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Rough Cilicia Archaeological Survey Project: Report of the Year 2000 Season

Nicholas K. Rauh, Purdue University
LuAnn Wandsnider, University of Nebraska at Lincoln

The Rough Cilicia Archaeological Project conducted archaeological and geoarchaeological research in the Gazipaşa area from 1 August through 8 September 2000. Our research was funded by the U.S. National Science Foundation, Hickerson Instruments Co. of Indianapolis IN, and participating universities. We thank the Ministry of Culture, the General Directorate for Monuments and Museums, and Dr. Ismail Karamut, Director of the Alanya Archaeological Museum, for their assistance this season. We are especially grateful to our service representative, Canan Dökmeçi, for her tremendous effort.¹



Figure 1: 2000 RCSP Survey Team, Kneeling: Melissa Kruse, Sarah Wood, Matt Dillon, Matt Haber; standing: Ergün Laflı, Canan Dokmeçi, Michael Hoff, Ed Connor, Eric Wade, Betül Sahin, Rhys Townsend, Max Black, LuAnn Wandsnider, Jason DeBlock, Kim Leaman.

Project personnel this season included: Hülya Caner (University of Istanbul), palynologist Matthew Dillon (Loyola Marymount University), philologist, Michael Hoff (University of Nebraska), Architecture Team, Co-director, F. Sancar Ozaner (Tubitak), geoarchaeologist, Rhys Townsend (Clark University), Architecture Team, Co-director, Elizabeth Lyding Will (University of Massachusetts - Amherst), amphora specialist.

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

Project personnel were assisted by students from several American, German, and Turkish institutions: Max Black (Purdue University), Edward Connor (Clark University), Jason DeBlock (Bilkent University), Mat Haber (Loyola Marymount), Melissa Kruse (University of Nebraska), Millie Leatham (Purdue University), Kim Leaman (Purdue University), Ergün Laflı (Universität zu Köln), Betül Sahin (Ankara University), Erik Wade (Loyola Marymount), Sara Wood (Purdue University).

During the 2000 season the RCSP Survey Team surveyed approximately five square kilometers in the vicinity of Lamos and along the ridges surrounding the Hasdere River valley in interior Rough Cilicia. Geoarchaeological inspection of beach, lagoon, and terrace deposits of the Hacimusa River was conducted by F. Sancar Ozaner and Hülya Caner. Together Ozaner and Caner identified the locations where geomorphological trenches would be excavated during the 2001 season. Caner also collected surface sediments from lagoonal deposits of the Hacimusa and Bickici Rivers for further analysis. Under the direction of Michael Hoff and Rhys Townsend, a preliminary architectural map was made of Lamos, including the fortress, the agora, and the necropolis (see figure 2).

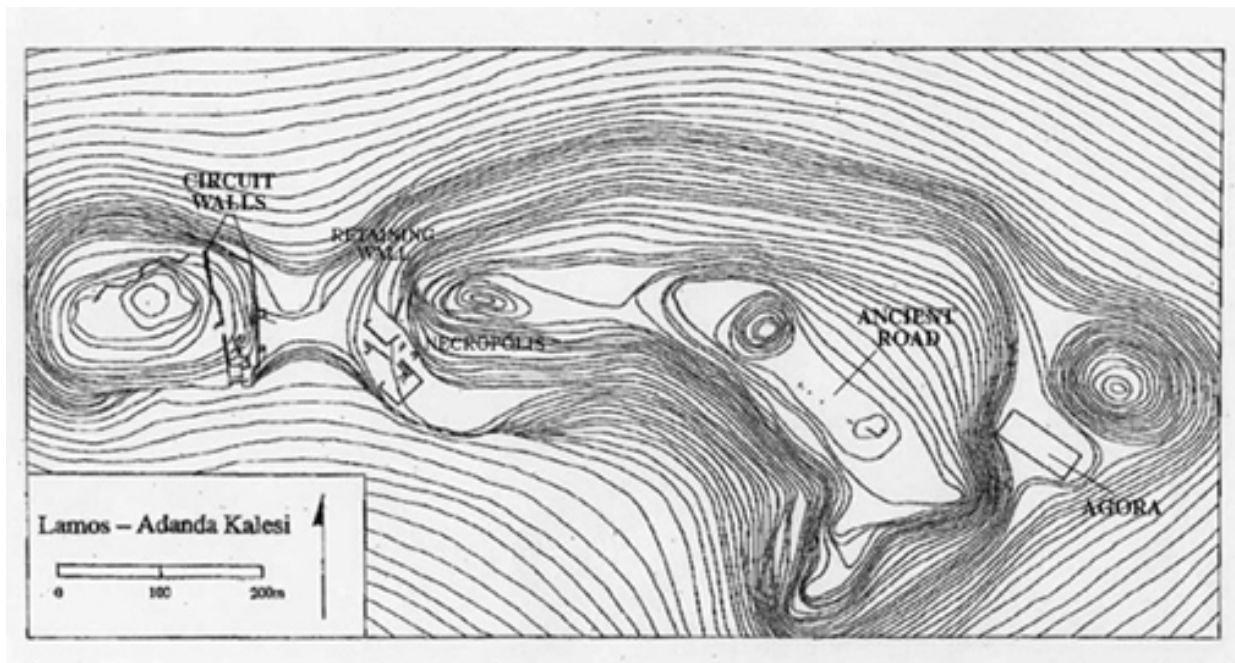


Figure 2: Preliminary Plan of Lamos by Townsend and Hoff

The walking team, directed by LuAnn Wandsnider identified forty cultural complexes, including three previously unknown urban sites -- Tomak Asarı (RC 0019), Govan Asarı (RC 0040), and Goçuk Asarı (RC 0030). Including Lamos, all four urban sites demonstrate significant concentrations of Hellenistic and Early Roman ceramic remains. Along with Hellenistic pottery, mortar-free, dressed stone masonry is visible in some monumental structures at Lamos. Additionally, concentrations of Late Roman pottery appear to be less predominant than those encountered at sites along the coastal ridge of the survey zone.

Geomorphological Research Program

by F. Sancar Ozaner



Figure 3: Gazipaşa River Basin

The aim of the geomorphological study was to identify traces of accelerated erosion in the Gazipaşa watershed caused by continuous deforestation of cedar trees during the premodern era. The Hacimusa River basin was selected for analysis because its three tributaries occupy the largest extent of the Gazipaşa watershed (see figure 3). Fieldwork was conducted between 8/28/00 and 9/03/00. In the Hacimusa River basin, the work focused on the fluvial terraces of the three braided arms of the river. These terraces indicate the process of fluvial incision that sometimes relates to a negative human impact on the land, as, for example, with the process of deforestation. In addition we focused on coastal deposits at the terminal point of the Hacimusa River. Aerial photos at different time intervals and topographical maps of 1:25,000 scale of the area were acquired from the Turkish General Directorate of Mapping (Harita Genel Komutanlığı). The three arms of the Hacimusa River (the Çoruş, the Ciğlik, and the Hasdere) show different levels and numbers of terraces. In the course of the Ciğlik River, there are five terrace levels within 15 meters of fluvial incision. At the location of Çoruş grinding mill, the uppermost terrace stands 14.6 m. above the riverbed.

Along the Hasdere River there are significant elevation differences between the terraces on its southern and northern flanks. Along the southern flank, the uppermost terrace stands some 29 m. above the riverbed, while the uppermost terrace on the northern flank stands only 22.5 m. above the riverbed. This indicates that the bed of the Hasdere River has gradually shifted northward over time. Along the Delice River, the elevation difference between uppermost terrace and the flood plain is 23 m., and the entire area has been severely dissected.

Pollen Analysis

by Hülya Caner

Pollen analysis from natural deposits will be used to assess the chronology and rate of deforestation in western Rough Cilicia. Specific pollen types from trees, herbs or weeds connected with the activity of man will be analyzed. The area of western Rough Cilicia lies in the Eu-Mediterranean zone, and its chief vegetation would be *Quercus* (Bottema et al 1986). In higher elevations, *Carpinus orientalis*, *Ulmus*, *Cedrus*, and to some extent *Pinus* can be found; whereas, *Pinus brutia* is more common at lower elevations and along the sea. In mountainous areas like Rough Cilicia, deforestation would result in increased mass wasting, as soil-binding tree roots are removed. We expect to see these pollen types in our samples. At the end of our palynological work, we will correlate our findings with those obtained elsewhere in the southwest of Turkey (Bottema and Woldring 1984).

In our preliminary field observation, we identified deposits in five different locations:

1. Old lagoon, deposits of the Hacimusa River
2. Recent lagoon, deposits of the Hacimusa River
3. A lagoon, deposit of the Delice River
4. The cave is situated in the near Biçkici River
5. A sea cave far from Biçkici River

Next year we will collect samples at all of these locations except the two more recent lagoons.

In addition we collected surface pollen samples at the following locations:

- Hacimusa C. Lagoon, N 36°15'- E 32°17'
- Delice C. Lagoon, N 36°17'- E 32°16'
- Selinus Hunting Lodge/ Trajan Cenotaph mortar samples, N 36°15'- E 32°17'

These samples will be analyzed during winter 2001.

Architectural Research at Lamos

by R. Townsend and M. Hoff

A plan of the major structures (see figure 2) of the city of Lamos includes the "stadium" (what is more likely the agora of the ancient city); the site of the necropolis, the area of the retaining wall in front of the kale; the two circuit walls of the kale as well as individual structures within the kale; and a roadway connecting the agora with the necropolis. In the area of the retaining wall, two large tombs were drawn in detail, as were bath structures of later date. Within the kale, a large cistern and bath building were described in addition to the fortifications themselves and three other structures of unknown function.

Detailed architectural examination was made in two places within this area: the citadel itself, including its outer circuit wall and selected structures within the wall; and the large terrace supported by the substantial ashlar retaining wall that lies approximately 70 meters to the east of the entrance to the citadel.

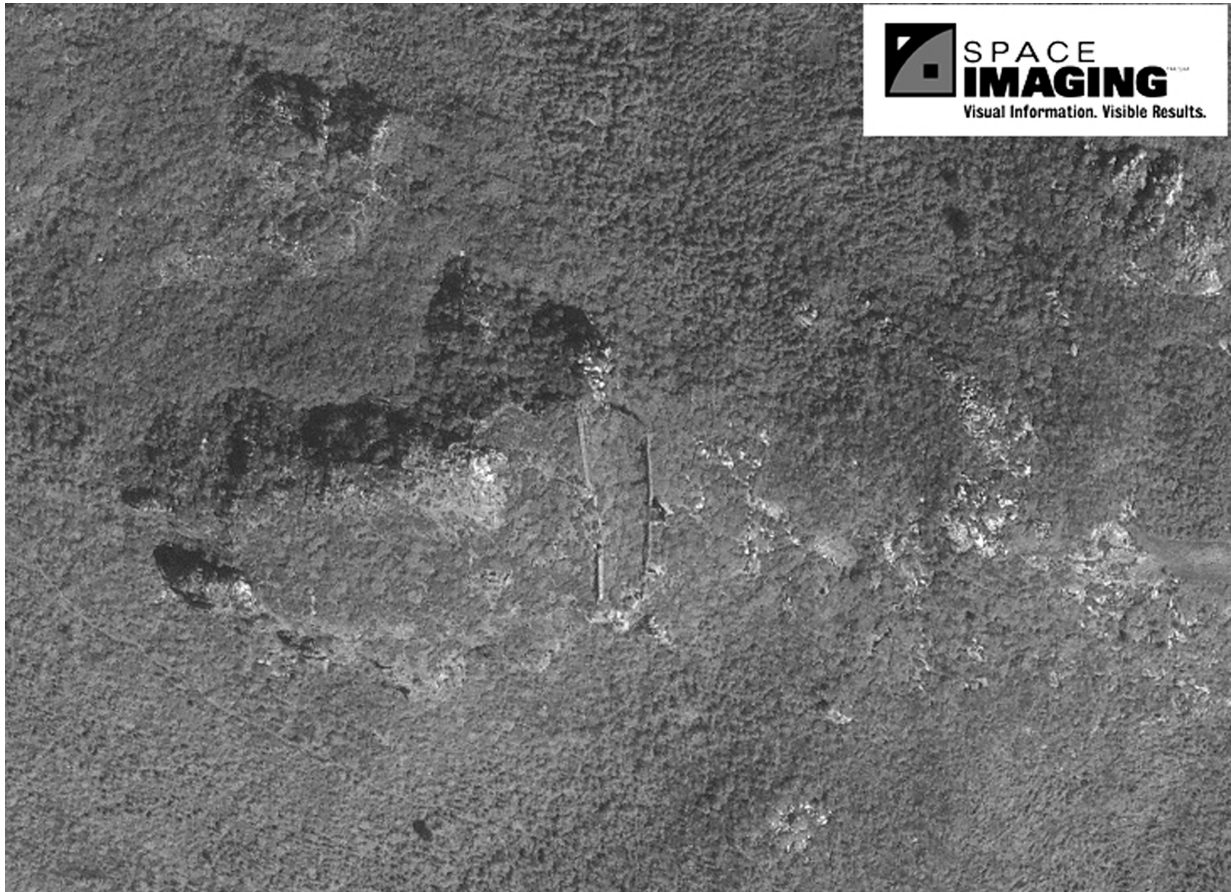


Figure 3: Ikonos satellite view of the acropolis of Lamos

Acropolis. Both the outer and inner fortification wall are well preserved on the eastern side of the acropolis (see figure 3-5). Extending roughly N-S these walls form the major defensive measure of the acropolis, protecting it from the gently rising ridge to the east. On the northern, southern, and western sides of the acropolis, the slope of land is much steeper, and here the fortification walls are less well preserved.



Figure 4: View of Lamos acropolis fortifications from the east

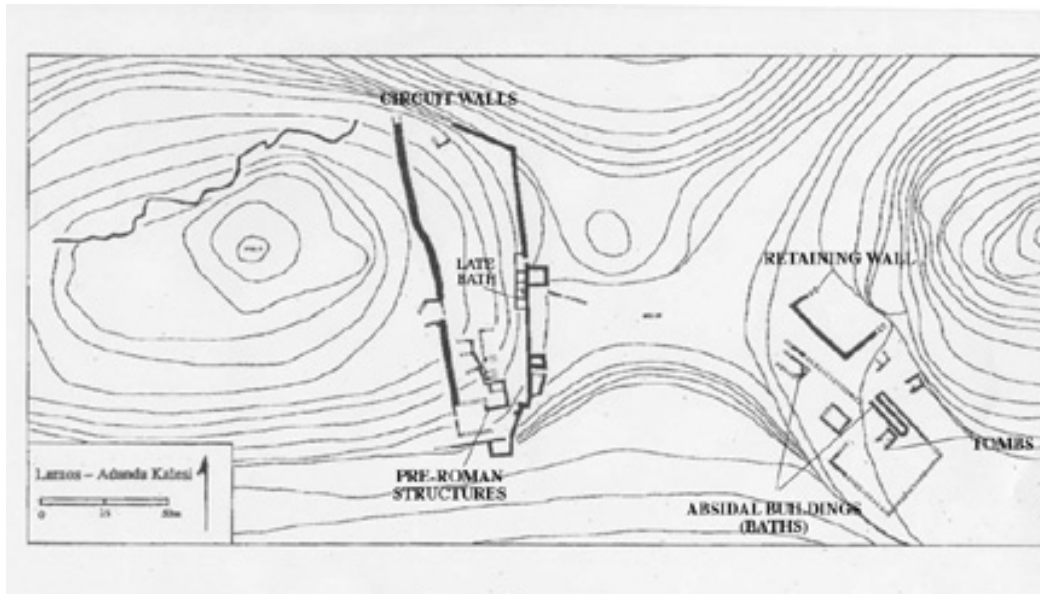


Figure 5: Detailed plan of acropolis remains of Lamos by Townsend and Hoff

Several stretches of the outer eastern wall reach a height of 10-20 meters; the average thickness of the curtain is circa 1.36 m. The wall is constructed of local gray limestone laid in courses using roughly cut ashlar blocks. Two, approximately square towers project from

the outer face of the wall. A third, rectangular tower, apparently of two phases, extends from the point where the wall turns to begin the southern reach of its circuit (see figure 5).

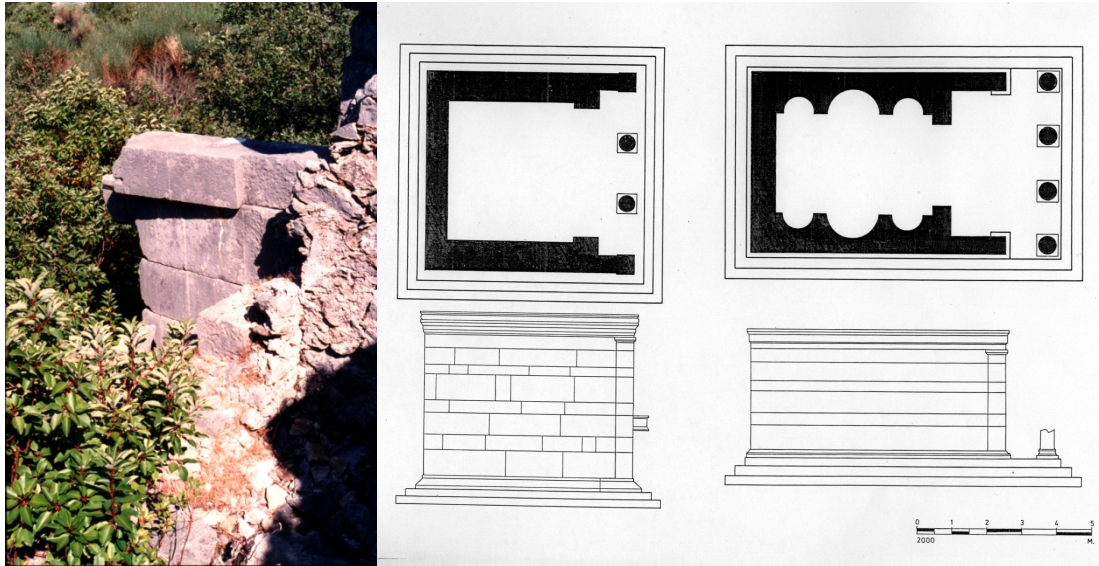
Bath Complex. Set against the inner face of the outer fortification wall is a bath complex consisting of five vaulted rooms.

Two other structures inside the walls may be older than the fortification system itself and thus belong to an earlier period in the history of the acropolis. The first is located between the inner and outer walls, not far from the south edge of the acropolis. Measuring 10.13 x 7.25 m., its walls survive up to four meters in height with rusticated ashlar masonry at three corners of the building (see figure 6)



Figure 6: Surviving tower constructed of rusticated ashlar masonry at Lamos

Area of retaining wall east of walled acropolis. The retaining wall helps to define a low-lying open space on the ridge approximately 70 meters east of the walled acropolis. The retaining wall is best preserved at the corner where the two lengths meet; here 10 courses are visible above the current ground level, reaching a height of 4.58 m. The overall effect is that of squared ashlar (isodomic) construction. Two ashlar-built tombs are visible on the terrace to the southeast of the retaining wall, which almost certainly was constructed to provide level ground and to formalize this area for cemetery use. Tomb I lying directly east of the retaining wall, demonstrates the same construction technique as that of the retaining wall. In plan the building is a simple naos, a cella with porch, facing southwest, possibly distyle in antis or tetrastyle prostyle (see figures 7-8).



Figures 7-8: View of masonry of Temple Tomb 1; plans of temple tombs at Lamos by Townsend and Hoff

On the rear of the building a single block of the ninth course remains *in situ*. This is an unfinished architrave/frieze block, the two courses of the entablature having been carved together. On its upper surface is carved a lewis hole of Greek type, that is, with only one end of the hole cut on a diagonal rather than both ends as is common in Roman practice.

The building is almost certainly a tomb. It faces towards the west, and there are at least two small tombs positioned right next to it. At least two other structures occupy the area to the east and south of the retaining wall. Both structures, long apsidal buildings, are probably bath complexes.

Field Survey Report

by Wandsnider and Rauh

Approximately 5 sq km were surveyed in the area north of Lamos and in the Hasdere River valley under the direction of LuAnn Wandsnider. Half of the area was surveyed using coarse interval pedestrian survey methods, with surveyors spaced 10-35 m apart (see figures 9-10).

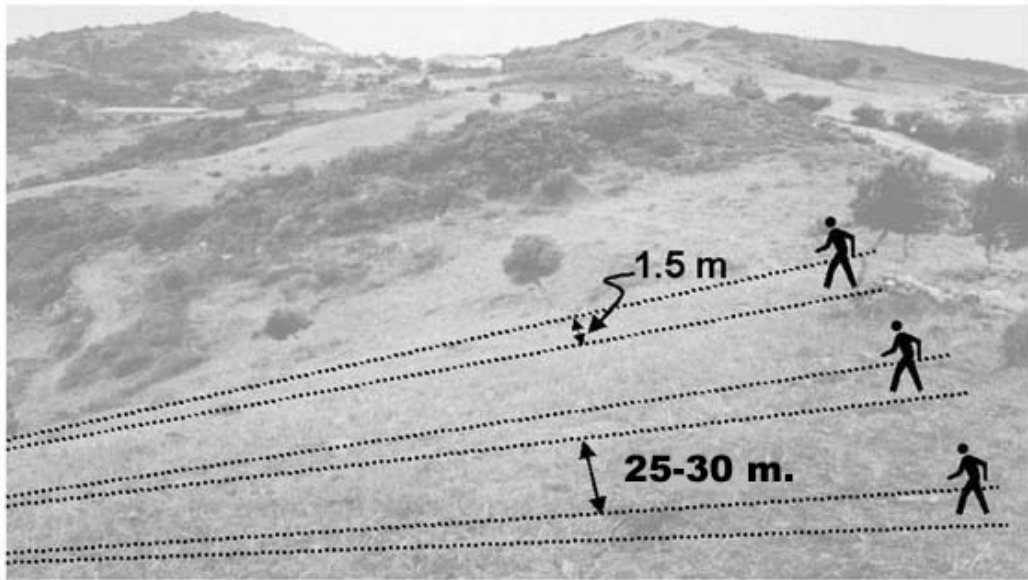


Figure 9: Diagram of course interval pedestrian survey

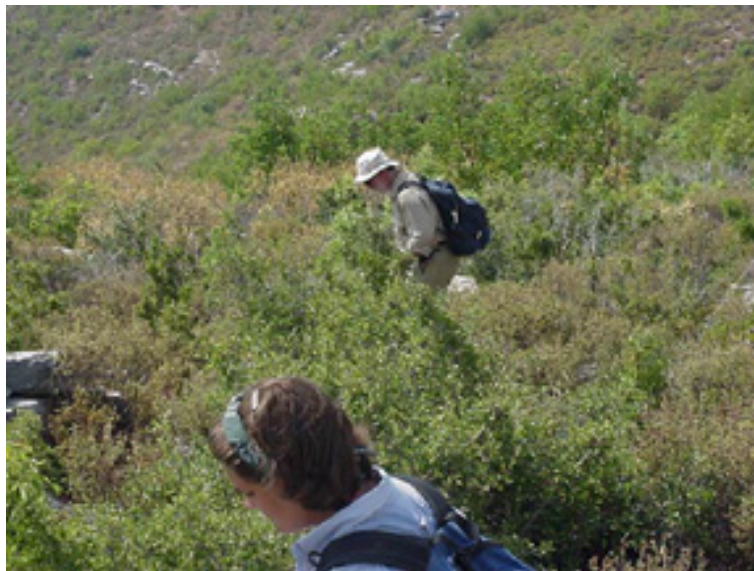


Figure 10: Team members employing course interval survey near Lamos

In surveying 30 units in this fashion, ceramic densities were noted and all ceramic rim sherds and chipped stone were mapped and collected. The remainder of the area was surveyed using modified topographic survey methods, with all ridges, hilltops and outcrops inspected for cultural remains (see figure 11).



Figure 11: Team members examining outcrop near Asar Tepe

Using these two survey methods, forty cultural complexes were identified, including those of three previously unknown urban sites (RC 0019, Tomak Asarı ; RC0030, Goçuk Asarı ; RC 0040, Govan Asarı). Descriptions of these three sites are as follows:

Govan Asarı (RC 0040) stands high atop an imposing cliff face on the north flank of the Adanda Creek (altitude 632 m.), approximately 1.8 km. SSE of the site of Lamos (see figure 12).



Figure 12: View of Govan Asarı from east

Structural remains, including monumental buildings (rock-cut door, column drums; see figures 13-14) survive on three terraces along the sloping north face of the mountain.



Figures 13-14: Remains of a column drum at Govan Asari; Remains of ancient road at Govan Asari

Remains of at least one rock-cut street are visible between so-called "Terrace 2 and Terrace 3" (see figures 15-16).



Figures 15 and 16: View of "street" between Terraces 2 and 3, remains of a wall constructed in ashlar masonry at Govan Asari

Ceramic remains include some Hellenistic fine ware (black slip, incurved rims), 1 ESA bowl, 1 Megarian bowl, CS P-11 bowl, CS P-40 Krater, an Early Roman flaring cup, and the following amphora sherds – 1 Pamphylian amphora handle, 1 Athenian Agora K-113 imitation amphora handle, several Zemer 41 amphora handles and toes, 1 Athenian Agora M-239 handle; 1 Koan type amphora handle, 2 Tripolitanian Amphora rims, and 1 Byzantine amphora body sherd (see figures 17-19)



Figures 17-18: Hellenistic pottery from looted tomb at Govan Asarı (left); Early Roman fineware and varia at Govan Asarı (right)



Figure 19: Imitation Tripolitanian amphora rim at Govan Asarı

At the base of the cliff, the team investigated caves that possibly functioned as tombs (CC 41-3, CC-41-4). Recovered ceramic remains includes a Koan styled amphora, a Roman-era Rhodian amphora, Early Roman and Byzantine fine and coarse ware.

Tomak Asarı (RC 0019; see figure 20) stands on a knob above the south flank of the Adanda Creek (altitude 637 m.), approximately 2.75 km. SE of the previously identified site of Asar Tepe (Bean and Mitford 1970, 171).



Figure 20: View of Tomak Asarı from the southwest



Figure 21: Remains of press stones at Tomak Asarı

Heavily overgrown, the site revealed remains of press complexes (see figure 21) and Hellenistic and Early Roman pottery (see figure 22), including 1 Hellenistic fishplate base, several rims of Hellenistic incurved rim bowl, numerous Hellenistic amphora body sherds, a Koan amphora handle identical to one in the Study Collection (see figure 23), one Megarian bowl body sherd. Early Roman forms include imitation rims and bases of ESA, CS P-11 and P-12 fineware rims.



Figures 22-23: Hellenistic ceramic remains at Tomak Asarı; Hellenistic Koan handle in Study collection (left), the one from Tomak Asarı (left)

Goçuk Asar (RC 0030) stands at the crest of the ridge above Goçuk village, on the south flank of the Hasdere River (altitude 732 m.), approximately 6.5 km. SE of the known site of Asar Tepe (see figure 24).



Figure 24: View of Goçuk Asarı (RC 0030) from southwest

Structural remains include a rock-cut tomb displaying three heads in intaglio and a long inscription (see figure 25). The tomb was previously seen but never published by Bean and Mitford (1970: 178 n. 45). There is also a small Roman bath building with 1 rectangular room and 2 round “laconica” – possibly furnishing a frigidarium, tepidarium, and caldarium (see figures 26-27), as well as numerous house remains, and evidence of an extensive necropolis, including blocks bearing sculptural relief similar to the rock-cut tomb (see figure 28). Local inhabitant, Yusuf Erdoğan, related that prior to its destruction the tomb was known as the “King’s Tomb.”



Figure 25: Rock-cut tomb at Goçuk Asarı (RC 0030)



Figures 26-27: Likely tepidarium and caldarium of bath at Goçuk Asarı (RC 0030)



Figure 28: Fragmentary sculpted head in roundel, remains of the “Kral Mezari” at Goçuk Asarı

Recovered artifactual remains include 1 torso fragment of a terracotta statuette of a female figure (see figure 29), 1 coin, various mosaic tesserae, and numerous bone fragments gathered at the Rock-cut tomb (see figure 30).



Figures 29-30: Female torso fragment of statuette and mosaic tesserae; bone fragments collected at rock cut tomb at Goçuk Asarı

Ceramic fine ware remains include one Hellenistic black slipped fine ware sherd (see figure 31), several rims and bases of CS P-4b, CS P-10, CS P-11, CS-P-40 krater (see figure 32), and various fragments of Imitation ESA, CRS 1, CRS 8 and CRS 11. Amphora remains include the Athenian Agora K-115 amphora, Athenian Agora M-239 amphora, Zemer 41 Pinched handle amphora, Koan type amphora, the Late Roman 1 amphora (see figure 33).

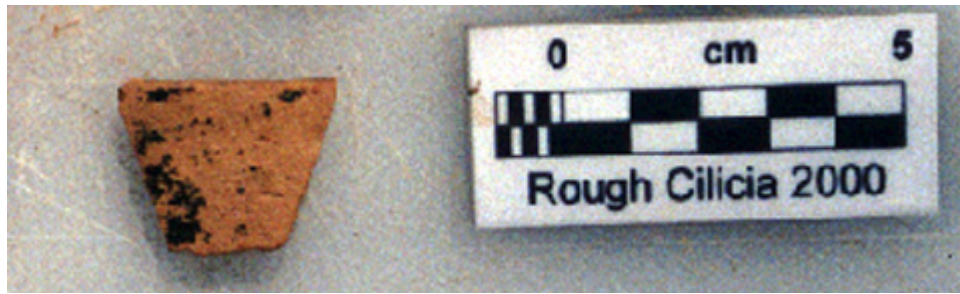


Figure 31: Lone Hellenistic Black Slipped body sherd found at Goçuk Asarı .



Figures 32-33: Cypriot Sigillata P-40 Krater rim with profile (left); amphora remains at Goçuk Asarı (right)

At Goçuk Asarı the team also encountered three inscriptions, one clearly demonstrating the identification of this site as Juliosebaste, a city otherwise recorded in Roman and Byzantine sources (see figure 34).



Figure 34: Inscription at Goçuk Asarı possibly identifying the site as Juliosebaste

The inscription at the rock-cut tomb is severely worn and difficult to read. A third, seemingly archival, inscription makes reference to several “kings” and “queens” as well as to the “Demos of the Krauates.” Team members took squeezes, measurements, and GPS locations of the three inscriptions and deposited at the Alanya Archaeological Museum for Pr. Dr. Mustafa Sayar, who has the permit to conduct epigraphical research in our region.

Amphora Report

by E. Lyding Will

Elizabeth Lyding Will successfully evaluated all amphora remains stored by the project since 1996 for provenience and manufacture. Her analysis of amphora remains added Lamboglia 2, Dressel 6, and Dressel 25 amphoras to the range of imported amphoras identified by the survey (see Will’s accompanying amphora report of the 2000 season).

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