

# 29

## ARAŐTIRMA SONUÇLARI TOPLANTISI

### 2. CİLT



T.C.  
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĐI  
Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü



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# UŞAKLI 2010 SURVEY SEASON (YOZGAT) UŞAKLI 2010 YÜZEY ARAŞTIRMASI (YOZGAT)

**Prof. Dr. Stefania MAZZONI\***

**Dr. Anacleto D'AGOSTINO**

**Dr. Valentina ORSI**

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The 2010 season at Uşaklı Höyük (Yozgat)<sup>1</sup> was dedicated to continue the field activities on the site and its territory, consisting of the archaeological, geomagnetic and resistivity researches in the höyük and the archaeological, geological and geomorphological survey of its landscape.<sup>2</sup>

Uşaklı Höyük with its nearly 10 ha terrace and a 2 ha. central mound benefitted from a very favourable and prominent position at the northern end of a large fertile plain, on the southern bank of a meander of the Egri Öz Dere (Fig. 1a and b). This was and still is a nodal crossway linking nowadays Ankara to Sivas and, in the past, Boğazköy/Hattuša, to Alişar Höyük/Ankuwa and Kültepe/Kaneš. The southern skyline of the Uşaklı Höyük landscape is marked by the distinct profile of the Kerkenes Dağ, the high mountain occupied in the 6<sup>th</sup> cent. B.C. by a 250 ha. large city, probably the Phrygian Pteria;<sup>3</sup> in the antiquity the mountain had to constitute the most significant

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1 Initiated in 2008 thanks to the kind permission of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums. We are most grateful to Melik Ayaz at the General Directorate for good advice and the staff for support and cooperation. We wish to express our gratitude to Director of the Yozgat Museum, Hasan Şenyurt and the Sorgun District Governor, the İlçe Kaymakani, and the Military Head Commander of Sorgun, the İlçe Jandarma Komutani. We owe the generous encouragement and continuous advice and help to G.D. and F. Summers. Financial support for this campaign has been granted by the University of Florence and the Foundation OrMe, Oriente Mediterraneo.

This preliminary report is the product of teamwork, compiled and edited by authors. S. Mazzoni researched and composed the introduction, section 1, 2 and 4; A. D'Agostino and V. Orsi are responsible of section 3.

2 Representative for the Cultural Heritage and Museums Department: Corrado Ozan Rijavec, Istanbul. Archaeological survey was conducted by S. Mazzoni and carried out by A. D'Agostino, V. Orsi, C. Corti, G. Della Lena Guidiccioni, R. Ranieri, F. Longo, S. Rubanu, V. Ippolito and M. Akar; geomagnetism: G. Carpentiero; geology: R. Salvini, A. Cartocci, M.C. Salvi; epigraphy and historical studies: F. Pecchioli Daddi, G. Torri, C. Corti.

3 See G.D. Summers, 'Between Urartu and Phrygia. The North-Central Anatolian Plateau in

landmark of this area as it is nowadays, with the still perfectly visible line of the walls, that surround for 7 km. the Phrygian megalopolis. The imposing presence of the mountain in the plain has in fact been evaluated an important argument for identifying Uşaklı with the town of Zippalanda, one of the cult centres of the Storm-god.<sup>4</sup> We know from a religious festival that the Hittite king, moving from Hattuša, reached Haitta and Mount Puskurunuwa. From there, the king arrived on the third day in Zippalanda, where he worshiped Mount Daha (probably Kerkenes Dağ). The next day, he reached Ankuwa.<sup>5</sup> The position of Uşaklı Höyük fits perfectly the geographical setting of this journey. This hypothesis can be now supported with more confidence on the base of the results of our survey.

Thanks to its position, and being easily accessible following the modern route between Yozgat and Sivas, the höyük was often visited and was the object of a preliminary survey in 1993-1994 by G. Summers, in the frame of the Kerkenes project<sup>6</sup>. The site was recorded under different names: Kusachakly (Forrer), Kuşaklı (von der Osten) and Uçaklı (Meriggi),<sup>7</sup> but it is signed in

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the Iron Age', in H. Sağlamtimur, E. Abay, Z. Derin, A.Ü. Erdem, A. Batmaz, F. Dedeoğlu, M. Erdalkıran, M.B. Baştürk and E. Konakçı (eds.), *Altan Çilingiroğlu'na Armağan Yukarı Denizin Kıyısında Urartu Krallığı'na Adanmış Bir Hayat / Studies in Honour of Altan Çilingiroğlu. A Life Dedicated to Urartu on the Shores of the Upper Sea*, Istanbul 2009, pp. 657-671; G.D. Summers, F. Summers, 'From Picks to Pixels: Eighty Years of Development in the Tools of Archaeological Exploration and Interpretation, 1927-2007, at Kerkenes Dağ in Central Turkey', in P. Matthiae, F. Pinnock, L. Nigro and N. Marchetti (eds), *Proceedings of the 6th International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East, May 5th-10th 2008, "Sapienza" - Università di Roma Volume 2, Excavations, Surveys and Restorations: Reports on Recent Field Archaeology in the Near East*. Wiesbaden 2010, pp. 669-683.

4 The proposal by the hittitologist Oliver R. Gurney was supported by Geoff Summers on the base of the results of the 1993-1994 survey of the Kerkenes Project: M. E. F. Summers, G.D. Summers and K. Ahmet, 'The Regional Survey at Kerkenes Dağ: an Interim Report on the Seasons of 1993 and 1994', *Anatolian Studies* 45 (1995), pp. 43-68

5 See now C. Corti C., 'The History of the Exploration of Uşaklı/Kuşaklı Höyük (Yozgat) and the "Rediscovery" of a Middle-Hittite Tablet', *Colloquium Anatolicum/ Anadolu Sohbetleri IX* (2010), p. 206.

6 History of the exploration in Corti 2010, *op. cit.* The survey by Summers, Summers and Ahmet 1995, *op. cit.*, produced pottery dated to the Hittite and Phrygian periods and allowed a thorough examination of the granitic blocks apparently *in situ*, which had already noted and attributed to a Hittite gate by von der Osten and Meriggi; a granitic well-dressed slab was also found in the garden of the Mosque in the nearby village of Aşağı Karakaya Köy and considered as of Hittite manufacture, and possibly originating in Uşaklı.

7 See Summers Summers and Ahmet 1995, *op. cit.*, p. 53-55. Corti 2010, *op. cit.*, pp. 194-196.



the old maps of the land register of Sorgun as Uşaklıhöyük;<sup>8</sup> and this is the name we actually use, also in order to avoid confusion with Kuşaklı/Sarissa excavated by the German mission of A. Müller-Karpe.<sup>9</sup>

### *1. Archaeological Survey in the Uşaklı Höyük landscape*

In 2010 it was possible to complete the catalogue of the sites and visible archaeological features of the area, which is actually in its southern end threatened by the new Yozgat-Sivas railway line. The region is pitted by many tumuli of late periods located more often on small natural hilltops but also in the plain, while settlements are very few and sparse and situated on the hillsides. Occupation concentrated in the area to the S of Uşaklı Höyük especially in the Roman and Byzantine periods. The area to the N was occupied by site 9, a 'fortress' and small village in the Byzantine time (today near the village of Aşağı Karakaya Köy). To the N of this line there is apparently no evidence of sites nor dispersion of materials could be detected. To the south the only notable site is constituted by site 3 of Late Chalcolithic-Early Bronze and Iron Age.

The data collected by the survey give indication of a continuous occupation of this area, apparently consistent with the data gathered from other surveys of this region. It is clear that the peak of the occupation was reached in the Byzantine period, when the plain and the hilltops were settled or used by tumuli and farms. There is instead evidence of a clear fluctuation in settling the hilltops and the plain in the course of the Bronze and Iron Age; the first village of the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age (Site 3) was in fact founded in a high position on a granitic spur dominating springs and a tributary of the

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8 We thank our 2009 representative, Emel Özçelik, who made enquiries of the communal authorities which own old maps of the land register.

9 On Kuşaklı Höyük/Sarissa see A. Müller-Karpe, mit beiträgen von G. Wilhelm, V. Müller-Karpe, D. P. Mielke, A. Hüser und E. Jean, 'Untersuchungen in Kuşaklı 2002', *Mitteilungen der Deutsches Orient-Gesellschaft zu Berlin* 136 (2004), pp. 103-136. A- Müller-Karpe, mit beiträgen von V. Müller-Karpe, D. P. Mielke, A. Hüser, P. I. Kuniholm, M. Newton, N. Riches, H. Tsumoto und T. Katsuno, 'Untersuchungen in Kuşaklı 2003', *Mitteilungen der Deutsches Orient-Gesellschaft zu Berlin* 136 (2004), pp. 137-172.

Egri Öz Dere. In the Middle and Late Bronze Age the plain was settled and Uşaklı Höyük became the main site of the region, possibly for a more efficient exploitation of the land for agriculture and a more direct control of the route linking Hattuša to Kaneš.

*List of main sites*

Site 1: Uşaklı Höyük

Site 2: Western and northern slopes of a natural hill south of Uşaklı Höyük: it gives evidence of a large concentration of Roman tiles and dispersion of granite blocks possibly belonging to a Roman farmstead. It is marked as Stone 4 in the map of the main archaeological features of the site.

Site 3: 2 kms south of Uşaklı Höyük, between the villages of Taşlık Büyük and Taşlık Küçük, a small höyük topping a cliff produces materials of the Late Chalcolithic-Early Bronze and Late Iron periods, consisting of Chaff Red Burnished bowls, an andiron and painted ware.

Site 4: Quite interesting is a source to the west of Babalı with traces of a stone wall limiting to the south a concave quite large squared area; the place immediately to the south is actually occupied by a modern reservoir, which could have been excavated in a probably old pool.

Site 5: Hill to the south of Site 4 consisting of a natural elevation N-S giving evidence of very sparse and probably occasional pottery of late period.

Site 6: Scatters of sherds resulting from the digging of a modern path serving the Railway working area, to the south of Site 5. The road connects E-W the area to the south of Taşlık Büyük with the working area to the south of Babalı.

Site 7: Scatters of sherds resulting from the recent excavation of a deep trench for an aqueduct in the large valley that was probably the main route linking Kerkenes Dağ with Uşaklı Höyük.

Site 8: A Hittite block and a capital are kept in the garden of the Mosque of the village of Aşağı Karakaya Köy; they are said to come from the older Mosque and cemetery of the village. The capital may originate from Site 9 and the block from Site 1.

Site 9: Site to the east of Aşağı Karakaya Köy consisting of a natural basaltic hill of irregular shape topped on its northern side by a small settlement which extends on the southern summit and slopes of the hill. On its top there are one large and one smaller excavations which were probably done by illicit diggers thinking of the presence of a tumulus. All around there is concentration of pottery dating mainly to the Byzantine time; more sparse pottery but of a consistent nature can be collected on the slopes.

Site 10: tumulus to the S of the river Egri Öz Dere, SE of the village of Inceçayır.

## *2. Geological and geomorphological prospection in the landscape*

The geomorphologic study has concerned the landscape analysis and the geological survey of rock outcrops. The new topographic map, purposely created for the project from the stereorestitution of a GeoEye-1 satellite stereopair, has been used as reference cartography. The Digital Elevation Model (DEM) as well as the orthoimage of the area have been produced in order to collect data on landscape and connecting paths as well as interpreting the features of the territory. Fieldwork activity has included the collection of spectral signatures of stones visible on the surface of Uşaklı as well as stones all around the site with the intent to create an archive of information to be compared with spectral signatures of rocks from surrounding quarries. According to the preliminary results of the field research carried out by the team of geomorphologists directed by R. Salvini that provided us with this preliminary information, the southern part of the surveyed area is mainly characterised by granitic stone outcrops, overlaid by volcanic, clastic and calcareous Eocene deposits; to the North, the Neogene clastic sediments,

mainly constituted by sandstones, marls, conglomerates and breccias, represent, together with limited Quaternary alluvium, the youngest rocks of the zone; alluvial fans of gravel along tributaries and the main stream, and soil on gentle slopes constitute the main depositional features of the area.

3. *The results of the 2010 archaeological prospection of Uşaklı Höyük and its territory*

In 2010 the survey activities on the site of Uşaklı were concentrated on the central mound. Here only scattered materials were visible on the ground, so that our research concentrated on the southern slope, the most accessible for data acquisition. The samples have been collected within survey units which have been established according to the morphological characteristics of the mound slope and to the main contour lines: the surface has been divided into 4 radial sectors and 8 irregularly shaped bands for a total of 32 survey units (Fig. 3). According to the intensive sampling strategy adopted in the lower terrace, we picked up all the artefacts from the surface of the slope. In general, the amounts of sherds is rather evenly distributed along the slope. Because of the sloping of the surface soil due to erosion, a fine-grained characterization in chronological terms of the different collections and the eventual area of main concentration of different pottery categories are hard to be determined.

According to the method adopted in 2008 and 2009 campaigns, roof tiles, slags and ceramics have been recorded. The *corpus* consists mostly of potsherds, a limited amount of slags and very sporadic tiles. It comprises 5 Kg ca. of amorphous slags, belonging in part to melted and fired clay. A conspicuous amount of fired and partially melted bricks has been also recovered, especially concentrated in the middle band of the slope (bands 5 and 6 of lots 5, 6 and 7). Two specimens only of fragmented roof tiles have been recovered for a total of 730 g. They are located on the bands 2 and 9, respectively on the upper and lower portion of the slope. Within the collected sample, as well as in the preceding campaigns, the main category is represented by pottery, of which a total amount of 37 Kg ca. has been gathered. The more attested ceramic

class is the Common Ware, of which a total amount of 29 Kg ca. has been registered, but a few quantity of Storage (6 Kg ca.) and a small percentage of Kitchen wares (2 Kg ca.) have been also recovered.

As stressed in other preliminary reports, the remarks concerning the main phases of occupation reached by R. Gorny and by Françoise and Geoff Summers that have carried out collections of surface sherds in the framework of the Kerkenes Dağ Project, have been basically confirmed by our results. The ceramic corpus from the slope of the mound gives a substantial confirmation of the chronological sequence previously identified: sherds belonging to the 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium B.C. repertoire are well attested as well as those dating to the Iron Age horizon. Sherds of Red Slipped bowls and jars having the typical shapes of MBA Central Anatolian repertoires, as well as by Drab Ware sherds dating probably to the LBA period have been recovered. Most of the painted sherds belongs to the Iron Age horizon and most of them presents the typical characteristics of Phrygian style of decoration (Fig. 4a). A reduced amount of handmade sherds documents the early phase of occupation of the sites, i.e. the EB-MB transition (Fig. 4b). A few specimens only could pertain to the Roman/Byzantine period. A green glazed sherd, dating to the Medieval Period, documents the last occupation on the site.

In the course of the three campaigns, a good representative sample of ceramics has been collected (ca. 19,200 potsherds) widespread all over the surveyed area. During the 2010 period of study, beside the analysis of new materials collected, a reappraisal of all the ceramic fragments recovered within the preceding two campaigns has been undertaken, with a special regard to the distinction of wares. A preliminary classification of wares was attempted in the course of the survey campaign of 2008 and 2009. Eight main classes were isolated with regard to the methods of manufacture and finishing techniques: Plain Ware; Painted Ware; Grey Ware; Red Slip Ware; Orange Slip Ware; Buff Fine ware and Whitish-Yellow Slip Ware. Reconsidering all the collected materials, more specific distinctions have been elaborated: within the Plain ware category the specific peculiarities of Kitchen, Drab, and Late

Common Wares have been isolated, while within the Red Slip Wares a cluster dating to the late 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium B.C. has been distinguished from the set of 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium and 'late' Red Slip Wares. Orange Slip Wares, according to morphology and texture, turned out to be mainly variants of Red Slip Wares, while it seems to be confirmed the Whitish-Yellow Slip Ware recognised at Uşaklı is a production limited to the Phrygian period.

Within the more ancient repertory we classified the chaff ware coming from Taşlık (site 3); a series of red-slip wares, most likely to be dated to late 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium B.C., and the Cappadocian ware from Uşaklı. The chaff ware of Taşlık is characterised both by mineral gritty fabrics and vegetal fabrics, with a little amount of mica and limestone. Usually the inclusions are big sized and clearly visible to the naked eye. The surface is burnished.

Among the Cappadocian sherds, already categorised during the preceding campaigns, a distinction between a fine tempered group and a rough tempered group has been done on the basis of the major or minor concentration of vegetal inclusions.

Late 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium B.C. Red Slip Wares are mainly hand-made, and could be mineral or mineral and vegetal tempered. The wiped slip is pinkish or light red (Munsell colour chart 2.5YR, light red), unevenly applied .

The superficial colour of 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium B.C. Red Slip Wares, which could be both smoothed or burnished, fall into the category of the red of Munsell colour chart 10R, while the colour of the paste is generally brownish (Munsell colour chart 5YR, yellowish red).

Acknowledged specimens of 'late' Red Slip Wares may be distinguished by the fine sandy fabric, different from the more ancient Red Slip Ware fabrics, characterised by clearly visible inclusions of dark and white grits of variable dimensions.

As for as the archaeological material concerns, the surveyed area around Uşaklı is characterized by scattered traces of occupation, in some cases reflecting the presence of little settlements but more often consisting only in

concentration of a handful of pot-sherds. A few sites give more significant evidence of a 'later' occupation identified by dispersion of pot-sherds and tiles, such as sites 9 and 3. Usually the distribution of sherds is very sparse and limited to very few diagnostic types.

Among the surveyed sites, two of them have to be mentioned for the remarkable concentration of archaeological materials on the surface.

2 km south of Uşaklı (Site 3), next to the village of Taşlık Köy, a small höyük topping a cliff, produced materials dating probably to the Late Chalcolithic-Early Bronze<sup>10</sup> and Late Iron Age periods: the repertoire consists mainly of burnished hand-made sherds, characterized both by mineral gritty fabrics and vegetal fabrics; also an andiron, painted and fine ware have been found.

About 2 km north of Uşaklı, east of Aşağı Karakaya Köy, the Site 9 (Fig. 2) is a little mound on top of a natural basaltic hill. A notable concentration of potsherds is located on the slopes of the hill and all around. The most part of the sherds belong to jars and closed vessels, almost characterized by thin walls, often corrugated or decorated with incised motifs organized in horizontal bands (dots, wavy lines, vertical strokes). The manufacturing is rather coarse, and the colour of the surface is brown and brick red, similar to Brittle ware production. A handful of fine and painted sherds have also been found. The repertoire is likely to be dated to the late Roman/Byzantine period. As regards this 'late' settlement phase, the interesting set of ceramics recovered on the Site 9 allow us to do some comparison with the ceramic *corpus* of Uşaklı. Made exception for sporadic, but very similar 'Brittle Ware' specimens, it only comprises a kind of variant in red, grit tempered fabric, while the varied range of types found at site 9 has not been documented.

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10 S. Mazzoni, A. D'Agostino, V. Orsi, 'Kuşaklı 2008 Survey Season (Yozgat-Sorgun) - 1<sup>st</sup> Preliminary Report', 27. Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı - 3.cilt (Denizli 2009), Ankara 2010, 109-127, fig. 8: 52-58

#### 4. *The results of the 2010 geomagnetic prospection of Uşaklı Höyük*

The third campaign of geophysical prospection at Uşaklı Höyük, carried out by G. Carpentiero using a Fluxgate Gradiometer FM 36 (Geoscan Research) investigated an area of 2.8 ha. in a regular grid of 72 squares of 20 x 20 m. The acquisition was made with parallel method and acquired data were processed with Geoplot software (Geoscan Research) and displayed in shade plot map in grey scale. The survey interested the portion of the upper terrace and the west side of the mound not yet investigated in the previous 2008-2009 campaigns (Fig. 5a and b). The results obtained show the presence of various buried structures characterized by strong anomalies and different orientations, which probably refer to different periods. As magnetic data give unidimensional image of buried structures, the systematic collection of pottery sherds is for this aim of primary importance in order to outline a diachronic development of the settlement.

On the very top of the mound different sections of a strong pseudo circular anomaly are clearly visible, probably related to the city wall of the upper terrace. On the north-western corner of this structure a rectangular building could be identified as a donjon/tower of an urban gate.

On the south east side of the slope other anomalies can be interpreted as a structure with 5 or 6 long rooms (about 30 x 22 m) that follows the orientation of the slope. On the southern side of the mound, almost on the very top, a large anomaly reveals the plan of a huge building 60 m long and 15 m wide constituted by large halls or rooms, to be probably identified as courtyards. At the southern end and bottom of the slope the signal (3/4 m thick) probably refers to the wall of the lower city running from NW to SE, and parallel to the building of the terrace.

The building on the southern mound presents a distinct plan with rooms surrounding large courts on a long E-W axis; it might be probably better compared with buildings of late periods, Achaemenid or Hellenistic.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> See the different plan of the Achaemenid building at Tille Höyük of Late Assyrian orientation, St. Blaylock, 'Rescue Excavations by the BIIA at Tille Höyük, on the Euphrates, 1979.1990',



Unfortunately materials are missing on this portion of the surface of the slope and we cannot suggest any reliable chronological attribution. This is the same for the lower defence wall which, owing to its alignment strictly parallel to the building on the upper slope, has to be attributed to the same urban setting and period of this last one. The walls on the top of the mound, instead, with the gate and donjon and the few blocks visible on the surface, characterised by distinct mortar and stone crafting, might be more safely assigned to the Byzantine period.

Plan, and position of these structures of the southern mound differ from the ones surveyed in 2008 and 2009 on the eastern side and on the north-eastern limit of the terrace, which probably belong to the Late Hittite period, such as the two large Buildings I and II, portions of casemate walls and a gate. This datation is also hinted by the big well dressed granitic blocks visible on the surface,<sup>12</sup> the presence of diagnostic pottery and materials,<sup>13</sup> and especially the fragment of a large cuneiform tablet, probably belonging to a Hittite magical ritual dating to the Imperial Period.<sup>14</sup> This is actually the most important piece of evidence supporting the identification of Uşaklı Höyük with an Hittite town. Besides, other materials and especially a small clay bulla impressed three times by a Hittite stamp seal with guilloche and spiral patterns might indicate for the structures appearing in the outer edge of the northern side of the terrace a date in the Old Hittite period.<sup>15</sup>

In conclusion the data collected so far from the survey on the site of Uşaklı Höyük and its territory indicate a continuous occupation of this small plain on the Egri Öz Dere north of the Kerkenes Dağ; there is certainly evidence

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in R. Matthews (ed.), *Ancient Anatolia. Fifty Years Work by the British Institute of Archaeology of Ankara*, London 1998, pp. 118-120, Fig.12.4. See for cultural trends in Eastern Anatolia at the time of the Achaemenid empire, G.D. Summers, 'Archaeological Evidence for the Achaemenid Period in Eastern Anatolia', *Anatolian Studies* XLIII (1993), p. 85-99.

12 G. Carpentiero, 'First Results of Geophysical Survey', in S. Mazzoni, A. D'Agostino, V. Orsi (eds.), 'Survey of the Archaeological Landscape of Uşaklı/Kuşaklı Höyük (Yozgat)', *Anatolica* 36 (2010), pp. 116-118, figg. 8-10; B. Chiti, in *ibid.*, pp. 119-120, comparing Buildings I and II with buildings at Alaça Höyük and Maşat Höyük.

13 See A. D'Agostino, and V. Orsi in Mazzoni, D'Agostino, Orsi 2010, *op. cit.*, p. 125-129.

14 C. Corti, in Mazzoni, D'Agostino, Orsi 2010, *op. cit.*, p. 131-132.

15 S. Mazzoni, in Mazzoni, D'Agostino, Orsi 2010, *op. cit.*, p. 130.

of inner fluctuations in settling the various zones of the site and its area. The most interesting results of this campaign concerns, in fact, the occupation of the central mound which continued probably along the whole of the first millennium B.C. and in the first centuries of the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium A.D.; during this long course of time the site might have maintained its role as a stronghold with some administrative function on the important east-west trans-Anatolian route of communication.<sup>16</sup>

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16 St. Mitchell. *Anatolia. Land, Men, and Gods in Asia Minor. I. The Celts and the Impact of Roman Rule*, Oxford 1993, 130, Map 8; on the importance of the military routes, pp. 24-136.



Fig.1a: View of Uşaklı Höyük from North; the Kerkenes Dağ in the background

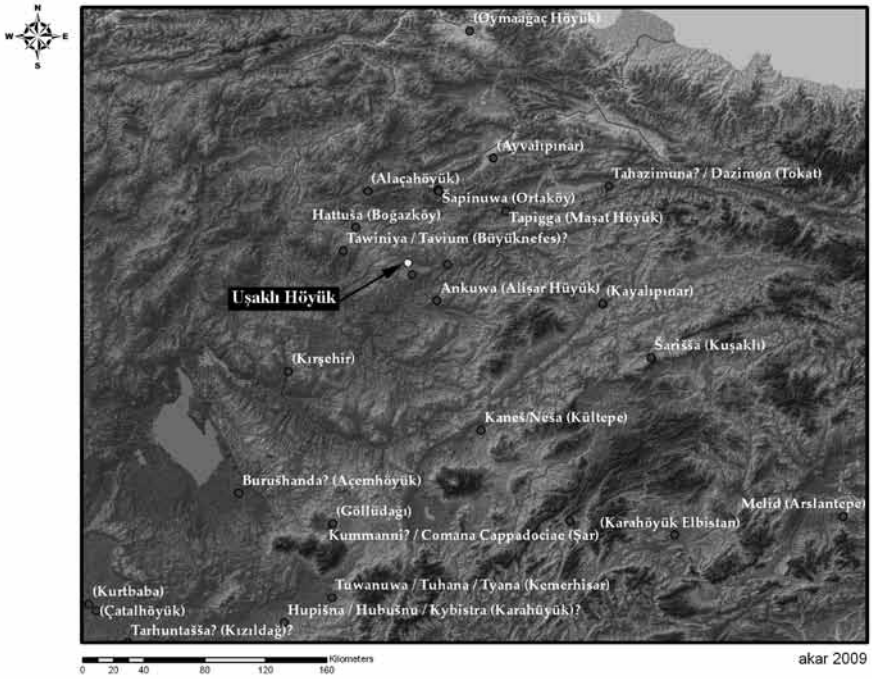


Fig.1b: The central-Anatolian plateau: localization of Uşaklı Höyük and other sites



Fig.2a: The site n. 9 close to the village of Aşağı Karakaya Köy



Fig.2b: Pottery from site n. 9

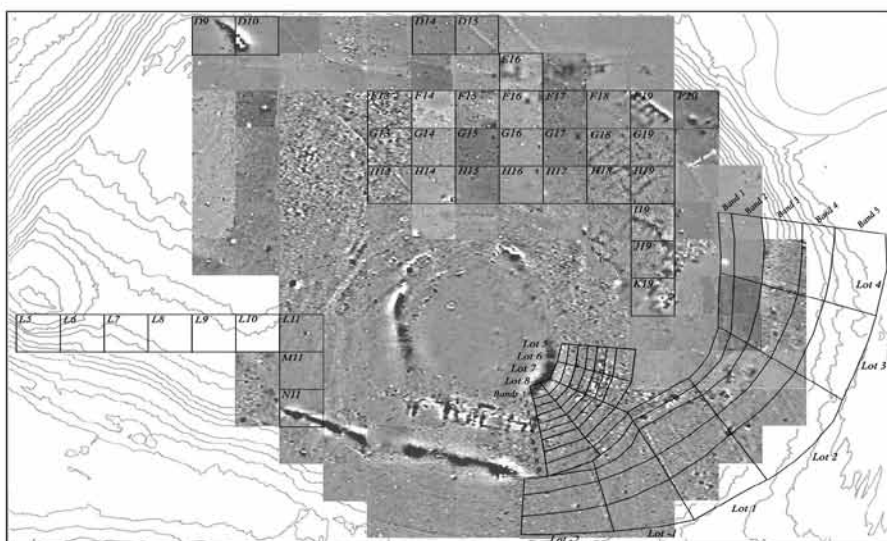


Fig.3a: Collection units

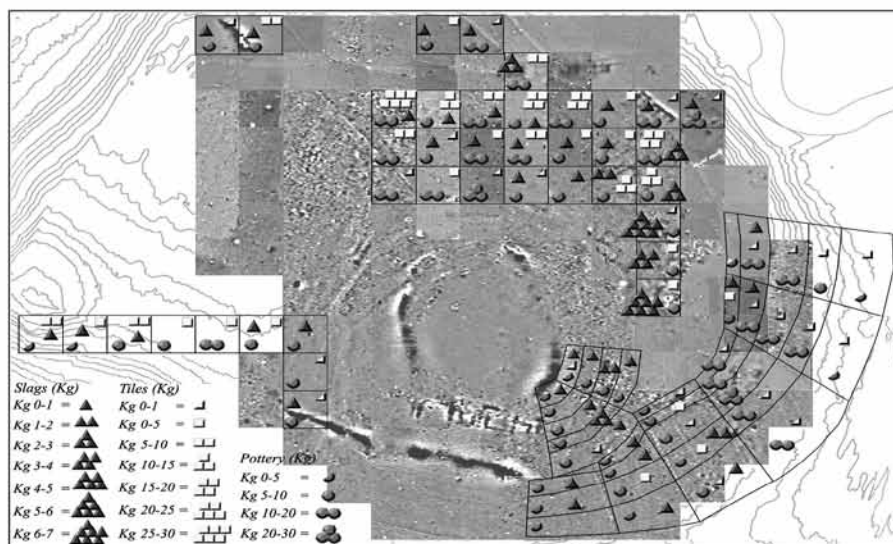


Fig.3b: Spreadsheet of potsherds, slags and tile fragments  
(by Orsi; graphics adapted from G. Carpentiero, B. Chiti, G. Della Lena Guidiciioni plans)



Fig.4a: Painted sherds dating to the Iron Age



Fig.4b: Hand-made sherds dating to the EBA-MBA transition

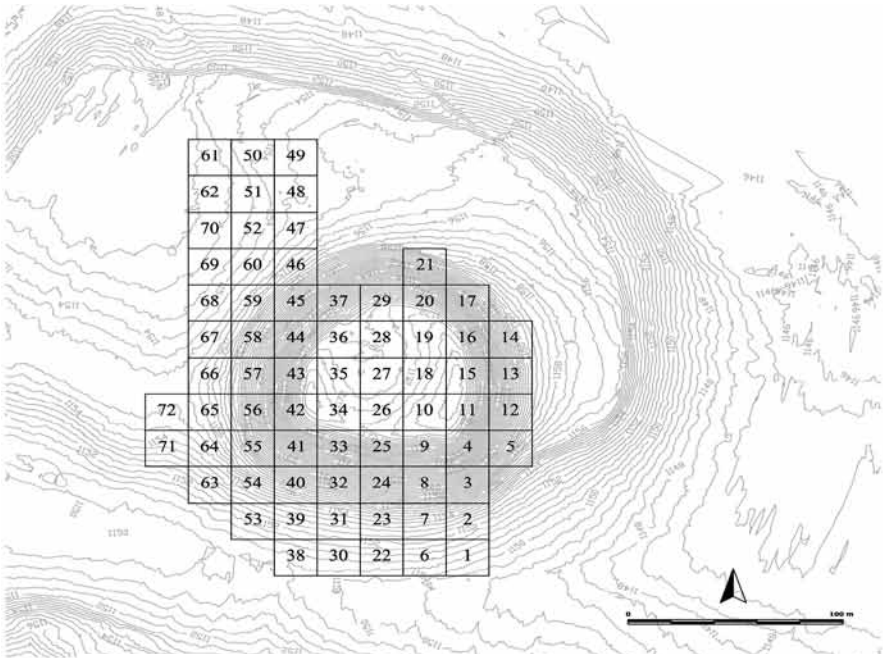


Fig.5a: The area of the geomagnetic prospection

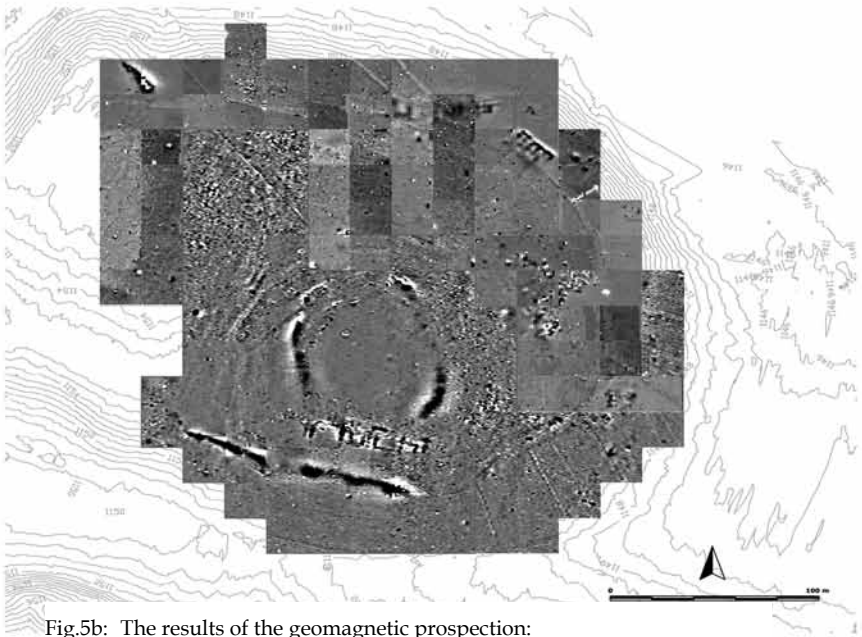


Fig.5b: The results of the geomagnetic prospection:  
the line delimits the 2010 prospected area (by G. Carpentiero)





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1. Yazıların A4 kağıda, 13x19 cm. lik bir alan içinde 10 punto ile, başlığın 14 punto ile tirelemeye dikkat edilerek, Times fontu ile 10 sayfa yazılması,
2. Dipnot numaralarının metin içinde belirtilerek sayfaların alt kısmına 8 punto ile yazılması,
3. Dipnot ve kaynakçada kitap ve dergi isimlerinin italik yazılması,
4. Çizim ve fotoğrafların toplam adedinin 15 olması, CD'ye JPG veya TIFF olarak 300 pixel/inch, renk modlarının CMYK veya Grayscale olarak kaydedilmesi, kesinlikle word sayfası olarak düzenlenmemesi,
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  - \* The title to be written in 14 pts, bold,
  - \* Footnotes to be written below the text, with their numbers indicated within the text, in 8 pts at the page where it is mentioned,
  - \* At the footnotes and the bibliography, the names of the books and the periodicals to be written in *Italic* character.
- The total number of the drawings and the pictures to be at most 15. If it is possible, you are requested to scan the photographs and to save on CD as JPG on a separate file out of the text with 300 pixel/inch; colour of mods of these photographs must be CMYK or Grayscale; photographs to be taken by digital camera,
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