

Archaeology in Turkey, 2004–2005

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This edition of the "Archaeology in Turkey" newsletter presents an overview of the archaeological work undertaken in Turkey in 2004–2005. We intend to publish a newsletter from Turkey in alternate years in this journal. The report is organized chronologically, then geographically within the chronological eras.*

INTRODUCTION

The revival of this newsletter in the comprehensive format established by Machteld J. Mellink is a testament to her holistic approach to archaeology, now a standard assessment of human settlement in the *longue durée*. Her newsletters chronicled archaeology in Turkey almost annually from 1955 to 1993 and were followed by those by Marie-Henriette Gates through 1997.¹ Scholars of Anatolian archaeology have lamented the interruption of this source for the most recent trends and discoveries.² Reports on the Stone to Iron Ages were published by Alan Greaves and Barbara Helwing in the *AJA* and in the *Turkish Academy of Sciences Journal of Archaeology (TÜBA-AR)* for the 1997–2002 field seasons.³ Beyond Steven Mitchell's last newsletter in *Archaeological Reports* covering 1990–1998,⁴ there is no comprehensive account in English for 1999–2003.⁵ Bridging this gap are the invaluable publications (mainly in Turkish) of reports presented at the annual International Symposium of Excavations, Surveys, and Archaeometry and the Symposium on Museum Research and Salvage Excavations, both organized by the Turkish Ministry of Culture's General Directorate of Monuments and Mu-

scums.⁶ This newsletter relies on the reports delivered at the 27th and 28th International Symposium of Excavations, Surveys, and Archaeometry as well as reports kindly sent to us by project directors or published in various newsletters, journals, and edited volumes.

New Trends

Several of the trends noted a decade ago by Gates continued in 2004–2005: an increase in the number of projects; the growing role of surveys and investigations of more neglected periods; and site destruction by development and illicit digging, an unfortunate leitmotiv of the newsletter.⁷ Projects numbered about 160 in 1995, and more than 200 by 2005 (fig. 1). There are several reasons for this. One is the lack of project quotas, despite the ministerial personnel shortage to oversee projects. The instigation in 1993 of a cultural inventory by the Turkish Ministry of Culture has encouraged surveys and excavations as well as more ambitious projects, such as an inventory of all sites in Turkey by the Türkiye Arkeolojik Yerleşmeleri (Archaeological Settlements of Turkey) (TAY) Project.⁸ The establishment of new universities with archaeology departments, greater support by the merged Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK), provincial and municipal authorities, and the private sector stress the need for public awareness about documenting and preserving cultural heritage. Development and construction have precipitated res-

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¹On Mellink's newsletter, see Kleiner 1994.

²Mitchell 1999, 125.

³Greaves and Helwing 2001, 2003a, 2003b, 2004. Since then, the editorial board of the *TÜBA-AR* has issued a newsletter reproducing reports submitted mainly of the Palaeolithic to Iron Ages for 2003–2004 in a bilingual Turkish-English format (*TÜBA-AR* Editorial Board 2005).

⁴Mitchell 1999. This focuses on the Classical to Byzantine periods, excluding sites in Commagene, Pontus, Paphlagonia, and the upper Euphrates.

⁵For a review of epigraphy of Hellenistic Asia Minor from 1992 to 1999, see Ma 2000.

⁶For listings of sites documented in the 1999–2003 seasons, see Olşen et al. 2001a, 2001b, 2001c, 2001d, 2002a, 2002b, 2002c, 2002d, 2003a, 2003b, 2003c, 2003d, 2004a, 2004b, 2004c, 2005a, 2005b, 2005c, 2005d.

⁷Gates 1997, 241–43.

⁸<http://www.tayproject.org>.

sacred way of the seventh century B.C.E. below that of the fifth century B.C.E. to the Sanctuary of Apollo; and in the Mycale Mountains, the remains of a sanctuary that may belong to the Panionion. At Sardis, there is now no doubt that the location of the Lydian capital is below the Roman city, with definitive stratigraphic proof for the production of croceid coins before the Persian attack.

Important sculptural finds of the Hellenistic and Roman periods include a statuary group at the bouleuterion of Aigai of the Late Hellenistic period signed by a sculptor from Pergamon, a spectacular Attic Dionysian kline sarcophagus with reclining portraits of the third century C.E. from a well-preserved tomb in the West Necropolis at Perge, and the colossal statuary of the aediculated facade of a Hadrianic nymphaeum at Sagalassos. Significant Roman Imperial architectural finds include a lighthouse of the first century C.E. at Patara, remains of the early Julio-Claudian Temple of Apollo at Hierapolis, the sanctuary of the god Jupiter Dolichenus at Doliche, and the exceptionally well-preserved thermal resort complex at Allianoi.

For the Byzantine period, a fourth-century C.E. harbor containing the remains of at least eight boats from the seventh to 11th centuries C.E. was uncovered during salvage excavations at Istanbul's Yenikapı district. The processional route of the late fourth and early fifth centuries C.E. has been associated with the creation of the Martyrion of Saint Philip at Hierapolis, and a public *balnea* in use from the sixth to ninth centuries C.E. has been discovered at Amorium.

In an attempt to make sites more accessible to visitors, the Turkish General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums now requires site management plans as part of every excavation's annual application for research permits. One immediate effect has been the creation of new signage and visitor paths at sites and an emphasis on restoration and reconstruction that both help the public understand the excavated monuments and provide data for experimental archaeology, such as the full-scale reconstruction of part of the inner wall of the Lower City of the Hittite capital, Hattusha. Overall, the increasing demands are straining resources, which had been traditionally allocated to research rather than restoration or site management, and are requiring more input from the private sector and international funds. The growth of

sponsors for sites and these projects was clearly visible in the latest presentations prefaced by corporate and institutional logos at the annual archaeological symposium.

Illicit digging has reached pandemic levels, as networks of dealers and collectors have developed to keep up with a seemingly insatiable demand. The discovery in 2006 that some of the repatriated items of the so-called Lydian Hoard that were looted from burial chambers in the 1960s were missing or replaced with fakes is another sad example of the sophistication of these networks.¹⁶ The pervasive extent of this "evil"¹⁷ is most evident in reports by the TAY Project and at the annual symposium, which indicate that no site is immune from destruction.¹⁸

PALEOLITHIC

Besparmak Dağı, Latmos

Over two decades of surveys by Anneliese Peschlow-Bindokat on Mount Besparmak (Latmos), above classical Herakleia-on-the-Latmos and Bafa Lake at the edge of the Meander Valley, have documented the many Paleolithic settlements there. Early inhabitants took shelter in the lower reaches of its rocky slopes near the fertile lakeshore, plain, and sea, and decorated its caves and rock faces with paintings interpreted as cultic images. Recent years have focused on slopes overlooking the north shore of the lake, between the summer villages of Kapıkırı and Eğridere. Twenty new rock paintings have been identified. One of the best preserved is in a cave at İkiz Ada, where a scene with men and women may represent a wedding. A contemporary settlement found in 2003, west of Herakleia in the valley of Christus Cave, has also been completely recorded.¹⁹

Kaletepe Deresi

Nur Balkan-Atlı's long-term collaborative project on obsidian quarries and workshops in Cappadocia has centered on Göllüdağ, the world's largest obsidian source with many different beds. Her research team lately turned from Neolithic exploitation to its Paleolithic precursors. Five seasons at Kaletepe Deresi 3, an open-air site on a streambed revealed by recent erosion, present the longest early Paleolithic sequence in Anatolia: 17 stratified phases representing five levels (V-I) from Lower to Middle Paleolithic (Acheulian,

¹⁶ For a study of the culture of looting in Lydia, see Roosevelt and Luke 2006.

¹⁷ Mellink 1965, 133.

¹⁸ TASK Foundation 2004. See also the TAY Web site for an up-to-date record of destruction (<http://www.tayproject.org>).

¹⁹ For a report of the 2004 season, see Peschlow-Bindokat

2006a. A well-illustrated account of the history of research at the site is now available (Peschlow-Bindokat 2005a). For an overview of recent research, see Peschlow-Bindokat 2006b. For a final report on the Carian settlement of Latmos, see Peschlow-Bindokat 2005b.

the sanctuary and help close the gap between the cult of the Iron Age god Tesub-Hadad and that of the Roman cult.¹⁵⁶

BYZANTINE

Excavations

Adramytteion. New excavations at Adramytteion, known in the Byzantine period for its harbor, on the Edremit Bay at the Ören area of the Burhaniye township of Balıkesir province, have focused on uncovering a church with a simple, domed cross-in-square plan of the late 10th to early 11th centuries C.E. built over a necropolis dating to as early as the sixth century B.C.E.¹⁵⁷

Anaia/Kadıkalesi, Kuşadası. Systematic excavations at the 12th century C.E. citadel known as Kadıkalesi built on a mound identified with the settlement of Anaia with remains as early as the third millennium B.C.E., 8 km south of Kuşadası, began in 2001 under the direction of Zeynep Mercangöz, Ege University. She reports:

Excavations continued as in previous years at the East Gate of the citadel and inside and outside its southwest corner producing largely Late Byzantine (12th–13th centuries C.E.) terracottas and abundant evidence of ceramic production in the form of tripods used in setting up pottery in the kiln for firing, wasters, and thick ash layers.

Amorium. Christopher S. Lightfoot, Metropolitan Museum of Art, reports:

Since 1998, excavations have focused on the center of the site known as the Lower City Enclosure, where intensive use and occupation are evident for the Byzantine period (sixth–11th centuries C.E.). A major discovery was a small freestanding bath complex probably built in the sixth century C.E. with a major refurbishment perhaps in the second half of the eighth century C.E., when the large entrance hall or apodyterium was abandoned. The entrance hall is 16-sided and had an adjoining rectangular suite of bathing rooms and a latrine. Both tepidarium and caldarium have well-preserved hypocausts. It represents one of the very few known Byzantine public *balnea*. The bathhouse continued in use into the first half of the ninth century C.E. Near it are buildings of mixed functions (residential, commercial, industrial), some contemporary with the bathhouse during the Dark Ages (650–800 C.E.), others showing reoccupation of the area during the Middle Byzantine period (ca. 900–1080 C.E.), when a massive defensive wall



Fig. 30. Jewelry of the sixth to fifth centuries B.C.E. from Dülük Baba Tepesi (E. Winter).



Fig. 31. Stamp seals of the sixth to fifth centuries B.C.E. from Dülük Baba Tepesi (E. Winter).

was constructed, forming the Enclosure, for which the function remains uncertain. Excavations in the area in 2005 exposed the well-preserved remains of two grape-treading vats, both dated to the earlier part of the Dark Ages (seventh–eighth centuries C.E.). One had subsequently been converted to store grain before it was destroyed by fire, probably as part of the general destruction seen across the site and associated with the sack of Amorium by the Arabs in 838 C.E. Next to the same installation, a stretch of unpaved street was also

¹⁵⁶For a preliminary report of the excavations from 2001 to 2003, see Blömel and Winter 2005. For a report of the 2004

season, see Güllüce et al. 2006.

¹⁵⁷For the 2001 season's report, see Çoruhlu 2006.

exposed, its size and orientation suggesting that some elements of the (Late) Roman city plan had survived until the ninth century C.E.

Work also continued in the Lower City Church in preparation for a major conservation and preservation project culminating in a roof over the entire structure. In 2002, work in the narthex uncovered several tombs in the floor, which had well-preserved organic remains including silk and leather shoes. Several had reused Middle Byzantine stone slabs in their construction, indicating the church underwent several phases of refurbishment and redecoration between the late ninth and the 11th centuries C.E. To the north of the main body of the church, an entire baptistry was excavated in 2005 at its western end. This formed part of the original Early Byzantine (fifth–sixth centuries C.E.) ecclesiastical complex and included a sunken cruciform font at its center. The baptistry remained in use throughout the Byzantine period, but in the 10th and 11th centuries C.E., the font was filled in and paved over. Three tombs, one in the baptistry and two in its narthex, were added at that time and match the series of tombs previously excavated in the main narthex of the church. Evidence was also found for subsequent use of the area by Seljuk Turkish settlers in the 13th century C.E. Surveys of the west necropolis and rock-cut tombs of Phrygian type were also conducted.¹⁵⁸

Myra-Demre. Excavations in 2004–2005 under the direction of S. Yıldız Ötügen in the area north of the St. Nicholas Church at Myra exposed at the southern part of Structure D an arcosolium containing a wall painting and two stone cist graves, one of which was covered with a stone panel decorated with a lion in relief. The family burial is probably of the patrons of the structure built in the 12th century C.E. Numerous metal objects and architectural elements, including stone balustrades with vegetal, geometric, and cross-motif openwork, were found in the southern portion of the northern chamber (D3) of the building. Remains of earlier Roman walls were uncovered in orientations that differed from the overlying walls of Structure D.

Along the south side of the western courtyard, soundings in the western vaulted chamber of Structure E uncovered fragments of polychrome *opus tessalatum* and vegetal and geometric marble inlay comparable to those of the Saraçhanç. A coin of the reign of the

Seljuk sultan Izzeddin Keykavus II (r. 1246–1249) found in a prealluvial layer provides a new terminus ante quem for this structure. A trapezoidal structure probably associated with the ritual processing of myrtle (myrrh) was revealed in the courtyard. Restoration of a unique series of wall paintings of the life cycle of St. Nicholas in the southern burial chamber of the church was completed in 2005.¹⁵⁹

Çadır Höyük. For its Byzantine levels, see above, under “Bronze Age: Black Sea Coast and Central Turkey.”

Elaiussa Sebaste. Over a decade of investigations by E. Equini Schneider at Elaiussa Sebaste on the coast between Silifke and Mersin has documented an extensive building phase in the Early Byzantine period, when ceramic finds attest trade with Cyprus, Syria, and Palestine. A mid sixth-century C.E. destruction layer containing numerous fragments of polychrome marble and *opus sectile* from wall revetment of an apsidal hall (22 x 11 m) and its annexes may be evidence of a violent civil revolt of the Justinianic period attested in the writings of Procopius. The discovery of a skeleton of a man with an arrowhead in his chest found in situ in front of a doorway under a collapsed wall on a road connecting the complex to the mainland, which was closed for defensive purposes, may point to Persian or Arab invasions of the seventh century C.E. Work in 2005 focused on the south promontory and agora, where Roman levels were reached and remains of a peristyle domestic building of the first half of the second century B.C.E. to the early first century C.E. were revealed. The house was modified in the second century C.E. when public buildings were built in the area. Work continued in the temple and its underground, barrel-vaulted chamber, refurbished into a cistern in the fifth century C.E., when the temple was converted into a church.¹⁶⁰

Yumuktepe, Mersin. For Medieval Yumuktepe, see above, under “Epipaleolithic, Neolithic, and Chalcolithic: Southern and Southeastern Turkey.”

Oylum Höyük. Engin Özgen, Hacettepe University, reports:

Excavations 200 m southwest of the site focused on documenting an early sixth-century C.E. three-aisled basilica (39.7 x 21.1 m), similar in form to Cilician examples, and on protecting it from illegal digging, which was destroying its large, geometric polychrome

¹⁵⁸ For a report of the 2004 season, see Lightfoot et al. 2006. For the 2005 season, see Lightfoot 2005. For a recent site publication with various studies, see Lightfoot 2003.

¹⁵⁹ For a report of the 2004 season, see Ötügen 2006. For the 2005 season, see Ötügen and Armağan 2006. For discus-

sion of the frescoes and their conservation, see Ötügen 2005.

¹⁶⁰ For a well-illustrated publication of the 1998–2002 seasons, see Equini Schneider 2003. For a report of the 2004 season, see Equini Schneider 2006.

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