

**ANATOLIA ANTIQUA
ESKİ ANADOLU**

XXVII



**INSTITUT FRANÇAIS D'ETUDES ANATOLIENNES GEORGES-DUMEZIL
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ESKİ ANADOLU
XXVII**

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TABLE DES MATIERES

PRÉFACE	V
PREFACE	VII
IN MEMORIAM	1
Burçin ERDOĞU et Özlem ÇEVİK A Comparative Study of the Sixth Millennium BC Marble Bracelets from Ulucak and Uğurlu	29
Martin GODON et Ozan ÖZBUDAK Early Chalcolithic Pottery from Tepecik-Çiftlik and Gelveri, Central Anatolia: From Local to Supra-Regional Ceramic Style	33
Vladimir SHELESTIN On the Origin of Küçükçekmece Iron Figurines	51
Akın ERSOY et Ludovic LAUGIER Sculptures grecques et romaines de Smyrne, découvertes récentes	57
Élisabeth GOUSSARD, Raphaëlle CHEVALLIER, Olivier HENRY et Christophe BOST Labraunda 2018, Étude d'un poids décoré et d'une couronne : les apports de la conservation-restauration	77
Isabelle HASSELIN ROUS Les figurines en terre cuite de Tarse en Cilicie à l'époque romaine impériale	89
İnci TÜRKOĞLU Early Byzantine Structure at Gerenkuyu Mevkii of Yalı-Bodrum	109
Anca DAN, Sait BAŞARAN, Helmut BRÜCKNER, Ercan ERKUL, Anna PINT, Wolfgang RABEL, Lyudmila SHUMILOVSKIKH, Dennis WILKEN and Tina WUNDERLICH Ainos in Thrace: Research Perspectives in Historical Geography and Geoarchaeology	127
Hülya ATAŞCIOĞLU AYKUL, M. Baha TANMAN, Miguel Ángel ESCOBAR-CLARÓS A Note on the Turkish Lot III / 1891 from the Bab el-Gasus Cache (Egypt), kept at the Istanbul Archaeology Museums / Ancient Orient Museum	145
CHRONIQUES DES TRAVAUX ARCHEOLOGIQUES EN TURQUIE 2018	
Kenan IŞIK, Bülent GENÇ, Vedat TİMUR et Rifat KUVANÇ Two Column Bases From Mawan in the Hakkâri Province (Southeast Corner of Turkey): A New Achaemenid Center?	155

Çiğdem MANER

Preliminary Report on the Sixth Season of the Konya Ereğli, Karapınar, Halkapınar and Emirgazi Survey Project (KEYAR) 2018 161

Erkan KONYAR, Bülent GENÇ, Can AVCI et Armağan TAN

Excavations at the Old City, Fortress, and Mound of Van: Work in 2018 169

Olivier HENRY et J. BLID, Chr. BOST, N. CARLESS-UNWIN, R. CHEVALLIER, G. ÇİMEN, A. EYİĞÖR, A. FREJMAN, E. GOUSSARD, V. LUNGU, A. SITZ, A. MUSAT-STREINU, B. VERGNAUD

Labraunda 2018 185

M. SEYER, A. DOLEA, P. M. BES, D. Zs. SCHWARCZ, S. BAYBO, A. K. L. LEUNG, U. QUATEMBER, M. WÖRRLE, H. BRÜCKNER, F. STOCK, A. SYMANCZYK, G. STANZL, K. KUGLER, B. YENER-MARKSTEINER

The Excavation at Limyra/Lycia 2018: Preliminary Report 233

Alessandra RICCI

The Küçükyalı Arkeopark (Istanbul), 2016-2018: Excavation, Conservation, Cultural Heritage and Public Archaeology 255

Nergis GÜNSENİN

A Günsenin IV Amphora from Küçükyalı 279

Nergis GÜNSENİN*

A GÜNSENİN IV AMPHORA FROM KÜÇÜKYALI

Her ölüm, giden için de kalan için de çok zordur. Giden bir daha yoktur, kalana da o acı yokluk kalır.

Sonra o klasik cümle kurulur; “yeri doldurulamayacak bir insandı”!

Aksel Tibet, gerçekten, yeri doldurulamayacak bir insandı. Biz dostlarını o yeri doldurulamayacak yokluğuyla baş başa bırakıp, her zamanki efendiliğiyle, göçtü gitti aramızdan... O bilgi dolu sohbetleri, her soruma verdiği cevapları, uzun öğle yemeği molalarımızı, birbirimize “mirim” diye hitaplarımızı çok arıyorum. IFEA'nın ortak araştırmacısı olduğum 1992 yılı itibariyle başlayan dostluğumuz halen devam ediyor! Enstitüye girip de O'nu anmamak mümkün mü? Her öğleden sonra, Aksel'in ofisinin bulunduğu katta kahve yaparken, O'na doğru döner sorarım yine, “Mirim sana da kahve yapayım mı?”...

Son akademik işbirliğimiz, Küçükalyalı ArkeoPark (KYAP) amphora buluntuları (Günsenin ve Ricci) ve Günsenin amphora tipolojisi ile ilgili yazdığım makaleler sırasındaydı. Her iki çalışma da, Anatolia Antiqua XXVI'da (2018), 26 Ocak 2019'da aramızdan ayrılan değerli dostum merhum Aksel Tibet'in titiz editörlüğü sayesinde yayınlanmıştır.

Elinizdeki bu makaleyi KYAP'a tekrar dikkat çekmek ve merhum Tibet'i saygı, sevgi ve özlemle anmak için, “yeniden bir özet şeklinde”, yazmak istedim. Çünkü, kazı alanını son ziyaretim kendisiyle birlikte olmuştu!



From left to right: Alessandra Ricci, Frederick van Doorninck, Jr., Nergis Günsenin, late Aksel Tibet. August 2018 - Küçükalyalı ArkeoPark (Photo: Danielle Ricci).

*) Prof. Dr. Nergis GÜNSENİN - *Emeritus*, İstanbul Üniversitesi-Cerrahpaşa, Teknik Bilimler Meslek Yüksekokulu, Motorlu Araçlar ve Ulaştırma Teknolojileri Bölümü, Sualtı Teknolojisi Program Başkanı, Büyükçekmece Yerleşkesi, 34500-Istanbul. E-mail: ngunsenin@superonline.com

During the 2015 excavation season at the Küçükaly ArkeoPark (KYAP), under the direction of the Istanbul Archaeological Museums and with the scientific coordination of Alessandra Ricci, two ‘Günsenin IV’ amphoras were found. The smaller one emerged in a Late Byzantine chamber located in the southeastern corner of the monastery platform to the west of a tower. The second and larger one was retrieved in the northeastern end of the platform. There, a poorly executed calcareous floor had a second Günsenin IV embedded in it. The amphora underwent restoration and was displayed at the exhibition “Layer by Layer. Excavation of the Anatolian side of Istanbul, Aydos, Dragos, Küçükaly, Pendik, Samandıra”. This article provides the opportunity to present preliminary data about the scientific results of research related to one of the two recently discovered amphoras, the larger one located in the northeastern portion of the platform (Fig. 1a-b). I was motivated to study the findings not only because of the importance of the site, but also to express my appreciation for the ArkeoPark project, which has adopted a conscious approach to our cultural heritage and is operated in cooperation with the neighboring community, particularly its children¹.

The author’s PhD dissertation, defended in 1990, established the typology, production places, and distribution of the last period of Byzantine amphoras, from the tenth to the thirteenth century. Reproduced but not formally published, it has since become one of the classification handbooks most frequently referenced by colleagues interested in Byzantine amphoras (Günsenin 1990). Its classification of Byzantine amphoras according to twenty-eight types (thirty-seven types including the sub-types) has become universally adopted, and the author’s surname, Günsenin, is now used to refer to the various classes and types of related amphoras. More recently, a shortened version of the author’s PhD dissertation became available in printed form (Günsenin 2018).

The Günsenin IV amphora presented in this article is one of the four main types from the last period of Byzantine amphoras (Fig. 2a-b). The chronological transition between each of these four types reveals a logical evolution of form (Günsenin 2018: 92, Fig. 1) following the established classification and diffusion

of type IV (Günsenin 1990 (note 2): 31-34). In light of the new discoveries, the distribution map of the amphoras is enlarging (Günsenin 2018: 97, Fig. 3).

Byzantine amphoras, in terms of their forms and socio-economic development, show differences from their predecessors. Beginning in the Late Roman period, the bodies become rounded and ornamented with grooves, and the knobs at the bottom of earlier examples disappear. The amphoras produced to a certain standard in Roman times begin to appear in the eleventh century, in different dimensions of the same types as seen earlier. Different capacities of the amphoras are multiples of some standard unit of capacity. The production of amphoras during Greek and Roman times was usually regional. The vessels possessed monogram stamps indicating the place of production and the ruler at that time, providing evidence of systematic taxation. In contrast, during Byzantine times, when Christianity was expanding, the production of wine—the original contents of the Küçükaly amphora—was under the monopoly of the monasteries. Wine produced by monasteries, and by the villages dependent on them, was consumed locally, but the surplus of production began to be sold for profit. Although written documents state that the production and commerce of wine was carried out by the monasteries, these texts do not reveal anything about the organization of production and commerce as it concerned amphoras related to viticulture, most likely because the monasteries did not wish to declare their income to the central administration. As a result, there was no systematic stamping system used for the amphoras.

The most important characteristic of the Küçükaly amphora studied is the stamping on both handles (Fig. 3a-d), indicating that it did in fact belong to a system. Most exciting is that these monograms represent one of the types found on the amphoras discovered in the cargo of the Çamaltı Burnu I shipwreck off the coast of Marmara Island. Excavation of the wreck took place in 1998-2004, and the ceramic findings date the ship’s cargo to the thirteenth century (Günsenin and Özyaydın 2000: 341-350; Günsenin 2001a: 117-33; Günsenin 2001b: 252-256; Günsenin 2002: 391-399; Günsenin and Özyaydın 2002: 381-390; Günsenin 2003: 361-376; Günsenin 2004: 31-38; Günsenin

1) I thank Dr. Alessandra Ricci for informing me of the findings and Mrs. Zeynep Kızıltan, director of the Istanbul Archaeological Museums, for permission to publish them. The restoration and drawings of the amphora were by professional conservator Taner Özgür.

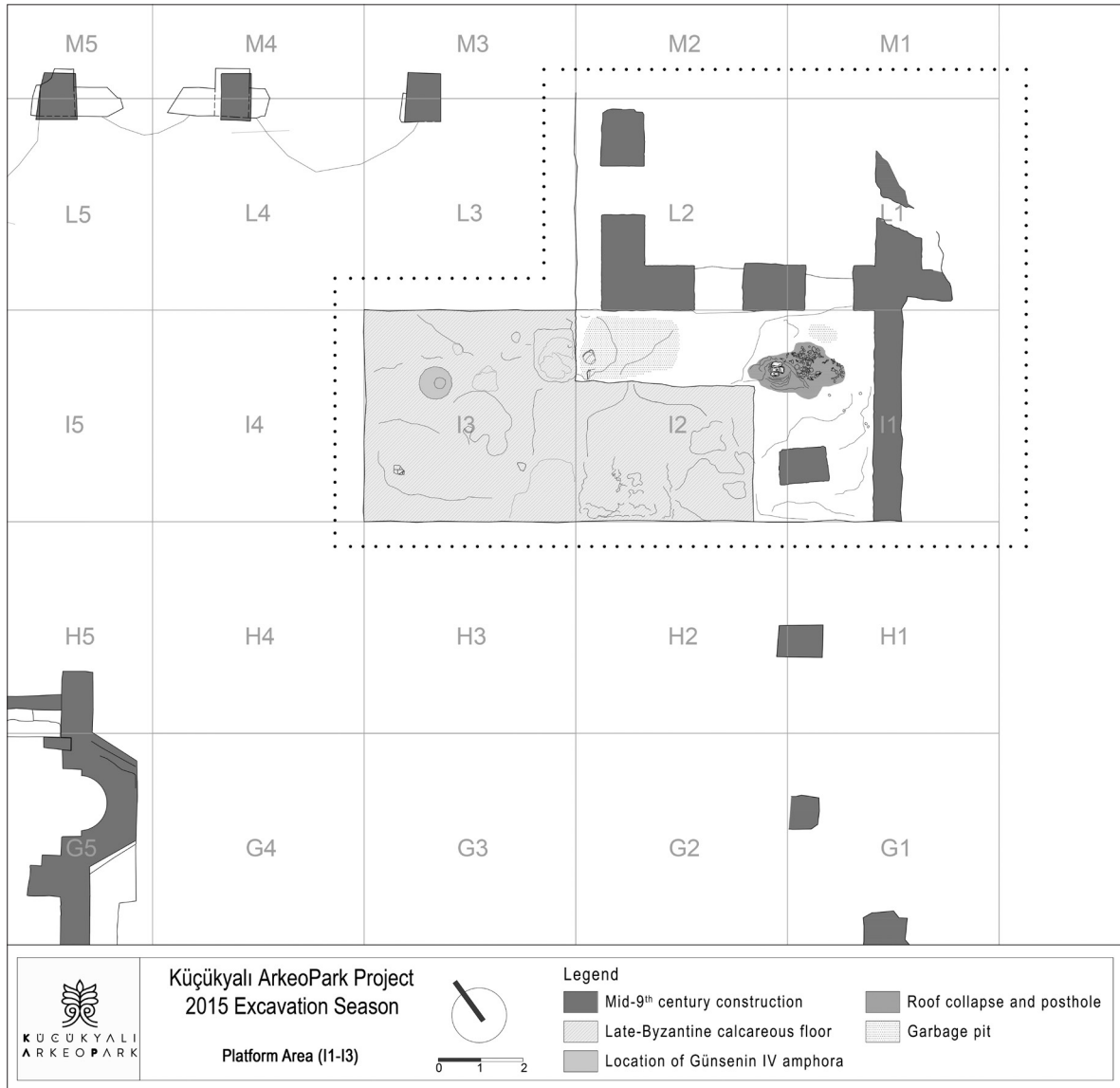


Fig. 1a-b:
Küçükalyı (Istanbul). 2015 excavation
season, platform area, plan and find
spot of Günsenin IV amphora; zenithal
view of same area. Günsenin and
Ricci 2018: 130, Fig. 3a and 137, Fig.17.
(Drawing prepared by B. Sulamacı and
G. Günay with the supervision of A. Ricci;
photo: KYAP archive).



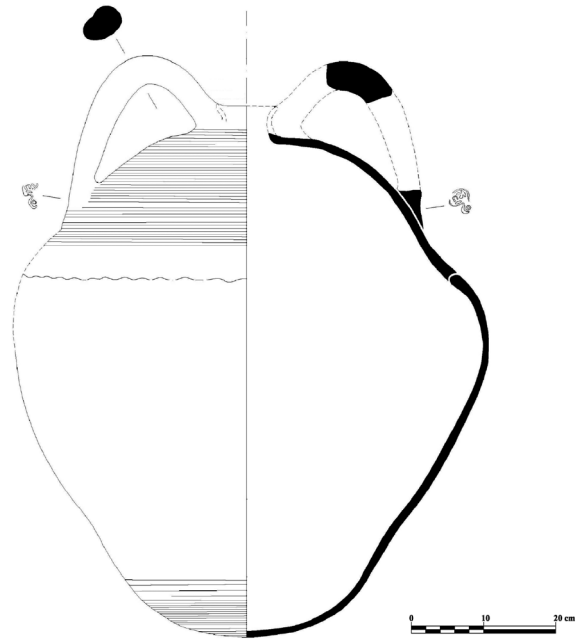


Fig. 2a-b: Küçükalyalı (Istanbul). 2015 excavation season, platform area, Günşenin IV amphora after conservation; drawing of Günşenin IV amphora. Günşenin and Ricci 2018: 129, Fig. 2. (Conservation and drawing by T. Özgür, photo: KYAP archive).



Fig. 3a-d: Küçükalyalı (Istanbul). 2015 excavation season platform area, Günşenin IV amphora, details and drawings of monograms on the handles. Günşenin and Ricci 2018: 131, Figs 4a-b-c-d. (Drawings by T. Özgür, photo: KYAP archive).

2005: 118-123; Günsenin 2010: 151-153). The amphoras also date to the thirteenth and fourteenth century according to the author's typology.

Ricci writes that the Küçükalyı excavation site is the monastery of *Satyros*, built by Patriarch Ignatios in the years 867-877. The small objects found in the excavation site date to the between fourth and seventh centuries and point to a pre-monastery life. Two coins found belonging to the times of Andronicus II (1282-1328) and Andronicus III (1328-1341) reveal that the settlement was active until the fourteenth century (Ricci 2012: 147-61 ; Ricci 2019a: 129-140 ; Ricci 2019b).

During the fourteenth century, amphoras were replaced by wooden barrels. The amphoras at the Çamaltı Burnu I wreck, with their large bodies, thin walls, and capacities up to about 128 liters, reflect this transition period. They have monograms on the handles where they meet the body and are in several sizes, as seen in Late Byzantine amphoras. The *vitıs vinifera* (grape seeds) found in sediment analysis and the resin found on the interior walls of the amphoras indicate that the cargo was wine, revealing that the wine trade continued in the Late Byzantine period.

As noted above, the Küçükalyı amphora was found on the platform of the complex (Fig. 1a-b). Although it is broken (Fig. 4), the vessel's capacity was calculated mathematically as 126 liters, making it one of the largest in comparison with other examples.

The final publication of the Çamaltı Burnu I wreck is ongoing², and therefore the story of its voyage has not yet been concluded. Presumably, the ship was loaded from one of the monasteries on the northwestern coast of the Sea of Marmara. The



Fig. 4: Küçükalyı (Istanbul). 2015 excavation season, platform area, Günsenin IV amphora in situ. Günsenin and Ricci 2018: 130, Fig. 3b. (Photo: KYAP Archive).

discovery of the amphora at the Küçükalyı monastery, an ecclesiastic complex, raises several questions: How did an amphora produced for the cargo of the ship wrecked at Çamaltı Burnu reach Küçükalyı? Was there communication between the monasteries at each location? Will there be other amphoras discovered as excavation continues? This last question is receiving a positive answer as more Günsenin IV are being discovered at Küçükalyı³.

Hence, I would find it useful in the coming years to enlarge the excavation area, in order to investigate in depth the Küçükalyı monastery's relationship to the likely nearby harbor and its related sea routes.

2) The project titled "Progress of the Final Publication of Çamaltı Burnu I Shipwreck Excavation" was granted by ANAMED-KUDAR fellowship for the academic year 2019/2020. I thank both centers for their support.

3) Cf. recently discovered amphoras and their archaeological context in Günsenin and Ricci: 2018.

ABBREVIATIONS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

ANAMED	Koç Üniversitesi Anadolu Medeniyetleri Araştırma Merkezi
KUDAR	Mustafa V. Koç Deniz Arkeolojisi Araştırma Merkezi
KST	Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı

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Figurine d'homme en terre cuite (Louvre, Tarse 314)
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