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Rough Cilicia Archaeological Survey Project: Report of the 2002 Season

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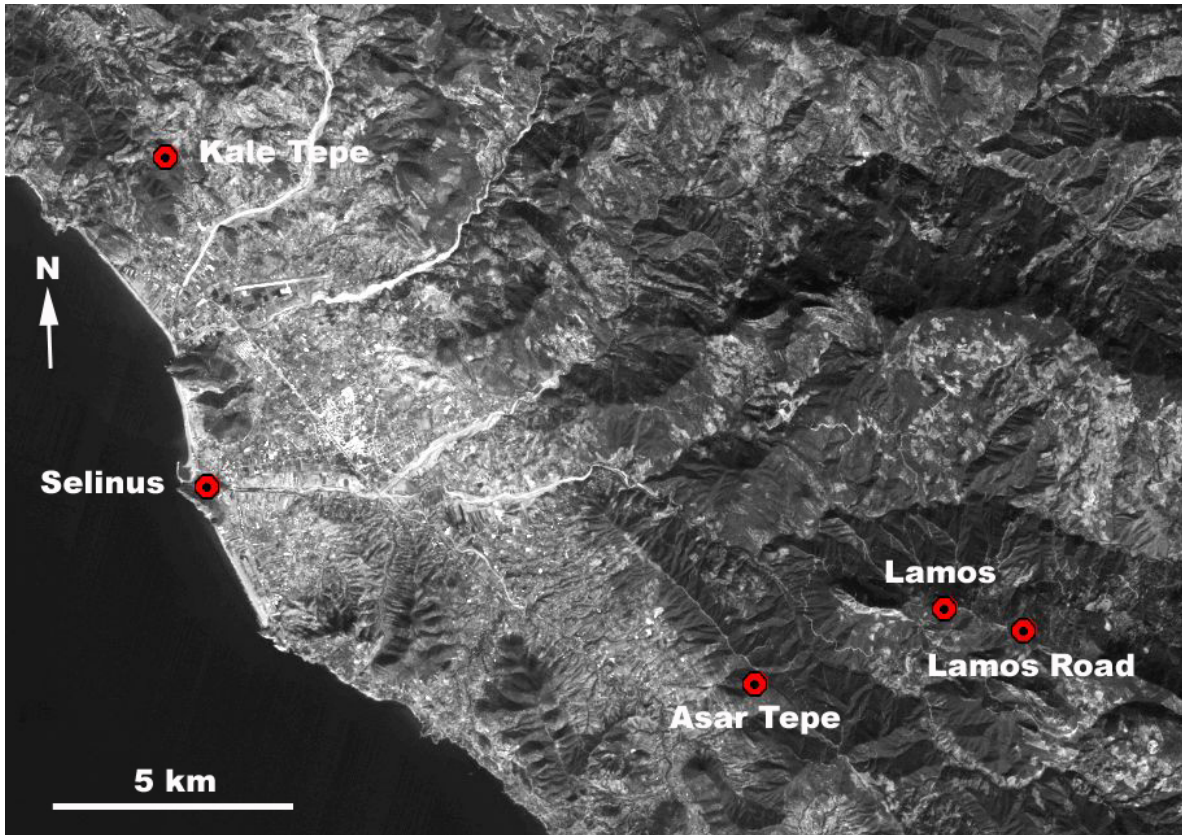
The Rough Cilicia Archaeological Project conducted archaeological and geoarchaeological research in the Gazipaşa area from July 20 through 1 September 2001. Our service representative was İlknur Şubaşı from the General Directorate for Monuments and Museums in Ankara. Besides Rauh and Wandsnider, project personnel this season included: Dr. Matthew Dillon (Loyola Marymount University), Dr. Michael Hoff (University of Nebraska), Dr. F. Sancar Ozaner (Tubitak), Dr. Rhys Townsend (Clark University), Dr. Mette Korsholm (Georges Museum of Ottoman Art), Art Krispin, (M.S., University of Southern California) Edward Connor (M.S. student, Clark University), Ryan Duddleson (M.A. student, University of Nebraska at Lincoln), Ben Koziol (undergraduate, University of Nebraska at Lincoln), and Matt Huber (undergraduate, University of Nebraska at Lincoln). Laboratory research was conducted by Dr. Lisa Cummings, and Dr. Hülya Caner (Istanbul Technical University).¹

1 This report was transformed from an html format into a PDF by Stanislav Pejša, the data curator at PURR on . The article was lightly edited in order to accommodate the different presentation format. Typos and minor character encoding issues were corrected.



Figure 1: Project personnel of the 2002 Season

Several goals were met this season. Under the direction of Michael Hoff and Rhys Townsend, detailed plans were completed of monumental structures at the sites of Asar Tepe, Lamos, and Selinus. At Lamos, in particular, the team made a number of finds, including the discovery of an inscribed statue base of large size in a small podium complex on a hill above the so-called "stadium." Although the lettering is extremely worn, partial decipherment of the inscription indicates that the base supported a statue of a Roman emperor. The team made squeezes that they deposited at the Alanya Museum for Dr. Mustafa Sayar. In addition, the team "rediscovered" an inscribed Latin block, previously reported by Bean and Mitford., "in a terrace wall immediately below a small temple," at Lamos (*Anat. Stud.* 1962: 208, inscr. no. 32). Team specialists determined that the wall containing the inscribed block completely obstructs the front of the temple, sealing off its door and incorporating the foundation of its prostyle porch. Rather than functioning as a "terrace wall" the structure in question forms part of a massive remodeling of the original building during the late Roman era. Accordingly, the inscription bears no obvious relationship with the "temple-like" structure.

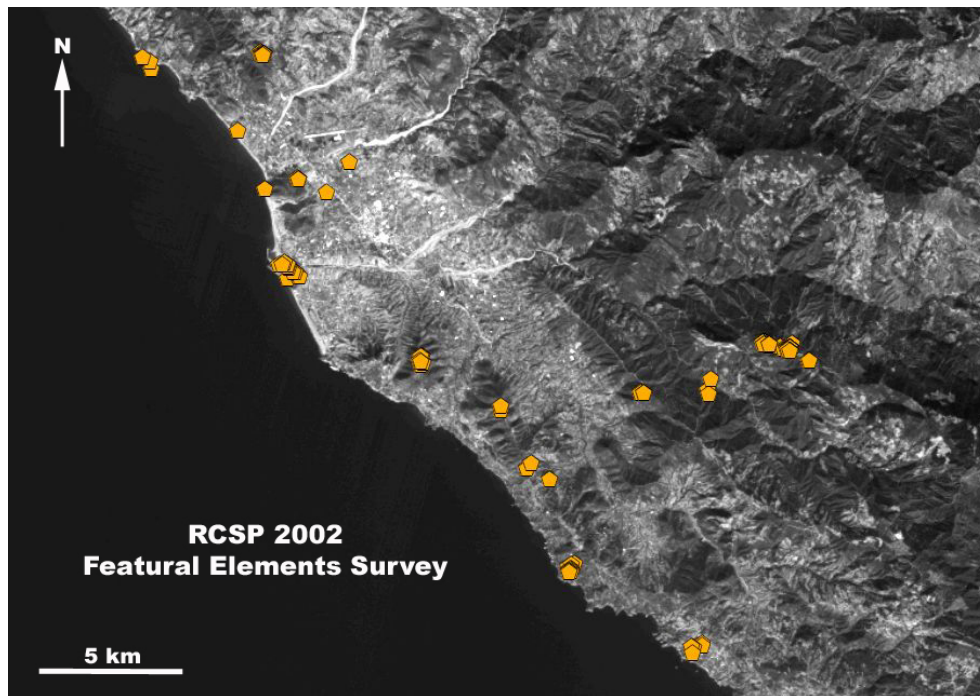


Map 1: RCSP 2002 Sites of Interest

Field Survey

LuAnn Wandsnider and Nick Rauh directed a modified program of pedestrian survey. Primarily, our objective was to revisit as many sites identified during past seasons as possible in order to obtain detailed GPS coordinates using Sokkia Locus III devices. In particular, the team lacked GPS coordinates for many of the sites identified in 1996 and 1997. Our purpose was to obtain as complete a record of each site as possible in anticipation of the report we are preparing for the Turkish government and the NSF. During the course of this research team members fanned out to explore hidden features, particularly elements of ancient press complexes as well as dressed architectural components that escaped detection during previous visits. As a result we located 54 new press elements in the survey area, significantly expanding our total record of press elements in the survey area to more than 80. All newly encountered features were documented, photographed, and assigned GPS coordinates.

The team also conducted an intensive survey of one previously unexplored site, Kale Tepe. Approximately 2 km. inland to the north of the Delice Çay, Kale Tepe (UTM E: 434760; N: 4019950) presents itself as a small mountain situated between the coastal ridge to the east and Nergis Tepe (explored in 1999) to the west. The site exhibits no less than five press complexes and a sherd scatter that is predominantly Hellenistic and Early Roman.



Map 2: 2002 Featural Element Survey



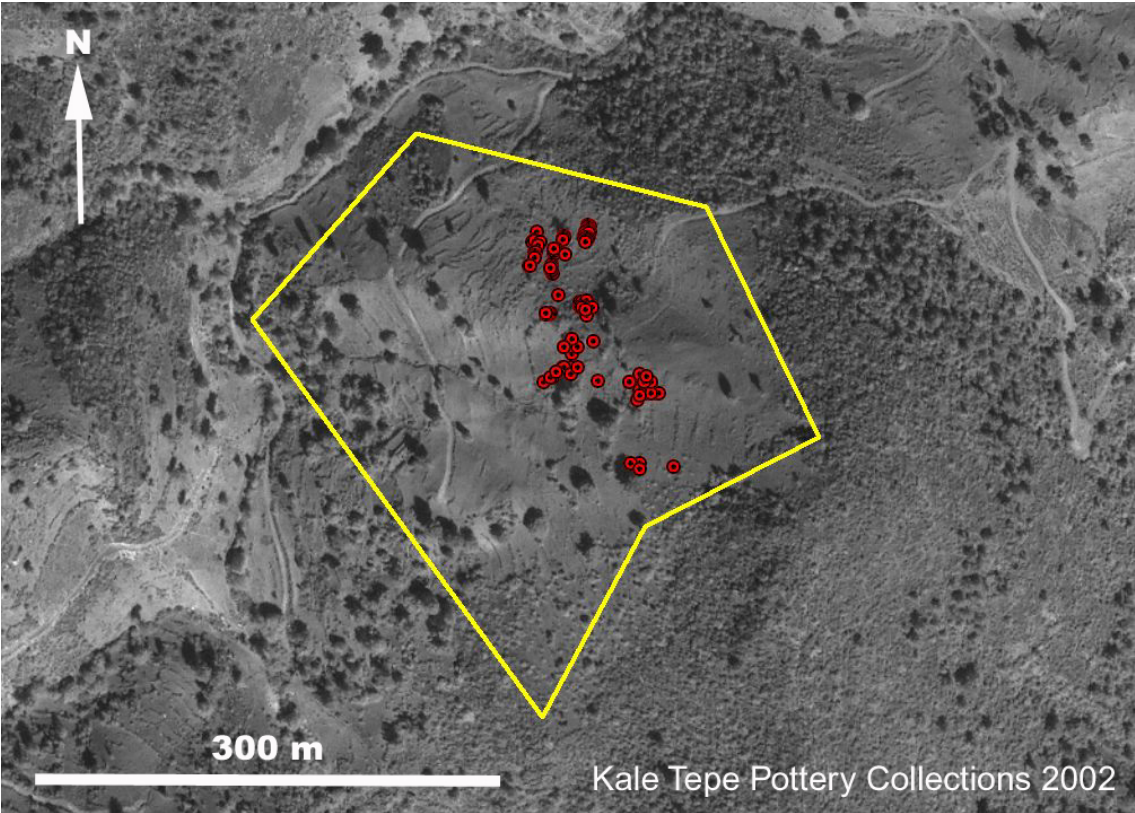
Figure 2: Olive Crushing Wheel at Asar Tepe



Figure 3: Knidian Amphora handle from Kale Tepe



Figure 4: Hellenistic Lamp from Kale Tepe



Map 3: Pottery Collections at Kale Tepe

Kale Tepe Ceramic Analysis -- Chrontype Sherds

Hellenistic	Early Roman	Late Roman	Byzantine	Amphora	Coarse	Cooking
13	54	3	0	3	13	5

Hellenistic ceramic finds include several black slipped fineware forms and a stamped Knidian amphora handle. Several of the press stones identified at the site likewise appear earlier and cruder in design than those typically encountered in the survey area. All datum points were collected electronically and converted to ArcView shapefiles and were uploaded in the project GIS (Geographical Information System).

Geoarchaeological Survey

F. Sancar Ozaner focused his geoarchaeological inspection of beach, lagoon, and terrace deposits of the Biçkici River. A number of geomorphologic trenches were excavated along the banks of the Biçkici River and sediment samples were taken every 10 centimeters, bagged, labeled, and shipped to Dr. Hülya Caner for analysis of pollen preservation. The team also received authorization from Dr. Ismail Karamut of the Alanya Museum to transport some 60 kg of soil samples from our trenches of 2001 and 2002 to the US to be analyzed by Lisa Cummings.



Figure 5: Geomorphologic Survey on the Banks of the Biçkici River

In 2000-2001, geomorphic fieldwork was undertaken by Sancar Ozaner on delta and terrace deposits of the Hacimusa, Delice and Biçkici rivers (see map 4). Ozaner photointerpreted aerial photos of the area to produce a geomorphic / lithostratigraphic map, that was field checked and revised during the 2001 season. This map was used to identify deposits sensitive to our questions. During the 2001 season, geomorphologic trenches were excavated in ancient Hacimusa lagoon and cave deposits, identified by Ozaner as having the highest potential for good pollen preservation (see map 5).

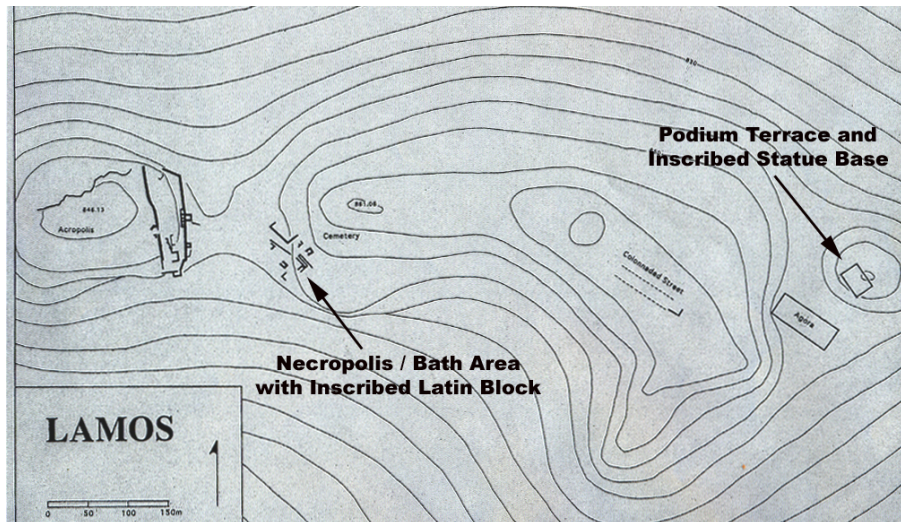


Map 4: Gazipasha River Basins



Map 5: RCSP Pollen Trench Locations Through 2002

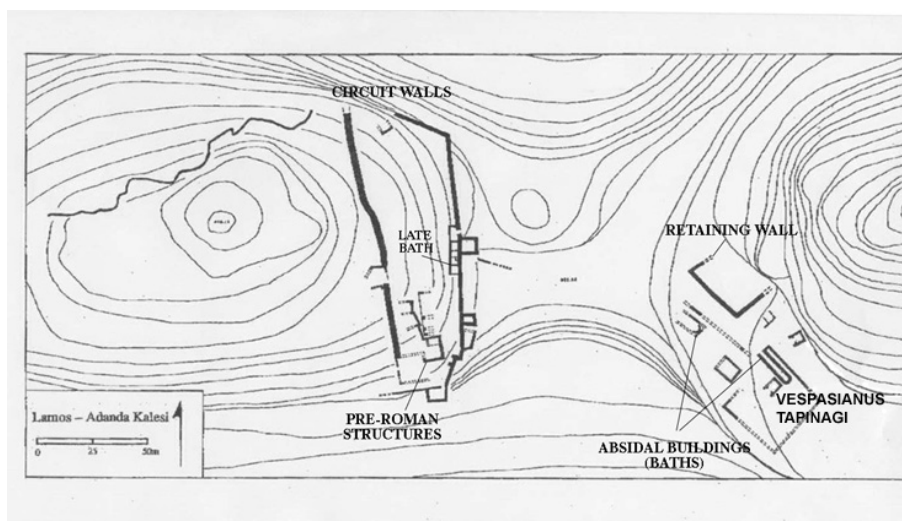
Trench 2 (lagoon deposits) offered moderate pollen preservation and yielded an uncalibrated basal date of 2535 ± 35 BP. Trench 5 (Kizilin Cave) yielded excellent pollen preservation but also evidence for human activity (lime-making) and uncalibrated dates ranging from 2020 ± 30 BP (base) to the late 1500 BP (lime-making deposits; 1585 ± 30 BP, 1565 ± 40 BP). From both trench 2 and 5, Hülya Caner (project palynologist) reports a transition from elevated cedar, *Pinus nigra*, and juniper pollen at lower trench levels to decreased cedar and increased *Pinus brutia* and macquis-associated pollen at upper levels. In SW Anatolia, a reduction in pine at Pinarbasi, from 1300-1370 BP (1400 BC - AD 580) and at Sogut, from 2885-1900 BP (1250 BC-50 AD) has been interpreted as reflecting the Beyşehir Occupation (Roberts 1990), with forest clearance and conversion to agriculture. Our current suite of AMS dates suggest an intermediate date for this transition, but more extensive AMS dating will be required to better establish the timing. With the 2003 season, we aim to sample higher in the Hacimusa and the Biçkici watersheds, to obtain better spatial information on when this transition occurs in the valleys, where major sites are located.



Plan 1: Architectural Plan of Lamos by Townsend and Hoff

Epigraphical Finds at Lamos

800 meters in altitude, the site of Lamos in western Rough Cilicia sits along the crest of a ridge looming precipitously above the Adanda valley. Identified in 1913 by Paribeni and Romanelli the site was repeatedly visited and its inscriptions documented by the epigraphical researchers George Bean and Terrence Mitford. Field work at Lamos during the 2002 season led to two important epigraphical discoveries, both associated with inscriptions. The first concerns the dedication used by Bean and Mitford in 1962 to identify a temple dedicated to the Flavian dynasts Vespasian and Titus; the second concerns the discovery of a statue base dedicated by a third Roman emperor in an enclosure above the so-called stadium.



Plan 2: Plan of Acropolis/Necropolis Area of Lamos by Townsend and Hoff

1. The So-called Temple of Vespasian

The so-called Temple of Vespasian is situated in the area of the retaining wall that defines a low lying open space on the ridge approximately 70 meters east of the walled acropolis. The northwest side of this space is open; the northeast is bounded by a sizeable outcropping of bedrock that rises several meters in height and into which are carved at least two niches for tombs. Two ashlar-built monuments resembling temples are visible on the terrace to the southeast of the retaining wall. The so-called Temple of Vespasian stands directly east of the retaining wall, its flanks aligned parallel to the southwest-northeast length of this wall. It demonstrates the same construction technique as that of the retaining wall: ashlar blocks forming the outer facing, with cemented rubble on the inside. This is where Bean and Mitford found the Latin dedication to the Flavians.



Figure 6: View of the So-Called Temple of Vespasian; Inscribed Block at Extreme Left

Bean and Mitford describe this temple as "a small building, handsome but badly ruined, of fine squared blocks with numerous architectural pieces. From a Latin inscr. (no. 32 below) which we found built into wall just below it, this appears to be a temple of Vespasian and Titus." They record the inscriptions as two inscribed blocks (*Anat. Stud.* 1962: 208, inscr. No. 32):

Adanda, built into a terrace wall immediately below the small temple noted above, two limestone blocks, (a) 0.44 h., 0.87 w., 0.45 th., and (b.) 0.44 h., 1.23 w., 0.38 th. Letters from 8.4.12 cm. High. Monumental and well cut.

[I]mperatorib[us Vespasiano Caesari p.p.]
 [A]ug. VIII et Tit[o Vespasiano Caesari Aug. V]I cos (sic)
 [c]ensoribus et [Domitiano Caesari dedicavit]
 [L.] Octavius M[emor leg. Aug. Pr. Pr., cos. Des.]

The inscription indicates that the Roman Legate, L. Octavius Memor, dedicated this structure to the members of the Flavian dynasty, Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian. During the 2000 season this edifice was examined by team architectural specialists

Hoff and Townsend. Although largely obscured with debris dumped by looters, the plan appears to be that of a naiskos with prostyle porch, probably tetrastyle. Three steps lead into the porch. The order is Ionic, with one column base in situ that is partially visible; a fragment of an Ionic column lies nearby.

The interior of the temple-like monument is unusual in design and may well have been reworked at a later period. Constructed against the interior face of the east wall are three semicircular niches, a larger one in the center flanked by two smaller ones. They occupy the entire length of the wall and are built of small ashlar blocks of limestone set in mortar. The workmanship is of mediocre quality, but would not have been visible, since traces of stucco show that the niches were originally surfaced with this material. How far up the height of the wall the niches extended cannot be determined, although the scale of these elements suggests that they reached to the top of the wall. The niches appear on the east wall only; there are no corresponding elements on the west wall opposite.

One anta and the upper portions of the door jambs leading into the tomb are in situ, their upper portions visible. A pier standing between the jambs is probably later.



Figure 7: Inscribed Latin Block Reused in Bath at Lamos

Owing to the dense vegetation surrounding this monument, members of the survey team were unable to locate the Latin inscription identified by Bean and Mitford until the 2002 season. It rests amid dense brush along the front facade of the monument. Our rediscovery poses a number of problems, the first of which being that only one of the inscribed blocks, the left hand block (a) bearing the bulk of the surviving inscription, is visible in the top course of the wall in question. Set directly beside it is a very small irregularly dressed stone that not only exhibits no detectable inscription but fails to match the dimensions furnished by Bean and Mitford for block (b). It needs to be emphasized that field conditions at Lamos are anything but perfect: the brush is dense; the ruins crawl with poisonous creatures; the light can be deceiving; and as the team has repeatedly learned during the course of our survey, Bean and Mitford possessed an uncanny ability to detect lettering on surfaces far too weathered to be perceptible to the eyes of current researchers. In this instance, looting debris obscures several adjoining blocks along the course of this wall. However, Bean and Mitford's description clearly indicates that blocks (a) and (b) were contiguous. The fact that the block adjoining block (a) in this wall does not fit the dimensions they provide, combined with Bean and Mitford's failure to include a photograph of this second block in their publication, suggests that 1) their recording of this find was inaccurate, and 2)

that block (b) and hence most probably block (a) as well are not in situ.

Bean and Mitford's description of the location of the Latin inscribed stone "in a terrace wall below the temple" poses another, far more serious difficulty. The wall in question is neither a terrace wall, nor does it sit "below the temple." In fact, the wall completely blocks the front of the temple, sealing off its door and incorporating the foundation of its prostyle porch. This porch was clearly incorporated into the wall of another building at a later date. Bean and Mitford's so-called terrace wall actually passes across the front steps of the porch and continues to the southeast.² Rather than functioning as a "terrace wall" the structure in question forms part of a massive remodeling of the original building. In fact, a column base of the original porch is still visible in situ on the monument's east side at the base of the remodeled wall. The construction technique of the original "temple-like" structure employs ashlar masonry most probably dating to the Hellenistic or Early Roman era. However, the remodeling phase of the monument utilizes a late Roman technique of rubble, mortar, and tile.



Figure 8: In-situ Column Base at Remodeled Temple Tomb at Lamos

² Its continuation in the other direction uncertain. A return to this later wall encloses the porch by filling the gap between the column and anta at the southeast corner.

Regardless of the date of the original monument, it clearly predates the remodeled phase of construction that includes the wall utilizing the inscribed Latin block. Our first conclusion must, therefore, be that the Latin dedication by L. Octavius Memor has nothing whatsoever to do with the original "temple-like" monument. Our second observation is equally significant. As Paribeni and Romanelli (p. 153) originally observed, the remodeled phase of construction is likely identified with various neighboring features including an apsidal hall which they associate with a Byzantine church. Team architectural specialists, Hoff and Townsend, prefer to identify these as bath remains. As a result, the evidence demonstrates that the block inscribed by L. Octavius Memor bears no viable connection with the "temple-like" structure first identified by Bean and Mitford. In fact, in its current location the inscribed block possesses no identifiable association with any surviving architectural feature at Lamos. Hence, it remains impossible to determine what L. Octavius Memor actually dedicated to his Flavian monarchs.

2. The statue base in the podium complex above the so-called Stadium of Lamos



Figure 9: View of the Agora of Lamos



Figure 10: Late Roman Church on Podium Hill at Lamos

Also during the 2002 season the team devoted a considerable time and energy to examining the remains of the broad, flat, enclosed complex situated on a bench along the ridge crest approximately a kilometer east of the acropolis area discussed above. In 1970 Bean and Mitford described this area as the stadium of Lamos (1970: 172f.). On a small densely wooded hill on the northeast side and directly above of the so-called stadium, the survey team discovered a small terraced area identifiable as an ancient podium. Approximately 25 meters on each side, the podium is sustained by a massive terrace wall some 1.75 m. thick. Although the podium complex has been exposed to severe looting in recent years, three features remain discernible. Most recognizable are the apsidal remains of a small late Roman or early Byzantine church. Also visible is a small marble *aediculum*. The third feature is extremely damaged and hidden by dense brush. Several in situ pavement slabs, two exhibiting molded column bases, point to the existence of a small monumental doorway. A step or ledge just inside this doorway formerly housed a large statue base. The statue base now lies broken in two pieces, face down on the floor below the step. The base's approximate dimensions are 1.65 x 0.86 x 0.60 m. Broken in two, its top surface displays a large depressed oval setting for a statue.

With the authorization of our Turkish service representative, the team used an iron lever to overturn the two segments of the base, revealing a dedication by a Roman emperor.

Description: The letter forms of the inscription are 2.5 cm tall. Surviving ht. of left half of base, 89 cm, surviving ht. of right half of base to the molding on top, 90 cm. Left half of base is 70 m across, 46 cm thick at the inscribed face, and 89 cm in ht. At the base the molding projects 12 cm. making the thickness at the base 78 cm. Rt half of base is 58 cm deep, 70 cm across the top, and 90 cm long across the inscribed base. With the projecting molding at the top and the foot, the overall the length of the base is approximately 1.60 m x 0.89 x 0.40 along the dressed face. The setting on the door sill measured 1.67m., so it appears to have accommodated the base.

TEXT:

On the two blocks the letters are arranged in this manner

<i>LEFT BROKEN PORTION</i>		<i>RIGHT PORTION</i>
AUTOKRATORA KAISARA TRAI---		-A [K?]OINAN---[SIT]EN?
{ADRIANON?} SEBASTON TON PATERA		{O DEMOS?}
PATRIDOS TON KURION TES {O? cont.}		IKOU
MENES		
HO DEMOS		

[We are grateful to Olli Samolies for assisting with this reading.]

A preliminary reconstruction suggests the following reading:

*AYTOKPATOPA KAISAPA TRAI... {ADRIANON?} SEBASTON TON PATERA
PATRIDOS TON KURION THS {O}IKOYMENHS O ΔΗΜΟΣ ...[K?]OINAN...*

If correct, the dedication indicates that a member of the Aelian Dynasty, possibly the Emperor Hadrian, was honored by the people of Lamos with this monument. The presence of the statue of a Roman emperor within the small monumental structure on the podium, both of these directly overlooking the so-called stadium complex below, indicates that the combined podium and stadium complexes form a significant public precinct at Lamos, The podium complex itself functioned very possibly as a *Sebasteion* or a religious precinct for the Roman Imperial Ruler Cult.



Figure 11: View of Setting for Statue on Inscribed Statue Base at Lamos



Figure 12: Left-hand Fragment of the Inscribed Statue Base



Figure 13: Right-hand Fragment of the Inscribed Statue Base

2002 Survey Project Publications

The team produced a number of publications this past year. These include a discussion of our non obtrusive, remote sensing survey techniques (N. K. Rauh and L. Wandsnider, "Uncovering the Secrets of Ancient Turkey," *Imaging Notes* 17.5 (2002), pp. 24-25); and a discussion of the mounting evidence for the production of raisin wine in Roman Rough Cilicia (N. K. Rauh and E. Lyding Will, "My Blood of the Covenant. What Did the Apostles Drink at the Last Supper?" *Archaeology Odyssey* 5.5 (2002), pp. 46-51, 62-63). The architectural team of Hoff, Townsend, O'Neal, and Lane produced several, very precise flight paths of the acropolis of Asar Tepe.

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