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THE TOMB ARCHITECTURE OF PISYE – PLADASA KOINON

PISYE – PLADASA KOINON'U MEZAR MİMARİSİ

UFUK ÇÖRTÜK*

Abstract: The survey area covers the Yeşilyurt (Pisye) plain in the north, Sarnıçköy (Pladasa) and Akbük Bay in the south, within the borders of Muğla. The epigraphic studies carried out in this area indicate the presence of a koinon between Pisye and Pladasa, the two significant cities in the region. There are also settlements of Londeis (Çiftlikköy), Leukoideis (Çıpı), Koloneis (Yeniköy) in the territory of the koinon. During the surveys, many different types of burial structures were encountered within the territory of the koinon, where a scattered settlement model is visible. This study particularly focuses on vaulted chamber tombs, chamber tombs and rock-cut tombs in the territory. As a result of the survey, 6 vaulted chamber tombs, 6 chamber tombs and 16 rock-cut tombs were evaluated in this study. The date of the vaulted chamber tombs coincides during the Macedonian rule in the koinon of Pisye-Pladasa, which began with Asandros in 323 BC and continued until 197 BC by Philippos V in the region. The construction date of the chamber tombs in the koinon territory points out a period after 197 BC within the ruling system of Rhodes. However, the chamber tomb at the site of Asartepe in the abandoned village of Tınaz is dated to the Late Geometric period in the light of the context ceramic findings in similar tombs. The rock-cut tombs that were used in the rural settlement model in the region have to be dated between II[nd] century BC and II[nd] century AD.

Keywords: Pisye • Pladasa • Vaulted Chamber Tomb • Chamber Tomb • Rock-Cut Tomb

Öz: Araştırma alanı, Muğla ili sınırları içinde, kuzeyde Yeşilyurt (Pisye) ovasından, güneyde Sarnıçköy (Pladasa) ve Akbük Koyu'nu da içine alan bölgeyi kapsamaktadır. Bu alanda yapılan epigrafik araştırmalar bölgenin önemli iki kenti olan Pisye ve Pladasa arasında bir koinonun varlığını işaret etmektedir. Koinonun territoriumu içinde Londeis (Çiftlikköy), Leukoideis (Çırpı), Koloneis (Yeniköy) yerleşimleri de bulunmaktadır. Dağınık bir yerleşim modeli sergileyen koinon territoriumunda gerçekleştirilen yüzey araştırmalarında farklı tiplerde birçok mezar yapıları ile de karşılaşılmıştır. Bu çalışma ile özellikle territoriumdaki tonozlu oda mezarlar, oda mezarlar ve kaya oygu mezarlar üzerinde durulmuştur. Yapılan araştırmalar sonucunda 6 tonozlu oda mezar, 6 oda mezar ve 16 kaya oygu mezar çalışma kapsamında değerlendirilmiştir. Tonozlu oda mezarların tarihi Pisye-Pladasa koinonundaki MÖ 323 yılında Asandros ile başlayan ve MÖ 197 yılına V. Philippos'a kadar devam eden Makedon yönetimi süreciyle örtüşmektedir. Koinon territoriumundaki oda mezarların inşa tarihi ise bölgenin Rhodos'un yönetim sistemi dahilinde MÖ 197 yılı sonrası bir dönemi işaret etmektedir. Fakat eski Tınaz köyü Asartepe mevkiindeki oda mezar, benzer mezarlardaki kontekst seramik buluntular ışığında Geç Geometrik Döneme tarihlenmektedir. Bölgede izlenen kırsal yerleşim modeli içinde kullanılan kaya oygu mezarların ise MÖ II. yüzyıl-MS II. yüzyıl arasına tarihlenmesi gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pisye • Pladasa • Tonozlu Oda Mezar • Oda Mezar • Kaya Oygu Mezar

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The ancient city of Pisye is localized to the area that includes Aldıran Asarı fortress, which is within the borders of Yeşilyurt in the Menteşe district, Muğla and the slightly inclined slope called Aslanlı Mevki, to the south of this fortress (fig. 1)[1]. The name of the settlement is mentioned by Titus Livius[2], Stephanos Byzantinos, Constantinus Porphyrogennetos[3] and Eustathios[4]. Stephanos Byzantinos tells that the name Pisye (Πισύη) was also written with "τ" as Pitye (Πιτύη)[5]. Until recently, the name of Yeşilyurt Neighborhood was Pisi/Pisiköy and this etymological approach supports that city of Pisye should be searched and localized in this region[6]. The earliest evidence for the localization of the city of Pisye is based on the epigraphic data gathered by travelers of the region in the 1800s[7]. Especially the inscription was found at the locality of Aslanlı / Ören of Yeşilyurt (Pisye) in 1892 by O. Benndorf was an important data for localizing the city of Pisye to Yeşilyurt Neighborhood[8]. In the 1900s, the city of Pisye and its territory remained popular and attracted the attention of many foreign researchers[9].

Some epigraphic material are known to show that Pisye has created a koinon (unity) with the Pladasa settlement, which is localized to the Sarnıç, located in the northwest of Gulf of Keramic, and has a territory including Akbük Bay, and that it was the center of the union (fig. 1)[10]. Although there is no information available in ancient texts to testimony the settlement of Pladasa the earliest known document mentioning the name of the city is Vth century BC the Athenian Tribute Lists[11]. However,

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1 It is pointed out that *Pisyetai* residents left the Aldıran Asarı settlement in Hellenistic period and settled in the area called Aslanlı localization today (Varinlioğlu 1992, 137, 138). Discovering round altars, blocks containing inscriptions, architectural pieces and funerary stelai from the Hellenistic and Roman period at this location during the road construction works in the Aslanlı localization is an important proof that the settlement should be looked for here.

2 Liv. XXXIII. 18. 1-4. Livius tells that during IInd Macedonian War (200 – 197 BC) Rhodians recruited about one thousand nine hundred men, made up of auxiliaries of various nations such as Gauls, Nisuetans, Pisuetans, Tamians, Areans from Africa, and Laodiceans from Asia. These auxiliaries were sent to Pausistratos, Rhodian strategos. The ethnikon "Pisuetae" mentioned by Livius is the Latin form of ethnikon *Pisyetai* in Greek.

3 Const. XIV. 34 (*De Thematibus, Asia-Europa*).

4 For testimonia of Pisye, see Blümel 1991, 166.

5 Steph. Byz. *s.v.* Πισύη, *s.v.* Πιτύη, also see Eust. *comm. ad Hom*. I. 558, cf. Hom. *Il.* II. 828. Eustathios, in his commentary incorrectly identified the Pityeia mentioned by Homeros, with the Pisye at Karia.

6 Varinlioğlu 1992, 137, "*… if we take into consideration Greek "-e" postposition at the end is thrown, Pisy-remains. "y" sound which pronounced "ü" before, is read as "i" later that's why "Pisi" has almost preserved its original form*".

7 Paton 1889, 334, for the inscriptions also see Blümel 1991, 166-172, nr. 751-761; Debord-Varinlioğlu 2001, 95-133, nr. 1-30

8 Benndorf 1892, 63-64; Blümel 1991, 166-167, nr. 751; Debord-Varinlioğlu 2001, 108-110, nr. 4.

9 For localization of Pisye, see Keil 1950, s.v. Pisye; Laumonier 1936, 328; Fraser -Bean, 1954, 73; Meyer 1964, s.v. Pisye; J.-L. Robert 1977, 27; Zgusta 1984, 1066-4; Neumann 1988, 190.

10 For epigraphical documents, see Blümel 1991, 166-167, nr. 751; Debord-Varinlioğlu 2001, 95-113, nr. 1-6. Significant differences between koinon and polis are; a koinon was the lack of an urban centre. At the same time, it can be expressed, they present a scattered and non-uniform form of settlement and they are in the form of a community formed by rural villages and neighbourhoods organized according to a political union to defend themselves against enemies. With regard to subject, see LaBuff 2010, 20.

11 The city of Pladasa was first seen in Athenian Tribute Lists in 448 BC and disappears from the list 441 BC for

the name of Pisye was not included in these tribute lists, which can be explained by the fact that the settlement of Pisye was not on the seashore. Especially, the funerary stelai with inscriptions stating that common funeral ceremonies were held within the Pisye and Pladasa koinon, which were found in Yeşilyurt, are the reflections of the unity between these two cities[12]. The earliest - as known - epigraphic evidence related to the koinon or partnership between Pisye and Pladasa is an inscription dated III[rd] century BC. The inscription contains a list of donations to the joint community of *Pladaseis* and *Pisyetai* for the construction of a shipyard (*Neoria*)[13].

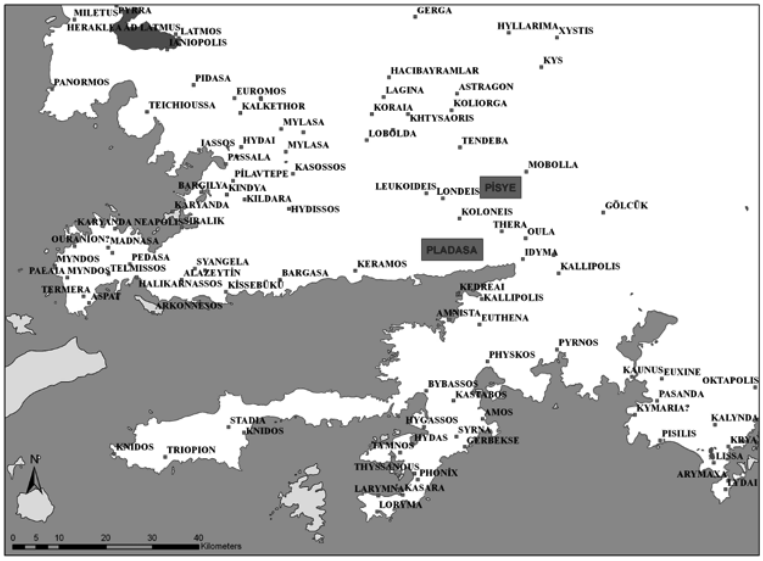


Fig. 1. *The Settlement of Pisye and Pladasa*

The first appearance of the Pisye city on the scene of history, apart from the koinon with Pladasa, is the inscriptions from Lindos and Karpathos, dated 197 BC[14]. In these inscriptions, it is stated that along with the lands of Idyma and Kyllandos with also Pisye were recovered - possibly from the hands of Macedonian King Philip V- by the Rhodian General Nikagoras[15].

This koinon geography comprised of the settlements of Pisye and Pladasa stretches from Yeşilyurt (Pisye) plain in the north to Gökova coastline, which also includes Sarnıçköy (Pladasa) and Akbük Bay in the South (fig. 1). Recent epigraphic studies show that this region was administered in the koinon system. It would not be wrong to say that under the upper koinon system formed by the cities of Pisye and Pladasa, a form of administration, including the local settlements localized as Londeis, Koloneis and Leukoideis, is also implemented within the same territory. In these researches carried out by us in the territory of both cities, it was revealed that there are construction activities

two years and re-appears in 440/39 BC. Meritt *et al.* 1939, 380-381.

12 Debord-Varinlioğlu 2001, 106-107, nr. 3 (2[nd] half of II[nd] century BC); Blümel 1991, 166-167, nr. 751; Debord-Varinlioğlu 2001, 108-110, nr. 4 (2[nd] half of I[st] century BC); Debord-Varinlioğlu 2001, 110-111, nr. 5 (I[st] century BC).

13 Varinlioğlu 1997, 297-307; Debord-Varinlioğlu 2001, 95-105, nr. 1, also see Ünver 2019, 518, fn. 39.

14 Varinlioğlu 1992, 137. After the 2[nd] Macedonian War (200 - 197 BC) Nikagoras the Rhodian strategos retrieved Pisye, Idyma and Kyllandos, see Blinkenberg 1941,399 ff nr. 151, also see *IG* XII,1 1036.

15 Liv. XXXIII, 18, 1-22.

within this koinon administration[16]. In the koinon territory, where a scattered settlement model is seen, many different types of tomb structures were encountered during the surveys. With this study, especially in the territory, the vaulted chamber tombs, chamber tombs and rock-cut tombs, which have become prominent with their architectural structure, were emphasized. As a result of the investigations carried out in the region, 6 vaulted chamber tombs, 6 chamber tombs and 17 rock-cut tombs were covered within the scope of the study (fig. 2).

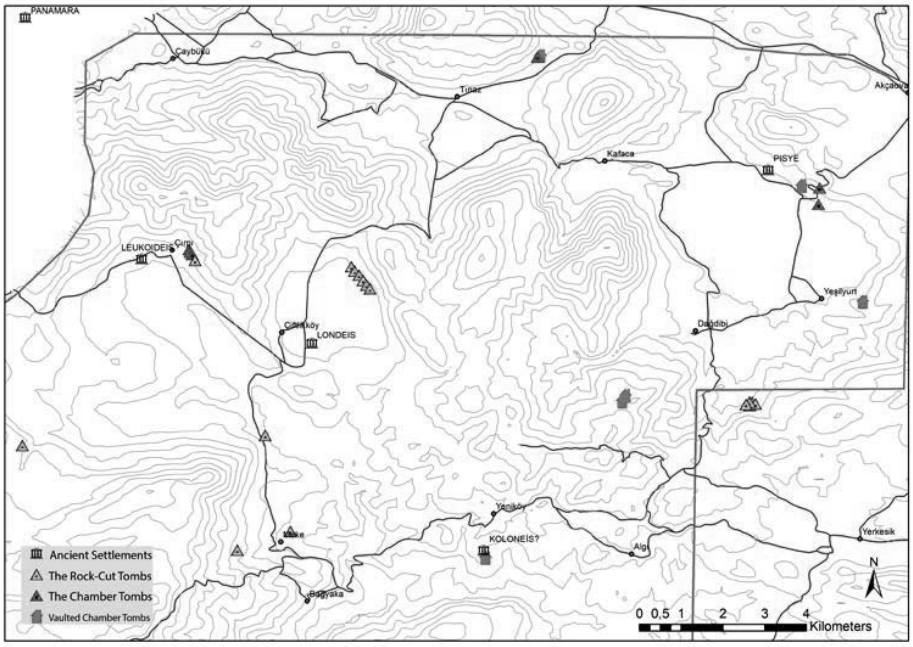


Fig. 2. *The Distribution of Tombs*

VAULTED CHAMBER TOMBS

During the surveys carried out in the territory of Pisye-Pladasa koinon between 2016-2018, the vaulted chamber tombs, many of which were destroyed by illicit excavation, were recorded. A total of six vaulted chamber tombs have been documented in the region up to now. Five of the tombs were found within the territory of the settlement of Pisye and one within the extent of the settlement of Koloneis[17], localized to the neighbourhood of Yeniköy (fig. 2).

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[16] Debord-Varinlioğlu 2001, 26-29 and 57-64. The results of the survey conducted by us and started in 2016 showed that there are towers at strategic points. See Çörtük-Gümüş 2017b, 531-554.

[17] Debord-Varinlioğlu 2001, 46-48. The most important evidence of this localization is the post-mortem dedicatory inscription (beginning of the II[nd] century BC) for Dionysios, son of Herodes, by the koinons of Londeis, Koloneis, Pisyetai and Theraioi with association with his family, see Debord-Varinlioğlu 2001, 153, nr. 42. On the other hand, the name of Koloneis is mentioned in an inscription (354/353 BC) from Sekköy, which is the earliest epigraphical evidence for the existence of settlement, see Debord-Varinlioğlu 2001, 221-222, nr. 91). Although information obtained from this inscription is not very clear, some researchers recommend that Koloneis should be localized in a small area to the west of Pisye. Possible port of Pladasa, which is located in Aslanlı/Ören location and dated to 2[nd] and 3[rd] quarter of the III[rd] century BC, is a shipyard *(Neoria)* in the Bay of Akbük. It is an indication that Pisye and Pladasa are an important part of this political association; see Varin-

The Vaulted Chamber Tombs of the Pisye Settlement[18]

The tomb no 1 of the vaulted chamber tombs found in the territory of Pisye is located in the Aslanlı locality[19] to the north of the Yeşilyurt, and the tomb no 2 is located in the Düzdağ Payamlık[20] area to the south of the Yeşilyurt (fig. 3). Both tombs are north-south oriented, and only the burial chamber of the tomb at Aslanlı can is visible. The vaulted chamber tomb no 2 in Düzdağ Payamlık area is used as a cistern/water reservoir today. The entrance of the burial chamber is reached by a dromos descending from the south with five steps. There is a door of 0,72x1,18x0,54 m leading from dromos to the burial chamber. The tomb chamber, which is square in its plan, has a vaulted ceiling. Two vaulted chamber tombs were found side by side in the Karıncalı Mountain, southwest of the Dağdibi, within the spread of the Pisye settlement (fig. 4)[21]. Tomb structures no 3 and no 4 which are 5-6 m apart from each other, lie in the north-south direction. While the contours of the burial chamber of the tomb no 3 tomb can be traced, only three blocks of the tomb no 4, approximately 2 m length

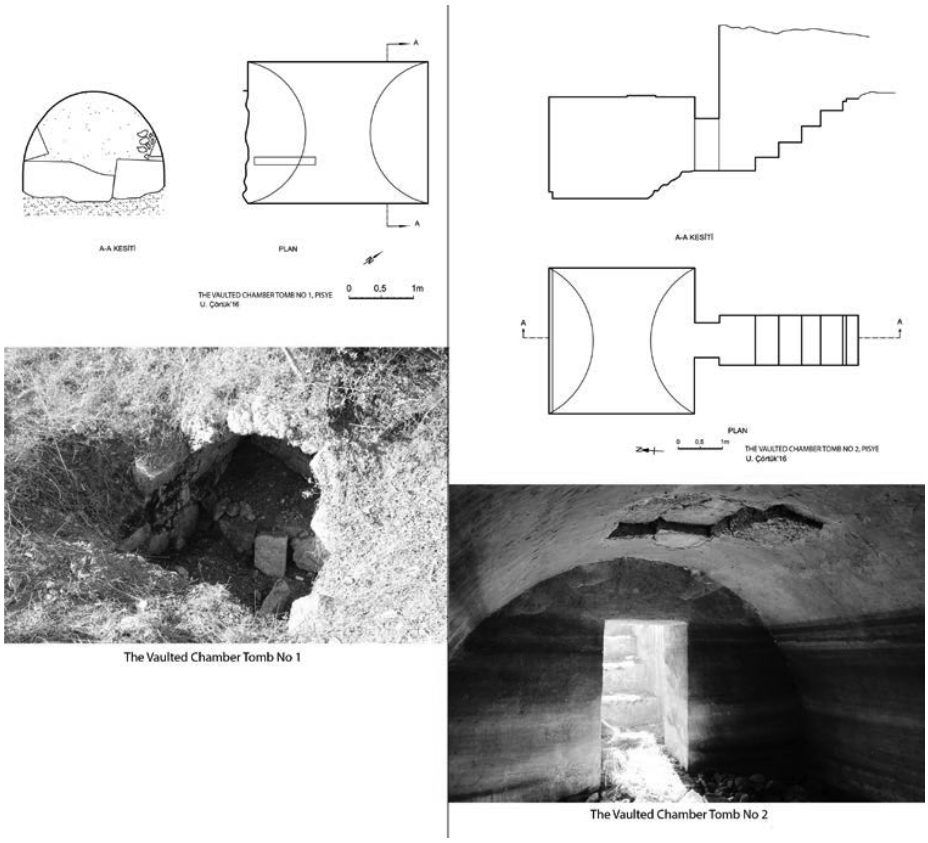


Fig. 3. *The Vaulted Chamber Tombs No 1 and 2, Pisye*

lioğlu 1997, 297-307.

18 The dimensions of the vaulted chamber tombs of the Pisye settlement: Tomb no. 1 is 2,80x2,20x 1,90 m. Tomb no. 2 is 3,30x3,30x2,30 m and its dromos is 1,05x3,14 m. Tomb no. 3 is 2,78x1,42x1,15 m. Tomb no. 4 is 2x?? m and tomb no. 5 is 3,60x3,25x1,80 m.

19 Çörtük-Gümüş 2017a, 78; Çörtük-Gümüş 2017b, 537.

20 Çörtük-Gümüş 2017b, 538.

21 Çörtük-Gümüş 2017b, 539, 550 Res. 7.



The Vaulted Chamber Tomb No 3



The Vaulted Chamber Tomb No 4

Fig. 4. *The Vaulted Chamber Tombs No 3 and 4, Pisye*

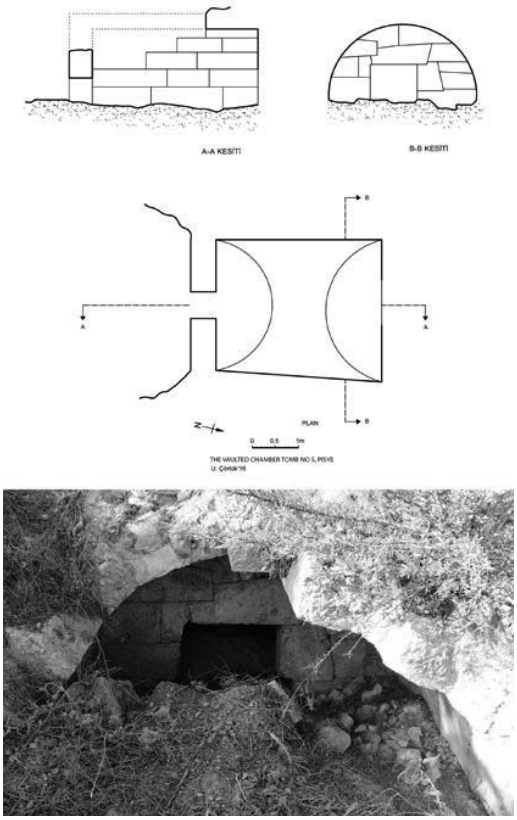


Fig. 5. *The Vaulted Chamber Tomb No 5, Pisye*

from the eastern long edge of the burial chamber, can be traced. The vaults of the tombs, which are understood to have been vaulted from the upward curved sidewalls, were collapsed into the tombs. The dromoi of both tombs, which were looted by illicit excavations, cannot be traced.

Another vaulted chamber tomb, which is one of the well-preserved examples found in the region, is at the locality of Asartepe, located in the excavation area of coal basin south of the Paşapınarı locality (fig. 5)[22]. Only the burial chamber of the tomb no 5, of which the dromos is not visible, was preserved. The entrance of the tomb chamber is from the southeast and it- measures 0,60x0,55x0,60 m. Some of the roof blocks of the building, which has a vaulted burial chamber, were collapsed into the tomb.

The Vaulted Chamber Tomb of the Koloneis Settlement[23]

It is one of the best-preserved and the most complex vaulted chamber tombs found in the territory of the Pisye-Pladasa koinon. The vaulted chamber tomb is at the Sarıbelen location on the Pamuklu

[22] Çörtük-Gümüş 2017b, 540, 552 Res. 10.

[23] The dimensions of the vaulted chamber tomb of the Koloneis settlement: Dromos is 1,50x1,20 m, the 1st burial chamber is 2,45x2,32x1,95 m, the 2nd burial chamber is 3,33x2,77x1,53 m. The dimensions of the 3rd room are unknown.

Ören hill to the south of Yeniköy (fig. 6)[24]. The tomb is east-west oriented and consists of a dromos and 3 rooms. From the dromos to the first room, there is a passage with a narrow door measuring 0,66x0,55 m and a protected height of 1,35 m. The floor of the 1st room is covered with earth fill. The part of the vaulted ceiling towards the side of dromos is destroyed. Access from room 1 to room 2 in the west, is through a door measuring 0,72x0,55x1,15 m. Room 2 is larger than room 1. Although its floor is still covered earth fill, its vaulted ceiling is still in good condition. A door opening of 0,54x0,54 m, which opens out from the western back wall can be seen in the 2nd room. This door opens to a third room in the west. 3rd room was completely destroyed by illicit excavations. Only the small part of the blocks on the northern side of the main wall can barely be traced.

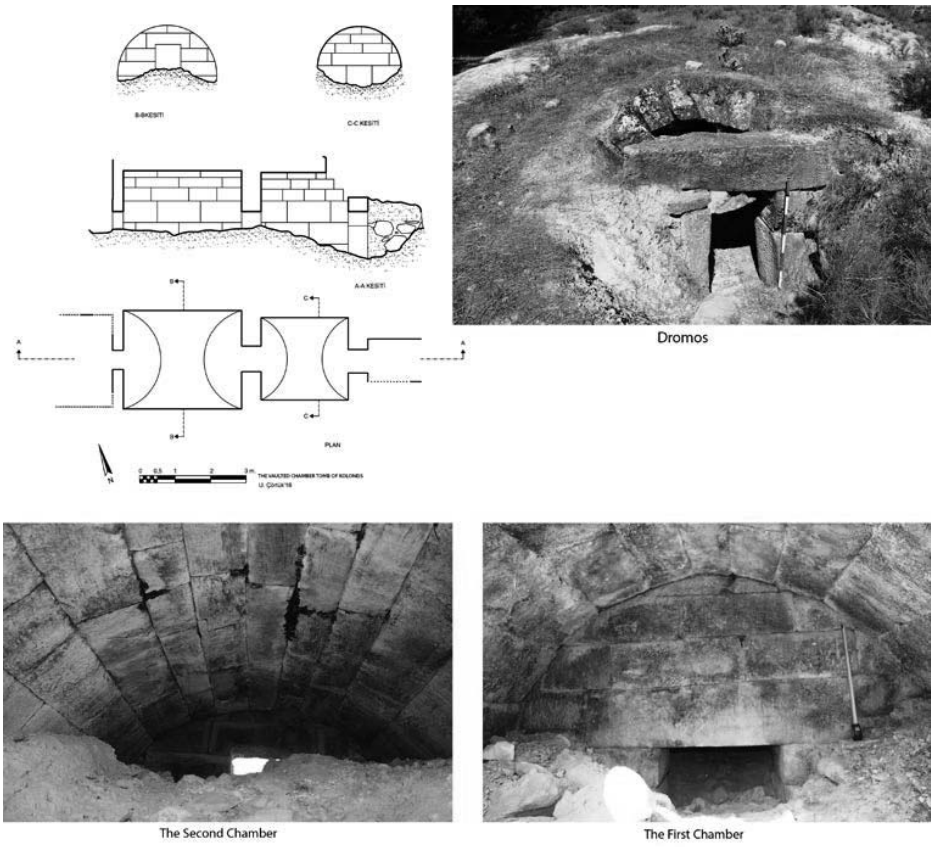


Fig. 6. *The Vaulted Chamber Tomb, Koloneis*

CHAMBER TOMBS

Another type of tombs found in the Pisye-Pladasa koinon territory is the chamber tombs. During the surveys, a total of 6 chamber tombs were recorded, 3 chamber tombs of which were in the territory of the Pisye settlement, while the other 3 were at Çırpı in the Leukoideis settlement[25] (fig. 2). Tombs were looted by illicit excavations. The tombs vary both in their typology and in chronology.

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[24] Debord-Varinlioğlu 2001, 48, Fig. 64.

[25] Çırpı is located on the northwest ridge of Çiftlikköy. The honorary decree for Sopatros, the son of Theon, by the "koinon of Leukoideis" is founded in the garden of a private house at Çırpı, see Debord-Varinlioğlu 2001, 139-144, nr. 36. This is the most important epigraphic evidence for localisation of the settlement.

The Chamber Tombs of the Pisye Settlement

One of the two tombs found at Aslanlı within the territory of Pisye is completely destroyed. The roof blocks of the tomb no 1 were collapsed into the burial chamber (fig. 7). The tomb is approximately 2,00x2,00 m in size. Only the plan of the tomb no 2 found at Aslanlı could be drawn. The entrance of the tomb, which has an oblong plan in the southeast-northwest direction, is on the northwestern side of it. The burial chamber measures 4,55x1,26 m. The long southwestern edge of the tomb was carved into the bedrock. Only two blocks were preserved from the top cover of the tomb, which seems to have been flat roof.

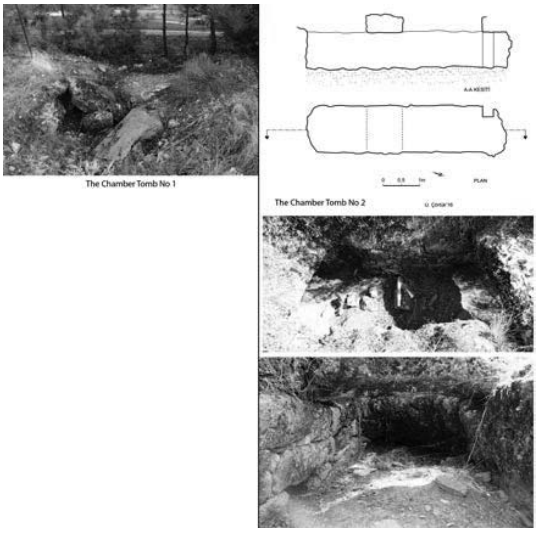


Fig. 7. *The Chamber Tombs No 1 and 2, Pisye*

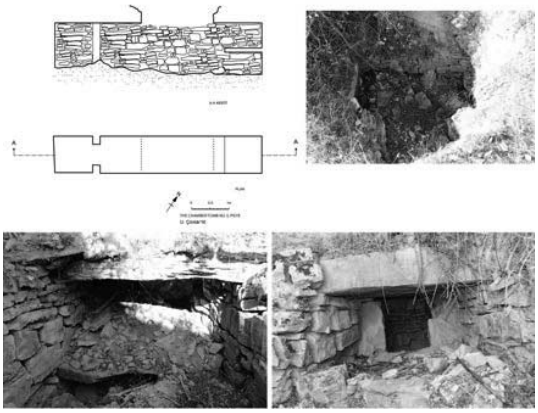


Fig. 8. *The Chamber Tomb No 3, Pisye*

The best-preserved chamber tomb no 3 is in the settlement area of the Pisye is at Asartepe in the coal mine excavation area (within the abandoned old Tınaz village settlement area) to the south of Paşapınarı (fig. 8)[26]. The tomb was destroyed in the middle part of its upper surface by illicit excavations. The tomb, lying in the southwest-northeast direction measures 5,32x1,30 m. The entrance to the tomb is at the short southwestern corner. A shelf, measuring 1,30x1,00 m, is visible on the wall of the shorter northwestern side. The shelf was formed by incorporating the edges of a stone plate into the wall during the construction of the tomb. These shelves are known to be used as deposits for burial gifts or urns, while in some examples they were used as couches where the bodies of the deceased were laid[27]. The flat roof of the tomb was ruined in its middle part.

The Chamber Tombs of the Leukoideis Settlement[28]

3 room tombs of different types and sizes were identified among the ruins of an unfortified site with a rural character at Gelincik Düzü locality to the east of Çırpı, where the ancient settlement of Leukoideis is localized (fig. 9)[29]. Two of the chamber tombs reveal a similar structure in terms of both

[26] Çörtük-Gümüş 2017b, 540; 552 Res. 10.

[27] Tırpan-Söğüt 2009, 266, Res. 15; Özbey 2014, 44.

[28] The dimensions of the chamber tombs of the Leukoideis settlement: Tomb no. 1 is 1,60 x3x0,50 m. Tomb no. 2 is 1,20x2,30 m and its height is unknown. Tomb no. 3 is 2,65x1,55x1,30 m.

[29] Debord-Varinlioğlu 2001, 44, 45.

construction style and construction plan. Tomb 1 and Tomb 2 are in east-west direction and consist of a rectangular tomb chamber. Burial chamber walls of the both tomb were built with small trapezoidal block. Beside the tombs, have a ceiling consisting of monolithic blocks in the form of a flat roof. Three roof cover blocks of the tomb no 1 and single block of the tomb no 2 were well preserved (fig. 9). L shaped profiles are seen to lock each other on the long sides of the roof blocks, especially in the tomb no 1. The floor of both tombs chambers are covered with earth fill. Tomb no 3 is located to the south of the settlement. The entrance of the tomb 3, which consists of burial chamber skirts along southwest northeast, is from the southwest. There is a bench measures 2,20x0,55 m embedded to the wall on the southeastern long edge of the burial chamber. The ceiling of the tomb consists of monolithic blocks in the form of a flat roof. However, it is seen that the sidewall is ended with a triangular monolithic block inward under the ceiling block on the long northwest side.

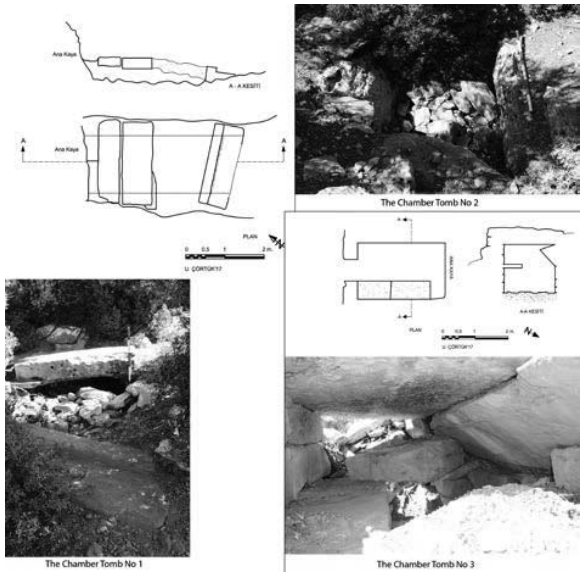


Fig. 9. *The Chamber Tombs No 1, 2 and 3, Leukoideis*

ROCK – CUT TOMBS

The rock-cut tombs are preferred and built in the territory of Pisye-Pladasa koinon which the most common tomb types. 16 rock-cut tombs are currently determined in the area. 7 of the tombs are in the Londeis settlement, 2 of them are at Leukoideis, 2 of them are at Koloneis and 5 of them are in the Pisye settlements (fig. 2).

The Necropolis of the Londeis Settlement

The Londeis settlement is localized in Çiftlikköy, which is situated northwest of the Pisye-Pladasa koinon spreading area[30]. The inscription found in a house at Çiftlikköy is an important evidence for the localization of the Londeis settlement, which is close to Çiftlikköy. According to what we learned from the inscription, which is dated to IInd century BC, Antiphanes and Melas, the *hierotamiai* had constructed a *krene* and a *nymphaion* from revenues and dedicate them for Zeus Karios and people of Londeis[31]. In the researches, which are carried out by us, a necropolis has been identified in the Kocakır location in the east of Çiftlikköy. There are rock-cut tombs and niches in the necropolis that it is oriented of north-south.

Two tombs with dromos and two chambers were ascertained, while two tombs have one chamber and dromos in the area (fig. 2). However, the entrances of the other two tombs were closed; any data could be reached about their plans and internal structure.

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[30] Debord-Varinlioğlu 2001, 43-44.

[31] Debord-Varinlioğlu 2001, 148-150, nr. 39.

The rock-cut tombs with two chambers[32]***:*** The entrance of two chambers tombs found in the necropolis area in the Kocakır location is provided by the southwest dromoi (fig. 10). There is a door opening measures 0,77-0,71 m width (filled with earth) and 0,51-1,35 m height from the dromos to first tomb chambers. Although both chambers have a rectangular plan, the first chambers of the tombs are smaller than second chambers. There are two klines in the first chambers of both tombs. Among the tombs, there are two klines in the second chamber in tomb no 1 while in the second chamber of the tomb no 2[33], three klines are seen. All of floor of tomb no 1 and the first chamber of tomb no 2 are under the earth fill due to the sliding from the dromos. For this reason, the hall between the klines are not seen. There is a hall stepped towards the klines on the back wall between the right and left klines of the second chamber in tomb no 2. Both the first and second chambers have vaulted ceilings created by rock carving. An urn niche can be seen on the exterior of the entrance opening of the tomb no 1[34]. A small lamp or gift niche above the front of the kline in the tomb no 2 appears[35].

The rock-cut tombs with single chamber[36]***:*** Among the tombs formed in a dromos and a burial chamber, the tomb no 1 is located on the eastern upper level, the tomb no 2 is located on the lower level towards the northwest (fig. 11). The entrance of the tomb no 1 is from west, while the entrance of the tomb no 2 is from northwest with dromos. In the tomb no 1, door width from dromos to burial chamber measures 0,70x0,75 m. In the tomb no 2, door width from dromos to burial chamber measures 0,60x0,80 m. There are two klines in the burial chamber of the tomb no 1. The kline on the right has been destroyed. An arcosolium is located on the back wall of the burial chamber. Two klines are seen in the tomb no 2. There must have been a kline on the back wall of the destroyed burial chamber. There is extending corridor towards the back wall of the burial chamber between the klines of both tombs. In the burial chamber of tomb no 2, there is a small lamp or a gift niche in front of the kline on the right[37]. The burial chambers have ceiling to vaulted forms.

Other rock-cut tombs: There are two other tombs, which cannot be entered due to their entrance covered with earth fill in necropolis of the Londeis settlement. One of these tombs is located on the southwest lower elevation of the slope, the other one is on the southern side of the slope (fig. 12). In

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[32] The dimensions of the rock-cut tombs no. 1 with two chambers of the Leukoideis settlement: Dromos is 1,10x 1 m, the 1st burial chamber is 2,40x1,75x1,25 m, klinai of the 1st burial chamber are 0,90-0,80x1,75x0,38 m, the 2nd burial chamber is 2,60x2,28x1 m and klinai of the 2nd burial chamber are 0,80x1,65x0,30 m. The dimensions of the rock-cut tombs no. 2: Dromos is 1,82x1,02 m, the 1st burial chamber is 2,14x2,45x1,76 m, klinai of the 1st burial chamber are 0,93-0,79x2,14-2,03x0,49 m, the 2nd burial chamber is 2,67x2,21x1,82 m, and klinai of the 2nd burial chamber are 0,75-0,76x1,97-2,08x0,60 m.

[33] This tomb is likely to have a kline in front of the back wall of the second room. It can be seen that this part of the room was under the illicit excavation.

[34] It would not be wrong to suggest that it may have been an urn niche because of its depth. Urn niche is 0,67 m height. It is 0,31 m width in the bottom and 0,26 m width in the top. In addition, its depth is 0,29 m.

[35] The oval shaped niche towards back of it is 0,11 m width, 0,11 m height and 0,11 m depth.

[36] The dimensions of the rock-cut tomb no. 1 with single chambers of the Londeis settlement: Dromos is 1,20x1 m, the burial chamber is 2,75x2,41m.41x1,50 m, klinai are 0,92x1,72 m and its arcosolium is 1x1,70x1,06 m. The dimensions of the rock-cut tomb no. 2: Dromos is 2,40x1,20 m, the burial chamber is 3x2,76x1,65 m and klinai are 0,80x2 m and 1x2 m.

[37] The oval shaped niche towards back of it is 0,19 m width, 0,14 m height and 0,10 m depth.

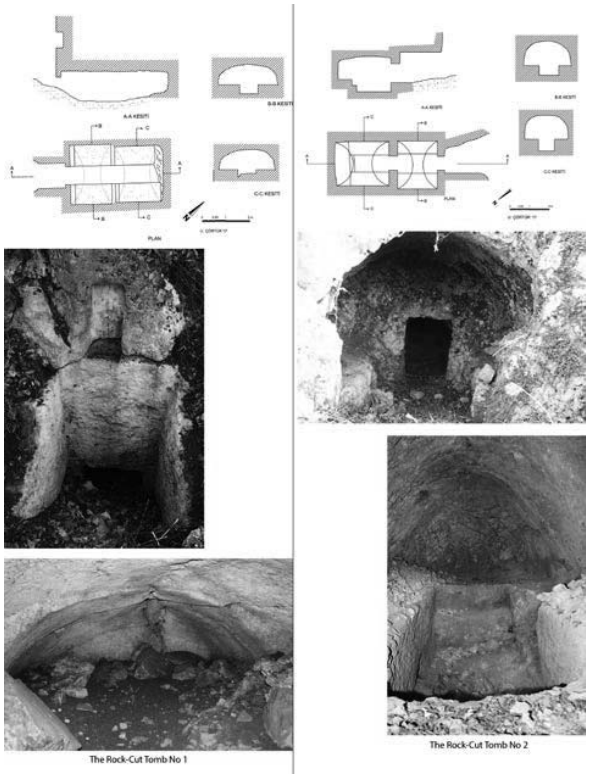


Fig. 10. *The Rock-Cut Tombs No 1 and 2 with Two Chambers, Londeis*

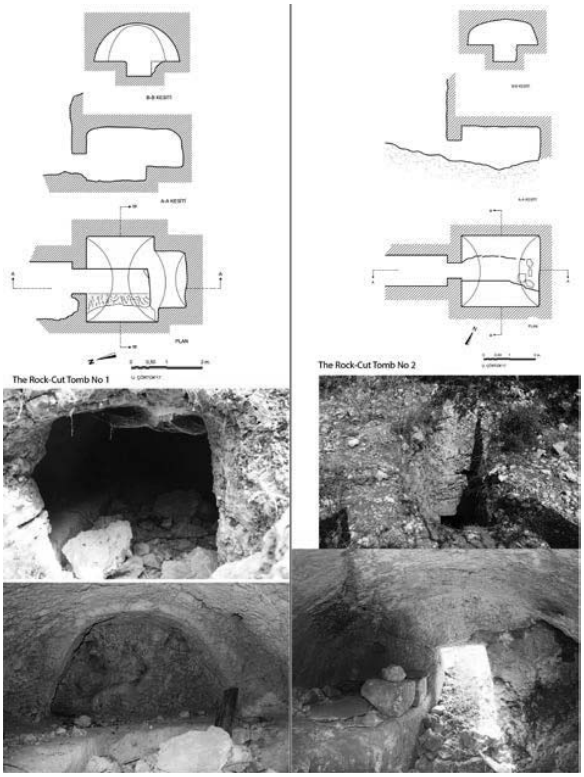


Fig. 11. *The Rock-Cut Tombs No 1 and 2 with Single Chambers, Londeis*

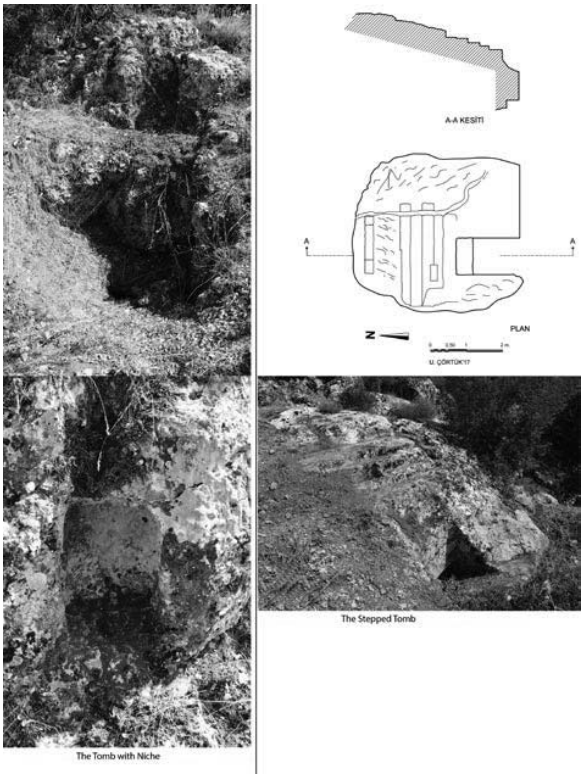


Fig. 12. *The Rock-Cut Tombs with Niche and Stepped, Londeis*

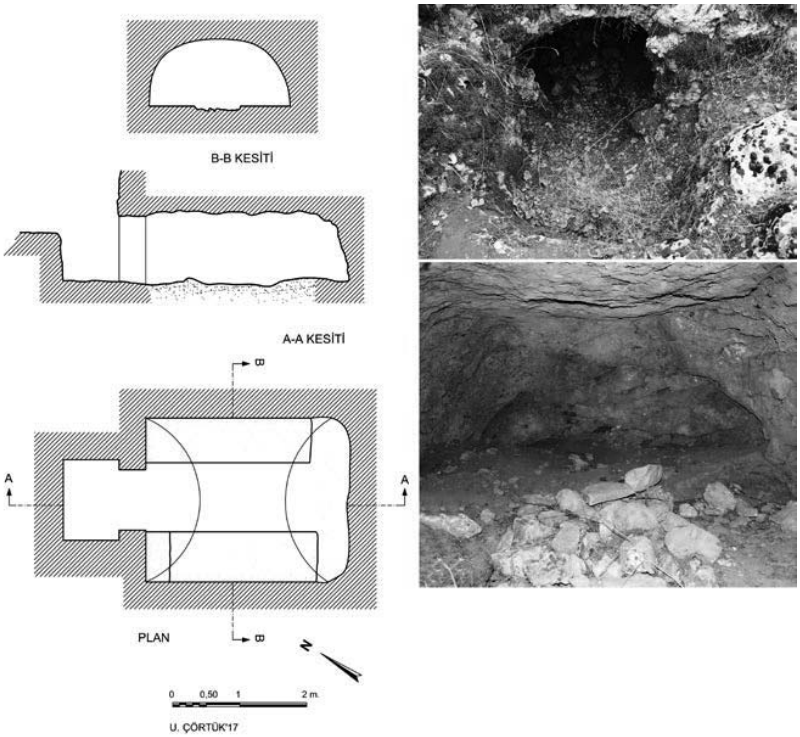


Fig. 13. *The Rock-Cut Tomb of İnbaşı, Londeis*

the tomb, which is located of the southwest of the slope, the urn niche can be seen on the outside of lintel, which belongs to dromos (fig. 12)[38].

The rock-cut tomb on the southern end of the slope stands as a singular example in the necropolis area because the top of the rock mass on which located has a stepped formation towards the tomb entrance (fig. 12). There is a rectangular offering pit in the north of the 2nd step of the 6-stepped formation. The dromos of the burial chamber is 1,02 m width, 1,30 m depth, to the south dromos approximately 2,03 m length is limited with flattened bedrock.

Along with the remains of different residences and walls, a rock-cut tomb was found in the territory of Londeis (Çiftlikköy) at the locality of İnbaşı (fig. 13). Entrance of the tomb is provided by a depth narrow dromos from north and it has 0,83 m depth and 1,20 m width. Burial chamber measures 3,00x2,19 m and protected height of it is 0,98 m. There are two klines on the left and right of the burial chamber. An arcosolium-like formation measures 2,40x0,60x0,80 m, observed on the back wall of the tomb chamber.

The Rock-Cut Tombs in the Leukoideis Settlement

Apart from the chamber tombs found in the Gelincik Düzü to the east of Çırpı, another rock-cut tomb is also discovered, where the Leukoideis settlement is situated (fig. 2)[39]. The entrance of the tomb, facing north, is located on the northern lower slope of Gelincik Düzü (fig. 14). The tomb does not have any dromos feature but two chambers. Entrance of the tomb is destroyed. There is a narrow door opening from the front chamber to the second chamber behind. There are two klines in chamber 1 and three in chamber 2. In the second chamber, there is a kline which can be accessed by a step from the hall in the middle. Both chambers have vaulted carved roofs.

In the Pencereli Kaya Plain around the Leukoideis settlement within the territory of Pisye-Pladasa koinon, single and multiple rooms with rectangular and square plan are found. The rock-cut tomb, which gave its name to the site, is located on a steep rock surface in the southwest of the settlement (fig. 15)[40]. The tomb, carved into the rock facade, is one of the most elaborated unique examples as an architectural structure in the territory. The rock tomb oriented in the east-west direction consists of front and back chambers. The front room entrance is on the rock facade. Its entrance measures approximately 3,00-3,50 m from the ground. The 0,08 m diameter shaft slots at the threshold and lintel show that the opening is closed by a two-leaf door. On the right and left side of the front chamber, there is a kline. In addition to the threshold in the passage from the front chamber to the back room, the 0,11x0,13 m and 0,12x0,15 m measured shaft slots are the evidences that this opening was closed by a two-leaf door too. In the back room, there is a kline on the right and left side of the chamber. There are the other klines by the back short wall of the back room, and also behind of it arcosolium, which is 0,60 m depth, 1,88 m width and 0,50 m height. The rock-cut tombs

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38 Niche is 0,30 m width, 0,45 m height and 0,29 m depth. There is also a hollow at the bottom of the niche that it could be the settle of the urn foot.

39 The dimensions of the Gelincik düzü rock-cut tomb: The 1st burial chamber is 1,84x2,92x1,25 m, klinai of the 1st burial chamber is 0,96x1,76 m and 1x1,76 m, the 2nd burial chamber is 2,93x2,67x1,49 m and klinai of the 2nd burial chamber are 0,88x1,74 m, 0,98x1,74 m, 2,25x1,20 m.

40 The dimensions of the Pencerelikaya rock-cut tomb: The 1st burial chamber is 2,89x1,85x1,70 m, klinai of the 1st burial chamber is 0,90x1,85 m and 0,97x1,85 m, the 2nd burial chamber is 3,40x2,37x1,73 m and klinai of the 2nd burial chamber are 0,88x1,90 m and 0,85x1,90 m, back kline is 0,90x1,88 m.

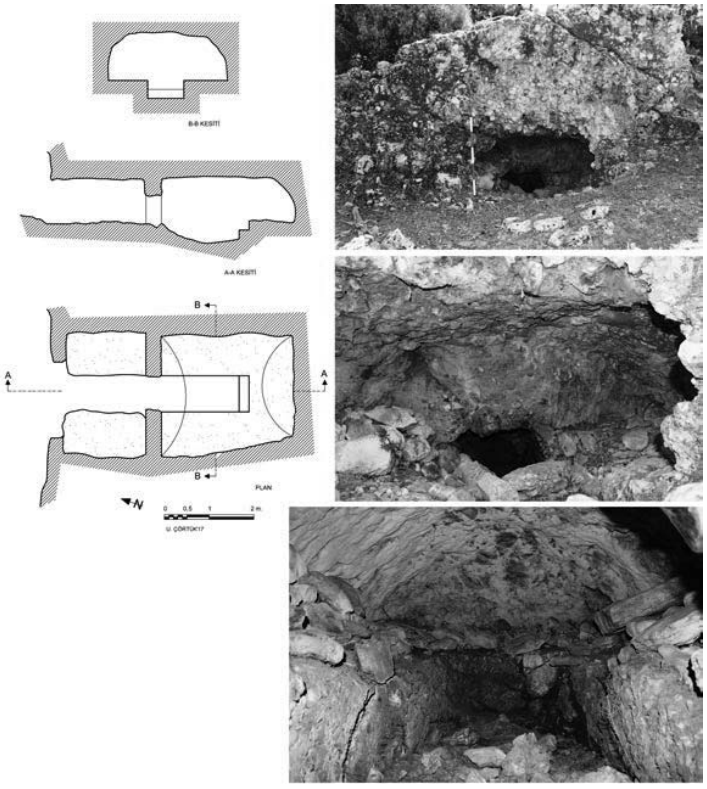


Fig. 14. *The Rock-Cut Tomb of Gelincik Düzü, Leukoideis*

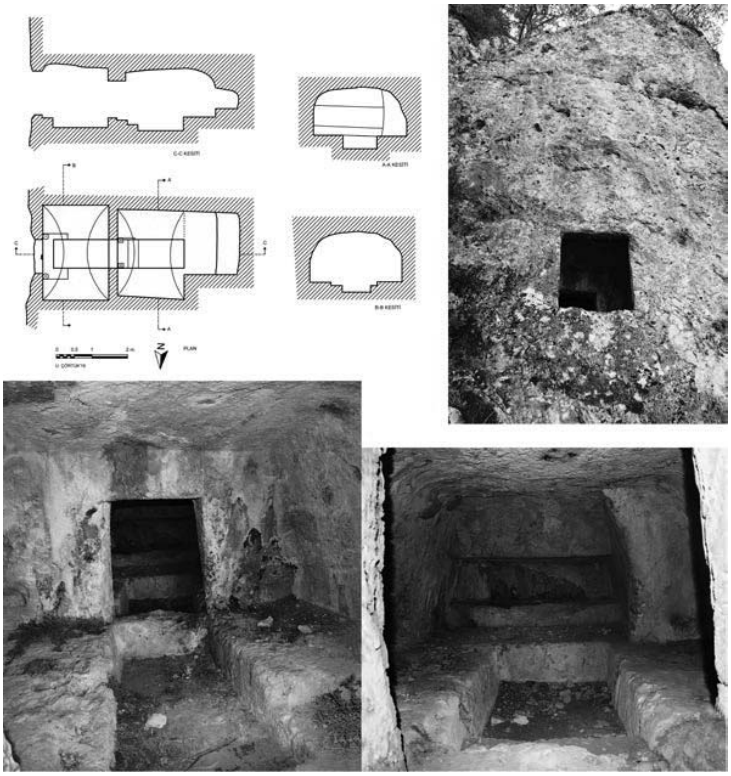


Fig. 15. *The Rock-Cut Tomb of Pencerelikaya, Leukoideis*

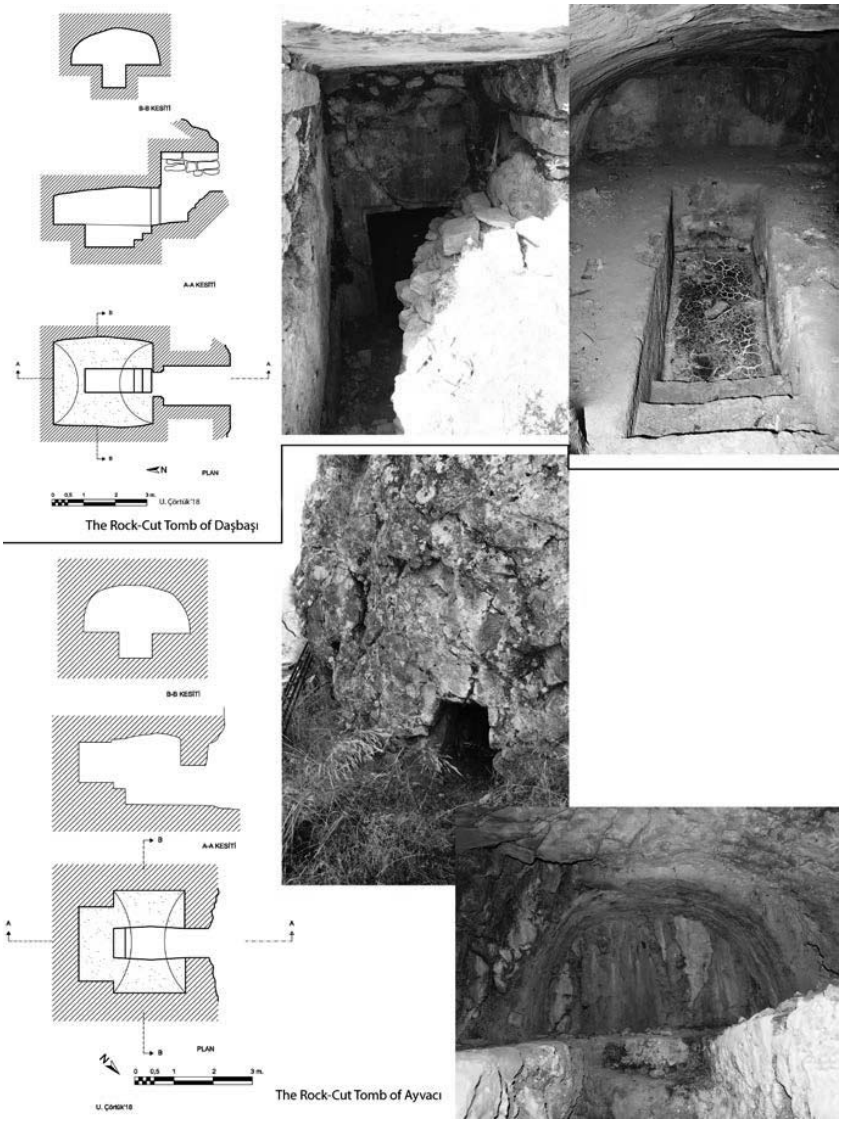


Fig. 16. *T The Rock-Cut Tombs of Daşbaşı and Ayvacı, Koloneis*

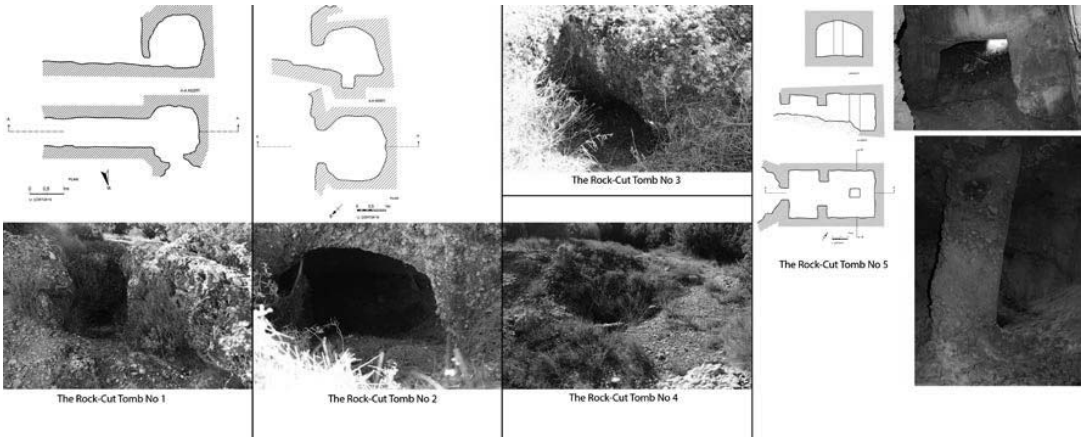


Fig. 17. *The Rock-Cut Tombs, Pisye*

contain 6 klines with the arcosolium. The ceilings of both tomb chambers were built as semi-vaults by turning curvilinearly towards the flat-sidewalls at the top.

The Rock-Cut Tombs of the Koloneis Settlement

Apart from the vaulted chamber tomb located in the settlement of Koloneis[41], which situated at Yeniköy (fig. 2), two more rock-cut tombs were also recorded. One of the rock tombs, found in different position than the other, is located in the west of Meke, in the Daşbaşı/Kirse[42], while the other one is in the Ayvacı at Meke (fig. 16)[43]. The Daşbaşı tomb lies in the north-south direction and its entrance is in the south. The tomb consists of a dromos and a chamber. The sidewalls of the dromos sit on the bedrock. A monolithic block in the form of a flat roof covers the ceiling of the dromos. The L-shaped profiling, which externally turns the opening from the dromos to burial chamber, remains as traces that the door of the burial chamber was closed by a sealed type door. The burial chamber has a rectangular plan. There are three klines. One of them is on the back edge the others are at the both sides of the burial chamber. The hall between klines descended from 3 steps measures 1,55x0,75x0,72 m. Tomb chamber has a vaulted ceiling with rock carving. Another raw of stones, which may have belonged to another podest tomb destroyed by illicit excavations, is observed on the well-preserved tomb. A building complex in a farmhouse style including houses that has 5 rooms exposed was connected to each other with shared walls. These houses are located in the north of the tomb, approximately 60-70 m away. Probably this place should be the living space of the tomb owner(s).

The rock-cut tomb in Ayvacı is oriented in the northeast-southwest direction and its entrance is in the northeast. It was formed with a single chamber without dromos. Burial chamber has a square plan. In the burial chamber, there are 3 klines. One of which is at the back edge of the chamber while the others are at the sides of the chamber in addition to a hall in the middle of the tomb. There is a 1,84 m length and 0,40 m depth hall between the klines. The third kline on the back edge can be reached with a step. Here again, the burial chamber has a vaulted ceiling.

The Rock-Cut Tombs in the Pisye Settlement

Five of the rock-cut tombs were identified in the Pisye settlement during the territory of the Pisye-Pladasa koinon researches (fig. 2)[44]. The area, which has a characteristic of small necropolis on the low hill, is situated in Değirmen Dere, on the northwest of Yeşilyurt. The rock-cut tombs have been destroyed by their conglomerate structure situation and illicit excavations. Only the dromos and burial chamber of the tomb no 1 were seen. The burial chambers of the no 2 and no 5 tombs' burial chambers were identified. Since the top cover and entrance of the no 3 and no 4 tombs collapsed

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41 Debord-Varinlioğlu 2001, 46-48.

42 Roos 2006, 25, Pl. 10.6. The dimensions of the Daşbaşı rock-cut tomb: Dromos is 1,25x2,11x2,23 m, the burial chamber is 3,15x2,61x1,88 m and klinai are 0,98x2,10 and 1,10x2,10 m, back kline is 1x2,61 m.

43 Roos 2006, 25, Pl. 10.4,5 and Pl. 42.3; Henry 2009, 247. The dimensions of the Ayvacı rock-cut tomb: The burial chamber is 2,71x2,72x1,86 m and klinai are 0,90x1,82 m and 0,97x1,82 m, back kline is 0,89x1,90 m.

44 The dimensions of the rock-cut tombs of the Pisye settlement: Tomb no. 1 is 1,45x1,50x1,40 m and its dromos is 3x0,88 m, tomb no. 2 is 2,05 x 2,32x1,56 m, entrance opening of tomb no. 3 is 0,83x0,22 m, tomb no. 4 is unknown, the front chamber of the tomb no. 5 is 2 x 3,17x1,28 m and the back chamber of the tomb no. 5 is 3,15 x 3,15x2,40 m.

inwardly, no measurements could have been taken (fig. 17). Among the well preserved and the most complex is tomb no 5 in the necropolis area. The rock-cut tomb without dromos has 2 rooms. The narrow entrance of the tomb is from the east. Front chamber has a rectangular plan. The burial chamber is covered with the earth fill. The chamber behind is accessed through the front chamber with an opening of 1,51 m width, 1,06 m height and 0,60 m depth. The square floor of the back chamber, was also destroyed by illicit excavations. A carved pillar is in the middle of the back chamber. This pillar measuring 0,60 x 0,55 m and a height of 1,80 m was probably to support the ceiling. No data related to burial type and number could be obtained because of the tombs' floor in Değirmen Dere covered with an earth fill.

GENERAL EVALUATION

Evaluation of the Vaulted Chamber Tombs

Chamber tombs with vaulted ceilings are frequently emphasized by researchers studying ancient tomb architecture and they never lose their popularity. For this reason, vaulted chamber tombs identified in the Pisye-Pladasa koinon territory, motivated us to publish them in this study. For treating the subject of vaulted ceilings, it makes sense to deal first with the word "vault" etymologically and talk about opinions and suggestions on this subject[45]. It is suggested that in ancient Greek different words were used in some studies for the word "vault" like καμάρα, κρυπτή, ψαλίδωμα or ψαλίς[46]. However, καμάρα means "a room or place covered with a vault or arch" and κρυπτή "covering or hiding a pit with wood or soil. Even if the word ψαλίς is used for "vault", it means originally "arch form or false vault" and the word ψαλίδωμα expresses "a ceiling in form of an arch"[47].

It is stated that the word "vault"[48] expresses a construction formed by a series of several arches placed side by side and means ceiling construction has the shape of a concave, half-cylindrical bow. The first examples of its use in sepulchral architecture are in the Greco-Macedonian culture. Although there are so many studies and publications on tombs of the so-called Macedonian type, some problems about their origin and dating are still not solved[49]. Two different theses on the origin of this tomb type are discussed by the scientists: The first group pointed out that the roof in form of a barrel vault, which origin lies in east, came to Macedonia during the Persian expeditions of Alexan-

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45 In addition, the term "Vault is incorrectly borrowed to Turkish from the word θόλος *(tholos)"* is a rather erroneous approach, see Sağnak 2017, 3. Because the word θόλος means = "dome shaped round structure", this term does not exactly identify a vault, see Liddell-Scott 1940, s.v. θόλος. The word "τονώσις" indicates that the vault form has a function associated with a durable and resistive architectural structure. Therefore, it would not be wrong to suggest that the word vault is derived from the word τόνωσις "support, stand, reinforcement, strengthening. The word τόνωσις, which means "strengthening, bracing" should be the origin of term "*Vault/Tonoz*", is often being used in Turkish terminology. I would like to thank Assist. Prof. Dr. Güray Ünver for the determination and suggestion word *Τονώσις.* For the word *τονώσις,* see Liddell-Scott 1940, s.v. τόνωσις A.1.

46 Sağnak 2017, 3.

47 Tomlinson 1987, 308,309; for word ψαλίς also, see Lehmann 1981, 135; Chilidis 2009, 80, 81.

48 Hasol 2008, 464.

49 This dating problem is shown as the lack of dating material of the tombs and reusage of the tombs by their family members for a long time. Chilidis 2009, 76.

der the Great (334-323 BC)[50]. The second group assumes that these tombs are product of Macedonian architectural development, which took place in the 2nd quarter of the IVth century BC[51]. Although this tomb type is not very clear, even it has a stylistic development; it is very difficult to create a typology for this type. An architectural feature of the Macedonian type tombs that should be discussed is the ceiling construction. Especially, differentiation, comparison and the fine details between top cover in the form of real vault (barrel-vault) and false vault (corbelled-vault) must be revealed. In the vault cover system the barrel-vault is characterized by a single stone – named keystone – placed at the top of the vault curve the corbelled-vault in contrast ends with the connection of two blocks placed horizontally in a straight line at the highest point of the curve as[52]. For this reason, it would be better to research tombs of the Macedonian type with real vault (barrel-vault) separately from tombs in Macedonian tombs examples and with false vault (corbelled-vault) examples differently. On the other hand, in terms of this tomb type, it should include features such as one or two chambers, the existence or lack of a dromos, the accessibility through the front side / a facade and a ceiling in form of a barrel-vault. It is the common view accepted by many researchers that these are the characteristic features of the Macedonian tomb type.

It is widely accepted that Macedonian type tombs with real vault appeared the 2nd half of the IVth century BC and continued until the middle of IInd century BC[53]. They are especially common in the boundaries of the Macedonian spreading area, but also in central Greece, Thrakia and in other parts of the Mediterranean world[54]. Until now, more than 90 Macedonian type tombs were recorded in northern Greece and 20 in central Greece[55]. The majority of the Macedonian type tombs found today are located in the central and northern parts of Greece. The necropolis of Vergina is especially prominent because it contains important examples of vaulted tombs. Among them is the so-called tomb Philippos II, which is accepted to be one of the earliest barrel-vault tombs known in the royal necropolis of Vergina dated around 336 BC[56]. On the other hand, tomb of Eurydike from cemetery of Aigai should be discussed. Tomb of Eurydice was dated to around 340 BC and was attributed to Queen Eurydice, mother of Philippos II and it is suggested that tomb of Eurydice is the earliest known example of its type, a monument that is distinguished by peculiarity in its barrel-vault[57]. Tombs of this type were also found in other Macedonian settlements like Pydna, Katerini, Olynthos, Amphipolis, Aegae, Pella, Dion, Leukadia in Macedonia[58], in the settlements of Aigina, Eu-

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50 Boyd 1978, 88,89; Lehmann 1981, 134–138.

51 Tomlinson 1973, 474; Hammond 1978, 338; Fredricksmeyer 1981, 333; Borza 1981, 75; Calder 1981, 85–86; Andronikos 1987; Miller 1993, 3.

52 For further information, see Tomlinson 1987, 309.

53 Andronikos 1989; Miller 1993; Huguenot 2006, 899; Mangoldt 2012, 379-380.

54 Steingräber 2000, 42–45 Karte 1.

55 For the number of Macedonian type tombs, which is determined in Greece, see Miller 1993, 105-116; Huguenot 2006, 899-913; 2007, 18, Abb. 2.

56 Andronikos 1987, 3-4; 1989, 229-231. It should also be discussed as belonging to Philippos II to this tomb. Because it is stated that the ceramic findings in the tomb do not match up the date of 336 BC.

57 Chilidis 2009, 83.

58 Miller 1982, 153-171; Mangoldt 2012, 63-306; Robinson 1942, 120, dn. 27; Andronikos 1982, 18-34. For tombs determined in Pydna, also, see Faklaris 1985, 1-16. For tombs determined in Katerini, also, see Despoini 1980, 207-208.

boia, in Kalydon, Stratos, Kassope, Dodene, Larissa[59] and in the Aegean islands like Khios[60] and even in many regions of Italy[61]. In Thrakian necropoleis, especially in Phoinikas near Thessalonike, Macedonian tomb types were found dating to the beginning of the last quarter of the IVth century BC[62]. Settlements like Kallatis[63] and Olbia[64], which were Greek colonies settlements on the shores of the Black Sea, are also among the centres where Macedonian tombs are dated to the end of the IIIrd century BC. Examples of Macedonian type are also found in Asia Minor, especially in Karia -in the contact zone of Hellenistic culture- within the Rhodian Peraia[65]. Some of the major examples identified in Karia are three tombs found in the coal mining area of Belentepe[66], two tombs east of Keramos near the village Alatepe next to Hisartepe[67], two tombs in the necropolis area to the south-east of Keramos[68], two tombs found in the necropolis of Hydissos[69], one tomb in Kızılağaç near Çamköy (Muğla)[70] and one tomb in Akkaya near Olukderesi (Muğla)[71] and also a tomb located near the northern gate of Stratonikeia[72]. Within our survey area, the Macedonian tomb with barrel-vault in Pladasa[73] can now be added as another example[74].

The Macedonian influences on the tomb architecture are seen in many regions of Anatolia. Especially in the Phrygia region, the Gerdekkaya necropolis offers important data[75]. The rock-cut tomb decorated with Macedonian shield ornament is one of the unique example, which found in this necropolis. This tomb is an important evidence that the traditional Macedonian burial customs after Alexander the Great and his Asian campaign in Anatolia is not limited only to vaulted cham-

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59 For examples of Aigina, see Miller 1993, 105,106; for examples of Euboia, see Miller 1993, 108; for examples of Kalydon, see Miller 1993, 108; for examples of Stratos, see Huguenot 2006, 899; for examples of Kassope and Dodene, see Miller 1993, 109; for examples of Larissa, see Miller 1993, 109.

60 Mangoldt 2012, 117, 119.

61 Steingräber 2000, 42–45; Huguenot 2006, 18, Abb.2.

62 Tsimbidou-Avloniti 1993, 1645-1648.

63 Ştefan-Sirbu 2016, 211-221.

64 Minns 1913, 454.

65 Although Macedonian vaulted chamber tomb examples are intensely encountered, we can also encounter them in the Western Anatolia, Thrakia and Kypros. For spreading and findings, see Mangoldt 2012, 307-377, Karte 2. For Macedonian tombs in Karia, spreading and findings, also, see Mangoldt 2012, Karte 2.

66 Kızıl 2013, 359-461.

67 Mangoldt 2012, 307, Taf. 116,2.3.

68 Mangoldt 2012, 363, Taf. 141,1.

69 Mangoldt 2012, 335.

70 Debord-Varinlioğlu 2001, 36, Fig.38; Baran 2013, 268, 271 Fig. 13 and 14.

71 Baran 2013, 277, 281 Fig. 31-33.

72 Mangoldt 2012, 366,367, Taf. 143,1-3.

73 Henry 2009, 259, Fig. 153,154.

74 There is a vaulted monumental tomb dated to the 2nd half of the IVth century BC on the terrace in the top elevation of the Zeus Labraundos Temple in Labraunda approximately 30 m north (Henry 2014, 71-85). Although a vaulted chamber in Kaunos dating back to the early Hellenistic period stands as examples of the Macedonian type in different regions, it differs from Macedonian tomb type by means of false vaulted top covers (Varkıvanç 2002, 286-290).

75 Kortanoğlu 2008b, 735-745.

ber tombs. In addition, this tomb is an important data as a product of local Macedonian development in the determination of the propagation areas of the Macedonian influences and the analysis of relationships between Anatolian and Macedonian.

With the expedition of Alexander the Great to Asia had started, Persian hegemony ended in Karia. After the fall of Halikarnassos in 334 BC, Karia came under Macedonian control[76]. It is known that one year after Alexander the Great appointed Ada as satrap, his generals Ptolemaios and Asandros defeated Orontopates and removed him from the cities on the coast of Karia and its islands[77]. It is known that Macedonian domination started in Karia in 334 BC and continued until the time of Alexander the Great's *Diadochi*. Perdikkas, who received the highest authority in 323 BC, gave the administration of Karia in the same year to Asandros, who supported him in the "Partition of Babylon"[78]. For the last quarter of the IVth century BC, one of the most important testimonies for the Macedonian activities in the territory of the koinon is the proxeny decree of Kratesippos, son of Polyon, dated to the 6th year (319/318) of the reign of Philippos III (Arrhidaios)[79]. This decree is very important in terms of illustrating the traces of Macedonian influence and hegemony in the region. After Asandros, we can say that another Macedonian commander Antigonos I Monophthalmos (One-Eyed) took over administration of Karia in 314/313 BC. Implicitly, we can say that Macedonian domination in the koinon territory continued[80]. For the continuation of the Macedonian influence in the region in the early IIIrd century BC, one of the most important documents is the decree of Eupolemos containing the decision about Dion of Kos[81]. It is stated that Eupolemos ruled Karia between 294-287 BC[82]. This inscription in Labraunda also stands as evidence that the territory of the koinon was under the control of Macedon commander Eupolemos at that time. Although, the region's hegemony devolved to Seleukos[83] after the Battle of Kyroupedion in 281 BC, coastal Karian territory, including the koinon, must have been under the rule of Ptolemaios in 240 BC[84]. As a third power in the period after 281 BC, Rhodes came to the fore[85] and we see that it increased its effectiveness especially in the region during mid-IIIrd century BC. An inscription was found in Pisye, one of the partners of the koinon, which is an important document showing that this settlement was a kind of an independent polis in the middle of the IIIrd century BC. Moreover, at the same time it is an essential testimony for understanding that Rhodes' expansion was an ongoing process in Southern Karia[86]. In 201 BC, Philippos V, king of Macedonia, began to conquer the territories of Ptole-

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[76] At the same time, it is a period when Alexander the Great, brought Ada, the sister of Piksodaros, as a ruler of the Karia. Strab. XIV. 2. 17; Hornblower 1982, 298 ff.

[77] Marek 2006, 95.

[78] Diod. XIX. 75, 1; Phot. *Bibl.* 82; Iust. *Epit.* 13.4; Curt. 10.10. Two inscriptions founded around Lagina, support Karia Region is ruling was given to Asander. For inscriptions, see Şahin 1982, nr. 501 and nr. 503.

[79] Varinlioğlu *et al.* 1990, 59-78; Blümel 1991, nr. 701; Debord-Varinlioğlu 2001, 157-159, nr. 47.

[80] Diod. XIX. 75, 4-6. Also, see Buraselis 1982, 21, 22.

[81] Crampa 1972, nr. 42; Debord-Varinlioğlu 2001, 159-171, nr. 48.

[82] Billows 1989, 193.

[83] App. *Syr*. X. 62; see also Lund 1992, 200-204.

[84] Liv. XXXIII, 20. 11-13. Also, see Reger 1999, 77. Adulis inscriptions reveal that especially Ptolemaios II dominated Karia (*CIG* 5127).

[85] Fraser -Bean 1954, 99-101.

[86] Reger 1999, 78 and dn. 9. Debord-Varinlioğlu 2001, 95-105, nr. 1; Bremen 2007, 115.

maios and Rhodes in Karia[87]. In this period, after Eupolemos, Karia and the koinon territory fell, if only briefly, under Macedonian (Philippos V) rule again. It is known that the Rhodian general Nikagoras captured the territories and fortresses of Pisye, Idyma and Kyllandos -which had previously been conquered by Philippos V during four military campaigns between 201-197 BC- and brought them again under Rhodian administration[88]. Thereby, these successes of Nikagoras led to recapture of the koinon territory and some of the cities of Peraia, which were previously under Philippos' V[89]. Another era began with the signing of the Treaty of Apameia in 188 BC. Due to the term of this treaty, Karia was given to the Rhodes[90].

In the koinon territory Macedonian control lasted, though not continuously, from the last quarter of the IVth century BC to 197 BC. Because of this long duration of Macedonian influence, it is not surprising to find examples of Macedonian tomb architecture in the territory of Pisye - Pladasa koinon.

Studies about Macedonian type tombs consider that this type emerged in the ancient world in the 2nd half of the IVth century BC and continued until the middle of IInd century BC[91]. This situation matches up with the historical process of the koinon territory. Thus, it would be right to say that determined Macedonian type tombs in the Pisye-Pladasa koinon were built during Macedonian ruling started with Asandros in 323 BC and continued until 197 BC, the reign of Philippos V. Various ceramic fragments and small findings found on the surface during the survey supports the suggestions that these settlements were in use at that time. Especially, partially glazed bowls dated to the the IIIrd – IInd century BC[92], a pyramidal loom weight dated the IInd century BC[93], Khios style amphora foot dated the IIIrd century BC and Rhodian amphora foot dated to the last quarter of the IIIrd century BC[94] supports that these settlements and also vaulted chambered tombs were used in the IIIrd – the IInd century BC. Finally, it should be noted that vaulted chamber tombs are luxury tombs costly to build, and may therefore belong to the commanders and administrators working in the territory during the Macedonian hegemony.

Evaluation of the Chamber Tombs

The lack of systematic excavations, the destruction caused by illicit excavations and the absence of small findings to date of the simple planned chamber tombs are a big problem. Thus, for dating of the chamber tombs identified in the koinon territory, only inferences can be drawn in accordance with the information's conveyed by the political and historical process of the koinon.

The koinon territory ruled by Philippos V and some of Peraian cities were taken over by the Rhodian General Nikagoras in 197 BC. Thereafter, Rhodes ruling over Karia was officially recorded by the Treaty of Apameia in 188 BC[95]. During this period, the Rhodian settlements on the mainland

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87 Polyb. XV. 22.1-23.10.

88 Liv. XXXIII. 18. 1-22; Blinkenberg 1941, nr. 151, 2-5; see alse, Reger 1999, 79.

89 Reger 1999, 79.

90 Liv. XXXVIII. 38 -39.

91 Andronikos 1989; Miller 1993; Huguenot 2006, 899; Mangoldt 2012, 379, 380.

92 Rotroff 1997, 158-159.

93 Antourd 2005, 424.

94 Grace 1963, 323, Fig. 9.

95 With the Treaty of Apameia the area up to almost all inner Karia was given to the Rhodes from Maiandros in

were bounded by the territory of Kallipolis in the north; the eastern border was where the district of Kaunos began[96]. During this period, the Rhodian Peraia, to which the territory of the koinon belonged, was considered not only a nationality but also an integral part of Rhodes, and the people of the region had full Rhodian citizenship[97]. Epigraphic evidence reveals that the settlements of Pisye and Pladasa were also part of the ruling area of the Rhodian Peraia, but their inhabitants have no citizenship rights[98]. For general civil administration, Rhodes implemented the system of the koinon formed by the merging of villages or towns in the territory of Pisye-Pladasa, which was located in the subject Peraia[99]. This implementation not only facilitated the administration and control of the region through Rhodes, but also contributed to the safe living of the subject Peraia population. The administration system implemented by Rhodes in the subject Peraia should be limited to Karia. The archaeological traces of this system implemented by Rhodes in the koinon territory were documented by the researches and findings made by us. Small village and scattered settlements with rustic character, which are not surrounded by any enclosures, found within the management of the Pisye-Pladasa koinon, should be especially the extensions of the administration system of Rhodes. The surface findings found in these rural settlements and the information conveyed by the political and historical process of the koinon point to 197 BC and thereafter, when the region came under Rhodian control. Therefore, chamber tombs in the koinon territory, Leukoideis settlement, Gelincik Düzü region and the Pisye settlement territory may have been built in a period after 197 BC within the Rhodian administration. No ceramics or small findings were found to date the chamber tombs or to determine the duration of use.

The simple planned chamber tombs found in the Pisye-Pladasa koinon territory appear in many areas in Karia. Especially in the territory of Thera, one of the neighbouring cities of the koinon, in the necropoleis of Taşyenice and Çamköy some tombs were found, which exhibit a similar structure with the simple planned tombs covered with monolithic blocks[100].

One of the chamber tombs in the territory of the koinon can be considered as a unique example within the research area due to its architectural structure and construction type. The chamber tomb no 3 was found in the old village of Tınaz near Asartepe in the territory of the Pisye. Before construction, the underground was partially flattened, than the side walls were built of limestone and the walls covered with stone slabs. During the excavations started in late 2006 in the Çakıralan, Be-

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the north to Babadağ, Honaz, Bozdağ and Dalaman River (Indus) in the east was given to Rhodes. See Polyb. XXI. 46. 8; for terms of the treaty of Apameia, also, see Polyb. XXI. 24. 6-15; 46. 2-12; Liv. XXXVII. 55. 5-7; XXXVIII. 39. 7. 8.

96 Fraser-Bean 1954, 51-78; Bremen 2007, 115.

97 Magie 2003, 36. For documents of the hegemony of Rhodes in the koinon Territory during this period, see Debord-Varinlioğlu 2001. There are two different conditions of the people living of Rhodian Peraia. One of them is social differentiation the other one is political. Those who lived closer to Rhodes, on the shore and closer of the shore, three major cities Ialysos, Kameiros and Lindos were considered as citizens of Rhodes. It is stated that those completely live in sovereign territory of Rhodes in the north and southeast were not considered citizens, but are defined as citizens of the city or villages where they live, Varinlioğlu 1991, 224.

98 Many inscriptions from Pisye, mentioning the names of Rhodian individuals and officials support this idea, for the inscriptions, see Debord-Varinlioğlu 2001, 110-127, nr. 5, 7, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 20.

99 Fraser-Bean 1954, 91, 92.

100 Baran 2013, 264, Fig. 4,5.

lentepe locality near Ören, Muğla, a large necropolis were identified within a large area including Mengefe, Kurugedik Hill and Hüsamlar. This necropolis was used continuously from the Protogeometric to Byzantine period. Due to its architectural structure and type of construction, the tomb no 3 is close to the Late Geometric tombs. Because of the homogeneous structure of the ceramics and metal finds in the necropolis, the corresponding tombs can be dated to the Late Geometric period[101]. The chamber tombs with dromos found in this necropolis are similar to chamber tomb no 3 with their wall structure, layout and shelf arrangements[102] frequently used in Late Geometric tombs.

Tomb I founded during excavations by Y. Boysal in Yatağan, in the region of Bozukbağ in the 1960s is similar to the tomb of Tınaz Asarı both in terms of architectural structure and in terms of masonry technique[103]. *Oinokhoai* found in the tombs of Bozukbağ region can be dated due to their forms and their decoration pattern (birds in metopes) according to J.N. Coldstream's chronology to the Late Geometric Period (750-680 BC). This is an important hint for dating of the tomb of Tınaz Asarı[104]. Because of this, the tomb of Tınaz Asarı should be dated to the Late Geometric Period (750-680 BC) in the light of the ceramic findings from similar tomb examples.

Therefore, it would not be wrong to say that the sepulchral architecture of the Geometric Period that is traceable in the Yatağan region extends to the old Village of Tınaz in the east. There are no hints that the traces of Geometric settlements found in the territory of Milas and Yatağan extend further east than Tınaz. In determining the spreading and interaction areas of the Geometric Period Karia, the chamber tomb of Tınaz Village stands as an important testimony.

Evaluation of the Rock-Cut Tombs

The rock-cut tombs found in the Pisye-Pladasa koinon were all carved into the bedrock but show different types. The tombs in the settlements of Londeis, Koloneis and Pisye were also carved into the bedrock but the chamber is underground. Moreover, the tombs in the Leukoideis settlement and the Ayvacı tomb in the Koloneis were carved into the rock facade.

The rock-cut tombs extending from the surface of the bedrock to the underground encounter in almost all parts of the ancient world. Within the survey area the underground rock-cut tombs found only in the settlements of Londeis, Koloneis and Pisye have a structure consisting of one or two rooms and a short narrow dromos, which shows an inclination towards the burial chamber. Especially in the Mylasa territory, on the Hıdırlık hill where the Gümüşkesen Tomb monument is located, rock-cut tombs with stepped narrow dromos and burial chambers dating to the Roman period, are examples of a similar structure[105]. The tomb no 1, found in Panamara Sanctuary[106] and the tombs no 2 and 4, found on the Asar hill near Kafaca next to the Muğla-Aydın road are the representatives of the underground rock-cut tomb types in the inner Karia[107]. The Akdağ Necropolis of Stratonikeia is one of the important centres where the chamber type tomb with dromos is seen in

101 Erdoğan-Aytaçlar 2012, 357-366.

102 Özbey 2014, 44, Resim 3 and 14.

103 Boysal 1968, 65, 66, Res. 2-5.

104 Boysal 1968, 74-76.

105 Roos 2006, 9-12, Pl. 1. 2 and 4, Pl. 33. 4.

106 Roos 2006, 18, Pl. 6.4, Pl. 40. 2.

107 Roos 2006, 16, 17, Pl. 6.1,2, Pl. 39.4.

the Karia[108]. The chamber tombs with dromos -with sloping dromos, burial chambers and types of kline-, which found in this necropolis, are closely similar to especially tombs of the Londeis settlement.

On the other hand, the closest parallel to this type of underground rock-cut tombs with a dromos are also found in Kilikia. These tombs have a dromos with a slope towards the burial chamber, as in the tombs of Londeis. The rock-cut tombs with dromos are also seen in the west necropolis of Kelenderis, except for Karia[109]. The burial gifts and findings in the Kelenderis' tombs show that they were used from the late Vth BC until the Roman Emperor Probus (276-282 AD)[110]. Therefore, it is preferred to suggest the range of usage rather than the date of construction of the rock-cut tombs in the context of Kelenderis examples.

The rock-cut tomb, which has a stepped formation towards the tomb entrance of the upper plane of the necropolis of the Londeis settlement, is one of the unique examples in the region. Especially, the rock-cut tomb examples shaped by steps in the upper rock of the main rock are encountered in many parts of the Karia region. Comparable tombs are the stepped grave at Ortaköy[111], in the region of Merdivenlitaş and in the village of Hacıimamlar[112], both in the Milas district and the one found in the necropolis of Herakleia Latmia[113] and the stepped tomb located in the Teke Kale[114] in the Northern Karia are similar to the stepped tomb of Londeis settlement. Stepped rock-cut altars[115], which were found in the locality of Kalem, in the northeast of Keramos are similar to the stepped formation found in the Londeis settlement necropolis.

The tombs in the vicinity of Pencereli Kaya at Leukoideis and the locality of Ayvacı at Koloneis, which are examples of rock-cut tombs made by carving the rock facade. Tombs of this type were found in many parts of the ancient world. The rock-cut tomb in the Pencereli Kaya is the only example containing an arcosolium -is a vaulted recess used as a special and sacred place of entombment-. Arcosolia appears as a preferred application especially in Anatolian rock-cut tomb architecture. Comparable and close-standing examples to our Pencereli Kaya tomb with arcosolium are findable in many regions of Anatolia. Similar types of tombs are known in the cities of Perre, Dolikhe, Zeugma (Seleukeia ad Euphratem) and the Yukarı Söğütlü necropolis in the region of Kommagene, cities of Adrassos, Elaiussa Sebaste and Korykos in the region of Rough Kilikia (Kilikia Trakheia) in the Highlands, in the region of Phrygia, Pamphylia and Pisidia[116]. There are similar types of rock-cut tombs in the cities adjacent to the koinon spreading area within the Karia. Near the Ula district, a tomb was discovered with s two rooms and an arcosolium in the back room[117]. In

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[108] Polat 2017, 45-50.

[109] Scarborough 2017, 46, Fig. 3.45.

[110] Scarborough 2017, 46.

[111] Henry 2009, 249, Fig. 136

[112] Henry 2009, 214.

[113] Peschlow 1996, 42, Abb. 49; Henry 2009, 247.

[114] Öncü 2009, 149-167.

[115] Kızıl 2008, 233-239.

[116] Machatschek 1967, 49–61; Haspels 1971, 192, 213-214; Alföldi-Rosenbaum 1980, 27; Çelgin 1990, 150; Özdizbay 2002, 493; Ergeç 2003; Zeyrek 2007; Kortanoğlu 2008a, 36.

[117] Roos 2006, 42, Pl. 52.2

the necropolis of Idyma A5[118] and F2[119] are tombs with a carved rock front, and in the city of Mobolla Tomb 10[120] shows two rooms and an arcosolium in the back room. Finally yet importantly, the rock-cut tombs near Pencereli Kaya and Ayvacı are similar examples for this type of tombs in the koinon territory. In addition, comparable rock-cut tombs are encountered in the border region of Karia and Lykia. One of the examples -typological near the tomb of Pencereli Kaya- is a rock-cut tomb with one room and arcosolium and was found near Çülükardı south of Dalaman River (Indus)[121].

Rock-cut tombs -one of the tomb types seen in many Anatolian regions- are a type, which is preferred and used in different periods to an extent permitted by the rock structure. Due to high construction costs, indicator of a luxurious tomb type, and due to robustness against nature conditions, long-term reusage and liability to grave robbery, it is very difficult to date rock-cut. For this reason, the findings uncovered in the settlements where the tombs are located and the historical process of the region are important criteria for dating.

Due to their location in rural and farmhouse style residential areas, the rock-cut tombs in Leukoideis Gelincik Düzü, Londeis Kocakır, Koloneis Daşbaşı/Kirse and Ayvacı locations in the koinon territory, must have been built in a period after 197 BC within the administration system of Rhodes. Especially, these rock-cut tombs are examples of a tomb type in the rural area that was seen very common under the rule of Rhodes or after the koinon was gained political and economic independence from the rule of Rhodes. While the tombs found during the surveys point out that the leading families of the rural settlements took this sepulchral architecture to imitate the aristocratic class in the *poleis*, each of these tombs is at the same time a symbol of the tomb owner's status in life. It is stated that the chamber tombs with dromos in the Akdağ Necropolis of Stratonikeia territory, adjacent to Pisye - Pladasa koinon started to be used from the middle of the IIIrd century BC-the end of the IIIrd century BC. The long-term reusage of tombs continued until the middle of the IInd century AD-the IIIrd century AD. It is stated that the most actively used period of the necropolis was the middle of the IInd century BC, when the city was gained independence from the Rhodian administration[122]. In particular, it is observed that the region preferred similar burial types during the same period therefore the burial custom and burial type in the adjacent two regions are similar. Consequently, the type of construction and the usage of the rock-cut tombs in the koinon territory matches up with as an analogical the usage phase of the Akdağ Necropolis of Stratonikeia.

For dating of the tombs some of the findings identified in the surveys match up with the political and historical process of the koinon. A stamped amphora handle, authorized by Echeboulos that is dated between 107 and 88/86 BC in Period VI within the Rhodian amphora stamp chronology[123] found on the surface in the settlements where rock tombs are located and a lamp mold dating to the Late Hellenistic-Roman period give important chronological hints for the use of the tombs. There is also the opinion that the rock-cut tombs with an underground burial chamber that is accessible

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118 Roos 2006, 48.

119 Roos 2006, 57.

120 Roos 2006, 20, Pl. 41.1.

121 Roos 1985, 40, Pl. 26, 62.

122 Polat 2017, 151.

123 Şenol 2015, 169 (Kalıp: RE-ECEBOULOS-PANAMOS-001); Schmaltz 2016, 328, KA 763.

through a stepped dromos, belong to the Roman period[124]. At the same time, scientists working on rock-cut tomb architecture achieved the common view that rock-cut tombs with arcosolium were used between the Late Hellenistic and Early Byzantine period[125].

Both the surface findings and the information transferred by the political and historical process of the koinon let us recognize an administrative scheme in the whole Pisye-Pladasa koinon, which also includes farmhouses and enclosures, at least from the Hellenistic period to the Late Antiquity. Additional it would not be wrong to argue in consideration of similar examples that rock-cut tombs may have been built in the IInd century BC and were used until the IInd century AD.

On the other hand, all the tombs in the koinon have also been looted. Both the destruction caused by illicit excavations and the lack of systematic excavations around the tombs in the present situation prevent to reply to all the questions about the cult of the dead and the tomb architecture of the koinon.

[124] Roos 1978, 427; Roos 1987, 37, 38; Roos 2006, 11.

[125] For further information to usage of arcosolium, see Machatschek 1967, 49–61; Haspels 1971, 192, 213-214; Alföldi-Rosenbaum 1980, 27; Çelgin 1990, 150; Özdizbay 2002, 493; Ergeç 2003; Zeyrek 2007; Kortanoğlu 2008a, 36.

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