

2001

## The tombs of Aperlae in Ancient Lycia: A catalogue and discussion

Justine Adele Hobbs  
*Edith Cowan University*

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*The Tombs of Aperlae in Ancient Lycia*  
*A Catalogue and Discussion*

Honours Thesis

2001



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Justine A. Hobb



Date: 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2002

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## *Abstract*

In June of 2000 I was fortunate enough to become a member of a small team of Edith Cowan University students lead by Dr William Leadbetter participating in archaeological fieldwork in Turkey. The site, known as Aperlae, is a fortified industrial site located on the southwest coast of Turkey, in an area known in antiquity as Lycia. The Edith Cowan team was originally asked to study and record the inscriptions that had been found up on the many sarcophagi present up on the site.

Up on reaching the site and reviewing the existing data concerning the tombs up on which the epigraphic survey was based, it was found that the information was limited and incomplete. In an effort to remedy this situation the Edith Cowan team took on the task of locating and accurately recording all visible tombs at Aperlae. This task was allocated to me, with the requirement to complete an accurate and comprehensive catalogue of the visible tombs.

This task became increasingly difficult as more tombs were being discovered with each passing day. It was realized, towards the end of the 2000 season, that a complete survey would require an additional season of fieldwork.

The following Catalogue of Tombs is the culmination of the discoveries and information collected by two dedicated teams of Edith Cowan University Students over two seasons of archaeological fieldwork. In this thesis I have endeavored to explain how the information necessary to create this catalogue was collected and the methods involved. A brief exposé of the site and history of the region with a focus upon Aperlae has been included. The catalogue gives an accurate description of each individual tomb located on the site using the methods discussed in the thesis. These findings are summarized in a brief discussion about the tombs of Aperlae, with a focus upon the discoveries, patterns and features present among these sepulchral monuments.

Justine A. Hobbs

B.A. Flinders University of South Australia.

## *Acknowledgements*

It is my pleasure to present the following project upon the tombs of Aperlae. While it may be the sum of my work, it could not have been undertaken, or completed without the support, belief and love of many wonderful people.

I owe a great many thanks to my supervisor Dr William Leadbetter. It has been a long, fruitful and sometimes difficult journey, but your guidance, support and friendship during this past year will always be appreciated. Thankyou Bill.

To my parents Anita and Richard, thank you for being the wonderful parents that you are. Your many sacrifices and constant stream of love and support mean more to me than words can say. I am truly honored to call you my parents, Mum - you are my drive and ambition, Dad - you are my rock and balance, thank you both for believing in me.

To my siblings Bridget, David, and Michael thank you. You have each played friend, clown and counselor when I've needed it most, Bridget taught me to take on a challenge, David taught me to have faith, and Mick you taught me to laugh at myself.

I have also been blessed with a number of wonderful friends who have made Perth a wonderful place to live and study. Philippa, you have been there from the beginning of this crazy adventure, your love and support have been invaluable, thank you for being brave and especially for believing in me. To my surf buddies Lauren and Meredith thank you for all the good times, great laughs and your friendship. To Amy and Wendy the kettle will always boil and the coffee brew for our good times, great chats and many laughs.

To all those long distant but very special friends in Adelaide and elsewhere, thank you for everything always, especially Gabby, Joey, Jodes and Lara, you might be a million miles away but you'll always be my friends.

A final and especially huge thank you goes to the girls who traveled to Turkey to help me collect the information on site, Indiana Jones needed a sidekick like each of you!! The

biggest thanks goes to my partner in crime on site Amanda, *cok teshekur* for your hard work and patience my friend. Thanks also to the two dedicated teams of Edith Cowan University Students consisting of Amanda, Riki, and Ira (Colorado University) in 2000 and Amanda, Candace, Julie, Lisa, and Stevette in 2001.

Thank you also to the ECU Library staff on the Churchlands and Mount Lawley campuses.

Last but not least, thank you and a can of sardines to Simba Hobbs my gorgeous cat, for being the furry ginger ball of love that he is.

## *Abbreviations*

ECU	Edith Cowan University, Perth, Western Australia
cnr	corner
E	East
W	West
N	North
S	South
GPS	Global Positioning System
GIS	Geographic Information System

With reference to the Excel data in Appendix VII:

Y	Yes
N	No
NV	Not Visible
NA	Not Available
W	Western Necropolis
N	Northern Necropolis
E	Eastern Necropolis
IS	Isthmus
SH	Shore Group
SE	South East Necropolis
W	Water
L	Land
VPR	Very Poor
PR	Poor
FR	Fair
GD	Good
EX	Excellent
( # )	Number of
( * )	re-numbered tomb
( - )	incomplete measurement

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## Chapter 1: Introduction

*"The greatest stimulus to progress and belief in a future is knowledge and understanding of the past"*  
(Boardman. J. 1993. P. 278).

### *Aperlae in Lycia*

Aperlae is located in a region on the South West Coast of Turkey, known as Lycia in Antiquity.

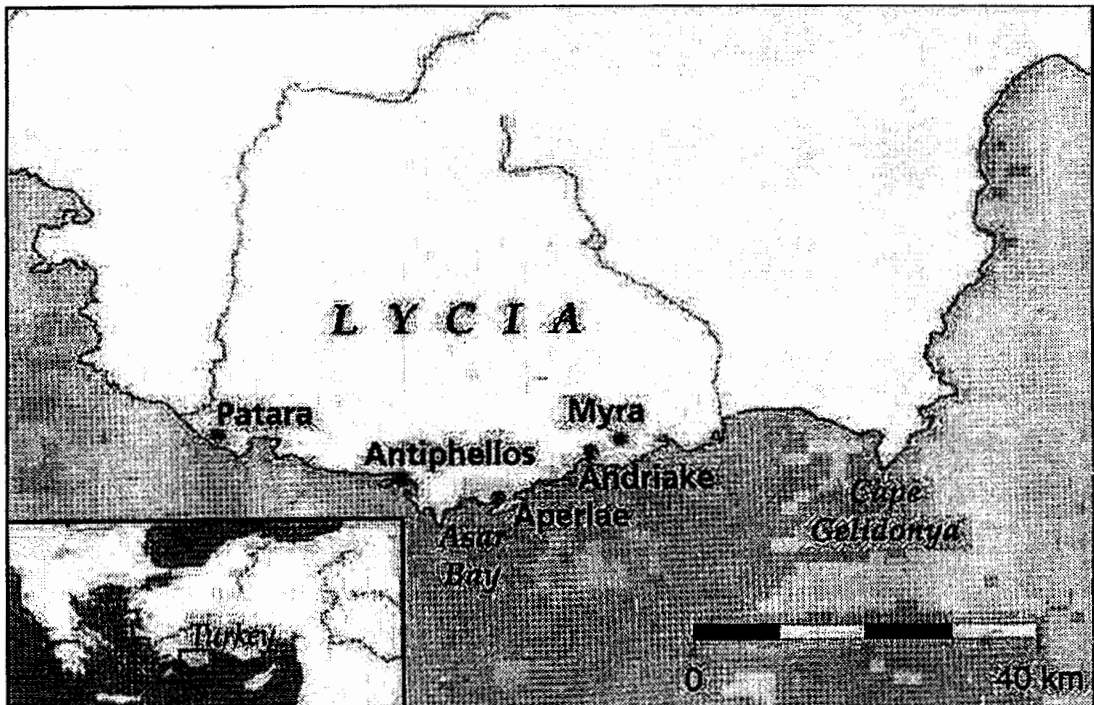


Figure 1.1: Aperlae in Lycia. Hohlfelder, 2000. P. 128.

*"A rugged tract of mountain country, thrust forward at the southwest corner of Asia Minor and, as it were, separating the Aegean and the Mediterranean, Lycia is broken by huge masses of the Taurus Mountains into narrow valleys with an occasional broader plain. Difficult of access from the interior, it depends for its intercourse with other lands chiefly upon the sea, and here Nature has compensated for the lack of land communications by providing a succession of excellent harbours extending around the entire circuit of the coast". (Magie, 1950. P. 516).*

As Magie aptly states the Taurus Mountains dominate the Lycian landscape; their steep hillsides are covered in a thick impregnable tangle of shrubbery that contrast beautifully with the sea that the mountains abruptly meet. The mountains create an irregular littoral, characterised by sheltered bays and jutting promontories. These bays have provided a safe haven for sailors when the seas have raged for thousands of years.

One Bay, known as Asar Bay does not have the luxury of a protective headland, it defiantly faces the Mediterranean Sea and the full force of its winds and rains. Local residents who reside in the area testify as to the very harsh and destructive conditions over the winter months. It is in this Bay that a small but important town named Aperlae prospered. Aperlae is a fortified industrial and residential coastal town nestled in just one of the many folds of the rugged and starkly beautiful Taurus Mountains, located at the head of the long and narrow Asar Bay (Hohlfelder & Vann, 1998 P. 26).

The Bay runs around seven kilometres in a generally straight line running southwest to northeast along a geological fault line. A narrow Peninsula known as Sicak Yarimadasi is connected by an isthmus to the eastern side of the Turkish mainland (Hohlfelder & Vann, 1998. P. 26).



Aperlae is geographically very isolated. Although a map may seem almost cluttered with nearby Lycian cities and towns, it conceals the true extent of Aperlae's isolation. While a walk to either of its neighbours Apollonia or Teimiuoussa may look a simple task, the Taurus Mountains with their thick impenetrable scrub and difficult terrain would make it virtually impossible. While locals traverse well-worn tracks today, the ancient roads to these destinations are only now being discovered. It seems in the Ancient World Aperlae's easiest contact with the outside world was by the sea. The following map illustrates just how mountainous the region of Lycia truly is.

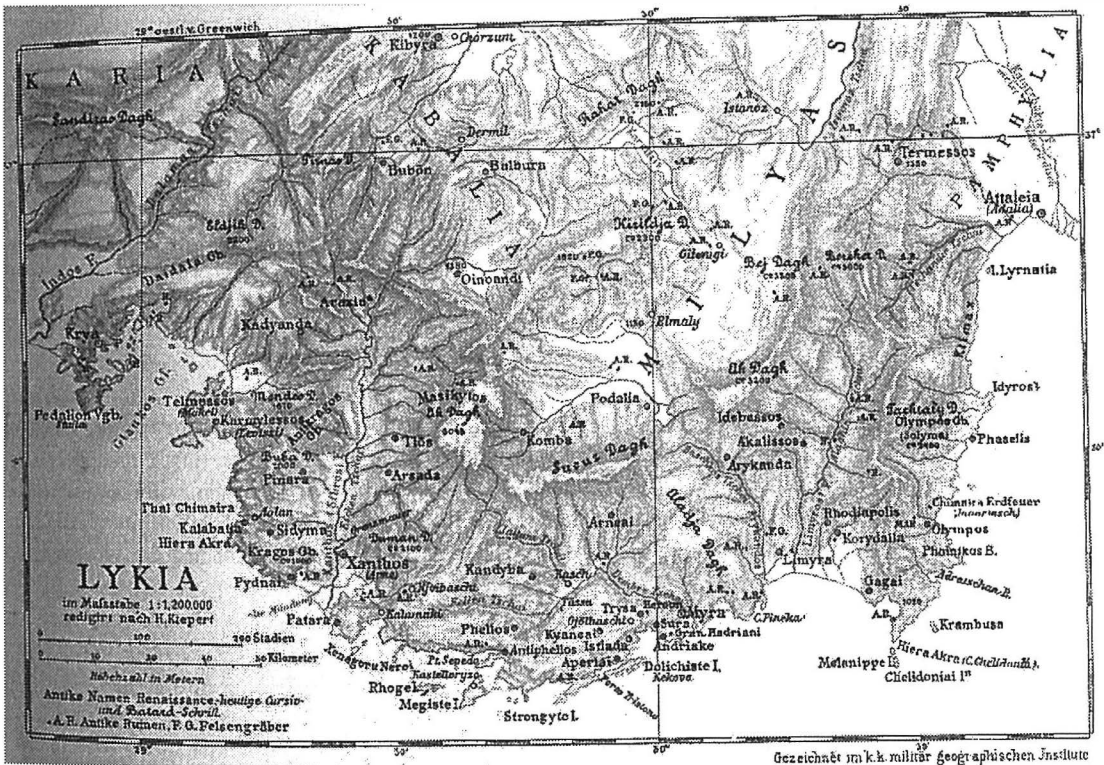


Figure 1.3: Map of the mountainous region of Lycia. Benndorf, 1889. Map I.

The site was first visited by a number of nineteenth century English travellers, at which time it was identified as Aperlae (Tindle, 2000. P. 49-51 & Benndorf, 1889). However, more recent travellers in the twentieth century revived scholarly interest in the site which had been all but forgotten until the 1970’s. Robert and Cynthia Carter, American travellers and amateur archaeologists briefly explored Aperlae in the late 70’s and began the archaeological recording of the site (Carter, 1978. P. 177-185).

They invited Professor R. L. Hohlfelder of the University of Colorado to conduct an underwater survey and Professor R. L Vann of the University of Maryland to undertake a thorough archaeological survey of the site<sup>1</sup>.

Hohlfelder and Vann's 1996, 1997, 1998 seasons combined with the 2000 and 2001 surveys have meant we have many clues as to how the site developed, and how it prospered or stagnated throughout its millennial lifetime. This information has answered many questions about how the Aperlites made their livelihoods, their town's importance in the context of Lycia and the role the region played in the world.

The very first archaeological feature to reveal itself when encountering the site is the stark white limestone tombs that stand half submerged in the crystal clear waters of the Bay. The other very prominent aspect of the site that cannot be ignored is the vast profusion of debris on the ground. The surface of the site is littered with the remains of a small seashells and broken sherds of earthenware. These two features, despite being the most obvious on site are our most important clues concerning Aperlae. The sheer wealth this town must have had in order to channel their wealth into funerary monuments of this standard, begs the question as to what the primary industry of the town was.

Upon close inspection of the middens, the majority of shells were found to belong to a species of sea snail known as *Murex Trunculus*. This animal produces a mucus in its hypobranchial gland that forms the basis of purple dye (Stieglitz, 1994. P. 46).

*"Arguably one of the most precious commodities the ancient world produced" (Hohlfelder & Vann, 1998. P. 29).*

These shellfish produce only a few drops of the dye so large numbers were needed to make an industry and livelihood from the product. Pliny, writing in the first century

---

<sup>1</sup> See the following publications for the work conducted: Hohlfelder, 1998, Hohlfelder, 2000, Hohlfelder, 2000, and Vann, 2000.

B.C. reports on the preparation of the dye solution. Stieglitz summarises this account:

*“In this process, the gland was extracted from the larger specimens only. The small shellfish were crushed, shell and all... The entire mass, with water, was then placed in leaden vats and simmered. The exposure of the liquid to light, coupled with the prolonged simmering of the flesh mass (it was cooked for nine days!), produced the notorious stench for which this industry was noted in antiquity” (Stieglitz, 1994. P. 46).*

The refuse from the harvesting of this snail can be located throughout the site, but seems to be predominantly concentrated in two large deposits west of the town walls on either side of a ravine in which a Roman footbridge is located. This deposit and another one located south of a fortification wall are estimated to cover a total surface area of around 1 644 m<sup>2</sup> (Hohlfelder & Vann, 1998. P. 30).

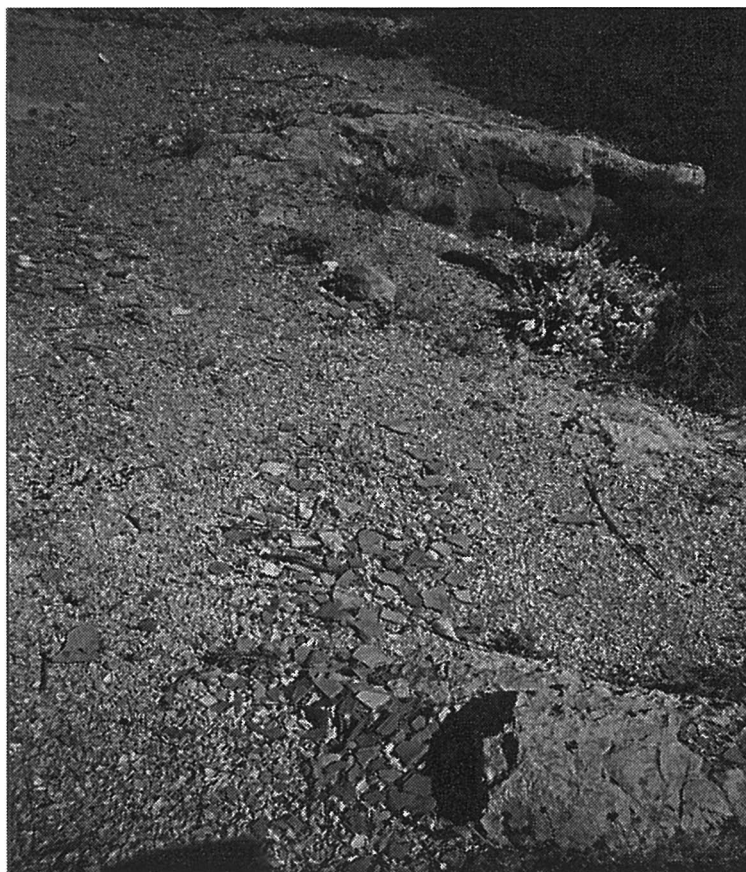


Figure 1.4: Middens west of the cities fortification walls. Looking east, JH 6/06/01.

A large number of shells were obviously re-used as building material. In the walls of Aperlae, crushed up shells are visible in the mortar of the Roman and Byzantine buildings. The fact that such large numbers of this shell are evident in the walls, in middens and with still more having been dumped off shore has led researchers on site to conclude that this may well be one of the largest middens on the Mediterranean coast (Hohlfelder & Vann, 1998. P. 29).

*“All variables considered...this find of murex shells is one of the largest known to exist. More impressive finds of Murex Trunculus have been reported along the Levantine coast at Tyre and Sidon, but a deposit of this size in the Mediterranean area is exceptional” (Hohlfelder & Vann, 1998. P. 30).*

Not only did the discarded shells have a secondary use as a building product at Aperlae, the small snail may have had further uses at Aperlae as food. It is not known whether it was used as food in Aperlae but it has been known as a source of food in antiquity. Another secondary industry that the Aperlites may have gained income from is the snails' operculum. This is the lid the snail uses to seal itself inside its shell, which apparently was and still is of use in the making of incense (Hohlfelder & Vann, 1998. P. 31).

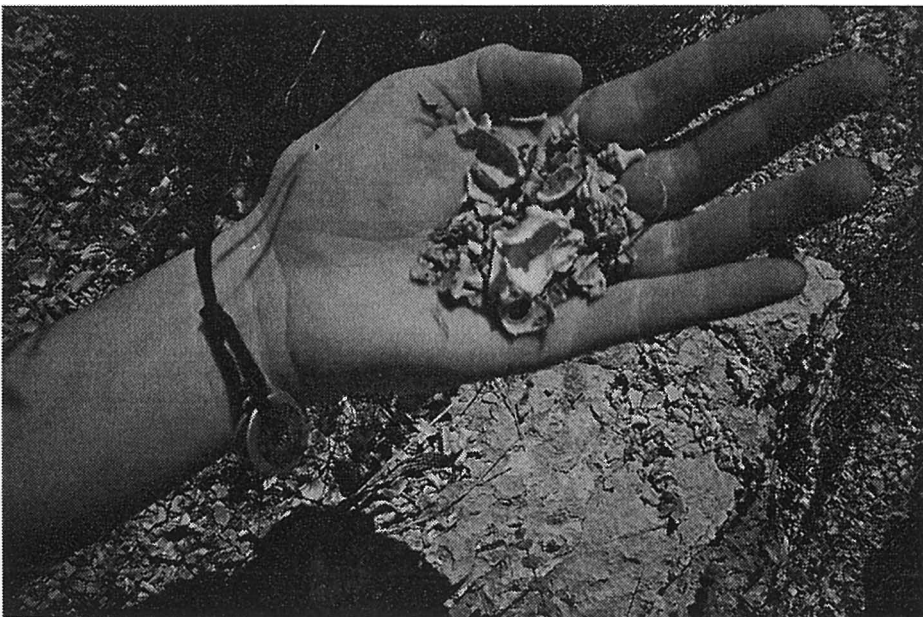


Figure 1.5: A handful of midden. JH 6/6/01.



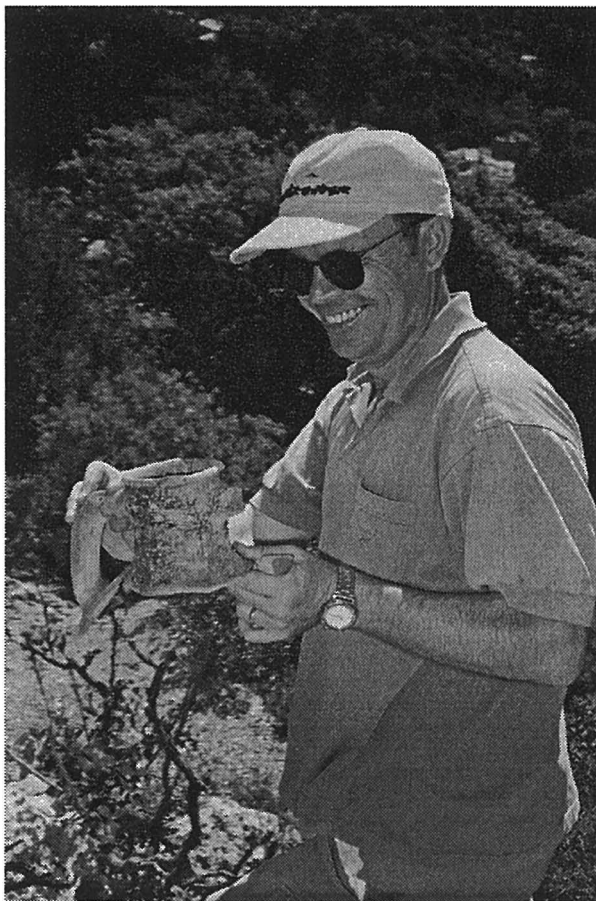


Figure 1.6: The Turkish Government Representative for the 2001 season, Mr Reyhan Körpe holding the neck of an early Byzantine amphora, found in the midden west of the site. JH 6/06/01.

Previous work on the site had concentrated on two main areas of survey, the Underwater Survey and the Land Survey, both of which have revealed a great deal of information about Aperlae. A brief summary of their findings follows.

### ***Underwater Survey***

Professor Robert Hohlfelder is responsible for the underwater survey, and owing to the restrictions of the archaeological permit issued by the Turkish Government was permitted to conduct a survey of the submerged ruins with the use of a snorkel rather than SCUBA gear.

*“Our daily activities were more reminiscent of some of the earliest efforts in Mediterranean marine archaeology conducted in the late 1950s and*

*1960s than of practices and procedures now current in the discipline”*  
(Hohlfelder & Vann, 1998. P. 31).

This meant the gathering of information was rather laborious for the underwater teams as it involved continuous surface dives to gather data, take photographs, measure features and sketch. Despite these restraints the underwater survey has yielded much useful information about the site and how it developed.

The ruins extend for approximately 50m south from the shore, and span an area of around 170m running east to west along the shore. The ruins range from a depth of just a few centimetres on shore to a depth of around 6.25m at its most southern extent. Aperlae is slowly slipping beneath the sea. The submergence of Aperlae's waterfront appears to have been largely due to two major reasons: geological activity around the fault line and local sea level changes since antiquity (Hohlfelder & Vann, 1998. P. 29). Carter suggests that a subsidence of around 2m since the towns peak based on the depth of key structures like the quay (Carter, 1978. P. 179).

The submerged ruins are largely Aperlae's harbour front, a Hellenistic quay beginning with large ashlar blocks runs for an unknown length along into the depths of Asar Bay. This quay is believed to be one of the earliest structures on site, and a later building surmounts this Hellenistic base. There was no evidence for an early harbour defence wall at this stage in the sites life, suggesting Aperlae was initially unprotected (Hohlfelder & Vann, 1998. P. 31).

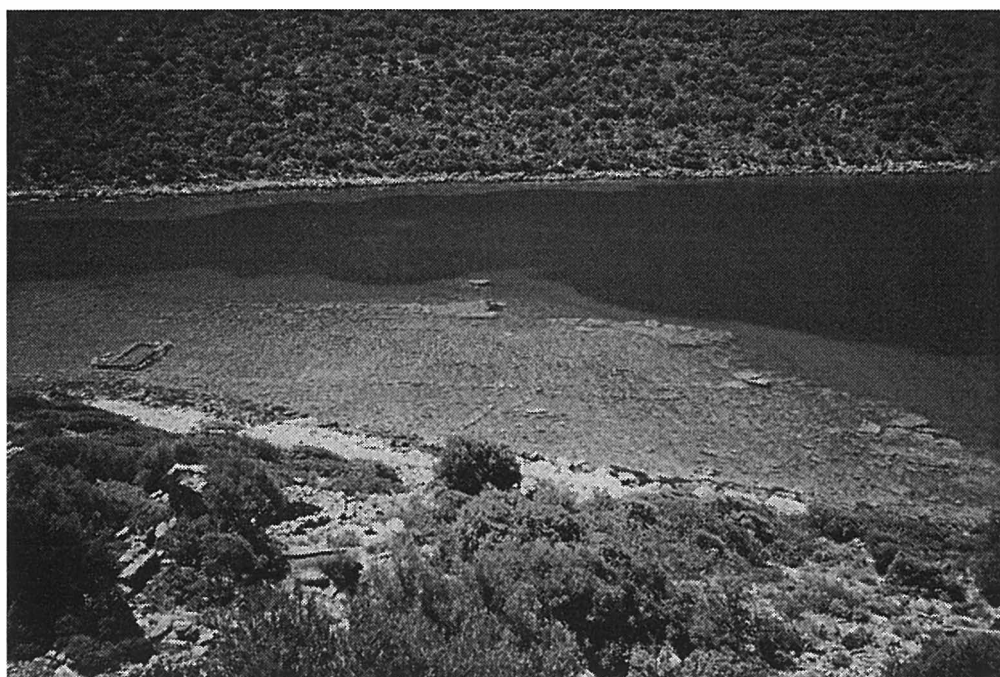


Figure 1.7: Photo of submerged ruins at Aperlae. Looking south, JH 14/06/00.

A construction south of the Lower East gate appears to be a fortification wall which runs down into the sea for around 7m to the sea front, extending the quay. Aperlae obviously felt a need to fortify itself at some later point evidenced by the large walls that were extended from the southeastern and southwestern termini to enclose the entire shore. Reasons for the fortification of this little seaside town may have been due to the increased pirate activity around the 3rd and 2nd centuries B.C. Once the pirate activity was brought under control it appears the Aperlites intentionally dismantled the southern Hellenistic fortification walls, as the need for defences had expired (Hohlfelder, 1998. P. 31-32, & R. L Hohlfelder, 2000. P. 130-134). A new era of intense building then began at Aperlae. They constructed large and permanent buildings outside the Hellenistic walls, including two baths complexes, industrial installations and other commercial buildings, all part of a growing, prosperous and wealthy Aperlae.

Around the middle of the third century the fortifications were renewed to face new threats. It is considered the Goths, a Germanic people, were the cause of this renewed activity. The re-fortification involved the building of a new wall and the

renovation of the old ones to surround the before mentioned buildings. This bayside wall was believed to have been around 7m in height, some of which still exists (Hohlfelder & Vann, 1998. P 32). This wall appears to have been stabilised by large amounts of waste pottery and refuse shells. This would have formed a formidable defence installation, and also have afforded an all weather anchorage.

By far one of the most important underwater discoveries were the three large basins or tanks, only metres from the shore (one of which is visible in Figure 1.7). Barely visible above the surface, they are constructed with Roman bricks, hydraulic mortar and a ceramic floor that rested on a bed of large cobblestones. These tanks were obviously designed to hold liquid. It was this discovery early in the underwater survey, that when considered in relation to the proliferation of midden deposits, that these tanks were part of the industry that allowed Aperlae to prosper, the purple dye industry. It is likely that they were the holding facilities or vivaria for the snails, perhaps until there were enough to harvest. Each of these tanks is located close to a cistern that probably supplied water by gravity (Hohlfelder & Vann, 1998. P 132).

### ***Land Survey***

Professor Robert Vann was responsible for the land survey. Like the underwater survey team he also had restrictions in the type of practices and methodologies he employed in his survey of this complex of churches, baths, public buildings and fortifications. The entire land survey is confined to the locating, recording and mapping of all archaeological features visible on the surface of the site only. The use of the GPS (Global Positioning System) which is a relatively common aspect of most archaeological surveys today is problematic on this site due to the lack of adequate satellite coverage. GPS readings in this region are unsatisfactory, recording an error of up to 10m<sup>2</sup>. Since site maps need to be as accurate as possible, such a degree of error renders this technology unusable for the moment.

The site map has been developed using the total station, and recording measurements of the various archaeological features from several points upon the site to get an accurate picture. It must be at this point stated, that the map is a work in progress and it is far from being comprehensive or complete. The map is the land team's progress to date, as such it is adequate only to illustrate the location and design of the city walls and some of the more recognisable buildings. It unfortunately fails to enlighten the reader as to the number and exact location of the 90 Tombs of Aperlae. For a number of reasons, the survey team have yet to satisfactorily map all of the sarcophagi at Aperlae (refer to Appendix I for the working site map). The ramifications of this for the current project will be discussed in the following chapters.

The date of the first city walls enclosing an area of around 3 ha is believed to be contemporaneous with the first buildings within the city. A date of these initial walls and buildings to the Hellenistic period (between the 4th and 2nd centuries B.C.) is based on the stone work found on site and at comparable Lycian sites nearby. These original Hellenistic fortifications as mentioned above did not extend to the shoreline or enclose the harbour area (R. L Hohlfelder, 2000. P 130).

A great deal of work has been conducted by members of the American teams, to date two sets of baths have been located and extensively studied, making an important amendment to Farrington's work on the Roman Baths of Lycia <sup>2</sup>.

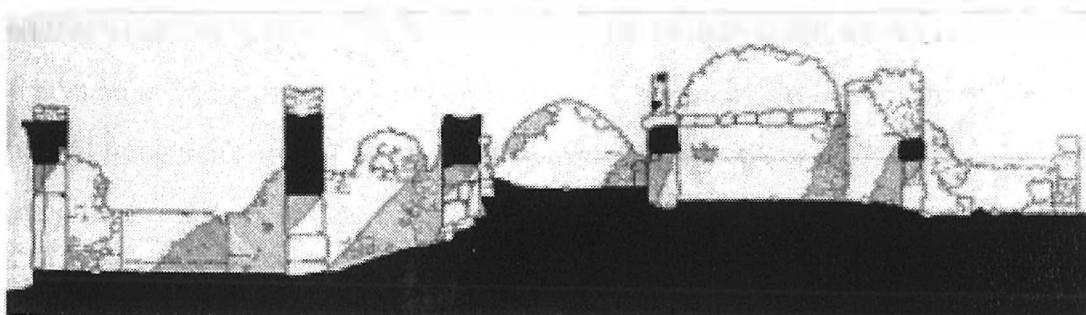


Figure 1.8. Section drawing of the East Baths. Courtesy L.Vann.

<sup>2</sup> For further information concerning the work on the Baths of Aperlae see Vann et al, 2000.

The churches of Aperlae have attracted a great deal of interest also. They are the subject of forthcoming publications, and existing work <sup>3</sup>. There are six churches on the small site of Aperlae, all built in the basilica style. Two are within the fortification walls of the site on dry land: the Upper Church, which is particularly large, and the Lower Church which is slightly smaller and in a better state of repair. Two are currently submerged underwater, and a small chapel located during the 2001 season is immediately adjacent to a largely collapsed Hellenistic watchtower on the isthmus. The sixth church recorded by Foss, is no longer extant. These churches adhere to the pattern of church construction in the region, with an east/west orientation, and an east-facing apse (Tindle, 2000. P. 60-82).

More than thirty two cisterns have been located throughout the site indicating that the scarcity of water that we find today is not a new phenomenon (they are seen on Figure 1.16 as small black circles). This region is dry in summer and appears to have been so throughout its history. These cisterns must have been able to collect enough water during the harsh winters to carry them through the dry periods (R. L. Hohlfelder, 2000. P 1). So far we have found no evidence upon the surface of aqueducts only very large underground cisterns, the absence of evidence however must not be construed as the evidence of absence.

It is probable that Aperlae could have supported a maximum of around 1000 people at its peak. This is inferred from the dimensions of the site, the resources available and the water storage capacity. Another crucial factor in the estimation of the population is the research undertaken in the 2000 season by Professor Don Sullivan and Wil Longbreak of the University of Denver. Their task was to locate the agricultural resources of Aperlae at that point still undiscovered. Their research has proven most useful in our understanding of the site and its role in the region. It is

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<sup>3</sup> For more information regarding the Churches of Aperlae see Vann 2000 & Tindle, 2000. Tindle has done a comprehensive study of all the Churches of Aperlae (not including the Church our team located in the 2001 season) and a useful study of Christianity in the region.

believed that Aperlae may have been largely self sufficient, based on the discovery of over 100 agricultural terraces at Aperlae's boundaries. Produce included olives, barley, wheat, vegetables, grapes and timber (R. L. Hohlfelder, 2000. P.1).

Furnished with only the most basic of harbour facilities, it has been concluded that trade both to and from Aperlae would have depended upon the often overlooked and under appreciated tier of sea transport that of small utilitarian boats (R. L Hohlfelder, 2000. P. 126). These are under represented in our concept of the ancient world based on archaeology. Evidence of their uses and popularity in the ancient world can however be construed by observations of the modern use of such small boats in the region today.

When working on site we are based in the nearest modern town, Üçagiz. It is a fishing and tourist village with a population of around 300 people. Like Aperlae it is geographically isolated yet the local sea traffic literally never ceases. This prosperous town provides an interesting window into the very distant past and exemplifies how the way of life in this region really has not changed a great deal. Goods and people are ceaselessly trafficked around this region via small utilitarian boats. The sum of goods transported in this way each day would be substantial. Such trade and transport, easily witnessed today is not unlike that of this region over 2000 years ago when Aperlae flourished.

Aperlae, however, did not just communicate with the world via the exposed waters of Asar Bay. A road to Aperlae existed approaching Aperlae from the east. This Roman road constructed with large flat pavers has been identified and traced. It crosses the isthmus from a sheltered jetty at Olüdeniz bay and most likely led towards the upper or lower east gate (Leadbetter, 2000. P. 5). Another road approaching the site from the northeast has also been located and is likely to have facilitated traffic between Aperlae and nearby Apollonia. A large fallen Doric column has been found in this region and is very likely to be associated with the nearby road. Traffic from this road

is likely to have been directed towards the site's postern gate on the very northern edge of the site's fortification walls.

Based on the previous evidence it can be surmised that the wealth of Aperlae was based on the production of purple dye and related products. These were traded with its neighbours along the coast. Despite its isolation, its many environmental drawbacks, and small population, Aperlae became very wealthy. It remains one of the richest sites in archaeological terms found locally. This is partly due to the fact that Aperlae until recently, has been largely free of heavy tourist traffic and site robbing. This is now changing. The most obvious indicators of Aperlae's prosperity and wealth are its large number of well-constructed buildings (including the previously mentioned baths, and other public buildings) and the sheer number of its limestone sarcophagi. The fact that the Aperlites could channel their resources into such extravagant receptacles for the burial of their dead is testimony to their affluence.



# *Lycia - A Brief History*

The geographical area of Lycia fluctuated during its long existence. The following boundaries are generally applied; the northern boundary extends from the head of the Gulf of Antalya to the mouth of the Indus River. The eastern boundary is fixed by the vast Solyma mountain range that runs parallel to the coast and the western boundary extends to the Xanthus River. It must be noted at this point that these geographical boundaries are often incongruous with the political and cultural realms that existed in the region (Magie, 1950. P. 516).

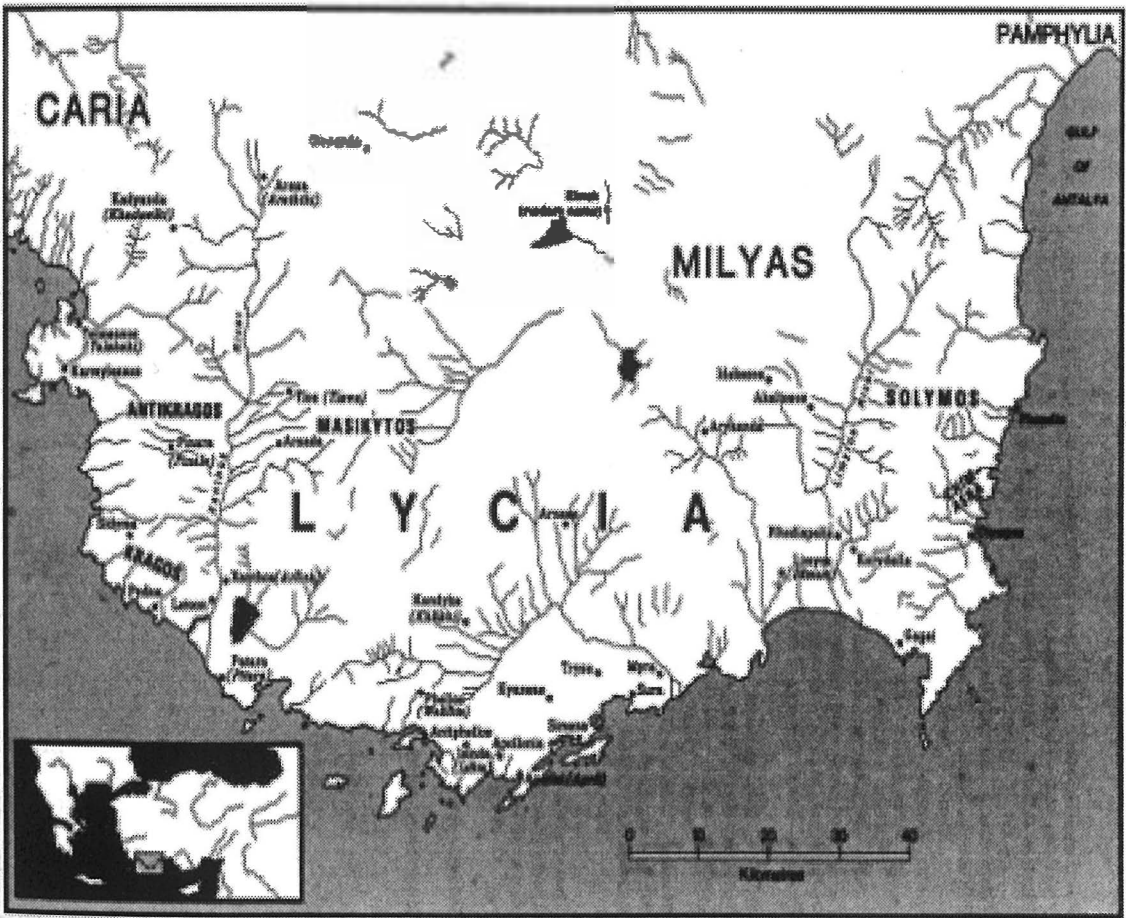


Figure 1.9: Map of the region of Lycia. Inset Lycia in the context of Asia Minor.  
Bryce, 1986. P. XVI.

In antiquity, the inland region was thickly wooded with forests of pine and cypress that are still found in the region today. Both of these varieties of tree were

extensively felled for use in the ancient world by a variety of cultures at varying times, particularly for the building of ships. Other products of the region include chalk, wine, fruit, agricultural produce and livestock (Magie, 1950. P. 518). The coastline is deeply indented and rugged. A great deal of wealth and prosperity was drawn from the sea by the many cities and settlements that dwelt there.

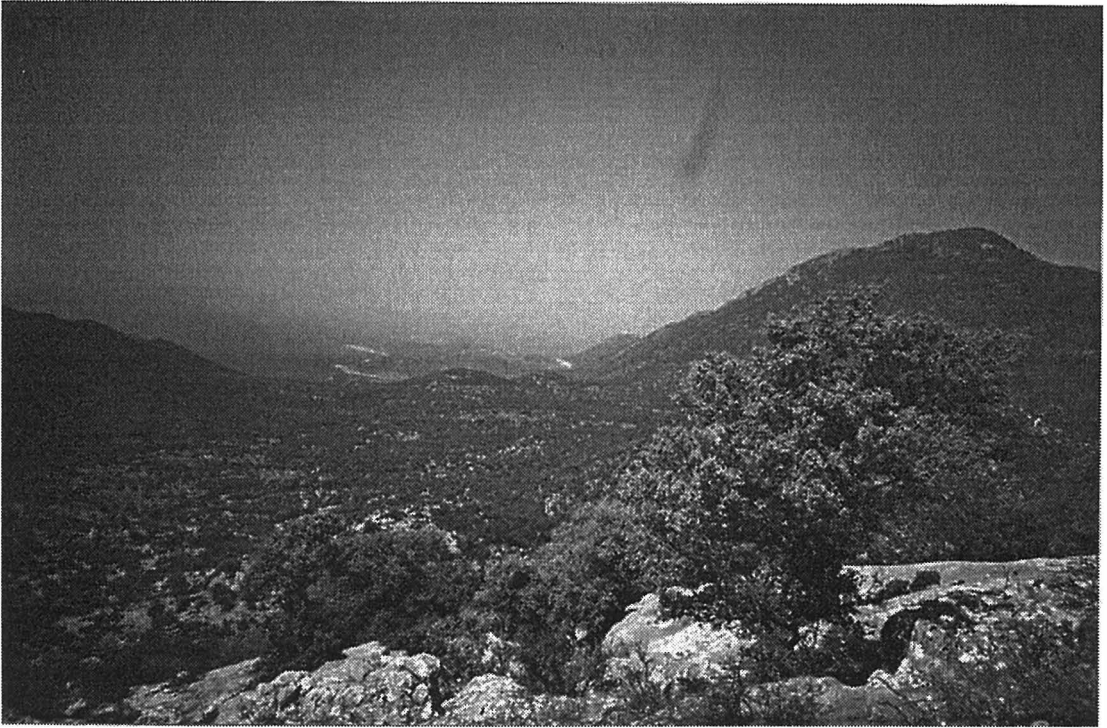


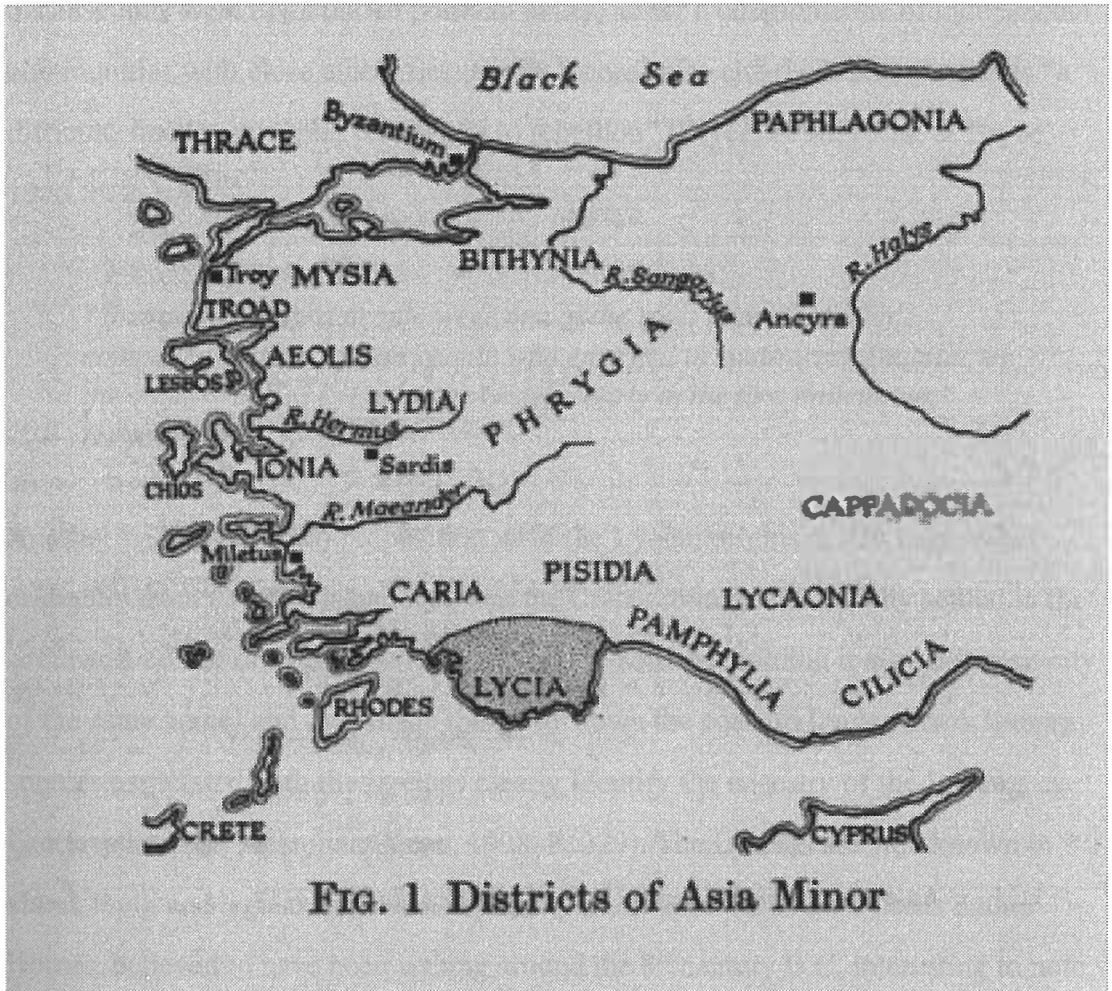
Figure 1.10: The above photo is taken from the nearby site of Apollonia looking down the coast towards Aperlae. Here the thick scrub and mountains can be seen, the deeply indented coast is in the distance. Looking south. JH 17/06/01.

Lycia's history is long and complex. The following history will recount Lycia's role during the time in which Aperlae existed and will have special reference to the site. Lycia truly is a region whose fortunes have ebbed and flowed with the tides bringing both prosperity and privation. The history will explore how Lycia was drawn into the turbulent times of the Mediterranean regions and the rise and fall of its many cultures and empires<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> George Bass has done some excellent work on Bronze Age shipwrecks in the region. A 14th century trading vessel named the Uluburun is considered to be the oldest known shipwreck in the world, it is located several kilometres west of Aperlae. Research has traced the finds of this wreck to seven distinct cultures spanning the entire Mediterranean including; Mycenaean Greek, Canaanite, Cypriot, Egyptian, Kassite, Assyrian, and Nubian. Bass's work in this region alludes to a rich and prolific trading network in the area during Bronze Age, and considerable cultural interaction through this (Bass, 1973, 1987; Bass, Frey, & Pulak, 1984).

*“Throughout history Lycia occupied a strategic position in the eastern Mediterranean. Lycia was a vital stopping place for trading or military vessels; thus anyone who controlled Lycia controlled passage into the Aegean and the eastern Mediterranean. As a result, its inhabitants became involved with international affairs” (Tindle, 2000. P. 28).*



**FIG. 1 Districts of Asia Minor**

Figure 1.11: Map of Lycia and nearby regions in Asia Minor. Bean, 1978. P. 21.

Research into the Hittite Kingdom indicates that the Luwians, who represented a formidable obstacle to the Hittites becoming the supreme political and military power in the region in the second millennium B.C. may be the predecessors of the Lycians. They were an Indo-European group who occupied extensive areas of Western Anatolia that came to be known as the ‘Luwiya’. The name has been applied in the broadest ethno-geographical sense. These people are thought to have divided into an important sub group known as the ‘Lukka’. These people feature very prominently

in Bronze Age texts. The term 'Lukka' referred to people residing in the region extending from Pamphylia to Lycaonia, Pisidia and Lycia (all the Greco-Roman names later applied to the regions) (Bryce, 1986. P. 2-3 & Bryce, 1998. P. 54-57).

Hittite records tell us that they maintained loose control over the Lukka people because they were not a united political entity, rather a conglomerate of independent communities with close ethnic ties. Hittite records also cite the Lukka people as "a difficult, fractious people, very prone to rebellion" (Bryce, 1998. P. 56, & Bryce, 1986. P. 2-10).

*"Bronze Age Lukka people were one of the most important ethnic components of the Lycian people who emerged in south-west Anatolia, in the country called Lycia by the Greeks, early in the first millennium"*  
(Bryce, 1998 P. 57).

Another widely accepted proposition as to the Lycian origins is that they were originally from Crete. It is believed that the Cretan immigrants initially settled in the southwest corner of Caria, founding the city of Miletus (naming it after a Cretan city of the same name) and then made their way down the coast to Lycia. Greek literary sources associated with the Lycians clearly identify the ancestry of the Lycians as Greek rather than Anatolian (Keen, 1998. P. 229). The Lycians are well known in Greek myth and legend, and seem especially familiar to the ancient Greek author Homer, believed to have been writing around the 8<sup>th</sup> century B.C. Interesting to note, however, is that in *The Iliad* the Lycians were allies with the Trojans (Anatolian peoples) against the Achaeans (Greeks) (Bryce, 1986. P. 11-32, 208-214). The great debate about the credibility of myth and legend and historical accuracy is too great to enter in this work.

The Lukka are conservatively estimated to have first settled in the region around the 12<sup>th</sup> century B.C. after what Bryce refers to as the "cataclysmic upheavals" of the Late Bronze Age in the region (Bryce, 1986. P. 1). Hittite records attest to the "Nation of the Lukka" existing around the 14<sup>th</sup> century B.C. this is supported by the

Tel-el-Amarna texts attesting to the Lukka's sea borne raids upon the Egyptian Coast which occurred at a similar time (Bean, 1978. P. 20 & Hammond, 1986. P. 52/73).

Xanthos, one of the earliest Lycian settlements is thought to have been settled around the 8<sup>th</sup> century B.C. (Bryce, 1986. P 2-10, 23). The Lukka were initially a nomadic or semi nomadic people. Cultures of this type leave very little archaeological evidence, so while the archaeological evidence for settlement prior to the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium is lacking, the literary evidence suggests settlement well before the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium.

*"In spite of the variety of our literary and epigraphic sources of information on ancient Lycia, there are still many gaps in our knowledge of the Lycian people..... We can draw a number of broad, often tentative conclusions about their political structures, their family units, their religious practices, their material achievements, their ethnic origins, and their cultural affinities, the information we have is very selective and very incomplete" (Bryce, 1986 P. 203).*

Due to the lack of literary sources, a narrative history of Lycia begins around the 540's B.C. when the Persians conquered Lycia. Prior to this point Lycia had remained largely free of outside influences and had little contact with the outside world until the middle of the 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C. (apart from Rhodes<sup>5</sup>).

The Persians established their control in Lycia with the defeat of the largest city, Xanthos, and established a ruling dynasty, which exercised authority over Lycia during the 5<sup>th</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries<sup>6</sup> (Bryce, 1990. P. 531).

Despite the rule by Persians, pottery finds indicate that Lycia had quite close contact with the Greek world. It appears that there was little correlation between Lycia's political, cultural and commercial ties, as the Persians did not seek to inhibit the latter (Bryce, 1990. P. 533-535).

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<sup>5</sup> Interactions with Rhodes led the Lycians to adopt the Greek alphabet, in a modified form (Bryce, 1986. P. 38).

<sup>6</sup> It is argued by Bryce and others that Persian authority provided the stimulus for the political, and administrative developments that occurred in Lycia during this time (Bryce, 1990. P. 531 & Bryce, 1986. P. 101/158).

There was a brief shift in allegiance to the Delian Confederacy<sup>7</sup> that occurred between 452/1 and again in 446/5 B.C. It was a brief association imposed by the Athenian statesman Cimon. The tribute recorded by Athens from Lycia was a paltry sum, believed to be so to maintain congenial relations between the two countries. Athens saw value not in the Lycians monetary possibilities but in their ability to control the strategically important harbours of the south west coast of Asia Minor (Bryce, 1990. P. 531/2 & Bryce, 1986. P. 107 & Keen, 1990. P. 74-77).

*“It was only in the 5<sup>th</sup> Century, when the major powers of both east and west began to gain control of the waterways of the eastern Mediterranean, that the strategic potential of Lycia, in particular the Lycian coast began to come into focus” (Bryce, 1986. P. 204).*

From the late 5<sup>th</sup> century, there was growth in trade between the Lycian communities and the Mediterranean lands. The seaward orientation of the Lycian towns meant they adopted a cosmopolitan character and were exposed to many new cultural influences (Bryce, 1986. P 204). There was a noticeable increase in the Greek influence in Lycia, particularly reflected in religious syncretism and the proliferation of references to undeniably Greek deities which are found on coins and in sepulchral inscriptions<sup>8</sup>.

Lycian allegiance reverted to Persia during the last two decades of the 5<sup>th</sup> century, interrupted momentarily by a short lived period of rebellion led by the native Lycian Pericles. After this, Lycia fell under the administration of the Carian Satrap Mausolus of the Hekatomnid dynasty, a local despot (Bean, 1978. P19-31). Persian control became somewhat more intensive after the rebellion and this was the political climate that Alexander the Great entered in 334 B.C. (Bryce, 1990. P 535-41).

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<sup>7</sup> A maritime league formed by the Athenian Empire.

<sup>8</sup> The previously Anatolian gods of Lycia were soon supplanted entirely by the Greek gods, the goddess Leto became closely associated with Lycia, so too her offspring, Artemis and Apollo (Bryce, 1990. P. 534/5).

Archaeological evidence speaks of an influx of Greeks into Lycia<sup>9</sup> before this time. Bryce suggests that many Greek families had settled in Lycia probably due to the Peloponnesian War which ended in 404 B.C. Although not settling in significant numbers, these people were enough to be a major source of cultural influence for the native Lycian people (Bryce, 1986. P. 171-202). This was only increased with the arrival of Alexander and his armies [Roberts, 1995. P. 204-210].

*“A number of Greek craftsmen and artists found their way to Lycia at the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> Century BC, having abandoned a homeland ravaged by war to seek new employment in a country which was showing an increasing receptiveness to Greek cultural influences” (Bryce, 1990. P. 540).*

Alexander marched his armies through Lycia in 334/333 B.C. (Curtius, 1984. Bk 3.1.2, Pomeroy, Burstein, Donlan, & Roberts, 1999. P. 397). After Alexander's campaigns, Lycia was no longer isolated from the region as it had been prior to the Persian governance. It became subject to the political, military and commercial tides of both Greece and the Near East. From this point foreign settlement increased and the majority of these new settlers were Greek. Greek inscriptions appear in increasing numbers from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, as do Greek names, and soon they begin to outnumber the native Lycian and Persian names. Lycia became a part of the Greek world, so much so that Cicero referred to the Lycians in the 1<sup>st</sup> century as “Greek People” (Bryce, 1990. P. 541 & Coulton, 1990. P. 79-85).

Aperlae is generally considered to be a site of Hellenistic foundation despite the discovery of a native Lycian Tomb (Tomb 86). This Tomb is the only evidence of the native population of Lycians at Aperlae, and even then does not indicate

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<sup>9</sup> Considering the long period of Persian governance, it is most unusual that numismatic and epigraphic evidence does not suggest a significant Persian cultural presence in Lycia. In fact, evidence of Greek settlement, and Greek influence is more substantial for this period. Inscriptions in Lycia from this period, known as the ‘epichoric period’ which lasted for one Century from the late 5<sup>th</sup> to the late 4<sup>th</sup> Century are in three languages, Lycian, Aramaic and Greek. The lack of the Persian language seems unusual given that they were ruling the region at the time. Bryce, in a study of this phenomenon suggests that at this time, many Greek families had settled in the Lycia probably due to the Peloponnesian War which ended in 404 BC. Bryce, 1998. P. 171-202.

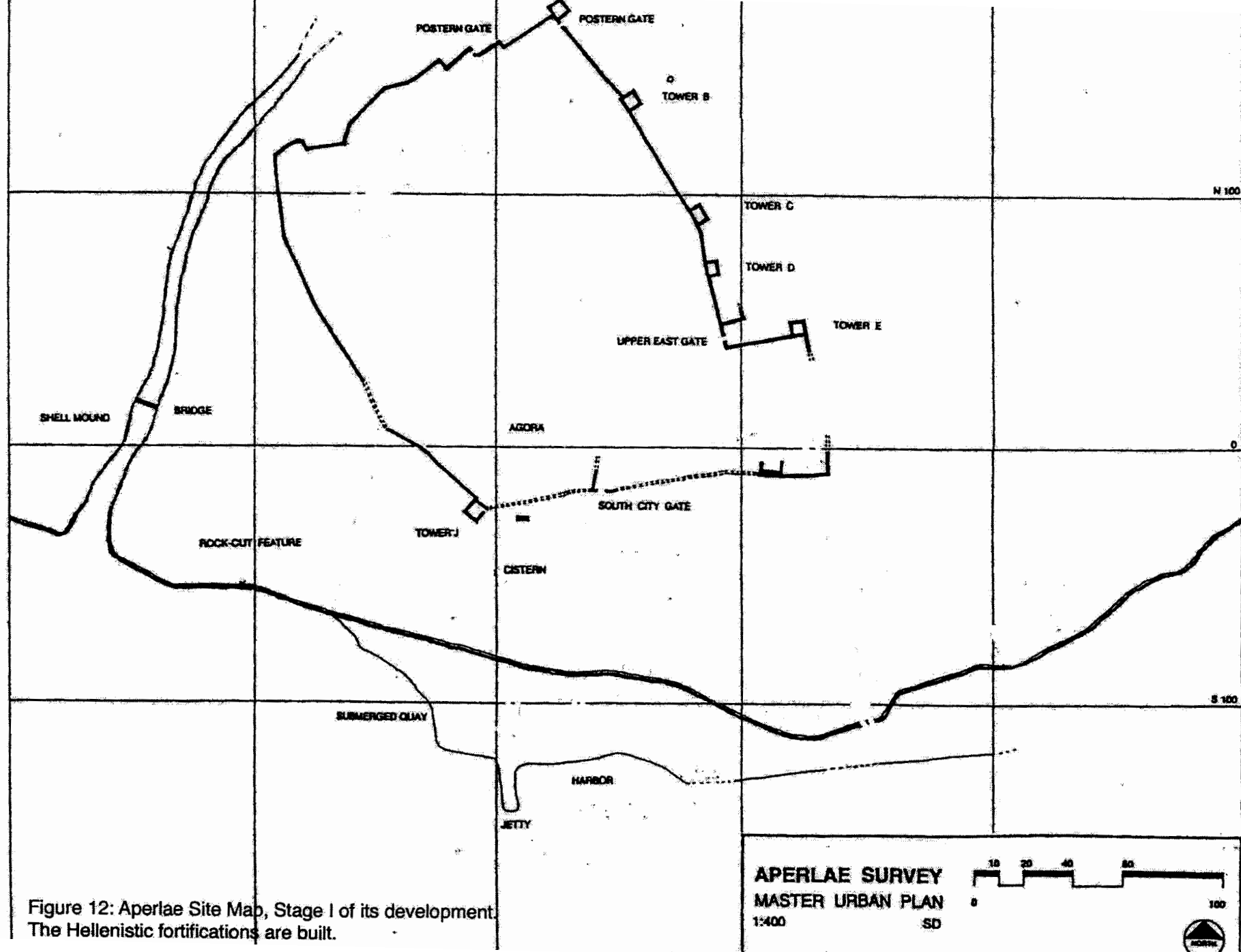
habitation of the site, only employment. The first stage of habitation at Aperlae is reflected on the following map (Figure 1.12). The very large fortification wall was built during the first period of development at Aperlae. It indicates Hellenistic masonry constructed with perfectly carved large ashlar blocks using the header and stretcher technique. The majority of these walls are still in existence. One unconfirmed theory regarding the founders of Aperlae is that it may have been founded by soldiers that had served in Alexander's Army (R. L Hohlfelder, 2000. P 1).

After the death of Alexander in 323 B.C., Antigonos was appportioned the territory of Lycia. This rule was promptly challenged by Ptolemy I of Egypt in 309 B.C. While he was successful in capturing some Lycian cities, the task of taking Lycia in its entirety was completed some years later by his son Ptolemy II around 247 B.C. (Magie, 1950. P 523).

*"The Egyptians...needed some twenty years to establish definitive control. For them, Lycia was of great value because of its strategic location and especially because of the forests, the source of timber for the fleet on which their supremacy depended" (Foss, 1996a. P. 11)*

Ptolemaic control lasted for a century, and during this time the Lycian language disappeared and was supplanted by Greek (Magie, 1950. Pg 523/4). In 197 B.C., Antiochus III the king of Syria, took Lycia from Ptolemaic control which was short lived, as the Romans gained control of the area in 189 B.C. Lycia was given to the Rhodians in gratitude for their support of Rome, but the Lycians were unwilling subjects and fought bitterly against Rhodian control for ten years. Several embassies were dispatched to Rome to complain about the harsh Rhodian rule, and after six years of continual fighting, the Senate finally granted Lycia independence from Rhodes (Bean, 1978 P. 19-31).





The liberation from Rhodes at the end of the second century was a time when the Lycian League reached the height of its power. The Lycian League was believed to have functioned from the Hellenistic period. The main source of material on the League is historic texts and an ever-increasing body of epigraphic material <sup>10</sup>.

*“The origin and early development of the Lycian Confederacy cannot be traced, though there are indications that there was a movement towards union and concerted action already when Lycia was successively under the Ptolemies, Anthiochus III, and Rhodes” (Larsen, 1968. P. 243).*

Strabo gives an excellent account of the Lycian League and its constitution describing the federal structure and constituent members in detail. Strabo writes on the League well after its formation and reports twenty-three<sup>11</sup> cities possessing a vote at a federal congress which convened at any chosen city (Bean, 1978. P. 19-31).

*“The system of representative government, with privileges and obligations in direct ratio to the city’s classifications, is the outstanding feature of this league” Bean, 1978 . P. 28.*

He describes a structure in which each constituent member of the League holds a certain number of votes proportionate to size. The six largest cities of Lycia; Xanthos, Tlos, Myra, Pinara, Patara, and Olympus each held six votes, the smaller towns held one vote (Foss, 1996a. P 11,14). Some towns in order to be included in the deliberations of the League formed a “sympolity”<sup>12</sup>. These were groups of small communities that combined to form a unit so that they would be given full membership of the Lycian League (Larsen, 1956. P. 104). Aperlae was one such

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<sup>10</sup> For information gained regarding the League from epigraphy in the region, see Larsen, 1968. P. 243 248, Larsen, 1956, and Leadbetter, 2001.

<sup>11</sup> There was some difficulty in resolving the number of cities Pliny alleges to exist in Lycia, being seventy, and the twenty-three votes Strabo claims were allocated in the League. This figure can be explained by the fact that many smaller cities would unite to form a group or “sympolity” and share a single vote. There are at least three examples of this in the epigraphic material (Leadbetter, Hohlfelder, & Tas Pinar, 2001. P. 1 & Bean, 1978. P. 19-31).

<sup>12</sup> Larsen claims that this is the earliest use of the term, see Larsen, 1956. P. 161.

community, it led a federation of four small towns consisting of Simena, Apollonia and Isinda.

In this League taxes were equally proportioned. The congress gathered and chose a Lyciarch, officials, judges, magistrates and jurors and discussed questions of war, peace and cooperation and it is believed this organization lasted in Lycia well into the third century (Leadbetter et al., 2001. P. 1 & Larsen, 1968. P 240-256).

The Lycian League faced a formidable challenge in the first Century B.C. when Mithradates of Pontus sought to gain his own empire by taking control of Asia Minor. The Lycians opposed Mithradates, their loyalty to Rome and her interests being rewarded when Sulla signed a treaty with which granted Lycia's independence in recognition for their support (Magie, 1950. P. 527).

The second great threat of this period were the Cilician pirates who now had control of the Mediterranean waters. These marauding pirates made frequent raids upon the coastal cities of Asia Minor and it was not until the 60s B.C. that Pompey cleared them from the Mediterranean (Magie, 1950. P. 527 & Foss, 1996. P 14).

Lycia was briefly drawn into the civil wars of Rome. They incurred the wrath of Brutus and Cassius in their efforts to raise money for a campaign against the Second Triumvirate, Octavian, Lepidus and Antony. The Lycian League made efforts to negotiate and raised an army against Brutus and his forces to no avail. Fortunately Antony was victorious and cleared Lycia of any wrong doing (Magie, 1950. P. 527-529).

Lycia fortunately avoided involvement in the next civil war and enjoyed some time of *Pax Romana*<sup>13</sup>, with peace and prosperity through good relations between the

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<sup>13</sup> Pax Romana, a time of prosperity and peace enjoyed under the administration of Rome, see Magie, 1950. P.538.

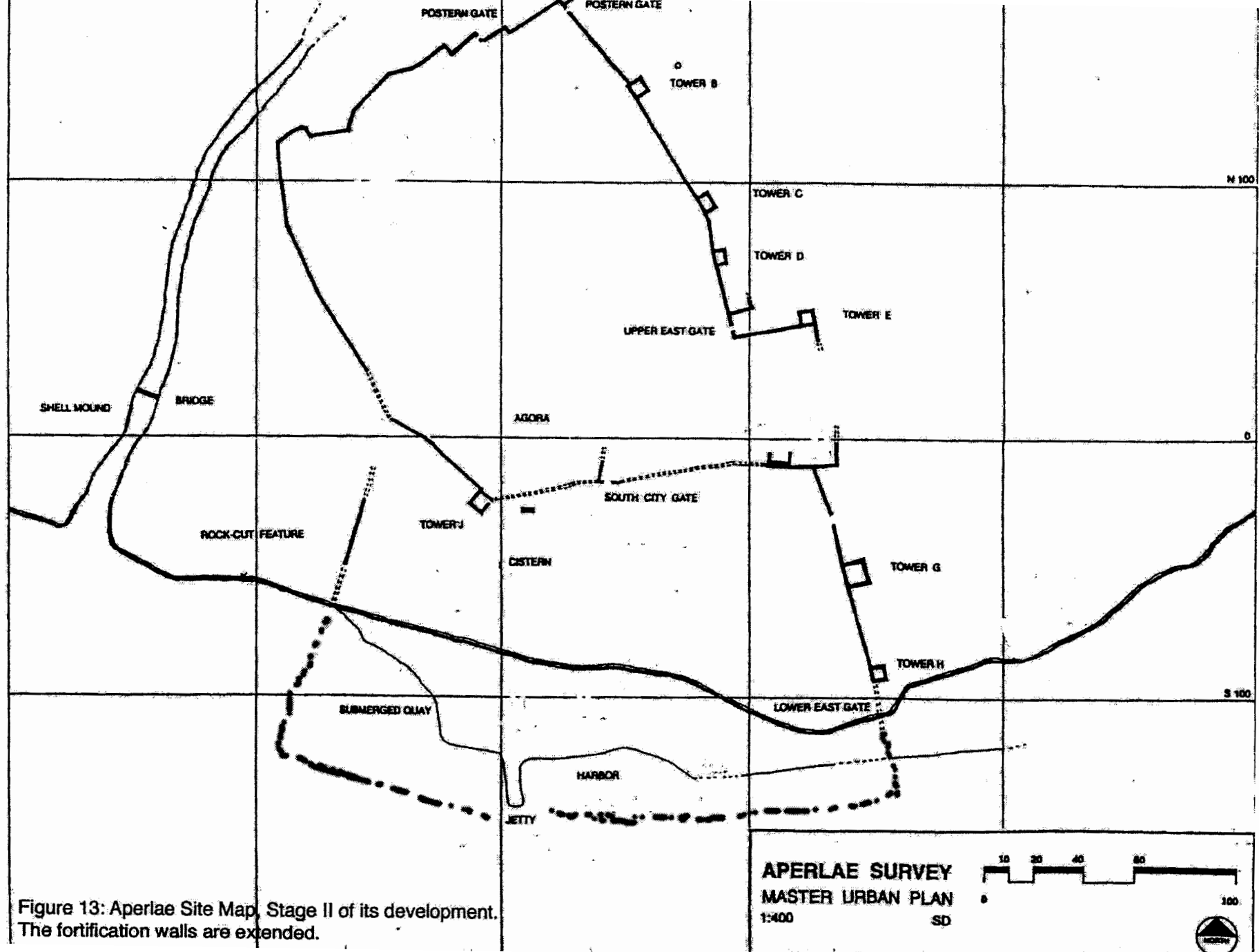


Figure 13: Aperlai Site Map, Stage II of its development. The fortification walls are extended.

Lycians and their powerful Roman protectors. Rome's involvement in Lycian affairs increased however until finally in 43 A.D. Claudius annexed Lycia as a Roman province. Lycia was joined to its neighbor Pamphylia. The Lycian League continued to preside over local affairs, many of the greater decisions were now made for them by Rome (Magie, 1950. 529-531 & Bean, 1978. P. 19-31).

It was very likely that it was in response to the threats posed by piracy that the second stage of Aperlae's construction was begun. In this phase of building the fortification walls were extended from the east and west terminus of the southern wall to reach down to and around the harbour installation. This was a large project and easily doubled the area that was now protected by fortification walls (see Figure 1.13). Based on the construction techniques used in the making of these walls (rubble and mortar) and the presence of tombs nearby, the walls are thought to have been constructed around 250-275 A.D.

Lycia benefited from the peace in the Mediterranean area, as it became an integral part of shipping trade between Rome, Egypt and the Levant (Foss, 1996a. P 20). Lycia continued to export timber and local agricultural produce and the wealth that flowed from such trade is evident in the massive building projects undertaken during this time in its many flourishing cities on the coast and inland<sup>14</sup>.

During these years Lycia's population became increasingly Romanized. They adopted the emperor cult, gladiatorial contests and a class of wealthy provincials developed who held the upper offices of the Federation (Magie, 1950. P. 529-535, & Foss, 1996. P. 14-19).

From the 4<sup>th</sup> century A.D. the Lycians adopted Christianity like true devotees and the area became an important region in terms of support for the religion. Churches

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<sup>14</sup> The prosperity of the region is briefly illuminated in a source recording the life of St Nicholas of Holy Zion, who presided over a famous monastery in the mountains above Myra during the 6<sup>th</sup> Century A.D. A picture of Lycia rich in products and trading widely is conveyed, so too is the popularity of Christianity in the region. For further information, see Foss, 1996, & Foss, 1991.

and monasteries began to proliferate in the area and continued prosper well into the 6<sup>th</sup> century. Aperlae's commitment to Christianity was evident in its use of brick and mortar. There are six churches on the small site of Aperlae, all built in the basilica style. Hierocles, writing during the 6<sup>th</sup> century listed Aperlae as being a bishopric (ie. seat of a bishop) (Tindle, 2000. abstract).

From the 7<sup>th</sup> through to the 10<sup>th</sup> Centuries however time and tide changed for the Lycians. Instead of prosperity and peace lapping at their shores famine, disease and attacks by Persians and Arabs destroyed many Lycian settlements (Harrison, 1977. P. 10-15). During this period many coastal sites were abandoned as the population retreated to inland areas or sought distant shores in search of peace (Foss, 1991. P 323, & Foss, 1996. P. 30-37).

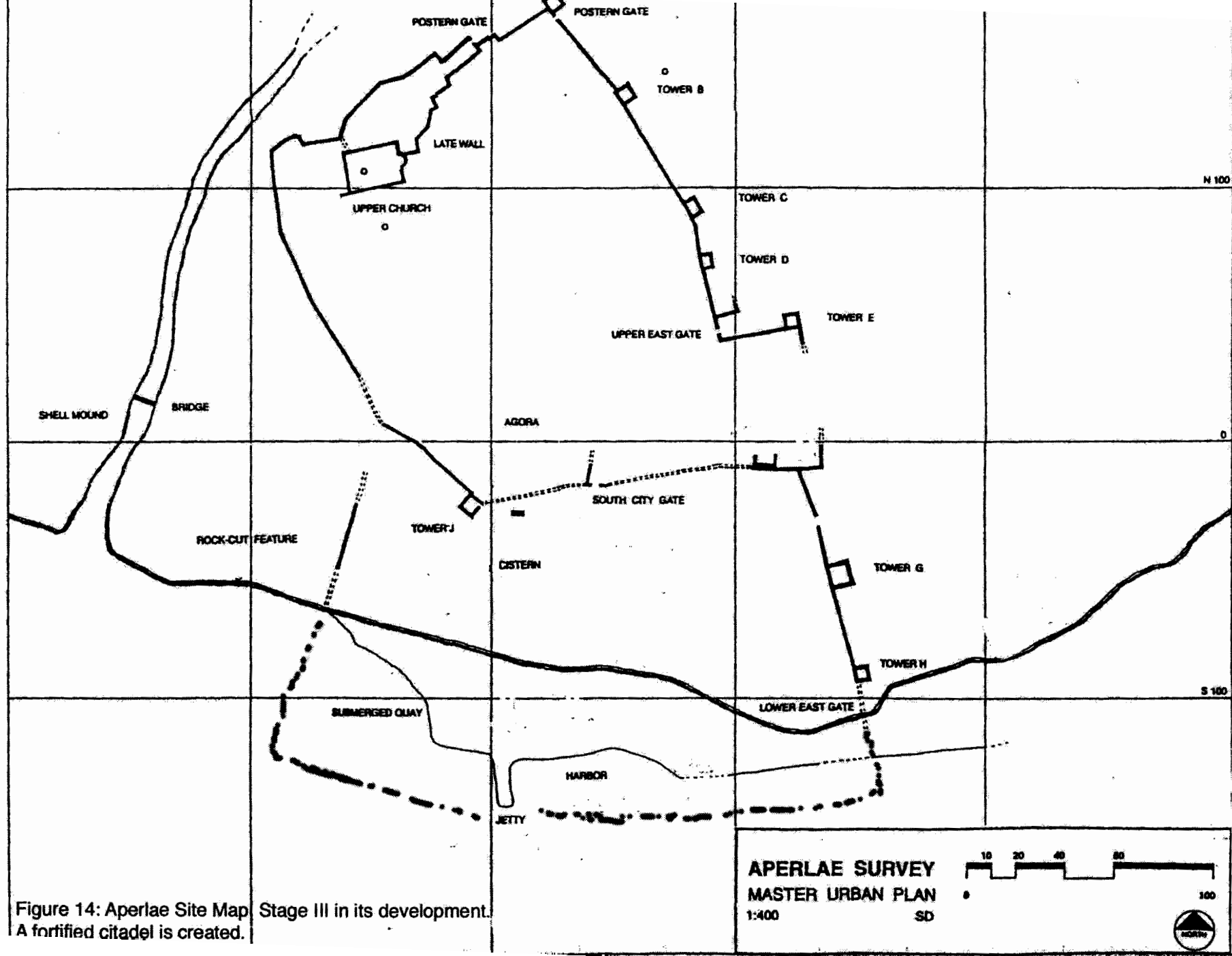
Aperlae appears to have been abandoned in the 6<sup>th</sup> or 7<sup>th</sup> centuries. It is thought the seaborne threats that the tides brought to Aperlae's doorstep were too great a threat to face. Persian raiders are likely to have visited the Lycian coast to slaughter and pillage in their campaign against nearby Rhodes. It is most likely that the Arab attacks of the 650's were the main reason behind the abandonment of so many coastal settlements for the small towns in the mountains. In 655 the Arabs gained control of the Lycian Coast when they defeated the Byzantine fleet at nearby Phoinix (now Finike) (Foss, 1996b. P. 30-37 & Harrison, 1977. P 10-15).

The Byzantines began to regain control of the region in the 9<sup>th</sup> Century, however, their victory was overshadowed by the arrival of the Turks in Anatolia around 1071 A.D. By the 13<sup>th</sup> century the Turks had plundered the interior, while pirates plundered the coastal cities, this continued until the Turks had gained complete control and Lycia was under their sphere of influence (Foss, 1996b. P. 30-37 & Foss, 1996. P. 25-33).

Evidence of the re-occupation of Aperlae is present during the late Byzantine period in Aperlae's third stage of building (Figure 1.14). In this last final and short-lived period of occupation, Aperlae appears to have existed as a small well fortified military installation. Few additions were made: the existing northwest fortification walls were used, the Upper Church was extensively modified and a new wall was constructed forming a solid citadel on the very top of the hill of Aperlae. In this area the Hellenistic fortification walls of fine ashlar blocks were structurally improved by the addition of mortar to the joins on the outer face. The church had five small rooms constructed that lead off from its existing northern and southern walls. They were made of mortared rubble filled with small stones, brick, tile and pottery fragments. They appear to have been hastily constructed and as a result were weak and very little evidence of them survives today. The windows and doors of the church were bricked up with rubble, mortar, waste pottery and revetment (Tindle, 2000. P. 79-81).

A large zig zagging wall was also constructed that extends from the north postern gate of the church to the already existing Hellenistic upper west fortification wall.

*"This wall is fashioned from readily available stones, both cut blocks and rubble; the stones are joined with a pinkish-colored mortar into which were inserted pieces of brick, tile, stone, pottery, and revetment" Tindle, 2000. P. 80].*





The following figure is a close up of the northwest section of the site. It shows the Upper Church with the zig zagging wall and the small citadel like construction it forms.

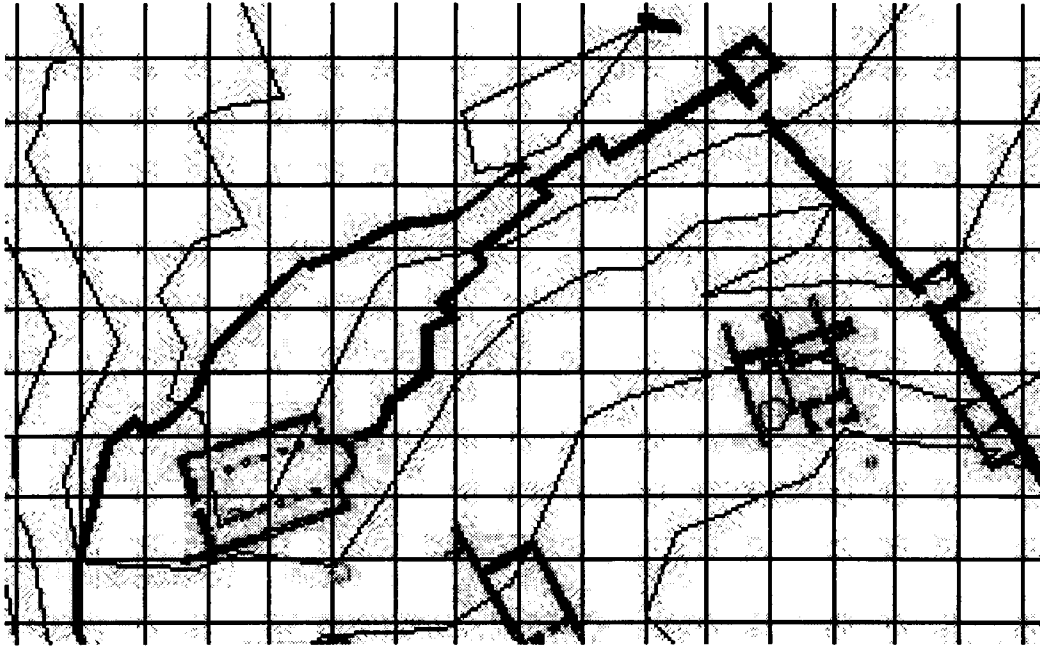


Figure 1.15: the upper NW corner of the Site, here the Upper Church was modified and a new wall constructed to create a heavily fortified Citadel.

The masonry of the spur wall is described by Foss as belonging to the late Byzantine period (Foss, 1983. P. 228). Perhaps Aperlae was used as a defense point by the Byzantine forces in their final battle for control of Lycian coast. Finds of late Byzantine pottery during the 2001 season would support a short military reoccupation of the site (Figure 1.14 and 1.15).

Aperlae is completely reflective of the times in which it existed (see figure 1.16). The study of the site and its tombs is evidence of the people and their history. Aperlae is witness to three cultures, native Lycian, Greek and Roman and three major periods of occupation. The construction of the city being the first, the second being its defence and the third being evidence of its loss to the new invaders.

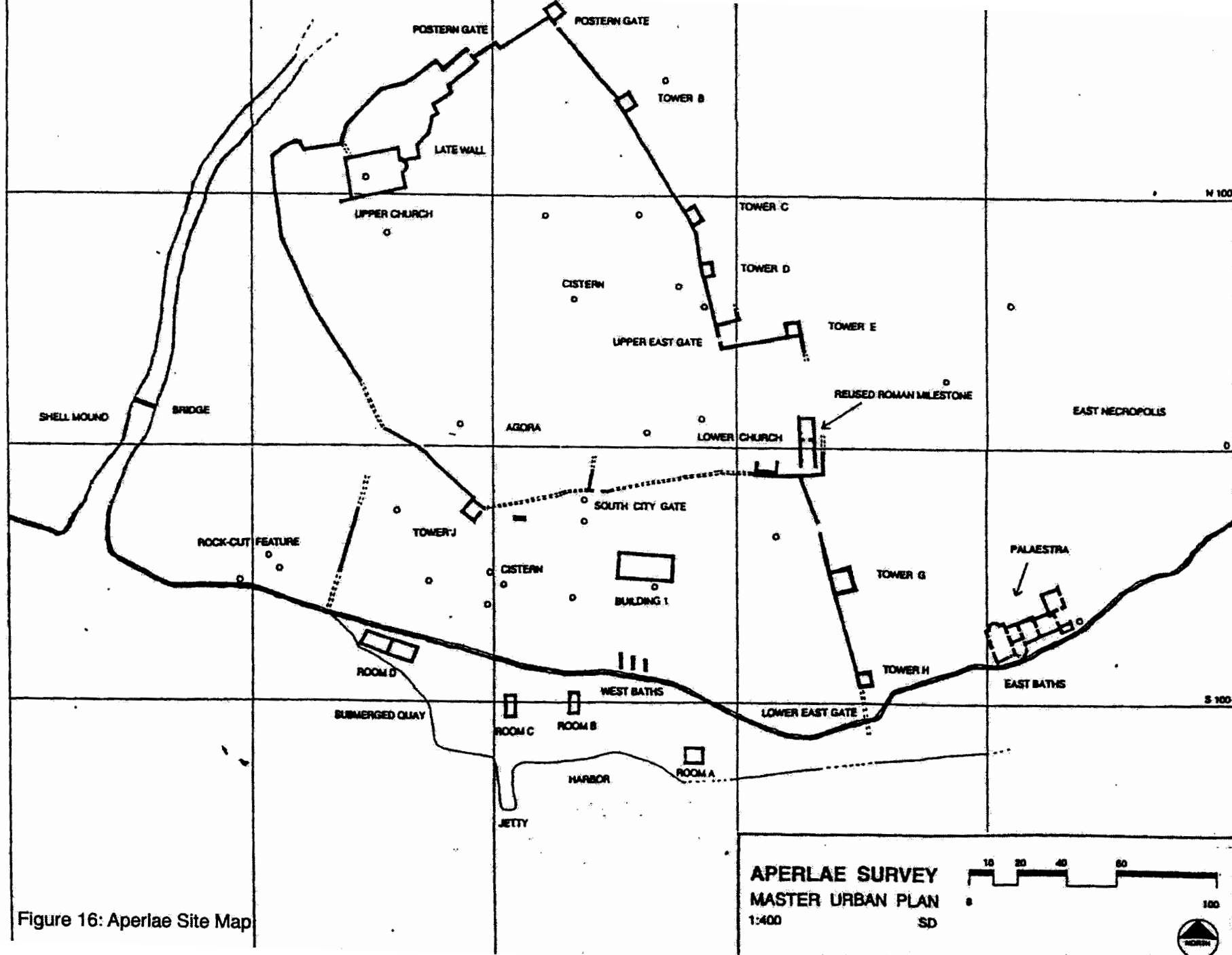


Figure 16: Aperlae Site Map

## ***Chapter 2: Significance and Aims***

As briefly mentioned, the Turkish Government is very protective of their archaeology, especially as a large proportion of it resides today in the British Museum courtesy of Charles Fellows and others (Metzger, 1969. P. 62, Walker, Coleman, & Matthews, 1990). The prohibitive conditions of the permits that can be granted mean there is a limit to the type of archaeological fieldwork that can be conducted and also to the type of data that can be collected. We are permitted a surface survey only, therefore the study of the tombs is most important in light of the fact that they are one of the few measurable archaeological features located on the surface. They can reveal a great deal about the people of Aperlae (especially as over 34 Tombs are inscribed), and site development. The tombs are one of the few measurable archaeological features with which to interpret the site.

This project took on a sense of urgency following two examples of pillaging of archaeology at both Teimussia and Apollonia. The tombs of Aperlae are completely unprotected and the Turkish Government is not in a position to ensure the safety of archaeology in this region. For this reason I believe that this thesis is important to ensure that if similar activities occurred at Aperlae (and they do), at least a record of what was once there exists.



Figure 2.1: A grave found at Apollonia, recently plundered. These are some of the discarded materials from the robbed grave. Some small finger bones can be found to the left, and some lead sheeting also. JH 17/06/01.

Another significant aspect to the project lies in the fact that a complete and systematic study of the sarcophagi of Aperlae has never been conducted and many of these tombs were completely new discoveries, thereby adding to the archaeological record.

*"In spite of the variety of our literary and epigraphic sources of information on ancient Lycia, there are still many gaps in our knowledge... We can draw a number of broad, often tentative conclusions about their political structures, their family units, their religious practices, their material achievements, their ethnic origins, and their cultural affinities, the information we have is very selective and very incomplete".*  
(Bryce, 1986. P. 203)

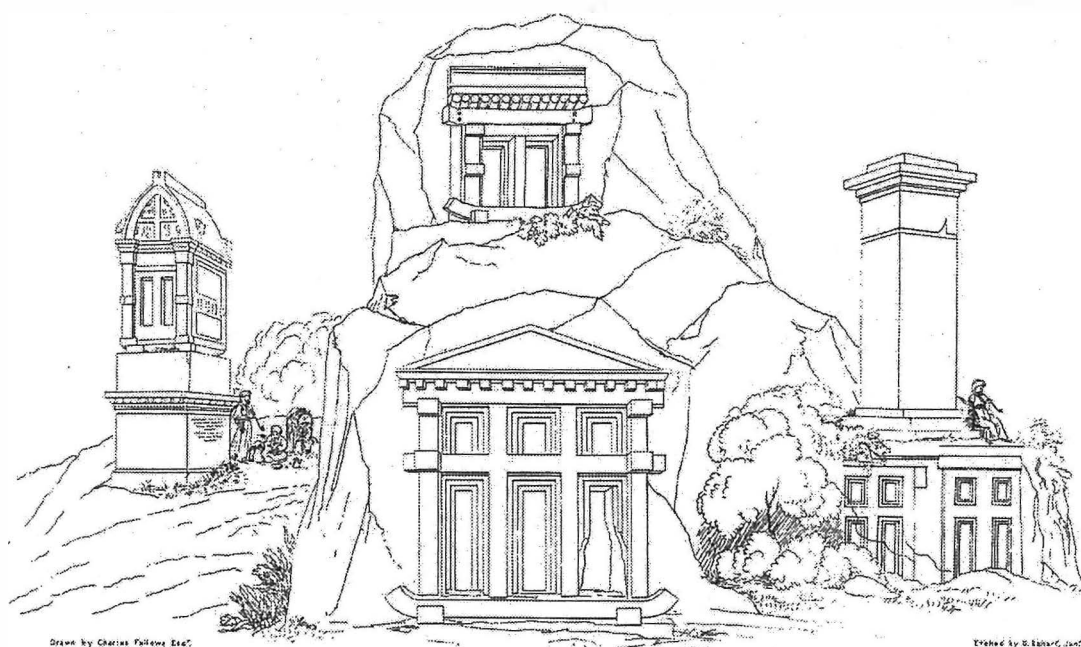
There is still so much about this region that is yet to be discovered. Information about these people, their lifestyles, their history and role in the region needs to be determined. Sites like Aperlae and studies like this, when looked at in context help us to fill in the gaps Bryce speaks by contributing to the existing body of knowledge. Aperlae is just one small town that was part of one small region known as Lycia.

Lycia was part of a large and complex trading network that spanned the Mediterranean and the countless cultures that resided within that area. The 'big picture' of this region can only be formed by piecing together the millions of tiny puzzle pieces that lie in situ waiting to be discovered. This study is one of those pieces.

## ***Tomb Survey***

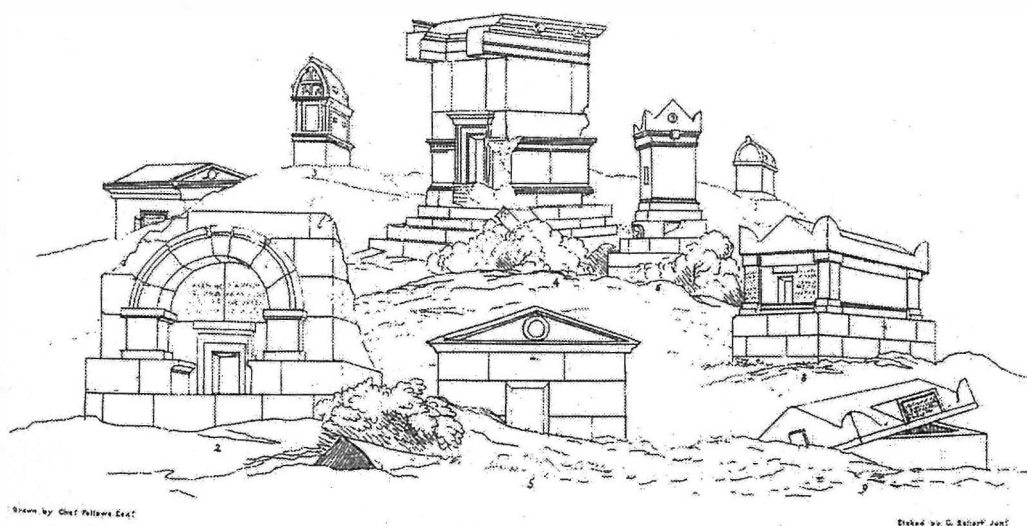
*"The tombs of Lycia have attracted scholarly attention ever since Lycia was 'rediscovered' by Westerners in the early nineteenth century, but particularly since the Second World War, through the work of French, German, Austrian, Danish and British archaeologists and art-historians" (Keen, 1998. P 182).*

Tombs in Lycia are generally found in four distinct styles and are typologised as follows: pillar tombs, sarcophagi, rock cut house tombs and finally monumental or heroön tombs. Pillar tombs are the earliest of the styles dating to 540 B.C., house tombs and sarcophagi first appear in the mid 5<sup>th</sup> century and sarcophagi particularly became the universal method of burial during the Hellenistic and Roman periods. Monumental tombs or heroöns belong to two discrete periods, the first during the mid fifth century and the second around 390 to 360 B.C. (Keen, 1995. P. 221, & Keen, 1998. P. 182-191). These tombs are found all over Asia Minor, and represent a unique local phenomenon that is touched by both Iranian and Hellenistic influences (Metzger, 1969. P 182). Lycia is particularly rich in sepulchral archaeology having some of the very best examples of each style of tomb in the region. Charles Fellows an English traveller in the region in the 1850's, was instrumental in the discovery of Lycia by Europe (Fellows, 1975).



FOUR STYLES OF SEPULCHRAL ARCHITECTURE PECULIAR TO LYCIA.

Figure 2.2: Beautifully drawn representations of the types of tombs in Lycia, Fellows, 1852. Centre plates.



VARIETIES OF BUILT TOMBS IN LYCIA.

Figure 2.1: Beautifully drawn representations of what Fellows refers to as 'built tombs' in Lycia. Fellows, 1852. Centre plates.

When travelling through the region he made some wonderful illustrations of the various types of tombs he had observed, the figures above are useful in relation to the tomb typology. The tombs of Aperlae are overwhelmingly freestanding sarcophagi

(there is only one exception to this) although there is a great deal of variation within this category alone.

The Edith Cowan team was originally allocated to simply locating and recording all of the inscriptions on the tombs for a complete epigraphic survey of the site. After taking this project on however, it was realised there was a serious lack of sufficient and accurate data on the tombs. Previous surveys had been most concerned with the structures of Aperlae and had largely neglected the tombs. A preliminary survey had been conducted by Brianne Stienhouser during the 1998 season, which showed some data on some tombs existed, this information was important but of limited use. Our role in the tomb survey developed out of a desire to see the job done comprehensively and completely.

The Tomb Survey can be thought of as the bridge between the land and water survey. The tombs are generally clustered just outside the city's outer walls, yet we discovered many new ones at the very extremes of Aperlae's boundaries and in the water. Like the Land and Water Survey, we too were restricted in our methodologies for surveying the tombs. The large amount of earth movement due to tectonic activities on site means many of the tombs are partially or completely buried in the earth. This presents a problem in terms of recording the features of a given tomb because we simply can't observe them nor are we permitted to disturb the soil to do so. The Tomb Survey, like the Land and Water Survey, was conducted without the use of sophisticated GPS (Global Positioning System) and GIS (Geographic Information Systems) technology because of its limited usefulness in this region. Our survey was dependant upon the Land Survey team to provide accurate total station data regarding the location of each tomb on site, and unfortunately unforeseen circumstances prevented this from occurring. So like the Underwater Survey team we also had to employ archaeological methods reminiscent of a less technologically equipped past. Archaeological work in this region does seem to require a large dose of ingenuity and a very 'relaxed' attitude, both of which our teams had.

We promptly set about creating an inventory or catalogue of the tombs, involving first locating all of the tombs on site, and then recording them in a systematic and easily read manner. At the end of the 2000 season we had comprehensively recorded well over 77 tombs, which was many more than the previous survey total. Upon leaving site however we understood all too well that there were still tombs to find and holes in the data that would need to be filled. We achieved this in the 2001 season, completing our survey, and accounting for every tomb visible upon the surface of Aperlae. A final count of the tombs of Aperlae numbered 90.

The sarcophagi vary in size, features and location as the photos below illustrate. If completely intact, the tombs are composed of a lid, box and base. They can also be inscribed, incised or have relief features (see the *2001 Tombs for Dummies Sheet* in Appendix II for a review of each of the terms applied to the tombs features).



Figure 2.4: Tomb 50 is located immediately north of the shore in the South East Necropolis. It has a rectangular shaped lid with a transverse pediment carved in relief and a bevelled edge at the base of it. The box has a rectangular panel with sigma



ansata carved in relief which contains an incised inscription. The box also has pilasters carved in relief in the corners. Looking south, JH 14/06/01.



Figure 2.5: Tomb 3 is located in a small clearing upon the hill of Aperlae in the Western Necropolis. It has a triangular lid with acroteria. The box has a round panel with sigma ansata carved in relief with an incised inscription. Pilasters carved in relief also adorn the corners of the box. Looking northwest, JH 15/06/01.

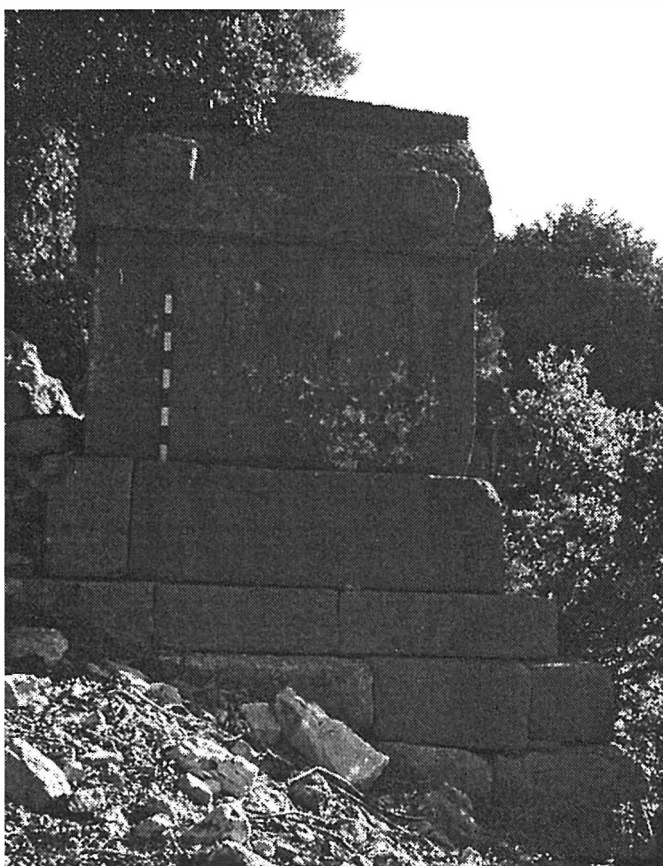


Figure 2.6: Tomb 39 is located towards the very top of the hill of Aperlae in the Eastern Necropolis. It has a pointed arch lid with large square bosses. The box is unadorned and the base is composed of a series of four steps of ashlar blocks. Looking east. 13/06/01.

## *Aims while on Site*

After an initial review of existing data revealed that there was no consistent system of recording and measuring these tombs, no standardisation of the data and no real direction for the features that were recorded. It soon became clear that to conduct a thorough survey of the tombs it was necessary to start over with a system to record the tombs effectively. A system that would enable us to record our information in a quick, clear and concise manner.

This is the project I undertook while on site-

- To develop a successful template for recording the tombs in a fast and effective manner
- To have a set of standardised descriptions of all features of the tombs so that each member of the group could accurately describe a tomb, and this would be completely understood.
- To conduct a thorough and complete survey of every tomb on site.

The second aim arose as a result of the people who worked on the site. Everyone involved in the survey, outside of the supervisors Professor Hohlfelder, and Professor Vann was new to archaeological survey. We had students from many diverse fields partaking in the project including students of Marketing, Architecture, Commerce, English, History, Archaeology and Geography. Because everyone was new to work in this field, it became necessary to define everything regarding the tombs very clearly so that everyone could understand the descriptions of tomb features.

In undertaking the third aim it meant one season would be insufficient to complete the work and a second season in 2001 would be required.

In preparation for the second season, the aims of the project were further refined.

### ***Aims of the Project***

- To develop a complete inventory of every tomb on the surface of Aperlae
- To analyse the locations of the tombs, and seek to identify patterns (based on architecture, location, and other recorded features).

The following chapter outlines how I went about achieving these aims.

## ***Chapter 3: Methodology***

This chapter describes the development of the system with which we comprehensively recorded every known tomb at Aperlae. I developed it under the general direction of Dr Bill Leadbetter and was able to refine and implement it through the assistance of two dedicated teams over two seasons of fieldwork.

### ***Pre 2000 Season***

Some initial work had been carried out on the tombs of Aperlae, mainly by Brianne Stienhouser, a student of Professor Lindley Vanns in the 1998 season. Ms Stienhouser recorded some preliminary information on 73 tombs, some measurements had been taken and some brief descriptions of the tombs had also been recorded. During the 96, 97 and 98 seasons black and white photos, and some random digital photographs had been taken of the majority of the 73 tombs.

### ***On Site 2000***

The 2000 tomb Team was a small (3 people) but very hardworking team. In order to assist the epigraphic survey a review of the preliminary information previous teams had already collected regarding the tombs was conducted. After finding that a large amount of the information that had been recorded was of little use, in terms of accuracy and the non-specific jargon used to describe features, we decided to record each of the tombs in a comprehensive way again.

The photos were of little use as an archaeological record as they were all largely without scale and directions. They were however very useful in enabling the team to visually identify the tombs that had already been numbered by matching them with the photos. A review of the existing tomb numbering system was also needed. The numbering system changed into a lettering system at one point and back again. We decided to use the existing numbering system where it existed, discard the lettering system and renumber all others.

The first few days were spent walking the site from east to west and then south to north, using the photos to identify the tombs we could. Flagging tape was then utilised, long colourful strips of tape were tied around large rocks and placed on the top of the tombs to record which number it was. Shortly after flagging each and every tomb that had preliminary information from the previous seasons, it was realised just how many tombs had been completely neglected. The process of flagging and numbering the 'new tombs' as they were encountered occurred while recording the tombs during both seasons.

After these few days of locating and observing each of the tombs on site the team had a comprehensive grasp of the number of tombs being dealt with, what tombs features were present and the time which remained to record them. In order for this catalogue of the tombs of Aperlae to be comprehensive and accurate it was important that the problems encountered in the previous seasons work be corrected. Firstly, there was a need to be comprehensive and consistent in our recordings and observations. There needed to be a consistent system and direction in what was being recorded and a standard set of terms (that would have a set meaning and be understood by everyone) that would be applied to the tombs features. In response to this a *Tomb Recording Template* was developed.

The team started work at base camp on a *Template* for recording the tombs, one that could be applied to most of the tombs of Aperlae and could record them accurately and quickly. Many models of the *Template* were developed and were applied to the tombs of the nearby archaeological site of Simena using a trial and error process to see which *Template* worked best (as permit delays prevented us from working at Aperlae). When it was permissible to recommence work at Aperlae the model that worked best at the time was chosen.

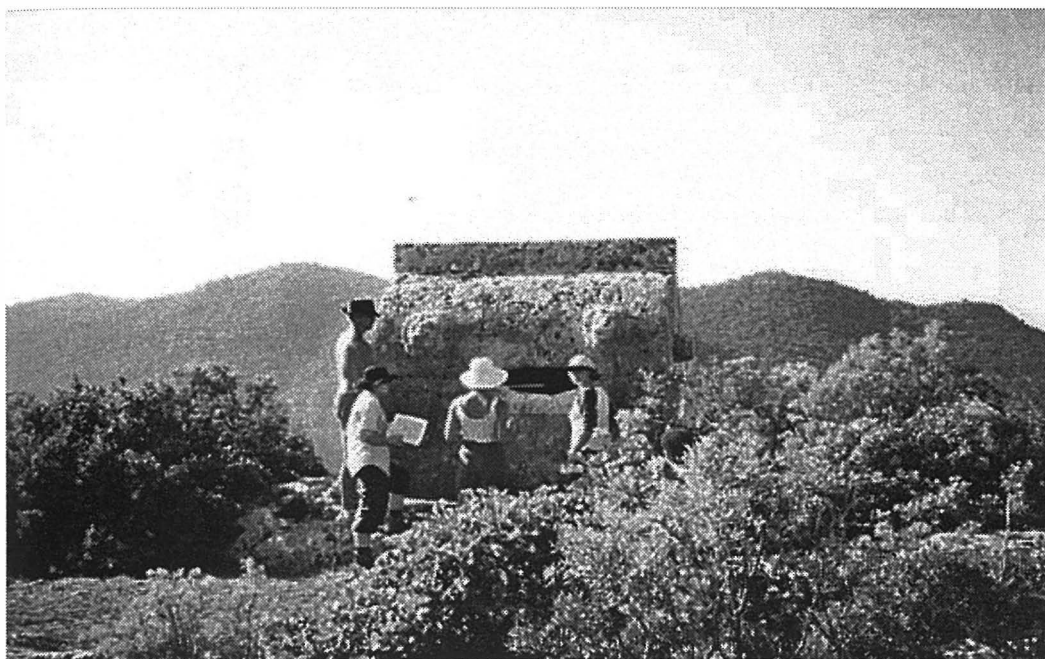


Figure 3.1: Photo of the team testing the Template at Simena. Looking south, RM 06/00.

Technological facilities in the tiny fishing village of Üçagiz, were non-existent. That meant this work was done without the use of computers and other useful tools, so the template was hand written and drawn. Once the Team had decided which *Template* worked best, Dr Leadbetter promptly drove to the nearest town with a photocopier (30 km to Kas), and photocopied the template 90 times. These became known as our *Tomb Recording Sheets*. See Appendix III for the *2000 Season Tomb Recording Sheet*.

The *Template* is composed of three pages with which to record the features of the tombs and one page with which to draw each of the four sides. The majority of tombs on site have a lid referred to as a 'pointed arch', so this shape was used as a basis for the diagram. The team felt this template allowed most of the tombs of Aperlae to be recorded with little difficulty. Tomb 1 our largest and most ornate tomb however was an exception.



Figure 3.2: Tomb 1. Looking north, JH 12/06/01.

One shortcoming that I felt existed in the data collected during the previous seasons was that many tombs were described in language and terms that held little relevance or meaning to others. In some cases non specific jargon was used, in other cases architectural terms were used inappropriately or inaccurately. To avoid this in the catalogue I felt that we needed to develop a *Tombs for Dummies Sheet*, named after the computer book series with a similar title.

This was to be used in the field in conjunction with the *Template* to avoid any confusion over terms and descriptions of features. This sheet allowed the team to apply a standard set of terms in describing a tomb and its features. It meant each part of a tomb was clearly identified and when the recording process began it could be swift and intelligible to others. It was also developed to allow any newcomers to our team to participate in recording the tombs, particularly as we had a few people from the Land and Water teams who occasionally joined us. Once the *Tomb Recording Sheet* and *Tombs for Dummies Sheets* were developed it was a case of achieving the most important aim of recording every tomb on site. At this point it was literally a race against time.

The team, despite a gallant effort failed to record every tomb on the site. At the close of the 2000 season we had accurately recorded 77 tombs, of which four were completely 'new tombs' meaning they had never previously been discovered or recorded.

Between the two seasons, intensive research on the history and archaeology of the region was conducted. While resources in Perth were limited, I was greatly assisted by the interlibrary loan facility at ECU, and also by Dr Wolfgang Frick who translated a number of critical pieces that were in German<sup>15</sup>.

The data collected on paper in the 2000 season was then digitally recorded. This was accomplished through typing up the *Tomb Recording Sheets* into Microsoft Word so that the data would be easily accessible for both us and the Americans. This was an excellent way of backing up the data and would make carrying the information back to site for the 2001 season less cumbersome. The data that could not be presented effectively in word documents was entered into Microsoft Excel, more for a visual presentation than out of a desire to perform statistical analysis.

It was discovered that Microsoft Excel effectively displays data, but it is not the best for data analysis. The program Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) is more sophisticated and can perform more comprehensive analyses. The excel data was then imported directly into this program, and I promptly went about learning how to use it.

When the 2001 season began to draw near, I set about the task of preparing so that once on site the recording process was as streamlined as possible. One of the difficulties we encountered during the 2000 season was giving accurate descriptions of where a specific tomb was located. Around 94% of the tombs are east of the fortification walls of the site, so to avoid this confusion in the 2001 season, the site was divided into six main necropoleis using the map that Professor Vann's survey team had developed. The lines that divide the site are arbitrary<sup>16</sup>, but the boundaries

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<sup>15</sup> Germans texts including work by Blakolmer, 1993 & Kupke, 1993, among others.

<sup>16</sup> ie. these boundaries are not tomb orientated, they are not segregating particular styles or types of tombs.



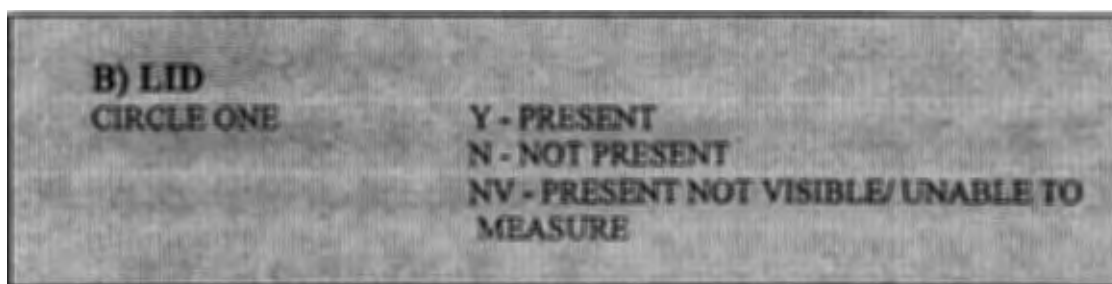
that they formed were easily recognisable using the existing buildings and walls on site to form natural perimeters. The necropoleis are generally based around the Lower Church as it is highly visible building throughout most of the site. Another arbitrary line was drawn along the shoreline, once again using the natural boundaries present on site. Finally, for the Western Necropolis which houses the few tombs that are not east of the walls, the fortification walls that run down to the shore were used as the perimeters. All of the boundaries are designed to break the site up into easily visible delineated areas, and more manageable tomb fields. See Appendix IV for the map used for the 2001 season. The necropoleis were named as follows:

- The Isthmus Group
- The Shore Group
- The South-East Necropolis
- The East Necropolis
- The Northern Necropolis
- The West Necropolis

The A1 version of the map that Professor Vann's team had developed had some of the tombs that had been surveyed, located and numbered. Many tombs were missing and many were inaccurately located, but it allowed me to write in the tomb numbers that had already been located upon the A3 maps that our team would be using on site. This meant that our team had easily perceivable boundaries for each necropolis and knew exactly which tomb numbers belonged in which necropolis, avoiding inaccuracies in recording necropolis locations.

The *Tomb Template* from the 2000 season was modified so that it was easier to use and increasingly focused towards recording the features that proved important. See Appendix V for the *2001 Template*. The most important change in the 2001 recording sheet was that it was typed up on a computer and as a result, in terms of presentation it was a vast improvement upon the 2000 season. More features were required in the general information section. The additions included identifying the 'necropolis group', and the 'location' in terms of 'on land' or 'in water' particularly useful information when trying to locate a specific tomb. The 'tomb name' category was discarded from the 2000 season, proving unnecessary (especially as many of the names were completely arbitrary or were related to inaccurate location features).

The *template* is very user friendly more often than not simply requiring a circle around the appropriate answer. One aspect of the 2000 *template* that needed significant improvement in the 2001 season was the fact that often the recording team would record a lid, box or base as 'NA' (ie Not Available), with no explanation as to why this was. It was difficult to work out if this meant that the item was present but couldn't be measured or was simply not there at all. To rectify this shortcoming, alongside each category, the team was asked to circle the most appropriate answer for each category:

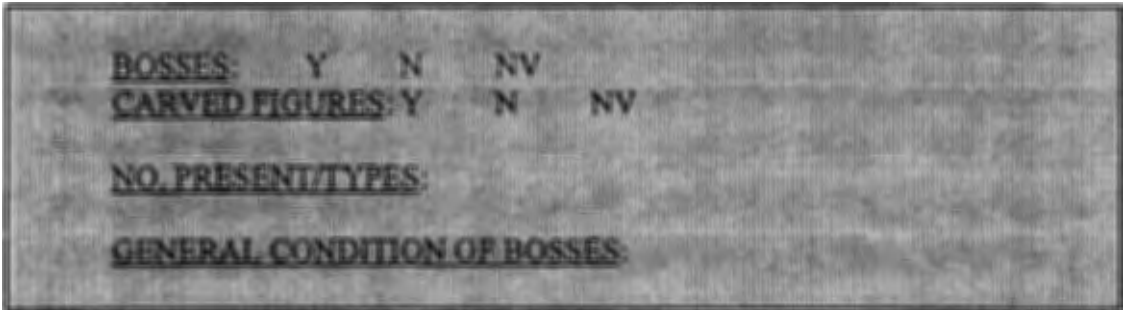


This meant a more comprehensive body of data could be collected. Many of the NA's of the 2000 season, were usefully differentiated into tombs in which that part was categorically stated as entirely missing, or was present but it couldn't be accessed and measured. The 'Present But Not Visible' category is most useful because so many of the tombs are buried in dirt or rubble, completely obstructed by thick impregnable scrub or have simply been broken to a point of not being measurable.

An important addition to the 2001 sheet was to put **“DON'T LEAVE BLANKS!!!”** at the very top of the sheet as a direct result of a information lacking in the 2000 sheets. Many of last years sheets had blank spaces in response to some questions, and this is problematic. Often blanks are the result of a question that the recorder intends to answer later but doesn't. It could be that it is not at all relevant, or that the recorder doesn't know how to answer it - so doesn't, it was difficult to know. So this year the importance of filling in everything was emphasised to the team, so too were the virtues of being prolific in their recording.

SECTION B of the 2001 Template records information about the lid. This section remained largely unchanged, as those recorders only needed to circle the appropriate

answer rather than physically write it. Minor changes included discarding the 'sealed' question, almost every tomb is broken into therefore none of them is truly sealed. And the 'boss' section was enlarged. During the 2000 season a very distinct group of tombs in very close proximity to one another with unusual bosses aroused my curiosity and this needed further investigation. In pursuit of this information the questions about the bosses were focused to gain more useful information. The sheet asks:



BOSSES	Y	N	NV
CARVED FIGURES	Y	N	NV
NO. PRESENT/TYPES			
GENERAL CONDITION OF BOSSSES			

One question from SECTION B, that was inappropriately located was concerning 'mortar'. Many of the tombs have evidence of mortar, particularly between the lid and the box, or the box and the base. Mortar may however be found anywhere on a tomb and appears to have been used to repair large cracks or breaks. While the *Tombs for Dummies Sheet* to be discussed shortly directed the team to explore the entire tomb for evidence of mortar, placing it under the lid section was a mistake, especially if there was no lid present the question was often mistakenly avoided. Given an opportunity to improve the template this question would be relocated to SECTION A, which asks broad general questions about the entire tomb.

SECTION C, which records information regarding the box, was largely unchanged except for the addition of a question regarding 'pilasters'. Like the bosses, pilasters seem to be a distinct theme among a certain 'clump' of tombs and this was a feature that needed exploring. The question regarding box bosses was withdrawn, as they were so rare as a feature, and if present could be described in the 'relief' section. This section also had many questions that could be answered simply by circling the relevant answer, saving time and energy in recording.

SECTION D which records the base had some important changes, after last years survey two features came to light as being important, firstly the presence of human

made cavities beneath the boxes and secondly the presence of small generally circular divots in the corner of the blocks forming the base.

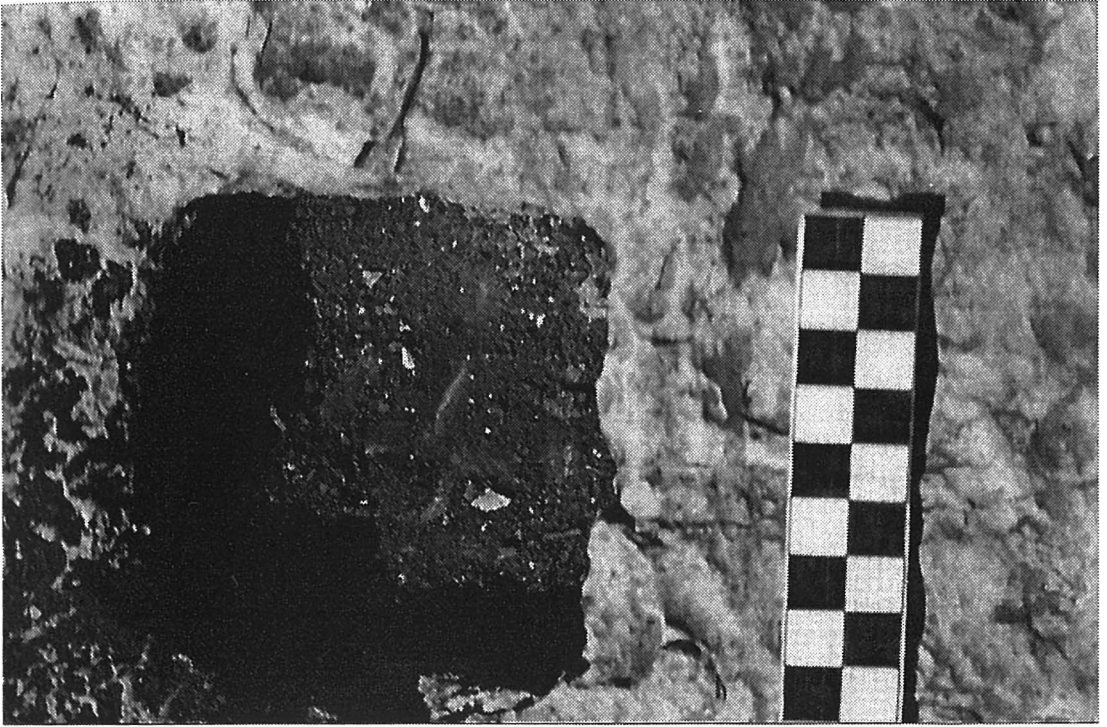


Figure 3.3: Divot on the southeast corner of the base of tomb 65. Looking down, JH 8/06/01.

When recording the tombs on site, it was not long before these small divots were found to be present in most tombs where the base could be assessed, they were proving consistent in size and location on the base. This was realised too late to direct the survey team of 2000 towards it, but was comprehensively surveyed, measured and counted in the 2001 survey. The results of this aspect of the survey and its probable purpose will be discussed in Chapter 4.

Another aspect of last year's survey that needed improvement, was the quality of information regarding the construction of the base. This year the team was directed to specific answers that were lacking last year. Last year's survey simply asked the recorder to describe the construction of the base, this year the following questions made that task easier.

<u>ASHLAR BLOCKS:</u>	Y	N	NV
<u>STEPS:</u>		Y	N
<u>NO OF STEPS:</u>			NV
<u>HOLLOW CAVITY BELOW BOX:</u>	Y	N	NV
<u>PRESENCE OF DIVOTS IN BASE:</u>	Y	N	NV
<u>DESCRIBE/RECORD MEASUREMENTS:</u>			
<u>DESCRIBE CONSTRUCTION:</u>			

For those irregular tombs that defied the template, plenty of writing space in SECTION E was provided for additional information and page 5 could be used for this purpose also.

SECTION F was allocated to the recording of the various types of photo data for this season. Without the use of a digital camera during the 2001 season that category soon became redundant, as did the slides section, easier to get photos made into slides than vice versa.

The diagram used last year with the pointed arch lid drawn as a template worked well, therefore it was used as the basis again this year. After collating all of the numbers and measurements of lengths, widths and heights, it was found that the tombs were almost always completely square, therefore measuring one flank, and one end would be sufficient. If any features of note, for example a panel, or pilasters or an inscription were found on the faces not drawn, the team was asked to draw this beneath the photo data information on page 5. The diagram was rather simplistic this year, as the 2000 diagrams were too cluttered. This allowed more room for recording the measurements clearly and accurately. The only real shortfall of the 2001 diagram was the lack of a vertical string (a bar to record vertical measurements) for the box, fortunately the information was never once neglected.

Once the modifications for the *2001 Template* had been made, the sheets were photocopied, back and front, they made 3 A4 pages. These were photocopied 120

times and became our *2001 Tomb Recording Sheets*. These were paper clipped as the back sheet needed to be detachable on site so that the drawer and the recorder could record their information simultaneously.

The next task that naturally followed on from developing the *Template*, was to make all of the necessary modifications to the *2001 Tombs for Dummies Sheet* (see Appendix II). This was a fairly straightforward process. The 'contiguous features' section was one of the most important aspects of the sheet, especially for locating the tombs in the future. As this was the case the *2001 Tombs for Dummies Sheet* requested that teams make at least three references to features nearby, preferably using the compass and tape if possible (this proved invaluable in the 2001 season).

The *Tombs for Dummies* sheet is designed to prompt the team into looking for particular features and answering specific questions designed at creating the most prolific, descriptive and accurate record we can create. It is designed literally for people who have no archaeological experience and no knowledge of tombs whatsoever.

This sheet follows exactly the same lines as the template, providing an explanation of each category and asking the relevant questions to get the most detailed and accurate answers. The sheet deviated from the *Template* in one way only, rather than explaining how to draw and measure a tomb, a diagram was included with two drawings and one photograph of an intact tomb to illustrate the variations one could expect in the tombs. The measuring and drawing of the tombs is quite a logical and simple process, and was best explained by running the team through the process of recording a tomb on site rather than intellectualising a relatively straightforward measuring process.

It was particularly beneficial to have the opportunity to prepare the 2001 Tomb Team for the task that awaited them. This way each member of the team left for Turkey with an idea what a tomb was, what it looked like, and the names applied to various features of the tombs of Aperlae (a great deal more information than we knew heading into the 2000 season).

Multiple copies of the Excel spreadsheet from 2000 were printed up for use on site, as well as a few blank copies of the 2001 Excel spreadsheet that had been appropriately modified so that it worked in parallel with the changes to the *2001 Tomb Recording Sheets*.

The most important task in the preparation of the 2001 season was the creation of an up to date tomb catalogue. The information from the 2000 season *Tomb Recording Sheets* was printed up ready for site. Three copies of the incomplete catalogue were made for site, one copy to stay at base camp in Ucagiz, one for Professor Lindley Vann, and the other for use in the field. This would allow the team to accurately identify each of the tombs on site.

It was my intention to set to work on SECTION F of the *2000 Tomb Recording Sheets* and enumerate the information that needed particular attention regarding each tomb. I decided against doing so in the tomb catalogue; the aim of the 2001 season was to accurately and completely record every tomb on site. While it was expected that more tombs would be found it was important in terms of methodology to re-record the tombs that had already been recorded so that two sets of data could be compared to confirm information in the compiling of an accurate tomb catalogue. If the 2001 team was to record the tombs accurately it was best that they do so in 'isolation' as such. Like conducting an experiment in the laboratory, it was important that the tombs be seen with fresh eyes and a fresh perspective that was in no way directed by the previous seasons work. This could only be done if the tombs were recorded again without the benefit of last year's findings in hand. If the 2001 team knew only what number the tomb was they would approach each tomb as if it was a clean canvas. They would be observant of all features and not directed towards what they knew should or shouldn't be there based on last year's data.

It was decided that the 2000 catalogue should be used *only* to locate and identify what number a tomb was, this would be done upon immediately reaching site and the catalogue would then never be taken to site again.

In making this decision, more work was required. A source independent of the 2000 catalogue was needed. It had to focus upon the holes in the data from the 2000

season, and the further information that was needed to create this comprehensive catalogue. Out of compiling several lists of things that needed doing on site the *2001 Season - Things To Do! Sheet* was born. It is largely an inventory of the information needed regarding every known tomb. See Appendix VI for the *2001 Season - Things To Do! Sheet*. This sheet was created out of a series of lists that had been generated with the information needed regarding every tomb. It was primarily concerned with the tombs that had not yet been surveyed on the map and also required a check on the ones that were located on the map, as I felt many tombs were inaccurately located. It is most important, that every tomb on site be surveyed by the total station team so that proximity and elevation studies on the tombs could be performed.

This sheet is concerned with the areas of this project that most needed addressing; for example the need for a set of black and white photographs to be taken of every single tomb for this catalogue and hopefully later publication. I felt that some of the photographs taken in previous seasons by either Brianne Stienhouser or Professor Vann would be useful, so I needed the photographer's directions for each shot.

There was a need to obtain comprehensive material concerning the tombs that had been newly discovered during the 2000 season, as these tombs lacked the supporting photographic and digital information. Many questions had arisen concerning their location, proximity to other tombs and designs which needed answering. It was crucial that the tombs in the later numbers especially were surveyed accurately and completely, and photographs taken.

All of this preparation meant the recording process would be easier, more streamlined and focused on the information that was most important. This would allow the team to conduct a thorough survey thereby allowing me, to create a comprehensive catalogue of every tomb on site. It also meant that using, reading and interpreting the information was easier and that the data was easier to feed into SPSS and Excel for analysis and presentation. All of these measures were successful in saving time and energy in putting this catalogue together in the long run.



## *On Site 2001*

The 2001 survey was most successful. The team was larger, consisting of six people, who accurately recorded every known tomb at Aperlae and located many entirely new ones. Most important however, were the new and interesting finds that have important implications for the site as a whole (discussed in Chapter 4).

Upon reaching site, the original plans had to be altered when it was realised that further work on the site map would not be occurring during the 2001 season. It was always intended to undertake proximity and elevation studies of the tombs, which unfortunately can not be conducted without comprehensive and accurate total station survey data. Without the use of the Global Positioning System and a thorough and accurate site map of the tombs locations, the catalogue of tombs is without any elevations or easting and northing information whatsoever. This is most disappointing. As a result, the only way in which these tombs could be accurately identified and located in the future would be with precise information about where the tombs were located in relation to recognisable features of the site (eg. buildings identified or numbered on the map, or features that were recognisable and of a permanent nature). To compensate for this situation it was arranged that each team when surveying a tomb, as an absolute imperative, take compass and tape measurements to at least three points so that the location could be triangulated and accurately identified if necessary. This process was more difficult than initially thought as few of the sites features are located on the map and often the availability of permanent recognisable features is limited. Each team did its best in the circumstances, and the results in terms of the quality and quantity of information gathered is excellent. While its not eastings, northings and elevations, one has to be flexible when depending upon other groups for information. I believe that the Catalogue of tombs can be used to recognise and accurately locate each of the tombs relying on this data alone. In this way any future work that should be conducted upon these tombs will be remarkably easier.

Because the 2001 Survey Team was larger than the 2000 Team the work was completed faster and the Word data was able to be entered at base camp on a laptop

as the survey progressed. Initially, one team of two people labelled the tombs on the site using the past photos and 2000 data, while another team of three simultaneously recorded the tombs. The site is very overgrown and large unstable rocks and rubble are strewn about upon the surface. During the 2001 season a number of snakes were also sighted and so for safety reasons no person worked alone at any time. The recording process works best with three people; one person can concentrate entirely upon the written assessment of the *Tomb Recording Sheet*. Meanwhile the drawer concentrates on photo data and on drawing the tomb and calls on the help of the third person in measuring. That third person makes the process a great deal faster, often in charge of obtaining a bearing on the tomb, running the measuring tapes and helping the drawer obtain the measurements (not always an easy task). This division of the group for the necessary tasks worked very well, once the labelling was completed there were two teams operating in the field simultaneously recording the tombs. The 2001 Survey Team was lucky enough to have the enthusiastic cooperation of the Turkish Government Representative, Mr Reyhan Körpe who was willing to work with us in recording the tombs. Having that one extra member involved was infinitely helpful. Some days it was one team of two and one of three people depending upon the needs of the epigraphic survey. Other days, two teams of three could be used. Because the 2001 Survey Team was a larger group, a rotation system could occur. If a member of the team was feeling particularly exhausted, or off colour, they could take an easy day at Üçagiz and enter the data in their own time after some rest.

A point of interest in this year's survey was the recognition that tides seemed lower than in previous years and that there had been a significant amount of earth movement along the shoreline in the past year. This meant many new tombs were discovered along the shore. I am of the opinion that many more tombs are located here but lie buried in the vast amount of shore rocks and shells. Future surveys will definitely reveal more, especially if excavation is allowed. However, this year's tomb survey is as thorough as the permit would allow and is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge.

Originally the different coloured flagging tape was going to be used to denote whether a particular tomb needed total station recording for the Land Team. Since

this was no longer an issue the different coloured flagging tape was used to number the tombs in distinct fields to further define the necropoleis and this made the recorders job easier.

They were flagged as follows:

- The Isthmus Group - Blue
- The Shore Group - Orange
- The South-East Necropolis - Pink
- The East Necropolis - Blue
- The Northern Necropolis - Pink
- The West Necropolis - Orange

Each team was instructed to compare the actual tomb locations with those on the site map (see Appendix IV). This proved a very interesting exercise and confirmed our belief that the map is in need of a great deal of further work. The results of this endeavour have been passed onto the mapping team. Hopefully future work on the site map will remedy the current scenario of wrongly located tombs, incorrectly numbered tombs and tombs not acknowledged on the map at all.

In response to the fact that so much information needed to be collected and recorded on the tombs it was decided that checklist would be made for each team to follow.

The tomb recording process was as follows:

- Check the location of the tomb against the site map
- Take black and white photographs
- Record the directions of past tomb photographs
- Check the *Things To Do Sheet* for any information that needs particular attention
- Take bearing and get at least three contiguous measurements using compass and tape
- Complete the *Tomb Recording Sheet*
- Mark the flagging tape with texter 'DONE' and date it
- Check off the tombs number on the checklist

This checklist became invaluable when the days became very long and hot and the team became tired, preventing us from neglecting important information.

This years survey tied up the loose ends that last years' survey could not. A further 13 tombs were located taking the total number of identified tombs at Aperlae to 90. I

can confidently say that every structure at Aperlae that can at this point be identified as a tomb has been located, numbered, and its features accurately recorded. This meant that the aim of collecting all the data that was needed regarding the tombs on site was satisfied. I was now able to collate all of the data available on all of the tombs of Aperlae and create a comprehensive catalogue on each one.

Upon returning to Perth, the long and arduous process of pooling all of the known information about each and every tomb on site began. This first involved backing up all of the data that was entered on site and ensuring all information had arrived in Perth safely. One significant limitation in this process was the lack of any financial assistance towards the project, as keeping costs low often involved more time consuming processes, particularly so in regard to photos. The 400 black and white photos of each and every tomb on site, were developed and scanned in over a period of a few weeks so that they could be imported directly into the catalogue. The process of scanning in the photos was time consuming but straight forward. It soon led to difficulties in converting files between incompatible systems, which also proved time consuming. The photolog that was used on site to keep a track of the 400 black and white photos was typed up in a Word document so that the correct labels with the relevant information (ie. directions especially) for each photo used in the thesis could simply be imported into the catalogue.

Then work was begun on creating the final visual presentation of the Excel data through melding the information collected during the 2000 and 2001 surveys. See Appendix VII for the *2001 Final Presentation Sheet*. There were changes to the categories when all of the data was collated as some categories were too general or too specific. For example, it was extremely difficult on site to determine the shape of lid bosses, often they are eroded or chipped. It became evident that the categories, 'semi-ovoid', 'pointed arch' and 'semi-circular' were best combined into one. There was a great deal of overlapping in these categories, and the differences between each are minimal.

When compiling the data the largest length, height and width measurements were taken from both seasons and averaged. This also applied to the bearing. Comparisons

between the bearings taken in 2000 and 2001 were almost always within 2-8 degrees of each other and here an average of the two was also taken.

Many of the tombs are damaged, broken, obstructed or buried, as a result many of the measurements are not complete. In the *2001 Final Presentation Sheet* the following dash ( - ) indicates this.

Often there were small discrepancies in comparing recording sheets from each season. For example, the 2000 team may state a tomb had evidence of mortar and the 2001 team did not observe this. This is where two sets of data to compare and contrast are invaluable, in cases like this, the diagram, photos and teams field books were consulted to verify or deny the observation. Most times this meant the matter would be resolved. If no other record could confirm or deny the observation, it was preferred to err on the side of caution.

Collating this sheet to present the most accurate set of data from the two seasons took some time. It does however give the observer a brief but informative snapshot of each tomb without looking at the catalogue, which is a much lengthier document. Once this sheet was done, the data was imported into SPSS again and recoded so that the program could read it and allow some basic conclusions about the tombs from the facts and figures to be drawn (See Chapter 4).

The problems in the numbering system were now addressed. Through our seasons of work and the melding of the various numbering systems in existence prior to our work meant many numbers had been 'lost'. I felt it was important that the slots created were filled to avoid recreating the problem we first encountered when perusing the data that had been collected prior to the 2000 Season.

A way to do this effectively was to use the tombs found during the 2001 season to fill these gaps. For example, the tomb numbered on site as number 96 became tomb number 53, the tomb numbered 95 on site became tomb number 56 and so on. This way a complete and consecutively numbered catalogue was created through allocating tombs to the numbers that had been lost in melding the different systems. The tombs that were re-numbered are stated as such in the catalogue and in the *Final*

*Visual* spreadsheet with an asterix ( \* ) next to the number. This re-numbering system was also done so that the tombs being implanted into the gaps would not clash with the run of tomb themes associated with those numbers. While the numbering system is completely arbitrary and is not location specific themes do exist. An example of this is that most of the tombs in the 20's belong to the East Necropolis. When inserting these new tombs into the existing numbering system patterns, such as these were taken into account so as to not create obvious anomalies (particularly in relation to the necropolis group).

With this task completed the last and most arduous task of creating the catalogue of tombs started. This was a process that took months; so much information had to be drawn upon in this task, it was then collated, sifted, used, entered, edited and finally presented, formatted and edited again in achieving the aim of making the most comprehensive and accurate catalogue of the tombs of Aperlae.

This information was always matched against the *2001 Final Presentation Sheet* to make sure the Excel data agreed with the Word data. Any discrepancies were sorted out and the modifications made.

Upon the completion of the catalogue, with all data entered, cross checked and in agreement, some basic data analysis was performed to include in the following brief discussion about the tombs of Aperlae.

Please find the catalogue of tombs in Appendix VIII.

## *Chapter 4: Discussion*

Aperlae is described by local archaeologists as "The Jewel of Lycia", not because it is an overwhelmingly beautiful site, Tlos and Myra are both more spectacular, and it is not because it is a particularly wealthy site, Xanthos and Andriake are testimony to true wealth (Walker, Coleman, & Matthews, 1990. P. 169-176 & Fellows, 1975. P. 166-177). Aperlae is the 'Jewel of Lycia' because there is so much to discover about the site. It is hidden away by virtue of its geography and when it is finally revealed, its ability to improve our knowledge of the area is truly spectacular.



Figure 4.1: This is a very ornately carved tomb that is housed within the Church of St Nicholas of Myra (aka Father Christmas!!!), it is believed to be the tomb of a local Bishop. JH 15/06/2000.

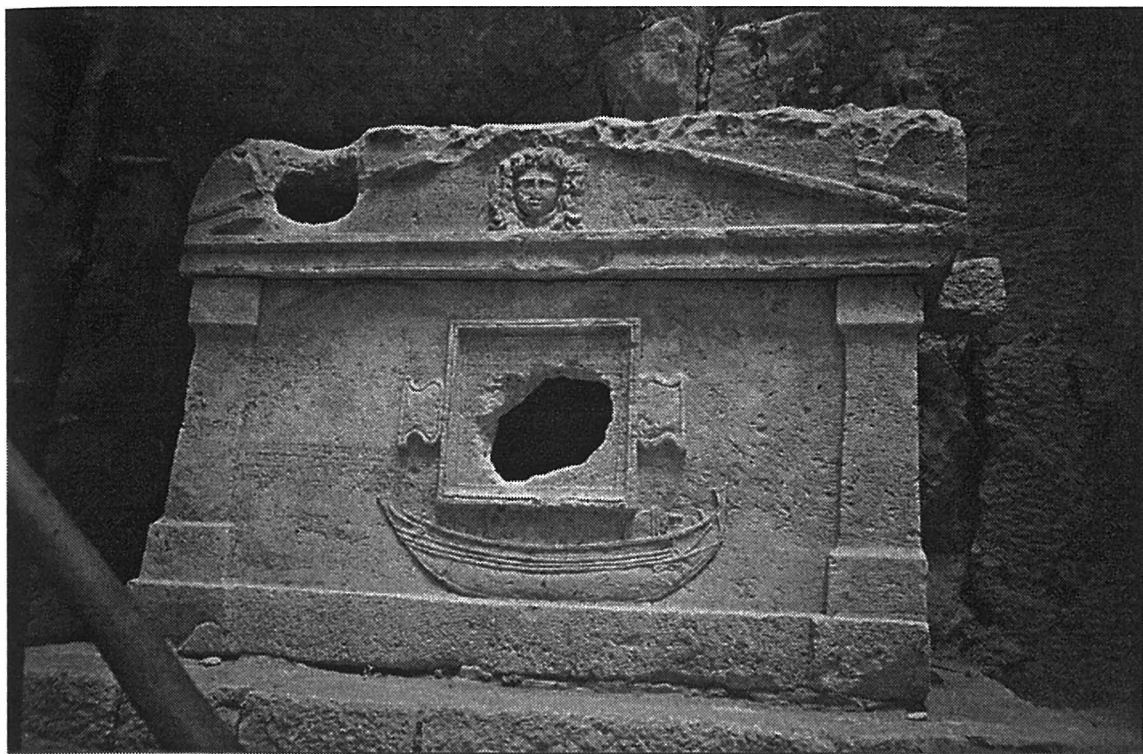


Figure 4.2: This is a particularly large and ornate tomb found at Olympos. It too is beautifully carved and tells the story of how Olympos was founded. It is in an excellent state of preservation also. JH 2/07/2000.

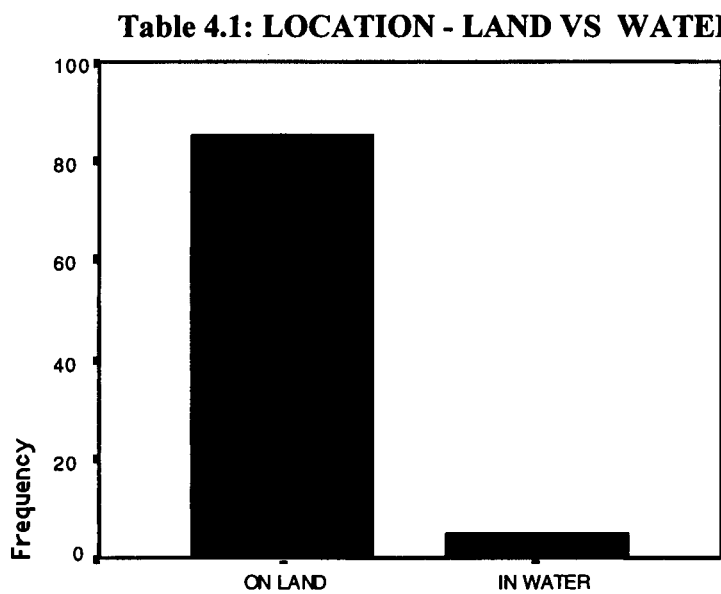
The tombs are but one of the shiny facets of the jewel that is Aperlae. They are critical to a comprehensive understanding of the site, yet they should not be considered any more or less important than the many other facets of Aperlae that are being discovered each season.

The first and possibly most important aspect of the tombs present upon the site of Aperlae is that they are by their very nature **public** monuments. These tombs are not hidden away, nor are they intentionally buried, instead a great deal of time, energy and resources have been devoted to housing the dead. The dead are housed proudly, literally elevated and are located in public spaces; at the very top of the ridge, on the shore, they line the contours of the hill of Aperlae and the ancient walkways and paths. They were designed to be seen and appreciated, evident in the way in which many of these tombs have ornately carved features like pilasters or panels and some are intricately inscribed with information about the entombed. These tombs are not simply repositories for the dead, they are large, they are ornate and they are very public.



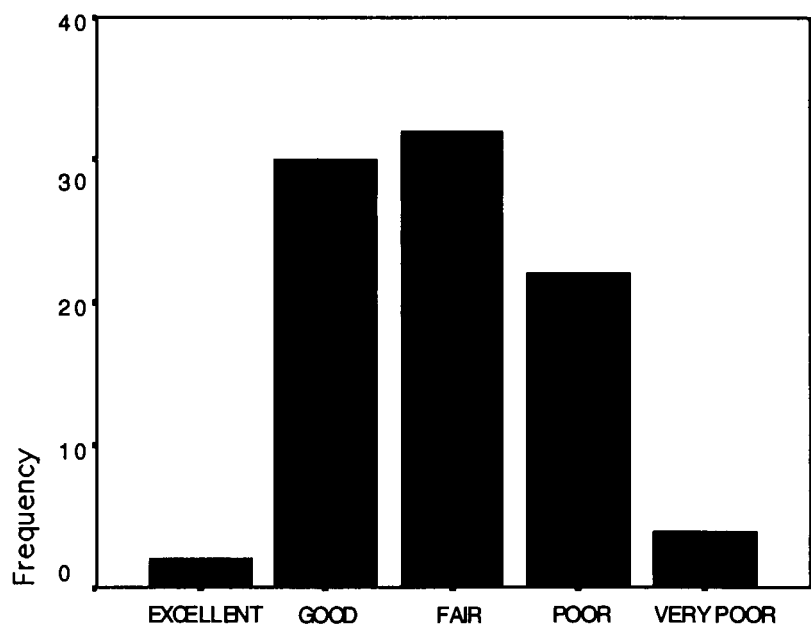
There are 90 known tombs upon the site of Aperlae. The catalogue is all of the information collected about these tombs over two seasons of fieldwork. Of these tombs some may be just a base, or a box or a lid. Others are completely intact, while many of them are dismantled, badly damaged or obscured by vegetation, rubble or water.

Of the 90 tombs on site 5 (5.6 %) are located in the water, 85 tombs (94.4 %) are located on the land distributed among the site’s six necropoleis.



Assessing the *condition* of the tombs is often difficult because of access and visibility problems and because it is very much the subject of human interpretation which can be problematic. The criteria involved in assessing the condition depended upon how much of the tomb remained, whether all of the components were present and in their original location, and also the amount of weathering the tomb had experienced. A *very poor* tomb may be one in which a base only remains and it is highly eroded and falling askew. An *excellent* tomb would be one that is almost entirely intact, in situ, and has an excellent state of preservation with all its features easily discernible due to very little weathering. The majority of the tombs of Aperlae are between these two extremes as the following table indicates.

**Table 4.2: CONDITION FREQUENCY**



There are in total 71 tomb lids present, 74 tomb boxes and 54 bases. The following statistics reveal how many of each of the tomb components are *Present*, *Not Present* or *Not Visible* in each necropolis. The *Not Visible* category refers to parts of the tomb that it can not be categorically stated whether or not the item is or is not in existence. Most often it refers to tombs in which the relevant part is likely to be buried beneath the tomb but it can not be stated that it is or is not present because it cannot be seen. This particularly applies to the bases and the tombs in the water.

**Table 4. 3: NECROPOLIS VS LID**

NECROPOLIS	YES	NO	NOT VISIBLE	TOTAL
WEST	10			10
SHORE	11	5	1	17
SOUTH EAST	14	2		16
EAST	24	5		29
NORTH	9	5		14
ISTHMUS	3	1		4
TOTAL	71	18	1	90

**Table 4.4: NECROPOLIS VS BOX**

NECROPOLIS	YES	NO	NOT VISIBLE	TOTAL
WEST	10			10
SHORE	12	4	1	17
SOUTH EAST	14	2		16
EAST	25	4		29
NORTH	11	3		14
ISTHMUS	2	2		4
TOTAL	74	15	1	90

**Table 4.5: NECROPOLIS VS BASE**

NECROPOLIS	YES	NO	NOT VISIBLE	TOTAL
WEST	6		4	10
SHORE	5	2	10	17
SOUTH EAST	11	1	4	16
EAST	20	1	8	29
NORTH	9		5	14
ISTHMUS	3	1		4
TOTAL	54	5	31	90

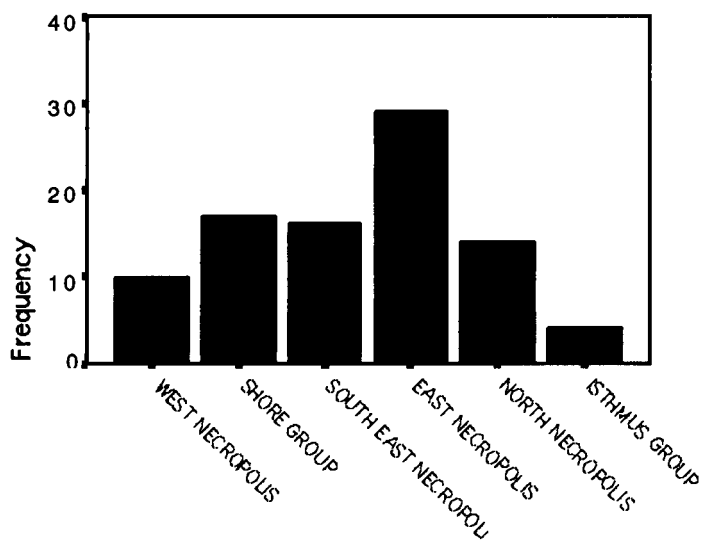
The table below demonstrates the number and percentages of tombs in each necropolis (it would be worthwhile at this point to refer to the site map in Appendix IV for the location of each necropolis).

**Table 4.6: NECROPOLIS FREQUENCY**

NECROPOLIS	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
WEST	10	11.1
SHORE	17	18.9
SOUTH EAST	16	17.8
EAST	29	32.2
NORTH	14	15.6
ISTHMUS	4	4.4
TOTAL	90	100.0

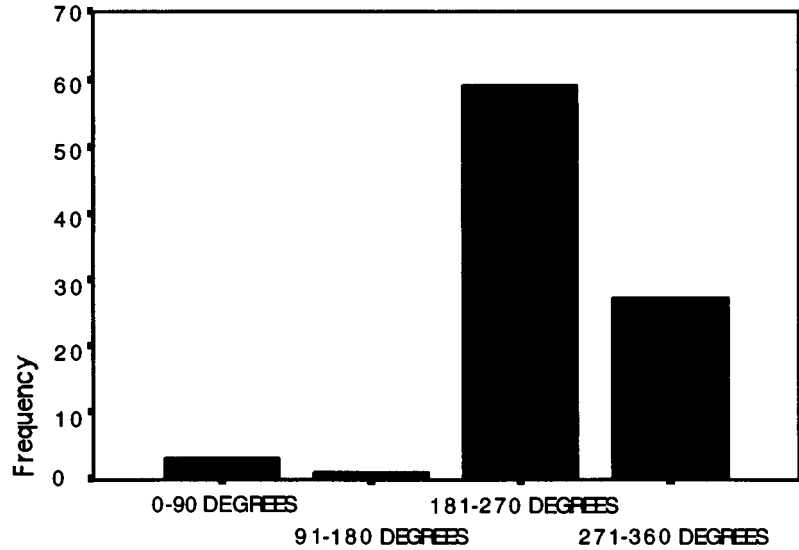
The Eastern Necropolis is by far the most concentrated tomb field with nearly one third of the total number of tombs on site. The shore group, the south eastern and the Northern Necropolis share almost equal distributions of tombs, with the smallest group being the isthmus group with only 4 tombs (4.4%).

**Table 4.7: NECROPOLIS FREQUENCY**



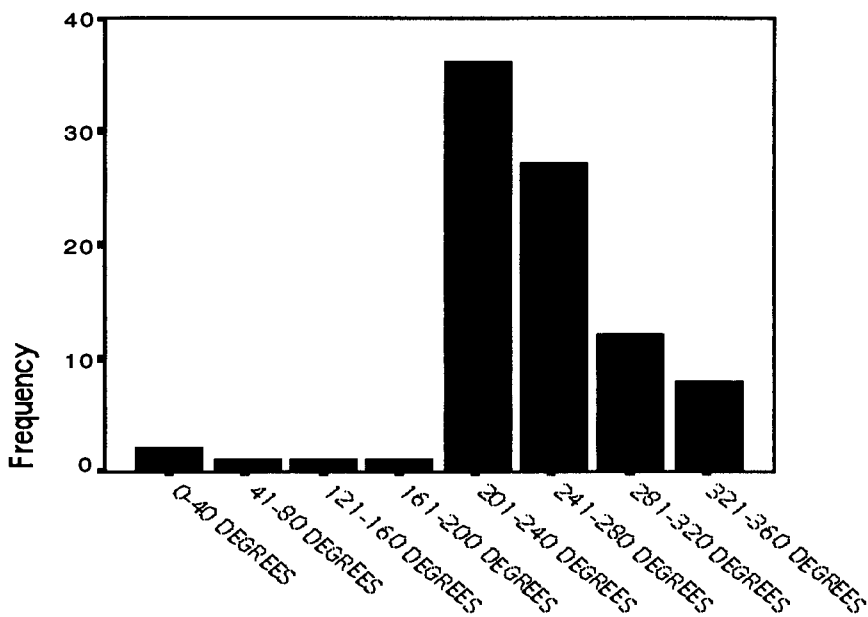
An aspect to the tombs that is interesting, demonstrating a very noticeable statistical anomaly, is the directions in which the tombs are orientated. These bearings are taken along the flank from the southeast corner of the tomb's box, this is because the box is least likely to be shifted from its original position, unlike the lids, and most

**Table 4.8: BEARING RANGE 1**



bases cannot be seen. A surprising result was that over 65% of the tombs had bearings that fall within the 180-270 degrees range. When broken down further, it is found that 70 % of the tombs fit within the 200-280 degrees range.

Table 4.9: BEARING RANGE 2



The below diagram demonstrates the orientation of the average tomb upon site. The previous graphs and the one below illustrate how concentrated the bearings are in between the 200-280 range. This means that the majority of the tombs on site have an almost exact east/west orientation, a pattern present among Christian burials, especially of the Roman period.

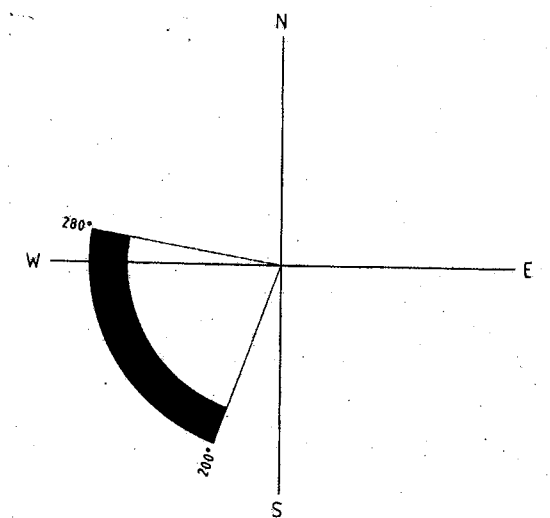
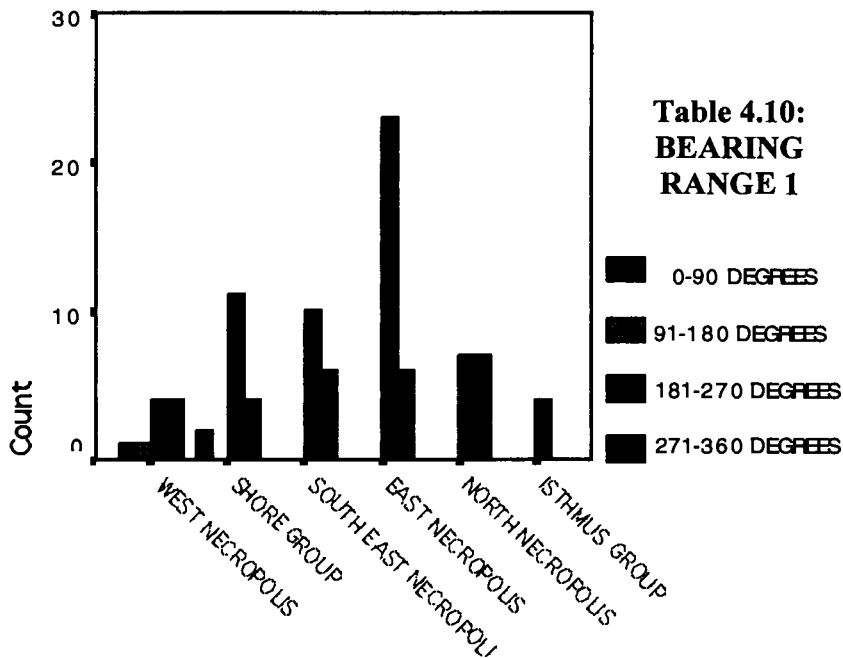


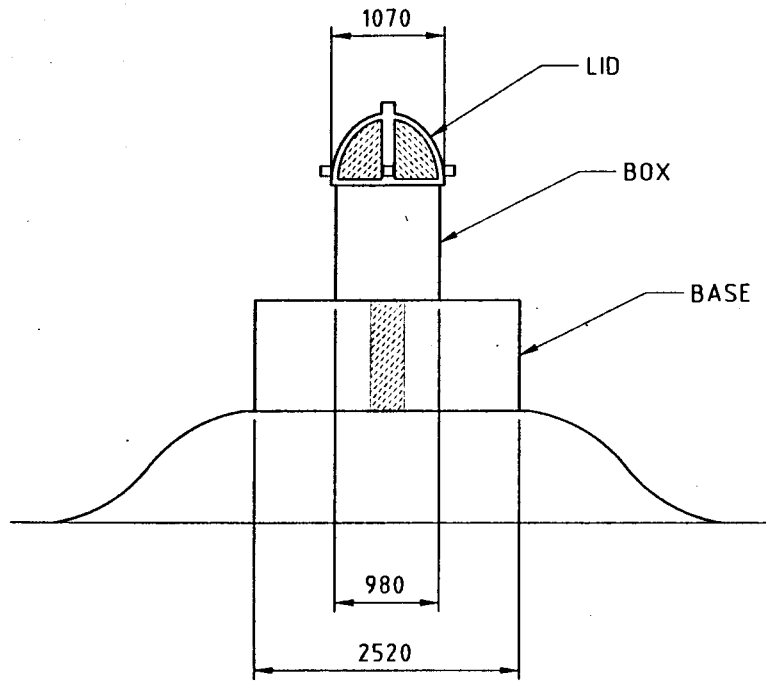
Figure 4.3: Orientation of the Tombs.



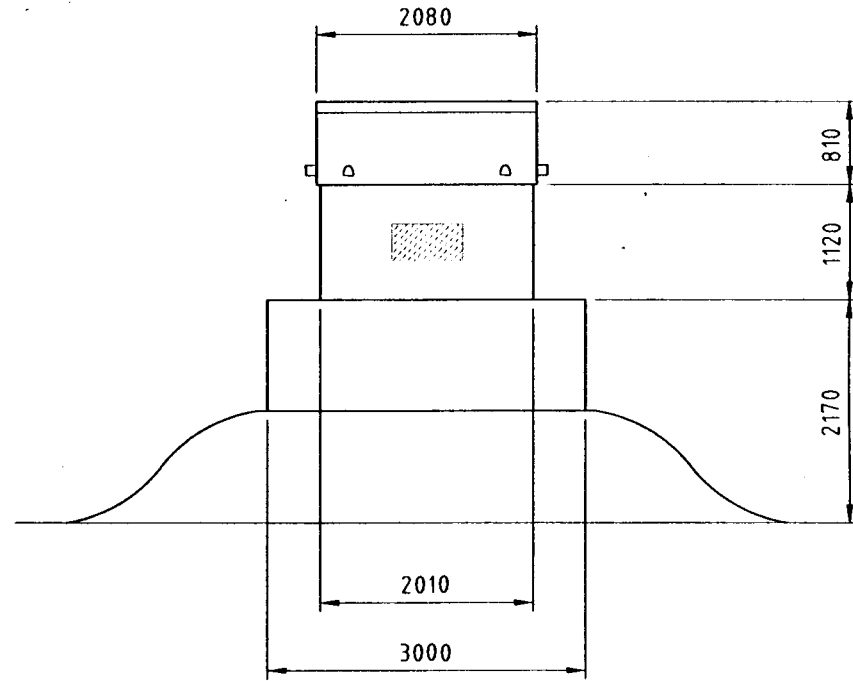
The above table illustrates the number of tombs in each necropolis that fall with the various bearing ranges. The Eastern Necropolis is by far the most consistent in its tomb orientation. The West Necropolis is the most varied in orientation. This necropolis will be discussed in detail shortly.

In terms of the dimensions of the tombs, many of the measurements obtained upon site cannot be complete because of access difficulties or simply because a tomb is not complete through damage or part burial etc. The following information is an average of all of the complete measurements, so that a true picture of a complete tomb can be obtained.

The following diagram illustrates the average dimensions of the tombs. It is also formulated based on the statistical means of data collected on site over the 2000 and 2001 seasons.



END ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION

FIGURE 4.4  
ELEVATION OF A TOMB

The most popular lid shape particularly predominant in the Eastern Necropolis is the pointed arch, of which there are 42 out of the total 71 lids on site. The least common lid is the double triangular shaped lid of tomb number 1, a tomb which is uncommon in its unique design and is discussed shortly. The following table demonstrates which lids are present in which necropolises.

**Table 4.11: NECROPOLIS VS LID SHAPE**

LID SHAPE	WEST	SHORE	STH EAST	EAST	NORTH	ISTHMUS
Not Present		6	2	5	5	2
Double Triangular	1					
Pointed Arch	3	4	11	18	6	1
Rectangular		1	1			
Semi- Circular	1	2	1	4	3	1
Triangular	5	4		1	1	
Unrecogn- isable			1			
Total	10	17	16	28	15	4

The lid in the diagram is without acroteria, this is because most tomb lids do not possess them. Acroteria are almost always associated with the triangular shaped lids. There are only 8 lids on site with acroteria present, 6 of those are found in the West Necropolis (including the double triangular lid of tomb 1 which has acroteria also).

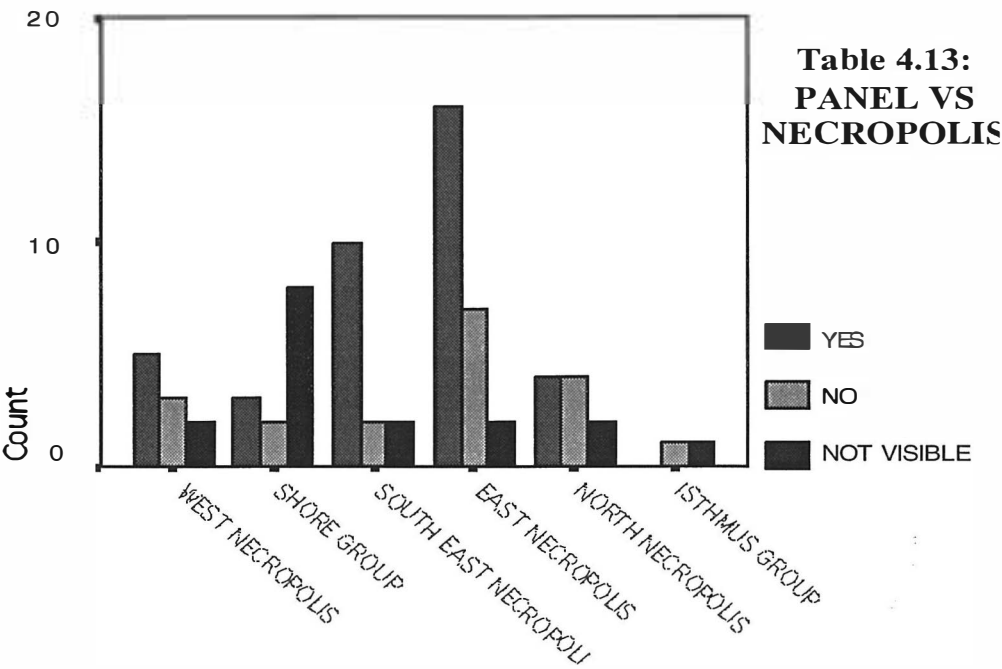
10 % of the lids are incised, almost always in what came to be called the 'Crusader Shield' design, these will be discussed shortly. Over 33 % of the tombs had evidence of mortar which appears to have been used to seal the lids to the boxes, or to keep the boxes in position upon the bases. In some cases mortar has been used to repair cracks or erosion damage to the tombs, some tombs are partly constructed of rubble and mortar (refer to tomb number 20 and tomb 85).



In the figure 4.1 the flank has an inscription within a panel with no ansata. Of the 56 boxes where inscriptions are visible, over 33 (58%) were inscribed. Of the boxes where a panel was visible, over 66% had panels, there was a fairly even mix of panels carved in relief and panels incised into the surface. The average panel is unadorned with ansata and of the 53 boxes where ansata could be viewed only 25 (47%) were adorned. When ansata was used to decorate a panel, it was most likely to be sigma ansata. As the following tables illustrate, the majority of these decorative features are found in the East and South Eastern Necropolis.

**Table 4.12: NECROPOLIS VS INSCRIBED**

NECROPOLIS	INSCRIBED			TOTAL
	YES	NO	NOT VISIBLE	
WEST	6	2	2	10
SHORE	4	1	8	13
SOUTH EAST	10	2	2	14
EAST	11	11	3	25
NORTH	2	6	2	10
ISTHMUS		1	1	2
TOTAL	33	23	18	74



The average box is undecorated with pilasters, only seven tombs with pilasters carved in relief have been located, 4 of which are found in the distinctive Western Necropolis.

The previous drawing based on the statistical means of data collected on site has an ashlar and bedrock base, it has steps elevating the box and a cavity beneath, it does not have any divots. The majority of tomb bases have varying configurations of ashlar blocks and bedrock. The great difficulty in recording the bases is the sheer lack of visibility, often very little can be recorded as only one side may be visible, this will often not give an accurate picture of the entire tomb base. The base in Figure 4.3 gives a skewed picture as it is shown entirely above ground. Most tombs do not stand this tall because they are almost completely or partially buried in the ground. Despite the fact that the majority of tomb bases are listed as *Not Visible*, these are the patterns present among the ones that were visible: 63% were composed of ashlar blocks, 81% were carved from the bedrock and obviously there are many combinations of the two. 60% of the *Visible* bases are composed of one or more steps, 70% have *cavities* beneath the box and only 35% had divots.

## ***Chapter 5: Conclusion***

It is my belief that the dead of Aperlae may not have simply been entombed within the box. Based on the number of cavities beneath the boxes that have been recorded, and upon the size of many of them, it is my theory that these cavities were used as crypts, housing the dead or the offerings for the dead. The presence of divots on the bases, usually found on the top step of the base is most interesting. While less than half of the bases had evidence of divots, and many were recorded as *Not Visible*, even so 35% of the tombs having divots is a significant amount. After being granted permission by Mr Reyhan Körpe of the Cannakale Museum, who acted as the Turkish Government Representative during the 2001 season, it is my belief that these divots are more accurately described as 'votives'. The excavated divot of tomb 21 revealed many small sherds of ceramic. I believe that these small divots were used by people to place objects in as something of an offering to or for the deceased. The ceramic evidence leads me to believe it may have been ceramic object. It may well have been perishable gifts like food or wine however, especially so as in design they are shaped much like a bowl.

We have a significant evidence of re-use of these tombs upon site. It is common knowledge among scholars involved in research in ancient Lycia that the tombs were 'Family tombs' where the members of particular families were placed when deceased. This evidence has been based on the recording and interpreting of numerous inscriptions (Bryce, 1991. P. 146/147; Keen, 1998. P. 185, 1992, 1995; Kjeldsen & Zahle, 1976).

There is reliable evidence for the re-use of tombs at Aperlae as we have several tombs with second inscriptions (ie evidence of at least two burials), but the most obvious evidence is in the number of tombs and years of habitation. Most tombs can be traced back through association with the site's walls, inscriptions, and the tombs design, location, and construction to a Hellenistic or Roman date. The site had a very long period of habitation of well over 1000 years which Late Byzantine ceramic and masonry in the upper northwest area of the site seem to be extending. Exploration of the nearby agricultural terraces and estimations of the cities water capacity with its

thirty two cisterns, indicate Aperlae could have supported a maximum of around 1000 residents. It is inconceivable that given the amount of time and people who were a part of Aperlae that these 90 tombs would not have been reused, especially if they were 'family tombs' as has been found elsewhere in Lycia. Charles Fellows when travelling through the region in the mid 1800s made the following note about re-use in Lycia:

*"The number of Tombs, compared with the size of the ruined towns (in Lycia), would appear quite unaccountable were it not remembered that they are quite imperishable in material and construction, and that they record, not a single generation of the living, but many successive generations of the dead" (Fellows, 1975. P. 163).*

Evidence for reuse is evident in the significant number of tombs with evidence of mortar, many of these tombs are from the Hellenistic period, while mortar was developed by the Romans. The fact that many tombs have mortar sealing the lid to the box is in my opinion evidence that the tombs were reused during the Roman period or later to entomb their dead. Further evidence comes from those few tombs that carry double inscriptions, that is an inscription usually in a central panel with a second inscription next to the original one, on the same flank and in a different script. Changes in the type of lettering and style of lettering used (ie minor changes in the way an Alpha or Sigma are executed) are good indications of different time periods also. Tombs 4, 6, 61 and 80 all bear two inscriptions.

The inscriptions of Aperlae seem to adhere to the patterns found elsewhere on Lycian sites, in that no clear pattern or association can be determined regarding which tombs are or are not inscribed. Bryce discusses the phenomenon -

*"There is no identifiable pattern in the presence or absence of inscriptions; some of the humbler tombs are inscribed, some of the more imposing ones are not" (Bryce, 1991. P. 74).*

The majority of site reports from this region attest to the fact that every grave has been robbed (courtesy of translation by W. Frick of Kupke, 1993 & Fedak, 1990). As a result it has never been absolutely clear whether or not the Lycians or the later immigrants who came to reside there buried their dead with goods. A surprise find on

our site may have shed a little light on this question. On the 12th June 2001, I made a lucky discovery in finding the base of a small vessel in the Eastern Necropolis, between tomb 23 and tomb 24. It is a tall (around 30cm) slim vessel that was generally used to hold perfume and oil, being used particularly during the Hellenistic period in the burial of females, known as an unguentarium. The unguentarium (which does not photograph well) was broken inside the tomb and placed with the body when entombed to make the body smell ‘nice’ (personal communication with Mr Reyhan Körpe).

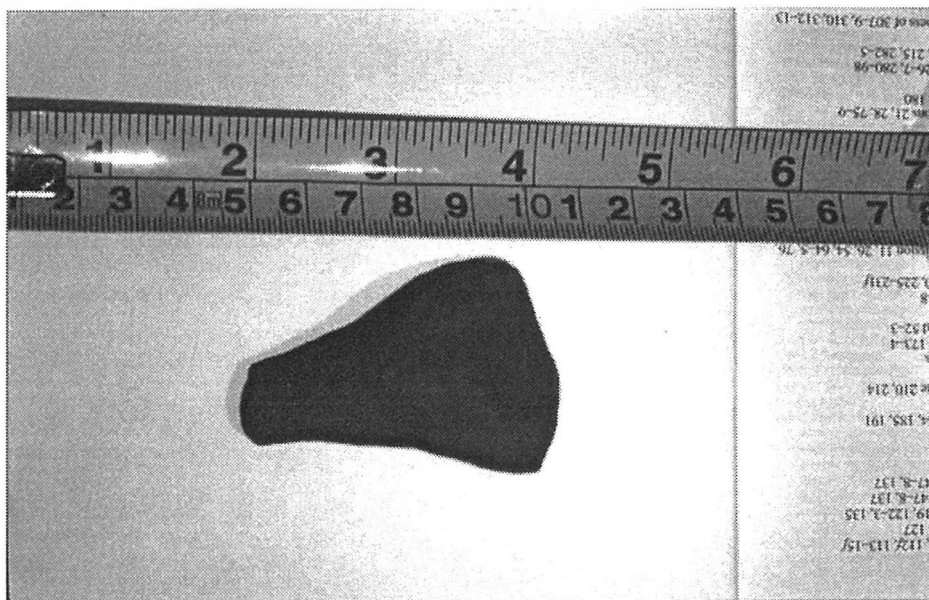


Figure 5.1: Photo of Unguentarium. JH 10/6/01.

This tradition was carried on into the Roman period but apparently became something of a ritual only. The vessels were simply placed into the tomb sometimes broken, other times not, but were no longer filled with perfume and oil. None of the members on site were skilled ceramists. Mr Körpe's skills in this area meant we were better able to understand the site and were more observant for interesting pieces as a result. Although we identified only one unguentarium, after learning what shapes to be observant for I'm sure many more will be discovered in time. It does however, remain the only grave good discovered thus far upon Aperlae. Paavo Roo's papers on sites in Lycia and the Lycio-Carian Borderlands were useful as a body of comparanda (Roos, 1974 & Roos, 1985). Based on the evidence that unguentaria were numerous among the finds of his sites, I believe there is good reason to believe unguentaria were used in the graves of Aperlae.

An aspect of the tombs of Aperlae which is lost in a work such as this (where the tombs are discussed individually), is their tendency to 'cluster' in discrete groups. These clusters of tombs are generally in close proximity to one another and share common features and themes. This aspect of the site cannot be understood from the catalogue and proximity could not be demonstrated due to a lack of total station information.



Figure 5.2: Tombs 3 and 4 in the Northern Necropolis, looking west.  
Courtesy L.Vann. 3/6/98.

There are definite groups of tombs however with recurring themes. A close look at the numerous tables in Chapter 4 demonstrates how distinctive the Western Necropolis truly is. Despite the fact that their immediate proximity to one another cannot be demonstrated here, (other than in the contiguous features) there are many themes present among this discrete group. An excellent demonstration of a cluster lies in and examination of tomb numbers 3, 4, 5, and 6 specifically, as each of these tombs are largely intact proving useful for analysis.

These tombs are found within meters of each other, they all have triangular shaped lids, which are unusual in themselves. Each of these tombs has acroteria and semi-circular/pointed arch bosses. Outside of having similar lids, other common features exist. Each of them is inscribed, 3 of the 4 have panels carved in relief with sigma

ansata, and 3 of the 4 also feature pilasters carved in relief. Each of these features is rare among the other tombs of Aperlae, yet here exists this unusual and very similar cluster of tombs in very close proximity with each other.

These tombs are just one of many of the clusters that exist upon Aperlae that an improved site map used in combination with this catalogue will illustrate effectively. Another cluster in the South East Necropolis can briefly be discussed.

Tomb numbers 48, 50, 51 and 52 specifically are in very close proximity to one another, they are the only tombs on site to have the very unique feature of carved bosses (cow's heads, man's torso, female's head). Each of them has been incised with an inscription, that is set within rectangular panels that have been carved in relief (tomb 48's panel not completely visible) with ornate sigma ansata. This is one more example among many that can be stated.



Figure 5.3: Tomb number 51 and 52 in the South East Necropolis, looking northeast.  
Courtesy L.Vann 3/6/98.

The first of the tombs that is worthy of a discussion in itself is tomb number one. Tomb number one is the largest and most ornate tomb upon site, making it unique among the tombs of Aperlae. This tomb is located in the small but unique Western Necropolis in a box like cavern that is carved from the same bedrock that the tomb's base is carved from. Its total dimensions are L 2.5m x W 1.95m x H 4.12m, and it is

the only tomb upon site that is double chambered. Evidence visible through the large break in the south face suggests that it could have housed up to 4 bodies comfortably as the tomb is separated into halves horizontally and vertically.



Figure 5.4: Tomb 1, looking south. JH 12/06/01.

The tomb is much like a Greek temple in design, with a pedimented lid, acroteria, and a series of architraves enclosing a large wreath carved in relief. The box is also prolifically carved with both incised and relief features including panels, laurels, ivy leaves and well preserved Greek inscription. The design of the tomb's west and east ends accentuate the fact that this is the marriage of two tombs. Both the box and lid are carved from the one piece of stone however but the mason has treated each of the horizontal chambers as a separate entity with individual panels and even separate triangular shaped lids.

Previous surveyors of the site have referred to tomb Number 1 as a 'Heroön' because each of the above features designate it to be the tomb of someone of status and prominence, ie. a local Hero. I have viewed the tombs of nearby sites, and read the relevant readings on Heroöns and it is my belief that tomb Number 1 is not a Heroön (Benndorf & Niemann, 1889) Freely, 1991; Roos, 1989). I believe that this tomb is



indeed unique among all others on Aperlae, and definitely belonged to a person of obvious status or great wealth within the community. However when viewed in isolation and then compared with comparanda it is discovered that it is the tomb of a wealthy person (or family) of status. The wreaths on the tomb have led some to suggest that this may be the tomb of a games victor who is being honoured by the city, unconfirmed by the text (personal communication with W. Leadbetter). The tombs of nearby Xanthos, Apollonia, and Myra, or distant Olympos simply dwarf tomb 1 in size, their decorative features are also far more ornate often featuring friezes of excellent standard, beauty and workmanship (Keen, 1992; Demargne, 1974; Walker et al., 1990).

One new find for the 2001 season tomb 68 has challenged the long held belief by researchers that Aperlae was founded during the Hellenistic era. Tomb 86 has important ramifications for our understanding of the site for a few reasons. The first is that the tomb is carved from bedrock and is located **within** the Hellenistic walls in the Hellenistic fortification tower L. This is most unusual as the Greeks always entombed their dead outside the city walls, therefore this tomb was either built before the Hellenistic walls or after the Roman period (as they too followed the Greek tradition of burial outside the city). Secondly it has remarkably different dimensions to the Greek and Roman tombs of Aperlae, as it is shorter in length (2.7m) and greater in width (2.1m) making it is almost square in shape. Not only are its dimensions unusual but it has a small U shaped opening in the south flank, and at the bottom of the opening is a deep horizontal niche. It is my belief that this tomb was not built post Roman occupation, but prior to Hellenistic occupation as tomb 86 appears to be the base/box of a native Lycian tomb. Lycian tombs came in many varieties, but the feature of a sliding horizontal door that fitted into a worked horizontal niche is innately Lycian in design (Roos, 1989. P. 63-68, & Kjeldsen, 1976, & Benndorf, 1889).



Figure 5.5: Tomb 86, the U shaped niche for a door is visible in the flank.  
Looking south, JH 7/06/01.

The previous reasons and visits to nearby sites like Xanthos, Myra, Teimussia and Olympos and a brief search of the literature confirm for me, the belief that this tomb is a native Lycian tomb the only one on site. This has important ramifications as it means the site of Aperlae was in use (even if it was for a brief time in order to bury one person) prior to the previously held belief of Hellenistic foundation. A likely scenario is that the area was used to entomb a native Lycian probably from the nearby town that later became Apollonia. This theory could extend the time at which Aperlae was in use anywhere between 200 and 1000 years.

Tombs 27, 29, 62 and 10 (refer to Catalogue) are also worthy of special mention, each for their rare evidence of decoration. The discovery of both paint and plaster in the attic of the pointed arch lid of tomb number 27 in the East Necropolis was another of the great finds for the 2001 season. It has long been thought that many of the tombs in Lycia would have been painted and plastered originally, evidence of this is very rare. On the 11<sup>th</sup> of June when re-recording tomb 27, close inspection of what I first believed was an odd discolouration on the northwest end of the lid proved most fruitful. At the very base and apex of the lid that was incised in the 'Crusader Shield'

design was evidence of plaster as well as having been painted with red and yellow paint.

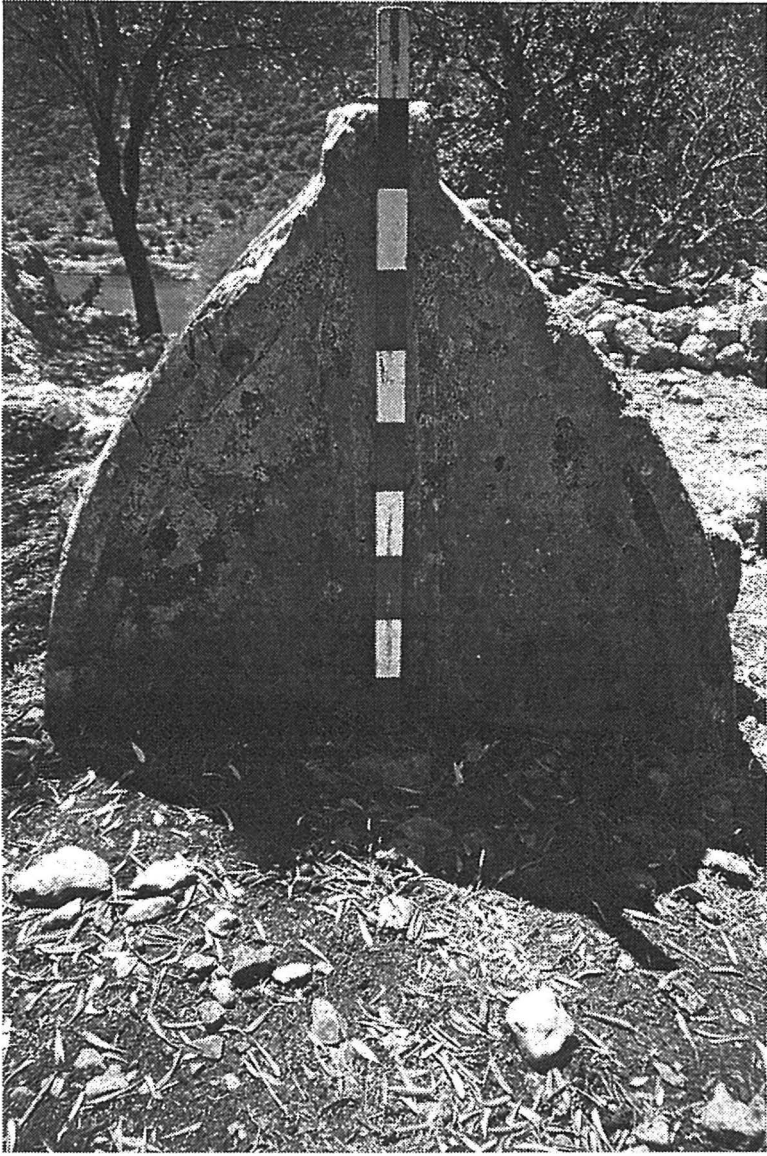


Figure 5.6: Tomb 27, this is the west-facing end of the tomb, in the apex of the lids incised panels, the spotted plaster can be seen. Looking east. JH 7/06/01.



Figure 5.7: Tomb 27, base of the W facing E of the Crusaders Shield lid, on the left, the raised smooth surface bears evidence of red and yellow paint.  
Looking down, JH 7/06/01.

This was the first time both paint and plaster had been discovered on the site of Aperlae and it led me to wonder if the lid we called 'Crusader Shield' was actually designed with the incised panels for the **purpose** of being plastered and painted. The 'Crusader's Shield' design has two levels of incised triangular panels that mirror each other; the figure below illustrates it.

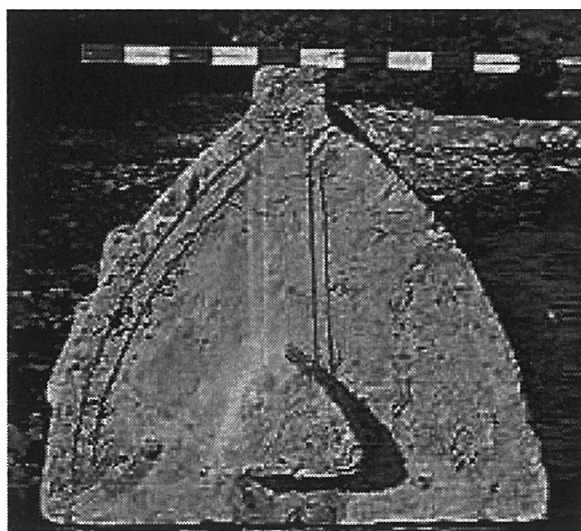


Figure 5.8: Crusader shield design on the west end of tomb 62.  
Looking east, JH 15/06/01.

From this point onwards evidence of plaster and paint was searched for relentlessly by the teams with good results. Tomb 29 of the East Necropolis and tomb 62 of the Shore Group were both pointed arch shaped lids and were found to have evidence of plaster. The very fine and smooth top layer that showed evidence of paint on tomb 27 had eroded away and only the base layers of the plaster remained. The plaster was in the apex of the lids that had been carved, like tomb 27, in the Crusader Shield design. This was good evidence for my theory that the Crusader Shield lids were designed as they were to display plastered and painted panels. Unfortunately that theory held little credibility with the discovery of tomb 10. The tomb is located in the unique Western Necropolis and it has a triangular shaped lid with badly damaged acroteria. It also has significant amounts of plaster on the east end of the lid especially but is not a pointed arch lid nor is it incised in the 'Crusader Shield' design. It must be noted that the plaster on this tomb may be oddly discoloured or entirely different to that found elsewhere because it is bright red in colour.



Figure 5.9: Tomb 20 the southwest end. Here the very small box can be seen fitting into the bedrock base on the right, with the very badly eroded lid above it. It is a tomb that can be easily mistaken as a base and badly broken box.

Looking northeast, JH 7/06/01.

Tomb 20 (refer to catalogue) unlike many of the other great finds of the 2001 season was not a new find. Discovering that it was not what it was previously thought to be has been one of our most important discoveries. The discovery that tomb 20 was not composed of a base and largely destroyed box, but was a box completely cradled within the base with a badly eroded lid was incredibly important. Tomb 20 is the only tomb on site that I can state has been unmolested by ancient robbers and modern treasure hunters and this is precisely because of the fact that it does not look like an intact tomb. This tomb is incredibly important because in all likelihood this tomb may still contain its original contents, perhaps the skeletal remains of a citizen of Aperlae. Less likely but truly wonderful would be the survival of the original grave goods. This tomb will be discussed again shortly because it is my opinion given the recent raids on this site and others nearby that the tomb needs to be protected by local authorities.

### ***Future Work***

A complete and accurate total station survey of Aperlae that locates all buildings, cisterns, and tombs is imperative to the archaeological record and is long overdue. Although the map is a work in progress, five seasons of fieldwork should have created a definitive picture of the site, this task needs to take priority over all other tasks in the next season. I feel a survey to accurately pin point upon the map all of the ancient pathways, staircases and roads would also be critical to our understanding of the site especially in relation to the location and orientations of the tombs.

The next task that needs to be undertaken is that of obtaining all the eastings, northings, and elevation information on every tomb in the Catalogue so that proximity studies can be undertaken.

It is fundamentally important that a qualified and experienced ceramicist examine the site. Mr Reyhan Körpe of the Cannakale Museum was able to share a great deal of knowledge about the site through preliminary observations of the sherds. An expert ceramicist on site in future would reveal a great deal more.



I believe that the permit for next season should apply to Aperlae only, rather than extend to other sites at this point, Aperlae should be completely surveyed prior to widening the scope permit to other Lycian cities. The boundaries of the permit should however be extended to include the use of SCUBA equipment on site, this would mean the underwater survey could be intensified as there is much to reveal here. Much as I am eager for opportunities to excavate I would be reluctant to undertake the task, as it would be very difficult just in terms of the environment and climate alone. I do not believe the authorities will allow the permit to be extended this far, disturbing the dirt at this point would be premature, as there is still a great deal to discover upon the surface of Aperlae.

I believe that Aperlae, in light of recent ransacking of tombs and archaeology in the area needs increased protection from local authorities. Although penalties for trafficking archaeological goods in Turkey is very severe (involving varying terms in Turkish jails), it goes on daily. The trade in antiquities is second only to the drug trade, and unfortunately the existing penalties are not proving a disincentive enough for some. I believe local archaeologists need to work closely with local authorities in monitoring these sites, perhaps even calling on the general public to be involved.

In light of the above situation I believe that tomb 20, the unopened tomb should be taken into 'protective custody' by the archaeologists of the Antalya Museum and opened only when the necessary conservatory materials are present, preferably in the presence of an Australian student (ME!).

It is also a recommendation of mine that Aperlae be made 'tourist ready' to use an ecotourism term. The site is marketed by local tourism offices in nearby Kas and Antalya as the 'underwater city' despite the fact that less than a quarter of it is submerged. Unfortunately tourists from overseas, flock to the site in ever increasing numbers, and Aperlae's geographical isolation no longer protects it from the almighty tourist dollar. Despite the fact that Aperlae is not ready to be used as a tourist site in that it has not been fully surveyed and understood in order to protect it, it is fast going to have to become 'tourist ready' in order to survive. By this I mean there should be special paths or tracks that tourists are asked to adhere to. Local and

tourist boats that moor in the narrow bay should also be penalised for 'dumping' over or near the submerged ruins. These two measures although small will have an impact on the site and mean that the ruins are disturbed less than they currently are, important if the site is to ever undergo excavation.

In terms of the academic work that needs to be conducted I believe that a similar catalogue of tombs should be compiled of all of the tombs of the political sympolity that Aperlae was at the head of, namely Apollonia, Isinda and Simena. This would be an important study just in terms of increasing the body of archaeological data from the area, and secondly because a comparative study of the tombs would be a very worthwhile undertaking. It would also be a worthwhile project to look in to why the tombs of Lycia are such public monuments, why are they structured as they are, why employ very large above ground monuments to house the dead? Looking into this and what implications this may have about the Lycians and their progenies beliefs about death and the afterlife would be very interesting.

It is also my intention to publish a paper on tomb 86 and tomb 27 to announce the new and important finds to the academic community.

Janos Fedak's work on the Monumental tombs of the Hellenistic age and his earlier thesis are both excellent works and I wholeheartedly support his belief that a universal typology for tombs should be created. There are a number small scale studies like this one that record the tombs in a certain manner, in terms of construction, or design or decoration and do so according to their own typology. As a result the tombs of Lycia can be described in many varying ways depending upon the interests of the researcher, this makes comparative studies difficult (Fedak, 1990).

Fedaks monumental work looking at monumental tombs both inside and outside of Asia Minor crystallised my own beliefs that tombs are one way in which the interactions between cultures can be gauged. Lycian tombs affected funerary architecture in the cultures in the Mediterranean and beyond as their influence was vast and pervasive. The opportunity to study the tombs of Aperlae with all of the cultural influences manifest in the tombs, their design and their architecture was truly an honour. Aperlae has evidence of the brief but unique influence of the native Lycia



population in the discovery of what I believe is a native Lycian tomb in Tower L. This is the only tomb of Lycian design that has been located upon the site, it stands alone in terms of location, dimensions and design among all the other tombs of the Greek and Roman period. Tombs of the Greek and Roman period are numerous and widespread in this region and the manifestation of the immigrants of these two similar cultures into Lycia is prominent at Aperlae, in the presence of the baths, the churches and also the tombs. All of the inscriptions thus far located on site are incised with large Greek letters, and some are designed to look like Greek temples (tomb 1 and tomb 50). Many tombs have Greek architectural influences but the names Severus and Aurelius two Roman Emperors are inscribed within ornate panels illustrating the influence of the Romans at Aperlae (tombs 2, 3 and 4 personal communication with W. Leadbetter).

In this study it was my aim to discover if a system could be devised to study and record all of the tombs on the surface of Aperlae. After two seasons of fieldwork applying the system I had devised I am proud to state that this is the first and most comprehensive catalogue of the tombs of Aperlae ever collected. This study is a small but important contribution to the archaeological record of Aperlae and Lycia. Much as it disheartens me to state it, this record may be the only remaining evidence of some of the tombs of Aperlae if the site is not protected in the short term.

The tombs of Aperlae are one of the few surface features that can bring us closer to the Aperlites. We have exhaustive and rich testimonia regarding the Aperlites industry and lifestyle through the discovery of the murex tanks, churches, baths and other buildings. These are testimony of the industry of the Aperlites and the prosperity and wealth that resulted from it. The tombs however, are the only way in which to find 'the people' of Aperlae. They are the window through which the actual people of Aperlae can be discovered. The tombs are each unique, some tell stories through inscriptions, others simply look towards the crystal clear waters of the Mediterranean which will one day swallow Aperlae in a permanent and silent embrace.

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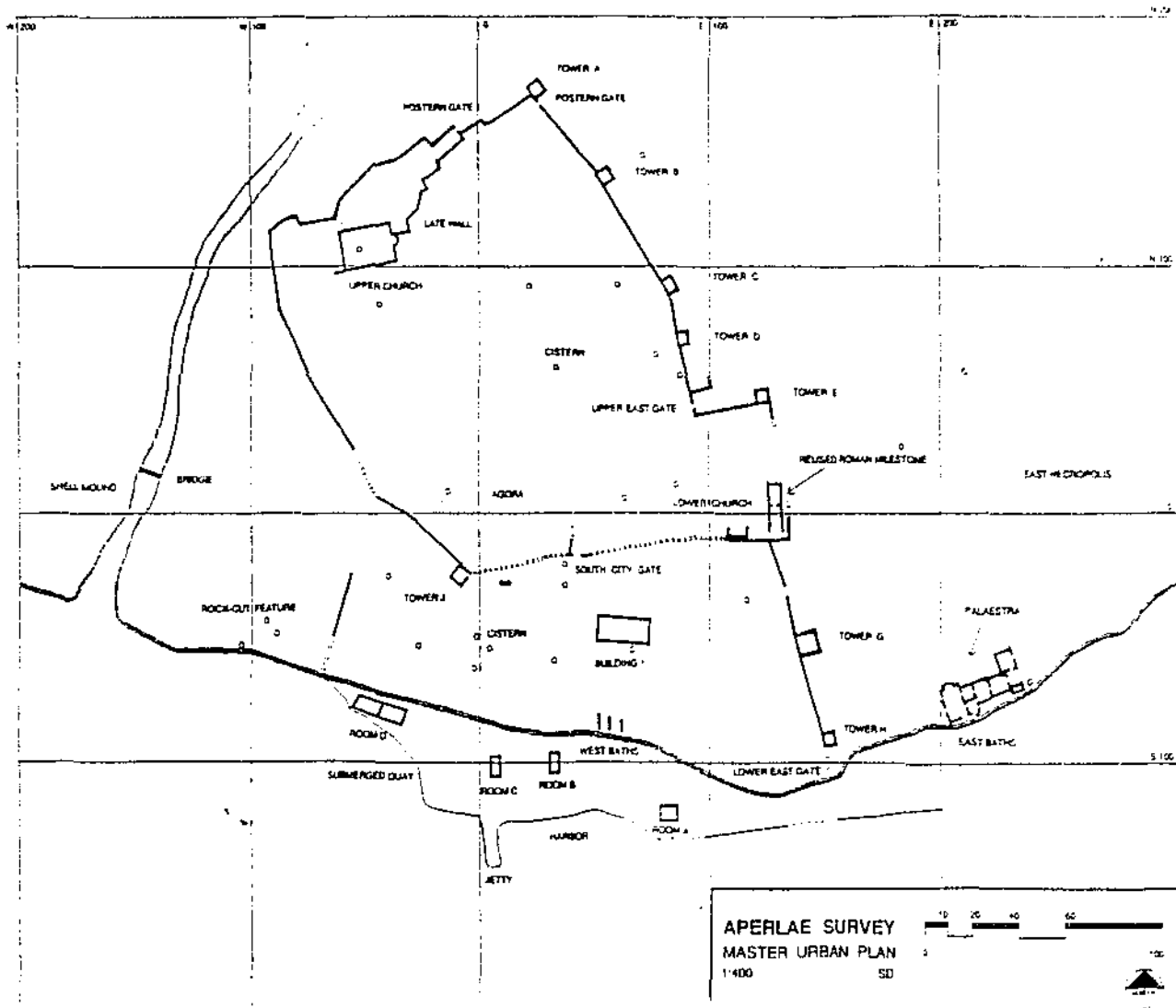
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**APPENDIX I**

***Aperlae Site Map***





## **APPENDIX II**

### ***2001 Tombs for Dummies Sheet***

TOMB NUMBER:

DATE:

## 2001 TOMBS FOR DUMMIES

### A) GENERAL

**\*\* Fill out tomb number and date on every page - including the graph pg.**

1. DATE: all team member's initials.
2. RECORDING TEAM:
3. TOMB NO:
4. NECROPOLIS GROUP:
5. LOCATED:                      ON LAND                      IN WATER
6. BEARING: : taken along flank (long side) from SE cnr, magnetic north.
7. ELEVATION: from total station data.
8. TOTAL STATION COORDINATES (E & N): from total station data.  
E:    N:
9. CONTIGUOUS FEATURES/LOCATION: nearby features, distance from other landmarks, buildings, tombs, cisterns and natural features. Reference the tomb location to at least 3 permanent features, use the 30 m or 60m tape to do so.
10. GENERAL DESCRIPTION/CONDITION OF ENTIRE TOMB: excellent, good, fair, poor, approximate % of erosion. If broken, how many pieces, etc. Is it a complete tomb with the lid, box and base intact. Is it submerged in water/dirt, is it entirely visible or obstructed by vegetation?

### B) LID

CIRCLE ONE

Y - PRESENT

N - NOT PRESENT

NV - PRESENT BUT NOT VISIBLE/ UNABLE TO  
MEASURE

#### 1. SHAPE:

shape of short end-rectangular, semicircular, pointed arch, triangle, double tri (see diagram).

2. SQUARE CUT RIDGE:                      Y                      NV                      N

DATE:

3. AKROTERIA: Y NV N

**4. MORTAR:**                      Y                NV                N

**5. GENERAL CONDITION:**

Location of lid in relation to the box and base. Is it submerged in water/dirt/? Is it obstructed?

6. INCISED:      Y      N      NV      FACES: which faces N/E/S/W?

**DESCRIBE:** features that are literally carved /engraved into the surface of the tomb (not necessarily letters) could be panels, or symbols etc.

8. RELIEF:        Y        N        NV    FACES: which faces N/E/S/W?

**DESCRIBE:** features that are raised from the surface of the tomb, decorative panels, or column bases etc.

**9. BOSSSES:**            Y    N    NV    **CARVED FIGURES:**    Y    N    NV

**NO. PRESENT/TYPES:** (see diagram) describe the shape - square, rectangular, semi circular, pointed arch, semi ovoid, carved figure, circular. Also what shapes are present on the flanks and ends, only record those ones you can see. Present like this, 1 on each end-semi ovoid on / 2 on each flanks all square.

**GENERAL CONDITION OF BOSSES:**

excellent, good, fair, poor, approximate % of erosion. Are they badly damaged, chipped off etc. carved bosses especially, if very large/small etc. Has the boss been removed?

TOMB NUMBER:

DATE:

10. SPECIAL FEATURES/ OTHER INFO ON LID:

descriptions of inscribed/incised/relief features, breaks in panels. Any other important info relating to the lid only. Notes on any of the above that needed clarification and further describing.

C) **BOX:** CIRCLE ONE

Y - PRESENT

N- NOT PRESENT

NV - PRESENT NOT VISIBLE/ UNABLE TO  
MEASURE

B) GENERAL CONDITION:

excellent, good, fair, poor, approximate % of

erosion. If broken, how many pieces, etc. Location of box in relation to the lid and base. Is it submerged in water/dirt/? Is it obstructed?

2. INCISED:

Y

N

NV

FACES: which faces N/E/S/W?

DESCRIBE: features that are literally carved /engraved into the surface of the tomb (not necessarily letters) could be panels, or symbols etc.

3. INSCRIBED:

Y

N

NV

is there lettering incised into the  
surface?

FACES:

which faces N/E/S/W?

IN PANEL:

Y

N

OUTSIDE PANEL:

Y

N

NO. OF LINES:

% LEGIBLE: how much of the lettering can be read?

4. RELIEF:

Y

N

NV

FACES: which faces N/E/S/W?

DESCRIBE: features that are raised from the surface of the tomb, decorative panels, or column bases etc.

5. PANEL

Y

N

NV

SHAPE:

TOMB NUMBER:

DATE:

(see diagram) describe body of panel, square, rectangular, circular.

6. TABULA ANSATA:                      Y        N                      SHAPE:

(see diagram) describe the shape of the wings, delta, sigma, circular, rosettes, draw if  
other.

7. PILLOWS:                                      Y        N        NV

presence of a small raised rim on the lip of the box on to which the lid rests

8. WALL THICKNESS:                                      CMS thickness of box walls.

9. PILASTERS:                      Y        N        NV

presence of decorative columns at corners

10. SPECIAL FEATURES/ OTHER INFO ON BOX:

descriptions of inscribed/incised/relief features, breaks in panels. Any other important info relating to the box only. Draw all features of interest and anything not previously mentioned pilasters (columns at corners) or anything of note. Continued notes on any of the above that need clarification and further describing.

**D: BASE**    CIRCLE ONE                      Y - PRESENT

N- NOT PRESENT

NV - PRESENT NOT VISIBLE/ UNABLE TO  
MEASURE

1. GENERAL CONDITION: excellent, good, fair, poor, approximate % of erosion. If broken, how many pieces, etc. Location of base in relation to the lid and box. Is it submerged in water/dirt/? Is it obstructed?

2. ASHLAR BLOCKS:                                      Y        N        NV

presence of very large blocks of rock in the base

3. STEPS:                      Y        N        NV

presence of raised steps upon which the box sits?

NO: number of steps visible

4. BEDROCK:                      Y        N        NV

TOMB NUMBER:

DATE:

is the base bedrock?

5. HOLLOW CAVITY BELOW BOX:      Y      N      NV

presence of a crypt or cavity that is either naturally occurring or constructed underneath the  
box.

6. PRESENCE OF DIVOTS IN BASE:      Y      N      NV

DESCRIBE/RECORD MEASUREMENTS:

look for the presence of small divots in the base, generally located in the corners, around 5-10 cm in width across the centre. If located record and measure diameter and depth of the divot/location on base too sw cnr or se cnr etc.

7. DESCRIBE CONSTRUCTION: are the base and box physically attached, ie carved of the same rock? It is a bedrock platform, a raised bedrock platform, is it constructed of ashlar blocks forming steps etc or is it a combination of bedrock and ashlar blocks?

8. SPECIAL FEATURES/ OTHER INFO ON BASE:

descriptions of all important features, notes on any of the above that needed clarification and further describing.

**E: ANY OTHER INFO ON TOMB/SPECIAL**

**NOTES/FURTHER INFO NEEDED:**

ANYTHING OF IMPORTANCE YOU WISH TO INCLUDE!! Notes on any of the above that needed clarification and further describing. Features that were unusual, or rare, or of any interest that couldn't be recorded previously please include them here! Is there ANYTHING that should be brought to the attention of Bill/Justine? ie the tomb is newly discovered, an inscription has been located?

TOMB NUMBER:

DATE:

## F: PHOTO DATA:

### 1. PHOTO NUMBER/TAKEN BY:

were any photos taken, if so number, photographer, date.

### 2. DIGITAL PHOTO NUMBER/TAKEN BY:

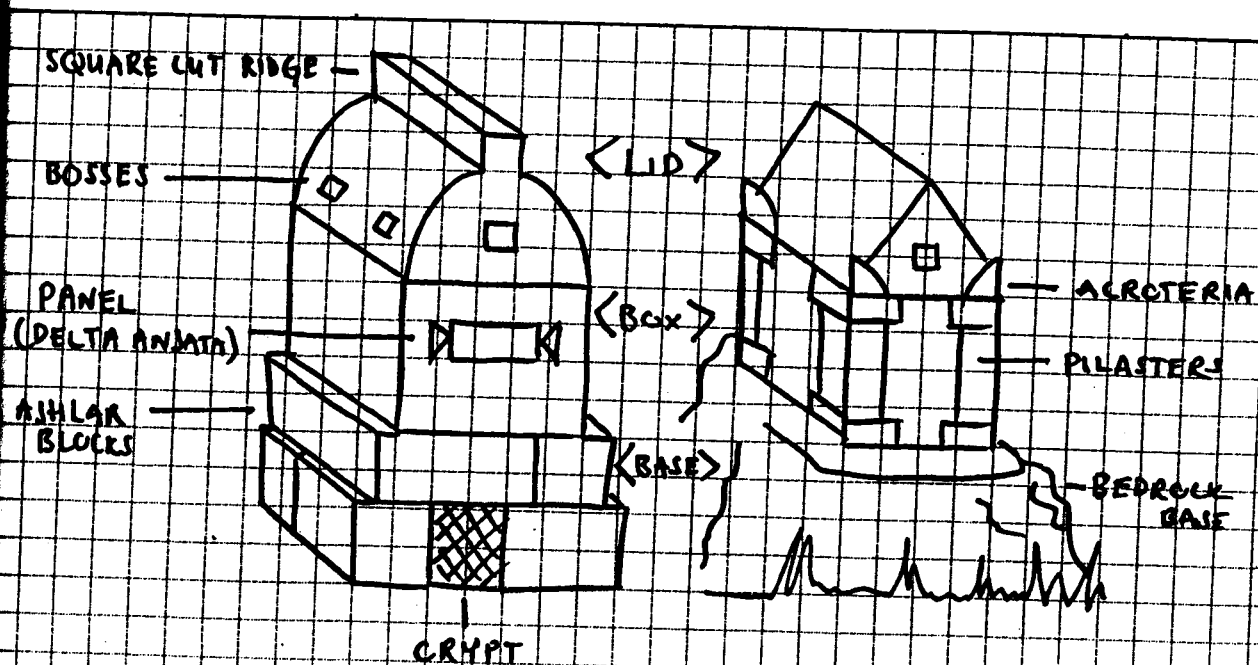
were any didgis taken, if so number, photographer, date.

### 3. SLIDE NUMBER/TAKEN BY:

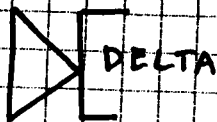
were any slides taken, if so number, photographer, date.

DATA ENTRY BY: record when entering into the computer.

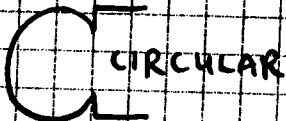
DATE: record when entering into the computer.



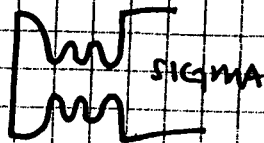
ANMATA (WINGS ON PANELS)



DELTA

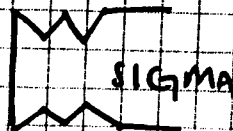


CIRCULAR



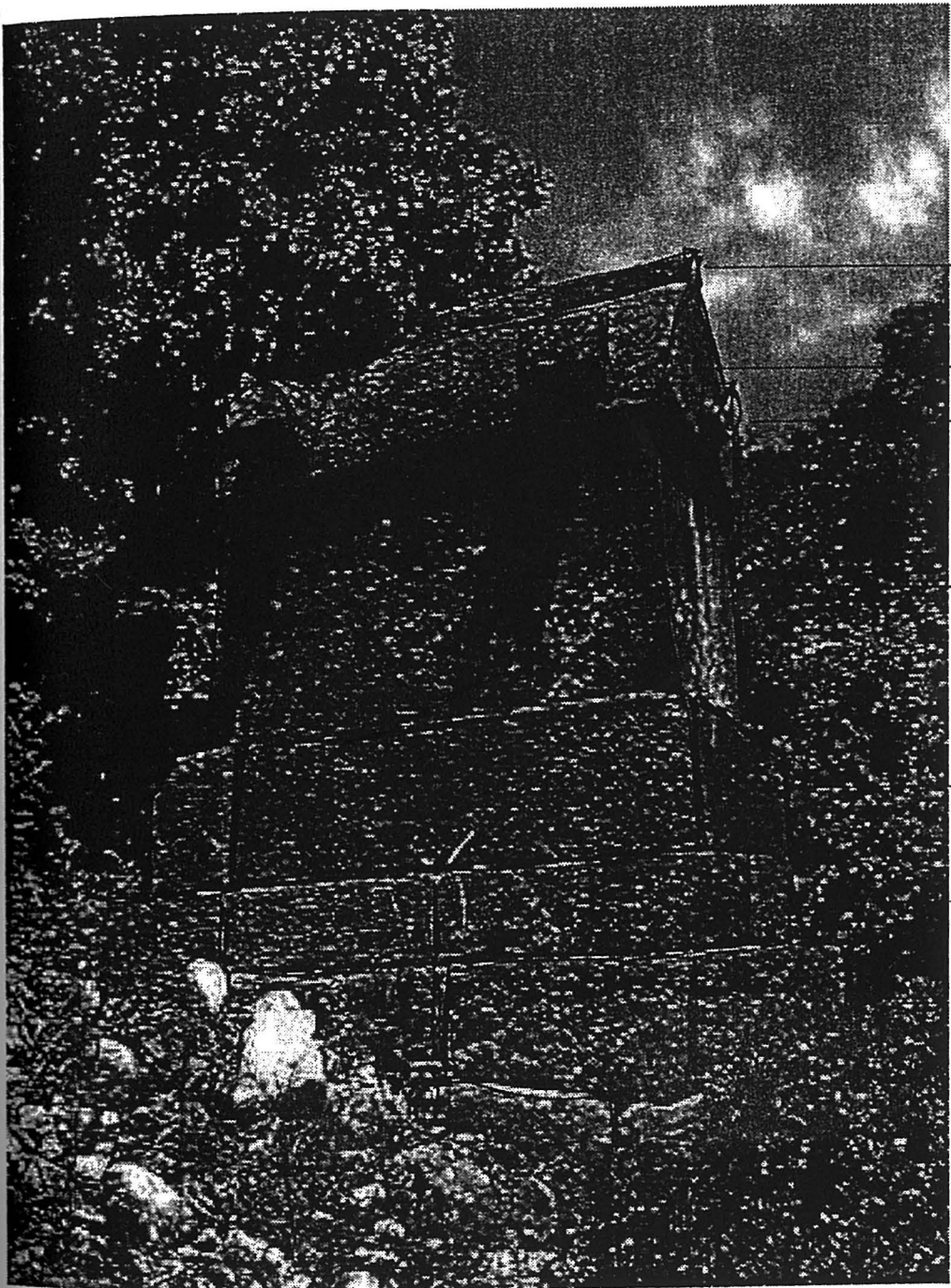
SIGMA

DRAW/DESCRIBE ANY OTHERS



SIGMA

*\*This is a pointed arch style tomb*



SQUARE CUT  
RIDGE

LID

BOSS

BOX

BASE

ASHLAR  
BLOCKS



## **APPENDIX III**

***2000 Season Template / Tomb Recording Sheet***

TOMB SITE / NO:

# TOMB RECORDING SHEET

A

1. DATE:
2. RECORDING TEAM:
3. TOMB NO:
4. TOMB NAME:
5. BEARING:
6. ELEVATION:
7. COORDINATES:
8. CONTIGUOUS FEATURES / LOCATION:
9. GENERAL CONDITION:

B LID:

1. SHAPE:
2. SQUARE CUT RIDGE: Y / N
3. AKROTERIA: Y / N
4. SEALED: Y / N
5. MORTAR: Y / N
6. GENERAL CONDITION:
7. INCISED: Y / N      FACE:      CONDN:
8. INSCRIBED: Y / N      FACE:      CONDN:
9. RELIEF: Y / N      FACE:      CONDN:
10. SPECIAL FEATURES:
11. BOSSES - TYPE:
12. GENERAL CONDN:
13. SPECIAL FEATURES:
14. OTHER INFO ON LID:

TOMB NO

C BOX:

1. GENERAL CONDITION:

2. INCISED: Y/N

FACES:

CONDN:

3. INSCRIBED: Y/N

IN PANEL: Y/N

OUTSIDE PANEL: Y/N

4. NO OF LINES:

5. % LEGIBLE:

6. PANEL SHAPE:

7. TABULA ANSATA:

8. PILLOWS: Y/N

9. WALL THICKNESS:

10. SPECIAL FEATURES:

11. OTHER INFO ON BOX:

12. BOX BOSSES - SHAPE:

13. CONDITION:

14. SPECIAL FEATURES:

15. OTHER INFO ON BOX:

D BASE:

1. GENERAL CONDITION:

2. CONSTRUCTION:

3. HOLLOW CAVITIES BELOW BOX: Y/N

DESCRIBE:

TOMB SITE / NO:

BASE COND:

4. SPECIAL FEATURES:

5. OTHER INFO ON BASE:

E PHOTO DATA:

1. PHOTO NO:

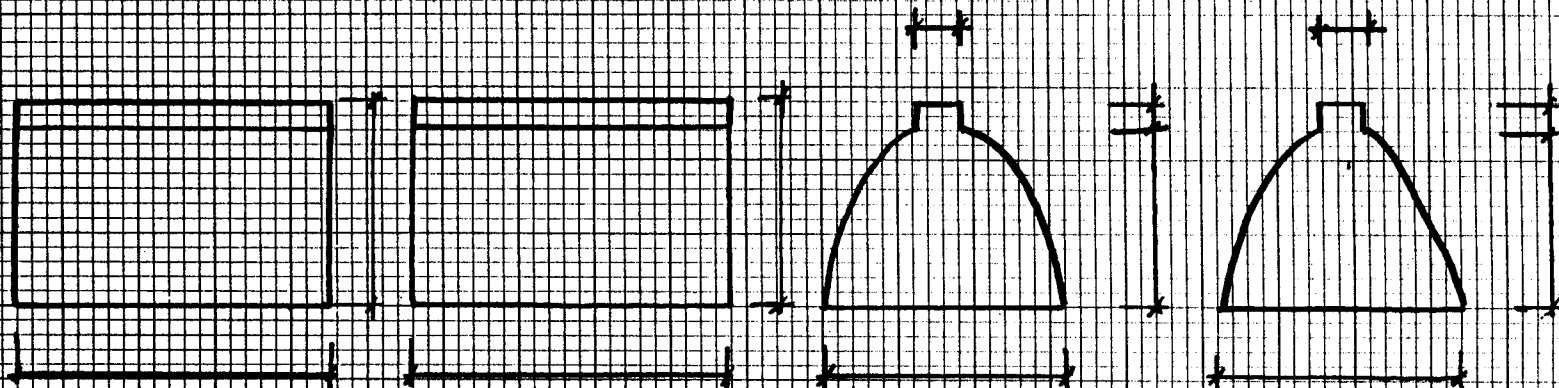
2. DIGITAL PHOTO NO:

3. SLIDE NO:

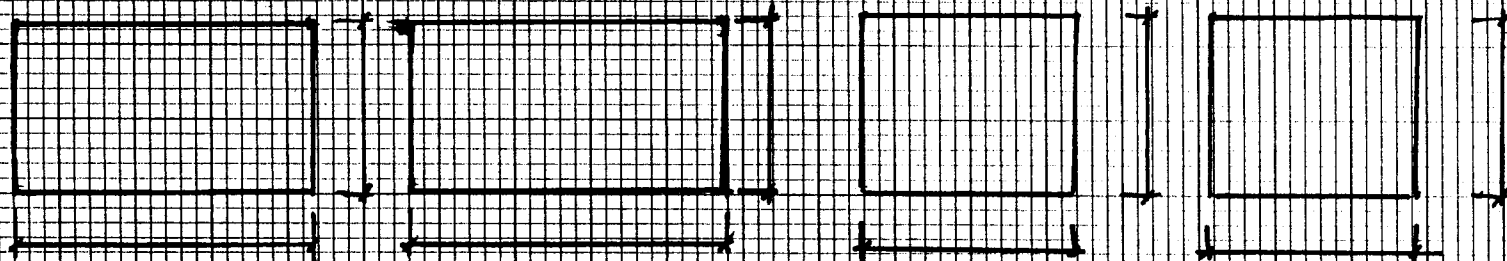
F REQUIRED FURTHER INFO NEEDED:

G ANY OTHER INFO ON TOMB / SPECIAL NOTES:

A. ULD:



B. BOX:



C. BASE:



FACE:

FACE:

FACE:

FACE:

## **APPENDIX IV**

### ***2001 Season Map***

W 100

E 100

N 100

# APERLAE SURVEY MASTER URBAN PLAN

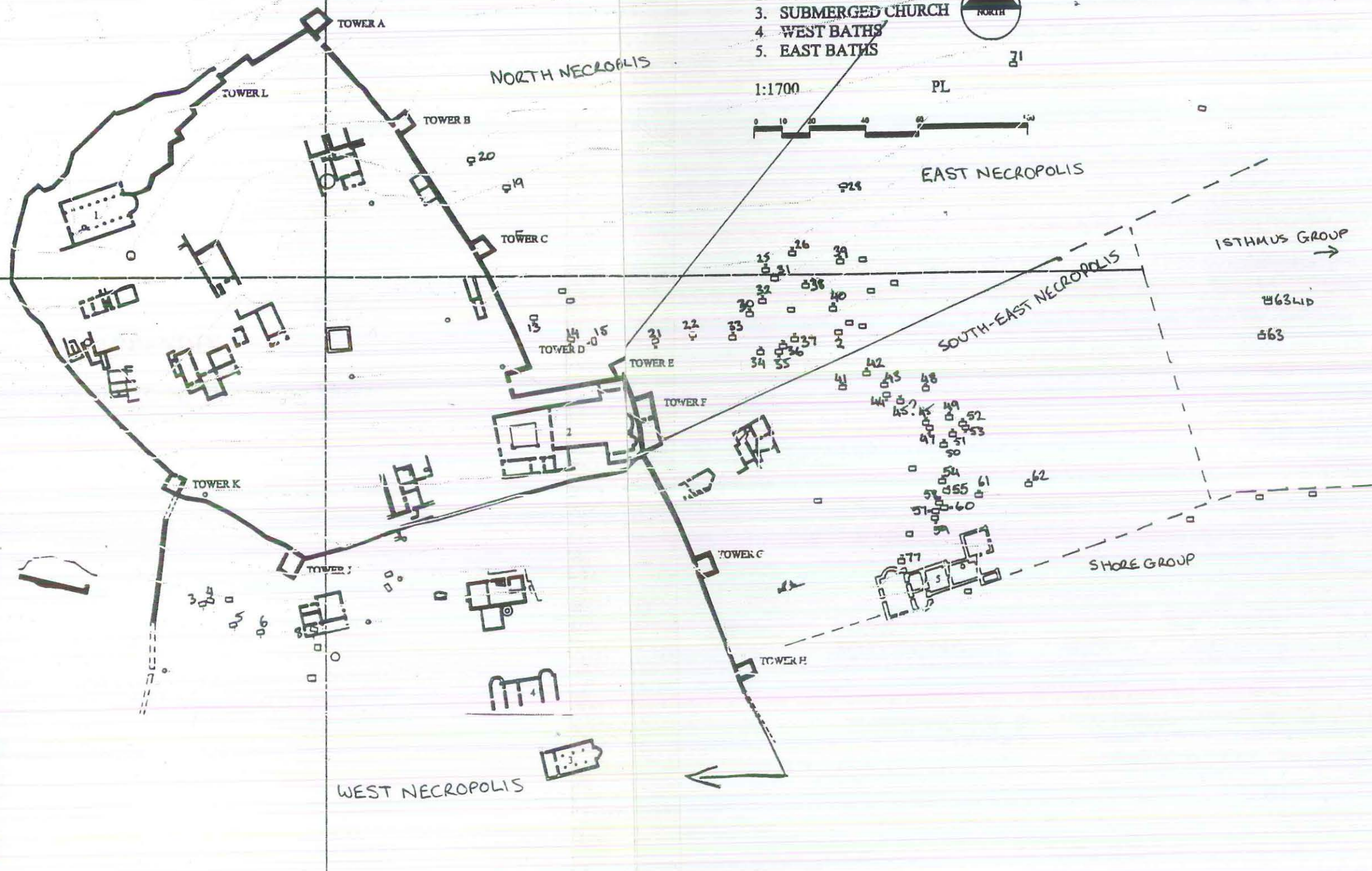
## LEGEND

1. UPPER CHURCH
2. LOWER CHURCH
3. SUBMERGED CHURCH
4. WEST BATHS
5. EAST BATHS



1:1700

PL



## **APPENDIX V**

***2001 Template /Tomb Recording Sheet***



TOMB NUMBER:

DATE:

## 2001 TOMB RECORDING SHEET

### DON'T LEAVE BLANKS!!!!

#### A) GENERAL

1. DATE:
2. RECORDING TEAM:
3. TOMB NO:
4. NECROPOLIS GROUP:
5. LOCATED:                      ON LAND                      IN WATER
6. BEARING:
7. ELEVATION:
8. TOTAL STATION COORDINATES (E & N):  
E:    N:
9. CONTIGUOUS FEATURES/LOCATION:
  
10. GENERAL DESCRIPTION/CONDITION OF ENTIRE TOMB:

**B) LID**            CIRCLE ONE            Y - PRESENT  
N - NOT PRESENT  
NV - PRESENT NOT VISIBLE/ UNABLE TO

#### MEASURE

1. SHAPE:
2. SQUARE CUT RIDGE:            Y                      NV                      N
3. AKROTERIA:                      Y                      NV                      N
4. MORTAR:                              Y                      NV                      N

FORM NUMBER:

DATE:

3) LID CONTINUED

4. GENERAL CONDITION:

5. INCISED:            Y        N        NV        FACES:

DESCRIBE:

6. RELIEF:            Y        N        NV        FACES:

DESCRIBE:

7. BOSSSES:            Y        N        NV        CARVED FIGURES:        Y        N        NV

NO. PRESENT/TYPES:

GENERAL CONDITION OF BOSSSES:

10. SPECIAL FEATURES/ OTHER INFO ON LID:

DATE:

Y - PRESENT

NV - PRESENT NOT VISIBLE/ UNABLE TO MEASURE

**1. GENERAL CONDITION:**

**DESCRIBE:**

NO. OF LINES: % LEGIBLE:

**DESCRIBE:**

6. TABULA ANSATA:            Y        N                            SHAPE:

**7. PILLOWS:**

8. WALL THICKNESS: CMS

9. PILASTERS:            Y        N        NV

**10. SPECIAL FEATURES/ OTHER INFO ON BOX:**

DATE:

Y - PRESENT

NV - PRESENT NOT VISIBLE/ UNABLE TO MEASURE

2. <u>ASHLAR BLOCKS:</u>	Y	N	NV
--------------------------	---	---	----

4. BEDROCK:            Y        N        NV

6. PRESENCE OF DIVOTS IN BASE:      Y      N      NV

7. DESCRIBE CONSTRUCTION:

**E: ANY OTHER INFO ON TOMB/SPECIAL NOTES/FURTHER  
INFO NEEDED:**

TOMB NUMBER:

DATE:

**F: PHOTO DATA:**

1. PHOTO NUMBER/TAKEN BY:

2. DIGITAL PHOTO NUMBER/TAKEN BY:

3. SLIDE NUMBER/TAKEN BY:

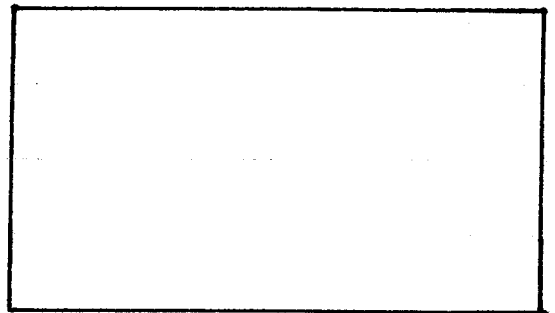
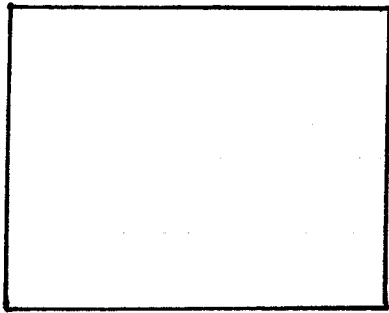
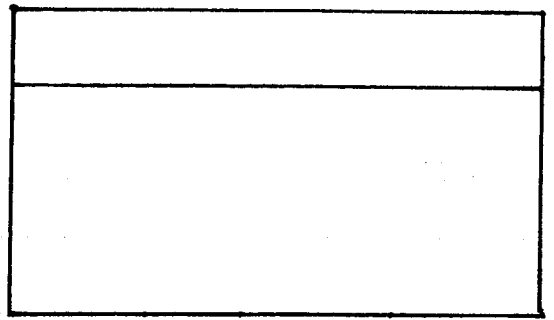
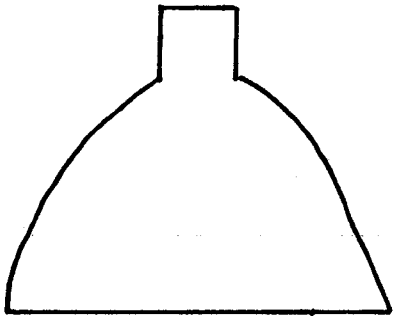
DATA ENTRY BY:

DATE:

TOMB NO#

DATE:

ARTIST:



FACE:

FACE:

## **APPENDIX VI**

***2001 Season - Things To Do! Sheet.***

## **2001 SEASON - THINGS TO DO!**

Using the folders of B & W photos of the tombs, on back of photos, write which way the photographer was facing, ie looking NE, or looking SW.

Photos of tombs must be taken with a meter stick and direction, ie looking SW etc

When on site, check if digital photos are also inventoried correctly, direction included, numbered correctly etc etc.

Especially note mortaring, and carved bosses, divots in base etc and photograph.

### **TOMB 1: THE HEROEAN**

WNW of T9, SE of SE cnr of Building 2, walls to N,W and E are bedrock,  
Not located on site map, must have total station measurements taken- easting, northing and elevations.  
A few B & W available, but get directions of, no didgis, no slides. Take some for personal collection.

### **TOMB 2: APERLITE TOMB**

Uphill from main path to E baths, @10m N of T41. Need base measurements. Note box features. Can't miss this tomb, biggest and bestest on site! Base measurements if possible.

Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.

A few B & W available, but get directions of, no didgis, no slides. Take some for personal collection.

### **TOMB 3: CIRCULAR INSCRIPTION TOMB WITH PILASTERS**

1m SW of T4, 15m from W wall. Triangular lid, intact with entire box, acroteria. Need base measurements, and which features are present, not present or simply not visible?

Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.

A few B & W available, but get directions of, no didgis, no slides. Take some for personal collection.

### **TOMB 4: TOMB WITH TRIANGULAR LID TO E OF T3**

3m W of Cistern, wall E of cistern in line with tomb, @ 6m to E. Triangular lid, check box features, intact with base too. Need base measurements, and which features are present, not present or simply not visible?

Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.

A few B & W available, but get directions of, no didgis, no slides. Take some for personal collection.



## **TOMB 5: TRIANGULAR SHIFTED LID TOMB**

SE of T3 and T4, NW of Hellenistic Fort. 0.5m S of wall. Triangular lid, acroteria, check box features. Need base measurements! Which features are present, not present or simply not visible?

Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.

No slides of at all, 1 b & W photo available, more needed must have b& w!!

## **TOMB 6: PILASTER TOMB WITH MASE MOULDING ON BASE**

SW of Tower J, 6m SE of T5. Triangular lid, acroteria. Check for box features.

Pillows? Need measurements on base, which features are present, not present or simply not visible?

Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.

A few B & W available, but get directions of, no didgis, no slides. Take some for personal collection.

## **TOMB 7: MOHAWK TOMB**

Midway between T44 and Tower G, NW from baths, hidden in bushes. Pointed arch lid, check box features, and any info on base useful.

Which features are present, not present or simply not visible?

Not located on site map, must have total station measurements taken- easting, northing and elevations.

A few B & W available, but get directions of, no didgis, no slides. Take some for personal collection.

## **TOMB 8: PILASTERED SARCOPHAGUS WITH LARGE INSCRIBED PANEL**

W necrop, W of building @, 2.8 m downhill from Tower J, wall from Building 2NNE.

Pointed arch lid, SCR, check box features very closely. Which features are present, not present or simply not visible?

Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.

A few B & W available, but get directions of, no didgis, no slides. Take some for personal collection.

## **TOMB 9: TOMB W OF BUILDING 2/SE OF HEROAN**

Pointed arch lid, south of box in bushes, need lots contiguous features!!

Check features especially on box. Pillows?

Not located on site map, must have total station measurements taken- easting, northing and elevations.

No slides of at all, 1 b & W photo available, more needed must have b& w!!

## **TOMB 10: TOMB N OF T9, FLATTENED BASE AND SHALLOW LID**

W necrop, 12m N of T9, Polygonal wall 1.25m N of base. 30 cm N of ancient wall. S of South City Gate. NO info at all on this tomb, please get some, measurements especially, note all features, look for a triangular r lid, no SCR, acroteria, base of box only and then a base. Whole bit on this one!!!

Not located on site map, must have total station measurements taken- easting, northing and elevations.

No slides of at all, 1 b & W photo available, more needed must have b& w!!

### **TOMB 11: TOMB NEAR T12 AND BUILDING I**

E cnr 2.1m to SW cnr of T12, W necropolis. Lid located 8m SSE, any measurements useful!! Box badly broken but present. Any info on base useful too.  
Not located on site map, must have total station measurements taken- easting, northing and elevations.  
No slides of at all, 1 b & W photo available, more needed must have b& w!!

### **TOMB 12: BOX WITH SHIFTED SEMI CIRC LID**

Wall nearby, N end under rubble, W too. Semi circ , check features, need all lid measurements very important!! Any info on box useful, which features are present/not present/ not visible? Box measurements needed too!! Serious lack of info regarding this tomb, list what is not visible or not present etc.  
Not located on site map, must have total station measurements taken- easting, northing and elevations.  
No slides of at all, 1 b & W photo available, more needed must have b& w!!

### **TOMB 13: BURIED TOMB IN THE WOODS**

NE of E bath gate, 6m from E City wall, NW of T14 and T15. Semi circ lid largely buried in dirt, more info on lid needed, as much as possible.  
Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.  
A few B & W available, but get directions of, no didgis, no slides. Take some for personal collection.

### **TOMB 14: PARTIALLY BURIED BOX NEAR ANIMAL PEN**

2m N of modern wall. NW cnr 12.5 m from NE cnr of T13. Pointed arch lid, SCR, check for incised and inscribed features too.  
Which features are present/not present/ not visible? Pillows present? Shape of bosses if available.  
Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.  
No photos/slides or didgis of at all, must have b& w!!

### **TOMB 15: BURIED BOX OUTSIDE E CITY GATE.**

9.36 m from SE cnr to Tower E, 5.75 M from NW cnr to NW cnr of T14. Pointed arch lid, check features of box. Need more measurements on lid, and which features are present/not present/not visible.  
Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.  
No slides of at all, 1 b & W photo available, more needed must have b& w!!

### **TOMB 16: NARROW TOMB S OF T17**

8m E of Tower D, 15m N of Tower E. Lid shape needed, which features are present, not present or simply not visible? Need more data on box.  
Not located on site map, must have total station measurements taken- easting, northing and elevations.  
A few B & W available, but get directions of, no didgis, no slides. Take some for personal collection.

#### **TOMB 17: RAISED INSCRIBED BOX N OF T16**

15m N of Tower E, N of T73, and T16, Surrounded by bushes of S and W. No lid present, check for incised/inscribed, relief features, box and base only.

Not located on site map, must have total station measurements taken- easting, northing and elevations. No slides of at all, 1 b & W photo available, more needed must have b& w!!

#### **TOMB 18: 3 STEPPED BASE NEXT TO T13 AND T17**

Due E 10m from Tower C, 10m S of T19. Semi circ lid, SCR, check features of box.

Not located on site map, must have total station measurements taken- easting, northing and elevations. No slides of at all, 1 b & W photo available, more needed must have b& w!!

#### **TOMB 19: SET ON ROCKY MOUND**

12m ENE Tower, C, 10m N of T20, 10m S of T18. Semi circ lid upside down WNW of box, check base, which features are present, not present or simply not visible? Need complete measurements on lid.

Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.

No slides of at all, 1 b & W photo available, more needed must have b& w!!

#### **TOMB 20: UNFINISHED TOMB BASE**

N necrop, S of tower (??) N of T19. Literally just a base, with an unfinished lump of stone on it. Could this ever have been a tomb? Could the sides have been lopped off? Note mortar, and any other features, photograph.

Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.

A few B & W available, but get directions of, no didgis, no slides. Take some for personal collection.

#### **TOMB 21: BOX WITH ADJACENT LID OUTSIDE UPPER E CITY GATE**

@15m W of T22, @ 25m from NE cnr of lower church. Pointed arch lid, to N of box, need complete measurements of lid, note box features, which features are present, not present or simply not visible?

Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.

A few B & W available, but get directions of, no didgis, no slides. Take some for personal collection.

#### **TOMB 22: TOMB ON STEPPED BASE AT TOP OF STAIRCASE 3**

@40m E of NE cnr of lower church. Pointed arch id in pieces, note features of box especially, which features are present, not present or simply not visible?

Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.

A few B & W available, but get directions of, no didgis, no slides. Take some for personal collection.

### **TOMB 23: BURIED BOX NE OF T22**

Surrounded by high bedrock, open view to S, NE of T22.

Triangular lid, upside down, S of box, upside down. Note features of box, which features are present, not present or simply not visible?

Not located on site map, must have total station measurements taken- easting, northing and elevations. A few B & W available , but get directions of, no didgis, no slides. Take some for personal collection.

### **TOMB 24: HEAD OF HIGH STREET, FIRST OF GROUP ON TOP OF HILL**

10m S of modern home, W of T25. Pointed arch lid, South of box, upside down. Note features of box, SCR? Need more lid measurements, which features are present, not present or simply not visible?

Not located on site map, must have total station measurements taken- easting, northing and elevations. A few B & W available , but get directions of, no didgis, no slides. Take some for personal collection.

### **TOMB 25: TALL BOX WITH INTACT LID**

E necrop, SW of farmhouse, W of T26, 16m E of T24.

Entire tomb, look closely at inscribed and relief features, not mortar, photograph.

Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.

A few B & W available , but get directions of, no didgis, no slides. Take some for personal collection.

### **TOMB 26: INSCRIBED BOX, BOSSED MASONRY STEPS**

W of T25, lid 2m S. Pointed arch lid, off base, note features of base especially.

Special note of any relief and incised/inscribed features and ansata.

Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.

No slides of at all, 1 b & W photo available, more needed must have b& w!!

### **TOMB 27: LAYERED GABLE NEXT TO FARMHOUSE (RENAME)**

E necrop, 2.5m from farmhouse, W of T28. Crusader shield like pointed arch tomb,

Need box length, note any inscribed, and incised features.

Not located on site map, must have total station measurements taken- easting, northing and elevations.

A few B & W available of box, but get directions of, no didgis, no slides. Take some for personal collection.

### **TOMB 28: UPPERMOST TOMB ON HIGH STREET**

E necrop, E of T27, and a farmhouse, highest tomb N of E baths.

Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.

A few B & W available of box, but get directions of, no didgis, no slides. Take some for personal collection.

## **TOMB 29: TOMB AT 3 POINT INTERSECTION**

9m NE of T32, Abutting polygonal wall, on ancient pathway to NW, 2m from cliff face, large piece of bedrock. Need complete base measurements if avail. Note incised/relief features.  
Not located on site map, must have total station measurements taken- easting, northing and elevations.  
A few B & W available of box, but get directions of, no didgis, no slides. Take some for personal collection.

## **TOMB 30: ROCK CUT TOMB ABOVE ROCK CUT STAIRS**

At 3 point intersection, up rockcut staircase, high on cliff face. No lid present, box and base only. Note incised/relief/inscribed panels.  
Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.  
A few B & W available of box, but get directions of, no didgis, no slides. Take some for personal collection.

## **TOMB 31: BOX IN RUBBLE AT TOURN SOUTH OF T29**

5.83m from T29, 6.88m from T32. Lid located 6m S of box, fragmentary,  
Need complete measurements of if available. Any info on base useful.  
Which features are present, not present or simply not visible?  
Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.  
No slides of at all, 1 b & W photo available, more needed must have b& w!!

## **TOMB 32: TOMB SW OF T31 AND E OF T33**

@5m NE of wall (polygonal), 2m NW of masonry steps, @3m N of ancient footpath, 8m W of cistern, 30m W of T39, SW of T31. Intact tomb, pointed arch. SCR, note base construction and measurements, are there pillows present? A cavity,?  
Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.  
No slides of at all, 1 b & W photo available, more needed must have b& w!!

## **TOMB 33: DAMAGED BASE E OF VAULTED ROOM (RENAME).**

Literally not a tomb, just a base, any measurement and info on this useful.  
Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.  
A few B & W available of box, but get directions of, no didgis, no slides. Take some for personal collection.

#### **TOMB 34: BOX WITH LID NEAR BUILDING C12 (RENAME)**

6m NE of building C-12. Pointed arch lid, intact tomb, slightly buried.

Check incised, or inscribed, or relief features.

Complete measurements of box length, and base if available, no of bosses present too.

Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.

A few really good B & W available of box, but get directions of, no slides. Take some for personal collection.

#### **TOMB 35: TOMB ABOVE ORANGE WALL**

Rock wall between T35 and T36, E necrop, upper level, 1.8 m N of orange wall.

Which features are present, not present or simply not visible? Need length measurements, and base measurements.

Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.

No slides of at all, 1 b & W photo available, more needed must have b& w!!

#### **TOMB 36: TOMB ABOVE ORANGE WALL WITH INTACT LID**

E necrop, 10 m NNE to T40, rusty orange wall 1.8 m to S. Adjacent to T 35, W.

Which features are present, not present or simply not visible?

Need complete measurements, especially on lengths, anything on base useful.

Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.

No slides of at all, 1 b & W photo available, more needed must have b& w!!

#### **TOMB 37: OVERGROWN TOMB E**

Upper E necrop, 4m SE of T36. 4m NW of polygonal arched wall. @40m NW of E baths.

May be obstructed by greenery. Check for inscribed/incised features,.

Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.

A few really good B & W available of box, but get directions of, no slides. Take some for personal collection.

#### **TOMB 38: TOMB BESIDE CISTERN**

E of covered cistern. Lid and box half buried, pointed arch, check all relief, incised and inscribed features especially.

Need measurements of the box and base if available.

Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.

A few really good B & W available of box, but get directions of, no slides. Take some for personal collection.

#### **TOMB 39: COMPLETE SARCOPHAGUS WITH 4-STEPPED BASE.**

@30m E of T38, high on cliff NE of E baths, 50m away. Very tall completely intact tomb, pointed arch lid, SCR.

Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.

A few really good B & W available of box, but get directions of, no slides. Take some for personal collection.

#### **TOMB 40: TOMB N OF TD (RENAME)**

N of E baths, E necropolis. Intact tomb, pointed arch lid, SCR. need base measurements.

Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.

A few really good B & W available of box, but get directions of, no slides. Take some for personal collection.

#### **TOMB 41: PILASTERED TOMB W OF T 42**

4m W of T42, E bath group, 9m NW of T41. Intact tomb, may be obstructed by greenery. Pointed arch SCR,.

Need measurements of base, note relief and incised features.

Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.

No B & W photos at all, 1 didgi only, need to have some for personal collection.

#### **TOMB 42: TAPERED TOMB W OF T43**

5.45m E of T41, E bath group, 20m N of E baths. Intact tomb, semi circ lid, note incised/relief features especially.

Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.

A few really good B & W available of box, but get directions of, no slides. Take some for personal collection.

#### **TOMB 43: TOMB AT CNR OF T 44/T45 - LIDLESS.**

Lid, 2m SW of T43. 1 m N of T44, 4m S of T42, 15m N of E baths. Entire tomb, but separated. Need more on relief/incised features of box also.

Need lid measurements, and shape if available, base measurements too. Which features are present, not present or simply not visible?

Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.

Only bad quality B & W so need to take some, need slides.

#### **TOMB 44: TOMB N OF T45**

Between T43 & T45, 15m N of E baths. Intact tomb, semicirc lid, note any features of this tomb, incised, inscribed or relief especially.

Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.

Few good B & W photos, of, need some for personal collection, no slides.

#### **TOMB 45: COMPLETE TOMB W OF T46**

Abuts wall on palaestra from baths, 15m from E bath, back of building. Complete tomb. Semi circular lid, unusual box features. Note especially well the incised and relief features, draw and describe. Not and photograph bosses if unusual. Need measurement on base.

Located on site map TWICE - what's going on here? Check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.

Few good B & W photos, of, need some for personal collection, no slides.

#### **TOMB 46: COMPLETE TOMB N OF T47/T53**

E Necrop, N of T 51/52. Intact tomb, pointed arch lid, check for inscription.

Not located on site map, must have total station measurements taken- easting, northing and elevations.

No slides of at all, 1 b & W photo available, more needed must have b& w!!

#### **TOMB 47: FRAGMENTS OF BASE/BOX/LID**

N of T 48, E bath group, 10 m N to T 46. Pointed arch.

Note whether measurements are complete. Which features are present, not present or simply not visible?

Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.

1 B & W photo, of limited use, really need photos of lid. Take a few more for personal collection. Need slides .

#### **TOMB 48: SARCOPHAGUS PERPENDICULAR TO ROAD E OF E BATHS (????!)**

W flank abuts wall, 5m W of T 49, NW of T50. Pointed arch lid, take notes on panels and bosses.

Need photos of carved bosses, and panels, describe and draw all features, esp relief, incised features.

Which features are present, not present or simply not visible?

Not located on site map, must have total station measurements taken- easting, northing and elevations.

Only bad quality B & W so need to take some, especially of lid features if any can be found.

#### **TOMB 49: TWO STEPPED BASE OF T 51**

E necrop, 5.8m E of T 48. Base only, look for impt features, like divots, cavities, etc, describe well.

Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.

1 B & W photo, of limited use, take a few more for personal collection. Need slides.



## **TOMB 50: TRANSVERSE PEDIMENT TOMB**

Lower E bath group, 6m E of E baths, W of T51/T52. Rectangular flat lid, note all relief and incised features.

Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.

A few really good B & W available, lacking meter stick tho, but get directions of, no slides. Take some for personal collection.

## **TOMB 51: TORSO TOMB**

Lower E bath group, 10m E of E bath, @ 2.3m from T 50, Between T 50/52.

Which features are present, not present or simply not visible? Need more info on base.

Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.

A few really good B & W available of box, lacking meter stick tho, but get directions of, no didgis or slides. Take some for personal collection.

## **TOMB 52: COWS HEAD SARCOPHAGUS**

In line to E of T50/T51, in lower E bath group. Record and draw all relief features.

Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.

Need a photo of the cows head bosses. A few really good B & W available of box, lacking meter stick tho, but get directions of, no didgis or slides. Take some for personal collection.

**NO TOMB NUMBERED 53 AS YET.**

## **TOMB 54: CURVED LID AT SE CNR OF E BATHS**

Near T57/T58/T59, Se of E baths. Semicircular lid, and box largely buried.

Which features are present, not present or simply not visible?

Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.

1 B & W photo, of limited use, take a few more for personal collection. Need slides and didgis of.

## **TOMB 55: BURIED LID**

Next to T 54, @ 10m from shoreline. Largely buried, need close up photograph.

Correct shape and measurements of lid needed, not E acroteria especially, need photos of these. Which features are present, not present or simply not visible?

Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.

1 B & W photo, of limited use, take a few more for personal collection. Need slides and didgis of.

**NO TOMB NUMBERED 56 AS YET.**

#### **TOMB 57: DOUBLE BOX SARCOPHAGUS**

.40m W of T58, above shoreline, SE of E baths. Rectangular lid, part of lid broken off to SW of box. Describe and record all features. Which features are present, not present or simply not visible? Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations. A few really good B & W available, lacking meter stick tho, but get directions of, no didgis or slides. Take some for personal collection.

#### **TOMB 58: INSCRIBED SARCOPHAGUS NEAR T57**

.40m E of T57, On the shore, SE of E baths. Lid located 4m S of box. Inscribed box. More measurements needed on lid, which features are present, not present or simply not visible? Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations. Need photo of lid tho, none available . A few really good B & W available of box, lacking meter stick tho, but get directions of, no didgis or slides. Take some for personal collection.

#### **TOMB 59: PORTIONS OF BASE ON LAND**

Between box and lid of T58, on shoreline. Get photo of relief features. Check nearby for other pieces of base, could this be associated with any other tombs nearby? If so which ones? Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations. A few really good B & W available, lacking meter stick tho, but get directions of, no didgis or slides. Take some for personal collection.

#### **TOMB 60: PORTIONS OF BASE IN WATER NEAR T57 AND T58**

On the shore, next to lid of T 58. Is this tomb base associated with any box or lid at all? If so which ones? Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations. A few really good B & W available, lacking meter stick tho, but get directions of, no didgis or slides. Take some for personal collection.

#### **TOMB 61: TOMB WITH SEMI OVOID LID TO THE E OF T57 AND T60**

W of T62, E of T 57 & T60. On the shore. Semi circular lid, SCR, box too, partly submerged in rubble. Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations. A few really good B & W available, lacking meter stick tho, but get directions of, no didgis or slides. Take some for personal collection.

## **TOMB 62: FLOATING TOMB WITH INTACT LID/PHOTO OP TOMB**

12m W of modern stone jetty, 25 m E of T61. In good condition, pointed arch, check relief and incised features especially. Check N face especially.

Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.

A few really good B & W available, lacking meter stick tho, but get directions of, no didgis or slides. Take some for personal collection.

## **TOMB 63: BOX IN WATER, 2<sup>ND</sup> CLOSEST TO ALI BEYS**

3.65 m from NE cnr of T 6. Lid on shore 12m from box, check that this lid, definitely belongs to this box!!

Semicircular lid, are we able to obtain any measurements for. Carefully list which features are not here, are here or a simply not visible. Supposedly inscribed, need photos of this, check panel and ansata.

2 numbers located on map, are these correctly placed on the map? Why are they so far apart, if incorrect get to retake measurement, if correct get al relevant info - easting, northing and elevations.

A couple of B & W photos of box avail, take some for personal collection, and any available of lid.

## **TOMB 64: TOMB IN WATER CLOSEST TO ALI BEY'S**

15m NW of Ali Bey's on waters edge, often submerged. Lid present or not, need photos of if it is. Lid said to be .39 m S of box, in water, able to obtain any measurements at all?

Not located on site map, must have total station measurements taken- easting, northing and elevations. Only bad quality B & W so need to take some, especially of lid features if any can be found.

## **TOMB 65: ISTHMUS TOMB WITH FOOT ON BASE**

15m SW of T 66, 3m SSE of modern Stone building. Appears to be a base only, does this appear to be in its original position? Could it be the base of a nearby tomb? If so which one? Note features of base, any divots, or relief features?

Not located on site map, must have total station measurements taken- easting, northing and elevations. 1 b & W photo, of limited use, take a few more, especially of base features. Need slides and didgis of.

## **TOMB 66: ISTHMUS T3, MEMBER OF MODERN WALL**

15 m NE of T 65, @ 30m E of T 67. Pointed arch lid, crusader shield like, located to N of box.

Need complete measurements of lid, lacking these, why? Is there a box present? Is there a base present? Question: could T 65 be the base of this tomb?

Not located on site map, must have total station measurements taken- easting, northing and elevations. Few b & W photos, of limited use, take a few more. Need slides and didgis of.

#### **TOMB 67: ISTHMUS T1 ON HILL ABOVE T 65 AND T66.**

2m E of modern stone building, 3m NE of small farm cistern, 40 m N T 65. Semi circular lid, SCR, upside down, .5m S of box. Check construction of base and box.

Need complete base measurements.

Not located on site map, must have total station measurements taken- easting, northing and elevations.

Few b & W photos, need close-ups. Need slides and didgis of.

#### **TOMB 68: COMPLETE SARCOPHAGUS WITH BASE ON BENCH**

Located 8m N of T70, modern animal pen to S, polygonal wall to NW, 8m E to T40.

Pointed arch lid, SCR,

Are there pillows present? Is the box inscribed. Look closely at the base, are there any features here of note, photograph them.

Not located on site map, must have total station measurements taken- easting, northing and elevations.

Few b & W photos, need some of base features, and close-ups. Need slides and didgis of.

#### **TOMB 69: PROPPED TOMB TO E OF T68**

SE of T 68, E o dry stonewall. Semi circular lid in poor condition fallen to S of box, check features on box, record these. Need information on base, and look closely at construction.

Not located on site map, must have total station measurements taken- easting, northing and elevations.

Few b & W photos, of limited use, take a few more. Need slides and didgis of.

#### **TOMB 70: STEPPED BOX WITH FALLEN LID**

5m NW of T39, 7m N of T68, lid .5m from ashlar steps on path to S, in E necrop.

Not located on site map, must have total station measurements taken- easting, northing and elevations.

Check ends of lid, incised/relief features, check against photos of Briannes tomb no. 71 in B & W photo folder, is it the same tomb?

Construction of base important too, need photos of.

No slides or didgis of at all, no B & W avail at all, some **MUST** be taken!!

Pointed arch lid fallen off, SW cnr broken, upside down and S of box, SCR. Box in good condition, incised and inscribed - inside panel or outside, check shape of panels and ansata.

**NO TOMB NUMBERED 71 AS YET.**

#### **TOMB 72: LID AND PARTIAL BOX ADJACENT TO APERLITE**

T40 7.65 m to NNW, T2 2.37 m W, T 68 10.9 to NE.

Semicircular lid in fair condition, large crack down middle, with SCR, appears that it may be largely buried in earth, N face, part of E and W faces buried. Box inscribed. Base not present.

Please check shape of lid, note shape of ansata too, no record of/please draw.

No slides or didgis of at all, no B & W avail at all, some **MUST** be taken!!

Not located on site map, must have total station measurements taken- easting, northing and elevations.

### **TOMB 73: TOMB BESIDE LARGEST CISTERN NE OF NORTH WALL**

Very north of the site. @ 250m NE of N wall, 6.5m to W of large cistern. Poor condition, pointed arch lid, SCR, lid is broken, in fragments, box appears to be missing, base of carved bedrock, looks like the box, made from a platform of bedrock, and a step.

Please check shape of lid.

Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.

No slides or didgis of at all, 1 b & W photo available, more needed must have b& w!!

Get lots of photos of base, very important as its quite unusual.

### **TOMB 74: NORTH EAST TOMB - NO 2**

Located on the N most area of the site, 700m W of large Doric column, 250 m NW of cistern (cistern no?).

A complete tomb, but dismantled. Semicircular lid upside down and slightly buried, in poor condition.

Located on ground, 1.5 m E of box and base. Very large bosses.

Box, badly eroded, break in lip on W face, incised on N?W?S faces. Base badly damaged, falling askew.

Few b & W photos, of limited use, take a few more. Need slides and didgis of.

Not located on site map, must have total station measurements taken- easting, northing and elevations.

### **TOMB 75: UNFINISHED TOMB (NEAR ALI BEY'S)**

Lid not present. Just the beginnings of a box and base, both in poor condition, carved from bedrock.

Located approx 150m NW of Ali Bey's residence.

Few b & W photos, of limited use, take a few more. Need slides and didgis of.

Not located on site map, must have total station measurements taken- easting, northing and elevations.

### **TOMB 76: FUGITIVE TOMB!!!**

**THIS TOMB HAS ESCAPED OUR ATTENTION THUS FAR, AND MUST BE BROUGHT TO JUSTICE!!** We only have a few b & W photos of it from past seasons and nothing else, photos attached!

All information needed on this tomb. Not located on site map, must have total station measurements taken- easting, northing and elevations. Full template for this one.

Few photos and no slides or didgis of at all, must have b& w!!

Attach photos from folder 3.

#### **TOMB 77: PALAESTRA TOMB DIRECTLY BEHIND SMALL TEPIDARIUM IN E BATH.**

Pointed arch lid, with SCR, in fair condition, no acroteria. Semi-ovoid bosses. Only SE end of box visible largely buried. Need much more information on this tomb. Full template for this one.  
Located 3m NW of small tepidarium room in east bath on palaestra area (?!!!) get better descriptions of where this tomb is located !!!  
Located on site map, check if location correct - get rerecorded if not, if so get total station measurements - easting, northing and elevations.  
No diagram of at all, no measurements as yet. Make sure one drawn, with all relevant measurements.  
No slides or didgis of at all, 1 b & W photo available, more needed must have b& w!!

#### **TOMB 78: SPIDER TOMB**

Semi-circular lid, square cut ridge present, no acroteria. Panel on W end badly broken, crusader shield like design, semi circular bosses, badly obstructed by bushes.  
0.5m SW of T54. Box in very poor condition, largely buried.  
Not located on site map, must have total station measurements taken- easting, northing and elevations.  
No slides or didgis of at all, 1 b & W photo available, more needed must have b& w!!

#### **TOMB 79:**

Pointed arch lid, square bosses on sides, semicircular on ends, large crack down centre of S face. N face obstructed due to vegetation. Square cut ridge present, no acroteria. Box in very poor condition- fragments of the box lie N and E of the lid, base not visible.  
Located 6m W of dry stone wall, approx 6m ESE of T2 (Aperlite tomb).  
Not located on site map, must have total station measurements taken- easting, northing and elevations.

#### **TOMB 81: SOLITARY TRIANGULAR LID**

Triangular lid only, no square cut ridge, with acroteria, semi circular boss on W end. Not square cut ridge. Lid upside down, filled with rubble.  
10m NE of T63.  
Not located on site map, must have total station measurements taken- easting, northing and elevations.  
No photos/slides or didgis of at all, must have b& w!!

#### **TOMB 83: IGNORANCE IS BLISS TOMB**

Appears to be a lid only- shape difficult to determine- largely buried/obstructed.  
Located in upper eastern necropolis, 4m SW of T39. 6m SE of a small cistern (get number of cistern).  
Only N & W face appear to be visible.  
Not located on site map, must have total station measurements taken- easting, northing and elevations.  
No photos/slides or didgis of at all, must have b& w!!

## **APPENDIX VII**

### ***2001 Final Presentation Sheet***



SARCOPHAGI SUMMARY										
2001 ECU TOMB TEAM SURVEY										
TOMB NUMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
LOCATION										
NECROPOLIS	W	E	W	W	W	W	SE	W	W	W
BEARING	244	264	34	278	292	257	251	139	242	251
LAND/ WATER/ SHORE	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
ELEVATION										
COORDINATES - E & N										
CONDITION	GD	EX	GD	FR	FR	GD	FR	PR	GD	PR
LID Y / N / NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
HEIGHT	0.87	1.1	.64	.65	.67	.79	1.27	.79-	1.12	.62-
LENGTH	2.5	2.33	2.18	2.20-	2.43	2.40	2.29	2.33	2.43	2.16
WIDTH	1.95	1.17	1.10	1.16	1.16	1.14	1.12	1.12	1.19	.75-
ACROTERIA	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
INCISED	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
INSCRIBED	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
MORTAR	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
RELIEF	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
SQUARE CUT RIDGE	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
LID SHAPE										
DOUBLE TRIANGULAR	Y									
POINTED ARCH		Y					Y	Y	Y	
RECTANGULAR										
SEMI-CIRCULAR										
TRIANGULAR			Y	Y	Y	Y				Y
UNRECOGNISABLE										
BOSSSES Y / N / NV	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
# OF BOSSES	4	6	0	1-	2	2	6	4-	5-	2
CONDITON	GD	GD		PR	PR	FR	GD	GD	GD	PR
BOSS SHAPE										
CARVED										
RECTANGULAR										
SEMI-CIRCULAR/ OVOID/ ARCHED	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SQUARE		Y					Y		Y	
UNREGOGNISABLE					Y					
TOMB NUMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

SARCOPHAGI SUMMARY										
2001 ECU TOMB TEAM SURVEY										
TOMB NUMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BOX Y / N / NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
HEIGHT	1.19	1.46	1.08	1.14	1.11	1.21	1.07	.99	1.19	.61-
LENGTH	2.3	2.25	2.05	2.27	2.30	2.30	2.20	2.28	2.20	2.10
WIDTH	1.58-	1.12	.95	1.05	1.05	1.08	1.00	.99	1.07	1.05
INCISED	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	NV
INSCRIBED	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	NV
PANEL	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	NV
INSCRIBED WITHIN PANEL	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	NV
INSCRIBED OUTSIDE PANEL	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	NV
PILASTERS	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	NV
PILLOWS	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV	Y	Y	Y	NV
WALL THICKNESS	0.17	0.22	.2	.19	.20	.17	.17	.14	.19	NA
ANSATA	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	NV
CIRCULAR										
DELTA										
OTHER										
RECTANGULAR	Y							Y		
SIGMA		Y	Y	Y		Y				
BASE Y / N / NV	Y	Y	NV	Y	NV	Y	NV	NV	Y	Y
HEIGHT	NA	0.24	NA	.40-	NA	.32-	NA	NA	1.02	.48
LENGTH	.46-	.9-	NA	1.84-	NA	1.01-	NA	NA	2.92	2.46
WIDTH	NA	.38-	NA	.09-	NA	.15-	NA	NA	2.52	1.23
ASHLARBLOCKS	N	Y	NV	N	NV	N	NV	NV	Y	Y
BEDROCK	Y	NV	NV	Y	NV	Y	NV	NV	NV	NV
CAVITY	N	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	Y	Y
DIVOTS	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	Y	NV
STEPS	N	NV	NV	NV	NV	N	NV	NV	Y	NV
TOMB NUMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10



TOMB NUMBER	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
LOCATION										
NECROPOLIS	W	W	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
BEARING	293	272	272	240	346	301	288	328	235	220
LAND/ WATER/ SHORE	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
ELEVATION										
COORDINATES - E & N										
CONDITION	V.PR	FR	PR	GD	GD	PR	FR	GD	PR	FR
LID Y / N / NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
HEIGHT	NA	.56-	.62-	1	.88-	0.65		0.86	.48-	0.64
LENGTH	NA	2.17	2.98	2.44	2.24	2.33		2.44	1.45-	2.3
WIDTH	NA	.84	1.05	1.25	1.10-	0.85		1.3	.72-	1.6
ACROTERIA	N	N	N	N	N	N		N	N	N
INCISED	NV	N	N	N	N	N		N	N	N
INSCRIBED	NV	N	N	N	N	N		N	N	N
MORTAR	N	N	NV	Y	N	N		Y	N	Y
RELIEF	NV	N	N	N	N	N		N	N	Y
SQUARE CUT RIDGE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	N
LID SHAPE										
DOUBLE TRIANGULAR										
POINTED ARCH	Y			Y	Y	Y				
RECTANGULAR										
SEMI-CIRCULAR		Y	Y					Y	Y	
TRIANGULAR										Y
UNRECOGNISABLE										
BOSSSES Y / N / NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	N	Y
# OF BOSSSES	2-	4-	2-	6	4-	4-		6	0	1-
CONDITON	GD	FR	PR	GD	FR	PR		PR		PR
BOSS SHAPE										
CARVED										
RECTANGULAR										
SEMI-CIRCULAR/ OVOID/ ARCHED		Y	Y		Y					
SQUARE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		
UNREGOGNISABLE										Y
TOMB NUMBER	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

SARCOPHAGI SUMMARY										
2001 ECU TOMB TEAM SURVEY										
TOMB NUMBER	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
BOX Y / N / NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
HEIGHT	.94	.89	NA	.93-	1.04	.33-	1.14	1.15	0.8	0.42
LENGTH	2.23	2.15	NA	2.31	2.1	2.15	2.16	2.26	2	2.4
WIDTH	1.11	.73	NA	1.12	1.01	0.74	1	1.14	0.67	1.23-
INCISED	NV	N	NV	Y	N	NV	Y	Y	N	N
INSCRIBED	NV	N	NV	N	N	NV	Y	Y	N	N
PANEL	NV	N	NV	Y	N	NV	Y	Y	N	N
INSCRIBED WITHIN PANEL	NV	N	NV	N	N	NV	Y	Y	N	N
INSCRIBED OUTSIDE PANEL	NV	N	NV	N	N	NV	N	Y	N	N
PILASTERS	N	N	NV	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
PILLOWS	NV	Y	NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV
WALL THICKNESS	.15	.15	NA	0.19	0.2	0.13	0.15	0.18	0.14	NA
ANSATA	NV	NV	NV	Y	N	NV	Y	Y	N	N
CIRCULAR										
DELTA				Y			Y	Y		
OTHER										
RECTANGULAR								Y		
SIGMA										
BASE Y / N / NV	NV	Y	NV	NV	NV	NV	Y	Y	Y	Y
HEIGHT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.9	1.36	2.26	0.47
LENGTH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.52	2.97	6.1	2.4
WIDTH	NA	.59-	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5	3.17	4.5	1.76
ASHLARBLOCKS	NV	Y	NV	NV	NV	NV	Y	Y	Y	N
BEDROCK	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	Y	Y	Y
CAVITY	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	Y	Y	Y	Y
DIVOTS	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	Y	Y	N	N
STEPS	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	Y	Y	N	N
TOMB NUMBER	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20



SARCOPHAGI SUMMARY										
2001 ECU TOMB TEAM SURVEY										
TOMB NUMBER	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
LOCATION										
NECROPOLIS	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
BEARING	240	228	216	220	257	256	322	242	200	230
LAND/ WATER/ SHORE	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
ELEVATION										
COORDINATES - E & N										
CONDITION	FR	GD	PR	PR	GD	GD	GD	GD	PR	GD
LID Y / N / NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
HEIGHT	0.86	0.94	.79-	.52-	1.16	.92-	1.02	1.24	1.02	
LENGTH	2.16	1.6-	2.25	1.34-	2.39	2.38	2.31	2.45	1.27-	
WIDTH	1.01	1.03	1.03	.64-	1.28	.65-	1.13	1.22	1.07	
ACROTERIA	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
INCISED	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
INSCRIBED	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
MORTAR	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
RELIEF	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
SQUARE CUT RIDGE	Y	Y	N	NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
LID SHAPE										
DOUBLE TRIANGULAR										
POINTED ARCH	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
RECTANGULAR										
SEMI-CIRCULAR										
TRIANGULAR			Y							
UNRECOGNISABLE										
BOSSSES Y / N / NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
# OF BOSSES	6	5-	6	5-	6	6	6	6	3-	
CONDITON	FR	FR	PR	V.PR	GD	GD	FR	GD	GD	
BOSS SHAPE										
CARVED										
RECTANGULAR			Y							
SEMI-CIRCULAR/ OVOID/ ARCHED	Y		Y		Y		Y	Y	Y	
SQUARE	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	
UNREGOGNISABLE				Y						
TOMB NUMBER	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

SARCOPHAGI SUMMARY										
2001 ECU TOMB TEAM SURVEY										
TOMB NUMBER	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
BOX Y / N / NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
HEIGHT	1.04	1.05	.48-	1.06	1.55	1.31	.53-	1.32	1.08	0.74
LENGTH	2.08	2.1	2.1	2.14	2.38	2.25	2.00-	2.2	2.25	2.03
WIDTH	0.94	0.96	1	0.85	1.23	1.1	1.06	1.14	1.06	0.92
INCISED	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
INSCRIBED	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
PANEL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
INSCRIBED WITHIN PANEL	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
INSCRIBED OUTSIDE PANEL	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
PILASTERS	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
PILLOWS	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WALL THICKNESS	0.18	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.22	0.2	0.16	0.22	0.13	0.15
ANSATA	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
CIRCULAR										
DELTA										Y
OTHER										
RECTANGULAR										
SIGMA					Y	Y				
BASE Y / N / NV	Y	Y	NV	Y	Y	Y	NV	Y	Y	Y
HEIGHT	0.9	0.97	NA	0.1	0.7	1.4	NA	1.36	.52-	1
LENGTH	2.64	3.07	NA	2.9	2.8	3.03	NA	3.2	.27-	2.78
WIDTH	1.68	1.54	NA	2.04	1.58	1.54	NA	2.58	1.71-	1.53
ASHLARBLOCKS	Y	Y	NV	N	Y	Y	NV	Y	N	N
BEDROCK	N	Y	NV	Y	Y	Y	NV	Y	Y	Y
CAVITY	Y	Y	NV	N	Y	Y	NV	Y	NV	N
DIVOTS	Y	N	NV	N	N	N	NV	Y	Y	N
STEPS	Y	Y	NV	N	Y	Y	NV	Y	Y	N
TOMB NUMBER	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30



SARCOPHAGI SUMMARY										
2001 ECU TOMB TEAM SURVEY										
TOMB NUMBER	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
LOCATION										
NECROPOLIS	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
BEARING	217	214	216	250	302	307	216	230	282	261
LAND/WATER/ShORE	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
ELEVATION										
COORDINATES - E & N										
CONDITION	PR	FR	PR	GD	GD	GD	FR	FR	GD	GD
LID Y/N/NV	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
HEIGHT	.64-	0.96		0.82	0.76	0.78	0.88	0.8	1.01	0.94
LENGTH	1.34-	2.19		2.34	2.36	2.34	2.31	1.59-	2.35	2.21
WIDTH	1.05	1.21		0.95	1.1	1	1.09	1.07-	1.23	1.09
ACROTERIA	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N
INCISED	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N
INSCRIBED	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N
MORTAR	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
RELIEF	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N
SQUARE CUT RIDGE	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LID SHAPE										
DOUBLE TRIANGULAR										
POINTED ARCH		Y		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
RECTANGULAR										
SEMI-CIRCULAR	Y				Y					
TRIANGULAR										
UNRECOGNISABLE										
BOSSES Y/N/NV	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
# OF BOSSES	3-	6		5-	5-	5-	4-	3-	6	6
CONDITON	PR	GD		PR	GD	GD	FR	PR	GD	FR
BOSS SHAPE										
CARVED										
RECTANGULAR	Y									
SEMI-CIRCULAR/OVOID/ARCHED	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SQUARE		Y		Y				Y	Y	
UNREGOGNISABLE										
TOMB NUMBER	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

SARCOPHAGI SUMMARY										
2001 ECU TOMB TEAM SURVEY										
TOMB NUMBER	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
BOX Y/N/NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
HEIGHT	.7-	1.2	0.81	0.84	1.15	1.02	.89-	.6-	1.23	1.17
LENGTH	2.08	2.2	NA	1.39	NA	1.34-	2.27	2.14	2.14	2.12
WIDTH	0.96	1.08	0.81	0.87	0.96	0.95	0.98	.64-	1.1	1
INCISED	NV	Y	NV	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
INSCRIBED	NV	N	NV	Y	NV	N	Y	Y	Y	N
PANEL	NV	N	NV	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
INSCRIBED WITHIN PANEL	NV	N	NV	Y	NV	N	Y	Y	N	N
INSCRIBED OUTSIDE PANEL	NV	N	NV	N	NV	N	N	N	N	N
PILASTERS	N	N	NV	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
PILLOWS	Y	Y	NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WALL THICKNESS	0.17	0.16	NA	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.18
ANSATA	NV	N		N	NV	N	Y	Y	N	N
CIRCULAR								Y		
DELTA										
OTHER										
RECTANGULAR										
SIGMA							Y			
BASE Y/N/NV	NV	Y	Y	NV	Y	NV	NV	NV	Y	Y
HEIGHT	NA	.38-	.28-	NA	0.33	NA	NA	NA	2	NA
LENGTH	NA	2.1	2.22	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.05	NA
WIDTH	NA	NA	1.06-	NA	1.09	NA	NA	NA	1.94-	.73-
ASHLARBLOCKS	NV	Y	Y	NV	N	NV	NV	NV	Y	NV
BEDROCK	NV	Y	N	NV	Y	NV	NV	NV	Y	NV
CAVITY	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	Y	NV
DIVOTS	NV	NV	Y	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	N	NV
STEPS	NV	Y	Y	NV	Y	NV	NV	NV	Y	NV
TOMB NUMBER	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40



2001 ECU TOMB TEAM SURVEY										
TOMB NUMBER	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
LOCATION										
NECROPOLIS	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE
BEARING	238	220	330	316	326	314	252	336	217	216
LAND/ WATER/ SHORE	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
ELEVATION										
COORDINATES - E & N										
CONDITION	GD	GD	FR	GD	GD	GD	PR	GD	V PR	FR
LID Y/N/NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
HEIGHT	1.04	.90	.58-	.88	1.07	0.84	.78-	0.93		0.73
LENGTH	2.30	2.36	.87-	2.50	2.42	2.22	1.07-	2.36		2.56
WIDTH	1.17	1.10	1.07	1.19	1.27	1	.89-	1.03		1.07
ACROTERIA	N	N	NV	N	N	N	N	N		N
INCISED	N	N	NV	N	N	N	N	N		Y
INSCRIBED	N	N	NV	N	N	N	N	N		N
MORTAR	Y	Y	NV	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		N
RELIEF	N	N	NV	N	N	N	N	N		Y
SQUARE CUT RIDGE	Y	Y	NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		N
LID SHAPE										
DOUBLE TRIANGULAR										
POINTED ARCH	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
RECTANGULAR										Y
SEMI-CIRCULAR		Y	Y							
TRIANGULAR										
UNRECOGNISABLE										
BOSSSES Y/N/NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
# OF BOSSES	6	6	2-	6	6	6	1-	6		2
CONDITON	GD	GD	GD	FR	FR	GD	PR	FR		PR
BOSS SHAPE										
CARVED								Y		
RECTANGULAR										
SEMI-CIRCULAR/ OVOID/ ARCHED		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y		
SQUARE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y
UNREGOGNISABLE										
TOMB NUMBER	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

SARCOPHAGI SUMMARY										
2001 ECU TOMB TEAM SURVEY										
TOMB NUMBER	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
BOX Y/N/NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
HEIGHT	1.35	1.26	1.23	1.6	1.44	1.11	.69-	1.01		0.85
LENGTH	2.26	2.27	2.23	2.46	2.33	2.18	2.03	2.28		2.79
WIDTH	1.18	1	.93	1.22	1.16	0.99	NA	0.99		0.94
INCISED	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV	Y		Y
INSCRIBED	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV	Y		Y
PANEL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	NV	Y		Y
INSCRIBED WITHIN PANEL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	NV	Y		Y
INSCRIBED OUTSIDE PANEL	N	Y	NV	N	N	N	NV	NV		N
PILASTERS	Y	N	N	N	N	N	NV	N		Y
PILLOWS	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	NV	Y		Y
WALL THICKNESS	.17	.16	.22	.23	.14	0.19	NA	0.2		0.14
ANSATA	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	NV	Y		Y
CIRCULAR										
DELTA										
OTHER										
RECTANGULAR										
SIGMA	Y	Y		Y				Y		Y
BASE Y/N/NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV
HEIGHT	.5-	.39	NA	.74-	.33-	0.62	NA	.7-	.77-	NA
LENGTH	2.04-	2.26	NA	2.21-	2.37	2.34	1.54-	.2-	3.16	NA
WIDTH	NA	1.25	.96-	1.98	1.16	1.21	.45-	NA	1.6-	NA
ASHLARBLOCKS	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV	Y	NV
BEDROCK	Y	Y	Y	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV
CAVITY	NV	Y	NV	Y	Y	Y	NV	NV	Y	NV
DIVOTS	NV	N	NV	N	NV	NV	NV	NV	Y	NV
STEPS	Y	Y	NV	Y	Y	Y	NV	NV	Y	NV
TOMB NUMBER	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50



SARCOPHAGI SUMMARY										
2001 ECU TOMB TEAM SURVEY										
TOMB NUMBER	51	52	53*	54	55	56*	57	58	59	60
LOCATION										
NECROPOLIS	SE	SE	SH	SH	SH	SH	SH	SH	SH	SH
BEARING	234	312	0	221	338	232	235	242	238	241
LAND/ WATER/ SHORE	L	L	L	L	L	W	L	L	L	W
ELEVATION										
COORDINATES - E & N										
CONDITION	PR	PR	VPR	FR	FR	PR	FR	FR	PR	FR
LID Y / N / NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV	Y	Y	N	N
HEIGHT	0.88	0.92	0.8	1.09	.3-		0.84	.73-		
LENGTH	1.52-	2.32	.48-	2.35	1.92		1.27	2.31		
WIDTH	1.07	1.02	.69-	1.18	.6-		1.4	1.10-		
ACROTERIA	N	N	N	N	Y		N	N		
INCISED	N	N	N	N	NV		N	N		
INSCRIBED	N	N	N	N	NV		N	N		
MORTAR	N	N	NV	N	NV		N	N		
RELIEF	N	N	N	N	NV		Y	N		
SQUARE CUT RIDGE	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		N	Y		
LID SHAPE										
DOUBLE TRIANGULAR										
POINTED ARCH	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y			
RECTANGULAR								Y		
SEMI-CIRCULAR										
TRIANGULAR					Y					
UNRECOGNISABLE										
BOSSSES Y / N / NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV		Y	Y		
# OF BOSSES	3-	6	1-	6			2	4-		
CONDITON	GD	PR	VPR	FR			GD	PR		
BOSS SHAPE										
CARVED	Y	Y								
RECTANGULAR										
SEMI-CIRCULAR/ OVOID/ ARCHED	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		
SQUARE										
UNREGOGNISABLE										
TOMB NUMBER	51	52	53*	54	55	56*	57	58	59	60

SARCOPHAGI SUMMARY										
2001 ECU TOMB TEAM SURVEY										
TOMB NUMBER	51	52	53*	54	55	56*	57	58	59	60
BOX Y / N / NV	Y	Y	N	Y	NV	Y	Y	Y	N	N
HEIGHT	1.1	0.88		.30-	NA	.31-	1.2	1.17-		
LENGTH	2.17	2.24		2.21	NA	1.39-	2.37	2.25		
WIDTH	0.96	0.97		0.94	NA	1.17	1.17	0.93		
INCISED	Y	Y		NV	NV	NV	N	Y		
INSCRIBED	Y	Y		NV	NV	NV	N	Y		
PANEL	Y	Y		NV	NV	NV	N	N		
INSCRIBED WITHIN PANEL	Y	Y		NV	NV	NV	N	N		
INSCRIBED OUTSIDE PANEL	N	N		NV	NV	NV	N	N		
PILASTERS	N	N		NV	NV	NV	N	N		
PILLOWS	Y	Y		NV	NV	NV	Y	Y		
WALL THICKNESS	0.18	0.18		0.17	NA	0.21	0.17	0.18		
ANSATA	Y	Y		NV	NV	NV	N	N		
CIRCULAR										
DELTA										
OTHER										
RECTANGULAR										
SIGMA	Y	Y								
BASE Y / N / NV	Y	NV	N	NV	NV	Y	NV	NV	Y	Y
HEIGHT	.9-	NA		NA	NA	.32-	NA	NA	.4-	0.52
LENGTH	2.3	NA		NA	NA	2.96	NA	NA	2.64	2.46
WIDTH	.83-	NA		NA	NA	0.31-	NA	NA	1.53	1.1
ASHLARBLOCKS	Y	NV		NV	NV	Y	NV	NV	Y	Y
BEDROCK	NV	NV		NV	NV	N	NV	NV	NV	NV
CAVITY	NV	NV		NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	Y	NV
DIVOTS	NV	NV		NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV
STEPS	NV	NV		NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	Y
TOMB NUMBER	51	52	53*	54	55	56*	57	58	59	60



SARCOPHAGI SUMMARY										
2001 ECU TOMB TEAM SURVEY										
TOMB NUMBER	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
LOCATION										
NECROPOLIS	SH	SH	SH	SH	IS	IS	IS	E	E	E
BEARING	304	236	272	1	215	236	215	309	233	310
LAND/ WATER/ SHORE	L	W	W	W	L	L	L	L	L	L
ELEVATION										
COORDINATES - E & N										
CONDITION	FR	GD	PR	PR	PR	PR	FR	EX	FR	GD
LID Y / N / NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
HEIGHT	0.9	1	.61-	NA		0.88	0.91	0.86	0.88	.27-
LENGTH	2.2	2.25	2.36	1.73-		.5-	2.38	2.22	2.22	2.17
WIDTH	1.47	1.12	.62-	1.11		1.03	1.1	1.08	1.09	1.06
ACROTERIA	N	N	NV	NV		N	N	N	N	N
INCISED	N	Y	N	NV		Y	N	N	N	N
INSCRIBED	N	N	N	NV		N	N	N	N	N
MORTAR	N	N	NV	NV		N	N	Y	N	Y
RELIEF	N	N	N	NV		N	N	N	N	N
SQUARE CUT RIDGE	Y	Y	NV	N		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LID SHAPE										
DOUBLE TRIANGULAR										
POINTED ARCH		Y				Y		Y	Y	Y
RECTANGULAR										
SEMI-CIRCULAR	Y						Y			
TRIANGULAR			Y	Y						
UNRECOGNISABLE										
BOSSSES Y / N / NV	Y	Y	Y	NV		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
# OF BOSSES	4-	6	3-			2-	6	6	4-	5-
CONDITON	GD	FR	FR			PR	PR	GD	FR	FR
BOSS SHAPE										
CARVED										
RECTANGULAR										
SEMI-CIRCULAR/ OVOID/ ARCHED	Y	Y				Y		Y		Y
SQUARE		Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
UNREGOGNISABLE			Y							
TOMB NUMBER	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70

SARCOPHAGI SUMMARY										
2001 ECU TOMB TEAM SURVEY										
TOMB NUMBER	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
BOX Y / N / NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
HEIGHT	.85-	.61-	1.07-	0.28		.42-	.72-	1.1	1.1	1.08
LENGTH	2.04	2.17	2.22	2.18		2.15	2.12	2.15	2.14	2.06
WIDTH	1.11	1.08	1	1.03		0.94	1	0.96	1.05	1.02
INCISED	Y	NV	Y	NV		NV	N	Y	N	Y
INSCRIBED	Y	NV	Y	NV		NV	N	Y	N	Y
PANEL	Y	NV	Y	NV		NV	N	N	N	Y
INSCRIBED WITHIN PANEL	Y	NV	Y	NV		NV	N	N	N	Y
INSCRIBED OUTSIDE PANEL	Y	NV	N	NV		NV	N	N	N	N
PILASTERS	N	N	N	NV		N	N	N	N	N
PILLOWS	Y	NV	Y	NV		NV	Y	Y	Y	Y
WALL THICKNESS	0.16	0.21	0.18	0.2		0.15	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.18
ANSATA	Y	NV	Y	NV		NV	N	N	N	NV
CIRCULAR										
DELTA			Y							
OTHER										
RECTANGULAR										
SIGMA	Y									
BASE Y / N / NV	NV	NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
HEIGHT	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.17	.55-	.25-	1.55	0.79	1.1
LENGTH	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.74	.72-	2.64-	2.91	1.87	2.3
WIDTH	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.74	.8-	1.56	1.96	1.36	3.32
ASHLARBLOCKS	NV	NV	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
BEDROCK	NV	NV	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
CAVITY	NV	NV	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	NV
DIVOTS	NV	NV	NV	NV	Y	NV	N	Y	N	Y
STEPS	NV	NV	N	N	N	NV	Y	Y	N	Y
TOMB NUMBER	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70



SARCOPHAGI SUMMARY										
2001 ECU TOMB TEAM SURVEY										
TOMB NUMBER	71*	72	73	74	75	76*	77	78	79	80*
LOCATION										
NECROPOLIS	E	E	N	N	SE	SH	SE	SH	SE	SH
BEARING	216	239	312	350	226	304	253	269	212	266
LAND/ WATER/ SHORE	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
ELEVATION										
COORDINATES - E & N										
CONDITION	PR	FR	PR	FR	VPR	PR	GD	FR	GD	PR
LID Y / N / NV	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
HEIGHT		0.9	.92-	.75-			1.2	1	.85-	
LENGTH		2.33	1.9	2.46			2.3	2.41	2.21	
WIDTH		.93-	1.26	1.31			1.31	1.29	.93-	
ACROTERIA		N	N	N			N	N	N	
INCISED		N	N	N			N	Y	N	
INSCRIBED		N	N	N			N	N	N	
MORTAR		N	N	Y			N	Y	N	
RELIEF		N	N	N			N	N	N	
SQUARE CUT RIDGE		Y	Y	NV			Y	Y	Y	
LID SHAPE										
DOUBLE TRIANGULAR										
POINTED ARCH				Y			Y	Y	Y	
RECTANGULAR										
SEMI-CIRCULAR		Y	Y							
TRIANGULAR										
UNRECOGNISABLE										
BOSSSES Y / N / NV		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	
# OF BOSSES		3-	5-	6			6	3-	6	
CONDITON		GD	GD	GD			EX	GD	GD	
BOSS SHAPE										
CARVED										
RECTANGULAR										
SEMI-CIRCULAR/ OVOID/ ARCHED			Y				Y	Y	Y	
SQUARE		Y		Y					Y	
UNREGOGNISABLE										
TOMB NUMBER	71*	72	73	74	75	76*	77	78	79	80*

SARCOPHAGI SUMMARY										
2001 ECU TOMB TEAM SURVEY										
TOMB NUMBER	71*	72	73	74	75	76*	77	78	79	80*
BOX Y / N / NV	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
HEIGHT		.59-		1.35	0.52	0.2	18-	.21-		.17-
LENGTH		2.25		2.32	2.9	.45-	.96-	1.06-		2.2
WIDTH		NA		1.14	1.2	0.97	1.19	1.20-		0.84
INCISED		Y		Y	N	NV	NV	NV		Y
INSCRIBED		Y		N	N	NV	NV	NV		Y
PANEL		Y		Y	N	NV	NV	NV		Y
INSCRIBED WITHIN PANEL		Y		N	N	NV	NV	NV		Y
INSCRIBED OUTSIDE PANEL		N		N	N	NV	NV	NV		Y
PILASTERS		NV		N	N	NV	NV	NV		Y
PILLOWS		Y		Y	N	NV	Y	NA		Y
WALL THICKNESS		0.12		0.19	NA	0.1	0.2	0.28		0.13
ANSATA		Y			N	NV	NV	NV		Y
CIRCULAR										
DELTA				Y						
OTHER		Y								
RECTANGULAR										
SIGMA										Y
BASE Y / N / NV	Y	NV	Y	Y	Y	NV	NV	NV	N	NV
HEIGHT	0.51	NA	1.19	.65-	1.65-	NA	NA	NA		NA
LENGTH	2.25	NA	2.91	1.38-	3.52	NA	NA	NA		NA
WIDTH	.5-	NA	1.36	.78-	1.2	NA	NA	NA		NA
ASHLARBLOCKS	Y	NV	N	Y	N	NV	NV	NV		NV
BEDROCK	N	NV	NV	N	Y	NV	NV	NV		NV
CAVITY	Y	NV	Y	Y	N	NV	NV	NV		NV
DIVOTS	Y	NV	N	N	N	NV	NV	NV		NV
STEPS	Y	NV	N	Y	N	NV	NV	NV		NV
TOMB NUMBER	71*	72	73	74	75	76*	77	78	79	80*



SARCOPHAGI SUMMARY										
2001 ECU TOMB TEAM SURVEY										
TOMB NUMBER	81	82*	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
LOCATION										
NECROPOLIS	SH	SH	E	N	N	INTW	IS	N	E	E
BEARING	238	248	262	230	260	238	244	210	246	244
LAND/ WATER/ SHORE	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
ELEVATION										
COORDINATES - E & N										
CONDITION	GD	PR	FR	FR	PR	FR	PR	GD	FR	FR
LID Y / N / NV	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
HEIGHT	.79-		.59-				.5-			
LENGTH	2.27		2.31				2.16-			
WIDTH	1.02		1.04				1.11			
ACROTERIA	Y		N				NV			
INCISED	NV		N				N			
INSCRIBED	NV		N				N			
MORTAR	N		N				N			
RELIEF	NV		N				N			
SQUARE CUT RIDGE	NV		NV				N			
LID SHAPE										
DOUBLE TRIANGULAR										
POINTED ARCH										
RECTANGULAR										
SEMI-CIRCULAR			Y							
TRIANGULAR	Y									
UNRECOGNISABLE										
BOSSSES Y / N / NV	Y		Y				N			
# OF BOSSES	1-		6				0			
CONDITON	FR		PR							
BOSS SHAPE										
CARVED										
RECTANGULAR										
SEMI-CIRCULAR/ OVOID/ ARCHED	Y		Y							
SQUARE										
UNREGOGNISABLE										
TOMB NUMBER	81	82*	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90

SARCOPHAGI SUMMARY										
2001 ECU TOMB TEAM SURVEY										
TOMB NUMBER	81	82*	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
BOX Y / N / NV	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
HEIGHT		.15-				.66-				
LENGTH		2.21				2.7				
WIDTH		.6-				2.1				
INCISED		NV				Y				
INSCRIBED		NV				N				
PANEL		NV				N				
INSCRIBED WITHIN PANEL		NV				N				
INSCRIBED OUTSIDE PANEL		NV				N				
PILASTERS		NV				N				
PILLOWS		NV				N				
WALL THICKNESS		0.14				0.21				
ANSATA										
CIRCULAR										
DELTA										
OTHER										
RECTANGULAR										
SIGMA										
BASE Y / N / NV	N	NV	N	Y	Y	NV	N	Y	Y	Y
HEIGHT		NA		.7-	1.4	NA		0.19	.76-	2.1
LENGTH		NA		2.45-	3.6	NA		1.43	1.25-	1.43
WIDTH		NA		.92-	3.56	NA		1.07	1.27	2.9
ASHLARBLOCKS		NV		N	N	NV		N	N	N
BEDROCK		NV		Y	Y	NV		Y	Y	Y
CAVITY		NV		NV	Y	NV		N	NV	N
DIVOTS		NV		N	N	NV		N	N	N
STEPS		NV		Y	N	NV		N	N	N
TOMB NUMBER	81	82*	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90



## **APPENDIX VIII**

### ***The Catalogue of Tombs***

# *The Catalogue of Tombs*

The following Catalogue is the culmination of all information gathered to this point regarding the Tombs of Aperlae.

## *Introductory Remarks*

The catalogue is as accurate, comprehensive and up to date a composition that could be constructed with the available evidence. It is probable that all the tombs of Aperlae have not yet been discovered. A point of interest in the 2001 survey was the recognition that tides seemed lower than in previous years and there has been a significant amount of change in the shape of the shoreline in the past year. The water, the earth and the vast amounts of rubble scattered in the area have undergone a great deal of movement and displacement during the sites lifetime. There had also been some local developments in this area; locals had constructed a new house and a second break water. A great deal of shore rubble had obviously been used in the construction of these two structures. As a result many new tombs were discovered along the shore during the 2001 season. I also believe that many more tombs are located here but lie buried in the vast amount of shore rocks and shells. Future surveys will definitely reveal more, especially if excavation is allowed.

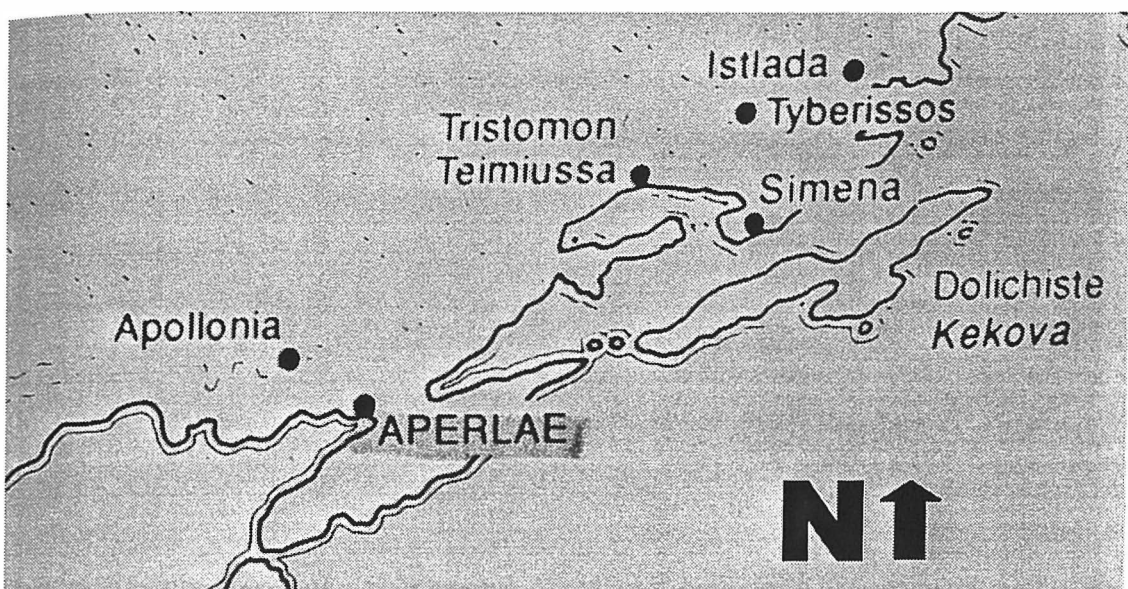
Despite the fact that the face of Aperlae changes with each and every passing month, this catalogue has been constructed so as to allow future investigators of the site to identify accurately all of the tombs found upon the surface of Aperlae up to this point. This catalogue gives accurate descriptions of the location of each tomb on Site and a detailed account of each and every tomb and its features. Each of the tomb descriptions is followed by a set of black and white photographs, which best capture the architectural features. All photos are taken by me during the 2001 season unless stated otherwise. Each photo is taken from an angle that best visually illustrates the tomb. I have made every effort to photograph a flank and an end, although this was impossible in some cases due to the nature of the site and position of some of the tombs. The submerged

tombs were especially difficult to photograph as they often had to be taken standing in the water on very slippery rocks, and the meter stick often floated off in the current. These factors often determined what sort of photograph could be obtained. Like the obstacles that were posed by taking photographs waist deep in water, the light was also an obstacle. The fieldwork on site would begin at 6 am and run to around 1pm, as such I was limited in my ability to wait for the 'best light' with which to photograph some of the tombs. As a result some of the tombs may be a bit difficult to discern either because of too much light or not enough - through shadows and obstructions which I was unable to avoid through circumstances with the Site and daily schedule. The final important factor to note regarding the quality of the photography is that I am far from being a professional photographer, my camera is rather basic but I have been very happy with the results.

The lack of further work on the site map during the 2001 season meant that the *contiguous features* section was elevated in importance. I found it necessary to insist upon an excellent standard of data because this section became the only way of locating the tombs, especially so as the map was also unfinished. In the *2001 Tomb for Dummies Sheet* I requested the following information:

*Note nearby features, distance from other landmarks like buildings, tombs, cisterns and natural features. Reference the tomb location to at least 3 permanent features, use the compass and the 30m or 60m tape to do so.*

Upon reaching site, and understanding the situation, the importance of this statement was reinforced. All tombs in the catalogue are accurately and abundantly described in relation to the site, as a result some of the features used as landmarks will be described here so that the *contiguous features* in the tomb catalogue will be understood.

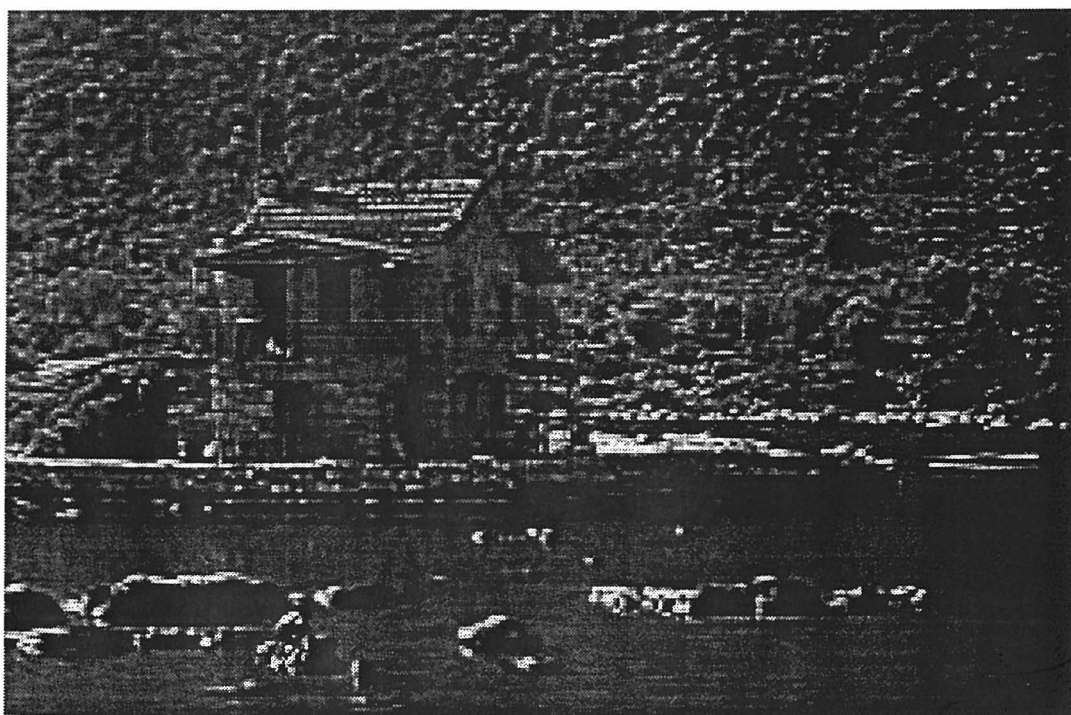


Foss, 1996 #59. Map II.

As the above map shows Aperlae is located to the west of the Isthmus that connects to the land mass known as Sicak Yarimadasi. One of the features that is often referenced to in the *contiguous features* section within the following catalogue is the home of Mr Ali Fas Pinar. His house is located on the west side of the narrow isthmus facing towards Aperlae, it is a two story building located on the waterfront, constructed of local stone and mortar. The house is built upon the remains of an ancient church [noted by Foss, 1996 #61], one of six located upon the site.



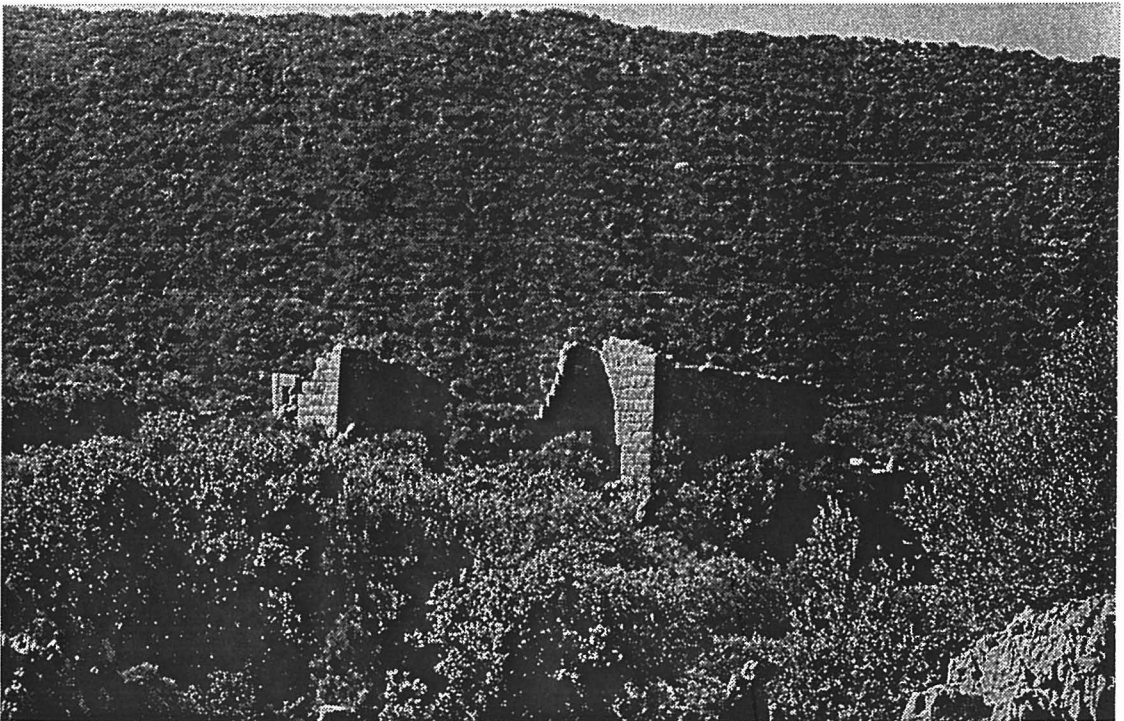
Mr Ali Tas Pinar's residence on the west end of the narrow isthmus.  
Looking southeast from site. Courtesy W. Leadbetter, 06/01.



Mr Ali Tas Pinar's residence looking southeast from the shore of Aperlae.  
Courtesy L.Vann, 3/06/98.

Other features that are referred to within the catalogue that are not located on the map are in the Northern Necropolis, still uncharted territory in many ways. The tombs in this Necropolis (Tombs 88, 84, 74, and 73) are measured to a number of unusual features, two of which are described below.

The tombs that are found in this Necropolis are far beyond the northern fortification walls, without the total station handy to obtain an accurate measurement, the distances between the tombs and the north wall were estimated. One needs to have a view very much like the one below in order to be in the same vicinity of these tombs. Locating either of the previously mentioned tombs or any of the below features will mean you can locate all the other tombs or features using the *Contiguous Features* and a little extrapolation.



The northern fortification wall with its hellenistic masonry.  
Looking south southwest. JH 7/6/01.

Many Tomb measurements were taken to the "doric column" found on the northern extreme of the site. It is very large and has been carved in the doric order, it is most likely to be from the Hellenistic period, and it now on its side in three large fragments.