

BAKÜ-TİFLİS-CEYHAN HAM PETROL BORU HATTI PROJESİ
ARKEOLOJİK KURTARMA KAZILARI YAYINLARI: 1

BAKU-TBILISI-CEYHAN CRUDE OIL PIPELINE PROJECT
PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SALVAGE EXCAVATIONS: 1

YÜCEÖREN

DOĞU KİLİKYA'DA BİR HELENİSTİK-ROMA NEKROPOLÜ



A HELLENISTIC AND ROMAN NECROPOLIS IN EASTERN KILIKIA

S. YÜCEL ŞENYURT
ATAKAN AKÇAY, YALÇIN KAMIŞ

ANKARA 2005

**BAKÜ-TİFLİS-CEYHAN HAM PETROL BORU HATTI PROJESİ
ARKEOLOJİK KURTARMA KAZILARI YAYINLARI: 1**

**BAKU-TBILISI-CEYHAN CRUDE OIL PIPELINE PROJECT
PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SALVAGE EXCAVATIONS: 1**

**YÜCEÖREN
DOĞU KİLİKYA’DA BİR HELENİSTİK-ROMA NEKROPOLÜ**

**YÜCEÖREN
A HELLENISTIC AND ROMAN NECROPOLIS IN EASTERN KILIKIA**

**BAKÜ-TİFLİS-CEYHAN HAM PETROL BORU HATTI PROJESİ
ARKEOLOJİK KURTARMA KAZILARI YAYINLARI: 1**

**S.YÜCEL ŞENYURT
ATAKAN AKÇAY, YALÇIN KAMIŞ**

**YÜCEÖREN
DOĞU KİLİKYA'DA BİR HELENİSTİK-ROMA NEKROPOLÜ**

**YÜCEÖREN
A HELLENISTIC AND ROMAN NECROPOLIS IN EASTERN
KILIKIA**



**GAZİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ
ARKEOLOJİK ÇEVRE DEĞERLERİ ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ**

**GAZI UNIVERSITY
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY**

**ANKARA
2005**



Bu Kitap, T.C. Kltr ve Turizm Bakanlıęı, Bak-Tiflis-Ceyhan Ham Petrol Boru Hattı Proje Direktrlę, T.C. BOTAŞ Genel Mdrlę, Ankara İngiliz Arkeoloji Enstits (AİAE) ve T.C. Gazi niversitesi Vakfı ile Gazi Eęitim Kooperatifi'nin katkılarıyla yayınlanmıřtır.



Onursal Kurul /The Honorary Board

Prof. Dr. Kadri YAMAÇ	Gazi Üniversitesi Rektörü / Gazi University Rector
Prof. Dr. Rıza AYHAN	Gazi Üniversitesi / Gazi University

Proje Yönetim ve Yürütme Kurulu / The Executive Committee

Yrd. Doç. Dr. S. Yücel ŞENYURT	Gazi Üniversitesi	Proje Başkanı / Director
Prof. Dr. E. Semih YALÇIN	Gazi Üniversitesi	Proje Başk. Yard./ Deputy Director
Prof. Dr. Ahmet AKSOY	Gazi Üniversitesi	
Prof. Dr. Metin AKTAŞ	Gazi Üniversitesi	
Prof. Dr. Cemil YILDIZ	Gazi Üniversitesi	

Hakem Kurulu / The Referees

Prof. Dr. Levent ZOROĞLU	Selçuk Üniversitesi/ Selçuk University
Prof. Dr. Eugenia Equini SCHNEIDER	University of Rome “La Sapienza”

CONTENTS

PREFACE	III-VI
INTRODUCTION	1-3
 PART I THE YÜCEÖREN NECROPOLIS	
A. Excavation	4-7
B. Geographical Setting	8-11
C. Historical Setting	12-17
 PART II TOMBS AND THEIR CONTENTS	
<i>Tomb K-1</i>	31-35
<i>Tomb K-2</i>	36-43
<i>Tomb K-3</i>	44-56
<i>Tomb K-4</i>	57-62
<i>Tomb K-5</i>	63-66
<i>Tomb K-6</i>	67-78
<i>Tomb K-7</i>	79-85
<i>Tomb K-8</i>	86-90
<i>Tomb K-9</i>	91-94

<i>Tomb K-10</i>	95-97
<i>Tomb K-11</i>	98-102
<i>Tomb K-12</i>	103-107
<i>Tomb K-13</i>	108-110
<i>Tomb K-14</i>	111-113
<i>Tomb K-15</i>	114-124
<i>Tomb K-16</i>	125-127
 PART III	
THE POTTERY OF THE YÜCEÖREN NECROPOLIS	127-180
 PART IV	
CONCLUSION	
 A. Tomb Architecture	180-204
 B. Small Finds and Dating	204-219
 BIBLIOGRAPHY	220-235
 <u>APPENDICES</u>	
 APPENDIX 1: THE COINS OF THE YÜCEÖREN NECROPOLIS	235-260
<i>Melih Arslan, Bekircan Tahberer</i>	
 APPENDIX 2: PALEOANTHROPOLOGIC ANALYSIS OF THE HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS FROM THE YÜCEÖREN NECROPOLIS	260-290
<i>Ayla Sevim</i>	

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 and Mr. Salih PAŞAOĞLU, 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 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.

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

INTRODUCTION

This study includes the scientific results of the salvage excavation carried out by the Gazi University Research Center for Archaeology (GÜ-ARÇED) between 15 March and 20 May 2003 at the Yüceören Necropolis. The necropolis is located in the Yüceören quarter of the Kurtkulağı sub-district of the Ceyhan district of Adana province and excavated within the framework of the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Crude Oil Pipeline Archaeological Salvage Excavations Project.

The Yüceören Necropolis Salvage Excavation, executed by GÜ-ARÇED, was headed by Mr. Kazım Tosun, Director of the Adana Museum, and was under the scientific direction of Prof. Dr. İlhami Durmuş, member of the Faculty of Arts and Science of Gazi University.

Excavation works have been under the field direction of Dr. L. Gürkan Gökçek, member of the faculty of Arts and Science of Gazi University, with the participation of archaeologists Atakan Akçay, Yunus Ekim, Emsal Koçerdin, H.Koray Akıncı, O.Hamza Kaycı, Emrah Çankaya, Zeynep Yılmaz, E.Korkut Erbil, Evren Türkmenoğlu, Bülent Ateş, Müjde Yazar, Öznur Kuş, Gülşen Yağcı, Ersoy Köse, Ferit Coşkun, Bilge Gülsoy, Tarık Özbek, Günnur Çil, U.Tolga Gürsoy, restorer Şirin Kaya and geodesy expert Gülşah Beyazoğlu.

The Middle East Technical University Centre for Research and Assessment of the Historic Environment (METU-TAÇDAM) and the Gazi University Archaeological Heritage Management and Execution Unit (later Gazi University ARÇED) conducted field surveys at Yüceören in 2001 and 2002 under the BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Project Basic and Detailed Engineering Phase program. Both institutions are in the process of publishing the scientific results of those surveys.

The surveys revealed the need for salvage excavations in Yüceören under the BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Archaeological Salvage Excavations Project. The excavation began on 15 March 2003 with the permission of the Monuments and Museums General Directorate of the Ministry of Culture and the financial support of the BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Project Directorate, and with an excavation team formed by the Gazi University Research Centre for Archaeology (GÜ-ARÇED). The excavation was carried out in a 28 m corridor as mandated by the pipeline project, and was completed in approximately 65 days, including the gathering of required technical documentation. The excavation revealed evidence of a small settlement belonging to the Hellenistic-

Roman-Byzantine periods. According to the surface ceramic collection from the surveys, the site is essentially a necropolis covered in rock-cut tombs. Since the excavated rock-cut tombs fall under the definition of Immovable Cultural Assets, the pipeline was re-routed around the Yüceören Necropolis, and the site itself was placed under the protection of the Ministry of Culture.

The necropolis is believed to occupy approximately 200x400 m according to the survey results, but work was limited to the 28 m corridor pursuant to the project's mandate, and thus carried out in a 28x340 m corridor. Of this, in only a 28 x 80 m-section was uncovered a total of 16 rock-cut tombs, all of which had been plundered. It is believed that the necropolis extends beyond the 28 m east-west restriction. However, since excavation was limited to the 28 m boundary, it was not possible to determine the general boundaries of the necropolis.

Although all of the excavated tombs in Yüceören had been plundered, archaeological materials were found in both the tomb chambers and in the dromoi. The pottery sherds, coins, glass and metal wares found within the surface soil during the excavations were most likely related with the tombs. In fact, no settlement areas could be located in the immediate surroundings of the necropolis area, from which any surface finds could have been moved.

Although excavated in a limited area, the 16 rock-cut tombs uncovered have presented important data for Anatolian archaeology from the standpoint of both their shapes and their contents. The tombs have been compared with the rock-cut tombs in both Kilikia and further regions in terms of their formal characteristics and evaluated separately along with their contents. In the tomb catalogue, each tomb is described along with a sketch of their top and sectional views taken from at least two directions as well as detailed photographs and all architectural characteristics. Small finds associated with the tombs have been defined in detail with context information as well as with drawings and photographs and subjected to comparisons with parallel material that could be found. Besides the above studies, the specialists' reports presented in the appendices have contributed towards the evaluation of the Yüceören Necropolis. All pottery sherds and intact vessels found in the tombs and in the surface soil have been evaluated for their technical characteristics and forms, and presented in Part 3. The coins found within and outside the tombs in the necropolis are presented in a separate study by Melih Arslan and Bekircan Tahberer, found in the appendices. Human skeletal remains from Yüceören Necropolis were examined by Prof. Dr. Ayla Sevim, faculty member of the Anthropology Department of Ankara University, and also presented as a separate study in the appendices.

For the publication of this volume by the Gazi University Research Center for Archaeology (GÜ-ARÇED), Hamza Ekmen, Resul İbiş and Emsal Koçerdin were involved in the architectural and small-find drawings, Emrah Karakurum and Ahmet Okur were involved in photographing and computer arrangements, and Belgin Savaş, Yunus Ekim, Z. Filiz Bilir and Göknıl Arda were involved in archiving and cataloguing activities. Aytaç Coşkun and Tayyar Gürdal also worked at GÜ-ARÇED during the publication process for the Yüceören Necropolis report.

The results of the excavations undertaken in a limited area in Yüceören under the BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Project will make significant contributions to both Anatolian archaeology and near eastern archaeology. More detailed archaeological excavations in the future in similar necropolis areas in both Yüceören and in the region of Kilikia will make possible more comprehensive evaluations of the data presented in this volume.

PART I

THE YÜCEÖREN NECROPOLIS

A. EXCAVATIONS

During the surveys¹ run by METU-TAÇDAM in 2001 and by GÜ-ARÇED² in the summer months of 2002 under the BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Project, a dense scatter of archaeological materials dating from the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods was found in the hills of Yüceören and Gökdere. As a result, salvage excavations were carried out along the pipeline route in both locations.

The Gökdere Salvage Excavation

During the survey, a small group of pottery sherds were found in the vicinity of Gökdere (approximately 1 km east of Yüceören). In addition, the surrounding bedrock had traces of carving and decoration. For these reasons, Gökdere was identified for salvage excavation. However, there were no archaeological finds in the three 4m x 4m test trenches opened in the 28 m pipeline corridor. The team determined that the retouched calcareous bedrock masses found on the surface of the southern section outside the pipeline could have been used as a quarry or as a rock-cut tomb. Gökdere Hill strategically overlooks the Ceyhan Plain to the north, as well as the plain as it extends to the İskenderun Gulf in the south. The team determined that Gökdere Hill would have been an ideal watchtower for the Maltepe settlement to the southeast. Although no architectural remains are visible, the limestone bedrock and ceramic scatter further support the idea of a natural watchtower³.

The Yüceören Salvage Excavation

The second salvage excavation was carried out at Yüceören. Although the surveys indicated an archaeological area covering 200m x 400m to the southeast of Yüceören Hill and 125m east of the Yüceören quarter, the excavation was limited to the 28m x 340m area that would be directly affected by the BTC pipeline.

¹ Gökdere was included in the METU-TAÇDAM survey in autumn. Gökdere is 750 m north of Yüceören. This information is based on the survey report submitted to the BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Project Directorate.

² Survey results are currently in the publication phase.

³ Today Gökdere Hill, found on the 1/25:000 map is called “Göztepe” (Eye Hill) by the local residents. This could be further evidence that the hill may have been used as a watch tower.

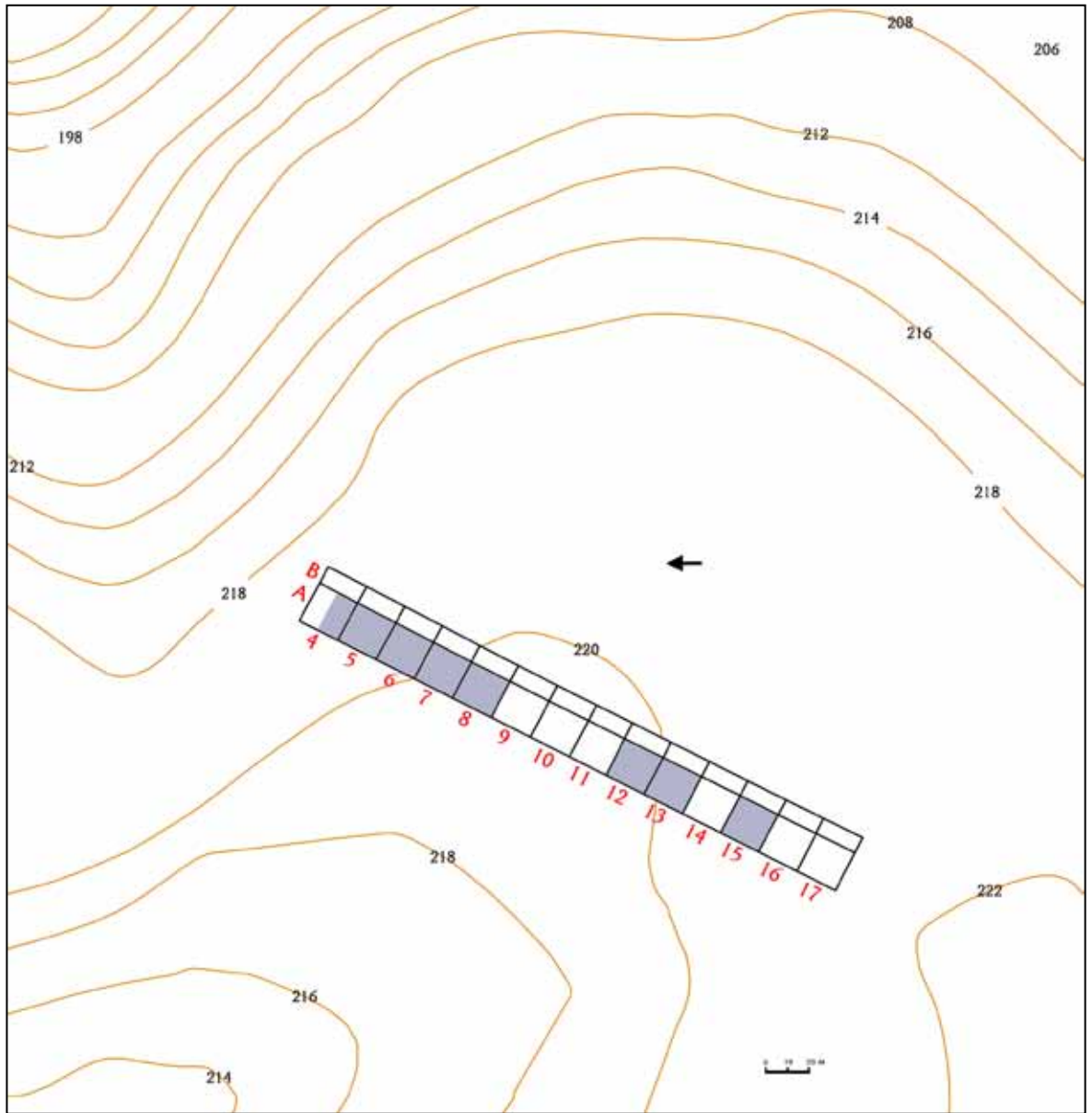


Figure 1: Yüceören Topographic Map and Trenches

In the early stages, it was discovered that the soil thickness in this agricultural area did not exceed 30-50 cm, with the bedrock very close to the surface. When the bedrock was exposed, the first feature noticed was the rock cutting and lifting areas found in quarries. This indicated the area was not a small village settlement, but maybe a quarry. However, further excavation revealed the first steps belonging to a dromos of an underground chamber tomb, indicating the area was used as a necropolis.

In determining how far along the pipeline corridor to excavate, the corridor was divided into 14 20m x 20m trenches (A Trenches) and 14 8m x 20m trenches (B Trenches) (**Figure 1**). The latter were reserved for waste and agricultural soil storage, so

no excavations were undertaken in those trenches. No archaeological finds other than a pot with part of its mouth missing and a small quantity of ceramic sherds were found in the surface soil to the southwest of the excavation area. In the test trenches, A-12, A-13 and A-15, only bedrock and natural rock formations were found under the surface soil. The rock-cut tombs uncovered in the north-eastern section of the excavation area (trenches A-5, A-6, A-7, A-8), are spread over an 80 m area (**Figure 2**).



Figure 2: The Yüceören eastern excavation area

Once the excavation concluded, 16 subterranean room tombs with stepped dromoi, all of which had been plundered, were uncovered in this section. The tombs in the north-eastern and south-western ends were incomplete due to the lack of continuous bedrock, which limited the width of the necropolis here to 80m east to west.



Figure 3: The Yüceören district and necropolis area

Since the excavation was limited to the 28 m corridor, determining the length of the ancient necropolis was not possible. However, local residents (**Figure 3**) stated they had come across similar tombs when constructing their houses, indicating a possible extension into Yüceören (**Figure 4**).



Figure 4: Some possible rock-cut tombs in the Yüceören district

B. GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING

The Çukurova plain, the widest and most fertile plain in Anatolia, forms the southern part of the Neogenic Adana Basin. The region is surrounded by the Taurus Mountains to the north, the Amanus Mountains to the east, the Mediterranean Sea to the south, and by the Ecemiş fault line to the west.⁴ This triangular-shaped region can be further divided into the Adana and Ceyhan plains and the plains at the base of the Amanus Mountains. The Adana plain, formed by the combined deltas of the Tarsus (Cydnus), Seyhan (Sarus) and Ceyhan (Pyramus) rivers, and which was referred to in ancient sources as the Aeolian⁵ plain, is located in the southwest of the region. The Ceyhan plain which is separated tectonically from the Adana plain by the Misis Mountains, part of the Taurus orogenic belt, occupies the inland northeastern part. As one of the largest plains forming the Çukurova plain, the Ceyhan plain is cauldron-shaped, as it is surrounded by the Taurus, Amanus and Misis Mountains. The Erzin, Payas and Dörtöyl plains to the south of Kısık Gorge, one of the natural outlets of this cauldron, form the make up the plains located the east of the Çukurova plain.



Figure 5: Some of the important archaeological settlements in Kilikia Pedias

⁴ Gürbüz 1999: 212.

⁵ Magie 1950: 271.

The geography summarized briefly above was essentially the same in antiquity when the modern-day Çukurova plain⁶ (**Figure 5**) was called Kilikia Pedias or Campestris. The fertile soils and abundant water sources on the wide field extending from antique Soli/ Pompeiopolis city to the base of the Amanus Mountains has attracted human settlement since the prehistoric⁷ periods.



Figure 6: A view of the İskenderun Gulf from Yüceören

The hilly area where the Yüceören Necropolis is located is in the eastern part of the Misis Mountains which connect the Neogenic İskenderun Basin to the Adana Basin and which runs parallel to the coast⁸ in a southwest direction on the west side of the İskenderun Gulf. At 235m above sea level, Yüceören Hill is the highest point of this hilly area (**Figure 6**) which is just to the south of the undulating hills which descend towards the Ceyhan plain. The intermontane plains run east-west, formed by alluvium from streams such as Akpınar and Kale Boğazı. Thus, these plains are suitable for agricultural activities.

The Kurtkulağı sub-district where the Yüceören quarter is located is approximately 5 km southwest of the Yüceören Necropolis. The most prominent characteristic of Kurtkulağı from a geomorphologic standpoint is its location at the head of the valley through which passes the shortest route from the Ceyhan plain to the coast.⁹

⁶ Strabon XIV:5.1

⁷ Garstang 1953: 15.

⁸ Schiettecatte 1971: 305.

⁹ Ozaner 1992: 345.



Figure 7: The Kurtkulağı region

The valley starts from Kurtkulağı (**Figure 7**) and extends to the coast, forming the narrowest and the lowest section of the Misis Mountains. The Boyalı plain runs north-south and is located to the south of Kurtkulağı. It intersects with the other intermontane plains¹⁰ in this valley and provides a suitable agricultural environment. Tülek Hüyük, located at the Ceyhan plain end of the valley, (**Figure 9**) and the ancient remains¹¹ found around Kurtkulağı and Boyalı Hüyük (**Figure 8**) to the south of Kurtkulağı, are evidence that the transportation facilities and the agricultural possibilities of this valley must have long been exploited by human settlement.

¹⁰ Ozaner 1992: 344.

¹¹ Some of the ancient settlements and remains found during the surveys under the BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Project in the immediate surroundings of the Kurtkulağı sub-district are: the Kazankaya Kalesi, the Hacifatma Çeşmesi settlement, the Megaliths in the Kurtkulağı pasture, and the aqueduct at Kale Boğazi and Babilik Mevkii.



Figure 8: Boyalı Hüyük

Crystallized cretaceous limestone dominates the natural rock structure of the hilly area where the Yüceören Necropolis is located. Bedrock was exposed by stripping the topsoil which had a thickness varying between 30-50 cm. Shallow soil depth in this hilly area and the ease of working limestone must have been among the fundamental reasons human settlements in this region in the ancient period opened rock-cut tombs.



Figure 9: The Ceyhan plain from Kurtkulağı

C. *HISTORICAL SETTING*

Kilikia Pedias which looks at first glance like a closed basin due to the surrounding mountains is located on some of the important routes connecting Central Anatolia to Syria and Mesopotamia. In particular ones of these routes¹² is the road which descends from the Taurus Mountains to Tarsus through the Gülek Boğazı (Pylai Kilikias)¹³ and passes over Misis (Mopsuestia) to Kinet Hüyük, ancient Issos,¹⁴ and connects through the Belen Gorge (Syriai Pylai)¹⁵ in the Amanus Mountains to Syria and Mesopotamia. In addition, there is an alternative route connecting Kilikia Pedias to the east via the Bahçe-Fevzipaşa-Gaziantep route.¹⁶

Besides being a crossroads, Kilikia Pedias was important in antiquity for its wide plains of fertile soil and abundant water sources, making it possible to grow a wide variety of crops.¹⁷ It was the stage for quite a dynamic history of human settlement. Characterised in the early periods by hüyük settlements, Kilikia Pedias witnessed the advent of urbanisation in the Hellenistic period and which continued intensely into the Roman period.¹⁸ The cities which were the most prominent in the Hellenistic-Roman periods were Soli/Pompeiopolis, Tarsus, Adana, Augusta, Mallus, Mopsuestia, Aegeae, Anazarbos¹⁹, Hieropolis Kastabala and Epiphanea. Of these, Soli/Pompeiopolis, Tarsus, Adana and Mopsuestia all had continuous settlements dating from earlier periods, while the rest were established as new cities established in the Hellenistic or Roman periods.

When Alexander the Great died in 323 B.C. without an heir, his previously-unified empire was divided among his leading generals. As a result, the constantly at war until the Roman Empire took over the Hellenistic kingdoms. Kilikia was directly affected by these wars and it changed hands regularly. After the Korupedion War (281 B.C.), Kilikia Pedias remained in the Seleukid region. The region changed hands continuously due to the ambitions of the commanders who were seeking to found their own states. This added a military flavour to the cities established in the Hellenistic period or which already had existed.

¹² For road routes in antique period, see French 1988

¹³ Hild-Hellenkemper 1990: 387.

¹⁴ Gates 1999: 304.

¹⁵ Hild-Hellenkemper 1990: 212.

¹⁶ Seton-Williams 1954: 123.

¹⁷ For the crops grown in Kilikia in antiquity, see Magie 1950: 217.

¹⁸ For urbanization in Kilikia Pedias, see Magie 1950; Jones 1971; Sayar 1999a; Durugönül 2002.

¹⁹ For Anazarbos, see Gough 1952.

Having taken over the Pergamon Kingdom in 133 B.C., Rome began to intervene more in Anatolia and in the Eastern Mediterranean region in particular from that date onwards. Piracy was one of the most important problems facing Rome in the Eastern Mediterranean. Because Kilikia was known to be a haven for the pirates, the region became more conspicuous to the powers in Rome. Rome first tried to solve the problem of piracy in 102 B.C., but to no avail.²⁰ Rome waged partially-successful military campaigns²¹ in Kilikia to deter piracy which began to threaten the Italian coast with the support of the King of the Pontus, Mithridates. They did not have a decisive result until the campaign undertaken by Pompey in 67 B.C. Pompey succeeded by being equipped with extraordinary powers in a short period of time and he ensured the integration of Kilikia into the Roman Empire. From that date onwards, Kilikia was subjected to different administrative arrangements²², sometimes a province and sometimes not. After 67 B.C., Kilikia Pedias entered into a peaceful and perhaps its brightest period. This lasted until the region was invaded of the Sassanian King, Shapur I.



Figure 10: A view of the Kazankaya Kalesi from Kurtkulağı

While the principal cities of Kilikia Pedias continued their development, the number of small settlements located in the surroundings and rural areas increased rapidly. It is believed that the Yüceören Necropolis, approximately 35 km northeast of Aegeae (Yumurtalık)²³, and 29 km to the east of Mopsuestia²⁴ (Yakapınar) may have

²⁰ Sherwin-White 1976: 4.

²¹ Magie 1950: 283; Sherwin-White 1976: 1.

²² For administrative arrangements concerning Kilikia, see Syme 1939.

²³ The city established across Alexandria kat'Isson (İskenderun) after the death of the Alexander the Great in order to control the northern entrance of the gulf is defined by Strabon as "a small village which was a mooring place". The city which had one of the three major Asclepius temples of antiquity was removed from domination of the Castabala-based Tarkondimotos dynasty by Julius Caesar in 47 B.C. and gained

belonged to such a small settlement. Numerous small settlements with differing characteristics were found between Yumurtalık and Ceyhan, Ceyhan and Mopsuestia by Seton-Williams during her survey in 1951. This was further verified by the results of the Bilkent University surveys conducted in the coastal strip between Yumurtalık and Dörtöl which showed that the region was quite densely inhabited throughout the Hellenistic and Roman periods.²⁵ The 2001 and 2002 surveys conducted under the BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Project in the area extending from the Kurtkulağı sub-district **(Figure 11)** to the BOTAŞ facilities on the coast also support this conclusion. Settlements and archaeological remains dating from the Hellenistic and Roman periods have been found in the Cumhuriyet Mahallesi, Hacı Fatma Çeşmesi, Kazankaya Kalesi **(Figure 10)**, Yüceören Mahallesi, Maltepe, Babilik Mevkii and Kale Boğazı Mevkii, all of which were examined during the surveys.



Figure 11: Kurtkulağı Caravansary

It is entirely possible that these small settlements and remains concentrated around Kurtkulağı²⁶ were the farms or small village settlements forming the hinterland of Muttalip Hüyük in the Roman period. This area is believed to be the first stop after

the status of Civitas Libera (Free City). The city gained importance during the eastern campaigns of the Roman Empire, which started to increase from the 2nd Century A.D., and its port became one of the biggest ports in Kilikia Pedias.

²⁴ The excavation in Mopsuestia, located on the antique road connecting Kilikia to Syria, showed that the settlement history of the city dates back to the Chalcolithic Age. The city supposedly founded by Mopsos had a privileged position in the Seleukid period with “holy and autonomous” city status.

²⁵ Özgen and Gates 1992: 393.

²⁶ The Caravanserai constructed by the Ramazonoğulları Principality in Kurtkulağı indicates that this settlement was on the antique road whose utilization continued into the Middle Ages.

Mopsuestia along the ancient Roman road which descended from Gülek Gorge and followed the Tarsus-Adana-Mopsuestia road, and which is commonly identified with Tardequeia.²⁷ Surveys at Muttalip Hüyük which is approximately 6 km to the southeast of Yüceören indicated that the settlement at the hüyük does not predate the Late Hellenistic period²⁸.



Figure 12: Karanlık Kapı (Amanikai Pylai)

Muttalip Hüyük, which is located at the intersection of the ancient coastal road extending from Aegeae and the ancient road extending from Tardequeia through Karanlık Kapı (Amanikai Pylai)²⁹ (**Figure 12**) to Muttalip Hüyük, is considered to be Catabolo, one of the road stations of the ancient period (**Figure 13**).³⁰

Ancient Maltepe (**Figure 14**), found approximately 1.5 km northeast of the Yüceören quarter and 5 km north of Muttalip Hüyük, is different from the small settlements found during the BTC Crude Oil Pipeline surveys, from the standpoint of its extension and the architectural remains visible on the surface.

²⁷ Hild-Hellenkemper 1990: 427

²⁸ Özgen and Gates 1992: 390.

²⁹ Magie 1950: 1153; Hild-Hellenkemper 1990: 174

³⁰ Magie 1950: 1153; Hild-Hellenkemper 1990: 361.



Figure 13: Muttalip Hüyük



Figure 14: Maltepe settlement

Located in one of the hilly areas of the Misis mass which rises to the south of the Ceyhan plain, the settlement extends towards hills in the south and southeast, and over the hill to the north. The walls observed in an illegal excavation pit 250 m to the southwest of Maltepe and other wall traces noticeable from the surface (**Figure 15**) indicate that the boundaries of the settlement extend over quite a wide area beyond the hill.

The pottery sherds collected during the intensive surveys in Maltepe and its surroundings³¹ indicate that this settlement started in the Hellenistic period and continued through the Roman and Early Byzantine periods.



Figure 15: Some archaeological remains from Maltepe

The presence of underground chamber tombs that are plainly decorated, uncovered in Yüceören, and the finds from within the tombs and from the surface soil make one think that the necropolis should have belonged to a small settlement. The ancient Maltepe settlement which is not too far away from Yüceören and which extends over a wide area is the most suitable candidate for such a settlement. Overlooking the Ceyhan plain and the coastal strip, the settlement must have been established as a military control point in the Hellenistic period and transformed into a small village or farm settlement in the later periods.

³¹ Publication activities are continuing for the BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Archaeological Surveys including the results of the survey of Maltepe settlement.

BÖLÜM II

MEZAR ve KÜÇÜK BULUNTU KATALOĞU

Bu bölümde, Yüceören Nekropolü'nde açığa çıkarılan mezarlar (**Plan 1**) ve mezar buluntuları bir katalog düzeni içerisinde ayrıntılı şekilde değerlendirilmiştir. Her mezar kendi buluntuları ile beraber değerlendirilmiş ve ele geçen küçük buluntular ait olduğu mezar konteksti içerisinde sunulmuştur.

Mezarlar kazı sırasında verilen mezar numaralarına göre sıralanmıştır. Her mezarın ait olduğu kontekst “kazı” başlığı altında sunulmuş, “mimari” kısmında mezarın özellikleri, ölçüleri ve diğer mezarlardan farklı mimari özellikleri anlatılmış, “kronoloji” kısmında ise mezar içerisinden ele geçen küçük buluntuların da yardımıyla tarihlemeye gidilmiştir. Katalog kısmında ise mezardan ele geçen buluntular, kontekstleri, tanımları, tarihlemeleri ve karşılaştırmalı benzerleri ile beraber verilmiştir.

Her mezarın katalog metinleri ardından, mezar ve küçük buluntulara ait çizim ve fotoğraflar beraber verilmiş, böylece her mezar kendi konteksti ve küçük buluntuları ile değerlendirilirken ele geçen tüm buluntular ayrıntılı biçimde sunulmuştur.

Katalog Kısaltmaları

AÇ	Ağız Çapı
BÇ	Boyun Çapı
BU	Boyun Uzunluğu
Ç	Çap
DÇ	Dip Çapı
G	Genişlik
GÇ	Gövde Çapı
U	Uzunluk
Y	Yükseklik

PART II

CATALOGUE OF TOMBS and SMALL FINDS

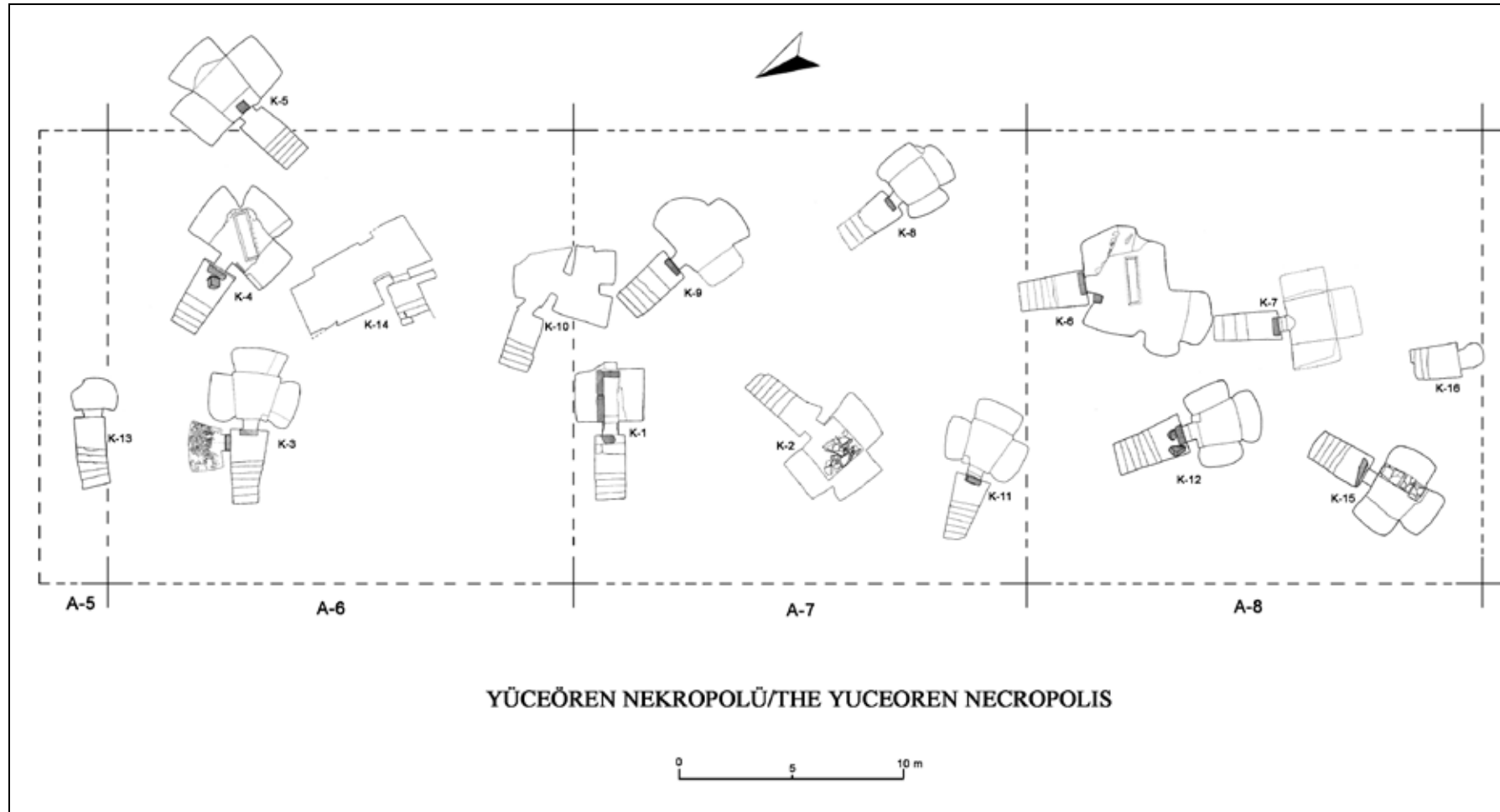
In this section, the tombs and their finds unearthed in the Yüceören Necropolis **(Plan 1)** are described in detail as a catalogue. Each tomb is considered separately along with its finds, and the small finds are then presented in the context of the tomb from which they came.

The tombs are ordered according to the tomb numbers assigned during the excavation. The context of each tomb is presented under the heading “excavation”. In the “architecture” section, the characteristics and dimensions of the tomb and its architectural features that differ from other tombs are listed; and in the “chronology” section, the tomb is dated with the help of the small finds from the tomb. In the catalogue section, the finds are presented along with their contexts, descriptions, dating and comparative data.

The catalogue text for each tomb is followed by drawings and photographs of the tomb and small finds. In this way, each tomb’s context and small finds are evaluated separately, and all the finds are presented in detail.

Catalogue Abbreviations

BDD	Body Diameter
BDT	Base Diameter
D	Diameter
H	Height
L	Length
MD	Mouth Diameter
ND	Neck Diameter
NL	Neck Length
W	Width



YÜCEÖREN NEKROPOLÜ/THE YUCEOREN NECROPOLIS

Plan 1: Yüceören Nekropolü genel planı.
Plan 1: General plan of the Yüceören Necropolis

K-1

Kazı:

K-1 mezarı A-7 açmasında, 1-2/b-e plankareleri içerisinde yer almaktadır. Tavanı çökmüş olan mezar odasının ve dromosunun toprak dolgusu içerisinde pişmiş toprak lahit parçaları, seramik ve kemik parçalarına rastlanmıştır.

Mimari:

Cephesi kuzeybatıya bakan mezar (**Resim 16**) odasına giriş 4 basamaklı dikdörtgen formlu bir dromosla sağlanmıştır. Basamak genişlikleri 0.22-0.25 m, yükseklikleri 0.17-0.23 m arasında değişen dromos, 1.22 m genişliğinde ve 2.56 m uzunluğundadır. Dromos, mezar odasının giriş kapısının bulunduğu noktada 1.22 m derinliğe ulaşır. Dromosun tabanında, giriş boşluğunun hemen önünde, muhtemelen taş kesme işlemleri sırasında dromos içerisine düşmüş, kuzey-güney doğrultusunda uzanan 1.20 m uzunluğunda 0.52 m genişliğinde dikdörtgen bir taş blok bulunmaktadır (**Resim 17**). Ana kayanın doğal yapısı nedeniyle daha düşük seviyede kalan dromosun kuzey duvarı, tek sıra kesme blok taşlarla yükseltilerek güney duvarı ile eşit seviyeye çıkarılmıştır. Mezar odasının giriş kapısı (stomion), 0.54 m genişliğinde, 0.65 m yüksekliğindedir. Giriş kapısından mezar odasına geçiş tek basamakla sağlanmıştır (**Resim 18**). Dikdörtgen planlı mezar odası 2.40 m uzunluğunda ve 3.10 m genişliğindedir. Düz zeminli odanın kuzeyinde ve güneyinde tonozlu iki kline yer almaktadır. Yarı semerdam tavanlı mezar odasının girişinin solunda yer alan kline, 1.06 m genişliğe ve 2 m uzunluğa sahiptir. Girişin sağında yer alan kline ise 1.05 m genişliğinde ve 2.08 m uzunluğundadır. Ana kayaya oyularak oluşturulan klinelerin kenarları kesme taş bloklarla desteklenerek düzgün bir yapıya kavuşturulmuş ve klineler arasında dikdörtgen (**Resim 19**) bir çukurluk oluşturulmuştur. Oldukça bozuk yapıya ana kayanın yapısı gereği açıkta kalan klinelerin dip kısımları (**Resim 20**) taşlarla doldurularak sağlamlaştırılmıştır. K-1 mezar odasının mimari açıdan dikkat çeken bir diğer ögesi kapının tam karşısındaki duvarda yer alan küçük niştir. Büyük oranda tahrip olmuş niş 0.50 m genişliğe ve 0.50 m yüksekliğe sahiptir.

Kronoloji:

Oldukça fazla tahrip olmuş durumdaki mezardan ele geçen seramik parçaları ve pişmiş toprak lahit parçaları, mezarın tarihlenmesine yardımcı olmaktan uzaktır. Ancak mezar odasından ve dromostan ele geçen pişmiş toprak lahit parçaları, mezarın ilk yapım evresinden sonra lahitli bir gömü için de kullanıldığını göstermektedir. Diğer mezarlarda sağlam şekilde ele geçen lahitlerle benzer özellikler gösteren lahit parçaları bu gömünün M.S. 2. yüzyıl ortalarından sonraya tarihlenebileceğine işaret etmektedir.

K-1

Excavation:

Tomb K-1 is located in trench A-7, within square plans 1-2/b-e. Fragments of a clay sarcophagus and pottery sherds and bone fragments were found in the fill of the tomb chamber and the dromos. The tomb chamber ceiling had collapsed.

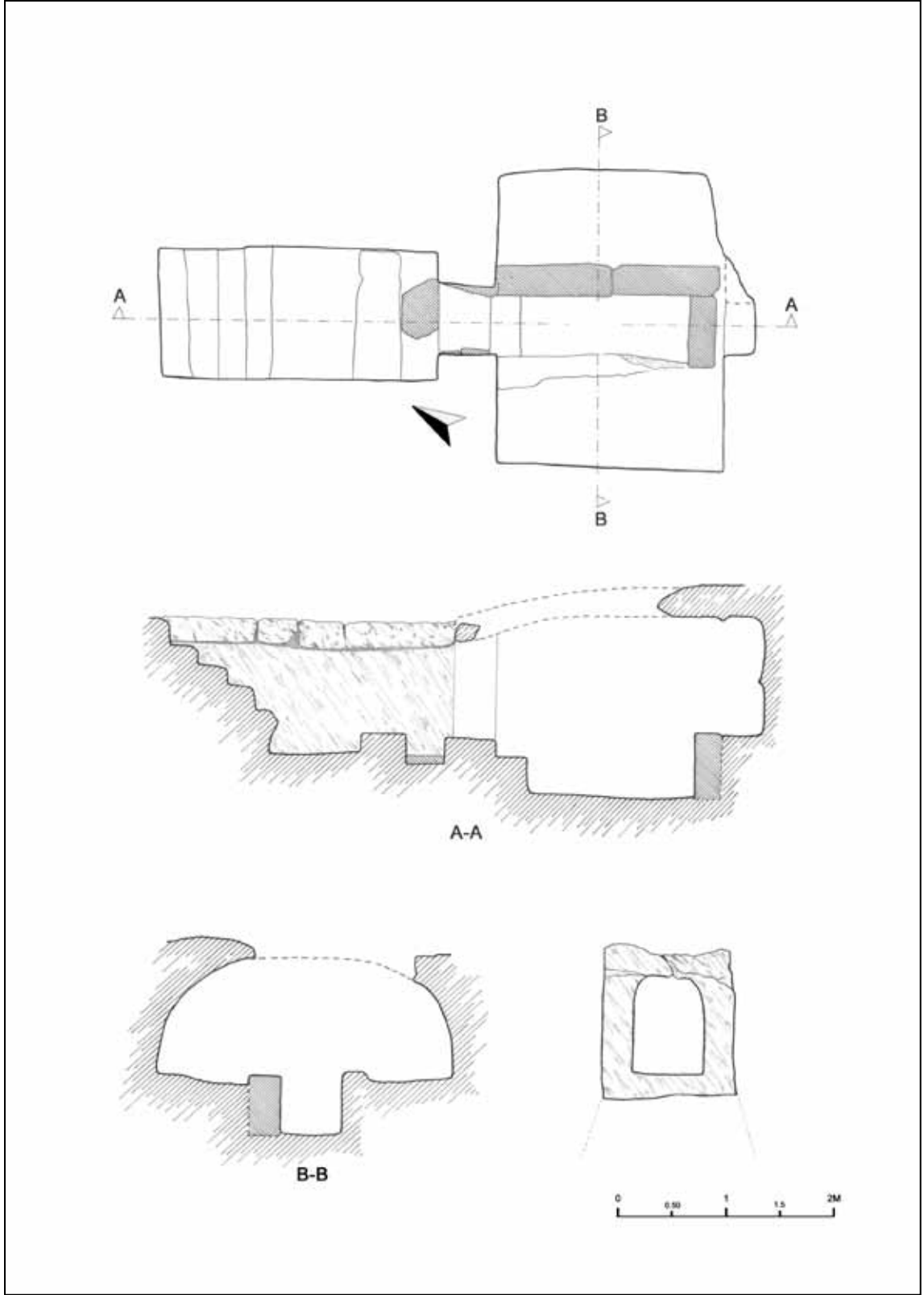
Architecture:

The entry to the tomb chamber (**Figure 16**) faces northwest and has a rectangular dromos with four steps. The dromos has steps that are 0.22 to 0.25 m wide and 0.17 to 0.23 m high, and a width of 1.22 m at the entrance to the tomb chamber. On the floor of the dromos, immediately in front of the entrance, there was a rectangular stone block, 1.20 m long and 0.52 m wide, lying in a north-south direction, which probably fell into the dromos during quarrying operations (**Figure 17**). The northern wall of the dromos, situated at a lower level due to the natural structure of the main rock, was raised by a single row of cut block stones to match the level of the southern wall.

The entrance door (stomion) is 0.54 m wide and 0.65 m high. There is a single step into the tomb chamber itself (**Figure 18**). The rectangular tomb chamber is 2.40 m long and 3.10 m wide. Two vaulted klinai are located in the north and south ends of the chamber. The chamber itself has a flat floor. The klinai to the left of the entrance has a half-gabled roof and is 1.06 m wide and 2.00 m long. The klinai to the right of the entrance is 1.05 m wide and 2.08 m long. The edges of the klinai, formed by carving into the main rock, are supported by cut stone blocks to provide them with a consistent appearance, and a rectangular corridor (**Figure 19**) was created between the klinai. The klinai bases, which were exposed due to the fairly rugged structure of the main rock, (**Figure 20**) were filled with stones and reinforced. Another notable feature of tomb chamber K-1 is a small niche on the wall immediately opposite the door. This niche, damaged to a considerable extent, has a width of 0.50 m and a height of 0.50 m.

Chronology:

The ceramic sherds and fragments of a clay sarcophagus are not very helpful in dating this tomb. However, the sarcophagus fragments found in the tomb chamber and the dromos indicate that the tomb was used for a sarcophagus burial after its initial use. These sarcophagus fragments have features similar to sarcophagi found in better condition in other tombs, indicating that this burial may be dated later than the mid-second century A.D.



Resim 16: K-1 Mezarı.

Figure 16: Tomb K-1



Resim 17: K-1 Mezarı.
Figure 17: Tomb K-1



Resim 18: K-1. Mezar odası içi.
Figure 18: Inside the chamber of tomb K-1



Resim 19: K-1. Mezar odası içi.

Figure 19: Inside the chamber of tomb K-1



Resim 20: K-1, sağ klinedeki düzenleme.

Figure 20: Arrangement of the right kline in K-1

K-2

Kazı:

A-7 açmasında, 4-6/d-c plankareleri içerisinde yer almaktadır. Mezar odası sağlam olmakla beraber, kapak taşı kırık olarak tespit edilmiştir. Mezar odası ve dromosun toprakla dolu olması nedeniyle buluntular ve iskelet parçaları mezar içerisinde karışık olarak tespit edilmiştir.

Mimari:

Cephesi doğuya bakan mezarın dromosu dikdörtgen formudur (**Resim 21-22**). 3.1 m uzunluğundaki dromos mezar odasının girişinin bulunduğu noktada 1.55 m genişliğe ve 1.60 m derinliğe ulaşmaktadır. Dromos, yükseklikleri 0.16 m ile 0.26 m arasında, genişlikleri ise 0.12 m ile 0.22 m arasında değişen oldukça aşınmış 6 basamaklıdır. Dromosun güney duvarı, iki sıra kesme blok taşla yükseltilerek kuzey duvarının seviyesi ile eşitlenmiştir (**Resim 23**). Mezar odasının (**Resim 25**) üst kısmı kaya kesme mekanları dolayısıyla tahrip olmuştur.

Mezar odasının girişi 0.40 m genişlikte, 0.70 m yüksekliğindedir. Stomiondan mezar odasına geçiş tek basamak ile sağlanmıştır. 1.86 m genişliğinde ve 1.94 m uzunluğundaki mezar odası tonozlu üç klineye sahiptir. Düz tavanlı ve zemini oldukça düzgün olan mezar odasının zeminden yüksekliği 1.60 metredir. Tavanları hafif kubbe biçimli klinelerden girişin solunda (**Resim 24**) yer alan kline 1.22 m genişliğinde, 2.16 m uzunluğunda, girişin sağında yer alan kline 1.08 m genişliğinde, 2.06 m uzunluğunda, girişin karşısında yer alan kline ise 1.13 m genişliğinde ve 2.04 m uzunluğundadır.

Yüceören Nekropolü mezarları içerisinde en yoğun grubu oluşturan 3 klineli mezarlar içerisinde en iyi korunmuş örneklerden olan K-2 mezarı içerisinde, çok sayıda pişmiş toprak lahit ve lahit kapağı parçası bulunmuştur (**Resim 26**). Mezarın çok evreli kullanımına işaret eden bu buluntuların dışında, dromostan bir adet cam unguentarium, mezar odası içerisinden bir adet volütlü kandil ve bir adet cam boncuk ele geçmiştir.

Kronoloji:

Ele geçen çok sayıdaki lahit parçası mezarın M.S. 2. yüzyıl ortalarından sonraki kullanım evresini göstermekle beraber, mezar odasında bulunan kandil, form özellikleri açısından M.S. 1. yüzyıl Roma kandilleri arasında çok yaygın olarak karşımıza çıkan örneklerdendir. Dromos içerisinde bulunan ve muhtemelen mezar odasından atılmış olan konik gövdeli şamdan biçimli cam unguentarium ise M.S. 1. yüzyılın ikinci çeyreği ile 2. yüzyıl başına tarihlenmektedir.

Katalog

Cam Unguentarium (Resim 27): A-7/7013; Y: 11 cm, AÇ: 3 cm, DÇ: 3.3 cm, GY: 3.8 cm, G: 4.8 cm, BU: 7.2 cm, BÇ: 2.1 cm; konik gövdeli şamdan biçimli unguentarium; açık ve parlak yeşil renkte. Mavimsi-yeşil geçirgen cam hamurlu. Serbest üfleme tekniğiyle yapılmış ağız ve dip aletle şekillendirilmiş. Geniş yakın ağız kenarı dışa ve içe katlanarak düzleştirilmiş. Silindirik uzun boyunlu, dibe doğru genişleyen konik gövdeli düz ve iç konkav diplidir. M.S.1. yüzyılın üçüncü çeyreği ile M.S. 2.yüzyılın başı.

Krş: Isings 1957: form 28b; Stern 1989: res.8/1-5, 9/1-5; Kocabaş 1984: no:117 res.53; Özet 1998: no:73a; Hayes 1975: fig.14 no: 486, Gürler 2000: no:34.

Kandil (Resim 28): A-7/7043; Y: 2.5 cm, G: 7.05 cm, U: 9.3 cm; volütlü kandilin diskusunun büyük bir kısmı

eksiktir. Volütlü burun üçgen bitimlidir. Omuz dardır ve omuz diskus ayrımı üç sıra yivle sağlanmıştır. Düz dipli kandilin diskusunun korunmuş kısımlarında bezeme görülmez.

Krş. Broneer 1930: tip XXII, 418-453, pl. VII; Goldman 1950: group XII; Waage 1941: 60, tip 40; Perlzweig 1961: pl. 44, 2833; Rosenthal and Sivan 1978: 22-25, fig.55-75; Bailey 1988: pl. 7-8; Hellström 1965: pl. 25, 57; Menzel 1954: abb. 27-28, 31.

Cam Boncuk (Resim 29): A-7/7041; Y: 0.9 cm, Ç: 2.4 cm, DÇ: 2 cm; kahverengi cam boncuk. Düğme formundaki boncuk üzerinde delikten gövdeye doğru genişleyen beyaz renkte sarmal bir motif bulunmaktadır.

Pt. Tabak : Bkz. Seramik Kataloğu 12.

Pt. Dip Parçası : Bkz. Seramik Kataloğu 49.

K-2

Excavation:

This tomb is located in trench A-7, within square plans 4-6/d-c. Although the tomb chamber is not damaged, the door slab was found broken. Because the tomb chamber and dromos were filled with earth, the finds and the skeleton fragments were found in a scattered condition.

Architecture:

The dromos faces east and has a rectangular shape (**Figures 21 and 22**). The dromos, 3.10 m in length, reaches a width of 1.55 m and a depth of 1.60 m at the entrance to the tomb chamber. It has six steps, which are considerably eroded and which are 0.16 to 0.26 m high and 0.12 to 0.22 m wide. The southern wall of the dromos was raised by two rows of cut block stones to match the level of the northern wall (**Figure 23**). The upper part of the tomb chamber (**Figure 25**) was damaged by stone-cutting. The entrance to the tomb chamber is 0.40 m wide and 0.70 m high. There is a single step into the tomb chamber itself. The chamber, 1.86 m wide and 1.94 m long, has three vaulted klinai. Having a flat ceiling and a fairly flat floor, the tomb chamber is 1.60 metres high. The klinai have slightly dome-shaped ceilings. The kline to the left of the entrance (**Figure 24**) is 1.22 m wide and 2.16 long; the one to the right is 1.08 m wide and 2.06 m long; and the one opposite the entrance is 1.13 m wide and 2.04 m long.

Tomb K-2 is one of the best preserved examples of the three-klinai tombs, which is the most common among the tombs of the Yüceören Necropolis. Numerous fragments of clay sarcophagi and of sarcophagus lids have been found (**Figure 26**). In addition to these finds, which indicate a multi-phase use of the tomb, a glass unguentarium from the dromos and a voluted lamp and glass bead from the tomb chamber were found.

Chronology:

The large numbers of sarcophagus fragments indicates the tomb's usage to be later than the mid-second century A.D. But the lamp found in the tomb chamber displays common examples of the formal characteristics of Roman lamps from the first century A.D. The glass unguentarium has a conical body and is shaped like a candle-holder. It was found in the dromos and was probably thrown out of the tomb chamber. It dates to between the second quarter of the first century A.D. and the early second century.

Catalogue

Glass Unguentarium (Figure 27): A-7/7013; H: 11 cm, MD: 3 cm, BTD: 3.3 cm, BDD: 3.8 cm, W: 4.8 cm, NL: 7.2 cm, ND: 2.1 cm; unguentarium with conical body and shaped like candle-holder; light and bright green. Bluish-green permeable glass paste. Made using free blowing technique. Mouth and bottom shaped by instrument. Fairly wide mouth edge flattened by folding outward and inward. Cylindrical, with long neck, conical body widening towards base, which is flat and concave inside. Third quarter of first century A.D. to early second century A.D.

Cf: Isings 1957: form 28b; Stern 1989: fig.8/1-5, 9/1-5; Kocabaş 1984: no:117 fig.53; Summary 1998: no:73a; Hayes 1975: fig.14 no: 486, Gürlér 2000: no:34.

Lamp (Figure 28): A-7/7043; H: 2.5 cm, W: 7.05 cm, L: 9.3 cm; large amount of discus of voluted lamp

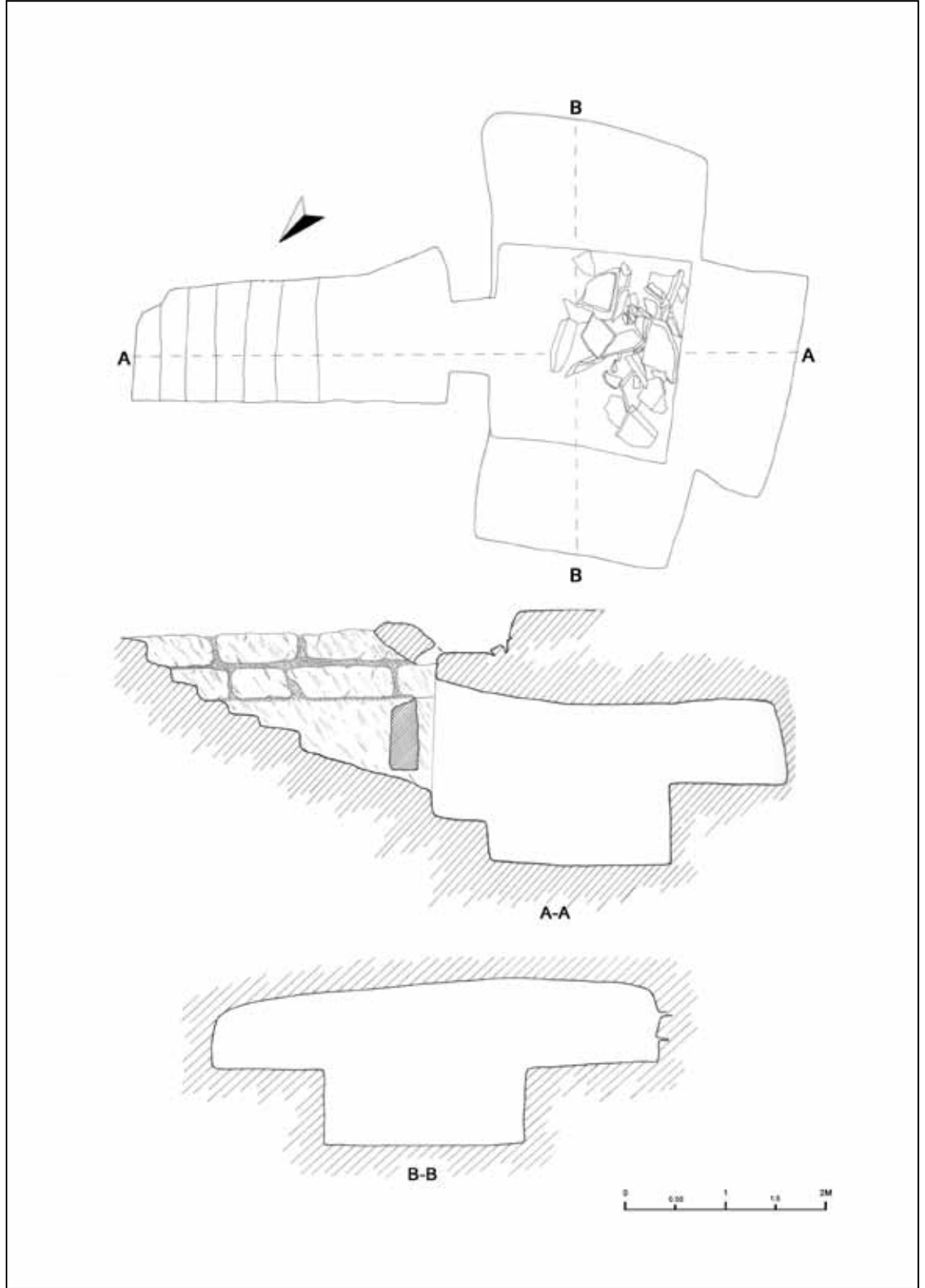
missing. Volute nozzle with triangular end. Shoulder narrow and shoulder-discus separation provided by three rows of grooves. No decoration in preserved parts of discus of flat-based lamp.

Cf. Broneer 1930: type XXII, 418-453, pl. VII; Goldman 1950: group XII; Waage 1941: 60, type 40; Perlzweig 1961: pl. 44, 2833; Rosenthal and Sivan 1978: 22-25, fig.55-75; Bailey 1988: pl. 7-8; Hellström 1965: pl. 25, 57; Menzel 1954: abb. 27-28, 31.

Glass Bead (Figure 29): A-7/7041; H: 0.9 cm, D: 2.4 cm, BTD: 2 cm; brown glass bead. White, spiral motif, which broadens from hole towards body, on button-shaped bead.

Plate: See Catalogue of Ceramics 12.

Base Fragment: See Catalogue of Ceramics 49.



Resim 21: K-2 Mezarı.
Figure 21: Tomb K-2



Resim 22: K-2 Mezarı.

Figure 22: Tomb K-2



Resim 23: K-2 Dromosundan detay görüntü.

Figure 23: Detail of Dromos, K-2



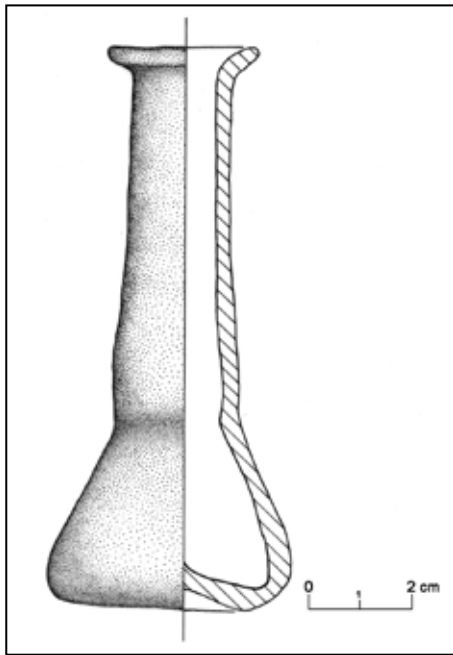
Resim 24: K-2 karşı kline.
Figure 24: Opposite kline, K-2



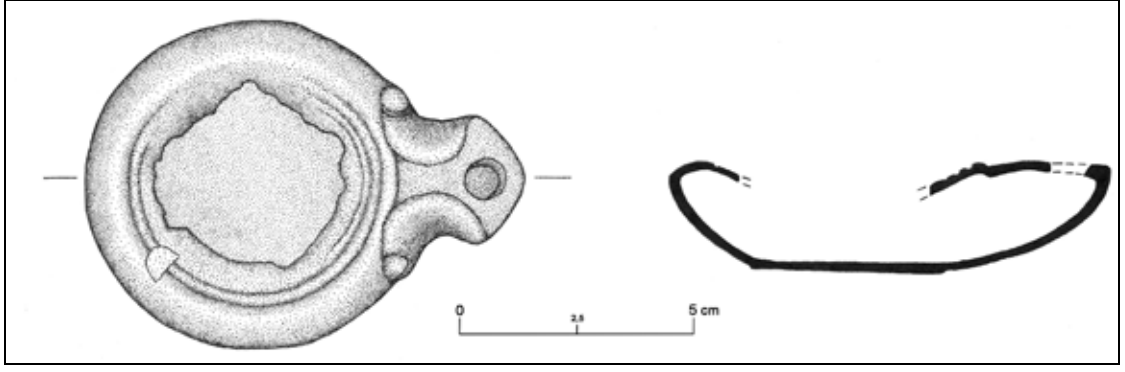
Resim 25: Kaya kesme alanları.
Figure 25: Rock cut area



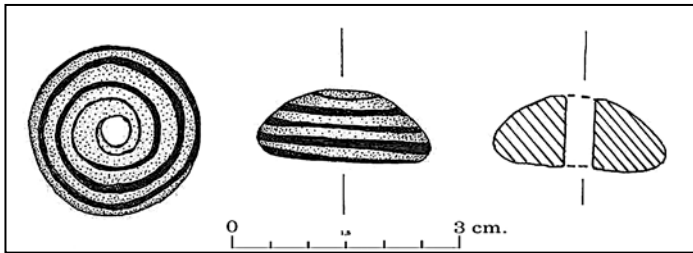
Resim 26: Lahit parçaları.
Figure 26: Sarcophagus fragments



Resim 27: Cam unguentarium.
Figure 27: Glass unguentarium



Resim 28: Kandil
Figure 28: Lamp.



Resim 29: Cam Boncuk.
Figure 29: Glass Bead

K-3

Kazı:

K-3 mezarı A-6 açmasında, 3-4/c-e plankareleri içerisinde yer alır. Aynı dromosa açılan iki mezar odası (**Resim 30-31**) bulunan K-3, bu mezar tipinin Yüceören Nekropolü'nde tek örneğidir. Dromos ile aynı ekseninde bulunan ana mezar odası (K-3/1) soyulmuş olmasına rağmen, dromosun kuzey duvarına açılmış olan ikinci mezar odası (K-3/2) kapalı olarak tespit edilmiştir (**Resim 33**).

Mimari:

Cephesi kuzeybatıya bakan ana mezar (**Resim 34**) odasına (K-3/1) 6 basamaklı dik bir dromostan ulaşılmaktadır (**Resim 32**). Başlangıçta 1.02 m genişliğinde olan ve derinleştikçe genişleyen dromos, mezar odası girişinin bulunduğu noktada 1.8 m derinliğe ve 1.52 m genişliğe ulaşmaktadır. Dromosta bulunan basamakların yükseklikleri 0.18 m ile 0.22 m arasında, genişlikleri 0.19 ile 0.36 m arasında değişmektedir. Dromosun kuzey duvarı, ana kayanın yapısı gereği güney duvarı ile olan seviye farkından dolayı tek sıra kesme taşlarla yükseltilmiştir (**Resim 32**). Mezar odası girişinde kırık ele geçen kapak taşının korunan genişliği 0.71 m, uzunluğu 0.66 m dir.

Mezar odası girişi 0.55 m genişliğe ve 0.88 m yüksekliğe sahiptir. Mezar odası girişinden tek basamakla ulaşılan trapezoidal mezar odasının (**Resim 30**) maksimum genişliği 3.5 m, uzunluğu ise 2.9 m dir. Girişin sağ kısmında 0.30 x 0.35 m boyutlarında 0.40 m yüksekliğinde, tahrip olmuş küçük bir podyum (**Resim 34**) yer almaktadır. Mezar odası tavanı beşik çatılı olmasına rağmen klineler (**Resim 35**) kemerli nişe benzemektedir. Düzgün bir işçiliğin gözlendiği K-3'ün ana mezar odasında 3 adet tonozlu kline bulunmaktadır. Girişin solunda bulunan kline 1 m genişliğe, 1.9 m uzunluğa, girişin sağında yer alan kline 0.96 m genişliğe, 1.92 m uzunluğa, girişin karşısında bulunan kline ise 1 m genişliğe ve 2.1 m uzunluğa sahiptir. Sol kline üzerinde insan iskeletleri dağınık şekilde ele geçmiştir.

Dromosun kuzey duvarına oyularak oluşturulmuş olan K-3/2 mezar odasının (**Resim 30, 31**) girişi, ana mezar odasının cephesinden 0.2 m uzaklıktadır (**Resim 33**). 0.9 m yüksekliğindeki mezar odasının girişinde 0.55 m genişliğe ve 1 m yüksekliğe sahip olan kapak taşı in-situ olarak tespit edilmiştir. Kapak taşının üzerinde yarım daire şeklinde işlevi tam olarak anlaşılamayan bir tutamak bulunmaktadır. Dromosun kuzey duvarına oyulmuş, K-3/2 olarak adlandırdığımız mezar odasında kline bulunmamaktadır. Yarım tonoz tavanlı odanın genişliği 1.30 m, uzunluğu 1.80 m ve yüksekliği 0.95 m dir. Stomionunun kapalı olması nedeniyle toprak dolgunun

oluşmadığı K-3/2 mezar odası içerisinde, 22 bireye ait olduğu tespit edilen kemik yığını tespit edilmiştir **(Resim 37-38)**.

Kronoloji:

İki odalı K-3 mezarı içerisinde özellikle, K-3/2 mezar odasından çok sayıda buluntu ele geçmiştir. Antropolojik çalışmalar sonunda 14'ünün yetişkine, 8'inin çocuğa ait olduğu tespit edilen, 22 bireye ait kemiklerin K-3/2 mezar odası içerisine depolandığı tespit edilmiştir. Bu durum, K-3/1 mezarının ilk kullanım evresi ardından bir çok kez kullanıldığını ve K-3/1 mezar odasındaki iskeletlerin her yeni kullanım evresinde bu odaya taşındığını göstermektedir. K-3/2 mezar odası içinde ele geçen farklı dönemlere tarihlenen buluntular bu fikri doğrulamaktadır.

K-3/2 mezar odası içerisinde ele geçen sikkelerden ikisi **(Bkz. Ek:1 Sikke Kataloğu 1, 2)** M.Ö. 280-261 Antiochus I dönemine tarihlenmektedir. Mezarlığın yapım ve ilk kullanım evrelerine dair oldukça önemli ip uçları veren bu sikkelerin diğer bir özelliği Baktria-Ai Khanoum (Ay Hanum) darphanesine ait olmalarıdır. Mezar odası içerisinde ele geçen sikke ise **(Bkz. Ek:1 Sikke Kataloğu 6)** Aegeae darphanesinde basılmış, M.S. 40/41 tarihli Gaius sikkesidir. Bir diğer sikke ise **(Bkz. Ek:1 Sikke Kataloğu 10)** Kıbrıs veya Antiochia darphanesinde basılmış, M.S. 98-117 tarihli Trajanus sikkesidir. 400 yıllık bir süreç içerisinde değişik zamanlara tarihlenen bu sikkeler, K-3 mezarının farklı dönemlerdeki gömü evrelerini ispatlamaktadır.

K-3/2 mezarı içerisinde ayrıca, 1 adet altın varak, 1 adet taşlı altın küpe, 1 adet altın yüzük, 1 adet demir yüzük, 1 adet bronz bilezik, 1 adet bronz iğne ile 1 adet cam boncuk ele geçmiştir. Bunların dışında 2 adet ağırşak ve çok sayıda demir çivi ve perçin parçaları bulunmuştur.

K-3/1 mezar odası içerisinde ele geçen 2 adet Doğu Sigilata A grubu tabak ve 1 adet karnelyan taşlı demir yüzük M.S. 1.yüzyılın sonu M.S. 2.yüzyılın başlarına tarihlenmektedir. Bu mezar odasında el geçen 2 adet pişmiş toprak unguentariumdan biri **(Resim 40)** Geç Helenistik döneme tarihlenirken diğeri **(Resim 41)** Erken Roma dönemine tarihlenmektedir.

Katalog

P.t. Unguentarium (Resim 40): A-6/6013; KY: 12 cm, OG: 6.1 cm, C: 0.45 cm; fusiform (iğ gövdeli) unguentarium; boynunun bir kısmı ağız ve kaidesi eksiktir, gövde ve ayak kısmı korunmuştur. M.Ö. 2-1. yüzyıllar.

Krş. Goldman 1950: pl.I: figs.135-225, 247, 249 figs.187-225, 224-F; Christensen and Johansen 1971: fig.23/201, 207, 208; figs.23/206, 202, 204; Öztürk 2002: res.5, çiz.5.

P.t. Unguentarium (Resim 41): A-6/6008, DÇ: 2 cm, G: 3.75 cm, KY: 6.4 cm; düz dipli, oval gövdeli unguentarium; portakalımsı deve tüyü hamurlu, astarsız ve perdahsız, ağzın tamamı ile boynun büyük bölümü eksiktir. Diğer kısımları sağlam olarak ele geçirilmiştir. M.S.1. yüzyıl ortaları.

Krş. Goldman 1950: pl.I: figs.159/735; Başaran 1997: res.14; Boysal and Kadioğlu 1999: res.1, çiz.2; Işık 1997: çiz.2; Öztürk 2001: res.8.

Ağırşak (Resim 42): A-6/6045; Y: 0.7 cm, Ç: 2.7 cm; yeşilimsi siyah taştan diskoid tipli ağırşakın üst tarafı bombelidir. Düğme formu yassı bir görüntüye sahip ağırşakın deliğinin etrafında dairesel bezemeler bulunmaktadır.

Ağırşak (Resim 43): A-6/6068; Y:1.38 cm, Ç: 2.5 cm; yeşilimsi siyah taştan yarım küre gövdeli bir formdadır. Yüzeyinde perdah izleri bulunmaktadır.

Taşlı Demir Yüzük (Resim 44): A-6/6077 (K-3/1); G: 1.25 cm, U: 2.15 cm; karnelyan taşlı demir yüzük. Intaglio, F2, M.S.1.yüzyıl; yüzük taşının üzerinde sola doğru koşar şekilde betimlenmiş köpek tasviri bulunmaktadır.

Krş. Walters 1926: no.2420.

Bronz Bilezik (Resim 45): A-6/ 6048 U:7,24 cm, DÇ: 0,2 cm; dövme ve kazıma tekniğiyle yapılmış, ince uzun kıvrılmış levha şeklindeki bileziğin üzerinde dördü ve beşli sıralar halinde yiv bezemeler bulunmaktadır. Bileziğin uçlarının birleşim noktasında karşılıklı iki adet üçgen kazı bezeme bulunmaktadır.

Altın Yüzük (Resim 46): A-6/6044 Ç: 1,09 cm; döküm tekniği ile yapılmış yüzüğün taşı bulunamamıştır. Altın kaşa doğru kalınlaşan yüzüğün halka kısmı erimiştir.

Altın Küpe (Resim 47): A-6/6040 K: 0,07 cm, taşlı kısım K: 0,4 cm; kehribar taşlı küpe yuvarlak halkalı olup, telkari tekniğiyle yapılmıştır.

Altın Varak (Resim 48): A-6/6026; K: 0,02 cm; oldukça deforme olmuştur. Herhangi bir form vermemesi sebebiyle işlevi tam olarak anlaşılamamıştır.

Bronz İğne (Resim 49): A-6/6051 U: 7,2 cm, DÇ: 0,2 cm; iğne iki parça

olarak ele geçmiştir. Baş kısmında küçük bir delik bulunan iğnenin üzerinde ince bir korozyon tabakası oluşmuştur.

Krş. Goldman 1950: 390, pl.264, fig.36.

Cam Boncuk (Resim 50): A-6/6079 Y: 0.6 cm Ç: 0.2 cm; beyaz camdan masif delme tekniğiyle yapılmış boncuk silindirik formludur.

Pt. Tabak: Bkz. Seramik Kataloğu 7.

Pt. Tabak: Bkz. Seramik Kataloğu 8.

Pt. Kase: Bkz. Seramik Kataloğu 35.

Sikke: Bkz. Ek. 1. Sikke Kataloğu 1

Sikke: Bkz. Ek. 1. Sikke Kataloğu 2.

Sikke: Bkz. Ek. 1. Sikke Kataloğu 6.

Sikke: Bkz. Ek. 1. Sikke Kataloğu 10.

K-3

Excavation:

Tomb K-3 is located in trench A-6, within square plans 3-4/c-e. This tomb has two tomb chambers opening onto the same dromos (**Figures 30-31**), and is the only example of this type of tomb in the Yüceören Necropolis. Although the main tomb chamber (K-3/1), situated in line with the dromos, had been robbed, the second tomb chamber (K-3/2), in the northern wall of the dromos, was previously undisturbed (**Figure 33**).

Architecture:

The main tomb chamber (K-3/1), faces northwest (**Figure 34**) and is reached through the steep dromos via six steps (**Figure 32**). Being initially 1.02 m wide and becoming wider as it goes deeper, the dromos reaches a depth of 1.18 m and a width of 1.52 m at the entrance to the main tomb chamber. The steps on the dromos are 0.18 m to 0.22 m high and 0.19 m to 0.36 m wide. Due to the structure of the bedrock, the northern wall of the dromos was raised by a single row of cut stones to match the level of the southern wall(**Figure 32**). The door slab, found broken at the entrance to the tomb chamber, has a remaining width of 0.71 m and a remaining length of 0.66 m.

The entrance to the main tomb chamber is 0.55 m wide and 0.88 m high. The trapezoidal chamber (**Figure 30**), reached by a single step from the entrance, has a maximum width of 3.50 m and a maximum length of 2.90 m. To the right of the entrance, there is a small damaged podium (**Figure 34**) which is 0.30 x 0.35 m and 0.40 m high. Although the ceiling has a cradle-shaped roof, the klinai (**Figure 35**) look like vaulted niches. There are three vaulted klinai in the main chamber, which exhibit careful workmanship. The kline to the left of the entrance is 1.00 m wide and 1.90 m long, the kline to the right is 0.96 m wide and 1.92 m long, and the kline opposite the entrance is 1.00 m wide and 2.10 m long. On the kline to the left, human skeletons were found in scattered condition.

The entrance to tomb chamber K-3/2 (**Figure 30, 31**), carved into the northern wall of the dromos, is 0.20 m from the façade of the main tomb chamber (**Figure 33**). At the entrance to this secondary tomb chamber, which is 0.90 m high, the door slab which is 0.55 m wide and 1.00 m high was identified in situ. On the cover stone, there is a semi-circular handle whose function is not exactly clear. There is no kline in the secondary tomb chamber. The chamber, which has a half-vaulted ceiling, is 1.30 m wide, 1.80 m long and 0.95 m high. Inside the chamber, which contained no earth fill

because its stomion was closed, a pile of bones identified as having belonged to 22 individuals was found (**Figures 37, 38**).

Chronology:

This double-chambered tomb yielded numerous finds, especially from tomb chamber K-3/2. Anthropological study determined that the bones of 22 individuals, of whom 14 were adults and eight were children, were stored in K-3/2. This indicates that tomb K-3/1 was used many times after its initial use and that the skeletons in tomb chamber K-3/1 were carried to K-3/2 for each new burial. This idea is confirmed by the finds in tomb chamber K-3/2 which date to different periods.

Two of the coins found in tomb chamber K-3/2 (**see Appendix 1: Coin Catalogue 1, 2**) are dated to 280-261 B.C., the period of Antiochus I. Another rather important clue regarding the phases of construction and initial use of the cemetery is that they were minted in Bactria-Ai Khanoum. Another coin from inside the tomb chamber (**See Appendix 1: Coin Catalogue 6**) is a Gaius coin dated 40/41 A.D. minted in Aegeae. Yet another (**See Appendix 1: Coin Catalogue 10**) is a Trajan coin dated 98-117 A.D., minted in Cyprus or Antiochia. Taken together, these coins, dated to various times over a period of 400 years, confirm the different burial stages of tomb K-3.

In addition, a gold sheet, a gold earring with a stone, a gold ring, an iron ring, a bronze bracelet, a bronze needle and a glass bead were found in tomb K-3/2. Two spindle-whorls and a large number of iron nails and rivet fragments were also found.

Two plates of Eastern Sigillata group A and an iron ring with a carnelian stone found in K-3/1 are dated to the late first century or early second century A.D. Of the two baked clay unguentaria also found in this tomb chamber, one (**Figure 40**) is dated to the late Hellenistic period while the other (**Figure 41**) is dated to the early Roman period.

Catalogue

Ceramic Unguentarium (Figure 40):

A-6/6013; H: 12 cm, CW: 6.1 cm, C: 0.45 cm; fusiform unguentarium; mouth, pedestal and part of neck missing, body and lower part intact. Second or first century B.C.

Cf. Goldman 1950: pl.I: figs.135-225, 247, 249 figs.187-225, 224-F; Christensen and Johansen 1971: fig.23/201, 207, 208; figs.23/206, 202, 204; Öztürk 2002: fig.5, drw.5.

Ceramic Unguentarium (Figure 41):

A-6/6008, BTd: 2 cm, W: 3.75 cm, H: 6.4 cm; flat-based, oval-bodied unguentarium; orange-buff, plain, all of mouth and most of neck missing. Other parts found intact. Mid-first century A.D.

Cf. Goldman 1950: pl.I: figs.159/735; Başaran 1997: fig.14; Boysal and Kadioğlu 1999: fig.1, drw.2; Işık 1997: drw.2; Öztürk 2001: fig.8.

Spindle-Whorl (Figure 42):

A-6/6045; H: 0.7 cm, D: 2.7 cm; spindle-whorl of discoid type, made of greenish black stone, upper part rounded. Circular decorations around hole of spindle-whorl, shaped like a flat button.

Spindle-Whorl (Figure 43):

A-6/6068; H:1.38 cm, D: 2.5 cm; Made of greenish black stone and having semi-circular body. Traces of finishing on surface.

Iron Ring with Stone (Figure 44):

A-6/6077 (K-3/1); W: 1.25 cm, L: 2.15 cm; iron ring with carnelian stone. Intaglio, F2, first century A.D.; ring stone featuring a dog running to the left. **Cf.** Walters 1926: no.2420.

Bronze Bracelet (Figure 45):

A-6/6048, L:7.24 cm, D: 0.2 cm; made by forging with incised decoration, twisted as a thin, long plate, featuring grooved decorations in rows of four and five. Two triangular scratched decorations opposite each other at meeting point of bracelet ends.

Gold Ring (Figure 46):

A-6/6044 D: 1.09 cm; made by casting; stone not found. Getting thicker from bottom towards collet; ring part melted away.

Gold Earring (Figure 47):

A-6/6040 T: 0.07 cm, stone part T: 0.4 cm; with amber stone and round hoop, made with filigree technique.

Gold Sheet (Figure 48):

A-6/6026; T: 0.02 cm; rather deformed. Function not exactly known due to lack of definite form.

Bronze Needle (Figure 49):

A-6/6051 L: 7.2 cm, D: 0.2 cm; obtained in two pieces. Needle has a small eye. A thin layer of corrosion has formed on the needle.

Cf. Goldman 1950: 390, pl.264, fig.36.

Glass Bead (Figure 50): A-6/6079 H: 0.6 cm D: 0.2 cm; made of white glass with solid piercing technique, cylinder-shaped.

Plate: See *Catalogue of Ceramics* 7.

Plate: See *Catalogue of Ceramics* 8.

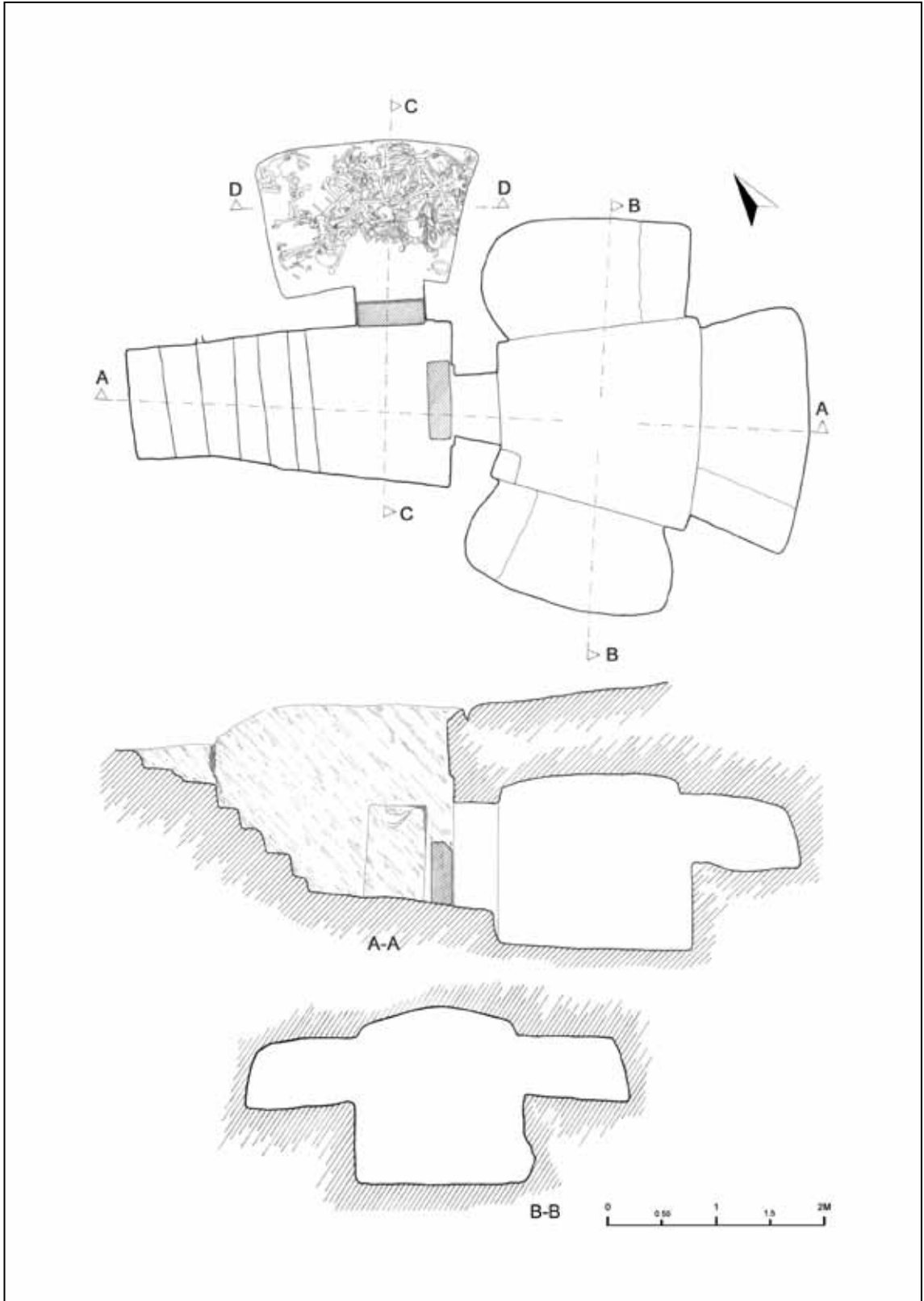
Bowl: See *Catalogue of Ceramics* 35.

Coin: See Appendix 1. *Catalogue of Coins* 1.

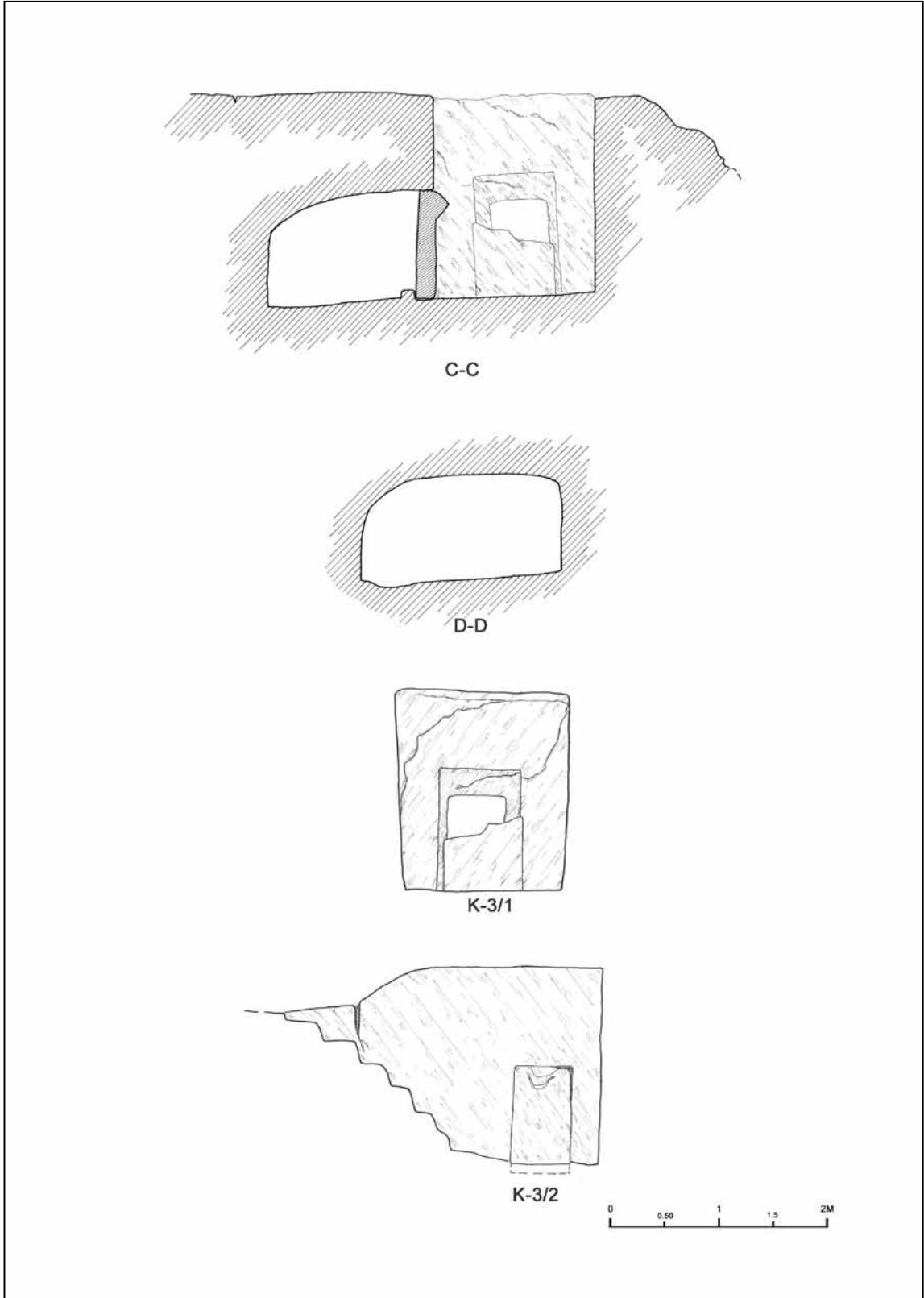
Coin: See Appendix 1. *Catalogue of Coins* 2.

Coin: See Appendix 1. *Catalogue of Coins* 6.

Coin: See Appendix 1. *Catalogue of Coins* 10.



Resim 30 : K-3 Mezarı planı.
Figure 30: The plan of tomb K-3.



Resim 31: K-3 Mezarı planı.
Figure 31: The plan of tomb K-3.



Resim 32: K-3 Mezarı.

Figure 32: Tomb K-3



Resim 33: K-3/1 ve K-3/2 mezar odası girişleri.

Figure 33: Entrances to tomb chambers K-3/1 and K-3/2



Resim 34: K-3/1 mezar odası .

Figure 34: Tomb chamber K-3/1



Resim 35: K-3/1, klineler.

Figure 35: Klinai, K-3/1



Resim 36: K-3/1 sol kline.

Figure 36: Left kline, K-3/1



Resim 37: K-3/2 kemik yığını.

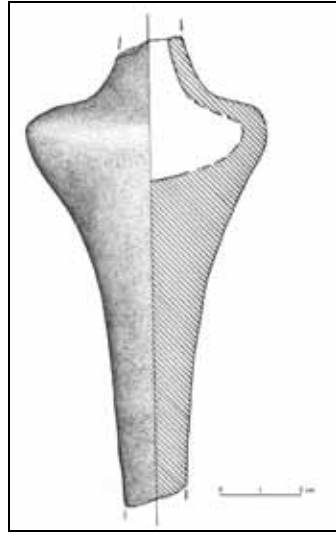
Figure 37: Pile of bones, K-3/2



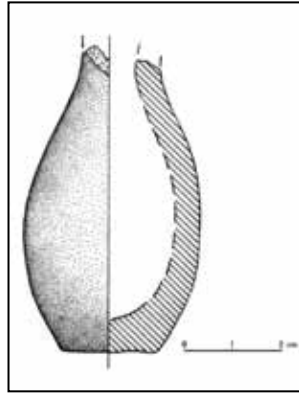
Resim 38: K-3/2 İn-situ İskelet
Figure 38: In-situ skeleton, K-3/2



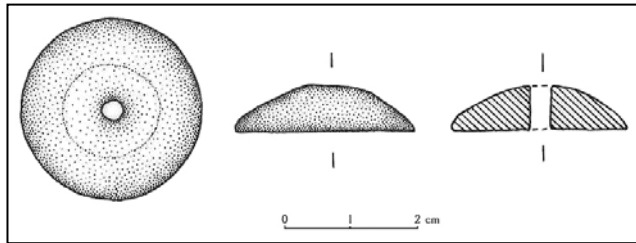
Resim 39: K-3/2, kase.
Figure 39: Bowl, K-3/2



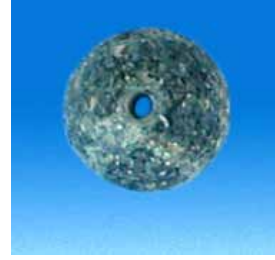
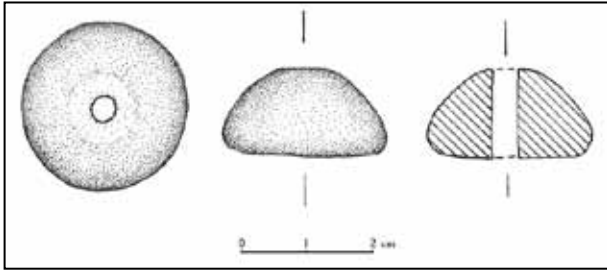
Resim 40: P.t. unguentarium.
Figure 40: Unguentarium.



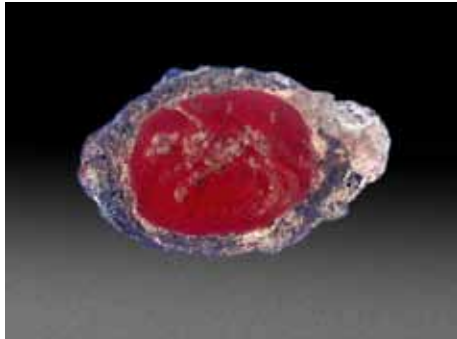
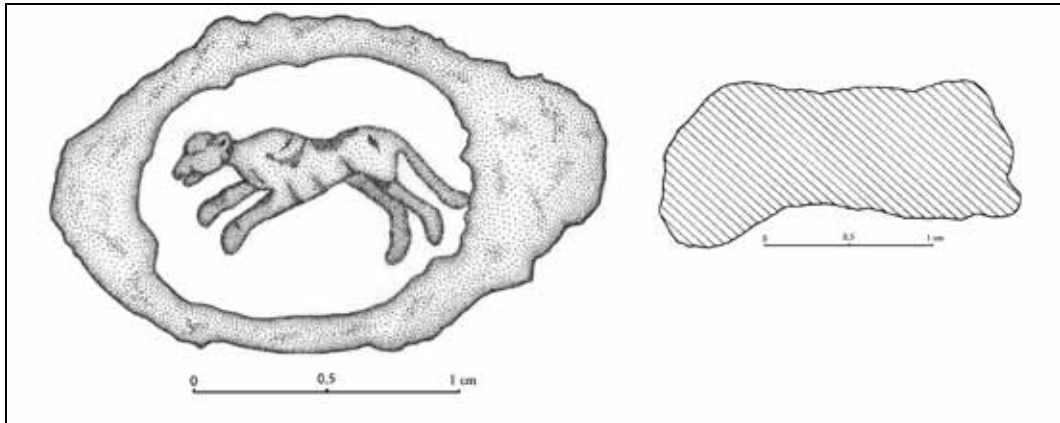
Resim 41: P.t. unguentarium.
Figure 41: Unguentarium.



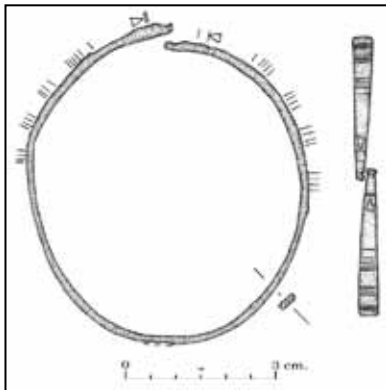
Resim 42: Taş ağırşak.
Figure 42: Stone spindle-whorl



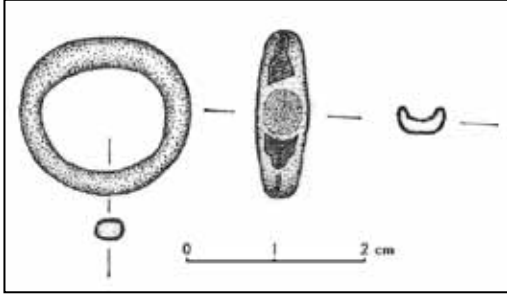
Resim 43: Taş ağırşak
Figure 43: Stone spindle-whorl



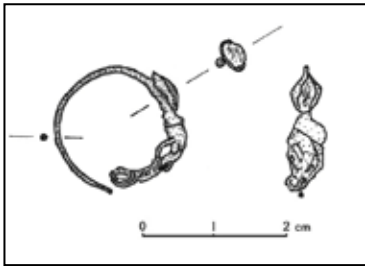
Resim 44: Karnelyan taşlı demir yüzük.
Figure 44: Iron ring with carnelian stone



Resim 45: Bronz bilezik.
Figure 45: Bronze bracelet



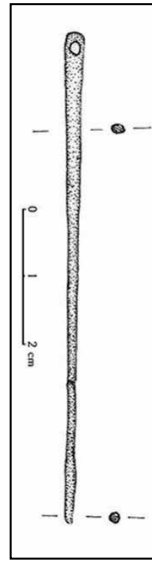
Resim 46: Altın yüzük.
Figure 46: Gold ring



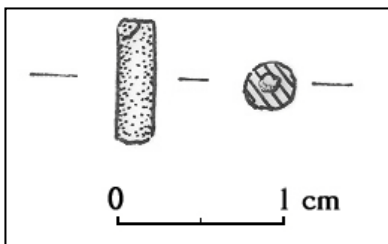
Resim 47: Altın küpe.
Figure 47: Gold earring



Resim 48: Altın varak.
Figure 48: Gold sheet



Resim 49: Bronz iğne.
Figure 49: Bronze needle



Resim 50: Cam boncuk.
Figure 50: Glass bead

K-4

Kazı:

A-6 açmasında 2-3/g-h plankareleri içerisinde yer almaktadır. Diğer mezarlarda da tespit edildiği üzere dromos ve mezar odası toprakla dolu **(Resim 52)** olan K-4 mezarı içerisinde ele geçen buluntular dağınık şekilde tespit edilmiştir. Mezar soyulmuş olmasına rağmen mimari açıdan pek fazla tahribata uğramamıştır.

Mimari:

Mezar odası cephesi kuzey yönünde **(Resim 53)** olan K-4 mezarının dromosu trepozoidal biçimlidir **(Resim 51)**. Basamak genişlikleri 0.13 ile 0.18 m arasında, yükseklikleri 0.17-0.24 m arasında değişen dromos 4 basamaklıdır. Dromos 1.10 ile 1.48 m arasında değişen genişliğe, 2.76 m uzunluğa ve girişin önünde 1.60 m yüksekliğe sahiptir. 0.26 m kalınlığında, 0.55 genişliğinde ve 0.98 m yüksekliğindeki kapak taşı kırık olarak, kuzey duvarına yaslandırılmış biçimde ele geçmiştir **(Resim 53)**. Mezar odasına giriş tek basamakla, 0.45 m genişliğinde, 0.98 m yüksekliğinde bir açıklıkla sağlanmıştır. Mezar odasındaki tonozlu üç klineden sağdaki ve girişin karşısındaki klineler yastıklıdır **(Resim 54)**. Sağ kline 1.05 m genişliğinde, 1.87 m uzunluğunda, 0.74 m yüksekliğinde, karşı kline 1.04 m genişliğinde, 2.10 m uzunluğunda, 0.78 m yüksekliğindedir. Yastıksız olan sol kline ise 1.07 m genişliğinde, 2.12 m uzunluğunda ve 0.78 m yüksekliğindedir. Yarım tonoz biçimli tavanda ve duvarlarda herhangi bir sıva izine rastlanmamıştır.

Kronoloji:

K-4 mezar odasının son kullanım evresine işaret eden en önemli buluntu mezar içerisine kuzeybatı-güneydoğu yönünde yerleştirilmiş olan pişmiş toprak lahittir **(Resim 55-56)**. 0.60 m genişliğinde, 1.98 m uzunluğunda ve 0.39 m yüksekliğindeki lahdin büyük kısmı korunmuştur. İn-situ olarak tespit edilen lahit içerisinde demir çivi parçaları dışında herhangi bir buluntuya rastlanmamıştır. Soyulmuş olan lahdin, kapaklarından 3'ü mezar odası içerisinde odanın kuzey duvarına dayandırılmış olarak tespit edilmiştir **(Resim 57)**. Lahdin mezar içerisine yerleştirilmesi sırasında sol kline ve girişin karşısındaki kline tahrip edilmiştir.

K-4 mezarı içerisinde dağınık şekilde ele geçen buluntular, mezarın tarihlenmesi açısından yardımcı olmamaktadır. Mezar odası içerisinde çok sayıda ele geçen demir çivi, metal parçaları, demir ve bronz halkalar mezar içerisindeki bir ahşap sandığın varlığını göstermektedir.

Katalog

Pt. Figürin Başı (Resim 58): A-6/6054;
Y: 3 cm, G: 2.2 cm, C: 0.5 cm; pişmiş
toprak figürin başı. Koyu devetüyü
renkli hamurludur. Yuvarlak bir yüz
formuna sahiptir ve yüz detayları
tamamen aşınmış durumdadır. Başın
yalnızca ön kısmı korunmuştur, arka
kısmı kırıktır

Ağırşak (Resim 59) : A-6/ 6063
(sanduka içi) Y: 1.4 cm, Ç: 2.6 cm;
yeşilimsi taştan ağırşak yarım küre
gövdeli olup üst kısmı yuvarlatılmıştır.

Demir Çivi (Resim 60): A-6 /6061 U:
8,2 cm, Ç: 2,1 cm; yoğun korozyona
uğramış yuvarlak başlıklı, uca doğru
sivrilen çivi gövde kısmında dört köşe
bir kesite sahiptir.

Pt. Testi: Bkz. Seramik Kataloğu 106

K-4

Excavation:

Tomb K-4 is located in trench A-6, within square plans 2-3/g-h. As with the other tombs, the finds from tomb K-4, whose dromos and tomb chamber were filled with earth (**Figure 52**), were found in a scattered condition. Although robbed, the architecture of the tomb is not greatly damaged.

Architecture:

The tomb chamber faces north (**Figure 53**), and has a trapezoidal dromos (**Figure 51**). The dromos has four steps of 0.13 m to 0.18 m in width and 0.17 m to 0.24 m in height. The dromos itself is 1.10 m to 1.48 m wide, 2.76 m long and 1.60 m high in front of the tomb entrance. The door slab, 0.26 m thick, 0.55 m wide and 0.98 cm high, was found in broken condition, leaning against the northern wall (**Figure 53**). Entry to the tomb chamber is via a single step, in an opening 0.45 m wide and 0.98 m high. Of the three vaulted klinai in the tomb chamber, the one on the right and the one opposite the entrance has cushions (**Figure 54**). The right kline is 1.05 m wide, 1.87 m long and 0.74 m high while the opposite kline is 1.04 m wide, 2.10 m long and 0.78 m high. The kline on the left, without a cushion, is 1.07 m wide, 2.12 m long and 0.78 m high. No traces of plaster remained on the half-vaulted ceiling or the walls.

Chronology:

The most important find that indicates the latest usage of this tomb is the clay sarcophagus, placed inside the tomb in a northwest-southeast direction (**Figures 55-56**). The sarcophagus, 0.60 m wide, 1.98 m long and 0.39 m high, was found in situ and mostly intact. No finds other than fragments of iron nails were found inside the sarcophagus. Three of the lids of the robbed sarcophagus were found within the tomb chamber, leaning against the northern wall (**Figure 57**). As the sarcophagus was being placed inside the tomb, the left kline and the kline opposite the entrance were damaged.

The finds from tomb K-4, found in scattered condition, are not helpful in dating the tomb. The large number of iron nails, metal pieces and iron and bronze rings inside the tomb chamber indicate the existence of a wooden chest inside the tomb.

Catalogue

Terracotta Figurine Head (Figure 58):

A-6/6054; H: 3 cm, W: 2.2 cm, C: 0.5 cm; baked clay figurine head. Dark buff paste. Having the form of a round face. Details of face completely eroded. Only the fore part of head intact, back part broken.

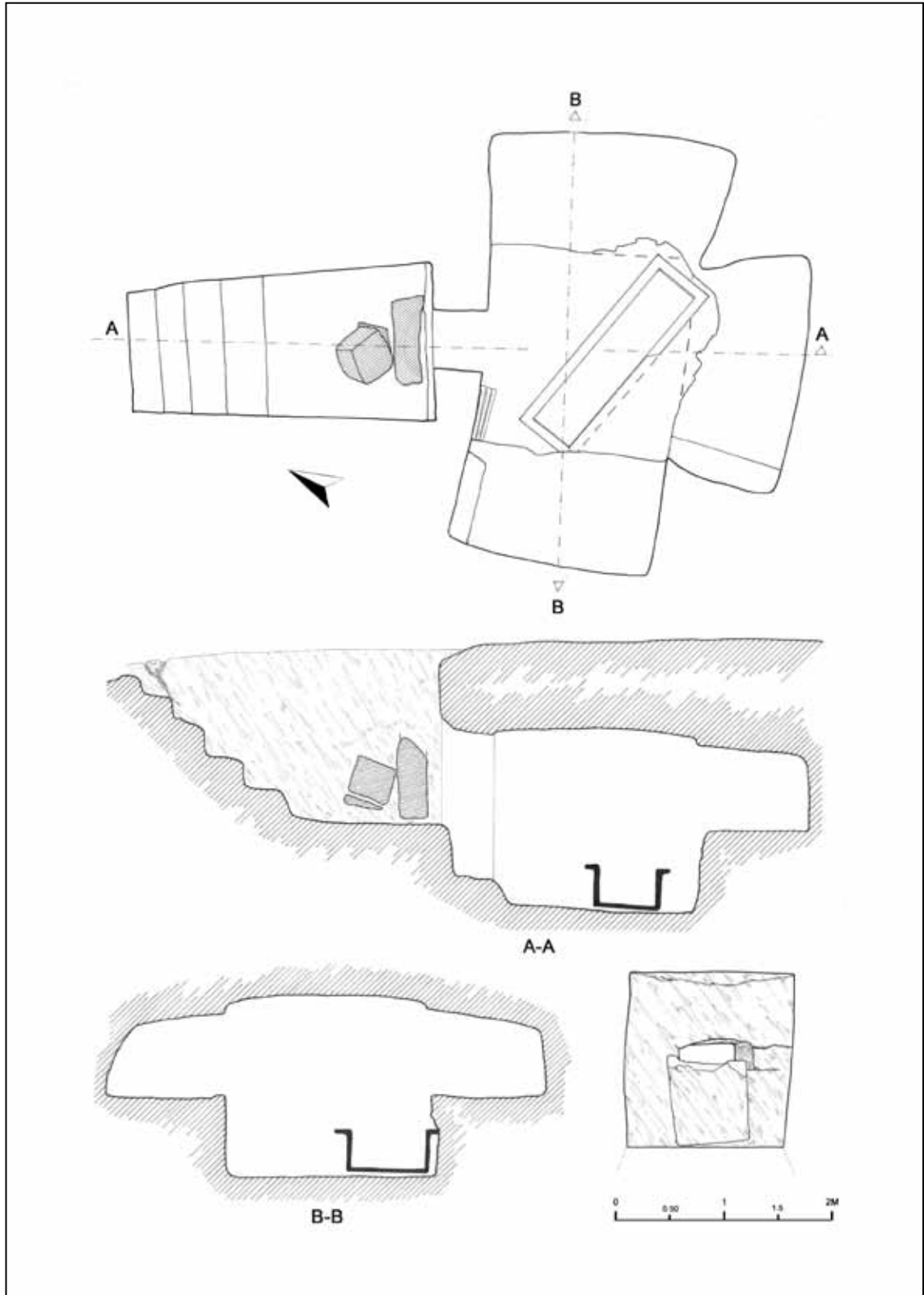
Spindle-Whorl (Figure 59): A-6/ 6063

(inside coffin) H: 1.4 cm, D: 2.6 cm; made of greenish stone, having semi-circular body, upper part rounded.

Iron Nail (Figure 60): A-6 /6061 L: 8.2

cm, D: 2.1 cm; heavily corroded round head, getting pointed towards end, having four-cornered section in body part.

Jug Fragment: See Catalogue of Ceramics 106.



Resim 51: K-4 mezarı planı
Figure 51: The plan of tomb K-4



Resim 52: K-4 mezarı, dolgu toprak.
Figure 52: Tomb K-4, earth fill



Resim 53: K-4 mezarı
Figure 53: Tomb K-4



Resim 54: K-4 mezarı kullanım evreleri.
Figure 54: Different phases of use of tomb K-4



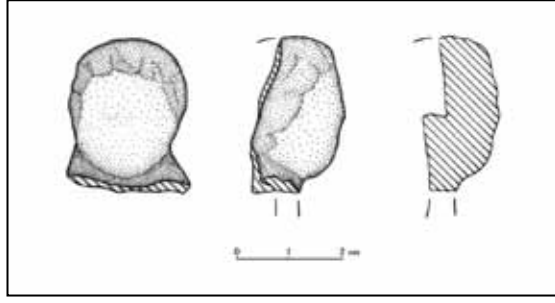
Resim 55: P.t. lahit.
Figure 55: Sarcophagus



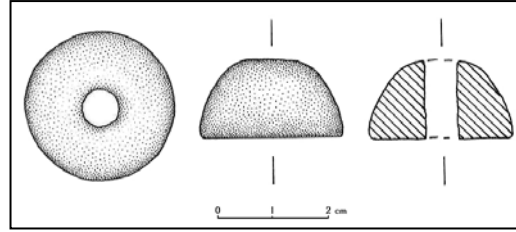
Resim 56: Lahit detay.
Figure 56: Sarcophagus detail.



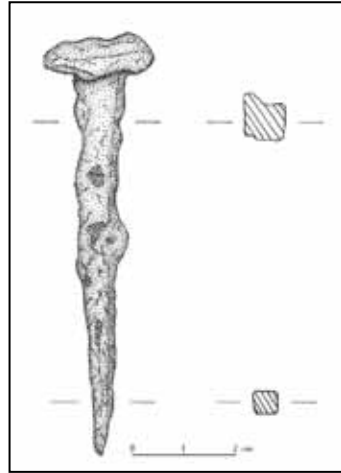
Resim 57: Lahit kapakları.
Figure 57: Sarcophagus covers



Resim 58: Terracotta figürin başı.
Figure 58: Terracotta figurine head



Resim 59: Taş ağırşak.
Figure 59: Stone spindle-whorl



Resim 60: Demir çivi.
Figure 60: Iron nail

K-5

Kazı:

Dromosunun bir kısmı A-6 açması içerisinde yer alan K-5 mezarının mezar odası B-6 açması içerisinde yer almaktadır. Mezar büyük oranda tahrip olmuş durumdadır (**Resim 62**). Mezar içerisinden ele geçen demir keski tahribatın uzun zaman önce gerçekleşmediğini göstermektedir.

Mimari:

Girişi doğuya bakan K-5 mezarı doğu-batı eksenlidir (**Resim 61**). Dikdörtgenimsi bir forma sahip olan dromosta 5 basamak bulunmaktadır. Basamak genişlikleri 0.28 m ile 0.35 m arasında, yükseklikleri 0.17 m ile 0.25 m arasında değişmektedir. K-5'in dromosu 1.20 m genişliğinde, 2.50 m uzunluğunda ve 1.30 m yüksekliğindedir. Üst kısmı ve girişi büyük oranda tahrip olmuş K-5 mezar odasının kapak taşı tespit edilememiştir. Girişin hemen ardında mezar odasına girişi kolaylaştıran bir basamak bulunmaktadır. Zemini tahrip edilmiş olan K-5 mezarı plan özellikleri bakımından Yüceören'de açığa çıkartılan diğer 3 klineli (**Resim 63**) mezarlarla benzeşmektedir. Mezar odasının genişliği 1.57 m, uzunluğu 2 m dir. Girişin karşısında yer alan kline 1.14 m genişliğinde, 2.18 m uzunluğunda, sol kline 1.31 m genişliğinde, 2.14 m uzunluğunda, sağ kline ise 1.40 m genişliğinde, 2.10 uzunluğunda olup klinelerin ve odanın yüksekliği tavanının (**Resim 64**) patlatılmış olması nedeniyle tespit edilememiştir.

Kronoloji:

Oldukça tahrip olmuş mezar içerisinde, tarihlemeye yardımcı olacak herhangi bir buluntu ele geçmemiştir.

K-5

Excavation:

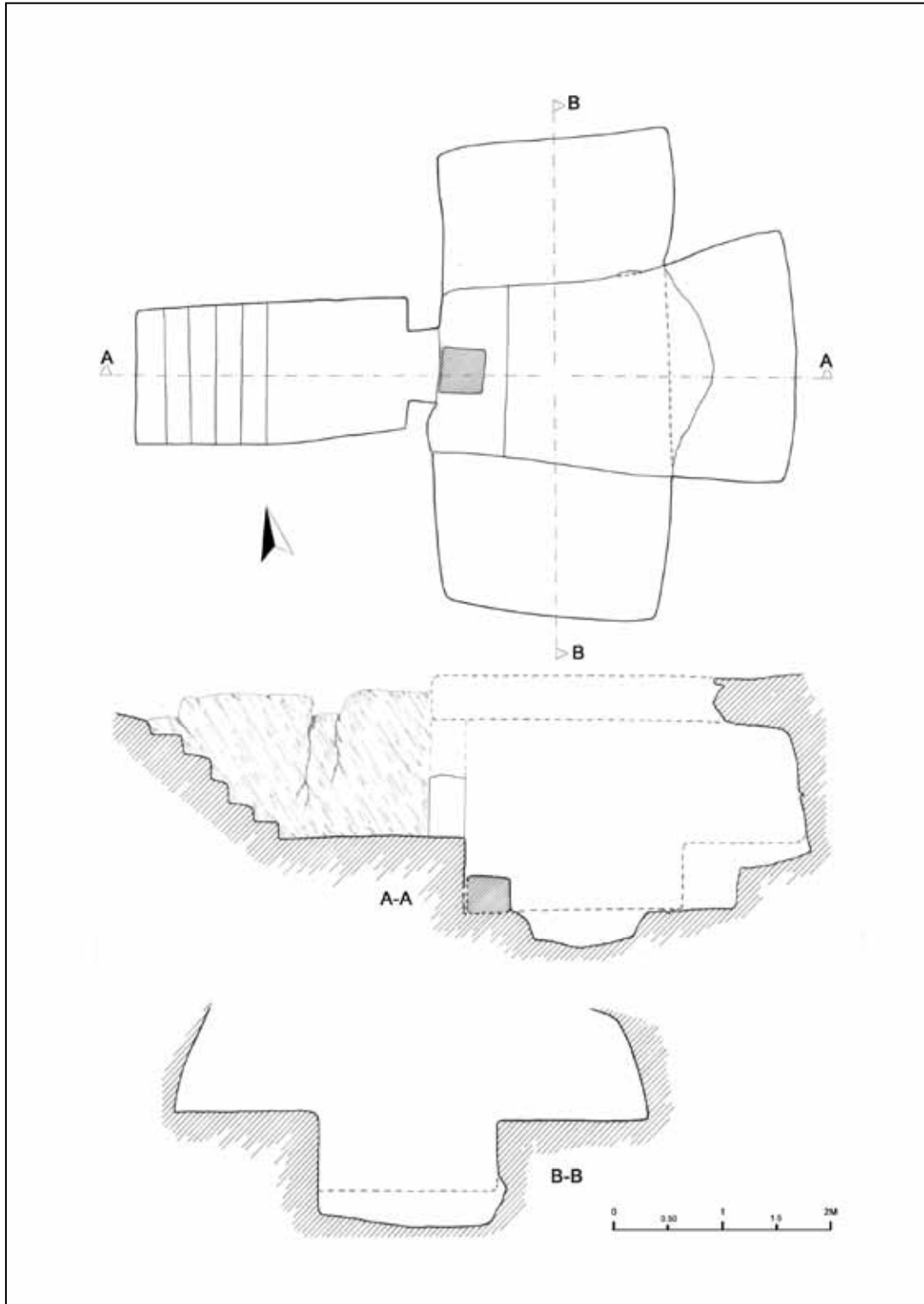
The tomb chamber of tomb K-5, with part of its dromos in trench A-6, is located in trench B-6. The tomb is largely damaged (**Figure 62**). The iron chisel found inside the tomb indicates that the damage was fairly recent.

Architecture:

Tomb K-5, with an east-facing entrance, is on an east-west axis (**Figure 61**). There are five steps in the dromos, which is roughly rectangular in form. The steps are 0.28 m to 0.35 m wide and 0.17 m to 0.25 m high. The dromos itself is 1.20 m wide, 2.50 m long and 1.30 m high. It was not possible to find the cover stone of the tomb chamber since the upper section and its entrance were largely damaged. Immediately behind the entrance, a single step leads into the tomb chamber. Tomb K-5 has a damaged floor, but is similar in plan characteristics to the other three-klinai tombs excavated in Yüceören (**Figure 63**). The tomb chamber is 1.57 m wide and 2 m long. The kline opposite the entrance is 1.14 m wide and 2.18 long, the one to the left is 1.31 m wide and 2.14 m long, and the one to the right is 1.40 m wide and 2.10 m long. Because the ceiling had collapsed (**Figure 64**), it was not possible to determine the height of the klinai nor of the chamber.

Chronology:

There were no finds that could assist in dating this considerably-damaged tomb.



Resim 61: K-5 mezarı.
Figure 61: Tomb K-5



Resim 62: K-5 mezarı.
Figure 62: Tomb K-5



Resim 63: K-5, kline.
Figure 63: Kline



Resim 64: K-5, mezar odası girişı.
Figure 64: Entrance of K-5

K-6

Kazı:

Güneybatı-kuzeydoğu eksenli K-6 mezarı (**Resim 67**) A-8 açması içerisinde 1-4/f-h plankarelerinde yer almaktadır. Dromosu trapezoidal plana sahip olan mezar odası ilk kullanımı takip eden kullanımlarda oldukça tahrip edilmiştir. Mezar plan özellikleri açısından diğer mezarlardan oldukça farklıdır.

Mimari:

Merdivenlerinin 3'ü sağlam, diğerleri ise oldukça aşınmış olan dromos (**Resim 65-66**) 5 veya 6 basamaklı olmalıdır. Üst kısmından kaya kesilmesi sonucunda (**Resim 69**) tahrip olmuş dromosun korunmuş genişliği 1.40 m, uzunluğu 2.65 m ve yüksekliği 1.30 m dir. Stomion kırık şekilde tespit edilmiş olup 0.96 m genişlikte ve korunan uzunluğu 0.60 m dir. Mezar girişi 0.80 m genişliğinde, yaklaşık 1 m yüksekliğinde olup ana mezar odası zemini ile giriş arasındaki yaklaşık 0.90 m lik seviye farkı dikkat çekicidir. Yüceören'de alışlagelmiş mezar mimarisinin aksine K-6 mezarında oldukça farklı bir plan gözlenmektedir.

Dromos mezar odası ile aynı eksenle olmayıp, mezar odası girişi hafif kayık eksenlidir. Muhtemelen mezarın ilk yapım aşamasında mezar üç klineli olarak yapılmış, daha sonra mezar odası batı yönünde genişletilerek iki kline daha eklenmiş olmalıdır. Mezarın bir üçüncü kullanım evresini ise, kuzeybatı-kuzeydoğu yönünde oda içerisine yerleştirilmiş olan pişmiş toprak lahit (**Resim 68**) temsil etmektedir. Oldukça büyük boyutlu olan mezar odasının genişliği (**Resim 65**) lahitli kullanım evresi sonrasında, 4.38 m, uzunluğa 5.22 m genişliğe ve 1.73 m yüksekliğe ulaşmıştır.

Kronoloji:

Mezar içerisinde ele geçen, Aegeae darphanesi basımı M.Ö. 164'e tarihlenen sikke (**Bkz. Ek:1 Sikke Kataloğu 5**) mezarın ilk kullanım evresini göstermektedir. K-6 mezarı içerisinden ele geçen uzun boyunlu konik gövdeli tüp biçimli cam unguentarium ve p.t. soğan gövdeli unguentarium ise M.S. 1. yüzyıla tarihlenmektedir. Mezar içerisinden ele geçen ve bir sandığa ait metal aksamın da M.S. 1. yüzyıla tarihlenmesi, mezarın kullanım evrelerinden birinin de M.S. 1. yüzyıl içerisinde olduğunu göstermektedir.

Mezar odası içerisine kuzeybatı-kuzeydoğu yönünde yerleştirilmiş olan lahit ise mezarın M.S. 2. yüzyıl ortalarından sonraki son kullanım evresini ispatlamaktadır.

Katalog

Cam Unguentarium (Resim 70): A-8/8045; Y: 8 cm, AÇ: 2.8 cm, DÇ: 1.1 cm, GY: 3.6 cm, GÇ: 1.8 cm, BU: 4.4 cm, BÇ: 1 cm; tüp biçimli unguentarium. Uçuk mavimsi yeşil renkte. Mavimsi geçirgen cam hamurlu. Serbest üfleme tekniğiyle yapılmış, boyunun alt kısmı aletle şekillendirilmiş. Ağız kenarı dışa ve içe katlanarak düzleştirilmiş. İnce uzun silindirik boyunlu. Dar konik gövdeli, kalın hafif konkav diplidir. Dengesiz olarak ayakta durabilmektedir. Tam olarak ele geçmiş, iyi korunmuştur. Cam üzerinde yer yer matlaşma ve koyu krem renkte bozulma tabakaları oluşmuştur. M.S. 1. yüzyılın üçüncü çeyreği - M.S. 2. yüzyılın başı.

Krş. Isings 1957: form 8; Stern 1989: res.10,12,13; Kocabaş 1984: res.65; Özet 1998: no: 37; Hayes 1975: fig.8 no: 251; Gürlər 2000: no:11.

Pt. Unguentarium (Resim 71): A-8/8025; AÇ: 3 cm, DÇ: 3.3 cm, Y: 9.8 cm, G: 6 cm; silindirik boyunlu, soğan gövdeli, düz dipli unguentarium; deve tüyü hamurlu ve astarlı, perdahlı, ağızdan omuza kadar olan kısmı daldırma tekniği ile koyu kırmızı renkte astarlanmıştır, kabın yüzeyinde çark izleri görülmektedir. Dışa çekik ince ağız kenarlı olup dibe yakın kısmında ve gövdesindeki küçük eksik kısımlar haricinde tamamı ele geçmiştir, eksik kısımlar alçı ile tamamlanmıştır. M.S. 1. yüzyılın ilk yarısı.

Krş. Goldman 1950: pl.I: figs:159/734; Başaran 1997: res.14; Boysal and Kadioğlu 1999: res.6,8, çiz.19; Özgan 1995: res.5; Öztürk 2001: res.8; Özyiğit 2001: çiz.4; res.11; Robinson 1959: pl.G 97, G 98; Toll 1946: fig.27; Vesberg and Westholm 1956: fig.30/17.

Pt. Unguentarium (Resim 72): A-8/8010; AÇ: 3.4 cm, KY: 3.6 cm, C: 0.3 cm unguentarium; 10YR 6/4 (sarımsı açık kahverengi), temiz ve sıkı hamurlu, orta derecede pişirilmiş, içi ve dışı 7.5YR 3/2 (koyu kahverengi) astarlı, astarın çoğunluğu dökülmüştür, dışa çekik ağız kenarlıdır, boyun ağza doğru genişlemektedir. 1/3' lük kısmı korunmuştur.

Cam Boncuk (Resim 73): A-8/8039; Y: 0.330 cm, Ç: 0.450 cm; beyaz camdan boncuk. Yüzeyinde ince bir korozyon tabakası bulunmaktadır.

Sandık Kulbu (Resim 74): A8/8012/; K: 0,16 cm , K: 0,47 cm. HK: 0,26 cm. bronz ahşap sandık kulbu; yüzeyinde ince bir korozyon tabakası gözlenmekte, kulp döküm tekniği ile yapılmış, kulbun üzerinde ele geçen halka bağlaca dövme tekniği ile form verilmiştir. Deforme olmuş yay formulu kulp, kare kesitli ve U biçimli, uç kısımlarından bir tanesi sağlam. Bu ucun bitimi prizmatik üçgen bir forma sahip. Kulbu ahşaba tutturmak

için kullanılan bağlacın uçları kırıktır. M.S. 1-2. yüzyıllar.

Krş. Onurkan 1988: 93, L.58 şek.46; Hayes 1984: 169, şek.268; Simpson 2000: 48, lev.13, şek.3; 60, lev.20, şek.1-3; Crowfoot et al. 1957: 447, fig.107, şek.7, 9; Davidson 1952: 132, pl.66, şek.897, 899.

Sandık Kulbu (Resim 75): A-8/8053; U: 4.2 cm; bronz ahşap sandık kulbu; yüzeyinde ince bir korozyon tabakası gözlenmekte, yay formu kulp döküm tekniği ile yapılmış, kare kesitli kulbun uç kısımları U biçimli, uç bitimlerinden bir tanesi prizmatik üçgen formu, diğeri ise kırıktır. Kulbu ahşaba tutturmak için kullanılan halka bağlaçlara dövme tekniği ile form verilmiş olup bağlaçlar kare kesitli ve uçları kırıktır. M.S. 1-2. yüzyıllar.

Krş. Onurkan 1988: 93, lev.58 şek.46; Hayes 1984: 169, şek.268; Simpson 2000: 48, lev.13, şek.3; 60, lev.20, şek.1-3; Crowfoot et al. 1957: 447, fig.107, şek.7,9; Davidson 1952: 132, pl.66, şek.897,899.

Halka (Resim 76) : A-8/8074; Ç: 1,7 cm, K: 0,23 cm, plaka K: 0.23 cm; halka ve bağlacı; hafif bombeli metal plakaya applike edilmiş. Korozyona uğramış bu bronz aksamlar olasılıkla sandığın yan taraflarında bulunan taşıma halkalarından birini oluşturmaktadır. M.S.1-2. yüzyıllar.

Krş. Crowfoot et al. 1957: 447, fig.107, şek.8; Davidson 1952: 132, pl.67, şek.903.

Halka (Resim 77): A-8/8036; Ç: 1,7 cm., K: 0,2 cm; bronz halka ve bağlacı. Halkanın ahşap sandıkla olan bağlantısını sağlamak amacıyla halkaya geçirilen bağlaç düzgün köşeli bir yapıya sahip olup, halkayı sardıktan sonra uç kısımları dövülerek birleştirilmiştir.

Krş. Crowfoot et al. 1957: 447, fig.107, şek.8; Davidson 1952: 132, pl.67, şek.903.

Halka (Resim 78): A-8/8065; Ç: 1,7 cm, K: 0,27 cm, Y: 0,3 cm; bronz halka. Düzgün olmayan dairesel bir formdadır. Yoğun korozyon görülmektedir.

Krş. Crowfoot et al. 1957: 447, fig.107, şek.8; Davidson 1952: 132, pl.67, şek.903.

Çivi (Resim 79): A-8/8054; Ç: 0.96 cm, K: 0.80 cm, Y: 0.87 cm, bronz çivi.

Krş. Davidson 1952: 142, pl.72, şek.1033; Goldman 1950: 389, pl.264, fig.9,14.

Kilit Kolu (Resim 80): A-8/8077; Y: 7,16 cm, G: 1,2 cm, K: 0,61 cm; bronz kilit kolu. Dövme ve kazıma tekniğiyle yapılmış; menteşeye bağlanan kısmından aşağıya doğru daralmakta, aşağı ucun ön yüzünde stilize bir kabartma var, arka yüzünde ise kilitleme için kullanılan kare şeklinde bir kanca yer almaktadır. Parçanın yukarı kısmında menteşe ile bağlantıyı sağlayan iki parçalı silindirik mil yatağı bulunmakta.

Krş. Onurkan 1988: 89, lev.56, şek.43;
Hayes 1984: 184, 185, şek.307-309;
Ploug 1969: 22, fig.4, şek.1.

Kilit Kolu (Resim 81): A-8/8075; Y: 7,12 cm, G: 1,03cm; bronz kilit kolu. Dövme ve kazıma tekniğiyle yapılmış. Menteşeye bağlanan kısmından aşağıya doğru daralmakta. Aşağı ucun ön yüzünde stilize bir kabartma, arka yüzünde ise kilitleme için kullanılan kare şeklinde bir kanca yer almakta, parçanın yukarı kısmında menteşe ile bağlantıyı sağlayan iki parçalı silindirik mil yatağı bulunmakta.

Krş. Onurkan 1988: 89, lev.56, şek.43;
Hayes 1984: 184, 185, şek.307-309;
Ploug 1969: 22, fig.4, şek.1.

Kilit Kolu (Resim 82): A-8/8064; K: 0,28 cm, Y: 4,6 cm, G: 0,71 cm; bronz kilit kolu. Dövme ve kazıma tekniğiyle yapılmış, dikdörtgene yakın bir formda.

Menteşe ile bağlantıyı sağlayan mil yatağının bulunduğu yukarı kısım kırık, aşağı kısımda kare şeklinde bir kanca bulunmakta, parçanın ön yüzünde birbirine paralel dört yiv arasına kazıma teknikle yapılmış çarpı şeklinde bir bezeme ile yukarı kısımda yatay bir yiv bulunmakta

Ağırşak (Resim 83): A-8/8080; Y: 0.50 cm, Ç: 2.66 cm; yeşilimsi siyah taştan ağırşak düğme formunda olup yanları yuvarlatılmıştır.

Ağırşak (Resim 84): A-8/8044; Y: 1.32 cm, Ç: 2.39 cm; yeşilimsi siyah taştan ağırşak konik formlu olup, üst tarafı kesilerek yuvarlatılmıştır.

Pt.Tabak: Bkz. Ek. 1. Seramik Kataloğu 16.

Sikke: Bkz. Ek 1. Sikke Kataloğu 5.

K-6

Excavation:

Tomb K-6 has a southwest-northeast axis (**Figure 67**) and is located in trench A-8, within square plans 1-4/f-h. The tomb chamber and its trapezoidal dromos were considerably damaged during subsequent periods of usage. This tomb's plan characteristics are quite different from the other tombs.

Architecture:

The dromos must have had five or six steps, three of which were undamaged while the others were considerably eroded (**Figures 65-66**). The dromos, damaged by rock-cutting along the upper section (**Figure 69**), has a width of 1.40 m, a length of 2.65 m and a height of 1.30 m. The stomion was found broken. It is 0.96 m wide and 0.60 m long. The entrance to the tomb is 0.80 m wide and about 1 m high. There is a notable change of about 0.90 m in floor level between the main tomb chamber and the entrance

The dromos is not on the same axis as the tomb chamber, and the entrance to the tomb chamber is slightly inclined. The tomb was most likely initially built with three klinai, and subsequently extended to the west where two more klinai were added. A baked clay sarcophagus, lying in a northwest-northeast direction indicates a third phase of use (**Figure 68**). The large tomb chamber (**Figure 65**) reached a length of 4.38 m, a width of 5.22 m and a height of 1.17 m.

Chronology:

A coin, dated 164 B.C. and minted in Aegeae (**See Appendix 1: Coin Catalogue 5**) indicates the original period of the tomb. A tube-shaped glass unguentarium with a long neck and a conical body and the unguentarium with a bulb-shaped body date to the first century A.D. The metal debris which belonged to a coffin also dates to the first century A.D., further evidence that the tomb was used in the first century A.D. The sarcophagus dates the last usage of the tomb to after the mid-second century A.D.

Catalogue

Glass Unguentarium (Figure 70): A-8/8045; H: 8 cm, MD: 2.8 cm, BTD: 1.1 cm, BH: 3.6 cm, BDD: 1.8 cm, NL: 4.4 cm, ND: 1 cm; tube-shaped unguentarium. Pale bluish green. Bluish permeable glass paste. Free-blown, lower part of neck shaped by instrument. Mouth edge flattened by folding outward and inward. Thin, long cylindrical neck. Narrow conical body; thick, slightly concave base. Free-standing. Found intact, well-preserved. Layers of matting and of dark cream-coloured deformation exist in places on glass. Third quarter of first century A.D. – early second century A.D.

Cf. Isings 1957: form 8; Stern 1989: figs.10,12,13; Kocabaş 1984: fig.65; Özet 1998: no: 37; Hayes 1975: fig.8 no: 251; Gürlü 2000: no:11.

Ceramic Unguentarium (Figure 71): A-8/8025; MD: 3 cm, BTD: 3.3 cm, H: 9.8 cm, W: 6 cm; unguentarium with cylindrical neck, bulb-shaped body, flat base; buff paste, slipped and burnished; section from mouth to shoulder coated by dipping in dark red; traces of wheel on container. Narrow brim drawn outwards. All of it found except small sections missing near base and in body. Missing sections completed by plaster. First half of first century A.D.

Cf. Goldman 1950: pl.I: figs:159/734; Aydın 2000: Cat.no. 45; Başaran 1997: fig.14; Boysal and Kadioğlu 1999: fig.6,8, drw.19; Özgan 1995: fig.5;

Öztürk 2001: fig.8; Özyiğit 2001: drw.4; fig.11; Robinson 1959: pl.G 97, G 98; Toll 1946: fig.27; Vesberg and Westholm 1956: fig.30/17.

Ceramic Unguentarium (Figure 72): A-8/8010; MD: 3.4 cm, BH: 3.6 cm, C: 0.3 cm unguentarium; 10YR 6/4 (yellowish light brown), fine paste, medium fired, 7.5YR 3/2 (dark brown) slipped inside and outside, most of the slip abraded, mouth drawn outwards and brimmed, neck widening towards mouth, 1/3 preserved.

Glass Bead (Figure 73): A-8/8039; H: 0.330 cm, D: 0.450 cm; white glass bead. Thin layer of corrosion on surface.

Coffin Handle (Figure 74): A8/8012; T: 0.16 cm, T: 0.47 cm. HT: 0.26 cm. bronze handle of wooden chest; thin layer of corrosion on surface; handle made by casting; hoop coupling found on handle shaped by forging. Deformed, bow-shaped handle has square cross-section and U-shape. One end intact. It has prismatic triangular form. Coupling used to fasten handle on wood has broken ends. First or second century A.D.

Cf. Onurkan 1988: 93, L.58 fig.46; Hayes 1984: 169, fig.268; Simpson 2000: 48, pl.13, fig.3; 60, pl.20, fig.1-3; Crowfoot 1957: 447, fig.107, fig.7, 9;

Davidson 1952: 132, pl.66, fig.897, 899.

Coffin Handle (Figure 75): A-8/8053; L: 4.2 cm; bronze handle of wooden chest; thin layer of corrosion on surface; bow-shaped handle made by casting; with square cross-section and U-shape ends, one of which has prismatic triangular form and the other is broken. Hoop couplings used to fasten handle on wood shaped by forging. Couplings have square cross-section and their ends are broken. First or second century A.D.
Cf. Onurkan 1988: 93, pl.58 fig.46; Hayes 1984: 169, fig.268; Simpson 2000: 48, pl.13, fig.3; 60, pl.20, fig.1-3; Crowfoot 1957: 447, fig.107, fig.7,9; Davidson 1952: 132, pl.66, fig.897,899.

Hoop (Figure 76) : A-8/8074; D: 1.7 cm, T: 0.23 cm, plate T: 0.23 cm; hoop and coupling applied to slightly rounded metal plate. These corroded bronze parts probably one of the carrying hoops on sides of chest. First or second century A.D.

Cf. Crowfoot 1957: 447, fig.107, fig.8; Davidson 1952: 132, pl.67, fig.903.

Hoop (Figure 77): A-8/8036; D: 1.7 cm., T: 0.2 cm; bronze hoop and its coupling. Coupling passed through hoop to fasten it to wooden chest and is smooth cornered and its ends united by forging after winding it around hoop.

Cf. Crowfoot 1957: 447, fig.107, fig.8; Davidson 1952: 132, pl.67, fig.903.

Hoop (Figure 78): A-8/8065; D: 1.7 cm, T: 0.27 cm, H: 0.3 cm; bronze hoop. Roughly circular in form. Intensive corrosion seen.

Cf. Crowfoot 1957: 447, fig.107, fig.8; Davidson 1952: 132, pl.67, fig.903.

Nail (Figure 79): A-8/8054; D: 0.96 cm, T: 0.80 cm, H: 0.87 cm, bronze nail.

Cf. Davidson 1952: 142, pl.72, fig.1033; Goldman 1950: 389, pl.264, fig.9,14.

Lock Handle (Figure 80): A-8/8077; H: 7.16 cm, W: 1.2 cm, T: 0.61 cm; bronze lock handle. Made by forging with incised decoration; getting narrower from part connected to hinge; stylised relief on front side of lower end, square-shaped hook used for locking on back. In upper part, two-piece cylindrical bearing provided connection with hinge.

Cf. Onurkan 1988: 89, pl.56, fig.43; Hayes 1984: 184, 185, fig.307-309; Ploug 1969: 22, fig.4, fig.1.

Lock Handle (Figure 81): A-8/8075; H: 7.12 cm, W: 1.03cm; bronze lock handle. Made by forging with incised decoration scratching. Getting narrower from part connected to hinge. Stylised relief on front side of lower end, square-shaped hook used for locking on back. In upper part, two-piece cylindrical bearing provided connection with hinge.

Cf. Onurkan 1988: 89, pl.56, fig.43;
Hayes 1984: 184, 185, fig.307-309;
Ploug 1969: 22, fig.4, fig.1.

Lock Handle (Figure 82): A-8/8064; T: 0.28 cm, H: 4.6 cm, W: 0.71 cm; bronze lock handle. Made by forging with incised decoration, close to rectangular in form. Broken upper part where there is bearing which provided connection with hinge. On front, a cross-shaped incised decoration between four parallel grooves. In upper part, a horizontal groove.

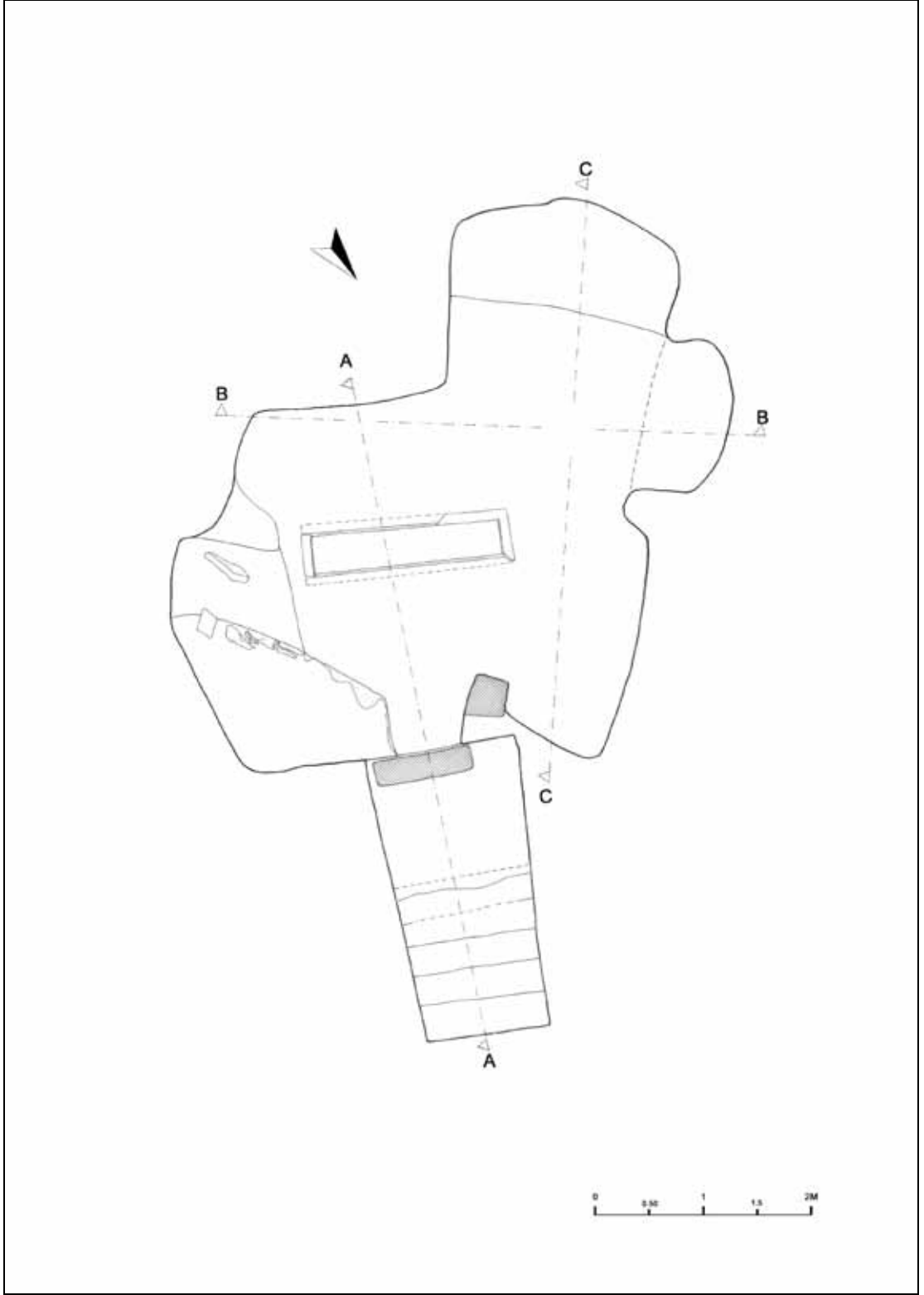
Spindle-Whorl (Figure 83): A-8/8080;
H: 0.50 cm, D: 2.66 cm; made of

greenish black stone, in the form of a button, sides rounded.

Spindle-Whorl (Figure 84): A-8/8044;
H: 1.32 cm, D: 2.39 cm; made of greenish black stone, in conical form, top rounded by cutting.

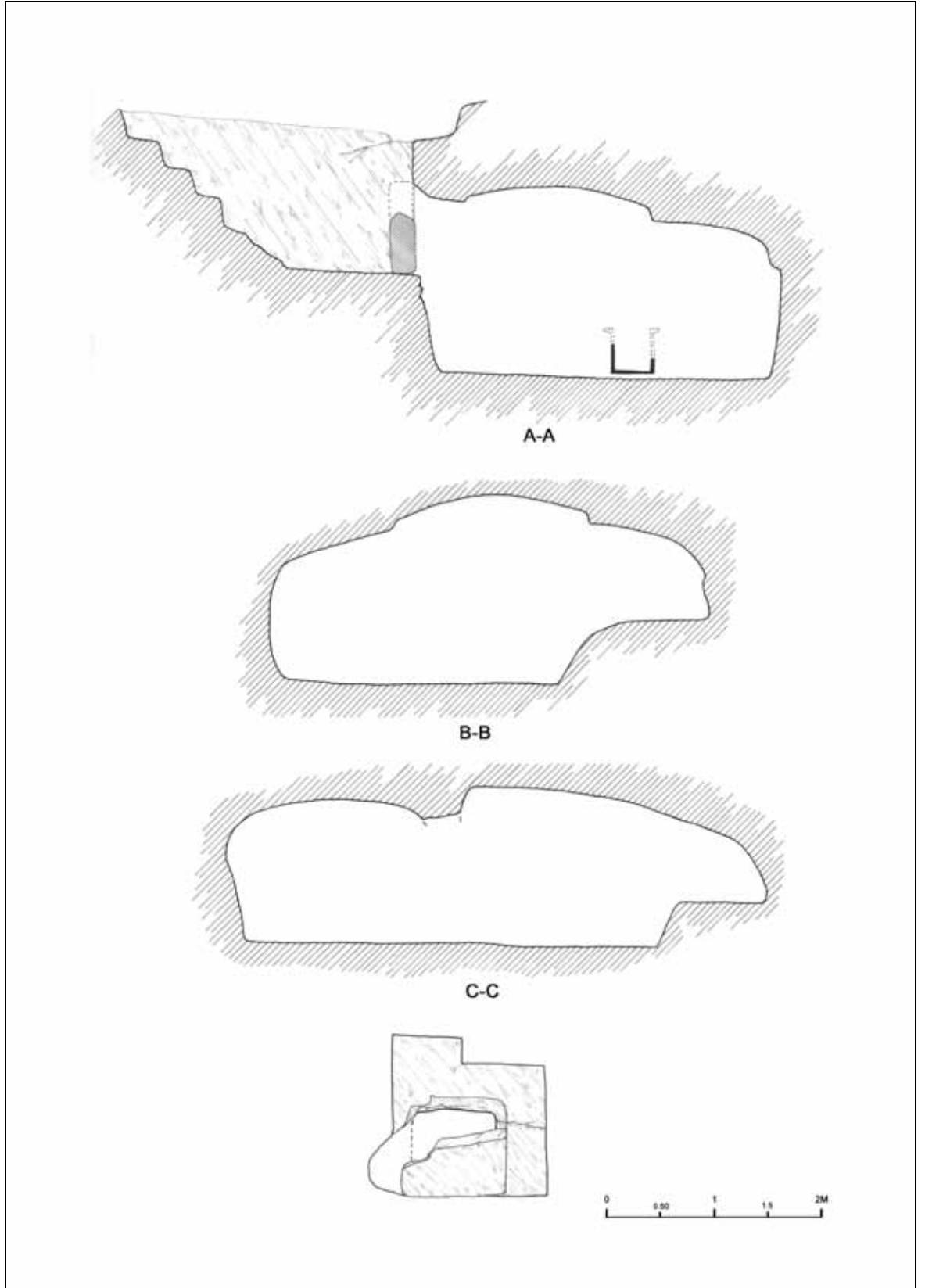
Plate: See Annex 1. Catalogue Ceramics 16.

Coin: See Annex 1. Catalogue of Coins 5.



Resim 65: K-6 Mezarı.

Figure 65: Tomb K-6



Resim 66: K-6 mezarı.
Figure 66: Tomb K-6



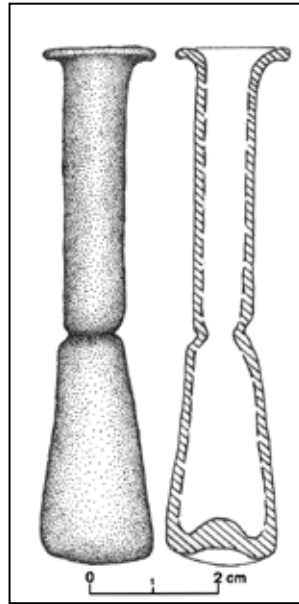
Resim 67: K-6 mezarı.
Figure 67: Tomb K-6



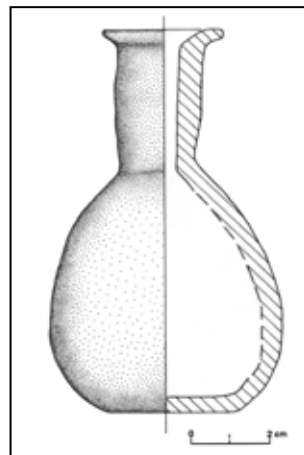
Resim 68: Lahit.
Figure 68: Sarcophagus



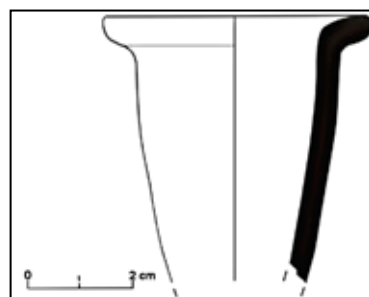
Resim 69: Kaya Kesme Mekanları
Figure 69: Rock-Cutting Areas



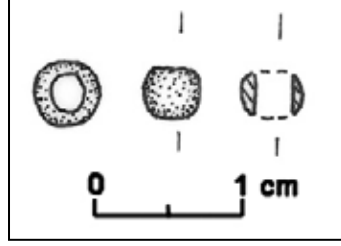
Resim 70: Cam unguentarium.
Figure 70: Glass Unguentarium



Resim 71: P.t. Unguentarium
Figure 71: Unguentarium



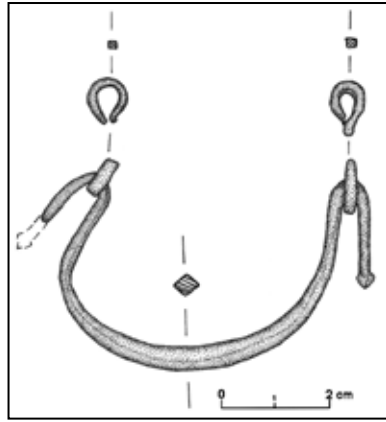
Resim 72: P.t. Unguentarium
Figure 72: Unguentarium



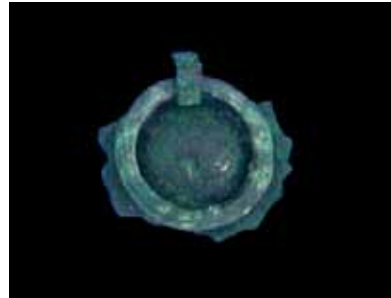
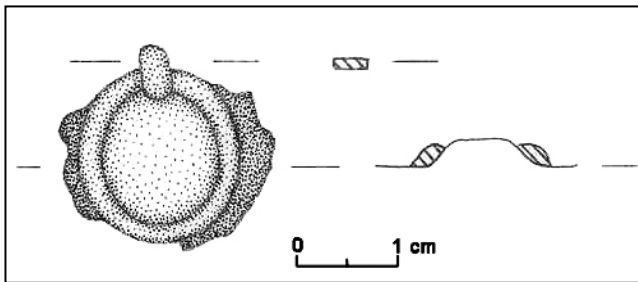
Resim 73: Cam Boncuk
Figure 73: Glass Bead



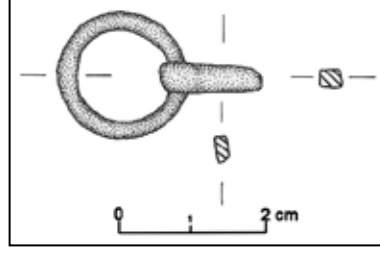
Resim 74: Sandık Kulbu.
Figure 74: Coffin Handle



Resim 75: Sandık Kulbu.
Figure 75: Coffin Handle

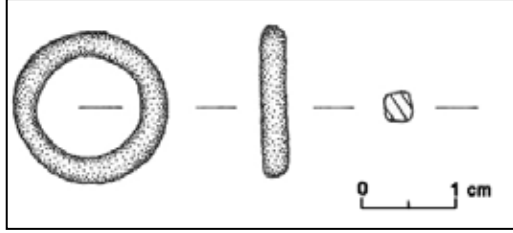


Resim 76: Sandık aksamı, bronz halka.
Figure 76: Coffin parts, bronze hoop



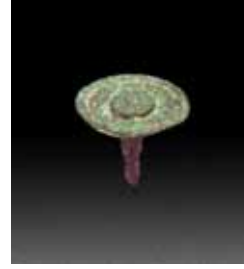
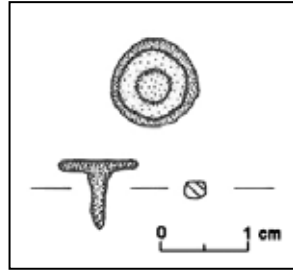
Resim 77: Sandık aksamı, bronz halka.

Figure 77: Coffin parts, bronze hoop



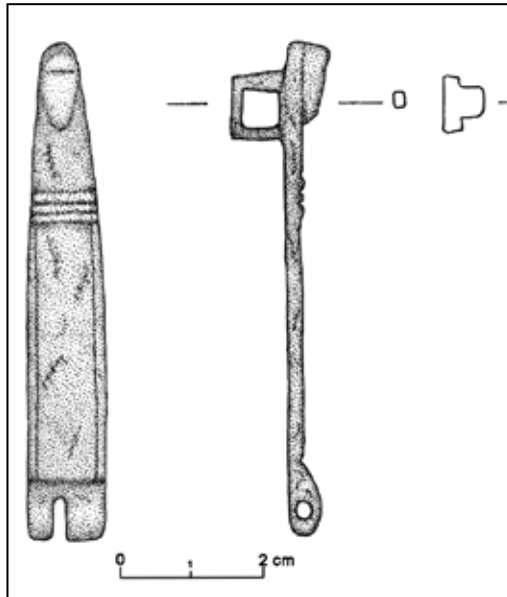
Resim 78: Sandık aksamı, bronz halka.

Figure 78: Coffin parts, bronze hoop



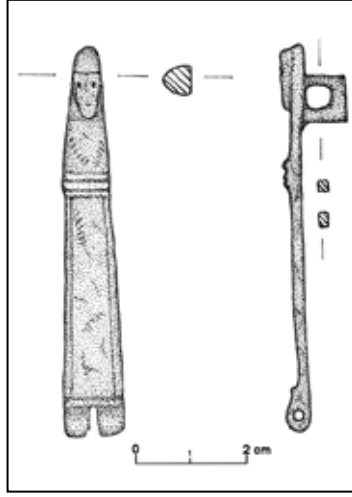
Resim 79: Bronz çivi.

Figure 79: Bronze nail

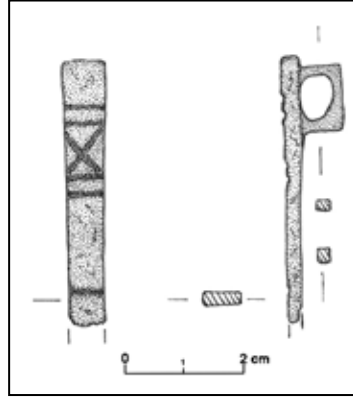


Resim 80: Kilit kolu.

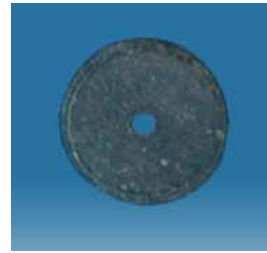
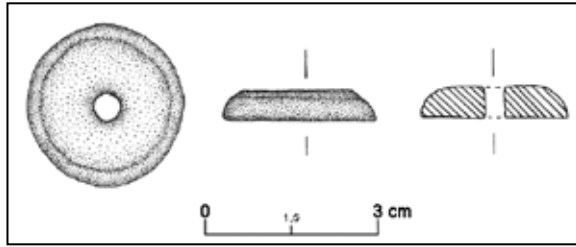
Figure 80: Lock handle



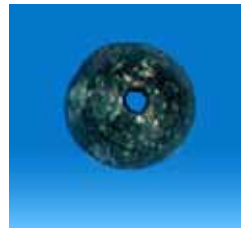
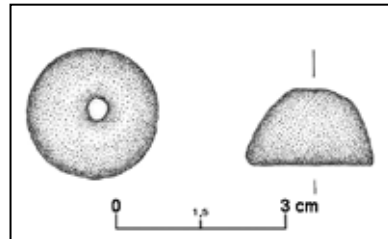
Resim 81: Kilit kolu.
Figure 81: Lock handle



Resim 82: Kilit kolu.
Figure 82: Lock handle



Resim 83: Taş ağırşak.
Figure 83: Stone spindle-whorl



Resim 84: Taş ağırşak.
Figure 84: Stone spindle-whorl

K-7

Kazı:

Mezar odası kuzeybatı-güneydoğu eksenli K-7 mezarı **(Resim 86)** A-8 açması içerisinde 4-8 /f-h plankarelerinde yer almaktadır. Dromosu trapezoidal plana sahip olmasına rağmen kaya kesmeleri sonucunda şeklen tahribata uğramıştır. Tavan kısmı tamamen tahrip olmuş **(Resim 87)** mezar odası içerisinde dağınık halde iskelet parçaları ele geçmiştir.

Mimari:

Dromostan iniş 3 basamakla sağlanmıştır. Oldukça bozulmuş olan basamakların **(Resim 85)** yükseklikleri 0.12 m ile 0.30 m arasında değişmektedir. 1.28-1.11 m genişliğinde, 3.00 m uzunluğundaki dromosun son basamağı ile girişi arasında 1.40 m uzunluğunda bir boşluk bulunmaktadır. Bu boşluk içerisinde kırık olarak ele geçen kapak taşının korunan genişliği 0.75 m, yüksekliği ise 0.57 m dir. Tavanı tamamen çökmüş olan mezar odasına giriş 0.25 m yüksekliğinde iki basamakla **(Resim 88)** sağlanmıştır. Mezar odasının korunan kısımları mezarın 3 klineli olabileceğini göstermektedir.

Kronoloji:

K-7 mezarının dromosu ve mezar odası içerisindeki dolgu topraktan ele geçen buluntular içerisinde en önemlileri 3 adet kandil ve 1 adet bronz sikkedir. Mezar içerisinde ele geçen çok sayıdaki lahit ve lahit kapağı parçaları **(Resim 89)** mezarın M.S. 2. yüzyıl ortaları sonrasındaki kullanım evresini ispatlamaktadır.

Mezar içerisinde ele geçen bir diğer önemli buluntu ise Aegeae darphanesi basımı M.S.198-209' a, Geta Caesar dönemine tarihlenen bronz sikkedir **(Bkz. Ek:1 Sikke Kataloğu 11)**. Ele geçen 2 adet dairesel formlu fitil delikli kandil ise genel olarak M.S. 6 ile 8. yüzyıllar arasına tarihlenmektedir.

Katalog

Dairesel Kandil (Resim 90): A-8/8105; Ç: 8.45 cm, Y: 2.24 cm; dairesele kandil. Tamamı korunmuştur. Etrafında yanma izleri görülen geniş fitil deliği omuz ve diskus arasına yerleştirilmiştir. Omuz bezemesizdir. Geniş doldurma deliğini çevreleyen yiv ile omuz ayrımını sağlayan yivle sınırlandırılan diskus, fitil deliği etrafında daha geniş tutulan altı metopa ayrılmış ve bunların arası üçlü nokta dizileriyle süslenmiştir. Düz dip konsantrik iki yivle çevrelidir ve bu yivler arasında tek sıra nokta bezemeleri görülmektedir. Kırmızı hamurlu ve astarsızdır. M.S. 7-8. yüzyıllar.

Krş. Broneer 1930: 120-121, lev.23, No.1501-1509; Menzel 1954: abb.82; Rosenthal and Sivan 1978: 141, fig.578-581.

Dairesel Kandil (Resim 91): A-8/8102; Ç: 8.42 cm, Y: 2.99 cm; tamamı korunmuştur. A-8/8105 nolu kandil ile aynı özellikleri gösterir. M.S. 6-7. yüzyıllar.

Dairesel Kandil (Resim 92): A-8/8115; Ç: 8.6 cm, Y: 2.3 cm; kandil parçası. Yarısı korunmuştur. A-8/8105 ve A-8/8102 nolu kandillerle aynı özellikleri gösterir. M.S. 6-7. yüzyıllar.

Ağırşak (Resim 93): A-8/8106; Y: 1.73 cm, Ç: 2.67 cm; siyah taştan ağırşak. Yarı konik forma sahip, üzeri düzleştirilmiş.

Cam Boncuk (Resim 94): A-8/8128; Y: 1.11 cm, Ç: 2.15 cm; mavi camdan boncuk. Camın üzerine bir beyaz madde sarılmıştır. Düğme formunda, düzgün hatlara sahip olmayıp alt gövde de dalgalanmalar mevcut, üzerine sarılan malzemeden dolayı paralel yuvarlak hatlar oluşmuş.

Cam Boncuk (Resim 95): A-8/ 8129; Y: 0.95 cm, Ç: 0.35 cm; yeşil camdan boncuk. Silindirik bir forma sahip, üzerinde belirli aralıklarla keskinlikler vardır.

Cam Boncuk (Resim 96): A-8/8121; Y: 0.58 cm, Ç: 0.45 cm; yeşil camdan boncuk.

Taş Boncuk (Resim 97): A-8/8114 ; Y: 1.45 cm, G:1.1 cm; kahverengi taş boncuk. Alt tarafı yuvarlatılmış, üst tarafı yuvarlatılıp düzleştirilmiş, kazınarak çizgisel hatlarla bezeme oluşturulmuş.

Pt. Testi: Bkz. Seramik Kataloğu 105.

Pt. Kase: Bkz. Seramik Kataloğu 22.

Sikke: Bkz. Ek. 1. Sikke Kataloğu 11.

K-7

Excavation:

Tomb K-7's tomb chamber has a northwest-southeast axis (**Figure 86**), and is located in trench A-8, within square plans 4-8 /f-h. Its trapezoidal dromos is damaged in form as a result of rock-cutting. Skeleton fragments were found in the tomb chamber and the chamber's ceiling was completely destroyed (**Figure 87**).

Architecture:

The rather deformed three steps (**Figure 85**) in the dromos are 0.12 m to 0.30 m high. There is 1.40 m between the last step and the chamber entrance. The entrance itself is 1.28 m to 1.11 m wide and 3.00 m high. The cover stone, found in broken condition at the foot of the stairs, has a width of 0.75 m and a height of 0.57 m. Entry to the tomb chamber is by two steps of 0.25 m in height (**Figure 88**). The remaining sections of the tomb chamber indicate that the tomb may have had three klinai.

Chronology:

The most important finds from the earth fill of the dromos and tomb chamber are three lamps and a bronze coin. A large number of sarcophagus fragments and sarcophagus lid fragments found inside the tomb (**Figure 89**) indicate usage of the tomb after the mid-second century A.D.

The bronze coin was minted in Aegeae and dated to 198-209 A.D., the period of Geta Caesar (**See Appendix:1 Coin Catalogue 11**). The two lamps with circular forms and wick holes date to between the sixth and eighth centuries A.D.

Catalogue

Circular Lamp (Figure 90): A-8/8105; D: 8.45 cm, H: 2.24 cm; circular lamp. Fully-preserved. Broad wick hole with traces of burning around it placed between shoulder and discus. Shoulder without decoration. Discus, bordered by groove that encircles broad filling hole and groove that provides shoulder separation, divided into six metopes which are wider around wick hole and decorated with series of three dots between them. Flat base surrounded by two concentric grooves, and decorations of a single row of dots between grooves. Red paste and plain. Seventh or eighth century A.D.

Cf. Broneer 1930: 120-121, pl.23, No.1501-1509; Waage 1941: 66, type 49, no.141, 142; Menzel 1954: abb.82; Rosenthal and Sivan 1978: 141, fig.578-581.

Circular Lamp (Figure 91): A-8/8102; D: 8.42 cm, H: 2.99 cm; fully preserved. Same features as lamp A-8/8105. Sixth or seventh century A.D.

Circular Lamp (Figure 92): A-8/8115; D: 8.6 cm, H: 2.3 cm; lamp fragment. Half preserved. Same features as lamps A-8/8105 and A-8/8102. Sixth or seventh century A.D.

Spindle-Whorl (Figure 93): A-8/8106; H: 1.73 cm, D: 2.67 cm; made of black stone. Semi-conical form, top section flattened.

Glass Bead (Figure 94): A-8/8128; H: 1.11 cm, D: 2.15 cm; blue glass bead. White substance wrapped around glass. In form of button, not having smooth lines, with undulations on base. Parallel round lines formed due to material wrapped around it.

Glass Bead (Figure 95): A-8/ 8129; H: 0.95 cm, D: 0.35 cm; green glass bead with cylindrical form and sharp points at certain intervals.

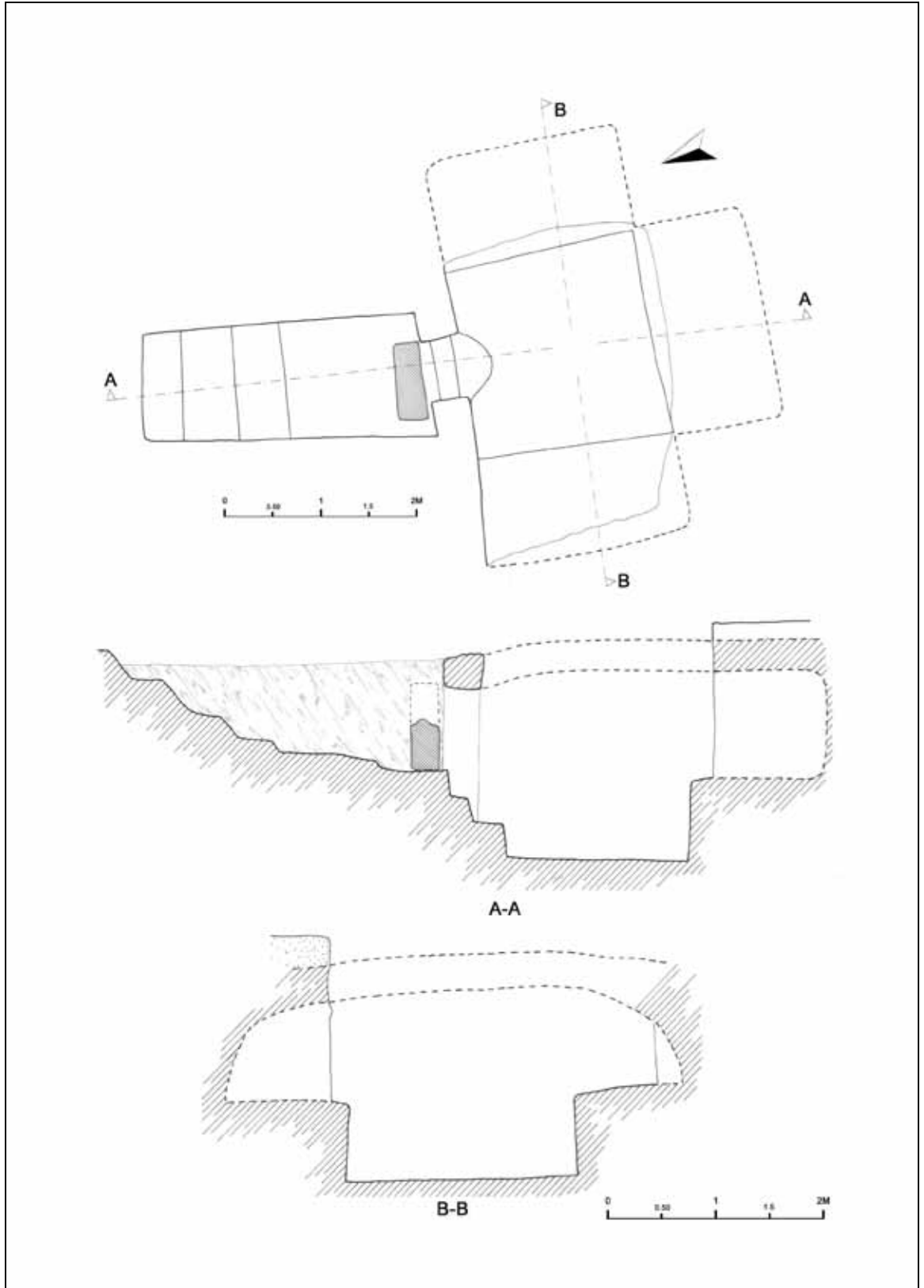
Glass Bead (Figure 96): A-8/8121; H: 0.58 cm, D: 0.45 cm; green glass bead.

Stone Bead (Figure 97): A-8/8114 ; H: 1.45 cm, W:1.1 cm; brown stone bead. Base rounded, top section rounded and flattened, decorations formed with straight lines by scratching.

Jug: See Catalogue of Ceramics 105.

Bowl: See Catalogue of Ceramics 22.

Coin: See Appendix 1. Catalogue of Coins 11.



Resim 85: K-7 mezarı.
Figure 85: Tomb K-7



Resim 86: K-7 mezarı.
Figure 86: Tomb K-7



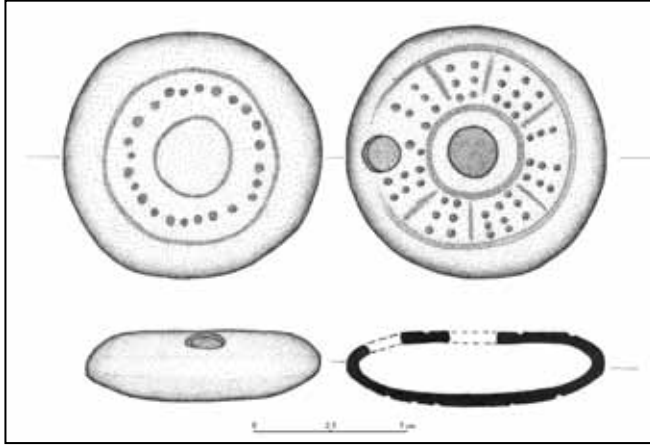
Resim 87: K-7 ve kaya kesme alanları.
Figure 87: K-7 and rock-cutting areas



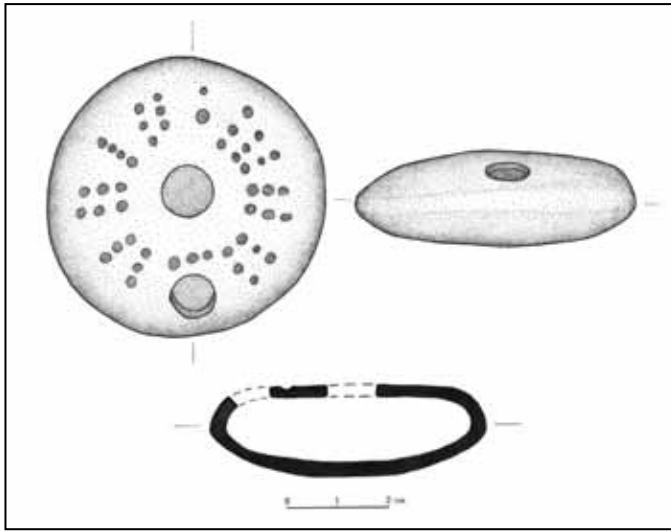
Resim 88: K-7 mezar odası.
Figure 88: K-7 tomb chamber



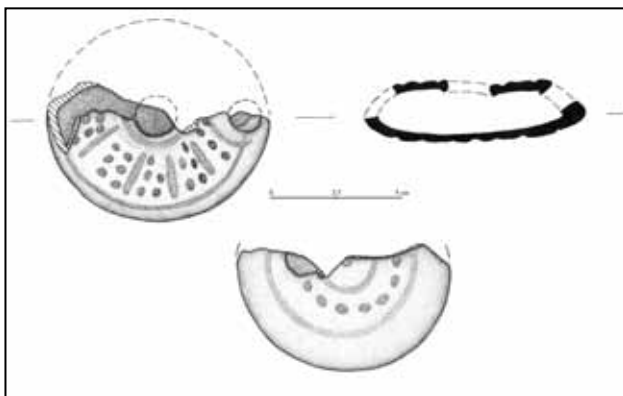
Resim 89: Mezar odası içerisindeki lahit parçaları.
Figure 89: Sarcophagus fragments inside tomb chamber



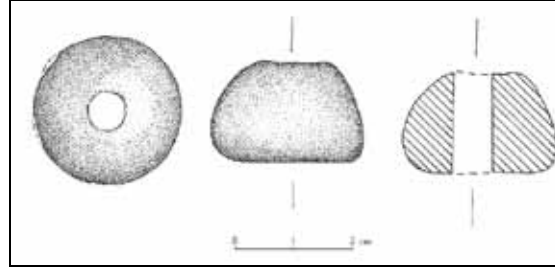
Resim 90: Kandil.
Figure 90: Lamp.



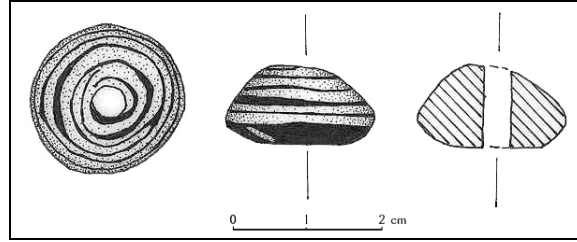
Resim 91: Kandil.
Figure 91: Lamp



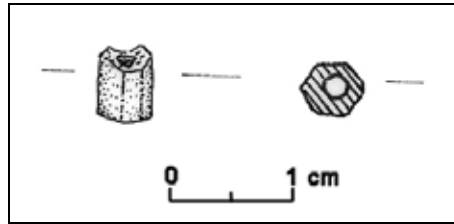
Resim 92: Kandil.
Figure 92: Lamp.



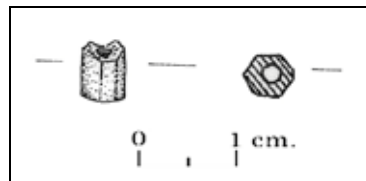
Resim 93: Taş ağırşak.
Figure 93: Stone spindle-whorl



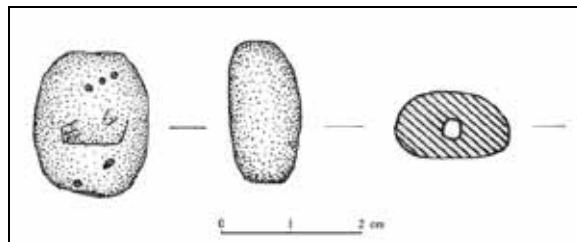
Resim 94: Cam boncuk.
Figure 94: Glass bead.



Resim 95: Cam boncuk.
Figure 95: Glass bead.



Resim 96: Cam boncuk.
Figure 96: Glass bead



Resim 97: Taş boncuk.
Figure 97: Stone bead.

K-8

Kazı:

Mezar odası kuzey-güney eksenli K-8 mezarı, A-7 açması içerisinde 7/1-j plankarelerinde yer almaktadır. Mezarın (**Resim 99**) bulunduğu alanın daha sonraki dönemlerde kaya kesme ve kaldırma mekanı olarak kullanılması mezarın büyük oranda tahrip olmasına yol açmıştır.

Mimari:

Mezarın (**Resim 98**) dromosunun tamamına yakını kaya kesme işlemlerinden dolayı tahrip olmuş, sadece batı duvarının bir kısmı ve 2 basamağı korunmuştur. 0.54 m genişliğinde, 0.86 m yüksekliğinde olan stomionun kapatılmasında kullanılan blok taş, dromosun içerisinde girişin hemen önünde bulunmuştur. Kapak taşının korunan kısmı 0.70 m genişliğinde, 0.60 m yüksekliğindedir. Dromosun zemini ile mezar odası zemini arasındaki seviye farkının 1.25 m olması dikkat çekicidir. Stomiondan odaya geçişte basamak bulunmamaktadır. Yarım tonoz biçimli tavanın oda girişine yakın bir noktadan patlatılmış ve soyulmuş olduğu tespit edilmiştir. K-8 mezarı nekropolde açığa çıkartılan 3 klineli mezarların tipik örneklerindendir. Mezar odası 2.20 uzunluğunda, 3.60 m genişliğindedir. Girişin karşısında yer alan tonozlu kline 1.66 m uzunluğunda, 0.74 m genişliğinde, sol kline 1.84 m uzunluğunda, 0.74 m genişliğinde, sağ kline (**Resim 100**) 1.70 m uzunluğunda 0.66 m genişliğindedir.

Kronoloji:

K-8 mezarının odası içerisindeki dolgu topraktan ele geçen buluntular arasında 1 adet ampul gövdeli cam unguentarium M.S.1.-2. yüzyıllara tarihlenirken pişmiş toprak lahit parçaları mezarın kullanım evrelerinden birinin M.S.2. yüzyıl sonrası olduğunu göstermektedir.

Katalog

Cam Unguentarium (Resim 101): A-7/7068; Y: 6.7 cm, AÇ: 1.46 cm, DÇ: 1.8 cm, GY: 4.2 cm, GÇ: 2.8 cm, BU: 2.5 cm, BÇ: 1.1 cm, ampul gövdeli unguentarium. Açık ve parlak yeşil renkte. Yeşil geçirgen cam hamurlu. Serbest üfleme tekniğiyle yapılmış, ağız aletle şekillendirilmiş. Ağız kenarı dışa ve içe katlanarak düzleştirilmiş. Kısa boyunlu, boynun alt kısmı aletle biçimlendirilmiş içe doğru hafif bir boğumla gövdeye geçilmiştir. Uzatılmış ampul biçimli gövdeli, hafif konkav bastırılmış düze yakın diplidir. Şişe ayakta durabilmektedir. Gövde üzerinde, iç yüzeyinde farklı büyüklüklerde iki damla motifi vardır. Tam olarak ele geçmiş iyi korunmuştur. M.S. 1. yüzyılın üçüncü çeyreği - M.S. 2. yüzyılın başı.

Krş. Stern 1989: res.3/1; Kocabaş 1984: res.77; Özet 1998: no. 49a-50; Hayes 1975: fig.8; Gürler 2000: no.53.

Ağırsak (Resim 102): A-7/7069; Y: 1.22 cm, Ç: 2.88 cm; yeşilimsi gri taş ağırsak. Konik formda, yapım tekniğinden kaynaklanan dairesel hatlar oluşmuş.

Ağırsak (Resim 103): A-7/7071; Y: 0,73 cm, Ç: 3.15 cm ; yeşilimsi siyah taştan düğme formunda ağırsak.

Ağırsak (Resim 104): A-7/7074; Y: 0.8 cm, Ç:2.82 cm; gri renkli taş ağırsak. Düğme formunda, gri renkli demir bileşikli taştan yapılmış.

K-8

Excavation:

Tomb K-8's tomb chamber has a north-south axis and is located in trench A-7, within square plans 7/i-j. The area where the tomb is located (**Figure 99**) was used for rock-cutting and lifting during later periods caused major damage to the tomb.

Architecture:

Nearly all of the dromos (**Figure 98**) was damaged by rock-cutting operations, with only one section of the western wall and two steps preserved. The cover stone used to cover the stomion, 0.54 m wide and 0.86 m high, was found inside the dromos, immediately in front of the entrance. The cover stone is 0.70 m wide and 0.60 m high. There is a notable difference of 1.25 m in floor level between the dromos and the tomb chamber. There are no steps in the passage from the stomion to the chamber. The half-vaulted chamber ceiling was collapsed near the entrance to the chamber for the purpose of robbing the tomb. Tomb K-8 is a typical example of the three-klinai tombs in the necropolis. The tomb chamber is 2.20 m long and 3.60 m wide. The vaulted kline opposite the entrance is 1.66 m long and 0.74 m wide, the one to the left of the entrance is 1.84 m long and 0.74 m wide, and the one on the right (**Figure 100**) is 1.70 m long and 0.66 m wide.

Chronology:

Among the finds from the earth fill inside the chamber, the glass unguentarium with a bulb-shaped body is dated to the first or second century A.D. while the fragments of a baked clay sarcophagus indicate that one of the phases of use was after the second century A.D.

Catalogue

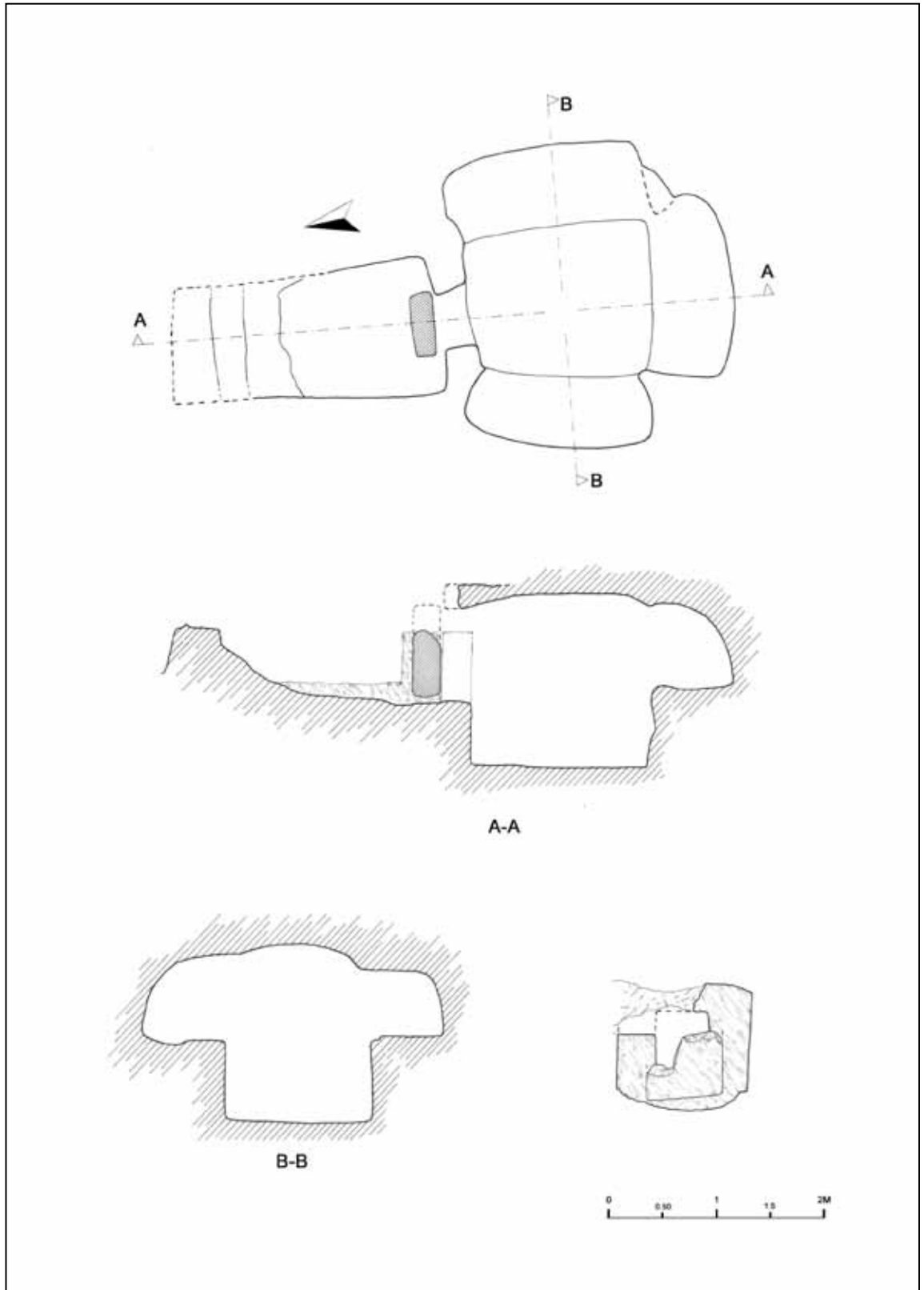
Glass Unguentarium (Figure 101): A-7/7068; H: 6.7 cm, MD: 1.46 cm, BTD: 1.8 cm, BH: 4.2 cm, BDD: 2.8 cm, NL: 2.5 cm, ND: 1.1 cm, unguentarium with bulb-shaped body. Light and bright green. Green permeable glass paste. Free-blown, mouth shaped by instrument. Mouth edge flattened by folding outward and inward. Short neck, lower part of neck shaped by instrument and placed on body by a slight node inwards. Body shaped like an extended bulb, with slightly concave, pressed, near flat base. Bottle is free-standing. On internal surface of body, two motifs of water drops in different sizes. Found in full, well-preserved. Third quarter of first century A.D. to early second century A.D.

Cf. Stern 1989: fig.3/1; Kocabaş 1984: fig.77; Özet 1998: no. 49a-50; Hayes 1975: fig.8; Gürler 2000: no.53.

Spindle-Whorl (Figure 102): A-7/7069; H: 1.22 cm, D: 2.88 cm; greenish gray stone spindle-whorl. In conical form, with circular lines due to technique of making.

Spindle-Whorl (Figure 103): A-7/7071; H: 0.73 cm, D: 3.15 cm ; greenish black stone, button-shaped spindle-whorl.

Spindle-Whorl (Figure 104): A-7/7074; H: 0.8 cm, D:2.82 cm; gray coloured stone spindle-whorl made of gray stone with iron compound, in form of button.



Resim 98: K-8 Mezarı planı.
Figure 98: The plan of tomb K-8.



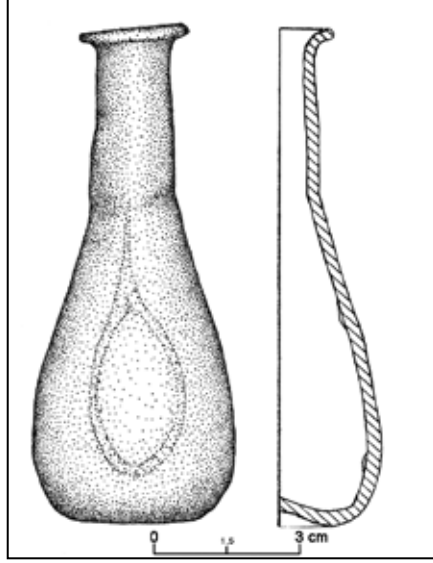
Resim 99: K-8, tahrip olmuş dromos.

Figure 99: K-8, damaged dromos



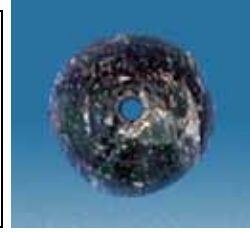
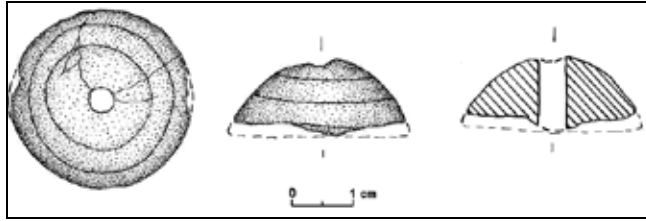
Resim 100: K-8, sađ kline.

Figure 100: K-8, right kline



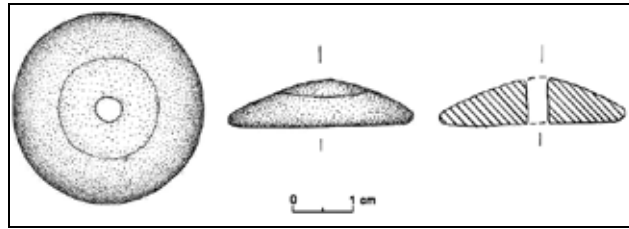
Resim 101: Cam unguentarium.

Figure 101: Glass unguentarium.



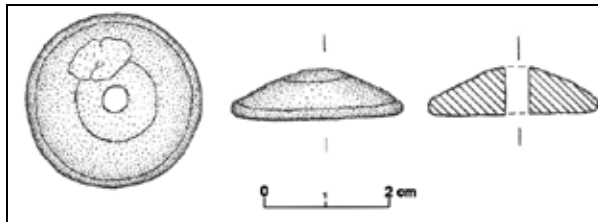
Resim 102: Taş ağırşak.

Figure 102: Stone spindle-whorl



Resim 103: Taş ağırşak

Figure 103: Stone spindle-whorl.



Resim 104: Taş ağırşak.

Figure 104: Stone spindle-whorl.

K-9

Kazı:

Mezar odası güneybatı-kuzeydoğu eksenli K-9 mezarı (**Resim 105**) A-7 açması içerisinde 1-2/g-h plankarelerde yer almaktadır. K-8 mezarında da tespit edildiği gibi, K-9 mezarının batı duvarı daha sonraki dönemlerde alanın kaya kesme ve kaldırma mekanı olarak kullanılması nedeniyle büyük oranda tahrip olmuştur.

Mimari:

2.57 m uzunluğunda, 1.36 m genişliğinde dikdörtgen formlu, 5 basamaklı dromosun korunan yüksekliği 1.40 m dir. Basamakların yüksekliği 0.16 m ile 0.40 m arasında değişmektedir. Kırık kapak taşının korunan genişliği 0.73 m, yüksekliği 0.26 m, stomion ise 0.55 m genişliğinde, 0.92 m yüksekliğindedir. Girişin karşısında yer alan kline oda içerisindeki en iyi korunmuş kline olup 0.96 m genişliğinde, 1.87 m uzunluğundadır. Sol ve sağ klineler oldukça tahrip olmuştur. Neredeyse tamamına yakını yok olan sol kline 2.12 m uzunluğundadır. Sağ kline ise 1.22 m genişliğinde, 0.78 m uzunluğundadır.

Kronoloji:

K-9 mezarı (**Resim 106**) içerisinde ele geçen lahit parçaları mezarın M.S. 2. yüzyıl ortalarından sonraki kullanım evresine işaret ederken, mezar içerisinden ele geçen uzun boyunlu oval gövdeli unguentarium, mezarın M.S. 1. yüzyılda da kullanılmış olduğunu göstermektedir.

Katalog

Pt. Unguentarium (Resim 107): A-7/7073/; DÇ: 4.3 cm, KY: 10 cm, G: 6.3 cm; düz dipli, uzun boyunlu, oval gövdeli unguentarium; İyi pişirilmiş, homojen hamurlu, astarsız ve perdahsız ungueantariumun yüzeyinde çark izleri görülmektedir. Dip kısmı diğer

bölmelere göre kalın cidarlı yapılmıştır. Ağzın tamamı ile boynun bir bölümü eksiktir. Diğer kısımları sağlam olarak ele geçmiştir. M.S. 1. yüzyılın ortaları.

Krş. Başaran 1997: res.14; Boysal ve Kadioğlu 1999: res.6, çiz.20; Hayes 1991: fig.XXIII:13; Öztürk 2001: res.8.

K-9

Excavation:

Tomb K-9's tomb chamber (**Figure 105**) is on a southwest-northeast axis and is located in trench A-7, within square plans 1-2/g-h. As with tomb K-8, the western wall of tomb K-9 was largely damaged due to rock-cutting and lifting activities in subsequent periods.

Architecture:

The rectangular dromos is 2.57 m long and 1.36 m wide, has five steps and a height of 1.40 m. The steps are 0.16 m to 0.40 m high. The cover stone has a width of 0.73 m and a height of 0.26 m while the stomion is 0.55 m wide and 0.92 m high. The kline opposite the entrance is the best preserved kline and is 0.96 m wide and 1.87 m long. The klinai to the left and right of the entrance are considerably damaged. The one on the left, almost totally destroyed, is 2.12 m long. The one on the right is 1.22 m wide and 0.78 m long.

Chronology:

Sarcophagus fragments found in tomb K-9 (**Figure 106**) indicate usage of the tomb after the mid-second century A.D. while the unguentarium with a long neck and an oval body is evidence of usage in the first century.

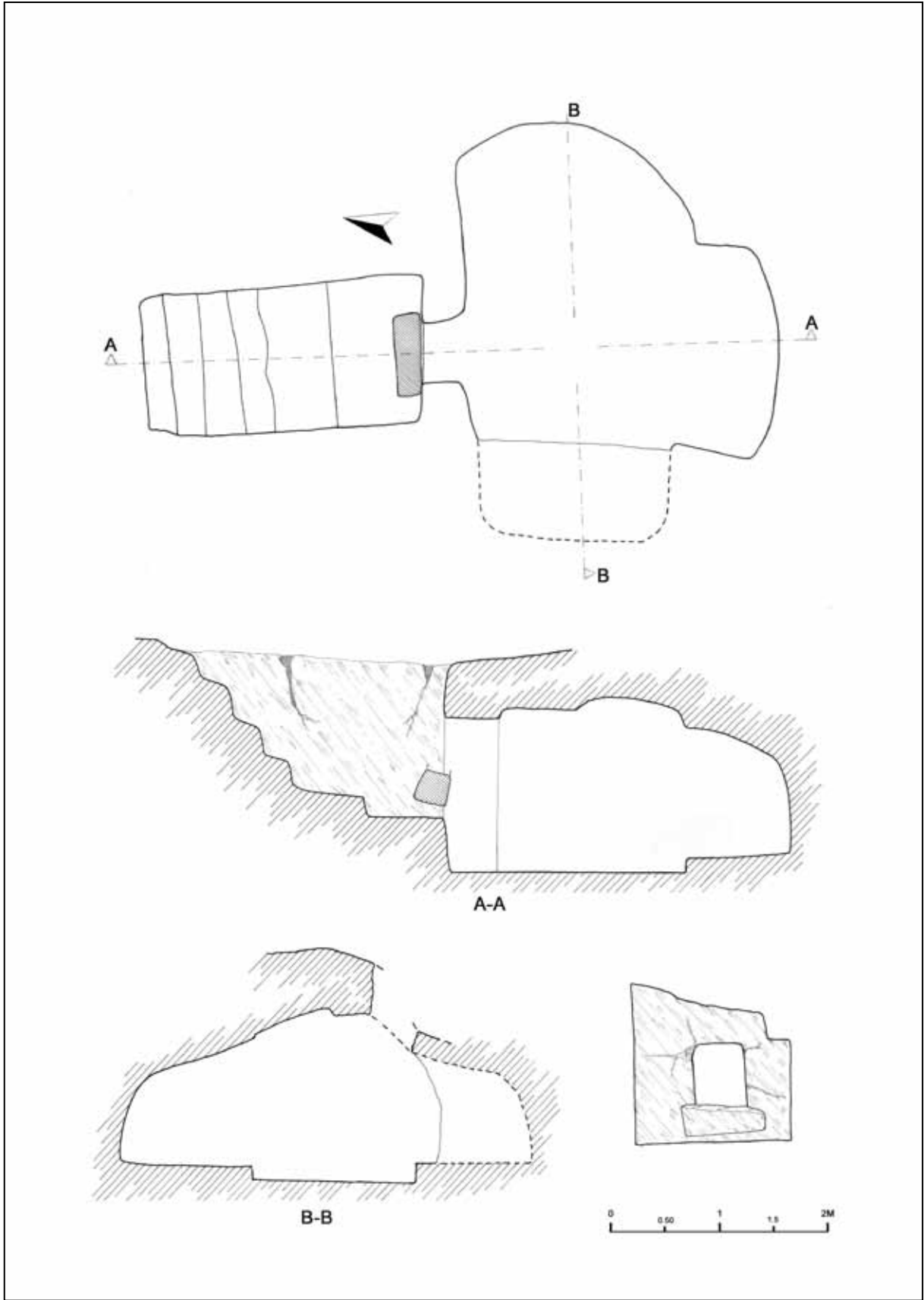
Catalogue

Ceramic Unguentarium (Figure 107):

A-7/7073/; BD: 4.3 cm, H: 10 cm, W: 6.3 cm; flat-based, long-necked, oval-bodied unguentarium; well-baked, homogenous paste, plain, with traces of wheel on surface. Bottom section has thicker wall than other sections. All of

mouth and part of neck missing. Other sections found in strong condition. Mid-first century A.D.

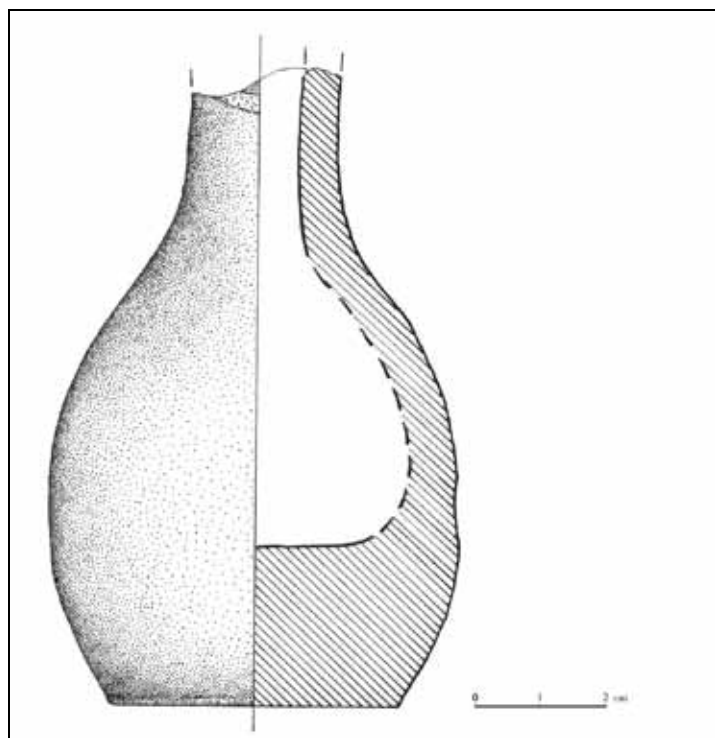
Cf. Başaran 1997: fig.14; Boysal and Kadioğlu 1999: fig.6, drw.20; Hayes 1991: fig.XXIII:13; Öztürk 2001: fig.8.



Resim 105: K-9 mezarı planı
Figure 105: The plan of tomb K-9.



Resim 106: K-9 mezarı.
Figure 106: Tomb K-9



Resim 107: P.t. unguentarium.
Figure 107: Unguentarium.

K-10

Kazı:

Mezar odasının bir kısmı A-7, bir kısmı ise A-6 açması içerisindedir. Soyulmuş ve tavan kısmından patlatılmış K-10 mezarı (**Resim 108**) kuzeybatı-güneydoğu eksenlidir.

Mimari:

K-10 mezarı, Yüceören'de K-14 mezarı ile birlikte mezar odası (**Resim 109**) dromos ekseninden kayık olan ikinci mezardır. 4 basamaklı dromos dikdörtgen formlu olup, ana kayanın yapısı gereği girişe doğru daralmaktadır. 1.13-1.20 m genişliğindeki dromos girişte 0.60 metreye kadar daralmaktadır. Stomionu (**Resim 110**) tamamen tahrip olmuş mezarın kapak taşı bulunamamıştır. Girişin hemen solunda yer alan klinenin karşısından 1 m genişliğindeki bir aralıktan mezar odası genişletilmiştir. Bu kısımda iki kline daha yer almaktadır. Tamamen tahrip olmuş klineler mimari açıdan pek fazla bilgi vermemektedir.

Kronoloji:

K-10 mezarında ele geçen lahit parçaları dışında herhangi bir buluntuya ulaşılamamıştır. Bu nedenle mezarın son kullanım evresi M.S. 2. yüzyılın ortalarından sonraya ait olmalıdır.

K-10

Excavation:

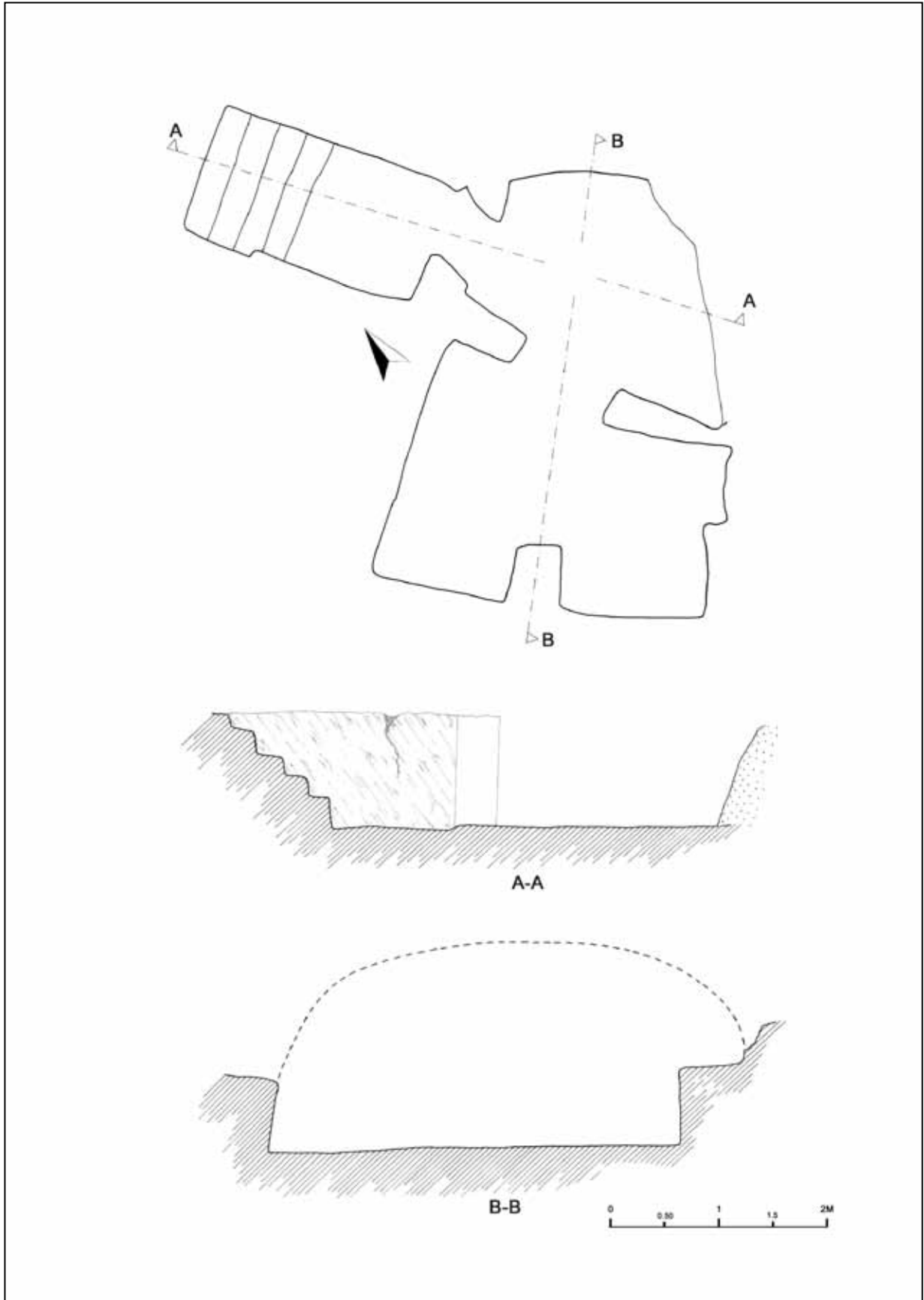
The tomb chamber is located partly in trench A-7 and partly in trench A-6 and sits on a northwest-southeast axis. Tomb K-10's ceiling had been blasted and the tomb robbed (**Figure 108**).

Architecture:

Along with tomb K-14, this tomb's chamber (**Figure 109**) is inclined from the dromos axis. The rectangular dromos, has four steps, and becomes narrower towards the entrance due to the structure of the main rock. The dromos, which is 1.13 m to 1.20 m wide, narrows to 0.60 m at the entrance. The stomion (**Figure 110**) is completely damaged and its cover stone is missing. The tomb chamber was broadened through an opening of 1 m in width opposite the kline to the left of the entrance. In this extension, there are two other klinai. Both klinai are completely damaged so they do not give much information in architectural terms.

Chronology:

No finds other than the fragments of a clay sarcophagus were found in tomb K-10. For this reason, the final phase of use of the tomb must have been after the middle of the second century A.D.



Resim 108: K-10 mezarı.

Figure 108: Tomb K-10



Resim 109: K-10 mezarı.
Figure 109: Tomb K-10



Resim 110: K-10 mezar odasından dromos.
Figure 110: Dromos from tomb chamber K-10

K-11

Kazı:

Mezar odası kuzeybatı-güneydoğu eksenli K-11 mezarı (**Resim 111**) A-7 açması içerisinde 9-10/b-d plankareleri içerisinde yer almaktadır. Mezar odası (**Resim 112**) oldukça iyi korunmuş olup, Yüceören Nekropolü'ndeki 3 klineli mezarların sağlam örneklerindendir. Yoğun dolgu toprak içerisinde ele geçen buluntular mezarın soyulmuş olması nedeniyle in-situ olarak tespit edilememiştir.

Mimari:

Trafozeidal biçimli dromos, yükseklikleri 0.23-0.30 m arasında değişen 6 basamağa sahiptir. Oldukça iyi korunmuş olan dromos 0.88-1.42 m genişliğinde, 2.55 m uzunluğunda ve 1.60 m yüksekliğindedir. Kapak taşı stomion önünde parçalanmış halde bulunmuştur. Stomion 0.62 m genişliğinde ve 0.95 m yüksekliğinde olup mezar odasına giriş 0.25 m yüksekliğindeki tek basamakla sağlanmışır. Beşik çatılı tavanda herhangi bir tahribat yoktur. Mezar odası 1.80 m genişliğinde, 2.55 m uzunluğunda ve 1.60 m yüksekliğindedir. Oldukça düzgün işlenmiş klineler (**Resim 113**) kemerli nişe benzemektedir. Sol klinenin kenarında K-3/1 mezarında da olduğu gibi, 0.30 x 0.35 m boyutlarında 0.40 m yüksekliğinde bir podyum yer almaktadır. Tonozlu 3 klineden girişin karşısında yer alan kline 0.90 m genişliğinde, 1.79 m uzunluğunda, 0.60 m yüksekliğindedir. Sol kline 0.90 m genişliğinde, 1.70 m uzunluğunda, 0.60 m yüksekliğindedir. Sağ kline ise 0.90 m genişliğe, 1.79 m uzunluğa ve 0.60 m yüksekliğe sahiptir. Klineler yastıksızdır.

Kronoloji:

Lahit parçaları mezarın M.S. 2 yüzyıl ortalarından sonra da kullanıldığını gösterirken, sağ klineden ele geçen 2 adet p.t. unguentarium ve p.t.şişe M.Ö. 2. yüzyıl sonu, M.Ö.1. yüzyıl başlarına, mezar dromosunda ele geçen p.t. tabak ise M.S.1. yüzyıla tarihlenmektedir.

Katalog

Pt. Unguentarium (Resim 114): A-7/7063-9; AÇ: 2.4 cm, KY: 4.4 cm; dışa çekik ağız kenarlı, silindirik boyunlu unguentarium; 10YR 7/4 krem renkli, sıkı hamurlu, az miktarda kireç, mika ve ince kum katkılı. Orta pişirilmiş. Astarsız ve perdahsız. Çark yapımı. Boynun üzerinde muhtemelen sonradan açılmış bir delik bulunmaktadır. Ağzın tamamı, boynun büyük kısmı ele geçmiştir.

Pt. Unguentarium (Resim 115): A-7/7031; DÇ: 3.1 cm. KY: 11 cm; iç gövdeli unguentarium; 7,5YR 7/6 kırmızımsı sarı renkte temiz ve sıkı hamurlu. Orta derecede pişirilmiş. Konik uzun ayaklı, düz kaideli. Sadece ayak, kaide ve gövdenin bir kısmı korunmuştur. Geç Helenistik.

Krş. Borchhardt 1990: abb. 14a-2; Boysal ve Kadioğlu 1999: çiz. 12 -13; Christensen and Johansen 1971: fig. 23/198; Devreker 1990: res. 5; Hayes 1991: pl. XV, XVI; Işık 1997: çiz.6; Özgün 1995: res.5; Öztürk 2002: res.5; Rudnick 1992: taf.19/2; Vessberg and Westholm 1956: fig. 24/22 -34.

Pt. Şişe (Resim 116): A-7/7030; AÇ: 2.4 cm. DÇ: 3.6 cm. Y: 16.5 cm, C: 4.5 cm; pişmiş toprak şişe. Doğu Sigilata A Grubu. Portakalımsı deve tüyü renkli,

kırmızı astarlı, iyi pişirilmiştir. Dışa çekik ağız kenarlı, gövdeden ağza doğru incelen formu, kısa yuvarlak kaideli. Dudak kısmındaki küçük kırık haricinde tamamı korunmuş. Geç Helenistik.

Krş. Goldman 1950: pl.I: figs.137-298, 297. figs.189-298; Öztürk 2002: res.5, çiz.5; Hayes 1991: fig. XLVII/84.

Ağırsak (Resim 117): A-7/7028; Y: 0.650 cm, Ç: 2.850 cm; yeşilimsi taştan ağırsak. Düğme formunda, yapım tekniğinden kaynaklanan dairesel çizgiler mevcut.

Pt. Tabak: Bkz. Seramik Kataloğu 11.

Pt. Testi: Bkz. Seramik Kataloğu 104.

Pt. Kase: Bkz. Seramik Kataloğu 51.

K-11

Excavation:

Tomb K-11 (**Figure 111**) sits on a northwest-southeast axis and is located in trench A-7, within square plans 9-10/b-d. Its tomb chamber (**Figure 112**) is quite well preserved and is one of the best examples of the three-klinae tombs in the Yüceören Necropolis. The finds from the dense earth fill were not identified in situ because the tomb was robbed.

Architecture:

The trapezoidal dromos has six steps 0.23 to 0.30 m high. Quite well preserved, the dromos is 0.88 to 1.42 m wide, 2.55 m long and 1.60 m high. The cover stone was found broken in front of the stomion, which is 0.62 m wide and 0.95 m high. A single step, 0.25 m in height, provides entry to the tomb chamber. The cradle roof ceiling has sustained little to no damage. The tomb chamber is 1.80 m wide, 2.55 m long and 1.60 m high. The klinai (**Figure 113**), quite well worked, looks like vaulted niches. On the edge of the kline to the left of the entrance, there is a podium of 0.40 m in height and in the dimensions of 0.30 x 0.35 m, as in tomb K-3/1. Of the three vaulted klinai, the one opposite the entrance is 0.90 m wide, 1.79 m long and 0.60 m high. The one to the left is 0.90 m wide, 1.70 m long and 0.60 m high. The one to the right is 0.90 m wide, 1.79 m long and 0.60 m high. The klinai had no cushions.

Chronology:

Sarcophagus fragments indicate that the tomb was used after the mid-second century A.D. while the two ceramic unguentaria and the bottle found in the right kline date to the early first century B.C. and the plate from the tomb dromos dates to the first century A.D.

Catalogue

Ceramic Unguentarium (Figure 114): A-7/7063-9; MD: 2.4 cm, H: 4.4 cm; unguentarium with mouth edge drawn outward and cylindrical neck; 10YR 7/4 cream-coloured, tight paste, added with small amounts of lime, mica and fine sand. Medium fired and plain. Wheel-made. Hole on neck, probably opened later. All of mouth and most of neck found.

Ceramic Unguentarium (Figure 115): A-7/7031; BTM: 3.1 cm. H: 11 cm; spindle-bodied unguentarium; 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow clean and tight paste. Medium fired. Conical long footing, flat base. Only footing, base and part of body preserved. Late Hellenistic.

Cf. Borchhardt 1990: abb. 14a-2; Boysal and Kadioğlu 1999: drw. 12-13; Christensen and Johansen 1971: fig. 23/198; Devreker 1990: fig. 5; Hayes 1991: pl. XV, XVI; Işık 1997: drw.6; Özgan 1995: fig.5; Öztürk 2002: fig.5; Rudnick 1992: taf.19/2; Vessberg and Westholm 1956: fig. 24/22 -34.

Bottle (Figure 116): A-7/7030; MD: 2.4 cm. BTM: 3.6 cm. H: 16.5 cm, C: 4.5 cm; baked clay bottle. Eastern Sigillata Group A. Orange-buff, red coated, well baked.

Mouth edge drawn outward, with form getting thinner from body towards mouth, short round base. All preserved except small broken part in rim. Late Hellenistic.

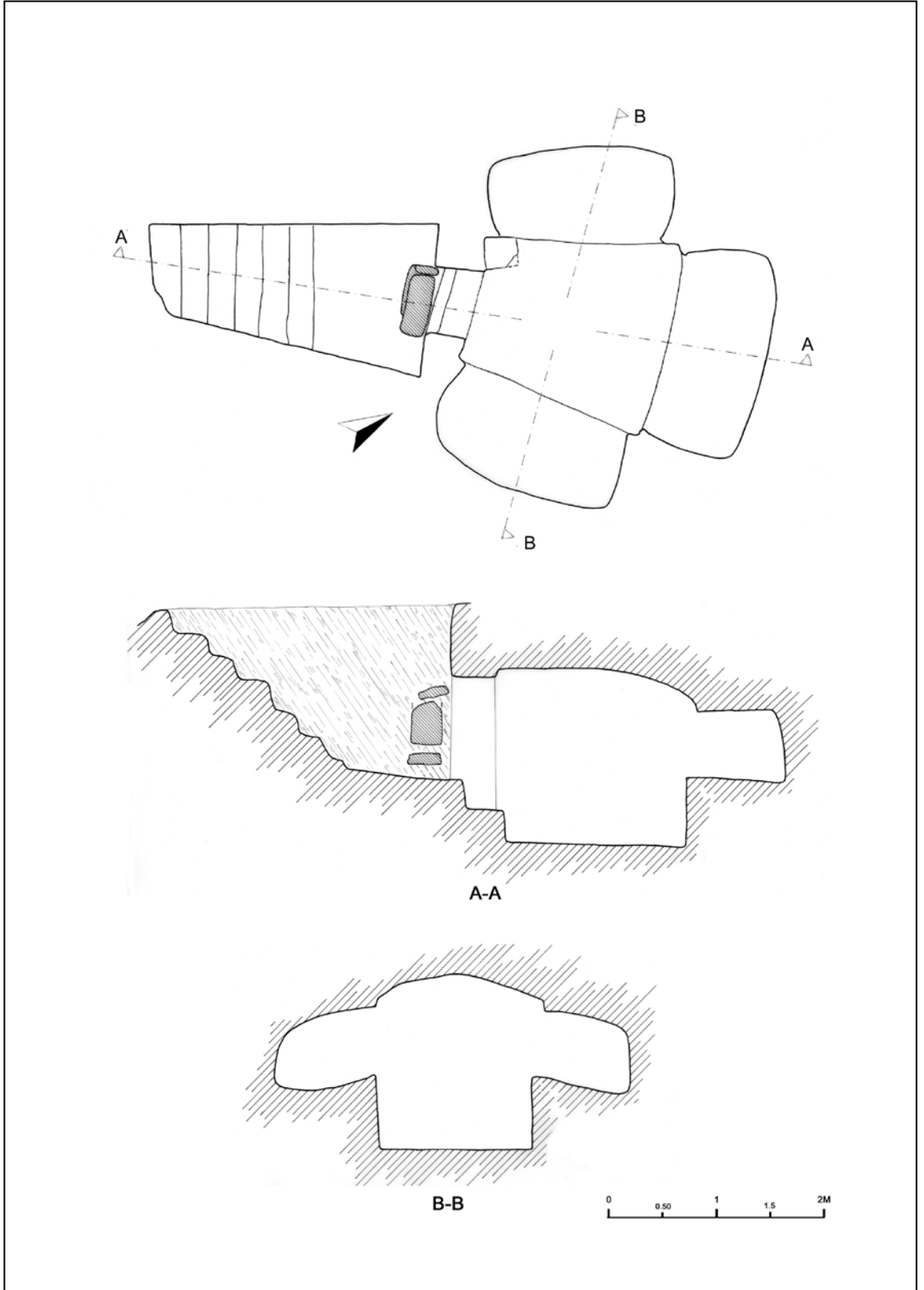
Cf. Goldman 1950: pl. I: figs.137-298, 297. figs.189-298; Öztürk 2002: fig.5, drw.5; Hayes 1991: fig. XLVII/84.

Spindle-Whorl (Figure 117): A-7/7028; H: 0.650 cm, D: 2.850 cm; greenish stone spindle-whorl. In form of button, with circular lines due to technique of making.

Plate: See Catalogue of Ceramics 11.

Small Jug: See Catalogue of Ceramics 104.

Bowl: See Catalogue of Ceramics 51.



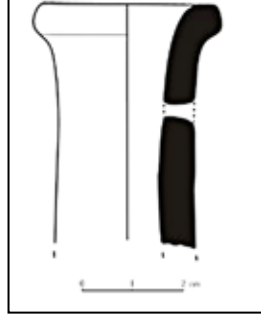
Resim 111: K-11 mezarı.
Figure 111: Tomb K-11



Resim 112: K-11 mezarı.
Figure 112: Tomb K-11

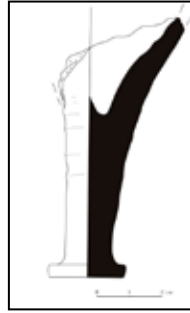


Resim 113: Sol kline.
Figure 113: Left kline



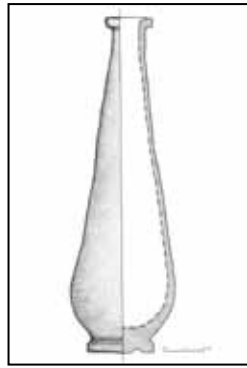
Resim 114: P.t. unguentarium.

Figure 114: Unguentarium.



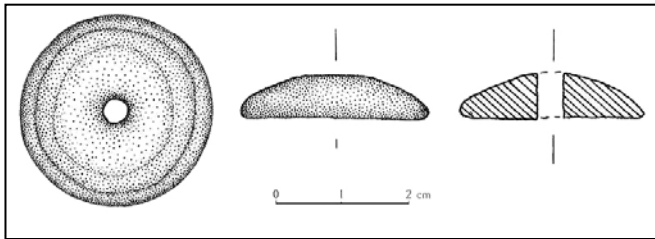
Resim 115: P.t. unguentarium.

Figure 115: Unguentarium.



Resim 116: P.t. şişe.

Figure 116: Bottle



Resim 117: Taş ağırşak.

Figure 117: Stone spindle-whorl.

K-12

Kazı:

Mezar odası kuzeydoğu-güneybatı eksenli K-12 mezarı (**Resim 118**) A-8 açması içerisinde 3-5/c-e plankareleri içerisinde yer almaktadır. Soyulmuş olması nedeniyle çok fazla buluntu vermeyen K-12 mezarı, 3 klineli mezarlar sınıfına girmektedir. Mezarın bulunduğu alanda daha sonraki dönemlerde gerçekleştirilen kaya kesme ve kaldırma işlemleri nedeniyle dromos ve mezar odasının zarar gördüğü tespit edilmiştir.

Mimari:

Trapezoidal bir forma sahip olan dromosta yükseklikleri 0.10-0.40 m arasında değişen 6 basamak bulunmaktadır. Kaya kesme işlemleri nedeniyle tahribata uğramış olan dromos (**Resim 119**) 1.62 m genişliğinde, 2.87 m uzunluğunda ve 1.50 m yüksekliğindedir. Mezar odasının girişinde kırık olarak tespit edilen kapak taşı 0.74 m genişliğe ve 0.64 m yüksekliğe sahiptir. 0.68 m genişliğe ve 0.90 m yüksekliğe sahip olan stomiondan mezar odasına geçiş 0.35 m yüksekliğindeki tek basamakla sağlanmıştır. En yüksek noktası mezar odasının zemininden 1.63 m yukarıda olan tavan tonoz biçimlidir. Tavanda gözlenen deliklerin kaya kesme işlemleri nedeniyle oluştuğu düşünülmektedir. Genişliği 1.77 m ile 1.30 m arasında değişen mezar odasının uzunluğu 1.98 metredir. Mezar odasında 3 adet tonozlu kline (**Resim 120**) bulunmaktadır. Girişin karşısında yer alan kline 0.89 m genişliğinde, 2.05 m uzunluğunda, 0.81 m yüksekliğindedir. Sol kline 0.90 m genişliğinde, 1.81 m uzunluğunda, 0.77 m yüksekliğindedir. Sağ kline ise 0.88 m genişliğe, 1.76 m uzunluğa ve 0.70 m yüksekliğe sahiptir.

Kronoloji:

K-12 içerisinde ele geçen buluntular mezarın kesin olarak tarihlenmesine olanak vermezken, mezar odası içerisinde ele geçen sandık kulbu M.S. 1.-2. yüzyıllara tarihlenmektedir.

Katalog

Bronz Spatül (Resim 121): A-8/ 8091;
U: 11,2 cm.

Krş. Goldman 1950: 390, pl.264, 21, 22.

Sandık Kulbu (Resim 122): A-8/8119;
U: 5.8 cm; Bronz sandık kulbu; kare kesite sahip yay formu kulp döküm tekniği ile yapılmış, dönüş yaptığı kısımlardan itibaren üçer adet boğum yapılmış ve uçları prizmatik üçgenle bitirilmiş. M.S. 1-2. yüzyıllar .

Krş. Hayes 1984: 169, şek. 269;
Onurkan 1988: 93, lev.58, şek.46;
Simpson 2000: 48, lev.13, şek.3; 60, lev.20, şek.1-3; Crowfoot et al. 1957: 447, fig.107, şek.7, 9; Davidson 1952: 132, pl.66, şek. 897, 899.

Ağırşak (Resim 123): A-8/8123; Y: 0.93 cm, Ç: 2.53 cm; Diskoidal formu siyah taşta ağırşak.

K-12

Excavation:

Tomb K-12's tomb chamber (**Figure 118**) has a northeast-southwest axis and is located in trench A-8, within square plans 3-5/c-e. The tomb did not yield very many finds because it was robbed. Tomb K-12 belongs in the three-klinai category of tombs. It was determined that the dromos and the tomb chamber were damaged by rock cutting and lifting operations in subsequent periods.

Architecture:

There are six steps of 0.10 to 0.40 m in height in the trapezoidal dromos. The dromos (**Figure 119**) is 1.62 m wide, 2.87 m long and 1.50 m high. The cover stone, found in broken condition at the entrance to the tomb chamber, is 0.74 m wide and 0.64 m high. Entry from the stomion, which is 0.68 m wide and 0.90 m high, to the tomb chamber is by a single step of 0.35 m in height. The vaulted ceiling at its highest point is 1.63 m above the floor of the tomb chamber. It is believed that the holes in the ceiling were caused by rock-cutting operations. The tomb chamber is 1.77 m to 1.30 m wide and 1.98 m long. There are three vaulted klinai (**Figure 120**) in the tomb chamber. The kline opposite the entrance is 0.89 m wide, 2.05 m long and 0.81 m high. The one to the left is 0.90 m wide, 1.81 m long and 0.77 m high. The one on the right is 0.88 m wide, 1.76 m long and 0.70 m high.

Chronology:

The finds from K-12 do not allow an exact dating of the tomb but the coffin handle dates to the first or second century A.D.

Catalogue

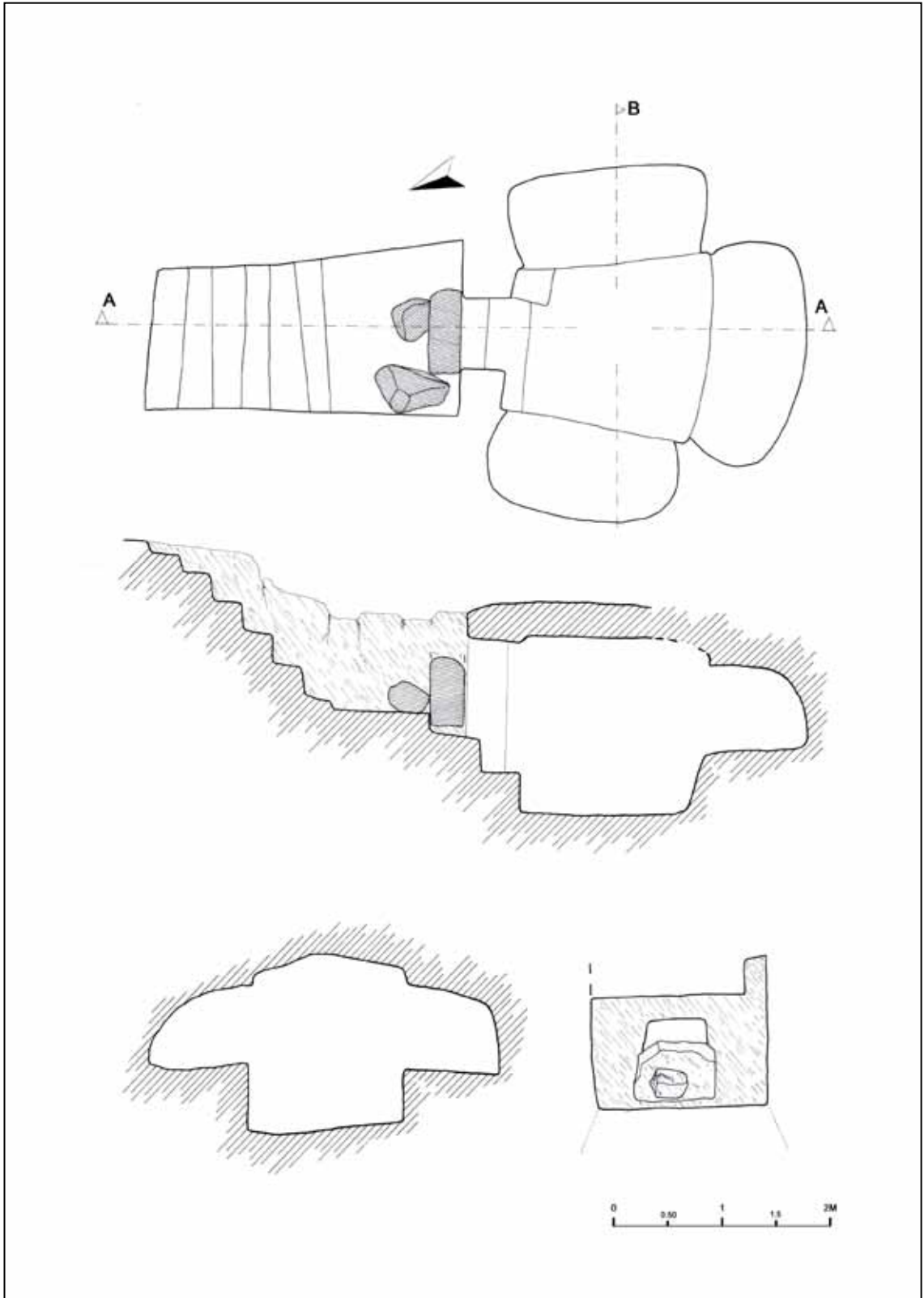
Bronze Spatula (Figure 121): A-8/8091; L: 11.2 cm.

Cf. Goldman 1950: 390, pl.264, 21, 22.

Spindle-Whorl (Figure 123): A-8/8123; H: 0.93 cm, D: 2.53 cm; Black stone spindle-whorl of discoidal form.

Coffin Handle (Figure 122): A-8/8119; L: 5.8 cm; Bronze coffin handle; square cross-section, bow-shaped, made by casting, with three nodes each from parts of winding and with prismatic triangles at endings. First or second century A.D.

Cf. Hayes 1984: 169, fig. 269; Onurkan 1988: 93, pl.58, fig.46; Simpson 2000: 48, pl.13, fig.3; 60, pl.20, fig.1-3; Crowfoot 1957: 447, fig.107, fig.7, 9; Davidson 1952: 132, pl.66, fig. 897, 899.



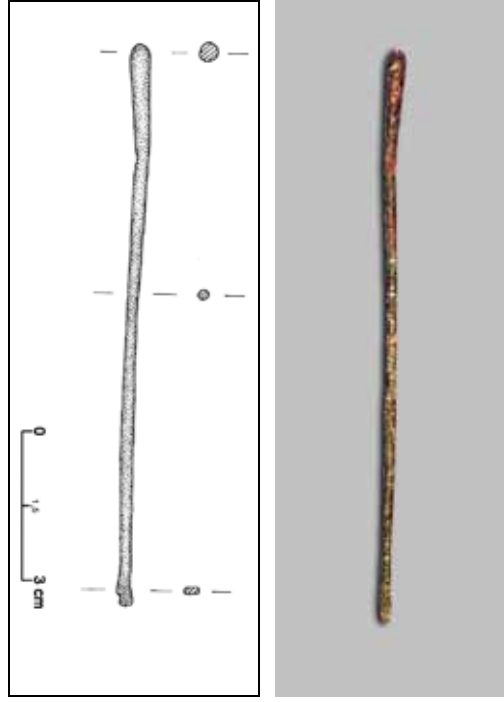
Resim 118: K-12 mezarı.
Figure 118: The plan of tomb K-12



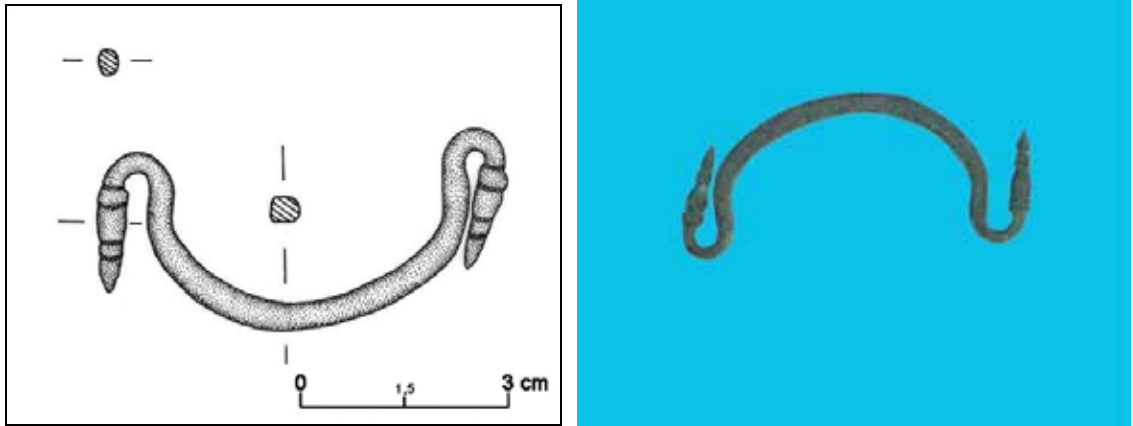
Resim 119: K-12 mezarı.
Figure 119: Tomb K-12



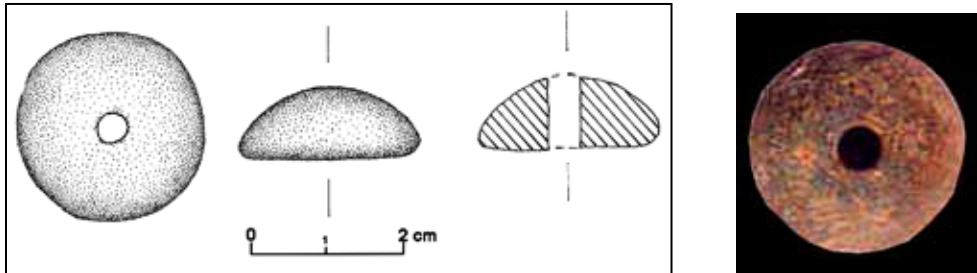
Resim 120: K-12 sol kline.
Figure 120: Left kline



Resim 121: Bronz spatül.
Figure 121: Bronze spatula



Resim 122: Sandık kulbu, bronz.
Figure 122: Coffin handle, bronze



Resim 123: Taş ağırşak.
Figure 123: Stone spindle whorl.

K-13

Kazı:

Mezar odası kuzeybatı-güney eksenli olan K-13 mezarı (**Resim 124**) A-5 açması içerisinde 10 /c-e plankareleri içerisinde yer almaktadır. Diğer mezarlar gibi soyulmuş olan K-13 mezarı, boyut ve plan özellikleri açısından oldukça farklı bir görünüm sergilemektedir.

Mimari:

Dikdörtgenimsi bir forma sahip olan K-13'ün dromosunda yükseklikleri 0.22-0.27 m arasında değişen ve üç tanesinde deformasyon gözlenen 5 basamak bulunmaktadır. Kuzey duvarından tek sıra kesme blok taşlarla yükseltlen dromos (**Resim 125**) 1.20 m genişliğinde, 2.74 m uzunluğunda ve 2 m yüksekliğindedir. Kapak taşı tespit edilemeyen stomion (**Resim 126**) 0.70 m genişliğe ve 1.14 m yüksekliğe sahiptir. Yüksekliği 1.46 m, genişliği 1.24 m ve uzunluğu 1.74 m olan mezar odasında kline açılmamıştır. K-16 ve K-3/2 mezar odaları ile boyut açısından benzerlik gösteren mezar odası nekropolde ortaya çıkartılan diğer mezar odaları ile karşılaştırıldığında tamamlanmamış olduğu izlenimini yaratmaktadır. Mezar odasının biçimi ve düzlenmemiş zemini bu düşünceyi destekler niteliktedir.

Kronoloji:

K-13 içerisinde ele geçirilen az sayıdaki seramik buluntu mezarın kesin olarak tarihlenmesine olanak vermemektedir.

K-13

Excavation:

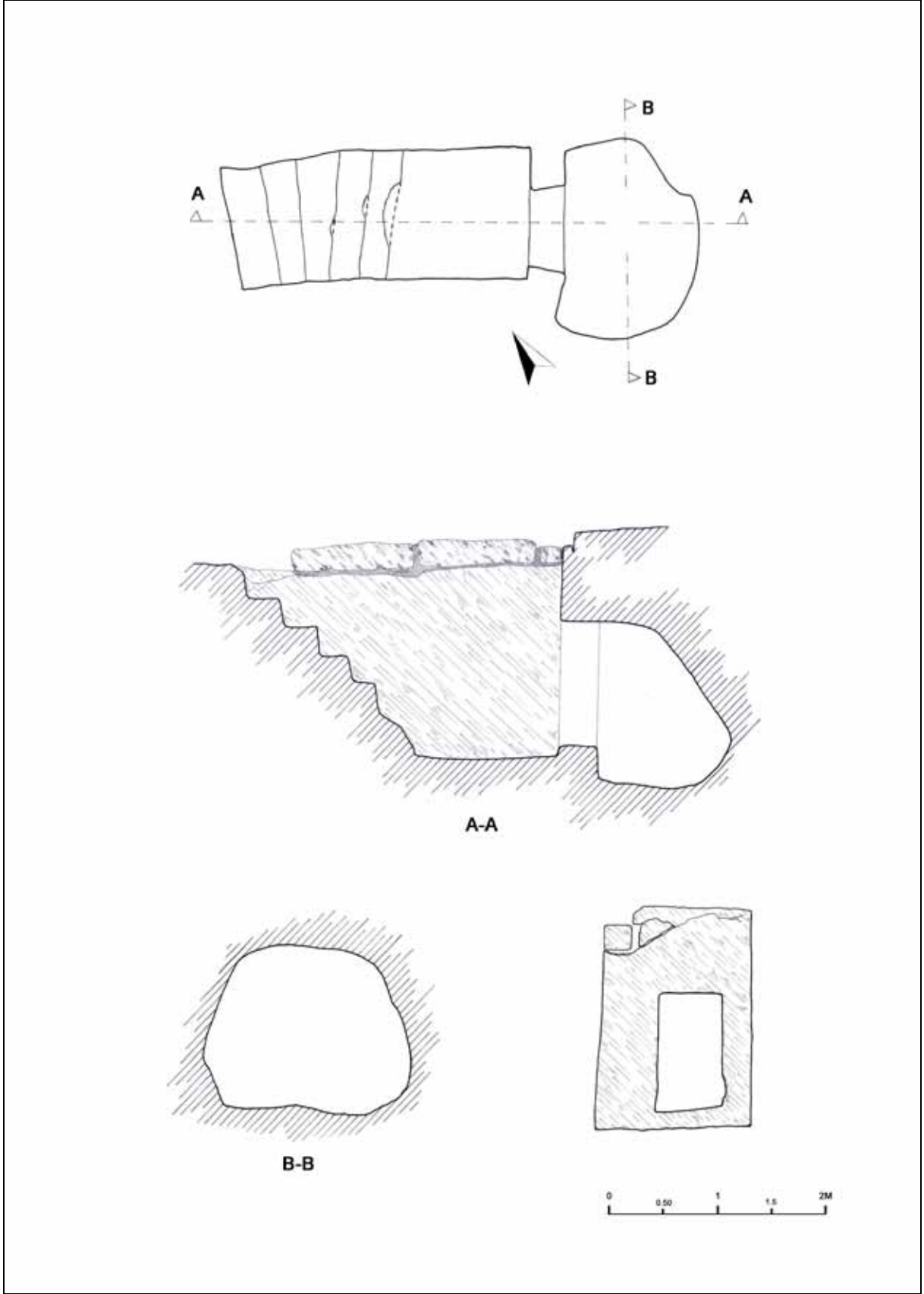
Tomb K-13 (**Figure 124**) has a tomb chamber with a northwest-south axis, and is located in trench A-5, within square plans 10 /c-e. Robbed like the other tombs, tomb K-13 is quite different in terms of dimensions and plan characteristics.

Architecture:

In the rectangular dromos there are five steps which are 0.22 to 0.27 m high, three of which are deformed. The dromos (**Figure 125**), raised by a single row of cut block stones from the northern wall, is 1.20 m wide, 2.74 m long and 2 m high. The stomion (**Figure 126**), missing its cover stone, is 0.70 m wide and 1.14 m high. No kline was carved in the tomb chamber, which is 1.46 m high, 1.24 m wide and 1.74 m long. The tomb chamber, which is similar in dimensions to the chambers of tombs K-16 and K-3/2, appears to be incomplete when compared to the other tomb chambers. This idea is supported by the shape of the tomb chamber itself and its uneven floor.

Chronology:

The small number of ceramic sherds found in K-13 did not allow an exact dating of the tomb.



Resim 124: K-13 mezarı.
Figure 124: Tomb K-13



Resim 125: K-13 mezarı.
Figure 125: Tomb K-13



Resim 126: K-13 mezar odası.
Figure 126: The chamber of tomb K-13

K-14

Kazı:

Mezar odası kuzeydoğu-güneybatı eksenli olan K-14 mezarı **(Resim 127)** A-6 açması içerisinde 4-7/f-1 plankareleri içerisinde yer almaktadır. Tavanı çökmüş olarak tespit edilen mezar, boyut ve plan özellikleri açısından K-10 mezarı ile benzer özellikler göstermektedir.

Mimari:

Tahrip olmuş dromosun korunmuş 3 basamağı vardır. Sol ve sağ dromos duvarları, stomionu aşırı tahribata uğramış olan mezarın **(Resim 128)** dromos ölçüleri tam olarak anlaşılamamıştır. Mezar odası girişin sağ ve soluna doğru daha fazla genişletilmiş olup, mezar bu açıdan Yüceören'deki diğer mezar tiplerinden farklılık gösterir. Stomionu kapatan kapak taşının daha rahat açılıp kapanması amacıyla giriş önünde bir yuva açılmıştır. Gerek yuvanın genişliği gerekse girişin boyutları stomionu örten monoblok kapak taşının oldukça büyük olduğunu göstermektedir. Tavanı tamamen tahrip olmuş K-14'ün mezar odasının **(Resim 129)** yüksekliği belirlenememiştir. Mezar odasının genişliği 2.60 m olup uzunluğu 5.56 m dir. Oda içerisinde kline düzenlemesine dair bir ipucu elde edilememiştir. Ancak mezarın boyutları ve kapı düzenlenmesi, mezarın çoklu kullanımını göstermektedir.

Kronoloji:

Kaya kesme mekanları dolayısıyla aşırı tahrip olmuş K-14 mezarı içerisinden ele geçen az sayıdaki seramik buluntu, mezarın tarihlenmesine olanak vermemektedir.

K-14

Excavation:

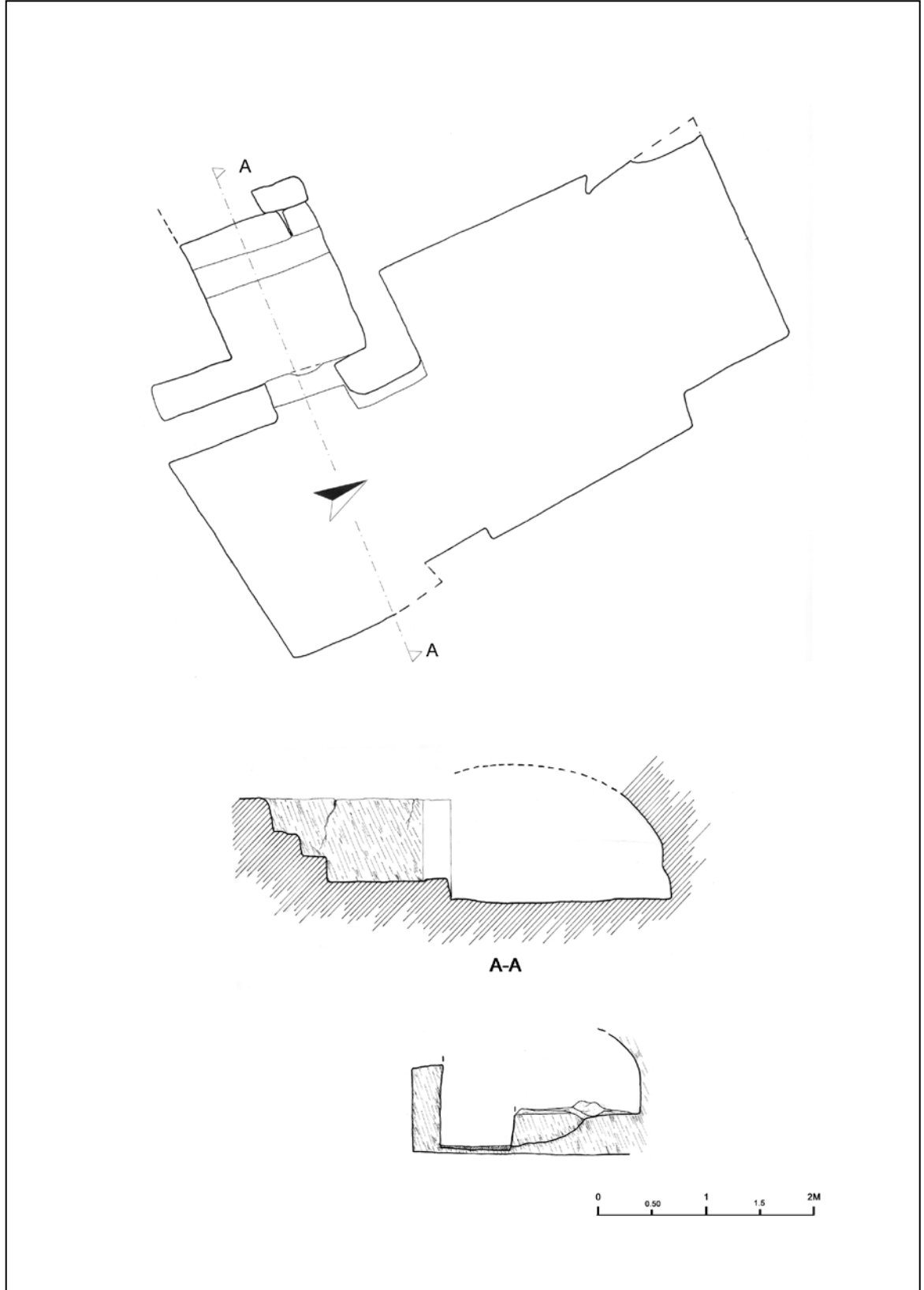
Tomb K-14 (**Figure 127**) has a tomb chamber with a northeast-southwest axis, is located in trench A-6, within square plans 4-7/f-i. The tomb with a collapsed ceiling is similar to tomb K-10 in dimension and plan characteristics.

Architecture:

The damaged dromos has three remaining steps. It was not possible to determine the exact measurements of the dromos (**Figure 128**), its walls nor the stomion as they were extensively damaged. The tomb chamber was extended to the right and left of the entrance, and it is different in this respect from the other types of tombs in Yüceören. A hollow was made in front of the entrance to ease opening of the cover stone. The width of the hollow and the dimensions of the entrance indicate that the cover stone and stomion were rather large. It was not possible to determine the height of the tomb chamber (**Figure 129**) since the ceiling was completely destroyed. The tomb chamber is 2.60 m wide and 5.56 m long. There was no indication of the kline arrangement inside the chamber. However, the dimensions of the tomb and the door arrangement point to multiple uses of the tomb.

Chronology:

The small number of ceramics found inside tomb K-14, which was excessively damaged by rock-cutting, do not help in dating the tomb.



Resim 127: K-14 mezarı.

Figure 127: Tomb K-14



Resim 128: K-14 mezarı.

Figure 128: Tomb K-14



Resim 129: K-14 mezar odası.

Figure 129: The chamber of tomb K-14

K-15

Kazı:

Yüceören mezarları içerisinde K-3/2 mezarı dışında, tarihlenebilen en fazla buluntuyu veren mezardır. Mezar odası (**Resim 130**) doğu-batı eksenli olan K-15 mezarı A-8 açması içerisinde 7-9/b-d plankareleri içerisinde yer almaktadır. K-15 mezarı, 3 klineli mezarlar sınıfına girmektedir. Mezarın bulunduğu alanda daha sonraki dönemlerde gerçekleştirilen kaya kesme ve kaldırma işlemleri nedeniyle özellikle dromos asıl yüksekliğini kaybetmiştir.

Mimari:

Dikdörtgenimsi bir forma sahip dromosun korunan yüksekliği 1.34 m dir. Yükseklikleri 7-20 cm arasında değişen 5 basamaklı dromos, 2.40 m uzunluğunda ve 1.30-1.40 m genişliğindedir. Kapak taşının (**Resim 131**) büyük kısmı korunmuş olup, kesme blok taşın yüksekliği 1.20 m, genişliği 0.86 m dir. Mezar odası girişi ise 0.48 m genişliğinde ve 0.60 m yüksekliğindedir. Yarım tonoz biçimli tavana sahip mezar odasına girişte bir basamak düzenlemesine rastlanmamıştır. Mezar odası içerisinde, kapı girişi karşısında yer alan kline 0.98 m genişliğinde, 1.92 m uzunluğunda 0.80 m yüksekliğindedir. Mezar odası içerisinde lahadin daha sonraki yerleştirilme aşamasında bir kısmı tahrip edilmiş olan sol kline (**Resim 134**) 1.09 m genişliğinde, 1.93 m uzunluğundadır. Sağ kline ise 0.92 m genişliğinde ve 1.75 m uzunluğunda olup 0.62 m yüksekliğe sahiptir.

İn-situ tespit edilen kapaklı p.t. lahit (**Resim 132-133**) içerisinde iskelet parçaları dağınık olarak tespit edilmiştir. Lahit 0.48 yüksekliğinde, 0.58 m genişliğinde ve 1.94 m uzunluğundadır. Mezar odası ve lahit içerisindeki dolgu topraktan çok sayıda buluntu ele geçmiştir.

Kronoloji:

Mezarın yapım ve kullanım aşamalarına dair en önemli veriler mezar içerisinden ele geçen sikkelerden edinilmektedir. Bu sikkelerden en erken döneme tarihlenen sikke M.Ö. 226-223'e tarihlenen Antakya darphanesi basımı Selevkos III sikkesidir (**Bkz. Ek:1 Sikke Kataloğu 3**). Yine mezar içerisinden ele geçen Aegeae darphanesinde basılmış sikke (**Bkz. Ek:1 Sikke Kataloğu 4**) ve 8094 nolu Tarsus basımı sikke ise (**Bkz. Ek:1 Sikke Kataloğu 8**) M.Ö. 164'e tarihlenmektedir. Daha geç dönemlere tarihlenen iki sikkeden biri (**Bkz. Ek:1 Sikke Kataloğu 9**) Commagene darphanesinde basılmış, M.S. 19-20 tarihli Tiberius sikkesidir. Aegeae darphanesi basımı M.S. 68/69 tarihli gümüş sikke ise (**Bkz. Ek:1 Sikke Kataloğu 7**) Galba ve Vespasian dönemine tarihlenmektedir.

K-15 mezar odası içerisinde ele geçen buluntulardan en önemlilerinden biri, terracotta heykelciktir. Durur pozisyonundaki at üzerinde, çıplak biçimde tasvir edilmiş, pelerinli ve güneş taçlı bir başlıkla tasvir edilmiş “çocuk tanrı” heykelciği incelendiğinde, stil özellikleri açısından Tarsus üretimi heykelciklerin kendine özgü üslubunu yansıtmaktadır. Yerel stilde üretilen Tarsus figürinleri M.Ö. 3. yüzyıldan başlayıp, M.S. 3. yüzyıla kadar uzanan zaman aralığında yoğun olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Diğer buluntular ise geç Helenistik dönemle Geç Roma dönemlerine tarihlenmektedir.

Mezarın son kullanım evresi M.S. 2. yüzyılın ortalarından sonraki dönemlere tarihlenen lahitli gömüye ait olmalıdır. Gerek buluntular ve gerekse lahit, mezarın çok evreli kullanımının kanıtlarıdır.

Katalog

Pt. Heykelcik (Resim 135): A 8 /8061; Y: 14.4 cm, G: 7.8 cm, K: 0.4 cm; çocuk binici heykelciği. Koyu devetüyü renkli hamurlu. Çocuk binici, at üzerinde çıplak bir biçimde betimlenmektedir. Boyundan saran ve sırtından atın üzerine dökülen bir pelerin ve sarmaşık yaprağı çelenk taşımaktadır. P.t. Heykelciğin işlenmemiş arka kısmında daire biçimli bir buhar deliği bulunmaktadır. Sakin duruşlu verilmiş olan at, koşum takımları ile birlikte betimlenmiştir. M.S. 1.-2. yüzyıllar.

Krş: Benzer Helenistik dönem betimlemeleri daha iyi bir işçilik göstermektedir. İkonografik özellikleri heykelciği benzer örneklerinden daha geç bir döneme, M.S. 1. yüzyılın sonları 2. yüzyılın başlarına tarihlenmektedir. İkonografik özellikleri için bkz.

Besques 1972: pl.344, no.2202, 2201; Goldman 1950: no.66, 67, 69, 70, 75.

Pt. Unguentarium (Resim 136): A-8/8067; DÇ: 2.8 cm, KY: 10, iğ gövdeli unguentarium; sarımsı açık kahverengi, temiz ve sıkı hamurlu, dışta astar dökülmüştür. Orta derecede pişirilmiş. Ayak ve kaidenin tamamı gövdenin bir kısmı korunmuştur. Geç Helenistik.

Krş. Borchhardt 1990: abb. 14a-2; Boysal ve Kadioğlu 1999: çiz. 12-13; Devreker 1990: res.5; Hayes 1991: pl.XV, XVI; Işık 1996: çiz.6, 8; Özgan 1995: res.5; Öztürk 2002: res.5, çiz.5; Tırpan 1996: çiz.5, res.19; Toll 1946: fig.29; Vessberg and Westholm 1956: fig.24/22-34.

Yüzük Taşı (Resim 137): A-8/8090; G: 1.2 cm, U: 1.65 cm; karnelyan yüzük taşı. Intaglio (Oyma taş), ayakta ve sola

dönük duran kanatlı Eros, başı üzerinde yuvarlatılmış başlık taşımakta ve iki elini yukarı kaldırarak bir obje (balık) takdim etmektedir. Söz konusu betimleme nadiren karşımıza çıkmaktadır. M.S. 1. yüzyıl.

Krş. Plantzos 1999: pl.69, 540; LIMC III-1: 924, no.883; Gercke 1966: no.114.

Ağırşak (Resim 138): A-8/8111; Y: 1.15 cm, Ç: 2.64 cm; mavimsi siyah taştan ağırşak. Yarı konik formda, üst tarafı kesilerek yuvarlatılmış, alt tarafı iç bükey yapılmış.

Taş Boncuk (Resim 139): A-8/8113; Y: 0.720 cm, Ç: 0.930 cm; Kahverengi kum taşından boncuk. Kum taşı üzerine kakma tekniğiyle yapılmış, formu küresele yakın olup düzenli şekil vermez. Ortasında boyama tekniğinde yapılmış göz motifi yer almaktadır.

Taş Ağırşak (Resim 140): A-8/8092; Y: 0.80 cm, Ç: 1.10 cm; taş ağırşak. Küresel forma sahip, yapım tekniğinden kaynaklanan dairesel çizgiler mevcut.

Taş Boncuk (Resim 141): A-8/8088; Y:0.70 cm, Ç:1 cm; siyah taş boncuk. Tekerlek formunda, dış hattı çeşitli dalgalanmalara sahip olup tam bir form vermemektedir.

Cam Boncuk (Resim 142): A-8/8095; U: 1.5 cm, G: 1.3 cm; koyu lacivert camdan boncuk. Yassıtılmış yumurta

gövdeli, tek boğumlu, üzeri yer yer aşınmış.

Cam Boncuk (Resim 143): A-8/8112; Y: 1.24 cm, Ç: 1.48 cm; yeşil cam boncuk. Cam göbeği yeşil renkte, yapım esnasında deliğin üstünde çatlama oluşmuş.

Demir Boncuk (Resim 144): A-8/8116; Y: 0.36 cm, Ç: 0.55 cm; demir boncuk.

Bronz Halka (Resim 145): A-8/8110; Ç: 2,24 cm, K: 0,23 cm; bronz halka. Dövme tekniğiyle yapılmış.

Krş. Crowfoot et al. 1957: 447, fig.107, şek.8; Davidson 1952: 132, pl.67, şek.903.

Kilit Kolu (Resim 146): A-8/8103; Y: 6,9 cm, G: 1,86 cm; bronz kilit kolu. Döküm ve dövme tekniğiyle yapılmış. Menteşeye bağlanan kısımdan aşağıya doğru daralmakta, aşağı ucu yuvarlatılarak küt bırakılmış, üstten menteşeye bağlantı deliği, arka tarafında ise kilitleme için kullanılan kare şeklinde bir kanca bulunmakta. Ön yüzünde enine paralel çizgi şeklinde kazıma tekniğiyle yapılmış bezemeler var.

Krş. Onurkan 1988: 85, şek.41; Hayes 1984: 184, 185, şek.307-309; Ploug 1969: 22, fig.4, şek.1; Crowfoot et al. 1957: 448, fig.108, şek.1.

Bronz Spatül (Resim 147):A-8/8078; G: 0,66 cm, Y: 5,1cm, K: 0.16 cm, ucu kırık bronz spatül.

Krş. Goldman 1950: 390, pl.264,
fig.18, 23.

Bronz Sikke: Bkz. Ek. 1. Sikke
Katalogu 3.

Bronz Sikke: Bkz. Ek. 1. Sikke
Katalogu 4.

Bronz Sikke: Bkz. Ek. 1. Sikke
Katalogu 7.

Bronz Sikke: Bkz. Ek. 1. Sikke
Katalogu 8.

Bronz Sikke: Bkz. Ek. 1. Sikke
Katalogu 9.

Pt. Tabak Parçası: Bkz. Seramik
Katalogu 15.

Pt. Kase Parçası: Bkz. Seramik
Katalogu 28.

Pt. Tabak Parçası: Bkz. Seramik
Katalogu 31.

Pt. Dip Parçası: Bkz. Seramik
Katalogu 44.

K-15

Excavation:

Among the tombs in Yüceören, this tomb yielded the largest number of datable finds, apart from tomb K-3/2. With its tomb chamber (**Figure 130**) having an east-west axis, tomb K-15 is located in trench A-8, within square plans 7-9/b-d. It belongs to the category of three-klinai tombs. The dromos in particular lost its original height because of rock cutting and lifting operations in the area.

Excavation:

The rectangular dromos has a preserved height of 1.34 m. Having five steps, which are 7 to 20 cm high, the dromos is 2.40 long and 1.30 to 1.40 m wide. A large section of the cover stone (**Figure 131**) is preserved. The slab is 1.20 m high and 0.86 m wide. The entrance to the tomb chamber is 0.48 m wide and 0.60 m high. There were no steps at the entrance to the tomb chamber, which has a half-vaulted ceiling. Inside the tomb chamber, the kline opposite the entrance is 0.98 m wide, 1.92 m long and 0.80 m high. The kline to the left (**Figure 134**), destroyed in part during the later placement of a sarcophagus inside the tomb chamber, is 1.09 m wide and 1.93 m long. The one on the right is 0.92 m wide, 1.75 m long and 0.62 m high.

Fragments of skeletons were found in scattered condition inside the covered sarcophagus (**Figures 132 and 133**), which was identified in situ. The sarcophagus is 0.48 m high, 0.58 m wide and 1.94 m long. A large number of finds have been taken from the earth fill inside the tomb chamber and the sarcophagus.

Chronology:

The most important data concerning the phases of construction and use of the tomb are provided by the coins found inside the tomb. Of these coins, the one dating to the earliest period is the coin of Seleukos III (**See Appendix 1: Coin Catalogue 3**) minted in Antioch and dated to 226-223 B.C. The coin minted in Aegeae (**See Appendix 1: Coin Catalogue 4**) and the coin numbered 8094 (**See Appendix 1: Coin Catalogue 8**) minted in Tarsus both date to 164 B.C. Of the two later coins, one is the Tiberius coin dated 19-20 A.D., minted in Commagene (**See Appendix 1: Coin Catalogue 9**). The silver coin dated 68/69 A.D., minted in Aegeae (**See Appendix 1: Coin Catalogue 7**) is dated to the Galba and Vespasian.

One of the most important finds from the chamber of tomb K-15 is the terracotta figurine. This statuette of an “infant deity”, depicted as mounted on a still horse and wearing only a cape and a sun-crowned headdress, reflects the peculiar style of Tarsus-

made statuettes. The Tarsus figurines produced in the local style are frequently found over a period extending from the third century B.C. to the third century A.D. The other finds date to the late Hellenistic age and the late Roman periods.

The last usage of the tomb must have been the sarcophagus burial which dates to a period later than the mid-second century A.D. Both the finds and the sarcophagus are evidence of the multi-phase use of the tomb.

Catalogue

Terracotta Figurine (Figure 135): A 8 /8061; H: 14.4 cm, W: 7.8 cm, T: 0.4 cm; statuette of infant rider. Dark buff paste. Infant rider depicted as naked, mounted on horse. He wears a cape, running from neck and draping from his back onto horse, and a garland with ivy leaves. Circular steam hole on unworked backside of statuette. Horse depicted as still and with harness. First or second century A.D.

Cf. Similar Hellenistic figures display better workmanship. Its iconographic features date the statuette to a period later than similar examples, to the late first century or early second century A.D. For its iconographic features, see Besques 1972: pl.344, no.2202, 2201; Goldman 1950: no.66, 67, 69, 70, 75.

Ceramic Unguentarium (Figure 136): A-8/8067; BTd: 2.8 cm, PH: 10, spindle-bodied unguentarium; yellowish light brown, very fine and tight paste, coated outside. Moderately fired. All of foot and base and part of body preserved. Late Hellenistic.

Cf. Borchhardt 1990: abb. 14a-2; Boysal and Kadioğlu 1999: drw. 12-13; Devreker 1990: fig.5; Hayes 1991: pl.XV, XVI; Işık 1996: drw.6, 8; Özgan 1995: fig.5; Öztürk 2002: fig.5, drw.5; Tırpan 1996: drw.5, fig.19; Toll 1946: fig.29; Vessberg and Westholm 1956: fig.24/22-34.

Ring Stone (Figure 137): A-8/8090; W: 1.2 cm, L: 1.65 cm; carnelian ring stone. Intaglio (carved stone), winged Eros standing and facing left, wearing rounded headdress and presenting an object (fish) with two hands up. Figure in question rarely encountered. First century A.D.

Cf. Planthos 1999: pl.69, 540; LIMC III-1: 924, no.883; Gercke 1966: no.114.

Spindle-Whorl (Figure 138): A-8/8111; H: 1.15 cm, D: 2.64 cm; bluish black stone spindle-whorl. Half conical in form, upper part rounded by cutting, bottom part rendered concave.

Stone Bead (Figure 139): A-8/8113; H: 0.720 cm, D: 0.930 cm; Brown sandstone bead. Made by inlay technique on sandstone, near spherical in form, not regularly shaped. Eye motif in middle, made by painting.

Stone Spindle-Whorl (Figure 140): A-8/8092; H: 0.80 cm, D: 1.10 cm; stone spindle-whorl. Spherical in form, with circular lines due to technique of making.

Stone Bead (Figure 141): A-8/8088; H: 0.70 cm, D: 1 cm; black stone bead. In the form of a wheel. Contour with various undulations, lacking full form.

Glass Bead (Figure 142): A-8/8095; L: 1.5 cm, W: 1.3 cm; dark blue glass bead. Flattened egg-bodied, single node, surface abraded in places.

Glass Bead (Figure 143): A-8/8112; H: 1.24 cm, D: 1.48 cm; green glass bead. Crack occurred on hole during production.

Iron Bead (Figure 144): A-8/8116; H: 0.36 cm, D: 0.55 cm; iron bead.

Bronze Hoop (Figure 145): A-8/8110; D: 2.24 cm, T: 0.23 cm; bronze hoop. Made by forging.
Cf. Crowfoot 1957: 447, fig.107, fig.8; Davidson 1952: 132, pl.67, fig.903.

Lock Handle (Figure 146): A-8/8103; H: 6.9 cm, W: 1.86 cm; bronze lock

handle. Made by casting and forging. Narrowing downward from part connected to hinge, lower end rounded and left blunt, with hinge connection hole above and square-shaped hook used for locking in back side. Decorations on front side, made by scratching in parallel lines.

Cf. Onurkan 1988: 85, fig.41; Hayes 1984: 184, 185, figs.307-309; Ploug 1969: 22, fig.4, fig.1; Crowfoot 1957: 448, fig.108, fig.1.

Bronze Spatula (Figure 147): A-8/8078; G: 0.66 cm, H: 5.1cm, T: 0.16 cm, bronze spatula with broken end.

Cf. Goldman 1950: 390, pl.264, fig.18, 23.

Bronze Coin: See Annex 1. Catalogue of Coins 3.

Bronze Coin: See Annex 1. Catalogue of Coins 4.

Bronze Coin: See Annex 1. Catalogue of Coins 7.

Bronze Coin: See Annex 1. Catalogue of Coins 8.

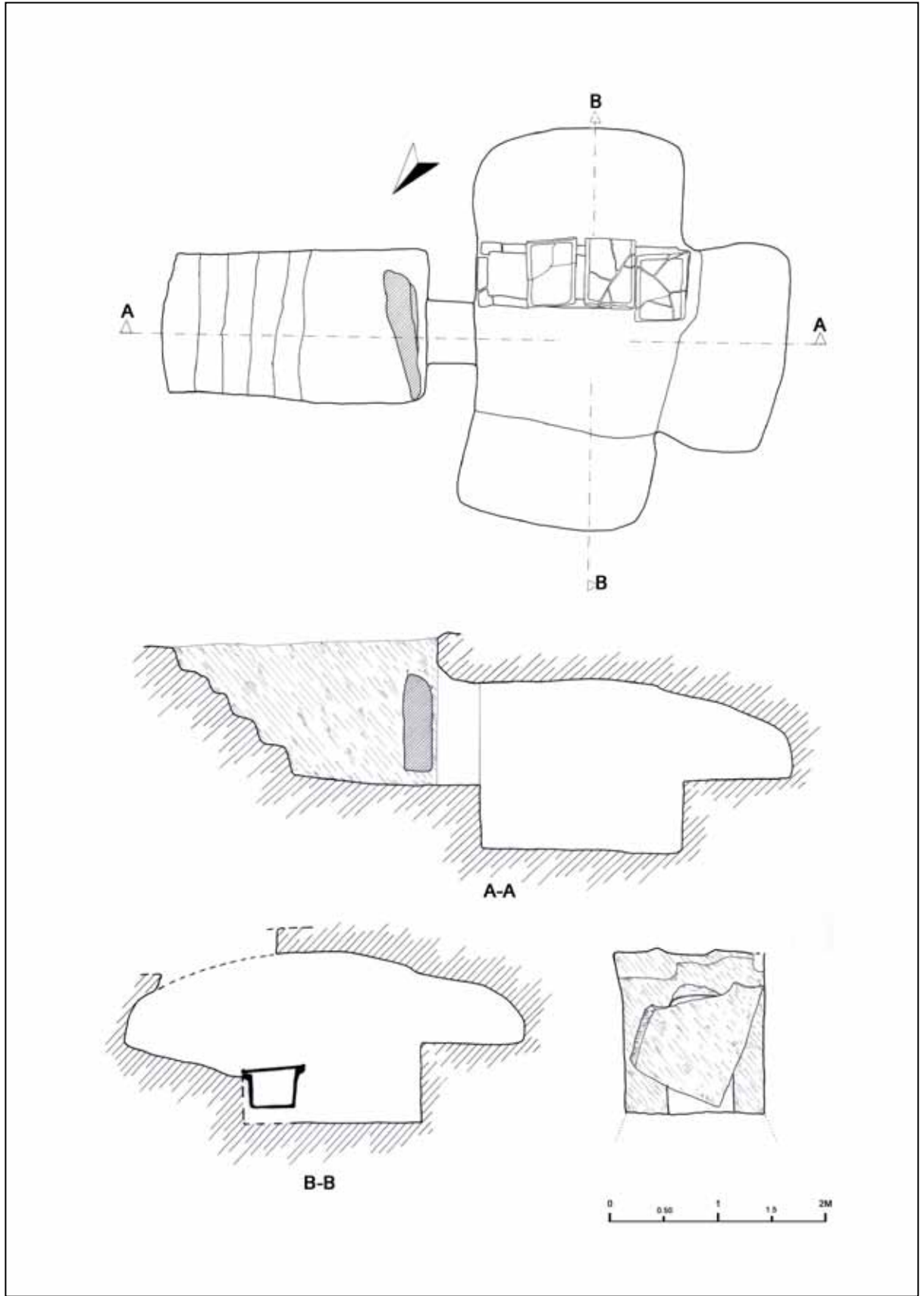
Bronze Coin: See Annex 1. Catalogue of Coins 9.

Plate Fragment: See Catalogue of 15.

Bowl Fragment: See Catalogue of Ceramics 28.

Plate Fragment: See Catalogue of Ceramics 30.

Base Fragment: See Catalogue of Ceramics 43.



Resim 130: K-15 mezarı.
Figure 130: Tomb K-15



Resim 131: K-15 mezarı.

Figure 131: Tomb K-15



Resim 132: K-15, Lahit

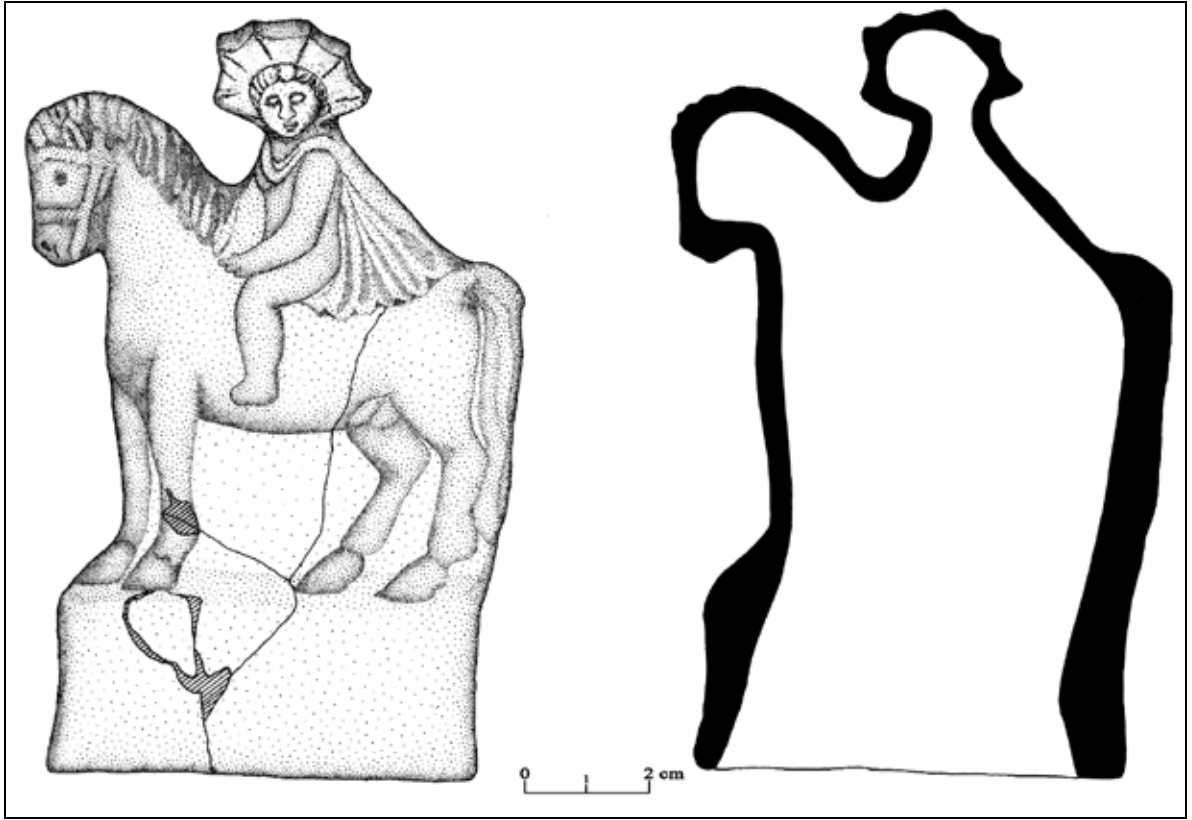
Figure 132: K-15, Sarcophagus



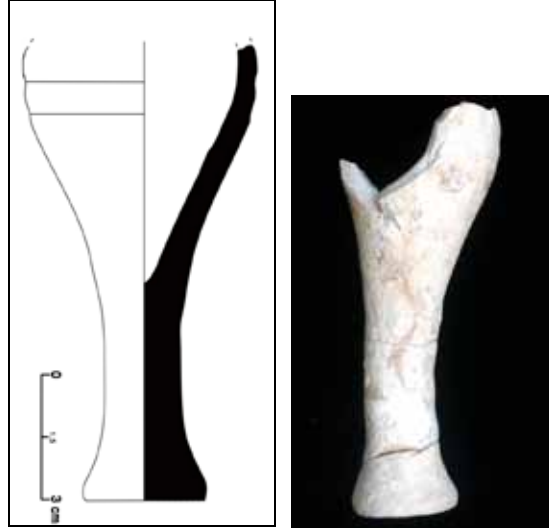
Resim 133: K-15, lahit detay.
Figure 133: K-15, sarcophagus detail



Resim 134: K-15, karşı kline.
Figure 134: K-15, opposite kline

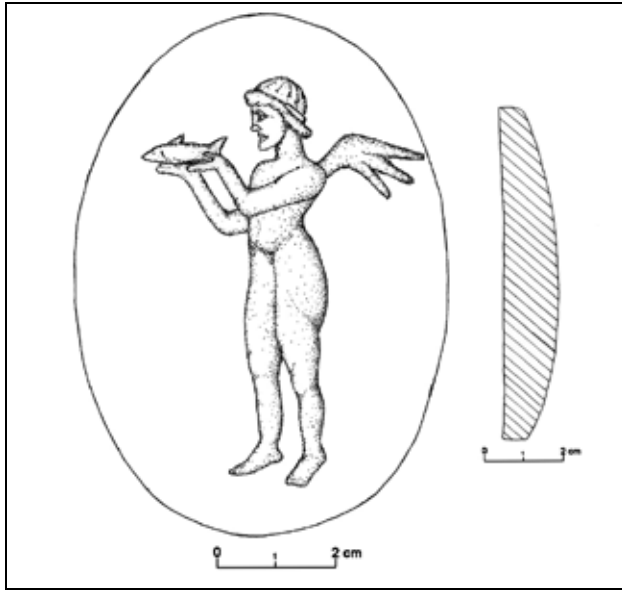


Resim 135: Terracotta heykelcik.
Figure 135: Terracotta statuette



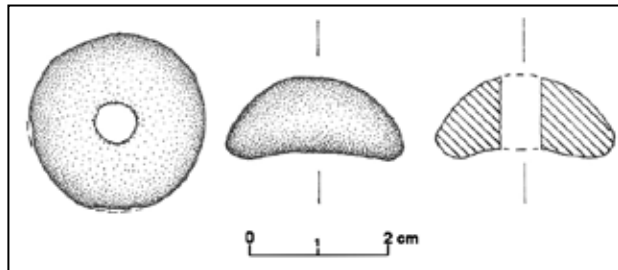
Resim 136: P.t. unguentarium.

Figure 136: Unguentarium



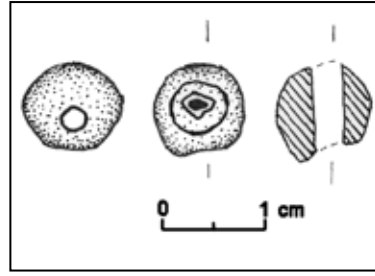
Resim 137: Karnelyan yüzük taşı.

Figure 137: Carnelian ring stone



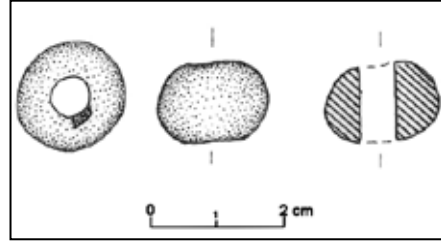
Resim 138: Taş ağırsak.

Figure 138: Stone

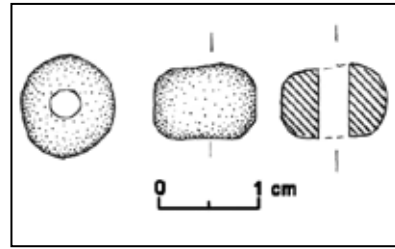


spindle-whorl

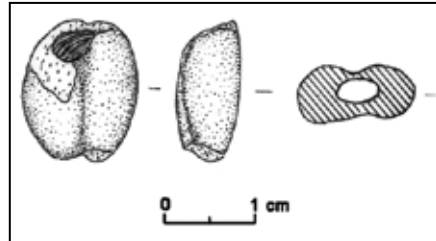
Resim 139: Taş boncuk.
Figure 139: Stone bead



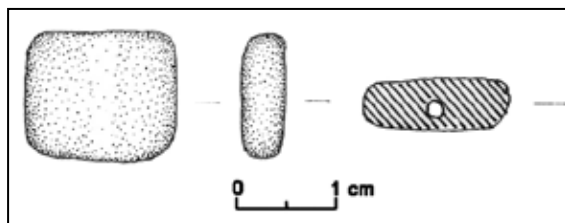
Resim 140: Taş ağırşak.
Figure 140: Stone spindle-whorl



Resim 141: Taş ağırşak.
Figure 141: Stone spindle-whorl

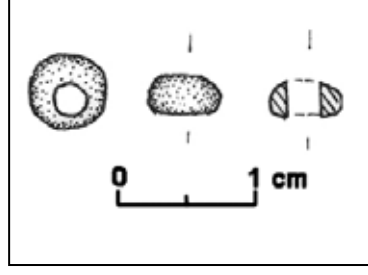


Resim 142: Cam boncuk.
Figure 142: Glass bead



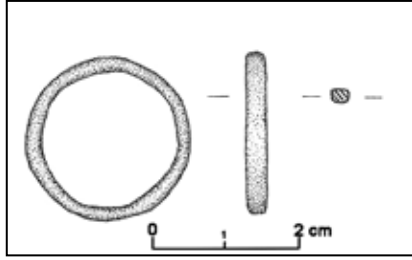
Resim 143: Cam boncuk.

Figure 143: Glass bead



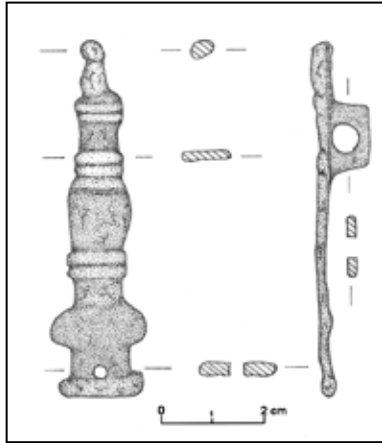
Resim 144: Demir boncuk.

Figure 144: Iron bead



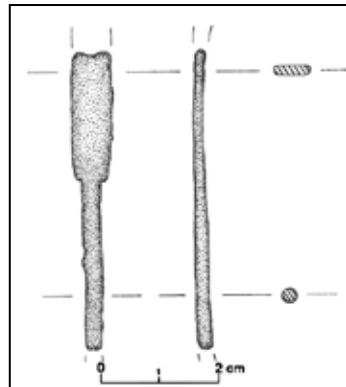
Resim 145: Bronz halka.

Figure 145: Bronze hoop



Resim 146: Kilit kolu.

Figure 146: Lock handle



Resim 147: Bronz spatül.

Figure 147: Bronze spatula

K-16

Kazı:

Mezar odası kuzey-güney eksenli K-16 mezarı **(Resim 148)** A-8 açması içerisinde 10/e-f plankareleri içerisinde yer almaktadır. Oldukça sağlam biçimde tespit edilen mezar boyut ve plan özellikleri açısından K-13 mezarı ile benzer özellikler göstermektedir.

Mimari:

Trapezoidal formlu, 3 basamaklı dromosunun basamakları 0.13-0.15 m arasındadır. Dromos 1.77 m uzunluğunda, 1.19 m yüksekliğinde ve 1.39-1.20 m genişliğindedir. Kapak taşı ele geçmemiş olan stomion **(Resim 149)** 0.77m genişliğinde ve 0.80 m yüksekliğindedir. İçerisinde kline bulunmayan oda 0.97 m genişliğinde, 2 m yüksekliğinde ve 0.80 m uzunluğundadır. Mezar odası boyutları ve biçim özellikleri göze alındığında, bitirilememiş bir görünüm arz etmektedir.

Kronoloji:

K-16 mezarından tarihlemeye yardımcı olabilecek herhangi bir buluntu ele geçmemiştir.

K-16

Excavation:

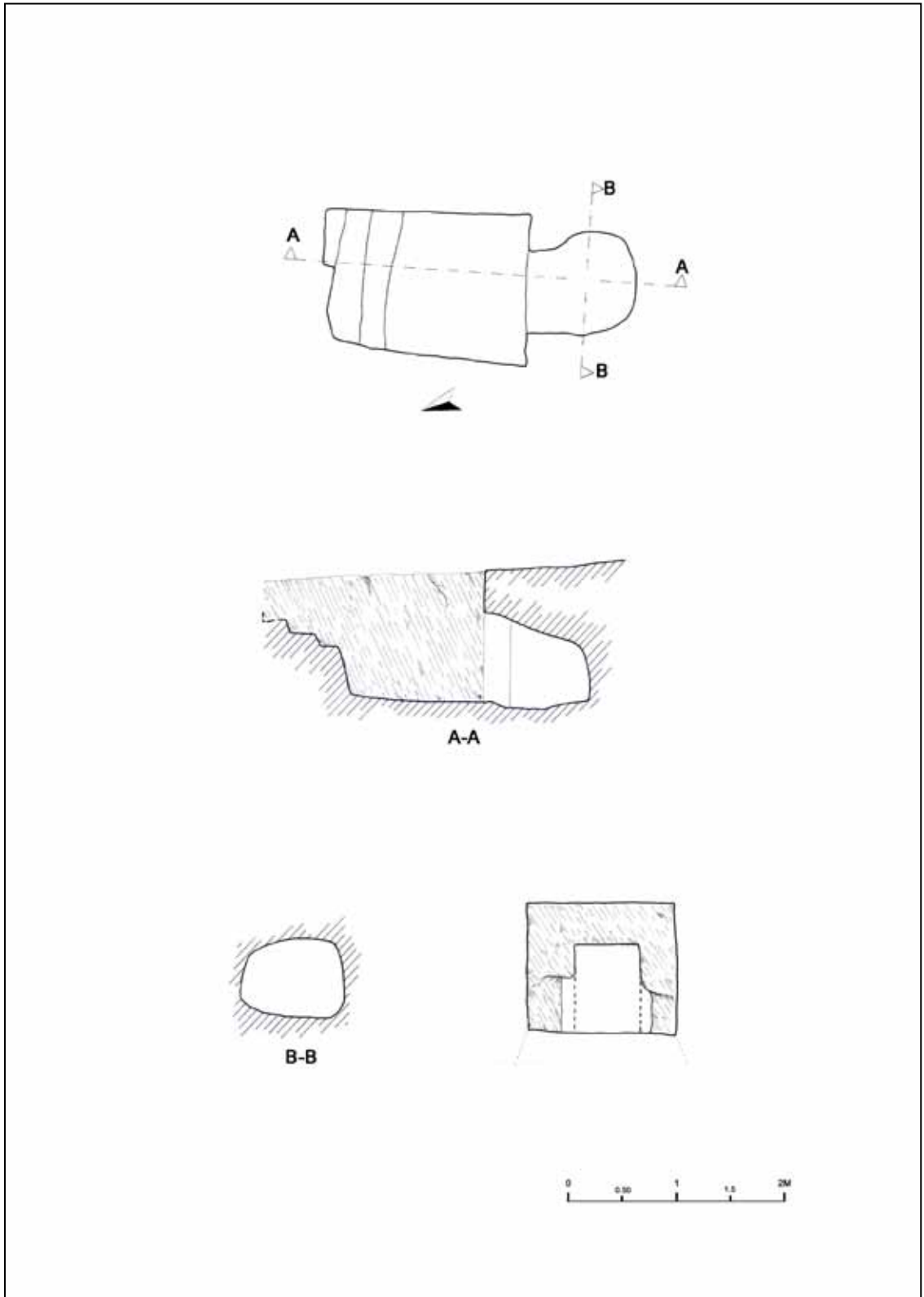
Tomb K-16 (**Figure 148**) has a chamber on a north-south axis, and is located in trench A-8, within square plans 10/e-f. Identified in a rather good condition, the tomb is similar to tomb K-13 in terms of dimensions and plan characteristics.

Architecture:

The trapezoidal dromos has three steps, which are 0.13 to 0.15 m wide. It is 1.77 m long, 1.19 m high and 1.39 to 1.20 m wide. The stomion, found without the cover stone, is 0.77 m wide and 0.80 m high (**Figure 149**). The chamber, which has no klinai, is 0.97 m wide, 2 m high and 0.80 m long. Considering its dimensions and form, the tomb chamber appears to be incomplete.

Chronology:

No finds that could date the tomb were discovered in tomb K-16.



Resim 148: K-16 mezarı.

Figure 148: Tomb. K-16



Resim 149: K-16 mezarı.
Figure 149: Tomb K-16

BÖLÜM III

YÜCEÖREN NEKROPOLÜ SERAMİKLERİ

BTC Ham Petrol Boru Hattı Projesi çerçevesinde Yüceören Nekropolü'nde gerçekleştirilen kurtarma kazısında sekizi tam kap olmak üzere toplam 4633 parça seramik ele geçirilmiştir. Çoğunluğu nekropol alanının üzerini kaplayan ince tarım toprağı tabakasından gelen bu parçaların 380'i ağız kenarı, 301'i dip, 370'i kulp, 21'i bezemeli amorf ve 3553'ü gövde parçasıdır. Derinliği 30 ile 50 cm arasında değişen tarım toprağı içerisinde gelen parçalar doğal etmenlerin aşındırıcı etkisi yanı sıra alanda yürütülen tarımsal faaliyetler nedeniyle oldukça aşınmış ve tahrip olmuş durumdadırlar. Yüceören Nekropolü'nün bulunduğu alanda herhangi bir antik yerleşim alanının tespit edilememesi ve nekropoldeki tüm mezarların soyulmuş olması yüzey toprağından ele geçen seramik parçalarının mezarlardan atılmış olması olasılığını oldukça kuvvetlendirmektedir. Bu nedenle tarım toprağı içerisinde gelen parçalardan tanımlanabilir durumda olanlar mezarlarla ilişkili kontekslerden gelen nispeten az sayıdaki seramik buluntu ile beraber değerlendirmeye alınmıştır.

Yüceören Nekropolü seramikleri hamurlarına, yüzeylerine, formlarına ve fonksiyonel özelliklerine göre Doğu Sigillata A, Afrika Kırmızı Astarlı Taklitleri ve Geç Roma C, Günlük Kullanım Kapları ve Kaba Mallar olarak 3 gruba ayrılmış ve değerlendirmeye tabi tutulmuştur.*

Seramik kataloğunda öncelikle seramiğin ele geçtiği kontekst (Açma No Plankare; Örnek: A-6, 1-6/a-e) belirtilmiş, konteksti takiben parçanın ölçüleri verilmiş ve profil tanımlanmıştır. Daha sonra parçanın hamur ve yüzey özelliklerinin açıklanmasına geçilmiştir. Parçaların benzerlerine dayanılarak verilen tarihlendirmenin ardından karşılaştırmaya gidilmiştir.

Levhaların düzenlenmesinde kapların tipleri ve dudak gelişimlerine göre bir sıralama ön planda tutulmuştur. Katalog numaraları aynı zamanda levhalarda çizim numarası olarak kullanılmıştır.

* Yüceören seramik parçalarının çizilmesi, gruplanması ve tanımlanması sırasında yardımlarını esirgemeyen Araş.Gör. Özlem Vapur, Göknıl Arda ve Z.Filiz Bilir'e teşekkürlerimizi sunarız.

Yüceören Nekropolü Seramikleri

1- Doğu Sigillata A Grubu

Yüceören Nekropolü seramik buluntuları içinde Doğu Sigillata A grubu olarak sınıflandırılan seramiklerden tanımlanabilir durumda olan 54 adet parça değerlendirmeye alınmıştır. Bu parçaların yedisi tam kap olmak üzere 23 tanesi mezarlarla ilişkili kontekslerden 31 tanesi ise tarım toprağından gelmiştir. Doğu Sigillata A grubu seramikleri oldukça iyi arıtılmış krem (7.5 YR 7/6) ve pembemsi krem renkli (10 YR 8/4) kilden üretilmişlerdir. Sıkı ve gözeneksiz bir doku gösteren seramiklerin hamurunda katkı maddesi olarak çok az miktarda mika gözlenmiştir. Genel olarak ince cidarlı ve iyi fırınlanmış olan Doğu Sigillata A grubu seramiklerde her iki yüzey portakalımsı kırmızı renkte parlak astara sahiptir. Yüceören Nekropolü'nde ele geçen Doğu Sigillata A grubu seramiklerine uygulanan astarın zayıflığı ayırt edici bir özellik olarak dikkat çekicidir. Astarın zayıflığı bu seramiklerin yerel üretim olma ihtimalini oldukça güçlendirmektedir. Nekropol'den ele geçen örneklerin bir diğer dikkat çekici noktası da çok az sayıdaki örnekte gözlenen rulet ve yiv bezemeleri dışında bezemeye rastlanmamasıdır.

Yüceören Nekropolü kazısında ortaya çıkartılan Doğu Sigillata A grubu seramikleri oldukça dar bir tip yelpazesine sahiptir. Tabak, kase, çanak ve testi formlarını içeren bu yelpazenin paralellerine geniş bir coğrafi alanda rastlanmıştır. Doğu Sigillata A grubu içerisinde değerlendirmeye alınan parçalar Anemurium, Labraunda, Efes, Gözlükule, Zeugma, Perge, Asos, Tille Höyük, Gözleğentepe, Seyitömer, Uzgur, Atina-Agora, Samaria, Hama, Samos, Jalame, Antiochia ve Paphos örnekleri ile karşılaştırılmıştır.

Yüceören Nekropolü mezarlarının soyulmuş olması ve değerlendirilen malzemenin önemli bir kısmının tarım toprağından gelmesi nedeni ile Doğu Sigillata A grubu seramiklerin bir stratigrafiye bağlı olarak incelenmesi mümkün olmamıştır. Ancak diğer merkezlerle yapılan karşılaştırmanın ışığında Yüceören Nekropolü'nde ortaya çıkartılan seramiklerin M.Ö. 2. yüzyıldan M.S. 3. yüzyılın sonuna kadar uzanan bir zaman aralığına yayıldığını söylemek mümkündür. Dolayısı ile sınırlı sayıdaki bu seramik grubunda araştırmacılar tarafından farklı alt başlıklar altında incelenen Helenistik dönem ve Roma dönemi Sigillata örnekleri karşımıza çıkmıştır.

2- Afrika Kırmızı Astarlı Taklitleri ve Geç Roma C Seramikleri

Yüceören Nekropolü seramik buluntuları içinde Afrika Kırmızı Astarlı Taklitleri ve Geç Roma C olarak sınıflandırılan seramiklerden tanımlanabilir durumda olan 16 adet parça değerlendirmeye alınmıştır. Bu parçaların tamamı nekropol alanının üzerindeki tarım toprağından ele geçmiştir. Hamur ve astar yapıları birbirine oldukça benzer olan Geç Roma C ve Afrika Kırmızı Astarlı taklidi seramikler portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 6/8) renkte hamura sahiptir. Bazı parçaların ağız kenarının dış yüzeyinde fırınlanmadan kaynaklanan renk değişimleri bulunmaktadır. Bu grupta değerlendirdiğimiz seramiklerin tamamına yakınının astarları korunmamıştır. Astarların aşınmış olması arazideki olumsuz koşulların yanı sıra Yüceören’de ele geçen Geç Roma C ve Afrika Kırmızı astarlı taklidi seramiklerin olağandan daha yumuşak bir dokuya sahip olmaları ile de açıklanabilir. Form olarak Geç Roma C ve Afrika Kırmızı Astarlı taklidi Seramiklerinin özelliklerini gösteren parçaların tümünün olağandan yumuşak bir dokuya sahip olması bunların yakınlardaki bir merkezde üretilmiş taklit kaplar olma ihtimalini akla getirmektedir. Değerlendirmeye aldığımız parçalar arasında astarı korunmuş tek örnek 69 numaralı parçadır. Parçanın iç ve dış yüzeyinde parlak ve ince bir astar bulunmaktadır.

Yüceören Nekropolü’nde ortaya çıkartılan ve değerlendirmeye alınan az sayıdaki Geç Roma C türü seramik parçaları tabak ve kase gibi açık formlardan oluşmaktadır. Bu formlar Anemurium, Labraunda, Tarsus-Gözlükule, Efes, Perge, Saraçhane, Alahan, Atina-Agora, Paphos, Antiochia, Samaria ve Jalame örnekleri ile karşılaştırılmış ve Yüceören formlarının M.S. 4. yüzyıldan M.S. 7. yüzyıl ortalarına kadar uzanan bir dönem içerisinde üretildikleri sonucuna varılmıştır.

3- Günlük Kullanım Kapları ve Kaba Mallar

Yüceören Nekropolü seramik buluntuları içerisinde en büyük grubu oluşturan günlük kullanım kapları ve kaba mallara ait tanımlanabilir 79 parça değerlendirmeye alınmıştır. Bu parçalardan 19’u mezarlarla ilişkili kontekstlerden 60 tanesi ise tarım toprağı tabakasından ele geçmiştir. Günlük kullanım kaplarında ve kaba mallarda oldukça farklı hamur renkleri gözlenmiş olup, hamur katkısı olarak değişen oranlarda taşçık, mika, kireç, seramik tozu ve kuma rastlanmıştır. Günlük kullanım kaplarının ve kaba malların büyük bir kısmı astarsızdır. İç ve dış yüzeylerinde astara rastladığımız parçaların büyük bir kısmı krem renginin değişik tonlarında astarlanmıştır.

Günlük kullanım kapları ve kaba mallarda gözlenen başlıca tipler, pişirme kapları, tepsi, tabak, çanak, tekne, testi, amphora ve çömleklerden oluşmaktadır. Bu tipler Anemurium, Gözlükule, Sagalassos, Efes, Saraçhane, İasos, Knidos, İçel, Aydın-tepe, Hierapolis, Demre, Serçe Limanı, Hisarönü-Çubucak, Alahan, Atina-Agora, Paphos, Knossos, Dhiorios, Dura-Europos, Jalame ve Hama örnekleri ile karşılaştırılmış ve kısıtlı sayıda benzer örneğe rastlanmıştır. Günlük kullanım kapları ve kaba mallar başlığı altında değerlendirdiğimiz kap formlarının önemlice bir kısmının belirgin dönemsel farklılıklar ortaya koymamasından dolayı herhangi bir tarihlendirme önerilmemiştir. Benzerleri bulunabilen kısıtlı sayıdaki örnekler M.Ö. 4. yüzyıldan M.S. 7. yüzyıla kadar uzanan bir zaman aralığına yayılmaktadırlar.

KATALOG

Kısaltmalar

AÇ	Ağız Çapı
DÇ	Dip Çapı
G	Genişlik
K	Kalınlık
Krş.	Karşılaştırma
KY	Korunan Yükseklik
U	Uzunluk
Y	Yükseklik

Doğu Sigillata A

1. A-6, 1-6/a-e; AÇ: 15 cm, KY: 4,7 cm. Kaseye ait ağız kenarının bir kısmı korunmuştur. Dışa çekik ağızlıdır; ağız gövde geçişindeki bordürde yumurta dizisi bezemesi yer almaktadır. Kil, açık krem (10 YR 7/4) renkte; az miktarda kireç, mika ve kum katkılı, sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Astar her iki yüzeyde yer yer korunmuştur; dışta koyu grimsi kahverengi (7.5 YR 3/1), içte kahvemsî kırmızı (5 YR 4/6) renktedir. M.Ö. 2.-1. yüzyıllar.

Krş. Dereboyu 2001: taf.13/67; Christensen and Johansen 1971: fig.10/111; 13/112; Kenyon 1957: fig.62/7; Waagé 1948: pl.IV, HM2; Hayes 1991: fig.VII/16; Gassner 1997: taf.14/213.

2. A-6, 1-6/a-e; AÇ: 15 cm, KY: 2,8 cm. Kaseye ait ağız kenarının bir kısmı korunmuştur. Dışa çekik ağızlıdır; mevcut kısım üzerinde bezeme yoktur.

Kil, açık krem (10 YR 7/4) renkte; az miktarda kireç, mika ve kum katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Astar her iki yüzeyde de korunmamıştır. M.Ö. 2.-1. yüzyıllar.

Krş. Kenyon 1957: fig.62/6, 15; Hayes 1991: fig.VII/16.

3. A-6, 1-6/a-e; KY: 5-5,5 cm. Kasenin gövde kısmına ait parça. Korunan kısım üzerinde palmet bezemesi yer almaktadır. Kil, açık krem (10 YR 7/4) renkte; az miktarda kireç, mika ve kum katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Astar dış yüzeyde korunmamış, iç yüzeyde kahvemsî kırmızı (7.5 YR 4/6) renktedir. M.Ö. 1. yüzyıl.

Krş. Christensen and Johansen 1971: fig.13/116, 16/148, 17/148; Jones 1950: fig.129/B; Gassner 1997: pl.16/221, 225; 14/211.

4. A-7, 1-3/f-h; K 1 mezar içi; AÇ: 20 cm, KY: 2,3 cm. Tabağa ait yuvarlak ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, krem (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.Ö. 1. yüzyıl.

Krş. Waagé 1948: pl.III/120a; Vanderhoeven 1989: forme 1/ 165.

5. A-4, 1-10/a-e; AÇ: 16 cm, KY: 3 cm. Tabağa ait yuvarlak ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, krem (7.5 YR 7/6 - 7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.S. 2. yüzyılın sonu - 3. yüzyılın başı.

Krş. Waagé 1933: pl.VIII/46.

6. A-7, 4-5/e; AÇ: 16 cm, KY: 4 cm. Tabağa ait yuvarlak ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, krem (7.5 YR 7/6 - 7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.Ö.1. yüzyıl-M.S. 1. yüzyılın sonu.

Krş. Jones 1950: fig.193/402; Adak 1997: fig.1/1.3; Gunneweg et al. 1983: fig.21/6; Waagé 1933: pl.VIII/46; Vanderhoeven 1989: forme 1/ 161.

7. A-6, 3-4/d; K 3/1 mezar içi; AÇ: 17,6 cm, DÇ: 7,5 cm, Y: 3,4 cm. Tabak yuvarlak ağız kenarlı, oval gövdeli ve halka diplidir. Parçalar halinde ele geçen tabak, daha sonra birleştirilmiştir. Kil, krem (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; çok

az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.Ö. 2. yüzyılın sonu.

Krş. Hayes 1985: form 4A, 4B, tav.I/9,10, 11 ,12; Jones 1950: fig. 188/ 257-265.

8. A-6, 3-4/d; K 3/1 mezar içi; AÇ: 18 cm, DÇ: 8,7 cm, Y: 3,8 cm. Tabağa ait yuvarlak ağız kenarı, içte hafif bir kalınlaştırmaya sahiptir; oval gövde bir halka dipile sona ermektedir. Parçalar halinde ele geçen tabak, daha sonra birleştirilmiştir. Kil, krem (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Kabın iç yüzeyi ve tondo kısmı fırça ile, dış yüzey ise daldırma tekniği kullanılarak portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte astarlanmıştır. M.Ö. 2. yüzyılın sonu-M.S. 1.yüzyılın başı.

Krş. Hayes 1985: form 4A, 4B, tav.I/9, 10, 11, 12; Jones 1950: fig.188/257-265 .

9. A-8, 6-10/a-e; AÇ: 22 cm, KY: 4,4 cm. Tabağa ait düz, basit ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, pembemsi krem (10 YR 8/4) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır.

10. A-8, K 12 mezar içi; AÇ: 23 cm, KY: 5 cm. Tabağa ait dışa kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, krem (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalımsı kırmızı renkte (2.5

YR 5/8) parlak astarlıdır. M.Ö. 2. yüzyılın sonu - M.Ö. 1. yüzyıl sonu.

Krş. Hayes 1985: form 22A, tav.III/11; Kenyon 1957: fig.79/4; Gunneweg et al. 1983: fig.22/4; Hayes 1991: fig.51/6, 9 .

11. A-7, 9-10/a-c; AÇ: 22,5 cm, DÇ: 9,5 cm, Y: 4,4 cm. K-11 Mezar Odası. Tabağa ait yuvarlak ağız kenarı dışta hafif bir kalınlaştırmaya sahiptir. Gövde kısmı keskin bir dönüş yaparak halka dibe bağlanmaktadır. Parçalar halinde ele geçen tabağın tamamı korunamamıştır. Kil, krem (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalimsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.S. 1.- 2. yüzyıllar.

Krş. Hayes 1985: form 53, tav.VII/2, 3 ; Waagé 1948: pl.VI/620 ; Jones 1950: fig.192/366; Atik 1995: abb.32/147.

12. A-7, 4-6/d-e; K 2 mezar odası; AÇ: 23 cm, DÇ: 9,8 cm, Y: 4,4 cm. Tabağa ait yuvarlak ağız kenarı dışta hafif bir kalınlaştırmaya sahiptir. Gövde kısmı keskin bir dönüş yaparak halka dibe bağlanmaktadır. Parçalar halinde ele geçen tabağın tamamı korunamamıştır. Kil, krem (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalimsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.S. 1.- 2. yüzyıllar.

Krş. Hayes 1985: form, tav.VII/2,3; Waagé 1948: pl.VI/620; Jones 1950: fig.192/366.

13. A-7, 4-5/e; AÇ: 18 cm, KY: 2 cm. Tabağa ait dışa kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, krem (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalimsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.S. 2. yüzyılın sonu -3. yüzyılın sonu.

Krş. Jones 1950: fig.203/770.

14. A-6, 1-6/a-e; AÇ: 20 cm, KY: 9,4 cm. Tabağa ait dışa eğilmiş dudaklı ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, pembemsi krem (10 YR 8/4) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalimsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.Ö. 2. yüzyıl.

Krş. Ladstätter and Lang-Auinger 2001: taf.49/25; French 1985: res.1/17; Gunneweg et al. 1983: fig.21/2.

15. A-8, K 15 mezar içi; AÇ: 19 cm, KY: 3,2 cm. Tabağa ait dışa çekik ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, krem (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalimsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.Ö. 1. yüzyıl.

Krş. French 1985: res.1/10; Crowfoot at al. 1957: fig.79/5; Waagé 1948: pl.IV/410b.

16. A-8, 1-2/g; K 6 mezar içi; AÇ: 13,7 cm, DÇ: 7,6 cm, Y: 2,9 cm. Tabak dışa çekik ağız kenarlı, dışa eğik gövdeli ve alçak halka diplidir. Tabağın tamamı korunmuştur. Kil, krem (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Kabın iç yüzeyi tonda

kısmı hariç yan yüzler fırça ile, dış yüzey ise daldırma tekniği kullanılarak portakalimsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte astarlanmıştır. M.S. 1.- 2. yüzyıllar.

Krş. Hayes 1985: form 57, tav.VII/10; Kenyon 1957: fig.77/10; Waagé 1948: pl.VI/632 ; Williams 1989: fig.5/75; Jones 1950: fig.193/405.

17. A-7, 4-5/e; AÇ: 17 cm, KY: 4,5 cm. Tabağa ait dışa çekik ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, krem (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalimsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.Ö. 1. yüzyıl sonu

Krş. Jones 1950: fig.193/405; Christensen and Johansen 1971: fig.64/21.6; Unterkircher 1983: abb.1/S 4.3; Robinson 1959: pl.60/F14, 65/F53.

18. A-8, K 16 dromos; AÇ: 17 cm, KY: 3,7 cm. Tabağa ait dışa çekik ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, pembemsi krem (10 YR 8/4) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalimsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.S. 2.-3. yüzyıllar.

Krş. Hayes 1985: form 58, tav.VII/11; Kenyon 1957: fig.77/9; Waagé 1948: pl.VI/632, 634, 638a; Christensen and Johansen 1971: fig.64/21.6; Unterkircher 1983: abb.1/S 4,3.

19. A-8, AÇ: 20,6 cm, DÇ: 8,2 cm, Y. 5,3 cm. Tabağa ait yuvarlak ağız kenarı, içte hafif bir kalınlaştırmaya sahiptir. Dalgalı bir gövde profiline sahip olup, halka diptir. Parçalar halinde ele

geçen tabak, daha sonra birleştirilmiştir. Kil, krem (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalimsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.S. 2.-3. yüzyıllar.

Krş. Williams 1989: fig.5/72, 73; Jones 1950: fig.202/739, 740 ; Kenyon 1957: fig.77/8 ; Waagé 1948: pl.VI/615f, 615p.

20. A-8, 1-2/g; AÇ: 20,4 cm, KY: 8 cm. K-6 Mezar Odası. Tabağa ait ağız ve gövdenin bir kısmı korunmuştur. Yuvarlak ağız kenarlı ve dalgalı gövde profillidir. Kil, krem (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalimsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.S. 2.-3. yüzyıllar.

Krş. Hayes 1985: form 56, tav.VII/7; Jones 1950: fig.202/740; Williams 1989: fig.73; Kenyon 1957: fig.77/8 ; Waagé 1948: pl.VI/615p.

21. A-8, 1-2/g; AÇ: 19 cm, KY: 3,1 cm. Tabağa ait yuvarlak ağız kenarı parçası, içte hafif bir kalınlaştırmaya sahiptir. Kil, pembemsi krem (10 YR 8/4) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalimsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.S. 2.-3. yüzyıllar.

Krş. Hayes 1985: form 56, tav.VII/7; Williams 1989: fig.5/72; Jones 1950: fig.202/740; Adak 1997: fig.4/7.1; Kenyon 1957: fig.77/8; Waagé 1948: pl. VI/615p.

22. A-8, K 7 mezar içi; AÇ: 22 cm, KY: 3,2 cm. Tabağa ait yuvarlak ağız kenarı parçası, içte hafif bir kalınlaştırmaya sahiptir. Kil, krem (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.S. 2.-3. yüzyıllar.

Krş. Hayes 1985: form 56, tav.VII/7; Jones 1950: fig.202/740; Adak 1997: fig.4/7.1; Kenyon 1957: fig.77/8; Waagé 1948: pl.VI/615p.

23. A-6, 3-4/d; K 3/1 mezar içi; AÇ: 16 cm, KY: 3,3 cm. Tabağa ait yuvarlak ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, açık kiremit (5 YR 5/6) renkte; az miktarda mika, orta oranda kum, yoğun olarak kireç katkılı; sıkı ve az gözenekli. Dış ve iç yüzey sarımsı kiremit (5 YR 6/8) renktedir.

24. A-5, 1-5/a-e; AÇ: 26 cm, KY: 3,2 cm. Tabağa ait yuvarlak ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, krem (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.S. 2.-3. yüzyıllar.

Krş. Hayes 1985: form 56, tav.VII/7; Adak 1997: fig.4/7.1; Kenyon 1957: fig.77/8; Waagé 1948: pl.VI/615p; Christensen and Johansen 1971: fig.33/4.1.

25. A-8, 3-10/h-j; AÇ: 10 cm, KY: 3,1 cm. Kaseye ait içte dalgalı bir profil oluşturacak (boğumlu) şekilde kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Kil,

pembemsi krem (10 YR 8/4) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.Ö. 1. yüzyıl.

Krş. Lang-Auinger and Ladstätter 2001: taf.50/37; Kenyon 1957: fig.80/17, 21; Gunneweg et al. 1983: fig.21/5.

26. A-4, 1-10/a-e; AÇ: 12 cm, KY: 5 cm. Kaseye ait yuvarlak ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, pembemsi krem (10 YR 8/4) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.Ö. 1. yüzyıl sonu - M.S. 1. yüzyıl.

Krş. Hayes 1985: form 42, tav.VI/7; French 1985: res.2/35; Waagé 1948. pl.V/445, 446k, p, u.

27. A-4, 6-10/d-f; AÇ: 16 cm, KY: 2,1 cm. Kaseye ait yuvarlak ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, krem (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.Ö. 1. yüzyıl sonu - M.S. 2. yüzyılın başı.

Krş. Waagé 1948: pl.V/446p; Adak 1997: fig.7/16.6; Christensen and Johansen 1971: fig.33/7.1.

28. A-8, 8/e; K 15 mezar içi; AÇ: 15 cm, KY: 3,8 cm. Kaseye ait dışa çekik ağız kenarı parçası. Kabın boyun kısmında ince bir şekilde yapılmış plastik bant yer almaktadır. Kil, krem (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; çok az mika

katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalimsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır.

Krş. Christensen and Johansen 1971: fig. 46/20.34.

29. A-8, 1-2/g; AÇ: 10 cm, KY: 2,1 cm. Kaseye ait yuvarlak ağız kenarı parçasının iç kısmında kapak yeri, kap gövdesinin dış yüzeyinde de çentik bezemeler yer almaktadır. Kil, pembemsi krem (10 YR 8/4) renkte; çok az mika katkı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalimsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.S. 1. yüzyılın sonu.

Krş. Kenyon 1957: fig.81/6; (bezeme için) Christensen and Johansen 1971: fig.38/12.12; Vanderhoeven 1989: divers/896.

30. A-7, 4-5/e; AÇ: 11 cm, KY: 2,3 cm. Tabağa ait dışa çekik ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, krem (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; çok az mika katkı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalimsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.Ö. 1. yüzyılın sonu - M.S. 2. yüzyılın başı.

Krş. Waagé 1948: pl.V/453k

31. A-8, 8/c; K 15 mezar içi; AÇ: 38 cm, DÇ: 4 cm, KY: 4, 1 cm. Tabağa ait dışa kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, pembemsi krem (10 YR 8/4) renkte; çok az mika katkı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalimsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.Ö. 1. yüzyıl.

Krş. Hayes 1985: form 28, tav.IV/11; Jones 1950: fig.192/A; Hellström 1965: pl.35/202; Waagé 1948: pl.III/113f ; Gunneweg et al. 1983: fig.6/3; Vanderhoeven 1989: forme 13/346.

32. A-6, 6-10/a-e; AÇ: 20 cm, KY: 3,6 cm. Tabağa ait dışa kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası, gövdeye geçiş yaptığı kısımda dirseğe benzer bir çıkıntı yapmıştır. Kil, krem (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; çok az mika katkı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalimsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.Ö. 1. yüzyıl - M.S. 2. yüzyılın ilk yarısı.

Krş. Waagé 1948: pl.V/426f453k; Kenyon 1957: fig.79/15, 68/6; Gunneweg et al. 1983: fig.23/4

33. A-8, 1-2/g; K 6 mezar içi; AÇ: 8,8 cm, KY: 2,5 cm. Çanağa ait içe çekik yuvarlak ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, pembemsi krem (10 YR 8/4) renkte; çok az mika katkı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalimsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.Ö. 2.yüzyıl sonu-M.Ö. 1. yüzyıl.

Krş. Thür 1997: abb.12/17; Waagé 1948: pl.IV/128u, 125f; Johnson 1988: fig.7.2/30; Gunneweg et al. 1983: fig.17/95.

34. A-8, 8/c; AÇ: 9 cm, DÇ: 4 cm, KY: 4,7 cm. K-15 Mezar Odası. Çanağa ait içe çekik ağız kenarlı, dibe doğru daralan gövdeli ve halka diplidir. Kil, krem (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; çok az mika katkı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir.

Astar korunmamıştır. M.Ö. 3. yüzyılın sonu -1. yüzyıl.

Krş. Jones 1950: fig.180/G, K, 67, 76; Öztürk 2002: çiz.6, res.6; Topbaş 1993: res.14; French 1985: res.1/5; 2/27; Kenyon 1957: fig.38/2; Gunneweg et al. 1983: fig.1/224

35. A-6, 3-4/c-d; K 3/2 mezar içi; AÇ: 15 cm, DÇ: 4 cm, KY: 10,5 cm. Kase hafif içe dönük ağız kenarlı, dışa eğik gövdeli, halka dipli ve dikey kulpludur. Kabin tamamı korunmuştur. Kil, krem (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte astarlı olan kabin, iç yüzeyi tamamen astarlanmıştır; dış yüzeyi ise yarıya kadar daldırma astara sahiptir. M.S. 70-120.

Krş. Gürlü 2001: çiz.1/3; Hellström 1965: pl.37/293, 296.

36. A-6, 1-6/a-e; AÇ: 5,4 cm, KY: 4 cm. Testiye ait dışa çekik ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, pembemsi krem (10 YR 8/4) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır.

37. A-7, 8-10/a-j; AÇ: 6 cm, KY: 3,5 cm. Testiye ait dışa çekik ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, pembemsi krem (10 YR 8/4) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır.

38. A-7, 10-13/a-j; AÇ: 4 cm, KY: 2,4 cm. Testiye ait dışa çekik ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, pembemsi krem (10 YR 8/4) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.Ö. 1. yüzyıl-M.S. 1. yüzyıl.

Krş. Adak 1997: fig.13/25.1.

39. A-8, AÇ: 6,6 cm, KY: 2,1 cm. Testiye ait dışa çekik ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, krem (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.S. 1. yüzyıl.

Krş. Hayes 1985: form 108, tav.IX/8 .

40. A-6, 6-10/a-e; AÇ: 7,5 cm, KY: 5,8 cm. Testiye ait dışa çekik ağız kenarı parçası; boynun iki tarafında ağız kenarının altında başlayan dikey kulplar kısmen korunmuştur. Boynun gövdeye bağlandığı kısımda kabı çevreleyen bir yiv yer almaktadır. Kil, krem (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.Ö. 1. yüzyıl-M.S. 1. yüzyıl.

Krş. Vanderhoeven 1989: formes 25-26/859; Zelle 1990: abb.7/23.

41. A-5, 1-6/a-e; K 13 dromos; DÇ: 6,5 cm, KY: 18,5 cm. Testiye ait ağız kenarı ve gövdenin bir kısmı korunmamıştır. Kap halka diplidir. Ağız kenarının altında başlayıp, omuz kısmına

kadar devam eden kulp, ikiz kesite sahiptir. Kil, krem (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır.

42. A-5, 6-8/a-e; DÇ: 7,5 cm, KY: 2,9 cm. Tabağa ait alçak halka dip parçası. Kil, krem (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.Ö. 1. yüzyılın sonu.

Krş. Kenyon 1957: fig.82/3.

43. A-8, 1-5/a-d; KY: 2,5 cm. Yuvarlak dip parçası. Dibin dış yüzeyinde, dibi çevreleyen ve yiv bezeme tekniğinde yapılmış iç içe iki merkezi daire yer almaktadır. Kil, pembemsi krem (10 YR 8/4) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.Ö. 1. yüzyıl.

Krş. Christensen and Johansen 1971: fig.46/19.1; Hayes 1991: fig.17/8; Vanderhoeven 1989, forme 21/ 680.

44. A-8, KY: 3,2 cm; K 15 mezar içi. Yuvarlak dip parçası. Dibin dış kısmında merkezi daireler yer almaktadır. Kil, pembemsi krem (10 YR 8/4) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır.

Krş. Vanderhoeven 1989: forme 18/ 669.

45. A-8, 1-5/a-d; DÇ: 8,6 cm, KY: 7,8 cm. Tabağa ait halka dip parçası. Kil, pembemsi krem (10 YR 8/4) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır.

46. A-8, 1-5/a-d; DÇ: 7,5 cm, KY: 2,5 cm. Testiye ait halka dip parçası. Kil, krem (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.Ö. 1. yüzyıl.

Krş. Johnson 1988: fig.7.2/28; Crowfoot et al. 1957: fig.82/2; Hayes 1991: fig.17/22.

47. A-7, 6-7/1-j; K 8 dromos; DÇ: 11 cm, KY: 1,4 cm. Kase/testiye ait alçak halka dip parçası. Dibin dış profilinde üç sıra yiv bezeme yer almaktadır. Kil, pembemsi krem (10 YR 8/4) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.Ö. 1. yüzyılın sonu-M.S. 2. yüzyılın başı.

Krş. Johnson 1988: fig.7.2/29.

48. A-7, 8-10/a-j; DÇ: 11,5 cm, KY: 2,7 cm. Tabağa ait halka dip parçası. Dibin iç yüzeyinde çizi bezeme tekniğinde yapılmış ve merkezi kısmı çevreleyen dikey ince çizgilerden oluşan rulet bezeme yer almaktadır. Kil, pembemsi krem (10 YR 8/4) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR

5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.Ö. 1. yüzyıl.

Krş. Hayes 1985: form 53, 82, tav.VII/1, 2,3; Kenyon 1957: fig.77/2; Waagé 1933: pl.VIII/85; Christensen and Johansen 1971: fig. 40/14.20.

49. A-7, 4-6/d-e; K 2 mezar odası; DÇ: 12 cm, KY: 2 cm Tabâğa ait iç çekik düz dip parçası. Kil, pembemsi krem (10 YR 8/4) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.S. 1. yüzyıl.

Krş. Hayes 1985: form 116, tav.XI/1; Johnson 1988: fig.7.2/36; Atik 1995: abb. 30/122.

50. A-7, 9-10/a-c; DÇ: 6,4 cm, KY: 4,3 cm. K-11 Mezar Odası. Kaseye ait halka dip parçası. Kil, krem (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.Ö. 1. yüzyılın sonu-M.S. 2. yüzyılın başı.

Krş. Waagé 1933: pl.VIII/55.

51. A-7, K 11 dromos; DÇ: 7 cm, KY: 2,7 cm. Kaseye ait halka dip parçası. Dibin iç kısmında bir yiv yer almaktadır. Kil, pembemsi krem (10 YR 8/4) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.Ö. 1. yüzyılın sonu - M.S. 2. yüzyılın başı.

Krş. Hayes 1985: form 5B, tav.II/2; Waagé 1948: pl.V/446 p; Johnson 1988: fig.7.2/35; Waagé 1933: pl.VIII/55.

52. A-5, K 13 dromos; DÇ: 12 cm, KY: 2,3 cm. Tabâğa ait halka dip parçası. Dibin gövdeye keskin bir dönüşle bağlandığı kısımdan kırılmıştır. Kil, pembemsi krem (10 YR 8/4) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.Ö. 2. yüzyılın sonu- M.Ö. 1. yüzyıl.

Krş. Waagé 1948: pl.III/116n, p; Adak 1997: fig. 3/2.9.

53. A-8, 6-7/f-g; DÇ: 8,6 cm, KY: 2,5 cm. Kaseye ait halka dip parçası. Kil, krem (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.Ö. 1. yüzyılın sonu - M.S. 2. yüzyılın başı.

Krş. Waagé 1933: pl.VIII/55.

54. A-6, 6-10/a-e; DÇ: 22 cm, KY: 1,7 cm. Tabâğa ait alçak halka dip parçası. Korunan kısım üzerinde iki sıra çentik bezeme yer almaktadır. Kil, krem (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; çok az mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/8) renkte parlak astarlıdır. M.S. 2. yüzyılın sonu - 3. yüzyılın başı.

Krş. Waagé 1948: pl.VI/632; Waagé 1933: pl.VIII/56.

Afrika Kırmızı Astarlıları ve Geç Roma C Seramikleri

55. A-4, 6-10/a-e; AÇ: 15 cm, KY: 3,1 cm. Geç Roma C kaseye ait ağız ve gövdenin bir kısmı korunmuştur. Ağız dış yüzeyde içbükey, alt kısımda dışa kalınlaştırılmıştır. Kil, portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 6/8) renkte; az miktarda kireç, orta oranda mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Astar her iki yüzeyde de korunmamıştır. Dış yüzeyde fırınlamadan kaynaklanan renk değişimi izlenmektedir; dudağın dış yüzeyi portakalımsı açık kırmızı (2.5 YR 6/6), gövdeye geçiş ve gövde dış ve iç yüzeyde portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 6/8) renktedir. M.S. 4-5. yüzyıllar

Krş. Johnson 1988: fig. 7-9/174; Jones 1950: fig. 208/S.

56. A-4, 1-10/a-e; AÇ: 15 cm, KY: 2,2 cm. Geç Roma C tabağa ait ağız ve gövdenin bir kısmı korunmuştur. Dışa çekik ağız dış kısımda kalınlaştırılmıştır. Kil, portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 6/8) renkte; az miktarda kireç, orta oranda mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Astar her iki yüzeyde de korunmamıştır. Dış yüzeyinde fırınlamadan kaynaklanan renk değişimi izlenir; dudağın dış yüzeyi kremi pembe (5 YR 7/4), gövdeye geçiş ve gövde dış ve iç yüzeyde portakalımsı açık kırmızı (2.5 YR 6/6) renktedir. M.S. 6. yüzyılın sonu - 7. yüzyılın ortaları.

Krş. Hayes 1972: form 10C, fig.71/13; Williams 1989: fig.23/280; Waagé 1948: pl.XI/949k.

57. A-8, 3-5/c-d; AÇ: 16 cm, KY: 2 cm. Kaseye ait ağzın bir kısmı korunmuştur. Topuz şeklinde ağızlı kenarlıdır. Kil, portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 6/8) renkte; az miktarda kireç, orta oranda mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Astar her iki yüzeyde de korunmamıştır. Dış yüzeyde fırınlamadan kaynaklanan renk değişimi izlenmektedir; dudağın dış yüzeyi sütlü kahverengi (10 YR 7/3), gövdeye geçiş ve gövde dış ve iç yüzeyde sarımsı portakal (5 YR 6/6) renktedir.

58. A-4, 1-10/f-j; AÇ: 21 cm, KY: 2,5 cm. Geç Roma C kaseye ait ağzın bir kısmı korunmuştur. Dik ağız dış yüzeyde iç bükey, alt kısımda dışa kalınlaştırılmıştır. Kil, portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 6/8) renkte; az miktarda kireç, orta oranda mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Astar her iki yüzeyde de korunmamıştır. Dış yüzeyde fırınlamadan kaynaklanan renk değişimi izlenmektedir; dudağın dış yüzeyi sütlü kahverengi (10 YR 6/4) ince parlak astarlıdır. Gövdeye geçiş ve gövde dış ve iç yüzeyde portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 6/8) renktedir. M.S. 6. yüzyıl.

Krş. Hayes 1972: form 10/A, fig. 71/1; Gassner 1997: taf.48/584.

59. A-4, 1-10/a-e; AÇ: 23 cm, KY: 2,8 cm. Geç Roma C tabağa ait ağzın bir kısmı korunmuştur. Dışa çekik ağız içe kalınlaştırılmıştır. Kil, portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 6/8) renkte; az miktarda

kireç, orta oranda mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Astar her iki yüzeyde de korunmamıştır. Dış ve iç yüzeyinde fırınlamadan kaynaklanan renk değişimi görülür. Dudağın dış ve iç yüzeyi portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 6/8), gövdenin dış ve iç yüzeyi ise yine portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 6/8) renktedir. M.S. 7. yüzyılın ilk yarısı.

Krş. Kenyon 1957: fig.84/23; Waagé 1948: pl.XI/949u, 949y; Williams 1985: fig.3/12; Gassner 1997: taf. 48/586.

60. A-8, 1-5/a-d; AÇ: 28 cm, KY: 2,8 cm. Tabağa ait ağız ve gövdenin bir kısmı korunmuştur. Dışa kalınlaştırılmış ağızlı kenarlıdır. Afrika Kırmızı Astarlı seramik taklidi (*Imitation African Red Slip Ware*). Kil, portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 6/8) renkte; az miktarda kireç, orta oranda mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Astar her iki yüzeyde de korunmamıştır. M.S. 6. yüzyıl.

Krş. Hayes 1972: form 99A, fig.28/1; Hayes 1986: fig.40.30/53.

61. A-4, 1-10/a-e; AÇ: 33 cm, KY: 4,1 cm. Tabağa ait ağızın bir kısmı korunmuştur. Dışa çekik, iç ve dışta kalınlaştırılmış ağızlı. Afrika Kırmızı Astarlı seramik taklidi (*Imitation African Red Slip Ware*). Kil, portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 6/8) renkte; az miktarda kireç, orta oranda mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Astar her iki yüzeyde de korunmamıştır. M.S. 360-470.

Krş. Hayes 1972: form 67, fig.19/6, 17; Waagé 1948: pl.IX/869.

62. A-4, 1-10/f-j; AÇ: 22 cm, KY: 1,7 cm. Tabağa ait ağızın bir kısmı korunmuştur. Dışa kalınlaştırılmış ağızlıdır. Kil, portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 6/8) renkte; az miktarda kireç, orta oranda mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Astar her iki yüzeyde de korunmamıştır.

63. A-4, 1-10/a-e; AÇ: 26 cm, KY: 3 cm. Geç Roma C kaseye ait ağızın bir kısmı korunmuştur. Yüksek ve dik ağız dış yüzeyde içbükey, gövdeye geçişte dışa kalınlaştırılmıştır. Kil, portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 6/8) renkte; az miktarda kireç, orta oranda mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Astar her iki yüzeyde de korunmamıştır. Dış yüzeyde fırınlamadan kaynaklanan renk değişimi izlenmektedir; dudağın dış yüzeyi sarımsı açık kahverengi (7.5 YR 6/6), gövdeye geçiş ve gövde dış ve iç yüzeyde portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 6/8) renktedir. M.S. 5.- 6. yüzyılın ilk yarısı.

Krş. Hayes 1972: form 3B, fig.67/5; Johnson 1988: fig. 7-9/150; Waagé 1948: pl.XI/941f; Jones 1950: fig.208/K; Williams 1989: fig.22/269; Kenyon 1957: fig.84/13, 14.

64. A-4 ,1-10/a-e; AÇ: 29 cm, KY: 2,1 cm. Geç Roma C kaseye ait ağızın bir kısmı korunmuştur. Dik ağız dış yüzeyde iç bükey, gövdeye geçişte dışa kalınlaştırılmıştır. Ağız üzerinde dikey çizgilerden oluşan çizi bezeme mevcuttur. Kil, portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 6/8) renkte; az miktarda kireç, orta oranda mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Astar

her iki yüzeyde de korunmamıştır. Dış yüzeyde fırınlamadan kaynaklanan renk değişimi izlenmektedir; dudağın dış yüzeyi sütlü kahverengi (10 YR 6/4), gövdeye geçiş ve gövde dış ve iç yüzeyde portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 6/8) renktedir. M.S. 4.-6. yüzyılın ikinci çeyreği.

Krş. Hayes 1972: form 3D, fig.68/13; Hayes 1986: fig.34.16/5; Kenyon 1957: fig.84/11; Jones 1950: fig.208/I; Hellström 1965: pl.37/333.

65. A-4, 1-10/f-j; AÇ: 27 cm, KY: 2,2 cm. Geç Roma C kaseye ait ağız ve gövdenin bir kısmı korunmuştur. Dik ağız dış yüzeyde iç bükey gövdeye geçişte dışa kalınlaştırılmıştır. Ağız üzerinde iki sıra banttıan oluşan rulet bezeme mevcuttur. Kil, portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 6/8) renkte; az miktarda kireç, orta oranda mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Astar her iki yüzeyde de korunmamıştır. Dış yüzeyde fırınlamadan kaynaklanan renk değişimi izlenmektedir; dudağın dış yüzeyi sarımsı portakal rengi (5 YR 6/6), gövdeye geçiş ve gövde dış ve iç yüzeyde portakalımsı açık kırmızı (2.5 YR 6/6) renktedir. Ayrıca dudak kısmı dışta kahvemsı koyu gri (10 YR 3/1) renkte ince astarlıdır. M.S. 5. yüzyılın sonu - 6. yüzyıl.

Krş. Hayes 1972: form 3F, fig.69/23, 25; Hayes 1986: fig.32.13/6; Williams 1989: fig.22/275; Hellström 1965: pl.37/334; Jones 1950: fig.208/L, Q; Gassner 1997: taf.46/558.

66. A-6, 1-7/a-e; AÇ: 19 cm, KY: 2,2 cm. Geç Roma C kaseye ait ağız ve gövdenin bir kısmı korunmuştur; içe kalınlaştırılmış ağızlıdır. Kil, portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 6/8) renkte; az miktarda kireç, orta oranda mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Astar her iki yüzeyde de korunmamıştır. M.S. 4. yüzyılın ikinci yarısı-5. yüzyılın ilk yarısı.

Krş. Johnson 1988: fig. 7-8/ 137; Catling 1972: fig.5/P28.

67. A-7, 8-10/a-j; AÇ: 27 cm, KY: 1,8 cm. Geç Roma C kaseye ait ağız ve gövdenin bir kısmı korunmuştur; içe kalınlaştırılmış ağızlıdır. Kil, portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 6/8) renkte; az miktarda kireç, orta oranda mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Astar her iki yüzeyde de korunmamıştır. M.S. 4. yüzyılın ikinci yarısı - 5. yüzyılın ilk yarısı.

Krş. Johnson 1988: fig. 7-8/ 137; Catling 1972: fig.5/P28.

68. A-4, 1-10/a-e; DÇ: 15 cm, KY: 1,4 cm. Tabağa ait dip ve gövdenin bir kısmı korunmuştur; alçak halka diplidir. Afrika Kırmızı Astarlı seramik taklidi (*Imitation African Red Slip Ware*). Kil, portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 6/8) renkte; az miktarda kireç, orta oranda mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Astar her iki yüzeyde de korunmamıştır. M.S. 4. yüzyılın sonu - 5. yüzyılın başı.

Krş. Hayes 1972: form 67, fig.19.

69. A-6, 1-10/a-e; DÇ: 13 cm, KY: 1,3 cm. K-4 Mezar Odası. Geç Roma C tabağa ait dip ve gövdenin bir kısmı

korunmuştur. Alçak halka dipli. Kil, portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 6/8) renkte; az miktarda kireç, orta oranda mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalımsı açık kırmızı (2.5 YR 6/6) renkte, parlak astarlıdır. M.S. 4. yüzyılın ikinci yarısı.

Krş. Hayes 1972: form 3, fig.67.

70. A-13, 1-5/d-f. Bezemeli gövde parçasının üzerinde baskı tekniğinde yapılmış palmet bezemesi mevcuttur. Kil, portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 6/8) renkte; az miktarda kireç, orta oranda mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Astar her iki yüzeyde de korunmamıştır. M.S. 5. yüzyılın ortaları.

Krş. Hayes 1972: group III-i, fig.73.

Günlük Kullanım Kapları ve Kaba Mallar

Pişirme Kapları

71. A-8, 6-7/f-g; AÇ: 14 cm, KY: 3,8 cm. Çömleğe ait içe eğik ve dışta kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçasının gövde kısmı üzerinde yivlerden oluşan bezeme yer almaktadır. Ağız kenarından başlayan ve kısmen korunmuş kulp, düzgün olmayan, sırtlı bir kesite sahiptir. Kil, portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 6/8) renkte; az miktarda kireç, orta oranda mika, katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 6/8) renktedir. M.S. 5.-7. yüzyıllar.

Krş. Williams 1989: fig.36/400, 401; 62/582; Johnson 1988: fig.7-42/627.

72. A-12, 1-10/h-j; AÇ: 14 cm, KY: 2,7 cm. Çömleğe ait içe çekik ağız kenarı parçası. Ağız kenarından başlayan ve kısmen korunmuş kulp, düzgün olmayan bir kesite sahiptir. Kil, kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/6) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, kum, orta yoğunlukta kireç ve mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey kırmızı (2.5 YR 5/6) renktedir.

73. A-6, 6-10/a-e; AÇ: 16 cm, KY: 2,6 cm. Çömleğe ait dışa çekik ağız kenarı parçası. Ağız kenarından başlayan ve kısmen korunmuş kulp, dikdörtgenimsi bir kesite sahiptir. Kil, koyu grimsi kahverengi (10 YR 4/2) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, kuvars, orta yoğunlukta mika, kum, yoğun olarak kireç katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Astar, dış yüzeyde koyu kiremit (5 YR 4/6), iç yüzeyde açık kiremit (7.5 YR 6/4) rengindedir.

74. A-6, K 10 mezarı; AÇ: 10 cm, KY: 2,2 cm. Çömleğe ait yuvarlak ağız kenarı parçası. Ağız kenarından başlayan ve kısmen korunmuş kulp, böbrek şeklinde bir kesite sahiptir. Kil, koyu grimsi kahverengi (10 YR 4/2) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, kuvars, orta yoğunlukta mika, kum, yoğun olarak kireç katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Astar, dış yüzeyde koyu kiremit (5 YR 4/6), iç yüzeyde açık kiremit (7.5 YR 6/4) rengindedir.

75. A-8, 1-2/g; K 6 mezar içi; AÇ: 15 cm, KY: 4,1 cm. Çömleğe ait içe çekik ve dışa kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, 10 YR 5/4 (açık kahverengi); orta yoğunlukta taşçık, kireç, mika ve kum katkılı; gevşek ve gözeneklidir. Dış ve iç yüzey sarımsı kahverengi (10 YR 6/4) renklidir.

76. A-7, 8-10/a-j; AÇ: 16 cm, KY: 2,8 cm. Çömleğe ait içe eğik ve dışta hafif kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, açık kiremit (5 YR 5/6) renkte; az miktarda mika, orta oranda kum, yoğun olarak kireç katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Dış ve iç yüzey sarımsı kiremit (5 YR 6/8) rengindedir.

77. A-4, 1-10/f-j; AÇ: 11 cm, KY: 2,4 cm. Çömleğe ait içe çekik ağız kenarı parçası. Ağız kenarının hemen altında bir yiv yer almaktadır. Kil, koyu kiremit (5 YR 4/6) renkte; az miktarda kuvars, orta yoğunlukta mika, kum, seramik tozu, yoğun olarak taşçık ve kireç katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Dış ve iç yüzey koyu kiremit (5 YR 4/6) renktedir.

78. A-4, 1-10/f-j; AÇ: 14 cm, KY: 1,5 cm. Çömleğe ait dışa doğru sivri kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 6/8) renkte; az miktarda kireç, orta oranda mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Astar her iki yüzeyde de korunmamıştır. M.S. 5.-7. yüzyıllar.

Krş. Williams 1989: fig.39/420.

Tabak, Çanak, Tekne

79. A-5, 1-5/a-c; AÇ: 38 cm, KY: 3,3 cm. Sığ tepsiye ait yuvarlak ağız kenarı

parçası. Kil, pembe- açık gri (5 YR 7/4-2.5 Y 7/1) renkte; az miktarda mika,

seramik tozu, orta oranda taşçık, kireç, yoğun olarak kum katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış yüzey pembemsi krem (10 YR 8/4), iç yüzey pembe (7.5 YR 7/4) renklidir.

Krş. Doğer ve Şenol 2000: çiz.12c.

80. A-4, 8-10/a-f; AÇ: 19 cm, KY: 2,5 cm. Çanağa ait içe kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, yavruağzı (7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; az miktarda kireç, mika, orta yoğunlukta taşçık ve kum katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Dış yüzey pembemsi sarı (10 YR 7/4), iç yüzey sarımsı pembe (7.5 YR 7/4) renklidir.

81. A-6, 1-7/a-e; AÇ: 34 cm, KY: 3,6 cm. Çanağa ait yuvarlak ağız kenarı parçası. Ağız kenarının hemen altında tutamağa ait olabilecek bir parça kısmen korunmuştur. Kil, yavruağzı (7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; az miktarda kireç, mika, orta yoğunlukta taşçık ve kum katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Dış yüzey pembemsi sarı (10 YR 7/4), iç yüzey sarımsı pembe (7.5 YR 7/4) renklidir.

82. A-4, 1-10/a-e; AÇ: 39 cm, KY: 3,7 cm. Çanağa ait yuvarlak ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, yavruağzı (7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; az miktarda kireç, mika, orta yoğunlukta taşçık ve kum katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Dış yüzey pembemsi sarı (10 YR 7/4), iç yüzey sarımsı pembe (7.5 YR 7/4) renklidir.

83. A-5, 1-5/a-c; AÇ: 22,4 cm, KY: 6,4 cm. Çanağa ait yivli ağız kenarı parçası. Ağız kenarının altında iki sıra yiv

bezeme yer almaktadır. Kil, sütlü kahverengi (10 YR 6/3) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, kireç, mika, kum ve seramik tozu katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Dış ve iç yüzey sarımsı kahve (10 YR 7/4) renktedir.

84. A-4, 8-10/a-f; AÇ: 24 cm, KY: 7,7 cm. Tabağa ait hafif dışa kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, koyu krem (10 YR 6/4) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, kuvars, mika, seramik tozu, orta yoğunlukta kireç ve kum katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey koyu krem (10 YR 6/4) renktedir.

Krş. Catling 1972: fig.5/P79.

85. A-13, 6-10/d-f; AÇ: 24 cm, KY: 6,6 cm. Çanağa ait hafif içe çekik ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, açık kahverengi (10 YR 5/4) renkte; orta yoğunlukta taşçık, kireç, mika ve kum katkılı; gevşek ve gözeneklidir. Dış ve iç yüzey sarımsı kahverengi (10 YR 6/4) renklidir.

86. A-6, 1-6/a-e; AÇ: 32 cm, KY: 2,8 cm. Tabağa ait düz yuvarlak ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, koyu krem (10 YR 6/4) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, kuvars, mika, seramik tozu, orta yoğunlukta kireç ve kum katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir.

87. A-4, 8-10/a-f; AÇ: 18 cm, KY: 4,4 cm. Tabağa ait dışa çekik ve içte hafif kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, açık krem (10 YR 7/4) renkte; az miktarda kireç, mika ve kum katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey açık krem (10 YR 7/4) renktedir.

88. A-8, 1-5/e-j; AÇ: 24 cm, KY: 5,3 cm. Tabağa ait dışa çekik ve içte hafif kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, pembemsi sarı (10 YR 6/4) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, kireç, kum, seramik tozu, yoğun olarak mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey pembemsi sarı (7.5 YR 7/6) renklidir.

Krş. Robinson 1959: pl.67/G82.

89. A-13, 1-5/a-j; AÇ: 25 cm, KY: 3,3 cm. Tabağa ait dışa kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Ağzın iç kısmında sıg bir yiv yer almaktadır. Kil, yavruağzı (5 YR 6/6) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, kum, seramik tozu, orta yoğunlukta kireç ve mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış yüzey pembemsi sarı (10 YR 7/4), iç yüzey sarımsı pembe (7.5 YR 7/4) renklidir. M.Ö. 4. yüzyılın sonu-2. yüzyılın başı.

Krş. Dyson 1968: fig.I/1 .

90. A-4, 1-10/a-e; AÇ: 29 cm, KY: 3,7 cm. Tabağa ait dışa kalınlaştırılmış ve dışa eğik profilli ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, pembemsi sarı (7.5 YR 7/6) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, mika, orta oranda kireç, seramik tozu, yoğun olarak kum katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Dış ve iç yüzey pembemsi sarı (7.5 YR 7/6) renklidir. M.S. 5. yüzyıl.

Krş. Waelkens et al. 1991: fig.14.

91. A-4, 8-10/a-f; AÇ: 21 cm, KY: 6,3 cm. Tabağa ait dışa çekik ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, yavruağzı (5 YR 6/6) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, kum, seramik tozu,

orta yoğunlukta kireç ve mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış yüzey pembemsi sarı (10 YR 7/4), iç yüzey sarımsı pembe (7.5 YR 7/4) renklidir.

92. A-5, 3-5/f-j; AÇ: 35 cm, KY: 2,1 cm. Tabağa ait dışa çekik ve dışa kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, bej (2.5 Y 7/4) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, mika, kum, orta yoğunlukta seramik tozu katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Dış ve iç yüzey bej (2.5 Y 8/3) renklidir.

93. A-5, 10/c-d; K 13 mezar içi; AÇ: 40 cm, KY:1,9 cm. Tabağa ait dışa çekik ve dışa kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, açık kahverengi (10 YR 5/4); orta yoğunlukta taşçık, kireç, mika ve kum katkılı; gevşek ve gözeneklidir. Dış ve iç yüzey sarımsı kahverengi (10 YR 6/4) renklidir

94. A-7, 2/g; K 9 dromos; AÇ: 42 cm, KY: 5,8 cm. Tabağa ait dışa çekik ve çift kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, pembemsi sarı (7.5 YR 7/6) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, mika, orta oranda kireç, seramik tozu, yoğun olarak kum katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Dış ve iç yüzey pembemsi sarı (7.5 YR 7/6) renklidir.

95. A-6, 5-8/f-h; AÇ: 49 cm, KY: 6,7 cm. Tekneye ait düz ağız kenarı parçası. Ağız kenarının hemen altında bir yatay tutamak/kulp korunmuştur. Kil, pembemsi sarı (7.5 YR 7/6) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, mika, orta oranda kireç, seramik tozu, yoğun olarak kum katkılı;

sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Dış ve iç yüzey pembemsi sarı (7.5 YR 7/6) renklidir.

96. A-8, 6-10/a-e; AÇ: 36 cm, KY: 7,5 cm. Tekneye ait yivli ağız kenarı parçası. Ağız kenarında tutamak olabilecek bir düzenleme yer almaktadır. Kil, yavruağzı (5 YR 6/6) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, kum, seramik tozu, orta yoğunlukta kireç ve mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış yüzey pembemsi sarı (10 YR 7/4), iç yüzey sarımsı pembe (7.5 YR 7/4) renklidir. M.Ö. 3.-2. yüzyılın ortaları.

Krş. Jones 1950: fig. 184/192.

97. A-5, 3-5/f-j; AÇ: 35 cm, KY: 4,8 cm. Tekneye ait dışta ve içte kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, kızıl kahverengi (5 YR 3/3) renkte; az miktarda kireç, mika, orta yoğunlukta taşçık ve kum katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Astar dış ve iç yüzeyde kahverengi (7.5 YR 4/3) renktedir.

98. A-7, 8-10/a-j; AÇ: 30 cm, KY: 5,7 cm. Tekneye ait dışa kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, açık krem (10 YR 7/4) renkli; az miktarda kireç, mika ve kum katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey açık krem (10 YR 7/4) renkte olup, astarsızdır. M.Ö. 3.-2. yüzyıllar.

Krş. Johnson 1988: fig.7-33/516.

99. A-5, 1-5/a-e; AÇ: 26 cm, KY: 4,3 cm. Çanağa ait dışa kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, koyu kahverengi (10 YR 4/2) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, mika, kum, orta yoğunlukta kireç katkılı; sıkı ve

az gözeneklidir. Dış ve iç yüzey grimsi kahverengi (10 YR 5/3) renklidir

100. A-5, 10/b-d; K 13 dromos; AÇ: 28 cm, KY: 5,3 cm. Çanağa ait dışa kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası, omurgalı gövde profili göstermektedir. Kil, sütlü kahverengi (10 YR 6/3) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, kireç, mika, kum ve seramik tozu katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Dış ve iç yüzey sarımsı kahverengi (10 YR 7/4) renktedir.

Krş. Tuna 2003: pl.XLI/1.

101. A-6, 10/e-f; AÇ: 47 cm, KY: 10,2 cm. Tekneye ait hafif dışa kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Ağız kenarının hemen altında, kabı çevreleyen dalgalı hatlardan oluşan plastik bezeme yer almaktadır. Kil, kırmızımsı sarı (5 YR 6/6) renkte; az miktarda mika, seramik tozu, orta oranda kireç, yoğun olarak taşçık ve kum katkılı; sıkı ve az gözenekli. Dış yüzey kırmızımsı sarı (7.5 YR 6/6), iç yüzey kırmızımsı sarı (5 YR 6/6) renklidir.

102. A-8, 1-5/a-d; AÇ: 23 cm, KY: 2,4 cm. Çanağa ait içe eğik ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, yavruağzı (5 YR 6/6) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, kum, seramik tozu, orta yoğunlukta kireç ve mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış yüzey pembemsi sarı (10 YR 7/4), iç yüzey sarımsı pembe (7.5 YR 7/4) renklidir.

103. A-4, 1-10/a-e; AÇ: 20 cm, KY: 6,2 cm. Çanağa ait dışa kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, açık krem (10 YR 7/4) renkte; az miktarda kireç, mika

ve kum katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey açık krem (10 YR 7/4)

renktedir.

Testi, Amfora, Çömlek

104. A-7, 9-10/b; K 11 dromos; AÇ: 5,1 cm, DÇ: 4,3 cm, KY: 12,5 cm. Testi dışa çekik ağız kenarlı, dar boyunlu, yarı küresel gövdeli ve düz diplidir. Kabın ağız kenarından çıkıp, karın kısmına bağlanan tek kulp, ters böbrek şeklinde kesite sahiptir. Omuz bölümünde de yiv bezemeler yer almaktadır. Kil, kiremit (5 YR 5/6) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, kum, orta oranda kireç, yoğun olarak mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey kiremit (5 YR 6/8) renktedir.

105. A-8, K 7 mezar içi; DÇ: 4,4 cm, KY: 7,5 cm. Testiye ait gövde ve dip kısmen korunmuştur. Karın kısmında kulbunun bir kısmı korunmuş testi, içe çekik diplidir. Testinin karın kısmı üzerinde yiv sıralarından oluşan bezeme yer almaktadır. Kil, kiremit (5 YR 5/6) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, kum, orta oranda kireç, yoğun olarak mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey kiremit (5 YR 6/8) renginde olup, astar korunmamıştır.

106. A-6, 2-3/f-h; K 4 mezar içi; DÇ: 6,5 cm, KY: 13,2 cm. Testiye ait gövde ve dip kısmen korunmuştur. Keskin omuz dönüşüne sahip çömlek, alçak halka diplidir. Kil, yavruağzı (7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; az miktarda kireç, mika, orta yoğunlukta taşçık ve kum katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Dış yüzey pembemsi sarı

(10 YR 7/4), iç yüzey sarımsı pembe (7.5 YR 7/4) renklidir. M.S. 2. yüzyıl.

Krş. Dyson 1968: fig.3/46.

107. A-13, 4/c; KY: 20,2 cm. Testiye ait gövde ve dip korunmuştur. Omuz kısmında kulpunun bir kısmı korunmuş testi, yuvarlak diplidir. Pişirmeden dolayı hamur rengi değişmiştir. Yüzey devetüyü renkli ve astarlıdır. M.S. 3. yüzyılın 2. yarısı.

Krş. Dyson 1968: fig.8/197.

108. A-4, 1-10/a-e; AÇ: 12 cm, KY: 4,2 cm. Testiye ait yuvarlak ağız kenarı parçasında plastik olarak yapılmış çıkıntı yer almaktadır. Kil, sarımsı kahverengi /açık kiremit (7.5 YR 6/4- 5 YR 5/6) renginde; az miktarda taşçık, orta oranda kireç, mika, yoğun olarak kum katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Dış yüzey pembemsi krem (10 YR 7/4), iç yüzey pembe (7.5 YR 7/6) renklidir.

109. A-4, 1-10/a-e; AÇ: 13 cm, KY: 3,8 cm. Testiye ait çift boğumlu kalınlaştırılmış, dışa çekik ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, pembemsi sarı (7.5 YR 7/6) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, mika, orta oranda kireç, seramik tozu, yoğun olarak kum katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Dış ve iç yüzey pembemsi sarı (7.5 YR 7/6) renklidir.

110. A-4, 1-10/a-e; AÇ: 5 cm, KY: 1,8 cm. Testiye ait dışa çekik ağız kenarı parçası. Ağız kenarından başlayan ve kısmen korunmuş kulp, böbrek şeklinde bir kesite sahiptir. Kil, kırmızımsı sarı (5 YR 6/6) renkte; az miktarda mika, seramik tozu, orta oranda kireç, yoğun olarak taşçık ve kum katkılı; sıkı ve az gözenekli. Dış yüzey kırmızımsı sarı (7.5 YR 6/6), iç yüzey kırmızımsı sarı (5 YR 6/6) renklidir.

111. A-5, 6-8/a-e; AÇ: 7 cm, KY: 3,3 cm. Testiye ait hafif dışa çekik ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, koyu kahverengi (10 YR 4/2) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, mika, kum, orta yoğunlukta kireç katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Dış ve iç yüzey grimsi kahverengi (10 YR 5/3) renklidir.

112. A-7, 8-10/a-j; AÇ: 6 cm, KY: 2,8 cm. Testiye ait hafif dışa eğik ağız kenarı parçası. Ağız kenarının altından başlayan ve kısmen korunan kulp, oval ve üst tarafta yivli bir kesite sahiptir. Kil, yavruağzı (7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; az miktarda kireç, mika, orta yoğunlukta taşçık ve kum katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Dış yüzey pembemsi sarı (10 YR 7/4), iç yüzey sarımsı pembe (7.5 YR 7/4) renklidir.

113. A-4, 8-10/a-f; AÇ: 10 cm, KY: 2,8 cm. Testiye ait yuvarlak ağız kenarı parçası. Ağız kenarından başlayan ve kısmen korunmuş kulp, sırtlı, ovalimsi bir kesite sahiptir. Kulbun üst kısmında kazıma çizgilerden oluşan iki işaret olasılıkla testinin üretildiği atölyeye aittir. Kil, bej (2.5 Y 7/4) renkte; az miktarda

taşçık, mika, kum, orta yoğunlukta seramik tozu katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Dış ve iç yüzey bej (2.5 Y 8/3) renklidir.

114. A-7, 1/b-c; AÇ: 10 cm, KY: 3,6 cm. Amphoraya ait yuvarlak ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, bej (2.5 Y 7/4) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, mika, kum, orta yoğunlukta seramik tozu katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Dış ve iç yüzey bej (2.5 Y 8/3) renklidir.

Krş. Williams 1989: fig.61/577.

115. A-7, 8-10/a-j; AÇ: 8 cm, KY: 2 cm. Testiye ait dışa kalınlaştırılmış, dik ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, bej (2.5 Y 7/4) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, mika, kum, orta yoğunlukta seramik tozu katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Dış ve iç yüzey bej (2.5 Y 8/3) renklidir.

116. A-6, 1-6/a-e; AÇ: 10 cm, KY: 3 cm. Testiye ait dışa kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, pembemsi krem (10 YR 7/4) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, kireç, mika, seramik tozu, orta yoğunlukta kum katkılı; gevşek ve gözeneklidir. Dış yüzey sarımsı krem (2.5 Y 8/3) renkte astarlı, iç yüzey krem (10 YR 7/4) renklidir. M.Ö. 3.-2. yüzyıl.

Krş. Liko 2001: taf.58/109.

117. A-7, 1-3/f-h; K 1 mezar odası; AÇ: 8 cm, KY: 4 cm. Testiye ait dışa kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, pembemsi krem (10 YR 7/4) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, kireç, mika, seramik tozu, orta yoğunlukta kum katkılı; gevşek

ve gözeneklidir. Dış yüzey sarımsı krem (2.5 Y 8/3) renkte astarlı, iç yüzey krem (10 YR 7/4) renklidir.

118. A-4, 1-10/a-e; AÇ: 9 cm, KY: 2,9 cm. Testiye ait dışa kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, bej (2.5 Y 7/4) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, mika, kum, orta yoğunlukta seramik tozu katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Dış ve iç yüzey bej (2.5 Y 8/3) renklidir.

119. A-4, 1-10/f-j; AÇ: 10 cm, KY: 3,6 cm. Testiye ait çift boğumlu kalınlaştırılmış, dik ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, yavruağzı (7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; az miktarda kireç, mika, orta yoğunlukta taşçık ve kum katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Dış yüzey pembemsi sarı (10 YR 7/4), iç yüzey sarımsı pembe (7.5 YR 7/4) renklidir.

120. A-4, 1-10/a-e; AÇ: 10 cm, KY: 2,9 cm. Testiye ait dışa kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, koyu krem (10 YR 6/4) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, kuvars, mika, seramik tozu, orta yoğunlukta kireç ve kum katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey koyu krem (10 YR 6/4) renktedir.

121. A-8, K 16 mezar girişi önü; AÇ: 10 cm, DÇ: 7,6 cm; KY: 24,5 cm. Testi, dışa çekik ağız kenarlı, konik boyunlu, keskin omuz dönüşüne sahip, dibe doğru daralan gövdeli ve alçak halka diplidir. Ağız kenarından çıkıp, omuz hizasında sona eren iki kulptan bir tanesi tam olarak korunabilmiş olup, üst kısmı yivli ve

böbreğimsi bir kesite sahiptir. Kabın boyun ve omuz kısmında yatay yiv sıralarından oluşan bezeme yer almaktadır. Kil, sarımsı kahverengi/açık kiremit (7.5 YR 6/4-5 YR 5/6) renginde; az miktarda taşçık, orta oranda kireç, mika, yoğun olarak kum katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Dış yüzey pembemsi krem (10 YR 7/4), iç yüzey pembe (7.5 YR 7/6) renklidir.

122. A-4, 1-10/a-e; AÇ: 13 cm, KY: 2 cm. İç boğumlu kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, açık kiremit (5 YR 5/6) rengindedir; az miktarda mika, orta oranda kum, yoğun olarak kireç katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Dış ve iç yüzey sarımsı kiremit (5 YR 6/8) renktedir.

123. A-4, 1-10/f-j; AÇ: 14 cm, KY: 2,9 cm. İç kesik ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, portakalımsı kırmızı (2.5 YR 6/8) renkte; az miktarda kireç, orta oranda mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Astar her iki yüzeyde de korunmamıştır.

124. A-6, 1-6/a-e; AÇ: 16 cm, KY: 2,8 cm. Dışa kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, bej (2.5 Y 7/4) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, mika, kum, orta yoğunlukta seramik tozu katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Dış ve iç yüzey bej (2.5 Y 8/3) renklidir.

Krş. Jones 1950: fig.210/B.

125. A-8, 1-5/a-d; AÇ: 13 cm, KY: 3,5 cm. Dışa kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, pembe-açık gri (5 YR 7/4-2.5 Y 7/1) renkte; az miktarda mika,

seramik tozu, orta oranda taşçık, kireç, yoğun olarak kum katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış yüzey pembemsi krem (10 YR 8/4), iç yüzey pembe (7.5 YR 7/4) renklidir.

126. A-8, 7-8/c-d; AÇ: 16 cm, KY: 3,3 cm. Dışa kalınlaştırılmış dik ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, pembemsi krem (10 YR 7/4) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, kireç, mika, seramik tozu, orta yoğunlukta kum katkılı; gevşek ve gözeneklidir. Dış yüzey sarımsı krem (2.5 Y 8/3) renkte astarlı, iç yüzey krem (10 YR 7/4) renklidir.

127. A-8, K 12 mezar içi; AÇ: 13,6 cm, KY: 2,9 cm. Yivli ve dışta çift kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, bej (2.5 Y 7/4) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, mika, kum, orta yoğunlukta seramik tozu katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Dış ve iç yüzey bej (2.5 Y 8/3) renklidir.

128. A-8, 3-10/h-j; AÇ: 14 cm, KY: 2,3 cm. Dışa kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Ağız kenarının iç tarafında kapak yeri bulunmaktadır. Kil, pembemsi sarı (10 YR 6/4) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, kireç, kum, seramik tozu, yoğun olarak mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey pembemsi sarı (7.5 YR 7/6) renklidir.

129. A-7, 1-5/a-e; AÇ: 16 cm, KY: 2,6 cm. Dışta çift kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, sarımsı kahverengi/açık kiremit (7.5 YR 6/4-5 YR 5/6) renginde; az miktarda taşçık, orta oranda kireç, mika, yoğun olarak kum katkılı; sıkı ve az

gözeneklidir. Dış yüzey pembemsi krem (10 YR 7/4), iç yüzey pembe (7.5 YR 7/6) renklidir.

130. A-5, 10/b-d; K 13 dromos; AÇ: 17 cm, KY: 5,7 cm. Çömleğe ait dışa kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Gövde üzerinde kulba ait çok az bir bölüm korunmuştur. Kil, pembemsi krem (10 YR 7/4) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, kireç, mika, seramik tozu, orta yoğunlukta kum katkılı; gevşek ve gözeneklidir. Dış yüzey sarımsı krem (2.5 Y 8/3) renkte astarlı, iç yüzey krem (10 YR 7/4) renklidir.

Krş. Williams 1989: fig.38/415; Catling 1972: fig.17/P190.

131. A-4, 1-10/a-e; AÇ: 22 cm, KY: 2 cm. Çömleğe ait düz, dışa çekik ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, sarımsı pembe (7.5 YR 7/4) renkte; az miktarda kireç, mika, orta yoğunlukta taşçık ve kum katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Dış ve iç yüzey sarımsı pembe (7.5 YR 7/4) renklidir.

132. A-7, 8-10/a-j; AÇ: 16 cm, KY: 4,8 cm. Amphoraya ait yuvarlak ağız kenarı parçası. Ağız kenarının altından başlayan ve kısmen korunan kulp, ovalimsi bir kesite sahiptir. Kil, pembemsi krem (10 YR 7/4) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, kireç, mika, seramik tozu, orta yoğunlukta kum katkılı; gevşek ve gözeneklidir. Dış yüzey sarımsı krem (2.5 Y 8/3) renkte astarlı, iç yüzey krem (10 YR 7/4) renklidir.

Krş. Jones 1950: fig.190/J.

133. A-7, 8-10/a-j; AÇ: 17 cm, KY: 3,6 cm. Dışa eğik ağız kenarı parçası. Ağız kenarının altından başlayan ve kısmen korunmuş kulp, ovalimsi bir kesite sahiptir. Kil, gri (10 YR 5/1) renkte; az miktarda mika, seramik tozu, orta yoğunlukta kireç ve kum katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Astar, dış ve iç yüzeyde pembemsi sarı (7.5 YR 7/6) renklidir.

134. A-4, 8-10/a-f; AÇ: 23 cm, KY: 4,6 cm. Çömleğe ait dışa kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Ağız kenarının hemen altından başlayan ve kısmen korunmuş kulp, düzgün olmayan yuvarlak bir kesite sahiptir. Kil, açık krem (10 YR 7/4) renkte; az miktarda kireç, mika ve kum katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey açık krem (10 YR 7/4) renklidir.

135. A-4, 6-10/d-f; AÇ: 20 cm, KY: 3,5 cm. Çömleğe ait dışa kıvrılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, kırmızımsı sarı (5 YR 6/6) renkte; az miktarda mika, seramik tozu, orta oranda kireç, yoğun olarak taşçık ve kum katkılı; sıkı ve az gözenekli. Dış yüzey kırmızımsı sarı (7.5 YR 6/6), iç yüzey kırmızımsı sarı (5 YR 6/6) renklidir.

136. A-4, 6-10/d-f; AÇ: 20 cm, KY: 2,8 cm. Çömleğe ait dışa çekik ve dışta kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, yavruağzı (7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; az miktarda kireç, mika, orta yoğunlukta taşçık ve kum katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Dış yüzey pembemsi sarı (10 YR 7/4), iç yüzey sarımsı pembe (7.5 YR 7/4) renklidir.

137. A-7, 8-10/a-j; AÇ: 20 cm, KY: 2,9 cm. Dışa çekik ve içe kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, yavruağzı (5 YR 6/6) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, kum, seramik tozu, orta yoğunlukta kireç ve mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış yüzey pembemsi sarı (10 YR 7/4), iç yüzey sarımsı pembe (7.5 YR 7/4) renklidir.

138. A-6, AÇ: 16 cm, KY: 28 cm. Amphoraya ait dışa kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Ağız kenarının altından başlayan ve dirsek şeklinde bir çıkıntıya sahip kısmen korunmuş kulp, ikiz kesitlidir. Kil, yavruağzı (7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; az miktarda kireç, mika, orta yoğunlukta taşçık ve kum katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Dış yüzey pembemsi sarı (10 YR 7/4), iç yüzey sarımsı pembe (7.5 YR 7/4) renklidir.

Krş. Peacock and Williams 1986: fig.1/5; Hayes 1983: fig.23/62; Robinson 1959: pl.3/F94.

139. A-8, K 12 mezar içi; KY: 5-7,5 cm. Kulp parçası. Korunan kısmın iç yüzeyindeki üç delik, kulbu kap gövdesine tutturmada sağlamlaştırmayı sağlamak için yapılmış bir teknik özellik olarak görülmektedir. Kil, koyu grimsi kahverengi (10 YR 4/2) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, kuvars, orta yoğunlukta mika, kum, yoğun olarak kireç katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Astar, dış yüzeyde koyu kiremit (5 YR 4/6), iç yüzeyde açık kiremit (7.5 YR 6/4) renklidir.

140. A-6, 5-8/f-h; KY: 5,5 cm. Amphoraya ait sivri dip parçası. Kil, kırmızımsı sarı (5 YR 6/6) renkte; az miktarda mika, seramik tozu, orta oranda kireç, yoğun olarak taşçık ve kum katkılı; sıkı ve az gözenekli. Dış yüzey kırmızımsı sarı (7.5 YR 6/6), iç yüzey kırmızımsı sarı (5 YR 6/6) renklidir. M.Ö. 2. yüzyıl.

Krş. Jones 1950: fig.186/203.

141. A-6, 3-4/c-d; KY: 4,9 cm. Amphoraya ait sivri dip parçası. Kil, yavruağzı (7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; az miktarda kireç, mika, orta yoğunlukta taşçık ve kum katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Dış yüzey pembemsi sarı (10 YR 7/4), iç yüzey sarımsı pembe (7.5 YR 7/4) renklidir.

142. A-6, 4-5/j; AÇ: 18 cm, KY: 5 cm. Çömleğe ait içe eğik ve dışta kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, yavruağzı (7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; az miktarda kireç, mika, orta yoğunlukta

taşçık ve kum katkılı; sıkı ve az gözenekli. Dış yüzey bej (2.5 Y 8/3) renkte astarlı, iç yüzey sarımsı pembe (7.5 YR 7/4) renklidir.

143. A-4, 1-10/a-e; AÇ: 25 cm, KY: 2 cm. Çömleğe ait dışa çekik ve dışa kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, pembemsi sarı (7.5 YR 7/6) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, mika, orta oranda kireç, seramik tozu, yoğun olarak kum katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Dış ve iç yüzey pembemsi sarı (7.5 YR 7/6) renklidir.

144. A-6, K 10 mezarı; AÇ: 33 cm, KY: 5,4 cm. Çömleğe ait içe çekik ve hafif dışa kalınlaştırılmış ağız kenarı parçası. Kil, yavruağzı (5 YR 6/6) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, kum, seramik tozu, orta yoğunlukta kireç ve mika katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış yüzey pembemsi sarı (10 YR 7/4), iç yüzey sarımsı pembe (7.5YR 7/4) renklidir.

Tutamak ve Dip

145. A-7, 5/e; KY: 3,9 cm. Kapağa ait tutamak parçası. Kil, yavruağzı (7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; az miktarda kireç, mika, orta yoğunlukta taşçık ve kum katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Dış yüzey pembemsi sarı (10 YR 7/4), iç yüzey sarımsı pembe (7.5 YR 7/4) renklidir.

146. A-8, 1-2/g; DÇ: 8 cm, KY: 2,3 cm. Alçak halka dip parçası. Kil, koyu krem (10 YR 6/4) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, kuvars, mika, seramik tozu, orta yoğunlukta kireç ve kum katkılı; sıkı ve gözeneksizdir. Dış ve iç yüzey koyu krem (10 YR 6/4) renktedir.

147. A-5, 5-10/f-j; DÇ: 10 cm, KY: 4,2 cm. Testiye ait halka dip parçası. Kil, bej (2.5 Y 7/4) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, mika, kum, orta yoğunlukta seramik tozu katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Dış ve iç yüzey bej (2.5 Y 8/3) renklidir.

148. A-4, 8-10/a-f; DÇ: 11 cm, KY: 2,1 cm. Düz dip parçası. Kil, yavruağzı (7.5 YR 6/6) renkte; az miktarda kireç, mika, orta yoğunlukta taşçık ve kum katkılı; sıkı ve az gözeneklidir. Dış yüzey pembemsi sarı (10 YR 7/4), iç yüzey sarımsı pembe (7.5 YR 7/4) renklidir.

149. A-7, 1-3/f-h; K 1 mezar odası; DÇ: 25 cm, KY: 8,3 cm. Çömleğe ait düz dip parçası. Dış yüzeyinde kırmızı (10 R 6/4) renkte dalga şeklinde boya bezeme yapılmıştır. Kil, pembemsi krem (10 YR 7/4) renkte; az miktarda taşçık, kireç, mika, seramik tozu, orta yoğunlukta kum katkılı; gevşek ve gözeneklidir. Dış yüzey sarımsı krem (2.5 Y 8/3) renkte astarlı, iç yüzey krem (10 YR 7/4) renklidir.

PART III

THE CERAMICS OF THE YÜCEÖREN NECROPOLIS

In the Yüceören Necropolis salvage excavation, a total of 4,633 sherds including eight complete vessels were collected. Of these, most of which were found in the thin layer of agricultural soil covering the surface of the necropolis, 380 are rims, 301 bottoms, 370 handles, 21 decorated body sherds and 3,553 body fragments. Collected from agricultural soil with a depth of 30 to 50 cm, the sherds are rather abraded and damaged as a result of agricultural activity in the area as well as the abrasive effect of natural phenomena. Because no ancient settlement has been identified in the area and that all the tombs in the necropolis were robbed lends credence to the possibility that these surface soil sherds were discarded from the tombs. For this reason, those sherds with diagnostic value have been evaluated along with the relatively small number of ceramic finds coming from the tombs.

The ceramics of the Yüceören Necropolis have been evaluated by dividing them into three groups according to their pastes, surfaces, forms and functional characteristics.* Eastern Sigillata A, Late Roman C and African Red Slip, Common and Coarse Wares.

In the catalogue of ceramics, the context in which the sherd was collected (Trench number and Square Plan, for example: A-6, 1-6/a-e) is described, and then the measurements of the sherd are given and the profile is described. Following that, the paste and surface characteristics of the sherd are detailed. After dating the piece based on the similar fragments, comparisons are given.

In arranging the plates, the vessels are ordered by type and by lip development. The catalogue numbers are used in the plates also as drawing numbers.

* We are grateful to project assistants Özlem Vapur, Göknil Arda and Z. Filiz Bilir for their assistance in the drawing, grouping and description of the Yüceören sherds.

The Ceramics of Yüceören Necropolis

1- Eastern Sigillata A

Of the ceramics classified as Eastern Sigillata A, 54 of diagnostic quality were evaluated. Of these, 23 (including seven complete vessels) came from contexts associated with the tombs and 31 from agricultural soil. The ceramics of the Eastern Sigillata A were made of very fine cream-coloured (7.5 YR 7/6) and pinkish cream-coloured (10 YR 8/4) clay. Very little mica was seen as temper in the paste of the ceramics, which have a tight and non-porous texture. In the Eastern Sigillata A ceramics, which are generally thin-walled and hardly fired, both surfaces have a bright coating which is orangish red in colour. The weakness of the coating applied to this Eastern Sigillata A ceramics supports the idea that these ceramics were made locally. Another notable aspect is the lack of any decoration other than the roulette and groove decorations found on a very small number of examples.

The Eastern Sigillata A ceramics unearthed during excavation represent a rather narrow range of types. Comparative material, including dishes, bowls, deep bowls and jug forms, are found over a wide geographical area. The evaluated Eastern Sigillata A sherds have been compared with published material from Anemurium, Labraunda, Ephesus, Gözlükule, Zeugma, Perge, Assos, Tille Höyük, Gözleğentepe, Seyitömer, Uzgur, Athens-Agora, Samaria, Hama, Samos, Antiochia and Paphos.

Because the Yüceören Necropolis tombs were robbed and a significant amount of the evaluated material came from agricultural soil, it was not possible to study the Eastern Sigillata A ceramics stratigraphically. However, using comparative data, it is possible to say that these ceramics come from a period which started in the second century B.C. and ended in the third century A.D. Therefore, in this small group of ceramics, there are examples of Sigillata from the Hellenistic and Roman periods which were studied by researchers under different sub-headings.

2- African Red Slip Imitations and Late Roman C Wares

Sixteen of the diagnostic ceramics found in the Yüceören Necropolis were evaluated as African Red Slipped Ware imitations and Late Roman C. All of these ceramics were found in the agricultural soil in the necropolis. The late Roman C and African Red Slipped Ware imitations, which are quite similar to each other in quality of paste and coating, have orangish red (2.5 YR 6/8) paste. Some of the pieces had changes in colour due to firing on the outside of their rims. Most of the evaluated

ceramics in this group had no preserved coating. This was most likely due to the unusually soft texture of all of the ceramics in this group as well as the unfavourable conditions in the field. The soft texture suggests they may have been imitations produced nearby. The only piece evaluated with a preserved coating is the piece numbered 69 which has a bright and thin coating on the internal and external surfaces of the piece.

The small number of Late Roman C sherds unearthed and evaluated consists of open forms such as dishes and bowls. These have been compared with published examples from Anemurium, Labraunda, Tarsus-Gözlükule, Ephesus, Perge, Saraçhane, Alahan, Athens-Agora, Paphos, Antiochia, Samaria and Jalame and it was concluded that the Yüceören forms were produced over a period from the fourth century A.D. to the mid-seventh century A.D.

3- Common and Coarse Wares

Seventy-nine diagnostic sherds catagorised as common and coarse wares, the largest group of ceramic finds in the Yüceören Necropolis, were evaluated. Nineteen were excavated from the tombs and 60 from agricultural soil. Varying quantities of grit, mica, limestone, grog and sand were present as inclusions on the common and coarse wares, which themselves have differing colours of paste. Most of the common and coarse ware sherds had no coating, but most of the sherds with coating on their internal and external surfaces were coated in various shades of cream.

The most common forms seen in the common and coarse wares are cooking vessels trays, bowls, deep bowls, basins, jugs, amphora and pots. These were compared with published examples from Anemurium, Gözlükule, Sagalassos, Ephesus, Saraçhane, Iasos, Knidos, İçel, Aydın-tepe, Hierapolis, Demre, Serçe Limanı, Hisarönü-Çubucak, Alahan, Athenian Agora, Paphos, Knossos, Dhiorios, Dura-Europos, Jalame and Hama and only a limited number of comparative examples were found. Dating was difficult because vessels from this group tend not to display clear periodic differences. The limited number which did have comparative examples are from a period extending from the fourth century B.C. to the seventh century A.D.

CATALOGUE

Abbreviations

BD	Base Diameter
Cf.	Comparison
H	Height
LRC	Late Roman C
L	Length
PH	Preserved Height
RD	Rim Diameter
T	Thickness
W	Width

Eastern Sigillata A

1. A-6, 1-6/a-e; RD: 15 cm, PH: 4.7 cm. Partial rim of deep bowl. Everted rim; row of eggs decorated on border at rim-body transition. Light cream-coloured (10 YR 7/4) clay; tempered with small amount of limestone, mica and sand, tight and non-porous. Coating remains in places on both surfaces; dark greyish brown (7.5 YR 3/1) outside, brownish red (5 YR 4/6) inside. Second to first century B.C.

Cf. Dereboylyu 2001: taf.13/67; Christensen and Johansen 1971: fig.10/111; 13/112; Crowfoot and Kenyon 1957: fig.62/7; Waagé 1948: pl.IV, HM2; Hayes 1991: fig.VII/16; Gassner 1997: taf.14/213.

2. A-6, 1-6/a-e; RD: 15 cm, PH: 2.8 cm. Partial rim of deep bowl. Everted rim; no decoration on extant part. Light

cream-coloured (10 YR 7/4) clay; tempered with small amount of limestone, mica and sand; tight and non-porous. Slip is not preserved on either surface. Second to first century B.C.

Cf. Crowfoot and Kenyon 1957: fig.62/6, 15; Hayes 1991: fig.VII/16.

3. A-6, 1-6/a-e; PH: 5-5.5 cm. Piece belonging to body of deep bowl. Palmette decoration on preserved fragment. Light cream-coloured (10 YR 7/4) clay; tempered with small amount of limestone, mica and sand; tight and non-porous. No coating remains on external surface, brownish red (7.5 YR 4/6) on internal surface. First century B.C.

Cf. Christensen and Johansen 1971: fig.13/116, 16/148, 17/148; Jones 1950: fig.129/B; Gassner 1997: pl.16/221, 225; 14/211.

4. A-7, 1-3/f-h; inside tomb K-1; RD: 20 cm, PH: 2.3 cm. Piece of rounded rim belonging to dish. Cream-coloured (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) bright coating on external and internal surfaces. First century B.C.

Cf. Waagé 1948: pl.III/120a; Vanderhoeven 1989: forme 1/ 165.

5. A-4, 1-10/a-e; RD: 16 cm, PH: 3 cm. Piece of rounded rim belonging to dish. Cream-coloured (7.5 YR 7/6 - 7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces. Late second century to early third century A.D.

Cf. Waagé 1933: pl.VIII/46.

6. A-7, 4-5/e; RD: 16 cm, PH: 4 cm. Piece of rounded rim belonging to dish. Cream-coloured (7.5 YR 7/6 - 7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces. First century B.C. to late first century A.D.

Cf. Jones 1950: fig.193/402; Adak 1997: fig.1/1.3; Gunneweg et al. 1983: fig.21/6; Waagé 1933: pl.VIII/46; Vanderhoeven 1989: forme 1/ 161.

7. A-6, 3-4/d; inside tomb K-3/1 RD: 17.6 cm, BD: 7.5 cm, H: 3.4 cm. Dish with rounded rim, oval body and ringed base. Found in fragments and later

reconstructed. Cream-coloured (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces. Late second century B.C.

Cf. Hayes 1985: form 4A, 4B, tav.I/9, 10, 11, 12; Jones 1950: fig. 188/ 257-265.

8. A-6, 3-4/d; inside tomb K-3/1; RD: 18 cm, BD: 8.7 cm, H: 3.8 cm. Rounded rim belonging to dish, slightly thickened on the inside; oval body with ringed base. Found in fragments and later reconstructed. Cream-coloured (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Vessel coated in orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8), internal surface and tondo by brush and external surface by dipping. Late second century B.C. to early first century A.D.

Cf. Hayes 1985: form 4A, 4B, tav.I/9, 10, 11, 12; Jones 1950: fig.188/257-265.

9. A-8, 6-10/a-e; RD: 22 cm, PH: 4.4 cm. Fragment of simple, flat rim belonging to dish. Pinkish cream-coloured (10 YR 8/4) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces.

10. A-8, K-12 inside tomb RD: 23 cm, PH: 5 cm. Fragment of thick rim belonging to dish. Cream-coloured (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating

on external and internal surfaces. Late second century B.C. to late first century A.D.

Cf. Hayes 1985: form 22A, tav.III/11; Crowfoot and Kenyon 1957: fig.79/4; Gunneweg et al. 1983: fig.22/4; Hayes 1991: fig.51/6, 9.

11. A-7, 9-10/a-c; RD: 22.5 cm, BD: 9.5 cm, H: 4.4 cm. Chamber of tomb K-11. Rounded rim belonging to dish, slightly thickened on the outside. Body sharply curved and connected to ringed base. Dish found in fragments. Cream-coloured (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces. First to second century A.D.

Cf. Hayes 1985: form 53, tav.VII/2, 3; Waagé 1948: pl.VI/620; Jones 1950: fig.192/366; Atik 1995: abb.32/147.

12. A-7, 4-6/d-e; chamber of tomb K-2; RD: 23 cm, BD: 9.8 cm, H: 4.4 cm. Round rim belonging to dish, slightly thickened on the outside. Body sharply curved and connected to ringed base. Dish found in fragments. Cream-coloured (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surface. First to second century A.D.

Cf. Hayes 1985: form, tav.VII/2.3; Waagé 1948: pl.VI/620; Jones 1950: fig.192/366.

13. A-7, 4-5/e; RD: 18 cm, PH: 2 cm. Fragment of thick rim belonging to dish. Cream-coloured (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces. Late second century to late third century A.D.

Cf. Jones 1950: fig.203/770.

14. A-6, 1-6/a-e; RD: 20 cm, PH: 9.4 cm. Fragment of out-rolled rim with lip belonging to dish. Pinkish cream-coloured (10 YR 8/4) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces. Second century B.C.

Cf. Ladstätter and Lang-Auinger 2001: taf.49/25; French 1985: fig.1/17; Gunneweg et al. 1983: fig.21/2.

15. A-8, inside tomb K-15; RD: 19 cm, PH: 3.2 cm. Fragment of everted rim belonging to dish. Cream-coloured (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces. First century B.C.

Cf. French 1985: fig.1/10; Crowfoot and Kenyon 1957: fig.79/5; Waagé 1948: pl.IV/410b.

16. A-8, 1-2/g; inside tomb K-6; RD: 13.7 cm, BD: 7.6 cm, H: 2.9 cm. Dish with everted rim, out-turned body and low ringed base. Preserved in full. Cream-coloured (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6)

clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Vessel coated in orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8), internal surface except for tondo by brush and external surface by dipping. First to second century A.D.

Cf. Hayes 1985: form 57, tav.VII/10; Crowfoot and Kenyon 1957: fig.77/10; Waagé 1948: pl.VI/632; Williams 1989: fig.5/75; Jones 1950: fig.193/405.

17. A-7, 4-5/e; RD: 17 cm, PH: 4.5 cm. Fragment of everted rim belonging to deep bowl. Cream-coloured (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces. Late first century B.C.

Cf. Jones 1950: fig.193/405; Christensen and Johansen 1971: fig.64/21.6; Unterkircher 1983: abb.1/S 4.3; Robinson 1959 a: pl.60/F14, 65/F53.

18. A-8, dromos of K-16; RD: 17 cm, PH: 3.7 cm. Fragment of everted rim belonging to deep bowl. Pinkish cream-coloured (10 YR 8/4) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces. Second to third century A.D.

Cf. Hayes 1985: form 58, tav.VII/11; Crowfoot and Kenyon 1957: fig.77/9; Waagé 1948: pl.VI/632, 634, 638a; Christensen and Johansen 1971: fig.64/21.6; Unterkircher 1983: abb.1/S 4.3.

19. A-8, RD: 20.6 cm, BD: 8.2 cm, H. 5.3 cm. Rounded rim belonging to dish, slightly thickened on the inside. Undulated body profile, ringed base. Found in fragments and later reconstructed. Cream-coloured (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces. Second to third century A.D.

Cf. Williams 1989: fig.5/72, 73; Jones 1950: fig.202/739, 740; Crowfoot and Kenyon 1957: fig.77/8; Waagé 1948: pl.VI/615f, 615p.

20. A-8, 1-2/g; RD: 20.4 cm, PH: 8 cm. Chamber of tomb K-6. Rim and part of body. Rounded rim and undulated body profile. Cream-coloured (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces. Second to third century A.D.

Cf. Hayes 1985: form 56, tav.VII/7; Jones 1950: fig.202/740; Williams 1989: fig.73; Crowfoot and Kenyon 1957: fig.77/8; Waagé 1948: pl.VI/615p.

21. A-8, 1-2/g; RD: 19 cm, PH: 3.1 cm. Fragment of rounded rim belonging to dish, slightly thickened on the inside. Pinkish cream-coloured (10 YR 8/4) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces. Second to third century A.D.

Cf. Hayes 1985: form 56, tav.VII/7; Williams 1989: fig.5/72; Jones 1950: fig.202/740; Adak 1997: fig.4/7.1; Crowfoot and Kenyon 1957: fig.77/8; Waagé 1948: pl. VI/615p.

22. A-8, inside tomb K-7; RD: 22 cm, PH: 3.2 cm. Fragment of rounded rim belonging to dish, slightly thickened on the inside. Cream-coloured (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces. Second to third century A.D.

Cf. Hayes 1985: form 56, tav.VII/7; Jones 1950: fig.202/740; Adak 1997: fig.4/7.1; Crowfoot and Kenyon 1957: fig.77/8; Waagé 1948: pl.VI/615p.

23. A-6, 3-4/d; inside tomb K-3/1; RD: 16 cm, PH: 3.3 cm. Fragment of rounded rim belonging to dish. Light brick red (5 YR 5/6) clay; tempered with small amount of mica, medium amount of sand and heavy amount of limestone; tight and slightly porous. External and internal surfaces yellowish brick red (5 YR 6/8).

24. A-5, 1-5/a-e; RD: 26 cm, PH: 3.2 cm. Fragment of rounded rim belonging to dish. Cream-coloured (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces. Second to third century A.D.

Cf. Hayes 1985: form 56, tav.VII/7; Adak 1997: fig.4/7.1; Crowfoot and Kenyon 1957: fig.77/8; Waagé 1948: pl.VI/615p; Christensen and Johansen 1971: fig. 33/4.1.

25. A-8, 3-10/h-j; RD: 10 cm, PH: 3.1 cm. Fragment of rounded rim belonging to deep bowl, thickened on the inside to form undulated profile. Pinkish cream-coloured (10 YR 8/4) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces. First century B.C.

Cf. Lang-Aunger and Ladstätter 2001: taf.50/37; Crowfoot and Kenyon 1957: fig.80/17, 21; Gunneweg et al. 1983: fig.21/5.

26. A-4, 1-10/a-e; RD: 12 cm, PH: 5 cm. Fragment of rounded rim belonging to deep bowl. Pinkish cream-coloured (10 YR 8/4) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces. Late first century B.C. to first century A.D.

Cf. Hayes 1985: form 42, tav.VI/7; French 1985: fig.2/35; Waagé 1948. pl.V/445, 446k, p,u.

27. A-4, 6-10/d-f; RD: 16 cm, PH: 2.1 cm. Fragment of rounded rim belonging to deep bowl. Cream-coloured (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on

external and internal surfaces. Late first century B.C. to early second century A.D.
Cf. Waagé 1948: pl.V/446p; Adak 1997: fig.7/16.6; Christensen and Johansen 1971: fig.33/7.1.

28. A-8, 8/e; inside tomb K-15; RD: 15 cm, PH: 3.8 cm. Fragment of everted rim belonging to deep bowl. Finely-made plastic band on neck of vessel. Cream-coloured (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces.

Cf. Christensen and Johansen 1971: fig. 46/20.34.

29. A-8, 1-2/g; RD: 10 cm, PH: 2.1 cm. Fragment of rounded rim belonging to deep bowl, with lip groove on inside and notch decorations on outer surface. Pinkish cream-coloured (10 YR 8/4) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces. Late first century A.D.

Cf. Crowfoot and Kenyon 1957: fig.81/6; Christensen and Johansen 1971: fig.38/12.12; Vanderhoeven 1989: divers/896.

30. A-7, 4-5/e; RD: 11 cm, PH: 2.3 cm. Fragment of everted rim belonging to dish. Cream-coloured (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and

internal surfaces. Late first century B.C. to early second century A.D.

Cf. Waagé 1948: pl.V/453k

31. A-8, 8/c; inside tomb K-15; RD: 38 cm, BD: 4 cm, PH: 4.1 cm. Fragment of everted rim belonging to dish, thickened on the outside. Pinkish cream-coloured (10 YR 8/4) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces. First century B.C.

Cf. Hayes 1985: form 28, tav.IV/11; Jones 1950: fig.192/A; Hellström 1965: pl.35/202; Waagé 1948: pl.III/113f; Gunneweg et al. 1983: fig.6/3; Vanderhoeven 1989: forme 13/346.

32. A-6, 6-10/a-e; RD: 20 cm, PH: 3.6 cm. Fragment of rounded rim belonging to dish, thickened on the outside, with elbow-shaped protrusion where it connects to body. Cream-coloured (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces. First century B.C. to first half of second century A.D.

Cf. Waagé 1948: pl.V/426f453k; Crowfoot and Kenyon 1957: fig.79/15, 68/6; Gunneweg et al. 1983: fig.23/4

33. A-8, 1-2/g; inside tomb K-6; RD: 8.8 cm, PH: 2.5 cm. Fragment of inverted rim belonging to bowl. Cream-coloured (10 YR 8/4) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on

external and internal surfaces. Late second century B.C. to first century B.C.

Cf. Thür 1997: abb.12/17; Waagé 1948: pl.IV/128u, 125f; Johnson 1988: fig.7.2/30; Gunneweg et al. 1983: fig.17/95.

34. A-8, 8/c; RD: 9 cm, BD: 4 cm, PH: 4.7 cm. Chamber of tomb K-15. Inverted rim belonging to bowl narrowing towards ringed base. Cream-coloured (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. No coating remains. Late third century to first century B.C.

Cf. Jones 1950: fig.180/G, K, 67, 76; Öztürk 2002: drw.6, fig.6; Topbaş 1993: fig.14; French 1985: fig.1/5; 2/27; Crowfoot and Kenyon 1957: fig.38/2; Gunneweg et al. 1983: fig.1/224

35. A-6, 3-4/c-d; inside tomb K-3/2; RD: 15 cm, BD: 4 cm, PH: 10.5 cm. Deep bowl with slightly inverted rim, out-turned body, ringed base and vertical handle. Complete vessel preserved. Cream-coloured (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating, internal surface fully coated; external surface half coated by dipping. 70-120 A.D.

Cf. Gürlér 2001: drw.1/3; Hellström 1965: pl.37/293, 296.

36. A-6, 1-6/a-e; RD: 5.4 cm, PH: 4 cm. Fragment of everted rim belonging to jug. Pinkish cream-coloured (10 YR 8/4) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight

and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces.

37. A-7, 8-10/a-j; RD: 6 cm, PH: 3.5 cm. Fragment of everted rim belonging to jug. Pinkish cream-coloured (10 YR 8/4) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces.

38. A-7, 10-13/a-j; RD: 4 cm, PH: 2.4 cm. Fragment of everted rim belonging to jug. Pinkish cream-coloured (10 YR 8/4) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces. First century B.C. to first century A.D.

Cf. Adak 1997: fig.13/25.1.

39. A-8, RD: 6.6 cm, PH: 2.1 cm. Fragment of everted rim belonging to jug. Cream-coloured (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces. First century A.D.

Cf. Hayes 1985: form 108, tav.IX/8.

40. A-6, 6-10/a-e; RD: 7.5 cm, PH: 5.8 cm. Fragment of everted rim belonging to jug; partially preserved vertical handles, starting below rim on both sides of neck. Groove encircles vessel where neck is connected to body. Cream-coloured (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight

and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces. First century B.C. to first century A.D.

Cf. Vanderhoeven 1989: formes 25-26/ 859; Zelle 1990: abb.7/23.

41. A-5, 1-6/a-e; dromos of K-13; BD: 6.5 cm, PH: 18.5 cm. Part of body and handle of jug. Vessel with ringed base. Handle with double section, starting below rim and running up to shoulder. Cream-coloured (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with very little clay; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surface.

42. A-5, 6-8/a-e; BD: 7.5 cm, PH: 2.9 cm. Fragment of low ringed base belonging to dish. Cream-coloured (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces. Late first century B.C.

Cf. Crowfoot and Kenyon 1957: fig.82/3.

43. A-8, 1-5/a-d; PH: 2.5 cm. Fragment of rounded base. Two concentric circles on outer surface, encircling base and made using groove decoration technique. Pinkish cream-coloured (10 YR 8/4) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces. First century B.C.

Cf. Christensen and Johansen 1971: fig.46/19.1; Hayes 1991: fig.17/8; Vanderhoeven 1989, forme 21/ 680.

44. A-8, PH: 3.2 cm; inside tomb K-15 Fragment of rounded base. Concentric circles on outer part. Pinkish cream-coloured (10 YR 8/4) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces.

Cf. Vanderhoeven 1989: forme 18/ 669.

45. A-8, 1-5/a-d; BD: 8.6 cm, PH: 7.8 cm. Fragment of ringed base belonging to dish. Pinkish cream-coloured (10 YR 8/4) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces.

46. A-8, 1-5/a-d; BD: 7.5 cm, PH: 2.5 cm. Fragment of ringed base belonging to jug. Cream-coloured (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces. First century B.C.

Cf. Johnson 1988: fig.7.2/28; Crowfoot and Kenyon 1957: fig.82/2; Hayes 1991: fig.17/22.

47. A-7, 6-7/i-j; dromos of K-8; BD: 11 cm, PH: 1.4 cm. Fragment of low ringed base belonging to deep bowl/jug. Three lines of groove decorations on outer profile of base. Pinkish cream-coloured (10 YR 8/4) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous.

Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces. Late first century B.C. to early second century A.D.

Cf. Johnson 1988: fig.7.2/29.

48. A-7, 8-10/a-j; BD: 11.5 cm, PH: 2.7 cm. Fragment of ringed base belonging to dish. Roulette decoration on internal surface, made by incised decoration technique and consisting of vertical thin lines encircling central section. Pinkish cream-coloured (10 YR 8/4) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces. First century B.C.

Cf. Hayes 1985: form 53, 82, tav.VII/1, 2.3; Crowfoot and Kenyon 1957: fig.77/2; Waagé 1933: pl.VIII/85; Christensen and Johansen 1971: fig. 40/14.20.

49. A-7, 4-6/d-e; chamber of tomb K-2; BD: 12 cm, PH: 2 cm. Fragment of inverted flat base belonging to dish. Pinkish cream-coloured (10 YR 8/4) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces. First century A.D.

Cf. Hayes 1985: form 116, tav.XI/1; Johnson 1988: fig.7.2/36; Atik 1995: abb. 30/122.

50. A-7, 9-10/a-c; BD: 6.4 cm, PH: 4.3 cm. Chamber of tomb K-11. Fragment of ringed base belonging to deep bowl. Cream-coloured (7.5 YR 7/6-

7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces. Late first century B.C. to early second century A.D.

Cf. Waagé 1933: pl.VIII/55.

51. A-7, dromos of K-11; BD: 7 cm, PH: 2.7 cm. Fragment of ringed base belonging to deep bowl. Groove on inner section. Pinkish cream-coloured (10 YR 8/4) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces. Late first century B.C. to early second century A.D.

Cf. Hayes 1985: form 5B, tav.II/2; Waagé 1948: pl.V/446 p; Johnson 1988: fig.7.2/35; Waagé 1933: pl.VIII/55.

52. A-5, dromos of K-13; BD: 12 cm, PH: 2.3 cm. Fragment of ringed base belonging to dish. Broken where connected to body by sharp curve. Pinkish cream-coloured (10 YR 8/4) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces. Late second century B.C. to first century B.C.

Cf. Waagé 1948: pl.III/116n, p; Adak 1997: fig. 3/2.9.

53. A-8, 6-7/f-g; BD: 8.6 cm, PH: 2.5 cm. Fragment of ringed base belonging to deep bowl. Cream-coloured (7.5 YR 7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on

external and internal surfaces. Late first century B.C. to early second century A.D.
Cf. Waagé 1933: pl.VIII/55.

54. A-6, 6-10/a-e; BD: 22 cm, PH: 1.7 cm. Fragment of low ringed base belonging to dish. Two lines of notch decorations. Cream-coloured (7.5 YR

7/6-7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with very little mica; tight and non-porous. Bright orangish red (2.5 YR 5/8) coating on external and internal surfaces. Late second century to early third century A.D.
Cf. Waagé 1948: pl.VI/632; Waagé 1933: pl.VIII/56.

AFRICAN RED SLIP IMITATIONS AND LATE ROMAN C WARES

55. A-4, 6-10/a-e; RD: 15 cm, PH: 3.1 cm. Partial rim and body belonging to a LRC deep bowl. Rim concave on external surface and thickened outward in lower section. Orangish red (2.5 YR 6/8) clay; tempered with small amount of limestone and medium amount of mica; tight and non-porous. No coating remains on either surface. Change of colour on external surface due to firing; external surface of lip orangish light red (2.5 YR 6/6), transition to body and body orangish red (2.5 YR 6/8) on external and internal surfaces. Second half of fifth century to sixth century A.D.

Cf. Johnson 1988: fig.7-9/171; Jones 1950: fig.208/S

56. A-4, 1-10/a-e; RD: 15 cm, PH: 2.2 cm. Partial rim and body belonging to a LRC dish. Everted rim thickened on the outside. Orangish red (2.5 YR 6/8) clay; tempered with small amount of limestone and medium amount of mica; tight and non-porous. No coating remains on either surface. Change of colour on external surface due to firing; external surface of

lip creamish pink (5 YR 7/4), transition to body and body orangish light red (2.5 YR 6/6) on external and internal surfaces. Late sixth century to mid-seventh century A.D.

Cf. Hayes 1972: form 10C, fig.71/13; Williams 1989: fig.23/280; Waagé 1948: pl.XI/949k.

57. A-8, 3-5/c-d; RD: 16 cm, PH: 2 cm. Partial knob-shaped rim belonging to deep bowl. Orangish red (2.5 YR 6/8) clay; tempered with small amount of limestone and medium amount of mica; tight and non-porous. No coating remains on either surface. Change of colour on external surface due to firing; external surface of lip milky brown (10 YR 7/3), transition to body and body yellowish orange (5 YR 6/6) on external and internal surfaces.

58. A-4, 1-10/f-j; RD: 21 cm, PH: 2.5 cm. Partial rim belonging to a LRC deep bowl. Upright rim concave on external surface and thickened outward on lower section. Orangish red (2.5 YR 6/8) clay;

tempered with small amount of limestone and medium amount of mica; tight and non-porous. No coating remains on either surface. Change of colour on external surface due to firing; external surface of lip milky brown (10 YR 6/4) with fine bright coating. Transition to body and body orangish red (2.5 YR 6/8) on external and internal surfaces. Sixth century A.D.

Cf. Hayes 1972: form 3H, fig.68/29; Gassner 1997: taf.48/584.

59. A-4, 1-10/a-e; RD: 23 cm, PH: 2.8 cm. Partial rim belonging to a LRC dish. Everted rim thickened on the inside. Orangish red (2.5 YR 6/8) clay; tempered with small amount of limestone and medium amount of mica; tight and non-porous. No coating remains on either surface. Change of colour on external and internal surfaces due to firing. External and internal surfaces of lip orangish red (2.5 YR 6/8), external and internal surfaces of body also orangish red (2.5 YR 6/8). First half of seventh century A.D.

Cf. Kenyon 1957: fig.84/23; Waagé 1948: pl.XI/949u, 949y; Williams 1985: fig.3/12; Gassner 1997: taf. 48/586.

60. A-8, 1-5/a-d; RD: 28 cm, PH: 2.8 cm. Partial rim and body belonging to dish. Rim thickened on the outside. Imitation African Red Slipped Ware. Orangish red (2.5 YR 6/8) clay; tempered with small amount of limestone and medium amount of mica; tight and non-

porous. No coating remains on either surface. Sixth century A.D.

Cf. Hayes 1972: form 99A, fig.28/1; Hayes 1986: fig.40.30/53.

61. A-4, 1-10/a-e; RD: 33 cm, PH: 4.1 cm. Partial rim belonging to deep bowl. Everted rim thickened in and out. Imitation African Red Slipped Ware. Orangish red (2.5 YR 6/8) clay; tempered with small amount of limestone and medium amount of mica; tight and non-porous. No coating remains on either surface. 360-470 A.D.

Cf. Hayes 1972: form 67, fig.19/6, 17; Waagé 1948: pl.IX/869.

62. A-4, 1-10/f-j; RD: 22 cm, PH: 1.7 cm. Partial rim and body belonging to deep bowl; rim thickened inward. Orangish red (2.5 YR 6/8) clay; tempered with small amount of limestone and medium amount of mica; tight and non-porous. No coating remains on either surface.

63. A-4, 1-10/a-e; RD: 26 cm, PH: 3 cm. Partial rim belonging to a LRC deep bowl. High and upright rim concave on external surface and thickened outward in transition to body. Orangish red (2.5 YR 6/8) clay; tempered with small amount of limestone and medium amount of mica; tight and non-porous. No coating remains on either surface. Change of colour on external surface due to firing; external surface of lip yellowish light brown (7.5 YR 6/6), transition to body and body orangish red (2.5 YR 6/8) on external and

internal surfaces. Fifth century to first half of sixth century A.D.

Cf. Hayes 1972: form 3B, fig.67/5; Johnson 1988: fig. 7-9/150; Waagé 1948: pl.XI/941f; Jones 1950: fig.208/K; Williams 1989: fig.22/269; Kenyon 1957: fig.84/13, 14.

64. A-4, 1-10/a-e; RD: 29 cm, PH: 2.1 cm. Partial rim belonging to a LRC deep bowl. Upright rim concave on external surface and thickened outward in transition to body. Incised decoration on rim, consisting of vertical lines. Orangish red (2.5 YR 6/8) clay; tempered with small amount of limestone and medium amount of mica; tight and non-porous. No coating remains on either surface. Change of colour on external surface due to firing; external surface of lip milky brown (10 YR 6/4), transition to body and body orangish red (2.5 YR 6/8) on external and internal surfaces. Fourth century to second quarter of sixth century A.D.

Cf. Hayes 1972: form 3D, fig.68/13; Hayes 1986: fig.34.16/5; Kenyon 1957: fig.84/11; Jones 1950: fig.208/I; Hellström 1965: pl.37/333.

65. A-4, 1-10/f-j; RD: 27 cm, PH: 2.2 cm. Partial rim and body belonging to a LRC deep bowl. Upright rim concave on external surface and thickened outward in transition to body. Two bands of roulette decoration on rim. Orangish red (2.5 YR 6/8) clay; tempered with small amount of limestone and medium amount of mica; tight and non-porous. No coating remains on either surface. Change of colour on

external surface due to firing; external surface of lip yellowish orange (5 YR 6/6), transition to body and body orangish light red (2.5 YR 6/6) on external and internal surfaces. Lip part with brownish dark grey (10 YR 3/1) fine coating on outside. Late fifth century to sixth century A.D.

Cf. Hayes 1972: form 3F, fig.69/23, 25; Hayes 1986: fig.32.13/6; Williams 1989: fig.22/275; Hellström 1965: pl.37/334; Jones 1950: fig.208/L, Q; Gassner 1997: taf.46/558.

66. A-6, 1-7/a-e; RD: 19 cm, PH: 2.2 cm. Partial rim and body belonging to a LRC deep bowl; rim thickened on the inside. Orangish red (2.5 YR 6/8) clay; tempered with small amount of limestone and medium amount of mica; tight and non-porous. No coating remains on either surface. Second half of fourth century to first half of fifth century A.D.

Cf. Johnson 1988: fig.7-8/137; Catling 1972: fig 5/P 28.

67. A-7, 8-10/a-j; RD: 27 cm, PH: 1.8 cm. Partial rim and body belonging to a LRC deep bowl preserved; rim thickened inward. Orangish red (2.5 YR 6/8) clay; tempered with small amount of limestone and medium amount of mica; tight and non-porous. No coating remains on either surface. Second half of fourth century to first half of fifth century A.D.

Cf. Johnson 1988: fig.7-8/137; Catling 1972: fig 5/P 28.

68. A-4, 1-10/a-e; BD: 15 cm, PH: 1.4 cm. Part of low-ringed base and body belonging to dish. Imitation African Red Slipped Ware. Orangish red (2.5 YR 6/8) clay; tempered with small amount of limestone and medium amount of mica; tight and non-porous. No coating remains on either surface. Late fourth century to early fifth century A.D.

Cf. Hayes 1972: form 67, fig.19.

69. A-6, 1-10/a-e; BD: 13 cm, PH: 1.3 cm. Chamber of tomb K-4. Part of low-ringed base and body belonging to a LRC dish. Orangish red (2.5 YR 6/8) clay; tempered with small amount of limestone

and medium amount of mica. External and internal surfaces orangish light red (2.5 YR 6/6) in colour, with bright coating. Second half of fourth century A.D.

Cf. Hayes 1972: form 3, fig.67.

70. A-13, 1-5/d-f. Small LRC decorated body fragment. Palmette decoration impressed on fragment. Orangish red (2.5 YR 6/8) clay; tempered with small amount of limestone and medium amount of mica; tight and non-porous. No coating remains on either surface. Mid-fifth century A.D.

Cf. Hayes 1972: group III-i, fig.73.

COMMON AND COARSE WARES

Cooking Wares

71. A-8, 6-7/f-g; RD: 14 cm, PH: 3.8 cm. Fragment of rim belonging to cooking pot, inverted and thickened outward, with groove decoration on body. Handle starting from rim and partially preserved, having ridge section. Orangish red (2.5 YR 6/8) clay; tempered with small amount of limestone, medium amount of mica; tight and non-porous. External and internal surfaces orangish red (2.5 YR 6/8). Fifth to seventh centuries A.D.

Cf. Williams 1989: fig.36/400, 401; 62/582; Johnson 1988: fig.7-42/627.

72. A-12, 1-10/h-j; RD: 14 cm, PH: 2.7 cm. Fragment of inverted rim,

belonging to cooking pot. Handle starting from rim and partially preserved, having uneven section. Red (2.5 YR 5/6) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit and sand, medium amounts of limestone and mica; tight and non-porous. External and internal surfaces red (2.5 YR 5/6).

73. A-6, 6-10/a-e; RD: 16 cm, PH: 2.6 cm. Fragment of everted rim belonging to cooking pot. Handle starting from rim and partially preserved, having rectangular section. Dark greyish brown (10 YR 4/2) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit and quartz, medium amounts of mica and sand, and heavy amount of limestone; tight and slightly

porous. Coating dark brick red (5 YR 4/6) on external surface, light brick red (7.5 YR 6/4) on internal surface.

74. A-6, tomb K-10; RD: 10 cm, PH: 2.2 cm. Fragment of rounded rim belonging to cooking pot. Handle, starting from rim and partially preserved, having kidney-shaped section. Dark greyish brown (10 YR 4/2) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit and quartz, medium amounts of mica and sand, and heavy amount of limestone; tight and slightly porous. Coating dark brick red (5 YR 4/6) on external surface, light brick red (7.5 YR 6/4) on internal surface.

75. A-8, 1-2/g; inside tomb K-6 ; RD: 15 cm, PH: 4.1 cm. Fragment of rim belonging to pot, inverted and thickened outward. Light brown (10 YR 5/4) clay; tempered with medium amounts of grit, limestone, mica and sand; loose and porous. External and internal surfaces yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4).

76. A-7/7009-11 8-10/a-j; RD: 16 cm, PH: 2, 8 cm. Fragment of rim belonging to pot, inverted and thickened slightly

outward. Orange red (5 YR 5/6) clay; tempered with small amount mica, medium amount sand, heavy lime; tight and slightly porous. External and internal surfaces are yellowish orange red (5YR 6/8).

77. A-4/4002-9 1-10/f-j; AÇ: 11 cm, KY: 2, 4 cm. Fragment of rim belonging to pot, inverted. Groove just on the below of the rim. Dark orange red (5 YR 4/6) clay; tempered with small amount quartz, medium amount mica, sand, grog and heavy grit and lime; tight and slightly porous. External and internal surfaces are dark orange red (5 YR 4/6).

78. A-4, 1-10/f-j; RD: 14 cm, PH: 1.5 cm. Fragment of pointed rim thickened outward belonging to pot. Orangish red (2.5 YR 6/8) clay; tempered with small amount of limestone and medium amount of mica; tight and non-porous. No coating remains on either surface. Fifth to seventh centuries A.D.

Cf. Williams 1989: fig.39/420.

Plates, Bowls and Basins

79. A-5, 1-5/a-c; RD: 38 cm, PH: 3.3 cm. Fragment of rounded rim belonging to shallow tray. Pink-light grey (5 YR 7/4-2.5 Y 7/1) clay; tempered with small amounts of mica and grog, medium amounts of grit and limestone, and heavy amounts of sand; tight and non-porous. External surface pinkish cream-coloured (10 YR 8/4), internal surface pink (7.5 YR 7/4).

Cf. Doğer and Şenol 2000: drw.12c.

80. A-4, 8-10/a-f; RD: 19 cm, PH: 2.5 cm. Fragment of thickened rim belonging to deep bowl. Pinkish orange (7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with small amounts of limestone and mica and medium amounts of grit and sand; tight and slightly porous. External surface pinkish yellow (10 YR 7/4), internal surface yellowish pink (7.5 YR 7/4).

81. A-6, 1-7/a-e; RD: 34 cm, PH: 3.6 cm. Fragment of rounded rim belonging to bowl. Piece immediately below rim, possibly belonging to handle, partially preserved. Pinkish orange (7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with small amounts of limestone and mica and medium amounts of grit and sand; tight and slightly porous. External surface pinkish yellow (10 YR 7/4), internal surface yellowish pink (7.5 YR 7/4).

82. A-4, 1-10/a-e; RD: 39 cm, PH: 3.7 cm. Fragment of rounded rim belonging to deep bowl. Pinkish orange (7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with small amounts of limestone and mica and medium amounts of grit and sand; tight and slightly porous. External surface pinkish yellow (10 YR 7/4), internal surface yellowish pink (7.5 YR 7/4).

83. A-5, 1-5/a-c; RD: 22.4 cm, PH: 6.4 cm. Fragment of grooved rim belonging to bowl. Two rows of grooved decoration below rim. Milky brown (10 YR 6/3) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit, limestone, mica, sand and grog; tight and slightly porous. External and internal surfaces yellowish brown (10 YR 7/4).

84. A-4, 8-10/a-f; RD: 24 cm, PH: 7.7 cm. Fragment of rim, thickened outward, belonging to dish. Dark cream-coloured (10 YR 6/4) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit, quartz, mica and grog and medium amounts of limestone and sand; tight and non-porous. External and internal surfaces dark cream-coloured (10 YR 6/4).

Cf. Catling 1972: fig. 5/P 79

85. A-13, 6-10/d-f; RD: 24 cm, PH: 6.6 cm. Fragment of slightly inverted rim belonging to bowl. Light brown (10 YR

5/4) clay; tempered with medium amounts of grit, limestone, mica and sand; loose and porous. External and internal surfaces yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4).

86. A-6, 1-6/a-e; RD: 32 cm, PH: 2.8 cm. Fragment of flat rounded rim belonging to dish. Dark cream-coloured (10 YR 6/4) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit, quartz, mica and grog, and medium amounts of limestone and sand; tight and non-porous.

87. A-4, 8-10/a-f; RD: 18 cm, PH: 4.4 cm. Fragment of rim belonging to dish, everted and slightly thickened inward. Light cream-coloured (10 YR 7/4) clay; tempered with small amounts of limestone, mica and sand; tight and non-porous. External and internal surfaces light cream-coloured (10 YR 7/4).

88. A-8, 1-5/e-j; RD: 24 cm, PH: 5.3 cm. Fragment of rim belonging to dish, everted and slightly thickened inward. Pinkish yellow (10 YR 6/4) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit, limestone, sand and grog and heavy amount of mica; tight and non-porous. External and internal surfaces pinkish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6).

Cf. Robinson 1959 a: pl.67/G82.

89. A-13, 1-5/a-j; RD: 25 cm, PH: 3.3 cm. Fragment of thickened rim belonging to dish. Shallow groove on inside of rim. Pinkish orange (5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit, sand, grog

and medium amounts of limestone and mica; tight and non-porous. External surface pinkish yellow (10 YR 7/4), internal surface yellowish pink (7.5 YR 7/4). Late fourth century to early second century B.C.

Cf. Dyson 1968: fig.I/1.

90. A-4, 1-10/a-e; RD: 29 cm, PH: 3.7 cm. Fragment of rim, thickened outward and excurving, belonging to dish. Pinkish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit and mica, medium amounts of limestone and grog and heavy amount of sand; tight and slightly porous. External and internal surfaces pinkish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6). Fifth century A.D.

Cf. Waelkens et al. 1991: fig.14.

91. A-4, 8-10/a-f; RD: 21 cm, PH: 6.3 cm. Fragment of everted rim belonging to dish. Pinkish orange (5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit, sand and grog and medium amounts of limestone and mica; tight and non-porous. External surface pinkish yellow (10 YR 7/4), internal surface yellowish pink (7.5 YR 7/4).

92. A-5, 3-5/f-j; RD: 35 cm, PH: 2.1 cm. Fragment of rim belonging to dish, slightly inverted and thickened outward. Beige (2.5 Y 7/4) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit, mica and sand, medium amount of grog; tight and slightly porous. External and internal surfaces beige (2.5 Y 8/3).

93. A-5, 10/c-d; inside tomb K-13 ; RD: 40 cm, PH: 1.9 cm. Fragment of rim belonging to dish, everted and thickened outward. Light brown (10 YR 5/4) clay; tempered with medium amounts of grit, limestone, mica and sand; loose and porous. External and internal surfaces yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4).

94. A-7, 2/g; dromos of K-9; RD: 42 cm, PH: 5.8 cm. Fragment of rim, everted and bilaterally thickened, belonging to dish. Pinkish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit and mica, medium amounts of limestone and grog and heavy amount of sand; tight and slightly porous. External and internal surfaces pinkish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6).

95. A-6, 5-8/f-h; RD: 49 cm, PH: 6.7 cm. Fragment of flat rim belonging to basin. Horizontal ledge/handle immediately below rim preserved. Pinkish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit and mica, medium amounts of limestone and grog, heavy amount of sand; tight and slightly porous. External and internal surfaces pinkish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6).

96. A-8, 6-10/a-e; RD: 36 cm, PH: 7.5 cm. Fragment of grooved rim belonging to basin. Arrangement on rim seems to have been ledge. Pinkish orange (5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit, sand and grog, medium amounts of limestone and mica; tight and non-porous. External surface pinkish yellow (10 YR 7/4), internal surface yellowish

pink (7.5 YR 7/4). Third century to mid-second century B.C.

Cf. Jones 1950: fig. 184/192.

97. A-5, 3-5/f-j; RD: 35 cm, PH: 4.8 cm. Fragment of rim, belonging to basin, thickened inward and outward. Red brown (5 YR 3/3) clay; tempered with small amounts of limestone and mica, medium amounts of grit and sand; tight and slightly porous. Coating brown (7.5 YR 4/3) on external and internal surfaces.

98. A-7, 8-10/a-j; RD: 30 cm, PH: 5.7 cm. Fragment of rim, thickened outward. Light cream-coloured (10 YR 7/4) clay; tempered with small amounts of limestone, mica and sand; tight and non-porous. External and internal surfaces light cream-coloured (10 YR 7/4) without coating. Third to second centuries B.C.

Cf. Johnson 1988: fig.7-33/516.

99. A-5, 1-5/a-e; RD: 26 cm, PH: 4.3 cm. Fragment of rim, thickened outward. Dark brown (10 YR 4/2) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit, mica and sand, medium amount of limestone; tight and slightly porous. External and internal surfaces greyish brown (10 YR 5/3).

100. A-5, 10/b-d; dromos of K-13; RD: 28 cm, PH: 5.3 cm. Fragment of rim belonging to bowl; thickened outward and displaying carinated body profile. Milky brown (10 YR 6/3) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit, limestone, mica, sand and grog; tight and slightly

porous. External and internal surfaces yellowish brown (10 YR 7/4).

Cf. Tuna 2003: pl.XLI/1.

101. A-6, 10/e-f; RD: 47 cm, PH: 10.2 cm. Fragment of rim belonging to basin, slightly thickened outward. Plastic decoration of wavy lines encircling vessel, immediately below rim. Reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with small amounts of mica and grog, medium amount of limestone, heavy amounts of grit and sand; tight and slightly porous. External surface reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6), internal surface reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6).

102. A-8, 1-5/a-d; RD: 23 cm, PH: 2.4 cm. Fragment of inverted rim belonging

to bowl. Pinkish orange (5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit, sand and grog, medium amounts of limestone and mica; tight and non-porous. External surface pinkish yellow (10 YR 7/4), internal surface pink (7.5 YR 7/4).

Cf. Dyson 1968: fig.15/IA-4.

103. A-4, 1-10/a-e; RD: 20 cm, PH: 6.2 cm. Fragment of rim belonging to bowl, thickened outward. Light cream-coloured (10 YR 7/4) clay; tempered with small amounts of limestone, mica and sand; tight and non-porous. External and internal surfaces light cream-coloured (10 YR 7/4).

Jugs, Amphorae and Jars

104. A-7, 9-10/b; dromos of K-11; RD: 5.1 cm, BD: 4.3 cm, PH: 12.5 cm. Jug with everted rim, narrow neck, semi-spherical body and flat base. Single handle starting from vessel's rim and attached to belly, having reverse kidney-shaped section. Groove decorations on shoulder. Brick red (5 YR 5/6) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit and sand, medium amount of limestone, heavy amount of mica; tight and non-porous. External and internal surfaces brick red (5 YR 6/8).

105. A-8, inside tomb K-7 ; BD: 4.4 cm, PH: 7.5 cm. Body and base of jug partially preserved. With part of handle preserved on body, jug having concave base. Body decorated with lines of grooves. Brick red (5 YR 5/6) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit and sand, medium amount of limestone, heavy amount of mica; tight and non-porous. External and internal surfaces brick red (5 YR 6/8), no coating remains.

106. A-6, 2-3/f-h; inside tomb K-4; BD: 6.5 cm, PH: 13.2 cm. Body and base of jug partially preserved. Jug having

sharply turning shoulder and low ringed base. Pinkish orange (7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with small amount of mica, medium amounts of grit and sand; tight and slightly porous. External surface pinkish yellow (10 YR 7/4), internal surface yellowish pink (7.5 YR 7/4). Second century A.D.

Cf. Dyson 1968: fig.3/46.

107. A-13, 4/c; PH: 20.2 cm. Body and base of jug partially preserved. With handle preserved in part on shoulder, jug having round base. Colour of paste changed due to firing. Surface buff-coloured and coated. Second half of third century A.D.

Cf. Dyson 1968: fig.8/197.

108. A-4, 1-10/a-e; RD: 12 cm, PH: 4.2 cm. Plastically made protrusion on rounded rim belonging to deep bowl. Yellowish brown/light brick red (7.5 YR 6/4-5 YR 5/6) clay; tempered with small amount of grit, medium amounts of limestone and mica, and heavy amount of sand; tight and slightly porous. External surface pinkish cream-coloured (10 YR 7/4), internal surface pink (7.5 YR 7/6).

109. A-4, 1-10/a-e; RD: 13 cm, PH: 3.8 cm. Fragment of everted double beaded rim belonging to pithos. Pinkish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit and mica, medium amounts of limestone and grog and heavy amount of sand; tight and slightly porous. External and internal surfaces pinkish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6).

110. A-4,1-10/a-e; RD: 5 cm, PH: 1.8 cm. Fragment of everted rim belonging to amphora. Handle, starting from rim and preserved in part, having kidney-shaped section. Reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with small amounts of mica and grog, medium amount of limestone and heavy amounts of grit and sand; tight and slightly porous. External surface reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6), internal surface reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6).

111. A-5, 6-8/a-e; RD: 7 cm, PH: 3.3 cm. Fragment of slightly everted rim belonging to small cup/jug. Dark brown (10 YR 4/2) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit, mica and sand, and medium amount of limestone; tight and slightly porous. External and internal surfaces greyish brown (10 YR 5/3).

112. A-7, 8-10/a-j; RD: 6 cm, PH: 2.8 cm. Fragment of slightly everted rim belonging to amphora. Handle, starting below rim and partially preserved, having oval section grooved in upper part. Pinkish orange (7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with small amounts of limestone and mica and medium amounts of grit and sand; tight and slightly porous. External surface pinkish yellow (10 YR 7/4), internal surface yellowish pink (7.5 YR 7/4).

113. A-4, 8-10/a-f; RD: 10 cm, PH: 2.8 cm. Fragment of rounded rim belonging to amphora. Handle, starting from rim and partially preserved, having ovaloid

section with ridge. Two scratched lines on upper part of handle probably belonging to workshop where amphora was produced. Beige (2.5 Y 7/4) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit, mica and sand, and medium amount of grog; tight and slightly porous. External and internal surfaces beige (2.5 Y 8/3).

114. A-7, 1/b-c; RD: 10 cm, PH: 3.6 cm. Fragment of rounded rim belonging to amphora. Beige (2.5 Y 7/4) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit, mica and sand and medium amount of grog; tight and slightly porous. External and internal surfaces beige (2.5 Y 8/3).

Cf. Williams 1989: fig.61/577.

115. A-7, 8-10/a-j; RD: 8 cm, PH: 2 cm. Fragment of upright rim, thickened outward, belonging to pot. Beige (2.5 Y 7/4) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit, mica and sand and medium amount of grog; tight and slightly porous. External and internal surfaces beige (2.5 Y 8/3).

116. A-6, 1-6/a-e; RD: 10 cm, PH: 3 cm. Fragment of rim, thickened outward, belonging to jug. Pinkish cream-coloured (10 YR 7/4) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit, limestone, mica and grog and medium amount of sand; loose and porous. External surface yellowish cream-coloured (2.5 Y 8/3) with coating, internal surface cream-coloured (10 YR 7/4). Third to second century B.C.

Cf. Liko 2001: taf.58/109.

117. A-7, 1-3/f-h; Chamber of tomb K-1 ; RD: 8 cm, PH: 4 cm. Fragment of rim, thickened outward, belonging to deep bowl. Pinkish cream-coloured (10 YR 7/4) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit, limestone, mica and grog and medium amount of sand; loose and porous. External surface yellowish cream-coloured (2.5 Y 8/3) with coating, internal surface cream-coloured (10 YR 7/4).

118. A-4, 1-10/a-e; RD: 9 cm, PH: 2.9 cm. Fragment of rim thickened outward, belonging to deep jug. Beige (2.5 Y 7/4) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit, mica and sand and medium amount of grog; tight and slightly porous. External and internal surfaces beige (2.5 Y 8/3).

119. A-4, 1-10/f-j; RD: 10 cm, PH: 3.6 cm. Fragment of upright double beaded rim belonging to jug. Pinkish orange (7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with small amounts of limestone and mica and medium amounts of grit and sand; tight and slightly porous. External surface pinkish yellow (10 YR 7/4), internal surface yellowish pink (7.5 YR 7/4).

120. A-4, 1-10/a-e; RD: 10 cm, PH: 2.9 cm. Fragment of rim, thickened outward, belonging to jug. Dark cream-coloured (10 YR 6/4) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit, quartz, mica and grog and medium amounts of limestone and sand; tight and non-porous. External and

internal surfaces dark cream-coloured (10 YR 6/4).

121. A-8, front of entrance to tomb K-16; RD: 10 cm, BD: 7.6 cm; PH: 24.5 cm. Pot with everted rim, conical neck, sharp-turning shoulder, body narrowing towards base, and low ringed base. Of two handles, starting from rim and ending level with shoulder, one preserved in full, with upper section having grooved and kidney-like section. Decoration of horizontal lines of grooves on neck and shoulder of vessel. Yellowish brown/light brick red (7.5 YR 6/4-5 YR 5/6) clay; tempered with small amount of grit, medium amounts of limestone and mica, and heavy amount of sand; tight and slightly porous. External surface pinkish cream-coloured (10 YR 7/4), internal surface pink (7.5 YR 7/6).

122. A-4, 1-10/a-e; RD: 13 cm, PH: 2 cm. Fragment of rim thickened inward with node. Light red brick (5 YR 5/6) clay; tempered with small amount of mica, medium amount of sand, and heavy amount of limestone; tight and slightly porous. External and internal surfaces yellowish brick red (5 YR 6/8).

123. A-4, 1-10/f-j; RD: 14 cm, PH: 2.9 cm. Fragment of internally tapered rim belonging to deep bowl. Orangish red (2.5 YR 6/8) clay; tempered with small amount of limestone and medium amount of mica; tight and non-porous. No coating remains on either surface.

124. A-6, 1-6/a-e; RD: 16 cm, PH: 2.8 cm. Fragment of rim belonging to pot, thickened outward. Beige (2.5 Y 7/4) clay; tempered with very small amounts of grit, mica and sand and medium amount of grog; tight and slightly porous. External and internal surfaces beige (2.5 Y 8/3).

Cf. Jones 1950: fig.210/B.

125. A-8, 1-5/a-d; RD: 13 cm, PH: 3.5 cm. Fragment of rim belonging to amphora, thickened outward. Pink-light grey (5 YR 7/4-2.5 Y 7/1) clay; tempered with small amounts of mica and grog, medium amounts of grit and limestone and heavy amount of sand; tight and non-porous. External surface pinkish cream-coloured (10 YR 8/4), internal surface pink (7.5 YR 7/4).

126. A-8, 7-8/c-d; RD: 16 cm, PH: 3.3 cm. Fragment of upright rim, thickened outward. Pinkish cream-coloured (10 YR 7/4) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit, limestone, mica and grog and medium amount of sand; loose and porous. External surface yellowish cream-coloured (2.5 Y 8/3) with coating, internal surface cream-coloured (10 YR 7/4).

127. A-8, inside tomb K-12; RD: 13.6 cm, PH: 2.9 cm. Fragment of grooved rim, bilaterally thickened outward. Beige (2.5 Y 7/4) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit, mica and sand and medium amount of grog; tight and

slightly porous. External and internal surfaces beige (2.5 Y 8/3).

128. A-8, 3-10/h-j; RD: 14 cm, PH: 2.3 cm. Fragment of rim, thickened outward. Lip groove on inner side of rim. Pinkish yellow (10 YR 6/4) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit, limestone, sand and grog and heavy amount of mica; tight and non-porous. External and internal surfaces pinkish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6).

129. A-7, 1-5/a-e; RD: 16 cm, PH: 2.6 cm. Fragment of rim, bilaterally thickened outward. Yellowish brown/light brick red (7.5 YR 6/4-5 YR 5/6) clay; tempered with small amount of grit, medium amounts of limestone and mica, and heavy amount of sand; tight and slightly porous. External surface pinkish cream-coloured, (10 YR 7/4), internal surface pink (7.5 YR 7/6).

130. A-5, 10/b-d; dromos of K-13; RD: 17 cm, PH: 5.7 cm. Fragment of rim belonging to pot, thickened outward. Very small part of handle preserved on body. Pinkish cream-coloured (10 YR 7/4) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit, limestone, mica and grog and medium amount of sand; loose and porous. External surface yellowish cream-coloured (2.5 Y 8/3) with coating, internal surface cream-coloured (10 YR 7/4).

Cf. Williams 1989: fig.38/415; Catling 1972: fig.17/P190.

131. A-4, 1-10/a-e; RD: 22 cm, PH: 2 cm. Fragment of flat, everted rim belonging to pot. Yellowish pink (7.5 YR 7/4) clay; tempered with small amounts of limestone and mica and medium amount of grit and sand; tight and slightly porous. External and internal surfaces yellowish pink (7.5 YR 7/4)

132. A-7, 8-10/a-j; RD: 16 cm, PH: 4.8 cm. Fragment of rounded rim belonging to amphora. Handle starting from below rim and partially preserved, having ovaloid section. Pinkish cream-coloured (10 YR 7/4) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit, limestone, mica and grog and medium amount of sand; loose and porous. External surface yellowish cream-coloured (2.5 Y 8/3), internal surface cream-coloured (10 YR 7/4).

Cf. Jones 1950: fig.190/J.

133. A-7, 8-10/a-j; RD: 17 cm, PH: 3.6 cm. Fragment of everted rim. Handle starting from below rim and partially preserved, having ovaloid section. Grey (10 YR 5/1) clay; tempered with small amounts of mica and grog and medium amounts of limestone and sand; tight and slightly porous. Coating pinkish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6) on external and internal surfaces.

134. A-4, 8-10/a-f; RD: 23 cm, PH: 4.6 cm. Fragment of rim belonging to pot, thickened outward. Handle starting immediately from below rim and partially preserved, having uneven round section. Light cream-coloured (10 YR 7/4) clay;

tempered with small amounts of limestone, mica, and sand; tight and non-porous. External and internal surfaces light cream-coloured (10 YR 7/4).

135. A-4, 6-10/d-f; RD: 20 cm, PH: 3.5 cm. Fragment of rim belonging to pot, rolled out. Reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with small amounts of mica and grog, medium amount of limestone, and heavy amounts of grit and sand; tight and slightly porous. External surface reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6), internal surface reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6).

136. A-4, 6-10/d-f; RD: 20 cm, PH: 2.8 cm. Fragment of rim belonging to pot, everted and thickened outward. Pinkish orange (7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with small amounts of limestone and mica, medium amounts of grit and sand; tight and slightly porous. External surface pinkish yellow (10 YR 7/4), internal surface yellowish pink (7.5 YR 7/4).

137. A-7, 8-10/a-j; RD: 20 cm, PH: 2.9 cm. Fragment of rim, everted and thickened inward. Pinkish orange (5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit, sand and grog, medium amounts of limestone and mica; tight and non-porous. External surface pinkish yellow (10 YR 7/4), internal surface yellowish pink (7.5 YR 7/4).

138. A-6, RD: 16 cm, PH: 28 cm. Fragment of rim belonging to amphora, thickened outward. Handle starting from

below rim and having elbow-shaped protrusion and double section. Pinkish orange (7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with small amounts of limestone and mica, medium amounts of grit and sand; tight and slightly porous. External surface pinkish yellow (10 YR 7/4), internal surface yellowish pink (7.5 YR 7/4).

Cf. Peacock and Williams 1986: fig.1/5; Hayes 1983: fig.23/62; Robinson 1959 a: pl.3/F94.

139. A-8, inside tomb K-12; PH: 5-7.5 cm. Handle fragment. Three holes on inner surface of preserved part are regarded as technical feature intended to provide strength in attaching handle to vessel body. Dark greyish brown (10 YR 4/2) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit and quartz, medium amounts of mica and sand, and heavy amount of limestone; tight and slightly porous. Coating dark brick red (5 YR 4/6) on external surface, light brick red (7.5 YR 6/4) on internal surface.

140. A-6, 5-8/f-h; PH: 5.5 cm. Fragment of pointed base belonging to amphora. Reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with small amounts of mica and grog, medium amount of limestone, and heavy amounts of grit and sand; tight and slightly porous. External surface reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6), internal surface reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6). Second century B.C.

Cf. Jones 1950: fig.186/203.

141. A-6, 3-4/c-d; PH: 4.9 cm. Fragment of pointed base belonging to amphora. Pinkish orange (7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with small amounts of limestone and mica, medium amounts of grit and sand; tight and slightly porous. External surface pinkish yellow (10 YR 7/4), internal surface yellowish pink (7.5 YR 7/4).

142. A-6, 4-5/j; RD: 18 cm, PH: 5 cm. Fragment of rim belonging to pot, inverted and thickened outward. Pinkish orange (7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with small amounts of limestone and mica, medium amounts of grit and sand; tight and slightly porous. External surface beige (2.5 Y 8/3) with coating, internal surface pink (7.5 YR 7/4).

143. A-4, 1-10/a-e; RD: 25 cm, PH: 2 cm. Fragment of rim belonging to pot, everted and thickened outward. Pinkish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit and mica, medium amounts of limestone and grog, heavy amount of sand; tight and slightly porous. External and internal surfaces pinkish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6).

144. A-6, tomb K-10 ; RD: 33 cm, PH: 5.4 cm. Fragment of rim, belonging to pot, inverted and slightly thickened outward. Pinkish orange (5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit, sand and grog, medium amounts of limestone and mica; tight and non-porous. External surface pinkish yellow (10 YR 7/4), internal surface yellowish pink (7.5 YR 7/4).

Lids and Bases

145. A-7, 5/e; PH: 3.9 cm. Fragment of lip belonging to lid. Pinkish orange (7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with small amounts of limestone and mica, medium amounts of grit and sand; tight and slightly porous. External surface pinkish yellow (10 YR 7/4), internal surface pink (7.5 YR 7/4).

146. A-8, 1-2/g; BD: 8 cm, PH: 2.3 cm. Fragment of low ringed base. Dark cream-coloured (10 YR 6/4) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit, quartz, mica and grog, medium amounts

of limestone and sand; tight and non-porous. External and internal surfaces dark cream-coloured (10 YR 6/4).

147. A-5, 5-10/f-j; BD: 10 cm, PH: 4.2 cm. Fragment of ringed base belonging to jug. Beige (2.5 Y 7/4) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit, mica and sand, medium amount of grog; tight and slightly porous. External and internal surfaces beige (2.5 Y 8/3).

148. A-4, 8-10/a-f; BD: 11 cm, PH: 2.1 cm. Fragment of flat base. Pinkish orange

(7.5 YR 6/6) clay; tempered with small amounts of limestone and mica, medium amounts of grit and sand; tight and slightly porous. External surface pinkish yellow (10 YR 7/4), internal surface yellowish pink (7.5 YR 7/4).

149. A-7, 1-3/f-h; chamber of tomb K-1; BD: 25 cm, PH: 8.3 cm. Fragment of flat base belonging to pot. Red (10 R 6/4)

wavy painted decoration on external surface. Pinkish cream-coloured (10 YR 7/4) clay; tempered with small amounts of grit, limestone, mica and grog, medium amount of sand; loose and porous. External surface yellowish cream-coloured (2.5 Y 8/3) with coating, internal surface cream-coloured (10 YR 7/4).

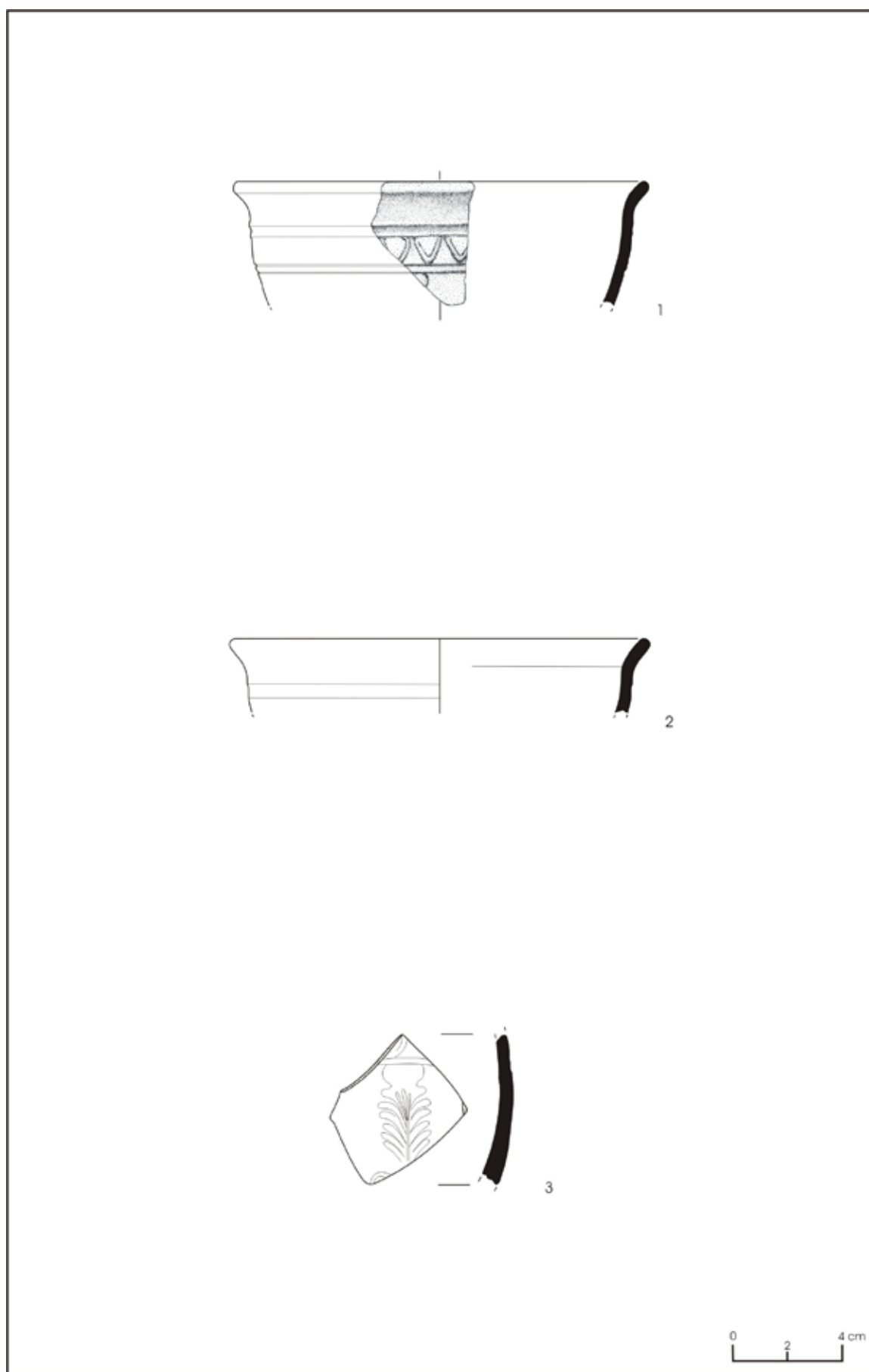


Fig.150

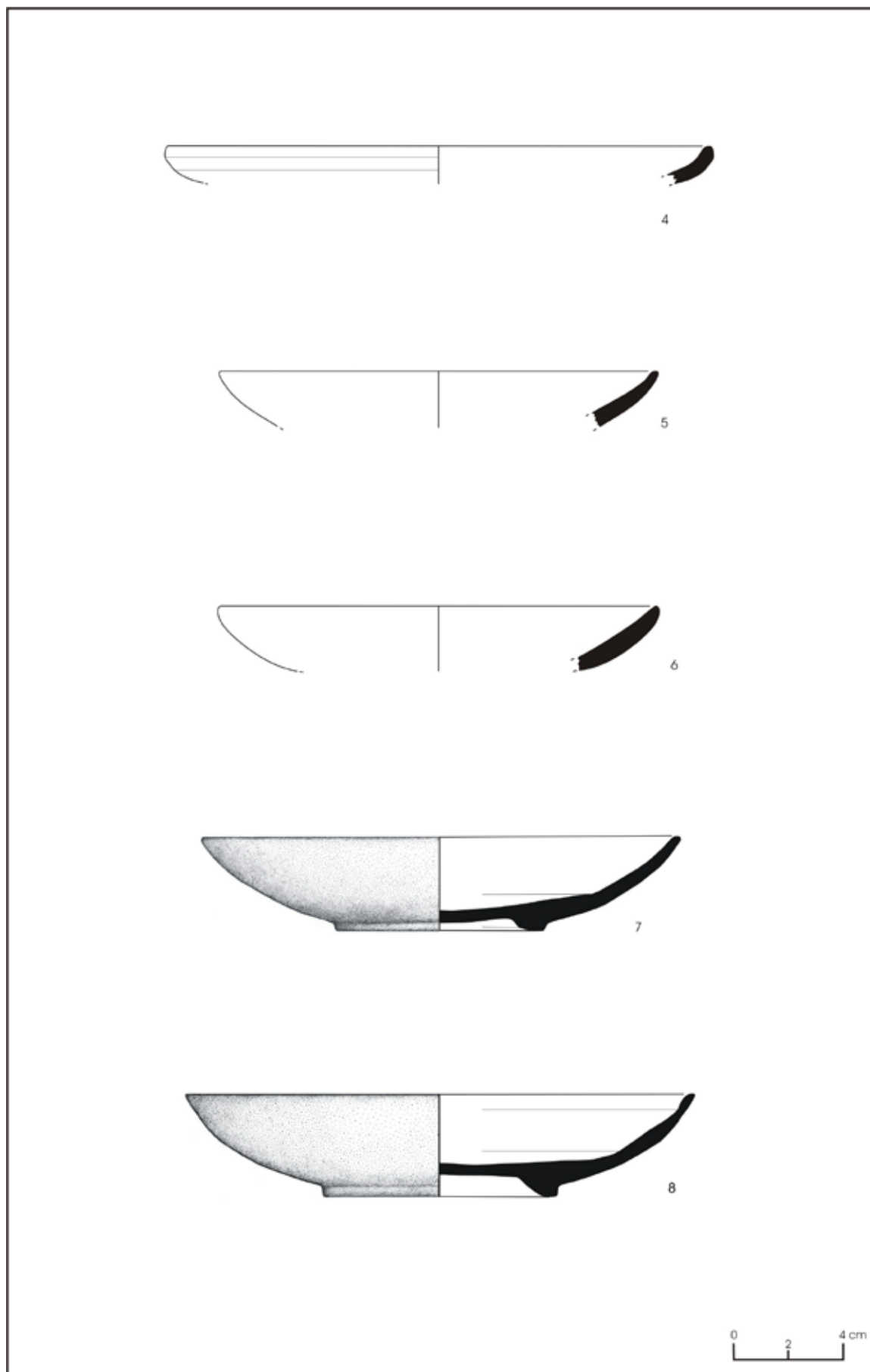


Fig.151

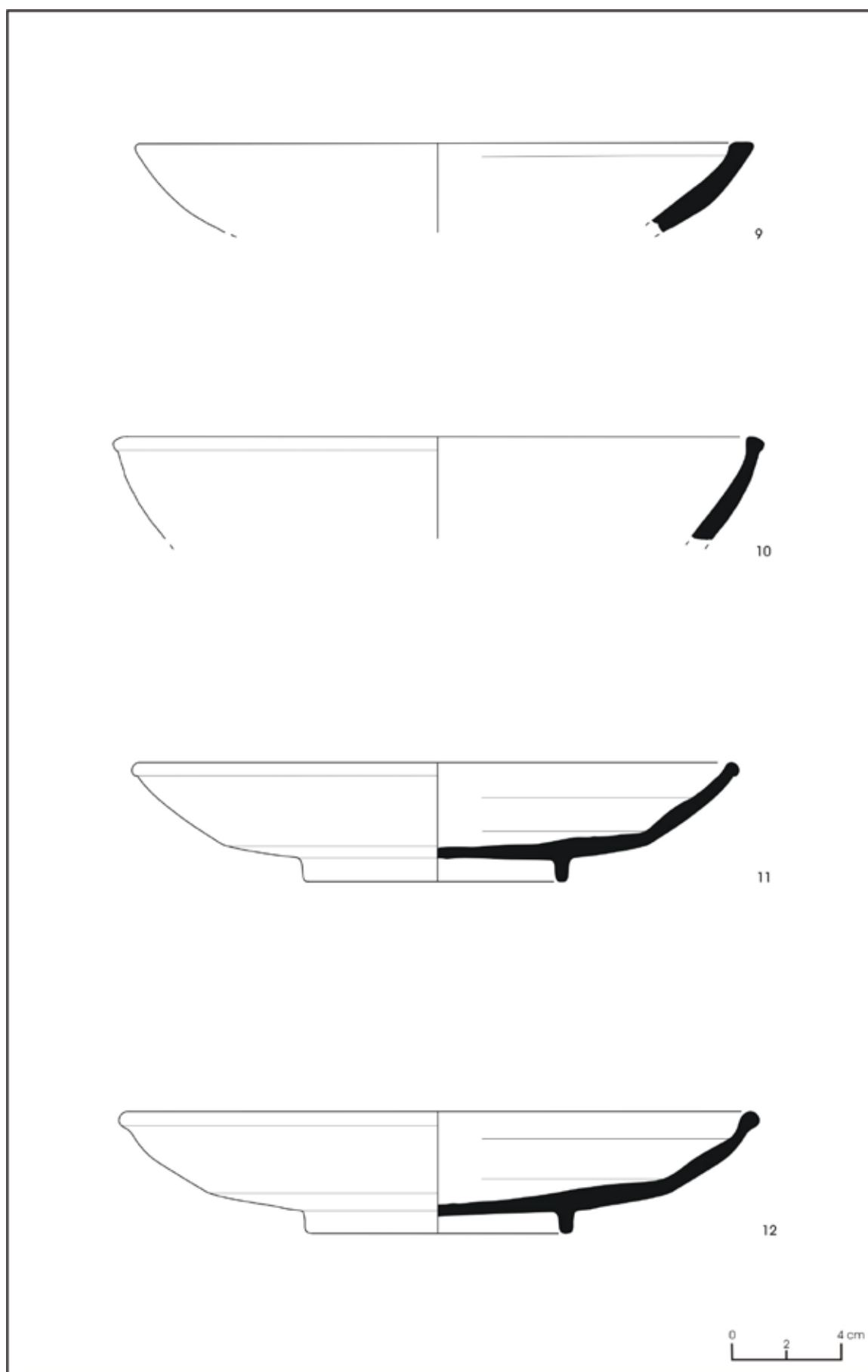


Fig.152

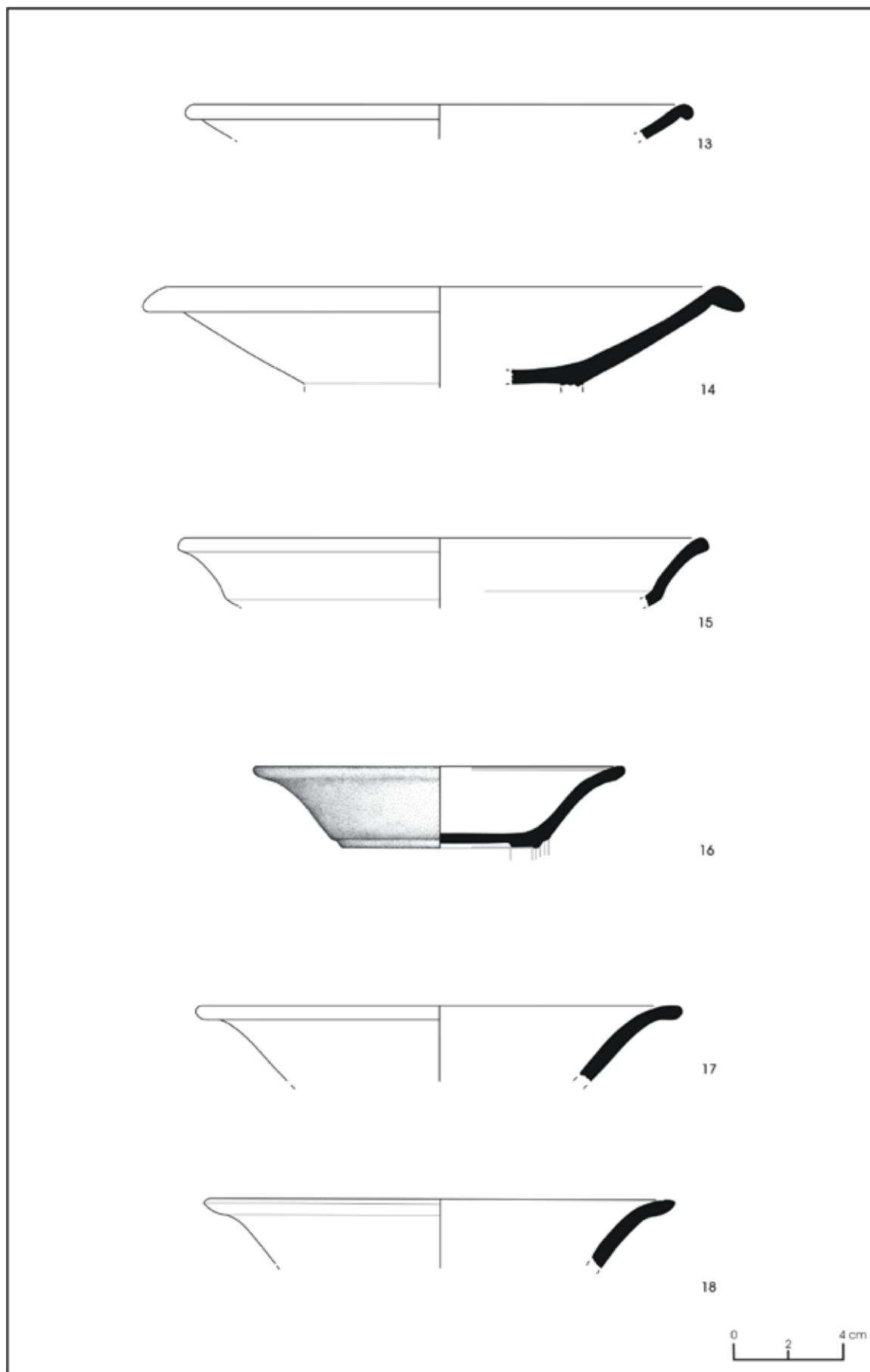


Fig.153

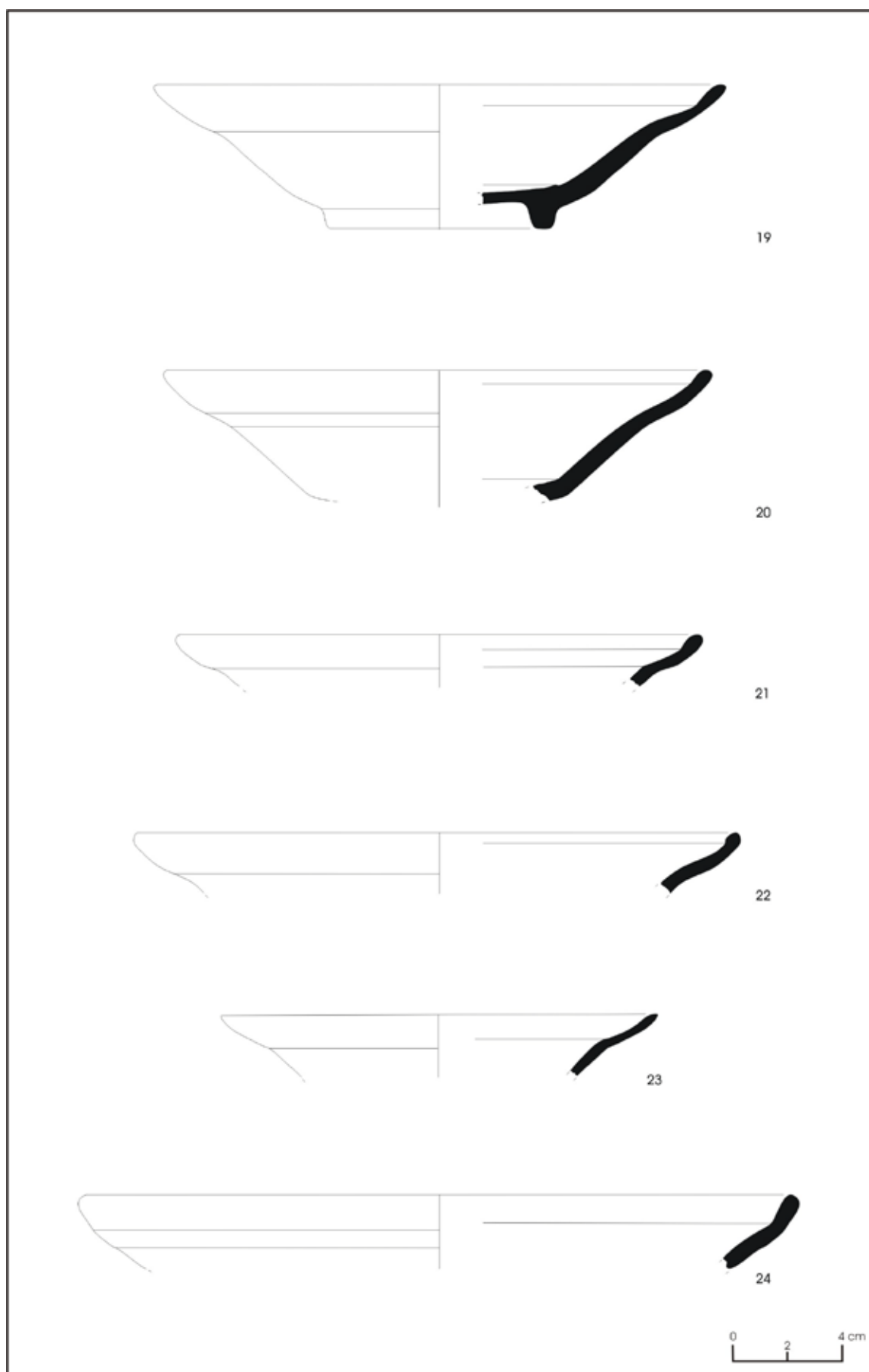


Fig.154

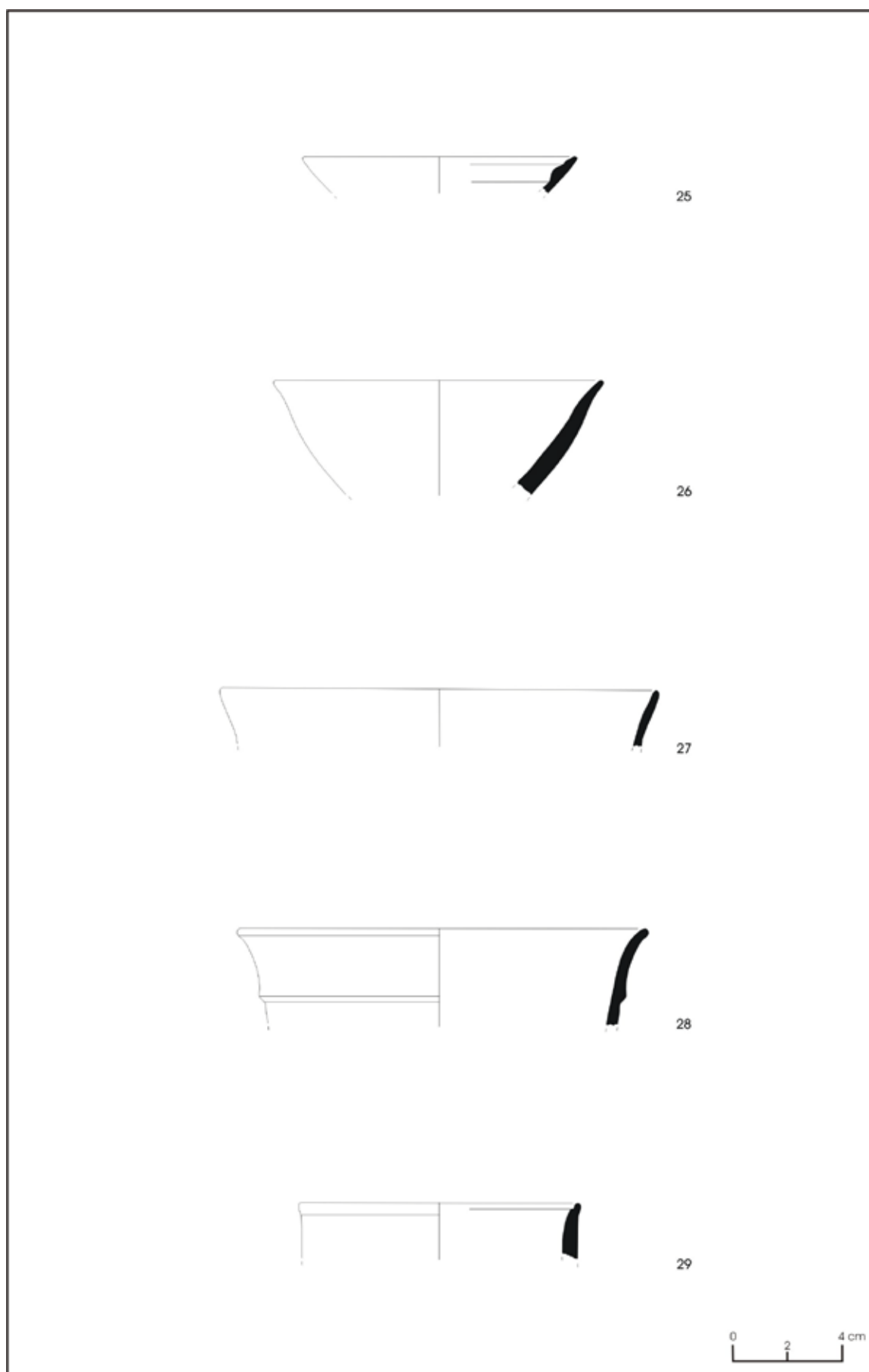


Fig.155

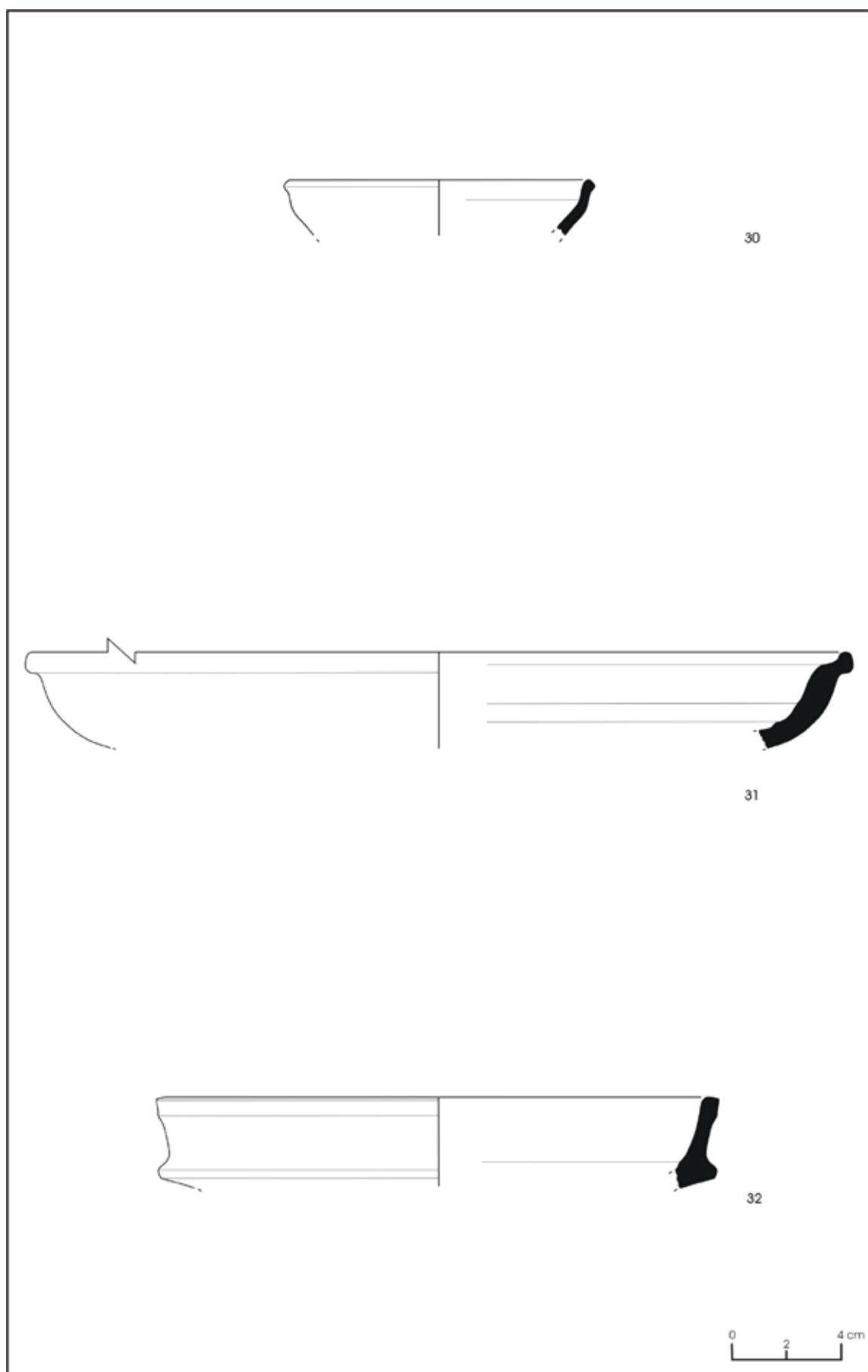
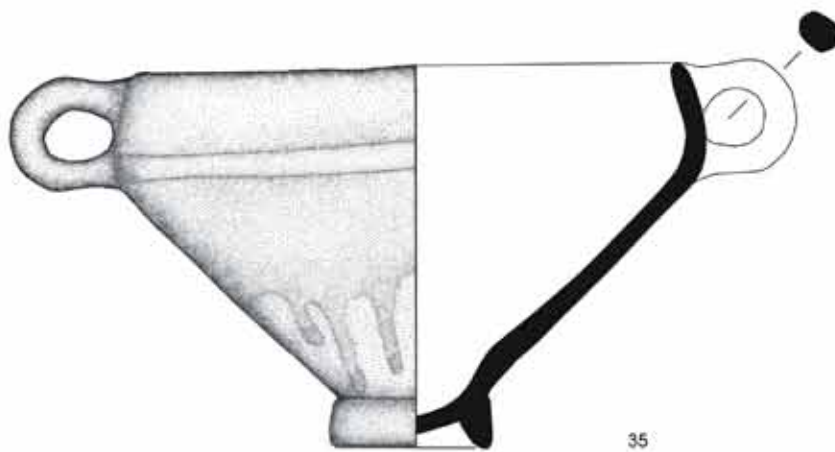
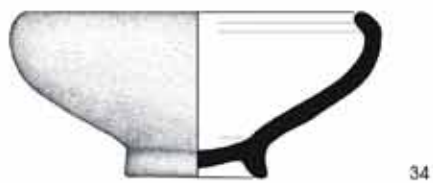


Fig.156



0 2 4 cm

Fig.157

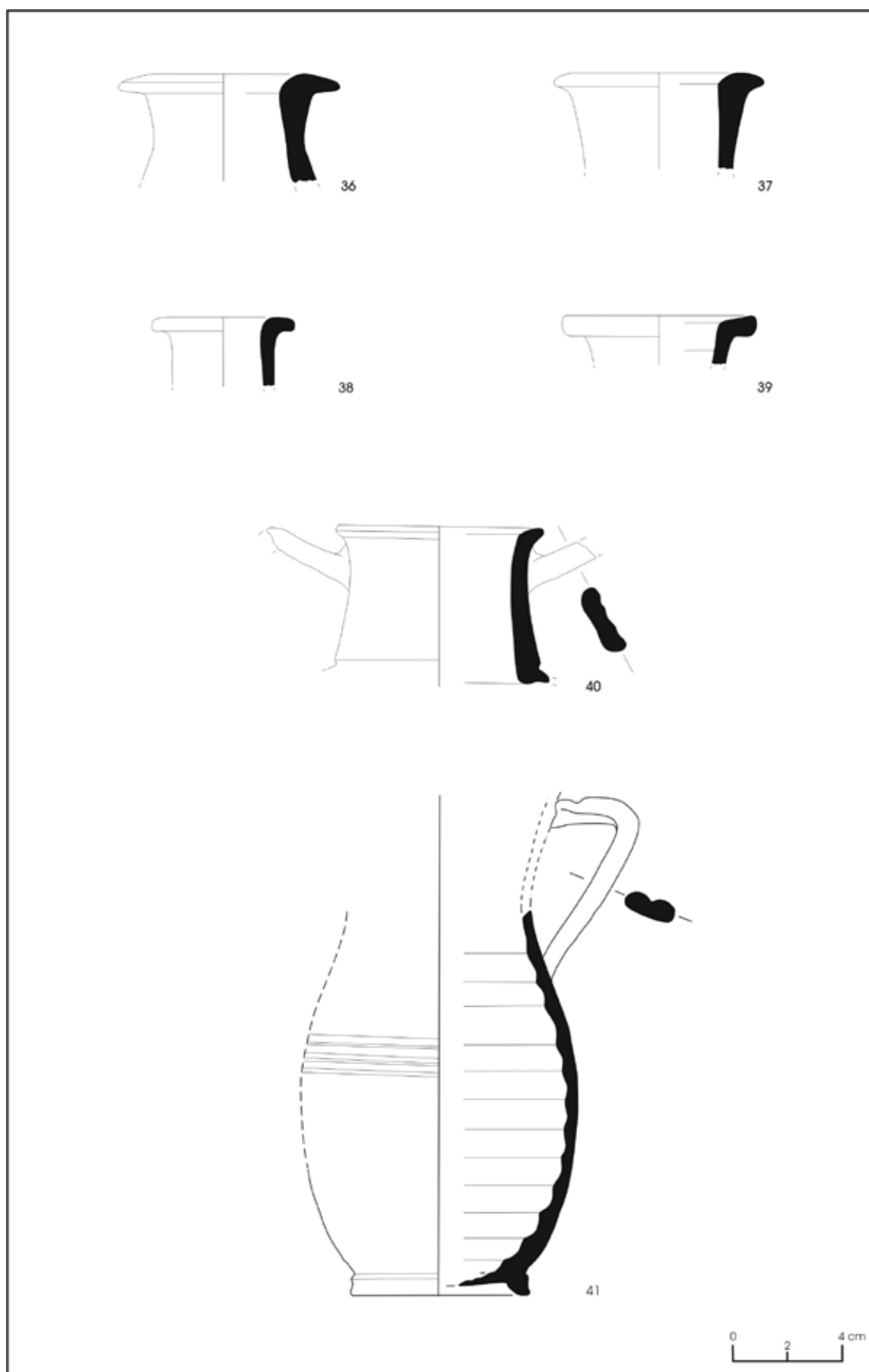


Fig.158

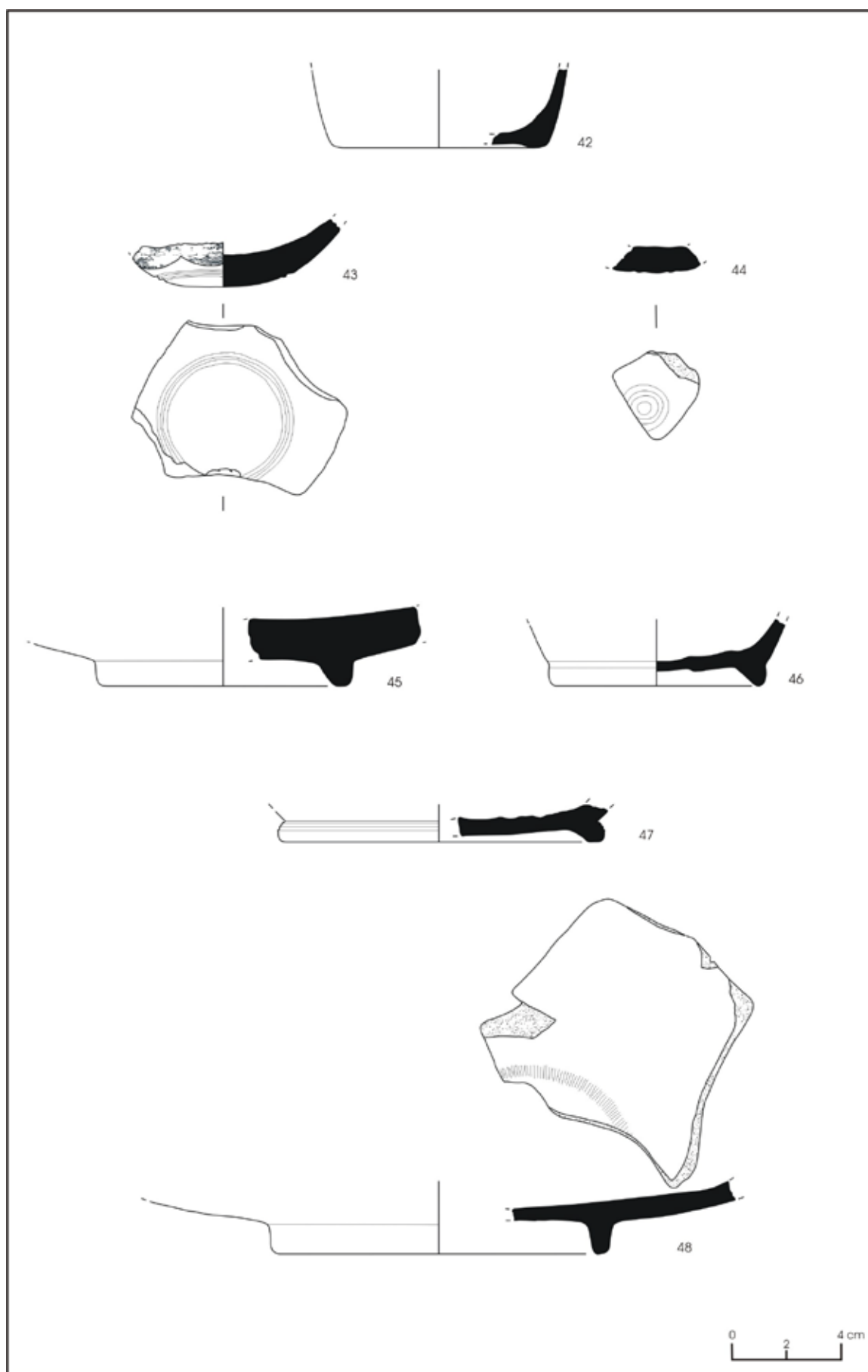


Fig.159

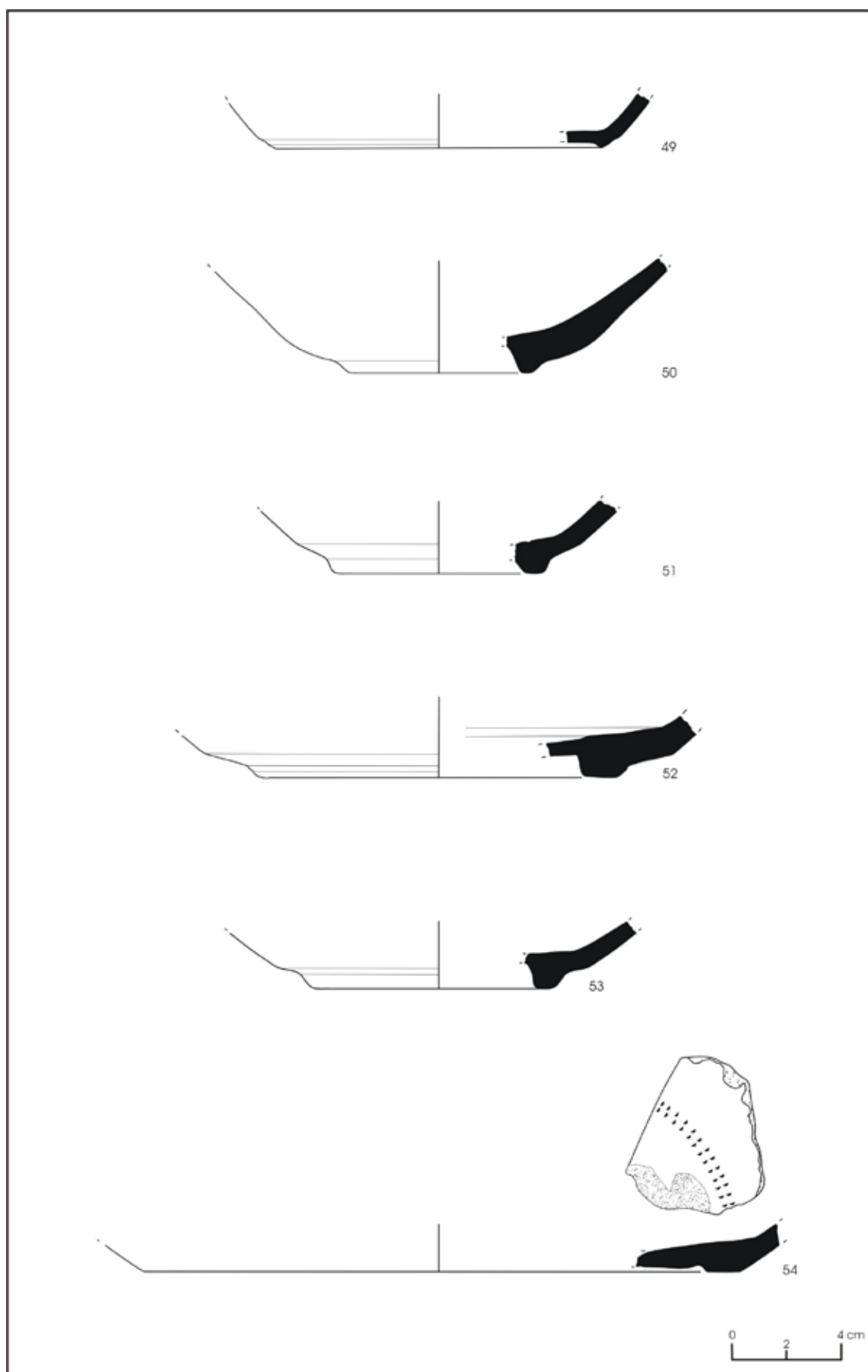


Fig.160

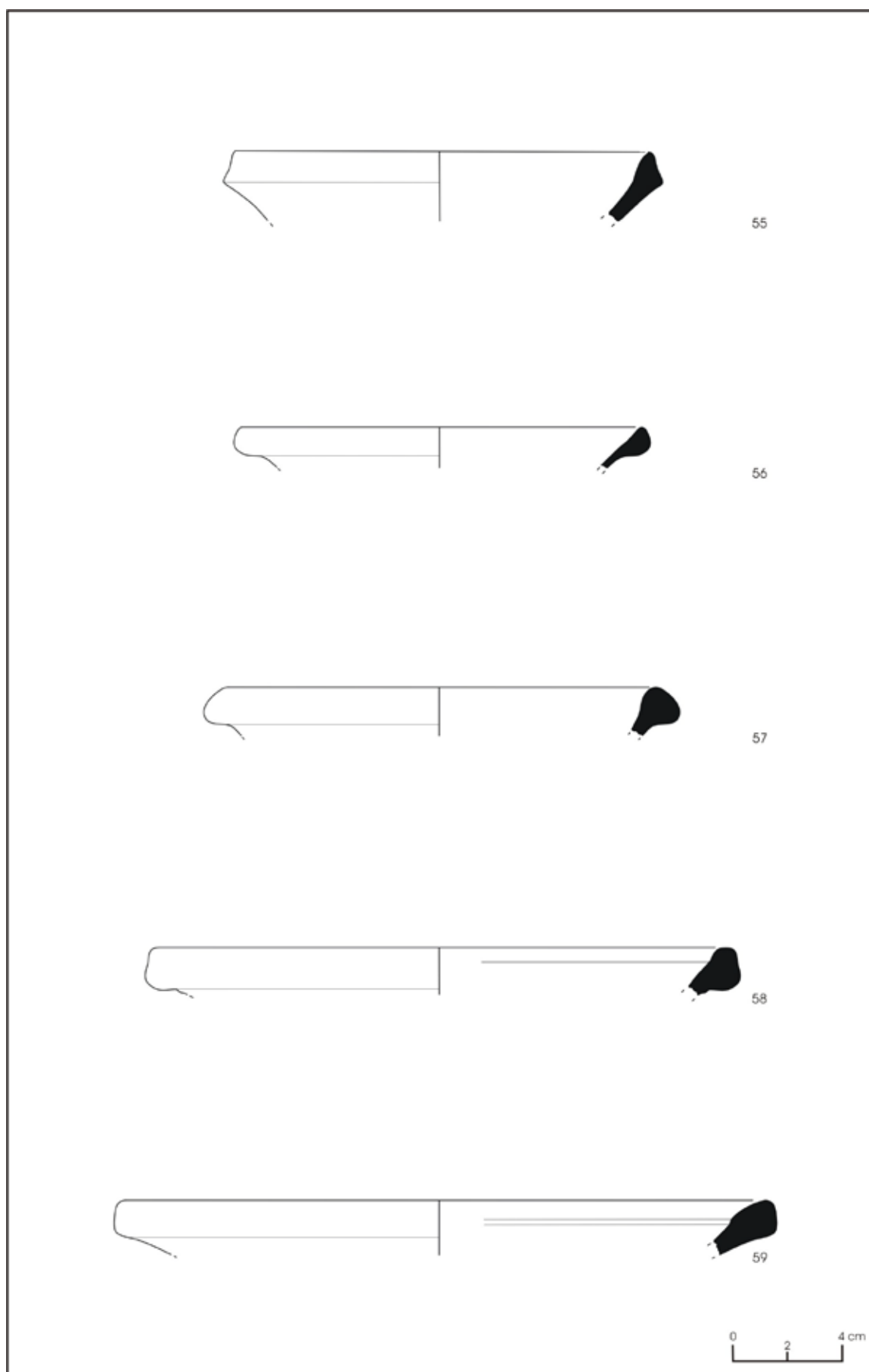


Fig.161

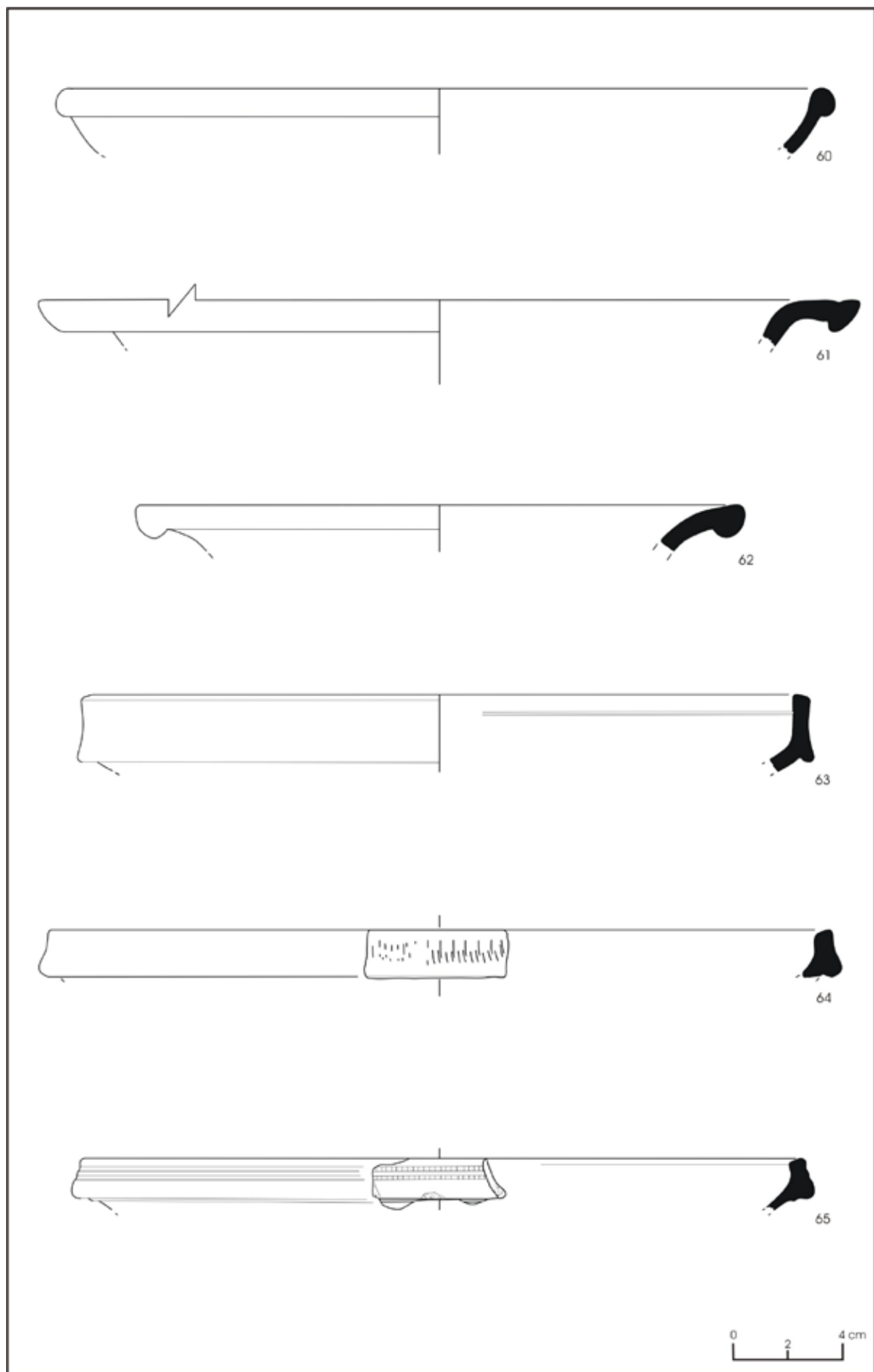


Fig.162

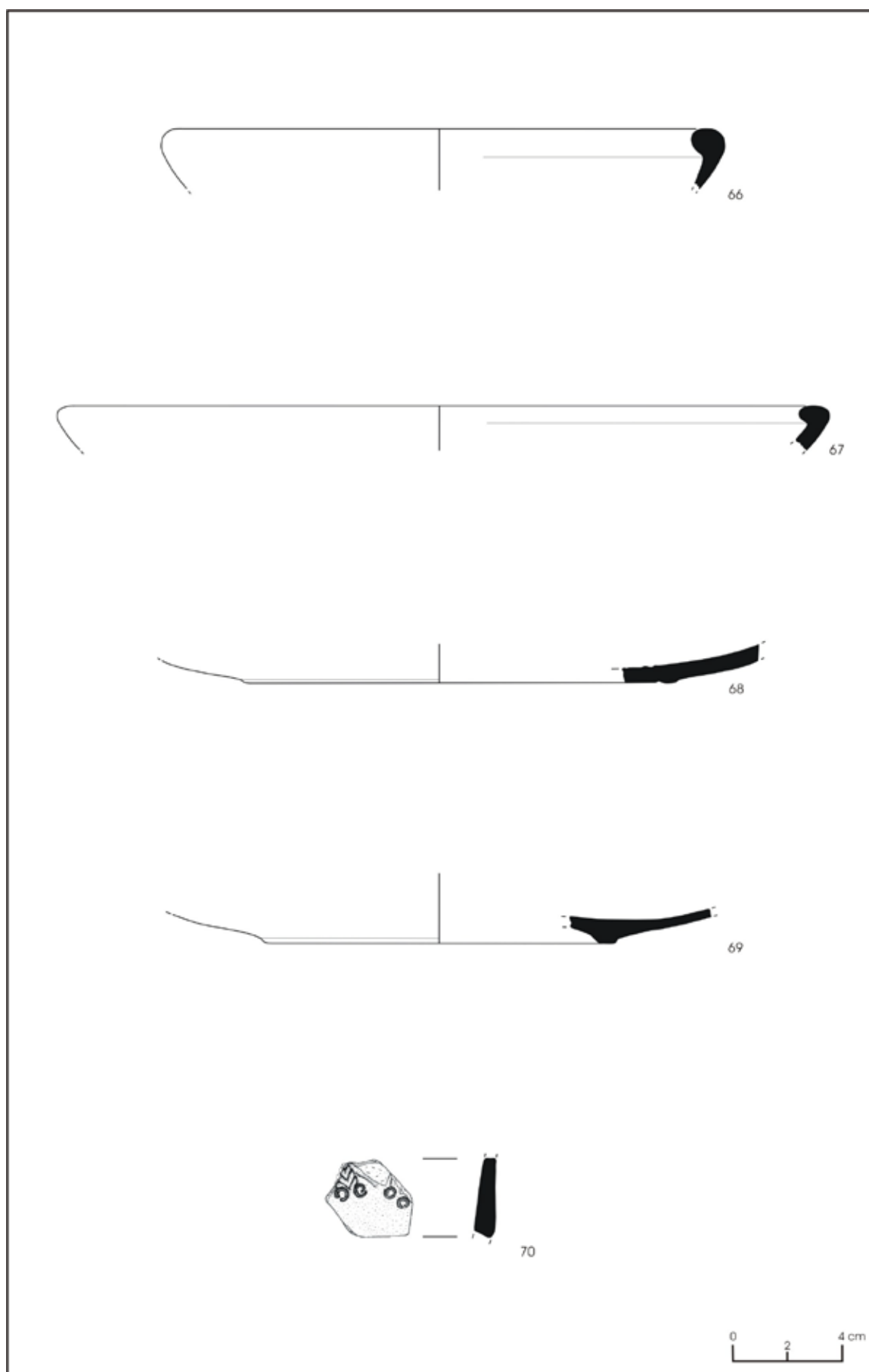


Fig.163

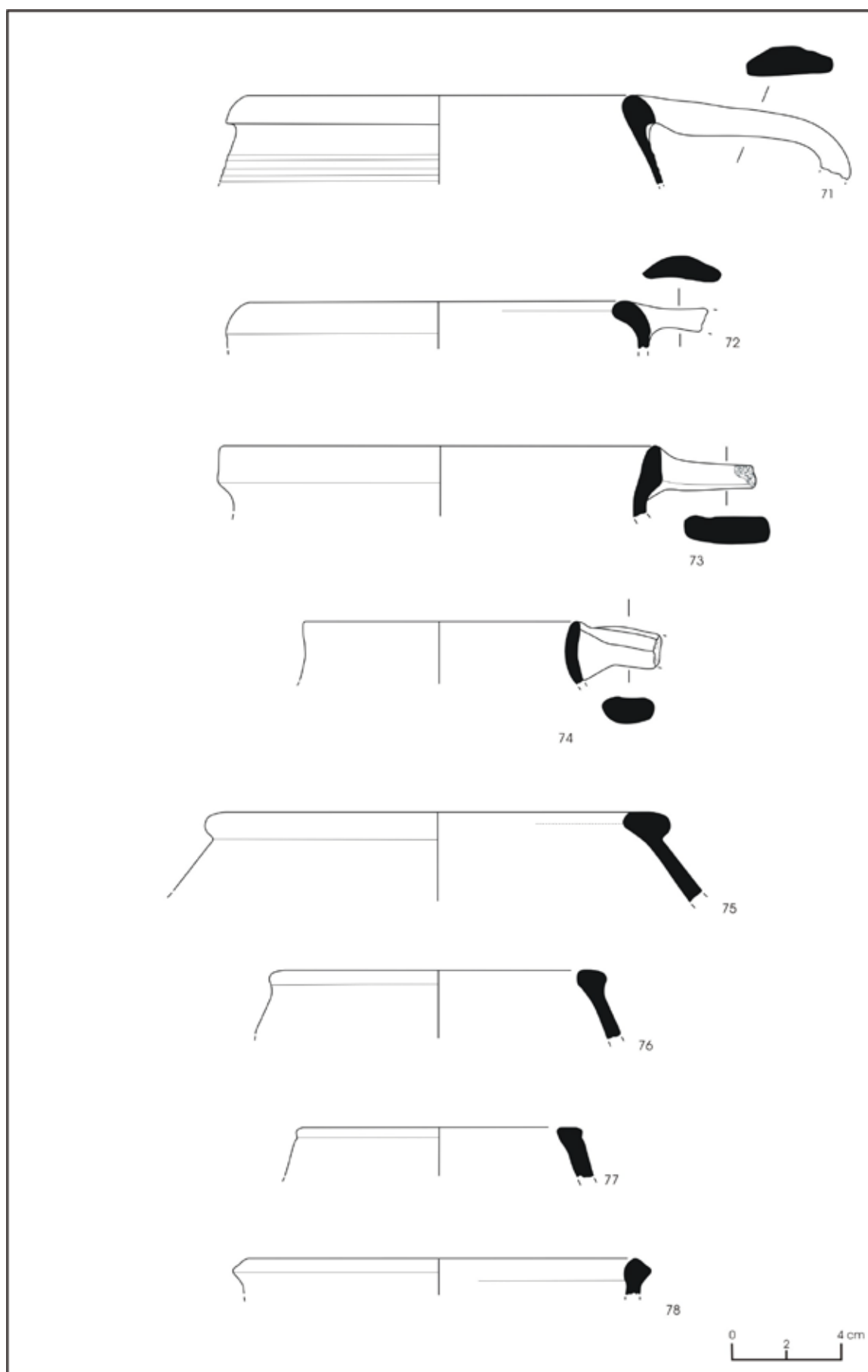


Fig.164

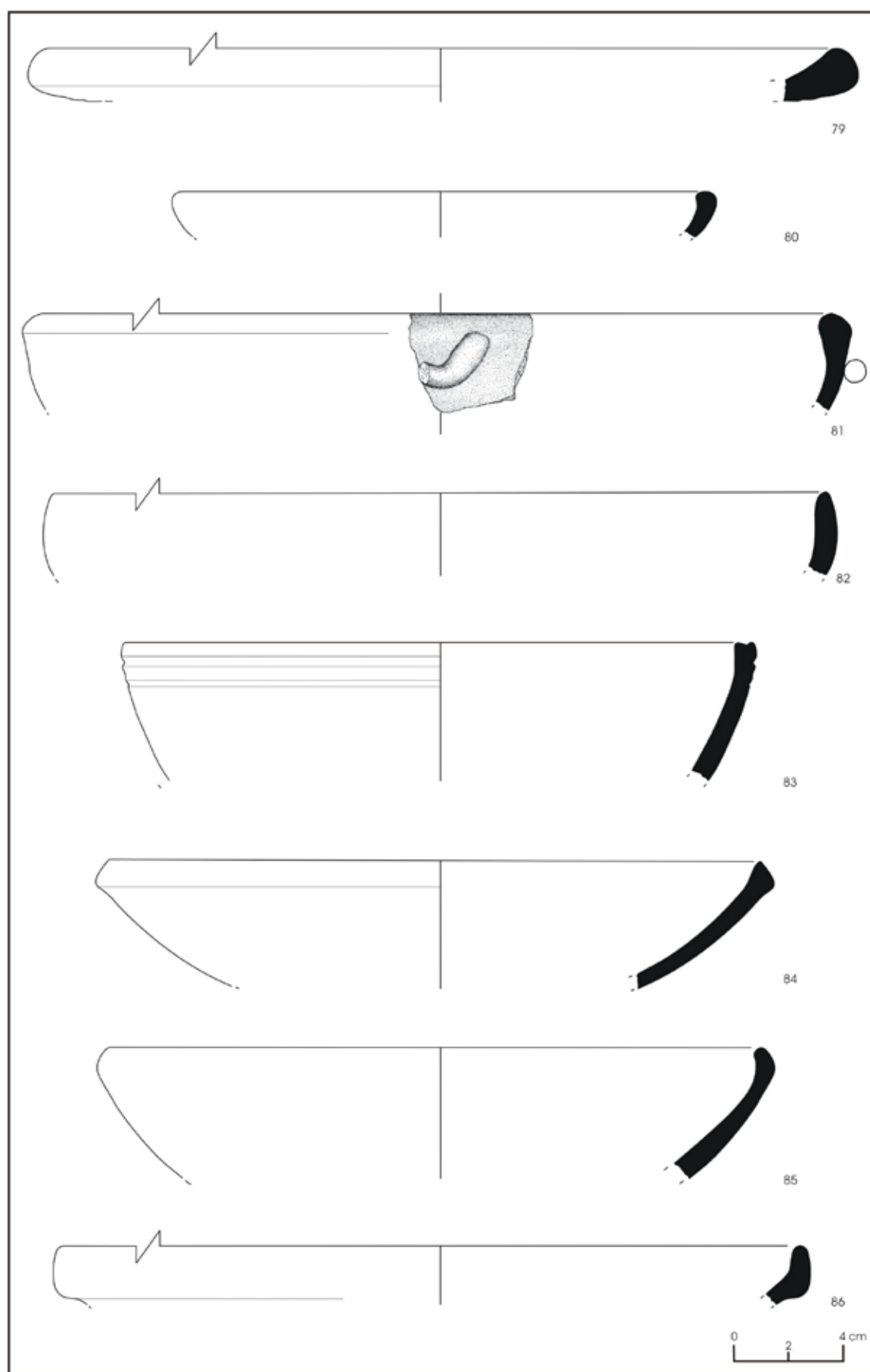


Fig.165

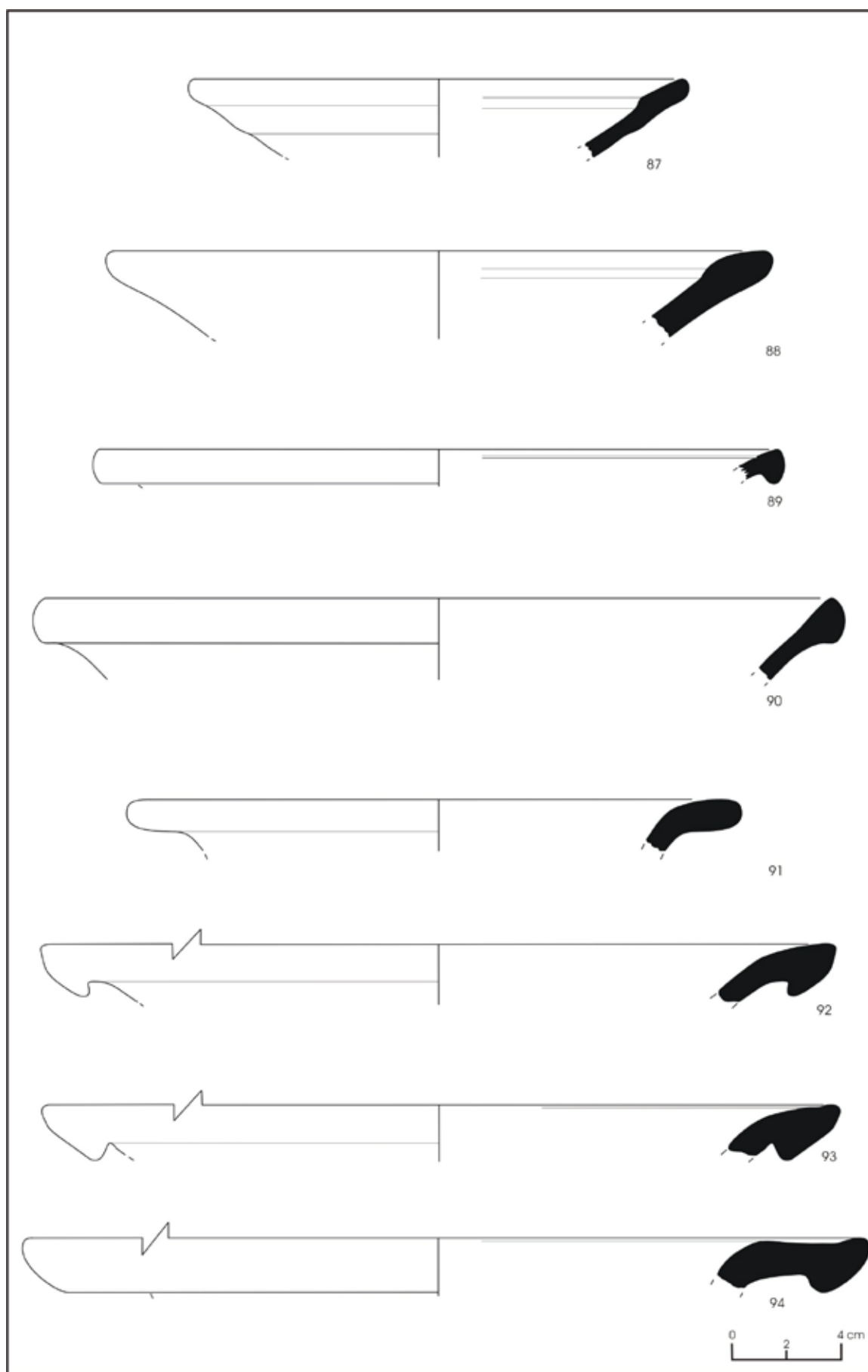


Fig.166

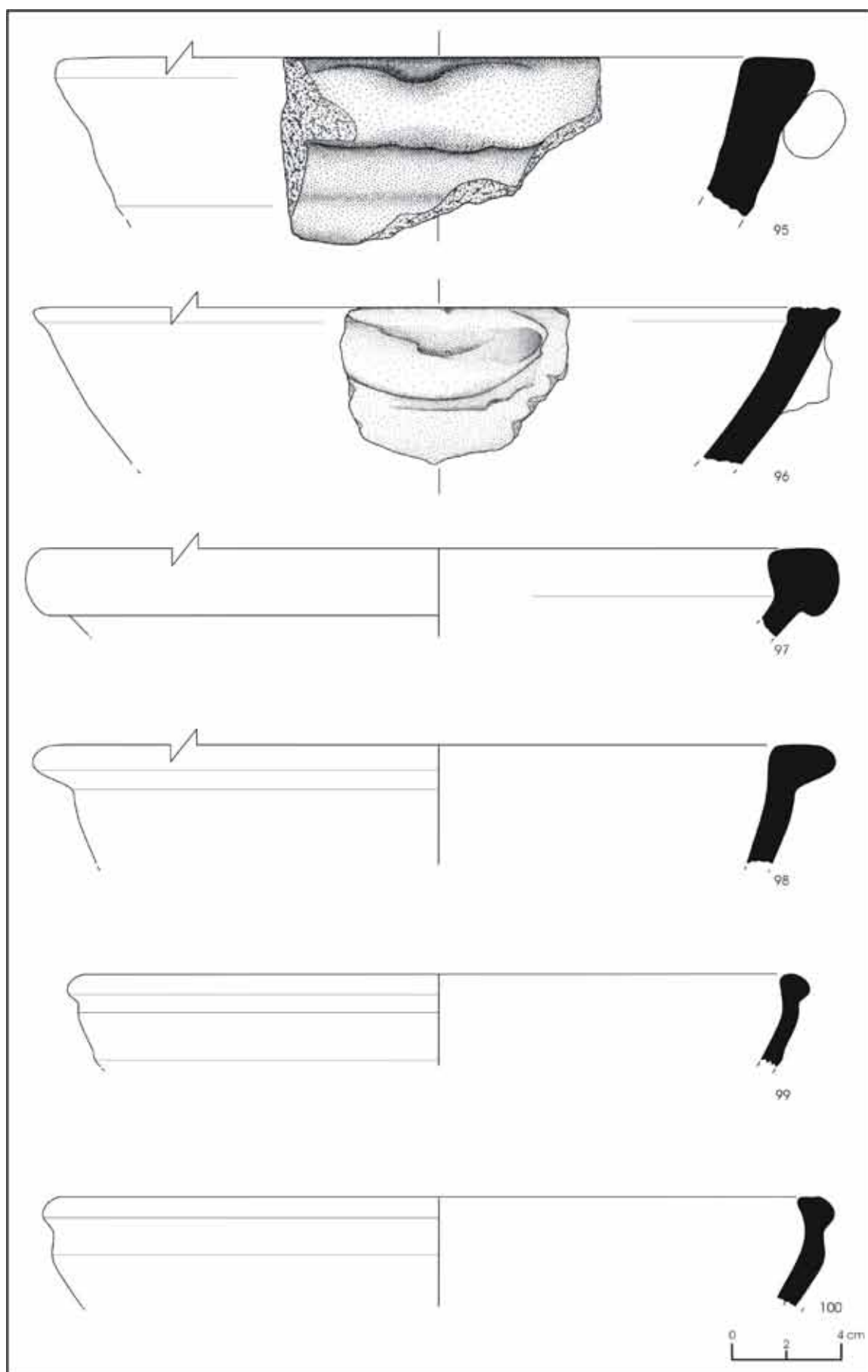


Fig.167

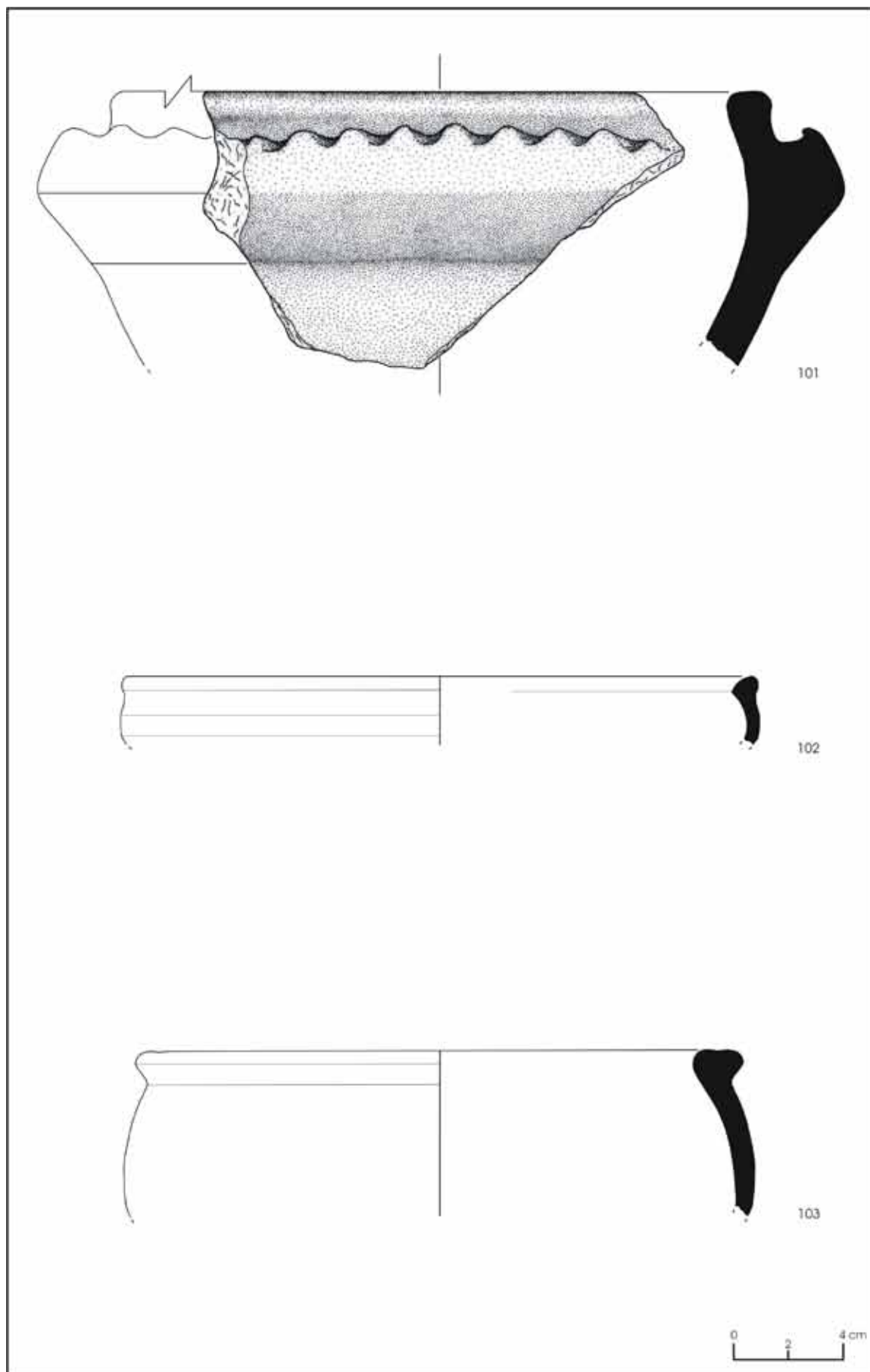


Fig.168

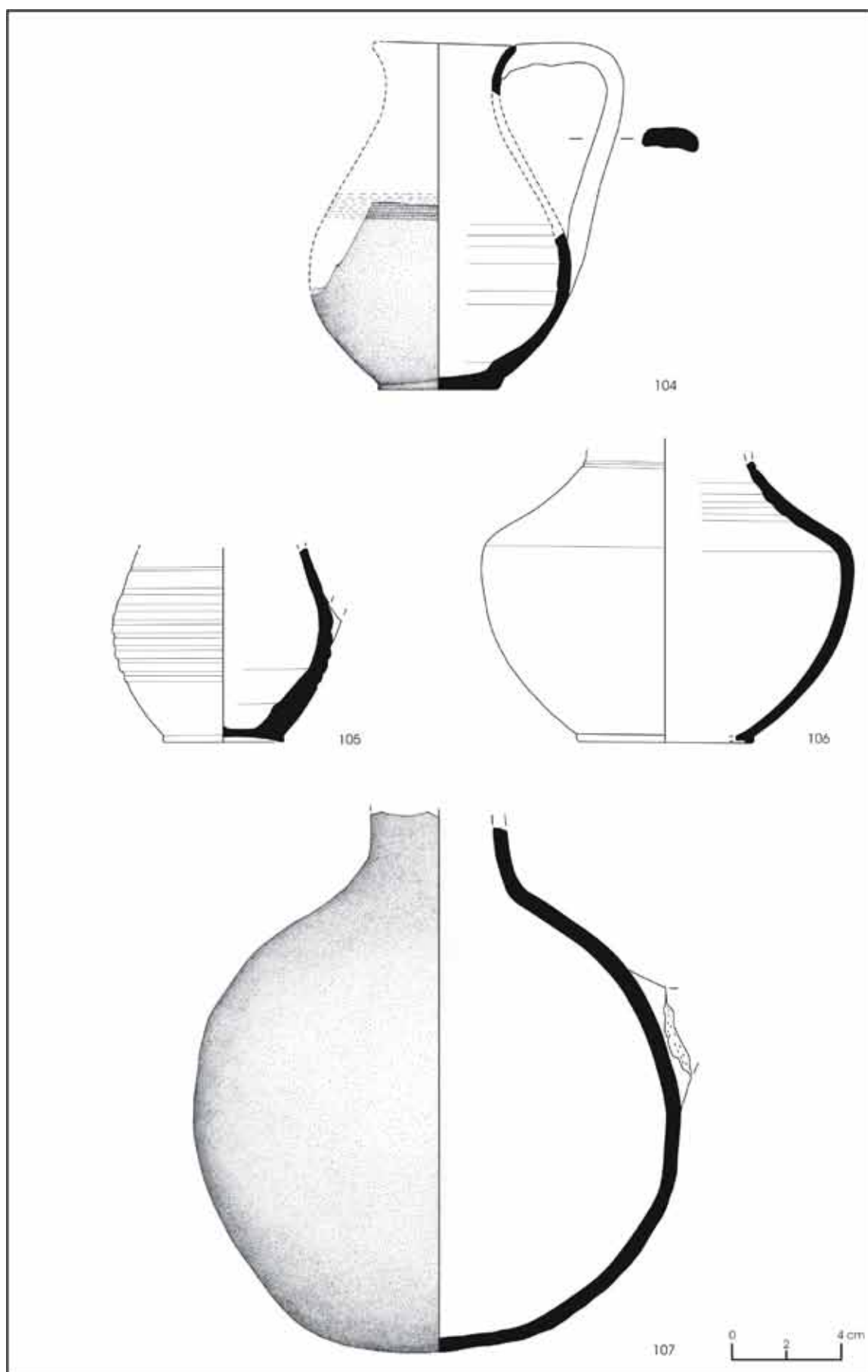


Fig.169

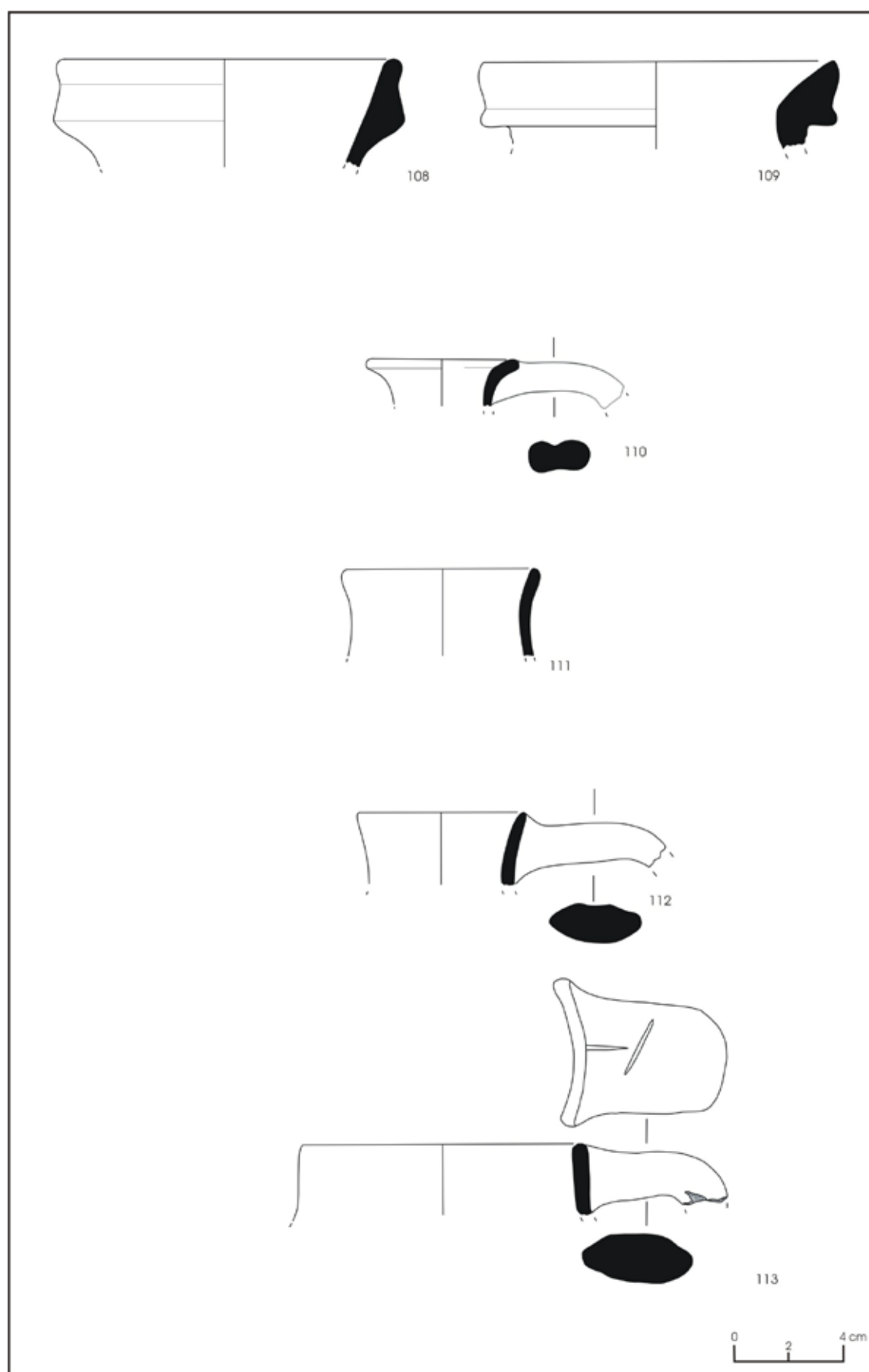


Fig.170

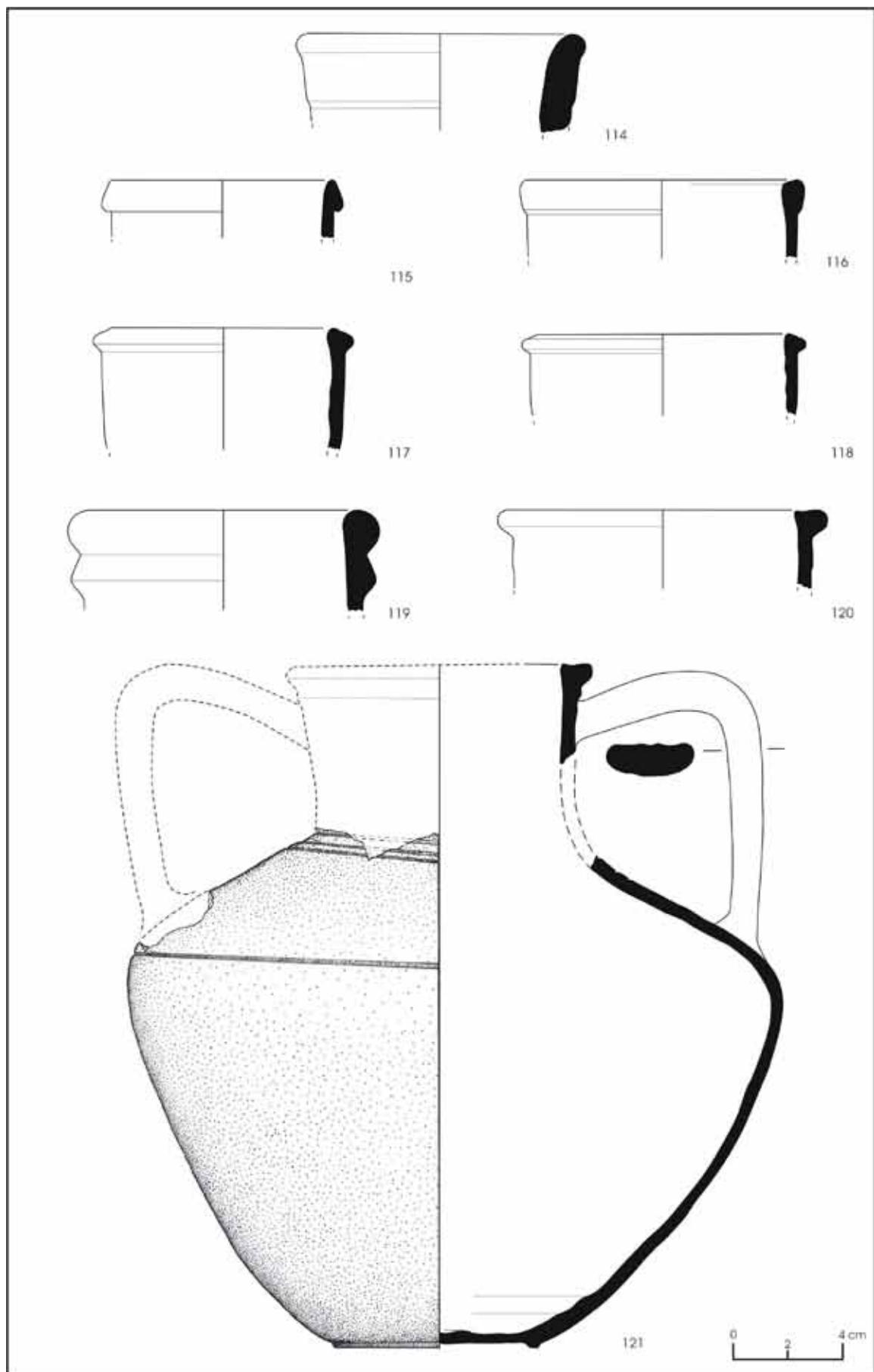


Fig.171

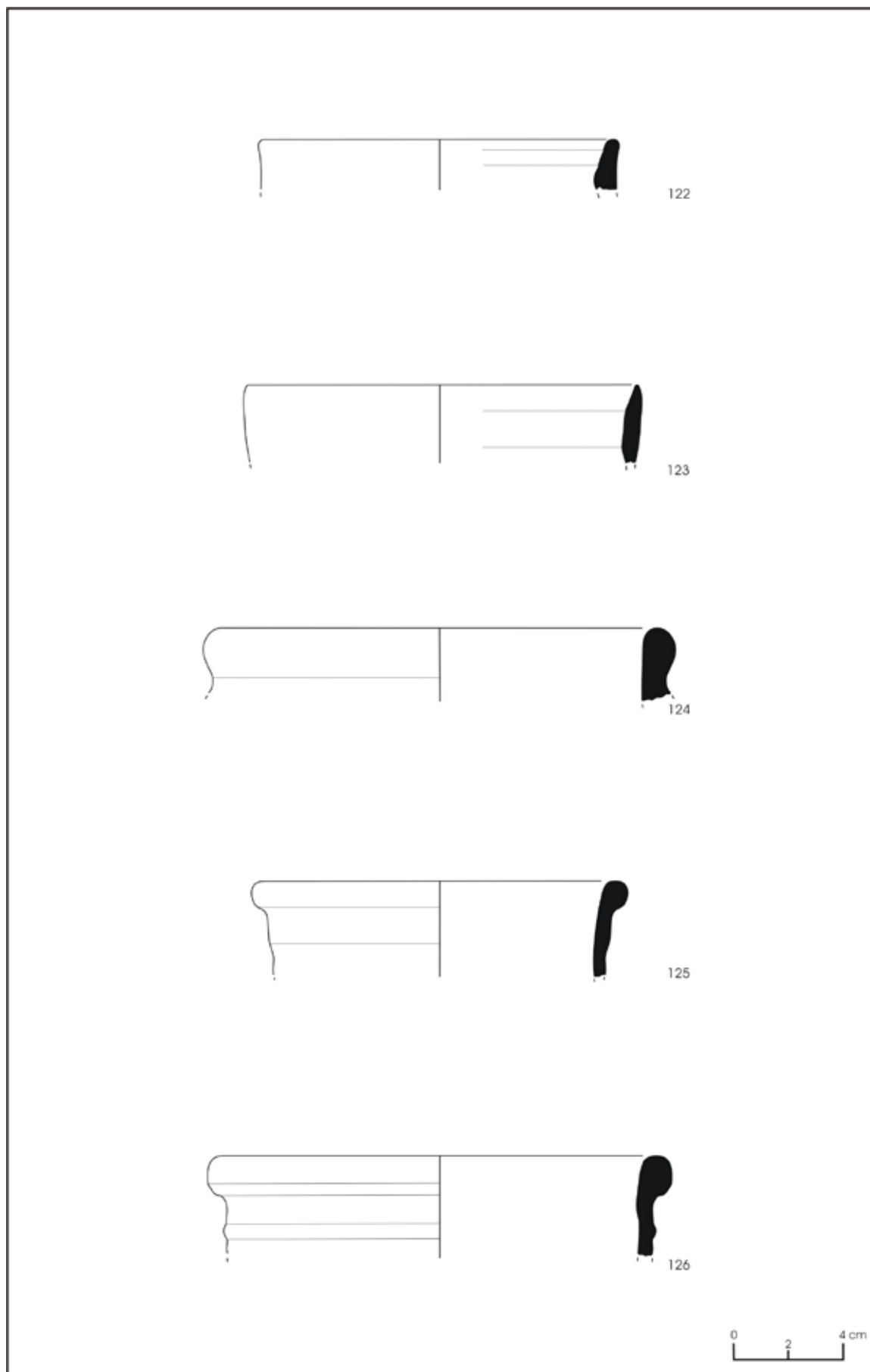


Fig.172

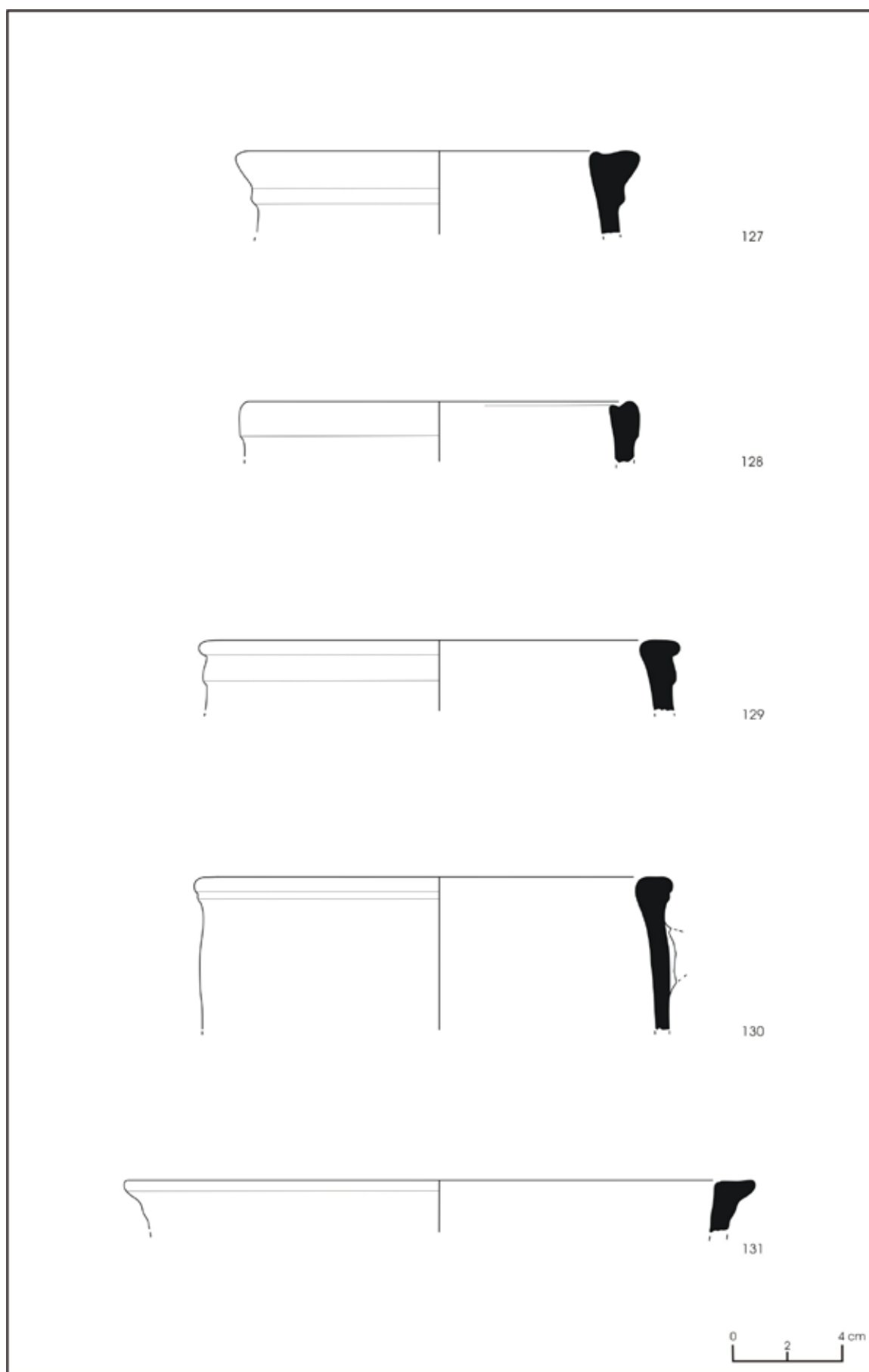


Fig.173

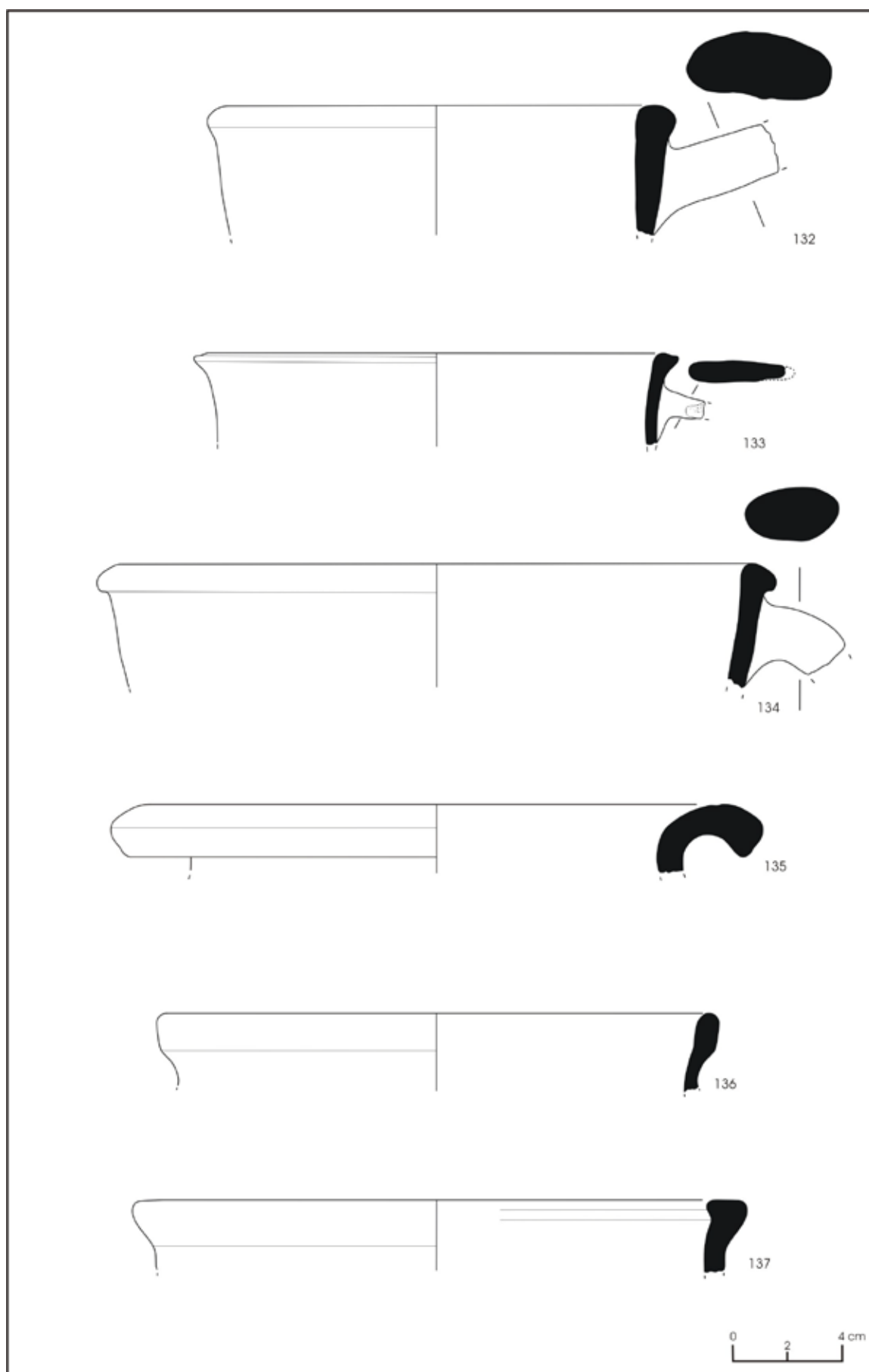


Fig.174

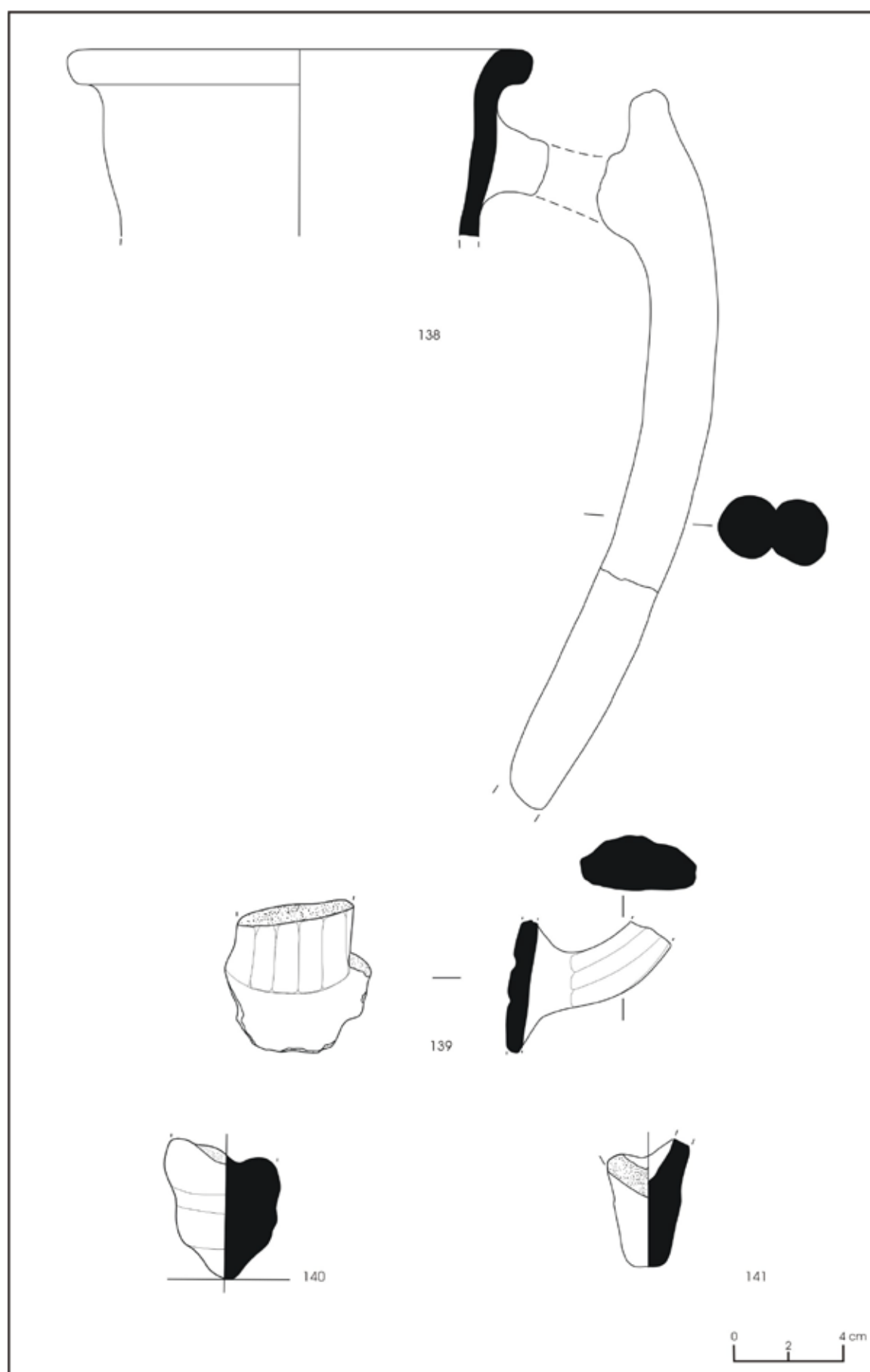


Fig.175

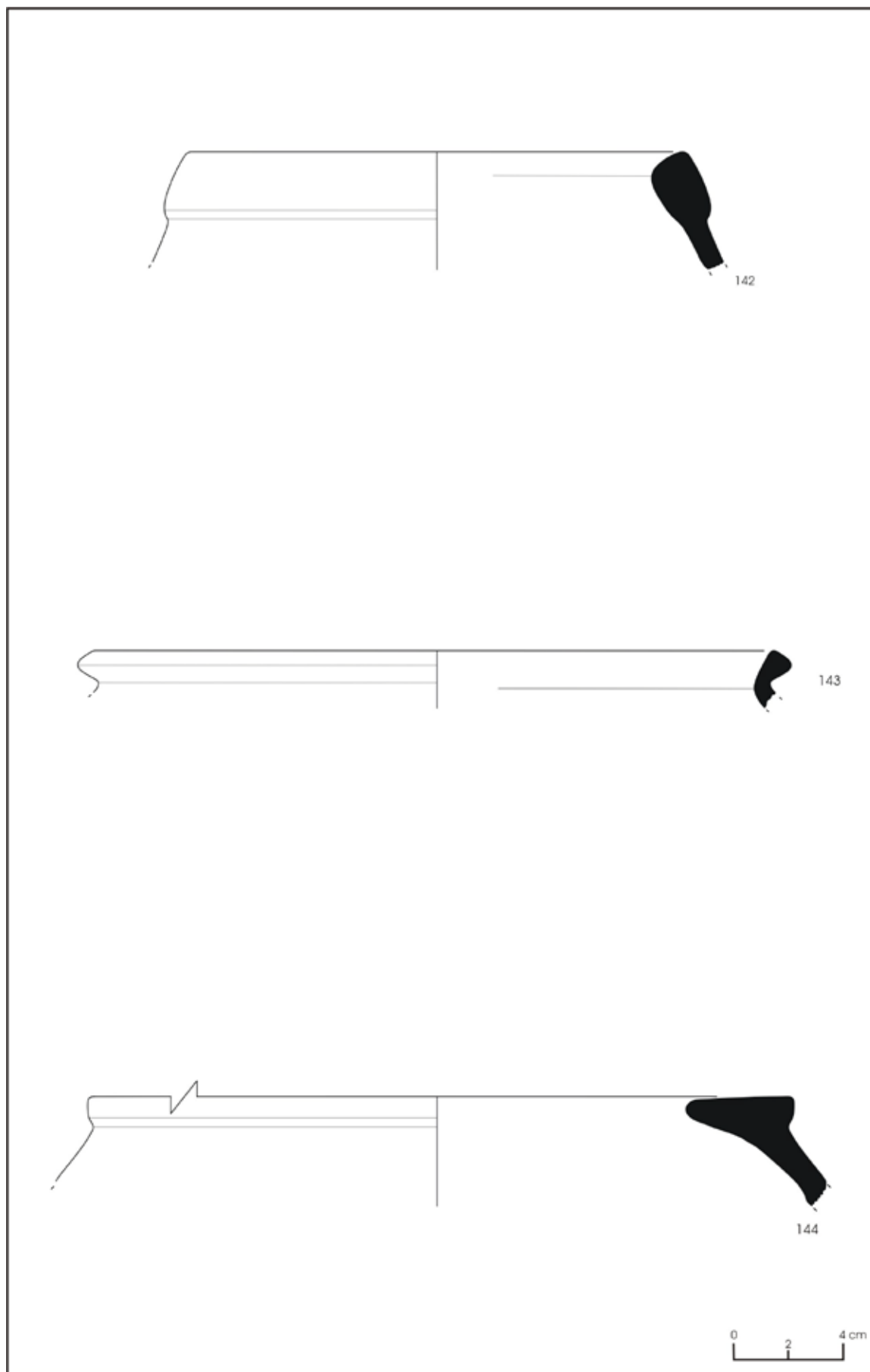


Fig.176

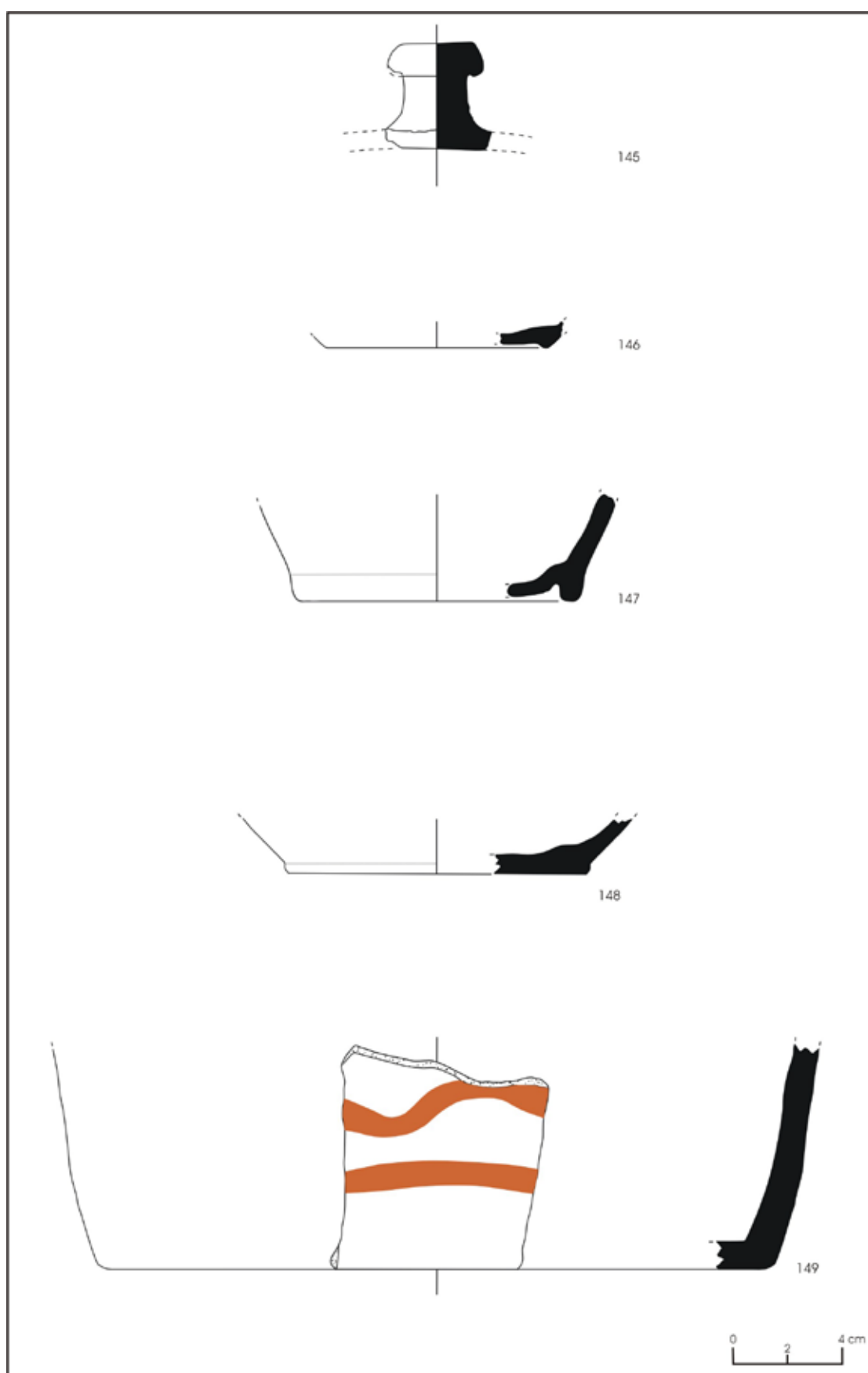


Fig.177

PART IV

CONCLUSION

A. *TOMB ARCHITECTURE*

The underground chamber tombs unearthed in the Yüceören Necropolis have rather simple plan schemes consisting of an entrance, a door, and a chamber (**Figure 178**). The dromos provides corridor access to the tomb chamber, the door (stomion), passage from the dromos to the tomb chamber, and the tomb chamber, where the burials were performed, constitute the main components of this plan scheme. Chamber tombs of this type, formed by carving into bedrock, can be found throughout the East Mediterranean Basin, particularly in Cyprus³², Syria-Palestine³³ and Turkey. Chamber tombs of this type, which have basically the same plan characteristics, exhibit certain differences in architectural plans and technical details.

The dromoi found in all of the Yüceören tombs are 1.20 m to 1.50 m wide and 2.20 m to 3.10 m long. Although tombs with dromoi having no steps have been documented in Kilikian cities such as Kelenderis³⁴, Anazarbos³⁵ and Misis³⁶, all of the tombs excavated in Yüceören have dromoi with steps. Dromoi, which include the thresholds for the tomb chambers' openings³⁷, exhibited differences in their form characteristics. In most of the tombs, which are not consistent in direction (**Figure 178**), the widths of the dromoi are almost constant from the surface to the doors of the tombs. In a specific group of tombs (K-2, K-3, K-6, K-11 and K-12) the dromoi become wider as they go deeper and, at floor level they become as wide as the tomb façade. Although some of the dromoi have lost their original structures due to the use of the necropolis area as a stone quarry, the more intact examples show that the number of steps in the dromoi varied between 4 and 7. Only a few of the tombs in the necropolis have smooth and even steps, and they generally vary in width and height.

³² For the underground chamber tombs of Cyprus, which are similar to the tombs in Yüceören, see Gjerstad 1948; Vessberg and Westholm 1956; Karageorghis 1970.

³³ For the underground chamber tombs of Syria-Palestine, see Stern 1982: 83.

³⁴ Zoroğlu 1994

³⁵ Ergeç 2001: 397

³⁶ Taşyürek 1975: 117.

³⁷ For the methodology of opening underground chamber tombs, see Zoroğlu 2000: 121.

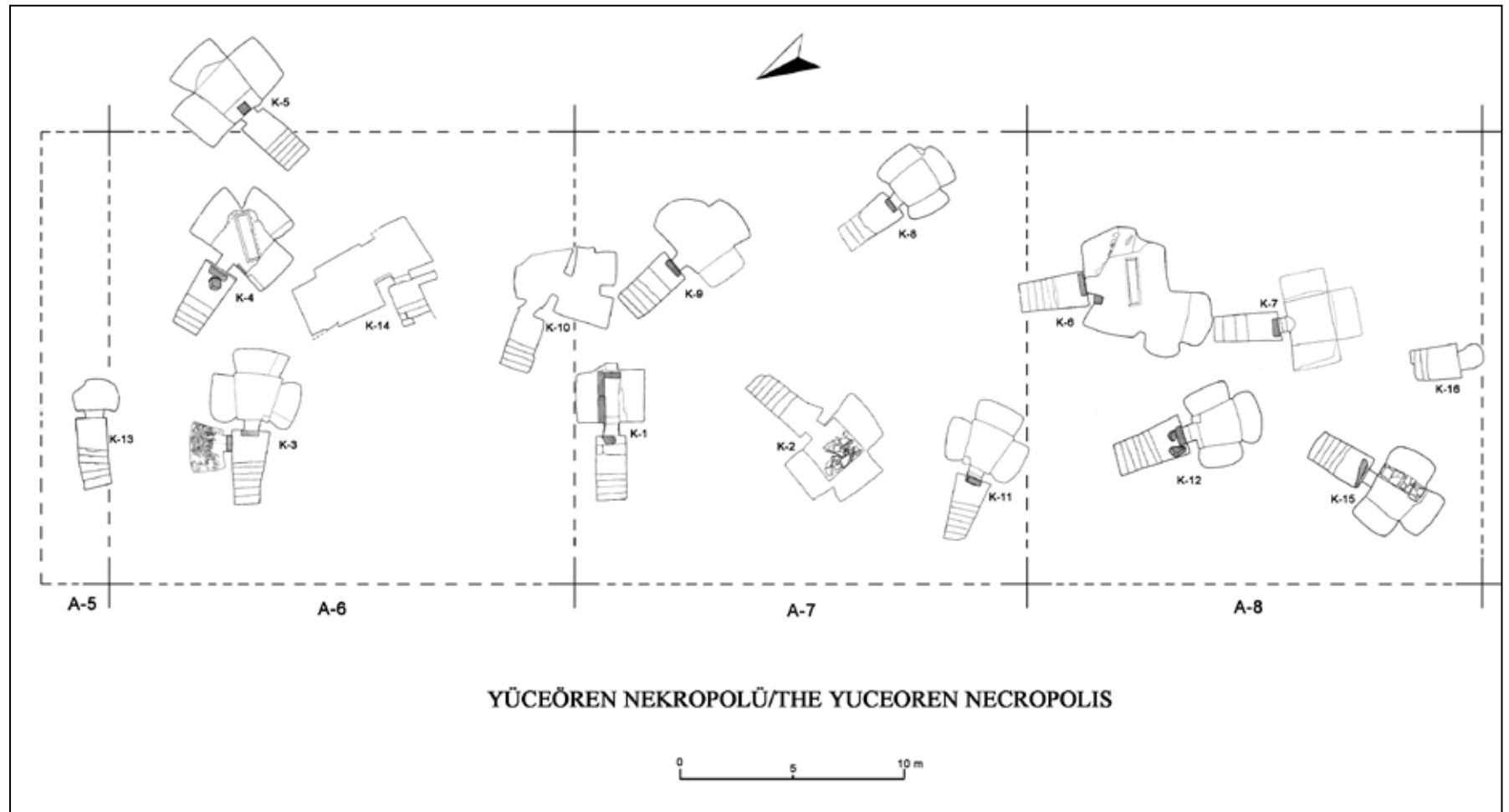


Figure 178: The Yüceören Necropolis.

The dimensions of the thresholds vary from one tomb to another. In almost all of the Yüceören tombs, the dromoi lead to one tomb chamber, but tomb K-3 was an exception because a second tomb chamber (**Figures 30, 31, 33, and 37**) was opened on one side of the dromos. Although this type of plan was also found in the underground chamber tombs in the Salamis Necropolis, those could be explained by a lack of space in the necropolis⁴¹. This was absolutely not the case in Yüceören. Another exception in some of the dromoi (K-1, K-2 and K-13) was that the left sides of the dromoi were completed with one or two rows of block stones (**Figure 23**). These stone additions provided for equal sides in the dromoi, thus compensating for the unevenness of the natural rock.

In the Yüceören tombs, the tomb chamber doors were rectangular and 0.60 m wide and 0.90 m high on average. After the body was placed in the tomb chamber, a limestone plate with measurements slightly greater than the door space was used as the cover stone. Based on the door slabs found in some dromoi, these plates were 0.20 m thick on average. Although most of the chamber entrances in Yüceören fit the description above, a different arrangement was found in tomb K-14. In this tomb, a hollow was carved out on the right side of the entrance (**Figures 179, 127, 128**) and it appears that the door was made to open and close by moving the cover stone inside that hollow. The closest example was found in some of the tombs in the Doliche City Necropolis.⁴²



Figure 179: Door arrangement in the entrance to tomb K-14

⁴¹ Karageorghis 1970: 224-225.

⁴² Ergeç 1995: 117.



Figure 180: Overview of the Yüceören Necropolis

All of the tombs in Yüceören, with the exception of two (K-3 and K-10), have one chamber (**Figure 180**), which vary in size. The chamber floors were carved from 20 cm to 1m deeper than the door thresholds with the exception of tombs K-10 and K-16, where there was no difference in levels between the floor and the door threshold. It is believed that steps were used to accommodate the difference in levels. The number of steps made while carving the tomb chamber varied between one and three, depending on the difference between the chamber floor and the threshold. An interesting point of fact is that no arrangement of steps was found in some of the tombs with a large difference in level (K-6, K-8 and K-15). However, the presence of terracotta sarcophagi or sarcophagus fragments in all of these tombs suggests that the steps may have been destroyed while placing the sarcophagi in the chambers.

The ceilings of the tomb chambers are generally vaulted. It was not possible to draw any definite conclusions about the ceilings in tombs K-1, K-5, K-7, K-10 and K-

14, as they were unearthed with all or nearly all of their ceilings in collapsed condition. However, it would be possible to believe that the ceiling covers of K-10 and K-14 were differently-structured since they had different plan schemes. The ceiling covers of K-1, K-5 and K-7 were most likely vaulted based on the preserved sections of their ceilings.



Figure 181: Overview of the Yüceören Necropolis

The evenness of the side walls and floors of the tomb chambers depended on the structure of the rock. This is best exemplified by tombs K-1, K-2 and K-6. It was noted that some parts of these tombs were laid with small stones (**Figure 20**) and cracks were covered up because of the veined and cracked structure of the bedrock. In those tombs built on bedrock with an even and veinless structure, the side walls themselves had a rather even structure. In addition, some of the corners of specific tombs had even angles of 90 degrees. In addition to accommodating the structure of the bedrock, some irregularities in the walls and floors of tombs such as K-4, K-5, K-6 and K-15 was due to damage caused after the tomb was opened. As good examples, in K-4, K-6 and K-15, the inner structures of the tomb chambers were clearly altered to accommodate sarcophagi.

Like the form differences in the dromoi of the Yüceören tombs (**Figure 178**), there were differences in the plan schemes of the tomb chambers. As the result of the classification made on the basis of these differences, four types were identified. Tomb K-1 (**Figures 16-20**), an example of the first type, has a rectangular tomb chamber. The klinai on the sides of the chamber (**Figure 19**) were used to lay the corpses. Tomb chambers K-3, K-5, K-11 and K-12, the second type of tomb, have a trapezoidal form and are narrower at the entrance (**Figures 34, 62, 111, 118**) and becoming increasingly wider. Tombs K-2, K-4, K-7, K-8 and K-15, the third type (**Figures 21, 51, 85, 98, 130**), have almost the same characteristics as the second type but these tomb chambers are more square-shaped. The chambers of K-6, K-10 and K-14, which have been classified as tombs with uneven plans and which constitute the fourth type, are notable in that their forms are rather different (**Figures 65, 66, 108, 127, and 128**). In these tombs, the axis that extends from the dromoi does not divide the chambers into two equal parts. Instead, the chambers become wider in one direction, but not the other. Tombs K-13 (**Figure 124**) and K-16 (**Figure 148**), which do not belong to any of the four main types, were not classified as separate types because they were treated as incomplete tombs.

One of the most notable aspects of the Yüceören tombs in architectural terms is the presence of klinai, which were used to hold the corpse(s) in the tomb chambers. There is a kline arrangement in all of the tombs except for K-10, K-13, K-14 and K-16. The klinai, usually located to the right and left of and opposite the tomb entrances, were niches cut into the walls of the tomb chamber (**Figure 182**)⁴³ rather than benches formed by lowering the tomb floor immediately inside the entrance as seen in some of the tombs in Anazarbos⁴⁴, Misis⁴⁵ Kelenderis⁴⁶ and Salamis⁴⁷. An exception in the Yüceören necropolis is tomb K-1 with two klinai that were simple benches formed by lowering the floor immediately inside the tomb entrance. Cushions similar to those typically found in the arcosolia of Roman period rock graves were also found in some of the Yüceören klinai. The cushions, approximately 10 to 12 cm in height, found in tombs K-3 and K-4 are located on the right side of each kline.

⁴³ Gjerstad 1948: fig. 11,14.

⁴⁴ Ergeç 2001: 397

⁴⁵ Taşyürek 1975: 118

⁴⁶ Zoroğlu 2000: 123.

⁴⁷ Karageorghis 1970: 224.



Figure 182: Example of a kline (K-3).

The chambers of the Yüceören tombs were rather simple in appearance and had no decoration. In addition to the klinai, a small number of architectural features were found. These are the small niche immediately opposite the entrance to K-1 (**Figure 16**) and the podiums to the right or left of the entrances to tombs K-3, K-6, K-11 and K-12 (**Figures 30, 65, 111, 118**). Since the niche in tomb K-1 was considerably damaged, it was quite difficult to determine its function. However, based on similar examples, it may be supposed that it was used to place gifts for the dead. Although the function of the podiums is not immediately clear, it seems plausible that they may have been used as a place for lamps.

Because the area was used as a quarry after antiquity and its structure underwent changes (**Figures 180, 181**), it was not possible to ascertain the complete structure of the Yüceören Necropolis as it would have been during antiquity. For example, it was not possible to judge whether the chamber tombs had stelai, or walls that defined the edges of the tombs, as was the case with examples in Cyprus which date to the archaic period and later⁴⁸.

⁴⁸ Karageorghis 1970: 225.

B. SMALL FINDS AND DATING

The Cretaceous limestone bedrock that extends east-west in the area where the Yüceören hill is located and the Miocene formations that extend above it in a north-south direction⁴⁹ provide an ideal environment for carving underground tomb chambers. The importance of geomorphologic structure in the formation of underground tomb chamber has always stressed by researchers⁵⁰. The Yüceören tombs are classic examples of the underground tomb chamber tradition found in areas with the ideal geomorphologic make-up throughout the East Mediterranean Basin. Although all of the Yüceören tombs were robbed, significant archaeological finds were unearthed from the tomb chambers.

Ceramic sherds constitute the largest group of finds from the necropolis excavation, found in both the thin layer of agricultural soil above the tombs and the tomb chambers themselves. These sherds, consisting of 4,633 fragments and a small number of complete vessels, include fine and coarse wares (**see Part 3; The Pottery of the Yüceören Necropolis**). The fine wares, the smallest of the three groups, include Eastern Sigillata A and Late Roman C and African Red Slip imitations ceramics. The Eastern Sigillata A sherds are the earliest group of ceramics unearthed in the necropolis, where sherds from the Hellenistic and Roman periods were found. The production of this type of ceramics began in the region during the Hellenistic age⁵¹. In considering the Late Roman C ceramics which date to between the fourth and seventh centuries A.D., it was significant to note that the fine wares found in the necropolis cover a long period of time. When the coarse wares, which cover similar stretches in time, are taken into consideration, it is possible to conclude that the necropolis was used for a long period of time extending from the Hellenistic age to the early Byzantine period.

Terracotta unguentaria, which were among the most characteristic gifts for the dead in the Hellenistic and Roman ages⁵², were found in the Yüceören tombs, even if in only a small number. A total of eight unguentaria were found in K-3, K-6, K-9, K-11 and K-15 (**Figures 40, 41, 71, 72, 107, 115, 136**) and consisted of fusiform and bulbous types. Fusiform unguentaria, which were one of the most common forms of Hellenistic ceramics, have been found in almost all excavated settlements and necropolises of this period. Bulbous unguentaria, which were common in the late Hellenistic and early

⁴⁹ We are grateful to Assist. Prof. Uğur Doğan, member of staff of the Geography Department of Ankara University, for his assistance in the assessment of the geomorphology of Yüceören Necropolis and its vicinity.

⁵⁰ Zoroğlu 2000: 119.

⁵¹ Hayes 1997:52.

⁵² Anderson and Stajanovic 1987: 105.

Roman periods, displayed characteristics similar to examples from the first century A.D.

Glass unguentaria, which began to be cheaply mass-produced with the introduction of the technique of free blowing in the late first century B.C.⁵³, were among the most common gifts for the dead. Numerous fragments of such glass unguentaria were found in the Yüceören Necropolis. Three were taken into evaluation (**Figures 27, 70, 101**) and a technical evaluation dated them to the mid-first century A.D. to the early-second century A.D.

Among the small finds unearthed during the Yüceören Necropolis excavations were two terracotta figurines. One of the figurines is a horse-mounted infant rider (**Figure 135**) and the other is a completely abraded figurine head (**Figure 58**). The horse-mounted infant rider is similar to Tarsus figurines. The Tarsus workshop, an important centre of production with a unique style during the Hellenistic and Roman periods⁵⁴, was active between the third century B.C. and the third century A.D. The ivy leaf headdress, which was common on Tarsus-made statuettes from the second century B.C. onwards and which was one of these statuettes' most distinguishing features from the early Roman period⁵⁵, suggests that the Yüceören statuette may have been produced in Tarsus.

One voluted lamp and three circular lamps found in the tomb chambers of K-2 and K-7 constitute another notable group among the terracotta small finds unearthed in Yüceören. The voluted lamp, which was found in the tomb chamber of K-2 with a major part of its discus missing (**Figure 28**), is typical example of Roman lamps from the first century A.D. The circular lamps (**Figures 90, 91, 92**), all of which were found in the tomb chamber of K-7, indicate different periods for usage of these tombs. Dating from the fifth to seventh centuries A.D., these lamps indicate that Tomb K-7, at least, may have been used over a long period of time.

The clay sarcophagi and the roof tiles used to cover the sarcophagi are also an important group of finds when assessing the Yüceören tombs. Fragments of sarcophagi and broken roof tiles were found in eight tombs, while partly destroyed sarcophagi were found in tombs K-4, K-6 and K-15 (**Figures 55, 68, 133**). These basin-like sarcophagi are quite simple in appearance and have no decoration except for the impressed decoration (**Figure 56**) on the sarcophagus in K-4. Because these sarcophagi are over

⁵³ Gürler 2000: 2.

⁵⁴ See Goldman 1950.

⁵⁵ Goldman 1950: 302; Higgins 1967: 123.

1.90 metres in length, they were most probably used for adults. The sarcophagi, about 40 cm high and 50 to 60 cm wide, have a weight of approximately 100 kg. The roof tiles that were used to cover the sarcophagi by placing three or four of them side by side, are tegulas which were the standard cover material in the Roman period. The tiles are about 50 cm wide and 50 to 60 cm long. In tomb K-4, the roof tiles (**Figure 57**) were found leaning against the wall of the chamber, indicating that the sarcophagus was most probably robbed. In tomb K-15, three tiles (**Figure 132**) were found still on the sarcophagus.

Approximately thirty samples of terracotta sarcophagi, which are usually thought to have been used by the lower classes⁵⁶, are exhibited in the Adana Museum. Similar terracotta sarcophagi have been found over a wide area, including centres such as Kyrenia, Salamis and Paphos in Cyprus, Western Galilee in Israel, Sidon and Beirut in Lebanon, Hama and Emesa in Syria, etc..⁵⁷ This suggests interregional trade as does the fact that sarcophagi of this type were found in cargo of sunken ships off the Akko port in Israel and at Cape Andreas in Cyprus.⁵⁸ In addition, petrographic analyses of terracotta sarcophagi and roof tiles unearthed in Cyprus, Israel and Lebanon⁵⁹ indicate that the sarcophagi and tiles may have been imported. It is generally thought that the centre of production of the sarcophagi may have been workshops either in Kilikia⁶⁰ or in a place to the west of the Antalya Gulf⁶¹.

The terracotta sarcophagi and roof tiles do not have distinctive features that can be used for dating. While no evidence that can help in dating the sarcophagus was found in tomb K-4, finds in tomb K-6 point to the first and second centuries A.D. Tomb K-15 was different in that archaeological material dating to the Hellenistic and Roman periods was found. The same situation also applies to the other tombs in which fragments of terracotta sarcophagi and roof tiles were found. Although the Yüceören tombs contained archaeological materials belonging to a period of time extending from the third century B.C. to the seventh century A.D., those materials do not provide sufficient data with which to date the sarcophagi. Tombs in Cyprus yielded a similar problem, but in western Galilee, 250 terracotta sarcophagi similar to those at Yüceören were unearthed, and they may be useful in dating the sarcophagi. The sarcophagi unearthed in western Galilee date from the mid-second century A.D. to the second half

⁵⁶ Toynbee 1971: 270

⁵⁷ Parks and Neff 2002:207

⁵⁸ Parks and Neff 2002: 208

⁵⁹ For the petrographic analyses, see Parks and Neff 2002 ; Shapiro 1997.

⁶⁰ Parks and Neff 2002: 210

⁶¹ Shapiro 1997: 4.

of the fourth century A.D.⁶² Together with the fact that the tombs of Yüceören yielded other archaeological data belonging to the same period, this suggests that the terracotta sarcophagi unearthed in Yüceören may also have belonged to that period.

Metal objects were also unearthed from the tombs in Yüceören, most common of which were nails and rivets. Most of these were excessively corroded, and must have belonged to wooden artefacts in the chambers and to the wooden chests that contained the gifts for the dead. The existence of wooden chests was evident in the bronze lock handles (**Figures 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 122, 146**), the hoops, and the handles, unearthed in K-6, K-12 and K-15.⁶³ The small number of other metal finds (**Figures 60, 79**) consisted of a bronze needle (**Figure 49**), two spatulas (**Figures 121, 147**), and the piece of a golden sheet (**Figure 48**), a gold ring (**Figure 46**) and an earring (**Figure 47**) found in the second chamber of K-3. The scarcity of the metal finds from the tombs can be explained by the fact that the tombs were in continuous use and robbed as with other groups of finds.

The fifteen coins (**See Appendix 1**) found in tomb chambers K-3, K-6, K-7 and K-15, which may have been placed in the tombs as Charon's obols, best reflect the character of the necropolis. Of the seven coins from the second chamber of K-3, which contained the bones of twenty-two individuals, four are wholly describable and one partially describable. These belonged to a period of time from Antiochos I to the end of Trajan's reign. Because the bones found in the smaller chamber of K-3 were in piles according to bone type, it seems evident that these bones (**See Appendix 2**) were transported from another tomb or from the main tomb chamber of K-3 and that the coins and some of the gifts for the dead were also carried. The five coins found in tomb K-15 belie a similar situation. All of these were describable and came from a period extending from Seleukos III Keraunos to the end of Vespasian's reign. When one considers the Byzantine coin found in the surface soil along with the coins from K-6 and K-7, the period of time encompassing the necropolis coins becomes even broader.

The tombs of Yüceören had plan characteristics similar to those found in Kilikia and other regions such as Cyprus. Because the earliest archaeological finds unearthed in Yüceören are not older than the early third century B.C., this would indicate that the necropolis was first used in that period. The further finds belonging to the early Roman, late Roman and early Byzantine periods indicates that the necropolis area was continuously used over a period extending from the third century B.C. to the seventh century A.D. Learning more about other parts of the necropolis, of which only a limited

⁶² For the terracotta sarcophagi found in western Galilee, see Aviam and Stern 1997.

⁶³ For similar lock handles and handles see Hayes 1984; Onurkan 1988.

section was excavated under the BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Project, would only be possible through more comprehensive excavations.

KAYNAKLAR/BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Adak 1997 I. Adak, “*Zeugma Sigillatılar*”, Yayınlanmamış Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Ankara Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Ankara.
- Anderson-Stojanovic 1987 V.R. Anderson-Stojanovic, “The Chronology and Function of Ceramic Unguentaria”, *American Journal of Archaeology* 91: 105 - 122.
- Atik 1995 N. Atik, “Die Keramik aus den Südthermen von Perge”, *Istanbuler Mitteilungen, Beiheft* 40, Tübingen.
- Aviam and Stern 1997 M. Aviam, E. Stern, “Burial in Clay Sarcophagi in Galilee During the Roman Period”, *Atiqot* 33: 1-5
- Bailey 1988 D. M. Bailey, *A Catalogue of the Lamps in the British Museum III*, London.
- Başaran 1997 S. Başaran, “Enez (Ainos) 1995 Yılı Kazı ve Onarım Çalışmaları”, 18. *Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı* 2, Ankara: 489 - 514.
- Besques 1972 S. Besques, *Musée National Du Louvre: Catalogue Raisonné des figurines et reliefs en terre-cuite Grecs, Etrusques et Romaine. Epoques*

Hellenistique et Romaine Grece et Asie Mineure
III, Paris.

Borchhardt 1990

J. Borchhardt, "Bericht der Grabungskampagne in Limyra 1988", *11. Kazi Sonuçları Toplantısı 2*, Ankara, 185 - 210.

Boysal ve Kadioğlu 1999

Y. Boysal, M. Kadioğlu, "1997 Yılı Stratonikeia Nekropol Çalışmaları", *20. Kazi Sonuçları Toplantısı 2*, Ankara: 215 - 228.

Broneer 1930

O. Broneer, "Terracotta Lamps", *Corinth IV. 2*, Cambridge, MA.

Catling 1972

H. W. Catling, "An Early Byzantine Pottery Factory at Dhiorios in Cyprus", *Levant 4*: 1-82.

Christensen and Johansen 1971

A. P. Christensen, C. F. Johansen, "HAMA, Fouilles et Recherches de la Fondation Carlsberg 1931 - 1938", *Les Poteries Hellénistiques et les Terres Sigillées Orientales Nationalmuseet*, Copenhagen.

- Crowfoot et al. 1957 J. W. Crowfoot, G. M. Crowfoot, K. M. Kenyon, *Samaria-Sebaste III: The Objects from Samaria, Palestine Expl. Fund*, London.
- Davidson 1952 G.R. Davidson, *Corinth 12: The Minor Objects*, ASCS Athens, Princeton.
- Dereboyly 2001 E. Dereboyly, “Weigrundige Keramik und Hellenistische Reliefbecher aus dem Hanghaus 2 in Ephesos”, *Studien zur Hellenistischen Keramik in Ephesos*, F. Krinzinger (ed.), Wien: 21 - 44.
- Devreker 1990 J. Devreker, “Pessinus (Pessinonte) 1988: Rapport Provisoire”, *11. Kazı Sonuları Toplantısı 2*, Ankara, 275 - 300.
- Doęer ve Őenol 2000 E. Doęer, A. K. Őenol, “1998 Yılı Marmaris Hisarn-ubucak Seramik Atlyeleri Kazıları”, *21. Kazı Sonuları Toplantısı 2*, Ankara: 293 - 304.
- Durugnl 2002 S. Durugnl, “Development of Ancient Settlements in Cilicia”, *Adalya 5*: 107 - 119.

- Dyson 1968 S. L. Dyson, *The Excavations at Dura-Europos, Final Report IV I-3: The Commonware Pottery, The Brittle Ware*, Glückstadt.
- Ergeç 1995 R. Ergeç. *Güney Kommagene Bölgesindeki Antik Dönem Nekropol ve Mezarları*, Basılmamış Doktora Tezi, Selçuk Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Konya.
- Ergeç 2001 R. Ergeç, “Anazarbus Antik Kenti ve Nekropolü”, *Kilikya Mekanlar ve Yerel Güçler (M .Ö. 2. Binyıl - M. S .4. Yüzyıl)*, E. Jean, Ali M. Dinçol, S. Durugönül (eds.), İstanbul: 389 - 410.
- Erten Yağcı 1993 E. Erten Yağcı, *Başlangıcından Geç Antik Dönem Sonuna Kadar Anadolu’da Cam*, Yayınlanmamış Doktora Tezi, Ankara Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Ankara.
- French 1985 D. French, “Tille Höyük 1983”, 6. *Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı*, Ankara: 245 - 258.
- French 1988 D. French, *Roman Roads and Milestones of Asia Minor*, Oxford.

- Garstang 1953 J. Garstang, *Prehistoric Mersin: Yümüktepe in Southern Turkey*, Oxford.
- Gassner 1997 V. Gassner, *Das Südtor der Tetragonos-Agora: Keramik und Kleinfunde*, Wien.
- Gates 1999 M. H. Gates, "Kinet Höyük in Eastern Cilicia: A Case Study for Acculturation in Ancient Harbors", *Olba* 2: 303 - 312.
- Gercke 1966 P. Gercke, *Antike Gemmen in Deutschen Sammlungen*, Göttingen.
- Gjerstad 1948 E. Gjerstad, *The Swedish Cyprus Expedition IV.2*, Stockholm, 1948.
- Goldman 1950 H. Goldman, *Excavations at Gözlükule, Tarsus: The Hellenistic and Roman Period, Volume I*, New Jersey.
- Gough 1952 M. Gough, "Anazarbus", *Anatolian Studies* 2: 85 - 170.

- Gunneweg et al. 1983 J. Gunneweg, I. Perlman, J. Yellin, *The Provenience, Typology and Chronology of Eastern Terra Sigillata*, QEDem 17, Jerusalem.
- Gürbüz 1999 K. Gürbüz, “An example of river course changes on a delta plain: Seyhan Delta (Çukurova Plain, Southern Turkey)”, *Geological Journal* 34: 211 - 222.
- Gürler 2000 B. Gürler, *Tire Müzesi Cam Eserleri*, Ankara.
- Gürler 2001 B. Gürler, “Tire’nin Uzgur Köyü’nde Bulunmuş Olan M. S. 2. Yüzyıl Sonu 3. Yüzyıl Başına Ait Mezar Grubu”, *Türk Arkeoloji ve Etnografya Dergisi* 2, Ankara: 59 - 66.
- Hayes 1972 J. W. Hayes, *Late Roman Pottery*, London.
- Hayes 1975 J.W. Hayes, *Roman and Pre-Roman Glass in the Royal Ontario Museum*, Toronto.
- Hayes 1983 J. W. Hayes, “The Villa Dionysos Excavations, Knossos: The Pottery”, *The Annual of the British School of Athens* 78: 97 - 169.

- Hayes 1984 J. W. Hayes, *Greek, Roman, and Related Metalware in the Royal Ontario Museum*, Toronto.
- Hayes 1985 J. W. Hayes, *Sigillate Orientali*. In *Enciclopedia dell'arte Antica Classica e Orientale: Atlante delle Forme Ceramiche II. Ceramica Fine Romana nel Bacino Mediterraneo (Tardo Ellenismo e Primo Impero)*, Roma: 1 -96.
- Hayes 1986 J. W. Hayes, *Excavations at Saraçhane in İstanbul*, Vol. 2. *The Pottery*, New Jersey.
- Hayes 1991 J. W. Hayes, *Paphos Volume III: The Hellenistic and Roman Pottery*, Nicosia.
- Hayes 1997 J. W. Hayes, *Handbook of Mediterranean Roman Pottery*, London.
- Hellström 1965 P. Hellström, *Labraunda II. 1: Pottery of Classical and Later Date Terracotta Lamps and Glass*, Lund.
- Higgins 1967 R.A. Higgins, *Greek Terracottas*, London.

- Hild-Hellenkemper 1990 F. Hild, H. Hellenkemper, "Kilikien und Isaurien", *Tabula Imperii Byzantini* 5, Wien.
- Işık 1997 F. Işık, "Patara 95", 18. *Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı* 2, Ankara: 191 - 218.
- Isings 1957 C. Isings, "Roman Glass from Dated Finds", *Archaeologia Traiectina II*, Groningen/Djakarta.
- Johnson 1988 B. L. Johnson, "The Pottery", *Excavations at Jalame: Site of a Glass Factory in Late Roman Paletsine*, G. D. Weinberg (ed.), Columbia: 137-226.
- Jones 1950 F. F. Jones, "The Pottery", *Excavations at Gözlü Kule-Tarsus Volume I, The Hellenistic and Roman Periods*, H. Goldman (ed.), Princeton: 149 - 297.
- Jones 1971 A. H. M. Jones, *The Cities of Eastern Roman Provinces*, (Second Edition), Oxford.
- Karageorghis 1970 V. Karageorghis, *Excavations in the Necropolis of Salamis II*, Nicosia.

- Kenyon 1957 K. M. Kenyon, "Pottery: Hellenistic & Later", *Samaria-Sebaste III: The Objects from Samaria, Palestine Expl. Fund*, London.
- Kocabaş 1984 Y. Akat, N. Fıratlı, H. Kocabaş, *Hüseyin Kocabaş Koleksiyonu Cam Eserler Kataloğu*, İstanbul.
- Lang-Auinger and Ladstätter 2001 C. Lang-Auinger, S. Ladstätter, "Zur Datierung und Kunsthistorischen Einordnung einer Apollon Kitharodos-Statuette", *Studien zur Hellenistischen Keramik in Ephesos*, F. Krinzinger (ed.), Wien: 71-81.
- Liko 2001 H. Liko, "Hellenistische Keramik aus der Grabung beim Sogenannten Lukasgrab", *Studien zur Hellenistischen Keramik in Ephesos*, F. Krinzinger (ed.), Wien: 83 - 97.
- LIMC *Lexicon Iconographicum Mythologiae Classicae*, Düsseldorf, 1988 - 1999.
- Magie 1950 D. Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor*, New Jersey.
- Menzel 1954 H. Menzel, *Antike Lampen im Römisch- Germanischen Zentralmuseum zu Mainz*, Mainz.

- Onurkan 1988 S. Onurkan, *Doğu Trakya Tümölüsleri Maden Eserleri: İstanbul Arkeoloji Müzelerindeki Trakya Toplu Buluntuları*, Ankara.
- Ötüken 2003 S. Y. Ötüken, “2001 Yılı Demre-Myra Aziz Nicolaos Kilisesi Kazısı ve Duvar Resimlerini Belgeleme, Koruma-Onarım Çalışmaları”, *24. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı 2*, Ankara: 31-46.
- Ozaner 1992 S. F. Ozaner, “İskenderun Körfezi Çevresindeki Antik Yerleşim Alanlarının Jeomorfolojik Yönden Yorumu”, *8. Arkeometri Araştırmaları Sonuçları Toplantısı*, Ankara: 337 - 355.
- Özet 1998 A. Özet, *Bodrum Sualtı Arkeoloji Müzesi Cam Eserleri*, Ankara.
- Özgan 1995 R. Özgan, “1991 Knidos Kazısı” , *15. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı 2*, Ankara: 161 - 188.
- Özgen and Gates 1992 İ. Özgen, M. H. Gates, “Report on the Bilkent University Archaeological Survey in Cilicia and the Northern Hatay: August 1991”, *10. Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı*, Ankara: 387 - 394.

- Özkorucuklu 1993 H. Özkorucuklu, “Aydıntepe Mezarlıktepe Kazısı”, *3. Müze Kurtarma Kazıları Semineri*, Ankara: 103-128.
- Öztürk 2002 İ. Öztürk, “Gözleğentepe Nekropolü Kurtarma Kazıları”, *12. Müze Çalışmaları ve Kurtarma Kazıları Sempozyumu*, Ankara, 309 - 318.
- Öztürk 2001 N. Ö. Öztürk, “Marmara Ereğlisi Batı Nekropolü Kurtarma Kazısı”, *11. Müze Çalışmaları ve Kurtarma Kazıları Sempozyumu*, Ankara: 83 - 92.
- Özyiğit 2001 Ö. Özyiğit , “1999 Yılı Phokaia Kazı Çalışmaları”, *22. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı 2*, Ankara: 1 - 14.
- Parks and Neff 2002 D. Parks, H. Neff, “A Geochemical Vector for Trade: Cyprus, Asia Minor, and the Roman East”, *Geochemical Evidence for Long Distance Exchange*, M. D. Glascock (ed.), Westport: 205 - 214.
- Peacock and Williams 1986 D. P. S. Peacock, D. F. Williams, *Amphorae and the Roman Economy. An Introductory Guide*, New York.

- Perlzweig 1961 J. Perlzweig, "Lamps of the Roman Period", *The Athenian Agora*, Vol. VII, New Jersey.
- Plantzos 1999 D. Plantzos, *Hellenistic Engraved Gems*, Oxford, 1999.
- Ploug 1969 G. Ploug, "HAMA 4/3: Fouilles et Recherches De La Fondation Carlsberg 1931 - 1938, *Les Petit Objets Médiévaux sauf les Verreries et Poteries*, Copenhagen.
- Robinson 1959 H. S. Robinson, "Pottery of the Roman Period Chronology", *The Athenian Agora V*, Princeton, New Jersey.
- Rosenthal and Sivan 1978 R. Rosenthal, R. Sivan, "Ancient Lamps in the Schloessinger Collection", *Qedem* 8: 22 - 25.
- Rotroff 1982 S. I. Rotroff, *The Athenian Agora. Hellenistic Pottery, Athenian and Imported Moldmade Bowls*, Vol. XXII, Princeton, New Jersey.

- Rudnick 1992 B. Rudnick, "Römische Keramik aus dem Lippischen Landes Museum Detmold", *Boreas* 14/15.
- Sayar 1999 M. H. Sayar, "Antik Kilikya'da Şehirleşme", 12. *Türk Tarih Kongresi, 1. Cilt*, Ankara: 193 - 216.
- Schiettecatte 1971 J. P. Schiettecatte, "Geology of the Misis Mountains", *Geology and History of Turkey*, A.S. Cample (ed.), Tripoli: 305 - 312.
- Şenol ve Kerem 2000 A. K. Şenol, F. Kerem, "İçel Müzesinde Bulunan Bir Grup Amphora", *Olba* 3, Adana: 81 - 112.
- Seton-Williams 1954 M. V. Seton-Williams, "Cilician Survey", *Anatolian Studies* 4: 121 - 174.
- Shapiro 1997 A. Shapiro, "Petrographic Analysis of Roman Clay Sarcophagi from Northwestern Israel and Cyprus", *ATIQT* 33: 1-5.
- Sherwin-White 1976 A. N. Sherwin-White, "Rome, Pamphylia and Cilicia, 133-70 B.C.", *Journal of Roman Studies* 66: 1 - 14.

- Simpson 2000 G. Simpson, *Roman Weapons, Tools Bronze Equipment and Brooches from Neuss-Novaesium Excavations, 1952 – 1972*, Oxford.
- Şimşek 1994 C. Şimşek, “İkinci Sezon Hierapolis Roma Hamamı (Müze Binası) Kazı Çalışmaları”, 5. *Müze Kurtarma Kazıları Semineri*, Ankara: 243 - 263.
- Stern 1982 E. Stern, *Material Culture of the Land of the Bible in the Persian Period 538-332 B.C.*, Warminster.
- Stern 1989 E. M. Stern, “Glass Vessels Exhibited in the Bölge Museum-Adana”, *Belleten* 53 , 583 - 606.
- Strabon Strabon, *Antik Anadolu Coğrafyası (Geographika XII-XII-XIV)*, Adnan Pekman (çev.), İstanbul, 2000.
- Syme 1939 R. Syme, “Observations on the Province of Cilicia”, *Anatolian Studies Presented to W. H. Buckler* , Manchester, 299 - 332.
- Taşyürek 1975 O. A. Taşyürek, “1973 Yılı Kilikya Araştırmaları”, *Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi* 22-1: 117 - 123.

- Thür 1997 H. Thür, "... und Verschönerte die Stadt ...", *Ein Ephesischer Priester des Kaiser Kultes in seinem Umfeld*, Band 27, Wien.
- Tırpan 1997 A. Tırpan, "Lagina Hekate Temenosu 1995", 18. *Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı 2*, Ankara: 309 - 336.
- Toll 1946 N. P. Toll, *The Excavations at Dura-Europos 1935-1936, 2: The Necropolis*, New Haven.
- Topbaş 1993 A. Topbaş, "Seyitömer Höyüğü 1991 Yılı Kurtarma Kazısı", 3. *Müze Kurtarma Kazıları Semineri*, Ankara: 1 - 30.
- Toynbee 1971 J. M. C. Toynbee, *Death and Burial in the Roman World*, New York.
- Tuluk 2001 G. G. Tuluk "Hellenistische Reliefbecher im Museum von Ephesos", *Studien zur Hellenistischen Keramik in Ephesos* F. Krinzinger (ed.), Wien.
- Tuna 2003 N. Tuna, "Datça/Reşadiye Seramik Atölyelerinde Hellenistik Dönem Günlük Seramik Üretimi", *Les Ceramiques en Anatolie aux Epoques Hellenistique*

- et Romaine, Varia Anatolica XV*, C. Abadie-Reynal (ed.), Paris: 45 - 54.
- Unterkircher 1983 E. Unterkircher, "Terra Sigillata aus dem Heraion von Samos", *Athenian Mitteilungen* 98: 173 - 214.
- Vanderhoeven 1989 M. Vanderhoeven, *Les Teres Sigillées (1966-1972)*, *Fouilles D'Apamée de Syrie IX.1*, Brussels.
- Vessberg and Westholm 1956 O. Vessberg, A. Westholm, *The Swedish Cyprus Expedition Cilician Studies*, Stockholm, 1956.
- Waagé 1933 F. O. Waagé, "The American Excavations in the Athenian Agora: First Report", *Hesperia*, Vol. 2, Cambridge: 279 - 328.
- Waagé 1948 F. O. Waagé, "Hellenistic and Roman Tableware of North Syria", *Antioch on the Orontes IV, Part I: Ceramics and Islamic Coins*, Princeton.
- Waelkens et al. 1991 M. Waelkens, R. Degeest, S. Başer, M. Lodewijckx, "Sagalassos 1989: The Rescue Excavation in the Potter's Quarter and the Sagalassos Ware", *12. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı* 2, Ankara: 119 - 154.

- Walters 1926 H. B. Walters, *Catalogue of the Engraved Gems and Cameos Greek, Etruscan and Roman in the British Museum*, London.
- Williams 1985 C. Williams, "The Pottery and Glass at Alahan", *Alahan: An Early Christian Monastery in the Southern Turkey*, M. Gough (ed.), Toronto: 35- 62.
- Williams 1989 C. Willliams, *Anemurium: The Roman and Early Byzantine Pottery*, Belgium.
- Zabehlicky and Schäfenegger 2003 S. Zabehlicky- Schäfenegger, "C. Sentius and his Commercial Connections", *Les Ceramiques en Anatolie aux Epoques Hellenistique et Romaine, Varia Anatolica XV*, C. Abadie-Reynal (ed.), Paris: 193 - 196.
- Zelle 1990 M. Zelle, "Terra Sigillata von Assos", *Ausgrabungen in Assos, Asia Minor Studien 2*, R. Habert (ed), Bonn: 97 - 137.
- Zoroğlu 1994 L. Zoroğlu, *Kelenderis I*, Ankara, 1994.

Zoroğlu 2000

L. Zoroğlu, “Kelenderis Nekropolü”, *Olba* 3: 115 -
133.

EK. 1.

YÜCEÖREN NEKROPOLÜ SİKKELERİ

Melih ARSLAN - Bekircan TAHBERER *

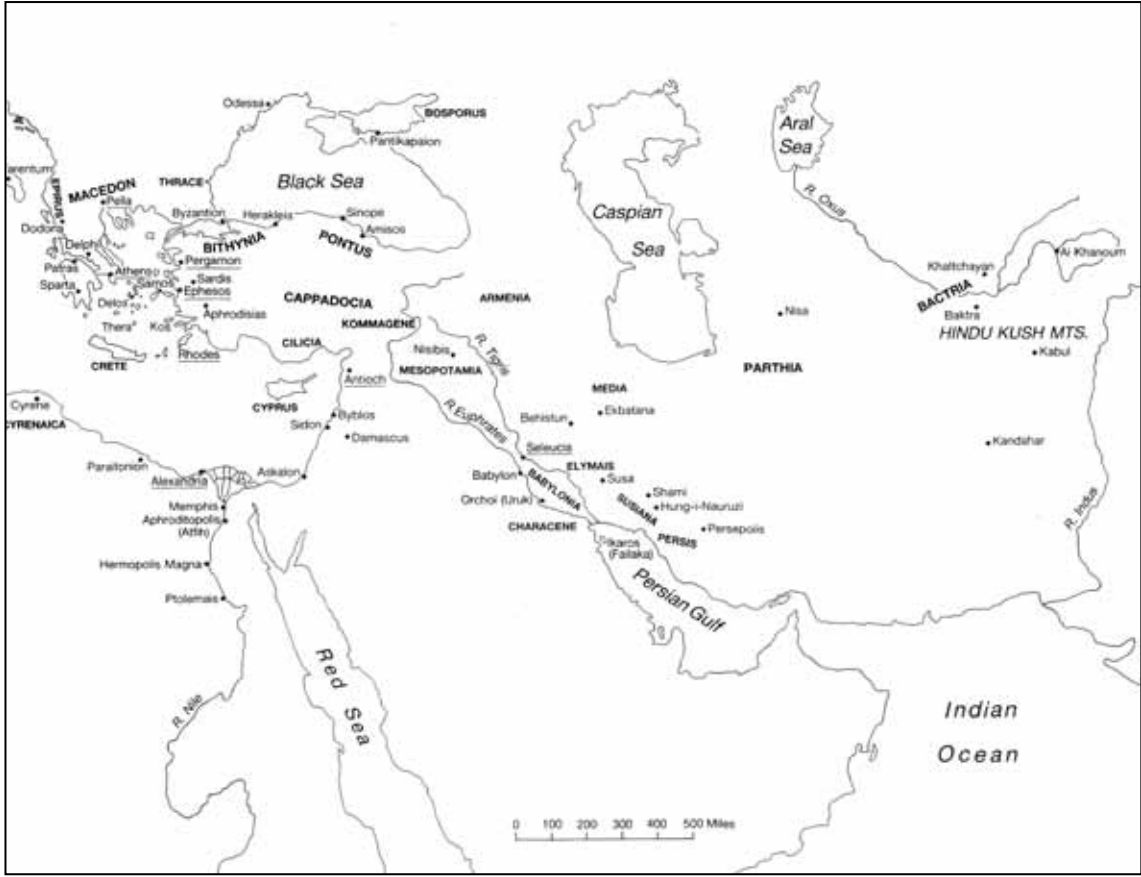
Bakü-Tiflis-Ceyhan Ham Petrol Boru Hattı Arkeolojik Kurtarma Kazıları Projesi kapsamında, 15 Mart – 20 Mayıs 2003 tarihleri arasında, Adana – Ceyhan – Kurtkulağı Beldesi, Yüceören mahallesinde yapılan kurtarma kazısı sırasında bir dizi antik sikke bulunmuştur. Yüceören kurtarma kazısı ve buluntularını bir kitap olarak yayına hazırlayan, Gazi Üniversitesi Arkeolojik Çevre Değerleri Araştırma Merkezi Müdürü, Sn. S.Yücel Şenyurt sikkelerin yayımlanmasını tarafımızdan istemiştir¹.

Kurtkulağı Beldesi'nin 5 km. kuzeyinde, Yüceören Mahallesi'nin 125 m. doğusundaki alanda yapılan kurtarma kazısında, 16 adet dromosu merdivenli kaya mezarı tespit edilmiştir. Proje gereği 28 metre genişliğinde bir koridorla sınırlandırılmış alanda yapılan çalışmalarda 80 x 20 metrelik kesimde ortaya çıkarılan mezarlığın doğu-batı yönünde daha geniş bir alana yayıldığı anlaşılmıştır. Yer altı kaya mezarlarının mimarisinin ve arkeolojik buluntularının kronolojisi için sikke buluntuları en güvenilir yazılı kaynağı oluşturmaktadır. Burada yayınlanan, mezarlarda bulunmuş sikkeler mezarlığın M.Ö. 3. yüzyıldan M.S. 3. yüzyılın ortalarına (Roma İmparatorluk dönemi sonlarına) kadar kullanılmış olduğuna işaret etmektedir. Kazı alanında, mezar dışında ele geçen bir bronz sikke Heraklius (M.S. 610-641) dönemine ait olmakla birlikte sikkenin mezarlarla bir bağlantısı olduğu düşünülmemektedir. Bu buluntu geç dönemde mezarlık alanının taş ocağı olarak kullanılmış olmasıyla ilişkili gözükmemektedir.

Kazılar sırasında 15 adet bronz sikke ele geçmiştir. Mezar buluntularında sıkça karşılaşıldığı üzere, sikkelerin büyük bölümü mezar içindeki olumsuz şartlar nedeniyle korozyona uğramıştır. Ele geçen kimi sikkelerin ise gömüldükleri dönemde yoğun kullanım nedeniyle aşınmış oldukları gözlemlenmiştir. Her şeye rağmen, sikkelerin büyük bölümü tanımlanabilirken bazılarının tam olarak tanımlanması mümkün olamamıştır.

* Melih Arslan, Anadolu Medeniyetleri Müzesi - 06240 Hisar/Ankara. E-mail: arslanmelih@ttnet.net.tr
Bekircan Tahberer, Reşatbey Mah. 4. Sok. No. 3/25- Adana. E-mail: bordo@ttnet.net.tr

¹Yard. Doç. Dr. S. Yücel Şenyurt ve Adana Müze Müdürü Sn. Kazım Tosun'a yakın ilgi ve yardımlarından dolayı teşekkür ederiz.



Resim 1: Hellenistik Dünya.

Yüceören kazıları sırasında ele geçen sikkelerden üç tanesi Seleukos Krallığı dönemine aittir. Bunlardan birinci ve ikinci sikkeler, M.Ö. 280-261 yılları arasında Seleukos kralı olan **1. Antiokhos Soter** adına basılmış olmalıdır. Üçüncüsünün ise, **3. Seleukos Keravnos (M.Ö. 226-223)** adına basılmış bir sikke olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Ele geçen sikkelerden, 4. ve 5. sıradakilerin, M.Ö. 2. – 1. yüzyılda, Seleukos Krallığından otonom (yarı-bağımsız) sikke basma yetkisi elde eden Kilikya şehirlerinden **Aegeae** darbı olduğu anlaşılmıştır. Yine katalogumuzun 8. sırasındaki bir adet **Tarsus** şehir sikkesinin de Kilikya'nın Geç Hellenistik otonom baskılarından olduğu tanımlanmıştır.

Geriye kalan sikkelerden tanımlanabilmiş olanların dört tanesi Roma İmparatorluk dönemine aittir. Bunlardan iki tanesi Roma İmparatorluğundan yarı otonom sikke basma yetkisi almış olan **Aegeae** şehri darparıdır. Diğer iki sikkeden bir tanesi muhtemelen **Kommagene** darphanesine, diğeri ise **Kıbrıs** veya **Antiokhia** darphanesine aittir.

Yüceören Nekropol alanı, antik çağlarda ovalık Kilikya'nın en önemli liman şehirlerinden birisi olan Aegeae şehrine yakın, muhtemelen Aegeae'nin kontrol alanı içerisinde bulunan bir yerleşime ait olmalıdır. Adana'nın Yumurtalık ilçe merkezine lokalize edilen Aegeae, muhtemelen *Büyük İskender*'in ölümünden sonra Issos (İskenderun) Körfezinin kuzey girişini kontrol etmek amacıyla bu körfezin güneyindeki *Alexandreia*'nın (İskenderun) karşısına kurulmuştu². Aegeae şehir takvimi, *Caesar*'ın Kilikya'da bulunduğu M.Ö. 47 (sonbahar) yılında, şehre *civitas libera* = *serbest şehir* statüsü vermesiyle başlar³. Aegeae, *Seleukoslar*'ın anavatanı Makedonya'dan aldıkları bir isimdir ve eski Yunanca'daki *αιξ* = *keçi* kelimesinden türetilmiştir.

Kazılar sırasında ele geçen Aegeae sikkelerinde de görüldüğü gibi, erken dönem **Aegeae** sikkelerinin en önemli ön yüz konusu savaş tanrıçası Athena, güç ve kahramanlık tanrısı Herakles, tanrıların babası Zeus gibi Hellenistik tanrılarla birlikte şans tanrıçası olarak da bilinen şehir tanrıçası Tykhe'nin kule taçlı büstüdür. Arka yüz konuları ise çoğunlukla bir at başı ve oturan veya ayakta duran keçi tasvirleridir. Daha sonraki sikkelerde keçi tasvirlerinin sıkça yer almasının sebeplerinden birisi şehrin isminin keçi anlamına geliyor olması ve keçinin artık şehrin sembolü olmasıdır.

Antik Aegeae, arkeolojik açıdan şanssız şehirlerden birisidir, çünkü modern Yumurtalık ilçesi antik yerleşmenin üzerine kurula gelmiştir ve şehirde sistemli kazıların yapılması zorlaşmıştır. Bu nedenle Aegeae şehri hakkındaki bilgiler sınırlıdır. Bununla beraber, erken yarı-otonom ve Roma dönemi Aegeae sikkeleri şehir hakkında son derece zengin bilgiler taşımaktadır. Antik çağ coğrafyacıları ve gezginlerinden Strabo (M.Ö. 64/3 - M.S. 23) *Geographika*'da,⁴ Pomponius Mela (M.S. 1. y.y.) *Chorographia*'da ve Claudius Ptolemy (M.S. 90-168) *Geography*'de,⁵ Kilikya bölgesini anlatırken Aegeae'yi küçük bir şehir olarak tarif ederler. Fakat şehir liman ticareti sayesinde özellikle Geç Hellenistik dönemden itibaren hayli zenginleşmiş olmalıdır ki, Kilikya şehirleri içerisinde kendi adıyla gümüş tetradrahmi bastırmış nadir şehirlerden biri olmuştur.

Bu çalışmaya konu olan eserlerin bulunduğu kazı alanının darlığına rağmen birçok farklı otoriteye ait sikkelerle karşılaşılması Kilikya bölgesi için son derece doğaldır.

² Sayar 1999, 198.

³ Kubitschek 1909, 23.

⁴ Strabon, XIV,V,18.

⁵ Ptolemy, V, VII (Aegeae).

M.Ö. 323'te Büyük İskender'in erken ölümünden sonra, generalleri arasında başlayan, İskender'in ele geçirdiği toprakları paylaşma savaşı sırasında, **Kilikya Pedias** bölgesi uzun yıllar Seleukos Hanedanlığının egemenliğinde kalmıştır. Büyük İskender döneminde başlatılan gelenek doğrultusunda şehirlerin kendi adlarına sikke basması yasaklanmış, Seleukos Krallığının hâkimiyetinde bulunan bölgelerde, kraliyet darphanelerinde basılan hanedanlık sikkeleri kullanılmıştır.

Yüceören kazısında ele geçen ve 1. Antiokhos (M.Ö. 280-261)'a ait olan bronz sikkeler bu döneme aittir ve bölgedeki Seleukos varlığının işaretlerinden birisidir. Ön yüzünde sorguçlu Korinth miğferi giyen bir Athena başı olan sikkelerin arka yüzünde elinde çelenk ve palmye dalı tutarak sola ilerleyen ve “zafer” kavramının sembolü olan bir Nike bulunur (bkz., kat. no. 1 ve 2).

1. Antiokhos'un buradaki sikkeleri, kuzey doğu Afganistan'da Oksus (Amu Derya) nehri üzerinde kurulmuş olan Ay Hanum (Ai Khanoum) şehrinde darp edilmiştir.⁶ Hellenler tarafından en doğuda kurulmuş olan Ay Hanum şehri, M.Ö. 330-300 tarihlerinde kurulmuş ve kuzeyden gelen istilacılar tarafından ikinci yüzyılın sonunda (yaklaşık M.Ö. 130) yıkılmıştır. Şehrin kuruluşundan itibaren ilk elli yılı Seleukos egemenliğinde kalmıştır. Şehir, M.Ö. 255 yıllarında bu bölgede Seleukos egemenliğine son vermiş olan güçlü Baktria Krallığının topraklarına dahil olmuştur.⁷

Seleukos Hanedanlığına ait diğer sikkemiz, Yunanca'da “Gök gürültüsü” anlamına gelen Keraunos lakabıyla anılan 3. Seleukos Keravnos (M.Ö. 226-223)'a aittir. 2. Seleukos'un (M.Ö. 246-226) büyük oğlu olan 3. Seleukos Keraunos, üç yıl gibi kısa süren bir hükümlüktan sonra Anadolu'da Pergamon Kralı 1. Attalus'a karşı savaşırken kendi adamları tarafından öldürülmüştür. Sikkenin ön yüzünde, Hellenistik dönemin önemli tanrıçalarından Avcı Artemis'in bir büstü, onun vazgeçilmez sembollerinden sadak ile birlikte tasvir edilmiştir. Arka yüzde ise, Seleukos Hanedanlığının birçok sikkesinin en önemli arka yüz konusu olan Omphalos üzerinde oturmakta olan Apollo betimlemesi bulunmaktadır. Arka yüz lejantı tam okunamamakla beraber **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ** olmalıdır (bkz., kat. no. 3).

Bundan sonraki üç sikke, antik Kilikya bölgesinin en önemli liman şehirlerinden birisi olan Aegeae ve uzun yıllar Kilikya'nın başkenti olan Tarsus'a aittir. Bu üç sikkeden Aegeae'de basılan birincisinin ön yüzünde miğferli Athena başı, arka yüzünde de şehrin ismini aldığı bir keçi tasviri yer almıştır (bkz., kat. no. 4).

⁶ Kritt 1996, type IV, no. 6.

⁷ Smith 1991, 228.

İkinci Aegeae sikkesinin ön yüzünü Zeus başı işgal ederken, arka yüzde Nike, mızrak ve kalkan tutan Savaş Tanrıçası Athena'nın bir tasviri yer alır (bkz., kat. no. 5). Çok yıpranmış olmaları nedeniyle okunamayan iki sikkenin lejantları **ΑΙΓΕΑΙΩΝ** = Aegeaelılar'ın şeklinde olmalıdır. Ayrıca benzer sikkelerde sıkça görüldüğü üzere sikke basımına nezaret eden görevlileri işaret eden çeşitli monogramlar da burada okunamamakla beraber mevcut olmalıdır.

Aynı şekilde basılan Tarsus sikkelerinin ön yüzlerinin tartışılmaz konusu, şehrin otonomisini işaret eden Şehir Tanrıçası Tykhe'nin kule taçlı başıdır. Sikkenin arka yüzünde ise, Herakles'in öncülü Sandan'ın boynuzlu ve kanatlı bir aslan üzerindeki tasviri bulunur (bkz., kat. no. 8). Kutsal bir varlık olarak Sandan'a duyulan saygı nedeniyle bu figür Roma Dönemi darphalarında da kullanılmaya devam etmiştir.⁸ Sandan anıtı olarak bilinen bu tasvirler ve Yüceören sikkesinde görülen boynuzlu ve kanatlı aslan üzerinde Sandan tasvirleri hem M.Ö. 2. – 1. yy otonom Tarsus⁹ sikkelerinde ve aynı döneme ait bir çok Seleukos kralı için Tarsus darphanesinde basılan drahmi ve tetradrahmillerde hem de Roma dönemi¹⁰ Tarsus sikkelerinde popüler bir arka yüz konusu olmaya devam etmiştir.

Yüceören sikke buluntularından bir tanesi daha antik numismatik araştırmalarında uzun yıllardan beri tartışılan konulardan biriyle ilgilidir. Augustus'tan sonra Roma İmparatoru olan Tiberius (M.S. 14 – 37) adına basılmış olan ve ön yüzünde imparatorun defne taçlı başı ve arka yüzünde de iki bereket boynuzu arasında kanatlı bir caduceus bulunan bu sikke Kommagene darphanelerinden birinde basılmış olması ihtimali nedeniyle Kommagene bölgesine verilmektedir (bkz., kat. no. 9).

Kommagene Krallığı M.S. 17 yılında Tiberius tarafından Roma'ya bağlanmıştır. Bu tarihten kısa bir süre sonra, genellikle Kommagene'ye atfedilen bir dizi sikke basılmıştır. Bu atıf, aynı arka yüz tiplerinin Kommagene sikkelerinde görülmesi ve Kommagene Kralı 4. Antiokhos Epiphanes (M.S. 38-72) sikkelerindeki gibi benzer bir şekilde düzleştirilmiş sikke metali kullanılmasına dayanmaktadır. Kimi araştırmacılar Antiokhia darphanesini işaret ederken, kesin verilere ulaşılamadığı için şimdilik bu sikkelerin Kommagene darphanesine atfedilmesine karar verilmiştir.¹¹ Bununla beraber, her ne kadar Kommagene ile Kilikya arasında coğrafi bir yakınlık bulunsun da, burada bahsi geçen sikke Kilikya şehirlerinden birisinde de basılmış veya Kilikya şehirlerinden

⁸ Roma Dönemi Sandan konulu sikkeler için bkz., SNG France 2, no. 1407-1409, 1522, 1612, 1707, 1708.

⁹ Bkz., SNG Levante, no. 933-961.

¹⁰ Bkz., SNG Levante, no. 1015 – 1016 ve SNG France 2, 1727 – 1728, 1753, 1770 – 1172, 1781 -1783.

¹¹ Bu konudaki tartışmalar için bkz., RPC I, s. 574.

bir tanesi Kommagene krallığı için darphane olarak görev almış olabilir. Zira bunlar Kilikya bölgesinde sıkça bulunan sikkelerdir.

Son derece fazla korozyona uğramış olmasına rağmen Roma dönemi Aegeae şehir darplarından bir tanesi olduğunu tespit ettiğimiz bir sikke daha vardır. Bu sikkenin ön yüzünde İmparator Caligula'nın (M.S. 37 – 41) sola bakan başı bulunur. Arka yüz konusu ise, sola ayakta duran, bir elinde Nike, diğerinde kalkan ve mızrak tutan Athena tasviri bulunmaktadır (bkz., kat. no. 6). RPC I katalogunun 4035 numarasında bulunan bu sikkenin aynısının arka yüzündeki tasvir katalog metninde yanlışlıkla ayakta duran Tykhe olarak tanımlanmıştır. *Münzen Kilikiens aus kleineren deutschen Sammlungen*, katalogunda (no. 1377) ise, aynı sikkenin ön yüzündeki imparator Prof. Ruprecht Ziegler tarafından *Claudius* olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Bizim sikkemizde görünmemekle beraber hem RPC I, hem de *Sammlung* örneklerindeki sikkelerin arka yüzlerinde okunabilen **ZII** = 87 (Aegeae era yılı) = M.S. 41 yılı, Caligula'nın öldürülüp Claudius'un imparator olduğu yıla denk gelmektedir. Kendisinden önce imparator olan Augustus ve Tiberius'un aksine eyaletlerde Caligula adına basılan çok fazla sikke yoktur. Aegeae ise, Caligula (Gaius) adına sikke basan nadir Kilikya şehirlerinden birisidir.

Yüceören sikkeleri arasında en iyi durumda olanlardan birisi muhtemelen Galba ile Vespasianus (M.S. 68-79) dönemleri arasında basılmış olan bir sikkedir. Ön yüzünde, üzerinde ağaçkakan bulunan büyük Gorgon suratlı, kep giyen Perseus başı bulunan bu son derece ilgi çekici sikkenin arka yüzünde Aegis giyen miğferli Athena büstü yer almaktadır (bkz., kat. no. 7). Arka yüzde bulunan **EIP** ibaresi Aegeae takvimine göre 115 yılını ve Miladi takvime göre de M.S. 68/69 yıllarını işaret etmektedir. Buna göre sikkemiz ya Nero'nun M.S. 68 yılında ölümünden önce başlayan karışıklık sırasında imparator ilan edilen Galba (M.S. 68-69) döneminde ya Nero'nun ölümünden sonra başlayan Otho ve Vitellius'un güç gösterisinde bulunduğu iç savaş sırasında veya muhtemelen 69 yılında İskenderiye'deki lejyonların imparator ilan ettiği Vespasianus (M.S.69-79) döneminde basılmış olmalıdır. Hellenistik ve yarı otonom darpların yapıldığı dönemlerde şehirler sikkelerinin ön ve arka yüz konularını özgürce seçme hakkına sahiptiler. Bu özgürlük, çok kısıtlı da olsa belli şartlar altında Roma döneminde de devam etmekle beraber Roma döneminin başlangıcından itibaren şehir darplarında sikkelerin ön yüzünün imparatora ayrılması bir gelenek halini almıştı. Aegeae'de daha önce imparatorlar Tiberius, Caligula ve Claudius adına basılan sikkelerin ön yüzlerinde imparatorların tasvirleri kullanılmıştır.¹² Ancak aynı

¹² Burada bahsi geçen Caligula örneğinden başka Aegeae'de imparator tasvirli sikkeler için bkz., SNG Levante, no. 1688 ve 1693.

dönemlerde, imparator tasvirlerinin kullanılmadığı başka sikkeler de basılmıştır.¹³ Bütün bu belirsizlikler nedeniyle bu sikkenin kesin olarak hangi imparator döneminde basıldığını söylemek mümkün görünmemektedir.

Perseus, antik sikkelere sıkça konu olan mitolojik bir kahraman olmakla beraber Aegeae’de sık görülmez. Tarsus şehrinin kurucusu olduğuna inanılan ve Tarsus sikkelerine sıkça konu edilen Perseus’un böyle farklı bir pozda bir Aegeae sikkesinde tasvir edilmesi daha da ilginçtir. Bu sikkenin muhtemelen aynı kalıptan darp edilmiş olan bir diğer örneği SNG Levante Switzerland I katalogunda yayınlanmıştır (bkz., no. 1700). Muhtemelen Yüceören buluntusuyla aynı kalıptan darp edilmiş olan SNG Switzerland I sikkesinde tarih ibaresinin hemen altında bulunan ve yeterince iyi görünmeyen bir monogram burada bizim örnekte rahatça okunmaktadır: **API** muhtemelen sikke darbına nezaret eden görevliye ait bir monogram olmalıdır.

Kronolojik olarak tanımlanan bir sonraki Yüceören sikkesi imparator Traianus’a aittir. Ön yüzünde imparatorun şua taçlı bir büstü bulunan sikkenin arka yüzünde, defne çelenk içerisinde, senatonun iznini ifade eden SC harfleri yer almaktadır (bkz., kat. no. 10). Özellikle Kilikya bölgesinde oldukça sık görülen bu sikkelerin Kıbrıs mı yoksa Antiochia şehri darphanesinde mi basılmış olduğu konusu halen tartışılmaktadır. Lejantların çoğunlukla Yunanca yazıldığı eyalet darplarından birisi olmasına rağmen bu sikkenin ön ve arka yüz lejantları Roma darplarında ve eyaletlerde bulunan ama Roma Kolonisi ayrıcalığı verilen şehirlerde basılanlarda olduğu gibi Latince dir.

Roma dönemine ait son sikke de çok fazla yıpranmış olması nedeniyle tam olarak tanımlanamamaktadır. Bununla beraber sikkenin ön yüzünde muhtemelen Geta Caesar’a ait bir tasvir ve arka yüzünde Aegeae darplarında sık görülen bir keçi tasviri bulunduğunu düşünmek istiyoruz (bkz., kat. no. 11).

Bizans dönemine ait tek örneğimiz, Bizans imparatoru Heraklius’un (M.S. 610-641) 40 Nummia değerindeki bronz follis sikkesidir. En geç tarihli bu sikkemiz, kazı alanında, mezar odası dışında bulunmuş olduğu için, mezarların kronolojisini belirlememizde faydalı bir belge olmamakla beraber, nekropol sahasında bulunmuş olduğu için alandaki M.S. 7. yüzyılın ortalarına kadar devam etmiş aktivitelerle ilgili olması açısından önemli bir buluntu sayılmaktadır. Aynı zamanda bu sikke kalıbının Bizans nüvizmatığı açısından iki farklı darphanenin ön ve arka yüz kalıp modellerinden terkip edilmiş olduğunu düşünürsek (ön yüz Nicomedia, arka yüz Constantinopolis) bu

¹³ Bkz., SNG Levante, no. 1689, 1690, 1691, 1694/5, 1696, 1697/8.

buluntu ile ilk kez burada karşılaştığımızdan sikkenin nümizmatik açıdan önemli bir belge değeri taşıdığını da söylemek isteriz (bkz., kat. no. 12).

Sonuç olarak, Yüceören Nekropol kazısı buluntusu 15 adet sikkeden 12 adeti iyi bir şekilde tanımlanmış ve katalog bilgileri de aşağıya çıkartılmıştır.

SİKKE KATALOĞU

SURİYE KRALLIĞI SİKKELERİ

Antiochus I, Soter (M.Ö. 280-261);

Baktria-Ai Khanoum (Afganistan - Ay Hanum Şehri) Darphanesi

1. Ö.Y. Athena'nın Korint miğferli başı sağa
 A.Y. **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ** sağda, **ANTIOXOY** solda Nike sola yürüyor; uzun chiton giymiş, sağ elinde çelenk ve sol omzunda palmiye dalı taşıyor. Sol iç boşlukta, kontrmark: gemi çapası
 Env. No. 6043
 Ölç/Ağr/Yön AE. 20 mm; 7.40 gr; 12h
 Ref. CNG 53,no.607; CNG 54, no.774; (bkz.,Kritt 1996, type IV, 6)
2. Ö.Y. Athena'nın Korint miğferli başı sağa
 A.Y. **ΒΑΣΙΛ[ΕΩΣ]** sağda, **[ANTIOXOY]** solda Nike sola yürüyor; uzun chiton giymiş, sağ elinde çelenk ve sol omzunda palmiye dalı taşıyor. Sol iç boşlukta, kontrmark: gemi çapası
 Env. No. 6069
 Ölç/Ağr/Yön AE. 20 mm; 7.51 gr; 12h
 Ref. CNG 53, no.607; CNG 54,no.774; (bkz.,Kritt 1996, type IV, 6)

Seleukos III, Keravnos (M.Ö. 226-223); Antiochia Darphanesi

3. Ö.Y. Artemis büstü sağa; sol omzunda sadak. Noktalı bordür
 A.Y. **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ** sağda., **ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟY** solda Apollon *omphalos* taşı üzerinde sola oturuyor; ileri uzatmış olduğu sağ elinde ok ve sol elinde geride yay tutuyor. Boşlukta, monogram: **[CE / Λ]** ve yer çizgisi altında, **[M]**
 Env. No. 8109
 Ölç/Ağr/Yön AE. 16 mm; 4.79 gr; 12h
 Ref. BMC Seleucid, p. 22, no. 8; Newell, SMA no. 1034

KİLİKYA ŞEHİR SİKKELERİ

M.Ö. 164 – Roma İmparatorluk ; Aegeae Darphanesi

4. Ö.Y. Athena'nın Korint miğferli başı sağa
A.Y. [ΑΙΓΕΑΙΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΟΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ]; Keçi sola
Env. No. 8079
Ölç/Ağr/Yön AE. 17 mm; 4.09 gr; 12h
Ref. SNG Levante, no. 1666-70, 73; SNG France 2, no. 2285-86
5. Ö.Y. Zeus başı sağa
A.Y. [ΑΙΓΕΑΙΩΝ] Athena ayakta sola; sağ elinde Nike ve sol elinde geride yere dayalı şekilde kalkan tutuyor ve kalkana dayalı mızrak dik durmaktadır
Env. No 8047
Ölç/Ağr/Yön AE. 21 mm; 4.78 gr; 12h
Ref. SNG Levante, no. 1674-1677; SNG France 2, no. 2308-2311

Gaius (M.S. 37-41); Aegeae Darphanesi

6. Ö.Y. [ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟÇ ΚΑΙCΑΡ]; Gaius'un defne taçlı başı sola
A.Y. [ΑΙΓΕΑΙΩΝ] ; Athena ayakta sola; sağ elinde Nikephorus ve sol elinde geride yere dayalı şekilde kalkan tutuyor ve kalkana dayalı mızrak dik durmaktadır; sikke boşluğunda, [ΖΠ (= yıl 87 = M.S. 40/41) ve ΑΠΙ] okunamamaktadır.
Env. No. 6038
Ölç/Ağr/Yön AE. 26 mm; 12.20 gr; 12h
Ref. Ziegler, Münzen no. 1377 (Claudius); RPC I, no. 4035; SNG Pfälzer, no. 49-50

Galba ve Vespasian Dönemleri (M.S. 68-79); Aegeae Darphanesi

7. Ö.Y. Perseus başı sağa; Gorgon suratlı bir başlık giymiş ve tepesinde ağaçkakan kuşu ve omzunda harpe (Perseus kılıcı) bulunmaktadır
A.Y. **ΑΙΓΕΑΙΩΝ** ; Athena'nın miğferli büstü sola; omzunda mızrak; sağ boşlukta, **EIP** (= yıl 115 = M.S. 68/69) ve **API**
Env. No. 8108
Ölç/Ağr/Yön AE. 26 mm; 12.86 gr; 12h
Ref. SNG Levante, no. 1700

M.Ö. 164 - Roma İmparatorluk ; Tarsus Darphanesi

8. Ö.Y. Şehir tanrıçası Tykhe'nin kule taçlı başı sağa
A.Y. **[ΤΑΡΣΕΩΝ]** ; Sandan, boynuzlu ve kanatlı aslan üzerinde sağa
Env. No. 8094
Ölç/Ağr/Yön AE. 19 mm; 4.06 gr; 12h
Ref. SNG Levante, no. 925-32; SNG France 2, no. 1344-52; SNG Pfälzer, no. 1328

Commagene Darphanesi? (Commagene olduğu kesin değildir)

Tiberius (M.S. 19-20)

9. Ö.Y. **[TI. CAESAR DIVI AVGVSTI F. AVGVSTVS]** Tiberius'un defne taçlı başı sağa
A.Y. **[PONT. MAXIM. COS. III. IMP. VII. TR. POT. XXI.]**
Çift bereket boynuzu ve ortasında kanatlı caduceus
Env. No. 8071
Ölç/Ağr/Yön AE. 29 mm; 12.44 gr; 12h
Ref. RIC no. 89-90; SNG Righetti, no. 1826-27; RPC I, no. 3868-69

Doğu Darphanesi, Kıbrıs veya Antiochia?

Trajanus (M.S. 98-117)

10. Ö.Y. **IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG. GERM.**
 Trajanus'un şua taçlı ve drapeli büstü sağa
 A.Y. **DAC. PARTICO P.M. TR. POT. XX. COS. VI. P. P. S.C.**
 Defne çelengi içerisinde
 Env. No. 6046
 Ölç/Ağr/Yön AE. 25 mm; 11.04 gr; 7h
 Ref. BMCRE, no. 1093 [pl.45.3]; RIC no. 677

Roma Dönemi Şehir Sikkesi, Kilikya-Aegeae olabilir ?

Geta Caesar ? (M.S. 198-209)

11. Ö.Y. İmparator (Geta?) büstü sağa; taçsız ve drapeli
 A.Y. Keçi ?
 Env. No. 8127
 Ölç/Ağr/Yön AE. 22 mm; 5.89 gr; ?
 Ref.

BİZANS SİKKESİ

Heraclius (M.S. 610-641), Constantinople (=İstanbul) darphanesi

12. Ö.Y. **dNhRACLIPERPA** İmparator Heraklius'un büstü cepheden; kısa
 sakallı, miğferli, zırhlı, sağ elinde küreli haç ve sol elinde kalkan
 tutuyor
 A.Y. Büyük **M** ; solda, **A / N / N / O**; ve imparatorluğunun senesi, **IIII**
 (= 4.yıl = 613/14); yukarıda, haç **P**, altta, darphanenin bölüm
 sayısı, **Δ** ve yer çizgisi altında darphanenin adı, **CON**.
 (=Constantinople)
 Env. No. 7007
 Ölç/Ağr/Yön AE Follis 29 mm; 11.97 gr; 12
 Ref. DOC, no. 70d.1 (Ö.Y. benzer) ve 79a.1 (A.Y. benzer)

APPENDIX I

THE COINS OF THE YÜCEÖREN NECROPOLIS

Melih ARSLAN - Bekircan TAHBERER *

A group of ancient coins were found during the salvage excavation performed in the Yüceören Necropolis, under the Baku-Tblisi-Ceyhan Crude Oil Pipeline Archaeological Salvage Excavations Project. Assist. Prof. S. Yücel Şenyurt, Director of the Gazi University Research Center for Archaeological Properties, who directed the Yüceören salvage excavation and prepared its finds for publication, asked us to publish the coins.¹⁴

Sixteen rock cut tombs with stepped dromoi were excavated in the Yüceören Necropolis. During the excavation, which was restricted to a 28 meter corridor, the team discovered that the necropolis extended in a east-west direction far beyond the 80x20 metres excavated. For dating the architecture and archaeological finds of the engraved tombs with three klinai and oval roofs, the coin finds provided the most reliable data. The coins found in the tombs and published here indicate that the necropolis was used from the early third century B.C. until the mid-third century A.D. (towards the end of the Roman Empire period). A bronze coin found in the excavation area, outside the tombs, is not thought to have any connection with the tombs as it belongs to the period of Heraclius (610-641 A.D.). This find appears to be more related to the cemetery's later use as a stone quarry.

During the excavations, 15 bronze coins were found. As is frequently in the case with tomb finds, most of the coins were corroded due to adverse conditions in the tombs. Some of the coins were abraded due to intensive use during the periods of their burial. Nevertheless, most of the coins could be described, while it was not possible to describe some of them in full.

* Melih Arslan, The Museum of Anatolian Civilisations, 06240 Hisar/Ankara. E-mail: arslanmelih@ttnet.net.tr; Bekircan Tahberer, Reşatbey Mah. 4. Sok. No. 3/25- Adana. E-mail: bordo@ttnet.net.tr

¹⁴ We are grateful to Assist. Prof. S. Yücel Şenyurt and Mr Kazım Tosun, Director of the Adana Museum, for their close guidance and assistance.

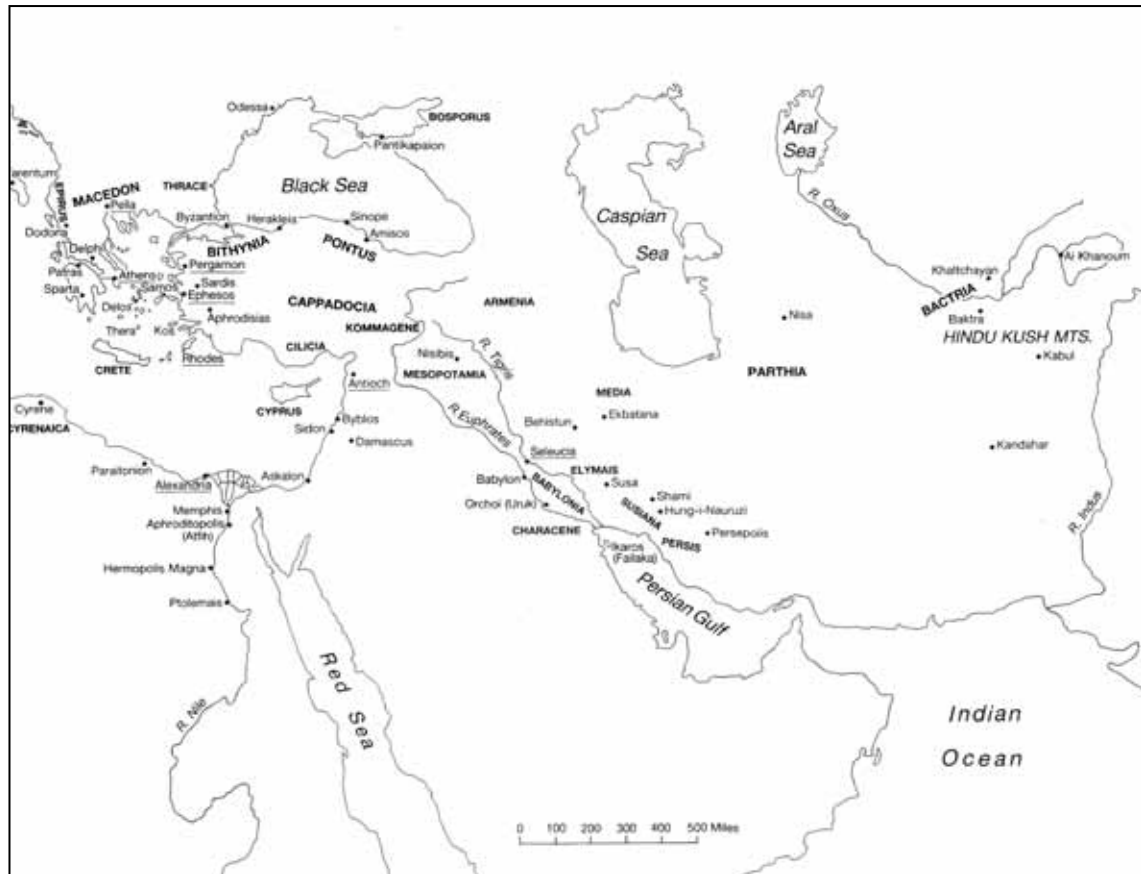


Figure 1: The Hellenistic World.

Three of the coins from the Yüceören excavations belong to the Seleucid Kingdom period. Two of them were minted in the name of **Antiochus I, Soter**, who was the Seleucid King between 280 and 261 B.C. It was determined that the third one was a coin minted in the name of **Seleucus III, Ceraunus (226 to 223 B.C.)**.

The coins numbered 4 and 5 were minted in **Aegeae**, one of the Cilician cities that the Seleucid Kingdom had granted autonomous power to mint coins during the second and first centuries B.C. The one **Tarsus** city coin numbered 8 in the catalogue was identified to be a late Hellenistic autonomous mintage of Cilicia.

Of the remaining describable coins, four belong to the Roman Empire period. Two of them were mintages of the city of **Aegeae**, to which the Roman Empire had granted semi-autonomous power to mint coins. Of the two remaining coins, one probably belonged to the mint of **Commagene** and the other to the mint of **Cyprus** or **Antioch**.

The Yüceören Necropolis must have belonged to a settlement located close to and probably under the control of Aegeae, which was an important port city in lowland Cilicia during ancient times. Aegeae, located in the district of Yumurtalık, was built opposite *Alexandria* (İskenderun), which sits on the south side of the Gulf of Issos (İskenderun). It was probably built after the death of *Alexander the Great*, to control the northern entrance to that gulf¹⁵. The beginning of Aegeae is marked by when the city was granted the status of *civitas libera* = *free city* by *Caesar* in the year 47 B.C. (autumn) when he was in Cilicia¹⁶. Aegeae was a name which the *Seleucids* brought from Macedonia, derived from the word *αἴξ* = *goat* in ancient Greek.

As was the case with the **Aegeae** coins excavated, the most important obverse subject of early Aegeae coins was the turreted bust of Tyche, the City Goddess, also known as the goddess of luck, together with Hellenistic gods such as Athena, the goddess of war, Heracles, the god of power and heroism, and Zeus, the father of the gods. The subjects on the reverse were often a horse head or a standing goat. The goat was frequently displayed on later coins because the name of the city meant “goat” and that the goat had become the symbol of the city.

Ancient Aegeae is an unfortunate city from an archaeological point of view because the present-day district of Yumurtalık is situated directly on the site of the ancient settlement, thus making systematic excavations difficult. For this reason, there is limited information about the city of Aegeae. However, the early semi-autonomous and Roman coins of Aegeae provide extremely valuable information about the city. While describing the region of Cilicia, the geographers and travellers of antiquity Strabo (64/3 B.C. – 23 A.D.) in his *Geographika*¹⁷, Pomponius Mela (first century A.D.) in his *Chorographia* and Claudius Ptolemy (90 – 168 A.D.) in his *Geography*¹⁸ refer to Aegeae as a small city. However, the city must have become quite rich thanks to port trade, starting in the late Hellenistic period in particular, considering that it was one of the few cities in Cilicia that minted silver tetradrachma in its own name.

Despite the limited excavation area which yielded these coins, it is typical of the region that coins belonging to many different authorities were found.

After the death of Alexander the Great in 323 B.C., his generals started a war over partitioning the territories conquered by him. **Kilikia Pedias** remained under the

¹⁵ M. Sayar 1999, 198.

¹⁶ W. Kubitschek 1909, 23.

¹⁷ Strabon, XIV, V,18.

¹⁸ C. Ptolemy, V,VII (Aegeae).

rule of the Seleucid Dynasty for many years. In keeping with the tradition started during the reign of Alexander the Great, cities were prohibited from minting coins in their own names so dynasty coins produced in the royal mints were used in regions ruled by the Seleucid Kingdom.

The bronze coins of Antiochus I (280-261 B.C.) found at Yüceören belong to this period and are an indication of the Seleucid presence in the region. The coins feature on their obverse sides the head of Athena wearing a crested Corinthian helmet and on their reverse sides Nike moving to the left, holding a wreath and a palm branch and symbolising the concept of “victory” (see cat.nos.1 and 2).

The Yüceören coins of Antiochus I were minted in Ay Hanum (Ai Khanoum), which was built on the river Oxus (Amu Derya) in northeastern Afghanistan.¹⁹ The city of Ay Hanum, the most easterly Hellenic city, was established in 330-300 B.C. and destroyed at the end of the second century (about 130 B.C.) by invaders from the north. For its first fifty years the city was under Seleucid rule. In 255 B.C., it became part of the Bactrian Kingdom, which marked the end to Seleucid rule in the region.²⁰

The other coin of the Seleucid Dynasty is from the reign of Seleucus III (226-223 B.C.), known by the epithet “Ceraunus” which meant “thunder” in Greek. After a short reign of three years, Seleucus III Ceraunus, the eldest son of Seleucus II (246-226 B.C.), was killed by his own men while fighting in Anatolia against the Pergamon king Attalus I. On the obverse of the coin, a bust of Artemis the Hunter, an important goddess of the Hellenistic age, is depicted with a quiver, one of her essential symbols. The reverse features a depiction of Apollo seated on an omphalos, the most important reverse side subject in many coins of the Seleucid Dynasty. Although it is not completely legible, the legend on the reverse must be **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ** (see cat. no. 3).

The next three coins belong to Aegeae, an important port city in Kilikia, and to Tarsus, which was the capital of Kilikia for many years. One of the Aegeae coins features on its obverse the head of Athena with a helmet and on its reverse a depiction of a goat, the animal from which the city took its name (see cat. no. 4).

The obverse of the other Aegeaen coin displays the head of Zeus while the reverse features a depiction of Athena, the goddess of war, holding a spear and a shield (see cat. no. 5). Although too abraded to be fully legible, the legends of both coins must

¹⁹ Kritt 1996, type IV, no. 6.

²⁰ Smith, 1991, 228.

be ΑΙΓΕΑΙΩΝ = of the Aegeaeans. In addition, various monograms indicating the officers who supervised the minting of coins, as often found on similar coins, must exist although they are illegible here.

The indisputable subject of the obverse of the Tarsus coin, minted in the same way, is the turreted head of Tykhe, the City Goddess, indicating the autonomy of the city. On the reverse of the coin, there is a depiction of Sandan, the predecessor of Heracles, on a horned and winged lion (see cat. no.8). Due to respect for Sandan, who was a sacred being, this figure continued to be used on coins of the Roman period²¹. These descriptions, known as monuments of Sandan, and the depiction of Sandan on a horned and winged lion, which appears on the Yüceören coin, continued to be popular through the Roman period. Indeed, the depiction of Sandan on a horned and winged lion continued to appear on the reverse sides of both the autonomous Tarsus²² coins of the second and first centuries B.C. and the drachma and tetradrachmas of the same period which were produced in the mint of Tarsus for many Seleucid kings as well as on the Tarsus coins of the Roman period²³.

Another of the Yüceören coins has been a subject of debate for many years in studies on ancient numismatics. This coin was minted in the name of Tiberius (14-37 A.D.), who became Roman Emperor after Augustus, and which features on its obverse the laureate head of the emperor and on its reverse a winged caduceus between two crossed cornucopias. It is attributed to the region of Commagene as it was probably from one of the mints of Commagene (see.cat.no.9).

The Kingdom of Commagene was subjected to Rome by Tiberius in A.D. 17. Shortly after, a series of coins were minted, which are generally attributed to Commagene. This is based on the fact that the same types of reverse sides appear on Commagene coins and on the use of coin metal flattened in a similar fashion to the coins of Commagenian King Antiochus IV Epiphanes (A.D. 38-72). While some researchers believe the coins to have been minted in Antioch, inconclusive data allows for these coins to be attributed to the mint of Commagene²⁴. Although there is a geographical proximity between Commagene and Kilikia, the coin in question may also have been minted in a different Kilikian city, or one of those cities may have acted as a mint for the kingdom of Commagene. Nevertheless, these coins often found in Kilikia.

²¹ For coins of the Roman period featuring Sandan, see SNG France 2, no. 1407-1409, 1522, 1612, 1707, 1708.

²² See SNG Levante, no 933-961.

²³ See SNG Levante, no. 115-1016 and SNG France 2, 1727-1728, 1753, 1770-1172, 1781-1783.

²⁴ For debates on this subject, see RPC I, 574.

There is another coin that we have identified to be an Aegeae city coinage of the Roman period although it is extremely corroded. On the head of this coin is the head of Emperor Gaius (A.D. 37-41.) looking left. The subject on the reverse is a depiction of Athena standing left, holding Nike in one hand and a shield and spear in the other hand (see cat.no.6). The depiction on the reverse of an identical coin with number 4035 in the RPC I catalogue is mistakenly referred to in the text of the catalogue as a standing Tyche. In the catalogue *Münzen Kilikiens aus kleineren deutschen Sammlungen* (no.1377), Professor Ruprecht Ziegler refers to the emperor on the obverse of the same coin as *Claudius*. The year **ΖΠ** = 87 (Aegeae era year) = 41 A.D. which, although not seen on our coin, is legible on the reverse sides of both the coins in RPC I and in *Sammlung*. This date corresponds to the year in which Gaius was killed and Claudius became emperor. There are not many coins minted in the name of Gaius in the provinces, unlike Augustus and Tiberius, who were emperors before him. Aegeae was one of the few Kilikian cities that minted coins in the name of Gaius (Gaius).

One of the best-preserved Yüceören coins is a coin minted probably between the reigns of Galba and Vespasianus (68-79 A.D.). This interesting coin features on its obverse the head of Perseus wearing a cap and a large Gorgoneion surmounted by a pecking bird and on its reverse a bust of Athena wearing an aegis and a helmet (see cat. no. 7). The expression **EIP** on the reverse indicates the year 115 according to the calendar of Aegeae or the years 68/69 A.D. according to the Gregorian calendar. Thus, the Yüceören coin must have been minted either during the reign of Galba (68-69 A.D.), who was declared emperor during the disturbances that started before the death of Nero in 68 A.D., or during the civil war that started after the death of Nero, in which Otho and Vitellius made a show of force, or probably during the reign of Vespasianus (69-70 A.D.), who was declared emperor in the year 69 by the legions in Alexandria. In the Hellenistic period when semi-autonomous coinages were made, cities chose freely the obverse and reverse subjects of their coins. Although this tradition continued during the Roman period under certain conditions, it became increasingly more common for the obverse sides of coins minted by cities to be reserved for the emperor. Depictions of emperors were used on the obverse sides of the coins formerly minted in Aegeae in the names of emperors Tiberius, Gaius and Claudius²⁵. However, other coins not featuring depictions of emperors were also minted during the same periods²⁶. Because of these inconsistencies, it is not possible to say exactly during which emperor's reign this coin was minted.

²⁵ For the coins with descriptions of emperors in Aegeae other than the Gaius example mentioned here, see SNG Levante, no. 1688 and no. 1693.

²⁶ See SNG Levante, no. 1689,1690-1691,1694/5,1696,1697/8.

Although he is a mythological character who was often a subject of ancient coins, Perseus does not appear so often on coins from Aegeae. It is interesting that Perseus, who was believed to be the founder of the city of Tarsus and who was often a subject on Tarsus coins, should have been depicted on an Aegeae coin in such a different pose. Another example of this coin, probably minted in the same mould, has been published in the catalogue of SNG Levante Switzerland I (see no. 1700). A monogram which is immediately below the date section on the coin in SNG Switzerland I and which is not sufficiently visible can be read quite easily on the Yüceören example: **API**. This is probably a monogram that belonged to the official supervising the coinage.

The next datable Yüceören coin belongs to the emperor Trajan. The coin features on its obverse a bust of the emperor with a radiating crown and on its reverse the letters SC in a laurel wreath, expressing the permission of the senate (see cat. no. 10). It is currently a matter of debate whether this coin, which is commonly found in Kilikia, was minted in Cyprus or the city of Antioch. Although it is typical of provincial coinages to have legends written in Greek, its obverse and reverse legends are in Latin like the coins minted in Rome and in the provincial cities that were granted the privilege of a Roman colony.

The last coin of the Roman period cannot be fully described, either, because it is excessively abraded. However, we think the obverse of the coin probably featured a description of Geta Caesar and the reverse a depiction of a goat, which is common in Aegeae mintages (see cat. no. 11).

The only Yüceören example from the Byzantine period is a bronze follis coin of the Byzantine emperor Heraclius (610-641 A.D.) which was worth 40 Nummia. It is not useful in determining the chronology of the tombs as it was found outside a tomb chamber. However, this coin, which is the latest coin, found at Yüceören, is still an important find because it was found in the necropolis and is related to the activities that continued in the area until the mid-seventh century. Also considering that the mould of this coin was composed of the obverse and reverse mould patterns of two different mints (the obverse mould pattern from Nicomedia and the reverse from Constantinople) and that this coin is the first like this to be encountered, it is of value to Byzantine numismatics (see cat. no. 12).

In conclusion, 12 of the 15 coins found in the Yüceören Necropolis are describable and their catalogue information is presented below.

COIN CATALOGUE

KINGS OF SYRIA

Antiochus I, Soter (280-261 BC); Mint of Bactria–Ai Khanoum

1. *Obv.* Head of Athena facing right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet
Rev. **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ** at right, **ANTIOXOY** at left. Nike standing facing left, clad in long chiton; holding wreath and palm branch; in field to left, countermark: anchor
Inv. No. 6043
S/W/D AE. 20 mm; 7.40 gr; 12h
Ref. CNG 53, no. 607; CNG 54, no. 774; (see Kritt 1996, type IV, no. 6)
2. *Obv.* Head of Athena facing right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet
Rev. **ΒΑΣΙΛ[ΕΩΣ]** at right, [**ANTIOXOY**] at left. Nike standing facing left, clad in long chiton; holding wreath and palm branch; in field to left, countermark: anchor
Inv. No. 6069
S/W/D AE. 20 mm; 7.51 gr; 12h
Ref. CNG 53, no. 607; CNG 54, no. 774; (see Kritt 1996, type IV, no. 6)

Seleucus III, Ceraunus (226-223 BC); Mint of Antioch

3. *Obv.* Bust of Artemis facing right, quiver at shoulder, within circle of dots
Rev. **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ** at right, **ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ** at left. Apollo seated facing left, on omphalos, testing arrow in right hand and resting left hand on bow; in field to left [**CE / Λ**].
Inv. No. 8109
S/W/D AE. 16 mm; 4.79 gr; 12h
Ref. BMC Seleucid, p.22, no. 8; Newell SMA, No. 1034

COINS OF KILIKIA

164 BC – Imperial Times; Mint of Aegeae

4. *Obv.* Head of Athena facing right, with crested Corinthian helmet
Rev. [ΑΙΤΕ]ΑΙΩ[N] Goat standing facing left
Inv. No. 8079
S/W/D AE. 4,09 gr, 17 mm, 12
Ref. SNG Levante, 1641 - 1645
5. *Obv.* Head of Zeus, facing right
Rev. [ΑΙΤΕΑΙΩΝ] Athena standing facing left, resting on spear and holding Nike; at her feet, shield.
Inv. No. 8047
S/W/D AE. 21 mm, 4,78 gr, 12h
Ref. SNG Levante, no. 1674-1677; SNG France 2, no. 2308-11; SNG Pfälzer no. 49-50.

Gaius (AD 37- 41); Mint of Aegeae

6. *Obv.* [ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ]; Head of Gaius, laureate, facing left.
Rev. [ΑΙΤΕΑΙΩΝ]; Athena standing facing left, holding Nike in extended right hand
Inv. No. 6038
S/W/D AE. 12,20 gr, 26 mm, 12h.
Ref. RPC I, no. 4035; Ziegler, Münzen no. 1377 as *Claudius*.

Time of Galba – Vespasianus (AD 68-79); Mint of Aegeae

7. *Obv.* Head of Perseus facing right, wearing cap and large Gorgoneion surmounted by pecking bird; at left, harp.
Rev. ΑΙΤΕΑΙΩΝ; Bust of Athena, with aegis; behind, spear; in field to right; ΕΙΡ (= year 115 = AD 68/69) and ΑΠΙ.
Inv. No. 8108
S/W/D AE. 12,86 gr, 26 mm, 12h.
Ref. SNG Levante, no. 1700.

164 BC – Imperial Times ; Mint of Tarsus

8. *Obv.* Head of turreted City Goddess, facing right.
 Rev. [**TAPΣEΩN**]; Sandan on horned and winged lion facing right.
 Inv. No. 8094
 S/W/D AE 4,06 gr, 19 mm, 12h.
 Ref. SNG Levante, 925-927, SNG France 2, no. 1344-52; SNG
 Pfälzer, no. 1328

MINT OF COMMAGENE ? (Attribution to Commagene not certain)

Tiberius (AD 19-20)

9. *Obv.* [**TI. CAESAR DIVI AVGVSTI F. AVGVSTVS**]
 Head of Tiberius, lareate, facing right.
 Rev. [**PONT. MAXIM. COS. III. IMP. VII. TR. POT. XXI.**]
 Winged caduceus between crossed cornucopias.
 Inv. No. 8071
 S/W/D AE. 29 mm; 12.44 gr; 12h
 Ref. RIC no. 89-90; SNG Righetti, no. 1826-27; RPC 1, no. 3868/9

EASTERN MINT, CYPRUS or ANTIOCH?

Trajan (AD 98-117)

10. *Obv.* **IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIANO. OPTIMO AVG. GERM.**
 Bust of Trajan, radiate, draped facing right.
 Rev. **DAC. PARTICO P. M. TR. POT. XX. COS. VI. PP.**
 SC in laurel wreath.
 Inv. No. 6046
 S/W/D AE. 25 mm; 11,04 gr; 7h
 Ref. BMC RE, no. 1093, [Pl. 45.3]; RIC no. 677.

ROMAN PROVINCIAL COINAGE

Perhaps, Geta Caesar ? (AD 198-209); Mint of Cilicia-Aegeae?

11. *Obv.* Bust of Geta (?) bare headed, draped, facing right.
 Rev. Goat (?).
 Inv. No. 8127
 S/W/D AE. 22 mm; 5,89 gr; ?
 Ref. .

BYZANTINE PERIOD

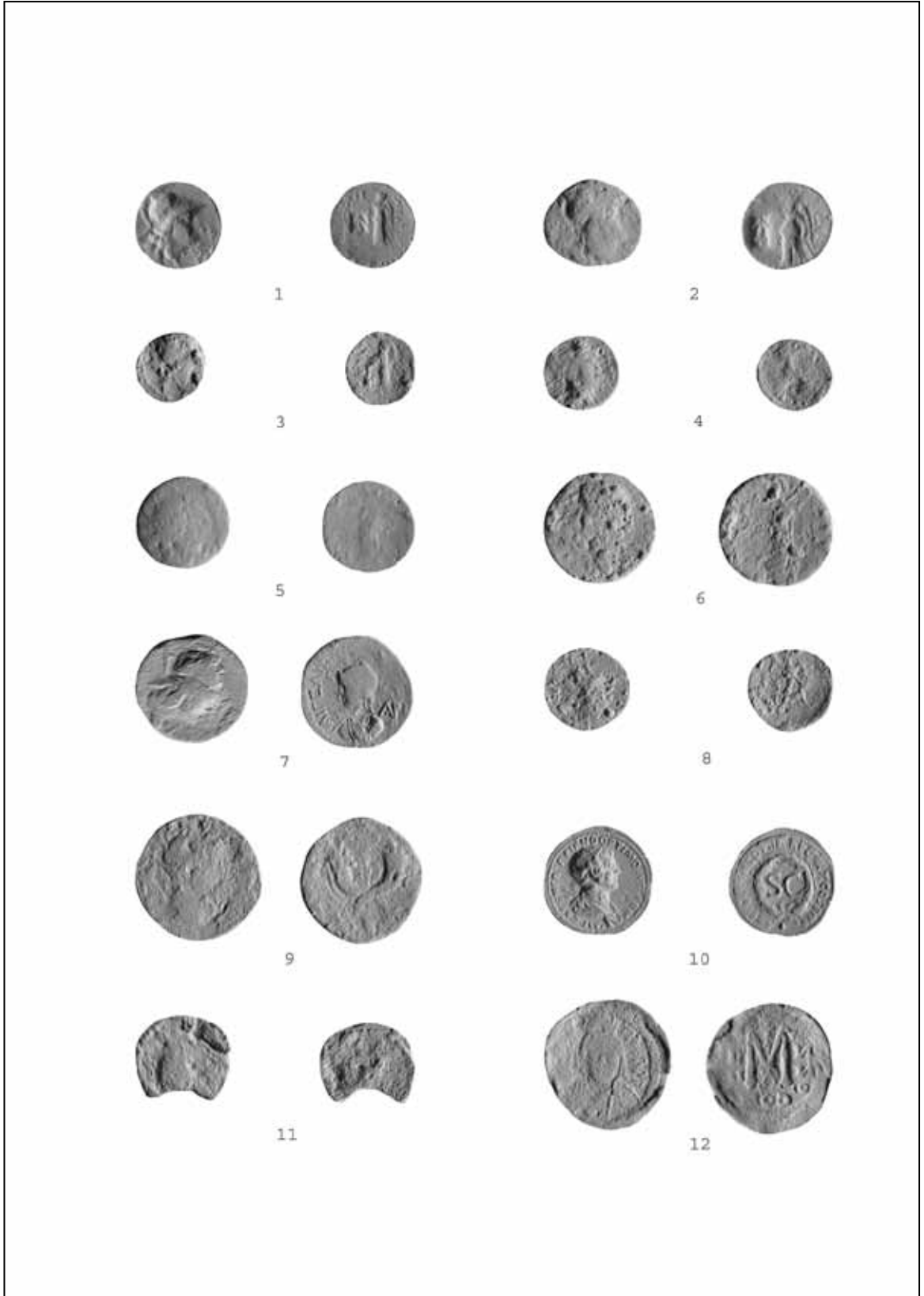
Heraclius (AD 610 – 641); Mint of Constantinople

12. *Obv.* **ΔNHΡΑCΛIPEPΑ**. Bust of Heraclius bearded, facing, wearing
 plumed helmet, cuirasse and holding globus with cross and shield.
 Rev. Large **M**, above **Ϡ**, beneath **Δ**, at left, **ANNO**, at right, **II / II** (= *year AD 613/4*), in ex. **CON**.
 Inv. No. 7007
 S/W/D AE. Follis 29 mm; 11.97 gr; 12h
 Ref. DOC, no. 70d.1 (obv. similar) and 79 a.1 (rev. similar)..

Kaynakça ve Kısaltmalar / Bibliography

- BMC Cilicia George Francis Hill, M.A., *Catalogue of the Greek Coins of Lycaonia, Isauria, and Cilicia*. London, 1900.
- BMCRE H. Mattingly et al. *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum*. London, 1932-1962.
- BMC Seleucid P. Gardner, *Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum. The Seleucid Kings of Syria*. London, 1978.
- CNG 53 *Classical Numismatic Group, Inc. Auction 53*. March 15, London.
- CNG 54 *Classical Numismatic Group, Inc. Auction 53*. June 14, London.
- DOC A. Bellinger & P. Grierson, *Catalogue of Byzantine Coins in the Dumbarton Oaks Collection and the Whittemore Collection*. 3 Vols. Washington D.C., 1966-1973.
- Houghton, CSE A. Houghton, *Coins of the Seleucid Empire from the Collection of Arthur Houghton*. Ancient Coins in North American Collections 4 (ACNAC). New York, 1983.
- Kritt 1996 B. Kritt, *Seleucid Coins of Bactria*. Lancaster, 1996.
- Kubitschek 1909 W. Kubitschek, "Münzen von Aegeae in Kilikien". *Zeitschrift für Numismatik* (ZfN 42), 1909: 19-24.
- Newell, ESM E. T. Newell, *The Coinage of the Eastern Seleucid Mints*. New York, 1938.
- Newell, WSM E.T. Newell, *The Coinage of the Western Seleucid Mints*. New York, 1941.
- Newell, SMA E.T. Newell, *The Coinage of the Western Seleucid Mints from Seleucus I to Antiochus III*. *Numismatic Studies* 4. New York, 1977, reprint of original 1941 edition with summary of recent scholarship, by O. Mørkholm.

Ptolemy	C. Ptolemy, <i>The Geography</i> , New York 1991.
RIC	C. H. V. Sutherland, <i>Roman Imperial Coinage</i> . Vol. I, London, 1984.
RPC I	A. Burnett, M. Amandry & P. Ripollès, <i>Roman Provincial Coinage I: From the death of Caesar to the death of Vitellus (44 B.C.-A.D. 59)</i> . London/Paris: British Museum/Bibliothèque Nationale, 1992.
Sayar 1999	M. H. Sayar, “Antik Kilikya’da Şehirleşme”, <i>12. Türk Tarih Kongresi, 1. Cilt</i> , Ankara: 193 - 216.
Smith 1991	R. R. R. <i>Hellenistik Heykel</i> , A. Y. Yıldırım (Çev), Homer Kitapevi, İstanbul.
SNG France 2	E. Levante, <i>Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. France 2 - Cilicia</i> . Paris, 1993.
SNG Levante	E. Levante, <i>Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. Switzerland I – Cilicia</i> . Bern, 1986.
SNG Righetti	B. Kaposy, <i>Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. Schweiz II: Münzen der Antike Katalog der Sammlung Jean-Pierre Righetti im Bernischen Historischen Museum Berne</i> , 1993.
Strabon	Strabon, <i>Antik Anadolu Coğrafyası (Geographika XII-XII-XIV)</i> , Adnan Pekman (çev.), İstanbul, 2000.
Ziegler, Pfälzer	R. Ziegler, <i>Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum Deutschland, Pfälzer Privatsammlungen</i> , 6. Band: Isaurien und Kilikien, München, 2001.
Ziegler, Münzen	R. Ziegler, <i>Münzen Kilikiens aus kleineren deutschen Sammlungen</i> . Vestigia 42. München, 1988.
Ziegler, Prestige	R. Ziegler, <i>Städtisches Prestige und kaiserliche Politik</i> . Studien zum Festwesen in Ostkilikien im 2. und 3. Jh. n. Chr. Düsseldorf 1985.



Resim 2: Yüceören Nekropolü Sikkeleri.
Figure 2: The coins of the Yüceören Necropolis.



Resim 3: Yüceören Nekropolü Sikkeleri
Figure 3: The coins of the Yüceören Necropolis.

APPENDIX 2

ASSESSMENT OF THE YÜCEÖREN NECROPOLIS SKELETONS FROM A PALEOANTHROPOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

Ayla Sevim*

INTRODUCTION

One of the primary methods of learning about the past is to examine what still remains of those civilisations. These remains include human skeletons and a substantial amount of information can be learned from skeletal remains such as the lifestyle, nutritional habits, morphological characteristics, demographic profile and kinship systems of their populations. The skeletons in this study were discovered during the rescue excavations at the Yüceören Necropolis. This study was conducted with the permission of the General Directorate of Monuments and Museums of the Turkish Ministry of Culture and with the financial support of the Directorate of the Baku Tıblisi Ceyhan Crude Oil Pipeline Project. The Yüceören Necropolis excavation was conducted by the GÜ-ARÇED team under the chairmanship of Kazım Tosun, the Director of the Adana Museum, and under the scientific responsibility of Prof. Dr. İlhami Durmuş of Gazi University, Faculty of Science and Literature. The necropolis site is 125 metres east of the Yüceören neighbourhood and approximately 230 metres above sea level, spread over a wide hilly area formed by erosion of the limestone bedrock.

The skeletons unearthed in the Yüceören Necropolis belong to a population dated to the late Hellenistic-Early Roman periods. The main objective of this study is the examination of the demographic and morphological structure and health profile of the population in question. The data from this study provides comparative material for other historical populations, thus contributing to the investigation of the historical pasts of such populations.

* Prof. Dr. Ayla Sevim, Ankara University, Faculty of Language and History-Geography, Department of Anthropology.

Material and Method

Material

The skeletons that make up the material for this study were found in tombs K1, K2, K3/2, K4, K6, K7, K8, K9, K11, K12 and K15. The skeletons were recovered from these tombs in mixed and scattered conditions. All of the skeletal bones recovered from each tomb were first classified according to body parts, and the number of individuals was determined. While determining the number of individuals, consideration was given to the bone which occurred most frequently. After determining the number of individuals from each tomb, a re-classification was made by age and gender groups. The material from each tomb, with assigned skeleton numbers, is presented in Table 1 in detail. Based on these determinations, skeletons belonging to 59 individuals were identified, apart from those considered in isolation. After separating the skeletons by age and gender, their biometric measurements were taken, and the cranial, mandibular and pelvic measurements of those with assessable biometric measurements are presented in Tables 3 to 6.

Method

The fact that the skeletons were in mixed and badly preserved conditions led to problems in age and gender determination. After the skeletal materials from the tombs were cleaned and repaired, the number of individuals was determined. Bones and teeth that were too fragmented for individual assessment were examined in isolation. While making age estimations and gender determinations, methods were used that specifically applied to the available bones of each skeleton. In adult individuals, where the cranium was available, age was determined by examining the sutural fusion, alveolar loss, pre-mortem tooth loss, tooth erosions and the clavícula (Kaur and Jit, 1990; Ubelaker, 1978; WEA, 1980). Because of the disarray of body bones, in many cases it was not possible to apply the complex age determination method in which the femur, the humerus, the symphysis pubis and the sutures are assessed together (WEA, 1980). As a consequence, in some of the identified individuals, no exact age was given and, instead a classification was made merely as young adult, middle-aged adult and elderly adult. In infants and children, the age of the individual was determined with the help of teeth, the lengths of long bones and the fusion centres (Brothwell, 1981; Bass, 1995; Brothwell, 1981; WEA, 1980; Bouville et al, 1983). In the gender determination of adult individuals, morphological differences of the crania and, if available, of the pelvic bones were examined (Bass, 1995; Brothwell, 1981; WEA, 1980; Ubelaker, 1978; White, 1991).

The biometrical measurements used in the calculation of cranial endis and height were taken according to the measuring technique detailed in Ubelaker, Olivier (1969) and Martin-Saller (1957-59). The methods of Trotter-Gleser, Pearson (Olivier, 1969) and Sağır (2000) were used in height calculation.

ASSESSMENT OF FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Demographic Analysis:

The individual separations of the Yüceören Necropolis population discovered in tombs dated to the Late Hellenistic-Early Roman Period were made, after the separation of the number of craniums present in adults and children and the right and left sides of body bones, by taking the number of these bones into consideration. As a result of the skeleton assessment, the number of individuals unearthed from these tombs is given in Table 1. The distribution of the postcranial bones found in a mixed condition in tomb K3/2 is given in Table 2. A total of 59 individuals – 44 adults and 15 children – were identified in the studied population (Diagram 1). Based on the classification of the skeletons according to their age group and gender, the Yüceören Necropolis skeleton population is made up of 19 males, 16 females, 9 adults whose gender cannot be determined, and 15 children (Tables 1 and 2 and Diagrams 1, 2 and 3).

As detailed in Table 1, the largest number of individuals came from tomb K-3/2. The lid stone of the tomb chamber was identified in situ, indicating the skeletal remains were also found in situ. The assessment of the bones from this tomb revealed a total of 22 individuals, 14 adults and 8 children (Table 3, Diagram 3). In tomb K12, normal bones belonging to one male individual were identified in addition to burnt bones which seem to belong to an adult individual. Moreover, five individuals from tomb K4, two individuals each from tombs K1, K2, K8 and K9, nine individuals each from tombs K6 and K7, one individual from tomb K11 and three individuals from tomb K15 were identified.

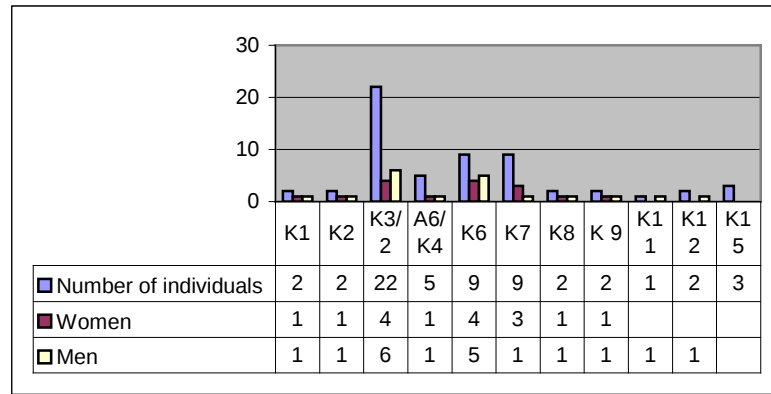


Diagram 1: Distribution of the Yüceören Necropolis population by gender

It was not possible to make exact age determinations for each skeleton identified as an individual. A demographic distribution of those individuals whose age and gender were determined reveals that adults constituted the majority of the population. As stated above, there are 15 infants and children and 44 adults in the Yüceören Necropolis skeleton population, representing a total of 59 individuals. While gender was determined in 35 adults – 19 male and 16 female – it was not possible to determine the gender of the remaining nine adults because their bones were badly preserved (Table 2, Diagram 1). Of those individuals whose ages were determined, the average life span was found to be 39.6 years for adult females, 38.3 years for adult males and 5.15 years for children (Diagram 4). The longest living individual of this population is a male approximately 56 years old. (For the individual with cranium 7 from tomb K3/2, see Table 7).

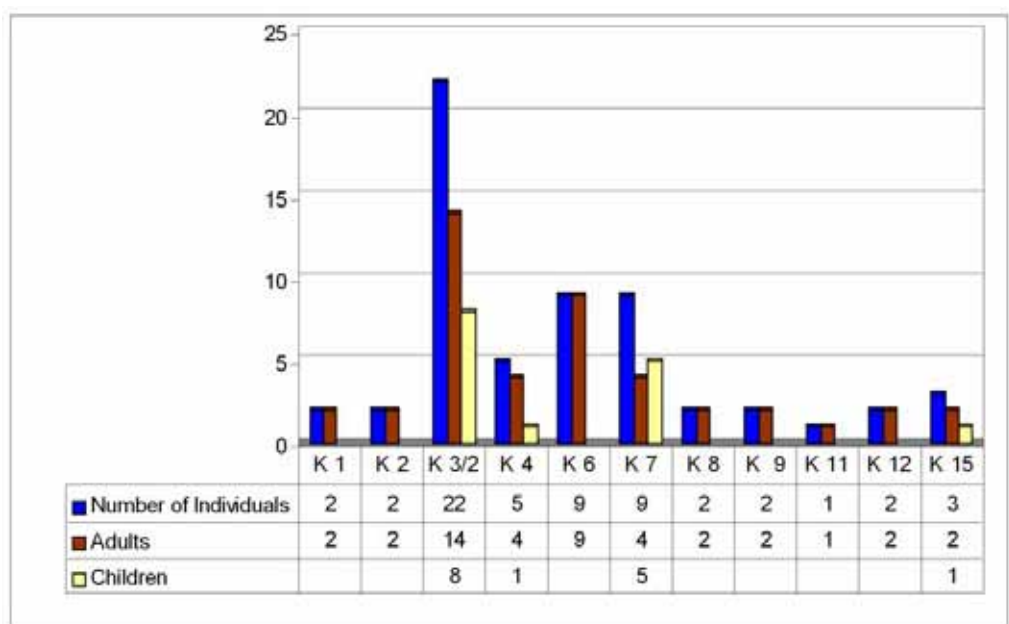


Diagram 2: The General Demographic Distribution of the Yüceören Necropolis Population

The general demographic distribution diagram indicates that adults outnumber children (Diagram 2). Normally, in ancient populations, the number of infants and children is higher than that of adults. Therefore, the Yüceören Necropolis results are not in line with expectations. The investigation of the whole necropolis would allow for a more reliable assessment of the demographic distribution of this population.

The breakdown of the bones found in tomb K3/2, the tomb with the highest skeleton density, is given in Table 2. As indicated, nine craniums, eight tibias (calf), eight pelvises (pelvic cavity), eight single coccyces (hip bone), five sternums, seven clavicles (collarbones), eight humerus bones (upper arm), ten talus bones (heel), nine calcaneus bones (knuckle-bone), two sacrum bones (rump bone), five maxillas (upper jaw) and eleven mandibula (lower jaw) bones were identified. It was possible to make age and gender separations in only some of the K3/2 bones. Thus, we were only able to identify 22 separate individuals. (Table 3, Diagram 3)

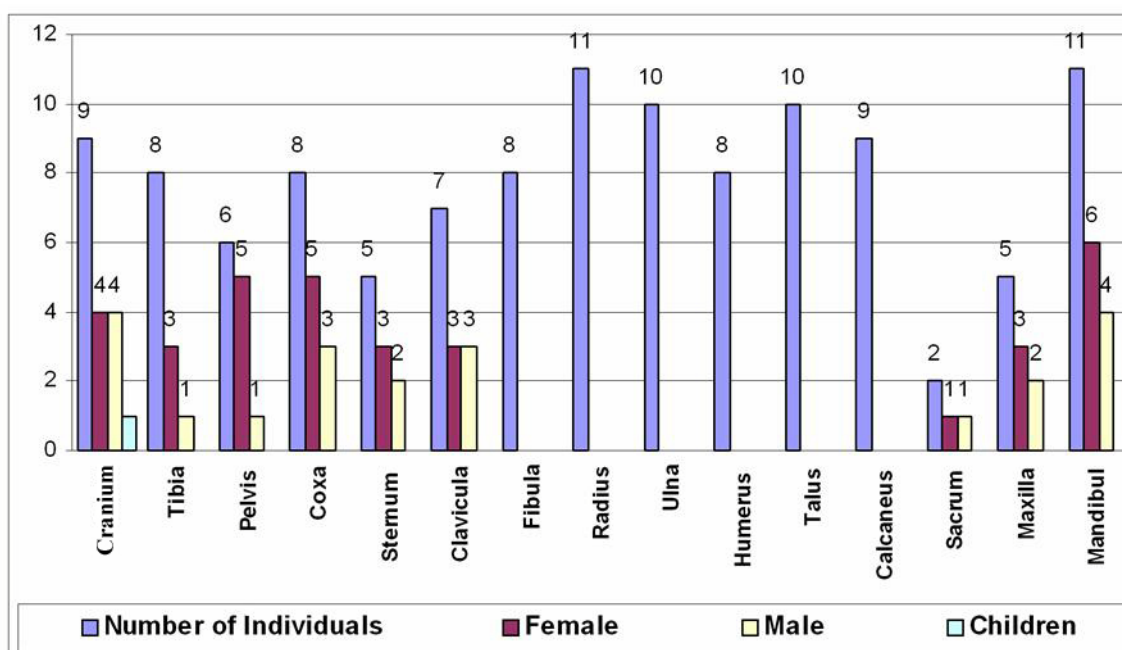


Diagram 3: Distribution of body bones unearthed from tomb K3/2 among males, females and children

An assessment of the individuals with determinable ages shows that 25.5% are children and 74.5% are adults and that males constitute the majority of adults. Although the findings in the Yüceören Necropolis adults are generally in line with the trend in historical populations, it is not possible to say the same thing for infants and children. The fewer number of infant deaths in a population is normally an indication that the population is healthy. The norm in prehistoric populations is for infant and child deaths to constitute more than 50% of the population. Even today infant deaths in rural parts of

Turkey can be as high as 50%. With that said, an infant mortality rate of approximately 25% in the Yüceören Necropolis population from the Late Hellenistic-Early Roman Period, does not necessarily imply that this population was a very healthy one. Instead, it is an indication that most of the infant and child skeletons were not recovered during this excavation. Infant and child bones are quite delicate and can be easily absorbed into the earth and therefore disappear. There is also the possibility that they might have been buried outside the necropolis. Lastly, the infant and child mortality rates of the excavated population might be lower because the entire necropolis was not excavated due to the design of the project.

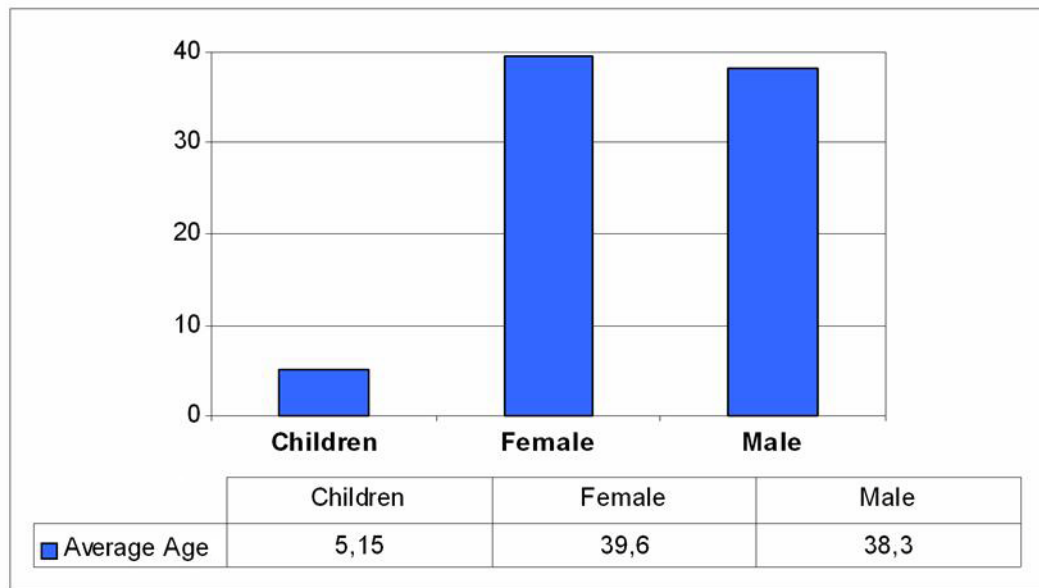


Diagram 4: Average life span of the Yüceören Necropolis population according to age and gender

The determination of the mortality ages of the Yüceören Necropolis skeletons revealed that most people died between the ages of 35 and 45, for both males and females. Generally in historical populations, large numbers of female deaths occur between the ages of 15 and 35, the childbearing years. In contrast, large numbers of males in warring populations die between the ages of 20 and 35. Additionally, between the ages of 40 to 45, males are also at risk due to the various diseases to which they are exposed. In the Yüceören Necropolis population, the mortality ages are different from these trends.

A general assessment of the demographic analyses indicates that the results were not as expected due to the inability to determine the exact ages of all the individuals in the Yüceören Necropolis population and the relatively small number of infant and child

skeletons found. In addition, the limited excavation area and the likelihood that not all child tombs were opened must have affected the demographic results. In the assessments made with the available data, it is concluded that middle-aged and adult individuals constituted the majority of this population and that males outnumbered females and lived longer.

Height:

Height, which was generally calculated from the skeletal extremities (arm and leg bones), contributes significantly to determining the morphological structure of the studied population. The mixed condition in which the bones, particularly the long bones, were found caused some difficulties in the height calculation. The long bones were first classified according to gender, then according to individuals. After taking the maximum lengths of the humerus, radius, ulna, femur, tibia and fibula bones (right and left sides), the heights of the individuals were calculated. According to these calculations, the average height of the Yüceören Necropolis female population was approximately 153 cm, and the average for the male population was around 170 cm (Diagram 3). According to Martin Saller (1957-1959), the Yüceören Necropolis females were in the medium height (153-155.9 cm) category, while the males were in the tall (170-179.9 cm) category. In contrast, according to Vandervel the females are considered to be below medium height (153-158) and the males are of medium height (168-174 cm) (Diagram 5).

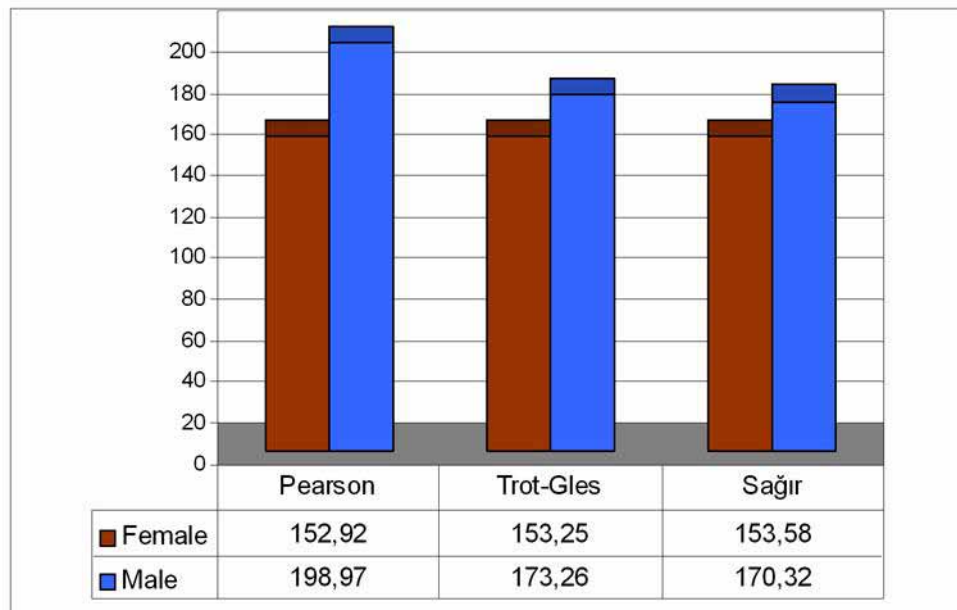


Diagram 5: Average Heights of the Yüceören Necropolis Females and Males

Variation:

Some non-metric characteristics, or named variations, which are generally thought to be of genetic origin were seen in the Yüceören Necropolis population as in every other population. These characteristics are found in various parts of the body and in the cranium, body bones and teeth in particular, and their incidence gives clues about the homogeneity of populations. When they are supported by DNA analyses, these characteristics also provide significant information on kinship between populations.

Of the examined teeth, the incidence of the shovel-shaped tooth was 7.25% (Figure 5) while the incidence of the carabelli tubercle was 3.9% in molars (Figure 4). In addition, crowding was evident in one individual, un-erupted teeth in two individuals, positional deviation in two individuals, extra teeth in two individuals and a paramolar tooth in one individual (Figure 3) (Diagram 6). The assessments determined that 41% of the tooth losses in the population were post-mortem. For this reason, it was not possible to determine the exact number of teeth in the population, but general statistical analyses were conducted on the examined teeth. Following these assessments, it was notable that certain variations such as the shovel-shaped tooth, the carabelli tubercle and paramolars existed together. As is known, the shovel-shaped tooth occurs mostly in Chinese (91.9%) and Eskimos (84%) populations while the carabelli tubercle (Figure 5) has been found in American soldiers (72.3%) and American whites (41%) at a higher rate (Bass, 1995). The fact that these two characteristics, which normally occur at a high rate in very different societies, coexisted in the Yüceören Necropolis population indicates that they were a heterogeneous population.

In one particular individual, a metopic suture in the cranium (Figure 2), an inca bone, squatting facets in 4 calf bones (the tibia) and a hypothyrochranteric fossa in a femoral bone were found. The poor state of preservation resulted in a lower incidence of the variations normally detected on body bones. No statistical assessment was made due to the small amount of quantitative values determined in body variations.

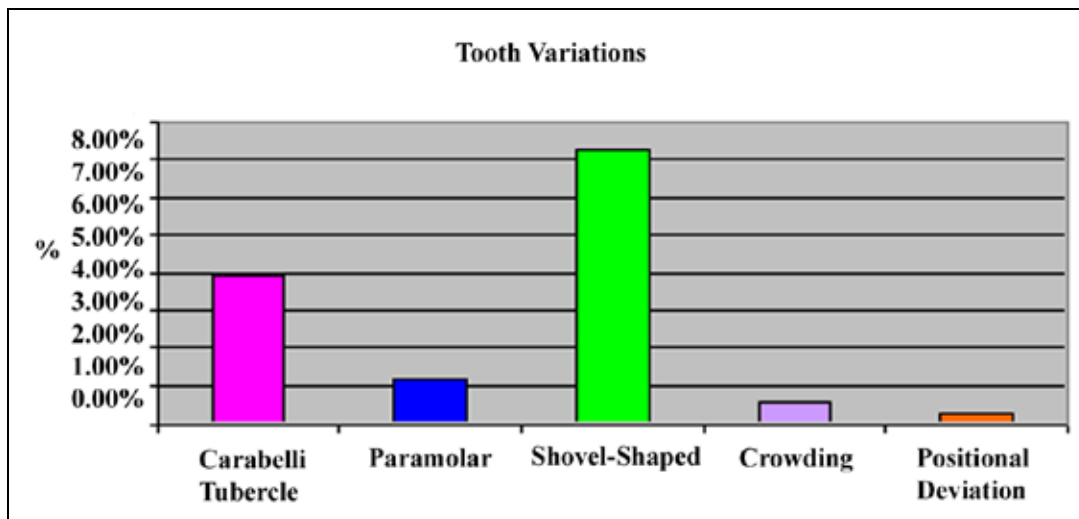


Diagram 6: Variations Identified in the Yüceören Necropolis Teeth

PALEOPATHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Of the potential diseases that could have affected the Yüceören Necropolis population, those that directly affected the bones were determined (Table 7, Diagram 6). These include certain unidentified lesions, mainly spongy formations on bones, and porotic formations found mostly on hip bones. These formations very likely were the result of certain diseases such as anaemia, tuberculosis, or certain types of rheumatism. Such lesions could be correctly explained by the examination of the entire skeleton. Those pathological lesions which could be identified are explained below.

Porotic hyperostosis and Cribra Orbitalia:

Porotic hyperostosis is a perforated or spongy structure shaped like the tip of a sewing pin that is formed in cranial regions near the sutures. It is seen as diploe thickening as well as porotic structure in bones. Cribra Orbitalia, in contrast, is a perforated formation in the upper floor of the orbital cavity. While iron deficiency caused by diseases such as malaria sclemia are held responsible for porotic hyperostosis, it should also be stated that iron deficiencies can be caused by malnutrition. Although the exact cause of porotic hyperostosis is not known, most researchers argue strongly that it is a result of anaemia caused by iron deficiency (Angel, 1966; 1971; Angel and Bisel; 1986; Zaino, 1964). Cribra orbitalia, which usually manifests itself as a perforated structure in the upper floor of the orbitals (orbital cavity) in cases of iron deficiency anaemia, can sometimes be present with porotic hyperostosis. When individuals with childhood anaemia reach adulthood, diploe thickening in the cranium bones sometimes occurs and, in some cases, traces of the porotic structure remain. When the presence of these lesions in the Yüceören Necropolis skeletons was assessed, a porotic formation was found in the parietal bone of one

individual while cribra orbitalia was found in two individuals. In addition, porotic formations were also detected to a lesser extent in the occipital and sphenoid bones of two other individuals (Table 7, Diagram 7).

Angel (1966) points to malnutrition and adverse environmental conditions for causing porotic hyperostosis. It is thought that Anofel Plasmodium, again thought responsible for this lesion, occurred in the 1870s in Anatolia and the Mediterranean and spread northward from these regions (Angel 1966). The period when the lesion had the highest incidence is the upper Palaeolithic period with a rate of 50%. It was found that the rate of porotic hyperostosis decreased as agriculture developed and nutritional habits changed, and as environmental conditions improved. The lesion occurred at a rate of 41% in the Çatalhöyük population in the Neolithic period, decreasing to 8% in the Late Bronze Age and 4% in the Early Iron Age (Angel, 1975). As these figures show, there was a steady decrease in the rate of occurrence, but it increased again, in conjunction with the retreat of agriculture, to rates as high as 10% in the Hellenistic period and 24% in the Roman period. In parallel to this, there was an increase in child mortality during those same periods (Angel, 1966).

Because the Yüceören Necropolis skeletons were in a mixed and scattered condition, it was not possible to check all the individuals for porotic hyperostosis and therefore to calculate the incidence among the population. Even if few in number, the presence of these lesion suggests that malaria may have also been present. However, given the period to which it is dated and the region in which it is located, the incidence of this lesion is expected to have been higher.

Osteoarthritis: Osteoarthritis, also known as joint rheumatism, is a paleopathological lesion frequently encountered in ancient populations. It is believed that the illness that causes the lesion is linked to the daily physical stress of the people in the population. It is one of the most predominant lesions in the Yüceören Necropolis population as osteoarthritis was found in the joint regions of 15 of the bones found. Although osteoarthritis generally affects the vertebrae, it is also frequently seen where long bones and hip bones articulate with other bones (Figure 11). The symptoms of osteoarthritis develop rather slowly with age, and it attacks usually one or several joints. The hip and knee joints, the waist and neck vertebrae, and the upper and lower extremities of the hands, are the joints that are most frequently attacked by this disease. It causes noticeable deformations in the joints over time, but no fusion takes place in the joints (Rotschild, 1997).

If we had assessed all of the individuals in the Yüceören Necropolis population, osteoarthritis certainly would have been found at a very high rate. However, it was not possible to make a statistical assessment for all individuals, and only the identified numbers are given.

Rheumatoid Arthritis: Rheumatoid arthritis, which is usually extensively seen at every age in the skeletons of past populations, is a rheumatic disease that affects various tissues but mostly the joints. Thought to be of infectious origin, this disease is defined as a chronic joint disease. It causes damage such as deterioration and lipping of joint surfaces, narrowing of joint space, formation of irregular bony protrusions along the edges of joint surfaces, and fusions of bones in advanced stages. Joint fusions named *ankylosing spondilitis* occur in the advanced stages of the disease (Ortner and Putschar 1985; Roger, 1995). As in many other Anatolian populations, rheumatoid arthritis was detected in the Yüceören Necropolis population. The most prominent rheumatoid arthritis findings were a left talus belonging to one male (Figure 7, 8), a right clavicle belonging to another male, the proximal radius of an adult individual, the taluses (Figure 7, 8) and first metacarpals belonging to three different adults, and the second finger and third toe bones belonging to another adult.

Infectious Diseases: Infections that frequently affect the soft tissue also affect the bones in some cases. Certain micro organisms such as bacteria and viruses, or certain parasitic organisms such as the ascarid, enter and settle in the body and their reaction to the antitoxins produced by the tissue is called an infection (Kumar et al., 2003). There are bones affected by infections in the Yüceören Necropolis population, although not to a great extent. One was detected on the sternal surface of a costa (rib). Damage due to infection can result from many different diseases. The presence of infection in the vertebrae, hip bones and rib cage generally suggests tuberculosis. Yet, since there was not sufficient data to indicate tuberculosis in this study material, it would be inappropriate to make an assessment of the disease that might have led to infection in this population. In addition to infection, deformation and extra bony protrusions in the rib bones, and bony protrusions in the sternal and acromial ends of one clavicle and deformation in the articulatory surface of the sternum and clavicle were detected.

Pathologies Observed in the Vertebrae: The bones that best reflect traces of back discomfort and physiological stress are the vertebrae. Osteophytic conditions develop as individuals age, even in those who did not have any related illness and who did not perform manual labour. The pathological conditions in the vertebrae are usually a consequence of daily physical stress or common infectious diseases and they are

called degenerative arthritis with the schmorl nodule, osteophyte, or rheumatoid arthritis. It is even possible to make an assessment of an individual's age from these formations. The most frequent formations in historical populations are the osteophytes and schmorl nodules which occur in the vertebrae. Also with the Yüceören Necropolis population, the second most frequent pathological lesions after osteoarthritis were seen in the vertebrae.

Osteophyte formations in the initial development stage are quite common in the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae of the studied population. A spongy formation was found in the upper and lower surfaces of one cervical (neck), three thoracic and four lumbar vertebrae. Although osteophytic formations are frequently seen in elderly individuals, in the Yüceören Necropolis population they were found more intensely in individuals between the ages of 30 and 45. In addition, an extra bony protrusion in a cervical (neck) vertebra, infection and compression in a lumbar vertebra, and the schmorl nodule and osteophyte in a thoracic vertebra, were detected in different individuals. As is known, the schmorl nodule is defined as the herniation of the intervertebral disc into the vertebra corpus upwards and downwards and it may even cause kyphosis in advanced stages. In this population, the schmorl nodule was detected in only two individuals (Table 7, Diagram 6).

Congenital Pathology: Congenital pathology is known as traces caused by diseases from birth and generally of genetic origin. The most interesting pathological lesion detected in the Yüceören Necropolis population is the crescent-shaped cleft in the acetabulum of an individual whose hip (coccyx) bone articulates with the femoral bone. In studies conducted to this point on skeletons belonging to ancient populations, it was understood that no similar characteristics had been found. It is believed that the bones comprising the hip bone were not completely fused and that they might have left a trace. This could be of genetic origin or due to some illness the individual might have had during the developmental stages. Investigations into this issue are underway. There is also a porotic (perforated) formation around the acetabulum of the same hip bone. Such formations can be a result of either tuberculosis or a rheumatic disease in an advanced stage. Since this bone was an isolated one, it was not possible to examine the individual's other bones and therefore a conclusive comment on the disease that caused the lesion (Figure 10) could not be made.

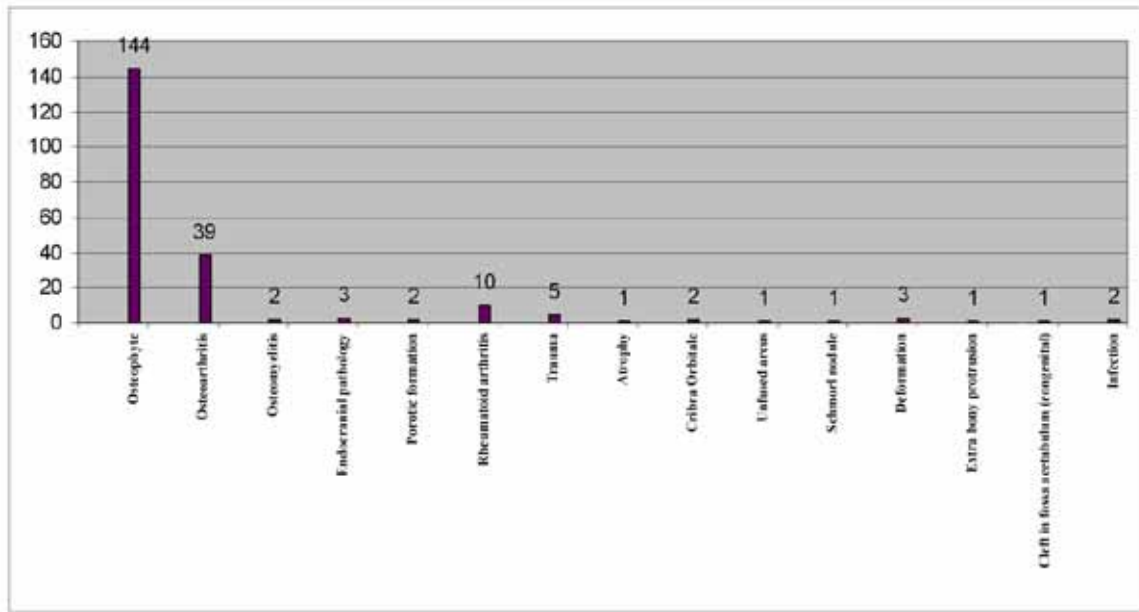


Diagram 7: Distribution of Pathological Formations Detected in the Yüceören Necropolis Skeletons

In a general assessment of the body pathologies of the Yüceören Necropolis population, it was observed that pathological lesions generally symptomatic of joint rheumatism were prevalent. In addition, osteophytic formations in the bones were frequently seen. Although this type of condition generally emerges with age, these formations are also seen at a high rate in younger individuals in populations that have a higher degree of physiological stress. Because the people in the Yüceören Necropolis died mostly between the ages of 35 and 45, it is possible to suggest physiological labour was prevalent within this population. Moreover, it has already been established that rheumatism was also quite prevalent in this population. Other diseases have not been observed at such high rates, but excessive damage to the skeletons and the resulting inability to examine the skeletons as whole individuals does not allow for conclusive information on these diseases.

Dental pathologies: Teeth are good indicators of the health problems people encounter in their lifetimes and the physical stress through which they live. Pathological lesions formed by bacteria are frequently found on teeth and the jaws. There is a relationship between people's lifestyles and the presence of pathological conditions. The examination of dental and jaw diseases provides information on the oral and dental health of a population, on the types of food consumed and on the methods of food preparation. The frequency and nature of the pathological cases found in teeth and jaws varies according to biological and cultural factors, to societies and to time periods.

A total of 365 teeth belonging to the people of the Yüceören Necropolis were examined. It was possible to determine the gender and age of the individuals for 189 of these. The other 176 teeth were considered in isolation. The pathological conditions usually found in teeth and jaws are tooth erosion, hypoplasia, abscess, alveolar loss and pre-mortem tooth losses. The presence of post-mortem losses at a rate of 41% in the Yüceören Necropolis population prevents reliable statistical analyses with respect to the frequency of diseases. Nevertheless, in the teeth examined, seven of the 16 canine teeth had hypoplasia (eight post-mortem teeth). Four of the 16 premolar teeth had hypoplasia, (14 post-mortem teeth), One pre-mortem, two had abscesses, and of the 38 molar teeth one had caries and five had abscesses (eight of them pre-mortem). Erosion of three to four degrees on average was found in 20% of the adult teeth (Table 8), caries in 3.7%, hypoplasia in 8.2% and abscesses in 1.3% (Diagram 9).

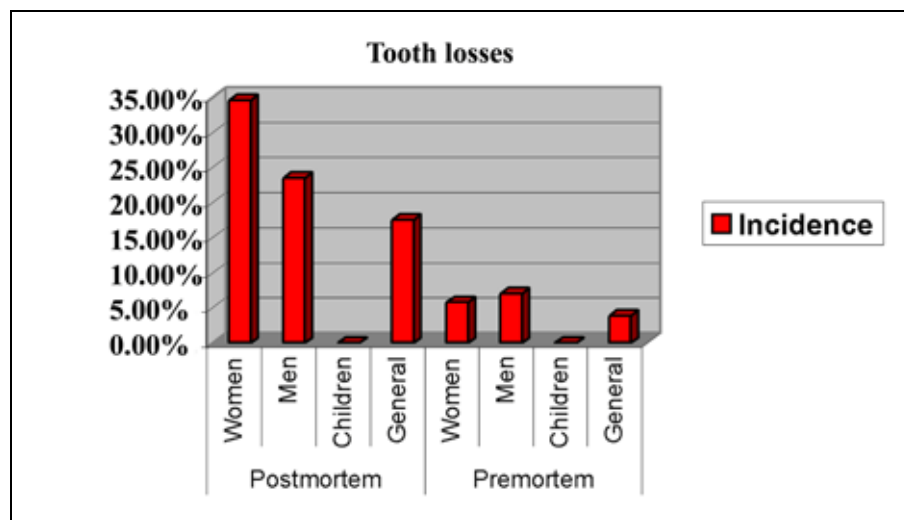


Diagram 8: Pre-Mortem and Post-Mortem Tooth Losses of the Yüceören Necropolis Population

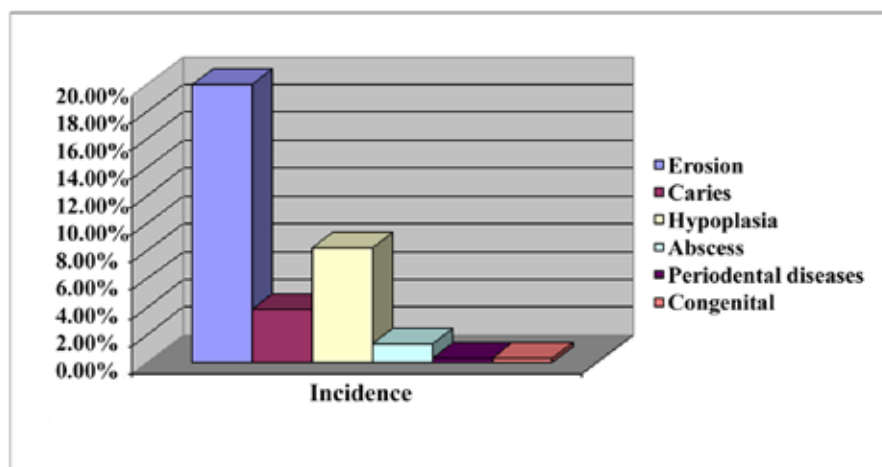


Diagram 9: Incidence of Dental Pathologies in the Yüceören Necropolis Population According to the Number of Teeth

As a result of the pathological analyses conducted on the skeletons from the Yüceören Necropolis, the frequency of hypoplasia is striking. Hypoplasia is a defect in the thickness of the enamel layer that is caused by a disruption in the amelogenesis process. It is generally seen as bands on the enamel surface and sometimes as small pits. Although this condition can be found in all teeth, incisors and canine teeth are the ones most often affected. Malnutrition, serious mineral deficiencies in the food available, adverse environmental conditions, long-term deprivation of vitamins A, C and D, calcium and magnesium deficiencies, some febrile diseases accompanied by high fever, duration of breastfeeding, inadequate pre- and post-natal care, Down's syndrome, congenital malformations, kidney diseases, syphilis, rachitis, tuberculosis and life style are among the causes of this condition (Brothwell, 1981; Goodman et al. 1984; Lukacs, 1989; Hillson, 1990, 2000). Hypoplasia has been detected at a rate of 32.93% in the Yüceören Necropolis population.

Another pathological dental condition is tooth erosion that occurs as a result of the contact between chewing surfaces during mastication, the effects of hard grains found in foods and some types of traditional behaviour such as gnashing of teeth. Although tooth erosion does not initially manifest itself as a disease, advanced stages cause other diseases. The rate of tooth erosion in ancient Anatolian populations is higher than in the present day. This can be naturally related to the food regimen and to forceful mastication. Among the Yüceören Necropolis population, although tooth erosions start from the first degree and can rise up to the fifth degree, they are most frequently seen in the third and fourth degrees. Tooth erosions were also detected in children's teeth, albeit to a lesser extent. In the teeth examined, other pathological conditions were not found in large numbers. Apart from caries in one individual and abscesses in two individuals, no other significant conditions were detected. Yet, as mentioned before, the lack of complete skeletons and the bad state of preservation prohibit conclusive assessment.

CONCLUSION

The Yüceören Necropolis skeletons were found in a disordered and badly preserved condition. Nevertheless, all pieces were evaluated individually and thus the population was assessed from demographical, pathological and morphological aspects. The skeletal material unearthed in a mixed condition from each tomb opened in the Yüceören Necropolis was first cleaned and then those evaluated as individuals were identified and repaired. Apart from those individuals, each of the postcranial bones that were collected in isolation were examined and assessed with respect to age, gender and paleopathological characteristics. Other than those assessed in isolation, 59 individuals

were identified at the end of the examination and, according to demographical analyses, adults constituted the majority of the population. It was also determined that the Yüceören Necropolis population was a young population as there were not a great numbers of elderly individuals. According to morphological findings, it appears that both the males and females of this population were in the medium height category and that they were representative of the Mediterranean race. The coexistence of variations such as carabelli and shovel-shaped teeth indicates that this was a heterogeneous population. When the health of the population is considered, the frequency of rheumatic diseases and osteophytic formations is notable. Thus, it can be concluded that this population's life style generally required physical strength and that the living environment was bad enough to lead to rheumatic diseases. In addition, the incidence of porotic hyperostosis, although not very high, suggests malnutrition and malaria, while the incidence of hypoplasia at a rather high rate is an indication of under nourishment of the Yüceören Necropolis population. According to these findings, the Yüceören Necropolis population must have lived in an environment in which they had a rather restrictive and non-varied diet and inadequate hygienic conditions.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my gratitude to my research assistant Ayşen Açikkol for assisting in the unearthing of the Yüceören Necropolis skeletons in the excavation site and for their transportation: to Işın Günay, Özlem Durgunlu and Serpil Özdemir for their help with cleaning in the laboratory studies, with inventory studies and with repair, and to Assoc. Prof. Dr. S. Yücel Şenyurt of Gazi University, our Project Director, who provided the opportunity of working on the skeletons.

REFERENCES

Angel, J. L., 1966, 'Porotic Hyperostosis, anemias, malarias and Marshes in the Prehistoric Eastern Mediterranean', *Science* (12), vol.153.

Angel, J. L., 1971, 'Early Neolithic Skeletons From Çatalhöyük: Demography and Pathology', *Anatolian Studies*, 21:77-99.

Angel, J. L., 1975, Paleoecology, Paleodemography and Health: in *Population, Ecology and Social Evolution*, (ed. Stevan Polgar), Mouton, The Hague Aldine Chicago, Part of World Anthropology, 167-190.

Angel, J. L. and Bisel, S. C., 1986, 'Health and stress in an Early Bronze age population', *Ancient Anatolia: Aspect of change and cultural development*, CANBY UB (ed.) University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, 12-30.

Bass, W. M., 1995, *Human Osteology: A Laboratory and Field Manual (4th Edition)*, Special Publication No: 2 of the Missouri Archaeological Society, Columbia.

Bouville, C., Constance-Westerman, T. S., Newell, R. R., 1983, "Les Restes Humains Mesolithiques de L'Abri Cornille, Istres", *Bull. et Mem. de la Soc. d'Anthrop. de Paris*, 10 (13): 89-110.

Brothwell, D. R., 1981, *Digging Up Bones: Excavations, Treatment and Study of Human Skeletal Remains (3rd Edition)*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, United Kingdom.

Cohen, M. N. and Armelagos, G. J., 1984, *Paleopathology at The Origins of Agriculture*. Orlando, FL: Academic Press.

Goodman, A. H., Martin, D. L., Armelagos, G. J., and Clark, G., 1984 'Indicators of Stress from Bones and Teeth', in *Paleopathology at the Origins of Agriculture*, ed. M.N. Cohen and G.J. Armelagos, pp. 13-49. Orlando, FL: Academic Press.

Hilson, S., 1990, *Teeth*, New York: Cambridge University Press.

- Hilson, S., 1998, *Dental Anthropology*, New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Hilson, S., 2000, 'Dental Pathology', in *Biological Anthropology of the Human Skeleton*, ed. Katzenberg, M. A. and Saunders, S. R., pp. 249-286, New York: A John Wiley & Sons, Inc. publication.
- Kaur, H., Jit, I., 1990, "Age Estimation from Cortical Index of the Human Clavicle in Northwest Indians", *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, (83): 297-305, Wiley-Liss Inc.
- Lukacs, J. R., 1989 'Dental Paleopathology: Methods for Reconstructing Dietary Patterns', in *Reconstruction of Life From the Skeleton*, ed. M.Y. İşcan and K.A.R. Kennedy, pp.261-286. New York: A. R. Liss.
- Martin, R. and Saller, K., 1957, *Lehrbuch der- Anthropologie*, Band I, Stuttgart: Gustav Fischer Verlag.
- Martin, R. and Saller, K. 1959, *Lehrbuch der- Anthropologie*, Band II, Stuttgart: Gustav Fischer Verlag.
- Olivier, G., 1969, *Practical Anthropology*, Springfield, Illinois, Thomas C. Publisher.
- Ortner, D. J., Putschar, G. J., 1985, *Identification of Pathological Conditions in Human Skeletal Remains*, Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, USA.
- Roger, 1995, *A Field Guide to Joint Disease in Archaeology*, J. Wiley Chichester, New York.
- Rotschild, 1997, 'Porosity: A Curiosity Without Diagnostic Significance', *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, 104:529-533.
- Sağır, M., 2000, *Uzun Kemik Radyografilerinden Boy Formülü Hesaplanması*, University of Ankara, Institute of Social Sciences, Department of Physics and Paleoanthropology (Physical Anthropology), unpublished doctoral thesis, Ankara.
- Szilvassy, J., Kritscher, H., 1990, "Estimation of Chronological Age in Man Based on the Spongy Structure of Long Bones", *Anthrop. Anz.*, 48 (3): 289-298, Stuttgart.

Şenyurt, Y., Akçay, A., Kamış, Y., 2004 'The Yüceören Necropolis Excavations of 2003', 26th Meeting on Excavation Results (in press).

Trotter, M. and Gleser, G. C., 1952, "Estimation of Stature from Long Bones of American Whites and Negroes", *Am. Phy. Anthr.*, 10:463-514.

Ubelaker, D. H., 1978, *Human Skeletal Remains: Excavations, Analysis, Interpretation*, Chicago, Aldire.

White, T. D., 1991, *Human Osteology*, San Diego, Academic Press, USA.

Workshop of European Anthropologists, 1980, "Recommendations for Age and Sex Diagnoses of Skeletons", *Journal of Human Evolution*, 9 (7): 518-549.

Zaino, C. E., 1964, 'Paleopathologic Thalassemia', *Academic Sciens*, 119:402-419.

Table 1: Distribution of the Yüceören Necropolis Skeletons in Tombs by Age and Gender and by Nature of Findings

Tomb number	Number of individuals	Inventory number	Nature of Finding	Gender	Age
K4	5	Individual 1	Left tibia, femur and fibula bodies, humerus fragments, cranium fragments, two lumbar vertebrae, half of toothless left maxilla, mandibula symphysial fragment, three MT, one foot phalanges, two coccyx fragments	Male	adult
		Individual 2	Bottom right I1, I2, C, PM1, PM2, M1 and broken foot bone fragments, right scapula fragment, mandibula fragments and mixed body bones	Female	32-43
		Individual 3	Top right M	?	25-35
		Individual 4	Broken body bones in bad condition	?	adult
		Individual 5	Mixed, broken body bone fragments	Child	
K1	2	Individual 1	Right femur, humerus distals and broken bone fragments	Male	adult
		Individual 2	Humerus distal, ulna, radius bone fragments and mixed bone fragments	Female	adult
K2	2	Individual 1	Metatarsal and long bone fragments	Female	
		Individual 2	Foot bones and mixed long bone fragments	Male	
K6	9	Left femur 1	Out of conformity with right femurs	Female	
		Left femur 2	Out of conformity with right femurs	Male	
		Left femur 3	Out of conformity with right femurs	Male	
		Left femur 4	Out of conformity with right femurs	Female	
		Right femur 1		Male	
		Right femur 2		Female	
		Right femur 3		?	adult
		Right femur 4		Male	
		Right femur 5		Male	
K7	9	Individual 1	Left jaw and teeth, mixed body bones	Male	25-35
		Individual 2	Maxilla, mandibula and teeth	Female	25-35
		Individual 3	Maxilla and mandibula	Female	
		Individual 4	Tibia and long bone fragments	Female	
		Child 1	Top right M1 and broken jaw fragments	Child	4 years-12 months
		Child 2	Top left M1 and broken teeth, incisive teeth	Child	5 years-12 months
		Child 3	Bottom M2 and broken teeth	Child	7-8 years

		Child 4	Right M1 and broken, mixed bone fragments	Child	4 years-12 months
		Child 5	Left bottom and top M1, left top C and jaw fragments	Child	6 years-12 months
K8	2	Individual 1	Right M1, M2, P1, left C, I1, I2, clavicle and broken body bone fragments	Male	25-35
		Individual 2	Cranium fragments, mandibular symphysis	Female	25-35
K 9	2	Individual 1	Cranium	Male	
		Individual 2	Cranium	Female	
K11	1		Left M2, metatarsal fragment, one coccyx fragment and one tooth fragment	Male	17-25
K12	2	Individual 1	Right humerus and top right PM2, mixed broken bone fragments	Male	adult
		Individual 2	Right MT5 and broken foot bone fragments, and burnt bones from adult individual	?	adult
K15	3	Individual 1	Femur, tibia, radius, ulna, metatarsal fragments	Female	50+
		Individual 2	Teeth and jaw fragments	?	adult
		Individual 3	Bottom right M1, top left M1, top left I1	Child	3 years-12 months
K3/2	22		All of the bones found in the tomb chamber in mixed condition.		
			Cranium (three intact, all others broken or in half)	9	4 female, 4 male, 1 child
			Tibiae (belonging to eight different individuals, with parts of some missing)	8	3 female, 4 male, 1 adult
			Pelvis (bones of six individuals forming the pelvic cavity, with three of them together)	6	5 female 1 male
			Coccyx (One-sided hip bones from eight different individuals)	8	5 male, 3 female
			Sternum (sternum bones from five different individuals)	5	3 male, 2 female
			Clavicle (clavicles from seven different individuals)	7	3 male, 3 female, 1 uncertain
			Fibula (fibulas of eight different individuals, with parts of some broken and missing)	8	
			Radius (radiuses of eleven different individuals)	11	
			Ulna (ulnas of ten different individuals)	10	
			Humerus (humeri of eight different individuals)	8	
			Talus (taluses of ten different individuals)	10	
			Calcaneus (calcanei of nine different individuals)	9	
			Sacrum (sacra of two individuals)	2	1 male, 1 female
			Maxilla (upper jaw bones of five different individuals)	5	3 adults, 2 children
			Mandible (lower jaw bones of eleven different individuals)	11	6 male, 4 female,

					1 uncertain
			Children (mixed body bones of six children, separately identified)	6	6+2 children=8
			Total number of individuals in tomb K3/2=6 male, 4 female, 4 of unidentified gender, 8 children		22 individuals
TOTAL			19 male + 16 female + 9 of unidentified gender + 15 children	59	

Table 2: Distribution of the Yüceören Necropolis Population by Tomb

Tomb	Number of Individuals	Distribution of Individuals by Age and Gender
K1	2	1 female, 1 male
K2	2	1 female, 1 male?
K3/2	22	4 female, 6 male, 4 unknown, 8 children
K4	5	1 female, 1 male, 2 unidentified, 1 child
K6	9	3 female, 5 male, 1 unknown
K7	9	3 female, 1 male, 5 children
K8	2	1 female, 1 male
K 9	2	1 female, 1 male
K11	1	male
K12	2	1 male, 1 adult, burnt bones
K15	3	1 female, 1 adult, 1 child
Total	59 individuals	15 children, 44 adults (gender of 9 adult individuals not identified)

Table 3: Distribution of Skeletons Unearthed from Tomb K3/2 by Body Part

Tomb K3/2	Number	Distribution
Cranium	9	4 female, 4 male, 1 child
Tibia	8	3 female, 4 male, 1 uncertain
Pelvis	6	5 female, 1 male
Coxa	8	5 male, 3 female
Sternum	5	3 male, 2 female
Clavicula	7	3 male, 3 female, 1 uncertain
Fibula	8	
Radius	11	
Ulna	10	
Humerus	8	
Talus	10	
Calcaneus	9	
Sacrum	2	1 male, 1 female
Maxilla	5	3 adults, 2 children
Mandibula	11	6 male, 4 female, 1 uncertain
Children	6+2	8 children
		6 male, 4 female, 3 unknown
TOTAL= 6 male+4 female+ 3 adults of unidentified gender+8 children=22 individuals		

Table 4: Measurements taken from the craniums of the Yüceören Necropolis females and males

		FEMALE				MALE			
		No.	Min.	Max.	Average	No.	Min.	Max.	Average
Maximum cranial length		1	186	186	186	3	182	207	193.3
Maximum cranial width		1	133	133	133	2	141	141	141
Length of cranial base		1	97	97	97	2	97	97	97
Facial depth		1	80.3	80.3	80.3	1	86.9	86.9	86.9
Minimum forehead width		1	97	97	97	2	95.5	96	95.75
Maximum forehead width		1	117	117	117	2	114	120	117
Basion_Bregma		1	138	138	138	2	125	129	127
Porion_Porion		1	114	114	114	2	121	127	124
Biauricular width		1	114	114	114	1	124	124	124
Porion_Bregma height		1	126	126	126	2	130	133.1	131.56
Frontal arch		2	120	123	121.5	4	120	145	129.75
Frontal line		2	107.6	107.7	107.65	4	92	127.6	108.8
Parietal arch		1	127	127	127	4	130	154	137.25
Parietal line		1	113.2	113.2	113.2	4	93	131.3	114.75
Occipital arch		1	136	136	136	2	120	135	127.5
Occipital line		1	105.8	105.8	105.8	2	80	105.7	92.85
Horizontal circumference		1	524	524	524	2	532	532	532
Morphological face height		0	0	0		0	0	0	
Upper face height		1	69	69	69	1	55	55	55
Upper face width		1	125	125	125	0	0	0	
Orbital width		1	40	40	40	1	44	44	44
Orbital height		1	38	38	38	1	34	34	34
Nasal height		1	51.1	51.1	51.1	1	50	50	50
Nasal width		1	28.5	28.5	28.5	1	25	25	25
Palatal length		1	43	43	43	0	0	0	
Palatal width		1	43.3	43.3	43.3	1	35	35	35
Maxilla dental length		1	40.49	40.49	40.49	0	0	0	

Table 5: Average values of the measurements taken from the mandibles of the Yüceören Necropolis females and males

	FEMALE				MALE			
Mandibula	No.	Min.	Max.	Average	No.	Min.	Max.	Average
Bigonial width	1	89	89	89	2	96.1	101.1	98.6
Bicondilar width	1	121	121	121	3	99.6	134.41	115.74
Mand. Corpus length	2	50	94	72	2	101	103	102
Mand. Corpus Height (Molar)	3	26	27.1	26.6	3	29.87	32.5	31.19
Mand. Corpus Height (for Ment.)	3	28.5	33	30.9	3	33.2	35.2	34.29
Mand. Corpus Height (Sym.)	3	30.7	33.2	32.3	3	25.8	33.3	30.11
Mand. Corpus Thickness (for. Ment.)	5	11.5	15.5	13.22	3	12	14.5	13.06
Min. Ramus	3	26.1	39.2	32.3	3	29.81	37.4	33.87
Ramus height	1	66	66	66	3	73	75	73.67
Two for Ment. Interdistance	4	44.3	49.5	46.46	3	43.4	48	46.37
Gonial angle	3	107	136	122.3	4	102	116	112
Mand. Dental length	1	44.12	44.1	44.12	2	42.65	43.14	42.9

Table 6: Average values of the measurements taken from the pelvises and coccyces of the Yüceören Necropolis females and males

	FEMALE				MALE			
	No.	Min.	Max.	Average	No.	Min.	Max.	Average
Pelvic cavity transverse width	1	112	112	112				
Pelvic cavity sagittal width	1	139	139	139				
Coccyx maximum height	1	209	209	209	3	214	248	232.3
Ilium width	1	173	173	173				
Ilium height	1	130	130	130	4	134	161	146.75
Pubis length	3	80	83	82	2	77	85	81
Ischium length	4	77	94	83.3	4	82	123	92.5
Foramen obtratum width	2	50	53	51.5	3	49	59	53.3
Foramen obtratum height	2	33	35	34.5	3	31	35	33.6
Symphysis pubis length	3	35	38	35	4	39	76	47
Symphysis pubis width	3	12	15	13.5	3	15	18	16.66
Fossa iliaca depth	0	0	0		1	25	25	25
Ilium alar height	2	95	96	95.5	2	118.5	123	120.75
Facies auricularis width	1	65	72	68.5	2	67	75	71
Facies auricularis height	2	69	80	74.5	1	82	82	82
Incisura ischiadica major width	2	41	52	46.5				
Incisura ischiadica major depth	2	35	39.6	37.3				
Cotylo sciatic width	3	32	37.9	34.2	3	34	48	39
Sacrum height	2	114	117.7	115.85	1	110.6	110.6	110.6
Sacrum width	1	109.2	109.2	109.2	2	114	116.32	115.16
Sacrum depth	1	21	21	21	2	11	20	15.5

Table 7: Distribution of Pathological Lesions and Anomalies Identified in the Yüceören Necropolis Skeletons According to Tombs and Body Parts

Inventory No.	Gender	Age	Bone	Pathology and Anomaly
K3/2, cranium 1	Female		Frontal	Metopic suture and inca bone
K3/2, cranium 3	Female	44	Right parietal	Porotic structure in endocranial
K3/2, cranium 7	Male	54-56	Right parietal	Compression in left parietal due to old age, and sulcus in
K 3/2, child 3		2-2.5	Right parietal	Trace of incision
K3/2, cranium 2	Male	40	Both orbitals	Cribra orbitale
K3/2, cranium 4	Male	45	Right orbital	Cribra orbitale
K3/2, cranium 8			Occipital sphenoid	Porotic hyperostosis
K3/2, cranium 9	Female	Adult	Sphenoid	Porotic formation
K3/2, child 1		1.5-2	Occipital	Porotic structure in endocranial
K3/2, coccyx parts	Male	39-44	First sacral vertebra	Extra bony protrusion
K3/2, child 2		8-11	Femur	Flattening
K3/2, mixed vertebrae	?	Adult	90 throcals	Beginning of osteophyte
	?	Adult	50 lumbars	Beginning of osteophyte
K3/2, lumbar vertebrae	Male	Adult	4 lumbars	Osteophyte and infection (tuberculosis ?)
			Costae	Deformation, extra bony protrusion (tuberculosis ?)
	Female	Adult		Osteophyte and compression
K3/2, mixed vertebrae	Female	Old	Thoracal vertebrae	Schmorl nodule and osteophyte
K3/2, individual 3	Male	34-43	All bones	Infectious disease on joint surfaces
			Sacrum, coax	Osteoarthritis
			Tuber ischiadicum	Extra bony protrusion
			Facies auricularis	Spongy formation
			Acetabulum	Extra bony protrusion
			Sacrum auricularis	Porotic structure
			Promontorium	Osteophyte
K3/2, pelvis 1	Female	30-35	Coccyx	Extra bony protrusion in auricular
				Porotic structure in acetabulum
				Deformation due to arthritis in facies auricularis

K3/2, pelvis 4	Female		Sacrum	Porotic structure in dorsal
			Acetabulum	Porotic structure
			Ischium	Porotic structure in ventral
K 3/2, coccyx 4	Male	35-39	Lef ilium	Porotic structure
K 3/2, coccyx 5	Male		Ilium	Porotic structure
K 3/2, coccyx 6	Female	Adult	Coccyx	Deformation in facies auricularis
K 3/2, coccyx 7	Male	39-44	Coccyx	Cleft in fossa acetabulum
K 3/2, pelvis 6	Male			Extra bony protrusion on auricular surface
			Ischium	Deformation in tuber ischiadicum
K 3/2, pelvis 2	Female		Sacrum	Spongy structure, extra bony protrusion in promontorium
			Coccyx	Porotic spongy structure in auricularis
K3/2, individual 9	Male	30-40	Femur	Infection
K3/2, individual 13	?	30-40	Femur	Porotic spongy structure in epicondyles
K3/2, individual 3	Male	34-43	Tibia	Lateral squatting facet
K3/2, individual 3	Male	34-43	Ulna	Osteoarthritis
K3/2, individual 3	Male	34-43	Clavicula	Porotic structure in sternal end
K3/2, individual 4	Male	20-30	Tibia	Osteomyelitis
				Right and left squatting facet
K3/2, individual 4	Male	25	Fibula	Osteomyelitis
K3/2, tibia P5			Tibia	Extra bony protrusion (trauma) in proximal
K3/2		35	Fossa ulnaris	Arthritis
K3/2		35	Ulna olecrani	Arthritis
K3/2, humerus 7	Female	Adult	Humerus	Infection
K3/2, ulna 6 (left)	Male	Adult	Ulna	Arthritis and porotic structure in olecranon
K3/2, ulna 8 (left)	Female	Adult	Ulna	Arthritis
K3/2, ulna 5 (right)	Female	Adult	Ulna	Arthritis and deformation
K3/2, ulna 5			Ulna	Osteoarthritis
K3/2, child 1		1.5-2.5	Long bones	Metaphyses with porotic structure
K3/2, clavicula	Male	47	Right 3 rd clavicula	Extra bony protrusion in acromial end

K3/2, sternum			Sternum	Deformation on surface where manibrium and clavícula join each other and deformation in corpus
K3/2		35	Calcaneus	Arthritis
			Talus	Arthritis
K6 (mixed)			2 lumbar vertebrae	Osteophyte
K6 (mixed)			1 cervical vertebra	Spongy structure on articulation surface
K6 (mixed)			3 trochal vertebrae.	Spongy structure on articulation surface
K6 (mixed)			4 lumbar vertebrae.	Spongy structure on articulation surface
K6 (mixed)			Phalanges	Bony protrusion
K6 (mixed)			Metatarsal	Arthritis
K4	?	Adult	Femur	Trace of incision
K4	?	Adult	Tibia	Trace of incision
K4 individual 2	Male	32-43	Tarsals	Hole in joint surface
K4 individual 2	Female	37	Phalanges	Hole in joint surface
K7 (mixed)			Talus	Arthritis
A7 (mixed)			Right and left Mt.5	Arthritis
A8	Female	Adult, middle ages	Cranium	Burnt cranium fragment
K9	Male		Cranium	Two cavities in right coronal suture
K15		Adult	Femur	Hypothrochanteric fossa
K15		Adult	Tibia	Squatting facet in left lateral
K8, individual 1	Male	25-35	Left tibia	Medial squatting facet
Without number	?	Adult	Metatarsal	Arthritis

Table 8: Distribution of the Yüceören Necropolis Skeletons' Tooth Erosions by Degree of Erosion and Tooth Category (Female and Male)

Teeth	No.	1	2	2+	3	3+	4	4+	5	5+	Total
Incisive	63				4		2		2		8
Canine	44			4	3		1	1			9
Premolar	63	3	2	3	3		2				13
Molar	140	5	11	8	3	2	1		1	1	32
Total	310	8	13	15	13	2	6	1	3	1	62



**Resim/Figure 1: Akdeniz/The
Mediterranean**



**Resim/Figure 2: Metopic Suture/Metopic
Suture**



Resim/Figure 3: Paramolar



Resim/Figure 4: Carabelli Tubercle



Resim/Figure 5: Hypoplasia



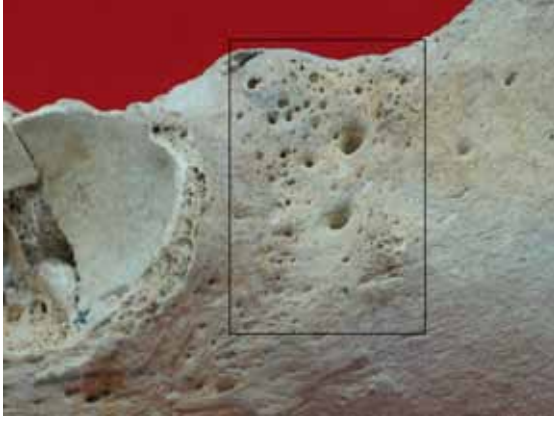
Resim/Figure 6: Hypoplasia



Resim/Figure 7: Osteoarthritis



Resim/Figure 8: Osteoarthritis



Resim/Figure 9



**Resim/Figure 10: Congenital
yarık/Congenital cleft**



Figure 11



Figure 12



Figure 13.



Figure 14.



Figure 15

