

**HALIKARNASSOS
2019**

REPORT OF THE TURKISH-DANISH INVESTIGATIONS AT
ANCIENT HALIKARNASSOS (BODRUM) IN 2019

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INTRODUCTION

This report concerns work that was carried out by the Danish Halikarnassos Project from the University of Aarhus and the University of Southern Denmark in 2019 in agreement with and under the direction of the directorate of Bodrum Museum of Underwater Archaeology.

The study and documentation work of the Halikarnassos project in Bodrum in 2019 took place during the periods from 19.08. – 01.10. and 15.09. – 06.10.2019.

PARTICIPANTS IN 2019

Head of the Turkish-Danish investigations in Halikarnassos/Bodrum:

Director of Bodrum Museum, dr. Tayfun Selçuk (19.08.-01.10.) and dr. Bahadır Berkaya (15.10. – 06.10.2019).

Head of the Danish team:

Associate Professor Birte Poulsen, University of Aarhus, Denmark (Director).

Professor emeritus, Poul Pedersen, University of Southern Denmark (Deputy director).

Participants from Denmark

Museum studies

Associate professor, mag.art. Karen Birte Poulsen (Classical archaeologist. University of Aarhus)

Professor emeritus, dr.phil. Poul Pedersen (Classical archaeologist. University of Southern Denmark)

Associate professor em., cand.mag. Signe Isager (Epigraphist, Ancient History. University of Southern Denmark)

Assistant Prof. dr. ph.d. Jan-Mathieu Carbon (Epigraphist, Collège de France. Paris)

Associate professor, Jakob Munk Højte, ph.d. (Classical archaeologist. University of Southern Denmark)

City wall measuring works

Poul Pedersen, Professor emeritus, dr.phil. (Classical archaeologist. University of Southern Denmark)

Ulrich Ruppe, dr. (Classical archaeologist. Johann Wolfgang Goethe-University of Frankfurt. Germany)

Niels Bargfeldt, ph.d. (Classical Archaeologist. University of Southern Denmark)

Jakob Kragstrup, dr.med. Prof. of Medicine, volunteer (University of Copenhagen)

REPORT OF THE WORKS CARRIED OUT IN 2019

The 2019-campaign consisted of the following elements, which were all continuations of ongoing works of previous years:

A. Work on the ancient pottery from the excavations carried out in relation to the Ericsson-Türkcell city wall restoration project in 1998-2000. (Jakob Munk Højte)

B. Inscriptions. The continuation of the work on the inscriptions. Study of the inscriptions from Halikarnassos in Bodrum. (Signe Isager, Jan-Mathieu Carbon & Poul Pedersen)

C. The ancient city wall of Halikarnassos. New measurements of the western section of the city wall. (Poul Pedersen, Ulrich Ruppe, Niels Bargfeldt & Jakob Kragstrup).

A. Work on the ancient pottery from the excavations carried out in relation to the Ericsson-Türkcell city wall restoration project in 1998-2000

Jakob Munk Højte.

During the 2019 campaign, two visits were made to Bodrum (19.08. – 01.09. and 15.09 – 06.10) with the purpose of studying the ceramic evidence found during the Turkish/Danish excavations conducted in connection with the study of the city wall of Halikarnassos between 1998 and 2000. This includes excavations made in connection with the restoration of the Myndos Gate (MG98), excavations made in the northeast extension of the city wall (CW99 and CW00), the excavation of the "GIMA Graves" (GG99) and the excavation in the Arsenal (AR99).

MG98: This was by far the largest of the excavation projects undertaken. Around 3.400 objects have been numbered. Of these approximately 600 fragments were registered and photographed. This corresponds basically to the material that has previously been selected for drawing plus diagnostic sherds that do not need to be drawn. The material had been sorted in the storeroom so that (most of) the sherds from contexts relating to graves had been separated. Special attention was paid to these contexts. At first sight the material seems unpromising. Apart from the amphoras apparently used to contain ashes and bones, it is difficult to relate objects to specific burials. Further study might reveal whether certain objects in the contexts may in fact belong to the burials. Very little material predates the construction of the city wall. There are a few black glossed fragments that dates to the 5th century BC and a fragment of a bird-kotyle has been recorded. This would be the earliest find. Otherwise most of the material seems to date to the Hellenistic period. There are a smaller number of finds that belong in the Roman period, and there seems to be at least one burial that belong in the Late Roman period. The overall picture shows that the debris in the area accumulated during the Hellenistic period and that the burials belong to the Hellenistic period or the early Roman period with very little activity going in later periods.

CW99 and CW00: Cleaning operations were conducted at several places along the northern part of the city wall in 1999 and 2000, but the main part of the material stems from trenches laid out in the north-east extension (CW99 N26 and CW00 Trench I and II). The ceramic material from the north-east extension is quite interesting. While there are a few black glossed fragments, among these a fish plate, that could pertain to the construction of the wall in the 4th century BC, the majority of the finds seem to have fairly closed chronological limits around the 2nd century BC. Noteworthy is the large proportion of fine table ware, among these 10 fragments of mouldmade bowls and many fragments of Knidian fine ware. There is, however, also evidence for household activities as evidenced by the find of loom weights. Further study of the pottery will reveal whether the chronological limits for activity in the area can be narrowed. At any rate, no fragments seem to date later than the early 1st century BC at the latest.

Of the 672 numbered fragments from CW99 and CW00, approximately 360 diagnostic fragments have been registered and photographed.

GG99: More than 1250 fragments have been numbered from the "GIMA Graves" excavation, but the majority are indistinct body fragments. About 320 fragments have been registered in 2019 belonging to approximately 150 vessels. The material as a whole seems rather mixed, but closer study may reveal whether some of the vessels can possibly be associated with the burials. (P. Pedersen, Report of the Turkish-Danish investigations at ancient Halikarnassos (Bodrum) in 1999. KST 22, 2. Cilt (Ankara 2001) 292.)

AR99: The material originates from surface cleaning of a garbage dump and an excavation at the entrance to the so-called Arsenal (P. Pedersen, Report of the Turkish-Danish investigations at ancient Halikarnassos (Bodrum) in 1999. KST 22, 2. Cilt (Ankara 2001) 291-292.). It was recorded by the excavators that the soil in the excavated trenches generally has been shifted in recent times and that the composition has the character of a later dump site. A few contexts, however, were described as possibly relatively undisturbed. A preliminary study was, however, rather discouraging. There were few diagnostic sherds in the contexts and the material was not chronologically coherent. It was agreed with Poul Pedersen to postpone further work on this material.

Conclusion (by Poul Pedersen). Both GG99 and AR99 were small clearings of recent dumps of mixed material with no clear ancient context and unconnected to the city-wall investigations. Focus will therefore be on the pottery material originating from the city wall excavations. This is planned to be carried on and finished in the 2020 archeological season in Bodrum.

Illustrations

Fig. 1. Loom weight from CW00.

Fig. 2. Early 4th century BC fish-plate from CW00.

Fig. 3. Hellenistic plate from CW00. Possibly local production.

Fig. 4. Base of a 4th century BC bowl? with graffito "A".

Fig. 5. Two joining fragments of a terracotta, one found in 1999, the other in 2000.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5

B. The Epigraphy Project in 2019

Poul Pedersen with Jan-Mathieu Carbon and Signe Isager

The aim of this year's brief epigraphic visit to Bodrum was to check and collect supplementary information on some ancient inscriptions for the completion of the corpus of inscriptions from Halikarnassos which is being prepared in cooperation with Bodrum Museum. The epigraphic project aims at including all known inscriptions from the ancient city.

Bodrum Museum of Underwater Archaeology

As foreseen, most inscriptions situated in the Castle were not accessible because of the comprehensive restauration works taking place there for the time being. Among these are several documents which are especially important for our work and we therefore hope to be able to carry out and complete this work in 2020.

During the restoration works in the Castle three new important inscriptions have been discovered by the staff of Bodrum Museum. With the consent of the director Mr. Tayfun Selçuk and his successor Mr. Bahadır Berkaya, these inscriptions were studied preliminarily, and they were photographed by Poul Pedersen for working purposes. One of them, adds considerably to our knowledge of the late Classical period in the history of Halikarnassos. It is a detailed law inscribed on a tall stele and it will have a prominent place in the corpus of the inscriptions from Halikarnassos.

The city area

Together with archaeologists from Bodrum Museum we visited the remains of a late Roman house which has been recently excavated by Bodrum Museum and beautifully restored in front of the American Hospital in Bodrum. Some blocks reused as building material in the house carried short inscriptions, which were photographed by Poul Pedersen. Two are victory inscriptions related to the life of the gymnasium or perhaps the stadion. Some seats from the ancient stadion carried inscriptions in one line on the vertical band above the cavetto profile.

In the wall of an empty shop in Cumhuriyet Caddesi 107, another victory inscription of similar type was noted. It is dated to the Roman imperial period.

In the wall of a house south of the Turgut Reis Caddesi we located the position of an inscription mentioning the emperor Tiberius. (I.Halik. *355). This inscription was observed and a drawing of it made by A. Biliotti in the 1860's but later its whereabouts were no longer known until now.

The corpus of Halikarnassos inscriptions is expected to be finalized in 2025. In the present, late stage of our work with the corpus we are not only devoted to the study of the actual inscriptions. We are now concurrently striving to obtain a more precise picture of the findspots of the more than 500 ancient inscriptions known from Bodrum and to extract what evidence this information may have for our understanding of the topography, the institutions and the social life in the ancient city of Halikarnassos.



I.Halik. *532



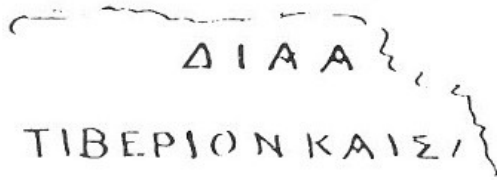
I.Halik. *533



I.Halik. *522



I.Halik. *355 photo



I.Halik. *355 sketch by Biliotti printed in Poul Pedersen, *The Maussoleion Terrace and Accessory Structures. The Maussoleion at Halikarnassos. Reports of the Danish Archaeological Expedition to Bodrum. Vol. 3:1 and 3:2. Aarhus.1991.*

C. The city wall of ancient Halikarnassos. Corrections and additional measurements of the western section of the city wall.

Poul Pedersen

In 1998 the Danish Halikarnassos Project was invited by the Turkish General director of Antiquities and Museums in Ankara, Prof. Engin Varınlıođlu and by the director of Bodrum Museum of Underwater Archaeology, dr. Ođuz Alpözen to participate in the “Ericsson-Türkcell city wall restoration project” in Bodrum, ancient Halikarnassos. The field work took place in 1998-2000 and was directed by a scientific committee headed by Prof. dr. Altan Çilingirođlu from Ege University in Izmir and was mainly sponsored by the two mentioned companies, Ericsson Türkiye and Türkcell. The results of the Danish investigations were published in several articles (e.g. P. Pedersen, ‘The City Wall of Halikarnassos’, in: van Bremen, R.; Carbon, J.-M. (eds), *Hellenistic Karia. Proceedings of the First International Conference on Hellenistic Karia, Oxford 29 June – 2 July 2006.* (2011) p. 269-316).

It has now been possible to raise Danish funding through the Carlsberg Foundation for a more complete publication of the city wall investigations of 1998-2000. In this connection, it has been realized that the plan of the western part of the city wall which was measured in 1998-2000 had serious errors. New, complementary measurements were therefore carried out during the period September 15th to October 6th, 2019 by a Danish team consisting of Poul Pedersen, Niels Bargfeldt, Jakob Kragstrup and Ulrich Ruppe from Germany. For some of the period, the Danish team worked together with a Turkish team from the company “Insula Mimarlık. İnşaat Sanayi ve Ticaret Ltd.Şti, Muğla” on the recommendation of the director of Bodrum Museum, dr. Tayfun Selçuk and with the consent also of the new director dr. Bahadır Berkaya. The Turkish team disposed of both GPS equipment and a drone previously used on other Turkish archaeological projects in the area.

The city wall measuring in 2019 concerned the western part of the ancient city wall beginning at the deserted chapel north of the military holiday camp and running northwards across the Myndos Gate to the top of the Göktepe hill. The state of preservation of the wall varies considerably. Some stretches are excellently preserved and still several meters in height while on other stretches no remains can be seen and the approximate trace of the wall is only represented by a low ridge on the ground. The present unequal condition of the wall is partly explained by the character of the different materials of which it is constructed and partly by the fact that stretches of the wall close to the harbour has been demolished for reuse, presumably for the Crusader Castle and the Ottoman Arsenal. In general, it can be said that the southernmost part of the wall was constructed of hard limestone in polygonal masonry style. A few hundred meters south of the Myndos Gate the masonry changed and the wall was from here all the way to the top of the Göktepe hill, built massively of ashlar of soft, white andesite except for most of the towers which were revetted with ashlar of hard reddish andesite.

The main wall was located and measured quite easily with GPS, and the main aim of the 2019 season thus completed successfully. Other research questions turned up however for future work. For instance, the two bastion-like extensions protruding to the west between the chapel and the Myndos Gate raised new, unsolved questions. These strongholds are extremely interesting, but poorly preserved and a clear picture of their construction cannot be achieved without cleaning or excavation of the surface for which we had neither permit nor resources in 2019.

The measuring on the top of the Göktepe confirmed the existence of a small fortress at this place as already suggested by the British archaeologists in the middle of 19th century. The exact plan of this fortress cannot be determined without archaeological excavation, but it became clear that the fortress had at least one tower and that it was strengthened by a fortification ditch excavated in the soft rock on its northern side, while the steep slope protected the structure from attacks on its southern side.

A brief visit to the North-East Extension of the city wall of Halikarnassos revealed that part of this important area of great natural beauty has now unfortunately been closed behind iron fence and barbed wire. The highly interesting diateichisma excavated by Bodrum Museum a few years ago is now inside this private land and unfortunately not accessible for neither tourists nor researchers anymore. Hopefully the North-East Extension and the land adjoining to the east will be protected in the future. This could very well be the place where Alexander the Great attacked Halikarnassos in 334 BC and it has thus great historical as well as natural importance.

The ancient fortification of Halikarnassos is an extremely impressive monument of more than 7 kms in length. In spite of the efforts of the Turkish-Danish investigations since 1998 the city wall of Halikarnassos still holds many important research questions for future archaeologists and historians.

Illustrations

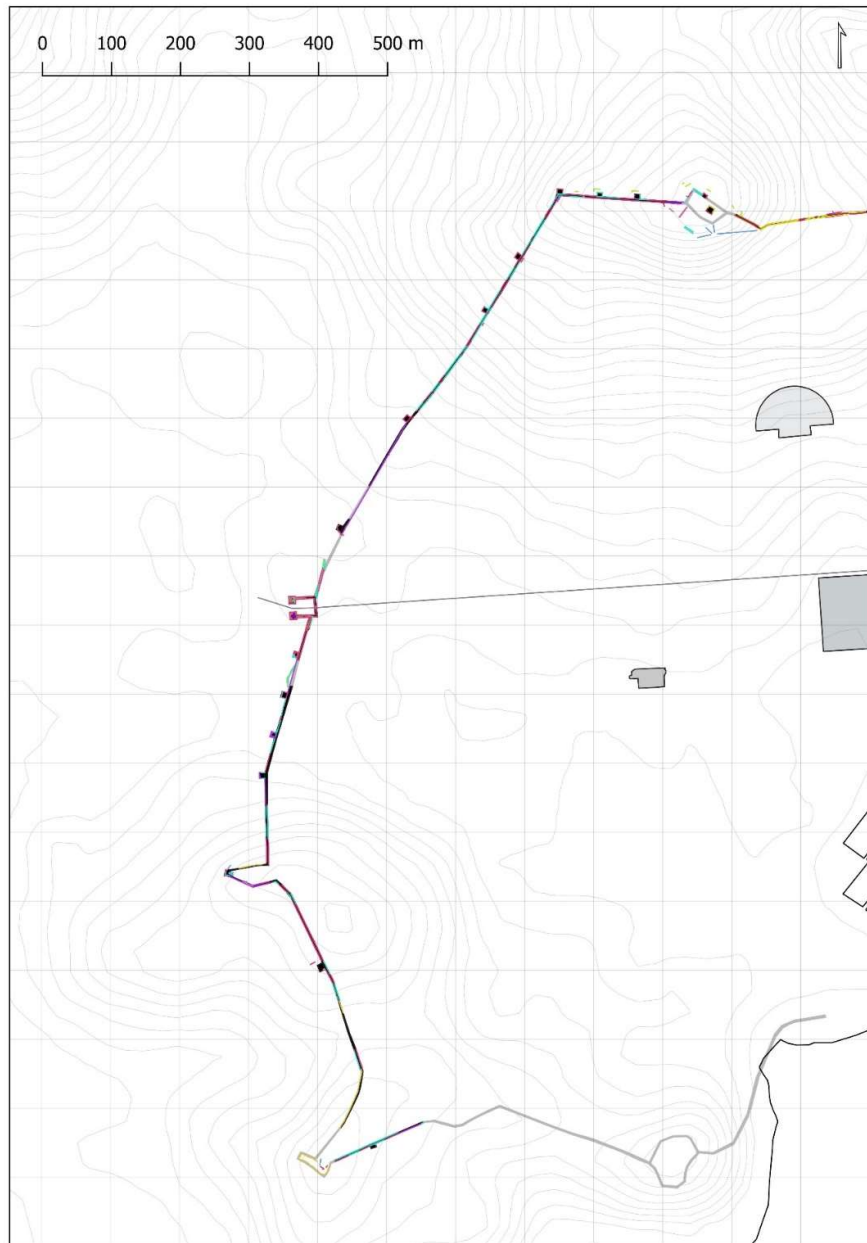


Fig. 1 Citywall of ancient Halikarnassos. New measuring of western trace from Greek chapel in the south to top of Göktepe hill to the north. Recognizable in particular is the fortress on the Göktepe Hill, The Myndos gate, a number of towers and two bastions protruding to the west (P. Pedersen, U. Ruppe, N. Bargfeldt)



Fig. 2. Trace of the wall from the Myndos gate to the top of the Göktepe Hill (P. Pedersen).

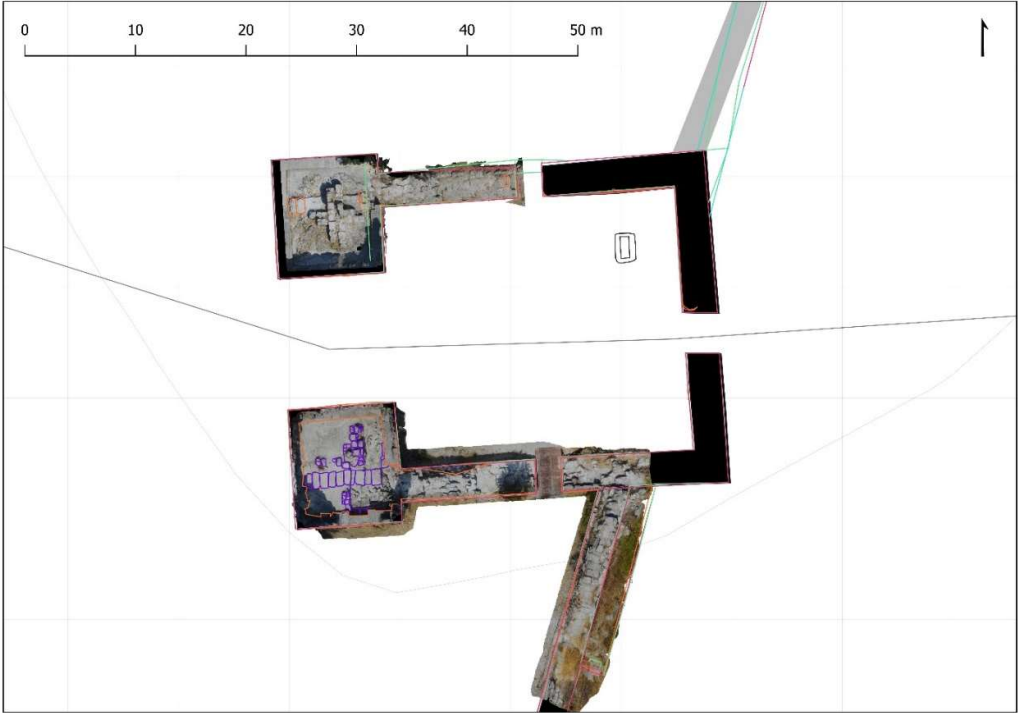


Fig. 3. Myndos gate. Ortophotography (N. Bargfeldt)



Fig. 4 Well-preserved wall-section built of hard limestone in polygonal masonry style. South of Myndos gate (P. Pedersen)



Fig. 5 Attempt to carry out ortophotography of surface of polygonal stretch of western city wall (P.Pedersen).



Fig. 6 GPS measuring of northwestern tower (N. Bargfeldt).



Fig. 7 Göktepe Hill. Natural rock formation showing traces of horizontal beddings for city wall (P. Pedersen).



Fig. 8 North-East Extension. Diateichisma excavated by Bodrum Museum, but now inaccessible behind iron fence with barbed wire (P. Pedersen).



Fig. 9 GPS-measuring team on work (N. Bargfeldt).



Fig. 10 Bodrum/Halikarnassos from the Göktepe Fortress (P. Pedersen).

OTHER ACTIVITIES IN 2019

Danish participants in the 2019 archaeological conference in Milas:

12. karia, karialilar ve mylasa sempozyumu

Birte Poulsen, Poul Pedersen, Jakob Højte, Signe Isager and Jan-Mathieu Carbon participated in the 12. *KARİA, KARİALILAR VE MYLASA SEMPOZYUMU* - Prof. Dr. Numan TUNA & Prof. Dr. Poul PEDERSEN'in onuruna on the 23-24 August 2019. Signe Isager contributed with a paper titled "Poul Pedersen and the ancient City of Halikarnassos". Jan-Mathieu gave a paper entitled "Theatre of the Divine: An Overview of the Sanctuaries and Pantheon of ancient Halikarnassos".