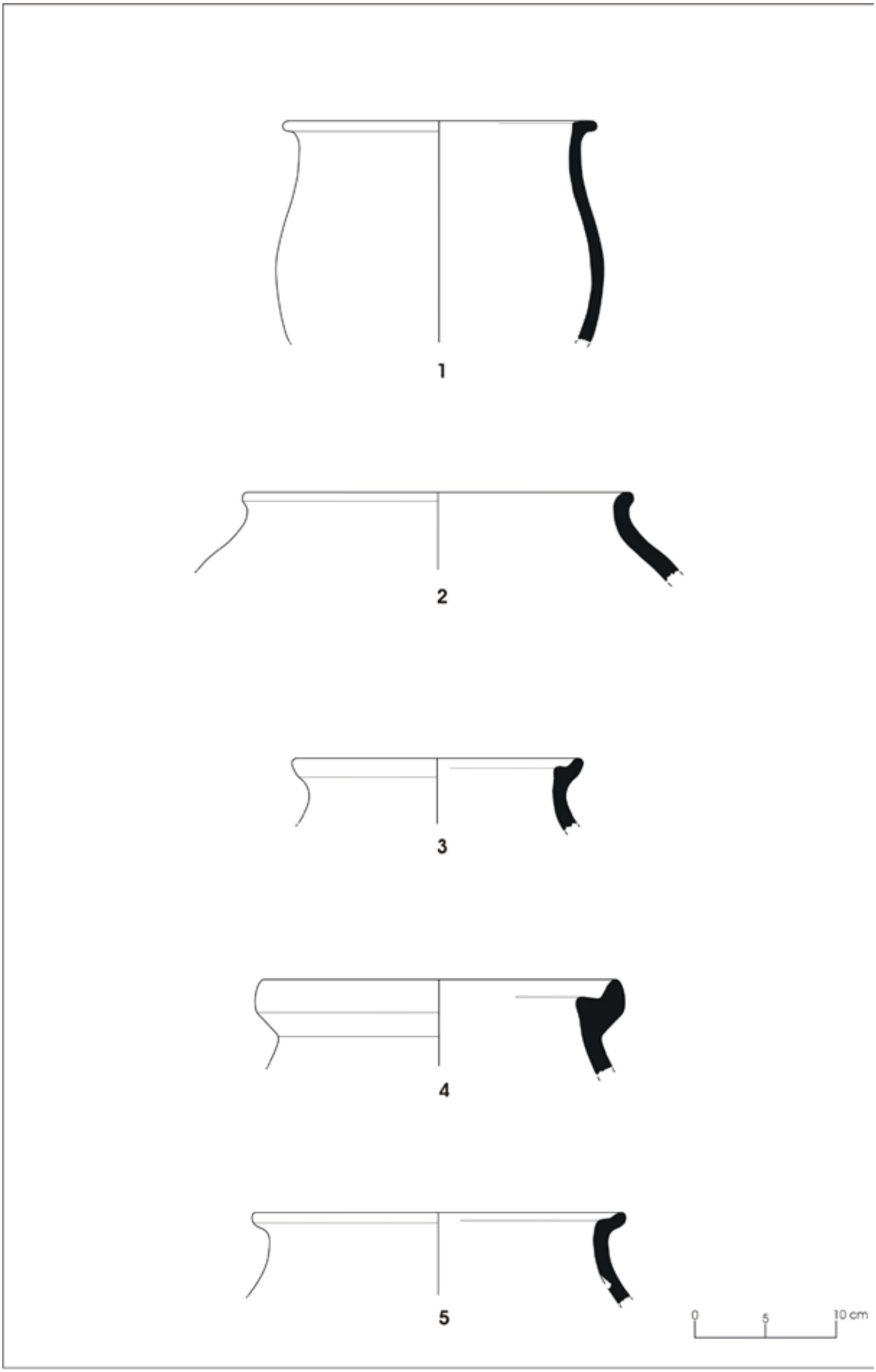
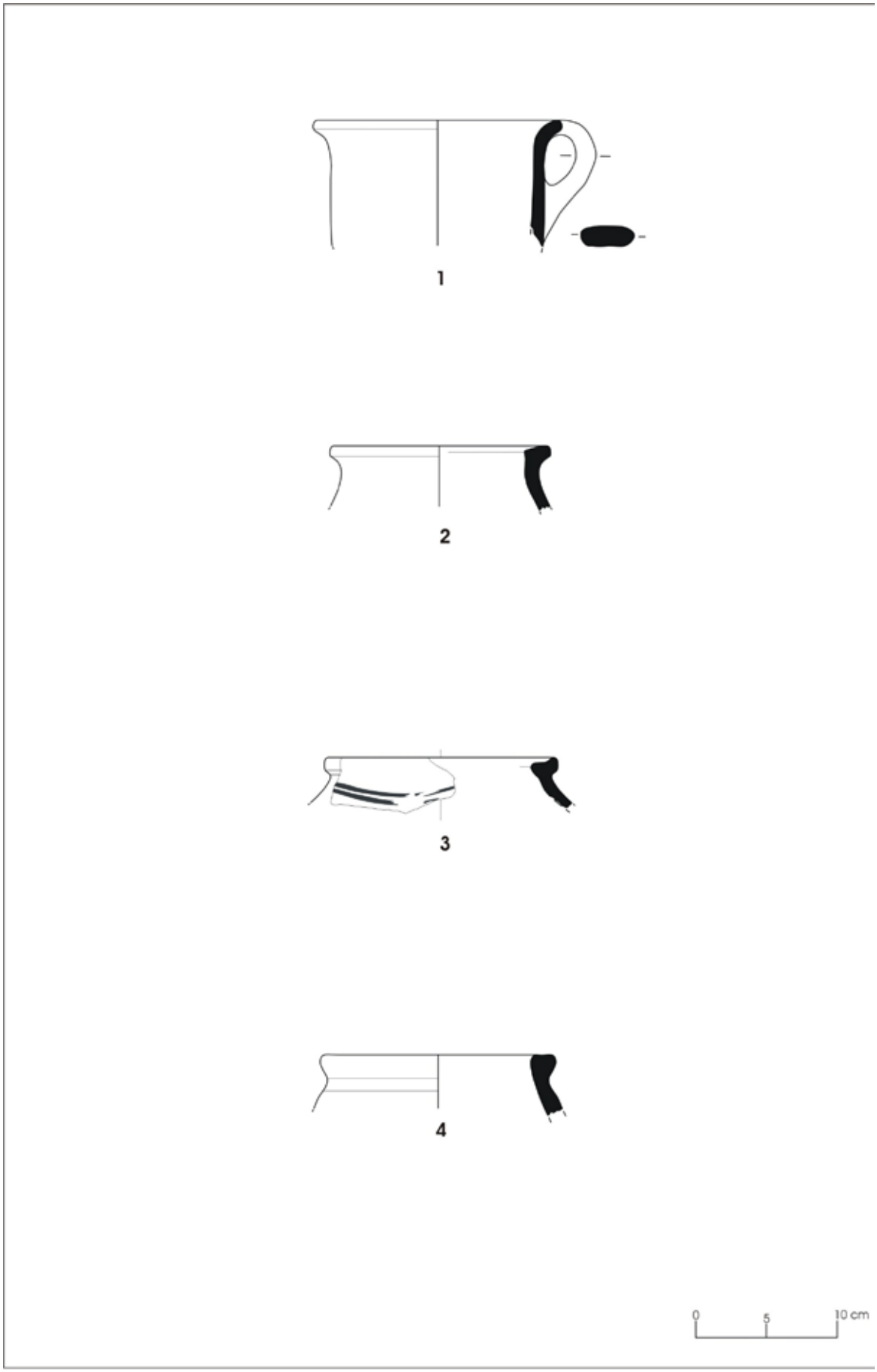


Res./ Fig. 80



Res./ Fig. 81



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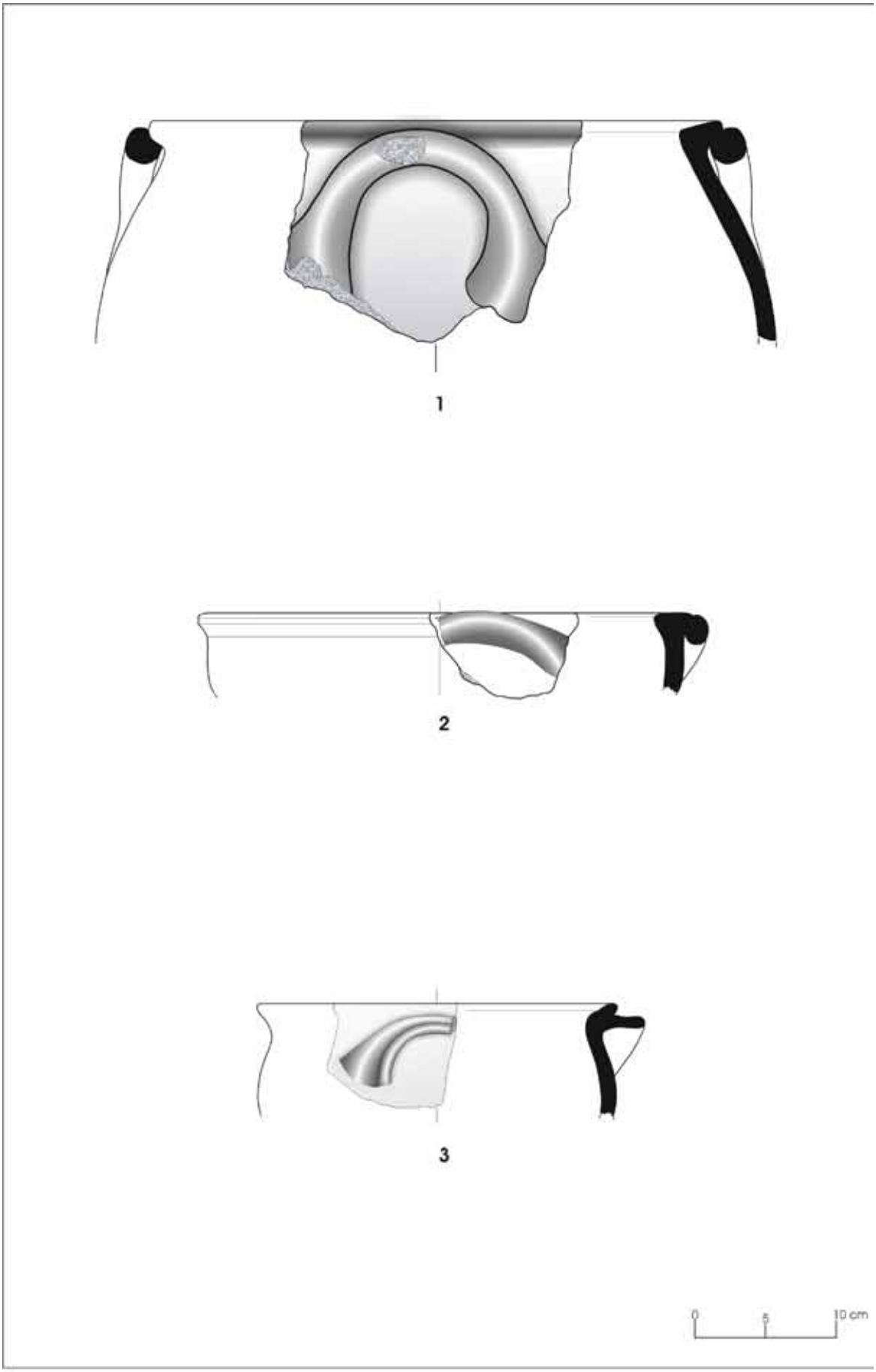

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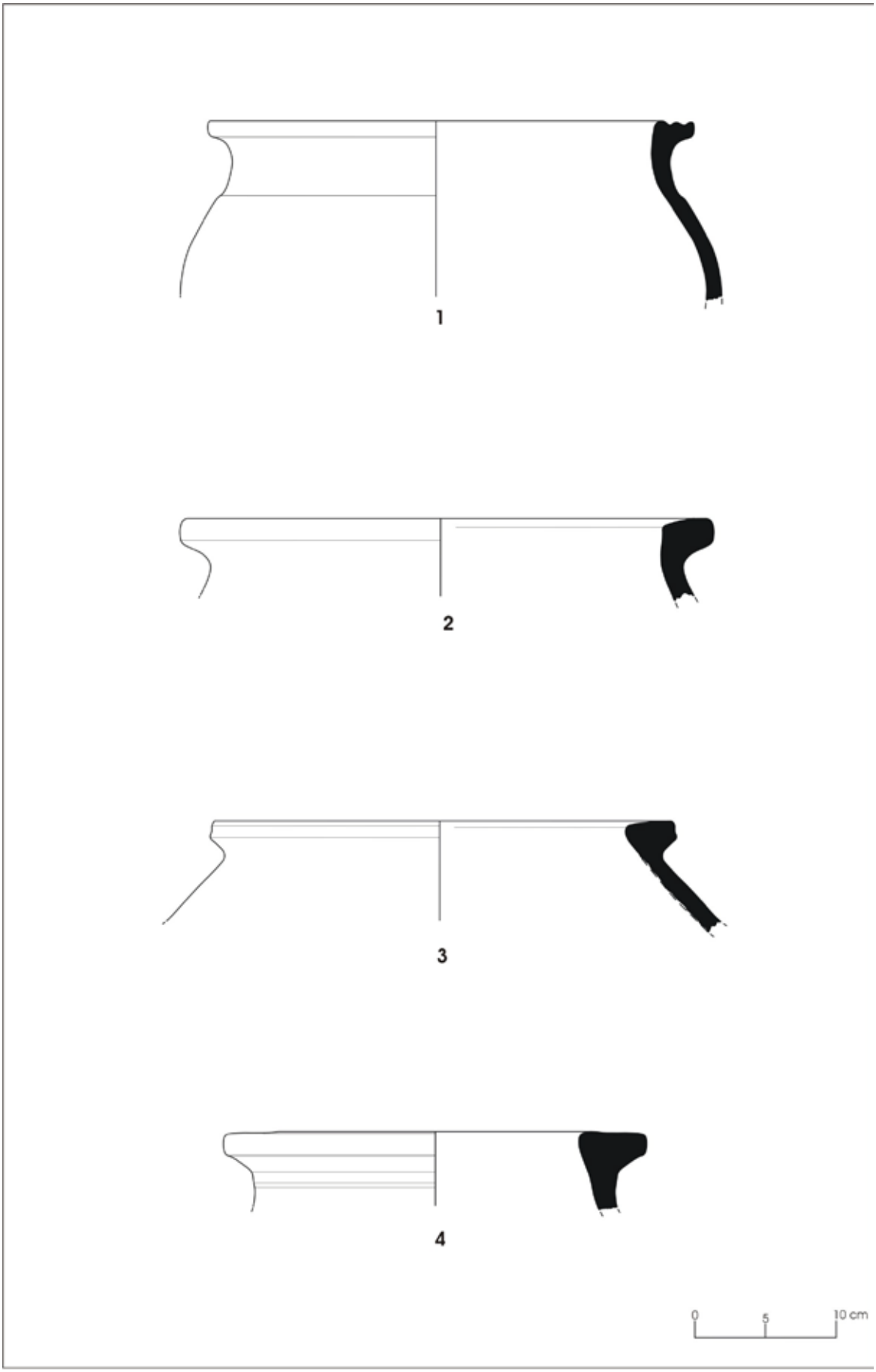
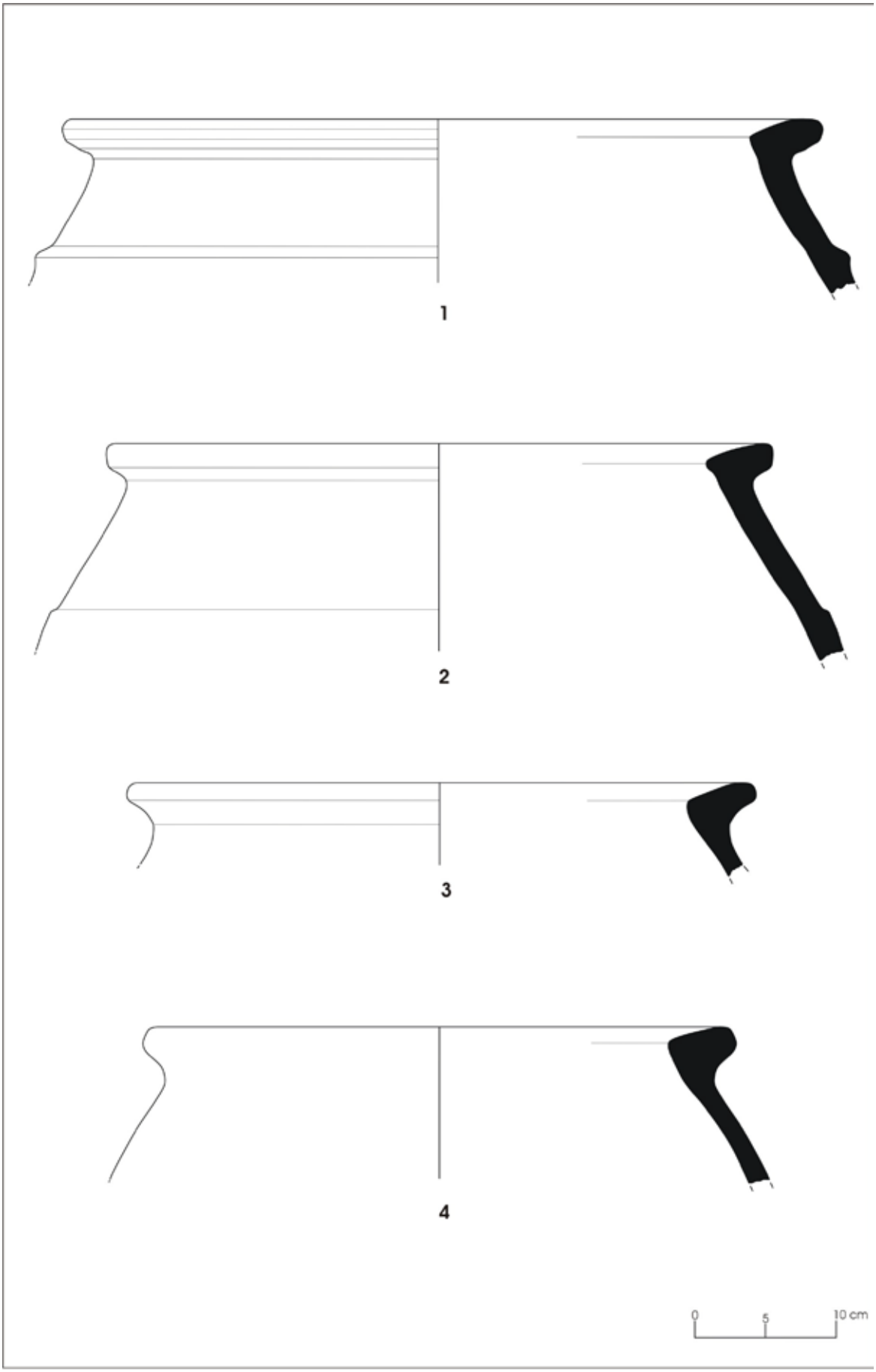
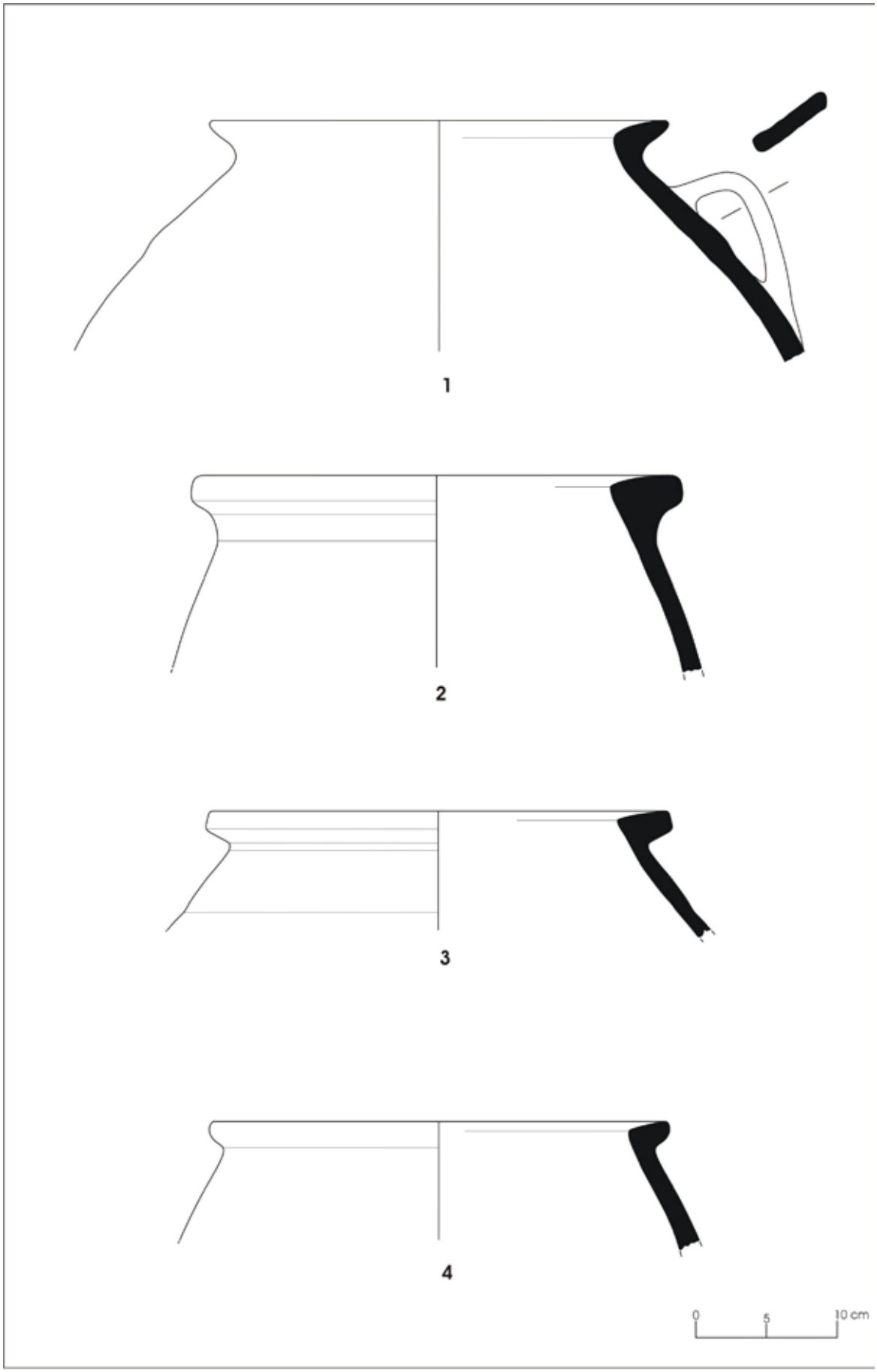


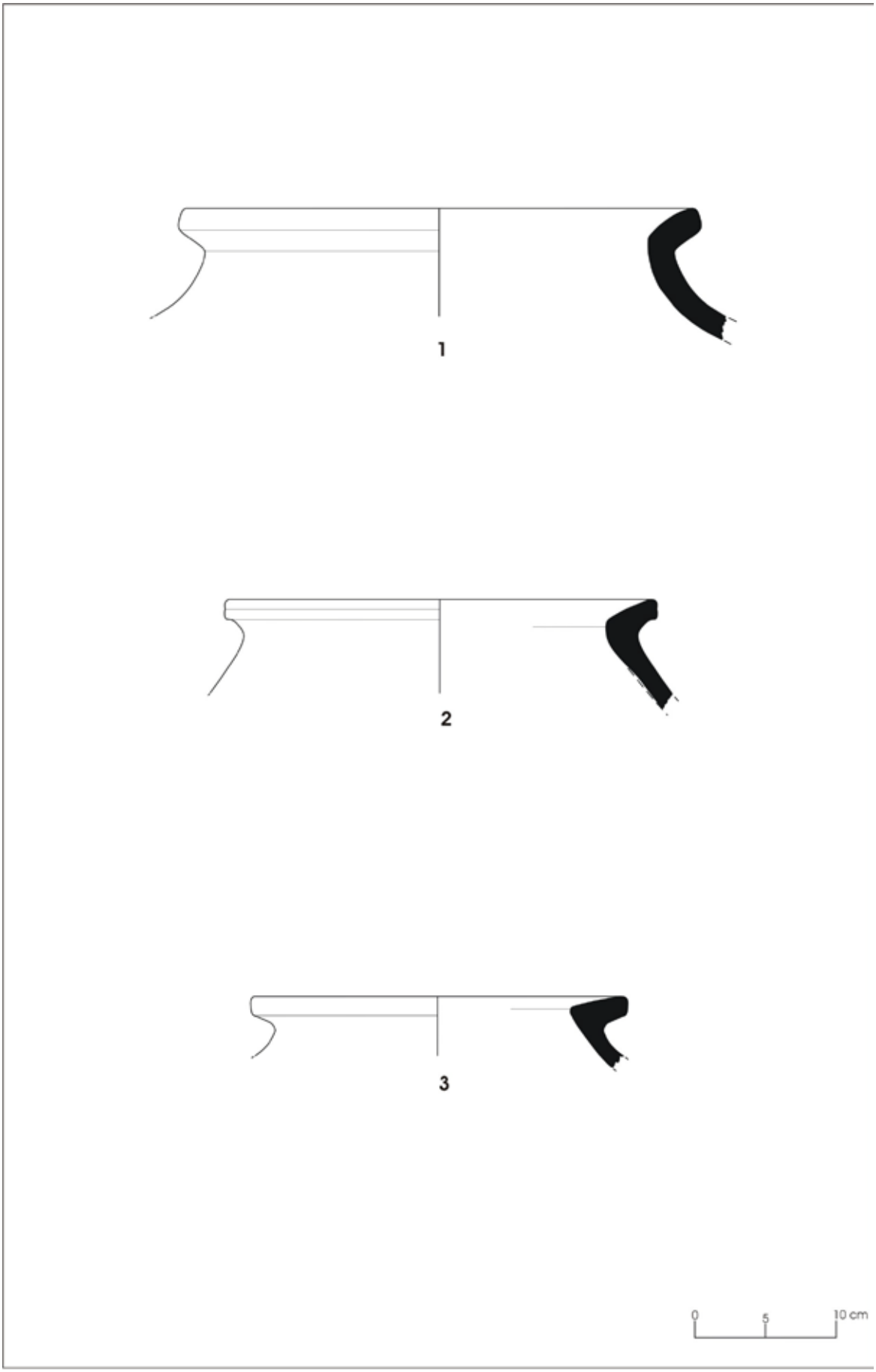
Res./ Fig. 84



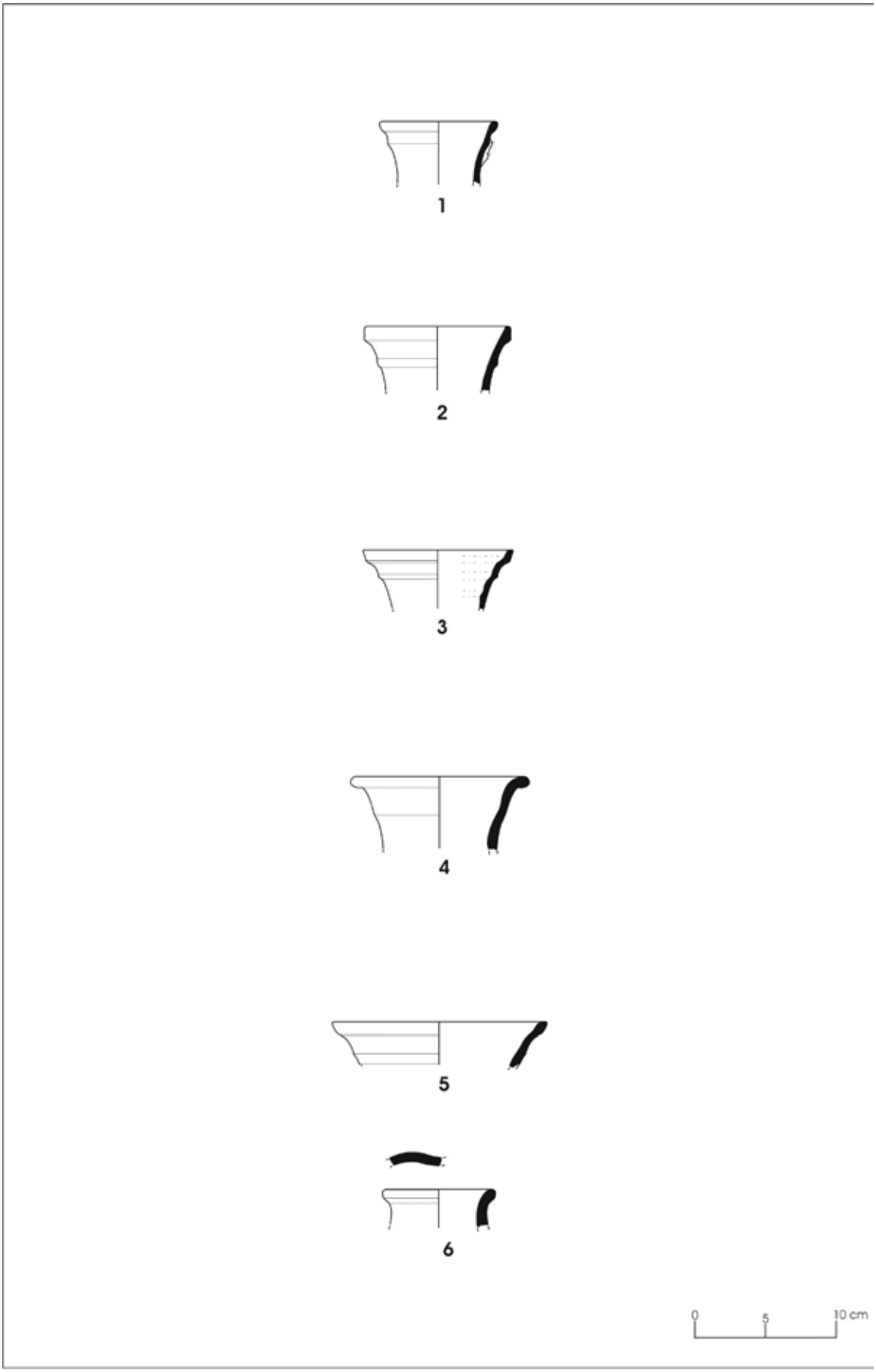
Res./ Fig. 85



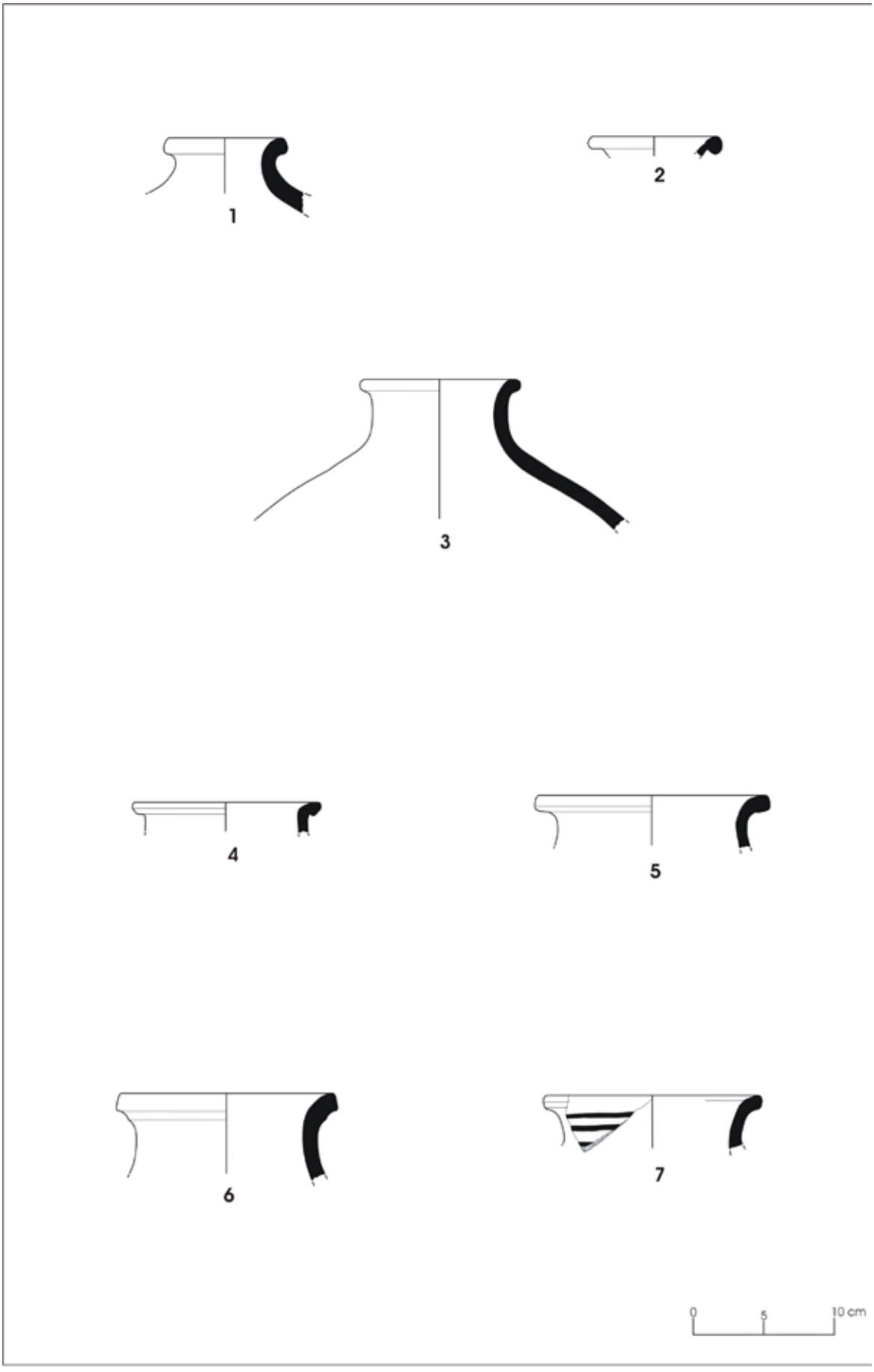
Res./ Fig. 86



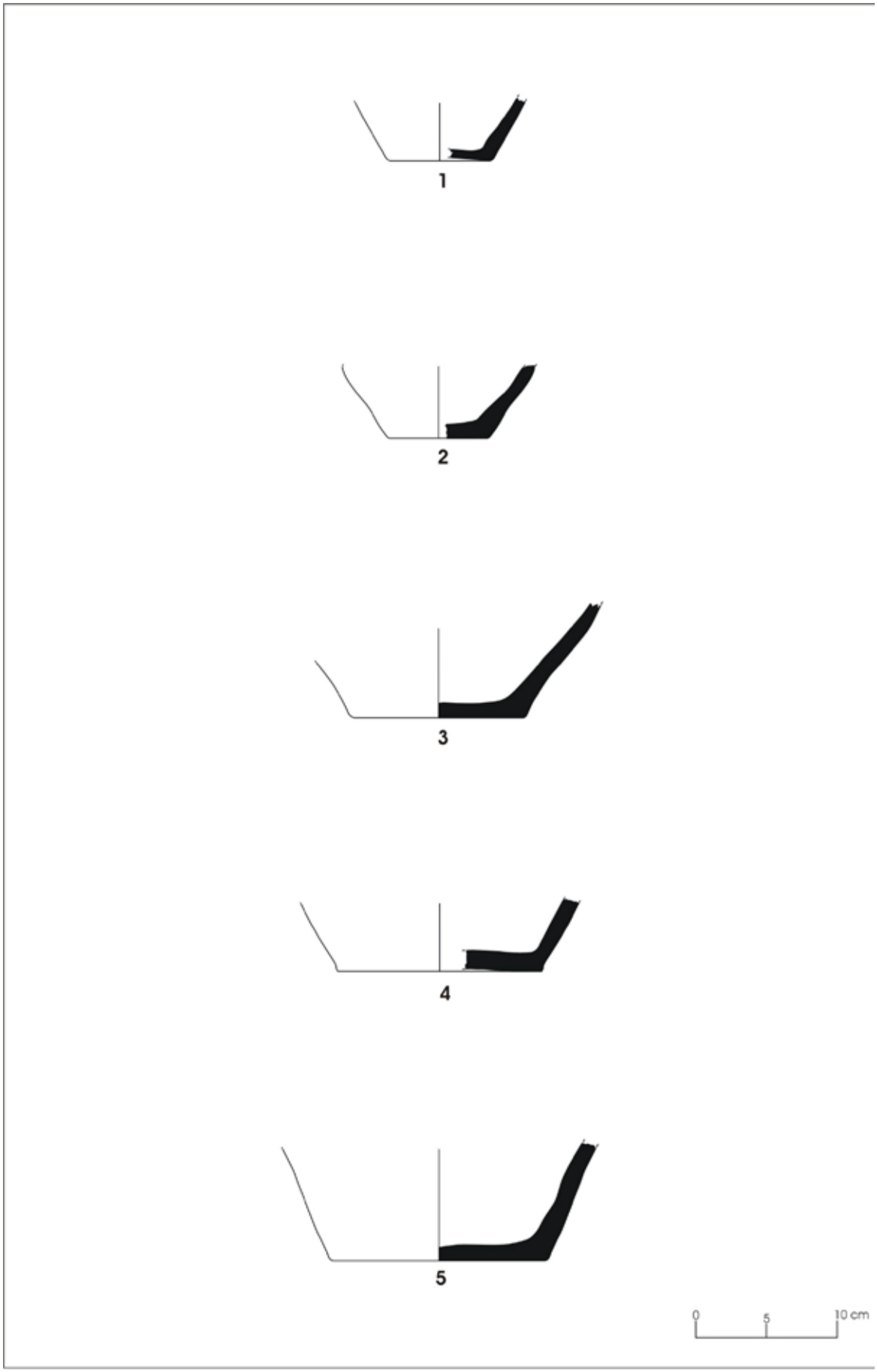
Res./ Fig. 87



Res./ Fig. 88



Res./ Fig. 89



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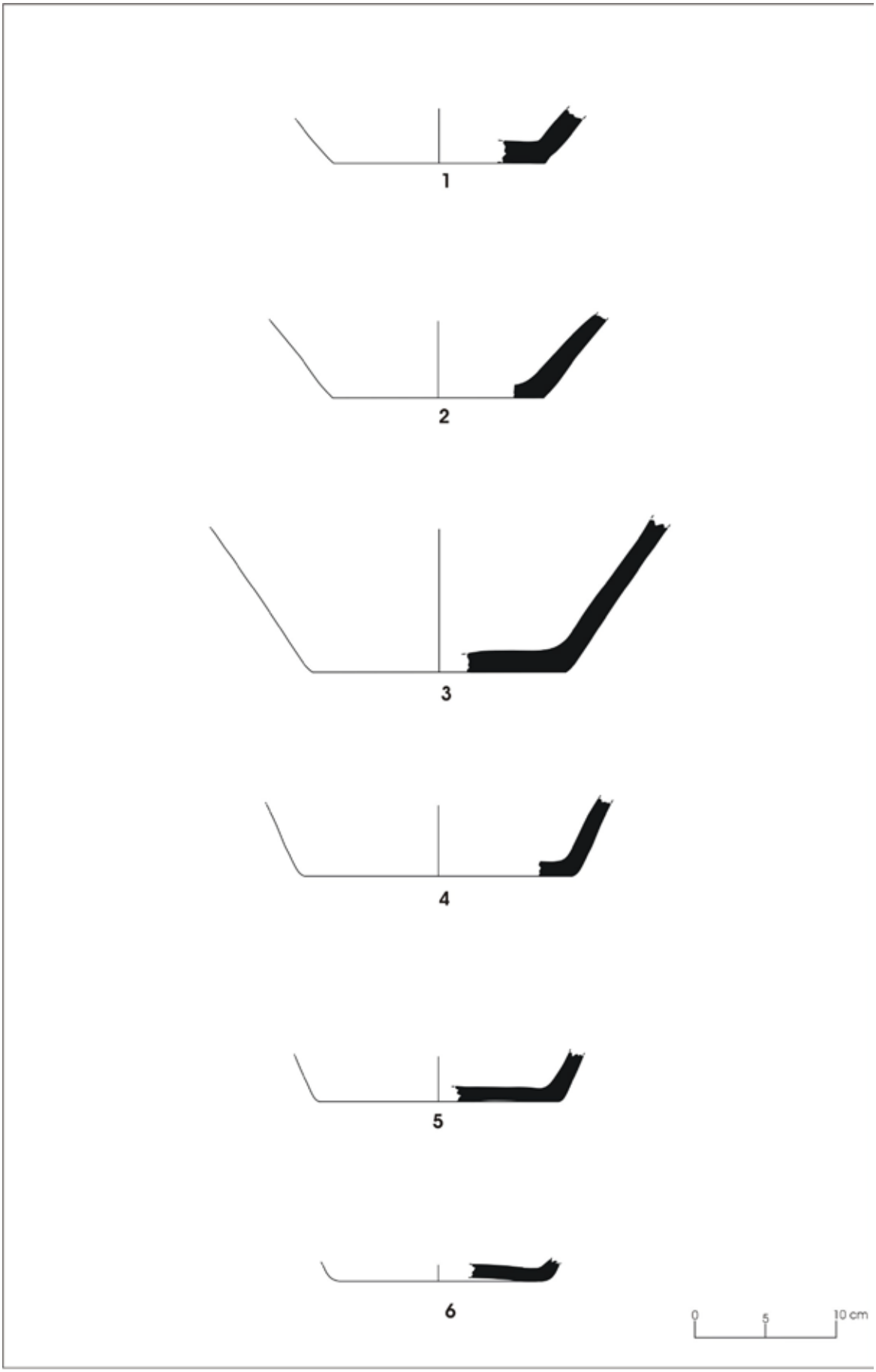
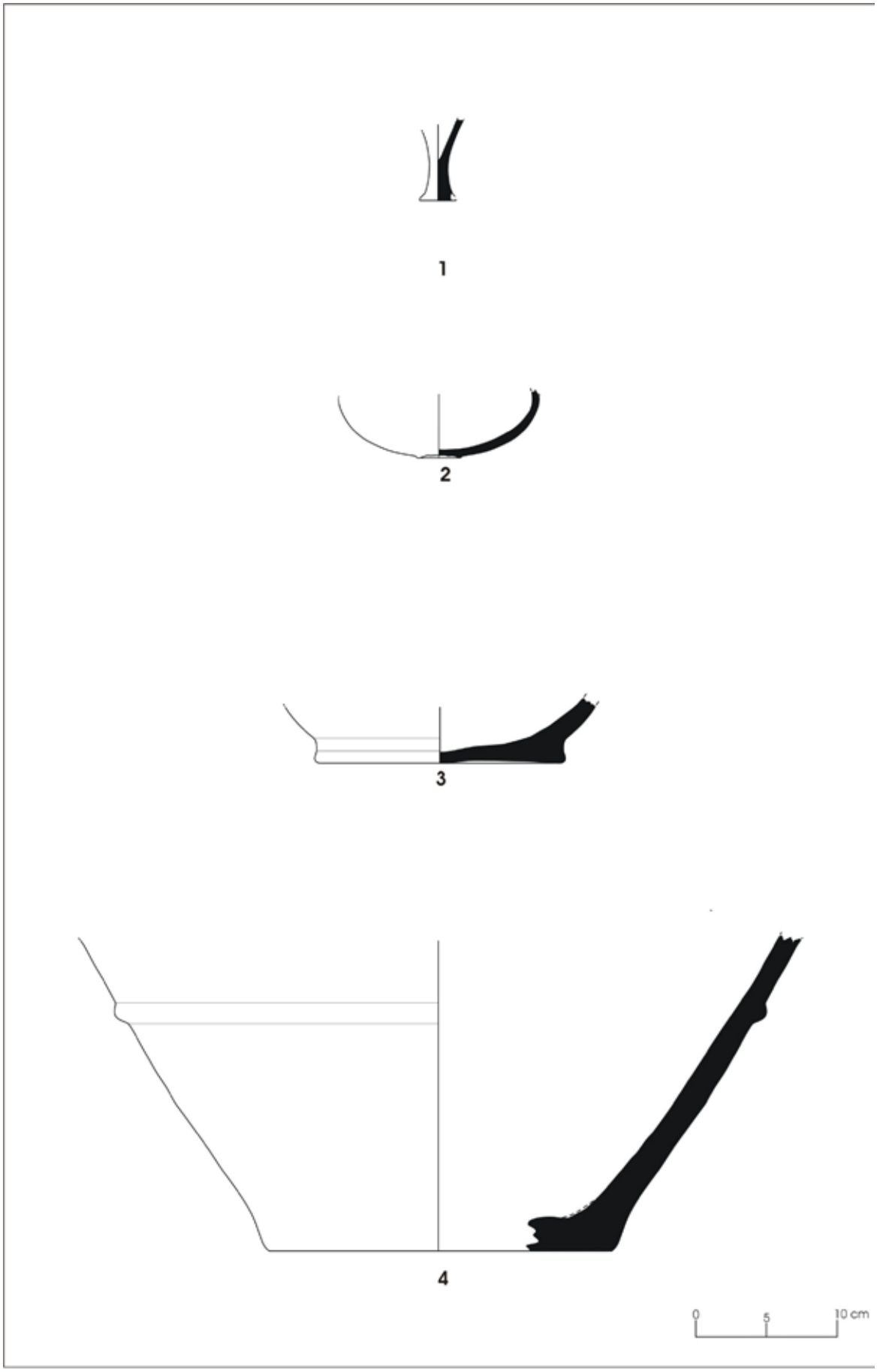
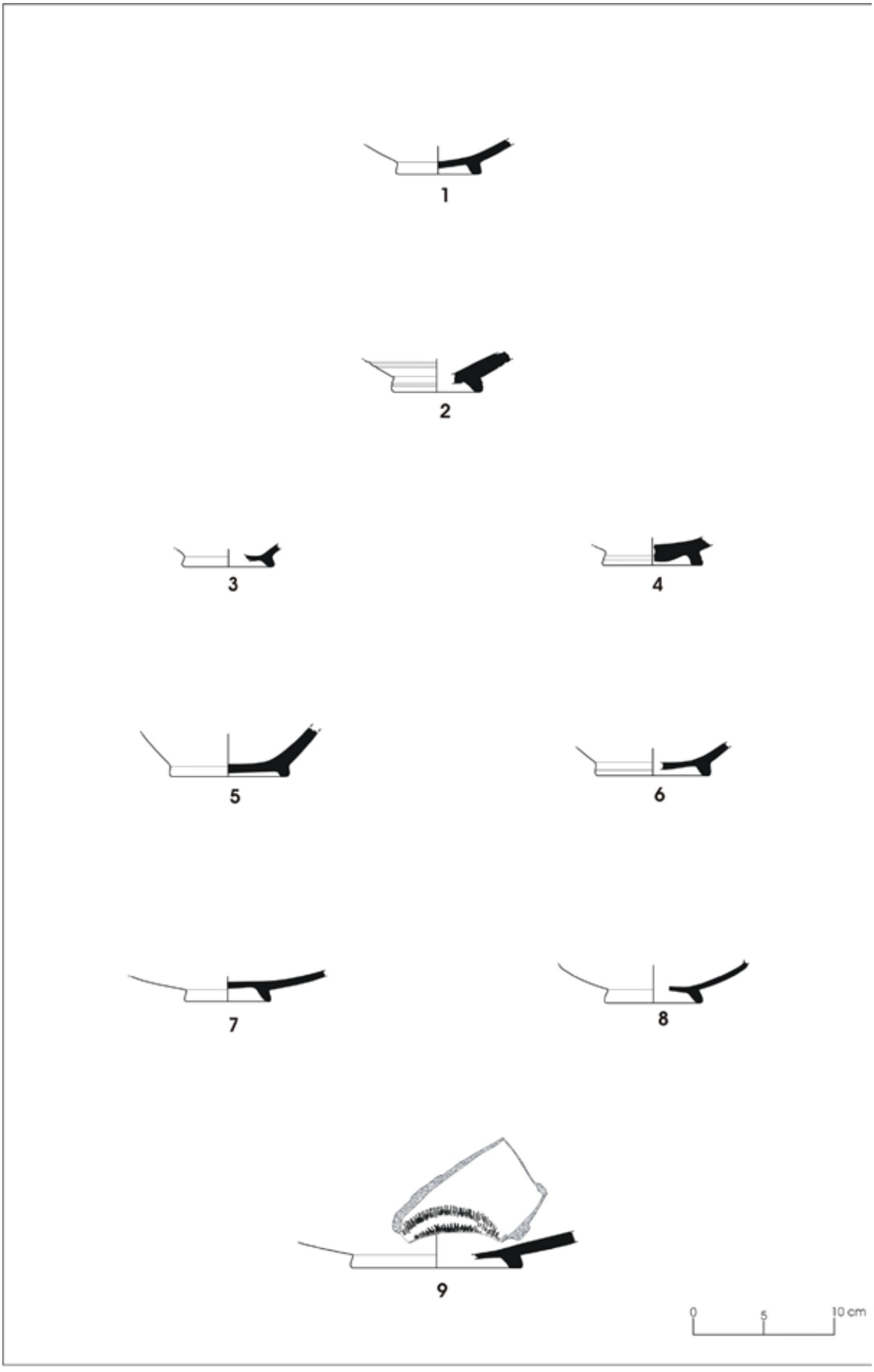


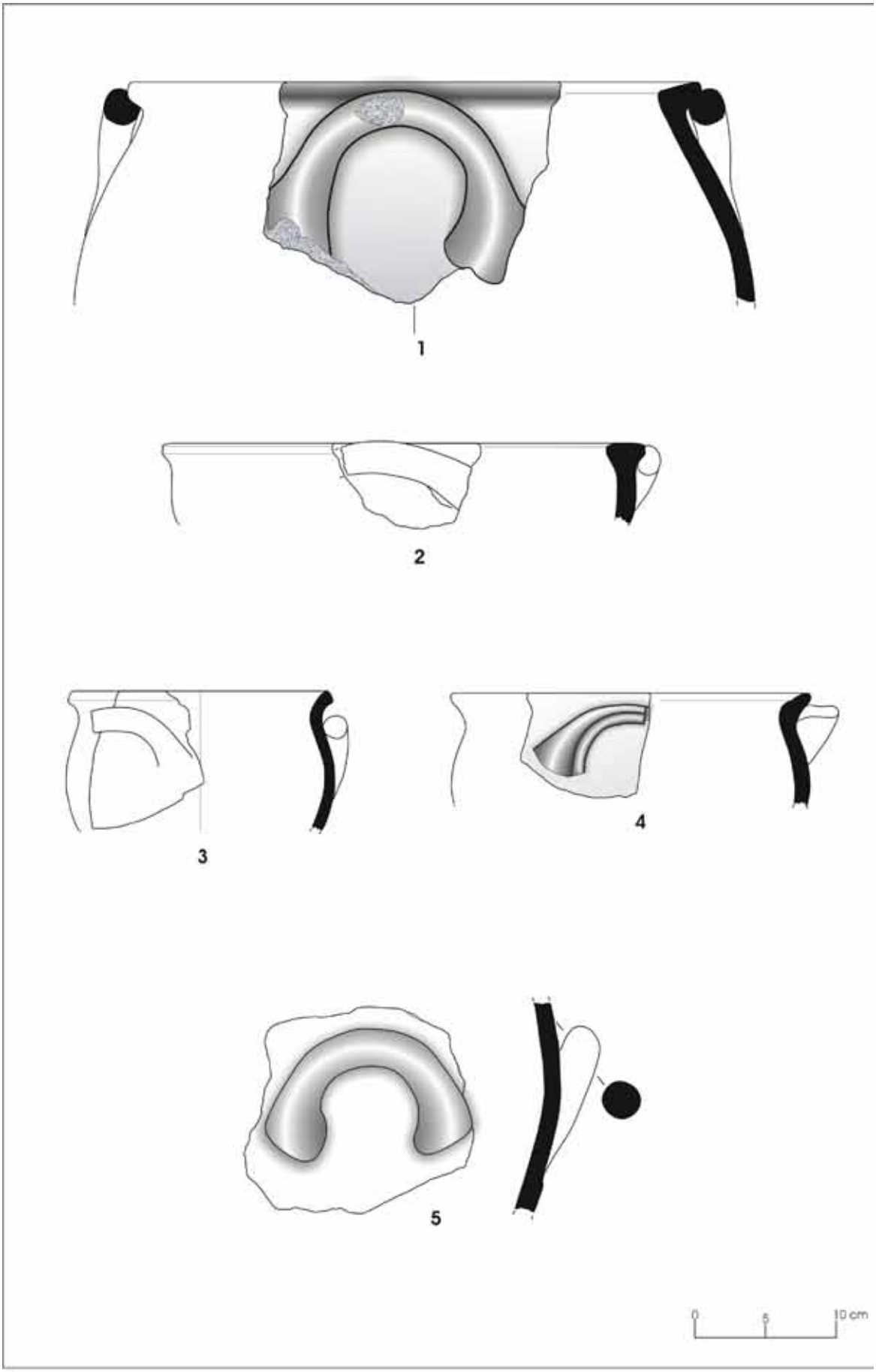
Res./ Fig. 91



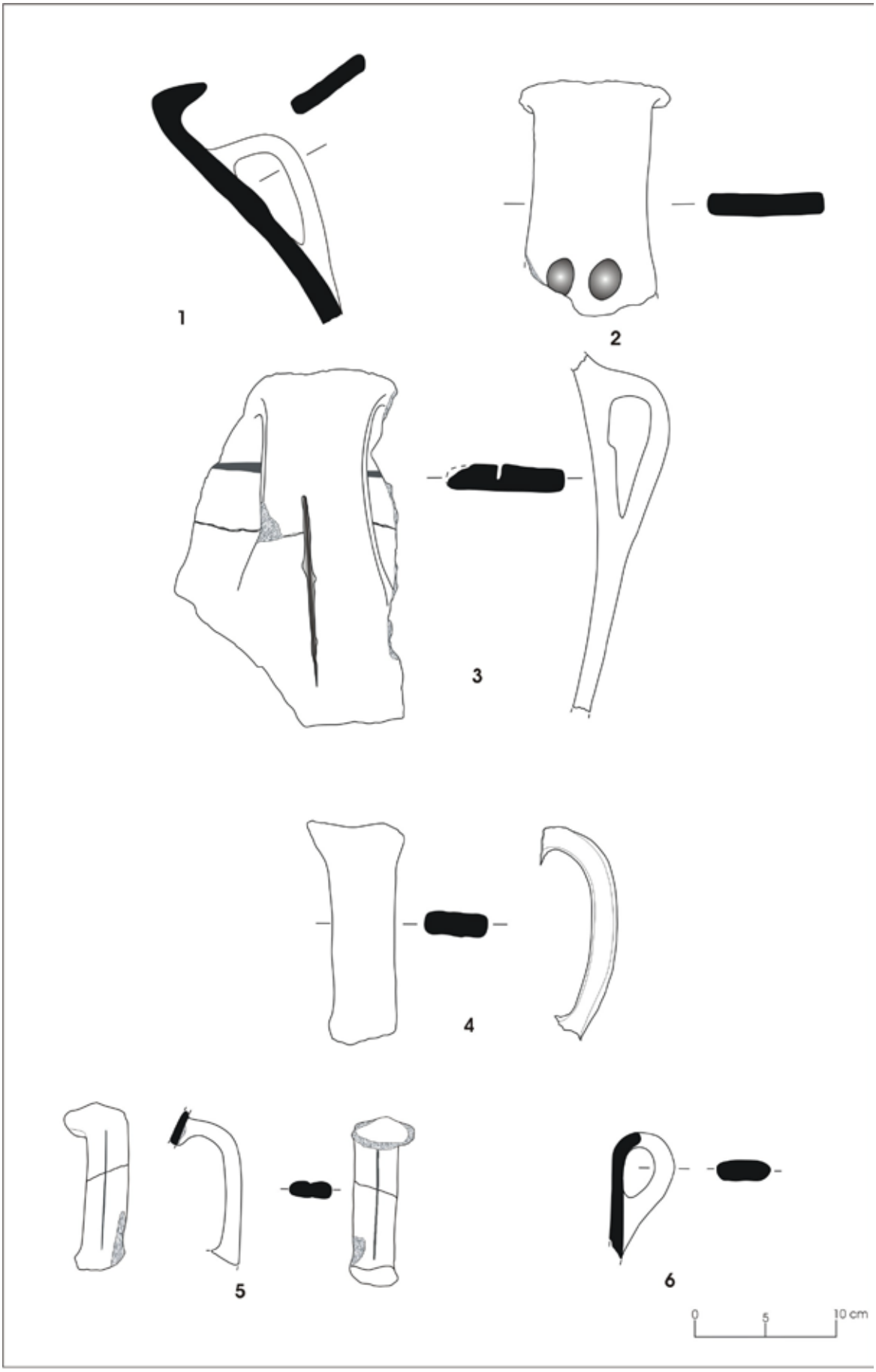
Res./ Fig. 92



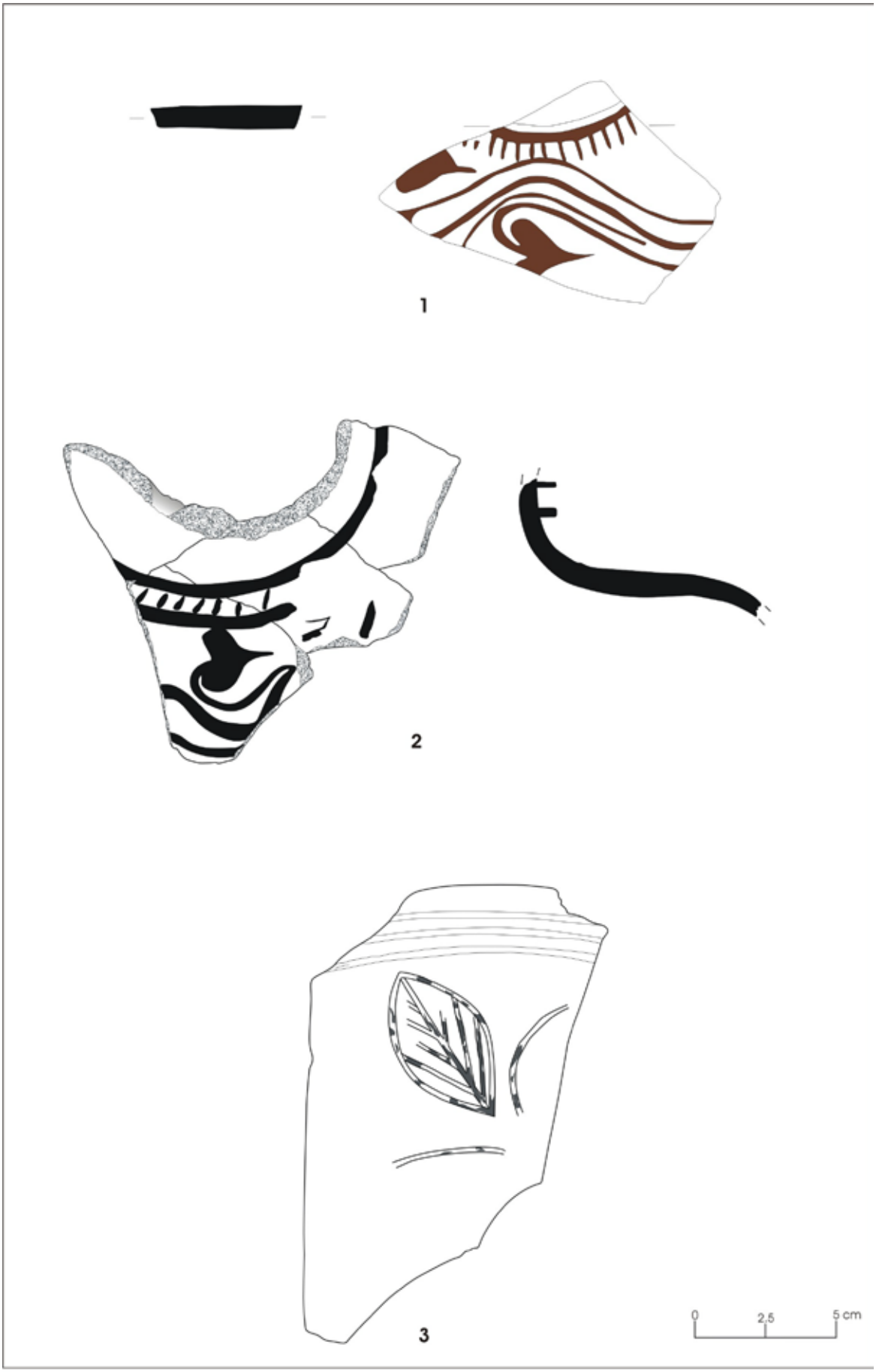
Res./ Fig. 93



Res./ Fig. 94



Res./ Fig. 95



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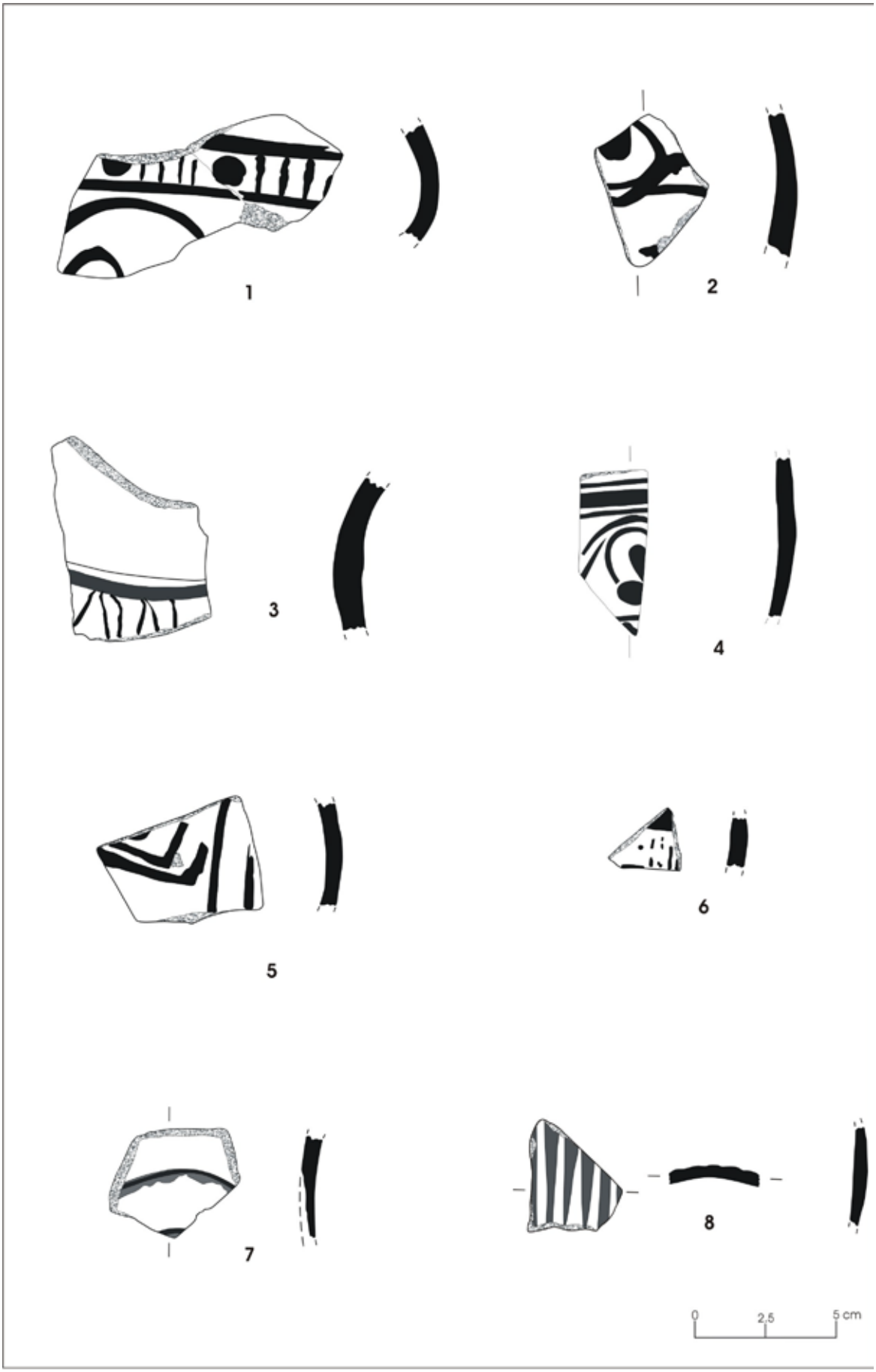
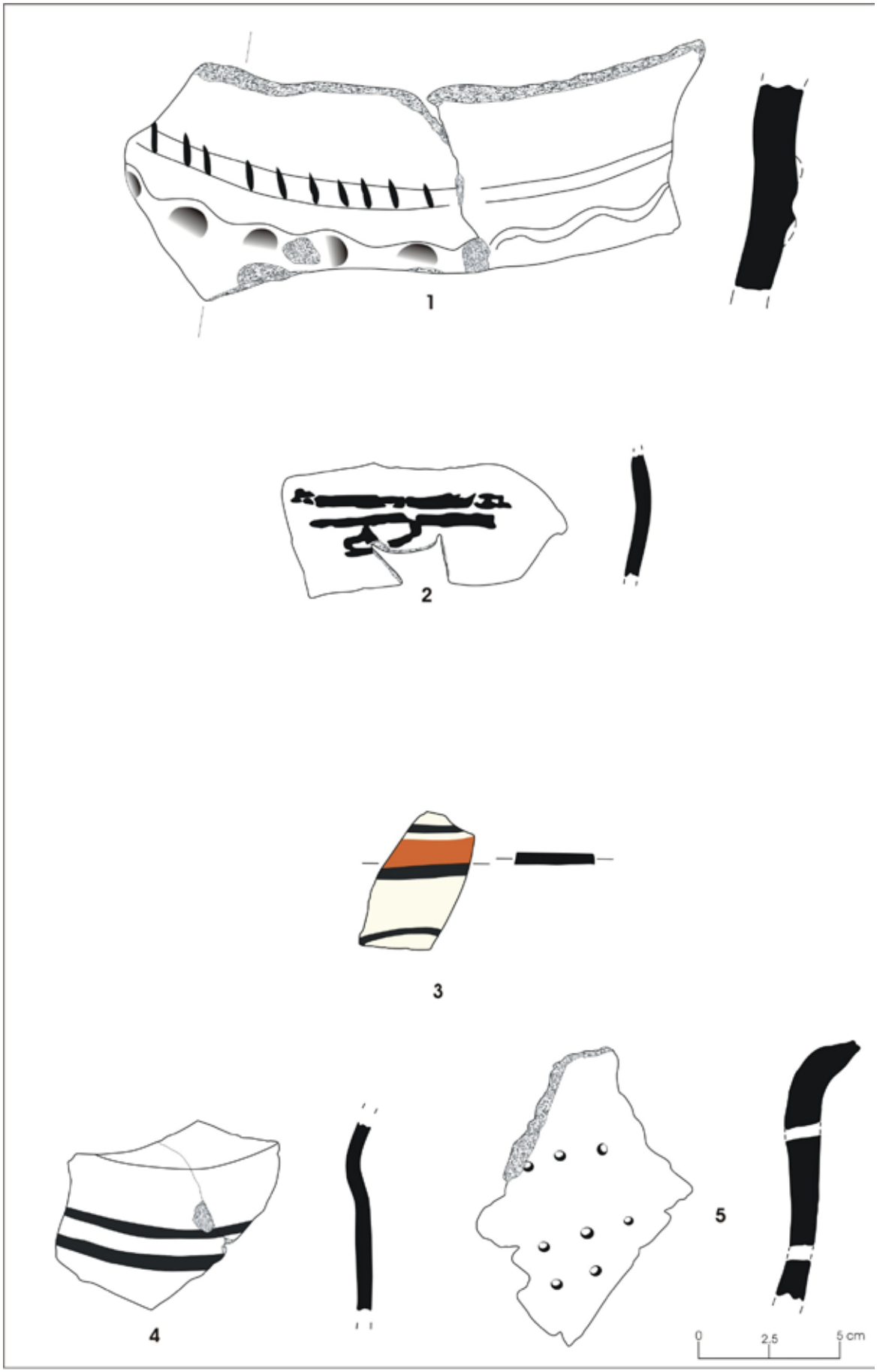


Res./ Fig. 97



Res./ Fig. 98

Figure 99 : Terra Sigillata Pottery.

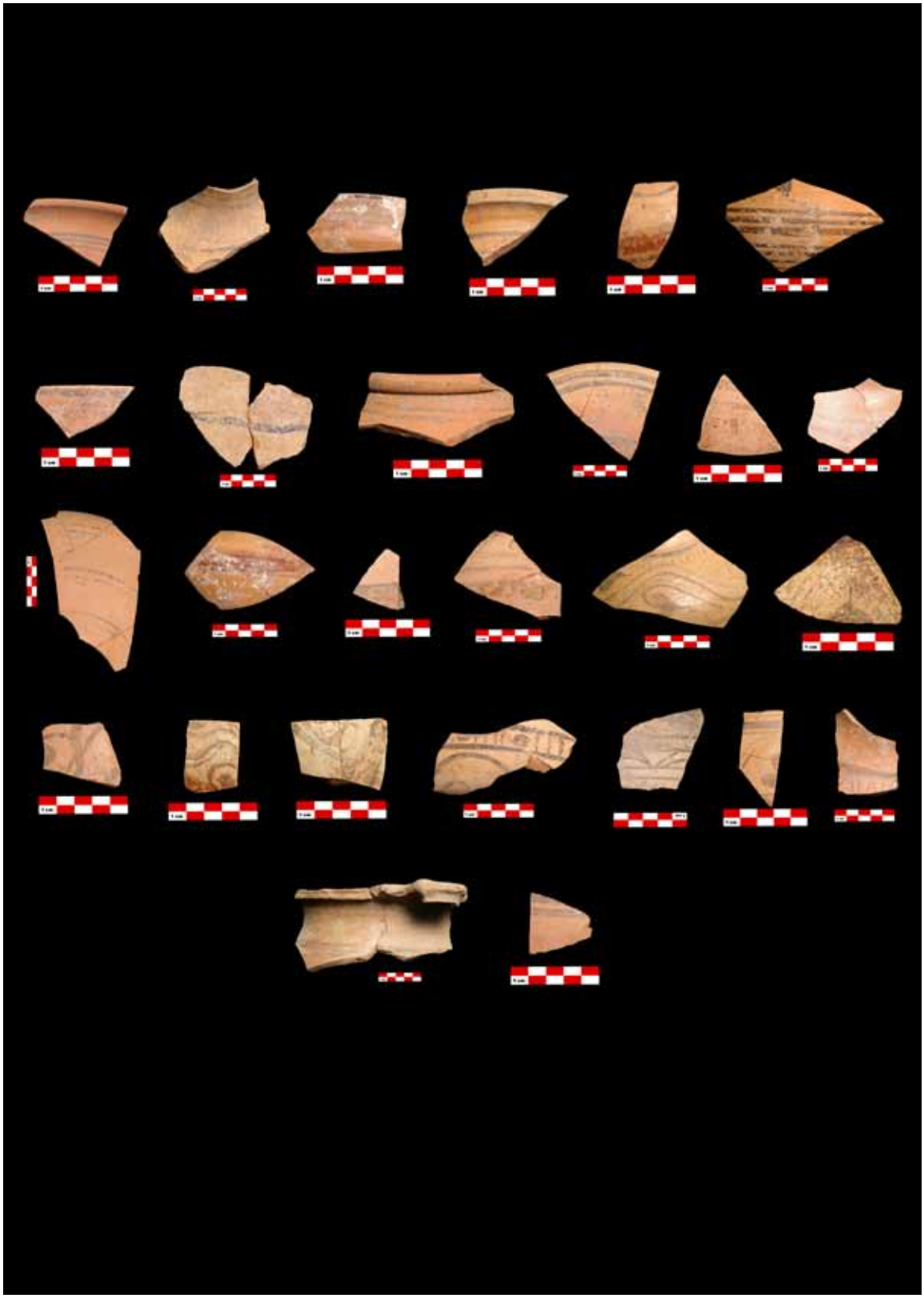


Figure 100 : Decorated Pottery.

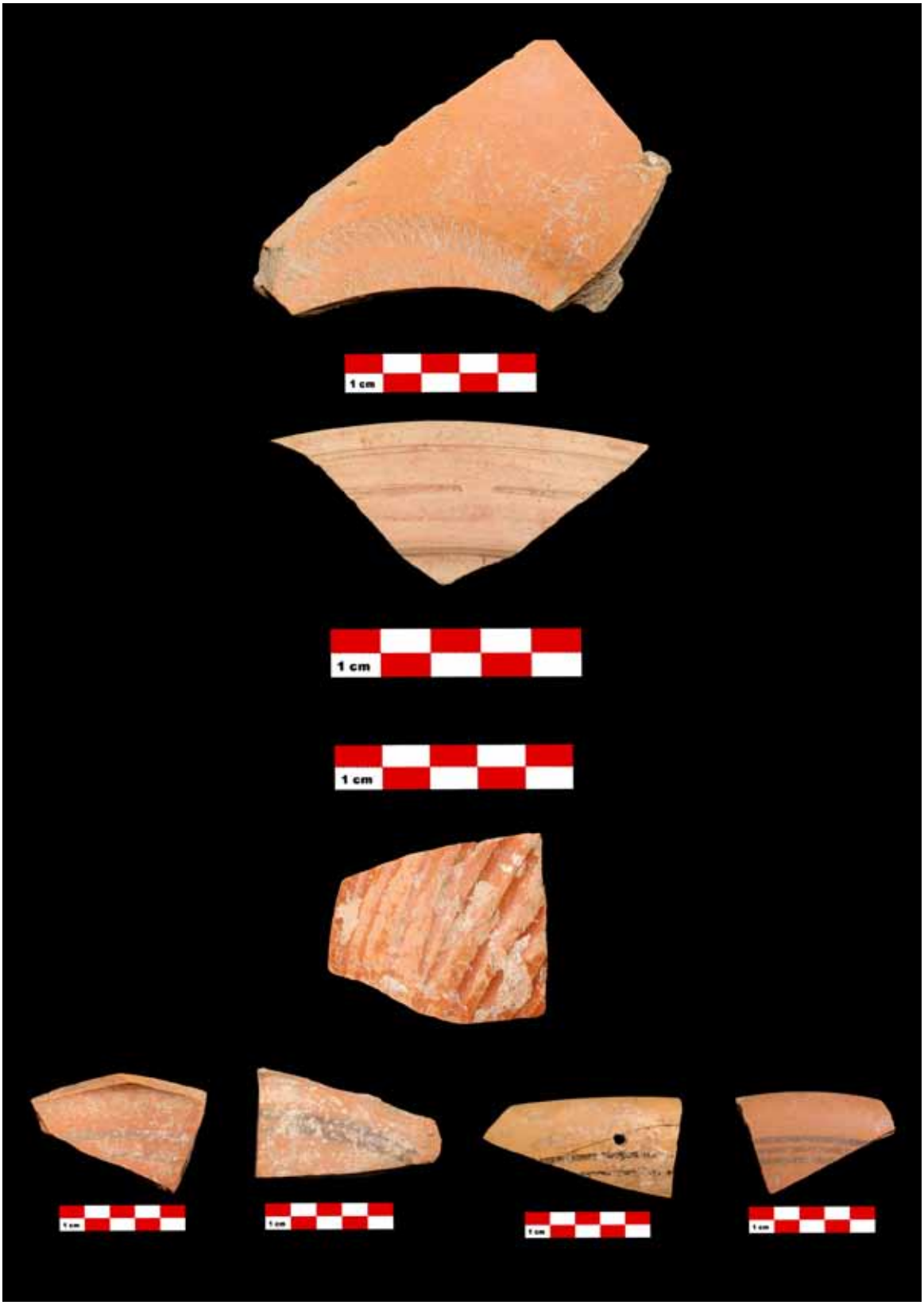


Figure 101 : Incised and painted Pottery.

Figure 102 : Handles

Figure 103 : Dark Grey cooking pot fragments.

Figure 104 : Detailed view of the vessel found in trench B-2.

Figure 105 : Storage vessels.

PART VI
CONCLUSION

The coin, ceramic and bronze finds at Ziyaretsuyu, Akpınar, Sivas, where a single building level has been identified, can be dated from the late second century B.C. down to the Roman Period. The question of whether these houses were structures of the type used for short-term, temporary accommodation situated on a road or were part of a settlement springs to mind. Ceramics have also been found in the surface survey conducted at the request of the Conservation Board in the areas currently used as fields to the south of the trenches. In addition, ends of walls similar to our walls are visible on the cross-section opened up by the waterway that comes down from the hills to the southeast of the area, which the local people call Yassıcaören. According to these observations made in the vicinity and to the finds made in the excavation, it seems more likely that we are faced with part of a settlement in the area we have excavated. However, this question can only be clarified in full by excavations to be undertaken over a wider area here.

The repair holes observed in coarse as well as fine ceramics and noted in a large number of ceramics, the fewness of elegant vessels, the abundance of coarse and non-decorated ceramics, the lack of glass finds, the very limited number of metal finds, and the weak architecture, suggest that this place was part of a poor settlement. This conclusion which we draw from the finds is in conformity with historical facts. It is natural that this area, located between Pontos, Cappadocia, and Galatia, should have been a poor settlement given the plundering behaviour of Galatia and the wars of Mithridates in the Hellenistic Period. Nevertheless, the fact that such an intensity of ceramics occurs in such a small area, and the abundance of large-sized ceramics, indicate that this settlement was densely populated.

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