



23-24 April 2009

ABSTRACTS

Edited by

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Organized by

Selçuk University, Faculty of Letters,

Department of Archaeology

Konya-Türkiye

www.selcuk.edu.tr

Supported by

General Association of Mediterranean Archaeology

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“3-D Reconstruction Of A Nautical Legend: Archimedes and Naval Defence of Syracuse”

As one of the best known figures of history Archimedes is usually recalled as Archimedes of Syracuse. His defense of his hometown Syracuse against the protracted siege of Roman navy owns a distinct place in history as being one of the most epic legends of naval defense. Archimedes had challenged the Roman navy with his wisdom, and became a heroic figure in the minds of the Mediterranean people. He acquired the status a hero not only in the minds of historians, but also in the eyes of scientists, because he showed how the subtle power of science could overwhelm the brutal force of Romans. This article presents the 3-D reconstruction of the legendary naval defense systems of Archimedes which enabled the soldiers of Syracuse to resist against the Roman siege for three years.

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“The device and method to define zenithal angle and azimuth of “pile-holes” ”

It is generally known that medieval facilities of different destination (e.g. dwelling, burial, defensive ones, etc.) possess inclined piles which served as supporting elements of those constructions. Evidently, distribution and orientation of piles may reveal shape of the facility (for instance, sequence of similarly inclined piles corresponds to a fence; three piles inclined towards the centre of construction mean a watch-tower, etc). Meantime, archeologists (at least in Russia) neither describe nor even register zenithal angles and azimuth of inclination attributed to the encountered pile-holes. Once being defined these characteristics (zenithal angle and azimuth of inclination) could be introduced into graphic programs used in computer three-dimension (3D) reconstruction of medieval facilities which may provide us with a clear image of such objects.

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“Land Use and Settlement Organisation in the Malatya-Elazığ Region Between IV and III Millennium BC”

The beginning of the fourth millennium BC is called the Late Chalcolithic Period in the Eastern Anatolia region. This period is a time of increasing social and economic complexity in the region. A large number of indigenous societies were organized into complex, hierarchically structured regional systems and achieved a high degree of economic, political and social complexity in the Malatya-Elazığ regions at the first half of the fourth millennium—before their contact with southern Mesopotamian colonists. The Malatya-Elazığ region was formed by the settlements with economical and political autonomy during the Late Chalcolithic period. The central sites like Arslantepe and Norşuntepe had kept the control of centralization and trade. With the first half of the 3rd millennium (EB I-II), some radical structural changes took place both in settlement pattern and the political and socio-economic systems of both areas. These changes are attributed to the nomadic groups of Transcaucasian origin. In this period, there is severe increase in the numbers of sites in the Malatya-Elazığ region. This indicates an increase in the population related to the migration. The Arrival of the Transcaucasian groups caused a break in the contacts with the southern focus of urbanization. Instead, a socioeconomic scheme inherited from the eastern Anatolia village communities which entirely overwhelmed the pre-existing traces of the Late Chalcolithic origin. The new arrivers in the Malatya-Elazığ region settled both in existing sites and the new constructed ones. In the Early Bronze III, the new urban settlements arose in the Malatya-Elazığ region. They expanded their area more widely than the previous period and showed a well town-planning. Thus, overall vision shows a growth of complexity in the socio-economic and politic system at a regional level. This phenomenon was the result of a reorganization of the territory through the emergence of entities with a powerful local authority.

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“Red Slip Roman Wares of Isaura”

Isaura Region is a part of Southern Anatolia. Region located between Bozkır, Hadim, Taşkent, Mut and Karaman today. In this paper Roman Red Slip Wares will be appraise which were collected from Isaura region surveys, going on since 2005. Roman red slip wares were Survey area that involve Roman Red Slip Wares are Oduncu Kalesi, Keçimen Yaalası-Sıtmadede hill and İllice. Ceramics put a date on 1th BC to 5th AD. Ceramic Material has five groups. These are Eastern Sigillata A, Eastern Sigillata B, Eastern Sigillata C, Cypriot Sigilata and Cypriot Red Slip Ware.

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“Nymphaeums of the Roman Imperial Era in Lycian, Pamphylian and Cilician Regions”

Nymphaeums with multi-storied colonnade architecture, a facade wall ornamented with aedicule and niches, and wings that lean forward from both sides of this wall present the most spectacular examples of the nymphaeum architecture style of the Roman Imperial era in Anatolia. These Roman Imperial nymphaeums in Anatolia can be classified under two main types, apsidal and U planned. Out of these, the latter, namely the U planned nymphaeums constitutes the focus of this presentation. These nymphaeums, which can be defined as U-planned and with flat foundation, are often found with a facade wall hosting circular or rectangular niches and in front of it with single, double or triple stage colonnade structures as built in stage building, library or city gate, which are general characteristics of designated Roman purposes for walls. U-planned Anatolian Imperial nymphaeums will be evaluated in two respects: two main categories, long-winged and short-winged U-plans, and the typology of facade wall designs. Selected examples from the aforementioned regions will be analyzed in on the basis of this typology.

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`Kertch Type Pelikai at Mylasa`

The ancient city of Mylasa has a great significance for Western Anatolian archaeology and, especially for Caria. During the fourth century BC, the sons of Hekatomnos ruled as satraps under the Persians, and their Mylasean origin contributed to the golden age of the city, even after Mausolus moved the administrative centre to Halikarnassos. Grave finds of that period are one of the most important indicators of this rise. Among these finds is a group of red-figure pelikai of the Kerch type which catches the attention. These are usually found in graves with mastoi and carry mythological scenes or images of human or equine protomes. A classification can be established according to subject matters and their dating is also helped by similar finds from other sites and various objects found in context in these graves.

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“Crossing points on Salbakos Mountain”

Salbakos mountain is a boundary between Phrygia and Caria regions on western part of Lykos valley. Lykos stream conjoins in northwest with Maeandros River which begins from the eastern end of Salbakos mountain and curls throughout that mountain. Here is one of important crossing points. Another important one is the route which links Lykos valley to Tabai plain, passing by Cankurtaran. In light of new discoveries, it is understood that these two ways have been used since 500.000 B.C. The Neolithic and Chalcolithic artefacts found on four sides of Cankurtaran crossing show that this way was important for Neolithic, Chalcolithic and later eras. Moreover, some secondary crossing points which are on northwest and southeast side of Salbakos mountain, following the river valleys, need to be paid attention. One of these crossing points on northwest side is attaching both Phrygia and Lydia regions to Caria region and to the sea at the same time. This way has been known for a long time and it could have become more secure after the existence of Pergamon in this region.

The fact that above mentioned crossing points are still in use demonstrates the significance of the subject within historical process. In this presentation, in light of archaeological and topographical data, some evaluations will be held about these routes and crossing points.

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“The Dams Around of Stratonikeia and Territorium”

The dams are built in order to daily water supply and aiming of agricultural. The dams which were served to the agriculture firstly shave seen in Mesopotamia. There was a dam that built for goddess Hepat in Alacahoyuk in Hittite period. A minor sized dam has been structured by the Urartuan King Menua near to Upper Anzaf Castle. The minor sized dams are also constructed in the Classical and Hellenistic period. The dams are become more common and large sized in the Roman period. During constructed oh Emperor Nero's villa, he was also built 3 dams on the River of Anio. The aqueducts which are displayed the symbolic power of the Rome not build except metropolis such a Constantinopolis in the Byzantine age. The waters of rain and the Isik sources are gathered in the small barrage where is in Stratonikeia. The traces of the small dams are lightened on Borukcu and Gocukderesi settlements where that are on the sacred way which is bond the Stratonikeia and the temple of Lagina Hecate.

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“Submerged Neolithic villages on the Carmel Coast, desertion by sea level changes or natural disasters”

Environmental changes, such as global sea level rise, catastrophic tsunamies and coastal erosion in the 21 century have a crucial economic and social implication. It is important to understand better these environmental phenomena. Underwater archaeological finds can be used to identify and study coastal environmental changes and natural disasters. To avoid misinterpretations, such data should be analyzed with caution. Studies of some proposed ‘disasters’ indicates that the data from the sites can be also interpreted in terms of gradual changes and non- catastrophic events. The submerged Neolithic sites off the Carmel coast, dated to the final Pre-Pottery Neolithic C (PPNC) and the Pottery Neolithic (PN) provide unique information on sea level changes, environmental processes, human economy and site desertion events in the East Mediterranean. The PPNC site of Atlit- Yam, dated to 9100-8000 yr. BP (calibrated), contains foundations of rectangular structures, installations, storage areas, 92 human burials, fresh water wells, ritual megalithic-like installations, animal bones, botanical materials and tools made of stone, flint, wood, and bone. The archaeological findings facilitate a characterization of the subsistence system, including land and sea environmental resources. The five PN sites situated closer to the present beach and dated to 7900 – 6800 BP. They contain installations for the extraction of olive oil, storage silos, water-wells lined with stones and tree branches and tools made of stone, wood, bone, flint and pottery. At the site of Neve-Yam, a cemetery including stonewalled graves was discovered. The subsistence system of the PN coastal cultures was based mainly on agriculture, raising domestic animals and plants and exploitation of marine resources. It was suggested (Pareschi et al 2007) that a tsunami generated by the collapse of Mount Etna some 8,300 BP, destroyed the submerged PPNC village of Atlit-Yam. However the supposed tsunami deposits from the site antedate the tsunami event and the site was occupied ca 300 years after the proposed tsunami. The human remains recovered from prepared graves manifest pathologies which are mainly associated with infectious diseases and chronic health problems. None of the human or animal bones show traumatic injuries. In catastrophic assemblages animal bones are usually found in anatomical articulation, while at Atlit-Yam the animals were consumed, and the bones bear cut marks, attesting that the animals were eaten. Thus the destruction of the village by a tsunami, finds no support in the archaeological, anthropological, faunal, and geological records. Instead, the data indicate that Atlit –Yam site was abandoned around 8,000 yr B.P. due to the deterioration in living conditions resulting from gradual post-glacial sea level rise. All subsequent PN settlements were built further inland.

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“New Observations on the Ancient Harbor of Fıġla”

The subject of that research deals with Pamphylia, especially the area of the coast which is located between Alara River and Kargı River. Pamphylia is one of the most important areas of Asia Minor in Antique age like today and this area have been included in present by Antalya city border. So, this area since antique ages and today have attracted attention both Ancient authors and scientist. An ancient harbor that is located at 21 km west of Modern Alanya called “Fıġla Burnu” in Pamphylia Region. In this paper this harbor restudied with new findings.

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“The Hellenistic Glassware from Karaman Museum”

One of the significant groups of artefacts in Karaman Museum’s collection is the glassware dated from Hellenistic to the Byzantium Period. Besides; the glassware exhibited in the Museum of Karaman has the required quality to make some remarkable evaluation on the glass production and trade of not only the region but also Anatolia possible.

The glassware from the collection mostly brought to the museum from the ancient settlements in Karaman and its environs were produced by Core-forming, Blowing and Mould-blowing methods.

The glassware in this collection especially belonging to Hellenistic period stands out with their formal and stylistic characteristics. The amount and the variety of the glassware in the region show the general use of daily glassware in the region during this period. It can be deduced that while some of the glassware was produced in the local workshops, most of them were imported to the region.

In this study, the Hellenistic Glasses in Karaman shall be analysed according to their production methods and their areas of use. Furthermore; there shall be an effort for the determination of the origins of the glassware understood to be imported and these shall be dated.

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“Attic Pottery in Anatolia from Archaic period to 4th Century B.C.”

Black- and red-figure Attic pottery found in Anatolia offers a fundamental contribution to the reconstruction of the complex political and economic picture of the area from the Archaic period to the end of the 4th century B.C. This paper aims at giving a reference frame for all the Attic vases found in Anatolia, in order to reconstruct the relationships between Anatolia and the Athenian Kerameikos.

The paper focuses on the distribution and the chronological articulation of the presence of Attic figured pottery in Anatolia, and also on the shapes and on the themes preferred. The study takes into account also the distribution of analogous pottery in the surrounding areas, in order to evaluate the role of Anatolia as a crossroad in the complex commercial network of Eastern Mediterranean.

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“Wooden Adornments of the Mosques in Bozkır’s Villages ”

We come across lots of wooden materials used in the mosques in Bozkır and around. Although the origins of these architectures are changed by the restoration works in time, there have been original samples today. Especially wood widely used at mihrab, mimbar, gathering place, preach bench, door and window wings is both building material and adornment material. In addition to be seen adornment style in similar qualification that became widespread in late Ottoman Period, traditional adornment factors also takes attention.

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“An Ethnobotanical Plant from the Flora of Hittite: *hatalkišni*“

It was called as hatalkišni in the Boğazköy-Hattusa documents that was described as scientific and local name to in time and morphological and ethnobotanical features of the plant were identified. The plant was compared features in Hittite texts and scientific description. We thould that hatalkišni may be rose hip in English name, ‘kuşburnu’ in Turkish name and *Rosa canina* L. (in *Rosaceae* family) in scientific name. ‘Kuşburnu’ is widespread on Anatolia and its fruit is used to food by Anatolian people.

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“Kelenderis Port (Aydincik/Mersin) Underwater Excavation -2008”

In antique Kelenderis (Aydincik-Mersin), an underwater excavation was started since 2006 with the inclusion of archaeological excavations that continue since 1986. The excavation is done on a building ruin that forms of different sizes of stone blocks, under the harbour ground. According to measures of 2007, that structure which is 26 m. height and 5 m. width is probably the foundation of the antique city quay. In the researches conducted in 4-15 September 2008, much clearer information is found about the way of construction of the ground at the time that the structure of quay was built. Furthermore, in the process of opening, various archaeological stuffs were found.

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“Ornamental Architectural Pieces in Karaman Citadel”

Karaman Castle is one of the rare works citadel of which has kept its origin till today. The castle also presents importance with its inscription and ornamental architectural pieces that reused in its construction. The work of which date is unknown, took its shape today from the constructions that Gedik Paşa did who took the city from Karamanoğulları in Fatih Sultan Mehmet period. These ornamental pieces that mostly were made in a haphazard manner on citadel's walls are the stones that Gedik Paşa brought from the buildings like mosque and Muslim theological schools that he made them collapsed after Karaman conquer. Despite the inscriptional pieces researched by some researchers, there has been no enough research being made on architectural plastic works. In reviews made within the scope of this statement, nearly 200 architectural plastic works were determined on citadel walls. These pieces which include botanic, geometric motives and inscriptions are the kinds of frieze, muqarnas and clout nails. The aim of this study is to make a trial on completion and introduction of these architectural pieces of citadel walls that has not been enough researched till today. the findings obtained as a result, the parts will be compared with Karamanoğlu architectural samples and intensified on which buildings they may have come from.

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“A group of candle in Karaman Museum”

Topic of this study consists of terracotta candles that were provided in different times our of archeological excavations for the collection of Karaman Museum which has been active since 1980. There have been some difficulties to date these candles which do not pertain to any certain excavation finding, as they do not have any contexts. This group of candles predominantly consisting of those pertaining to the Roman Period were examined in respect of clay structures and construction techniques and included in certain typologies. These candles were compared with similar samples that were found in several excavations and added to literature, and determination of periods and production centers was provided. In addition, when considering that they had a wide range of daily use in ancient age, the candles that constituted the topic of this study take an important place in respect of giving clues about beliefs of period as well as sense of art through their motifs and figures. On the other hand, these candles that were localized shall provide new data about commercial relations of period.

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“Thoughts on the Trident Figure on Some Urartian Seal Impressions”

The scarcity of the written documents in the Urartian language leads most scholars studying on the culture and the religion of the Urartians to pay a little bit more attention to the subsidiary evidences such as the products of art and architecture. Since seals bear such an important and crucial role for the Urartian culture, some signs and symbols on these artefacts still remain obscure. The Bastam and Toprakkale examples, which are discussed in the paper, have the same features. This study focuses on a unique group of bullae from Bastam and Toprakkale, literally, “bullae with tridents”, published by Seidl and by Lehmann-Haupt. Nearly all of the bullae were unearthed in the “bone rooms” of Bastam. The main aim of this paper is not to illuminate the functions of these rooms, or the bullae, but to try to make an understanding about the “trident” figure of these unique impressions. According to the author, the artists of the Bastam bullae were depicting what they were intended: a pure, high and solid trident, most probably a pitchfork.

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“The Tomb 159D in Northern Necropolis of Hierapolis”

An unrobed tumulus revealed which belongs to Hellenistic Period and can be an answer to the questions about the foundation of Hierapolis, during the “Hierapolis North Necropolis Excavations” in 2001 by the presidency of Directorate of Denizli Museum. The tumulus named as no. 159D which placed under the podium of tomb no. 159. The tumulus constructed by ceased travertine blocks and formed with a short dromos and a square-planned chamber that covered by a cradle vault. This tomb is one of the rare samples which are revealed unrobed tombs in the Necropolis of Hierapolis. The finds of the tomb are bearing importance for the foundation date of Hierapolis, burial customs and establishment of local pottery production.

The purpose of our study is, in the light of the finds of tumulus that excavated in 2001, to establish the contribution of this new tomb to the burial customs in the tumuli of the Necropolis of Hierapolis by scrutinizing the foundation date of Hierapolis. Besides, to establish the burial gifts if they are imported or local production by making necessary researches on them.

Results of the study, the just revealed finds of tumulus no. 159D are proved that the Hierapolis ancient city held the city identity in the 3rd century B.C. The presence of the cremation burial custom beside the inhumation burial custom in the Necropolis’ of Hierapolis is proved by this tomb. Furthermore, this tomb exposed both the local pottery production and importation from the various West Anatolian centers (Bergama, etc.) and oversea countries (South Italy) of Hierapolis which placed on a transition point in the Lycus Valley.

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“A Group of Red Slip Wares from the Akşehir Museum”

During our studies in the Akşehir Museum in 2008, a number of red slipped terracotta wares from Roman period in various forms were discovered in the museum collection. Thus, these artefacts constitute our study. Some of these wares all of which were brought to the museum through purchase are being exhibited while the others are kept under protection in the storage. The aim of our study is to examine and classify in depth these wares in the museum collection that were produced in the workshops of various regions at different dates spreading to a wide area and that were popular especially in Eastern Mediterranean region and to present those to the science world. Accordingly; in our research performed in the Akşehir Museum last year, the artefacts analysed in detail were seen to be from various ware groups produced in different regions and periods such as the East Sigillata A, Italian Sigillata, Cypriot Sigillata and Cypriot Red Slip Wares. It is a great opportunity that the red slip ware samples that were highly popular in the Eastern Mediterranean through Ancient Roman Period have been in exhibition in the Akşehir Museum.

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“A Review on The *Muezzin Mahfils* of Ottoman Mosques in Konya”

Mahfils (screened and elevated loge in a mosque, *maksoorah*) are the special units of the prayer hall that were designed with their own different function and characteristics. The *Müezzın mahfils*, that were located at the place where the *Müezzın* can easily observe both the *İmam* and the prayers in addition he can direct the worship process in comfortable. The *Müezzın Mahfils* reflect the characteristics of their time with their structural and decorative features. The aim of this paper is to introduce the “three *müezzın mahfil*” of the monumental Ottoman Mosques in Konya, which were designed in different locations and seperated from each other with their material and decorative compositions. The *müezzın mahfils* of *Sultan Selim* (1567), *Şerafeddin* (1636) and *Aziziye* (1876) mosques, are placed completely in different locations with each other. The *müezzın mahfil* of *Sultan Selim* Mosque is joining to the front right one of the four big buttress of the main dome from north and the *müezzın mahfil* of *Şerafeddin* Mosque was built in attached with the right rear buttress from south. However the *müezzın mahfil* of the *Aziziye* Mosque situated over the North entrance of the building and constructed next to the north wall.

The *müezzın mahfils* of the Ottoman Mosques are generally located on the right side of the mihrab - entrance axis and they show the characteristics of their period with regard to the material and decorative features. This study, carried out through the samples of the *müezzın mahfils* of Konya Mosques, aim to make a contribution to understanding the Ottoman mosque architecture.

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“Toilet Culture and Latrines in Asia Minor”

Data's of Toilet and Drain were seen firstly in Mesopotamia and later in Crete and Mycenae civilization. Also Hesiodos and Herodotos were pointed out that topic in the Greek world. There were some scenes on Greek vases which were related to the symposium. During the Pax Roma in Augustan, rebuilding started in the whole Empire; in this context also latrines were increased as other architectural investments. Latrines were seen where Roman Empire reached. The quantities of latrines were raised from first century AD. 140 latrines were seen in Rome in 315 AD. Public Latrines were varied to diverse types from 3rd century to Byzantium time and later terminated. There were both public and civil latrines in Asia Minor. There have been found many latrines in studies in Asia Minor. And these quantities are ascending by new archaeological works

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“Wooden Adornments of Akseki-İlvat Village Houses”

Akseki is one of the oldest towns of Antalya, settled at the south of the West Toros Mountains. Due to the affect of the weather conditions of Toros region, the use of wood for architecture and adornment is widely accepted. Adornment of the regional houses is shaped according to the wooden materials. Adornment is intensified indoors; we come across the motives of adornment as a synthesis of the understanding of the late period and the understanding of the public architecture adornment. The regional houses reflect the style of capital as compared with the usual very simple and ordinary village houses. In our research the usage areas of wooden, the adornment and style of motives created by wood are evaluated in the context of traditional Turkish house architecture.

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“Kızılburun Column Wreck Excavation”

The marble carrier currently under excavation is one of five shipwrecks discovered at Kızılburun on a 1993 INA survey directed by Cemal Pulak. This vessel was transporting a cargo of newly-quarried white marble from Marmara Island (ancient Proconnesus), when it sank off Kızılburun, probably some time in the first three quarters of the first century B.C. There are several features of the Kızılburun marble cargo that distinguish it from other shipwrecked marble shipments discovered around the Mediterranean: first, the depth of the site. Second, the largest and heaviest of the architectural marbles at Kızılburun are eight large drums and a single Doric capital that together create a monumental Doric column. Third, wooden hull may be preserved beneath these marble drums

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“Shipwrecks of Anatolia 2008 – Eastern Aegean Expedition”

A recent expedition in October 2008 to the southeast Aegean Sea by the Institute for Archaeological Oceanography (IAO) in conjunction with the Institute for Exploration (IFE) and Institute for Nautical Archaeology (INA) surveyed the deep waters off the coast of the Bodrum peninsula, Turkey. This is a prime area to search for wrecks because there are numerous islands and peninsulas that drop off to sub-SCUBA depths within only a few hundred meters formed from the tectonic and ancient volcanic activity in the area. This project was able to survey a large region of deep water (defined here as below 50 meters, the maximum 'safe' depth for conventional scuba diving) while staying in a “coastal” area within a few kilometers of land.

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**“Byzantine Stonework Examples of Konya Buyuk Sehir Belediyesi A.R. Izzet
Koyunoglu Museum”**

A lot of pieces from Konya and its environment were collected in the twentieth century by A. R. Izzet Koyunoğlu and he donated these pieces to the municipality and then a museum was founded with these pieces. Konya Buyuk Sehir Belediyesi A. R. Izzet Koyunoglu Museum is an example of private museums of Turkey. The museum has a rich collection of Byzantine Period. The collection consists of templon architraves, a panel of ambon stair, a templon panel, a tombstone and column capitals and pillars. These pieces were decorated with geometric compositions, floral motifs, cross motifs and animal figures. These stonework examples are important for understanding of Byzantine Art and Architecture of Iconium.

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**“Farm Equipment under the Spot Light of Archaeological Artifacts in Isauria
Region and Nearby”**

Grave steles and Osthoteches are the important archaeological artifacts which are encountered in Isauria region especially toward the west of it. Most of these artifacts exhibit very rich reliefs. Although most of them are about the person and his or her relatives but quite often they could be about the tools and equipment the person had used in his or her occupation and daily life. Among these plow and scikle are the most commonly seen due to the geographic location of the region. In this study, the farm tools and equipment, mainly plow, found in Isauria region and neighborhood will be collectively evaluated with the limitations of preserved archaeological artifacts.

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“A Style-Syntactical Analysis of the Nabataean Painted Fine Ware”

The Nabataeans are known historically since the second half of the 1st millennium BC as a nomadic people in the Northwest of the Arabian Peninsula, where they controlled the trading routes between Southern Arabia and the Mediterranean Sea. The Nabataean Painted Fine Ware (NPFW) to be analysed in this paper derives from the second half of the 2nd century BC to the phase when the Nabataeans were incorporated into the Roman Empire in 106 AD.

The subject matter of this paper is the formal assembly of the NPFW bowls, as well as the discourse, whether the stated analogies for linguistic studies between formal style and languages can be applied to archaeological material. Using a so-called style-grammar, the main goal is to develop an efficient and applicable method to describe decoration. The material is divided into motive groups and decoration schemes. The decoration schemes are then dissolved and replaced through letters and numbers, and schematically allegorised according to linguistic principles. To verify the adaptability of the developed Nabataean style-grammar, the so-called Pseudo-Nabataean pottery is used as comparison material. The Pseudo-Nabataean pottery resembles the NPFW in design, but differs in a macroscopic as well as microscopic way; concerning not only in its chemical-mineralogical composition, but also its decoration schemes and its manufacture quality differs as well. By applying the NPFW style-grammar to the Pseudo-Nabataean pottery divergences from the NPFW style-grammar can be shown as such through the allegorisation, and hence support the thesis of an existing connection between language and formal style.

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“Reflection to arts of figure in Mesopotamian Water Transport”

The world of natural resources in each region equal to the rate of dissolution, and each community has a unique living space in the region and culture to create works of art have led. Natural resources of Mesopotamia, Euphrates and Tigris Rivers have influenced to the culture and arts of civilizations in this region. We may see these influences on the reliefs, on the wall paintings, and especially at the cylinder seals of Mesopotamia.

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“ITA (Istanbul Prehistoric Survey) Researches at 2008”

In 2007, University of Kocaeli started the survey project called “ITA - Istanbul Tarihöncesi Araştırmaları (Istanbul Prehistoric Survey)” by Şengül Aydınğün. In 2008, Istanbul University, Eastern Mediterranean University and University of Bristol have joined to this project and set up common project. Same year, the team studied on two different areas. First research area was around the Küçükçekmece region and Küçükçekmece Lake. Two different teams have established for this region. First team studied for the survey on the land; second team studied near the lake coast and on the lake. After the Küçükçekmece researchs, the team went to Silivri and started new researches at the Selimpasa Mound, Central Silivri, Alipaşa, Küçük Sinekli, Büyük Sinekli, Danamandıra, Sayalar, Fenerköy and Çilingöz.

After this season, we have learned new datum especially near the Küçükçekmece lake area. We have found chipped stones, ground stones, pottery samples and regular stone groups near the Küçükçekmece lake coast. We believed that these areas are very important for Istanbul cultural history. Next season, we will start the excavation in these areas.

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“Archaeological ruins at Istanbul Kucukcekmece lake and river basin”

“ITA - Istanbul Prehistoric Survey” began the archaeological studies at Istanbul with an international science team as an inclusion of ITA project. During these studies, some proofs regarding prehistoric times and some trading methods of Hellenistic, Rome, Byzantium times, are found. The archaeological importance of Yarımburgaz Cave in prehistoric times is known. In 2007, there was found some clues about the production of PPNB Neolithic settlement in Avcılar Firuzkoy Coast of Kucukcekmece Lake. Besides this area, because of the defined well-arranged stone rows on the peninsula’s edge reach inside the lake, this area is chosen for 2008 studies. During the studies, the ruins probably belongs to a lighthouse structure that was developed in two different times in Küçükçekmece Lake; many structure ruins that are thought that they are a castle-port structure on a peninsula in the lake and they are ruins on two coasts of the lake belonging to Hellenistic- Roman- Byzantium times. The defined ruins show that the lake was a port for also trading and war ships.

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“Underwater Archaeology Researches in Crimea at 2007-2008”

The coasts of the Black Sea hosted various cultures in many different periods. On the coastal territories numerous folk routes and many customs as well as commercial interests of various ancient states intersected. The geopolitical position of the Taurica (ancient Crimean Peninsula) played a pivotal role in the complex history of the northern Black sea region. There are several shipwrecks from Bronze ages to Middle ages have been found on the northern coast of the Black sea. CUA is working on them since 1999.

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“The Evolution of the Concept of Personal Hygiene in the light of Archeological Discoveries and Documents”

The archeological discoveries and documents in the context of the concept of hygiene and its practices are evaluated in this study. In this framework, the relationship between health and hygiene and its expansions are determined. Parallel to the study at issue, the concept of hygiene which has a physiological base; and the personal hygiene and its practices being the first link and basis of the evolution which are determined by the knowledge accumulation concerning from the concept itself are evaluated. The cognitive evolution which is materialized parallel to the knowledge accumulation in this context is connoted.

Our study discovered the cognitive evolution of the contemporary conceptualization of personal hygiene and its practices by evaluating the documents and archeological discoveries belongs to Hittite, Urartu, Ionian Colonies and; Rome and Seljuk civilizations in the Anatolian geography as playing an essential role in the appearance of the most important knowledge expansion in which the life has initiated in the 600.000 A.D.. In the framework of cognitive evolution, there is confirmed seven phases.

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“The Wind Mills of Bodrum Peninsula”

The flour production through the grain milling is among the significant invention of the humanity. In history, in parallel with the increasing grain production, several milling techniques were improved and regional mill types with different technologies were put into use. At this point the main factor is the power supply which drives the mill. This energy necessity can be supplied with strong streams or wind power but when these natural sources aren't exist, human or animal potentials can be utilized as well. The wind mills of Bodrum Peninsula, as our research field are the vernacular 19th century samples of conventional Mediterranean architecture.

In Bodrum Peninsula; the groups of mill that located in the high places endowed with wind in *Turgutreis Karabag* district, *Peksimet* village, *Ortakent* town with *Islamhaneleri* and *Yalıkavak* regions are the original buildings, reflecting the folk culture and architectural style of the zone. The wind mills of Bodrum, with their material, technique and design manners, show similar features that unique to the Aegean region. While these wind mills sustained their original function till the 1950's, today they are left to their faith and in need of attention. The Bodrum wind mills, arranged with two stories in a masonry cylindrical body, consist of a wooden miller which can be oriented towards the prevailing wind and a main axel and a drive wheel that tied with a grindstone. In this study, the significance of the wind mills of Bodrum peninsula that related to the folkloric culture and art will be introduced and their original architectural and structural features will be presented.

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“The Tympanum which is used The Water Lifting up in the Ancient Times”

The fountains, waterway, cisterns, conveying water terminals and canals are generally the most common ruins which are related to water and using of water in ancient city from the ancient times remained to today. The various devices were lifting up the water from river or backwater sources that are used in the ancient time. In general the devices are not extant in order produced by wooden and only a few examples are remained today. We informed about the devices generally from the ancient writers. One of the lifting up the water mechanisms was tympanum that we gathered from the descriptions of the ancient writers and looking to the rare ruins was remained today. Although the tympanum made as the same style, there are also different types and working system. The contrivance with tympanums are lifted up the water, whether their own caliber or radius of the water. As a working principle, the tympanum which are built near to the river, supplied the cycle by the force of water. However, the tympanums which are made on the backwater sources worked by the force of man. The drums which were near to the river are using in the modern times. The examples of the tympanums mechanism which made on the backwater sources are rare. The well-preserved tympanums which are made on the backwater sources worked by the force of man are found in Eumenia ancient city according to our researches. This example building is charged both lifting up the water by the tympanum and as a terminal of waterworks.

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“Hotspots of Transmission: Selimpaşa, Kanlıgeçit, Gulubovo, Assara and the Lifting of Complexity in Early Bronze Age Southeast Europe”

While the first half of the 3rd millennium BC in the southeast of Europe is still characterised by a – comparatively – medium level of social and economic complexity and the dominance of pastoral tribes of a north-Pontic origin, the region experiences a real explosion in complexity for the period between 2500 and 2200 BCE. The Eastern and Central Mediterranean as well as the Balkans are included in a much wider network now dominated by exchange, trade, colonies, urbanism, and new forms of prestige and status expression.

Although prehistoric archaeology is still struggling here with its own inherent problem, an accurate chronological resolution, the paper will try to demonstrate that nor simple mechanisms of diffusion of information, ideas and goods are here at work, nor the models of World-System-Theories can be easily applied, but that is existing a much more complicated interference of ideological peripheries and traditional cultural boundaries, of acculturation processes, and seemingly contemporary different levels of complexity in the same region. It is exactly in this rather unstable contact zone that some sites obviously act as hotspots of transmission for these new achievements.

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“Underwater archaeological investigations in the North part of the Black Sea”

The Northern part of the Black Sea coast presents a very great interest for underwater archaeology. For different ages area was the development of navigation and marine trade promoted their subsequent development and prosperity. Inhabitants of the coastal settlements used sea resources and water ways during their whole history. Quite often the sea was an arena of the military battles which resulted in important political events. All these historical processes can be retraced on the archaeological finds of the coastal waters of Chersonesos Taurica – modern Sebastopol - one of the biggest colonies on the Northern Black Sea Coast. The whole history of Chersonesos was inseparably linked with the sea. The founders of this city-state came by sea. All the way through history were dependent upon their knowledge of the sea. Active human use of the sea compelled to open up and to fit up the regions of navigation and to build port and hydrotechnical constructions. Besides the navigation is provided with an inevitable human and technical loss of different reasons: natural disasters (natural factor), faults of steering the ships, hostilities (human factor). But the result was always the same - different objects which are for us now finds of material culture of ancient time fallen down to seabed. The very first underwater exploration in the Black Sea was carried out in 1905 by Russian engineer L. Kolly in Feodosia. At the beginning of the 1930-s prof. K. Grinevich shot an underwater film about the remains of ancient Chersones which was the first film of this kind in the world. Since that time over dozens of underwater archeological expeditions have been carried out resulting in a number of significant archeological finds. Recent years have brought some interesting results as well.

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“What Type of Ships Sailed on the Dead Sea in Antiquity?”

The Dead Sea was formed within the East African–Syrian rift system. At –420 meters below the Mediterranean Sea-level, it is the lowest continental depression on the globe. The high salinity (29 – 33‰) and density (1,230 gr/cm³), give the water a higher degree of buoyancy. In written sources the Dead Sea is known by varied names relating to its natural resources and the water composition. The Greeks called it Asphaltites Thalassa (Sea of Asphalt), as it is depicted in the Madaba Map mosaic. This toponim refers to the Sea's natural resource, the asphalt/bitumen that emerges occasionally after severe earthquakes.

Little is known about the maritime aspects of the Dead Sea, especially the shipping activities in antiquity. Two sailing ships (sailing to the south) transporting salt and bitumen (hemar; in Hebrew) are depicted in the Madaba Map mosaic (550 – 560 CE). They probably are the only pictographic evidence of seaborne trade and ships sailing on the Dead Sea. Earlier maritime activity on the Dead Sea is suggested by the ship graffito from Herod's Palace at Masada (2nd – 1st century BCE). The question of supremacy over the Sea's resources and ruling the area was at the heart of the sea battle in 312 BCE, when the Seleucid king Antigonos appointed Hieronymos of Cardica to conduct the sea combat against the Nabataeans and Ptolemaic Egypt, which resulted in his defeat.

The presented paper will focus on the type of ships sailing in the Dead Sea, their construction and propulsion. Several stone and wooden anchors discovered during the last two decades, due to the fast drop of the sea level, bring conclusive evidence of intensive maritime activities in the Dead Sea from the 6th millennium BCE to the 6th century CE, as augmented by the ships in the Madaba Map mosaic.

This paper is dedicated to the memory to Prof. Michele Piccirillo, my advisor for both MA and PhD Dissertations, a close and good friend, who just passed away before his time, 26.10.2008, and left us all with an enormous sorrow and emptiness. Michele's legacy may be translated into one sentence: "He has taught us how to transform a piece of colored stone into a document of history and humanity".

POSTER

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“The excavation research during 2008 in “G. Carreca” barracks, 9 Labicana road, Rome, Italy. Preliminary notes.”

Several researches concerned, between 2001 and 2008, the area including among SS. Marcellino and Pietro church on east, the buildings of “G. Carreca” customs officer barracks on north, San Giovanni's hospital on south and “Ce.Ri.co” italian army barracks. In this work we explain preliminary results concerning context came out during the last excavations (2008).

POSTER

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**“The parietal and pavemental marbles decorations from the excavations in “G.Carreca”
barracks, 9 Labicana road, Rome, Italy. Preliminary notes.”**

The objective of this writing was the creation of a database in which insert the stratigrafical units and what kind of stones, moreover the possible certified formes. We have create an archives of remarkable fragments by reason of particular characteristical form and quality conservation's conditions. To make this, we analysed 4703 fragments from 36 stratigrafical units, which represent utilization's phases of dig's area. It is possible to date these stratigrafical units between the late Roman Republic and the late Renaissance.