

## A Settlement in Lycia: Darıözü / Kastabara

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The castle and its identification (N. Çevik - B. Varkıvanç)

**The investigation and identification of Kastabara:** E. Kalinka published in 1944 an account of some archaeological remains from Deliktaş settlement that was discovered by Heberdey in August 1898. In this first and unique publication concerning this site, we find the transcription of two milestones, an altar and two sarcophagus inscriptions, that of a sarcophagus lid from the grave monument of Fırnaz, as well as a sketch showing the façade of the castle<sup>1</sup>. Our pioneer team was the first to inspect, in the summer of 1994, these remains with their neighboring settlements to the southeast of Tlos, namely: Köristan, Zindan, Erikli, Dikmen, Girdev and Kincılar<sup>2</sup>. We decided to devote two investigation seasons respectively to the Darıözü and Köristan settlements when we for the first time climbed together with F. Işık to the steep Darıözü Acropolis. Due to the fact that the work and transport conditions were the most difficult in Darıözü, our group was only able to conclude our research on that settlement a year after the completion of our research relating to Köristan, at the end of the summer in 1998<sup>3</sup>.

The way from Kemer near Fethiye to the settlement of Darıözü consists of a road 32 kilometers long, which begins before the Tlos exit and passes Kayacık and Deresapağı through a forested area. Then via a mountainous and wooded path, one can reach the

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This study was conducted by a group led by N. Çevik, during the 'Surveys of Tlos and its Territorium' in 1998. We have been fortunate to have been assisted by many institutions and people. Our greatest debt is to the Akdeniz Üniversitesi that sustained us financially and administratively. In addition we could not have completed this study without the kind help of R. Tekoğlu, responsible for inscriptions, T. Kahya and Ş. Özudoğru, our serious and attentive students who advanced our the research, S. Doğan, representative of the Ministry of Culture, Grandma Dudu, who made this study possible by offering us the opportunity to camp in her pretty and well-kept wooden summer house, H. İşkan Işık who permitted us to publish the results relating only to the Deliktaş chapter, concerning our study of a much larger area in the mountainous Tlos territorium, comprising various settlements such as Köristan, Zindan and Erikli, and this, in spite of the fact that she wasn't actually present. Further, the participation of our colleague Ş. Aktaş in the field work, although he was unable to be part of the publication team, was very helpful. We sincerely and warmly thank all these people.

<sup>1</sup> TAM II (1944) 265-266 Fig. 1.

<sup>2</sup> For initial information concerning these settlements, see Yılmaz - Çevik 1996, 196 Fig. 10-12.

<sup>3</sup> For the detailed survey report about Darıözü settlement, see Çevik - Varkıvanç 2000, 329-344.

Dereköy village, also called Darıözü, in about two hours. From the Karamuar quarter, the farthest point a motor vehicle can reach, you have to walk for an hour to reach the Deliktaş hillock, where the ancient settlement lies. Between Deliktaş and Karamuar there is a place called Kumarözü, where our group stayed in a plateau house nearest the hillock. The climbing from this plateau house to the Deliktaş Acropolis takes 30 minutes (Fig. 2-3).

Darıözü, situated on the ancient road leading from Tlos eastwards to mountainous Lycia, is the most important settlement on the long pass called Akdağlar between Tlos and Choma<sup>4</sup>. It is also the last settlement before reaching the Girdev plateau in Akdağlar. The information we obtained from the 22B, 23B and 24B blocks of the *milliarium* -or 'milestone' or 'Stadiasmus'- that serves as a road guide to the Province of Lycia, shows that the only town between Tlos and Choma was called Kastabara<sup>5</sup>. Another northwest road, that is initially parallel to the road Tlos-Choma, leads via Plata to Oinoanda. The distance of 32km from Tlos to Darıözü is confirmed by the Patara milliarium, where the distance between Tlos-Kastabara is given as 128 *stadia* (24 km)<sup>6</sup>. A difference of 8 km between the ancient road and the present road can be considered usual once one understands that the ancient road benefited from some shortcuts. Although we don't possess any find giving us the ancient name of Darıözü, the most convincing supposition is that the remains in Darıözü should be identified with the settlement of Kastabara. Inscriptions showing organic ties between Tlos and this settlement support this supposition. The most noteworthy inscription is on the sarcophagus lid that belongs to the most monumental grave to be found in the settlement. From it we learn that the grave belongs to the son of a Tlos citizen<sup>7</sup>. This inscription, dated to the 2nd century AD, suggests that Kastabara was ruled by one of the most important families of Tlos. Further evidence towards the identification of this road Tlos - Kastabara is provided by the milestone extracted and reevaluated by S. and N. E. Akyürek Şahin during the 1995 Tlos surveys<sup>8</sup>. Two more stones, exactly identical in form and inscription, had been observed at Deliktaş<sup>9</sup>. On this milestone, dated to the time of Severus, an inscription reads "18 Roman miles". S. and N. E. A. Şahin believe<sup>10</sup> it to belong to the road between Tlos and Darıözü/Deliktaş - a locality that our working team proposed for the first time in 1998, as the site of Kastabara<sup>11</sup>. Our researches

<sup>4</sup> For the first approach to the road guide monument in Patara, see S. Şahin, "Ein Vorbericht über den Stadiasmus Provinciae Lyciae in Patara", *Lykia* I, 1994, 130 ff.; for full details, see F. Işık - H. Işkan - N. Çevik, *Milliarium Lyciae. Patara Yol Kılavuz Anıtı. Önrapor / Das Wegweisermonument von Patara. Vorbericht*, *Lykia* IV (2001).

<sup>5</sup> Işık - Işkan Işık - Çevik, op.cit. 36 note 174.

<sup>6</sup> The distance between Tlos and Kastabara, measured as 128 *stadia* equals 24,6 km., if we consider 1 *stadion* as 192,3 m. Cf. KIPauly 5 (1979) 337 "*Stadion*" (Chantaire). The fact that the figures are almost completely unreadable because of the damage inflicted on the inscription block 24B (Işık - Işkan Işık - Çevik, op.cit., Pl. 27c.) resulted in the first reports concerning Darıözü, giving a false distance: Çevik - Varkıvanç 2000, 329. S. Şahin suggests a reading of 128 *stadia* on this hardly readable surface, and this supposition of his has been adopted by H. Işkan Işık in the comprehensive publication of the monument: Işık - Işkan Işık - Çevik, op.cit., 36 note 173.

<sup>7</sup> TAM II (1944) 266 No. 722.

<sup>8</sup> C. Naour initially found it in 1977, however S. Şahin identified it as a milestone: N. E. Akyürek Şahin - S. Şahin, "Ein Meilenstein aus Tlos", *Klio* 82, 2000, 475.

<sup>9</sup> TAM II (1944) No 718 ff.; Akyürek Şahin - Şahin, op.cit., note 11. During our research we were unable to find them.

<sup>10</sup> Akyürek Şahin - Şahin, op.cit., 475-482.

<sup>11</sup> Akyürek Şahin - Şahin, op.cit., does not mention the identification made by us in 1998: Çevik - Varkıvanç 2000, 329.

covering the whole region made it possible to highlight that in this direction, *Dariözü* was the biggest frontier castle of *Tlos*; they also enabled us to define the borders of the region under *Tlos*'s control. We think that its powerful neighbors, such as *Telmessos*, *Pınara* and *Xanthos* the capital, having managed to weaken *Tlos*'s hold on all the areas along the *Xanthos* Valley, *Tlos* then acquired a larger degree of control in the mountains. On the other hand, as *Tlos* had the plains to the east of the *Xanthos* valley, its economy became multivalent and therefore richer than that of its seaside neighbors. The reason why *Tlos* had far more ties with garrisons and semi-garrisons, such as at *Zindan*, *Erikli*, *Köristan*, was that the area under its control was large, and its geographical conditions were, as shown by *Kastabara*, very demanding.

In the following pages we shall study the settlement in three parts: *Acropolis*, *Necropolis*, and the surrounding area (extramural). Although the inscriptions we found we had hoped would form a part of this study, this objective proved unrealizable at the present time<sup>12</sup>.

### *Acropolis: (Fig. 2, 3, 5, 6, 12)*

The acropolis is situated on the prolongation of the southeast summit of *Deliktaş* (Fig. 2, 3). The environmental structures aside, the castle itself is located on a rectangular base measuring 29.50x45.00m (Fig. 6). The remains on the rock floor of some structure to the northwest part of the acropolis indicate that the settlement continued as far as the end of this rocky surface. The deep, abrupt and sheer cliff of *Karadere* limits the extent of the long western side of the castle. Its east side dominates the entire valley and the *Pınaz/Firnaz* plateau to the south. The surrounding area and the scarce arable resources, meadows and water sources are under the castle's control (Fig. 1, 2).

At the east foot of the castle-hill, there is a natural entrance carved in the main rock; there are also some finds of early attempts to emphasize this entrance in order to create a kind of monument from it. These are the footing sockets for an arch, dug in the rock, with their respective dowels, and around them, some surviving traces of the columns. Still in this area, we find some traces at the east foot of the mountain, providing a monumental access to the east entrance of the town. Parts of a column, found among the material used in the construction of a Byzantine church quite near to these remains, complete the monumental picture. On the segment of this rocky surface that overlooks the road, we found three stelai holes of similar measurements, namely 0.10x0.18m. These stelai must have been the first group of "monuments" welcoming those who approached the settlement (Fig. 11).

On the only flat portion, which is at the southeast end of the settlement, there are mounds of architectural remains but it is impossible, given the nature of this survey, to provide an accurate reconstruction of these structures, to which at present we can offer no reasonable suggestion as to their function. The villagers cultivating the plateau have trans-

<sup>12</sup> R. Tekoğlu, responsible for inscriptions, informed us that he did not want to give his name to this article and so we cannot incorporate any detailed information concerning these inscription. These inscriptions will be published in *ZPE* (forthcoming). For this reason, we have to content ourselves with what was published by *Kalinka*, and the data provided by our own observations.

formed this flat portion into an arable place and have caused great damage to the ancient architectural remains and, in fact, considerably altered as a result the surviving evidence. There is only one building whose plan is entirely recognizable. This is of an **early Byzantine church** built on an east-west axis, with dimensions of 12.90x24.00m (Fig. 10, 12). It is a three-aisled church, the central nave, nearly 4.20m wide, begins from the apse, the western and the eastern aisles being respectively 2.40m and 3.20m wide. Most of the stones used in its construction came from a Roman building. The existence *in situ* of some blocks in the long north wall indicates that on this site there was an earlier Roman structure before the church was constructed. Broken stones and mortar debris were used to seal up the Roman door during the Byzantine epoch. A 5.50m thick wall reinforces the entire exterior of the apse. A 4.80m wide narthex runs along the western side. The 1.18m wide entrance to the church is slightly to the north of the axis of the main nave<sup>13</sup>.

In the foothills of Deliktaş, especially on the foothills to the southwest and southeast, there are mounds of architectural remains. The small structures to which these remains belonged must have been residences demarcating the approach to the acropolis by two routes. These residencies are situated on sloping ground, and have rough stone walls, hence the great damage caused by the erosion to which they have been exposed. These buildings are so fragmentary that it has proved impossible to draw plans and, for this reason, one cannot distinguish their entrances and other architectural details. We suppose that these houses, in serried rows in the districts that are in direct connection with the acropolis, constituted, by forming a wall, although less carefully built than the inner one, a second defense system. To the south an exterior tower, in connection with these structures, fortified the system.

The tower, as well as the walls along the hill, are carefully constructed, quite protected and mostly remain standing (Fig. 3). This unique tower assured the security afforded by a garrison, and offered a warning-pre-defense system. All the towers we find in the settlement are of two floors. All the second floors of these towers have salient parts as some support holes for wooden beams set into the stonework, especially those in the inner blocks of tower nr 2, that informs us of the situation to the second floor. The empty space between the first tower, that is the tower situated at the southern end, and the median tower is filled by a huge staircase that leads to the terrace of the acropolis. Three towers, built on the same line, and identical in dimensions, form and building manner, constitute the monumental façade of the castle (Fig. 5).

**Tower I:** (Fig. 14, 15, 7) This tower was built 37.00m south of the central buildings, where the southern steep slope of the Deliktaş hill begins, at a point where the acropolis overlooks the ancient road leading from the main settlement to the Pınaz/Fırnaz plateau. This place is also where the acropolis is the most exposed to attack and so, at this point, its inhabitants erected a defensive tower. Since they felt no need to construct other towers at other points in the outside, it remained the only defensive element at the outside of the castle. Except for its back wall, it is still standing.

<sup>13</sup> For other examples in Lycia, see R. M. Harrison, "Churches and Chapels of Central Lycia", *AnatSt* XIII, 1963, 117-151 Fig. 17; For Pisidia, see S. Aydal - S. Mitchel - L. Vandeput, "1966 Yılı Pisidia Yüzey Araştırması", *AST* XV.2, 1998, 281 ff. Fig. 5, 6.

The façade and the western wall of the tower are constructed in polygonal masonry technique with bossage; as for the eastern wall, it is constructed in pseudoisodomic masonry. The inner walls are made of smaller and less good stones. Although its plan is approximately the same as those of other towers, its polygonal stonework distinguishes it from them. Although it is nearly square inside, its appearance from outside is not that regular. The entrance is offset slightly to the south in the façade; with its width narrowing from 1.17m to 1.10m, and measures 2.20m in height. A block found in situ at the north-west corner indicates that the floor of the second storey was 0.70m above the lintel header of the first floor door. One of the fallen blocks inside is a threshold block belonging to a double door, probably from the door leading to the second storey. These two-storied towers provide for a strengthened defense; besides facilitating access from the upper levels to the sloping ground behind. A cross, engraved on a block found to the right side of the first storey entrance, provides us with evidence that this tower was used during the Byzantine period.

All along the slope behind the tower, there are a lot of masonry fragments from some other structures, whose walls were built of polygonal, isodomic or rough masonry. Since the quite dispersed buildings from which these remains have come, have not as yet been studied, neither for their structure nor for their plans, we cannot say anything further about them.

The entire eastern façade of the central settlement is still mostly standing<sup>14</sup>. (Fig. 5, 6, 13). Three towers provide a splendid view from the front, constitute the acropolis's terrace. The fact that the eastern façade was constructed with so little space between the towers, is due not only to a defensive problem but also, by so building, they aimed to provide a monumental appearance to the castle-settlement. The eastern and northern faces of the castle, both of which are standing, as well as the remaining half of the southern wall are built from bossage blocks in pseudo-isodomic construction. Most of the blocks are rectangular but, in some places thinner ones are used to fill the empty spaces. A fascia of 5 cm encloses these bossage blocks. In each of the towers, the external faces are uneven while the inner faces are built from smooth ashlar stones. On the façade there are two set back closets built from smooth faced blocks. The joints follow round the castle walls without any irregularity, with the exception of a couple of 5-10 cm deviations made intentionally to strengthen the stonework. The four first courses of the wall are composed of stone blocks measuring 0.60-0.70m, while higher up the wall, the smaller the stone blocks are, above the first 4 courses measuring 0.40-0.50m. The transition from the first to the second floor of the tower is confirmed by straight and oblong blocks of 0.35m, that must have been laid to extend outwards into the inner space of the tower, so that the floor of the second storey could be placed on these supports. The technique used in the wall masonry as well as the stonework is in accordance with Hellenistic examples<sup>15</sup>. As for the remaining upright western extension of the southern long side, the wall is built in the polygonal technique. We could find neither clamp or insert, nor are there any anchorages relative to these stone blocks.

<sup>14</sup> Yılmaz - Çevik 1996, 196 ff. Fig. 10.

<sup>15</sup> Cf. Marksteiner 1997, 167 Fig. 90.

**Tower II:** (Fig. 5, 6, 16). This tower situated on the southwest corner of the castle, is, by comparison with the other towers, the best preserved and provides the most valuable information about a possible restitution of the entire structure. Thanks to its state of preservation we can provide a description of almost all the architectural elements. Its external measurements are 6.50x6.35m; only a 6.60m high part of this structure remains standing. From some technical details on the column found in situ at the southern corner, we understand that there was at least one row of blocks. The first storey is 3.70m high. The southwest substructure is deeper than the other parts, because of the inclination of the ground. The entrance to the tower is slightly offset from the first floor axis and is 1.94m high; its width is 1.00m at the top, 1.05m at the bottom. The way the doorframe has been worked, leads us to suggest it was a double door and each door leaf could be bolted from behind. About 1.00m above the door, in a central position, there is a window opening (Fig. 5, 16). There is also a 0.60m wide embrasure, slightly offset from the door axis. Another window profile, about 1.00m high, is on the upper storey. Details from the in situ blocks indicate that a single wooden leaf closed each widow. If we ignore the deviations of 0.05-0.10m by the door and those to both sides of the second storey window, the line of the joints continues without any interruption. Although there are some thin blocks reminding one of isodomic masonry, the tower is, as a whole, made from pseudo-isodomic blocks of mainly identical height. The southeast and southwest faces of the tower, whose back wall is destroyed, are made from bossage blocks; as for its northeast face, it is smoothly worked. The first storey walls are thicker than those of the second storey, and their internal face is composed of small polygonal stones. As far as we were able to observe, no binders of any kind, such as clamps or inserts, were used in the construction. The interior of the tower is, to the height of the second storey, full of mounds of blocks fallen and abraded by the wearing passage of time. Among them there is one block belonging to the door. We found an in situ threshold stone in the middle of the back wall just at the start of the second storey; from which we understand that there was a wooden staircase leading to the upper storey, which was on the same level as the ground floor of the acropolis, and thus led to the interior space of the tower. The perimeter wall that limits the place in the south joins the southwest corner of this tower. This wall going 2.40m southwestwards in the same direction as the back wall of the tower then makes a ninety-degree angle before turning toward the northwest. The stonework of this wall, joint lines and block dispositions are, for some 8.00m, identical to those of the tower (Fig. 5, 17), but the wall continues, after this, with polygonal stonework. Although this polygonal wall has been destroyed from a point 21 meters from the tower's corner, we can follow it thanks to the notches cut in the bedrock.

Between towers II and III there is a 3.60m large and 6.35m long passage (Fig. 5, 16). We understand from the fact that the steps are as large as the whole aperture, that through this passage one climbed to the terrace of the castle, and the main entrance of the castle was at this point. Although the fallen blocks are dispersed, the position of some of them leads us to think that some steps led to the top of the first storey, 4m high, as well as to the open floor area of the castle's interior<sup>16</sup>. A partial cleanup has revealed that these steps

<sup>16</sup> During the visit they paid to the region, Heberdey and Kalinka supposed that there was a five-step access. (TAM II [1941] 265 Fig. 1) For this supposition to be correct each of the steps should be 0.80m high; which is absurd.

are 0.25m high and 0.45m wide. Thus, there must have been a total of 16 steps. As far as we can see, they are mostly worn through use over a long period of time. Besides, the fact that the last in situ blocks on the back wall are threshold stones leaves no room for doubt in this matter (Fig. 18). Among the blocks fallen in the passage, we found two parts of the doorframe belonging to this entrance and some fragments from a sarcophagus. In the Byzantine period, this entrance was restored to its initial form.

In the anterior courtyard, situated on the main rock 5.80m before the stepped exit, there is a circular hollow, where we see a dowel niche with its lead pouring duct (Fig. 5). Unique in the neighborhood, this niche suggests that there may have been a stele. Near the niche we found a fragment of an inscribed stele measuring 0.58x0.25x0.24m and dated to the late II. Century A.D (Fig. 19)<sup>17</sup>.

**Tower III:** (Fig. 5, 6, 13) It has a square ground-plan, measuring 6.35x6.40m. The front wall is like the other towers, 1.00m thick, and the sidewalls are 0.80-0.90m. The reason for the front wall being thicker than the others is that the pressure on it is stronger. As is the case with tower II, the door of tower III is slightly offset from the axis; it is on the same level, and as high as the door of the tower that stands next to it. The tower has some joint deviations at the threshold level. Its highest point is 1.80m above the door lintel level. Almost all the blocks of the superstructure have fallen into the interior of the tower. Unlike tower II, here we cannot see the window aperture because the row of blocks in which it was set have fallen down. There is no embrasure window to this tower. The masonry and stonework are the same throughout the entire building. However bumpy blocks are only used on the façade. The sidewall looking onto tower IV is bossaged only on its first row of stones, the rest are without any peculiarity.

The three-walled, court shaped recess between towers II and III was definitely closed off by a wall that began 0.50-0.60m from the floor. This wall was probably built in the Byzantine period. As is the case with the other towers, the back wall is preserved to the height of the second storey. The back walls not only completed the towers, they constituted the wall of the terrace of the castle.

The most important detail of tower III is a 0.55m wide niche (Fig. 5); that begins at the top level of the door and descends 1.20m, with a depth of 0.15m. On the ceiling of this niche there is a nearly square-shaped mortise and at the upper and lower external corners of the niche we can see joint holes that were made in order to attach something. This attached object may have been an inscribed plaque providing information about the settlement to those arriving through the monumental staircase of the three towered acropolis<sup>18</sup>.

<sup>17</sup> The inscription reads: "*Pompeia Valentina built this stele as a memorial to a slave called Neike*".

<sup>18</sup> We find other niches constructed to pay respect to the builders of cities or to venerate the ancestors at Doyran, Silyon, Termessos and Trebenna. Cf. K. G. Lanckoronski, *Städte Pamphyliens und Pisidiens I* (1890) 68; G. E. Bean, *Kleinasien*<sup>4</sup> 2 (1986) 117 Pl. 22 lower, Çevik *et al.* 1999, 403 Pl. 2; Çevik 2000a, 42 Fig. 4.

**Tower IV** (Fig. 5, 13, 20). The external dimensions of this tower, which completes the castle façade, together with two previous ones, is 6.60x6.90m. The thickness of the walls varies from 1.00 to 0.90m. The northeast wall facing onto the hillside was given a higher substructure in order to compensate for the slope of the ground. In accordance with these ground conditions it was built outside the great wall. The fact that the entrance is, unlike that of the other towers, offset towards the left, must have been necessitated by the same thinking, because a central aperture would have caused the weakening of the northwest face of the tower's static force. The dimensions and the workmanship are the same as in those of the other towers; the sole difference is that its masonry bumps are left in a rougher condition.

A 9.80m fragment of the wall going from this tower all around the castle is still standing. It has on its external face pseudo-isodomic masonry, but internally, we mostly find polygonal masonry. On the terrace behind the towers there are many architectural remains. Since these are mostly in a poor condition, their initial plans and functions have not, as yet, been determined. The first architectural group on the terrace behind the towers passes along the back of towers II and III. Between them there is a corridor of 4.00m. The back door of the tower opens into that corridor. We can see two square shaped rooms there, whose respective dimensions are 5.50x6.70m and 5.50x5.70m. The entrances are to the southeast. For the sidewalls the builders have in part, used the surrounding wall. The entrances to these rooms have their original door blocks from the Roman period. Of the other walls, only a few courses of which can be seen, they were built in the Byzantine period (Fig. 5).

The most important element we found within the castle is an architectural structure that extends 19.00m in a northwestern direction and is parallel to the inner wall of tower I<sup>19</sup>. Only a fragment 3.15m in length and 1.20m in height can be seen. It is located on a podium whose two steps we can see in the substructure (Fig. 21). This fragment exhibits the best workmanship in the entire settlement. It is the podium of an important monument that is located within the castle, just in front of the monumental entrance corridor leading into the large rooms at the end of the acropolis. Some relief blocks which were found about 4-5.00m to the south, might belong to this structure. Among these remains we see a grave altar carrying a bust in relief (Fig. 22)<sup>20</sup> and some fragmented blocks with garlands and wreaths of flowers on them. This evidence leads us to think that the whole edifice constituted an arched structure, probably a grave monument, with a monumental façade (Fig. 23).

About 0.90m from the podium, there is another wall about 7.00m long, which is built from large blocks, 1.00m thick, and has the strength of a city wall. There is also an in situ block with a relief among the remains 16.00m to the northeast of the wall. On this fragment there is a horse's head (Fig. 24). Both the relief itself and the metope or corner part of a Doric frieze that characterize this block suggest a religious monument on this site, but we were unable to determine the precise type of structure to which this relief belongs. The monuments, for which evidence is provided by all these finds, show that the castle had not only a military function, but also had a civilian character.

<sup>19</sup> Yılmaz - Çevik 1996, 196 f. Fig. 11.

<sup>20</sup> TAM II (1944) 266 No. 723.



The rocky hill, partially used as a quarry, marks the end of the group of buildings. The hill has passed through some few transformations. In this last section there are two large rectangular structures, measuring 27.00x14.00m (Fig. 6). As far as we can ascertain, there was a residence built round a court-corridor group of buildings, that began between two first towers and extended westwards. Past this point, on the prolongation of the hill, we can observe various remains. However, none of them provide useful information concerning their layout. We can follow them only from the foundations dug onto the bare rock. The unconquerable precipice that ends in Karadere is so deep that there was probably no need to build an external city wall at this point.

From Lycia<sup>21</sup> and the adjacent cultures<sup>22</sup> towers and walls similar to these in technique and stonework are known. Among them there are defensive towers as well as observation towers<sup>23</sup> as part of city walls, and as part of fortified farms that are called "tower-farms"<sup>24</sup>, which were built with the same defensive thinking. Although there are no significant technical differences between these three main types of tower, there maybe some points where they differ. Around the cities, in the farms dependant on the city wall, they stand independently, and their dimensions could be bigger and the number of towers larger. The number of storeys, the stonework and the thickness of the walls differ from one tower to another. Examples comparable in form and workmanship to the *Darıözü* towers, that are still standing are to be found in Lycia in fortified farms. They are found in a similar situation in Cilicia. As for Pamphylia, in addition to those built within the fortified farms<sup>25</sup>, there are also defensive towers pertaining to the city wall<sup>26</sup>. Some features to be seen in the towers at our site have exact parallels with those of Beymelek, Myra, Andriake and Oinoanda in Lycia<sup>27</sup>, such as external visible embossed or slightly bulging faces to these towers built in the pseudoisodomic technique; the fact that they are framed, with narrow blocks inserted between big ones to provide an impression of dynamism; the fact that through narrow and long blocks, the limits between the different storeys are denoted. All these examples have been dated to the Hellenistic period<sup>28</sup>. The use of regular shaped

<sup>21</sup> For a detailed bibliography, see Konecny 1997.

<sup>22</sup> For Cilician examples, see L. Haselberger, "Dächer griechischer Wehrtürme", *AM* 94, 1979, 93 ff. Pl. 29 ff.; S. Durugönül - H. Gabelmann, "Türme und Siedlungen im Rauhen Kilikien", *IstMit* 47, 1997, 213 ff., Fig. 2 ff.; S. Durugönül, "Türme und Siedlungen im Rauhen Kilikien", *AsiaMS* 28 (1998); A. Tirpan, "Kilikya Thracheia'da Poligonal Taş Örgülü Duvarlar", *X. TürkTKB*, 1990, 405-424; for Pisidia see S. Aydal - S. Mitchell - L. Vandeput, "1996 Yılı Pisidia Yüzey Araştırması", *AST* XV.2, 1998, 278 Fig. 2. For a general reference to defensive structures and towers see J. P. Adam, *L'Architecture Militaire Grecque* (1982) 46 ff.; A.W. McNicoll, *Hellenistic Fortifications* (1997) 171 ff.

<sup>23</sup> The closest Lycian region where a similar defensive system of architecture is to be found is at Pydnai. Especially the use at Pydnai of regular blocks at the corners and irregular polygonal ones in the internal spaces is comparable to those in *Darıözü*. See Adam, *op.cit.* 124 ff. Fig. 170. We also find many examples, comparable in workmanship and form, to these at Latmos Herakleia. For these see Adam, *op.cit.* 46 ff. Fig. 83.

<sup>24</sup> In almost all the texts published to the present this kind of settlement has been called a "tower-farm". More precisely, they are "farms having defensive structures", and, in spite of the tower form these structures only fulfill the function of a secure home for the head of farm and provide a storehouse where the harvest is kept.

<sup>25</sup> Çevik 2000b, 82 ff. Fig. 7, 8.

<sup>26</sup> For Pamphylian examples see A. Akarca, *Şehir ve Savunması* (1998) Pl. 18. For Lycian towers as a part of a fortification system see Marksteiner 1997.

<sup>27</sup> Marksteiner 1997, 166 ff. Fig. 182-183, 193.

<sup>28</sup> We have found, during field investigations in Trebenna and its environment, more examples of "farms having defensive structures" (*turmgehöfte*). One of the best is in Lyrboton Kome (Elaibaris), others being near Kelbessos, and in Belen: Çevik 2000b, 82 ff. Fig. 6-8. For Hellenistic towers see Konecny 1993, 47-54; Konecny 1997.

large blocks in the external walls, and small and of amorphous stones as well as poor quality workmanship in the mortared internal ones, was very usual in thick walled structures constructed throughout ancient times. These characteristics are especially to be observed as a common feature of Hellenistic Lycian architecture. That the windows are in the second storey, reminds us of typical tower farm examples<sup>29</sup>. This is a defensive measure. In the Lycian examples it is rare for the second floor window to be just above the entrance however, this feature is well-established elsewhere<sup>30</sup>. The particular workmanship and the polygonal stonework distinguish tower I that stands independently of the other towers. Like its Lycian counterparts, it is built of rougher and more amorphous stones than those towers that date from the Classical period<sup>31</sup>, and it is completed, in conformity with the polygonal wall technique of the Hellenistic period, by filling the holes between the blocks with small irregular stones. This practice is due to the poor quality of the joint connections between the larger blocks. On the other hand, the embossments on the block surfaces resemble those of the Hellenistic period, left rough and cambered, rather than the smooth ashlar masonry surfaces of the Classical period. A most significant example for comparative purposes to this Hellenistic type of masonry, is provided by the city wall and tower at Pydna, another example is Kadyanda<sup>32</sup>.

There is still an unanswered question concerning the early Hellenistic phase of this settlement. If this settlement is dated to the Hellenistic period, it was inhabited, after some repair work, all the way through the Roman period and yet, we have been unable to discover where the dead from the Hellenistic period were buried, as all the graves to be seen, with one exception, date from the Roman period, most being from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century A.D. Only one single Hellenistic grave has been found. We think that more examples of simple sarcophagus coffins, as well as simple burial chambers, will be discovered in future investigations.

The ancient path that climbed to the Firnaz plateau was the only link to the outside for the settlement. The path went down in front of the acropolis, and up to Firnaz (Fig. 25), crossed Karadere over a wooden bridge, whose piers rested on two massive rocks. We can cross the same watercourse through a similar simple bridge today. The road is still in use and, in spite of some repairs, it is the same as it was in ancient times.

In the castle, there are three niches cut into the rocks facing Firnaz. They are not related to any known structure in the town. In two of these niches we found some relief carvings. In the westerly-situated one there are three figures (Fig. 26)<sup>33</sup>. In the easterly-situated niche there is only one relief; of a roughly carved human figure throwing up his hands (Fig. 27). The fact that these three niches are within the rocky part of the settlement and situated beside of a road, suggest they served the function of protecting the town. There is a similar

<sup>29</sup> Except for a few unusual examples, these towers do not have any window on their ground floor. Konecny 1993, 48.

<sup>30</sup> Konecny 1993, 48, 55 note 26.

<sup>31</sup> For the characteristics to be found in the Classical and Hellenistic periods, for the Lycian examples, see Marksteiner 1997, 119 ff. 167 ff.

<sup>32</sup> Marksteiner 1997, 167 ff. Fig. 179, 180, 192.

<sup>33</sup> For a similar example see S. Durugönül, *Die Felsreliefs im Raulen Kilikien*, BAR 511 (1989) 48 Cat. 40.

niche in Kibyra. It has an inscription and four figures –a women and three men-. As we learn from the inscription this niche dedicated to the Gods of Justice by a person - “Gerechte Götter”-<sup>34</sup>. The figures in the niches at Kastabara presumably local deities.

Mounds of pottery have been found in the settlement (Fig. 28). A few shards are dated to the Roman, but most to the Byzantine period. Beside large vessels there are fragments from small vessels in daily use. Most of them are of poor quality and have been fired without any previous polishing. Except for red slip painting on a light brown background, they are all monochrome. As for the decoration, we mainly find a decorative crenulated circle round the apertures. The next most common decorative elements are carved triangular belts. In addition to vessels, fragments of Byzantine roofing tiles are also to be found.

Apart from pottery shards, one silver coin, ceramic spindles, and the highly corroded metallic fragments from wooden door leaf fittings have been found.

### Outside areas (N. Çevik - İ. Kızgut)

Within the Deliktaş Acropolis and in its near surroundings there are some highland houses, farms and observation towers; these are not parts of the structures directly attached to the acropolis. They are agglomerated in three places: Between Erentepe and Deliktaş, in Fırnaz and in Karamuar. Among these three places, only Fırnaz/Pırnaz has an organic relationship with the acropolis and it will be described later. As for Karamuar, since there is nothing but graves in this locality, we shall describe it in the section concerning the Necropolis.

### Eren Hill and its surroundings

Eren is the highest peak to the northwest of Akdağlar from where, it is approximately 3 hours climbing distance. It overlooks the entire valley of the Xanthos and of the territory of Tlos. For this reason, it was chosen as an observation point. It is one of the most important links in the communication chain of Tlos' dominance. It binds Tlos, the dominant power in Lycia, to Girdev, to Choma and the Lycian plateau through Kastabara with the strongest garrison in the region (Fig. 4).

On the sharp rocky part of Erentepe, there is an oblong structure, visible from everywhere, on an axis passing from northwest to southeast. Treasure hunters have savagely plundered it. This oblong structure finishes, at both ends with two larger parts. Its plan is in conformity with a well-known pattern of architecture. As for its floor plan type, the nearest similar examples are to be found in settlements such as Büksez or Gürses<sup>35</sup>. Its plan is in accordance with what is to be expected for this structure: Both the dimension and the form of its various parts could provide shelter for military units in sufficient number, as well storing the necessary to satisfy their vital requirements. The treasure hunters committed their uncontrolled excavations on such a large scale that we can now

<sup>34</sup> Th. Korsten, “Kibyra 2000”, *AST* 19.2, 2001, 139 Fig. 9; Th. Korsten, *Die Inschriften von Kibyra* (2002) 123 Nr. 96.

<sup>35</sup> Marksteiner 1997, Fig. 29, 102.

easily find architectural fragments all over the site. On both ends of the hill there are the remains of some observation structures. A corridor passing along the hill binds them to each other. In the northwest we see a group of structures and here we can distinguish at least three separate units. One of them, measuring 1.90x3.00m, and retaining its plaster layer, provides us with information on the architecture of the other two, which are hardly visible under mounds of earth and mortar. The walls are constructed from small and irregular stones with layers of plaster over them (Fig. 29). When we go from this area to the other end of the hill we find connection walls or traces of them. At the southeast end there is a control point whose substructure is entirely cut into the rock. The entire site must have been kept under surveillance, from both ends of the hill, covering the two main directions, thanks to this system.

Not only guard posts are found surrounded by the remains on the hill, but there are also other structures connected with them. Among the structures in the northwest there is a 4.60x5.30m room, and adjoining it another structure, which has a nearly circular plan. Its architecture as well as the residual mortar, show this circular structure to have been a cistern. Pottery shards have been found in the interior of all these structures. They mostly belong to large storage jars. Access to and from this key observation point was not easy, because of the distance to the main settlement (3 hours' walk away), when one considers the daily needs of the guards, who lived permanently on this observation hill, with their provisions kept in pottery pithoi in these houses.

To the west of the hill, before the rocky peak, there are some architectural remains, which could have only been housing structures for the military. In addition to these, there is a 0.25x0.45m stele hole (Fig. 30).

On the abrupt eastern slope of Eren, some terraces were obtained by leveling the main rock, and we find some remains on them. On the first terrace the finds suggest a three storied structure. We can distinguish all the walls of another structure, cut into the bedrock, on the lower terrace. This 5.70x2.30m rectangular structure has rendered walls and a barrel vaulted roof.

**Farm I:** It is located midway on the road leading from the southeast point of Eren Hill to Darıözü. It has the characteristics of a fortified farm, with a square plan of 10.00x10.00m and 1.00m thick walls. These heavy walls suggest a high and fortified structure. Because of the vandalism conducted by treasure hunters, the entrance is not clearly distinguishable any more. Three faces of the structure are built into the rock and so the entrance must have been on the northwest face. The pottery examples found in this structure consist mainly of parts of big pithoi. The large plateau in the west is suitable for extended agriculture and for livestock farming; and indeed the land is still used today for these same purposes. So, we may expect there was already some civilian housing, similar to today's highland houses. The farm might have been used as a residence for the head of community and his family, as well as a storeroom for the harvest, and an intermediary protective link within the defensive chain binding Eren to Darıözü. In front of the tower farm, the highland houses with the characteristics of today's seasonal dwelling also carry some traces from past periods (Fig. 31). The easily perishable wood construction explains why there are today no surviving remains of the ancient highland houses. The present structures have a rectangular plan and consist of a single room covered by a triangular

roof. There is a platform along the back wall, and a shelf to the right of the entrance. All these buildings, technically and from the point of view of measurement and internal arrangement, conform to an astonishingly strict standardization. Only the wooden frame is durable and each season of summer pasturage, the spaces within this wooden skeletal structure are filled in again to form the walls.

**Farm II:** In front of the only known grave monument in the neighborhood, on the slightly inclined slope of the foothill to the northeast of the narrow transverse valley where the ancient road reaches the plateau, there are some architectural remains, which are connected each to other (Fig 32). The plans of some of them are still recognizable. The most easterly group comprises two rooms and a corridor. One of the rooms is rectangular (4.90x9.80m), the other being a square (4.35x4.45m), and the corridor is 4.00m long. The wall thickness is about 1.10m. In an area completely covered with fallen construction stones, the second structure whose plan can be recorded is located about 21.00m to the west of the first architectural group and its dimensions are 7.50x9.20m, with a wall thickness of 0.80m. About 9.00m before these structures, and situated on the same line, there is a terrace wall, approximately 18.00m long still standing. In the small rocky mass 6.00m to the west of the last structure we find a stylized sun carved in relief (Fig. 33). Not all of the sunrays on this relief are identical; in addition they are superficially done. This sun carved in relief, as well as another similar relief on the top of the necropolis, might have been carved in the hope for an abundant harvest from the agriculture areas<sup>36</sup>.

**Farm III:** Near the eastern border of the plateau, some remains have been found of a farm. Although it is impossible to record its plan, from the use of huge and irregular blocks, we deduce that it might well be dated to a very early period. Its external dimensions are 6.80x5.00m and its entrance is to the south. In the interior of this building, at the southeast corner there is a room measuring 2.10x1.80m. The walls stand today to a height of 2.20m. Similar to this building, there is another structure located 5.00m away to the southwest. Only the south wall of this second structure, which is made from large blocks, is today standing.

**Farm IV:** This farm is situated near the village of Karamuar, at the northern foot of *Darıözü*. There are few finds relative to the farm structures and we can only see some traces on the rock. The sarcophagi that we shall describe in the section concerning the necropolis, suggests that here there was a permanent farming structure. In addition, we can deduce from the leveled land that a farm once existed at this place.

**Sacred Rocky:** *Kızılkaya* is situated at the southern limit of the *Firnaz* region, in front of the acropolis; the "Holy Rocks" are located on the flat face of *Kızılkaya*, which overlooks the plateau, and they constitute its anteroom. The front part being concealed by an earthen bank, it has been impossible until now to establish the appearance of the lower part. Many signs cut into the surface of the rocks resembling crosses and, to lesser degree, some Lycian ideograms, indicate that this place served a religious function (Fig. 34, 35)<sup>37</sup>. The fact that there are no remains from any settlement around this place shows, by its

<sup>36</sup> Yılmaz - Çevik 1996, 197 Fig. 12.

<sup>37</sup> The suggestion that these signs might be Lycian inscriptions, mentioned in the first report concerning the settlement come from R. Tekoğlu: Çevik - Varkıvaç 2000, 337.

isolation from settlements, that it was related to some religious observance. Also, this religious function of the Holy Rocks suggests that they served at a much earlier period a religious purpose, while the creation of places of worship from rocky spaces was a traditional practice in Lycian cities<sup>38</sup>. However it is mostly a single niche or a hollow that confirms the religious function of these rocky spaces. In this case, advantage was taken of the natural flatness of the rocky places. Since the ground covering the lower part is an earthen bank, we cannot give any precise opinion as to what lies behind it.

### Necropolis (İ. Kızıgut - F. Gülşen)

In spite of the fact that all around Darıözü as well as beyond the settlement there are independent single sarcophagi, there is also an proper necropolis, situated to the east of the acropolis, on a lower rocky hill (Fig. 36) and whose uneven topography, with its large flat spaces, beginning from the deep valley in the north, extend southward and eastward. The place chosen for the sarcophagi consists of the slight slopes on hillsides and the top section of the banks of the brook flowing along the west side of the hill. The flat areas of the settlement were not used for graves, they might have been reserved for agriculture as is indicated by the terraces that are still visible.

The sarcophagi are lined along the path, beginning in Kumarözü and, in the last part of the valley, arriving at the acropolis; there are also some sarcophagi on the hillsides overlooking the valley. Although their altitude might be slightly different, the spaces left between make them seem to have been placed an even level<sup>39</sup>. The reason why the hillside was chosen for the sarcophagi is that this is the best place to face the acropolis and sarcophagi are also situated on the side of the road leading from Karamuar to it. The front sides of all of these sarcophagi face the acropolis. The streams running down from the top of the hill, run between the sarcophagi, and have dragged small fragments of them into the valley. Among 8 sarcophagi, mostly broken into pieces and dispersed, 3 are nearly intact in their totality. There are also some fragments belonging to other graveyards. If we take into consideration all these fragments as well as those lids belonging to the coffins which were not found, it is obvious that the original number of sarcophagi must have been larger.

The Darıözü sarcophagi are composed of a plain coffin, a stepped podium and a lid of the Lycian type. Except for three examples with *tabula ansata*, there is no decoration. With these characteristics they thus conform to the unpretentious simplicity that we usually find in the Lycia examples<sup>40</sup>.

<sup>38</sup> For cult places in the rock see E. Işık, "Likya Kaya Tapınakları", 1994 Yılı Anadolu Medeniyetleri Müzesi Konferansları, 1995, 119 ff.; N. Çevik, "Yuvarlak Kaya Ostothekleri. Trebenna'da belgelenen yeni bir mezar tipi ve bunun ışığında benzeri çukurların yeniden irdelenmesi", Adalya III, 1997, 127 ff.; Çevik 2000a, 37 ff.

<sup>39</sup> During our field investigations in the vicinity of Antalya we found original examples of graveyards situated along the road, which were common traditionally in the Roman period. One can see sarcophagi all along the roads leading to the settlement of Trebenna, Kelbessos and Neapolis. For more information, see Çevik - Kızıgut - Aktaş 1999, 404-421; N. Çevik - B. Varkıvaç - İ. Kızıgut, "2001 yılı Trebenna ve Çevresi Yüzey Araştırmaları", AST 2002 (in press).

<sup>40</sup> See V. İdil, *Likya Lahitleri* (1985) 11.

In and around the settlement were found 9 sarcophagi and 2 two tombs, differing from the others by their being cut into the bedrock, i.e. *chamosorion*. These two sarcophagi cut into the rock are near the Karamuar farm, which is situated in a lower place than the principal settlement center. In this area we do not find a single sarcophagus. The fact that the farm owner was able to choose for himself a different type of grave, even if it wasn't too far from the center, was undoubtedly due to his economic status. It is common knowledge that sarcophagi of this type, i.e. composed of a coffin dug in the rock or soil and of a lid, form the simplest type of Roman grave. The easy method of production, as well as their cheapness made the *chamosorion* the popular tomb and for this reason, it is to be expected that we would find them in less prosperous settlements.

Two of the sarcophagus lids that were found are saddle-roofed<sup>41</sup> and the others are triangular-roofed, in conformity with the Lycian tradition in which both kinds of lid were used. The most common Lycian form of sarcophagi, next to the saddle-roofed, is the sarcophagus having a triangular-formed lid<sup>42</sup>, the latter has a *tabula ansata* on one of its long faces. For those sarcophagi that have no carved decoration, the only element that could help us to date them is the type of characters deployed on the inscriptions<sup>43</sup>.

The dating of the sarcophagi found in the Necropolis and the surrounding area does not correspond to that of the acropolis, which is the most important and the best conserved part of the settlement. All the sarcophagi, including the splendid grave monument on the Firnaz plateau, date from the Roman period, but the acropolis is however dated to the Hellenistic period, and so it is quite possible that more examples from earlier periods will be found through future excavations. Today only one *chamosorion* in the south of the acropolis confirms this assumption. These tombs, due to the absence of any concrete finds, do not provide sufficient information to establish a date. However the date of the sarcophagi at Dariözü may be estimated, taking into consideration the fact that this kind was used from the Archaic to the Roman period over a large area<sup>44</sup>, also the examples from Patara may prove of utility in a comparative study.

**Sarcophagus I:** (Fig. 37). This sarcophagus is situated on the hillside of the Necropolis at the northeast end. Like the other sarcophagi it faces the valley, its rear being opposite the rocky foothill. In spite of some cracks in the lid and coffin, the whole is still standing. The external dimensions of the coffin, which is on a podium cut in the rock, are 2.00x1.05x1.00m with an internal height of 0.62m. The floor of its northern narrow side is

<sup>41</sup> Most of the sarcophagi made from local material have a lid typical of Lycia. These high lids are in the form of a roof with curved side faces. There are two acroteria on each of the long faces, and one acroterion on each of the narrow faces: G. Koch - H. Sichtermann, *Römische Sarkophage* (1982) 536 Pl. 22,1.

<sup>42</sup> Koch - Sichtermann, *op.cit.* 537 ff.

<sup>43</sup> Sarcophagi in vogue during the Hellenistic period and Early Empire continued in use into the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries. Although a great number of Lycian sarcophagi have been found, no precise criterion has been decided on in order to date them. However among triangular-roofed examples, those with a *tabula ansata* are dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century: Koch - Sichtermann, *op.cit.* 538.

<sup>44</sup> N. Çevik, making use of recently excavated Pamphylian examples, studied the area and chronology of the hypogeum and suggests these tombs have been used by numerous and varied cultural groups over a longer period and throughout a larger area than was previously thought. See, N. Çevik, "The Rock-cut Tomb Tradition in Pamphylia in the Light of New Examples at Ettena", *AnatSt* 2003 (in press).

purposely left high in order to create a headrest. The lid is internally curved, externally pointed. The tabula ansata on its undecorated front side has an inscription that is only in part legible<sup>45</sup>.

**Sarcophagus 2:** (Fig. 38). This sarcophagus is situated to the southwest of the first sarcophagus and very close to it. Both the coffin and the podium constructed from four local blocks have been dislodged but have not toppled. There is no lid. The coffin (2.43x1.10x1.27m) still has its 5cm wide lid molding around its internal edge. The rims of the tabula ansata on the front side facing the valley are each decorated with two dolphin heads.

**Sarcophagus 3:** (Fig. 39). This sarcophagus is situated on a two-stepped podium. Its main floor cannot be examined because of the filling material that has leaked in from the top. The coffin is broken into fragments. There is no lid. The lid found five meters away, might well belong to another sarcophagus because its dimensions do not fit this sarcophagus<sup>46</sup>. The external dimensions of the coffin are 2.23x1.00m; its external height is 1.15m, and the internal height is 0.65m. There is an uninterrupted lid molding around its internal edge.

**Sarcophagus 4:** This sarcophagus is mostly fragmented, and is in poor condition. Only the lower part of the coffin can be easily observed. The rocky platform behind it forms a part of this sarcophagus. As far as we can establish from the remaining upright part, the coffin must have measured 1.70x1.05x1.18m. Its rear wall is thicker, and less carefully worked than the other examples. It has, like the others, a lid molding.

**Sarcophagus 5:** (Fig. 41). This sarcophagi stands at the extreme southern end of the line of sarcophagi. Due to the characteristics of the landscape, it faces the north. In spite of lacking its podium blocks and the fragmented condition of the lid and coffin, it is still standing, and it is the best-preserved sarcophagus at Dariözü. The coffin measures: 2.26x1.20x1.34; the saddle-roofed lid of the coffin, which has a ridge beam, measures: 2.40x1.36x0.92m. The front side has a tabula ansata, the inscription<sup>47</sup> is partly legible, and both sides of the tabula ansata are decorated with a dolphin<sup>48</sup>.

**Sarcophagus 6:** These sarcophagi fragments are at the point where the flat ground to the east of the acropolis leads to the hillside. They are undecorated like the others, and there are very few signs as to this sarcophagi's original appearance.

**Sarcophagus 7:** (Fig. 41). This sarcophagus is situated on the southeastern foot of the acropolis, at the beginning of the entrance carved in the main rock; it is outside the Necropolis group of sarcophagi. Since it is buried up to its lid in the earth, it must be well preserved, as must be its coffin. It is the biggest sarcophagus of Dariözü, and it structurally

<sup>45</sup> TAM II (1944) 266 No. 721.

<sup>46</sup> The sarcophagus to which this lid belonged must have been broken into fragments and has fallen into the valley.

<sup>47</sup> TAM II (1944) 265 No. 720. For other undecorated sarcophagi of which there are many examples in Lycia, see İdil, op.cit., Pl. 5. Fig. 2 Pl. 28 Fig. 1, 2; F. Kolb, *Besiedlung und Bodennutzung auf dem Territorium der lykischen Polis Kyaneai*, Akten des II. Internationalen Lykien-Symposiums Wien (1990) Pl. 25 Fig. 9 f.

<sup>48</sup> For the symbolic signification of representations of dolphins in burial culture, see B. Andreae, "Delphine als Glückssymbole", H. Roth (ed.), *Zum Problem der Deutung mittelalterlicher Bildinhalte*. Akten des 1. Int. Koll. In Marburg a.d. Lahn 1983 (1986) 51 ff. Some sarcophagi with dolphin description after Lycian type are also to be found outside Lycia, such as, for instance, those not yet published of Termessus.



differs from the others. We cannot measure its height because it stands underground. Its lid, saddle-roofed and broken at some points, ends with a roof-tree of 0.15x0.14m. On both sides there is two akroteria.

**Sarcophagus 8:** This sarcophagi is not in situ, and stands just in front of the arable terrace that is situated to the east of the acropolis. Only four fragments of this sarcophagus, which has been smashed by dynamite, have been found. Two of the fragments belong to the saddle-roofed lid, the two others to the coffin.

**Sarcophagus 9:** (Fig. 42, 43). This sarcophagus stands alone near the "Holy Rocks". It has fallen to the foot of the main rock platform, on which it was standing originally. It measures 2.25x1.00x0.85m and it faces the "Holy Rocks". A lion's foot decorates each of the corners of the podium, on which the sarcophagus was placed and it is unique, because of this particularity. The lion's foot at the right corner is broken. The relief carved on the rocky podium provides an indication as to the direction this sarcophagus faced. It is interesting to note that for this relief carving, not the sarcophagus itself, but the rock floor was chosen. Although it is in very poor condition, we can distinguish a figure representing a woman raising her hands. (Fig. 43). Its characteristics belong mainly to the Roman period.

**Sarcophagus 10:** (Fig. 44). This sarcophagus is in the rocky place near Karamuar farm, on the northern foot of the acropolis, within the limits of the actual village. It is to be related to farm IV and is a chamosorion. Except for the coffin, which is roughly carved in the main rock, nothing survives. In structural conformity with the rock, it is cut slightly crosswise toward the west. It measures 2.02x0.94x0.80m. On the tabula ansata of the front side only a small part of the inscription is legible.

**Sarcophagus 11:** (Fig. 45). This is the second chamosorion belonging to Karamuar farm, and is located at the foot of the hill to the north of the present village graveyard. One half of the coffin, dug into the rock, is buried in the ground. The lid has been toppled and lies near the coffin. It has external dimensions of 2.20x1.60m, and internal ones of 1.80x0.82m. We cannot see any inscription on its tabula ansata. The mostly broken saddle-roofed lid has both akroteria and ridge beams.

**The hypogeum:** is situated on the foot of the small hill to the left side of the ancient path leading toward south, 150 meters from the acropolis. The internal southern and northern walls of this mostly destroyed tomb have been dug into the main rock; as for its eastern and western walls, having been dug into a part of the rock that was not sufficiently solid, these walls have been strengthened by neatly cut stones. The burial chamber measures approximately 2.50x2.58m. The remaining steps suggest that the entrance was on the eastern side, and on the same level as the road. From these steps, worked from small pieces of stone, one can go down to the floor, which is partly conserved<sup>49</sup>. The same masonry technique, i.e. that by which a surface is covered with small stones, is also applied to the floor. Especially that part adjacent to the right side of the entrance where

<sup>49</sup> The reason why the steps are made from little pieces of stone is that the rock was not strong enough, nor was it suitable material for decent stonework. We must not consider this to be a traditional characteristic nor yet a local particularity. For instance, in the rock-cut tombs of Patara, the steps are entirely cut into the rock. See Yılmaz - Çevik 1997, 204 Pl. 2, 3, 5.

the rock is most vulnerable, does not allow for proper stonework. As far as we can measure from a well-preserved point, the tomb was 0.85m high. Because of the natural infilling over time and the damaging effects of illegal excavation, there is today no visible plan. Lying 5m to the west of the tomb, a decorated threshold measuring 1.20x0.60m provides evidence that there was originally a bolted door; with this detail too, the hypogeum follows the Lycian tradition<sup>50</sup>. Because of the low number of sarcophagi, and the lack of rock-cut graves, we would expect the hypogeum type of tomb to be more common at Dariözü. As at Patara, where there are very few examples of the rock-cut tradition and the hypogeum burial chamber was preferred, so too at Dariözü this same type of entombment may well have been practiced. The hypogeum type of tomb being very well hidden, they are well preserved and they are only found by chance. We expect that further hypogeum will be found and excavated in Dariözü.

We cannot precisely date this tomb, as no grave goods have been found in it, however, since similar tombs at Patara were in use between the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. and 2<sup>nd</sup> century A.D.<sup>51</sup>, we can suggest this period for the hypogeum at Dariözü, when this form of burial was in widespread use. In addition, the fact that Dariözü was inhabited from the Hellenistic period and far into the Roman period and, as its sarcophagi have been dated to the Imperial epoch, this might lead us to suspect that hypogeum met the need for burial in those earlier times.

**The vaulted tomb:** From some architectural remains we understand that on the northern hillside in which stood the hypogeum, and which overlooks the acropolis, there was a structure erected on a leveled piece of ground to the left side of the road leading to the hypogeum. The thickness of the wall is 0.80m and, as far as we were able to measure it, its long side extends 8.70m. This structure has a 1.30m wide entrance. The exact extent of the other walls, which are concealed beneath the natural filling material, cannot be clearly established. The size of the structure as well as the characteristics of the blocks, suggest a large vaulted architectural structure<sup>52</sup>. The fragments studied are so slight we are unable to suggest a date.

**The ædicula tomb:** (Fig. 46-51) This is situated on the southern side of the ancient road leading from the acropolis to Karadere at the point where it reaches the Fırnaz plain. The most monumental grave known today at Dariözü, it is visible from the acropolis. Located on a stepped podium, and covered by an arch, it is a typical ædicula tomb (Fig 46, 49)<sup>53</sup>. The lower part of the tomb is constructed from quite well cut blocks carved into the bedrock. From this bedrock the greatest advantage was taken; so that even the coffin of the sarcophagus as well as the foot of the northwestern arch are made entirely from this rock. The plan of the ædicula is of a wide rectangle measuring externally 3.03m wide and 5.42m long, the internal measurements being 2.02x3.50m. The wall thickness is, on both

<sup>50</sup> P. Roos, "The Rock-Tomb Doors of the Lyco-Carian Borderland", *OpAth* 10, 1971, 25 ff.

<sup>51</sup> Yılmaz - Çevik 1997, 200 f.

<sup>52</sup> In view of the important position of this -probably- vaulted structure, together with its length, we may well expect a second grave monument in the settlement.

<sup>53</sup> See, e.g., Lanckoronski, *op.cit.* Fig. 22, 86 f.; C. Bayburtluoğlu, "1983 Yılı Arykanda Kazıları", *KST* XVI.2, 1994, 226 Fig. 8; N. Çevik - F. Gülşen, "Kent Antalya'nın Arkeolojik Envanteri Projesi III. Varsak Araştırmaları", *AST* XV. 2, 1998, 365 ff. Fig. 4; Çevik 2000b, 89 f. Fig. 19, 20, 22.

sides, about 1.00m, and, in the back and front 0.80m. On the front side there are three steps made from blocks, and two other steps leading to the podium cut in the main rock. The height, including the stepped podium is 3.50m.

The coffin, whose walls are quite thick, is, as a prolongation of the entire substructure, carved in the rock (Fig. 46). It is separated from the main rock walls of the tomb by 0.44-0.48-0.58m wide corridors. Its external measurements are 1.50x2.44m, the internal ones being 0.73x1.73m. On its right side, there is the impost. Its total height, including the lid, is 1.40m. The lid has fallen, but it is in the main well preserved. The most important data concerning this tomb are to be found on the lid: on the front long side we see an inscription along the molding, and on the frontispiece there is a shield in relief. The inscription reads “...whoever damages this tomb shall pay a fine of 2500 drachms to the most sacred treasure house” (Fig. 49)<sup>54</sup>. This monument is a typical *ædicula* tomb, many examples of which are visible in various settlements in Lycia, Pisidia and Pamphylia. As for the inscription, it is most important because it articulates the ties between the Dariözü settlement and the center, i.e. Tlos (site of the most sacred treasure house).

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<sup>54</sup> TAM II (1944) 266 No. 722.

## Abbrevations

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## Özet

### Likya - Akdağlar'da Yeni bir Yerleşim: Deliktaş / Kastabara

Yerleşime Fethiye'nin Kemer İlçesi'nden Tlos'a çıkmadan önce kuzeye, dağlara çıkan yol üzerinden Kayacık ve Deresapağı izlencesindeki 32 km'lik orman yoluyla varılır. Dağ-orman yolu Kemer'den sonra yaklaşık 2 saat sonra Dereköy ya da Darıözü olarak bilinen köye ulaşılır. Araç yolunun ulaştığı son nokta olan Karamuar Mahallesi, antik yerleşimin bulunduğu Deliktaş tepesinin yaya olarak yaklaşık 1 saat uzağındadır. İlk kez 1898'de Heberdey tarafından varlığı keşfedilen Deliktaş yerleşimindeki bazı kalıntılar 1944'de E. Kalinka tarafından yayınlanmıştır.

Tlos'tan gelip Akdağ yaylasından doğuya doğru Dağlık Likya'ya giden antik yol güzergahında bulunan Darıözü, Tlos ile Choma arasındaki uzun Akdağlar geçidinde bulunan en önemli yerleşimdir. Patara'da bulunan, Likya Eyaleti Yol Kılavuz Anıtı'na göre, Tlos ile Choma arasındaki güzergahta anılan tek kent Kastabara'dır. Darıözü ile Tlos arasındaki 32 km'lik mesafe, Patara Yol Kılavuz Anıtı'nda anılan, 128 stadia uzaklıklı Tlos-Kastabara güzergahına da uygunluk göstermektedir (24 km.). Günümüz karayolundan ölçüldüğünde 32 km gelen yolun, antik yol güzergahındaki kestirme gidişler sonucu kısaldığı düşünüldüğünde yaklaşık 8 km fark doğal karşılanmalıdır. Darıözü kalıntılarının antik Kastabara yerleşimi ile identifikasyonu en güçlü olasılık olduğunu göstermektedir. Yerleşimin Tlos'la organik bağlantısını gösteren yazıtlar bu öneriyi destekler niteliktedir. Bunlardan en önemlisi, yerleşimin en anıtsal mezarına ait lahit kapağındaki yazıtta olup, "mezar sahibinin Tlos'lu birinin oğlu olduğundan" söz etmektedir. İ.S. 2. yy.'a ait bu yazıt Kastabara'nın Tlos'ta egemen ailelerden biri tarafından yönetildiğini düşündürmektedir. Tüm bölgeyi kapsayan ve bölge tarihi açısından büyük önem taşıyan araştırmalarımız sonucu, Tlos'un, bu yöndeki en büyük uç kalesinin Darıözü olduğu ortaya konulmuş, bunun yanında Tlos egemenlik alanının bu yönde ulaştığı sınırlar açık bir şekilde saptanmıştır. Batıda ve güneydeki Telmessos, Pınara ve başkent Ksanthos gibi güçlü komşuları nedeniyle Eşen Vadisi boyunca arazilerde payı daralan Tlos'un dağlarda çok daha geniş bir egemenlik alanına sahip olduğu anlaşılmaktadır. Eşen Çayı'nın doğu tarafındaki düzlüklerin Tlos'un egemenliğine ait olduğu düşünüldüğünde ve sahildeki komşularına oranla çok geniş dağlık alanlara sahip olduğundan çok yönlü ve dolayısıyla daha zengin bir ekonomi oluşmuştur. Tlos'un diğer kentlere oranla çok daha fazla garnizon ya da yarı garnizon yerleşimiyle (Zindan, Erikli, Köristan gibi) bağı olmasının nedeni, etki ve hak alanının bu denli geniş ve -Kastabara örneğinin gösterdiği gibi- zor coğrafyasıdır.

**Akropol**, güneydoğu-kuzeybatı yönünde uzayan kayalık Deliktaş Tepesi'nin, güneydoğu doruğunda, tepe uzantısına kuruludur. Batı uzun yanı boyunca Karadere'nin geçilmez, derin ve dik yarı ile sınırlıdır. Doğu yanda tüm vadiye ve güneyindeki Pınaz/Fırnaz Yaylası'na eğemendir. Tüm çevresiyle birlikte zaten oldukça kısıtlı olan tarım alanlarını, otlakları ve su kaynaklarını kontrolünde tutar. Oldukça korunaklı, nitelikli ve büyük oranda ayakta kalan kule ve sur duvarları tepe çevresince uzanır. Önemli bir garnizondan beklenen güvenliğe uygun olarak kale dışında tek bir kuleyle desteklenmiş ve ön savunma oluşturulmuştur. Yerleşimdeki tüm kuleler iki katlıdır. İkinci kata ilişkin blok çıkıntıları tüm kule içlerinde izlenirken, özellikle kuzeydeki II nolu kulenin iç bloklarındaki ahşap hatıl yuvaları, ikinci kata geçiş konusunda bilgi verirler. En güneydeki ilk kule ile orta kule arasındaki boşluk boydan boya basamaklarla akropol terasına çıkar. Boyutta, biçimde ve işçilikte birbirlerine benzeyen, aynı aks üzerine yerleştirilmiş üç kule kalenin anıtsal cephesini oluşturur.

Merkez yerleşimin (suriçi) doğuya bakan tüm yüzü büyük oranda ayakta. Ön yüzde, üç kule görkemli bir cephe sergilerken aynı zamanda akropol terasını da oluştururlar. Bu üç kulenin böylesine sık dizinde yapılmış olmaları, aktif savunma amacı yanında, yerleşimdeki yapılaşmanın anıtsallığının vurgulanmasından da kaynaklanmaktadır. Kalenin ayakta kalan tüm doğu ve kuzey yüzü ile güney duvarın yarısı tamamen bosajlı bloklarla pseudoisodom tarzında örülmüştür. Kule II ile Kule III arasında, 3.60 m. genişliğinde ve 6.35 m. uzunluğunda bir geçenek vardır. Bu kesimden, tüm açıklığı dolduran 16 basamakla kale düzlüğüne çıkıldığı, kalenin ana girişinin burada olduğu anlaşılmaktadır. Giriş, Bizans Dönemi'nde, öncekine benzer biçimde yeniden düzenlenmiştir.

Kulelerin ve duvarların teknik ve işçilikte benzerleri Likya'dan ve komşu bölgelerden pek çok örnekle bilinir. Bunlar hem kent surlarının bir parçası olarak korunma kuleleri biçiminde, hem yerleşimlerin uzaklarındaki gözetleme kuleleri olarak ve hem de -özde aynı işlevin gereksindirmesi nedeniyle- korunmalı çiftliklerde (kule çiftlikler) bulunmaktadır. Bu üç asal tipin arasında yapısal ve form olarak büyük boyutlu farklar olmamakla beraber ayrıldıkları noktalar da söz konusudur. Kent çevrelerinde surla bağlı çiftliklerde bağımsız durmakta ve mekan boyutları ve de mekan sayısı artabilmektedir. Kat sayısı, duvar işçiliği ve duvar kalınlıklarının da tipler arasında farklılaştığı izlenmektedir. Darıözü kulelerinin biçim ve işçilikte sağlam kalmış benzerleriyle Likya Bölgesi'nde daha çok korunaklı çiftlikler olarak karşılaşılır. Aynı durum Kilikya için de söz konusudur. Pamfilya'da ise bu tür korunaklı çiftlikler olmakla birlikte şehir sur sistemlerine bağlı savunma kuleleri de görülür. Pseudoisodom tarzda örülmüş kulelerin görünen yüzlerinin kaba bosajlar biçiminde ya da hafif bombeli bırakılmaları, çerçevesi oluşları, araya konulan dar bloklarla görsel hareketliliğin sağlanması, dar ve uzun bloklarla kat sınırlarının vurgulanması gibi özellikler Likya'daki Beymelek, Myra, Andriake ve Oinoanda kulelerinde aynen izlenir. Tüm bu örnekler Hellenistik Çağ'a verilir. Dış duvarlarda iri ve düzenli yapıdaki blokların, harçla sıvıyan iç duvarların ise küçük ve biçimsiz, nitelsiz taş işçiliği ve düzensiz örgü tekniği kalın duvarlara sahip yapılarda tüm antik dönem boyunca gelenekseldir ve özellikle Likya'nın Hellenistik Dönem yapılarında bir ortak karakter gibi tüm örneklerde izlenir. Pencerelemin 2. katta yer alması ile tipik kule-çiftlik örneklerini anımsatırlar. Bu korunmaya yönelik bir önlemdir. İkinci kat penceresinin hemen girişin üzerinde yer almasına Likya'da nadiren rastlanır. Likya dışında ise sevilerek kullanılmaktadır. Diğerlerinden ayrı, bağımsız duran IV nolu kule işçiliği ve poligonal duvar örgü tekniği ile de farklıdır. Likya'daki

benzerlerinde olduğu gibi, Klasik Dönem örneklerine göre daha biçimsiz ve kaba taşlarla örülüdür ve Hellenistik Dönem polygonal duvar tekniğine uygun olarak, derz bağlantılarının niteliksizliğinden dolayı büyük blokların aralarında kalan boşluklar küçük taşlarla yamanarak tamamlanmıştır. Ayrıca blok yüzlerindeki bosajlar, Klasik Dönem'in çekiçlenmiş yüzeyinden çok Hellenistik Dönem'in kaba ve bombeli bırakılmış bosajlarına benzerler. En yakın örneği Pydna sur duvarı ve kulesinde ve Kadyanda'dadır. Tüm özellikleriyle Hellenistik Dönem'e tarihlenen ve Roma Çağ'ında da küçük onarımlarla tamamen kullanılan asal yerleşimin Hellenistik başlangıcında tek çelişki vardır: Bulunan mezarların tamamı Roma Çağı, çoğunlukla da İ.S. 3. yy.'dır. Hellenistik Çağ ölülerinin nereye gömüldüğü anlaşılamamıştır.

Firnaz Yaylası'na tırmanan antik yol, yerleşim dışına ilişkin olarak saptanan tek bağlantıdır. Yol, zik-zaklar çizerek Akropol önünden iner ve Fırnaz'a çıkar. Karadere üzerinden, bugün olduğu gibi, ayakları birbirine uzanan iki kaya kütesine oturan ahşap bir köprüyle karşıya geçer. Günümüzde de, birbirine uzanan iki doğal kaya kütesinde açılmış hatıl yuvalarına oturan yalın bir ahşap köprüyle Karadere üzerinden karşıya geçilir. Genelde antik dönem izleri taşıyan ve halen kullanılan yol, bazı yerlerde onarılmıştır. Yol boyu kayalıklarında kabartmalı küçük nişler bulunmuştur.

**Eren Tepe ve Çevresi:** Kastabara akropolünden kuzeybatıya yaklaşık 3 saatlik dağ yürüyüşüyle varılan Eren, Akdağlar'ın batısındaki en yüksek tepedir. Tüm Ksantos Vadisi ve Tlos teritoryumu buradan rahatlıkla gözlenebilmektedir: Gözetleme noktası olarak seçilişinin nedeni de budur. Tlos'un bölgedeki egemenlik ve iletişim zincirinin en önemli halkalarından biridir. Likya'nın bu bölgede egemeni Tlos'u, en güçlü garnizonu olan Kastabara ve aracılığıyla Girdev'e Choma'ya, Likya Yaylası'na bağlar. Bu tepede işlevine uygun askeri gözetleme yapılarına ait kalıntılar bulunmuştur. Ereentepe ve Kastabara akropolü arasında çiftlik yapıları ve alanları tesbit edilmiştir.

**Nekropol:** Dariözü'nün tüm çevresi ve yerleşim dışındaki çiftliklerde tekil lahitler bulunmakla birlikte asal nekropol, akropolün doğusunda ve yakınında yer alan daha alçak, kayalık bir tepe üzerinde konumlandırılmıştır. Lahitler, Kumarözü'nden çıkan, vadinin son kesiminde akropole gelen yol boyunca ya da yola bakan yamaçlarda, kayalık yapısına bağlı olarak, az da olsa değişebilen kot ve aralıklarda bir düzen içerisinde eş yükseltide sıralanmıştır. Lahitler için bu yamacın seçiliş nedeni akropolle bakışan en iyi nokta olması ve akropole Karamuar yönünden çıkan yolun kenarında bulunmasıdır. Cephelerin tamamı akropole yöneltilmiştir. Yamaç akıntıları, lahitler arasındaki izleği, ve kırılan lahit parçalarını büyük oranda örtmüş veya vadiye sürüklemiştir. Çoğunluğu parçalanmış ve dağıtılmış olan ve bu alanda saptanabilen toplam 8 lahitten 3'ü bütüne yakındır, diğerlerinden ise bazı parçalar bulunabilmektedir. İrili ufaklı bu parçalar ve teknesi bulunamayan kapaklar da dikkate alındığında lahit sayısının daha fazla olduğu anlaşılmaktadır. Dariözü lahitleri yalın bir tekne, basamaklı podyum ve Likya tipi kapaktan oluşmaktadır. Yalnızca üç örnekte görülen tabula ansata dışında bezemeye rastlanmaz. Bu özellikleriyle Likya genelinde yaygın görülen yalnlığa uymaktadırlar.

Yerleşim ve civarında, korunabilmiş 9 lahit, 2 de chomosorion (kaya lahdi) bulunmuştur. Anakayaya oyulu oluşlarıyla farklı olan iki örnek, asal yerleşim merkezinden aşağıda yer alan Karamuar Çiftliği'ne yakın bulunması ile dikkat çeker. Bu bölgede serbest lahit örneği yoktur. Merkezden çok uzak olmamasına karşın, kendisine farklı mezar tipi seçebilmesi,

çiftlik sahibinin ekonomik statüsüyle bağlantılı olmalıdır. Bilindiği gibi kayaya oyulan teknelerden ve kapaklardan oluşan bu tip, Roma'nın en basit mezarıdır. Bu, kolay elde edilebilirlik ve ucuzluk halkın mezar tipi olmasına yol açmıştır. Bu nedenle de asal yerleşim dışındaki ikincil yerleşimlerde daha yoğun rastlanması normaldir.

Asal Nekropol ile çevrede dağınık lahitlerin tarihleri, yerleşimin en önemli ve en iyi korunmuş birimi durumundaki Akropol'ün tarihi ile örtüşmemektedir. Pınaz Yaylası girişiindeki nitelikli anıt mezarla birlikte bütün lahitler Roma Dönemi içerisinde yer almaktadır. Hellenistik Dönem'e verilen Akropol nedeniyle yerleşimde erken dönem mezarları beklenmektedir. Bu beklentiyi, Akropol'ün güneyinde şimdilik tek örnek olan oygu mezar karşılamaktadır. Oygu mezarın buluntusuz oluşu tarihlendirme için yetersiz olsa da, bu mezar türünün Arkaik Dönem'den Roma Dönemi'ne dek ve geniş bir coğrafyada yaygınca kullanılmış olması, Patara örneklerinin ışığında, özellikle Hellenistik Dönem'de yoğunlaşmaları nedeniyle Darıözü örneği de bu bağlamda değerlendirilebilir. Darıözü'ndeki en anıtsal mezar Fırnaz'da, basamaklı podyuma oturan, kemerle örtülü tipik bir aedikula'dır.





Fig. 1 Map showing the location of Kastabara in Lycia.

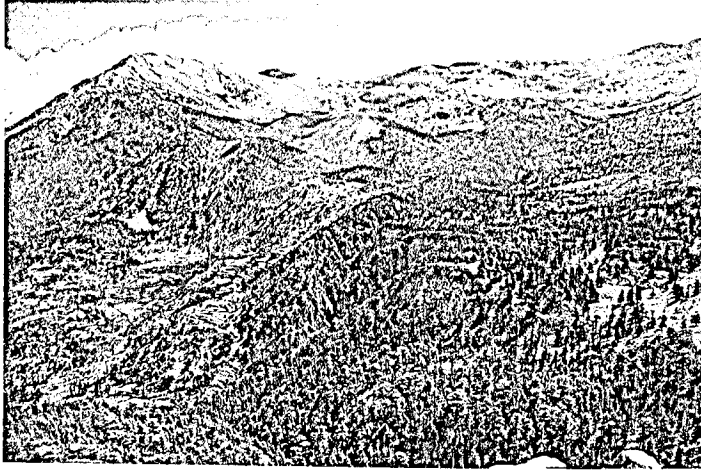


Fig. 2 View of Darıözü from Erentepe.

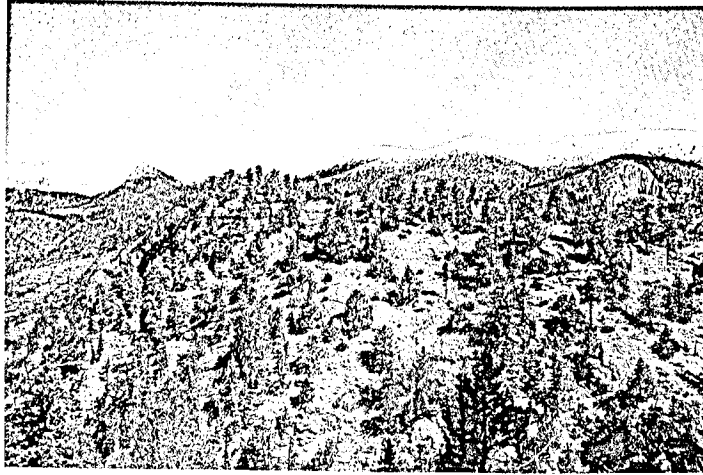


Fig. 3 The Deliktaş acropolis.

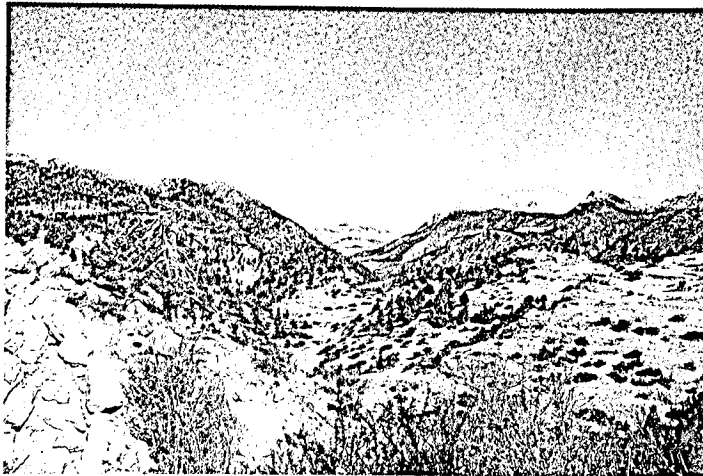


Fig. 4 The Dereköyü valley from Deliktaş.

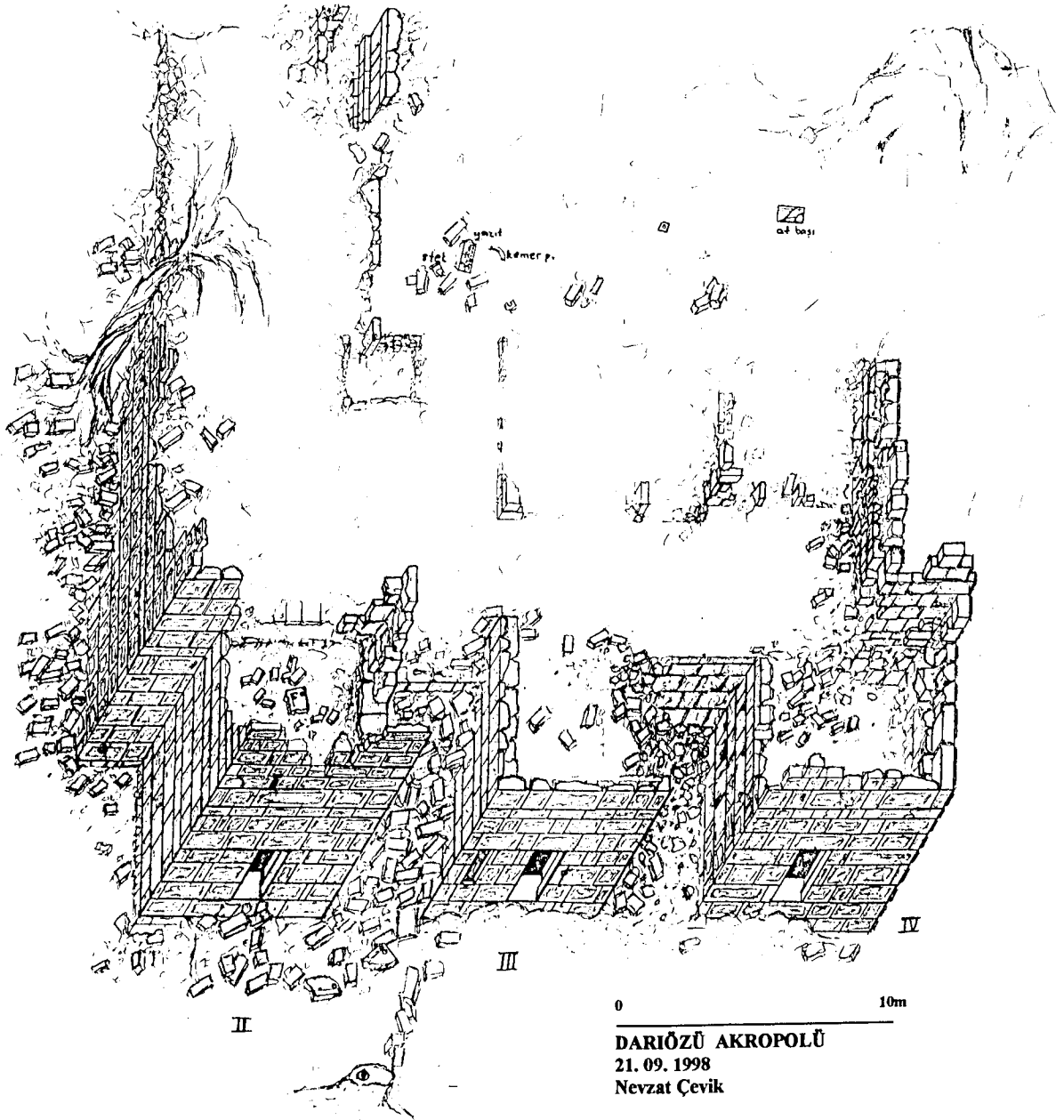


Fig. 5 Isometric perspective of the Kastabara acropolis.

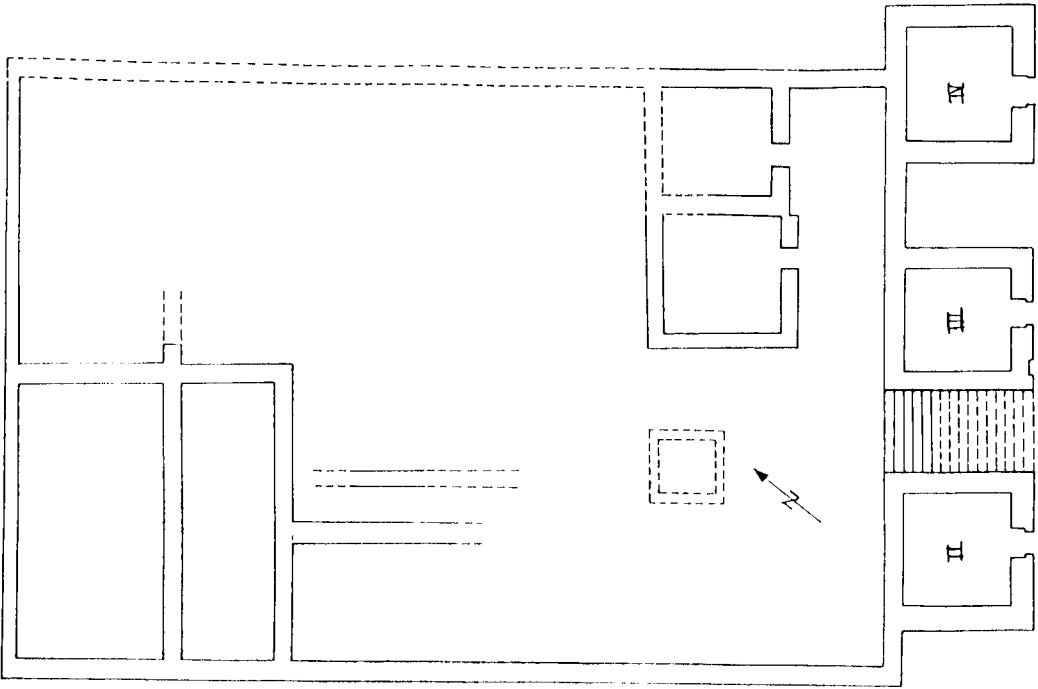


Fig. 6 Acropolis, plan.

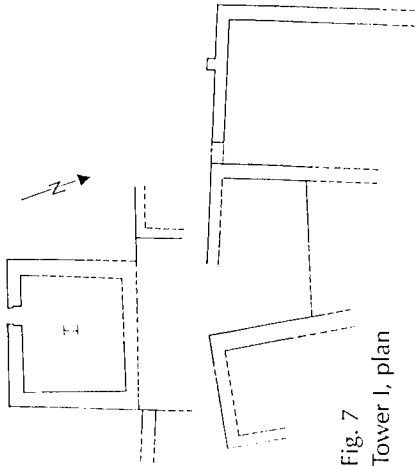


Fig. 7  
Tower I, plan

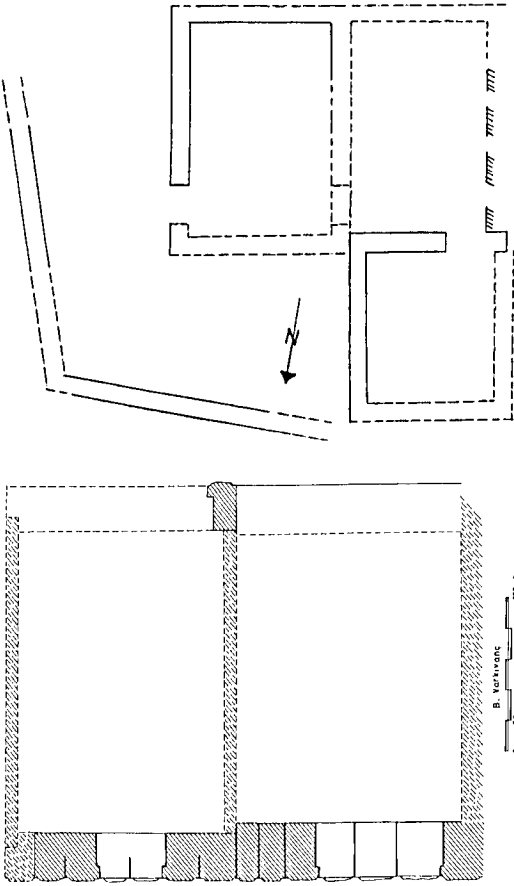


Fig. 8. Tower II, section.

Fig. 9. The ruins to the south of the  
acropolis.

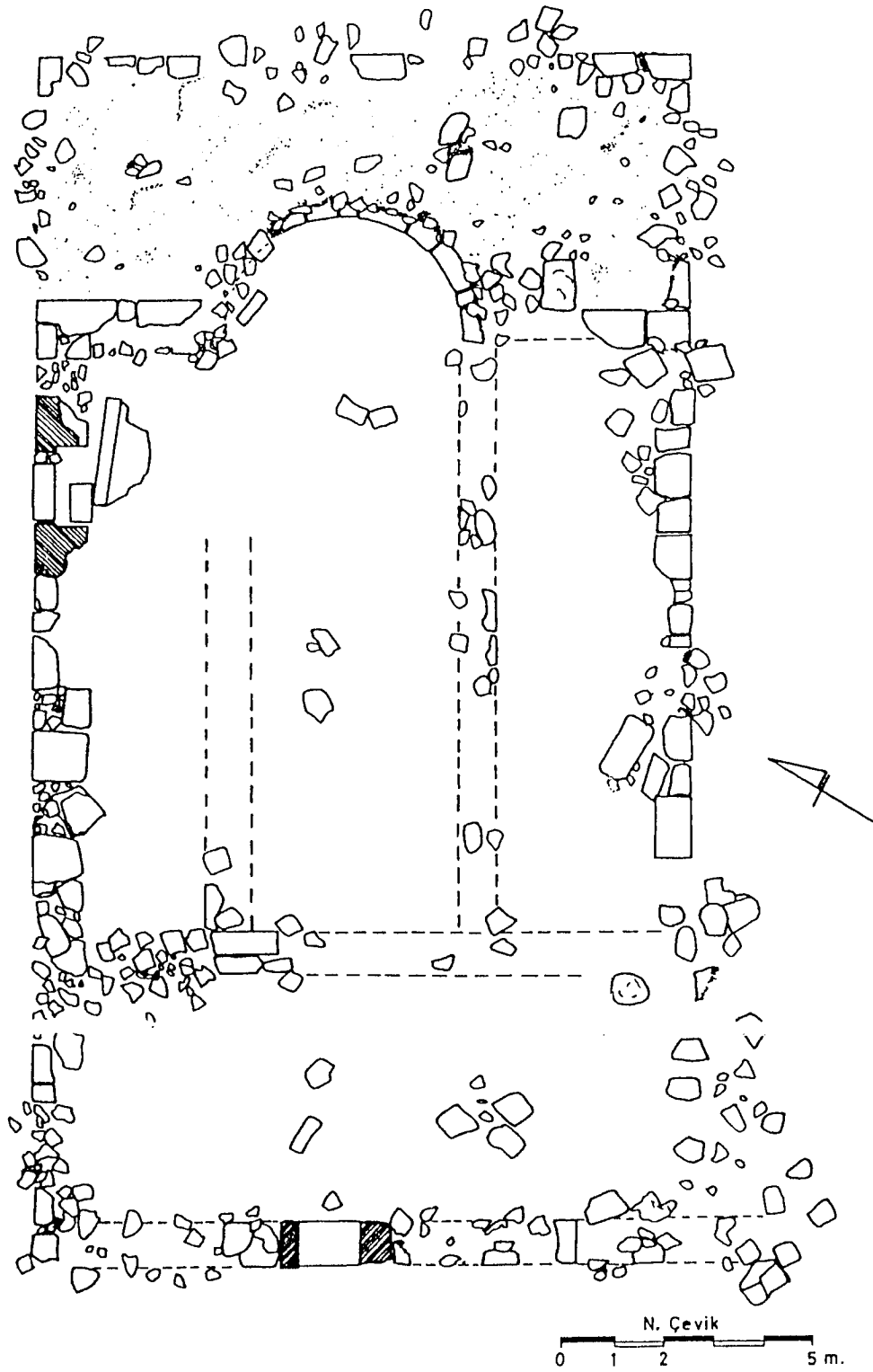


Fig. 10 Stone plan of the church.

Fig. 11  
Rock-cut dowels.



Fig. 12  
The church from  
the acropolis.

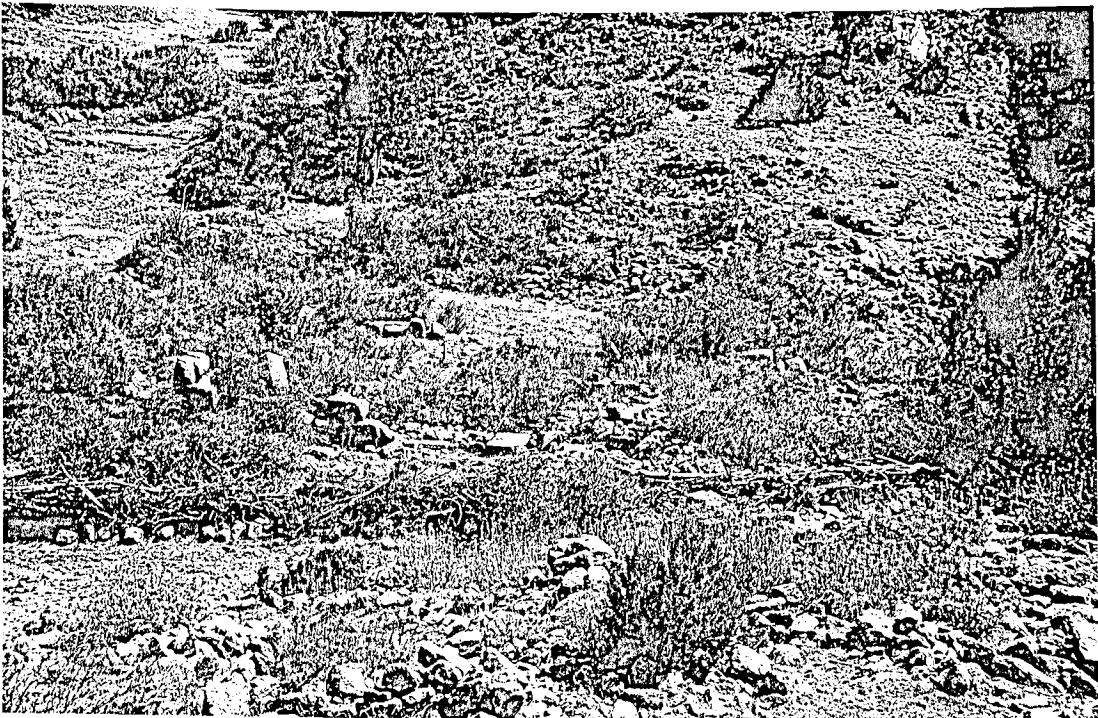




Fig. 13  
The towers II to  
IV and the  
entrance to the  
acropolis.

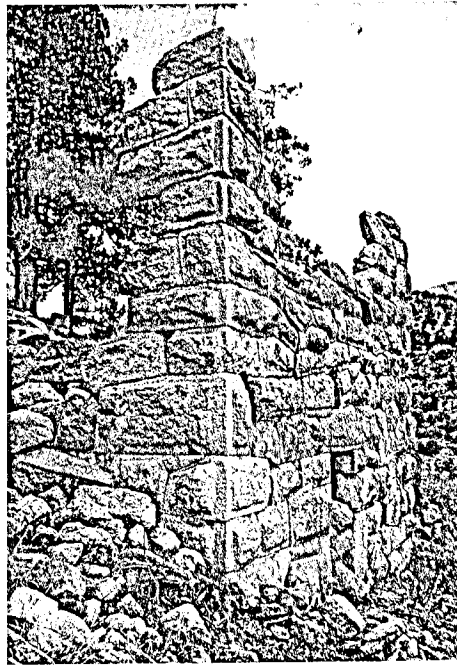


Fig. 14  
Tower I.



Fig 15  
Interior of tower I.

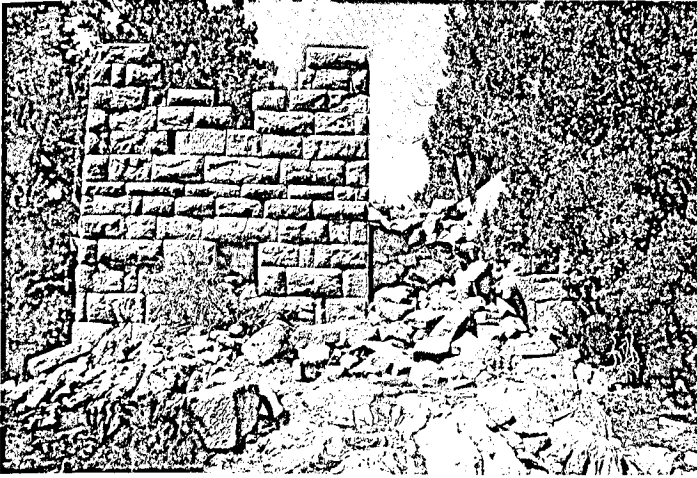


Fig. 16 The stepped entrance of tower II.

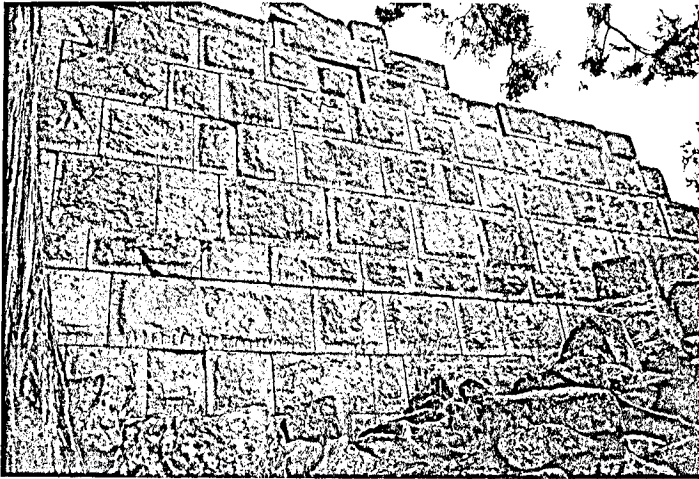


Fig. 17 The western wall of the acropolis.

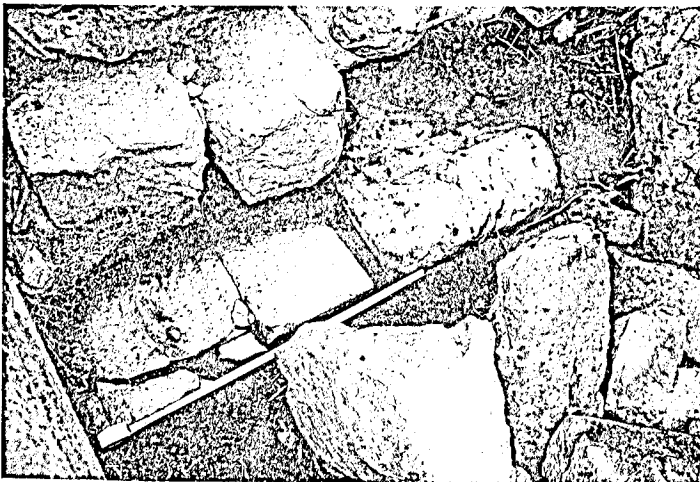


Fig. 18 The steps and the threshold blocks.



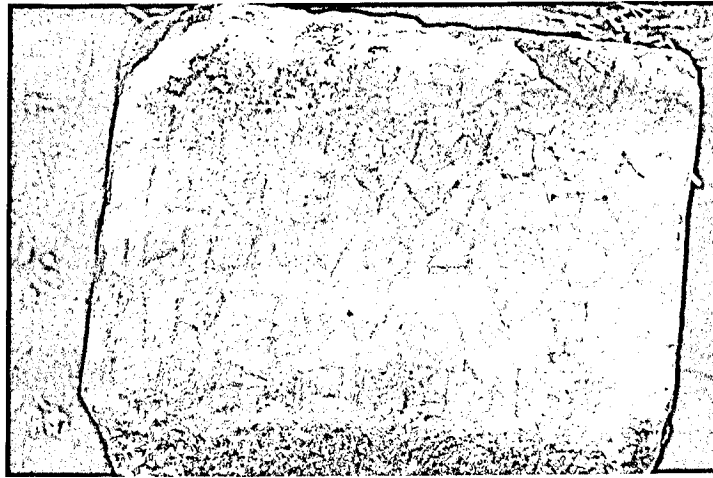


Fig. 19 Inscribed altar.

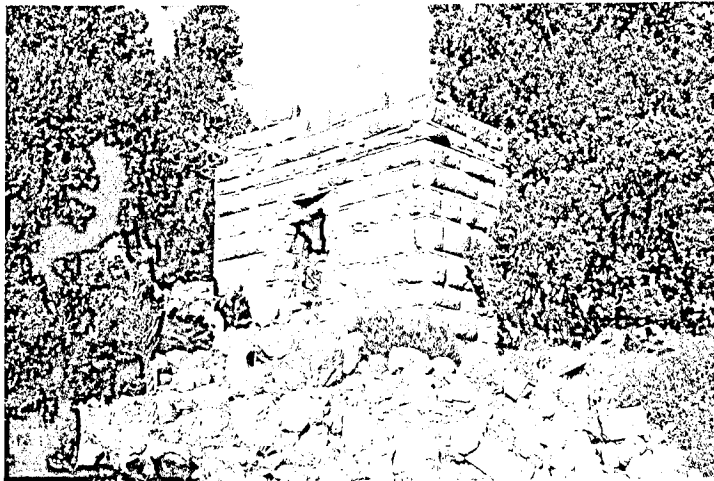


Fig. 20 Tower IV.

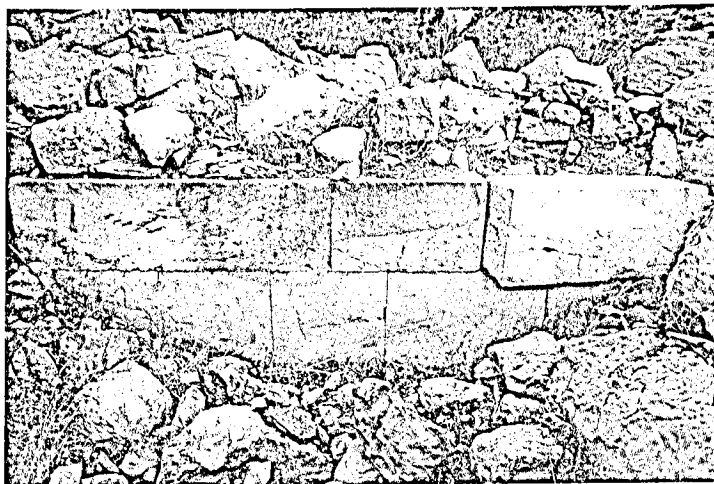


Fig. 21 Podium blocks on the acropolis.



Fig. 22  
Altar with relief  
carving.



Fig. 23  
Some of the  
architectural  
remains on the  
acropolis.

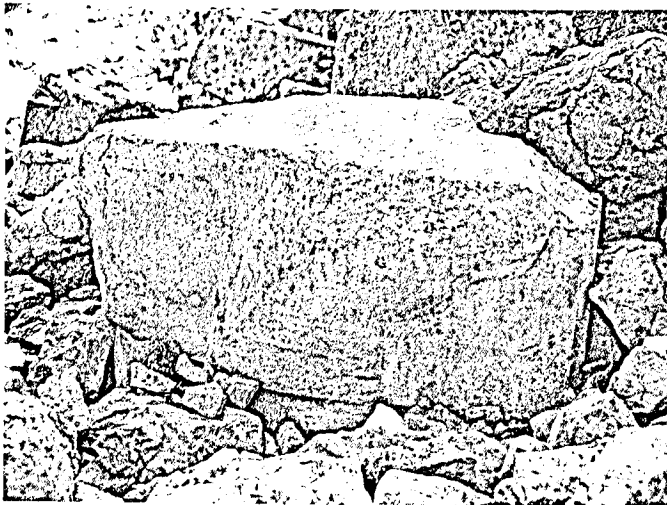


Fig. 24  
A metope block  
carved with a  
horse's head.



Fig. 25  
The ancient road  
from the acropolis  
to Firmaz.

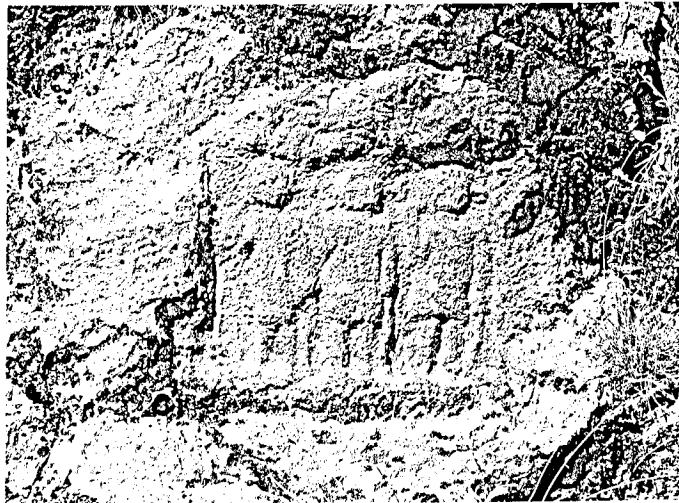


Fig. 26  
Three warrior  
figures carved  
in the rock of  
the acropolis.

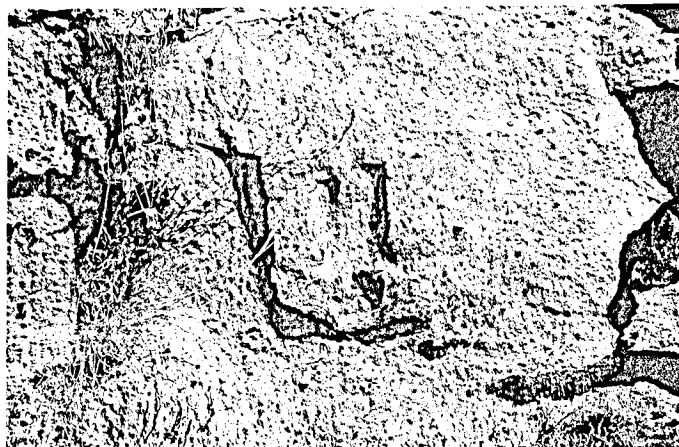


Fig. 27  
A niche with a  
carved relief on  
the rock of the  
acropolis.

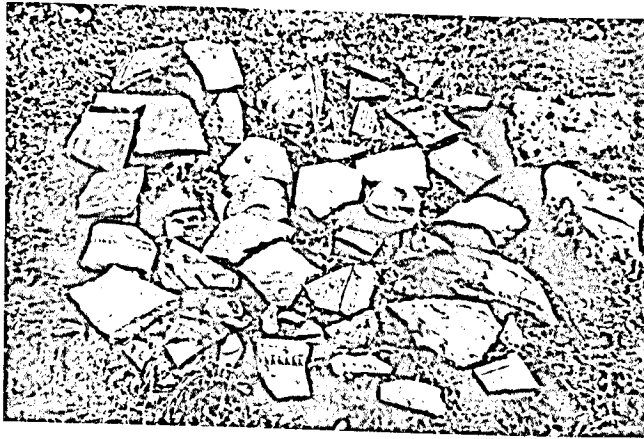


Fig. 28  
A selection of the  
ceramic finds.

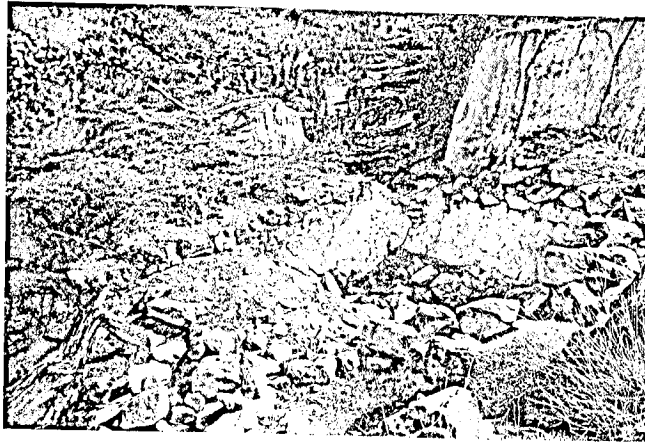


Fig. 29  
The ruins on  
Eretepe.



Fig. 30  
The rock-cut  
hollow on  
Eretepe.

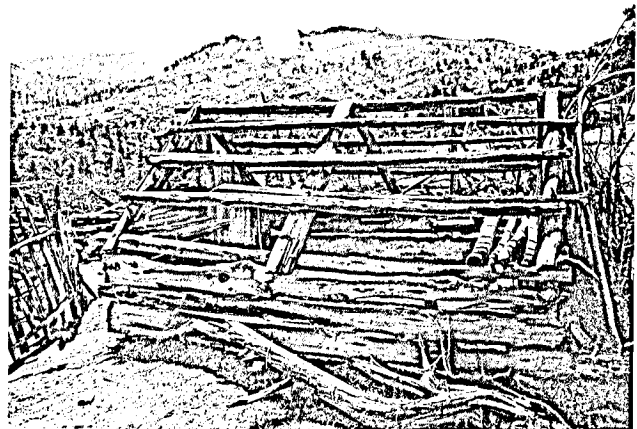


Fig. 31  
Traditional seasonal  
wooden dwelling.

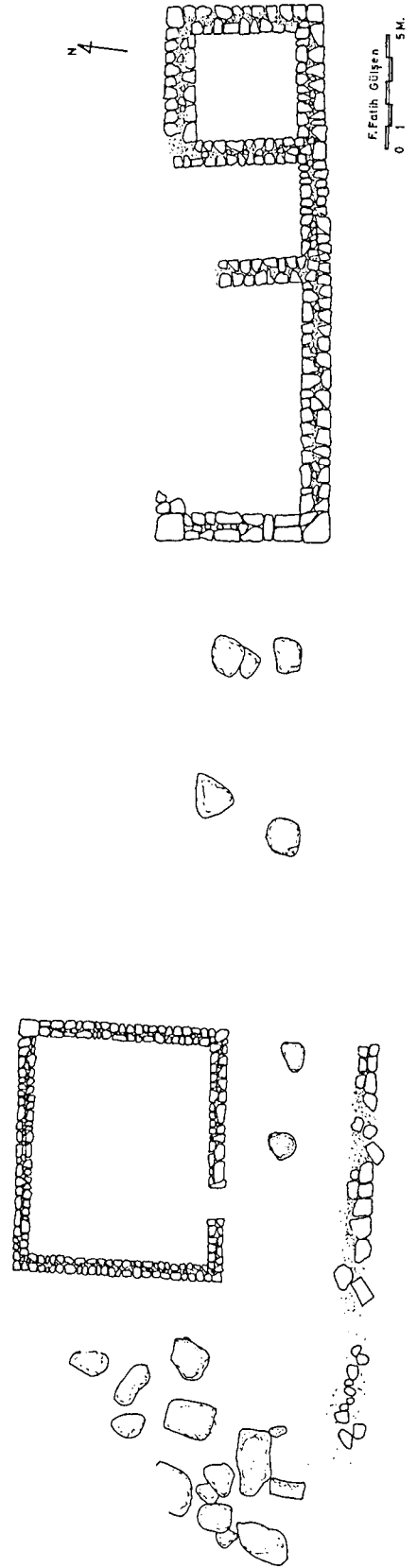
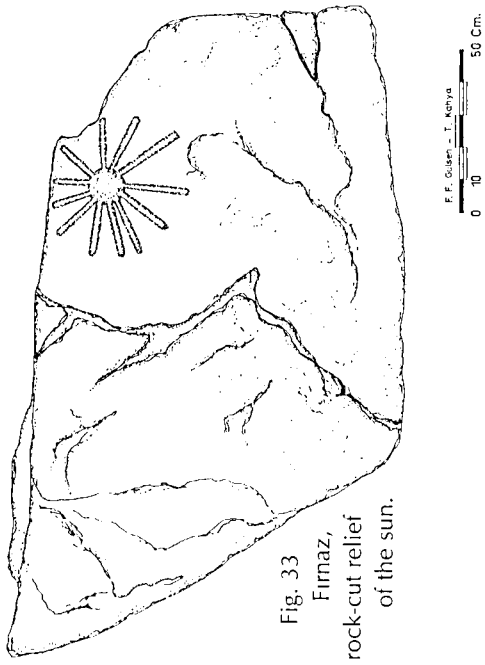


Fig. 32 Firnaz farm II, ruins of houses.

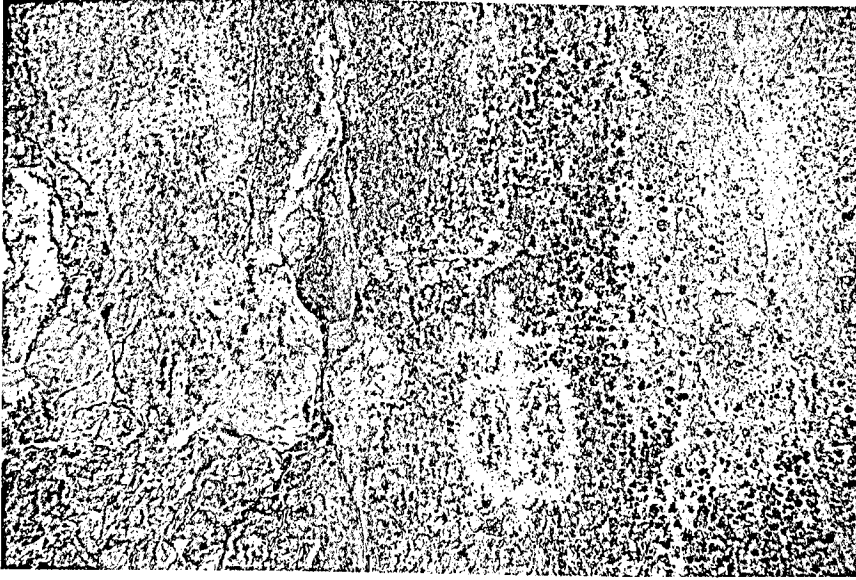


Fig. 34 Fırnaz, Kızılkaya, ideograms cut into the surface of the rock.



Fig. 35  
Fırnaz, Kızılkaya,  
examples of the  
ideograms.



Fig. 36  
General  
view of the  
necropolis.

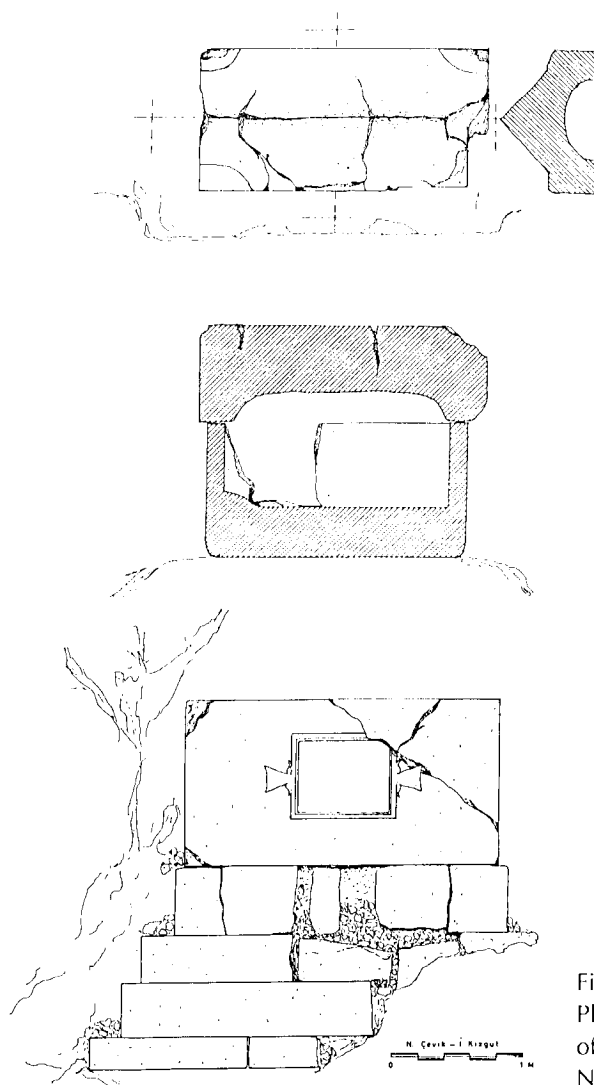


Fig. 37  
Plan and sections  
of sarcophagus  
No. 1.

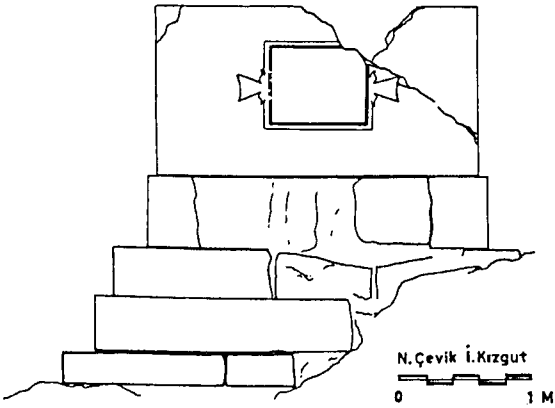
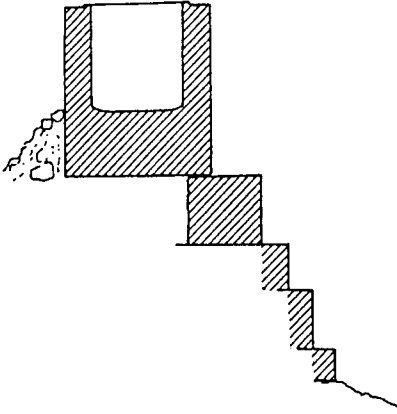
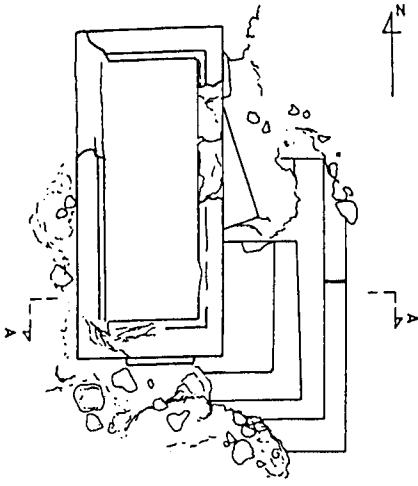


Fig. 38 Plan and sections of sarcophagus No. 2.

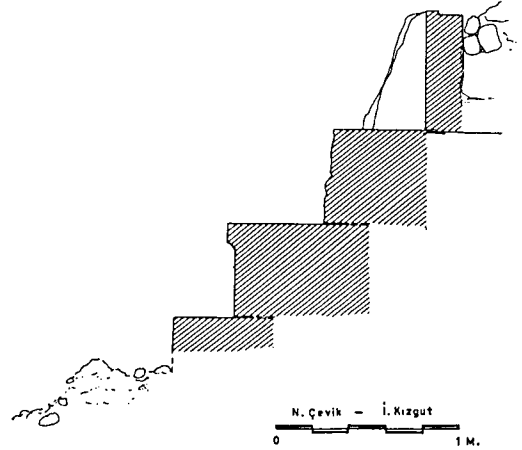
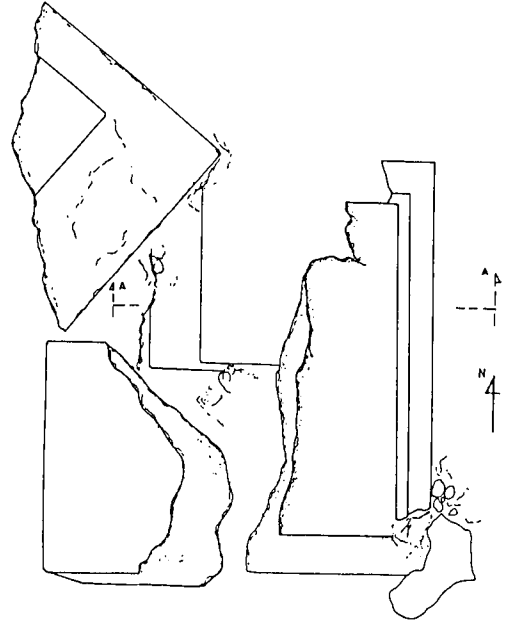


Fig. 39 Plan and sections of sarcophagus No. 3.



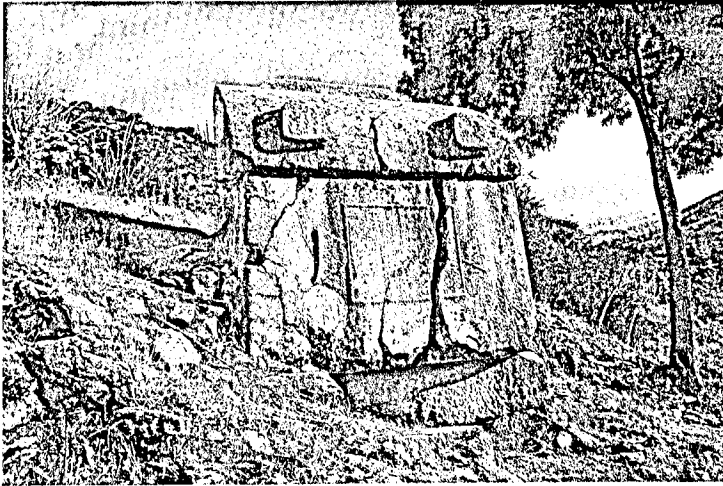


Fig. 40  
Sarcophagus  
No. 5.

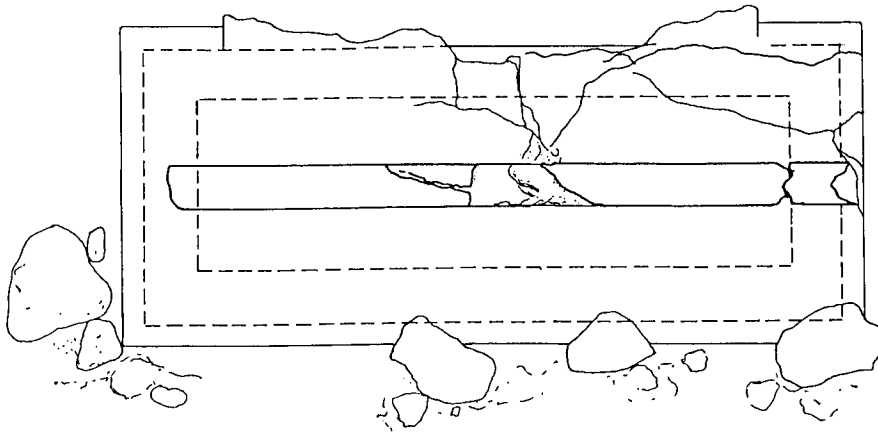


Fig. 41  
Sarcophagus  
No. 7.

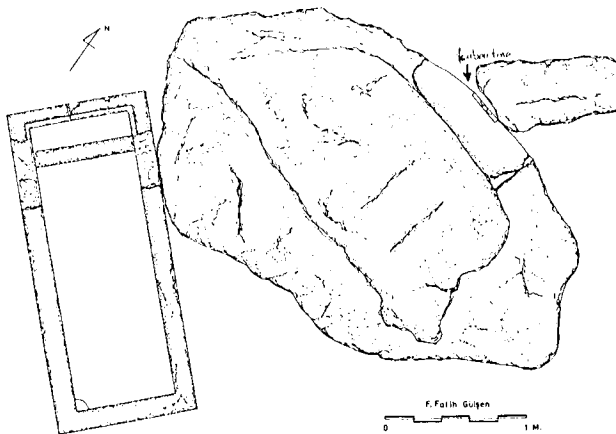


Fig. 42 Sarcophagus No. 9.



Fig. 43  
The relief carving  
on sarcophagus No. 9.

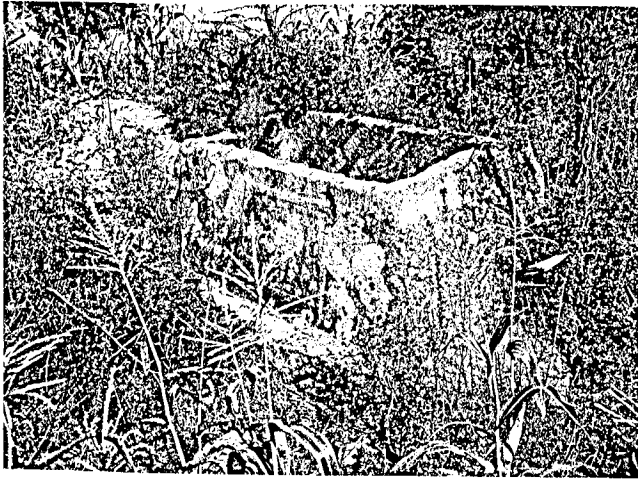


Fig. 44  
Sarcophagus  
No 10.

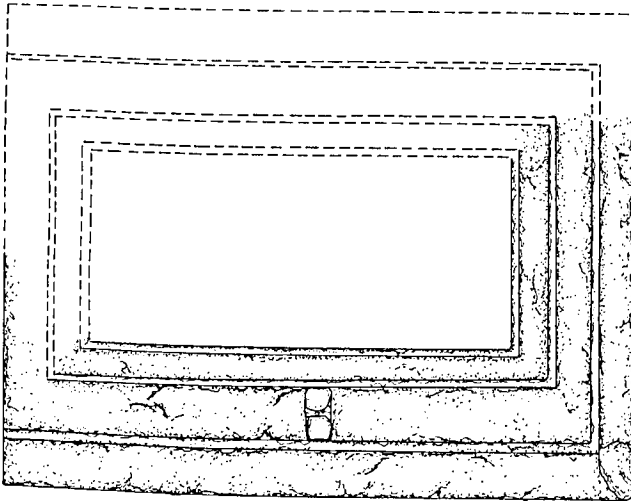
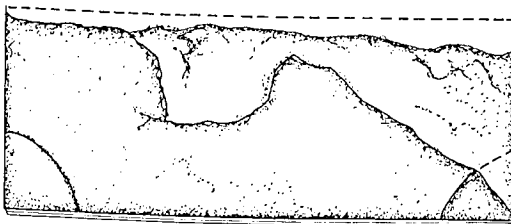
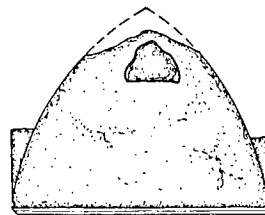


Fig. 45  
Plan and sections  
of sarcophagus  
No. 11.



F.F. Gülşen-Ş. Özudođru  
0 1 M.



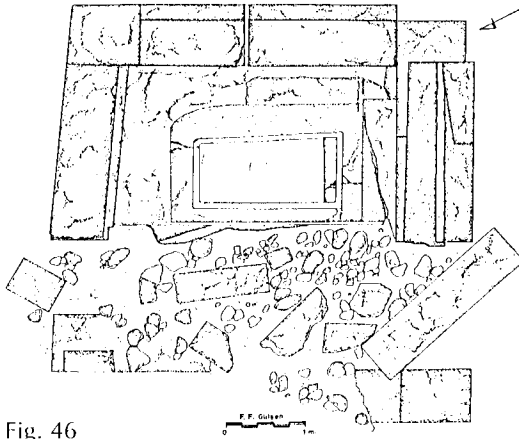


Fig. 46  
Plan of the aedicule tomb.

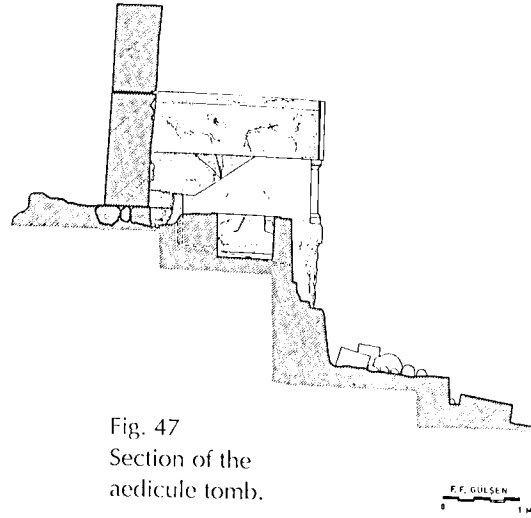


Fig. 47  
Section of the  
aedicule tomb.

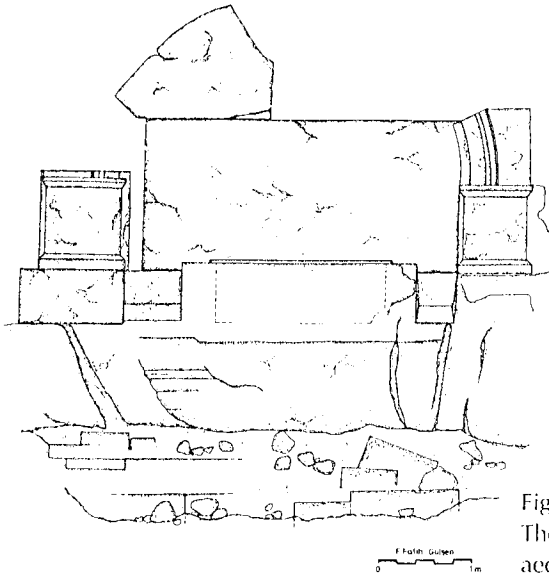


Fig. 48  
The facade of the  
aedicule tomb.



Fig. 49  
The inscription on  
the lid of the sarcophagus  
in the aedicule tomb.



Fig. 50  
The aedicule tomb.

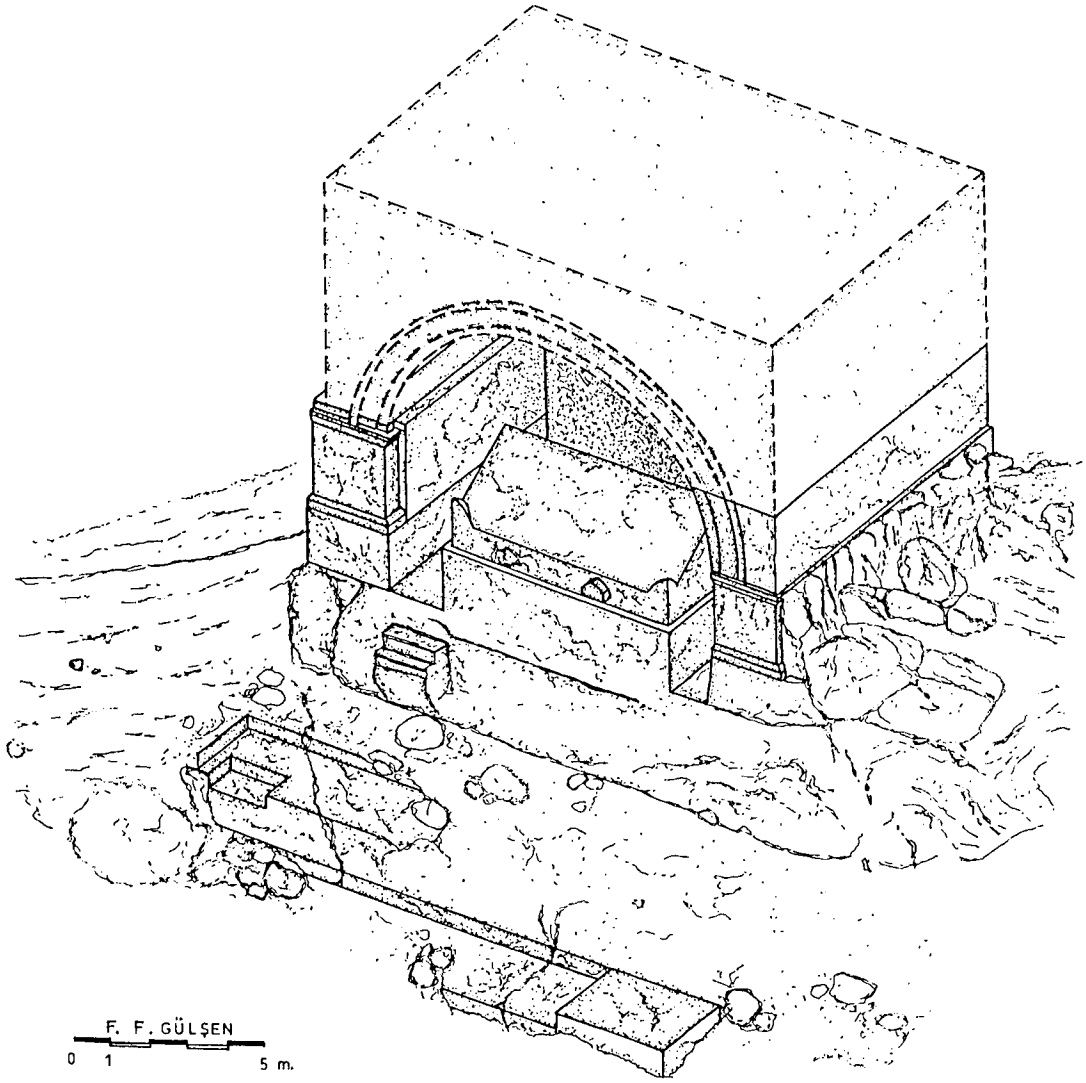


Fig. 51 A reconstruction of the aedicule tomb.