

**HALIKARNASSOS
2014**

REPORT OF THE TURKISH-DANISH INVESTIGATIONS AT
ANCIENT HALIKARNASSOS (BODRUM) IN 2014

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INTRODUCTION

This report concerns work that was carried out by the Danish Halikarnassos Project from the University of Southern Denmark (previously called Odense University) in collaboration with Aarhus University and the National Museum of Denmark in agreement with and under the direction of the directorate of Bodrum Museum of Underwater Archaeology.

The study, conservation and documentation work of the Halikarnassos project in Bodrum in 2014 took place during the period from 10.06. - 21.07.

In November 04. - 22. Poul Pedersen and a small team of 4 persons returned to Bodrum to transfer the pottery finds from the Maussolleion Excavation 1966-77 from the old deteriorated wooden boxes to new boxes of polypropylene for securing better preservation conditions in the future.

PARTICIPANTS IN 2014

Head of the Turkish-Danish investigations in Halikarnassos/Bodrum

Director of Bodrum Museum, Mrs. Emel Özkan.

Head of the Danish team

Professor, Poul Pedersen, University of Southern Denmark.

Participants from Denmark

Professor, dr.phil. Poul Pedersen (Classical archaeologist. University of Southern Denmark)
Associate professor, mag.art. Karen Birte Poulsen (Classical archaeologist. University of Aarhus)
Associate professor em., cand.mag. Signe Isager (Epigraphist, Ancient History. University of Southern Denmark)

Senior researcher, mag.art. John Lund (Classical Archaeologist. Danish National Museum)
Associate professor, Jakob Munk Højte, ph.d. (Classical archaeologist. University of Southern Denmark)

Leif Erik Vaag (Classical archaeologist. University of Southern Denmark)

Troels Myrup Kristensen, ph.d. (Classical archaeologist. University of Aarhus)

Stine Birk Kristensen, ph.d. (Classical archaeologist. University of Aarhus)

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Peter Olsen (student of Classical studies. University of Southern Denmark)

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Kirstine Josephine Pedersen (student of classical archaeology. University of Aarhus)

Benni A. Berg (in charge of conservation, Danish National Museum).

Jakob Kragstrup (Prof. of Medicine, volunteer)

REPORT OF THE WORKS CARRIED OUT IN 2014

The 2014-campaign consisted of the following elements, which were all continuations of ongoing works of previous years:

A. The continuation of the study of objects from earlier excavations

a. Improvement of the conditions for the preservation of the marbles and pottery from the Maussolleion Excavations (Poul Pedersen and John Lund)

To give the marble fragments from the old Maussolleion excavations of the late Prof. Kristian Jeppesen better protection from dirt and rust all shelves were covered with “Tyvec” – an artificial textile prescribed by the conservators of the Danish National Museum. All marble pieces inside the Maussolleion depot are now placed on this material (figs. 1, 2, 3, 4).



As the 40 years old wooden boxes containing the pottery finds from the old Maussolleion excavations of prof. Kristian Jeppesen were deteriorating dangerously from age and rot, all finds were transferred to ca. 400 new boxes of polypropylene closed with lids (figs. 5, 6, 7). The boxes have been selected by conservators from the Danish National Museum and are particularly well-suited for long term storage.



John Lund supervised the re-packaging of the finds from the Mausolleion excavations in June and November 2014 and took the opportunity to make a photo registration of some of the key find categories from the site: Attic Red-figure vases, loom weights, terracotta lamps, mouldmade bowls, terracotta figurines, braziers and late antique pottery (figs. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12). A planned study of these categories of finds will make it possible to fine-tune the chronology of the excavations and to write an account of the history of the Maussolleion site in the centuries after the death of Maussollos.



b. Work on the ancient pottery from the excavations at the Zephyrion Peninsula (“Palace of Maussollos”). Jakob Munk Højte

During the campaign in Bodrum in 2014 (25 June-21 July) work initiated in 2012 on the ceramic material from the Palace of Maussollos Excavation (POM 2002-2003) and the Castle Sounding Trenches (CST 1992-1993) was brought to conclusion. Remaining material groups not processed in previous seasons, primarily roof tiles and bricks, were registered, drawn, and photographed, and loose ends in other groups were wrapped up. This mostly involved checking up on already registered material as well as adding drawings of fragments not previously drawn. The finds from the two Danish excavations made within the castle are thereby ready for publication in 2015.

The study of the roof tiles showed that the same basic type of pan tiles (fig. 13) and cover tiles were used throughout antiquity from at least the 4th century BC until the 6th century AD without any significant alterations in the form. Among the interesting finds was the discovery that a cover tile decorated with a palmette on the front was made in the same defect mould as examples previously published from the Maussolleion Excavation dated to the 4th century BC (fig. 14).

Other interesting discoveries include the identification of a rare Late Roman/Early Byzantine amphora stamp with the bust of an emperor possibly made on Kos of which only a handful of examples have previously been published (fig. 15) and the identification of a small fragment of a terracotta as being of the horse and rider type of the 7th-6th century BC also known from the Maussolleion Excavation (fig. 16).

Furthermore the visible building remains in the excavated areas and their relation to the ceramic material in the contexts was studied as preparation for the forthcoming volume on the excavation and the architecture.

Illustrations



13. Pan roof tile



14. Cover tile with palmette of the 4th century BC 15. Late Roman/Early Byzantine amphora stamp



16. Terracotta horse and rider

c. Work on the post-antique pottery from the excavations at the Zephyrion Peninsula (“Palace of Maussollos”). (Leif Erik Vaag)

A two week campaign in Bodrum (30.06.-14.7.2014) aimed at doing the final processing of the postantique pottery, i.e. the pottery of the Byzantine, Beylik and Osmannic periods found during the excavations of the Danish Halikarnassos Project 2003-04. The campaign should ensure that all ware groups present in the material were thoroughly registered, drawn and photographed and that two important wares such as coarse utilitarian wares and cooking wares were processed in order to be represented in final catalogue.

A catalogue of c. 500 entries of postantique pottery has been concluded. Most entries do belong to fine ware series as these groups are easier to parallel and find valid dating for in the scientific literature. As this report on the postantique pottery is the first ever to be published from Bodrum, it is most important to define the pottery, trying to establish whether or not some groups may be locally made – none can be surely identified – or from the general area of Caria, or imported from the Aegean area or farther away.

The primarily result of the investigations – the report is still in the process of being written – is that apart from a single body sherd of Fine Sgraffito Ware datable to the 12th century AD, no pottery can be securely dated before the 14th century. The first main activity presented in the ceramic record is fine wares datable to the 15th and 16th century thus coinciding with the arrival of the Knights of St. John, the Hospitallers. In this period pottery were imported from the Beylik centers of Milet/Balat and Ephesos/Selçuk, but also from workshops in Italy, Polychrome Sgraffito Ware and even Spain, Spanish Lustre Ware. There is in this ceramic material almost nothing that indicates a human presence on the Zephyrion Peninsula in the period between early 7th century and late 14th century.

The osmannic period is well represented by a large variety of pottery imported from pottery centers along the Aegean Asia Minor coast as well as from the Aegean island of Sifnos, cooking ware, and Didimoteichon in Thrace. Especially pottery datable to the second half of the 18th century are common coinciding with the growth of Bodrum and the building of mosques in the town. In the 17th century tobacco arrived in Turkey and a single fragment of the well datable pipe head series, chibouk style, has been dated to this century, however late in that century. More pipe heads date to the 18th and 19th century. The early 20th century is hardly represented at all.

The postantique pottery thus give evidence to human presence on the Zephyrion Peninsula in certain periods and do not reveal substantial activity before the late 14th, perhaps even not before the early 15th century. But from then on continuous occupation has been attested by the ceramic record.

Illustrations



Fig. 17. 03II105-742 – body fragment Fine Sgraffito Ware, 12th century

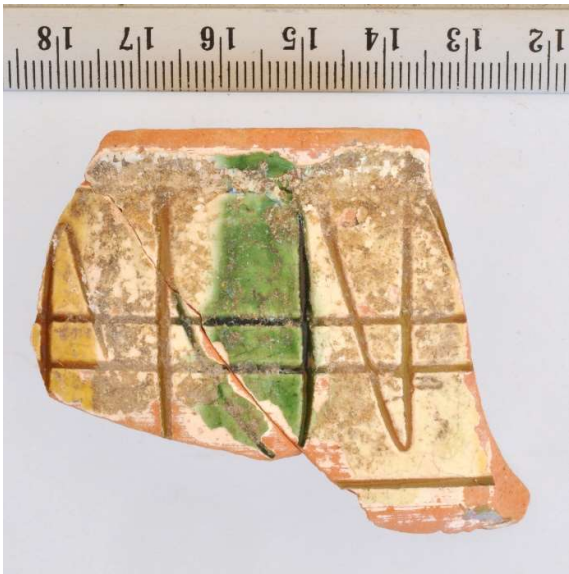


Fig. 18. 03II121-4310 – Rim of Cypriote goblet, early 15th century



Fig. 19. 02ii7-117 – Fragmented Çanakkale plate, second half 18th century



Fig. 20. 02 II 45-4169 – chibouk pipe head, datable to 18th century

B. Inscriptions. The continuation of the work on the inscriptions.

Study of the inscriptions from Halikarnassos in the Museum of Bodrum. (Signe Isager & Poul Pedersen)

The preparation of a corpus of all inscriptions from ancient Halikarnassos is in good progress.

The main documentary work on the inscriptions in the Museum was finished in 2013. A considerable effort still remains to be made to study the texts of the inscriptions for their information about ancient Halikarnassos before the corpus is ready for publication. The preparation for publication will also imply checking and completing our notes about text and measures on the inscriptions in Bodrum. Considerable work also remains to be done on collecting information and details about inscriptions from Halikarnassos in other museums and on inscriptions that have disappeared but are mentioned and described by early travelers and archaeologists visiting Bodrum and now kept in various archives and libraries. We have through Professor Thomas Corsten, University of Vienna, gained access to the notebooks of two Austrian scholars, E. Hula & E. Szanto, who travelled in Karia in 1894 to register Greek inscriptions and we have thus been able to add several hitherto unknown inscriptions to our corpus. This autumn we go through the archives of the so-called Kleinasiatische Kommission in Vienna and gather vital new information on the inscriptions from ancient Halikarnassos.

We participated in the 7th Karia, Karialılar ve Mylasa Sempozyumu 5.-6. September 2014. Signe Isager contributed with a paper on *The inscriptions of Halikarnassos as documented by scholars in 1894*. It concerned the Austrian scholars E. Hula & E. Szanto who in 1894 travelled in Karia with the aim to document ancient inscriptions. An attempt was done to follow their path and to evaluate how their work can help us today.

Concurrently, we publish and prepare articles on groups of Halikarnassian inscriptions. Also, we have supplied personal names from the unpublished Halikarnassian inscriptions to the forthcoming volume VB, Caria to Cilikia, of the important Lexicon for Personal Names, Oxford University Press. The inscription project is proceeding well and provides constantly new insights into life and organization at ancient Halikarnassos.

Present status

The corpus of inscriptions from ancient Halikarnassos will count about 500 inscriptions, with a few exceptions all in the Greek language. They can be funerary and/or honorary and are often connected to the world of the gymnasium, - an institution whose immense importance for Halikarnassos is documented by inscriptions of all sorts. There are some more rare epigrams, first and foremost the extraordinary Hellenistic epigram in 60 lines cut in a wall of the building complex around the Salmakis fountain. The number of inscriptions from the time of the Roman Empire has particularly increased and includes, apart from the many tombstones, e.g. a large fragment of Diocletian's edict in Latin recently excavated by Bodrum Museum.

The publication of the inscriptions from Halikarnassos will provide a useful tool for all interested in the life and history of the city from about 5th century BC to 5th century AD.

Illustrations



Fig. 21. From the Italian Tower of the Castle. Dining-rooms are dedicated to the Roman emperor Claudius and to Augusta Artemis Delia. The inscription was first published by Newton long ago, but it was not realized that the dedication consisted of dining-rooms. For some reason the nether half of the inscription was erased. (Isager & Pedersen 2014).

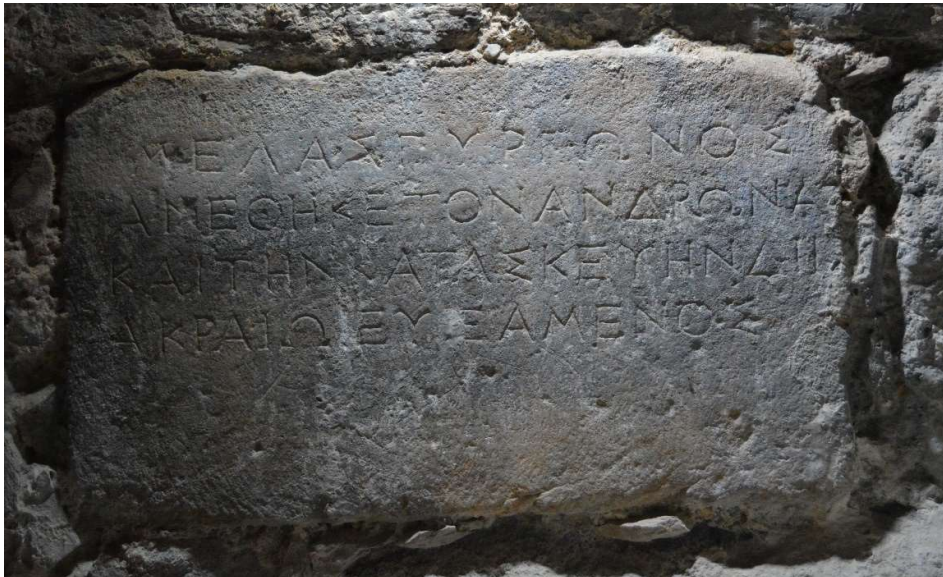


Fig. 22. The inscription was discovered and published in 1962 by the late Kristian Jeppesen. It is a dedication of a dining room to Zeus Akraios. For its historical context, see Isager & Pedersen 2014. After the publication of our article, Poul Pedersen managed with better equipment to take this photo of the stone which is nearly inaccessible. It is the first photo of the entire stone.



Fig. 23. Bodrum Museum inv. nr. 67. Fragment of a very famous list of priests of Poseidon. In the archives of the Kleinasiatische Kommission in Vienna we found this autumn a reference which enables us to confirm what we already had as our hypothesis: This stone must be an unpublished fragment of a list of priests of Poseidon. A discussion of the significance of the list including the new fragment is in print (Isager, “On a list of priests – from the son of Poseidon to members of the elite in Late Hellenistic Halikarnassos”).



Fig. 24. This unpublished inscription (p. no. 491) is in the Castle. It only gives us a name, Deinomenes, but it means that we have now three occurrences of this name in Halikarnassos. Two of them concern the same, important person. We do not know if this does as well. There are only two occurrences of the name in Karia outside Halikarnassos.

C. The continuation of the studies of ancient architectural pieces and other stone objects from ancient Halikarnassos now in the Museum of Bodrum (Stine Birk Kristensen, Troels Myrup Kristensen & Birte Poulsen)

A preliminary study of the various funerary monuments of ancient Halikarnassos, now in the Bodrum Museum of Underwater Archaeology, was made during a short campaign in June-July 2014. Particular emphasis was placed on the large number of funerary altars of greyish-blue and white marble. A total of 71 cylindrical altars of various sizes and decorated with reliefs originate from various parts of the ancient town and its necropoleis. The altars were measured, mouldings were drawn and descriptions were made. The standard height of the altars is around 60-70 cm (Fig. 25). As a rule the main part of these cylindrical altars are embellished with bucrania supporting garlands (Fig. 26), and mouldings on top and at the bottom. Among the upper mouldings at least two main types may be distinguished: Below the dental frieze is a small frieze with rosette and double lotus bud (Fig. 27), moulding with dental frieze (Fig. 28).

Many of these altars have inscriptions indicating the name of the deceased and his family. Unfortunately none of the altars seem to have been found *in situ*, and their original locations of display are mostly unknown. However, at least one base of such a cylindrical altar seems to have been preserved among the blocks scattered in the area outside the Myndos Gate (Fig. 29). These cylindrical altars are typical of the late Hellenistic and early Imperial periods (ca. 2nd century BC to early 1st century AD), and they occur most frequently in Rhodes and Kos as well as the Carian coast, for instance Knidos, and the Dodecanese. According to previous studies, such as D. Berges, *Rundaltäre aus Kos und Rhodos*, Berlin 1996, all these altars were imported, and type A designated altars from Kos, whereas B was supposed to stem from Rhodes. However, the present project sets out to analyse the motifs, the mouldings and the representations on the main part as well as the inscriptions in a broader context in order to distinguish workshops or hands of these altars. Perhaps these altars were crudely cut in the quarries and embellished with the reliefs when they arrived in Halikarnassos – at least the inscriptions cannot have been carried out until the use of the altar on a tomb in that town (see B. Poulsen, *Sculpture and Altars from Hellenistic Halikarnassos*, in *The Salmakis Inscription and Hellenistic Halikarnassos*, (Halicarnassian Studies IV), eds. S. Isager & P. Pedersen, Odense 2004, 191-203). Furthermore, at least two exceptional altars with figural representations on the main part (now in the British Museum) certainly seem to indicate the existence of sculptors in Halikarnassos during the late Hellenistic period.

During the campaign, work also continued cataloguing the sarcophagi that are now kept in the Bodrum Museum. The sarcophagi were measured and drawings were made, and they are now almost ready for publication (Fig. 30). However, the information on the original context of the pieces and their history, as registered by the Bodrum Museum, has not yet been accessible. In 2014 an article on the history of sarcophagi in Bodrum will be submitted for publication.

With this investigation of the cylindrical altars and the sarcophagi in the Bodrum Museum in addition to the final study of the late antique necropolis in September 2013 as well as the previous excavations of the Bodrum Museum in Bodrum a more complete picture of the funerary landscape of ancient Halikarnassos now begins to emerge.

Illustrations



Fig. 25. Cylindrical altar with dental frieze, a small frieze with rosette and double lotus bud, bucrania supporting garlands and an inscription (S. Birk Kristensen & T. Myrup Kristensen).



Fig. 26. Cylindrical altar with simple moulding, bucrania and basket supporting garlands, and an inscription (S. Birk Kristensen & T. Myrup Kristensen).



Fig. 27. Cylindrical altar with dental frieze, a small frieze with rosette and double lotus bud, and bucrania with taenia supporting garlands (S. Birk Kristensen & T. Myrup Kristensen).



Fig. 28. Cylindrical altar with dental frieze and bucrania with taenia supporting garlands (S. Birk Kristensen & T. Myrup Kristensen).



Fig. 29. Base of a cylindrical altar in the area outside the Myndos Gate (S. Birk Kristensen & T. Myrup Kristensen).



Fig. 30. Large marble sarcophagus with garlands supported by ram and Medusa heads. It carries an inscription with penalty for unauthorized burial similar to other tomb inscriptions in Halikarnassos but the name of the tomb owner is missing (B. Poulsen).