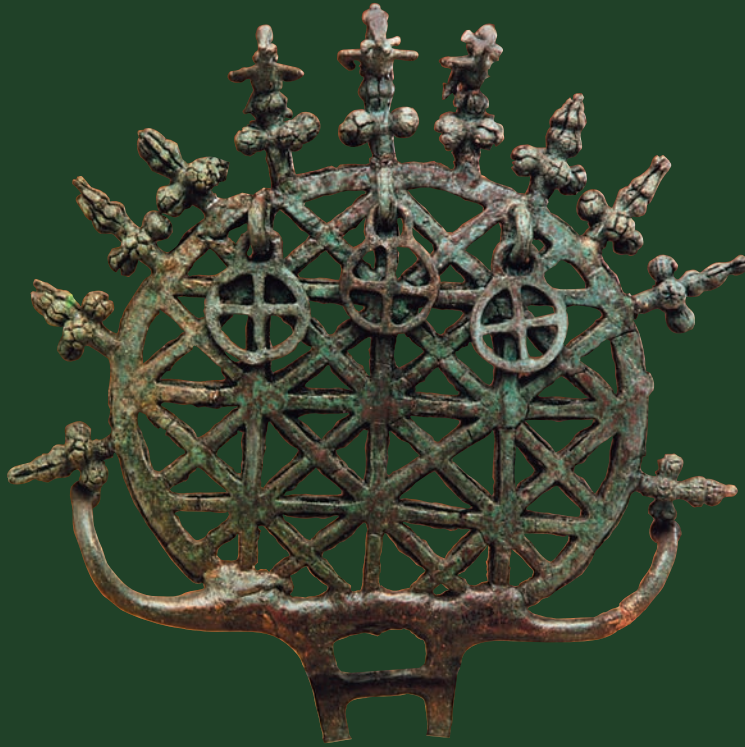


Metallurgica Anatolica

Festschrift für Ünsal Yalçın anlässlich seines 65. Geburtstags

Ünsal Yalçın 65. Yaşgünü Armağan Kitabı



Hrsg.: H. Gönül Yalçın & Oliver Stegemeier

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Ünsal Yalçın vor dem Sphingentor in Alacahöyük, 2015.

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Ünsal Yalçın vor dem Hasandağ im Jahre 2016.

Vorwort

Önsöz

Diese Festschrift ist Prof. Dr. Ünsal Yalçın zu Ehren seines 65. Geburtstags gewidmet und soll seine umfangreichen wissenschaftlichen Verdienste würdigen.

Zu unserer großen Freude haben sich viele Kollegen, Weggefährten und Freunde des Jubilars bereiterklärt, ihm einen Beitrag zu widmen. Ihnen allen sei an dieser Stelle herzlich gedankt! Die Beiträge behandeln überwiegend den anatolischen Kulturraum, – die Heimat und den Forschungsschwerpunkt Ünsal Yalçın – seine Archäologie und Archäometallurgie. Doch auch die europäischen und asiatischen Kulturräume sowie Aspekte ihrer Archäologie werden in einigen Artikeln beleuchtet.

Ähnlich wie die Forschungen des Jubilars deckt auch die Festschrift eine große Zeitspanne vom anatolischen Neolithikum bis zum europäischen Hochmittelalter ab. Nach einer Würdigung seiner Forschungen stehen aufgrund seiner Vita vor allem Metallfunde unterschiedlicher archäologischer Grabungen sowie deren Analysen im Mittelpunkt vieler Artikel. Doch finden mit Beiträgen zur Rohstoffgewinnung und –verarbeitung, Grabkontexten, Siedlungs- und Landschaftsarchäologie sowie philologische Beiträge zum hethitischen Großreich weitere wissenschaftliche Interessen von Ünsal Yalçın Erwähnung in diesem Buch.

Trotz der großen Anzahl der hier präsentierten Beiträge konnten einige aufgrund der befristeten Drucklegung bedauerlicherweise nicht mehr aufgenommen werden. Dies zeigt die große Wertschätzung, die Ünsal Yalçın innerhalb der archäologischen und interdisziplinären Fachrichtungen genießt.

Wir möchten dem Jubilar für seinen weiteren Lebensweg alles Gute wünschen und hoffen, dass er seine Neugierde sowie seinen Forschungsdrang behält und somit weiterhin Impulse für die archäologische Forschung setzt.

Die Herausgeber, Bochum – März 2020

Elinizde tuttuğunuz bu armağan kitabı Prof. Dr. Ünsal Yalçın'ın 65. yaş gününü kutlamak ve yaptığı geniş kapsamlı bilimsel çalışmalara arkeoloji camiasında verilen değeri vurgulamak amacıyla hazırlanmıştır.

Çağrımızı kabul eden çok sayıda meslektaş, yol arkadaşı ve dostun kitabımızda çalışmalarıyla yer alması bizi son derece sevindirdi. Katılımcılara burada içten teşekkürlerimizi sunarız. Kitapta yer alan makalelerin çoğu Ünsal Yalçın'ın vatani ve ağırlıklı araştırma alanı olan Anadolu'nun Arkeolojisi ve Arkeometalurji hakkındadır. Yanı sıra, Avrupa ve Asya kültür bölgeleri ile bu bölgelerin arkeolojisinden bazı kesitleri de kitaptaki makale konuları arasında yer almaktadır.

Ünsal Yalçın'ın araştırma konularının geniş içeriğine uygun olarak armağan kitabımızda yer alan yazılar, Anadolu Neolitiği'nden Avrupa Ortaçağı'nın Zirve Dönemi'ne dek ulaşan, geniş bir zaman dilimini kapsamaktadır. Kitapta, yaptığı araştırmalara geniş biçimde yer verilen ve Ünsal Yalçın'ın özgeçmişi ile yayın listesine ayrılan bölümü, kendisinin ilgi alanına uygun düşecek biçimde, çeşitli kazıların metal buluntuları ile bunların analizlerine odaklı makaleler izlemektedir. Yanı sıra, Ünsal Yalçın'ın ilgilendiği diğer konulara uyacak biçimde, hammadde kazınımı ve işlenmesi, mezar kontekstleri, yerleşim arkeolojisi ve Hitit İmparatorluğu'na yönelik filolojik araştırmalar da kitabımızın kapsamında yer almaktadır.

Armağan kitabımızda çok sayıda makaleyi bir arada toplayabilmekten mutluyuz, ancak kitabın baskıya girmesi zamanla sınırlı tutulduğundan, elimize geç ulaşan bazı çalışmalara yer veremediğimiz için üzüntü duymaktayız. Burada bir araya getirdiğimiz çok sayıda makale arkeoloji camiasında ve çok disiplinli araştırmalar alanında Ünsal Yalçın'a verilen değeri de, bir anlamda vurgulamaktadır.

Ünsal Yalçın'a yaşamının bundan sonraki dönemleri için de en iyi dilekelerimizi sunuyor, dünyaya meraklı gözlerle bakma ve bilimsel araştırma dürtüsünü, böylelikle arkeolojik araştırmaların merkezindeki alışlagelmiş konumunu korumasını temenni ediyoruz.

Editörler, Mart 2020 – Bochum



Familie Yalçın in Amasya, 2015.

Preliminary Report on a Bone Workshop in Seleukeia Sidera

"To my friend of the Klazomenai Excavations Prof. Dr. Ünsal Yalçın. I am grateful for your knowledge of the Production Processes of the Ancient World".

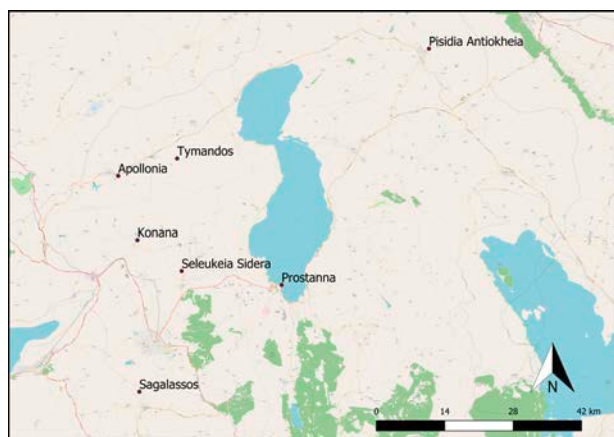


Fig. 1. Location of Seleukeia Sidera.

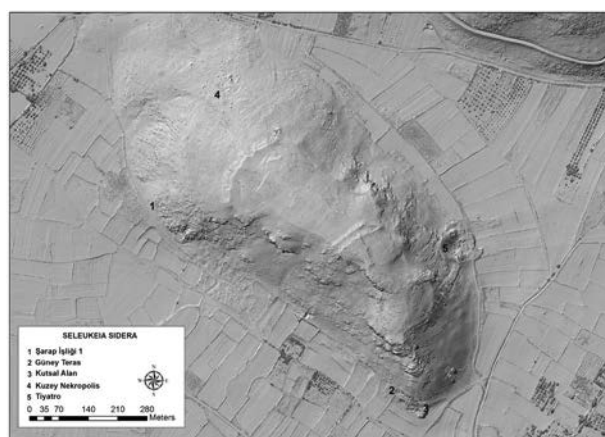


Fig. 2. Location of the Bone Workshop (nr. 2)

During the Hellenistic and Roman Imperial Periods, Seleukeia Sidera was the central settlement of north-west Pisidia. The ancient city lies 800 m north-east of the village of Bayat (in the district of Atabey) (Fig. 1 and 2).¹ Seleukeia was one of the colonies founded by the Seleucids in Pisidia during the 3rd century BC (Tschirikower 1927: 175; Bracke 1993: 17, 21, dn. 54; Cohen 1995: 350; Bingöl 2012: 459, dn. 7) and was mentioned by the ancient writers Ptolemaios (V, 5, 5) and Hierokles (673, 8).²

Survey results produced evidence for continuous settlement from the Early Iron Age until the 7th century AD on the hill of Hisartepe and its immediate surroundings (Hürmüzlü 2008; Bingöl 2012). Furthermore, recent geophysical investigation revealed traces of settlement expansion to the east and west of the Hisartepe Hill (Hürmüzlü et al. 2017: 238-240).

Results of those archaeological and geophysical surveys as well as of the excavations and surveys that have taken place at the site provide evidence for the artisanal activities in the ancient city. Intensive surveys by the team of the Isparta Archaeological Survey Project revealed considerable amounts of misfired roof tile fragments and debris of glass workshops to the north of the theater (Fig. 2: 5). Misfired examples of pottery and iron slags clearly show that the areas

to the east and south of Hisartepe served as production centers from the 5th to the 7th century AD (Hürmüzlü et al. 2017: 239-240, Fig. 6, 7). Other than iron slags, misfired glass, and remains of ceramic production, fragments of worked bone were also among the finds illustrating the artisanal activities at Seleukeia Sidera. Large amounts of animal bones - both unworked and partly worked - found to the south of the Hisartepe clearly indicate the presence of a bone workshop in the immediate vicinity.



Fig. 3. Location of the Bone Workshop.

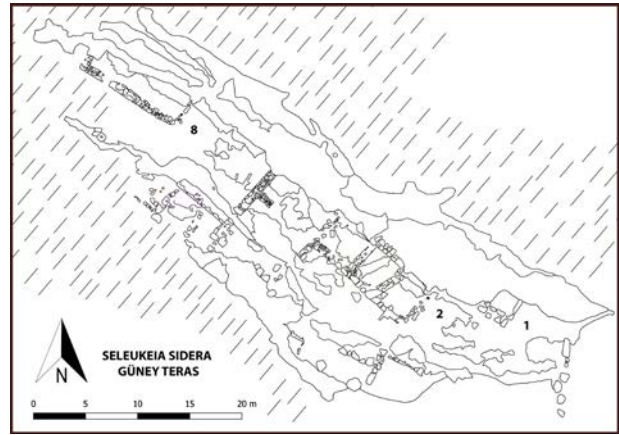


Fig. 4 and 5. Bone Workshops of Seleukeia Sidera (nr. 1, 2 and 8).

Bone – Working at Seleukeia Sidera

The remnants of a bone carving workshop have been found during the excavation of the area by the Isparta Museum in 1993³(Fig. 3). During this excavation 9 different structures to the southwest of the hill have been investigated which were partly carved out of the bedrock and measured between 4 and 35 m² (Fig. 4 and 5). Excavation reports note that in Rooms 1, 2 and 8 large amounts of animal bones have been found which could be related to the carving of worked bone objects. Pottery found in those areas of bone working, especially Room 1, could be dated to 5th - 6th centuries AD based on the Sagalassos Red Slip pottery (Fig. 6).⁴

The analysis of this bone workshop, at this stage, is limited to the material discovered and reported in 1993. Among the bone findings are unworked, partly worked and flat cut bones. At this stage, it is not possible to determine the type of the animal based on the Seleukeia examples. However, it is well known that usually cattle, donkey, horse and goat bones were used for bone tool manufacturing.⁵ Similar examples also can be seen among the bones found in the area of the workshop (Fig. 7). Other than those unworked bones, primary and secondary (preparation stage) examples also have been found (Fig. 8). Among the

Fig. 6. Pottery Examples from Area 1.



Fig. 7. Unworked Bones From Seleukeia Sidera Workshops.

Fig. 8. Primary and Secondary Worked Bones from Seleukeia Sidera.



Fig. 9. Unfinished Bone Hair Pins and Buttons from Seleukeia Sidera.

half-finished examples hairpins and buttons can be identified (Fig. 9).⁶

Although remnants of workshops have been found in various settlements, bone working activity could rarely be related to architecture remains.⁷ Iron Age workshops related to architecture are known from the Levant (Maier et al. 2009) and a late 6th century BC workshop has been identified at Klazomenai in western Anatolia (Hürmüzlü & Özer 2017). From the Late Roman Imperial Period an example is known in Pergamon, where a water channel and burn marks on the ground and unworked bones have been identified (von den Driesch & Boessneck 1982).

The interpretation of the bone workshop in Seleukeia mainly depends on the excavation reports from 1993 and is still in need of further study. However, it represents a rare opportunity to study this artisanal activity in relation to architectural remains. The whole collection of unworked, smooth cut and partly worked bones suggests that the mentioned quarters were likely bone tool manufacturing workshops during the 5th and 6th centuries AD.

Notes

- * Prof. Dr. Bilge Hürmüzlü, Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi, FEF, Arkeoloji Bölümü, Isparta; bilgehurmuzlu@gmail.com.
- 1 The Seleukeia Sidera Excavation Project started in 2017 under the directorate of the Isparta Museum and my academic supervision and since 2019 under my directorship. I am thankful to the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism as well as to the Isparta Museum. The project is an interdisciplinary project supported by Süleyman Demirel University, Hochschule für Technik in Berlin (HTW) and Groningen University. I would like to express my gratitude to these institutions, as well as the Gerda Henkel Foundation and Koç University, Suna & İnan Kıraç Research Center for Mediterranean Civilizations for their generous support to different parts of the project.
 - 2 Hirschfeld was the first who localized Seleukeia (Hirschfeld 1874: 312-315) and the settlement was mapped by H. Kiepert as well (Kiepert 1902-1906).
 - 3 I am thankful to Prof. Dr. Orhan Bingöl, who was the academic supervisor of the 1993 excavation and has entrusted me with the excavation documents. For the reports of 1993 excavations see Kaya 1999a; 1999b; Bingöl 2012.
 - 4 For resembling examples from Sagalassos, see Poblome 1999: 307, Fig. 41, 66: 1C181.
 - 5 For examples of Roman Imperial period bone working industry from various settlements in Asia Minor see Sagalassos: Cupere et al., 1993: 269-270; Parras 2000: 863; Smyrna: Ersoy 2017: 85-89; Pergamon: von den Driesch & Boessneck 1982; Perge: Garan 2015: 23-26.
 - 6 For similar unfinished hair pins from Smyrna, see Ersoy 2017: 33, Pl. 1, ns. 8, 10 and 23; for examples from Perge, contemporary to the Seleukeia Sidera examples, see Garan 2015: 70, 76.
 - 7 For a detailed list and analysis of the bone workshops see Garan 2015: 13-26.

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