PROCEEDINGS OF THE XIIIth SYMPOSIUM
OF MEDIEVAL AND TURKISH PERIOD
EXCAVATIONS AND
ART HISTORICAL RESEARCHES

AYRIBASIM / OFFPRINT

YAYINA HAZIRLAYANLAR
Kadir Pektaş
Saim Cırtıl
Selda Özgün Cırtıl
Gökçen Kurtuluş Öztaşkı
Hicran Özdemir
Erbil Aktuğ
Ramazan Uykur
İÇİNDEKİLER

Prof. Dr. Kadir Pektaş’ın Konuşması ................................................................................................................................. ix
Prof. Dr. Celal Şimşek’in Konuşması ................................................................................................................................. xi
Prof. Dr. Halil Kumsar’ın Konuşması ................................................................................................................................. xiii
Göynük Meryem Kadın Çeşmesi ve Bekâr (Girçık=Çikçık=Gusülhane) Hamamı
Hakki Acun ................................................................................................................................................................................. 1
Morava Okulu/Ekolü (14.-15. yy Sırbistan)
Su Sultan Akülker ...................................................................................................................................................................... 11
Eskişehir, Başara Köyü Kazılarında Bulunan Bizans Dönemi Kiliseleri
A. Oğuz Alp .................................................................................................................................................................................. 21
Kapadokya Bölgesi Soğanlıdere Vadisi’ndeki Karabaş, Canavar ve Geyikli Kilise Duvar Resimleri ve Skepides Ailesi
Feride İmran Arla Altun .............................................................................................................................................................. 31
Eski Ahlat Şehri Kazısı 2006-2007 Yıllarına Ait Sırsız Seramik Tipolojisi
Göknil Arda .................................................................................................................................................................................. 41
Başlar Höyük Kazısı Lüle Buluntuları
Gökben Ayhan ............................................................................................................................................................................. 49
İstanbul’dan Musluklu Taş Tekneler
H. Örcün Barışta .......................................................................................................................................................................... 59
Öresun (Tepesi Delik) Hanı’nda Temizlik ve Restorasyon Çalışmaları
Ali Baş .......................................................................................................................................................................................... 69
Bitlis Kalesi Kazısı Sırlı Seramikleri Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme
Gülsen Baş ................................................................................................................................................................................... 83
Denizli / Honaz’daki Tarihi Kalıntılar Üzerine Birkaç Söz
Ahmet Ali Bayhan ....................................................................................................................................................................... 93
İstanbul - Heybeliada’da Mekteb-i Bahriye-i Şâhane Kışlası’nın İnşaat Aşamaları Üzerine Bazı Gözlemler
Z. Kenan Bilici ................................................................................................................................................................................. 105
Roberto Bixio – Andrea De Pascale with the collaboration of Andrea Bixio – Elisa Leger –
Alessandro Maifredi – Mauro Traverso – İrem Yalçın ............................................................................................................. 123
Edirne’de Bulgar - Ortodoks Kiliseleri
Yılmaz Büktel ................................................................................................................................................................................. 131
Ayasuluk’ta Yeni Bulunan Kale Köşkü ve Hamami
Mustafa Büyükolancı ..................................................................................................................................................................... 143
Türk Türbe Mimarisinde Ender Bir Örnek: “Milas Ortaköy'de İkiz Türbe”
*Erser Çağhitayıncıgil* 155

14. Yüzyıldan Üç Ahşap Minber / Birkaç Soru, Birkaç Cevap
*Nusret Çam* 165

Gereme Panagia Kilisesi (2005 Yılı Kazi Sonuçları)
*Nilay Çorağan Karakaya* 175

2008 Dönemi Anı Kazılarında Ortaya Çıkarılan İnsan ve Hayvan Figürlü Keramik Kaplar Üzerine
Değerlendirme
*Yaşar Çoruhlu* 185

 Alaşehir Kursunlu Han Kazi ve Temizlik Çalışmaları
*Ertan Daş* 197

Bulgaristan’da Az Bilinen Bir Osmanlı Eseri: Hasköy Hamamı
*Nihat Gökyürek* 207

2008 Alara Kazısı
*Osman Eravşar* 217

Kemah Çevresinden Birkaç Urartu Kalıntıları
*Hamza Gündoğdu* 227

Seşitgazi - Doğançay beldesinde Bulunan Melekzı Zaviyesi
*Ali Gerengı* 237

Hierapolis Martyriumu / Arkeolojik ve Mimari Analiz
*Güven Gümgüm* 247

Kemah Çevresinden Birkaç Urartu Kalıntıları
*Hamza Gündoğdu* 307

Kitabelere Taşınan İmgener: Anadolu Selçuklu ve Osmanlı Beyliği Örnekleri
*Sema Gündüz* 317

Yumuktepe Pişmiş Toprak Kandilleri
*Eda Güngör - Gülgün Köroğlu - Ergün Laftı* 327

Bandırma Eski İskle / Belediye Eski Binasının Mimari ve Fonksiyonel Özellikleri
*Şennur Kaya – Akin Tuncer* 337

245

225

281

291

307

317

325

333

343

351
Ankara Saraç Sinan Camisi 2008 Yılı Restorasyonu

Ali Kılıç ............................................................................................................................................ 359

Orta Asya Türk Zaman/Mekan Algısının Zara Halılara Uzanan Yansımları

Sibel Kılıç ............................................................................................................................................... 371

The Külliye of Gazi Turhan Bey in the Village of Kırkkavak, District of Uzunköprü Research and Resurrection of a Disappeared Early-Ottoman Building Complex

Machiel Kiel ......................................................................................................................................... 381

Amorium’da Bulunan Yeni Veriler Işliğinde Bizans Dünyası’nda Şarap Üretimi

Oğuz Koçyiğit ........................................................................................................................................ 393

Bitlis Kalesi Yaptaşlarının Jeolojik Özellikleri ve Mühendislik Problemleri

Tamer Koralay – Mehmet Özkul – Halil Kumşar – Kadır Pektaş ................................................................ 403

Yumuktepe Höyüğü Kazılardan Ortaçağ Takıları

Gülgün Körüoğlu .................................................................................................................................. 417

Hadrianoupolis ve Çevresinden Geç Ortaçağ Sırh Seramik Örnekleri

Ergün Laflı – Gülseren Kan Şahin ......................................................................................................... 427

Kuşadası - Kadıkalessly / Anaia Kazısı 2009 Yılı Çalışmaları

Zeynep Mercangöz – Filiz İnanan ........................................................................................................ 433

Panaztepe Bizans Dönemi Sırsız Seramikleri

Sinan Mimaroğlu .................................................................................................................................. 443

Amasya-Harşena Kalesi ve Kızlar Sarayı Kazısı 2009 Yılı İlk Sonuçları

E. Emine Nazı-Dönmez .......................................................................................................................... 453

Kastamonu-Kasaba Köyü Mahmud Bey Camii Kalem İşı Bezemeleri ve Osmanlı Bezeme Sanatına Etkileri

Candan Nemlioğlu .................................................................................................................................. 463

Tatların Yeraltı Şehri

Demet Okuyucu ....................................................................................................................................... 473

Akdenizle Kucaklaşan Osmanlı Seramikleri ve Günümüzü Ulaştırmayan Yansımları

Gönül Öney .......................................................................................................................................... 479

Eyüp’te Bir Grup Çarşuvar (Açık) Türbe Hakkında Notlar

Hakki Önkal .......................................................................................................................................... 481

Denizli Arkeoloji Müzesi’nde Yer Alan Bizans Dönemi Maden Haçlarından Bir Grup

Hicran Özdemir – Gökçen K. Öztaskıın ................................................................................................. 489

Marmaray-Metro İ्नşaiıı Sirkeci Kurtarma Kazılardan Bulunan Osmanlı Camlari

Üzlifat Özgümüş .................................................................................................................................... 501

Yüzyılın Tanığı Abyonkarahısır Lisesi

Selda Özgün Cırtıl .................................................................................................................................... 507

Niğde-Çamardi İlı’deki Türk Mimari Eserleri

Mehmet Özkaracı .................................................................................................................................... 517

Eskişehir Karacahısır Kalesi Ortaçağ Seramiklerinden Bir Grup: Yeşil ve Erguvan Lekeli Seramikler

Muradiye Öztaskıın .................................................................................................................................... 525

Denizli Beyliği ve Sikkeleri Hakkında Bir Araştırma

Gündoğdu Parlar ..................................................................................................................................... 537
AHLAT UNDERGROUND SETTLEMENTS RESEARCH PROJECT
2007-2008-2009

Roberto BIXIO* – Andrea DE PASCALE*.-**
with the collaboration of
Andrea BIXIO* – Elisa LÉGER* – Alessandro MAIFREDI* – Mauro TRAVERSO* – İrem YALÇIN***

Abstract

In short we present the main results of three years of surveys developed on the rocky settlements in territory of Ahlat (Van Gölü, south-eastern Turkey). We have determined 16 rocky areas where we have documented worship structures excavated in volcanic rocks, mainly Christian, but also Islamic and Buddhist. We describe underground dwellings, warehouses and pigeon-lofts, too. Very important is the study on the ancient rocky water-works system and on the relating excavation techniques. At last we refer about the discovery of a third volcanic apparatus responsible of the geologic situation of Ahlat territory where the rocky settlements have been dug.

Keywords: Ahlat, caves, rocky-settlements, tunnels, underground

Özet

Ahlat Yeraltı Yerleşimleri Araştırma Projesi 2007-2008-2009


Anahtar Kelimeler: Ahlat, mağaralar, kaya yerleşimleri, tüneller, yeraltı

By means of this work we present the development of the KA.Y.A. project (‘Kaya Yerleşimleri Ahlat project’ – ‘Ahlat Underground Settlements Research Project’) of the Centro Studi Sotterranei of Genoa (Italy). The researches are part of the main ‘Eski Ahlat Şehri Kazısı’ project directed by professor Nakış Karamağarah of the Gazi Üniversitesi of Ankara (see Karamağarah N. in this volume).

* Centro Studi Sotterranei - Genova (Italy).
** Museo Archeologico del Finale, Istituto Internazionale di Studi Liguri sez. Finalese - Finale Ligure (Italy).
*** Hacettepe Üniversitesi - Ankara (Turkey).

contacts: roberto_bixio@yahoo.it
The KA.Y.A project aims to:
- reconnaissance in the area, to broaden and deepen knowledge of the distribution of rock dwellings and to make a ‘Chart of Rock Settlements of Ahlat’;
- geomorphological surveys, to determine the nature and origin of rock formations in which there are man-made cavities;
- exploration of underground structures identified during surveys;
- excavations for the opening of tunnels / underground passages identified;
- topographic surveys of the areas and of the rock dwellings;
- video-photographic documentation.

We want to show, shortly, the results of the missions in 2007 and 2008, with some reference to the mission of summer 2009.

Before the beginning of our explorations there were six areas where underground structures were known thanks to information gathered by Haluk Karamağaralı and Beyhan Karamağaralı. During the first expedition, in 2007, the six areas have been documented and in the course of surveys were discovered two new zones, not very far from the others. In 2008, the research developed into a larger portion of territory, discovering new areas that became eleven. Today, at the end of the third expedition, the knowledge of the areas has increased by 200% compared to the situation pre-2007. Now we know sixteen zones (Dwg. 1). Those areas are mainly distributed in two river basins: the Ulu dere, and Keş deresi, with its two tributaries, the Arkınlı deresi and Gıcat deresi.

The most significant discoveries concern the underground worship works. Before 2007 there was only one report on the Madavans site: a Christian monastery still in use at the end of nineteenth century, mentioned by Lynch, studied by Thierry and Cuneo. Today the monasteries identified by us have increased considerably. Four confirmed and one probable, for a total of five (Dwg. 2).

To these underground Christian worship works, we must add rock structures related to other religions and cultures. The most impressive structure is the Buddhist temple discovered by Professor Nakış Karamağaralı in the hill of Eski Kale, in the middle of the archaeological remains of the ancient city of Ahlat (see Karamağaralı N. in this volume). Also the Muslim religion has its underground place of prayer, still in use today. Oral sources report that this site originally was a hospital at the time of the Battle of Malazgirt (1071 AD), when the Seljuk, led by Alp Arslan, conquered this region.

As mentioned, the most numerous underground worship are Christian (Dwg. 3). Interesting is Madavans or Matra Vank, the ‘Monastery of the finger’, which underground churches remain, though partially collapsed.

In the pictures of the ‘70 and ’80 of last century, shot by Thierry and Cuneo, some parts of the external masonry called zhamatun were still visible. By the comparison with actual situation we can see how fast are the morphological changes of rock sites in this region.

Among the most significant rock traces of Christianity in these places there are the khatchk’ar, literally “stone crosses”, engraved on the cliffs and on gravestones. Sometimes are visible inscriptions in Armenian language. Unfortunately are also evident the tracks, very recent, of clandestine excavations. There are many cemeteries with khatchk’ar and in the case of Madavans the graves are dug in the rock. Currently we don’t know if also the small rooms carved in the cliffs are tombs. Another type of rock tombs could be represented by chambers dug under the ground level with vertical wells of entrance.

3 Cuneo P., 1988, Architettura armena, tomo I e II, Roma.
Obviously, if the underground worship are particularly noteworthy, underground civil settlements are certainly the most common. There are numerous underground dwellings, single or grouped in villages. Often the collapse of entrances has made them similar to natural caves.

The houses were made of no more than one or two rooms. But we have also identified more articulated structures, with remains that testify productive activities. In the case of Mağaralar Bezirhane (Dwg. 4) we see a large room used for stables. The same structure shows some remains of mills devices to produce oil (Fig. 1). Considering the geographical and climatic conditions, even those arising from past studies conducted by Landmann, Wick and Litt on various drilling on laminated sediments of Lake Van, it is possible to exclude that olive trees could be present locally: ‘Olea and Castanea were not cultivated at Lake Van; pollen of these taxa may originate from the eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea regions’. We exclude, therefore, the possibility that the product was olive oil, in consideration, too, of the meaning of the term bezirhane, that specify a mill for ‘certain types of herbs’, while for the olive oil mill usually it is used the term yaghane. We believe that in this complex were likely treated seeds of flax (Linum sp.), or sesame (Sesamum indicum L.), or ‘false flax’ (Camelina sp.).

Other underground structures are great rooms used as warehouses for the storage of grain or forage (Fig. 2). They are located along the river Arkınlı, downstream of the village of Kulaksız. Domestic silos, carved into cave dwellings, used for storage of foodstuffs, are common. In Ahlat there are various types. Many are carved above the ground level, with the taking hole located at the base.

Another type of rock works are various types of pigeon-lofts (dovecotes). In the village of Otłuyazi, north to Ahlat, some pigeon-lofts, carved in an underground chamber, are still in use today.

We are also studying roads carved into the rock, even very deeply. Many of them are characterized by little channels engraved on the floor level that we have interpreted as drainage channels that allow to walk on a sort of ‘platform’ in dry condition during raining period and in the spring, when the snow melts.

Talking about water, a very important role is covered by rocky and underground water systems. The remains of various types (underground tunnels, wells) have been identified in different valleys around Ahlat. Especially we have located at least four water systems used to supply water to Eski Ahlat, the historic town that is now dug by the team of professor Nakış Karamağaralı (Dwg. 5).

The Büyük Hamam is one of the most important buildings connected to the ancient water systems. However, the remains of these aqueducts are now reduced to a few ruins. We are still try to understand the temporal and topographic evolution of these underground and rocky water systems.

Not all tunnels that we have found and studied were aqueducts. Some of them are passage from a cave to another. Some other are still unknown in their use. For example we are emptying a little tunnel by the soil that occluded it completely (Fig. 3). It is particularly interesting because this underground structure allow us to introduce another subject: some of the excavation techniques used in Ahlat to build the underground structures.

---


5 Wick et al., 2007, p. 671.

Observing the excavation signs left on the walls of that small tunnel, we can find that the technique used was the so called ‘of opposing sides’, made by two teams, one working in direction of the other, likely simultaneously. This means that the tunnel had a second entrance, yet to be discovered.

Another type of technique in the excavation of a tunnel it is documented in one case in the site of Madavans. It is the technique called ‘in open trenches’. By the analysis of excavation forms outside and inside the tunnel we have reconstructed the various phases. The excavation signs also suggests the type of tools used, like long-handled pickaxe, to dig the rock above the level of the trench, and short-handled hammer for digging the trench. When the trench was finished it was covered with stone-slabs to make the tunnel and, at the end, the upper part of the trench was hided with soil.

We end this short work with the most significant result of the geological surveys. Our researches undertaken in this area have focused attention on various aspects of the geology of this territory, to understand the complex phenomena that have made the existing features.

According to different evidences, including the flow direction and geographic position of the volcanic deposits, we suggest that in this area there was a third volcanic apparatus, bigger and more ancient than the Süphan and Nemrut, the two volcanoes that now dominates the Ahlat area. It is probably a caldera or, in any case, a group of volcanic buildings, more than 25 km in diameter, standing in the area now partially occupied by lake Nazik (Dwg. 6).

This third volcanic area, and not the Nemrut or the Süphan, is mainly responsible for the stratification and morphology of the valleys of Ahlat in which rocks the underground structures, that we have here documented, have been excavated. Of course the situation is much more complex than this short work shown. For example, in the Uludere canyon it seems that an ignimbritic flow, coming from Süphan, covered the bottom of the valley. The program of the next investigations will be seeking to bring more knowledge about this important area of Turkey.

---

Dwg. 1 The sixteen rocky zones till 2009 located in the Ahlat province:
AH13 ULUDERE Malyemez – AH14 Şehit Mezdan – AH15 Kanlıbulak – AH16 Çaçavank (Kocavank)
Dwg. 2
Map of rocky worship structures.

Dwg. 3
Plan of the underground church of S. Anania of Tkes, Bağdedik zone (1:100).
Dwg. 4  Plan of Mağaralar Bezirhane.

Dwg. 5  Scheme of rocky water-works systems near the ancient town of Ahlat.

Dwg. 6  Scheme of the volcanic apparatus around Ahlat.
Fig. 1
Mangers and mill device in Mağaralar Bezirhane.
(photo A. Maifredi)

Fig. 2
Large underground warehouse near Kulaksız
(photo A. Maifredi).

Fig. 3
Entrance of a small rectangular tunnel excavated straight in the cliff (photo A. Bixio).

Fig. 4
Inside a large underground dwelling in Kolaların yeri
(photo A. Bixio).