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ABSTRACTS

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“The Sacred Road and the Spring Houses of Labraunda Sanctuary in Karia”
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The sacred road leads 13 km from Mylasa to Labraunda, which was mentioned by Strabo has been recorded between Kargıcak village and Labraunda sanctuary during our recent surveys. Also 2 parts of the ancient road which goes from Labraunda towards Karpuzlu and Çine have been discovered. The recordable 10 parts of the sacred road unfortunately destroyed and remaining parts of the road have been buried under the modern asphalt road. One of the most exciting results of our surveys was to document 42 spring houses along the sacred road and also along the ancient road towards Karpuzlu. All the spring houses are similar to each other in construction technique which was called before as “Karian Type”. They all have been built on the natural springs which are available to the passengers of the ancient road. Most of these spring houses are still functioning and used by the villagers, for this reason some later additions or modern repairs are visible. Although there has been no excavation at these springs the connection with the ancient road is evident and this helps to date them into the same period with the construction of the ancient road system which is believed to be Hekatomnid Period.

Ahmet Denker, Prof.Dr. – Hakan Öñiz
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“3D Reconstruction of Antique Anchors Using Computer Graphics”
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Underwater archeology is a branch of science that reveals the unknown of the blue depths and understands the truth beyond the sunken treasures. Every piece that we have found, takes us back to those old days, and opens us a new window into the secrets of the past. Those secrets might be revealed on researchers' hands but lost in ignorant people's palms. Nowadays almost everybody can dive to deeps, everyday something new is discovered in underwater but getting forgotten instantly. When a material has been found and moved from its original location, a very important discovery has been lost.

The aim of this work is to bring the sunken treasures of the mediterranean into virtual daylight, by not disturbing them in their resting places, but rather by using the 3d-computer graphics techniques. In the first phase of the project, 3d computer graphics techniques have been applied to the reconstruction of the antique anchors . In the first stage, in order to minimize the demand for computations, wire-frame modeling method was employed. In sequel, by utilizing lighting, shading, smoothing, and material mapping techniques virtual realistic images were obtained. The three dimensional photorealistic images of the stone, iron and wooden anchors are presented as the output of the work.

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“RAS The ancient dugouts in Russia and Ukraine”
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A dugout is undoubtedly one of the oldest vessels. Traditionally, its emergence is related to the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. Monoxyulous boats are likely to have been built everywhere depending on the availability of appropriate wood. It should be noted that boats are first known among settled peoples-farmers and fishermen. Hunters seem to have confined their water transport to occasional 'vessels', such as tree trunks, and primitive rafts.

The invention of monoxyulous boats cannot be assigned to a particular people. They appeared simultaneously in various parts of the world. Simplicity of form explains features of their design common to different regions. However the availability of necessary materials, specific conditions of use, diversity of technical development in various regions and-to some extent-religious ideas dictated the requirements of dugout construction and improvement of design. No small part was played by the development of inter-tribal links; the expansion of exploited territories with subsequent trade relations; and cultural interpenetration and assimilation.

The geographical range of dugouts in the past is illustrated by finds from archaeological excavations. Remains of many periods have been discovered in countries such as Ireland, Scotland and England, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, Italy, Russia and the Ukraine.

Finds of old vessels in Ukrainian territory have not been a rare occurrence. The present paper describes the circumstances of discovery of 26 dugouts reported in the territories of Russia and the Ukraine at various times. Most of the information has been preserved due to the national reporting system which requires all field materials to be handed over to the single information centre of the Institute of Archaeology, the Russian Academy of Sciences. Unfortunately comprehensive data was not recorded for all the finds.

Radiocarbon determinations were carried out at different times by research laboratories located in Moscow, Kiev and St Petersburg and it has not proved possible to cite reference numbers for all the samples. As the majority of the finds were accidental, there was an inevitable delay before sampling took place. Most of the finds were purely chance discoveries. Only a few were recorded by scientists; the rest remain only a memory. To date, about thirty ancient monoxyulous dugouts have been recorded in Russia and the Ukraine.

Ayşe Tuba Ökse, Prof.Dr. - Ahmet Görmüş
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“Nomadic Way of Life in the Early Iron Age: A study on the evidence from Salat Tepe in the Upper Tigris Region”

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In the Upper Tigris Region and its wide environment, the Early Iron Age is represented by simple dwellings containing characteristic ceramics produced by hand. The vessels show strong parallelities to the material from the Upper Euphrates Region. Similar vessels with poor quality are also known from Central and Eastern Anatolian sites. In several excavations within the Upper Tigris region, no architectural remains dating to the Early Iron Age are observed, however, the material is obtained from large pits. The excavations at Salat Tepe revealed large rounded pits containing Early Iron Age pottery which were dug on the mound summit. Horse-shoe shaped hearths are built on the white plastered floors of two pits, depicting semi-subterranean cooking facilities. Semi-subterranean one-roomed dwellings and several storage pits are known from some sites in Central Anatolia, Eastern Anatolia and the Upper Tigris Region. At Salat Tepe and at several sites within the region Early Iron Age material is available only from pits, and at several Eastern Anatolian sites the Early Iron Age material has been revealed only from graveyards. The material collected from these sites are dated mostly to the 11th-9th centuries BC. The poorly constructed architectural remains or lack of dwellings point to a nomadic or semi-nomadic way of life in the Early Iron Age. Also the coarsely produced pottery with primitive technology might have been produced by each household for their own needs each season. Until recent times nomadic tribes have migrated between their summer pastures in the highlands around the Val-Basin and their winter pastures in the Upper Tigris Region, so, the Early Iron Age inhabitants might also have migrated along the same routes.

Ahmet Tolga Tek, Ph.D.
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“A Statistical Research on Late Roman Coins from Tarsus Cumhuriyet Square
Excavations”

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Excavations in the Tarsus Cumhuriyet Square held by Prof. Dr. Levent Zorođlu have brought out a Roman road and substantial remains flanking it. During the course of excavations quite a number of coins have been recovered. This paper will focus on the Late Roman examples found here which constitute majority of the finds and are substantial enough for a statistical analyses. This material will be compared with other published sites in Turkey to find out what is different in Tarsus and what is similar to elsewhere.

Alev Erarslan, Ph.D.
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“The Trade Contacts of the Early Urban Societies in the Eastern and
Southeastern Anatolia Regions (5500-2000 BC)
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The process of urbanization in the regions of Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia is divided into two phases—the Proto-Urban Period (5500-2600 BC) and the Early Urban Period (2600-1900 BC). From the earliest development of these phases, traces of long- and short-distance domestic and foreign trade were appeared in the settlements of both regions. These commercial activities, which also added momentum to the movement toward urbanization in the regions, were mainly based on the metal sources of both areas. Not only raw materials but finished products made from Anatolian metals were to be found in most of the settlements of southern and northern Mesopotamia. Other objects used predominantly as commercial goods were ceramics and fabrics and the inter-regional exchange of these products was widespread.

This article will attempt to examine the commercial relations undertaken with other near and remote regions by the early urban societies of Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia in the Proto-Urban and Early Urban Period.

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“Archaeometric Studies on Hatay Yumurtalik Castles”
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Archaeometric studies were processed in 2006 by surveying and sampling studies on the stone, ceramic, mortar and plaster samples from Hatay Yumurtalik Castles (Castle of Sea and Land).

Conductometric analysis with soluble salt test were applied to get water soluble salt content of stone and ceramic samples. Both aggregate and binder part of the plasters and mortars were determined by the analyses of acidic aggregate & binder, aggregate granulometry, thin section optical microscopy, X-ray diffraction and Raman confocal spectroscopy and microscopy. In addition, the physical conditions of the stone and ceramics were examined by some physical test.

The results of archaeometric studies showed that the constructive stone material consists of mainly different types of limestones and some reused stones as mostly travertine and basalt. Conductometric studies showed that high soluble salt content originated coastal effect cause in a bad physical conditions of some stones have some degree of decompositions. The original binder material is lime mortar. Partly or mainly used cement based binder or mortars reflect the recent interferences on some parts of Castles which are not suitable.

Arve Omtvedt Berntzen - Ph.D. student
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“Empedocles and Orphism”
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The description Empedocles gives of himself in his book, Purifications, has several striking similarities with the later description of the wandering priests of Orpheus, found in Plato. It is therefore no surprise that we can find strong doctrinal affinities also between Empedocles' philosophy and orphism. This paper asks if we might not use Empedocles to grasp the earliest stages of orphism and establish the rough outlines of a new movement in Greek religious thought that occurred around the early 5th century B.C. This question also has value for how we should treat the hotly debated 'orphic' or 'bacchic' gold plates and the bone plates found in Olbia.

Avraham Ronen, Prof.Dr.
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“Distribution pattern of palaeolithic cultures in the Mount Carmel area”
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The Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic cultures in the Mount Carmel area differ drastically in their spatial distribution. The different patterns will be presented and possible reasons described.

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“Archaeogeophysical investigations in two different necropolises in Anatolia
belong to Middle Bronze Age”
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Harmanoren Necropolis is the third biggest excavated necropolis in southwest Anatolia, dating back to 2500 B.C. The individual burials are composed of ceramic jars. The dead bodies were placed in the fetal position in buried grave jars which were elongated eastwards. Buried burnt ceramics can be located by their own magnetic field directions. Thus, magnetic surveying was used in the Harmanoren Necropolis in three different areas to locate buried grave jars ahead of archaeological excavation. Magnetic anomalies present some results, but to identify these as buried grave jars, advanced spectral methods were applied to the magnetic anomalies. Polarity orientations of magnetic anomalies are different from a north-south direction due to remnant magnetization. Reduction to the pole and Analytic signal transformation minimizes the disorientation caused by the effect of remanence. Magnetic susceptibility measurements of samples from the excavated jars indicate that the observed magnetic anomalies could be caused by them. A good correlation was observed between the processed magnetic anomalies and excavation results. Dedemezari necropolis is located in the west of Turkey near Afyon. Archaeologists think that it belongs to the Middle Bronze age. A high-resolution magnetic survey identified buried material highly accurately. In particular, anomalies, which are transformed by the analytic signal method, clarify the observed magnetic anomalies. The map of analytic signal-transformed magnetic anomalies presented good results on preliminary excavation in trenches. Two types of graves are found in the study area. One is made of clay and the second is carved in the rocks. Shapes of the buried graves are mainly cylindrical and elliptical. Most of the magnetic anomalies are elliptical and reflect the shape of the buried materials.

Barbara Mura, M. A. - Iria Fernandez Blancafort
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“Phoenician expansion as diaspora?”

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We will review the concept of diaspora and in particular the concept of trade diaspora, in order to define what we consider to be its most important features. In particular we will focus our attention on the creation of a polycentric net of settlements, reproducing political/cultural structures of the homeland, and capable to survive to the destruction of the homeland itself. Although we are aware of the difficulties in individuating a diaspora in the archaeological record, our aim is to see if it is possible to apply these concepts to Phoenician expansion in Mediterranean Sea and to set out the implications of this approach.

Bedriye Aylin Kartal - Ph. D. candidate
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Theory

“Island: An Anti-Utopian Phenomenon”
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The aim of this work is to provide the anti-utopian picture of the island phenomenon with an interdisciplinary narrative. In this paper, I will search the utopian definition of the island phenomenon. Geographically encircled earth piece “island” repeatedly represented in the many narratives of utopian writers from Plato to More, as an encircled place, an “ideal” place of isolation, immanence, uniqueness and excellence. Unlike the utopia writers’ point of view, island and being an islander never meant to be encircled and isolated. Moreover; various dynamics like trade and transaction activities enriched the social and cultural background of the islands. In order to show this, I will take a long tour through the ancient Crete, Cyprus and Egypt and will also search the interactions in art and architecture.

Bekir Eskici, Assoc. Prof. Dr. - Ali Akin AKYOL - Yusuf Kagan KADIOGLU
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“The deteriorations and Conservational Problems of Sokollu Mehmet Pasha
Complex in Payas”

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Sokollu Mehmet Pasha Complex was built in Payas (Hatay) by famous vizier Sokollu Mehmet Pasha in 1574, under the reign of Ottoman king Selim II. It was the one of the biggest complex on the pilgrimage route that represents the art of Classical Ottoman Era.

Complex includes a group of functional buildings that are mosque, medresah, caravansarai, bath, derwish convent and soup-kitchen parts. There is a large square called arasta at center of the complex and other functional buildings are encircled around. Along the last century, the complex have repaired many times and cannot be used functional. Last big restorations activity was applied in 60's. Nowadays, the only mosque is open to use in the complex but the other buildings need to be restoration immediately and face to profound conservational problems, especially air pollution and climatic effects cause deterioration on original surfaces of the materials.

Before the conservational and restorational practises, understanding the problems and analysing on the properties of materials is very important to find reliable and long-lasting conservational methods. For this reason, the research and material analyses were established in 2006 under the project of “Sokollu Mehmet Pasha Complex Restoration and Conservation Project” sponsored by Boaz Arhitecture Ltd under the permission of General Directorate of Vakfs.

In the reserach project; historical applications, past restorations, interventions or interferences were documented, then structural materials of the building were analysed and characterized by using some archaeometric methods and deterioration problems of the materials and their reasons were determined and some applicable solutions were proposed.

Celine Wawruschka (Firat), Ph.D.
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“Categories of Trade in the Prehistoric Cilician Plain”
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Trading has been an overall important factor in the prehistoric Cilician Plain due to its strategic position in the landscape of the Ancient Near East. Long-distance trade in the Cilician Plain is well known by the trade with obsidian from Central Anatolia to Mesopotamia and Cyprus throughout the Neolithic. In the Late Chalcolithic and the Early Bronze Age, the trade with metal from the ores in the Taurus Mountains replaced the Neolithic obsidian trade to a bigger extent in the same areas. However, local and interregional trade have hardly received any attention on the prehistoric Cilician Plain. This paper reconstructs trade routes via land and water in terms of topographic and navigational conditions as well as trading goods. Among trading goods will count any kind of local resources; also those which might be invisible in the archaeological record.

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" The late Medieval Glazed Pottery of S.Pietro in Roccamontepiano (CH) Italy"
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The village of Roccamontepiano, in provincial area of Chieti (central Italy), stands on the northern side of Majelletta – Mountain, on the Alento river – nearby, on North/Est side of the Piano Mountain, 620 metres above sea – level. The imposing monastery stands on the Est of modern village and consists of two North/South developing parallel tick walls; these structures enclose a rettangular area, 3000 square metres. The monastery, in fact, shows typical medieval fortified features. During the exavations started since 2003, a large quantity of pottery, metal and glass have been found. The aim of this poster is a presertation of the results of studies and analisis mainly done on coman ware with out any couting, generally not very well studied and knoun because of their difficult meanings. Particularly important is the possibility to use this Pottery as "Fossile guida" for attesting chronologicales specific. Moreover, these finds have been extremely useful for the reconstruction of the hypotetical "instrumentum domesticum" of the fortified monastery and of the common life of the site itself, which was an important site in this mountains territory from the X to the XV century.

Cengiz Çetin, Ph.D.
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“Importance and Sense of Preventive Conservation Training in the Archaeology
Education in Turkey”

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This paper describes the importance and sense of preventive conservation training in the archaeology education in Turkey. Preventive conservation consists of indirect action to retard deterioration and prevent damage by creating conditions, as encompasses correct handling, transport, use, storage and display. Turkish legislation Article 45 states that, “Excavation directors are responsible for the maintenance, repair and arrangement of the immovable cultural and natural property, as well as the maintenance and repair of the movable cultural property that is uncovered at the excavations”. But due to lack of conservation professionals this obligation cannot be fulfilled in most Turkish excavations. Also museums in Turkey have far too few conservation professionals; however as mentioned in Article 24.a, “movable cultural property is state property and will be kept and preserved by the state in museums”. Museum specialists, duties include the “repair of exhibits, arrangement of storage areas, and preservation and mechanical cleaning of museum objects”, where archaeologists are often assigned as museum specialists. Therefore preventive conservation training is being added to the curricula of archaeology education in Turkey.

Derya Şahin, Ph.D.
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“Feld Surveys in İznik and its Environment - 2006”
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The Project “The Culture Inventory of Bursa and its environment” has planned to finish in next ten years. The survey of İznik town was the first step in this Project and it has completed between 15 and 30. 11. 2006. The Project, the number of F-2006/38, was made İznik and its environment has been conducted and supported by The Science Research Fund of Uludag University.

This presentation topic consist of a castle (Hisarkale) from Hellenistic Age, a tomb building (Müşküle Anıt Mezarı) from the Hellenistic period too, a bridge from the Roman period (Kuru Köprü), a fountain (Silahtar Yahya Çeşmesi) from the Ottoman period.

If we think what İznik was established on the Nikaia which was a capital city of the Kingdom of Bithynia in Hellenistic Age, we can understand how important it is. Especially, because of the tomb building’s characteristics, it had to be belong an important person from royal dynasty.

Ehud Galili, Ph.D. - Baruch Rosen, Ph.D.

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“New insights on ancient harbors and anchorages along the Israeli coast”
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Recent underwater and coastal explorations exposed new data on maritime Akko, Shikmona, Atlit, Caesarea and Ashqelon on the Israeli Coast. Akko bay was used as a natural anchorage until the Hellenistic port was built. Hellenistic & Roman shipping used the western basin which was silted during the Byzantine and Crusaders periods. The location of the early Muslim and Crusader Harbors is uncertain. No evidence for a separate Pisan harbor was found. The discovery of a 15th century wooden dock indicates that the maritime activity in the harbor continued after the Crusaders were defeated. Six rock-cut bollards discovered in Shikmona (Near Haifa) indicate that heavy items were unloaded in a small bay using derricks and capstan. Small vessels were beached and ships anchored off shore. Shipwrecks and cargoes recovered from the Atlit Bays indicate that they were used as anchorages since the Early Bronze Age. A wooden marine structure (Mole?) dated to the 13th century AD was discovered. The Caesarea bays served as anchorages since the Late Bronze Age. The destruction of the Roman harbor of Caesarea resulted from a foundation settling rather than earthquakes or Tsunamis. Explorations in Ashqelon, a major coastal city lasting from the Bronze Age to the Crusaders period, revealed numerous shipwrecks and cargoes but no evidence for a built harbor was found. Goods were transferred by lighters which were beached using wooden capstans. Ships anchored off shore. A wooden structure dated to the Crusader periods was also discovered underwater near the ancient Tel.

Fusun Tlek, Ph.D.
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“A Mosaic Image of a Peacock Contributes to the Perpetual Corpus of Cilician
Mosaics”

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Corpus studies of floor mosaics are always destined not to be fully complete since there are always new mosaics to be unearthed in countryside or during the construction works in towns. A recent study of Cilician floor mosaics in form of corpus has recently been accomplished covering all the known and recorded mosaics in the region. The Cilician floor mosaics compiled in the corpus sum up to thirty five entries with over one hundred mosaic panels. However, a fresh undertaking to record and register the cultural heritage of Cilicia yields latest floor mosaic finds in the region. One of these freshly unearthed floor mosaics contain an individually framed image of a peacock with wide spread tail. The peacock is depicted frontally. Another floor mosaic containing image of a frontal peacock with wide spread tail has also been unearthed in an archaeological dig at the western Asia Minor. The peacock imagery on floor mosaics has been thoroughly investigated by eminent scholars. Then, no example of a frontal peacock image as an isolated motif was unearthed at the eastern part of Asia Minor setting the assumption that such imagery does not exist at the east. Apparently, it is not the case.

Gabriella Sciortino, Ph.D student
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“Looking at Phoenicians and Greeks through the Studies. Historiography of an issue.”

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In this paper I will discuss how the “main characters” of Ancient Colonization, Phoenicians and Greeks, have always been studied. In fact the European colonialism of the late 19th century, before, and the racist tendencies, later, determined the way in which was analyzed the Ancient World and especially the Ancient Colonizations, mostly influenced by political and economical reasons.

Several studies have been conducted about these ancient people and I will show the evolution of this issue through the main conditionings in history and archaeology. Apparently, in recent contributions this conditionings disappear, according to an incorrect idea of “neutrality” present in these studies, generally by using such “terms” which disguised some ideologies. My aim is to offer a view about the main issues using a different and “post- processual” approach which puts in doubt entire systems of thought.

By taking some case of study of in the Ancient Mediterranean I will attempt to demonstrate how scholar’s tendencies can determine the archaeological interpretations and construct a “fiction” of the past.

Gordana Karovic
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“Trajan’s Bridge over the Danube. The current results of underwater
archeological research”

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Massive remains of the approaching piers of the Emperor Trajan’s famous bridge over the Danube, built to assist the Roman invasion of Dacia, today could be seen at village Kostol on the Serbian and at the city of Turnu Severin on the Romanian side of the Danube. In mid September of 2003, exactly 19 centuries after the building of the bridge had started, began the first phase of underwater archaeological investigations of its remains, financed by the Ministry of culture of the Republic of Serbia. The aim was to gather as much information as possible by applying non-destructive methods. Hydrographic measurements using multibeam sonar were performed in the zone of the remains on the whole section of the bridge, while visual diving prospection, video and foto documenting and geophysical investigations using motphometric, seizmometric and magnetometric methods on the water, were localised just on the Serbian side of the river. Also, experiments were made for finding out the best methodological approach for photogrammetric measuring of remains of the bridge situated in this specific underwater conditions.

This paper will present results obtained till now by using all these different non-destructive methods of investigation of this worldwide known masterpiece of Roman architecture.

Güzden Varinliođlu, Ph. D. candidate
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“Re-coding the Museum: Virtual Underwater Museum”
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Influenced by theories on virtuality, my research project aims to create a framework for a virtual museum of maritime history and underwater archaeology using underwater survey data from a project to be conducted on southern coast of Turkey. The survey aims to document artifacts of underwater cultural heritage to form a database in two consecutive methodological phases: I) Information gathering, which involves measurements, observations, and visual recording, etc... II) Interpretive stage, which is open to the general public. The ‘virtual museum’ will enable access to data for the shared input of educated and interested parties. Thus, the ‘virtual museum’ will in essence act as an information retrieval system and provide a collaborative flow of information. Coastal Kaş region was designated as the pilot area for the data to be collected for this project. Kaş stands out as an archaeologically distinct region because of the recently concluded Uluburun excavations and the recently initiated project of experimental archaeology at ARKEOPARK (Archaeopark).

Hüseyin Köker, Ph.D.Student
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“A Coin Weight of Cyzicus from Daskyleion”
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This lead coin weight was recovered during Ekrem Akurgal’s excavation at Daskyleion in 1954. This square shaped weight is 2.2x2.2 cm., and it bears inscriptions in two lines: ΚΥΖΙ [κίτων]; ΗΜΙΣ. . Between those two lines a tunny fish placed as a symbol of the city. The inscriptions can be read “quarter (unit weight) (affirmed by) Cyziceans”. The weight had been discovered in the trench named “Ergili C Açması / Ergili Trench C”. In the same trench also were discovered quite a number of Persian bullae that were previously published; but it is not clear whether the weight and the bullae found at the same level or not. Coin weights were made to correspond to the weights of particular coin denominations. Their purpose was to check the weight of coin in circulation and ensure that coin received was of good quality. They could be used to guard against clipped, worn or counterfeit coin and to check the standards of foreign coin permitted in currency.

Serdar Hakan Öztaner, Ph.D.
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“Colonnaded Street at Salamis”
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Colonnaded Street at Salamis discovered for the first time in 2002, during the excavations directed by Prof. Dr. Coşkun Özgünel and became one of the important working areas. During the excavation works done in the area which had been marked as ‘colonnaded traces’ on the city plan published by Munro and Tubbs and at its vicinity, existence of a Colonnaded Street extending on the north and south axis and about 40 meters at the east of the Roman Bath was determined. At the north end of the street of which nearly 204 meters was excavated, a city gate and at the South of the street a late city wall intersecting the street was detected. After that point, it is not known yet, up to which point the street is extending on the south, and where does it end. The length of the determined part of the street from the gate at the north to the late city wall is about 341 meters. The width of the excavated parts of the street is 4.64-4.74 meters at the north, 4.56-4.62 meters towards the south and its width at the south near the late city wall is varied between 4.80-4.85 meters. When we look at the block stone pavements and borders of the street, we can see two pavement layers one constructed on the other, which indicates two different construction phases. On the long side flanks of the street, the constructions and arrangements show differences according to the related phases. While the street had colonnades in its first phase, it is seen that, the spaces between the colonnades had been filled and they lost their functions in the second phase.

The street with its width of 4.7 m. connected the North of the city where the public buildings such as gymnasium, theatre, and bath took place, to the South of the city where the people settled; was one of the main streets of the city. The first phase of the street can be dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries A.D. and it might be a *cardo* with its north-south axis. According to the little findings and coins discovered during the excavations, it is understood that the colonnaded street like the other buildings at the City damaged and lost its level in the big earthquake occurred on the 4th century A.D. and was repaired by covering with the pavement seen on the second layer which we call it as the second phase. It is most probable that the street connecting the North of the city to the South used as a main street until the construction of the Late City Wall for protection against the Arab raids on the 7th century A.D.

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“Three Iron Age (Thracian) Castles from Çukurpinar, Kırklareli in Northwestern Turkey (Büyük kale, Küçük kale, Ömer’in kale)

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We have worked on castles located in Yıldız Mountains, Kırklareli with the permission of Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Many castles from Iron Age to Middle Age found by archaeological survey that some of them has already published or presented at the Symposiums. I’m going to mention Three Thracian Castles in Çukurpinar Village, Kırklareli which are unpublished one in SOMA 2008.

Thracian Castles have some characteristics that known by the fieldworks such as topography, architecture, buildings of fortification wall, building material and workmanship. Moreover, Thracian life and religion, neighbour cultures plays important role to build These castle.

Main objective of this paper is present Thracian Castles with their new plan and 3D illustrations which they are unique remains can be seen today from Thracian. So, Çukurpinar Castles have not published yet and they are crucial for Thrace.

Castles grow up in ages by found new architectural techniques and increasing necessities of Thracians. They live in tribes and never achieved to establish wider state, so they always thought that the small castles were enough for provide whole tribes needs. These buildings have typical as the symbol of different world and completely differ from Roman – Late Antique castle located in the same topography. They built on the peak point of Mountains or very dark place of forest. We believe that they need more concern as very unique cultural heritage. Thracian Castle located in Bulgaria, Greece and Romania generally. On one hand, Eastern Thrace samples are parallel with built in Bulgaria.

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“On Salt Extraction and Symbolism in Oriental Sources”
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Salt has been for centuries not only an important, even fundamental, component of human alimentation, but was also employed in the various types of human domestic activities such as animal breeding, medical care, leather dressing, magical and religious purposes and food conservation. While analyzing different techniques used for extracting the salt – from the most primitive ones as the exposure of the brine in the salt swamps or ‘fields of salt’ to the intense heat to the gathering of salt at the salines – and the importance of the ‘salt gatherers’ in this activity, the author tries to present some aspects related to the symbolic function of the salt in Mesopotamia, as well as in Anatolia and other Oriental areas.

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“Some reflections on the ethnical origin of the dot style pottery in Southern Aeolis”
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Aeolis is still an “undiscovered land” for the archaeology. The main reason for this is that only a few excavations and the surveys have been carried out, and also the materials about them are yet to be fully published. Thanks to the new publications and researches in this area, the debate on the archaeological and historical problems of the Southern Aeolis has come closer to a conclusion today.

In this paper, I aim to examine the archaic pottery which is called Dot Style painted pottery from Southern Aeolis. This pottery gets its name from the motifs filled with dots. This kind of pottery is only produced in Southern Aeolis. Although these sorts of vases have sometimes been found with the Greek pottery in the Aeolian cities, which have been Hellenized already in beginning of the Early Iron Age, and the potters of Dot Style used the Greek shapes, the decoration of these vases is certainly non-Greek. In this proposal I try to show that these vases have an Anatolian root and that a group of people from a different ethnic origin had probably existed in the Aeolian Greek cities of Western Anatolia in the archaic times.

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“Kelenderis Harbor Excavation, Mersin-Aydıncık”

Kelenderis is located on the Mediterranean coast of ancient Rough Cilicia, where there is a modern town called Aydıncık today. According to ancient authors he was founded by the Samian colonists, e.g. by the Ionians, but recent excavations have proved that the settlement here goes back to the Bronze Ages. Based on the suitable location of the town with its harbor on the sea routes between east and west, and between Asia Minor and Cyprus, Kelenderis developed rapidly in time and became one of the important ports on the Mediterranean Sea. Land excavation was started in 1987 by Prof. Dr. Levent Zorođlu under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture and Selcuk University and uncovered various tombs and buildings of the ancient town. The latest project has started in 2006 in Kelenderis is the underwater survey of the ancient harbor of the town which was conducted by a team under the direction of H. niz from the Eastern Mediterranean University of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. In the first step the mapping of the harbor area was finished. Then, the work to uncover the sand and other remnants by means of vacuum system from the remains of a huge fundament of which stones lying irregularly on the ground under the water was started. In 10 days the whole area was uncovered and the plan of the ruins was drawn. According to the remains, this is probably the fundament of a quay which is measured nearly 25 meter long from shore and 5 m wide at the end. In 2007, team also worked for uncover deposits by airlifts. All the fundament of the quay has been covered. However there are still some elements of the construction around of the quay covered by sand and stones. These elements can show the destruction reasons –like earthquake or tsunami- of quay. There is no evidence to date the remains but we hope that the work in the future will give us more evidence on its function and on its date.

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“About the Geographical Position of some
Hittite Lands and Towns”

The homeland of Hittites, who created a huge civilization, and established the first political union in Anatolia in 2nd Millennium BC, is a region along the Kızılırmak basin. In the north and northeast of that zone, especially at the mountainous region, the Gashgas lived as independent clans who were always ready to attack to the Hittite territory. For the reason of Gashgaian enemy, it occurred some alteration in the borders of Hatti Kingdom in some times, depending to the authority and the defending abilities of Hittite power. There were some towns and lands which were dominated by Hatti Kingdom, when Hittite Great Kings established a mighty authority, and those were also exposed to some Gashga attacks, or were controlled by them in some periods i.e. when Hittite authority diminished in some way. Some of those Lands are indicated as follows; Hamiş-Iřtahara Lands which have an important administrative, religious, military and geographical role and other towns and Lands which have a relationship with those Kingdoms.

In this paper, it is presented some indications about the geographical positions of some towns and kingdoms, as Hakmiř – Iřtahara Lands, in Hittite cuneiform texts. In my opinion, the evidence from the Hittite texts also will throw a light to the archeological researches in the north of Central Anatolia and Black Sea region today.

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"The art of imported marble chancel screens and its influence on local production
in the churches of Provincia Arabia and Palaestina Tertia: a case study"

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The churches of the Byzantine period within the frontiers of the provinces of Arabia and Palaestina Tertia were richly decorated by chancel screens that enclosed the liturgical space. The marble screens originated in the imperial quarries of Proconnesus, whence they were transported by sea to various locales throughout the Mediterranean basin. The panels of the screens were decorated in relief with distinctive motifs bearing deep iconographic and theological significance, which express the main tenets of the Christian faith: belief in the Messiah, victory over death and the promise of redemption to believers. Most of the decorations represent an identical idea to that expressed in the celebration of the Eucharist on the altar beyond the chancel screen.

The churches of Transjordan, the Negev and northern Sinai enable a glimpse at the mutual relations between artistic production in imported material (marble) and that in local materials (limestone, bituminous schist). Moreover, we can trace the developments that took place in local production with the gradual decrease in import of marble in the late Byzantine period and the beginning of Muslim Umayyad rule, both in the choice of new material and in stylistic and iconographic innovations.

The finds from the Holy Land and their place within the Byzantine Empire make a substantial contribution to our understanding of the cultural *koine* that characterized the eastern Mediterranean in the Byzantine period.

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“Colonization in Western Sicily: The Indigenous Response through Analysis of
Skyphoi”

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Western Sicily provides a unique opportunity for the study of colonization in the ancient Mediterranean. The establishment of both Phoenician and Greek colonies within the territory of the indigenous Elymi resulted in patterns of interaction that have yet to be fully understood. Detailed analysis of skyphoi from sites dating between the 6th and 3rd centuries B.C. has revealed that a hybridization of styles was used for their construction at indigenous sites. While the motivations behind these modifications are beyond the scope of this study, I have placed my results into several applicable theoretical frameworks to stimulate further questioning and study of the indigenous response to colonization in western Sicily.

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"Patterns of Assyrian influence in the Cypriote society during the Archaic period"
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The traditional starting point of the Assyrian influence on Cyprus is the conquest of Yadnana by the king Sargon II in 707 B.C. It has been given big resonance to this military expedition, both by the ancient documents of the imperial archives and by the modern scholars' interpretation. The Assyrian propaganda described this expedition as an epochal event, a feat without parallels. The royal inscriptions (mainly from the archives of Khorsabad/*Dur-Sharrukin*) repeatedly outlined the case of Yadnana as an evidence of the new imperial *grandeur*, the proof of a great Assyria ruled by a powerful king able to subdue far away lands, on the other side of the sea. It's easy to uncover the symbols hidden within the Assyrian emphasis on Yadnana's conquest and their political meaning (the maritime military expedition, the new expansion of the empire, and so on).

Here we find the reason why the modern scholars aimed to debase the historical relevance of this event, considered in the light of the Sargonid propaganda as the necessity "to mark geographically strategic points around the Assyrian empire" (Reyes).

Surely it is not likely to account Yadnana as an Assyrian province under Sargon, we have no hints about the presence of an Assyrian governor or regular tributes from Yadnana. Nevertheless, the evidence of the Sargon's Stele from Larnaka, laid out by the king on the mountain *Ba'il-hurri* as a symbolic boundary mark, which has to be considered properly as an Assyrian document (for the relief representation and the iconography of the king and for the features of the cuneiform inscription as well) in particular points to a first "direct" contact which will be steady developed as a "mediate" relation in the following century, under the kings Sennacherib and Esharaddon. It is significant to stress out the meaning of this starting point to understand the development of the mediate patterns of Assyrian-Phoenician-Cypriote relations system within the eastern Mediterranean *koinè* and the consequent dawn of an Assyrianizing *élite* in Cyprus.

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“The African and Cypriot Red Slip Ware from Kelenderis”
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Kelenderis which is located on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea in Rough Cilicia, in Antique period. The findings gained from the excavations, showing that Kelenderis had a potential of ceramics particularly in the Late Roman Period, are so crucial. Nine basic form of the African Red Slip Ware and eight of the Cypriot Red Slip Ware have been detected. This group had an importance of the collection among the Fine Ceramics Collection. There are import products as well as the fake ones.

The African and Cypriot Red Slip Wares are so important in terms of giving us striking clues about the socio-economic situation of the city in the late period. These findings densely belong to the 4th and 7th centuries AD; therefore, the red slip wares show that people have begun to live in a better condition after they have got rid of the hardships regarding particularly pirate pressure. Besides, they display that Kelenderis, an ancient city, has had a commercial relation with Africa and Cyprus, particularly with Cyprus. Hence, this is related to the fact that Kelenderis has started to have everlasting relations in advance, and always kept them strong, and giving importance to them.

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“How much does it cost? Some remarks on value in western Andalusia during
the Orientalising period”

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This paper will discuss how the concept of value was changing during the Orientalising period in western Andalusia. In Early Iron Age Phoenician traders founded their colonial settlements on the south-west coast of Iberian Peninsula. The interaction between the local populations and the Phoenicians changed the social, economical and political backgrounds of the region. By using the concept of diversity, I would like to show how patterns of economical and social differentiation were constructed in Andalusian local society. A special attention will be paid to the significance of Phoenician imports. This study cannot pretend to be exhaustive, but aims to show that “value” is not an inherent property of a product, but is an active construct which is created through the use and manipulation of goods. The archaeological application of this approach is explored through different case studies within funerary remains, especially those from the site of Setefilla.

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“Stepped Rock-Monuments of Isaura Region”
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Stepped rock monuments related to the mother goddess cult, which served as intensive worship sites especially in mountainous regions in the ancient era, are also frequently encountered in the Isauria District due to the mountainous nature of the area. The present study dealt with 15 most prominent samples that we have so far found in the whole of the area while rock altars which are among other rock architectural samples have been briefly assessed with a few samples.

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“New Prehistoric Settlement near İstanbul”
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The West Bank of Kucukcekmece Lake remains within the boundaries of town of Avcilar. Our investigations brought us very important findings for the prehistoric world. In Avcilar’s Firuzkoy district, 100 meters up from where Eskinoz River meets the lake local villagers in order to irrigate their vegetable garden dig two water wells. The earths rejected around were containing potteries unseen yet in anywhere near Kucukcekmece. They were hand made from black mud containing different minerals and poorly fired. The lack of straw in their texture made us think that these pieces may belong to a time before even agriculture started.

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“The Tumuli of Lelegian Period at Pedasa”
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The most impressive remnants concerning the burial traditions all over Karia can be seen on the Halikarnasian Peninsula. Lelegian period settlements are made up of, as can be seen in the example of Pedasa, an acropolis settlement surrounded by city walls in the city center, necropolis areas consisting of different types of burial places situated in the peripheries and agricultural land. Pedasa territory is especially interesting with its monumental tumuli. The diameters of these tumuli are 15-20m or less and they consist of a square or square like grave room surrounded by a wall on the periphery and hidden under debris of stones and a dromos connected to it. The 1–1.50 m high outer flaps of the tumuli and the high stone fillings over the grave room are thought to have influence on the tumuli’s being perceived as monuments. Despite the more or less variation in the dimensions of the tumuli, they are basically the same. The fact that the Lelegian period tumuli were always built in a way they are easily perceivable like monuments make us think they had an important meaning within the concept of death. Here, residences and tumuli cannot be differentiated from each other, except for the fact that the entrance is narrower, the burial room is accessed by a dromos and the tumuli had a closed structure. This leads to the idea that the burial place was originally designed as a dwelling for the dead.

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“The Salvage Excavation of Askertepe 2007”
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This paper describes the results of the salvage excavation 2007 of a project dealing with the Askertepe Tumulus with the permissions of Ministry of Culture. The tumulus located in the Beyođlu Village where is 30 km. far from the city center of Şarköy town, Tekirdađ in northwestern Turkey. The tumulus and its chamber almost destroyed by illegal excavations before we decided to begin excavations with the Archaeology Museum of Tekirdađ at July 2007. Archaeological works indicate that Askertepe Tumulus holds some important results for Ancient architectural history of Thrace and the burial traditions of Thracians. Firstly, the characteristic major building situated in the west slope, is belonged to IV B.C. That was built in Macedonian type and its connecting to the outside by short corridor called dromos. Second, according to two skeleton of horses they found insitu, the owner or his familiy sacrificed them. This is one of the important clues of burial rituals of Thracians that were favourite horses of him presumably. And finally, it seems he was a local chief of the Thracian tribe ruling that site.

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“Uluabat Archaeological Survey 2007: Results and further work”

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Lake Uluabat (Ancient Apolloniatis) is located south of Marmara Sea (Ancient Propontis), 34 km. west of Bursa in northwestern Turkey. The Lake expanded to an occupied area of 150 km² in which one of the largest cities of Mysia, whose remains of collapsed huge limestone walls are still largely visible called Apollonia ad Rhyndacum, modern Gölyazı town. This paper describes the results of the fieldwork 2007 of a project dealing with the Roman City of Apollonia. It is situated on a peninsula, which penetrates straight into the lake from its northern shore. It is a small fishing village with narrow streets and timber-framed houses. It seems that the village follows the ancient grid plan. Some ruins at this part indicate connection with antiquity. The most impressive example is the ‘podium house’. It is preserved *in situ* and its location can be correlated with the ancient city plan. The modern settlement is encircled by a fortification wall. Some parts of it belong to the Hellenistic Period, other parts to Roman and Late Antiquity. The rock-cut theatre was built onto the south slope of Zambaktepe Hill. It overlooks the modern settlement and it is hardly damaged. The Stadium is located on the north side of the Zambaktepe Hill. But unlike the theatre only its west side was built on the slope and the Necropolis is located east of Zambaktepe, on both sides of the ancient road.

The archaeological surveys carried out since 1999 with the permissions of Ministry of Culture and the supports of Thrace University in Apollonia, but most of the time of fieldwork has been focused surroundings of the Lake at season 2007. 30 villages and rural which are located at the lake shore have visited and documented their archaeological findings or architectural remains. Roman necropolis, rock monuments, castles, churches and prehistoric hoyuk documented first during the survey in villages located west and south of the lake, in contrast north side where the all settlements established at not before Medieval Age.

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“Tethys Mosaic of Tarsus”
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During the rescue excavations in Tarsus Republic Saquare, which was conducted under the scientific direction of Prof. Dr. L. Zorođlu between 1994-2003, was found a fragment of a pavement mosaic on which depicted the head of the Goddess Tethys. She is frontal and only her head survived. There is two forelegs of a lobster on two sides of her curly hair. Her plump face turned to her left shoulder and looks to the same direction. Although the lower part of her body is missing, she wears a untidy garment with wide folds. There are various fishes around her head. This type was repeated on several examples of the mosaics from the East Anatolia, Syria and North Africa. In my communication I will discuss this type and the probable date of the pavement.

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“The “inhospitable sea” revisited – Reevaluating Pontic human activity and
interaction
from the 5th to the 3rd millennium BC.”
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The Turkish Black Sea coast and its hinterland represent, despite a fortunately growing number of excavations and surveys, some of the less well explored regions of prehistoric Anatolia. This is particularly regrettable, since the Pontic littoral certainly offers an exciting study arena for interaction, involving Anatolian, European and Southern Eurasian steppe communities; furthermore, the relative and absolute chronology of key sites like İkiztepe is still subject to debate, obstructing a thorough chronological analysis of prehistoric remains in its immediate and remote vicinity. This paper aims to critically reappraise the so far accumulated data for Chalcolithic and Bronze Age activities in the Pontic area, focussing especially on funeral customs and metalworking advances. Contemporary developments in South East Europe and the Southern Eurasian steppes will be likewise surveyed, to attempt a more comprehensive interpretation of later prehistoric human activity in this dynamic region.

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“Archeological research of submarine part of Phanagoria in 1999-2004
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Phanagoria (now village Sennoj) was a Greece colony, which was found on the Taman sea coast in 7 century BC. In 1997 leaders of Voronezh underwater technical enterprise “PeTR” V.N.Latartsev and E.E.Latartseva found the accumulation of stone blocks under the water near the village Sennoj. In 1999 they got a permission from V.D.Kuznetsov on begin underwater archeological excavations at this place. A.O.A Melkin from Voronezh State Pedagogical University (VSPU) to become a leader of underwater excavations in Phanagoria. In 2000 a part of the sea bottom 20x15 m² (excavation 1) was clearing, A.O.Amelkin made a plan of this area and determined the correlation of stone blocks and sea shore line. Then hydroacoustic scanning of the bottom was conducted. The measuring of sound was carried by electronic range finder and geodetic-distance meter. All area of excavation was divided on squares 5x5 m, besides divers used agile metallic frame 2,5 x 2,5 m.

In 2001 archeological works was beginning on a large scale. Large archeological objects were raised on surface, were drawn and photographed. Works were carried by hydropump, findings were left on the metallic net. As a result structure which consisted of logs, stone blocks, parts of ancient marble building (IV century BC) was cleared from sand. Besides ceramics, glass, coins were found.

In 2002 members of Phanagoria submarine expedition discovered a wall of the big ancient building under the water near the sea shore. This wall was made from correct processing blocks and was settle down on north-south line. V.N.Latartsev had started excavations at this place (excavation 2). The building was cleaned, many artifacts were found including small bone doll.

In 2004 on the bottom of the sea near Phanagoria two big stone blocks with inscriptions on the were found and raised on surface. The text of these inscriptions was published by professor V.D.Kuznetsov in the journal “Vestnik drevnej istorii” in 2006.

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“An Ancient City in North Troas Region ‘PARION’”
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Parion, the ancient Parium, lies within the borders of the modern village of Kemer, Çanakkale, to the North of the ancient Troas region in Turkey and on the southern shore of the Bosphorus. The city is named after Paris, the youngest son of the Trojan King Priam. The earliest reference to settlement is provided by Strabo, who refers to its colonisation by the Ionian city of Miletus in The 8th century B.C. Parion was famous as the site of an early mint; its characteristic issues depict the head of Gorgon and, reverse, a standing bull. In the classical period the city was fortified by a perimeter wall encompassing an area of almost 7 km. Parion excavations have been following for three seasons (2005, 2006, 2007). Very important discoveries have been made in these excavations with related ancient Parion.

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“Examples of Monuments without figures built in the beginning of the 20th
Century”

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Monuments are plastic works which are done to symbolize persons and events which are important for the society. The past and new generations are connected to each other with the symbols kept alive in the monuments.

It is known that monuments containing plastic with figure were built in the Turkish history from early periods. We see that the memorial stones with figures on it prevailed in a large territory in Central Asia. While the building of monuments based on figure was reflected in a symbolic way from the period of Gokturk, we come across to very realistic examples in the Uigurs period. However, following the conversion of the Turks to Islam in the Karahanlılar period in the 9th century, the monument concept changed to grave structures in the form of tomb and vault rather than figure because of the ban on depiction in Islam. The figures on relief, which could be sustained although rare on the structures and tomb stones during the Seljuki periods, disappeared totally in the Ottoman Period.

From the 18th century on, Ottoman State was directed toward westernization in a period when the relations with the west were very busy because of economic and political reasons. the symbolic monuments without figure could only come to the fore after the Reforms period. Therefore, care was paid to include symbols without figure in the monuments which were realized or kept in the project stage in the Ottoman Empire until the 19th century. This paper will introduce the monuments without figure all built in the beginning of the 20th century.

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“METU-SAT's Approach to the Underwater Archaeology”
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Middle East Technical University Subaqua Society (METU-SAT) Wreck Research Group (BAG) has been doing many underwater exploration projects, made archaeological discoveries and published reports, articles and papers in major publications in Turkey since 1985. The main point of view of METU-SAT is, like every new scientific exploration method, archaeological underwater surveys should be multi-disciplinary and have to be participated in using master scuba skills, technical diving methods and advantages of technological devices. While focusing on their academic studies and research, the archaeologists also might get benefits of being in collaboration with student groups, amateur organizations and societies who are professional on their disciplines and research methods. At the same time, every research team or organization has to be lead by an academic staff and be authorized by governmental units. METU-SAT as a student organization has always supported the amateur approaches could be used in underwater surveys after giving some archaeological orientation to research members as being done since 1992 in Cilicia Research. The principles of survey methods and how to behave when an archaeological finding is discovered at first, can be introduced easily to team members by archaeologists and field professionals. Therefore the efficiency of time and study can be maximized during the research and also for future exploration.

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“ Loomweights as Material Culture Indicators; A Western Sicilian Case Study”
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The establishment of Hellenic and Punic colonial elements in western Sicily provided the impetus for the cultural assimilation of interior, indigenous Elymi urban centers. The material culture from the sixth to the fourth centuries BC attests to a dynamic assemblage of Hellenic, Punic and indigenous goods. Loomweights from three urban centers testify to the acculturation of interior Western Sicilian polities. Loomweights are a common component of the artifact assemblage recovered from domestic contexts in the archaic Mediterranean, however they are often relegated to a position of little importance. A regional examination of loomweights from three archaic western Sicilian urban centers; Monte Polizzo, Selinus and Salemi, provides evidence revealing the complex relationship between domestically produced material culture and foreign cultural influence. This in-depth examination affirms the role of loomweights within the economies of western Sicily by examining temporal and stochastic morphological variation. The results of this examination propose a new comprehension of the dynamic character of loomweights within the archaic western Sicilian household and urban center as reflecting colonial influences.

Yana Morozova

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“Study of the ancient maritime trade in the Black Sea, with the reference to the
13th century shipwreck excavations”

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The coasts of the Black Sea hosted various cultures in many different periods. On the coastal territories numerous folk routes and customs as well as commercial interests of various ancient states intersected. The geopolitical position of the Taurica (the ancient name for the Crimean Peninsula) played a pivotal role in the complex history of the northern Black Sea region. Trade played a significant role in the life of the populations that inhabited this region and in the development of multicultural relationships amongst them as well as produced a profit and was not limited by the internal boundaries of the Black Sea. Trade contacts were established in the Mediterranean - Aegean regions, Asia Minor and the Levant. Evidence of these contacts can be found not only in narrative sources, inscriptions and depictions, etc., the majority of information on this subject has been retrieved from terrestrial archaeology. Since the 60th the underwater archaeological sites became a new source of information. The dangerous navigation in the Black Sea began must have caused numerous shipwrecks, and theoretically there are large numbers of shipwrecks in the Black Sea dating from the Bronze Age to the Middle Ages. But in practice only a few shipwrecks have been excavated, in Turkey and in Bulgaria. Moreover traces of several shipwrecks have been found on the northern coast of the Black Sea, but only two wreck sites have been under excavation. The excavation on a sunken ship of the 4th century BC by V. Blavatsky had been finished and of the 13th century one discovered in the Bay of Sudak, in the Crimea has being excavated since 1999 by the CUA.

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“Animal Figurehead Decorations on Ancient Ships”
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Since very early times men were perceptive and observing varied species of animal in their natural surroundings. This interest was expressed in many art forms, such as cave wall-paintings, graffiti, reliefs, models, votive art objects, etc. The depiction of animal motives in ancient arts did not emphasize only their decoration rather it had religious, ritual and symbolic significance throughout historical periods and in different geographical locations.

Animal depictions are also associated with ancient ships decorations. The earliest evidence of animal figureheads on ships appear on wall-paintings and pottery dating to the pre-Dynastic periods (Naqada III; 4500 – 3000 BCE), in ancient Egypt.

Kinds of animal used as figureheads defined the type of the vessel in antiquity. Animals that are meant to reflect power or threat (wild-boar, lion, crocodile, etc.) are used as on ancient warships, as well as to embellish the ram or proembolion (upper ram). The figurehead of the Dynastic Egyptian ceremonial or funerary vessels were decorated with animals that have divine attributes (ram, falcon). Figureheads of dolphins, water-birds, goose, duck or swan) adorned merchantmen. The figurehead of ancient warships was also very significant war trophy, especially when in sea combat it was cut off the enemy vessel and then being displayed in the temple as a war prize.

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“The Ancient City of Olympos and the Harbour Basilica, or Great Basilica”
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The ancient city of Olympos is situated at the point, 80 km. South of Antalya, where the Toros Mountains descend most steeply on to the coast and it is first in Antique Lycian Area in Turkey. Giving onto the Mediterranean to the East, the ancient city of Olympos is divided in two by the Akçay Creek (or Olympos creek). In its character of a port city, Olympos shows a different structure to other ancient cities surviving to date. It is first seen in the history scene with the impressments of Lycia community ancient coins between the years of 168-78, B.C. in the community council which is an economical organization. Christianity reached the city quite early. The first known bishop of the city was Methodios, who was executed during the reign was Emperor Diocletian (284-305) or more likely 20th June 312. A bishop known by name Aristocritus attended Councils in Ephesus (431 A.D.) and Constantinople (451 A.D.) and in the years 457-548 A.D. Anatolius represented Olympos in the Constantinople Council. There remains little information about Olympos after the 6th century A.D., due in large part to the onslaught of Arab hoards who were becoming prominent in the Mediterranean regions during the 7th century A.D. Subject to invasion, as they were, by Venetian, Genoan and Rhodesian Kinghts during the Crusades. Shown in the town plan as the Great Basilica in earlier publication, it was built on a slope of north-south orientation in the South of the town at the foot of Mt. Musa. The wall of the this church , of the dimensions 38.90x18.30 m. İn an east-west orientation. There are two entrances, to the north and west, on an approximate axis. To the east of the naos there is an apse, semi-circular on both its interior and exterior. Considering the thickness of these supporting east and North walls, as well as the width of the naos, it would be fair to assume that the naos, had a wooden roof rather than a vault or dome.

Ahmet Grmş
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POSTER

“Model Chariots From the Middle Bronza Age: Reconstruction of a Model
Chariot From Salat Tepe (Diyarbakır)”

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Within the mud brick fall of the Middle Bronze Age building at Salat Tepe - one of the ancient settlements within the flooding area of the Ilisu-Dam on the Upper Tigris Valley - a fragment of a terracotta chariot model is found. The fragment is incurved. The upper face is decorated with painted bands and on the upper face there is the rest of an erection. The fragment has been drilled in two directions, in an angle of *ca.* 90° to the former. One of the holes is probably for the pin for fastening the wheels and the other hole seem to have been used for fastening the chariot probably to terracotta figurines of quadruped animals. The erection on the inner face is supposed to have been the figure of the chariot rider. This model can be compared with those found in contemporary Mesopotamian sites such as Nuzi, Mashkan-Shapir and Tell Abu Duwari. The piece found at Salat Tepe is reconstructed as a model chariot with two wheels and a chariot rider, according to contemporary finds.

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POSTER

“Only scuba? Airborne remote sensing techniques for maritime archaeology.”
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In the last two decades the archaeological science and methodology evolved rapidly leading to unexpected results and incredible discoveries. Not only the quantity and quality of data increased but also the ways this data was collected and moreover, the depth of investigation field. Despite of the visible advance and increasing cooperation between archaeology and other sciences the field of underwater and maritime archaeology remains still dependent from the scuba-type researches.

It's rather rare that other ways of investigation were used to investigate the maritime and underwater heritage. In my poster, I will present the advantages of using two airborne remote sensing techniques: aerial photography and LIDAR (acronym of LIght Detection And Ranging). Aerial photography is a long known technique to search and identify submerged features such as shipwrecks or harbor facilities – see photos of Father Antoine Poidebard from Tyr and Sidon dating as back as the 1930, but is still not used frequently in this direction. More, the technique is used rarely at its full potential, to investigate and document both underwater heritage and coastal archaeology and landscape that are rapidly disappearing due to global warming. LIDAR, on the other hand, is a quite new technique for archaeology that became efficient with the advance of DGPS systems. Though used by the military in underwater operations it remains still unexploited by maritime and underwater archaeologists, with minor exceptions when it was used to document coastal landscapes in the United Kingdom. Probably the only disadvantage of those two techniques is the difficulty of getting in the air in most areas with underwater heritage, due to military restrictions. I believe that in the future those techniques should be more used as they provide a time and cost efficient method to investigate the maritime heritage.

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POSTER

"The late Medieval Glazed Pottery of S. Pietro in Roccamontepiano (CH) Italy"
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The village of Roccamontepiano, in provincial area of Chieti (central Italy), stands on the northern side of Majelletta – Mountain, on the Alento river – nearby, on North/Est side of the Piano Mountain, 620 metres above sea – level. The imposing monastery stands on the Est of modern village and consists of two North/South developing parallel tick walls; these structures enclose a rettangular area, 3000 square metres. The monastery, in fact, shows typical medieval fortified features. During the exavations started since 2003, a large quantity of pottery, metal and glass have been found. The aim of this poster is a presertation of the results of studies and analisis mainly done on coman ware with out any couting, generally not very well studied and knouwn because of their difficult meanings. Particularly important is the possibility to use this Pottery as "Fossile guida" for attesting chronologicales specific. Moreover, these finds have been exstremely useful for the recostruction of the hypotetical "instrumentum domesticum" of the fortified monastery and of the common life of the site itself, which was an important site in this mountains territory from the X to the XV century.

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POSTER

“GIS of the *gsur* in Cyrenaica: typologies and examples”

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The aim of the paper consists of a preliminary presentation of one of the most monumental remains of Roman Cyrenaica, and at the same time one of the less known archaeological evidence in the Mediterranean area. In fact, in the last 20 years numerous books and articles on this area have been concentrated mainly on the towns of Greek and Roman Cyrenaica, however, the territory has not been published properly yet. The team of Chieti University is surveying intensively the *chora* of Cyrene since 1999, and one of the most spectacular typology of find is represented by the fortified settlement, which are generally called locally *gsur*, but present different origins, functions and sub-typologies, although maintaining a common meaning. In particular some examples of *gasser* will be presented on the basis of their sub-typologies, in order to describe their common features and main differences. Moreover, their location along the main roads, wadian, valleys and natural terraces seems to attest their hierarchical organization, their possible system of inter-visibility, and their direct control of the *limes*, as well as of the rural areas. For positioning more properly each of them a DGPS system has been used, in combination with HD satellite images, creating a layer of the GIS of the territory of Cyrene, specifically dedicated to the *gsur* system.

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POSTER

“Experimental Archaeology: Kař Underwater Arkeopark Project”
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The underwater ARKEOPARK is founded in 2006, which is consisted of the replica of the world’s oldest shipwreck; the Uluburun and its archaeological site. In this region which is subject to experimental archaeological studies. The implementation of underwater archaeological trainings is took place within the borders of ARKEOPARK.

Marialucia Amadio
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POSTER

“GIS METHODOLOGIES ON LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS: case studies in Cyprus”

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No landscape study should ever exclude topographical data fundamental to archaeological research. There are however many difficulties in this type of analysis, often due to a lack of appropriate methodology capable of collecting and organizing the numerous data registered during on-site research. This problem becomes bigger if the subject of the analysis is an island like Cyprus which, due to its particular geographical position, has always been a melting pot for different cultures and traditions; such a feature makes the 'reading' of the insular territory extremely dense and complex. The use of the GIS (Geographical Information System) methodology becomes therefore a fundamental instrument since, thanks to its applications, is possible to connect territorial data through the link with computerized information. However, the territory of Cyprus, is certainly too large to attempt a general GIS of the island and, in order to find a methodology, a sample area have been identified: that is the Paphos area, working on published data and organizing them in a multilayers GIS in order to reconstruct the landscape assessment of this important territory. Such methodology has made topographical analysis more fluid and has helped to contextualize the settlement dynamics of the area under investigation during the rich course of history and also highlight the importance of the abundant natural resources (above all, copper) for the growth of inhabited areas and the development of the fascinating Cypriot civilization. Therefore, this approach can be also useful for other sites which are not very well known yet, such as Salamis.

Marco Viglietti
Università Statale di Milano

POSTER

“Natural element’s role in Roman Abruzzo (central Italy)”

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This survey is an attempt to approach the studies on the settlement and infrastructural system of the central Adriatic coastal area (today’s Abruzzo). We particularly analyze the role of its rivers, considering of their course, their flow, but also of the role done by the rivers and by the small bays which characterize the mountainous coasts of southern Abruzzo. Finally we briefly analyze the Pescara low course and the relations between this river and to Roman towns: Teate Marrucinorum and Aternum.

Marco Viglietti
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POSTER
"The horse and its jockey"
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The statuesque group rising out of Cape Artemision waters reveals an exceptional symbiosis between the horse's burst and the jockey's lager yearning, drawn together to win. But if the race course turns into a battlefield and if the jockey is called Troilus, all at once the tension, pervading this group takes a significance that over steps the usual yearning for victory. Victory in fact cannot exist, if the opponent is called Achilles.

Rachele Del Monte, Ph.D. Student
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POSTER

“Aero-topographical survey of the Altamura site, province of Peucezia, Italy”

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Placed in the Southern Puglia and corresponding to present province of Bari, the province of Peucezia extended between the Ofanto River and the settlement of Egnazia, along the Adriatic coast, as far as the plateau of the Murge in its hinterland. Currently, only few sites and necropolis are known, main causes being the small number of archaeological researches and the obsolete methods used. This situation made me approach a methodological slant using the topographical and aero-topographical resources and the digital and mechanic-optical systems, whose results constituted a starting point for the understanding of this territorial system and its transformations, as well as an innovation in the surveying methodology.

The poster will illustrate the historical-topographical development of Altamura, one of the most important sites from Peucezia: reconstruction of the defensive lay-out, articulation of the inner spaces, road network and location of necropolis. The main part of the study was based on the stereoscopic analysis of the aerophotographic documentation, connected with the field surveys: identified, described and interpreted archaeological marks have been opportunely contextualized, topographically surveyed, precisely plotted and verified by the direct analysis on the field, that has also allowed the collection of new data, exactly placed and documented. Through the final elaboration of the historical-topographical synthesis I have reconstructed a more complete picture of the topography of the settlement in relation with chronological periods and particular events that marked its history. The final product consists in a new archaeological map where information from the literature, analysis of the aerial photos and field surveys come together in a single cartographic support. All data were introduced in our GIS, the Territorial Informative System, assuring their management and the protection of the cultural heritage.

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POSTER

"Archaeometric investigation on the Cencelle kiln's pottery"

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The medieval city of Cencelle is located in Tolfa mountains near Tarquinia in Lazio. Since 1994 Chieti University investigated on the political quarter sited in the upper side of the mountain. In 2005, within room 8, a pottery kiln, dating between the end of XIII and XIV century, has been found. This discovery is very important for many reasons: first for its structure, because there are not many archaeological published studies about it; second, the kiln confirms a presence of a local production; at last, during the excavation of the kiln, a large quantity of local production of 'free coating pottery' have been found. From the stratigraphy it results that the kiln was dismantled when the room changed its function. The most important reason of this research is the archaeometric investigation on different fragments with the help of Soprintendenza dei beni archeologici d'Abruzzo - Servizio geologico e paleontologico. The results are very interesting and intriguing: through the cross sections it was possible to examine the mineralogical composition of the fabric and of the clay, which come from tolfetana geologic area. At the end, the estimated firing temperature of pottery is not higher than 600° C. This fact is very interesting because it allows to establish that the pottery comes from the kiln and probably it was considered as waste production (= scarto di lavorazione). According to the analysis and excavations the kiln has been probably dismantled because it was damaged.

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