THE CLASSICALPERIOD HOUSES IN BURGAZ: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT

THE CLASSICAL PERIOD HOUSES IN BURGAZ:

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL OVERVİEW

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The aim of this study is to present the architectural and organizational characteristics of Burgaz houses by taking into consideration a number of internal and external factors such as economical, social and environmental that influenced the house plan and its utilization in 4th century BC. To discuss the place of Burgaz house within the ancient Greek domestic context, the architectural, structural, and functional characteristics of houses are investigated and compared to contemporary examples, such as Olynthus and Haleis from Mainland Greece, as well as Kolophon and Klazomenai from Western Anatolia.

Keywords: Burgaz, Knidos, Ancient Greek Houses,Household Archaeology, Architectural Organization, Interior Division, Archaeological Artefact Assemblages.

ÖZ

BURGAZ KLASİK DÖNEM KONUTLARI:

ARKEOLOJİK VE MİMARİ AÇIDAN BİR İNCELEME

Gökdemir, Özgür

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Bu tezin amacı, M.Ö. 4. yüzyıl Burgaz evlerinin mimari ve düzenleniş özelliklerinin, plan ve kullanım üzerinde etkisi olan çok sayıda iç ve dış değişkenlerin, örneğin ekonomik, sosyal ve çevresel etkilerin, dikkate alınarak sunulmasıdır. Burgaz evlerinin antik Yunan konut bağlamı içerisindeki yerini tartışmak için, evlerin mimari, yapısal ve fonksiyonel özellikleri incelenmiş ve Yunan anakarasından Olynthos ile Haleis, Batı Anadolu'dan ise Kolophon, Klazomenai ve Smyrna gibi çağdaşı örneklerle karşılaştırılmıştır.

Anahtar Sözcükler : Burgaz, Knidos, Antik Yunan Evi, Konut Arkeolojisi, Mimari Organizasyon, İç Mekan Bölümlenmesi, Arkeolojik Buluntu Grupları.

To my dear friend and colleague Hakan Kale

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Particularly in the last two decades, more significant results have been obtained on Greek household activities and their spatial features. This is related to the increase and enrichment of the definition and discussion criteria of the Classical Greek house with the incorporation of more contextual, statistical and data-specific methods in analyzing the material evidence. Ancient Greek house is now discussed in more contextual frame works rather than architectural analysis. Thematic approaches such as gender or public/ are also employed more in studying the architecture of domestic unit, use of space and daily life. In a number of sites where domestic areas are excavated, such as Olyntos and Haleis, the analysis of the houses are done by using a methodology comprising diverse dependent and independent variables together with the distribution of domestic assemblages.[1] The dependent variables in such methods correspond to the physical qualities of the house, such as its size, plan layout and orientation, the household activities carried on in the house, and the relation of the house to the residential area and hence to the urban texture in which it is located and also to form the other houses in the texture, as well as to those in the same residential area other houses. The independent factors that determine the functions, formation, and characteristics of a house in a certain period and region on the other hand are the domestic production, social stratification as an important element in explaining the size and quality of

1 Tekeli 1999 p 6-11, Sanders 1990 p 34-43

the house, and lastly, the building technology and materials as a reflection of the knowledge accumulation and regional interaction.[2]

During the excavations carried out since 1993 at Burgaz, 20 ha were intensively surveyed by archaeo-geophysical prospection; and a total area of 6000 m2 was excavated compliant with the results of the survey. The investigations that primarily focus on the chronology and the expansion of the settlement, at four main sectors, namely NE, SE, Acropolis, and B11, revealed the occupation areas such as the acropolis, ports, residential quarters and also the orthogonal layout of the city.[3] According to the excavation results, it has been shown that the earliest phase of settlement date back to the Geometric Period.[4] As a result of urbanization movements in the 6th and 5th century BC, the ancient settlement was organized by the implementation of the orthogonal town planning system. With some modifications, the settlement survived to the third quarter of 4th century BC. The domestic quarters in the form of *insulae* which was limited by streets and avenues, has no modular characteristics. The domestic areas are unearthed especially in SE and NE sectors. Although the house plan can be read, the exact measures of the *ınsulae* are unclear.

The aim of this study is to present the architectural and organizational characteristics of Burgaz houses by taking into consideration the dependent and independent variables mentioned above and to discuss the place of Burgaz house within the ancient Greek domestic context, in reference to the sites that are relatively contemporary with Burgaz and have orthogonal plan characteristics such

2 Tekeli 1999 p, 6-11

3 Tuna 1996-2006 Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı

4 Tuna 1999 p 430

as Olynthus and Haleis from Mainland Greece, and Kolophon and Klazomenai from Western Anatolia.

The methodology relies on a systematic investigation of the archaeological evidence starting from the chronology of the houses. The modifications that the domestic units had undergone for almost two centuries during their period of use, starting from their establishment in the second half of 6th century BC to their abandonment in the last quarter of 4th century, are spotted, as far as possible. In the study, the houses that mostly preserved their middle of 4th century layout are taken into consideration.

These houses then are investigated in terms of their arrangements within the *insula* and their individual plan characteristics such as size, orientation, internal divisions and structural features. The interior divisions are investigated in terms of their possible function by looking at both the architectural and artefactual distributions in courtyards, and rooms. The resulting plan analysis is used to discuss these house in a comparative framework for illustrating their similarity and difference in reference to their architectural layout. The houses are also studied in terms of their structure and use of material to present how they were built and altered.

The Burgaz houses are also examined taking consider into independent variables. The different economical structure of the house owners and whether it has an influence on the size, shape and building material of the house or not will be investigated. The impacts of the political organization and *synoikismos*[5] processes in the 5th and 4th centuries BC on the city plan and residential areas of Old Knidos in

5 Synoikism was "dwelling together" in the form of a single larger city for various reasons such as commercial activities or religous purposes, Cahill 91, p. 5

this respect are evaluated from the architecture of Burgaz houses. The possible impact of the agrarian structure of economy and the reflection of the patriarchal structure of the Classical Greek society, are also referred to for arguing whether these influenced the formal and functional organization of Burgaz houses or not.

In conclusion, it can be stated that the methodology used in this study stems from analyzing, interpreting and comparing the available archaeological data to present and discuss the architecture of Burgaz houses and also to use the result of this architectural investigation, to discuss other related issues such as impacts of *synoikismos*, political organization and agrarian means of subsistence which shaped the Classical Greek Period. As such it is aimed to propose an initial study for understanding the place of Burgaz Houses in the broader context of Greek domestic architecture in Western Anatolia in the Classical Period.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

Public buildings like temples, theatres and other monumental buildings are usually regarded as monumental and prestigious artefacts of ancient Greek civilization. The residential architecture which is less monumental and repetitive on the other hand was not investigated adequately for a long time. In the recent decades however, with the increasing number of excavations and development of new methods of research, the Greek house became a topic for more research. The early scholars who worked on the Greek house focused on the evaluation of *megaron* type[6] as the basis of "house-making" and hence Greek house and benefited more from ancient literary sources to describe the available houses.[7]

The research on Greek houses for a long time had focused mostly on the architectural design and classification. An architectural classification is proposed depending on the arrangement of the courtyard and the portico next to it. The plan types, according to this classification, can be listed as such[8]: a wide hall found in the northern part of houses is the representative of *pastas* type (Fig 1.1) while one dominant room resembling a *megaron* and a colonnaded porch in front of *prostas* (Fig 1.2) type. The colonnaded central court is accepted to represent a *peristyle* (Fig 1.3) plan. With the domination of this classification system, the focus of studies on an ancient Greek domestic architecture shifted towards a comparison of

6 Rider 1911, page 210, 265 The Delos houses which were excavated by French teams in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were interpreted as "developing ultimately from Late Bronze Age palatial buildings and the palaces of heroes described in the Homeric poems".Nevett 1999 p 21-22

7 Gardner 1901p 293-305 .

8 Nevett 1995, p 22

types and description of houses rather than a more contextual analysis of every individual site and case.

Studies on ancient Greek houses in fact gained an impetus by the diverse and extensive data provided by the excavations undertaken by Robinson between 1928 and 1956 at the ancient city of Olynthus on the Chalkidiki peninsula in northern Greece.[9] Olynthus is an exceptionally well-preserved city in terms of its domestic context since more than 100 houses were completely excavated and published. Robinson and Graham made a large scale and detailed research about these houses which suited to Vitrivius' *pastas* type house from which they presented a number of generalizations, thus establishing a direct relationship between ancient textual resources and archaeological data.

The houses at Olynthus presumably date to the period between the last quarter of the fifth century and the first half of the fourth, and are identified to exhibit the *pastas* type, a house design which is widespread in Classical Greece.[10] J.W. Graham defines *pastas* type as the type of house in which a row of rooms found on one side of the house opened to a wide hall located right after the court.[11] Graham describes the internal organization of house, in other words, the functional characteristics of rooms as a storeroom, a chore-room with kitchen, a bath, and an *andron* with ante-room. In addition to the first floor, the second storey trespassed via a wooden stairway from the court had been defined by Graham as female spaces, the *gynaikon* and/or weaving room.

Because of the preponderant character of "the broad portico or corridor" in the northern part of the houses, he defined them as the *pastas* type. He stated that

9 Robinson 1929-1946

10 Graham 1972, p 295-301

although there are important variations in house type, such as variation in size and number of the porticoes, the location of the portico on north is a regular feature. [12]

Graham studied the geographical distribution of house types as well. He stated that the prevalent house type in Ionia was not the pastas but *prostas* type, which according to him tended to remain as a local form and was later transplanted to some Ionian colonies such as Olbia and Abdera.[13]

Prostas is a dominant house type widespread in Ionia in Western Anatolia and in the colonies of Ionian polis states. The *prostas* plan was usually formed by a combination of four spaces located to the north of the court without facing a portico. It included a front room (*oikos*), a colonnaded porch or vestibule (the anta room), *prostas*, and an adjoining room all of which act as a unit. The *prostas* plan is defined in reference to the dwellings found at Priene by Schraeder at the beginning of this century where approximately 70 houses were excavated and explored in some detail. Wiegand has called this front room *'prostas'* and also gave the same name to the house type. This type, besides Priene, is also seen in some sites excavated in Anatolia such as Old Smyrna,[14] and Klazomenai,[15] in the Classical Period. Kolophon[16] which exhibits the same characteristics on the other hand, is a later example, with houses dating from the Late Classical to Early Hellenistic Period.

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11 ibid.

12 Graham 1966 p 5 : "a row of important rooms faces south on a long corridor, with a room at one or at both ends; the corridor itself faces, through an open pillared portico, on a courtyard with rooms on its east and west sides and an off-axis entrance directly to the street."

13 Graham 1966, p 5-7

14 Akurgal 1993

15 <http://www.klazomeniaka.com/07-KLAZOMENAI-KHYTON-NESOS.html>

16 Holland 1944, p 91-171; Özgenel 1992, p 73-79

Graham compared the disposition of rooms in *prostas* type with *pastas* type and stated that the arrangement of rooms in *prostas* type display hierarchical characteristics with "one predominating room or *oecus*, a columned porch or ante-room, the *prostas,* and a side room off each", contrary to the examples at Olynthus houses in which the rooms ranged in line side by side "in democratic fashion".[17]

The actual difference between the plans can be explained in that the rooms in *pastas* type plan range in line, whereas they are arranged according to the hierarchical disposition of the principal living room in *prostas* type. However, neither of the plan types had strict organizational rules; on the contrary it was easy to switch from one type to another. For example, the portico which was defined as *pastas* or *protas*, served as the most versatile area of the houses in both types. This roofed corridor with its location, next to the courtyard, was an additional work area which received light and ventilation and was suitable to be used for multipurpose activities. The household activities which took place in this hall varied ranging from cult practices to food preparation, weaving and storage.[18]

The increasing number of houses revealed in recent excavations in several sites on the other hand showed that there are many examples not fitting into these plan types or that a plan type can well be seen in sites other than its generic site (Olynthus/pastas, Priene/prostas, Delos/peristyle).[19] The application of an architectural typology therefore is not sufficient enough to understand and study the ancient Greek domestic architecture properly. In the new approaches to Greek domestic context there are now more contextual studies taking into consideration

17 Graham 1966 p 5; Graham 1972, p 295-301: Instances of house plans having such arrangement are observed in Smyrna, Klazomenai, Kolophon, and Priene in Western Anatolia, as well as in Abdera and Olbia, both of which are colonies of Miletos.
18 Ault 1994 p 228

social and historical issues as well. Moreover, Greek houses are considered more in relation to the urban fabric of the polis and the Greek daily life as a whole in the recent works.[20] One pioneering study in this respect is *Haus und Stadt im Klassischen Griechenland*, which attempted to see the Greek houses and house-types as responses to political and social ideals in the Greek city-states. In this work, Hoepfner and Schwandner set up a relation between spatial organization and social structures.[21] In this context the architectural features and the regular grid plan used during the fifth and fourth centuries are used as a tool to explain the operation of concepts of democracy and equality. Revolutionary in many ways though, this study was criticized due the fact that it included some inconsistency in terms of associating the period of emergence of democratic ideology to the emergence of standardized house-type, and thus, raised a debate on to what the extent the idea of democracy should be equated to a belief in *isonomia* or the equal allotment of property. [22]

Another influential study on ancient domestic architecture came from Susan Kent who in *Domestic Architecture and Use of Space*[23], advocated a cross-cultural approach and explored the complex relationship between the built environment and the organization of space. In this edited study, all authors agree that the most important variables which influence the interaction between architecture and use of space are some cultural components such as technology, symbolism, world view, economics, social structure, and political organization. Accordingly, the means of

19 Another plan type, called Herdraum, is also proposed as a common layout for example. A *Herdraum* plan type is defined by the presence of large internal space which had central hearth, Nevett 1999, p. 23

20 Tsakirgis, 1996 p 777-781 .

21 Hoepfner , 1994, p 155-164.

22 Cahill, 1991 p. 212-213, Ault 1994, p 209-210; Nevett 1999, p 27.

23 Kent, 1990.

operation of these variables and the different impact of these components on the form and use of house depend on the culture which directly influences architecture and use of space.

Such cross-cultural studies on the archaeology of ancient Greek houses increased in the last decades. Studies on plan typology continue to be one of the main argument topics, but other relevant issues such as gender, public, private, sleeping arrangement, internal traffic patterns and lighting now entered into the scholarly agenda. To view the domestic architecture in relation to household activities and how the households made use of their houses according to the aspects listed above is one of the most fruitful recent approaches are a number of works in today's approaches.

Exemplary for this point of view Michael Jameson in this respect asks new and different questions about Greek cities and houses[24]. He foremost offers a comprehensive description of the Classical Greek house as it emerges from literary and archaeological evidence. For this he first examines the private house in the broad context of Greek city-states and town planning, by taking into consideration many factors affecting the use of space and built environment as well as other factors, like economic, social, religious, material, and physical environment. He then focuses on the house itself and discusses the interior division, furnishing, and possible room functions. He states that the interior design which is expected to reflect gender (male/female) and class (free/slave) distinctions attested in the ancient literary sources is supported little by the archaeological evidence. His conclusion is that, the spatial organization is a reflection of social structure and in the case of Classical Greek house a study of use of space cannot be done without

taking into consideration the social and economic context and the historical background of city-states,.

More careful and detailed investigation of artefacts changed the focus in domestic archaeology which led to the previous re-evaluation of the interpretations of the Greek house with a fresh and critical insight. Nicholas Cahill's study of use of space in the houses at Olynthus is exemplary in this respect.[25] Cahill's study looks at the city of Olynthus as an example of a Greek polis and examines the numerous well-preserved houses, to reconstruct the types of activities that took place in different dwellings, and how the Greek house and the household were organized accordingly. After an overview of the motives behind Greek urbanism and its reflection on the physical and social layout of the house Cahill re-analyzes the components of a house according to "analytical principles" and architectural constraints. He thus re-defines the room types and house design, according to the architectural and artefactual evidence, therefore questioning the function of rooms and the relation between their architecture and assemblages[26] from the in-situ evidence. According to Cahill the houses were designed and built collectively by the households and as a consequence, there is a coherence of house types resulting from common needs and motives of households and house owners. On the other hand, he also argues that there are variations in the design of houses which show that the city was inhabited by subcultures and that the households belonging to these subcultures were engaged in different trades and economies.[27] Moreover, the distributions of houses which include shops or workshops in the urban fabric,

24 Jameson 1990, p 92-114, Jameson 1981, p 327-342, Jameson 1989, p 478-479

25 Cahill ,1991.

26 Cahill, 1991, p 258-264.

27 Cahill, 1991, p 228.

indicate that the household economy was an important factor in determining the location of the house in the city[28].

A similar domestic pattern survived in Haleis and is studied by Bradley Ault both for its architectural and artefactual remains.[29] Ault describes the concept of "*oikonomos*" as "any activity engaged in by the household to maintain the viability of the family unit" and its physical and spatial reflections in the house.[30] He discusses the Haleis houses in the broader context of Greek settlements dating to the Classical period. Ault states that although there is no dominant house type in Haleis, "the number of recurrent features in terms of the positioning of certain rooms within the houses, design and appointment of rooms and clustering or suites of rooms" are seen as common design principles in the houses.[31] He prefers to use the term "transverse hall" instead of *pastas* or *prostas* to make an interpretation not based on typology.[32] The multiplicity of activities which took place in "transverse halls" in Haleis houses are presented and their functional characteristics, instead of architectural ones, are compared by Ault who identified the household activity areas in houses such as kitchens, storage areas, and alike by looking at the spatial distribution of the pottery vessels and courtyard installations such as *koprones*.[33]

A more interdisciplinary study is done by Lisa Nevett who focuses on two main points. [34] First of all, in order to improve the traditional typology, a new approach which depends on the basic similarities of space organization is necessary and that the architectural and artefactual analyses of the archaeological data from

28 Cahill, 1991, p 245-248.

29 Ault 1994

30 Ault 1994, p 209

31 ibid. P 209

32 Ault 1994, p 226

33 A *koprones* was the toliet areas of the ancient Greek house.Ault 1994, p 216-217

Olynthus indicated that despite the different architectural features, houses in this city have standardized conventions and uniformity in orientation. Depending on the organizational characteristics, she prefers to use "single entrance and courtyard model" instead of the traditional typology[35]. The characteristics of this model is described by her as:

> ...the use of a broadly centripetal plan comprising only of a single entrance and a central open space, usually with adjacent colonnade, probably used for domestic activities. Many also include a decorated dining room. Various aspects of the layout seem to provide for some privacy from the street outside.[36]

Nevett further studies the organizational characteristics of Classical period houses in a comparative framework by looking at their distribution in Mainland Greece and Aegean Islands, Sicily and Southern Italy. Accordingly she revealed that only more detailed architectural and artefactual evidence can indicate the differences among *pastas, prostas, peristyle*, and *Herdraum* types,(Fig.1.4) and their regional variations, as well as their development patterns. Nevett's second point is the relation between social interaction and architecture with regard to their mutual influence. She argued that not only "obvious practical considerations relating to the economical and environmental contexts in which the household was located"[37], but also the "cultural norms and expectations of the society"[38] have influenced the domestic organization. She emphasized the significance of the *oikos* as an architectural and social unit. In addition she also discussed issues related to gender and privacy by looking at the architecture. Accordingly, although there is no strict architectural separation in centrally planned Greek houses, some features

34 Nevett 1999

35 ibid., p103

36 ibid., p 103

37 ibid. P 29

such as "enclosed entrances and angled passages"[39] served to control and regulate the interaction between the outside world and private environment. In contrast to Susan Walker who argued that there was strict separation between female areas and male areas in the house[40], Nevett argued that such a separation was in operation only when the house received male visitors, thus saying that the male and female household members were not separated spatially in the house; they could be separated by a temporal scheduling.

The emerging architectural features discussed in all these studies include the planning aspects, the presence of some specially used rooms and wheter there was a separation of female and male areas. To summarize, in this respect, it can be stated that the Classical Greek house comprised a central (sometimes colonnaded and paved) courtyard used for various household activities, a more elaborate room reserved for the use of male members and visitors of family and some undifferentiated areas and rooms used as multipurpose spaces such as for storing, preparing food or weaving.

Whether the ancient Greek house had a separate women's quarter / *gynaikonitis* or not, is unclear as no special space indicative of its use as a women's area has been found so far in the houses excavated.[41] On the other hand, the evidence suggested that same sort of gender discrimination was in practice in social life but had no sharp influence on the design of the house.[42] The recent studies are more contextual and not look at ancient Greek houses in rigid frameworks to

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38 ibid. p 29

39 ibid 124

40 Walker 1983

41 In name of the rooms there is a concentration of female belongings, and the ancient sources do not provide information on the architectural features of a female quarter, unlike the andron about which we know both literally and archaeologically, Özgenel 2006, p. 219-220

maintain the idea that there was a strict gender separation and that the house and the household were totally isolated from the street and the city. The house was actually open for many occasions such as production and selling but in a controlled manner. A more critical reading of ancient sources in this sense is also necessary.[43]

It is now apparent that the ancient Greek domestic architecture is not composed of only walls, rooms and blocks. The house is an important indicator of social values and norms. Reading the architecture itself, without taking into consideration several other issues such as domestic assemblage, social relations, urban relations, domestic economy and even construction and material will remain inadequate. The term "household archaeology" is actually refers this more contextual approach, to the relationship of household units to the spatial and social organization of their houses and cities as a whole.

42 Özgenel 2001 p 137

43 Özgenel 2006 p 199

CHAPTER 3

GREEK DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE IN THE CLASSICAL PERIOD

In this study the adoption of *pastas*/*prostas* typology in the architectural description and interpretation of Burgaz houses is avoided so as not to be limited in context and approached. In addition the number of excavated houses are not enough to propose a typological comparison. The 4th century phase houses are taken as a sample to be investigated archaeologically and architecturally. Before going to a detailed analysis of these houses however, it is relevant to introduce the domestic architecture exemplified in some Classical Period sites both from Greece and Anatolia. These are selected as they provide a number of excavated and published houses as oppose to several other sites where domestic architecture is often represented by a single or two examples which are not published in detail. The below presented four sites, namely Olynthos, Haleis, Klazomenai and Kolophon, present at least a group houses found in a single *insula*; some present several houses.

Olynthus

The ancient city of Olynthus is located in the Chalkidiki peninsula in Northern Greece.[44] It lies on two flat-topped hills, North Hill and South Hill, and extends over the valley between them. The occupation period in South Hill begun by the seventh century and continued with similar layout after *anoikismos* or "moving inland" in 432 BC while the North Hill was inhabited after the *anoikismos* of 432.[45]

44 Cahill 1991 p 104

45 Cahill 1991 p 130

Detailed information about the city plan and the domestic areas come particularly from North Hill. Accordingly, the city has an orthogonal town planning with some irregularities. The residential quarters are arranged as blocks divided by parallel streets and avenues. These rectangular residential blocks divide the city into five equal-sized house plots.[46]. In each block, 10 houses placed in two rows. Most houses in Olynthus have a number of recurrent features such as disposition of rooms, the location of certain rooms, and plan. The typical Olynthian house, which is roughly square with one side measuring approximately 17.2 m., was planned in reference to two major axes[47]. One of these axes divided the house into two equal parts along east to west, whereas the other served to govern the placement of walls and pillars. The architecture of the houses has certain similarities. The court, *andron*, and other rooms including those defined as shops are located at the southern part of the house, while the *pastas*, the *oikos* complex and at least two rooms are located at the northern part. These two sections are divided by a covered wide hallway, a portico. Paved with pebble or a cement floor, the court is located at the center or to the south.[48] Graham identified the wide and long portico placed at the northern side of the court as a pastas[49]. The *pastas* and the courtyard together formed the unifying element of the Olynthian houses and served as an activity area for the household. Furthermore, they provided light and ventilation to the house. Except the *andron* and the kitchen complex, the other rooms in the Olynthian house are not much different than each other in terms of their architectural characteristics. The *andrones* in Olynthian houses are usually square, had walls and some had mosaic floors. They were usually placed

46 Nevett 1995, p91

47 Cahill 1991 p 198

48 Cahill 1991 p 196-208

49 Graham 1966 p 5

next to a street and entered from a smaller ante- room [50]. The kitchen complex, on the other hand, can be described by "a pillar partition dividing one or two spaces off the short end"[51]. The architecturally undifferentiated rooms usually functioned as a single unit together with the adjoining rooms and attest a wide range of uses such as living, weaving, or storage. The Olynthian house was entered directly from the street or via a passage and hence usually had a single entrance. The spatial distribution analyses of Olynthus houses showed that although they shared similar architectural design principles, their functional organization varied graetly.[52]

Haleis

A similar domestic pattern is found in Haleis which is a city-state situated at the southwestern tip of the Argolid Peninsula. Although the western and eastern parts of the city had different orientations, the settlement had an orthogonal plan dating back to the first half of the sixth century BC[53]. The excavations in area 6 and 7 revealed that the residential quarters extended towards the Lower town. Area 7 includes an insula (possibly 30x75m in size) which included as many as ten houses.[54] The more complete house in Area 7 is called as the House 7 and lies at the SW corner of the insula and 16x13 m in size while the two incompletely unearthed houses lie to the west of House 7. The excavations in Area 6 revealed some parts of "three large *insulai*, two streets and one avenue"[55]. The 12 houses that seven of them placed in "trapezoidal insula (ca. 30x90 m)" and which probably contained 10 houses are excavated. The houses in the Lower Town have courts placed at the south and

50 Cahill 1991 p 203 .

51 Cahill 1991 p 79

52 ibid p 212-228

53 Ault 1994,page 56

54 Ault 1994 p 80

55 ibid. P 80

were paved with mud and lime admixture. Since "the designation of *prostas* or *pastas* is not easily applied" in Haleis, Ault preferred to use the term "transverse hall" to describe "the room located on the north side of the courtyard which fronts a suite of two or more rooms"[56]. The placement of *oikos* [57] located at the ends of the transverse hall and the adjacent rooms at the north side of the houses show a recurring pattern, while the *androne*s[58], as the most elaborated spaces of the house, are located at the southern part of the houses. The Haleis houses were roofed and had recessed single entrances, called *prothyron*.[59]

The Haleis houses and the Olynthian houses show similarity in terms of both their architectural design and space organization. For instance, the architectural and functional organization of the household activity areas, the function of the court and the presence of a single entrance are the main similarities between Olynthus and Haleis houses. Nevett[60] relates these parallels to the similar social structures and household needs that were influential on shaping the domestic environment. On the other hand, Ault states that although there are a number of similarities in the architectural design among the houses and other domestic structures known from elsewhere in the Classical world and Haleis, the Haleis houses can not be classified as a certain house type. [61]

The domestic architecture in Classical Period in western Anatolia however shows different plan characteristics. The plan of houses found in Klazomenai and Kolophon are different in certain respects from Olynthus and Haleis.

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56 Ault 1994 p 229-230 .

57 Because the dominant room in north side of the house has an "conceptually and physically" influence on organization of the house, Ault prefer the term oecus/oikos. Ault 1994, p231

58 ibid, p 234-237

59 ibid, 209-210

60 Nevett 1999, p 74

Klazomenai

The settlement pattern in Klazomenai[62] shows continuity in both the mainland and the Karantina Island which is 0.5 km far from the mainland. The island has suitable topographic conditions and close to the agricultural area in mainland. The soundings made in the island and the mainland indicate that the Klazomenians moved their city from the mainland to the island at the beginning of the 5th century because of the Persian invasion. However, the settlement was established in the mainland in the fourth century BC[63]. The multi-period settlement in the mainland, which was called Kyhton in ancient sources, has an orthogonal system. Equal numbers of housing plots with the same size are found in the *insulae* that were delimited by the streets and roads intersecting each other at a perpendicular angle. The paved courts are the main activity areas of the houses[64] as typically seen in Greek houses. Because of the climatic conditions, the main living area of the house is located at the northern part to face south which is warmer in winter. Besides *oikos*, the *andron* was also placed at the northern part of the house. The spaces in the southern part are assumed to have been used as workshops.[65] This separation of production areas at south is also seen in some Olynthian houses. The construction techniques of houses indicate that in order to establish a balanced plane, regular plates called *toikhobat* were installed upon stone foundations at 30-40 cm depth. In order to avoid the abrasive impact of water, a water basement was built from the main rock, on top of which rose the mud-brick blocks. The floors were treated with pressed earth or clay in the closed areas while stone pavements were preferred in the

61 Ault 1994 p 209-210

62 <http://www.klazomeniaka.com/07-KLAZOMENAI-KHYTON-NESOS.html>

63 Işık 1987 p 49

64 ibid p 34

open areas like courts. The red, white, and yellow colored stucco fragments found in the interior spaces suggest that the walls were plastered and might even have included some simple designs.[66] Most of the roofs were single-sloped covered with tiles. However, the rubble construction shows that some spaces might have been covered with earth roofs.

Kolophon

Kolophon, is one of the oldest and most important cities of Ionia, and provides useful information about the domestic architecture of Classical-Late Classical period. The ruins are on a site composed of three hills within a walled area of approximately triangular shape and comprising about a one kilometer square[67]. The wall was strengthened by twelve semicircular towers; these fortifications apparently date from the end of the 4th c. B.C. There is not much to be seen; most of the ruins that have been identified (partly work of the 1920s) are of the 4th c. B.C. There is a paved street made of carefully fitted stones, with houses on either side. Other houses overlay archaic constructions. The houses in Kolophon display irregular plan characteristics. The orientation of the house and rooms are in the right exposure to the sun. The architectural disposition of the rooms indicates that there was a main room and a front room which functioned as a single unit at the northern part of the house. Two adjoining rooms attached to this single unit, which might have been used as bedrooms, were also placed at the northern half of the house. As such this is a reminiscent of the *prostas* plan. The *androne*s and the subordinate rooms were located at the southern part of the house. The internal organization and the functional characteristics of the rooms other than

65 ibid p 29

66 Işık p 31-32

the *andron,* on the other hand are still unclear. The courtyard is a distinguishable area with its well and small altar. On the other hand, the presence of a tower-like structure in these houses *(pyrgos),* which was a special architectural feature of the domestic structures in rural or semi-urban settlements, is a striking fact in the Kolophon houses, which are town houses[68].

The decorative characteristics and the material used in the houses display that these houses were inhabited not by ordinary households. Stone and limestone were widely used in masonry[69]. Similar to the Klazomenian houses, the roofs could have been single-sloped towards the courtyard.

Smyrna

Settlement of Smyrna was placed at the coast of Western Anatolia. The settlement has grid plan that started from the second quarter of 7th century B.C. and continued in the 4th century BC.[70] Because of the 4th century B.C. settlement was rebuilt on earlier settlement, had not systematic orthogonal plan which means the streets are not crossed in right angle[71] like that of Burgaz. The houses are located on *insulae* and they have 6 or 8 rooms which were located around courtyard.[72] Although the Smyrna houses are bigger than Burgaz's houses, the disposition of rooms looks Burgaz rather than Klazomenai in which rooms are situated on the north and south of the court.

To sum up, despite the differences in their architectural organization, the Greek domestic architecture in mainland Greece and Anatolia in Classical period has

67 Holland 1944 p 91-171

68 Jameson 1990 p. 101

69 Özgenel 1992, p. 77

70 Akurgal 1993, p. 51

71 Akurgal 1980, p. 101

72 Akurgal 1986, p. 2

some common characteristics. The most common characteristic found in all houses is the presence of an open court. Besides being the main source of light and ventilation, the court was the largest activity area of the house. The rooms were located around the court and most of them opened into it. Although, the identification of these rooms depends on their artifact assemblages, their location suggestive of their functions. The rooms which are placed next to main activity area of house, the courtyard, for instance, used for storing equipment while others which are located next to the *andron* as service rooms. A common characteristic of the house is the presence of a single, more elaborate and square room, which served as dining and drinking room reserved for the use of male and was called *andron* in the ancient sources.

Besides, some of these rooms could have been used as bedrooms. As such both the court and the adjoining rooms functioned as the private setting of the family. In addition, this private sphere was protected by a single entrance in most cases. Some features of houses in Anatolia is also reminiscent of certain plan types, such as the suit rooms found in Colophon resembling the *prostas* plan.

CHAPTER 4

BURGAZ: DEFINITON OF THE STUDY AREA

4.1 Geographic Characteristics:

Burgaz is located in the Datça Peninsula which is found at the southern part of the Aegean region, and measures 63 km from base to tip. Bean and Cook describe the peninsula as

> ...consists(ing) of two mountain masses joined by an isthmus not much more than 2 km broad. The grater part of the peninsula has unsuitable topographic conditions to habitat. The small coastal plains in the south part has a fertile character and offer more adequate geographical conditions to settle.[73]

The archaeological sites found in the Datça peninsula concentrate particularly in the Tekir promontory, Betçe plains and Datça isthmus. The settlement units in Betçe plain, one of the two arable areas of the peninsula, are mostly agricultural and dispersed lands. Other archaeological areas found in the surveys[74] conducted in the region can be listed as: Knidos on Tekir promontory, Triopion sacred area close to Emecik village, amphora workshops in Reşadiye / Kiliseyanı area, wall remnants in Kumyer area, together with farm settlements, vineyards and olive groves dating to Hellenistic and Roman Periods dispersed around several locations in the peninsula[75]. The other arable land in the peninsula is the Datça isthmus where Old Knidos is found. Lying on the southern coasts of Datça peninsula and looking like "a wide arch"[76] towards southeast, the Datça Gulf, the largest bay in the peninsula, is indented and steep on the west, with lower beaches towards east. (Fig. 2) In between

73 Bean & Cook 1952 p 171

74 Bean & Cook 1952, p 171- 212, Tuna 1983

75 Tuna 1983

76 Kayan 1988 p 56

these two different coastlines, there are Burgaz plains and Dalacak promontory where Old Knidos is located at 2 km southeast of the modern Datça town. Coming to this plain, the Datça River, the major water source in the area, flows to the sea at this point; taking the name 'Uzunazmak'. The geological structure of the region is formed by Pliocene conglomerates[77].

Dalacak promontory on the other hand, is a small ridge, 15 m high and 500 m long, along the shore line in the shape of cliffs formed by the abrasion of waves. Dalacak promontory was surrounded by 400 m wide fortification walls dating back to the first quarter of 4th century BC. The mixed use of irregular and polygonal ashlar masonry techniques demonstrate that these walls had undergone a number of modifications and repairs. The geoarchaeological researches indicate that Old Knidos was settled initially on the Dalacak promontory where the earliest ports were located to the southwest and northeast. To the further north, submerged remains of quay and building foundations define the expanded port of the Hellenistic period[78]. The settlement concentrated from Dalacak towards northeast, Burgaz plain; extending over an area of approximately 45 ha. The slopes and western fringes of the hills (Kemercik, Kanırcık, Tülü and Çalça) bordering this plain are used as agricultural lands. These areas, where the artificial agricultural terraces can still be identified, had been densely employed as olive groves and vineyards[79] in antiquity.

Changes in the sea level and on the coastline occurred between the 8th and 6th centuries BC in Old Knidos, when there was a continuous settlement, however, this changes were not fast and effective to chance the coastal use of the city. The submerged remnants extending from L1 and L4 ports indicate that the sea level was

77 Kayan 1988

78 N. Tuna 1988, p 313.

lower than today and the coast line was exposed when the initial settlement was established in Burgaz. The cultural layers found here imply the intense use of the coast line exposed with the ebbing of the sea. Kayan suggests that the increase in the sea level might be related to the regional tectonic movements in the 5th century AD. The ports (particularly L2 and L3) gradually lost their functions due to the filling and tapering resulting from the wave abrasion and accumulation caused by the coastal flows. [80]

4.2 Historical Backround of the Study Area

Ancient Karian territory extended from Büyük Menderes Valley in the north, and Dalaman River in the south, to Babadağ, Honozdağ and Bozdağ mountains in the east. The west part of Karia was defined by the Aegean Sea.[81] Little is known about the origins of the Karian people. Herodotus[82] states that the Karians were originally from the Greek islands.

The settlement pattern in Anatolia[83] was shaped by the Aeolian, Ionian and Dorian migrations at the end of the Geometric period (900-800 B.C). Of these the Dorians settled in the islands of Rhodes and Cos, and in the western part of Karia; in Knidos and Halikarnassos. In addition to these two cities, Ialysos, Kamerios and Rhodes, which are located in Rhodes and Kos, formed the Dorian city League: *Hexapolis*. The Archaic period is marked by a population increase, colonization and fostering of trade relations.

During the Persian domination Western Aegean was divided into satrapies which imposed taxes to the Anatolian cities under Persian hegemony. As their

79 Kayan 1988 p 59

80 Kayan 1988 p 67.

81 Tırpan 1996

82 Herodotus I.64

development was hampered, several Greek *polis* states started to form confederations among themselves, like the Attica-Delos Confederation, instigating a counter struggle. The fifth century was a turning point for the Mediterranean world, as well as for the Karians[84].

With the defeat of Xerxes by the Athenians and the formation of the Delian Confederacy, the Karian cities came under Spartan rule. Following the Marathon Victory in 490 B.C., the polis states in the region regained freedom, which initiated a transformation from agricultural-based structure to a trade-based structure and accordingly, influenced and changed the urbanization of the city-states[85].

The trade activities and urbanization processes, which were decreased in capacity as a consequence of the Peloponnesian Wars between Athens and Spartans together with the participation of city-states, was accelerated again in the more stable period established by the King's Peace in 378 BC. [86]

This period brought a change from a semi-closed agricultural economy to a specialized agricultural production and economy in the developing market with the sea route advantage, while the long term naval wars caused the development of ship building industry, in which small "*trireme*" war ships were adopted to make small trade ships also in this period.

Acquiring a more important situation in the Late Classical period, the maritime trade in Mediterranean, which was the major sea route linking the markets of Black Sea to the East Mediterranean ports, led to a number of changes in *polis*

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83 Cook 1962, p 140

84 ibid. p. 141-142

85 Tuna 1996

86 Cook 1962, 139-140

structure, and thus, paved the way for the emergence of trade centers formed by *synoikism* in Western Anatolia[87]

The change of the settlement pattern in the Karian Region represents one of the examples of a *synoikismos* process caused by commercial activities. Firstly, the *politai* in Rhodes; Ialysos, Lyndos, and Kamiros, came together to form a large *polis* in 408 B.C. Located at a strategically important point at the transit route of maritime trade, at the northern tip of the island, the new *polis* became the political and trade center in the island. Other settlements in the island continued their existence as agricultural subordinate settlements[88]. Following Rhodes, Cos also transplanted its old settlement to the east end of the island, again, at a strategically important transit trade route[89].

Similarly, since Burgaz was no longer located at the transit trade route, the Knidians after 360 BC moved their cities to the north of Knidian Peninsula, to Krio (Tekir) Cape, located at the tip of Datça peninsula, offering natural ports and an advantageous geographical condition as it was the junction point of sea routes[90].

According to the events that happened in 412/411 BC and were compiled by Thukydides[91], it is suggested that old Knidos might have been located at Burgaz, and that a long *synoikismos* process took place with the beginning of the 4th century BC, with the movement of the *polis* to Tekir. The city of Knidian is mentioned as a naval base and an ally of Sparta in the ancient resources[92] and thus, it is suggested to have

87 Tuna 1996 .

88 Cook 1962, p. 142-143

89 Cook 1962 p 141-142. Ancient authors quote that in 366 BC the inhabitants of Kos abandoned the old settlement of Kos Astypalaea and founded Kos Meropis on the eastern tip of the island, which was also on the same route. S. Sherwin-White, Ancient Cos, p. 175-176; Strabo XIV.II.19. cited in Tuna 1996

90 Bean & Cook 1952, p. 184-185

91 Thukydides VIII.35 cited in Tuna 1996

92 Xenophon, Hell. IV. 8, 19, 22 ,24; Diodoros XIV.99 cited in Tuna 1996

been the very same city with Knidos prior to 4th century BC.[93] The socio-political atmosphere of this period; the "receptive nature", "innovative acts" in line with the independence and "flourishing maritime trade"[94] of the Knidians is truly reflected in the ΣΥΝ coins bearing a ship prow and the Euploia epithet of Aphrodite[95] minted with the contribution of Knidos. The relations between Sparta and Knidos can also be seen from the ΣΥΝ coins of the 4th century BC, indicating the commencing of the seafaring activities between Sparta and Knidos led by Sparta, (as Knidos was an important naval base of Sparta in 412/411 BC[96] according to Thukydides). The loyalty of Knidos to Sparta can also be traced in the remains of fortification walls and in the port at Burgaz close to the modern Datça İskele, which must have belonged to the Spartan sea base mentioned in the ancient resources, as Knidinion is the one that the defeated Spartan forces commanded by Thibron at Ephesus fled to.

The discussion on the resettlement of Old Knidos was proposed first by Bean and Cook in 1952[97] and continued with the finds that came from the excavations conducted by I.C. Love until the end of 1970's. Later on Tuna[98], Özgan[99], Blümel[100], Demand[101] and Berges[102] contributed to the discussion by bringing new perspectives.

93 Bean & Cook 1952, p 202

94 Tuna 1996

95 H.A. Cahn, Knidos, Die Münzen des Sechsen und des Fünften Jahrhunderts v. Chr. (Berlin: 1970), p. 174; B.M.C., Caria, p. 88 and on, cited in Tuna 1996

96 Thukydides VIII.109. cited in Tuna 1996

97 Cook & Bean 1952 , p. 202

98 N. Tuna, "Datça Yarımadası'nda yüzey araştırmaları, 1981," IV. Kazı Sonuçları Topl., T.C. Kültür bakanlığı (Ankara: 1983), p. 357 cont'd.; N. Tuna, Ionia ve Datça Yarımadası arkeolojik yüzey araştırmaları, 1985-6," V. Araştırma Sonuçları Topl., T.C. Kültür Bak. (Ankara: 1988), p. 311-2; N.Tuna, "Datça/Burgaz kazıları,1993," XVI. Kazı Sonuçları Topl., II, T.C. Kültür Bak. (Ankara: 1995), p. 283 cont'd.

99 R. Özgan, "Knidos, 1993," XVI. Kazı Sonuçları Topl., II, T.C. Kültür Bak. (Ankara: 1995), p. 297 cont'd.

100 W. Blümel, Die Inschriften von Knidos I, Insc. Griechischer Städte aus Kleinasien 41 (Bonn: 1992). Cited in Tuna 1996

101 N. Demand, Urban Relocation in Archaic and Classical Greece (1990), p. 146-150; N. Demand (1989), ibid, p. 224 cont'd.

102 D. Berges, "Alt-Knidos und Neu-Knidos," Ist. Mitt. 44 (1994), p 5 cited in Tuna 1996

Among the available evidence, the recently found *Proxeny* inscription[103] provides an *terminus ante quem* for the settlement at Tekir, which is the first half of the 4th century BC. However, none of the excavations revealed any sound evidence demonstrating a settlement at Tekir before 4th century BC. Although there is sporadic evidence related to this matter, including an archaic torso and unpublished[104] pottery fragments dated to 6th century BC uncovered by I.C. Love[105] , Doric column drums from 5th century BC, which are thought to have been carried to the site from another place, and a marble head from Classical Period in the Athens National Museum which is known to have been brought from Tekir area, none of these can be taken to verify the presence of an early settlement in this area prior to 4th century BC.[106]

This discussion remains still unresolved at present due to the lack of sufficient epigraphic and archaeological evidence. Nevertheless, it can be suggested that before the process of *synoikismos*, the Knidians may have been organized in a dispersed pattern of settlements in the form of *komai*[107], which was a common social practice in Dor origined societies. The principal urban center established at Tekir signifies the implementation of *synoikismos* of the Knidian society by merging the less populated settlements together. Therefore, the significance of the discussion on the location of Old Knidos declines, compared to the need for a thorough investigation of the archaic settlements of parallel preeminence other than Burgaz.

103 Blümel, ibid, p. 3, no.1. cited in Tuna 1996

104 I.C. Love (1978), ibid, p 1111.

105 Love 1972

106 H.A. Cahn, ibid, sh.11. cited in Tuna 1996

107 Tuna 1996

The *synoikismos* process and the transplantation phase to Tekir Cape, led to a number of changes in the settlement pattern and land-use of Knidian peninsula. In order to satisfy the needs of market economy, new olive groves and vineyards have been formed by terracing steep-slopes and cleaning stones from surface land. In addition, with their equatorial structure, these newly acquired plots were regarded as the reflection of the social organization and democratization processes of the era[108].

It is estimated that only 20% of Datça Peninsula was arable before 4th century BC, which indicates an agricultural potential sufficient to feed a maximum of 12.000 people. However, due to the restructuring of the ancient wine market, the potential of Datça Peninsula was increased enough to feed an additional 20.000 people.

The increasing demand for workforce with the rise in production resulted in a number of changes in the urban and spatial organization, whereas the inflation in the number of rural settlements brought about specialization and economic stratification among the settlements. This phenomenon was also displayed in the spatial pattern through the enlargement of the house sizes, which reflected social stratification, and the emergence of spaces for specialized activities such as workshops.[109]

During and after the long abandonment phase in 4th century BC, the main activities became storage and loading in the Old Knidos Port while the rest of the settlement had been used for agricultural activities. The necropolis had also been in use for a while. The number of workshops and storage units increased in Burgaz and its surrounding areas following fourth century B.C. The wine workshop to the north of Burgaz, metal workshops in the excavation site, and ceramic workshops in Reşadiye demonstrate that Burgaz became a rural center, which provided support to

108 Tuna 1996

109 Tuna 1996

the market economy of Knidos. In the later periods, it continued its existence in the form of sporadic agricultural settlements. [110]

4.3 Archaeological Research at Burgaz:

The archaeological research at Burgaz which is being conducted since 1993 primarily focuses on the chronology and the expansion of the settlement. Since then, 20 ha was intensively surveyed by archaeo-geophysical prospection; and a total area of 6000 m2 was excavated compliant with the results of the survey. The investigations at four main sectors, namely NE, SE, Acropolis, and B11, explored the occupation areas such as the acropolis, ports, residential quarters and the orthogonal layout of the city 1m below the present surface level in some cases [111]. (Fig. 2)

According to the results of the 3-D resistivity imaging survey[112] held on the Acropolis sector (approximately 3 ha.); the general ancient settlement layout of the area is oriented to NW-SE and NE-SW directions. This result is in accordance with the gridiron pattern revealed by the excavations and gradiometer surveys on the site. These anomalies had been checked, test trenches were performed in various localities in the acropolis as well. The information obtained from one of the test trenches indicate that the bedrock had been leveled for building activities. The archaeological formation of the Acropolis area constitutes at least six separate cultural layers the earliest of which is dated to the Late Geometric period. Investigations unearthed remains such as an area leveled until the bedrock and filled up by secondary deposits with a high density of sherds, botanical remains and some metal objects; some parts of walls, and one inhumation tomb at the other part of the acropolis area. The

110 ibid.

111 Numan Tuna, Burgaz Arkeolojik Kazıları ,Kazı Sunuçları Toplantısı 1993-2005 (Vol. 5-27)

112 M. G. Drahor, G. Göktürkler, M. A. Berge, T. Ö. Kurtulmuş and N. Tuna: A large-scale 3-D resistivity imaging from an archaeological site in south-western Anatolia, Turkey: a case study

absence of a 4th century BC administrative and/or public building that was expected to be found to the south of Acropolis should be the result of the leveling activities that took place in the Hellenistic period and after.

The area excavated at Ancient Port, the sector of B11 stretches over an area of 300 m^2 , where spatial remains associated with a Hellenistic building complex were exposed on a terrace upon the slopes of the Acropolis, together with remnants of Late Archaic- Classical Period public structure underneath. The test trenches indicate that this structure had right-angled corners running in zigzags parallel to and surrounding the Acropolis terrace, and was used from the beginning of the 5th century BC to the early Hellenistic period[113].

At SE (Fig. 3) sector on the other hand, it is observed that the fourth century occupation level was destroyed by the later period constructions as well as by the modern activities[114]. Therefore, the excavation results at present provide some information about town planning, in terms of, for instance, road and street orientation and approximate size and shape of *insulae* and water management of the settlement. Although some specialized spaces like courts are distinguished, it is difficult to interpret the spatial organization of the houses in this sector yet.

Owing to better preservation, the domestic area in the northeast sector can be identified by one *insula* surrounded by three streets; two wide, and one narrow; measuring 2.20 m. in width, which includes five houses, one unearthed partially.(Fig. 4) Although the excavated area is small, a more regular layout has been obtained compared to the south sector. Three houses lay in southern half of the *insula* with their shorter sides facing the wide street extending from NW to SE, while the other

113 trench no: SE.1.18.D, SE.1.17.D Tuna 2001, p 140

114 Tuna 1996-2006

house and the partially unearthed house are found on the western half; their short sides face the wide street that stretches from NE to SW.

Copious evidence from geophysical survey and test trenches at various points of Burgaz plain unquestionably demonstrated the 4th century settlement lying on an orthogonal plan, as well as the existence of precursory periods. The presence of the *peristasis* [115], that is the gap between the houses in the form of a channel in residential areas, which measured approximately 50-60 cm in width is an important evidence of the grid plan[116]. *Peristasis* was a common application resulted both from technical needs, for instance heat insulation and rainwater drainage and also property needs and it had been used since the 7th century BC in Greek *poleis*[117].

In Burgaz houses, *peristasis* could have resulted from the climatic obligations necessitated by settling on the coast and served as a drainage channel as well. They were also wide enough to form a passage way but narrow to constitute a street. *Peristasis* gaps are observed to have been blocked or included into the houses in the late Classical period.[118]

At present, the earliest evidence of occupation detected at the site is dated to Late Geometric period. Following the gradual abandonment of the site around the end of the 4th century BC, the coastal area continued to serve for storage and loading activities of the Hellenistic-Roman port, whereas the hinterland developed a sporadic pattern of workshops for industrial-agricultural activities and necropolis sites of later

115 Tuna 1995, p 286

116 Tuna 1998, p 458

117 Zeyrek H.,1994

118 Tuna 1999, p 430

periods. A wine workshop with its installations such as wine presses and well-defined storage units are found at the northern sector.[119]

4.4 The Settlement Phases of Burgaz:

In order to comprehend the growth model of the settlement pattern, test trenches and soundings are done particularly in the streets together with the adjacent houses and *peristasis*.[120] As a result, the test trenches at a certain point revealed the red colored virgin soil providing sufficient evidence for the stratigraphy of the settlement[121], which showed that the Geometric settlement extended over a 25 ha wide area, and without any interruption of inhabitancy, expanded to 40 ha in the later periods. The Geometric pottery fragments found in these soundings are not associated with any architectural remains yet, however they are still significant in determining the stratigraphic sequence of the settlement, dating the earliest settlement phase back to 8th century BC [122]

The test trenches at the SE and NE sectors proved that the Archaic spatial units were filled for surface leveling during the Classical period[123]. The alignment of the Classical period wall with the Archaic ones and the raised floors of the Classical period supported by Archaic foundation walls, clearly mark that the settlement pattern of the Archaic period was preserved in the subsequent period as well. At the SE sector[124] the remains of the Archaic settlement were destroyed severely by the construction activities of the Classical period, while archaic layers in NE sector were destroyed by the construction activities to a relatively lesser

119 Tuna 1995, p 258-259

120 See the excavation reports published by Tuna, Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı volumes ; 1998-2006

121 Tuna 1996, p 258-260

122 Tuna 1996, p258

123 Tuna 1998p 428-430

124 Tuna 1999 p 426-429

degree[125]. The walls were used by the inhabitants of the Classical period settlement, and new walls were placed on associated archaic fillings.

The soundings implemented particularly at the *peristasis* gaps point out that the settlement at Burgaz was laid on an orthogonal plan as early as the beginning of the 6th century BC and the network of streets and the demarcation lines of individual properties, apparently, were also arranged during is period[126].

Preserving the relations among the focal points of city, Burgaz was rebuilt in the middle of 5th century BC, in which, for instance, the directions of main arteries and the boundaries of domestic units had been left intact. The last occupation period is dated to the third quarter of 4th century. Until the abandonment phase, the general layout of 5th century BC had been preserved by some alterations that had been realized especially in the domestic units[127]. The excavation results of the south sector exposed that the domestic quarters extended beneath the Hellenistic Period fortification walls of the acropolis[128]. The Hellenistic and Roman settlements were intensified in the acropolis, which suggests that a need must have emerged for the enlargement of the area surrounded by fortification walls. [129]

Consequently, the organized settlement was abandoned during the third quarter of the 4th century BC.

4.5 Settlement Layout in Burgaz:

The excavations in Burgaz revealed the orthogonal layout of the settlement which extents 40 ha. area from the foundation phase to the abandonment process, dated to the Late Classical Period. Although the plan is not strictly organized and

125 Tuna 1998 p 440

126 Tuna 1999, p 430

127 Tuna 1999 p 430

128 Tuna 2001 p 138

rigorously gridiron, Burgaz follows an orthogonal pattern where some parts are clearly subdivided by streets. In the residential areas in Burgaz, the irregular pattern of the blocks in due to the oblique angle of the streets. The main longitudinal axis intersected by much narrower perpendicular streets subdivided the settlement into rectangular or trapezoidal blocks[130].

With their well-preserved pavements, the streets at the SE sector (three wide and one narrow) define the best-preserved urban domestic area of the Classical period discovered so far at Burgaz. One of the wide streets, Street 1, which abutted the acropolis, stretching from NW to SE, has rough cobble stone pavement and with its cambered shape, (which is explained as sloped from to the center both sides) drain the storm or rain water to the port area[131].

The second wide street which has a hard surface consisting an admixture of pottery pieces, stone and pebble in its last phase, stretched from NE to SW. This street turns to east with a sharp angle, and forms a crossroad by intersecting the narrow street. After the crossroad junction, it continues towards NE again. The width of the road in this part is measured as 3.23 m.[132] (Fig. 3)

Street 1 and Street 2 are both broad avenues and they connect the port areas (L1 and L2) to each other. Partially unearthed, the third street extends from NE to SW bordering the southern part of the *insula*. The fourth street is the narrowest among all in Burgaz, which measures 1.65m. in width.(1.80 m. in some places). It also has a well-preserved rough cobble pavement. The drainage channel here has been unearthed, which spreads parallel to the street. This channel was bordered by

129 Tuna, 1998 p.430

130 Tuna 1998, p 453-454; Tuna 1999, p 430

131 Tuna, Ayrı Basım 2002 yılı çalışmaları p. 63-65

132 Tuna 2002 p 46

large, well-shaped stones. The channel basement was made of gravel and has an inclination from northwest to southeast towards the main street. The drainage flow had been manipulated by means of the inclination at some points.

To sum up, the drainage management of the city was provided by the drainage channels in narrow streets, while wider ones were themselves inclined towards to the ports. Besides, the drainage flow among the houses had been directed to the street by *peristasis* gaps that had drainage channels where they met the street.

To understand the technical construction of the streets and their historical development, soundings were made in the streets and the adjoining houses. According to the results, in connection with the rearrangement activities in the settlement, the road surfaces were constantly raised and filled with various materials on a wider scale from the beginning of the 5th century BC to the end of the 4th century BC. The furnishing materials changed as well in this period. Instead of stone furnishing, an admixture of pottery pieces, stone and pebble had been used in 4th century BC [133].

Similar to the SE sector, the street was also continuously raised by using different materials as an admixture in accordance with the occupation layers in the NE sector from second half of the 5th century to the end of the 4th century. The streets at the NE sector are wider than the streets in the SE sector with their 4.50 m. width. Except for the street with an inclined surface from N to S, in NE-SW direction, no indicator related to the drainage features of the streets in the NE sector has been revealed yet[134]. (Fig.4)

133 Tuna 2000 p 452

134 Tuna 2006 p 206-207

No public area or building serving for common use such as a fountain has been covered yet in the residential quarters.

The orthogonal town planning was a common application in the Greek cities in mainland Greece and the Aegean region and is attributed to Hippodamos, the architect. The best practice of this plan type in the Classical period is found in Miletos. However, the research conducted in both Western Anatolia and Mainland Greece demonstrated that Hippodamos was not the inventor but an able implementer of this plan type.[135] In mainland Greece, the three sites mentioned in this study are characterized by an orthogonal town planning. Owing to the large scale and detailed excavations, the orthogonal layout of the Olynthus has been unearthed and the foundation of the site was dated to the 430 BC. Two othe cities from Mainland Greece, Kassope in Epeiros, the foundation of which was dated to ca.400 BC and Peiraies in, a project of Hippodamos himself which was founded in about the middle of the 5th century BC with a regular plan, are the significant examples of the orthogonal cities in the Classical period[136]. Finally, the work in Haleis proved that the site was based on an orthogonal layout since the 6th century BC, the earliest and that the later construction activities remained loyal to this original plan[137].

Similar to Haleis, Burgaz was laid on an orthogonal plan but as early as the beginning of the 6th century BC, which indicates that the original use of the grid-iron plan is not dated to Classical or post-Hippodamian period, but is traceable back to in the Archaic period as well.

135 Rudolph 1948, p 140

136 ibid. , p 140

137 Ault 1994, p 55

In Western Anatolia, the orthogonal layout is observed best in Klazomenai, Kolophon, and Smyrna[138]. Different from the settlement plan of Burgaz, a proper grid plan system was based upon the orthogonal intersection of roads in Klazomenai and Kolophon, where the planned settlement phase is dated to 4th century BC and afterwards[139]. On the other hand, the settlement plan of Smyrna which started from the 7th century BC had not systematic orthogonal plan as the streets are not crossed in right angle like that of Burgaz.

138 <http://www.klazomeniaka.com/07-KLAZOMENAI-KHYTON-NESOS.html>; Holland 1944, p 91-171; Özgenel 1992, p 73-79

CHAPTER 5

THE DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE IN BURGAZ

5.1. Method of Analysis

The settlement pattern is revealed in two sectors, namely SE and NE, at Burgaz. This is a non-modular settlement that does not follow a regular pattern, while the residential areas are delimited by broader avenues and streets. The two *insulae* which are found in each sector, can not be precisely measured because of destruction. In the SE sector, the trapezoidal *insula* is bordered by the main streets on its northern and southern sides. The damage caused by later period activities and the modern ones in this sector is an obstacle to understand and study the domestic units in detail. The general view of the domestic quarter in this sector is different from the NE sector. Due to the later period activities, which transformed the quality and function of units from domestic to workshops or combined them. Although the precise size of the *insula* and the houses in it are not cleared yet, the specialized spaces such as the court and interior division of three houses can be distinguished.

The data related to the details in domestic units however, are used as indicators of general characteristics. In addition, the results of the soundings, which revealed the stratigraphic sequences of the houses, are compared to the NE sector to find the parallels in the re-organizational activities in different areas of the settlement. The NE sector which has a more regular layout on the other hand, is chosen to present the examples of ancient Burgaz houses.

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139 Castagnoli 1971, p 52-56 .

In the NE sector, there is an *insula* abutted by two avenues on the southern and western sides as well as a street on its northern side. There are five houses excavated so far in this sector. One of the three houses was laid in the southern part of the *insula* and was formed by a combination of two houses, whereas two other houses are located on the eastern half. The four houses in NE sector (Houses 1, 2, 3, 4) are chosen as a sample for investigation.

The analysis relies on evaluating the archaeological data in terms of stratigraphy, structure and architecture. In the first stage of analysis, the plan characteristics of houses and the relationship between the *insula* and the houses are examined in relation to the size and orientation of houses and also to their arrangement within the *insula*. In addition, some observations to understand how different periods or the alterations influenced the plan and use of houses during their period of utilization from their establishment in 6th century BC to their latest phase of occupation in the last quarter of 4th century BC are presented. For that, the phases of occupation, alteration traces, and packings revealed by the soundings implemented inside the houses and *peristasis* gaps are analyzed.

In the second stage, the structural characteristics of the houses are explored to find out whether there are any distinctive building techniques or materials that distinguish the houses from each other. The influences of these building techniques on the interior division, such as the use of different pavements in the closed and open areas, are also examined. The decorational characteristics as well, are studied both to understand whether there were any differences in terms of wealth in between the households and also to define the possible specialized areas, like *androne*s, within the houses.

In the fourth part of the evaluation there is a comparison of Burgaz houses and the other classical period Greek houses excavated in different areas. Space and interior division of both groups of houses compared for their similarity or difference. The arrangement of spaces within the houses is defined, based on their architectural and structural characteristics, and their relation to each other together with their locations in each sample are stated in this section.

The analysis results of the artefactual distribution are presented in the fifth section in order to understand the dialectic relationship between architecture and the use of space from an archaeological perspective. In addition to the architecturally distinguishable spaces such as *androne*s and courtyards, the possible purposes of undifferentiated rooms and the relationship between architectural organization and daily routines, like food preparation and cooking, are pondered in this part.

The political, economical and the social parameters influence how people create, transform, and experience the space and the place they live in. Therefore, defining only the physical structures is not enough to understand how a society conceives its domestic space and the sets of activities carried out in dwelling units. Therefore the final part focused on the house as a fundamental social unit vis-à-vis the economical and social aspects of the Greek culture in Classical period. The impact of the economic conditions of the households, their relationship within themselves and with the society they live in on their house architecture is investigated at this part.

5.2 Plan Layout

Burgaz houses are roughly rectangular and closed units, which are located in *insulae*, and surrounded by *peristasis*. The plots of the courtyard-houses mostly vary in size, but the average dimensions for each plot are generally 10 x 15 m., with the

entrance placed on the narrow side as a principle. The houses are mostly separated by a 0.80 m. wide *peristasis* gap, left for rainwater drainage and heat insulation. The size of the houses changes in each sample. The sizes of Houses 1 and 2 are approximately 200 m^2, while Houses 3 and 4 measure approximately 130 m^2. The houses are relatively small in size compared to the similar examples in other sites[140].

Except House 2, the central axis of the houses can be identified in relation to the placement of walls and pillars, and the roof system, which divides the houses into two equal parts, as is the case in Olynthus[141].

Similar to other Greek houses, the principle of orientating a house towards south is also observed in Burgaz houses. The orientation of both houses and rooms is an important determinant that influenced not only the light and ventilation needs of the house but also the functional characteristic of rooms. For instance, the northern side was preferred for the storage areas used for storing food and agricultural crops while the southern side was reserved for household activities[142]. Houses 1, 3, and 4 are located at the southern part of the *insula* with their short sides adjacent to the street. Similarly, House 2 is placed at the eastern part of the *insula* with its short side facing the street. This arrangement must have provided more utilization from orientation for houses. Houses 1, 3, and 4 are oriented towards northeast-southwest direction, while House 2 faced towards northwest-southeast.

Similar to the Greek houses briefly introduced above, Burgaz houses abutted to a street, but their interiors were invisible from outside, for reasons of protection and

140 The houses at Olynthus have a square plan measuring approximately 17 m on one side (Cahill 1991 p 198); while in Haleis the house sizes range between 200-230 m2 (Ault 1991, p 79-199)

141 Cahill 1991, page 199

142 Xenophon gives a detailed account of the storage areas in houses in that the dry stores were used for grain, the cool ones for wine, and the bright ones for those products and utensils which needed light, Pomeroy, 1998, p.29

privacy[143]. The house plan was organized around an outdoor space in the form of a courtyard and various indoor spaces placed around this courtyard. The plan of Houses 1 and 2 are centripetal, radiating from a central court, while Houses 3 and 4 have linear plans, in which the rooms lead from one to the other. House 3 and 4 are entered immediately from the street, while House 1and 2 via a narrow passage, which led into a central court bordered by few rooms. The single entrance from the street and the dominant role of the court are in accordance with the "single entrance/courtyard model" seen in many Greek houses[144].

Taking into consideration the disposition of rooms, the fundamental principles in terms of the plan characteristics related to the traditional typology are not observed in Burgaz houses. In other words, the characteristic Olynthian plan, which included a wider portico (*pastas*) or an open vestibule running across the whole width of the north side of the house and onto which more than one room opens, is not seen in Burgaz houses. The presence of a single dominant room; a principal living room with a portico, as a reflection of the hierarchical organization plan, which actually is the determining element of the *prostas* plan type, is also not seen in the Burgaz houses.

The complex formed by a rectangular room and two corridors attached to it on the northwestern corner of House 1 (Fig. 5) however is worthy of reconsideration[145]. Interestingly enough, this structure in this form resembles the typical *oikos* complex seen in Priene houses. Alternatively, the corridor to the east of this rectangular space were used as an entrance aisle in the period when the western one of the two houses that made up of House 1 was used as a single house. It is not clear yet whether the entrance was provided from the courtyard or from the corridor, for the period after the two

143 Nevett 1999, p 72

144 Nevett 1999, p 103

houses were combined. Furthermore, the absence of a similar arrangement in the NE and SE sectors suggests that this situation might have occurred rather spontaneously due to the merging of the two houses, instead of being an indicator of an emerging plan type. Similar plan types seen in Houses 3 (Fig.7) and 4 (Fig.8)are found at Karystia and Euboia[146] where they are defined as rural houses. (Fig. 1.5) Unfortunately, no detailed information is published about the architectural characteristics or artefactual distribution of these houses. In addition, two small houses in Aegina with their three-space-unit display similar plan characteristics to Houses 3 and 4 as well. (Fig. 7 and 8) However, in these houses, which are dated to Early Archaic Period, the space to the south of the two connected rooms is not a court but defined as a long corridor or portico[147].

Despite the differences in their plan characteristics, Burgaz houses exhibit some similar features such as a single entrance, a central court and surrounding rooms that the entrances of which were separate from each other in general. Indeed, the organizational characteristics of the houses, for instance, the court as a multipurpose activity area and the center of the internal traffic, the presence of an *andron* as a diagnostic room, and the unspecialized rooms, are common elements of both *pastas* and *prostas* plan types. In terms of their organizational characteristics, Burgaz houses are similar to the houses in other domestic contexts in general, rather than to specific plan types like *pastas* or *prostas*. In the same vein, in Burgaz houses, the court served as a work area as well as a circulation node by which other rooms were reached, and the rest of the house has a non-hierarchical disposition of rooms in a well-planned order. Moreover, the court in Burgaz houses undertakes the functions of the *pastas*/*prostas* corridor, which ranges from food preparation to ritual activities.

145 I would like to extend my gratitude to Assist. Prof. Dr. Lale Özgenel who drove my attention to this matter

146 Nevett 1999, p. 85

There is no evidence indicating the presence of a second storey in Burgaz houses. Neither sturdy construction bases to support a second storey, nor any remains of staircases are found in the alteration strata of the houses so far.

Construction phases of some houses date back to 6th century BC; each was inhabited during 6th , 5th, and 4th centuries BC with considerable modifications during their occupation period. The modifications show variety ranging from adjoining the *peristasis* with the house to combining two houses together. The last occupation level in houses is dated to the third quarter of the 4th century BC.

5.3 Structural Characteristics

5.3.1 Construction phases

The soundings in Burgaz houses indicate that the earliest phase of the settlement was dated to first half of the 6th century BC, followed by a reorganization that took place at the beginning of the 5th century BC, which left intact the network of streets and the demarcation lines of individual properties. Although the interiors of the houses underwent a considerable amount of modifications in their occupation period, their borders were preserved.

The earliest features obtained from soundings in the *peristatis* gaps among Houses 2, 3, and 4 denote that these houses had the same size since the foundation level. The earliest alignments of outer walls of these houses stand on the virgin soil and date to the second half of the 6th century BC. During the occupation period of houses, the outer walls had been raised in the same or extended width. While the modifications in the 5th century BC were related to the elevation of the walls and floors of the houses, the alterations in 4th century BC are mostly concerned with their interior spaces with substantial changes in the activity areas compared to 5th century

147 Graham 1966 p. 6

BC. (Fig. 10 and 11) In House 3 for instance, the size of the 5th century BC court was decreased in the beginning of 4th century BC with the construction of additional walls, whereas the resulting new area to the north of the court was used as a closed space.

House 2 and 4 preserved their initial plan of 6th century BC for the most part; except for the different activity areas formed in House 2 (Fig.6) by the addition of extra walls to the court in the beginning of 4th century BC.

A considerable amount of modification among Burgaz Houses is observed in House 1. This house, which is detected to have been constructed as two small separate houses initially in 6th century BC, was transformed into a single unit with the alterations done in mid-5th century BC by the cancellation of the *peristasis* in the middle. The wall bordering the eastern part of the house to the west has been destroyed and attached to the *peristasis* and the area obtained was paved with a hard, pebble floor to be used as a courtyard. On the other hand, the excavations in the house interiors revealed that the walls were situated upon the compacted red soil from the Archaic period residue. The multi-period usage observed on the walls showed that except for the courtyard, the merging of the two houses did not lead to a major change at least in terms of architecture. Excavations in SE sector exposed a stratification similar to NE sector; however, the remains of the Archaic settlement were destroyed severely by the construction activities of the Classical period. Although a well-defined layer of early 6th century BC, with stone pavement and in-situ findings on the floor[148] was unearthed in the SE sector, the Archaic spatial units were filled for surface leveling during the Classical period. Archaic walls were placed on red colored virgin soil, whereas the Classical ones were placed into Archaic layers.

To sum up, the settlement pattern of the Archaic period was preserved in the subsequent periods in both NE and SE sectors, although the latter was severely damaged.

By the end of the 4th century BC, some parts of the houses were converted to workshops. A metal workshop dated to the end of the 4th century BC is uncovered in the northeast part of the House 2. The plot walls of two houses were displaced to provide some space for the workshop. At the SE sector, the rooms of the houses located to the north of the street in NW-SE direction were rearranged by the displacement of walls for larger spaces used for weaving and metal workshops.[149]

5.3.2 Masonry

The soundings indicate that the walls of the houses in Burgaz have a multiphase usage. The archaic wall alignments used were the same or extended in size. As the Classical period walls range between 50-60 cm in width, the Archaic walls can be expected to have been narrower[150]. The walls are 40-50 cm high with filling debris consisting of an admixture of pebble, sand, and sometimes *horasan*[151], and are mounted upon gravel layer by layer. The *euthyntheria*[152] course is made of larger and flatter flagstones and the upper courses were sometimes built by well-cut square blocks of local limestone sized 20-30 x 15-20 cm. in isodomic masonry or rough stones in dry-stone masonry. Stone foundation is approximately 30-40cm high, surmounted by a mud-brick (adobe) level. Measuring 35 cm x 12 cm x 30 cm in dimension, the adobes were manufactured by an admixture of red soil, mud, and *horasan*, fixed with clay

148 Tuna, 1998 p.428

149 Tuna, 2003 p.64

150 An archaic wall found in NE sector is 38 cm wide. Tuna 2006

151 *Horasan* is a kind of mortar made of brick dust and lime, which is found naturally in Datça Peninsula; cited in Atıcı 2003, p. 28

152 *Euthyntheria* was the basement level of fountation.

suture 2-3 cm in width. (Fig.9) They were usually placed on a packed stone bottom, but in some instances they are also raised directly from the bed-soil. Mud-bricks found in-situ indicate that the superstructures of the walls were made of mud-brick placed on a socle of 40 cm high limestone blocks. Besides in-situ findings, the negative traces of walls and rubble construction provide details of the masonry in Burgaz.

5.3.3 Floor Levels

The elevation of the floors is a common modification method used in Burgaz houses. Because of the deterioration by moisture, the floors had been raised frequently where beaten earth and clay were used for strength. Moreover, different types of floor materials were used, such as *horasan*, pebble and *horasan*, gravel-clay, and beaten earth as an admixture.

In general, the mixture of *horasan* and pebble or beaten earth was used for the courtyards together with stone pavement. On the other hand, relatively smooth *horasan* floors were used for the *androne*s. The rough and tough floors made up with more pebbles, evolved into a smoother, flawless floor at the end of the fourth century.

5.3.4 Roof System

The single-sloped roof was common in Greek houses. Some sides of the roof sloped towards the courtyard, while others inclined towards the exterior of the house. In Olynthus, where shared roof is not a common architectural principle for example, houses depend on the two axes that divided house into equal parts, which also determined the roof running over the northern or southern half of the houses. Flat clay roofs, on the other hand, were used in the Aegean islands and nearby coasts[153]. The

153 Jameson 1990, p 97-98

rubble construction in some houses, for example in Klazomenai[154], indicates that the single sloped roof and flat clay roof have also been used together.

The central axis in Houses 1, 3, and 4 in Burgaz must have been a ridge beam related to the roof system. Although it is unclear how the roof was sloped, the presence of the *peristasis* must have been a determinant factor for orienting the slope of the roof. Moreover, the *pithoi* found in the *peristasis* indicate that they were also used to collect the rainwater in which case the sloping roof would be an advantage. The absence of the ridge tiles usually measuring 60x65 cm. indicates that the roof system used in Burgaz houses could have been single-sloped. Due to the absence of a central axis, on the other hand, the roof system is unclear in House 2. The *pithos* that was placed in the adjoining *peristasis* of House 2 suggests that the eastern part of the house might have had a single-sloped roof system inclining towards the *peristasis*.

Because of the different plan characteristics and orientations of houses, a shared roof system is deemed rather improbable for Burgaz Houses.

In the Greek Houses, formed by the roof timbers, the ceiling was covered by a mixture of straw or rushes and mud[155]. Similarly, a mixture of earth and *horasan* and another type of earth *(geren toprağı)* had been used for isolation purposes as a part of the ceiling in Burgaz houses. This kind of earth is still used for building the local houses in the Knidian Peninsula. The absence of columns as a support to the superstructure in Burgaz suggests the use of wooden posts for this purpose. The roof system of semi-closed areas found particularly in the courtyards had been supported by the side walls in House 2; however, for those in Houses 3 and 4, wooden posts and/or ridge beams should have been used for the same function.

154 <http://www.klazomeniaka.com/07-KLAZOMENAI-KHYTON-NESOS.html>

155 Jameson 1990, p 97-98

5.3.5 Building Materials

The Classical Greek house was typically constructed with portable building materials such as stones, mud-bricks, wood, and terracotta tiles. In addition, these materials were combined with each other or mixed with earth and reused for different purposes such as raising rubble or floors, covering surfaces or making drainage channels[156]. The reuse of materials is also observed in the construction of Burgaz houses as well. Besides the major materials such as local rock, -conglomerate-, stones in various size, gravel and clay, coarse ware fragments, terracotta tiles and even animal bones were used as building, floor or filling material[157]. The drainage channel in House 2 is a good example of this practice. This channel was made up of tile fragments, fragments of large coarse ware such as *lekane* and *pithos* and terracotta pipes.

As reusable materials were also resellable, the building materials could also have been taken away just like the most valuable household goods during the resettlement of Burgaz.

5.4 Decoration

Special decoration features such as mosaic floors or marble pavements are not found in Burgaz houses. Moreover, no technique or material, indicating the status of wealth, is distinguished in these houses. Stucco is observed to be the only decorational element.

On the other hand, plastered walls must have been used for specialized rooms such as *androne*s (House 1 Room E; House 2 Room A, House 3 Room B) A large

156 Pettergrew 2001, p 196-197

157 As conglomerate is a soft rock, it can be worked easily, and is especially used for the basement levels by the masons.

amount of red stucco fragments suggested that the walls were plastered and painted over a dado or may even have contained some simple drawings.[158]

5.5 Architectural Characteristics

5.5.1 Interior division

It should be foremost noted that the interior division in Burgaz houses does not follow a distinguished principle. No explicit relationship is observable in terms of differentiating the interior spaces in relation to economic conditions, cultural features, or level of technology. This is concluded from the fact that there is no differentiation among the construction techniques or materials used in these houses in which the interior spaces and their size differ from each other.

Despite the fact that the levels of interior division (the number of rooms, their constellation, etc.) and size of the houses can in general be taken as indicators of the economic condition of their owners, it is not possible to claim that the economic conditions can also be taken as indicators influential on the planning of the Burgaz houses as well. It should be considered that Burgaz is a settlement abandoned in a planned manner, that is, the valuable household goods and building materials were taken away while the insignificant ones were left behind.

Even Houses 3 and 4, which were of similar size and were located next to each other, are different from each other in terms of their interior division. House 3 has a court at the west side of house and three rooms while House 4 has a court at the east side of the house and two rooms. Moreover, as there is no trace of alteration in any of the two houses since their earliest strata, except for the 5th century modification of the courtyard in House 3, which was tapered with a separation wall, they were initially

158 Evidence pertaining to this matter is found in Haleis houses, Ault 1994, p. 236; Similar considerations are made for the plastered walls and red stucco fragments found in the androns of Klazomenai, <http://www.klazomeniaka.com/07-

constructed relatively small, demonstrating that this was not due to any change in the economic conditions. Similarly, Houses 1 and 2, despite their similar size, are also thoroughly different from each other, regarding their interior divisions. House 1 has eleven spaces including the court while House 2 has 6 spaces. Compared to House 1, however, House 2 displays a rather well-planned organization and has more clearly defined activity areas.

5.5.2 Entrance

A single entrance usually placed on the narrow side, seems to have been a common principle in Burgaz houses. Despite the lack of thresholds or doorposts indicating the location of the entrances precisely, there is a strong possibility for a single entrance. This is suggested from the wall remnants and the general layout of the houses. The entrance is either via a passage or directly from the street in Houses 1,and 2. The lack of super-structural rubble construction in the excavations in these areas demonstrates that the passages were unroofed.

Although the three houses (House 2, 3 and 4) had an entrance from a street or an avenue, the situation in House 1 suggests that there might have been an entrance to this house from the *peristasis* as well. Formed by the merging of two houses, the earlier first house to the west in House 1 obviously used to have an entrance from the street. In the earlier second house to the east, however, the area adjacent to the street could have also been a closed space in its initial usage. Concerning the typical entrance of the Classical Greek house, in which access would not be provided directly into a closed space, it is more probable for the corridor to the north of this specific space to have been connected with the entrance. In this case, the southern part of the entrance would have been an *andron*, while the northern section the courtyard with its

KLAZOMENAI-KHYTON-NESOS.html>,and Işık 1987, p. 31-32

hardened, pebble pavement. Therefore, the entrance must have been provided initially from the *peristasis* at the earlier usage phase of this house. The inclusion of *peristasis* gaps to the house is a common practice which is also observed in the SE sector. However, as there is no other evidence for entrances from *peristasis* yet, this for the time being, remains as a probable option.

The entrance in House 2 is more well-defined, which was connected to the courtyard with a corridor. Alongside the corridor, there are closed spaces located on both sides, the one to the south being the *andron*. In this way, the entrance to the house interiors was taken under control. The entrances of Houses 3 and 4 are from the street side, giving a direct access to their courtyards, without any passage. The presence of a single entrance in Greek houses is considered to be related to the safety and privacy of the private sphere[159], and to prevent any unwelcoming confrontation with male visitors as well as any view from the street into the court "angled passage"[160] were often used. Contrary to this common feature, Houses 3 and 4 lacked passages, which evokes the possibility for the adaptation of a different type of solution utilized to solve the problems of privacy and visibility. For instance, in order to separate the street door from the remainder of the court, and thus, preventing the visual contact between the court and the street, portable or wooden paravanes might have been used[161].

5.5.3 Courtyard

159 Nevett 1999, p71-72

160 ibid p 124

161 Deriving from the absence of thresholds in the entrances of andrones, Hoepfner stated that andrones could have been isolated from the remainder of the house by using a simple curtain system. This study suggests that this kind of temporary precautions could have been used in different areas of the Burgaz house as well. In addition, as Wallace–Hadrill argues women could have had retired to their private rooms when the visitors were expected. Hoepfner 1999, p 155-164, Wallace–Hadrill 1996, p 104-116

As common in the Greek houses, courtyards and associated features are also seen in Burgaz houses. First of all, courtyards, which ranged in size from ½ to ¼ of the total area of the house, usually have a rectangular shape and are located at the southern or central part of the houses. This large unroofed area provides light and ventilation for the surrounding rooms as well as interaction and connection among them. The central position of the courtyard in House 2, to which all rooms -except the possible *andron*- open directly, is suitable to provide interaction in between rooms and the court; providing a good example for the operation of this function.

Although the courts in Houses 3 and 4 are not centrally located, but placed on one side of the house, they also play an important role in organizing the internal traffic for the remaining spaces in the houses. As being the main area for household activities, the court includes special features such as a burnt (ashy) area used for cooking, a well, and a small podium which must have been used for grinding or pressing activities.

However, the courtyard installations in Burgaz houses are not recurrent features. A well is only found in House 3, for instance, while the small podium in House 2. Nevertheless, all courts comprise open and semi-open areas. In terms of semi-open areas, the architecturally visible internal divisions is either in the form of niches as placed on the west side of the courtyard in House 4, or open-ended half walls, attached from only one side to the court; as seen in the court of House 2.

It is not clear whether water supply for Burgaz Houses was publicly resolved or left to the house owners; wells are not found in all courtyards. There is only one cistern found until now which is located at the SE sector. A probable fountain edifice or a water depot, and alike are not found, yet. Despite the vagueness regarding the means of water supply and use, there is an instance to demonstrate how the waste water was handled. In

House 2, there is a drainage channel, which is another important feature of Greek courtyards. This channel starts from the west room, passes through the courtyard and continues to the street via an entrance corridor. It is built of tile pieces, big coarse ware pieces such as *lekane, pithos*, etc., and terracotta pipes. Placed on the compacted floor made up with a mixture of earth and pebble, the channel is 10.5 m long and 0.15 m wide. The slope of the channel transferred water into the street. Although the presence of a drainage channel is not regarded as a common principle, and despite its belonging to the last occupation phase in which some parts of the houses were used as workshops, this channel can be considered as an important feature indicating the presence of a drainage system in the domestic quarter of Burgaz.

Another courtyard installation seen in some Greek houses, such as those in Olynthus and Priene, are small square altars, which have a symbolic meaning in terms of protecting the family, but are not seen in Burgaz houses. Although no fixed altar or external hearth have been found in Burgaz houses, the presence of terracotta figurines and miniature vessels refers to a practice of domestic rituals. Other courtyard installations in Classical Greek houses such as *koprones*, toilet areas of the houses as observed in Haleis and Olynthus, have also no parallel in Burgaz yet.

5.5.4 Rooms

The number of rooms in Burgaz houses changes from one house to another but ranges between 2 to 5. As usual, the large houses include more rooms while the small ones have only two. In each case, notwithstanding the number of rooms, either two or more, they are all located around the court or/and were entered from the court. In the small houses, the rooms themselves are also connected. The entrances of the rooms can be identified in most of the houses, as the spatial openings between the walls indicate the position of the entrances. The width of the entrances ranges between 80

and 90 cm. The only threshold found in the Burgaz houses is in House 3, which was formed by two rectangular well-cut stones.

Rooms are not different from each other in architectural terms. In other words, there are no special features such as a different form or architectural embellishment that define the function of the rooms with certainty. Except their size, the only distinguishing element is the floor material. Some rooms had smooth clay floors, which were not disturbed by the heavy household activities, while others had rough floor material.

Architectural disposition of the rooms in Burgaz houses resembles other contemporary examples from the Classical Period. Similarly, rooms could have been easily divided or combined[162] according to the needs of the household. The court in House 3, for instance, had been divided by a wall at the end of the 5th century BC and the north part of the court was used as roofed area. The alteration traces activity in House they could have been used for different purposes in different times of the day or the year.

In the Greek domestic context, in general, some rooms are identified as shops or workshops, depending on their artifacts or independency with the rest of house[163]. The emergence of workshops in Burgaz houses, (in House 2) however, are related to the transformation of the old settlement to a rural center supporting the Knidian market economy as a consequence of the resettlements in 4th century BC, which had a substantial impact on the economic structure of the settlement. Therefore, it is not possible to evaluate the existence of the workshops as a general feature of the typical house plan in Burgaz. The considerable amount of alterations that were made at the

162 Jameson 1990 p 97

163 Cahill 1991 p 206

last period of occupation, and which changed the general characteristics of a house from a domestic unit to a workshop in Burgaz, is the subject of a different discussion; hence it is not included in this study.

Besides, parallel to the multi-purpose utilization of space in general, areas related with some specific domestic production, such as textile production, are not considered to have occupied a permanent location[164] and also are not found in Burgaz.

5.5.5 *Androne*s

The transformation of the ritual dining halls found in the houses of the rich in the Archaic period, to *androne*s in the classical Greek house is a process that began at the 5th century BC and was related to the *synoikismos* process that took place in the Classical *polis*.[165] *Androne*s were incorporated to the houses in a number of *polis* cities particularly in the Late Classical period[166].

Excavations also demonstrated that the *androne* was a later addition to the initial house plan; the walls of an already existing space was elaborately decorated and covered with relatively smooth *horasan* floors to form an *androne*.

The general characteristics of an *androne* can be stated as follows[167]:

- typically square (app. 4,5 m^2) and possibly decorated
- cement floor and plastered walls
- cement or pebble mosaic floor and raised margins
- a location near the street door
- off-centered position (separation from the household area)

164 This situation is observed in Haleis. Ault 1994 page 242

165 Hoepfner 1994, p 155

166 It is obvious in the excavations at Kolophon and Priene show that the androne were incorporated to the initial house plan later. Hoepfner 1994, p 161-162 On the other hand, in 4th century BC, even the isolated farm houses included androne, Jameson 1990, p 99

167 Cahill 1991, p 203; Jameson 1990, p 99; Nevett 1999, p 78

- the presence of a small ante-chamber; an anteroom placed in front

In Burgaz houses, the obvious indicators for the presence of an *andron* are the location, the plaster traces, and red stucco fragments on the walls, and treated floors found in House 1, House 2 and House 3. The andron in House 4 is identified according to its location rather than its decorational features. Instead of an *andron-anteroom* suit, however, one specialized room seems to have functioned as an *andron* here. An off-centered position is reserved for the *andrones* in Houses 1, 2 and 4.

The possible location of the *andron* in House 3 seems to be the northeast corner of the house. In contrast to the other houses, this room must have required a trespassing through the household activity area, seemingly violating the privacy codes. Unfortunately, it seems impossible to understand at present whether there were any precautionary measures taken to prevent such violation.[168]

5.6 Functional Characteristics

The functional characteristics of some spaces in the Greek houses can be identified by their location within the house and their relationships with each other. In addition, some evidence such as an ashy area, a drain, and/or well help to understand the functional attributes of rooms and spaces. On the other hand, it is not possible to identify the architectural function of unspecialized rooms and the kind of activities that took place in them. Besides, the multipurpose use of the activity areas altering according to different times and periods makes it difficult to undertake a functional analysis as well. But, the relation between architectural and artefactual features represents direct evidence for the activities which took place in Ancient Greek households.

168 It can be suggested that a temporary panel, a paravane, or alike may have been used to provide privacy; see section 5.5.2 in this chapter.

As far as the internal organization is concerned, it is important to identify the activity areas of the house. The detailed analyses of domestic assemblages in Olynthus revealed that the general statements concerning the domestic organization are not valid for every house in the sample. Despite the similar plan characteristics, the domestic organization in Greek houses had their own internal dynamics within the daily routine[169].

Similarly, the quantitative analysis of the artifacts from the Burgaz houses indicates a difference in the household organization of the houses[170]. To determine the location of the cooking areas and storage areas in Burgaz houses, the distribution of the artifacts is analyzed in the four houses in the northeast sector.

According to the results of quantitative analysis of the distribution of cooking wares[171] it can be said that Houses 1 and 2 had specific cooking areas (NE-1 Room G and NE-2 Room D). Besides these two areas, different rooms were also used for cooking activities (Room 1F and Room 2Fd). It is stated that, cooking was commonly done on a portable terracotta brazier located at a corner in a room or in a court in different times of the day or season. As opposed to this, there were no specific areas reserved for cooking in Houses 3 and 4; thus, a multifunctional area might have been used also for this purpose[172].

Secondly, it is understood that the storage areas did not have a common orientation in the house organization in Burgaz. According to the results of statistical

169 Nevett 1999, p 78, 123-126

170 Atıcı, 2003; Sakarya, 2003 .

171 The pottery that was used in the statistical analysis provides a representative selection of the cooking wares from the 4th century BC floor levels of NE houses and can be listed as: lopas, chytra, sauce pan, baking tray and tripod, Atıcı 2003, p 35-37

172 Atıcı 2003, p 51-54

analysis[173], storage was located in three different spaces in House 1. The Room F1 was used for both cooking and storing facilities. In addition, Room 1 was also used as a storage area for food supply together with household equipment. Lastly, various storage activities related to food processing took place in several parts of the court. Storage activities in House 2 were undertaken in two different rooms. Room E served as a special storage room, whereas Room 2C was used to store commercial goods[174]. House 3 had a special storage room, a semi-closed area located in the north part of the court, which was used for storage related to daily household activities. Contrary to House 3, no special storage room was identified in House 4.

The distribution of artifacts demonstrate that Houses 1 and 2 had a room, which included storage vessels together with food preparing pots, and coarse wares for cooking and daily use. This area can be identified as an *oikos*. The *oikos* was the living area of a Greek house. Being the main area for household activities, it also served as a social unit for the family as well[175]. For instance, it could combine a main room, a vestibule and two adjoining rooms, like the *oikoi* found in Priene and Colophon which served as a complex living unit.

The two adjoining rooms next to the *oikos* can easily be distinguished, particularly in House 2, while the relation between the *oikos* and the adjoining rooms in House 1 is unclear due to the heavy destruction. On the other hand, the absence of such spaces in Houses 3 and 4 indicate that the court could have undertaken the function of an *oikos*[176].

173 To define the storage areas in Burgaz houses, 2412 potsherds from 37 types of pottery, which were found from the 4th century floor levels of NE houses, were analyzed by forming different assemblages, Sakarya 2003, p 36-38

174 Sakarya 2003, p 43-46

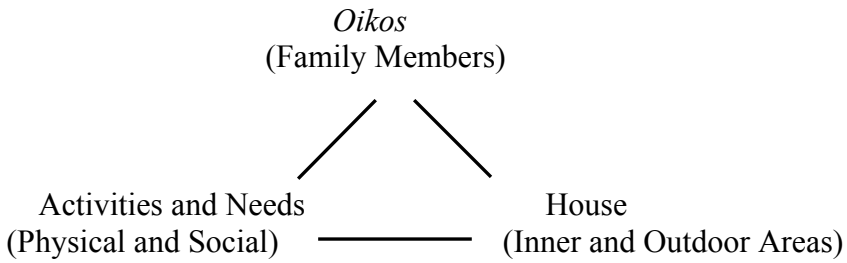
175 Pomeroy 1999 .

176 The term *'oikos'* has been used here to denote the main living -room of the house rather than a social unit.

It can be stated that the size and the needs determined the locations of the activity areas in Burgaz houses. The large houses have different areas for different types of activities, whereas the small houses have multifunctional areas used for a number of purposes. Yet, the distribution of the domestic assemblages in Burgaz houses revealed that each house had its own spatial organization and use and hence did not follow a standard plan.

5.6 The Social Implications of Space in Burgaz Houses

Considering the economical conditions together with political and social structure provides a better and a more complete picture of the spatial pattern and household dynamics in Greek houses. Deriving from this notion, it can be stated that all of these parameters draw a normative picture of an agrarian town for Burgaz. Accordingly, the family was engaged primarily in agriculture and its house was conceived and organized according to the needs of an agrarian society. The court was designed as a multifunctional area used for agricultural processing, and the rooms at the back were reserved as private areas. The presence of *androne*s placed near the entrance on the other hand reflected a patriarchal society. The rooms were used for different household activities along with storage areas reserved for food, household equipment and agricultural stuff.



The basic constitutes of the Greek domestic unit

The change in the economical conditions affected the domestic spatial pattern following the fourth century BC. Burgaz became a rural center supporting the market

economy of Knidos. As a result, some of the domestic units were transformed to workshops of metal working, weaving, olive oil, and wine production. A metal workshop dated to the end of the 4th century BC is uncovered at the northwestern side of House 2[177]. The plot walls of two houses were displaced to provide space for the workshop. At the SE sector, the rooms of the houses located to the north of the street in NW-SE direction, were rearranged by the displacement of walls to obtain larger spaces for weaving and metal workshops.

Any evidence pertaining to a sex-based segregation in the internal division, such as the presence of women quarters cannot be inferred from the disposition of the rooms in Burgaz houses. Although each house had a special area identified as an *andron* used by the male, no special area reserved for the use of women (called *gynaikonitis)* are identifiable in Burgaz houses. In fact the presence of such a women's quarter is not yet proved with certainty from the archaeological evidence [178]. However, the rest of the house other than the *andron*, which can be defined as household activity areas, could have been conceived as the private area of women in different times of the day. In other words, the separation could have been provided not by the spatial organization but by the organization of time[179]. Moreover, Goldberg[180] states that the areas which reflect the social pattern in a house, such as women's rooms, marriage chambers, and even *andrones* did not have a fixed location in the architectural layout in many cases. She also argues that the patterns of use would have changed according to the "cyclical time of repeating work days or of the agricultural season".

177 Tuna, 2002 p.40

178 Özgenel 2001, p. 136

179 Wallace-Hadrill 1996 p 104-107

180 Goldberg 1999 p 161; Dwelling in the Past: The Archaeology of Household Activities, ed. P.M Allison.

In conclusion, the different plan layout and the different architectural characteristics of house indicate that the inhabitants of the houses have different family structures which changes according to the number of family number and needs and activities of the family.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

Particularly within the last two decades, more detailed information has become available on ancient Greek household activities and their locations. This is due to the increase and differentiation of the definition criteria of Classical Greek house and the incorporation of statistical methods into the research.

The studies conducted on Greek domestic architecture became more encompassing due to a change of approach, which led to an understanding of the insufficiency of architectural classification and also to the incorporation of the new data analysis methods into evaluation. Detailed research on houses at sites like Olynthus and Haleis in particular, put forward a number of internal and external factors that influenced the house plan and its utilization. These factors are found in a wide spectrum ranging from the political structure of the *polis* where the house is located, to the diversity of household activities.

The domestic units in the Burgaz settlement are analyzed primarily from the archaeological evidence produced by field practice and the information derived from analogous sites. Excavations revealed the orthogonal layout of the settlement where the foundation level is dated to the beginning of 6th century BC. The residential areas were influenced by the general reorganization activities undertaken throughout the entire city, as a result of the urbanization processes, observed particularly during 5th and 4th centuries BC in western Anatolia and the mainland Greece. The egalitarian structure that displays the political and intellectual background of the era was reflected in the domestic areas in the form of equally dissected parcellization of the housing

areas. Rearrangement activities in Burgaz that took place at the beginning of the 5th century BC, preserving the Archaic network of streets and settlement pattern, reflect the urbanization process of the period. Simultaneously, on the other hand the interior spaces of the house underwent considerable modifications. Finally, during the third quarter of 4th century BC, the re-organized settlement was abandoned.

The residential areas in Burgaz are mainly exposed in two sectors, SE and NE. Despite the irregularity, an orthogonal layout is observable in the city, where the *insulae* are bordered by avenues and streets. Especially the avenues and the streets uncovered in SE sector with their well-preserved stone pavements, yielded abundant information about the focal points and the main arteries and also the drainage system of the city. Although the precise size of the *insulae* and the number of houses within are unclear, the more regular layout of the NE sector displays the arrangement of houses at least on two sides of the *insula*. The reason for the shorter sides of the houses to be located as facing the street should be related to the desire to have more houses located at the south of the *insula* and thus to provide maximum utilization from the street for all the houses within the *insula*. The direct street access to almost all the houses is an indication of this concern[181]. On the other hand, the *peristasis* gaps among the houses function both as infrastructure for heat insulation and rainwater drainage, and also as a physical divider delineating the borders of properties.

There is no commonality in the architectural plans of Burgaz houses. Distinguishable spaces in terms of their architectural, structural, and decoration characteristics are found in almost all houses together with the undifferentiated rooms. However, the position of these interior spaces vis-à-vis each other, their size, and location show variability. In other words there are no recurrent pattern in houses. The

comparison of Burgaz Houses with the contemporary Greek Houses revealed no distinctive similarities between them in terms of architectural characteristics except the presence of courtyards. There is no wide portico in Burgaz houses that undertakes the function of a *pastas*, connecting the court to the rooms behind. Furthermore, no main living room dominant in the entire layout of the house, or a hierarchical disposition of rooms can be observed in Burgaz houses. However, there is a similarity regarding the organizational characteristics, that is, the distribution of the rooms around a central court, a centripetal pattern, and the presence of an unspecialized and indistinctive architectural division. The presence of multifunctional areas in relation to the organizational pattern shows that the Burgaz houses did not differ much from the general domestic context of the Greek houses in this respect. As Nevett[182] put it, the single entrance-courtyard model is also applicable to the Burgaz houses. Finally, it should be stated that there is no common architectural characteristics among the houses unearthed in Burgaz up to the present. Besides, no decorative feature or material is found to compare the wealth of the households.

However, it is also understood that there was an ordered organization with defined activity areas. Each of these houses, which differ in size, has its own, specific internal division and spatial organization. This difference could have been caused by the spatial preference of the owners of these houses who determined space use according to their needs, as well as to the economic conditions and the demographic characteristics of the family living in the house.

On the other hand, except for the specialized areas, like the courts, in the general plan of the house, the data concerning the definition of the domestic activity areas for

181 Cahill 1991, page 199-southward orientation

182 Nevett 1999, p 103, 154

the rest of the house can be regarded as insufficient in most cases. The unspecialized areas do not demonstrate clearly the kind of activities implemented in them, and they also make it difficult to define the activity areas except the court in the absence of special architectural features.

The recent studies demonstrated that the societal structure is also an important factor influencing the domestic spatial organization of the house. The patriarchal structure of the Greek society led to the emergence and use of a space called *andron* in the house. The existence of a fixed area for the use of women in all Greeks houses can not be proven. Therefore, it is considered that the location of the female areas, if present, and even of the *androne*s could have been determined by a temporal organization depending on daily or seasonal household activities.[183]

Despite the abundant amount of livestock animal bones found in the excavations up to date, there is no evidence pertaining to the presence of a stable within the houses. Additionally, there is no data to demonstrate how water supply was provided to the houses, except the well in House 3 and the cistern revealed in SE sector. Similarly, no data related to water disposal has been found yet, except the drainage system observed in only one house.

The loom weights that found in rooms indicate that the household produced its own cloth as usual in Greek houses. Moreover, the workshops that the later addition of Burgaz houses, indicate the household industry. However the domestic quarters that mainly concentrated on to the industrial activities, like Olynthos, is not observed in Burgaz.

Accordingly, there is also no clear information at the moment on the private sphere to rest, lighting system such as windows, or the bathrooms. However, the extant

houses provide useful comparative information for the Classical period Greek houses in Anatolia in terms of insular system, architectural characteristics and household organization.

The emergence of more houses in future excavations will contribute further to our knowledge regarding the details of Burgaz houses and the general characteristics of the Burgaz house plans, as well as their contribution to the Greek domestic architecture of the Classical period.

183 Özgenel, Olba XIII, p 214-215

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APPENDICES

The Case Study: The Houses at NE Sector:

A. House 1-NE I:

This house is the largest and the most complex among the Burgaz houses. It was oriented towards the southeast-northwest direction and the *peristasis* was situated on the west side. Covering a large area measuring 20.85m x 12.87m, it is composed of ten separate spaces (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, L) and one big courtyard (I). Soundings indicate that this house underwent a number of significant alterations. To put it briefly, two small houses dated to 6th century BC were combined to form this house, which was used as a single house starting from the mid-5th century BC until the abandonment phase. The soundings proved that the floor levels had been raised during the occupation period as well.

The entrance to the house, which was located at south in its first phase, should have been provided through the *peristasis*. To the north of the entrance reached via a passage from the *peristasis*, should have been located the court, and to its south the *andron*. A passage seems to have supplied the connection to the spaces on the south. The location of these spaces in the house suggests that these could be private spaces as they were not reached directly.

To the north, there is an entrance in the form of a passage, a space immediately nearby this passage, and another passage to the north, which is immediately connected with the space. Based on the general characteristics of Classical Greek houses in which an *andron* would generally be located immediately by the entrance,

it can be suggested that this space could have been used as an *andron* and the passage to the north as the service space related with the *andron*.

However, the modifications undertaken in the 5th century changed not only the general usage of the houses, but also the utilization of the spaces as well. The entrance of the house in this period was from the street side towards the court via a wide passage. Together with this passage, the L-shaped court lied in the northeast-southwest direction. The floor of the court observed at the preserved parts seems to have been formed by an admixture of pebble and *horasan*. Unfortunately, neither a court installation such as a well, drainage channel, and alike, nor an ashy area could be found.

The rooms, on the other hand, are located at the center of the house, to the east and west side of the courts.

The eastern part which was roofed is composed of seven spaces while the western part includes five spaces. Except Room A, located at the southeast and which has a beaten earth floor, the other rooms have *horasan* floors. The spaces in the western part are also roofed but they have clay floor.

According to the results of spatial distribution analyses of cooking and storage vessels, the rooms on the east side should have been used for dining, serving and storage activities whereas the rooms in west side for food preparation and cooking.

Although ten spaces are distinguished, only half of them has been defined with their functional characteristics. Because of heavy destruction, no architectural or decorative features related to the functional and the social organization of the house has been found. The general organizational characteristics of the house are unclear.

The general roof system of the house is also uncertain. However, the wall on the northwestern boundary of Rooms A, B, and C looks like an axis related to the roof

system. It should have been sloped towards the *peristasis* on the east side of the house.

B. House 2-NE II

Oriented in SE-NW direction, NE 2 is the house located at the east side of the *insula,* to the northeastern side of Houses NE 3 and NE 4. It was surrounded by *peristasis* at three sides. The wide street lies in front of the eastern side of the house. Covering a large area measuring 17.74m x 10.38m, the house consists of five rooms (A, B, C, D, and E) and a courtyard (F). Soundings indicate that the house plan had not been changed significantly from the original 6th century BC plan. The most considerable alteration was the building of new walls in the court. However, the northern part of the house was used as an iron workshop area after the abandonment phase. The outer wall in the northeast side of the house was taken away and this area was reorganized by including an iron hearth.

The house is entered from the street via a narrow, unroofed passage. There are two rooms located at each side of the passage. The one on the south, Room A, which has an access to the passage formed by a gap between the walls, is paved with a *horasan* floor and have plastered walls. The decorative characteristics and the location within the house suggest that the room could have been an *andron*. The spatial distribution of the artifacts also support this type of utilization.

Room C, which is the room placed to the west of Room A, has a clay floor and roofed area. This room should have had three entrances opening to the Room A, Room D and the courtyard (F). The connection of this room to Room A suggests that it could have been a service area related to the *andron.* On the other hand, the location of this room, abutting to the court and room D, the main living area of the house, implies that it had been used as a multifunctional area.

Room D is the largest space of the house; it is almost as big as the courtyard. This room has a clay floor where *horasan* was also applied in some parts. This room

should have been the main living room, that is, the *oikos*. There are some indicators signifying the functions of the room; such as an ashy area and a drainage channel which leads off from this room.

Room E has no specific architectural or decorative features. Similar to Room D, it has a clay floor. It can be inferred from its location that it was a service area for Room D and the courtyard. Actually, the spatial distribution analysis results indicate that this room was also used for storage purposes.

The court has a clay floor and it had been divided into different parts by walls, and that different activity areas had been organized inside. The semi-closed areas to the northeast of the court should have been used for different activities. The courtyard installations are rich and distinct compared to the other houses. For instance, there is a small square podium placed in semi-closed area with an inclination to the center, which might have been used for grading. Another one is the drainage channel, leading off from the front of area D, it connects to the street through the courtyard. Installed on a compacted floor of earth and pebble mixture, this 10,5m long and 0,15m wide channel is made up of tile fragments, large coarse ware fragments such as *lekane* and *pithos*, and terracotta pipes.

Room B has a clay floor as well. Although the functional characteristics of this roofed space is unclear, it could have been used for household activities held in the courtyard as it has a direct entrance to it.

The general functional pattern of the house is identifiable to a certain extent. The court served as a multifunctional space with its semi-closed areas. Room D, as the largest room of the house, was the main activity area for the household activities as well. The other rooms had been employed for storage purposes and as service facilities of the house.

Despite the absence of a central axis, the *peristasis* that surrounded the house at three sides, should have determined the roof system of the house. As the passageway between Room A and B was unroofed, it is not possible to suggest that the western walls of Rooms A and B constituted an axis which referred to the roof system. The roof should have had a single slope towards *peristasis*. Moreover the *pithos* which was placed to the northeast side of the *peristasis* was presumably used for collecting water.

The presence of an *andron* next to the entrance and the passage controlling the entrance to the house, display the similarity of the house to some other Greek houses found elsewhere.

C. House 3-NE III

House NE III was oriented in NE-SW direction, and surrounded by *peristasis* also at three sides. It was entered directly from the street at the southeast side. Measuring 12.30m x 8.98m., the house is composed of three roofed areas (A, B, C) and one court (D).

The soundings revealed that the house was settled in the 6th century BC. and the court had been divided by a wall at the end of the 5th century BC. Except this added wall, the general plan characteristics of the house had been preserved.

The court has a clay floor and some courtyard installations such as a well, and stone pavement between the well and Room A. At the end of the stone pavement, a threshold designates the entrance to Room A. Although the court is small in size, it has a well-planned order. The ashy area at the southwest corner indicates the cooking activities took place at courtyard.

Room A is the largest roofed space of the house. No architectural or decorative features related to the functional characteristics of the room has been traced. However, the direct relation between Room A and the courtyard suggests a multifunctional usage for this space.

Room B has plastered walls and a very tough floor made up of a cement-like mixture of pebble and *horasan*. Contrary to the general disposition of room principles in the Greek houses, this room can be defined as an *andron* not in reference to its location but its decorative characteristics. A well-preserved threshold is found between Room A and Room B, which was formed by two rectangular stones placed at the end of each sides of the walls. Unfortunately there is no evidence related to doorposts.

Room C does not have any architectural or decorative features. Covered with a *horasan* floor, it could have been used as a multifunctional area for household activities.

According to the central axis of the house, the roofed areas were Rooms A and B and the roof towards possibly the *peristasis*, to the west of the house.

D. House 4-NE IV

Similar to House 3, this house is small and has a simple plan. Measuring 11.50m x 10.14m., this house was oriented in SW- NE direction, and surrounded by *peristasis* at the western and northeastern sides. Streets lie to the east and south of the house. The general plan characteristics of the house had been preserved from the first occupation phase. The only alteration was the raised floors inside the house.

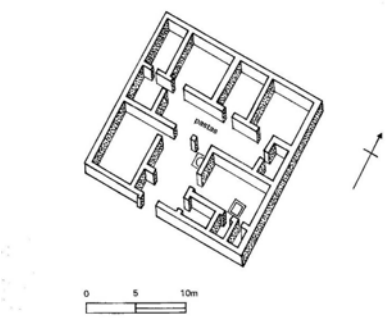
Entered from the street at south, the house was composed of two roofed areas (A, B) and a courtyard (C).

The courtyard, similar to House 2, has semi-closed areas. The two small niches at the west wall should have been related to different activity areas in the court.

Room A has a *horasan* floor like the rest of the room. Although it has no decorative features, its location within the house suggests that it was used as an *andron.*

Room B was the largest roofed area of the house. It has no architectural or decorative features. This room should have been the multifunctional area of the house to be used for different household activities. The spatial distribution indicates that the room was also used for storage purposes.

The central axis of the house is related to the roofed areas, Room A and B. Accordingly it was single sloped; however the sloping side of the roof is unclear implying a possibility for an inclination towards the court.



(Source: Nevett, L.C. (1999) *House and Society in the Ancient Greek World,* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge)
Fig. 1.1. Axonometric Reconstruction of a *Pastas* House: Olynthos House A viii 6

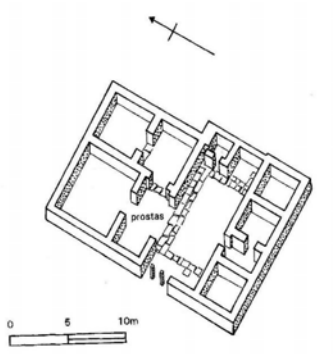


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Fig.1.2 Axonometric Reconstruction of a *Prostas* House: Abdera, House C

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Fig. 1.5 Plan of Farm C-38 at Karstia, Euboia

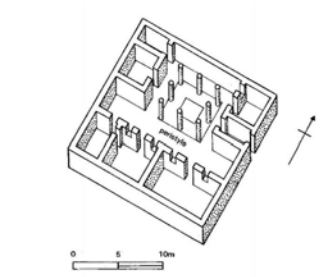

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Fig.1.3 Axonometric Reconstruction of a *Peristyle* House: Delos, Maison De la Colline

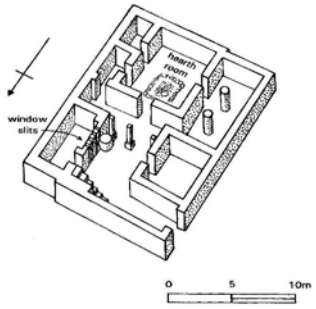

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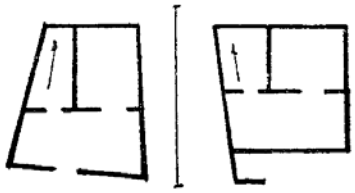
Fig.1.4 Axonometric Reconstruction of a *Herdraum* House: Ammotopos, House 1



(Source Graham, J.W., (1966) Origins and Interrelations of the Greek House and The Roman House, *Phoenix*, Vol. 20
Fig.1.6 The Plans of two Small houses at Aigina

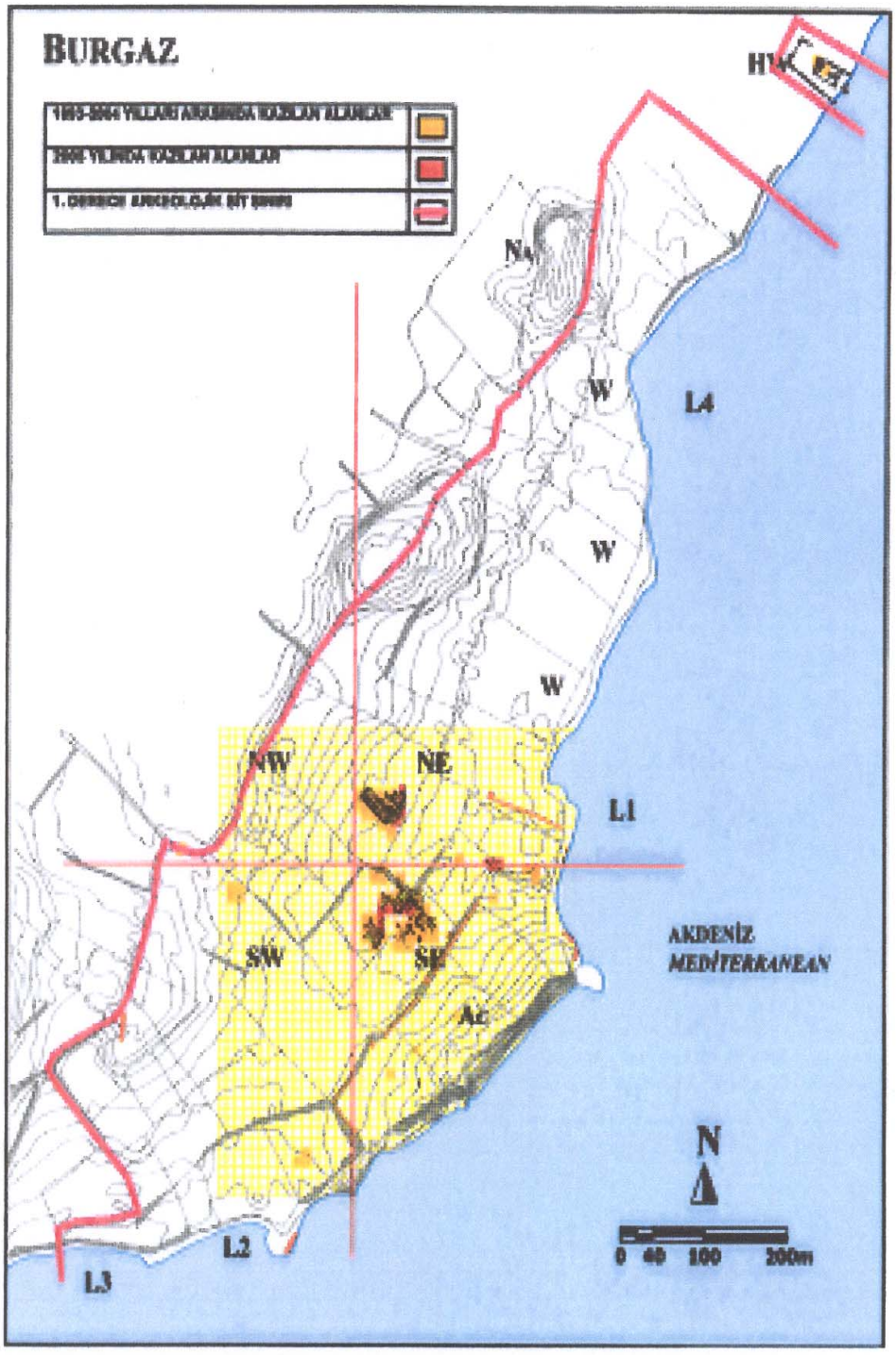


Fig.2 Site of Burgaz

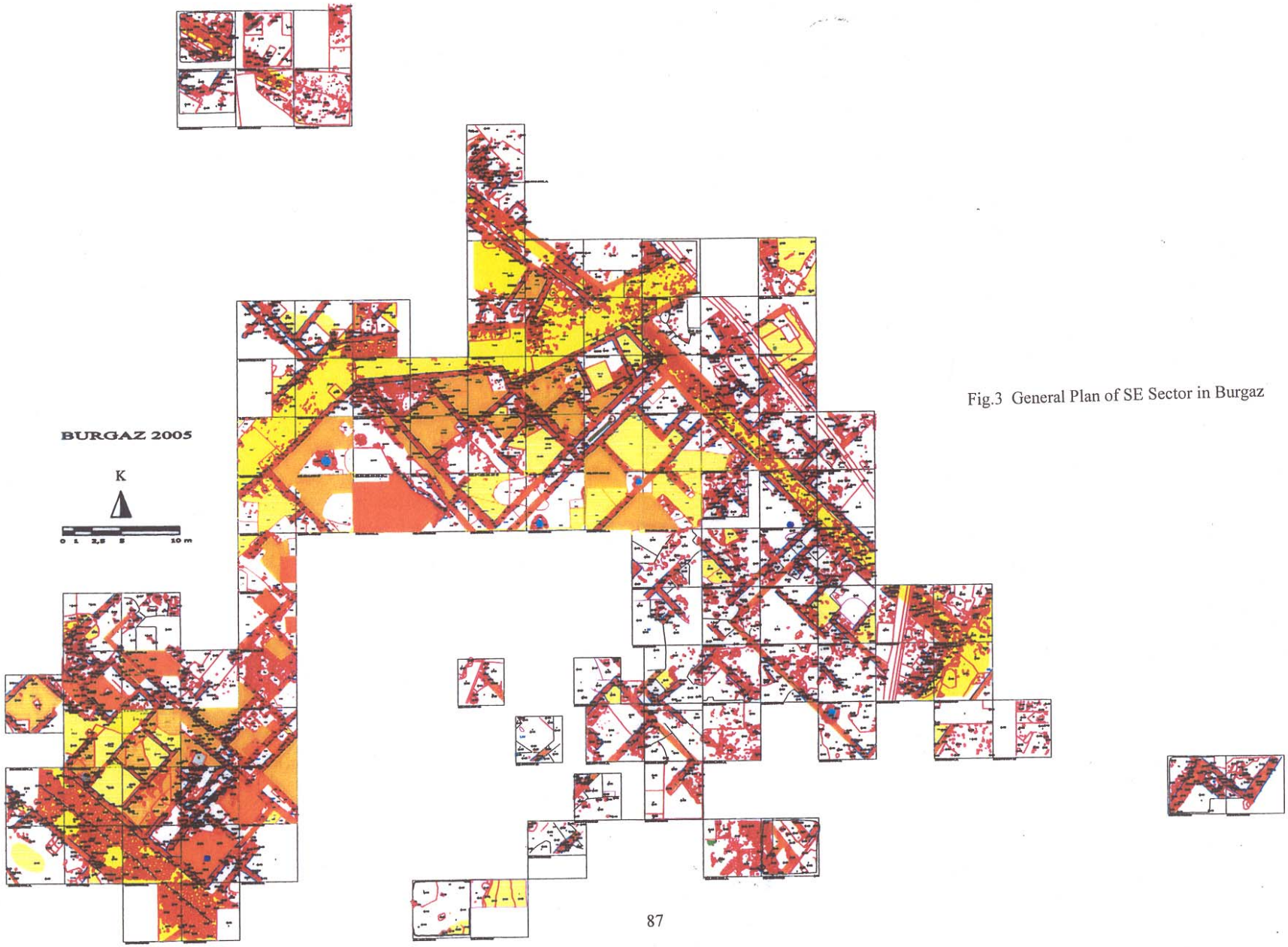


Fig.3 General Plan of SE Sector in Burgaz

Fig.4 General plan of NE Sector in Burgaz

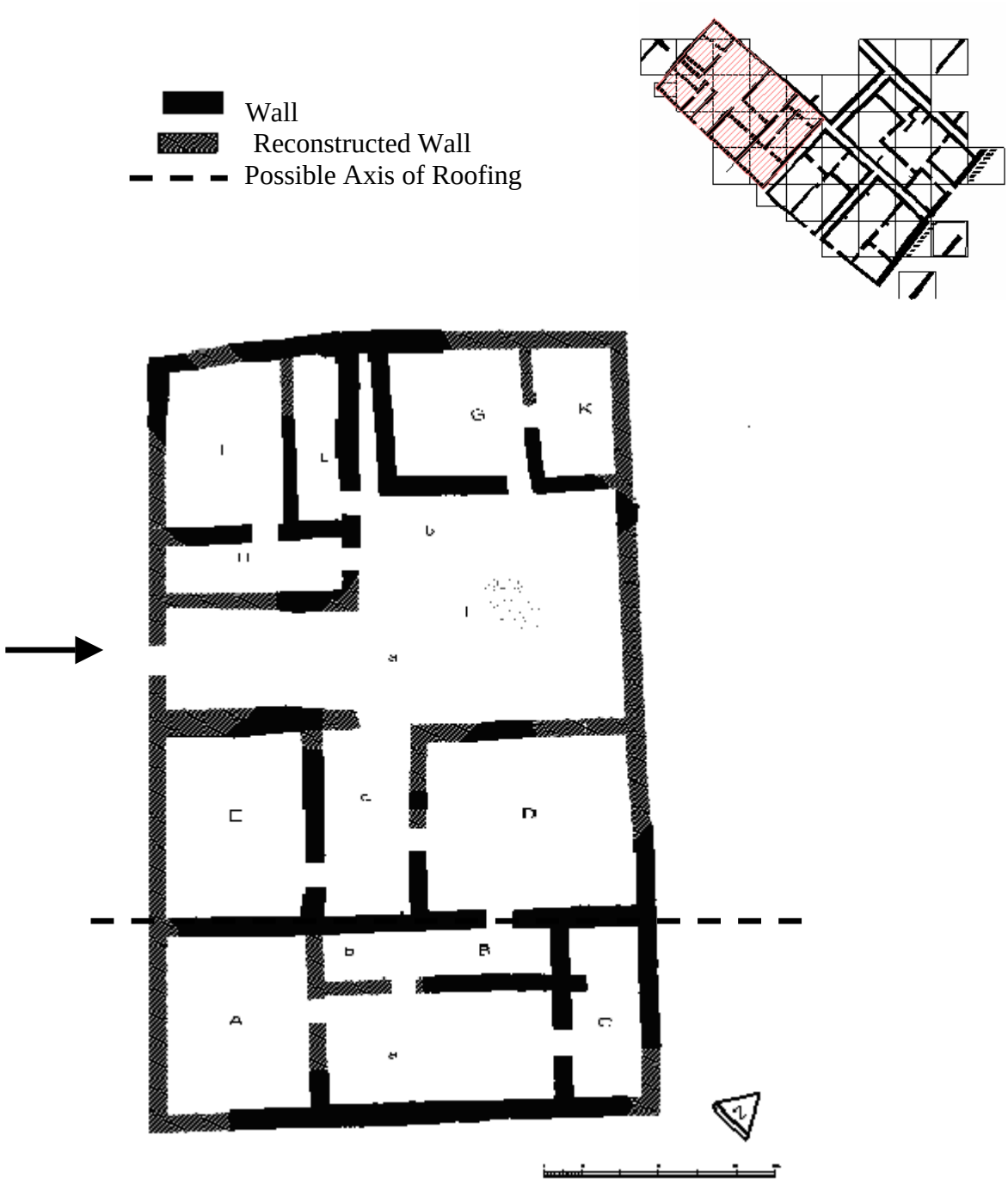


Fig. 5 Plan of House 1

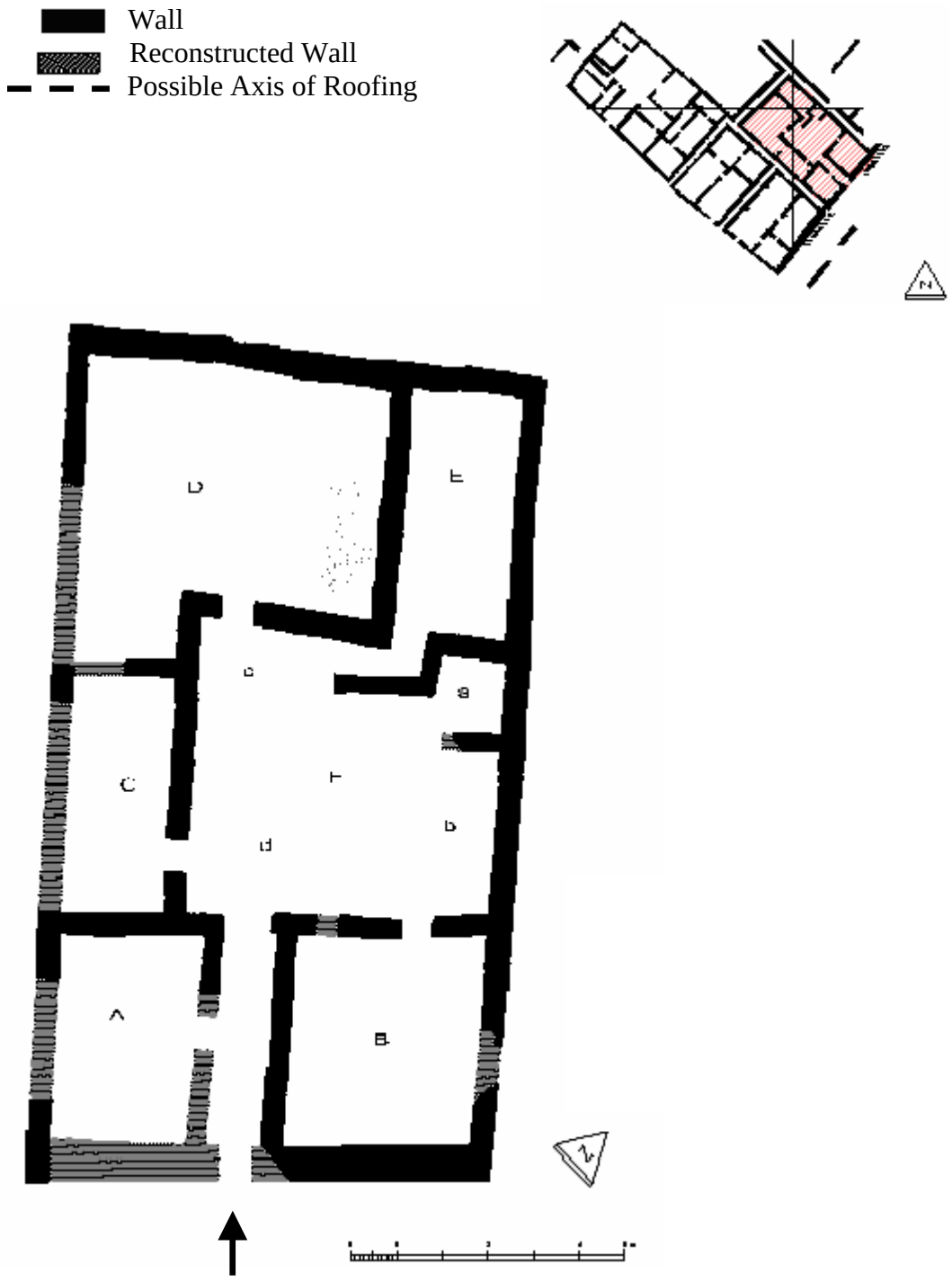


Fig. 6 Plan of House 2

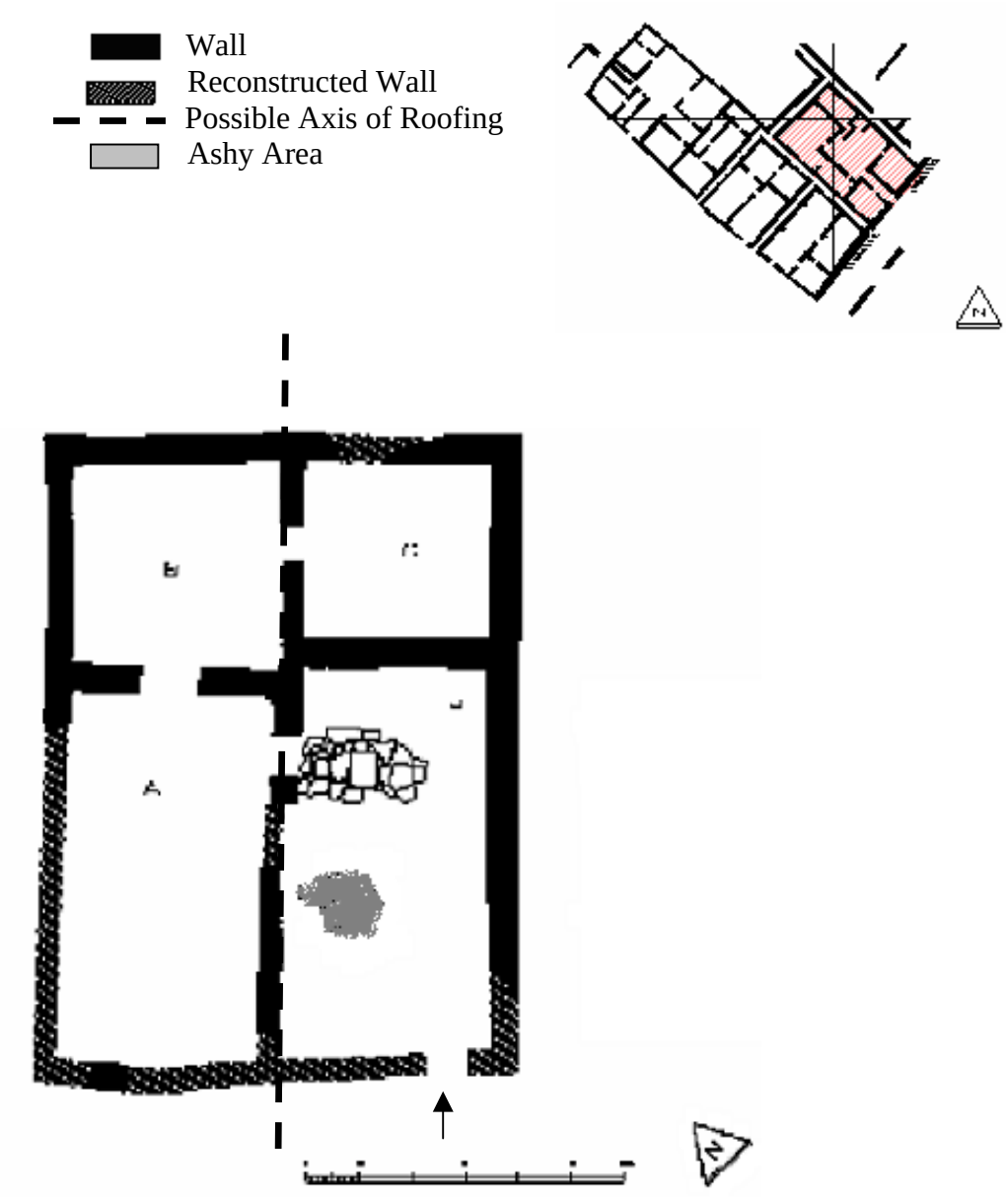


Fig.7 Plan of House 3

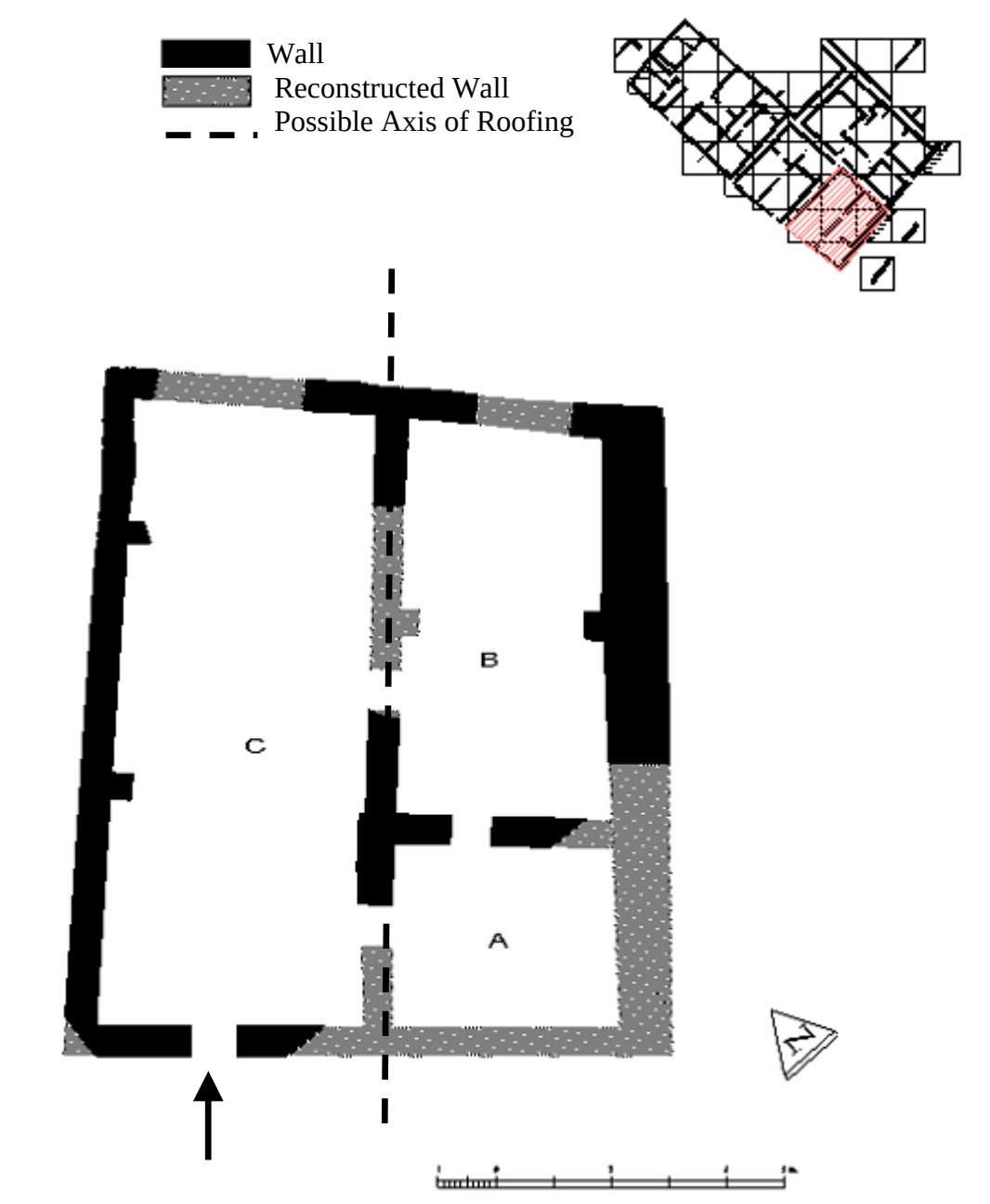


Fig. 8 Plan of House 4

Fig. 9 The in-situ adobe blocks in NE Sector

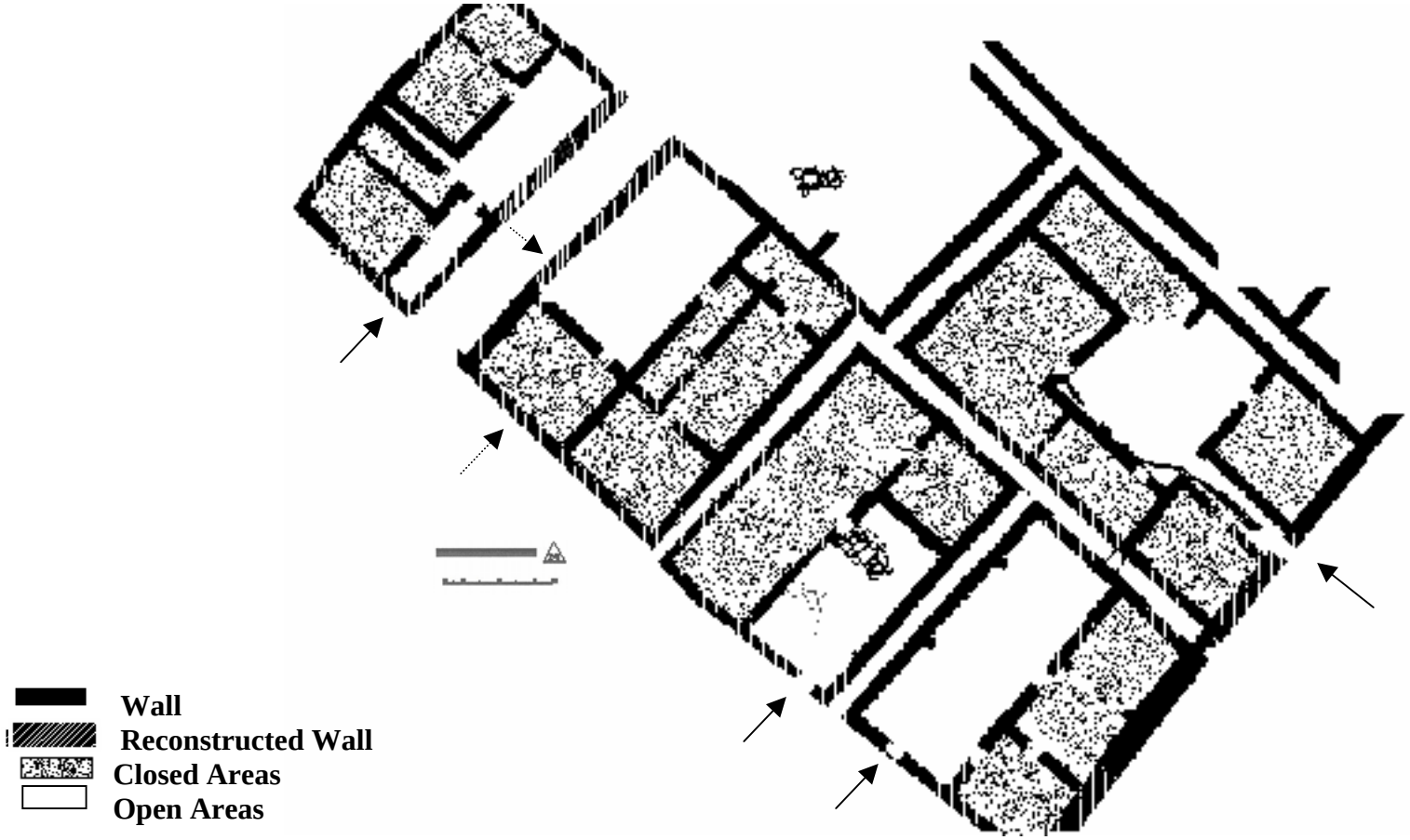


Fig. 10 5th century BC Plan Layout of Burgaz

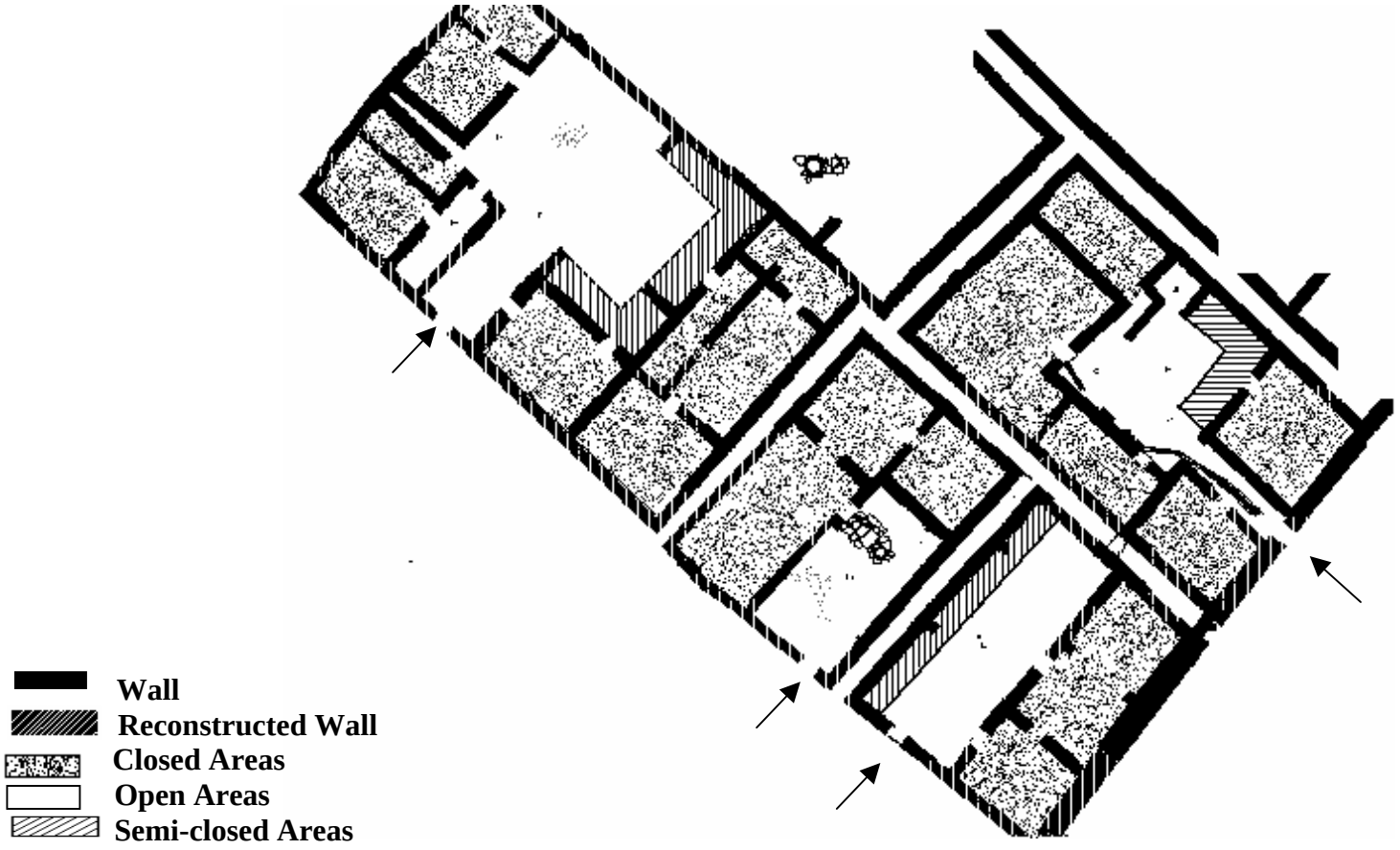


Fig. 11 The Fourth century BC Plan Layout of Burgaz

Table 1 The General Architectural and Organizational Characteristics of Houses

	Area m^2	Number of Rooms	Type of Courtyard	Courtyard Installations	Type of Entrance	Andron	Cooking Area	Storage Area	Workshop
House 1	268.33	5	Open	-	Entrance Passage	Off-centered (position) Stucco Fragment	Special cooking area (Room G)	Three spaces (Room F1; Room I; part of courtyard)	-
House 2	184.12	5	Open and semi-closed areas	Small Podium Drainage Channel	Entrance Passage	Off-centerd (position) Stucco fragment	Special cooking area (Room D)	Two spaces (Room E; Room 2C)	Iron workshop (last occupation phase)
House 3	110.45	3	Open and semi-closed areas	Well Stone Pavement	Direct	Stucco fragment	Part of courtyard (ashy area)	Single space (Room C)	-
House 4	116.61	2	Open and semi-closed areas	niches	Direct	-	Part of courtyard (ashy area)	No special storage area	-