

**BAKÜ-TİFLİS-CEYHAN HAM PETROL BORU HATTI PROJESİ
ARKEOLOJİK KURTARMA KAZILARI PROJE DOKÜMANLARI: 7**

**BAKU-TBILISI-CEYHAN CRUDE OIL PIPELINE PROJECT
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SALVAGE EXCAVATIONS PROJECT DOCUMENTS: 7**

MİNNETPINARI

DOĞU KİLİKYA'DA BİR ORTAÇAĞ YERLEŞİMİ

A MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT IN EASTERN KILIKIA

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**GAZİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ
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**GAZI UNIVERSITY
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**ANKARA
2005**

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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, Çayırılı, 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 General 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 Manager 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.

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Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Crude Oil Pipeline
Archaeological Salvage Excavations Project Director

INTRODUCTION

In the concept of the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (BTC) Crude Oil Pipe Line, as a result of protocol among the Gazi University Research Center for Archaeology (GÜ-ARÇED), BOTAŞ and Republic of Turkey Cultural Ministry, archeological excavations were decided to be started around the Minnetpınarı site, İnekçiler neighborhood of the Başdoğan village, Andırın town of the Kahramanmaraş city which was found during the surface investigations conducted along the pipeline. The excavation guided by Ahmet Denizhanoğulları, director of the Kahramanmaraş Museum, was conducted with the scientific responsibility of Prof. Dr. Halit Çal from the Gazi University. In the excavation, museum investigator Taner Atalay of the Gaziantep Museum was representative of the Cultural and Tourism Ministry. Assist. Prof. Dr. Muhammet Görür, as the deputy of excavation, archeologists Engin Yüksel, Özgür Giray, Mustafa Kırdı, Uğur Turan Kınacı, Özlem Balkozak, Dilem Köse, Ayşegül Özkan, Sibel Arslan, Halim Kes, Bülent Demir, Çiğdem Özkan, Ünver Göçen, Elif Yüce, Perihan Kösem and Hayati Uğur, art historians Sıdıka Taşkın and Yunus Muluk, anthropologist Hakan Yılmaz, geological engineer Gülşah Beyazoğlu and restorators Erkan Baloğlu and Şirin Kaya were participated into the excavation works..

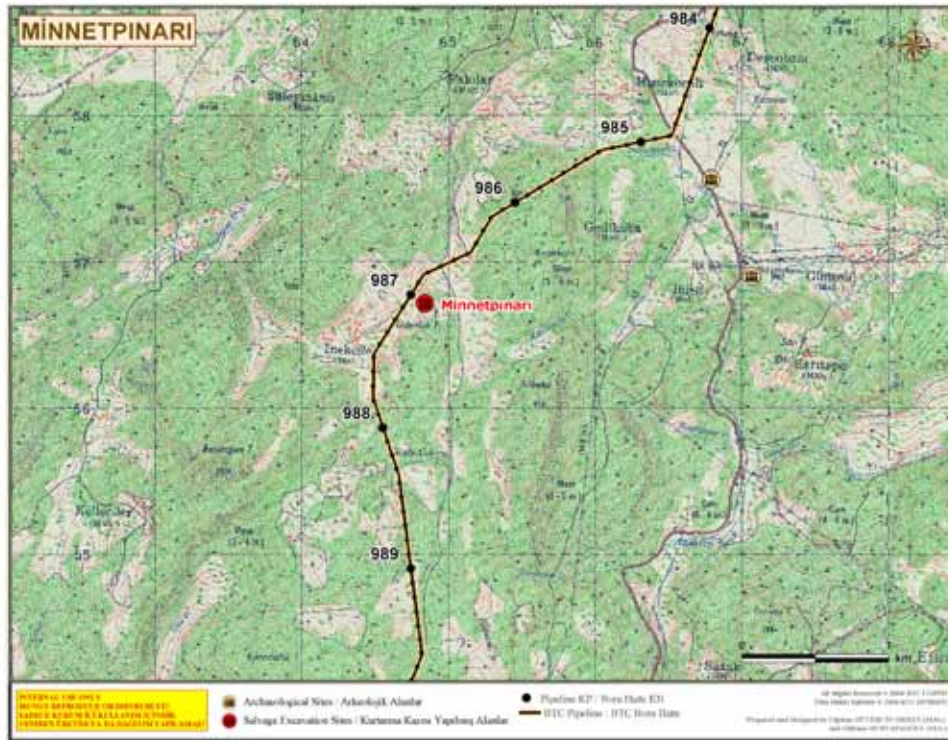


Figure 1: Minnetpınarı and its surroundings.



Figure 2: Land Sat image of Minnetpınarı and its surroundings.

Application of 28.0 x 520.0 m long pipe line to the field and grid works of this area were made in 27-29 March.

Since excavation work will be conducted within the boundaries of 28-m area of pipeline, it was divided into 50 trenches of 520 m long and 20 x 20 m and 20 x 8 m dimensions. 25 trenches are named as B/1 – B/25 where 4-m corridor of pipeline construction is also included in this area and other 25 trenches at south are named as A/1-A/25. The pipeline crosses 20 x 20 m of B trenches and extends 9 m to the northern boundary of 28-m corridor.

Since pipe axis turns southwest in the 146th m of the area, no trench name was given to this area. In addition, trenches of A7 - A11 were applied as 2 x 20 m by BOTAŞ rather than 8 x 20 m since they are located in the forest area. As required by the protocol between BOTAŞ and ARÇED, works were conducted in B trenches where pipe axis is projected. The A trenches were selected for dumping of agricultural and cultural soil excavated.

PART I

HISTORICAL SETTING

The region which was known as Kilikia and Isauria states during the Byzantium Period was arranged as the Kilikia state during the Roman period. The region was extending from the Melas (Manavgat) creek at west to Amanos and Pylai Kilikiai (Belen cross) at east or southeast. It was also extending to Lykaonia ve Kappadokia territories together with passages on Taurus and Anti Taurus mountains at north. The region was divided into two parts as Kilikia Tracheia at west and Kilikia Pedias east. Kalykadnos (Göksu) and Lamos (Lamas) creeks comprised the boundary between these two regions. Isauria was a small area between Kilikia Tracheia at northwest and Suğla lake at southeast.¹

The Kilikia Pedias (flat/plain Kilikia) also including the Kilikia plain, since the antic period, had been the richest and intensely populated area of the region. The Kilikia plain contains the large settlement areas such as Tarsus, Anazarbus and Adana. Kilikia Tracheia (mountainous Kilikia) at west had always the secondary importance since it consists of rugged terrain between the Taurus Mountains and Mediterranean Sea.²

Together with the arrangements of Emperor Diokletianus (284-316), the Kilikia region, like other regions of Little Asia, was governed by *Praefektur Oriens*³ and, as a region in the Little Asia, it was included to the *Diözese Oriens*⁴. In the same period, Kilikia Tracheia was separated from Kilikia Pedias and together with Seleukia, they formed Isauria state, which is a special state. The Isauria Kilikia were comprising the region next to Trachea, the Isauria main region around Palaia (old) Isauria and south of Lykaonia.

The first known written document for this new state belongs to the Flavius Severianus period (305), this followed by Lucilius Crispus in 306/307. In the period between 308 and 324, Aurelius Fortunatus was become the local administrator. In this new, diminished Kilikia state, Aemilius Marcianus ruled out in the years between

¹ Hild-Hellenkemper-Hellenkemper Salies 1984: 182-183.

² Hill 1996: 3-4.

³ Administrator of the eastern state/governor

⁴ Eastern district / state

303 and 305⁵. The name of these two states is mentioned in Nikaia Council which was the first Ecumenic Council in 325. The list of participants in the Nikaia Council is very interesting since it is also informative for the scope of great Isauria; In addition to Barata, Umanada, Laranda and Ilistra cities of southern Lykaonia, it also includes bistrum (bishop) Syedra into Isauria⁶.

Kilikia was also damaged in the struggle between Licinius and Maximianus in 312 for the capturing eastern region. In the winter of 312/313, when Maximianus died in Tarsos while he was coming back through the Taurus Mountains, Kilikia taken by Licinianus without any war.⁷

At the beginning of 4th century, the Isauria state was still governed by a *praeses*⁸. According to reforms of Diokletianus, *praeses* is an official who is responsible for only civilian duties. However, this was changed when disquiet was started in Isauria in the middle of 4th century. Combination of civilian and military powers in one hand was absolutely necessary. During this time, Romans were struggled for fortification of main part of Isauria. They built N-S extending a defense line from Isauria and Anemurium up to Laranda on Germanikopolis. The purpose is to protect the Isauria state from raids of Isaurians who are famous with plundering and disquiets. In Arianus Council which was held in Seleukeia in 359, it was stated that Isaurians completely lost their independent. In the same year, the Kilikia region was started to be used as an accumulation place for the Persian Wars. Sabinianus who came to the region as *Magisfer" militum per Orientem*⁹ got sick in Tarsos following the defeat in 360 and receding from Mesopotamia in 361 and died in Mopsukrenai. Julian who continued the Persian wars as his successor was died in a war in 363, and upon his wish, he was buried in a magnificent grave monument in Tarsos which was built by his successor Jovian. Jovian was decided to come back and he moved to Constantinople through Tyana and Ankyra, but he died in Dadastana.¹⁰

⁵ Bkz. Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, consilio et auctoritate Academiae Litterarum (Regiae) Borussicae editum, III, Leipzig-Berlin, 1873, no: 223.

⁶ See HONIGMANN E, "The Original List of the Members of the Council of Nicaea, the Robber-Synod and the Council of Chalcedon", dans Byzantion XVI (1944), sf. 20- for the complete list of Nikaia Council. 80 ve "La Liste Originale des Peres de Nicee" dans Byzantion XIV (1939), sf. 17-76.

⁷ Hild-Hellenkemper 1990: 34-35.

⁸ Protector / local administrator. Arkhon in Greek..

⁹ Commander-in-chief of the eastern state

¹⁰ Hild-Hellenkemper 1990: 36.

In 367/368 years, Isaurians were remobilized and they occupied Pamphylia and Kilikia and plundered the rich settlements in these area. When sufficient opposite troops were collected, Isaurians were forced to return to their mountainous areas and as a result, they had to accept ceasefire and peace with the mediation of Germanikopolis. It is noticeable that Romans made peace with the Isaurians like any other their enemies. This peace process continued 10 years.

With the administration reforms in 370 (372?), the boundaries of Isauria state were narrowed again. The old center was combined with the eastern part of northern front Pisidia around Isauria and southern edge of Galatia was included to the reshaped Lykaonia. In this period, Syedra should have been included to Pamphylia. In 377, Isaurians were in a new pillage action against Lykia and Pamphylia but they could not succeed and returned to their mountainous areas.¹¹

In the 1st Theodosius period (379-395), Tzannoi, an eastern Black Sea tribe, come for pillaging to Kilikia and Syria over the Cappadacoia region. From the raids of Huns in 397/398 to Antiokheia and Jerusalem on Orontes (Asi river) shore, only the eastern part of Kilikia (Amanos region) was effected. It is also known that Isaurian Balbinos destructed Anazarbos, Eirenepolis and Kastabala in the same periods.

During the 2nd Theodosius period in 408, Kilikia was divided into two parts. The status of Tarsos was not changed and city was remained as the metropolis of Kilikia and a *consularis*¹² was appointed as an administrator. In the 2nd Theodosius period, state lists are very important. Among the *Diözese Oriens* states, Kilikia A ranks the first and *consularisin* is mentioned as the city administrator. This is followed by Kilikia B (second rank) and Isauria (fourth rank). In Isauria, *hegemonun (praeses)* is known as the administrator.¹³

Together with metropolis Tarsos, there are seven cities in Kilikia A. These cities are Pompeiopolis, Sebaste, Korykos, Adana, Augusta, Mallos and Zephyrion.

Together with metropolis Anazarbos, there are eight cities in Kilikia B. These are Mopsuestia, Aigeai, Epiphaneia, Aleksandreia, Rossos, Eirenoupolis, Phlabias and

¹¹ Hild-Hellenkemper 1990: 37.

¹² Since the Roman Republic period, the highest administrative position of state; Consulate.

¹³ Malalas 1986: 199-200.

Kastabala.

Together with metropolis Seleukeia, there are twenty two cities in Isauria. These are Kelenderis, Anemurium, Titiupolis, Lamos, Antiokheia, Iuliosebaste, Kestroi, Selinus, Iotape, Diokaise ria, Olba, Klaudiupolis, Hierapolis, Dalisandos, Germanikoupolis, Eirenupolis, Philadelphia, Meloe, Adrasos, Sbide, Neapolis and Lauzadeai.

In 447, The 2nd Theodosius (408-450) assigned numerous Isaurians under the command of Zenon to protect Constantinople from the Hun attacks and he appointed Zenon as the *Magister Militum per Orientem*. Although the emperor took an opposition to Zenon time to time since he was scared from Zenon's rebellion, he had to have good relations with both Zenon and Isaurians since he needed Zenon's military support for the Hun danger who continuously threatened Constantinople. During the period of this emperor in 452, the Kilikia region - Phrygia, Galatia and Kappadokia were subjected to a severe drought which was followed by an epidemic disease.¹⁴

Although Isaurians were undependable, the emperor I. Leon (457-474) continued the strategy of II. Theodosius and took the Isaurians in the army service to use them against rebel Aspar. His aim was to use the Isaurians in his favor. In this respect, he appointed Tarasikodissas (Zenon) from the Rusumblada (Zenonopolis) as the *comes domesticorum*¹⁵ and his daughter Ariadne was married off to him. Following the assassination of Aspar in 471, Zenon was become the most powerful commander of the region. Following a short sovereignty of Leon the second who replaced Leon the first his father in love in 474, at the beginning of 475, Zenon and Verina, widow of Leon the first, took the power by turning over Illos in Constantinople. Illos had to escape to Isauria. In following twelve years (476-488), there was a continuous tension between the emperor Zenon and general Illos.¹⁶

It is believed that at the end of 5th century emperor Zenon provided a big financial support to Isauria which is his hometown. In this period, some Isaurians in the palace were appointed for important positions, which were not surprising (Hill, 1996:6).

¹⁴ Hild-Hellenkemper 1990: 40.

¹⁵ Person in charge at place responsible for workers.

¹⁶ Hild-Hellenkemper 1990: 40-41.

Following the death of emperor Zenon in 491, although his brother Longinos wanted to take the power, the empress Ariadne appointed Anastasius as the successor emperor. Thus, Longinos lost his present position and Isaurians were driven away from Constantinople. Those driven away started to plunder neighboring states under the leadership of Longinos. In a imperial edict issued by emperor the Anastasius in this period (496/497), there is an article about the Kilikian sailors stating that when the sailors crossing the Dardanelles they pay little tax. Although this is a protection for Kilikians against the Isaurians, it is obvious that southern shores of the Little Asia were insecure. The end of rebel Isaurians was in 497 when Longinos and his supporter were caught and executed. After this event, most part of Isaurians who were absolutely subservient moved to Thrace.¹⁷

After the removal of Isaurians, the Isauria and Kilikia regions were ruled out in tranquility for a long time. Important cultural and economic activities are observed in this period. This also supported with constructional activities observed in 5 and 6th centuries. Anazarbos, Apadnas, Canbazlı, Hasanaliler, Kanytella, Koropissos, Korykos, Mahras Dağı, Öküzlü and Phlabias are some of examples. In this period, Isaurian construction masters and workers were active not only in the country but also abroad. Their signatures are found in the construction of the Sabas monastery in Palestine (501), in the establishment of the Symeon Stylites monastery (northern Syria) in 541-551 and in renewal work of Ayasofya's dome in Istanbul in 558 (Hild-Hellenkemper, 1990:42).

6th century is the period of natural disasters and epidemic diseases in the region. 525 and 561 earthquakes which deeply affected Anazarbos, Tarsos and Kydnos floods in 537 and 550, and 542-543 earthquakes which decreased the population of region significantly are some of examples.

In 531, Sabir Huns occupied Kilikia II and northern Syria. However, this occupation did not take too long and Huns were defeated short after. In 540, Kilikians were faced with a serious threat of Persians who conquered Antiokheia on the Orontes River (Asi).

In 613, Persians conquered Tarsos and ruled out all around Kilikia. Isauria and

¹⁷ Hild-Hellenkemper 1990: 41-42.

Kilikia region were reoccupied by the Byzantines in 627 with the emperor Heraklius who defeated the Sasanis in Ninive (610-641).

The region under the control of Byzantines in late Middle Era was continuously invaded because of its strategic position. During the Arab attacks in 7th century, the region acted as a buffer and then was governed by the Kilikya Armenian Princes who contingent on Byzantines, Arab and Anatolian Seljuk states.¹⁸ During the Arabian domination, Maraş, which is located in the far end area called as Avasım, was headquarter of Arabs for the combats of Byzantines.

With the invasion of Anatolia in 1243 by the Mongols, Maraş and its vicinity were governed by the Mongol.¹⁹

¹⁸ Kaşgarlı 1990: 101-103, 141-150.

PART II

MINNETPINARI EXCAVATION WORKS

The excavation works in Minnetpınarı were started on 7 April 2003 in B-2, B-3, B-4, B-5, B-6, A-5, A-6 trenches. On the basis of protocol, agricultural and cultural soils were removed separately and they were dumped into the A1, A2, A3, A4 and A6 trenches since they are narrower.



Figure 3: Minnetpınarı. General view from excavation works.

Following the removal of agricultural soil in B-2 trench, bed rock was encountered. In addition, when the agricultural soil was removing, a drill hole was opened on the 4-m corridor and broad information was obtained on the general structure. In this trench, no architectural finding was found. Then, drilling of a hole in B-1 trench was decided but no architectural finding was encountered in the drill hole. Ceramic, metal and stone assets in both areas were collected as unlayered and scattered.

The elevation difference between these two trenches is high due to a terrace among them. As a result of excavation performed in B-3 trench, three E-W extending walls and two rectangular places with N-S extending walls were found. Among these walls, at those at east and south, coarse stones were used at their outer surfaces and filling rubble stones were placed among the walls. There is no cement in these walls. Two walls at north are chalk cemented. Clay plaster pieces are found in some places. Since northern parts of places are outside of 28-m corridor, this direction could not be progressed. Following the deepening works that were conducted to determine the flooring in the places, the bed rock was encountered. During the course of these works, an entirely damaged coil was found. Pithos pieces and next to them a stone that could be a mill stone were also explored at the site. No other architectural data were found in drill holes opened at various part of the site. Ceramic, metal and stone assets were inventoried upon collection.

Following the excavation of B-4 trench, a platform or an architectural structure that could be a collapsed wall were found that extends to the village road. At west of this structure where rubble stones were used, vast amount of ceramic were collected. A tomb was also explored in the drill holes at the central part of trench.



Figure 4: Early period dated architectural remnants in B 3 trench .

Due to a column piece that is exposed at the surface, excavation of A-5 trench was started at this place and a rectangular stone plate with deer motif was explored just next to the column close to the surface. As a result of excavation work started from the

plate, an E-W extending wall and a ruin probably belonging to this wall were determined. The outer part of this wall whose inner side is latticed with coarse stones is shown under the flooring stones of upper level probably due to an earthquake that resulted in falling in the upper part of the wall. Continuation of excavation revealed the presence of a rectangular place that is added to the wall. At the walls of this place, various architectural plastic assets were independently used. At the west of this place, an trench was found that probably belongs to a door. Big cut stones are noticeable particularly at this wall. In deepening performed within this place, clay soil was encountered at the level of door trench. This rectangular shaped structure was found to belong to the third usage stage of a church. Excavation was continued upon removal of clay soil, and an E-W extending stone series, a column at the same level and a cross decorated column head were explored at the basement. This structure that was explored as a platform was thought to be a remnant belonging to the second stage. On inner walls of the place, plaster remnants were observed in some areas. In an excavation outside of this place, a platform on which the place is built as well as three tombs which were made by destructing this platform were found. In addition, it was also observed that the E-W extending wall which was latticed with coarse stones continued to the B-5 trench. As a result of deepening, chalk basement of the church was encountered and three column beds were found which were placed to form an E-W extending axis on the basement.



Figure 5: Deer-motif stone that was used as altar in the third stage.

In B-5 trench, one of the church walls from the A-5 trench was found to be continued and this wall continues to the A-6 trench by making a corner in the trench. The wall whose only one surface was found in A-6 trench showed its both surfaces in

B-5 trench and the thickness of wall in this site was determined to be about 70 cm. The surface of wall on the village road sets on the bedrock. In this trench, except for this wall, no other architectural finding was observed.

In B-6 trench, work was continued at two sites. The village road divides the trench into two work sites. It was determined that the area at north of the road was used as graveyard.



Figure 6: Second and third stage remnants in A 5 trench.

During the excavation works, necropolis site was found in A6 trench. Following the demolition of church, burials were made at this site and it was also used for more years.

A total of 65 tombs explored during the excavation works. Skeletons in the tombs are lying back. Tombs are simple soil type. Lying positions are E-W extending. In all the skeletons opened, head and bones are surrounded with stones. Stones particularly placed right, left and back sides of skull are next to the skull.

As a result of excavation conducted in the triangular area between road and B-6 and A-6 trenches, the wall from the B-6 trench was observed to continue to the A-6 trench through the B-6 trench. In addition, a wall belonging to another place is added to this wall in the trench and it continues to the A-6 trench as parallel to other walls.



Figure 7: The first and second stage remnants of the church.

Evaluation of all these walls indicates that they comprise a big structure in E-W direction and an additional place adjacent to it.



Figure 8: The general view of the church.

In within place excavation of church in the A-6 trench, continuation of chalk flooring in A-5 trench was found. On the basement, a support next to the wall and E-W extending another column axis consisting of two in-situ columns were found. In addition, other findings observed in this place are plant and geometric decorated three column heads, architectural stone elements probably belonging to cover system, vast amount of roof tile pieces and a baluster used in the church.

At southwestern corner of the structure, a door was also found that was closed in a later period. As a result of deepening in an additional place adjacent to this structure, a support next to the wall and a column bed in the same direction were explored. In this drilling, an abacus (or impost) was also found.



Figure 9: Late Middle Era dated architectural remnants in B 12-16 trenches.

Two holes were drilled in A-7, A-8, A-9, A-10, B-7, B-8, B-9, B-10 and an area with no trench number and since a conglomerate level was encountered just below the surface and no archeological material was obtained, excavation work in these areas were stopped.

The area of A-17, A-18, A-19, A-20, A-21, A-22, A-23, A-24, A-25, B-17, B-18, B-19, B-20, B-21, B-22, B-23, B-24, B-25 trenches was scanned with gradiometer and except for a few wall remnants, no other data were obtained. Considering the scarcity of surface material and results of gradiometer, drillings were opened in the 4-m corridor in which pipe will be placed and B-17, B-18, B-19, B-20, B-21, B-22 and B-23 trenches, but no architectural finding was obtained. Limited number of ceramics may indicate that these sites were used as an agricultural area.

PART III

ARCHITECTURE

A. A-B5 and A-B6 Plan Squares

In A-B5 and A-B6 plan squares, architectural remnants were found some of which are outside of the study area (28-m corridor). The remnants were built in area of 15.4 m in N-S direction and 19.02 m in E-W direction.

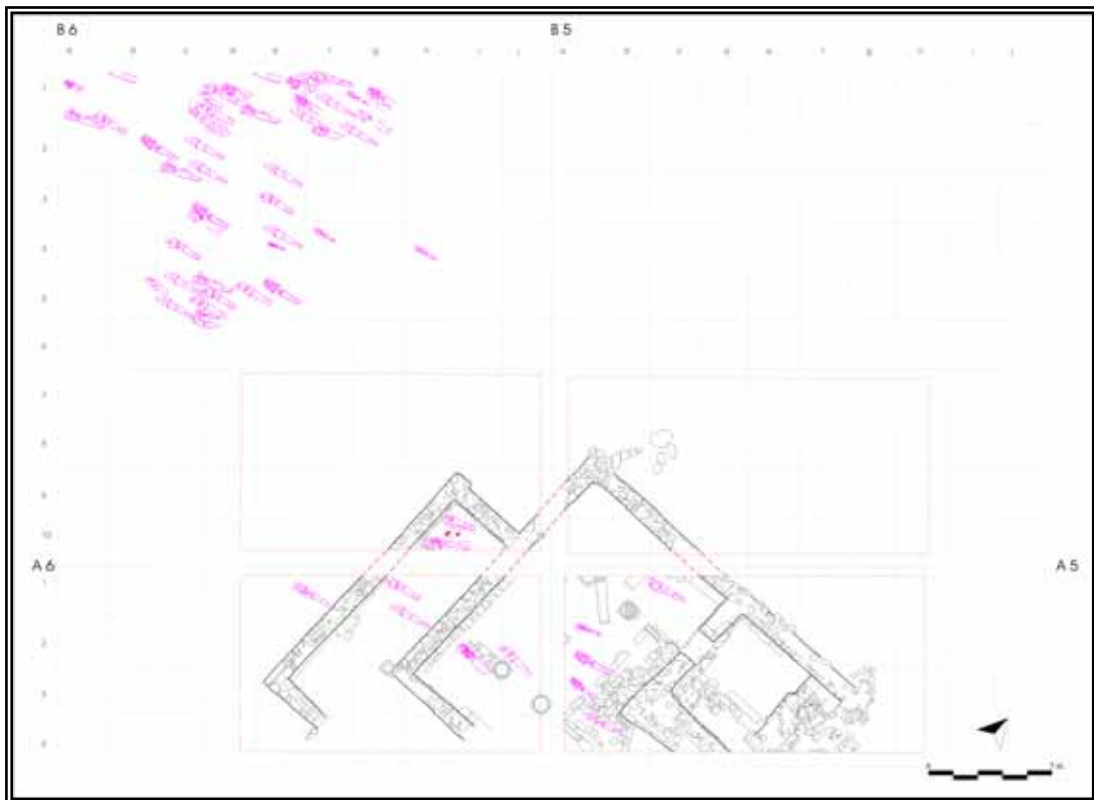


Figure 10: Church and graveyard area.

In the structure whose eastern part is not excavated, column beds used in the support system and their heads were obtained. It is believed that this structure was used as a church considering the architectural remnants, plan characteristics and in-situ architectural plastics obtained that are suitable to a nave basilica church.

This church gained its last shape during the third phase. The church was built in the first phase as a three-nave basilica and then in the second phase, the basement was

raised to central nave level and some part of the church was used and finally in the third phase, a small chapel was built at an upper code in eastern part of southern nave.

I. 1st Phase

At west of E-W trending three-nave basilica church, there is N-S extending rectangular additional place. Since the northeastern corner of 11.8 m-width church could not be opened entirely, 15.02 m-part of northern wall of naos can be observed. A rectangular place of 3.40 x 11.42 m starting from 4.24 m inward at northwestern corner is adjacent to the western side of church and it spurs 3.6 m from naos to the south. Since this place can only be traced 2.8 m and it is remained outside of the study area, its continuation at the east could not be determined.

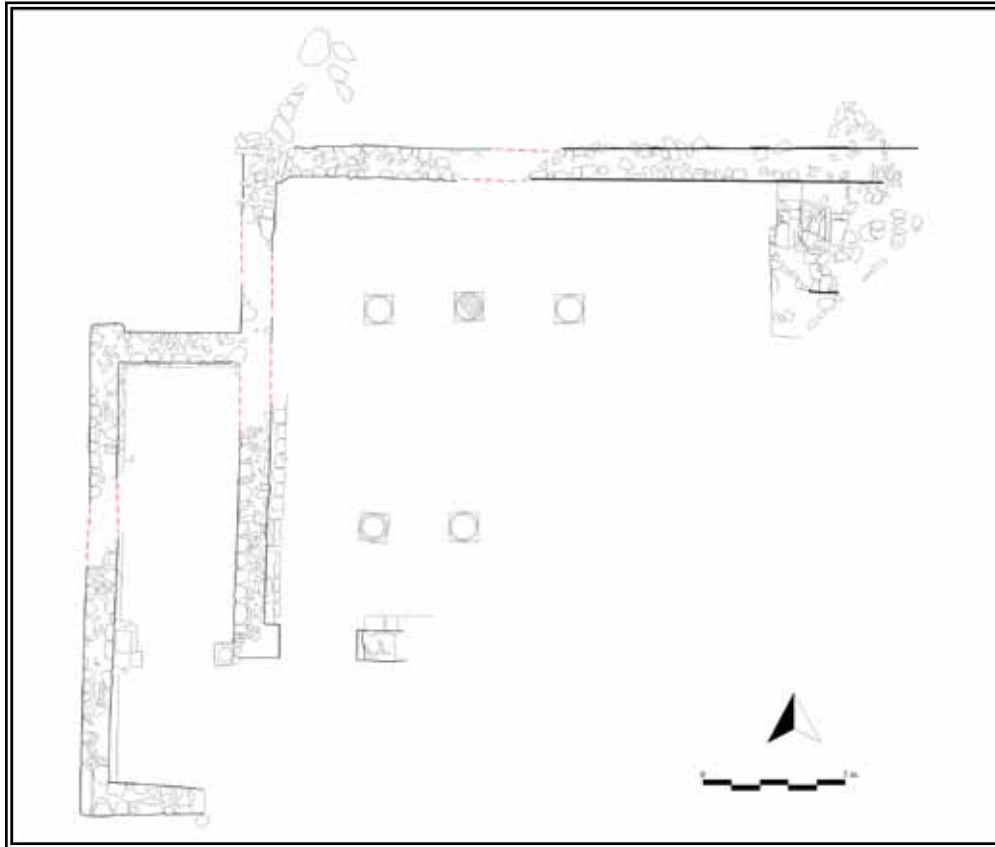


Figure 11: The first phase plan of basilica church

Nave separation in three-nave church was made with columns setting on east-west trending supports¹⁹.

¹⁹-In-situ preserved support remnant at west of south column series; 0.3 m depth, 0.6 m width.

The walls of church have a thickness of 0.7 m and its partly preserved chalk basement in naos was measured as 86.06 m. The highest preserved wall of the church has a height of 2.8 m.²⁰

The central nave is 4.4 m, southern nave is 2.04 m and northern nave is 2.62 m wide. Entrance to the naos is from south with a gate of 1.80 m wide that starts 0.4 m distance from the southeastern corner.²¹ A door of 1.24 m wide was found providing the entrance to proteases at east of northern nave.²²

Five column beds were obtained in the naos that have an in-situ height of 0.24 m, upper diameter of 0.44 m, a height of 0.12 m and plinths dimensions of 0.64 x 0.64 m. Lower and upper diameters of columns are 0.44 m and 0.36 m and height is 1.85 m.²³ A number of four basket type column heads were found in the church with lower diameter of 0.41-0.45 m, height of 0.33 m and abacus width of 0.58 x 0.58 m. The basket type column heads generally show local labor characteristics.

In addition, two support pillows were also found which are profiled from both sides and have width of 0.58-0.55 m, depth of 0.45-0.50 m and height of 0.2 m.

On the western wall of chapel of 1.74 m length and 0.24 m height that belongs to the third phase, molding pieces could not be used as architrave in the bonding system since they have to be about 2.10 m in length to be an architrave. The fact that molding pieces do not sufficient length may indicate that ceiling support system in the church has an arched structure.

In the first phase of church, three tooth series (dentil-geisopedon) were found with height of 0.22 m, depth of 0.48 m and length of 0.45 m.

²⁰-It was measured at an elevation of 88.95 m from the additional structure at west of naos.

²¹-This door was closed in a later period.

²²-This door was closed in a later period

²³-In lower elevation of the chapel belonging to 3rd phase, the column setting the first bed from the has a height of 1.60 m, upper diameter of 0.30 m and lower diameter of 0.38 m.

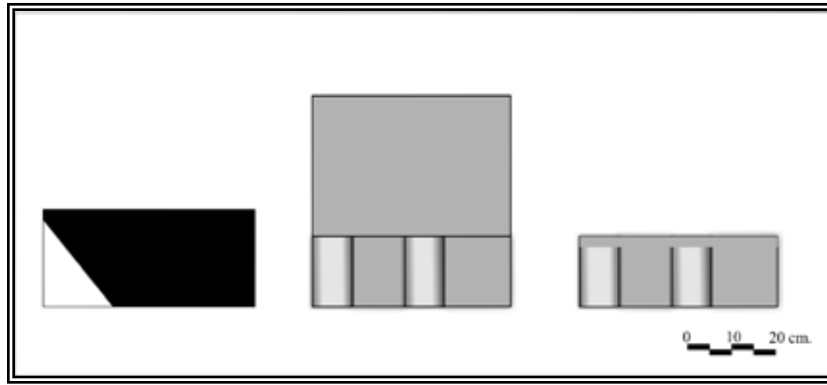


Figure 12: An architectural piece belonging to first phase of basilica church.

II. Restoration

No entirely exposing church gate was found in north and west walls providing the entrance to naos. This may be due to the fact that church was built on an N-S inclined rocky land. Therefore, entrance to church was made from the south. The only door found is southwest of southern nave. However, there is at least one door at axis of other samples in the region.

In the church where there is no architrave and related piece in naos, columns providing the nave separation should be connected to each other via arches. In naos, above the in-situ bed plates of 0.24 m height at elevation of 86.06 m, columns of 1.85 m height and above them heads of 0.33 m height are placed. Thus, a support system with a total height of 2.42 m was formed.²⁴ The arched arcs that connect the columns to each other with a spacing of 2.1 m should have a diameter of diameter about 1.77- 1.87 m (**Figure 13**). If the arched arcs of 1.77- 1.87 m, whose columns are used for bonding system, are added to the height of 2,42 m (88.48 m), the height of arch becomes 35.5- 60.0 m.

The center of arches providing the nave separation should be 278-301.5 m from the naos basement. Thus, north and southern walls of the church should be at a height of 3.5 m.²⁵

²⁴-It was calculated that support system was raised to 88,48 m. (86,06 + 2,42) elevation.

²⁵-This measurement can be suggested with restoration of central nave and uniformly demolished wall of northern part.

Continuation of “L” planned additional structure at west of church could not be determined.

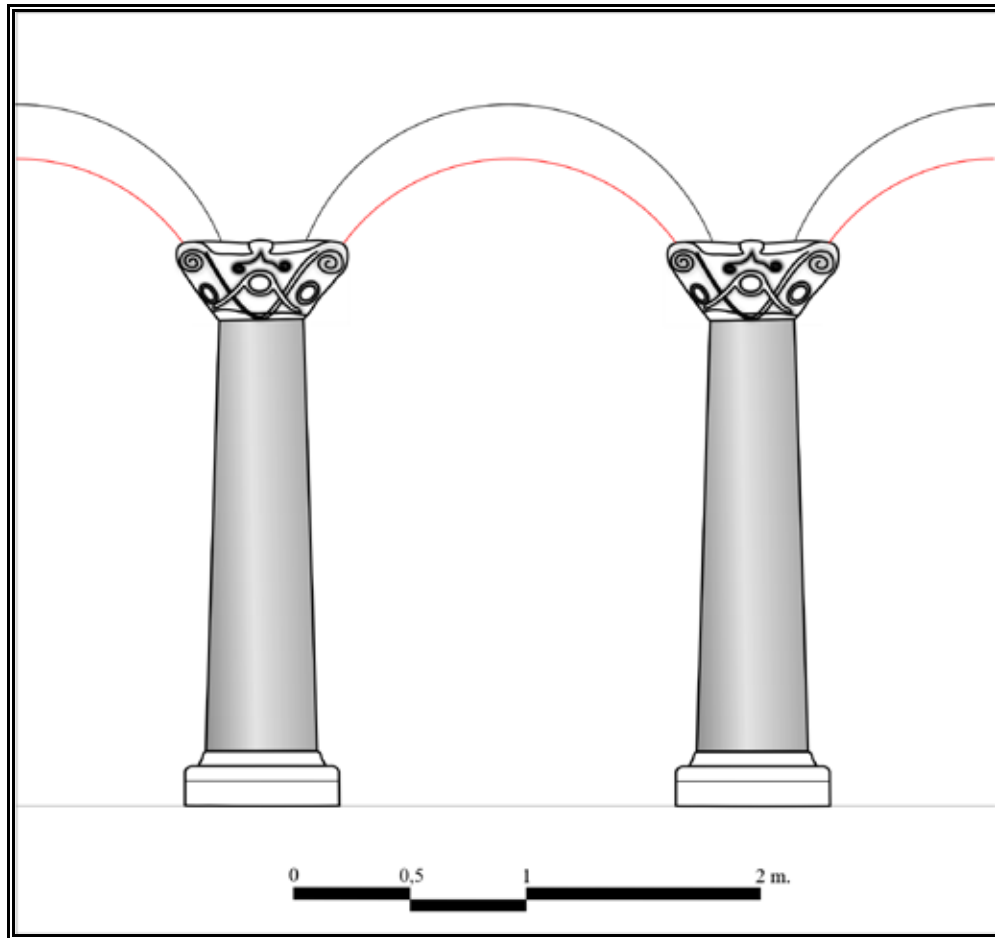


Figure 13: Restoration of support and connection system of the first phase of basilica church.

III. 2nd Phase

In the 2nd phase, a basement was formed using the various materials from the first phase of the church in the central nave at the level between the second and third columns. This basement of 5.52 m wide at a height of 0.42-0.50 m from the basement²⁶ of first phase starts 5.44 m distant from the western wall and its 6.12-m part can be traced towards the east.

²⁶-Platform is at elevation of 86,48 m at southwest corner and 86,26- 18 m in other areas.

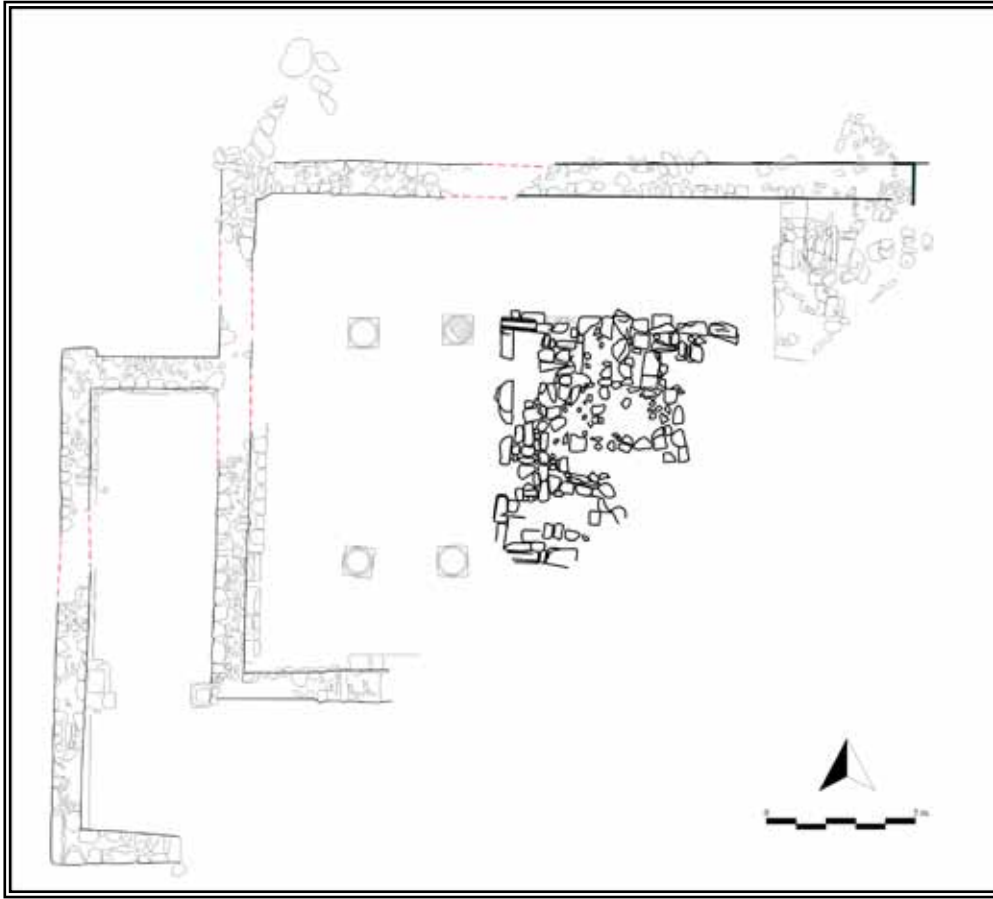


Figure 14: Second phase of basilica church.

IV. 3rd Phase

In the third phase, an E-W extending chapel of 7.56 m long and 6.2 m wide was built on the proteases of first phase and some part of second phase's platform at east of northern nave of church.²⁷ The chapel has a basement code of 87.09 m²⁸ and its highest preserved wall at the elevation of 88.23 m and its 1.14-m part was preserved. The chapel is accessed with a door of 1.12 m. wide at west.

²⁷-The apses arc that is supposed to be east of chapel cannot be traced completely and its only 0.88-m long and 0.68-m thick part has been preserved.

²⁸-The basement elevation of chapel is the same as door threshold and it was measured as 87.09 m.



Figure 15: Architectural remnant from the second phase.

At east of chapel, 3.66 m distant from the west, a bema arrangement was made at 87.41 m elevation²⁹ and at a height of 0.32 m from the basement. Apses arc at shallow depth has been completely damaged.

At east of chapel that was measured inside as 4.40 x 6.40 m, a wall remnant with a thickness of 0.68 m and preserved length of 0.82 m was found at a 1.82-m distance from the wall at north. This wall remnant separates the chapel into two parts as 1.82 m part at north and 1.90 m part at south. At north of chapel, a column piece of 0.35 m diameter was found at a height of 0.19 m from the bema elevation. It is believed that an alter layer could be placed above this column. This finding indicates that the arching wall remnant at east and this place are ended with a apses. Meanwhile, bema basement at north cannot be traced at south.

²⁹-This elevation was taken from low embossing plate that was used at bema basement.

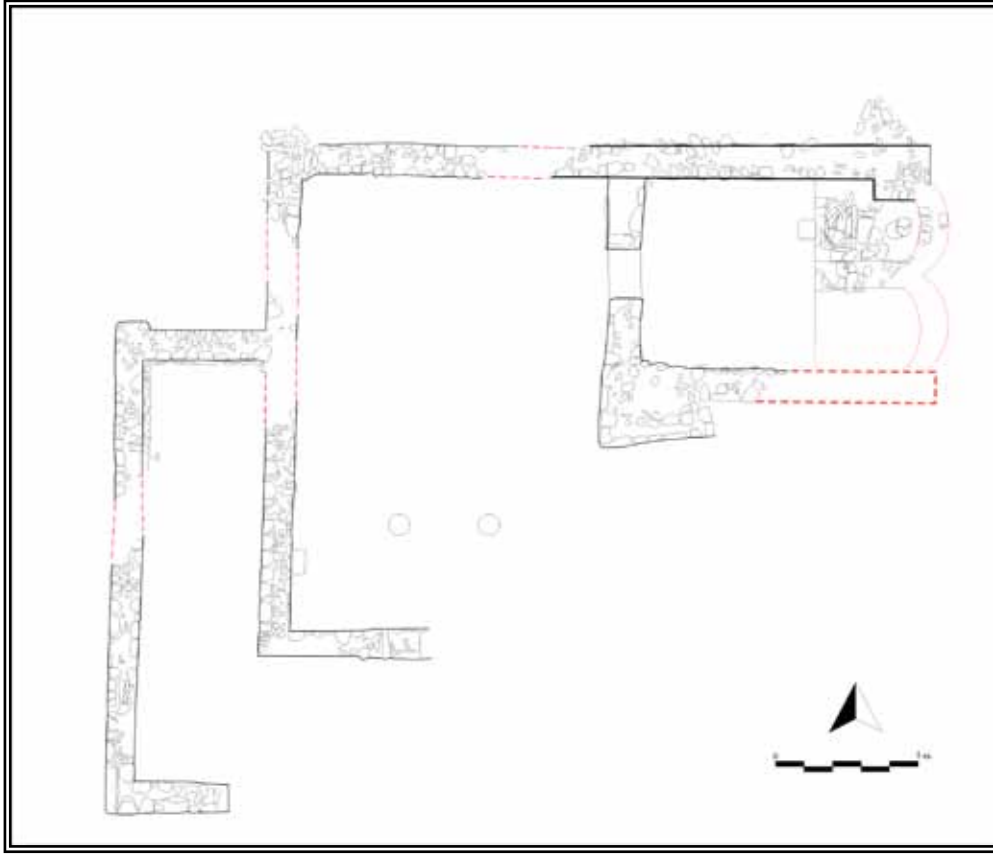


Figure 16: Third phase of basilica church.

Since 1.90 m wide southern part at east chapel is outside of the study area at east and remnants preserved at depths close to surface soil were damaged during the agricultural activities, we have no data to speculate whether it is ended with an apses or a wall. The chapel was latticed with various materials from the first phase.

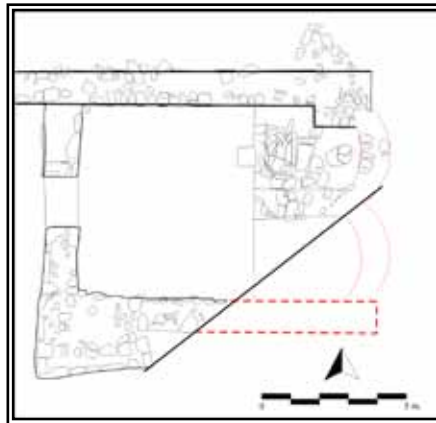


Figure 17: Chapel belonging to third phase of basilica church

During the construction of chapel in the third phase, column heads from the first phase were collected and piled up at southwestern corner. It is determined naos walls found in excavations at about 88.60- 88.80 m elevation were regularly cut.

B. B3-B4 Plan Squares

During the excavation works in Minnetpınarı, in addition basilica church, house or houses with simple and scattered architectural characteristics were also explored. Most of these architectural remnants are concentrated in southwestern part of the church. Since the plans of architecture are outside of study area, they could not be fully understood.

It was determined in the studies that architectural remnants are mostly found 80.0 m southwest of church and they continue about 100.0 m towards the southwest. Although architectural remnants in this are built with scattered and coarse stones, they are rich in ceramic and small findings.

The lattice system used in architectural remnants found in B3 and B4 plan squares shows similar characteristics to that used in the first phase of church.

It was observed that the regular planned architectural remnant found in B3 plan square and church have the same direction and technical applications on side walls of both are also the same. Since this rectangular structure is outside of study area, information on western walls is limited. 1.5-m long additional structure was built at southern part of 0.80-m thick and 3.0-m long explored part of the western wall. 1.0-m wide eastern wall of the structure can be traced about 11.0 m.

A 3.40 x 4.50 m place was formed with the sectional wall of 3.5 m long and 0.5 m width that can be clearly traced in the structure. The entrance to this place is from 1-m opening at southeastern corner. The highest preserved wall code of structure is 83.53 m.

In studies conducted in B4 plan square, an E-W extending platform was found that was built with coarse stones. The preserved southern side is 8.6 m and western side is 10.2 m and it is hard to speculate on its function.

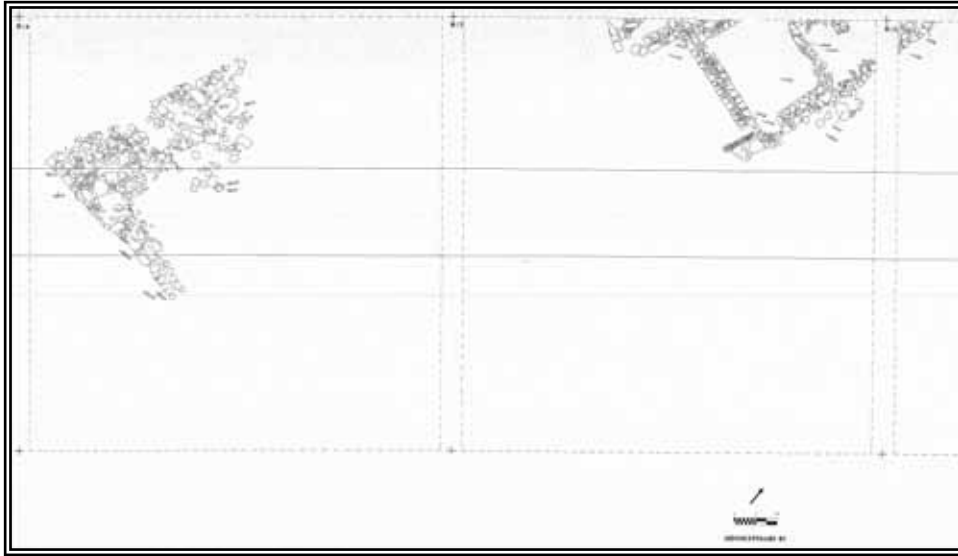


Figure 18: Basilica church and recent architectural remnants in B3- 4 plan square.

At northwest of architectural remnants on hillsides in B11- B15 plan squares, in order to prevent collapsing of walls and minimize the landslide effect, terraces were formed with coarse stones.



Figure 19: Architectural remnants in B11- 13 plan squares dated as late Middle Era

As a result of studies conducted in B11 plan square, it was observed that the walls at northeast and southwest of irregular rectangular-shaped, 12.0-m width A site were completely damaged that is founded on the valley slope. The function of this place could not be wholly understood. This site that is named as B site in B11 plan square was built with various size of coarse stones. Since the B site has a more regular plan than that of A site, the plans of this site are understandable. The B site that was built as semi-

open with an area of 6.0 x 5.0 m should be evaluated as the latest addition place at the east of house which was believed to be enlarged with later additions. This is supported by the site C at southeast of place that has a similar extent.

C. B11- B15 Plan Squares

North-northwestern wall of site C whose small part is in the territory of B11 plan square was built on the valley slope with an average width of 1.50 m and length of 21.0 m. Above this wall, traces of strengthening works are observed. In addition, the strength of wall facing the mountain-side was increased by terracing its bottom against possible debris flow from the mountain. This place is divided into small rooms with inner sectional walls. The total utilizable area of place is 21.0 x 6.0 m. At west of this place, 7.6-m long wall was constructed with a labor quality similar to that used in the church. In site C, there is an open yard of 10.0 x 10.20 m that is connected to site B.

Room no. 1 at northwest of site C was built adjacent to the big wall resting on hillside. The entrance to this area with an utilizable area of 6.0 x 2.80 m is from an opening of 0.8 m at south. Room no. 2 opening to the yard has an utilizable area of 9.20 x 3.0 m. There is a 2-m door opening at east. Stone terracing was made in order to strengthen the northern wall in the site.

The utilizable area of room no. 3 that is another place adjacent to the open yard at east could not be fully determined. However, its width was measured as 2.80 m. All these places were built on the bed rock.

Since the second structure in B13 plan square is outside of the study area, the information on its plans is very limited. Although the function of N-S extending 6.0-m long wall at northern corner of structure is not clearly known, it might be built to protect the places at south against landslides since it is constructed with strong materials as parallel to the valley side. At southwest of place, there is a stone pile composing of various size of stones with no describable plan. The only significant architectural element in the place is an E-W extending irregular wall that is believed to be added in a later time. Another wall of NW-SE extent with a length of 2.40 m was built with various sizes of stones into the western outer wall of the place. Using this wall, a room

of 3.0 m width was constructed within the place and the borders of this room are uncertain.

Architectural remnants in B15 plan square were explored in only 4-.0 m corridor where pipeline is built. In the studies, the place with no significant information on utilizable area was found to have a length of 7.0 x 3.60 m and “L” shaped two walls. Like other structures, this place was also built as parallel to the valley side.

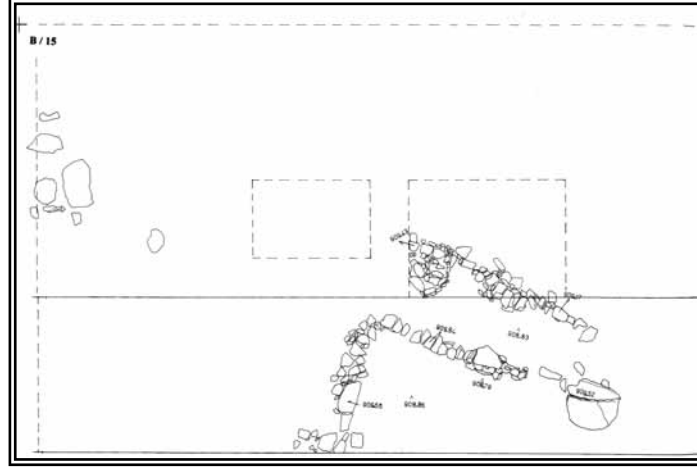


Figure 20: Architectural remnants in B15 plan square dated as late Middle era

The wall whose 3.40-m part was explored at the north of place was probably built to prevent from the landslides.

D. Dating

In the Kilikya region of the three-nave basilica church explored in west of Minnetpınarı, three-nave basilica churches are very common in the early Byzantine period. In the Kilikya region, the churches divided into three naves with E-W extending four columns are very limited like in the Minnetpınarı basilica. Among them, Demirciören³⁰ dated as the end of 5th century and Çukurkeşlik³¹ and Batı Sandal³² churches dated as the end of 6th century are restored to have support systems with four columns.

³⁰-Hill 1996: 144- 147, Fig. no. 24; Hild und Hellenkemper 1990: 237, abb. 150

³¹-Hill 1996: 149, Fig. no. 26; Hild und Hellenkemper 1990: 231

³²-Hellenkemper und Hild 1986: 78- 79, Fig. 12; Hild und Hellenkemper 1990: 212

The similar tooth series found in the Minnetpınarı basilica were also observed as two series in upper level of apses front of the Karakilise (Old Feke)³³ dated as the early Byzantine period, as one series along all the fronts in Alacami³⁴ dated as the end of 5th century, in apses front and window arches of the 5-6th centuries dated, single-nave church on the Ana hill at west of Havle creek in Hasandağ³⁵ and Viranşehir³⁶ and Çukurkeşlik³⁷ churches.

The labor similar to found at column heads in Minnetpınarı is also observed in basket type heads in Akören.³⁸

Archeologically, it is hard to relate the second phase to the Kadirli Alacami³⁹, Korykos K,⁴⁰ Gazipaşa 10 C⁴¹ and Alahan Batı churches in Kilikya that are dated as middle Byzantine period where smaller chapels were constructed in the central naves.

³³-Hild und Hellenkemper 1990: 290- 291, abb. 135, Hill 1996: 194, Fig. no. 94

³⁴-Hill 1996: 83- 84, Fig. No. 4; Bayliss 1999: Fig. 1- 2, Hild und Hellenkemper 1990: 170.

³⁵- Ramsay and Bell 1909: 331, Fig. 262, 264

³⁶- Ramsay and Bell 1909: I-066

³⁷- Ramsay and Bell 1909: I-037

³⁸- Hild und Hellenkemper 1990: 2. Teil no. 35

³⁹-Hill 1996: Fig. No. 35

⁴⁰-Hill 1996: Fig. No. 35

⁴¹-Hill 1996: Fig. No. 35

PART IV

GRAVES

In the rescue excavation conducted in the Minnetpınarı excavation site of Andırın town of Kahramanmaraş city by the Gazi University ARÇED in the frame of Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Crude Oil Pipe Line, totally 65 graves were found as 5 in A-5 trench, 5 in A-6 trench, 52 in B-6 trench, 1 in B-4 trench, 1 in B-12 trench and 1 in B-15 trench.

64 of the graves are simple soil burial and only the M61 No grave found in A-5 trench is laid down in a chalk-cemented flat surface and the sides were braided with smooth stones that probably belong to a previous layer and it is covered with smooth picking stone plates.

The entire grave is E-W extending back laid-down. Lying position of 57 graves is atlas sacrum; those of 4 are faced to south and are faced to north.

Among the graves, 6 are fetus baby, 6 are children, 3 are young adult male, 1 is young adult female, 41 are adult male and 8 are adult female.

Among the graves, 27 are well preserved, 14 are very well preserved, 16 are badly preserved and 8 are very badly preserved. In general, due to weak bone structures, preservation status of child' graves is very bad and bones were collected from the soil as irregular pieces, and therefore, their dimensions could not be measured or they are incomplete.

Except for 33 and M53 graves, no findings were obtained from the graves.

In M33 grave which belongs to an adult male, an iron bracelet was found on the arm of skeleton, in M53 grave which belongs to an adult male, a metal probably, a knife, was observed on the abdomen of skeleton.

In general, skeletons, particularly both sides of the head, are surrounded with small polygonal stones.

The M58 grave which belongs to an adult male has different features from others. In other graves, skeleton (although it is not entirely surrounded, especially both sides of the head surely surrounded) is surrounded with stones and stones on both sides of the head are placed carefully in contact with both head and shoulder (Figure 21- 26) while in grave no. M58, two human heads without body are placed in contact with both head and shoulder on both side of the head (**Figure 21**). This application was not in literature and the purpose of this application could not be understood.

Different positions were determined in the graves on the basis of sexuality and age. In male skeletons, both hands are crossly joined at the level of waist and hands support the elbows from the bottom reciprocally (**Figure 24, Figure 25**). In female skeletons, hands are crossly joined on the chest (**Figure 22**). In child skeletons, right hand is on the chest and left hand supports the right hand's elbow (**Figure 26**), In skeletons of older people, left hand holds the right hand close to the shoulder and right hand supports the left hand's elbow (pudicita type) (**Figure 25**).

Since this type hand positions are very common in Medieval Age Christianity culture, and the architecture style found resembles church, the cross motifs on most of coins obtained represent for a Christian kingdom, the graves probably are of Medieval Age Christian graves.

Grave statistics were made on the basis of date, trench number, lying position, age-sexuality, preservation position and related findings of the graves and the results are given in the following table.

Grave No	Trench No.	Plan squ.	Level Max.	Dimension	Grave Type	Grave Dir.	Burial type	Lying Dir.	Lying position	Age-sexuality	Protection status	Grave finding
M1	B6	1/e	893.18	169x49 cm	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Facing south	Young adult-female	Very good	None
M2	B6	1/d	893.30	40x20 cm	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Child (3-4 age)	Very bad	None
M3	B6	1/c-d	893.50	40x20 cm	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Very bad	None
M4	B6	1/g	892.63	130x40 cm	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Good	None
M5	B6	1/a	893.58		Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Fetus	Bad	None
M6	B6	2/a-b	893.75		Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Fetus	Bad	None
M7	B6	1/f	893.03		Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Facing south	Child	Bad	None
M8	B6	5/a	892.66	176x40 cm	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Young adult-male	Good	None
M9	B6	1/c	893.09	176x39 cm	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Young adult-male	Bad	None
M10	B4	6-7/e	885.41		Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Bad	None
M11	B6	2/f	892.15	140 cm	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Bad	None
M12	B6	1-2/g	892.12	80 cm	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Fetus	Bad	None
M13	B6	1/e	892.59		Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Fetus	Bad	None
M14	B6	1/e	892.70		Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Fetus	Very bad	None
M15	B6	1/e-f	892.70		Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-female	Very good	None
M16	B6	1-2/c-d	892.51	160cm	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Very good	None
M17	B6	1-2/a	893.21	175 cm	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-female	Very good	None
M18	B6	2/c-d	892.87	110 cm	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Very good	None
M19	B6	3-4/c-d	892.23		Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Good	None
M20	B6	3/a-b	892.84	165 cm	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Good	None
M21	B6	1/e-f	889.23	168x28 cm	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Facing north	Adult-female	Very good	None
M22	B6	1-2/c	889.87	200x43 cm	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Very good	None
M23	B6	2/a-b	889.73	177x31 cm	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Very good	None
M24	B6	1/e	892.41	185x40 cm	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Bad	None
M25	B6	1/c-d	893.12	185x51 cm	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Very good	None
M26	B6	1/c-d	892.90	170x40 cm	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Good	None
M27	B6	2/b-c	892.38	170x40 cm	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Good	None
M28	B6	1/c-d	892.30	170x32 cm	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Good	None
M29	A6	1-2/f-g	888.50	183x40 cm	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Very good	None
M30	B12	2/a	907.33		Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Bad	None
M31	B6	10/f-g	889.01	185x40 cm	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Very good	None
M32	B6	9-10/g	888.96		Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Good	None
					Simple soil burial like stone coffin							

M33	B6	1/d-e	892.22	1	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Facing north	Adult-male	Good	Metal bracelet
M34	B6	2-3/c-d	892.08	1	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Facing north	Adult-female	Good	None
M35	B6	1-2/e-f	892.19	1	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Very good	None
M36	B6	1/e-f	892.18	1	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Child	Very bad	None
M37	B6	2-3/e	892.14	1	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Child	Very bad	None
M38	B6	3-4/c-d	892.09	1	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Good	None
M39	B6	3/b	892.19	1	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Very bad	None
M40	B6	1/b	893.12	1	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Good	None
M41	B6	3/e	891.98	1	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Bad	None
M42	B6	2-3/c	892.65	1	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Facing north	Adult-male	Good	None
M43	B6	5/c	891.59	1	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Fetus	Very bad	None
M44	B6	3/b-c	892.21	1	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Good	None
M45	B6	4/e	891.88	1	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-female	Very bad	None
M46	A5	2/a	887.03	1	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Child	Good	None
M47	B6	4/c	891.57	1	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Good	None
M48	B6	5/e	891.16	1	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Facing south	Adult-male	Bad	None
M49	B6	5/d-e	891.30	1	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Very good	None
M50	B6	5/b-c	891.41	1	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Good	None
M51	B6	5-6/c-d	890.85	1	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Facing south	Adult-male	Good	None
M52	B6	5-6/c-d	890.92	1	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Young adult-male	Good	None
M53	B6	5/c-d	891.19	1	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Good	Iron knife
M54	B6	3/e-f	891.96	1	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Good	None
M55	B6	1/e-f	892.13	1	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-female	Good	None
M56	B6	4/e	891.90	1	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Bad	None
M57	B15	5/g	909.23	1	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-female	Bad	None
M58	A6	3/i-j	887.51	1	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Very good	None
M59	A6	2/i-j	887.21	1	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Good	None
M60	A6	2/e-f	887.89	1	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Good	None
M61	A5	3-4/a	884.91	2	Stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-female	Good	None
M62	A5	3/a-b	886.16	1	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Good	None
M63	A5	3/a-b	886.19	1	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Child	Bad	None
M64	A5	1/b-c	885.84	1	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Good	None
M65	A6	2/h	887.78	1	Simple soil burial like stone coffin	East-West	Lain down	East-West	Atlas Sacrum	Adult-male	Good	None

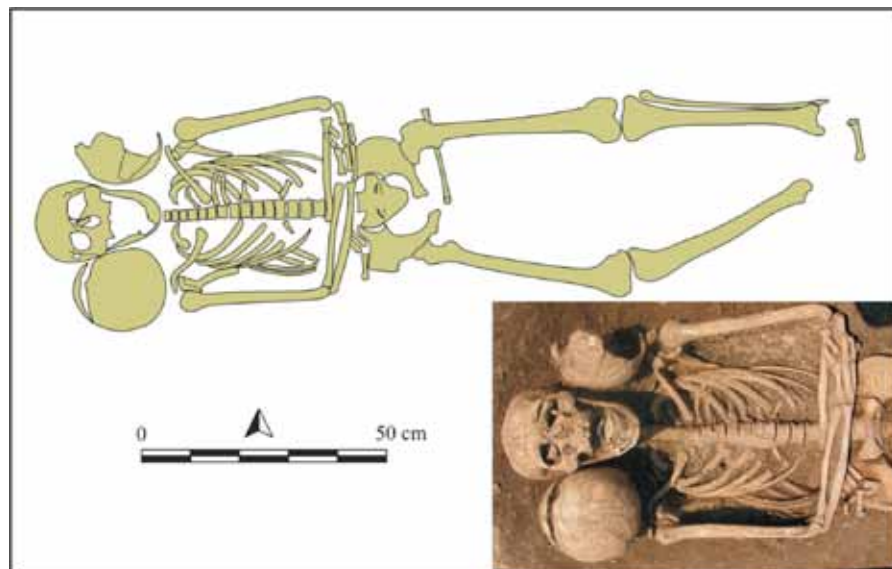


Figure 21: M 58

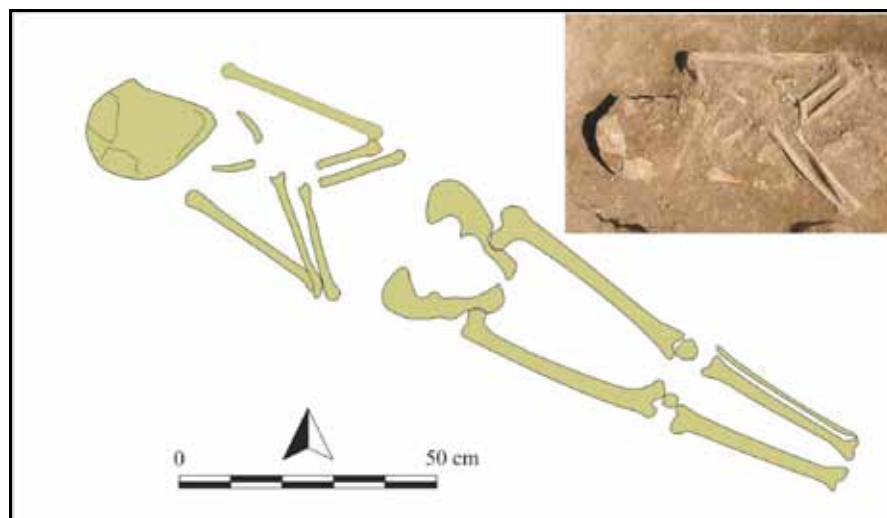


Figure 22: M 34

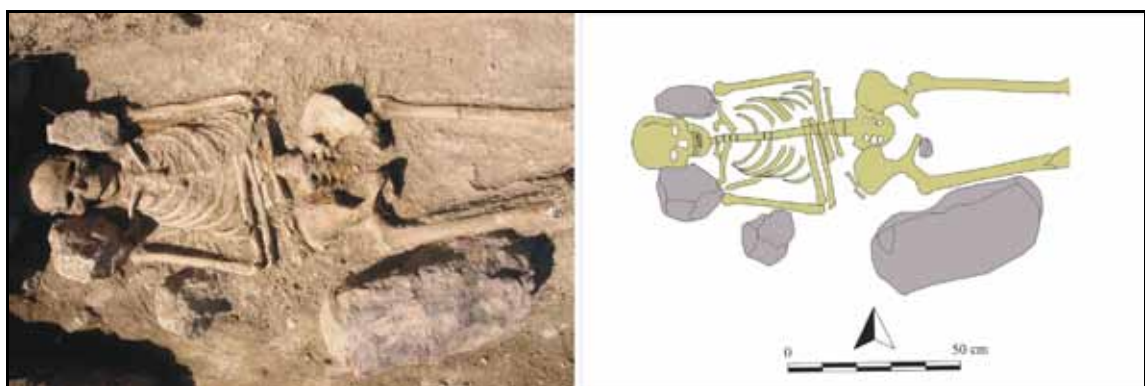


Figure 23: M 4

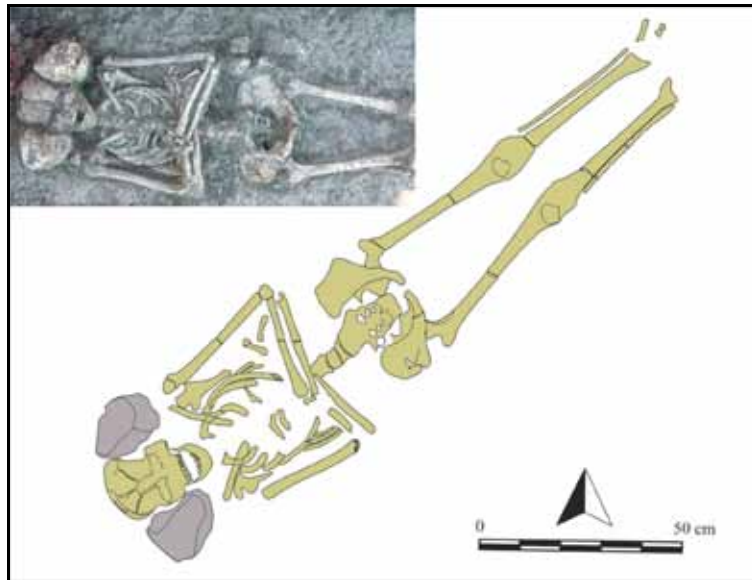


Figure 24: M 8

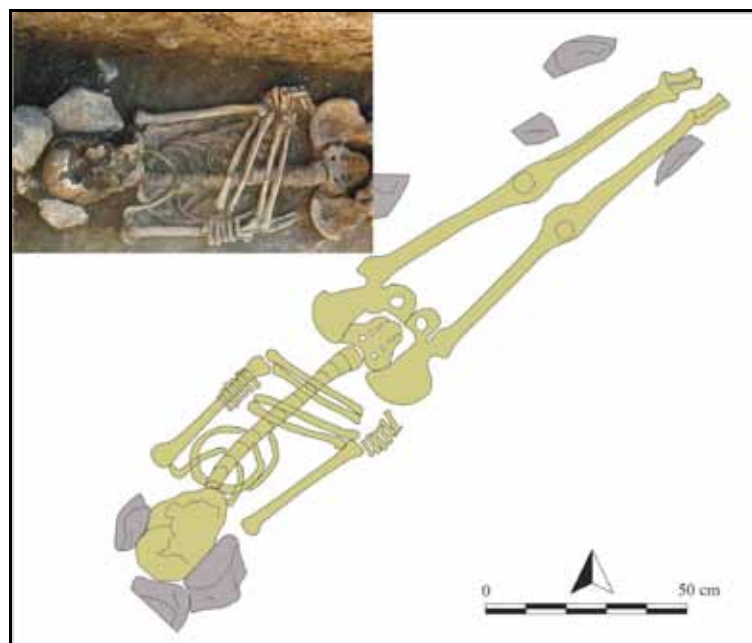


Figure 25: M 31

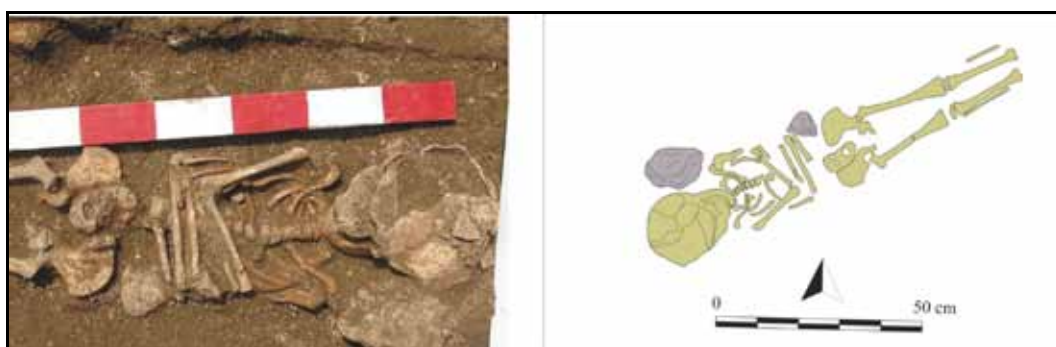


Figure 26: M 46

PART V

CERAMIC FINDINGS

Investigations conducted on the Minnetpınarı ceramics reveal that 98% of containers were produced on fast wheels and remaining 2% were produced on slow wheels.

Almost all the glazed ceramics are composed of moderate and thin sigrafitto ceramics. Glazed ceramics comprising a little part are made with immersed technique and coated with a single glaze type. Glazed ceramics are generally found in B 11- 15 openings outside of the church. Unglazed ceramics are mostly obtained from B 3- 4 openings and in the church area that are dated as early period.

A. Ware Groups

When ceramics found in Minnetpınarı are separated into their cement groups, first glazed and unglazed characteristics of pieces were considered. The surface properties of ceramics which are divided into two parts as glazed and unglazed, are classified on the basis of type, density, distribution, cooking status and color values of admixture materials.⁴²

A number of 26 ware groups are observed in glazed ceramics while 36 ware groups were determined in unglazed pieces.

⁴² In color values, “*Munsell Soil Color Charts 2000*” catalogue was used.

Pottery Type	Ware Group	Explanation
SIRLI SERAMİK	<i>1st Group</i>	Ceramics of this group are white (Gley 1-8/White) cemented. The cement is so clean, tight textured and porous that admixture material in it cannot be observed. Ceramics are moderately cooked.
	<i>2nd Group</i>	Ceramics of this group are reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) cemented. The cement contains little chalk and it is tight textured and porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
	<i>3rd Group</i>	Ceramics of this group are light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4) cemented. The cement contains little stone and moderately mica and it is tight textured and less porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
	<i>4th Group</i>	Ceramics of this group are faded yellow (2.5 Y 7/4) cemented. Cement contains moderately mica and it is tight textured and less porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
	<i>5th Group</i>	Ceramics of this group are reddish brown (5 YR 5/4) cemented. Cement contains little chalk and moderately mica and it is tight textured and less porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
	<i>6th Group</i>	Ceramics of this group are reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6) cemented. Cement contains little chalk and dominantly mica and it is tight textured and less porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
	<i>7th Group</i>	Ceramics of this group are grayish brown (2.5 Y 5/2) cemented. Cement contains little stone and moderately mica and it is tight textured. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
	<i>8th Group</i>	Ceramics of this group are faded brown (10 YR 7/4) cemented cements contains little chalk and moderately mica and it is moderately porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
	<i>9th Group</i>	Ceramics of this group are light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) cemented. Cement contains moderately mica and chalk and it is tight textured and less porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
	<i>10th Group</i>	Ceramics of this group are light yellowish brown (2.5 Y 6/4) cemented. Cement contains little stone and moderately mica and it is tight textured and less porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
	<i>11th Group</i>	Ceramics of this group are light brownish gray (2.5 Y 6/2) cemented.

Cement contains little stone, chalk and moderately mica and it is tight textured and less porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.

- 12th Group* Ceramics of this group are reddish yellow (5 YR 6/8) cemented. Cement contains little stone and moderately mica and it is tight textured and less porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
- 13th Group* Ceramics of this group are light brownish (7.5 YR 6/4) cemented. Cement contains moderately mica and chalk and it is tight textured and less porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
- 14th Group* Ceramics of this group are light brown (7.5 YR 6/5) cemented. Cement contains little (thin) stone and mica and it is tight textured and less porous. Ceramics are moderately cooked.
- 15th Group* Ceramics of this group are light yellow (2.5 Y 8/2) cemented. Cement contains little stone and it is tight textured. Ceramics are moderately cooked.
- 16th Group* Ceramics of this group are light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4) cemented. Cement contains little stone, chalk and moderately mica and it is tight textured and less porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
- 17th Group* Ceramics of this group are light yellowish brown (2.5 Y 6/3) cemented. Cement contains little stone and moderately mica and it is tight textured and less porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
- 18th Group* Ceramics of this group are reddish yellow (5 YR 6/8) cemented. Cement contains little chalk and moderately mica and it is tight textured and less porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
- 19th Group* Ceramics of this group are reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6) cemented. Cement contains moderately stone and chalk it is tight textured and less porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
- 20th Group* Ceramics of this group are light red (2.5 YR 6/8) cemented. Cement contains little (thin) stone and moderately mica it is tight textured and less porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
- 21st Group* Ceramics of this group are light red (2.5 YR 6/4) cemented. Cement contains little chalk and mica and it is tight textured and moderately porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
- 22nd Group* Ceramics of this group are brownish yellow (10 YR 6/6) cemented.

		Cement contains little (coarse) stone moderately mica it is tight textured and less porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
	<i>23rd Group</i>	Ceramics of this group are light yellowish brown (2.5 Y 7/4) cemented. Cement contains little chalk and mica and it is tight textured and moderately porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
	<i>24th Group</i>	Ceramics of this group are light yellowish brown (2.5 Y 6/4) cemented. Cement contains little (thin) stone mica it is tight textured and less porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
	<i>25th Group</i>	Ceramics of this group are light red (2.5 YR 6/7) cemented.
	<i>26th Group</i>	Ceramics of this group are olive green (5 Y 5/2) cemented. Cement contains little stone and it is tight textured and less porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
UNGLAZED CERAMIC	<i>1st Group</i>	Ceramics of this group are yellowish red (5YR 5/6) cemented and coated. Cement contains dominantly stone and chalk and it is loose textured and porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
	<i>2nd Group</i>	Ceramics of this group are gray (7.5 YR 5/1) cemented and red coated. Cement contains stone and moderately chalk and mica. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
	<i>3rd Group</i>	Ceramics of this group are very dark gray (Gley 1 – 3/N) cemented, yellowish red coated. Cement contains little mica and moderately chalk and dominantly (coarse) stone. Ceramics are moderately cooked.
	<i>4th Group</i>	Ceramics of this group are gray (Gley 1 – 5/N) cemented, reddish yellow coated. Cement contains moderately stone and chalk. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
	<i>5th Group</i>	Ceramics of this group are reddish brown layered (5 YR 5/3) cemented and coated. Cement contains dominantly (coarse) stone and (coarse) chalk. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
	<i>6th Group</i>	Ceramics of this group are brown (7.5 YR 4/3) cemented; inside is reddish brown coated. Cement contains little stone and moderately mica and it is tight textured and porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
	<i>7th Group</i>	Ceramics of this group are pink (7.5 YR 7/4) cemented; pale brown coated. Cement contains dominantly sand, chalk and mica and it tight

textured Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.

- 8th Group* Ceramics of this group are light red (2.5 YR 6/6) cemented, coating is extinct. Cement contains dominantly sand, chalk and mica. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
- 9th Group* Ceramics of this group are reddish brown (5 YR 5/4) cemented; red coated. Cement contains little chalk, dominantly (corase) stone and plant, it is loose textured. Ceramics are cooked at low temperature.
- 10th Group* Ceramics of this group are dark brown (7.5 YR 3/3) cemented; black coated. Cement contains little chalk and dominantly stone. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
- 11th Group* Ceramics of this group are light grey (Gley 1 - 7/N) cemented, red (2.5YR 5/8) coated. Cement contains little stone, chalk and moderately mica it is less porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
- 12th Group* Ceramics of this group are yellowish red (5 YR 5/8) cemented. Cement contains little mica and moderately stone, it is loose textured and porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
- 13th Group* Ceramics of this group are dark gray (Gley 1 - 4/N) cemented, yellowish red (5YR 5/6) coated. Cement contains little stone and moderately mica and it is porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
- 14th Group* Ceramics of this group are reddish brown (5 YR 4/3) cemented, red (2.5 YR 5/6) coated. Cement contains moderately stone and mica, it is tight textured and less porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
- 15th Group* Ceramics of this group are reddish brown (5 YR 6/4) cemented. Cement contains little chalk and moderately stone, it is tight textured. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
- 16th Group* Ceramics of this group are light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) cemented. Cement contains little chalk and moderately mica, it is tight textured and very less porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
- 17th Group* Ceramics of this group are red (2.5 YR 5/6) cemented. Cement contains moderately stone and dominantly chalk, it is tight textured. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
- 18th Group* Ceramics of this group are pink (7.5 YR 7/4) cemented. Cement contains little mica and it is porous. Ceramics are cooked at high

temperature.

- 19th Group* Ceramics of this group are gray (Gley 1-5/N) cemented, reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) coated. Cement contains little mica and dominantly stone, it is tight textured and porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
- 20th Group* Ceramics of this group are gray (Gley 1-5/N) cemented, light red (2.5 YR 6/6) coated. Cement contains little stone and moderately chalk and it is tight textured. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
- 21st Group* Ceramics of this group are dark bluish gray (Gley 2-4/1 (10B)) cemented; light reddish brown coated (5 YR 6/4). Cement contains little stone and dominantly chalk and it is moderate to tight textured and less porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
- 22nd Group* Ceramics of this group are light reddish (2.5 YR 6/8) cemented. Cement contains moderately mica and it is tight textured and less porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
- 23rd Group* Ceramics of this group are reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) cemented, very light brown (10 YR 7/4) coated. Cement contains moderately stone and dominantly chalk and it is moderate to tight textured and porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
- 24th Group* Ceramics of this group are light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) cemented. Cement contains less chalk and dominantly stone, and it is moderate to tight textured and porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
- 25th Group* Ceramics of this group are yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) cemented, light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) coated. Cement contains little stone, chalk and mica, it is moderate to tight textured. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
- 26th Group* Ceramics of this group are gray (Gley 1-6/N) cemented, light reddish brown (5 YR 6/5) coated. Cement contains little mica, stone, chalk, it is tight textured. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
- 27th Group* Ceramics of this group are red (2.5 YR 5/6) cemented. Cement contains dominantly stone and chalk, it is moderate to tight textured and moderately porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
- 28th Group* Ceramics of this group are red (2.5 YR 5/8) cemented. Cement contains little stone, chalk and moderately mica, it is moderate to

tight textured. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.

- 29th Group* Ceramics of this group are dark grey (10 YR 4/1) cemented, very light brown (10 YR 7/3) coated. Cement contains little stone, chalk and moderately mica, it is moderate to tight textured and less porous. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
- 30th Group* Ceramics of this group are reddish brown (5 YR 6/6) cemented, light brown (2.5 YR 5/8) (very fine) coated. Cement contains little mica, tight textured. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
- 31st Group* Ceramics of this group are gray (Gley 5/N) cemented; reddish yellow (5 YR 6/8) coated. Cement contains little mica, moderately chalk and dominantly stone, it is moderate to tight textured. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
- 32nd Group* Ceramics of this group are light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) cemented. Cement contains little mica, moderately stone and chalk. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
- 33rd Group* Ceramics of this group are very light brown (10 YR 6/3) cemented. Cement contains little mica, stone and dominantly stone and chalk, it is tight textured. Ceramics are cooked at high temperature.
- 34th Group* Ceramics of this group are reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) cemented. Cement contains moderately mica and it is tight textured. Ceramics are cooked at moderate temperature.
- 35th Group* Ceramics of this group are pink (7.5 YR ???) cemented. Cement contains little chalk, mica and moderately stone, it is moderate to tight textured and less porous. Ceramics are cooked at moderate temperature. It is generally used for tiles.
- 36th Group* Ceramics of this group are very light yellow (5 Y 7/4 ??) cemented. Cement contains little mica, it is tight textured. Ceramics are cooked at moderate temperature.

B. Description of Glazed Ceramic Types

Type	Type No	Subtype	Explanation
<i>PLATES</i>	T 1		Sharp, simple rimmed, conical deep plate.
	T 2		Outward-pulled rimmed, “S” profiled deep plate.
<i>BOWLS</i>	T 3		Outward-thickening rimmed, conical bowl.
	T 4		Outward-pulled rimmed, semi-spherical bowl.
		T 4 A	Outward-pulled with an inward barrier semi-spherical bowl setting outer part of rim
		T 4 B	Outward-pulled rimmed, semi-spherical bowl with a circular bottom setting on two sets inside and outside.
		T 4 C	Outward-pulled rimmed, semi-spherical bowl with two sets inside and outside, setting on the outer set
	T 5		Slightly inward facing, outward-thickening rimmed conical bowl
	T 6		Outward-thickening rimmed, outward-bended, conical bowl with a sharp profile from body to bottom.
		T 6 A	Slightly inward cut, outward-thickening rimmed, outward-bended conical bowl.
		T 6 B	Outward-thickened, circular rimmed, outward-bended conical bowl with a sharp profile from body to bottom.
	T 7		Outward-thickening rimmed, semi-spherical bowl with a sharp profile from body to bottom.
	T 8		Outward-pulled rimmed, spherical bowl
	T 9		Inward-pulled rimmed, open spherical bowl
	T 10		Simple inward-faced rimmed, spherical bowl

C. Description of Unglazed Ceramic Types

Type	Type No	Subtype	Explanation
<i>PLATES</i>	T 11		Simple rimmed, shallow plate with simple flay body
	T 12		Simple rimmed plate with flay body
	T 13		Outward-thickening rimmed deep plate with flay body
	T 14		Inward facing, outward-pulled rimmed, spherical plate
	T 15		Outward-pulled rimmed, “S” profiled deep plate.
<i>BOWLS</i>	T 16		Simple rimmed conical bowl.
	T 17		Turned or outward-pulled rimmed conical bowl
	T 18		Simple outward-thickening or inward-cut rimmed conical bowl
	T 19		Outward-thickening, flat, steep rimmed conical bowl
	T 20		Outward-pulled rimmed, outward-bulged “S” profiled bowl
	T 21		Slightly chamfered on the rim, outward-bulged, steep rimmed, semi-spherical bowl elbowing from rim to body
	T 22		Double thickened, chamfered on the upper levels of rim, inward-facing rimmed spherical bowl
	T 23		Outward-turned rimmed spherical bowl
	T 24		Outward-pulled rimmed spherical bowl
	T 25		Outward-pulled rimmed “S” profiled bowl
	T 26		Slightly inward-cut, Outward-thickening rimmed spherical bowl with a sharp profile from body to bottom.
	T 27		Simple outward- or double thickening rimmed spherical bowl
		T 27 A	Simple flat rimmed spherical bowl
		T 27 B	Thickening rimmed spherical bowl

Type	Type No	Subtype	Explanation
<i>WATER JUGS</i>	T 28		Simple thickening rimmed, oval water jug with short, inward-facing or steep cylinder neck
		T 28 A	Simple rimmed, oval water jug with short, inward-facing or steep cylinder neck
		T 28 B	Simple or thickening rimmed, oval water jug with short, steep cylinder neck
	T 29		Long, steep, short necked single or doable handled oval water jug.
		T 29 A	Inward facing, outward-thickening, long, steep, narrow necked oval water jug.
		T 29 B	Flat, outward-thickening rimmed, long, steep, narrow necked oval water jug.
	T 30		Outward-thickening or outward-cut rimmed, long, steep necked, wide spherical water jug.
		T 30 A	Outward-pulled, simple rimmed, long, steep necked, wide spherical water jug.
		T 30 B	Slightly inward-cut, outward-thickening rimmed, long, steep necked, wide spherical water jug with flat bottom and double handles, vertical band from neck to body.
	T31		Outward-thickening rimmed, long, steep necked, semi-spherical water jug
	T 32		Rim of outward-thickened double nodes, long, steep necked, spherical water jug.
	T 33		Outward-thickened and inward rimmed, long, steep necked, semi-spherical water jug separating from the neck with a bump of a sharp rim
	T 34		Outward-thickened or outward-turned rimmed, long, narrow, conical necked oval water jug.
		T 34 A	Outward-thickening rimmed, long, narrow, conical necked oval water jug
		T 34 B	Outward-turning rimmed, long, narrow, conical necked oval water jug with a flat profile
		T 34 C	Outward-turning rimmed, long, narrow, conical necked oval water jug with a wavy profile
	T 35		Simply outward-thickening or slightly outward-pulled rimmed, funnel necked, spherical water jug.
		T 35 A	Outward-thickening rimmed, funnel necked, spherical water jug.
		T 35 B	Slightly outward-pulled rimmed, funnel necked, spherical water jug.
		T 35 C	Simple rimmed, funnel necked, spherical water jug.
	T 36		Outward-pulled, outward-thickening rimmed, long, narrow necked spherical water jug.
	T 37		Outward-turning rimmed, long, narrow necked spherical water jug.
	T 38		Outward-thickening or outward-pulled rimmed, short, concave necked spherical water jug

Type	Type No	Subtype	Explanation
<i>POTS</i>	T 39		Inward-faced, outward-thickening rimmed, sharp shouldered, flat, spherical pot without neck
	T 40		Inward-faced, outward-thickening rimmed, oval pot without neck
	T 41		Simple rimmed, short, steep necked, wide spherical pot
	T 42		Outward-thickening rimmed, short, steep necked, spherical pot.
	T 43		Outward-thickening rimmed, short, steep necked, wide spherical pot
	T 44		Flat rimmed, short, sharp shouldered spherical pot
	T 45		Outward-thickening rimmed, short necked, oval pot
	T 46		Double or outward-thickening rimmed, short, outward-turned necked, oval pot
	T 47		Inward-cut, outward-thickening rimmed, steep, long necked, spherical pot
<i>COOKING</i>	T 48		Simple chamfered, inward-cut outward-thickening rimmed, long necked, spherical or oval cooking s
		T 48 A	Simple rimmed, long, concave necked, wide spherical cooking pots.
		T 48 B	Simple or chamfering rimmed, long, concave necked, wide spherical cooking pots with chamfered wall
		T 48 C	Simple or inward-cut rimmed, long, concave necked, oval cooking pots
		T 48 D	Outward-thickening rimmed, long, outward-turned necked, sharp-abdomen cooking pots
		T 48 E	Simple rimmed, long, outward-facing necked spherical cooking pots
		T 48 F	Simple rimmed, short, concave necked, oval cooking pots
	T 49		Outward-thickening or double noddled rims, lid chamfered, inward-bended, short necked, spherical cooking pots
	T 50		Simple or outward-thickening rimmed, long, slightly outward-facing necked, wide, spherical cooking pots

Type	Type No	Subtype	Explanation
<i>STORAGE CONTAINERS</i>	T 51		Inward-facing, simple rimmed, spherical storage containers without neck
	T 52		Inward-facing, outward-thickening rimmed, spherical storage containers without neck
	T 53		Double-thickening rimmed, inward-bedded, short necked, oval storage containers
	T 54		Outward-thickening rimmed, short, steep, narrow necked oval storage containers
	T 55		Outward-double noded thickening rimmed, long, inward-inclining necked, oval storage containers
	T 56		Outward-thickening rimmed, long, steep, narrow necked spherical storage containers
	T 57		Outward-thickening rimmed, long, steep, wide necked spherical storage containers
	T 58		Outward-thickening rimmed, long, outward-inclining necked, spherical storage containers

Type	Type No	Subtype	Explanation
<i>DIPS</i>	D 1		Flat dip.
		D 1 A	Simple flat dip.
		D 1 B	Slightly chamfered flat dip.
	D 2		Dip with a bed plate
		D 2 A	Dip of simple flat bed plate.
		D 2 B	Dip with a bed plate of outward-bumped profile
	D 3		Ring dip.
		D 3 A	Ring dip with a inward-facing leg
		D 3 B	Outward-opened, ring dip with a circular section
		D 3 C	Outward-opened, ring dip with a blunt section
		D 3 D	Ring dip with a smoothed circular section
		D 3 E	Outward-opened, cornered, ring dip
<i>HANDLES</i>	K 1		Ribbon handle
		K 1 A	Simple ribbon handle
		K 1 B	Embossed ribbon handle
		K 1 C	Chamfered ribbon handle
	K 2		Circular handle.
	K 3		Kidney handle
	K 4		Handle without any shape.
<i>LIDS</i>	KP 1		Flat setting, chamfered, single handled lids.
<i>DECORATED PIECES</i>	-		Chamfer-groove, embossing, print on embossing and print decorated pieces.

D. Ceramic Catalogue

Fig. 27/	Case No.	T. No	H. No	Explanation	Comparison
1	B 11165-39	T 1	Glazed 21	D=21 cm. K.Y: 2,706 mm. Sharp, simple rimmed, conical, deep plate piece. D =21 cm. K.Y: 3,285 mm.	Mitchell 1980: Fig. 81 No. 922.
2	B 11176-2	T 2	Glazed 3	Outward-pulled rimmed, deep plate piece with "S" profile. Inner surface of the plate, there is a geometric decoration made with sigrafitto technique. Decoration is composed of irregular triangles which are between a single line to the top and double lines to the bottom. D =22 cm. K.Y: 2,601 mm.	
3	B 13178-3	T 3	Glazed 13	Outward-thickening rimmed, conical bowl piece. Sluice decorated under lip and on the body. D =25 cm. K.Y: 2,721 mm.	
4	B 13043-9	T 4 A	Glazed 2	Semi-spherical bowl piece setting on outer part of its rim that is outward-pulled and has sets inward. The inward set is circular and shallow. There are three lines of chamfer in lower sections of the rim. The glaze that was made of immersion technique is shown inside of piece and in lower part of lip on outer surface. Glaze color is various tones of green. In upper part of rim, there are geometric designs made with sigrafitto technique. Design is composed of sequential triangles between two lines of chamfers. D = 26 cm. K.Y: 1,491 mm.	Redford et al., 2001: Fig. 21 No. 1, 2; Fig. 16 No. 1.
5	B 12125-4	T 4 A	Glazed 3	Semi-spherical bowl piece setting on outer part of its rim that is outward-pulled and has sets inward. The inward set is circular and shallow. The glaze that was made of immersion technique is shown inside of piece and in lower part of lip on outer surface. Glaze color is brown. In upper part of rim, there are three lines of decoration made with sigrafitto technique. D =27cm. K.Y: 1,509 mm.	Böhlendorf Arslan 2004: S. 306 Abb. 57; Redford et al., 2001: Fig. 25 No. 3
6	B 12019-13	T 4 A	Glazed 25	Semi-spherical bowl piece setting on outer part of its rim that is outward-pulled. The glaze that was made of immersion technique is shown inside of piece and in lower part of lip on outer surface. Glaze color is various tones of green. In upper part of rim, there are two lines of chamfer made of sigrafitto technique and a geometric decoration.	Böhlendorf Arslan 2004: Fig. 169 No.933-934, Fig. 170 No.935; Mitchell 1980: Fig. 64 No. 804.

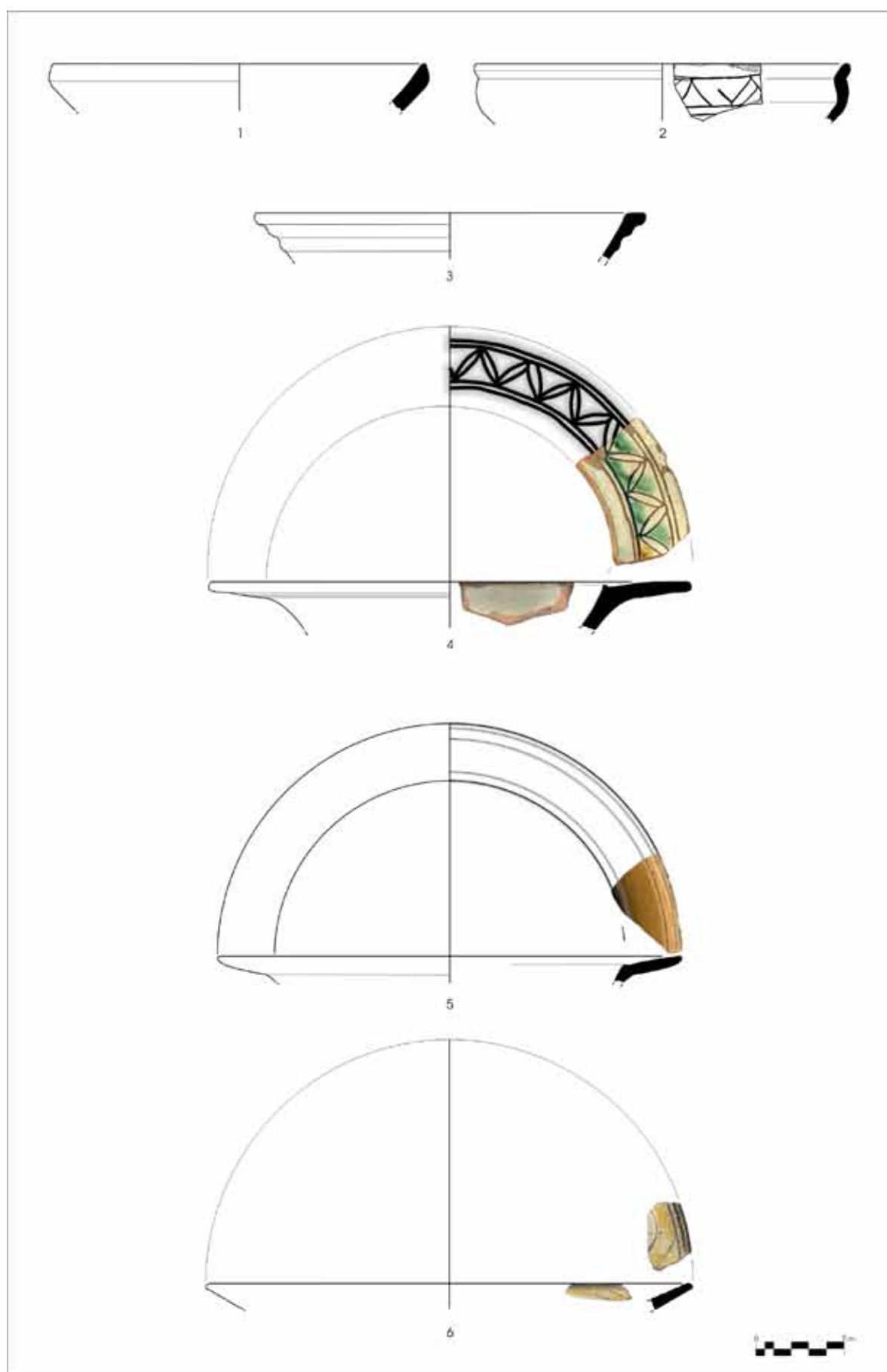
*Fig.27*

Fig. 28/	Case No.	T. No	H. No	Explanation	Comparison
1	B 11115	T 4 B	Glazed 6	D=22 cm. Outer= 7.2 cm Y: 7.5 cm Outward-pulled rimmed, semi-spherical bowl piece with ring bedplate setting on two sets both inside and outside. The outer set is sharp while inner one is blunt and shallow. The glaze that was made with immersion technique is stripped and white coat is remained left. A total of four swastika motifs that are made with sigrafitto technique are placed on the lip to form a cross motif.	Böhlendorf Arslan 2004: S. 298 Abb. 56 (Decoration).
2	B 11082-3	T 4 B	Glazed 8	D =28 cm. K.Y: 1,227 mm. Outward-pulled rimmed, semi-spherical bowl piece setting on two sets both inside and outside. The outer set is circular while inner one is sharp. On the outer set, wave decoration was made with print technique. In upper part of lip, there are geometric decorations made with sigrafitto technique between two lines of chamfer.	Böhlendorf Arslan 2004: S. 298 Abb. 49, S.306 Abb. 57;
3	B 11157-36	T 4 B	Glazed 3	D=23 cm. K.Y: 2,796 mm. Outward-pulled rimmed, semi-spherical bowl piece setting on two sets both inside and outside. Sets are circular. In upper part of lip, there are geometric decorations made with sigrafitto technique.	

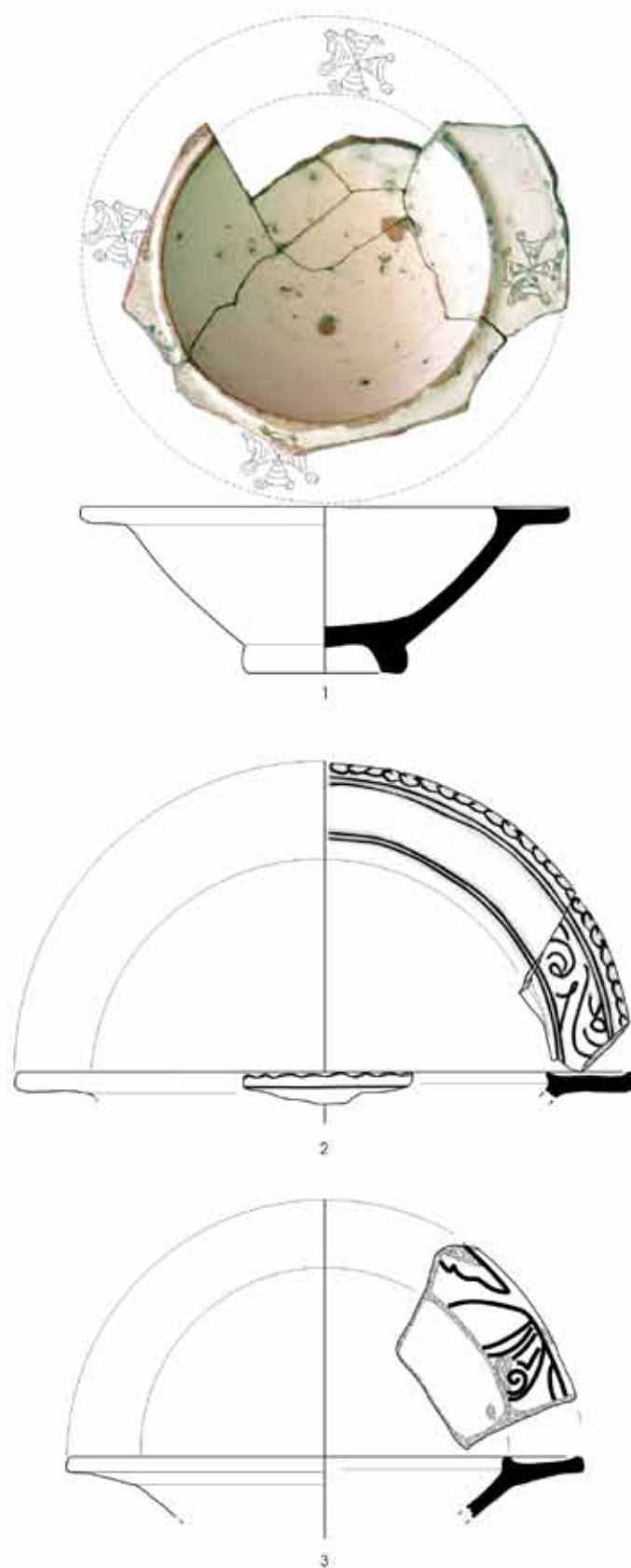
*Fig.28*

Fig. 29/	Case No.	T. No	H. No	Explanation	Comparison
1	B 11137-15	T 4 B	Glazed 2	<p>D=25 cm. K.Y: 3,357 mm.</p> <p>Outward-pulled rimmed, semi-spherical bowl piece setting on two sets both inside and outside. The sets are circular and high. In upper part of lip, there are geometric decorations made with sigrafitto technique that are composed of interactive angles between chamfers of two lines at the top and a single line to the bottom.</p>	Böhlendorf Arslan 2004: Fig. 108 No. 440 (Decoration)
2	B 4077-1	T 4 B	Glazed 19	<p>D =25 cm. K.Y: 1,098 mm.</p> <p>Outward-pulled rimmed, semi-spherical bowl piece setting on two sets both inside and outside. The sets are circular and high. The glaze that was made of immersion technique is shown inside of piece and in lower part of lip on outer surface. Glaze color is various tones of green. In upper part of rim, there are sequential geometric decorations made with sigrafitto technique in between the two lines of chamfers.</p>	Böhlendorf Arslan 2004: Fig. 92 No. 314 (Decoration)
3	B 11176-13	T 4 B	Glazed 3	<p>D =25 cm. K.Y: 1,065 mm.</p> <p>Outward-pulled rimmed, semi-spherical bowl piece with sets. Only a small part of rim and outer set were preserved. The set is circular and high. In upper part of rim, there are triangular-motif geometric decorations made with sigrafitto technique below the two lines of chamfers.</p>	Böhlendorf Arslan 2004: Fig. 97 No. 338 (Decoration), p.306 Abb. 57;

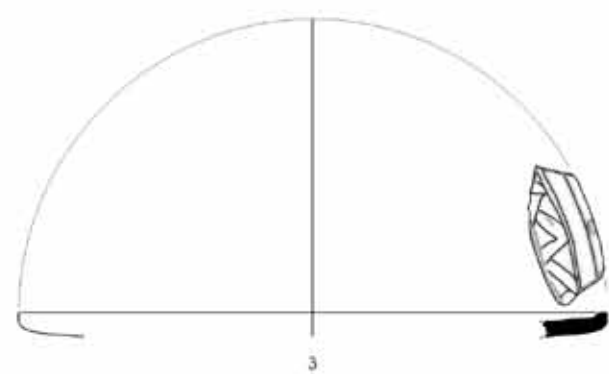
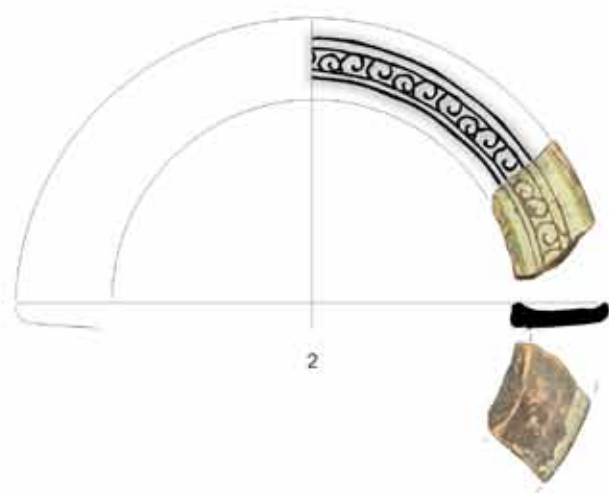
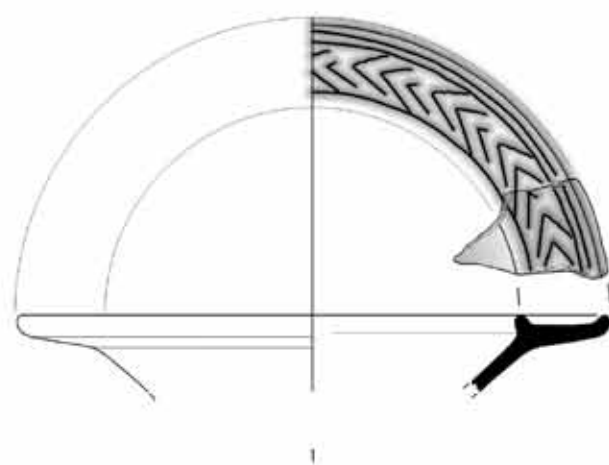
*Fig.29*

Fig. 30/	Case No.	T. No	H. No	Explanation	Comparison
1	B 12071-8	T 4 C	Glazed 6	<p>D =24 cm. K.Y: 5,103 mm.</p> <p>Outward-pulled rimmed, semi-spherical bowl piece with sets both inside and outside, setting on the outer set. The sets are sharp and high. The glaze that was made with immersion technique is stripped and white coat is remained left. In the upper part of rim, very light brown traces are left over from the glaze.</p>	Böhlendorf Arslan 2004: p.280 Abb. 45; Redford et al. 2001: Fig. 19 No. 2; Fig. 20 No. 1.
2	B 13216-29	T 4 C	Glazed 11	<p>D =14.4 cm. K.Y: 3,522 mm.</p> <p>Outward-pulled rimmed, semi-spherical bowl piece with probably two sets, probably setting on the outer set, inner set is preserved. The preserved inner set is circular and high. Glaze color is various tones of green. In outside of the piece, just below the rim, there is an inscription written in Armenian with sigrafitto technique in horizontal direction. Just below the inscription, there are two lines of sluice. Inside the piece, just below the set, plant and animal (bird) motifs with sigrafitto technique are shown and they start with two lines of chamfer. In the upper part of rim core, there are two lines of chamfer of the same technique and a partly preserved motif.</p>	
3	B 11024-6	T 4 C	Glazed 1	<p>D =13,9 cm. K.Y: 1,794 mm.</p> <p>Outward-pulled rimmed, semi-spherical bowl piece with probably two sets, probably setting on the outer set, inner set is preserved. The preserved inner set is circular and high. Glaze color is various green tones at out and from blue to green for the inside. In outside of the piece, just below the rim, there is an inscription written in Armenian with sigrafitto technique in horizontal direction. Inside the piece, just below the set, plant motifs with sigrafitto technique are shown and they start with two lines of chamfer. In the upper part of rim core, there is one line of chamfer decoration of the same technique.</p>	
4	B 13140-130	T 4 C	Glazed 4	<p>D =24 cm. K.Y: 2,046 mm.</p> <p>Outward-pulled rimmed, semi-spherical bowl piece with sets both inside and outside, setting on the outer set. The sets are circular and high. Glaze color is brown at out and from green to brown for the inside. Wave decoration of print technique was made on the outer set. In upper par of rim, there are sequential geometric decorations of sigrafitto technique between two lines of chamfer.</p>	Böhlendorf Arslan 2004: Fig. 165 No. 892, 894, 898, Fig. 170 No. 939, 942 p.295 Abb. 51; Mitchell 1980: Fig. 87 No. 980.
5	B 11157-37	T 4 C	Glazed 20	<p>D = 16 cm. K.Y: 3,240 mm.</p> <p>Outward-pulled rimmed, semi-spherical bowl piece with probably two sets, probably setting on the outer set, inner set is preserved The preserved inner set is circular and high. Glaze color is dark green for the inside and decoration was partly provided with white coating. In the upper part of rim, there are two lines of chamfer decoration of the same technique.</p>	

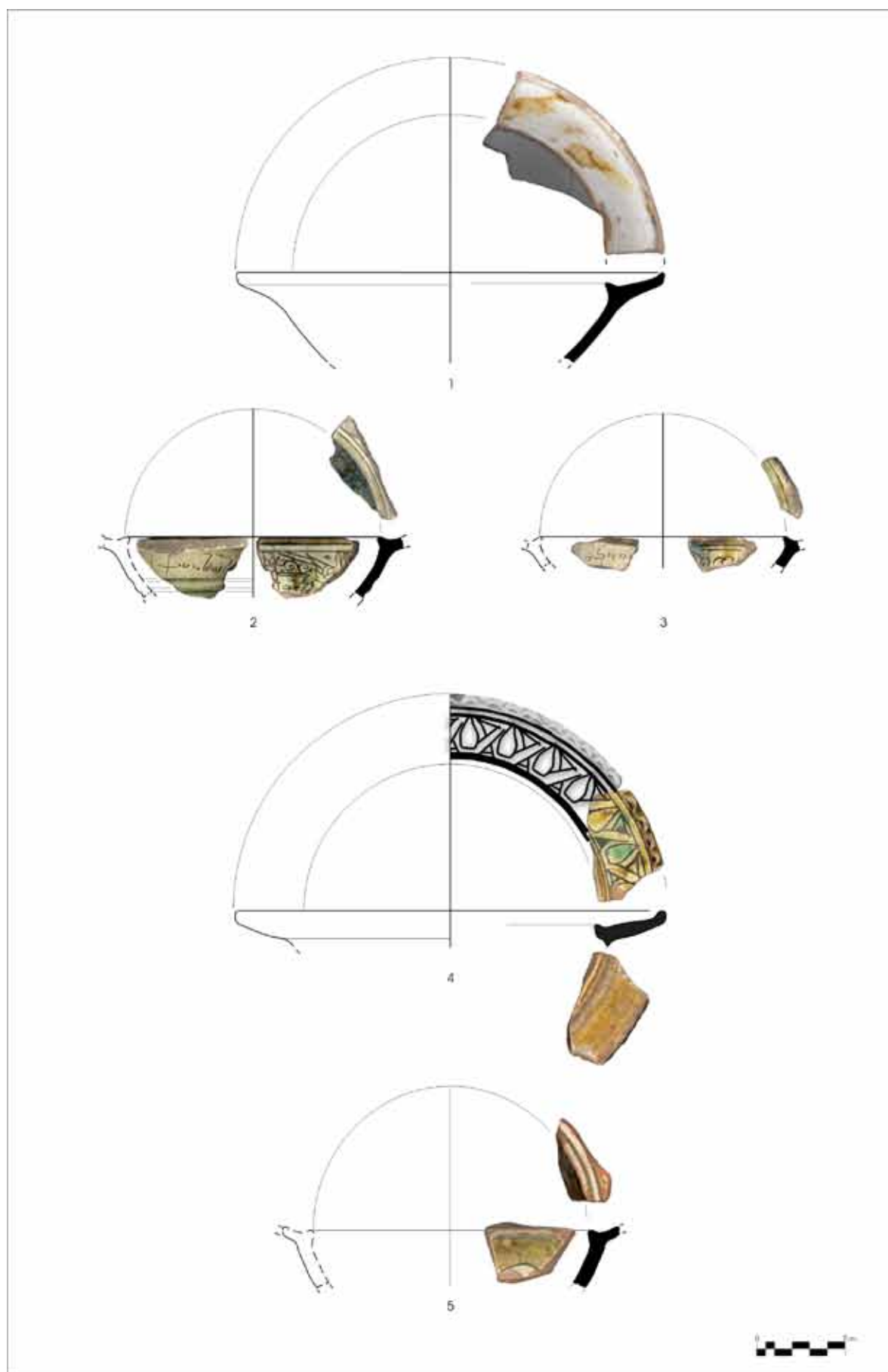
*Fig.30*

Fig. 31/	Case No.	T. No	H. No	Explanation	Comparison
1	A 6034-4	T 5	Glazed 8	D =18 cm. K.Y: 4,164 mm. Slightly inward-faced, outward-thickening rimmed, conical bowl piece. Glaze color is various green tones. Above the lip, there is wave motif of print technique and two lines of chamfer decoration on the body. Inside the piece, there is chain-motif geometric decoration among one line of chamfer of fine sigrafitto technique.	Böhlendorf Arslan 2004: Fig. 168 No. 923, 924
2	B 11165-68	T 5	Glazed 3	D =18 cm. K.Y: 4,083 mm. Slightly inward-faced, outward-thickening rimmed, conical bowl piece. Outside the piece, just below the lip, there are two lines of chamfer. Inside the piece, there is chain-motif geometric decoration among two lines of chamfer of thick sigrafitto technique.	Böhlendorf Arslan 2004: Fig. 168 No. 925
3	B 11135-25	T 6 A	Glazed 4	D =18 cm. K.Y: 3,942 mm. Slightly inward-cut, outward-thickening rimmed, outward-inclined conical bowl piece with a sharp profile in transition from body to bottom. Glaze is preserved in a limited section of inner piece. Glaze color is eggplant purple.	
4	B 11016-41	T 6 A	Glazed 2	D =24 cm. K.Y: 2,586 mm. Slightly inward-cut, outward-thickening rimmed, outward-inclined conical bowl piece.	Böhlendorf Arslan 2004: Fig. 99 No. 352; Mitchell 1980: Fig. 67 No. 820.
5	B 13043-37	T 6 B	Glazed 4	D =20 cm. K.Y: 3,525 mm. Outward-thickening, circular rimmed, outward-inclined conical bowl piece with a sharp profile in transition from body to bottom. Glaze color is green for inner part and green and brown for the outer part. In the outer surface, there is geometric decoration of irregular triangles among two lines of chamfer of moderately thick sigrafitto technique.	
6	B 13221-2	T 7	Glazed 4	D =18 cm. K.Y: 6,867 mm. Outward-thickening rimmed, semi-spherical bowl piece with a sharp profile in transition from body to bottom. The glaze made of immersion technique continues below the body sharpness at out. Glaze color is dark green. The glaze accumulated under the lip yields a darker color.	Böhlendorf Arslan 2004: Fig. 83 No. 242; Mitchell 1980: Fig. 80 No. 918; Fig. 87 No. 979; Fig. 110 No. 1415; Redford 1998: Fig. 3:16 D
7	B 11024-4	T 7	Glazed 3	D =19 cm. K.Y: 2,286 mm. Outward-thickening rimmed spherical bowl piece. Glaze color is light green for inside and green and brown for outside. In the outer surface, there is geometric decoration of thick sigrafitto technique.	Böhlendorf Arslan 2004: Fig. 83 No. 240, Fig. 80 No. 221; Mitchell 1980: Fig. 67 No. 809.
8	B 11108-11	T 8	Glazed 7	D =9 cm. K.Y: 3,315 mm. Outward-pulled rimmed spherical bowl piece. Glaze color is light green. In the outer surface, there is geometric decoration of hatching motif among two lines of chamfer of moderately thick sigrafitto technique.	
9	B 13152-1	T 9	Glazed 24	D =19 cm. K.Y: 3,060 mm. Inward-pulled rimmed, open, circular bowl piece. Glaze color is various tones of green. In the outer surface, there is geometric decoration of writing-imitation motifs of thick sigrafitto technique. In the inner surface, just below the bending of rim, there is chamfer decoration of fine sigrafitto technique.	
10	B 13082-13	T 10	Glazed 17	D =19 cm. K.Y: 2,070 mm. Inward-faced, simple rimmed, spherical bowl piece. Rim is intensely inward-faced and provides a broad, complete spherical form. Glaze is various green tones for both inside and outside.	

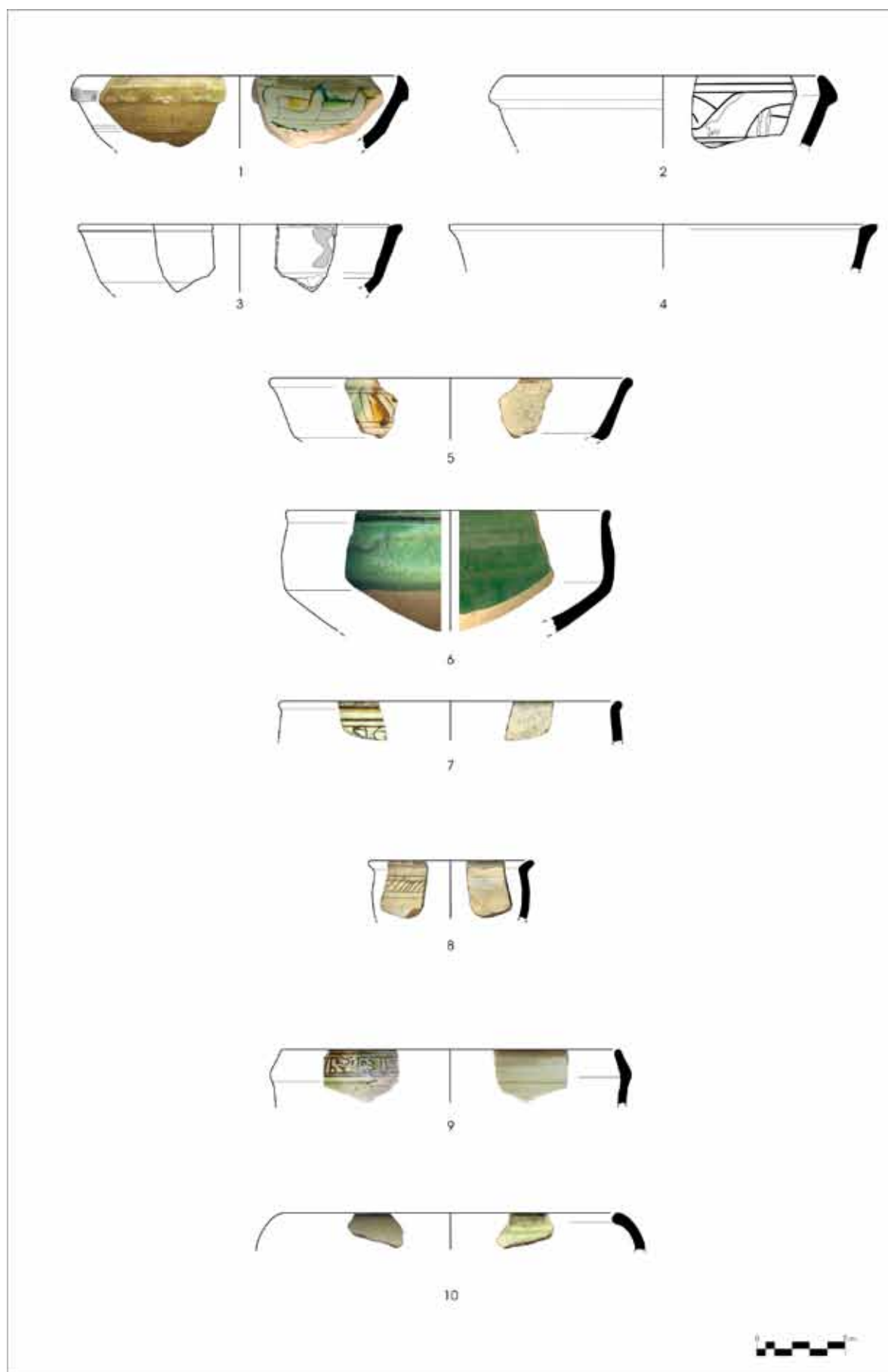
*Fig.31*

Fig. 32/	Case No.	T. No	H. No	Explanation	Comparison
1	B 12058-1	D 1 B	Glazed 3	Outer D=6 cm. K.Y: 2,232 mm. Slightly chamfered, flat bed piece. In the inner surface, there is a wing motif decoration probably belonging to a griffon or bird made of thick sigrafitto technique.	Böhlendorf Arslan 2004: Fig. 165 No. 896 (Decoration), S. 297 Abb. 54; Redford et al. 2001: Fig. 20 No. 1
2	A 6010-1	D 3 A	Glazed 2	Outer D =6.2 cm. K.Y: 2,316 mm. Inward-faced, circular, legged bed piece. Glaze color is green-brown tones. In the inner surface, there is a cross motif whose branches are filled with wave motif.	
3	B 12014-9	D 3 B	Glazed 8	Outer D =6 cm. K.Y: 3,315 mm. Outward-open sectioned circular bed piece. Glaze color is green tones. There is a geometric decoration consisting of triangle or wave motifs made of thick sigrafitto technique.	Redford et al. 2001: Fig. 20 No. 2
4	B 13016-1	D 3 B	Glazed 5	Outer D =8 cm. K.Y: 3,483 mm. Outward-open sectioned circular bed piece. Glaze color is green-brown tones. At the center of container, there is a Malta cross motif of thick sigrafitto technique within two lines of chamfer.	Böhlendorf Arslan 2004: p. 298 Abb. 56; Mitchell 1980: Fig. 72 No. 850; Redford et al. 2001: Fig. 17 No. 3
5	B 15028-4	D 3 C	Glazed 8	Outer D =8 cm. K.Y: 2,610 mm. Outward-open, blunt sectioned circular bed piece. Glaze color is dark green. At the center of container, there is an animal decoration consisting of griffon motif made of fine sigrafitto technique.	Böhlendorf Arslan 2004: Fig. 72 No. 142,143; Redford et al. 2001: Fig. 18 No. 3
6	B 12115-3	D 3 D	Glazed 2	Outer D =7,5 cm. K.Y: 3,168 mm. Flattened, circular sectioned, ring-shaped bed piece.	Redford et al. 2001: Fig. 19 No. 1; Mitchell 1980: Fig. 75 No. 878.
7	B 5059-2	D 3 D	Glazed 2	Outer D =6,4 cm. K.Y: 2,475 mm. Flattened, circular sectioned, ring-shaped bed piece. Glaze color is light green. At the center of container, there is geometric decoration consisting of writing-imitation motifs in between two lines of chamfer made of moderately thick sigrafitto technique.	Mitchell 1980: Fig. 75 No. 876; Redford et al. 2001: Fig. 10 No. 3
8	B 13221-1	K 1	Glazed 2	Vertical, circular sectioned handle. Glaze color is light green for inside and outside.	
9	B 3002-18	-	Glazed 2	D=? cm. K.Y: 2,952 mm. Outward-thickening rimmed, semi-spherical bowl piece. In the inner surface, there is geometric decoration made of thick sigrafitto technique.	
10	B 18001-1	-	Glazed 10	D=? cm. K.Y: 1,665 mm. Outward-pulled rimmed bowl piece with probably two sets, probably setting on the outer set, outer set is preserved. The preserved outer set is circular and shallow. Glaze color is green for inside and brown for outside. In the upper part of rim core, there are two lines of chamfer decorations and geometric motif made of fine sigrafitto technique.	
11	B 15015-1	-	Glazed 8	Both surfaces are light green glazed; there is a body piece with geometric motifs between two lines of chamfer made of sigrafitto technique.	
12	B 13001-27	-	Glazed 1	Dark green glazed; there is a body piece with geometric motifs made of sigrafitto painting technique.	
13	B 13078-20	-	Glazed 3	Green glazed body piece with clover motifs made of thick sigrafitto technique.	
14	B 12096-7	-	Glazed 2	Green glazed body piece with gazelle motif made of moderately thick sigrafitto technique.	
15	B 11137-26	-	Glazed 2	Light green-brown glazed body piece with geometric decorations made of fine sigrafitto technique.	
16	B 11176-31	-	Glazed 6	A body piece just below two lines of chamfer with geometric decorations made of fine sigrafitto technique.	

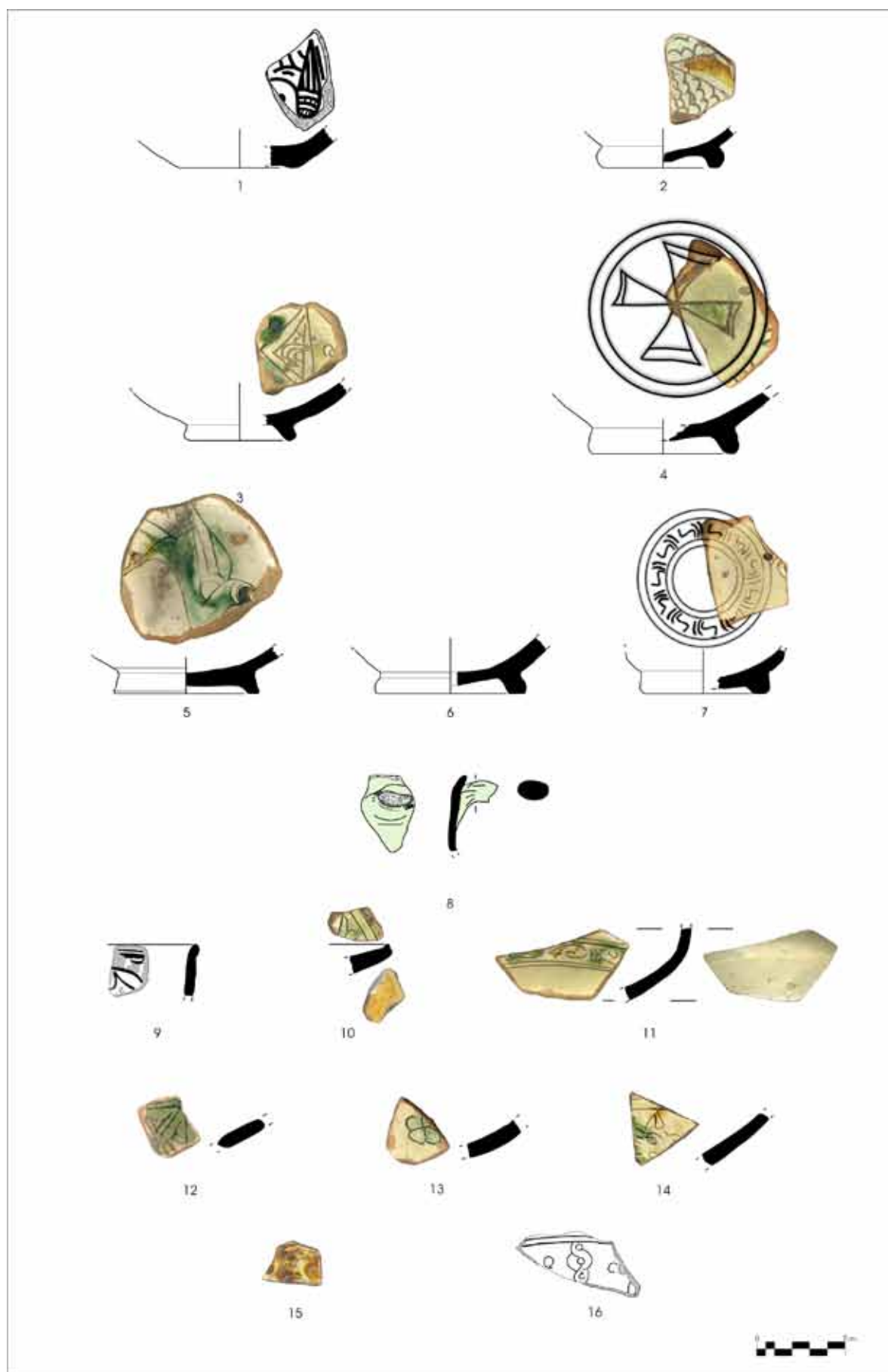


Fig.32

Fig. 33	Case No.	T. No	H. No	Explanation	Comparison
1	B 4089-5	T 11	12	D= 33cm. K.Y: 3,522 mm. Simple rimmed, shallow plate piece with a simple flat body.	Uysal 2000: Fig. 1 No. 5
2	A 6001-3	T 12	32	D=38 cm. K.Y: 3,663 mm. Simple rimmed, flat plate piece. In the inner surface, just below the rim, there is a single line of sluice decoration.	
3	B 3014-19	T 13	24	D=35 cm. K.Y: 3,990 mm. Outward-thickening rimmed, deep plate piece with a flat body. There are two lines of chamfer in upper and lower parts of the rim.	
4	B 11176-23	T 14	19	D=37 cm. K.Y: 3,306 mm. Outward-pulled, inward-faced rimmed, spherical plate piece. The piece yields a sharp inner profile where outward-pulled rim is connected to the body.	
5	B 11016-68	T 15	1	D=23 cm. K.Y: 2,712 mm. Outward-pulled, "S" profiled plate piece. The piece yields a sharp inner profile where outward-pulled rim is connected to the body and also on the body at the outer surface.	

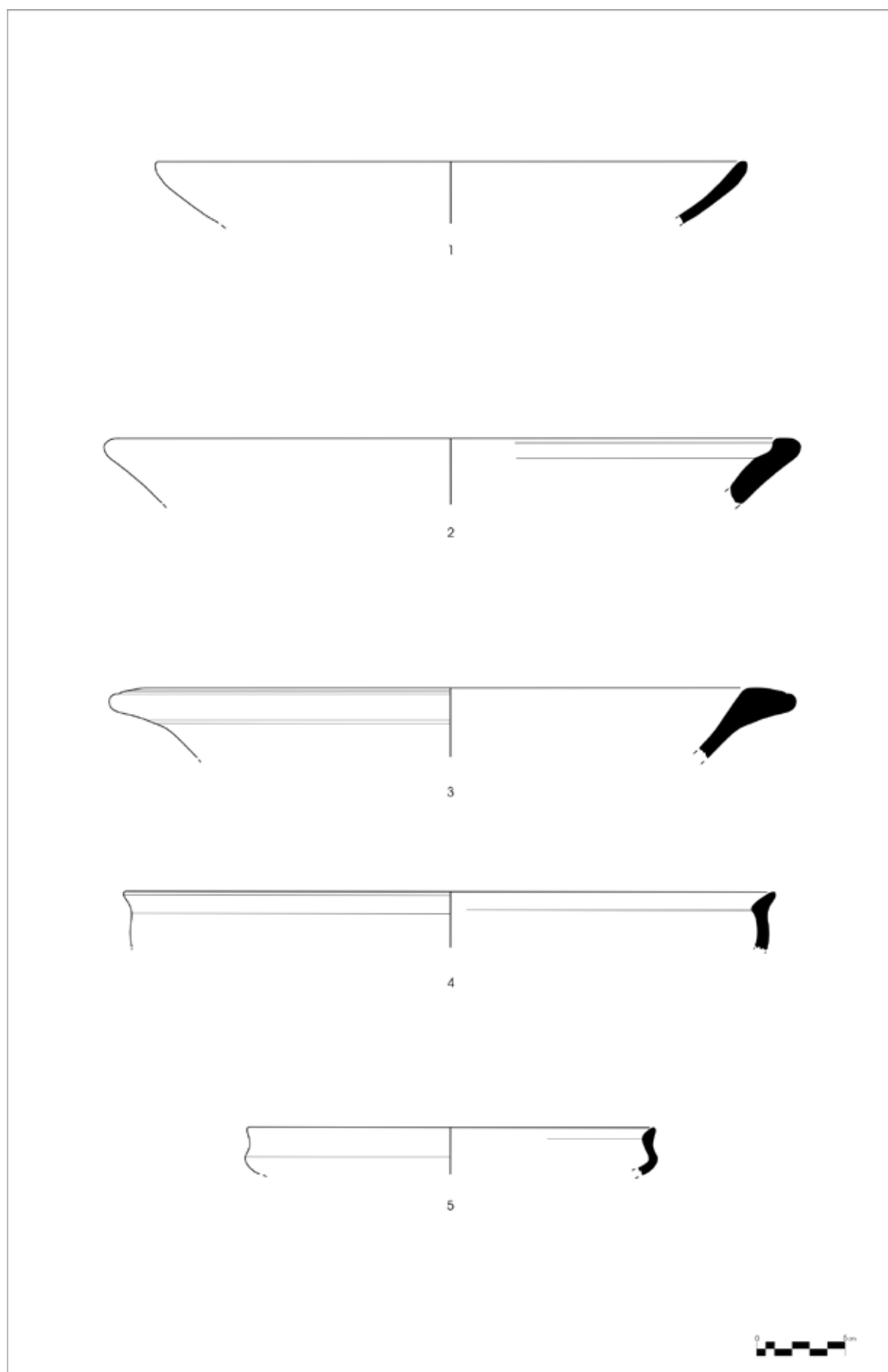
*Fig.33*

Fig. 34/	Case No.	T. No	H. No	Explanation	Comparison
1	B 4012-4	T 16	11	D=14 cm. K.Y: 2,697 mm. Circular, simple rimmed, conical bowl piece.	Uysal 2000: Fig. 1 No. 1
2	A 2005-9	T 16	22	D=24 cm. K.Y: 3,915 mm. Flat, simple rimmed, conical bowl piece.	
3	B 3014-22	T 16	19	D=18 cm. K.Y: 1,869 mm. Flat, simple rimmed, conical bowl piece. In the inner part, just below the rims, there is sluice decoration.	
4	B 3046-2	T 17	25	D=20 cm. K.Y: 3,885 mm. Turned rimmed, conical bowl piece.	
5	B 11033-3	T 17	3	D=23 cm. K.Y: 6,312 mm. Outward-pulled rimmed, conical bowl piece.	
6	B 11131-36	T 17	4	D=22 cm. K.Y: 6,546 mm. Outward-pulled rimmed, conical bowl piece. The body of bowl yields a slightly steep form.	
7	B 12057-34	T 18	19	D=28 cm. K.Y: 5,697 mm. Flat, simple, steep rimmed, conical bowl piece. The body of bowl opens conically upward and it gives a sharp profile and flattens where it is joined to the rim.	
8	B 12014-18	T 18	16	D=24 cm. K.Y: 2,610 mm. Slightly outward-thickening, steep rimmed, conical bowl piece. Below the rim, there are two lines of chamfer decoration. There is a smooth turn from body to the rim.	
9	B 13171-1	T 18	19	D=27 cm. K.Y: 6,150 mm. Inward-cut, steep rimmed, conical bowl piece. There is a sluice decoration where bowl rim changes to the body.	
10	B 12082-1	T 19	6	D=18 cm. K.Y: 8,037 mm. Outward-thickening, flat, steep rimmed, conical bowl piece. In upper part of rim, there is shallow but wide sluice. Lower part of rim is more thickened. On the body, there is a wave decoration of scrapping technique in between the two lines of chamfer bands.	
11	B 11157-45	T 19	9	D=20 cm. K.Y: 4,818 mm. Outward-thickening, flat, steep rimmed, conical bowl piece. Upper part of rim is smoothed while lower part is more bumped. There is print decoration on circular ribbon at lower part of rim.	

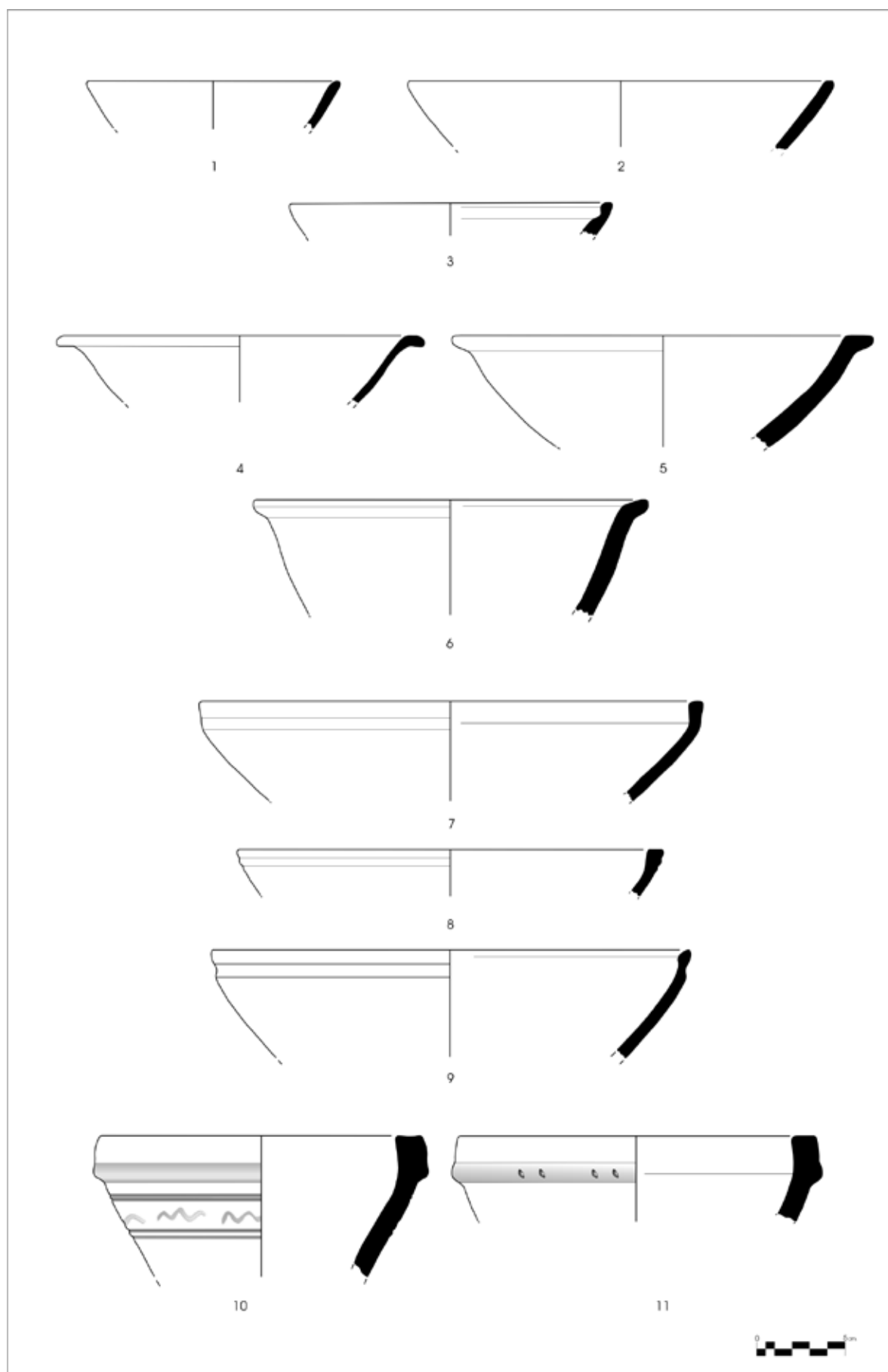
*Fig.34*

Fig. 35/	Case No.	T. No	H. No	Explanation	Comparison
1	B 11001-1	T 20	2	D =12 cm. K.Y: 4,450 mm. Outward-pulled rimmed, outward-extended "S" profiled bowl piece. There are holes on the bowl. There are only two holes in 1/5 part of the bowl obtained. Therefore, its function could not be determined.	Redford 1998: Fig. 3:15 C
2	B 6041-3	T 21	2	D =20 cm. K.Y: 2,524 mm. Slightly chamfered, outward-extended, steep rimmed, semi-spherical bowl piece which elbows in transition from rim to the body. Although it resembles Late Roman C ceramic in form, it is distinguished from these early forms with coarse cement. However, it is highly possible that it can be an imitation of these early forms.	
3	B 6006-12	T 22	3	D =18 cm. K.Y: 2,513 mm. Double thickened spherical bowl piece. Upper part of its rim is chamfered, inward-facing.	
4	B 4014-19	T 23	26	D =15 cm. K.Y: 2,759 mm. Outward-folded rimmed, spherical bowl piece.	
5	B 12097-3	T 24	25	D =15 cm. K.Y: 3,156 mm. Outward-pulled rimmed, spherical bowl piece. Change from rim to the body is smooth.	
6	B 4004-3	T 25	25	D =19,4 cm. K.Y: 2,796 mm. Outward-pulled rimmed "S" profiled bowl piece. Flat "S" profile yields sharp transition.	
7	B 5019-15	T 26	4	D =18 cm. K.Y: 4,047 mm. Slightly inward-cut, outward-thickened rimmed, spherical bowl piece. It shows a sharp outward-extended profile in transition from body to the bottom. On the rim, there is a notch decoration as a wheat line.	
8	B 11149-13	T 27 A	2	D =18 cm. K.Y: 5,049 mm. Simple rimmed, spherical bowl piece.	
9	B 11137-2	T 27 B	12	D =27 cm. K.Y: 5,575 mm. Outward-thickened rimmed spherical bowl piece with a handle from the body.	
10	B 4075-6/13	T 27 B	25	D =39 cm. K.Y: 7,853 mm. Double thickened spherical bowl piece with a handle from the body.	

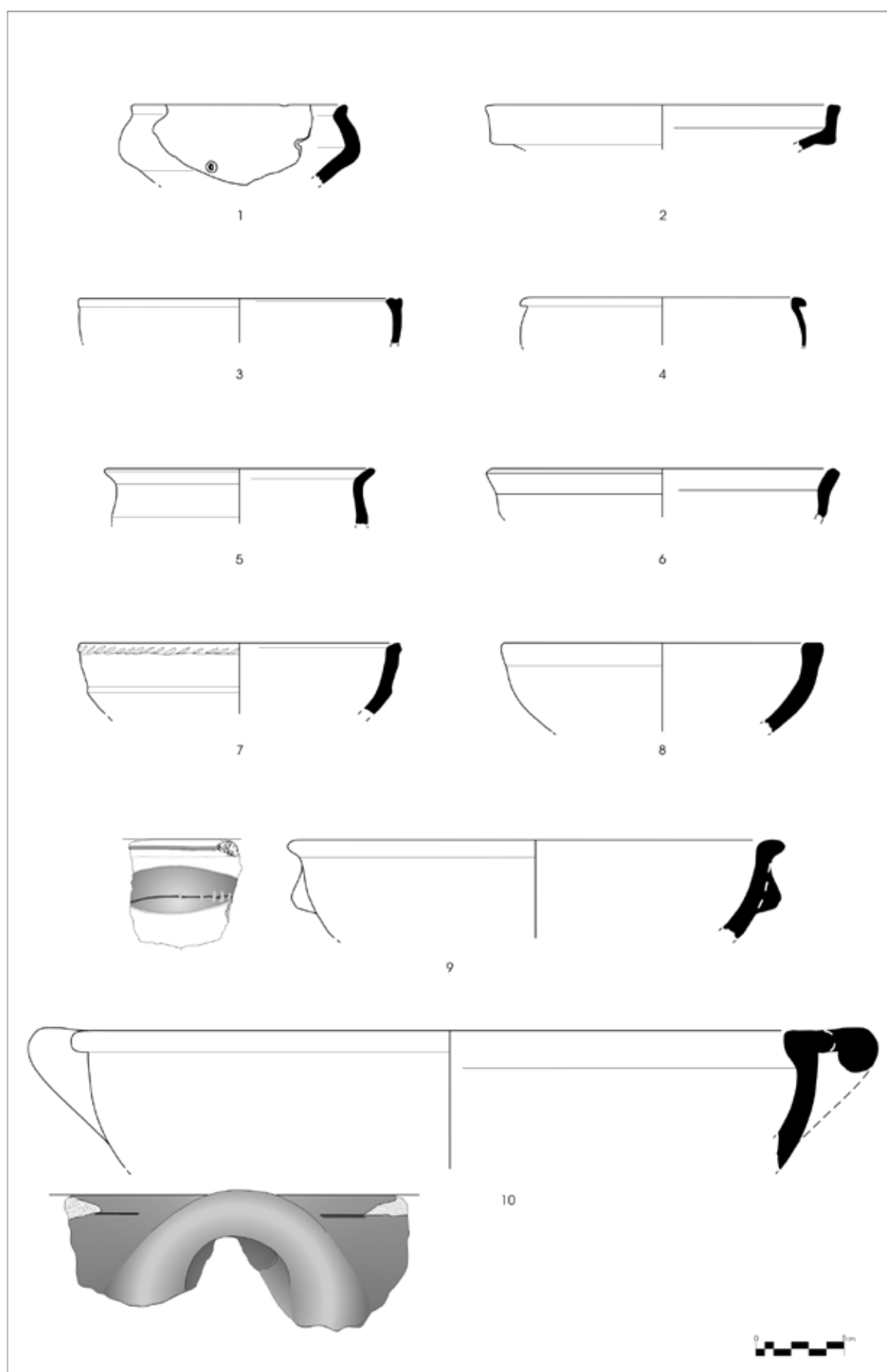
*Fig.35*

Fig. 36/	Case No.	T. No	H. No	Explanation	Comparison
1	2005-3/12	T 28 A	17	D =8 cm. K.Y: 3.507 mm. Simple rimmed, short, inward-facing cylinder necked oval water jug piece.	
2	B 12057-29	T 28 B	18	D =6 cm. K.Y: 3,084 mm. Simple rimmed, short cylinder necked oval water jug piece. It has single or double handles with vertical ribbon. The preserved height of handle is 1.581 mm.	
3	B 11165-36	T 28 B	11	D =7,5 cm. K.Y: 3,126 mm. Outward-thickened lipped short cylinder necked oval water jug piece.	
4	B 3073-3	T 29 A	16	D =5 cm. K.Y: 1,566 mm. Handle k.y: 1,518 mm. Inward-facing, outward-thickened rimmed, long, steep, narrow necked, oval water jug piece. It has single or double handles with vertical ribbon. The preserved height of handle is 1.518 mm.	
5	B 2001-3	T 29 A	20	D =6,5 cm. K.Y: 1,763 mm. Inward-facing, outward-thickened rimmed, long, steep, narrow necked, oval water jug piece.	
6	B 12097-16	T 29 A	24	D =7 cm. K.Y: 3,781 mm. Inward-facing, outward-thickened rimmed, long, steep, narrow necked, oval water jug piece. There is a circular ribbon decoration on the neck.	Uysal 2000: Fig. 3 No. 9
7	B 11137-21	T 29 B	4	D =5 cm. K.Y: 1,821 mm. Handle k.y: 1,755. Flat, outward-thickened rimmed, long, steep, narrow necked, oval water jug piece. It has single or double vertical handles. The preserved height of handle is 1.755 mm.	
8	B 6002-6	T 30 A	19	D =8,5 cm. K.Y: 2,875 mm. Inward-pulled, simple rimmed, long, steep necked, wide spherical water jug.	
9	B 11157-50	T 30 A	28	D =9,2 cm. K.Y: 4,488 mm. Inward-pulled, simple rimmed, long, steep necked, wide spherical water jug piece.	
10	B 11082-19	T 30 A	3	D =6 cm. K.Y: 6,087 mm. Outward-pulled, slightly outward-thickened rimmed, long, steep necked, wide, spherical water jug piece.	
11	B 11107-4	T 30 B	2	D =10 cm. outer D = 15 cm. Y: 33,854 mm. Slightly inward-cut, outward-thickened rimmed, long, steep necked, wide, spherical water jug with flat bottom. It has double handles of 12.762 mm height with vertical ribbon from neck to the body. In transition to body from the neck, there are triangles made of scrapping technique and below them are two lines of chamfer decoration.	Morgan and Leatherby 1987: Fig. 53 No.12

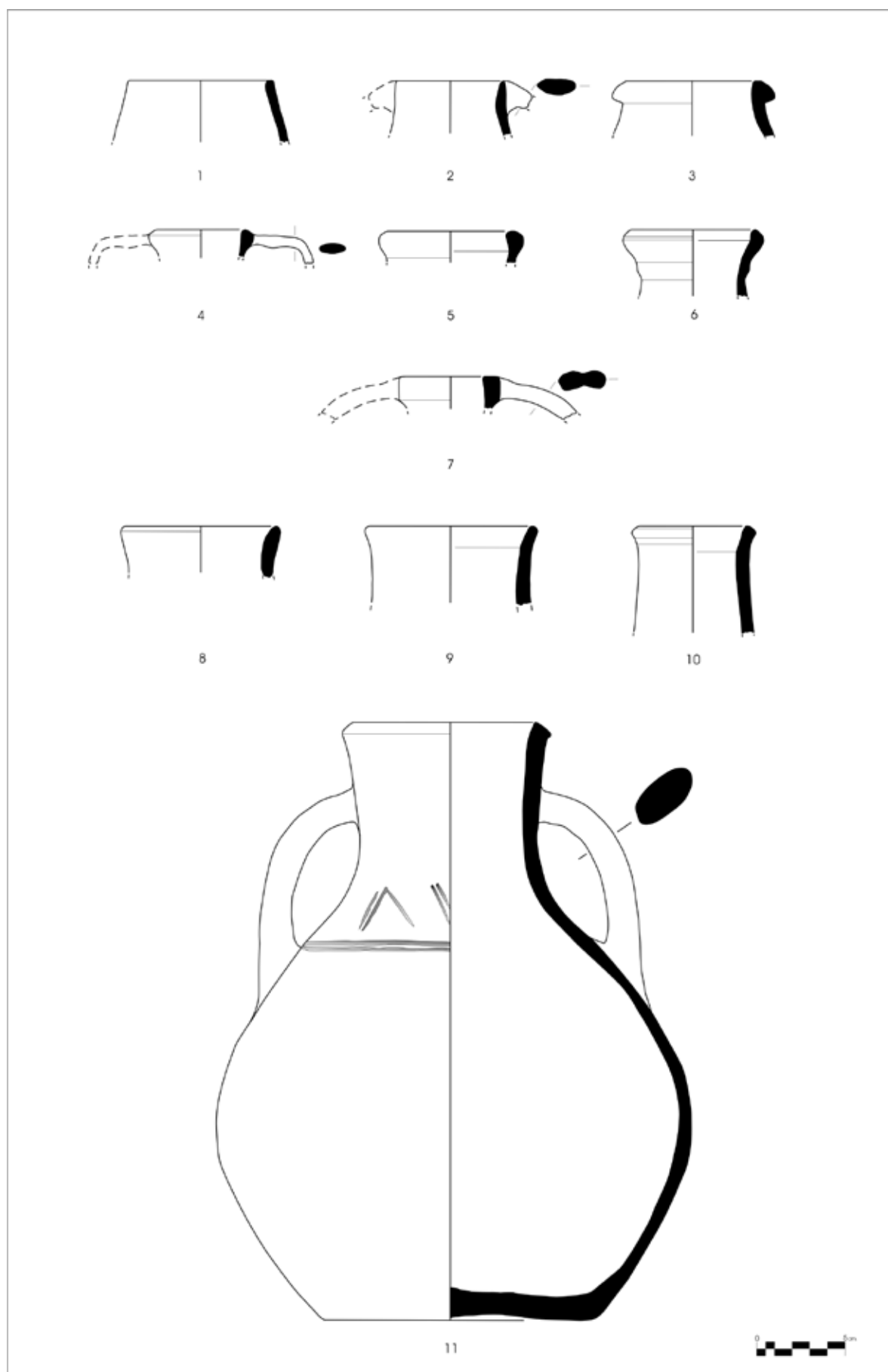
*Fig.36*

Fig. 37/	Case No.	T. No	H. No	Explanation	Comparison
1	B 11137-17	T 31	3	D =12 cm. K.Y: 4,894 mm. Outward-thickened rimmed, long, steep necked, semi-spherical water jug. End of rim is blunted and transition from rim to neck is smooth.	
2	B 3076-1	T 31	31	D =13 cm. K.Y: 5,591 mm. Outward-thickened rimmed, long, steep necked, semi-spherical water jug. End of rim is sharpened and transition from rim to neck is smooth.	
3	B 2024-1	T 31	32	D =15 cm. K.Y: 2,559 mm. Outward-thickened rimmed, long, steep necked, semi-spherical water jug. End of rim is sharpened and transition from rim to neck is smooth. There is a thin band decoration on the neck.	
4	B 13140-15	T 32	35	D =14 cm. K.Y: 2,912 mm. Outward-double noddled thickened rimmed, long, steep necked, semi-spherical water jug. The upper node is blunter in comparison to the lower one.	
5	B 12071-5	T 33	18	D =11 cm. K.Y: 3,799 mm. Outward-thickened, inward-facing rimmed, long, narrow necked, semi-spherical water jug. Rim separates from the neck with a sharp bump. Concave nature of rim is changed to a long steepness just below the lip. This steepness changes to the neck by making a bump.	Mitchell 1980: Fig. 100 No. 1220; Redford 1998: Fig. 3:5 C, Q; Moore 1993: Fig. 28 No. 5
6	B 2024-1	T 34 A	32	D =12 cm. K.Y: 3,962 mm. Outward-thickened rimmed, long, narrow, conical necked, oval water jug. There is a chamfer decoration on blunted lip.	
7	B 11172-6	T 34 A	8	D =10 cm. K.Y: 7,176 mm. Outward-thickened rimmed, long, narrow, conical necked, oval water jug.	Redford et al. 2001: Fig. 31 No. 1; Moore 1993: Fig. 28 No. 3
8	B 3019-2	T 34 B	19	D =13 cm. K.Y: 3,068 mm. Outward-turned rimmed, long, conical necked, flat-profiled oval water jug	Redford 1998: Fig. 3:15 s.
9	B 3007-8	T 34 B	25	D =17 cm. K.Y: 2,928 mm. Outward-turned rimmed, long, narrow, conical necked, flat-profiled oval water jug.	
10	B 2025-9	T 34 B	11	D =16 cm. K.Y: 2,250 mm. Outward-turned rimmed, long, conical necked, flat-profiled oval water jug.	
11	B 4014-3/4	T 34 C	17	D =15.5 cm. K.Y: 3,806 mm. Outward-turned rimmed, long, narrow, conical necked, wave-profiled oval water jug.	
12	B 3029-12	T 34 C	32	D =13 cm. K.Y: 7,678 mm. Outward-turned rimmed, long, narrow, conical necked, wave-profiled oval water jug.	

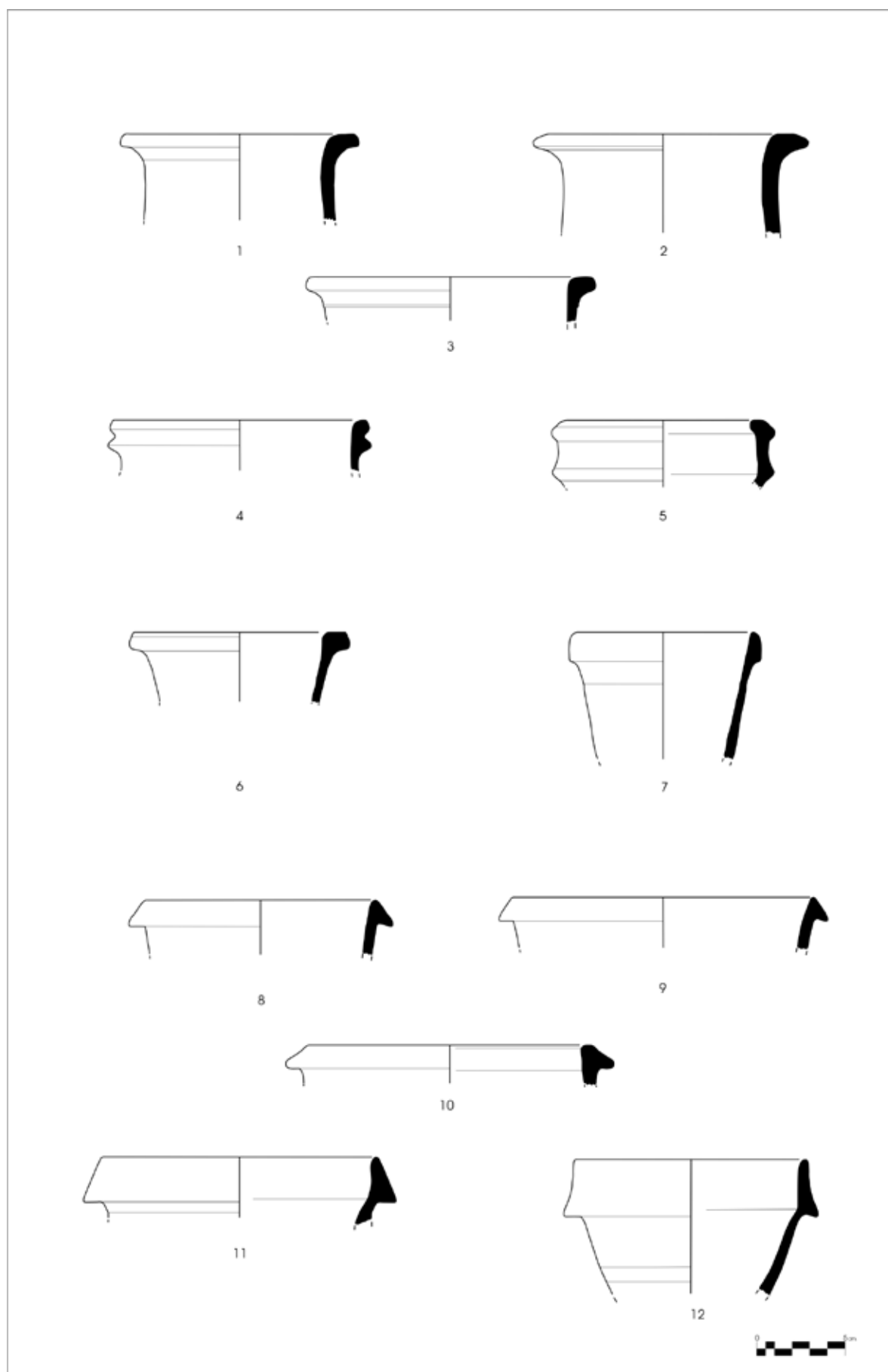
*Fig.37*

Fig. 38/	Case No.	T. No	H. No	Explanation	Comparison
1	A 5007-2	T 35 A	22	D =11.6 cm. K.Y: 2,133 mm. Outward-turned rimmed, funnel-necked, spherical water jug. There is a sharp ribbon on the neck on the outer surface; a shallow sluice decoration in the inner surface.	
2	B 11016-37	T 35 B	29	D =11 cm. K.Y: 2,386 mm. Slightly outward-pulled, simple rimmed, funnel-necked, spherical water jug with single or double handles. On the vertical ribbon handle, there is a geometric decoration made by scrapping technique. The preserved height of handle is 3.646 mm.	
3	B 11137-19	T 35 B	15	D =12 cm. K.Y: 2,873 mm. Kulp k.y: 2,914 mm. Slightly outward-pulled, simple rimmed, funnel-necked, spherical water jug with single or double handles. There are two lines of slightly circular ribbon on the neck. On the vertical ribbon handle, there is a geometric decoration made by scrapping technique. The preserved height of handle is 2.914 mm.	
4	B 11032-36	T 35 C	4	D =14 cm. K.Y: 2,139 mm. Simple rimmed, funnel-necked, spherical water jug piece. There is a shallow chamfer on the rim.	
5	B 2033-12	T 36	19	D =12 cm. K.Y: 2,191 mm. Outward-pulled, outward-thickened rimmed, long, narrow-necked spherical water jug piece.	
6	B 3073-11	T 36	27	D =11 cm. K.Y: 2,665 mm. Outward-pulled, outward-thickened rimmed, long, narrow-necked spherical water jug piece. There are two lines of chamfer inside of rim.	
7	B 3010-5	T 36	19	D =14 cm. K.Y: 2,008 mm. Outward-pulled, outward-thickened rimmed, long, narrow-necked spherical water jug piece.	
8	B 5035-10	T 37	22	D =6 cm. K.Y: 2,825 mm. Outward-turned rimmed, long, narrow-necked spherical water jug piece.	
9	B 3058-26	T 38	11	D =9 cm. K.Y: 2,331 mm. Outward-pulled, short, concave-necked spherical water jug piece.	
10	B 3071-12	T 38	23	D =12 cm. K.Y: 2,822 mm. Outward-pulled, short, concave-necked spherical water jug piece. The edge of rim is folded upward to form a lid site.	
11	B 3066-5	T 38	31	D =14 cm. K.Y: 2,199 mm. Outward-thickened rimmed, short, concave-necked spherical water jug piece. There is a chamfer on the lip and there is a lip place above.	

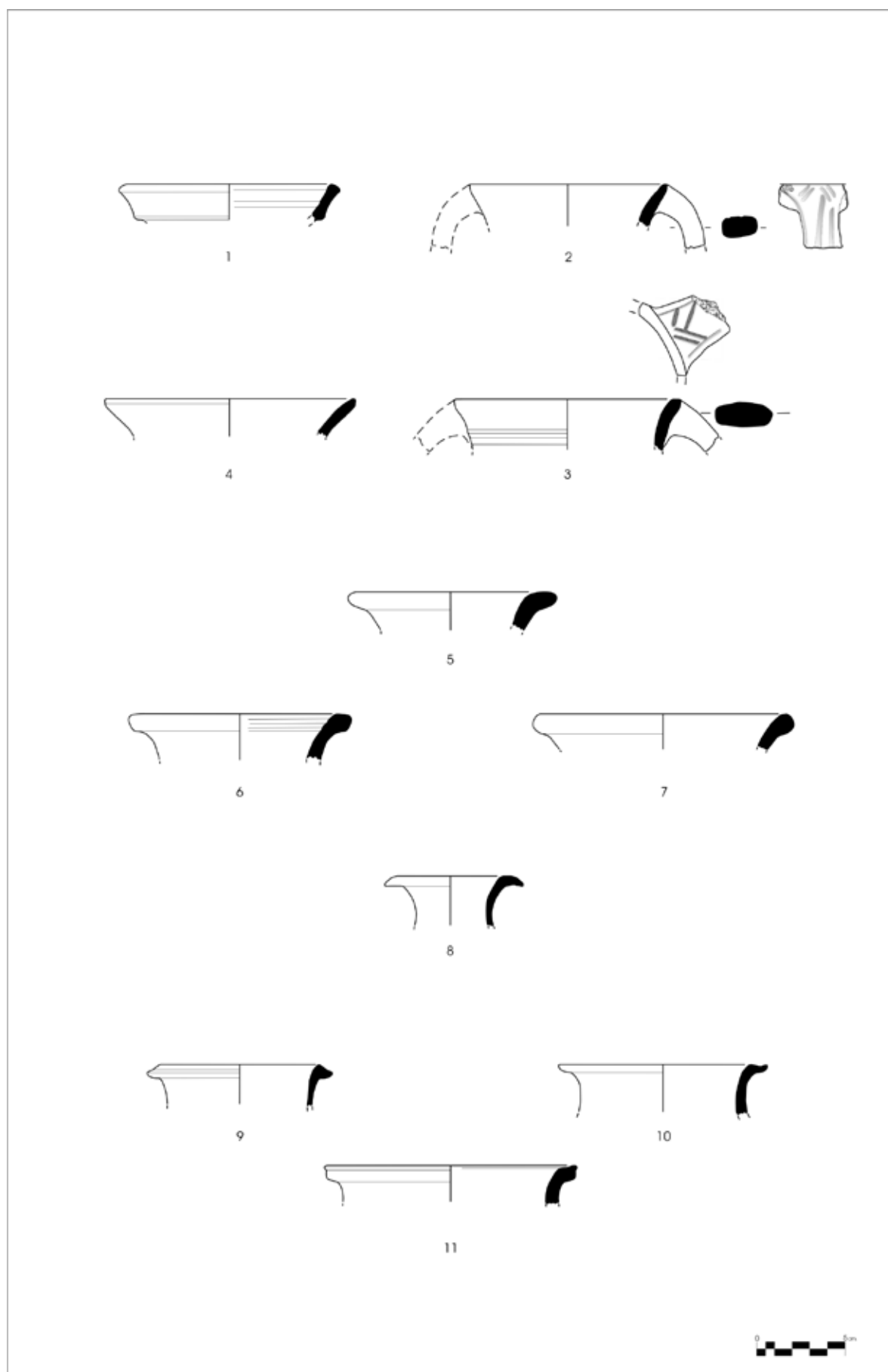
*Fig.38*

Fig. 39/	Case No.	T. No	H. No	Explanation	Comparison
1	B 4069-14	T 39	28	D =21 cm. K.Y: 3,313 mm. Inward-faced, outward-thickened rimmed, sharp-shouldered, flat, spherical pot piece with no neck.	Mitchell 1980: Fig. 59 No. 96.
2	B 12103-24	T 39	19	D =15 cm. K.Y: 3,273 mm. Inward-faced, outward-thickened rimmed, sharp-shouldered, flat, spherical pot piece with no neck. There are three lines of chamfer below the rim.	
3	B 3058-3	T 39	11	D =17 cm. K.Y: 3,282 mm. Inward-faced, outward-thickened rimmed, sharp-shouldered, flat, spherical pot piece with no neck.	
4	B 3046-3	T 39	14	D =14 cm. K.Y: 3,058 mm. Inward-faced, outward-thickened rimmed, sharp-shouldered, flat, spherical pot piece with no neck. There is a single line of chamfer above the rim. When changing to shoulder, wall thickness is increased and sharpness is formed outward.	
5	B 6042-4	T 40	35	D =11 cm. K.Y: 2,980 mm. Inward-faced, outward-thickened rimmed, oval pot piece with no neck.	
6	B 6004-2	T 40	19	D =15 cm. K.Y: 2,121 mm. Inward-faced, outward-thickened rimmed, oval pot piece with no neck.	
7	B 3034-17	T 41	1	D =13 cm. K.Y: 2,630 mm. Simple rimmed, short, steep-necked, wide, spherical pot piece.	
8	B 6004-1	T 42	3	D =26 cm. K.Y: 3,828 mm. Outward-thickened rimmed, short, steep-necked, oval pot piece. It has a sharp profile at the rim and in transition to body from the neck.	
9	B 2025-6	T 43	11	D =11 cm. K.Y: 4,568 mm. Outward-thickened rimmed, short, steep-necked, wide, spherical pot piece. It has a sharp profile inside in transition to body from the neck.	
10	B 4042-18	T 43	19	D =10 cm. K.Y: 5,698 mm. Outward-thickened rimmed, short, steep-necked, wide, spherical pot piece.	
11	B 2019-1	T 43	29	D =18 cm. K.Y: 4,149 mm. Outward-thickened rimmed, short, steep-necked, wide, spherical pot piece.	
12	B 2022-5	T 43	24	D =9 cm. K.Y: 2,573 mm. Outward-thickened rimmed, short, steep-necked, wide, spherical pot piece. It has a sharp profile inside in transition to body from the neck.	
13	B 11050-7	T 44	2	D =20 cm. K.Y: 3,740 mm. Flat rimmed, short-necked, sharp-shouldered, spherical pot piece. There is a single chamfer inside of rim; a slightly circular ribbon decoration on the shoulder.	
14	B 11137-22	T 45	14	D =23 cm. K.Y: 2,591 mm. Outward-thickened rimmed, short-necked, oval pot piece.	
15	B 2004-6	T 46	17	D =16 cm. K.Y: 3,997 mm. Outward-thickened rimmed, short, outward-lying necked, oval pot piece. There is a sharp ribbon decoration on the shoulder.	
16	B 13226-7	T 46	2	D =16 cm. K.Y: 4,470 mm. Double-thickened rimmed, short, outward-lying necked, oval pot piece.	
17	B 11137-16	T 46	1	D =19 cm. K.Y: 2,396 mm. Outward-thickened rimmed, short, outward-lying necked, oval pot piece. There is a single line of chamfer decoration on the rim.	

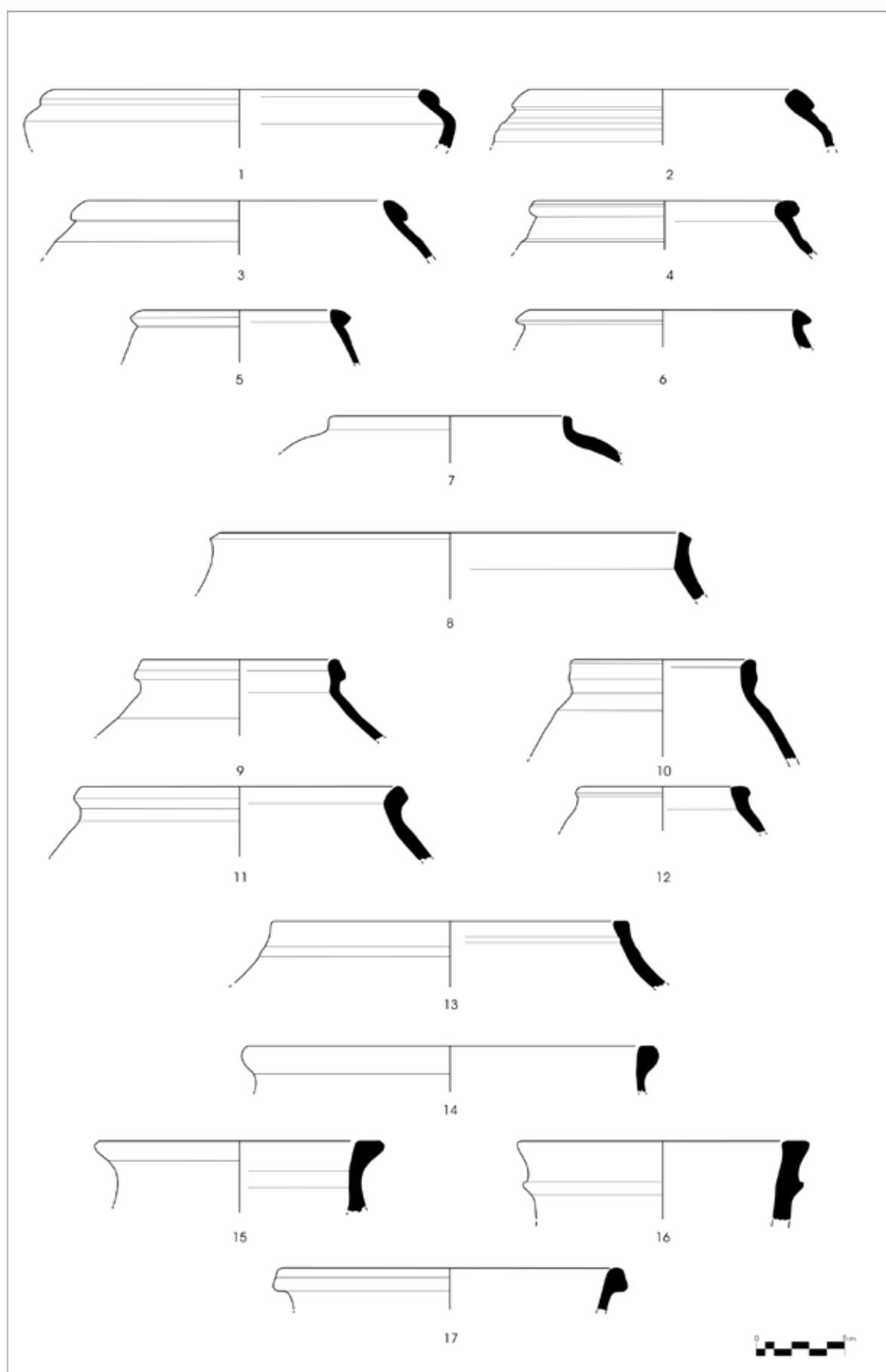
*Fig.39*

Fig. 40/	Case No.	T. No	H. No	Explanation	Comparison
1	B 11033-16	T 47	10	D =20 cm. K.Y: 3,909 mm. Inward-cut, outward-thickened rimmed, steep, long-necked, spherical pot piece. There is a shallow chamfer both inner and outer parts of the rim.	
2	B 13043-77	T 47	9	D =22 cm. K.Y: 3,458 mm. Inward-cut, outward-thickened rimmed, steep, long-necked, spherical pot piece.	
3	B 13140-25	T 47	4	D =23 cm. K.Y: 3,559 mm. Inward-cut, outward-thickened rimmed, steep, long-necked, spherical pot piece. On the shoulder, there is a geometric decoration made by scrapping technique.	
4	B 11024-2	T 47	3	D =19 cm. K.Y: 3,146 mm. Inward-cut, outward-thickened rimmed, steep, long-necked, spherical pot piece.	
5	B 4008-1	T 47	3	D =21 cm. K.Y: 2,840 mm. Inward-cut, outward-thickened rimmed, steep, long-necked, spherical pot piece. It has a handle from the side.	
6	B 11016-61	T 48 A	2	D =14 cm. K.Y: 4,427 mm. Simple rimmed, long, concave-necked, wide, spherical cooking container piece.	
7	B 12009-2	T 48 A	18	D =17 cm. K.Y: 4,149 mm. Simple rimmed, long, concave-necked, wide, spherical cooking container piece.	
8	B 11082-9	T 48 A	6	D =18 cm. K.Y: 7,696 mm. Simple rimmed, long, concave-necked, wide, spherical cooking container piece. On the neck, there are three lines of sluices; point-shaped noded decoration on the body.	
9	B 13109-1	T 48 A	4	D =18 cm. K.Y: 3,117 mm. Simple rimmed, long, concave-necked, wide, spherical cooking container piece. It has a handle from the side.	
10	B 11016-53	T 48 A	2	There is node decoration on the handle. D =19 cm. K.Y: 3,945 mm. Simple rimmed, long, concave-necked, wide, spherical cooking container piece.	
11	B 11165-64	T 48 A	4	D =21 cm. K.Y: 2,532 mm. Simple rimmed, long, concave-necked, wide, spherical cooking container piece.	
12	B 11165-26	T 48 A	4	D =19 cm. K.Y: 3,536 mm. Simple rimmed, long, concave-necked, wide, spherical cooking container piece. It has single or double vertical ribbon handle. In the area where handle is joined to the rim, there is a nail-like node decoration. The preserved height of handle is 2.980 mm.	
13	B 11016-46	T 48 A	4	D =20 cm. K.Y: 1,750 mm. Simple rimmed, long, concave-necked, wide, spherical cooking container piece. It has single or double vertical oval handles. The preserved height of handle is 2.703 mm.	
14	B 11082-14	T 48 A	6	D =24 cm. K.Y: 7,904 mm. Simple rimmed, long, concave-necked, wide, spherical cooking container piece. On the body, there is print decoration on the ribbon; and a wheat spike-like noded decoration sagging through the previous decoration.	Redford et al. 2001: Fig. 39 No. 2; Mitchell 1980: Fig. 103 No. 1302.

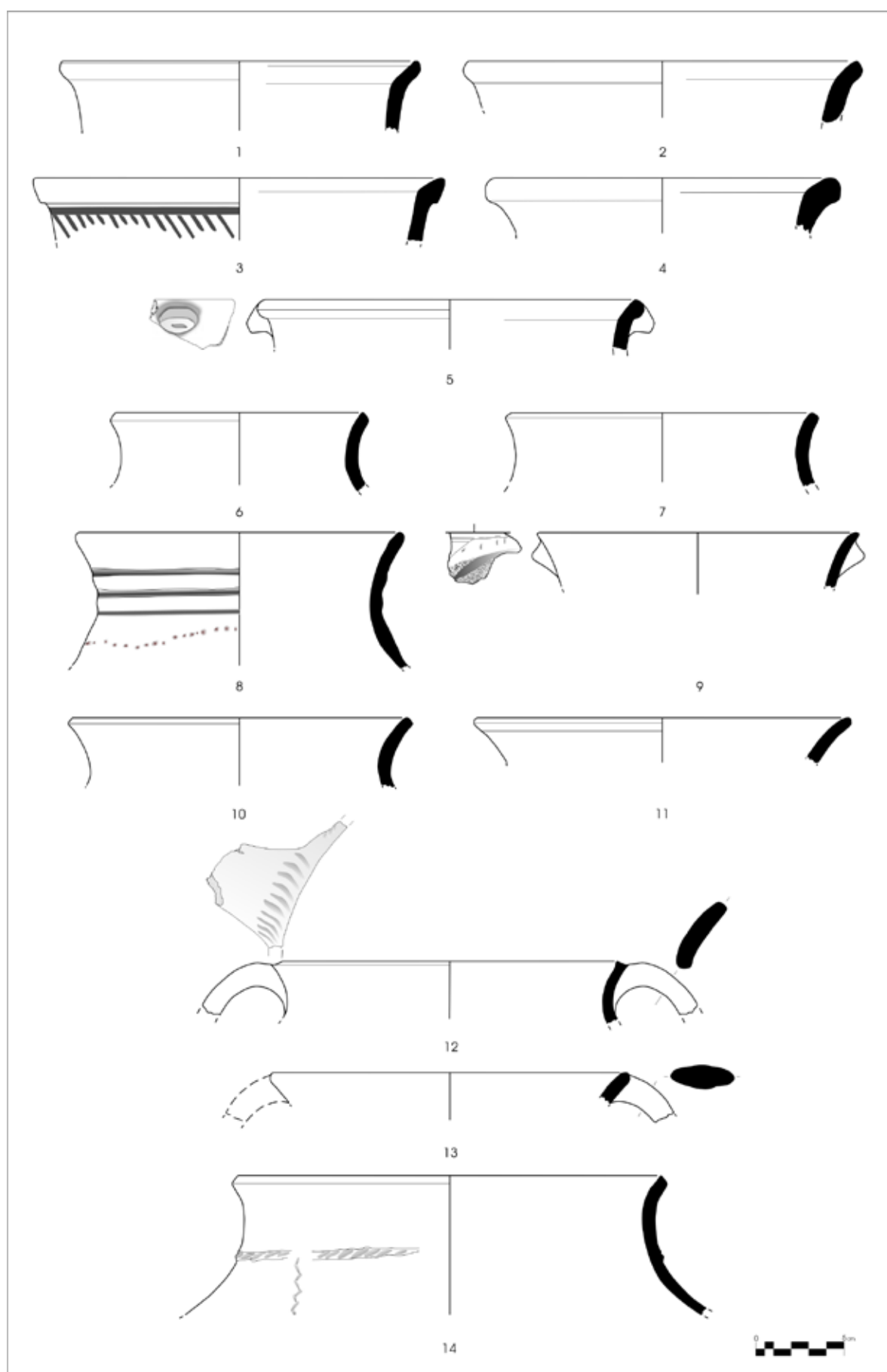
*Fig.40*

Fig. 41/	Case No.	T. No	H. No	Explanation	Comparison
1	B 6006-8	T 48 B	2	D =12 cm. K.Y: 4,588 mm. Simple rimmed, long, concave-necked, wide, spherical cooking container piece with a chamfered inner wall.	
2	B 11137-1	T 48 B	4	D =14 cm. K.Y: 3,360 mm. Simple rimmed, long, concave-necked, wide, spherical cooking container piece with a chamfered inner wall. It is wave decorated on the rim.	
3	B 11066-2	T 48 B	3	D =14 cm. K.Y: 3,581 mm. Simple rimmed, long, concave-necked, wide, spherical cooking container piece with a chamfered inner wall.	
4	B 6011-4	T 48 B	2	D =16 cm. K.Y: 1,910 mm. Simple rimmed, long, concave-necked, wide, spherical cooking container piece with a chamfered inner wall. It has sharp profile in transition from shoulder to the body.	
5	B 12058-5	T 48 B	12	D =17 cm. K.Y: 2,893 mm. Chamfered rimmed, long, concave-necked, wide, spherical cooking container piece with a chamfered inner wall.	
6	B 11033-30	T 48 B	4	D =20 cm. K.Y: 5,960 mm. Simple rimmed, long, concave-necked, wide, spherical cooking container piece with a chamfered inner wall. Container has a handle from the side.	Redford 1998: Fig. 3:9 B
7	B 11016-3	T 48 B	2	D =21 cm. K.Y: 5,040 mm. Chamfered rimmed, long, concave-necked, wide, spherical cooking container piece with a chamfered inner wall. There are three overriding leaf-like print decorations on the neck.	
8	B 11050-5	T 48 B	2	D =27 cm. K.Y: 3,419 mm. Chamfered rimmed, long, concave-necked, wide, spherical cooking container piece with a chamfered inner wall.	
9	B 13140-38	T 48 C	4	D =13 cm. K.Y: 5,370 mm. Simple rimmed, long, concave-necked, oval cooking container piece. Container has a handle from the side. There is plant-motif scrapping decoration in the lower part of handle.	
10	B 11016-2	T 48 C	3	D =14 cm. K.Y: 6,188 mm. Simple rimmed, long, concave-necked, oval cooking container piece. On the shoulder, there is print decoration as wheat line.	
11	B 11157-14	T 48 C	4	D =16 cm. K.Y: 7,608 mm. Simple rimmed, long, concave-necked, oval cooking container piece. There is horseshoe-like print decoration on the body.	Mitchell 1980: Fig. 97 No. 1126
12	B 11137-29	T 48 C	2	D =15 cm. K.Y: 4,205 mm. Simple rimmed, long, concave-necked, oval cooking container piece. There is line-shaped print decoration on rim and neck.	
13	A 5088-9	T 48 C	3	D =14 cm. K.Y: 3,565 mm. Inward-cut rimmed, long, concave-necked, oval cooking container piece. There are two lines of chamfer decorations on the rim. It has single or double circular handles which have geometric designed scrapping decoration. The preserved height of handle is 4.83 mm.	
14	B 13043-93	T 48 C	11	D =16 cm. K.Y: 3,351 mm. Inward-cut rimmed, long, concave-necked, oval cooking container piece. It has single or double handles with vertical ribbon. Handle is decorated with wave-motif relief. The preserved height of handle is 2.569 mm.	

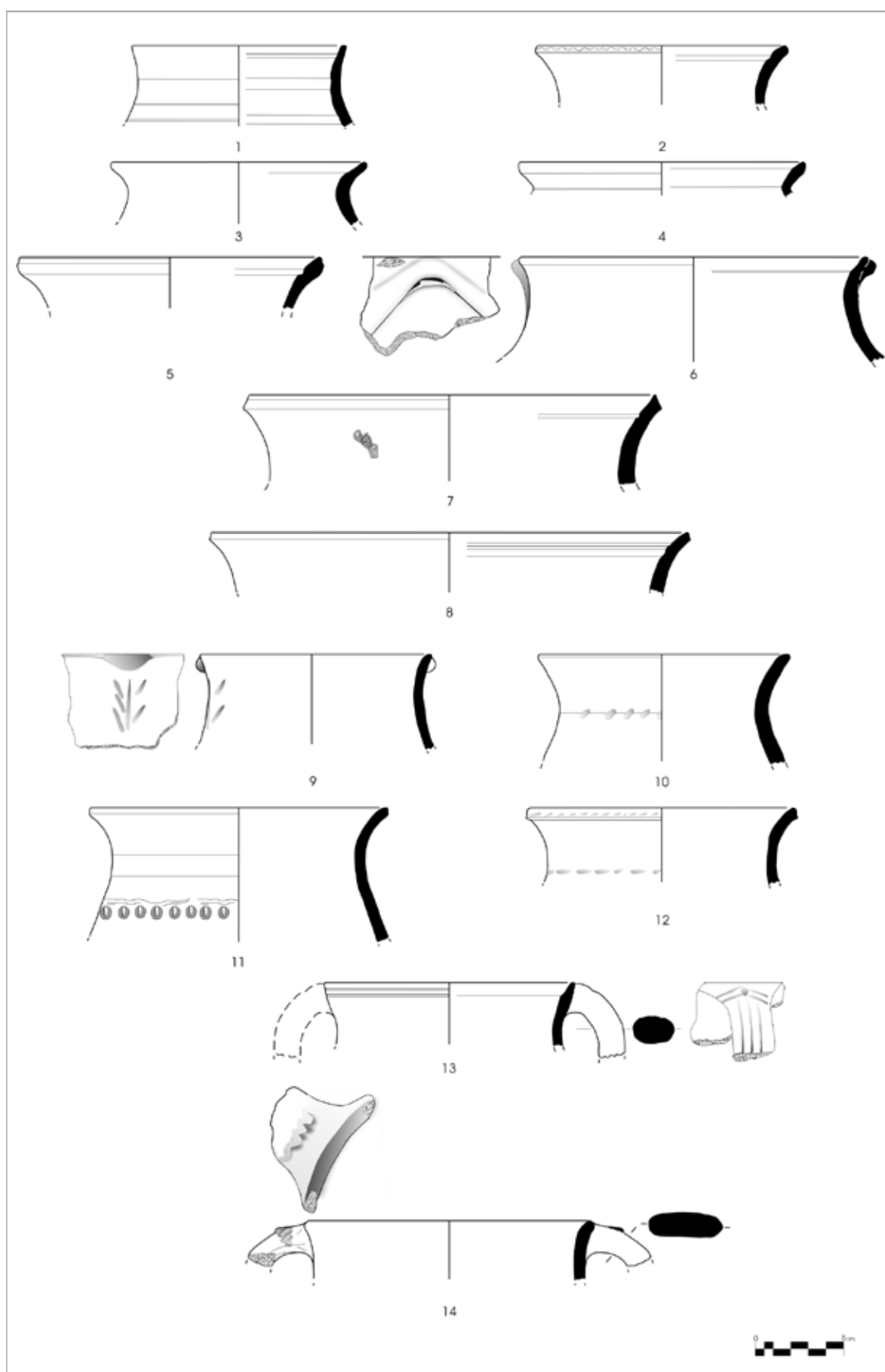
*Fig.41*

Fig. 42/	Case No.	T. No	H. No	Explanation	Comparison
1	B 11016-59	T 48 C	3	D=18 cm. K.Y: 5,452 mm. Simple rimmed, long, concave necked, oval cooking container piece.	
2	B 11033-17	T 48 C	4	D =22 cm. K.Y: 4,149 mm. Simple rimmed, long, concave necked, oval cooking container piece. There are a series of print decoration on the rim.	
3	B 11016-42	T 48 C	2	D =22 cm. K.Y: 6,346 mm. Simple rimmed, long, concave necked, oval cooking container piece. There are chamfers on the rim, and a series of print decoration on body.	
4	B 11050-15	T 48 C	4	D =23 cm. K.Y: 6,434 mm. Simple rimmed, long, concave necked, oval cooking container piece. There are chamfers on the rim, and three series of shallow sluices inner part of neck.	
5	B 11033-7	T 48 C	10	D =24 cm. K.Y: 6,760 mm. Simple rimmed, long, concave necked, oval cooking container piece. There is chamfer decoration on the rim.	
6	B 12062-2	T 48 D	2	D =22 cm. K.Y: 17,970 mm. Outward- thickening rimmed, long, outward-lying necked, sharp rounded cooking container piece with vertical ribbon handled from one or double necks to the body. Most part of container has been preserved. The height of handle is 14.874 mm. There is chain-motif print decoration in transition from neck to body.	
7	B 12062-1	T 48 E	2	D =20 cm. K.Y: 23,931 mm. Simple rimmed, long, outward-lying necked, spherical cooking container with circular handle from one or single rims from the body. Only bed part of container is incomplete. The height of handle is 13.866 mm. There are two lines of chamfer decorations on body and neck.	

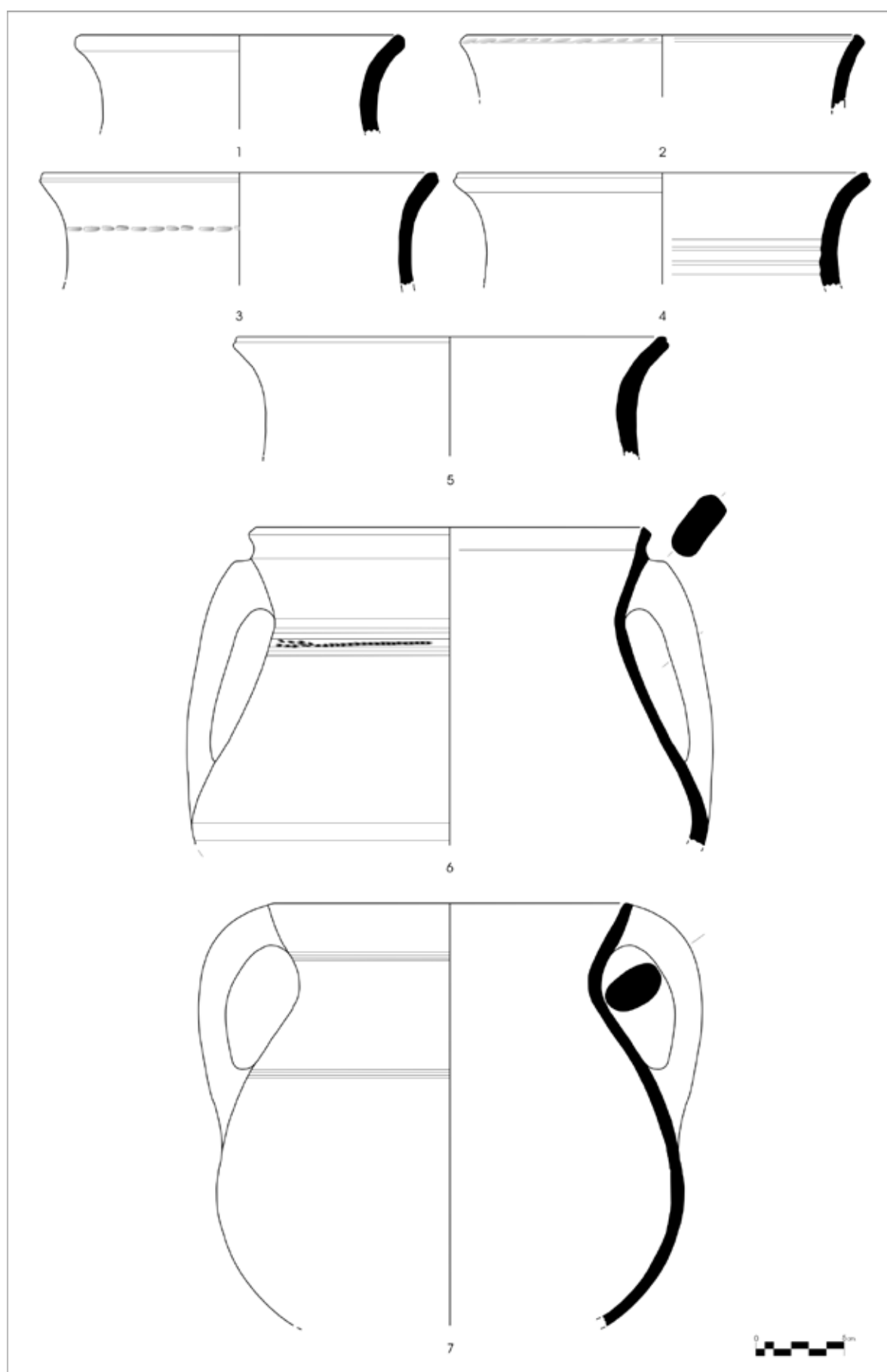
*Fig.42*

Fig. 43/	Case No.	T. No	H. No	Explanation	Comparison
1	B 11033-4	T 48 F	4	D=18 cm. K.Y: 19,227 mm. Handle k.y: 18,041 mm. Simple rimmed, short, concave-necked, oval cooking container piece with handle of vertical ribbon from single or double rims. There is a slight chamfer inner part of rim; and a circular print decoration on ribbon in transition from neck to body.	Redford 1998: Fig. 3:9 D
2	B 3007-16	T 49	19	D=14 cm. K.Y: 2,123 mm. Outward-thickened rimmed, lid chamfered, inward-inclined, short necked, spherical cooking container piece.	
3	B 6075-1	T 49	11	D=14 cm. K.Y: 3,370 mm. Outward-bended rimmed, lid chamfered, inward-inclined, short necked, spherical cooking container piece.	
4	B 4042-2/27	T 49	11	D=16 cm. K.Y: 2,864 mm. Outward-thickened rimmed, lid chamfered, inward-inclined, short necked, spherical cooking container piece.	
5	B 3068-5	T 49	11	D=19 cm. K.Y: 2,742 mm. Outward-bended rimmed, lid chamfered, inward-inclined, short necked, spherical cooking container piece.	
6	B 12058-6	T 49	18	D=23 cm. K.Y: 2,168 mm. Double noddled rimmed, lid chamfered, inward-inclined, short necked, spherical cooking container piece.	
7	B 11157-1	T 50	4	D=16 cm. K.Y: 4,420 mm. Outward-thickened rimmed, long, slightly outward-lying necked, wide, spherical cooking container piece.	
8	B 11137-7	T 50	4	D=17 cm. K.Y: 3,682 mm. Outward-thickened rimmed, long, slightly outward-lying necked, wide, spherical cooking container piece.	
9	B 11116-1	T 50	4	D=15 cm. K.Y: 9,729 mm. Outward-thickened rimmed, long, slightly outward-lying necked, wide, spherical cooking container piece. Container has a handle from the side. There are scrapping decorations as double zigzag lines between two lines of chamfer on neck and shoulder. There is another chamfer decoration line on the body.	
10	B 11050-14	T 50	10	D>25 cm. K.Y: 5,294 mm. Simple rimmed, long, slightly outward-lying necked, wide, spherical cooking container piece. There is a scrapping decoration on the rim and body with angles inside to each other.	Mitchell 1980: Fig. 55 No. 67
11	B 12126-3	T 50	4	D=25 cm. K.Y: 11,219 mm. Outward-thickened rimmed, long, slightly outward-lying necked, wide, spherical cooking container piece. There are two lines of chamfer and wave-motif scrapping decoration among two lines of chamfer on the body.	

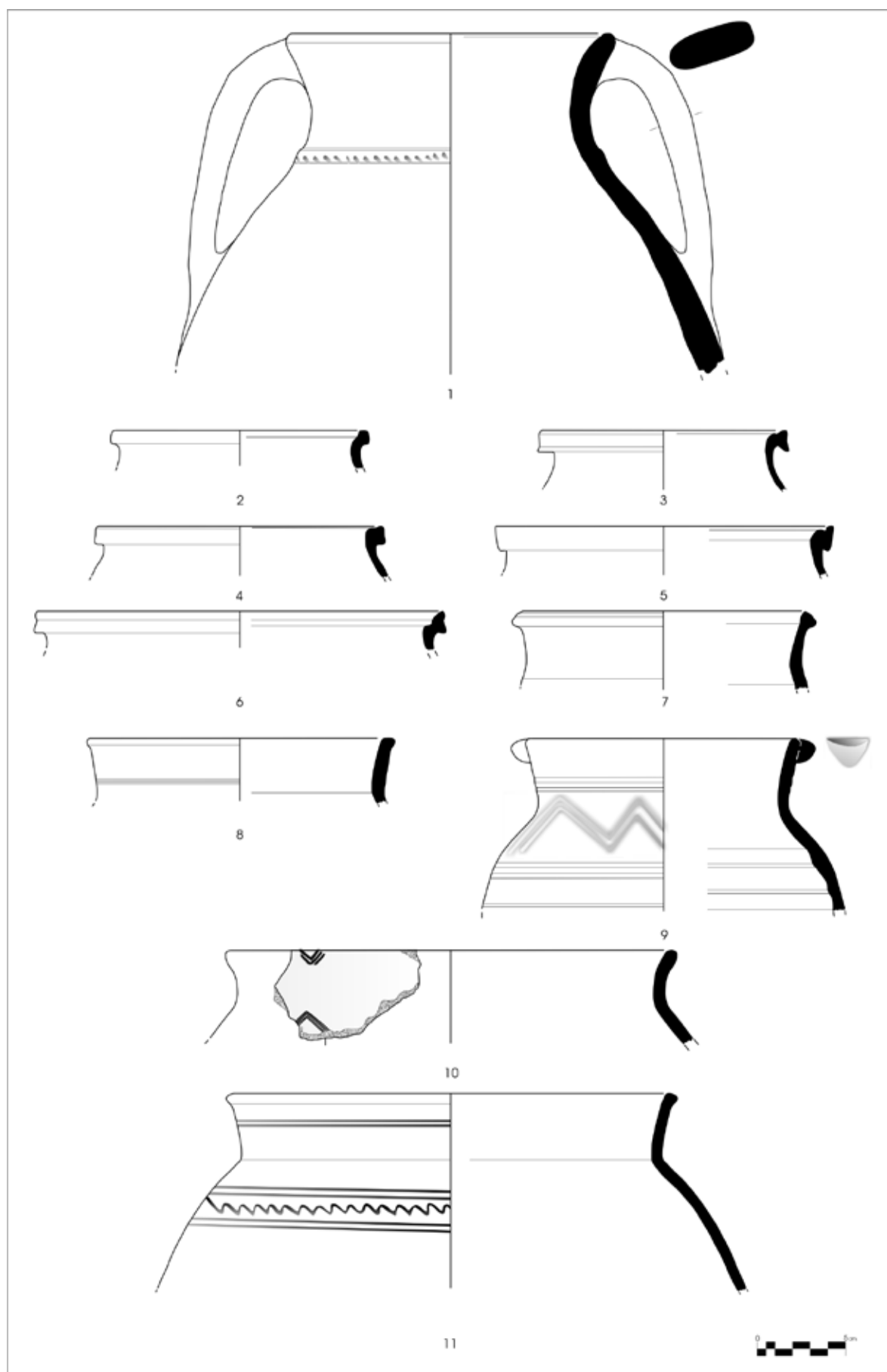
*Fig.43*

Fig. 44/	Case No.	T. No	H. No	Explanation	Comparison
1	B 6002-3	T 51	14	D=26 cm. K.Y: 2,593 mm. Inward-faced, simple rimmed, spherical storage container piece without necked	
2	B 3021-8	T 52	31	D=34 cm. K.Y: 8,269 mm. Inward-faced, outward-thickening rimmed, spherical storage container piece without necked	
3	B 11082-15	T 53	10	D =17 cm. K.Y: 5,280 mm. Double-thickened rimmed, inward-bended, short necked, oval storage container piece. There is a chamfer in upper part of the rim.	
4	B 11165-87	T 54	29	D =16 cm. K.Y: 5,961 mm. Double outward-thickened rimmed, short, steep, narrow necked oval storage container piece.	Mitchell 1980: Fig. 50 No. 39
5	B 11135-7	T 55	8	D =33 cm. K.Y: 6,224 mm. Double noded, outward-thickened rimmed, long, thin, inward-inclined necked, oval storage container piece. On lower node of rim, a wave motif is made with print technique.	
6	B 11165-82	T 56	4	D =21 cm. K.Y: 9,794 mm. Outward-thickened rimmed, long, steep, narrow necked, spherical storage container piece. Scrapping and notch on ribbon of the lip; wave-shaped scrapped decoration on the ribbon passing to the body.	Redford et al. 2001: Fig. 43 No. 6; Morgan and Leatherby 1987: Fig. 62 No.2
7	B 12016-1	T 56	14	D =13 cm. K.Y: 6,234 mm. Outward-thickened rimmed, long, steep, narrow necked, spherical storage container piece. There is sharp ribbon decoration on the neck.	
8	B 2002-29	T 57	25	D =40 cm. K.Y: 3,383 mm. Outward-thickened rimmed, long, steep, wide necked, spherical storage container piece.	
9	B 5005-3	T 58	1	D =26 cm. K.Y: 5,697 mm. Outward-thickened rimmed, long, outward-inclined necked, spherical storage container piece.	

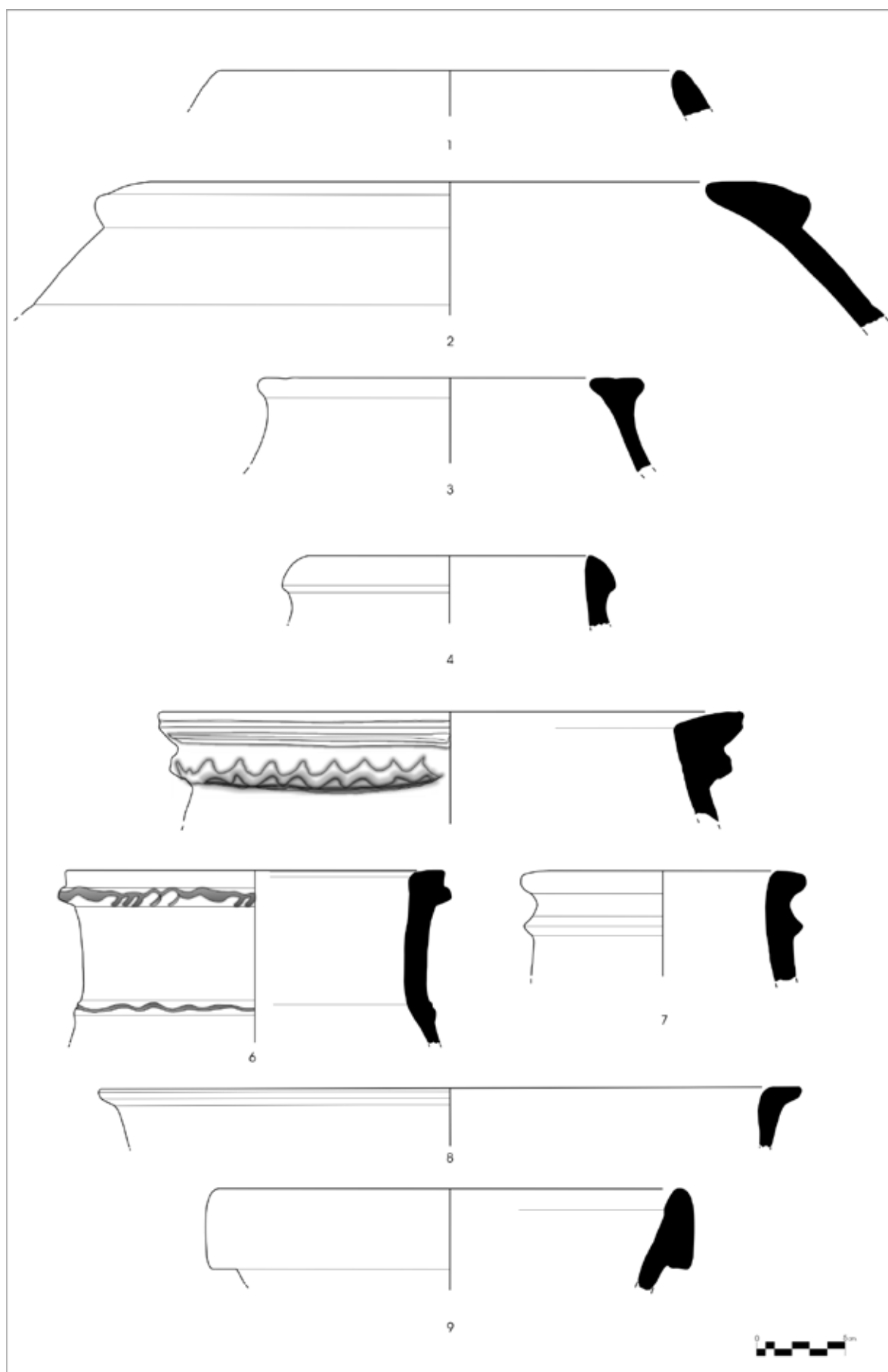
*Fig.44*

Fig. 45/	Case No.	T. No	H. No	Explanation	Comparison
1	B 11135-13	D 1 A	4	D=11 cm. K.Y: 1,519 mm. Simple flat bedplate	
2	B 4011-1	D 1 A	25	D=17 cm. K.Y: 2,425 mm. Simple flat bedplate	
3	B 4002-2	D 1 A	19	D=17 cm. K.Y: 2,776 mm. Simple flat bedplate	
4	B 2025-11	D 1 A	16	D=4 cm. K.Y: 1,581 mm. Simple flat bedplate	
5	B 13182-12	D 1 A	8	D=11 cm. K.Y: 2,024 mm. Simple flat bedplate	
6	B 13182-11	D 1 A	3	D=12 cm. K.Y: 3,488 mm. Simple flat bedplate	
7	B 3010-2	D 1 A	31	D=11 cm. K.Y: 6,285 mm. Simple flat bedplate	
8	B 13182-31	D 1 A	31	D=19 cm. K.Y: 4,277 mm. Simple flat bedplate	
9	B 6002-2	D 1 A	12	D=11 cm. K.Y: 5,639 mm. Simple flat bedplate	
10	B 11135-6	D 1 A	27	D=28 cm. K.Y: 4,130 mm. Simple flat bedplate	
11	B 4004-6	D 1 B	6	D=10 cm. K.Y: 2,287 mm. Slightly chamfered flat bedplate	

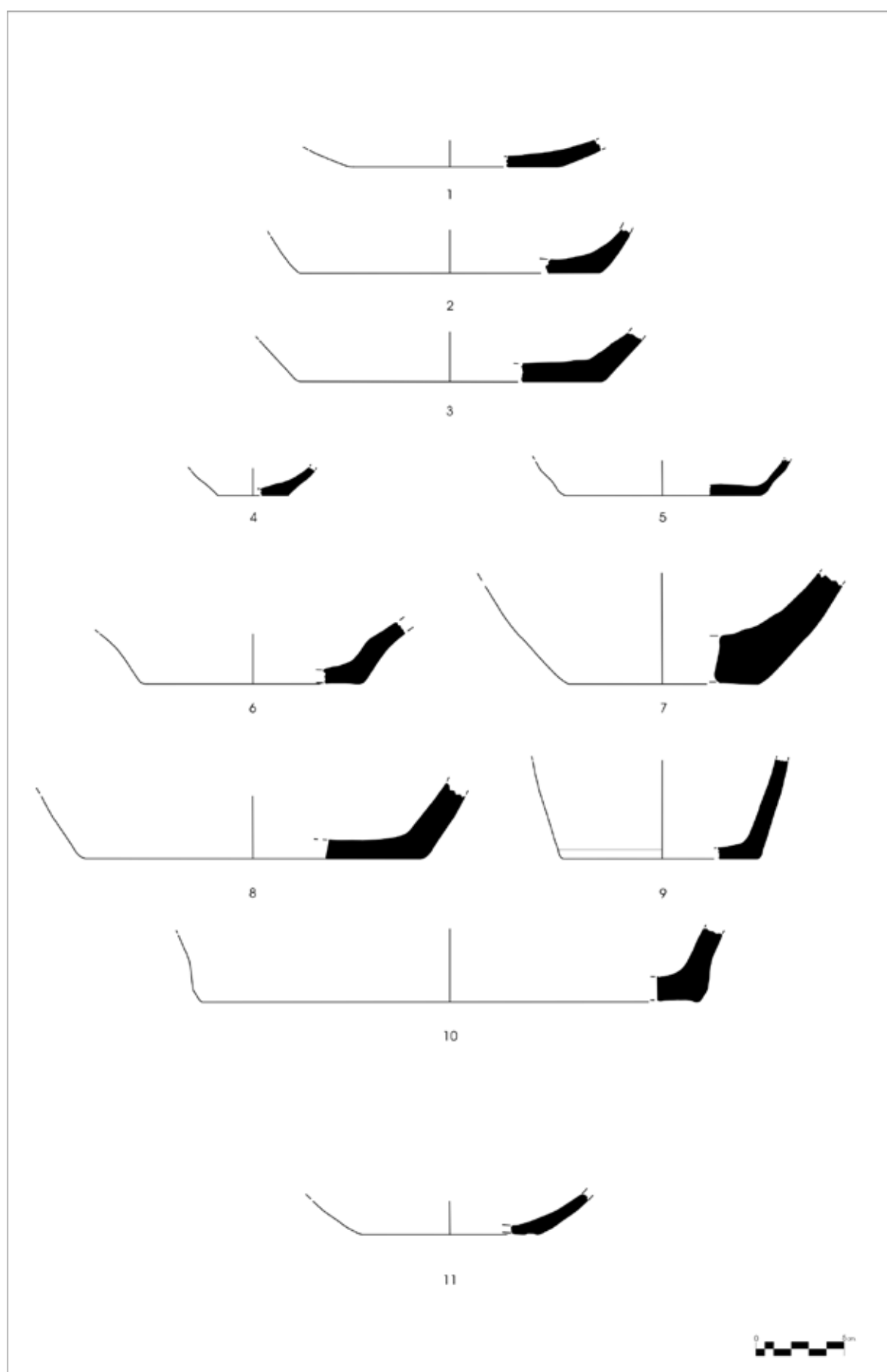
*Fig.45*

Fig. 46/	Case No.	T. No	H. No	Explanation	Comparison
1	B 2005-6	D 2 A	16	D=4 cm. K.Y: 1.351 mm. Dip with simple, flat bed plate	
2	B 2024-2	D 2 A	16	D=3.5 cm. K.Y: 2,101 mm. Dip with simple, flat bed plate	
3	B 2025-19	D 2 A	16	D.Ç=5 cm. K.Y: 1.285 mm. Dip with simple, flat bed plate	
4	B 4014-10	D 2 A	16	D.Ç=4.2 cm. K.Y: 2.156 mm. Dip with simple, flat bed plate	
5	B 4069-7	D 2 A	16	D.Ç=3.5 cm. K.Y: 3.185 mm. Dip with simple, flat bed plate	
6	B 2033-7	D 2 A	16	D.Ç=4 cm. K.Y: 2.656 mm. Dip with simple, flat bed plate	
7	B 2015-17	D 2 A	19	D.Ç=19 cm. K.Y: 4.575 mm. Dip with simple, flat bed plate	
8	B 4012-2	D 2 A	31	D.Ç=22 cm. K.Y: 3.456 mm. Dip with simple, flat bed plate	
9	B 13101-3	D 2 B	Glazed 13	D.Ç=7.6 cm. K.Y: 2.698 mm. Outward-bumped bedplate dip. Inside is light green grazed. However, glaze is not an ornament and it was made to prevent water leak from the bowl.	
10	B 11082-15	D 3 A	4	D.Ç=7.5 cm. K.Y: 3.497 mm. Circle dip with inward-facing leg	
11	B 13001-20	D 3 E	11	D.Ç=7 cm. K.Y: 1.550 mm. Outward-opened, cornered circle dip	

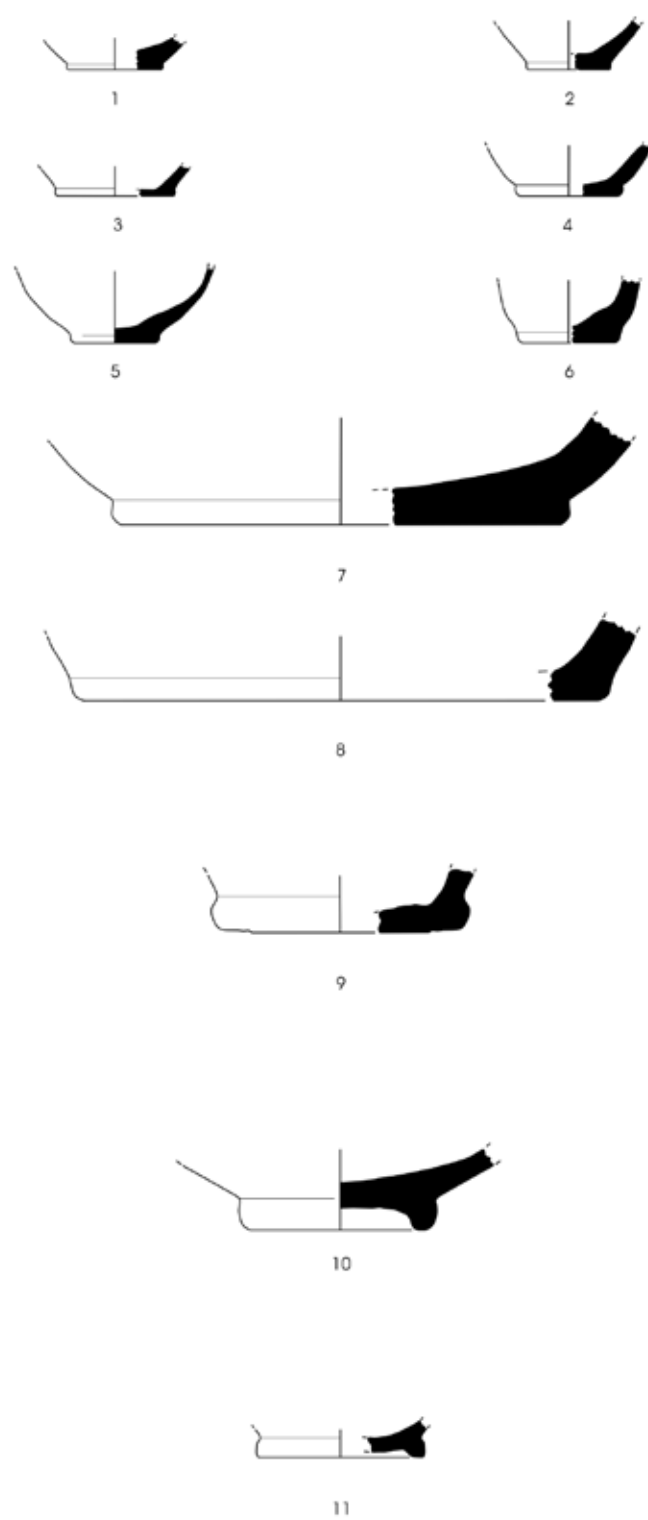
*Fig.46*

Fig. 47/	Case No.	T. No	H. No	Explanation	Comparison
1	B 11146-13	K 1 A	4	Simple ribbon handle. At the end of handle, there is a rosette print decoration.	Mitchell 1980: Fig. 77 No. 232 (Decoration)
2	B 6006-5	K 1 A	2	Simple ribbon handle.	
3	B 3021-1	K 1 A	10	Simple ribbon handle.	
4	B 2019-4	K 1 A	16	Simple ribbon handle.	
5	B 11146-31	K 1 B	4	Ribbon handles with relief. On the handle, there is a print decoration of triangular shape.	
6	B 3047-10	K 1 B	25	Ribbon handles with relief.	
7	B 11131-42	K 1 C	6	Chamfered ribbon handle. At the center of handle, there is a longitudinal, gage-shaped scrapping decoration; there are four finger prints at the end of handle.	
8	B 6002-4	K 1 C	29	Chamfered ribbon handle. At the center of handle, there is a longitudinal, scrapping decoration as a wheat line.	
9	B 16101-2	K 1 C	2	Chamfered ribbon handle. A relief at the start of handle; on the handle, there is a longitudinal scrapping decoration as three-wheat lines.	
10	B 11066-10	K 1 C	3	Chamfered ribbon handle. There are longitudinal, four lines of chamfer decorations on the handle.	
11	A 5149-7	K 1 C	10	Chamfered ribbon handle. On the handle, there is a notch decoration as a wheat shape between two lines of longitudinal chamfers.	

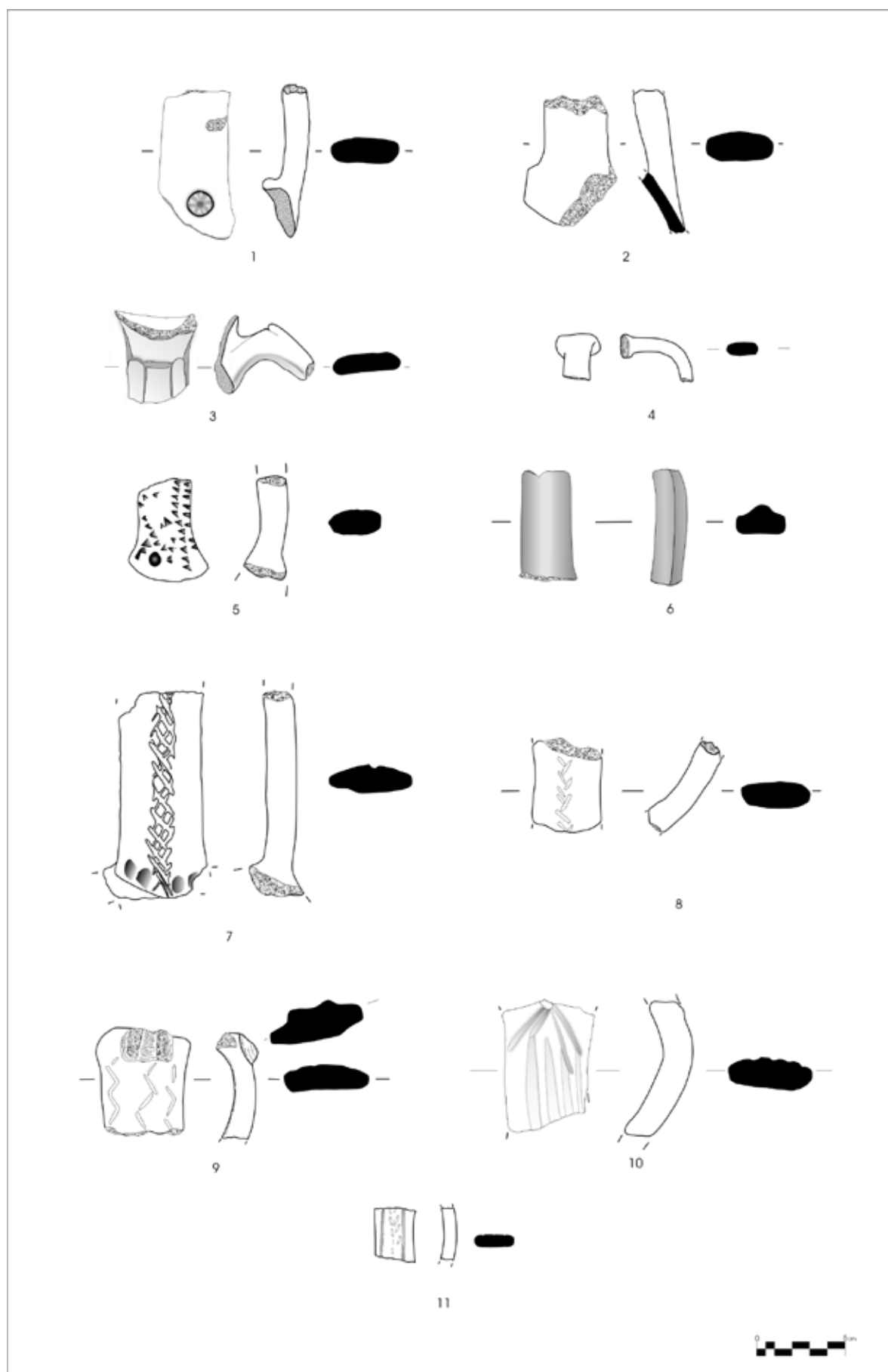


Fig. 47

Fig. 48/	Case No.	T. No	H. No	Explanation	Comparison
1	B 2025-18	K 2	25	Circular handle.	Mitchell 1980: Fig. 77 No. 231 (decoration)
2	B 11131-26	K 2	4	Circular handle. There is a vertical notch decoration as a wheat line at the center of handle.	
3	B 5018-2	K 2	19	Circular handle. At the end of handle, there is a cross-shaped, rosette decoration which was made with print technique.	
4	B 19044-17	K 2	14	Circular handle. In upper part of handle, a relief with three lines of chamfer and wave motif continues along the handle.	
5	B 13211-1	K 2	2	Circular handle. On the handle, there are four parallel chamfer decorations starting from the handle.	
6	B 2025-7	K 3	12	Kidney handle	
7	B 2033-8	K 3	19	Kidney handle	
8	B 2033-2	K 3	16	Kidney handle	
9	B 2025-5	K 3	16	Kidney handle	
10	B 12100-1	K 3	24	Kidney handle	
11	B 2033-5/6	K 4	19	Shapeless handle	
12	B 2033-3	K 4	16	Shapeless handle	
13	B 2033-1	K 4	16	Shapeless handle	
14	B 2031-2	K 4	25	Shapeless handle	

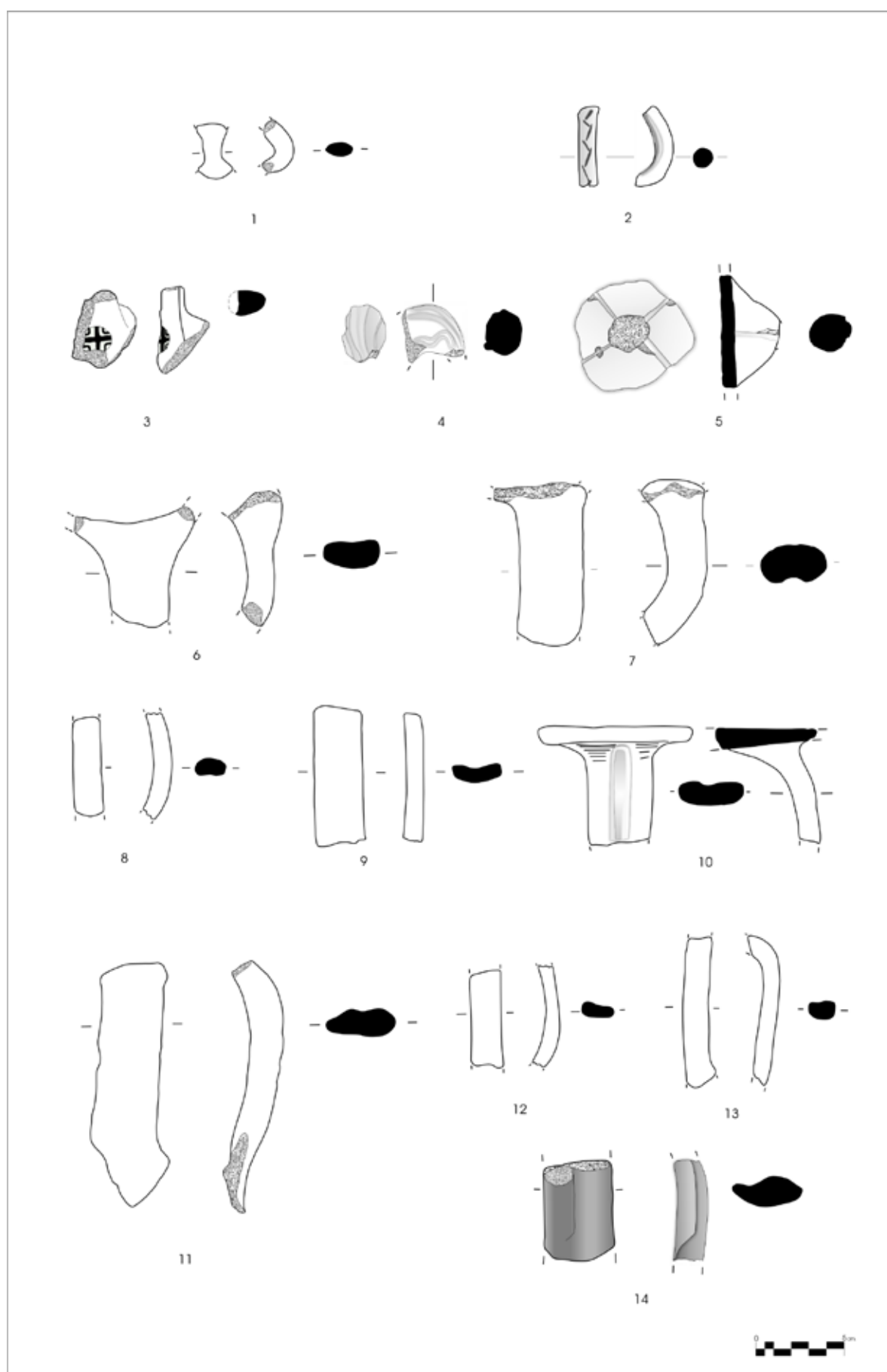


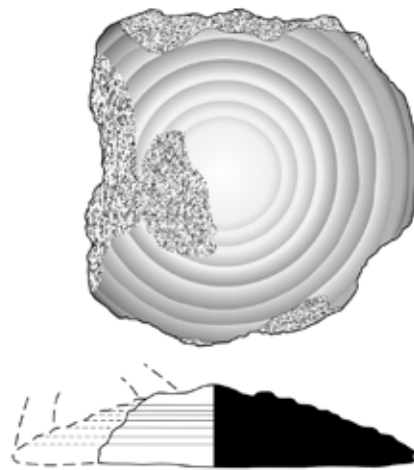
Fig.48

Fig. 49/ Case No. T. No H. No Explanation

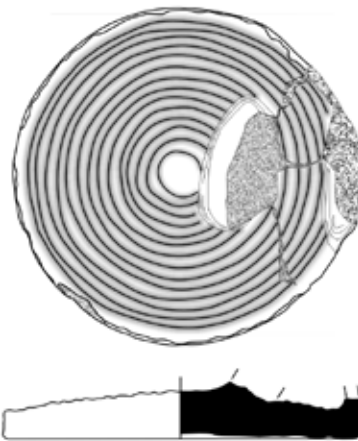
1	B 11137-55	KP 1	4	D=17.5 cm. Y: 3.528 mm.
2	B 11067-1	KP 1	4	D=14.8 cm. K.Y: 2.454 mm.
3	B 11135-11	KP 1	3	D=15 cm. K.Y: 1.437 mm.

Comparison

Mitchell 1980: Fig. 74 No. 213; Redford 1998: Fig. 3:13 C, I; Moore 1993: Fig. 44 No. 173
 Mitchell 1980: Fig. 74 No. 211; Redford 1998: Fig. 3:13 D, E, G; Moore 1993: Fig. 44 No. 170-171
 Redford et al., 2001: Fig. 41 No. 1; Redford 1998: Fig. 3:13 F; Moore 1993: Fig. 45 No. 180; Van Loon 1980: Fig. 72 CW 17.



1



2



3

*Fig.49*

Fig. 50/	Case No.	T. No	H. No	Explanation	Comparison
1	B 4014-14	-	19	Body piece with comp decoration.	
2	B 4014-5	-	11	Body piece with chamfer and comb decoration.	
3	B 4005-1	-	27	Body piece with scrapping and comb decoration.	
4	B 6009-1	-	27	Body piece with comp decoration.	
5	B 4014-7	-	19	Body piece with comp decoration.	
6	B 3007-2	-	11	Body piece with comp decoration.	
7	B 4014-2	-	25	Body piece with chamfer and comb decoration.	
8	B 4005-12	-	12	Body piece with comp decoration.	Mitchell 1980: Fig. 77 No. 236
9	B 3002-8	-	11	Body piece with sluice decoration.	
10	B 3013-2	-	11	Body piece with sluice decoration.	
11	B 5001-5	-	25	Body piece with sluice decoration.	
12	B 5001-2	-	35	Body piece with sluice decoration.	
13	B 3002-6	-	35	Body piece with sluice decoration.	
14	B 2001-6	-	27	Body piece with scrapping decoration.	Mitchell 1980: Fig. 77 No. 237

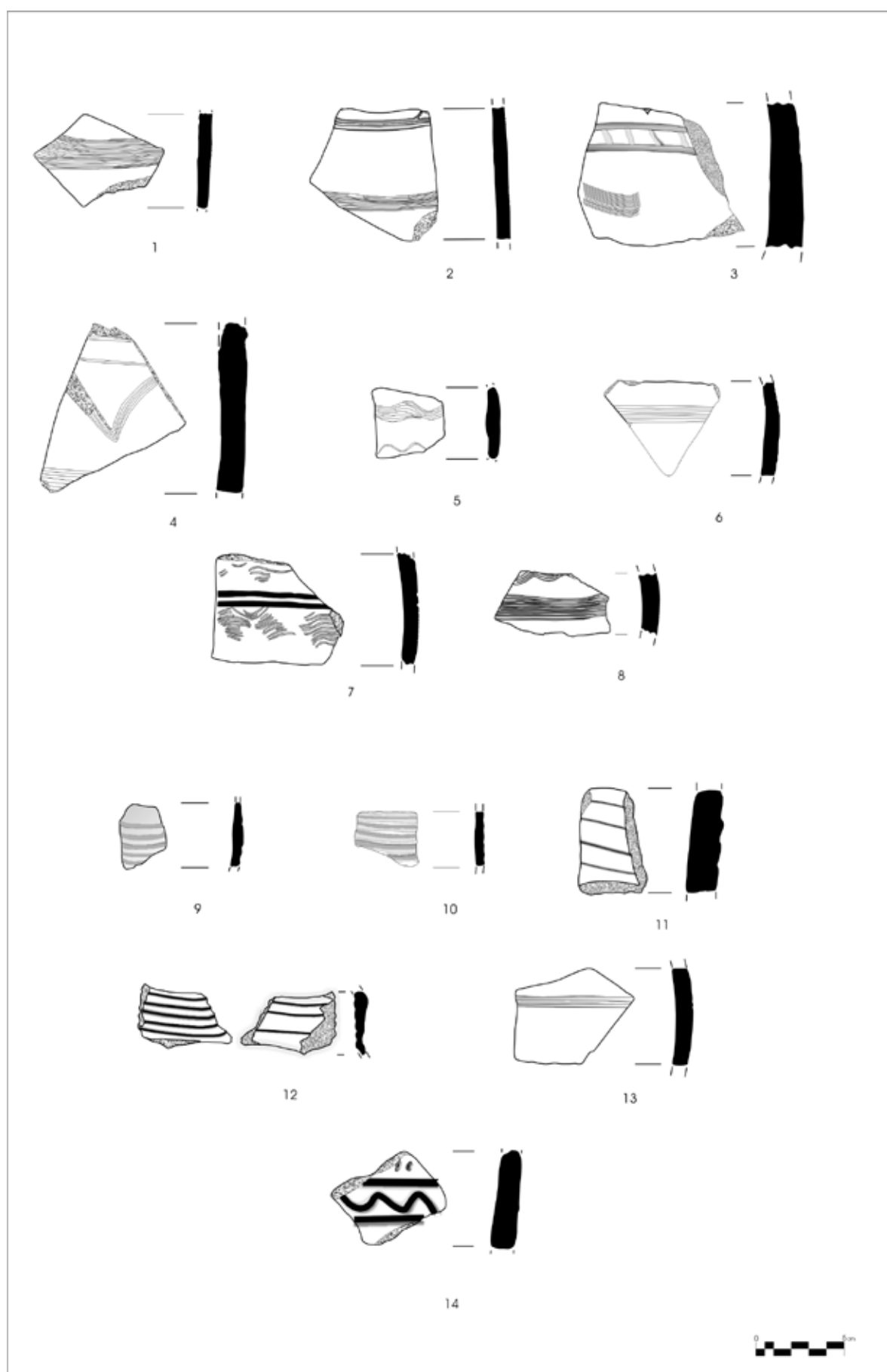
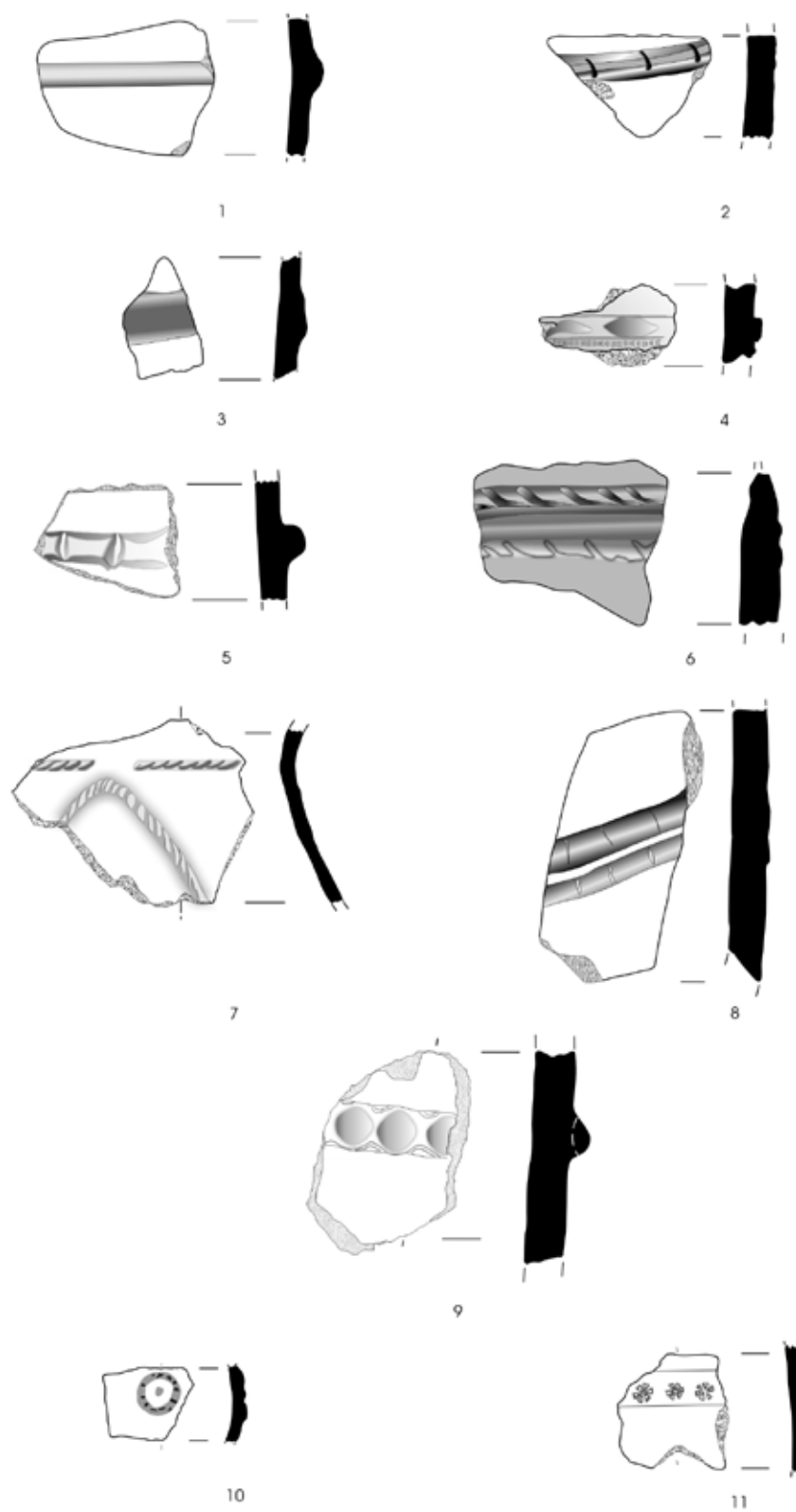
*Fig. 50*

Fig. 51/	Case No.	T. No	H. No	Explanation	Comparison
1	B 2004-5	-	31	Circular ribbon decorated body piece.	
2	B 2015-8	-	19	Body piece with scrapping and notch decorated on ribbon.	
3	B 6001-1	-	25	Body piece with sluice decorated on ribbon.	
4	B 3004-8	-	25	Body piece with finger print decoration on flat ribbon.	
5	B 3048-1	-	5	Body piece with print decoration on circular ribbon.	
6	B 3037-6	-	17	Body piece with print decoration on ribbon	
7	B 11146-9	-	6	Body piece with embossing chain decoration.	
8	B 4005-2	-	27	Body piece with notch decoration on flat ribbon.	
9	B 11165-50	-	45	Body piece with finger print decoration on circular ribbon.	
10	B 11165-45	-	10	Body piece with print decoration on embossing.	
11	B 13178-18	-	3	Body piece with print decoration.	Mitchell 1980: Fig. 77 No. 232

*Fig.51*

PART VI

COINS AND SMALL FINDS

A. COINS⁴³

During the excavations conducted in Minnetpınarı, totally 46 coins were obtained. Among them, 4 belong to Roma Empire period, 28 to Kilikia Armenian Kingdom and 4 coins to the Islamic period. Although 10 coins most probably belong to Middle Era, they could not be described since they are intensely corroded.

Coins of Roma Emperor Period:

All the roman coins found in the Minnetpınarı excavation belong to second half of 3rd century A.D. Since these coins were withdrawn from the circulation with the coin reform in 22 A.D., they could not be lost in a time later than this date

The unit of 3 of the Roman Empire period coins is antoniniani. Two of these coins, which were produced with low quality silver allow, were lost their silver appearances.

The most-earlier dated sample belongs to the emperor Valerianus I (A.D. 253-260) and it was produced A.D. 254 in Viminacium (Moesia) mint. The coins printed in western mints were taken to Anatolia by the soldiers coming to east in association with I. Valerianus's military expedition to Parthia in A.D. 260. This sample was most probably taken to Minnetpınarı in this way.

The sample belonging to emperor Gallienus (A.D. 260-268) was printed in 267 A.D. in one of the Asian mints. The other antoniniani was printed in the Antiokhia mint for the name of emperor Probus (A.D. 276-282).

The coins of fourth Roman Empire period resemble antoninianis. However, since they are intensely corroded, it could not be determined for which emperor they printed.

Coins of Kilikia Armenian Kingdom:

Among the 28 Kilikia Armenian Kingdom coins, only 17 were described. All these coins have a regular distribution in 13th century A.D. Although Armenian princes printed silver coins (tram units) prior to Hetoum I (at least after 1144), Minnetpınarı findings cannot clarify the construction date of church since these coins have no bronze subunits and no silver coins were found in Minnetpınarı. The absence of 12th century Byzantine bronze anonymous samples among the excavation findings that were circulated and commonly used in the Armenian lands may necessitate that church may be dated as the end of 12th century. Their circulation probably lasted to the end of 13th century.

⁴³ The Coin Finds part was prepared by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Tolga Tek from Anadolu University, Faculty of Literature, Archeology Department

Distribution of Armenian coins by kings:

King	Year	Catalogue no.	Total quantity
Hetoum I	(1226-1271)	6, 9, 14, 15, 23, 24,	6
Levon II	(1270-1289)	11, 21(?), 30,	3
Hetoum II	(1289-1293, 1295-1296, 1299-1301, 1301-1306)	10(?), 19, 26, 28, 31	5
Smpad	(1296-1298)	12,13, 25,	3
Gostantin I	(1298-1299)		
Levon III	(1301-1307)		
Oshin	(1308-1320)		
Levon IV	(1320-1342)		
Guy Lusignan	(1342-1344)		
Gosdantin III	(1344-1363)		
Gosdantin IV	(1365-1373)		
Levon V Lusignan	(1374-1375)		

CATALOGUE:

Roma Coins:

Catalogue no	Place of finding	Catalogue no	Metal	Diameter	Description	Unit	Reference
1	B12	B12102	AR	2.2	Front: IMP C P LIC VALERIANVS. AVG. Light crowned and drapeli bust is facing right. Back: VICTORIAE AVGG. The soldier with helmet and armor is standing up, front, Head facing to right; the end of khalamys hanging down from the shoulder. He holds lance at his right hand, left hand holds the shield resting on the ground.	Antoniniani	RIC V-1, p. 55, no. 225. Viminacium (Moesia) Mint. A.D. 254
2	B13	B13133	AR	2.1	Front: GALLIENVS AVG. Light crowned and armored bust facing right. Back: FIDES AVG / PXV. Mercury stood up, front, head facing left. Money bag at right hand, caduceus holding at left hand.	Antoniniani	RIC V-1, p. 185, no. 607. Asia Mint. A.D. 267
3	B12	B12044	AR	1.9	Front: IMP C M AVR [PROBV]S PF AVG. Light crowned, armored and drapeli bust facing right Back: [CLEMENTIA TEMP]. / A / XXI Emperor standing up, facing left, holding scepter at his hand and taking globus (with Victoria on it) from Jupiter at his left	Antoniniani	RIC V-2, p. 120, no. 922. Antiokhia Mint A.D. 276-282
4	B12	B12070	AE	1.8	Bust just like the Roman period.		

Coils of Kilikia Armenian Kingdom:

Catalogue no	Place of finding	Catalogue no	Metal	Diameter	Description	Unit	Reference
5	A6	A6037	AE	1.8	Kilikia Armenian Kingdom Malta cross in a circle ... very indistinct	Tank	
6	A5	A5076	AE	2.3	Hetoum I Front: King is seated on the throne which has two legs at both sides, front. Inscriptions around it Back: Cross and inscriptions all around.	Tank	Bedoukian p.281 no. 1341-1344, plt. XXXVIII
7	A5	A5082	AE	1.2			
8	A5	A5094	AE	1.8			
9	B11	B11143	AE	2.4	Hetoum I (Kardez) Front: King on the horse right faced. Inscriptions around it. Back: Cross and inscriptions all around.	Tank	Bedoukian p. 284-285, no. 1374-1377, plt.XXIX
10	B11	B11044	AE	2.2	Gostantin III (Tarsus?) Front: King is seated, front. Holding cross at right hand and 'fleur de lys' at left hand. Back: inscriptions around the plain cross.	Pogh	Bedoukian p. 393, no. 2120, plt XLV, (Bedoukian plt XXXVIII)
11	B11	B11141	AE	2.5	Levon II (Kardez) Front: Lion is moving towards the left. He raised his right front claw. Back: Cross, among the branches, four stars each with 5 arms. Inscriptions all around		Bedoukian p. 308, no. 1544, plt. XXXIII
12	B11	B11144	AE	1.5/1.7	Smpad (Kardez) Front: King on the horse, moving to the right. He holds mace on his right hand. Back: Cross, four tulips between the branches or pigeon flying inward. Inscriptions around.		Bedoukian p. 331, no. 1700-1703, plt. XXXVII
13	B11	B11161	AE	1.6	Smpad (Kardez) Front: King on the horse, moving to the right. He holds a mace on his right hand. Back: Cross, four tulips between the branches or pigeon flying inward. Inscriptions around.		Bedoukian p. 331, no. 1700-1703, plt. XXXVII
14	B11	B11168	AE	2.4	Hetoum I (Kardez) Front: King on the horse, moving to the right. Inscriptions around. Back: Cross and inscriptions around.	Tank	Bedoukian p. 284-285, no. 1374-1377, plt.XXIX
15	B11	B11170	AE	1.5	Hetoum I Front: King is seated on the throne which has two legs at both sides, front. Inscriptions around it. Back: Cross and inscriptions around.	Tank	Bedoukian p.281 no. 1341-1344, plt. XXXVIII
16	B11	B11076	AE	1.4			
17	B12	B12026	AE	1.7			
18	B12	B12035	AE	2.1			
19	B12	B12065	AE		Hetoum II		Bedoukian plt. XXXV
20	B12	B12069	AE	2.1			Armenian
21	B12	B12108	AE	1.5	Levon II ????		With lion (probably)
22	B12	B12113	AE	1.2			Armenian very altered
23	B13	B13007	AE	1.8	Hetoum I		Bedoukian plt XXX
24	B13	B13018	AE	1.7	Hetoum I		Bedoukian plt XXX
25	B13	B13084	AE	1.9	Smpad (Kardez) Front: King on the horse, moving to the right. He holds a mace on his right hand. Back: Cross, four tulips between the branches or pigeon flying		Bedoukian p. 331, no. 1700-1703, plt. XXXVII

					inward. Inscriptions around.		
26	B13	B13085	AE	1.8	Hetoum II		Bedoukian plt. Xxxvi
27	B13	B13100	AE	1.8			Armenian very indistinct
28	B13	B13103	AE	2.1	Hetoum II		Bedoukian plt. Xxxvi
29	B13	B13134	AE	1.6			Armenian
30	B13	B13142	AE	2.5	Levon II		Bedoukian plt XXXIV
31	B13	B13158	AE	2.2	Hetoum II		Bedoukian plt XXXV
32	B13	B13165	AE	2.1			Armenian ?

Islamic Coins:

Catalogue no	Place of finding	Catalogue no	Metal	Diameter	Description	Unit	Reference
33	B12	B12092	AE	1.7	Front side: David star, points within the branches, lion to the right at the center Back: 4 lines of inscription		
34	B13	B13020	AE	1.7			
35	B6	B6065	AE	2.0			
36	B17	B17021	AE	2.2			

Uncertain Coins:

Catalogue no	Place of finding	Contex No	Metal	Diameter	Reference
37	A5	A5093	AE	1.6	
38	B12	B12078	AE	1.2 broken	
39	B13	B13046	AE	1.1	
40	B13	B13048	AE	1.8/2.4	COULD BE ISLAMIC
41	B13	B13130	AE	1.5	
42	B13	B13223	AE	1.6	
43	B13	B13146	AE	2.0	
44	A6	A 6014/1	AE	1.4	
45	B3	B3074	AE	1.4	
46	B17	B17020	AE	1.8	



Figure: 52

**Figure: 53**

B. SMALL FINDS

On the basis of materials they are made of, small findings of Minnetpınarı are divided into five main groups as Terracotta, stone, bone, metal and glass.

Findings are also classified considering the purpose of use as daily use objects, ornament objects and arms. Daily use objects in Minnetpınarı are composed of Terracottas and ewers, iron- or bronze-made oil lamp, door locks, needles, spatulas, pocket knives and horseshoes. Ornament objects found are iron- or bronze-made cross-bracelets and necklaces, belts, buckles, a processed bone object and bed plates and rims of oil lamps and bracelet pieces. All the arms found in Minnetpınarı are made of iron. They are various types of arrow heads, a socket lance and two knives.

Terracotta Spindlewhorl: It was found at an elevation of 906.40 m in 6/c plan square in B-11 trench. There are three circular print decorations on a disc of 8.6 cm diameter and 4.0 cm height.

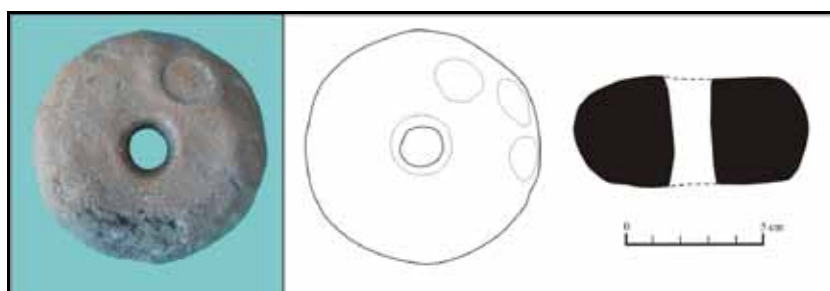


Figure 54

Terracotta Spindlewhorl; It was found at an elevation of 908.58 m in 2/h plan square in B-12 trench. The disc-shaped disc of 2.5 cm diameter and 0.7 cm height was well preserved.

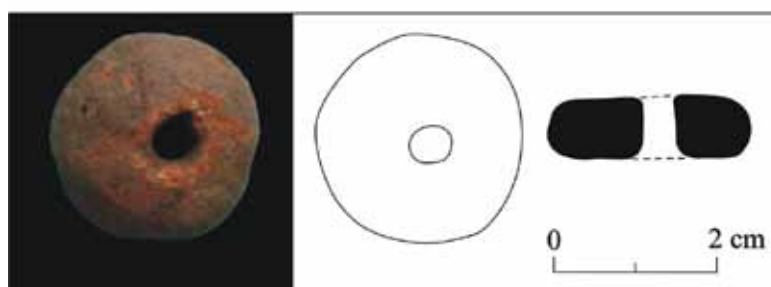


Figure 55

Stone Spindlewhorl; It was found in 2/d plan square in B-11 trench. Double conical shaped disc has a width of 2.8 cm and height of 2.3 cm. It is made of a black stone.

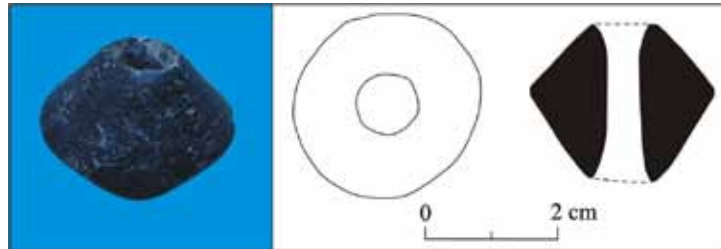


Figure 56

Stone Spindlewhorl; It was found at an elevation of 908.70 m in 2/f plan square in B-13 trench. The conical shaped disc of 2.2 cm diameter and 0.9 cm height is made of a black stone. The similar conical shaped discs were found in 3rd layer of Gritille⁴⁴ and Tille Tumulus and this layer was dated as M.S. 13-14th centuries A.D.⁴⁵



Figure 57

Processed Bone; It was found in a structure at an elevation of 868.80 m in 1/a plan square in A-5 trench. Triangular-shaped, processed bone piece's one side is broken and there is a hole on it. The function of this processed bone object with thin chamfered motifs is under debate.

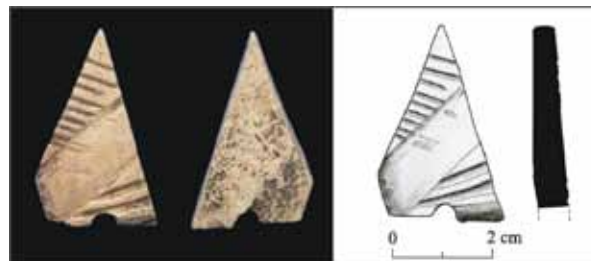


Figure 58

⁴⁴-Redford 1998: Fig. 4:3. I

⁴⁵-Moore 1993: Fig. 77: 174

Iron Oil Lamp; It was found at an elevation of 906.35 m in 5/g plan square in B-12 trench. The oval oil lamp was made with molding-hammering technique and it was given an S shape by bending its handle. A hole was opened on the handle to be used by hanging.



Figure 59

Cross-shaped Bronze Necklace; It was found in 5/d plan square in B-17 trench. There is a circular embossing on the necklace whose lower part and string ring are found as broken. Very similar of this cross-shaped necklace was found in Gritille⁴⁶. It is dated as 11-13th centuries from the Middle Era layers of Gritille.

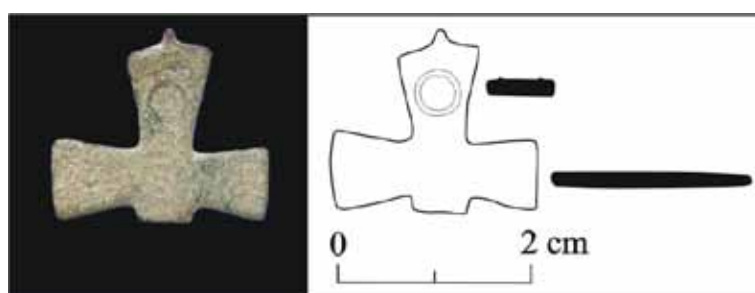


Figure 60

Cross-shaped Necklace; It was found at an elevation of 887.06 m in 2/a plan square in A-5 trench. Left and right handles of cross-shaped bronze necklace are broken. Tips of

⁴⁶-Redford 1998: Fig. 4:5. D

upper and right arm are in good shape and they are separated into three different branches. Small nodular decorations which are formed by hammering are shown on the branches. There is perforated hanger on the upper branch. They resemble the Malta cross-shaped necklaces found in Middle Era layers of Gritille³ and in the 2nd layer of the church in Taşkunkale that is dated as 13-14th centuries.

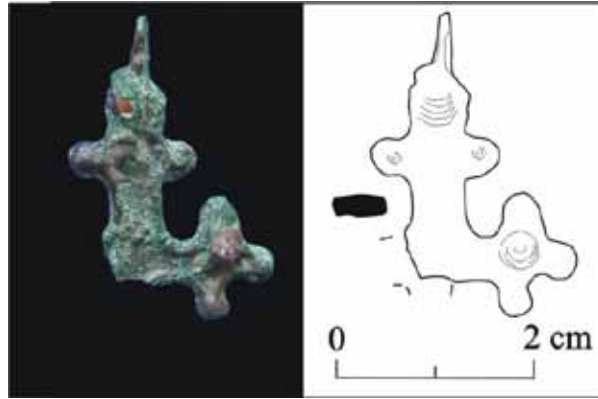


Figure 61

Iron bracelet; It was found at an elevation of 887.29 m in 3/h plan square in A-6 trench. The bracelet that is made with molding-hammering technique has a circular section and its ends are open. Iron-made bracelet has been intensely corroded. This bracelet is very similar to that found in 2nd stage of 1st layer in the Tille Tumulus⁴⁷.

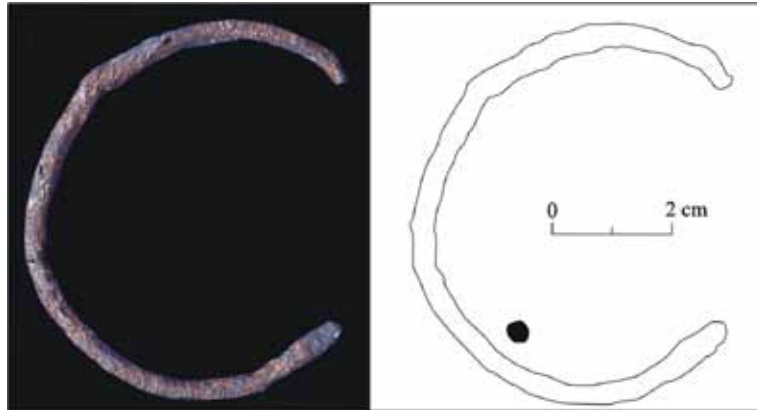


Figure 62

Iron bracelet; It was found as in-situ on the arm of skeleton in M 33 tomb at an elevation of 892.22 m in 1/d-e plan square in B-6 trench. The two open ends of ribbon-shaped bracelet were thinned and widened by hammering. Iron-made bracelet has been intensely corroded.

⁴⁷-Moore 1993: Fig. 55: 1

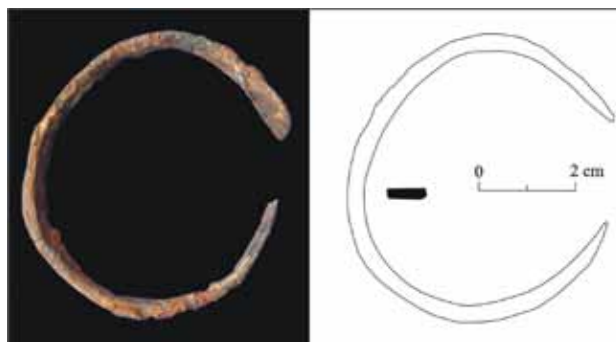


Figure 63

Bronze strap buckle; It was found at an elevation of 906.31 m in 4/c plan square in B-13 trench. In front of this ring-shaped piece, 20 small ring motifs were placed as embossing which have point like decoration at the center. Back side of this ribbon-shaped piece is flat.

Bronze strap buckle; It was found at an elevation of 906.35 m in 4/a plan square in B-13 trench. It has an oval shape and circular section. Similar strap buckles are found in Middle Era layers of Gritille⁴⁸ and Anemurium⁴⁹.

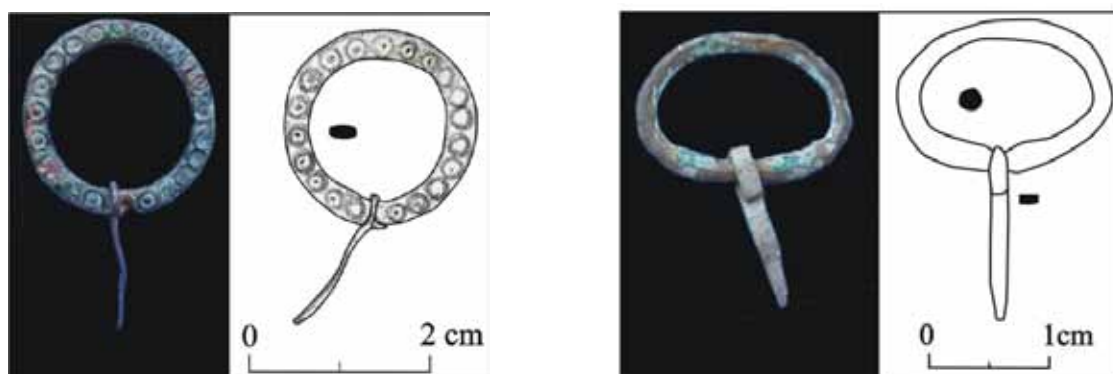


Figure 64

Bronze belt buckle; It was found at an elevation of 906.10 m in 4/b plan square in B-13 trench. It was made of bronze with molding technique.

⁴⁸-Redford 1998: Fig. 4:4 A-B

⁴⁹-Russel 1982: Fig. 6: 1

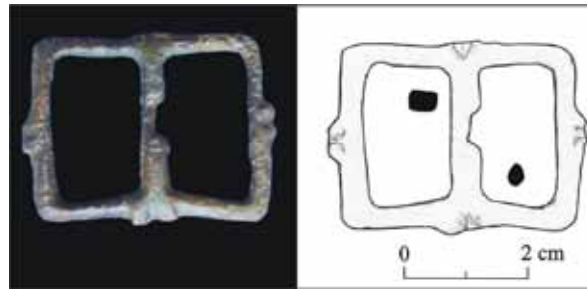


Figure 65

Bronze spatula; It was found at an elevation of 907.31 m in 5/a plan square in B-11 trench. The bronze spatula that was made with molding-hammering technique was added thin notching decorations to its handle. It resembles the spatula⁵⁰ found in 2nd layer of the Tille Tumulus which is dated as 13th century A.D.

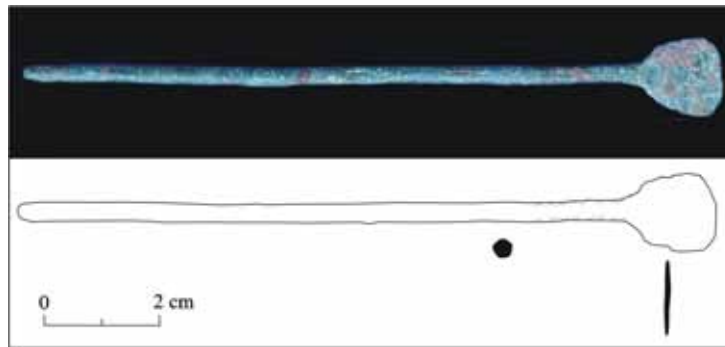


Figure 66

Iron packing needle; It was found at an elevation of 880.60 m in 6/a plan square in B-2 trench. The packing needle with a length of 12 cm and 0.3 cm thickness has been intensely corroded.

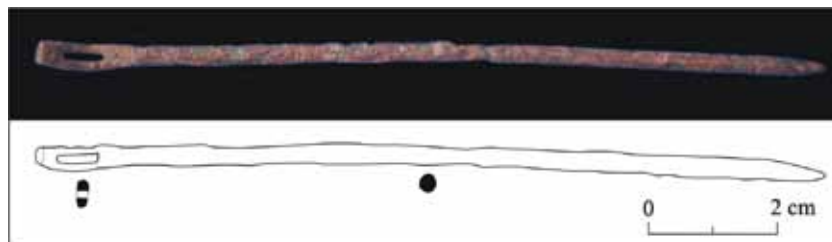


Figure 67

⁵⁰-Moore 1993: Fig. 64: 76

Bronze needle piece; It was found at an elevation of 905.95 m in 4/c plan square in B-13 trench. Some parts of the Bronze made needle are broken.

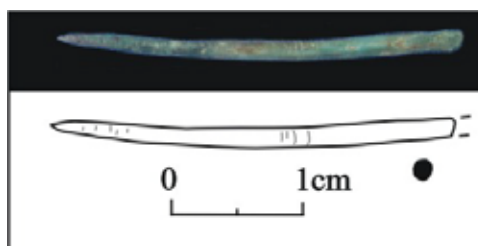


Figure 68

Iron lock tongue; It was found at an elevation of 883.90 m in 8/d plan square in B-4 trench. It was made of iron with molding-hammering technique.

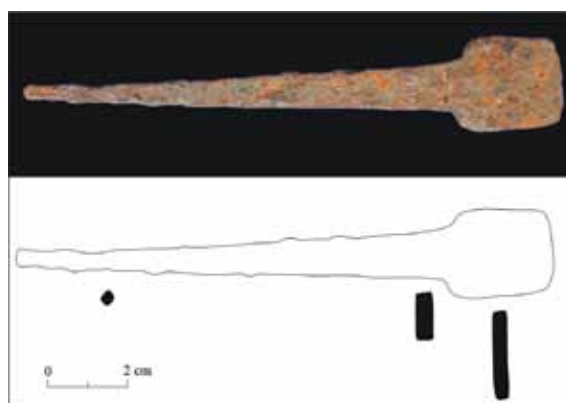


Figure 69

Horseshoe; It was found at an elevation of 879.49 m in 10/j plan square in B-3 trench. U shaped horseshoe was made of iron with molding-hammering technique. There are four nail holes on it.

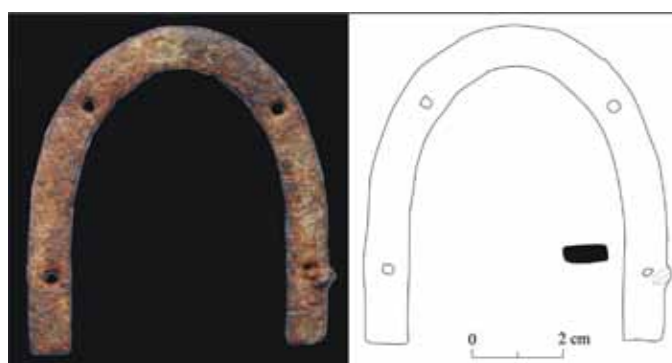


Figure 70

Iron lance tip; It was found at an elevation of 905.25 m in 7/i plan square in B-13 trench. Socket lance tip whose sharp edge and one of the wings are broken has been intensely corroded.

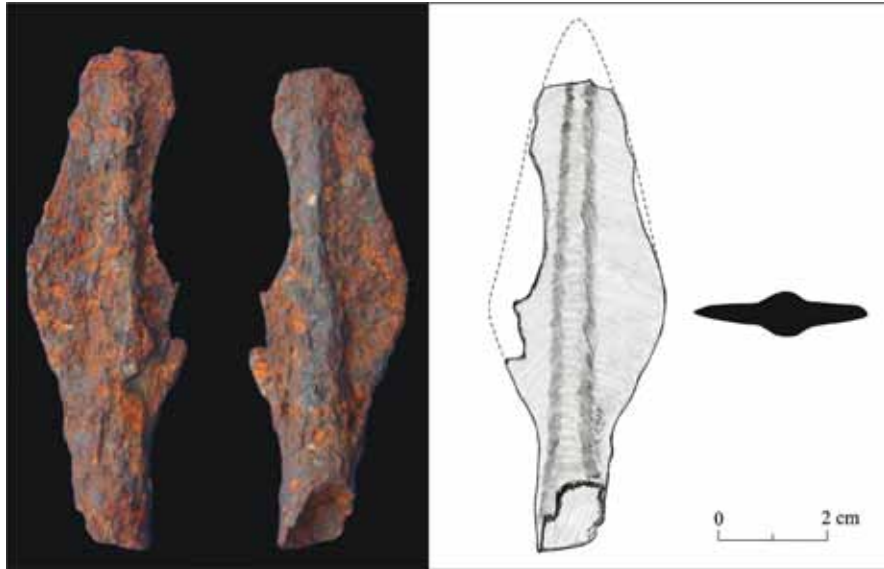
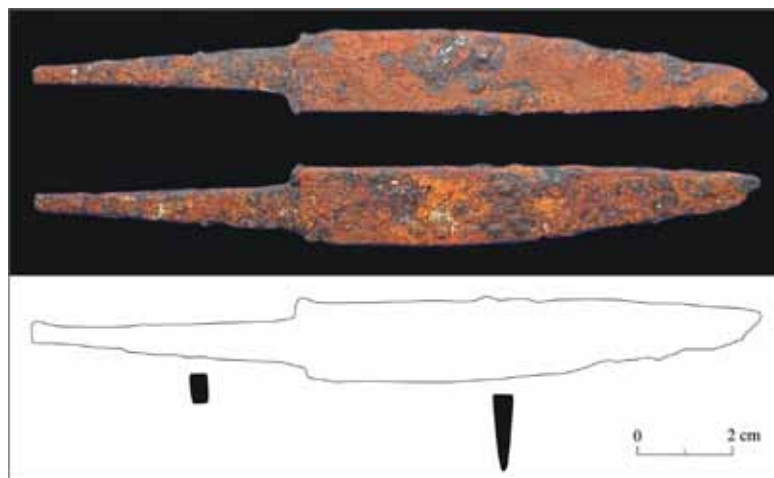


Figure 71

Iron knife; It was found at an elevation of 886.50 m in 6/c plan square in B-4 trench. It was made of iron with molding-hammering technique. It has been intensely corroded. Its diameter is 15 cm and the widest part is 3.75 cm. Similar iron knives are found in Middle Era layers of Gritille⁵¹ and Tille Tumulus⁵².



⁵¹-Redford 1998: Fig. 4:1 B

⁵²-Redford 1998: Fig. 4:1 B

Figure 72

Iron knife; It was found at an elevation of 907.55 m in 2/i plan square in B-13 trench. It was made of iron with molding-hammering technique. Handle connection is broken and it has been intensely corroded. The preserved length is 80.15 cm and the widest part is 1.4 cm. It resembles the iron knife⁵³ found in the 2nd layer of Middle Era in Aşvan Castle which is dated as 12-13th centuries A.D.

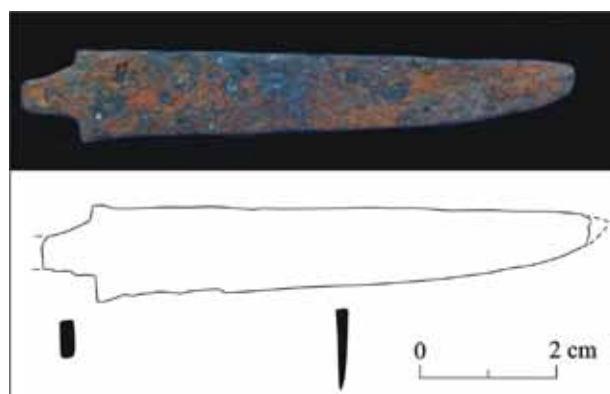


Figure 73

Iron pocketknife; It was found at an elevation of 882.54 m in 4/h plan square in B-3 trench. It was made of iron with molding-hammering technique. It was found as preserved on the nail that is connected to wood or bone made grip and provides trench/closing of the device. The length is 9.5 cm and the widest part is 1.7 cm.

Iron pocketknife; It was found at an elevation of 889.03 m in 8/c plan square in B-5 trench. The knife was made of iron with molding-hammering technique. Its sharp edge is broken and it has been intensely corroded. The preserved length is 9.5 cm and the widest part is 1.7 cm.

⁵³-Mitchell 1980: Fig.118:37

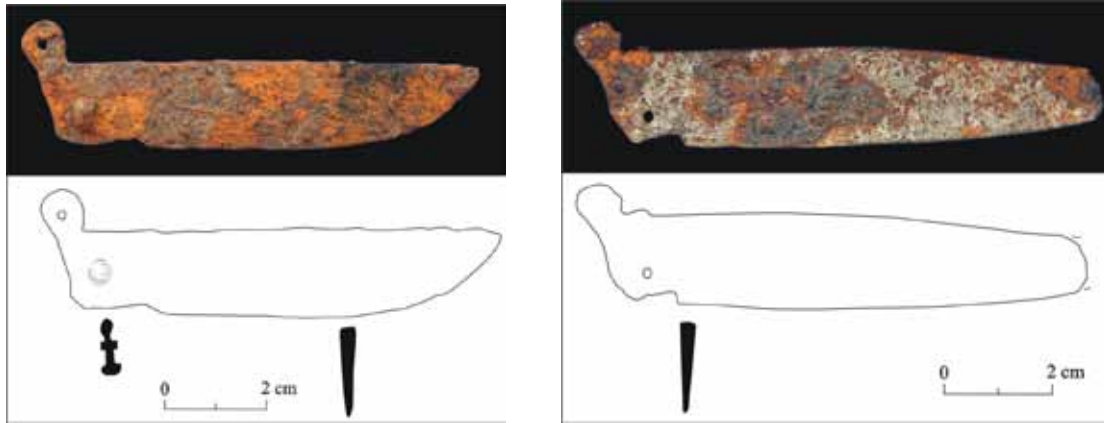


Figure 74

Arrow Heads: A total of 17 iron arrow heads were found in B-11, B-12 and B-13 trench of the Minnetpınarı excavation and all the forms are made of iron with molding-hammering technique. These arrow heads are divided into 6 main types. The main groups are also separated into A and B subgroups (**Figure: 75**).

Type 1A: Short handled, thin, long, triangular, square sectioned arrow heads. This type of arrow heads is very similar to those found in Middle Era layers of the Kinet Tumulus⁵⁴, Aşvan Castle⁵⁵, Taşkun Castle⁵⁶, Zeytinlibahçe⁵⁷, Tille Tumulus⁵⁸ and Gritille⁵⁹.

Type 1B: Short handled, thin, long arrow heads of oval section.

Type 2: Long handled, triangular, flat, diamond shaped arrow heads.

Type 3A: Short handled, diamond shaped, flat, oval arrow heads.

Type 3B: The difference from Type 3A is that the body part of Type 3B is longer.

Similar arrow heads are found in Middle Era layers of Gritille⁶⁰ and Tille Tumulus⁶¹.

Type 4A: Long, spiral handled, flat, diamond shaped arrow heads.

Type 4B: Short spiral handled, flat, diamond shaped arrow head with a hooked wing.

Similar hooked arrow heads were found in Tille Tumulus⁶² and Aşvan Castle⁶³.

Type 5: It is long handled and in the area that separates the handle from the body, there is support part that is thicker than handle. Diamond shaped arrow head. Similar arrow heads were found in Aşvan Castle⁶⁴ and Tille Tumulus⁶⁵.

⁵⁴-Redford et al. 2001: Fig. 45: 1-2

⁵⁵-Mitchell 1980: Fig. 119: 48

⁵⁶-McNicol 1983 : Fig. 90: 25-26

⁵⁷-Frangipane and Bucak 2001: Şek. 13: a

⁵⁸-Moore 1993: Fig. 70: 106-111

⁵⁹-Redford 1998: Fig. 4:2.B

⁶⁰-Redford 1998: Fig. 4:2. F

⁶¹-Moore 1993: Fig. 71: 113

⁶²-Moore 1993: Fig. 71: 118

⁶³-Mitchell 1980: Fig. 119: 46-47

Type 6A: Handle and body have almost the same length. There is support part separating the handle from the body. The body looks like an extending leaf that is thinned to the sharp edge from the shoulder. Similar arrow heads were found in Gritille⁶⁶ and Aşvan Castle⁶⁷.

Type 6B: It is long handled and in the area that separates the handle from the body, there is support part. The body looks like a complete leaf. Similar arrow heads were found in Middle Era layers of Tille Tumulus⁶⁸, Aşvan Castle⁶⁹ and Taşkun Castle⁷⁰.

⁶⁴-Mitchell 1980: Fig. 119: 42

⁶⁵-Moore 1993: 69: 102

⁶⁶-Redford 1998: Fig 4:2.A

⁶⁷-Mitchell 1980: Fig. 119: 39

⁶⁸-Moore 1993: Fig. 69: 101, 71: 116

⁶⁹-Mitchell 1980: Fig. 119: 49

⁷⁰-McNicoll 1983: Fig. 90: 27

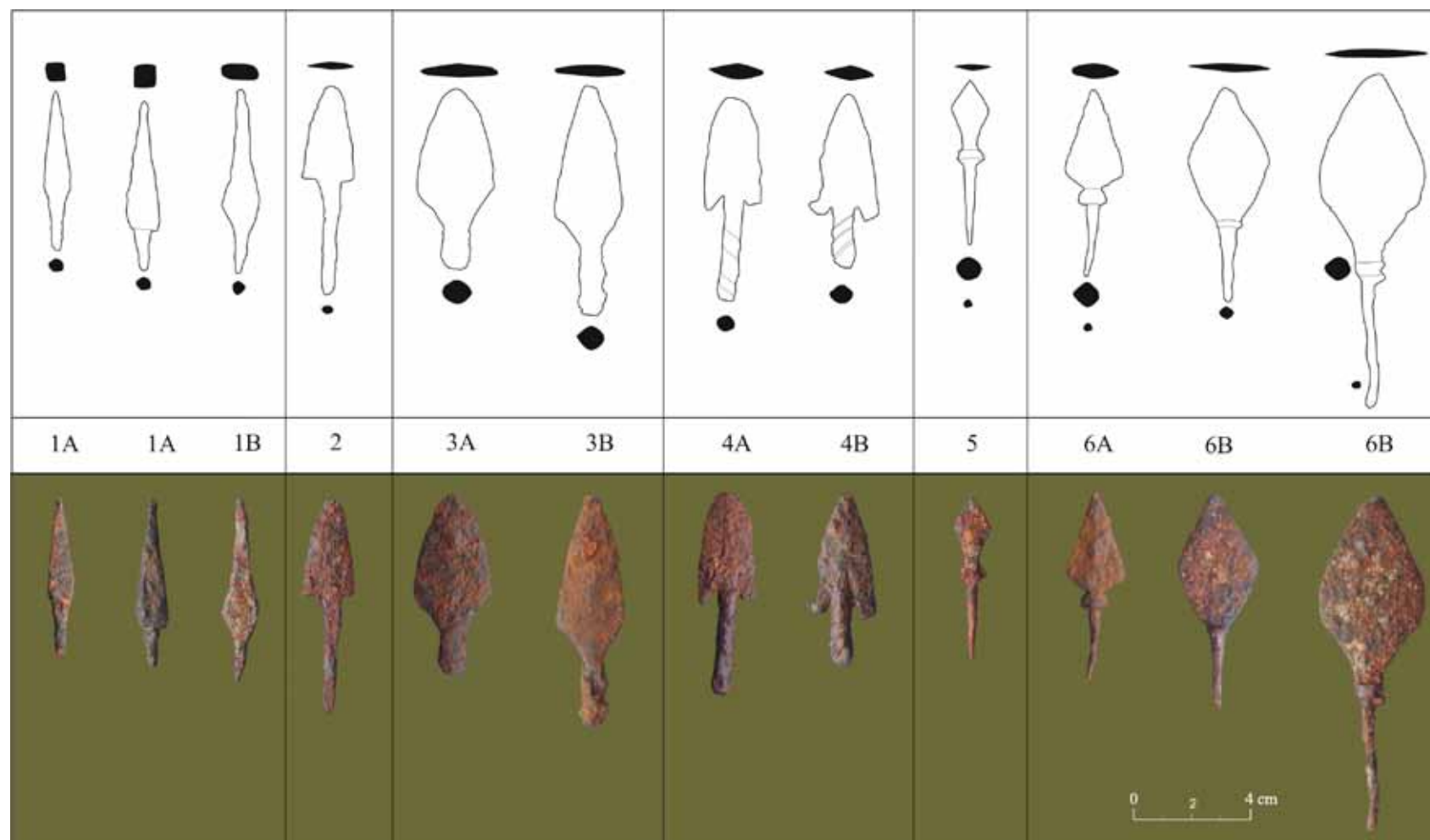


Figure 75

Glass findings:⁷¹ The glasses found in Minnetpınarı excavations are obtained from church and houses. All the bracelets that are more abundant than other types together with one oil lamp bar were found in houses. In addition to the rim pieces and cup bed plates found in both church and houses, one oil lamp handle was also found in the church.

On the basis of section and decorations, the bracelets are examined under 6 groups as: circular undecorated bracelets, rectangular undecorated bracelets, spiral bracelets with circular section, spiral bracelets with quadrangle sectioned, vertical chamfered bracelets of quadrangle section and horizontal chamfered bracelet of triangular section. In general, their diameter is 4.5-10 cm. Among the bracelets, there are also ones with irregular forms and spirals.

The ball oil lamp bar found in the hoses is empty. Similar to these oil lamps are seen by the 8th century and they continue up to 14th century.

The cup bed plates are conical. Some are ended by folding while the rim of some is slightly thickened and folded inward. The samples of cups that are found in the early periods are also observed in the late stages.

A handle piece found in the church is very small and therefore it cannot be hold by hand. This piece that is so small and thin to carry a container should belong to an oil lamp that is carried with more than one handle. This handle was formed by the addition of a vertical glass piece to its part bonded to the body by making a small ring following its pulling up (no. 35).

Rim pieces obtained from the church and houses could not be determined which containers they belong to and they cannot be resituated. Among these pieces are inward-folded vertical rims (no.36-37), conical rims (no. 38-44) and folded vertical rims (no. 45-46).

The fact that glass or pitcher handle, bottle rims and bed plates or plate rims could not be determined among the Minnetpınarı glass findings may indicate that glass

⁷¹ Glass finds from Minnetpınarı was prepared by Res. Ass. Özgü Çömezoğlu from İstanbul University, Art History Department.

was not preferred to be used as the kitchen stuff. The describable pieces are handled oil lamp, oil lamp with bar and bracelets. This reveals that glass object in Minnetpınarı are used for illumination and as ornaments. Therefore, cup pieces obtained in Minnetpınarı should belong to cups that were used as oil lamps, as commonly shown in the Byzantine period. Considering their form and dimensions, the rims with unknown functions may belong to oil lamps. On the basis of form and color characteristics, findings obtained are very similar to those found in the settlements of Eastern Mediterranean region.

CATALOGUE

1- Bracelets

a) Circular undecorated bracelets: (Figure: 76. 1- 9)

1. Area: B13, Diameter: 6, Dark blue colored.
2. Area: B13, Diameter: 7, Dark blue colored.
3. Area: B13, Diameter: 7, Yellow colored. Alteration and erosion on the surface.
4. Area: B11, Diameter: 7, Alteration.
5. Area: B11, Diameter: 9, Dark blue colored.
6. Area: B6, Diameter: 7, Colorless.
7. Area: B11, Diameter: 5, Dark blue colored.
8. Area: B11, Diameter: 10, Light green colored.
9. Area: B13 Diameter: 4.5 Dark brown colored. It has no smooth section.

b) Rectangular undecorated bracelets: (Figure: 76. 10- 12)

10. Area: B11, Diameter: 9, Its color cannot be described due to alteration. Diamond shaped sectioned.
11. Area: B13, Diameter: 5.5. Alteration. Rectangular sectioned. Alteration is on the outer surface.
12. Area: B13, Diameter: ? Light green colored. Rectangular sectioned.

d) Spiral bracelets with circular section: (Figure: 77. 13- 25)

13. Area: B13, Diameter: 5 Blue colored.
14. Area: B13, Diameter: ? Dark blue colored.
15. Area: B11, Diameter: 6 Green colored.
16. Area: B11, Diameter: 8,5 Light blue colored.
17. Area: B11, Diameter: 5,5 Black colored. Spirals are irregular.
18. Area B13, Diameter: ? Dark green colored. Alteration is on the outer surface. It consists of two pieces of the same bracelets.
19. Area: B11, Diameter: ? Its color cannot be described due to alteration. Spirals are irregular.

- 20. Area: B11, Diameter: 7.2
- 21. Area: B6, Diameter: 7 Light blue colored.
- 22. Area: B11 Diameter: 5 Black colored. Spirals are irregular.
- 23. Area: B13, Diameter: 9 Its color cannot be described due to alteration.
- 24. Area: B11 Diameter: 5 Its color cannot be described due to alteration.
- 25. Area: B13 Diameter: 8 Black colored. Its thickness is different at two heads.

c) Spiral bracelets with quadrangle sectioned: (Figure: 78. 26)

- 26. Area: B6, Diameter: 7 Dark blue colored. Square sectioned

e) Vertical chamfered bracelets of quadrangle section: (Figure: 78. 27)

- 27. Area: B11, Diameter: ? Light blue. Two vertical and horizontal notching on the bracelet, one of these notching is line and other is circular shaped.

f) Horizontal chamfered bracelets of triangular section: (Figure: 78. 28)

- 28. Area B11 Diameter: 5,5 Green colored. Triangular bracelet is horizontally decorated with 3 chamfers. d: 5.5

2- Oil Lamps

a) Oil Lamp with Bar: (Figure: 79. 29)

- 29. Area: B3, Diameter: ? Light blue colored.

b) Cup plates: (Figure: 79. 30- 34)

- 30. Area: B4, Diameter: ? Light green colored. Conical, folded cup plate
- 31. Area: B4, Diameter: 4.2 Light green colored. Conical, folded cup plate
- 32. Area: B5, Diameter: 4 Light brown colored. Found in the church. Conical, folded cup plate.
- 33. Area: B4, Diameter: 7 Green colored. Horizontal part of folded cup bed plate is remained and the shape of cup could not be understood.
- 34. Area: B4, Diameter: 4.2 Dark green colored. The side is bended inward by thickening.

c) Handled Oil Lamp: (Figure: 79. 35)

35. Area: B/6, Diameter: ? Green colored. Only one handle of the oil lamp was found. Found in the church.

3- Rims:**a) Inward-folded, vertical rims: (Figure: 80. 36- 37)**

36. Area: A5, Diameter: 8 Brown colored.

37. Area: B12, Diameter: 8 Light green colored.

b) Conic rims: (Figure: 80. 38- 41; Figure: 81. 42- 44)

38. Area: B11, Diameter: 10 Colorless.

39. Area: B5, Diameter: 8 Light green colored. Found in the church.

40. Area: B11, Diameter: 10

41. Area: B15, Diameter: 6 Greenish colored. Horizontal chamfers on the body are due to faults during the production stage. It is certain that it was not made particularly for decoration..

42. Area: B11, Diameter: 11 Colorless. It has folded rim.

43. Area: B3, Diameter: 8 Light green colored. Thickening rimmed.

44. Area: B3, Diameter: 10 Light green colored. Thickening rimmed.

c) Folded vertical rims: (Figure: 81. 45- 46)

45. Area: B3 Diameter: 7 Green colored. In the side part, there are two subsequent folds of total 1.8 cm height.

46. Area: B3 Diameter: ? Colorless.

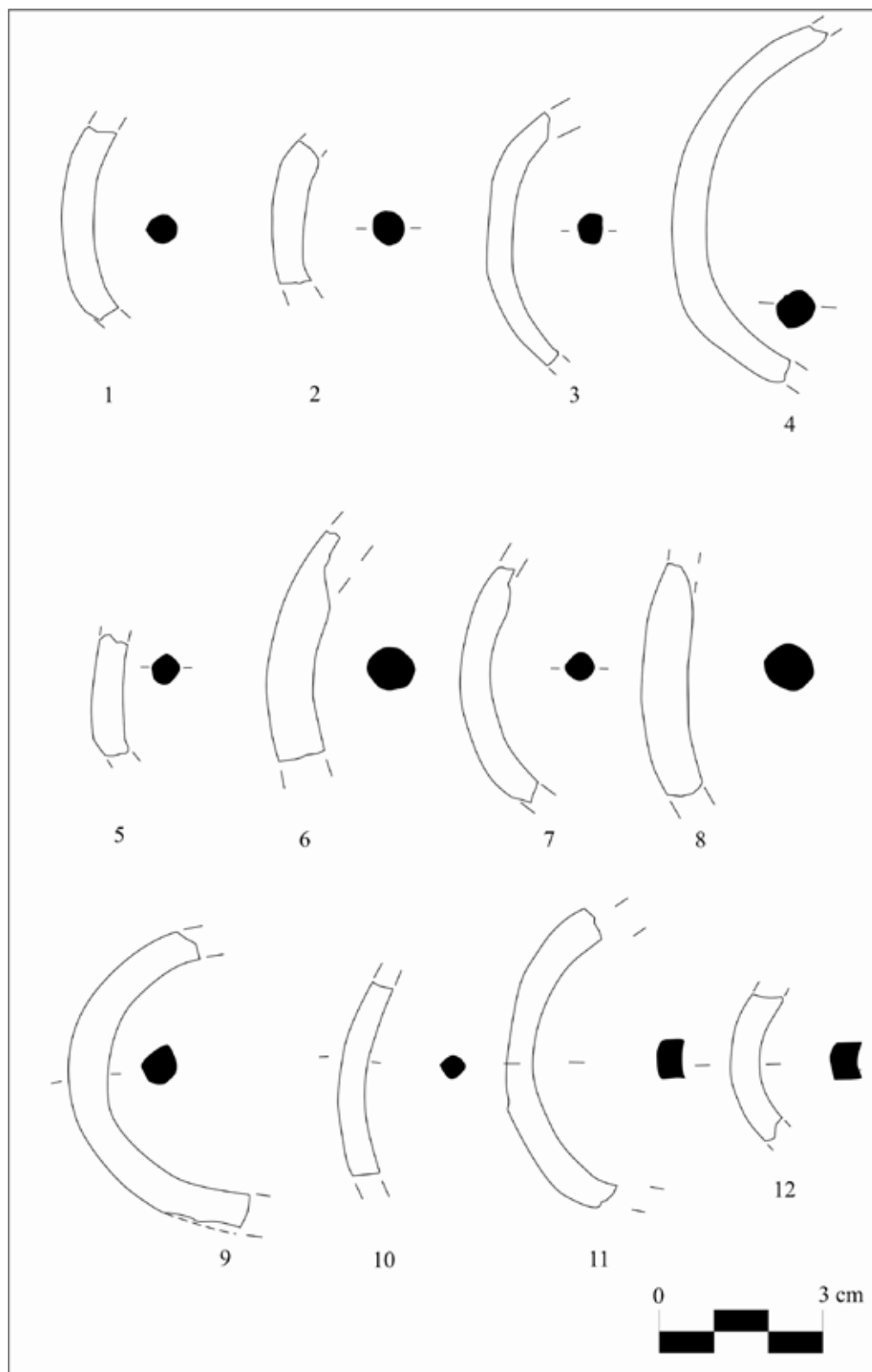


Figure 76

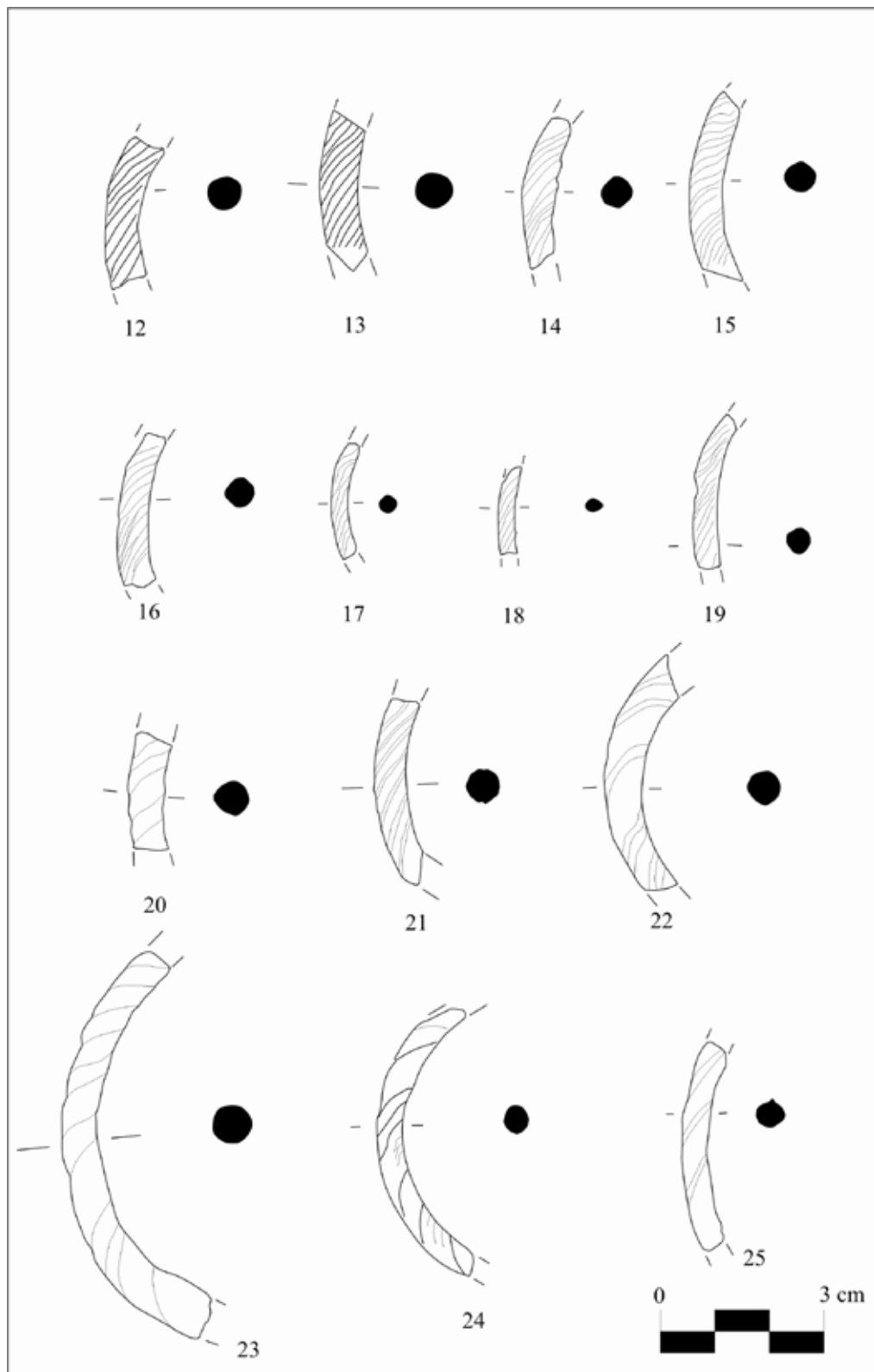


Figure 77

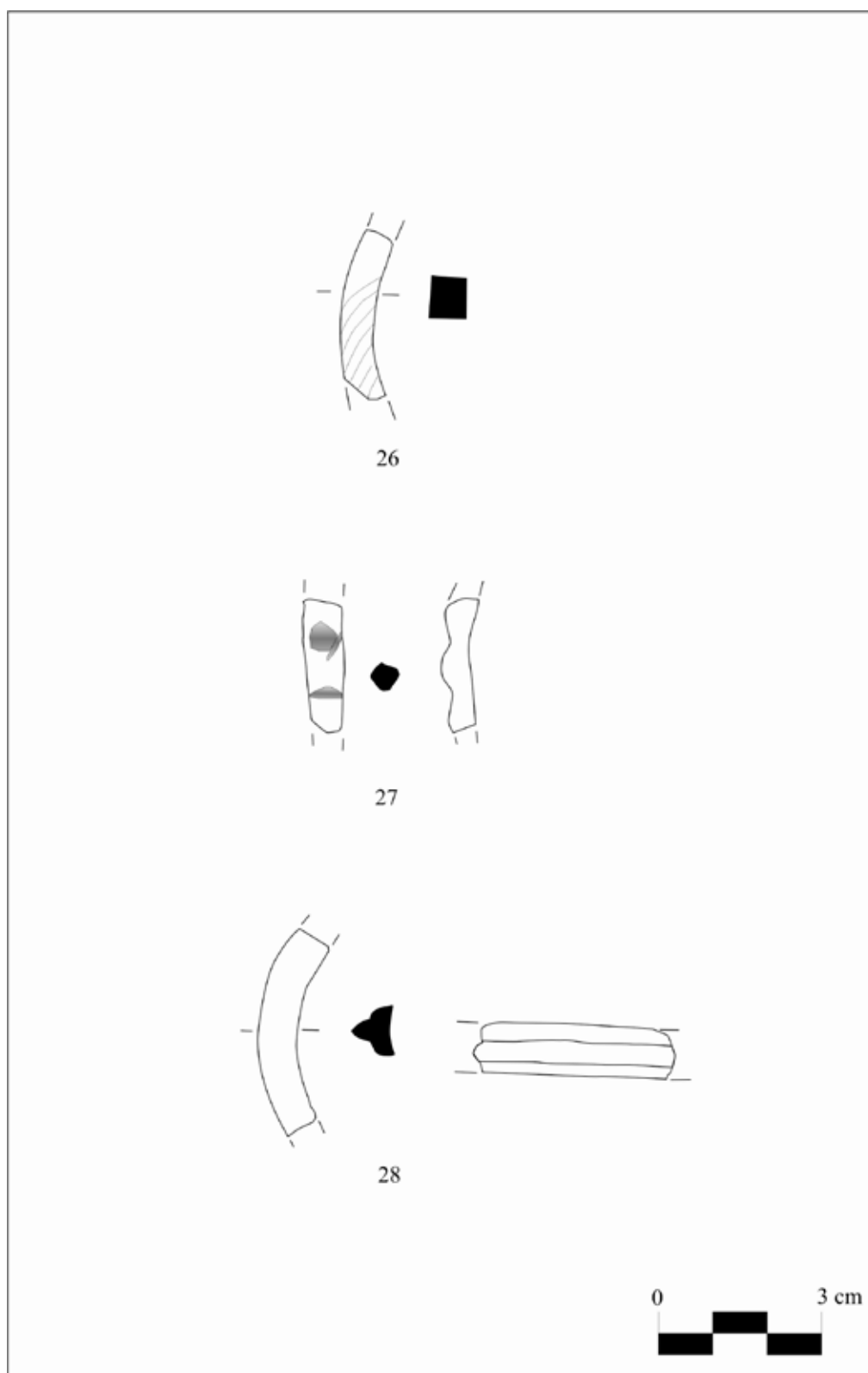


Figure 78

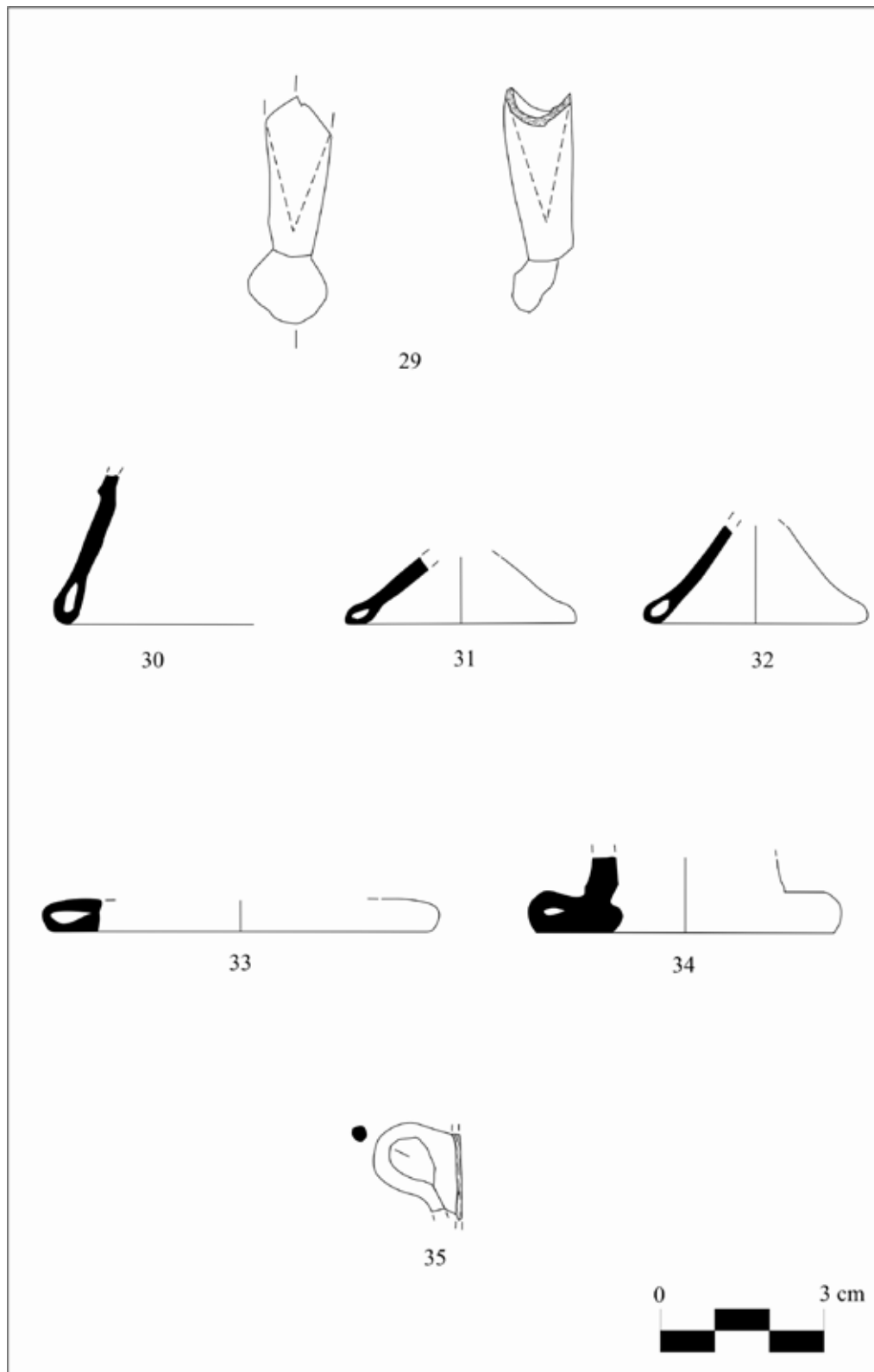
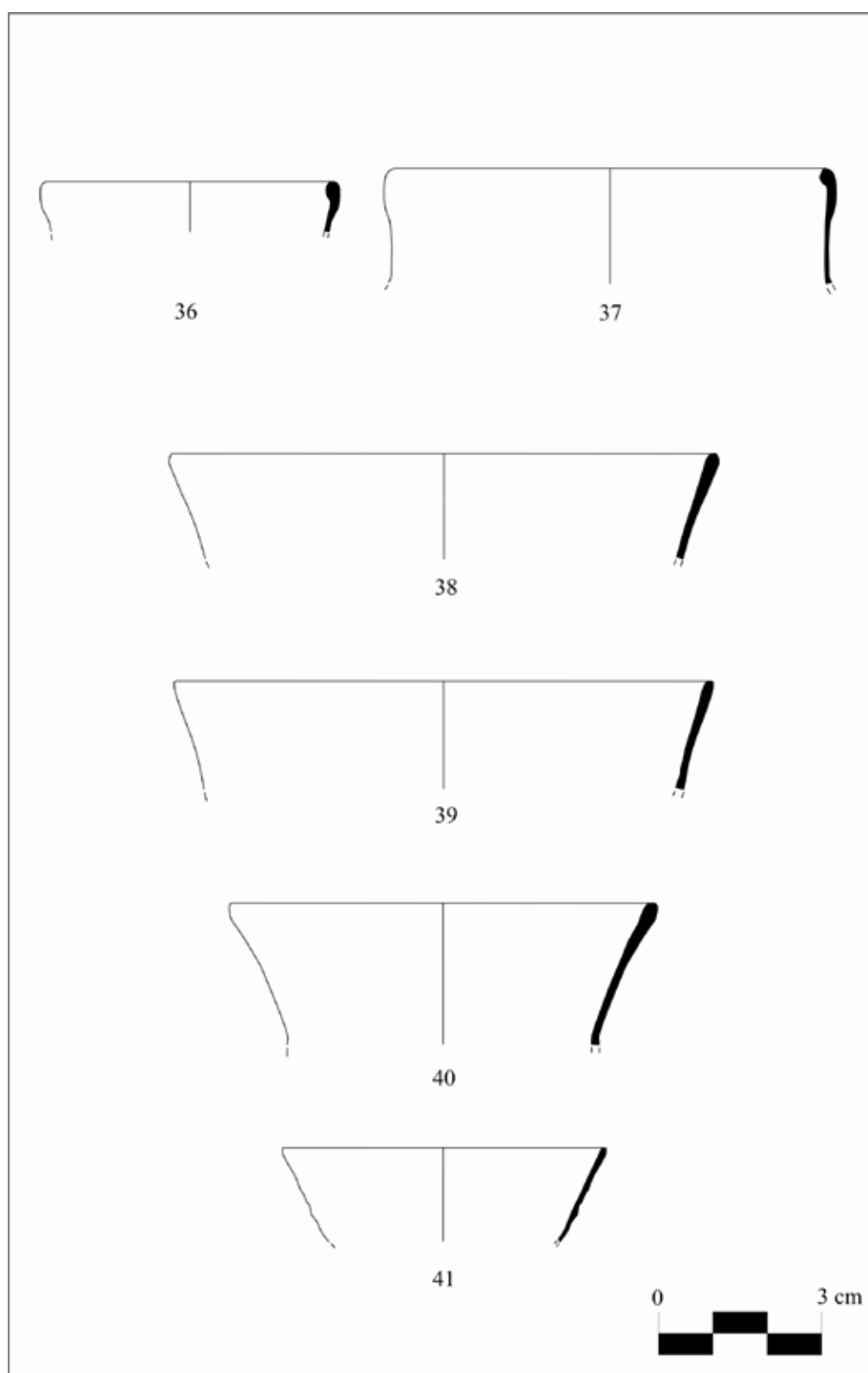


Figure 79

**Figure 80**

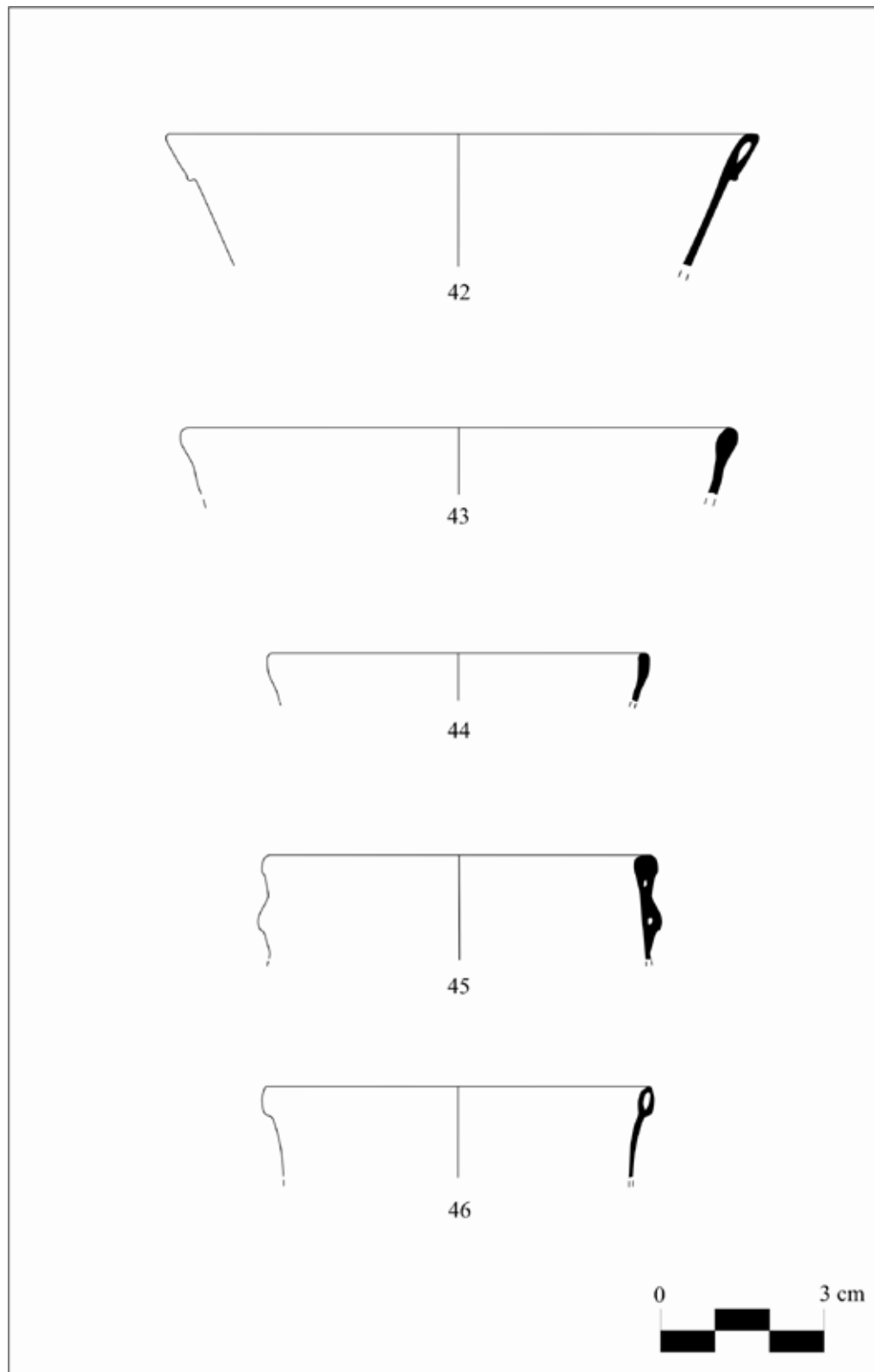


Figure 81

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