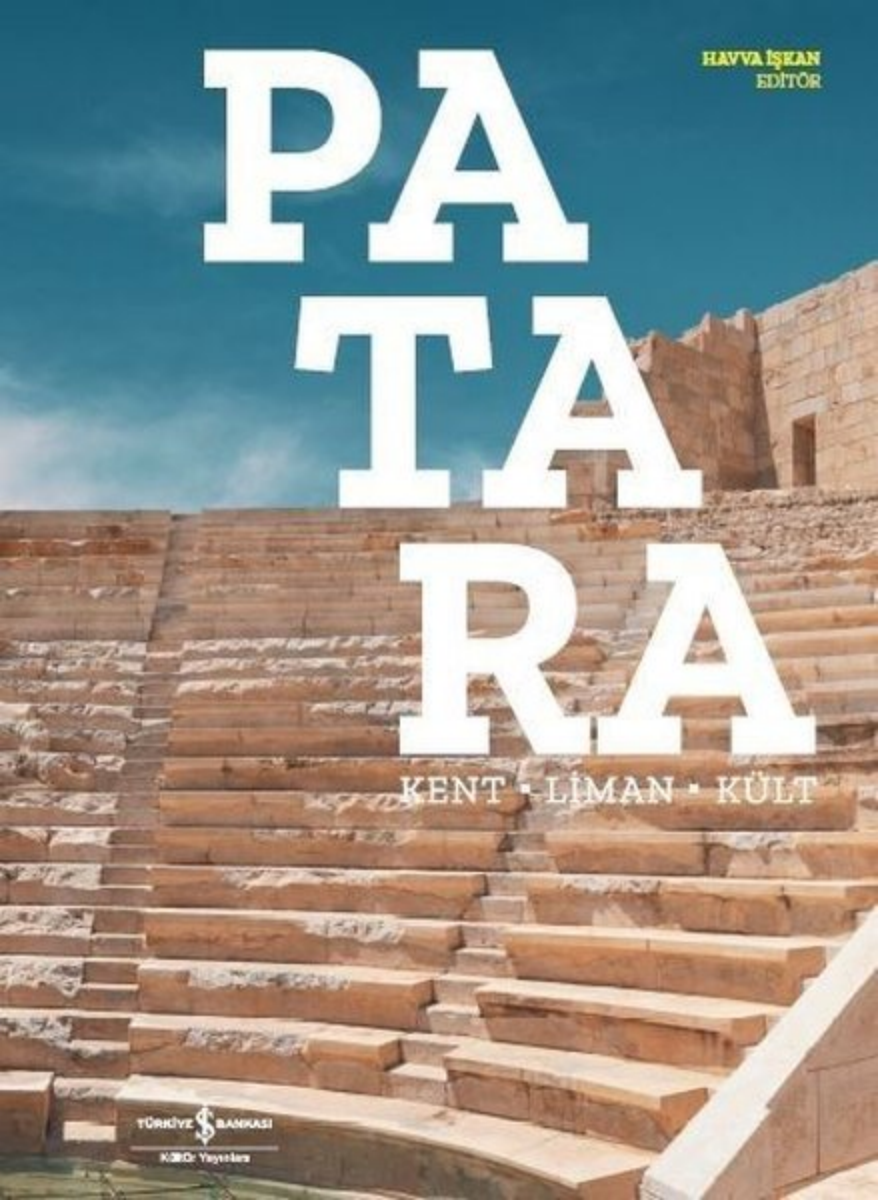

HAVVA İŞKAN
EDİTÖR
PATARA
KENT • LİMAN • KÜLT
TÜRKİYE İŞ BANKASI
Kültür Yayınları







GENERAL PUBLICATION NO: 4670

PATARA
CITY, HARBOR, CULT

EDITOR
HAVVA İŞKAN

TRANSLATION FROM TURKISH
UMUR GEDİKLİ
SIMON SALVATORE STEPHENSON
ÖYKÜ YETİŞ

BOOK DESIGN
EMRE SENAN

PHOTOGRAPHY
EXCAVATION ARCHIVES
ALİCAN AKÇÖL
ORHAN KOLUKISA

© TÜRKİYE İŞ BANKASI KÜLTÜR YAYINLARI, 2019
SERTİFİKA NO: 40077

ISBN: 978-625-7999-25-0

1ST EDITION: DECEMBER 2019, İSTANBUL

PRINTING AND BINDING
GOLDEN MEDYA MATBAACILIK VE TİCARET A.Ş.
100. YIL MH. MAS-SİT 1. CAD. NO: 88 BAĞCILAR - İSTANBUL
(0212) 629 00 24 - SERTİFİKA NO: 45463

ALL PUBLICATION RIGHTS ARE RESERVED.
NO PART OF THIS PUBLICATION MAY BE REPRODUCED, DISTRUBUTED, OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS, INCLUDING PHOTOCOPYING, RECORDING, OR OTHER ELECTRONIC OR MECHANICAL METHODS, EXCEPT IN THE CASE OF BRIEF QUOTATIONS EMBODIED IN CERTAIN USES.

TÜRKİYE İŞ BANKASI KÜLTÜR YAYINLARI
MEŞELİK SOKAK NO: 4 K: 2
BEYOĞLU 34430 İSTANBUL
T: (0212) 252 39 91
F: (0212) 252 39 95
WWW.İSKULTUR.COM.TR

TÜRKİYE İŞ BANKASI
Kültür Yayınları

PA
TA
RA



CONTENTS

PREFACE FAHRİ IŞIK, HAVVA İŞKAN **10**

1. LOCATION, RESEARCH HISTORY, EXCAVATIONS, HAVVA İŞKAN **16**

2. PATARA IN LITERARY SOURCES, ANDREW LEPKE **26**

3. PATARA IN MYTHOLOGY, SOPHIA BÖNISCH-MEYER **38**

4. GODS, HEROES, SAINTS, FAHRİ IŞIK **50**

5. PATARA: HISTORY OF THE CITY FROM THE CLASSICAL PERIOD UNTIL THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF LYCIA CHRISTOF SCHULER-KLAUS ZIMMERMANN **68**

6. ON LYCIA AND PATARA "DISCONNECTED FROM ITS PAST" FROM THE PERSPECTIVES OF THE WESTERN SCIENTISTS, FAHRİ IŞIK **104**

7. AN EARLY WITNESS OF THE URBAN SETTLEMENT: TEPECİK, ERKAN DÜNDAR **138**

8. URBAN CHANGE IN PATARA, FEYZULLAH ŞAHİN-ŞEVKET AKTAŞ **156**

9. PATARA DEFENSIVE STRUCTURES, ERKAN DÜNDAR-MUSTAFA KOÇAK **178**

10. INSIDE AND OUTSIDE: CITY GATE, HAVVA İŞKAN-ŞEVKET AKTAŞ **198**

11. HARBOR BATH, SERAP ERKOÇ **214**

12. THE NERO BATH OF PATARA, MUSTAFA KOÇAK **234**

13. CENTER OF THE SOCIAL LIFE: HARBOR STREET VE CENTRAL AGORA, ŞEVKET AKTAŞ **250**

14. THE BOULEUTERION- FIRST STEPS OF DEMOCRACY, HAVVA İŞKAN **272**

15. WEST LYCIA'S GATE TO THE SEA: PATARA HARBOR, MUSTAFA KOÇAK-ERKAN DÜNDAR **286**

16. EMPEROR NERO'S PRESTIGE BUILDING IN PATARA- THE LIGHTHOUSE, HAVVA İŞKAN **302**

17. CITY BASILICA, BURCU CEYLAN **318**

18. GRAVE CHURCH AND ITS CEMETERY, HAVVA İŞKAN-FEYZULLAH ŞAHİN **330**

19. NECROPOLIS AND TOMB TYPES, FAHRİ IŞIK **346**

20. WATER SUPPLY IN PATARA, FEYZULLAH ŞAHİN **366**

21. THE MONUMENTUM PATARENSE AND THE HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF LYCIA, FATİH ONUR **382**

22. COINS FOUND IN PATARA EXCAVATIONS, DİNÇER SAVAŞ LENGER **394**

23. FLORA AND FAUNA OF PATARA: PATARA ANCIENTCITY PLANTS RAMAZAN SÜLEYMAN GÖKTÜRK AND ORHAN ÜNAL **406. TERRESTRIAL VERTEBRATE FAUNA OF THE ANCIENT CITY OF PATARA** MUSTAFA YAVUZ AND MEHMET RIZVAN TUNÇ **409. PATARA ANCIENT CITY LYCHENS** EMRE KILIÇ **414.**

INDEX 418

PUBLICATIONS AND AUTHORS 424





PATARA

CITY • HARBOR • CULT

HAVVA İŞKAN
EDITOR

7

An Early Witness of the Urban Settlement: Tepecik

ERKAN DÜNDAR

Tepecik, located to the north of Patara city center and inner harbor east of the ancient estuary, is a natural rock elevation with a height of 30 m and a base width of approximately 280 x 300 m (Fig. 1). Tepecik commands both the road from the north to the city, the inner port, and the city thanks to its geographical position. Its favourable environment has drawn settlers since the 3rd millennium BC. Our knowledge of the settlement dating back to the 1st millennium BC is limited to finds such as ceramics and figurines from the bedrock pits and terrace fillings, because the upper plain of Tepecik was completely levelled for the construction of new buildings in the 4th century BC. However, the architectural remains in Tepecik extend from the 6th century BC to the 5th century AD (the Roman and the Late Antiquity Period settlements are located especially on the western and the southern slopes.) (Fig. 2).

The earliest finds uncovered in Tepecik are, as mentioned above, fragments of ceramics from the bedrock pits dating to the 3rd millennium BC and a female figurine dating to the same period. As a result of the examinations carried out by various experts, it was found that the ceramics were similar in form and texture to those of Aphrodisias and Beycesultan dating to the Late Bronze Age III period (ca. 2200-1600 BC). However, the presence of interwoven semicircular decorated ceramics dating to the mid-9th century BC suggests that Tepecik was also inhabited during the Early Iron Age.



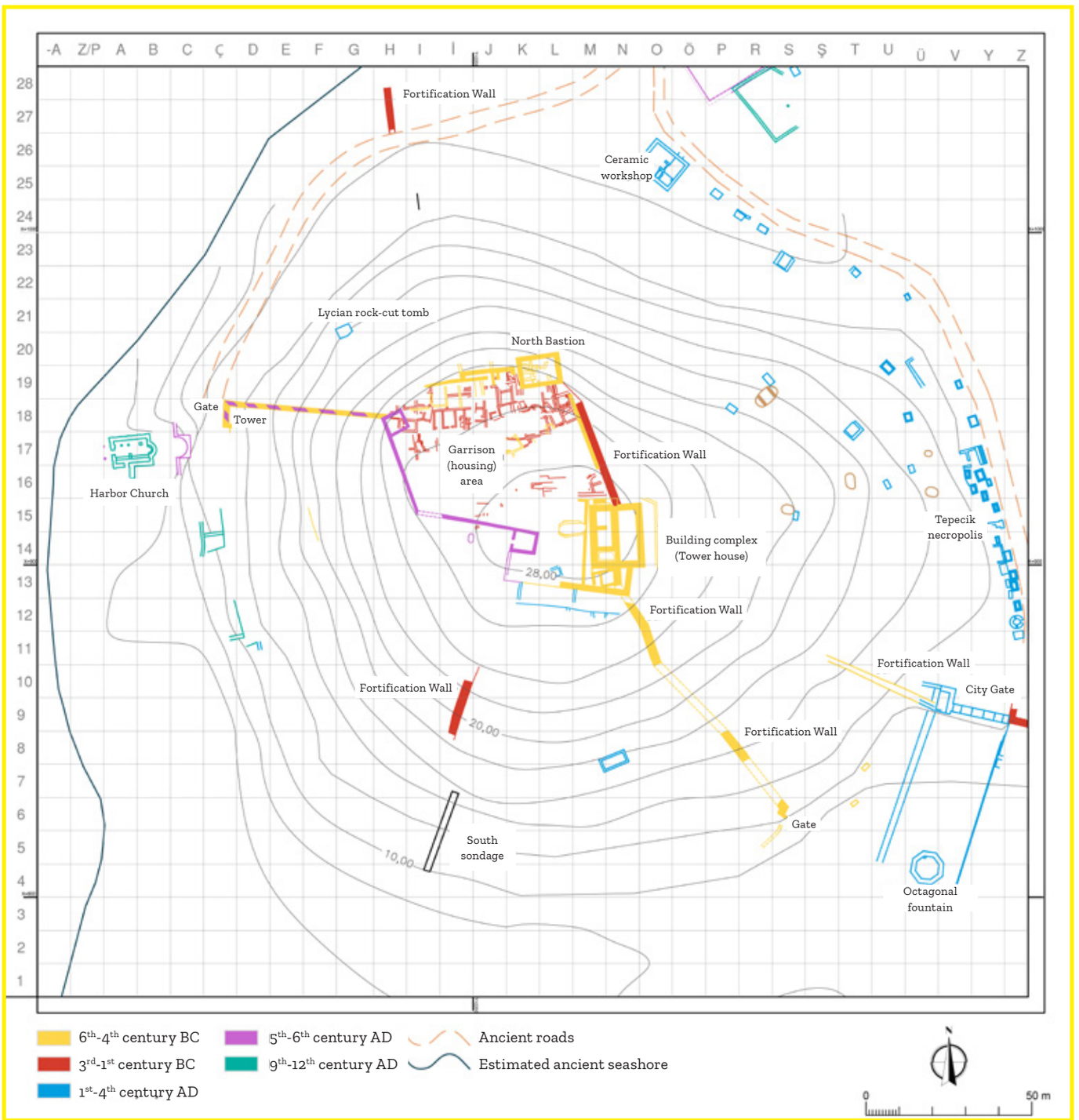
Fortified Settlement of the Dynastic Period

In recent years studies have shown that Tepecik, which dominates the main road from north to the city, also plays an important role in the defense of the harbor. The earliest data on architecture in the area are dated to the 6th century BC. These architectural remains mostly belong to the tower or walls associated with the defense system. The early fortification wall made of cyclopic blocks



1.
Tepecik,
overview

with a width of about 2-2.5 m, starts with a tower on the northwestern slope where Tepecik meets the harbor. Approximately 8x8 m in size, the tower also commands the road leading from the north to Tepecik (Fig. 3). A gate with a width of 1.5 m regulates the pedestrian traffic on the wall that reaches to the top of Tepecik from the tower to the east; a passage to the upper plain of the hill serves here (Fig. 4). The city wall, which continues to the east of the gate, turns to the east again after making a 5 m protrusion towards the north. Thus, the door was concealed by the wall from the east



2.
Tepecik, plan

in case of threats from the main road in the north. Continuing to the east, the walls that follow the topography on the top plain turn to the south. The walls are connected to a building complex which can be called "tower house" at the top of Tepecik. The tower house with a wall thickness of approximately 2.40 m in north-south direction has a sequential plan with two consecutive rooms and a cellar/storage (Fig. 5). Apart from the defense tower on the western slope of Tepecik by the harbor, no other tower has been found so far. In this respect,

defense east of Tepecik during this period must have been provided from this extraordinary house.

The tower house, whose first phase is dated to the 6th century BC, has two rooms and a cellar/warehouse. The structure is thought to have at least two or three floors due to the thickness of the wall which reaches 2.40 m, however the amount of rubble associated with the wall during the excavations does not allow the walls to be raised entirely from these. Therefore, it is estimated that the superstructure was built with mudbrick or wooden material. The small number of roof tiles found in the area is not sufficient to completely cover the structure. For this reason the top cover is thought to have been wooden beams and a flat mudbrick roof. Excavations in the tower house uncovered numerous local and imported ceramics (from Ionia, Attica and Cyprus) and terracotta figurines, also imported from Ionia, Corinth and Cyprus, dating to the late the 7th and 6th centuries BC. In addition, the large number of pyramidal loom weights and spindle whorls found inside the rooms indicate that this structure was also used as a house.

The cellar located to the south of the two rooms of the tower house has a unique importance because of its structural features and the finds in it (Fig. 6). This structure, which measures 4.65 m to 2.5 m and has a depth of 3.00 m, was described as a cistern due to the three layers of lime plaster of very good quality covering the floors and walls in the early works. However, later studies revealed that it was used as a warehouse or a cellar. The horizontal ridges, approximately 0.10 m wide on the long and short inner faces of the cellar, suggest that wooden platforms were placed at these sections to provide additional storage areas such as mezzanines. After the building complex, which we call the tower house, lost its function in the middle of the 4th century (probably as a result of the architectural arrangements made in Tepecik following the dominance of Ptolemy



3.
The 6th century BC tower located in the northwest of Tepecik

in Patara, see below), the cellar was used as a bothros. Most of it was filled with small finds such as ceramics and terracotta (see below for possible original locations of the discarded ceramics in the cellar) dated to the second half of the 4th century BC. During the restoration of the ceramic fragments, it became evident that the ceramic fragments found in the upper and the lower levels of the cellar matched each other. Therefore, there is no stratigraphic evidence to be obtained from the cellar. It is estimated that all the fillings were dumped of from one hand and at the same time. In total, approximately three thousand pieces of ceramic were found inside the cellar. Among these were ceramic tableware such as black-slipped kantharos, skyphos, echinus

4.
The gate and steps leading to the top of the Tepecik hill





5.
The remains of the "Tower House" on Tepecik

bowl, fish plate and rolled-rim plate, as well as kitchenware such as mortar, lopas, lompadion, lasana, commercial amphora and chytra (Fig. 7).

It is estimated that the tower house is a part of the defense system as well as being used for dwelling, due to the thickness of the foundation walls and its connection to the city wall from the 6th century BC, which is connected to the structure from the southeast (Fig. 2). The building was used until the end of the 5th century BC with various restorations and additions. The most prominent of these additions is located on the east side of the structure. The terrace wall measuring 19.00 x 7.60 m built with careful placement of the bossaged polygonal blocks, is estimated to be related to the second building phase of the tower house (Fig. 8). While the outer surface of the 2.30 m thick terrace wall was carefully processed, the inner surface was built with small stones and the interior of the terrace was filled with rubble to strengthen the structure (Fig. 5). As a result of the excavations carried out on the terrace filler, it is estimated that this section was placed at the tower house around 490 - 480 BC at the earliest. The terrace wall was constructed with a visual highlighting of its strength and monumentality.

The walls, which rise vertically 86.00 m from the tower house in the southwest to the foothills of Tepecik, are divided by another 2.40 m wide gate (Figs. 2, 9). The walls, which continue in the southwesterly direction after the gate and then disappear, were probably connected to the harbor. Excluding the north and east side of Tepecik, the city wall covers an area of approximately 7.5 hectares on the west and south side of the harbor alone. Thus, although the defense of the harbor is not made directly and actively here, an effective control and active surveillance is provided, especially with the tower on the west coast.

The tower located on the western slope along with the tower house in the east shows that Tepecik had been fortified at least since the 6th century BC, and this also embodies the existence



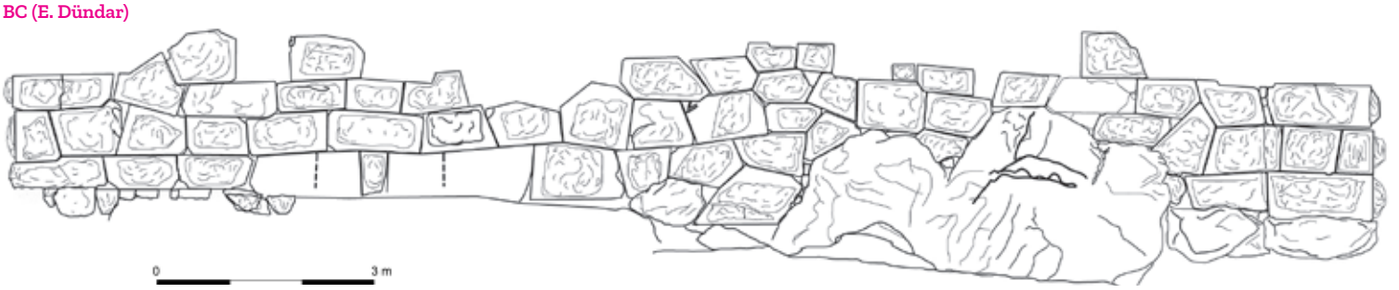
6. The cellar in the Tower House



7.
A group of ceramics found in the cellar

of Patara as a city since at least the 6th century BC. Although there are no architectural remains from the earlier period, many small finds and fragments of imported ceramics indicate that at least since the 10th to the end of the 6th century BC, Patara was in contact with particularly southwestern Anatolia, Dodecanese, the Eastern Mediterranean/Levant, Cyprus and Egypt. Important finds related to these periods include ceramic fragments dating to the 10th-8th centuries BC, Naukratian and probably Rhodian production scarabs, dated to the 7th century BC, possibly East Mediterranean / Levantine production astarte figurine and Cypriot production ceramics, a large number of figurines (including kore protoms and small kouroi) and amphorae with basket handles. Excavations carried out in the walls and enclosures of different periods, each of which covers the upper plain of the hill from east, west, north and south, show that the bedrock is very close to the surface in the southern and eastern parts of the upper plain. The bedrock's closeness to the surface and the long period of settlement allowed very few architectural remains to survive, except for a few foundation traces carved on the bedrock and dated to the early 6th century BC. Excavations carried out in the areas where the bedrock is very close to the surface revealed that some pits were used as dumps in the 7th-6th centuries BC. The remains of a few houses dating to the end of the 6th century BC at the earliest, and a terrace wall surrounding the area from the east were found in the upper plain outside the rocky area -for the time being (Fig. 2). Contrary to the ceramics

8.
A drawing of a terrace wall made of bossaged polygonal blocks with embossment dated to the first half of the 5th century BC (E. Dündar)



and other small finds dating to the 6th century BC, architectural remains from this period are extremely rare, which probably is because the early houses were destroyed during the construction of the 5th and 4th century BC buildings.

Between the Balance of Powers: the 5th century BC

The number of ceramics and other small finds dating to 480-420 BC in Tepecik is scarce, unlike the 6th century BC finds. In fact, considering this period from the 7th century BC to the end of the antique period, it is possible to assume this period as the period in which the least amount of ceramics and other small finds were found in Patara. This also applies to the entire Lycia region. The numerical decline in ceramics and other finds is parallel to the architectural remains of this period in Tepecik. During the examinations carried out up to the present day, the foundation remains of several houses dating to the 5th century BC were unearthed and ceramic fragments imported from the Attic were recovered. The limited historical data we have indicate that complex political relations between the city and the region is the reason for the decline in the number of finds dating to the 5th century BC. (See Christof Schuler and Klaus Ziemmerman's article in this publication).

So far no traces of any new buildings in Tepecik in the 5th century BC have been found. However, as also evidenced by recent excavations, this changed radically in the middle of the 4th century BC.

A Strategic Point for the Defense of the City

Excavations conducted in the northern upper plain of Tepecik in 2013 revealed a 12.64 x 9.53 m bastion dominating the northern main road of the city and a 15.75 m long fortification wall (referred to hereafter as the "North Fortification Wall") connected to this structure from the west (Fig. 10). During the excavations at the Bastion with pseudo-isodomic masonry, the excavation team identified a fire-damaged level in the Bastion (Fig. 11). Numerous ceramics, terracotta, metal and small objects were found *in situ* within this destruction layer (Fig. 12). In addition to these finds of everyday objects, a large number of arrow heads and military hardware, slingshots, a bronze bugle (salpinx), and a sling bullet inscribed with the name in genitive case of "Αλεξάνδρου - Φιλίππου"" (Alexander (son) of Philip) (presumably Alexander the Great, who is recorded to have seized Patara along with neighboring Lycian cities in 334 BC, see Arr. *Anab.* 1.24.4) were found in and around the Bastion (Fig. 13). The sling bullet found in the Bastion provided important data for dating the finds such as ceramics, terracotta and metals found in the destruction layer and also important data in the context of the masonry and ancient history of the building. The data acquired indicate that the Bastion and the North Fortification Wall may have been built around 350 BC during the Hecatomnid rule in the region (for the dominance of Hecatomnids in the Lycian region, see Diod. Sic. 16.74; Pseu. Arist. Oec.



9.
The 6th century BC gate on the southwest slope of the Tepecik hill



10.
The north fortification wall and the *Bastion*

II.2.14d [1348a, 28-34]). The destruction of the fire detected, the large group of *in situ* finds and the sling bullet with inscriptions indicate that the area was used as garrison and the Bastion might have succumbed to an assault by the forces of Alexander the Great in Lycia in 334/33 BC.

Military and Civilian Life

Prior to the commencement of the excavation program at Tepecik, preliminary soundings were conducted in 1999, 2003-2004, 2006-2007 and 2009. The remains of the Tower House, also known as the Building Complex, the Bastion, the North Fortification Wall, South sondage, and the terrace wall with cyclopean masonry to the west of Tepecik and the remains of an archaic tower were uncovered in these early excavations. Systematic exploration was resumed at Tepecik 2013, and it has been ongoing ever since. To orient the excavation, the team plotted a survey grid of 784 quadrants, or sectors, accross Tepecik. Each sector/trench measures 10 x 10 m in area and is arranged according to an alphanumeric grid of numbered quadrants (1 – 28) from South to North and lettered quadrants (A – Z) from west to east (Fig. 2). The examinations that have been carried out since 2013 were conducted in thirty six sectors/ trenches consisting of H, I, İ, J, K, L, M from west to east and quadrants consisting of 15-20 from south to north. These sectors include the remains of the North Fortification Wall and the Bastion, as well as the residential areas to be discussed below.

From 2013 to 2019, the excavations carried out on the upper plain of Tepecik and the inner part of the North Fortification Wall uncovered the foundation remains of many houses. Among these architectural structures, data from five different places are very important. These places include two rooms (trenches İ19, K17), two semi-open kitchen areas (trenches İ19, M16) and a pantry (trench J19). *In situ* finds were found in all of these places, which are estimated to have been destroyed at the same time as a result of a fire. Most of the finds dating to the second half of the 4th century BC are common in these areas which were affected by the fire. Among the most common ceramic groups seen in all contexts are black-slipped kantharos, skyphos, echinus bowl, rolled-rim plate, fish plate, chytra and commercial amphora. In addition to the examples of imports from Attic, the

local or regional production of the same forms, possibly including Rhodes, is quite common.

All of the places destroyed by fire have also provided information about the social life and the architecture of Lycia, about which we knew very little before. The foundations of all of the houses vary between 9m², 15m² and 25m² and they generally have north-south oriented rooms. They were constructed of rubble-built walls and the grouts were covered with mud (Fig. 14). The materials observed in the remains of the house were insufficient for completing the walls by using stone. The upper sections of the rubble-built walls were probably raised with mudbrick. As the excavations in the area yielded very few tiles, it is estimated that the roofs of the houses were covered with wooden beams and flat mudbricks as seen especially on reliefs of rock-cut tombs in Pinara or throughout Lycia. The plasters uncovered during the excavations indicate that the exterior surfaces of the houses were covered with mudbrick plaster as in the upper sections. Floors were usually covered with plaster made with lime mortar. However, the red and white painted lime mortar plaster found in the rooms show that the interior design of the houses is very meticulous and colorful.

One of the areas destroyed by the fire is quite remarkable. In this room that was named gynaikonitis (γυναικωνίτις) due to the finds found in the quadrant İ-19, a large number of pyramidal loom weights, oil lamps, trefoil mouth jug, rolled lead plaque, lead figurines, terracotta figurines, numerous iron objects including knives and spoons, knucklebones (astragalos/ άστράγαλος), amphorae, fasteners associated with wooden boxes, numerous metal objects, oil and perfume containers and a bronze mirror were recovered. The pyramidal weaving loom weights recovered prove the existence of a loom in the room. These places and finds provide important data on the daily life of a Lycian woman.



11. The *Bastion*, view from the west

Another group of *in situ* finds was also encountered east of the gynaikonitis. Unlike the gynaikonitis, this context was not found in an indoor place but in an open or possibly semi-open area. Three lasana (λάσανα) found *in situ* to the east of this area indicate that it may have been a kitchen used by the residents of the gynaikonitis.

Another area damaged by fire also provided very important data. This area identified in the quadrant J-19 is quite interesting with its lime-covered floor, well preserved western and northern walls and lime mortar plaster. The following objects were found *in situ* in the said room: ceramic pieces such as kantharos, guttus, hydria, plates, echinus bowls and mortar, many

12. Assembled remains from the fire-damaged floor of the *Bastion*





13. Arrowheads and large projectile points found in the immediate vicinity of the *Bastion*

nails, fasteners, bronze weights, iron spearheads, arrowheads, an iron meat hook, a lead cauldron, unidentified metal objects, sling stones and terracotta fragments (Fig. 15). In addition to these finds, many traces of olives and olive seeds were found among the organic finds in an amphora leaning against the northwest corner of the room. All the finds uncovered indicate that the destruction date of the building is immediately after 310 BC, just like the gynaikonitis and the kitchen area to the west. The history of the find context, the quantity and quality of the finds, the unsuitable form of the room for residential use, and the floor and walls covered with thick lime mortar, suggest that the room could have been a cellar associated with gynaikonitis and its kitchen to the west.

It is clear that an architectural arrangement was made in the area shortly after the destruction caused by the fire which affected almost the whole upper plain of Tepecik immediately after 310 BC. It has been detected that the Bastion was reduced in size from its northern side and reused. Many houses were built or repaired and used again in the rest of the upper plain during the reconstruction process dated to the beginning of the 3rd century BC at the latest.

The excavations carried out in 2018 yielded important data regarding the Ptolemy settlement in the area. During the excavations carried out in the quadrant I-17, an approximately 6m² room was uncovered. Furthermore, during the excavations carried out on the northern wall of the room, a package consisting of two lead plates inserted into the wall on the left side of the entrance was found. 19 gold coins (pentadrachmi) weighing between 17.75g and 17.92g in the lead bundle provided important data for the Ptolemy settlement in the area (see D. S. Lenger's article in this book). It was detected that the coins, which are very unique especially for the Lycian region, were minted by Ptolemy I Soter and Ptolemy II Philadelphus. All

of the coins dated between 294-262/1 BC have the portraits of Ptolemy I Soter or Ptolemy II Philadelphus facing right wearing diadem on the obverse, and an eagle facing left, with spread wings and standing on thunderbolt on the reverse. The ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ and ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ legends are read on the right and the left side of the eagle on the reverse. On the right of the eagles, there are monograms with different combinations of letters indicating the location of the minting.

In addition to the housing, the 2.00 m wide and 40.00 m long walls, which completely surround the eastern part of the Tepecik upper plain were built in relation to the dominance of the Ptolemy (Fig. 2). As a result of the excavations conducted on the base, they were dated to the first half of the 3rd century BC.

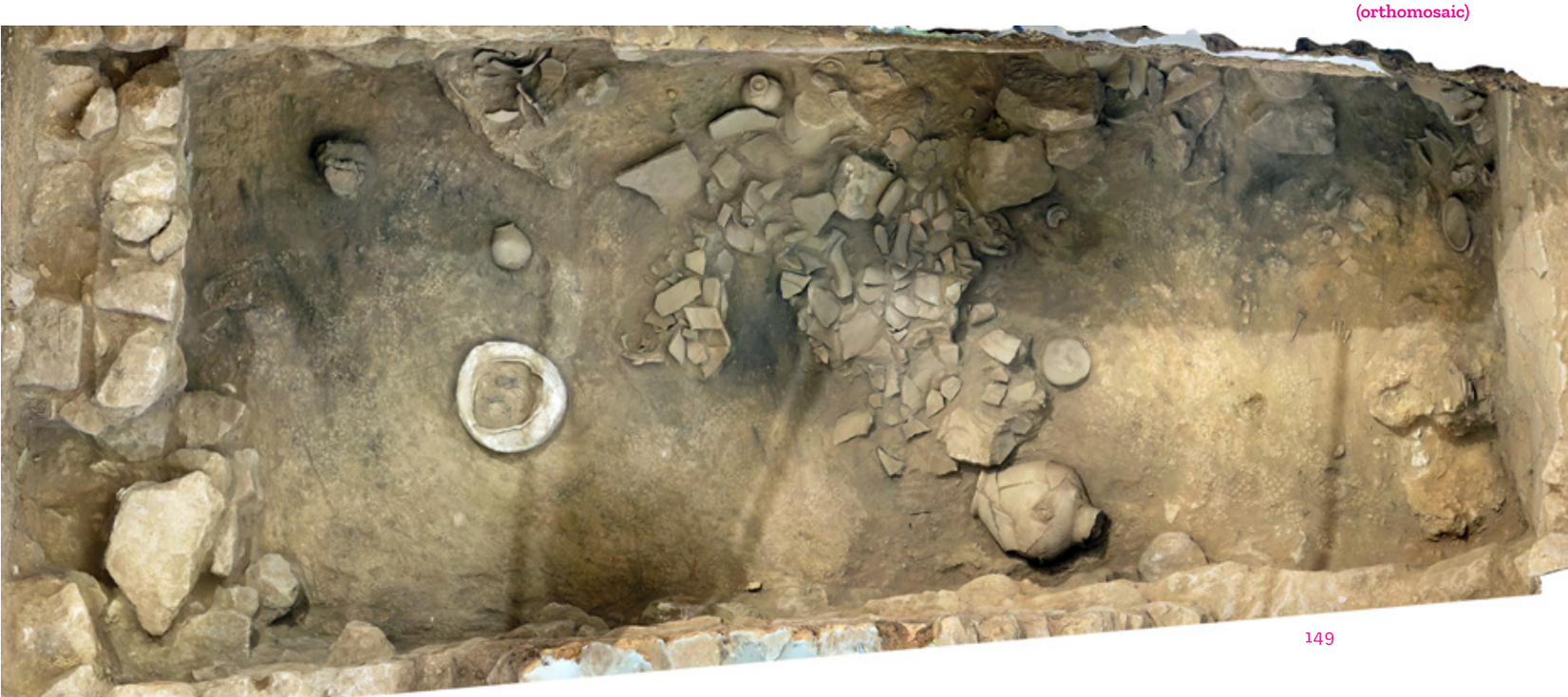
The houses dating to the second half of the 4th century BC were found to be usually north-south oriented. It is also found that the houses built in the early 3rd century BC sometimes use the walls from the early stages and in addition, that the houses which were rebuilt from the foundation are northeast-southwest oriented. On top of that, it was also discovered that the rocky area to the east of the upper plain was influential in the orientation of the houses. The houses built in this part of Tepecik are detected



14.
Tepecik trenches, overview

to be usually northwest-southeast oriented. The walls of some of the houses built in the northeast upper plain of Tepecik and dated to the 3rd century BC were found to be slightly tilted towards the west (Fig. 16). The slope and the finds on the walls of these buildings indicate that the houses were demolished by the great Rhodes earthquake that occurred in the second half of the 3rd century BC, possibly in 227 BC. After the destruction, some of the remaining residential walls were reused and the latest architectural phase in the area dates back to the 2nd - 1st centuries BC. It was found that the houses in the northwest-southeast direction were built more haphazardly than the early ones. It is clear that after this the upper plain of Tepecik was not used

15.
View of the fire-damaged floor and in situ remains in the pantry (orthomosaic)





16.
The houses dated to the 3rd century BC

as a settlement area since the 1st century BC and was abandoned. This is likely due to the expansion of the Hellenistic and Roman necropoleis on the upper plain. Particularly important discoveries are the large number of burials on the exterior of the eastern city wall, which was built in the 3rd century BC to the east of the upper plain. The earliest of the graves are dated to the 1st century BC and the latest to the 1st century AD.

Excavations carried out throughout Tepecik for many years have led to the discovery of numerous military installations dating from



the 4th and 3rd centuries as well as housing. Findings unlikely to be expected from a domestic settlement include: catapult cannonballs, numerous stone sling bullets, arrow heads made of various sizes of iron and bronze, ballista and spearheads as well as daggers, pilum (javelin) and a trigger part (*skendylion*) of a ballista (Fig. 17).

As a result of the studies carried out and the finds in the upper plain of Tepecik, it is clear that the area had been used as a garrison at least since the middle of the 4th century BC. The constructions in the 4th century BC were built after completely removing the earlier structures because the bedrock was too close to the surface. Therefore, it is, for now, difficult to discover the architectural remains of the Tepecik upper plain from earlier periods than the 4th century BC.

The idea of the establishment of a Ptolemaic Garrison in Tepecik after Ptolemy II Philadelphus had taken control of the city in 283 BC, has become indisputable thanks to the excavations. The garrison was probably heavily damaged due to the earthquake in 227/26 BC and must have lost its function as a garrison after the rule of Antiochus III in the city in 197 BC. The limited number of finds uncovered throughout the area and dated to the 2nd - 1st century BC also support this claim. There are no architectural traces found dating to the Roman Imperial era in the area.

The new data obtained during the excavation season of 2018 showed that the Tepecik upper plain was reorganized in the 5th - 6th century AD (similar to before Pax Romana) and used for defense purposes. The excavations carried out in 2018 indicate the wall thicknesses and tower sizes of the defense system. These can now be identified with three towers and connecting walls between them, which are thinner and smaller than the Late Antique City Wall of Patara and reaches to the south of the ancient harbor. However, the Late Antique defense system in

17. Catapult cannonballs



Tepecik was also detected to be within sight of the Adatepe outpost on the north of the Kısık Strait, which connects the northern road to the Xanthos Valley with a narrow pass (Fig. 2). This Late Antique defense system in Tepecik, which has total command of the northern main road and the harbor to the west, is not strong enough to withstand the possible dangers coming from the north due to its thin walls. Therefore, it is possible to consider the Late Antique defense system as a front outpost monitoring the port and main road of Tepecik and it is also linked to the other outpost located on Adatepe. Until this current data was obtained, the remains that can be seen from the surface had indicated that only the core part of the city was enclosed during the Late Antique Period and that no defense system related to the harbor was established. The data, obtained in 2018 and 2019, show that the defense system in Tepecik is a special point that protects the port in the west from on high against the dangers that may come from the northern road and from the northwestern coastline (see E. Dündar and M. Koçak's article in this publication). Tepecik is important not only for the city but also for the Lycian Region with the information it provides about the residential architecture and daily life before the Roman Imperial era, of which we have limited information. Ongoing excavations in the area have shown that more data will be available to date pre-Roman and the Late Antique period defense systems as well as housing and daily life.

References

W. A. P. Childs, The City-Reliefs of Lycia, Princeton Monographs in Art and Archaeology 42 (Princeton 1978).

E. Dündar, The Ceramics from Patara. Investigations, Productions and Trade. Past Studies – Future Projections, in: H. İşkan – F. Işık (eds.), From Sand into a City. 25 Years of Patara Excavations, International Symposium Proceedings Antalya 2013, Patara VII.1 (İstanbul 2015) 199–227.

E. Dündar, Die 'Akropolis' auf dem Tepecik-Hügel: Ein Fenster in die frühe Siedlungsgeschichte Pataras. in H. İşkan et al. (eds.), Patara: Lykiens Tor zur römischen Welt (Darmstadt 2016) 39-44.

E. Dündar – N. K. Rauh, The North Bastion on the Tepecik Acropolis at Patara: Dating "Early Hellenistic" Fortification Walls in Southwestern Anatolia. Hesperia 86, 2017, 509–581.

G. Işın, The Building Complex on the Tepecik Acropolis at Patara, AnSt 60, 2010, 93–104

T. Marksteiner, Die Befestigte Siedlung von Limyra: Studien zur vorrömischen Wehrarchitektur und Siedlungsentwicklung in Lykien unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der klassischen Periode, Forschungen in Limyra 1 (Vienna 1997)

W. Radt, Siedlungen und Bauten auf der Halbinsel von Halikarnassos, IstMitt Beiheft 3 (Tübingen 1970).

B. Schmaltz, Kaunos 1988-1991, AA heft 2, 1994, 185–237.

A. Thomsen, Die Lykische Dynastensiedlung auf dem Avşar Tepesi, Antiquitas Reihe 3 (Bonn 2002).



Excavation Reports

Patara Kazı Ekibi Üyeleri'nin sorumlu oldukları alanlarda yürüttükleri kazı çalışmalarının ve Patara territoryumu içinde gerçekleştirdikleri yüzey araştırmalarının "Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı (KST)", "Anadolu Akdenizi Arkeoloji Haberleri (ANMED)" ve "Anadolu/Anatolia" süreli yayınlarında basılan yıllık raporları:
Patara 1988, KST XI.2, 1990, 1-21; Patara 1989, KST XII.2, 1991, 29-55; Patara 1990, KST XIII.2, 1992, 235-258; Patara 1991, KST XIV.2, 1993, 385-408; Patara 1992, KST XV.2, 1995, 279-301; Patara 1993, KST XVI.2, 1995, 253-282; Patara 1994, KST XVII.2, 1996, 159-184; Patara 1995, KST XVIII.2, 1997, 191-217; Patara 1996, KST XIX.2, 1998, 53-79; Patara 1997, KST XX.2, 1999, 159-178; Patara 1998, KST XXI.2, 2000, 91-104; Patara 1999, KST XXII.2, 2001, 79-94; Patara 2000, KST XXIII.1, 2002, 397-412; Patara 2001, KST XXIV.1, 2003, 1-10; Patara 2002, KST XXV.1, 2004, 87-102; Patara 2003, ANMED 2, 2004, 37-44; Patara 2004, ANMED 3, 2005, 57-65; Patara 2005, KST XXVIII.1, 2007, 15-28; Patara 2006, KST XXIX.1, 2008, 59-72; Patara 2007, KST XXX.4, 2009, 337-354; Patara 2008, Anadolu/Anatolia 36, 2010, 229-243; Patara 2009, KST XXXII.3, 2011, 1-21; Patara 2010, KST XXXIII.3, 2012, 15-39; Patara 2011, KST XXXIV.3, 2013, 171-188; Patara 2012, KST XXXV.2, 2014, 271-289; ANMED 13, 2015; ANMED 14, 2016; Patara 2015, KST XXXVIII.2. 2017, 47-62; Patara 2016, KST XXXIX, 2018; Patara 2017, KST XL, 2019, 363-386.

Authors

Andrew Lepke,
Seminar für Alte Geschichte, Westfälische Wilhems-Universität Münster, Georgskommende 25. 48143 Münster – Almanya
e-posta: andrew.lepke@uni-muenster.de

Burcu Ceylan,
Akdeniz Üniversitesi, Edebiyat Fakültesi, Sanat Tarihi Bölümü, Dumlupınar Bulvarı, TR-07058 Yerleşke, Antalya - Türkiye
e-posta: gazel68@gmail.com

Christof Schuler,
Kommission für Alte Geschichte und Epigraphik des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Amalienstr. 73b, 80799 Münih – Almanya
e-posta: christof.schuler@dainst.de

Dinçer Savaş Lenger,
Akdeniz Üniversitesi, Edebiyat Fakültesi, Tarih Bölümü, Dumlupınar Bulvarı, TR-07058 Yerleşke, Antalya – Türkiye
e-posta: dinsavlenger@gmail.com

Emre Kılıç,
Fen Fakültesi, Biyoloji Bölümü, Dumlupınar Bulvarı, TR-07058 Yerleşke, Antalya – Türkiye
e-posta: emreklc2910@gmail.com

Erkan Dündar,
Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi, Arkeoloji Bölümü, Avşar Yerleşkesi, TR-46100, Kahramanmaraş – Türkiye
e-posta: dundarerkan@gmail.com

Fahri Işık,
Mehmet Afif Ersoy Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi, Arkeoloji Bölümü, İstiklal Yerleşkesi, Burdur – Türkiye
e-posta: patara88@gmail.com

Fatih Onur,
Akdeniz Üniversitesi, Edebiyat Fakültesi, Eskiçağ Dilleri ve Kültürleri Bölümü, Dumlupınar Bulvarı, TR-07058 Yerleşke, Antalya – Türkiye
e-posta: fatihonur08@gmail.com

Feyzullah Şahin,
İzmir Demokrasi Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi, Arkeoloji Bölümü, Üçkuyular Mahallesi, Gürsel Aksel Bulvarı, No 14, TR-35140 Karabağlar - İzmir
e-posta: sahin_fevzi@hotmail.com

Havva İşkan,
Akdeniz Üniversitesi, Edebiyat Fakültesi, Arkeoloji Bölümü, Dumlupınar Bulvarı, TR-07058 Yerleşke, Antalya – Türkiye
e-posta: patara88@gmail.com

Klaus Zimmermann,
Forschungsstelle Asia Minor. Seminar für Alte Geschichte, Westfälische Wilhems-Universität Münster, Georgskommende 25. 48143 Münster – Almanya
e-posta: kzimmermann@uni-muenster.de

Mehmet Rızvan Tunç,
Fen Fakültesi, Biyoloji Bölümü, Dumlupınar Bulvarı, TR-07058 Yerleşke, Antalya – Türkiye
e-posta: rtunc@akdeniz.edu.tr

Mustafa Koçak,
Antalya Bilim Üniversitesi, Güzel Sanatlar ve Mimarlık Fakültesi, Mimarlık Bölümü, Çıplaklı Mh. Akdeniz Blv. TR-07190, Antalya – Türkiye
e-posta: muustafakocak@gmail.com

Mustafa Yavuz,
Akdeniz Üniversitesi, Fen Fakültesi, Biyoloji Bölümü, Dumlupınar Bulvarı, TR-07058 Yerleşke, Antalya – Türkiye
e-posta: myavuz2006@gmail.com

Orhan Ünal,
Akdeniz Üniversitesi, Fen Fakültesi, Biyoloji Bölümü, Dumlupınar Bulvarı, TR-07058 Yerleşke, Antalya – Türkiye
e-posta: ounal@akdeniz.edu.tr

Ramazan Süleyman Göktürk,
Akdeniz Üniversitesi, Fen Fakültesi, Biyoloji Bölümü, Dumlupınar Bulvarı, TR-07058 Yerleşke, Antalya – Türkiye
e-posta: gokturk@akdeniz.edu.tr

Serap Erkoç,
Anadolu Üniversitesi, Edebiyat Fakültesi, Arkeoloji Bölümü, Yunus Emre Yerleşkesi, TR-26470 Eskişehir – Türkiye
e-posta: seraperkoc@anadolu.edu.tr

Sophia Bönisch-Meyer,
Kommission für Alte Geschichte und Epigraphik des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Amalienstr. 73b, 80799 Münih – Almanya
e-posta: sophia.boenisch@dainst.de

Şevlet Aktaş,
Akdeniz Üniversitesi, Edebiyat Fakültesi, Arkeoloji Bölümü, Dumlupınar Bulvarı, TR-07058 Yerleşke, Antalya – Türkiye
e-posta: saktas@akdeniz.edu.tr

TÜRKİYE İŞ BANKASI
Kültür Yayınları