

20TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHAEOLOGISTS

ABSTRACTS

10-14 September 2014
Istanbul | Turkey



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In Memoriam Sevgi Gönül

Abstracts of the Oral and Poster Presentations

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T01S027 - AEOLIA BETWEEN SPECIAL IDENTITIES AND TRANSMARINE INFLUENCES

Organizers: Antonio La Marca (Università della Calabria, Arcavacata di Rende), Yusuf Sezgin (Celal Bayar University, Manisa)

Session dedicated to: 1) the results of thirty years of excavations at Kyme and Aigai, with special regard to new excavations and to architectural, theatral and wall finds; 2) to coin iconography of Aeolian cities as expression of local identity and foreign cultural and political influences; 3) to ceramic and coins as proofs of commercial Mediterranean Routes in Greek, Roman and Medieval times; 4) to aeolian graves.

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

Cities of Deaths for the City of Living: Aeolis Cyme and His Necropolis

Antonio La Marca (University of Calabria – Italian Archaeological Mission in Aeolis Kyme-MAIKE, Arcavacata di Rende)

Several rescue excavations have been carried out during the last 15 years in the area around Cyme simultaneously to the researches carried out by Italian Archaeological Mission in the City. These trenches now, provide an image of the topography in the surroundings of the ancient Capital of Aeolis: rural farms, a factory for processing olive oil, cisterns for water supply of the city and huge necropolis (dating from 8th century BC to Byzantine period) have been discovered. In the graves a big amount of jewels and tiaras indicating the primary role of Cyme's jewellers during Hellenistic period, have been found.

The Mountainous City of Aeolis: Aigai

Yusuf Sezgin (Celal Bayar University, Manisa)

Herodotus names Aigai among the twelve cities that Aioliens established in the Aiolis region. Although the historians in the antiquity claimed that the Aiolian migrations to the area began in the beginning of the twelfth century BC, the current data obtained from the archaeological excavations indicate a date only as far back as the first half of the seventh century BC for the establishment of Aigai. According to Polybius' narration, Aigai suffered extensive damage during a battle between Prusias the second, the King of Bithynia and Attalos the second (one fifty-six - one fifty-four BC). In fulfillment of the post-war treaty Prusias the second was forced to pay one hundred talents to the cities that he damaged. Following this period, Aigai became an attractive economical and political center probably with the support that it received from the Kingdom of Pergamon and it was adorned with glamorous structures, such as the theater, bouleuterion and the agora. It is evident that Aigai was an economically powerful city throughout the Hellenistic period. It is known that the city had a stronghold in the region in textile weaving and wool production.

A Funerary Stele from Aegae (Aeolis)

Asil Yaman (Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Muğla)

My purpose is to identify, dating and introduce a funerary stele found during the excavations of the Bouleuterion at Aigai, located in the Manisa Museum, with a single depiction running over the length, high-relief figures, and two pilasters, with upper part depicted as an architrave. It depicts two young men lying on a kline and a woman sitting on a diphros. In front of the kline is a rectangular table with a meal. On the left, a servant. On the right, a figure with a horse. At the top of the scene is an armour and a chiton. A funerary scene is shown on this particular stele of which its origins can be traced back to the Near-Eastern, Persian, Anatolian reliefs. These stelae were used in the Hellenistic period to emphasize the heroism and social status of the deceased. When we look at his style, we can see figures with clothes with deep randomly arranged folds which give room for shadow play, and their hair and eyes display a baroque and pathetic style. Consequently, it may be compared with stelae which come from Pergamon or North-western Anatolia and may date back to the second half of the second century BC.

Kyme. The Residential Area on the South Hill

Massimo Frasca (Catania University and MAIKE, Catania)

The ancient city of Kyme is located on two hills by the sea, into the Candarli Gulf. The ancient site is known from the 19th century and was excavated in several times by Czechoslovak and Turkish archaeological team in the 20th century. Since 1982 systematic investigations are managed by an Italian Archaeological Expedition. In 1987 the Specialization School of Archaeology of Catania University started the excavations on the southern hill of Kyme, where a residential area was identified. The discoveries are of great interest for the reconstruction of all the historical phase concerning the long life of the city. The earliest findings date back to the mid-8th century BC and testify the full inclusion of Kyme in the commercial sphere of the central Mediterranean Sea. The excavations also brought to light remains of houses of the different periods: Archaic, Classical, Hellenistic, Roman and Late Roman Period, until the abandonment of the place, in the Byzantine Period.