

Possible amphora kiln sites in W Rough Cilicia

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The Rough Cilicia Archaeological Survey Project aims to assess the archaeological record of a remote region of south coastal Anatolia (fig. 1) through reconstruction of the ancient Cilician landscape. Since a number of forces, ecological, geological, climatic, and organic, exerted change on the Cilician landscape, the project was designed to identify the particular contributions of each of these variables to landscape alteration. The overarching strategy is to assess the impact of human ecological forces on the Cilician landscape by employing a number of strategies including geoarchaeological analysis, remote sensing, and experimental archaeology, to help control the data arising from surface exploration. Pottery collection and analysis is a fundamental component of the survey.

Since 1996 the Rough Cilicia Survey Team has explored more than 150 km² of coastal terrain in the vicinity of Gazipasha/Alanya. In our systematic survey we have identified more than 50 Greco-Roman villages, hamlets, and farms, and numerous other "off-site" areas of human activity. A few of the "off-site" areas appear to be kiln production centers.

The survey team employs electronic measuring devices (Sokkia Total Stations and Locus III GPS Bundles) to produce detailed plans of structural remains at several urban settlements, villages and "farmsteads." We conduct intensive pottery research through on-site pottery collections at all identified sites, systematic and random collections in rural survey, detailed ceramic analysis at the laboratory in Gazipasha, and data-entry of c.6000 diagnostic sherds into the project's digitized "Chronotype" pottery report. The pottery specialists R. Rothaus and K. Slane have constructed a study collection, a detailed, descriptive data-base of more than

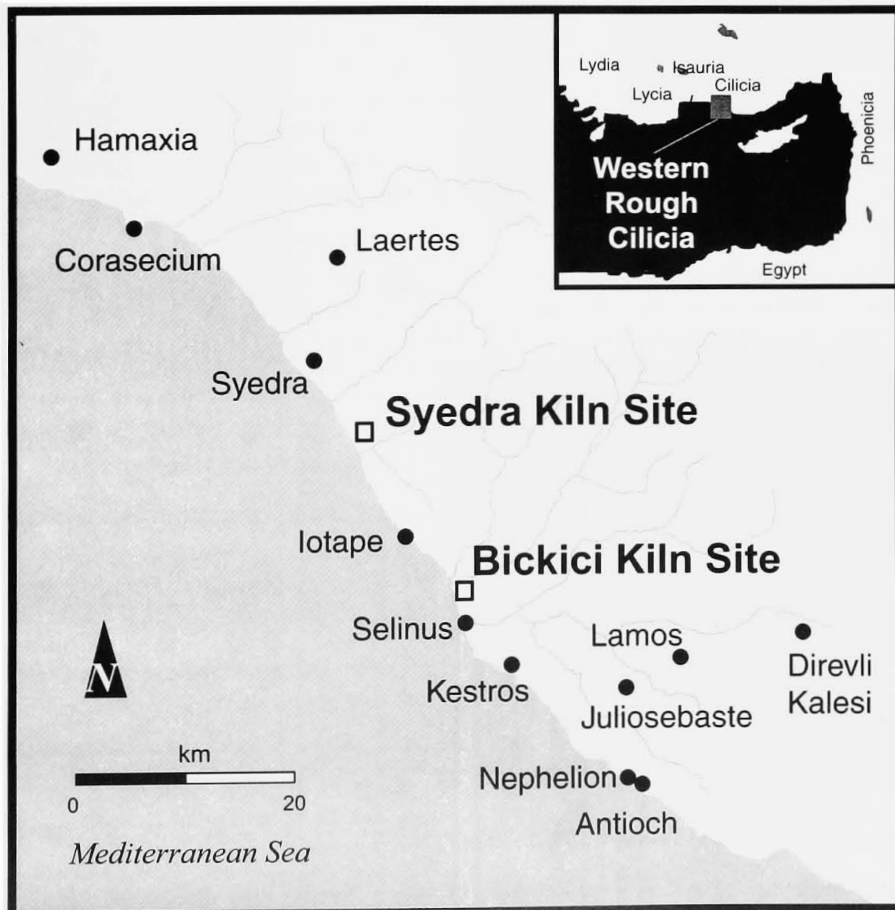


Fig. 1. Rough Cilicia Survey area.